

alpaka Parallel Programming – Online Tutorial

Lecture 20: Thread Parallelism in alpaka

Lesson 23: Computing π – Part I



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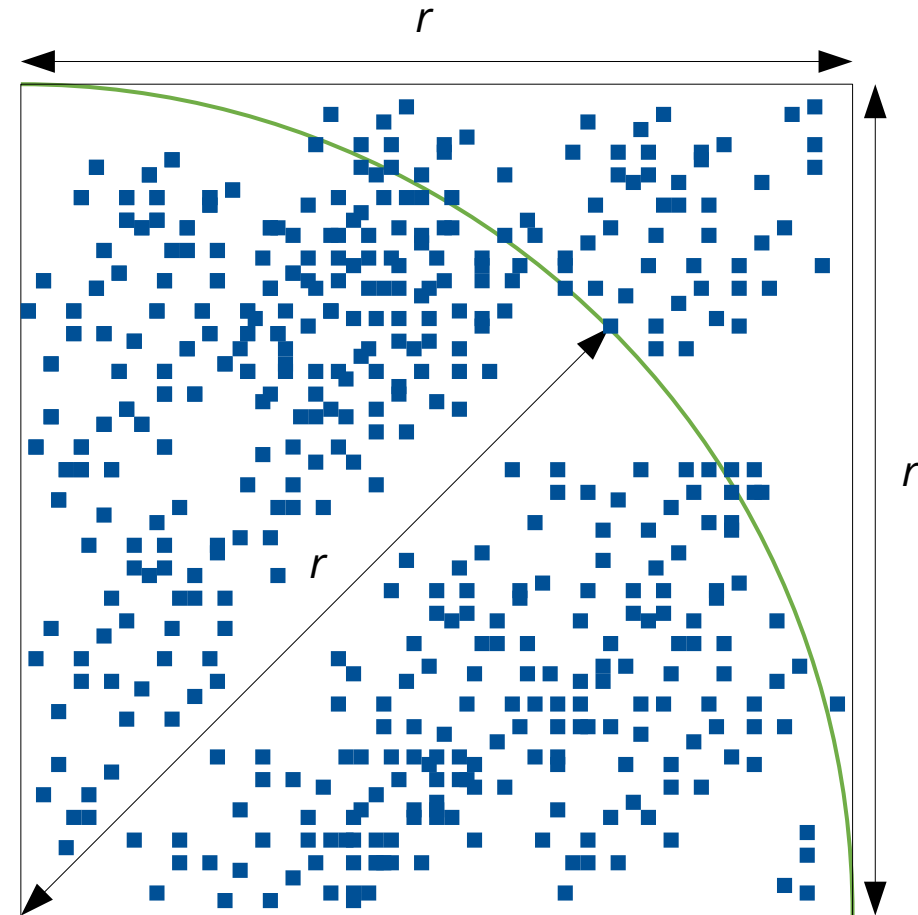
Computing π

- Focus of the next four lessons
- Good example for Thread parallelism
- Introduces parameter passing and memory management
- Initial algorithm: Find points in a circle

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Points in a circle

- Task: Given a circle quarter with the radius r and a set of n randomly scattered points, find all points inside the circle quarter
- Approach:
 - Create a Grid with n Threads
 - Each Thread evaluates a single point



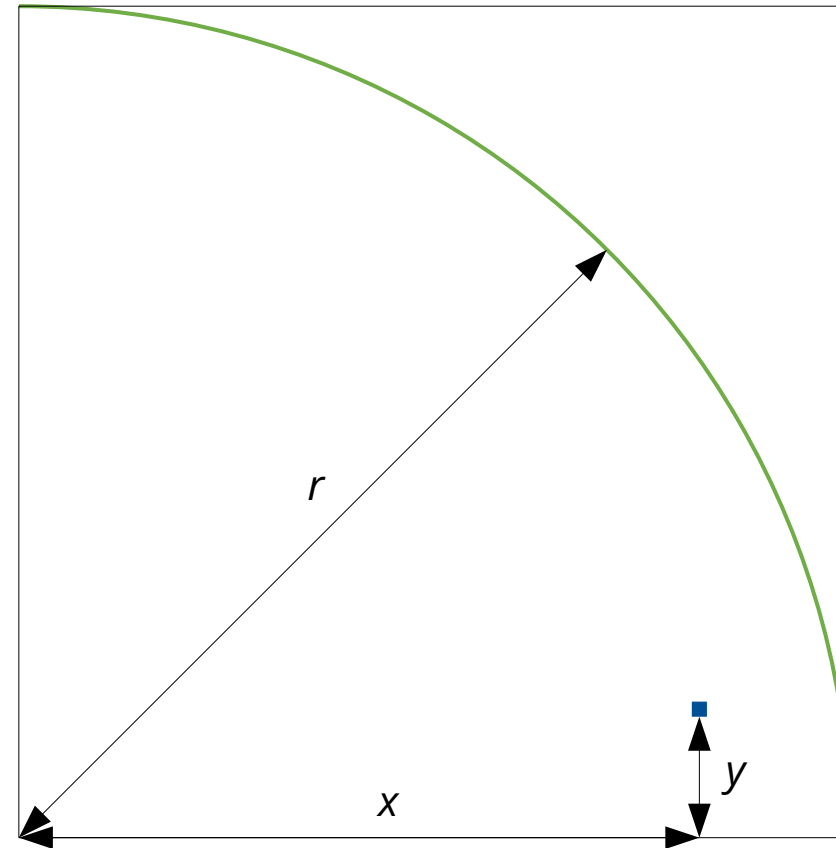
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Algorithm

- Using Pythagoras' theorem, the distance d from a point to the origin can be calculated:

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

- If $d \leq r$, return `true`, otherwise `false`



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Kernel requirements

- For the computation we need:

- The point coordinates:

```
struct Points {  
    float * x;  
    float * y;  
    bool * inside;  
};
```

- The radius: `float r;`
- How do we pass these to the kernel?

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Passing parameters

- alpaka kernels accept three different parameter types:
 - The accelerator: `Acc const & acc` (required)
 - Pointers to memory buffers of any data type: `float * bufferA, MyDataType * bufferB`
 - Scalar values of trivially copyable types: `float scalar, struct Composed { int a; float b; };`
- Signature of the `PixelFinderKernel`'s `operator()`:

```
template <typename Acc>  
ALPAKA_FN_ACC void operator()(Acc const & acc, // required  
                             Points points,   // this struct contains memory buffers  
                             float r         // this is a scalar  
) const
```



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