

Viewing the world through array-shaped glasses

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Contiguity of data matters

CPU Caches and Why You Care

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of data matters

http://www.aristeia.com/TalkNotes/ACCU2011_CPUCaches.pdf

Summary

- **Small \equiv fast.**
 - ➔ No time/space tradeoff in the hardware.
- **Locality counts.**
 - ➔ Stay in the cache.
- **Predictable access patterns count.**
 - ➔ Be prefetch-friendly.

data matters

Summary

- **Small \equiv fast.**
 - ➔ No time/space tradeoff in the hardware.
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Slide 32

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Modern C++: What You Need to Know

Herb Sutter
Partner Program Manager



http://www.aristeia.com/TalkNotes/ACCU2011_CPUCaches.pdf

<http://channel9.msdn.com/Events/Build/2014/2-661>

Summary

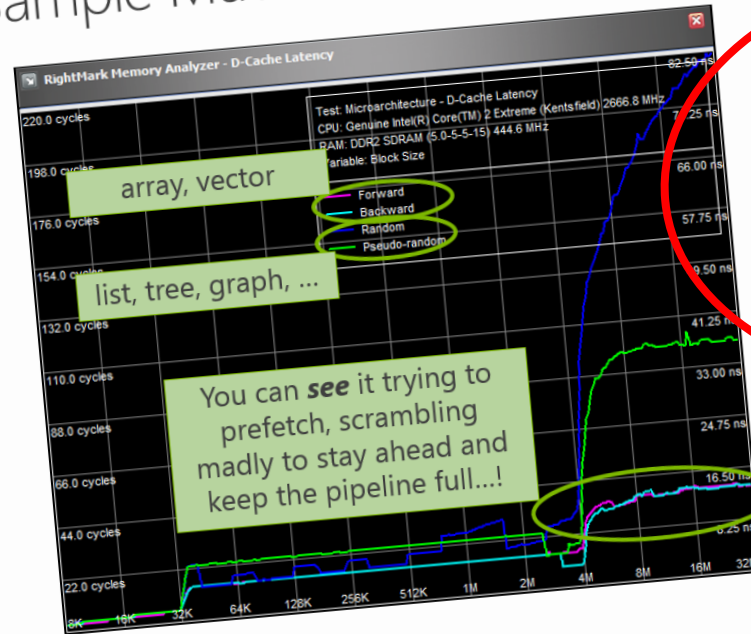
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 - ➔ No time/space tradeoff in the hardware.
- **Locality counts.**
 - ➔ Stay in the cache.
- **Predictable access patterns count.**
 - ➔ Be prefetch-friendly.

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Sample Machine: Samsung tablet, 32K L1D\$, 4M L2\$



- Access patterns matter
 - Linear = not bad
 - Random = awful
- Arrays (real arrays)
 - Smaller = further left, faster
 - Often on lower curves = faster
- Node-based pointer-chasing data structures
 - Bigger = further right, slower
 - On higher curves = slower

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http://www.aristeia.com/TalkNotes/ACCU2011_CPUCaches.pdf

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Summary

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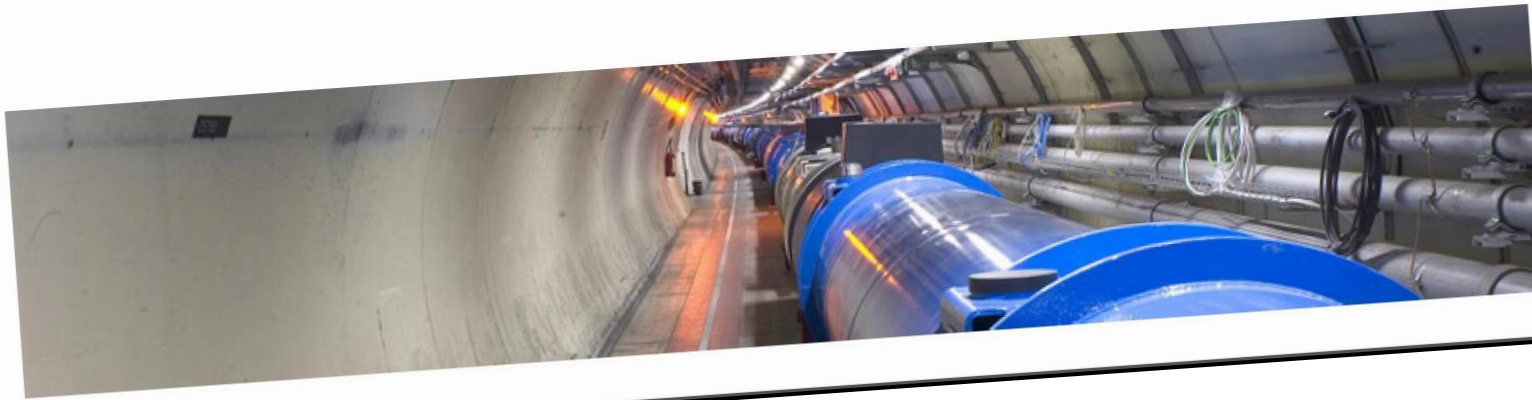
Parasol
Smarter computing.
Texas A&M University

C++11 Style – A Touch of Class

Bjarne Stroustrup

Texas A&M University

www.research.att.com/~bs



Scott Meyers, Software Dev
<http://www.aristeia.com/>

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<http://channel9.msdn.com/Events/GoingNative/GoingNative-2012/Keynote-Bjarne-Stroustrup-Cpp11-Style>

Vector vs. List

- The amount of memory used differ dramatically
 - List uses 4+ words per element
 - it will be worse for 64-bit architectures
 - 100,000 list elements take up 6.4MB or more (but I have Gigabytes!?)
 - Vector uses 1 word per element
 - 100,000 list elements take up 1.6MB or more
- Memory access is relatively slow
 - Caches, pipelines, etc.
 - 200 to 500 instructions per memory access
 - Unpredictable memory access gives many more cache misses
- Implications:
 - Don't store data unnecessarily.
 - Keep data compact.
 - Access memory in a predictable manner.

Stroustrup - C++11 Style - Feb'12

http://www.aristeia.com/TalkNotes/ACCU2011_CPUCaches.pdf<http://channel9.msdn.com/Events/Build/2014/2-661><http://channel9.msdn.com/Events/GoingNative/GoingNative-2012/Keynote-Bjarne-Stroustrup-Cpp11-Style>

Vector vs. List

- The amount of memory used differs

Disclaimer: Always check
what is the right choice for
your specific application.

- Access memory in a predictable manner.

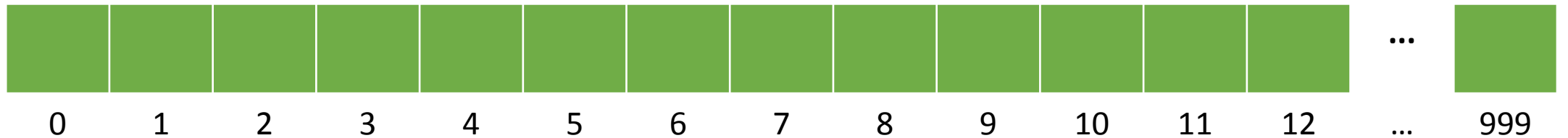
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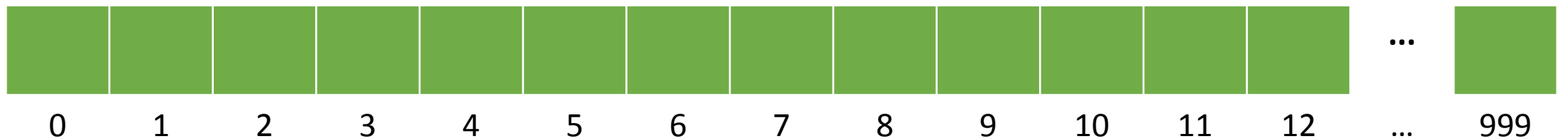
<http://channel9.msdn.com/Events/GoingNative/GoingNative-2012/Keynote-Bjarne-Stroustrup-Cpp11-Style>

Defining contiguous data in C++



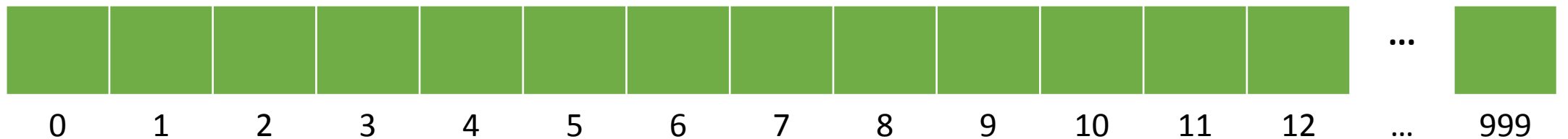
Defining contiguous data in C++

```
int old_skool_array[1000];
```



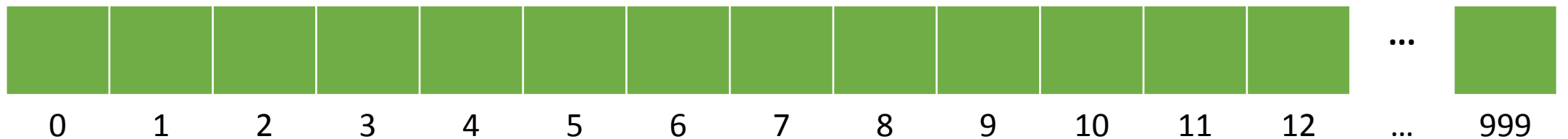
Defining contiguous data in C++

```
int old_skool_array[1000];  
std::array<int, 1000> std_array;
```



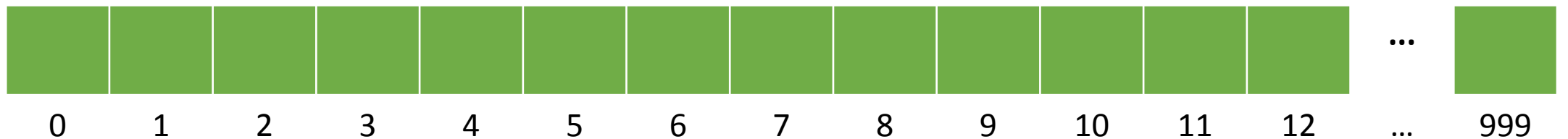
Defining contiguous data in C++

```
int old_skool_array[1000];  
std::array<int, 1000> std_array;  
std::vector<int> vec(1000);
```



Defining contiguous data in C++

```
int old_skool_array[1000];  
std::array<int, 1000> std_array;  
std::vector<int> vec(1000);  
std::deque<int> deq(1000);
```



Defining contiguous data in C++

```
int old_skool_array[1000];
```

```
std::array<int, 1000> std_array;
```

```
std::vector<int> vec(1000);
```

```
std::deque<int> deq(1000);
```



Defining contiguous data in C++

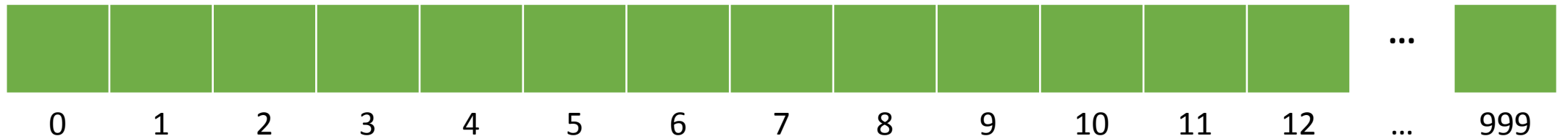
```
int old_skool_array[1000];
```

```
std::array<int, 1000> std_array;
```

```
std::vector<int> vec(1000);
```

```
std::deque<int> deq(1000);
```

```
std::dynarray<int> dyn(1000); // Array Extensions TS
```



Defining contiguous data in C++

```
int old_skool_array[1000];
```

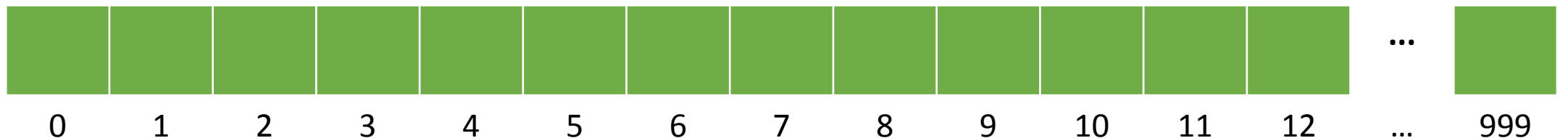
```
std::array<int, 1000> std_array;
```

```
std::vector<int> vec(1000);
```

```
std::deque<int> deq(1000);
```

```
std::dynarray<int> dyn(1000); // Array Extensions TS
```

Other libraries (BLAS? Bitmaps?)



Defining contiguous data in C++

```
int old_skool_array[1000];
```

```
std::array<int, 1000> std_array;
```

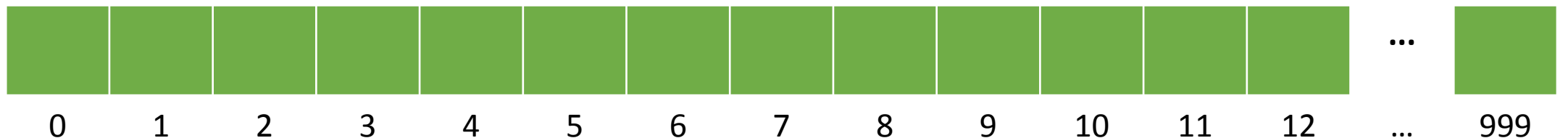
```
std::vector<int> vec(1000);
```

```
std::deque<int> deq(1000);
```

```
std::dynarray<int> dyn(1000); // Array Extensions TS
```

Other libraries (BLAS? Bitmaps?)

Homegrown types



Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename CollectionType>  
int generic(CollectionType& collection) { ... }
```

Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename CollectionType>  
int generic(CollectionType& collection) { ... }
```

Too generic?

Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename T>  
concept bool Collection = ...;
```

```
template <Collection CollectionType>  
int generic(CollectionType& collection) { ... }
```

Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename T>  
concept bool Collection = ...;
```

Not there yet...

```
template <Collection CollectionType>  
int generic(CollectionType& collection) { ... }
```

Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename Collection,  
          typename = std::enable_if_t<std::is_convertible_v<size_t,  
          decltype(std::declval<Collection>().size())>>  
          && ...  
        >  
int generic(Collection& data) { ... }
```

Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename Collection,  
          typename = std::enable_if_t<std::is_convertible_v<size_t,  
          decltype(std::declval<Collection>().size())>>  
          && ...  
        >  
int generic(Collection& data) { ... }  
  
generic(vec);
```


Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename Collection,  
          typename = std::enable_if_t<std::is_convertible_v<size_t,  
          decltype(std::declval<Collection>().size())>>  
          && ...  
        >
```

```
int generic(Collection& data) { ... }
```

```
generic(vec);
```



Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename Collection,  
          typename = std::enable_if_t<std::is_convertible_v<size_t,  
          decltype(std::declval<Collection>().size())>>  
          && ...  
        >
```

```
int generic(Collection& data) { ... }
```

```
generic(vec);    generic(std_array);
```



Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename Collection,  
          typename = std::enable_if_t<std::is_convertible_v<size_t,  
          decltype(std::declval<Collection>().size())>>  
          && ...  
        >  
int generic(Collection& data) { ... }
```

generic(vec); generic(std_array);

✓ ✓

Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename Collection,  
          typename = std::enable_if_t<std::is_convertible_v<size_t,  
          decltype(std::declval<Collection>().size())>>  
          && ...  
        >  
int generic(Collection& data) { ... }
```

generic(vec); generic(std_array); generic(old_skool_array);

✓ ✓

Accepting contiguous data in C++

```
template <typename Collection,  
         typename = std::enable_if_t<std::is_convertible_v<size_t,  
         decltype(std::declval<Collection>().size())>>  
         && ...  
         >
```

```
int generic(Collection& data) { ... }
```

```
generic(vec);      generic(std_array);      generic(old_skool_array);  
    ✓              ✓                        ✗
```

Accepting contiguous data in C

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t size) { ... }
```

Accepting contiguous data in C

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t size) { ... }
```

```
raw(vec.data(), vec.size());
```

Accepting contiguous data in C

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t size) { ... }
```

```
raw(vec.data(), vec.size()); ✓
```


Accepting contiguous data in C

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t size) { ... }
```

```
raw(vec.data(), vec.size()); ✓
```

```
raw(old_skool_array, NUM_ELEMENTS(old_skool_array));
```

Accepting contiguous data in C

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t size) { ... }
```

```
raw(vec.data(), vec.size()); ✓
```

```
raw(old_skool_array, NUM_ELEMENTS(old_skool_array)); ✓
```

Accepting contiguous data in C

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t size) { ... }
```

```
raw(vec.data(), vec.size()); ✓
```

```
raw(old_skool_array, NUM_ELEMENTS(old_skool_array)); ✓
```

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t width, size_t height) { ... }
```

Accepting contiguous data in C

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t size) { ... }
```

```
raw(vec.data(), vec.size()); ✓
```

```
raw(old_skool_array, NUM_ELEMENTS(old_skool_array)); ✓
```

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t width, size_t height) { ... }
```

```
int raw(int* ptr, size_t width, size_t height, size_t depth) {...}
```

The alternative: `array_view` interface

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

The alternative: `array_view` interface

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
auto data = std::vector<int>(1000);
```

The alternative: `array_view` interface

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
auto data = std::vector<int>(1000);
```

```
auto av = array_view<int>{data};
```

The alternative: `array_view` interface

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
auto data = std::vector<int>(1000);
```

```
auto av = array_view<int>{data};  
compute(av);
```


The alternative: `array_view` interface

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
auto data = std::vector<int>(1000);
```

```
auto av = array_view<int>{data};  
compute(av);
```

```
compute(data);
```

The alternative: `array_view` interface

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
int data[1000];
```

```
auto av = array_view<int>{data};  
compute(av);
```

```
compute(data);
```

The alternative: `array_view` interface

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
auto data = std::array<int, 1000>{};  
    int data[1000];
```

```
auto av = array_view<int>{data};  
compute(av);
```

```
compute(data);
```

This `_view` thing sounds familiar...

	Where x is:
<code>string_view{x};</code>	<code>std::string</code> <code>char*</code> ...
<code>array_view<T>{x};</code>	<code>std::vector<T></code> <code>T*</code> ...

But there is more (dimensions)!

```
int compute(int* ptr, size_t size) { ... }
```

```
int compute(int* ptr, size_t width, size_t height) { ... }
```

But there is more (dimensions)!

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
int compute(int* ptr, size_t width, size_t height) { ... }
```

But there is more (dimensions)!

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
int compute(array_view<int, 2> data) { ... }
```

But there is more (dimensions)!

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
int compute(array_view<int, 2> data) { ... }
```

```
int compute(array_view<int, 3> data) { ... }
```


But there is more (dimensions)!

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
int compute(array_view<int, 2> data) { ... }
```

```
int compute(array_view<int, 3> data) { ... }
```

```
auto data = std::vector<int>(1000);
```

```
auto av_1 = array_view<int>{data};
```

```
auto av_2 = array_view<int, 2>{{20, 50}, data};
```

```
compute(av_1);
```

```
compute(av_2);
```

But there is more (dimensions)!

```
int compute(array_view<int> data) { ... }
```

```
int compute(array_view<int, 2> data) { ... }
```

```
int compute(array_view<int, 3> data) { ... }
```

```
auto data = std::vector<int>(1000);
```

```
auto av_1 = array_view<int>{data};
```

```
auto av_2 = array_view<int, 2>{{20, 50}, data};
```

```
compute(av_1);  
compute(av_2);
```

Lifting the linear memory into a **logically** multidimensional representation.

Using the array_view



`in := [uint8_t]height,width`

`out := [uint8_t]height,width`

$$\text{out} := \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & +1 \\ -2 & 0 & +2 \\ -1 & 0 & +1 \end{bmatrix} * \text{in} \right) \uparrow 150$$

Using the array_view

```
void compute(uint8_t* in, uint8_t* out,
            size_t width, size_t height) {

    for (size_t row = 0; row < height; ++row)
    for (size_t col = 0; col < width; ++col) {
        if (row == 0 || row == height - 1
            || col == 0 || col == width - 1) {
            out[row * width + col] = 0;
        } else {
            int v =
                - 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col + 1]
                - 2 * in[ row      * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[ row      * width + col + 1]
                - 1 * in[(row + 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[(row + 1) * width + col + 1];
            out[row * width + col] =
                v > 150 ? 255 : 0;
        }
    }
}
```

Using the array_view

```
void compute(uint8_t* in, uint8_t* out,
            size_t width, size_t height) {
    for (size_t row = 0; row < height; ++row)
    for (size_t col = 0; col < width; ++col) {
        if (row == 0 || row == height - 1
            || col == 0 || col == width - 1) {
            out[row * width + col] = 0;
        } else {
            int v =
                - 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col + 1]
                - 2 * in[ row      * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[ row      * width + col + 1]
                - 1 * in[(row + 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[(row + 1) * width + col + 1];
            out[row * width + col] =
                v > 150 ? 255 : 0;
        }
    }
}
```

Using the array_view

```
void compute(uint8_t* in, uint8_t* out,
             size_t width, size_t height) {
    for (size_t row = 0; row < height; ++row)
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            if (row == 0 || row == height - 1
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                out[row * width + col] = 0;
            } else {
                int v =
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                    - 2 * in[ row      * width + col - 1]
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                    - 1 * in[(row + 1) * width + col - 1]
                    + 2 * in[(row + 1) * width + col + 1];
                out[row * width + col] =
                    v > 150 ? 255 : 0;
            }
        }
    }
```

Nested *for* loops to iterate over a single concept (a 2D space).

Using the array_view

```
void compute(uint8_t* in, uint8_t* out,  
            size_t width, size_t height) {
```

Nested *for* loops to iterate over
a single concept (a 2D space).

```
    for (size_t row = 0; row < height; ++row)  
        for (size_t col = 0; col < width; ++col) {  
            if (row == 0 || row == height - 1  
                || col == 0 || col == width - 1) {  
                out[row * width + col] = 0;  
            } else {  
                int v =  
                    - 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col - 1]  
                    + 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col + 1]  
                    - 2 * in[ row      * width + col - 1]  
                    + 2 * in[ row      * width + col + 1]  
                    - 1 * in[(row + 1) * width + col - 1]  
                    + 2 * in[(row + 1) * width + col + 1];  
                out[row * width + col] =  
                    v > 150 ? 255 : 0;  
            }  
        }  
    }
```

Using the array_view

```
void compute(uint8_t* in, uint8_t* out,  
            size_t width, size_t height) {
```

Nested *for* loops to iterate over
a single concept (a 2D space).

```
    for (size_t row = 0; row < height; ++row)  
        for (size_t col = 0; col < width; ++col) {  
            if (row == 0 || row == height - 1  
                || col == 0 || col == width - 1) {  
                out[row * width + col] = 0;  
            } else {  
                int v =  
                    - 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col - 1]  
                    + 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col + 1]  
                    - 2 * in[ row      * width + col - 1]  
                    + 2 * in[ row      * width + col + 1]  
                    - 1 * in[(row + 1) * width + col - 1]  
                    + 2 * in[(row + 1) * width + col + 1];  
                out[row * width + col] =  
                    v > 150 ? 255 : 0;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Error-prone index calculation.

```
} } }
```


Using the array_view

```
void compute(uint8_t* in, uint8_t* out,
             size_t width, size_t height) {

    for (size_t row = 0; row < height; ++row)
    for (size_t col = 0; col < width; ++col) {
        if (row == 0 || row == height - 1
            || col == 0 || col == width - 1) {
            out[row * width + col] = 0;
        } else {
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                - 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col + 1]
                - 2 * in[ row      * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[ row      * width + col + 1]
                - 1 * in[(row + 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[(row + 1) * width + col + 1];
            out[row * width + col] =
                v > 150 ? 255 : 0;
        }
    }
}
```

```
void compute(array_view<const uint8_t, 2> in,
             array_view<uint8_t, 2> out) {
    auto N = index<2>{-1, 0}; auto S = index<2>{1,0};
    auto W = index<2>{ 0,-1}; auto E = index<2>{0,1};

    for (index<2> idx : in.bounds()) {
        if (idx[0] == 0 || idx[0] == in.bounds()[0] - 1
            || idx[1] == 0 || idx[1] == in.bounds()[1] - 1) {
            out[idx] = 0;
        } else {
            int v =
                - 1 * in[idx + W + N]
                + 1 * in[idx + E + N]
                - 2 * in[idx + W      ]
                + 2 * in[idx + E      ]
                - 1 * in[idx + W + S]
                + 2 * in[idx + S + E];
            out[idx] =
                v > 150 ? 255 : 0;
        }
    }
}
```

Using the array_view

```
void compute(uint8_t* in, uint8_t* out,
             size_t width, size_t height) {

    for (size_t row = 0; row < height; ++row)
    for (size_t col = 0; col < width; ++col) {
        if (row == 0 || row == height - 1
            || col == 0 || col == width - 1) {
            out[row * width + col] = 0;
        } else {
            int v =
                - 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col + 1]
                - 2 * in[ row      * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[ row      * width + col + 1]
                - 1 * in[(row + 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[(row + 1) * width + col + 1];
            out[row * width + col] =
                v > 150 ? 255 : 0;
        }
    }
}
```

```
void compute(array_view<const uint8_t, 2> in,
             array_view<uint8_t, 2> out) {

    auto N = index<2>{-1, 0}; auto S = index<2>{1,0};
    auto W = index<2>{ 0,-1}; auto E = index<2>{0,1};

    for (index<2> idx : in.bounds()) {
        if (idx[0] == 0 || idx[0] == in.bounds()[0] - 1
            || idx[1] == 0 || idx[1] == in.bounds()[1] - 1) {
            out[idx] = 0;
        } else {
            int v =
                - 1 * in[idx + W + N]
                + 1 * in[idx + E + N]
                - 2 * in[idx + W      ]
                + 2 * in[idx + E      ]
                - 1 * in[idx + W + S]
                + 2 * in[idx + S + E];
            out[idx] =
                v > 150 ? 255 : 0;
        }
    }
}
```

Using the array_view

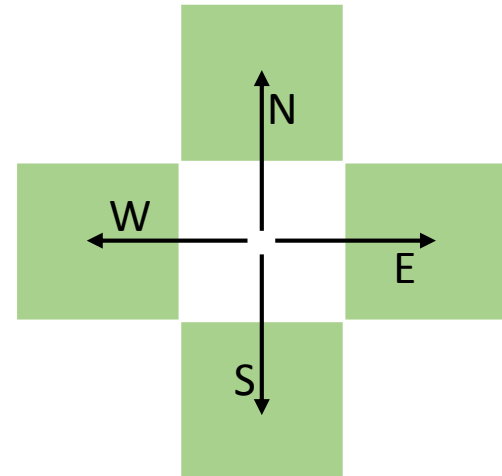
```
void compute(uint8_t* in, uint8_t* out,
             size_t width, size_t height) {

    for (size_t row = 0; row < height; ++row)
    for (size_t col = 0; col < width; ++col) {
        if (row == 0 || row == height - 1
            || col == 0 || col == width - 1) {
            out[row * width + col] = 0;
        } else {
            int v =
                - 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col + 1]
                - 2 * in[ row      * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[ row      * width + col + 1]
                - 1 * in[(row + 1) * width + col - 1]
                + 2 * in[(row + 1) * width + col + 1];
            out[row * width + col] =
                v > 150 ? 255 : 0;
        }
    }
}
```

```
void compute(array_view<const uint8_t, 2> in,
             array_view<uint8_t, 2> out) {

    auto N = index<2>{-1, 0}; auto S = index<2>{1,0};
    auto W = index<2>{ 0,-1}; auto E = index<2>{0,1};

    for (index<2> idx : in.bounds()) {
        if (idx[0] == 0 || idx[0] == in.bounds()[0] - 1
            || idx[1] == 0 || idx[1] == in.bounds()[1] - 1) {
            out[idx] = 0;
        } else {
            int v =
                - 1 * in[idx + W + N]
                + 1 * in[idx + E + N]
                - 2 * in[idx + W      ]
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                + 2 * in[idx + S + E];
            out[idx] =
                v > 150 ? 255 : 0;
        }
    }
}
```



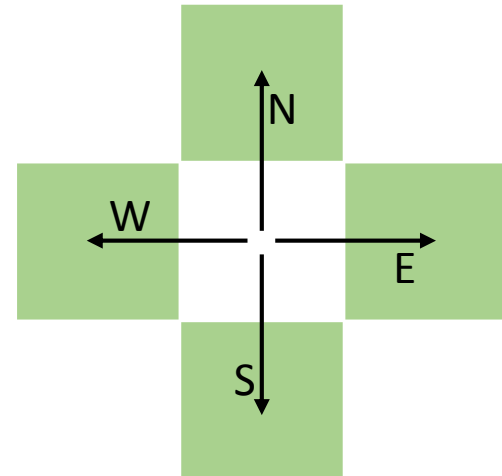
Using the array_view

```
void compute(uint8_t* in, uint8_t* out,
             size_t width, size_t height) {

    for (size_t row = 0; row < height; ++row)
    for (size_t col = 0; col < width; ++col) {
        if (row == 0 || row == height - 1
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            out[row * width + col] = 0;
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            int v =
                - 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col - 1]
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                - 1 * in[(row + 1) * width + col - 1]
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```

```
void compute(array_view<const uint8_t, 2> in,
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    auto N = index<2>{-1, 0}; auto S = index<2>{1,0};
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    }
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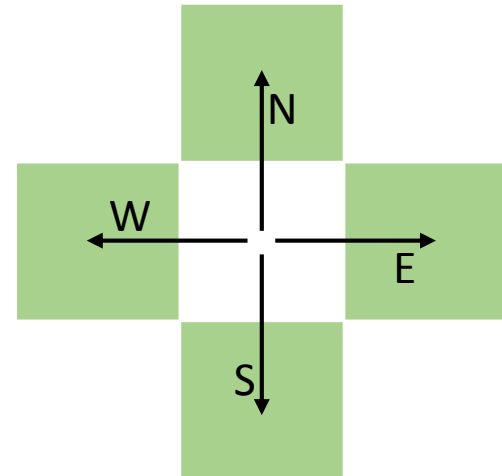
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        if (row == 0 || row == height - 1
            || col == 0 || col == width - 1) {
            out[row * width + col] = 0;
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            int v =
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                + 1 * in[(row - 1) * width + col + 1]
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    for (index<2> idx : in.bounds()) {
        if (idx[0] == 0 || idx[0] == in.bounds()[0] - 1
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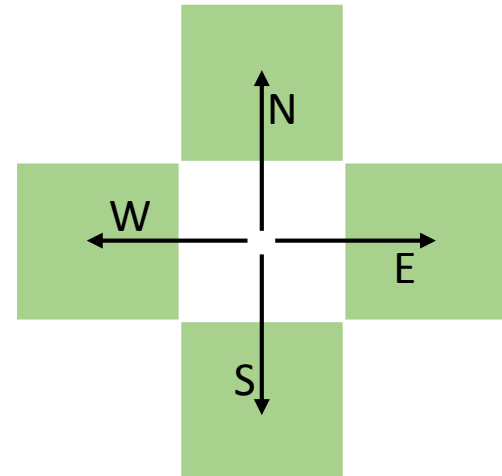
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    for (index<2> idx : in.bounds()) {
        if (idx[0] == 0 || idx[0] == in.bounds()[0] - 1
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            out[idx] = 0;
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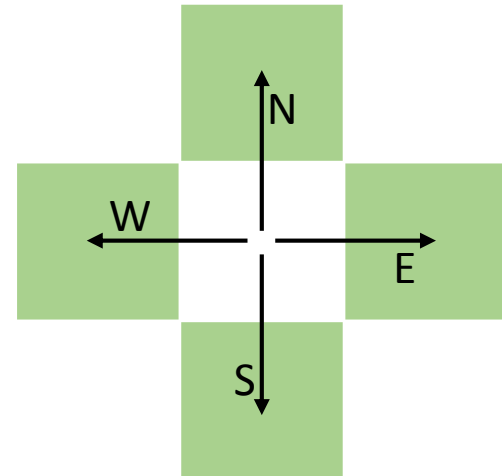
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    auto N = index<2>{-1, 0}; auto S = index<2>{1,0};
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    for (index<2> idx : in.bounds()) {
        if (idx[0] == 0 || idx[0] == in.bounds()[0] - 1
            || idx[1] == 0 || idx[1] == in.bounds()[1] - 1) {
            out[idx] = 0;
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            int v =
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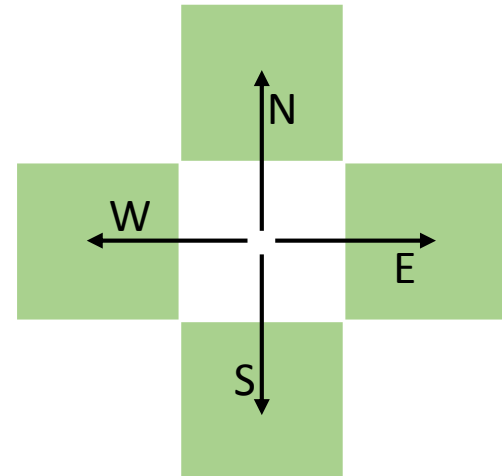
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```



A different view on algorithms

Elemental algorithms

```
auto coll = std::vector<T>{N};  
for(T& value : coll) { ... }  
for_each(begin(coll), end(coll),  
         [=](T& value) {...});
```

Indexable algorithms

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auto bnd = bounds<1>{N};  
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T& value

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T& value

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A different view on algorithms

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T& value

...

...

Indexable algorithms

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A different view on algorithms

Elemental algorithms

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for(T& value : coll) { ... }  
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         [=](T& value) {...});
```



T& value

...

...

Indexable algorithms

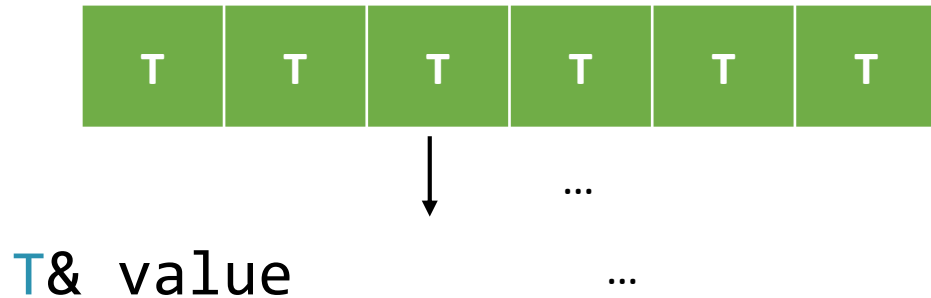
```
auto bnd = bounds<1>{N};  
for(index<1> idx : bnd) { ... }  
for_each(begin(bnd), end(bnd),  
         [=](index<1> idx) {...});
```



A different view on algorithms

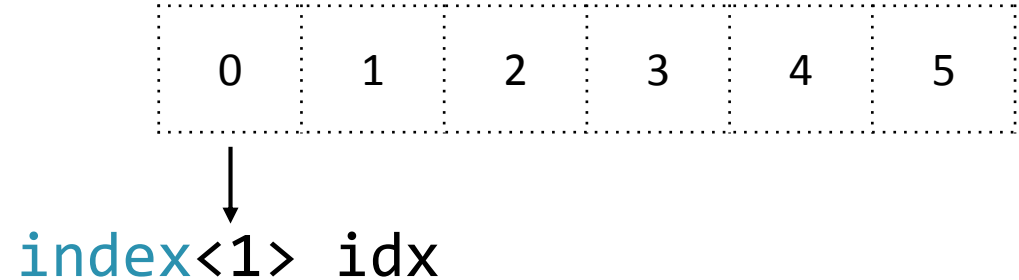
Elemental algorithms

```
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for_each(begin(coll), end(coll),  
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Indexable algorithms

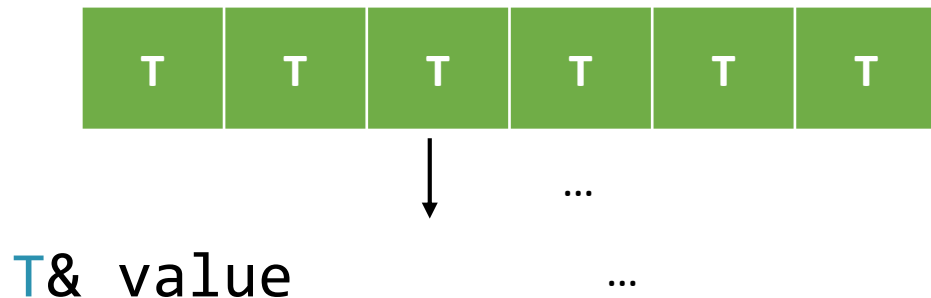
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for(index<1> idx : bnd) { ... }  
for_each(begin(bnd), end(bnd),  
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```



A different view on algorithms

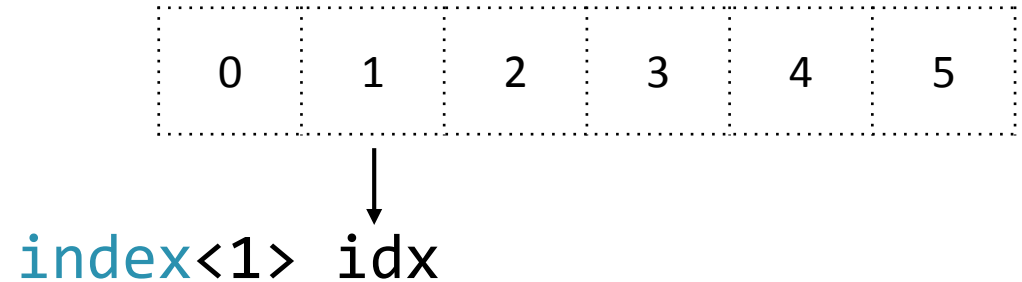
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Indexable algorithms

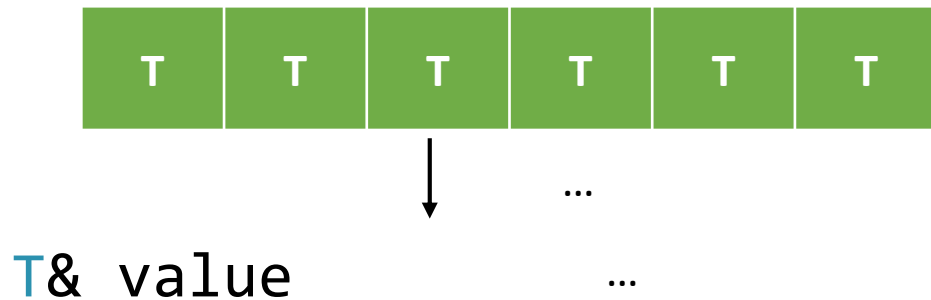
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for(index<1> idx : bnd) { ... }  
for_each(begin(bnd), end(bnd),  
         [=](index<1> idx) {...});
```



A different view on algorithms

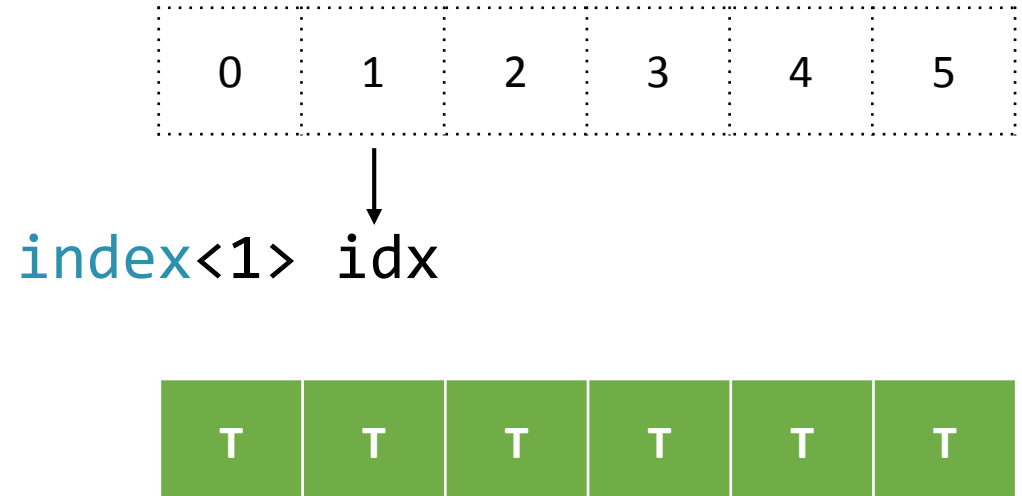
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Indexable algorithms

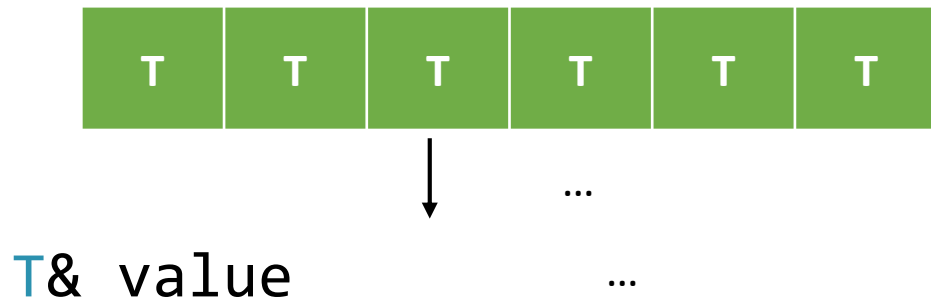
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A different view on algorithms

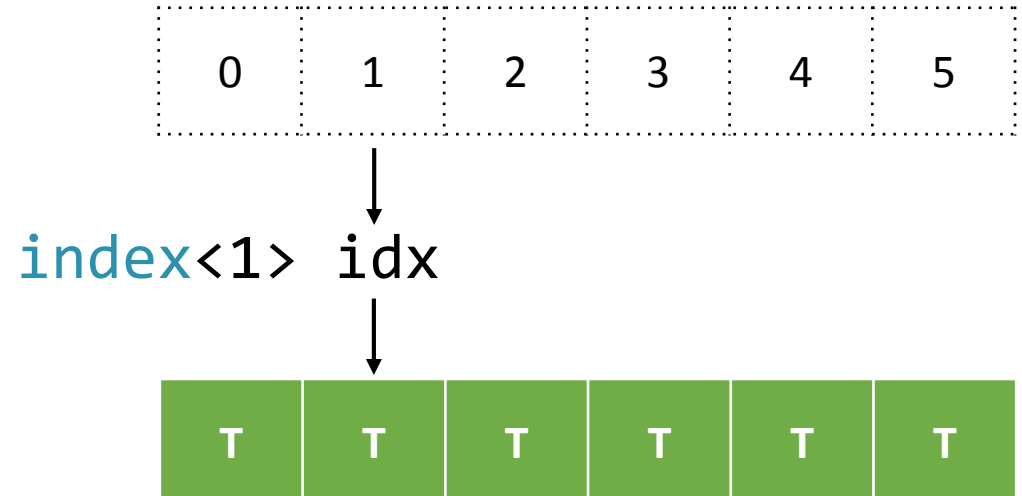
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Indexable algorithms

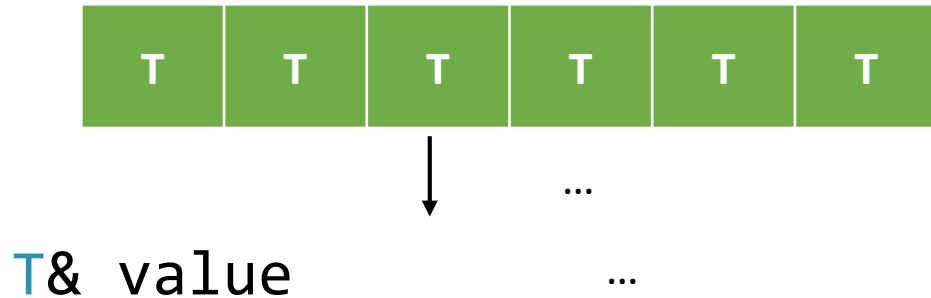
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A different view on algorithms

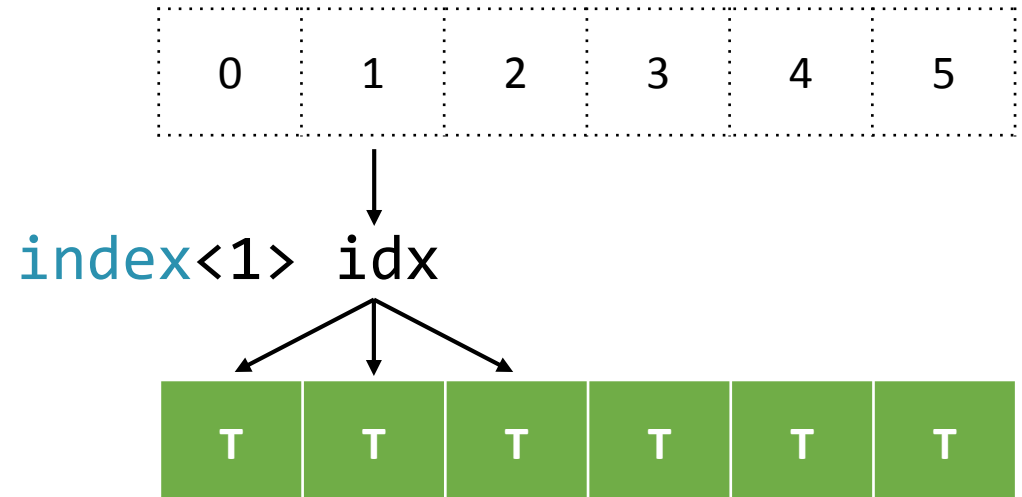
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Indexable algorithms

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Enabling index-based parallelism in C++

“Regular” STL + the multidimensional index

```
for_each(begin(bnd), end(bnd), [=](index<2> idx) {...});
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Enabling index-based parallelism in C++

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C++ Extensions for Parallelism TS (“Parallel STL”) + the multidimensional index

Enabling index-based parallelism in C++

“Regular” STL + the multidimensional index

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```

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for_each(experimental::parallel::par_vec,
```

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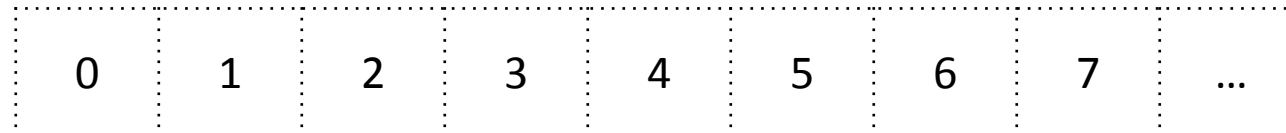

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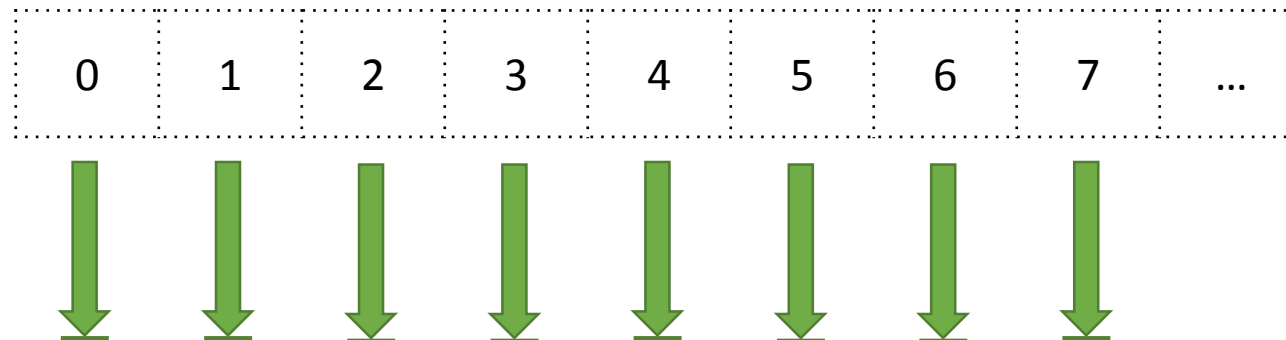
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```
for_each(experimental::parallel::par_vec,  
         begin(bnd), end(bnd), [=](index<2> idx) {...});
```

C++ AMP

```
parallel_for_each(bnd, [=](index<2> idx) restrict(amp) {...});
```

Enabling index-based parallelism in C++

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```
for_each(experimental::parallel::par_vec,  
         begin(bnd), end(bnd), [=](index<2> idx) {...});
```

CUDA

```
__global__ void kernel() {  
    auto idx = f(blockIdx, blockDim, threadIdx); ... }  
kernel<<<grid, threads>>>();
```

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```
for_each(experimental::parallel::par_vec,  
         begin(bnd), end(bnd), [=](index<2> idx) {...});
```

OpenCL

```
__kernel__ void kernel() {  
    auto row = get_global_id(0); auto col = get_global_id(1); ... }  
clEnqueueNDRangeKernel(queue, kernel, 2, nullptr,  
                       global_work_size, local_work_size, 0, nullptr, nullptr);
```


Pointer semantics – valueness

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auto vec = std::vector<int>(9001);
```

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The diagram illustrates the memory layout of a C++ vector. A horizontal row of 9001 green squares represents the elements of the vector. An arrow originates from the `std::vector` part of the code and points to the first square in the row. The row ends with an ellipsis (`...`) to indicate that the vector contains more elements than shown.

Pointer semantics – valueness

```
auto vec = std::vector<int>(9001);  
auto vec_copy = vec;
```



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auto ptr = new int[9001];
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Pointer semantics – valueness

```
auto vec = std::vector<int>(9001);  
auto vec_copy = vec;
```



```
auto av = array_view<int>{vec_copy};
```

```
auto ptr = new int[9001];  
auto ptr_copy = ptr;
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Pointer semantics – valueness

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auto vec = std::vector<int>(9001);  
auto vec_copy = vec;
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```
auto av = array_view<int>{vec_copy};  
auto av_copy = av;
```

```
auto ptr = new int[9001];  
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```

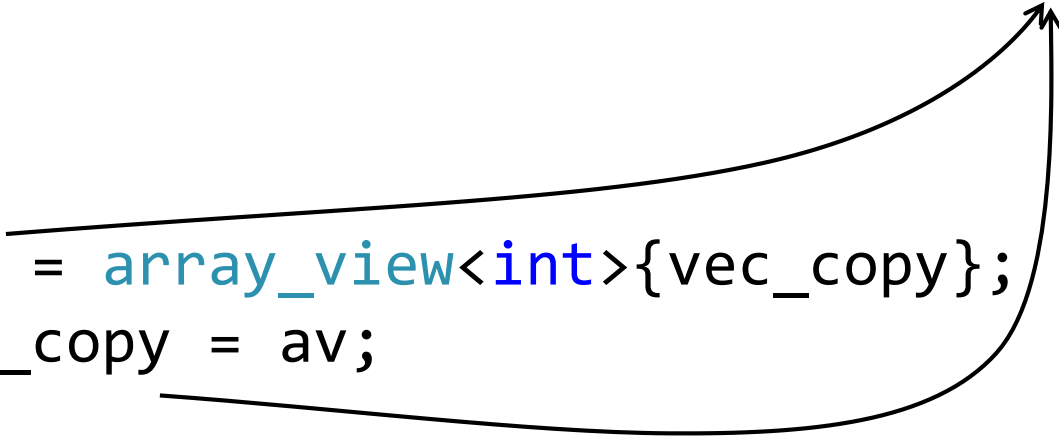


Pointer semantics – valueness

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auto vec = std::vector<int>(9001);
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```
auto av = array_view<int>{vec_copy};  
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```
auto ptr = new int[9001];  
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Pointer semantics – constness

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Constant view

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Constant view

```
const array_view<int> view ~ int* const ptr
```

Pointer semantics – constness

Constant view

```
const array_view<int> view ~ int* const ptr  
view[0] = 42; ✓
```

Pointer semantics – constness

Constant view

```
const array_view<int> view ~ int* const ptr
```

```
view[0] = 42; ✓
```

```
view = another_view; ✗
```

Pointer semantics – constness

Constant view

```
const array_view<int> view ~ int* const ptr  
view[0] = 42; ✓  
view = another_view; X
```

View over constant data

Pointer semantics – constness

Constant view

```
const array_view<int> view ~ int* const ptr  
view[0] = 42; ✓  
view = another_view; X
```

View over constant data

```
array_view<const int> view ~ const int* ptr
```


Pointer semantics – constness

Constant view

```
const array_view<int> view ~ int* const ptr  
view[0] = 42; ✓  
view = another_view; X
```

View over constant data

```
array_view<const int> view ~ const int* ptr  
view[0] = 42; X
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Pointer semantics – constness

Constant view

```
const array_view<int> view ~ int* const ptr  
view[0] = 42; ✓  
view = another_view; X
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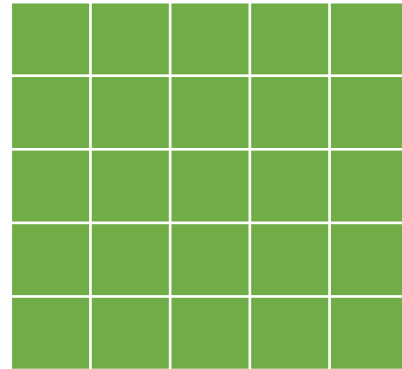
View over constant data

```
array_view<const int> view ~ const int* ptr  
view[0] = 42; X  
view = another_view; ✓
```

Other operations – slice and section

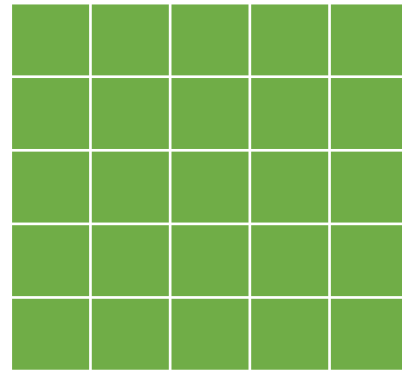
Other operations – slice and section

```
auto view = array_view<int, 2>{{5, 5}, data};
```



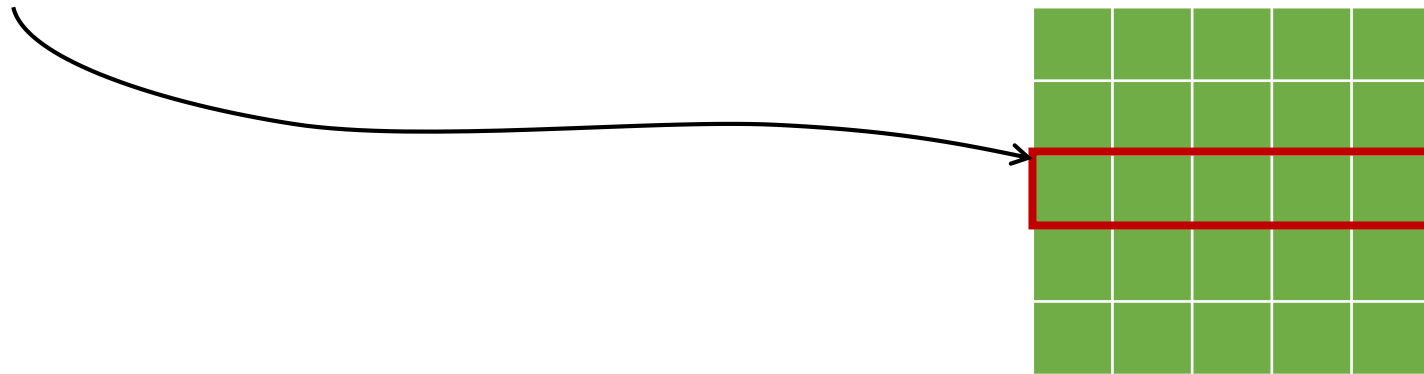
Other operations – slice and section

```
auto view = array_view<int, 2>{{5, 5}, data};  
auto slice = view[2];
```



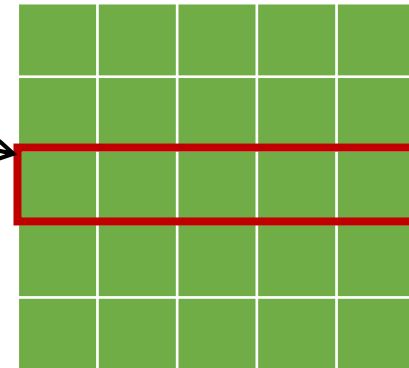
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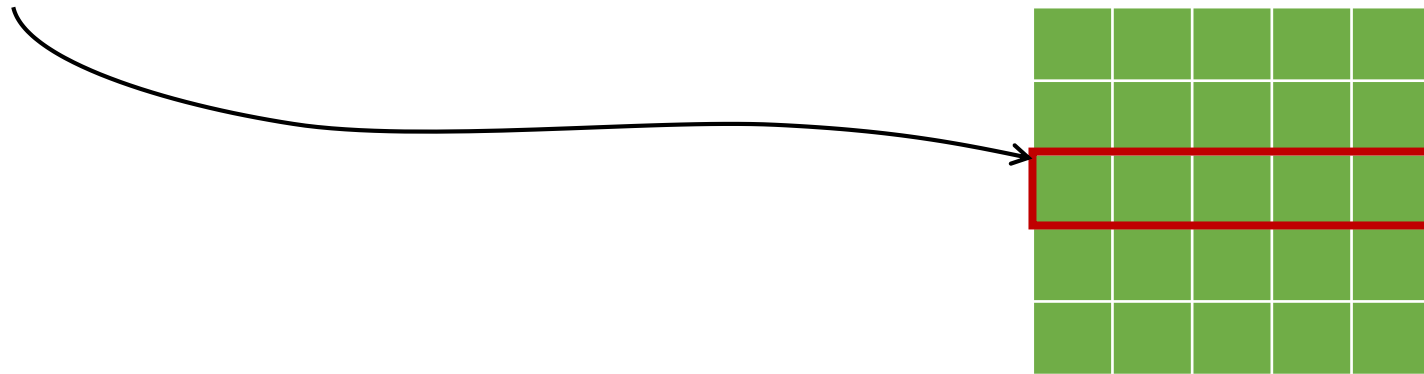
Other operations – slice and section

```
auto view = array_view<int, 2>{{5, 5}, data};  
array_view<int, 1> slice = view[2];
```



Other operations – slice and section

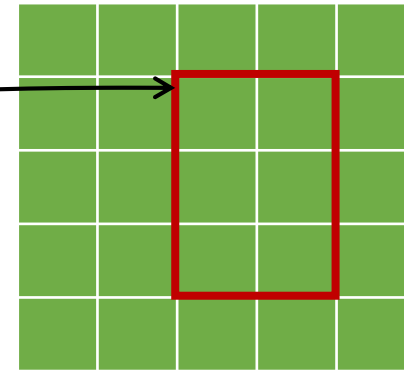
```
auto view = array_view<int, 2>{{5, 5}, data};  
array_view<int, 1> slice = view[2];
```



```
auto section = view.section({1, 2}, {3, 2});
```


Other operations – slice and section

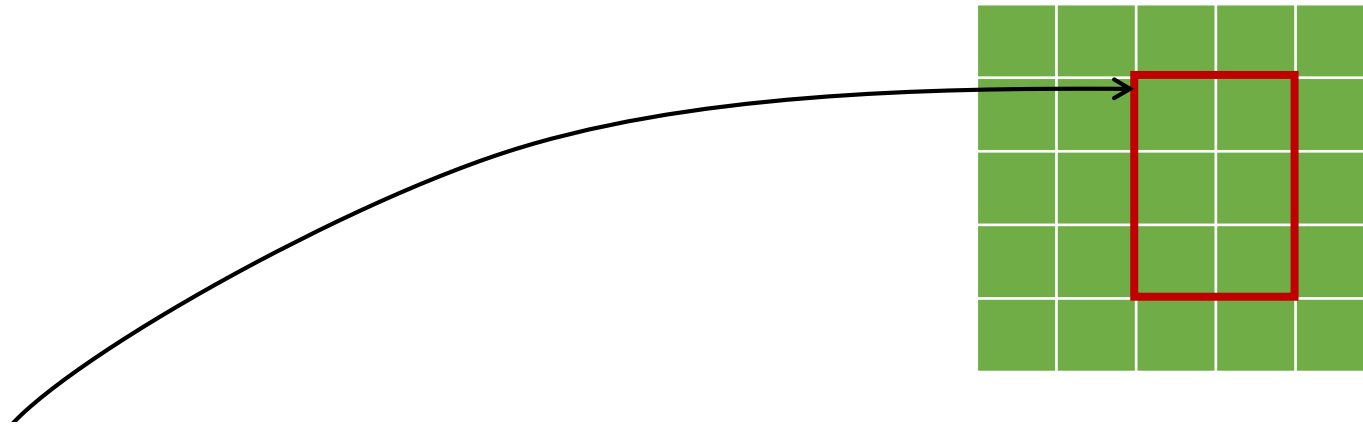
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auto view = array_view<int, 2>{{5, 5}, data};  
array_view<int, 1> slice = view[2];
```



```
auto section = view.section({1, 2}, {3, 2});
```

Other operations – slice and section

```
auto view = array_view<int, 2>{{5, 5}, data};  
array_view<int, 1> slice = view[2];
```



```
strided_array_view<int, 2> section = view.section({1, 2}, {3, 2});
```

Novel types

- *bounds* and *index* – defining and addressing multidimensional discrete spaces.
- *array_view* and *strided_array_view* – multidimensional views on contiguous or strided memory ranges.
- *bounds_iterator* – constant random access iterator over an imaginary space imposed by a *bounds* object, with an *index* as its value type.

Towards the standardization

- N3851 – the introductory paper
 - Presented to LEWG at the Issaquah meeting (February 2014)
 - Consensus to prepare the wording for Arrays TS
- N3976 – the first formal wording paper
 - Presented to LEWG at the Rapperswil meeting (June 2014)
 - Some fixes and improvements in the wording requested
 - Consensus to forward the wording to Fundamentals v2 TS
- N4087 – the latest formal wording paper
 - To be presented to LWG at the Urbana-Champaign meeting (November 2014)
 - Hoping to have it accepted for Fundamentals v2 TS 😊

Proposed extensions

- *array_view* with a fixed size, driven by increased type safety and potential optimization opportunities:
 `fixed_array_view<int, 1, 2, 4>{ ptr }`
 `≈ array_view<int, 3>{ {1, 2, 4}, ptr }`
- Explicit column-major/row-major switch on *array_view*, driven by the desire for Fortran interop
- Parameterized traversal order for *bounds_iterator* – column-major, Morton order, Hilbert curve, ...

Our proof-of-concept is available at:

<http://parallelstl.codeplex.com>

```
#include <experimental/array_view>
```

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```
#include <experimental/array_view>
```

```
include/experimental/impl/array_view.h  
include/experimental/impl/coordinate.h
```

Q&A



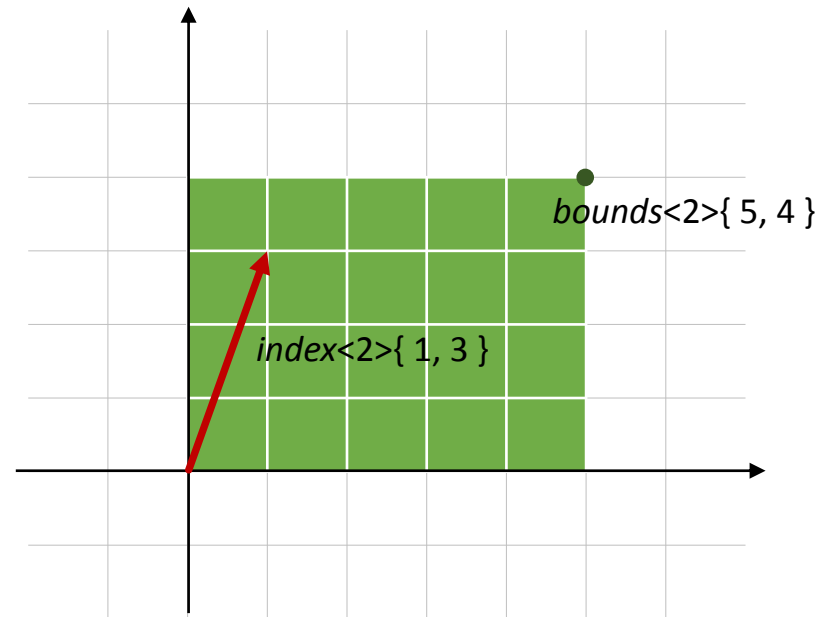
lukaszme@microsoft.com

Backup

bounds and index

index<N> = N-dimensional vector

bounds<N> = N-dim axis-aligned rectangle with the minimum point at **0**
≈ maximum point of such rectangle



bounds and *index* – basic usage

```
auto bnd = bounds<3>{ 3, 1, 4 };  
auto idx = index<3>{ 2, -1, 0 };
```

```
bounds<3> bnd2 = bnd + idx; // bnd2 is { 5, 0, 4 }  
bnd2 -= idx;               // bnd2 is { 3, 1, 4 }
```

```
auto v1 = idx[0]; // v1 is 2
```

```
bnd.contains(idx); // -> false
```

```
bnd.size();        // -> 3 * 1 * 4 = 12
```

bounds and *index* – difference in arithmetic

bounds<N>	index<N>
$\text{bounds<N>} \odot \text{index<N>} \rightarrow \text{bounds<N>}$ $\quad + \quad - \quad += \quad -=$	$\text{index<N>} \odot \text{index<N>} \rightarrow \text{index<N>}$ $\quad + \quad += \quad - \quad -=$
$\text{index<N>} \odot \text{bounds<N>} \rightarrow \text{bounds<N>}$ $\quad +$	
$\text{bounds<N>} \odot \text{arithmetic type} \rightarrow \text{bounds<N>}$ $\quad * \quad /$ $\quad *= \quad /=$	$\text{index<N>} \odot \text{arithmetic type} \rightarrow \text{index<N>}$ $\quad * \quad /$ $\quad *= \quad /=$
$\text{arithmetic type} \odot \text{bounds<N>} \rightarrow \text{bounds<N>}$ $\quad *$	$\text{arithmetic type} \odot \text{index<N>} \rightarrow \text{index<N>}$ $\quad *$
	$\odot \text{index<N>} \rightarrow \text{index<N>}$ $\quad + \quad -$ $\quad ++ \quad -- \quad (\text{for } N = 1, \text{ and also post- variants})$

bounds and *index* – difference in functionality

Only for *bounds*<N>:

```
constexpr size_type size() const noexcept;  
bool contains(const index<rank>& idx) const noexcept;
```

```
bounds_iterator<rank> begin() const noexcept;  
bounds_iterator<rank> end() const noexcept;
```

bounds_iterator

Constant iterator over *bounds*<N> returning *index*<N>

```
auto bnd = bounds<2>{4, 10};
```

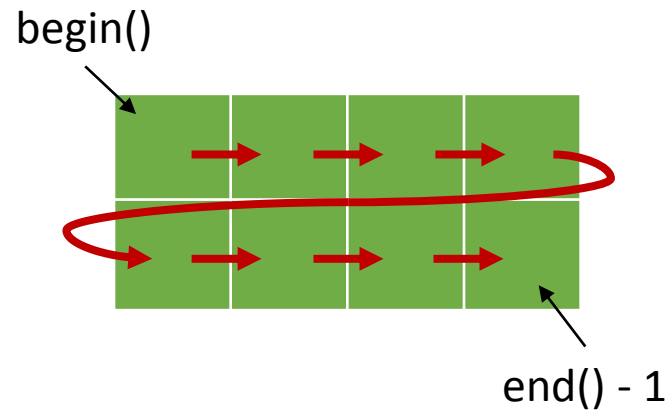
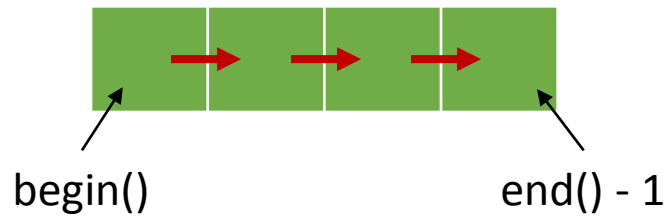
```
bounds_iterator<2> it = begin(bnd);  
index<2> idx = *it;  // idx is {0, 0}
```

```
++it;  
idx = *it;  // idx is {0, 1}
```

```
it += 10;  
idx = *it;  // idx is {1, 1}
```

bounds_iterator – linearization

Since *bounds_iterator* provides a traversal over *Rank*-dimensional discrete space defined by *bounds*, it is necessary to linearize the space.



array_view and *strided_array_view*

- *array_view* – requires contiguous regular data (e.g. `int data[4][1][8]`).
- *strided_array_view* – requires regular data

The only difference: **contiguity**.

- **contiguous** view allows for cache-oblivious algorithms (performance).
- **contiguous** view allows for `.data()` function (compatibility).
- **non-contiguous** view allows for more flexibility.

Guidance: use *array_view* when you can (reflected in constructors).

strided_array_view as a transposed view

```
int cm_array[3 * 5] = {  
    1, 4, 7, 10, 13,  
    2, 5, 8, 11, 14,  
    3, 6, 9, 12, 15  
};  
auto cm_sav  
    = strided_array_view<int, 2>{ { 5, 3 }, { 1, 5 }, cm_array };  
  
assert((cm_sav[{0, 0}] == 1));  
assert((cm_sav[{0, 1}] == 2));  
assert((cm_sav[{1, 0}] == 4));  
assert((cm_sav[{4, 2}] == 15));
```

av and *sav* implicit conversions

array_view<*T*, *N*> → *array_view*<***const*** *T*, *N*>

array_view<*T*, *N*> → ***strided_array_view***<*T*, *N*>

array_view<*T*, *N*> → ***strided_array_view***<***const*** *T*, *N*>

strided_array_view<*T*, *N*> → *strided_array_view*<***const*** *T*, *N*>

Relations between (s)av and other types

