

OpenCL SYCL API

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Chapter 1

Main Page

This is a simple C++ sequential OpenCL SYCL C++ header file to experiment with the OpenCL CL provisional specification.

For more information about OpenCL SYCL: <http://www.khronos.org/opencl/sycl/>

The aim of this file is mainly to define the interface of SYCL so that the specification documentation can be derived from it through tools like Doxygen or Sphinx. This explains why there are many functions and classes that are here only to do some forwarding in some inelegant way. This file is documentation driven and not implementation-style driven.

The source of this file can be found on <https://github.com/amd/triSYCL> and the Doxygen version of the API in <http://amd.github.io/triSYCL/Doxygen/SYCL/html> and <http://amd.github.io/triSYCL/Doxygen/SYCL/SYCL-API-refman.pdf>

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Chapter 2

Todo List

Namespace `cl::sycl::access`

This values should be normalized to allow separate compilation with different implementations?

Class `cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >`

Implement it for images according so section 3.3.4.5

Member `cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::dimensionality`

in the specification: store the dimension for user request

Member `cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::element`

in the specification: store the types for user request as STL

Member `cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::operator[] (id< dimensionality > Index) const`

Implement the "const dataType &" version in the case the accessor is not for writing, as required by the specification

Member `cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::operator[] (size_t Index) const`

This is not in the specification but looks like a cool common feature. Or solving it with an implicit constructor of `id<1>?`

Member `cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::operator[] (item< dimensionality > Index) const`

Add in the specification because used by HPC-GPU slide 22

Class `cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >`

there is a naming inconsistency in the specification between buffer and accessor on T versus datatype

Member `cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >::buffer (const T *start_iterator, const T *end_iterator)`

Member `cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >::element`

Extension to SYCL specification: provide pieces of STL container interface?

Class `cl::sycl::device`

The implementation is quite minimal for now. :-)

Class `cl::sycl::gpu_selector`

to be implemented

to be named `device_selector::gpu` instead in the specification?

Member `cl::sycl::group< dims >::dimensionality`

add this `Boost::multi_array` or STL concept to the specification?

Member `cl::sycl::group< dims >::get (int index)`

add it to the specification?

is it supposed to be an int? A `cl_int`? a `size_t`?

Member `cl::sycl::group< dims >::get_global_range()`

Update the specification to return a `range<dims>` instead of an `id<>`

Member `cl::sycl::group< dims >::get_local_range()`

Update the specification to return a `range<dims>` instead of an `id<>`

Member `cl::sycl::group< dims >::get_nr_range()`

Why the offset is not available here?

Also provide this access to the current `nd_range`

Member `cl::sycl::group< dims >::group(const group &g)`

in the specification, only provide a copy constructor. Any other constructors should be unspecified

Member `cl::sycl::group< dims >::operator[] (int index)`

add it to the specification?

is it supposed to be an int? A `cl_int`? a `size_t`?

Class `cl::sycl::id< dims >`

The definition of `id` and `item` seem completely broken in the current specification. The whole 3.4.1 is to be updated.

It would be nice to have `[]` working everywhere, provide both `get_...()` and `get_...(int dim)` equivalent to `get_...()[int dim]` Well it is already the case for `item`. So not needed for `id`? Indeed `[]` is mentioned in text of page 59 but not in class description.

Member `cl::sycl::id< dims >::dimensionality`

add this `Boost::multi_array` or STL concept to the specification?

Member `cl::sycl::id< dims >::get (int index)`

is it supposed to be an int? A `cl_int`? a `size_t`?

Member `cl::sycl::id< dims >::id()`

Add it to the specification?

Member `cl::sycl::id< dims >::id (const range< dims > &r)`

Is this necessary?

why in the specification `id<int dims>(range<dims>global_size, range<dims> local_size) ?`

Member `cl::sycl::id< dims >::id (std::initializer_list< std::intptr_t > l)`

Add this to the specification? Since it is said to be usable as a `std::vector<>...`

Member `cl::sycl::id< dims >::id (std::intptr_t s)`

Extension to the specification

Member `cl::sycl::id< dims >::operator[] (int index)`

explain in the specification (table 3.29, not only in the text) that `[]` works also for `id`, and why not `range`?

add also `[]` for `range` in the specification

is it supposed to be an int? A `cl_int`? a `size_t`?

Class `cl::sycl::item< dims >`

Add to the specification: `get_nd_range()` to be coherent with providing `get_local...()` and `get_global...()` and what about the offset?

Member `cl::sycl::item< dims >::dimensionality`

add this `Boost::multi_array` or STL concept to the specification?

Member `cl::sycl::item< dims >::item (range< dims > global_size, range< dims > local_size)`

what is the meaning of this constructor for a programmer?

Member `cl::sycl::item< dims >::item (nd_range< dims > ndr)`

a constructor from a `nd_range` too in the specification if the previous one has a meaning?

Member `cl::sycl::kernel_lambda (Functor F)`

This seems to have also the `kernel_functor` name in the specification

Class `cl::sycl::nd_range< dims >`

add copy constructors in the specification

Member `cl::sycl::nd_range< dims >::dimensionality`

add this Boost::multi_array or STL concept to the specification?

Member `cl::sycl::nd_range< dims >::get_offset ()`

get_offset() is lacking in the specification

Member `cl::sycl::parallel_for (range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFunc f)`

It is not clear if the ParallelForFunc is called with an id<> or with an item. Let's use id<> when called with a range<> and item<> when called with a nd_range<>

Member `cl::sycl::parallel_for (nd_range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFunc f)`

Add an OpenMP implementation

Deal with incomplete work-groups

Implement with `parallel_for_workgroup()/parallel_for_workitem()`

Member `cl::sycl::parallel_for (Range r, Program p, ParallelForFunc f)`

deal with Program

Class `cl::sycl::queue`

The implementation is quite minimal for now. :-)

Class `cl::sycl::range< dims >`

use std::size_t dims instead of int dims in the specification?

add to the norm this default parameter value?

add to the norm some way to specify an offset?

Member `cl::sycl::range< dims >::dimensionality`

add this Boost::multi_array or STL concept to the specification?

Member `cl::sycl::range< dims >::get (int index)`

explain in the specification (table 3.29, not only in the text) that [] works also for id, and why not range?

add also [] for range in the specification

is it supposed to be an int? A cl_int? a size_t?

Member `cl::sycl::range< dims >::range (std::initializer_list< std::intptr_t > l)`

This is not the same as the range(dim1,...) constructor from the specification

Chapter 3

Module Index

3.1 Modules

Here is a list of all modules:

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Chapter 4

Namespace Index

4.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all documented namespaces with brief descriptions:

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Hierarchical Index

5.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

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cl::sycl::id< dims >	20
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File Index

6.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

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Chapter 7

Module Documentation

7.1 Data access and storage in SYCL

Namespaces

- `cl::sycl::access`

Classes

- struct `cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >`
- struct `cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >`

7.1.1 Detailed Description

7.1.2 Class Documentation

7.1.2.1 struct `cl::sycl::buffer`

```
template<typename T, int dimensions> struct cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >
```

A SYCL buffer is a multidimensional variable length array (à la C99 VLA or even Fortran before) that is used to store data to work on.

In the case we initialize it from a pointer, for now we just wrap the data with `boost::multi_array_ref` to provide the VLA semantics without any storage.

Todo there is a naming inconsistency in the specification between buffer and accessor on T versus datatype

Public Types

- using `element` = T
- using `value_type` = T

Public Member Functions

- `buffer` (const `range< dimensions >` &r)
Create a new buffer of size.
- `buffer` (T *host_data, `range< dimensions >` r)
- `buffer` (const T *host_data, `range< dimensions >` r)

- `buffer` (const T *start_iterator, const T *end_iterator)
Create a new allocated 1D buffer from the given elements.
- `buffer` (buffer< T, dimensions > &b)
Create a new buffer from an old one, with a new allocation.
- `template<access::mode mode, access::target target = access::global_buffer>`
`accessor< T, dimensions, mode,`
`target > get_access ()`
Return an accessor of the required mode.

7.1.2.1.1 Member Typedef Documentation

7.1.2.1.1.1 `template<typename T, int dimensions> using cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >::element = T`

Todo Extension to SYCL specification: provide pieces of STL container interface?

7.1.2.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.1.2.1.2.1 `template<typename T, int dimensions> cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >::buffer (const range< dimensions > &r) [inline]`

Create a new buffer of size.

Parameters

<i>r</i>	
----------	--

7.1.2.1.2.2 `template<typename T, int dimensions> cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >::buffer (T * host_data, range< dimensions > &r) [inline]`

Create a new buffer from

Parameters

<i>host_data</i>	of size
<i>r</i>	without further allocation

7.1.2.1.2.3 `template<typename T, int dimensions> cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >::buffer (const T * host_data, range< dimensions > &r) [inline]`

Create a new read only buffer from

Parameters

<i>host_data</i>	of size
<i>r</i>	without further allocation

7.1.2.1.2.4 `template<typename T, int dimensions> cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >::buffer (const T * start_iterator, const T * end_iterator) [inline]`

Create a new allocated 1D buffer from the given elements.

Todo

7.1.2.1.3 Member Function Documentation

7.1.2.1.3.1 `template<typename T, int dimensions> template<access::mode mode, access::target target = access::global_buffer> accessor<T, dimensions, mode, target> cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >::get_access () [inline]`

Return an accessor of the required mode.

Create a new sub-buffer without allocation to have separate accessors later

Parameters

<i>M</i>	
----------	--

7.1.2.2 struct cl::sycl::accessor

```
template<typename dataType, size_t dimensions, access::mode mode, access::target target = access::global_buffer> struct cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >
```

The accessor abstracts the way buffer data are accessed inside a kernel in a multidimensional variable length array way.

Todo Implement it for images according so section 3.3.4.5

Public Types

- using `element` = dataType
- using `value_type` = dataType

Public Member Functions

- `accessor` (buffer< dataType, dimensions > &targetBuffer)
Create an accessor to the given buffer.
- dataType & `operator[]` (id< dimensionality > Index) const
- dataType & `operator[]` (size_t Index) const
- dataType & `operator[]` (item< dimensionality > Index) const

Static Public Attributes

- static const auto `dimensionality` = dimensions

7.1.2.2.1 Member Typedef Documentation

```
7.1.2.2.1.1 template<typename dataType , size_t dimensions, access::mode mode, access::target target = access::global_buffer> using cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::element = dataType
```

Todo in the specification: store the types for user request as STL

7.1.2.2.2 Member Function Documentation

```
7.1.2.2.2.1 template<typename dataType , size_t dimensions, access::mode mode, access::target target = access::global_buffer> dataType& cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::operator[] ( id< dimensionality > Index ) const [inline]
```

Get the element specified by the given id

Todo Implement the "const dataType &" version in the case the accessor is not for writing, as required by the specification

```
7.1.2.2.2.2  template<typename dataType , size_t dimensions, access::mode mode, access::target target =
              access::global_buffer> dataType& cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::operator[] (
              size_t Index ) const    [inline]
```

Get the element specified by the given index in the case we are mono-dimensional

Todo This is not in the specification but looks like a cool common feature. Or solving it with an implicit constructor of `id<1>`?

```
7.1.2.2.2.3  template<typename dataType , size_t dimensions, access::mode mode, access::target target =
              access::global_buffer> dataType& cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::operator[] (
              item< dimensionality > Index ) const    [inline]
```

Get the element specified by the given item

Todo Add in the specification because used by HPC-GPU slide 22

7.1.2.2.3 Member Data Documentation

```
7.1.2.2.3.1  template<typename dataType , size_t dimensions, access::mode mode, access::target target =
              access::global_buffer> const auto cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >::dimensionality =
              dimensions    [static]
```

Todo in the specification: store the dimension for user request

7.2 Expressing parallelism through kernels

Classes

- struct `cl::sycl::range< dims >`
- struct `cl::sycl::id< dims >`
- struct `cl::sycl::nd_range< dims >`
- struct `cl::sycl::item< dims >`
- struct `cl::sycl::group< dims >`

Functions

- template<typename KernelName , typename Functor >
Functor `cl::sycl::kernel_lambda` (Functor F)
- void `cl::sycl::single_task` (std::function< void(void)> F)
- template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFuncor >
void `cl::sycl::parallel_for` (range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFuncor f)
- template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFuncor >
void `cl::sycl::parallel_for` (nd_range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFuncor f)
- template<typename Range , typename Program , typename ParallelForFuncor >
void `cl::sycl::parallel_for` (Range r, Program p, ParallelForFuncor f)
SYCL parallel_for version that allows a Program object to be specified.
- template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFuncor >
void `cl::sycl::parallel_for_workgroup` (nd_range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFuncor f)
SYCL parallel_for_workgroup.
- template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFuncor >
void `cl::sycl::parallel_for_workitem` (group< Dimensions > g, ParallelForFuncor f)
SYCL parallel_for_workitem.

7.2.1 Detailed Description

7.2.2 Class Documentation

7.2.2.1 struct `cl::sycl::range`

template<int dims = 1>struct `cl::sycl::range< dims >`

A SYCL range defines a multi-dimensional index range that can be used to launch parallel computation.

Todo use `std::size_t` dims instead of `int` dims in the specification?

Todo add to the norm this default parameter value?

Todo add to the norm some way to specify an offset?

Public Member Functions

- **range** (`range< dims > &r`)
- **range** (const `range< dims > &r`)
- `range` (std::initializer_list< std::intptr_t > l)
- `range` (std::intptr_t x)

To have implicit conversion from 1 integer.

- `range` (`std::intptr_t x`, `std::intptr_t y`)
A 2-D constructor from 2 integers.
- `range` (`std::intptr_t x`, `std::intptr_t y`, `std::intptr_t z`)
A 3-D constructor from 3 integers.
- `int get` (`int index`)

Static Public Attributes

- `static const auto dimensionality = dims`

7.2.2.1.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.2.2.1.1.1 `template<int dims = 1> cl::sycl::range< dims >::range (std::initializer_list< std::intptr_t > l)`
[inline]

Create a n-D range from a positive integer-like list

Todo This is not the same as the `range(dim1,...)` constructor from the specification

7.2.2.1.2 Member Function Documentation

7.2.2.1.2.1 `template<int dims = 1> int cl::sycl::range< dims >::get (int index)` [inline]

Return the range size in the give dimension

Todo explain in the specification (table 3.29, not only in the text) that `[]` works also for `id`, and why not `range`?

Todo add also `[]` for `range` in the specification

Todo is it supposed to be an `int`? A `cl_int`? a `size_t`?

7.2.2.1.3 Member Data Documentation

7.2.2.1.3.1 `template<int dims = 1> const auto cl::sycl::range< dims >::dimensionality = dims` [static]

Todo add this `Boost::multi_array` or `STL` concept to the specification?

7.2.2.2 struct cl::sycl::id

`template<int dims = 1> struct cl::sycl::id< dims >`

Define a multi-dimensional index, used for example to locate a work item

Todo The definition of `id` and `item` seem completely broken in the current specification. The whole 3.4.1 is to be updated.

Todo It would be nice to have `[]` working everywhere, provide both `get_...()` and `get_...(int dim)` equivalent to `get_↔...()[int dim]` Well it is already the case for `item`. So not needed for `id`? Indeed `[]` is mentioned in text of page 59 but not in class description.

Public Member Functions

- `id()`
- `id(const id &init)`
Create an id with the same value of another one.
- `id(const range< dims > &r)`
- `id(std::initializer_list< std::intptr_t > l)`
- `id(std::intptr_t s)`
- `int get(int index)`
- `auto & operator[] (int index)`

Static Public Attributes

- static const auto `dimensionality` = `dims`

7.2.2.2.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.2.2.2.1.1 `template<int dims = 1> cl::sycl::id< dims >::id() [inline]`

Create a zero id

Todo Add it to the specification?

7.2.2.2.1.2 `template<int dims = 1> cl::sycl::id< dims >::id(const range< dims > &r) [inline]`

Create an id from a given range

Todo Is this necessary?

Todo why in the specification `id<int dims>(range<dims>global_size, range<dims> local_size) ?`

7.2.2.2.1.3 `template<int dims = 1> cl::sycl::id< dims >::id(std::initializer_list< std::intptr_t > l) [inline]`

Create a n-D range from a positive integer-like list

Todo Add this to the specification? Since it is said to be usable as a `std::vector<>...`

7.2.2.2.1.4 `template<int dims = 1> cl::sycl::id< dims >::id(std::intptr_t s) [inline]`

To have implicit conversion from 1 integer

Todo Extension to the specification

7.2.2.2.2 Member Function Documentation

7.2.2.2.2.1 `template<int dims = 1> int cl::sycl::id< dims >::get(int index) [inline]`

Return the id size in the given dimension

Todo is it supposed to be an int? A `cl_int`? a `size_t`?

7.2.2.2.2 `template<int dims = 1> auto& cl::sycl::id< dims >::operator[] (int index) [inline]`

Return the id size in the given dimension

Todo explain in the specification (table 3.29, not only in the text) that `[]` works also for `id`, and why not `range`?

Todo add also `[]` for `range` in the specification

Todo is it supposed to be an `int`? A `cl_int`? a `size_t`?

7.2.2.2.3 Member Data Documentation

7.2.2.2.3.1 `template<int dims = 1> const auto cl::sycl::id< dims >::dimensionality = dims [static]`

Todo add this `Boost::multi_array` or `STL` concept to the specification?

7.2.2.3 struct cl::sycl::nd_range

`template<int dims = 1> struct cl::sycl::nd_range< dims >`

A ND-range, made by a global and local range, to specify work-group and work-item organization.

The local offset is used to translate the iteration space origin if needed.

Todo add copy constructors in the specification

Public Member Functions

- `nd_range (range< dims > global_size, range< dims > local_size, id< dims > offset=id< dims >())`
- `range< dims > get_global_range ()`
Get the global iteration space range.
- `range< dims > get_local_range ()`
Get the local part of the iteration space range.
- `range< dims > get_group_range ()`
Get the range of work-groups needed to run this ND-range.
- `range< dims > get_offset ()`

Static Public Attributes

- static const auto `dimensionality` = `dims`

7.2.2.3.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.2.2.3.1.1 `template<int dims = 1> cl::sycl::nd_range< dims >::nd_range (range< dims > global_size, range< dims > local_size, id< dims > offset = id< dims >()) [inline]`

Construct a ND-range with all the details available in OpenCL

By default use a zero offset, that is iterations start at 0

7.2.2.3.2 Member Function Documentation

7.2.2.3.2.1 `template<int dims = 1> range<dims> cl::sycl::nd_range< dims >::get_offset () [inline]`

Todo `get_offset()` is lacking in the specification

7.2.2.3.3 Member Data Documentation

7.2.2.3.3.1 `template<int dims = 1> const auto cl::sycl::nd_range< dims >::dimensionality = dims [static]`

Todo add this Boost::multi_array or STL concept to the specification?

7.2.2.4 struct cl::sycl::item

`template<int dims = 1> struct cl::sycl::item< dims >`

A SYCL item stores information on a work-item within a work-group, with some more context such as the definition ranges.

Todo Add to the specification: `get_nd_range()` to be coherent with providing `get_local...()` and `get_global...()` and what about the offset?

Public Member Functions

- `item (range< dims > global_size, range< dims > local_size)`
- `item (nd_range< dims > ndr)`
- `int get_global (int dimension)`
Return the global coordinate in the given dimension.
- `int get_local (int dimension)`
Return the local coordinate (that is in the work-group) in the given dimension.
- `id< dims > get_global ()`
Get the whole global id coordinate.
- `id< dims > get_local ()`
Get the whole local id coordinate (which is respective to the work-group)
- `range< dims > get_global_range ()`
Get the global range where this item rely in.
- `range< dims > get_local_range ()`
Get the local range (the dimension of the work-group) for this item.

Static Public Attributes

- static const auto `dimensionality` = `dims`

7.2.2.4.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.2.2.4.1.1 `template<int dims = 1> cl::sycl::item< dims >::item (range< dims > global_size, range< dims > local_size) [inline]`

Create an item from a local size and local size

Todo what is the meaning of this constructor for a programmer?

7.2.2.4.1.2 `template<int dims = 1> cl::sycl::item< dims >::item (nd_range< dims > ndr) [inline]`

Todo a constructor from a `nd_range` too in the specification if the previous one has a meaning?

7.2.2.4.2 Member Data Documentation

7.2.2.4.2.1 `template<int dims = 1> const auto cl::sycl::item< dims >::dimensionality = dims [static]`

Todo add this Boost::multi_array or STL concept to the specification?

7.2.2.5 struct cl::sycl::group

`template<int dims = 1> struct cl::sycl::group< dims >`

A group index used in a `parallel_for_workitem` to specify a `work_group`

Public Member Functions

- `group` (const `group` &g)
- `id< dims > get_group_id ()`
- `range< dims > get_local_range ()`
- `range< dims > get_global_range ()`
- `nd_range< dims > get_nr_range ()`
- `int get (int index)`
- `auto & operator[] (int index)`

Static Public Attributes

- static const auto `dimensionality` = `dims`

7.2.2.5.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.2.2.5.1.1 `template<int dims = 1> cl::sycl::group< dims >::group (const group< dims > & g) [inline]`

Todo in the specification, only provide a copy constructor. Any other constructors should be unspecified

7.2.2.5.2 Member Function Documentation

7.2.2.5.2.1 `template<int dims = 1> int cl::sycl::group< dims >::get (int index) [inline]`

Return the group coordinate in the given dimension

Todo add it to the specification?

Todo is it supposed to be an int? A `cl_int`? a `size_t`?

7.2.2.5.2.2 `template<int dims = 1> range<dims> cl::sycl::group< dims >::get_global_range () [inline]`

Get the local range for this `work_group`

Todo Update the specification to return a `range<dims>` instead of an `id<>`

7.2.2.5.2.3 `template<int dims = 1> range<dims> cl::sycl::group< dims >::get_local_range () [inline]`

Get the local range for this `work_group`

Todo Update the specification to return a `range<dims>` instead of an `id<>`

7.2.2.5.2.4 `template<int dims = 1> nd_range<dims> cl::sycl::group< dims >::get_nr_range () [inline]`

Todo Why the offset is not available here?

Todo Also provide this access to the current `nd_range`

7.2.2.5.2.5 `template<int dims = 1> auto& cl::sycl::group< dims >::operator[] (int index) [inline]`

Return the group coordinate in the given dimension

Todo add it to the specification?

Todo is it supposed to be an int? A `cl_int`? a `size_t`?

7.2.2.5.3 Member Data Documentation

7.2.2.5.3.1 `template<int dims = 1> const auto cl::sycl::group< dims >::dimensionality = dims [static]`

Todo add this `Boost::multi_array` or STL concept to the specification?

7.2.3 Function Documentation

7.2.3.1 `template<typename KernelName , typename Functor > Functor cl::sycl::kernel_lambda (Functor F)`

`kernel_lambda` specify a kernel to be launch with a `single_task` or `parallel_for`

Todo This seems to have also the `kernel_functor` name in the specification

7.2.3.2 `template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFuncor > void cl::sycl::parallel_for (range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFuncor f)`

SYCL `parallel_for` launches a data parallel computation with parallelism specified at launch time by a `range<>`.

This implementation use OpenMP 3 if compiled with the right flag.

Todo It is not clear if the `ParallelForFuncor` is called with an `id<>` or with an item. Let's use `id<>` when called with a `range<>` and `item<>` when called with a `nd_range<>`

7.2.3.3 `template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFuncor > void cl::sycl::parallel_for (nd_range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFuncor f)`

A variation of SYCL `parallel_for` to take into account a `nd_range<>`

Todo Add an OpenMP implementation

Todo Deal with incomplete work-groups

Todo Implement with `parallel_for_workgroup()/parallel_for_workitem()`

7.2.3.4 `template<typename Range , typename Program , typename ParallelForFunctor > void cl::sycl::parallel_for (Range r, Program p, ParallelForFunctor f)`

SYCL `parallel_for` version that allows a Program object to be specified.

Todo deal with Program

7.2.3.5 `void cl::sycl::single_task (std::function< void(void)> F)`

SYCL `single_task` launches a computation without parallelism at launch time.

Right now the implementation does nothing else than forwarding the execution of the given functor

7.3 Platforms, contexts, devices and queues

Classes

- struct [cl::sycl::device](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::device_selector](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::gpu_selector](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::context](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::queue](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::command_group](#)

7.3.1 Detailed Description

7.3.2 Class Documentation

7.3.2.1 struct [cl::sycl::device](#)

SYCL device

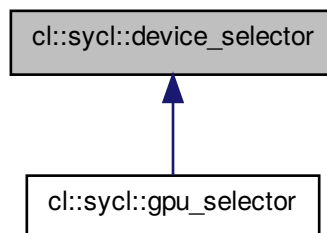
Todo The implementation is quite minimal for now. :-)

7.3.2.2 struct [cl::sycl::device_selector](#)

The SYCL heuristics to select a device

The device with the highest score is selected

Inheritance diagram for [cl::sycl::device_selector](#):



Public Member Functions

- virtual int **operator()** ([device](#) dev)=0

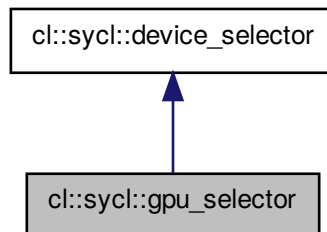
7.3.2.3 struct [cl::sycl::gpu_selector](#)

Select the best GPU, if any

Todo to be implemented

Todo to be named `device_selector::gpu` instead in the specification?

Inheritance diagram for `cl::sycl::gpu_selector`:



Public Member Functions

- `int operator()` (`device` dev) override

7.3.2.4 struct `cl::sycl::context`

SYCL context

The implementation is quite minimal for now. :-)

Public Member Functions

- `context` (`gpu_selector` s)
- `context` (`device_selector` &s)

7.3.2.5 struct `cl::sycl::queue`

SYCL queue, similar to the OpenCL queue concept.

Todo The implementation is quite minimal for now. :-)

Public Member Functions

- `queue` (`context` c)

7.3.2.6 struct `cl::sycl::command_group`

SYCL command group gather all the commands needed to execute one or more kernels in a kind of atomic way. Since all the parameters are captured at command group creation, one can execute the content in an asynchronous way and delayed schedule.

For now just execute the command group directly.

Public Member Functions

- `template<typename Functor >`
command_group (`queue` Q, Functor F)

Chapter 8

Namespace Documentation

8.1 cl Namespace Reference

SYCL dwells in the `cl::sycl` namespace.

8.1.1 Detailed Description

SYCL dwells in the `cl::sycl` namespace.

8.2 cl::sycl::access Namespace Reference

Enumerations

- enum `mode` {
 read = 42, **write**, **atomic**, **read_write**,
 discard_read_write }
This describes the type of the access mode to be used via accessor.
- enum `target` {
 global_buffer = 2014, **constant_buffer**, **local**, **image**,
 host_buffer, **host_image**, **image_array**, **cl_buffer**,
 cl_image }

8.2.1 Detailed Description

Describe the type of access by kernels.

Todo This values should be normalized to allow separate compilation with different implementations?

8.2.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

8.2.2.1 enum `cl::sycl::access::target`

The target enumeration describes the type of object to be accessed via the accessor

Chapter 9

File Documentation

9.1 include/CL/sycl.hpp File Reference

Classes

- struct [cl::sycl::range< dims >](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::id< dims >](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::nd_range< dims >](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::item< dims >](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::group< dims >](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::device](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::device_selector](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::gpu_selector](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::context](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::queue](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::command_group](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::accessor< dataType, dimensions, mode, target >](#)
- struct [cl::sycl::buffer< T, dimensions >](#)

Namespaces

- [cl](#)
SYCL dwells in the `cl::sycl` namespace.
- [cl::sycl::access](#)

Macros

- `#define TRISYCL_IMPL(...)`

Enumerations

- enum [cl::sycl::access::mode](#) {
 read = 42, **write**, **atomic**, **read_write**,
 discard_read_write }
- This describes the type of the access mode to be used via accessor.*
- enum [cl::sycl::access::target](#) {
 global_buffer = 2014, **constant_buffer**, **local**, **image**,
 host_buffer, **host_image**, **image_array**, **cl_buffer**,
 cl_image }

Functions

- template<typename KernelName , typename Functor >
Functor [cl::sycl::kernel_lambda](#) (Functor F)
- void [cl::sycl::single_task](#) (std::function< void(void)> F)
- template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFunctor >
void [cl::sycl::parallel_for](#) (range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFunctor f)
- template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFunctor >
void [cl::sycl::parallel_for](#) (nd_range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFunctor f)
- template<typename Range , typename Program , typename ParallelForFunctor >
void [cl::sycl::parallel_for](#) (Range r, Program p, ParallelForFunctor f)
SYCL parallel_for version that allows a Program object to be specified.
- template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFunctor >
void [cl::sycl::parallel_for_workgroup](#) (nd_range< Dimensions > r, ParallelForFunctor f)
SYCL parallel_for_workgroup.
- template<int Dimensions = 1, typename ParallelForFunctor >
void [cl::sycl::parallel_for_workitem](#) (group< Dimensions > g, ParallelForFunctor f)
SYCL parallel_for_workitem.
- void **cl::sycl::barrier** (int barrier_type)

Variables

- int const **cl::sycl::CL_LOCAL_MEM_FENCE** = 123

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