

# USING USM

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Learn how to allocate memory using USM
- Learn how to copy data to and from USM allocated memory
- Learn how to access data from USM allocated memory in a kernel function
- Learn how to free USM memory allocations

## FOCUS ON EXPLICIT USM

- Remember that there are different variants of USM; explicit, restricted, concurrent and system.
- Remember also that there are different ways USM memory can be allocated; host, device and shared.
- We're going to focus explicit USM and device allocations - this is the minimum required variant.

## USM ALLOCATION TYPES

Type	Description	Accessible on host?	Accessible on device?	Located on
device	Allocations in device memory	✗	✓	device
host	Allocations in host memory	✓	✓	host
shared	Allocations shared between host and device	✓	✓	Can migrate between host and device

**Figure 6-1.** *USM allocation types*

(from book)

# MALLOC\_DEVICE

```
void* malloc_device(size_t numBytes, const queue& syclQueue, const property_list &propList = {});  
  
template <typename T>  
T* malloc_device(size_t count, const queue& syclQueue, const property_list &propList = {});
```

- A USM device allocation is performed by calling one of the `malloc_device` functions.
- Both of these functions allocate the specified region of memory on the device associated with the specified queue.
- The pointer returned is only accessible in a kernel function running on that device.
- Synchronous exception if the device does not have `aspect::usm_device_allocations`
- This is a blocking operation.

# FREE

```
void free(void* ptr, queue& syclQueue);
```

- In order to prevent memory leaks USM device allocations must be free by calling the free function.
- The queue must be the same as was used to allocate the memory.
- This is a blocking operation.

# MEMCPY

```
event queue::memcpy(void* dest, const void* src, size_t numBytes, const std::vector &depEvents);
```

- Data can be copied to and from a USM device allocation by calling the queue's memcpy member function.
- The source and destination can be either a host application pointer or a USM device allocation.
- This is an asynchronous operation enqueued to the queue.
- An event is returned which can be used to synchronize with the completion of copy operation.
- May depend on other events via depEvents

## MEMSET & FILL

```
event queue::memset(void* ptr, int value, size_t numBytes, const std::vector &depEvents);  
event queue::fill(void* ptr, const T& pattern, size_t count, const std::vector &depEvents);
```

- The additional queue member functions `memset` and `fill` provide operations for initializing the data of a USM device allocation.
- The member function `memset` initializes each byte of the data with the value interpreted as an unsigned char.
- The member function `fill` initializes the data with a recurring pattern.
- These are also asynchronous operations.



# PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

```
int square_number(int x){  
  
    auto myQueue = sycl::queue{};  
  
    myQueue.submit([&](handler &cgh){  
        cgh.single_task<square_number>([=](){  
            /* square some number */  
        });  
    }).wait();  
  
    return x;  
}
```

We start with a basic SYCL application which invokes a kernel function with `single_task`.

## PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

```
int square_number(int x){  
  
    auto myQueue = sycl::queue{usm_selector{}};  
  
    myQueue.submit([&](handler &cgh){  
        cgh.single_task<square_number>([=](){  
            /* square some number */  
        });  
    }).wait();  
  
    return x;  
}
```

We initialize the queue with the `usm_selector` we wrote in the last exercise, which will choose a device which supports USM device allocations.

# PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

```
int square_number(int x){  
  
    auto myQueue = sycl::queue{usm_selector{}};  
  
    auto devicePtr = malloc_device<int>(1, myQueue);  
  
    myQueue.submit([&](handler &cgh){  
        cgh.single_task<square_number>([=](){  
            /* square some number */  
        });  
    }).wait();  
  
    return x;  
}
```

We allocate USM device memory by calling `malloc_device`. Here we use the template variant and specify type `int`.

## PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

```
int square_number(int x){  
  
    auto myQueue = sycl::queue{usm_selector{}};  
  
    auto devicePtr = malloc_device<int>(1, myQueue);  
  
    myQueue.memcpy(devicePtr, &x, sizeof(int)).wait();  
  
    myQueue.submit([&](handler &cgh){  
        cgh.single_task<square>([=](){  
            /* square some number */  
        });  
    }).wait();  
  
    return x;  
}
```

We copy the value of `x` in the host application to the USM device memory by calling `memcpy` on `myQueue`. We immediately call `wait` on the returned event to synchronize with the completion of the copy operation.

# PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

```
int square_number(int x){  
    auto myQueue = sycl::queue{usm_selector{}};  
    auto devicePtr = malloc_device<int>(1, myQueue);  
    myQueue.memcpy(devicePtr, &x, sizeof(int)).wait();  
    myQueue.submit([&](handler &cgh){  
        cgh.single_task<square>([=] () {  
            *devicePtr = (*devicePtr) * (*devicePtr);  
        });  
    }).wait();  
    return x;  
}
```

We then pass the `devicePtr` directly to the kernel function and access it can then be dereferenced and the data written to.

# PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

```
int square_number(int x){  
  
    auto myQueue = sycl::queue{usm_selector{}};  
  
    auto devicePtr = malloc_device<int>(1, myQueue);  
  
    myQueue.memcpy(devicePtr, &x, sizeof(int)).wait();  
  
    myQueue.submit([&](handler &cgh){  
        cgh.single_task<square>([=](){  
            *devicePtr = (*devicePtr) * (*devicePtr);  
        });  
    }).wait();  
  
    myQueue.memcpy(&x, devicePtr, sizeof(int)).wait();  
  
    return x;  
}
```

Finally we copy the result from USM device memory back to the variable `x` in the host application by calling `memcpy` on `myQueue`.

# QUEUE SHORTCUTS

```
template <typename KernelName, typename KernelType>
event queue::single_task(const KernelType &KernelFunc);

template <typename KernelName, typename KernelType, int Dims>
event queue::parallel_for(range GlobalRange, const KernelType &KernelFunc);
```

- The queue provides shortcut member functions which allow you to invoke a `single_task` or a `parallel_for` without defining a command group.
- These can only be used when using the USM data management model.

## WITH THE QUEUE SHORTCUT

```
int square_number(int x){  
    auto myQueue = sycl::queue{usm_selector{}};  
    auto devicePtr = malloc_device<int>(1, myQueue);  
    myQueue.memcpy(devicePtr, &x, sizeof(int)).wait();  
    myQueue.single_task<square>([=]() {  
        *devicePtr = (*devicePtr) * (*devicePtr);  
    }).wait();  
    myQueue.memcpy(&x, devicePtr, sizeof(int)).wait();  
    return x;  
}
```

If we use the queue shortcut here it reduces the complexity of the code.



## USM\_WRAPPER COMPUTECPP ONLY

```
using namespace experimental {  
  
template <typename T>  
class usm_wrapper;  
  
}
```

- USM support in ComputeCpp is still experimental.
- You currently need to wrap USM pointers in a `usm_wrapper` to pass them to a kernel function.
- The `usm_wrapper` will behave like and convert to the raw pointer type.
- This will be removed when ComputeCpp fully supports SYCL 2020.

## WITH THE USM\_WRAPPER COMPUTECPP ONLY

```
int square_number(int x){  
    auto myQueue = sycl::queue{usm_selector{}};  
    auto devicePtr = experimental::usm_wrapper<int>(malloc_device<int>(1, myQueue));  
    myQueue.memcpy(devicePtr, &x, sizeof(int)).wait();  
    myQueue.single_task<square>([=]() {  
        *devicePtr = (*devicePtr) * (*devicePtr);  
    }).wait();  
    myQueue.memcpy(&x, devicePtr, sizeof(int)).wait();  
    return x;  
}
```

In ComputeCpp we wrap the result of `malloc_device` with a `usm_wrapper` so it can be passed to the kernel function.

# QUESTIONS

# EXERCISE

Code\_Exercises/Exercise\_8\_USM\_Vector\_Add/source

Implement the vector add from lesson 3 using the USM data management model.