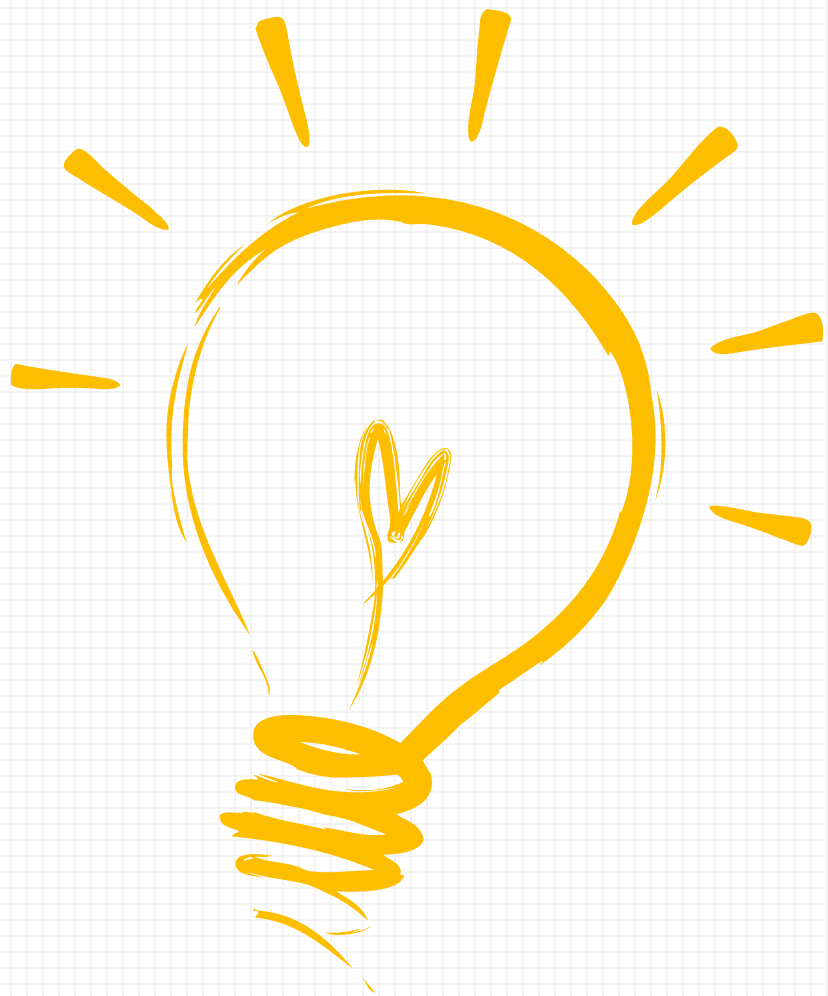




# 线程全局索引计算方式

CUDA并行编程系列课程  
主讲：权双

# CONTENTS



**01 线程全局索引**

**02 不同组合方式列举**

# 一维网格 一维线程块

★ 定义grid和block尺寸:

```
dim3 grid_size(4);
```

```
dim3 block_size(8);
```

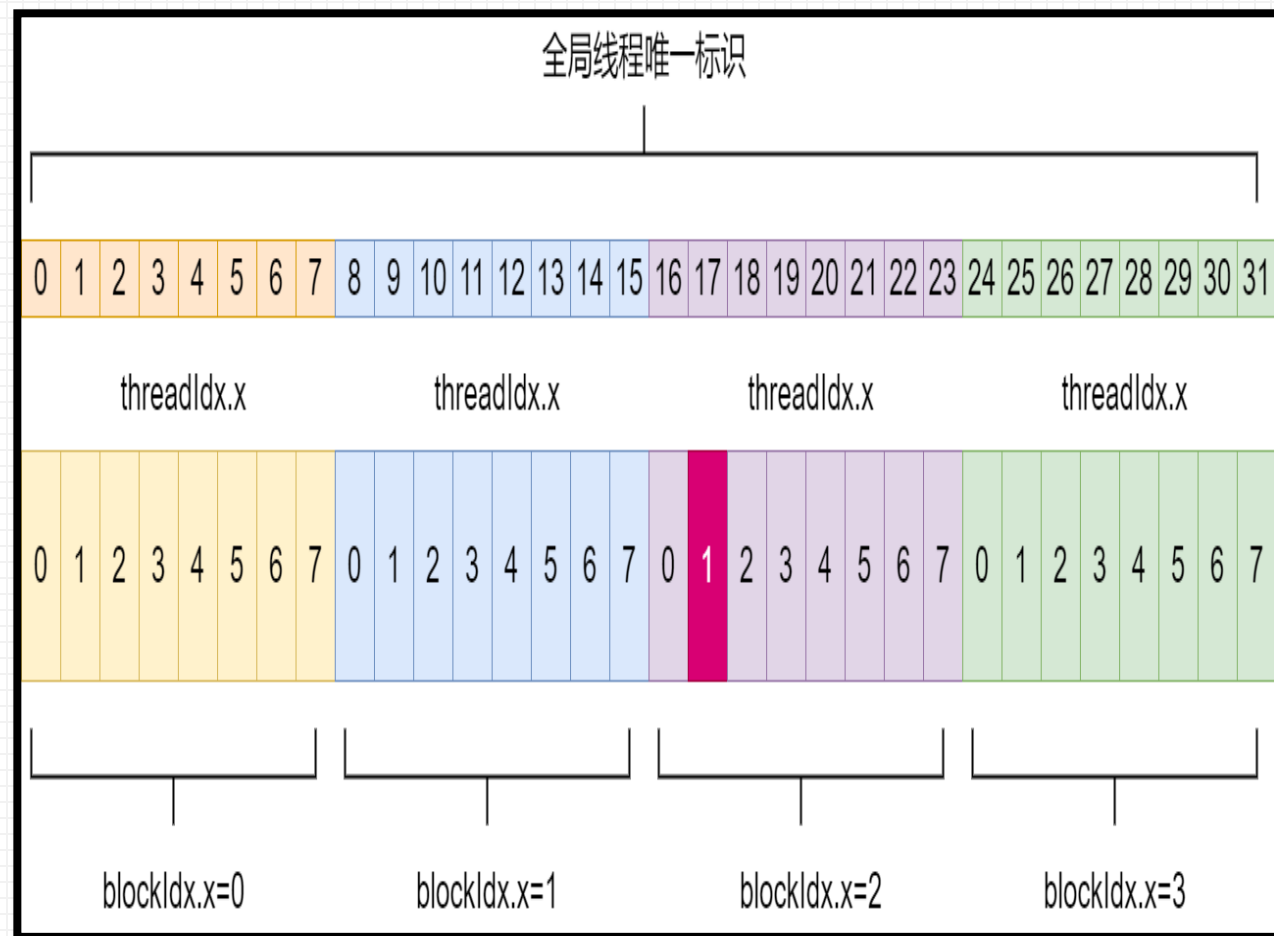
★ 调用核函数:

```
kernel_fun<<< grid_size, block_size >>>(...);
```

★ 具体的线程索引方式如图所示, blockIdx.x从0到3, threadIdx.x从0到7。

★ 计算方式:

```
int id = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
```



## 二维网格 二维线程块

★ 定义grid和block尺寸:

```
dim3 grid_size(2, 2);  
dim3 block_size(4, 4);
```

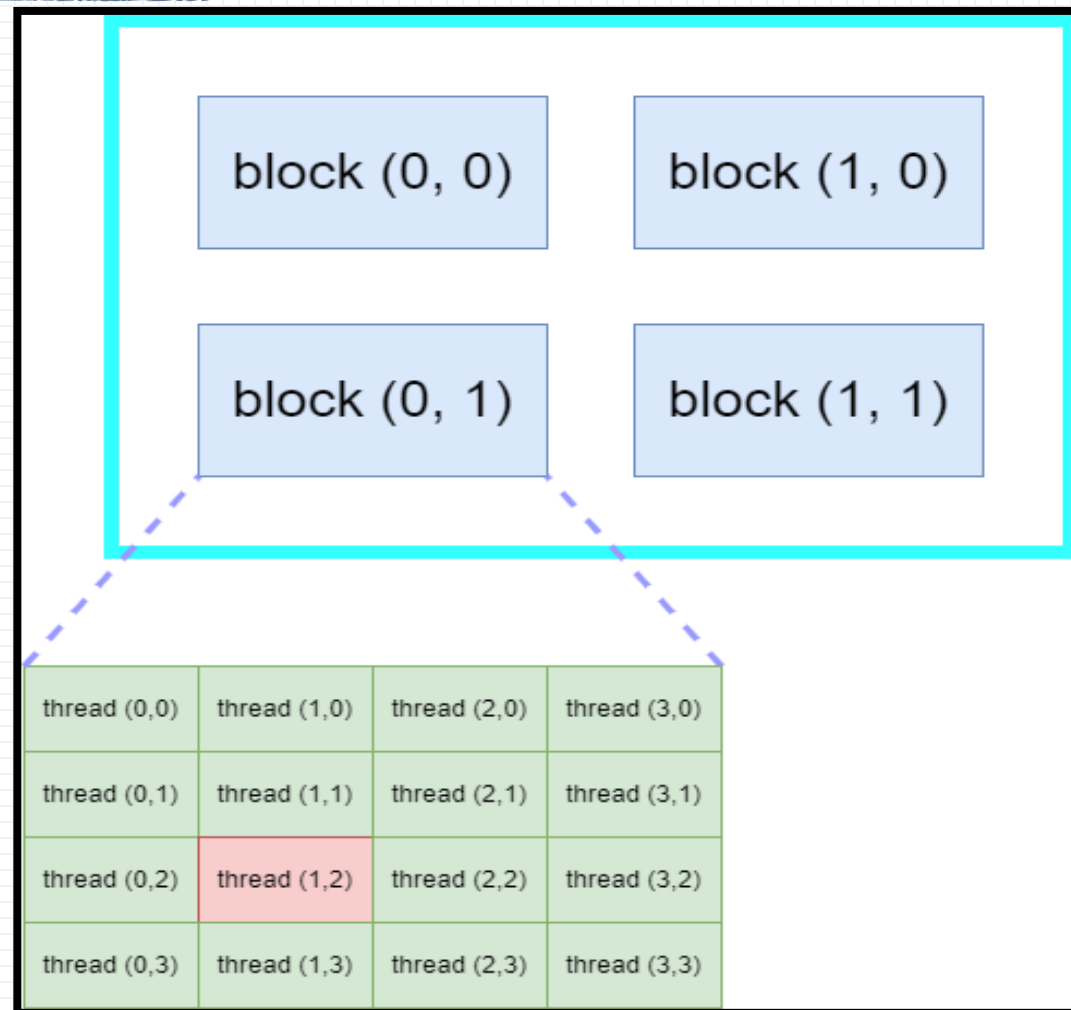
★ 调用核函数:

```
kernel_fun<<< grid_size, block_size >>>(...);
```

★ 具体的线程索引方式如图所示， blockIdx.x和blockIdx.y从0到1， threadIdx.x和threadIdx.y从0到3。

计算方式:

```
int blockId = blockIdx.x + blockIdx.y * gridDim.x;  
int threadId = threadIdx.y * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;  
int id = blockId * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y) + threadId;
```



# 三维网格 三维线程块

★ 定义grid和block尺寸:

```
dim3 grid_size(2, 2, 2);    dim3 block_size(4, 4, 2);
```

★ 调用核函数:

```
kernel_fun<<< grid_size, block_size >>>(...);
```

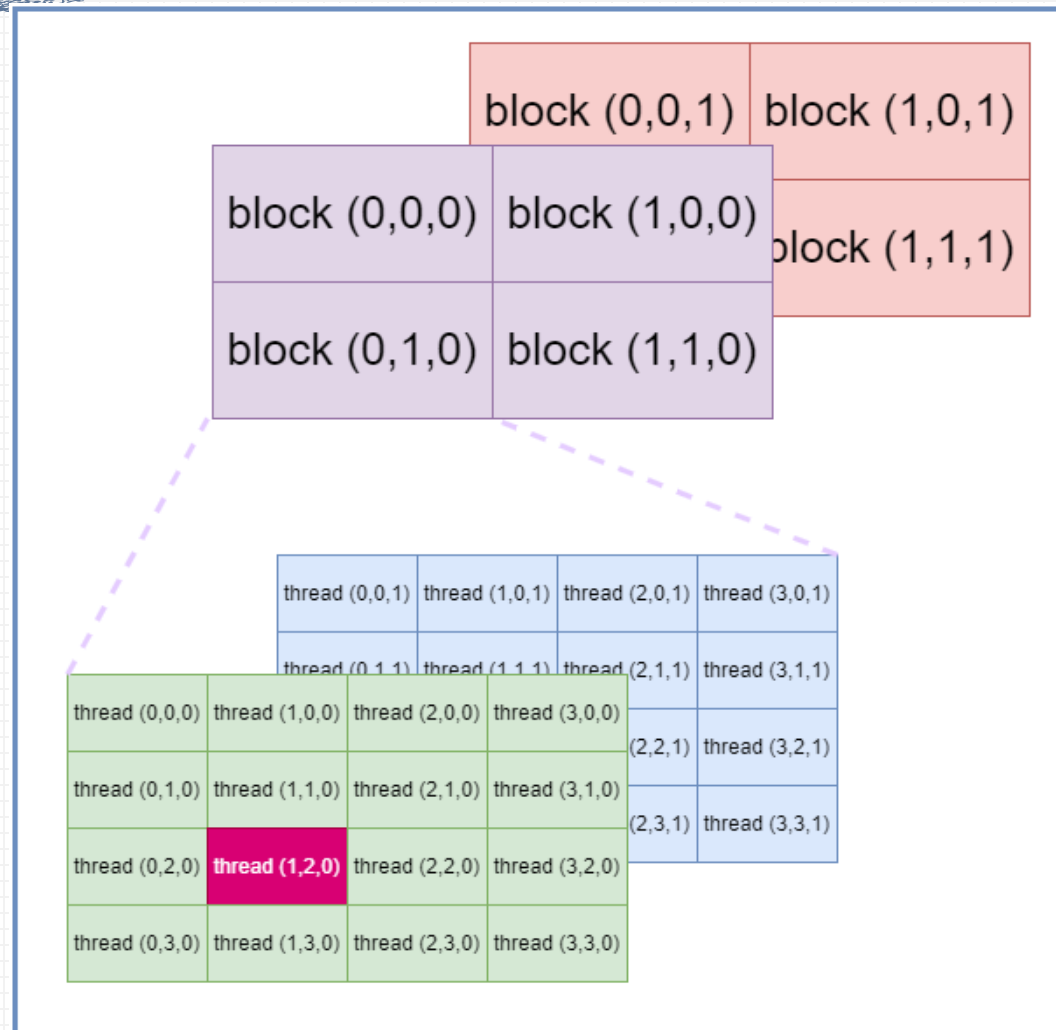
★ 具体的线程索引方式如图所示, blockIdx.x、blockIdx.y和blockIdx.z从0到1, threadIdx.x、threadIdx.y从0到3, threadIdx.z从0到1。

★ 计算方式:

```
int blockId = blockIdx.x + blockIdx.y * gridDim.x  
            + gridDim.x * gridDim.y * blockIdx.z;
```

```
int threadId = (threadIdx.z * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y))  
              + (threadIdx.y * blockDim.x) + threadIdx.x;
```

```
int id = blockId * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y * blockDim.z) + threadId
```



# 不同组合形式

## ★ 一维Grid 一维Block:

```
int blockIdx = blockIdx.x;
```

```
int id = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
```

## ★ 一维Grid 二维Block:

```
int blockIdx = blockIdx.x;
```

```
int id = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x * blockDim.y + threadIdx.y * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
```

## ★ 一维Grid 三维Block

```
int blockIdx = blockIdx.x;
```

```
int id = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x * blockDim.y * blockDim.z
```

```
    + threadIdx.z * blockDim.y * blockDim.x
```

```
    + threadIdx.y * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
```

# 不同组合形式



二维Grid 一维Block:

```
int blockId = blockIdx.y * gridDim.x + blockIdx.x;  
int id = blockId * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
```



二维Grid 二维Block:

```
int blockId = blockIdx.x + blockIdx.y * gridDim.x;  
int id = blockId * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y) + (threadIdx.y * blockDim.x) + threadIdx.x;
```



二维Grid 三维Block

```
int blockId = blockIdx.x + blockIdx.y * gridDim.x;  
int id = blockId * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y * blockDim.z)  
        + (threadIdx.z * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y))  
        + (threadIdx.y * blockDim.x) + threadIdx.x;
```

# 不同组合形式

## ★ 三维Grid 一维Block:

```
int blockId = blockIdx.x + blockIdx.y * gridDim.x + gridDim.x * gridDim.y * blockIdx.z;  
int id = blockId * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
```

## ★ 三维Grid 二维Block:

```
int blockId = blockIdx.x + blockIdx.y * gridDim.x + gridDim.x * gridDim.y * blockIdx.z;  
int id = blockId * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y) + (threadIdx.y * blockDim.x) + threadIdx.x;
```

## ★ 三维Grid 三维Block

```
int blockId = blockIdx.x + blockIdx.y * gridDim.x + gridDim.x * gridDim.y * blockIdx.z;  
int id = blockId * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y * blockDim.z)  
    + (threadIdx.z * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y))  
    + (threadIdx.y * blockDim.x) + threadIdx.x;
```



# THANKS

## 谢谢聆听

