Here three cases are considered for addition of two arrays:

- 1. n blocks and one thread per block.
- 2. 1 block and n threads in that block.
- 3. m blocks and n threads per block.

1. n blocks and one thread per block (In this example n=6)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<cuda.h>
 _global___ void arradd(int *x,int *y, int *z) //kernel definition
int id=blockIdx.x;
/* blockIdx.x gives the respective block id which starts from 0 */
z[id]=x[id]+y[id];
}
int main()
 int a[6];
 int b[6];
 int c[6];
 int *d,*e,*f;
 int i:
 printf("\n Enter six elements of first array\n");
 for(i=0;i<6;i++)
   scanf("%d",&a[i]);
 printf("\n Enter six elements of second array\n");
   for(i=0;i<6;i++)
   {
     scanf("%d",&b[i]);
```

```
/* cudaMalloc() allocates memory from Global memory on GPU */
 cudaMalloc((void **)&d,6*sizeof(int));
 cudaMalloc((void **)&e,6*sizeof(int));
 cudaMalloc((void **)&f,6*sizeof(int));
/* cudaMemcpy() copies the contents from source to destination.
Here destination is GPU(d,e) and source is CPU(a,b) */
cudaMemcpy(d,a,6*sizeof(int),cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMemcpy(e,b,6*sizeof(int),cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
/* call to kernel. Here 6 is number of blocks, 1 is the number of
threads per block and d,e,f are the arguments */
arradd <<<6,1>>>(d,e,f);
/* Here we are copying content from GPU(Device) to CPU(Host) */
cudaMemcpy(c,f,6*sizeof(int),cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
printf("\nSum of two arrays:\n ");
 for(i=0;i<6;i++)
   printf("%d\t",c[i]);
/* Free the memory allocated to pointers d,e,f */
 cudaFree(d);
 cudaFree(e);
 cudaFree(f);
 return 0;
```

Output

Enter six elements of first array 1 2 3 4 5 6

Enter six elements of second array 2 3 4 5 6 7

Sum of two arrays:

3 5 7 9 11 13

2. One block and n threads in that block (In this example n=6)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<cuda.h>
  _global___ void arradd(int *x,int *y, int *z)
  int id=threadIdx.x;
  z[id]=x[id]+y[id];
}
int main()
{
  int a[6];
  int b[6];
  int c[6];
  int *d,*e,*f;
  int i;
  printf("\n Enter six elements of first array\n");
  for(i=0;i<6;i++)
  {
    scanf("%d",&a[i]);
  }
  printf("\n Enter six elements of second array\n");
     for(i=0;i<6;i++)
     {
       scanf("%d",&b[i]);
```

```
cudaMalloc((void **)&d,6*sizeof(int));
  cudaMalloc((void **)&e,6*sizeof(int));
  cudaMalloc((void **)&f,6*sizeof(int));
cudaMemcpy(d,a,6*sizeof(int),cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMemcpy(e,b,6*sizeof(int),cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
  arradd<<<1,6>>>(d,e,f);
cudaMemcpy(c,f,6*sizeof(int),cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
  printf("\nSum of two arrays:\n ");
  for(i=0;i<6;i++)
  {
    printf("%d\t",c[i]);
  }
  cudaFree(d);
  cudaFree(e);
  cudaFree(f);
  return 0;
}
```

Output:

Enter six elements of first array 1 2 3 4 5 6

Enter six elements of second array 2 3 4 5 6 7

Sum of two arrays:

3 5 7 9 11 13

```
3. m blocks and n threads per block (In this example m=2 and
n=3)
#include<stdio.h>
#include<cuda.h>
  _global___ void arradd(int *x,int *y, int *z)
  int id=blockIdx.x * blockDim.x+threadIdx.x;
  z[id]=x[id]+y[id];
}
int main()
{
  int a[6];
  int b[6];
  int c[6];
  int *d,*e,*f;
  int i;
  printf("\n Enter six elements of first array\n");
  for(i=0;i<6;i++)
  {
    scanf("%d",&a[i]);
  }
  printf("\n Enter six elements of second array\n");
    for(i=0;i<6;i++)
    {
       scanf("%d",&b[i]);
```

```
cudaMalloc((void **)&d,6*sizeof(int));
  cudaMalloc((void **)&e,6*sizeof(int));
  cudaMalloc((void **)&f,6*sizeof(int));
cudaMemcpy(d,a,6*sizeof(int),cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMemcpy(e,b,6*sizeof(int),cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
  arradd<<<2,3>>>(d,e,f);
cudaMemcpy(c,f,6*sizeof(int),cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
  printf("\nSum of two arrays:\n ");
  for(i=0;i<6;i++)
  {
    printf("%d\t",c[i]);
  }
  cudaFree(d);
  cudaFree(e);
  cudaFree(f);
  return 0;
}
```

Output:

Enter six elements of first array 1 2 3 4 5 6

Enter six elements of second array 2 3 4 5 6 7

Sum of two arrays: 3 5 7 9 11 13