

1 Overview

1.1 Location `$<AMDAPPSDKSamplesInstallPath>\samples\opencl\cl\2.0`

1.2 How to Run See the *Getting Started* guide for how to build samples. You first must compile the sample.

Use the command line to change to the directory where the executable is located. The pre-compiled sample executable is at

`$<AMDAPPSDKSamplesInstallPath>\samples\opencl\bin\x86_64\` for 64-bit builds.

Ensure that the OpenCL 2.0 environment is installed.

Type the following command(s).

1. `SimplePipe`
This runs the program with the default options.
2. `SimplePipe -h`
This prints the help file.

1.3 Command Line Options Table 1 lists, and briefly describes, the command line options.

Table 1 Command Line Options

Short Form	Long Form	Description
-h	--help	Shows all command options and their respective meanings.
	--device	Devices on which the program is to be run. Acceptable values are cpu or gpu.
-q	--quiet	Quiet mode. Suppresses most text output.
-e	--verify	Verify results against reference implementation.
-t	--timing	Print timing related statistics.
	--dump	Dump binary image for all devices.
	--load	Load binary image and execute on device.
	--flags	Specify compiler flags to build the kernel.
-p	platformId	Select platformId to be used (0 to N-1, where N is the number of available platforms).
-d	deviceId	Select deviceId to be used (0 to N-1, where N is the number of available devices).
-v	version	AMD APP SDK version string.
-i	iterations	Number of iterations for kernel execution.

Short Form	Long Form	Description
-x	--numPackets	Total Number of Packets to communicate between two kernels using Pipe
		-w --workgroups Number of work-group per kernel execution -l --localsize Number of work-items per work-group (should be 2^N)
-y	--packetSize	PacketSize in Bytes
-mp	--multiPipe	A flag indicating singlePipe or multiPipe use cases: 0 - SinglePipe [default] 1 - MultiPipe
-type	--kernelType	Type of built-in Pipe functions: 0 - reserve_read/write_pipe [default] 1 - work_group_reserve_read/write_pipe 2 - Convenience [without using reserve built-in pipe functions]
-w	--workgroups	Number of work-groups per kernel execution.
-l	--localsize	Number of work-items per work-group (should be 2^N)

2 Introduction

This sample demonstrates how to use Pipe memory objects. Pipe is a new feature introduced in the OpenCL 2.0 specification. Conceptually, the Pipe memory object is an ordered sequence of data items. A pipe has two endpoints: a write endpoint into which data items are inserted, and a read endpoint from which data items are removed.

The sample uses `clCreatePipe` to create Pipe objects. It runs on OpenCL 2.0 compliant devices.

3 Implementation Details

This sample demonstrates how to use various built-in Pipe functions, which is introduced in OpenCL 2.0 C Programming Language.

The sample illustrates two primary operations:

- Single Pipe Read-Write Uses: One kernel writes the input data into a Pipe and another kernel reads data from same Pipe.
- Multiple Pipe Read-Write Uses: One kernel writes the input data into multiple pipes and another kernel reads the data from multiple Pipes. (**Note:** To demonstrate the multi-pipe use case, this sample uses 4 pipes.)

OpenCL 2.0 has various built-in pipe functions. These functions are categorized based on when the actual read from or write to a pipe is performed, which is ensured using the `commit()` call.

This sample implements four basic kernels for each of the above primary operations:

a. Work-item based Pipe Read and Write Built-in Function: Using these built-in functions, read from or write to a pipe is performed at work-item level. At the work-item level, read from or write to a pipe can be performed in following two ways:

- With reservation: The sample uses this kernel as a default. This kernel first reserves a few packet entries for reading from or writing to a pipe and then calls the `commit_read/write_pipe` function to perform read from or write to pipe.
- Without reservation: This kernel does not reserve packet entries to perform read from or write to the pipe.

b. Work-group based Pipe Read and Write Built-in Function: Using these built-in functions, actual read from or write to pipe is performed at the work-group level. Since the actual read from or write to pipe is performed at the work-group level, this kernel gives better performance compared to work-item based reservation.

4 References

1. [The OpenCL Specification, version 2.0, rev 22 document](#) (page 34).
2. [The OpenCL C Programming Language \(ver 2.0, rev 22\) document](#).

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