

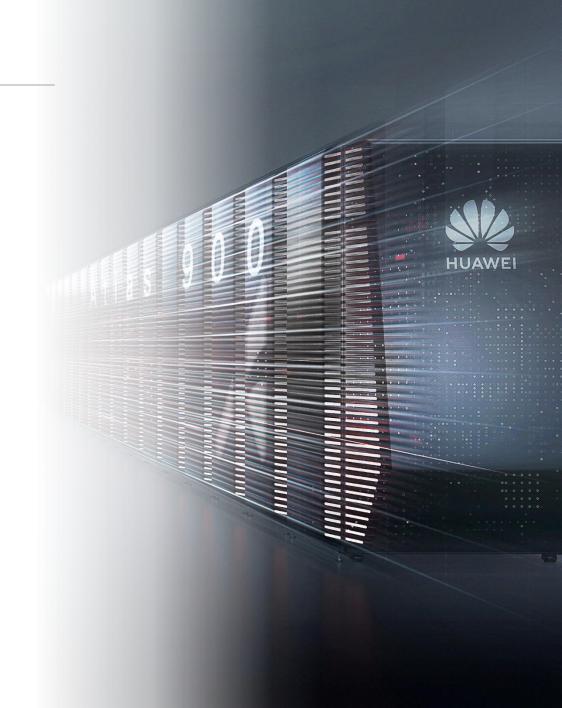
### 课程目标

- 学完本课程, 您应该能够:
  - >掌握AscendCL单算子计算动态特性
- 为了达成上述目标, 您应该具备如下知识:
  - >熟练的C/C++语言编程能力
  - >ATC模型转换工具用法(单算子Json文件转换成离线模型)
  - >AscendCL基础功能

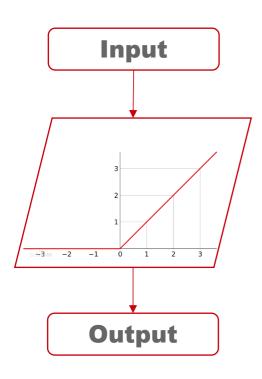


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- 1 算子动态shape概述
- 2 相关接口调用



### 复习/思考



#### 开发前准备:

• 用atc工具将单算子Json配置文件转换成.om文件

#### 开发中:

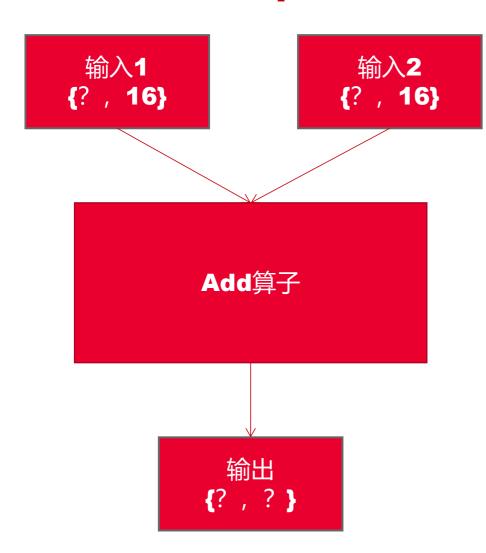
- 初始化
- · 加载单算子om文件
- 创建运行资源
- 创建计算所需输入输出 (固定Shape)
- 单算子计算
- 检查结果
- 销毁运行资源
- 去初始化

#### 思考:

动态**Shape**场景下, 不知道输出张量形状, 无法为其创建内存, 怎么办?



### 算子动态shape概述

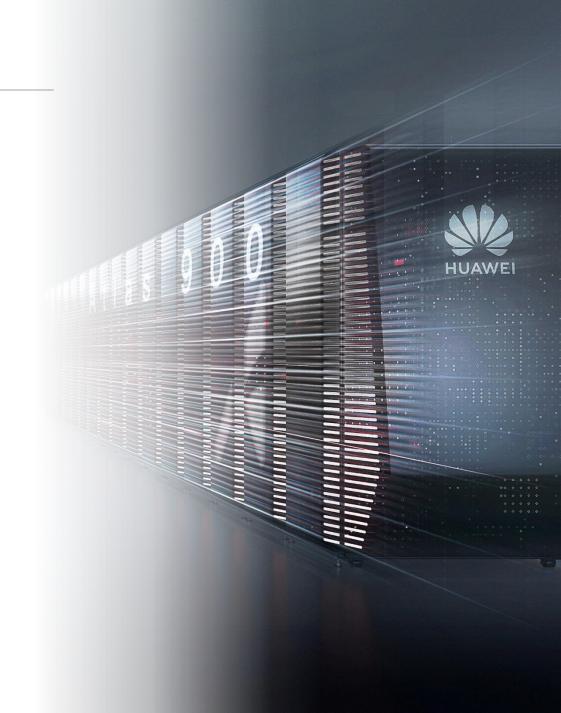


对于支持动态Shape的算子,无法明确算子的输出Shape时,需要用户调用配合调用aclopInferShape接口、aclGetTensorDescNumDims接口、aclGetTensorDescDimV2接口、aclGetTensorDescDimRange等接口,推导或预估算子的输出Shape,作为算子执行接口aclopExecuteV2的输入。



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## 动态shape情形1

```
"op": "Add",
"input desc": [
    "format": "ND",
    "shape": [-1,16],
    "shape_range": [[0, 32]],
    "type": "int64"
    "format": "ND",
    "shape": [-1,16],
    "shape_range": [[0, 32]],
    "type": "int64"
"output desc": [
    "format": "ND",
    "shape": [-1,16],
    "shape_range": [[0, 32]],
    "type": "int64"
```

模型编译时不指定shape,模型执行时根据输入固定shape,能推导出具体输出shape。 此场景下,可调用aclopInferShape接口来计算输出数据的形状。

#### 函数原型

```
aclError aclopInferShape(const char *opType, 算子类型
int numInputs, 输入个数
aclTensorDesc *inputDesc[], 输入Tensor描述
aclDataBuffer *inputs[], 输入数据的DataBuffer (注意要用Host内存来创建)
int numOutputs, 输出个数
aclTensorDesc *outputDesc[], 输出Tensor描述
aclopAttr *attr) 算子属性
```



### 动态shape情形2

```
"op": "TopK",
"input desc": [
   "format": "ND",
   "shape": [-1],
   "shape_range": [[1,-1]],
   "type": "int32"
   "format": "ND"
   "shape": [],
    "type": "int32"
"output_desc": [
   "format": "ND",
   "shape": [-1],
   "shape_range": [[1,-1]],
   "type": "int32"
   "format": "ND"
   "shape": [-1],
   "shape_range": [[1,-1]],
   "type": "int32"
 }],
  "attr": [
   "name": "sorted",
   "type": "bool",
   "value": true
```

模型编译时不指定shape,模型执行时根据输入固定shape和常量, 能推导出具体输出shape。 此的场景下,调用aclopInferShape接口、 aclGetTensorDescNumDims接口(获取Tensor描述的维度数 量)、aclGetTensorDescDimV2接口(获取Tensor描述中,指 定维的长度)、aclGetTensorDescDimRange接口(获取 Tensor描述中,指定维的长度范围)等,推导或预估算子的输出 Shape,作为算子执行接口aclopExecuteV2的输入。

### 动态shape情形3

```
"op": "Where",
"input desc": [
   "format": "ND",
   "shape": [-1],
   "shape_range": [[1,-1]],
    "type": "int32"
"output desc": [
   "format": "ND",
   "shape": [-1, 1],
   "shape_range": [[1,-1]],
    "type": "int64"
```

模型编译时不指定shape,模型执行时根据输入固定Shape,无法得到算子的准确输出Shape,但可以得到输出Shape的范围。此的场景下,调用aclopInferShape接口、aclGetTensorDescNumDims接口(获取Tensor描述的维度数

量)、aclGetTensorDescDimV2接口(获取Tensor描述中,指定维的长度)、aclGetTensorDescDimRange接口(获取Tensor描述中,指定维的长度范围)等,推导或预估算子的输出Shape,作为算子执行接口aclopExecuteV2的输入。



# 代码示例



acl\_exec ute\_add\_dynamiczip



# Thank you.

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