

StarPU Handbook

for StarPU 1.3.9

This manual documents the usage of StarPU version 1.3.9. Its contents was last updated on 2021-10-21.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Motivation

The use of specialized hardware such as accelerators or coprocessors offers an interesting approach to overcome the physical limits encountered by processor architects. As a result, many machines are now equipped with one or several accelerators (e.g. a GPU), in addition to the usual processor(s). While a lot of efforts have been devoted to offload computation onto such accelerators, very little attention has been paid to portability concerns on the one hand, and to the possibility of having heterogeneous accelerators and processors to interact on the other hand.

StarPU is a runtime system that offers support for heterogeneous multicore architectures, it not only offers a unified view of the computational resources (i.e. CPUs and accelerators at the same time), but it also takes care of efficiently mapping and executing tasks onto an heterogeneous machine while transparently handling low-level issues such as data transfers in a portable fashion.

1.2 StarPU in a Nutshell

StarPU is a software tool aiming to allow programmers to exploit the computing power of the available CPUs and GPUs, while relieving them from the need to specially adapt their programs to the target machine and processing units.

At the core of StarPU is its runtime support library, which is responsible for scheduling application-provided tasks on heterogeneous CPU/GPU machines. In addition, StarPU comes with programming language support, in the form of an OpenCL front-end ([SOCL OpenCL Extensions](#)).

StarPU's runtime and programming language extensions support a task-based programming model. Applications submit computational tasks, with CPU and/or GPU implementations, and StarPU schedules these tasks and associated data transfers on available CPUs and GPUs. The data that a task manipulates are automatically transferred among accelerators and the main memory, so that programmers are freed from the scheduling issues and technical details associated with these transfers.

StarPU takes particular care of scheduling tasks efficiently, using well-known algorithms from the literature ([Task Scheduling Policies](#)). In addition, it allows scheduling experts, such as compiler or computational library developers, to implement custom scheduling policies in a portable fashion ([How To Define A New Scheduling Policy](#)).

The remainder of this section describes the main concepts used in StarPU.

A video is available on the StarPU website <https://starpu.gitlabpages.inria.fr/> that presents these concepts in 26 minutes.

Some tutorials are also available on <https://starpu.gitlabpages.inria.fr/tutorials/>

1.2.1 Codelet and Tasks

One of the StarPU primary data structures is the **codelet**. A codelet describes a computational kernel that can possibly be implemented on multiple architectures such as a CPU, a CUDA device or an OpenCL device.

Another important data structure is the **task**. Executing a StarPU task consists in applying a codelet to a data set, on one of the architectures on which the codelet is implemented. A task thus describes the codelet that it uses, but also which data are accessed, and how they are accessed during the computation (read and/or write). StarPU tasks are asynchronous: submitting a task to StarPU is a non-blocking operation. The task structure can also specify a **callback** function that is called once StarPU has properly executed the task. It also contains optional fields that the

application may use to give hints to the scheduler (such as priority levels).

By default, task dependencies are inferred from data dependency (sequential coherency) by StarPU. The application can however disable sequential coherency for some data, and dependencies can be specifically expressed. A task may be identified by a unique 64-bit number chosen by the application which we refer as a **tag**. Task dependencies can be enforced either by the means of callback functions, by submitting other tasks, or by expressing dependencies between tags (which can thus correspond to tasks that have not yet been submitted).

1.2.2 StarPU Data Management Library

Because StarPU schedules tasks at runtime, data transfers have to be done automatically and "just-in-time" between processing units, relieving application programmers from explicit data transfers. Moreover, to avoid unnecessary transfers, StarPU keeps data where it was last needed, even if was modified there, and it allows multiple copies of the same data to reside at the same time on several processing units as long as it is not modified.

1.3 Application Taskification

TODO

1.4 Glossary

A **codelet** records pointers to various implementations of the same theoretical function.

A **memory node** can be either the main RAM, GPU-embedded memory or a disk memory.

A **bus** is a link between memory nodes.

A **data handle** keeps track of replicates of the same data (**registered** by the application) over various memory nodes. The data management library manages to keep them coherent.

The **home** memory node of a data handle is the memory node from which the data was registered (usually the main memory node).

A **task** represents a scheduled execution of a codelet on some data handles.

A **tag** is a rendez-vous point. Tasks typically have their own tag, and can depend on other tags. The value is chosen by the application.

A **worker** execute tasks. There is typically one per CPU computation core and one per accelerator (for which a whole CPU core is dedicated).

A **driver** drives a given kind of workers. There are currently CPU, CUDA, and OpenCL drivers. They usually start several workers to actually drive them.

A **performance model** is a (dynamic or static) model of the performance of a given codelet. Codelets can have execution time performance model as well as energy consumption performance models.

A data **interface** describes the layout of the data: for a vector, a pointer for the start, the number of elements and the size of elements ; for a matrix, a pointer for the start, the number of elements per row, the offset between rows, and the size of each element ; etc. To access their data, codelet functions are given interfaces for the local memory node replicates of the data handles of the scheduled task.

Partitioning data means dividing the data of a given data handle (called **father**) into a series of **children** data handles which designate various portions of the former.

A **filter** is the function which computes children data handles from a father data handle, and thus describes how the partitioning should be done (horizontal, vertical, etc.)

Acquiring a data handle can be done from the main application, to safely access the data of a data handle from its home node, without having to unregister it.

1.5 Research Papers

Research papers about StarPU can be found at <https://starpu.gitlabpages.inria.fr/publications/>.

A good overview is available in the research report at <http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/inria-00467677>.

1.6 StarPU Applications

You can first have a look at the chapters [Basic Examples](#) and [Advanced Examples](#). A tutorial is also installed in the directory `share/doc/starpu/tutorial/`.

Many examples are also available in the StarPU sources in the directory `examples/`. Simple examples include:

incrementer/ Trivial incrementation test.

basic_examples/ Simple documented Hello world and vector/scalar product (as shown in [Basic Examples](#)), matrix product examples (as shown in [Performance Model Example](#)), an example using the blocked matrix data interface, an example using the variable data interface, and an example using different formats on CPUs and GPUs.

matvecmult/ OpenCL example from NVidia, adapted to StarPU.

axpy/ AXPY CUBLAS operation adapted to StarPU.

native_fortran/ Example of using StarPU's native Fortran support.

fortran90/ Example of Fortran 90 bindings, using C marshalling wrappers.

fortran/ Example of Fortran 77 bindings, using C marshalling wrappers.

More advanced examples include:

filters/ Examples using filters, as shown in [Partitioning Data](#).

lu/ LU matrix factorization, see for instance `xlu_implicit.c`

cholesky/ Cholesky matrix factorization, see for instance `cholesky_implicit.c`.

1.7 Further Reading

The documentation chapters include

- Part 1: StarPU Basics
 - [Building and Installing StarPU](#)
 - [Basic Examples](#)
- Part 2: StarPU Quick Programming Guide
 - [Advanced Examples](#)
 - [Check List When Performance Are Not There](#)
- Part 3: StarPU Inside
 - [Tasks In StarPU](#)
 - [Data Management](#)
 - [Scheduling](#)
 - [Scheduling Contexts](#)
 - [Scheduling Context Hypervisor](#)
 - [How To Define A New Scheduling Policy](#)
 - [Debugging Tools](#)
 - [Online Performance Tools](#)
 - [Offline Performance Tools](#)
 - [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- Part 4: StarPU Extensions
 - [Out Of Core](#)

- [MPI Support](#)
- [FFT Support](#)
- [MIC Xeon Phi Support](#)
- [The StarPU Native Fortran Support](#)
- [SOCL OpenCL Extensions](#)
- [SimGrid Support](#)
- [The StarPU OpenMP Runtime Support \(SORS\)](#)
- [Clustering A Machine](#)
- [Part 5: StarPU Reference API](#)
 - [Execution Configuration Through Environment Variables](#)
 - [Compilation Configuration](#)
 - [Module Documentation](#)
 - [File Documentation](#)
 - [Deprecated List](#)
- [Part: Appendix](#)
 - [Full source code for the 'Scaling a Vector' example](#)
 - [The GNU Free Documentation License](#)

Make sure to have had a look at those too!

Part I

StarPU Basics

Chapter 2

Building and Installing StarPU

2.1 Installing a Binary Package

One of the StarPU developers being a Debian Developer, the packages are well integrated and very up to date. To see which packages are available, simply type:

```
$ apt-cache search starpu
```

To install what you need, type for example:

```
$ sudo apt-get install libstarpu-1.3 libstarpu-dev
```

2.2 Installing from Source

StarPU can be built and installed by the standard means of the GNU autotools. The following chapter is intended to briefly remind how these tools can be used to install StarPU.

2.2.1 Optional Dependencies

The `hwloc` (<http://www.open-mpi.org/software/hwloc>) topology discovery library is not mandatory to use StarPU but strongly recommended. It allows for topology aware scheduling, which improves performance. `hwloc` is available in major free operating system distributions, and for most operating systems. Make sure to not only install a `hwloc` or `libhwloc` package, but also `hwloc-devel` or `libhwloc-dev` so as to have `hwloc` headers etc.

If `libhwloc` is installed in a standard location, no option is required, it will be detected automatically, otherwise `--with-hwloc=<directory>` should be used to specify its location.

If `libhwloc` is not available on your system, the option `--without-hwloc` should be explicitly given when calling the script `configure`.

2.2.2 Getting Sources

StarPU's sources can be obtained from the download page of the StarPU website (<https://starpu.gitlabpages.inria.fr/files/>).

All releases and the development tree of StarPU are freely available on StarPU SCM server under the LGPL license. Some releases are available under the BSD license.

The latest release can be downloaded from the StarPU download page (<https://starpu.gitlabpages.inria.fr/files/>).

The latest nightly snapshot can be downloaded from the StarPU website (<https://starpu.gitlabpages.inria.fr/files/testing/>).

And finally, current development version is also accessible via git. It should only be used if you need the very latest changes (i.e. less than a day old!).

```
$ git clone git@gitlab.inria.fr:starpu/starpu.git
```

2.2.3 Configuring StarPU

Running `autogen.sh` is not necessary when using the tarball releases of StarPU. However when using the source code from the git repository, you first need to generate the script `configure` and the different Makefiles. This requires the availability of `autoconf` and `automake >= 2.60`.

```
$ ./autogen.sh
```

You then need to configure StarPU. Details about options that are useful to give to `configure` are given in [Compilation Configuration](#).

```
$ ./configure
```

If `configure` does not detect some software or produces errors, please make sure to post the contents of the file `config.log` when reporting the issue.

By default, the files produced during the compilation are placed in the source directory. As the compilation generates a lot of files, it is advised to put them all in a separate directory. It is then easier to cleanup, and this allows to compile several configurations out of the same source tree. To do so, simply enter the directory where you want the compilation to produce its files, and invoke the script `configure` located in the StarPU source directory.

```
$ mkdir build
$ cd build
$ ../configure
```

By default, StarPU will be installed in `/usr/local/bin`, `/usr/local/lib`, etc. You can specify an installation prefix other than `/usr/local` using the option `-prefix`, for instance:

```
$ ../configure --prefix=$HOME/starpu
```

2.2.4 Building StarPU

```
$ make
```

Once everything is built, you may want to test the result. An extensive set of regression tests is provided with StarPU. Running the tests is done by calling `make check`. These tests are run every night and the result from the main profile is publicly available (<https://starpu.gitlabpages/files/testing/master/>).

```
$ make check
```

2.2.5 Installing StarPU

In order to install StarPU at the location which was specified during configuration:

```
$ make install
```

If you have let StarPU install in `/usr/local/`, you additionally need to run

```
$ sudo ldconfig
```

so the libraries can be found by the system.

Libtool interface versioning information are included in libraries names (`libstarpu-1.3.so`, `libstarpumpi-1.3.so` and `libstarpufft-1.3.so`).

2.3 Setting up Your Own Code

2.3.1 Setting Flags for Compiling, Linking and Running Applications

StarPU provides a `pkg-config` executable to obtain relevant compiler and linker flags. As compiling and linking an application against StarPU may require to use specific flags or libraries (for instance `CUDA` or `libspe2`).

If StarPU was not installed at some standard location, the path of StarPU's library must be specified in the environment variable `PKG_CONFIG_PATH` to allow `pkg-config` to find it. For example if StarPU was installed in `$STARPU_PATH`:

```
$ export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:$STARPU_PATH/lib/pkgconfig
```

The flags required to compile or link against StarPU are then accessible with the following commands:

```
$ pkg-config --cflags starpu-1.3 # options for the compiler
$ pkg-config --libs starpu-1.3  # options for the linker
```

Note that it is still possible to use the API provided in the version 1.0 of StarPU by calling `pkg-config` with the `starpu-1.0` package. Similar packages are provided for `starpumpi-1.0` and `starpufft-1.0`. It is also possible to use the API provided in the version 0.9 of StarPU by calling `pkg-config` with the `libstarpu` package. Similar packages are provided for `libstarpumpi` and `libstarpufft`.

Make sure that `pkg-config --libs starpu-1.3` actually produces some output before going further: `PKG_CONFIG_PATH` has to point to the place where `starpu-1.3.pc` was installed during `make install`.

Also pass the option `-static` if the application is to be linked statically.

It is also necessary to set the environment variable `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` to locate dynamic libraries at runtime.

```
$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$STARPU_PATH/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

And it is useful to get access to the StarPU tools:

```
$ export PATH=$PATH:$STARPU_PATH/bin
```

It is then useful to check that StarPU executes correctly and finds your hardware:

```
$ starpu_machine_display
```

If it does not, please check the output of `lstopo` from `hwloc` and report the issue to the `hwloc` project, since this is what StarPU uses to detect the hardware.

A tool is provided to help setting all the environment variables needed by StarPU. Once StarPU is installed in a specific directory, calling the script `bin/starpu_env` will set in your current environment the variables `STARPU_PATH`, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, `PKG_CONFIG_PATH`, `PATH` and `MANPATH`.

```
$ source $STARPU_PATH/bin/starpu_env
```

2.3.2 Integrating StarPU in a Build System

2.3.2.1 Integrating StarPU in a Make Build System

When using a Makefile, the following lines can be added to set the options for the compiler and the linker:

```
CFLAGS      +=      $$ (pkg-config --cflags starpu-1.3)
LDLIBS      +=      $$ (pkg-config --libs starpu-1.3)
```

If you have a `test-starpu.c` file containing for instance:

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int ret;
    ret = starpu_init(NULL);
    if (ret != 0)
    {
        return 1;
    }
    printf("%d CPU cores\n", starpu_worker_get_count_by_type(
        STARPU_CPU_WORKER));
    printf("%d CUDA GPUs\n", starpu_worker_get_count_by_type(
        STARPU_CUDA_WORKER));
    printf("%d OpenCL GPUs\n", starpu_worker_get_count_by_type(
        STARPU_OPENCL_WORKER));
    starpu_shutdown();

    return 0;
}
```

You can build it with `make test-starpu` and run it with `./test-starpu`

2.3.2.2 Integrating StarPU in a CMake Build System

This section shows a minimal example integrating StarPU in an existing application's CMake build system. Let's assume we want to build an executable from the following source code using CMake:

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int ret;
    ret = starpu_init(NULL);
    if (ret != 0)
    {
        return 1;
    }
    printf("%d CPU cores\n", starpu_worker_get_count_by_type(
        STARPU_CPU_WORKER));
    printf("%d CUDA GPUs\n", starpu_worker_get_count_by_type(
        STARPU_CUDA_WORKER));
    printf("%d OpenCL GPUs\n", starpu_worker_get_count_by_type(
        STARPU_OPENCL_WORKER));
    starpu_shutdown();

    return 0;
}
```

The `CMakeLists.txt` file below uses the Pkg-Config support from CMake to autodetect the StarPU installation and library dependences (such as `libhwloc`) provided that the `PKG_CONFIG_PATH` variable is set, and is sufficient to build a statically-linked executable. This example has been successfully tested with CMake 3.2, though it may work with earlier CMake 3.x versions.

```
{File CMakeLists.txt}
cmake_minimum_required (VERSION 3.2)
project (hello_starpu)

find_package(PkgConfig)
pkg_check_modules(STARPU REQUIRED starpu-1.3)
if (STARPU_FOUND)
    include_directories (${STARPU_INCLUDE_DIRS})
    link_directories    (${STARPU_STATIC_LIBRARY_DIRS})
    link_libraries      (${STARPU_STATIC_LIBRARIES})
else (STARPU_FOUND)
    message(FATAL_ERROR "StarPU not found")
endif()

add_executable(hello_starpu hello_starpu.c)
```

The following `CMakeLists.txt` implements an alternative, more complex strategy, still relying on Pkg-Config, but also taking into account additional flags. While more complete, this approach makes CMake's build types (Debug, Release, ...) unavailable because of the direct affectation to variable `CMAKE_C_FLAGS`. If both the full flags support and the build types support are needed, the `CMakeLists.txt` below may be altered to work with `CMAKE_C_FLAGS_RELEASE`, `CMAKE_C_FLAGS_DEBUG`, and others as needed. This example has been successfully tested with CMake 3.2, though it may work with earlier CMake 3.x versions.

```
{File CMakeLists.txt}
cmake_minimum_required (VERSION 3.2)
project (hello_starpu)

find_package(PkgConfig)
pkg_check_modules(STARPU REQUIRED starpu-1.3)

# This section must appear before 'add_executable'
if (STARPU_FOUND)
    # CFLAGS other than -I
    foreach(CFLAG ${STARPU_CFLAGS_OTHER})
        set (CMAKE_C_FLAGS "${CMAKE_C_FLAGS} ${CFLAG}")
    endforeach()

    # Static LDFLAGS other than -L
    foreach(LDFLAG ${STARPU_STATIC_LDFLAGS_OTHER})
        set (CMAKE_EXE_LINKER_FLAGS "${CMAKE_EXE_LINKER_FLAGS} ${LDFLAG}")
    endforeach()

    # -L directories
    link_directories(${STARPU_STATIC_LIBRARY_DIRS})
else (STARPU_FOUND)
    message(FATAL_ERROR "StarPU not found")
endif()

add_executable(hello_starpu hello_starpu.c)
```

```
# This section must appear after 'add_executable'
if (STARPU_FOUND)
  # -I directories
  target_include_directories(hello_starpu PRIVATE ${STARPU_INCLUDE_DIRS})

  # Static -l libs
  target_link_libraries(hello_starpu PRIVATE ${STARPU_STATIC_LIBRARIES})
endif()
```

2.3.3 Running a Basic StarPU Application

Basic examples using StarPU are built in the directory `examples/basic_examples/` (and installed in `$STARPU_PATH/lib/starpu/examples/`). You can for example run the example `vector_scal`.

```
$ ./examples/basic_examples/vector_scal
BEFORE: First element was 1.000000
AFTER: First element is 3.140000
```

When StarPU is used for the first time, the directory `$STARPU_HOME/.starpu/` is created, performance models will be stored in this directory ([STARPU_HOME](#)).

Please note that buses are benchmarked when StarPU is launched for the first time. This may take a few minutes, or less if `libhwloc` is installed. This step is done only once per user and per machine.

2.3.4 Running a Basic StarPU Application on Microsoft Visual C

Batch files are provided to run StarPU applications under Microsoft Visual C. They are installed in `$STARPU_PATH/bin/msvc`.

To execute a StarPU application, you first need to set the environment variable [STARPU_PATH](#).

```
c:\....> cd c:\cygwin\home\ci\starpu\
c:\....> set STARPU_PATH=c:\cygwin\home\ci\starpu\
c:\....> cd bin\msvc
c:\....> starpu_open.bat starpu_simple.c
```

The batch script will run Microsoft Visual C with a basic project file to run the given application.

The batch script `starpu_clean.bat` can be used to delete all compilation generated files.

The batch script `starpu_exec.bat` can be used to compile and execute a StarPU application from the command prompt.

```
c:\....> cd c:\cygwin\home\ci\starpu\
c:\....> set STARPU_PATH=c:\cygwin\home\ci\starpu\
c:\....> cd bin\msvc
c:\....> starpu_exec.bat ..\..\..\examples\basic_examples\hello_world.c
```

```
MSVC StarPU Execution
...
/out:hello_world.exe
...
Hello world (params = {1, 2.00000})
Callback function got argument 0000042
c:\....>
```

2.3.5 Kernel Threads Started by StarPU

StarPU automatically binds one thread per CPU core. It does not use SMT/hyperthreading because kernels are usually already optimized for using a full core, and using hyperthreading would make kernel calibration rather random.

Since driving GPUs is a CPU-consuming task, StarPU dedicates one core per GPU.

While StarPU tasks are executing, the application is not supposed to do computations in the threads it starts itself, tasks should be used instead.

If the application needs to reserve some cores for its own computations, it can do so with the field `starpu_conf::reserve_ncpus`, get the core IDs with `starpu_get_next_bindid()`, and bind to them with `starpu_bind_thread_on()`.

Another option is for the application to pause StarPU by calling `starpu_pause()`, then to perform its own computations, and then to resume StarPU by calling `starpu_resume()` so that StarPU can execute tasks.

2.3.6 Enabling OpenCL

When both CUDA and OpenCL drivers are enabled, StarPU will launch an OpenCL worker for NVIDIA GPUs only if CUDA is not already running on them. This design choice was necessary as OpenCL and CUDA can not run at the same time on the same NVIDIA GPU, as there is currently no interoperability between them.

To enable OpenCL, you need either to disable CUDA when configuring StarPU:

```
$ ./configure --disable-cuda
```

or when running applications:

```
$ STARPU_NCUDA=0 ./application
```

OpenCL will automatically be started on any device not yet used by CUDA. So on a machine running 4 GPUS, it is therefore possible to enable CUDA on 2 devices, and OpenCL on the 2 other devices by doing so:

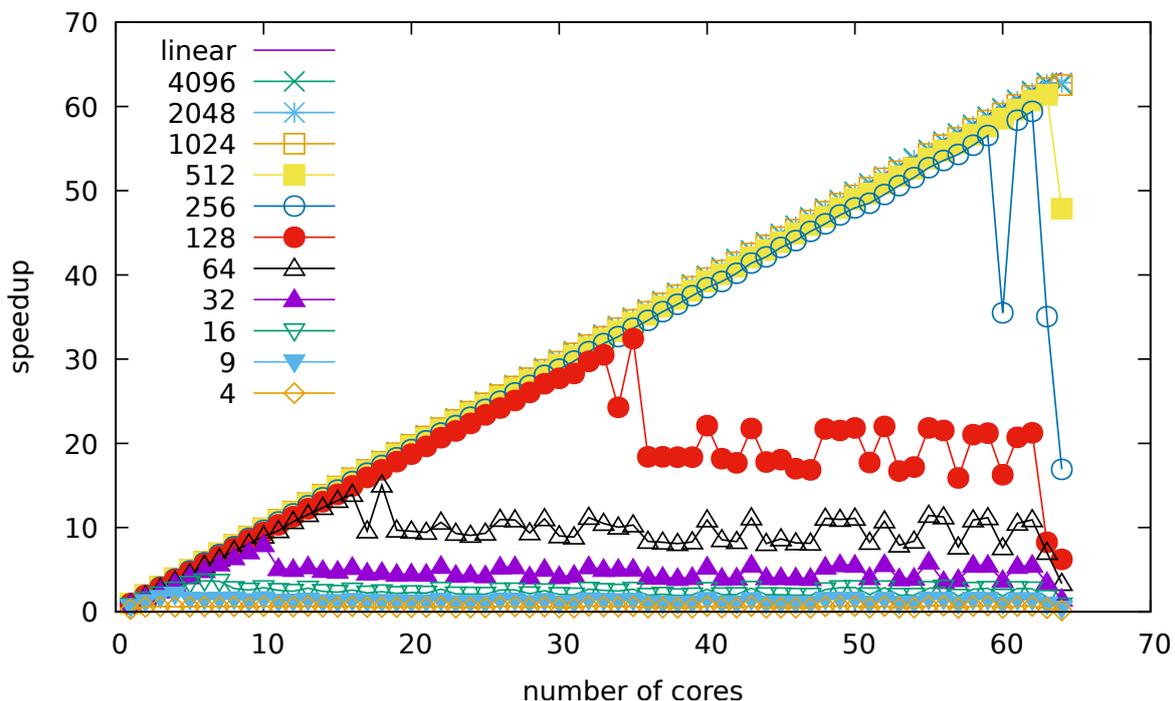
```
$ STARPU_NCUDA=2 ./application
```

2.4 Benchmarking StarPU

Some interesting benchmarks are installed among examples in `$STARPU_PATH/lib/starpu/examples/`. Make sure to try various schedulers, for instance `STARPU_SCHED=dmda`.

2.4.1 Task Size Overhead

This benchmark gives a glimpse into how long a task should be (in μ s) for StarPU overhead to be low enough to keep efficiency. Running `tasks_size_overhead.sh` generates a plot of the speedup of tasks of various sizes, depending on the number of CPUs being used.



2.4.2 Data Transfer Latency

`local_pingpong` performs a ping-pong between the first two CUDA nodes, and prints the measured latency.

2.4.3 Matrix-Matrix Multiplication

`sgeMM` and `dgeMM` perform a blocked matrix-matrix multiplication using BLAS and cuBLAS. They output the obtained GFlops.

2.4.4 Cholesky Factorization

`cholesky_*` perform a Cholesky factorization (single precision). They use different dependency primitives.

2.4.5 LU Factorization

`lu_*` perform an LU factorization. They use different dependency primitives.

2.4.6 Simulated Benchmarks

It can also be convenient to try simulated benchmarks, if you want to give a try at CPU-GPU scheduling without actually having a GPU at hand. This can be done by using the SimGrid version of StarPU: first install the SimGrid simulator from <http://simgrid.gforge.inria.fr/> (we tested with SimGrid from 3.11 to 3.16, and 3.18 to 3.25. SimGrid versions 3.25 and above need to be configured with `-Denable_msg=ON`. Other versions may have compatibility issues, 3.17 notably does not build at all. MPI simulation does not work with version 3.22). Then configure StarPU with `--enable-simgrid` and rebuild and install it, and then you can simulate the performance for a few virtualized systems shipped along StarPU: `attila`, `mirage`, `idgraf`, and `sirocco`.

For instance:

```
$ export STARPU_PERF_MODEL_DIR=${STARPU_PATH}/share/starpu/perfmodels/sampling
$ export STARPU_HOSTNAME=attila
$ ${STARPU_PATH}/lib/starpu/examples/cholesky_implicit -size $((960*20)) -nblocks 20
```

Will show the performance of the cholesky factorization with the `attila` system. It will be interesting to try with different matrix sizes and schedulers.

Performance models are available for `cholesky_*`, `lu_*`, `*gemm`, with block sizes 320, 640, or 960 (plus 1440 for `sirocco`), and for `stencil` with block size 128x128x128, 192x192x192, and 256x256x256.

Read the chapter [SimGrid Support](#) for more information on the SimGrid support.

Chapter 3

Basic Examples

3.1 Hello World

This section shows how to implement a simple program that submits a task to StarPU.

3.1.1 Required Headers

The header `starpu.h` should be included in any code using StarPU.

```
#include <starpu.h>
```

3.1.2 Defining A Codelet

A codelet is a structure that represents a computational kernel. Such a codelet may contain an implementation of the same kernel on different architectures (e.g. CUDA, x86, ...). For compatibility, make sure that the whole structure is properly initialized to zero, either by using the function `starpu_codelet_init()`, or by letting the compiler implicitly do it as exemplified below.

The field `starpu_codelet::nbuffers` specifies the number of data buffers that are manipulated by the codelet: here the codelet does not access or modify any data that is controlled by our data management library.

We create a codelet which may only be executed on CPUs. When a CPU core will execute a codelet, it will call the function `cpu_func`, which *must* have the following prototype:

```
void (*cpu_func)(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg);
```

In this example, we can ignore the first argument of this function which gives a description of the input and output buffers (e.g. the size and the location of the matrices) since there is none. We also ignore the second argument which is a pointer to optional arguments for the codelet.

```
void cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
{
    printf("Hello world\n");
}

struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .cpu_funcs = { cpu_func },
    .nbuffers = 0
};
```

3.1.3 Submitting A Task

Before submitting any tasks to StarPU, `starpu_init()` must be called. The `NULL` argument specifies that we use the default configuration. Tasks can then be submitted until the termination of StarPU – done by a call to `starpu_↵ shutdown()`.

In the example below, a task structure is allocated by a call to `starpu_task_create()`. This function allocates and fills the task structure with its default settings, it does not submit the task to StarPU.

The field `starpu_task::cl` is a pointer to the codelet which the task will execute: in other words, the codelet structure describes which computational kernel should be offloaded on the different architectures, and the task structure is a wrapper containing a codelet and the piece of data on which the codelet should operate.

If the field `starpu_task::synchronous` is non-zero, task submission will be synchronous: the function `starpu_task↵_submit()` will not return until the task has been executed. Note that the function `starpu_shutdown()` does not guarantee that asynchronous tasks have been executed before it returns, `starpu_task_wait_for_all()` can be used to this effect, or data can be unregistered (`starpu_data_unregister()`), which will implicitly wait for all the tasks scheduled to work on it, unless explicitly disabled thanks to `starpu_data_set_default_sequential_consistency_flag()` or `starpu_data_set_sequential_consistency_flag()`.

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    /* initialize StarPU */
    starpu_init(NULL);

    struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();

    task->cl = &cl; /* Pointer to the codelet defined above */

    /* starpu_task_submit will be a blocking call. If unset,
    starpu_task_wait() needs to be called after submitting the task. */
    task->synchronous = 1;

    /* submit the task to StarPU */
    starpu_task_submit(task);

    /* terminate StarPU */
    starpu_shutdown();

    return 0;
}
```

3.1.4 Execution Of Hello World

```
$ make hello_world
cc $(pkg-config --cflags starpu-1.3) hello_world.c -o hello_world $(pkg-config --libs starpu-1.3)
$ ./hello_world
Hello world
```

3.1.5 Passing Arguments To The Codelet

The optional field `starpu_task::cl_arg` field is a pointer to a buffer (of size `starpu_task::cl_arg_size`) with some parameters for the kernel described by the codelet. For instance, if a codelet implements a computational kernel that multiplies its input vector by a constant, the constant could be specified by the means of this buffer, instead of registering it as a StarPU data. It must however be noted that StarPU avoids making copy whenever possible and rather passes the pointer as such, so the buffer which is pointed at must be kept allocated until the task terminates, and if several tasks are submitted with various parameters, each of them must be given a pointer to their own buffer.

```
struct params
{
    int i;
    float f;
};

void cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
{
    struct params *params = cl_arg;

    printf("Hello world (params = {%i, %f})\n", params->i, params->f);
}
```

As said before, the field `starpu_codelet::nbuffers` specifies the number of data buffers which are manipulated by the codelet. It does not count the argument — the parameter `cl_arg` of the function `cpu_func` — since it is not managed by our data management library, but just contains trivial parameters.

Be aware that this may be a pointer to a *copy* of the actual buffer, and not the pointer given by the programmer: if the codelet modifies this buffer, there is no guarantee that the initial buffer will be modified as well: this for instance implies that the buffer cannot be used as a synchronization medium. If synchronization is needed, data has to be registered to StarPU, see [Vector Scaling](#).

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    /* initialize StarPU */
    starpu_init(NULL);

    struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();

    task->cl = &cl; /* Pointer to the codelet defined above */
}
```

```

struct params params = { 1, 2.0f };
task->cl_arg = &params;
task->cl_arg_size = sizeof(params);

/* starpu_task_submit will be a blocking call */
task->synchronous = 1;

/* submit the task to StarPU */
starpu_task_submit(task);

/* terminate StarPU */
starpu_shutdown();

return 0;
}

$ make hello_world
cc $(pkg-config --cflags starpu-1.3) hello_world.c -o hello_world $(pkg-config --libs starpu-1.3)
$ ./hello_world
Hello world (params = {1, 2.000000} )

```

3.1.6 Defining A Callback

Once a task has been executed, an optional callback function `starpu_task::callback_func` is called when defined. While the computational kernel could be offloaded on various architectures, the callback function is always executed on a CPU. The pointer `starpu_task::callback_arg` is passed as an argument of the callback function. The prototype of a callback function must be:

```

void (*callback_function)(void *);

void callback_func(void *callback_arg)
{
    printf("Callback function (arg %x)\n", callback_arg);
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    /* initialize StarPU */
    starpu_init(NULL);

    struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();

    task->cl = &cl; /* Pointer to the codelet defined above */

    task->callback_func = callback_func;
    task->callback_arg = 0x42;

    /* starpu_task_submit will be a blocking call */
    task->synchronous = 1;

    /* submit the task to StarPU */
    starpu_task_submit(task);

    /* terminate StarPU */
    starpu_shutdown();

    return 0;
}

$ make hello_world
cc $(pkg-config --cflags starpu-1.3) hello_world.c -o hello_world $(pkg-config --libs starpu-1.3)
$ ./hello_world
Hello world
Callback function (arg 42)

```

3.1.7 Where To Execute A Codelet

```

struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .where = STARPU_CPU,
    .cpu_funcs = { cpu_func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "cpu_func" },
    .nbuffers = 0
};

```

We create a codelet which may only be executed on the CPUs. The optional field `starpu_codelet::where` is a bitmask which defines where the codelet may be executed. Here, the value `STARPU_CPU` means that only CPUs

can execute this codelet. When the optional field `starpu_codelet::where` is unset, its value is automatically set based on the availability of the different fields `XXX_funcs`.

TODO: explain `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs_name`

3.2 Vector Scaling

The previous example has shown how to submit tasks. In this section, we show how StarPU tasks can manipulate data.

The full source code for this example is given in [Full source code for the 'Scaling a Vector' example](#).

3.2.1 Source Code of Vector Scaling

Programmers can describe the data layout of their application so that StarPU is responsible for enforcing data coherency and availability across the machine. Instead of handling complex (and non-portable) mechanisms to perform data movements, programmers only declare which piece of data is accessed and/or modified by a task, and StarPU makes sure that when a computational kernel starts somewhere (e.g. on a GPU), its data are available locally.

Before submitting those tasks, the programmer first needs to declare the different pieces of data to StarPU using the functions `starpu_*_data_register`. To ease the development of applications for StarPU, it is possible to describe multiple types of data layout. A type of data layout is called an **interface**. There are different predefined interfaces available in StarPU: here we will consider the **vector interface**.

The following lines show how to declare an array of `NX` elements of type `float` using the vector interface:

```
float vector[NX];

starpu_data_handle_t vector_handle;
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
    uintptr_t)vector, NX, sizeof(vector[0]));
```

The first argument, called the **data handle**, is an opaque pointer which designates the array within StarPU. This is also the structure which is used to describe which data is used by a task. The second argument is the node number where the data originally resides. Here it is `STARPU_MAIN_RAM` since the array `vector` is in the main memory. Then comes the pointer `vector` where the data can be found in main memory, the number of elements in the vector and the size of each element. The following shows how to construct a StarPU task that will manipulate the vector and a constant factor.

```
float factor = 3.14;
struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();

task->cl = &cl; /* Pointer to the codelet defined below */
task->handles[0] = vector_handle; /* First parameter of the codelet */
task->cl_arg = &factor;
task->cl_arg_size = sizeof(factor);
task->synchronous = 1;

starpu_task_submit(task);
```

Since the factor is a mere constant float value parameter, it does not need a preliminary registration, and can just be passed through the pointer `starpu_task::cl_arg` like in the previous example. The vector parameter is described by its handle. `starpu_task::handles` should be set with the handles of the data, the access modes for the data are defined in the field `starpu_codelet::modes` (`STARPU_R` for read-only, `STARPU_W` for write-only and `STARPU_RW` for read and write access).

The definition of the codelet can be written as follows:

```
void scal_cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
{
    unsigned i;
    float *factor = cl_arg;

    /* length of the vector */
    unsigned n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(buffers[0]);
    /* CPU copy of the vector pointer */
    float *val = (float *)STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR(buffers[0]);

    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        val[i] *= *factor;
}

struct starpu_codelet cl =
```

```

{
    .cpu_funcs = { scal_cpu_func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "scal_cpu_func" },
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW }
};

```

The first argument is an array that gives a description of all the buffers passed in the array `starpu_task::handles`. The size of this array is given by the field `starpu_codelet::nbuffers`. For the sake of genericity, this array contains pointers to the different interfaces describing each buffer. In the case of the **vector interface**, the location of the vector (resp. its length) is accessible in the `starpu_vector_interface::ptr` (resp. `starpu_vector_interface::nx`) of this interface. Since the vector is accessed in a read-write fashion, any modification will automatically affect future accesses to this vector made by other tasks.

The second argument of the function `scal_cpu_func` contains a pointer to the parameters of the codelet (given in `starpu_task::cl_arg`), so that we read the constant factor from this pointer.

3.2.2 Execution of Vector Scaling

```

$ make vector_scal
cc $(pkg-config --cflags starpu-1.3) vector_scal.c -o vector_scal $(pkg-config --libs starpu-1.3)
$ ./vector_scal
0.000000 3.000000 6.000000 9.000000 12.000000

```

3.3 Vector Scaling on an Hybrid CPU/GPU Machine

Contrary to the previous examples, the task submitted in this example may not only be executed by the CPUs, but also by a CUDA device.

3.3.1 Definition of the CUDA Kernel

The CUDA implementation can be written as follows. It needs to be compiled with a CUDA compiler such as `nvcc`, the NVIDIA CUDA compiler driver. It must be noted that the vector pointer returned by `STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR` is here a pointer in GPU memory, so that it can be passed as such to the kernel call `vector_mult_cuda`.

```

#include <starpu.h>

static __global__ void vector_mult_cuda(unsigned n, float *val, float factor)
{
    unsigned i = blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (i < n)
        val[i] *= factor;
}

extern "C" void scal_cuda_func(void *buffers[], void *_args)
{
    float *factor = (float *)_args;

    /* length of the vector */
    unsigned n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(buffers[0]);
    /* local copy of the vector pointer */
    float *val = (float *)STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR(buffers[0]);
    unsigned threads_per_block = 64;
    unsigned nblocks = (n + threads_per_block - 1) / threads_per_block;

    vector_mult_cuda<<<nblocks, threads_per_block, 0, starpu_cuda_get_local_stream()>>>(n, val, *factor)
;
    cudaError_t status = cudaGetLastError();
    if (status != cudaSuccess) STARPU_CUDA_REPORT_ERROR(status);

    cudaStreamSynchronize(starpu_cuda_get_local_stream());
}

```

3.3.2 Definition of the OpenCL Kernel

The OpenCL implementation can be written as follows. StarPU provides tools to compile a OpenCL kernel stored in a file.

```

__kernel void vector_mult_opencl(int nx, __global float* val, float factor)
{
    const int i = get_global_id(0);
    if (i < nx)

```

```

    {
        val[i] *= factor;
    }
}

```

Contrary to CUDA and CPU, [STARPU_VECTOR_GET_DEV_HANDLE](#) has to be used, which returns a `cl_mem` (which is not a device pointer, but an OpenCL handle), which can be passed as such to the OpenCL kernel. The difference is important when using partitioning, see [Partitioning Data](#).

```

#include <starpu.h>

extern struct starpu_opencil_program programs;

void scal_opencil_func(void *buffers[], void *_args)
{
    float *factor = _args;
    int id, devid, err;
    cl_kernel kernel;
    cl_command_queue queue;
    cl_event event;

    /* OpenCL specific code */
    /* OpenCL specific code */
    /* OpenCL specific code */
    /* OpenCL specific code */

    /* length of the vector */
    unsigned n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(buffers[0]);
    /* OpenCL copy of the vector pointer */
    cl_mem val = (cl_mem)STARPU_VECTOR_GET_DEV_HANDLE(buffers[0]);

    { /* OpenCL specific code */
        id = starpu_worker_get_id();
        devid = starpu_worker_get_devid(id);

        err = starpu_opencil_load_kernel(&kernel, &queue, &programs,
                                         "vector_mult_opencil", /* Name of the codelet */
                                         devid);
        if (err != CL_SUCCESS) STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR(err);

        err = clSetKernelArg(kernel, 0, sizeof(n), &n);
        err |= clSetKernelArg(kernel, 1, sizeof(val), &val);
        err |= clSetKernelArg(kernel, 2, sizeof(*factor), factor);
        if (err) STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR(err);
    }

    { /* OpenCL specific code */
        size_t global=n;
        size_t local;
        size_t s;
        cl_device_id device;

        starpu_opencil_get_device(devid, &device);
        err = clGetKernelWorkGroupInfo (kernel, device, CL_KERNEL_WORK_GROUP_SIZE, sizeof(local), &local, &
s);
        if (err != CL_SUCCESS) STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR(err);
        if (local > global) local=global;
        else global = (global + local-1) / local * local;

        err = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel(queue, kernel, 1, NULL, &global, &local, 0, NULL, &event);
        if (err != CL_SUCCESS) STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR(err);
    }

    { /* OpenCL specific code */
        clFinish(queue);
        starpu_opencil_collect_stats(event);
        clReleaseEvent(event);

        starpu_opencil_release_kernel(kernel);
    }
}

```

3.3.3 Definition of the Main Code

The CPU implementation is the same as in the previous section.

Here is the source of the main application. You can notice that the fields `starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs` and `starpu_codelet::opencil_funcs` are set to define the pointers to the CUDA and OpenCL implementations of the task.

```

/*
 * This example demonstrates how to use StarPU to scale an array by a factor.
 * It shows how to manipulate data with StarPU's data management library.
 * 1- how to declare a piece of data to StarPU (starpu_vector_data_register)
 * 2- how to describe which data are accessed by a task (task->handles[0])
 * 3- how a kernel can manipulate the data (buffers[0].vector.ptr)
 */
#include <starpu.h>

```

```

#define    NX    2048

extern void scal_cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *_args);
extern void scal_sse_func(void *buffers[], void *_args);
extern void scal_cuda_func(void *buffers[], void *_args);
extern void scal_opencl_func(void *buffers[], void *_args);

static struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .where = STARPU_CPU | STARPU_CUDA | STARPU_OPENCL,
    /* CPU implementation of the codelet */
    .cpu_funcs = { scal_cpu_func, scal_sse_func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "scal_cpu_func", "scal_sse_func" },
#ifdef STARPU_USE_CUDA
    /* CUDA implementation of the codelet */
    .cuda_funcs = { scal_cuda_func },
#endif
#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
    /* OpenCL implementation of the codelet */
    .opencl_funcs = { scal_opencl_func },
#endif
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW }
};

#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
struct starpu_opencl_program programs;
#endif

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    /* We consider a vector of float that is initialized just as any of C
     * data */
    float vector[NX];
    unsigned i;
    for (i = 0; i < NX; i++)
        vector[i] = 1.0f;

    fprintf(stderr, "BEFORE: First element was %f\n", vector[0]);

    /* Initialize StarPU with default configuration */
    starpu_init(NULL);

#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
    starpu_opencl_load_opencl_from_file("
        examples/basic_examples/vector_scal_opencl_kernel.cl", &programs, NULL);
#endif

    /* Tell StaPU to associate the "vector" vector with the "vector_handle"
     * identifier. When a task needs to access a piece of data, it should
     * refer to the handle that is associated to it.
     * In the case of the "vector" data interface:
     * - the first argument of the registration method is a pointer to the
     *   handle that should describe the data
     * - the second argument is the memory node where the data (ie. "vector")
     *   resides initially: STARPU_MAIN_RAM stands for an address in main memory, as
     *   opposed to an adress on a GPU for instance.
     * - the third argument is the adress of the vector in RAM
     * - the fourth argument is the number of elements in the vector
     * - the fifth argument is the size of each element.
     */
    starpu_data_handle_t vector_handle;
    starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM,
        (uintptr_t)vector, NX, sizeof(vector[0]));

    float factor = 3.14;

    /* create a synchronous task: any call to starpu_task_submit will block
     * until it is terminated */
    struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();
    task->synchronous = 1;

    task->cl = &cl;

    /* the codelet manipulates one buffer in RW mode */
    task->handles[0] = vector_handle;

    /* an argument is passed to the codelet, beware that this is a
     * READ-ONLY buffer and that the codelet may be given a pointer to a
     * COPY of the argument */
    task->cl_arg = &factor;
    task->cl_arg_size = sizeof(factor);

    /* execute the task on any eligible computational ressource */
    starpu_task_submit(task);

    /* StarPU does not need to manipulate the array anymore so we can stop

```

```

    * monitoring it */
    starpu_data_unregister(vector_handle);
#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
    starpu_opencil_unload_opencil(&programs);
#endif

    /* terminate StarPU, no task can be submitted after */
    starpu_shutdown();

    fprintf(stderr, "AFTER First element is %f\n", vector[0]);

    return 0;
}

```

3.3.4 Execution of Hybrid Vector Scaling

The Makefile given at the beginning of the section must be extended to give the rules to compile the CUDA source code. Note that the source file of the OpenCL kernel does not need to be compiled now, it will be compiled at run-time when calling the function `starpu_opencil_load_opencil_from_file()`.

```

CFLAGS += $(shell pkg-config --cflags starpu-1.3)
LDLIBS += $(shell pkg-config --libs starpu-1.3)
CC      = gcc

```

```

vector_scal: vector_scal.o vector_scal_cpu.o vector_scal_cuda.o vector_scal_opencil.o

```

```

%.o: %.cu
    nvcc $(CFLAGS) $< -c $@

```

```

clean:
    rm -f vector_scal *.o

```

```

$ make

```

and to execute it, with the default configuration:

```

$ ./vector_scal
0.000000 3.000000 6.000000 9.000000 12.000000

```

or for example, by disabling CPU devices:

```

$ STARPU_NCPU=0 ./vector_scal
0.000000 3.000000 6.000000 9.000000 12.000000

```

or by disabling CUDA devices (which may permit to enable the use of OpenCL, see [Enabling OpenCL](#)) :

```

$ STARPU_NCUDA=0 ./vector_scal
0.000000 3.000000 6.000000 9.000000 12.000000

```

Part II

StarPU Quick Programming Guide

Chapter 4

Advanced Examples

TODO

Chapter 5

Check List When Performance Are Not There

TODO: improve!

To achieve good performance, we give below a list of features which should be checked.

For a start, you can use [Offline Performance Tools](#) to get a Gantt chart which will show roughly where time is spent, and focus correspondingly.

5.1 Check Task Size

Make sure that your tasks are not too small, as the StarPU runtime overhead is not completely zero. As explained in [Task Size Overhead](#), you can run the script `tasks_size_overhead.sh` to get an idea of the scalability of tasks depending on their duration (in μs), on your own system.

Typically, $10\mu\text{s}$ -ish tasks are definitely too small, the CUDA overhead itself is much bigger than this.

1ms-ish tasks may be a good start, but will not necessarily scale to many dozens of cores, so it's better to try to get 10ms-ish tasks.

Tasks durations can easily be observed when performance models are defined (see [Performance Model Example](#)) by using the tools `starpu_perfmodel_plot` or `starpu_perfmodel_display` (see [Performance Of Codelets](#))

When using parallel tasks, the problem is even worse since StarPU has to synchronize the tasks execution.

5.2 Configuration Which May Improve Performance

If you do not plan to use support for GPUs or out-of-core, i.e. not use StarPU's ability to manage data coherency between several memory nodes, the `configure` option `--enable-maxnodes=1` allows to considerably reduce StarPU's memory management overhead.

The `configure` option `--enable-fast` disables all assertions. This makes StarPU more performant for really small tasks by disabling all sanity checks. Only use this for measurements and production, not for development, since this will drop all basic checks.

5.3 Data Related Features Which May Improve Performance

link to [Data Management](#)

link to [Data Prefetch](#)

5.4 Task Related Features Which May Improve Performance

link to [Task Granularity](#)

link to [Task Submission](#)

link to [Task Priorities](#)

5.5 Scheduling Related Features Which May Improve Performance

link to [Task Scheduling Policies](#)

link to [Task Distribution Vs Data Transfer](#)

link to [Energy-based Scheduling](#)

link to [Static Scheduling](#)

5.6 CUDA-specific Optimizations

For proper overlapping of asynchronous GPU data transfers, data has to be pinned by CUDA. Data allocated with `starpu_malloc()` is always properly pinned. If the application registers to StarPU some data which has not been allocated with `starpu_malloc()`, `starpu_memory_pin()` should be called to pin the data memory.

Due to CUDA limitations, StarPU will have a hard time overlapping its own communications and the codelet computations if the application does not use a dedicated CUDA stream for its computations instead of the default stream, which synchronizes all operations of the GPU. The function `starpu_cuda_get_local_stream()` returns a stream which can be used by all CUDA codelet operations to avoid this issue. For instance:

```
func <<<grid,block,0,starpu_cuda_get_local_stream()>>> (foo, bar);
cudaError_t status = cudaGetLastError();
if (status != cudaSuccess) STARPU_CUDA_REPORT_ERROR(status);
cudaStreamSynchronize(starpu_cuda_get_local_stream());
```

as well as the use of `cudaMemcpyAsync()`, etc. for each CUDA operation one needs to use a version that takes the a stream parameter.

If the kernel uses its own non-default stream, one can synchronize this stream with the StarPU-provided stream this way:

```
cudaEvent_t event;
call_kernel_with_its_own_stream()
cudaEventCreateWithFlags(&event, cudaEventDisableTiming);
cudaEventRecord(event, get_kernel_stream());
cudaStreamWaitEvent(starpu_cuda_get_local_stream(), event, 0);
cudaEventDestroy(event);
```

This code makes the StarPU-provided stream wait for a new event, which will be triggered by the completion of the kernel.

Unfortunately, some CUDA libraries do not have stream variants of kernels. This will seriously lower the potential for overlapping. If some CUDA calls are made without specifying this local stream, synchronization needs to be explicit with `cudaDeviceSynchronize()` around these calls, to make sure that they get properly synchronized with the calls using the local stream. Notably, `cudaMemcpy()` and `cudaMemset()` are actually asynchronous and need such explicit synchronization! Use `cudaMemcpyAsync()` and `cudaMemsetAsync()` instead.

Calling `starpu_cublas_init()` will ensure StarPU to properly call the CUBLAS library functions. Some libraries like Magma may however change the current stream of CUBLAS v1, one then has to call `cublasSetKernelStream(starpu_cuda_get_local_stream())` at the beginning of the codelet to make sure that CUBLAS is really using the proper stream. When using CUBLAS v2, `starpu_cublas_get_local_handle()` can be called to queue CUBLAS kernels with the proper configuration.

Similarly, calling `starpu_cusparse_init()` makes StarPU create CUSPARSE handles on each CUDA device, `starpu_cusparse_get_local_handle()` can then be used to queue CUSPARSE kernels with the proper configuration.

If the kernel can be made to only use this local stream or other self-allocated streams, i.e. the whole kernel submission can be made asynchronous, then one should enable asynchronous execution of the kernel. This means setting the flag `STARPU_CUDA_ASYNC` in the corresponding field `starpu_codelet::cuda_flags`, and dropping the `cudaStreamSynchronize()` call at the end of the `cuda_func` function, so that it returns immediately after having queued the kernel to the local stream. That way, StarPU will be able to submit and complete data transfers while kernels are executing, instead of only at each kernel submission. The kernel just has to make sure that StarPU can use the local stream to synchronize with the kernel startup and completion.

Using the flag `STARPU_CUDA_ASYNC` also permits to enable concurrent kernel execution, on cards which support it (Kepler and later, notably). This is enabled by setting the environment variable `STARPU_NWORKER_PER_CUDA` to the number of kernels to be executed concurrently. This is useful when kernels are small and do not feed the whole GPU with threads to run.

Concerning memory allocation, you should really not use `cudaMalloc()/cudaFree()` within the kernel, since `cudaFree()` introduces a awfully lot of synchronizations within CUDA itself. You should instead add a parameter to the codelet with the `STARPU_SCRATCH` mode access. You can then pass to the task a handle

registered with the desired size but with the `NULL` pointer, the handle can even be shared between tasks, StarPU will allocate per-task data on the fly before task execution, and reuse the allocated data between tasks. See `examples/pi/pi_redux.c` for an example of use.

5.7 OpenCL-specific Optimizations

If the kernel can be made to only use the StarPU-provided command queue or other self-allocated queues, i.e. the whole kernel submission can be made asynchronous, then one should enable asynchronous execution of the kernel. This means setting the flag `STARPU_OPENCL_ASYNC` in the corresponding field `starpu_codelet::opencl_flags` and dropping the `clFinish()` and `starpu_opencil_collect_stats()` calls at the end of the kernel, so that it returns immediately after having queued the kernel to the provided queue. That way, StarPU will be able to submit and complete data transfers while kernels are executing, instead of only at each kernel submission. The kernel just has to make sure that StarPU can use the command queue it has provided to synchronize with the kernel startup and completion.

5.8 Detecting Stuck Conditions

It may happen that for some reason, StarPU does not make progress for a long period of time. Reason are sometimes due to contention inside StarPU, but sometimes this is due to external reasons, such as a stuck MPI or CUDA driver.

```
export STARPU_WATCHDOG_TIMEOUT=10000 (STARPU_WATCHDOG_TIMEOUT)
```

allows to make StarPU print an error message whenever StarPU does not terminate any task for 10ms, but lets the application continue normally. In addition to that,

```
export STARPU_WATCHDOG_CRASH=1 (STARPU_WATCHDOG_CRASH)
```

raises `SIGABRT` in this condition, thus allowing to catch the situation in `gdb`.

It can also be useful to type `handle SIGABRT nopass` in `gdb` to be able to let the process continue, after inspecting the state of the process.

5.9 How to Limit Memory Used By StarPU And Cache Buffer Allocations

By default, StarPU makes sure to use at most 90% of the memory of GPU devices, moving data in and out of the device as appropriate, as well as using prefetch and writeback optimizations.

The environment variables `STARPU_LIMIT_CUDA_MEM`, `STARPU_LIMIT_CUDA_devid_MEM`, `STARPU_LIMIT_OPENCL_MEM`, and `STARPU_LIMIT_OPENCL_devid_MEM` can be used to control how much (in MiB) of the GPU device memory should be used at most by StarPU (the default value is to use 90% of the available memory).

By default, the usage of the main memory is not limited, as the default mechanisms do not provide means to evict main memory when it gets too tight. This also means that by default StarPU will not cache buffer allocations in main memory, since it does not know how much of the system memory it can afford.

The environment variable `STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_MEM` can be used to specify how much (in MiB) of the main memory should be used at most by StarPU for buffer allocations. This way, StarPU will be able to cache buffer allocations (which can be a real benefit if a lot of buffers are involved, or if allocation fragmentation can become a problem), and when using `Out Of Core`, StarPU will know when it should evict data out to the disk.

It should be noted that by default only buffer allocations automatically done by StarPU are accounted here, i.e. allocations performed through `starpu_malloc_on_node()` which are used by the data interfaces (matrix, vector, etc.). This does not include allocations performed by the application through e.g. `malloc()`. It does not include allocations performed through `starpu_malloc()` either, only allocations performed explicitly with the `STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT` flag, i.e. by calling

```
starpu_malloc_flags (STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT)
```

are taken into account. If the application wants to make StarPU aware of its own allocations, so that StarPU knows precisely how much data is allocated, and thus when to evict allocation caches or data out to the disk, `starpu_memory_allocate()` can be used to specify an amount of memory to be accounted for. `starpu_memory_deallocate()` can be used to account freed memory back. Those can for instance be used by data interfaces with dynamic data buffers: instead of using `starpu_malloc_on_node()`, they would dynamically allocate data with `malloc()/realloc()`, and notify StarPU of the delta by calling `starpu_memory_allocate()` and `starpu_memory_deallocate()`.

`starpu_memory_get_total()` and `starpu_memory_get_available()` can be used to get an estimation of how much memory is available. `starpu_memory_wait_available()` can also be used to block until an amount of memory becomes available, but it may be preferable to call

```
starpu_memory_allocate(STARPU_MEMORY_WAIT)
```

to reserve this amount immediately.

5.10 How To Reduce The Memory Footprint Of Internal Data Structures

It is possible to reduce the memory footprint of the task and data internal structures of StarPU by describing the shape of your machine and/or your application when calling `configure`.

To reduce the memory footprint of the data internal structures of StarPU, one can set the `--enable-maxcpus`, `--enable-maxnumanodes`, `--enable-maxcudadev`, `--enable-maxopencdev` and `--enable-maxnodes` `configure` parameters to give StarPU the architecture of the machine it will run on, thus tuning the size of the structures to the machine.

To reduce the memory footprint of the task internal structures of StarPU, one can set the `--enable-maxbuffers` `configure` parameter to give StarPU the maximum number of buffers that a task can use during an execution. For example, in the Cholesky factorization (dense linear algebra application), the GEMM task uses up to 3 buffers, so it is possible to set the maximum number of task buffers to 3 to run a Cholesky factorization on StarPU.

The size of the various structures of StarPU can be printed by `tests/microbenchs/display_structures_size`.

It is also often useless to submit **all** the tasks at the same time. Task submission can be blocked when a reasonable given number of tasks have been submitted, by setting the environment variables `STARPU_LIMIT_MIN_SUBMITTED_TASKS` and `STARPU_LIMIT_MAX_SUBMITTED_TASKS`.

```
export STARPU_LIMIT_MAX_SUBMITTED_TASKS=10000 export STARPU_LIMIT_MIN_SUBMITTED_TASKS=9000
```

will make StarPU block submission when 10000 tasks are submitted, and unblock submission when only 9000 tasks are still submitted, i.e. 1000 tasks have completed among the 10000 which were submitted when submission was blocked. Of course this may reduce parallelism if the threshold is set too low. The precise balance depends on the application task graph.

An idea of how much memory is used for tasks and data handles can be obtained by setting the environment variable `STARPU_MAX_MEMORY_USE` to 1.

5.11 How To Reuse Memory

When your application needs to allocate more data than the available amount of memory usable by StarPU (given by `starpu_memory_get_available()`), the allocation cache system can reuse data buffers used by previously executed tasks. For this system to work with MPI tasks, you need to submit tasks progressively instead of as soon as possible, because in the case of MPI receives, the allocation cache check for reusing data buffers will be done at submission time, not at execution time.

There is two options to control the task submission flow. The first one is by controlling the number of submitted tasks during the whole execution. This can be done whether by setting the environment variables `STARPU_LIMIT_MAX_SUBMITTED_TASKS` and `STARPU_LIMIT_MIN_SUBMITTED_TASKS` to tell StarPU when to stop submitting tasks and when to wake up and submit tasks again, or by explicitly calling `starpu_task_wait_for_n_submitted()` in your application code for finest grain control (for example, between two iterations of a submission loop).

The second option is to control the memory size of the allocation cache. This can be done in the application by using jointly `starpu_memory_get_available()` and `starpu_memory_wait_available()` to submit tasks only when there is enough memory space to allocate the data needed by the task, i.e when enough data are available for reuse in the allocation cache.

5.12 Performance Model Calibration

Most schedulers are based on an estimation of codelet duration on each kind of processing unit. For this to be possible, the application programmer needs to configure a performance model for the codelets of the application (see [Performance Model Example](#) for instance). History-based performance models use on-line calibration. StarPU

will automatically calibrate codelets which have never been calibrated yet, and save the result in `$STARPU_HOME/.starpu/sampling/codelets`. The models are indexed by machine name.

By default, StarPU stores separate performance models according to the hostname of the system. To avoid having to calibrate performance models for each node of a homogeneous cluster for instance, the model can be shared by using `export STARPU_HOSTNAME=some_global_name (STARPU_HOSTNAME)`, where `some_global_name` is the name of the cluster for instance, which thus overrides the hostname of the system.

By default, StarPU stores separate performance models for each GPU. To avoid having to calibrate performance models for each GPU of a homogeneous set of GPU devices for instance, the model can be shared by setting `export STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_CUDA=1 (STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_CUDA)`, `export STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_OPENCL=1 (STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_OPENCL)`, `export STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_MIC=1 (STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_MIC)`, `export STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_MPI_MS=1 (STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_MPI_MS)` depending on your GPU device type.

To force continuing calibration, use `export STARPU_CALIBRATE=1 (STARPU_CALIBRATE)`. This may be necessary if your application has not-so-stable performance. StarPU will force calibration (and thus ignore the current result) until 10 (`_STARPU_CALIBRATION_MINIMUM`) measurements have been made on each architecture, to avoid bad scheduling decisions just because the first measurements were not so good.

Note that StarPU will not record the very first measurement for a given codelet and a given size, because it would most often be hit by computation library loading or initialization. StarPU will also throw measurements away if it notices that after computing an average execution time, it notices that most subsequent tasks have an execution time largely outside the computed average ("Too big deviation for model..." warning messages). By looking at the details of the message and their reported measurements, it can highlight that your computation library really has non-stable measurements, which is probably an indication of an issue in the computation library, or the execution environment (e.g. rogue daemons).

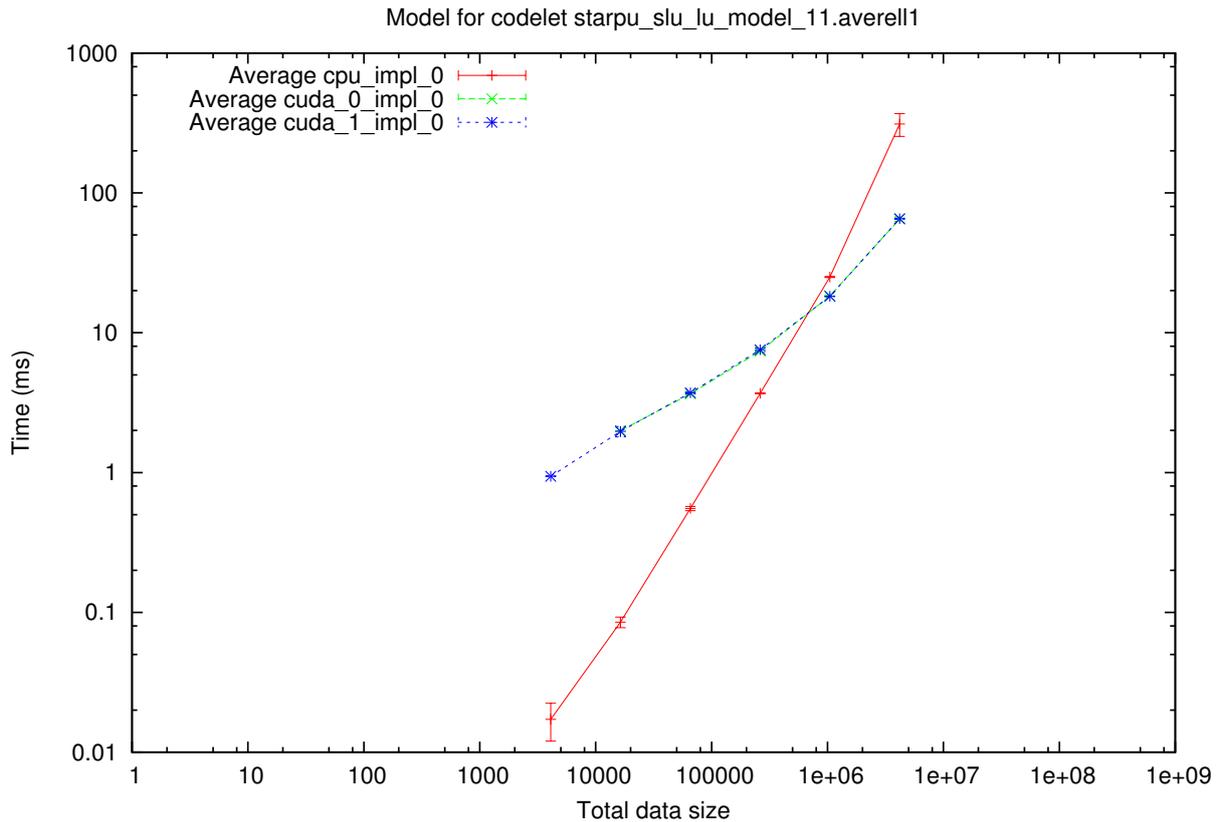
Details on the current performance model status can be obtained with the tool `starpu_perfmodel_display`: the option `-l` lists the available performance models, and the option `-s` allows to choose the performance model to be displayed. The result looks like:

```
$ starpu_perfmodel_display -s starpu_sl_u_model_11
performance model for cpu_impl_0
# hash      size      flops      mean      dev      n
914f3bef    1048576   0.000000e+00  2.503577e+04  1.982465e+02  8
3e921964    65536    0.000000e+00  5.527003e+02  1.848114e+01  7
e5a07e31    4096     0.000000e+00  1.717457e+01  5.190038e+00  14
...
```

which shows that for the LU 11 kernel with a 1MiB matrix, the average execution time on CPUs was about 25ms, with a 0.2ms standard deviation, over 8 samples. It is a good idea to check this before doing actual performance measurements.

A graph can be drawn by using the tool `starpu_perfmodel_plot`:

```
$ starpu_perfmodel_plot -s starpu_sl_u_model_11
4096 16384 65536 262144 1048576 4194304
$ gnuplot starpu_starpu_sl_u_model_11.gp
$ gv starpu_starpu_sl_u_model_11.eps
```



If a kernel source code was modified (e.g. performance improvement), the calibration information is stale and should be dropped, to re-calibrate from start. This can be done by using `export STARPU_CALIBRATE=2` ([STARPU_CALIBRATE](#)).

Note: history-based performance models get calibrated only if a performance-model-based scheduler is chosen. The history-based performance models can also be explicitly filled by the application without execution, if e.g. the application already has a series of measurements. This can be done by using [starpu_perfmodel_update_history\(\)](#), for instance:

```
static struct starpu_perfmodel perf_model =
{
    .type = STARPU_HISTORY_BASED,
    .symbol = "my_perfmodel",
};

struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .cuda_funcs = { cuda_func1, cuda_func2 },
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = {STARPU_W},
    .model = &perf_model
};

void feed(void)
{
    struct my_measure *measure;
    struct starpu_task task;
    starpu_task_init(&task);

    task.cl = &cl;

    for (measure = &measures[0]; measure < measures[last]; measure++)
    {
        starpu_data_handle_t handle;
        starpu_vector_data_register(&handle, -1, 0, measure->size, sizeof(float)
    );
        task.handles[0] = handle;
        starpu_perfmodel_update_history(&perf_model, &task,
        STARPU_CUDA_DEFAULT + measure->cuda_dev, 0, measure->implementation, measure->time);
        starpu_task_clean(&task);
        starpu_data_unregister(handle);
    }
}
```

Measurement has to be provided in milliseconds for the completion time models, and in Joules for the energy consumption models.

5.13 Profiling

A quick view of how many tasks each worker has executed can be obtained by setting `export STARPU_WORKER_STATS=1` ([STARPU_WORKER_STATS](#)). This is a convenient way to check that execution did happen on accelerators, without penalizing performance with the profiling overhead. [STARPU_WORKER_STATS_FILE](#) can be defined to specify a filename in which to display statistics, by default statistics are printed on the standard error stream.

A quick view of how much data transfers have been issued can be obtained by setting `export STARPU_BUS_STATS=1` ([STARPU_BUS_STATS](#)). [STARPU_BUS_STATS_FILE](#) can be defined to specify a filename in which to display statistics, by default statistics are printed on the standard error stream.

More detailed profiling information can be enabled by using `export STARPU_PROFILING=1` ([STARPU_PROFILING](#)) or by calling `starpuprofiling_status_set()` from the source code. Statistics on the execution can then be obtained by using `export STARPU_BUS_STATS=1` and `export STARPU_WORKER_STATS=1`. More details on performance feedback are provided in the next chapter.

5.14 Overhead Profiling

[Offline Performance Tools](#) can already provide an idea of to what extent and which part of StarPU brings an overhead on the execution time. To get a more precise analysis of which parts of StarPU bring the most overhead, `gprof` can be used.

First, recompile and reinstall StarPU with `gprof` support:

```
../configure --enable-perf-debug --disable-shared --disable-build-tests --disable-build-examples
```

Make sure not to leave a dynamic version of StarPU in the target path: remove any remaining `libstarpuprof-*.so`. Then relink your application with the static StarPU library, make sure that running `ldd` on your application does not mention any `libstarpuprof` (i.e. it's really statically-linked).

```
gcc test.c -o test $(pkg-config --cflags starpuprof-1.3) $(pkg-config --libs starpuprof-1.3)
```

Now you can run your application, this will create a file `gmon.out` in the current directory, it can be processed by running `gprof` on your application:

```
gprof ./test
```

This will dump an analysis of the time spent in StarPU functions.

Part III

StarPU Inside

Chapter 6

Tasks In StarPU

6.1 Task Granularity

Like any other runtime, StarPU has some overhead to manage tasks. Since it does smart scheduling and data management, this overhead is not always neglectable. The order of magnitude of the overhead is typically a couple of microseconds, which is actually quite smaller than the CUDA overhead itself. The amount of work that a task should do should thus be somewhat bigger, to make sure that the overhead becomes neglectable. The offline performance feedback can provide a measure of task length, which should thus be checked if bad performance are observed. To get a grasp at the scalability possibility according to task size, one can run `tests/microbenchs/tasks_size_overhead.sh` which draws curves of the speedup of independent tasks of very small sizes. To determine what task size your application is actually using, one can use `starpu_fxt_data_trace`, see [Data trace and tasks length](#).

The choice of scheduler also has impact over the overhead: for instance, the scheduler `dmda` takes time to make a decision, while `eager` does not. `tasks_size_overhead.sh` can again be used to get a grasp at how much impact that has on the target machine.

6.2 Task Submission

To let StarPU make online optimizations, tasks should be submitted asynchronously as much as possible. Ideally, all tasks should be submitted, and mere calls to `starpu_task_wait_for_all()` or `starpu_data_unregister()` be done to wait for termination. StarPU will then be able to rework the whole schedule, overlap computation with communication, manage accelerator local memory usage, etc.

6.3 Task Priorities

By default, StarPU will consider the tasks in the order they are submitted by the application. If the application programmer knows that some tasks should be performed in priority (for instance because their output is needed by many other tasks and may thus be a bottleneck if not executed early enough), the field `starpu_task::priority` should be set to provide the priority information to StarPU.

6.4 Task Dependencies

6.4.1 Sequential Consistency

By default, task dependencies are inferred from data dependency (sequential coherency) by StarPU. The application can however disable sequential coherency for some data, and dependencies can be specifically expressed.

Setting (or unsetting) sequential consistency can be done at the data level by calling `starpu_data_set_sequential_consistency_flag()` for a specific data or `starpu_data_set_default_sequential_consistency_flag()` for all datas.

Setting (or unsetting) sequential consistency can also be done at task level by setting the field `starpu_task::sequential_consistency` to 0.

Sequential consistency can also be set (or unset) for each handle of a specific task, this is done by using the field `starpu_task::handles_sequential_consistency`. When set, its value should be a array with the number of elements

being the number of handles for the task, each element of the array being the sequential consistency for the i -th handle of the task. The field can easily be set when calling `starpu_task_insert()` with the flag `STARPU_HANDLE_S_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY`

```
char *seq_consistency = malloc(cl.nbuffers * sizeof(char));
seq_consistency[0] = 1;
seq_consistency[1] = 1;
seq_consistency[2] = 0;
ret = starpu_task_insert(&cl,
    STARPU_RW, handleA, STARPU_RW, handleB, STARPU_RW, handleC,
    STARPU_HANDLES_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY, seq_consistency,
    0);
free(seq_consistency);
```

The internal algorithm used by StarPU to set up implicit dependency is as follows:

```
if (sequential_consistency(task) == 1)
    for(i=0 ; i<STARPU_TASK_GET_NBUFFERS(task) ; i++)
        if (sequential_consistency(i-th data, task) == 1)
            if (sequential_consistency(i-th data) == 1)
                create_implicit_dependency(...)
```

6.4.2 Tasks And Tags Dependencies

One can explicitly set dependencies between tasks using `starpu_task_declare_deps()` or `starpu_task_declare_deps_array()`. Dependencies between tasks can be expressed through tags associated to a tag with the field `starpu_task::tag_id` and using the function `starpu_tag_declare_deps()` or `starpu_tag_declare_deps_array()`.

The termination of a task can be delayed through the function `starpu_task_end_dep_add()` which specifies the number of calls to the function `starpu_task_end_dep_release()` needed to trigger the task termination. One can also use `starpu_task_declare_end_deps()` or `starpu_task_declare_end_deps_array()` to delay the termination of a task until the termination of other tasks.

6.5 Setting Many Data Handles For a Task

The maximum number of data a task can manage is fixed by the macro `STARPU_NMAXBUFS` which has a default value which can be changed through the `configure` option `--enable-maxbuffers`.

However, it is possible to define tasks managing more data by using the field `starpu_task::dyn_handles` when defining a task and the field `starpu_codelet::dyn_modes` when defining the corresponding codelet.

```
enum starpu_data_access_mode modes[STARPU_NMAXBUFS+1] =
{
    STARPU_R, STARPU_R, ...
};

struct starpu_codelet dummy_big_cl =
{
    .cuda_funcs = { dummy_big_kernel },
    .opencl_funcs = { dummy_big_kernel },
    .cpu_funcs = { dummy_big_kernel },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "dummy_big_kernel" },
    .nbuffers = STARPU_NMAXBUFS+1,
    .dyn_modes = modes
};

task = starpu_task_create();
task->cl = &dummy_big_cl;
task->dyn_handles = malloc(task->cl->nbuffers * sizeof(starpu_data_handle_t));
for(i=0 ; i<task->cl->nbuffers ; i++)
{
    task->dyn_handles[i] = handle;
}
starpu_task_submit(task);

starpu_data_handle_t *handles = malloc(dummy_big_cl.nbuffers * sizeof(
    starpu_data_handle_t));
for(i=0 ; i<dummy_big_cl.nbuffers ; i++)
{
    handles[i] = handle;
}
starpu_task_insert(&dummy_big_cl,
    STARPU_VALUE, &dummy_big_cl.nbuffers, sizeof(dummy_big_cl.nbuffers
    ),
    STARPU_DATA_ARRAY, handles, dummy_big_cl.nbuffers,
    0);
```

The whole code for this complex data interface is available in the file `examples/basic_examples/dynamic_handles.c`.

6.6 Setting a Variable Number Of Data Handles For a Task

Normally, the number of data handles given to a task is set with `starpu_codelet::nbuffers`. This field can however be set to `STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS`, in which case `starpu_task::nbuffers` must be set, and `starpu_task::modes` (or `starpu_task::dyn_modes`, see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#)) should be used to specify the modes for the handles.

6.7 Using Multiple Implementations Of A Codelet

One may want to write multiple implementations of a codelet for a single type of device and let StarPU choose which one to run. As an example, we will show how to use SSE to scale a vector. The codelet can be written as follows:

```
#include <xmmintrin.h>

void scal_sse_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
{
    float *vector = (float *) STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR(buffers[0]);
    unsigned int n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(buffers[0]);
    unsigned int n_iterations = n/4;
    if (n % 4 != 0)
        n_iterations++;

    __m128 *VECTOR = (__m128*) vector;
    __m128 factor __attribute__((aligned(16)));
    factor = _mm_set1_ps(*(float *) cl_arg);

    unsigned int i;
    for (i = 0; i < n_iterations; i++)
        VECTOR[i] = _mm_mul_ps(factor, VECTOR[i]);
}

struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .cpu_funcs = { scal_cpu_func, scal_sse_func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "scal_cpu_func", "scal_sse_func" },
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW }
};
```

Schedulers which are multi-implementation aware (only `dmda` and `phfft` for now) will use the performance models of all the provided implementations, and pick the one which seems to be the fastest.

6.8 Enabling Implementation According To Capabilities

Some implementations may not run on some devices. For instance, some CUDA devices do not support double floating point precision, and thus the kernel execution would just fail; or the device may not have enough shared memory for the implementation being used. The field `starpu_codelet::can_execute` permits to express this. For instance:

```
static int can_execute(unsigned workerid, struct starpu_task *task, unsigned nimpl)
{
    const struct cudaDeviceProp *props;
    if (starpu_worker_get_type(workerid) == STARPU_CPU_WORKER)
        return 1;
    /* Cuda device */
    props = starpu_cuda_get_device_properties(workerid);
    if (props->major >= 2 || props->minor >= 3)
        /* At least compute capability 1.3, supports doubles */
        return 1;
    /* Old card, does not support doubles */
    return 0;
}

struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .can_execute = can_execute,
    .cpu_funcs = { cpu_func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "cpu_func" },
    .cuda_funcs = { gpu_func }
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW }
};
```

This can be essential e.g. when running on a machine which mixes various models of CUDA devices, to take benefit from the new models without crashing on old models.

Note: the function `starpu_codelet::can_execute` is called by the scheduler each time it tries to match a task with a worker, and should thus be very fast. The function `starpu_cuda_get_device_properties()` provides a quick access to CUDA properties of CUDA devices to achieve such efficiency.

Another example is to compile CUDA code for various compute capabilities, resulting with two CUDA functions, e.g. `scal_gpu_13` for compute capability 1.3, and `scal_gpu_20` for compute capability 2.0. Both functions can be provided to StarPU by using `starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs`, and `starpu_codelet::can_execute` can then be used to rule out the `scal_gpu_20` variant on a CUDA device which will not be able to execute it:

```
static int can_execute(unsigned workerid, struct starpu_task *task, unsigned nimpl)
{
    const struct cudaDeviceProp *props;
    if (starpu_worker_get_type(workerid) == STARPU_CPU_WORKER)
        return 1;
    /* Cuda device */
    if (nimpl == 0)
        /* Trying to execute the 1.3 capability variant, we assume it is ok in all cases. */
        return 1;
    /* Trying to execute the 2.0 capability variant, check that the card can do it. */
    props = starpu_cuda_get_device_properties(workerid);
    if (props->major >= 2 || props->minor >= 0)
        /* At least compute capability 2.0, can run it */
        return 1;
    /* Old card, does not support 2.0, will not be able to execute the 2.0 variant. */
    return 0;
}

struct starpu_codelet c1 =
{
    .can_execute = can_execute,
    .cpu_funcs = { cpu_func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "cpu_func" },
    .cuda_funcs = { scal_gpu_13, scal_gpu_20 },
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW }
};
```

Another example is having specialized implementations for some given common sizes, for instance here we have a specialized implementation for 1024x1024 matrices:

```
static int can_execute(unsigned workerid, struct starpu_task *task, unsigned nimpl)
{
    const struct cudaDeviceProp *props;
    if (starpu_worker_get_type(workerid) == STARPU_CPU_WORKER)
        return 1;
    /* Cuda device */
    switch (nimpl)
    {
        case 0:
            /* Trying to execute the generic capability variant. */
            return 1;
        case 1:
            {
                /* Trying to execute the size == 1024 specific variant. */
                struct starpu_matrix_interface *interface = starpu_data_get_interface_on_node
                    (task->handles[0]);
                return STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NX(interface) == 1024 && STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NY
                    (interface) == 1024;
            }
    }
}

struct starpu_codelet c1 =
{
    .can_execute = can_execute,
    .cpu_funcs = { cpu_func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "cpu_func" },
    .cuda_funcs = { potrf_gpu_generic, potrf_gpu_1024 },
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW }
};
```

Note that the most generic variant should be provided first, as some schedulers are not able to try the different variants.

6.9 Insert Task Utility

StarPU provides the wrapper function `starpu_task_insert()` to ease the creation and submission of tasks. Here the implementation of a codelet:

```

void func_cpu(void *descr[], void *_args)
{
    int *x0 = (int *)STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR(descr[0]);
    float *x1 = (float *)STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR(descr[1]);
    int ifactor;
    float ffactor;

    starpu_codelet_unpack_args(_args, &ifactor, &ffactor);
    *x0 = *x0 * ifactor;
    *x1 = *x1 * ffactor;
}

struct starpu_codelet mycodelet =
{
    .cpu_funcs = { func_cpu },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "func_cpu" },
    .nbuffers = 2,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW, STARPU_RW };
};

```

And the call to the function `starpu_task_insert()`:

```

starpu_task_insert(&mycodelet,
    STARPU_VALUE, &ifactor, sizeof(ifactor),
    STARPU_VALUE, &ffactor, sizeof(ffactor),
    STARPU_RW, data_handles[0],
    STARPU_RW, data_handles[1],
    0);

```

The call to `starpu_task_insert()` is equivalent to the following code:

```

struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();
task->cl = &mycodelet;
task->handles[0] = data_handles[0];
task->handles[1] = data_handles[1];
char *arg_buffer;
size_t arg_buffer_size;
starpu_codelet_pack_args(&arg_buffer, &arg_buffer_size,
    STARPU_VALUE, &ifactor, sizeof(ifactor),
    STARPU_VALUE, &ffactor, sizeof(ffactor),
    0);
task->cl_arg = arg_buffer;
task->cl_arg_size = arg_buffer_size;
int ret = starpu_task_submit(task);

```

Here a similar call using `STARPU_DATA_ARRAY`.

```

starpu_task_insert(&mycodelet,
    STARPU_DATA_ARRAY, data_handles, 2,
    STARPU_VALUE, &ifactor, sizeof(ifactor),
    STARPU_VALUE, &ffactor, sizeof(ffactor),
    0);

```

If some part of the task insertion depends on the value of some computation, the macro `STARPU_DATA_ACQUIRE_CB` can be very convenient. For instance, assuming that the index variable `i` was registered as handle `A_handle[i]`:

```

/* Compute which portion we will work on, e.g. pivot */
starpu_task_insert(&which_index, STARPU_W, i_handle, 0);

/* And submit the corresponding task */
STARPU_DATA_ACQUIRE_CB(i_handle, STARPU_R,
    starpu_task_insert(&work, STARPU_RW, A_handle[i], 0));

```

The macro `STARPU_DATA_ACQUIRE_CB` submits an asynchronous request for acquiring data `i` for the main application, and will execute the code given as third parameter when it is acquired. In other words, as soon as the value of `i` computed by the codelet `which_index` can be read, the portion of code passed as third parameter of `STARPU_DATA_ACQUIRE_CB` will be executed, and is allowed to read from `i` to use it e.g. as an index. Note that this macro is only available when compiling StarPU with the compiler `gcc`.

StarPU also provides a utility function `starpu_codelet_unpack_args()` to retrieve the `STARPU_VALUE` arguments passed to the task. There is several ways of calling this function `starpu_codelet_unpack_args()`.

```

void func_cpu(void *descr[], void *_args)
{
    int ifactor;
    float ffactor;

    starpu_codelet_unpack_args(_args, &ifactor, &ffactor);
}

```

```

void func_cpu(void *descr[], void *_args)
{
    int ifactor;
    float ffactor;

    starpu_codelet_unpack_args(_args, &ifactor, 0);
    starpu_codelet_unpack_args(_args, &ifactor, &ffactor);
}

void func_cpu(void *descr[], void *_args)
{
    int ifactor;
    float ffactor;
    char buffer[100];

    starpu_codelet_unpack_args_and_copyleft(_args, buffer, 100,
&ifactor, 0);
    starpu_codelet_unpack_args(buffer, &ffactor);
}

```

6.10 Getting Task Children

It may be interesting to get the list of tasks which depend on a given task, notably when using implicit dependencies, since this list is computed by StarPU. `starpu_task_get_task_succs()` provides it. For instance:

```

struct starpu_task *tasks[4];
ret = starpu_task_get_task_succs(task, sizeof(tasks)/sizeof(*tasks), tasks);

```

6.11 Parallel Tasks

StarPU can leverage existing parallel computation libraries by the means of parallel tasks. A parallel task is a task which is run by a set of CPUs (called a parallel or combined worker) at the same time, by using an existing parallel CPU implementation of the computation to be achieved. This can also be useful to improve the load balance between slow CPUs and fast GPUs: since CPUs work collectively on a single task, the completion time of tasks on CPUs become comparable to the completion time on GPUs, thus relieving from granularity discrepancy concerns. `hwloc` support needs to be enabled to get good performance, otherwise StarPU will not know how to better group cores.

Two modes of execution exist to accomodate with existing usages.

6.11.1 Fork-mode Parallel Tasks

In the Fork mode, StarPU will call the codelet function on one of the CPUs of the combined worker. The codelet function can use `starpu_combined_worker_get_size()` to get the number of threads it is allowed to start to achieve the computation. The CPU binding mask for the whole set of CPUs is already enforced, so that threads created by the function will inherit the mask, and thus execute where StarPU expected, the OS being in charge of choosing how to schedule threads on the corresponding CPUs. The application can also choose to bind threads by hand, using e.g. `sched_getaffinity` to know the CPU binding mask that StarPU chose.

For instance, using OpenMP (full source is available in `examples/openmp/vector_scal.c`):

```

void scal_cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *_args)
{
    unsigned i;
    float *factor = _args;
    struct starpu_vector_interface *vector = buffers[0];
    unsigned n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(vector);
    float *val = (float *)STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR(vector);

#pragma omp parallel for num_threads(starpu_combined_worker_get_size())
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        val[i] *= *factor;
}

static struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .modes = { STARPU_RW },
    .where = STARPU_CPU,
    .type = STARPU_FORKJOIN,
    .max_parallelism = INT_MAX,
    .cpu_funcs = {scal_cpu_func},
    .cpu_funcs_name = {"scal_cpu_func"},
    .nbuffers = 1,
};

```

Other examples include for instance calling a BLAS parallel CPU implementation (see `examples/mult/xgemv.c`).

6.11.2 SPMD-mode Parallel Tasks

In the SPMD mode, StarPU will call the codelet function on each CPU of the combined worker. The codelet function can use `starpu_combined_worker_get_size()` to get the total number of CPUs involved in the combined worker, and thus the number of calls that are made in parallel to the function, and `starpu_combined_worker_get_rank()` to get the rank of the current CPU within the combined worker. For instance:

```
static void func(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    unsigned i;
    float *factor = _args;
    struct starpu_vector_interface *vector = buffers[0];
    unsigned n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(vector);
    float *val = (float *)STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR(vector);

    /* Compute slice to compute */
    unsigned m = starpu_combined_worker_get_size();
    unsigned j = starpu_combined_worker_get_rank();
    unsigned slice = (n+m-1)/m;

    for (i = j * slice; i < (j+1) * slice && i < n; i++)
        val[i] *= *factor;
}

static struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .modes = { STARPU_RW },
    .type = STARPU_SPMD,
    .max_parallelism = INT_MAX,
    .cpu_funcs = { func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "func" },
    .nbuffers = 1,
}
```

Of course, this trivial example will not really benefit from parallel task execution, and was only meant to be simple to understand. The benefit comes when the computation to be done is so that threads have to e.g. exchange intermediate results, or write to the data in a complex but safe way in the same buffer.

6.11.3 Parallel Tasks Performance

To benefit from parallel tasks, a parallel-task-aware StarPU scheduler has to be used. When exposed to codelets with a flag `STARPU_FORKJOIN` or `STARPU_SPMD`, the schedulers `pheft` (parallel-heft) and `peager` (parallel eager) will indeed also try to execute tasks with several CPUs. It will automatically try the various available combined worker sizes (making several measurements for each worker size) and thus be able to avoid choosing a large combined worker if the codelet does not actually scale so much.

This is however for now only proof of concept, and has not really been optimized yet.

6.11.4 Combined Workers

By default, StarPU creates combined workers according to the architecture structure as detected by `hwloc`. It means that for each object of the `hwloc` topology (NUMA node, socket, cache, ...) a combined worker will be created. If some nodes of the hierarchy have a big arity (e.g. many cores in a socket without a hierarchy of shared caches), StarPU will create combined workers of intermediate sizes. The variable `STARPU_SYNTHESIZE_ARITY_COMBINED_WORKER` permits to tune the maximum arity between levels of combined workers.

The combined workers actually produced can be seen in the output of the tool `starpu_machine_display` (the environment variable `STARPU_SCHED` has to be set to a combined worker-aware scheduler such as `pheft` or `peager`).

6.11.5 Concurrent Parallel Tasks

Unfortunately, many environments and libraries do not support concurrent calls.

For instance, most OpenMP implementations (including the main ones) do not support concurrent `pragma omp parallel` statements without nesting them in another `pragma omp parallel` statement, but StarPU does not yet support creating its CPU workers by using such `pragma`.

Other parallel libraries are also not safe when being invoked concurrently from different threads, due to the use of global variables in their sequential sections for instance.

The solution is then to use only one combined worker at a time. This can be done by setting the field `starpu_conf->::single_combined_worker` to 1, or setting the environment variable `STARPU_SINGLE_COMBINED_WORKER` to 1. StarPU will then run only one parallel task at a time (but other CPU and GPU tasks are not affected and can be run concurrently). The parallel task scheduler will however still try varying combined worker sizes to look for the most efficient ones.

6.11.6 Synchronization Tasks

For the application convenience, it may be useful to define tasks which do not actually make any computation, but wear for instance dependencies between other tasks or tags, or to be submitted in callbacks, etc.

The obvious way is of course to make kernel functions empty, but such task will thus have to wait for a worker to become ready, transfer data, etc.

A much lighter way to define a synchronization task is to set its `starpu_task::cl` field to `NULL`. The task will thus be a mere synchronization point, without any data access or execution content: as soon as its dependencies become available, it will terminate, call the callbacks, and release dependencies.

An intermediate solution is to define a codelet with its `starpu_codelet::where` field set to `STARPU_NOWHERE`, for instance:

```
struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .where = STARPU_NOWHERE,
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_R },
}

task = starpu_task_create();
task->cl = &cl;
task->handles[0] = handle;
starpu_task_submit(task);
```

will create a task which simply waits for the value of `handle` to be available for read. This task can then be depended on, etc.

Chapter 7

Data Management

TODO: intro which mentions consistency among other things

7.1 Data Interface

StarPU provides several data interfaces for programmers to describe the data layout of their application. There are predefined interfaces already available in StarPU. Users can define new data interfaces as explained in [Defining A New Data Interface](#). All functions provided by StarPU are documented in [Data Interfaces](#). You will find a short list below.

7.1.1 Variable Data Interface

A variable is a given-size byte element, typically a scalar. Here an example of how to register a variable data to StarPU by using [starpu_variable_data_register\(\)](#).

```
float var = 42.0;
starpu_data_handle_t var_handle;
starpu_variable_data_register(&var_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
    uintptr_t)&var, sizeof(var));
```

7.1.2 Vector Data Interface

A vector is a fixed number of elements of a given size. Here an example of how to register a vector data to StarPU by using [starpu_vector_data_register\(\)](#).

```
float vector[NX];
starpu_data_handle_t vector_handle;
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
    uintptr_t)vector, NX, sizeof(vector[0]));
```

Vectors can be partitioned into pieces by using [starpu_vector_filter_block\(\)](#). They can also be partitioned with some overlapping by using [starpu_vector_filter_block_shadow\(\)](#). By default StarPU uses the same size for each piece. If different sizes are desired, [starpu_vector_filter_list\(\)](#) or [starpu_vector_filter_list_long\(\)](#) can be used instead. To just divide in two pieces, [starpu_vector_filter_divide_in_2\(\)](#) can be used.

7.1.3 Matrix Data Interface

To register 2-D matrices with a potential padding, one can use the matrix data interface. Here an example of how to register a matrix data to StarPU by using [starpu_matrix_data_register\(\)](#).

```
float *matrix;
starpu_data_handle_t matrix_handle;
matrix = (float*)malloc(width * height * sizeof(float));
starpu_matrix_data_register(&matrix_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
    uintptr_t)matrix, width, width, height, sizeof(float));
```

2D matrices can be partitioned into 2D matrices along the x dimension by using [starpu_matrix_filter_block\(\)](#), and along the y dimension by using [starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block\(\)](#). They can also be partitioned with some overlapping by using [starpu_matrix_filter_block_shadow\(\)](#) and [starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block_shadow\(\)](#).

7.1.4 Block Data Interface

To register 3-D matrices with potential paddings on Y and Z dimensions, one can use the block data interface. Here an example of how to register a block data to StarPU by using `starpu_block_data_register()`.

```
float *block;
starpu_data_handle_t block_handle;
block = (float*)malloc(nx*ny*nz*sizeof(float));
starpu_block_data_register(&block_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
    uintptr_t)block, nx, nx*ny, nx, ny, nz, sizeof(float));
```

3D matrices can be partitioned along the x dimension by using `starpu_block_filter_block()`, or along the y dimension by using `starpu_block_filter_vertical_block`, or along the z dimension by using `starpu_block_filter_depth_block`. They can also be partitioned with some overlapping by using `starpu_block_filter_block_shadow()`, `starpu_block_filter_vertical_block_shadow()`, or `starpu_block_filter_depth_block_shadow()`.

7.1.5 BCSR Data Interface

BCSR (Blocked Compressed Sparse Row Representation) sparse matrix data can be registered to StarPU using the bcsr data interface. Here an example on how to do so by using `starpu_bcsr_data_register()`.

```
/*
 * We use the following matrix:
 *
 * +-----+
 * | 0  1  0  0 |
 * | 2  3  0  0 |
 * | 4  5  8  9 |
 * | 6  7 10 11 |
 * +-----+
 *
 * nzval = [0, 1, 2, 3] ++ [4, 5, 6, 7] ++ [8, 9, 10, 11]
 * colind = [0, 0, 1]
 * rowptr = [0, 1, 3]
 * r = c = 2
 */

/* Size of the blocks */
int R = 2;
int C = 2;

int NROWS = 2;
int NNZ_BLOCKS = 3; /* out of 4 */
int NZVAL_SIZE = (R*C*NNZ_BLOCKS);

int nzval[NZVAL_SIZE] =
{
    0, 1, 2, 3, /* First block */
    4, 5, 6, 7, /* Second block */
    8, 9, 10, 11 /* Third block */
};
uint32_t colind[NNZ_BLOCKS] =
{
    0, /* block-column index for first block in nzval */
    0, /* block-column index for second block in nzval */
    1 /* block-column index for third block in nzval */
};
uint32_t rowptr[NROWS+1] =
{
    0, /* block-index in nzval of the first block of the first row. */
    1, /* block-index in nzval of the first block of the second row. */
    NNZ_BLOCKS /* number of blocks, to allow an easier element's access for the kernels */
};

starpu_data_handle_t bcsr_handle;
starpu_bcsr_data_register(&bcsr_handle,
    STARPU_MAIN_RAM,
    NNZ_BLOCKS,
    NROWS,
    (uintptr_t)nzval,
    colind,
    rowptr,
    0, /* firstentry */
    R,
    C,
    sizeof(nzval[0]));
```

StarPU provides an example on how to deal with such matrices in `examples/spmv`.

BCSR data handles can be partitioned into its dense matrix blocks by using `starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block()`, or split into other BCSR data handles by using `starpu_bcsr_filter_vertical_block()` (but only split along the leading dimension is supported, i.e. along adjacent nnz blocks)

7.1.6 CSR Data Interface

TODO

CSR data handles can be partitioned into vertical CSR matrices by using `starpu_csr_filter_vertical_block()`.

7.1.7 Data Interface with Variable Size

Tasks are actually allowed to change the size of data interfaces.

The simplest case is just changing the amount of data actually used within the allocated buffer. This is for instance implemented for the matrix interface: one can set the new NX/NY values with `STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NX()`, `STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NY()`, and `STARPU_MATRIX_SET_LD()` at the end of the task implementation. Data transfers achieved by StarPU will then use these values instead of the whole allocated size. The values of course need to be set within the original allocation. To reserve room for increasing the NX/NY values, one can use `starpu_matrix_data_register_alloysize()` instead of `starpu_matrix_data_register()`, to specify the allocation size to be used instead of the default `NX*NY*ELEM_SIZE`. To support this, the data interface has to implement the `starpu_data_interface_ops::alloc_footprint` and `starpu_data_interface_ops::alloc_compare` methods, for proper StarPU allocation management.

A more involved case is changing the amount of allocated data. The task implementation can just reallocate the buffer during its execution, and set the proper new values in the interface structure, e.g. `nx`, `ny`, `ld`, etc. so that the StarPU core knows the new data layout. The `starpu_data_interface_ops` structure however then needs to have the `starpu_data_interface_ops::dontcache` field set to 1, to prevent StarPU from trying to perform any cached allocation, since the allocated size will vary. An example is available in `tests/datawizard/variable_size.c`. The example uses its own data interface so as to contain some simulation information for data growth, but the principle can be applied for any data interface.

The principle is to use `starpu_malloc_on_node_flags` to make the new allocation, and use `starpu_free_on_node_flags` to release any previous allocation. The flags have to be precisely like in the example:

```
unsigned workerid = starpu_worker_get_id_check();
unsigned dst_node = starpu_worker_get_memory_node(workerid);
interface->ptr = starpu_malloc_on_node_flags(dst_node, size + increase,
    STARPU_MALLOC_PINNED | STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT | STARPU_MEMORY_OVERFLOW
);
starpu_free_on_node_flags(dst_node, old, size, STARPU_MALLOC_PINNED
    | STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT | STARPU_MEMORY_OVERFLOW);
interface->size += increase;
```

so that the allocated area has the expected properties and the allocation is accounted for properly.

Depending on the interface (vector, CSR, etc.) you may have to fix several members of the data interface: e.g. both `nx` and `alloysize` for vectors, and store the pointer both in `ptr` and `dev_handle`.

Some interfaces make a distinction between the actual number of elements stored in the data and the actually allocated buffer. For instance, the vector interface uses the `nx` field for the former, and the `alloysize` for the latter. This allows for lazy reallocation to avoid reallocating the buffer everytime to exactly match the actual number of elements. Computations and data transfers will use `nx` field, while allocation functions will use the `alloysize`. One just has to make sure that `alloysize` is always bigger or equal to `nx`.

Important note: one can not change the size of a partitioned data.

7.2 Data Management

When the application allocates data, whenever possible it should use the `starpu_malloc()` function, which will ask CUDA or OpenCL to make the allocation itself and pin the corresponding allocated memory, or to use the `starpu_memory_pin()` function to pin memory allocated by other ways, such as local arrays. This is needed to permit asynchronous data transfer, i.e. permit data transfer to overlap with computations. Otherwise, the trace will show that the `DriverCopyAsync` state takes a lot of time, this is because CUDA or OpenCL then reverts to synchronous transfers.

The application can provide its own allocation function by calling `starpu_malloc_set_hooks()`. StarPU will then use them for all data handle allocations in the main memory.

By default, StarPU leaves replicates of data wherever they were used, in case they will be re-used by other tasks, thus saving the data transfer time. When some task modifies some data, all the other replicates are invalidated, and only the processing unit which ran this task will have a valid replicate of the data. If the application knows that this data will not be re-used by further tasks, it should advise StarPU to immediately replicate it to a desired list of memory nodes (given through a bitmask). This can be understood like the write-through mode of CPU caches.

```
starpu_data_set_wt_mask(img_handle, 1<<0);
```

will for instance request to always automatically transfer a replicate into the main memory (node 0), as bit 0 of the write-through bitmask is being set.

```
starpu_data_set_wt_mask(img_handle, ~0U);
```

will request to always automatically broadcast the updated data to all memory nodes.

Setting the write-through mask to `~0U` can also be useful to make sure all memory nodes always have a copy of the data, so that it is never evicted when memory gets scarce.

Implicit data dependency computation can become expensive if a lot of tasks access the same piece of data. If no dependency is required on some piece of data (e.g. because it is only accessed in read-only mode, or because write accesses are actually commutative), use the function `starpu_data_set_sequential_consistency_flag()` to disable implicit dependencies on this data.

In the same vein, accumulation of results in the same data can become a bottleneck. The use of the mode `STARPU_REDUX` permits to optimize such accumulation (see [Data Reduction](#)). To a lesser extent, the use of the flag `STARPU_COMMUTE` keeps the bottleneck (see [Commute Data Access](#)), but at least permits the accumulation to happen in any order.

Applications often need a data just for temporary results. In such a case, registration can be made without an initial value, for instance this produces a vector data:

```
starpu_vector_data_register(&handle, -1, 0, n, sizeof(float));
```

StarPU will then allocate the actual buffer only when it is actually needed, e.g. directly on the GPU without allocating in main memory.

In the same vein, once the temporary results are not useful any more, the data should be thrown away. If the handle is not to be reused, it can be unregistered:

```
starpu_data_unregister_submit(handle);
```

actual unregistration will be done after all tasks working on the handle terminate.

If the handle is to be reused, instead of unregistering it, it can simply be invalidated:

```
starpu_data_invalidate_submit(handle);
```

the buffers containing the current value will then be freed, and reallocated only when another task writes some value to the handle.

7.3 Data Prefetch

The scheduling policies `heft`, `dmda` and `phft` perform data prefetch (see `STARPU_PREFETCH`): as soon as a scheduling decision is taken for a task, requests are issued to transfer its required data to the target processing unit, if needed, so that when the processing unit actually starts the task, its data will hopefully be already available and it will not have to wait for the transfer to finish.

The application may want to perform some manual prefetching, for several reasons such as excluding initial data transfers from performance measurements, or setting up an initial statically-computed data distribution on the machine before submitting tasks, which will thus guide StarPU toward an initial task distribution (since StarPU will try to avoid further transfers).

This can be achieved by giving the function `starpu_data_prefetch_on_node()` the handle and the desired target memory node. The `starpu_data_idle_prefetch_on_node()` variant can be used to issue the transfer only when the bus is idle.

Conversely, one can advise StarPU that some data will not be useful in the close future by calling `starpu_data_wont_use()`. StarPU will then write its value back to its home node, and evict it from GPUs when room is needed.

7.4 Partitioning Data

An existing piece of data can be partitioned in sub parts to be used by different tasks, for instance:

```
#define NX 1048576
#define PARTS 16
int vector[NX];
starpu_data_handle_t handle;
```

```

/* Declare data to StarPU */
starpu_vector_data_register(&handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (uintptr_t)
    vector, NX, sizeof(vector[0]));

/* Partition the vector in PARTS sub-vectors */
struct starpu_data_filter f =
{
    .filter_func = starpu_vector_filter_block,
    .nchildren = PARTS
};
starpu_data_partition(handle, &f);

```

The task submission then uses the function `starpu_data_get_sub_data()` to retrieve the sub-handles to be passed as tasks parameters.

```

/* Submit a task on each sub-vector */
for (i=0; i<starpu_data_get_nb_children(handle); i++)
{
    /* Get subdata number i (there is only 1 dimension) */
    starpu_data_handle_t sub_handle = starpu_data_get_sub_data(
        handle, 1, i);
    struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();

    task->handles[0] = sub_handle;
    task->cl = &cl;
    task->synchronous = 1;
    task->cl_arg = &factor;
    task->cl_arg_size = sizeof(factor);

    starpu_task_submit(task);
}

```

Partitioning can be applied several times, see `examples/basic_examples/mult.c` and `examples/filters/`. Wherever the whole piece of data is already available, the partitioning will be done in-place, i.e. without allocating new buffers but just using pointers inside the existing copy. This is particularly important to be aware of when using OpenCL, where the kernel parameters are not pointers, but `cl_mem` handles. The kernel thus needs to be also passed the offset within the OpenCL buffer:

```

void opencl_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
{
    cl_mem vector = (cl_mem) STARPU_VECTOR_GET_DEV_HANDLE(buffers[0]);
    unsigned offset = STARPU_BLOCK_GET_OFFSET(buffers[0]);

    ...
    clSetKernelArg(kernel, 0, sizeof(vector), &vector);
    clSetKernelArg(kernel, 1, sizeof(offset), &offset);
    ...
}

```

And the kernel has to shift from the pointer passed by the OpenCL driver:

```

__kernel void opencl_kernel(__global int *vector, unsigned offset)
{
    block = (__global void *)block + offset;
    ...
}

```

When the sub-data is not of the same type as the original data, the `starpu_data_filter::get_child_ops` field needs to be set appropriately for StarPU to know which type should be used.

StarPU provides various interfaces and filters for matrices, vectors, etc., but applications can also write their own data interfaces and filters, see `examples/interface` and `examples/filters/custom_mf` for an example, and see [Defining A New Data Interface](#) and [Defining A New Data Filter](#) for documentation.

7.5 Asynchronous Partitioning

The partitioning functions described in the previous section are synchronous: `starpu_data_partition()` and `starpu_data_unpartition()` both wait for all the tasks currently working on the data. This can be a bottleneck for the application.

An asynchronous API also exists, it works only on handles with sequential consistency. The principle is to first plan the partitioning, which returns data handles of the partition, which are not functional yet. When submitting tasks, one can mix using the handles of the partition, of the whole data. One can even partition recursively and mix using handles at different levels of the recursion. Of course, StarPU will have to introduce coherency synchronization.

`fmultiple_submit_implicit` is a complete example using this technique. One can also look at `fmultiple_submit_readonly` which contains the explicit coherency synchronization which are automatically introduced by StarPU for `fmultiple_submit_implicit`.

In short, we first register a matrix and plan the partitioning:

```
starpu_matrix_data_register(&handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (uintptr_t)
    matrix, NX, NX, NY, sizeof(matrix[0]));
struct starpu_data_filter f_vert =
{
    .filter_func = starpu_matrix_filter_block,
    .nchildren = PARTS
};
starpu_data_partition_plan(handle, &f_vert, vert_handle);
```

`starpu_data_partition_plan()` returns the handles for the partition in `vert_handle`.

One can then submit tasks working on the main handle, and tasks working on `vert_handle` handles. Between using the main handle and `vert_handle` handles, StarPU will automatically call `starpu_data_partition_submit()` and `starpu_data_unpartition_submit()`.

All this code is asynchronous, just submitting which tasks, partitioning and unpartitioning will be done at runtime.

Planning several partitioning of the same data is also possible, StarPU will unpartition and repartition as needed when mixing accesses of different partitions. If data access is done in read-only mode, StarPU will allow the different partitioning to coexist. As soon as a data is accessed in read-write mode, StarPU will automatically unpartition everything and activate only the partitioning leading to the data being written to.

For instance, for a stencil application, one can split a subdomain into its interior and halos, and then just submit a task updating the whole subdomain, then submit MPI sends/receives to update the halos, then submit again a task updating the whole subdomain, etc. and StarPU will automatically partition/unpartition each time.

7.6 Manual Partitioning

One can also handle partitioning by hand, by registering several views on the same piece of data. The idea is then to manage the coherency of the various views through the common buffer in the main memory. `fmultiple_↔manual` is a complete example using this technique.

In short, we first register the same matrix several times:

```
starpu_matrix_data_register(&handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (uintptr_t)
    matrix, NX, NX, NY, sizeof(matrix[0]));

for (i = 0; i < PARTS; i++)
    starpu_matrix_data_register(&vert_handle[i], STARPU_MAIN_RAM
        , (uintptr_t)&matrix[0][i*(NX/PARTS)], NX, NX/PARTS, NY, sizeof(matrix[0][0]));
```

Since StarPU is not aware that the two handles are actually pointing to the same data, we have a danger of inadvertently submitting tasks to both views, which will bring a mess since StarPU will not guarantee any coherency between the two views. To make sure we don't do this, we invalidate the view that we will not use:

```
for (i = 0; i < PARTS; i++)
    starpu_data_invalidate(vert_handle[i]);
```

Then we can safely work on `handle`.

When we want to switch to the vertical slice view, all we need to do is bring coherency between them by running an empty task on the home node of the data:

```
struct starpu_codelet cl_switch =
{
    .where = STARPU_NOWHERE,
    .nbuffers = 3,
    .specific_nodes = 1,
    .nodes = { STARPU_MAIN_RAM, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, STARPU_MAIN_RAM },
};

ret = starpu_task_insert(&cl_switch, STARPU_RW, handle,
    STARPU_W, vert_handle[0],
    STARPU_W, vert_handle[1],
    0);
```

The execution of the `switch` task will get back the matrix data into the main memory, and thus the vertical slices will get the updated value there.

Again, we prefer to make sure that we don't accidentally access the matrix through the whole-matrix handle:

```
starpu_data_invalidate_submit(handle);
```

Note: when enabling a set of handles in this way, the set must not have any overlapping, i.e. the handles of the set must not have any part of data in common, otherwise StarPU will not properly handle concurrent accesses between them.

And now we can start using vertical slices, etc.

7.7 Handles data buffer pointers

A simple understanding of starpu handles is that it's a collection of buffers on each memory node of the machine, which contain the same data. The picture is however made more complex with the OpenCL support and with partitioning.

When partitioning a handle, the data buffers of the subhandles will indeed be inside the data buffers of the main handle (to save transferring data back and forth between the main handle and the subhandles). But in OpenCL, a `cl_mem` is not a pointer, but an opaque value on which pointer arithmetic can not be used. That is why data interfaces contain three members: `dev_handle`, `offset`, and `ptr`. The `dev_handle` member is what the allocation function returned, and one can not do arithmetic on it. The `offset` member is the offset inside the allocated area, most often it will be 0 because data start at the beginning of the allocated area, but when the handle is partitioned, the subhandles will have varying `offset` values, for each subpiece. The `ptr` member, in the non-OpenCL case, i.e. when pointer arithmetic can be used on `dev_handle`, is just the sum of `dev_handle` and `offset`, provided for convenience.

This means that:

- computation kernels can use `ptr` in non-OpenCL implementations.
- computation kernels have to use `dev_handle` and `offset` in the OpenCL implementation.
- allocation methods of data interfaces have to store the value returned by `starpu_malloc_on_node` in `dev_handle` and `ptr`, and set `offset` to 0.
- partitioning filters have to copy over `dev_handle` without modifying it, set in the child different values of `offset`, and set `ptr` accordingly as the sum of `dev_handle` and `offset`.

7.8 Defining A New Data Filter

StarPU provides a series of predefined filters in [Data Partition](#), but additional filters can be defined by the application. The principle is that the filter function just fills the memory location of the `i`-th subpart of a data. Examples are provided in `src/datawizard/interfaces/*_filters.c`, and see [starpu_data_filter::filter_func](#) for the details. The [starpu_filter_nparts_compute_chunk_size_and_offset\(\)](#) helper can be used to compute the division of pieces of data.

7.9 Data Reduction

In various cases, some piece of data is used to accumulate intermediate results. For instances, the dot product of a vector, maximum/minimum finding, the histogram of a photograph, etc. When these results are produced along the whole machine, it would not be efficient to accumulate them in only one place, incurring data transmission each and access concurrency.

StarPU provides a mode [STARPU_REDUX](#), which permits to optimize this case: it will allocate a buffer on each worker (lazily), and accumulate intermediate results there. When the data is eventually accessed in the normal mode [STARPU_R](#), StarPU will collect the intermediate results in just one buffer.

For this to work, the user has to use the function [starpu_data_set_reduction_methods\(\)](#) to declare how to initialize these buffers, and how to assemble partial results.

For instance, `cg` uses that to optimize its dot product: it first defines the codelets for initialization and reduction:

```
struct starpu_codelet bzero_variable_cl =
{
    .cpu_funcs = { bzero_variable_cpu },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "bzero_variable_cpu" },
    .cuda_funcs = { bzero_variable_cuda },
    .nbuffers = 1,
}

static void accumulate_variable_cpu(void *descr[], void *cl_arg)
```

```

{
    double *v_dst = (double *)STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR(descr[0]);
    double *v_src = (double *)STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR(descr[1]);
    *v_dst = *v_dst + *v_src;
}

static void accumulate_variable_cuda(void *descr[], void *cl_arg)
{
    double *v_dst = (double *)STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR(descr[0]);
    double *v_src = (double *)STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR(descr[1]);
    cublasaxpy(1, (double)1.0, v_src, 1, v_dst, 1);
    cudaStreamSynchronize(starpu_cuda_get_local_stream());
}

struct starpu_codelet accumulate_variable_cl =
{
    .cpu_funcs = { accumulate_variable_cpu },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "accumulate_variable_cpu" },
    .cuda_funcs = { accumulate_variable_cuda },
    .nbuffers = 1,
}

```

and attaches them as reduction methods for its handle `dtq`:

```

starpu_variable_data_register(&dtq_handle, -1, NULL, sizeof(type));
starpu_data_set_reduction_methods(dtq_handle, &accumulate_variable_cl, &
    bzero_variable_cl);

```

and `dtq_handle` can now be used in mode **STARPU_REDUX** for the dot products with partitioned vectors:

```

for (b = 0; b < nblocks; b++)
    starpu_task_insert(&dot_kernel_cl,
        STARPU_REDUX, dtq_handle,
        STARPU_R, starpu_data_get_sub_data(v1, 1, b),
        STARPU_R, starpu_data_get_sub_data(v2, 1, b),
        0);

```

During registration, we have here provided `NULL`, i.e. there is no initial value to be taken into account during reduction. StarPU will thus only take into account the contributions from the tasks `dot_kernel_cl`. Also, it will not allocate any memory for `dtq_handle` before tasks `dot_kernel_cl` are ready to run.

If another dot product has to be performed, one could unregister `dtq_handle`, and re-register it. But one can also call `starpu_data_invalidate_submit()` with the parameter `dtq_handle`, which will clear all data from the handle, thus resetting it back to the initial status `register(NULL)`.

The example `cg` also uses reduction for the blocked `gemv` kernel, leading to yet more relaxed dependencies and more parallelism.

STARPU_REDUX can also be passed to `starpu_mpi_task_insert()` in the MPI case. This will however not produce any MPI communication, but just pass **STARPU_REDUX** to the underlying `starpu_task_insert()`. It is up to the application to call `starpu_mpi_redux_data()`, which posts tasks which will reduce the partial results among MPI nodes into the MPI node which owns the data. For instance, some hypothetical application which collects partial results into data `res`, then uses it for other computation, before looping again with a new reduction:

```

for (i = 0; i < 100; i++)
{
    starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &init_res, STARPU_W, res, 0);
    starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &work, STARPU_RW, A, STARPU_R, B,
        STARPU_REDUX, res, 0);
    starpu_mpi_redux_data(MPI_COMM_WORLD, res);
    starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &work2, STARPU_RW, B, STARPU_R,
        res, 0);
}

```

7.10 Commute Data Access

By default, the implicit dependencies computed from data access use the sequential semantic. Notably, write accesses are always serialized in the order of submission. In some applicative cases, the write contributions can actually be performed in any order without affecting the eventual result. In this case it is useful to drop the strictly sequential semantic, to improve parallelism by allowing StarPU to reorder the write accesses. This can be done by using the **STARPU_COMMUTE** data access flag. Accesses without this flag will however properly be serialized against accesses with this flag. For instance:

```

starpu_task_insert(&c11, STARPU_R, h, STARPU_RW, handle, 0);
starpu_task_insert(&c12, STARPU_R, handle1, STARPU_RW|STARPU_COMMUTE
    , handle, 0);
starpu_task_insert(&c12, STARPU_R, handle2, STARPU_RW|STARPU_COMMUTE
    , handle, 0);
starpu_task_insert(&c13, STARPU_R, g, STARPU_RW, handle, 0);

```

The two tasks running `c12` will be able to commute: depending on whether the value of `handle1` or `handle2` becomes available first, the corresponding task running `c12` will start first. The task running `c11` will however always be run before them, and the task running `c13` will always be run after them.

If a lot of tasks use the commute access on the same set of data and a lot of them are ready at the same time, it may become interesting to use an arbiter, see [Concurrent Data Accesses](#).

7.11 Concurrent Data Accesses

When several tasks are ready and will work on several data, StarPU is faced with the classical Dining Philosophers problem, and has to determine the order in which it will run the tasks.

Data accesses usually use sequential ordering, so data accesses are usually already serialized, and thus by default StarPU uses the Dijkstra solution which scales very well in terms of overhead: tasks will just acquire data one by one by data handle pointer value order.

When sequential ordering is disabled or the `STARPU_COMMUTE` flag is used, there may be a lot of concurrent accesses to the same data, and the Dijkstra solution gets only poor parallelism, typically in some pathological cases which do happen in various applications. In this case, one can use a data access arbiter, which implements the classical centralized solution for the Dining Philosophers problem. This is more expensive in terms of overhead since it is centralized, but it opportunistically gets a lot of parallelism. The centralization can also be avoided by using several arbiters, thus separating sets of data for which arbitration will be done. If a task accesses data from different arbiters, it will acquire them arbiter by arbiter, in arbiter pointer value order.

See the `tests/datawizard/test_arbiter.cpp` example.

Arbiters however do not support the `STARPU_REDUX` flag yet.

7.12 Temporary Buffers

There are two kinds of temporary buffers: temporary data which just pass results from a task to another, and scratch data which are needed only internally by tasks.

7.12.1 Temporary Data

Data can sometimes be entirely produced by a task, and entirely consumed by another task, without the need for other parts of the application to access it. In such case, registration can be done without prior allocation, by using the special memory node number `-1`, and passing a zero pointer. StarPU will actually allocate memory only when the task creating the content gets scheduled, and destroy it on unregistration.

In addition to this, it can be tedious for the application to have to unregister the data, since it will not use its content anyway. The unregistration can be done lazily by using the function `starpu_data_unregister_submit()`, which will record that no more tasks accessing the handle will be submitted, so that it can be freed as soon as the last task accessing it is over.

The following code exemplifies both points: it registers the temporary data, submits three tasks accessing it, and records the data for automatic unregistration.

```
starpu_vector_data_register(&handle, -1, 0, n, sizeof(float));
starpu_task_insert(&produce_data, STARPU_W, handle, 0);
starpu_task_insert(&compute_data, STARPU_RW, handle, 0);
starpu_task_insert(&summarize_data, STARPU_R, handle, STARPU_W,
                  result_handle, 0);
starpu_data_unregister_submit(handle);
```

The application may also want to see the temporary data initialized on the fly before being used by the task. This can be done by using `starpu_data_set_reduction_methods()` to set an initialization codelet (no `redux` codelet is needed).

7.12.2 Scratch Data

Some kernels sometimes need temporary data to achieve the computations, i.e. a workspace. The application could allocate it at the start of the codelet function, and free it at the end, but this would be costly. It could also allocate one buffer per worker (similarly to [How To Initialize A Computation Library Once For Each Worker?](#)), but this would make them systematic and permanent. A more optimized way is to use the data access mode `STARPU_SCRATCH`, as exemplified below, which provides per-worker buffers without content consistency. The buffer is registered only once, using memory node `-1`, i.e. the application didn't allocate memory for it, and StarPU will allocate it on demand at task execution.

```

starpu_vector_data_register(&workspace, -1, 0, sizeof(float));
for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    starpu_task_insert(&compute, STARPU_R, input[i], STARPU_SCRATCH
        , workspace, STARPU_W, output[i], 0);

```

StarPU will make sure that the buffer is allocated before executing the task, and make this allocation per-worker: for CPU workers, notably, each worker has its own buffer. This means that each task submitted above will actually have its own workspace, which will actually be the same for all tasks running one after the other on the same worker. Also, if for instance memory becomes scarce, StarPU will notice that it can free such buffers easily, since the content does not matter.

The example `examples/pi` uses scratches for some temporary buffer.

7.13 The Multiformat Interface

It may be interesting to represent the same piece of data using two different data structures: one only used on CPUs, and one only used on GPUs. This can be done by using the multiformat interface. StarPU will be able to convert data from one data structure to the other when needed. Note that the scheduler `dmda` is the only one optimized for this interface. The user must provide StarPU with conversion codelets:

```

#define NX 1024
struct point array_of_structs[NX];
starpu_data_handle_t handle;

/*
 * The conversion of a piece of data is itself a task, though it is created,
 * submitted and destroyed by StarPU internals and not by the user. Therefore,
 * we have to define two codelets.
 * Note that for now the conversion from the CPU format to the GPU format has to
 * be executed on the GPU, and the conversion from the GPU to the CPU has to be
 * executed on the CPU.
 */
#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
void cpu_to_opengl_opengl_func(void *buffers[], void *args);
struct starpu_codelet cpu_to_opengl_cl =
{
    .where = STARPU_OPENGL,
    .opengl_funcs = { cpu_to_opengl_opengl_func },
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW }
};

void opengl_to_cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *args);
struct starpu_codelet opengl_to_cpu_cl =
{
    .where = STARPU_CPU,
    .cpu_funcs = { opengl_to_cpu_func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "opengl_to_cpu_func" },
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW }
};
#endif

struct starpu_multiformat_data_interface_ops format_ops =
{
#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
    .opengl_elemsize = 2 * sizeof(float),
    .cpu_to_opengl_cl = &cpu_to_opengl_cl,
    .opengl_to_cpu_cl = &opengl_to_cpu_cl,
#endif
    .cpu_elemsize = 2 * sizeof(float),
    ...
};

starpu_multiformat_data_register(handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, &
    array_of_structs, NX, &format_ops);

```

Kernels can be written almost as for any other interface. Note that `STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CPU_PTR` shall only be used for CPU kernels. CUDA kernels must use `STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CUDA_PTR`, and OpenCL kernels must use `STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_OPENGL_PTR`. `STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_NX` may be used in any kind of kernel.

```

static void
multiformat_scal_cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    struct point *aos;
    unsigned int n;

```

```

    aos = STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CPU_PTR(bufbers[0]);
    n = STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_NX(bufbers[0]);
    ...
}

extern "C" void multiformat_scal_cuda_func(void *bufbers[], void *_args)
{
    unsigned int n;
    struct struct_of_arrays *soa;

    soa = (struct struct_of_arrays *) STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CUDA_PTR(
        bufbers[0]);
    n = STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_NX(bufbers[0]);

    ...
}

```

A full example may be found in `examples/basic_examples/multiformat.c`.

7.14 Defining A New Data Interface

This section proposes an example how to define your own interface, when the StarPU-provided interface do not fit your needs. Here we take a dumb example of an array of complex numbers represented by two arrays of double values.

Let's thus define a new data interface to manage arrays of complex numbers:

```

/* interface for complex numbers */
struct starpu_complex_interface
{
    double *real;
    double *imaginary;
    int nx;
};

```

That structure stores enough to describe **one** buffer of such kind of data. It is used for the buffer stored in the main memory, another instance is used for the buffer stored in a GPU, etc. A *data handle* is thus a collection of such structures, to remember each buffer on each memory node.

Note: one should not take pointers into such structures, because StarPU needs to be able to copy over the content of it to various places, for instance to efficiently migrate a data buffer from one data handle to another data handle.

7.14.1 Data registration

Registering such a data to StarPU is easily done using the function `starpu_data_register()`. The last parameter of the function, `interface_complex_ops`, will be described below.

```

void starpu_complex_data_register(starpu_data_handle_t *handle,
    unsigned home_node, double *real, double *imaginary, int nx)
{
    struct starpu_complex_interface complex =
    {
        .real = real,
        .imaginary = imaginary,
        .nx = nx
    };

    if (interface_complex_ops.interfaceid == STARPU_UNKNOWN_INTERFACE_ID)
    {
        interface_complex_ops.interfaceid = starpu_data_interface_get_next_id
        ();
    }

    starpu_data_register(handleptr, home_node, &complex, &interface_complex_ops);
}

```

The struct `starpu_complex_interface` `complex` is here used just to store the parameters that the user provided to `starpu_complex_data_register`. `starpu_data_register()` will first allocate the handle, and then pass the `starpu_complex_interface` structure to the `starpu_data_interface_ops::register_data_handle` method, which records them within the data handle (it is called once per node by `starpu_data_register()`):

```

static void complex_register_data_handle(starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned
    home_node, void *data_interface)
{
    struct starpu_complex_interface *complex_interface = (struct starpu_complex_interface *)

```

```

data_interface;

unsigned node;
for (node = 0; node < STARPU_MAXNODES; node++)
{
    struct starpu_complex_interface *local_interface = (struct starpu_complex_interface *)
        starpu_data_get_interface_on_node(handle, node);

    local_interface->nx = complex_interface->nx;
    if (node == home_node)
    {
        local_interface->real = complex_interface->real;
        local_interface->imaginary = complex_interface->imaginary;
    }
    else
    {
        local_interface->real = NULL;
        local_interface->imaginary = NULL;
    }
}
}

```

If the application provided a home node, the corresponding pointers will be recorded for that node. Others have no buffer allocated yet. Possibly the interface needs some dynamic allocation (e.g. to store an array of dimensions that can have variable size). The corresponding deallocation will then be done in `starpu_data_interface_ops::unregister_data_handle`.

Different operations need to be defined for a data interface through the type `starpu_data_interface_ops`. We only define here the basic operations needed to run simple applications. The source code for the different functions can be found in the file `examples/interface/complex_interface.c`, the details of the hooks to be provided are documented in `starpu_data_interface_ops`.

```

static struct starpu_data_interface_ops interface_complex_ops =
{
    .register_data_handle = complex_register_data_handle,
    .allocate_data_on_node = complex_allocate_data_on_node,
    .copy_methods = &complex_copy_methods,
    .get_size = complex_get_size,
    .footprint = complex_footprint,
    .interfaceid = STARPU_UNKNOWN_INTERFACE_ID,
    .interface_size = sizeof(struct starpu_complex_interface),
};

```

Convenience functions can be defined to access the different fields of the complex interface from a StarPU data handle after a `starpu_data_acquire()` call:

```

double *starpu_complex_get_real(starpu_data_handle_t handle)
{
    struct starpu_complex_interface *complex_interface =
        (struct starpu_complex_interface *) starpu_data_get_interface_on_node
        (handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM);
    return complex_interface->real;
}

double *starpu_complex_get_imaginary(starpu_data_handle_t handle);
int starpu_complex_get_nx(starpu_data_handle_t handle);

```

Similar functions need to be defined to access the different fields of the complex interface from a `void *` pointer to be used within codelet implementations.

```

#define STARPU_COMPLEX_GET_REAL(interface) (((struct starpu_complex_interface *) (interface))->real)
#define STARPU_COMPLEX_GET_IMAGINARY(interface) (((struct starpu_complex_interface *) (interface))->imaginary)
#define STARPU_COMPLEX_GET_NX(interface) (((struct starpu_complex_interface *) (interface))->nx)

```

Complex data interfaces can then be registered to StarPU.

```

double real = 45.0;
double imaginary = 12.0;
starpu_complex_data_register(&handle1, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, &real, &imaginary, 1);
starpu_task_insert(&cl_display, STARPU_R, handle1, 0);

```

and used by codelets.

```

void display_complex_codelet(void *descr[], void *_args)
{
    int nx = STARPU_COMPLEX_GET_NX(descr[0]);
    double *real = STARPU_COMPLEX_GET_REAL(descr[0]);
    double *imaginary = STARPU_COMPLEX_GET_IMAGINARY(descr[0]);
    int i;
}

```

```

    for(i=0 ; i<nx ; i++)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Complex[%d] = %3.2f + %3.2f i\n", i, real[i], imaginary[i]);
    }
}

```

The whole code for this complex data interface is available in the directory `examples/interface/`.

7.14.2 Data allocation

To be able to run tasks on GPUs etc. StarPU needs to know how to allocate a buffer for the interface. In our example, two allocations are needed in the allocation `complex_allocate_data_on_node()` method: one for the real part and one for the imaginary part.

```

static starpu_ssize_t complex_allocate_data_on_node(void *data_interface, unsigned node)
{
    struct starpu_complex_interface *complex_interface = (struct starpu_complex_interface *)
data_interface;

    double *addr_real = NULL;
    double *addr_imaginary = NULL;
    starpu_ssize_t requested_memory = complex_interface->nx * sizeof(complex_interface->real[0]);

    addr_real = (double*) starpu_malloc_on_node(node, requested_memory);
    if (!addr_real)
        goto fail_real;
    addr_imaginary = (double*) starpu_malloc_on_node(node, requested_memory);
    if (!addr_imaginary)
        goto fail_imaginary;

    /* update the data properly in consequence */
    complex_interface->real = addr_real;
    complex_interface->imaginary = addr_imaginary;

    return 2*requested_memory;

fail_imaginary:
    starpu_free_on_node(node, (uintptr_t) addr_real, requested_memory);
fail_real:
    return -ENOMEM;
}

```

Here we try to allocate the two parts. If either of them fails, we return `-ENOMEM`. If they succeed, we can record the obtained pointers and returned the amount of allocated memory (for memory usage accounting). Conversely, `complex_free_data_on_node()` frees the two parts:

```

static void complex_free_data_on_node(void *data_interface, unsigned node)
{
    struct starpu_complex_interface *complex_interface = (struct starpu_complex_interface *)
data_interface;
    starpu_ssize_t requested_memory = complex_interface->nx * sizeof(complex_interface->real[0]);

    starpu_free_on_node(node, (uintptr_t) complex_interface->real, requested_memory)
;
    starpu_free_on_node(node, (uintptr_t) complex_interface->imaginary,
requested_memory);
}

```

We we have not made anything particular for GPUs or whatsoever: it is `starpu_free_on_node()` which knows how to actually make the allocation, and returns the resulting pointer, be it in main memory, in GPU memory, etc.

7.14.3 Data copy

Now that StarPU knows how to allocate/free a buffer, it needs to be able to copy over data into/from it. Defining a `copy_any_to_any` method allows StarPU to perform direct transfers between main memory and GPU memory.

```

static int copy_any_to_any(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node,
                          void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node,
                          void *async_data)
{
    struct starpu_complex_interface *src_complex = src_interface;
    struct starpu_complex_interface *dst_complex = dst_interface;
    int ret = 0;

    if (starpu_interface_copy((uintptr_t) src_complex->real, 0, src_node,
                             (uintptr_t) dst_complex->real, 0, dst_node,

```

```

        src_complex->nx*sizeof(src_complex->real[0]),
        async_data)
    ret = -EAGAIN;
    if (starpu_interface_copy((uintptr_t) src_complex->imaginary, 0, src_node,
        (uintptr_t) dst_complex->imaginary, 0, dst_node,
        src_complex->nx*sizeof(src_complex->imaginary[0]),
        async_data))
        ret = -EAGAIN;
    return ret;
}

```

We here again have no idea what is main memory or GPU memory, or even if the copy is synchronous or asynchronous: we just call `starpu_interface_copy()` according to the interface, passing it the pointers, and checking whether it returned `-EAGAIN`, which means the copy is asynchronous, and StarPU will appropriately wait for it thanks to the `async_data` pointer.

This copy method is referenced in a `starpu_data_copy_methods` structure:

```

static const struct starpu_data_copy_methods complex_copy_methods =
{
    .any_to_any = copy_any_to_any
};

```

which was referenced in the `starpu_data_interface_ops` structure above.

Other fields of `starpu_data_copy_methods` allow to provide optimized variants, notably for the case of 2D or 3D matrix tiles with non-trivial `ld`.

7.14.4 Data pack/unpack

The copy methods allow for RAM/GPU transfers, but is not enough for e.g. transferring over MPI. That requires defining the pack/unpack methods. The principle is that the `starpu_data_interface_ops::pack_data` method concatenates the buffer data into a newly-allocated contiguous bytes array, conversely `starpu_data_interface_ops::unpack_data` extracts from a bytes array into the buffer data and frees the bytes array.

```

static int complex_pack_data(starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned node, void **ptr,
    starpu_ssize_t *count)
{
    STARPU_ASSERT(starpu_data_test_if_allocated_on_node(handle, node));

    struct starpu_complex_interface *complex_interface = (struct starpu_complex_interface *)
        starpu_data_get_interface_on_node(handle, node);

    *count = complex_get_size(handle);
    if (ptr != NULL)
    {
        char *data;
        data = (void*) starpu_malloc_on_node_flags(node, *count, 0);
        *ptr = data;
        memcpy(data, complex_interface->real, complex_interface->nx*sizeof(double));
        memcpy(data+complex_interface->nx*sizeof(double), complex_interface->imaginary,
            complex_interface->nx*sizeof(double));
    }

    return 0;
}

```

`complex_pack_data()` first computes the size to be allocated, then allocates it, and copies over into it the content of the two real and imaginary arrays.

```

static int complex_unpack_data(starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned node, void *ptr,
    size_t count)
{
    char *data = ptr;
    STARPU_ASSERT(starpu_data_test_if_allocated_on_node(handle, node));

    struct starpu_complex_interface *complex_interface = (struct starpu_complex_interface *)
        starpu_data_get_interface_on_node(handle, node);

    STARPU_ASSERT(count == 2 * complex_interface->nx * sizeof(double));
    memcpy(complex_interface->real, data, complex_interface->nx*sizeof(double));
    memcpy(complex_interface->imaginary, data+complex_interface->nx*sizeof(double), complex_interface->
        nx*sizeof(double));

    starpu_free_on_node_flags(node, (uintptr_t) ptr, count, 0);

    return 0;
}

```

`complex_unpack_data()` simply uses `memcpy` to copy over from the bytes array into the data buffer, and releases the bytes array.

7.15 Specifying A Target Node For Task Data

When executing a task on a GPU for instance, StarPU would normally copy all the needed data for the tasks on the embedded memory of the GPU. It may however happen that the task kernel would rather have some of the datas kept in the main memory instead of copied in the GPU, a pivoting vector for instance. This can be achieved by setting the `starpu_codelet::specific_nodes` flag to 1, and then fill the `starpu_codelet::nodes` array (or `starpu_codelet::dyn_nodes` when `starpu_codelet::nbuffers` is greater than `STARPU_NMAXBUFS`) with the node numbers where data should be copied to, or `STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_LOCAL` to let StarPU copy it to the memory node where the task will be executed.

`::STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_CPU` can also be used to request data to be put in CPU-accessible memory (and let StarPU choose the NUMA node). `::STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_FAST` and `::STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_SLOW` can also be used

For instance, with the following codelet:

```
struct starpu_codelet c1 =
{
    .cuda_funcs = { kernel },
    .nbuffers = 2,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW, STARPU_RW },
    .specific_nodes = 1,
    .nodes = { STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_CPU, STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_LOCAL },
};
```

the first data of the task will be kept in the CPU memory, while the second data will be copied to the CUDA GPU as usual. A working example is available in `tests/datawizard/specific_node.c`

With the following codelet:

```
struct starpu_codelet c1 =
{
    .cuda_funcs = { kernel },
    .nbuffers = 2,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW, STARPU_RW },
    .specific_nodes = 1,
    .nodes = { STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_LOCAL, STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_SLOW },
};
```

The first data will be copied into fast (but probably size-limited) local memory while the second data will be left in slow (but large) memory. This makes sense when the kernel does not make so many accesses to the second data, and thus data being remote e.g. over a PCI bus is not a performance problem, and avoids filling the fast local memory with data which does not need the performance.

Chapter 8

Scheduling

8.1 Task Scheduling Policies

The basics of the scheduling policy are the following:

- The scheduler gets to schedule tasks (`push` operation) when they become ready to be executed, i.e. they are not waiting for some tags, data dependencies or task dependencies.
- Workers pull tasks (`pop` operation) one by one from the scheduler.

This means scheduling policies usually contain at least one queue of tasks to store them between the time when they become available, and the time when a worker gets to grab them.

By default, StarPU uses the work-stealing scheduler `lws`. This is because it provides correct load balance and locality even if the application codelets do not have performance models. Other non-modelling scheduling policies can be selected among the list below, thanks to the environment variable `STARPU_SCHED`. For instance `export STARPU_SCHED=dmda`. Use `help` to get the list of available schedulers.

8.1.1 Non Performance Modelling Policies

- The **eager** scheduler uses a central task queue, from which all workers draw tasks to work on concurrently. This however does not permit to prefetch data since the scheduling decision is taken late. If a task has a non-0 priority, it is put at the front of the queue.
- The **random** scheduler uses a queue per worker, and distributes tasks randomly according to assumed worker overall performance.
- The **ws** (work stealing) scheduler uses a queue per worker, and schedules a task on the worker which released it by default. When a worker becomes idle, it steals a task from the most loaded worker.
- The **lws** (locality work stealing) scheduler uses a queue per worker, and schedules a task on the worker which released it by default. When a worker becomes idle, it steals a task from neighbour workers. It also takes into account priorities.
- The **prio** scheduler also uses a central task queue, but sorts tasks by priority specified by the programmer.
- The **heteroprio** scheduler uses different priorities for the different processing units. This scheduler must be configured to work correctly and to expect high-performance as described in the corresponding section.

8.1.2 Performance Model-Based Task Scheduling Policies

If (**and only if**) your application **codelets have performance models** ([Performance Model Example](#)), you should change the scheduler thanks to the environment variable `STARPU_SCHED`, to select one of the policies below, in order to take advantage of StarPU's performance modelling. For instance `export STARPU_SCHED=dmda`. Use `help` to get the list of available schedulers.

Note: Depending on the performance model type chosen, some preliminary calibration runs may be needed for the model to converge. If the calibration has not been done, or is insufficient yet, or if no performance model is specified for a codelet, every task built from this codelet will be scheduled using an **eager** fallback policy.

Troubleshooting: Configuring and recompiling StarPU using the `--enable-verbose` `configure` option displays some statistics at the end of execution about the percentage of tasks which have been scheduled by a DM* family policy using performance model hints. A low or zero percentage may be the sign that performance models are not converging or that codelets do not have performance models enabled.

- The **dm** (deque model) scheduler takes task execution performance models into account to perform a HEFT-like scheduling strategy: it schedules tasks where their termination time will be minimal. The difference with HEFT is that **dm** schedules tasks as soon as they become available, and thus in the order they become available, without taking priorities into account.
- The **dmda** (deque model data aware) scheduler is similar to **dm**, but it also takes into account data transfer time.
- The **dmdap** (deque model data aware prio) scheduler is similar to **dmda**, except that it sorts tasks by priority order, which allows to become even closer to HEFT by respecting priorities after having made the scheduling decision (but it still schedules tasks in the order they become available).
- The **dmdar** (deque model data aware ready) scheduler is similar to **dmda**, but it also privileges tasks whose data buffers are already available on the target device.
- The **dmdas** combines **dmdap** and **dmdas**: it sorts tasks by priority order, but for a given priority it will privilege tasks whose data buffers are already available on the target device.
- The **dmdasd** (deque model data aware sorted decision) scheduler is similar to **dmdas**, except that when scheduling a task, it takes into account its priority when computing the minimum completion time, since this task may get executed before others, and thus the latter should be ignored.
- The **heft** (heterogeneous earliest finish time) scheduler is a deprecated alias for **dmda**.
- The **pheft** (parallel HEFT) scheduler is similar to **dmda**, it also supports parallel tasks (still experimental). Should not be used when several contexts using it are being executed simultaneously.
- The **peager** (parallel eager) scheduler is similar to **eager**, it also supports parallel tasks (still experimental). Should not be used when several contexts using it are being executed simultaneously.

8.1.3 Modularized Schedulers

StarPU provides a powerful way to implement schedulers, as documented in [Defining A New Modular Scheduling Policy](#). It is currently shipped with the following pre-defined Modularized Schedulers :

- **modular-eager** , **modular-eager-prefetching** are eager-based Schedulers (without and with prefetching)), they are naive schedulers, which try to map a task on the first available resource they find. The prefetching variant queues several tasks in advance to be able to do data prefetching. This may however degrade load balancing a bit.
- **modular-prio**, **modular-prio-prefetching**, **modular-eager-prio** are prio-based Schedulers (without / with prefetching);, similar to Eager-Based Schedulers. Can handle tasks which have a defined priority and schedule them accordingly. The **modular-eager-prio** variant integrates the eager and priority queue in a single component. This allows it to do a better job at pushing tasks.
- **modular-random**, **modular-random-prio**, **modular-random-prefetching**, **modular-random-prio-prefetching** are random-based Schedulers (without/with prefetching) :
Select randomly a resource to be mapped on for each task.
- **modular-ws**) implements Work Stealing: Maps tasks to workers in round robin, but allows workers to steal work from other workers.
- **modular-heft**, **modular-heft2**, and **modular-heft-prio** are HEFT Schedulers :
Maps tasks to workers using a heuristic very close to Heterogeneous Earliest Finish Time. It needs that every task submitted to StarPU have a defined performance model ([Performance Model Calibration](#)) to work efficiently, but can handle tasks without a performance model. **modular-heft** just takes tasks by order. **modular-heft2** takes at most 5 tasks of the same priority and checks which one fits best. **modular-heft-prio** is similar

to **modular-heft**, but only decides the memory node, not the exact worker, just pushing tasks to one central queue per memory node. By default, they sort tasks by priorities and privilege running first a task which has most of its data already available on the target. These can however be changed with `STARPU_SCHED_SORTED_ABOVE`, `STARPU_SCHED_SORTED_BELOW`, and `STARPU_SCHED_READY`.

- **modular-heteroprio** is a Heteroprio Scheduler:
Maps tasks to worker similarly to HEFT, but first attribute accelerated tasks to GPUs, then not-so-accelerated tasks to CPUs.

8.2 Task Distribution Vs Data Transfer

Distributing tasks to balance the load induces data transfer penalty. StarPU thus needs to find a balance between both. The target function that the scheduler `dmda` of StarPU tries to minimize is $\alpha * T_{\text{execution}} + \beta * T_{\text{data_transfer}}$, where $T_{\text{execution}}$ is the estimated execution time of the codelet (usually accurate), and $T_{\text{data_transfer}}$ is the estimated data transfer time. The latter is estimated based on bus calibration before execution start, i.e. with an idle machine, thus without contention. You can force bus re-calibration by running the tool `starpu_calibrate_bus`. The beta parameter defaults to 1, but it can be worth trying to tweak it by using `export STARPU_SCHED_BETA=2` (`STARPU_SCHED_BETA`) for instance, since during real application execution, contention makes transfer times bigger. This is of course imprecise, but in practice, a rough estimation already gives the good results that a precise estimation would give.

8.3 Energy-based Scheduling

Note: by default StarPU does not let CPU workers sleep, to let them react to task release as quickly as possible. For idle time to really let CPU cores save energy, one needs to use the `--enable-blocking-drivers` configuration option. If the application can provide some energy consumption performance model (through the field `starpu_codelet::energy_model`), StarPU will take it into account when distributing tasks. The target function that the scheduler `dmda` minimizes becomes $\alpha * T_{\text{execution}} + \beta * T_{\text{data_transfer}} + \gamma * \text{Consumption}$, where `Consumption` is the estimated task consumption in Joules. To tune this parameter, use `export STARPU_SCHED_GAMMA=3000` (`STARPU_SCHED_GAMMA`) for instance, to express that each Joule (i.e kW during 1000us) is worth 3000us execution time penalty. Setting `alpha` and `beta` to zero permits to only take into account energy consumption.

This is however not sufficient to correctly optimize energy: the scheduler would simply tend to run all computations on the most energy-conservative processing unit. To account for the consumption of the whole machine (including idle processing units), the idle power of the machine should be given by setting `export STARPU_IDLE_POWER=200` (`STARPU_IDLE_POWER`) for 200W, for instance. This value can often be obtained from the machine power supplier, e.g. by running

```
ipmitool -I lanplus -H mymachine-ipmi -U myuser -P mypasswd sdr type Current
```

The energy actually consumed by the total execution can be displayed by setting `export STARPU_PROFILING=1 STARPU_WORKER_STATS=1` (`STARPU_PROFILING` and `STARPU_WORKER_STATS`).

For OpenCL devices, on-line task consumption measurement is currently supported through the `CL_PROFILING_POWER_CONSUMED` OpenCL extension, implemented in the `MoviSim` simulator.

For CUDA devices, on-line task consumption measurement is supported on V100 cards and beyond. This however only works for quite long tasks, since the measurement granularity is about 10ms.

Applications can however provide explicit measurements by using the function `starpu_perfmodel_update_history()` (exemplified in [Performance Model Example](#) with the `energy_model` performance model). Fine-grain measurement is often not feasible with the feedback provided by the hardware, so the user can for instance run a given task a thousand times, measure the global consumption for that series of tasks, divide it by a thousand, repeat for varying kinds of tasks and task sizes, and eventually feed StarPU with these manual measurements through `starpu_perfmodel_update_history()`. For instance, for CUDA devices, `nvidia-smi -q -d POWER` can be used to get the current consumption in Watt. Multiplying this value by the average duration of a single task gives the consumption of the task in Joules, which can be given to `starpu_perfmodel_update_history()`.

Another way to provide the energy performance is to define a `perfmodel` with `starpu_perfmodel::type STARPU_PER_ARCH`, and set the `starpu_perfmodel::arch_cost_function` field to a function which shall return the estimated consumption of the task in Joules. Such a function can for instance use `starpu_task_expected_length()` on the task (in μs), multiplied by the typical power consumption of the device, e.g. in W, and divided by 1000000. to get Joules.

8.4 Static Scheduling

In some cases, one may want to force some scheduling, for instance force a given set of tasks to GPU0, another set to GPU1, etc. while letting some other tasks be scheduled on any other device. This can indeed be useful to guide StarPU into some work distribution, while still letting some degree of dynamism. For instance, to force execution of a task on CUDA0:

```
task->execute_on_a_specific_worker = 1;
task->workerid = starpu_worker_get_by_type(STARPU_CUDA_WORKER, 0);
```

or equivalently

```
starpu_task_insert(&cl, ..., STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_WORKER,
    starpu_worker_get_by_type(STARPU_CUDA_WORKER, 0), ...);
```

One can also specify a set worker(s) which are allowed to take the task, as an array of bit, for instance to allow workers 2 and 42:

```
task->workerids = calloc(2, sizeof(uint32_t));
task->workerids[2/32] |= (1 << (2%32));
task->workerids[42/32] |= (1 << (42%32));
task->workerids_len = 2;
```

One can also specify the order in which tasks must be executed by setting the `starpu_task::workerorder` field. If this field is set to a non-zero value, it provides the per-worker consecutive order in which tasks will be executed, starting from 1. For a given of such task, the worker will thus not execute it before all the tasks with smaller order value have been executed, notably in case those tasks are not available yet due to some dependencies. This eventually gives total control of task scheduling, and StarPU will only serve as a "self-timed" task runtime. Of course, the provided order has to be runnable, i.e. a task should not depend on another task bound to the same worker with a bigger order.

Note however that using scheduling contexts while statically scheduling tasks on workers could be tricky. Be careful to schedule the tasks exactly on the workers of the corresponding contexts, otherwise the workers' corresponding scheduling structures may not be allocated or the execution of the application may deadlock. Moreover, the hypervisor should not be used when statically scheduling tasks.

8.5 Heteroprio

Within Heteroprio, one priority per processing unit type is assigned to each task, such that a task has several priorities. Each worker pops the task that has the highest priority for the hardware type it uses, which could be CPU or CUDA for example. Therefore, the priorities has to be used to manage the critical path, but also to promote the consumption of tasks by the more appropriate workers.

The tasks are stored inside buckets, where each bucket corresponds to a priority set. Then each worker uses an indirect access array to know the order in which it should access the buckets. Moreover, all the tasks inside a bucket must be compatible with all the processing units that may access it (at least).

As an example, see the following code where we have 5 types of tasks. CPU workers can compute all of them, but CUDA workers can only execute tasks of types 0 and 1, and is expected to go 20 and 30 time faster than the CPU, respectively.

```
#include <starpu_heteroprio.h>

struct starpu_conf conf;
starpu_conf_init(&conf);

conf.sched_policy_name = "heteroprio";

conf.sched_policy_init = &init_heteroprio;

starpu_init(&conf);

void init_heteroprio(unsigned sched_ctx) {
    // CPU uses 5 buckets and visits them in the natural order
    starpu_heteroprio_set_nb_prios(ctx, STARPU_CPU_IDX, 5);
```

```
// It uses direct mapping idx => idx
for(unsigned idx = 0; idx < 5; ++idx){
    starpu_heteroprio_set_mapping(ctx, STARPU_CPU_IDX, idx, idx);
    // If there is no CUDA worker we must tell that CPU is faster
    starpu_heteroprio_set_faster_arch(ctx, STARPU_CPU_IDX, idx);
}

if(starpu_cuda_worker_get_count()){
    // CUDA is enabled and uses 2 buckets
    starpu_heteroprio_set_nb_prios(ctx, STARPU_CUDA_IDX, 2);
    // CUDA will first look at bucket 1
    starpu_heteroprio_set_mapping(ctx, STARPU_CUDA_IDX, 0, 1);
    // CUDA will then look at bucket 2
    starpu_heteroprio_set_mapping(ctx, STARPU_CUDA_IDX, 1, 2);

    // For bucket 1 CUDA is the fastest
    starpu_heteroprio_set_faster_arch(ctx, STARPU_CUDA_IDX, 1);
    // And CPU is 30 times slower
    starpu_heteroprio_set_arch_slow_factor(ctx, STARPU_CPU_IDX, 1, 30
        .0f);

    // For bucket 0 CUDA is the fastest
    starpu_heteroprio_set_faster_arch(ctx, STARPU_CUDA_IDX, 0);
    // And CPU is 20 times slower
    starpu_heteroprio_set_arch_slow_factor(ctx, STARPU_CPU_IDX, 0, 20
        .0f);
}
}
```

Then, when a task is inserted **the priority of the task will be used to select in which bucket it has to be stored.** So, in the given example, the priority of a task will be between 0 and 4 included. However, tasks of priorities 0-1 must provide CPU and CUDA kernels, and tasks of priorities 2-4 must provide CPU kernels (at least).

Chapter 9

Scheduling Contexts

TODO: improve!

9.1 General Ideas

Scheduling contexts represent abstract sets of workers that allow the programmers to control the distribution of computational resources (i.e. CPUs and GPUs) to concurrent kernels. The main goal is to minimize interferences between the execution of multiple parallel kernels, by partitioning the underlying pool of workers using contexts. Scheduling contexts additionally allow a user to make use of a different scheduling policy depending on the target resource set.

9.2 Creating A Context

By default, the application submits tasks to an initial context, which disposes of all the computation resources available to StarPU (all the workers). If the application programmer plans to launch several kernels simultaneously, by default these kernels will be executed within this initial context, using a single scheduler policy (see [Task Scheduling Policies](#)). Meanwhile, if the application programmer is aware of the demands of these kernels and of the specificity of the machine used to execute them, the workers can be divided between several contexts. These scheduling contexts will isolate the execution of each kernel and they will permit the use of a scheduling policy proper to each one of them.

Scheduling Contexts may be created in two ways: either the programmers indicates the set of workers corresponding to each context (providing he knows the identifiers of the workers running within StarPU), or the programmer does not provide any worker list and leaves the Hypervisor assign workers to each context according to their needs ([Scheduling Context Hypervisor](#)).

Both cases require a call to the function `starpu_sched_ctx_create()`, which requires as input the worker list (the exact list or a `NULL` pointer), the amount of workers (or `-1` to designate all workers on the platform) and a list of optional parameters such as the scheduling policy, terminated by a `0`. The scheduling policy can be a character list corresponding to the name of a StarPU predefined policy or the pointer to a custom policy. The function returns an identifier of the context created which you will use to indicate the context you want to submit the tasks to.

```
/* the list of resources the context will manage */
int workerids[3] = {1, 3, 10};

/* indicate the list of workers assigned to it, the number of workers,
the name of the context and the scheduling policy to be used within
the context */
int id_ctx = starpu_sched_ctx_create(workerids, 3, "my_ctx",
    STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_NAME, "dmda", 0);

/* let StarPU know that the following tasks will be submitted to this context */
starpu_sched_ctx_set_context(id);

/* submit the task to StarPU */
starpu_task_submit(task);
```

Note: Parallel greedy and parallel heft scheduling policies do not support the existence of several disjoint contexts on the machine. Combined workers are constructed depending on the entire topology of the machine, not only the one belonging to a context.

9.2.1 Creating A Context With The Default Behavior

If **no scheduling policy** is specified when creating the context, it will be used as **another type of resource**: a cluster. A cluster is a context without scheduler (eventually delegated to another runtime). For more information see [Clustering A Machine](#). It is therefore **mandatory** to stipulate a scheduler to use the contexts in this traditional way. To create a **context** with the default scheduler, that is either controlled through the environment variable `STARPU_SCHED` or the StarPU default scheduler, one can explicitly use the option `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_NAME`, "" as in the following example:

```
/* the list of resources the context will manage */
int workerids[3] = {1, 3, 10};

/* indicate the list of workers assigned to it, the number of workers,
and use the default scheduling policy. */
int id_ctx = starpu_sched_ctx_create(workerids, 3, "my_ctx",
    STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_NAME, "", 0);

/* .... */
```

9.3 Creating A Context To Partition a GPU

The contexts can also be used to group set of SMs of an NVIDIA GPU in order to isolate the parallel kernels and allow them to coexecution on a specified partiton of the GPU.

Each context will be mapped to a stream and the user can indicate the number of SMs. The context can be added to a larger context already grouping CPU cores. This larger context can use a scheduling policy that assigns tasks to both CPUs and contexts (partitions of the GPU) based on performance models adjusted to the number of SMs. The GPU implementation of the task has to be modified accordingly and receive as a parameter the number of SMs.

```
/* get the available streams (suppose we have nstreams = 2 by specifying them with
STARPU_NWORKER_PER_CUDA=2 */
int nstreams = starpu_worker_get_stream_workerids(gpu_devid, stream_workerids, STARPU_CUDA_WORKER
);

int sched_ctx[nstreams];
sched_ctx[0] = starpu_sched_ctx_create(&stream_workerids[0], 1, "subctx",
    STARPU_SCHED_CTX_CUDA_NSMS, 6, 0);
sched_ctx[1] = starpu_sched_ctx_create(&stream_workerids[1], 1, "subctx",
    STARPU_SCHED_CTX_CUDA_NSMS, 7, 0);

int ncpus = 4;
int workers[ncpus+nstreams];
workers[ncpus+0] = stream_workerids[0];
workers[ncpus+1] = stream_workerids[1];

big_sched_ctx = starpu_sched_ctx_create(workers, ncpus+nstreams, "ctx1",
    STARPU_SCHED_CTX_SUB_CTXS, sched_ctxs, nstreams, STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_NAME
, "dmdas", 0);

starpu_task_submit_to_ctx(task, big_sched_ctx);
```

9.4 Modifying A Context

A scheduling context can be modified dynamically. The application may change its requirements during the execution and the programmer can add additional workers to a context or remove those no longer needed. In the following example we have two scheduling contexts `sched_ctx1` and `sched_ctx2`. After executing a part of the tasks some of the workers of `sched_ctx1` will be moved to context `sched_ctx2`.

```
/* the list of ressources that context 1 will give away */
int workerids[3] = {1, 3, 10};

/* add the workers to context 1 */
starpu_sched_ctx_add_workers(workerids, 3, sched_ctx2);

/* remove the workers from context 2 */
starpu_sched_ctx_remove_workers(workerids, 3, sched_ctx1);
```

9.5 Submitting Tasks To A Context

The application may submit tasks to several contexts either simultaneously or sequentially. If several threads of submission are used the function `starpu_sched_ctx_set_context()` may be called just before `starpu_task_submit()`. Thus StarPU considers that the current thread will submit tasks to the corresponding context.

When the application may not assign a thread of submission to each context, the id of the context must be indicated by using the function `starpu_task_submit_to_ctx()` or the field `STARPU_SCHED_CTX` for `starpu_task_insert()`.

9.6 Deleting A Context

When a context is no longer needed it must be deleted. The application can indicate which context should keep the resources of a deleted one. All the tasks of the context should be executed before doing this. Thus, the programmer may use either a barrier and then delete the context directly, or just indicate that other tasks will not be submitted later on to the context (such that when the last task is executed its workers will be moved to the inheritor) and delete the context at the end of the execution (when a barrier will be used eventually).

```
/* when the context 2 is deleted context 1 inherits its resources */
starpu_sched_ctx_set_inheritor(sched_ctx2, sched_ctx1);

/* submit tasks to context 2 */
for (i = 0; i < ntasks; i++)
    starpu_task_submit_to_ctx(task[i], sched_ctx2);

/* indicate that context 2 finished submitting and that */
/* as soon as the last task of context 2 finished executing */
/* its workers can be moved to the inheritor context */
starpu_sched_ctx_finished_submit(sched_ctx1);

/* wait for the tasks of both contexts to finish */
starpu_task_wait_for_all();

/* delete context 2 */
starpu_sched_ctx_delete(sched_ctx2);

/* delete context 1 */
starpu_sched_ctx_delete(sched_ctx1);
```

9.7 Emptying A Context

A context may have no resources at the beginning or at a certain moment of the execution. Tasks can still be submitted to these contexts and they will be executed as soon as the contexts will have resources. A list of tasks pending to be executed is kept and will be submitted when workers are added to the contexts.

```
/* create a empty context */
unsigned sched_ctx_id = starpu_sched_ctx_create(NULL, 0, "ctx", 0);

/* submit a task to this context */
starpu_sched_ctx_set_context(&sched_ctx_id);
ret = starpu_task_insert(&codelet, 0);
STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE(ret, "starpu_task_insert");

/* add CPU workers to the context */
int procs[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS];
int nprocs = starpu_cpu_worker_get_count();
starpu_worker_get_ids_by_type(STARPU_CPU_WORKER, procs,
    nprocs);
starpu_sched_ctx_add_workers(procs, nprocs, sched_ctx_id);

/* and wait for the task termination */
starpu_task_wait_for_all();
```

However, if resources are never allocated to the context, the application will not terminate. If these tasks have low priority, the application can inform StarPU to not submit them by calling the function `starpu_sched_ctx_stop_task↵_submission()`.

Chapter 10

Scheduling Context Hypervisor

10.1 What Is The Hypervisor

StarPU proposes a platform to construct Scheduling Contexts, to delete and modify them dynamically. A parallel kernel, can thus be isolated into a scheduling context and interferences between several parallel kernels are avoided. If users know exactly how many workers each scheduling context needs, they can assign them to the contexts at their creation time or modify them during the execution of the program.

The Scheduling Context Hypervisor Plugin is available for users who do not dispose of a regular parallelism, who cannot know in advance the exact size of the context and need to resize the contexts according to the behavior of the parallel kernels.

The Hypervisor receives information from StarPU concerning the execution of the tasks, the efficiency of the resources, etc. and it decides accordingly when and how the contexts can be resized. Basic strategies of resizing scheduling contexts already exist but a platform for implementing additional custom ones is available.

10.2 Start the Hypervisor

The Hypervisor must be initialized once at the beginning of the application. At this point a resizing policy should be indicated. This strategy depends on the information the application is able to provide to the hypervisor as well as on the accuracy needed for the resizing procedure. For example, the application may be able to provide an estimation of the workload of the contexts. In this situation the hypervisor may decide what resources the contexts need. However, if no information is provided the hypervisor evaluates the behavior of the resources and of the application and makes a guess about the future. The hypervisor resizes only the registered contexts.

10.3 Interrogate The Runtime

The runtime provides the hypervisor with information concerning the behavior of the resources and the application. This is done by using the `performance_counters` which represent callbacks indicating when the resources are idle or not efficient, when the application submits tasks or when it becomes to slow.

10.4 Trigger the Hypervisor

The resizing is triggered either when the application requires it (`sc_hypervisor_resize_ctxs()`) or when the initial distribution of resources alters the performance of the application (the application is too slow or the resource is idle for too long time). If the environment variable `SC_HYPervisor_TRIGGER_RESIZE` is set to `speed` the monitored speed of the contexts is compared to a theoretical value computed with a linear program, and the resizing is triggered whenever the two values do not correspond. Otherwise, if the environment variable is set to `idle` the hypervisor triggers the resizing algorithm whenever the workers are idle for a period longer than the threshold indicated by the programmer. When this happens different resizing strategies are applied that target minimizing the total execution of the application, the instant speed or the idle time of the resources.

10.5 Resizing Strategies

The plugin proposes several strategies for resizing the scheduling context.

The **Application driven** strategy uses users's input concerning the moment when they want to resize the contexts. Thus, users tag the task that should trigger the resizing process. One can set directly the field `starpu_task->::hypervisor_tag` or use the macro `STARPU_HYPERVISOR_TAG` in the function `starpu_task_insert()`.

```
task.hypervisor_tag = 2;
```

or

```
starpu_task_insert(&codelet,
    ...,
    STARPU_HYPERVISOR_TAG, 2,
    0);
```

Then users have to indicate that when a task with the specified tag is executed the contexts should resize.

```
sc_hypervisor_resize(sched_ctx, 2);
```

Users can use the same tag to change the resizing configuration of the contexts if they consider it necessary.

```
sc_hypervisor_ctl(sched_ctx,
    SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_WORKERS, 6,
    SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_WORKERS, 12,
    SC_HYPERVISOR_TIME_TO_APPLY, 2,
    NULL);
```

The **Idleness** based strategy moves workers unused in a certain context to another one needing them. (see [Scheduling Context Hypervisor - Regular usage](#))

```
int workerids[3] = {1, 3, 10};
int workerids2[9] = {0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11};
sc_hypervisor_ctl(sched_ctx_id,
    SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_IDLE, workerids, 3, 10000.0,
    SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_IDLE, workerids2, 9, 50000.0,
    NULL);
```

The **Gflops/s rate** based strategy resizes the scheduling contexts such that they all finish at the same time. The speed of each of them is computed and once one of them is significantly slower the resizing process is triggered. In order to do these computations users have to input the total number of instructions needed to be executed by the parallel kernels and the number of instruction to be executed by each task.

The number of flops to be executed by a context are passed as parameter when they are registered to the hypervisor,

```
sc_hypervisor_register_ctx(sched_ctx_id, flops)
```

and the one to be executed by each task are passed when the task is submitted. The corresponding field is `starpu->_task::flops` and the corresponding macro in the function `starpu_task_insert()` is `STARPU_FLOPS` (**Caution:** but take care of passing a double, not an integer, otherwise parameter passing will be bogus). When the task is executed the resizing process is triggered.

```
task.flops = 100;
```

or

```
starpu_task_insert(&codelet,
    ...,
    STARPU_FLOPS, (double) 100,
    0);
```

The **Feft** strategy uses a linear program to predict the best distribution of resources such that the application finishes in a minimum amount of time. As for the **Gflops/s rate** strategy the programmers has to indicate the total number of flops to be executed when registering the context. This number of flops may be updated dynamically during the execution of the application whenever this information is not very accurate from the beginning. The function `sc_hypervisor_update_diff_total_flops()` is called in order to add or to remove a difference to the flops left to be executed. Tasks are provided also the number of flops corresponding to each one of them. During the execution of the application the hypervisor monitors the consumed flops and recomputes the time left and the number of resources to use. The speed of each type of resource is (re)evaluated and inserter in the linear program in order to better adapt to the needs of the application.

The **Teft** strategy uses a linear program too, that considers all the types of tasks and the number of each of them and it tries to allocate resources such that the application finishes in a minimum amount of time. A previous calibration of StarPU would be useful in order to have good predictions of the execution time of each type of task.

The types of tasks may be determined directly by the hypervisor when they are submitted. However there are applications that do not expose all the graph of tasks from the beginning. In this case in order to let the hypervisor know about all the tasks the function `sc_hypervisor_set_type_of_task()` will just inform the hypervisor about future tasks without submitting them right away.

The **Ispeed** strategy divides the execution of the application in several frames. For each frame the hypervisor computes the speed of the contexts and tries making them run at the same speed. The strategy requires less contribution from users as the hypervisor requires only the size of the frame in terms of flops.

```
int workerids[3] = {1, 3, 10};
int workerids2[9] = {0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11};
sc_hypervisor_ctl(sched_ctx_id,
                 SC_HYPERSVISOR_ISPEED_W_SAMPLE, workerids, 3, 2000000000.0,
                 SC_HYPERSVISOR_ISPEED_W_SAMPLE, workerids2, 9, 200000000000.0
                 ,
                 SC_HYPERSVISOR_ISPEED_CTX_SAMPLE, 60000000000.0,
                 NULL);
```

The **Throughput** strategy focuses on maximizing the throughput of the resources and resizes the contexts such that the machine is running at its maximum efficiency (maximum instant speed of the workers).

10.6 Defining A New Hypervisor Policy

While Scheduling Context Hypervisor Plugin comes with a variety of resizing policies (see [Resizing Strategies](#)), it may sometimes be desirable to implement custom policies to address specific problems. The API described below allows users to write their own resizing policy.

Here an example of how to define a new policy

```
struct sc_hypervisor_policy dummy_policy =
{
    .handle_poped_task = dummy_handle_poped_task,
    .handle_pushed_task = dummy_handle_pushed_task,
    .handle_idle_cycle = dummy_handle_idle_cycle,
    .handle_idle_end = dummy_handle_idle_end,
    .handle_post_exec_hook = dummy_handle_post_exec_hook,
    .custom = 1,
    .name = "dummy"
};
```


Chapter 11

How To Define a New Scheduling Policy

11.1 Introduction

StarPU provides two ways of defining a scheduling policy, a basic monolithic way, and a modular way.

The basic monolithic way is directly connected with the core of StarPU, which means that the policy then has to handle all performance details, such as data prefetching, task performance model calibration, worker locking, etc. `examples/scheduler/dummy_sched.c` is a trivial example which does not handle this, and thus e.g. does not achieve any data prefetching or smart scheduling.

The modular way allows to implement just one component, and reuse existing components to cope with all these details. `examples/scheduler/dummy_modular_sched.c` is a trivial example very similar to `dummy_sched.c`, but implemented as a component, which allows to assemble it with other components, and notably get data prefetching support for free, and task performance model calibration is properly performed, which allows to easily extend it into taking task duration into account, etc.

11.2 Helper functions for defining a scheduling policy (Basic or modular)

Make sure to have a look at the [Scheduling Policy](#) section, which provides a complete list of the functions available for writing advanced schedulers.

This includes getting an estimation for a task computation completion with `starpu_task_expected_length()`, for the required data transfers with `starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time_for()`, for the required energy with `starpu_task_expected_energy()`, etc. Other useful functions include `starpu_transfer_bandwidth()`, `starpu_transfer_latency()`, `starpu_transfer_predict()`, ... One can also directly test the presence of a data handle with `starpu_data_is_on_node()`. Prefetches can be triggered by calling either `starpu_prefetch_task_input_for()`, `starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input()`, `starpu_prefetch_task_input_for_prio()`, or `starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_for_prio()`. The `_prio` versions allow to specify a priority for the transfer (instead of taking the task priority by default). These prefetches are only processed when there are no fetch data requests (i.e. a task is waiting for it) to process. The `_idle` versions queue the transfers on the idle prefetch queue, which is only processed when there are no non-idle prefetch to process. `starpu_get_prefetch_flag()` is a convenient helper for checking the value of the `STARPU_PREFETCH` environment variable.

Usual functions can be used on tasks, for instance one can use the following to get the data size for a task.

```
size = 0;
write = 0;
if (task->cl)
    for (i = 0; i < STARPU_TASK_GET_NBUFFERS(task); i++)
    {
        starpu_data_handle_t data = STARPU_TASK_GET_HANDLE(task,
        i)
        size_t datasize = starpu_data_get_size(data);
        size += datasize;
        if (STARPU_TASK_GET_MODE(task, i) & STARPU_W)
            write += datasize;
    }
```

Task queues can be implemented with the `starpu_task_list` functions.

Access to the `hwloc` topology is available with `starpu_worker_get_hwloc_obj()`.

11.3 Defining A New Basic Scheduling Policy

A full example showing how to define a new scheduling policy is available in the StarPU sources in `examples/scheduler/dummy_sched.c`.

The scheduler has to provide methods:

```
static struct starpu_sched_policy dummy_sched_policy =
{
    .init_sched = init_dummy_sched,
    .deinit_sched = deinit_dummy_sched,
    .add_workers = dummy_sched_add_workers,
    .remove_workers = dummy_sched_remove_workers,
    .push_task = push_task_dummy,
    .pop_task = pop_task_dummy,
    .policy_name = "dummy",
    .policy_description = "dummy scheduling strategy"
};
```

The idea is that when a task becomes ready for execution, the `starpu_sched_policy::push_task` method is called to give the ready task to the scheduler. When a worker is idle, the `starpu_sched_policy::pop_task` method is called to get a task from the scheduler. It is up to the scheduler to implement what is between. A simple eager scheduler is for instance to make `starpu_sched_policy::push_task` push the task to a global list, and make `starpu_sched_policy::pop_task` pop from this list. A scheduler can also use `starpu_push_local_task()` to directly push tasks to a per-worker queue, and then starpu does not even need to implement `starpu_sched_policy::pop_task`. If there are no ready tasks within the scheduler, it can just return `NULL`, and the worker will sleep.

The `starpu_sched_policy` section provides the exact rules that govern the methods of the policy.

One can enumerate the workers with this iterator:

```
struct starpu_worker_collection *workers = starpu_sched_ctx_get_worker_collection
(sched_ctx_id);
struct starpu_sched_ctx_iterator it;

workers->init_iterator(workers, &it);
while(workers->has_next(workers, &it))
{
    unsigned worker = workers->get_next(workers, &it);
    ...
}
```

To provide synchronization between workers, a per-worker lock exists to protect the data structures of a given worker. It is acquired around scheduler methods, so that the scheduler does not need any additional mutex to protect its per-worker data.

In case the scheduler wants to access another scheduler's data, it should use `starpu_worker_lock()` and `starpu_worker_unlock()`.

Calling

```
starpu_worker_lock(B)
```

from a worker A will however thus make worker A wait for worker B to complete its scheduling method. That may be a problem if that method takes a long time, because it is e.g. computing a heuristic or waiting for another mutex, or even cause deadlocks if worker B is calling

```
starpu_worker_lock(A)
```

at the same time. In such a case, worker B must call `starpu_worker_relax_on()` and `starpu_worker_relax_off()` around the section which potentially blocks (and does not actually need protection). While a worker is in relaxed mode, e.g. between a pair of `starpu_worker_relax_on()` and `starpu_worker_relax_off()` calls, its state can be altered by other threads: for instance, worker A can push tasks for worker B. In consequence, worker B must re-assess its state after

```
starpu_worker_relax_off(B)
```

, such as taking possible new tasks pushed to its queue into account.

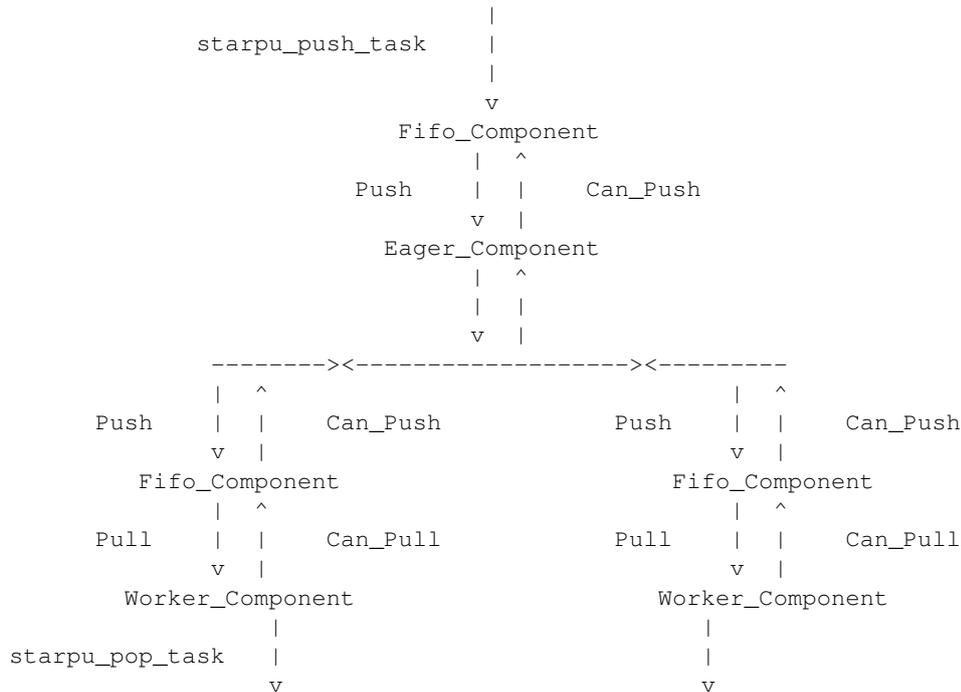
When the `starpu_sched_policy::push_task` method has pushed a task for another worker, one has to call `starpu_wake_worker_relax_light()` so that the worker wakes up and picks it. If the task was pushed on a shared queue, one may want to only wake one idle worker. An example doing this is available in `src/sched_policies/eager_central_policy.c`.

A pointer to one data structure specific to the scheduler can be set with `starpu_sched_ctx_set_policy_data()` and fetched with `starpu_sched_ctx_get_policy_data()`. Per-worker data structures can then be store in it by allocating a `STARPU_NMAXWORKERS`-sized array of structures indexed by workers.

A variety of examples of advanced schedulers can be read in `src/sched_policies`, for instance `random_policy.c`, `eager_central_policy.c`, `work_stealing_policy.c`. Code protected by `if (starpu_get_nsched_ctxs() > 1)` can be ignored, this is for scheduling contexts, which is an experimental feature.

11.4 Defining A New Modular Scheduling Policy

StarPU's Modularized Schedulers are made of individual Scheduling Components Modularizedly assembled as a Scheduling Tree. Each Scheduling Component has an unique purpose, such as prioritizing tasks or mapping tasks over resources. A typical Scheduling Tree is shown below.



When a task is pushed by StarPU in a Modularized Scheduler, the task moves from a Scheduling Component to an other, following the hierarchy of the Scheduling Tree, and is stored in one of the Scheduling Components of the strategy. When a worker wants to pop a task from the Modularized Scheduler, the corresponding Worker Component of the Scheduling Tree tries to pull a task from its parents, following the hierarchy, and gives it to the worker if it succeeded to get one.

11.4.1 Interface

Each Scheduling Component must follow the following pre-defined Interface to be able to interact with other Scheduling Components.

- `push_task (child_component, Task)`
The calling Scheduling Component transfers a task to its Child Component. When the Push function returns, the task no longer belongs to the calling Component. The Modularized Schedulers' model relies on this function to perform prefetching. See [starpu_sched_component::push_task](#) for more details
- `pull_task (parent_component, caller_component) -> Task`
The calling Scheduling Component requests a task from its Parent Component. When the Pull function ends, the returned task belongs to the calling Component. See [starpu_sched_component::pull_task](#) for more details
- `can_push (caller_component, parent_component)`
The calling Scheduling Component notifies its Parent Component that it is ready to accept new tasks. See [starpu_sched_component::can_push](#) for more details

- `can_pull` (`caller_component`, `child_component`)
The calling Scheduling Component notifies its Child Component that it is ready to give new tasks. See [`starpu_sched_component::can_pull`](#) for more details

The components also provide the following useful methods:

- [`starpu_sched_component::estimated_load`](#) provides an estimated load of the component
- [`starpu_sched_component::estimated_end`](#) provides an estimated date of availability of workers behind the component, after processing tasks in the component and below. This is computed only if the estimated field of the tasks have been set before passing it to the component.

11.4.2 Building a Modularized Scheduler

11.4.2.1 Pre-implemented Components

StarPU is currently shipped with the following four Scheduling Components :

- **Storage Components** : `Fifo`, `Prio`
Components which store tasks. They can also prioritize them if they have a defined priority. It is possible to define a threshold for those Components following two criterias : the number of tasks stored in the Component, or the sum of the expected length of all tasks stored in the Component. When a push operation tries to queue a task beyond the threshold, the push fails. When some task leaves the queue (and thus possibly more tasks can fit), this component calls `can_push` from ancestors.
- **Resource-Mapping Components** : `Mct`, `Heft`, `Eager`, `Random`, `Work-Stealing`
"Core" of the Scheduling Strategy, those Components are the ones who make scheduling choices between their children components.
- **Worker Components** : `Worker`
Each Worker Component modelizes a concrete worker, and copes with the technical tricks of interacting with the StarPU core. Modular schedulers thus usually have them at the bottom of their component tree.
- **Special-Purpose Components** : `Perfmodel_Select`, `Best_Implementation`
Components dedicated to original purposes. The `Perfmodel_Select` Component decides which Resource-Mapping Component should be used to schedule a task: a component that assumes tasks with a calibrated performance model; a component for non-yet-calibrated tasks, that will distribute them to get measurements done as quickly as possible; and a component that takes the tasks without performance models. The `Best_Implementation` Component chooses which implementation of a task should be used on the chosen resource.

11.4.2.2 Progression And Validation Rules

Some rules must be followed to ensure the correctness of a Modularized Scheduler :

- At least one Storage Component without threshold is needed in a Modularized Scheduler, to store incoming tasks from StarPU. It can for instance be a global component at the top of the tree, or one component per worker at the bottom of the tree, or intermediate assemblies. The important point is that the [`starpu_sched_component::push_task`](#) call at the top can not fail, so there has to be a storage component without threshold between the top of the tree and the first storage component with threshold, or the workers themselves.
- At least one Resource-Mapping Component is needed in a Modularized Scheduler. Resource-Mapping Components are the only ones which can make scheduling choices, and so the only ones which can have several child.

11.4.2.3 Locking in modularized schedulers

Most often, components do not need to take locks. This allows e.g. the push operation to be called in parallel when tasks get released in parallel from different workers which have completed different ancestor tasks.

When a component has internal information which needs to be kept coherent, the component can define its own lock at take it as it sees fit, e.g. to protect a task queue. This may however limit scalability of the scheduler. Conversely, since push and pull operations will be called concurrently from different workers, the component might prefer to use a central mutex to serialize all scheduling decisions to avoid pathological cases (all push calls decide to put their task on the same target)

11.4.2.4 Implementing a Modularized Scheduler

The following code shows how to implement a Tree-Eager-Prefetching Scheduler.

```
static void initialize_eager_prefetching_center_policy(unsigned sched_ctx_id)
{
    /* The eager component will decide for each task which worker will run it,
     * and we want fifos both above and below the component */
    starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_scheduler(
        starpu_sched_component_eager_create, NULL,
        STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_WORKERS |
        STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE |
        STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_BELOW,
        sched_ctx_id);
}

/* Properly destroy the Scheduling Tree and all its Components */
static void deinitialize_eager_prefetching_center_policy(unsigned sched_ctx_id)
{
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree = (struct starpu_sched_tree*)
        starpu_sched_ctx_get_policy_data(sched_ctx_id);
    starpu_sched_tree_destroy(tree);
}

/* Initializing the starpu_sched_policy struct associated to the Modularized
 * Scheduler : only the init_sched and deinit_sched needs to be defined to
 * implement a Modularized Scheduler */
struct starpu_sched_policy _starpu_sched_tree_eager_prefetching_policy =
{
    .init_sched = initialize_eager_prefetching_center_policy,
    .deinit_sched = deinitialize_eager_prefetching_center_policy,
    .add_workers = starpu_sched_tree_add_workers,
    .remove_workers = starpu_sched_tree_remove_workers,
    .push_task = starpu_sched_tree_push_task,
    .pop_task = starpu_sched_tree_pop_task,
    .pre_exec_hook = starpu_sched_component_worker_pre_exec_hook,
    .post_exec_hook = starpu_sched_component_worker_post_exec_hook

    ,
    .pop_every_task = NULL,
    .policy_name = "tree-eager-prefetching",
    .policy_description = "eager with prefetching tree policy"
};
```

`starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_scheduler()` is a helper function which makes it very trivial to assemble a modular scheduler around a scheduling decision component as seen above (here, a dumb eager decision component). Most often a modular scheduler can be implemented that way.

A modular scheduler can also be constructed hierarchically with `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_create()`.

That modular scheduler can also be built by hand in the following way:

```
#define _STARPU_SCHED_NTASKS_THRESHOLD_DEFAULT 2
#define _STARPU_SCHED_EXP_LEN_THRESHOLD_DEFAULT 1000000000.0

static void initialize_eager_prefetching_center_policy(unsigned sched_ctx_id)
{
    unsigned ntasks_threshold = _STARPU_SCHED_NTASKS_THRESHOLD_DEFAULT;
    double exp_len_threshold = _STARPU_SCHED_EXP_LEN_THRESHOLD_DEFAULT;

    [...]

    starpu_sched_ctx_create_worker_collection(
        (sched_ctx_id, STARPU_WORKER_LIST);

    /* Create the Scheduling Tree */
    struct starpu_sched_tree * t = starpu_sched_tree_create(
        sched_ctx_id);

    /* The Root Component is a Flow-control Fifo Component */
    t->root = starpu_sched_component_fifo_create(NULL);

    /* The Resource-mapping Component of the strategy is an Eager Component
     */
    struct starpu_sched_component *eager_component =
        starpu_sched_component_eager_create(NULL);

    /* Create links between Components : the Eager Component is the child
     * of the Root Component */
    starpu_sched_component_connect(t->root, eager_component);

    /* A task threshold is set for the Flow-control Components which will
     * be connected to Worker Components. By doing so, this Modularized
     * Scheduler will be able to perform some prefetching on the resources
     */
    struct starpu_sched_component_fifo_data fifo_data =
```

```

{
    .ntasks_threshold = ntasks_threshold,
    .exp_len_threshold = exp_len_threshold,
};

unsigned i;
for(i = 0; i < starpu_worker_get_count() + starpu_combined_worker_get_count()
    (); i++)
{
    /* Each Worker Component has a Flow-control Fifo Component as
     * father */
    struct starpu_sched_component * worker_component =
        starpu_sched_component_worker_new(i);
    struct starpu_sched_component * fifo_component =
        starpu_sched_component_fifo_create(&fifo_data);
    starpu_sched_component_connect(fifo_component, worker_component);

    /* Each Flow-control Fifo Component associated to a Worker
     * Component is linked to the Eager Component as one of its
     * children */
    starpu_sched_component_connect(eager_component, fifo_component);
}

starpu_sched_tree_update_workers(t);
starpu_sched_ctx_set_policy_data(sched_ctx_id, (void*)t);
}

/* Properly destroy the Scheduling Tree and all its Components */
static void deinitialize_eager_prefetching_center_policy(unsigned sched_ctx_id)
{
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree = (struct starpu_sched_tree*)
        starpu_sched_ctx_get_policy_data(sched_ctx_id);
    starpu_sched_tree_destroy(tree);
    starpu_sched_ctx_delete_worker_collection(sched_ctx_id);
}

/* Initializing the starpu_sched_policy struct associated to the Modularized
 * Scheduler : only the init_sched and deinit_sched needs to be defined to
 * implement a Modularized Scheduler */
struct starpu_sched_policy _starpu_sched_tree_eager_prefetching_policy =
{
    .init_sched = initialize_eager_prefetching_center_policy,
    .deinit_sched = deinitialize_eager_prefetching_center_policy,
    .add_workers = starpu_sched_tree_add_workers,
    .remove_workers = starpu_sched_tree_remove_workers,
    .push_task = starpu_sched_tree_push_task,
    .pop_task = starpu_sched_tree_pop_task,
    .pre_exec_hook = starpu_sched_component_worker_pre_exec_hook,
    .post_exec_hook = starpu_sched_component_worker_post_exec_hook

    ,
    .pop_every_task = NULL,
    .policy_name = "tree-eager-prefetching",
    .policy_description = "eager with prefetching tree policy"
};

```

Other modular scheduler examples can be seen in `src/sched_policies/modular*.c`

For instance, `modular-heft-prio` needs performance models, decides memory nodes, uses prioritized fifos above and below, and decides the best implementation.

If unsure on the result of the modular scheduler construction, you can run a simple application with FxT enabled (see [Generating Traces With FxT](#)), and open the generated file `trace.html` in a web-browser.

11.4.3 Management of parallel task

At the moment, parallel tasks can be managed in modularized schedulers through combined workers: instead of connecting a scheduling component to a worker component, one can connect it to a combined worker component (i.e. a worker component created with a combined worker id). That component will handle creating task aliases for parallel execution and push them to the different workers components.

11.4.4 Writing a Scheduling Component

11.4.4.1 Generic Scheduling Component

Each Scheduling Component is instantiated from a Generic Scheduling Component, which implements a generic version of the Interface. The generic implementation of `Pull`, `Can_Pull` and `Can_Push` functions are recursive calls to their parents (respectively to their children). However, as a Generic Scheduling Component do not know how much children it will have when it will be instantiated, it does not implement the `Push` function.

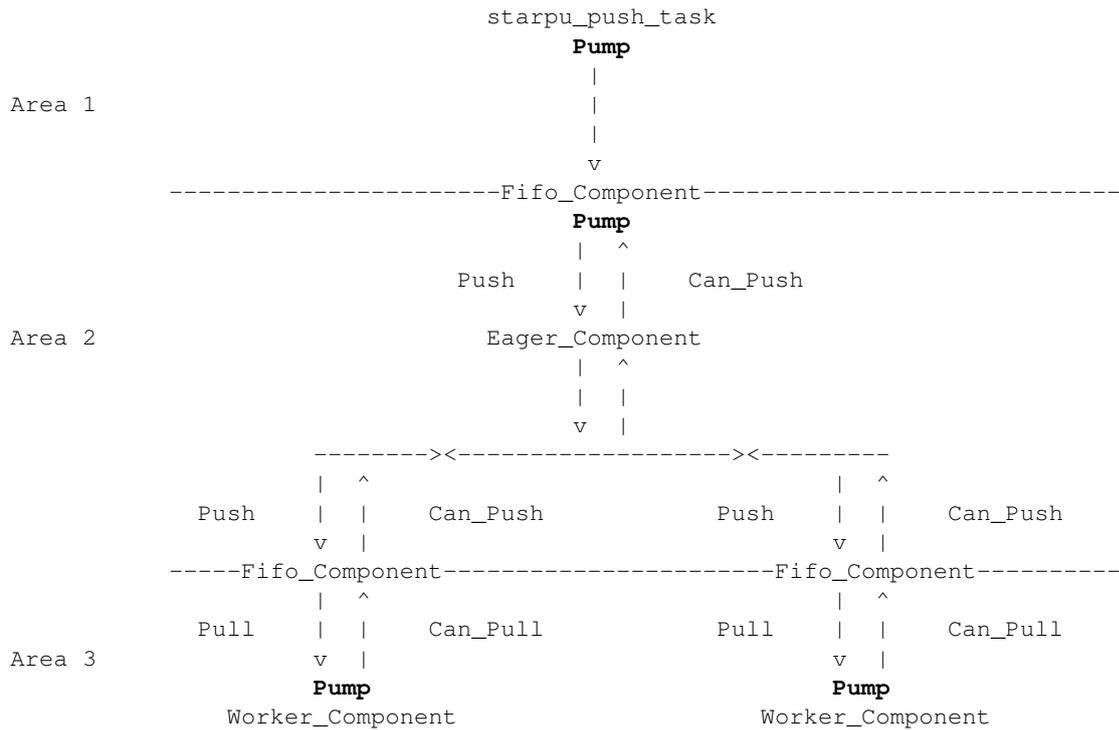
11.4.4.2 Instantiation : Redefining the Interface

A Scheduling Component must implement all the functions of the Interface. It is so necessary to implement a Push function to instantiate a Scheduling Component. The implemented Push function is the "fingerprint" of a Scheduling Component. Depending on how functionalities or properties programmers want to give to the Scheduling Component they are implementing, it is possible to reimplement all the functions of the Interface. For example, a Flow-control Component reimplements the Pull and the Can_Push functions of the Interface, allowing to catch the generic recursive calls of these functions. The Pull function of a Flow-control Component can, for example, pop a task from the local storage queue of the Component, and give it to the calling Component which asks for it.

11.4.4.3 Detailed Progression and Validation Rules

- A Reservoir is a Scheduling Component which redefines a Push and a Pull function, in order to store tasks into it. A Reservoir delimit Scheduling Areas in the Scheduling Tree.
- A Pump is the engine source of the Scheduler : it pushes/pulls tasks to/from a Scheduling Component to an other. Native Pumps of a Scheduling Tree are located at the root of the Tree (incoming Push calls from StarPU), and at the leafs of the Tree (Pop calls coming from StarPU Workers). Pre-implemented Scheduling Components currently shipped with Pumps are Flow-Control Components and the Resource-Mapping Component Heft, within their defined Can_Push functions.
- A correct Scheduling Tree requires a Pump per Scheduling Area and per Execution Flow.

The Tree-Eager-Prefetching Scheduler shown in Section [Implementing a Modularized Scheduler](#) follows the previous assumptions :



11.5 Graph-based Scheduling

For performance reasons, most of the schedulers shipped with StarPU use simple list-scheduling heuristics, assuming that the application has already set priorities. This is why they do their scheduling between when tasks become available for execution and when a worker becomes idle, without looking at the task graph.

Other heuristics can however look at the task graph. Recording the task graph is expensive, so it is not available by default, the scheduling heuristic has to set `_starpu_graph_record` to 1 from the initialization function, to make it available. Then the `_starpu_graph*` functions can be used.

`src/sched_policies/graph_test_policy.c` is an example of simple greedy policy which automatically computes priorities by bottom-up rank.

The idea is that while the application submits tasks, they are only pushed to a bag of tasks. When the application is finished with submitting tasks, it calls `starpu_do_schedule()` (or `starpu_task_wait_for_all()`, which calls `starpu↔_do_schedule()`), and the `starpu_sched_policy::do_schedule` method of the scheduler is called. This method calls `_starpu_graph_compute_depths()` to compute the bottom-up ranks, and then uses these ranks to set priorities over tasks.

It then has two priority queues, one for CPUs, and one for GPUs, and uses a dumb heuristic based on the duration of the task over CPUs and GPUs to decide between the two queues. CPU workers can then pop from the CPU priority queue, and GPU workers from the GPU priority queue.

11.6 Debugging Scheduling

All the [Online Performance Tools](#) and [Offline Performance Tools](#) can be used to get information about how well the execution proceeded, and thus the overall quality of the execution.

Precise debugging can also be performed by using the `STARPU_TASK_BREAK_ON_PUSH`, `STARPU_TASK↔_BREAK_ON_SCHED`, `STARPU_TASK_BREAK_ON_POP`, and `STARPU_TASK_BREAK_ON_EXEC` environment variables. By setting the `job_id` of a task in these environment variables, StarPU will raise `SIGTRAP` when the task is being scheduled, pushed, or popped by the scheduler. This means that when one notices that a task is being scheduled in a seemingly odd way, one can just reexecute the application in a debugger, with some of those variables set, and the execution will stop exactly at the scheduling points of this task, thus allowing to inspect the scheduler state, etc.

Chapter 12

Debugging Tools

StarPU provides several tools to help debugging applications. Execution traces can be generated and displayed graphically, see [Generating Traces With FxT](#).

12.1 Troubleshooting In General

Generally-speaking, if you have troubles, pass `--enable-debug` to `configure` to enable some checks which impact performance, but will catch common issues, possibly earlier than the actual problem you are observing, which may just be a consequence of a bug that happened earlier. Also, make sure not to have the `--enable-fast` `configure` option which drops very useful catchup assertions. If your program is valgrind-safe, you can use it, see [Using Other Debugging Tools](#).

Depending on your toolchain, it might happen that you get `undefined reference to '__stack_chk_guard'` errors. In that case, use the `-disable-fstack-protector-all` option to avoid the issue. Then, if your program crashes with an assertion error, a `segfault`, etc. you can send us the result of

```
thread apply all bt
```

run in `gdb` at the point of the crash.

In case your program just hangs, but it may also be useful in case of a crash too, it helps to source `gdbinit` as described in the next section to be able to run and send us the output of the following commands:

```
starpu-workers
starpu-tasks
starpu-print-requests
starpu-print-prequests
starpu-print-frrequests
starpu-print-irrequests
```

To give us an idea of what is happening within StarPU. If the outputs are not too long, you can even run

```
starpu-all-tasks
starpu-print-all-tasks
starpu-print-datas-summary
starpu-print-datas
```

12.2 Using The Gdb Debugger

Some `gdb` helpers are provided to show the whole StarPU state:

```
(gdb) source tools/gdbinit
(gdb) help starpu
```

For instance,

- one can print all tasks with `starpu-print-all-tasks`,
- print all datas with `starpu-print-datas`,

- print all pending data transfers with `starpu-print-prequests`, `starpu-print-requests`, `starpu-print-frequests`, `starpu-print-irequests`,
- print pending MPI requests with `starpu-mpi-print-detached-requests`

Some functions can only work if `--enable-debug` was passed to `configure` (because they impact performance)

12.3 Using Other Debugging Tools

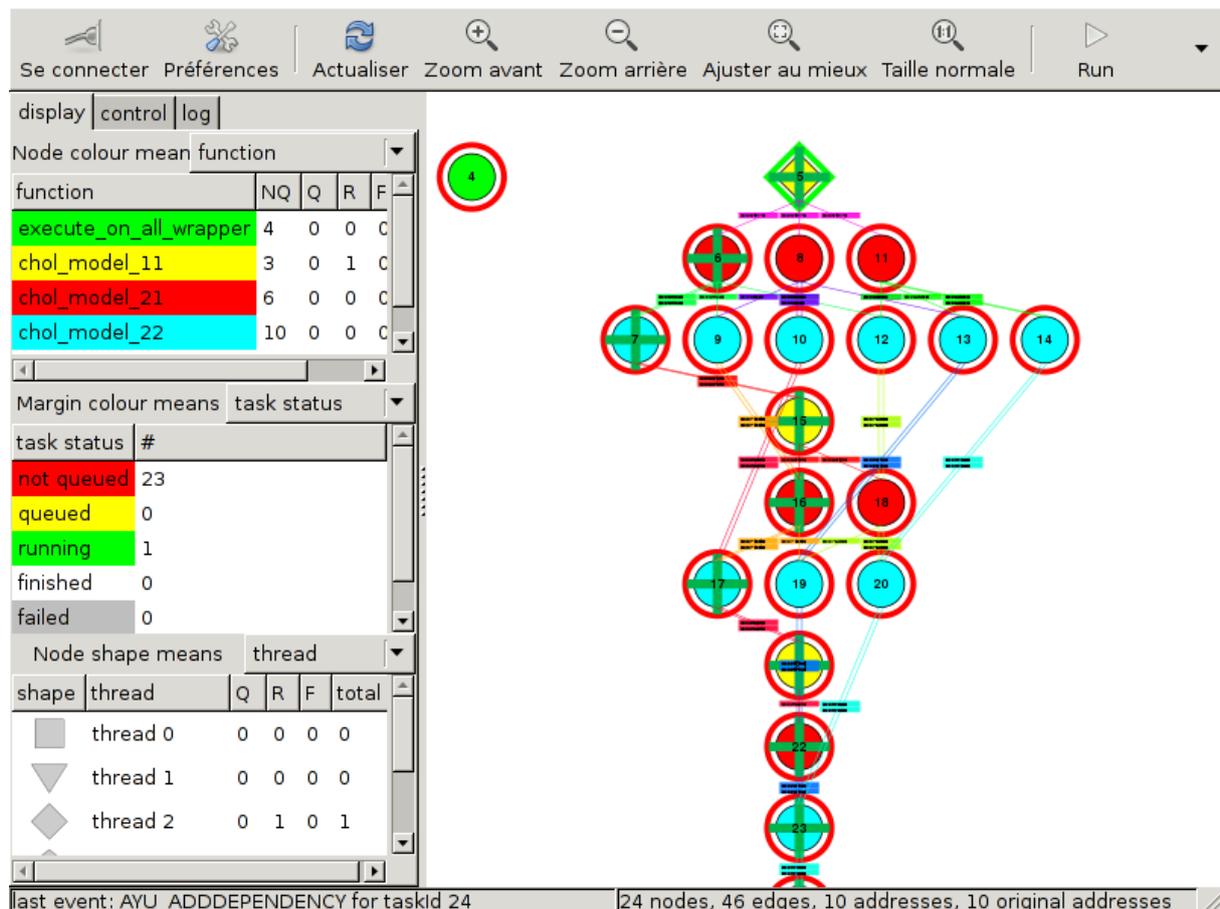
Valgrind can be used on StarPU: `valgrind.h` just needs to be found at `configure` time, to tell valgrind about some known false positives and disable host memory pinning. Other known false positives can be suppressed by giving the suppression files in `tools/valgrind/*.suppr` to valgrind's `-suppressions` option.

The environment variable `STARPU_DISABLE_KERNELS` can also be set to 1 to make StarPU does everything (schedule tasks, transfer memory, etc.) except actually calling the application-provided kernel functions, i.e. the computation will not happen. This permits to quickly check that the task scheme is working properly.

12.4 Using The Temanejo Task Debugger

StarPU can connect to Temanejo $\geq 1.0rc2$ (see <http://www.hlrs.de/temanejo>), to permit nice visual task debugging. To do so, build Temanejo's `libayudame.so`, install `Ayudame.h` to e.g. `/usr/local/include`, apply the `tools/patch-ayudame` to it to fix C build, re-configure, make sure that it found it, rebuild StarPU. Run the Temanejo GUI, give it the path to your application, any options you want to pass it, the path to `libayudame.so`.

It permits to visualize the task graph, add breakpoints, continue execution task-by-task, and run `gdb` on a given task, etc.



Make sure to specify at least the same number of CPUs in the dialog box as your machine has, otherwise an error will happen during execution. Future versions of Temanejo should be able to tell StarPU the number of CPUs to use.

Tag numbers have to be below `400000000000000000ULL` to be usable for Temanejo (so as to distinguish them from tasks).

Chapter 13

Online Performance Tools

13.1 On-line Performance Feedback

13.1.1 Enabling On-line Performance Monitoring

In order to enable online performance monitoring, the application can call `starpu_profiling_status_set()` with the parameter `STARPU_PROFILING_ENABLE`. It is possible to detect whether monitoring is already enabled or not by calling `starpu_profiling_status_get()`. Enabling monitoring also reinitialize all previously collected feedback. The environment variable `STARPU_PROFILING` can also be set to `1` to achieve the same effect. The function `starpu_profiling_init()` can also be called during the execution to reinitialize performance counters and to start the profiling if the environment variable `STARPU_PROFILING` is set to `1`.

Likewise, performance monitoring is stopped by calling `starpu_profiling_status_set()` with the parameter `STARPU_PROFILING_DISABLE`. Note that this does not reset the performance counters so that the application may consult them later on.

More details about the performance monitoring API are available in [Profiling](#).

13.1.2 Per-task Feedback

If profiling is enabled, a pointer to a structure `starpu_profiling_task_info` is put in the field `starpu_task::profiling_info` when a task terminates. This structure is automatically destroyed when the task structure is destroyed, either automatically or by calling `starpu_task_destroy()`.

The structure `starpu_profiling_task_info` indicates the date when the task was submitted (`starpu_profiling_task_info::submit_time`), started (`starpu_profiling_task_info::start_time`), and terminated (`starpu_profiling_task_info::end_time`), relative to the initialization of StarPU with `starpu_init()`. It also specifies the identifier of the worker that has executed the task (`starpu_profiling_task_info::workerid`). These date are stored as `timespec` structures which the user may convert into micro-seconds using the helper function `starpu_timing_timespec_to_us()`.

It is worth noting that the application may directly access this structure from the callback executed at the end of the task. The structure `starpu_task` associated to the callback currently being executed is indeed accessible with the function `starpu_task_get_current()`.

13.1.3 Per-codelet Feedback

The field `starpu_codelet::per_worker_stats` is an array of counters. The `i`-th entry of the array is incremented every time a task implementing the codelet is executed on the `i`-th worker. This array is not reinitialized when profiling is enabled or disabled.

13.1.4 Per-worker Feedback

The second argument returned by the function `starpu_profiling_worker_get_info()` is a structure `starpu_profiling_worker_info` that gives statistics about the specified worker. This structure specifies when StarPU started collecting profiling information for that worker (`starpu_profiling_worker_info::start_time`), the duration of the profiling measurement interval (`starpu_profiling_worker_info::total_time`), the time spent executing kernels (`starpu_profiling_worker_info::executing_time`), the time spent sleeping because there is no task to execute at all (`starpu_profiling_worker_info::sleeping_time`), and the number of tasks that were executed while profiling was enabled. These values give

an estimation of the proportion of time spent do real work, and the time spent either sleeping because there are not enough executable tasks or simply wasted in pure StarPU overhead.

Calling `starpu_profiling_worker_get_info()` resets the profiling information associated to a worker.

To easily display all this information, the environment variable `STARPU_WORKER_STATS` can be set to 1 (in addition to setting `STARPU_PROFILING` to 1). A summary will then be displayed at program termination. To display the summary in a file instead of the standard error stream, use the environment variable `STARPU_WORKER_STATS_FILE`.

```
Worker stats:
CUDA 0.0 (4.7 GiB)
480 task(s)
total: 1574.82 ms executing: 1510.72 ms sleeping: 0.00 ms overhead 64.10 ms
325.217970 GFlop/s

CPU 0
22 task(s)
total: 1574.82 ms executing: 1364.81 ms sleeping: 0.00 ms overhead 210.01 ms
7.512057 GFlop/s

CPU 1
14 task(s)
total: 1574.82 ms executing: 1500.13 ms sleeping: 0.00 ms overhead 74.69 ms
6.675853 GFlop/s

CPU 2
14 task(s)
total: 1574.82 ms executing: 1553.12 ms sleeping: 0.00 ms overhead 21.70 ms
7.152886 GFlop/s
```

The number of GFlops/s is available because the `starpu_task::flops` field of the tasks were filled (or `STARPU_FLOPS` used in `starpu_task_insert()`).

When an FxT trace is generated (see [Generating Traces With FxT](#)), it is also possible to use the tool `starpu_workers_activity` (see [Monitoring Activity](#)) to generate a graphic showing the evolution of these values during the time, for the different workers.

13.1.5 Bus-related Feedback

The bus speed measured by StarPU can be displayed by using the tool `starpu_machine_display`, for instance:

```
StarPU has found:
  3 CUDA devices
      CUDA 0 (Tesla C2050 02:00.0)
      CUDA 1 (Tesla C2050 03:00.0)
      CUDA 2 (Tesla C2050 84:00.0)

from   to RAM      to CUDA 0      to CUDA 1      to CUDA 2
RAM    0.000000   5176.530428   5176.492994   5191.710722
CUDA 0 4523.732446   0.000000     2414.074751   2417.379201
CUDA 1 4523.718152   2414.078822   0.000000     2417.375119
CUDA 2 4534.229519   2417.069025   2417.060863   0.000000
```

Statistics about the data transfers which were performed and temporal average of bandwidth usage can be obtained by setting the environment variable `STARPU_BUS_STATS` to 1; a summary will then be displayed at program termination. To display the summary in a file instead of the standard error stream, use the environment variable `STARPU_BUS_STATS_FILE`.

```
Data transfer stats:
RAM 0 -> CUDA 0 319.92 MB 213.10 MB/s (transfers : 91 - avg 3.52 MB)
CUDA 0 -> RAM 0 214.45 MB 142.85 MB/s (transfers : 61 - avg 3.52 MB)
RAM 0 -> CUDA 1 302.34 MB 201.39 MB/s (transfers : 86 - avg 3.52 MB)
CUDA 1 -> RAM 0 133.59 MB 88.99 MB/s (transfers : 38 - avg 3.52 MB)
CUDA 0 -> CUDA 1 144.14 MB 96.01 MB/s (transfers : 41 - avg 3.52 MB)
CUDA 1 -> CUDA 0 130.08 MB 86.64 MB/s (transfers : 37 - avg 3.52 MB)
RAM 0 -> CUDA 2 312.89 MB 208.42 MB/s (transfers : 89 - avg 3.52 MB)
CUDA 2 -> RAM 0 133.59 MB 88.99 MB/s (transfers : 38 - avg 3.52 MB)
CUDA 0 -> CUDA 2 151.17 MB 100.69 MB/s (transfers : 43 - avg 3.52 MB)
CUDA 2 -> CUDA 0 105.47 MB 70.25 MB/s (transfers : 30 - avg 3.52 MB)
CUDA 1 -> CUDA 2 175.78 MB 117.09 MB/s (transfers : 50 - avg 3.52 MB)
CUDA 2 -> CUDA 1 203.91 MB 135.82 MB/s (transfers : 58 - avg 3.52 MB)
Total transfers: 2.27 GB
```

13.1.6 MPI-related Feedback

Statistics about the data transfers which were performed over MPI can be obtained by setting the environment variable `STARPU_COMM_STATS` to 1; a summary will then be displayed at program termination:

```
[starpu_comm_stats][1] TOTAL: 456.000000 B 0.000435 MB 0.000188 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][1:0] 456.000000 B 0.000435 MB 0.000188 B/s 0.000000 MB/s

[starpu_comm_stats][0] TOTAL: 456.000000 B 0.000435 MB 0.000188 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][0:1] 456.000000 B 0.000435 MB 0.000188 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
```

These statistics can be plotted as heatmaps using StarPU tool `starpu_mpi_comm_matrix.py` (see [Debugging MPI](#)).

13.2 Task And Worker Profiling

A full example showing how to use the profiling API is available in the StarPU sources in the directory `examples/profiling/`.

```
struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();
task->cl = &cl;
task->synchronous = 1;
/* We will destroy the task structure by hand so that we can
 * query the profiling info before the task is destroyed. */
task->destroy = 0;

/* Submit and wait for completion (since synchronous was set to 1) */
starpu_task_submit(task);

/* The task is finished, get profiling information */
struct starpu_profiling_task_info *info = task->profiling_info;

/* How much time did it take before the task started ? */
double delay += starpu_timing_timespec_delay_us(&info->submit_time
, &info->start_time);

/* How long was the task execution ? */
double length += starpu_timing_timespec_delay_us(&info->start_time
, &info->end_time);

/* We no longer need the task structure */
starpu_task_destroy(task);

/* Display the occupancy of all workers during the test */
int worker;
for (worker = 0; worker < starpu_worker_get_count(); worker++)
{
    struct starpu_profiling_worker_info worker_info;
    int ret = starpu_profiling_worker_get_info(worker, &worker_info);
    STARPU_ASSERT(!ret);

    double total_time = starpu_timing_timespec_to_us(&worker_info
.total_time);
    double executing_time = starpu_timing_timespec_to_us(&
worker_info.executing_time);
    double sleeping_time = starpu_timing_timespec_to_us(&
worker_info.sleeping_time);
    double overhead_time = total_time - executing_time - sleeping_time;

    float executing_ratio = 100.0*executing_time/total_time;
    float sleeping_ratio = 100.0*sleeping_time/total_time;
    float overhead_ratio = 100.0 - executing_ratio - sleeping_ratio;

    char workername[128];
    starpu_worker_get_name(worker, workername, 128);
    fprintf(stderr, "Worker %s:\n", workername);
    fprintf(stderr, "\ttotal time: %.21f ms\n", total_time*1e-3);
    fprintf(stderr, "\texec time: %.21f ms (%.2f %%)\n", executing_time*1e-3, executing_ratio);
    fprintf(stderr, "\tblocked time: %.21f ms (%.2f %%)\n", sleeping_time*1e-3, sleeping_ratio);
    fprintf(stderr, "\toverhead time: %.21f ms (%.2f %%)\n", overhead_time*1e-3, overhead_ratio);
}
}
```

13.3 Performance Model Example

To achieve good scheduling, StarPU scheduling policies need to be able to estimate in advance the duration of a task. This is done by giving to codelets a performance model, by defining a structure `starpu_perfmmodel` and providing

its address in the field `starpu_codelet::model`. The fields `starpu_perfmodel::symbol` and `starpu_perfmodel::type` are mandatory, to give a name to the model, and the type of the model, since there are several kinds of performance models. For compatibility, make sure to initialize the whole structure to zero, either by using explicit `memset()`, or by letting the compiler implicitly do it as exemplified below.

- Measured at runtime (model type `STARPU_HISTORY_BASED`). This assumes that for a given set of data input/output sizes, the performance will always be about the same. This is very true for regular kernels on GPUs for instance (<0.1% error), and just a bit less true on CPUs (~=1% error). This also assumes that there are few different sets of data input/output sizes. StarPU will then keep record of the average time of previous executions on the various processing units, and use it as an estimation. History is done per task size, by using a hash of the input and output sizes as an index. It will also save it in `$STARPU_HOME/.starpu/sampling/codelets` for further executions, and can be observed by using the tool `starpu_perfmodel_display`, or drawn by using the tool `starpu_perfmodel_plot` ([Performance Model Calibration](#)). The models are indexed by machine name. To share the models between machines (e.g. for a homogeneous cluster), use `export STARPU_HOSTNAME=some_global_name`. Measurements are only done when using a task scheduler which makes use of it, such as `dmda`. Measurements can also be provided explicitly by the application, by using the function `starpu_perfmodel_update_history()`.

The following is a small code example.

If e.g. the code is recompiled with other compilation options, or several variants of the code are used, the `symbol` string should be changed to reflect that, in order to recalibrate a new model from zero. The `symbol` string can even be constructed dynamically at execution time, as long as this is done before submitting any task using it.

```
static struct starpu_perfmodel mult_perf_model =
{
    .type = STARPU_HISTORY_BASED,
    .symbol = "mult_perf_model"
};

struct starpu_codelet c1 =
{
    .cpu_funcs = { cpu_mult },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "cpu_mult" },
    .nbuffers = 3,
    .modes = { STARPU_R, STARPU_R, STARPU_W },
    /* for the scheduling policy to be able to use performance models */
    .model = &mult_perf_model
};
```

- Measured at runtime and refined by regression (model types `STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED` and `STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED`). This still assumes performance regularity, but works with various data input sizes, by applying regression over observed execution times. `STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED` uses an $a*n^b$ regression form, `STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED` uses an $a*n^b+c$ (more precise than `STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED`, but costs a lot more to compute).

For instance, `tests/perfmodels/regression_based.c` uses a regression-based performance model for the function `memset()`.

Of course, the application has to issue tasks with varying size so that the regression can be computed. StarPU will not trust the regression unless there is at least 10% difference between the minimum and maximum observed input size. It can be useful to set the environment variable `STARPU_CALIBRATE` to 1 and run the application on varying input sizes with `STARPU_SCHED` set to `dmda` scheduler, so as to feed the performance model for a variety of inputs. The application can also provide the measurements explicitly by using the function `starpu_perfmodel_update_history()`. The tools `starpu_perfmodel_display` and `starpu_perfmodel_plot` can be used to observe how much the performance model is calibrated ([Performance Model Calibration](#)); when their output look good, `STARPU_CALIBRATE` can be reset to 0 to let StarPU use the resulting performance model without recording new measures, and `STARPU_SCHED` can be set to `dmda` to benefit from the performance models. If the data input sizes vary a lot, it is really important to set `STARPU_CALIBRATE` to 0, otherwise StarPU will continue adding the measures, and result with a very big performance model, which will take time a lot of time to load and save.

For non-linear regression, since computing it is quite expensive, it is only done at termination of the application. This means that the first execution of the application will use only history-based performance model to perform scheduling, without using regression.

- Another type of model is [STARPU_MULTIPLE_REGRESSION_BASED](#), which is based on multiple linear regression. In this model, the user defines both the relevant parameters and the equation for computing the task duration.

$$T_{kernel} = a + b(M^{\alpha_1} * N^{\beta_1} * K^{\gamma_1}) + c(M^{\alpha_2} * N^{\beta_2} * K^{\gamma_2}) + \dots$$

M, N, K are the parameters of the task, added at the task creation. These need to be extracted by the `cl_perf_func` function, which should be defined by the user. α, β, γ are the exponents defined by the user in `model->combinations` table. Finally, coefficients a, b, c are computed automatically by the StarPU at the end of the execution, using least squares method of the `dgels_LAPACK` function.

`examples/mlr/mlr.c` example provides more details on the usage of [STARPU_MULTIPLE_REGRESSION_BASED](#) models. The `--enable-mlr` configure option needs to be set to calibrate the model.

Coefficients computation is done at the end of the execution, and the results are stored in standard codelet `perfmodel` files. Additional files containing the duration of task together with the value of each parameter are stored in `.starpu/sampling/codelets/tmp/` directory. These files are reused when [STARPU_CALIBRATE](#) environment variable is set to 1, to recompute coefficients based on the current, but also on the previous executions. By default StarPU uses a lightweight `dgels` implementation, but the `--enable-mlr-system-blas` configure option can be used to make StarPU use a system-provided `dgels` BLAS.

Additionally, when multiple linear regression models are not enabled through `--enable-mlr` or when the `model->combinations` are not defined, StarPU will still write output files into `.starpu/sampling/codelets/tmp/` to allow performing an analysis. This analysis typically aims at finding the most appropriate equation for the codelet and `tools/starpu_ml_analysis` script provides an example of how to perform such study.

- Provided as an estimation from the application itself (model type [STARPU_COMMON](#) and field `starpu_perfmodel::cost_function`), see for instance `examples/common/blas_model.h` and `examples/common/blas_model.c`.
- Provided explicitly by the application (model type [STARPU_PER_ARCH](#)): either field `starpu_perfmodel::arch_cost_function`, or the fields `.per_arch[arch][nimpl].cost_function` have to be filled with pointers to functions which return the expected duration of the task in micro-seconds, one per architecture, see for instance `tests/datawizard/locality.c`

For [STARPU_HISTORY_BASED](#), [STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED](#), and [STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED](#), the dimensions of task data (both input and output) are used as an index by default. [STARPU_HISTORY_BASED](#) uses a CRC hash of the dimensions as an index to distinguish histories, and [STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED](#) and [STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED](#) use the total size as an index for the regression.

The `starpu_perfmodel::size_base` and `starpu_perfmodel::footprint` fields however permit the application to override that, when for instance some of the data do not matter for task cost (e.g. mere reference table), or when using sparse structures (in which case it is the number of non-zeros which matter), or when there is some hidden parameter such as the number of iterations, or when the application actually has a very good idea of the complexity of the algorithm, and just not the speed of the processor, etc. The example in the directory `examples/pi` uses this to include the number of iterations in the base size. `starpu_perfmodel::size_base` should be used when the variance of the actual performance is known (i.e. bigger return value is longer execution time), and thus particularly useful for [STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED](#) or [STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED](#). `starpu_perfmodel::footprint` can be used when the variance of the actual performance is unknown (irregular performance behavior, etc.), and thus only useful for [STARPU_HISTORY_BASED](#). `starpu_task_data_footprint()` can be used as a base and combined with other parameters through `starpu_hash_crc32c_be()` for instance.

StarPU will automatically determine when the performance model is calibrated, or rather, it will assume the performance model is calibrated until the application submits a task for which the performance can not be predicted. For [STARPU_HISTORY_BASED](#), StarPU will require 10 (`STARPU_CALIBRATE_MINIMUM`) measurements for a given size before estimating that an average can be taken as estimation for further executions with the same size. For [STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED](#) and [STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED](#), StarPU will require 10 (`STARPU_CALIBRATE_MINIMUM`) measurements, and that the minimum measured data size is smaller than 90% of the maximum measured data size (i.e. the measurement interval is large enough for a regression to have a meaning). Calibration can also be forced by setting the [STARPU_CALIBRATE](#) environment variable to 1, or even reset by setting it to 2.

How to use schedulers which can benefit from such performance model is explained in [Task Scheduling Policies](#).

The same can be done for task energy consumption estimation, by setting the field `starpu_codelet::energy_model` the same way as the field `starpu_codelet::model`. Note: for now, the application has to give to the energy consumption performance model a name which is different from the execution time performance model.

The application can request time estimations from the StarPU performance models by filling a task structure as usual without actually submitting it. The data handles can be created by calling any of the functions `starpu_*_data_register` with a `NULL` pointer and `-1` node and the desired data sizes, and need to be unregistered as usual. The functions `starpu_task_expected_length()` and `starpu_task_expected_energy()` can then be called to get an estimation of the task cost on a given arch. `starpu_task_footprint()` can also be used to get the footprint used for indexing history-based performance models. `starpu_task_destroy()` needs to be called to destroy the dummy task afterwards. See `tests/perfmodels/regression_based.c` for an example.

The application can also request an on-the-fly XML report of the performance model, by calling `starpu_perfmodel_dump_xml()` to print the report to a `FILE*`.

Chapter 14

Offline Performance Tools

To get an idea of what is happening, a lot of performance feedback is available, detailed in this chapter. The various informations should be checked for.

- What does the Gantt diagram look like? (see [Creating a Gantt Diagram](#))
 - If it's mostly green (tasks running in the initial context) or context specific color prevailing, then the machine is properly utilized, and perhaps the codelets are just slow. Check their performance, see [Performance Of Codelets](#).
 - If it's mostly purple (FetchingInput), tasks keep waiting for data transfers, do you perhaps have far more communication than computation? Did you properly use CUDA streams to make sure communication can be overlapped? Did you use data-locality aware schedulers to avoid transfers as much as possible?
 - If it's mostly red (Blocked), tasks keep waiting for dependencies, do you have enough parallelism? It might be a good idea to check what the DAG looks like (see [Creating a DAG With Graphviz](#)).
 - If only some workers are completely red (Blocked), for some reason the scheduler didn't assign tasks to them. Perhaps the performance model is bogus, check it (see [Performance Of Codelets](#)). Do all your codelets have a performance model? When some of them don't, the schedulers switches to a greedy algorithm which thus performs badly.

You can also use the Temanejo task debugger (see [Using The Temanejo Task Debugger](#)) to visualize the task graph more easily.

14.1 Off-line Performance Feedback

14.1.1 Generating Traces With FxT

StarPU can use the FxT library (see <https://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/fkt/>) to generate traces with a limited runtime overhead.

You can get a tarball from <http://download.savannah.gnu.org/releases/fkt/?C=M>

Compiling and installing the FxT library in the `$FXTDIR` path is done following the standard procedure:

```
$ ./configure --prefix=$FXTDIR
$ make
$ make install
```

In order to have StarPU to generate traces, StarPU should be configured with the option `--with-fxt` :

```
$ ./configure --with-fxt=$FXTDIR
```

Or you can simply point the `PKG_CONFIG_PATH` to `$FXTDIR/lib/pkgconfig` and pass `--with-fxt` to `configure`

When FxT is enabled, a trace is generated when StarPU is terminated by calling `starpu_shutdown()`. The trace is a binary file whose name has the form `prof_file_XXX_YYY` where `XXX` is the user name, and `YYY` is the MPI id of the process that used StarPU (or 0 when running a sequential program). One can change the name of the file by setting the environment variable `STARPU_FXT_SUFFIX`, its contents will be used instead of `prof_file_↵_XXX`. This file is saved in the `/tmp/` directory by default, or by the directory specified by the environment variable [STARPU_FXT_PREFIX](#).

The additional `configure` option `--enable-fxt-lock` can be used to generate trace events which describes the locks behaviour during the execution. It is however very heavy and should not be used unless debugging StarPU's internal locking.

The environment variable `STARPU_FXT_TRACE` can be set to 0 to disable the generation of the `prof_file_XXX_YYY` file.

When the FxT trace file `prof_file_something` has been generated, it is possible to generate different trace formats by calling:

```
$ starpu_fxt_tool -i /tmp/prof_file_something
```

Or alternatively, setting the environment variable `STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE` to 1 before application execution will make StarPU do it automatically at application shutdown.

One can also set the environment variable `STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE_OPTIONS` to specify options, see `starpu_fxt_tool -help`, for example:

```
$ export STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE=1
$ export STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE_OPTIONS="-no-acquire"
```

When running a MPI application, `STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE` will not work as expected (each node will try to generate trace files, thus mixing outputs...), you have to collect the trace files from the MPI nodes, and specify them all on the command `starpu_fxt_tool`, for instance:

```
$ starpu_fxt_tool -i /tmp/prof_file_something*
```

By default, the generated trace contains all informations. To reduce the trace size, various `-no-foo` options can be passed to `starpu_fxt_tool`, see `starpu_fxt_tool -help`.

14.1.1.1 Creating a Gantt Diagram

One of the generated files is a trace in the Paje format. The file, located in the current directory, is named `paje.trace`. It can be viewed with ViTE (<http://vite.gforge.inria.fr/>) a trace visualizing open-source tool. To open the file `paje.trace` with ViTE, use the following command:

```
$ vite paje.trace
```

Tasks can be assigned a name (instead of the default `unknown`) by filling the optional `starpu_codelet::name`, or assigning them a performance model. The name can also be set with the field `starpu_task::name` or by using `STARPU_NAME` when calling `starpu_task_insert()`.

Tasks are assigned default colors based on the worker which executed them (green for CPUs, yellow/orange/red for CUDAs, blue for OpenCLs, red for MICs, ...). To use a different color for every type of task, one can specify the option `-c` to `starpu_fxt_tool` or in `STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE_OPTIONS`. Tasks can also be given a specific color by setting the field `starpu_codelet::color` or the `starpu_task::color`. Colors are expressed with the following format `0xRRGGBB` (e.g `0xFF0000` for red). See `basic_examples/task_insert_color` for examples on how to assign colors.

To get statistics on the time spend in runtime overhead, one can use the statistics plugin of ViTE. In Preferences, select Plugins. In "States Type", select "Worker State". Then click on "Reload" to update the histogram. The red "Idle" percentages are due to lack of parallelism, while the brown "Overhead" and "Scheduling" percentages are due to the overhead of the runtime and of the scheduler.

To identify tasks precisely, the application can also set the field `starpu_task::tag_id` or setting `STARPU_TAG_ONLY` when calling `starpu_task_insert()`. The value of the tag will then show up in the trace.

One can also introduce user-defined events in the diagram thanks to the `starpu_fxt_trace_user_event_string()` function.

One can also set the iteration number, by just calling `starpu_iteration_push()` at the beginning of submission loops and `starpu_iteration_pop()` at the end of submission loops. These iteration numbers will show up in traces for all tasks submitted from there.

Coordinates can also be given to data with the `starpu_data_set_coordinates()` or `starpu_data_set_coordinates_array()` function. In the trace, tasks will then be assigned the coordinates of the first data they write to.

Traces can also be inspected by hand by using the tool `fxt_print`, for instance:

```
$ fxt_print -o -f /tmp/prof_file_something
```

Timings are in nanoseconds (while timings as seen in ViTE are in milliseconds).

14.1.1.2 Creating a DAG With Graphviz

Another generated trace file is a task graph described using the DOT language. The file, created in the current directory, is named `dag.dot` file in the current directory. It is possible to get a graphical output of the graph by using the `graphviz` library:

```
$ dot -Tpdf dag.dot -o output.pdf
```

14.1.1.3 Getting Task Details

Another generated trace file gives details on the executed tasks. The file, created in the current directory, is named `tasks.rec`. This file is in the recutils format, i.e. `Field: value` lines, and empty lines to separate each task. This can be used as a convenient input for various ad-hoc analysis tools. By default it only contains information about the actual execution. Performance models can be obtained by running `starpu_tasks_rec_complete` on it:

```
$ starpu_tasks_rec_complete tasks.rec tasks2.rec
```

which will add `EstimatedTime` lines which contain the performance model-estimated time (in μ s) for each worker starting from 0. Since it needs the performance models, it needs to be run the same way as the application execution, or at least with `STARPU_HOSTNAME` set to the hostname of the machine used for execution, to get the performance models of that machine.

Another possibility is to obtain the performance models as an auxiliary `perfmodel.rec` file, by using the `starpu_perfmodel_recdump` utility:

```
$ starpu_perfmodel_recdump tasks.rec -o perfmodel.rec
```

14.1.1.4 Monitoring Activity

Another generated trace file is an activity trace. The file, created in the current directory, is named `activity.↔data`. A profile of the application showing the activity of StarPU during the execution of the program can be generated:

```
$ starpu_workers_activity activity.data
```

This will create a file named `activity.eps` in the current directory. This picture is composed of two parts. The first part shows the activity of the different workers. The green sections indicate which proportion of the time was spent executed kernels on the processing unit. The red sections indicate the proportion of time spent in StartPU: an important overhead may indicate that the granularity may be too low, and that bigger tasks may be appropriate to use the processing unit more efficiently. The black sections indicate that the processing unit was blocked because there was no task to process: this may indicate a lack of parallelism which may be alleviated by creating more tasks when it is possible.

The second part of the picture `activity.eps` is a graph showing the evolution of the number of tasks available in the system during the execution. Ready tasks are shown in black, and tasks that are submitted but not schedulable yet are shown in grey.

14.1.1.5 Getting Modular Scheduler Animation

When using modular schedulers (i.e. schedulers which use a modular architecture, and whose name start with "modular-"), the call to `starpu_fxt_tool` will also produce a `trace.html` file which can be viewed in a javascript-enabled web browser. It shows the flow of tasks between the components of the modular scheduler.

14.1.2 Limiting The Scope Of The Trace

For computing statistics, it is useful to limit the trace to a given portion of the time of the whole execution. This can be achieved by calling

```
starpu_fxt_autostart_profiling(0)
```

before calling `starpu_init()`, to prevent tracing from starting immediately. Then

```
starpu_fxt_start_profiling();
```

and

```
starpu_fxt_stop_profiling();
```

can be used around the portion of code to be traced. This will show up as marks in the trace, and states of workers will only show up for that portion.

14.2 Performance Of Codelets

The performance model of codelets (see [Performance Model Example](#)) can be examined by using the tool `starpu_perfmodel_display`:

```
$ starpu_perfmodel_display -l
file: <malloc_pinned.hannibal>
file: <starpu_sl_u_model_21.hannibal>
file: <starpu_sl_u_model_11.hannibal>
file: <starpu_sl_u_model_22.hannibal>
file: <starpu_sl_u_model_12.hannibal>
```

Here, the codelets of the example `lu` are available. We can examine the performance of the kernel 22 (in micro-seconds), which is history-based:

```
$ starpu_perfmodel_display -s starpu_sl_u_model_22
performance model for cpu
# hash      size      mean      dev      n
57618ab0    19660800  2.851069e+05  1.829369e+04  109
performance model for cuda_0
# hash      size      mean      dev      n
57618ab0    19660800  1.164144e+04  1.556094e+01  315
performance model for cuda_1
# hash      size      mean      dev      n
57618ab0    19660800  1.164271e+04  1.330628e+01  360
performance model for cuda_2
# hash      size      mean      dev      n
57618ab0    19660800  1.166730e+04  3.390395e+02  456
```

We can see that for the given size, over a sample of a few hundreds of execution, the GPUs are about 20 times faster than the CPUs (numbers are in us). The standard deviation is extremely low for the GPUs, and less than 10% for CPUs.

This tool can also be used for regression-based performance models. It will then display the regression formula, and in the case of non-linear regression, the same performance log as for history-based performance models:

```
$ starpu_perfmodel_display -s non_linear_memset_regression_based
performance model for cpu_impl_0
Regression : #sample = 1400
Linear: y = alpha size ^ beta
alpha = 1.335973e-03
beta = 8.024020e-01
Non-Linear: y = a size ^b + c
a = 5.429195e-04
b = 8.654899e-01
c = 9.009313e-01
# hash size mean stddev n
a3d3725e 4096      4.763200e+00  7.650928e-01  100
870a30aa 8192      1.827970e+00  2.037181e-01  100
48e988e9 16384     2.652800e+00  1.876459e-01  100
961e65d2 32768     4.255530e+00  3.518025e-01  100
...
```

The same can also be achieved by using StarPU's library API, see [Performance Model](#) and notably the function `starpu_perfmodel_load_symbol()`. The source code of the tool `starpu_perfmodel_display` can be a useful example.

An XML output can also be printed by using the `-x` option:

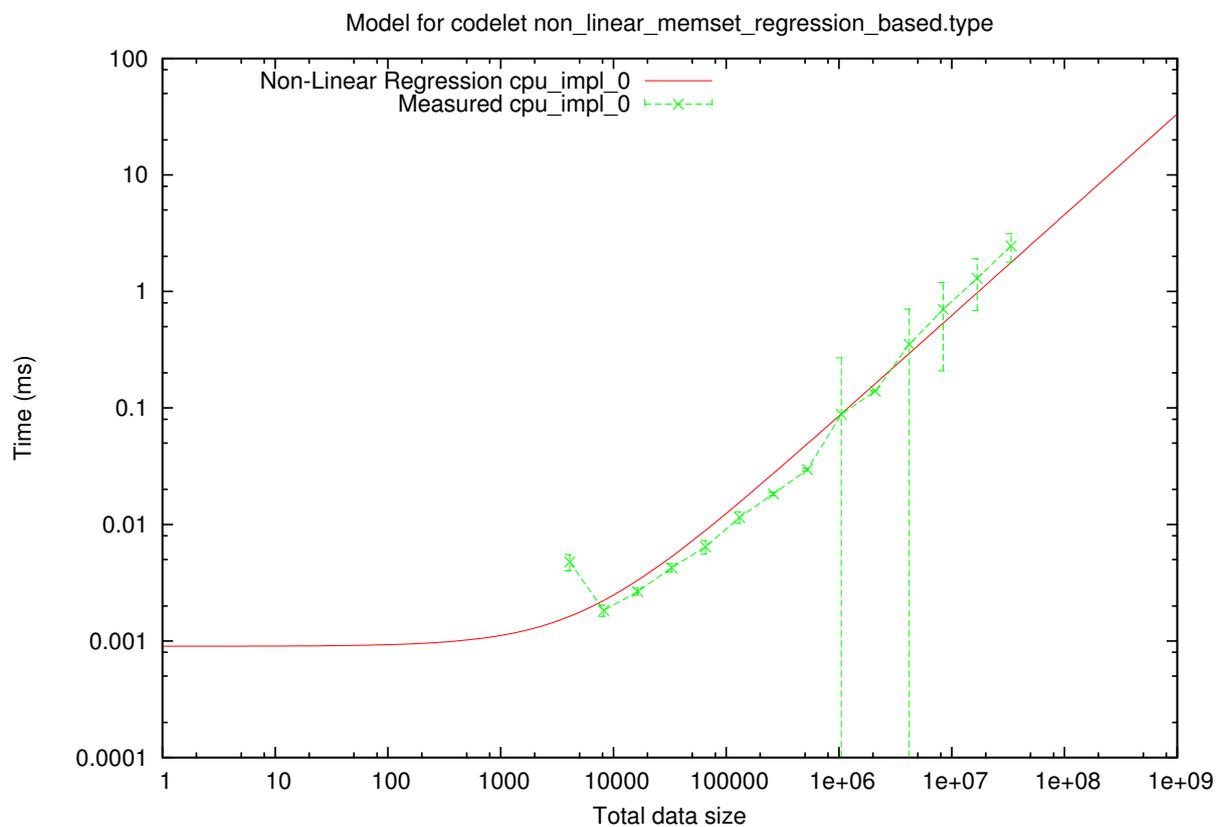
```
tools/starpu_perfmodel_display -x -s non_linear_memset_regression_based
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE StarPUPerfmodel SYSTEM "starpu-perfmodel.dtd">
<!-- symbol non_linear_memset_regression_based -->
<!-- All times in us -->
```

```

<perfmodel version="45">
  <combination>
    <device type="CPU" id="0" ncores="1"/>
    <implementation id="0">
      <!-- cpu0_impl0 (Comb0) -->
      <!-- time = a size ^b + c -->
      <nl_regression a="5.429195e-04" b="8.654899e-01" c="9.009313e-01"/>
      <entry footprint="a3d3725e" size="4096" flops="0.000000e+00" mean="4.763200e+00" deviation="7.650928e-01" />
      <entry footprint="870a30aa" size="8192" flops="0.000000e+00" mean="1.827970e+00" deviation="2.037181e-01" />
      <entry footprint="48e988e9" size="16384" flops="0.000000e+00" mean="2.652800e+00" deviation="1.876459e-01" />
      <entry footprint="961e65d2" size="32768" flops="0.000000e+00" mean="4.255530e+00" deviation="3.518025e-01" />
    </implementation>
  </combination>
</perfmodel>

```

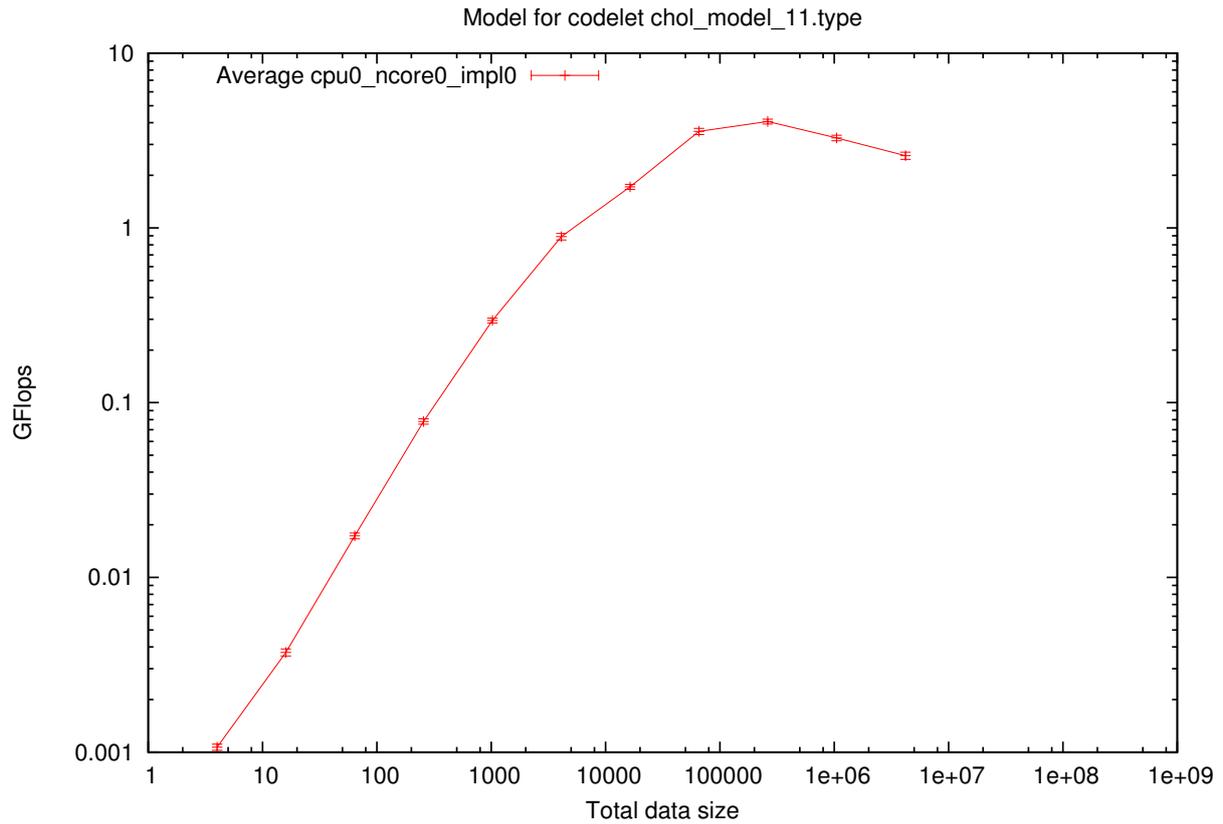
The tool `starpu_perfmodel_plot` can be used to draw performance models. It writes a `.gp` file in the current directory, to be run with the tool `gnuplot`, which shows the corresponding curve.



When the field `starpu_task::flops` is set (or `STARPU_FLOPS` is passed to `starpu_task_insert()`), `starpu_perfmodel_plot` can directly draw a GFlops/s curve, by simply adding the `-f` option:

```
$ starpu_perfmodel_plot -f -s chol_model_11
```

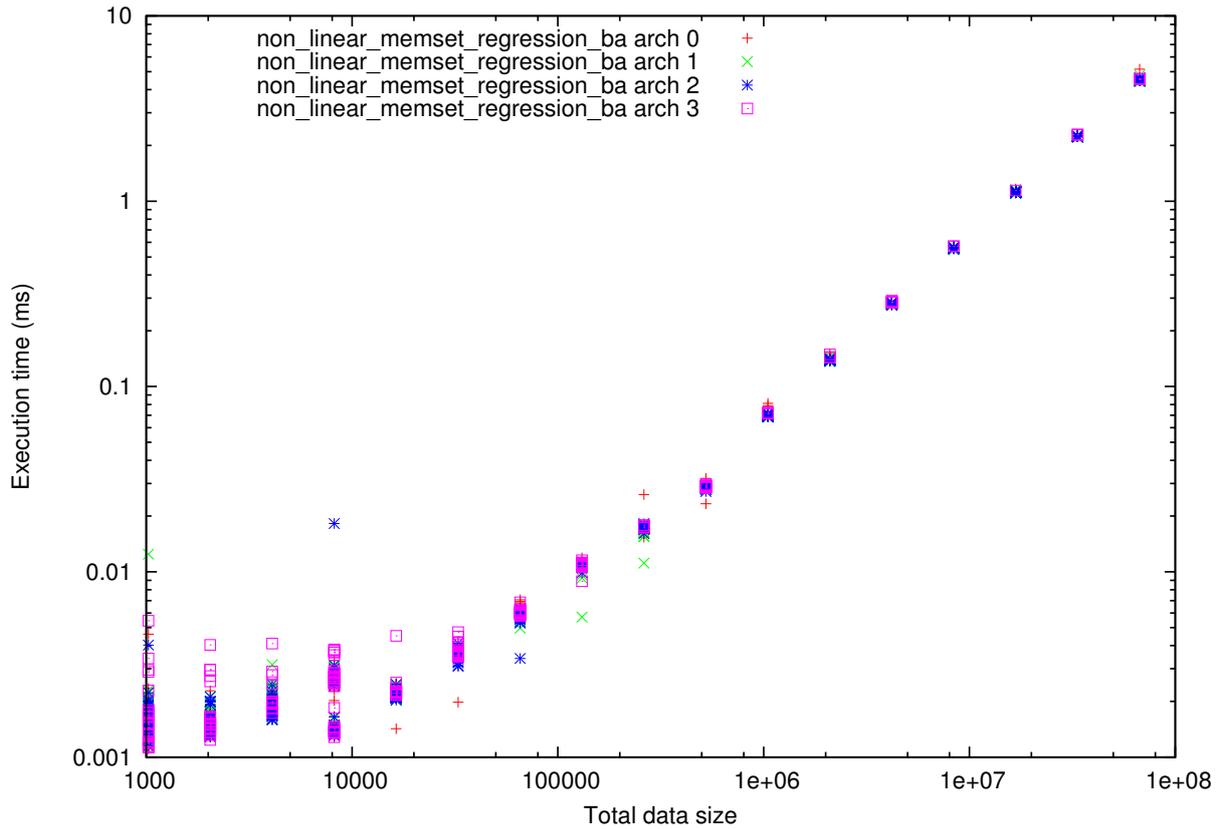
This will however disable displaying the regression model, for which we can not compute GFlops/s.



When the FxT trace file `prof_file_something` has been generated, it is possible to get a profiling of each codelet by calling:

```
$ starpu_fxt_tool -i /tmp/prof_file_something
$ starpu_codelet_profile distrib.data codelet_name
```

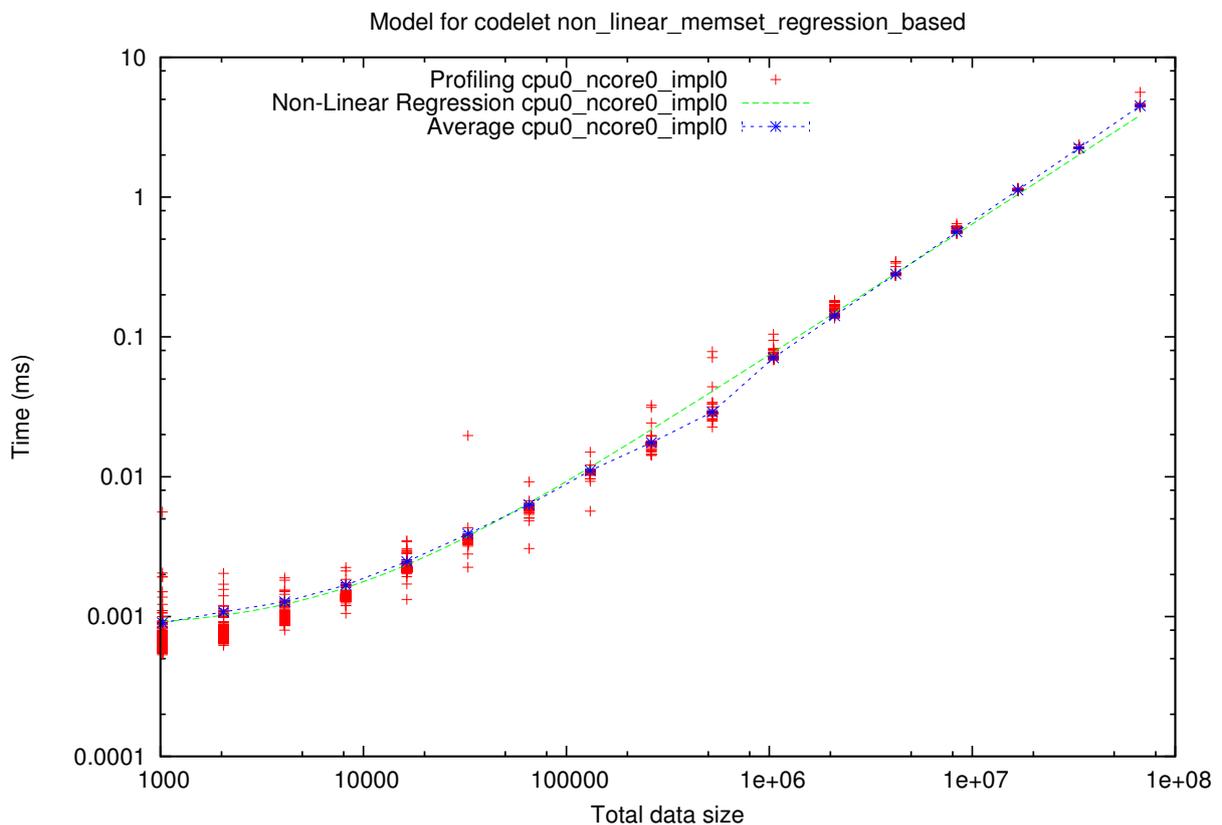
This will create profiling data files, and a `distrib.data.gp` file in the current directory, which draws the distribution of codelet time over the application execution, according to data input size.



This is also available in the tool `starpu_perfmodel_plot`, by passing it the fxt trace:

```
$ starpu_perfmodel_plot -s non_linear_memset_regression_based -i /tmp/prof_file_foo_0
```

It will produce a `.gp` file which contains both the performance model curves, and the profiling measurements.

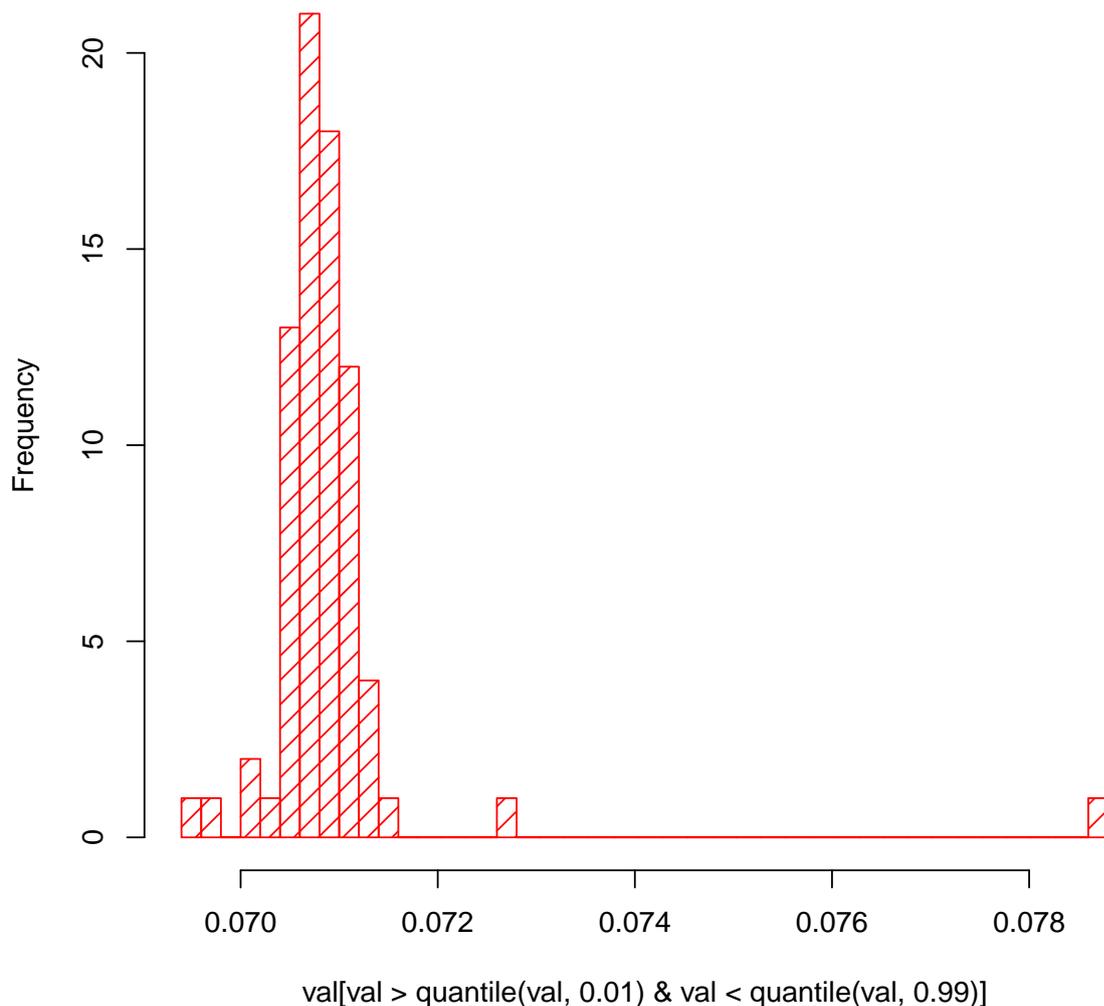


If you have the statistical tool `R` installed, you can additionally use

```
$ starpu_codelet_histo_profile distrib.data
```

Which will create one `.pdf` file per codelet and per input size, showing a histogram of the codelet execution time distribution.

Histogram of `val[val > quantile(val, 0.01) & val < quantile(val, 0.99)]`

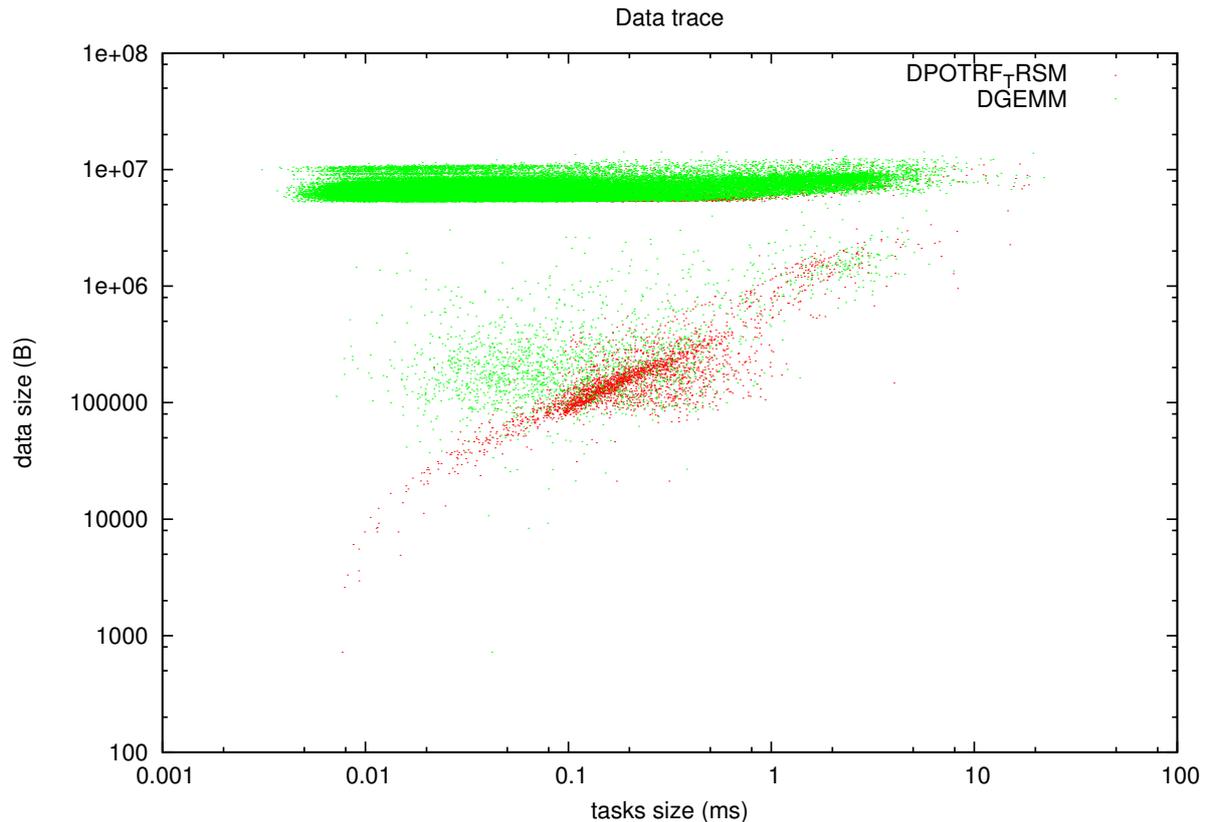


14.3 Data trace and tasks length

It is possible to get statistics about tasks length and data size by using :

```
$ starpu_fxt_data_trace filename [codelet1 codelet2 ... codeletn]
```

Where `filename` is the FxT trace file and `codeletX` the names of the codelets you want to profile (if no names are specified, `starpu_fxt_data_trace` will profile them all). This will create a file, `data_trace.gp` which can be executed to get a `.eps` image of these results. On the image, each point represents a task, and each color corresponds to a codelet.



14.4 Trace Statistics

More than just codelet performance, it is interesting to get statistics over all kinds of StarPU states (allocations, data transfers, etc.). This is particularly useful to check what may have gone wrong in the accuracy of the SimGrid simulation.

This requires the R statistical tool, with the `plyr`, `ggplot2` and `data.table` packages. If your system distribution does not have packages for these, one can fetch them from CRAN:

```
$ R
> install.packages("plyr")
> install.packages("ggplot2")
> install.packages("data.table")
> install.packages("knitr")
```

The `pj_dump` tool from `pajeng` is also needed (see <https://github.com/schnorr/pajeng>)

One can then get textual or `.csv` statistics over the trace states:

```
$ starpu_paje_state_stats -v native.trace simgrid.trace
"Value"          "Events_native.csv" "Duration_native.csv" "Events_simgrid.csv" "Duration_simgrid.csv"
"Callback"       220                 0.075978             220                 0
"chol_model_11"  10                 565.176              10                 572.8695
"chol_model_21"  45                 9184.828             45                 9170.719
"chol_model_22" 165                 64712.07             165                64299.203
$ starpu_paje_state_stats native.trace simgrid.trace
```

An other way to get statistics of StarPU states (without installing R and `pj_dump`) is to use the `starpu_trace_state_stats.py` script which parses the generated `trace.rec` file instead of the `paje.trace` file. The output is similar to the previous script but it doesn't need any dependencies.

The different prefixes used in `trace.rec` are:

```
E: Event type
N: Event name
C: Event category
W: Worker ID
T: Thread ID
S: Start time
```

Here's an example on how to use it:

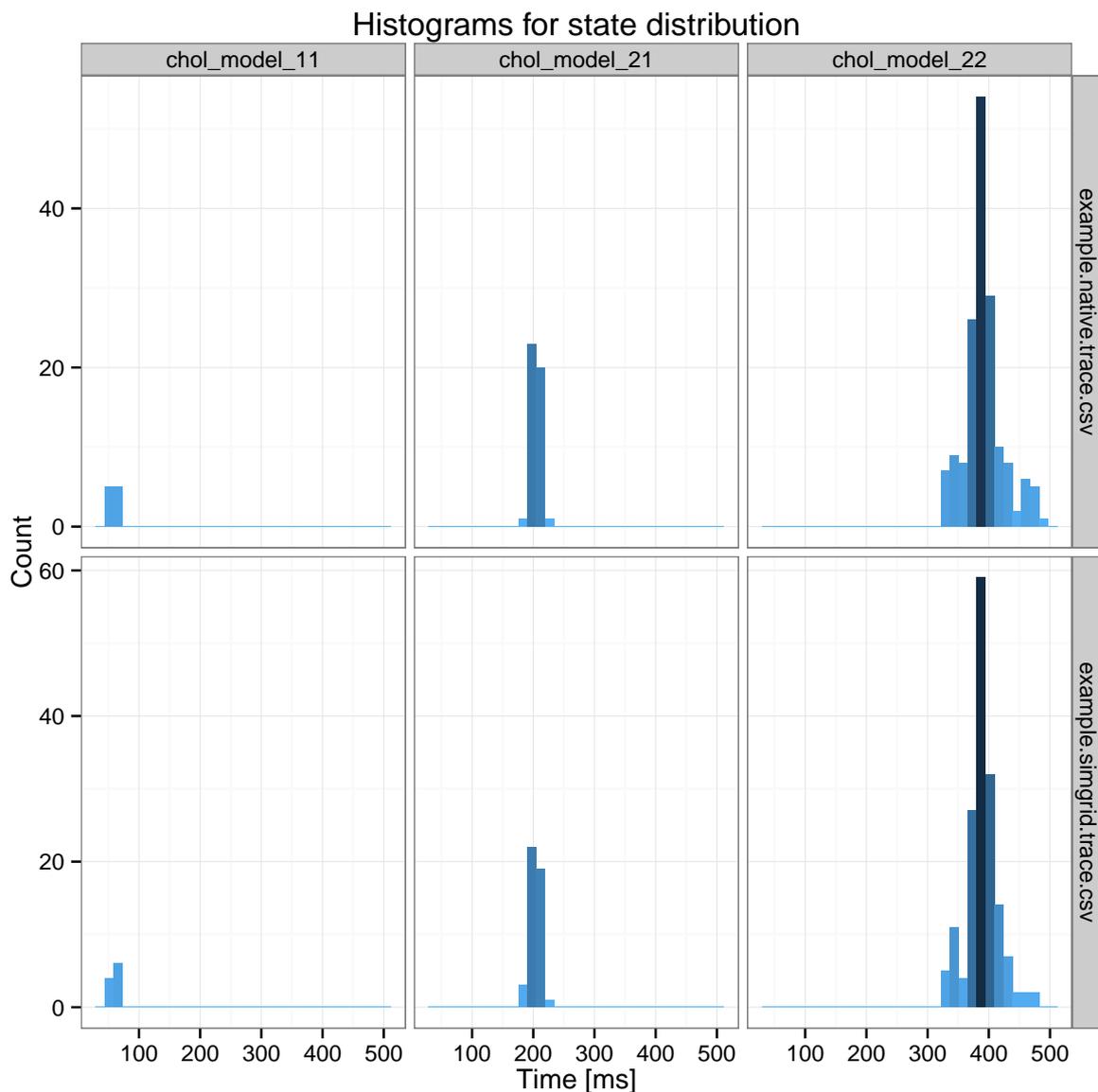
```
$ starpu_trace_state_stats.py trace.rec | column -t -s ","
"Name" "Count" "Type" "Duration"
"Callback"      220 Runtime 0.075978
"chol_model_11"  10 Task 565.176
"chol_model_21"  45 Task 9184.828
"chol_model_22" 165 Task 64712.07
```

`starpu_trace_state_stats.py` can also be used to compute the different efficiencies. Refer to the usage description to show some examples.

And one can plot histograms of execution times, of several states for instance:

```
$ starpu_paje_draw_histogram -n chol_model_11,chol_model_21,chol_model_22 native.trace simgrid.trace
```

and see the resulting pdf file:



A quick statistical report can be generated by using:

```
$ starpu_paje_summary native.trace simgrid.trace
```

it includes gantt charts, execution summaries, as well as state duration charts and time distribution histograms.

Other external Paje analysis tools can be used on these traces, one just needs to sort the traces by timestamp order (which not guaranteed to make recording more efficient):

```
$ starpu_paje_sort paje.trace
```

14.5 Theoretical Lower Bound On Execution Time

StarPU can record a trace of what tasks are needed to complete the application, and then, by using a linear system, provide a theoretical lower bound of the execution time (i.e. with an ideal scheduling).

The computed bound is not really correct when not taking into account dependencies, but for an application which have enough parallelism, it is very near to the bound computed with dependencies enabled (which takes a huge lot more time to compute), and thus provides a good-enough estimation of the ideal execution time.

[Theoretical Lower Bound On Execution Time Example](#) provides an example on how to use this.

14.6 Theoretical Lower Bound On Execution Time Example

For kernels with history-based performance models (and provided that they are completely calibrated), StarPU can very easily provide a theoretical lower bound for the execution time of a whole set of tasks. See for instance `examples/lu/lu_example.c`: before submitting tasks, call the function `starpu_bound_start()`, and after complete execution, call `starpu_bound_stop()`. `starpu_bound_print_lp()` or `starpu_bound_print_mps()` can then be used to output a Linear Programming problem corresponding to the schedule of your tasks. Run it through `lp_solve` or any other linear programming solver, and that will give you a lower bound for the total execution time of your tasks. If StarPU was compiled with the library `glpk` installed, `starpu_bound_compute()` can be used to solve it immediately and get the optimized minimum, in ms. Its parameter `integer` allows to decide whether integer resolution should be computed and returned

The `deps` parameter tells StarPU whether to take tasks, implicit data, and tag dependencies into account. Tags released in a callback or similar are not taken into account, only tags associated with a task are. It must be understood that the linear programming problem size is quadratic with the number of tasks and thus the time to solve it will be very long, it could be minutes for just a few dozen tasks. You should probably use `lp_solve -timeout 1 test.pl -wmmps test.mps` to convert the problem to MPS format and then use a better solver, `glpsol` might be better than `lp_solve` for instance (the `-pcost` option may be useful), but sometimes doesn't manage to converge. `cbc` might look slower, but it is parallel. For `lp_solve`, be sure to try at least all the `-B` options. For instance, we often just use `lp_solve -cc -B1 -Bb -Bg -Bp -Bf -Br -BG -Bd -Bs -BB -Bo -Bc -Bi`, and the `-gr` option can also be quite useful. The resulting schedule can be observed by using the tool `starpu_lp2paje`, which converts it into the Paje format.

Data transfer time can only be taken into account when `deps` is set. Only data transfers inferred from implicit data dependencies between tasks are taken into account. Other data transfers are assumed to be completely overlapped.

Setting `deps` to 0 will only take into account the actual computations on processing units. It however still properly takes into account the varying performances of kernels and processing units, which is quite more accurate than just comparing StarPU performances with the fastest of the kernels being used.

The `prio` parameter tells StarPU whether to simulate taking into account the priorities as the StarPU scheduler would, i.e. schedule prioritized tasks before less prioritized tasks, to check to which extend this results to a less optimal solution. This increases even more computation time.

14.7 Trace visualization with StarVZ

Creating views with StarVZ (see: <https://github.com/schnorr/starvz>) is made up of two steps. The initial stage consists of a pre-processing of the traces generated by the application, while the second one consists of the analysis itself and is carried out with R packages' aid. StarVZ is available at CRAN (<https://cran.r-project.org/package=starvz>) and depends on `pj_dump` (from `pajeng`) and `rec2csv` (from `recutils`).

To download and install StarVZ, it is necessary to have R, `pajeng`, and `recutils`:

```
# For pj_dump and rec2csv
apt install -y pajeng recutils

# For R
apt install -y r-base libxml2-dev libssl-dev libcurl4-openssl-dev libgit2-dev libboost-dev
```

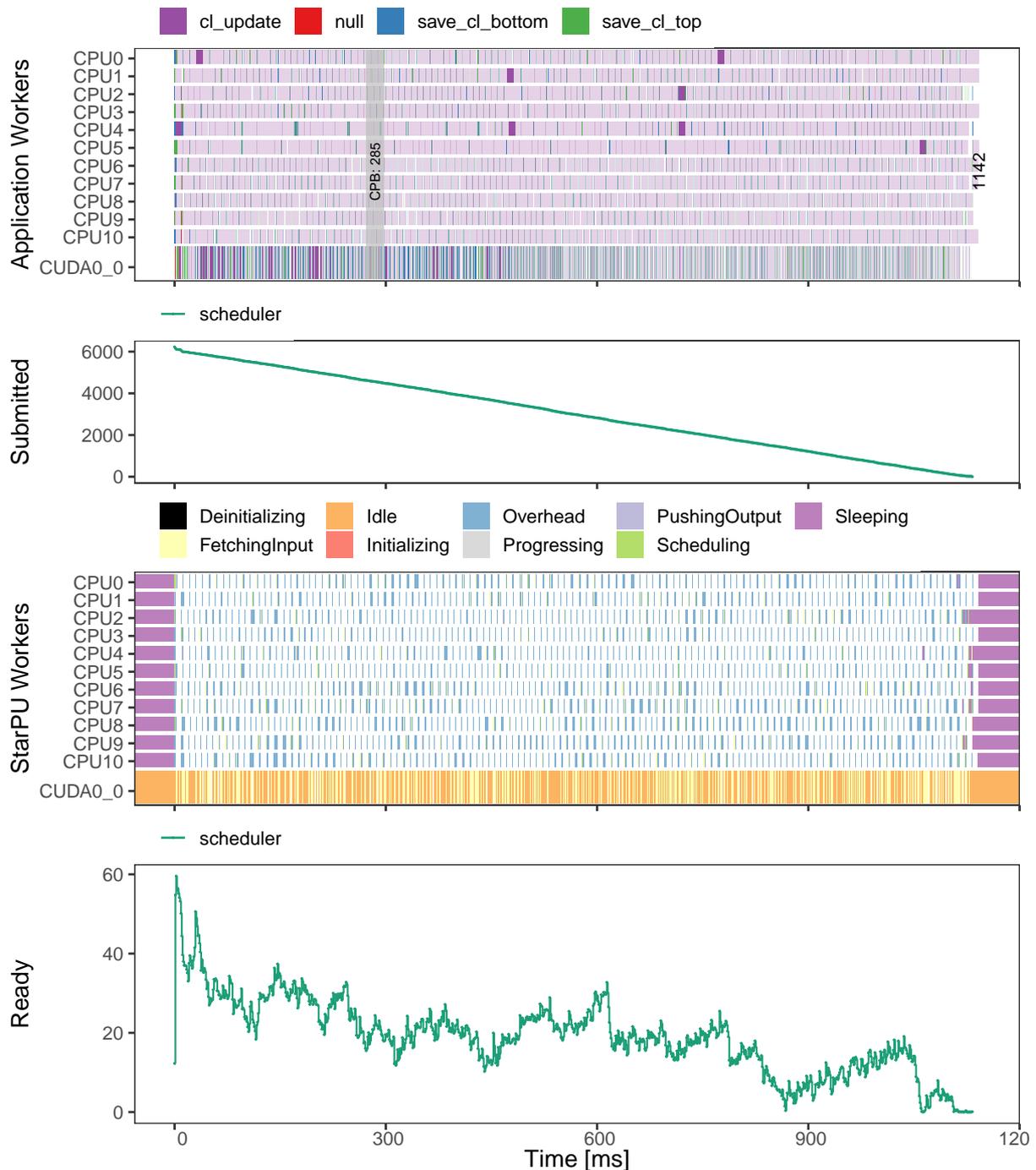
To install the StarVZ, the following command can be used:

```
echo "install.packages('starvz', repos = 'https://cloud.r-project.org') | R --vanilla"
```

To generate traces from an application, it is necessary to set `STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE` and build StarPU with FxT. Then, StarVZ can be used on a folder with StarPU FxT traces to produce a default view:

```
export PATH=$(Rscript -e 'cat(system.file("tools/", package = "starvz"), sep="\n")'):$PATH
starvz /foo/path-to-fxt-files
```

An example of default view:



One can also use existing trace files (`paje.trace`, `tasks.rec`, `data.rec`, `papi.rec` and `dag.dot`) skipping the StarVZ internal call to `starpu_fxt_tool` with:

```
starvz --use-paje-trace /foo/path-to-trace-files
```

Alternatively, each StarVZ step can be executed separately. Step 1 can be used on a folder with:

```
starvz -1 /foo/path-to-fxt-files
```

Then the second step can be executed directly in R. StarVZ enables a set of different plots that can be configured on a `.yaml` file. A default file is provided (`default.yaml`); also, the options can be changed directly in R.

```

library(starvz)
library(dplyr)

dtrace <- starvz_read("./", selective = FALSE)

# show idleness ratio
dtrace$config$st$idleness = TRUE

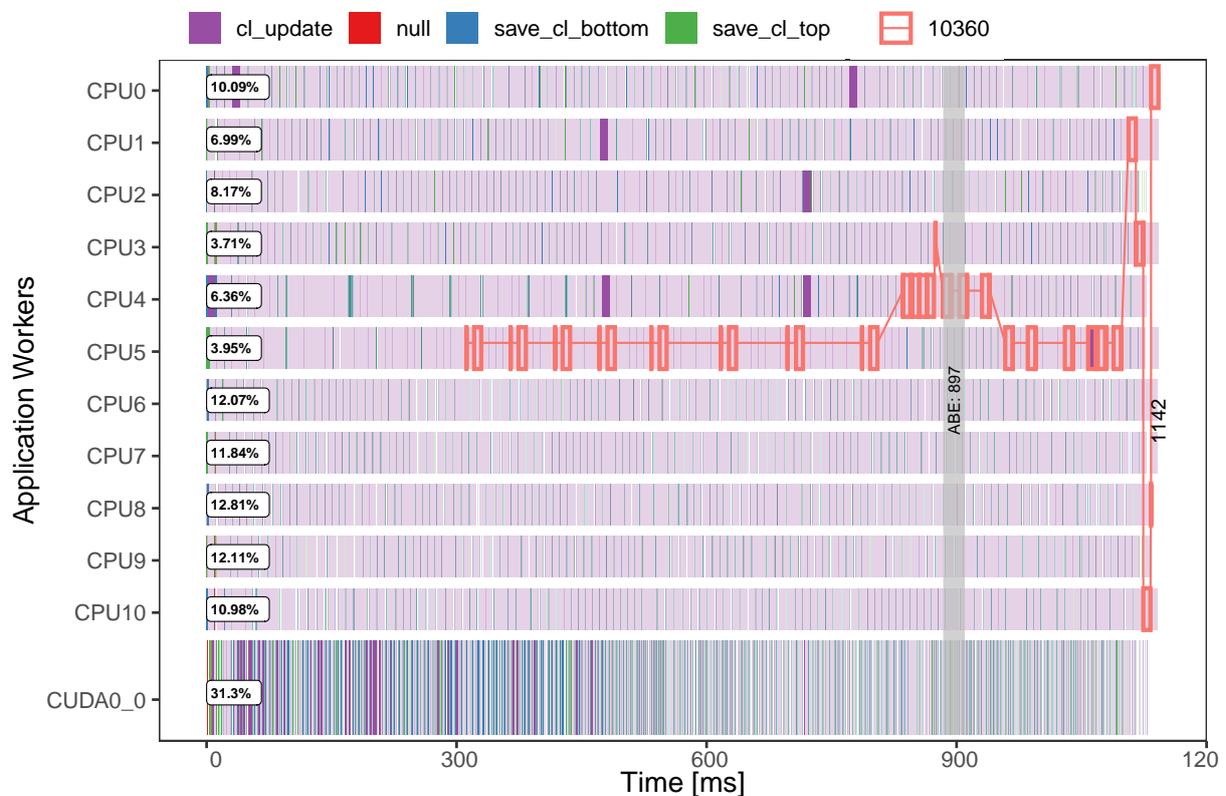
# show ABE bound
dtrace$config$st$abe$active = TRUE

# find the last task with dplyr
dtrace$config$st$tasks$list = dtrace$Application %>% filter(End == max(End)) %>% .$JobId
# show last task dependencies
dtrace$config$st$tasks$active = TRUE
dtrace$config$st$tasks$levels = 50

plot <- starvz_plot(dtrace)

```

An example of visualization follows:



14.8 Memory Feedback

It is possible to enable memory statistics. To do so, you need to pass the option `--enable-memory-stats` when running `configure`. It is then possible to call the function `starpu_data_display_memory_stats()` to display statistics about the current data handles registered within StarPU.

Moreover, statistics will be displayed at the end of the execution on data handles which have not been cleared out. This can be disabled by setting the environment variable `STARPU_MEMORY_STATS` to 0.

For example, if you do not unregister data at the end of the complex example, you will get something similar to:

```

$ STARPU_MEMORY_STATS=0 ./examples/interface/complex
Complex[0] = 45.00 + 12.00 i
Complex[0] = 78.00 + 78.00 i
Complex[0] = 45.00 + 12.00 i
Complex[0] = 45.00 + 12.00 i

```

```

$ STARPU_MEMORY_STATS=1 ./examples/interface/complex
Complex[0] = 45.00 + 12.00 i
Complex[0] = 78.00 + 78.00 i
Complex[0] = 45.00 + 12.00 i
Complex[0] = 45.00 + 12.00 i

#-----
Memory stats:
#-----
Data on Node #3
#-----
Data : 0x553ff40
Size : 16

#--
Data access stats
/!\ Work Underway
Node #0
Direct access : 4
Loaded (Owner) : 0
Loaded (Shared) : 0
Invalidated (was Owner) : 0

Node #3
Direct access : 0
Loaded (Owner) : 0
Loaded (Shared) : 1
Invalidated (was Owner) : 0

#-----
Data : 0x5544710
Size : 16

#--
Data access stats
/!\ Work Underway
Node #0
Direct access : 2
Loaded (Owner) : 0
Loaded (Shared) : 1
Invalidated (was Owner) : 1

Node #3
Direct access : 0
Loaded (Owner) : 1
Loaded (Shared) : 0
Invalidated (was Owner) : 0

```

14.9 Data Statistics

Different data statistics can be displayed at the end of the execution of the application. To enable them, you need to define the environment variable `STARPU_ENABLE_STATS`. When calling `starpu_shutdown()` various statistics will be displayed, execution, MSI cache statistics, allocation cache statistics, and data transfer statistics. The display can be disabled by setting the environment variable `STARPU_STATS` to 0.

```

$ ./examples/cholesky/cholesky_tag
Computation took (in ms)
518.16
Synthetic GFlops : 44.21
#-----
MSI cache stats :
TOTAL MSI stats hit 1622 (66.23 %) miss 827 (33.77 %)
...

$ STARPU_STATS=0 ./examples/cholesky/cholesky_tag
Computation took (in ms)
518.16
Synthetic GFlop/s : 44.21

```

Chapter 15

Frequently Asked Questions

15.1 How To Initialize A Computation Library Once For Each Worker?

Some libraries need to be initialized once for each concurrent instance that may run on the machine. For instance, a C++ computation class which is not thread-safe by itself, but for which several instantiated objects of that class can be used concurrently. This can be used in StarPU by initializing one such object per worker. For instance, the `libstarpuffft` example does the following to be able to use FFTW on CPUs.

Some global array stores the instantiated objects:

```
fftw_plan plan_cpu[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS];
```

At initialisation time of `libstarpu`, the objects are initialized:

```
int workerid;
for (workerid = 0; workerid < starpu_worker_get_count(); workerid++)
{
    switch (starpu_worker_get_type(workerid))
    {
        case STARPU_CPU_WORKER:
            plan_cpu[workerid] = fftw_plan(...);
            break;
    }
}
```

And in the codelet body, they are used:

```
static void fft(void *descr[], void *_args)
{
    int workerid = starpu_worker_get_id();
    fftw_plan plan = plan_cpu[workerid];
    ...

    fftw_execute(plan, ...);
}
```

This however is not sufficient for FFT on CUDA: initialization has to be done from the workers themselves. This can be done thanks to `starpu_execute_on_each_worker()`. For instance `libstarpuffft` does the following.

```
static void fft_plan_gpu(void *args)
{
    plan plan = args;
    int n2 = plan->n2[0];
    int workerid = starpu_worker_get_id();

    cufftPlan1d(&plan->plans[workerid].plan_cuda, n, _CUFFT_C2C, 1);
    cufftSetStream(plan->plans[workerid].plan_cuda, starpu_cuda_get_local_stream());
}
void starpuffft_plan(void)
{
    starpu_execute_on_each_worker(fft_plan_gpu, plan, STARPU_CUDA);
}
```

15.2 Using The Driver API

Running Drivers

```

int ret;
struct starpu_driver =
{
    .type = STARPU_CUDA_WORKER,
    .id.cuda_id = 0
};
ret = starpu_driver_init(&d);
if (ret != 0)
    error();
while (some_condition)
{
    ret = starpu_driver_run_once(&d);
    if (ret != 0)
        error();
}
ret = starpu_driver_deinit(&d);
if (ret != 0)
    error();

```

To add a new kind of device to the structure `starpu_driver`, one needs to:

1. Add a member to the union `starpu_driver::id`
2. Modify the internal function `_starpu_launch_drivers()` to make sure the driver is not always launched.
3. Modify the function `starpu_driver_run()` so that it can handle another kind of architecture.
4. Write the new function `_starpu_run_foobar()` in the corresponding driver.

15.3 On-GPU Rendering

Graphical-oriented applications need to draw the result of their computations, typically on the very GPU where these happened. Technologies such as OpenGL/CUDA interoperability permit to let CUDA directly work on the OpenGL buffers, making them thus immediately ready for drawing, by mapping OpenGL buffer, textures or renderbuffer objects into CUDA. CUDA however imposes some technical constraints: peer memcopy has to be disabled, and the thread that runs OpenGL has to be the one that runs CUDA computations for that GPU.

To achieve this with StarPU, pass the option `--disable-cuda-memcpy-peer` to `configure` (TODO: make it dynamic), OpenGL/GLUT has to be initialized first, and the interoperability mode has to be enabled by using the field `starpu_conf::cuda_opengl_interoperability`, and the driver loop has to be run by the application, by using the field `starpu_conf::not_launched_drivers` to prevent StarPU from running it in a separate thread, and by using `starpu_driver_run()` to run the loop. The examples `gl_interop` and `gl_interop_idle` show how it articulates in a simple case, where rendering is done in task callbacks. The former uses `glutMainLoopEvent` to make GLUT progress from the StarPU driver loop, while the latter uses `glutIdleFunc` to make StarPU progress from the GLUT main loop.

Then, to use an OpenGL buffer as a CUDA data, StarPU simply needs to be given the CUDA pointer at registration, for instance:

```

/* Get the CUDA worker id */
for (workerid = 0; workerid < starpu_worker_get_count(); workerid++)
    if (starpu_worker_get_type(workerid) == STARPU_CUDA_WORKER)
        break;

/* Build a CUDA pointer pointing at the OpenGL buffer */
cudaGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer((void**)&output, &num_bytes, resource);

/* And register it to StarPU */
starpu_vector_data_register(&handle, starpu_worker_get_memory_node
    (workerid), output, num_bytes / sizeof(float4), sizeof(float4));

/* The handle can now be used as usual */
starpu_task_insert(&c1, STARPU_RW, handle, 0);

/* ... */

/* This gets back data into the OpenGL buffer */
starpu_data_unregister(handle);

```

and display it e.g. in the callback function.

15.4 Using StarPU With MKL 11 (Intel Composer XE 2013)

Some users had issues with MKL 11 and StarPU (versions 1.1rc1 and 1.0.5) on Linux with MKL, using 1 thread for MKL and doing all the parallelism using StarPU (no multithreaded tasks), setting the environment variable `MKL_NUM_THREADS` to 1, and using the threaded MKL library, with `omp5`.

Using this configuration, StarPU only uses 1 core, no matter the value of `STARPU_NCPU`. The problem is actually a thread pinning issue with MKL.

The solution is to set the environment variable `KMP_AFFINITY` to disabled (http://software.intel.com/sites/products/documentation/studio/composer/en-us/2011Update/compiler_c/optaps/common/optaps_openmp_thread_affinity.htm).

15.5 Thread Binding on NetBSD

When using StarPU on a NetBSD machine, if the topology discovery library `hwloc` is used, thread binding will fail. To prevent the problem, you should at least use the version 1.7 of `hwloc`, and also issue the following call:

```
$ sysctl -w security.models.extensions.user_set_cpu_affinity=1
```

Or add the following line in the file `/etc/sysctl.conf`

```
security.models.extensions.user_set_cpu_affinity=1
```

15.6 StarPU permanently eats 100% of all CPUs

Yes, this is on purpose.

By default, StarPU uses active polling on task queues, so as to minimize wake-up latency for better overall performance.

If eating CPU time is a problem (e.g. application running on a desktop), pass option `--enable-blocking-drivers` to `configure`. This will add some overhead when putting CPU workers to sleep or waking them, but avoid eating 100% CPU permanently.

15.7 Interleaving StarPU and non-StarPU code

If your application only partially uses StarPU, and you do not want to call `starpu_init()` / `starpu_shutdown()` at the beginning/end of each section, StarPU workers will poll for work between the sections. To avoid this behavior, you can "pause" StarPU with the `starpu_pause()` function. This will prevent the StarPU workers from accepting new work (tasks that are already in progress will not be frozen), and stop them from polling for more work.

Note that this does not prevent you from submitting new tasks, but they won't execute until `starpu_resume()` is called. Also note that StarPU must not be paused when you call `starpu_shutdown()`, and that this function pair works in a push/pull manner, i.e you need to match the number of calls to these functions to clear their effect.

One way to use these functions could be:

```
starpu_init(NULL);
starpu_pause(); // To submit all the tasks without a single one executing
submit_some_tasks();
starpu_resume(); // The tasks start executing

starpu_task_wait_for_all();
starpu_pause(); // Stop the workers from polling

starpu_resume();

starpu_shutdown();
```

15.8 When running with CUDA or OpenCL devices, I am seeing less CPU cores

Yes, this is on purpose.

Since GPU devices are way faster than CPUs, StarPU needs to react quickly when a task is finished, to feed the GPU with another task (StarPU actually submits a couple of tasks in advance so as to pipeline this, but filling the

pipeline still has to be happening often enough), and thus it has to dedicate threads for this, and this is a very CPU-consuming duty. StarPU thus dedicates one CPU core for driving each GPU by default.

Such dedication is also useful when a codelet is hybrid, i.e. while kernels are running on the GPU, the codelet can run some computation, which thus be run by the CPU core instead of driving the GPU.

One can choose to dedicate only one thread for all the CUDA devices by setting the `STARPU_CUDA_THREAD_PER_DEV` environment variable to 1. The application however should use `STARPU_CUDA_ASYNC` on its CUDA codelets (asynchronous execution), otherwise the execution of a synchronous CUDA codelet will monopolize the thread, and other CUDA devices will thus starve while it is executing.

15.9 StarPU does not see my CUDA device

First make sure that CUDA is properly running outside StarPU: build and run the following program with `-lcudart` :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <cuda.h>
#include <cuda_runtime.h>

int main(void)
{
    int n, i, version;
    cudaError_t err;

    err = cudaGetDeviceCount(&n);
    if (err)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "cuda error %d\n", err);
        exit(1);
    }
    cudaDriverGetVersion(&version);
    printf("driver version %d\n", version);
    cudaRuntimeGetVersion(&version);
    printf("runtime version %d\n", version);
    printf("\n");

    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        struct cudaDeviceProp props;
        printf("CUDA%d\n", i);
        err = cudaGetDeviceProperties(&props, i);
        if (err)
        {
            fprintf(stderr, "cuda error %d\n", err);
            continue;
        }
        printf("%s\n", props.name);
        printf("%.3f GB\n", (float) props.totalGlobalMem / (1<<30));
        printf("%u MP\n", props.multiProcessorCount);
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

If that program does not find your device, the problem is not at the StarPU level, but the CUDA drivers, check the documentation of your CUDA setup.

15.10 StarPU does not see my OpenCL device

First make sure that OpenCL is properly running outside StarPU: build and run the following program with `-lOpenCL` :

```
#include <CL/cl.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <assert.h>

int main(void)
{
    cl_device_id did[16];
    cl_int err;
    cl_platform_id pid, pids[16];
    cl_uint nbplat, nb;
    char buf[128];
    size_t size;
    int i, j;
```

```
err = clGetPlatformIDs(sizeof(pids)/sizeof(pids[0]), pids, &nbplat);
assert(err == CL_SUCCESS);
printf("%u platforms\n", nbplat);
for (j = 0; j < nbplat; j++)
{
    pid = pids[j];
    printf("    platform %d\n", j);
    err = clGetPlatformInfo(pid, CL_PLATFORM_VERSION, sizeof(buf)-1, buf, &size);
    assert(err == CL_SUCCESS);
    buf[size] = 0;
    printf("        platform version %s\n", buf);

    err = clGetDeviceIDs(pid, CL_DEVICE_TYPE_ALL, sizeof(did)/sizeof(did[0]), did, &nb);
    assert(err == CL_SUCCESS);
    printf("%d devices\n", nb);
    for (i = 0; i < nb; i++)
    {
        err = clGetDeviceInfo(did[i], CL_DEVICE_VERSION, sizeof(buf)-1, buf, &size);
        buf[size] = 0;
        printf("    device %d version %s\n", i, buf);
    }
}

return 0;
}
```

If that program does not find your device, the problem is not at the StarPU level, but the OpenCL drivers, check the documentation of your OpenCL implementation.

15.11 I keep getting a "Incorrect performance model file" error

The performance model file, used by StarPU to record the performance of codelets, seem to have been corrupted. Perhaps a previous run of StarPU stopped abruptly, and thus could not save it properly. You can have a look at the file if you can fix it, but the simplest way is to just remove the file and run again, StarPU will just have to re-perform calibration for the corresponding codelet.

Part IV

StarPU Extensions

Chapter 16

Out Of Core

16.1 Introduction

When using StarPU, one may need to store more data than what the main memory (RAM) can store. This part describes the method to add a new memory node on a disk and to use it.

Similarly to what happens with GPUs (it's actually exactly the same code), when available main memory becomes scarce, StarPU will evict unused data to the disk, thus leaving room for new allocations. Whenever some evicted data is needed again for a task, StarPU will automatically fetch it back from the disk.

The principle is that one first registers a disk location, seen by StarPU as a `void*`, which can be for instance a Unix path for the `stdio`, `unistd` or `unistd_o_direct` backends, or a `leveldb` database for the `leveldb` backend, an HDF5 file path for the `HDF5` backend, etc. The `disk` backend opens this place with the `plug()` method. StarPU can then start using it to allocate room and store data there with the `disk` write method, without user intervention.

The user can also use `starpu_disk_open()` to explicitly open an object within the disk, e.g. a file name in the `stdio` or `unistd` cases, or a database key in the `leveldb` case, and then use `starpu*_register` functions to turn it into a StarPU data handle. StarPU will then use this file as external source of data, and automatically read and write data as appropriate.

In any case, the user also needs to set `STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_MEM` to the amount of data that StarPU will be allowed to afford. By default StarPU will use the machine memory size, but part of it is taken by the kernel, the system, daemons, and the application's own allocated data, whose size can not be predicted. That is why the user needs to specify what StarPU can afford.

Some Out-of-core tests are worth giving a read, see `tests/disk/*.c`

16.2 Use a new disk memory

To use a disk memory node, you have to register it with this function:

```
int new_dd = starpu_disk_register(&starpu_disk_unistd_ops, (void
*) "/tmp/", 1024*1024*200);
```

Here, we use the `unistd` library to realize the read/write operations, i.e. `fread/fwrite`. This structure must have a path where to store files, as well as the maximum size the software can afford storing on the disk.

Don't forget to check if the result is correct!

This can also be achieved by just setting environment variables `STARPU_DISK_SWAP`, `STARPU_DISK_SWAP_BACKEND` and `STARPU_DISK_SWAP_SIZE` :

```
export STARPU_DISK_SWAP=/tmp
export STARPU_DISK_SWAP_BACKEND=unistd
export STARPU_DISK_SWAP_SIZE=200
```

The backend can be set to `stdio` (some caching is done by `libc` and the kernel), `unistd` (only caching in the kernel), `unistd_o_direct` (no caching), `leveldb`, or `hdf5`.

It is important to understand that when the backend is not set to `unistd_o_direct`, some caching will occur at the kernel level (the page cache), which will also consume memory... `STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_MEM` might need to be set to less than half of the machine memory just to leave room for the kernel's page cache, otherwise the kernel

will struggle to get memory. Using `unistd_o_direct` avoids this caching, thus allowing to set `STARPU_LIM←IT_CPU_MEM` to the machine memory size (minus some memory for normal kernel operations, system daemons, and application data).

When the register call is made, StarPU will benchmark the disk. This can take some time.

Warning: the size thus has to be at least `STARPU_DISK_SIZE_MIN` bytes !

StarPU will then automatically try to evict unused data to this new disk. One can also use the standard StarPU memory node API to prefetch data etc., see the [Standard Memory Library](#) and the [Data Interfaces](#).

The disk is unregistered during the `starpu_shutdown()`.

16.3 Data Registration

StarPU will only be able to achieve Out-Of-Core eviction if it controls memory allocation. For instance, if the application does the following:

```
p = malloc(1024*1024*sizeof(float));
fill_with_data(p);
starpu_matrix_data_register(&h, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (uintptr_t) p, 1
    024, 1024, 1024, sizeof(float));
```

StarPU will not be able to release the corresponding memory since it's the application which allocated it, and StarPU can not know how, and thus how to release it. One thus have to use the following instead:

```
starpu_matrix_data_register(&h, -1, NULL, 1024, 1024, 1024, sizeof(float));
starpu_task_insert(cl_fill_with_data, STARPU_W, h, 0);
```

Which makes StarPU automatically do the allocation when the task running `cl_fill_with_data` gets executed. And then if its needs to, it will be able to release it after having pushed the data to the disk. Since no initial buffer is provided to `starpu_matrix_data_register()`, the handle does not have any initial value right after this call, and thus the very first task using the handle needs to use the `STARPU_W` mode like above, `STARPU_R` or `STARPU_RW` would not make sense.

By default, StarPU will try to push any data handle to the disk. To specify whether a given handle should be pushed to the disk, `starpu_data_set_ooc_flag()` should be used.

16.4 Using Wont Use

By default, StarPU uses a Least-Recently-Used (LRU) algorithm to determine which data should be evicted to the disk. This algorithm can be hinted by telling which data will no be used in the coming future thanks to `starpu←data_wont_use()`, for instance:

```
starpu_task_insert(&cl_work, STARPU_RW, h, 0);
starpu_data_wont_use(h);
```

StarPU will mark the data as "inactive" and tend to evict to the disk that data rather than others.

16.5 Examples: disk_copy

```
/* Try to write into disk memory
 * Use mechanism to push datas from main ram to disk ram
 */

#include <starpu.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

/* size of one vector */
#define NX (30*1000000/sizeof(double))
#define FPRINTF(ofile, fmt, ...) do { if (!getenv("STARPU_SSILENT")) {fprintf(ofile, fmt, ## __VA_ARGS__);}} while(0)

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    double * A,*B,*C,*D,*E,*F;

    /* limit main ram to force to push in disk */
```

```

setenv("STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_MEM", "160", 1);

/* Initialize StarPU with default configuration */
int ret = starpu_init(NULL);

if (ret == -ENODEV) goto enodev;

/* register a disk */
int new_dd = starpu_disk_register(&starpu_disk_unistd_ops
, (void *) "/tmp/", 1024*1024*200);
/* can't write on /tmp/ */
if (new_dd == -ENOENT) goto enoent;

/* allocate two memory spaces */
starpu_malloc_flags((void **)&A, NX*sizeof(double), STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT
);
starpu_malloc_flags((void **)&F, NX*sizeof(double), STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT
);

FPRINTF(stderr, "TEST DISK MEMORY \n");

unsigned int j;
/* initialization with bad values */
for(j = 0; j < NX; ++j)
{
    A[j] = j;
    F[j] = -j;
}

starpu_data_handle_t vector_handleA, vector_handleB, vector_handleC,
vector_handleD, vector_handleE, vector_handleF;

/* register vector in starpu */
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handleA, STARPU_MAIN_RAM
, (uintptr_t)A, NX, sizeof(double));
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handleB, -1, (uintptr_t) NULL, NX,
sizeof(double));
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handleC, -1, (uintptr_t) NULL, NX,
sizeof(double));
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handleD, -1, (uintptr_t) NULL, NX,
sizeof(double));
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handleE, -1, (uintptr_t) NULL, NX,
sizeof(double));
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handleF, STARPU_MAIN_RAM
, (uintptr_t)F, NX, sizeof(double));

/* copy vector A->B, B->C... */
starpu_data_cpy(vector_handleB, vector_handleA, 0, NULL, NULL);
starpu_data_cpy(vector_handleC, vector_handleB, 0, NULL, NULL);
starpu_data_cpy(vector_handleD, vector_handleC, 0, NULL, NULL);
starpu_data_cpy(vector_handleE, vector_handleD, 0, NULL, NULL);
starpu_data_cpy(vector_handleF, vector_handleE, 0, NULL, NULL);

/* StarPU does not need to manipulate the array anymore so we can stop
 * monitoring it */

/* free them */
starpu_data_unregister(vector_handleA);
starpu_data_unregister(vector_handleB);
starpu_data_unregister(vector_handleC);
starpu_data_unregister(vector_handleD);
starpu_data_unregister(vector_handleE);
starpu_data_unregister(vector_handleF);

/* check if computation is correct */
int try = 1;
for (j = 0; j < NX; ++j)
    if (A[j] != F[j])
    {
        printf("Fail A %f != F %f \n", A[j], F[j]);
        try = 0;
    }

/* free last vectors */
starpu_free_flags(A, NX*sizeof(double), STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT);
starpu_free_flags(F, NX*sizeof(double), STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT);

/* terminate StarPU, no task can be submitted after */
starpu_shutdown();

if(try)
    FPRINTF(stderr, "TEST SUCCESS\n");
else
    FPRINTF(stderr, "TEST FAIL\n");
return (try ? EXIT_SUCCESS : EXIT_FAILURE);

```

enodev:

```

        return 77;
enoent:
        return 77;
}

```

16.6 Examples: disk_compute

```

/* Try to write into disk memory
 * Use mechanism to push datas from main ram to disk ram
 */

#include <starpu.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <math.h>

#define NX (1024)

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    /* Initialize StarPU with default configuration */
    int ret = starpu_init(NULL);

    if (ret == -ENODEV) goto enodev;

    /* Initialize path and name */
    char pid_str[16];
    int pid = getpid();
    snprintf(pid_str, sizeof(pid_str), "%d", pid);

    const char *name_file_start = "STARPU_DISK_COMPUTE_DATA_";
    const char *name_file_end = "STARPU_DISK_COMPUTE_DATA_RESULT_";

    char * path_file_start = malloc(strlen(base) + 1 + strlen(name_file_start) + 1);
    strcpy(path_file_start, base);
    strcat(path_file_start, "/");
    strcat(path_file_start, name_file_start);

    char * path_file_end = malloc(strlen(base) + 1 + strlen(name_file_end) + 1);
    strcpy(path_file_end, base);
    strcat(path_file_end, "/");
    strcat(path_file_end, name_file_end);

    /* register a disk */
    int new_dd = starpu_disk_register(&starpu_disk_unistd_ops
, (void *) base, 1024*1024*1);
    /* can't write on /tmp/ */
    if (new_dd == -ENOENT) goto enoent;

    unsigned dd = (unsigned) new_dd;

    printf("TEST DISK MEMORY \n");

    /* Imagine, you want to compute datas */
    int *A;
    int *C;

    starpu_malloc_flags((void **)&A, NX*sizeof(int), STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT
);
    starpu_malloc_flags((void **)&C, NX*sizeof(int), STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT
);

    unsigned int j;
    /* you register them in a vector */
    for(j = 0; j < NX; ++j)
    {
        A[j] = j;
        C[j] = 0;
    }

    /* you create a file to store the vector ON the disk */
    FILE * f = fopen(path_file_start, "wb+");
    if (f == NULL)
        goto enoent2;

    /* store it in the file */
    fwrite(A, sizeof(int), NX, f);

    /* close the file */
    fclose(f);

```

```

/* create a file to store result */
f = fopen(path_file_end, "wb+");
if (f == NULL)
    goto enoent2;

/* replace all datas by 0 */
fwrite(C, sizeof(int), NX, f);

/* close the file */
fclose(f);

/* And now, you want to use your datas in StarPU */
/* Open the file ON the disk */
void * data = starpu_disk_open(dd, (void *) name_file_start, NX*sizeof(int));
void * data_result = starpu_disk_open(dd, (void *) name_file_end, NX*sizeof(int));

starpu_data_handle_t vector_handleA, vector_handleC;

/* register vector in starpu */
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handleA, dd, (uintptr_t) data, NX,
sizeof(int));

/* and do what you want with it, here we copy it into an other vector */
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handleC, dd, (uintptr_t) data_result
, NX, sizeof(int));

starpu_data_cpy(vector_handleC, vector_handleA, 0, NULL, NULL);

/* free them */
starpu_data_unregister(vector_handleA);
starpu_data_unregister(vector_handleC);

/* close them in StarPU */
starpu_disk_close(dd, data, NX*sizeof(int));
starpu_disk_close(dd, data_result, NX*sizeof(int));

/* check results */
f = fopen(path_file_end, "rb+");
if (f == NULL)
    goto enoent;
/* take datas */
int size = fread(C, sizeof(int), NX, f);

/* close the file */
fclose(f);

int try = 1;
for (j = 0; j < NX; ++j)
    if (A[j] != C[j])
        {
            printf("Fail A %d != C %d \n", A[j], C[j]);
            try = 0;
        }

starpu_free_flags(A, NX*sizeof(int), STARPU_MALLOCCOUNT);
starpu_free_flags(C, NX*sizeof(int), STARPU_MALLOCCOUNT);

unlink(path_file_start);
unlink(path_file_end);

free(path_file_start);
free(path_file_end);

/* terminate StarPU, no task can be submitted after */
starpu_shutdown();

if(try)
    printf("TEST SUCCESS\n");
else
    printf("TEST FAIL\n");
return (try ? EXIT_SUCCESS : EXIT_FAILURE);

enodev:
return 77;
enoent2:
starpu_free_flags(A, NX*sizeof(int), STARPU_MALLOCCOUNT);
starpu_free_flags(C, NX*sizeof(int), STARPU_MALLOCCOUNT);
enoent:
unlink(path_file_start);
unlink(path_file_end);

free(path_file_start);
free(path_file_end);

starpu_shutdown();
return 77;
}

```

16.7 Performances

Scheduling heuristics for Out-of-core are still relatively experimental. The tricky part is that you usually have to find a compromise between privileging locality (which avoids back and forth with the disk) and privileging the critical path, i.e. taking into account priorities to avoid lack of parallelism at the end of the task graph.

It is notably better to avoid defining different priorities to tasks with low priority, since that will make the scheduler want to schedule them by levels of priority, at the depense of locality.

The scheduling algorithms worth trying are thus `dmdar` and `lws`, which privilege data locality over priorities. There will be work on this area in the coming future.

16.8 Feedback Figures

Beyond pure performance feedback, some figures are interesting to have a look at.

Using `export STARPU_BUS_STATS=1` ([STARPU_BUS_STATS](#) and [STARPU_BUS_STATS_FILE](#) to define a filename in which to display statistics, by default the standard error stream is used) gives an overview of the data transfers which were needed. The values can also be obtained at runtime by using `starpu_bus_get_profiling_info()`. An example can be read in `src/profiling/profiling_helpers.c`.

```
#-----
Data transfer speed for /tmp/sthibault-disk-DJzhAj (node 1):
0 -> 1: 99 MB/s
1 -> 0: 99 MB/s
0 -> 1: 23858 µs
1 -> 0: 23858 µs

#-----
TEST DISK MEMORY

#-----
Data transfer stats:
Disk 0 -> NUMA 0 0.0000 GB 0.0000 MB/s (transfers : 0 - avg -nan MB)
NUMA 0 -> Disk 0 0.0625 GB 63.6816 MB/s (transfers : 2 - avg 32.0000 MB)
Total transfers: 0.0625 GB
#-----
```

Using `export STARPU_ENABLE_STATS=1` gives information for each memory node on data miss/hit and allocation miss/hit.

```
#-----
MSI cache stats :
memory node NUMA 0
hit : 32 (66.67 %)
miss : 16 (33.33 %)
memory node Disk 0
hit : 0 (0.00 %)
miss : 0 (0.00 %)
#-----

#-----
Allocation cache stats:
memory node NUMA 0
total alloc : 16
cached alloc: 0 (0.00 %)
memory node Disk 0
total alloc : 8
cached alloc: 0 (0.00 %)
#-----
```

16.9 Disk functions

There are various ways to operate a disk memory node, described by the structure [starpu_disk_ops](#). For instance, the variable `starpu_disk_unistd_ops` uses read/write functions.

All structures are in [Out Of Core](#).

Chapter 17

MPI Support

The integration of MPI transfers within task parallelism is done in a very natural way by the means of asynchronous interactions between the application and StarPU. This is implemented in a separate `libstarpumpi` library which basically provides "StarPU" equivalents of `MPI_*` functions, where `void * buffers` are replaced with `starpu_data_handle_t`, and all GPU-RAM-NIC transfers are handled efficiently by StarPU-MPI. The user has to use the usual `mpirun` command of the MPI implementation to start StarPU on the different MPI nodes.

In case the user wants to run several MPI processes by machine (e.g. one per NUMA node), `STARPU_WORKERS_GETBIND` should be used to make StarPU take into account the binding set by the MPI launcher (otherwise each StarPU instance would try to bind on all cores of the machine...)

An MPI Insert Task function provides an even more seamless transition to a distributed application, by automatically issuing all required data transfers according to the task graph and an application-provided distribution.

17.1 Building with MPI support

If a `mpicc` compiler is already in your `PATH`, StarPU will automatically enable MPI support in the build. If `mpicc` is not in `PATH`, you can specify its location by passing `-with-mpicc=/where/there/is/mpicc` to `./configure`

It can be useful to enable MPI tests during `make check` by passing `-enable-mpi-check` to `./configure`. And similarly to `mpicc`, if `mpiexec` is not in `PATH`, you can specify its location by passing `-with-mpiexec=/where/there/is/mpiexec` to `./configure`, but this is not needed if it is next to `mpicc`, `configure` will look there in addition to `PATH`.

Similarly, Fortran examples use `mpif90`, which can be specified manually with `-with-mpifort` if it can't be found automatically.

17.2 Example Used In This Documentation

The example below will be used as the base for this documentation. It initializes a token on node 0, and the token is passed from node to node, incremented by one on each step. The code is not using StarPU yet.

```
for (loop = 0; loop < nloops; loop++)
{
    int tag = loop*size + rank;

    if (loop == 0 && rank == 0)
    {
        token = 0;
        fprintf(stdout, "Start with token value %d\n", token);
    }
    else
    {
        MPI_Recv(&token, 1, MPI_INT, (rank+size-1)%size, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    }

    token++;

    if (loop == last_loop && rank == last_rank)
    {
        fprintf(stdout, "Finished: token value %d\n", token);
    }
    else
    {
```

```

        MPI_Send(&token, 1, MPI_INT, (rank+1)%size, tag+1, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    }
}

```

17.3 About Not Using The MPI Support

Although StarPU provides MPI support, the application programmer may want to keep his MPI communications as they are for a start, and only delegate task execution to StarPU. This is possible by just using `starpu_data_acquire()`, for instance:

```

for (loop = 0; loop < nloops; loop++)
{
    int tag = loop*size + rank;

    /* Acquire the data to be able to write to it */
    starpu_data_acquire(token_handle, STARPU_W);
    if (loop == 0 && rank == 0)
    {
        token = 0;
        fprintf(stdout, "Start with token value %d\n", token);
    }
    else
    {
        MPI_Recv(&token, 1, MPI_INT, (rank+size-1)%size, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    }
    starpu_data_release(token_handle);

    /* Task delegation to StarPU to increment the token. The execution might
    * be performed on a CPU, a GPU, etc. */
    increment_token();

    /* Acquire the update data to be able to read from it */
    starpu_data_acquire(token_handle, STARPU_R);
    if (loop == last_loop && rank == last_rank)
    {
        fprintf(stdout, "Finished: token value %d\n", token);
    }
    else
    {
        MPI_Send(&token, 1, MPI_INT, (rank+1)%size, tag+1, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    }
    starpu_data_release(token_handle);
}
}

```

In that case, `libstarpumpi` is not needed. One can also use `MPI_Isend()` and `MPI_Irecv()`, by calling `starpu_data_release()` after `MPI_Wait()` or `MPI_Test()` have notified completion.

It is however better to use `libstarpumpi`, to save the application from having to synchronize with `starpu_data_acquire()`, and instead just submit all tasks and communications asynchronously, and wait for the overall completion.

17.4 Simple Example

The flags required to compile or link against the MPI layer are accessible with the following commands:

```

$ pkg-config --cflags starpumpi-1.3 # options for the compiler
$ pkg-config --libs starpumpi-1.3  # options for the linker

```

```

void increment_token(void)
{
    struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();

    task->cl = &increment_cl;
    task->handles[0] = token_handle;

    starpu_task_submit(task);
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int rank, size;

    starpu_mpi_init_conf(&argc, &argv, 1, MPI_COMM_WORLD, NULL);
    starpu_mpi_comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank);
    starpu_mpi_comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &size);

    starpu_vector_data_register(&token_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (

```

```

    uintptr_t)&token, 1, sizeof(unsigned));

unsigned nloops = NITER;
unsigned loop;

unsigned last_loop = nloops - 1;
unsigned last_rank = size - 1;

for (loop = 0; loop < nloops; loop++)
{
    int tag = loop*size + rank;

    if (loop == 0 && rank == 0)
    {
        starpu_data_acquire(token_handle, STARPU_W);
        token = 0;
        fprintf(stdout, "Start with token value %d\n", token);
        starpu_data_release(token_handle);
    }
    else
    {
        starpu_mpi_irecv_detached(token_handle, (rank+size-1)%size, tag,
MPI_COMM_WORLD, NULL, NULL);
    }

    increment_token();

    if (loop == last_loop && rank == last_rank)
    {
        starpu_data_acquire(token_handle, STARPU_R);
        fprintf(stdout, "Finished: token value %d\n", token);
        starpu_data_release(token_handle);
    }
    else
    {
        starpu_mpi_isend_detached(token_handle, (rank+1)%size, tag+1,
MPI_COMM_WORLD, NULL, NULL);
    }
}

starpu_task_wait_for_all();

starpu_mpi_shutdown();

if (rank == last_rank)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "[%d] token = %d == %d * %d ?\n", rank, token, nloops, size);
    STARPU_ASSERT(token == nloops*size);
}

```

We have here replaced `MPI_Recv()` and `MPI_Send()` with `starpu_mpi_irecv_detached()` and `starpu_mpi_isend_detached()`, which just submit the communication to be performed. The implicit sequential consistency dependencies provide synchronization between mpi reception and emission and the corresponding tasks. The only remaining synchronization with `starpu_data_acquire()` is at the beginning and the end.

17.5 How to Initialize StarPU-MPI

As seen in the previous example, one has to call `starpu_mpi_init_conf()` to initialize StarPU-MPI. The third parameter of the function indicates if MPI should be initialized by StarPU or if the application did it itself. If the application initializes MPI itself, it must call `MPI_Init_thread()` with `MPI_THREAD_SERIALIZED` or `MPI_THREAD_MULTIPLE`, since StarPU-MPI uses a separate thread to perform the communications. `MPI_THREAD_MULTIPLE` is necessary if the application also performs some MPI communications.

17.6 Point To Point Communication

The standard point to point communications of MPI have been implemented. The semantic is similar to the MPI one, but adapted to the DSM provided by StarPU. A MPI request will only be submitted when the data is available in the main memory of the node submitting the request.

There are two types of asynchronous communications: the classic asynchronous communications and the detached communications. The classic asynchronous communications (`starpu_mpi_isend()` and `starpu_mpi_irecv()`) need to be followed by a call to `starpu_mpi_wait()` or to `starpu_mpi_test()` to wait for or to test the completion of the communication. Waiting for or testing the completion of detached communications is not possible, this is done internally by StarPU-MPI, on completion, the resources are automatically released. This mechanism is similar to

the `pthread detach` state attribute which determines whether a thread will be created in a joinable or a detached state.

For send communications, data is acquired with the mode `STARPU_R`. When using the `configure` option `-enable-mpi-pedantic-isend`, the mode `STARPU_RW` is used to make sure there is no more than 1 concurrent `MPI_Isend()` call accessing a data and StarPU does not read from it from tasks during the communication.

Internally, all communication are divided in 2 communications, a first message is used to exchange an envelope describing the data (i.e its tag and its size), the data itself is sent in a second message. All MPI communications submitted by StarPU uses a unique tag which has a default value, and can be accessed with the functions `starpu_mpi_get_communication_tag()` and `starpu_mpi_set_communication_tag()`. The matching of tags with corresponding requests is done within StarPU-MPI.

For any userland communication, the call of the corresponding function (e.g `starpu_mpi_isend()`) will result in the creation of a StarPU-MPI request, the function `starpu_data_acquire_cb()` is then called to asynchronously request StarPU to fetch the data in main memory; when the data is ready and the corresponding buffer has already been received by MPI, it will be copied in the memory of the data, otherwise the request is stored in the *early requests list*. Sending requests are stored in the *ready requests list*.

While requests need to be processed, the StarPU-MPI progression thread does the following:

1. it polls the *ready requests list*. For all the ready requests, the appropriate function is called to post the corresponding MPI call. For example, an initial call to `starpu_mpi_isend()` will result in a call to `MPI_Isend()`. If the request is marked as detached, the request will then be added in the *detached requests list*.
2. it posts a `MPI_Irecv()` to retrieve a data envelope.
3. it polls the *detached requests list*. For all the detached requests, it tests its completion of the MPI request by calling `MPI_Test()`. On completion, the data handle is released, and if a callback was defined, it is called.
4. finally, it checks if a data envelope has been received. If so, if the data envelope matches a request in the *early requests list* (i.e the request has already been posted by the application), the corresponding MPI call is posted (similarly to the first step above).

If the data envelope does not match any application request, a temporary handle is created to receive the data, a StarPU-MPI request is created and added into the *ready requests list*, and thus will be processed in the first step of the next loop.

[MPIPtCommunication](#) gives the list of all the point to point communications defined in StarPU-MPI.

17.7 Exchanging User Defined Data Interface

New data interfaces defined as explained in [Defining A New Data Interface](#) can also be used within StarPU-MPI and exchanged between nodes. Two functions needs to be defined through the type `starpu_data_interface_ops`. The function `starpu_data_interface_ops::pack_data` takes a handle and returns a contiguous memory buffer allocated with

```
starpu_malloc_flags(ptr, size, 0)
```

along with its size where data to be conveyed to another node should be copied.

```
static int complex_pack_data(starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned node, void **ptr,
    ssize_t *count)
{
    STARPU_ASSERT(starpu_data_test_if_allocated_on_node(handle, node));

    struct starpu_complex_interface *complex_interface = (struct starpu_complex_interface *)
        starpu_data_get_interface_on_node(handle, node);

    *count = complex_get_size(handle);
    *ptr = starpu_malloc_on_node_flags(node, *count, 0);
    memcpy(*ptr, complex_interface->real, complex_interface->nx*sizeof(double));
    memcpy(*ptr+complex_interface->nx*sizeof(double), complex_interface->imaginary, complex_interface->nx*
        sizeof(double));

    return 0;
}
```

The inverse operation is implemented in the function `starpu_data_interface_ops::unpack_data` which takes a contiguous memory buffer and recreates the data handle.

```

static int complex_unpack_data(starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned node, void *ptr,
                              size_t count)
{
    STARPU_ASSERT(starpu_data_test_if_allocated_on_node(handle, node));

    struct starpu_complex_interface *complex_interface = (struct starpu_complex_interface *)
        starpu_data_get_interface_on_node(handle, node);

    memcpy(complex_interface->real, ptr, complex_interface->nx*sizeof(double));
    memcpy(complex_interface->imaginary, ptr+complex_interface->nx*sizeof(double), complex_interface->nx*
        sizeof(double));

    return 0;
}

static struct starpu_data_interface_ops interface_complex_ops =
{
    ...
    .pack_data = complex_pack_data,
    .unpack_data = complex_unpack_data
};

```

Instead of defining pack and unpack operations, users may want to attach a MPI type to their user-defined data interface. The function `starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_register()` allows to do so. This function takes 3 parameters: the interface ID for which the MPI datatype is going to be defined, a function's pointer that will create the MPI datatype, and a function's pointer that will free the MPI datatype. If for some data an MPI datatype can not be built (e.g. complex data structure), the creation function can return -1, StarPU-MPI will then fallback to using pack/unpack. The functions to create and free the MPI datatype are defined and registered as follows.

```

void starpu_complex_interface_datatype_allocate(starpu_data_handle_t handle,
        MPI_Datatype *mpi_datatype)
{
    int ret;

    int blocklengths[2];
    MPI_Aint displacements[2];
    MPI_Datatype types[2] = {MPI_DOUBLE, MPI_DOUBLE};

    struct starpu_complex_interface *complex_interface = (struct starpu_complex_interface *)
        starpu_data_get_interface_on_node(handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM);

    MPI_Get_address(complex_interface, displacements);
    MPI_Get_address(&complex_interface->imaginary, displacements+1);
    displacements[1] -= displacements[0];
    displacements[0] = 0;

    blocklengths[0] = complex_interface->nx;
    blocklengths[1] = complex_interface->nx;

    ret = MPI_Type_create_struct(2, blocklengths, displacements, types, mpi_datatype);
    STARPU_ASSERT_MSG(ret == MPI_SUCCESS, "MPI_Type_contiguous failed");

    ret = MPI_Type_commit(mpi_datatype);
    STARPU_ASSERT_MSG(ret == MPI_SUCCESS, "MPI_Type_commit failed");
}

void starpu_complex_interface_datatype_free(MPI_Datatype *mpi_datatype)
{
    MPI_Type_free(mpi_datatype);
}

static struct starpu_data_interface_ops interface_complex_ops =
{
    ...
};

interface_complex_ops.interfaceid = starpu_data_interface_get_next_id
    ();

starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_register(interface_complex_ops.
    interfaceid, starpu_complex_interface_datatype_allocate, starpu_complex_interface_datatype_free);

starpu_data_interface handle;
starpu_complex_data_register(&handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, real, imaginary, 2);
...

```

It is also possible to use `starpu_mpi_datatype_register()` to register the functions through a handle rather than the interface ID, but note that in that case it is important to make sure no communication is going to occur before the function `starpu_mpi_datatype_register()` is called. This would otherwise produce an undefined result as the data may be received before the function is called, and so the MPI datatype would not be known by the StarPU-MPI communication engine, and the data would be processed with the pack and unpack operations. One would thus need to synchronize all nodes:

```

starpu_data_interface handle;
starpu_complex_data_register(&handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, real, imaginary, 2);
starpu_mpi_datatype_register(handle, starpu_complex_mpi_datatype_allocate
    , starpu_complex_interface_datatype_free);

starpu_mpi_barrier(MPI_COMM_WORLD);

```

17.8 MPI Insert Task Utility

To save the programmer from having to explicit all communications, StarPU provides an "MPI Insert Task Utility". The principle is that the application decides a distribution of the data over the MPI nodes by allocating it and notifying StarPU of this decision, i.e. tell StarPU which MPI node "owns" which data. It also decides, for each handle, an MPI tag which will be used to exchange the content of the handle. All MPI nodes then process the whole task graph, and StarPU automatically determines which node actually execute which task, and trigger the required MPI transfers.

The list of functions is described in [MPIInsertTask](#).

Here an stencil example showing how to use [starpu_mpi_task_insert\(\)](#). One first needs to define a distribution function which specifies the locality of the data. Note that the data needs to be registered to MPI by calling [starpu_mpi_data_register\(\)](#). This function allows to set the distribution information and the MPI tag which should be used when communicating the data. It also allows to automatically clear the MPI communication cache when unregistering the data.

```

/* Returns the MPI node number where data is */
int my_distrib(int x, int y, int nb_nodes)
{
    /* Block distrib */
    return ((int)(x / sqrt(nb_nodes) + (y / sqrt(nb_nodes)) * sqrt(nb_nodes))) % nb_nodes;

    // /* Other examples useful for other kinds of computations */
    // /* / distrib */
    // return (x+y) % nb_nodes;

    // /* Block cyclic distrib */
    // unsigned side = sqrt(nb_nodes);
    // return x % side + (y % side) * size;
}

```

Now the data can be registered within StarPU. Data which are not owned but will be needed for computations can be registered through the lazy allocation mechanism, i.e. with a `home_node` set to `-1`. StarPU will automatically allocate the memory when it is used for the first time.

One can note an optimization here (the `else if` test): we only register data which will be needed by the tasks that we will execute.

```

unsigned matrix[X][Y];
starpu_data_handle_t data_handles[X][Y];

for(x = 0; x < X; x++)
{
    for (y = 0; y < Y; y++)
    {
        int mpi_rank = my_distrib(x, y, size);
        if (mpi_rank == my_rank)
            /* Owinging data */
            starpu_variable_data_register(&data_handles[x][y], STARPU_MAIN_RAM
, (uintptr_t)&(matrix[x][y]), sizeof(unsigned));
        else if (my_rank == my_distrib(x+1, y, size) || my_rank == my_distrib(x-1, y, size)
            || my_rank == my_distrib(x, y+1, size) || my_rank == my_distrib(x, y-1, size))
            /* I don't own this index, but will need it for my computations */
            starpu_variable_data_register(&data_handles[x][y], -1, (uintptr_t)
NULL, sizeof(unsigned));
        else
            /* I know it's useless to allocate anything for this */
            data_handles[x][y] = NULL;
        if (data_handles[x][y])
        {
            starpu_mpi_data_register(data_handles[x][y], x*X+y, mpi_rank);
        }
    }
}

```

Now [starpu_mpi_task_insert\(\)](#) can be called for the different steps of the application.

```

for(loop=0 ; loop<niter; loop++)
    for (x = 1; x < X-1; x++)
        for (y = 1; y < Y-1; y++)
            starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &stencil5_cl,

```

```

        STARPU_RW, data_handles[x][y],
        STARPU_R, data_handles[x-1][y],
        STARPU_R, data_handles[x+1][y],
        STARPU_R, data_handles[x][y-1],
        STARPU_R, data_handles[x][y+1],
        0);
starpu_task_wait_for_all();

```

I.e. all MPI nodes process the whole task graph, but as mentioned above, for each task, only the MPI node which owns the data being written to (here, `data_handles[x][y]`) will actually run the task. The other MPI nodes will automatically send the required data.

To tune the placement of tasks among MPI nodes, one can use `STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_NODE` or `STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_DATA` to specify an explicit node, or the node of a given data (e.g. one of the parameters), or use `starpu_mpi_node_selection_register_policy()` and `STARPU_NODE_SELECTION_POLICY` to provide a dynamic policy.

A function `starpu_mpi_task_build()` is also provided with the aim to only construct the task structure. All MPI nodes need to call the function, which posts the required send/recv on the various nodes which have to. Only the node which is to execute the task will then return a valid task structure, others will return `NULL`. This node must submit the task. All nodes then need to call the function `starpu_mpi_task_post_build()` – with the same list of arguments as `starpu_mpi_task_build()` – to post all the necessary data communications meant to happen after the task execution.

```

struct starpu_task *task;
task = starpu_mpi_task_build(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &c1,
                            STARPU_RW, data_handles[0],
                            STARPU_R, data_handles[1],
                            0);
if (task) starpu_task_submit(task);
starpu_mpi_task_post_build(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &c1,
                           STARPU_RW, data_handles[0],
                           STARPU_R, data_handles[1],
                           0);

```

17.9 Pruning MPI Task Insertion

Making all MPI nodes process the whole graph can be a concern with a growing number of nodes. To avoid this, the application can prune the task for loops according to the data distribution, so as to only submit tasks on nodes which have to care about them (either to execute them, or to send the required data).

A way to do some of this quite easily can be to just add an `if` like this:

```

for(loop=0 ; loop<niter; loop++)
    for (x = 1; x < X-1; x++)
        for (y = 1; y < Y-1; y++)
            if (my_distrib(x,y,size) == my_rank
                || my_distrib(x-1,y,size) == my_rank
                || my_distrib(x+1,y,size) == my_rank
                || my_distrib(x,y-1,size) == my_rank
                || my_distrib(x,y+1,size) == my_rank)
                starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &stencil5_c1,
                                      STARPU_RW, data_handles[x][y],
                                      STARPU_R, data_handles[x-1][y],
                                      STARPU_R, data_handles[x+1][y],
                                      STARPU_R, data_handles[x][y-1],
                                      STARPU_R, data_handles[x][y+1],
                                      0);
starpu_task_wait_for_all();

```

This permits to drop the cost of function call argument passing and parsing.

If the `my_distrib` function can be inlined by the compiler, the latter can improve the test.

If the `size` can be made a compile-time constant, the compiler can considerably improve the test further.

If the distribution function is not too complex and the compiler is very good, the latter can even optimize the `for` loops, thus dramatically reducing the cost of task submission.

To estimate quickly how long task submission takes, and notably how much pruning saves, a quick and easy way is to measure the submission time of just one of the MPI nodes. This can be achieved by running the application on just one MPI node with the following environment variables:

```

export STARPU_DISABLE_KERNELS=1
export STARPU_MPI_FAKE_RANK=2
export STARPU_MPI_FAKE_SIZE=1024

```

Here we have disabled the kernel function call to skip the actual computation time and only keep submission time, and we have asked StarPU to fake running on MPI node 2 out of 1024 nodes.

17.10 Temporary Data

To be able to use `starpu_mpi_task_insert()`, one has to call `starpu_mpi_data_register()`, so that StarPU-MPI can know what it needs to do for each data. Parameters of `starpu_mpi_data_register()` are normally the same on all nodes for a given data, so that all nodes agree on which node owns the data, and which tag is used to transfer its value.

It can however be useful to register e.g. some temporary data on just one node, without having to register a dumb handle on all nodes, while only one node will actually need to know about it. In this case, nodes which will not need the data can just pass `NULL` to `starpu_mpi_task_insert()`:

```
starpu_data_handle_t data0 = NULL;
if (rank == 0)
{
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data0, STARPU_MAIN_RAM,
        (uintptr_t) &val0, sizeof(val0));
    starpu_mpi_data_register(data0, 0, rank);
}
starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &c1, STARPU_W, data0, 0); /* Executes
    on node 0 */
```

Here, nodes whose rank is not 0 will simply not take care of the data, and consider it to be on another node.

This can be mixed various way, for instance here node 1 determines that it does not have to care about `data0`, but knows that it should send the value of its `data1` to node 0, which owns data and thus will need the value of `data1` to execute the task:

```
starpu_data_handle_t data0 = NULL, data1, data;
if (rank == 0)
{
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data0, STARPU_MAIN_RAM,
        (uintptr_t) &val0, sizeof(val0));
    starpu_mpi_data_register(data0, -1, rank);
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data1, -1, 0, sizeof(val1));
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
        uintptr_t) &val, sizeof(val));
}
else if (rank == 1)
{
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data1, STARPU_MAIN_RAM,
        (uintptr_t) &val1, sizeof(val1));
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data, -1, 0, sizeof(val));
}
starpu_mpi_data_register(data, 42, 0);
starpu_mpi_data_register(data1, 43, 1);
starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &c1, STARPU_W, data, STARPU_R,
    data0, STARPU_R, data1, 0); /* Executes on node 0 */
```

17.11 Per-node Data

Further than temporary data on just one node, one may want per-node data, to e.g. replicate some computation because that is less expensive than communicating the value over MPI:

```
starpu_data_handle pernode, data0, data1;
starpu_variable_data_register(&pernode, -1, 0, sizeof(val));
starpu_mpi_data_register(pernode, -1, STARPU_MPI_PER_NODE);

/* Normal data: one on node0, one on node1 */
if (rank == 0)
{
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data0, STARPU_MAIN_RAM,
        (uintptr_t) &val0, sizeof(val0));
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data1, -1, 0, sizeof(val1));
}
else if (rank == 1)
{
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data0, -1, 0, sizeof(val1));
    starpu_variable_data_register(&data1, STARPU_MAIN_RAM,
        (uintptr_t) &val1, sizeof(val1));
}
starpu_mpi_data_register(data0, 42, 0);
starpu_mpi_data_register(data1, 43, 1);

starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &c1, STARPU_W, pernode, 0); /* Will be
    replicated on all nodes */

starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &c12, STARPU_RW, data0, STARPU_R,
    pernode); /* Will execute on node 0, using its own pernode*/
starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &c12, STARPU_RW, data1, STARPU_R,
    pernode); /* Will execute on node 1, using its own pernode*/
```

One can turn a normal data into pernode data, by first broadcasting it to all nodes:

```

starpu_data_handle data;
starpu_variable_data_register(&data, -1, 0, sizeof(val));
starpu_mpi_data_register(data, 42, 0);

/* Compute some value */
starpu_mpi_task_insert(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &c1, STARPU_W, data, 0); /* Node 0
    computes it */

/* Get it on all nodes */
starpu_mpi_get_data_on_all_nodes_detached(MPI_COMM_WORLD, data);
/* And turn it per-node */
starpu_mpi_data_set_rank(data, STARPU_MPI_PER_NODE);

```

The data can then be used just like pernode above.

17.12 Priorities

All send functions have a `_prio` variant which takes an additional priority parameter, which allows to make StarPU-MPI change the order of MPI requests before submitting them to MPI. The default priority is 0.

When using the `starpu_mpi_task_insert()` helper, `STARPU_PRIORITY` defines both the task priority and the MPI requests priority.

To test how much MPI priorities have a good effect on performance, you can set the environment variable `STARPU_MPI_PRIORITIES` to 0 to disable the use of priorities in StarPU-MPI.

17.13 MPI Cache Support

StarPU-MPI automatically optimizes duplicate data transmissions: if an MPI node B needs a piece of data D from MPI node A for several tasks, only one transmission of D will take place from A to B, and the value of D will be kept on B as long as no task modifies D.

If a task modifies D, B will wait for all tasks which need the previous value of D, before invalidating the value of D. As a consequence, it releases the memory occupied by D. Whenever a task running on B needs the new value of D, allocation will take place again to receive it.

Since tasks can be submitted dynamically, StarPU-MPI can not know whether the current value of data D will again be used by a newly-submitted task before being modified by another newly-submitted task, so until a task is submitted to modify the current value, it can not decide by itself whether to flush the cache or not. The application can however explicitly tell StarPU-MPI to flush the cache by calling `starpu_mpi_cache_flush()` or `starpu_mpi_cache_flush_all_data()`, for instance in case the data will not be used at all any more (see for instance the cholesky example in `mpi/examples/matrix_decomposition`), or at least not in the close future. If a newly-submitted task actually needs the value again, another transmission of D will be initiated from A to B. A mere `starpu_mpi_cache_flush_all_data()` can for instance be added at the end of the whole algorithm, to express that no data will be reused after this (or at least that it is not interesting to keep them in cache). It may however be interesting to add fine-grained `starpu_mpi_cache_flush()` calls during the algorithm; the effect for the data deallocation will be the same, but it will additionally release some pressure from the StarPU-MPI cache hash table during task submission.

One can determine whether a piece of data is cached with `starpu_mpi_cached_receive()` and `starpu_mpi_cached_send()`.

Functions `starpu_mpi_cached_receive_set()` and `starpu_mpi_cached_send_set()` are automatically called by `starpu_mpi_task_insert()` but can also be called directly by the application. Functions `starpu_mpi_cached_send_clear()` and `starpu_mpi_cached_receive_clear()` must be called to clear data from the cache. They are also automatically called when using `starpu_mpi_task_insert()`.

The whole caching behavior can be disabled thanks to the `STARPU_MPI_CACHE` environment variable. The variable `STARPU_MPI_CACHE_STATS` can be set to 1 to enable the runtime to display messages when data are added or removed from the cache holding the received data.

17.14 MPI Data Migration

The application can dynamically change its mind about the data distribution, to balance the load over MPI nodes for instance. This can be done very simply by requesting an explicit move and then change the registered rank. For instance, we here switch to a new distribution function `my_distrib2`: we first register any data which wasn't registered already and will be needed, then migrate the data, and register the new location.

```

for(x = 0; x < X; x++)
{
    for (y = 0; y < Y; y++)
    {
        int mpi_rank = my_distrib2(x, y, size);
        if (!data_handles[x][y] && (mpi_rank == my_rank
            || my_rank == my_distrib(x+1, y, size) || my_rank == my_distrib(x-1, y, size)
            || my_rank == my_distrib(x, y+1, size) || my_rank == my_distrib(x, y-1, size)))
            /* Register newly-needed data */
            starpu_variable_data_register(&data_handles[x][y], -1, (uintptr_t)
            NULL, sizeof(unsigned));
        if (data_handles[x][y])
        {
            /* Migrate the data */
            starpu_mpi_data_migrate(MPI_COMM_WORLD, data_handles[x][y], mpi_rank);
        }
    }
}

```

From then on, further tasks submissions will use the new data distribution, which will thus change both MPI communications and task assignments.

Very importantly, since all nodes have to agree on which node owns which data so as to determine MPI communications and task assignments the same way, all nodes have to perform the same data migration, and at the same point among task submissions. It thus does not require a strict synchronization, just a clear separation of task submissions before and after the data redistribution.

Before data unregistration, it has to be migrated back to its original home node (the value, at least), since that is where the user-provided buffer resides. Otherwise the unregistration will complain that it does not have the latest value on the original home node.

```

for(x = 0; x < X; x++)
{
    for (y = 0; y < Y; y++)
    {
        if (data_handles[x][y])
        {
            int mpi_rank = my_distrib(x, y, size);
            /* Get back data to original place where the user-provided buffer is. */
            starpu_mpi_get_data_on_node_detached(MPI_COMM_WORLD,
            data_handles[x][y], mpi_rank, NULL, NULL);
            /* And unregister it */
            starpu_data_unregister(data_handles[x][y]);
        }
    }
}

```

17.15 MPI Collective Operations

The functions are described in [MPICollectiveOperations](#).

```

if (rank == root)
{
    /* Allocate the vector */
    vector = malloc(nblocks * sizeof(float *));
    for(x=0 ; x<nblocks ; x++)
    {
        starpu_malloc((void **)&vector[x], block_size*sizeof(float));
    }
}

/* Allocate data handles and register data to StarPU */
data_handles = malloc(nblocks*sizeof(starpu_data_handle_t *));
for(x = 0; x < nblocks ; x++)
{
    int mpi_rank = my_distrib(x, nodes);
    if (rank == root)
    {
        starpu_vector_data_register(&data_handles[x], STARPU_MAIN_RAM
        , (uintptr_t)vector[x], blocks_size, sizeof(float));
    }
    else if ((mpi_rank == rank) || ((rank == mpi_rank+1 || rank == mpi_rank-1)))
    {
        /* I own this index, or i will need it for my computations */
        starpu_vector_data_register(&data_handles[x], -1, (uintptr_t)NULL,
        block_size, sizeof(float));
    }
    else
    {
        /* I know it's useless to allocate anything for this */
        data_handles[x] = NULL;
    }
}

```

```

    }
    if (data_handles[x])
    {
        starpu_mpi_data_register(data_handles[x], x*nblocks+y, mpi_rank);
    }
}

/* Scatter the matrix among the nodes */
starpu_mpi_scatter_detached(data_handles, nblocks, root, MPI_COMM_WORLD, NULL,
    NULL, NULL, NULL);

/* Calculation */
for(x = 0; x < nblocks ; x++)
{
    if (data_handles[x])
    {
        int owner = starpu_data_get_rank(data_handles[x]);
        if (owner == rank)
        {
            starpu_task_insert(&c1, STARPU_RW, data_handles[x], 0);
        }
    }
}

/* Gather the matrix on main node */
starpu_mpi_gather_detached(data_handles, nblocks, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, NULL, NULL,
    NULL, NULL);

```

Other collective operations would be easy to define, just ask starpu-devel for them!

17.16 Make StarPU-MPI Progression Thread Execute Tasks

The default behaviour of StarPU-MPI is to spawn an MPI thread to take care only of MPI communications in an active fashion (i.e the StarPU-MPI thread sleeps only when there is no active request submitted by the application), with the goal of being as reactive as possible to communications. Knowing that, users usually leave one free core for the MPI thread when starting a distributed execution with StarPU-MPI. However, this could result in a loss of performance for applications that does not require an extreme reactivity to MPI communications.

The `starpu_mpi_init_conf()` routine allows the user to give the `starpu_conf` configuration structure of StarPU (usually given to the `starpu_init()` routine) to StarPU-MPI, so that StarPU-MPI reserves for its own use one of the CPU drivers of the current computing node, or one of the CPU cores, and then calls `starpu_init()` internally.

This allows the MPI communication thread to call a StarPU CPU driver to run tasks when there is no active requests to take care of, and thus recover the computational power of the "lost" core. Since there is a trade-off between executing tasks and polling MPI requests, which is how much the application wants to lose in reactivity to MPI communications to get back the computing power of the core dedicated to the StarPU-MPI thread, there are two environment variables to pilot the behaviour of the MPI thread so that users can tune this trade-off depending of the behaviour of the application.

The `STARPU_MPI_DRIVER_CALL_FREQUENCY` environment variable sets how many times the MPI progression thread goes through the `MPI_Test()` loop on each active communication request (and thus try to make communications progress by going into the MPI layer) before executing tasks. The default value for this environment variable is 0, which means that the support for interleaving task execution and communication polling is deactivated, thus returning the MPI progression thread to its original behaviour.

The `STARPU_MPI_DRIVER_TASK_FREQUENCY` environment variable sets how many tasks are executed by the MPI communication thread before checking all active requests again. While this environment variable allows a better use of the core dedicated to StarPU-MPI for computations, it also decreases the reactivity of the MPI communication thread as much.

17.17 Debugging MPI

Communication trace will be enabled when the environment variable `STARPU_MPI_COMM` is set to 1, and StarPU has been configured with the option `--enable-verbose`.

Statistics will be enabled for the communication cache when the environment variable `STARPU_MPI_CACHE_STATS` is set to 1. It prints messages on the standard output when data are added or removed from the received communication cache.

When the environment variable `STARPU_COMM_STATS` is set to 1, StarPU will display at the end of the execution for each node the volume and the bandwidth of data sent to all the other nodes.

Here an example of such a trace.

```
[starpu_comm_stats][3] TOTAL: 476.000000 B 0.000454 MB 0.000098 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][3:0] 248.000000 B 0.000237 MB 0.000051 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][3:2] 50.000000 B 0.000217 MB 0.000047 B/s 0.000000 MB/s

[starpu_comm_stats][2] TOTAL: 288.000000 B 0.000275 MB 0.000059 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][2:1] 70.000000 B 0.000103 MB 0.000022 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][2:3] 288.000000 B 0.000172 MB 0.000037 B/s 0.000000 MB/s

[starpu_comm_stats][1] TOTAL: 188.000000 B 0.000179 MB 0.000038 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][1:0] 80.000000 B 0.000114 MB 0.000025 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][1:2] 188.000000 B 0.000065 MB 0.000014 B/s 0.000000 MB/s

[starpu_comm_stats][0] TOTAL: 376.000000 B 0.000359 MB 0.000077 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][0:1] 376.000000 B 0.000141 MB 0.000030 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
[starpu_comm_stats][0:3] 10.000000 B 0.000217 MB 0.000047 B/s 0.000000 MB/s
```

These statistics can be plotted as heatmaps using StarPU tool `starpu_mpi_comm_matrix.py`, this will produce 2 PDF files, one plot for the bandwidth, and one plot for the data volume.

17.18 More MPI examples

MPI examples are available in the StarPU source code in `mpi/examples`:

- `comm` shows how to use communicators with StarPU-MPI
- `complex` is a simple example using a user-define data interface over MPI (complex numbers),
- `stencil5` is a simple stencil example using `starpu_mpi_task_insert()`,
- `matrix_decomposition` is a cholesky decomposition example using `starpu_mpi_task_insert()`. The non-distributed version can check for <algorithm correctness in 1-node configuration, the distributed version uses exactly the same source code, to be used over MPI,
- `mpi_lu` is an LU decomposition example, provided in three versions: `plu_example` uses explicit MPI data transfers, `plu_implicit_example` uses implicit MPI data transfers, `plu_outofcore_example` uses implicit MPI data transfers and supports data matrices which do not fit in memory (out-of-core).

17.19 Using the NewMadeleine communication library

NewMadeleine (see <http://pm2.gforge.inria.fr/newmadeleine/>, part of the PM2 project) is an optimizing communication library for high-performance networks. NewMadeleine provides its own interface, but also an MPI interface (called MadMPI). Thus there are two possibilities to use NewMadeleine with StarPU:

- using the NewMadeleine's native interface. StarPU supports this interface from its release 1.3.0, by enabling the `configure` option `--enable-nmad`. In this case, StarPU relies directly on NewMadeleine to make communications progress and NewMadeleine has to be built with the profile `pukabi+madmpi.conf`.
- using the NewMadeleine's MPI interface (MadMPI). StarPU will use the standard MPI API and NewMadeleine will handle the calls to the MPI API. In this case, StarPU makes communications progress and thus communication progress has to be disabled in NewMadeleine by compiling it with the profile `pukabi+madmpi-mini.conf`.

To build NewMadeleine, download the latest version from the website (or, better, use the Git version to use the most recent version), then:

```
cd pm2/scripts
./pm2-build-packages ./<the profile you chose> --prefix=<installation prefix>
```

With Guix, the NewMadeleine's native interface can be used by setting the parameter `--with-input=openmpi=nmad` and MadMPI can be used with `--with-input=openmpi=nmad-mini`.

Whatever implementation (NewMadeleine or MadMPI) is used by StarPU, the public MPI interface of StarPU (described in [MPI Support](#)) is the same.

17.20 MPI Master Slave Support

StarPU provides an other way to execute applications across many nodes. The Master Slave support permits to use remote cores without thinking about data distribution. This support can be activated with the `configure` option `--enable-mpi-master-slave`. However, you should not activate both MPI support and MPI Master-Slave support.

The existing kernels for CPU devices can be used as such. They only have to be exposed through the name of the function in the `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs_name` field. Functions have to be globally-visible (i.e. not static) for StarPU to be able to look them up, and `-rdynamic` must be passed to `gcc` (or `-export-dynamic` to `ld`) so that symbols of the main program are visible. Optionally, you can choose the use of another function on slaves thanks to the field `starpu_codelet::mpi_ms_funcs`.

By default, one core is dedicated on the master node to manage the entire set of slaves. If the implementation of MPI you are using has a good multiple threads support, you can use the `configure` option `--with-mpi-master-slave-multiple-thread` to dedicate one core per slave.

Choosing the number of cores on each slave device is done by setting the environment variable `STARPU_NMPI←MSTHEADS=<number>` with `<number>` being the requested number of cores. By default all the slave's cores are used.

Setting the number of slaves nodes is done by changing the `-n` parameter when executing the application with `mpirun` or `mpiexec`.

The master node is by default the node with the MPI rank equal to 0. To select another node, use the environment variable `STARPU_MPI_MASTER_NODE=<number>` with `<number>` being the requested MPI rank node.

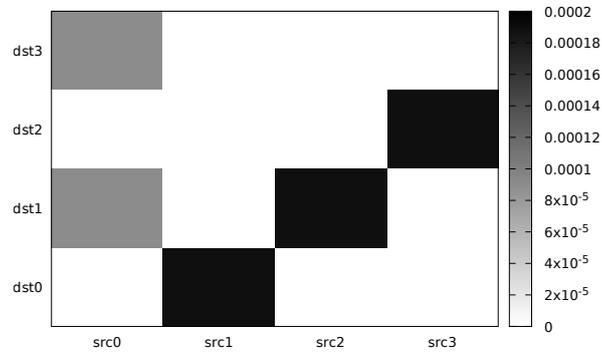


Figure 17.1 Bandwidth Heatmap

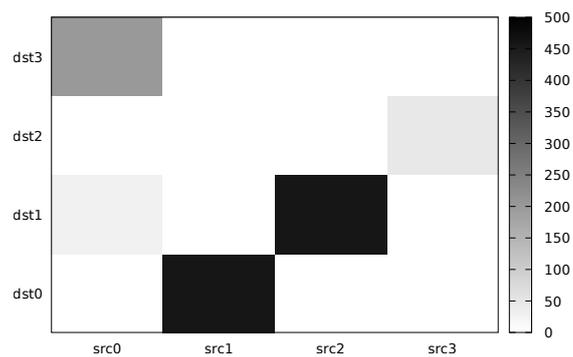


Figure 17.2 Data Volume Heatmap

Chapter 18

FFT Support

StarPU provides `libstarpuffft`, a library whose design is very similar to both `fftw` and `cufft`, the difference being that it takes benefit from both CPUs and GPUs. It should however be noted that GPUs do not have the same precision as CPUs, so the results may differ by a negligible amount.

Different precisions are available, namely `float`, `double` and `long double` precisions, with the following `fftw` naming conventions:

- double precision structures and functions are named e.g. `starpufft_execute()`
- float precision structures and functions are named e.g. `starpufft_execute()`
- long double precision structures and functions are named e.g. `starpufft_execute()`

The documentation below is given with names for double precision, replace `starpufft_` with `starpufftf_` or `starpufftl_` as appropriate.

Only complex numbers are supported at the moment.

The application has to call `starpufft_init()` before calling `starpufft` functions.

Either main memory pointers or data handles can be provided.

- To provide main memory pointers, use `starpufft_start()` or `starpufft_execute()`. Only one FFT can be performed at a time, because StarPU will have to register the data on the fly. In the `starpufft_start()` case, `starpufft_cleanup()` needs to be called to unregister the data.
- To provide data handles (which is preferable), use `starpufft_start_handle()` (preferred) or `starpufft_execute_handle()`. Several FFTs tasks can be submitted for a given plan, which permits e.g. to start a series of FFT with just one plan. `starpufft_start_handle()` is preferable since it does not wait for the task completion, and thus permits to enqueue a series of tasks.

All functions are defined in [FFT Support](#).

18.1 Compilation

The flags required to compile or link against the FFT library are accessible with the following commands:

```
$ pkg-config --cflags starpufft-1.3 # options for the compiler
$ pkg-config --libs starpufft-1.3  # options for the linker
```

Also pass the option `-static` if the application is to be linked statically.

Chapter 19

MIC Xeon Phi Support

19.1 Compilation

MIC Xeon Phi support actually needs two compilations of StarPU, one for the host and one for the device. The `PATH` environment variable has to include the path to the cross-compilation toolchain, for instance `/usr/linux-k10m-4.7/bin`. The `SINK_PKG_CONFIG_PATH` environment variable should include the path to the cross-compiled `hwloc.pc`. The script `mic-configure` can then be used to achieve the two compilations: it basically calls `configure` as appropriate from two new directories: `build_mic` and `build_host`. `make` and `make install` can then be used as usual and will recurse into both directories. If different `configure` options are needed for the host and for the mic, one can use `-with-host-param=-with-fxt` for instance to specify the `-with-fxt` option for the host only, or `-with-mic-param=-with-fxt` for the mic only.

One can also run StarPU just natively on the Xeon Phi, i.e. it will only run directly on the Phi without any exchange with the host CPU. The binaries in `build_mic` can be run that way.

For MPI support, you will probably have to specify different MPI compiler path or option for the host and the device builds, for instance:

```
./mic-configure --with-mic-param=--with-mpicc="/.../mpicc -mmic" \  
--with-host-param=--with-mpicc="/.../mpicc
```

In case you have troubles with the `coi` or `scif` libraries (the Intel paths are really not standard, it seems...), you can still make a build in native mode only, by using `mic-configure -enable-native-mic` (and notably without `-enable-mic` since in that case we don't need mic offloading support).

19.2 Porting Applications To MIC Xeon Phi

The simplest way to port an application to MIC Xeon Phi is to set the field `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs_name`, to provide StarPU with the function name of the CPU implementation, so for instance:

```
struct starpu_codelet cl =  
{  
    .cpu_funcs = {myfunc},  
    .cpu_funcs_name = {"myfunc"},  
    .nbuffers = 1,  
}
```

StarPU will thus simply use the existing CPU implementation (cross-rebuilt in the MIC Xeon Phi case). The functions have to be globally-visible (i.e. not `static`) for StarPU to be able to look them up, and `-rdynamic` must be passed to `gcc` (or `-export-dynamic` to `ld`) so that symbols of the main program are visible.

If you have used the `starpu_codelet::where` field, you additionally need to add in it `STARPU_MIC` for the Xeon Phi. For non-native MIC Xeon Phi execution, the 'main' function of the application, on the sink, should call `starpu_init()` immediately upon start-up; the `starpu_init()` function never returns. On the host, the 'main' function may freely perform application related initialization calls as usual, before calling `starpu_init()`.

For MIC Xeon Phi, the application may programmatically detect whether executing on the sink or on the host, by checking whether the `STARPU_SINK` environment variable is defined (on the sink) or not (on the host).

19.3 Launching Programs

MIC programs are started from the host. StarPU automatically starts the same program on MIC devices. It however needs to get the MIC-cross-built binary. It will look for the file given by the environment variable `STARPU_MIC_SINK_PROGRAM_NAME` or in the directory given by the environment variable `STARPU_MIC_SINK_PROGRAM_PATH`, or in the field `starpu_conf::mic_sink_program_path`. It will also look in the current directory for the same binary name plus the suffix `-mic` or `_mic`.

The testsuite can be started by simply running `make check` from the top directory. It will recurse into both `build_host` to run tests with only the host, and into `build_mic` to run tests with both the host and the MIC devices. Single tests with the host and the MIC can be run by starting `./loader-cross.sh ./the_test` from `build_mic/tests`.

Chapter 20

Native Fortran Support

StarPU provides the necessary routines and support to natively access most of its functionalities from Fortran 2008+ codes.

All symbols (functions, constants) are defined in `fstarpu_mod.f90`. Every symbol of the Native Fortran support API is prefixed by `fstarpu_`.

Note: Mixing uses of `fstarpu_` and `starpu_` symbols in the same Fortran code has unspecified behaviour. See [Valid API Mixes and Language Mixes](#) for a discussion about valid and unspecified combinations.

20.1 Implementation Details and Specificities

20.1.1 Prerequisites

The Native Fortran support relies on Fortran 2008 specific constructs, as well as on the support of interoperability of assumed-shape arrays introduced as part of Fortran's Technical Specification ISO/IEC TS 29113:2012, for which no equivalent are available in previous versions of the standard. It has currently been tested successfully with GNU GFortran 4.9, GFortran 5.x, GFortran 6.x and the Intel Fortran Compiler \geq 2016. It is known not to work with GNU GFortran $<$ 4.9, Intel Fortran Compiler $<$ 2016.

See Section [Using StarPU with Older Fortran Compilers](#) on information on how to write StarPU Fortran code with older compilers.

20.1.2 Configuration

The Native Fortran API is enabled and its companion `fstarpu_mod.f90` Fortran module source file is installed by default when a Fortran compiler is found, unless the detected Fortran compiler is known not to support the requirements for the Native Fortran API. The support can be disabled through the `configure` option `--disable-fortran`. Conditional compiled source codes may check for the availability of the Native Fortran Support by testing whether the preprocessor macro `STARPU_HAVE_FC` is defined or not.

20.1.3 Examples

Several examples using the Native Fortran API are provided in StarPU's `examples/native_fortran/` `examples` directory, to showcase the Fortran flavor of various basic and more advanced StarPU features.

20.1.4 Compiling a Native Fortran Application

The Fortran module `fstarpu_mod.f90` installed in StarPU's `include/` directory provides all the necessary API definitions. It must be compiled with the same compiler (same vendor, same version) as the application itself, and the resulting `fstarpu_mod.o` object file must be linked with the application executable.

Each example provided in StarPU's `examples/native_fortran/` `examples` directory comes with its own dedicated Makefile for out-of-tree build. Such example Makefiles may be used as starting points for building application codes with StarPU.

20.2 Fortran Translation for Common StarPU API Idioms

All these examples assume that the standard Fortran module `iso_c_binding` is in use.

- Specifying a NULL pointer

```
type(c_ptr) :: my_ptr ! variable to store the pointer
! [...]
my_ptr = c_null_ptr ! assign standard constant for null ptr
```

- Obtaining a pointer to some object:

```
real(8), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: va
type(c_ptr) :: p_va ! variable to store a pointer to array va
! [...]
p_va = c_loc(va)
```

- Obtaining a pointer to some subroutine:

```
! pointed routine definition
recursive subroutine myfunc () bind(C)
! [...]
type(c_funptr) :: p_fun ! variable to store the routine pointer
! [...]
p_fun = c_funloc(my_func)
```

- Obtaining the size of some object:

```
real(8) :: a
integer(c_size_t) :: sz_a ! variable to store the size of a
! [...]
sz_a = c_sizeof(a)
```

- Obtaining the length of an array dimension:

```
real(8), dimension(:, :), allocatable, target :: vb
integer(c_int) :: ln_vb_1 ! variable to store the length of vb's dimension 1
integer(c_int) :: ln_vb_2 ! variable to store the length of vb's dimension 2
! [...]
ln_vb_1 = 1+ubound(vb,1)-lbound(vb,1) ! get length of dimension 1 of vb
ln_vb_2 = 1+ubound(vb,2)-lbound(vb,2) ! get length of dimension 2 of vb
```

- Specifying a string constant:

```
type(c_ptr) :: my_cl ! a StarPU codelet
! [...]

! set the name of a codelet to string 'my_codelet':
call fstarpu_codelet_set_name(my_cl, c_char_"my_codelet"/c_null_char)

! note: using the C_CHAR_ prefix and the //C_NULL_CHAR concatenation at the end ensures
! that the string constant is properly '\0' terminated, and compatible with StarPU's
! internal C routines
!
! note: plain Fortran string constants are not '\0' terminated, and as such, must not be
! passed to starpu routines.
```

- Combining multiple flag constants with a bitwise 'or':

```
type(c_ptr) :: my_cl ! a pointer for the codelet structure
! [...]

! add a managed buffer to a codelet, specifying both the Read/Write access mode and the Locality hint
call fstarpu_codelet_add_buffer(my_cl, fstarpu_rw.ior.fstarpu_locality)
```

20.3 Uses, Initialization and Shutdown

The snippet below show an example of minimal StarPU code using the Native Fortran support. The program should use the standard module `iso_c_binding` as well as StarPU's `fstarpu_mod`. The StarPU runtime engine is initialized with a call to function `fstarpu_init`, which returns an integer status of 0 if successful or non-0 otherwise. Eventually, a call to `fstarpu_shutdown` ends the runtime engine and frees all internal StarPU data structures.

```
program nf_initexit
  use iso_c_binding      ! C interfacing module
  use fstarpu_mod       ! StarPU interfacing module
  implicit none         ! Fortran recommended best practice

  integer(c_int) :: err ! return status for fstarpu_init

  ! initialize StarPU with default settings
  err = fstarpu_init(c_null_ptr)
  if (err /= 0) then
    stop 1 ! StarPU initialization failure
  end if

  ! - add StarPU Native Fortran API calls here

  ! shut StarPU down
  call fstarpu_shutdown()
end program nf_initexit
```

20.4 Fortran Flavor of StarPU's Variadic Insert_task

Fortran does not have a construction similar to C variadic functions on which `starpu_insert_task()` relies at the time of this writing. However, Fortran's variable length arrays of `c_ptr` elements enable to emulate much of the convenience of C's variadic functions. This is the approach retained for implementing `fstarpu_insert_task`. The general syntax for using `fstarpu_insert_task` is as follows:

```
call fstarpu_insert_task(/ <codelet ptr>      &
  [, <access mode flags>, <data handle>]*    &
  [, <argument type constant>, <argument>]*  &
  , c_null_ptr /)
```

There is thus a unique array argument (`/ ... /`) passed to `fstarpu_insert_task` which itself contains the task settings. Each element of the array must be of type `type(c_ptr)`. The last element of the array must be `C_NULL_PTR`.

Example extracted from `nf_vector.f90`:

```
call fstarpu_insert_task(/ cl_vec,          & ! codelet
  fstarpu_r, dh_va,                        & ! a first data handle
  fstarpu_rw.ior.fstarpu_locality, dh_vb, & ! a second data handle
  c_null_ptr /)                            ! no more args
```

20.5 Functions and Subroutines Expecting Data Structures Arguments

Several StarPU structures that are expected to be passed to the C API, are replaced by function/subroutine wrapper sets to allocate, set fields and free such structure. This strategy has been preferred over defining native Fortran equivalent of such structures using Fortran's derived types, to avoid potential layout mismatch between C and Fortran StarPU data structures. Examples of such data structures wrappers include `fstarpu_conf_allocate` and alike, `fstarpu_codelet_allocate` and alike, `fstarpu_data_filter_allocate` and alike.

Here is an example of allocating, filling and deallocating a codelet structure:

```
! a pointer for the codelet structure
type(c_ptr) :: cl_vec
! [...]
! allocate an empty codelet structure
cl_vec = fstarpu_codelet_allocate()
! add a CPU implementation function to the codelet
call fstarpu_codelet_add_cpu_func(cl_vec, c_funloc(cl_cpu_func_vec))
! set the codelet name
call fstarpu_codelet_set_name(cl_vec, c_char_"my_vec_codelet"/c_null_char)
! add a Read-only mode data buffer to the codelet
call fstarpu_codelet_add_buffer(cl_vec, fstarpu_r)
! add a Read-Write mode data buffer to the codelet
call fstarpu_codelet_add_buffer(cl_vec, fstarpu_rw.ior.fstarpu_locality)
! [...]
! free codelet structure
call fstarpu_codelet_free(cl_vec)
```

20.6 Additional Notes about the Native Fortran Support

20.6.1 Using StarPU with Older Fortran Compilers

When using older compilers, Fortran applications may still interoperate with StarPU using C marshalling functions as exemplified in StarPU's `examples/fortran/` and `examples/fortran90/` example directories, though the process will be less convenient.

Basically, the main FORTRAN code calls some C wrapper functions to submit tasks to StarPU. Then, when StarPU starts a task, another C wrapper function calls the FORTRAN routine for the task.

Note that this marshalled FORTRAN support remains available even when specifying `configure` option `--disable-fortran` (which only disables StarPU's native Fortran layer).

20.6.2 Valid API Mixes and Language Mixes

Mixing uses of `fstarpu_` and `starpu_` symbols in the same Fortran code has unspecified behaviour. Using `fstarpu_` symbols in C code has unspecified behaviour.

For multi-language applications using both C and Fortran source files:

- C source files must use `starpu_` symbols exclusively
- Fortran sources must uniformly use either `fstarpu_` symbols exclusively, or `starpu_` symbols exclusively. Every other combination has unspecified behaviour.

Chapter 21

SOCL OpenCL Extensions

SOCL is an OpenCL implementation based on StarPU. It gives a unified access to every available OpenCL device: applications can now share entities such as Events, Contexts or Command Queues between several OpenCL implementations.

In addition, command queues that are created without specifying a device provide automatic scheduling of the submitted commands on OpenCL devices contained in the context to which the command queue is attached.

Setting the `CL_QUEUE_OUT_OF_ORDER_EXEC_MODE_ENABLE` flag on a command queue also allows StarPU to reorder kernels queued on the queue, otherwise they would be serialized and several command queues would be necessary to see kernels dispatched on the various OpenCL devices.

Note: this is still an area under development and subject to change.

When compiling StarPU, SOCL will be enabled if a valid OpenCL implementation is found on your system. To be able to run the SOCL test suite, the environment variable `SOCL_OCL_LIB_OPENCL` needs to be defined to the location of the file `libOpenCL.so` of the OCL ICD implementation. You should for example add the following line in your file `.bashrc`

```
export SOCL_OCL_LIB_OPENCL=/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libOpenCL.so
```

You can then run the test suite in the directory `socl/examples`.

```
$ make check
...
PASS: basic/basic
PASS: testmap/testmap
PASS: clinfo/clinfo
PASS: matmul/matmul
PASS: mansched/mansched
=====
All 5 tests passed
=====
```

The environment variable `OCL_ICD_VENDORS` has to point to the directory where the `socl.icd` ICD file is installed.

When compiling StarPU, the files are in the directory `socl/vendors`. With an installed version of StarPU, the files are installed in the directory `$prefix/share/starpu/opencl/vendors`.

To run the tests by hand, you have to call for example,

```
$ LD_PRELOAD=$SOCL_OCL_LIB_OPENCL OCL_ICD_VENDORS=socl/vendors/ socl/examples/clinfo/clinfo
Number of platforms: 2
  Platform Profile: FULL_PROFILE
  Platform Version: OpenCL 1.1 CUDA 4.2.1
  Platform Name: NVIDIA CUDA
  Platform Vendor: NVIDIA Corporation
  Platform Extensions: cl_khr_byte_addressable_store cl_khr_icd cl_khr_gl_sharing cl_nv_compiler_options cl_nv_

  Platform Profile: FULL_PROFILE
  Platform Version: OpenCL 1.0 SOCL Edition (0.1.0)
  Platform Name: SOCL Platform
  Platform Vendor: Inria
  Platform Extensions: cl_khr_icd
....
$
```

To enable the use of CPU cores via OpenCL, one can set the `STARPU_OPENCL_ON_CPUS` environment variable to 1 and `STARPU_NCPUS` to 0 (to avoid using CPUs both via the OpenCL driver and the normal CPU driver).

Chapter 22

SimGrid Support

StarPU can use Simgrid in order to simulate execution on an arbitrary platform. This was tested with SimGrid from 3.11 to 3.16, and 3.18 to 3.29. SimGrid version 3.25 needs to be configured with `-Denable_msg=ON`. Other versions may have compatibility issues. 3.17 notably does not build at all. MPI simulation does not work with version 3.22.

22.1 Preparing Your Application For Simulation

There are a few technical details which need to be handled for an application to be simulated through SimGrid. If the application uses `gettimeofday` to make its performance measurements, the real time will be used, which will be bogus. To get the simulated time, it has to use `starpu_timing_now()` which returns the virtual timestamp in us.

For some technical reason, the application's `.c` file which contains `main()` has to be recompiled with `starpu_simgrid_wrap.h`, which in the SimGrid case will `#define main()` into `starpu_main()`, and it is `libstarpu` which will provide the real `main()` and will call the application's `main()`.

To be able to test with crazy data sizes, one may want to only allocate application data if the macro `STARPU_SIMGRID` is not defined. Passing a `NULL` pointer to `starpu_data_register` functions is fine, data will never be read/written to by StarPU in SimGrid mode anyway.

To be able to run the application with e.g. CUDA simulation on a system which does not have CUDA installed, one can fill the `starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs` with `(void*)1`, to express that there is a CUDA implementation, even if one does not actually provide it. StarPU will not actually run it in SimGrid mode anyway by default (unless the `STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE` or `STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE_AND_INJECT` flags are set in the codelet)

```
static struct starpu_codelet c111 =
{
    .cpu_funcs = {chol_cpu_codelet_update_u11},
    .cpu_funcs_name = {"chol_cpu_codelet_update_u11"},
#ifdef STARPU_USE_CUDA
    .cuda_funcs = {chol_cublas_codelet_update_u11},
#elif defined(STARPU_SIMGRID)
    .cuda_funcs = {(void*)1},
#endif
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = {STARPU_RW},
    .model = &chol_model_11
};
```

22.2 Calibration

The idea is to first compile StarPU normally, and run the application, so as to automatically benchmark the bus and the codelets.

```
$ ./configure && make
$ STARPU_SCHED=dmda ./examples/matvecmult/matvecmult
[starpu][_starpu_load_history_based_model] Warning: model matvecmult
is not calibrated, forcing calibration for this run. Use the
STARPU_CALIBRATE environment variable to control this.
$ ...
```

```
$ STARPU_SCHED=dmda ./examples/matvecmult/matvecmult
TEST PASSED
```

Note that we force to use the scheduler `dmda` to generate performance models for the application. The application may need to be run several times before the model is calibrated.

22.3 Simulation

Then, recompile StarPU, passing `--enable-simgrid` to `configure`. Make sure to keep all other `configure` options the same, and notably options such as `-enable-maxcudadev`.

```
$ ./configure --enable-simgrid
```

To specify the location of SimGrid, you can either set the environment variables `SIMGRID_CFLAGS` and `SIMGRID_LIBS`, or use the `configure` options `--with-simgrid-dir`, `--with-simgrid-include-dir` and `--with-simgrid-lib-dir`, for example

```
$ ./configure --with-simgrid-dir=/opt/local/simgrid
```

You can then re-run the application.

```
$ make
$ STARPU_SCHED=dmda ./examples/matvecmult/matvecmult
TEST FAILED !!!
```

It is normal that the test fails: since the computation are not actually done (that is the whole point of SimGrid), the result is wrong, of course.

If the performance model is not calibrated enough, the following error message will be displayed

```
$ STARPU_SCHED=dmda ./examples/matvecmult/matvecmult
[starpu][_starpu_load_history_based_model] Warning: model matvecmult
is not calibrated, forcing calibration for this run. Use the
STARPU_CALIBRATE environment variable to control this.
[starpu][_starpu_simgrid_execute_job][assert failure] Codelet
matvecmult does not have a perfmodel, or is not calibrated enough
```

The number of devices can be chosen as usual with `STARPU_NCPU`, `STARPU_NCUDA`, and `STARPU_NOPE_NCL`, and the amount of GPU memory with `STARPU_LIMIT_CUDA_MEM`, `STARPU_LIMIT_CUDA_devid_MEM`, `STARPU_LIMIT_OPENCL_MEM`, and `STARPU_LIMIT_OPENCL_devid_MEM`.

22.4 Simulation On Another Machine

The SimGrid support even permits to perform simulations on another machine, your desktop, typically. To achieve this, one still needs to perform the Calibration step on the actual machine to be simulated, then copy them to your desktop machine (the `$STARPU_HOME/.starpu` directory). One can then perform the Simulation step on the desktop machine, by setting the environment variable `STARPU_HOSTNAME` to the name of the actual machine, to make StarPU use the performance models of the simulated machine even on the desktop machine.

If the desktop machine does not have CUDA or OpenCL, StarPU is still able to use SimGrid to simulate execution with CUDA/OpenCL devices, but the application source code will probably disable the CUDA and OpenCL codelets in that case. Since during SimGrid execution, the functions of the codelet are actually not called by default, one can use dummy functions such as the following to still permit CUDA or OpenCL execution.

22.5 Simulation Examples

StarPU ships a few performance models for a couple of systems: `attila`, `mirage`, `idgraf`, and `sirocco`. See Section [Simulated Benchmarks](#) for the details.

22.6 Simulations On Fake Machines

It is possible to build fake machines which do not exist, by modifying the platform file in `$STARPU_HOME/.starpu/sampling/bus/machine.platform.xml` by hand: one can add more CPUs, add GPUs (but the performance model file has to be extended as well), change the available GPU memory size, PCI memory bandwidth, etc.

22.7 Tweaking Simulation

The simulation can be tweaked, to be able to tune it between a very accurate simulation and a very simple simulation (which is thus close to scheduling theory results), see the [STARPU_SIMGRID_TRANSFER_COST](#), [STARPU_SIMGRID_CUDA_MALLOC_COST](#), [STARPU_SIMGRID_CUDA_QUEUE_COST](#), [STARPU_SIMGRID_TASK_SUBMIT_COST](#), [STARPU_SIMGRID_FETCHING_INPUT_COST](#) and [STARPU_SIMGRID_SCHED_COST](#) environment variables.

22.8 MPI Applications

StarPU-MPI applications can also be run in SimGrid mode. `smpi` currently requires that StarPU be build statically only, so `-disable-shared` needs to be passed to `./configure`.

The application needs to be compiled with `mpicc`, and run using the `starpu_smpirun` script, for instance:

```
$ STARPU_SCHED=dmda starpu_smpirun -platform cluster.xml -hostfile hostfile ./mpi/tests/pingpong
```

Where `cluster.xml` is a SimGrid-MPI platform description, and `hostfile` the list of MPI nodes to be used. StarPU currently only supports homogeneous MPI clusters: for each MPI node it will just replicate the architecture referred by [STARPU_HOSTNAME](#).

So as to use FxT traces, `libfxt` also needs to be built statically, **and** with dynamic linking flags, i.e. with

```
CFLAGS=-fPIC ./configure --enable-static
```

22.9 Debugging Applications

By default, SimGrid uses its own implementation of threads, which prevents `gdb` from being able to inspect stacks of all threads. To be able to fully debug an application running with SimGrid, pass the `-cfg=contexts/factory:thread` option to the application, to make SimGrid use system threads, which `gdb` will be able to manipulate as usual.

It is also worth noting SimGrid 3.21's new parameter `-cfg=simix/breakpoint` which allows to put a breakpoint at a precise (deterministic!) timing of the execution. If for instance in an execution trace we see that something odd is happening at time 19000ms, we can use `-cfg=simix/breakpoint:19.000` and `SIGTRAP` will be raised at that point, which will thus interrupt execution within `gdb`, allowing to inspect e.g. scheduler state, etc.

22.10 Memory Usage

Since kernels are not actually run and data transfers are not actually performed, the data memory does not actually need to be allocated. This allows for instance to simulate the execution of applications processing very big data on a small laptop.

The application can for instance pass `1` (or whatever bogus pointer) to `starpu_data_registration` functions, instead of allocating data. This will however require the application to take care of not trying to access the data, and will not work in MPI mode, which performs transfers.

Another way is to pass the [STARPU_MALLOC_SIMULATION_FOLDED](#) flag to the `starpu_malloc_flags()` function. This will make it allocate a memory area which one can read/write, but optimized so that this does not actually consume memory. Of course, the values read from such area will be bogus, but this allows the application to keep e.g. data load, store, initialization as it is, and also work in MPI mode.

Note however that notably Linux kernels refuse obvious memory overcommitting by default, so a single allocation can typically not be bigger than the amount of physical memory, see <https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/vm/overcommit-accounting> This prevents for instance from allocating a single huge matrix. Allocating a huge matrix in several tiles is not a problem, however. `sysctl vm.overcommit_memory=1` can also be used to allow such overcommit.

Note however that this folding is done by remapping the same file several times, and Linux kernels will also refuse to create too many memory areas. `sysctl vm.max_map_count` can be used to check and change the default (65535). By default, StarPU uses a 1MiB file, so it hopefully fits in the CPU cache. This however limits the amount of such folded memory to a bit below 64GiB. The [STARPU_MALLOC_SIMULATION_FOLD](#) environment variable can be used to increase the size of the file.

Chapter 23

The StarPU OpenMP Runtime Support (SORS)

StarPU provides the necessary routines and support to implement an OpenMP (<http://www.openmp.org/>) runtime compliant with the revision 3.1 of the language specification, and compliant with the task-related data dependency functionalities introduced in the revision 4.0 of the language. This StarPU OpenMP Runtime Support (SORS) has been designed to be targetted by OpenMP compilers such as the Klang-OMP compiler. Most supported OpenMP directives can both be implemented inline or as outlined functions.

All functions are defined in [OpenMP Runtime Support](#).

23.1 Implementation Details and Specificities

23.1.1 Main Thread

When using the SORS, the main thread gets involved in executing OpenMP tasks just like every other threads, in order to be compliant with the specification execution model. This contrasts with StarPU's usual execution model where the main thread submit tasks but does not take part in executing them.

23.1.2 Extended Task Semantics

The semantics of tasks generated by the SORS are extended with respect to regular StarPU tasks in that SORS' tasks may block and be preempted by SORS call, whereas regular StarPU tasks cannot. SORS tasks may coexist with regular StarPU tasks. However, only the tasks created using SORS API functions inherit from extended semantics.

23.2 Configuration

The SORS can be compiled into `libstarpu` through the `configure` option `--enable-openmp`. Conditional compiled source codes may check for the availability of the OpenMP Runtime Support by testing whether the C preprocessor macro `STARPU_OPENMP` is defined or not.

23.3 Initialization and Shutdown

The SORS needs to be executed/terminated by the `starpu_omp_init()` / `starpu_omp_shutdown()` instead of `starpu_omp_init()` / `starpu_shutdown()`. This requirement is necessary to make sure that the main thread gets the proper execution environment to run OpenMP tasks. These calls will usually be performed by a compiler runtime. Thus, they can be executed from a constructor/destructor such as this:

```
__attribute__((constructor))
static void omp_constructor(void)
{
    int ret = starpu_omp_init();
    STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE(ret, "starpu_omp_init");
}

__attribute__((destructor))
static void omp_destructor(void)
{

```

```

    starpu_omp_shutdown();
}

```

See also

[starpu_omp_init\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_shutdown\(\)](#)

23.4 Parallel Regions and Worksharing

The SORS provides functions to create OpenMP parallel regions as well as mapping work on participating workers. The current implementation does not provide nested active parallel regions: Parallel regions may be created recursively, however only the first level parallel region may have more than one worker. From an internal point-of-view, the SORS' parallel regions are implemented as a set of implicit, extended semantics StarPU tasks, following the execution model of the OpenMP specification. Thus the SORS' parallel region tasks may block and be preempted, by SORS calls, enabling constructs such as barriers.

23.4.1 Parallel Regions

Parallel regions can be created with the function [starpu_omp_parallel_region\(\)](#) which accepts a set of attributes as parameter. The execution of the calling task is suspended until the parallel region completes. The field [starpu_omp_parallel_region_attr::cl](#) is a regular StarPU codelet. However only CPU codelets are supported for parallel regions. Here is an example of use:

```

void parallel_region_f(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
    (void) args;
    pthread_t tid = pthread_self();
    int worker_id = starpu_worker_get_id();
    printf("[tid %p] task thread = %d\n", (void *)tid, worker_id);
}

void f(void)
{
    struct starpu_omp_parallel_region_attr attr;
    memset(&attr, 0, sizeof(attr));
    attr.cl.cpu_funcs[0] = parallel_region_f;
    attr.cl.where        = STARPU_CPU;
    attr.if_clause       = 1;
    starpu_omp_parallel_region(&attr);
    return 0;
}

```

See also

[struct starpu_omp_parallel_region_attr](#)
[starpu_omp_parallel_region\(\)](#)

23.4.2 Parallel For

OpenMP `for` loops are provided by the [starpu_omp_for\(\)](#) group of functions. Variants are available for inline or outlined implementations. The SORS supports `static`, `dynamic`, and `guided` loop scheduling clauses. The `auto` scheduling clause is implemented as `static`. The runtime scheduling clause honors the scheduling mode selected through the environment variable `OMP_SCHEDULE` or the [starpu_omp_set_schedule\(\)](#) function. For loops with the `ordered` clause are also supported. An implicit barrier can be enforced or skipped at the end of the worksharing construct, according to the value of the `nowait` parameter.

The canonical family of [starpu_omp_for\(\)](#) functions provide each instance with the first iteration number and the number of iterations (possibly zero) to perform. The alternate family of [starpu_omp_for_alt\(\)](#) functions provide each instance with the (possibly empty) range of iterations to perform, including the first and excluding the last.

The family of [starpu_omp_ordered\(\)](#) functions enable to implement OpenMP's ordered construct, a region with a parallel for loop that is guaranteed to be executed in the sequential order of the loop iterations.

```

void for_g(unsigned long long i, unsigned long long nb_i, void *arg)
{
    (void) arg;
}

```

```

    for (; nb_i > 0; i++, nb_i--)
    {
        array[i] = 1;
    }
}

void parallel_region_f(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
    (void) args;
    starpu_omp_for(for_g, NULL, NB_ITERS, CHUNK, starpu_omp_sched_static
, 0, 0);
}

```

See also

[starpu_omp_for\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_first\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_next\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_alt\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_first_alt\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_next_alt\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_ordered\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_ordered_inline_begin\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_ordered_inline_end\(\)](#)

23.4.3 Sections

OpenMP `sections` worksharing constructs are supported using the set of [starpu_omp_sections\(\)](#) variants. The general principle is either to provide an array of per-section functions or a single function that will redirect to execution to the suitable per-section functions. An implicit barrier can be enforced or skipped at the end of the worksharing construct, according to the value of the `nowait` parameter.

```

void parallel_region_f(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
    (void) args;

    section_funcs[0] = f;
    section_funcs[1] = g;
    section_funcs[2] = h;
    section_funcs[3] = i;

    section_args[0] = arg_f;
    section_args[1] = arg_g;
    section_args[2] = arg_h;
    section_args[3] = arg_i;

    starpu_omp_sections(4, section_f, section_args, 0);
}

```

See also

[starpu_omp_sections\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_sections_combined\(\)](#)

23.4.4 Single

OpenMP `single` worksharing constructs are supported using the set of [starpu_omp_single\(\)](#) variants. An implicit barrier can be enforced or skipped at the end of the worksharing construct, according to the value of the `nowait` parameter.

```

void single_f(void *arg)
{
    (void) arg;
    pthread_t tid = pthread_self();
    int worker_id = starpu_worker_get_id();
    printf("[tid %p] task thread = %d -- single\n", (void *)tid, worker_id);
}

void parallel_region_f(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
}

```

```

    (void) args;
    starpu_omp_single(single_f, NULL, 0);
}

```

The SORS also provides dedicated support for single sections with `copyprivate` clauses through the `starpu_omp_single_copyprivate()` function variants. The OpenMP `master` directive is supported as well using the `starpu_omp_master()` function variants.

See also

```

starpu_omp_master()
starpu_omp_master_inline()
starpu_omp_single()
starpu_omp_single_inline()
starpu_omp_single_copyprivate()
starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_begin()
starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_end()

```

23.5 Tasks

The SORS implements the necessary support of OpenMP 3.1 and OpenMP 4.0's so-called explicit tasks, together with OpenMP 4.0's data dependency management.

23.5.1 Explicit Tasks

Explicit OpenMP tasks are created with the SORS using the `starpu_omp_task_region()` function. The implementation supports `if`, `final`, `untied` and `mergeable` clauses as defined in the OpenMP specification. Unless specified otherwise by the appropriate clause(s), the created task may be executed by any participating worker of the current parallel region.

The current SORS implementation requires explicit tasks to be created within the context of an active parallel region. In particular, an explicit task cannot be created by the main thread outside of a parallel region. Explicit OpenMP tasks created using `starpu_omp_task_region()` are implemented as StarPU tasks with extended semantics, and may as such be blocked and preempted by SORS routines.

The current SORS implementation supports recursive explicit tasks creation, to ensure compliance with the OpenMP specification. However, it should be noted that StarPU is not designed nor optimized for efficiently scheduling of recursive task applications.

The code below shows how to create 4 explicit tasks within a parallel region.

```

void task_region_g(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
    (void) args;
    pthread_t tid = pthread_self();
    int worker_id = starpu_worker_get_id();
    printf("[tid %p] task thread = %d: explicit task \"%g\"\n", (void *)tid, worker_id);
}

void parallel_region_f(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
    (void) args;
    struct starpu_omp_task_region_attr attr;

    memset(&attr, 0, sizeof(attr));
    attr.cl.cpu_funcs[0] = task_region_g;
    attr.cl.where = STARPU_CPU;
    attr.if_clause = 1;
    attr.final_clause = 0;
    attr.untied_clause = 1;
    attr.mergeable_clause = 0;
    starpu_omp_task_region(&attr);
    starpu_omp_task_region(&attr);
    starpu_omp_task_region(&attr);
    starpu_omp_task_region(&attr);
}

```

See also

```

struct starpu_omp_task_region_attr
starpu_omp_task_region()

```

23.5.2 Data Dependencies

The SORS implements inter-tasks data dependencies as specified in OpenMP 4.0. Data dependencies are expressed using regular StarPU data handles ([starpu_data_handle_t](#)) plugged into the task's `attr.cl` codelet. The family of [starpu_vector_data_register\(\)](#) -like functions and the [starpu_data_lookup\(\)](#) function may be used to register a memory area and to retrieve the current data handle associated with a pointer respectively. The testcase `./tests/openmp/task_02.c` gives a detailed example of using OpenMP 4.0 tasks dependencies with the SORS implementation.

Note: the OpenMP 4.0 specification only supports data dependencies between sibling tasks, that is tasks created by the same implicit or explicit parent task. The current SORS implementation also only supports data dependencies between sibling tasks. Consequently the behaviour is unspecified if dependencies are expressed between tasks that have not been created by the same parent task.

23.5.3 TaskWait and TaskGroup

The SORS implements both the `taskwait` and `taskgroup` OpenMP task synchronization constructs specified in OpenMP 4.0, with the [starpu_omp_taskwait\(\)](#) and [starpu_omp_taskgroup\(\)](#) functions respectively.

An example of [starpu_omp_taskwait\(\)](#) use, creating two explicit tasks and waiting for their completion:

```
void task_region_g(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
    (void) args;
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
}

void parallel_region_f(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
    (void) args;
    struct starpu_omp_task_region_attr attr;
    memset(&attr, 0, sizeof(attr));
    attr.cl.cpu_funcs[0] = task_region_g;
    attr.cl.where        = STARPU_CPU;
    attr.if_clause       = 1;
    attr.final_clause    = 0;
    attr.untied_clause   = 1;
    attr.mergeable_clause = 0;
    starpu_omp_task_region(&attr);
    starpu_omp_task_region(&attr);
    starpu_omp_taskwait();
}
```

An example of [starpu_omp_taskgroup\(\)](#) use, creating a task group of two explicit tasks:

```
void task_region_g(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
    (void) args;
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
}

void taskgroup_f(void *arg)
{
    (void) arg;
    struct starpu_omp_task_region_attr attr;
    memset(&attr, 0, sizeof(attr));
    attr.cl.cpu_funcs[0] = task_region_g;
    attr.cl.where        = STARPU_CPU;
    attr.if_clause       = 1;
    attr.final_clause    = 0;
    attr.untied_clause   = 1;
    attr.mergeable_clause = 0;
    starpu_omp_task_region(&attr);
    starpu_omp_task_region(&attr);
}

void parallel_region_f(void *buffers[], void *args)
{
    (void) buffers;
    (void) args;
    starpu_omp_taskgroup(taskgroup_f, (void *)NULL);
}
```

See also

```
starpu_omp_task_region()
starpu_omp_taskwait()
starpu_omp_taskgroup()
starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_begin()
starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_end()
```

23.6 Synchronization Support

The SORS implements objects and method to build common OpenMP synchronization constructs.

23.6.1 Simple Locks

The SORS Simple Locks are opaque `starpu_omp_lock_t` objects enabling multiple tasks to synchronize with each others, following the Simple Lock constructs defined by the OpenMP specification. In accordance with such specification, simple locks may not be acquired multiple times by the same task, without being released in-between; otherwise, deadlocks may result. Codes requiring the possibility to lock multiple times recursively should use Nestable Locks ([NestableLock](#)). Codes NOT requiring the possibility to lock multiple times recursively should use Simple Locks as they incur less processing overhead than Nestable Locks.

See also

```
starpu_omp_lock_t
starpu_omp_init_lock()
starpu_omp_destroy_lock()
starpu_omp_set_lock()
starpu_omp_unset_lock()
starpu_omp_test_lock()
```

23.6.2 Nestable Locks

The SORS Nestable Locks are opaque `starpu_omp_nest_lock_t` objects enabling multiple tasks to synchronize with each others, following the Nestable Lock constructs defined by the OpenMP specification. In accordance with such specification, nestable locks may be acquired multiple times recursively by the same task without deadlocking. Nested locking and unlocking operations must be well parenthesized at any time, otherwise deadlock and/or undefined behaviour may occur. Codes requiring the possibility to lock multiple times recursively should use Nestable Locks. Codes NOT requiring the possibility to lock multiple times recursively should use Simple Locks ([SimpleLock](#)) instead, as they incur less processing overhead than Nestable Locks.

See also

```
starpu_omp_nest_lock_t
starpu_omp_init_nest_lock()
starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock()
starpu_omp_set_nest_lock()
starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock()
starpu_omp_test_nest_lock()
```

23.6.3 Critical Sections

The SORS implements support for OpenMP critical sections through the family of `starpu_omp_critical` functions. Critical sections may optionally be named. There is a single, common anonymous critical section. Mutual exclusion only occur within the scope of single critical section, either a named one or the anonymous one.

See also

```
starpu_omp_critical()
starpu_omp_critical_inline_begin()
starpu_omp_critical_inline_end()
```

23.6.4 Barriers

The SORS provides the [starpu_omp_barrier\(\)](#) function to implement barriers over parallel region teams. In accordance with the OpenMP specification, the [starpu_omp_barrier\(\)](#) function waits for every implicit task of the parallel region to reach the barrier and every explicit task launched by the parallel region to complete, before returning.

See also

[starpu_omp_barrier\(\)](#)

Chapter 24

Clustering a Machine

24.1 General Ideas

Clusters are a concept introduced in this [paper](#).

The granularity problem is tackled by using resource aggregation: instead of dynamically splitting tasks, resources are aggregated to process coarse grain tasks in a parallel fashion. This is built on top of scheduling contexts to be able to handle any type of parallel tasks.

This comes from a basic idea, making use of two levels of parallelism in a DAG. We keep the DAG parallelism but consider on top of it that a task can contain internal parallelism. A good example is if each task in the DAG is OpenMP enabled.

The particularity of such tasks is that we will combine the power of two runtime systems: StarPU will manage the DAG parallelism and another runtime (e.g. OpenMP) will manage the internal parallelism. The challenge is in creating an interface between the two runtime systems so that StarPU can regroup cores inside a machine (creating what we call a **cluster**) on top of which the parallel tasks (e.g. OpenMP tasks) will be run in a contained fashion.

The aim of the cluster API is to facilitate this process in an automatic fashion. For this purpose, we depend on the `hwloc` tool to detect the machine configuration and then partition it into usable clusters.

An example of code running on clusters is available in `examples/sched_ctx/parallel_tasks_with_cluster_api.c`.

Let's first look at how to create a cluster.

To enable clusters in StarPU, one needs to set the configure option `--enable-cluster`.

24.2 Creating Clusters

Partitioning a machine into clusters with the cluster API is fairly straightforward. The simplest way is to state under which machine topology level we wish to regroup all resources. This level is an `hwloc` object, of the type `hwloc_obj_type_t`. More information can be found in the [hwloc documentation](#).

Once a cluster is created, the full machine is represented with an opaque structure `starpu_cluster_machine`. This can be printed to show the current machine state.

```
struct starpu_cluster_machine *clusters;
clusters = starpu_cluster_machine(HWLOC_OBJ_SOCKET, 0);
starpu_cluster_print(clusters);

/* submit some tasks with OpenMP computations */

starpu_uncluster_machine(clusters);
/* we are back in the default StarPU state */
```

The following graphic is an example of what a particular machine can look like once clusterized. The main difference is that we have less worker queues and tasks which will be executed on several resources at once. The execution of these tasks will be left to the internal runtime system, represented with a dashed box around the resources.

Creating clusters as shown in the example above will create workers able to execute OpenMP code by default. The cluster creation function `starpu_cluster_machine()` takes optional parameters after the `hwloc` object (always

terminated by the value 0) which allow to parametrize the cluster creation. These parameters can help creating clusters of a type different from OpenMP, or create a more precise partition of the machine. This is explained in Section [Creating Custom Clusters](#).

24.3 Example Of Constraining OpenMP

Clusters require being able to constrain the runtime managing the internal task parallelism (internal runtime) to the resources set by StarPU. The purpose of this is to express how StarPU must communicate with the internal runtime to achieve the required cooperation. In the case of OpenMP, StarPU will provide an awake thread from the cluster to execute this liaison. It will then provide on demand the process ids of the other resources supposed to be in the region. Finally, thanks to an OpenMP region we can create the required number of threads and bind each of them on the correct region. These will then be reused each time we encounter a `#pragma omp parallel` in the following computations of our program.

The following graphic is an example of what an OpenMP-type cluster looks like and how it represented in StarPU. We can see that one StarPU (black) thread is awake, and we need to create on the other resources the OpenMP threads (in pink).

Finally, the following code shows how to force OpenMP to cooperate with StarPU and create the aforementioned OpenMP threads constrained in the cluster's resources set:

```
void starpu_openmp_prologue(void * sched_ctx_id)
{
    int sched_ctx = *(int*)sched_ctx_id;
    int *cpuids = NULL;
    int ncpuids = 0;
    int workerid = starpu_worker_get_id();

    //we can target only CPU workers
    if (starpu_worker_get_type(workerid) == STARPU_CPU_WORKER)
    {
        //grab all the ids inside the cluster
        starpu_sched_ctx_get_available_cpuids(sched_ctx, &cpuids, &ncpuids);
        //set the number of threads
        omp_set_num_threads(ncpuids);
#pragma omp parallel
        {
            //bind each threads to its respective resource
            starpu_sched_ctx_bind_current_thread_to_cpuid(cpuids[omp_get_thread_num()]);
        }
        free(cpuids);
    }
    return;
}
```

This function is the default function used when calling `starpu_cluster_machine()` without extra parameter. Cluster are based on several tools and models already available within StarPU contexts, and merely extend contexts. More on contexts can be read in Section [Scheduling Contexts](#).

24.4 Creating Custom Clusters

Clusters can be created either with the predefined types provided within StarPU, or with user-defined functions to bind another runtime inside StarPU.

The predefined cluster types provided by StarPU are `STARPU_CLUSTER_OPENMP`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_INTEL_OPENMP_MKL` and `STARPU_CLUSTER_GNU_OPENMP_MKL`. The last one is only provided if StarPU is compiled with the MKL library. It uses MKL functions to set the number of threads which is more reliable when using an OpenMP implementation different from the Intel one.

The cluster type is set when calling the function `starpu_cluster_machine()` with the parameter `STARPU_CLUSTER_TYPE` as in the example below, which is creating a MKL cluster.

```
struct starpu_cluster_machine *clusters;
clusters = starpu_cluster_machine(HWLOC_OBJ_SOCKET,
                                STARPU_CLUSTER_TYPE, STARPU_CLUSTER_GNU_OPENMP_MKL
                                ,
                                0);
```

Using the default type `STARPU_CLUSTER_OPENMP` is similar to calling `starpu_cluster_machine()` without any extra parameter.

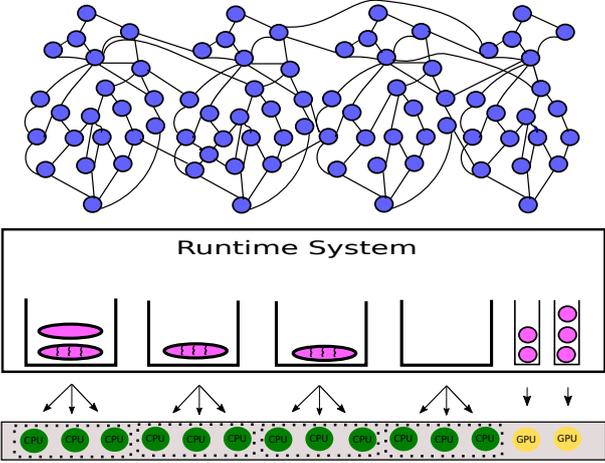


Figure 24.1 StarPU using parallel tasks

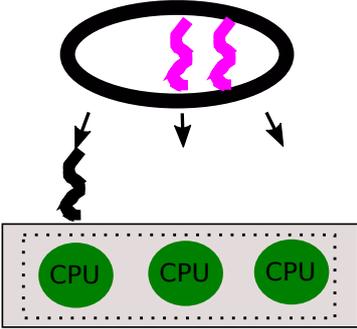


Figure 24.2 StarPU with an OpenMP cluster

Users can also define their own function.

```
void foo_func(void* foo_arg);

int foo_arg = 0;
struct starpu_cluster_machine *clusters;
clusters = starpu_cluster_machine(HWLOC_OBJ_SOCKET,
                                STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC, &foo_func,
                                STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC_ARG, &foo_arg,
                                0);
```

Parameters that can be given to `starpu_cluster_machine()` are `STARPU_CLUSTER_MIN_NB`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_MAX_NB`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_NB`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_NAME`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_STRUCT`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_KEEP_HOMOGENEOUS`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_PREFERE_MIN`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC_ARG`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_TYPE`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_AWAKE_WORKERS`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_PARTITION_ONE`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_NEW` and `STARPU_CLUSTER_NCORES`.

24.5 Clusters With Scheduling

As previously mentioned, the cluster API is implemented on top of [Scheduling Contexts](#). Its main addition is to ease the creation of a machine CPU partition with no overlapping by using `hwloc`, whereas scheduling contexts can use any number of any type of resources.

It is therefore possible, but not recommended, to create clusters using the scheduling contexts API. This can be useful mostly in the most complex machine configurations where users have to dimension precisely clusters by hand using their own algorithm.

```
/* the list of resources the context will manage */
int workerids[3] = {1, 3, 10};

/* indicate the list of workers assigned to it, the number of workers,
the name of the context and the scheduling policy to be used within
the context */
int id_ctx = starpu_sched_ctx_create(workerids, 3, "my_ctx", 0);

/* let StarPU know that the following tasks will be submitted to this context */
starpu_sched_ctx_set_task_context(id);

task->prologue_callback_pop_func=&runtime_interface_function_here;

/* submit the task to StarPU */
starpu_task_submit(task);
```

As this example illustrates, creating a context without scheduling policy will create a cluster. The interface function between StarPU and the other runtime must be specified through the field `starpu_task::prologue_callback_pop_func`. Such a function can be similar to the OpenMP thread team creation one (see above).

Note that the OpenMP mode is the default mode both for clusters and contexts. The result of a cluster creation is a woken-up master worker and sleeping "slaves" which allow the master to run tasks on their resources.

To create a cluster with woken-up workers, the flag `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_AWAKE_WORKERS` must be set when using the scheduling context API function `starpu_sched_ctx_create()`, or the flag `STARPU_CLUSTER_AWAKE_WORKERS` must be set when using the cluster API function `starpu_cluster_machine()`.

Chapter 25

Interoperability Support

In situations where multiple parallel software elements have to coexist within the same application, uncoordinated accesses to computing units may lead such parallel software elements to collide and interfere. The purpose of the Interoperability routines of StarPU, implemented along the definition of the Resource Management APIs of Project H2020 INTERTWinE, is to enable StarPU to coexist with other parallel software elements without resulting in computing core oversubscription or undersubscription. These routines allow the programmer to dynamically control the computing resources allocated to StarPU, to add or remove processor cores and/or accelerator devices from the pool of resources used by StarPU's workers to execute tasks. They also allow multiple libraries and applicative codes using StarPU simultaneously to select distinct sets of resources independently. Internally, the Interoperability Support is built on top of Scheduling Contexts (see [Scheduling Contexts](#)).

25.1 StarPU Resource Management

The `starpurm` module is a library built on top of the `starpurp` library. It exposes a series of routines prefixed with `starpurm_` defining the resource management API.

All functions are defined in [Interoperability Support](#).

25.1.1 Linking a program with the `starpurm` module

The `starpurm` module must be linked explicitly with the applicative executable using it. Example Makefiles in the `starpurm/dev/` subdirectories show how to do so. If the `pkg-config` command is available and the `PKG_CONFIG_PATH` environment variable is properly positioned, the proper settings may be obtained with the following Makefile snippet:

```
CFLAGS += $(shell pkg-config --cflags starpurm-1.3)
LDFLAGS+= $(shell pkg-config --libs-only-L starpurm-1.3)
LDLIBS += $(shell pkg-config --libs-only-l starpurm-1.3)
```

25.1.2 Initialization and Shutdown

The `starpurm` module is initialized with a call to [`starpurm_initialize\(\)`](#) and must be finalized with a call to [`starpurm_shutdown\(\)`](#). The `starpurm` module supports CPU cores as well as devices. An integer ID is assigned to each supported device type. The ID assigned to a given device type can be queried with the [`starpurm_get_device_type_id\(\)`](#) routine, which currently expects one of the following strings as argument and returns the corresponding ID:

- "cpu"
- "opencl"
- "cuda"
- "mic"

The `cpu` pseudo device type is defined for convenience and designates CPU cores. The number of units of each type available for computation can be obtained with a call to `starpurp_get_nb_devices_by_type()`.

Each CPU core unit available for computation is designated by its rank among the StarPU CPU worker threads and by its own CPUSET bit. Each non-CPU device unit can be designated both by its rank number in the type, and by the CPUSET bit corresponding to its StarPU device worker thread. The CPUSET of a computing unit or its associated worker can be obtained from its type ID and rank with `starpurm_get_device_worker_cpuset()`, which returns the corresponding HWLOC CPUSET.

25.1.3 Default Context

The `starpurm` module assumes a default, global context, manipulated through a series of routines allowing to assign and withdraw computing units from the main StarPU context. Assigning CPU cores can be done with `starpurm_assign_cpu_to_starpu()` and `starpurm_assign_cpu_mask_to_starpu()`, and assigning device units can be done with `starpurm_assign_device_to_starpu()` and `starpurm_assign_device_mask_to_starpu()`. Conversely, withdrawing CPU cores can be done with `starpurm_withdraw_cpu_from_starpu()` and `starpurm_withdraw_cpu_mask_from_starpu(=`, and withdrawing device units can be done with `starpurm_withdraw_device_from_starpu()` and `starpurm_withdraw_device_mask_from_starpu()`. These routine should typically be used to control resource usage for the main applicative code.

25.1.4 Temporary Contexts

Besides the default, global context, `starpurm` can create temporary contexts and launch the computation of kernels confined to these temporary contexts. The routine `starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus()` can be used to do so: it allocates a temporary context and spawns a kernel within this context. The temporary context is subsequently freed upon completion of the kernel. The temporary context is set as the default context for the kernel throughout its lifespan. This routine should typically be used to control resource usage for a parallel kernel handled by an external library built on StarPU. Internally, it relies on the use of `starpu_sched_ctx_set_context()` to set the temporary context as default context for the parallel kernel, and then restore the main context upon completion. Note: the maximum number of temporary contexts allocated concurrently at any time should not exceed `STARPU_NMAX_SCHEDULED_CONTEXTS-2`, otherwise, the call to `starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus()` may block until a temporary context becomes available. The routine `starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus()` returns upon the completion of the parallel kernel. An asynchronous variant is available with the routine `starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus_callback()`. This variant returns immediately, however it accepts a callback function, which is subsequently called to notify the calling code about the completion of the parallel kernel.

Part V

StarPU Reference API

Chapter 26

Execution Configuration Through Environment Variables

The behavior of the StarPU library and tools may be tuned thanks to the following environment variables.

26.1 Configuring Workers

STARPU_NCPU Specify the number of CPU workers (thus not including workers dedicated to control accelerators). Note that by default, StarPU will not allocate more CPU workers than there are physical CPUs, and that some CPUs are used to control the accelerators.

STARPU_RESERVE_NCPU Specify the number of CPU cores that should not be used by StarPU, so the application can use [starpu_get_next_bindid\(\)](#) and [starpu_bind_thread_on\(\)](#) to bind its own threads.

This option is ignored if [STARPU_NCPU](#) or [starpu_conf::ncpus](#) is set.

STARPU_NCPUS This variable is deprecated. You should use [STARPU_NCPU](#).

STARPU_NCUDA Specify the number of CUDA devices that StarPU can use. If [STARPU_NCUDA](#) is lower than the number of physical devices, it is possible to select which CUDA devices should be used by the means of the environment variable [STARPU_WORKERS_CUDAID](#). By default, StarPU will create as many CUDA workers as there are CUDA devices.

STARPU_NWORKER_PER_CUDA Specify the number of workers per CUDA device, and thus the number of kernels which will be concurrently running on the devices, i.e. the number of CUDA streams. The default value is 1.

STARPU_CUDA_THREAD_PER_WORKER Specify whether the cuda driver should use one thread per stream (1) or to use a single thread to drive all the streams of the device or all devices (0), and [STARPU_CUDA_THREAD_PER_DEV](#) determines whether is it one thread per device or one thread for all devices. The default value is 0. Setting it to 1 is contradictory with setting [STARPU_CUDA_THREAD_PER_DEV](#).

STARPU_CUDA_THREAD_PER_DEV Specify whether the cuda driver should use one thread per device (1) or to use a single thread to drive all the devices (0). The default value is 1. It does not make sense to set this variable if [STARPU_CUDA_THREAD_PER_WORKER](#) is set to to 1 (since [STARPU_CUDA_THREAD_PER_DEV](#) is then meaningless).

STARPU_CUDA_PIPELINE Specify how many asynchronous tasks are submitted in advance on CUDA devices. This for instance permits to overlap task management with the execution of previous tasks, but it also allows concurrent execution on Fermi cards, which otherwise bring spurious synchronizations. The default is 2. Setting the value to 0 forces a synchronous execution of all tasks.

STARPU_NOPENCL OpenCL equivalent of the environment variable [STARPU_NCUDA](#).

STARPU_OPENCL_PIPELINE Specify how many asynchronous tasks are submitted in advance on OpenCL devices. This for instance permits to overlap task management with the execution of previous tasks, but it also allows concurrent execution on Fermi cards, which otherwise bring spurious synchronizations. The default is 2. Setting the value to 0 forces a synchronous execution of all tasks.

STARPU_OPENCL_ON_CPUS By default, the OpenCL driver only enables GPU and accelerator devices. By setting the environment variable [STARPU_OPENCL_ON_CPUS](#) to 1, the OpenCL driver will also enable CPU devices.

STARPU_OPENCL_ONLY_ON_CPUS By default, the OpenCL driver enables GPU and accelerator devices. By setting the environment variable [STARPU_OPENCL_ONLY_ON_CPUS](#) to 1, the OpenCL driver will ONLY enable CPU devices.

STARPU_NMIC MIC equivalent of the environment variable [STARPU_NCUDA](#), i.e. the number of MIC devices to use.

STARPU_NMICTHREADS Number of threads to use on the MIC devices.

STARPU_NMPI_MS MPI Master Slave equivalent of the environment variable [STARPU_NCUDA](#), i.e. the number of MPI Master Slave devices to use.

STARPU_NMPIMSTHREADS Number of threads to use on the MPI Slave devices.

STARPU_MPI_MASTER_NODE This variable allows to chose which MPI node (with the MPI ID) will be the master.

STARPU_WORKERS_NOBIND Setting it to non-zero will prevent StarPU from binding its threads to CPUs. This is for instance useful when running the testsuite in parallel.

STARPU_WORKERS_GETBIND Setting it to non-zero makes StarPU use the OS-provided CPU binding to determine how many and which CPU cores it should use. This is notably useful when running several StarPU-MPI processes on the same host, to let the MPI launcher set the CPUs to be used.

STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID Passing an array of integers in [STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID](#) specifies on which logical CPU the different workers should be bound. For instance, if `STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID = "0 1 4 5"`, the first worker will be bound to logical CPU #0, the second CPU worker will be bound to logical CPU #1 and so on. Note that the logical ordering of the CPUs is either determined by the OS, or provided by the library `hwloc` in case it is available. Ranges can be provided: for instance, `STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID = "1-3 5"` will bind the first three workers on logical CPUs #1, #2, and #3, and the fourth worker on logical CPU #5. Unbound ranges can also be provided: `STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID = "1-"` will bind the workers starting from logical CPU #1 up to last CPU.

Note that the first workers correspond to the CUDA workers, then come the OpenCL workers, and finally the CPU workers. For example if we have `STARPU_NCUDA=1`, `STARPU_NOPENCL=1`, `STARPU_NCPU=2` and `STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID = "0 2 1 3"`, the CUDA device will be controlled by logical CPU #0, the OpenCL device will be controlled by logical CPU #2, and the logical CPUs #1 and #3 will be used by the CPU workers.

If the number of workers is larger than the array given in [STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID](#), the workers are bound to the logical CPUs in a round-robin fashion: if `STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID = "0 1"`, the first and the third (resp. second and fourth) workers will be put on CPU #0 (resp. CPU #1).

This variable is ignored if the field `starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_bindid` passed to `starpu_init()` is set.

STARPU_WORKERS_COREID Same as [STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID](#), but bind the workers to cores instead of PUs (hyperthreads).

STARPU_MAIN_THREAD_BIND When defined, this make StarPU bind the thread that calls `starpu_initialize()` to a reserved CPU, subtracted from the CPU workers.

STARPU_MAIN_THREAD_CPUID When defined, this make StarPU bind the thread that calls `starpu_initialize()` to the given CPU ID.

STARPU_MAIN_THREAD_COREID Same as [STARPU_MAIN_THREAD_CPUID](#), but bind the thread that calls `starpu_initialize()` to the given core, instead of the PU (hyperthread).

STARPU_MPI_THREAD_CPUID When defined, this make StarPU bind its MPI thread to the given CPU ID. Setting it to -1 (the default value) will use a reserved CPU, subtracted from the CPU workers.

STARPU_MPI_THREAD_COREID Same as [STARPU_MPI_THREAD_CPUID](#), but bind the MPI thread to the given core ID, instead of the PU (hyperthread).

STARPU_MPI_NOBIND Setting it to non-zero will prevent StarPU from binding the MPI to a separate core. This is for instance useful when running the testsuite on a single system.

STARPU_WORKERS_CUDAID Similarly to the [STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID](#) environment variable, it is possible to select which CUDA devices should be used by StarPU. On a machine equipped with 4 GPUs, setting `STARPU_WORKERS_CUDAID = "1 3"` and `STARPU_NCUDA=2` specifies that 2 CUDA workers should be created, and that they should use CUDA devices #1 and #3 (the logical ordering of the devices is the one reported by CUDA).

This variable is ignored if the field `starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_cuda_gpuid` passed to `starpu_init()` is set.

STARPU_WORKERS_OPENCLID OpenCL equivalent of the [STARPU_WORKERS_CUDAID](#) environment variable.

This variable is ignored if the field `starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_opencl_gpuid` passed to `starpu_init()` is set.

STARPU_WORKERS_MICID MIC equivalent of the [STARPU_WORKERS_CUDAID](#) environment variable.

This variable is ignored if the field `starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_mic_deviceid` passed to `starpu_init()` is set.

STARPU_WORKER_TREE Define to 1 to enable the tree iterator in schedulers.

STARPU_SINGLE_COMBINED_WORKER If set, StarPU will create several workers which won't be able to work concurrently. It will by default create combined workers which size goes from 1 to the total number of CPU workers in the system. [STARPU_MIN_WORKERSIZE](#) and [STARPU_MAX_WORKERSIZE](#) can be used to change this default.

STARPU_MIN_WORKERSIZE [STARPU_MIN_WORKERSIZE](#) permits to specify the minimum size of the combined workers (instead of the default 2)

STARPU_MAX_WORKERSIZE [STARPU_MAX_WORKERSIZE](#) permits to specify the minimum size of the combined workers (instead of the number of CPU workers in the system)

STARPU_SYNTHESIZE_ARITY_COMBINED_WORKER Let the user decide how many elements are allowed between combined workers created from hwloc information. For instance, in the case of sockets with 6 cores without shared L2 caches, if [STARPU_SYNTHESIZE_ARITY_COMBINED_WORKER](#) is set to 6, no combined worker will be synthesized beyond one for the socket and one per core. If it is set to 3, 3 intermediate combined workers will be synthesized, to divide the socket cores into 3 chunks of 2 cores. If it set to 2, 2 intermediate combined workers will be synthesized, to divide the the socket cores into 2 chunks of 3 cores, and then 3 additional combined workers will be synthesized, to divide the former synthesized workers into a bunch of 2 cores, and the remaining core (for which no combined worker is synthesized since there is already a normal worker for it).

The default, 2, thus makes StarPU tend to building a binary trees of combined workers.

STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNCHRONOUS_COPY Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and GPU devices. The AMD implementation of OpenCL is known to fail when copying data asynchronously. When using this implementation, it is therefore necessary to disable asynchronous data transfers.

STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNCHRONOUS_CUDA_COPY Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and CUDA devices.

STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNCHRONOUS_OPENCL_COPY Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and OpenCL devices. The AMD implementation of OpenCL is known to fail when copying data asynchronously. When using this implementation, it is therefore necessary to disable asynchronous data transfers.

STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNCHRONOUS_MIC_COPY Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and MIC devices.

STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNCHRONOUS_MPI_MS_COPY Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and MPI Slave devices.

STARPU_ENABLE_CUDA_GPU_GPU_DIRECT Enable (1) or Disable (0) direct CUDA transfers from GPU to GPU, without copying through RAM. The default is Enabled. This permits to test the performance effect of GPU-Direct.

STARPU_DISABLE_PINNING Disable (1) or Enable (0) pinning host memory allocated through `starpu_malloc`, `starpu_memory_pin` and friends. The default is Enabled. This permits to test the performance effect of memory pinning.

STARPU_BACKOFF_MIN Set minimum exponential backoff of number of cycles to pause when spinning. Default value is 1.

STARPU_BACKOFF_MAX Set maximum exponential backoff of number of cycles to pause when spinning. Default value is 32.

STARPU_MIC_SINK_PROGRAM_NAME todo

STARPU_MIC_SINK_PROGRAM_PATH todo

STARPU_MIC_PROGRAM_PATH todo

26.2 Configuring The Scheduling Engine

STARPU_SCHED Choose between the different scheduling policies proposed by StarPU: work random, stealing, greedy, with performance models, etc.

Use `STARPU_SCHED=help` to get the list of available schedulers.

STARPU_MIN_PRIO Set the minimum priority used by priorities-aware schedulers.

STARPU_MAX_PRIO Set the maximum priority used by priorities-aware schedulers.

STARPU_CALIBRATE If this variable is set to 1, the performance models are calibrated during the execution. If it is set to 2, the previous values are dropped to restart calibration from scratch. Setting this variable to 0 disable calibration, this is the default behaviour.

Note: this currently only applies to `dm` and `dm da` scheduling policies.

STARPU_CALIBRATE_MINIMUM Define the minimum number of calibration measurements that will be made before considering that the performance model is calibrated. The default value is 10.

STARPU_BUS_CALIBRATE If this variable is set to 1, the bus is recalibrated during initialization.

STARPU_PREFETCH Indicate whether data prefetching should be enabled (0 means that it is disabled). If prefetching is enabled, when a task is scheduled to be executed e.g. on a GPU, StarPU will request an asynchronous transfer in advance, so that data is already present on the GPU when the task starts. As a result, computation and data transfers are overlapped. Note that prefetching is enabled by default in StarPU.

STARPU_SCHED_ALPHA To estimate the cost of a task StarPU takes into account the estimated computation time (obtained thanks to performance models). The alpha factor is the coefficient to be applied to it before adding it to the communication part.

STARPU_SCHED_BETA To estimate the cost of a task StarPU takes into account the estimated data transfer time (obtained thanks to performance models). The beta factor is the coefficient to be applied to it before adding it to the computation part.

STARPU_SCHED_GAMMA Define the execution time penalty of a joule ([Energy-based Scheduling](#)).

STARPU_SCHED_READY For a modular scheduler with sorted queues below the decision component, workers pick up a task which has most of its data already available. Setting this to 0 disables this.

STARPU_SCHED_SORTED_ABOVE For a modular scheduler with queues above the decision component, it is usually sorted by priority. Setting this to 0 disables this.

STARPU_SCHED_SORTED_BELOW For a modular scheduler with queues below the decision component, they are usually sorted by priority. Setting this to 0 disables this.

STARPU_IDLE_POWER Define the idle power of the machine ([Energy-based Scheduling](#)).

STARPU_PROFILING Enable on-line performance monitoring ([Enabling On-line Performance Monitoring](#)).

26.3 Extensions

SOCL_OCL_LIB_OPENCL THE SOCL test suite is only run when the environment variable `SOCL_OCL_LIB_OPENCL` is defined. It should contain the location of the file `libOpenCL.so` of the OCL ICD implementation.

OCL_ICD_VENDORS When using SOCL with OpenCL ICD (<https://forge.imag.fr/projects/ocl-icd/>), this variable may be used to point to the directory where ICD files are installed. The default directory is `/etc/OpenCL/vendors`. StarPU installs ICD files in the directory `$prefix/share/starpu/openccl/vendors`.

STARPU_COMM_STATS Communication statistics for `starpumpi` ([Debugging MPI](#)) will be enabled when the environment variable `STARPU_COMM_STATS` is defined to an value other than 0.

STARPU_MPI_CACHE Communication cache for `starpumpi` ([MPI Support](#)) will be disabled when the environment variable `STARPU_MPI_CACHE` is set to 0. It is enabled by default or for any other values of the variable `STARPU_MPI_CACHE`.

STARPU_MPI_COMM Communication trace for `starpumpi` ([MPI Support](#)) will be enabled when the environment variable `STARPU_MPI_COMM` is set to 1, and StarPU has been configured with the option `--enable-verbose`.

STARPU_MPI_CACHE_STATS When set to 1, statistics are enabled for the communication cache ([MPI Support](#)). For now, it prints messages on the standard output when data are added or removed from the received communication cache.

STARPU_MPI_PRIORITIES When set to 0, the use of priorities to order MPI communications is disabled ([MPI Support](#)).

STARPU_MPI_NDETACHED_SEND This sets the number of send requests that StarPU-MPI will emit concurrently. The default is 10.

STARPU_MPI_NREADY_PROCESS This sets the number of requests that StarPU-MPI will submit to MPI before polling for termination of existing requests. The default is 10.

STARPU_MPI_FAKE_SIZE Setting to a number makes StarPU believe that there are as many MPI nodes, even if it was run on only one MPI node. This allows e.g. to simulate the execution of one of the nodes of a big cluster without actually running the rest. It of course does not provide computation results and timing.

STARPU_MPI_FAKE_RANK Setting to a number makes StarPU believe that it runs the given MPI node, even if it was run on only one MPI node. This allows e.g. to simulate the execution of one of the nodes of a big cluster without actually running the rest. It of course does not provide computation results and timing.

STARPU_MPI_DRIVER_CALL_FREQUENCY When set to a positive value, activates the interleaving of the execution of tasks with the progression of MPI communications ([MPI Support](#)). The `starpumpi_init_conf()` function must have been called by the application for that environment variable to be used. When set to 0, the MPI progression thread does not use at all the driver given by the user, and only focuses on making MPI communications progress.

STARPU_MPI_DRIVER_TASK_FREQUENCY When set to a positive value, the interleaving of the execution of tasks with the progression of MPI communications mechanism to execute several tasks before checking communication requests again ([MPI Support](#)). The `starpumpi_init_conf()` function must have been called by the application for that environment variable to be used, and the `STARPU_MPI_DRIVER_CALL_FREQUENCY` environment variable set to a positive value.

STARPU_SIMGRID When set to 1 (the default is 0), this makes StarPU check that it was really build with simulation support. This is convenient in scripts to avoid using a native version, that would try to update performance models...

STARPU_SIMGRID_TRANSFER_COST When set to 1 (which is the default), data transfers (over PCI bus, typically) are taken into account in SimGrid mode.

STARPU_SIMGRID_CUDA_MALLOC_COST When set to 1 (which is the default), CUDA malloc costs are taken into account in SimGrid mode.

STARPU_SIMGRID_CUDA_QUEUE_COST When set to 1 (which is the default), CUDA task and transfer queueing costs are taken into account in SimGrid mode.

STARPU_PCI_FLAT When unset or set to 0, the platform file created for SimGrid will contain PCI bandwidths and routes.

STARPU_SIMGRID_QUEUE_MALLOC_COST When unset or set to 1, simulate within SimGrid the GPU transfer queueing.

STARPU_MALLOC_SIMULATION_FOLD Define the size of the file used for folding virtual allocation, in MiB. The default is 1, thus allowing 64GiB virtual memory when Linux's `sysctl vm.max_map_count` value is the default 65535.

STARPU_SIMGRID_TASK_SUBMIT_COST When set to 1 (which is the default), task submission costs are taken into account in SimGrid mode. This provides more accurate SimGrid predictions, especially for the beginning of the execution.

STARPU_SIMGRID_FETCHING_INPUT_COST When set to 1 (which is the default), fetching input costs are taken into account in SimGrid mode. This provides more accurate SimGrid predictions, especially regarding data transfers.

STARPU_SIMGRID_SCHED_COST When set to 1 (0 is the default), scheduling costs are taken into account in SimGrid mode. This provides more accurate SimGrid predictions, and allows studying scheduling overhead of the runtime system. However, it also makes simulation non-deterministic.

STARPU_SINK Variable defined by StarPU when running MPI Xeon PHI on the sink.

26.4 Miscellaneous And Debug

STARPU_HOME Specify the main directory in which StarPU stores its configuration files. The default is `$HOME` on Unix environments, and `$USERPROFILE` on Windows environments.

STARPU_PATH Only used on Windows environments. Specify the main directory in which StarPU is installed ([Running a Basic StarPU Application on Microsoft Visual C](#))

STARPU_PERF_MODEL_DIR Specify the main directory in which StarPU stores its performance model files. The default is `$STARPU_HOME/.starpu/sampling`.

STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_CPU When this is set to 0, StarPU will assume that CPU devices do not have the same performance, and thus use different performance models for them, thus making kernel calibration much longer, since measurements have to be made for each CPU core.

STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_CUDA When this is set to 1, StarPU will assume that all CUDA devices have the same performance, and thus share performance models for them, thus allowing kernel calibration to be much faster, since measurements only have to be once for all CUDA GPUs.

STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_OPENCL When this is set to 1, StarPU will assume that all OPENCL devices have the same performance, and thus share performance models for them, thus allowing kernel calibration to be much faster, since measurements only have to be once for all OPENCL GPUs.

STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_MIC When this is set to 1, StarPU will assume that all MIC devices have the same performance, and thus share performance models for them, thus allowing kernel calibration to be much faster, since measurements only have to be once for all MIC GPUs.

STARPU_PERF_MODEL_HOMOGENEOUS_MPI_MS When this is set to 1, StarPU will assume that all MPI Slave devices have the same performance, and thus share performance models for them, thus allowing kernel calibration to be much faster, since measurements only have to be once for all MPI Slaves.

STARPU_HOSTNAME When set, force the hostname to be used when dealing performance model files. Models are indexed by machine name. When running for example on a homogenous cluster, it is possible to share the models between machines by setting `export STARPU_HOSTNAME=some_global_name`.

STARPU_OPENCL_PROGRAM_DIR Specify the directory where the OpenCL codelet source files are located. The function `starpu_opencload_program_source()` looks for the codelet in the current directory, in the directory specified by the environment variable `STARPU_OPENCL_PROGRAM_DIR`, in the directory `share/starpu/opencload` of the installation directory of StarPU, and finally in the source directory of StarPU.

STARPU_SILENT Allow to disable verbose mode at runtime when StarPU has been configured with the option `--enable-verbose`. Also disable the display of StarPU information and warning messages.

STARPU_MPI_DEBUG_LEVEL_MIN Set the minimum level of debug when StarPU has been configured with the option `--enable-mpi-verbose`.

STARPU_MPI_DEBUG_LEVEL_MAX Set the maximum level of debug when StarPU has been configured with the option `--enable-mpi-verbose`.

STARPU_LOGFILENAME Specify in which file the debugging output should be saved to.

STARPU_FXT_PREFIX Specify in which directory to save the generated trace if FxT is enabled.

STARPU_FXT_SUFFIX Specify in which file to save the generated trace if FxT is enabled.

STARPU_FXT_TRACE Specify whether to generate (1) or not (0) the FxT trace in `/tmp/prof_file_XXX_YYY` (the directory and file name can be changed with `STARPU_FXT_PREFIX` and `STARPU_FXT_SUFFIX`). The default is 1 (generate it)

STARPU_LIMIT_CUDA_devid_MEM Specify the maximum number of megabytes that should be available to the application on the CUDA device with the identifier `devid`. This variable is intended to be used for experimental purposes as it emulates devices that have a limited amount of memory. When defined, the variable overwrites the value of the variable `STARPU_LIMIT_CUDA_MEM`.

STARPU_LIMIT_CUDA_MEM Specify the maximum number of megabytes that should be available to the application on each CUDA devices. This variable is intended to be used for experimental purposes as it emulates devices that have a limited amount of memory.

STARPU_LIMIT_OPENCL_devid_MEM Specify the maximum number of megabytes that should be available to the application on the OpenCL device with the identifier `devid`. This variable is intended to be used for experimental purposes as it emulates devices that have a limited amount of memory. When defined, the variable overwrites the value of the variable `STARPU_LIMIT_OPENCL_MEM`.

STARPU_LIMIT_OPENCL_MEM Specify the maximum number of megabytes that should be available to the application on each OpenCL devices. This variable is intended to be used for experimental purposes as it emulates devices that have a limited amount of memory.

STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_MEM Specify the maximum number of megabytes that should be available to the application in the main CPU memory. Setting it enables allocation cache in main memory. Setting it to zero lets StarPU overflow memory.

STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_NUMA_devid_MEM Specify the maximum number of megabytes that should be available to the application on the NUMA node with the OS identifier `devid`. Setting it overrides the value of `STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_MEM`.

STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_NUMA_MEM Specify the maximum number of megabytes that should be available to the application on each NUMA node. This is the same as specifying that same amount with `STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_NUMA_devid_MEM` for each NUMA node number. The total memory available to StarPU will thus be this amount multiplied by the number of NUMA nodes used by StarPU. Any `STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_NUMA_devid_MEM` additionally specified will take over `STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_NUMA_MEM`.

STARPU_LIMIT_BANDWIDTH Specify the maximum available PCI bandwidth of the system in MB/s. This can only be effective with simgrid simulation. This allows to easily override the bandwidths stored in the platform file generated from measurements on the native system. This can be used e.g. for convenient

Specify the maximum number of megabytes that should be available to the application on each NUMA node. This is the same as specifying that same amount with `STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_NUMA_devid_MEM` for each NUMA node number. The total memory available to StarPU will thus be this amount multiplied by the number of NUMA nodes used by StarPU. Any `STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_NUMA_devid_MEM` additionally specified will take over `STARPU_LIMIT_BANDWIDTH`.

STARPU_MINIMUM_AVAILABLE_MEM Specify the minimum percentage of memory that should be available in GPUs (or in main memory, when using out of core), below which a reclaiming pass is performed. The default is 0%.

- STARPU_TARGET_AVAILABLE_MEM** Specify the target percentage of memory that should be reached in GPUs (or in main memory, when using out of core), when performing a periodic reclaiming pass. The default is 0%.
- STARPU_MINIMUM_CLEAN_BUFFERS** Specify the minimum percentage of number of buffers that should be clean in GPUs (or in main memory, when using out of core), below which asynchronous writebacks will be issued. The default is 5%.
- STARPU_TARGET_CLEAN_BUFFERS** Specify the target percentage of number of buffers that should be reached in GPUs (or in main memory, when using out of core), when performing an asynchronous write-back pass. The default is 10%.
- STARPU_DIDUSE_BARRIER** When set to 1, StarPU will never evict a piece of data if it has not been used by at least one task. This avoids odd behaviors under high memory pressure, but can lead to deadlocks, so is to be considered experimental only.
- STARPU_DISK_SWAP** Specify a path where StarPU can push data when the main memory is getting full.
- STARPU_DISK_SWAP_BACKEND** Specify the backend to be used by StarPU to push data when the main memory is getting full. The default is `unistd` (i.e. using read/write functions), other values are `stdio` (i.e. using `fread/fwrite`), `unistd_o_direct` (i.e. using read/write with `O_DIRECT`), `leveldb` (i.e. using a `leveldb` database), and `hdf5` (i.e. using HDF5 library).
- STARPU_DISK_SWAP_SIZE** Specify the maximum size in MiB to be used by StarPU to push data when the main memory is getting full. The default is unlimited.
- STARPU_LIMIT_MAX_SUBMITTED_TASKS** Allow users to control the task submission flow by specifying to StarPU a maximum number of submitted tasks allowed at a given time, i.e. when this limit is reached task submission becomes blocking until enough tasks have completed, specified by [STARPU_LIMIT_MIN_SUBMITTED_TASKS](#). Setting it enables allocation cache buffer reuse in main memory.
- STARPU_LIMIT_MIN_SUBMITTED_TASKS** Allow users to control the task submission flow by specifying to StarPU a submitted task threshold to wait before unblocking task submission. This variable has to be used in conjunction with [STARPU_LIMIT_MAX_SUBMITTED_TASKS](#) which puts the task submission thread to sleep. Setting it enables allocation cache buffer reuse in main memory.
- STARPU_TRACE_BUFFER_SIZE** Set the buffer size for recording trace events in MiB. Setting it to a big size allows to avoid pauses in the trace while it is recorded on the disk. This however also consumes memory, of course. The default value is 64.
- STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE** When set to 1, indicate that StarPU should automatically generate a Paje trace when `starpu_shutdown()` is called.
- STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE_OPTIONS** When the variable [STARPU_GENERATE_TRACE](#) is set to 1 to generate a Paje trace, this variable can be set to specify options (see `starpu_fxt_tool -help`).
- STARPU_ENABLE_STATS** When defined, enable gathering various data statistics ([Data Statistics](#)).
- STARPU_MEMORY_STATS** When set to 0, disable the display of memory statistics on data which have not been unregistered at the end of the execution ([Memory Feedback](#)).
- STARPU_MAX_MEMORY_USE** When set to 1, display at the end of the execution the maximum memory used by StarPU for internal data structures during execution.
- STARPU_BUS_STATS** When defined, statistics about data transfers will be displayed when calling `starpu_shutdown()` ([Profiling](#)). By default, statistics are printed on the standard error stream, use the environment variable [STARPU_BUS_STATS_FILE](#) to define another filename.
- STARPU_BUS_STATS_FILE** Define the name of the file where to display data transfers statistics, see [STARPU_BUS_STATS](#).
- STARPU_WORKER_STATS** When defined, statistics about the workers will be displayed when calling `starpu_shutdown()` ([Profiling](#)). When combined with the environment variable [STARPU_PROFILING](#), it displays the energy consumption ([Energy-based Scheduling](#)). By default, statistics are printed on the standard error stream, use the environment variable [STARPU_WORKER_STATS_FILE](#) to define another filename.

STARPU_WORKER_STATS_FILE Define the name of the file where to display workers statistics, see [STARPU_WORKER_STATS](#).

STARPU_STATS When set to 0, data statistics will not be displayed at the end of the execution of an application ([Data Statistics](#)).

STARPU_WATCHDOG_TIMEOUT When set to a value other than 0, allows to make StarPU print an error message whenever StarPU does not terminate any task for the given time (in μs), but lets the application continue normally. Should be used in combination with [STARPU_WATCHDOG_CRASH](#) (see [Detecting Stuck Conditions](#)).

STARPU_WATCHDOG_CRASH When set to a value other than 0, trigger a crash when the watch dog is reached, thus allowing to catch the situation in gdb, etc (see [Detecting Stuck Conditions](#))

STARPU_WATCHDOG_DELAY Delay the activation of the watchdog by the given time (in μs). This can be convenient for letting the application initialize data etc. before starting to look for idle time.

STARPU_TASK_PROGRESS Print the progression of tasks. This is convenient to determine whether a program is making progress in task execution, or is just stuck.

STARPU_TASK_BREAK_ON_PUSH When this variable contains a job id, StarPU will raise SIGTRAP when the task with that job id is being pushed to the scheduler, which will be nicely caught by debuggers (see [Debugging Scheduling](#))

STARPU_TASK_BREAK_ON_SCHED When this variable contains a job id, StarPU will raise SIGTRAP when the task with that job id is being scheduled by the scheduler (at a scheduler-specific point), which will be nicely caught by debuggers. This only works for schedulers which have such a scheduling point defined (see [Debugging Scheduling](#))

STARPU_TASK_BREAK_ON_POP When this variable contains a job id, StarPU will raise SIGTRAP when the task with that job id is being popped from the scheduler, which will be nicely caught by debuggers (see [Debugging Scheduling](#))

STARPU_TASK_BREAK_ON_EXEC When this variable contains a job id, StarPU will raise SIGTRAP when the task with that job id is being executed, which will be nicely caught by debuggers (see [Debugging Scheduling](#))

STARPU_DISABLE_KERNELS When set to a value other than 1, it disables actually calling the kernel functions, thus allowing to quickly check that the task scheme is working properly, without performing the actual application-provided computation.

STARPU_HISTORY_MAX_ERROR History-based performance models will drop measurements which are really far from the measured average. This specifies the allowed variation. The default is 50 (%), i.e. the measurement is allowed to be x1.5 faster or /1.5 slower than the average.

STARPU_RAND_SEED The random scheduler and some examples use random numbers for their own working. Depending on the examples, the seed is by default just always 0 or the current time() (unless SimGrid mode is enabled, in which case it is always 0). [STARPU_RAND_SEED](#) allows to set the seed to a specific value.

STARPU_IDLE_TIME When set to a value being a valid filename, a corresponding file will be created when shutting down StarPU. The file will contain the sum of all the workers' idle time.

STARPU_GLOBAL_ARBITER When set to a positive value, StarPU will create an arbiter, which implements an advanced but centralized management of concurrent data accesses (see [Concurrent Data Accesses](#)).

STARPU_USE_NUMA When defined, NUMA nodes are taken into account by StarPU. Otherwise, memory is considered as only one node. This is experimental for now.

When enabled, `STARPU_MAIN_MEMORY` is a pointer to the NUMA node associated to the first CPU worker if it exists, the NUMA node associated to the first GPU discovered otherwise. If StarPU doesn't find any NUMA node after these steps, `STARPU_MAIN_MEMORY` is the first NUMA node discovered by StarPU.

STARPU_IDLE_FILE If the environment variable `STARPU_IDLE_FILE` is defined, a file named after its contents will be created at the end of the execution. The file will contain the sum of the idle times of all the workers.

STARPU_HWLOC_INPUT If the environment variable `STARPU_HWLOC_INPUT` is defined to the path of an XML file, `hwloc` will be made to use it as input instead of detecting the current platform topology, which can save significant initialization time.

To produce this XML file, use `lstopo file.xml`

STARPU_CATCH_SIGNALS By default, StarPU catch signals `SIGINT`, `SIGSEGV` and `SIGTRAP` to perform final actions such as dumping FxT trace files even though the application has crashed. Setting this variable to a value other than 1 will disable this behaviour. This should be done on JVM systems which may use these signals for their own needs. The flag can also be set through the field `starpu_conf::catch_signals`.

STARPU_DISPLAY_BINDINGS Display the binding of all processes and threads running on the machine. If MPI is enabled, display the binding of each node. Users can manually display the binding by calling `starpu_display_bindings()`.

26.5 Configuring The Hypervisor

SC_HYPERVERISOR_POLICY Choose between the different resizing policies proposed by StarPU for the hypervisor: `idle`, `app_driven`, `feft_lp`, `teft_lp`; `ispeed_lp`, `throughput_lp` etc.

Use `SC_HYPERVERISOR_POLICY=help` to get the list of available policies for the hypervisor

SC_HYPERVERISOR_TRIGGER_RESIZE Choose how should the hypervisor be triggered: `speed` if the resizing algorithm should be called whenever the speed of the context does not correspond to an optimal precomputed value, `idle` if the resizing algorithm should be called whenever the workers are idle for a period longer than the value indicated when configuring the hypervisor.

SC_HYPERVERISOR_START_RESIZE Indicate the moment when the resizing should be available. The value correspond to the percentage of the total time of execution of the application. The default value is the resizing frame.

SC_HYPERVERISOR_MAX_SPEED_GAP Indicate the ratio of speed difference between contexts that should trigger the hypervisor. This situation may occur only when a theoretical speed could not be computed and the hypervisor has no value to compare the speed to. Otherwise the resizing of a context is not influenced by the the speed of the other contexts, but only by the the value that a context should have.

SC_HYPERVERISOR_STOP_PRINT By default the values of the speed of the workers is printed during the execution of the application. If the value 1 is given to this environment variable this printing is not done.

SC_HYPERVERISOR_LAZY_RESIZE By default the hypervisor resizes the contexts in a lazy way, that is workers are firstly added to a new context before removing them from the previous one. Once this workers are clearly taken into account into the new context (a task was popped there) we remove them from the previous one. However if the application would like that the change in the distribution of workers should change right away this variable should be set to 0

SC_HYPERVERISOR_SAMPLE_CRITERIA By default the hypervisor uses a sample of flops when computing the speed of the contexts and of the workers. If this variable is set to `time` the hypervisor uses a sample of time (10% of an approximation of the total execution time of the application)

Chapter 27

Compilation Configuration

The behavior of the StarPU library and tools may be tuned thanks to the following configure options.

27.1 Common Configuration

-enable-debug Enable debugging messages.

-enable-spinlock-check Enable checking that spinlocks are taken and released properly.

-enable-fast Disable assertion checks, which saves computation time.

-enable-verbose Increase the verbosity of the debugging messages. This can be disabled at runtime by setting the environment variable `STARPU_SILENT` to any value. `-enable-verbose=extra` increase even more the verbosity.

```
$ STARPU_SILENT=1 ./vector_scal
```

-enable-coverage Enable flags for the coverage tool `gcov`.

-enable-quick-check Specify tests and examples should be run on a smaller data set, i.e allowing a faster execution time

-enable-long-check Enable some exhaustive checks which take a really long time.

-enable-new-check Enable new testcases which are known to fail.

-with-hwloc Specify `hwloc` should be used by StarPU. `hwloc` should be found by the means of the tool `pkg-config`.

-with-hwloc=prefix Specify `hwloc` should be used by StarPU. `hwloc` should be found in the directory specified by `prefix`

-without-hwloc Specify `hwloc` should not be used by StarPU.

-disable-build-doc Disable the creation of the documentation. This should be done on a machine which does not have the tools `doxygen` and `latex` (plus the packages `latex-xcolor` and `texlive-latex-extra`).

-enable-build-doc-pdf By default, only the HTML documentation is generated. Use this option to also enable the generation of the PDF documentation. This should be done on a machine which does have the tools `doxygen` and `latex` (plus the packages `latex-xcolor` and `texlive-latex-extra`).

-disable-icc Disable the usage of the ICC compiler. When found, some specific ICC examples are compiled.

-with-check-flags Specify flags which will be given to C, CXX and Fortran compilers when valid

Additionally, the script `configure` recognize many variables, which can be listed by typing `./configure -help`. For example, `./configure NVCCFLAGS="-arch sm_20"` adds a flag for the compilation of CUDA kernels, and `NVCC_CC=gcc-5` allows to change the C++ compiler used by `nvcc`.

27.2 Configuring Workers

- enable-blocking-drivers** By default, StarPU keeps CPU workers awake permanently, for better reactivity. This option makes StarPU put CPU workers to real sleep when there are not enough tasks to compute.
- enable-worker-callbacks** If blocking drivers are enabled, enable callbacks to notify an external resource manager about workers going to sleep and waking up.
- enable-maxcpus=count** Use at most `count` CPU cores. This information is then available as the macro `STARPU_MAXCPUS`.
- enable-maxnumanodes=count** Use at most `count` NUMA nodes. This information is then available as the macro `STARPU_MAXNUMANODES`.
- disable-cpu** Disable the use of CPUs of the machine. Only GPUs etc. will be used.
- enable-maxcudadev=count** Use at most `count` CUDA devices. This information is then available as the macro `STARPU_MAXCUDADEVES`.
- disable-cuda** Disable the use of CUDA, even if a valid CUDA installation was detected.
- with-cuda-dir=prefix** Search for CUDA under `prefix`, which should notably contain the file `include/cuda.h`.
- with-cuda-include-dir=dir** Search for CUDA headers under `dir`, which should notably contain the file `cuda.h`. This defaults to `/include` appended to the value given to `--with-cuda-dir`.
- with-cuda-lib-dir=dir** Search for CUDA libraries under `dir`, which should notably contain the CUDA shared libraries—e.g., `libcuda.so`. This defaults to `/lib` appended to the value given to `--with-cuda-dir`.
- disable-cuda-memcpy-peer** Explicitly disable peer transfers when using CUDA 4.0.
- enable-maxopencldev=count** Use at most `count` OpenCL devices. This information is then available as the macro `STARPU_MAXOPENCLDEVES`.
- disable-opencl** Disable the use of OpenCL, even if the SDK is detected.
- with-opencl-dir=prefix** Search for an OpenCL implementation under `prefix`, which should notably contain `include/CL/cl.h` (or `include/OpenCL/cl.h` on Mac OS).
- with-opencl-include-dir=dir** Search for OpenCL headers under `dir`, which should notably contain `CL/cl.h` (or `OpenCL/cl.h` on Mac OS). This defaults to `/include` appended to the value given to `--with-opencl-dir`.
- with-opencl-lib-dir=dir** Search for an OpenCL library under `dir`, which should notably contain the OpenCL shared libraries—e.g. `libOpenCL.so`. This defaults to `/lib` appended to the value given to `--with-opencl-dir`.
- enable-opencl-simulator** Enable considering the provided OpenCL implementation as a simulator, i.e. use the kernel duration returned by OpenCL profiling information as wallclock time instead of the actual measured real time. This requires the SimGrid support.
- enable-maximplementations=count** Allow for at most `count` codelet implementations for the same target device. This information is then available as the macro `STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS` macro.
- enable-max-sched-ctxs=count** Allow for at most `count` scheduling contexts This information is then available as the macro `STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXS`.
- disable-asynchronous-copy** Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and GPU devices. The AMD implementation of OpenCL is known to fail when copying data asynchronously. When using this implementation, it is therefore necessary to disable asynchronous data transfers.
- disable-asynchronous-cuda-copy** Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and CUDA devices.
- disable-asynchronous-opencl-copy** Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and OpenCL devices. The AMD implementation of OpenCL is known to fail when copying data asynchronously. When using this implementation, it is therefore necessary to disable asynchronous data transfers.

- enable-maxmictreads** Specify the maximum number of MIC threads
- disable-asynchronous-mic-copy** Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and MIC devices.
- disable-asynchronous-mpi-master-slave-copy** Disable asynchronous copies between CPU and MPI Slave devices.
- enable-maxnodes=count** Use at most `count` memory nodes. This information is then available as the macro `STARPU_MAXNODES`. Reducing it allows to considerably reduce memory used by StarPU data structures.

27.3 Extension Configuration

- disable-mpi** Disable the build of libstarpumpi. By default, it is enabled when MPI is found.
- enable-mpi** Enable the build of libstarpumpi. This is necessary when using Simgrid+MPI.
- with-mpicc=path** Use the compiler `mpicc` at `path`, for StarPU-MPI. ([MPI Support](#)).
- enable-mpi-pedantic-isend** Before performing any MPI communication, StarPU-MPI waits for the data to be available in the main memory of the node submitting the request. For send communications, data is acquired with the mode `STARPU_R`. When enabling the pedantic mode, data are instead acquired with the `STARPU_U_RW` which thus ensures that there is not more than 1 concurrent `MPI_Isend` calls accessing the data and StarPU does not read from it from tasks during the communication.
- enable-mpi-master-slave** Enable the MPI Master-Slave support. By default, it is disabled.
- with-mpi-master-slave-multiple-thread** Create one thread per MPI Slave on the MPI master to manage communications.
- enable-mpi-verbose** Increase the verbosity of the MPI debugging messages. This can be disabled at runtime by setting the environment variable `STARPU_SILENT` to any value. `-enable-mpi-verbose=extra` increase even more the verbosity.

```
$ STARPU_SILENT=1 mpirun -np 2 ./insert_task
```

- enable-nmad** Enable the NewMadeleine implementation for StarPU-MPI. See [Using the NewMadeleine communication library](#) for more details.
- disable-fortran** Disable the fortran extension. By default, it is enabled when a fortran compiler is found.
- disable-socl** Disable the SOCL extension ([SOCL OpenCL Extensions](#)). By default, it is enabled when an OpenCL implementation is found.
- with-coi-dir** Specify the directory to the COI library for MIC support. The default value is `/opt/intel/mic/coi`
- mic-host** Specify the precise MIC architecture host identifier. The default value is `x86_64-k10m-linux`
- enable-openmp** Enable OpenMP Support ([The StarPU OpenMP Runtime Support \(SORS\)](#))
- enable-cluster** Enable cluster Support ([Clustering A Machine](#))

27.4 Advanced Configuration

- enable-perf-debug** Enable performance debugging through `gprof`.
- enable-model-debug** Enable performance model debugging.
- enable-fxt-lock** Enable additional trace events which describes locks behaviour. This is however extremely heavy and should only be enabled when debugging insides of StarPU.
- enable-maxbuffers** Define the maximum number of buffers that tasks will be able to take as parameters, then available as the macro `STARPU_NMAXBUFS`.

- enable-allocation-cache** Enable the use of a data allocation cache to avoid the cost of it with CUDA. Still experimental.
- enable-opengl-render** Enable the use of OpenGL for the rendering of some examples.
- enable-blas-lib=prefix** Specify the blas library to be used by some of the examples. Libraries available :
 - none [default] : no BLAS library is used
 - atlas: use ATLAS library
 - goto: use GotoBLAS library
 - openblas: use OpenBLAS library
 - mkl: use MKL library (you may need to set specific CFLAGS and LDFLAGS with `-with-mkl-cflags` and `-with-mkl-ldflags`)
- enable-leveldb** Enable linking with LevelDB if available
- enable-hdf5** Enable building HDF5 support.
- with-hdf5-include-dir=path** Specify the directory where is stored the header `hdf5.h`.
- with-hdf5-lib-dir=path** Specify the directory where is stored the `hdf5` library.
- disable-starpufft** Disable the build of `libstarpufft`, even if `fftw` or `cuFFT` is available.
- enable-starpufft-examples** Enable the compilation and the execution of the `libstarpufft` examples. By default, they are neither compiled nor checked.
- with-fxt=prefix** Search for FxT under `prefix`. FxT (<http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/fxt>) is used to generate traces of scheduling events, which can then be rendered them using ViTE ([Off-line Performance Feedback](#)). `prefix` should notably contain `include/fxt/fxt.h`.
- with-perf-model-dir=dir** Store performance models under `dir`, instead of the current user's home.
- with-goto-dir=prefix** Search for GotoBLAS under `prefix`, which should notably contain `libgoto.so` or `libgoto2.so`.
- with-atlas-dir=prefix** Search for ATLAS under `prefix`, which should notably contain `include/cblas.h`.
- with-mkl-cflags=cflags** Use `cflags` to compile code that uses the MKL library.
- with-mkl-ldflags=ldflags** Use `ldflags` when linking code that uses the MKL library. Note that the MKL website (<http://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-mkl-link-line-advisor/>) provides a script to determine the linking flags.
- disable-glpk** Disable the use of `libglpk` for computing area bounds.
- disable-build-tests** Disable the build of tests.
- disable-build-examples** Disable the build of examples.
- enable-sc-hypervisor** Enable the Scheduling Context Hypervisor plugin ([Scheduling Context Hypervisor](#)). By default, it is disabled.
- enable-memory-stats** Enable memory statistics ([Memory Feedback](#)).
- enable-simgrid** Enable simulation of execution in SimGrid, to allow easy experimentation with various numbers of cores and GPUs, or amount of memory, etc. Experimental.
The path to SimGrid can be specified through the `SIMGRID_CFLAGS` and `SIMGRID_LIBS` environment variables, for instance:

```
export SIMGRID_CFLAGS="-I/usr/local/simgrid/include"
export SIMGRID_LIBS="-L/usr/local/simgrid/lib -lsimgrid"
```

- with-simgrid-dir** Similar to the option [--enable-simgrid](#) but also allows to specify the location to the SimGrid library.
- with-simgrid-include-dir** Similar to the option [--enable-simgrid](#) but also allows to specify the location to the SimGrid include directory.
- with-simgrid-lib-dir** Similar to the option [--enable-simgrid](#) but also allows to specify the location to the SimGrid lib directory.
- with-smpirun=path** Use the smpirun at `path`
- enable-simgrid-mc** Enable the Model Checker in simulation of execution in SimGrid, to allow exploring various execution paths.
- enable-calibration-heuristic** Allow to set the maximum authorized percentage of deviation for the history-based calibrator of StarPU. A correct value of this parameter must be in [0..100]. The default value of this parameter is 10. Experimental.
- enable-mlr** Allow to enable multiple linear regression models (see [Performance Model Example](#))
- enable-mlr-system-blas** Allow to make multiple linear regression models use the system-provided BLAS for dgels (see [Performance Model Example](#))

Chapter 28

Module Index

28.1 Modules

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Chapter 29

Deprecated List

Global `starpu_codelet::cpu_func`

Optional field which has been made deprecated. One should use instead the field `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs`.

Global `starpu_codelet::cuda_func`

Optional field which has been made deprecated. One should use instead the `starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs` field.

Global `starpu_codelet::opencl_func`

Optional field which has been made deprecated. One should use instead the `starpu_codelet::opencl_funcs` field.

Global `starpu_data_free_pinned_if_possible`

Equivalent to `starpu_free()`. This macro is provided to avoid breaking old codes.

Global `starpu_data_interface_ops::handle_to_pointer`(`starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned node`)

Use `starpu_data_interface_ops::to_pointer` instead. Return the current pointer (if any) for the handle on the given node.

Global `starpu_data_malloc_pinned_if_possible`

Equivalent to `starpu_malloc()`. This macro is provided to avoid breaking old codes.

Global `starpu_mpi_initialize` (void)

This function has been made deprecated. One should use instead the function `starpu_mpi_init()`. This function does not call `MPI_Init()`, it should be called beforehand.

Global `starpu_mpi_initialize_extended` (int *rank, int *world_size)

This function has been made deprecated. One should use instead the function `starpu_mpi_init()`. MPI will be initialized by `starpumpi` by calling `MPI_Init_Thread(argc, argv, MPI_THREAD_SERIALIZED, ...)`.

Global `STARPU_MULTIPLE_CPU_IMPLEMENTATIONS`

Setting the field `starpu_codelet::cpu_func` with this macro indicates the codelet will have several implementations. The use of this macro is deprecated. One should always only define the field `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs`.

Global `STARPU_MULTIPLE_CUDA_IMPLEMENTATIONS`

Setting the field `starpu_codelet::cuda_func` with this macro indicates the codelet will have several implementations. The use of this macro is deprecated. One should always only define the field `starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs`.

Global `STARPU_MULTIPLE_OPENCL_IMPLEMENTATIONS`

Setting the field `starpu_codelet::opencl_func` with this macro indicates the codelet will have several implementations. The use of this macro is deprecated. One should always only define the field `starpu_codelet::opencl_funcs`.

Chapter 30

Module Documentation a.k.a StarPU's API

30.1 Versioning

Macros

- `#define STARPU_MAJOR_VERSION`
- `#define STARPU_MINOR_VERSION`
- `#define STARPU_RELEASE_VERSION`

Functions

- `void starpu_get_version (int *major, int *minor, int *release)`

30.1.1 Detailed Description

30.1.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.1.2.1 STARPU_MAJOR_VERSION

```
#define STARPU_MAJOR_VERSION
```

Define the major version of StarPU. This is the version used when compiling the application.

30.1.2.2 STARPU_MINOR_VERSION

```
#define STARPU_MINOR_VERSION
```

Define the minor version of StarPU. This is the version used when compiling the application.

30.1.2.3 STARPU_RELEASE_VERSION

```
#define STARPU_RELEASE_VERSION
```

Define the release version of StarPU. This is the version used when compiling the application.

30.1.3 Function Documentation

30.1.3.1 starpu_get_version()

```
void starpu_get_version (  
    int * major,  
    int * minor,  
    int * release )
```

Return as 3 integers the version of StarPU used when running the application.

30.2 Initialization and Termination

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_conf](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_THREAD_ACTIVE](#)

Functions

- int [starpu_conf_init](#) (struct [starpu_conf](#) *conf)
- int [starpu_init](#) (struct [starpu_conf](#) *conf) STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT
- int [starpu_initialize](#) (struct [starpu_conf](#) *user_conf, int *argc, char ***argv)
- int [starpu_is_initialized](#) (void)
- void [starpu_wait_initialized](#) (void)
- void [starpu_shutdown](#) (void)
- void [starpu_pause](#) (void)
- void [starpu_resume](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_get_next_bindid](#) (unsigned flags, unsigned *preferred, unsigned npreferred)
- int [starpu_bind_thread_on](#) (int cpuid, unsigned flags, const char *name)
- void [starpu_topology_print](#) (FILE *f)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_cuda_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_opencl_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_mic_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_mpi_ms_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- void [starpu_display_stats](#) (void)

30.2.1 Detailed Description

30.2.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.2.2.1 struct [starpu_conf](#)

Structure passed to the [starpu_init\(\)](#) function to configure StarPU. It has to be initialized with [starpu_conf_init\(\)](#). When the default value is used, StarPU automatically selects the number of processing units and takes the default scheduling policy. The environment variables overwrite the equivalent parameters.

Data Fields

- const char * [sched_policy_name](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_policy](#) * [sched_policy](#)
- void(* [sched_policy_init](#))(unsigned)
- int [precedence_over_environment_variables](#)
- int [ncpus](#)
- int [reserve_ncpus](#)
- int [ncuda](#)
- int [nopencl](#)
- int [nmic](#)
- int [nmpi_ms](#)
- unsigned [use_explicit_workers_bindid](#)
- unsigned [workers_bindid](#) [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
- unsigned [use_explicit_workers_cuda_gpuid](#)
- unsigned [workers_cuda_gpuid](#) [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
- unsigned [use_explicit_workers_opencl_gpuid](#)

- unsigned `workers_opengl_gpuid` [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
- unsigned `use_explicit_workers_mic_deviceid`
- unsigned `workers_mic_deviceid` [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
- unsigned `use_explicit_workers_mpi_ms_deviceid`
- unsigned `workers_mpi_ms_deviceid` [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
- int `bus_calibrate`
- int `calibrate`
- int `single_combined_worker`
- char * `mic_sink_program_path`
- int `disable_asynchronous_copy`
- int `disable_asynchronous_cuda_copy`
- int `disable_asynchronous_opengl_copy`
- int `disable_asynchronous_mic_copy`
- int `disable_asynchronous_mpi_ms_copy`
- unsigned * `cuda_opengl_interoperability`
- unsigned `n_cuda_opengl_interoperability`
- struct `starpu_driver` * `not_launched_drivers`
- unsigned `n_not_launched_drivers`
- uint64_t `trace_buffer_size`
- int `global_sched_ctx_min_priority`
- int `global_sched_ctx_max_priority`
- void(* `callback_worker_going_to_sleep`)(unsigned workerid)
- void(* `callback_worker_waking_up`)(unsigned workerid)
- int `catch_signals`
- unsigned `driver_spinning_backoff_min`
- unsigned `driver_spinning_backoff_max`

Private Attributes

- int `magic`
- int `will_use_mpi`

30.2.2.1.1 Field Documentation

30.2.2.1.1.1 `magic`

```
int starpu_conf::magic [private]
```

Will be initialized by `starpu_conf_init()`. Should not be set by hand.

30.2.2.1.1.2 `will_use_mpi`

```
int starpu_conf::will_use_mpi [private]
```

Tell `starpu_init()` if MPI will be initialized later.

30.2.2.1.1.3 `sched_policy_name`

```
const char* starpu_conf::sched_policy_name
```

Name of the scheduling policy. This can also be specified with the environment variable `STARPU_SCHED`. (default = NULL).

30.2.2.1.1.4 `sched_policy`

```
struct starpu_sched_policy* starpu_conf::sched_policy
```

Definition of the scheduling policy. This field is ignored if `starpu_conf::sched_policy_name` is set. (default = NULL)

30.2.2.1.1.5 `precedence_over_environment_variables`

```
int starpu_conf::precedence_over_environment_variables
```

For all parameters specified in this structure that can also be set with environment variables, by default, StarPU chooses the value of the environment variable against the value set in `starpu_conf`. Setting the parameter `starpu_conf::precedence_over_environment_variables` to 1 allows to give precedence to the value set in the structure over the environment variable.

30.2.2.1.1.6 ncpus

```
int starpu_conf::ncpus
```

Number of CPU cores that StarPU can use. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_NCPU](#). (default = -1)

30.2.2.1.1.7 reserve_ncpus

```
int starpu_conf::reserve_ncpus
```

Number of CPU cores to that StarPU should leave aside. They can then be used by application threads, by calling [starpu_get_next_bindid\(\)](#) to get their ID, and [starpu_bind_thread_on\(\)](#) to bind the current thread to them.

30.2.2.1.1.8 ncuda

```
int starpu_conf::ncuda
```

Number of CUDA devices that StarPU can use. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_NCUDA](#). (default = -1)

30.2.2.1.1.9 nopencil

```
int starpu_conf::nopencil
```

Number of OpenCL devices that StarPU can use. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_NOPENCL](#). (default = -1)

30.2.2.1.1.10 nmic

```
int starpu_conf::nmic
```

Number of MIC devices that StarPU can use. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_NMIC](#). (default = -1)

30.2.2.1.1.11 nmpi_ms

```
int starpu_conf::nmpi_ms
```

Number of MPI Master Slave devices that StarPU can use. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_NMPI_MS](#). (default = -1)

30.2.2.1.1.12 use_explicit_workers_bindid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_bindid
```

If this flag is set, the [starpu_conf::workers_bindid](#) array indicates where the different workers are bound, otherwise StarPU automatically selects where to bind the different workers. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_WORKERS_CPUID](#). (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.13 workers_bindid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::workers_bindid[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
```

If the [starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_bindid](#) flag is set, this array indicates where to bind the different workers. The i-th entry of the [starpu_conf::workers_bindid](#) indicates the logical identifier of the processor which should execute the i-th worker. Note that the logical ordering of the CPUs is either determined by the OS, or provided by the hwloc library in case it is available.

30.2.2.1.1.14 use_explicit_workers_cuda_gpuid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_cuda_gpuid
```

If this flag is set, the CUDA workers will be attached to the CUDA devices specified in the [starpu_conf::workers_cuda_gpuid](#) array. Otherwise, StarPU affects the CUDA devices in a round-robin fashion. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_WORKERS_CUDAID](#). (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.15 workers_cuda_gpuid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::workers_cuda_gpuid[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
```

If the [starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_cuda_gpuid](#) flag is set, this array contains the logical identifiers of the CUDA devices (as used by `cudaGetDevice()`).

30.2.2.1.1.16 use_explicit_workers_opencil_gpuid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_opencil_gpuid
```

If this flag is set, the OpenCL workers will be attached to the OpenCL devices specified in the [starpu_conf::workers_opencil_gpuid](#) array. Otherwise, StarPU affects the OpenCL devices in a round-robin fashion. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_WORKERS_OPENCLID](#). (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.17 workers_opengl_gpuid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::workers_opengl_gpuid[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
```

If the `starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_opengl_gpuid` flag is set, this array contains the logical identifiers of the OpenCL devices to be used.

30.2.2.1.1.18 use_explicit_workers_mic_deviceid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_mic_deviceid
```

If this flag is set, the MIC workers will be attached to the MIC devices specified in the array `starpu_conf::workers_mic_deviceid`. Otherwise, StarPU affects the MIC devices in a round-robin fashion. This can also be specified with the environment variable `STARPU_WORKERS_MICID`. (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.19 workers_mic_deviceid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::workers_mic_deviceid[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
```

If the flag `starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_mic_deviceid` is set, the array contains the logical identifiers of the MIC devices to be used.

30.2.2.1.1.20 use_explicit_workers_mpi_ms_deviceid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_mpi_ms_deviceid
```

If this flag is set, the MPI Master Slave workers will be attached to the MPI Master Slave devices specified in the array `starpu_conf::workers_mpi_ms_deviceid`. Otherwise, StarPU affects the MPI Master Slave devices in a round-robin fashion. (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.21 workers_mpi_ms_deviceid

```
unsigned starpu_conf::workers_mpi_ms_deviceid[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
```

If the flag `starpu_conf::use_explicit_workers_mpi_ms_deviceid` is set, the array contains the logical identifiers of the MPI Master Slave devices to be used.

30.2.2.1.1.22 bus_calibrate

```
int starpu_conf::bus_calibrate
```

If this flag is set, StarPU will recalibrate the bus. If this value is equal to -1, the default value is used. This can also be specified with the environment variable `STARPU_BUS_CALIBRATE`. (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.23 calibrate

```
int starpu_conf::calibrate
```

If this flag is set, StarPU will calibrate the performance models when executing tasks. If this value is equal to -1, the default value is used. If the value is equal to 1, it will force continuing calibration. If the value is equal to 2, the existing performance models will be overwritten. This can also be specified with the environment variable `STARPU_CALIBRATE`. (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.24 single_combined_worker

```
int starpu_conf::single_combined_worker
```

By default, StarPU executes parallel tasks concurrently. Some parallel libraries (e.g. most OpenMP implementations) however do not support concurrent calls to parallel code. In such case, setting this flag makes StarPU only start one parallel task at a time (but other CPU and GPU tasks are not affected and can be run concurrently). The parallel task scheduler will however still try varying combined worker sizes to look for the most efficient ones. This can also be specified with the environment variable `STARPU_SINGLE_COMBINED_WORKER`. (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.25 mic_sink_program_path

```
char* starpu_conf::mic_sink_program_path
```

Path to the kernel to execute on the MIC device, compiled for MIC architecture. When set to `NULL`, StarPU automatically looks next to the host program location. (default = `NULL`)

30.2.2.1.1.26 disable_asynchronous_copy

```
int starpu_conf::disable_asynchronous_copy
```

This flag should be set to 1 to disable asynchronous copies between CPUs and all accelerators. The AMD implementation of OpenCL is known to fail when copying data asynchronously. When using this implementation, it is therefore necessary to disable asynchronous data transfers. This can also be specified with the environment variable `STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNC_COPY`. This can also be specified at compilation time by giving to the configure script the option `--disable-asynchronous-copy`. (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.27 disable_asynchronous_cuda_copy

```
int starpu_conf::disable_asynchronous_cuda_copy
```

This flag should be set to 1 to disable asynchronous copies between CPUs and CUDA accelerators. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNCCHRONOUS_CUDA_COPY](#). This can also be specified at compilation time by giving to the configure script the option `--disable-asynchronous-cuda-copy`. (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.28 disable_asynchronous_opengl_copy

```
int starpu_conf::disable_asynchronous_opengl_copy
```

This flag should be set to 1 to disable asynchronous copies between CPUs and OpenCL accelerators. The AMD implementation of OpenCL is known to fail when copying data asynchronously. When using this implementation, it is therefore necessary to disable asynchronous data transfers. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNCCHRONOUS_OPENGL_COPY](#). This can also be specified at compilation time by giving to the configure script the option `--disable-asynchronous-opengl-copy`. (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.29 disable_asynchronous_mic_copy

```
int starpu_conf::disable_asynchronous_mic_copy
```

This flag should be set to 1 to disable asynchronous copies between CPUs and MIC accelerators. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNCCHRONOUS_MIC_COPY](#). This can also be specified at compilation time by giving to the configure script the option `--disable-asynchronous-mic-copy`. (default = 0).

30.2.2.1.1.30 disable_asynchronous_mpi_ms_copy

```
int starpu_conf::disable_asynchronous_mpi_ms_copy
```

This flag should be set to 1 to disable asynchronous copies between CPUs and MPI Master Slave devices. This can also be specified with the environment variable [STARPU_DISABLE_ASYNCCHRONOUS_MPI_MS_COPY](#). This can also be specified at compilation time by giving to the configure script the option `--disable-asynchronous-mpi-master-slave-copy`. (default = 0).

30.2.2.1.1.31 cuda_opengl_interoperability

```
unsigned* starpu_conf::cuda_opengl_interoperability
```

Enable CUDA/OpenGL interoperation on these CUDA devices. This can be set to an array of CUDA device identifiers for which `cudaGLSetGLDevice()` should be called instead of `cudaSetDevice()`. Its size is specified by the [starpu_conf::n_cuda_opengl_interoperability](#) field below (default = NULL)

30.2.2.1.1.32 n_cuda_opengl_interoperability

```
unsigned starpu_conf::n_cuda_opengl_interoperability
```

Size of the array [starpu_conf::cuda_opengl_interoperability](#)

30.2.2.1.1.33 not_launched_drivers

```
struct starpu_driver* starpu_conf::not_launched_drivers
```

Array of drivers that should not be launched by StarPU. The application will run in one of its own threads. (default = NULL)

30.2.2.1.1.34 n_not_launched_drivers

```
unsigned starpu_conf::n_not_launched_drivers
```

The number of StarPU drivers that should not be launched by StarPU, i.e number of elements of the array [starpu_conf::not_launched_drivers](#). (default = 0)

30.2.2.1.1.35 trace_buffer_size

```
uint64_t starpu_conf::trace_buffer_size
```

Specify the buffer size used for FxT tracing. Starting from FxT version 0.2.12, the buffer will automatically be flushed when it fills in, but it may still be interesting to specify a bigger value to avoid any flushing (which would disturb the trace).

30.2.2.1.1.36 catch_signals

```
int starpu_conf::catch_signals
```

Specify if StarPU should catch SIGINT, SIGSEGV and SIGTRAP signals to make sure final actions (e.g dumping FxT trace files) are done even though the application has crashed. By default (value = 1), signals are caught. It should be disabled on systems which already catch these signals for their own needs (e.g JVM) This can also be

specified with the environment variable [STARPU_CATCH_SIGNALS](#)

30.2.2.1.1.37 `driver_spinning_backoff_min`

```
unsigned starpu_conf::driver_spinning_backoff_min
```

Minimum spinning backoff of drivers. Default value: 1

30.2.2.1.1.38 `driver_spinning_backoff_max`

```
unsigned starpu_conf::driver_spinning_backoff_max
```

Maximum spinning backoff of drivers. Default value: 32

30.2.3 Macro Definition Documentation

30.2.3.1 `STARPU_THREAD_ACTIVE`

```
#define STARPU_THREAD_ACTIVE
```

Value to be passed to [starpu_get_next_bindid\(\)](#) and [starpu_bind_thread_on\(\)](#) when binding a thread which will significantly eat CPU time, and should thus have its own dedicated CPU.

30.2.4 Function Documentation

30.2.4.1 `starpu_conf_init()`

```
int starpu_conf_init (
    struct starpu_conf * conf )
```

Initialize the `conf` structure with the default values. In case some configuration parameters are already specified through environment variables, [starpu_conf_init\(\)](#) initializes the fields of `conf` according to the environment variables. For instance if [STARPU_CALIBRATE](#) is set, its value is put in the field `starpu_conf::calibrate` of `conf`. Upon successful completion, this function returns 0. Otherwise, `-EINVAL` indicates that the argument was `NULL`.

30.2.4.2 `starpu_init()`

```
int starpu_init (
    struct starpu_conf * conf )
```

StarPU initialization method, must be called prior to any other StarPU call. It is possible to specify StarPU's configuration (e.g. scheduling policy, number of cores, ...) by passing a non-`NULL` `conf`. Default configuration is used if `conf` is `NULL`. Upon successful completion, this function returns 0. Otherwise, `-ENODEV` indicates that no worker was available (and thus StarPU was not initialized).

30.2.4.3 `starpu_initialize()`

```
int starpu_initialize (
    struct starpu_conf * user_conf,
    int * argc,
    char *** argv )
```

Similar to [starpu_init\(\)](#), but also take the `argc` and `argv` as defined by the application. Do not call [starpu_init\(\)](#) and [starpu_initialize\(\)](#) in the same program.

30.2.4.4 `starpu_is_initialized()`

```
int starpu_is_initialized (
    void )
```

Return 1 if StarPU is already initialized.

30.2.4.5 `starpu_wait_initialized()`

```
void starpu_wait_initialized (
    void )
```

Wait for [starpu_init\(\)](#) call to finish.

30.2.4.6 `starpu_shutdown()`

```
void starpu_shutdown (
    void )
```

StarPU termination method, must be called at the end of the application: statistics and other post-mortem debugging information are not guaranteed to be available until this method has been called.

30.2.4.7 `starpu_pause()`

```
void starpu_pause (
    void )
```

Suspend the processing of new tasks by workers. It can be used in a program where StarPU is used during only a part of the execution. Without this call, the workers continue to poll for new tasks in a tight loop, wasting CPU time. The symmetric call to [starpu_resume\(\)](#) should be used to unfreeze the workers.

30.2.4.8 `starpu_resume()`

```
void starpu_resume (
    void )
```

Symmetrical call to [starpu_pause\(\)](#), used to resume the workers polling for new tasks. This would be typically called only once having submitted all tasks.

30.2.4.9 `starpu_get_next_bindid()`

```
unsigned starpu_get_next_bindid (
    unsigned flags,
    unsigned * preferred,
    unsigned npreferred )
```

Return a PU binding ID which can be used to bind threads with [starpu_bind_thread_on\(\)](#). *flags* can be set to `STARPU_THREAD_ACTIVE` or 0. When *npreferred* is set to non-zero, *preferred* is an array of size *npreferred* in which a preference of PU binding IDs can be set. By default StarPU will return the first PU available for binding.

30.2.4.10 `starpu_bind_thread_on()`

```
int starpu_bind_thread_on (
    int cpuid,
    unsigned flags,
    const char * name )
```

Bind the calling thread on the given *cpuid* (which should have been obtained with [starpu_get_next_bindid\(\)](#)). Return -1 if a thread was already bound to this PU (but binding will still have been done, and a warning will have been printed), so the caller can tell the user how to avoid the issue. *name* should be set to a unique string so that different calls with the same name for the same *cpuid* does not produce a warning.

30.2.4.11 `starpu_topology_print()`

```
void starpu_topology_print (
    FILE * f )
```

Print a description of the topology on *f*.

30.2.4.12 starpu_asynchronous_copy_disabled()

```
int starpu_asynchronous_copy_disabled (  
    void )
```

Return 1 if asynchronous data transfers between CPU and accelerators are disabled.

30.2.4.13 starpu_asynchronous_cuda_copy_disabled()

```
int starpu_asynchronous_cuda_copy_disabled (  
    void )
```

Return 1 if asynchronous data transfers between CPU and CUDA accelerators are disabled.

30.2.4.14 starpu_asynchronous_opencl_copy_disabled()

```
int starpu_asynchronous_opencl_copy_disabled (  
    void )
```

Return 1 if asynchronous data transfers between CPU and OpenCL accelerators are disabled.

30.2.4.15 starpu_asynchronous_mic_copy_disabled()

```
int starpu_asynchronous_mic_copy_disabled (  
    void )
```

Return 1 if asynchronous data transfers between CPU and MIC devices are disabled.

30.2.4.16 starpu_asynchronous_mpi_ms_copy_disabled()

```
int starpu_asynchronous_mpi_ms_copy_disabled (  
    void )
```

Return 1 if asynchronous data transfers between CPU and MPI Slave devices are disabled.

30.3 Standard Memory Library

Macros

- `#define STARPU_MALLOC_PINNED`
- `#define STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT`
- `#define STARPU_MALLOC_NORECLAIM`
- `#define STARPU_MEMORY_WAIT`
- `#define STARPU_MEMORY_OVERFLOW`
- `#define STARPU_MALLOC_SIMULATION_FOLDED`
- `#define starpu_data_malloc_pinned_if_possible`
- `#define starpu_data_free_pinned_if_possible`

Typedefs

- `typedef int(* starpu_malloc_hook) (unsigned dst_node, void **A, size_t dim, int flags)`
- `typedef int(* starpu_free_hook) (unsigned dst_node, void *A, size_t dim, int flags)`

Functions

- `void starpu_malloc_set_align (size_t align)`
- `int starpu_malloc (void **A, size_t dim)`
- `int starpu_free (void *A)`
- `int starpu_malloc_flags (void **A, size_t dim, int flags)`
- `int starpu_free_flags (void *A, size_t dim, int flags)`
- `void starpu_malloc_set_hooks (starpu_malloc_hook malloc_hook, starpu_free_hook free_hook)`
- `int starpu_memory_pin (void *addr, size_t size)`
- `int starpu_memory_unpin (void *addr, size_t size)`
- `starpu_ssize_t starpu_memory_get_total (unsigned node)`
- `starpu_ssize_t starpu_memory_get_available (unsigned node)`
- `starpu_ssize_t starpu_memory_get_total_all_nodes (void)`
- `starpu_ssize_t starpu_memory_get_available_all_nodes (void)`
- `int starpu_memory_allocate (unsigned node, size_t size, int flags)`
- `void starpu_memory_deallocate (unsigned node, size_t size)`
- `void starpu_memory_wait_available (unsigned node, size_t size)`
- `void starpu_usleep (float nb_micro_sec)`

30.3.1 Detailed Description

30.3.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.3.2.1 STARPU_MALLOC_PINNED

```
#define STARPU_MALLOC_PINNED
```

Value passed to the function [starpu_malloc_flags\(\)](#) to indicate the memory allocation should be pinned.

30.3.2.2 STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT

```
#define STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT
```

Value passed to the function [starpu_malloc_flags\(\)](#) to indicate the memory allocation should be in the limit defined by the environment variables [STARPU_LIMIT_CUDA_devid_MEM](#), [STARPU_LIMIT_CUDA_MEM](#), [STARPU_LIMIT_OPENCL_devid_MEM](#), [STARPU_LIMIT_OPENCL_MEM](#) and [STARPU_LIMIT_CPU_MEM](#) (see Section [How to Limit Memory Used By StarPU And Cache Buffer Allocations](#)). If no memory is available, it tries to reclaim memory from StarPU. Memory allocated this way needs to be freed by calling the function [starpu_free_flags\(\)](#) with the same flag.

30.3.2.3 STARPU_MALLOC_NORECLAIM

```
#define STARPU_MALLOC_NORECLAIM
```

Value passed to the function `starpu_malloc_flags()` along `STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT` to indicate that while the memory allocation should be kept in the limits defined for `STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT`, no reclaiming should be performed by `starpu_malloc_flags()` itself, thus potentially overflowing the memory node a bit. StarPU will reclaim memory after next task termination, according to the `STARPU_MINIMUM_AVAILABLE_MEM`, `STARPU_TARGET_AVAILABLE_MEM`, `STARPU_MINIMUM_CLEAN_BUFFERS`, and `STARPU_TARGET_CLEAN_BUFFERS` environment variables. If `STARPU_MEMORY_WAIT` is set, no overflowing will happen, `starpu_malloc_flags()` will wait for other eviction mechanisms to release enough memory.

30.3.2.4 STARPU_MEMORY_WAIT

```
#define STARPU_MEMORY_WAIT
```

Value passed to `starpu_memory_allocate()` to specify that the function should wait for the requested amount of memory to become available, and atomically allocate it.

30.3.2.5 STARPU_MEMORY_OVERFLOW

```
#define STARPU_MEMORY_OVERFLOW
```

Value passed to `starpu_memory_allocate()` to specify that the function should allocate the amount of memory, even if that means overflowing the total size of the memory node.

30.3.2.6 STARPU_MALLOC_SIMULATION_FOLDED

```
#define STARPU_MALLOC_SIMULATION_FOLDED
```

Value passed to the function `starpu_malloc_flags()` to indicate that when StarPU is using simgrid, the allocation can be "folded", i.e. a memory area is allocated, but its content is actually a replicate of the same memory area, to avoid having to actually allocate that much memory. This thus allows to have a memory area that does not actually consumes memory, to which one can read from and write to normally, but get bogus values.

30.3.2.7 starpu_data_malloc_pinned_if_possible

```
#define starpu_data_malloc_pinned_if_possible
```

Deprecated Equivalent to `starpu_malloc()`. This macro is provided to avoid breaking old codes.

30.3.2.8 starpu_data_free_pinned_if_possible

```
#define starpu_data_free_pinned_if_possible
```

Deprecated Equivalent to `starpu_free()`. This macro is provided to avoid breaking old codes.

30.3.3 Function Documentation

30.3.3.1 starpu_malloc_set_align()

```
void starpu_malloc_set_align (
    size_t align )
```

Set an alignment constraints for `starpu_malloc()` allocations. `align` must be a power of two. This is for instance called automatically by the OpenCL driver to specify its own alignment constraints.

30.3.3.2 `starpu_malloc()`

```
int starpu_malloc (
    void ** A,
    size_t dim )
```

Allocate data of the given size `dim` in main memory, and return the pointer to the allocated data through `A`. It will also try to pin it in CUDA or OpenCL, so that data transfers from this buffer can be asynchronous, and thus permit data transfer and computation overlapping. The allocated buffer must be freed thanks to the [`starpu_free\(\)`](#) function.

30.3.3.3 `starpu_free()`

```
int starpu_free (
    void * A )
```

Free memory which has previously been allocated with [`starpu_malloc\(\)`](#).

30.3.3.4 `starpu_malloc_flags()`

```
int starpu_malloc_flags (
    void ** A,
    size_t dim,
    int flags )
```

Perform a memory allocation based on the constraints defined by the given flag.

30.3.3.5 `starpu_free_flags()`

```
int starpu_free_flags (
    void * A,
    size_t dim,
    int flags )
```

Free memory by specifying its size. The given flags should be consistent with the ones given to [`starpu_malloc_flags\(\)`](#) when allocating the memory.

30.3.3.6 `starpu_malloc_set_hooks()`

```
void starpu_malloc_set_hooks (
    starpu_malloc_hook malloc_hook,
    starpu_free_hook free_hook )
```

Set allocation functions to be used by StarPU. By default, StarPU will use `malloc()` (or `cudaHostAlloc()` if CUDA GPUs are used) for all its data handle allocations. The application can specify another allocation primitive by calling this. The `malloc_hook` should pass the allocated pointer through the `A` parameter, and return 0 on success. On allocation failure, it should return `-ENOMEM`. The `flags` parameter contains `STARPU_MALLOC_PINNED` if the memory should be pinned by the hook for GPU transfer efficiency. The hook can use [`starpu_memory_pin\(\)`](#) to achieve this. The `dst_node` parameter is the starpu memory node, one can convert it to an hwloc logical id with [`starpu_memory_nodes_numa_id_to_hwloclogid\(\)`](#) or to an OS NUMA number with [`starpu_memory_nodes_numa_devid_to_id\(\)`](#).

30.3.3.7 `starpu_memory_pin()`

```
int starpu_memory_pin (
    void * addr,
    size_t size )
```

Pin the given memory area, so that CPU-GPU transfers can be done asynchronously with DMAs. The memory must be unpinned with [`starpu_memory_unpin\(\)`](#) before being freed. Return 0 on success, -1 on error.

30.3.3.8 `starpu_memory_unpin()`

```
int starpu_memory_unpin (
    void * addr,
    size_t size )
```

Unpin the given memory area previously pinned with `starpu_memory_pin()`. Return 0 on success, -1 on error.

30.3.3.9 `starpu_memory_get_total()`

```
starpu_ssize_t starpu_memory_get_total (
    unsigned node )
```

If a memory limit is defined on the given node (see Section [How to Limit Memory Used By StarPU And Cache Buffer Allocations](#)), return the amount of total memory on the node. Otherwise return -1.

30.3.3.10 `starpu_memory_get_available()`

```
starpu_ssize_t starpu_memory_get_available (
    unsigned node )
```

If a memory limit is defined on the given node (see Section [How to Limit Memory Used By StarPU And Cache Buffer Allocations](#)), return the amount of available memory on the node. Otherwise return -1.

30.3.3.11 `starpu_memory_get_total_all_nodes()`

```
starpu_ssize_t starpu_memory_get_total_all_nodes (
    void )
```

Return the amount of total memory on all memory nodes for whose a memory limit is defined (see Section [How to Limit Memory Used By StarPU And Cache Buffer Allocations](#)).

30.3.3.12 `starpu_memory_get_available_all_nodes()`

```
starpu_ssize_t starpu_memory_get_available_all_nodes (
    void )
```

Return the amount of available memory on all memory nodes for whose a memory limit is defined (see Section [How to Limit Memory Used By StarPU And Cache Buffer Allocations](#)).

30.3.3.13 `starpu_memory_allocate()`

```
int starpu_memory_allocate (
    unsigned node,
    size_t size,
    int flags )
```

If a memory limit is defined on the given node (see Section [How to Limit Memory Used By StarPU And Cache Buffer Allocations](#)), try to allocate some of it. This does not actually allocate memory, but only accounts for it. This can be useful when the application allocates data another way, but want StarPU to be aware of the allocation size e.g. for memory reclaiming. By default, return `-ENOMEM` if there is not enough room on the given node. `flags` can be either `STARPU_MEMORY_WAIT` or `STARPU_MEMORY_OVERFLOW` to change this.

30.3.3.14 `starpu_memory_deallocate()`

```
void starpu_memory_deallocate (
    unsigned node,
    size_t size )
```

If a memory limit is defined on the given node (see Section [How to Limit Memory Used By StarPU And Cache Buffer Allocations](#)), free some of it. This does not actually free memory, but only accounts for it, like `starpu_memory_allocate()`. The amount does not have to be exactly the same as what was passed to `starpu_memory_allocate()`, only the eventual amount needs to be the same, i.e. one call to `starpu_memory_allocate()` can be followed by several calls to `starpu_memory_deallocate()` to declare the deallocation piece by piece.

30.3.3.15 `starpu_memory_wait_available()`

```
void starpu_memory_wait_available (
    unsigned node,
    size_t size )
```

If a memory limit is defined on the given node (see Section [How to Limit Memory Used By StarPU And Cache Buffer Allocations](#)), this will wait for `size` bytes to become available on `node`. Of course, since another thread may be allocating memory concurrently, this does not necessarily mean that this amount will be actually available, just that it was reached. To atomically wait for some amount of memory and reserve it, `starpu_memory_allocate()` should be used with the `STARPU_MEMORY_WAIT` flag.

30.4 Toolbox

The following macros allow to make GCC extensions portable, and to have a code which can be compiled with any C compiler.

Macros

- #define `STARPU_GNUC_PREREQ(maj, min)`
- #define `STARPU_UNLIKELY(expr)`
- #define `STARPU_LIKELY(expr)`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_UNUSED`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_NORETURN`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_INTERNAL`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_PURE`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_ALIGNED(size)`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_FORMAT(type, string, first)`
- #define `STARPU_INLINE`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_CALLOC_SIZE(num, size)`
- #define `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_ALLOC_SIZE(size)`
- #define `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- #define `STARPU_BACKTRACE_LENGTH`
- #define `STARPU_DUMP_BACKTRACE()`
- #define `STARPU_SIMGRID_ASSERT(x)`
- #define `STARPU_ASSERT(x)`
- #define `STARPU_ASSERT_ACCESSIBLE(ptr)`
- #define `STARPU_ASSERT_MSG(x, msg, ...)`
- #define `_starpu_abort()`
- #define `STARPU_ABORT()`
- #define `STARPU_ABORT_MSG(msg, ...)`
- #define `STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE(err, message, ...)`
- #define `STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE_IS(err, value, message, ...)`
- #define `STARPU_ATOMIC_SOMETHING(name, expr)`
- #define `STARPU_ATOMIC_SOMETHINGL(name, expr)`
- #define `STARPU_ATOMIC_SOMETHING64(name, expr)`
- #define `STARPU_BOOL_COMPARE_AND_SWAP_PTR(ptr, old, value)`
- #define `STARPU_VAL_COMPARE_AND_SWAP_PTR(ptr, old, value)`
- #define `STARPU_RMB()`
- #define `STARPU_WMB()`
- #define `STARPU_CACHELINE_SIZE`

30.4.1 Detailed Description

The following macros allow to make GCC extensions portable, and to have a code which can be compiled with any C compiler.

30.4.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.4.2.1 STARPU_GNUC_PREREQ

```
#define STARPU_GNUC_PREREQ(  
    maj,  
    min )
```

Return true (non-zero) if GCC version `maj.min` or later is being used (macro taken from glibc.)

30.4.2.2 STARPU_UNLIKELY

```
#define STARPU_UNLIKELY(  
    expr )
```

When building with a GNU C Compiler, allow programmers to mark an expression as unlikely.

30.4.2.3 STARPU_LIKELY

```
#define STARPU_LIKELY(  
    expr )
```

When building with a GNU C Compiler, allow programmers to mark an expression as likely.

30.4.2.4 STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_UNUSED

```
#define STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_UNUSED
```

When building with a GNU C Compiler, defined to `__attribute__((unused))`

30.4.2.5 STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_NORETURN

```
#define STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_NORETURN
```

When building with a GNU C Compiler, defined to `__attribute__((noreturn))`

30.4.2.6 STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_INTERNAL

```
#define STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_INTERNAL
```

When building with a GNU C Compiler, defined to `__attribute__((visibility ("internal")))`

30.4.2.7 STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC

```
#define STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
```

When building with a GNU C Compiler, defined to `__attribute__((malloc))`

30.4.2.8 STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT

```
#define STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT
```

When building with a GNU C Compiler, defined to `__attribute__((warn_unused_result))`

30.4.2.9 STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_PURE

```
#define STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_PURE
```

When building with a GNU C Compiler, defined to `__attribute__((pure))`

30.4.2.10 STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_ALIGNED

```
#define STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_ALIGNED(  
    size )
```

When building with a GNU C Compiler, defined to `__attribute__((aligned(size)))`

30.4.2.11 STARPU_ASSERT

```
#define STARPU_ASSERT(  
    x )
```

Unless StarPU has been configured with the option `--enable-fast`, this macro will abort if the expression `x` is false.

30.4.2.12 STARPU_ASSERT_MSG

```
#define STARPU_ASSERT_MSG(  
    x,  
    msg,  
    ... )
```

Unless StarPU has been configured with the option `--enable-fast`, this macro will abort if the expression `x` is false. The string `msg` will be displayed.

30.4.2.13 STARPU_ABORT

```
#define STARPU_ABORT( )
```

Abort the program.

30.4.2.14 STARPU_ABORT_MSG

```
#define STARPU_ABORT_MSG(  
    msg,  
    ... )
```

Print the string `'[starpu][abort][name of the calling function:name of the file:line in the file]'` followed by the given string `msg` and abort the program

30.4.2.15 STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE

```
#define STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE(  
    err,  
    message,  
    ... )
```

Abort the program (after displaying `message`) if `err` has a value which is not 0.

30.4.2.16 STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE_IS

```
#define STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE_IS(  
    err,  
    value,  
    message,  
    ... )
```

Abort the program (after displaying `message`) if `err` is different from `value`.

30.4.2.17 STARPU_RMB

```
#define STARPU_RMB( )
```

This macro can be used to do a synchronization.

30.4.2.18 STARPU_WMB

```
#define STARPU_WMB( )
```

This macro can be used to do a synchronization.

30.5 Threads

This section describes the thread facilities provided by StarPU. The thread function are either implemented on top of the pthread library or the SimGrid library when the simulated performance mode is enabled ([SimGrid Support](#)).

Macros

- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_CREATE_ON](#)(name, thread, attr, routine, arg, where)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_CREATE](#)(thread, attr, routine, arg)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_INIT](#)(mutex, attr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_DESTROY](#)(mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_LOCK](#)(mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_UNLOCK](#)(mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_KEY_CREATE](#)(key, destr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_KEY_DELETE](#)(key)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_SETSPECIFIC](#)(key, ptr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_GETSPECIFIC](#)(key)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_INIT](#)(rwlock, attr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_RDLOCK](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_WRLOCK](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_UNLOCK](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_DESTROY](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_INIT](#)(cond, attr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_DESTROY](#)(cond)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_SIGNAL](#)(cond)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_BROADCAST](#)(cond)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_WAIT](#)(cond, mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_INIT](#)(barrier, attr, count)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_DESTROY](#)(barrier)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_WAIT](#)(barrier)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER](#)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER](#)

Functions

- int [starpu_thread_create](#) (starpu_thread_t *thread, const starpu_thread_attr_t *attr, void *(*start_↔ routine)(void *), void *arg)
- int [starpu_thread_join](#) (starpu_thread_t thread, void **retval)
- int [starpu_thread_exit](#) (void *retval) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_NORETURN](#)
- int [starpu_thread_attr_init](#) (starpu_thread_attr_t *attr)
- int [starpu_thread_attr_destroy](#) (starpu_thread_attr_t *attr)
- int [starpu_thread_attr_setdetachstate](#) (starpu_thread_attr_t *attr, int detachstate)
- int [starpu_thread_mutex_init](#) (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex, const starpu_thread_mutexattr_↔ t *mutexattr)
- int [starpu_thread_mutex_destroy](#) (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int [starpu_thread_mutex_lock](#) (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int [starpu_thread_mutex_unlock](#) (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int [starpu_thread_mutex_trylock](#) (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int [starpu_thread_mutexattr_gettype](#) (const starpu_thread_mutexattr_t *attr, int *type)
- int [starpu_thread_mutexattr_settype](#) (starpu_thread_mutexattr_t *attr, int type)
- int [starpu_thread_mutexattr_destroy](#) (starpu_thread_mutexattr_t *attr)
- int [starpu_thread_mutexattr_init](#) (starpu_thread_mutexattr_t *attr)
- int [starpu_thread_key_create](#) (starpu_thread_key_t *key, void(*destr_function)(void *))
- int [starpu_thread_key_delete](#) (starpu_thread_key_t key)
- int [starpu_thread_setspecific](#) (starpu_thread_key_t key, const void *pointer)

- void * [starpu_thread_getspecific](#) (starpu_thread_key_t key)
- int [starpu_thread_cond_init](#) (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond, starpu_thread_condattr_t *cond_attr)
- int [starpu_thread_cond_signal](#) (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond)
- int [starpu_thread_cond_broadcast](#) (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond)
- int [starpu_thread_cond_wait](#) (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond, starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int [starpu_thread_cond_timedwait](#) (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond, starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex, const struct timespec *abstime)
- int [starpu_thread_cond_destroy](#) (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond)
- int [starpu_thread_rwlock_init](#) (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock, const starpu_thread_rwlockattr_t *attr)
- int [starpu_thread_rwlock_destroy](#) (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int [starpu_thread_rwlock_rdlock](#) (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int [starpu_thread_rwlock_tryrdlock](#) (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int [starpu_thread_rwlock_wrlock](#) (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int [starpu_thread_rwlock_trywrlock](#) (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int [starpu_thread_rwlock_unlock](#) (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int [starpu_thread_barrier_init](#) (starpu_thread_barrier_t *barrier, const starpu_thread_barrierattr_t *attr, unsigned count)
- int [starpu_thread_barrier_destroy](#) (starpu_thread_barrier_t *barrier)
- int [starpu_thread_barrier_wait](#) (starpu_thread_barrier_t *barrier)
- int [starpu_thread_spin_init](#) (starpu_thread_spinlock_t *lock, int pshared)
- int [starpu_thread_spin_destroy](#) (starpu_thread_spinlock_t *lock)
- int [starpu_thread_spin_lock](#) (starpu_thread_spinlock_t *lock)
- int [starpu_thread_spin_trylock](#) (starpu_thread_spinlock_t *lock)
- int [starpu_thread_spin_unlock](#) (starpu_thread_spinlock_t *lock)
- void [starpu_sleep](#) (float nb_sec)

30.5.1 Detailed Description

This section describes the thread facilities provided by StarPU. The thread function are either implemented on top of the pthread library or the SimGrid library when the simulated performance mode is enabled ([SimGrid Support](#)).

30.5.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.5.2.1 STARPU_PTHREAD_CREATE_ON

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_CREATE_ON(
    name,
    thread,
    attr,
    routine,
    arg,
    where )
```

Call [starpu_thread_create_on\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.2 STARPU_PTHREAD_CREATE

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_CREATE(
    thread,
    attr,
    routine,
    arg )
```

Call [starpu_thread_create\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.3 STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_INIT

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_INIT(  
    mutex,  
    attr )
```

Call [starpu_thread_mutex_init\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.4 STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_DESTROY

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_DESTROY(  
    mutex )
```

Call [starpu_thread_mutex_destroy\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.5 STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_LOCK

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_LOCK(  
    mutex )
```

Call [starpu_thread_mutex_lock\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.6 STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_UNLOCK

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_UNLOCK(  
    mutex )
```

Call [starpu_thread_mutex_unlock\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.7 STARPU_PTHREAD_KEY_CREATE

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_KEY_CREATE(  
    key,  
    destr )
```

Call [starpu_thread_key_create\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.8 STARPU_PTHREAD_KEY_DELETE

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_KEY_DELETE(  
    key )
```

Call [starpu_thread_key_delete\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.9 STARPU_PTHREAD_SETSPECIFIC

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_SETSPECIFIC(  
    key,  
    ptr )
```

Call [starpu_thread_setspecific\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.10 STARPU_PTHREAD_GETSPECIFIC

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_GETSPECIFIC(  
    key )
```

Call [starpu_thread_getspecific\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.11 STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_INIT

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_INIT(  
    rwlock,  
    attr )
```

Call [starpu_thread_rwlock_init\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.12 STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_RDLOCK

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_RDLOCK(  
    rwlock )
```

Call [starpu_thread_rwlock_rdlock\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.13 STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_WRLOCK

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_WRLOCK(  
    rwlock )
```

Call [starpu_thread_rwlock_wrlock\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.14 STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_UNLOCK

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_UNLOCK(  
    rwlock )
```

Call [starpu_thread_rwlock_unlock\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.15 STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_DESTROY

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_DESTROY(  
    rwlock )
```

Call [starpu_thread_rwlock_destroy\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.16 STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_INIT

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_INIT(  
    cond,  
    attr )
```

Call [starpu_thread_cond_init\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.17 STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_DESTROY

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_DESTROY(  
    cond )
```

Call [starpu_thread_cond_destroy\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.18 STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_SIGNAL

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_SIGNAL(  
    cond )
```

Call [starpu_thread_cond_signal\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.19 STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_BROADCAST

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_BROADCAST(  
    cond )
```

Call [starpu_thread_cond_broadcast\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.20 STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_WAIT

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_WAIT(  
    cond,  
    mutex )
```

Call [starpu_thread_cond_wait\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.21 STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_INIT

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_INIT(
    barrier,
    attr,
    count )
```

Call [starpu_thread_barrier_init\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.22 STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_DESTROY

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_DESTROY(
    barrier )
```

Call [starpu_thread_barrier_destroy\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.23 STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_WAIT

```
#define STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_WAIT(
    barrier )
```

Call [starpu_thread_barrier_wait\(\)](#) and abort on error.

30.5.2.24 STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER

```
STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER
```

Initialize the mutex given in parameter.

30.5.2.25 STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER

```
STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER
```

Initialize the condition variable given in parameter.

30.5.3 Function Documentation**30.5.3.1 starpu_thread_create()**

```
int starpu_thread_create (
    starpu_thread_t * thread,
    const starpu_thread_attr_t * attr,
    void (*)(void *) start_routine,
    void * arg )
```

Start a new thread in the calling process. The new thread starts execution by invoking `start_routine`; `arg` is passed as the sole argument of `start_routine`.

30.5.3.2 starpu_thread_join()

```
int starpu_thread_join (
    starpu_thread_t thread,
    void ** retval )
```

Wait for the thread specified by `thread` to terminate. If that thread has already terminated, then the function returns immediately. The thread specified by `thread` must be joinable.

30.5.3.3 starpu_thread_exit()

```
int starpu_thread_exit (
    void * retval )
```

Terminate the calling thread and return a value via `retval` that (if the thread is joinable) is available to another thread in the same process that calls [starpu_thread_join\(\)](#).

30.5.3.4 `starpu_pthread_attr_init()`

```
int starpu_pthread_attr_init (
    starpu_pthread_attr_t * attr )
```

Initialize the thread attributes object pointed to by `attr` with default attribute values. Do not do anything when the simulated performance mode is enabled ([SimGrid Support](#)).

30.5.3.5 `starpu_pthread_attr_destroy()`

```
int starpu_pthread_attr_destroy (
    starpu_pthread_attr_t * attr )
```

Destroy a thread attributes object which is no longer required. Destroying a thread attributes object has no effect on threads that were created using that object.

Do not do anything when the simulated performance mode is enabled ([SimGrid Support](#)).

30.5.3.6 `starpu_pthread_attr_setdetachstate()`

```
int starpu_pthread_attr_setdetachstate (
    starpu_pthread_attr_t * attr,
    int detachstate )
```

Set the detach state attribute of the thread attributes object referred to by `attr` to the value specified in `detachstate`. The detach state attribute determines whether a thread created using the thread attributes object `attr` will be created in a joinable or a detached state.

Do not do anything when the simulated performance mode is enabled ([SimGrid Support](#)).

30.5.3.7 `starpu_pthread_mutex_init()`

```
int starpu_pthread_mutex_init (
    starpu_pthread_mutex_t * mutex,
    const starpu_pthread_mutexattr_t * mutexattr )
```

Initialize the mutex object pointed to by `mutex` according to the mutex attributes specified in `mutexattr`. If `mutexattr` is NULL, default attributes are used instead.

30.5.3.8 `starpu_pthread_mutex_destroy()`

```
int starpu_pthread_mutex_destroy (
    starpu_pthread_mutex_t * mutex )
```

Destroy a mutex object, and free the resources it might hold. The mutex must be unlocked on entrance.

30.5.3.9 `starpu_pthread_mutex_lock()`

```
int starpu_pthread_mutex_lock (
    starpu_pthread_mutex_t * mutex )
```

Lock the given `mutex`. If `mutex` is currently unlocked, it becomes locked and owned by the calling thread, and the function returns immediately. If `mutex` is already locked by another thread, the function suspends the calling thread until `mutex` is unlocked.

This function also produces trace when the configure option `--enable-fxt-lock` is enabled.

30.5.3.10 `starpu_pthread_mutex_unlock()`

```
int starpu_pthread_mutex_unlock (
    starpu_pthread_mutex_t * mutex )
```

Unlock the given `mutex`. The mutex is assumed to be locked and owned by the calling thread on entrance to [starpu_pthread_mutex_unlock\(\)](#).

This function also produces trace when the configure option `--enable-fxt-lock` is enabled.

30.5.3.11 `starpu_pthread_mutex_trylock()`

```
int starpu_pthread_mutex_trylock (
    starpu_pthread_mutex_t * mutex )
```

Behave identically to `starpu_thread_mutex_lock()`, except that it does not block the calling thread if the mutex is already locked by another thread (or by the calling thread in the case of a "fast" mutex). Instead, the function returns immediately with the error code `EBUSY`.

This function also produces trace when the configure option `--enable-fxt-lock` is enabled.

30.5.3.12 `starpu_thread_mutexattr_gettype()`

```
int starpu_thread_mutexattr_gettype (
    const starpu_thread_mutexattr_t * attr,
    int * type )
todo
```

30.5.3.13 `starpu_thread_mutexattr_settype()`

```
int starpu_thread_mutexattr_settype (
    starpu_thread_mutexattr_t * attr,
    int type )
todo
```

30.5.3.14 `starpu_thread_mutexattr_destroy()`

```
int starpu_thread_mutexattr_destroy (
    starpu_thread_mutexattr_t * attr )
todo
```

30.5.3.15 `starpu_thread_mutexattr_init()`

```
int starpu_thread_mutexattr_init (
    starpu_thread_mutexattr_t * attr )
todo
```

30.5.3.16 `starpu_thread_key_create()`

```
int starpu_thread_key_create (
    starpu_thread_key_t * key,
    void(*) (void *) destr_function )
```

Allocate a new TSD key. The key is stored in the location pointed to by `key`.

30.5.3.17 `starpu_thread_key_delete()`

```
int starpu_thread_key_delete (
    starpu_thread_key_t key )
```

Deallocate a TSD key. Do not check whether non-NULL values are associated with that key in the currently executing threads, nor call the destructor function associated with the key.

30.5.3.18 `starpu_thread_setspecific()`

```
int starpu_thread_setspecific (
    starpu_thread_key_t key,
    const void * pointer )
```

Change the value associated with `key` in the calling thread, storing the given `pointer` instead.

30.5.3.19 `starpu_thread_getspecific()`

```
void * starpu_thread_getspecific (
    starpu_thread_key_t key )
```

Return the value associated with `key` on success, and `NULL` on error.

30.5.3.20 starpu_thread_cond_init()

```
int starpu_thread_cond_init (
    starpu_thread_cond_t * cond,
    starpu_thread_condattr_t * cond_attr )
```

Initialize the condition variable `cond`, using the condition attributes specified in `cond_attr`, or default attributes if `cond_attr` is `NULL`.

30.5.3.21 starpu_thread_cond_signal()

```
int starpu_thread_cond_signal (
    starpu_thread_cond_t * cond )
```

Restart one of the threads that are waiting on the condition variable `cond`. If no threads are waiting on `cond`, nothing happens. If several threads are waiting on `cond`, exactly one is restarted, but it is not specified which.

30.5.3.22 starpu_thread_cond_broadcast()

```
int starpu_thread_cond_broadcast (
    starpu_thread_cond_t * cond )
```

Restart all the threads that are waiting on the condition variable `cond`. Nothing happens if no threads are waiting on `cond`.

30.5.3.23 starpu_thread_cond_wait()

```
int starpu_thread_cond_wait (
    starpu_thread_cond_t * cond,
    starpu_thread_mutex_t * mutex )
```

Atomically unlock `mutex` (as per [starpu_thread_mutex_unlock\(\)](#)) and wait for the condition variable `cond` to be signaled. The thread execution is suspended and does not consume any CPU time until the condition variable is signaled. The mutex must be locked by the calling thread on entrance to [starpu_thread_cond_wait\(\)](#). Before returning to the calling thread, the function re-acquires `mutex` (as per [starpu_thread_mutex_lock\(\)](#)).

This function also produces trace when the configure option `--enable-fxt-lock` is enabled.

30.5.3.24 starpu_thread_cond_timedwait()

```
int starpu_thread_cond_timedwait (
    starpu_thread_cond_t * cond,
    starpu_thread_mutex_t * mutex,
    const struct timespec * abstime )
```

Atomically unlocks `mutex` and wait on `cond`, as [starpu_thread_cond_wait\(\)](#) does, but also bound the duration of the wait with `abstime`.

30.5.3.25 starpu_thread_cond_destroy()

```
int starpu_thread_cond_destroy (
    starpu_thread_cond_t * cond )
```

Destroy a condition variable, freeing the resources it might hold. No threads must be waiting on the condition variable on entrance to the function.

30.5.3.26 starpu_thread_rwlock_init()

```
int starpu_thread_rwlock_init (
    starpu_thread_rwlock_t * rwlock,
    const starpu_thread_rwlockattr_t * attr )
```

Similar to [starpu_thread_mutex_init\(\)](#).

30.5.3.27 starpu_thread_rwlock_destroy()

```
int starpu_thread_rwlock_destroy (
    starpu_thread_rwlock_t * rwlock )
```

Similar to [starpu_thread_mutex_destroy\(\)](#).

30.5.3.28 starpu_thread_rwlock_rdlock()

```
int starpu_thread_rwlock_rdlock (
    starpu_thread_rwlock_t * rwlock )
```

Similar to [starpu_thread_mutex_lock\(\)](#).

30.5.3.29 starpu_thread_rwlock_tryrdlock()

```
int starpu_thread_rwlock_tryrdlock (
    starpu_thread_rwlock_t * rwlock )
```

todo

30.5.3.30 starpu_thread_rwlock_wrlock()

```
int starpu_thread_rwlock_wrlock (
    starpu_thread_rwlock_t * rwlock )
```

Similar to [starpu_thread_mutex_lock\(\)](#).

30.5.3.31 starpu_thread_rwlock_trywrlock()

```
int starpu_thread_rwlock_trywrlock (
    starpu_thread_rwlock_t * rwlock )
```

todo

30.5.3.32 starpu_thread_rwlock_unlock()

```
int starpu_thread_rwlock_unlock (
    starpu_thread_rwlock_t * rwlock )
```

Similar to [starpu_thread_mutex_unlock\(\)](#).

30.5.3.33 starpu_thread_barrier_init()

```
int starpu_thread_barrier_init (
    starpu_thread_barrier_t * barrier,
    const starpu_thread_barrierattr_t * attr,
    unsigned count )
```

todo

30.5.3.34 starpu_thread_barrier_destroy()

```
int starpu_thread_barrier_destroy (
    starpu_thread_barrier_t * barrier )
```

todo

30.5.3.35 starpu_thread_barrier_wait()

```
int starpu_thread_barrier_wait (
    starpu_thread_barrier_t * barrier )
```

todo

30.5.3.36 starpu_thread_spin_init()

```
int starpu_thread_spin_init (
    starpu_thread_spinlock_t * lock,
    int pshared )
```

todo

30.5.3.37 starpu_thread_spin_destroy()

```
int starpu_thread_spin_destroy (
    starpu_thread_spinlock_t * lock )
todo
```

30.5.3.38 starpu_thread_spin_lock()

```
int starpu_thread_spin_lock (
    starpu_thread_spinlock_t * lock )
todo
```

30.5.3.39 starpu_thread_spin_trylock()

```
int starpu_thread_spin_trylock (
    starpu_thread_spinlock_t * lock )
todo
```

30.5.3.40 starpu_thread_spin_unlock()

```
int starpu_thread_spin_unlock (
    starpu_thread_spinlock_t * lock )
todo
```

30.5.3.41 starpu_sleep()

```
void starpu_sleep (
    float nb_sec )
```

Similar to calling Unix' `sleep` function, except that it takes a float to allow sub-second sleeping, and when StarPU is compiled in SimGrid mode it does not really sleep but just makes SimGrid record that the thread has taken some time to sleep.

30.6 Bitmap

This is the interface for the bitmap utilities provided by StarPU.

Functions

- struct starpu_bitmap * [starpu_bitmap_create](#) (void) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC](#)
- void [starpu_bitmap_destroy](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b)
- void [starpu_bitmap_set](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b, int e)
- void [starpu_bitmap_unset](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b, int e)
- void [starpu_bitmap_unset_all](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_get](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b, int e)
- void [starpu_bitmap_unset_and](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *a, struct starpu_bitmap *b, struct starpu_bitmap *c)
- void [starpu_bitmap_or](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *a, struct starpu_bitmap *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_and_get](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b1, struct starpu_bitmap *b2, int e)
- int [starpu_bitmap_cardinal](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_first](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_last](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_next](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b, int e)
- int [starpu_bitmap_has_next](#) (struct starpu_bitmap *b, int e)

30.6.1 Detailed Description

This is the interface for the bitmap utilities provided by StarPU.

30.6.2 Function Documentation

30.6.2.1 [starpu_bitmap_create\(\)](#)

```
struct starpu_bitmap* starpu_bitmap_create (
    void )
create a empty starpu_bitmap
```

30.6.2.2 [starpu_bitmap_destroy\(\)](#)

```
void starpu_bitmap_destroy (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b )
free b
```

30.6.2.3 [starpu_bitmap_set\(\)](#)

```
void starpu_bitmap_set (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b,
    int e )
set bit e in b
```

30.6.2.4 [starpu_bitmap_unset\(\)](#)

```
void starpu_bitmap_unset (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b,
    int e )
unset bit e in b
```

30.6.2.5 starpu_bitmap_unset_all()

```
void starpu_bitmap_unset_all (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b )
unset all bits in b
```

30.6.2.6 starpu_bitmap_get()

```
int starpu_bitmap_get (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b,
    int e )
return true iff bit e is set in b
```

30.6.2.7 starpu_bitmap_unset_and()

```
void starpu_bitmap_unset_and (
    struct starpu_bitmap * a,
    struct starpu_bitmap * b,
    struct starpu_bitmap * c )
```

Basically compute `starpu_bitmap_unset_all(a); a = b & c;`

30.6.2.8 starpu_bitmap_or()

```
void starpu_bitmap_or (
    struct starpu_bitmap * a,
    struct starpu_bitmap * b )
```

Basically compute `a |= b`

30.6.2.9 starpu_bitmap_and_get()

```
int starpu_bitmap_and_get (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b1,
    struct starpu_bitmap * b2,
    int e )
```

return 1 iff e is set in b1 AND e is set in b2

30.6.2.10 starpu_bitmap_cardinal()

```
int starpu_bitmap_cardinal (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b )
```

return the number of set bits in b

30.6.2.11 starpu_bitmap_first()

```
int starpu_bitmap_first (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b )
```

return the index of the first set bit of b, -1 if none

30.6.2.12 starpu_bitmap_last()

```
int starpu_bitmap_last (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b )
```

return the position of the last set bit of b, -1 if none

30.6.2.13 starpu_bitmap_next()

```
int starpu_bitmap_next (
    struct starpu_bitmap * b,
    int e )
```

return the position of set bit right after e in b, -1 if none

30.6.2.14 starpu_bitmap_has_next()

```
int starpu_bitmap_has_next (  
    struct starpu_bitmap * b,  
    int e )
```

todo

30.7 Workers' Properties

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_sched_ctx_iterator](#)
- struct [starpu_worker_collection](#)

Macros

- #define [starpu_worker_get_id_check\(\)](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXNODES](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXCPUS](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXNUMANODES](#)
- #define [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS](#)

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_node_kind](#) {
STARPU_UNUSED, **STARPU_CPU_RAM**, **STARPU_CUDA_RAM**, **STARPU_OPENCL_RAM**,
STARPU_DISK_RAM, **STARPU_MIC_RAM**, **STARPU_MPI_MS_RAM** }
- enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) {
[STARPU_CPU_WORKER](#), [STARPU_CUDA_WORKER](#), [STARPU_OPENCL_WORKER](#), [STARPU_MIC_↔
WORKER](#),
[STARPU_MPI_MS_WORKER](#), [STARPU_ANY_WORKER](#) }
- enum [starpu_worker_collection_type](#) { [STARPU_WORKER_TREE](#), [STARPU_WORKER_LIST](#) }

Functions

- unsigned [starpu_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_cpu_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_cuda_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_openccl_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_mic_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_mpi_ms_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_mic_device_get_count](#) (void)
- int [starpu_worker_get_id](#) (void)
- unsigned [_starpu_worker_get_id_check](#) (const char *f, int l)
- int [starpu_worker_get_bindid](#) (int workerid)
- void [starpu_sched_find_all_worker_combinations](#) (void)
- enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) [starpu_worker_get_type](#) (int id)
- int [starpu_worker_get_count_by_type](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_get_ids_by_type](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type, int *workerids, unsigned maxsize)
- int [starpu_worker_get_by_type](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type, int num)
- int [starpu_worker_get_by_devid](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type, int devid)
- void [starpu_worker_get_name](#) (int id, char *dst, size_t maxlen)
- void [starpu_worker_display_names](#) (FILE *output, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type)
- int [starpu_worker_get_devid](#) (int id)
- int [starpu_worker_get_mp_nodeid](#) (int id)
- struct [starpu_tree](#) * [starpu_workers_get_tree](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_get_sched_ctx_list](#) (int worker, unsigned **sched_ctx)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_is_blocked_in_parallel](#) (int workerid)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_is_slave_somewhere](#) (int workerid)
- char * [starpu_worker_get_type_as_string](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type)
- int [starpu_bindid_get_workerids](#) (int bindid, int **workerids)
- int [starpu_worker_get_devids](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type, int *devids, int num)

- int **starpu_worker_get_stream_workerids** (unsigned devid, int *workerids, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type)
- unsigned **starpu_worker_get_sched_ctx_id_stream** (unsigned stream_workerid)
- hwloc_cpuset_t **starpu_worker_get_hwloc_cpuset** (int workerid)
- hwloc_obj_t **starpu_worker_get_hwloc_obj** (int workerid)
- int **starpu_memory_node_get_devid** (unsigned node)
- unsigned **starpu_worker_get_local_memory_node** (void)
- unsigned **starpu_worker_get_memory_node** (unsigned workerid)
- unsigned **starpu_memory_nodes_get_count** (void)
- int **starpu_memory_node_get_name** (unsigned node, char *name, size_t size)
- int **starpu_memory_nodes_get_numa_count** (void)
- int **starpu_memory_nodes_numa_id_to_devid** (int osid)
- int **starpu_memory_nodes_numa_devid_to_id** (unsigned id)
- enum **starpu_node_kind** **starpu_node_get_kind** (unsigned node)

Variables

- struct [starpu_worker_collection](#) **starpu_worker_list**
- struct [starpu_worker_collection](#) **starpu_worker_tree**

Scheduling operations

- int **starpu_worker_sched_op_pending** (void)
- void **starpu_worker_relax_on** (void)
- void **starpu_worker_relax_off** (void)
- int **starpu_worker_get_relax_state** (void)
- void **starpu_worker_lock** (int workerid)
- int **starpu_worker_trylock** (int workerid)
- void **starpu_worker_unlock** (int workerid)
- void **starpu_worker_lock_self** (void)
- void **starpu_worker_unlock_self** (void)
- void **starpu_worker_set_going_to_sleep_callback** (void(*callback)(unsigned workerid))
- void **starpu_worker_set_waking_up_callback** (void(*callback)(unsigned workerid))

30.7.1 Detailed Description

30.7.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.7.2.1 struct [starpu_sched_ctx_iterator](#)

Structure needed to iterate on the collection

Data Fields

int	cursor	The index of the current worker in the collection, needed when iterating on the collection.
void *	value	
void *	possible_value	
char	visited[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	
int	possibly_parallel	

30.7.2.2 struct [starpu_worker_collection](#)

A scheduling context manages a collection of workers that can be memorized using different data structures. Thus, a generic structure is available in order to simplify the choice of its type. Only the list data structure is available but

further data structures(like tree) implementations are foreseen.

Data Fields

- int * `workerids`
- void * `collection_private`
- unsigned `nworkers`
- void * `unblocked_workers`
- unsigned `nunblocked_workers`
- void * `masters`
- unsigned `nmasters`
- char `present` [`STARPU_NMAXWORKERS`]
- char `is_unblocked` [`STARPU_NMAXWORKERS`]
- char `is_master` [`STARPU_NMAXWORKERS`]
- enum `starpu_worker_collection_type` type
- unsigned(* `has_next`)(struct `starpu_worker_collection` *workers, struct `starpu_sched_ctx_iterator` *it)
- int(* `get_next`)(struct `starpu_worker_collection` *workers, struct `starpu_sched_ctx_iterator` *it)
- int(* `add`)(struct `starpu_worker_collection` *workers, int worker)
- int(* `remove`)(struct `starpu_worker_collection` *workers, int worker)
- void(* `init`)(struct `starpu_worker_collection` *workers)
- void(* `deinit`)(struct `starpu_worker_collection` *workers)
- void(* `init_iterator`)(struct `starpu_worker_collection` *workers, struct `starpu_sched_ctx_iterator` *it)
- void(* `init_iterator_for_parallel_tasks`)(struct `starpu_worker_collection` *workers, struct `starpu_sched_ctx_iterator` *it, struct `starpu_task` *task)

30.7.2.2.1 Field Documentation

30.7.2.2.1.1 workerids

```
int* starpu_worker_collection::workerids
```

The workerids managed by the collection

30.7.2.2.1.2 nworkers

```
unsigned starpu_worker_collection::nworkers
```

The number of workers in the collection

30.7.2.2.1.3 type

```
enum starpu_worker_collection_type starpu_worker_collection::type
```

The type of structure

30.7.2.2.1.4 has_next

```
unsigned(* starpu_worker_collection::has_next) (struct starpu_worker_collection *workers,
struct starpu_sched_ctx_iterator *it)
```

Check if there is another element in collection

30.7.2.2.1.5 get_next

```
int(* starpu_worker_collection::get_next) (struct starpu_worker_collection *workers, struct
starpu_sched_ctx_iterator *it)
```

Return the next element in the collection

30.7.2.2.1.6 add

```
int(* starpu_worker_collection::add) (struct starpu_worker_collection *workers, int worker)
```

Add a new element in the collection

30.7.2.2.1.7 remove

```
int(* starpu_worker_collection::remove) (struct starpu_worker_collection *workers, int worker)
```

Remove an element from the collection

30.7.2.2.1.8 init

```
void(* starpu_worker_collection::init) (struct starpu_worker_collection *workers)
```

Initialize the collection

30.7.2.2.1.9 deinit

```
void(* starpu_worker_collection::deinit) (struct starpu_worker_collection *workers)
```

Deinitialize the collection

30.7.2.2.1.10 init_iterator

```
void(* starpu_worker_collection::init_iterator) (struct starpu_worker_collection *workers,
struct starpu_sched_ctx_iterator *it)
```

Initialize the cursor if there is one

30.7.3 Macro Definition Documentation

30.7.3.1 starpu_worker_get_id_check

```
unsigned starpu_worker_get_id_check(
    void )
```

Similar to [starpu_worker_get_id\(\)](#), but abort when called from outside a worker (i.e. when [starpu_worker_get_id\(\)](#) would return `-1`).

30.7.3.2 STARPU_MAXNODES

```
#define STARPU_MAXNODES
```

Define the maximum number of memory nodes managed by StarPU. The default value can be modified at configure by using the option `--enable-maxnodes`. Reducing it allows to considerably reduce memory used by StarPU data structures.

30.7.3.3 STARPU_MAXCPUS

```
#define STARPU_MAXCPUS
```

Define the maximum number of CPU workers managed by StarPU. The default value can be modified at configure by using the option `--enable-maxcpus`.

30.7.3.4 STARPU_MAXNUMANODES

```
#define STARPU_MAXNUMANODES
```

Define the maximum number of NUMA nodes managed by StarPU. The default value can be modified at configure by using the option `--enable-maxnumanodes`.

30.7.3.5 STARPU_NMAXWORKERS

```
#define STARPU_NMAXWORKERS
```

Define the maximum number of workers managed by StarPU.

30.7.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

30.7.4.1 starpu_node_kind

```
enum starpu_node_kind
```

Memory node Type

30.7.4.2 `starpu_worker_archtype`

```
enum starpu_worker_archtype
```

Worker Architecture Type

The value 4 which was used by the driver SCC is no longer used as renumbering workers would make unusable old performance model files.

Enumerator

STARPU_CPU_WORKER	CPU core
STARPU_CUDA_WORKER	NVIDIA CUDA device
STARPU_OPENCL_WORKER	OpenCL device
STARPU_MIC_WORKER	Intel MIC device
STARPU_MPI_MS_WORKER	MPI Slave device
STARPU_ANY_WORKER	any worker, used in the hypervisor

30.7.4.3 `starpu_worker_collection_type`

```
enum starpu_worker_collection_type
```

Types of structures the worker collection can implement

Enumerator

STARPU_WORKER_TREE	The collection is a tree
STARPU_WORKER_LIST	The collection is an array

30.7.5 Function Documentation

30.7.5.1 `starpu_worker_get_count()`

```
unsigned starpu_worker_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of workers (i.e. processing units executing StarPU tasks). The return value should be at most [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS](#).

30.7.5.2 `starpu_cpu_worker_get_count()`

```
unsigned starpu_cpu_worker_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of CPUs controlled by StarPU. The return value should be at most [STARPU_MAXCPUS](#).

30.7.5.3 `starpu_cuda_worker_get_count()`

```
unsigned starpu_cuda_worker_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of CUDA devices controlled by StarPU. The return value should be at most [STARPU_MAXCUDADEV](#).

30.7.5.4 `starpu_opencil_worker_get_count()`

```
unsigned starpu_opencil_worker_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of OpenCL devices controlled by StarPU. The return value should be at most [STARPU_MAX_OPENCLDEVS](#).

30.7.5.5 `starpu_mic_worker_get_count()`

```
unsigned starpu_mic_worker_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of MIC workers controlled by StarPU.

30.7.5.6 `starpu_mpi_ms_worker_get_count()`

```
unsigned starpu_mpi_ms_worker_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of MPI Master Slave workers controlled by StarPU.

30.7.5.7 `starpu_mic_device_get_count()`

```
unsigned starpu_mic_device_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of MIC devices controlled by StarPU. The return value should be at most [STARPU_MAXMIC_DEVS](#).

30.7.5.8 `starpu_worker_get_id()`

```
int starpu_worker_get_id (
    void )
```

Return the identifier of the current worker, i.e the one associated to the calling thread. The return value is either `-1` if the current context is not a StarPU worker (i.e. when called from the application outside a task or a callback), or an integer between `0` and `starpu_worker_get_count() - 1`.

30.7.5.9 `starpu_worker_get_type()`

```
enum starpu_worker_archtype starpu_worker_get_type (
    int id )
```

Return the type of processing unit associated to the worker `id`. The worker identifier is a value returned by the function `starpu_worker_get_id()`. The return value indicates the architecture of the worker: [STARPU_CPU_WORKER](#) for a CPU core, [STARPU_CUDA_WORKER](#) for a CUDA device, and [STARPU_OPENCL_WORKER](#) for an OpenCL device. The return value for an invalid identifier is unspecified.

30.7.5.10 `starpu_worker_get_count_by_type()`

```
int starpu_worker_get_count_by_type (
    enum starpu_worker_archtype type )
```

Return the number of workers of `type`. A positive (or `NULL`) value is returned in case of success, `-EINVAL` indicates that `type` is not valid otherwise.

30.7.5.11 `starpu_worker_get_ids_by_type()`

```
unsigned starpu_worker_get_ids_by_type (
    enum starpu_worker_archtype type,
    int * workerids,
    unsigned maxsize )
```

Get the list of identifiers of workers of `type`. Fill the array `workerids` with the identifiers of the workers. The argument `maxsize` indicates the size of the array `workerids`. The return value gives the number of identifiers that were put in the array. `-ERANGE` is returned if `maxsize` is lower than the number of workers with the appropriate `type`: in that case, the array is filled with the `maxsize` first elements. To avoid such overflows, the value of `maxsize` can be chosen by the means of the function `starpu_worker_get_count_by_type()`, or by passing a value greater or equal to [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS](#).

30.7.5.12 starpu_worker_get_by_type()

```
int starpu_worker_get_by_type (
    enum starpu_worker_archtype type,
    int num )
```

Return the identifier of the `num`-th worker that has the specified `type`. If there is no such worker, -1 is returned.

30.7.5.13 starpu_worker_get_by_devid()

```
int starpu_worker_get_by_devid (
    enum starpu_worker_archtype type,
    int devid )
```

Return the identifier of the worker that has the specified `type` and device id `devid` (which may not be the `n`-th, if some devices are skipped for instance). If there is no such worker, -1 is returned.

30.7.5.14 starpu_worker_get_name()

```
void starpu_worker_get_name (
    int id,
    char * dst,
    size_t maxlen )
```

Get the name of the worker `id`. StarPU associates a unique human readable string to each processing unit. This function copies at most the `maxlen` first bytes of the unique string associated to the worker `id` into the `dst` buffer. The caller is responsible for ensuring that `dst` is a valid pointer to a buffer of `maxlen` bytes at least. Calling this function on an invalid identifier results in an unspecified behaviour.

30.7.5.15 starpu_worker_display_names()

```
void starpu_worker_display_names (
    FILE * output,
    enum starpu_worker_archtype type )
```

Display on `output` the list (if any) of all the workers of the given `type`.

30.7.5.16 starpu_worker_get_devid()

```
int starpu_worker_get_devid (
    int id )
```

Return the device id of the worker `id`. The worker should be identified with the value returned by the [starpu_worker_get_id\(\)](#) function. In the case of a CUDA worker, this device identifier is the logical device identifier exposed by CUDA (used by the function `cudaGetDevice()` for instance). The device identifier of a CPU worker is the logical identifier of the core on which the worker was bound; this identifier is either provided by the OS or by the library `hwloc` in case it is available.

30.7.5.17 starpu_worker_get_type_as_string()

```
char* starpu_worker_get_type_as_string (
    enum starpu_worker_archtype type )
```

Return worker `type` as a string.

30.7.5.18 starpu_worker_get_hwloc_cpuset()

```
hwloc_cpuset_t starpu_worker_get_hwloc_cpuset (
    int workerid )
```

If StarPU was compiled with `hwloc` support, return a duplicate of the `hwloc` cpuset associated with the worker `workerid`. The returned cpuset is obtained from a `hwloc_bitmap_dup()` function call. It must be freed by the caller using `hwloc_bitmap_free()`.

30.7.5.19 starpu_worker_get_hwloc_obj()

```
hwloc_obj_t starpu_worker_get_hwloc_obj (
    int workerid )
```

If StarPU was compiled with `hwloc` support, return the `hwloc` object corresponding to the worker `workerid`.

30.7.5.20 starpu_worker_get_local_memory_node()

```
unsigned starpu_worker_get_local_memory_node (
    void )
```

Return the memory node associated to the current worker

30.7.5.21 starpu_worker_get_memory_node()

```
unsigned starpu_worker_get_memory_node (
    unsigned workerid )
```

Return the identifier of the memory node associated to the worker identified by `workerid`.

30.7.5.22 starpu_memory_nodes_get_count()

```
unsigned starpu_memory_nodes_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of memory nodes

30.7.5.23 starpu_memory_node_get_name()

```
int starpu_memory_node_get_name (
    unsigned node,
    char * name,
    size_t size )
```

Return in `name` the name of a memory node (NUMA 0, CUDA 0, etc.) `size` is the size of the `name` array.

30.7.5.24 starpu_memory_nodes_get_numa_count()

```
int starpu_memory_nodes_get_numa_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of NUMA nodes used by StarPU

30.7.5.25 starpu_memory_nodes_numa_id_to_devid()

```
int starpu_memory_nodes_numa_id_to_devid (
    int osid )
```

Return the identifier of the memory node associated to the NUMA node identified by `osid` by the Operating System.

30.7.5.26 starpu_memory_nodes_numa_devid_to_id()

```
int starpu_memory_nodes_numa_devid_to_id (
    unsigned id )
```

Return the Operating System identifier of the memory node whose StarPU identifier is `id`.

30.7.5.27 starpu_node_get_kind()

```
enum starpu_node_kind starpu_node_get_kind (
    unsigned node )
```

Return the type of `node` as defined by `starpu_node_kind`. For example, when defining a new data interface, this function should be used in the allocation function to determine on which device the memory needs to be allocated.

30.7.5.28 starpu_worker_sched_op_pending()

```
int starpu_worker_sched_op_pending (
    void )
```

Return !0 if current worker has a scheduling operation in progress, and 0 otherwise.

30.7.5.29 starpu_worker_relax_on()

```
void starpu_worker_relax_on (
    void )
```

Allow other threads and workers to temporarily observe the current worker state, even though it is performing a scheduling operation. Must be called by a worker before performing a potentially blocking call such as acquiring a mutex other than its own sched_mutex. This function increases state_relax_refcnt from the current worker. No more than `UINT_MAX-1` nested `starpu_worker_relax_on()` calls should be performed on the same worker. This function is automatically called by `starpu_worker_lock()` to relax the caller worker state while attempting to lock the target worker.

30.7.5.30 starpu_worker_relax_off()

```
void starpu_worker_relax_off (
    void )
```

Must be called after a potentially blocking call is complete, to restore the relax state in place before the corresponding `starpu_worker_relax_on()`. Decreases state_relax_refcnt. Calls to `starpu_worker_relax_on()` and `starpu_worker_relax_off()` must be properly paired. This function is automatically called by `starpu_worker_unlock()` after the target worker has been unlocked.

30.7.5.31 starpu_worker_get_relax_state()

```
int starpu_worker_get_relax_state (
    void )
```

Return !0 if the current worker state_relax_refcnt != 0 and 0 otherwise.

30.7.5.32 starpu_worker_lock()

```
void starpu_worker_lock (
    int workerid )
```

Acquire the sched mutex of workerid. If the caller is a worker, distinct from workerid, the caller worker automatically enters a relax state while acquiring the target worker lock.

30.7.5.33 starpu_worker_trylock()

```
int starpu_worker_trylock (
    int workerid )
```

Attempt to acquire the sched mutex of workerid. Returns 0 if successful, !0 if workerid sched mutex is held or the corresponding worker is not in a relax state. If the caller is a worker, distinct from workerid, the caller worker automatically enters relax state if successfully acquiring the target worker lock.

30.7.5.34 starpu_worker_unlock()

```
void starpu_worker_unlock (
    int workerid )
```

Release the previously acquired sched mutex of workerid. Restore the relax state of the caller worker if needed.

30.7.5.35 starpu_worker_lock_self()

```
void starpu_worker_lock_self (
    void )
```

Acquire the current worker sched mutex.

30.7.5.36 starpu_worker_unlock_self()

```
void starpu_worker_unlock_self (
    void )
```

Release the current worker sched mutex.

30.7.5.37 starpu_worker_set_going_to_sleep_callback()

```
void starpu_worker_set_going_to_sleep_callback (
    void(*) (unsigned workerid) callback )
```

If StarPU was compiled with blocking drivers support and worker callbacks support enabled, allow to specify an external resource manager callback to be notified about workers going to sleep.

30.7.5.38 starpu_worker_set_waking_up_callback()

```
void starpu_worker_set_waking_up_callback (
    void(*) (unsigned workerid) callback )
```

If StarPU was compiled with blocking drivers support and worker callbacks support enabled, allow to specify an external resource manager callback to be notified about workers waking-up.

30.8 Data Management

Data management facilities provided by StarPU. We show how to use existing data interfaces in [Data Interfaces](#), but developers can design their own data interfaces if required.

Typedefs

- typedef struct `_starpu_data_state` * `starpu_data_handle_t`
- typedef struct `starpu_arbiter` * `starpu_arbiter_t`

Enumerations

- enum `starpu_data_access_mode` {
`STARPU_NONE`, `STARPU_R`, `STARPU_W`, `STARPU_RW`,
`STARPU_SCRATCH`, `STARPU_REDUX`, `STARPU_COMMUTE`, `STARPU_SSEND`,
`STARPU_LOCALITY`, `STARPU_NOPLAN`, `STARPU_ACCESS_MODE_MAX` }

Functions

- void `starpu_data_set_name` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, const char *name)
- void `starpu_data_set_coordinates_array` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned dimensions, int dims[])
- void `starpu_data_set_coordinates` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned dimensions,...)
- unsigned `starpu_data_get_coordinates_array` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned dimensions, int dims[])
- void `starpu_data_unregister` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- void `starpu_data_unregister_no_coherency` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- void `starpu_data_unregister_submit` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- void `starpu_data_invalidate` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- void `starpu_data_invalidate_submit` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- void `starpu_data_advise_as_important` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned is_important)
- `starpu_arbiter_t` `starpu_arbiter_create` (void) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- void `starpu_data_assign_arbiter` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, `starpu_arbiter_t` arbiter)
- void `starpu_arbiter_destroy` (`starpu_arbiter_t` arbiter)
- int `starpu_data_request_allocation` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node)
- int `starpu_data_fetch_on_node` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, unsigned async)
- int `starpu_data_prefetch_on_node` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, unsigned async)
- int `starpu_data_prefetch_on_node_prio` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, unsigned async, int prio)
- int `starpu_data_idle_prefetch_on_node` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, unsigned async)
- int `starpu_data_idle_prefetch_on_node_prio` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, unsigned async, int prio)
- unsigned `starpu_data_is_on_node` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node)
- void `starpu_data_wont_use` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- void `starpu_data_set_wt_mask` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, uint32_t wt_mask)
- void `starpu_data_set_ooc_flag` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned flag)
- unsigned `starpu_data_get_ooc_flag` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- void `starpu_data_query_status` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, int memory_node, int *is_allocated, int *is↔_valid, int *is_requested)
- void `starpu_data_set_reduction_methods` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, struct `starpu_codelet` *redux_cl, struct `starpu_codelet` *init_cl)
- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` * `starpu_data_get_interface_ops` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- unsigned `starpu_data_test_if_allocated_on_node` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned memory_↔node)
- void `starpu_memchunk_tidy` (unsigned memory_node)
- void `starpu_data_set_user_data` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, void *user_data)
- void * `starpu_data_get_user_data` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)

Access registered data from the application

- int `starpu_data_acquire` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode)
- int `starpu_data_acquire_on_node` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, int node, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode)
- int `starpu_data_acquire_cb` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int `starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, int node, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int `starpu_data_acquire_cb_sequential_consistency` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_consistency)
- int `starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, int node, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_consistency)
- int `starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency_quick` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, int node, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_consistency, int quick)
- int `starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency_sync_jobids` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, int node, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_consistency, int quick, long *pre_sync_jobid, long *post_sync_jobid)
- int `starpu_data_acquire_try` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode)
- int `starpu_data_acquire_on_node_try` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, int node, enum `starpu_data_access_mode` mode)
- void `starpu_data_release` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- void `starpu_data_release_on_node` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, int node)
- #define `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE`
- #define `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE_LOCK_ALL`
- #define `STARPU_DATA_ACQUIRE_CB`(handle, mode, code)

Implicit Data Dependencies

In this section, we describe how StarPU makes it possible to insert implicit task dependencies in order to enforce sequential data consistency. When this data consistency is enabled on a specific data handle, any data access will appear as sequentially consistent from the application. For instance, if the application submits two tasks that access the same piece of data in read-only mode, and then a third task that access it in write mode, dependencies will be added between the two first tasks and the third one. Implicit data dependencies are also inserted in the case of data accesses from the application.

- void `starpu_data_set_sequential_consistency_flag` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned flag)
- unsigned `starpu_data_get_sequential_consistency_flag` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- unsigned `starpu_data_get_default_sequential_consistency_flag` (void)
- void `starpu_data_set_default_sequential_consistency_flag` (unsigned flag)

30.8.1 Detailed Description

Data management facilities provided by StarPU. We show how to use existing data interfaces in [Data Interfaces](#), but developers can design their own data interfaces if required.

30.8.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.8.2.1 STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE

```
#define STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE
```

This macro can be used to acquire data, but not require it to be available on a given node, only enforce R/W dependencies. This can for instance be used to wait for tasks which produce the data, but without requesting a fetch to the main memory.

30.8.2.2 STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE_LOCK_ALL

```
#define STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE_LOCK_ALL
```

Similar to [STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE](#), but will lock the data on all nodes, preventing them from being evicted for instance. This is mostly useful inside StarPU only.

30.8.2.3 STARPU_DATA_ACQUIRE_CB

```
#define STARPU_DATA_ACQUIRE_CB(  
    handle,  
    mode,  
    code )
```

[STARPU_DATA_ACQUIRE_CB\(\)](#) is the same as [starpu_data_acquire_cb\(\)](#), except that the code to be executed in a callback is directly provided as a macro parameter, and the data `handle` is automatically released after it. This permits to easily execute code which depends on the value of some registered data. This is non-blocking too and may be called from task callbacks.

30.8.3 Typedef Documentation

30.8.3.1 starpu_data_handle_t

```
typedef struct _starpu_data_state* starpu_data_handle_t
```

StarPU uses [starpu_data_handle_t](#) as an opaque handle to manage a piece of data. Once a piece of data has been registered to StarPU, it is associated to a [starpu_data_handle_t](#) which keeps track of the state of the piece of data over the entire machine, so that we can maintain data consistency and locate data replicates for instance.

30.8.3.2 starpu_arbiter_t

```
typedef struct starpu_arbiter* starpu_arbiter_t
```

This is an arbiter, which implements an advanced but centralized management of concurrent data accesses, see [Concurrent Data Accesses](#) for the details.

30.8.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

30.8.4.1 starpu_data_access_mode

```
enum starpu_data_access_mode
```

Describe a StarPU data access mode

Note: when adding a flag here, update `_starpu_detect_implicit_data_deps_with_handle`

Note: other STARPU_* values in [include/starpu_task_util.h](#)

Enumerator

STARPU_NONE	todo
STARPU_R	read-only mode
STARPU_W	write-only mode
STARPU_RW	read-write mode. Equivalent to STARPU_R STARPU_W

Enumerator

STARPU_SCRATCH	A temporary buffer is allocated for the task, but StarPU does not enforce data consistency—i.e. each device has its own buffer, independently from each other (even for CPUs), and no data transfer is ever performed. This is useful for temporary variables to avoid allocating/freeing buffers inside each task. Currently, no behavior is defined concerning the relation with the STARPU_R and STARPU_W modes and the value provided at registration — i.e., the value of the scratch buffer is undefined at entry of the codelet function. It is being considered for future extensions at least to define the initial value. For now, data to be used in STARPU_SCRATCH mode should be registered with node -1 and a <code>NULL</code> pointer, since the value of the provided buffer is simply ignored for now.
STARPU_REDUX	todo
STARPU_COMMUTE	STARPU_COMMUTE can be passed along STARPU_W or STARPU_RW to express that StarPU can let tasks commute, which is useful e.g. when bringing a contribution into some data, which can be done in any order (but still require sequential consistency against reads or non-commutative writes).
STARPU_SSEND	used in starpu_mpi_insert_task() to specify the data has to be sent using a synchronous and non-blocking mode (see starpu_mpi_issend())
STARPU_LOCALITY	used to tell the scheduler which data is the most important for the task, and should thus be used to try to group tasks on the same core or cache, etc. For now only the <code>ws</code> and <code>lws</code> schedulers take this flag into account, and only when rebuild with <code>USE_LOCALITY</code> flag defined in the <code>src/sched_policies/work_stealing_policy.c</code> source code.
STARPU_NOPLAN	Disable automatic submission of asynchronous partitioning/unpartitioning
STARPU_ACCESS_MODE_MAX	The purpose of STARPU_ACCESS_MODE_MAX is to be the maximum of this enum.

30.8.5 Function Documentation

30.8.5.1 `starpu_data_set_name()`

```
void starpu_data_set_name (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    const char * name )
```

Set the name of the data, to be shown in various profiling tools.

30.8.5.2 `starpu_data_set_coordinates_array()`

```
void starpu_data_set_coordinates_array (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned dimensions,
    int dims[] )
```

Set the coordinates of the data, to be shown in various profiling tools. `dimensions` is the size of the `dims` array. This can be for instance the tile coordinates within a big matrix.

30.8.5.3 `starpu_data_set_coordinates()`

```
void starpu_data_set_coordinates (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned dimensions,
    ... )
```

Set the coordinates of the data, to be shown in various profiling tools. `dimensions` is the number of subsequent `int` parameters. This can be for instance the tile coordinates within a big matrix.

30.8.5.4 `starpu_data_get_coordinates_array()`

```
unsigned starpu_data_get_coordinates_array (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned dimensions,
    int dims[] )
```

Get the coordinates of the data, as set by a previous call to `starpu_data_set_coordinates_array()` or `starpu_data_set_coordinates()` `dimensions` is the size of the `dims` array. This returns the actual number of returned coordinates.

30.8.5.5 `starpu_data_unregister()`

```
void starpu_data_unregister (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Unregister a data `handle` from StarPU. If the data was automatically allocated by StarPU because the home node was `-1`, all automatically allocated buffers are freed. Otherwise, a valid copy of the data is put back into the home node in the buffer that was initially registered. Using a data handle that has been unregistered from StarPU results in an undefined behaviour. In case we do not need to update the value of the data in the home node, we can use the function `starpu_data_unregister_no_coherency()` instead.

30.8.5.6 `starpu_data_unregister_no_coherency()`

```
void starpu_data_unregister_no_coherency (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Similar to `starpu_data_unregister()`, except that StarPU does not put back a valid copy into the home node, in the buffer that was initially registered.

30.8.5.7 `starpu_data_unregister_submit()`

```
void starpu_data_unregister_submit (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Destroy the data `handle` once it is no longer needed by any submitted task. No coherency is provided. This is not safe to call `starpu_data_unregister_submit()` on a handle that comes from the registration of a non-NULL application home buffer, since the moment when the unregistration will happen is unknown to the application. Only calling `starpu_shutdown()` allows to be sure that the data was really unregistered.

30.8.5.8 `starpu_data_invalidate()`

```
void starpu_data_invalidate (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Destroy all replicates of the data `handle` immediately. After data invalidation, the first access to `handle` must be performed in `STARPU_W` mode. Accessing an invalidated data in `STARPU_R` mode results in undefined behaviour.

30.8.5.9 `starpu_data_invalidate_submit()`

```
void starpu_data_invalidate_submit (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Submit invalidation of the data `handle` after completion of previously submitted tasks.

30.8.5.10 `starpu_data_advise_as_important()`

```
void starpu_data_advise_as_important (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned is_important )
```

Specify that the data `handle` can be discarded without impacting the application.

30.8.5.11 `starpu_data_acquire()`

```
int starpu_data_acquire (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode )
```

The application must call this function prior to accessing registered data from main memory outside tasks. StarPU ensures that the application will get an up-to-date copy of `handle` in main memory located where the data was originally registered, and that all concurrent accesses (e.g. from tasks) will be consistent with the access mode specified with `mode`. `starpu_data_release()` must be called once the application no longer needs to access the piece of data. Note that implicit data dependencies are also enforced by `starpu_data_acquire()`, i.e. `starpu_data_acquire()` will wait for all tasks scheduled to work on the data, unless they have been disabled explicitly by calling `starpu_data_set_default_sequential_consistency_flag()` or `starpu_data_set_sequential_consistency_flag()`. `starpu_data_acquire()` is a blocking call, so that it cannot be called from tasks or from their callbacks (in that case, `starpu_data_acquire()` returns `-EDEADLK`). Upon successful completion, this function returns 0.

30.8.5.12 `starpu_data_acquire_on_node()`

```
int starpu_data_acquire_on_node (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    int node,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode )
```

Similar to `starpu_data_acquire()`, except that the data will be available on the given memory node instead of main memory. `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE` and `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE_LOCK_ALL` can be used instead of an explicit node number.

30.8.5.13 `starpu_data_acquire_cb()`

```
int starpu_data_acquire_cb (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg )
```

Asynchronous equivalent of `starpu_data_acquire()`. When the data specified in `handle` is available in the access mode, the `callback` function is executed. The application may access the requested data during the execution of `callback`. The `callback` function must call `starpu_data_release()` once the application no longer needs to access the piece of data. Note that implicit data dependencies are also enforced by `starpu_data_acquire_cb()` in case they are not disabled. Contrary to `starpu_data_acquire()`, this function is non-blocking and may be called from task callbacks. Upon successful completion, this function returns 0.

30.8.5.14 `starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb()`

```
int starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    int node,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg )
```

Similar to `starpu_data_acquire_cb()`, except that the data will be available on the given memory node instead of main memory. `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE` and `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE_LOCK_ALL` can be used instead of an explicit node number.

30.8.5.15 `starpu_data_acquire_cb_sequential_consistency()`

```
int starpu_data_acquire_cb_sequential_consistency (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg,
    int sequential_consistency )
```

Similar to [starpu_data_acquire_cb\(\)](#) with the possibility of enabling or disabling data dependencies. When the data specified in `handle` is available in the access mode, the `callback` function is executed. The application may access the requested data during the execution of this `callback`. The `callback` function must call [starpu_data_release\(\)](#) once the application no longer needs to access the piece of data. Note that implicit data dependencies are also enforced by [starpu_data_acquire_cb_sequential_consistency\(\)](#) in case they are not disabled specifically for the given `handle` or by the parameter `sequential_consistency`. Similarly to [starpu_data_acquire_cb\(\)](#), this function is non-blocking and may be called from task callbacks. Upon successful completion, this function returns 0.

30.8.5.16 [starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    int node,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg,
    int sequential_consistency )
```

Similar to [starpu_data_acquire_cb_sequential_consistency\(\)](#), except that the data will be available on the given memory node instead of main memory. `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE` and `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE_LOCK_ALL` can be used instead of an explicit node number.

30.8.5.17 [starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency_sync_jobids\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency_sync_jobids (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    int node,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg,
    int sequential_consistency,
    int quick,
    long * pre_sync_jobid,
    long * post_sync_jobid )
```

Similar to [starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency\(\)](#), except that the `pre_sync_jobid` and `post_sync_jobid` parameters can be used to retrieve the jobid of the synchronization tasks. `pre_sync_jobid` happens just before the acquisition, and `post_sync_jobid` happens just after the release.

30.8.5.18 [starpu_data_acquire_try\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_data_acquire_try (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode )
```

The application can call this function instead of [starpu_data_acquire\(\)](#) so as to acquire the data like [starpu_data_acquire\(\)](#), but only if all previously-submitted tasks have completed, in which case [starpu_data_acquire_try\(\)](#) returns 0. StarPU will have ensured that the application will get an up-to-date copy of `handle` in main memory located where the data was originally registered. [starpu_data_release\(\)](#) must be called once the application no longer needs to access the piece of data.

30.8.5.19 [starpu_data_acquire_on_node_try\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_data_acquire_on_node_try (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    int node,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode )
```

Similar to [starpu_data_acquire_try\(\)](#), except that the data will be available on the given memory node instead of main memory. `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE` and `STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE_LOCK_ALL` can be used instead of an explicit node number.

30.8.5.20 starpu_data_release()

```
void starpu_data_release (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Release the piece of data acquired by the application either by [starpu_data_acquire\(\)](#) or by [starpu_data_acquire↔_cb\(\)](#).

30.8.5.21 starpu_data_release_on_node()

```
void starpu_data_release_on_node (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    int node )
```

Similar to [starpu_data_release\(\)](#), except that the data will be available on the given memory `node` instead of main memory. The `node` parameter must be exactly the same as the corresponding [starpu_data_acquire_on↔_node*](#) call.

30.8.5.22 starpu_arbiter_create()

```
starpu_arbiter_t starpu_arbiter_create (
    void )
```

Create a data access arbiter, see [Concurrent Data Accesses](#) for the details

30.8.5.23 starpu_data_assign_arbiter()

```
void starpu_data_assign_arbiter (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    starpu_arbiter_t arbiter )
```

Make access to `handle` managed by `arbiter`

30.8.5.24 starpu_arbiter_destroy()

```
void starpu_arbiter_destroy (
    starpu_arbiter_t arbiter )
```

Destroy the `arbiter`. This must only be called after all data assigned to it have been unregistered.

30.8.5.25 starpu_data_request_allocation()

```
int starpu_data_request_allocation (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node )
```

Explicitly ask StarPU to allocate room for a piece of data on the specified memory `node`.

30.8.5.26 starpu_data_fetch_on_node()

```
int starpu_data_fetch_on_node (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node,
    unsigned async )
```

Issue a fetch request for the data `handle` to `node`, i.e. requests that the data be replicated to the given node as soon as possible, so that it is available there for tasks. If `async` is 0, the call will block until the transfer is achieved, else the call will return immediately, after having just queued the request. In the latter case, the request will asynchronously wait for the completion of any task writing on the data.

30.8.5.27 starpu_data_prefetch_on_node()

```
int starpu_data_prefetch_on_node (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node,
    unsigned async )
```

Issue a prefetch request for the data `handle` to `node`, i.e. requests that the data be replicated to `node` when there is room for it, so that it is available there for tasks. If `async` is 0, the call will block until the transfer is achieved, else the call will return immediately, after having just queued the request. In the latter case, the request will asynchronously wait for the completion of any task writing on the data.

30.8.5.28 `starpu_data_idle_prefetch_on_node()`

```
int starpu_data_idle_prefetch_on_node (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node,
    unsigned async )
```

Issue an idle prefetch request for the data `handle` to `node`, i.e. requests that the data be replicated to `node`, so that it is available there for tasks, but only when the bus is really idle. If `async` is 0, the call will block until the transfer is achieved, else the call will return immediately, after having just queued the request. In the latter case, the request will asynchronously wait for the completion of any task writing on the data.

30.8.5.29 `starpu_data_is_on_node()`

```
unsigned starpu_data_is_on_node (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node )
```

Check whether a valid copy of `handle` is currently available on memory node `node`.

30.8.5.30 `starpu_data_wont_use()`

```
void starpu_data_wont_use (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Advise StarPU that `handle` will not be used in the close future, and is thus a good candidate for eviction from GPUs. StarPU will thus write its value back to its home node when the bus is idle, and select this data in priority for eviction when memory gets low.

30.8.5.31 `starpu_data_set_wt_mask()`

```
void starpu_data_set_wt_mask (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    uint32_t wt_mask )
```

Set the write-through mask of the data `handle` (and its children), i.e. a bitmask of nodes where the data should be always replicated after modification. It also prevents the data from being evicted from these nodes when memory gets scarce. When the data is modified, it is automatically transferred into those memory nodes. For instance a `1<<0` write-through mask means that the CUDA workers will commit their changes in main memory (node 0).

30.8.5.32 `starpu_data_set_sequential_consistency_flag()`

```
void starpu_data_set_sequential_consistency_flag (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned flag )
```

Set the data consistency mode associated to a data handle. The consistency mode set using this function has the priority over the default mode which can be set with [starpu_data_set_default_sequential_consistency_flag\(\)](#).

30.8.5.33 `starpu_data_get_sequential_consistency_flag()`

```
unsigned starpu_data_get_sequential_consistency_flag (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Get the data consistency mode associated to the data handle `handle`

30.8.5.34 `starpu_data_get_default_sequential_consistency_flag()`

```
unsigned starpu_data_get_default_sequential_consistency_flag (
    void )
```

Return the default sequential consistency flag

30.8.5.35 starpu_data_set_default_sequential_consistency_flag()

```
void starpu_data_set_default_sequential_consistency_flag (
    unsigned flag )
```

Set the default sequential consistency flag. If a non-zero value is passed, a sequential data consistency will be enforced for all handles registered after this function call, otherwise it is disabled. By default, StarPU enables sequential data consistency. It is also possible to select the data consistency mode of a specific data handle with the function [starpu_data_set_sequential_consistency_flag\(\)](#).

30.8.5.36 starpu_data_set_ooc_flag()

```
void starpu_data_set_ooc_flag (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned flag )
```

Set whether this data should be eligible to be evicted to disk storage (1) or not (0). The default is 1.

30.8.5.37 starpu_data_get_ooc_flag()

```
unsigned starpu_data_get_ooc_flag (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Get whether this data was set to be eligible to be evicted to disk storage (1) or not (0).

30.8.5.38 starpu_data_query_status()

```
void starpu_data_query_status (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    int memory_node,
    int * is_allocated,
    int * is_valid,
    int * is_requested )
```

Query the status of handle on the specified memory_node.

30.8.5.39 starpu_data_set_reduction_methods()

```
void starpu_data_set_reduction_methods (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    struct starpu_codelet * redux_cl,
    struct starpu_codelet * init_cl )
```

Set the codelets to be used for handle when it is accessed in the mode [STARPU_REDUX](#). Per-worker buffers will be initialized with the codelet `init_cl`, and reduction between per-worker buffers will be done with the codelet `redux_cl`.

30.8.5.40 starpu_data_set_user_data()

```
void starpu_data_set_user_data (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    void * user_data )
```

Set the field `user_data` for the handle to `user_data`. It can then be retrieved with [starpu_data_get_user_data\(\)](#). `user_data` can be any application-defined value, for instance a pointer to an object-oriented container for the data.

30.8.5.41 starpu_data_get_user_data()

```
void* starpu_data_get_user_data (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Retrieve the field `user_data` previously set for the handle.

30.9 Data Interfaces

Data management is done at a high-level in StarPU: rather than accessing a mere list of contiguous buffers, the tasks may manipulate data that are described by a high-level construct which we call data interface.

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_data_copy_methods](#)
- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#)
- struct [starpu_matrix_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_coo_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_block_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_vector_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_variable_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_csr_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_bcsr_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_multiformat_data_interface_ops](#)
- struct [starpu_multiformat_interface](#)

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_data_interface_id](#) {
[STARPU_UNKNOWN_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_MATRIX_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_BLOCK_INTERFACE_ID](#),
[STARPU_VECTOR_INTERFACE_ID](#),
[STARPU_CSR_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_BCSR_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_VARIABLE_INTERFACE_ID](#),
[STARPU_VOID_INTERFACE_ID](#),
[STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_COO_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_MAX_INTERFACE_ID](#) }

Basic API

- void [starpu_data_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handleptr, int home_node, void *data_interface, struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) *ops)
- void [starpu_data_ptr_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node)
- void [starpu_data_register_same](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handledst, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) handlesrc)
- void * [starpu_data_handle_to_pointer](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node)
- int [starpu_data_pointer_is_inside](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node, void *ptr)
- void * [starpu_data_get_local_ptr](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void * [starpu_data_get_interface_on_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned memory_node)
- enum [starpu_data_interface_id](#) [starpu_data_get_interface_id](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- int [starpu_data_pack](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, void **ptr, [starpu_ssize_t](#) *count)
- int [starpu_data_unpack](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, void *ptr, [size_t](#) count)
- [size_t](#) [starpu_data_get_size](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- [size_t](#) [starpu_data_get_alloc_size](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- [starpu_data_handle_t](#) [starpu_data_lookup](#) (const void *ptr)
- int [starpu_data_get_home_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- int [starpu_data_interface_get_next_id](#) (void)
- int [starpu_interface_copy](#) (uintptr_t src, [size_t](#) src_offset, unsigned src_node, uintptr_t dst, [size_t](#) dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, [size_t](#) size, void *async_data)
- int [starpu_interface_copy2d](#) (uintptr_t src, [size_t](#) src_offset, unsigned src_node, uintptr_t dst, [size_t](#) dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, [size_t](#) blocksize, [size_t](#) numblocks, [size_t](#) ld_src, [size_t](#) ld_dst, void *async_data)
- int [starpu_interface_copy3d](#) (uintptr_t src, [size_t](#) src_offset, unsigned src_node, uintptr_t dst, [size_t](#) dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, [size_t](#) blocksize, [size_t](#) numblocks1, [size_t](#) ld1_src, [size_t](#) ld1_dst, [size_t](#) numblocks2, [size_t](#) ld2_src, [size_t](#) ld2_dst, void *async_data)
- int [starpu_interface_copy4d](#) (uintptr_t src, [size_t](#) src_offset, unsigned src_node, uintptr_t dst, [size_t](#) dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, [size_t](#) blocksize, [size_t](#) numblocks1, [size_t](#) ld1_src, [size_t](#) ld1_dst, [size_t](#) numblocks2, [size_t](#) ld2_src, [size_t](#) ld2_dst, [size_t](#) numblocks3, [size_t](#) ld3_src, [size_t](#) ld3_dst, void *async_data)

- void [starpu_interface_start_driver_copy_async](#) (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node, double *start)
- void [starpu_interface_end_driver_copy_async](#) (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node, double start)
- void [starpu_interface_data_copy](#) (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node, size_t size)
- uintptr_t [starpu_malloc_on_node_flags](#) (unsigned dst_node, size_t size, int flags)
- uintptr_t [starpu_malloc_on_node](#) (unsigned dst_node, size_t size)
- void [starpu_free_on_node_flags](#) (unsigned dst_node, uintptr_t addr, size_t size, int flags)
- void [starpu_free_on_node](#) (unsigned dst_node, uintptr_t addr, size_t size)
- void [starpu_malloc_on_node_set_default_flags](#) (unsigned node, int flags)

Accessing Matrix Data Interfaces

- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) **starpu_interface_matrix_ops**
- void [starpu_matrix_data_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handle, int home_node, uintptr_t ptr, uint32_t ld, uint32_t nx, uint32_t ny, size_t elemsize)
- void [starpu_matrix_data_register_allocsize](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handle, int home_node, uintptr_t ptr, uint32_t ld, uint32_t nx, uint32_t ny, size_t elemsize, size_t allocsize)
- void [starpu_matrix_ptr_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node, uintptr_t ptr, uintptr_t dev ↔ handle, size_t offset, uint32_t ld)
- uint32_t [starpu_matrix_get_nx](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_matrix_get_ny](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_matrix_get_local_ld](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uintptr_t [starpu_matrix_get_local_ptr](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- size_t [starpu_matrix_get_elemsize](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- size_t [starpu_matrix_get_allocsize](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_GET_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_GET_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_GET_OFFSET](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NX](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NY](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_GET_LD](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_GET_ELEMSIZE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_GET_ALLOCSIZE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NX](#)(interface, newnx)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NY](#)(interface, newny)
- #define [STARPU_MATRIX_SET_LD](#)(interface, newld)

Accessing COO Data Interfaces

- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) **starpu_interface_coo_ops**
- void [starpu_coo_data_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handleptr, int home_node, uint32_t nx, uint32_t ny, uint32_t n_values, uint32_t *columns, uint32_t *rows, uintptr_t values, size_t elemsize)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_COLUMNS](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_COLUMNS_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_ROWS](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_ROWS_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_VALUES](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_VALUES_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_OFFSET](#)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_NX](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_NY](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_NVALUES](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_ELEMSIZE](#)(interface)

Block Data Interface

- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **starpu_interface_block_ops**
- void `starpu_block_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, uintptr_t ptr, uint32_t ldy, uint32_t ldz, uint32_t nx, uint32_t ny, uint32_t nz, size_t elemsize)
- void `starpu_block_ptr_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, uintptr_t ptr, uintptr_t dev_↔ handle, size_t offset, uint32_t ldy, uint32_t ldz)
- uint32_t `starpu_block_get_nx` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_block_get_ny` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_block_get_nz` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_block_get_local_ldy` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_block_get_local_ldz` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uintptr_t `starpu_block_get_local_ptr` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- size_t `starpu_block_get_elemsize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- #define `STARPU_BLOCK_GET_PTR`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BLOCK_GET_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BLOCK_GET_OFFSET`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NX`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NY`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NZ`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BLOCK_GET_LDY`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BLOCK_GET_LDZ`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BLOCK_GET_ELEMSIZE`(interface)

Vector Data Interface

- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **starpu_interface_vector_ops**
- void `starpu_vector_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, uintptr_t ptr, uint32_t nx, size_t elemsize)
- void `starpu_vector_data_register_alloysize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, uintptr_t ptr, uint32_t nx, size_t elemsize, size_t alloysize)
- void `starpu_vector_ptr_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, uintptr_t ptr, uintptr_t dev_↔ handle, size_t offset)
- uint32_t `starpu_vector_get_nx` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- size_t `starpu_vector_get_elemsize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- size_t `starpu_vector_get_alloysize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uintptr_t `starpu_vector_get_local_ptr` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- #define `STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VECTOR_GET_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VECTOR_GET_OFFSET`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VECTOR_GET_ELEMSIZE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VECTOR_GET_ALLOYSIZE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VECTOR_GET_SLICE_BASE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VECTOR_SET_NX`(interface, newnx)

Variable Data Interface

- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **starpu_interface_variable_ops**
- void `starpu_variable_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, uintptr_t ptr, size_t size)
- void `starpu_variable_ptr_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, uintptr_t ptr, uintptr_t dev_↔ handle, size_t offset)
- size_t `starpu_variable_get_elemsize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uintptr_t `starpu_variable_get_local_ptr` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- #define `STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_OFFSET`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_ELEMSIZE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)

Void Data Interface

- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **starpu_interface_void_ops**
- void `starpu_void_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle)

CSR Data Interface

- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **starpu_interface_csr_ops**
- void `starpu_csr_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, uint32_t nnz, uint32_t nrow, uintptr_t nzval, uint32_t *colind, uint32_t *rowptr, uint32_t firstentry, size_t elemsize)
- uint32_t `starpu_csr_get_nnz` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_csr_get_nrow` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_csr_get_firstentry` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uintptr_t `starpu_csr_get_local_nzval` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t * `starpu_csr_get_local_colind` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t * `starpu_csr_get_local_rowptr` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- size_t `starpu_csr_get_elemsize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_NNZ`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_NROW`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_NZVAL`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_NZVAL_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_COLIND`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_COLIND_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_ROWPTR`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_ROWPTR_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_OFFSET`
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_FIRSTENTRY`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_CSR_GET_ELEMSIZE`(interface)

BCSR Data Interface

- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **starpu_interface_bcsr_ops**
- void `starpu_bcsr_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, uint32_t nnz, uint32_t nrow, uintptr_t nzval, uint32_t *colind, uint32_t *rowptr, uint32_t firstentry, uint32_t r, uint32_t c, size_t elemsize)
- uint32_t `starpu_bcsr_get_nnz` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_bcsr_get_nrow` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_bcsr_get_firstentry` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uintptr_t `starpu_bcsr_get_local_nzval` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t * `starpu_bcsr_get_local_colind` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t * `starpu_bcsr_get_local_rowptr` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_bcsr_get_r` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `starpu_bcsr_get_c` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- size_t `starpu_bcsr_get_elemsize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_NNZ`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_NROW`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_NZVAL`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_NZVAL_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_COLIND`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_COLIND_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_ROWPTR`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_ROWPTR_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_FIRSTENTRY`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_R`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_C`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_ELEMSIZE`(interface)
- #define `STARPU_BCSR_GET_OFFSET`

Multiformat Data Interface

- void [starpu_multiformat_data_register](#) (starpu_data_handle_t *handle, int home_node, void *ptr, uint32_t nobjects, struct [starpu_multiformat_data_interface_ops](#) *format_ops)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CPU_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CUDA_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_OPENCL_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_MIC_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_NX](#)(interface)
- uint32_t [starpu_hash_crc32c_be_n](#) (const void *input, size_t n, uint32_t inputcrc)
- uint32_t [starpu_hash_crc32c_be](#) (uint32_t input, uint32_t inputcrc)
- uint32_t [starpu_hash_crc32c_string](#) (const char *str, uint32_t inputcrc)

30.9.1 Detailed Description

Data management is done at a high-level in StarPU: rather than accessing a mere list of contiguous buffers, the tasks may manipulate data that are described by a high-level construct which we call data interface.

An example of data interface is the "vector" interface which describes a contiguous data array on a specific memory node. This interface is a simple structure containing the number of elements in the array, the size of the elements, and the address of the array in the appropriate address space (this address may be invalid if there is no valid copy of the array in the memory node). More informations on the data interfaces provided by StarPU are given in [Data Interfaces](#).

When a piece of data managed by StarPU is used by a task, the task implementation is given a pointer to an interface describing a valid copy of the data that is accessible from the current processing unit.

Every worker is associated to a memory node which is a logical abstraction of the address space from which the processing unit gets its data. For instance, the memory node associated to the different CPU workers represents main memory (RAM), the memory node associated to a GPU is DRAM embedded on the device. Every memory node is identified by a logical index which is accessible from the function [starpu_worker_get_memory_node\(\)](#). When registering a piece of data to StarPU, the specified memory node indicates where the piece of data initially resides (we also call this memory node the home node of a piece of data).

In the case of NUMA systems, functions [starpu_memory_nodes_numa_devid_to_id\(\)](#) and [starpu_memory_nodes_numa_id_to_devid\(\)](#) can be used to convert from NUMA node numbers as seen by the Operating System and NUMA node numbers as seen by StarPU.

There are several ways to register a memory region so that it can be managed by StarPU. StarPU provides data interfaces for vectors, 2D matrices, 3D matrices as well as BCSR and CSR sparse matrices.

Each data interface is provided with a set of field access functions. The ones using a `void *` parameter aimed to be used in codelet implementations (see for example the code in [Vector Scaling](#)).

Applications can provide their own interface as shown in [Defining A New Data Interface](#).

30.9.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.9.2.1 struct [starpu_data_copy_methods](#)

Define the per-interface methods. If the [starpu_data_copy_methods::any_to_any](#) method is provided, it will be used by default if no specific method is provided. It can still be useful to provide more specific method in case of e.g. available particular CUDA or OpenCL support.

Data Fields

- int(* [can_copy](#))(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, unsigned handling_node)
- int(* [ram_to_ram](#))(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
- int(* [ram_to_cuda](#))(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
- int(* [ram_to_opencl](#))(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
- int(* [ram_to_mic](#))(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
- int(* [cuda_to_ram](#))(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
- int(* [cuda_to_cuda](#))(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
- int(* [cuda_to_opencl](#))(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)

- `int(* opencil_to_ram)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)`
- `int(* opencil_to_cuda)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)`
- `int(* opencil_to_opencil)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)`
- `int(* mic_to_ram)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)`
- `int(* ram_to_mpi_ms)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)`
- `int(* mpi_ms_to_ram)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)`
- `int(* mpi_ms_to_mpi_ms)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)`
- `int(* ram_to_cuda_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, starpu_cudaStream_t stream)`
- `int(* cuda_to_ram_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, starpu_cudaStream_t stream)`
- `int(* cuda_to_cuda_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, starpu_cudaStream_t stream)`
- `int(* ram_to_opencil_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, cl_event *event)`
- `int(* opencil_to_ram_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, cl_event *event)`
- `int(* opencil_to_opencil_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, cl_event *event)`
- `int(* ram_to_mpi_ms_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, void *event)`
- `int(* mpi_ms_to_ram_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, void *event)`
- `int(* mpi_ms_to_mpi_ms_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, void *event)`
- `int(* ram_to_mic_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)`
- `int(* mic_to_ram_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)`
- `int(* any_to_any)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, void *async_data)`

30.9.2.1.1 Field Documentation

30.9.2.1.1.1 can_copy

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::can_copy)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, unsigned handling_node)
```

If defined, allow the interface to declare whether it supports transferring from `src_interface` on node `src_node` to `dst_interface` on node `dst_node`, run from node `handling_node`. If not defined, it is assumed that the interface supports all transfers.

30.9.2.1.1.2 ram_to_ram

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::ram_to_ram)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CPU node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` CPU node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.3 ram_to_cuda

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::ram_to_cuda)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CPU node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` CUDA node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.4 ram_to_opencil

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::ram_to_opencil)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CPU node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` OpenCL node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.5 ram_to_mic

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::ram_to_mic) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CPU node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` MIC node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.6 cuda_to_ram

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::cuda_to_ram) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CUDA node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` CPU node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.7 cuda_to_cuda

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::cuda_to_cuda) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CUDA node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` CUDA node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.8 cuda_to_opengl

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::cuda_to_opengl) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CUDA node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` OpenGL node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.9 opengl_to_ram

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::opengl_to_ram) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` OpenGL node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` CPU node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.10 opengl_to_cuda

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::opengl_to_cuda) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` OpenGL node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` CUDA node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.11 opengl_to_opengl

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::opengl_to_opengl) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` OpenGL node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` OpenGL node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.12 mic_to_ram

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::mic_to_ram) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` MIC node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` CPU node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.13 ram_to_mpi_ms

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::ram_to_mpi_ms) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CPU node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` MPI Slave node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.14 mpi_ms_to_ram

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::mpi_ms_to_ram) (void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` MPI Slave node to the `dst_↔` interface on the `dst_node` CPU node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.15 mpi_ms_to_mpi_ms

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::mpi_ms_to_mpi_ms)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` MPI Slave node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` MPI Slave node. Return 0 on success.

30.9.2.1.1.16 ram_to_cuda_async

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::ram_to_cuda_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, starpu_cudaStream_t stream)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CPU node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` CUDA node, using the given stream. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.17 cuda_to_ram_async

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::cuda_to_ram_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, starpu_cudaStream_t stream)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CUDA node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` CPU node, using the given stream. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.18 cuda_to_cuda_async

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::cuda_to_cuda_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, starpu_cudaStream_t stream)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CUDA node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` CUDA node, using the given stream. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.19 ram_to_opengl_async

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::ram_to_opengl_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, cl_event *event)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CPU node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` OpenCL node, by recording in `event`, a pointer to a `cl_event`, the event of the last submitted transfer. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.20 opengl_to_ram_async

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::opengl_to_ram_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, cl_event *event)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` OpenCL node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` CPU node, by recording in `event`, a pointer to a `cl_event`, the event of the last submitted transfer. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.21 opengl_to_opengl_async

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::opengl_to_opengl_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, cl_event *event)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` OpenCL node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` OpenCL node, by recording in `event`, a pointer to a `cl_event`, the event of the last submitted transfer. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.22 ram_to_mpi_ms_async

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::ram_to_mpi_ms_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, void *event)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CPU node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` MPI Slave node, with the given even. Must return 0 if the transfer was

actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.23 `mpi_ms_to_ram_async`

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::mpi_ms_to_ram_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node,
void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, void *event)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` MPI Slave node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` CPU node, with the given event. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.24 `mpi_ms_to_mpi_ms_async`

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::mpi_ms_to_mpi_ms_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node,
void *dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, void *event)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` MPI Slave node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` MPI Slave node, using the given stream. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.25 `ram_to_mic_async`

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::ram_to_mic_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` CPU node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` MIC node. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.26 `mic_to_ram_async`

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::mic_to_ram_async)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` MIC node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` CPU node. Must return 0 if the transfer was actually completed completely synchronously, or `-EAGAIN` if at least some transfers are still ongoing and should be awaited for by the core.

30.9.2.1.1.27 `any_to_any`

```
int(* starpu_data_copy_methods::any_to_any)(void *src_interface, unsigned src_node, void
*dst_interface, unsigned dst_node, void *async_data)
```

Define how to copy data from the `src_interface` interface on the `src_node` node to the `dst_interface` interface on the `dst_node` node. This is meant to be implemented through the `starpu_interface_copy()` helper, to which `async_data` should be passed as such, and will be used to manage asynchronicity. This must return `-EAGAIN` if any of the `starpu_interface_copy()` calls has returned `-EAGAIN` (i.e. at least some transfer is still ongoing), and return 0 otherwise.

This can only be implemented if the interface has ready-to-send data blocks. If the interface is more involved than this, i.e. it needs to collect pieces of data before transferring, `starpu_data_interface_ops::pack_data` and `starpu_data_interface_ops::unpack_data` should be implemented instead, and the core will just transfer the resulting data buffer.

30.9.2.2 `struct starpu_data_interface_ops`

Per-interface data management methods.

Data Fields

- `void(* register_data_handle)(starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned home_node, void *data_interface)`
- `void(* unregister_data_handle)(starpu_data_handle_t handle)`
- `starpu_ssize_t(* allocate_data_on_node)(void *data_interface, unsigned node)`
- `void(* free_data_on_node)(void *data_interface, unsigned node)`
- `void(* init)(void *data_interface)`

- const struct `starpu_data_copy_methods` * `copy_methods`
- void `*(*(handle_to_pointer)`)(`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node)
- void `*(*(to_pointer)`)(void *`data_interface`, unsigned node)
- int `*(pointer_is_inside)`(void *`data_interface`, unsigned node, void *`ptr`)
- size_t `*(get_size)`(`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- size_t `*(get_alloc_size)`(`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `*(footprint)`(`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- uint32_t `*(alloc_footprint)`(`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- int `*(compare)`(void *`data_interface_a`, void *`data_interface_b`)
- int `*(alloc_compare)`(void *`data_interface_a`, void *`data_interface_b`)
- void `*(display)`(`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, FILE *`f`)
- `starpu_ssize_t` `*(describe)`(void *`data_interface`, char *`buf`, size_t `size`)
- enum `starpu_data_interface_id` `interfaceid`
- size_t `interface_size`
- char `is_multiformat`
- char `dontcache`
- struct `starpu_multiformat_data_interface_ops` `*(get_mf_ops)`(void *`data_interface`)
- int `*(pack_data)`(`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, void **`ptr`, `starpu_ssize_t` *`count`)
- int `*(unpack_data)`(`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, void *`ptr`, size_t `count`)
- char * `name`

30.9.2.2.1 Field Documentation

30.9.2.2.1.1 register_data_handle

```
void(* starpu_data_interface_ops::register_data_handle) (starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned
home_node, void *data_interface)
```

Register an existing interface into a data handle.

This iterates over all memory nodes to initialize all fields of the data interface on each of them. Since data is not allocated yet except on the home node, pointers should be left as NULL except on the `home_node`, for which the pointers should be copied from the given `data_interface`, which was filled with the application's pointers.

This method is mandatory.

30.9.2.2.1.2 unregister_data_handle

```
void(* starpu_data_interface_ops::unregister_data_handle) (starpu_data_handle_t handle)
```

Unregister a data handle.

This iterates over all memory nodes to free any pointer in the data interface on each of them.

At this point, `free_data_on_node` has been already called on each of them. This just clears anything that would still be left.

30.9.2.2.1.3 allocate_data_on_node

```
starpu_ssize_t (* starpu_data_interface_ops::allocate_data_on_node) (void *data_interface,
unsigned node)
```

Allocate data for the interface on a given node. This should use `starpu_malloc_on_node()` to perform the allocation(s), and fill the pointers in the data interface. It should return the size of the allocated memory, or `-ENOMEM` if memory could not be allocated.

Note that the memory node can be CPU memory, GPU memory, or even disk area. The result returned by `starpu_malloc_on_node()` should be just stored as `uintptr_t` without trying to interpret it since it may be a GPU pointer, a disk descriptor, etc.

This method is mandatory to be able to support memory nodes.

30.9.2.2.1.4 free_data_on_node

```
void(* starpu_data_interface_ops::free_data_on_node) (void *data_interface, unsigned node)
```

Free data of the interface on a given node.

This method is mandatory to be able to support memory nodes.

30.9.2.2.1.5 init

```
void(* starpu_data_interface_ops::init) (void *data_interface)
```

Initialize the interface. This method is optional. It is called when initializing the handler on all the memory nodes.

30.9.2.2.1.6 copy_methods

```
const struct starpu_data_copy_methods* starpu_data_interface_ops::copy_methods
```

Struct with pointer to functions for performing ram/cuda/opencl synchronous and asynchronous transfers.

This field is mandatory to be able to support memory nodes, except disk nodes which can be supported by just implementing [starpu_data_interface_ops::pack_data](#) and [starpu_data_interface_ops::unpack_data](#).

30.9.2.2.1.7 handle_to_pointer

```
void*(* starpu_data_interface_ops::handle_to_pointer) (starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned node)
```

Deprecated Use [starpu_data_interface_ops::to_pointer](#) instead. Return the current pointer (if any) for the handle on the given node.

This method is only required if [starpu_data_interface_ops::to_pointer](#) is not implemented.

30.9.2.2.1.8 to_pointer

```
void*(* starpu_data_interface_ops::to_pointer) (void *data_interface, unsigned node)
```

Return the current pointer (if any) for the given interface on the given node.

This method is only required for [starpu_data_handle_to_pointer\(\)](#) and [starpu_data_get_local_ptr\(\)](#), and for disk support.

30.9.2.2.1.9 pointer_is_inside

```
int(* starpu_data_interface_ops::pointer_is_inside) (void *data_interface, unsigned node, void *ptr)
```

Return whether the given `ptr` is within the data for the given interface on the given node. This method is optional, as it is only used for coherency checks.

30.9.2.2.1.10 get_size

```
size_t(* starpu_data_interface_ops::get_size) (starpu_data_handle_t handle)
```

Return an estimation of the size of data, for performance models and tracing feedback.

30.9.2.2.1.11 get_alloc_size

```
size_t(* starpu_data_interface_ops::get_alloc_size) (starpu_data_handle_t handle)
```

Return an estimation of the size of allocated data, for allocation management. If not specified, the [starpu_data_interface_ops::get_size](#) method is used instead.

30.9.2.2.1.12 footprint

```
uint32_t(* starpu_data_interface_ops::footprint) (starpu_data_handle_t handle)
```

Return a 32bit footprint which characterizes the data size and layout (nx, ny, ld, elemsize, etc.), required for indexing performance models.

[starpu_hash_crc32c_be\(\)](#) and alike can be used to produce this 32bit value from various types of values.

30.9.2.2.1.13 alloc_footprint

```
uint32_t(* starpu_data_interface_ops::alloc_footprint) (starpu_data_handle_t handle)
```

Return a 32bit footprint which characterizes the data allocation, to be used for indexing allocation cache. If not specified, the [starpu_data_interface_ops::footprint](#) method is used instead.

30.9.2.2.1.14 compare

```
int(* starpu_data_interface_ops::compare) (void *data_interface_a, void *data_interface_b)
```

Compare the data size and layout of two interfaces (nx, ny, ld, elemsize, etc.), to be used for indexing performance models. It should return 1 if the two interfaces size and layout match computation-wise, and 0 otherwise. It does *not* compare the actual content of the interfaces.

30.9.2.2.1.15 alloc_compare

```
int(* starpu_data_interface_ops::alloc_compare) (void *data_interface_a, void *data_interface_b)
```

Compare the data allocation of two interfaces etc.), to be used for indexing allocation cache. It should return 1 if the two interfaces are allocation-compatible, i.e. basically have the same `alloc_size`, and 0 otherwise. If not specified, the [starpu_data_interface_ops::compare](#) method is used instead.

30.9.2.2.1.16 display

```
void(* starpu_data_interface_ops::display) (starpu_data_handle_t handle, FILE *f)
```

Dump the sizes of a handle to a file. This is required for performance models

30.9.2.2.1.17 describe

```
starpu_ssize_t(* starpu_data_interface_ops::describe) (void *data_interface, char *buf, size_t size)
```

Describe the data into a string in a brief way, such as one letter to describe the type of data, and the data dimensions. This is required for tracing feedback.

30.9.2.2.1.18 interfaceid

```
enum starpu_data_interface_id starpu_data_interface_ops::interfaceid
```

An identifier that is unique to each interface.

30.9.2.2.1.19 interface_size

```
size_t starpu_data_interface_ops::interface_size
```

Size of the interface data descriptor.

30.9.2.2.1.20 dontcache

```
char starpu_data_interface_ops::dontcache
```

If set to non-zero, StarPU will never try to reuse an allocated buffer for a different handle. This can be notably useful for application-defined interfaces which have a dynamic size, and for which it thus does not make sense to reuse the buffer since will probably not have the proper size.

30.9.2.2.1.21 pack_data

```
int(* starpu_data_interface_ops::pack_data) (starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned node, void **ptr, starpu_ssize_t *count)
```

Pack the data handle into a contiguous buffer at the address allocated with `starpu_malloc_flags(ptr, size, 0)` (and thus returned in `ptr`) and set the size of the newly created buffer in `count`. If `ptr` is `NULL`, the function should not copy the data in the buffer but just set `count` to the size of the buffer which would have been allocated. The special value `-1` indicates the size is yet unknown.

This method (and `starpu_data_interface_ops::unpack_data`) is required for disk support if the `starpu_data_copy↔_methods::any_to_any` method is not implemented (because the in-memory data layout is too complex).

This is also required for MPI support if there is no registered MPI data type.

30.9.2.2.1.22 unpack_data

```
int(* starpu_data_interface_ops::unpack_data) (starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned node, void *ptr, size_t count)
```

Unpack the data handle from the contiguous buffer at the address `ptr` of size `count`. The memory at the address `ptr` should be freed after the data unpacking operation.

30.9.2.2.1.23 name

```
char* starpu_data_interface_ops::name
```

Name of the interface

30.9.2.3 struct starpu_matrix_interface

Matrix interface for dense matrices

Data Fields

enum <code>starpu_data_interface_id</code>	<code>id</code>	Identifier of the interface
<code>uintptr_t</code>	<code>ptr</code>	local pointer of the matrix
<code>uintptr_t</code>	<code>dev_handle</code>	device handle of the matrix
<code>size_t</code>	<code>offset</code>	offset in the matrix
<code>uint32_t</code>	<code>nx</code>	number of elements on the x-axis of the matrix
<code>uint32_t</code>	<code>ny</code>	number of elements on the y-axis of the matrix

Data Fields

uint32_t	id	number of elements between each row of the matrix. Maybe be equal to <code>starpu_matrix_interface::nx</code> when there is no padding.
size_t	elemsize	size of the elements of the matrix
size_t	allocsize	size actually currently allocated

30.9.2.4 struct starpu_coo_interface

COO Matrices

Data Fields

enum <code>starpu_data_interface_id</code>	id	identifier of the interface
uint32_t *	columns	column array of the matrix
uint32_t *	rows	row array of the matrix
uintptr_t	values	values of the matrix
uint32_t	nx	number of elements on the x-axis of the matrix
uint32_t	ny	number of elements on the y-axis of the matrix
uint32_t	n_values	number of values registered in the matrix
size_t	elemsize	size of the elements of the matrix

30.9.2.5 struct starpu_block_interface

Block interface for 3D dense blocks

Data Fields

enum <code>starpu_data_interface_id</code>	id	identifier of the interface
uintptr_t	ptr	local pointer of the block
uintptr_t	dev_handle	device handle of the block.
size_t	offset	offset in the block.
uint32_t	nx	number of elements on the x-axis of the block.
uint32_t	ny	number of elements on the y-axis of the block.
uint32_t	nz	number of elements on the z-axis of the block.
uint32_t	ldy	number of elements between two lines
uint32_t	ldz	number of elements between two planes
size_t	elemsize	size of the elements of the block.

30.9.2.6 struct starpu_vector_interface

Data Fields

enum <code>starpu_data_interface_id</code>	id	Identifier of the interface
uintptr_t	ptr	local pointer of the vector
uintptr_t	dev_handle	device handle of the vector.
size_t	offset	offset in the vector
uint32_t	nx	number of elements on the x-axis of the vector
size_t	elemsize	size of the elements of the vector

Data Fields

uint32_t	slice_base	vector slice base, used by the StarPU OpenMP runtime support
size_t	allocsize	size actually currently allocated

30.9.2.7 struct starpu_variable_interface

Variable interface for a single data (not a vector, a matrix, a list, ...)

Data Fields

enum starpu_data_interface_id	id	Identifier of the interface
uintptr_t	ptr	local pointer of the variable
uintptr_t	dev_handle	device handle of the variable.
size_t	offset	offset in the variable
size_t	elemsize	size of the variable

30.9.2.8 struct starpu_csr_interface

CSR interface for sparse matrices (compressed sparse row representation)

Data Fields

enum starpu_data_interface_id	id	Identifier of the interface
uint32_t	nnz	number of non-zero entries
uint32_t	nrow	number of rows
uintptr_t	nzval	non-zero values
uint32_t *	colind	position of non-zero entries on the row
uint32_t *	rowptr	index (in nzval) of the first entry of the row
uint32_t	firstentry	k for k-based indexing (0 or 1 usually). also useful when partitioning the matrix.
size_t	elemsize	size of the elements of the matrix

30.9.2.9 struct starpu_bcsr_interface

BCSR interface for sparse matrices (blocked compressed sparse row representation)

Note: when a BCSR matrix is partitioned, nzval, colind, and rowptr point into the corresponding father arrays. The rowptr content is thus the same as the father's. Firstentry is used to offset this so it becomes valid for the child arrays.

Data Fields

enum starpu_data_interface_id	id	Identifier of the interface
uint32_t	nnz	number of non-zero BLOCKS
uint32_t	nrow	number of rows (in terms of BLOCKS)
uintptr_t	nzval	non-zero values: nnz blocks of r*c elements
uint32_t *	colind	array of nnz elements, colind[i] is the block-column index for block i in nzval
uint32_t *	rowptr	array of nrow+1 elements, rowptr[i] is the block-index (in nzval) of the first block of row i. By convention, rowptr[nrow] is the number of blocks, this allows an easier access of the matrix's elements for the kernels.

Data Fields

uint32_t	firstentry	k for k-based indexing (0 or 1 usually). Also useful when partitioning the matrix.
uint32_t	r	height of the blocks
uint32_t	c	width of the blocks
size_t	elemsize	size of the elements of the matrix

30.9.2.10 struct starpu_multiformat_data_interface_ops

Multiformat operations

Data Fields

size_t	cpu_elemsize	size of each element on CPUs
size_t	opengl_elemsize	size of each element on OpenCL devices
struct starpu_codelet *	cpu_to_opengl_cl	pointer to a codelet which converts from CPU to OpenCL
struct starpu_codelet *	opengl_to_cpu_cl	pointer to a codelet which converts from OpenCL to CPU
size_t	cuda_elemsize	size of each element on CUDA devices
struct starpu_codelet *	cpu_to_cuda_cl	pointer to a codelet which converts from CPU to CUDA
struct starpu_codelet *	cuda_to_cpu_cl	pointer to a codelet which converts from CUDA to CPU
size_t	mic_elemsize	size of each element on MIC devices
struct starpu_codelet *	cpu_to_mic_cl	pointer to a codelet which converts from CPU to MIC
struct starpu_codelet *	mic_to_cpu_cl	pointer to a codelet which converts from MIC to CPU

30.9.2.11 struct starpu_multiformat_interface

Data Fields

enum starpu_data_interface_id	id	
void *	cpu_ptr	
void *	cuda_ptr	
void *	opengl_ptr	
void *	mic_ptr	
uint32_t	nx	
struct starpu_multiformat_data_interface_ops *	ops	

30.9.3 Macro Definition Documentation

30.9.3.1 STARPU_MATRIX_GET_PTR

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_GET_PTR(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the matrix designated by *interface*, valid on CPUs and CUDA devices only. For OpenCL devices, the device handle and offset need to be used instead.

30.9.3.2 STARPU_MATRIX_GET_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_GET_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

```
interface )
```

Return a device handle for the matrix designated by `interface`, to be used with OpenCL. The offset returned by `STARPU_MATRIX_GET_OFFSET` has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.3 STARPU_MATRIX_GET_OFFSET

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_GET_OFFSET(  
    interface )
```

Return the offset in the matrix designated by `interface`, to be used with the device handle.

30.9.3.4 STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NX

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NX(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements on the x-axis of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.5 STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NY

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NY(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements on the y-axis of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.6 STARPU_MATRIX_GET_LD

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_GET_LD(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements between each row of the matrix designated by `interface`. May be equal to `nx` when there is no padding.

30.9.3.7 STARPU_MATRIX_GET_ELEMSIZE

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_GET_ELEMSIZE(  
    interface )
```

Return the size of the elements registered into the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.8 STARPU_MATRIX_GET_ALLOCSIZE

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_GET_ALLOCSIZE(  
    interface )
```

Return the allocated size of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.9 STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NX

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NX(  
    interface,  
    newnx )
```

Set the number of elements on the x-axis of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.10 STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NY

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NY(  
    interface,  
    newny )
```

Set the number of elements on the y-axis of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.11 STARPU_MATRIX_SET_LD

```
#define STARPU_MATRIX_SET_LD(  
    interface,  
    newld )
```

Set the number of elements between each row of the matrix designated by `interface`. May be set to the same value as `nx` when there is no padding.

30.9.3.12 STARPU_COO_GET_COLUMNS

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_COLUMNS(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the column array of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.13 STARPU_COO_GET_COLUMNS_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_COLUMNS_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the column array of the matrix designated by `interface`, to be used with OpenCL. The offset returned by [STARPU_COO_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.14 STARPU_COO_GET_ROWS

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_ROWS(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the rows array of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.15 STARPU_COO_GET_ROWS_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_ROWS_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the row array of the matrix designated by `interface`, to be used on OpenCL. The offset returned by [STARPU_COO_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.16 STARPU_COO_GET_VALUES

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_VALUES(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the values array of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.17 STARPU_COO_GET_VALUES_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_VALUES_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the value array of the matrix designated by `interface`, to be used on OpenCL. The offset returned by [STARPU_COO_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.18 STARPU_COO_GET_OFFSET

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_OFFSET
```

Return the offset in the arrays of the COO matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.19 STARPU_COO_GET_NX

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_NX(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements on the x-axis of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.20 STARPU_COO_GET_NY

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_NY(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements on the y-axis of the matrix designated by `interface`.

30.9.3.21 STARPU_COO_GET_NVALUES

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_NVALUES(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of values registered in the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.22 STARPU_COO_GET_ELEMSIZE

```
#define STARPU_COO_GET_ELEMSIZE(  
    interface )
```

Return the size of the elements registered into the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.23 STARPU_BLOCK_GET_PTR

```
#define STARPU_BLOCK_GET_PTR(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the block designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.24 STARPU_BLOCK_GET_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_BLOCK_GET_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the block designated by *interface*, to be used on OpenCL. The offset returned by [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.25 STARPU_BLOCK_GET_OFFSET

```
#define STARPU_BLOCK_GET_OFFSET(  
    interface )
```

Return the offset in the block designated by *interface*, to be used with the device handle.

30.9.3.26 STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NX

```
#define STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NX(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements on the x-axis of the block designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.27 STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NY

```
#define STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NY(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements on the y-axis of the block designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.28 STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NZ

```
#define STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NZ(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements on the z-axis of the block designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.29 STARPU_BLOCK_GET_LDY

```
#define STARPU_BLOCK_GET_LDY(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements between each row of the block designated by *interface*. May be equal to *nx* when there is no padding.

30.9.3.30 STARPU_BLOCK_GET_LDZ

```
#define STARPU_BLOCK_GET_LDZ(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements between each z plane of the block designated by *interface*. May be equal to *nx*ny* when there is no padding.

30.9.3.31 STARPU_BLOCK_GET_ELEMSIZE

```
#define STARPU_BLOCK_GET_ELEMSIZE(  
    interface )
```

Return the size of the elements of the block designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.32 STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR

```
#define STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the array designated by *interface*, valid on CPUs and CUDA only. For OpenCL, the device handle and offset need to be used instead.

30.9.3.33 STARPU_VECTOR_GET_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_VECTOR_GET_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the array designated by *interface*, to be used with OpenCL. the offset returned by [STARPU_VECTOR_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.34 STARPU_VECTOR_GET_OFFSET

```
#define STARPU_VECTOR_GET_OFFSET(  
    interface )
```

Return the offset in the array designated by *interface*, to be used with the device handle.

30.9.3.35 STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX

```
#define STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements registered into the array designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.36 STARPU_VECTOR_GET_ELEMSIZE

```
#define STARPU_VECTOR_GET_ELEMSIZE(  
    interface )
```

Return the size of each element of the array designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.37 STARPU_VECTOR_GET_ALLOCSIZE

```
#define STARPU_VECTOR_GET_ALLOCSIZE(  
    interface )
```

Return the size of each element of the array designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.38 STARPU_VECTOR_GET_SLICE_BASE

```
#define STARPU_VECTOR_GET_SLICE_BASE(  
    interface )
```

Return the OpenMP slice base annotation of each element of the array designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.39 STARPU_VECTOR_SET_NX

```
#define STARPU_VECTOR_SET_NX(  
    interface,  
    newnx )
```

Set the number of elements registered into the array designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.40 STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR

```
#define STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the variable designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.41 STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_OFFSET

```
#define STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_OFFSET(  
    interface )
```

Return the offset in the variable designated by *interface*, to be used with the device handle.

30.9.3.42 STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_ELEMSIZE

```
#define STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_ELEMSIZE(  
    interface )
```

Return the size of the variable designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.43 STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the variable designated by *interface*, to be used with OpenCL. The offset returned by [STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.44 STARPU_CSR_GET_NNZ

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_NNZ(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of non-zero values in the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.45 STARPU_CSR_GET_NROW

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_NROW(  
    interface )
```

Return the size of the row pointer array of the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.46 STARPU_CSR_GET_NZVAL

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_NZVAL(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the non-zero values of the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.47 STARPU_CSR_GET_NZVAL_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_NZVAL_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the array of non-zero values in the matrix designated by *interface*. The offset returned by [STARPU_CSR_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.48 STARPU_CSR_GET_COLIND

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_COLIND(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the column index of the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.49 STARPU_CSR_GET_COLIND_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_COLIND_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the column index of the matrix designated by *interface*. The offset returned by [STARPU_CSR_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.50 STARPU_CSR_GET_ROWPTR

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_ROWPTR(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the row pointer array of the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.51 STARPU_CSR_GET_ROWPTR_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_ROWPTR_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the row pointer array of the matrix designated by *interface*. The offset returned by [STARPU_CSR_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.52 STARPU_CSR_GET_OFFSET

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_OFFSET
```

Return the offset in the arrays (*colind*, *rowptr*, *nzval*) of the matrix designated by *interface*, to be used with the device handles.

30.9.3.53 STARPU_CSR_GET_FIRSTENTRY

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_FIRSTENTRY(  
    interface )
```

Return the index at which all arrays (the column indexes, the row pointers...) of the *interface* start.

30.9.3.54 STARPU_CSR_GET_ELEMSIZE

```
#define STARPU_CSR_GET_ELEMSIZE(  
    interface )
```

Return the size of the elements registered into the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.55 STARPU_BCSR_GET_NNZ

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_NNZ(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of non-zero values in the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.56 STARPU_BCSR_GET_NROW

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_NROW(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of block rows in the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.57 STARPU_BCSR_GET_NZVAL

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_NZVAL(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the non-zero values of the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.58 STARPU_BCSR_GET_NZVAL_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_NZVAL_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the array of non-zero values in the matrix designated by *interface*. The offset returned by [STARPU_BCSR_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.59 STARPU_BCSR_GET_COLIND

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_COLIND(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the column index of the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.60 STARPU_BCSR_GET_COLIND_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_COLIND_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the column index of the matrix designated by *interface*. The offset returned by [STARPU_BCSR_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.61 STARPU_BCSR_GET_ROWPTR

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_ROWPTR(  
    interface )
```

Return a pointer to the row pointer array of the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.62 STARPU_BCSR_GET_ROWPTR_DEV_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_ROWPTR_DEV_HANDLE(  
    interface )
```

Return a device handle for the row pointer array of the matrix designated by *interface*. The offset returned by [STARPU_BCSR_GET_OFFSET](#) has to be used in addition to this.

30.9.3.63 STARPU_BCSR_GET_FIRSTENTRY

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_FIRSTENTRY(  
    interface )
```

Return the base of the indexing (0 or 1 usually) in the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.64 STARPU_BCSR_GET_R

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_R(  
    interface )
```

Return the height of blocks in the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.65 STARPU_BCSR_GET_C

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_C(  
    interface )
```

Return the width of blocks in the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.66 STARPU_BCSR_GET_ELEMSIZE

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_ELEMSIZE(  
    interface )
```

Return the size of elements in the matrix designated by *interface*.

30.9.3.67 STARPU_BCSR_GET_OFFSET

```
#define STARPU_BCSR_GET_OFFSET
```

Return the offset in the arrays (coling, rowptr, nzval) of the matrix designated by *interface*, to be used with the device handles.

30.9.3.68 STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CPU_PTR

```
#define STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CPU_PTR(  
    interface )
```

Return the local pointer to the data with CPU format.

30.9.3.69 STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CUDA_PTR

```
#define STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CUDA_PTR(  
    interface )
```

Return the local pointer to the data with CUDA format.

30.9.3.70 STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_OPENCL_PTR

```
#define STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_OPENCL_PTR(  
    interface )
```

Return the local pointer to the data with OpenCL format.

30.9.3.71 STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_MIC_PTR

```
#define STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_MIC_PTR(  
    interface )
```

Return the local pointer to the data with MIC format.

30.9.3.72 STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_NX

```
#define STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_NX(  
    interface )
```

Return the number of elements in the data.

30.9.4 Enumeration Type Documentation**30.9.4.1 starpu_data_interface_id**

```
enum starpu_data_interface_id
```

Identifier for all predefined StarPU data interfaces

Enumerator

STARPU_UNKNOWN_INTERFACE_ID	Unknown interface
STARPU_MATRIX_INTERFACE_ID	Identifier for the matrix data interface
STARPU_BLOCK_INTERFACE_ID	Identifier for the block data interface
STARPU_VECTOR_INTERFACE_ID	Identifier for the vector data interface
STARPU_CSR_INTERFACE_ID	Identifier for the CSR data interface
STARPU_BCSR_INTERFACE_ID	Identifier for the BCSR data interface
STARPU_VARIABLE_INTERFACE_ID	Identifier for the variable data interface
STARPU_VOID_INTERFACE_ID	Identifier for the void data interface
STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_INTERFACE_ID	Identifier for the multiformat data interface
STARPU_COO_INTERFACE_ID	Identifier for the COO data interface
STARPU_MAX_INTERFACE_ID	Maximum number of data interfaces

30.9.5 Function Documentation

30.9.5.1 `starpu_data_register()`

```
void starpu_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handleptr,
    int home_node,
    void * data_interface,
    struct starpu_data_interface_ops * ops )
```

Register a piece of data into the handle located at the `handleptr` address. The `data_interface` buffer contains the initial description of the data in the `home_node`. The `ops` argument is a pointer to a structure describing the different methods used to manipulate this type of interface. See [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) for more details on this structure. If `home_node` is -1, StarPU will automatically allocate the memory when it is used for the first time in write-only mode. Once such data handle has been automatically allocated, it is possible to access it using any access mode. Note that StarPU supplies a set of predefined types of interface (e.g. vector or matrix) which can be registered by the means of helper functions (e.g. [starpu_vector_data_register\(\)](#) or [starpu_matrix_data_register\(\)](#)).

30.9.5.2 `starpu_data_ptr_register()`

```
void starpu_data_ptr_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node )
```

Register that a buffer for `handle` on `node` will be set. This is typically used by `starpu*_ptr_register` helpers before setting the interface pointers for this node, to tell the core that that is now allocated.

30.9.5.3 `starpu_data_register_same()`

```
void starpu_data_register_same (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handledst,
    starpu_data_handle_t handlesrc )
```

Register a new piece of data into the handle `handledst` with the same interface as the handle `handlesrc`.

30.9.5.4 `starpu_data_handle_to_pointer()`

```
void* starpu_data_handle_to_pointer (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node )
```

Return the pointer associated with `handle` on `node` or NULL if `handle`'s interface does not support this operation or data for this `handle` is not allocated on that `node`.

30.9.5.5 `starpu_data_pointer_is_inside()`

```
int starpu_data_pointer_is_inside (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node,
    void * ptr )
```

Return whether the given `ptr` is within the data for `handle` on `node` (1) or not (0). If the handle interface does not support this operation, and thus the result is unknown, -1 is returned.

30.9.5.6 `starpu_data_get_local_ptr()`

```
void* starpu_data_get_local_ptr (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the local pointer associated with `handle` or NULL if `handle`'s interface does not have any data allocated locally.

30.9.5.7 `starpu_data_get_interface_on_node()`

```
void* starpu_data_get_interface_on_node (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned memory_node )
```

Return the interface associated with `handle` on `memory_node`.

30.9.5.8 `starpu_data_get_interface_id()`

```
enum starpu_data_interface_id starpu_data_get_interface_id (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the unique identifier of the interface associated with the given `handle`.

30.9.5.9 `starpu_data_pack()`

```
int starpu_data_pack (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    void ** ptr,
    starpu_ssize_t * count )
```

Execute the packing operation of the interface of the data registered at `handle` (see [starpu_data_interface_ops](#)). This packing operation must allocate a buffer large enough at `ptr` and copy into the newly allocated buffer the data associated to `handle`. `count` will be set to the size of the allocated buffer. If `ptr` is `NULL`, the function should not copy the data in the buffer but just set `count` to the size of the buffer which would have been allocated. The special value `-1` indicates the size is yet unknown.

30.9.5.10 `starpu_data_unpack()`

```
int starpu_data_unpack (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    void * ptr,
    size_t count )
```

Unpack in `handle` the data located at `ptr` of size `count` as described by the interface of the data. The interface registered at `handle` must define a unpacking operation (see [starpu_data_interface_ops](#)).

30.9.5.11 `starpu_data_get_size()`

```
size_t starpu_data_get_size (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the size of the data associated with `handle`.

30.9.5.12 `starpu_data_get_alloc_size()`

```
size_t starpu_data_get_alloc_size (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the size of the allocated data associated with `handle`.

30.9.5.13 `starpu_data_lookup()`

```
starpu_data_handle_t starpu_data_lookup (
    const void * ptr )
```

Return the handle corresponding to the data pointed to by the `ptr` host pointer.

30.9.5.14 `starpu_data_interface_get_next_id()`

```
int starpu_data_interface_get_next_id (
    void )
```

Return the next available id for a newly created data interface ([Defining A New Data Interface](#)).

30.9.5.15 starpu_interface_copy()

```
int starpu_interface_copy (
    uintptr_t src,
    size_t src_offset,
    unsigned src_node,
    uintptr_t dst,
    size_t dst_offset,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t size,
    void * async_data )
```

Copy `size` bytes from byte offset `src_offset` of `src` on `src_node` to byte offset `dst_offset` of `dst` on `dst_node`. This is to be used in the [starpu_data_copy_methods::any_to_any](#) copy method, which is provided with `async_data` to be passed to [starpu_interface_copy\(\)](#). this returns `-EAGAIN` if the transfer is still ongoing, or 0 if the transfer is already completed.

30.9.5.16 starpu_interface_copy2d()

```
int starpu_interface_copy2d (
    uintptr_t src,
    size_t src_offset,
    unsigned src_node,
    uintptr_t dst,
    size_t dst_offset,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t blocksize,
    size_t numblocks,
    size_t ld_src,
    size_t ld_dst,
    void * async_data )
```

Copy `numblocks` blocks of `blocksize` bytes from byte offset `src_offset` of `src` on `src_node` to byte offset `dst_offset` of `dst` on `dst_node`.

The blocks start at addresses which are `ld_src` (resp. `ld_dst`) bytes apart in the source (resp. destination) interface. If `blocksize == ld_src == ld_dst`, the transfer is optimized into a single `starpu_interface_copy` call.

This is to be used in the [starpu_data_copy_methods::any_to_any](#) copy method for 2D data, which is provided with `async_data` to be passed to [starpu_interface_copy\(\)](#). this returns `-EAGAIN` if the transfer is still ongoing, or 0 if the transfer is already completed.

30.9.5.17 starpu_interface_copy3d()

```
int starpu_interface_copy3d (
    uintptr_t src,
    size_t src_offset,
    unsigned src_node,
    uintptr_t dst,
    size_t dst_offset,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t blocksize,
    size_t numblocks1,
    size_t ld1_src,
    size_t ld1_dst,
    size_t numblocks2,
    size_t ld2_src,
    size_t ld2_dst,
    void * async_data )
```

Copy `numblocks_1 * numblocks_2` blocks of `blocksize` bytes from byte offset `src_offset` of `src` on `src_node` to byte offset `dst_offset` of `dst` on `dst_node`.

The blocks are grouped by `numblocks_1` blocks whose start addresses are `ld1_src` (resp. `ld1_dst`) bytes apart in the source (resp. destination) interface.

Such groups are grouped by `numblocks_2` groups whose start addresses are `ld2_src` (resp. `ld2_dst`) bytes apart in the source (resp. destination) interface.

If the blocks are contiguous, the transfers will be optimized.

This is to be used in the `starpu_data_copy_methods::any_to_any` copy method for 3D data, which is provided with `async_data` to be passed to `starpu_interface_copy()`. this returns `-EAGAIN` if the transfer is still ongoing, or 0 if the transfer is already completed.

30.9.5.18 `starpu_interface_copy4d()`

```
int starpu_interface_copy4d (
    uintptr_t src,
    size_t src_offset,
    unsigned src_node,
    uintptr_t dst,
    size_t dst_offset,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t blocksize,
    size_t numblocks1,
    size_t ld1_src,
    size_t ld1_dst,
    size_t numblocks2,
    size_t ld2_src,
    size_t ld2_dst,
    size_t numblocks3,
    size_t ld3_src,
    size_t ld3_dst,
    void * async_data )
```

Copy `numblocks_1 * numblocks_2 * numblocks_3` blocks of `blocksize` bytes from byte offset `src_offset` of `src` on `src_node` to byte offset `dst_offset` of `dst` on `dst_node`.

The blocks are grouped by `numblocks_1` blocks whose start addresses are `ld1_src` (resp. `ld1_dst`) bytes apart in the source (resp. destination) interface.

Such groups are grouped by `numblocks_2` groups whose start addresses are `ld2_src` (resp. `ld2_dst`) bytes apart in the source (resp. destination) interface.

Such groups are grouped by `numblocks_3` groups whose start addresses are `ld3_src` (resp. `ld3_dst`) bytes apart in the source (resp. destination) interface.

If the blocks are contiguous, the transfers will be optimized.

This is to be used in the `starpu_data_copy_methods::any_to_any` copy method for 3D data, which is provided with `async_data` to be passed to `starpu_interface_copy()`. this returns `-EAGAIN` if the transfer is still ongoing, or 0 if the transfer is already completed.

30.9.5.19 `starpu_interface_start_driver_copy_async()`

```
void starpu_interface_start_driver_copy_async (
    unsigned src_node,
    unsigned dst_node,
    double * start )
```

When an asynchronous implementation of the data transfer is implemented, the call to the underlying CUDA, OpenCL, etc. call should be surrounded by calls to `starpu_interface_start_driver_copy_async()` and `starpu_interface_end_driver_copy_async()`, so that it is recorded in offline execution traces, and the timing of the submission is checked. `start` must point to a variable whose value will be passed unchanged to `starpu_interface_end_driver_copy_async()`.

30.9.5.20 `starpu_interface_end_driver_copy_async()`

```
void starpu_interface_end_driver_copy_async (
    unsigned src_node,
    unsigned dst_node,
    double start )
```

See `starpu_interface_start_driver_copy_async()`.

30.9.5.21 starpu_interface_data_copy()

```
void starpu_interface_data_copy (
    unsigned src_node,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t size )
```

Record in offline execution traces the copy of `size` bytes from node `src_node` to node `dst_node`

30.9.5.22 starpu_malloc_on_node_flags()

```
uintptr_t starpu_malloc_on_node_flags (
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t size,
    int flags )
```

Allocate `size` bytes on node `dst_node` with the given allocation `flags`. This returns 0 if allocation failed, the allocation method should then return `-ENOMEM` as allocated size. Deallocation must be done with [starpu_free_on_node_flags\(\)](#).

30.9.5.23 starpu_malloc_on_node()

```
uintptr_t starpu_malloc_on_node (
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t size )
```

Allocate `size` bytes on node `dst_node` with the default allocation flags. This returns 0 if allocation failed, the allocation method should then return `-ENOMEM` as allocated size. Deallocation must be done with [starpu_free_on_node\(\)](#).

30.9.5.24 starpu_free_on_node_flags()

```
void starpu_free_on_node_flags (
    unsigned dst_node,
    uintptr_t addr,
    size_t size,
    int flags )
```

Free `addr` of `size` bytes on node `dst_node` which was previously allocated with [starpu_malloc_on_node_flags\(\)](#) with the given allocation flags.

30.9.5.25 starpu_free_on_node()

```
void starpu_free_on_node (
    unsigned dst_node,
    uintptr_t addr,
    size_t size )
```

Free `addr` of `size` bytes on node `dst_node` which was previously allocated with [starpu_malloc_on_node\(\)](#).

30.9.5.26 starpu_malloc_on_node_set_default_flags()

```
void starpu_malloc_on_node_set_default_flags (
    unsigned node,
    int flags )
```

Define the default flags for allocations performed by [starpu_malloc_on_node\(\)](#) and [starpu_free_on_node\(\)](#). The default is [STARPU_MALLOC_PINNED](#) | [STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT](#).

30.9.5.27 starpu_matrix_data_register()

```
void starpu_matrix_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle,
    int home_node,
    uintptr_t ptr,
    uint32_t ld,
```

```

uint32_t nx,
uint32_t ny,
size_t elemsize )

```

Register the $n_x \times n_y$ 2D matrix of `elemsize`-byte elements pointed by `ptr` and initialize `handle` to represent it. `ld` specifies the number of elements between rows. a value greater than `n_x` adds padding, which can be useful for alignment purposes.

Here an example of how to use the function.

```

float *matrix;
starpu_data_handle_t matrix_handle;
matrix = (float*)malloc(width * height * sizeof(float));
starpu_matrix_data_register(&matrix_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
    uintptr_t)matrix, width, width, height, sizeof(float));

```

30.9.5.28 starpu_matrix_data_register_alloysize()

```

void starpu_matrix_data_register_alloysize (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle,
    int home_node,
    uintptr_t ptr,
    uint32_t ld,
    uint32_t nx,
    uint32_t ny,
    size_t elemsize,
    size_t alloysize )

```

Similar to `starpu_matrix_data_register`, but additionally specifies which allocation size should be used instead of the initial $n_x \times n_y \times \text{elemsize}$.

30.9.5.29 starpu_matrix_ptr_register()

```

void starpu_matrix_ptr_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node,
    uintptr_t ptr,
    uintptr_t dev_handle,
    size_t offset,
    uint32_t ld )

```

Register into the `handle` that to store data on node `node` it should use the buffer located at `ptr`, or device handle `dev_handle` and offset `offset` (for OpenCL, notably), with `ld` elements between rows.

30.9.5.30 starpu_matrix_get_nx()

```

uint32_t starpu_matrix_get_nx (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the number of elements on the x-axis of the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.31 starpu_matrix_get_ny()

```

uint32_t starpu_matrix_get_ny (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the number of elements on the y-axis of the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.32 starpu_matrix_get_local_ld()

```

uint32_t starpu_matrix_get_local_ld (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the number of elements between each row of the matrix designated by `handle`. Maybe be equal to `n_x` when there is no padding.

30.9.5.33 starpu_matrix_get_local_ptr()

```
uintptr_t starpu_matrix_get_local_ptr (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the local pointer associated with `handle`.

30.9.5.34 starpu_matrix_get_elemsize()

```
size_t starpu_matrix_get_elemsize (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the size of the elements registered into the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.35 starpu_matrix_get_alloysize()

```
size_t starpu_matrix_get_alloysize (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the allocated size of the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.36 starpu_coo_data_register()

```
void starpu_coo_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handleptr,
    int home_node,
    uint32_t nx,
    uint32_t ny,
    uint32_t n_values,
    uint32_t * columns,
    uint32_t * rows,
    uintptr_t values,
    size_t elemsize )
```

Register the $n_x \times n_y$ 2D matrix given in the COO format, using the `columns`, `rows`, `values` arrays, which must have `n_values` elements of size `elemsize`. Initialize `handleptr`.

30.9.5.37 starpu_block_data_register()

```
void starpu_block_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle,
    int home_node,
    uintptr_t ptr,
    uint32_t ldy,
    uint32_t ldz,
    uint32_t nx,
    uint32_t ny,
    uint32_t nz,
    size_t elemsize )
```

Register the $n_x \times n_y \times n_z$ 3D matrix of `elemsize` byte elements pointed by `ptr` and initialize `handle` to represent it. Again, `ldy` and `ldz` specify the number of elements between rows and between z planes.

Here an example of how to use the function.

```
float *block;
starpu_data_handle_t block_handle;
block = (float*)malloc(nx*ny*nz*sizeof(float));
starpu_block_data_register(&block_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
    uintptr_t)block, nx, nx*ny, nx, ny, nz, sizeof(float));
```

30.9.5.38 starpu_block_ptr_register()

```
void starpu_block_ptr_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node,
```

```

    uintptr_t ptr,
    uintptr_t dev_handle,
    size_t offset,
    uint32_t ldy,
    uint32_t ldz )

```

Register into the `handle` that to store data on node `node` it should use the buffer located at `ptr`, or device handle `dev_handle` and offset `offset` (for OpenCL, notably), with `ldy` elements between rows and `ldz` elements between z planes.

30.9.5.39 `starpu_block_get_nx()`

```

uint32_t starpu_block_get_nx (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the number of elements on the x-axis of the block designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.40 `starpu_block_get_ny()`

```

uint32_t starpu_block_get_ny (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the number of elements on the y-axis of the block designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.41 `starpu_block_get_nz()`

```

uint32_t starpu_block_get_nz (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the number of elements on the z-axis of the block designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.42 `starpu_block_get_local_ldy()`

```

uint32_t starpu_block_get_local_ldy (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the number of elements between each row of the block designated by `handle`, in the format of the current memory node.

30.9.5.43 `starpu_block_get_local_ldz()`

```

uint32_t starpu_block_get_local_ldz (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the number of elements between each z plane of the block designated by `handle`, in the format of the current memory node.

30.9.5.44 `starpu_block_get_local_ptr()`

```

uintptr_t starpu_block_get_local_ptr (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the local pointer associated with `handle`.

30.9.5.45 `starpu_block_get_elemsize()`

```

size_t starpu_block_get_elemsize (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )

```

Return the size of the elements of the block designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.46 `starpu_vector_data_register()`

```

void starpu_vector_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle,
    int home_node,
    uintptr_t ptr,

```

```
uint32_t nx,
size_t elemsize )
```

Register the `nx` `elemsize`-byte elements pointed to by `ptr` and initialize `handle` to represent it. Here an example of how to use the function.

```
float vector[NX];
starpu_data_handle_t vector_handle;
starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
    uintptr_t)vector, NX, sizeof(vector[0]));
```

30.9.5.47 `starpu_vector_data_register_alloctype()`

```
void starpu_vector_data_register_alloctype (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle,
    int home_node,
    uintptr_t ptr,
    uint32_t nx,
    size_t elemsize,
    size_t alloctype )
```

Similar to `starpu_matrix_data_register`, but additionally specifies which allocation size should be used instead of the initial `nx*elemsize`.

30.9.5.48 `starpu_vector_ptr_register()`

```
void starpu_vector_ptr_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node,
    uintptr_t ptr,
    uintptr_t dev_handle,
    size_t offset )
```

Register into the `handle` that to store data on node `node` it should use the buffer located at `ptr`, or device handle `dev_handle` and offset `offset` (for OpenCL, notably)

30.9.5.49 `starpu_vector_get_nx()`

```
uint32_t starpu_vector_get_nx (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the number of elements registered into the array designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.50 `starpu_vector_get_elemsize()`

```
size_t starpu_vector_get_elemsize (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the size of each element of the array designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.51 `starpu_vector_get_alloctype()`

```
size_t starpu_vector_get_alloctype (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the allocated size of the array designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.52 `starpu_vector_get_local_ptr()`

```
uintptr_t starpu_vector_get_local_ptr (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the local pointer associated with `handle`.

30.9.5.53 starpu_variable_data_register()

```
void starpu_variable_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle,
    int home_node,
    uintptr_t ptr,
    size_t size )
```

Register the `size` byte element pointed to by `ptr`, which is typically a scalar, and initialize `handle` to represent this data item.

Here an example of how to use the function.

```
float var = 42.0;
starpu_data_handle_t var_handle;
starpu_variable_data_register(&var_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM, (
    uintptr_t)&var, sizeof(var));
```

30.9.5.54 starpu_variable_ptr_register()

```
void starpu_variable_ptr_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned node,
    uintptr_t ptr,
    uintptr_t dev_handle,
    size_t offset )
```

Register into the `handle` that to store data on node `node` it should use the buffer located at `ptr`, or device handle `dev_handle` and offset `offset` (for OpenCL, notably)

30.9.5.55 starpu_variable_get_elemsize()

```
size_t starpu_variable_get_elemsize (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the size of the variable designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.56 starpu_variable_get_local_ptr()

```
uintptr_t starpu_variable_get_local_ptr (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return a pointer to the variable designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.57 starpu_void_data_register()

```
void starpu_void_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle )
```

Register a void interface. There is no data really associated to that interface, but it may be used as a synchronization mechanism. It also permits to express an abstract piece of data that is managed by the application internally: this makes it possible to forbid the concurrent execution of different tasks accessing the same `void` data in read-write concurrently.

30.9.5.58 starpu_csr_data_register()

```
void starpu_csr_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle,
    int home_node,
    uint32_t nnz,
    uint32_t nrow,
    uintptr_t nzval,
    uint32_t * colind,
    uint32_t * rowptr,
    uint32_t firstentry,
    size_t elemsize )
```

Register a CSR (Compressed Sparse Row Representation) sparse matrix.

30.9.5.59 `starpu_csr_get_nnz()`

```
uint32_t starpu_csr_get_nnz (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the number of non-zero values in the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.60 `starpu_csr_get_nrow()`

```
uint32_t starpu_csr_get_nrow (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the size of the row pointer array of the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.61 `starpu_csr_get_firstentry()`

```
uint32_t starpu_csr_get_firstentry (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the index at which all arrays (the column indexes, the row pointers...) of the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.62 `starpu_csr_get_local_nzval()`

```
uintptr_t starpu_csr_get_local_nzval (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return a local pointer to the non-zero values of the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.63 `starpu_csr_get_local_colind()`

```
uint32_t* starpu_csr_get_local_colind (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return a local pointer to the column index of the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.64 `starpu_csr_get_local_rowptr()`

```
uint32_t* starpu_csr_get_local_rowptr (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return a local pointer to the row pointer array of the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.65 `starpu_csr_get_elemsize()`

```
size_t starpu_csr_get_elemsize (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the size of the elements registered into the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.66 `starpu_bcsr_data_register()`

```
void starpu_bcsr_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle,
    int home_node,
    uint32_t nnz,
    uint32_t nrow,
    uintptr_t nzval,
    uint32_t * colind,
    uint32_t * rowptr,
    uint32_t firstentry,
    uint32_t r,
    uint32_t c,
    size_t elemsize )
```

This variant of `starpu_data_register()` uses the BCSR (Blocked Compressed Sparse Row Representation) sparse matrix interface. Register the sparse matrix made of `nnz` non-zero blocks of elements of size `elemsize` stored in `nzval` and initializes `handle` to represent it. Blocks have size `r * c`. `nrow` is the number of rows (in terms of blocks), `colind` is an array of `nnz` elements, `colind[i]` is the block-column index for block `i` in `nzval`, `rowptr` is an array of `nrow+1` elements, `rowptr[i]` is the block-index (in `nzval`) of the first block of row `i`. By convention, `rowptr[nrow]` is the number of blocks, this allows an easier access of the matrix's elements for the kernels. `firstentry` is the index of the first entry of the given arrays (usually 0 or 1).

Here an example with the following matrix:

```
| 0  1  0  0 |
| 2  3  0  0 |
| 4  5  8  9 |
| 6  7 10 11 |

nzval = [0, 1, 2, 3] ++ [4, 5, 6, 7] ++ [8, 9, 10, 11]
colind = [0, 0, 1]
rowptr = [0, 1, 3]
r = c = 2
```

which translates into the following code

```
int R = 2; // Size of the blocks
int C = 2;

int NROWS = 2;
int NNZ_BLOCKS = 3; // out of 4
int NZVAL_SIZE = (R*C*NNZ_BLOCKS);

int nzval[NZVAL_SIZE] =
{
    0, 1, 2, 3, // First block
    4, 5, 6, 7, // Second block
    8, 9, 10, 11 // Third block
};
uint32_t colind[NNZ_BLOCKS] =
{
    0, // block-column index for first block in nzval
    0, // block-column index for second block in nzval
    1 // block-column index for third block in nzval
};
uint32_t rowptr[NROWS+1] =
{
    0, // block-index in nzval of the first block of the first row.
    1, // block-index in nzval of the first block of the second row.
    NNZ_BLOCKS // number of blocks, to allow an easier element's access for the kernels
};

starpu_data_handle_t bcsr_handle;
starpu_bcsr_data_register(&bcsr_handle,
    STARPU_MAIN_RAM,
    NNZ_BLOCKS,
    NROWS,
    (uintptr_t) nzval,
    colind,
    rowptr,
    0, // firstentry
    R,
    C,
    sizeof(nzval[0]));
```

30.9.5.67 `starpu_bcsr_get_nnz()`

```
uint32_t starpu_bcsr_get_nnz (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the number of non-zero elements in the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.68 `starpu_bcsr_get_nrow()`

```
uint32_t starpu_bcsr_get_nrow (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the number of rows (in terms of blocks of size `r*c`) in the matrix designated by `handle`.

30.9.5.69 starpu_bcsr_get_firstentry()

```
uint32_t starpu_bcsr_get_firstentry (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the index at which all arrays (the column indexes, the row pointers...) of the matrix designated by *handle*.

30.9.5.70 starpu_bcsr_get_local_nzval()

```
uintptr_t starpu_bcsr_get_local_nzval (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return a pointer to the non-zero values of the matrix designated by *handle*.

30.9.5.71 starpu_bcsr_get_local_colind()

```
uint32_t* starpu_bcsr_get_local_colind (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return a pointer to the column index, which holds the positions of the non-zero entries in the matrix designated by *handle*.

30.9.5.72 starpu_bcsr_get_local_rowptr()

```
uint32_t* starpu_bcsr_get_local_rowptr (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the row pointer array of the matrix designated by *handle*.

30.9.5.73 starpu_bcsr_get_r()

```
uint32_t starpu_bcsr_get_r (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the number of rows in a block.

30.9.5.74 starpu_bcsr_get_c()

```
uint32_t starpu_bcsr_get_c (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the number of columns in a block.

30.9.5.75 starpu_bcsr_get_elemsize()

```
size_t starpu_bcsr_get_elemsize (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the size of the elements in the matrix designated by *handle*.

30.9.5.76 starpu_multiformat_data_register()

```
void starpu_multiformat_data_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t * handle,
    int home_node,
    void * ptr,
    uint32_t nobjects,
    struct starpu_multiformat_data_interface_ops * format_ops )
```

Register a piece of data that can be represented in different ways, depending upon the processing unit that manipulates it. It allows the programmer, for instance, to use an array of structures when working on a CPU, and a structure of arrays when working on a GPU. *nobjects* is the number of elements in the data. *format_ops* describes the format.

30.9.5.77 starpu_hash_crc32c_be_n()

```
uint32_t starpu_hash_crc32c_be_n (  
    const void * input,  
    size_t n,  
    uint32_t inputcrc )
```

Compute the CRC of a byte buffer seeded by the `inputcrc` *current state*. The return value should be considered as the new *current state* for future CRC computation. This is used for computing data size footprint.

30.9.5.78 starpu_hash_crc32c_be()

```
uint32_t starpu_hash_crc32c_be (  
    uint32_t input,  
    uint32_t inputcrc )
```

Compute the CRC of a 32bit number seeded by the `inputcrc` *current state*. The return value should be considered as the new *current state* for future CRC computation. This is used for computing data size footprint.

30.9.5.79 starpu_hash_crc32c_string()

```
uint32_t starpu_hash_crc32c_string (  
    const char * str,  
    uint32_t inputcrc )
```

Compute the CRC of a string seeded by the `inputcrc` *current state*. The return value should be considered as the new *current state* for future CRC computation. This is used for computing data size footprint.

30.10 Data Partition

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_data_filter](#)

Basic API

- void [starpu_data_partition](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned gathering_node)
- [starpu_data_handle_t](#) [starpu_data_get_child](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned i)
- int [starpu_data_get_nb_children](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- [starpu_data_handle_t](#) [starpu_data_get_sub_data](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned depth,...)
- [starpu_data_handle_t](#) [starpu_data_vget_sub_data](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned depth, va_list pa)
- void [starpu_data_map_filters](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned nfilters,...)
- void [starpu_data_vmap_filters](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned nfilters, va_list pa)

Asynchronous API

- void [starpu_data_partition_plan](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_partition_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_partition_readonly_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_partition_readwrite_upgrade_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children, int gathering_node)
- void **[starpu_data_unpartition_submit_r](#)** ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, int gathering_node)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition_readonly_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children, int gathering_node)
- void [starpu_data_partition_clean](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition_submit_sequential_consistency_cb](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children, int gather_node, int sequential_consistency, void(*callback_func)(void *), void *callback_arg)
- void [starpu_data_partition_submit_sequential_consistency](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children, int sequential_consistency)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition_submit_sequential_consistency](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children, int gathering_node, int sequential_consistency)

Predefined BCSR Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for BCSR data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#).

- void [starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- unsigned [starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_get_nchildren](#) (struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) * [starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_child_ops](#) (struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned child)
- void [starpu_bcsr_filter_vertical_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)

Predefined CSR Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for CSR data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#).

- void [starpu_csr_filter_vertical_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)

Predefined Matrix Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for matrix data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#). Note: this is using the C element order which is row-major, i.e. elements with consecutive x coordinates are consecutive in memory.

- void [starpu_matrix_filter_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_matrix_filter_block_shadow](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block_shadow](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)

Predefined Vector Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for vector data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#).

- void [starpu_vector_filter_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_vector_filter_block_shadow](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_vector_filter_list_long](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_vector_filter_list](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_vector_filter_divide_in_2](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)

Predefined Block Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for block data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#). An example is available in `examples/filters/shadow3d.c` Note: this is using the C element order which is row-major, i.e. elements with consecutive x coordinates are consecutive in memory.

- void [starpu_block_filter_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_block_filter_block_shadow](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_block_filter_vertical_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_block_filter_vertical_block_shadow](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_block_filter_depth_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_block_filter_depth_block_shadow](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_filter_nparts_compute_chunk_size_and_offset](#) (unsigned n, unsigned nparts, size_t elemsize, unsigned id, unsigned nparts, size_t *chunk_size, size_t *offset)

30.10.1 Detailed Description

30.10.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.10.2.1 struct starpu_data_filter

Describe a data partitioning operation, to be given to [starpu_data_partition\(\)](#)

Data Fields

- void(* [filter_func](#))(void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- unsigned [nchildren](#)
- unsigned(* [get_nchildren](#))(struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle)
- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) *([get_child_ops](#))(struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *, unsigned id)
- unsigned [filter_arg](#)
- void * [filter_arg_ptr](#)

30.10.2.1.1 Field Documentation

30.10.2.1.1.1 filter_func

```
void(* starpu_data_filter::filter_func) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct
starpu_data_filter *, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
```

Fill the `child_interface` structure with interface information for the `i`-th child of the parent `father_↔` interface (among `nparts`). The `filter` structure is provided, allowing to inspect the `starpu_data_filter_↔::filter_arg` and `starpu_data_filter::filter_arg_ptr` parameters. The details of what needs to be filled in `child_↔` interface vary according to the data interface, but generally speaking:

- `id` is usually just copied over from the father, when the sub data has the same structure as the father, e.g. a subvector is a vector, a submatrix is a matrix, etc. This is however not the case for instance when dividing a BCSR matrix into its dense blocks, which then are matrices.
- `nx`, `ny` and alike are usually divided by the number of subdata, depending how the subdivision is done (e.g. `nx` division vs `ny` division for vertical matrix division vs horizontal matrix division).
- `ld` for matrix interfaces are usually just copied over: the leading dimension (`ld`) usually does not change.
- `elemsize` is usually just copied over.
- `ptr`, the pointer to the data, has to be computed according to `i` and the father's `ptr`, so as to point to the start of the sub data. This should however be done only if the father has `ptr` different from NULL: in the OpenCL case notably, the `dev_handle` and `offset` fields are used instead.
- `dev_handle` should be just copied over from the parent.
- `offset` has to be computed according to `i` and the father's `offset`, so as to provide the offset of the start of the sub data. This is notably used for the OpenCL case.

30.10.2.1.1.2 nchildren

```
unsigned starpu_data_filter::nchildren
```

Number of parts to partition the data into.

30.10.2.1.1.3 get_nchildren

```
unsigned(* starpu_data_filter::get_nchildren) (struct starpu_data_filter *, starpu_data_↔
handle_t initial_handle)
```

Return the number of children. This can be used instead of `starpu_data_filter::nchildren` when the number of children depends on the actual data (e.g. the number of blocks in a sparse matrix).

30.10.2.1.1.4 get_child_ops

```
struct starpu_data_interface_ops*(starpu_data_filter::get_child_ops) (struct starpu_data_↔
filter *, unsigned id)
```

When children use different data interface, return which interface is used by child number *id*.

30.10.2.1.1.5 filter_arg

```
unsigned starpu_data_filter::filter_arg
```

Additional parameter for the filter function

30.10.2.1.1.6 filter_arg_ptr

```
void* starpu_data_filter::filter_arg_ptr
```

Additional pointer parameter for the filter function, such as the sizes of the different parts.

30.10.3 Function Documentation

30.10.3.1 starpu_data_partition()

```
void starpu_data_partition (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f )
```

Request the partitioning of *initial_handle* into several subdata according to the filter *f*. Here an example of how to use the function.

```
struct starpu_data_filter f =
{
    .filter_func = starpu_matrix_filter_block,
    .nchildren = nslicesx
};
starpu_data_partition(A_handle, &f);
```

30.10.3.2 starpu_data_unpartition()

```
void starpu_data_unpartition (
    starpu_data_handle_t root_data,
    unsigned gathering_node )
```

Unapply the filter which has been applied to *root_data*, thus unpartitioning the data. The pieces of data are collected back into one big piece in the *gathering_node* (usually [STARPU_MAIN_RAM](#)). Tasks working on the partitioned data will be waited for by [starpu_data_unpartition\(\)](#).

Here an example of how to use the function.

```
starpu_data_unpartition(A_handle, STARPU\_MAIN\_RAM);
```

30.10.3.3 starpu_data_get_child()

```
starpu_data_handle_t starpu_data_get_child (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned i )
```

Return the *i*-th child of the given *handle*, which must have been partitioned beforehand.

30.10.3.4 starpu_data_get_nb_children()

```
int starpu_data_get_nb_children (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the number of children *handle* has been partitioned into.

30.10.3.5 `starpu_data_get_sub_data()`

```
starpu_data_handle_t starpu_data_get_sub_data (
    starpu_data_handle_t root_data,
    unsigned depth,
    ... )
```

After partitioning a StarPU data by applying a filter, `starpu_data_get_sub_data()` can be used to get handles for each of the data portions. `root_data` is the parent data that was partitioned. `depth` is the number of filters to traverse (in case several filters have been applied, to e.g. partition in row blocks, and then in column blocks), and the subsequent parameters are the indexes. The function returns a handle to the subdata.

Here an example of how to use the function.

```
h = starpu_data_get_sub_data(A_handle, 1, taskx);
```

30.10.3.6 `starpu_data_vget_sub_data()`

```
starpu_data_handle_t starpu_data_vget_sub_data (
    starpu_data_handle_t root_data,
    unsigned depth,
    va_list pa )
```

Similar to `starpu_data_get_sub_data()` but use a `va_list` for the parameter list.

30.10.3.7 `starpu_data_map_filters()`

```
void starpu_data_map_filters (
    starpu_data_handle_t root_data,
    unsigned nfilters,
    ... )
```

Apply `nfilters` filters to the handle designated by `root_handle` recursively. `nfilters` pointers to variables of the type `starpu_data_filter` should be given.

30.10.3.8 `starpu_data_vmap_filters()`

```
void starpu_data_vmap_filters (
    starpu_data_handle_t root_data,
    unsigned nfilters,
    va_list pa )
```

Apply `nfilters` filters to the handle designated by `root_handle` recursively. Use a `va_list` of pointers to variables of the type `starpu_data_filter`.

30.10.3.9 `starpu_data_partition_plan()`

```
void starpu_data_partition_plan (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children )
```

Plan to partition `initial_handle` into several subdata according to the filter `f`. The handles are returned into the `children` array, which has to be the same size as the number of parts described in `f`. These handles are not immediately usable, `starpu_data_partition_submit()` has to be called to submit the actual partitioning.

Here is an example of how to use the function:

```
starpu_data_handle_t children[nslicesx];
struct starpu_data_filter f =
{
    .filter_func = starpu_matrix_filter_block,
    .nchildren = nslicesx
};
starpu_data_partition_plan(A_handle, &f, children);
```

30.10.3.10 `starpu_data_partition_submit()`

```
void starpu_data_partition_submit (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    unsigned nparts,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children )
```

Submit the actual partitioning of `initial_handle` into the `nparts` children handles. This call is asynchronous, it only submits that the partitioning should be done, so that the `children` handles can now be used to submit tasks, and `initial_handle` can not be used to submit tasks any more (to guarantee coherency). For instance,

```
starpu_data_partition_submit(A_handle, nslicesx, children);
```

30.10.3.11 `starpu_data_partition_readonly_submit()`

```
void starpu_data_partition_readonly_submit (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    unsigned nparts,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children )
```

Similar to `starpu_data_partition_submit()`, but do not invalidate `initial_handle`. This allows to continue using it, but the application has to be careful not to write to `initial_handle` or `children` handles, only read from them, since the coherency is otherwise not guaranteed. This thus allows to submit various tasks which concurrently read from various partitions of the data.

When the application wants to write to `initial_handle` again, it should call `starpu_data_unpartition_submit()`, which will properly add dependencies between the reads on the `children` and the writes to be submitted.

If instead the application wants to write to `children` handles, it should call `starpu_data_partition_readwrite_upgrade_submit()`, which will correctly add dependencies between the reads on the `initial_handle` and the writes to be submitted.

30.10.3.12 `starpu_data_partition_readwrite_upgrade_submit()`

```
void starpu_data_partition_readwrite_upgrade_submit (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    unsigned nparts,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children )
```

Assume that a partitioning of `initial_handle` has already been submitted in readonly mode through `starpu_data_partition_readonly_submit()`, and will upgrade that partitioning into read-write mode for the `children`, by invalidating `initial_handle`, and adding the necessary dependencies.

30.10.3.13 `starpu_data_unpartition_submit()`

```
void starpu_data_unpartition_submit (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    unsigned nparts,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children,
    int gathering_node )
```

Assuming that `initial_handle` is partitioned into `children`, submit an unpartitioning of `initial_handle`, i.e. submit a gathering of the pieces on the requested `gathering_node` memory node, and submit an invalidation of the children.

30.10.3.14 `starpu_data_unpartition_readonly_submit()`

```
void starpu_data_unpartition_readonly_submit (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    unsigned nparts,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children,
    int gathering_node )
```

Similar to `starpu_data_partition_submit()`, but do not invalidate `initial_handle`. This allows to continue using it, but the application has to be careful not to write to `initial_handle` or `children` handles, only read from

them, since the coherency is otherwise not guaranteed. This thus allows to submit various tasks which concurrently read from various partitions of the data.

30.10.3.15 `starpu_data_partition_clean()`

```
void starpu_data_partition_clean (
    starpu_data_handle_t root_data,
    unsigned nparts,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children )
```

Clear the partition planning established between `root_data` and `children` with `starpu_data_partition_plan()`. This will notably submit an unregister all the `children`, which can thus not be used any more afterwards.

30.10.3.16 `starpu_data_unpartition_submit_sequential_consistency_cb()`

```
void starpu_data_unpartition_submit_sequential_consistency_cb (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    unsigned nparts,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children,
    int gather_node,
    int sequential_consistency,
    void(*) (void *) callback_func,
    void * callback_arg )
```

Similar to `starpu_data_unpartition_submit_sequential_consistency()` but allow to specify a callback function for the unpartitioning task

30.10.3.17 `starpu_data_partition_submit_sequential_consistency()`

```
void starpu_data_partition_submit_sequential_consistency (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    unsigned nparts,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children,
    int sequential_consistency )
```

Similar to `starpu_data_partition_submit()` but also allow to specify the coherency to be used for the main data `initial_handle` through the parameter `sequential_consistency`.

30.10.3.18 `starpu_data_unpartition_submit_sequential_consistency()`

```
void starpu_data_unpartition_submit_sequential_consistency (
    starpu_data_handle_t initial_handle,
    unsigned nparts,
    starpu_data_handle_t * children,
    int gathering_node,
    int sequential_consistency )
```

Similar to `starpu_data_unpartition_submit()` but also allow to specify the coherency to be used for the main data `initial_handle` through the parameter `sequential_consistency`.

30.10.3.19 `starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block()`

```
void starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a block-sparse matrix into dense matrices. `starpu_data_filter::get_child_ops` needs to be set to `starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_child_ops()` and `starpu_data_filter::get_nchildren` set to `starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_get_nchildren()`.

30.10.3.20 starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_get_nchildren()

```
unsigned starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_get_nchildren (
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the number of children obtained with `starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block()`.

30.10.3.21 starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_child_ops()

```
struct starpu_data_interface_ops* starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_child_ops (
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned child )
```

Return the `child_ops` of the partition obtained with `starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block()`.

30.10.3.22 starpu_bcsr_filter_vertical_block()

```
void starpu_bcsr_filter_vertical_block (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a block-sparse matrix into block-sparse matrices.

The split is done along the leading dimension, i.e. along adjacent nnz blocks.

30.10.3.23 starpu_csr_filter_vertical_block()

```
void starpu_csr_filter_vertical_block (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a block-sparse matrix into vertical block-sparse matrices.

30.10.3.24 starpu_matrix_filter_block()

```
void starpu_matrix_filter_block (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a dense Matrix along the x dimension, thus getting $(x/nparts, y)$ matrices. If `nparts` does not divide `x`, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

30.10.3.25 starpu_matrix_filter_block_shadow()

```
void starpu_matrix_filter_block_shadow (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a dense Matrix along the x dimension, with a shadow border `filter_arg_ptr`, thus getting $((x-2*shadow)/nparts + 2*shadow, y)$ matrices. If `nparts` does not divide $x-2*shadow$, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

IMPORTANT: This can only be used for read-only access, as no coherency is enforced for the shadowed parts. A usage example is available in `examples/filters/shadow2d.c`

30.10.3.26 starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block()

```
void starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a dense Matrix along the y dimension, thus getting (x,y/nparts) matrices. If nparts does not divide y, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

30.10.3.27 starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block_shadow()

```
void starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block_shadow (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a dense Matrix along the y dimension, with a shadow border filter_arg_ptr, thus getting (x,(y-2*shadow)/nparts+2*shadow) matrices. If nparts does not divide y-2*shadow, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

IMPORTANT: This can only be used for read-only access, as no coherency is enforced for the shadowed parts. A usage example is available in examples/filters/shadow2d.c

30.10.3.28 starpu_vector_filter_block()

```
void starpu_vector_filter_block (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Return in child_interface the id th element of the vector represented by father_interface once partitioned in nparts chunks of equal size.

30.10.3.29 starpu_vector_filter_block_shadow()

```
void starpu_vector_filter_block_shadow (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Return in child_interface the id th element of the vector represented by father_interface once partitioned in nparts chunks of equal size with a shadow border filter_arg_ptr, thus getting a vector of size (n-2*shadow)/nparts+2*shadow. The filter_arg_ptr field of f must be the shadow size casted into void*.

IMPORTANT: This can only be used for read-only access, as no coherency is enforced for the shadowed parts. An usage example is available in examples/filters/shadow.c

30.10.3.30 starpu_vector_filter_list_long()

```
void starpu_vector_filter_list_long (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Return in `child_interface` the `id` th element of the vector represented by `father_interface` once partitioned into `nparts` chunks according to the `filter_arg_ptr` field of `f`. The `filter_arg_ptr` field must point to an array of `nparts` long elements, each of which specifies the number of elements in each chunk of the partition.

30.10.3.31 `starpu_vector_filter_list()`

```
void starpu_vector_filter_list (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Return in `child_interface` the `id` th element of the vector represented by `father_interface` once partitioned into `nparts` chunks according to the `filter_arg_ptr` field of `f`. The `filter_arg_ptr` field must point to an array of `nparts` `uint32_t` elements, each of which specifies the number of elements in each chunk of the partition.

30.10.3.32 `starpu_vector_filter_divide_in_2()`

```
void starpu_vector_filter_divide_in_2 (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Return in `child_interface` the `id` th element of the vector represented by `father_interface` once partitioned in 2 chunks of equal size, ignoring `nparts`. Thus, `id` must be 0 or 1.

30.10.3.33 `starpu_block_filter_block()`

```
void starpu_block_filter_block (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a block along the X dimension, thus getting $(x/nparts, y, z)$ 3D matrices. If `nparts` does not divide `x`, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

30.10.3.34 `starpu_block_filter_block_shadow()`

```
void starpu_block_filter_block_shadow (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a block along the X dimension, with a shadow border `filter_arg_ptr`, thus getting $((x-2*shadow)/nparts + 2*shadow, y, z)$ blocks. If `nparts` does not divide `x`, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

IMPORTANT: This can only be used for read-only access, as no coherency is enforced for the shadowed parts.

30.10.3.35 `starpu_block_filter_vertical_block()`

```
void starpu_block_filter_vertical_block (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
```

```
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a block along the Y dimension, thus getting $(x, y/nparts, z)$ blocks. If *nparts* does not divide *y*, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

30.10.3.36 `starpu_block_filter_vertical_block_shadow()`

```
void starpu_block_filter_vertical_block_shadow (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a block along the Y dimension, with a shadow border *filter_arg_ptr*, thus getting $(x, (y-2*shadow)/nparts + 2*shadow, z)$ 3D matrices. If *nparts* does not divide *y*, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

IMPORTANT: This can only be used for read-only access, as no coherency is enforced for the shadowed parts.

30.10.3.37 `starpu_block_filter_depth_block()`

```
void starpu_block_filter_depth_block (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a block along the Z dimension, thus getting $(x, y, z/nparts)$ blocks. If *nparts* does not divide *z*, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

30.10.3.38 `starpu_block_filter_depth_block_shadow()`

```
void starpu_block_filter_depth_block_shadow (
    void * father_interface,
    void * child_interface,
    struct starpu_data_filter * f,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned nparts )
```

Partition a block along the Z dimension, with a shadow border *filter_arg_ptr*, thus getting $(x, y, (z-2*shadow)/nparts + 2*shadow)$ blocks. If *nparts* does not divide *z*, the last submatrix contains the remainder.

IMPORTANT: This can only be used for read-only access, as no coherency is enforced for the shadowed parts.

30.10.3.39 `starpu_filter_nparts_compute_chunk_size_and_offset()`

```
void starpu_filter_nparts_compute_chunk_size_and_offset (
    unsigned n,
    unsigned nparts,
    size_t elemsize,
    unsigned id,
    unsigned ld,
    unsigned * chunk_size,
    size_t * offset )
```

Given an integer *n*, *n* the number of parts it must be divided in, *id* the part currently considered, determines the *chunk_size* and the *offset*, taking into account the size of the elements stored in the data structure *elemsize* and *ld*, the leading dimension, which is most often 1.

30.11 Out Of Core

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_disk_ops](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_DISK_SIZE_MIN](#)

Functions

- void [starpu_disk_close](#) (unsigned node, void *obj, size_t size)
- void * [starpu_disk_open](#) (unsigned node, void *pos, size_t size)
- int [starpu_disk_register](#) (struct [starpu_disk_ops](#) *func, void *parameter, starpu_ssize_t size)

Variables

- struct [starpu_disk_ops](#) [starpu_disk_stdio_ops](#)
- struct [starpu_disk_ops](#) [starpu_disk_hdf5_ops](#)
- struct [starpu_disk_ops](#) [starpu_disk_unistd_ops](#)
- struct [starpu_disk_ops](#) [starpu_disk_unistd_o_direct_ops](#)
- struct [starpu_disk_ops](#) [starpu_disk_leveldb_ops](#)
- int [starpu_disk_swap_node](#)

30.11.1 Detailed Description

30.11.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.11.2.1 struct [starpu_disk_ops](#)

Set of functions to manipulate datas on disk.

Data Fields

- void *(* [plug](#))(void *parameter, starpu_ssize_t size)
- void(* [unplug](#))(void *base)
- int(* [bandwidth](#))(unsigned node, void *base)
- void *(* [alloc](#))(void *base, size_t size)
- void(* [free](#))(void *base, void *obj, size_t size)
- void *(* [open](#))(void *base, void *pos, size_t size)
- void(* [close](#))(void *base, void *obj, size_t size)
- int(* [read](#))(void *base, void *obj, void *buf, off_t offset, size_t size)
- int(* [write](#))(void *base, void *obj, const void *buf, off_t offset, size_t size)
- int(* [full_read](#))(void *base, void *obj, void **ptr, size_t *size, unsigned dst_node)
- int(* [full_write](#))(void *base, void *obj, void *ptr, size_t size)
- void *(* [async_write](#))(void *base, void *obj, void *buf, off_t offset, size_t size)
- void *(* [async_read](#))(void *base, void *obj, void *buf, off_t offset, size_t size)
- void *(* [async_full_read](#))(void *base, void *obj, void **ptr, size_t *size, unsigned dst_node)
- void *(* [async_full_write](#))(void *base, void *obj, void *ptr, size_t size)
- void *(* [copy](#))(void *base_src, void *obj_src, off_t offset_src, void *base_dst, void *obj_dst, off_t offset_dst, size_t size)
- void(* [wait_request](#))(void *async_channel)
- int(* [test_request](#))(void *async_channel)
- void(* [free_request](#))(void *async_channel)

30.11.2.1.1 Field Documentation

30.11.2.1.1.1 plug

```
void>(* starpu_disk_ops::plug) (void *parameter, starpu_ssize_t size)
```

Connect a disk memory at location `parameter` with size `size`, and return a base as `void*`, which will be passed by StarPU to all other methods.

30.11.2.1.1.2 unplug

```
void(* starpu_disk_ops::unplug) (void *base)
```

Disconnect a disk memory base.

30.11.2.1.1.3 bandwidth

```
int(* starpu_disk_ops::bandwidth) (unsigned node, void *base)
```

Measure the bandwidth and the latency for the disk node and save it. Returns 1 if it could measure it.

30.11.2.1.1.4 alloc

```
void>(* starpu_disk_ops::alloc) (void *base, size_t size)
```

Create a new location for datas of size `size`. Return an opaque object pointer.

30.11.2.1.1.5 free

```
void(* starpu_disk_ops::free) (void *base, void *obj, size_t size)
```

Free a data `obj` previously allocated with `starpu_disk_ops::alloc`.

30.11.2.1.1.6 open

```
void>(* starpu_disk_ops::open) (void *base, void *pos, size_t size)
```

Open an existing location of datas, at a specific position `pos` dependent on the backend.

30.11.2.1.1.7 close

```
void(* starpu_disk_ops::close) (void *base, void *obj, size_t size)
```

Close, without deleting it, a location of datas `obj`.

30.11.2.1.1.8 read

```
int(* starpu_disk_ops::read) (void *base, void *obj, void *buf, off_t offset, size_t size)
```

Read `size` bytes of data from `obj` in `base`, at `offset` `offset`, and put into `buf`. Return the actual number of read bytes.

30.11.2.1.1.9 write

```
int(* starpu_disk_ops::write) (void *base, void *obj, const void *buf, off_t offset, size_t size)
```

Write `size` bytes of data to `obj` in `base`, at `offset` `offset`, from `buf`. Return 0 on success.

30.11.2.1.1.10 full_read

```
int(* starpu_disk_ops::full_read) (void *base, void *obj, void **ptr, size_t *size, unsigned dst_node)
```

Read all data from `obj` of `base`, from `offset` 0. Returns it in an allocated buffer `ptr`, of size `size`

30.11.2.1.1.11 full_write

```
int(* starpu_disk_ops::full_write) (void *base, void *obj, void *ptr, size_t size)
```

Write data in `ptr` to `obj` of `base`, from `offset` 0, and truncate `obj` to `size`, so that a `full_read` will get it.

30.11.2.1.1.12 async_write

```
void>(* starpu_disk_ops::async_write) (void *base, void *obj, void *buf, off_t offset, size_t size)
```

Asynchronously write `size` bytes of data to `obj` in `base`, at `offset` `offset`, from `buf`. Return a `void*` pointer that StarPU will pass to `xxx_request` methods for testing for the completion.

30.11.2.1.1.13 async_read

```
void>(* starpu_disk_ops::async_read) (void *base, void *obj, void *buf, off_t offset, size_t size)
```

Asynchronously read `size` bytes of data from `obj` in `base`, at `offset` `offset`, and put into `buf`. Return a `void*` pointer that StarPU will pass to `xxx_request` methods for testing for the completion.

30.11.2.1.1.14 `async_full_read`

```
void*(* starpu_disk_ops::async_full_read) (void *base, void *obj, void **ptr, size_t *size,
unsigned dst_node)
```

Read all data from `obj` of `base`, from offset 0. Return it in an allocated buffer `ptr`, of size `size`

30.11.2.1.1.15 `async_full_write`

```
void*(* starpu_disk_ops::async_full_write) (void *base, void *obj, void *ptr, size_t size)
```

Write data in `ptr` to `obj` of `base`, from offset 0, and truncate `obj` to `size`, so that a [starpu_disk_ops::full_read](#) will get it.

30.11.2.1.1.16 `copy`

```
void*(* starpu_disk_ops::copy) (void *base_src, void *obj_src, off_t offset_src, void *base_dst,
void *obj_dst, off_t offset_dst, size_t size)
```

Copy from offset `offset_src` of disk object `obj_src` in `base_src` to offset `offset_dst` of disk object `obj_dst` in `base_dst`. Return a `void*` pointer that StarPU will pass to `xxx_request` methods for testing for the completion.

30.11.2.1.1.17 `wait_request`

```
void(* starpu_disk_ops::wait_request) (void *async_channel)
```

Wait for completion of request `async_channel` returned by a previous asynchronous read, write or copy.

30.11.2.1.1.18 `test_request`

```
int(* starpu_disk_ops::test_request) (void *async_channel)
```

Test for completion of request `async_channel` returned by a previous asynchronous read, write or copy. Return 1 on completion, 0 otherwise.

30.11.2.1.1.19 `free_request`

```
void(* starpu_disk_ops::free_request) (void *async_channel)
```

Free the request allocated by a previous asynchronous read, write or copy.

30.11.3 Macro Definition Documentation**30.11.3.1 `STARPU_DISK_SIZE_MIN`**

```
#define STARPU_DISK_SIZE_MIN
```

Minimum size of a registered disk. The size of a disk is the last parameter of the function [starpu_disk_register\(\)](#).

30.11.4 Function Documentation**30.11.4.1 `starpu_disk_close()`**

```
void starpu_disk_close (
    unsigned node,
    void * obj,
    size_t size )
```

Close an existing data opened with [starpu_disk_open\(\)](#).

30.11.4.2 `starpu_disk_open()`

```
void* starpu_disk_open (
    unsigned node,
    void * pos,
    size_t size )
```

Open an existing file memory in a disk node. `size` is the size of the file. `pos` is the specific position dependent on the backend, given to the `open` method of the disk operations. Return an opaque object pointer.

30.11.4.3 starpu_disk_register()

```
int starpu_disk_register (
    struct starpu_disk_ops * func,
    void * parameter,
    starpu_ssize_t size )
```

Register a disk memory node with a set of functions to manipulate datas. The `plug` member of `func` will be passed `parameter`, and return a `base` which will be passed to all `func` methods.

SUCCESS: return the disk node.

FAIL: return an error code.

`size` must be at least `STARPU_DISK_SIZE_MIN` bytes ! `size` being negative means infinite size.

30.11.5 Variable Documentation

30.11.5.1 starpu_disk_stdio_ops

```
struct starpu_disk_ops starpu_disk_stdio_ops
```

Use the stdio library (`fwrite`, `fread`...) to read/write on disk.

Warning: It creates one file per allocation !

Do not support asynchronous transfers.

30.11.5.2 starpu_disk_hdf5_ops

```
struct starpu_disk_ops starpu_disk_hdf5_ops
```

Use the HDF5 library.

It doesn't support multiple opening from different processes.

You may only allow one process to write in the HDF5 file.

If HDF5 library is not compiled with `-thread-safe` you can't open more than one HDF5 file at the same time.

30.11.5.3 starpu_disk_unistd_ops

```
struct starpu_disk_ops starpu_disk_unistd_ops
```

Use the unistd library (`write`, `read`...) to read/write on disk.

Warning: It creates one file per allocation !

30.11.5.4 starpu_disk_unistd_o_direct_ops

```
struct starpu_disk_ops starpu_disk_unistd_o_direct_ops
```

Use the unistd library (`write`, `read`...) to read/write on disk with the `O_DIRECT` flag.

Warning: It creates one file per allocation !

Only available on Linux systems.

30.11.5.5 starpu_disk_leveldb_ops

```
struct starpu_disk_ops starpu_disk_leveldb_ops
```

Use the leveldb created by Google. More information at <https://code.google.com/p/leveldb/> Do not support asynchronous transfers.

30.11.5.6 starpu_disk_swap_node

```
int starpu_disk_swap_node
```

Contain the node number of the disk swap, if set up through the `STARPU_DISK_SWAP` variable.

30.12 Codelet And Tasks

This section describes the interface to manipulate codelets and tasks.

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_codelet](#)
- struct [starpu_data_descr](#)
- struct [starpu_task](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_NMAXBUFS](#)
- #define [STARPU_NOWHERE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CPU](#)
- #define [STARPU_CUDA](#)
- #define [STARPU_OPENCL](#)
- #define [STARPU_MIC](#)
- #define [STARPU_MPI_MS](#)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE_AND_INJECT](#)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_NOPLANS](#)
- #define [STARPU_CUDA_ASYNC](#)
- #define [STARPU_OPENCL_ASYNC](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAIN_RAM](#)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIPLE_CPU_IMPLEMENTATIONS](#)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIPLE_CUDA_IMPLEMENTATIONS](#)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIPLE_OPENCL_IMPLEMENTATIONS](#)
- #define [STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS](#)
- #define [STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_LOCAL](#)
- #define [STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_CPU](#)
- #define [STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_SLOW](#)
- #define [STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_FAST](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_TYPE_NORMAL](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_TYPE_INTERNAL](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_TYPE_DATA_ACQUIRE](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_INITIALIZER](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_GET_NBUFFERS](#)(task)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_GET_HANDLE](#)(task, i)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_GET_HANDLES](#)(task)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_SET_HANDLE](#)(task, handle, i)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_GET_MODE](#)(codelet, i)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_SET_MODE](#)(codelet, mode, i)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_GET_MODE](#)(task, i)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_SET_MODE](#)(task, mode, i)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_GET_NODE](#)(codelet, i)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_SET_NODE](#)(codelet, __node, i)

Typedefs

- typedef void(* [starpu_cpu_func_t](#)) (void **, void *)
- typedef void(* [starpu_cuda_func_t](#)) (void **, void *)
- typedef void(* [starpu_opencl_func_t](#)) (void **, void *)
- typedef void(* [starpu_mic_kernel_t](#)) (void **, void *)
- typedef [starpu_mic_kernel_t](#)(* [starpu_mic_func_t](#)) (void)
- typedef void(* [starpu_mpi_ms_kernel_t](#)) (void **, void *)
- typedef [starpu_mpi_ms_kernel_t](#)(* [starpu_mpi_ms_func_t](#)) (void)

Enumerations

- enum `starpu_codelet_type` { `STARPU_SEQ`, `STARPU_SPMD`, `STARPU_FORKJOIN` }
- enum `starpu_task_status` { `STARPU_TASK_INIT`, `STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED`, `STARPU_TASK_READY`, `STARPU_TASK_RUNNING`, `STARPU_TASK_FINISHED`, `STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED_ON_TAG`, `STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED_ON_TASK`, `STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED_ON_DATA`, `STARPU_TASK_STOPPED` }

Functions

- void `starpu_task_init` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- void `starpu_task_clean` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_task_create` (void) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- void `starpu_task_destroy` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- int `starpu_task_submit` (struct `starpu_task` *task) `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- int `starpu_task_submit_to_ctx` (struct `starpu_task` *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int **`starpu_task_finished`** (struct `starpu_task` *task) `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- int `starpu_task_wait` (struct `starpu_task` *task) `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- int `starpu_task_wait_array` (struct `starpu_task` **tasks, unsigned nb_tasks) `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- int `starpu_task_wait_for_all` (void)
- int `starpu_task_wait_for_n_submitted` (unsigned n)
- int `starpu_task_wait_for_all_in_ctx` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int `starpu_task_wait_for_n_submitted_in_ctx` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned n)
- int `starpu_task_wait_for_no_ready` (void)
- int `starpu_task_nready` (void)
- int `starpu_task_nsubmitted` (void)
- void `starpu_iteration_push` (unsigned long iteration)
- void `starpu_iteration_pop` (void)
- void **`starpu_do_schedule`** (void)
- void `starpu_codelet_init` (struct `starpu_codelet` *cl)
- void `starpu_codelet_display_stats` (struct `starpu_codelet` *cl)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_task_get_current` (void)
- int `starpu_task_get_current_data_node` (unsigned i)
- const char * `starpu_task_get_model_name` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- const char * `starpu_task_get_name` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_task_dup` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- void `starpu_task_set_implementation` (struct `starpu_task` *task, unsigned impl)
- unsigned `starpu_task_get_implementation` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- void `starpu_create_sync_task` (`starpu_tag_t` sync_tag, unsigned ndeps, `starpu_tag_t` *deps, void(*callback)(void *), void *callback_arg)
- void `starpu_create_callback_task` (void(*callback)(void *), void *callback_arg)
- void `starpu_task_watchdog_set_hook` (void(*hook)(void *), void *hook_arg)

30.12.1 Detailed Description

This section describes the interface to manipulate codelets and tasks.

30.12.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.12.2.1 struct `starpu_codelet`

The codelet structure describes a kernel that is possibly implemented on various targets. For compatibility, make sure to initialize the whole structure to zero, either by using explicit memset, or the function `starpu_codelet_init()`, or by letting the compiler implicitly do it in e.g. static storage case.

Data Fields

- `uint32_t where`
- `int(* can_execute)(unsigned workerid, struct starpu_task *task, unsigned nimpl)`
- `enum starpu_codelet_type type`
- `int max_parallelism`
- `starpu_cpu_func_t cpu_func`
- `starpu_cuda_func_t cuda_func`
- `starpu_opencl_func_t opencl_func`
- `starpu_cpu_func_t cpu_funcs [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]`
- `starpu_cuda_func_t cuda_funcs [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]`
- `char cuda_flags [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]`
- `starpu_opencl_func_t opencl_funcs [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]`
- `char opencl_flags [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]`
- `starpu_mic_func_t mic_funcs [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]`
- `starpu_mpi_ms_func_t mpi_ms_funcs [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]`
- `const char * cpu_funcs_name [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]`
- `int nbuffers`
- `enum starpu_data_access_mode modes [STARPU_NMAXBUFS]`
- `enum starpu_data_access_mode * dyn_modes`
- `unsigned specific_nodes`
- `int nodes [STARPU_NMAXBUFS]`
- `int * dyn_nodes`
- `struct starpu_perfmodel * model`
- `struct starpu_perfmodel * energy_model`
- `unsigned long per_worker_stats [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]`
- `const char * name`
- `unsigned color`
- `void(* callback_func)(void *)`
- `int flags`
- `int checked`

30.12.2.1.1 Field Documentation

30.12.2.1.1.1 `where`

```
uint32_t starpu_codelet::where
```

Optional field to indicate which types of processing units are able to execute the codelet. The different values `STARPU_CPU`, `STARPU_CUDA`, `STARPU_OPENCL` can be combined to specify on which types of processing units the codelet can be executed. `STARPU_CPU|STARPU_CUDA` for instance indicates that the codelet is implemented for both CPU cores and CUDA devices while `STARPU_OPENCL` indicates that it is only available on OpenCL devices. If the field is unset, its value will be automatically set based on the availability of the `XXX_funcs` fields defined below. It can also be set to `STARPU_NOWHERE` to specify that no computation has to be actually done.

30.12.2.1.1.2 `can_execute`

```
int(* starpu_codelet::can_execute) (unsigned workerid, struct starpu_task *task, unsigned nimpl)
```

Define a function which should return 1 if the worker designated by `workerid` can execute the `nimpl`-th implementation of `task`, 0 otherwise.

30.12.2.1.1.3 `type`

```
enum starpu_codelet_type starpu_codelet::type
```

Optional field to specify the type of the codelet. The default is `STARPU_SEQ`, i.e. usual sequential implementation. Other values (`STARPU_SPMD` or `STARPU_FORKJOIN`) declare that a parallel implementation is also available. See [Parallel Tasks](#) for details.

30.12.2.1.1.4 max_parallelism

```
int starpu_codelet::max_parallelism
```

Optional field. If a parallel implementation is available, this denotes the maximum combined worker size that StarPU will use to execute parallel tasks for this codelet.

30.12.2.1.1.5 cpu_func

```
starpu_cpu_func_t starpu_codelet::cpu_func
```

Deprecated Optional field which has been made deprecated. One should use instead the field [starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs](#).

30.12.2.1.1.6 cuda_func

```
starpu_cuda_func_t starpu_codelet::cuda_func
```

Deprecated Optional field which has been made deprecated. One should use instead the [starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs](#) field.

30.12.2.1.1.7 opencil_func

```
starpu_opencil_func_t starpu_codelet::opencil_func
```

Deprecated Optional field which has been made deprecated. One should use instead the [starpu_codelet::opencil_funcs](#) field.

30.12.2.1.1.8 cpu_funcs

```
starpu_cpu_func_t starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs[STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]
```

Optional array of function pointers to the CPU implementations of the codelet. The functions prototype must be:

```
void cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
```

The first argument being the array of data managed by the data management library, and the second argument is a pointer to the argument passed from the field [starpu_task::cl_arg](#). If the field [starpu_codelet::where](#) is set, then the field [starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs](#) is ignored if [STARPU_CPU](#) does not appear in the field [starpu_codelet::where](#), it must be non-NULL otherwise.

30.12.2.1.1.9 cuda_funcs

```
starpu_cuda_func_t starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs[STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]
```

Optional array of function pointers to the CUDA implementations of the codelet. The functions must be host-functions written in the CUDA runtime API. Their prototype must be:

```
void cuda_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
```

If the field [starpu_codelet::where](#) is set, then the field [starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs](#) is ignored if [STARPU_CUDA](#) does not appear in the field [starpu_codelet::where](#), it must be non-NULL otherwise.

30.12.2.1.1.10 cuda_flags

```
char starpu_codelet::cuda_flags[STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]
```

Optional array of flags for CUDA execution. They specify some semantic details about CUDA kernel execution, such as asynchronous execution.

30.12.2.1.1.11 opencil_funcs

```
starpu_opencil_func_t starpu_codelet::opencil_funcs[STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]
```

Optional array of function pointers to the OpenCL implementations of the codelet. The functions prototype must be:

```
void opencil_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
```

If the field [starpu_codelet::where](#) field is set, then the field [starpu_codelet::opencil_funcs](#) is ignored if [STARPU_OPENCL](#) does not appear in the field [starpu_codelet::where](#), it must be non-NULL otherwise.

30.12.2.1.1.12 `openc1_flags`

```
char starpu_codelet::openc1_flags[STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]
```

Optional array of flags for OpenCL execution. They specify some semantic details about OpenCL kernel execution, such as asynchronous execution.

30.12.2.1.1.13 `mic_funcs`

```
starpu_mic_func_t starpu_codelet::mic_funcs[STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]
```

Optional array of function pointers to a function which returns the MIC implementation of the codelet. The functions prototype must be:

```
starpu_mic_kernel_t mic_func(struct starpu_codelet *cl, unsigned nimpl)
```

If the field `starpu_codelet::where` is set, then the field `starpu_codelet::mic_funcs` is ignored if `STARPU_MIC` does not appear in the field `starpu_codelet::where`. It can be `NULL` if `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs_name` is non-`NULL`, in which case StarPU will simply make a symbol lookup to get the implementation.

30.12.2.1.1.14 `mpi_ms_funcs`

```
starpu_mpi_ms_func_t starpu_codelet::mpi_ms_funcs[STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]
```

Optional array of function pointers to a function which returns the MPI Master Slave implementation of the codelet. The functions prototype must be:

```
starpu_mpi_ms_kernel_t mpi_ms_func(struct starpu_codelet *cl, unsigned
    nimpl)
```

If the field `starpu_codelet::where` is set, then the field `starpu_codelet::mpi_ms_funcs` is ignored if `STARPU_M-PI_MS` does not appear in the field `starpu_codelet::where`. It can be `NULL` if `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs_name` is non-`NULL`, in which case StarPU will simply make a symbol lookup to get the implementation.

30.12.2.1.1.15 `cpu_funcs_name`

```
const char* starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs_name[STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS]
```

Optional array of strings which provide the name of the CPU functions referenced in the array `starpu_codelet::cpu-funcs`. This can be used when running on MIC devices for StarPU to simply look up the MIC function implementation through its name.

30.12.2.1.1.16 `nbuffers`

```
int starpu_codelet::nbuffers
```

Specify the number of arguments taken by the codelet. These arguments are managed by the DSM and are accessed from the `void *buffers[]` array. The constant argument passed with the field `starpu_task::cl_arg` is not counted in this number. This value should not be above `STARPU_NMAXBUFS`. It may be set to `STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS` to specify that the number of buffers and their access modes will be set in `starpu_task-::nbuffers` and `starpu_task::modes` or `starpu_task::dyn_modes`, which thus permits to define codelets with a varying number of data.

30.12.2.1.1.17 `modes`

```
enum starpu_data_access_mode starpu_codelet::modes[STARPU_NMAXBUFS]
```

Is an array of `starpu_data_access_mode`. It describes the required access modes to the data needed by the codelet (e.g. `STARPU_RW`). The number of entries in this array must be specified in the field `starpu_codelet-::nbuffers`, and should not exceed `STARPU_NMAXBUFS`. If insufficient, this value can be set with the configure option `--enable-maxbuffers`.

30.12.2.1.1.18 `dyn_modes`

```
enum starpu_data_access_mode* starpu_codelet::dyn_modes
```

Is an array of `starpu_data_access_mode`. It describes the required access modes to the data needed by the codelet (e.g. `STARPU_RW`). The number of entries in this array must be specified in the field `starpu_codelet::nbuffers`. This field should be used for codelets having a number of datas greater than `STARPU_NMAXBUFS` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#)). When defining a codelet, one should either define this field or the field `starpu_codelet-::modes` defined above.

30.12.2.1.1.19 `specific_nodes`

```
unsigned starpu_codelet::specific_nodes
```

Default value is 0. If this flag is set, StarPU will not systematically send all data to the memory node where the task will be executing, it will read the `starpu_codelet::nodes` or `starpu_codelet::dyn_nodes` array to determine, for each data, whether to send it on the memory node where the task will be executing (-1), or on a specific node (!= -1).

30.12.2.1.1.20 nodes

```
int starpu_codelet::nodes[STARPU_NMAXBUFS]
```

Optional field. When `starpu_codelet::specific_nodes` is 1, this specifies the memory nodes where each data should be sent to for task execution. The number of entries in this array is `starpu_codelet::nbuffers`, and should not exceed `STARPU_NMAXBUFS`.

30.12.2.1.1.21 dyn_nodes

```
int* starpu_codelet::dyn_nodes
```

Optional field. When `starpu_codelet::specific_nodes` is 1, this specifies the memory nodes where each data should be sent to for task execution. The number of entries in this array is `starpu_codelet::nbuffers`. This field should be used for codelets having a number of datas greater than `STARPU_NMAXBUFS` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#)). When defining a codelet, one should either define this field or the field `starpu_codelet::nodes` defined above.

30.12.2.1.1.22 model

```
struct starpu_perfmodel* starpu_codelet::model
```

Optional pointer to the task duration performance model associated to this codelet. This optional field is ignored when set to `NULL` or when its field `starpu_perfmodel::symbol` is not set.

30.12.2.1.1.23 energy_model

```
struct starpu_perfmodel* starpu_codelet::energy_model
```

Optional pointer to the task energy consumption performance model associated to this codelet. This optional field is ignored when set to `NULL` or when its field `starpu_perfmodel::symbol` is not set. In the case of parallel codelets, this has to account for all processing units involved in the parallel execution.

30.12.2.1.1.24 per_worker_stats

```
unsigned long starpu_codelet::per_worker_stats[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]
```

Optional array for statistics collected at runtime: this is filled by StarPU and should not be accessed directly, but for example by calling the function `starpu_codelet_display_stats()` (See `starpu_codelet_display_stats()` for details).

30.12.2.1.1.25 name

```
const char* starpu_codelet::name
```

Optional name of the codelet. This can be useful for debugging purposes.

30.12.2.1.1.26 color

```
unsigned starpu_codelet::color
```

Optional color of the codelet. This can be useful for debugging purposes.

30.12.2.1.1.27 callback_func

```
void(* starpu_codelet::callback_func) (void *)
```

Optional field, the default value is `NULL`. This is a function pointer of prototype `void (*f)(void *)` which specifies a possible callback. If this pointer is non-`NULL`, the callback function is executed on the host after the execution of the task. If the task defines a callback, the codelet callback is not called, unless called within the task callback function. The callback is passed the value contained in the `starpu_task::callback_arg` field. No callback is executed if the field is set to `NULL`.

30.12.2.1.1.28 flags

```
int starpu_codelet::flags
```

Various flags for the codelet.

30.12.2.1.1.29 checked

```
int starpu_codelet::checked
```

Whether `_starpu_codelet_check_deprecated_fields` was already done or not.

30.12.2.2 struct starpu_data_descr

Describe a data handle along with an access mode.

Data Fields

starpu_data_handle_t	handle	data
enum starpu_data_access_mode	mode	access mode

30.12.2.3 struct starpu_task

Describe a task that can be offloaded on the various processing units managed by StarPU. It instantiates a codelet. It can either be allocated dynamically with the function [starpu_task_create\(\)](#), or declared statically. In the latter case, the programmer has to zero the structure [starpu_task](#) and to fill the different fields properly. The indicated default values correspond to the configuration of a task allocated with [starpu_task_create\(\)](#).

Data Fields

- const char * [name](#)
- struct [starpu_codelet](#) * [cl](#)
- int32_t [where](#)
- int [nbuffers](#)
- [starpu_data_handle_t](#) * [dyn_handles](#)
- void ** [dyn_interfaces](#)
- enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) * [dyn_modes](#)
- [starpu_data_handle_t](#) [handles](#) [[STARPU_NMAXBUFS](#)]
- void * [interfaces](#) [[STARPU_NMAXBUFS](#)]
- enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) [modes](#) [[STARPU_NMAXBUFS](#)]
- unsigned char * [handles_sequential_consistency](#)
- void * [cl_arg](#)
- size_t [cl_arg_size](#)
- void(* [callback_func](#))(void *)
- void * [callback_arg](#)
- void(* [prologue_callback_func](#))(void *)
- void * [prologue_callback_arg](#)
- void(* [prologue_callback_pop_func](#))(void *)
- void * [prologue_callback_pop_arg](#)
- [starpu_tag_t](#) [tag_id](#)
- unsigned [cl_arg_free](#):1
- unsigned [callback_arg_free](#):1
- unsigned [prologue_callback_arg_free](#):1
- unsigned [prologue_callback_pop_arg_free](#):1
- unsigned [use_tag](#):1
- unsigned [sequential_consistency](#):1
- unsigned [synchronous](#):1
- unsigned [execute_on_a_specific_worker](#):1
- unsigned [detach](#):1
- unsigned [destroy](#):1
- unsigned [regenerate](#):1
- unsigned [no_submitorder](#):1
- unsigned char [scheduled](#)
- unsigned char [prefetched](#)
- unsigned [workerid](#)
- unsigned [workerorder](#)
- uint32_t * [workerids](#)
- unsigned [workerids_len](#)
- int [priority](#)
- enum [starpu_task_status](#) [status](#)

- unsigned [type](#)
- unsigned [color](#)
- unsigned [sched_ctx](#)
- int [hypervisor_tag](#)
- unsigned [possibly_parallel](#)
- [starpu_task_bundle_t](#) [bundle](#)
- struct [starpu_profiling_task_info](#) * [profiling_info](#)
- double [flops](#)
- double [predicted](#)
- double [predicted_transfer](#)
- double [predicted_start](#)
- void * [sched_data](#)

Private Attributes

- unsigned char [mf_skip](#)
- int [magic](#)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [prev](#)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [next](#)
- void * [starpu_private](#)
- struct [starpu_omp_task](#) * [omp_task](#)
- unsigned [nb_termination_call_required](#)

30.12.2.3.1 Field Documentation

30.12.2.3.1.1 name

```
const char* starpu_task::name
```

Optional name of the task. This can be useful for debugging purposes.

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this can be specified thanks to [STARPU_NAME](#) followed by the const char *.

30.12.2.3.1.2 cl

```
struct starpu_codelet* starpu_task::cl
```

Pointer to the corresponding structure [starpu_codelet](#). This describes where the kernel should be executed, and supplies the appropriate implementations. When set to `NULL`, no code is executed during the tasks, such empty tasks can be useful for synchronization purposes.

30.12.2.3.1.3 where

```
int32_t starpu_task::where
```

When set, specify where the task is allowed to be executed. When unset, take the value of [starpu_codelet::where](#).

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this can be specified thanks to [STARPU_EXECUTE_WHERE](#) followed by an unsigned long long.

30.12.2.3.1.4 nbuffers

```
int starpu_task::nbuffers
```

Specify the number of buffers. This is only used when [starpu_codelet::nbuffers](#) is [STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS](#).

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this is automatically computed when using [STARPU_DATA_ARRAY](#) and alike.

30.12.2.3.1.5 dyn_handles

```
starpu_data_handle_t* starpu_task::dyn_handles
```

Array of [starpu_data_handle_t](#). Specify the handles to the different pieces of data accessed by the task. The number of entries in this array must be specified in the field [starpu_codelet::nbuffers](#). This field should be used for tasks having a number of datas greater than [STARPU_NMAXBUFS](#) (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#)). When defining a task, one should either define this field or the field [starpu_task::handles](#) defined below.

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this is automatically filled when using [STARPU_DATA_ARRAY](#) and alike.

30.12.2.3.1.6 dyn_interfaces

```
void** starpu_task::dyn_interfaces
```

Array of data pointers to the memory node where execution will happen, managed by the DSM. Is used when the field `starpu_task::dyn_handles` is defined.

This is filled by StarPU.

30.12.2.3.1.7 dyn_modes

```
enum starpu_data_access_mode* starpu_task::dyn_modes
```

Used only when `starpu_codelet::nbuffers` is `STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS`. Array of `starpu_data_access_mode` which describes the required access modes to the data needed by the codelet (e.g. `STARPU_RW`). The number of entries in this array must be specified in the field `starpu_codelet::nbuffers`. This field should be used for codelets having a number of datas greater than `STARPU_NMAXBUFS` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#)). When defining a codelet, one should either define this field or the field `starpu_task::modes` defined below.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this is automatically filled when using `STARPU_DATA_MODE_ARRAY` and alike.

30.12.2.3.1.8 handles

```
starpu_data_handle_t starpu_task::handles[STARPU_NMAXBUFS]
```

Array of `starpu_data_handle_t`. Specify the handles to the different pieces of data accessed by the task. The number of entries in this array must be specified in the field `starpu_codelet::nbuffers`, and should not exceed `STARPU_NMAXBUFS`. If insufficient, this value can be set with the configure option `--enable-maxbuffers`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this is automatically filled when using `STARPU_R` and alike.

30.12.2.3.1.9 interfaces

```
void* starpu_task::interfaces[STARPU_NMAXBUFS]
```

Array of Data pointers to the memory node where execution will happen, managed by the DSM.

This is filled by StarPU.

30.12.2.3.1.10 modes

```
enum starpu_data_access_mode starpu_task::modes[STARPU_NMAXBUFS]
```

Used only when `starpu_codelet::nbuffers` is `STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS`. Array of `starpu_data_access_mode` which describes the required access modes to the data needed by the codelet (e.g. `STARPU_RW`). The number of entries in this array must be specified in the field `starpu_task::nbuffers`, and should not exceed `STARPU_NMAXBUFS`. If insufficient, this value can be set with the configure option `--enable-maxbuffers`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this is automatically filled when using `STARPU_DATA_MODE_ARRAY` and alike.

30.12.2.3.1.11 handles_sequential_consistency

```
unsigned char* starpu_task::handles_sequential_consistency
```

Optional pointer to an array of characters which allows to define the sequential consistency for each handle for the current task.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_HANDLES_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY` followed by an unsigned char *

30.12.2.3.1.12 cl_arg

```
void* starpu_task::cl_arg
```

Optional pointer which is passed to the codelet through the second argument of the codelet implementation (e.g. `starpu_codelet::cpu_func` or `starpu_codelet::cuda_func`). The default value is `NULL`. `starpu_codelet_pack_args()` and `starpu_codelet_unpack_args()` are helpers that can be used to respectively pack and unpack data into and from it, but the application can manage it any way, the only requirement is that the size of the data must be set in `starpu_task::cl_arg_size`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_CL_ARGS` followed by a void* and a size_t.

30.12.2.3.1.13 cl_arg_size

```
size_t starpu_task::cl_arg_size
```

Optional field. For some specific drivers, the pointer `starpu_task::cl_arg` cannot not be directly given to the driver function. A buffer of size `starpu_task::cl_arg_size` needs to be allocated on the driver. This buffer is then filled with the `starpu_task::cl_arg_size` bytes starting at address `starpu_task::cl_arg`. In this case, the argument given to the

codelet is therefore not the `starpu_task::cl_arg` pointer, but the address of the buffer in local store (LS) instead. This field is ignored for GPU, CUDA and OpenCL codelets, where the `starpu_task::cl_arg` pointer is given as such. With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_CL_ARGS` followed by a `void*` and a `size_t`.

30.12.2.3.1.14 `callback_func`

```
void(* starpu_task::callback_func) (void *)
```

Optional field, the default value is `NULL`. This is a function pointer of prototype `void (*f)(void *)` which specifies a possible callback. If this pointer is non-`NULL`, the callback function is executed on the host after the execution of the task. Tasks which depend on it might already be executing. The callback is passed the value contained in the `starpu_task::callback_arg` field. No callback is executed if the field is set to `NULL`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_CALLBACK` followed by the function pointer, or thanks to `STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG` (or `STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG_NFREE`) followed by the function pointer and the argument.

30.12.2.3.1.15 `callback_arg`

```
void* starpu_task::callback_arg
```

Optional field, the default value is `NULL`. This is the pointer passed to the callback function. This field is ignored if the field `starpu_task::callback_func` is set to `NULL`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG` followed by the argument pointer, or thanks to `STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG` or `STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG_NFREE` followed by the function pointer and the argument.

30.12.2.3.1.16 `prologue_callback_func`

```
void(* starpu_task::prologue_callback_func) (void *)
```

Optional field, the default value is `NULL`. This is a function pointer of prototype `void (*f)(void *)` which specifies a possible callback. If this pointer is non-`NULL`, the callback function is executed on the host when the task becomes ready for execution, before getting scheduled. The callback is passed the value contained in the `starpu_task::prologue_callback_arg` field. No callback is executed if the field is set to `NULL`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK` followed by the function pointer.

30.12.2.3.1.17 `prologue_callback_arg`

```
void* starpu_task::prologue_callback_arg
```

Optional field, the default value is `NULL`. This is the pointer passed to the prologue callback function. This field is ignored if the field `starpu_task::prologue_callback_func` is set to `NULL`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG` followed by the argument

30.12.2.3.1.18 `prologue_callback_pop_func`

```
void(* starpu_task::prologue_callback_pop_func) (void *)
```

Optional field, the default value is `NULL`. This is a function pointer of prototype `void (*f)(void*)` which specifies a possible callback. If this pointer is non-`NULL`, the callback function is executed on the host when the task is pop-ed from the scheduler, just before getting executed. The callback is passed the value contained in the `starpu_task::prologue_callback_pop_arg` field. No callback is executed if the field is set to `NULL`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP` followed by the function pointer.

30.12.2.3.1.19 `prologue_callback_pop_arg`

```
void* starpu_task::prologue_callback_pop_arg
```

Optional field, the default value is `NULL`. This is the pointer passed to the `prologue_callback_pop` function. This field is ignored if the field `starpu_task::prologue_callback_pop_func` is set to `NULL`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG` followed by the argument.

30.12.2.3.1.20 `tag_id`

```
starpu_tag_t starpu_task::tag_id
```

Optional field. Contain the tag associated to the task if the field `starpu_task::use_tag` is set, ignored otherwise.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_TAG` followed by a `starpu_tag_t`.

30.12.2.3.1.21 cl_arg_free

```
unsigned starpu_task::cl_arg_free
```

Optional field. In case `starpu_task::cl_arg` was allocated by the application through `malloc()`, setting `starpu_task::cl_arg_free` to 1 makes StarPU automatically call `free(cl_arg)` when destroying the task. This saves the user from defining a callback just for that. This is mostly useful when targetting MIC, where the codelet does not execute in the same memory space as the main thread.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this is set to 1 when using `STARPU_CL_ARGS`.

30.12.2.3.1.22 callback_arg_free

```
unsigned starpu_task::callback_arg_free
```

Optional field. In case `starpu_task::callback_arg` was allocated by the application through `malloc()`, setting `starpu_task::callback_arg_free` to 1 makes StarPU automatically call `free(callback_arg)` when destroying the task.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike, this is set to 1 when using `STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG` or `STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG_WITH_ARG`, or set to 0 when using `STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE`

30.12.2.3.1.23 prologue_callback_arg_free

```
unsigned starpu_task::prologue_callback_arg_free
```

Optional field. In case `starpu_task::prologue_callback_arg` was allocated by the application through `malloc()`, setting `starpu_task::prologue_callback_arg_free` to 1 makes StarPU automatically call `free(prologue_callback_arg)` when destroying the task.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this is set to 1 when using `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG`, or set to 0 when using `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE`

30.12.2.3.1.24 prologue_callback_pop_arg_free

```
unsigned starpu_task::prologue_callback_pop_arg_free
```

Optional field. In case `starpu_task::prologue_callback_pop_arg` was allocated by the application through `malloc()`, setting `starpu_task::prologue_callback_pop_arg_free` to 1 makes StarPU automatically call `free(prologue_callback_pop_arg)` when destroying the task.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this is set to 1 when using `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG`, or set to 0 when using `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG_NFREE`

30.12.2.3.1.25 use_tag

```
unsigned starpu_task::use_tag
```

Optional field, the default value is 0. If set, this flag indicates that the task should be associated with the tag contained in the `starpu_task::tag_id` field. Tag allow the application to synchronize with the task and to express task dependencies easily.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this is set to 1 when using `STARPU_TAG`.

30.12.2.3.1.26 sequential_consistency

```
unsigned starpu_task::sequential_consistency
```

If this flag is set (which is the default), sequential consistency is enforced for the data parameters of this task for which sequential consistency is enabled. Clearing this flag permits to disable sequential consistency for this task, even if data have it enabled.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY` followed by an unsigned.

30.12.2.3.1.27 synchronous

```
unsigned starpu_task::synchronous
```

If this flag is set, the function `starpu_task_submit()` is blocking and returns only when the task has been executed (or if no worker is able to process the task). Otherwise, `starpu_task_submit()` returns immediately.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_TASK_SYNCHRONOUS` followed an int.

30.12.2.3.1.28 execute_on_a_specific_worker

```
unsigned starpu_task::execute_on_a_specific_worker
```

Default value is 0. If this flag is set, StarPU will bypass the scheduler and directly affect this task to the worker specified by the field `starpu_task::workerid`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this is set to 1 when using `STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_WORKER`.

30.12.2.3.1.29 detach

```
unsigned starpu_task::detach
```

Optional field, default value is 1. If this flag is set, it is not possible to synchronize with the task by the means of [starpu_task_wait\(\)](#) later on. Internal data structures are only guaranteed to be freed once [starpu_task_wait\(\)](#) is called if the flag is not set.

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this is set to 1.

30.12.2.3.1.30 destroy

```
unsigned starpu_task::destroy
```

Optional value. Default value is 0 for [starpu_task_init\(\)](#), and 1 for [starpu_task_create\(\)](#). If this flag is set, the task structure will automatically be freed, either after the execution of the callback if the task is detached, or during [starpu_task_wait\(\)](#) otherwise. If this flag is not set, dynamically allocated data structures will not be freed until [starpu_task_destroy\(\)](#) is called explicitly. Setting this flag for a statically allocated task structure will result in undefined behaviour. The flag is set to 1 when the task is created by calling [starpu_task_create\(\)](#). Note that [starpu_task_wait_for_all\(\)](#) will not free any task.

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this is set to 1.

30.12.2.3.1.31 regenerate

```
unsigned starpu_task::regenerate
```

Optional field. If this flag is set, the task will be re-submitted to StarPU once it has been executed. This flag must not be set if the flag [starpu_task::destroy](#) is set. This flag must be set before making another task depend on this one.

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this is set to 0.

30.12.2.3.1.32 no_submitorder

```
unsigned starpu_task::no_submitorder
```

do not allocate a submitorder id for this task

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this can be specified thanks to [STARPU_TASK_NO_SUBMITORDER](#) followed by an unsigned.

30.12.2.3.1.33 mf_skip

```
unsigned char starpu_task::mf_skip [private]
```

This is only used for tasks that use multifformat handle. This should only be used by StarPU.

30.12.2.3.1.34 scheduled

```
unsigned char starpu_task::scheduled
```

Whether the scheduler has pushed the task on some queue
Set by StarPU.

30.12.2.3.1.35 prefetched

```
unsigned char starpu_task::prefetched
```

Whether the scheduler has prefetched the task's data
Set by StarPU.

30.12.2.3.1.36 workerid

```
unsigned starpu_task::workerid
```

Optional field. If the field [starpu_task::execute_on_a_specific_worker](#) is set, this field indicates the identifier of the worker that should process this task (as returned by [starpu_worker_get_id\(\)](#)). This field is ignored if the field [starpu_task::execute_on_a_specific_worker](#) is set to 0.

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this can be specified thanks to [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_WORKER](#) followed by an int.

30.12.2.3.1.37 workerorder

```
unsigned starpu_task::workerorder
```

Optional field. If the field [starpu_task::execute_on_a_specific_worker](#) is set, this field indicates the per-worker consecutive order in which tasks should be executed on the worker. Tasks will be executed in consecutive [starpu_task::workerorder](#) values, thus ignoring the availability order or task priority. See [Static Scheduling](#) for more details. This field is ignored if the field [starpu_task::execute_on_a_specific_worker](#) is set to 0.

With [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike this can be specified thanks to [STARPU_WORKER_ORDER](#) followed by an unsigned.

30.12.2.3.1.38 workerids

```
uint32_t* starpu_task::workerids
```

Optional field. If the field `starpu_task::workerids_len` is different from 0, this field indicates an array of bits (stored as `uint32_t` values) which indicate the set of workers which are allowed to execute the task. `starpu_task::workerid` takes precedence over this.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike, this can be specified along the field `workerids_len` thanks to `STARPU_TASK_WORKERIDS` followed by a number of workers and an array of bits which size is the number of workers.

30.12.2.3.1.39 workerids_len

```
unsigned starpu_task::workerids_len
```

Optional field. This provides the number of `uint32_t` values in the `starpu_task::workerids` array.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike, this can be specified along the field `workerids` thanks to `STARPU_TASK_WORKERIDS` followed by a number of workers and an array of bits which size is the number of workers.

30.12.2.3.1.40 priority

```
int starpu_task::priority
```

Optional field, the default value is `STARPU_DEFAULT_PRIO`. This field indicates a level of priority for the task. This is an integer value that must be set between the return values of the function `starpu_sched_get_min_priority()` for the least important tasks, and that of the function `starpu_sched_get_max_priority()` for the most important tasks (included). The `STARPU_MIN_PRIO` and `STARPU_MAX_PRIO` macros are provided for convenience and respectively return the value of `starpu_sched_get_min_priority()` and `starpu_sched_get_max_priority()`. Default priority is `STARPU_DEFAULT_PRIO`, which is always defined as 0 in order to allow static task initialization. Scheduling strategies that take priorities into account can use this parameter to take better scheduling decisions, but the scheduling policy may also ignore it.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_PRIORITY` followed by an unsigned long long.

30.12.2.3.1.41 status

```
enum starpu_task_status starpu_task::status
```

Current state of the task.

Set by StarPU.

30.12.2.3.1.42 magic

```
int starpu_task::magic [private]
```

This field is set when initializing a task. The function `starpu_task_submit()` will fail if the field does not have the correct value. This will hence avoid submitting tasks which have not been properly initialised.

30.12.2.3.1.43 type

```
unsigned starpu_task::type
```

Allow to get the type of task, for filtering out tasks in profiling outputs, whether it is really internal to StarPU (`STARPU_TASK_TYPE_INTERNAL`), a data acquisition synchronization task (`STARPU_TASK_TYPE_DATA_ACQUIRE`), or a normal task (`STARPU_TASK_TYPE_NORMAL`)

Set by StarPU.

30.12.2.3.1.44 color

```
unsigned starpu_task::color
```

color of the task to be used in `dag.dot`.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_TASK_COLOR` followed by an int.

30.12.2.3.1.45 sched_ctx

```
unsigned starpu_task::sched_ctx
```

Scheduling context.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_SCHED_CTX` followed by an unsigned.

30.12.2.3.1.46 hypervisor_tag

```
int starpu_task::hypervisor_tag
```

Help the hypervisor monitor the execution of this task.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_HYPERSVISOR_TAG` followed by an

int.

30.12.2.3.1.47 possibly_parallel

```
unsigned starpu_task::possibly_parallel
```

TODO: related with sched contexts and parallel tasks

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_POSSIBLY_PARALLEL` followed by an unsigned.

30.12.2.3.1.48 bundle

```
starpu_task_bundle_t starpu_task::bundle
```

Optional field. The bundle that includes this task. If no bundle is used, this should be `NULL`.

30.12.2.3.1.49 profiling_info

```
struct starpu_profiling_task_info* starpu_task::profiling_info
```

Optional field. Profiling information for the task.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_TASK_PROFILING_INFO` followed by a pointer to the appropriate struct.

30.12.2.3.1.50 flops

```
double starpu_task::flops
```

The application can set this to the number of floating points operations that the task will have to achieve. StarPU will measure the time that the task takes, and divide the two to get the GFlop/s achieved by the task. This will allow getting GFlops/s curves from the tool `starpu_perfmodel_plot`, and is useful for the hypervisor load balancing.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this can be specified thanks to `STARPU_FLOPS` followed by a double.

30.12.2.3.1.51 predicted

```
double starpu_task::predicted
```

Output field. Predicted duration of the task. This field is only set if the scheduling strategy uses performance models. Set by StarPU.

30.12.2.3.1.52 predicted_transfer

```
double starpu_task::predicted_transfer
```

Output field. Predicted data transfer duration for the task in microseconds. This field is only valid if the scheduling strategy uses performance models.

Set by StarPU.

30.12.2.3.1.53 prev

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task::prev [private]
```

A pointer to the previous task. This should only be used by StarPU schedulers.

30.12.2.3.1.54 next

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task::next [private]
```

A pointer to the next task. This should only be used by StarPU schedulers.

30.12.2.3.1.55 starpu_private

```
void* starpu_task::starpu_private [private]
```

This is private to StarPU, do not modify.

30.12.2.3.1.56 omp_task

```
struct starpu_omp_task* starpu_task::omp_task [private]
```

This is private to StarPU, do not modify.

30.12.2.3.1.57 nb_termination_call_required

```
unsigned starpu_task::nb_termination_call_required [private]
```

This is private to StarPU, do not modify.

30.12.2.3.1.58 sched_data

```
void* starpu_task::sched_data
```

This field is managed by the scheduler, is it allowed to do whatever with it. Typically, some area would be allocated on push, and released on pop.

With `starpu_task_insert()` and alike this is set when using `STARPU_TASK_SCHED_DATA`.

30.12.3 Macro Definition Documentation

30.12.3.1 STARPU_NMAXBUFS

```
#define STARPU_NMAXBUFS
```

Define the maximum number of buffers that tasks will be able to take as parameters. The default value is 8, it can be changed by using the configure option `--enable-maxbuffers`.

30.12.3.2 STARPU_NOWHERE

```
#define STARPU_NOWHERE
```

To be used when setting the field `starpu_codelet::where` to specify that the codelet has no computation part, and thus does not need to be scheduled, and data does not need to be actually loaded. This is thus essentially used for synchronization tasks.

30.12.3.3 STARPU_CPU

```
#define STARPU_CPU
```

To be used when setting the field `starpu_codelet::where` (or `starpu_task::where`) to specify the codelet (or the task) may be executed on a CPU processing unit.

30.12.3.4 STARPU_CUDA

```
#define STARPU_CUDA
```

To be used when setting the field `starpu_codelet::where` (or `starpu_task::where`) to specify the codelet (or the task) may be executed on a CUDA processing unit.

30.12.3.5 STARPU_OPENCL

```
#define STARPU_OPENCL
```

To be used when setting the field `starpu_codelet::where` (or `starpu_task::where`) to specify the codelet (or the task) may be executed on a OpenCL processing unit.

30.12.3.6 STARPU_MIC

```
#define STARPU_MIC
```

To be used when setting the field `starpu_codelet::where` (or `starpu_task::where`) to specify the codelet (or the task) may be executed on a MIC processing unit.

30.12.3.7 STARPU_MPI_MS

```
#define STARPU_MPI_MS
```

To be used when setting the field `starpu_codelet::where` (or `starpu_task::where`) to specify the codelet (or the task) may be executed on a MPI Slave processing unit.

30.12.3.8 STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE

```
#define STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE
```

Value to be set in `starpu_codelet::flags` to execute the codelet functions even in simgrid mode.

30.12.3.9 STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE_AND_INJECT

```
#define STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE_AND_INJECT
```

Value to be set in `starpu_codelet::flags` to execute the codelet functions even in simgrid mode, and later inject the measured timing inside the simulation.

30.12.3.10 STARPU_CODELET_NOPLANS

```
#define STARPU_CODELET_NOPLANS
```

Value to be set in `starpu_codelet::flags` to make `starpu_task_submit()` not submit automatic asynchronous partitioning/unpartitioning.

30.12.3.11 STARPU_CUDA_ASYNC

```
#define STARPU_CUDA_ASYNC
```

Value to be set in `starpu_codelet::cuda_flags` to allow asynchronous CUDA kernel execution.

30.12.3.12 STARPU_OPENCL_ASYNC

```
#define STARPU_OPENCL_ASYNC
```

Value to be set in `starpu_codelet::openccl_flags` to allow asynchronous OpenCL kernel execution.

30.12.3.13 STARPU_MAIN_RAM

```
#define STARPU_MAIN_RAM
```

To be used when the RAM memory node is specified.

30.12.3.14 STARPU_MULTIPLE_CPU_IMPLEMENTATIONS

```
#define STARPU_MULTIPLE_CPU_IMPLEMENTATIONS
```

Deprecated Setting the field `starpu_codelet::cpu_func` with this macro indicates the codelet will have several implementations. The use of this macro is deprecated. One should always only define the field `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs`.

30.12.3.15 STARPU_MULTIPLE_CUDA_IMPLEMENTATIONS

```
#define STARPU_MULTIPLE_CUDA_IMPLEMENTATIONS
```

Deprecated Setting the field `starpu_codelet::cuda_func` with this macro indicates the codelet will have several implementations. The use of this macro is deprecated. One should always only define the field `starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs`.

30.12.3.16 STARPU_MULTIPLE_OPENCL_IMPLEMENTATIONS

```
#define STARPU_MULTIPLE_OPENCL_IMPLEMENTATIONS
```

Deprecated Setting the field `starpu_codelet::openccl_func` with this macro indicates the codelet will have several implementations. The use of this macro is deprecated. One should always only define the field `starpu_codelet::openccl_funcs`.

30.12.3.17 STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS

```
#define STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS
```

Value to set in `starpu_codelet::nbuffers` to specify that the codelet can accept a variable number of buffers, specified in `starpu_task::nbuffers`.

30.12.3.18 STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_LOCAL

```
#define STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_LOCAL
```

Value to be set in the field `starpu_codelet::nodes` to request StarPU to put the data in CPU-accessible memory (and let StarPU choose the NUMA node).

30.12.3.19 STARPU_TASK_TYPE_NORMAL

```
#define STARPU_TASK_TYPE_NORMAL
```

To be used in the `starpu_task::type` field, for normal application tasks.

30.12.3.20 STARPU_TASK_TYPE_INTERNAL

```
#define STARPU_TASK_TYPE_INTERNAL
```

To be used in the `starpu_task::type` field, for StarPU-internal tasks.

30.12.3.21 STARPU_TASK_TYPE_DATA_ACQUIRE

```
#define STARPU_TASK_TYPE_DATA_ACQUIRE
```

To be used in the `starpu_task::type` field, for StarPU-internal data acquisition tasks.

30.12.3.22 STARPU_TASK_INITIALIZER

```
#define STARPU_TASK_INITIALIZER
```

Value to be used to initialize statically allocated tasks. This is equivalent to initializing a structure `starpu_task` with the function `starpu_task_init()`.

30.12.3.23 STARPU_TASK_GET_NBUFFERS

```
#define STARPU_TASK_GET_NBUFFERS(  
    task )
```

Return the number of buffers for `task`, i.e. `starpu_codelet::nbuffers`, or `starpu_task::nbuffers` if the former is `STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS`.

30.12.3.24 STARPU_TASK_GET_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_TASK_GET_HANDLE(  
    task,  
    i )
```

Return the `i`-th data handle of `task`. If `task` is defined with a static or dynamic number of handles, will either return the `i`-th element of the field `starpu_task::handles` or the `i`-th element of the field `starpu_task::dyn_handles` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#))

30.12.3.25 STARPU_TASK_SET_HANDLE

```
#define STARPU_TASK_SET_HANDLE(  
    task,  
    handle,  
    i )
```

Set the `i`-th data handle of `task` with `handle`. If `task` is defined with a static or dynamic number of handles, will either set the `i`-th element of the field `starpu_task::handles` or the `i`-th element of the field `starpu_task::dyn_handles` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#))

30.12.3.26 STARPU_CODELET_GET_MODE

```
#define STARPU_CODELET_GET_MODE(  
    codelet,  
    i )
```

Return the access mode of the `i`-th data handle of `codelet`. If `codelet` is defined with a static or dynamic number of handles, will either return the `i`-th element of the field `starpu_codelet::modes` or the `i`-th element of the field `starpu_codelet::dyn_modes` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#))

30.12.3.27 STARPU_CODELET_SET_MODE

```
#define STARPU_CODELET_SET_MODE(  
    codelet,
```

```

    mode,
    i )

```

Set the access mode of the *i*-th data handle of `codelet`. If `codelet` is defined with a static or dynamic number of handles, will either set the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_codelet::modes` or the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_codelet::dyn_modes` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#))

30.12.3.28 STARPU_TASK_GET_MODE

```

#define STARPU_TASK_GET_MODE(
    task,
    i )

```

Return the access mode of the *i*-th data handle of `task`. If `task` is defined with a static or dynamic number of handles, will either return the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_task::modes` or the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_task::dyn_modes` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#))

30.12.3.29 STARPU_TASK_SET_MODE

```

#define STARPU_TASK_SET_MODE(
    task,
    mode,
    i )

```

Set the access mode of the *i*-th data handle of `task`. If `task` is defined with a static or dynamic number of handles, will either set the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_task::modes` or the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_↔task::dyn_modes` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#))

30.12.3.30 STARPU_CODELET_GET_NODE

```

#define STARPU_CODELET_GET_NODE(
    codelet,
    i )

```

Return the target node of the *i*-th data handle of `codelet`. If `codelet` is defined with a static or dynamic number of handles, will either return the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_codelet::nodes` or the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_codelet::dyn_nodes` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#))

30.12.3.31 STARPU_CODELET_SET_NODE

```

#define STARPU_CODELET_SET_NODE(
    codelet,
    __node,
    i )

```

Set the target node of the *i*-th data handle of `codelet`. If `codelet` is defined with a static or dynamic number of handles, will either set the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_codelet::nodes` or the *i*-th element of the field `starpu_codelet::dyn_nodes` (see [Setting Many Data Handles For a Task](#))

30.12.4 Typedef Documentation

30.12.4.1 starpu_cpu_func_t

```
typedef void(* starpu_cpu_func_t) (void **, void *)
```

CPU implementation of a codelet.

30.12.4.2 starpu_cuda_func_t

```
typedef void(* starpu_cuda_func_t) (void **, void *)
```

CUDA implementation of a codelet.

30.12.4.3 starpu_opencl_func_t

```
typedef void(* starpu_opencl_func_t) (void **, void *)
```

OpenCL implementation of a codelet.

30.12.4.4 starpu_mic_kernel_t

```
typedef void(* starpu_mic_kernel_t) (void **, void *)
```

MIC implementation of a codelet.

30.12.4.5 starpu_mic_func_t

```
typedef starpu\_mic\_kernel\_t(* starpu_mic_func_t) (void)
```

MIC kernel for a codelet

30.12.4.6 starpu_mpi_ms_kernel_t

```
typedef void(* starpu_mpi_ms_kernel_t) (void **, void *)
```

MPI Master Slave kernel for a codelet

30.12.4.7 starpu_mpi_ms_func_t

```
typedef starpu\_mpi\_ms\_kernel\_t(* starpu_mpi_ms_func_t) (void)
```

MPI Master Slave implementation of a codelet.

30.12.5 Enumeration Type Documentation**30.12.5.1 starpu_codelet_type**

```
enum starpu\_codelet\_type
```

Describe the type of parallel task. See [Parallel Tasks](#) for details.

Enumerator

STARPU_SEQ	(default) for classical sequential tasks.
STARPU_SPMD	for a parallel task whose threads are handled by StarPU, the code has to use starpu_combined_worker_get_size() and starpu_combined_worker_get_rank() to distribute the work.
STARPU_FORKJOIN	for a parallel task whose threads are started by the codelet function, which has to use starpu_combined_worker_get_size() to determine how many threads should be started.

30.12.5.2 starpu_task_status

```
enum starpu\_task\_status
```

Enumerator

STARPU_TASK_INIT	The task has just been initialized.
STARPU_TASK_INIT	The task has just been initialized.
STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED	The task has just been submitted, and its dependencies has not been checked yet.
STARPU_TASK_READY	The task is ready for execution.
STARPU_TASK_RUNNING	The task is running on some worker.
STARPU_TASK_FINISHED	The task is finished executing.

Enumerator

STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED_ON_TAG	The task is waiting for a tag.
STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED_ON_TASK	The task is waiting for a task.
STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED_ON_DATA	The task is waiting for some data.
STARPU_TASK_STOPPED	The task is stopped.

30.12.6 Function Documentation

30.12.6.1 `starpu_task_init()`

```
void starpu_task_init (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Initialize `task` with default values. This function is implicitly called by `starpu_task_create()`. By default, tasks initialized with `starpu_task_init()` must be deinitialized explicitly with `starpu_task_clean()`. Tasks can also be initialized statically, using `STARPU_TASK_INITIALIZER`.

30.12.6.2 `starpu_task_clean()`

```
void starpu_task_clean (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Release all the structures automatically allocated to execute `task`, but not the task structure itself and values set by the user remain unchanged. It is thus useful for statically allocated tasks for instance. It is also useful when users want to execute the same operation several times with as least overhead as possible. It is called automatically by `starpu_task_destroy()`. It has to be called only after explicitly waiting for the task or after `starpu_shutdown()` (waiting for the callback is not enough, since StarPU still manipulates the task after calling the callback).

30.12.6.3 `starpu_task_create()`

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_create (
    void )
```

Allocate a task structure and initialize it with default values. Tasks allocated dynamically with `starpu_task_create()` are automatically freed when the task is terminated. This means that the task pointer can not be used any more once the task is submitted, since it can be executed at any time (unless dependencies make it wait) and thus freed at any time. If the field `starpu_task::destroy` is explicitly unset, the resources used by the task have to be freed by calling `starpu_task_destroy()`.

30.12.6.4 `starpu_task_destroy()`

```
void starpu_task_destroy (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Free the resource allocated during `starpu_task_create()` and associated with `task`. This function is called automatically after the execution of a task when the field `starpu_task::destroy` is set, which is the default for tasks created by `starpu_task_create()`. Calling this function on a statically allocated task results in an undefined behaviour.

30.12.6.5 `starpu_task_submit()`

```
int starpu_task_submit (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Submit `task` to StarPU. Calling this function does not mean that the task will be executed immediately as there can be data or task (tag) dependencies that are not fulfilled yet: StarPU will take care of scheduling this task with respect to such dependencies. This function returns immediately if the field `starpu_task::synchronous` is set to 0, and block until the termination of the task otherwise. It is also possible to synchronize the application with asynchronous tasks by the means of tags, using the function `starpu_tag_wait()` function for instance. In case of success, this function returns 0, a return value of `-ENODEV` means that there is no worker able to process this task (e.g. there is no GPU

available and this task is only implemented for CUDA devices). `starpu_task_submit()` can be called from anywhere, including codelet functions and callbacks, provided that the field `starpu_task::synchronous` is set to 0.

30.12.6.6 `starpu_task_submit_to_ctx()`

```
int starpu_task_submit_to_ctx (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Submit `task` to the context `sched_ctx_id`. By default, `starpu_task_submit()` submits the task to a global context that is created automatically by StarPU.

30.12.6.7 `starpu_task_wait()`

```
int starpu_task_wait (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Block until `task` has been executed. It is not possible to synchronize with a task more than once. It is not possible to wait for synchronous or detached tasks. Upon successful completion, this function returns 0. Otherwise, `-EINVAL` indicates that the specified task was either synchronous or detached.

30.12.6.8 `starpu_task_wait_array()`

```
int starpu_task_wait_array (
    struct starpu_task ** tasks,
    unsigned nb_tasks )
```

Allow to wait for an array of tasks. Upon successful completion, this function returns 0. Otherwise, `-EINVAL` indicates that one of the tasks was either synchronous or detached.

30.12.6.9 `starpu_task_wait_for_all()`

```
int starpu_task_wait_for_all (
    void )
```

Block until all the tasks that were submitted (to the current context or the global one if there is no current context) are terminated. It does not destroy these tasks.

30.12.6.10 `starpu_task_wait_for_n_submitted()`

```
int starpu_task_wait_for_n_submitted (
    unsigned n )
```

Block until there are `n` submitted tasks left (to the current context or the global one if there is no current context) to be executed. It does not destroy these tasks.

30.12.6.11 `starpu_task_wait_for_all_in_ctx()`

```
int starpu_task_wait_for_all_in_ctx (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Wait until all the tasks that were already submitted to the context `sched_ctx_id` have been terminated.

30.12.6.12 `starpu_task_wait_for_n_submitted_in_ctx()`

```
int starpu_task_wait_for_n_submitted_in_ctx (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    unsigned n )
```

Wait until there are `n` tasks submitted left to be executed that were already submitted to the context `sched_ctx_id`.

30.12.6.13 `starpu_task_wait_for_no_ready()`

```
int starpu_task_wait_for_no_ready (
    void )
```

Wait until there is no more ready task.

30.12.6.14 starpu_task_nready()

```
int starpu_task_nready (
    void )
```

Return the number of submitted tasks which are ready for execution are already executing. It thus does not include tasks waiting for dependencies.

30.12.6.15 starpu_task_nsubmitted()

```
int starpu_task_nsubmitted (
    void )
```

Return the number of submitted tasks which have not completed yet.

30.12.6.16 starpu_iteration_push()

```
void starpu_iteration_push (
    unsigned long iteration )
```

Set the iteration number for all the tasks to be submitted after this call. This is typically called at the beginning of a task submission loop. This number will then show up in tracing tools. A corresponding [starpu_iteration_pop\(\)](#) call must be made to match the call to [starpu_iteration_push\(\)](#), at the end of the same task submission loop, typically. Nested calls to [starpu_iteration_push\(\)](#) and [starpu_iteration_pop\(\)](#) are allowed, to describe a loop nest for instance, provided that they match properly.

30.12.6.17 starpu_iteration_pop()

```
void starpu_iteration_pop (
    void )
```

Drop the iteration number for submitted tasks. This must match a previous call to [starpu_iteration_push\(\)](#), and is typically called at the end of a task submission loop.

30.12.6.18 starpu_codelet_init()

```
void starpu_codelet_init (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl )
```

Initialize `cl` with default values. Codelets should preferably be initialized statically as shown in [Defining A Codelet](#). However such a initialisation is not always possible, e.g. when using C++.

30.12.6.19 starpu_codelet_display_stats()

```
void starpu_codelet_display_stats (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl )
```

Output on `stderr` some statistics on the codelet `cl`.

30.12.6.20 starpu_task_get_current()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_get_current (
    void )
```

Return the task currently executed by the worker, or `NULL` if it is called either from a thread that is not a task or simply because there is no task being executed at the moment.

30.12.6.21 starpu_task_get_current_data_node()

```
int starpu_task_get_current_data_node (
    unsigned i )
```

Return the memory node number of parameter `i` of the task currently executed, or `-1` if it is called either from a thread that is not a task or simply because there is no task being executed at the moment.

Usually, the returned memory node number is simply the memory node for the current worker. That may however be different when using e.g. [starpu_codelet::specific_nodes](#).

30.12.6.22 starpu_task_get_model_name()

```
const char* starpu_task_get_model_name (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Return the name of the performance model of `task`.

30.12.6.23 starpu_task_get_name()

```
const char* starpu_task_get_name (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Return the name of `task`, i.e. either its `starpu_task::name` field, or the name of the corresponding performance model.

30.12.6.24 starpu_task_dup()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_dup (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Allocate a task structure which is the exact duplicate of `task`.

30.12.6.25 starpu_task_set_implementation()

```
void starpu_task_set_implementation (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned impl )
```

This function should be called by schedulers to specify the codelet implementation to be executed when executing `task`.

30.12.6.26 starpu_task_get_implementation()

```
unsigned starpu_task_get_implementation (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Return the codelet implementation to be executed when executing `task`.

30.12.6.27 starpu_create_sync_task()

```
void starpu_create_sync_task (
    starpu_tag_t sync_tag,
    unsigned ndeps,
    starpu_tag_t * deps,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * callback_arg )
```

Create and submit an empty task that unlocks a tag once all its dependencies are fulfilled.

30.12.6.28 starpu_create_callback_task()

```
void starpu_create_callback_task (
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * callback_arg )
```

Create and submit an empty task with the given callback

30.12.6.29 starpu_task_watchdog_set_hook()

```
void starpu_task_watchdog_set_hook (
    void(*) (void *) hook,
    void * hook_arg )
```

Set the function to call when the watchdog detects that StarPU has not finished any task for `STARPU_WATCHDOG_TIMEOUT` seconds

30.13 Task Insert Utility

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data](#)

Macros

- #define **STARPU_MODE_SHIFT**
- #define [STARPU_VALUE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG](#)
- #define [STARPU_PRIORITY](#)
- #define [STARPU_DATA_ARRAY](#)
- #define [STARPU_DATA_MODE_ARRAY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TAG](#)
- #define [STARPU_HYPERVISOR_TAG](#)
- #define [STARPU_FLOPS](#)
- #define [STARPU_SCHED_CTX](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG](#)
- #define [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_WORKER](#)
- #define [STARPU_EXECUTE_WHERE](#)
- #define [STARPU_TAG_ONLY](#)
- #define [STARPU_POSSIBLY_PARALLEL](#)
- #define [STARPU_WORKER_ORDER](#)
- #define [STARPU_NAME](#)
- #define [STARPU_CL_ARGS](#)
- #define [STARPU_CL_ARGS_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_DEPS_ARRAY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_COLOR](#)
- #define [STARPU_HANDLES_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_SYNCHRONOUS](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_END_DEPS_ARRAY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_END_DEP](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_WORKERIDS](#)
- #define [STARPU_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_PROFILING_INFO](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_NO_SUBMITORDER](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_SCHED_DATA](#)
- #define **STARPU_SHIFTED_MODE_MAX**

Functions

- int [starpu_task_set](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl,...)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_build](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl,...)
- int [starpu_task_insert](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl,...)
- int [starpu_insert_task](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl,...)
- void [starpu_task_insert_data_make_room](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int *allocated_buffers, int current_buffer, int room)
- void [starpu_task_insert_data_process_arg](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int *allocated_buffers, int *current_buffer, int arg_type, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void [starpu_task_insert_data_process_array_arg](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int *allocated_buffers, int *current_buffer, int nb_handles, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handles)
- void [starpu_task_insert_data_process_mode_array_arg](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int *allocated_buffers, int *current_buffer, int nb_descrs, struct [starpu_data_descr](#) *descrs)
- void [starpu_codelet_pack_args](#) (void **arg_buffer, size_t *arg_buffer_size,...)
- void [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_init](#) (struct [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data](#) *state)
- void [starpu_codelet_pack_arg](#) (struct [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data](#) *state, const void *ptr, size_t ptr_size)
- void [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_fini](#) (struct [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data](#) *state, void **cl_arg, size_t *cl_arg_size)
- void [starpu_codelet_unpack_args](#) (void *cl_arg,...)
- void [starpu_codelet_unpack_args_and_copyleft](#) (void *cl_arg, void *buffer, size_t buffer_size,...)

30.13.1 Detailed Description

30.13.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.13.2.1 struct [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data](#)

Data Fields

char *	arg_buffer	
size_t	arg_buffer_size	
size_t	current_offset	
int	nargs	

30.13.3 Macro Definition Documentation

30.13.3.1 [STARPU_VALUE](#)

```
#define STARPU_VALUE
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a pointer to a constant value and the size of the constant

30.13.3.2 [STARPU_CALLBACK](#)

```
#define STARPU_CALLBACK
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a pointer to a callback function

30.13.3.3 [STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG](#)

```
#define STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by two pointers: one to a callback function, and the other to be given as an argument to the callback function; this is equivalent to using both [STARPU_CALLBACK](#) and [STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG](#).

30.13.3.4 STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG

```
#define STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a pointer to be given as an argument to the callback function

30.13.3.5 STARPU_PRIORITY

```
#define STARPU_PRIORITY
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a integer defining a priority level

30.13.3.6 STARPU_DATA_ARRAY

```
#define STARPU_DATA_ARRAY
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_in_sert\(\)](#), must be followed by an array of handles and the number of elements in the array (as int). This is equivalent to passing the handles as separate parameters with STARPU_R/W/RW.

30.13.3.7 STARPU_DATA_MODE_ARRAY

```
#define STARPU_DATA_MODE_ARRAY
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_in_sert\(\)](#), must be followed by an array of struct [starpu_data_descr](#) and the number of elements in the array (as int). This is equivalent to passing the handles with the corresponding modes.

30.13.3.8 STARPU_TAG

```
#define STARPU_TAG
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a tag.

30.13.3.9 STARPU_HYPERVISOR_TAG

```
#define STARPU_HYPERVISOR_TAG
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a tag.

30.13.3.10 STARPU_FLOPS

```
#define STARPU_FLOPS
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an amount of floating point operations, as a double. Users **MUST** explicitly cast into double, otherwise parameter passing will not work.

30.13.3.11 STARPU_SCHED_CTX

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by the id of the scheduling context to which to submit the task to.

30.13.3.12 STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK

```
#define STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a pointer to a prologue callback function

30.13.3.13 STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG

```
#define STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a pointer to be given as an argument to the prologue callback function

30.13.3.14 STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP

```
#define STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a pointer to a prologue callback pop function

30.13.3.15 STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG

```
#define STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a pointer to be given as an argument to the prologue callback pop function

30.13.3.16 STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_WORKER

```
#define STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_WORKER
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an integer value specifying the worker on which to execute the task (as specified by [starpu_task::execute_on_a_specific_worker](#))

30.13.3.17 STARPU_EXECUTE_WHERE

```
#define STARPU_EXECUTE_WHERE
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an unsigned long long value specifying the mask of worker on which to execute the task (as specified by [starpu_task::where](#))

30.13.3.18 STARPU_TAG_ONLY

```
#define STARPU_TAG_ONLY
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a tag stored in [starpu_task::tag_id](#). Leave [starpu_task::use_tag](#) as 0.

30.13.3.19 STARPU_POSSIBLY_PARALLEL

```
#define STARPU_POSSIBLY_PARALLEL
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an unsigned stored in [starpu_task::possibly_parallel](#).

30.13.3.20 STARPU_WORKER_ORDER

```
#define STARPU_WORKER_ORDER
```

used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an integer value specifying the worker order in which to execute the tasks (as specified by [starpu_task::workerorder](#))

30.13.3.21 STARPU_NAME

```
#define STARPU_NAME
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a char * stored in [starpu_task::name](#).

30.13.3.22 STARPU_CL_ARGS

```
#define STARPU_CL_ARGS
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a memory buffer containing the arguments to be given to the task, and by the size of the arguments. The memory buffer should be the result of a previous call to [starpu_codelet_pack_args\(\)](#), and will be freed (i.e. [starpu_task::cl_arg_free](#) will be set to 1)

30.13.3.23 STARPU_CL_ARGS_NFREE

```
#define STARPU_CL_ARGS_NFREE
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), similarly to [STARPU_CL_ARGS](#), must be followed by a memory buffer containing the arguments to be given to the task, and by the size of the arguments. The memory buffer should be the result of a previous call to [starpu_codelet_pack_args\(\)](#), and will NOT be freed (i.e. [starpu_task::cl_arg_free](#) will be set to 0)

30.13.3.24 STARPU_TASK_DEPS_ARRAY

```
#define STARPU_TASK_DEPS_ARRAY
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a number of tasks as int, and an array containing these tasks. The function [starpu_task_declare_deps_array\(\)](#) will be called with the given values.

30.13.3.25 STARPU_TASK_COLOR

```
#define STARPU_TASK_COLOR
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an integer representing a color

30.13.3.26 STARPU_HANDLES_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY

```
#define STARPU_HANDLES_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an array of characters representing the sequential consistency for each buffer of the task.

30.13.3.27 STARPU_TASK_SYNCHRONOUS

```
#define STARPU_TASK_SYNCHRONOUS
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an integer stating if the task is synchronous or not

30.13.3.28 STARPU_TASK_END_DEPS_ARRAY

```
#define STARPU_TASK_END_DEPS_ARRAY
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a number of tasks as int, and an array containing these tasks. The function [starpu_task_declare_end_deps_array\(\)](#) will be called with the given values.

30.13.3.29 STARPU_TASK_END_DEP

```
#define STARPU_TASK_END_DEP
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an integer which will be given to [starpu_task_end_dep_add\(\)](#)

30.13.3.30 STARPU_TASK_WORKERIDS

```
#define STARPU_TASK_WORKERIDS
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an unsigned being a number of workers, and an array of bits which size is the number of workers, the array indicates the set of workers which are allowed to execute the task.

30.13.3.31 STARPU_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY

```
#define STARPU_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an unsigned which sets the sequential consistency for the data parameters of the task.

30.13.3.32 STARPU_TASK_PROFILING_INFO

```
#define STARPU_TASK_PROFILING_INFO
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike, must be followed by a pointer to a struct [starpu_profiling_task_info](#)

30.13.3.33 STARPU_TASK_NO_SUBMITORDER

```
#define STARPU_TASK_NO_SUBMITORDER
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#) and alike, must be followed by an unsigned specifying not to allocate a submitorder id for the task

30.13.3.34 STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE

```
#define STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE
```

Used when calling [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#), similarly to [STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG](#), must be followed by a pointer to be given as an argument to the callback function, the argument will not be freed, i.e [starpu_task::callback_arg_free](#) will be set to 0

30.13.3.35 STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG_NFREE

```
#define STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG_NFREE
```

Used when calling `starpu_task_insert()`, similarly to `STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG`, must be followed by two pointers: one to a callback function, and the other to be given as an argument to the callback function; this is equivalent to using both `STARPU_CALLBACK` and `STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE`.

30.13.3.36 STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE

```
#define STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE
```

Used when calling `starpu_task_insert()`, similarly to `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG`, must be followed by a pointer to be given as an argument to the prologue callback function, the argument will not be freed, i.e `starpu_task::prologue_callback_arg_free` will be set to 0

30.13.3.37 STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG_NFREE

```
#define STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG_NFREE
```

Used when calling `starpu_task_insert()`, similarly to `STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG`, must be followed by a pointer to be given as an argument to the prologue callback pop function, the argument will not be freed, i.e `starpu_task::prologue_callback_pop_arg_free` will be set to 0

30.13.3.38 STARPU_TASK_SCHED_DATA

```
#define STARPU_TASK_SCHED_DATA
```

Used when calling `starpu_task_insert()` and alike, must be followed by a `void*` specifying the value to be set in the `sched_data` field of the task.

30.13.4 Function Documentation**30.13.4.1 starpu_task_set()**

```
int starpu_task_set (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
    ... )
```

Set the given `task` corresponding to `cl` with the following arguments. The argument list must be zero-terminated. The arguments following the codelet are the same as the ones for the function `starpu_task_insert()`. If some arguments of type `STARPU_VALUE` are given, the parameter `starpu_task::cl_arg_free` will be set to 1.

30.13.4.2 starpu_task_build()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_build (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
    ... )
```

Create a task corresponding to `cl` with the following arguments. The argument list must be zero-terminated. The arguments following the codelet are the same as the ones for the function `starpu_task_insert()`. If some arguments of type `STARPU_VALUE` are given, the parameter `starpu_task::cl_arg_free` will be set to 1.

30.13.4.3 starpu_task_insert()

```
int starpu_task_insert (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
    ... )
```

Create and submit a task corresponding to `cl` with the following given arguments. The argument list must be zero-terminated.

The arguments following the codelet can be of the following types:

- [STARPU_R](#), [STARPU_W](#), [STARPU_RW](#), [STARPU_SCRATCH](#), [STARPU_REDUX](#) an access mode followed by a data handle;
- [STARPU_DATA_ARRAY](#) followed by an array of data handles and its number of elements;
- [STARPU_DATA_MODE_ARRAY](#) followed by an array of struct [starpu_data_descr](#), i.e data handles with their associated access modes, and its number of elements;
- [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_WORKER](#), [STARPU_WORKER_ORDER](#) followed by an integer value specifying the worker on which to execute the task (as specified by [starpu_task::execute_on_a_specific_worker](#))
- the specific values [STARPU_VALUE](#), [STARPU_CALLBACK](#), [STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG](#), [STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG](#), [STARPU_PRIORITY](#), [STARPU_TAG](#), [STARPU_TAG_ONLY](#), [STARPU_FLOPS](#), [STARPU_SCHED_CTX](#), [STARPU_CL_ARGS](#), [STARPU_CL_ARGS_NFREE](#), [STARPU_TASK_DEPS_ARRAY](#), [STARPU_TASK_COLOR](#), [STARPU_HANDLES_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY](#), [STARPU_TASK_SYNCHRONOUS](#), [STARPU_TASK_END_DEP](#) followed by the appropriated objects as defined elsewhere.

When using [STARPU_DATA_ARRAY](#), the access mode of the data handles is not defined, it will be taken from the codelet [starpu_codelet::modes](#) or [starpu_codelet::dyn_modes](#) field. One should use [STARPU_DATA_MODE_ARRAY](#) to define the data handles along with the access modes.

Parameters to be passed to the codelet implementation are defined through the type [STARPU_VALUE](#). The function [starpu_codelet_unpack_args\(\)](#) must be called within the codelet implementation to retrieve them.

30.13.4.4 [starpu_insert_task\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_insert_task (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
    ... )
```

Similar to [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#). Kept to avoid breaking old codes.

30.13.4.5 [starpu_task_insert_data_make_room\(\)](#)

```
void starpu_task_insert_data_make_room (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    int * allocated_buffers,
    int current_buffer,
    int room )
```

Assuming that there are already `current_buffer` data handles passed to the task, and if `*allocated_buffers` is not 0, the `task->dyn_handles` array has size `*allocated_buffers`, this function makes room for `room` other data handles, allocating or reallocating `task->dyn_handles` as necessary and updating `allocated_buffers` accordingly. One can thus start with `allocated_buffers` equal to 0 and `current_buffer` equal to 0, then make room by calling this function, then store handles with [STARPU_TASK_SET_HANDLE\(\)](#), make room again with this function, store yet more handles, etc.

30.13.4.6 [starpu_task_insert_data_process_arg\(\)](#)

```
void starpu_task_insert_data_process_arg (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    int * allocated_buffers,
    int * current_buffer,
    int arg_type,
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Store data handle `handle` into task `task` with mode `arg_type`, updating `*allocated_buffers` and `*current_buffer` accordingly.

30.13.4.7 [starpu_task_insert_data_process_array_arg\(\)](#)

```
void starpu_task_insert_data_process_array_arg (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
```

```

    struct starpu_task * task,
    int * allocated_buffers,
    int * current_buffer,
    int nb_handles,
    starpu_data_handle_t * handles )

```

Store `nb_handles` data handles into `task`, updating `*allocated_buffers` and `*current_buffer` accordingly.

30.13.4.8 `starpu_task_insert_data_process_mode_array_arg()`

```

void starpu_task_insert_data_process_mode_array_arg (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    int * allocated_buffers,
    int * current_buffer,
    int nb_descrs,
    struct starpu_data_descr * descrs )

```

Store `nb_descrs` data handles described by `descrs` into `task`, updating `*allocated_buffers` and `*current_buffer` accordingly.

30.13.4.9 `starpu_codelet_pack_args()`

```

void starpu_codelet_pack_args (
    void ** arg_buffer,
    size_t * arg_buffer_size,
    ... )

```

Pack arguments of type `STARPU_VALUE` into a buffer which can be given to a codelet and later unpacked with the function `starpu_codelet_unpack_args()`.

Instead of calling `starpu_codelet_pack_args()`, one can also call `starpu_codelet_pack_arg_init()`, then `starpu_codelet_pack_arg()` for each data, then `starpu_codelet_pack_arg_fini()`.

30.13.4.10 `starpu_codelet_pack_arg_init()`

```

void starpu_codelet_pack_arg_init (
    struct starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data * state )

```

Initialize struct `starpu_codelet_pack_arg` before calling `starpu_codelet_pack_arg()` and `starpu_codelet_pack_arg_fini()`. This will simply initialize the content of the structure.

30.13.4.11 `starpu_codelet_pack_arg()`

```

void starpu_codelet_pack_arg (
    struct starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data * state,
    const void * ptr,
    size_t ptr_size )

```

Pack one argument into struct `starpu_codelet_pack_arg` `state`. That structure has to be initialized before with `starpu_codelet_pack_arg_init()`, and after all `starpu_codelet_pack_arg()` calls performed, `starpu_codelet_pack_arg_fini()` has to be used to get the `cl_arg` and `cl_arg_size` to be put in the task.

30.13.4.12 `starpu_codelet_pack_arg_fini()`

```

void starpu_codelet_pack_arg_fini (
    struct starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data * state,
    void ** cl_arg,
    size_t * cl_arg_size )

```

Finish packing data, after calling `starpu_codelet_pack_arg_init()` once and `starpu_codelet_pack_arg()` several times.

30.13.4.13 `starpu_codelet_unpack_args()`

```
void starpu_codelet_unpack_args (  
    void * cl_arg,  
    ... )
```

Retrieve the arguments of type `STARPU_VALUE` associated to a task automatically created using the function `starpu_task_insert()`. If any parameter's value is 0, unpacking will stop there and ignore the remaining parameters.

30.13.4.14 `starpu_codelet_unpack_args_and_copyleft()`

```
void starpu_codelet_unpack_args_and_copyleft (  
    void * cl_arg,  
    void * buffer,  
    size_t buffer_size,  
    ... )
```

Similar to `starpu_codelet_unpack_args()`, but if any parameter is 0, copy the part of `cl_arg` that has not been read in `buffer` which can then be used in a later call to one of the unpack functions.

30.14 Explicit Dependencies

Typedefs

- typedef uint64_t starpu_tag_t

Functions

- void starpu_task_declare_deps_array (struct starpu_task *task, unsigned ndeps, struct starpu_task *task_array[])
- void starpu_task_declare_deps (struct starpu_task *task, unsigned ndeps,...)
- void starpu_task_declare_end_deps_array (struct starpu_task *task, unsigned ndeps, struct starpu_task *task_array[])
- void starpu_task_declare_end_deps (struct starpu_task *task, unsigned ndeps,...)
- int starpu_task_get_task_succs (struct starpu_task *task, unsigned ndeps, struct starpu_task *task_array[])
- int starpu_task_get_task_scheduled_succs (struct starpu_task *task, unsigned ndeps, struct starpu_task *task_array[])
- void starpu_task_end_dep_add (struct starpu_task *t, int nb_deps)
- void starpu_task_end_dep_release (struct starpu_task *t)
- void starpu_tag_declare_deps (starpu_tag_t id, unsigned ndeps,...)
- void starpu_tag_declare_deps_array (starpu_tag_t id, unsigned ndeps, starpu_tag_t *array)
- int starpu_tag_wait (starpu_tag_t id)
- int starpu_tag_wait_array (unsigned ntags, starpu_tag_t *id)
- void starpu_tag_restart (starpu_tag_t id)
- void starpu_tag_remove (starpu_tag_t id)
- void starpu_tag_notify_from_apps (starpu_tag_t id)
- void starpu_tag_notify_restart_from_apps (starpu_tag_t id)
- struct starpu_task * starpu_tag_get_task (starpu_tag_t id)

30.14.1 Detailed Description

30.14.2 Typedef Documentation

30.14.2.1 starpu_tag_t

```
typedef uint64_t starpu_tag_t
```

Define a task logical identifier. It is possible to associate a task with a unique *tag* chosen by the application, and to express dependencies between tasks by the means of those tags. To do so, fill the field `starpu_task::tag_id` with a tag number (can be arbitrary) and set the field `starpu_task::use_tag` to 1. If `starpu_tag_declare_deps()` is called with this tag number, the task will not be started until the tasks which holds the declared dependency tags are completed.

30.14.3 Function Documentation

30.14.3.1 starpu_task_declare_deps_array()

```
void starpu_task_declare_deps_array (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned ndeps,
    struct starpu_task * task_array[] )
```

Declare task dependencies between a `task` and an array of tasks of length `ndeps`. This function must be called prior to the submission of the task, but it may be called after the submission or the execution of the tasks in the array, provided the tasks are still valid (i.e. they were not automatically destroyed). Calling this function on a task that was already submitted or with an entry of `task_array` that is no longer a valid task results in an undefined behaviour.

If `ndeps` is 0, no dependency is added. It is possible to call `starpu_task_declare_deps_array()` several times on the same task, in this case, the dependencies are added. It is possible to have redundancy in the task dependencies.

30.14.3.2 `starpu_task_declare_deps()`

```
void starpu_task_declare_deps (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned ndeps,
    ... )
```

Declare task dependencies between a `task` and an series of `ndeps` tasks, similarly to `starpu_task_declare_deps_array()`, but the tasks are passed after `ndeps`, which indicates how many tasks `task` shall be made to depend on. If `ndeps` is 0, no dependency is added.

30.14.3.3 `starpu_task_declare_end_deps_array()`

```
void starpu_task_declare_end_deps_array (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned ndeps,
    struct starpu_task * task_array[] )
```

Declare task end dependencies between a `task` and an array of tasks of length `ndeps`. `task` will appear as terminated not only when `task` is termination, but also when the tasks of `task_array` have terminated. This function must be called prior to the termination of the task, but it may called after the submission or the execution of the tasks in the array, provided the tasks are still valid (i.e. they were not automatically destroyed). Calling this function on a task that was already terminated or with an entry of `task_array` that is no longer a valid task results in an undefined behaviour. If `ndeps` is 0, no dependency is added. It is possible to call `starpu_task_declare_end_deps_array()` several times on the same task, in this case, the dependencies are added. It is currently not implemented to have redundancy in the task dependencies.

30.14.3.4 `starpu_task_declare_end_deps()`

```
void starpu_task_declare_end_deps (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned ndeps,
    ... )
```

Declare task end dependencies between a `task` and an series of `ndeps` tasks, similarly to `starpu_task_declare_end_deps_array()`, but the tasks are passed after `ndeps`, which indicates how many tasks `task`'s termination shall be made to depend on. If `ndeps` is 0, no dependency is added.

30.14.3.5 `starpu_task_get_task_succs()`

```
int starpu_task_get_task_succs (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned ndeps,
    struct starpu_task * task_array[] )
```

Fill `task_array` with the list of tasks which are direct children of `task`. `ndeps` is the size of `task_array`. This function returns the number of direct children. `task_array` can be set to `NULL` if `ndeps` is 0, which allows to compute the number of children before allocating an array to store them. This function can only be called if `task` has not completed yet, otherwise the results are undefined. The result may also be outdated if some additional dependency has been added in the meanwhile.

30.14.3.6 `starpu_task_get_task_scheduled_succs()`

```
int starpu_task_get_task_scheduled_succs (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned ndeps,
    struct starpu_task * task_array[] )
```

Behave like `starpu_task_get_task_succs()`, except that it only reports tasks which will go through the scheduler, thus avoiding tasks with not codelet, or with explicit placement.

30.14.3.7 `starpu_task_end_dep_add()`

```
void starpu_task_end_dep_add (
    struct starpu_task * t,
    int nb_deps )
```

Add `nb_deps` end dependencies to the task `t`. This means the task will not terminate until the required number of calls to the function `starpu_task_end_dep_release()` has been made.

30.14.3.8 `starpu_task_end_dep_release()`

```
void starpu_task_end_dep_release (
    struct starpu_task * t )
```

Unlock 1 end dependency to the task `t`. This function must be called after `starpu_task_end_dep_add()`.

30.14.3.9 `starpu_tag_declare_deps()`

```
void starpu_tag_declare_deps (
    starpu_tag_t id,
    unsigned ndeps,
    ... )
```

Specify the dependencies of the task identified by tag `id`. The first argument specifies the tag which is configured, the second argument gives the number of tag(s) on which `id` depends. The following arguments are the tags which have to be terminated to unlock the task. This function must be called before the associated task is submitted to StarPU with `starpu_task_submit()`.

WARNING! Use with caution. Because of the variable arity of `starpu_tag_declare_deps()`, note that the last arguments must be of type `starpu_tag_t`: constant values typically need to be explicitly casted. Otherwise, due to integer sizes and argument passing on the stack, the C compiler might consider the tag `0x200000003` instead of `0x2` and `0x3` when calling `starpu_tag_declare_deps(0x1, 2, 0x2, 0x3)`. Using the `starpu_tag_declare_deps_array()` function avoids this hazard.

```
// Tag 0x1 depends on tags 0x32 and 0x52
starpu_tag_declare_deps((starpu_tag_t)0x1, 2, (starpu_tag_t)
    0x32, (starpu_tag_t)0x52);
```

30.14.3.10 `starpu_tag_declare_deps_array()`

```
void starpu_tag_declare_deps_array (
    starpu_tag_t id,
    unsigned ndeps,
    starpu_tag_t * array )
```

Similar to `starpu_tag_declare_deps()`, except that its does not take a variable number of arguments but an `array` of tags of size `ndeps`.

```
// Tag 0x1 depends on tags 0x32 and 0x52
starpu_tag_t tag_array[2] = {0x32, 0x52};
starpu_tag_declare_deps_array((starpu_tag_t)0x1, 2, tag_array);
```

30.14.3.11 `starpu_tag_wait()`

```
int starpu_tag_wait (
    starpu_tag_t id )
```

Block until the task associated to tag `id` has been executed. This is a blocking call which must therefore not be called within tasks or callbacks, but only from the application directly. It is possible to synchronize with the same tag multiple times, as long as the `starpu_tag_remove()` function is not called. Note that it is still possible to synchronize with a tag associated to a task for which the structure `starpu_task` was freed (e.g. if the field `starpu_task::destroy` was enabled).

30.14.3.12 `starpu_tag_wait_array()`

```
int starpu_tag_wait_array (
    unsigned ntags,
    starpu_tag_t * id )
```

Similar to [starpu_tag_wait\(\)](#) except that it blocks until all the `ntags` tags contained in the array `id` are terminated.

30.14.3.13 `starpu_tag_restart()`

```
void starpu_tag_restart (
    starpu_tag_t id )
```

Clear the *already notified* status of a tag which is not associated with a task. Before that, calling [starpu_tag_notify_from_apps\(\)](#) again will not notify the successors. After that, the next call to [starpu_tag_notify_from_apps\(\)](#) will notify the successors.

30.14.3.14 `starpu_tag_remove()`

```
void starpu_tag_remove (
    starpu_tag_t id )
```

Release the resources associated to tag `id`. It can be called once the corresponding task has been executed and when there is no other tag that depend on this tag anymore.

30.14.3.15 `starpu_tag_notify_from_apps()`

```
void starpu_tag_notify_from_apps (
    starpu_tag_t id )
```

Explicitly unlock tag `id`. It may be useful in the case of applications which execute part of their computation outside StarPU tasks (e.g. third-party libraries). It is also provided as a convenient tool for the programmer, for instance to entirely construct the task DAG before actually giving StarPU the opportunity to execute the tasks. When called several times on the same tag, notification will be done only on first call, thus implementing "OR" dependencies, until the tag is restarted using [starpu_tag_restart\(\)](#).

30.14.3.16 `starpu_tag_notify_restart_from_apps()`

```
void starpu_tag_notify_restart_from_apps (
    starpu_tag_t id )
```

Atomically call [starpu_tag_notify_from_apps\(\)](#) and [starpu_tag_restart\(\)](#) on tag `id`. This is useful with cyclic graphs, when we want to safely trigger its startup.

30.15 Performance Model

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_perfmodel_device](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_history_entry](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_history_list](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_regression_model](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_per_arch](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel](#)

Macros

- #define **STARPU_NARCH**
- #define **starpu_per_arch_perfmodel**

Typedefs

- typedef double(* **starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_cost_function**) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- typedef size_t(* **starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_size_base**) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- typedef struct [_starpu_perfmodel_state](#) * **starpu_perfmodel_state_t**

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_perfmodel_type](#) {
STARPU_PERFMODEL_INVALID, **STARPU_PER_ARCH**, **STARPU_COMMON**, **STARPU_HISTORY_BASED**,
STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED, **STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED**, **STARPU_MULTIPLE_REGRESSION_BASED** }

Functions

- void [starpu_perfmodel_init](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_load_file](#) (const char *filename, struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_load_symbol](#) (const char *symbol, struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_unload_model](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- void [starpu_perfmodel_get_model_path](#) (const char *symbol, char *path, size_t maxlen)
- void [starpu_perfmodel_dump_xml](#) (FILE *output, struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- void [starpu_perfmodel_free_sampling](#) (void)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) * [starpu_worker_get_perf_archtype](#) (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_get_narch_combs](#) (void)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_arch_comb_add](#) (int ndevices, struct [starpu_perfmodel_device](#) *devices)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_arch_comb_get](#) (int ndevices, struct [starpu_perfmodel_device](#) *devices)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) * [starpu_perfmodel_arch_comb_fetch](#) (int comb)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_per_arch](#) * [starpu_perfmodel_get_model_per_arch](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_per_arch](#) * [starpu_perfmodel_get_model_per_devices](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, int nimpl,...)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_set_per_devices_cost_function](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, int nimpl, [starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_cost_function](#) func,...)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_set_per_devices_size_base](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, int nimpl, [starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_size_base](#) func,...)
- void [starpu_perfmodel_debugfilepath](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, char *path, size_t maxlen, unsigned nimpl)

- char * **starpu_perfmodel_get_archtype_name** (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) archtype)
- void **starpu_perfmodel_get_arch_name** (struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, char *archname, size_t maxlen, unsigned nimpl)
- double **starpu_perfmodel_history_based_expected_perf** (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, uint32_t footprint)
- void **starpu_perfmodel_initialize** (void)
- int **starpu_perfmodel_list** (FILE *output)
- void **starpu_perfmodel_print** (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl, char *parameter, uint32_t *footprint, FILE *output)
- int **starpu_perfmodel_print_all** (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, char *arch, char *parameter, uint32_t *footprint, FILE *output)
- int **starpu_perfmodel_print_estimations** (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, uint32_t footprint, FILE *output)
- int **starpu_perfmodel_list_combs** (FILE *output, struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- void **starpu_perfmodel_update_history** (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned cpuid, unsigned nimpl, double measured)
- void **starpu_perfmodel_directory** (FILE *output)
- void **starpu_bus_print_bandwidth** (FILE *f)
- void **starpu_bus_print_affinity** (FILE *f)
- void **starpu_bus_print_filenames** (FILE *f)
- double **starpu_transfer_bandwidth** (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node)
- double **starpu_transfer_latency** (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node)
- double **starpu_transfer_predict** (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node, size_t size)

Variables

- struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) [starpu_perfmodel_nop](#)

30.15.1 Detailed Description

30.15.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.15.2.1 struct [starpu_perfmodel_device](#)

todo

Data Fields

enum starpu_worker_archtype	type	type of the device
int	devid	identifier of the precise device
int	ncores	number of execution in parallel, minus 1

30.15.2.2 struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#)

todo

Data Fields

int	ndevices	number of the devices for the given arch
struct starpu_perfmodel_device *	devices	list of the devices for the given arch

30.15.2.3 struct [starpu_perfmodel_history_entry](#)

Data Fields

double	mean	mean_n = 1/n sum
double	deviation	n dev_n = sum2 - 1/n (sum)^2
double	sum	sum of samples (in μ s)
double	sum2	sum of samples^2
unsigned	nsample	number of samples
unsigned	nerror	
uint32_t	footprint	data footprint
size_t	size	in bytes
double	flops	Provided by the application
double	duration	
starpu_tag_t	tag	
double *	parameters	

30.15.2.4 struct starpu_perfmodel_history_list

Data Fields

struct starpu_perfmodel_history_list *	next	
struct starpu_perfmodel_history_entry *	entry	

30.15.2.5 struct starpu_perfmodel_regression_model

todo

Data Fields

double	sumlny	sum of ln(measured)
double	sumlnx	sum of ln(size)
double	sumlnx2	sum of ln(size)^2
unsigned long	minx	minimum size
unsigned long	maxx	maximum size
double	sumlnxlny	sum of ln(size)*ln(measured)
double	alpha	estimated = alpha * size ^ beta
double	beta	estimated = alpha * size ^ beta
unsigned	valid	whether the linear regression model is valid (i.e. enough measures)
double	a	estimated = a size ^ b + c
double	b	estimated = a size ^ b + c
double	c	estimated = a size ^ b + c
unsigned	nl_valid	whether the non-linear regression model is valid (i.e. enough measures)
unsigned	nsample	number of sample values for non-linear regression
double *	coeff	list of computed coefficients for multiple linear regression model
unsigned	ncoeff	number of coefficients for multiple linear regression model
unsigned	multi_valid	whether the multiple linear regression model is valid

30.15.2.6 struct starpu_perfmodel_per_arch

information about the performance model of a given arch.

Data Fields

- starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_cost_function [cost_function](#)
- starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_size_base [size_base](#)
- char **debug_path** [256]

Private Attributes

- struct starpu_perfmodel_history_table * [history](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_history_list](#) * [list](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_regression_model](#) [regression](#)

30.15.2.6.1 Field Documentation

30.15.2.6.1.1 cost_function

```
starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_cost_function starpu_perfmodel_per_arch::cost_function
```

Used by [STARPU_PER_ARCH](#), must point to functions which take a task, the target arch and implementation number (as mere convenience, since the array is already indexed by these), and must return a task duration estimation in micro-seconds.

30.15.2.6.1.2 size_base

```
starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_size_base starpu_perfmodel_per_arch::size_base
```

Same as in structure [starpu_perfmodel](#), but per-arch, in case it depends on the architecture-specific implementation.

30.15.2.6.1.3 history

```
struct starpu_perfmodel_history_table* starpu_perfmodel_per_arch::history [private]
```

The history of performance measurements.

30.15.2.6.1.4 list

```
struct starpu_perfmodel_history_list* starpu_perfmodel_per_arch::list [private]
```

Used by [STARPU_HISTORY_BASED](#), [STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED](#) and [STARPU_MULTIPLE_REGRESSION_BASED](#), records all execution history measures.

30.15.2.6.1.5 regression

```
struct starpu_perfmodel_regression_model starpu_perfmodel_per_arch::regression [private]
```

Used by [STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED](#), [STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED](#) and [STARPU_MULTIPLE_REGRESSION_BASED](#), contains the estimated factors of the regression.

30.15.2.7 struct starpu_perfmodel

Contain all information about a performance model. At least the type and symbol fields have to be filled when defining a performance model for a codelet. For compatibility, make sure to initialize the whole structure to zero, either by using explicit memset, or by letting the compiler implicitly do it in e.g. static storage case. If not provided, other fields have to be zero.

Data Fields

- enum [starpu_perfmodel_type](#) [type](#)
- double(* [cost_function](#))(struct [starpu_task](#) *, unsigned nimpl)
- double(* [arch_cost_function](#))(struct [starpu_task](#) *, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- size_t(* [size_base](#))(struct [starpu_task](#) *, unsigned nimpl)
- uint32_t(* [footprint](#))(struct [starpu_task](#) *)
- const char * [symbol](#)
- void(* [parameters](#))(struct [starpu_task](#) *task, double *parameters)

Private Attributes

- unsigned `is_loaded`
- unsigned `benchmarking`
- unsigned `is_init`
- const char ** `parameters_names`
- unsigned `nparameters`
- unsigned ** `combinations`
- unsigned `ncombinations`
- `starpu_perfmodel_state_t` `state`

30.15.2.7.1 Field Documentation

30.15.2.7.1.1 type

enum `starpu_perfmodel_type` `starpu_perfmodel::type`
 type of performance model

- `STARPU_HISTORY_BASED`, `STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED`, `STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED`: No other fields needs to be provided, this is purely history-based.
- `STARPU_MULTIPLE_REGRESSION_BASED`: Need to provide fields `starpu_perfmodel::nparameters` (number of different parameters), `starpu_perfmodel::ncombinations` (number of parameters combinations-tuples) and table `starpu_perfmodel::combinations` which defines exponents of the equation. Function `cl_perf_func` also needs to define how to extract parameters from the task.
- `STARPU_PER_ARCH`: either field `starpu_perfmodel::arch_cost_function` has to be filled with a function that returns the cost in micro-seconds on the arch given as parameter, or field `starpu_perfmodel::per_arch` has to be filled with functions which return the cost in micro-seconds.
- `STARPU_COMMON`: field `starpu_perfmodel::cost_function` has to be filled with a function that returns the cost in micro-seconds on a CPU, timing on other archs will be determined by multiplying by an arch-specific factor.

30.15.2.7.1.2 cost_function

`double(* starpu_perfmodel::cost_function) (struct starpu_task *, unsigned nimpl)`

Used by `STARPU_COMMON`. Take a task and implementation number, and must return a task duration estimation in micro-seconds.

30.15.2.7.1.3 arch_cost_function

`double(* starpu_perfmodel::arch_cost_function) (struct starpu_task *, struct starpu_perfmodel_per_arch * arch, unsigned nimpl)`

Used by `STARPU_COMMON`. Take a task, an arch and implementation number, and must return a task duration estimation in micro-seconds on that arch.

30.15.2.7.1.4 size_base

`size_t(* starpu_perfmodel::size_base) (struct starpu_task *, unsigned nimpl)`

Used by `STARPU_HISTORY_BASED`, `STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED` and `STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED`. If not NULL, take a task and implementation number, and return the size to be used as index to distinguish histories and as a base for regressions.

30.15.2.7.1.5 footprint

`uint32_t(* starpu_perfmodel::footprint) (struct starpu_task *)`

Used by `STARPU_HISTORY_BASED`. If not NULL, take a task and return the footprint to be used as index to distinguish histories. The default is to use the `starpu_task_data_footprint()` function.

30.15.2.7.1.6 symbol

`const char* starpu_perfmodel::symbol`

symbol name for the performance model, which will be used as file name to store the model. It must be set otherwise the model will be ignored.

30.15.2.7.1.7 is_loaded

```
unsigned starpu_perfmodel::is_loaded [private]
```

Whether the performance model is already loaded from the disk.

30.15.2.7.1.8 parameters_names

```
const char** starpu_perfmodel::parameters_names [private]
```

Names of parameters used for multiple linear regression models (M, N, K)

30.15.2.7.1.9 nparameters

```
unsigned starpu_perfmodel::nparameters [private]
```

Number of parameters used for multiple linear regression models

30.15.2.7.1.10 combinations

```
unsigned** starpu_perfmodel::combinations [private]
```

Table of combinations of parameters (and the exponents) used for multiple linear regression models

30.15.2.7.1.11 ncombinations

```
unsigned starpu_perfmodel::ncombinations [private]
```

Number of combination of parameters used for multiple linear regression models

30.15.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

30.15.3.1 starpu_perfmodel_type

```
enum starpu_perfmodel_type
todo
```

Enumerator

STARPU_PER_ARCH	Application-provided per-arch cost model function
STARPU_COMMON	Application-provided common cost model function, with per-arch factor
STARPU_HISTORY_BASED	Automatic history-based cost model
STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED	Automatic linear regression-based cost model ($\alpha * \text{size}^{\beta}$)
STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED	Automatic non-linear regression-based cost model ($a * \text{size}^b + c$)
STARPU_MULTIPLE_REGRESSION_BASED	Automatic multiple linear regression-based cost model. Application provides parameters, their combinations and exponents.

30.15.4 Function Documentation

30.15.4.1 starpu_perfmodel_init()

```
void starpu_perfmodel_init (
    struct starpu_perfmodel * model )
```

Initialize the `model` performance model structure. This is automatically called when e.g. submitting a task using a codelet using this performance model.

30.15.4.2 starpu_perfmodel_load_file()

```
int starpu_perfmodel_load_file (
```

```

    const char * filename,
    struct starpu_perfmodel * model )

```

Load the performance model found in the file named `filename`. `model` has to be completely zero, and will be filled with the information stored in the given file.

30.15.4.3 `starpu_perfmodel_load_symbol()`

```

int starpu_perfmodel_load_symbol (
    const char * symbol,
    struct starpu_perfmodel * model )

```

Load a given performance model. `model` has to be completely zero, and will be filled with the information stored in `$STARPU_HOME/.starpu`. The function is intended to be used by external tools that want to read the performance model files.

30.15.4.4 `starpu_perfmodel_unload_model()`

```

int starpu_perfmodel_unload_model (
    struct starpu_perfmodel * model )

```

Unload `model` which has been previously loaded through the function `starpu_perfmodel_load_symbol()`

30.15.4.5 `starpu_perfmodel_get_model_path()`

```

void starpu_perfmodel_get_model_path (
    const char * symbol,
    char * path,
    size_t maxlen )

```

Fills `path` (supposed to be `maxlen` long) with the full path to the performance model file for symbol `symbol`. This path can later on be used for instance with `starpu_perfmodel_load_file()`.

30.15.4.6 `starpu_perfmodel_dump_xml()`

```

void starpu_perfmodel_dump_xml (
    FILE * output,
    struct starpu_perfmodel * model )

```

Dump performance model `model` to output stream `output`, in XML format.

30.15.4.7 `starpu_perfmodel_free_sampling()`

```

void starpu_perfmodel_free_sampling (
    void )

```

Free internal memory used for sampling management. It should only be called by an application which is not calling `starpu_shutdown()` as this function already calls it. See for example `tools/starpu_perfmodel_display.c`.

30.15.4.8 `starpu_worker_get_perf_archtype()`

```

struct starpu_perfmodel_arch* starpu_worker_get_perf_archtype (
    int workerid,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )

```

Return the architecture type of the worker `workerid`.

30.15.4.9 `starpu_perfmodel_debugfilepath()`

```

void starpu_perfmodel_debugfilepath (
    struct starpu_perfmodel * model,
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    char * path,
    size_t maxlen,
    unsigned nimpl )

```

Return the path to the debugging information for the performance model.

30.15.4.10 starpu_perfmodel_get_arch_name()

```
void starpu_perfmodel_get_arch_name (
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    char * archname,
    size_t maxlen,
    unsigned nimpl )
```

Return the architecture name for arch

30.15.4.11 starpu_perfmodel_history_based_expected_perf()

```
double starpu_perfmodel_history_based_expected_perf (
    struct starpu_perfmodel * model,
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    uint32_t footprint )
```

Return the estimated time of a task with the given model and the given footprint.

30.15.4.12 starpu_perfmodel_initialize()

```
void starpu_perfmodel_initialize (
    void )
```

If `starpu_init()` is not used, `starpu_perfmodel_initialize()` should be used called calling `starpu_perfmodel_*` functions.

30.15.4.13 starpu_perfmodel_list()

```
int starpu_perfmodel_list (
    FILE * output )
```

Print a list of all performance models on output

30.15.4.14 starpu_perfmodel_update_history()

```
void starpu_perfmodel_update_history (
    struct starpu_perfmodel * model,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    unsigned cpuid,
    unsigned nimpl,
    double measured )
```

Feed the performance model model with an explicit measurement measured (in μ s), in addition to measurements done by StarPU itself. This can be useful when the application already has an existing set of measurements done in good conditions, that StarPU could benefit from instead of doing on-line measurements. An example of use can be seen in [Performance Model Example](#).

30.15.4.15 starpu_perfmodel_directory()

```
void starpu_perfmodel_directory (
    FILE * output )
```

Print the directory name storing performance models on output

30.15.4.16 starpu_bus_print_bandwidth()

```
void starpu_bus_print_bandwidth (
    FILE * f )
```

Print a matrix of bus bandwidths on f.

30.15.4.17 starpu_bus_print_affinity()

```
void starpu_bus_print_affinity (
    FILE * f )
```

Print the affinity devices on `f`.

30.15.4.18 `starpu_bus_print_filenames()`

```
void starpu_bus_print_filenames (
    FILE * f )
```

Print on `f` the name of the files containing the matrix of bus bandwidths, the affinity devices and the latency.

30.15.4.19 `starpu_transfer_bandwidth()`

```
double starpu_transfer_bandwidth (
    unsigned src_node,
    unsigned dst_node )
```

Return the bandwidth of data transfer between two memory nodes

30.15.4.20 `starpu_transfer_latency()`

```
double starpu_transfer_latency (
    unsigned src_node,
    unsigned dst_node )
```

Return the latency of data transfer between two memory nodes

30.15.4.21 `starpu_transfer_predict()`

```
double starpu_transfer_predict (
    unsigned src_node,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t size )
```

Return the estimated time to transfer a given size between two memory nodes.

30.15.5 Variable Documentation

30.15.5.1 `starpu_perfmodel_nop`

```
struct starpu_perfmodel starpu_perfmodel_nop
```

Performance model which just always return 1 μ s.

30.16 Profiling

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_profiling_task_info](#)
- struct [starpu_profiling_worker_info](#)
- struct [starpu_profiling_bus_info](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_PROFILING_DISABLE](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROFILING_ENABLE](#)
- #define [STARPU_NS_PER_S](#)
- #define [starpu_timespec_cmp](#)(a, b, CMP)

Functions

- void [starpu_profiling_init](#) (void)
- void [starpu_profiling_set_id](#) (int new_id)
- int [starpu_profiling_status_set](#) (int status)
- int [starpu_profiling_status_get](#) (void)
- int [starpu_profiling_worker_get_info](#) (int workerid, struct [starpu_profiling_worker_info](#) *worker_info)
- int [starpu_bus_get_count](#) (void)
- int [starpu_bus_get_id](#) (int src, int dst)
- int [starpu_bus_get_src](#) (int busid)
- int [starpu_bus_get_dst](#) (int busid)
- void [starpu_bus_set_direct](#) (int busid, int direct)
- int [starpu_bus_get_direct](#) (int busid)
- void [starpu_bus_set_ngpus](#) (int busid, int ngpus)
- int [starpu_bus_get_ngpus](#) (int busid)
- int [starpu_bus_get_profiling_info](#) (int busid, struct [starpu_profiling_bus_info](#) *bus_info)
- static __starpu_inline void [starpu_timespec_clear](#) (struct timespec *tsp)
- static __starpu_inline void [starpu_timespec_add](#) (struct timespec *a, struct timespec *b, struct timespec *result)
- static __starpu_inline void [starpu_timespec_accumulate](#) (struct timespec *result, struct timespec *a)
- static __starpu_inline void [starpu_timespec_sub](#) (const struct timespec *a, const struct timespec *b, struct timespec *result)
- double [starpu_timing_timespec_delay_us](#) (struct timespec *start, struct timespec *end)
- double [starpu_timing_timespec_to_us](#) (struct timespec *ts)
- void [starpu_profiling_bus_helper_display_summary](#) (void)
- void [starpu_profiling_worker_helper_display_summary](#) (void)
- void [starpu_data_display_memory_stats](#) ()

30.16.1 Detailed Description

30.16.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.16.2.1 struct [starpu_profiling_task_info](#)

Information about the execution of a task. It is accessible from the field [starpu_task::profiling_info](#) if profiling was enabled.

Data Fields

struct timespec	submit_time	Date of task submission (relative to the initialization of StarPU).
struct timespec	push_start_time	Time when the task was submitted to the scheduler.
struct timespec	push_end_time	Time when the scheduler finished with the task submission.

Data Fields

struct timespec	pop_start_time	Time when the scheduler started to be requested for a task, and eventually gave that task.
struct timespec	pop_end_time	Time when the scheduler finished providing the task for execution.
struct timespec	acquire_data_start_time	Time when the worker started fetching input data.
struct timespec	acquire_data_end_time	Time when the worker finished fetching input data.
struct timespec	start_time	Date of task execution beginning (relative to the initialization of StarPU).
struct timespec	end_time	Date of task execution termination (relative to the initialization of StarPU).
struct timespec	release_data_start_time	Time when the worker started releasing data.
struct timespec	release_data_end_time	Time when the worker finished releasing data.
struct timespec	callback_start_time	Time when the worker started the application callback for the task.
struct timespec	callback_end_time	Time when the worker finished the application callback for the task.
int	workerid	Identifier of the worker which has executed the task.
uint64_t	used_cycles	Number of cycles used by the task, only available in the Movisim
uint64_t	stall_cycles	Number of cycles stalled within the task, only available in the Movisim
double	energy_consumed	Energy consumed by the task, in Joules

30.16.2.2 struct starpu_profiling_worker_info

Profiling information associated to a worker. The timing is provided since the previous call to [starpu_profiling_worker_get_info\(\)](#)

Data Fields

struct timespec	start_time	Starting date for the reported profiling measurements.
struct timespec	total_time	Duration of the profiling measurement interval.
struct timespec	executing_time	Time spent by the worker to execute tasks during the profiling measurement interval.
struct timespec	sleeping_time	Time spent idling by the worker during the profiling measurement interval.
int	executed_tasks	Number of tasks executed by the worker during the profiling measurement interval.
uint64_t	used_cycles	Number of cycles used by the worker, only available in the Movisim
uint64_t	stall_cycles	Number of cycles stalled within the worker, only available in the Movisim
double	energy_consumed	Energy consumed by the worker, in Joules
double	flops	

30.16.2.3 struct starpu_profiling_bus_info

Data Fields

struct timespec	start_time	Time of bus profiling startup.
struct timespec	total_time	Total time of bus profiling.
int long long	transferred_bytes	Number of bytes transferred during profiling.

Data Fields

int	transfer_count	Number of transfers during profiling.
-----	----------------	---------------------------------------

30.16.3 Macro Definition Documentation

30.16.3.1 STARPU_PROFILING_DISABLE

```
#define STARPU_PROFILING_DISABLE
```

Used when calling the function [starpu_profiling_status_set\(\)](#) to disable profiling.

30.16.3.2 STARPU_PROFILING_ENABLE

```
#define STARPU_PROFILING_ENABLE
```

Used when calling the function [starpu_profiling_status_set\(\)](#) to enable profiling.

30.16.4 Function Documentation

30.16.4.1 starpu_profiling_init()

```
void starpu_profiling_init (
    void )
```

Reset performance counters and enable profiling if the environment variable [STARPU_PROFILING](#) is set to a positive value.

30.16.4.2 starpu_profiling_set_id()

```
void starpu_profiling_set_id (
    int new_id )
```

Set the ID used for profiling trace filename. Has to be called before [starpu_init\(\)](#).

30.16.4.3 starpu_profiling_status_set()

```
int starpu_profiling_status_set (
    int status )
```

Set the profiling status. Profiling is activated by passing [STARPU_PROFILING_ENABLE](#) in *status*. Passing [STARPU_PROFILING_DISABLE](#) disables profiling. Calling this function resets all profiling measurements. When profiling is enabled, the field [starpu_task::profiling_info](#) points to a valid structure [starpu_profiling_task_info](#) containing information about the execution of the task. Negative return values indicate an error, otherwise the previous status is returned.

30.16.4.4 starpu_profiling_status_get()

```
int starpu_profiling_status_get (
    void )
```

Return the current profiling status or a negative value in case there was an error.

30.16.4.5 starpu_profiling_worker_get_info()

```
int starpu_profiling_worker_get_info (
    int workerid,
    struct starpu_profiling_worker_info * worker_info )
```

Get the profiling info associated to the worker identified by *workerid*, and reset the profiling measurements. If the argument *worker_info* is NULL, only reset the counters associated to worker *workerid*. Upon successful completion, this function returns 0. Otherwise, a negative value is returned.

30.16.4.6 `starpu_bus_get_count()`

```
int starpu_bus_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of buses in the machine

30.16.4.7 `starpu_bus_get_id()`

```
int starpu_bus_get_id (
    int src,
    int dst )
```

Return the identifier of the bus between `src` and `dst`

30.16.4.8 `starpu_bus_get_src()`

```
int starpu_bus_get_src (
    int busid )
```

Return the source point of bus `busid`

30.16.4.9 `starpu_bus_get_dst()`

```
int starpu_bus_get_dst (
    int busid )
```

Return the destination point of bus `busid`

30.16.4.10 `starpu_bus_get_profiling_info()`

```
int starpu_bus_get_profiling_info (
    int busid,
    struct starpu_profiling_bus_info * bus_info )
```

See `_starpu_profiling_bus_helper_display_summary` in `src/profiling/profiling_helpers.c` for a usage example. Note that calling `starpu_bus_get_profiling_info()` resets the counters to zero.

30.16.4.11 `starpu_timing_timespec_delay_us()`

```
double starpu_timing_timespec_delay_us (
    struct timespec * start,
    struct timespec * end )
```

Return the time elapsed between `start` and `end` in microseconds.

30.16.4.12 `starpu_timing_timespec_to_us()`

```
double starpu_timing_timespec_to_us (
    struct timespec * ts )
```

Convert the given `timespec` `ts` into microseconds

30.16.4.13 `starpu_profiling_bus_helper_display_summary()`

```
void starpu_profiling_bus_helper_display_summary (
    void )
```

Display statistics about the bus on `stderr`. if the environment variable `STARPU_BUS_STATS` is defined. The function is called automatically by `starpu_shutdown()`.

30.16.4.14 `starpu_profiling_worker_helper_display_summary()`

```
void starpu_profiling_worker_helper_display_summary (
    void )
```

Display statistic about the workers on `stderr` if the environment variable `STARPU_WORKER_STATS` is defined. The function is called automatically by `starpu_shutdown()`.

30.16.4.15 starpu_data_display_memory_stats()

```
void starpu_data_display_memory_stats ( )
```

Display statistics about the current data handles registered within StarPU. StarPU must have been configured with the configure option `--enable-memory-stats` (see [Memory Feedback](#)).

30.17 Theoretical Lower Bound on Execution Time

Compute theoretical upper computation efficiency bound corresponding to some actual execution.

Functions

- void `starpu_bound_start` (int *deps*, int *prio*)
- void `starpu_bound_stop` (void)
- void `starpu_bound_print_dot` (FILE **output*)
- void `starpu_bound_compute` (double **res*, double **integer_res*, int *integer*)
- void `starpu_bound_print_lp` (FILE **output*)
- void `starpu_bound_print_mps` (FILE **output*)
- void `starpu_bound_print` (FILE **output*, int *integer*)

30.17.1 Detailed Description

Compute theoretical upper computation efficiency bound corresponding to some actual execution.

30.17.2 Function Documentation

30.17.2.1 `starpu_bound_start()`

```
void starpu_bound_start (
    int deps,
    int prio )
```

Start recording tasks (resets stats). *deps* tells whether dependencies should be recorded too (this is quite expensive)

30.17.2.2 `starpu_bound_stop()`

```
void starpu_bound_stop (
    void )
```

Stop recording tasks

30.17.2.3 `starpu_bound_print_dot()`

```
void starpu_bound_print_dot (
    FILE * output )
```

Emit the DAG that was recorded on *output*.

30.17.2.4 `starpu_bound_compute()`

```
void starpu_bound_compute (
    double * res,
    double * integer_res,
    int integer )
```

Get theoretical upper bound (in ms) (needs glpk support detected by configure script). It returns 0 if some performance models are not calibrated.

30.17.2.5 `starpu_bound_print_lp()`

```
void starpu_bound_print_lp (
    FILE * output )
```

Emit the Linear Programming system on *output* for the recorded tasks, in the lp format

30.17.2.6 `starpu_bound_print_mps()`

```
void starpu_bound_print_mps (  
    FILE * output )
```

Emit the Linear Programming system on `output` for the recorded tasks, in the mps format

30.17.2.7 `starpu_bound_print()`

```
void starpu_bound_print (  
    FILE * output,  
    int integer )
```

Emit on `output` the statistics of actual execution vs theoretical upper bound. `integer` permits to choose between integer solving (which takes a long time but is correct), and relaxed solving (which provides an approximate solution).

30.18 CUDA Extensions

Macros

- `#define STARPU_USE_CUDA`
- `#define STARPU_HAVE_LIBNVIDIA_ML`
- `#define STARPU_MAXCUDADEVES`
- `#define STARPU_CUBLAS_REPORT_ERROR(status)`
- `#define STARPU_CUDA_REPORT_ERROR(status)`

Functions

- void `starpu_cublas_report_error` (const char *func, const char *file, int line, int status)
- void `starpu_cuda_report_error` (const char *func, const char *file, int line, cudaError_t status)
- `cudaStream_t starpu_cuda_get_local_stream` (void)
- const struct `cudaDeviceProp * starpu_cuda_get_device_properties` (unsigned workerid)
- int `starpu_cuda_copy_async_sync` (void *src_ptr, unsigned src_node, void *dst_ptr, unsigned dst_node, size_t ssize, `cudaStream_t` stream, enum `cudaMemcpyKind` kind)
- int `starpu_cuda_copy2d_async_sync` (void *src_ptr, unsigned src_node, void *dst_ptr, unsigned dst_node, size_t blocksize, size_t numblocks, size_t ld_src, size_t ld_dst, `cudaStream_t` stream, enum `cudaMemcpyKind` kind)
- int `starpu_cuda_copy3d_async_sync` (void *src_ptr, unsigned src_node, void *dst_ptr, unsigned dst_node, size_t blocksize, size_t numblocks_1, size_t ld1_src, size_t ld1_dst, size_t numblocks_2, size_t ld2_src, size_t ld2_dst, `cudaStream_t` stream, enum `cudaMemcpyKind` kind)
- void `starpu_cuda_set_device` (unsigned devid)

- void `starpu_cusparses_init` (void)
- void `starpu_cusparses_shutdown` (void)
- `cusparsesHandle_t starpu_cusparses_get_local_handle` (void)

- void `starpu_cublas_init` (void)
- void `starpu_cublas_set_stream` (void)
- void `starpu_cublas_shutdown` (void)

- `cublasHandle_t starpu_cublas_get_local_handle` (void)

30.18.1 Detailed Description

30.18.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.18.2.1 STARPU_USE_CUDA

```
#define STARPU_USE_CUDA
```

Defined when StarPU has been installed with CUDA support. It should be used in your code to detect the availability of CUDA.

30.18.2.2 STARPU_HAVE_LIBNVIDIA_ML

```
#define STARPU_HAVE_LIBNVIDIA_ML
```

Defined when StarPU has been installed with NVidia-ML support. It should be used in your code to detect the availability of NVML-related functions.

30.18.2.3 STARPU_MAXCUDADEVES

```
#define STARPU_MAXCUDADEVES
```

Define the maximum number of CUDA devices that are supported by StarPU.

30.18.2.4 STARPU_CUBLAS_REPORT_ERROR

```
#define STARPU_CUBLAS_REPORT_ERROR(
    status )
```

Call [starpu_cublas_report_error\(\)](#), passing the current function, file and line position.

30.18.2.5 STARPU_CUDA_REPORT_ERROR

```
#define STARPU_CUDA_REPORT_ERROR(
    status )
```

Call [starpu_cuda_report_error\(\)](#), passing the current function, file and line position.

30.18.3 Function Documentation**30.18.3.1 starpu_cusparse_init()**

```
void starpu_cusparse_init (
    void )
```

Initialize CUSPARSE on every CUDA device controlled by StarPU. This call blocks until CUSPARSE has been properly initialized on every device.

30.18.3.2 starpu_cublas_init()

```
void starpu_cublas_init (
    void )
```

Initialize CUBLAS on every CUDA device. The CUBLAS library must be initialized prior to any CUBLAS call. Calling [starpu_cublas_init\(\)](#) will initialize CUBLAS on every CUDA device controlled by StarPU. This call blocks until CUBLAS has been properly initialized on every device.

30.18.3.3 starpu_cublas_get_local_handle()

```
cublasHandle_t starpu_cublas_get_local_handle (
    void )
```

Return the CUSPARSE handle to be used to queue CUSPARSE kernels. It is properly initialized and configured for multistream by [starpu_cusparse_init\(\)](#).

30.18.3.4 starpu_cublas_report_error()

```
void starpu_cublas_report_error (
    const char * func,
    const char * file,
    int line,
    int status )
```

Report a CUBLAS error.

30.18.3.5 starpu_cuda_report_error()

```
void starpu_cuda_report_error (
    const char * func,
    const char * file,
    int line,
    cudaError_t status )
```

Report a CUDA error.

30.18.3.6 starpu_cuda_get_local_stream()

```
cudaStream_t starpu_cuda_get_local_stream (
    void )
```

Return the current worker's CUDA stream. StarPU provides a stream for every CUDA device controlled by StarPU. This function is only provided for convenience so that programmers can easily use asynchronous operations within codelets without having to create a stream by hand. Note that the application is not forced to use the stream provided by `starpu_cuda_get_local_stream()` and may also create its own streams. Synchronizing with `cudaDeviceSynchronize()` is allowed, but will reduce the likelihood of having all transfers overlapped.

30.18.3.7 `starpu_cuda_get_device_properties()`

```
const struct cudaDeviceProp* starpu_cuda_get_device_properties (
    unsigned workerid )
```

Return a pointer to device properties for worker `workerid` (assumed to be a CUDA worker).

30.18.3.8 `starpu_cuda_copy_async_sync()`

```
int starpu_cuda_copy_async_sync (
    void * src_ptr,
    unsigned src_node,
    void * dst_ptr,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t ssize,
    cudaStream_t stream,
    enum cudaMemcpyKind kind )
```

Copy `ssize` bytes from the pointer `src_ptr` on `src_node` to the pointer `dst_ptr` on `dst_node`. The function first tries to copy the data asynchronous (unless `stream` is NULL). If the asynchronous copy fails or if `stream` is NULL, it copies the data synchronously. The function returns `-EAGAIN` if the asynchronous launch was successful. It returns 0 if the synchronous copy was successful, or fails otherwise.

30.18.3.9 `starpu_cuda_copy2d_async_sync()`

```
int starpu_cuda_copy2d_async_sync (
    void * src_ptr,
    unsigned src_node,
    void * dst_ptr,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t blocksize,
    size_t numblocks,
    size_t ld_src,
    size_t ld_dst,
    cudaStream_t stream,
    enum cudaMemcpyKind kind )
```

Copy `numblocks` blocks of `blocksize` bytes from the pointer `src_ptr` on `src_node` to the pointer `dst_ptr` on `dst_node`.

The blocks start at addresses which are `ld_src` (resp. `ld_dst`) bytes apart in the source (resp. destination) interface. The function first tries to copy the data asynchronous (unless `stream` is NULL). If the asynchronous copy fails or if `stream` is NULL, it copies the data synchronously. The function returns `-EAGAIN` if the asynchronous launch was successful. It returns 0 if the synchronous copy was successful, or fails otherwise.

30.18.3.10 `starpu_cuda_copy3d_async_sync()`

```
int starpu_cuda_copy3d_async_sync (
    void * src_ptr,
    unsigned src_node,
    void * dst_ptr,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t blocksize,
    size_t numblocks_1,
    size_t ld1_src,
    size_t ld1_dst,
    size_t numblocks_2,
```

```

    size_t ld2_src,
    size_t ld2_dst,
    cudaStream_t stream,
    enum cudaMemcpyKind kind )

```

Copy `numblocks_1 * numblocks_2` blocks of blocksize bytes from the pointer `src_ptr` on `src_node` to the pointer `dst_ptr` on `dst_node`.

The blocks are grouped by `numblocks_1` blocks whose start addresses are `ld1_src` (resp. `ld1_dst`) bytes apart in the source (resp. destination) interface.

The function first tries to copy the data asynchronous (unless `stream` is `NULL`). If the asynchronous copy fails or if `stream` is `NULL`, it copies the data synchronously. The function returns `-EAGAIN` if the asynchronous launch was successful. It returns 0 if the synchronous copy was successful, or fails otherwise.

30.18.3.11 `starpu_cuda_set_device()`

```

void starpu_cuda_set_device (
    unsigned devid )

```

Call `cudaSetDevice(devid)` or `cudaGLSetGLDevice(devid)`, according to whether `devid` is among the field `starpu_conf::cuda_opengl_interoperability`.

30.18.3.12 `starpu_cublas_set_stream()`

```

void starpu_cublas_set_stream (
    void )

```

Set the proper CUBLAS stream for CUBLAS v1. This must be called from the CUDA codelet before calling CUBLAS v1 kernels, so that they are queued on the proper CUDA stream. When using one thread per CUDA worker, this function does not do anything since the CUBLAS stream does not change, and is set once by `starpu_cublas_init()`.

30.18.3.13 `starpu_cublas_shutdown()`

```

void starpu_cublas_shutdown (
    void )

```

Synchronously deinitialize the CUBLAS library on every CUDA device.

30.18.3.14 `starpu_cusparses_shutdown()`

```

void starpu_cusparses_shutdown (
    void )

```

Synchronously deinitialize the CUSPARSE library on every CUDA device.

30.18.3.15 `starpu_cusparses_get_local_handle()`

```

cusparsesHandle_t starpu_cusparses_get_local_handle (
    void )

```

Return the CUSPARSE handle to be used to queue CUSPARSE kernels. It is properly initialized and configured for multistream by `starpu_cusparses_init()`.

30.19 OpenCL Extensions

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_opencil_program](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_USE_OPENCL](#)
- #define [STARPU_OPENCL_DATADIR](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXOPENCLDEVS](#)

Writing OpenCL kernels

- void [starpu_opencil_get_context](#) (int devid, cl_context *context)
- void [starpu_opencil_get_device](#) (int devid, cl_device_id *device)
- void [starpu_opencil_get_queue](#) (int devid, cl_command_queue *queue)
- void [starpu_opencil_get_current_context](#) (cl_context *context)
- void [starpu_opencil_get_current_queue](#) (cl_command_queue *queue)
- int [starpu_opencil_set_kernel_args](#) (cl_int *err, cl_kernel *kernel,...)

Compiling OpenCL kernels

Source codes for OpenCL kernels can be stored in a file or in a string. StarPU provides functions to build the program executable for each available OpenCL device as a `cl_program` object. This program executable can then be loaded within a specific queue as explained in the next section. These are only helpers, Applications can also fill a [starpu_opencil_program](#) array by hand for more advanced use (e.g. different programs on the different OpenCL devices, for relocation purpose for instance).

- void [starpu_opencil_load_program_source](#) (const char *source_file_name, char *located_file_name, char *located_dir_name, char *opencil_program_source)
- void [starpu_opencil_load_program_source_malloc](#) (const char *source_file_name, char **located_file_name, char **located_dir_name, char **opencil_program_source)
- int [starpu_opencil_compile_opencil_from_file](#) (const char *source_file_name, const char *build_options)
- int [starpu_opencil_compile_opencil_from_string](#) (const char *opencil_program_source, const char *file_name, const char *build_options)
- int [starpu_opencil_load_binary_opencil](#) (const char *kernel_id, struct [starpu_opencil_program](#) *opencil_programs)
- int [starpu_opencil_load_opencil_from_file](#) (const char *source_file_name, struct [starpu_opencil_program](#) *opencil_programs, const char *build_options)
- int [starpu_opencil_load_opencil_from_string](#) (const char *opencil_program_source, struct [starpu_opencil_program](#) *opencil_programs, const char *build_options)
- int [starpu_opencil_unload_opencil](#) (struct [starpu_opencil_program](#) *opencil_programs)

Loading OpenCL kernels

- int [starpu_opencil_load_kernel](#) (cl_kernel *kernel, cl_command_queue *queue, struct [starpu_opencil_program](#) *opencil_programs, const char *kernel_name, int devid)
- int [starpu_opencil_release_kernel](#) (cl_kernel kernel)

OpenCL Statistics

- int [starpu_opencil_collect_stats](#) (cl_event event)

OpenCL Utilities

- `const char * starpu_opencil_error_string` (cl_int status)
- `void starpu_opencil_display_error` (const char *func, const char *file, int line, const char *msg, cl_int status)
- `static __starpu_inline void starpu_opencil_report_error` (const char *func, const char *file, int line, const char *msg, cl_int status)
- `cl_int starpu_opencil_allocate_memory` (int devid, cl_mem *addr, size_t size, cl_mem_flags flags)
- `cl_int starpu_opencil_copy_ram_to_opencil` (void *ptr, unsigned src_node, cl_mem buffer, unsigned dst_node, size_t size, size_t offset, cl_event *event, int *ret)
- `cl_int starpu_opencil_copy_opencil_to_ram` (cl_mem buffer, unsigned src_node, void *ptr, unsigned dst_node, size_t size, size_t offset, cl_event *event, int *ret)
- `cl_int starpu_opencil_copy_opencil_to_opencil` (cl_mem src, unsigned src_node, size_t src_offset, cl_mem dst, unsigned dst_node, size_t dst_offset, size_t size, cl_event *event, int *ret)
- `cl_int starpu_opencil_copy_async_sync` (uintptr_t src, size_t src_offset, unsigned src_node, uintptr_t dst, size_t dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, size_t size, cl_event *event)
- `#define STARPU_OPENCIL_DISPLAY_ERROR(status)`
- `#define STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR(status)`
- `#define STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR_WITH_MSG(msg, status)`

30.19.1 Detailed Description

30.19.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.19.2.1 struct starpu_opencil_program

Store the OpenCL programs as compiled for the different OpenCL devices.

Data Fields

<code>cl_program</code>	<code>programs[STARPU_MAXOPENCLDEVS]</code>	Store each program for each OpenCL device.
-------------------------	---	--

30.19.3 Macro Definition Documentation

30.19.3.1 STARPU_USE_OPENCIL

```
#define STARPU_USE_OPENCIL
```

Defined when StarPU has been installed with OpenCL support. It should be used in your code to detect the availability of OpenCL as shown in [Full source code for the 'Scaling a Vector' example](#).

30.19.3.2 STARPU_OPENCIL_DATADIR

```
#define STARPU_OPENCIL_DATADIR
```

Define the directory in which the OpenCL codelets of the applications provided with StarPU have been installed.

30.19.3.3 STARPU_MAXOPENCLDEVS

```
#define STARPU_MAXOPENCLDEVS
```

Define the maximum number of OpenCL devices that are supported by StarPU.

30.19.3.4 STARPU_OPENCIL_DISPLAY_ERROR

```
#define STARPU_OPENCIL_DISPLAY_ERROR(  
    status )
```

Call the function `starpu_opencil_display_error()` with the error `status`, the current function name, current file and line number, and a empty message.

30.19.3.5 STARPU_OPENCL_REPORT_ERROR

```
#define STARPU_OPENCL_REPORT_ERROR(  
    status )
```

Call the function `starpu_openccl_report_error()` with the error `status`, the current function name, current file and line number, and a empty message.

30.19.3.6 STARPU_OPENCL_REPORT_ERROR_WITH_MSG

```
#define STARPU_OPENCL_REPORT_ERROR_WITH_MSG(  
    msg,  
    status )
```

Call the function `starpu_openccl_report_error()` with `msg` and `status`, the current function name, current file and line number.

30.19.4 Function Documentation

30.19.4.1 starpu_openccl_get_context()

```
void starpu_openccl_get_context (  
    int devid,  
    cl_context * context )
```

Return the OpenCL context of the device designated by `devid` in `context`.

30.19.4.2 starpu_openccl_get_device()

```
void starpu_openccl_get_device (  
    int devid,  
    cl_device_id * device )
```

Return the `cl_device_id` corresponding to `devid` in `device`.

30.19.4.3 starpu_openccl_get_queue()

```
void starpu_openccl_get_queue (  
    int devid,  
    cl_command_queue * queue )
```

Return the command queue of the device designated by `devid` into `queue`.

30.19.4.4 starpu_openccl_get_current_context()

```
void starpu_openccl_get_current_context (  
    cl_context * context )
```

Return the context of the current worker.

30.19.4.5 starpu_openccl_get_current_queue()

```
void starpu_openccl_get_current_queue (  
    cl_command_queue * queue )
```

Return the computation kernel command queue of the current worker.

30.19.4.6 starpu_openccl_set_kernel_args()

```
int starpu_openccl_set_kernel_args (  
    cl_int * err,  
    cl_kernel * kernel,  
    ... )
```

Set the arguments of a given kernel. The list of arguments must be given as `(size_t size_of_the_↵ argument, cl_mem * pointer_to_the_argument)`. The last argument must be 0. Return the number

of arguments that were successfully set. In case of failure, return the id of the argument that could not be set and `err` is set to the error returned by OpenCL. Otherwise, return the number of arguments that were set.

Here an example:

```
int n;
cl_int err;
cl_kernel kernel;
n = starpu_opencil_set_kernel_args(&err, 2, &kernel, sizeof(foo), &foo, sizeof(
    bar), &bar, 0);
if (n != 2) fprintf(stderr, "Error : %d\n", err);
```

30.19.4.7 starpu_opencil_load_program_source()

```
void starpu_opencil_load_program_source (
    const char * source_file_name,
    char * located_file_name,
    char * located_dir_name,
    char * opencil_program_source )
```

Store the contents of the file `source_file_name` in the buffer `opencil_program_source`. The file `source_file_name` can be located in the current directory, or in the directory specified by the environment variable `STARPU_OPENCIL_PROGRAM_DIR`, or in the directory `share/starpu/opencil` of the installation directory of StarPU, or in the source directory of StarPU. When the file is found, `located_file_name` is the full name of the file as it has been located on the system, `located_dir_name` the directory where it has been located. Otherwise, they are both set to the empty string.

30.19.4.8 starpu_opencil_load_program_source_malloc()

```
void starpu_opencil_load_program_source_malloc (
    const char * source_file_name,
    char ** located_file_name,
    char ** located_dir_name,
    char ** opencil_program_source )
```

Similar to function `starpu_opencil_load_program_source()` but allocate the buffers `located_file_name`, `located_dir_name` and `opencil_program_source`.

30.19.4.9 starpu_opencil_compile_opencil_from_file()

```
int starpu_opencil_compile_opencil_from_file (
    const char * source_file_name,
    const char * build_options )
```

Compile the OpenCL kernel stored in the file `source_file_name` with the given options `build_options` and store the result in the directory `STARPU_HOME/.starpu/opencil` with the same filename as `source_file_name`. The compilation is done for every OpenCL device, and the filename is suffixed with the vendor id and the device id of the OpenCL device.

30.19.4.10 starpu_opencil_compile_opencil_from_string()

```
int starpu_opencil_compile_opencil_from_string (
    const char * opencil_program_source,
    const char * file_name,
    const char * build_options )
```

Compile the OpenCL kernel in the string `opencil_program_source` with the given options `build_options` and store the result in the directory `STARPU_HOME/.starpu/opencil` with the filename `file_name`. The compilation is done for every OpenCL device, and the filename is suffixed with the vendor id and the device id of the OpenCL device.

30.19.4.11 starpu_opengl_load_binary_opengl()

```
int starpu_opengl_load_binary_opengl (
    const char * kernel_id,
    struct starpu_opengl_program * opengl_programs )
```

Compile the binary OpenCL kernel identified with `kernel_id`. For every OpenCL device, the binary OpenCL kernel will be loaded from the file `$STARPU_HOME/.starpu/opengl/<kernel_id>.<device_type>.<vendor_id>.<vendor_id>_device_id.<device_id>`.

30.19.4.12 starpu_opengl_load_opengl_from_file()

```
int starpu_opengl_load_opengl_from_file (
    const char * source_file_name,
    struct starpu_opengl_program * opengl_programs,
    const char * build_options )
```

Compile an OpenCL source code stored in a file.

30.19.4.13 starpu_opengl_load_opengl_from_string()

```
int starpu_opengl_load_opengl_from_string (
    const char * opengl_program_source,
    struct starpu_opengl_program * opengl_programs,
    const char * build_options )
```

Compile an OpenCL source code stored in a string.

30.19.4.14 starpu_opengl_unload_opengl()

```
int starpu_opengl_unload_opengl (
    struct starpu_opengl_program * opengl_programs )
```

Unload an OpenCL compiled code.

30.19.4.15 starpu_opengl_load_kernel()

```
int starpu_opengl_load_kernel (
    cl_kernel * kernel,
    cl_command_queue * queue,
    struct starpu_opengl_program * opengl_programs,
    const char * kernel_name,
    int devid )
```

Create a kernel `kernel` for device `devid`, on its computation command queue returned in `queue`, using program `opengl_programs` and name `kernel_name`.

30.19.4.16 starpu_opengl_release_kernel()

```
int starpu_opengl_release_kernel (
    cl_kernel kernel )
```

Release the given `kernel`, to be called after kernel execution.

30.19.4.17 starpu_opengl_collect_stats()

```
int starpu_opengl_collect_stats (
    cl_event event )
```

Collect statistics on a kernel execution. After termination of the kernels, the OpenCL codelet should call this function with the event returned by `clEnqueueNDRangeKernel()`, to let StarPU collect statistics about the kernel execution (used cycles, consumed energy).

30.19.4.18 starpu_opengl_error_string()

```
const char* starpu_opengl_error_string (
    cl_int status )
```

Return the error message in English corresponding to `status`, an OpenCL error code.

30.19.4.19 `starpu_opencl_display_error()`

```
void starpu_opencl_display_error (
    const char * func,
    const char * file,
    int line,
    const char * msg,
    cl_int status )
```

Given a valid error status, print the corresponding error message on `stdout`, along with the function name `func`, the filename `file`, the line number `line` and the message `msg`.

30.19.4.20 `starpu_opencl_report_error()`

```
static __starpu_inline void starpu_opencl_report_error (
    const char * func,
    const char * file,
    int line,
    const char * msg,
    cl_int status ) [static]
```

Call the function [starpu_opencl_display_error\(\)](#) and abort.

30.19.4.21 `starpu_opencl_allocate_memory()`

```
cl_int starpu_opencl_allocate_memory (
    int devid,
    cl_mem * addr,
    size_t size,
    cl_mem_flags flags )
```

Allocate `size` bytes of memory, stored in `addr`. `flags` must be a valid combination of `cl_mem_flags` values.

30.19.4.22 `starpu_opencl_copy_ram_to_opencl()`

```
cl_int starpu_opencl_copy_ram_to_opencl (
    void * ptr,
    unsigned src_node,
    cl_mem buffer,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t size,
    size_t offset,
    cl_event * event,
    int * ret )
```

Copy `size` bytes from the given `ptr` on RAM `src_node` to the given `buffer` on OpenCL `dst_node`. `offset` is the offset, in bytes, in `buffer`. if `event` is `NULL`, the copy is synchronous, i.e the queue is synchronised before returning. If not `NULL`, `event` can be used after the call to wait for this particular copy to complete. This function returns `CL_SUCCESS` if the copy was successful, or a valid OpenCL error code otherwise. The integer pointed to by `ret` is set to `-EAGAIN` if the asynchronous launch was successful, or to 0 if `event` was `NULL`.

30.19.4.23 `starpu_opencl_copy_opencl_to_ram()`

```
cl_int starpu_opencl_copy_opencl_to_ram (
    cl_mem buffer,
    unsigned src_node,
    void * ptr,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t size,
    size_t offset,
```

```

    cl_event * event,
    int * ret )

```

Copy `size` bytes asynchronously from the given buffer on OpenCL `src_node` to the given `ptr` on RAM `dst_node`. `offset` is the offset, in bytes, in buffer. if `event` is `NULL`, the copy is synchronous, i.e the queue is synchronised before returning. If not `NULL`, `event` can be used after the call to wait for this particular copy to complete. This function returns `CL_SUCCESS` if the copy was successful, or a valid OpenCL error code otherwise. The integer pointed to by `ret` is set to `-EAGAIN` if the asynchronous launch was successful, or to 0 if `event` was `NULL`.

30.19.4.24 `starpu_opencl_copy_opencl_to_opencl()`

```

cl_int starpu_opencl_copy_opencl_to_opencl (
    cl_mem src,
    unsigned src_node,
    size_t src_offset,
    cl_mem dst,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t dst_offset,
    size_t size,
    cl_event * event,
    int * ret )

```

Copy `size` bytes asynchronously from byte offset `src_offset` of `src` on OpenCL `src_node` to byte offset `dst_offset` of `dst` on OpenCL `dst_node`. if `event` is `NULL`, the copy is synchronous, i.e. the queue is synchronised before returning. If not `NULL`, `event` can be used after the call to wait for this particular copy to complete. This function returns `CL_SUCCESS` if the copy was successful, or a valid OpenCL error code otherwise. The integer pointed to by `ret` is set to `-EAGAIN` if the asynchronous launch was successful, or to 0 if `event` was `NULL`.

30.19.4.25 `starpu_opencl_copy_async_sync()`

```

cl_int starpu_opencl_copy_async_sync (
    uintptr_t src,
    size_t src_offset,
    unsigned src_node,
    uintptr_t dst,
    size_t dst_offset,
    unsigned dst_node,
    size_t size,
    cl_event * event )

```

Copy `size` bytes from byte offset `src_offset` of `src` on `src_node` to byte offset `dst_offset` of `dst` on `dst_node`. if `event` is `NULL`, the copy is synchronous, i.e. the queue is synchronised before returning. If not `NULL`, `event` can be used after the call to wait for this particular copy to complete. The function returns `-EAGAIN` if the asynchronous launch was successful. It returns 0 if the synchronous copy was successful, or fails otherwise.

30.20 OpenMP Runtime Support

This section describes the interface provided for implementing OpenMP runtimes on top of StarPU.

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_omp_lock_t](#)
- struct [starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#)
- struct [starpu_omp_parallel_region_attr](#)
- struct [starpu_omp_task_region_attr](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_OPENMP](#)
- #define [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_omp_sched_value](#) {
[starpu_omp_sched_undefined](#), [starpu_omp_sched_static](#), [starpu_omp_sched_dynamic](#), [starpu_omp_↵
\[sched_guided\]\(#\),
\[starpu_omp_sched_auto\]\(#\), \[starpu_omp_sched_runtime\]\(#\) }](#)
- enum [starpu_omp_proc_bind_value](#) {
[starpu_omp_proc_bind_undefined](#), [starpu_omp_proc_bind_false](#), [starpu_omp_proc_bind_true](#), [starpu_↵
\[omp_proc_bind_master\]\(#\),
\[starpu_omp_proc_bind_close\]\(#\), \[starpu_omp_proc_bind_spread\]\(#\) }](#)

Initialisation

- int [starpu_omp_init](#) (void) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- void [starpu_omp_shutdown](#) (void) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)

Parallel

- void [starpu_omp_parallel_region](#) (const struct [starpu_omp_parallel_region_attr](#) *attr) [__STARPU_OMP_↵
NOTHROW](#)
- void [starpu_omp_master](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- int [starpu_omp_master_inline](#) (void) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)

Synchronization

- void [starpu_omp_barrier](#) (void) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- void [starpu_omp_critical](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg, const char *name) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- void [starpu_omp_critical_inline_begin](#) (const char *name) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- void [starpu_omp_critical_inline_end](#) (const char *name) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)

Worksharing

- void [starpu_omp_single](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg, int nowait) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- int [starpu_omp_single_inline](#) (void) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- void [starpu_omp_single_copyprivate](#) (void(*f)(void *arg, void *data, unsigned long long data_size), void *arg,
void *data, unsigned long long data_size) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- void * [starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_begin](#) (void *data) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- void [starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_end](#) (void) [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)
- void [starpu_omp_for](#) (void(*f)(unsigned long long _first_i, unsigned long long _nb_i, void *arg), void *arg,
unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, int nowait) [__STAR↵
PU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)

- int [starpu_omp_for_inline_first](#) (unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, unsigned long long *_first_i, unsigned long long *_nb_i) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_for_inline_next](#) (unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, unsigned long long *_first_i, unsigned long long *_nb_i) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_for_alt](#) (void(*f)(unsigned long long _begin_i, unsigned long long _end_i, void *arg), void *arg, unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, int nowait) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_for_inline_first_alt](#) (unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, unsigned long long *_begin_i, unsigned long long *_end_i) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_for_inline_next_alt](#) (unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, unsigned long long *_begin_i, unsigned long long *_end_i) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_ordered](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_ordered_inline_begin](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_ordered_inline_end](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_sections](#) (unsigned long long nb_sections, void(**section_f)(void *arg), void **section_arg, int nowait) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_sections_combined](#) (unsigned long long nb_sections, void(*section_f)(unsigned long long section_num, void *arg), void *section_arg, int nowait) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW

Task

- void [starpu_omp_task_region](#) (const struct [starpu_omp_task_region_attr](#) *attr) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskwait](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskgroup](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_begin](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_end](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskloop_inline_begin](#) (struct [starpu_omp_task_region_attr](#) *attr) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskloop_inline_end](#) (const struct [starpu_omp_task_region_attr](#) *attr) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW

API

- void [starpu_omp_set_num_threads](#) (int threads) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_threads](#) () __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_thread_num](#) () __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_max_threads](#) () __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_procs](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_in_parallel](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_dynamic](#) (int dynamic_threads) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_dynamic](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_nested](#) (int nested) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_nested](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_cancellation](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_schedule](#) (enum [starpu_omp_sched_value](#) kind, int modifier) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_get_schedule](#) (enum [starpu_omp_sched_value](#) *kind, int *modifier) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_thread_limit](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_max_active_levels](#) (int max_levels) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_max_active_levels](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_level](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_ancestor_thread_num](#) (int level) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_team_size](#) (int level) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_active_level](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW

- int [starpu_omp_in_final](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- enum [starpu_omp_proc_bind_value](#) [starpu_omp_get_proc_bind](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_places](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_place_num_procs](#) (int place_num) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_get_place_proc_ids](#) (int place_num, int *ids) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_place_num](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_partition_num_places](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_get_partition_place_nums](#) (int *place_nums) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_default_device](#) (int device_num) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_default_device](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_devices](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_teams](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_team_num](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_is_initial_device](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_initial_device](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_max_task_priority](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_init_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_destroy_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_unset_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_test_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_init_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_test_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_begin](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_end](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- double [starpu_omp_get_wtime](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- double [starpu_omp_get_wtick](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_vector_annotate](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, uint32_t slice_base) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- struct [starpu_arbiter](#) * [starpu_omp_get_default_arbiter](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW

30.20.1 Detailed Description

This section describes the interface provided for implementing OpenMP runtimes on top of StarPU.

30.20.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.20.2.1 struct [starpu_omp_lock_t](#)

Opaque Simple Lock object () for inter-task synchronization operations.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_lock\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_destroy_lock\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_set_lock\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_unset_lock\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_test_lock\(\)](#)

Data Fields

void *	internal	opaque pointer for internal use
--------	----------	---------------------------------

30.20.2.2 struct starpu_omp_nest_lock_t

Opaque Nestable Lock object () for inter-task synchronization operations.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_nest_lock\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_set_nest_lock\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_test_nest_lock\(\)](#)

Data Fields

void *	internal	opaque pointer for internal use
--------	----------	---------------------------------

30.20.2.3 struct starpu_omp_parallel_region_attr

Set of attributes used for creating a new parallel region.

See also

[starpu_omp_parallel_region\(\)](#)

Data Fields

struct starpu_codelet	cl	starpu_codelet (Codelet And Tasks) to use for the parallel region implicit tasks. The codelet must provide a CPU implementation function.
starpu_data_handle_t *	handles	Array of zero or more starpu_data_handle_t data handle to be passed to the parallel region implicit tasks.
void *	cl_arg	Optional pointer to an inline argument to be passed to the region implicit tasks.
size_t	cl_arg_size	Size of the optional inline argument to be passed to the region implicit tasks, or 0 if unused.
unsigned	cl_arg_free	Boolean indicating whether the optional inline argument should be automatically freed (true), or not (false).
int	if_clause	Boolean indicating whether the <code>if</code> clause of the corresponding <code>pragma omp parallel</code> is true or false.
int	num_threads	Integer indicating the requested number of threads in the team of the newly created parallel region, or 0 to let the runtime choose the number of threads alone. This attribute may be ignored by the runtime system if the requested number of threads is higher than the number of threads that the runtime can create.

30.20.2.4 struct starpu_omp_task_region_attr

Set of attributes used for creating a new task region.

See also

[starpu_omp_task_region\(\)](#)

Data Fields

struct <code>starpu_codelet</code>	<code>cl</code>	<code>starpu_codelet</code> (Codelet And Tasks) to use for the task region explicit task. The codelet must provide a CPU implementation function or an accelerator implementation for offloaded target regions.
<code>starpu_data_handle_t *</code>	<code>handles</code>	Array of zero or more <code>starpu_data_handle_t</code> data handle to be passed to the task region explicit tasks.
<code>void *</code>	<code>cl_arg</code>	Optional pointer to an inline argument to be passed to the region implicit tasks.
<code>size_t</code>	<code>cl_arg_size</code>	Size of the optional inline argument to be passed to the region implicit tasks, or 0 if unused.
<code>unsigned</code>	<code>cl_arg_free</code>	Boolean indicating whether the optional inline argument should be automatically freed (true), or not (false).
<code>int</code>	<code>priority</code>	
<code>int</code>	<code>if_clause</code>	Boolean indicating whether the <code>if</code> clause of the corresponding <code>pragma omp task</code> is true or false.
<code>int</code>	<code>final_clause</code>	Boolean indicating whether the <code>final</code> clause of the corresponding <code>pragma omp task</code> is true or false.
<code>int</code>	<code>untied_clause</code>	Boolean indicating whether the <code>untied</code> clause of the corresponding <code>pragma omp task</code> is true or false.
<code>int</code>	<code>mergeable_clause</code>	Boolean indicating whether the <code>mergeable</code> clause of the corresponding <code>pragma omp task</code> is true or false.
<code>int</code>	<code>is_loop</code>	taskloop attribute
<code>int</code>	<code>nogroup_clause</code>	
<code>int</code>	<code>collapse</code>	
<code>int</code>	<code>num_tasks</code>	
<code>unsigned long long</code>	<code>nb_iterations</code>	
<code>unsigned long long</code>	<code>grainsize</code>	
<code>unsigned long long</code>	<code>begin_i</code>	
<code>unsigned long long</code>	<code>end_i</code>	
<code>unsigned long long</code>	<code>chunk</code>	

30.20.3 Macro Definition Documentation

30.20.3.1 STARPU_OPENMP

```
#define STARPU_OPENMP
```

Defined when StarPU has been installed with OpenMP Runtime support. It should be used in your code to detect the availability of the runtime support for OpenMP.

30.20.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

30.20.4.1 starpu_omp_sched_value

```
enum starpu_omp_sched_value
```

Set of constants for selecting the for loop iteration scheduling algorithm () as defined by the OpenMP specification.

See also

[starpu_omp_for\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_first\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_next\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_alt\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_first_alt\(\)](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_next_alt\(\)](#)

Enumerator

starpu_omp_sched_undefined	Undefined iteration scheduling algorithm.
starpu_omp_sched_static	Static iteration scheduling algorithm.
starpu_omp_sched_dynamic	Dynamic iteration scheduling algorithm.
starpu_omp_sched_guided	Guided iteration scheduling algorithm.
starpu_omp_sched_auto	Automatically chosen iteration scheduling algorithm.
starpu_omp_sched_runtime	Choice of iteration scheduling algorithm deferred at runtime .

30.20.4.2 starpu_omp_proc_bind_value

enum [starpu_omp_proc_bind_value](#)

Set of constants for selecting the processor binding method, as defined in the OpenMP specification.

See also

[starpu_omp_get_proc_bind\(\)](#)

Enumerator

starpu_omp_proc_bind_undefined	Undefined processor binding method.
starpu_omp_proc_bind_false	Team threads may be moved between places at any time.
starpu_omp_proc_bind_true	Team threads may not be moved between places.
starpu_omp_proc_bind_master	Assign every thread in the team to the same place as the master thread.
starpu_omp_proc_bind_close	Assign every thread in the team to a place close to the parent thread.
starpu_omp_proc_bind_spread	Assign team threads as a sparse distribution over the selected places.

30.20.5 Function Documentation

30.20.5.1 starpu_omp_init()

```
int starpu_omp_init (
    void )
```

Initialize StarPU and its OpenMP Runtime support.

30.20.5.2 starpu_omp_shutdown()

```
void starpu_omp_shutdown (
    void )
```

Shutdown StarPU and its OpenMP Runtime support.

30.20.5.3 starpu_omp_parallel_region()

```
void starpu_omp_parallel_region (
    const struct starpu_omp_parallel_region_attr * attr )
```

Generate and launch an OpenMP parallel region and return after its completion. `attr` specifies the attributes for the generated parallel region. If this function is called from inside another, generating, parallel region, the generated parallel region is nested within the generating parallel region.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp parallel`.

30.20.5.4 starpu_omp_master()

```
void starpu_omp_master (
    void(*) (void *arg) f,
    void * arg )
```

Execute a function only on the master thread of the OpenMP parallel region it is called from. When called from a thread that is not the master of the parallel region it is called from, this function does nothing. `f` is the function to be called. `arg` is an argument passed to function `f`.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp master`.

30.20.5.5 starpu_omp_master_inline()

```
int starpu_omp_master_inline (
    void )
```

Determine whether the calling thread is the master of the OpenMP parallel region it is called from or not.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp master` without code outlining.

Returns

!0 if called by the region's master thread.

0 if not called by the region's master thread.

30.20.5.6 starpu_omp_barrier()

```
void starpu_omp_barrier (
    void )
```

Wait until each participating thread of the innermost OpenMP parallel region has reached the barrier and each explicit OpenMP task bound to this region has completed its execution.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp barrier`.

30.20.5.7 starpu_omp_critical()

```
void starpu_omp_critical (
    void(*) (void *arg) f,
    void * arg,
    const char * name )
```

Wait until no other thread is executing within the context of the selected critical section, then proceeds to the exclusive execution of a function within the critical section. `f` is the function to be executed in the critical section. `arg` is an argument passed to function `f`. `name` is the name of the selected critical section. If `name == NULL`, the selected critical section is the unique anonymous critical section.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp critical`.

30.20.5.8 starpu_omp_critical_inline_begin()

```
void starpu_omp_critical_inline_begin (
    const char * name )
```

Wait until execution can proceed exclusively within the context of the selected critical section. `name` is the name of the selected critical section. If `name == NULL`, the selected critical section is the unique anonymous critical section.

This function together with `starpu_omp_critical_inline_end` can be used to implement `#pragma omp critical` without code outlining.

30.20.5.9 `starpu_omp_critical_inline_end()`

```
void starpu_omp_critical_inline_end (
    const char * name )
```

End the exclusive execution within the context of the selected critical section. `name` is the name of the selected critical section. If `name==NULL`, the selected critical section is the unique anonymous critical section.

This function together with [starpu_omp_critical_inline_begin](#) can be used to implement `#pragma omp critical` without code outlining.

30.20.5.10 `starpu_omp_single()`

```
void starpu_omp_single (
    void(*) (void *arg) f,
    void * arg,
    int nowait )
```

Ensure that a single participating thread of the innermost OpenMP parallel region executes a function. `f` is the function to be executed by a single thread. `arg` is an argument passed to function `f`. `nowait` is a flag indicating whether an implicit barrier is requested after the single section (`nowait==0`) or not (`nowait==!0`).

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp single`.

30.20.5.11 `starpu_omp_single_inline()`

```
int starpu_omp_single_inline (
    void )
```

Decide whether the current thread is elected to run the following single section among the participating threads of the innermost OpenMP parallel region.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp single` without code outlining.

Returns

!0 if the calling thread has won the election.

0 if the calling thread has lost the election.

30.20.5.12 `starpu_omp_single_copyprivate()`

```
void starpu_omp_single_copyprivate (
    void(*) (void *arg, void *data, unsigned long long data_size) f,
    void * arg,
    void * data,
    unsigned long long data_size )
```

Execute `f` on a single task of the current parallel region task, and then broadcast the contents of the memory block pointed by the copyprivate pointer `data` and of size `data_size` to the corresponding `data` pointed memory blocks of all the other participating region tasks. This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp single` with a copyprivate clause.

See also

[starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline](#)
[starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_begin](#)
[starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_end](#)

30.20.5.13 `starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_begin()`

```
void* starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_begin (
    void * data )
```

Elect one task among the tasks of the current parallel region task to execute the following single section, and then broadcast the copyprivate pointer `data` to all the other participating region tasks. This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp single` with a copyprivate clause without code outlining.

See also

[starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline](#)
[starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_end](#)

30.20.5.14 starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_end()

```
void starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_end (
    void )
```

Complete the execution of a single section and return the broadcasted copyprivate pointer for tasks that lost the election and NULL for the task that won the election. This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp single` with a copyprivate clause without code outlining.

Returns

the copyprivate pointer for tasks that lost the election and therefore did not execute the code of the single section.

NULL for the task that won the election and executed the code of the single section.

See also

[starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline](#)
[starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_begin](#)

30.20.5.15 starpu_omp_for()

```
void starpu_omp_for (
    void(*) (unsigned long long _first_i, unsigned long long _nb_i, void *arg) f,
    void * arg,
    unsigned long long nb_iterations,
    unsigned long long chunk,
    int schedule,
    int ordered,
    int nowait )
```

Execute a parallel loop together with the other threads participating to the innermost parallel region. `f` is the function to be executed iteratively. `arg` is an argument passed to function `f`. `nb_iterations` is the number of iterations to be performed by the parallel loop. `chunk` is the number of consecutive iterations that should be affected to the same thread when scheduling the loop workshares, it follows the semantics of the `modifier` argument in OpenMP `#pragma omp for` specification. `schedule` is the scheduling mode according to the OpenMP specification. `ordered` is a flag indicating whether the loop region may contain an ordered section (`ordered==!0`) or not (`ordered==0`). `nowait` is a flag indicating whether an implicit barrier is requested after the for section (`nowait==0`) or not (`nowait==!0`).

The function `f` will be called with arguments `_first_i`, the first iteration to perform, `_nb_i`, the number of consecutive iterations to perform before returning, `arg`, the free `arg` argument.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp for`.

30.20.5.16 starpu_omp_for_inline_first()

```
int starpu_omp_for_inline_first (
    unsigned long long nb_iterations,
    unsigned long long chunk,
    int schedule,
    int ordered,
    unsigned long long * _first_i,
    unsigned long long * _nb_i )
```

Decide whether the current thread should start to execute a parallel loop section. See [starpu_omp_for](#) for the argument description.

This function together with [starpu_omp_for_inline_next](#) can be used to implement `#pragma omp for` without code outlining.

Returns

!0 if the calling thread participates to the loop region and should execute a first chunk of iterations. In that case, `*_first_i` will be set to the first iteration of the chunk to perform and `*_nb_i` will be set to the number of iterations of the chunk to perform.

0 if the calling thread does not participate to the loop region because all the available iterations have been affected to the other threads of the parallel region.

See also

[starpu_omp_for](#)

30.20.5.17 starpu_omp_for_inline_next()

```
int starpu_omp_for_inline_next (
    unsigned long long nb_iterations,
    unsigned long long chunk,
    int schedule,
    int ordered,
    unsigned long long * _first_i,
    unsigned long long * _nb_i )
```

Decide whether the current thread should continue to execute a parallel loop section. See [starpu_omp_for](#) for the argument description.

This function together with [starpu_omp_for_inline_first](#) can be used to implement `#pragma omp for` without code outlining.

Returns

!0 if the calling thread should execute a next chunk of iterations. In that case, `*_first_i` will be set to the first iteration of the chunk to perform and `*_nb_i` will be set to the number of iterations of the chunk to perform.

0 if the calling thread does not participate anymore to the loop region because all the available iterations have been affected to the other threads of the parallel region.

See also

[starpu_omp_for](#)

30.20.5.18 starpu_omp_for_alt()

```
void starpu_omp_for_alt (
    void(*) (unsigned long long _begin_i, unsigned long long _end_i, void *arg) f,
    void * arg,
    unsigned long long nb_iterations,
    unsigned long long chunk,
    int schedule,
    int ordered,
    int nowait )
```

Alternative implementation of a parallel loop. Differ from [starpu_omp_for](#) in the expected arguments of the loop function `f`.

The function `f` will be called with arguments `_begin_i`, the first iteration to perform, `_end_i`, the first iteration not to perform before returning, `arg`, the free `arg` argument.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp for`.

See also

[starpu_omp_for](#)

30.20.5.19 starpu_omp_for_inline_first_alt()

```
int starpu_omp_for_inline_first_alt (
    unsigned long long nb_iterations,
    unsigned long long chunk,
    int schedule,
    int ordered,
    unsigned long long * _begin_i,
    unsigned long long * _end_i )
```

Inline version of the alternative implementation of a parallel loop.

This function together with [starpu_omp_for_inline_next_alt](#) can be used to implement `#pragma omp for` without code outlining.

See also

[starpu_omp_for](#)
[starpu_omp_for_alt](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_first](#)

30.20.5.20 starpu_omp_for_inline_next_alt()

```
int starpu_omp_for_inline_next_alt (
    unsigned long long nb_iterations,
    unsigned long long chunk,
    int schedule,
    int ordered,
    unsigned long long * _begin_i,
    unsigned long long * _end_i )
```

Inline version of the alternative implementation of a parallel loop.

This function together with [starpu_omp_for_inline_first_alt](#) can be used to implement `#pragma omp for` without code outlining.

See also

[starpu_omp_for](#)
[starpu_omp_for_alt](#)
[starpu_omp_for_inline_next](#)

30.20.5.21 starpu_omp_ordered()

```
void starpu_omp_ordered (
    void(*) (void *arg) f,
    void * arg )
```

Ensure that a function is sequentially executed once for each iteration in order within a parallel loop, by the thread that own the iteration. `f` is the function to be executed by the thread that own the current iteration. `arg` is an argument passed to function `f`.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp ordered`.

30.20.5.22 starpu_omp_ordered_inline_begin()

```
void starpu_omp_ordered_inline_begin (
    void )
```

Wait until all the iterations of a parallel loop below the iteration owned by the current thread have been executed.

This function together with [starpu_omp_ordered_inline_end](#) can be used to implement `#pragma omp ordered` without code code outlining.

30.20.5.23 `starpu_omp_ordered_inline_end()`

```
void starpu_omp_ordered_inline_end (
    void )
```

Notify that the ordered section for the current iteration has been completed.

This function together with [starpu_omp_ordered_inline_begin](#) can be used to implement `#pragma omp ordered` without code code outlining.

30.20.5.24 `starpu_omp_sections()`

```
void starpu_omp_sections (
    unsigned long long nb_sections,
    void(**)(void *arg) section_f,
    void ** section_arg,
    int nowait )
```

Ensure that each function of a given array of functions is executed by one and only one thread. `nb_sections` is the number of functions in the array `section_f`. `section_f` is the array of functions to be executed as sections. `section_arg` is an array of arguments to be passed to the corresponding function. `nowait` is a flag indicating whether an implicit barrier is requested after the execution of all the sections (`nowait==0`) or not (`nowait==!0`).

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp sections` and `#pragma omp section`.

30.20.5.25 `starpu_omp_sections_combined()`

```
void starpu_omp_sections_combined (
    unsigned long long nb_sections,
    void(*) (unsigned long long section_num, void *arg) section_f,
    void * section_arg,
    int nowait )
```

Alternative implementation of sections. Differ from [starpu_omp_sections](#) in that all the sections are combined within a single function in this version. `section_f` is the function implementing the combined sections.

The function `section_f` will be called with arguments `section_num`, the section number to be executed, `arg`, the entry of `section_arg` corresponding to this section.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp sections` and `#pragma omp section`.

See also

[starpu_omp_sections](#)

30.20.5.26 `starpu_omp_task_region()`

```
void starpu_omp_task_region (
    const struct starpu\_omp\_task\_region\_attr * attr )
```

Generate an explicit child task. The execution of the generated task is asynchronous with respect to the calling code unless specified otherwise. `attr` specifies the attributes for the generated task region.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp task`.

30.20.5.27 `starpu_omp_taskwait()`

```
void starpu_omp_taskwait (
    void )
```

Wait for the completion of the tasks generated by the current task. This function does not wait for the descendants of the tasks generated by the current task.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp taskwait`.

30.20.5.28 `starpu_omp_taskgroup()`

```
void starpu_omp_taskgroup (
    void(*) (void *arg) f,
    void * arg )
```

Launch a function and wait for the completion of every descendant task generated during the execution of the function.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp taskgroup`.

See also

[starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_begin](#)
[starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_end](#)

30.20.5.29 starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_begin()

```
void starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_begin (
    void )
```

Launch a function and gets ready to wait for the completion of every descendant task generated during the dynamic scope of the taskgroup.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp taskgroup` without code outlining.

See also

[starpu_omp_taskgroup](#)
[starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_end](#)

30.20.5.30 starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_end()

```
void starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_end (
    void )
```

Wait for the completion of every descendant task generated during the dynamic scope of the taskgroup.

This function can be used to implement `#pragma omp taskgroup` without code outlining.

See also

[starpu_omp_taskgroup](#)
[starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_begin](#)

30.20.5.31 starpu_omp_set_num_threads()

```
void starpu_omp_set_num_threads (
    int threads )
```

Set ICVS `nthreads_var` for the parallel regions to be created with the current region.

Note: The StarPU OpenMP runtime support currently ignores this setting for nested parallel regions.

See also

[starpu_omp_get_num_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_thread_num](#)
[starpu_omp_get_max_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_num_procs](#)

30.20.5.32 starpu_omp_get_num_threads()

```
int starpu_omp_get_num_threads ( )
```

Return the number of threads of the current region.

Returns

the number of threads of the current region.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_num_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_thread_num](#)
[starpu_omp_get_max_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_num_procs](#)

30.20.5.33 starpu_omp_get_thread_num()

```
int starpu_omp_get_thread_num ( )
```

Return the rank of the current thread among the threads of the current region.

Returns

the rank of the current thread in the current region.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_num_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_num_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_max_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_num_procs](#)

30.20.5.34 starpu_omp_get_max_threads()

```
int starpu_omp_get_max_threads ( )
```

Return the maximum number of threads that can be used to create a region from the current region.

Returns

the maximum number of threads that can be used to create a region from the current region.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_num_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_num_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_thread_num](#)
[starpu_omp_get_num_procs](#)

30.20.5.35 starpu_omp_get_num_procs()

```
int starpu_omp_get_num_procs (
    void )
```

Return the number of StarPU CPU workers.

Returns

the number of StarPU CPU workers.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_num_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_num_threads](#)
[starpu_omp_get_thread_num](#)
[starpu_omp_get_max_threads](#)

30.20.5.36 `starpu_omp_in_parallel()`

```
int starpu_omp_in_parallel (
    void )
```

Return whether it is called from the scope of a parallel region or not.

Returns

!0 if called from a parallel region scope.
0 otherwise.

30.20.5.37 `starpu_omp_set_dynamic()`

```
void starpu_omp_set_dynamic (
    int dynamic_threads )
```

Enable (1) or disable (0) dynamically adjusting the number of parallel threads.

Note: The StarPU OpenMP runtime support currently ignores the argument of this function.

See also

[starpu_omp_get_dynamic](#)

30.20.5.38 `starpu_omp_get_dynamic()`

```
int starpu_omp_get_dynamic (
    void )
```

Return the state of dynamic thread number adjustment.

Returns

!0 if dynamic thread number adjustment is enabled.
0 otherwise.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_dynamic](#)

30.20.5.39 `starpu_omp_set_nested()`

```
void starpu_omp_set_nested (
    int nested )
```

Enable (1) or disable (0) nested parallel regions.

Note: The StarPU OpenMP runtime support currently ignores the argument of this function.

See also

[starpu_omp_get_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_get_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_set_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_get_level](#)
[starpu_omp_get_active_level](#)

30.20.5.40 `starpu_omp_get_nested()`

```
int starpu_omp_get_nested (
    void )
```

Return whether nested parallel sections are enabled or not.

Returns

!0 if nested parallel sections are enabled.
0 otherwise.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_get_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_set_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_get_level](#)
[starpu_omp_get_active_level](#)

30.20.5.41 `starpu_omp_get_cancellation()`

```
int starpu_omp_get_cancellation (
    void )
```

Return the state of the cancel ICVS var.

30.20.5.42 `starpu_omp_set_schedule()`

```
void starpu_omp_set_schedule (
    enum starpu_omp_sched_value kind,
    int modifier )
```

Set the default scheduling kind for upcoming loops within the current parallel section. `kind` is the scheduler kind, `modifier` complements the scheduler kind with informations such as the chunk size, in accordance with the OpenMP specification.

See also

[starpu_omp_get_schedule](#)

30.20.5.43 `starpu_omp_get_schedule()`

```
void starpu_omp_get_schedule (
    enum starpu_omp_sched_value * kind,
    int * modifier )
```

Return the current selected default loop scheduler.

Returns

the kind and the modifier of the current default loop scheduler.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_schedule](#)

30.20.5.44 `starpu_omp_get_thread_limit()`

```
int starpu_omp_get_thread_limit (
    void )
```

Return the number of StarPU CPU workers.

Returns

the number of StarPU CPU workers.

30.20.5.45 `starpu_omp_set_max_active_levels()`

```
void starpu_omp_set_max_active_levels (
    int max_levels )
```

Set the maximum number of allowed active parallel section levels.

Note: The StarPU OpenMP runtime support currently ignores the argument of this function and assume `max_levels` equals 1 instead.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_get_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_get_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_get_level](#)
[starpu_omp_get_active_level](#)

30.20.5.46 `starpu_omp_get_max_active_levels()`

```
int starpu_omp_get_max_active_levels (
    void )
```

Return the current maximum number of allowed active parallel section levels

Returns

the current maximum number of allowed active parallel section levels.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_get_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_set_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_get_level](#)
[starpu_omp_get_active_level](#)

30.20.5.47 `starpu_omp_get_level()`

```
int starpu_omp_get_level (
    void )
```

Return the nesting level of the current parallel section.

Returns

the nesting level of the current parallel section.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_get_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_get_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_set_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_get_active_level](#)

30.20.5.48 starpu_omp_get_ancestor_thread_num()

```
int starpu_omp_get_ancestor_thread_num (
    int level )
```

Return the number of the ancestor of the current parallel section.

Returns

the number of the ancestor of the current parallel section.

30.20.5.49 starpu_omp_get_team_size()

```
int starpu_omp_get_team_size (
    int level )
```

Return the size of the team of the current parallel section.

Returns

the size of the team of the current parallel section.

30.20.5.50 starpu_omp_get_active_level()

```
int starpu_omp_get_active_level (
    void )
```

Return the nestinglevel of the current innermost active parallel section.

Returns

the nestinglevel of the current innermost active parallel section.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_get_nested](#)
[starpu_omp_get_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_set_max_active_levels](#)
[starpu_omp_get_level](#)

30.20.5.51 starpu_omp_in_final()

```
int starpu_omp_in_final (
    void )
```

Check whether the current task is final or not.

Returns

!0 if called from a final task.
0 otherwise.

30.20.5.52 starpu_omp_get_proc_bind()

```
enum starpu_omp_proc_bind_value starpu_omp_get_proc_bind (
    void )
```

Return the proc_bind setting of the current parallel region.

Returns

the proc_bind setting of the current parallel region.

30.20.5.53 starpu_omp_set_default_device()

```
void starpu_omp_set_default_device (
    int device_num )
```

Set the number of the device to use as default.

Note: The StarPU OpenMP runtime support currently ignores the argument of this function.

See also

[starpu_omp_get_default_device](#)
[starpu_omp_is_initial_device](#)

30.20.5.54 starpu_omp_get_default_device()

```
int starpu_omp_get_default_device (
    void )
```

Return the number of the device used as default.

Returns

the number of the device used as default.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_default_device](#)
[starpu_omp_is_initial_device](#)

30.20.5.55 starpu_omp_get_num_devices()

```
int starpu_omp_get_num_devices (
    void )
```

Return the number of the devices.

Returns

the number of the devices.

30.20.5.56 starpu_omp_get_num_teams()

```
int starpu_omp_get_num_teams (
    void )
```

Return the number of teams in the current teams region.

Returns

the number of teams in the current teams region.

See also

[starpu_omp_get_num_teams](#)

30.20.5.57 starpu_omp_get_team_num()

```
int starpu_omp_get_team_num (
    void )
```

Return the team number of the calling thread.

Returns

the team number of the calling thread.

See also

[starpu_omp_get_num_teams](#)

30.20.5.58 starpu_omp_is_initial_device()

```
int starpu_omp_is_initial_device (
    void )
```

Check whether the current device is the initial device or not.

30.20.5.59 starpu_omp_get_max_task_priority()

```
int starpu_omp_get_max_task_priority (
    void )
```

Return the maximum value that can be specified in the priority clause.

Returns

!0 if called from the host device.
0 otherwise.

See also

[starpu_omp_set_default_device](#)

[starpu_omp_get_default_device](#)

30.20.5.60 starpu_omp_init_lock()

```
void starpu_omp_init_lock (
    starpu_omp_lock_t * lock )
```

Initialize an opaque lock object.

See also

[starpu_omp_destroy_lock](#)

[starpu_omp_set_lock](#)

[starpu_omp_unset_lock](#)

[starpu_omp_test_lock](#)

30.20.5.61 starpu_omp_destroy_lock()

```
void starpu_omp_destroy_lock (
    starpu_omp_lock_t * lock )
```

Destroy an opaque lock object.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_lock](#)

[starpu_omp_set_lock](#)

[starpu_omp_unset_lock](#)

[starpu_omp_test_lock](#)

30.20.5.62 starpu_omp_set_lock()

```
void starpu_omp_set_lock (
    starpu_omp_lock_t * lock )
```

Lock an opaque lock object. If the lock is already locked, the function will block until it succeeds in exclusively acquiring the lock.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_destroy_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_unset_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_test_lock](#)

30.20.5.63 starpu_omp_unset_lock()

```
void starpu_omp_unset_lock (
    starpu_omp_lock_t * lock )
```

Unlock a previously locked lock object. The behaviour of this function is unspecified if it is called on an unlocked lock object.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_destroy_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_set_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_test_lock](#)

30.20.5.64 starpu_omp_test_lock()

```
int starpu_omp_test_lock (
    starpu_omp_lock_t * lock )
```

Unblockingly attempt to lock a lock object and return whether it succeeded or not.

Returns

!0 if the function succeeded in acquiring the lock.
0 if the lock was already locked.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_destroy_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_set_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_unset_lock](#)

30.20.5.65 starpu_omp_init_nest_lock()

```
void starpu_omp_init_nest_lock (
    starpu_omp_nest_lock_t * lock )
```

Initialize an opaque lock object supporting nested locking operations.

See also

[starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_set_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_test_nest_lock](#)

30.20.5.66 starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock()

```
void starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock (
    starpu_omp_nest_lock_t * lock )
```

Destroy an opaque lock object supporting nested locking operations.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_set_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_test_nest_lock](#)

30.20.5.67 starpu_omp_set_nest_lock()

```
void starpu_omp_set_nest_lock (
    starpu_omp_nest_lock_t * lock )
```

Lock an opaque lock object supporting nested locking operations. If the lock is already locked by another task, the function will block until it succeeds in exclusively acquiring the lock. If the lock is already taken by the current task, the function will increase the nested locking level of the lock object.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_test_nest_lock](#)

30.20.5.68 starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock()

```
void starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock (
    starpu_omp_nest_lock_t * lock )
```

Unlock a previously locked lock object supporting nested locking operations. If the lock has been locked multiple times in nested fashion, the nested locking level is decreased and the lock remains locked. Otherwise, if the lock has only been locked once, it becomes unlocked. The behaviour of this function is unspecified if it is called on an unlocked lock object. The behaviour of this function is unspecified if it is called from a different task than the one that locked the lock object.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_set_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_test_nest_lock](#)

30.20.5.69 starpu_omp_test_nest_lock()

```
int starpu_omp_test_nest_lock (
    starpu_omp_nest_lock_t * lock )
```

Unblocking attempt to lock an opaque lock object supporting nested locking operations and returns whether it succeeded or not. If the lock is already locked by another task, the function will return without having acquired the lock. If the lock is already taken by the current task, the function will increase the nested locking level of the lock object.

Returns

! 0 if the function succeeded in acquiring the lock.
0 if the lock was already locked.

See also

[starpu_omp_init_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_set_nest_lock](#)
[starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock](#)

30.20.5.70 starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_begin()

```
void starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_begin (  
    void )
```

Implement the entry point of a fallback global atomic region. Block until it succeeds in acquiring exclusive access to the global atomic region.

See also

[starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_end](#)

30.20.5.71 starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_end()

```
void starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_end (  
    void )
```

Implement the exit point of a fallback global atomic region. Release the exclusive access to the global atomic region.

See also

[starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_begin](#)

30.20.5.72 starpu_omp_get_wtime()

```
double starpu_omp_get_wtime (  
    void )
```

Return the elapsed wallclock time in seconds.

Returns

the elapsed wallclock time in seconds.

See also

[starpu_omp_get_wtick](#)

30.20.5.73 starpu_omp_get_wtick()

```
double starpu_omp_get_wtick (  
    void )
```

Return the precision of the time used by [starpu_omp_get_wtime\(\)](#).

Returns

the precision of the time used by [starpu_omp_get_wtime\(\)](#).

See also

[starpu_omp_get_wtime](#)

30.20.5.74 `starpu_omp_vector_annotate()`

```
void starpu_omp_vector_annotate (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    uint32_t slice_base )
```

Enable setting additional vector metadata needed by the OpenMP Runtime Support.

`handle` is vector data handle. `slice_base` is the base of an array slice, expressed in number of vector elements from the array base.

See also

[STARPU_VECTOR_GET_SLICE_BASE](#)

30.21 MIC Extensions

Macros

- `#define STARPU_USE_MIC`
- `#define STARPU_MAXMICDEVS`

Typedefs

- `typedef void * starpu_mic_func_symbol_t`

Functions

- `int starpu_mic_register_kernel (starpu_mic_func_symbol_t *symbol, const char *func_name)`
- `starpu_mic_kernel_t starpu_mic_get_kernel (starpu_mic_func_symbol_t symbol)`

30.21.1 Detailed Description

30.21.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.21.2.1 STARPU_USE_MIC

```
#define STARPU_USE_MIC
```

Defined when StarPU has been installed with MIC support. It should be used in your code to detect the availability of MIC.

30.21.2.2 STARPU_MAXMICDEVS

```
#define STARPU_MAXMICDEVS
```

Define the maximum number of MIC devices that are supported by StarPU.

30.21.3 Typedef Documentation

30.21.3.1 starpu_mic_func_symbol_t

```
typedef void* starpu_mic_func_symbol_t
```

Type for MIC function symbols

30.21.4 Function Documentation

30.21.4.1 starpu_mic_register_kernel()

```
int starpu_mic_register_kernel (
    starpu_mic_func_symbol_t * symbol,
    const char * func_name )
```

Initiate a lookup on each MIC device to find the address of the function named `func_name`, store it in the global array `kernels` and return the index in the array through `symbol`.

30.21.4.2 starpu_mic_get_kernel()

```
starpu_mic_kernel_t starpu_mic_get_kernel (
    starpu_mic_func_symbol_t symbol )
```

If successful, return the pointer to the function defined by `symbol` on the device linked to the called device. This can for instance be used in a `starpu_mic_func_t` implementation.

30.22 Miscellaneous Helpers

Macros

- #define `STARPU_MIN`(a, b)
- #define `STARPU_MAX`(a, b)
- #define `STARPU_POISON_PTR`

Functions

- char * `starpu_getenv` (const char *str)
- int `starpu_get_env_string_var_default` (const char *str, const char *strings[], int defval)
- int `starpu_get_env_size_default` (const char *str, int defval)
- static __starpu_inline int `starpu_get_env_number` (const char *str)
- static __starpu_inline int `starpu_get_env_number_default` (const char *str, int defval)
- static __starpu_inline float `starpu_get_env_float_default` (const char *str, float defval)
- void `starpu_execute_on_each_worker` (void(*func)(void *), void *arg, uint32_t where)
- void `starpu_execute_on_each_worker_ex` (void(*func)(void *), void *arg, uint32_t where, const char *name)
- void `starpu_execute_on_specific_workers` (void(*func)(void *), void *arg, unsigned num_workers, unsigned *workers, const char *name)
- double `starpu_timing_now` (void)
- int `starpu_data_cpy` (`starpu_data_handle_t` dst_handle, `starpu_data_handle_t` src_handle, int asynchronous, void(*callback_func)(void *), void *callback_arg)
- void `starpu_display_bindings` (void)
- int `starpu_get_pu_os_index` (unsigned logical_index)
- `hwloc_topology_t` `starpu_get_hwloc_topology` (void)

Variables

- int `_starpu_silent`

30.22.1 Detailed Description

30.22.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.22.2.1 STARPU_MIN

```
#define STARPU_MIN(
    a,
    b )
```

Return the min of the two parameters.

30.22.2.2 STARPU_MAX

```
#define STARPU_MAX(
    a,
    b )
```

Return the max of the two parameters.

30.22.2.3 STARPU_POISON_PTR

```
#define STARPU_POISON_PTR
```

Define a value which can be used to mark pointers as invalid values.

30.22.3 Function Documentation

30.22.3.1 starpu_get_env_string_var_default()

```
int starpu_get_env_string_var_default (
    const char * str,
    const char * strings[],
    int defvalue )
```

If the environment variable `str` is defined and its value is contained in the array `strings`, return the array position. Raise an error if the environment variable `str` is defined with a value not in `strings`. Return `defvalue` if the environment variable `str` is not defined.

30.22.3.2 starpu_get_env_size_default()

```
int starpu_get_env_size_default (
    const char * str,
    int defval )
```

If the environment variable `str` is defined with a well-defined size value, return the value as a size in bytes. Expected size qualifiers are b, B, k, K, m, M, g, G. The default qualifier is K. If the environment variable `str` is not defined or is empty, return `defval`. Raise an error if the value of the environment variable `str` is not well-defined.

30.22.3.3 starpu_get_env_number()

```
static __starpu_inline int starpu_get_env_number (
    const char * str ) [static]
```

Return the integer value of the environment variable named `str`. Return 0 otherwise (the variable does not exist or has a non-integer value).

30.22.3.4 starpu_execute_on_each_worker()

```
void starpu_execute_on_each_worker (
    void(*) (void *) func,
    void * arg,
    uint32_t where )
```

Execute the given function `func` on a subset of workers. When calling this method, the offloaded function `func` is executed by every StarPU worker that are eligible to execute the function. The argument `arg` is passed to the offloaded function. The argument `where` specifies on which types of processing units the function should be executed. Similarly to the field `starpu_codelet::where`, it is possible to specify that the function should be executed on every CUDA device and every CPU by passing `STARPU_CPU|STARPU_CUDA`. This function blocks until `func` has been executed on every appropriate processing units, and thus may not be called from a callback function for instance.

30.22.3.5 starpu_execute_on_each_worker_ex()

```
void starpu_execute_on_each_worker_ex (
    void(*) (void *) func,
    void * arg,
    uint32_t where,
    const char * name )
```

Same as `starpu_execute_on_each_worker()`, except that the task name is specified in the argument `name`.

30.22.3.6 starpu_execute_on_specific_workers()

```
void starpu_execute_on_specific_workers (
    void(*) (void *) func,
    void * arg,
    unsigned num_workers,
    unsigned * workers,
    const char * name )
```

Call `func(arg)` on every worker in the `workers` array. `num_workers` indicates the number of workers in this array. This function is synchronous, but the different workers may execute the function in parallel.

30.22.3.7 starpu_timing_now()

```
double starpu_timing_now (
    void )
```

Return the current date in micro-seconds.

30.22.3.8 starpu_data_cpy()

```
int starpu_data_cpy (
    starpu_data_handle_t dst_handle,
    starpu_data_handle_t src_handle,
    int asynchronous,
    void(*) (void *) callback_func,
    void * callback_arg )
```

Copy the content of `src_handle` into `dst_handle`. The parameter `asynchronous` indicates whether the function should block or not. In the case of an asynchronous call, it is possible to synchronize with the termination of this operation either by the means of implicit dependencies (if enabled) or by calling `starpu_task_wait_for_all()`. If `callback_func` is not `NULL`, this callback function is executed after the handle has been copied, and it is given the pointer `callback_arg` as argument.

30.22.3.9 starpu_display_bindings()

```
void starpu_display_bindings (
    void )
```

Call `hwloc-ps` to display binding of each processus and thread running on the machine.

Use the environment variable `STARPU_DISPLAY_BINDINGS` to automatically call this function at the beginning of the execution of StarPU.

30.22.3.10 starpu_get_pu_os_index()

```
int starpu_get_pu_os_index (
    unsigned logical_index )
```

If `hwloc` is used, convert the given `logical_index` of a PU to the OS index of this PU. If `hwloc` is not used, return `logical_index`.

30.22.3.11 starpu_get_hwloc_topology()

```
hwloc_topology_t starpu_get_hwloc_topology (
    void )
```

Get the `hwloc` topology used by StarPU. One can use this pointer to get information about topology, but not to change settings related to topology.

30.23 FxT Support

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_fxt_codelet_event](#)
- struct [starpu_fxt_options](#)

Macros

- #define **STARPU_FXT_MAX_FILES**

Functions

- void **starpu_fxt_options_init** (struct [starpu_fxt_options](#) *options)
- void **starpu_fxt_options_shutdown** (struct [starpu_fxt_options](#) *options)
- void **starpu_fxt_options_set_dir** (struct [starpu_fxt_options](#) *options)
- void **starpu_fxt_generate_trace** (struct [starpu_fxt_options](#) *options)
- void [starpu_fxt_autostart_profiling](#) (int autostart)
- void [starpu_fxt_start_profiling](#) (void)
- void [starpu_fxt_stop_profiling](#) (void)
- void **starpu_fxt_write_data_trace** (char *filename_in)
- int [starpu_fxt_is_enabled](#) ()
- void [starpu_fxt_trace_user_event](#) (unsigned long code)
- void [starpu_fxt_trace_user_event_string](#) (const char *s)

30.23.1 Detailed Description

30.23.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.23.2.1 struct [starpu_fxt_codelet_event](#)

Data Fields

char	symbol[256]	
int	workerid	
char	perfmodel_archname[256]	
uint32_t	hash	
size_t	size	
float	time	

30.23.2.2 struct [starpu_fxt_options](#)

Data Fields

	unsigned	per_task_colour	
	unsigned	no_events	
	unsigned	no_counter	
	unsigned	no_bus	
	unsigned	no_flops	
	unsigned	ninputfiles	
	unsigned	no_smooth	
	unsigned	no_acquire	
	unsigned	memory_states	
	unsigned	internal	

Data Fields

unsigned	label_deps	
char *	filenames[STARPU_FXT_MAX_FILES]	
char *	out_paje_path	
char *	distrib_time_path	
char *	activity_path	
char *	dag_path	
char *	tasks_path	
char *	data_path	
char *	anim_path	
char *	states_path	
char *	dir	
char *	file_prefix	In case we are going to gather multiple traces (e.g in the case of MPI processes), we may need to prefix the name of the containers.
uint64_t	file_offset	In case we are going to gather multiple traces (e.g in the case of MPI processes), we may need to prefix the name of the containers.
int	file_rank	In case we are going to gather multiple traces (e.g in the case of MPI processes), we may need to prefix the name of the containers.
char	worker_names[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS][256]	Output parameters
struct starpu_permodel_arch	worker_archtypes[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Output parameters
int	nworkers	Output parameters
struct starpu_fxt_codelet_event **	dumped_codelets	In case we want to dump the list of codelets to an external tool
long	dumped_codelets_count	In case we want to dump the list of codelets to an external tool

30.23.3 Function Documentation

30.23.3.1 starpu_fxt_autostart_profiling()

```
void starpu_fxt_autostart_profiling (
    int autostart )
```

Determine whether profiling should be started by [starpu_init\(\)](#), or only when [starpu_fxt_start_profiling\(\)](#) is called. `autostart` should be 1 to do so, or 0 to prevent it.

30.23.3.2 starpu_fxt_start_profiling()

```
void starpu_fxt_start_profiling (
    void )
```

Start recording the trace. The trace is by default started from [starpu_init\(\)](#) call, but can be paused by using [starpu_fxt_stop_profiling\(\)](#), in which case [starpu_fxt_start_profiling\(\)](#) should be called to resume recording events.

30.23.3.3 starpu_fxt_stop_profiling()

```
void starpu_fxt_stop_profiling (
    void )
```

Stop recording the trace. The trace is by default stopped when calling `starpu_shutdown()`. `starpu_fxt_stop_↔profiling()` can however be used to stop it earlier. `starpu_fxt_start_profiling()` can then be called to start recording it again, etc.

30.23.3.4 `starpu_fxt_is_enabled()`

```
int starpu_fxt_is_enabled ( )
```

Wrapper to get value of env variable STARPU_FXT_TRACE

30.23.3.5 `starpu_fxt_trace_user_event()`

```
void starpu_fxt_trace_user_event (
    unsigned long code )
```

Add an event in the execution trace if FxT is enabled.

30.23.3.6 `starpu_fxt_trace_user_event_string()`

```
void starpu_fxt_trace_user_event_string (
    const char * s )
```

Add a string event in the execution trace if FxT is enabled.

30.24 FFT Support

Functions

- void * `starpufft_malloc` (size_t n)
- void `starpufft_free` (void *p)
- `starpufft_plan_starpufft_plan_dft_1d` (int n, int sign, unsigned flags)
- `starpufft_plan_starpufft_plan_dft_2d` (int n, int m, int sign, unsigned flags)
- struct `starpufft_task` * `starpufft_start` (`starpufft_plan` p, void *in, void *out)
- struct `starpufft_task` * `starpufft_start_handle` (`starpufft_plan` p, `starpufft_data_handle_t` in, `starpufft_data_handle_t` out)
- int `starpufft_execute` (`starpufft_plan` p, void *in, void *out)
- int `starpufft_execute_handle` (`starpufft_plan` p, `starpufft_data_handle_t` in, `starpufft_data_handle_t` out)
- void `starpufft_cleanup` (`starpufft_plan` p)
- void `starpufft_destroy_plan` (`starpufft_plan` p)

30.24.1 Detailed Description

30.24.2 Function Documentation

30.24.2.1 `starpufft_malloc()`

```
void * starpufft_malloc (
    size_t n )
```

Allocate memory for n bytes. This is preferred over `malloc()`, since it allocates pinned memory, which allows overlapped transfers.

30.24.2.2 `starpufft_free()`

```
void * starpufft_free (
    void * p )
```

Release memory previously allocated.

30.24.2.3 `starpufft_plan_dft_1d()`

```
struct starpufft_plan * starpufft_plan_dft_1d (
    int n,
    int sign,
    unsigned flags )
```

Initialize a plan for 1D FFT of size n. sign can be `STARPUFFT_FORWARD` or `STARPUFFT_INVERSE`. flags must be 0.

30.24.2.4 `starpufft_plan_dft_2d()`

```
struct starpufft_plan * starpufft_plan_dft_2d (
    int n,
    int m,
    int sign,
    unsigned flags )
```

Initialize a plan for 2D FFT of size (n, m). sign can be `STARPUFFT_FORWARD` or `STARPUFFT_INVERSE`. flags must be 0.

30.24.2.5 `starpufft_start()`

```
struct starpufft_task * starpufft_start (
    starpufft_plan p,
```

```
void * in,
void * out )
```

Start an FFT previously planned as `p`, using `in` and `out` as input and output. This only submits the task and does not wait for it. The application should call [starpufft_cleanup\(\)](#) to unregister the

30.24.2.6 `starpufft_start_handle()`

```
struct starpu_task * starpufft_start_handle (
    starpufft_plan p,
    starpu_data_handle_t in,
    starpu_data_handle_t out )
```

Start an FFT previously planned as `p`, using data handles `in` and `out` as input and output (assumed to be vectors of elements of the expected types). This only submits the task and does not wait for it.

30.24.2.7 `starpufft_execute()`

```
void starpufft_execute (
    starpufft_plan p,
    void * in,
    void * out )
```

Execute an FFT previously planned as `p`, using `in` and `out` as input and output. This submits and waits for the task.

30.24.2.8 `starpufft_execute_handle()`

```
void starpufft_execute_handle (
    starpufft_plan p,
    starpu_data_handle_t in,
    starpu_data_handle_t out )
```

Execute an FFT previously planned as `p`, using data handles `in` and `out` as input and output (assumed to be vectors of elements of the expected types). This submits and waits for the task.

30.24.2.9 `starpufft_cleanup()`

```
void starpufft_cleanup (
    starpufft_plan p )
```

Release data for plan `p`, in the [starpufft_start\(\)](#) case.

30.24.2.10 `starpufft_destroy_plan()`

```
void starpufft_destroy_plan (
    starpufft_plan p )
```

Destroy plan `p`, i.e. release all CPU (fftw) and GPU (cufft) resources.

30.25 MPI Support

Macros

- #define `STARPU_USE_MPI_MASTER_SLAVE`
- #define `STARPU_USE_MPI`
- #define `STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_NODE`
- #define `STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_DATA`
- #define `STARPU_NODE_SELECTION_POLICY`

Functions

- int `starpu_mpi_pre_submit_hook_register` (void(*f)(struct `starpu_task` *))
- int `starpu_mpi_pre_submit_hook_unregister` ()

Initialisation

- int `starpu_mpi_init_conf` (int *argc, char ***argv, int initialize_mpi, MPI_Comm comm, struct `starpu_conf` *conf)
- int `starpu_mpi_init_comm` (int *argc, char ***argv, int initialize_mpi, MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_init` (int *argc, char ***argv, int initialize_mpi)
- int `starpu_mpi_initialize` (void)
- int `starpu_mpi_initialize_extended` (int *rank, int *world_size)
- int `starpu_mpi_shutdown` (void)
- void `starpu_mpi_comm_amounts_retrieve` (size_t *comm_amounts)
- int `starpu_mpi_comm_size` (MPI_Comm comm, int *size)
- int `starpu_mpi_comm_rank` (MPI_Comm comm, int *rank)
- int `starpu_mpi_world_rank` (void)
- int `starpu_mpi_world_size` (void)
- int `starpu_mpi_comm_get_attr` (MPI_Comm comm, int keyval, void *attribute_val, int *flag)
- int `starpu_mpi_get_communication_tag` (void)
- void `starpu_mpi_set_communication_tag` (int tag)
- #define `STARPU_MPI_TAG_UB`

Communication

- typedef void * `starpu_mpi_req`
- typedef int64_t `starpu_mpi_tag_t`
- typedef int(* `starpu_mpi_datatype_allocate_func_t`) (`starpu_data_handle_t`, MPI_Datatype *)
- typedef void(* `starpu_mpi_datatype_free_func_t`) (MPI_Datatype *)
- int `starpu_mpi_isend` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, `starpu_mpi_req` *req, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_isend_prio` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, `starpu_mpi_req` *req, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_irecv` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, `starpu_mpi_req` *req, int source, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_send` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_send_prio` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_recv` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int source, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Status *status)
- int `starpu_mpi_isend_detached` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int `starpu_mpi_isend_detached_prio` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)

- int `starpu_mpi_irecv_detached` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int source, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int `starpu_mpi_irecv_detached_sequential_consistency` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int source, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_↵ consistency)
- int `starpu_mpi_issend` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, `starpu_mpi_req` *req, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_↵ _t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_issend_prio` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, `starpu_mpi_req` *req, int dest, `starpu_mpi_↵ _tag_t` data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_issend_detached` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int `starpu_mpi_issend_detached_prio` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_↵ _tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int `starpu_mpi_wait` (`starpu_mpi_req` *req, MPI_Status *status)
- int `starpu_mpi_test` (`starpu_mpi_req` *req, int *flag, MPI_Status *status)
- int `starpu_mpi_barrier` (MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_wait_for_all` (MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_isend_detached_unlock_tag` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_↵ _t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, `starpu_tag_t` tag)
- int `starpu_mpi_isend_detached_unlock_tag_prio` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int dest, `starpu_mpi_↵ _tag_t` data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm, `starpu_tag_t` tag)
- int `starpu_mpi_irecv_detached_unlock_tag` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int source, `starpu_mpi_↵ _tag_t` data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, `starpu_tag_t` tag)
- int `starpu_mpi_isend_array_detached_unlock_tag` (unsigned array_size, `starpu_data_handle_t` *data_↵ handle, int *dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` *data_tag, MPI_Comm *comm, `starpu_tag_t` tag)
- int `starpu_mpi_isend_array_detached_unlock_tag_prio` (unsigned array_size, `starpu_data_handle_t` *data_↵ _handle, int *dest, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` *data_tag, int *prio, MPI_Comm *comm, `starpu_tag_t` tag)
- int `starpu_mpi_irecv_array_detached_unlock_tag` (unsigned array_size, `starpu_data_handle_t` *data_↵ handle, int *source, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` *data_tag, MPI_Comm *comm, `starpu_tag_t` tag)
- int `starpu_mpi_datatype_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, `starpu_mpi_datatype_allocate_func_↵ _t` allocate_datatype_func, `starpu_mpi_datatype_free_func_t` free_datatype_func)
- int `starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_register` (enum `starpu_data_interface_id` id, `starpu_mpi_datatype_↵ _allocate_func_t` allocate_datatype_func, `starpu_mpi_datatype_free_func_t` free_datatype_func)
- int `starpu_mpi_datatype_unregister` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- int `starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_unregister` (enum `starpu_data_interface_id` id)

Communication Cache

- int `starpu_mpi_cache_is_enabled` ()
- int `starpu_mpi_cache_set` (int enabled)
- void `starpu_mpi_cache_flush` (MPI_Comm comm, `starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle)
- void `starpu_mpi_cache_flush_all_data` (MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_cached_receive` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle)
- int `starpu_mpi_cached_receive_set` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data)
- void `starpu_mpi_cached_receive_clear` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data)
- int `starpu_mpi_cached_send` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, int dest)
- int `starpu_mpi_cached_send_set` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data, int dest)
- void `starpu_mpi_cached_send_clear` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data)

MPI Insert Task

- void `starpu_mpi_data_register_comm` (`starpu_data_handle_t` data_handle, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag, int rank, MPI_Comm comm)
- void `starpu_mpi_data_set_tag` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, `starpu_mpi_tag_t` data_tag)
- void `starpu_mpi_data_set_rank_comm` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, int rank, MPI_Comm comm)
- int `starpu_mpi_data_get_rank` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)

- `starpu_mpi_tag_t starpu_mpi_data_get_tag (starpu_data_handle_t handle)`
- `int starpu_mpi_task_insert (MPI_Comm comm, struct starpu_codelet *codelet,...)`
- `int starpu_mpi_insert_task (MPI_Comm comm, struct starpu_codelet *codelet,...)`
- `struct starpu_task * starpu_mpi_task_build (MPI_Comm comm, struct starpu_codelet *codelet,...)`
- `int starpu_mpi_task_post_build (MPI_Comm comm, struct starpu_codelet *codelet,...)`
- `void starpu_mpi_get_data_on_node (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t data_handle, int node)`
- `void starpu_mpi_get_data_on_node_detached (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t data_handle, int node, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)`
- `void starpu_mpi_get_data_on_all_nodes_detached (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t data_handle)`
- `void starpu_mpi_data_migrate (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t handle, int new_rank)`
- `#define STARPU_MPI_PER_NODE`
- `#define starpu_mpi_data_register(data_handle, data_tag, rank)`
- `#define starpu_data_set_tag`
- `#define starpu_mpi_data_set_rank(handle, rank)`
- `#define starpu_data_set_rank`
- `#define starpu_data_get_rank`
- `#define starpu_data_get_tag`

Node Selection Policy

- `typedef int(* starpu_mpi_select_node_policy_func_t) (int me, int nb_nodes, struct starpu_data_descr *descr, int nb_data)`
- `int starpu_mpi_node_selection_register_policy (starpu_mpi_select_node_policy_func_t policy_func)`
- `int starpu_mpi_node_selection_unregister_policy (int policy)`
- `int starpu_mpi_node_selection_get_current_policy ()`
- `int starpu_mpi_node_selection_set_current_policy (int policy)`
- `#define STARPU_MPI_NODE_SELECTION_CURRENT_POLICY`
- `#define STARPU_MPI_NODE_SELECTION_MOST_R_DATA`

Collective Operations

- `void starpu_mpi_redux_data (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t data_handle)`
- `void starpu_mpi_redux_data_prio (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t data_handle, int prio)`
- `int starpu_mpi_scatter_detached (starpu_data_handle_t *data_handles, int count, int root, MPI_Comm comm, void(*scallback)(void *), void *sarg, void(*rcallback)(void *), void *rarg)`
- `int starpu_mpi_gather_detached (starpu_data_handle_t *data_handles, int count, int root, MPI_Comm comm, void(*scallback)(void *), void *sarg, void(*rcallback)(void *), void *rarg)`

30.25.1 Detailed Description

30.25.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.25.2.1 STARPU_USE_MPI_MASTER_SLAVE

```
#define STARPU_USE_MPI_MASTER_SLAVE
```

Defined when StarPU has been installed with MPI Master Slave support. It should be used in your code to detect the availability of MPI Master Slave.

30.25.2.2 STARPU_USE_MPI

```
#define STARPU_USE_MPI
```

Defined when StarPU has been installed with MPI support. It should be used in your code to detect the availability of MPI.

30.25.2.3 STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_NODE

```
#define STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_NODE
```

Used when calling [starpu_mpi_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an integer value which specifies the node on which to execute the codelet.

30.25.2.4 STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_DATA

```
#define STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_DATA
```

Used when calling [starpu_mpi_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by a data handle to specify that the node owning the given data will execute the codelet.

30.25.2.5 STARPU_NODE_SELECTION_POLICY

```
#define STARPU_NODE_SELECTION_POLICY
```

Used when calling [starpu_mpi_task_insert\(\)](#), must be followed by an identifier to a node selection policy. This is needed when several nodes own data in [STARPU_W](#) mode.

30.25.2.6 STARPU_MPI_TAG_UB

```
#define STARPU_MPI_TAG_UB
```

When given to the function [starpu_mpi_comm_get_attr\(\)](#), retrieve the value for the upper bound for tag value.

30.25.2.7 STARPU_MPI_PER_NODE

```
#define STARPU_MPI_PER_NODE
```

Can be used as rank when calling [starpu_mpi_data_register\(\)](#) and alike, to specify that the data is per-node: each node will have its own value. Tasks writing to such data will be replicated on all nodes (and all parameters then have to be per-node). Tasks not writing to such data will just take the node-local value without any MPI communication.

30.25.2.8 starpu_mpi_data_register

```
#define starpu_mpi_data_register(
    data_handle,
    data_tag,
    rank )
```

Register to MPI a StarPU data handle with the given tag, rank and the MPI communicator `MPI_COMM_WORLD`. It also automatically clears the MPI communication cache when unregistering the data.

30.25.2.9 starpu_data_set_tag

```
#define starpu_data_set_tag
```

Symbol kept for backward compatibility. Call function [starpu_mpi_data_set_tag\(\)](#)

30.25.2.10 starpu_mpi_data_set_rank

```
#define starpu_mpi_data_set_rank(
    handle,
    rank )
```

Register to MPI a StarPU data handle with the given rank and the MPI communicator `MPI_COMM_WORLD`. No tag will be defined. It also automatically clears the MPI communication cache when unregistering the data.

30.25.2.11 starpu_data_set_rank

```
#define starpu_data_set_rank
```

Symbol kept for backward compatibility. Call function [starpu_mpi_data_set_rank\(\)](#)

30.25.2.12 starpu_data_get_rank

```
#define starpu_data_get_rank
```

Symbol kept for backward compatibility. Call function [starpu_mpi_data_get_rank\(\)](#)

30.25.2.13 `starpu_data_get_tag`

```
#define starpu_data_get_tag
```

Symbol kept for backward compatibility. Call function [starpu_mpi_data_get_tag\(\)](#)

30.25.2.14 `STARPU_MPI_NODE_SELECTION_CURRENT_POLICY`

```
#define STARPU_MPI_NODE_SELECTION_CURRENT_POLICY
```

Define the current policy

30.25.2.15 `STARPU_MPI_NODE_SELECTION_MOST_R_DATA`

```
#define STARPU_MPI_NODE_SELECTION_MOST_R_DATA
```

Define the policy in which the selected node is the one having the most data in [STARPU_R](#) mode

30.25.3 Typedef Documentation

30.25.3.1 `starpu_mpi_req`

```
typedef void* starpu_mpi_req
```

Opaque type for communication request

30.25.3.2 `starpu_mpi_tag_t`

```
typedef int64_t starpu_mpi_tag_t
```

Type of the message tag.

30.25.4 Function Documentation

30.25.4.1 `starpu_mpi_init_conf()`

```
int starpu_mpi_init_conf (
    int * argc,
    char *** argv,
    int initialize_mpi,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    struct starpu_conf * conf )
```

Initialize the StarPU library with the given `conf`, and initialize the StarPU-MPI library with the given MPI communicator `comm`. `initialize_mpi` indicates if MPI should be initialized or not by StarPU. StarPU-MPI takes the opportunity to modify `conf` to either reserve a core for its MPI thread (by default), or execute MPI calls on the CPU driver 0 between tasks.

30.25.4.2 `starpu_mpi_init_comm()`

```
int starpu_mpi_init_comm (
    int * argc,
    char *** argv,
    int initialize_mpi,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Same as [starpu_mpi_init_conf\(\)](#), except that this does not initialize the StarPU library. The caller thus has to call [starpu_init\(\)](#) before this, and it can not reserve a core for the MPI communications.

30.25.4.3 `starpu_mpi_init()`

```
int starpu_mpi_init (
    int * argc,
    char *** argv,
    int initialize_mpi )
```

Call `starpu_mpi_init_comm()` with the MPI communicator `MPI_COMM_WORLD`.

30.25.4.4 `starpu_mpi_initialize()`

```
int starpu_mpi_initialize (
    void )
```

Deprecated This function has been made deprecated. One should use instead the function `starpu_mpi_init()`. This function does not call `MPI_Init()`, it should be called beforehand.

30.25.4.5 `starpu_mpi_initialize_extended()`

```
int starpu_mpi_initialize_extended (
    int * rank,
    int * world_size )
```

Deprecated This function has been made deprecated. One should use instead the function `starpu_mpi_init()`. MPI will be initialized by `starpumpi` by calling `MPI_Init_Thread(argc, argv, MPI_THREAD↵_SERIALIZED, ...)`.

30.25.4.6 `starpu_mpi_shutdown()`

```
int starpu_mpi_shutdown (
    void )
```

Clean the `starpumpi` library. This must be called after calling any `starpu_mpi` functions and before the call to `starpu_shutdown()`, if any. `MPI_Finalize()` will be called if StarPU-MPI has been initialized by `starpu_mpi↵init()`.

30.25.4.7 `starpu_mpi_comm_amounts_retrieve()`

```
void starpu_mpi_comm_amounts_retrieve (
    size_t * comm_amounts )
```

Retrieve the current amount of communications from the current node in the array `comm_amounts` which must have a size greater or equal to the world size. Communications statistics must be enabled (see `STARPU_COM↵M_STATS`).

30.25.4.8 `starpu_mpi_comm_size()`

```
int starpu_mpi_comm_size (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    int * size )
```

Return in `size` the size of the communicator `comm`

30.25.4.9 `starpu_mpi_comm_rank()`

```
int starpu_mpi_comm_rank (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    int * rank )
```

Return in `rank` the rank of the calling process in the communicator `comm`

30.25.4.10 starpu_mpi_world_rank()

```
int starpu_mpi_world_rank (
    void )
```

Return the rank of the calling process in the communicator `MPI_COMM_WORLD`

30.25.4.11 starpu_mpi_world_size()

```
int starpu_mpi_world_size (
    void )
```

Return the size of the communicator `MPI_COMM_WORLD`

30.25.4.12 starpu_mpi_comm_get_attr()

```
int starpu_mpi_comm_get_attr (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    int keyval,
    void * attribute_val,
    int * flag )
```

Retrieve an attribute value by key, similarly to the MPI function `MPI_comm_get_attr()`, except that the value is a pointer to `int64_t` instead of `int`. If an attribute is attached on `comm` to `keyval`, then the call returns `flag` equal to 1, and the attribute value in `attribute_val`. Otherwise, `flag` is set to 0.

30.25.4.13 starpu_mpi_isend()

```
int starpu_mpi_isend (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    starpu_mpi_req * req,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Post a standard-mode, non blocking send of `data_handle` to the node `dest` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`. After the call, the pointer to the request `req` can be used to test or to wait for the completion of the communication.

30.25.4.14 starpu_mpi_isend_prio()

```
int starpu_mpi_isend_prio (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    starpu_mpi_req * req,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    int prio,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Similar to `starpu_mpi_isend()`, but take a priority `prio`.

30.25.4.15 starpu_mpi_irecv()

```
int starpu_mpi_irecv (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    starpu_mpi_req * req,
    int source,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Post a nonblocking receive in `data_handle` from the node `source` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`. After the call, the pointer to the request `req` can be used to test or to wait for the completion of the communication.

30.25.4.16 starpu_mpi_send()

```
int starpu_mpi_send (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Perform a standard-mode, blocking send of `data_handle` to the node `dest` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`.

30.25.4.17 starpu_mpi_send_prio()

```
int starpu_mpi_send_prio (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    int prio,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Similar to [starpu_mpi_send\(\)](#), but take a priority `prio`.

30.25.4.18 starpu_mpi_recv()

```
int starpu_mpi_recv (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int source,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    MPI_Status * status )
```

Perform a standard-mode, blocking receive in `data_handle` from the node `source` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`. The value of `status` cannot be NULL, use the predefined value `MPI_STATUS_IGNORE` to ignore the status.

30.25.4.19 starpu_mpi_isend_detached()

```
int starpu_mpi_isend_detached (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg )
```

Post a standard-mode, non blocking send of `data_handle` to the node `dest` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`. On completion, the `callback` function is called with the argument `arg`. Similarly to the pthread detached functionality, when a detached communication completes, its resources are automatically released back to the system, there is no need to test or to wait for the completion of the request.

30.25.4.20 starpu_mpi_isend_detached_prio()

```
int starpu_mpi_isend_detached_prio (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    int prio,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg )
```

Similar to [starpu_mpi_isend_detached](#), but take a priority `prio`.

30.25.4.21 starpu_mpi_irecv_detached()

```
int starpu_mpi_irecv_detached (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int source,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg )
```

Post a nonblocking receive in `data_handle` from the node `source` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`. On completion, the `callback` function is called with the argument `arg`. Similarly to the pthread detached functionality, when a detached communication completes, its resources are automatically released back to the system, there is no need to test or to wait for the completion of the request.

30.25.4.22 starpu_mpi_irecv_detached_sequential_consistency()

```
int starpu_mpi_irecv_detached_sequential_consistency (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int source,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg,
    int sequential_consistency )
```

Post a nonblocking receive in `data_handle` from the node `source` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`. On completion, the `callback` function is called with the argument `arg`. The parameter `sequential_consistency` allows to enable or disable the sequential consistency for data handle (sequential consistency will be enabled or disabled based on the value of the parameter `sequential_consistency` and the value of the sequential consistency defined for `data_handle`). Similarly to the pthread detached functionality, when a detached communication completes, its resources are automatically released back to the system, there is no need to test or to wait for the completion of the request.

30.25.4.23 starpu_mpi_issend()

```
int starpu_mpi_issend (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    starpu_mpi_req * req,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Perform a synchronous-mode, non-blocking send of `data_handle` to the node `dest` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`.

30.25.4.24 starpu_mpi_issend_prio()

```
int starpu_mpi_issend_prio (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    starpu_mpi_req * req,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    int prio,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Similar to [starpu_mpi_issend\(\)](#), but take a priority `prio`.

30.25.4.25 starpu_mpi_issend_detached()

```
int starpu_mpi_issend_detached (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int dest,
```

```

    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg )

```

Perform a synchronous-mode, non-blocking send of `data_handle` to the node `dest` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`. On completion, the `callback` function is called with the argument `arg`. Similarly to the pthread detached functionality, when a detached communication completes, its resources are automatically released back to the system, there is no need to test or to wait for the completion of the request.

30.25.4.26 `starpu_mpi_issend_detached_prio()`

```

int starpu_mpi_issend_detached_prio (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    int prio,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg )

```

Similar to `starpu_mpi_issend_detached()`, but take a priority `prio`.

30.25.4.27 `starpu_mpi_wait()`

```

int starpu_mpi_wait (
    starpu_mpi_req * req,
    MPI_Status * status )

```

Return when the operation identified by request `req` is complete. The value of `status` cannot be NULL, use the predefined value `MPI_STATUS_IGNORE` to ignore the status.

30.25.4.28 `starpu_mpi_test()`

```

int starpu_mpi_test (
    starpu_mpi_req * req,
    int * flag,
    MPI_Status * status )

```

If the operation identified by `req` is complete, set `flag` to 1. The `status` object is set to contain information on the completed operation.

30.25.4.29 `starpu_mpi_barrier()`

```

int starpu_mpi_barrier (
    MPI_Comm comm )

```

Block the caller until all group members of the communicator `comm` have called it.

30.25.4.30 `starpu_mpi_wait_for_all()`

```

int starpu_mpi_wait_for_all (
    MPI_Comm comm )

```

Wait until all StarPU tasks and communications for the given communicator are completed.

30.25.4.31 `starpu_mpi_isend_detached_unlock_tag()`

```

int starpu_mpi_isend_detached_unlock_tag (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    starpu_tag_t tag )

```

Post a standard-mode, non blocking send of `data_handle` to the node `dest` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`. On completion, `tag` is unlocked.

30.25.4.32 starpu_mpi_isend_detached_unlock_tag_prio()

```
int starpu_mpi_isend_detached_unlock_tag_prio (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    int prio,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    starpu_tag_t tag )
```

Similar to [starpu_mpi_isend_detached_unlock_tag\(\)](#), but take a priority `prio`.

30.25.4.33 starpu_mpi_irecv_detached_unlock_tag()

```
int starpu_mpi_irecv_detached_unlock_tag (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int source,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    MPI_Comm comm,
    starpu_tag_t tag )
```

Post a nonblocking receive in `data_handle` from the node `source` using the message tag `data_tag` within the communicator `comm`. On completion, `tag` is unlocked.

30.25.4.34 starpu_mpi_isend_array_detached_unlock_tag()

```
int starpu_mpi_isend_array_detached_unlock_tag (
    unsigned array_size,
    starpu_data_handle_t * data_handle,
    int * dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t * data_tag,
    MPI_Comm * comm,
    starpu_tag_t tag )
```

Post `array_size` standard-mode, non blocking send. Each post sends the `n`-th data of the array `data_handle` to the `n`-th node of the array `dest` using the `n`-th message tag of the array `data_tag` within the `n`-th communicator of the array `comm`. On completion of the all the requests, `tag` is unlocked.

30.25.4.35 starpu_mpi_isend_array_detached_unlock_tag_prio()

```
int starpu_mpi_isend_array_detached_unlock_tag_prio (
    unsigned array_size,
    starpu_data_handle_t * data_handle,
    int * dest,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t * data_tag,
    int * prio,
    MPI_Comm * comm,
    starpu_tag_t tag )
```

Similar to [starpu_mpi_isend_array_detached_unlock_tag\(\)](#), but take a priority `prio`.

30.25.4.36 starpu_mpi_irecv_array_detached_unlock_tag()

```
int starpu_mpi_irecv_array_detached_unlock_tag (
    unsigned array_size,
    starpu_data_handle_t * data_handle,
    int * source,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t * data_tag,
    MPI_Comm * comm,
    starpu_tag_t tag )
```

Post `array_size` nonblocking receive. Each post receives in the `n`-th data of the array `data_handle` from the `n`-th node of the array `source` using the `n`-th message tag of the array `data_tag` within the `n`-th communicator of the array `comm`. On completion of the all the requests, `tag` is unlocked.

30.25.4.37 starpu_mpi_datatype_register()

```
int starpu_mpi_datatype_register (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    starpu_mpi_datatype_allocate_func_t allocate_datatype_func,
    starpu_mpi_datatype_free_func_t free_datatype_func )
```

Register functions to create and free a MPI datatype for the given handle. Similar to [starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_register\(\)](#). It is important that the function is called before any communication can take place for a data with the given handle. See [Exchanging User Defined Data Interface](#) for an example.

30.25.4.38 starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_register()

```
int starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_register (
    enum starpu_data_interface_id id,
    starpu_mpi_datatype_allocate_func_t allocate_datatype_func,
    starpu_mpi_datatype_free_func_t free_datatype_func )
```

Register functions to create and free a MPI datatype for the given interface id. Similar to [starpu_mpi_datatype_register\(\)](#). It is important that the function is called before any communication can take place for a data with the given handle. See [Exchanging User Defined Data Interface](#) for an example.

30.25.4.39 starpu_mpi_datatype_unregister()

```
int starpu_mpi_datatype_unregister (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Unregister the MPI datatype functions stored for the interface of the given handle.

30.25.4.40 starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_unregister()

```
int starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_unregister (
    enum starpu_data_interface_id id )
```

Unregister the MPI datatype functions stored for the interface of the given interface id. Similar to [starpu_mpi_datatype_unregister\(\)](#).

30.25.4.41 starpu_mpi_cache_is_enabled()

```
int starpu_mpi_cache_is_enabled ( )
```

Return 1 if the communication cache is enabled, 0 otherwise

30.25.4.42 starpu_mpi_cache_set()

```
int starpu_mpi_cache_set (
    int enabled )
```

If `enabled` is 1, enable the communication cache. Otherwise, clean the cache if it was enabled and disable it.

30.25.4.43 starpu_mpi_cache_flush()

```
void starpu_mpi_cache_flush (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle )
```

Clear the send and receive communication cache for the data `data_handle` and invalidate the value. The function has to be called at the same point of task graph submission by all the MPI nodes on which the handle was registered. The function does nothing if the cache mechanism is disabled (see [STARPU_MPI_CACHE](#)).

30.25.4.44 starpu_mpi_cache_flush_all_data()

```
void starpu_mpi_cache_flush_all_data (
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Clear the send and receive communication cache for all data and invalidate their values. The function has to be called at the same point of task graph submission by all the MPI nodes. The function does nothing if the cache mechanism is disabled (see [STARPU_MPI_CACHE](#)).

30.25.4.45 starpu_mpi_cached_receive()

```
int starpu_mpi_cached_receive (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle )
```

Test whether `data_handle` is cached for reception, i.e. the value was previously received from the owner node, and not flushed since then.

30.25.4.46 starpu_mpi_cached_receive_set()

```
int starpu_mpi_cached_receive_set (
    starpu_data_handle_t data )
```

If `data` is already available in the reception cache, return 1 If `data` is NOT available in the reception cache, add it to the cache and return 0 Return 0 if the communication cache is not enabled

30.25.4.47 starpu_mpi_cached_receive_clear()

```
void starpu_mpi_cached_receive_clear (
    starpu_data_handle_t data )
```

Remove `data` from the reception cache

30.25.4.48 starpu_mpi_cached_send()

```
int starpu_mpi_cached_send (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int dest )
```

Test whether `data_handle` is cached for emission to node `dest`, i.e. the value was previously sent to `dest`, and not flushed since then.

30.25.4.49 starpu_mpi_cached_send_set()

```
int starpu_mpi_cached_send_set (
    starpu_data_handle_t data,
    int dest )
```

If `data` is already available in the emission cache for node `dest`, return 1 If `data` is NOT available in the emission cache for node `dest`, add it to the cache and return 0 Return 0 if the communication cache is not enabled

30.25.4.50 starpu_mpi_cached_send_clear()

```
void starpu_mpi_cached_send_clear (
    starpu_data_handle_t data )
```

Remove `data` from the emission cache

30.25.4.51 starpu_mpi_data_register_comm()

```
void starpu_mpi_data_register_comm (
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag,
    int rank,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Register to MPI a StarPU data handle with the given tag, rank and MPI communicator. It also automatically clears the MPI communication cache when unregistering the data.

30.25.4.52 starpu_mpi_data_set_tag()

```
void starpu_mpi_data_set_tag (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag )
```

Register to MPI a StarPU data handle with the given tag. No rank will be defined. It also automatically clears the MPI communication cache when unregistering the data.

30.25.4.53 starpu_mpi_data_set_rank_comm()

```
void starpu_mpi_data_set_rank_comm (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    int rank,
    MPI_Comm comm )
```

Register to MPI a StarPU data handle with the given rank and given communicator. No tag will be defined. It also automatically clears the MPI communication cache when unregistering the data.

30.25.4.54 starpu_mpi_data_get_rank()

```
int starpu_mpi_data_get_rank (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the rank of the given data.

30.25.4.55 starpu_mpi_data_get_tag()

```
starpu_mpi_tag_t starpu_mpi_data_get_tag (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle )
```

Return the tag of the given data.

30.25.4.56 starpu_mpi_task_insert()

```
int starpu_mpi_task_insert (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    struct starpu_codelet * codelet,
    ... )
```

Create and submit a task corresponding to codelet with the following arguments. The argument list must be zero-terminated. The arguments following the codelet are the same types as for the function [starpu_task_insert\(\)](#). Access modes for data can also be set with [STARPU_SSEND](#) to specify the data has to be sent using a synchronous and non-blocking mode (see [starpu_mpi_issend\(\)](#)). The extra argument [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_NODE](#) followed by an integer allows to specify the MPI node to execute the codelet. It is also possible to specify that the node owning a specific data will execute the codelet, by using [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_DATA](#) followed by a data handle.

The internal algorithm is as follows:

1. Find out which MPI node is going to execute the codelet.
 - If there is only one node owning data in [STARPU_W](#) mode, it will be selected;
 - If there is several nodes owning data in [STARPU_W](#) mode, a node will be selected according to a given node selection policy (see [STARPU_NODE_SELECTION_POLICY](#) or [starpu_mpi_node_selection_↔set_current_policy\(\)](#));
 - The argument [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_NODE](#) followed by an integer can be used to specify the node;
 - The argument [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_DATA](#) followed by a data handle can be used to specify that the node owning the given data will execute the codelet.
2. Send and receive data as requested. Nodes owning data which need to be read by the task are sending them to the MPI node which will execute it. The latter receives them.
3. Execute the codelet. This is done by the MPI node selected in the 1st step of the algorithm.
4. If several MPI nodes own data to be written to, send written data back to their owners.

The algorithm also includes a communication cache mechanism that allows not to send data twice to the same MPI node, unless the data has been modified. The cache can be disabled (see [STARPU_MPI_CACHE](#)).

30.25.4.57 starpu_mpi_insert_task()

```
int starpu_mpi_insert_task (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    struct starpu_codelet * codelet,
    ... )
```

Call [starpu_mpi_task_insert\(\)](#). Symbol kept for backward compatibility.

30.25.4.58 starpu_mpi_task_build()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_mpi_task_build (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    struct starpu_codelet * codelet,
    ... )
```

Create a task corresponding to `codelet` with the following given arguments. The argument list must be zero-terminated. The function performs the first two steps of the function `starpu_mpi_task_insert()`, i.e. submitting the MPI communications needed before the execution of the task, and the creation of the task on one node. Only the MPI node selected in the first step of the algorithm will return a valid task structure which can then be submitted, others will return `NULL`. The function `starpu_mpi_task_post_build()` MUST be called after that on all nodes, and after the submission of the task on the node which creates it, with the SAME list of arguments.

30.25.4.59 starpu_mpi_task_post_build()

```
int starpu_mpi_task_post_build (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    struct starpu_codelet * codelet,
    ... )
```

MUST be called after a call to `starpu_mpi_task_build()`, with the SAME list of arguments. Perform the fourth – last – step of the algorithm described in `starpu_mpi_task_insert()`.

30.25.4.60 starpu_mpi_get_data_on_node()

```
void starpu_mpi_get_data_on_node (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int node )
```

Transfer data `data_handle` to MPI node `node`, sending it from its owner if needed. At least the target node and the owner have to call the function.

30.25.4.61 starpu_mpi_get_data_on_node_detached()

```
void starpu_mpi_get_data_on_node_detached (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,
    int node,
    void(*) (void *) callback,
    void * arg )
```

Transfer data `data_handle` to MPI node `node`, sending it from its owner if needed. At least the target node and the owner have to call the function. On reception, the `callback` function is called with the argument `arg`.

30.25.4.62 starpu_mpi_get_data_on_all_nodes_detached()

```
void starpu_mpi_get_data_on_all_nodes_detached (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle )
```

Transfer data `data_handle` to all MPI nodes, sending it from its owner if needed. All nodes have to call the function.

30.25.4.63 starpu_mpi_data_migrate()

```
void starpu_mpi_data_migrate (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    int new_rank )
```

Submit migration of the data onto the `new_rank` MPI node. This means both submitting the transfer of the data to node `new_rank` if it hasn't been submitted already, and setting the home node of the data to the new node. Further data transfers submitted by `starpu_mpi_task_insert()` will be done from that new node. This function thus

needs to be called on all nodes which have registered the data at the same point of tasks submissions. This also flushes the cache for this data to avoid incoherencies.

30.25.4.64 `starpu_mpi_node_selection_register_policy()`

```
int starpu_mpi_node_selection_register_policy (
    starpu_mpi_select_node_policy_func_t policy_func )
```

Register a new policy which can then be used when there is several nodes owning data in `STARPU_W` mode. Here an example of function defining a node selection policy. The codelet will be executed on the node owing the first data with a size bigger than 1M, or on the node 0 if no data fits the given size.

```
int my_node_selection_policy(int me, int nb_nodes, struct starpu_data_descr *descr, int
    nb_data)
{
    // me is the current MPI rank
    // nb_nodes is the number of MPI nodes
    // descr is the description of the data specified when calling starpu_mpi_task_insert
    // nb_data is the number of data in descr
    int i;
    for(i= 0 ; i<nb_data ; i++)
    {
        starpu_data_handle_t data = descr[i].handle;
        enum starpu_data_access_mode mode = descr[i].mode;
        if (mode & STARPU_R)
        {
            int rank = starpu_data_get_rank(data);
            size_t size = starpu_data_get_size(data);
            if (size > 1024*1024) return rank;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

30.25.4.65 `starpu_mpi_node_selection_unregister_policy()`

```
int starpu_mpi_node_selection_unregister_policy (
    int policy )
```

Unregister a previously registered policy.

30.25.4.66 `starpu_mpi_node_selection_get_current_policy()`

```
int starpu_mpi_node_selection_get_current_policy ( )
```

Return the current policy used to select the node which will execute the codelet

30.25.4.67 `starpu_mpi_node_selection_set_current_policy()`

```
int starpu_mpi_node_selection_set_current_policy (
    int policy )
```

Set the current policy used to select the node which will execute the codelet. The policy `STARPU_MPI_NODE_SELECTION_MOST_R_DATA` selects the node having the most data in `STARPU_R` mode so as to minimize the amount of data to be transferred.

30.25.4.68 `starpu_mpi_redux_data()`

```
void starpu_mpi_redux_data (
    MPI_Comm comm,
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle )
```

Perform a reduction on the given data handle. All nodes send the data to its owner node which will perform a reduction.

30.25.4.69 `starpu_mpi_redux_data_prio()`

```
void starpu_mpi_redux_data_prio (
    MPI_Comm comm,
```

```
    starpu_data_handle_t data_handle,  
    int prio )
```

Similar to `starpu_mpi_redux_data`, but take a priority `prio`.

30.25.4.70 `starpu_mpi_scatter_detached()`

```
int starpu_mpi_scatter_detached (  
    starpu_data_handle_t * data_handles,  
    int count,  
    int root,  
    MPI_Comm comm,  
    void(*) (void *) scallback,  
    void * sarg,  
    void(*) (void *) rcallback,  
    void * rarg )
```

Scatter data among processes of the communicator based on the ownership of the data. For each data of the array `data_handles`, the process `root` sends the data to the process owning this data. Processes receiving data must have valid data handles to receive them. On completion of the collective communication, the `scallback` function is called with the argument `sarg` on the process `root`, the `rcallback` function is called with the argument `rarg` on any other process.

30.25.4.71 `starpu_mpi_gather_detached()`

```
int starpu_mpi_gather_detached (  
    starpu_data_handle_t * data_handles,  
    int count,  
    int root,  
    MPI_Comm comm,  
    void(*) (void *) scallback,  
    void * sarg,  
    void(*) (void *) rcallback,  
    void * rarg )
```

Gather data from the different processes of the communicator onto the process `root`. Each process owning data handle in the array `data_handles` will send them to the process `root`. The process `root` must have valid data handles to receive the data. On completion of the collective communication, the `rcallback` function is called with the argument `rarg` on the process `root`, the `scallback` function is called with the argument `sarg` on any other process.

30.26 Task Bundles

Typedefs

- typedef struct `_starpu_task_bundle` * `starpu_task_bundle_t`

Functions

- void `starpu_task_bundle_create` (`starpu_task_bundle_t` *bundle)
- int `starpu_task_bundle_insert` (`starpu_task_bundle_t` bundle, struct `starpu_task` *task)
- int `starpu_task_bundle_remove` (`starpu_task_bundle_t` bundle, struct `starpu_task` *task)
- void `starpu_task_bundle_close` (`starpu_task_bundle_t` bundle)
- double `starpu_task_bundle_expected_length` (`starpu_task_bundle_t` bundle, struct `starpu_perfmodel_arch` *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- double `starpu_task_bundle_expected_data_transfer_time` (`starpu_task_bundle_t` bundle, unsigned memory_node)
- double `starpu_task_bundle_expected_energy` (`starpu_task_bundle_t` bundle, struct `starpu_perfmodel_arch` *arch, unsigned nimpl)

30.26.1 Detailed Description

30.26.2 Typedef Documentation

30.26.2.1 `starpu_task_bundle_t`

```
typedef struct _starpu_task_bundle* starpu_task_bundle_t
```

Opaque structure describing a list of tasks that should be scheduled on the same worker whenever it's possible. It must be considered as a hint given to the scheduler as there is no guarantee that they will be executed on the same worker.

30.26.3 Function Documentation

30.26.3.1 `starpu_task_bundle_create()`

```
void starpu_task_bundle_create (
    starpu_task_bundle_t * bundle )
```

Factory function creating and initializing `bundle`, when the call returns, memory needed is allocated and `bundle` is ready to use.

30.26.3.2 `starpu_task_bundle_insert()`

```
int starpu_task_bundle_insert (
    starpu_task_bundle_t bundle,
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Insert `task` in `bundle`. Until `task` is removed from `bundle` its expected length and data transfer time will be considered along those of the other tasks of `bundle`. This function must not be called if `bundle` is already closed and/or `task` is already submitted. On success, it returns 0. There are two cases of error : if `bundle` is already closed it returns `-EPERM`, if `task` was already submitted it returns `-EINVAL`.

30.26.3.3 `starpu_task_bundle_remove()`

```
int starpu_task_bundle_remove (
    starpu_task_bundle_t bundle,
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Remove `task` from `bundle`. Of course `task` must have been previously inserted in `bundle`. This function must not be called if `bundle` is already closed and/or `task` is already submitted. Doing so would result in undefined behaviour. On success, it returns 0. If `bundle` is already closed it returns `-ENOENT`.

30.26.3.4 `starpu_task_bundle_close()`

```
void starpu_task_bundle_close (
    starpu_task_bundle_t bundle )
```

Inform the runtime that the user will not modify `bundle` anymore, it means no more inserting or removing task. Thus the runtime can destroy it when possible.

30.26.3.5 `starpu_task_bundle_expected_length()`

```
double starpu_task_bundle_expected_length (
    starpu_task_bundle_t bundle,
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    unsigned nimpl )
```

Return the expected duration of `bundle` in micro-seconds.

30.26.3.6 `starpu_task_bundle_expected_data_transfer_time()`

```
double starpu_task_bundle_expected_data_transfer_time (
    starpu_task_bundle_t bundle,
    unsigned memory_node )
```

Return the time (in micro-seconds) expected to transfer all data used within `bundle`.

30.26.3.7 `starpu_task_bundle_expected_energy()`

```
double starpu_task_bundle_expected_energy (
    starpu_task_bundle_t bundle,
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    unsigned nimpl )
```

Return the expected energy consumption of `bundle` in J.

30.27 Task Lists

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_task_list](#)

Functions

- void [starpu_task_list_init](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- void [starpu_task_list_push_front](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- void [starpu_task_list_push_back](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_front](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_back](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- int [starpu_task_list_empty](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- void [starpu_task_list_erase](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_pop_front](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_pop_back](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_begin](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_end](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_UNUSSED](#))
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_next](#) (const struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- int [starpu_task_list_ismember](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list, const struct [starpu_task](#) *look)
- void [starpu_task_list_move](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *ldst, struct [starpu_task_list](#) *lsrc)

30.27.1 Detailed Description

30.27.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.27.2.1 struct [starpu_task_list](#)

Store a double-chained list of tasks

Data Fields

struct starpu_task *	head	head of the list
struct starpu_task *	tail	tail of the list

30.27.3 Function Documentation

30.27.3.1 [starpu_task_list_init\(\)](#)

```
void starpu_task_list_init (
    struct starpu\_task\_list * list )
```

Initialize a list structure

30.27.3.2 [starpu_task_list_push_front\(\)](#)

```
void starpu_task_list_push_front (
    struct starpu\_task\_list * list,
    struct starpu\_task * task )
```

Push task at the front of list

30.27.3.3 [starpu_task_list_push_back\(\)](#)

```
void starpu_task_list_push_back (
```

```
    struct starpu_task_list * list,  
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Push task at the back of list

30.27.3.4 starpu_task_list_front()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_list_front (  
    const struct starpu_task_list * list )
```

Get the front of list (without removing it)

30.27.3.5 starpu_task_list_back()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_list_back (  
    const struct starpu_task_list * list )
```

Get the back of list (without removing it)

30.27.3.6 starpu_task_list_empty()

```
int starpu_task_list_empty (  
    const struct starpu_task_list * list )
```

Test if list is empty

30.27.3.7 starpu_task_list_erase()

```
void starpu_task_list_erase (  
    struct starpu_task_list * list,  
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Remove task from list

30.27.3.8 starpu_task_list_pop_front()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_list_pop_front (  
    struct starpu_task_list * list )
```

Remove the element at the front of list

30.27.3.9 starpu_task_list_pop_back()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_list_pop_back (  
    struct starpu_task_list * list )
```

Remove the element at the back of list

30.27.3.10 starpu_task_list_begin()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_list_begin (  
    const struct starpu_task_list * list )
```

Get the first task of list.

30.27.3.11 starpu_task_list_end()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_list_end (  
    const struct starpu_task_list *list STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_UNUSED )
```

Get the end of list.

30.27.3.12 starpu_task_list_next()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_task_list_next (  
    const struct starpu_task * task )
```

Get the next task of list. This is not erase-safe.

30.27.3.13 starpu_task_list_ismember()

```
int starpu_task_list_ismember (  
    const struct starpu_task_list * list,  
    const struct starpu_task * look )
```

Test whether the given task `look` is contained in the `list`.

30.28 Parallel Tasks

Functions

- unsigned [starpu_combined_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_is_combined_worker](#) (int id)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_get_id](#) (void)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_get_size](#) (void)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_get_rank](#) (void)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_assign_workerid](#) (int nworkers, int workerid_array[])
- int [starpu_combined_worker_get_description](#) (int workerid, int *worker_size, int **combined_workerid)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_can_execute_task](#) (unsigned workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned nimpl)
- void [starpu_parallel_task_barrier_init](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int workerid)
- void [starpu_parallel_task_barrier_init_n](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int worker_size)

30.28.1 Detailed Description

30.28.2 Function Documentation

30.28.2.1 [starpu_combined_worker_get_count\(\)](#)

```
unsigned starpu_combined_worker_get_count (
    void )
```

Return the number of different combined workers.

30.28.2.2 [starpu_combined_worker_get_id\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_combined_worker_get_id (
    void )
```

Return the identifier of the current combined worker.

30.28.2.3 [starpu_combined_worker_get_size\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_combined_worker_get_size (
    void )
```

Return the size of the current combined worker, i.e. the total number of CPUs running the same task in the case of [STARPU_SPM](#) parallel tasks, or the total number of threads that the task is allowed to start in the case of [STARPU_FORKJOIN](#) parallel tasks.

30.28.2.4 [starpu_combined_worker_get_rank\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_combined_worker_get_rank (
    void )
```

Return the rank of the current thread within the combined worker. Can only be used in [STARPU_SPM](#) parallel tasks, to know which part of the task to work on.

30.28.2.5 [starpu_combined_worker_assign_workerid\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_combined_worker_assign_workerid (
    int nworkers,
    int workerid_array[] )
```

Register a new combined worker and get its identifier

30.28.2.6 starpu_combined_worker_get_description()

```
int starpu_combined_worker_get_description (
    int workerid,
    int * worker_size,
    int ** combined_workerid )
```

Get the description of a combined worker

30.28.2.7 starpu_combined_worker_can_execute_task()

```
int starpu_combined_worker_can_execute_task (
    unsigned workerid,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned nimpl )
```

Variant of [starpu_worker_can_execute_task\(\)](#) compatible with combined workers

30.28.2.8 starpu_parallel_task_barrier_init()

```
void starpu_parallel_task_barrier_init (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    int workerid )
```

Initialise the barrier for the parallel task, and dispatch the task between the different workers of the given combined worker.

30.28.2.9 starpu_parallel_task_barrier_init_n()

```
void starpu_parallel_task_barrier_init_n (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    int worker_size )
```

Initialise the barrier for the parallel task, to be pushed to `worker_size` workers (without having to explicit a given combined worker).

30.29 Running Drivers

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_driver](#)
- union [starpu_driver.id](#)

Functions

- int [starpu_driver_run](#) (struct [starpu_driver](#) *d)
- void [starpu_drivers_request_termination](#) (void)
- int [starpu_driver_init](#) (struct [starpu_driver](#) *d)
- int [starpu_driver_run_once](#) (struct [starpu_driver](#) *d)
- int [starpu_driver_deinit](#) (struct [starpu_driver](#) *d)

30.29.1 Detailed Description

30.29.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.29.2.1 struct [starpu_driver](#)

structure for a driver

Data Fields

enum starpu_worker_archtype	type	Type of the driver. Only STARPU_CPU_WORKER , STARPU_CUDA_WORKER and STARPU_OPENCL_WORKER are currently supported.
union starpu_driver	id	Identifier of the driver.

30.29.2.2 union [starpu_driver.id](#)

Identifier of the driver.

Data Fields

unsigned	cpu_id	
unsigned	cuda_id	
cl_device_id	opencl_id	

30.29.3 Function Documentation

30.29.3.1 [starpu_driver_run\(\)](#)

```
int starpu_driver_run (
    struct starpu\_driver * d )
```

Initialize the given driver, run it until it receives a request to terminate, deinitialize it and return 0 on success. Return `-EINVAL` if `starpu_driver::type` is not a valid StarPU device type ([STARPU_CPU_WORKER](#), [STARPU_CUDA_↵
WORKER](#) or [STARPU_OPENCL_WORKER](#)).

This is the same as using the following functions: calling [starpu_driver_init\(\)](#), then calling [starpu_driver_run_once\(\)](#) in a loop, and finally [starpu_driver_deinit\(\)](#).

30.29.3.2 starpu_drivers_request_termination()

```
void starpu_drivers_request_termination (
    void )
```

Notify all running drivers that they should terminate.

30.29.3.3 starpu_driver_init()

```
int starpu_driver_init (
    struct starpu_driver * d )
```

Initialize the given driver. Return 0 on success, `-EINVAL` if `starpu_driver::type` is not a valid `starpu_worker_↔archtype`.

30.29.3.4 starpu_driver_run_once()

```
int starpu_driver_run_once (
    struct starpu_driver * d )
```

Run the driver once, then return 0 on success, `-EINVAL` if `starpu_driver::type` is not a valid `starpu_worker_↔archtype`.

30.29.3.5 starpu_driver_deinit()

```
int starpu_driver_deinit (
    struct starpu_driver * d )
```

Deinitialize the given driver. Return 0 on success, `-EINVAL` if `starpu_driver::type` is not a valid `starpu_worker_↔archtype`.

30.30 Expert Mode

Functions

- void `starpu_wake_all_blocked_workers` (void)
- int `starpu_progression_hook_register` (unsigned(*func)(void *arg), void *arg)
- void `starpu_progression_hook_deregister` (int hook_id)
- int `starpu_idle_hook_register` (unsigned(*func)(void *arg), void *arg)
- void `starpu_idle_hook_deregister` (int hook_id)

30.30.1 Detailed Description

30.30.2 Function Documentation

30.30.2.1 `starpu_wake_all_blocked_workers()`

```
void starpu_wake_all_blocked_workers (  
    void )
```

Wake all the workers, so they can inspect data requests and task submissions again.

30.30.2.2 `starpu_progression_hook_register()`

```
int starpu_progression_hook_register (  
    unsigned(*) (void *arg) func,  
    void * arg )
```

Register a progression hook, to be called when workers are idle.

30.30.2.3 `starpu_progression_hook_deregister()`

```
void starpu_progression_hook_deregister (  
    int hook_id )
```

Unregister a given progression hook.

30.31 Scheduling Contexts

StarPU permits on one hand grouping workers in combined workers in order to execute a parallel task and on the other hand grouping tasks in bundles that will be executed by a single specified worker. In contrast when we group workers in scheduling contexts we submit starpu tasks to them and we schedule them with the policy assigned to the context. Scheduling contexts can be created, deleted and modified dynamically.

Scheduling Contexts Basic API

- void(*)**(unsigned) starpu_sched_ctx_get_sched_policy_init** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_create** (int *workerids_ctx, int nworkers_ctx, const char *sched_ctx_name,...)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_create_inside_interval** (const char *policy_name, const char *sched_ctx_name, int min_ncpus, int max_ncpus, int min_ngpus, int max_ngpus, unsigned allow_overlap)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_register_close_callback** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, void(*close_callback)(unsigned sched_ctx_id, void *args), void *args)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_add_workers** (int *workerids_ctx, unsigned nworkers_ctx, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_remove_workers** (int *workerids_ctx, unsigned nworkers_ctx, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_display_workers** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, FILE *f)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_delete** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_set_inheritor** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned inheritor)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_inheritor** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_hierarchy_level** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_set_context** (unsigned *sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_context** (void)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_stop_task_submission** (void)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_finished_submit** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_workers_list** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int **workerids)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_workers_list_raw** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int **workerids)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_nworkers** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_nshared_workers** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned sched_ctx_id2)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_contains_worker** (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_contains_type_of_worker** (enum **starpu_worker_archtype** arch, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_worker_get_id** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_ctx_for_task** (struct **starpu_task** *task)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_overlapping_ctxs_on_worker** (int workerid)
- void * **starpu_sched_ctx_get_user_data** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_set_user_data** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, void *user_data)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_set_policy_data** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, void *policy_data)
- void * **starpu_sched_ctx_get_policy_data** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- struct **starpu_sched_policy** * **starpu_sched_ctx_get_sched_policy** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void * **starpu_sched_ctx_exec_parallel_code** (void>(*func)(void *), void *param, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_get_nready_tasks** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- double **starpu_sched_ctx_get_nready_flops** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_increment** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int workerid)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_decrement** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int workerid)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_reset** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int workerid)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_increment_all_ctx_locked** (struct **starpu_task** *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_decrement_all_ctx_locked** (struct **starpu_task** *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_reset_all** (struct **starpu_task** *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_set_priority** (int *workers, int nworkers, unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned priority)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_priority** (int worker, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_get_available_cpuids** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int **cpuids, int *ncpuids)

- void `starpu_sched_ctx_bind_current_thread_to_cpuid` (unsigned cpuid)
- int `starpu_sched_ctx_book_workers_for_task` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, int nworkers)
- void `starpu_sched_ctx_unbook_workers_for_task` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int master)
- unsigned `starpu_sched_ctx_worker_is_master_for_child_ctx` (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned `starpu_sched_ctx_master_get_context` (int masterid)
- void `starpu_sched_ctx_revert_task_counters_ctx_locked` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, double flops)
- void `starpu_sched_ctx_move_task_to_ctx_locked` (struct `starpu_task` *task, unsigned sched_ctx, unsigned with_repush)
- int `starpu_sched_ctx_get_worker_rank` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned `starpu_sched_ctx_has_starpu_scheduler` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned *awake_workers)
- int `starpu_sched_ctx_get_stream_worker` (unsigned sub_ctx)
- int `starpu_sched_ctx_get_nsms` (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void `starpu_sched_ctx_get_sms_interval` (int stream_workerid, int *start, int *end)
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_NAME`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_STRUCT`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MIN_PRIO`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MAX_PRIO`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_HIERARCHY_LEVEL`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_NESTED`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_AWAKE_WORKERS`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_INIT`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_USER_DATA`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_CUDA_NSMS`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_SUB_CTXS`

Scheduling Context Priorities

- int `starpu_sched_ctx_get_min_priority` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int `starpu_sched_ctx_get_max_priority` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int `starpu_sched_ctx_set_min_priority` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int min_prio)
- int `starpu_sched_ctx_set_max_priority` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int max_prio)
- int `starpu_sched_ctx_min_priority_is_set` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int `starpu_sched_ctx_max_priority_is_set` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- #define `STARPU_MIN_PRIO`
- #define `STARPU_MAX_PRIO`
- #define `STARPU_DEFAULT_PRIO`

Scheduling Context Worker Collection

- struct `starpu_worker_collection` * `starpu_sched_ctx_create_worker_collection` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, enum `starpu_worker_collection_type` type) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- void `starpu_sched_ctx_delete_worker_collection` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- struct `starpu_worker_collection` * `starpu_sched_ctx_get_worker_collection` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)

30.31.1 Detailed Description

StarPU permits on one hand grouping workers in combined workers in order to execute a parallel task and on the other hand grouping tasks in bundles that will be executed by a single specified worker. In contrast when we group workers in scheduling contexts we submit starpu tasks to them and we schedule them with the policy assigned to the context. Scheduling contexts can be created, deleted and modified dynamically.

30.31.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.31.2.1 STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_NAME

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_NAME
```

Used when calling [starpu_sched_ctx_create\(\)](#) to specify a name for a scheduling policy

30.31.2.2 STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_STRUCT

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_STRUCT
```

Used when calling [starpu_sched_ctx_create\(\)](#) to specify a pointer to a scheduling policy

30.31.2.3 STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MIN_PRIO

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MIN_PRIO
```

Used when calling [starpu_sched_ctx_create\(\)](#) to specify a minimum scheduler priority value.

30.31.2.4 STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MAX_PRIO

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MAX_PRIO
```

Used when calling [starpu_sched_ctx_create\(\)](#) to specify a maximum scheduler priority value.

30.31.2.5 STARPU_SCHED_CTX_AWAKE_WORKERS

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_AWAKE_WORKERS
```

Used when calling [starpu_sched_ctx_create\(\)](#) to specify ???

30.31.2.6 STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_INIT

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_INIT
```

Used when calling [starpu_sched_ctx_create\(\)](#) to specify a function pointer allowing to initialize the scheduling policy.

30.31.2.7 STARPU_SCHED_CTX_USER_DATA

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_USER_DATA
```

Used when calling [starpu_sched_ctx_create\(\)](#) to specify a pointer to some user data related to the context being created.

30.31.2.8 STARPU_SCHED_CTX_CUDA_NSMS

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_CUDA_NSMS
```

Used when calling [starpu_sched_ctx_create\(\)](#) in order to create a context on the NVIDIA GPU to specify the number of SMs the context should have

30.31.2.9 STARPU_SCHED_CTX_SUB_CTXS

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_SUB_CTXS
```

Used when calling [starpu_sched_ctx_create\(\)](#) to specify a list of sub contexts of the current context.

30.31.2.10 STARPU_MIN_PRIO

```
#define STARPU_MIN_PRIO
```

Provided for legacy reasons.

30.31.2.11 STARPU_MAX_PRIO

```
#define STARPU_MAX_PRIO
```

Provided for legacy reasons.

30.31.2.12 STARPU_DEFAULT_PRIO

```
#define STARPU_DEFAULT_PRIO
```

By convention, the default priority level should be 0 so that we can statically allocate tasks with a default priority.

30.31.3 Function Documentation

30.31.3.1 starpu_sched_ctx_create()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_create (
    int * workerids_ctx,
    int nworkers_ctx,
    const char * sched_ctx_name,
    ... )
```

Create a scheduling context with the given parameters (see below) and assign the workers in `workerids_ctx` to execute the tasks submitted to it. The return value represents the identifier of the context that has just been created. It will be further used to indicate the context the tasks will be submitted to. The return value should be at most `STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXS`.

The arguments following the name of the scheduling context can be of the following types:

- `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_NAME`, followed by the name of a predefined scheduling policy. Use an empty string to create the context with the default scheduling policy.
- `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_STRUCT`, followed by a pointer to a custom scheduling policy (struct `starpu_sched_policy *`)
- `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MIN_PRIO`, followed by a integer representing the minimum priority value to be defined for the scheduling policy.
- `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MAX_PRIO`, followed by a integer representing the maximum priority value to be defined for the scheduling policy.
- `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_INIT`, followed by a function pointer (ie. `void init_sched(void)`) allowing to initialize the scheduling policy.
- `STARPU_SCHED_CTX_USER_DATA`, followed by a pointer to a custom user data structure, to be retrieved by `starpu_sched_ctx_get_user_data()`.

30.31.3.2 starpu_sched_ctx_create_inside_interval()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_create_inside_interval (
    const char * policy_name,
    const char * sched_ctx_name,
    int min_ncpus,
    int max_ncpus,
    int min_ngpus,
    int max_ngpus,
    unsigned allow_overlap )
```

Create a context indicating an approximate interval of resources

30.31.3.3 starpu_sched_ctx_register_close_callback()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_register_close_callback (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    void(*) (unsigned sched_ctx_id, void *args) close_callback,
    void * args )
```

Execute the callback whenever the last task of the context finished executing, it is called with the parameters `sched_ctx` and any other parameter needed by the application (packed in `args`)

30.31.3.4 starpu_sched_ctx_add_workers()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_add_workers (
    int * workerids_ctx,
    unsigned nworkers_ctx,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Add dynamically the workers in `workerids_ctx` to the context `sched_ctx_id`. The last argument cannot be greater than [STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXS](#).

30.31.3.5 starpu_sched_ctx_remove_workers()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_remove_workers (
    int * workerids_ctx,
    unsigned nworkers_ctx,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Remove the workers in `workerids_ctx` from the context `sched_ctx_id`. The last argument cannot be greater than [STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXS](#).

30.31.3.6 starpu_sched_ctx_display_workers()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_display_workers (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    FILE * f )
```

Print on the file `f` the worker names belonging to the context `sched_ctx_id`

30.31.3.7 starpu_sched_ctx_delete()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_delete (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Delete scheduling context `sched_ctx_id` and transfer remaining workers to the inheritor scheduling context.

30.31.3.8 starpu_sched_ctx_set_inheritor()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_set_inheritor (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    unsigned inheritor )
```

Indicate that the context `inheritor` will inherit the resources of the context `sched_ctx_id` when `sched_ctx_id` will be deleted.

30.31.3.9 starpu_sched_ctx_set_context()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_set_context (
    unsigned * sched_ctx_id )
```

Set the scheduling context the subsequent tasks will be submitted to

30.31.3.10 starpu_sched_ctx_get_context()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_context (
    void )
```

Return the scheduling context the tasks are currently submitted to, or [STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXS](#) if no default context has been defined by calling the function `starpu_sched_ctx_set_context()`.

30.31.3.11 starpu_sched_ctx_stop_task_submission()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_stop_task_submission (
    void )
```

Stop submitting tasks from the empty context list until the next time the context has time to check the empty context list

30.31.3.12 starpu_sched_ctx_finished_submit()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_finished_submit (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Indicate starpu that the application finished submitting to this context in order to move the workers to the inheritor as soon as possible.

30.31.3.13 starpu_sched_ctx_get_workers_list()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_workers_list (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    int ** workerids )
```

Return the list of workers in the array `workerids`, the return value is the number of workers. The user should free the `workerids` table after finishing using it (it is allocated inside the function with the proper size)

30.31.3.14 starpu_sched_ctx_get_workers_list_raw()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_workers_list_raw (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    int ** workerids )
```

Return the list of workers in the array `workerids`, the return value is the number of workers. This list is provided in raw order, i.e. not sorted by tree or list order, and the user should not free the `workerids` table. This function is thus much less costly than [starpu_sched_ctx_get_workers_list\(\)](#).

30.31.3.15 starpu_sched_ctx_get_nworkers()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_nworkers (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Return the number of workers managed by the specified context (Usually needed to verify if it manages any workers or if it should be blocked)

30.31.3.16 starpu_sched_ctx_get_nshared_workers()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_nshared_workers (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id2 )
```

Return the number of workers shared by two contexts.

30.31.3.17 starpu_sched_ctx_contains_worker()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_contains_worker (
    int workerid,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Return 1 if the worker belongs to the context and 0 otherwise

30.31.3.18 starpu_sched_ctx_worker_get_id()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_worker_get_id (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Return the workerid if the worker belongs to the context and -1 otherwise. If the thread calling this function is not a worker the function returns -1 as it calls the function [starpu_worker_get_id\(\)](#).

30.31.3.19 starpu_sched_ctx_overlapping_ctxs_on_worker()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_overlapping_ctxs_on_worker (
    int workerid )
```

Check if a worker is shared between several contexts

30.31.3.20 starpu_sched_ctx_get_user_data()

```
void* starpu_sched_ctx_get_user_data (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Return the user data pointer associated to the scheduling context.

30.31.3.21 starpu_sched_ctx_set_policy_data()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_set_policy_data (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    void * policy_data )
```

Allocate the scheduling policy data (private information of the scheduler like queues, variables, additional condition variables) the context

30.31.3.22 starpu_sched_ctx_get_policy_data()

```
void* starpu_sched_ctx_get_policy_data (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Return the scheduling policy data (private information of the scheduler) of the contexts previously assigned to.

30.31.3.23 starpu_sched_ctx_exec_parallel_code()

```
void* starpu_sched_ctx_exec_parallel_code (
    void *(*) (void *) func,
    void * param,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Execute any parallel code on the workers of the sched_ctx (workers are blocked)

30.31.3.24 starpu_sched_ctx_worker_is_master_for_child_ctx()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_worker_is_master_for_child_ctx (
    int workerid,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Return the first context (child of sched_ctx_id) where the workerid is master

30.31.3.25 starpu_sched_ctx_master_get_context()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_master_get_context (
    int masterid )
```

Return the context id of masterid if it master of a context. If not, return [STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXS](#).

30.31.3.26 starpu_sched_ctx_get_min_priority()

```
int starpu_sched_ctx_get_min_priority (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Return the current minimum priority level supported by the scheduling policy of the given scheduler context.

30.31.3.27 starpu_sched_ctx_get_max_priority()

```
int starpu_sched_ctx_get_max_priority (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Return the current maximum priority level supported by the scheduling policy of the given scheduler context.

30.31.3.28 starpu_sched_ctx_set_min_priority()

```
int starpu_sched_ctx_set_min_priority (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    int min_prio )
```

Define the minimum task priority level supported by the scheduling policy of the given scheduler context. The default minimum priority level is the same as the default priority level which is 0 by convention. The application may access

that value by calling the function `starpu_sched_ctx_get_min_priority()`. This function should only be called from the initialization method of the scheduling policy, and should not be used directly from the application.

30.31.3.29 `starpu_sched_ctx_set_max_priority()`

```
int starpu_sched_ctx_set_max_priority (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    int max_prio )
```

Define the maximum priority level supported by the scheduling policy of the given scheduler context. The default maximum priority level is 1. The application may access that value by calling the `starpu_sched_ctx_get_max_priority()` function. This function should only be called from the initialization method of the scheduling policy, and should not be used directly from the application.

30.31.3.30 `starpu_sched_ctx_create_worker_collection()`

```
struct starpu_worker_collection* starpu_sched_ctx_create_worker_collection (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    enum starpu_worker_collection_type type )
```

Create a worker collection of the type indicated by the last parameter for the context specified through the first parameter.

30.31.3.31 `starpu_sched_ctx_delete_worker_collection()`

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_delete_worker_collection (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Delete the worker collection of the specified scheduling context

30.31.3.32 `starpu_sched_ctx_get_worker_collection()`

```
struct starpu_worker_collection* starpu_sched_ctx_get_worker_collection (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Return the worker collection managed by the indicated context

30.32 Scheduling Policy

TODO. While StarPU comes with a variety of scheduling policies (see [Task Scheduling Policies](#)), it may sometimes be desirable to implement custom policies to address specific problems. The API described below allows users to write their own scheduling policy.

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_sched_policy](#)

Macros

- `#define` [STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXS](#)
- `#define` [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS](#)

Typedefs

- typedef void(* [starpu_notify_ready_soon_func](#)) (void *data, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, double delay)

Functions

- struct [starpu_sched_policy](#) ** [starpu_sched_get_predefined_policies](#) ()
- void [starpu_worker_get_sched_condition](#) (int workerid, [starpu_pthread_mutex_t](#) **[sched_mutex](#), [starpu_](#)↔[pthread_cond_t](#) **[sched_cond](#))
- unsigned long [starpu_task_get_job_id](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- int [starpu_sched_get_min_priority](#) (void)
- int [starpu_sched_get_max_priority](#) (void)
- int [starpu_sched_set_min_priority](#) (int min_prio)
- int [starpu_sched_set_max_priority](#) (int max_prio)
- int [starpu_worker_can_execute_task](#) (unsigned workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned nimpl)
- int [starpu_worker_can_execute_task_impl](#) (unsigned workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned *impl_↔[mask](#))
- int [starpu_worker_can_execute_task_first_impl](#) (unsigned workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned *nimpl)
- int [starpu_push_local_task](#) (int workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int back)
- int [starpu_push_task_end](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- int [starpu_get_prefetch_flag](#) (void)
- int [starpu_prefetch_task_input_on_node_prio](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned node, int prio)
- int [starpu_prefetch_task_input_on_node](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned node)
- int [starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_on_node_prio](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned node, int prio)
- int [starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_on_node](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned node)
- int [starpu_prefetch_task_input_for_prio](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker, int prio)
- int [starpu_prefetch_task_input_for](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker)
- int [starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_for_prio](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker, int prio)
- int [starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_for](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker)
- uint32_t [starpu_task_footprint](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_](#)↔[perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- uint32_t [starpu_task_data_footprint](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- double [starpu_task_expected_length](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- double [starpu_worker_get_relative_speedup](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *perf_arch)
- double [starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time](#) (unsigned memory_node, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- double [starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time_for](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker)
- double [starpu_data_expected_transfer_time](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned memory_node, enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) mode)

- double [starpu_task_expected_energy](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- double [starpu_task_expected_conversion_time](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- void [starpu_task_notify_ready_soon_register](#) (starpu_notify_ready_soon_func f, void *data)
- void [starpu_sched_ctx_worker_shares_tasks_lists](#) (int workerid, int sched_ctx_id)
- void [starpu_sched_task_break](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)

Worker operations

- int [starpu_wake_worker_relax](#) (int workerid)
- int [starpu_wake_worker_no_relax](#) (int workerid)
- int [starpu_wake_worker_locked](#) (int workerid)
- int [starpu_wake_worker_relax_light](#) (int workerid)

30.32.1 Detailed Description

TODO. While StarPU comes with a variety of scheduling policies (see [Task Scheduling Policies](#)), it may sometimes be desirable to implement custom policies to address specific problems. The API described below allows users to write their own scheduling policy.

30.32.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.32.2.1 struct [starpu_sched_policy](#)

Contain all the methods that implement a scheduling policy. An application may specify which scheduling strategy in the field [starpu_conf::sched_policy](#) passed to the function [starpu_init\(\)](#).

For each task going through the scheduler, the following methods get called in the given order:

- [starpu_sched_policy::submit_hook](#) when the task is submitted
- [starpu_sched_policy::push_task](#) when the task becomes ready. The scheduler is here **given** the task
- [starpu_sched_policy::pop_task](#) when the worker is idle. The scheduler here **gives** back the task to the core. It must not access this task any more
- [starpu_sched_policy::pre_exec_hook](#) right before the worker actually starts the task computation (after transferring any missing data).
- [starpu_sched_policy::post_exec_hook](#) right after the worker actually completes the task computation.

For each task not going through the scheduler (because [starpu_task::execute_on_a_specific_worker](#) was set), these get called:

- [starpu_sched_policy::submit_hook](#) when the task is submitted
- [starpu_sched_policy::push_task_notify](#) when the task becomes ready. This is just a notification, the scheduler does not have to do anything about the task.
- [starpu_sched_policy::pre_exec_hook](#) right before the worker actually starts the task computation (after transferring any missing data).
- [starpu_sched_policy::post_exec_hook](#) right after the worker actually completes the task computation.

Data Fields

- void(* [init_sched](#))(unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void(* [deinit_sched](#))(unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int(* [push_task](#))(struct [starpu_task](#) *)
- double(* [simulate_push_task](#))(struct [starpu_task](#) *)
- void(* [push_task_notify](#))(struct [starpu_task](#) *, int workerid, int perf_workerid, unsigned sched_ctx_id)

- struct [starpu_task](#) `*(* pop_task)(unsigned sched_ctx_id)`
- struct [starpu_task](#) `*(* pop_every_task)(unsigned sched_ctx_id)`
- void `*(* submit_hook)(struct starpu_task *task)`
- void `*(* pre_exec_hook)(struct starpu_task *, unsigned sched_ctx_id)`
- void `*(* post_exec_hook)(struct starpu_task *, unsigned sched_ctx_id)`
- void `*(* do_schedule)(unsigned sched_ctx_id)`
- void `*(* add_workers)(unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, unsigned nworkers)`
- void `*(* remove_workers)(unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, unsigned nworkers)`
- const char * [policy_name](#)
- const char * [policy_description](#)
- enum [starpu_worker_collection_type](#) [worker_type](#)

30.32.2.1.1 Field Documentation

30.32.2.1.1.1 `init_sched`

```
void(* starpu_sched_policy::init_sched) (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
```

Initialize the scheduling policy, called before any other method.

30.32.2.1.1.2 `deinit_sched`

```
void(* starpu_sched_policy::deinit_sched) (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
```

Cleanup the scheduling policy

30.32.2.1.1.3 `push_task`

```
int(* starpu_sched_policy::push_task) (struct starpu\_task *)
```

Insert a task into the scheduler, called when the task becomes ready for execution. This must call [starpu_push](#) ↔ [task_end\(\)](#) once it has effectively pushed the task to a queue (to note the time when this was done in the task), but before releasing mutexes (so that the task hasn't been already taken by a worker).

30.32.2.1.1.4 `push_task_notify`

```
void(* starpu_sched_policy::push_task_notify) (struct starpu\_task *, int workerid, int perf_↔ workerid, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
```

Notify the scheduler that a task was pushed on a given worker. This method is called when a task that was explicitly assigned to a worker becomes ready and is about to be executed by the worker. This method therefore permits to keep the state of the scheduler coherent even when StarPU bypasses the scheduling strategy.

30.32.2.1.1.5 `pop_task`

```
struct starpu\_task*( * starpu_sched_policy::pop_task) (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
```

Get a task from the scheduler. If this method returns NULL, the worker will start sleeping. If later on some task are pushed for this worker, [starpu_wake_worker\(\)](#) must be called to wake the worker so it can call the [pop_task\(\)](#) method again. The mutex associated to the worker is already taken when this method is called. This method may release it (e.g. for scalability reasons when doing work stealing), but it must acquire it again before taking the decision whether to return a task or NULL, so the atomicity of deciding to return NULL and making the worker actually sleep is preserved. Otherwise in simgrid or blocking driver mode the worker might start sleeping while a task has just been pushed for it. If this method is defined as NULL, the worker will only execute tasks from its local queue. In this case, the [push_task](#) method should use the [starpu_push_local_task](#) method to assign tasks to the different workers.

30.32.2.1.1.6 `pop_every_task`

```
struct starpu\_task*( * starpu_sched_policy::pop_every_task) (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
```

Remove all available tasks from the scheduler (tasks are chained by the means of the field [starpu_task::prev](#) and [starpu_task::next](#)). The mutex associated to the worker is already taken when this method is called. This is currently not used and can be discarded.

30.32.2.1.1.7 `submit_hook`

```
void(* starpu_sched_policy::submit_hook) (struct starpu\_task *task)
```

Optional field. This method is called when a task is submitted.

30.32.2.1.1.8 pre_exec_hook

`void(* starpu_sched_policy::pre_exec_hook) (struct starpu_task *, unsigned sched_ctx_id)`
 Optional field. This method is called every time a task is starting.

30.32.2.1.1.9 post_exec_hook

`void(* starpu_sched_policy::post_exec_hook) (struct starpu_task *, unsigned sched_ctx_id)`
 Optional field. This method is called every time a task has been executed.

30.32.2.1.1.10 do_schedule

`void(* starpu_sched_policy::do_schedule) (unsigned sched_ctx_id)`
 Optional field. This method is called when it is a good time to start scheduling tasks. This is notably called when the application calls [starpu_task_wait_for_all\(\)](#) or `starpu_do_schedule()` explicitly.

30.32.2.1.1.11 add_workers

`void(* starpu_sched_policy::add_workers) (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, unsigned nworkers)`
 Initialize scheduling structures corresponding to each worker used by the policy.

30.32.2.1.1.12 remove_workers

`void(* starpu_sched_policy::remove_workers) (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, unsigned nworkers)`
 Deinitialize scheduling structures corresponding to each worker used by the policy.

30.32.2.1.1.13 policy_name

`const char* starpu_sched_policy::policy_name`
 Optional field. Name of the policy.

30.32.2.1.1.14 policy_description

`const char* starpu_sched_policy::policy_description`
 Optional field. Human readable description of the policy.

30.32.3 Macro Definition Documentation**30.32.3.1 STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXS**

```
#define STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXS
```

Define the maximum number of scheduling contexts managed by StarPU. The default value can be modified at configure by using the option `--enable-max-sched-ctxs`.

30.32.3.2 STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS

```
#define STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS
```

Define the maximum number of implementations per architecture. The default value can be modified at configure by using the option `--enable-maximplementations`.

30.32.4 Function Documentation**30.32.4.1 starpu_sched_get_predefined_policies()**

`struct starpu_sched_policy** starpu_sched_get_predefined_policies ()`
 Return an NULL-terminated array of all the predefined scheduling policies.

30.32.4.2 starpu_worker_get_sched_condition()

`void starpu_worker_get_sched_condition (`
 `int workerid,`

```

    starpu_thread_mutex_t ** sched_mutex,
    starpu_thread_cond_t ** sched_cond )

```

When there is no available task for a worker, StarPU blocks this worker on a condition variable. This function specifies which condition variable (and the associated mutex) should be used to block (and to wake up) a worker. Note that multiple workers may use the same condition variable. For instance, in the case of a scheduling strategy with a single task queue, the same condition variable would be used to block and wake up all workers.

30.32.4.3 starpu_sched_get_min_priority()

```

int starpu_sched_get_min_priority (
    void )

```

TODO: check if this is correct Return the current minimum priority level supported by the scheduling policy

30.32.4.4 starpu_sched_get_max_priority()

```

int starpu_sched_get_max_priority (
    void )

```

TODO: check if this is correct Return the current maximum priority level supported by the scheduling policy

30.32.4.5 starpu_sched_set_min_priority()

```

int starpu_sched_set_min_priority (
    int min_prio )

```

TODO: check if this is correct Define the minimum task priority level supported by the scheduling policy. The default minimum priority level is the same as the default priority level which is 0 by convention. The application may access that value by calling the function [starpu_sched_get_min_priority\(\)](#). This function should only be called from the initialization method of the scheduling policy, and should not be used directly from the application.

30.32.4.6 starpu_sched_set_max_priority()

```

int starpu_sched_set_max_priority (
    int max_prio )

```

TODO: check if this is correct Define the maximum priority level supported by the scheduling policy. The default maximum priority level is 1. The application may access that value by calling the function [starpu_sched_get_max_priority\(\)](#). This function should only be called from the initialization method of the scheduling policy, and should not be used directly from the application.

30.32.4.7 starpu_worker_can_execute_task()

```

int starpu_worker_can_execute_task (
    unsigned workerid,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned nimpl )

```

Check if the worker specified by `workerid` can execute the codelet. Schedulers need to call it before assigning a task to a worker, otherwise the task may fail to execute.

30.32.4.8 starpu_worker_can_execute_task_impl()

```

int starpu_worker_can_execute_task_impl (
    unsigned workerid,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned * impl_mask )

```

Check if the worker specified by `workerid` can execute the codelet and return which implementation numbers can be used. Schedulers need to call it before assigning a task to a worker, otherwise the task may fail to execute. This should be preferred rather than calling [starpu_worker_can_execute_task\(\)](#) for each and every implementation. It can also be used with `impl_mask == NULL` to check for at least one implementation without determining which.

30.32.4.9 starpu_worker_can_execute_task_first_impl()

```
int starpu_worker_can_execute_task_first_impl (
    unsigned workerid,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned * nimpl )
```

Check if the worker specified by `workerid` can execute the codelet and return the first implementation which can be used. Schedulers need to call it before assigning a task to a worker, otherwise the task may fail to execute. This should be preferred rather than calling `starpu_worker_can_execute_task()` for each and every implementation. It can also be used with `impl_mask == NULL` to check for at least one implementation without determining which.

30.32.4.10 starpu_push_local_task()

```
int starpu_push_local_task (
    int workerid,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    int back )
```

The scheduling policy may put tasks directly into a worker's local queue so that it is not always necessary to create its own queue when the local queue is sufficient. If `back` is not 0, `task` is put at the back of the queue where the worker will pop tasks first. Setting `back` to 0 therefore ensures a FIFO ordering.

30.32.4.11 starpu_push_task_end()

```
int starpu_push_task_end (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Must be called by a scheduler to notify that the given task has just been pushed.

30.32.4.12 starpu_get_prefetch_flag()

```
int starpu_get_prefetch_flag (
    void )
```

Whether `STARPU_PREFETCH` was set

30.32.4.13 starpu_prefetch_task_input_on_node_prio()

```
int starpu_prefetch_task_input_on_node_prio (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned node,
    int prio )
```

Prefetch data for a given p task on a given p node with a given priority

30.32.4.14 starpu_prefetch_task_input_on_node()

```
int starpu_prefetch_task_input_on_node (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned node )
```

Prefetch data for a given p task on a given p node

30.32.4.15 starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_on_node_prio()

```
int starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_on_node_prio (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned node,
    int prio )
```

Prefetch data for a given p task on a given p node when the bus is idle with a given priority

30.32.4.16 starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_on_node()

```
int starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_on_node (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned node )
```

Prefetch data for a given p task on a given p node when the bus is idle

30.32.4.17 starpu_prefetch_task_input_for_prio()

```
int starpu_prefetch_task_input_for_prio (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned worker,
    int prio )
```

Prefetch data for a given p task on a given p worker with a given priority

30.32.4.18 starpu_prefetch_task_input_for()

```
int starpu_prefetch_task_input_for (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned worker )
```

Prefetch data for a given p task on a given p worker

30.32.4.19 starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_for_prio()

```
int starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_for_prio (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned worker,
    int prio )
```

Prefetch data for a given p task on a given p worker when the bus is idle with a given priority

30.32.4.20 starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_for()

```
int starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_for (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned worker )
```

Prefetch data for a given p task on a given p worker when the bus is idle

30.32.4.21 starpu_task_footprint()

```
uint32_t starpu_task_footprint (
    struct starpu_perfmodel * model,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    unsigned nimpl )
```

Return the footprint for a given task, taking into account user-provided perfmodel footprint or size_base functions.

30.32.4.22 starpu_task_data_footprint()

```
uint32_t starpu_task_data_footprint (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Return the raw footprint for the data of a given task (without taking into account user-provided functions).

30.32.4.23 starpu_task_expected_length()

```
double starpu_task_expected_length (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    unsigned nimpl )
```

Return expected task duration in micro-seconds.

30.32.4.24 starpu_worker_get_relative_speedup()

```
double starpu_worker_get_relative_speedup (
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * perf_arch )
```

Return an estimated speedup factor relative to CPU speed

30.32.4.25 starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time()

```
double starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time (
    unsigned memory_node,
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Return expected data transfer time in micro-seconds for the given `memory_node`. Prefer using `starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time_for()` which is more precise.

30.32.4.26 starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time_for()

```
double starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time_for (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned worker )
```

Return expected data transfer time in micro-seconds for the given worker.

30.32.4.27 starpu_data_expected_transfer_time()

```
double starpu_data_expected_transfer_time (
    starpu_data_handle_t handle,
    unsigned memory_node,
    enum starpu_data_access_mode mode )
```

Predict the transfer time (in micro-seconds) to move `handle` to a memory node

30.32.4.28 starpu_task_expected_energy()

```
double starpu_task_expected_energy (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    unsigned nimpl )
```

Return expected energy consumption in J

30.32.4.29 starpu_task_expected_conversion_time()

```
double starpu_task_expected_conversion_time (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    struct starpu_perfmodel_arch * arch,
    unsigned nimpl )
```

Return expected conversion time in ms (multiformat interface only)

30.32.4.30 starpu_task_notify_ready_soon_register()

```
void starpu_task_notify_ready_soon_register (
    starpu_notify_ready_soon_func f,
    void * data )
```

Register a callback to be called when it is determined when a task will be ready an estimated amount of time from now, because its last dependency has just started and we know how long it will take.

30.32.4.31 starpu_sched_ctx_worker_shares_tasks_lists()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_worker_shares_tasks_lists (
    int workerid,
    int sched_ctx_id )
```

The scheduling policies indicates if the worker may pop tasks from the list of other workers or if there is a central list with task for all the workers

30.32.4.32 starpu_wake_worker_relax()

```
int starpu_wake_worker_relax (  
    int workerid )
```

Wake up `workerid` while temporarily entering the current worker relax state if needed during the waiting process. Return 1 if `workerid` has been woken up or its `state_keep_aware` flag has been set to 1, and 0 otherwise (if `workerid` was not in the `STATE_SLEEPING` or in the `STATE_SCHEDULING`).

30.32.4.33 starpu_wake_worker_no_relax()

```
int starpu_wake_worker_no_relax (  
    int workerid )
```

Must be called to wake up a worker that is sleeping on the cond. Return 0 whenever the worker is not in a sleeping state or has the `state_keep_aware` flag on.

30.32.4.34 starpu_wake_worker_locked()

```
int starpu_wake_worker_locked (  
    int workerid )
```

Version of [starpu_wake_worker_no_relax\(\)](#) which assumes that the sched mutex is locked

30.32.4.35 starpu_wake_worker_relax_light()

```
int starpu_wake_worker_relax_light (  
    int workerid )
```

Light version of [starpu_wake_worker_relax\(\)](#) which, when possible, speculatively set `keep_aware` on the target worker without waiting for the worker to enter the relax state.

30.33 Tree

This section describes the tree facilities provided by StarPU.

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_tree](#)

Functions

- void **starpu_tree_reset_visited** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree, char *visited)
- void **starpu_tree_prepare_children** (unsigned arity, struct [starpu_tree](#) *father)
- void **starpu_tree_insert** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree, int id, int level, int is_pu, int arity, struct [starpu_tree](#) *father)
- struct [starpu_tree](#) * **starpu_tree_get** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree, int id)
- struct [starpu_tree](#) * **starpu_tree_get_neighbour** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree, struct [starpu_tree](#) *node, char *visited, char *present)
- void **starpu_tree_free** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree)

30.33.1 Detailed Description

This section describes the tree facilities provided by StarPU.

30.33.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.33.2.1 struct starpu_tree

Data Fields

struct starpu_tree *	nodes	
struct starpu_tree *	father	
int	arity	
int	id	
int	level	
int	is_pu	

30.34 Scheduling Context Hypervisor - Building a new resizing policy

Data Structures

- struct [sc_hypervisor_policy](#)
- struct [sc_hypervisor_resize_ack](#)
- struct [types_of_workers](#)
- struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#)

Macros

- #define **HYPervisor_REDIM_SAMPLE**
- #define **HYPervisor_START_REDIM_SAMPLE**
- #define **SC_NOthing**
- #define **SC_IDLE**
- #define **SC_SPEED**

Functions

- void [sc_hypervisor_policy_add_task_to_pool](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, unsigned sched_ctx, uint32_t footprint, struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) **task_pools, size_t data_size)
- void [sc_hypervisor_policy_remove_task_from_pool](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, uint32_t footprint, struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) **task_pools)
- struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) * [sc_hypervisor_policy_clone_task_pool](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) *tp)
- void [sc_hypervisor_get_tasks_times](#) (int nw, int nt, double times[nw][nt], int *workers, unsigned size_ctxs, struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) *task_pools)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_find_lowest_prio_sched_ctx](#) (unsigned req_sched_ctx, int nworkers_to_move)
- int * [sc_hypervisor_get_idlest_workers](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, int *nworkers, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- int * [sc_hypervisor_get_idlest_workers_in_list](#) (int *start, int *workers, int null_workers, int *nworkers, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- int [sc_hypervisor_get_movable_nworkers](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_config](#) *config, unsigned sched_ctx, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- int [sc_hypervisor_compute_nworkers_to_move](#) (unsigned req_sched_ctx)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_policy_resize](#) (unsigned sender_sched_ctx, unsigned receiver_sched_ctx, unsigned force_resize, unsigned now)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_policy_resize_to_unknown_receiver](#) (unsigned sender_sched_ctx, unsigned now)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_ctx_speed](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_slowest_ctx_exec_time](#) (void)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_fastest_ctx_exec_time](#) (void)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w, unsigned worker)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker_type](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_ref_speed_per_worker_type](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_avg_speed](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- void [sc_hypervisor_check_if_consider_max](#) (struct [types_of_workers](#) *tw)
- void [sc_hypervisor_group_workers_by_type](#) (struct [types_of_workers](#) *tw, int *total_nw)
- enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) [sc_hypervisor_get_arch_for_index](#) (unsigned w, struct [types_of_workers](#) *tw)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_get_index_for_arch](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch, struct [types_of_workers](#) *tw)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_criteria_fulfilled](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, int worker)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_check_idle](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, int worker)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_check_speed_gap_bt看_ctxs](#) (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)

- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_check_speed_gap_bt看_ctxs_on_level` (int level, int *workers_in, int nworkers_in, unsigned father_sched_ctx_id, unsigned **sched_ctxs, int *nsched_ctxs)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_get_resize_criteria` ()
- struct `types_of_workers` * `sc_hypervisor_get_types_of_workers` (int *workers, unsigned nworkers)
- void `sc_hypervisor_set_config` (unsigned sched_ctx, void *config)
- struct `sc_hypervisor_policy_config` * `sc_hypervisor_get_config` (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void `sc_hypervisor_ctl` (unsigned sched_ctx,...)
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_IDLE`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_WORKING`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_PRIORITY`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_WORKERS`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_WORKERS`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_GRANULARITY`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_FIXED_WORKERS`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_TASKS`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_NEW_WORKERS_MAX_IDLE`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_TIME_TO_APPLY`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_NULL`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_ISPEED_W_SAMPLE`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_ISPEED_CTX_SAMPLE`
- #define `SC_HYPERVISOR_TIME_SAMPLE`
- #define `MAX_IDLE_TIME`
- #define `MIN_WORKING_TIME`
- struct `sc_hypervisor_wrapper` * `sc_hypervisor_get_wrapper` (unsigned sched_ctx)
- unsigned * `sc_hypervisor_get_sched_ctxs` ()
- int `sc_hypervisor_get_nsched_ctxs` ()
- double `sc_hypervisor_get_elapsed_flops_per_sched_ctx` (struct `sc_hypervisor_wrapper` *sc_w)
- int `sc_hypervisor_get_nworkers_ctx` (unsigned sched_ctx, enum `starpu_worker_archtype` arch)
- double `sc_hypervisor_get_total_elapsed_flops_per_sched_ctx` (struct `sc_hypervisor_wrapper` *sc_w)
- double `sc_hypervisor_sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker_type` (struct `sc_hypervisor_wrapper` *sc_w, enum `starpu_worker_archtype` arch)
- double `sc_hypervisor_get_speed` (struct `sc_hypervisor_wrapper` *sc_w, enum `starpu_worker_archtype` arch)

30.34.1 Detailed Description

30.34.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.34.2.1 struct `sc_hypervisor_policy`

Methods to implement a hypervisor resizing policy.

Data Fields

- const char * `name`
- unsigned `custom`
- void(* `size_ctxs`)(unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
- void(* `resize_ctxs`)(unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
- void(* `handle_idle_cycle`)(unsigned sched_ctx, int worker)
- void(* `handle_pushed_task`)(unsigned sched_ctx, int worker)
- void(* `handle_poped_task`)(unsigned sched_ctx, int worker, struct `starpu_task` *task, uint32_t footprint)
- void(* `handle_idle_end`)(unsigned sched_ctx, int worker)
- void(* `handle_post_exec_hook`)(unsigned sched_ctx, int task_tag)
- void(* `handle_submitted_job`)(struct `starpu_codelet` *cl, unsigned sched_ctx, uint32_t footprint, size_t data←_size)
- void(* `end_ctx`)(unsigned sched_ctx)
- void(* `start_ctx`)(unsigned sched_ctx)
- void(* `init_worker`)(int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx)

30.34.2.1.1 Field Documentation

30.34.2.1.1.1 name

```
const char* sc_hypervisor_policy::name
```

Indicate the name of the policy, if there is not a custom policy, the policy corresponding to this name will be used by the hypervisor

30.34.2.1.1.2 custom

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_policy::custom
```

Indicate whether the policy is custom or not

30.34.2.1.1.3 size_ctxs

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::size_ctxs) (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
```

Distribute workers to contexts even at the beginning of the program

30.34.2.1.1.4 resize_ctxs

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::resize_ctxs) (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
```

Require explicit resizing

30.34.2.1.1.5 handle_idle_cycle

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::handle_idle_cycle) (unsigned sched_ctx, int worker)
```

Called whenever the indicated worker executes another idle cycle in sched_ctx

30.34.2.1.1.6 handle_pushed_task

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::handle_pushed_task) (unsigned sched_ctx, int worker)
```

Called whenever a task is pushed on the worker's queue corresponding to the context sched_ctx

30.34.2.1.1.7 handle_poped_task

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::handle_poped_task) (unsigned sched_ctx, int worker, struct starpu_task *task, uint32_t footprint)
```

Called whenever a task is popped from the worker's queue corresponding to the context sched_ctx

30.34.2.1.1.8 handle_idle_end

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::handle_idle_end) (unsigned sched_ctx, int worker)
```

Called whenever a task is executed on the indicated worker and context after a long period of idle time

30.34.2.1.1.9 handle_post_exec_hook

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::handle_post_exec_hook) (unsigned sched_ctx, int task_tag)
```

Called whenever a tag task has just been executed. The table of resize requests is provided as well as the tag

30.34.2.1.1.10 handle_submitted_job

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::handle_submitted_job) (struct starpu_codelet *cl, unsigned sched_ctx, uint32_t footprint, size_t data_size)
```

the hypervisor takes a decision when a job was submitted in this ctx

30.34.2.1.1.11 end_ctx

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::end_ctx) (unsigned sched_ctx)
```

the hypervisor takes a decision when a certain ctx was deleted

30.34.2.1.1.12 start_ctx

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::start_ctx) (unsigned sched_ctx)
```

the hypervisor takes a decision when a certain ctx was registered

30.34.2.1.1.13 init_worker

```
void(* sc_hypervisor_policy::init_worker) (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx)
```

the hypervisor initializes values for the workers

30.34.2.2 struct sc_hypervisor_resize_ack

Structure to check if the workers moved to another context are actually taken into account in that context.

Data Fields

int	receiver_sched_ctx	The context receiving the new workers
int *	moved_workers	List of workers required to be moved
int	nmoved_workers	Number of workers required to be moved
int *	acked_workers	List of workers that actually got in the receiver ctx. If the value corresponding to a worker is 1, this worker got moved in the new context.

30.34.2.3 struct types_of_workers

Data Fields

unsigned	nopus	
unsigned	ncuda	
unsigned	nw	

30.34.2.4 struct sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool

Task wrapper linked list

Data Fields

struct starpu_codelet *	cl	Which codelet has been executed
uint32_t	footprint	Task footprint key
unsigned	sched_ctx_id	Context the task belongs to
unsigned long	n	Number of tasks of this kind
size_t	data_size	The quantity of data(in bytes) needed by the task to execute
struct sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool *	next	Other task kinds

30.34.3 Macro Definition Documentation

30.34.3.1 SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_IDLE

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_IDLE
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 3 arguments: an array of int for the workerids to apply the condition, an int to indicate the size of the array, and a double value indicating the maximum idle time allowed for a worker before the resizing process should be triggered

30.34.3.2 SC_HYPERVISOR_PRIORITY

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_PRIORITY
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 3 arguments: an array of int for the workerids to apply the condition, an int to indicate the size of the array, and an int value indicating the priority of the workers previously mentioned. The workers with the smallest priority are moved the first.

30.34.3.3 SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_WORKERS

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_WORKERS
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 1 argument(int) indicating the minimum number of workers a context should have, underneath this limit the context cannot execute.

30.34.3.4 SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_WORKERS

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_WORKERS
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 1 argument(int) indicating the maximum number of workers a context should have, above this limit the context would not be able to scale

30.34.3.5 SC_HYPERVISOR_GRANULARITY

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_GRANULARITY
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 1 argument(int) indicating the granularity of the resizing process (the number of workers should be moved from the context once it is resized) This parameter is ignore for the Gflops rate based strategy (see [Resizing Strategies](#)), the number of workers that have to be moved is calculated by the strategy.

30.34.3.6 SC_HYPERVISOR_FIXED_WORKERS

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_FIXED_WORKERS
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 2 arguments: an array of int for the workerids to apply the condition and an int to indicate the size of the array. These workers are not allowed to be moved from the context.

30.34.3.7 SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_TASKS

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_TASKS
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 1 argument (int) that indicated the minimum number of tasks that have to be executed before the context could be resized. This parameter is ignored for the Application Driven strategy (see [Resizing Strategies](#)) where the user indicates exactly when the resize should be done.

30.34.3.8 SC_HYPERVISOR_NEW_WORKERS_MAX_IDLE

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_NEW_WORKERS_MAX_IDLE
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 1 argument, a double value indicating the maximum idle time allowed for workers that have just been moved from other contexts in the current context.

30.34.3.9 SC_HYPERVISOR_TIME_TO_APPLY

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_TIME_TO_APPLY
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 1 argument (int) indicating the tag an executed task should have such that this configuration should be taken into account.

30.34.3.10 SC_HYPERVISOR_NULL

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_NULL
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 1 argument

30.34.3.11 SC_HYPERVISOR_ISPEED_W_SAMPLE

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_ISPEED_W_SAMPLE
```

This macro is used when calling [sc_hypervisor_ctl\(\)](#) and must be followed by 1 argument, a double, that indicates the number of flops needed to be executed before computing the speed of a worker

30.34.3.12 SC_HYPERVISOR_ISPEED_CTX_SAMPLE

```
#define SC_HYPERVISOR_ISPEED_CTX_SAMPLE
```

This macro is used when calling `sc_hypervisor_ctl()` and must be followed by 1 argument, a double, that indicates the number of flops needed to be executed before computing the speed of a context

30.34.4 Function Documentation

30.34.4.1 `sc_hypervisor_get_wrapper()`

```
struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper* sc_hypervisor_get_wrapper (
    unsigned sched_ctx )
```

Return the wrapper of the given context

30.34.4.2 `sc_hypervisor_get_sched_ctxs()`

```
unsigned* sc_hypervisor_get_sched_ctxs ( )
```

Get the list of registered contexts

30.34.4.3 `sc_hypervisor_get_nsched_ctxs()`

```
int sc_hypervisor_get_nsched_ctxs ( )
```

Get the number of registered contexts

30.34.4.4 `sc_hypervisor_get_elapsed_flops_per_sched_ctx()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_elapsed_flops_per_sched_ctx (
    struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper * sc_w )
```

Get the number of flops executed by a context since last resizing (reset to 0 when a resizing is done)

30.34.4.5 `sc_hypervisor_policy_add_task_to_pool()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_policy_add_task_to_pool (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    uint32_t footprint,
    struct sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool ** task_pools,
    size_t data_size )
```

add task information to a task wrapper linked list

30.34.4.6 `sc_hypervisor_policy_remove_task_from_pool()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_policy_remove_task_from_pool (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    uint32_t footprint,
    struct sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool ** task_pools )
```

remove task information from a task wrapper linked list

30.34.4.7 `sc_hypervisor_policy_clone_task_pool()`

```
struct sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool* sc_hypervisor_policy_clone_task_pool (
    struct sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool * tp )
```

clone a task wrapper linked list

30.34.4.8 sc_hypervisor_get_tasks_times()

```
void sc_hypervisor_get_tasks_times (
    int nw,
    int nt,
    double times[nw][nt],
    int * workers,
    unsigned size_ctxs,
    struct sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool * task_pools )
```

get the execution time of the submitted tasks out of starpu's calibration files

30.34.4.9 sc_hypervisor_find_lowest_prio_sched_ctx()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_find_lowest_prio_sched_ctx (
    unsigned req_sched_ctx,
    int nworkers_to_move )
```

find the context with the lowest priority in order to move some workers

30.34.4.10 sc_hypervisor_get_idlest_workers()

```
int* sc_hypervisor_get_idlest_workers (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    int * nworkers,
    enum starpu_worker_archtype arch )
```

find the first most idle workers of a contex

30.34.4.11 sc_hypervisor_get_idlest_workers_in_list()

```
int* sc_hypervisor_get_idlest_workers_in_list (
    int * start,
    int * workers,
    int nall_workers,
    int * nworkers,
    enum starpu_worker_archtype arch )
```

find the first most idle workers in a list

30.34.4.12 sc_hypervisor_get_movable_nworkers()

```
int sc_hypervisor_get_movable_nworkers (
    struct sc_hypervisor_policy_config * config,
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    enum starpu_worker_archtype arch )
```

find workers that can be moved from a context (if the constraints of min, max, etc allow this)

30.34.4.13 sc_hypervisor_compute_nworkers_to_move()

```
int sc_hypervisor_compute_nworkers_to_move (
    unsigned req_sched_ctx )
```

compute how many workers should be moved from this context

30.34.4.14 sc_hypervisor_policy_resize()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_policy_resize (
    unsigned sender_sched_ctx,
    unsigned receiver_sched_ctx,
    unsigned force_resize,
    unsigned now )
```

check the policy's constraints in order to resize

30.34.4.15 `sc_hypervisor_policy_resize_to_unknown_receiver()`

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_policy_resize_to_unknown_receiver (
    unsigned sender_sched_ctx,
    unsigned now )
```

check the policy's constraints in order to resize and find a context willing the resources

30.34.4.16 `sc_hypervisor_get_ctx_speed()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_ctx_speed (
    struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper * sc_w )
```

compute the speed of a context

30.34.4.17 `sc_hypervisor_get_slowest_ctx_exec_time()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_slowest_ctx_exec_time (
    void )
```

get the time of execution of the slowest context

30.34.4.18 `sc_hypervisor_get_fastest_ctx_exec_time()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_fastest_ctx_exec_time (
    void )
```

get the time of execution of the fastest context

30.34.4.19 `sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker (
    struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper * sc_w,
    unsigned worker )
```

compute the speed of a workers in a context

30.34.4.20 `sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker_type()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker_type (
    struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper * sc_w,
    enum starpu_worker_archtype arch )
```

compute the speed of a type of worker in a context

30.34.4.21 `sc_hypervisor_get_ref_speed_per_worker_type()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_ref_speed_per_worker_type (
    struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper * sc_w,
    enum starpu_worker_archtype arch )
```

compute the speed of a type of worker in a context depending on its history

30.34.4.22 `sc_hypervisor_get_avg_speed()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_avg_speed (
    enum starpu_worker_archtype arch )
```

compute the average speed of a type of worker in all ctxs from the begining of appl

30.34.4.23 `sc_hypervisor_check_if_consider_max()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_check_if_consider_max (
    struct types_of_workers * tw )
```

verify if we need to consider the max in the lp

30.34.4.24 sc_hypervisor_group_workers_by_type()

```
void sc_hypervisor_group_workers_by_type (
    struct types_of_workers * tw,
    int * total_nw )
```

get the list of workers grouped by type

30.34.4.25 sc_hypervisor_get_arch_for_index()

```
enum starpwu_worker_archtype sc_hypervisor_get_arch_for_index (
    unsigned w,
    struct types_of_workers * tw )
```

get what type of worker corresponds to a certain index of types of workers

30.34.4.26 sc_hypervisor_get_index_for_arch()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_get_index_for_arch (
    enum starpwu_worker_archtype arch,
    struct types_of_workers * tw )
```

get the index of types of workers corresponding to the type of workers indicated

30.34.4.27 sc_hypervisor_criteria_fulfilled()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_criteria_fulfilled (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    int worker )
```

check if we trigger resizing or not

30.34.4.28 sc_hypervisor_check_idle()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_check_idle (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    int worker )
```

check if worker was idle long enough

30.34.4.29 sc_hypervisor_check_speed_gap_bt看ctxs()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_check_speed_gap_bt看ctxs (
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int nsched_ctxs,
    int * workers,
    int nworkers )
```

check if there is a speed gap btw ctxs

30.34.4.30 sc_hypervisor_check_speed_gap_bt看ctxs_on_level()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_check_speed_gap_bt看ctxs_on_level (
    int level,
    int * workers_in,
    int nworkers_in,
    unsigned father_sched_ctx_id,
    unsigned ** sched_ctxs,
    int * nsched_ctxs )
```

check if there is a speed gap btw ctxs on one level

30.34.4.31 sc_hypervisor_get_resize_criteria()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_get_resize_criteria ( )
```

check what triggers resizing (idle, speed, etc.

30.34.4.32 sc_hypervisor_get_types_of_workers()

```
struct types_of_workers* sc_hypervisor_get_types_of_workers (
    int * workers,
    unsigned nworkers )
```

load information concerning the type of workers into a `types_of_workers` struct

30.34.4.33 sc_hypervisor_set_config()

```
void sc_hypervisor_set_config (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    void * config )
```

Specify the configuration for a context

30.34.4.34 sc_hypervisor_get_config()

```
struct sc_hypervisor_policy_config* sc_hypervisor_get_config (
    unsigned sched_ctx )
```

Return the configuration of a context

30.34.4.35 sc_hypervisor_ctl()

```
void sc_hypervisor_ctl (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    ... )
```

Specify different parameters for the configuration of a context. The list must be zero-terminated

30.34.4.36 sc_hypervisor_get_nworkers_ctx()

```
int sc_hypervisor_get_nworkers_ctx (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    enum starpu_worker_archtype arch )
```

Get the number of workers of a certain architecture in a context

30.34.4.37 sc_hypervisor_get_total_elapsed_flops_per_sched_ctx()

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_total_elapsed_flops_per_sched_ctx (
    struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper * sc_w )
```

Get the number of flops executed by a context since the beginning

30.34.4.38 sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker_type()

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker_type (
    struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper * sc_w,
    enum starpu_worker_archtype arch )
```

Compute an average value of the cpu/cuda speed

30.34.4.39 sc_hypervisor_get_speed()

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_speed (
    struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper * sc_w,
    enum starpu_worker_archtype arch )
```

Compute the actual speed of all workers of a specific type of worker

30.35 Scheduling Context Hypervisor - Regular usage

Functions

- void `* sc_hypervisor_init` (struct `sc_hypervisor_policy` *policy)
- void `sc_hypervisor_shutdown` (void)
- void `sc_hypervisor_register_ctx` (unsigned sched_ctx, double total_flops)
- void `sc_hypervisor_unregister_ctx` (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void `sc_hypervisor_post_resize_request` (unsigned sched_ctx, int task_tag)
- void `sc_hypervisor_resize_ctxs` (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
- void `sc_hypervisor_stop_resize` (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void `sc_hypervisor_start_resize` (unsigned sched_ctx)
- const char * `sc_hypervisor_get_policy` ()
- void `sc_hypervisor_add_workers_to_sched_ctx` (int *workers_to_add, unsigned nworkers_to_add, unsigned sched_ctx)
- void `sc_hypervisor_remove_workers_from_sched_ctx` (int *workers_to_remove, unsigned nworkers_to_remove, unsigned sched_ctx, unsigned now)
- void `sc_hypervisor_move_workers` (unsigned sender_sched_ctx, unsigned receiver_sched_ctx, int *workers_to_move, unsigned nworkers_to_move, unsigned now)
- void `sc_hypervisor_size_ctxs` (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_get_size_req` (unsigned **sched_ctxs, int *nsched_ctxs, int **workers, int *nworkers)
- void `sc_hypervisor_save_size_req` (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
- void `sc_hypervisor_free_size_req` (void)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_can_resize` (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void `sc_hypervisor_set_type_of_task` (struct `starpu_codelet` *cl, unsigned sched_ctx, uint32_t footprint, size_t data_size)
- void `sc_hypervisor_update_diff_total_flops` (unsigned sched_ctx, double diff_total_flops)
- void `sc_hypervisor_update_diff_elapsed_flops` (unsigned sched_ctx, double diff_task_flops)
- void `sc_hypervisor_update_resize_interval` (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int max_nworkers)
- void `sc_hypervisor_get_ctxs_on_level` (unsigned **sched_ctxs, int *nsched_ctxs, unsigned hierarchy_level, unsigned father_sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_get_nhierarchy_levels` (void)
- void `sc_hypervisor_get_leaves` (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, unsigned *leaves, int *nleaves)
- double `sc_hypervisor_get_nready_flops_of_all_sons_of_sched_ctx` (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void `sc_hypervisor_print_overhead` ()
- void `sc_hypervisor_init_worker` (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx)

Variables

- `starpu_pthread_mutex_t act_hypervisor_mutex`

30.35.1 Detailed Description

There is a single hypervisor that is in charge of resizing contexts and the resizing strategy is chosen at the initialization of the hypervisor. A single resize can be done at a time.

The Scheduling Context Hypervisor Plugin provides a series of performance counters to StarPU. By incrementing them, StarPU can help the hypervisor in the resizing decision making process.

The function `sc_hypervisor_init()` initializes the hypervisor to use the strategy provided as parameter and creates the performance counters (see `starpu_sched_ctx_performance_counters`). These performance counters represent actually some callbacks that will be used by the contexts to notify the information needed by the hypervisor.

Scheduling Contexts that have to be resized by the hypervisor must be first registered to the hypervisor using the function `sc_hypervisor_register_ctx()`

Note: The Hypervisor is actually a worker that takes this role once certain conditions trigger the resizing process (there is no additional thread assigned to the hypervisor).

30.35.2 Function Documentation

30.35.2.1 `sc_hypervisor_init()`

```
void* sc_hypervisor_init (
    struct sc\_hypervisor\_policy * policy )
```

Start the hypervisor with the given policy

30.35.2.2 `sc_hypervisor_shutdown()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_shutdown (
    void )
```

Shutdown the hypervisor. The hypervisor and all information concerning it is cleaned. There is no synchronization between this function and [starpv_shutdown\(\)](#). Thus, this should be called after [starpv_shutdown\(\)](#), because the performance counters will still need allocated callback functions.

30.35.2.3 `sc_hypervisor_register_ctx()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_register_ctx (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    double total_flops )
```

Register the context to the hypervisor, and indicate the number of flops the context will execute (used for Gflops rate based strategy)

30.35.2.4 `sc_hypervisor_unregister_ctx()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_unregister_ctx (
    unsigned sched_ctx )
```

Unregister a context from the hypervisor, and so exclude the context from the resizing process

30.35.2.5 `sc_hypervisor_post_resize_request()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_post_resize_request (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    int task_tag )
```

Require resizing the context `sched_ctx` whenever a task tagged with the id `task_tag` finished executing

30.35.2.6 `sc_hypervisor_resize_ctxs()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_resize_ctxs (
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int nsched_ctxs,
    int * workers,
    int nworkers )
```

Require reconsidering the distribution of resources over the indicated scheduling contexts, i.e reevaluate the distribution of the resources and eventually resize if needed

30.35.2.7 `sc_hypervisor_stop_resize()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_stop_resize (
    unsigned sched_ctx )
```

Do not allow the hypervisor to resize a context.

30.35.2.8 `sc_hypervisor_start_resize()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_start_resize (
    unsigned sched_ctx )
```

Allow the hypervisor to resize a context if necessary.

30.35.2.9 `sc_hypervisor_get_policy()`

```
const char* sc_hypervisor_get_policy ( )
```

Return the name of the resizing policy used by the hypervisor

30.35.2.10 `sc_hypervisor_add_workers_to_sched_ctx()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_add_workers_to_sched_ctx (
    int * workers_to_add,
    unsigned nworkers_to_add,
    unsigned sched_ctx )
```

Ask the hypervisor to add workers to a sched_ctx

30.35.2.11 `sc_hypervisor_remove_workers_from_sched_ctx()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_remove_workers_from_sched_ctx (
    int * workers_to_remove,
    unsigned nworkers_to_remove,
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    unsigned now )
```

Ask the hypervisor to remove workers from a sched_ctx

30.35.2.12 `sc_hypervisor_move_workers()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_move_workers (
    unsigned sender_sched_ctx,
    unsigned receiver_sched_ctx,
    int * workers_to_move,
    unsigned nworkers_to_move,
    unsigned now )
```

Ask the hypervisor to move workers from one context to another

30.35.2.13 `sc_hypervisor_size_ctxs()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_size_ctxs (
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int nsched_ctxs,
    int * workers,
    int nworkers )
```

Ask the hypervisor to choose a distribution of workers in the required contexts

30.35.2.14 `sc_hypervisor_get_size_req()`

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_get_size_req (
    unsigned ** sched_ctxs,
    int * nsched_ctxs,
    int ** workers,
    int * nworkers )
```

Check if there are pending demands of resizing

30.35.2.15 `sc_hypervisor_save_size_req()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_save_size_req (
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int nsched_ctxs,
    int * workers,
    int nworkers )
```

Save a demand of resizing

30.35.2.16 sc_hypervisor_free_size_req()

```
void sc_hypervisor_free_size_req (
    void )
```

Clear the list of pending demands of resizing

30.35.2.17 sc_hypervisor_can_resize()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_can_resize (
    unsigned sched_ctx )
```

Check out if a context can be resized

30.35.2.18 sc_hypervisor_set_type_of_task()

```
void sc_hypervisor_set_type_of_task (
    struct starpu_codelet * cl,
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    uint32_t footprint,
    size_t data_size )
```

Indicate the types of tasks a context will execute in order to better decide the sizing of ctxs

30.35.2.19 sc_hypervisor_update_diff_total_flops()

```
void sc_hypervisor_update_diff_total_flops (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    double diff_total_flops )
```

Change dynamically the total number of flops of a context, move the deadline of the finishing time of the context

30.35.2.20 sc_hypervisor_update_diff_elapsed_flops()

```
void sc_hypervisor_update_diff_elapsed_flops (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    double diff_task_flops )
```

Change dynamically the number of the elapsed flops in a context, modify the past in order to better compute the speed

30.35.2.21 sc_hypervisor_update_resize_interval()

```
void sc_hypervisor_update_resize_interval (
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int nsched_ctxs,
    int max_nworkers )
```

Update the min and max workers needed by each context

30.35.2.22 sc_hypervisor_get_ctxs_on_level()

```
void sc_hypervisor_get_ctxs_on_level (
    unsigned ** sched_ctxs,
    int * nsched_ctxs,
    unsigned hierarchy_level,
    unsigned father_sched_ctx_id )
```

Return a list of contexts that are on the same level in the hierarchy of contexts

30.35.2.23 sc_hypervisor_get_nhierarchy_levels()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_get_nhierarchy_levels (
    void )
```

Returns the number of levels of ctxs registered to the hyp

30.35.2.24 `sc_hypervisor_get_leaves()`

```
void sc_hypervisor_get_leaves (
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int nsched_ctxs,
    unsigned * leaves,
    int * nleaves )
```

Return the leaves ctxs from the list of ctxs

30.35.2.25 `sc_hypervisor_get_nready_flops_of_all_sons_of_sched_ctx()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_get_nready_flops_of_all_sons_of_sched_ctx (
    unsigned sched_ctx )
```

Return the nready flops of all ctxs below in hierachy of sched_ctx

30.35.3 Variable Documentation

30.35.3.1 `act_hypervisor_mutex`

```
starpu_pthread_mutex_t act_hypervisor_mutex
```

synchronise the hypervisor when several workers try to update its information

30.36 Scheduling Context Hypervisor - Linear Programming

Functions

- double `sc_hypervisor_lp_get_nworkers_per_ctx` (int nsched_ctxs, int ntypes_of_workers, double res[nsched_ctxs][ntypes_of_workers], int total_nw[ntypes_of_workers], struct `types_of_workers` *tw, unsigned *in_sched_ctxs)
- double `sc_hypervisor_lp_get_tmax` (int nw, int *workers)
- void `sc_hypervisor_lp_round_double_to_int` (int ns, int nw, double res[ns][nw], int res_rounded[ns][nw])
- void `sc_hypervisor_lp_redistribute_resources_in_ctxs` (int ns, int nw, int res_rounded[ns][nw], double res[ns][nw], unsigned *sched_ctxs, struct `types_of_workers` *tw)
- void `sc_hypervisor_lp_distribute_resources_in_ctxs` (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int ns, int nw, int res_rounded[ns][nw], double res[ns][nw], int *workers, int nworkers, struct `types_of_workers` *tw)
- void `sc_hypervisor_lp_distribute_floating_no_resources_in_ctxs` (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int ns, int nw, double res[ns][nw], int *workers, int nworkers, struct `types_of_workers` *tw)
- void `sc_hypervisor_lp_place_resources_in_ctx` (int ns, int nw, double w_in_s[ns][nw], unsigned *sched_ctxs, int *workers, unsigned do_size, struct `types_of_workers` *tw)
- void `sc_hypervisor_lp_share_remaining_resources` (int ns, unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nworkers, int *workers)
- double `sc_hypervisor_lp_find_tmax` (double t1, double t2)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_lp_execute_dichotomy` (int ns, int nw, double w_in_s[ns][nw], unsigned solve_lp_integer, void *specific_data, double tmin, double tmax, double smallest_tmax, double(*lp_estimated_distrib_func)(int ns, int nw, double draft_w_in_s[ns][nw], unsigned is_integer, double tmax, void *specific_data))
- double `sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_flops` (int nsched_ctxs, int ntypes_of_workers, double speed[nsched_ctxs][ntypes_of_workers], double flops[nsched_ctxs], double res[nsched_ctxs][ntypes_of_workers], int total_nw[ntypes_of_workers], unsigned sched_ctxs[nsched_ctxs], double vmax)
- double `sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_tasks` (int ns, int nw, int nt, double w_in_s[ns][nw], double tasks[nw][nt], double times[nw][nt], unsigned is_integer, double tmax, unsigned *in_sched_ctxs, struct `sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool` *tmp_task_pools)
- double `sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_flops_on_sample` (int ns, int nw, double final_w_in_s[ns][nw], unsigned is_integer, double tmax, double **speed, double flops[ns], double **final_flops_on_w)

30.36.1 Detailed Description

30.36.2 Function Documentation

30.36.2.1 `sc_hypervisor_lp_get_nworkers_per_ctx()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_lp_get_nworkers_per_ctx (
    int nsched_ctxs,
    int ntypes_of_workers,
    double res[nsched_ctxs][ntypes_of_workers],
    int total_nw[ntypes_of_workers],
    struct types_of_workers * tw,
    unsigned * in_sched_ctxs )
```

return tmax, and compute in table res the nr of workers needed by each context st the system ends up in the smallest tma

30.36.2.2 `sc_hypervisor_lp_get_tmax()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_lp_get_tmax (
    int nw,
    int * workers )
```

return tmax of the system

30.36.2.3 sc_hypervisor_lp_round_double_to_int()

```
void sc_hypervisor_lp_round_double_to_int (
    int ns,
    int nw,
    double res[ns][nw],
    int res_rounded[ns][nw] )
```

the linear programme determines a rational number of resources for each ctx, we round them depending on the type of resource

30.36.2.4 sc_hypervisor_lp_redistribute_resources_in_ctxs()

```
void sc_hypervisor_lp_redistribute_resources_in_ctxs (
    int ns,
    int nw,
    int res_rounded[ns][nw],
    double res[ns][nw],
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    struct types_of_workers * tw )
```

redistribute the resource in contexts by assigning the first x available resources to each one

30.36.2.5 sc_hypervisor_lp_distribute_resources_in_ctxs()

```
void sc_hypervisor_lp_distribute_resources_in_ctxs (
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int ns,
    int nw,
    int res_rounded[ns][nw],
    double res[ns][nw],
    int * workers,
    int nworkers,
    struct types_of_workers * tw )
```

make the first distribution of resource in contexts by assigning the first x available resources to each one

30.36.2.6 sc_hypervisor_lp_distribute_floating_no_resources_in_ctxs()

```
void sc_hypervisor_lp_distribute_floating_no_resources_in_ctxs (
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int ns,
    int nw,
    double res[ns][nw],
    int * workers,
    int nworkers,
    struct types_of_workers * tw )
```

make the first distribution of resource in contexts by assigning the first x available resources to each one, share not integer no of workers

30.36.2.7 sc_hypervisor_lp_place_resources_in_ctx()

```
void sc_hypervisor_lp_place_resources_in_ctx (
    int ns,
    int nw,
    double w_in_s[ns][nw],
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int * workers,
    unsigned do_size,
    struct types_of_workers * tw )
```

place resources in contexts dependig on whether they already have workers or not

30.36.2.8 sc_hypervisor_lp_share_remaining_resources()

```
void sc_hypervisor_lp_share_remaining_resources (
    int ns,
    unsigned * sched_ctxs,
    int nworkers,
    int * workers )
```

not used resources are shared between all contexts

30.36.2.9 sc_hypervisor_lp_find_tmax()

```
double sc_hypervisor_lp_find_tmax (
    double t1,
    double t2 )
```

dichotomy btw t1 & t2

30.36.2.10 sc_hypervisor_lp_execute_dichotomy()

```
unsigned sc_hypervisor_lp_execute_dichotomy (
    int ns,
    int nw,
    double w_in_s[ns][nw],
    unsigned solve_lp_integer,
    void * specific_data,
    double tmin,
    double tmax,
    double smallest_tmax,
    double(*) (int ns, int nw, double draft_w_in_s[ns][nw], unsigned is_integer, double
tmax, void *specific_data) lp_estimated_distrib_func )
```

execute the lp trough dichotomy

30.36.2.11 sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_flops()

```
double sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_flops (
    int nsched_ctxs,
    int ntypes_of_workers,
    double speed[nsched_ctxs][ntypes_of_workers],
    double flops[nsched_ctxs],
    double res[nsched_ctxs][ntypes_of_workers],
    int total_nw[ntypes_of_workers],
    unsigned sched_ctxs[nsched_ctxs],
    double vmax )
```

linear program that returns 1/tmax, and computes in table res the nr of workers needed by each context st the system ends up in the smallest tmax

30.36.2.12 sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_tasks()

```
double sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_tasks (
    int ns,
    int nw,
    int nt,
    double w_in_s[ns][nw],
    double tasks[nw][nt],
    double times[nw][nt],
    unsigned is_integer,
    double tmax,
    unsigned * in_sched_ctxs,
    struct sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool * tmp_task_pools )
```

linear program that simulates a distribution of tasks that minimises the execution time of the tasks in the pool

30.36.2.13 `sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_flops_on_sample()`

```
double sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_flops_on_sample (
    int ns,
    int nw,
    double final_w_in_s[ns][nw],
    unsigned is_integer,
    double tmax,
    double ** speed,
    double flops[ns],
    double ** final_flops_on_w )
```

linear program that simulates a distribution of flops over the workers on particular sample of the execution of the application such that the entire sample would finish in a minimum amount of time

30.37 Modularized Scheduler Interface

Data Structures

- struct `starpu_sched_component`
- struct `starpu_sched_tree`
- struct `starpu_sched_component_fifo_data`
- struct `starpu_sched_component_prio_data`
- struct `starpu_sched_component_mct_data`
- struct `starpu_sched_component_heteroprio_data`
- struct `starpu_sched_component_perfmodel_select_data`
- struct `starpu_sched_component_specs`

Macros

- `#define STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_IS_HOMOGENEOUS(component)`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_IS_SINGLE_MEMORY_NODE(component)`
- `#define STARPU_COMPONENT_MUTEX_LOCK(m)`
- `#define STARPU_COMPONENT_MUTEX_TRYLOCK(m)`
- `#define STARPU_COMPONENT_MUTEX_UNLOCK(m)`

Enumerations

- enum `starpu_sched_component_properties` { `STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_HOMOGENEOUS`, `STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_SINGLE_MEMORY_NODE` }

Functions

- void `starpu_initialize_prio_center_policy` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)

Scheduling Tree API

- struct `starpu_sched_tree` * `starpu_sched_tree_create` (unsigned sched_ctx_id) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- void `starpu_sched_tree_destroy` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree)
- void `starpu_sched_tree_deinitialize` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- struct `starpu_sched_tree` * `starpu_sched_tree_get` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void `starpu_sched_tree_update_workers` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *t)
- void `starpu_sched_tree_update_workers_in_ctx` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *t)
- int `starpu_sched_tree_push_task` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_sched_tree_pop_task` (unsigned sched_ctx)
- int `starpu_sched_component_push_task` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *from, struct `starpu_sched_component` *to, struct `starpu_task` *task)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_sched_component_pull_task` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *from, struct `starpu_sched_component` *to)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_sched_component_pump_to` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_sched_component` *to, int *success)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_sched_component_pump_downstream` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, int *success)
- int `starpu_sched_component_send_can_push_to_parents` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- void `starpu_sched_tree_add_workers` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, unsigned nworkers)
- void `starpu_sched_tree_remove_workers` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, unsigned nworkers)
- void `starpu_sched_component_connect` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *parent, struct `starpu_sched_component` *child)

Generic Scheduling Component API

- typedef struct `starpu_sched_component` *(* `starpu_sched_component_create_t`) (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *data)
- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, const char *name) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- void `starpu_sched_component_destroy` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- void `starpu_sched_component_destroy_rec` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- void `starpu_sched_component_add_child` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_sched_component` *child)
- int `starpu_sched_component_can_execute_task` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_task` *task)
- int `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT starpu_sched_component_execute_preds` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_task` *task, double *length)
- double `starpu_sched_component_transfer_length` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_task` *task)
- void `starpu_sched_component_prefetch_on_node` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_task` *task)

Worker Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_worker_get` (unsigned sched_ctx, int workerid)
- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_worker_new` (unsigned sched_ctx, int workerid)
- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_parallel_worker_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, unsigned nworkers, unsigned *workers)
- int `starpu_sched_component_worker_get_workerid` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *worker_component)
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_worker` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_simple_worker` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_combined_worker` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- void `starpu_sched_component_worker_pre_exec_hook` (struct `starpu_task` *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void `starpu_sched_component_worker_post_exec_hook` (struct `starpu_task` *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)

Flow-control Fifo Component API

- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_sched_component_parents_pull_task` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_sched_component` *to)
- int `starpu_sched_component_can_push` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_sched_component` *to)
- int `starpu_sched_component_can_pull` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- int `starpu_sched_component_can_pull_all` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- double `starpu_sched_component_estimated_load` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- double `starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_min` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- double `starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_min_add` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, double exp_len)
- double `starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_average` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_fifo_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, struct `starpu_sched_component_fifo_data` *fifo_data) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_fifo` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

Flow-control Prio Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_prio_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, struct `starpu_sched_component_prio_data` *prio_data) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_prio` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

Resource-mapping Work-Stealing Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_work_stealing_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_work_stealing` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- int `starpu_sched_tree_work_stealing_push_task` (struct `starpu_task` *task)

Resource-mapping Random Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_random_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_random` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *)

Resource-mapping Eager Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_eager_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_eager` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *)

Resource-mapping Eager Prio Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_eager_prio_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_eager_prio` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *)

Resource-mapping Eager-Calibration Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_eager_calibration_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_eager_calibration` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *)

Resource-mapping MCT Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_mct_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, struct `starpu_sched_component_mct_data` *mct_data) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_mct` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

Resource-mapping Heft Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_heft_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, struct `starpu_sched_component_mct_data` *mct_data) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_heft` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

Resource-mapping Heteroprio Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_heteroprio_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, struct `starpu_sched_component_heteroprio_data` *params) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_heteroprio` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

Special-purpose Best_Implementation Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_best_implementation_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`

Special-purpose Perfmodel_Select Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_perfmodel_select_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, struct `starpu_sched_component_perfmodel_select_data` *perfmodel_select_data) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_perfmodel_select` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

Staged pull Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_stage_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_stage` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

User-choice push Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_userchoice_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_userchoice` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

Recipe Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe` * `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_create` (void) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- struct `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe` * `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_create_singleton` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *(*create_component)(struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg), void *arg) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- void `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_add` (struct `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe` *recipe, struct `starpu_sched_component` *(*create_component)(struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg), void *arg)
- void `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_destroy` (struct `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe` *)
- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_composed_component_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, struct `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe` *recipe) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- struct `starpu_sched_tree` * `starpu_sched_component_make_scheduler` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, struct `starpu_sched_component_specs` s)

Basic API

- void `starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_scheduler` (starpu_sched_component_create_t create_decision_component, void *data, unsigned flags, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void `starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_schedulers` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned ndecisions,...)
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_MASK**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_WORKERS**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_MEMNODES**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_ARCHS**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_ALWAYS**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_PERFMODEL**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_IMPL**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE_PRIO**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_BELOW**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_BELOW_PRIO**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_BELOW_READY**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_WS_BELOW**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_COMBINED_WORKERS**
- #define **STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_PRE_DECISION**

30.37.1 Detailed Description

30.37.2 Data Structure Documentation

30.37.2.1 struct starpu_sched_component

Structure for a scheduler module. A scheduler is a tree-like structure of them, some parts of scheduler can be shared by several contexes to perform some local optimisations, so, for all components, a list of parent is defined by `sched_ctx_id`. They embed there specialised method in a pseudo object-style, so calls are like `component->push_task(component, task)`

Data Fields

- struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) * `tree`
- struct [starpu_bitmap](#) * `workers`
- struct [starpu_bitmap](#) * `workers_in_ctx`
- void * `data`
- char * `name`
- unsigned `nchildren`
- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) ** `children`
- unsigned `nparents`
- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) ** `parents`
- void(* `add_child`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *child)
- void(* `remove_child`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *child)
- void(* `add_parent`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *parent)
- void(* `remove_parent`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *parent)
- int(* `push_task`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *, struct [starpu_task](#) *)
- struct [starpu_task](#) *(* `pull_task`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *from, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *to)
- int(* `can_push`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *from, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *to)
- int(* `can_pull`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
- int(* `notify`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component, int message_ID, void *arg)
- double(* `estimated_load`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
- double(* `estimated_end`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
- void(* `deinit_data`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
- void(* `notify_change_workers`)(struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
- int `properties`
- [hwloc_obj_t](#) `obj`

30.37.2.1.1 Field Documentation

30.37.2.1.1.1 tree

```
struct starpu\_sched\_tree* starpu_sched_component::tree
```

The tree containing the component

30.37.2.1.1.2 workers

```
struct starpu\_bitmap* starpu_sched_component::workers
```

set of underlying workers

30.37.2.1.1.3 workers_in_ctx

```
struct starpu\_bitmap* starpu_sched_component::workers_in_ctx
```

subset of [starpu_sched_component::workers](#) that is currently available in the context The push method should take this value into account, it is set with: `component->workers UNION tree->workers UNION component->child[i]->workers_in_ctx` iff exist x such as `component->children[i]->parents[x] == component`

30.37.2.1.1.4 data

```
void* starpu_sched_component::data
private data
```

30.37.2.1.1.5 nchildren

```
unsigned starpu_sched_component::nchildren
number of components's children
```

30.37.2.1.1.6 children

```
struct starpu_sched_component** starpu_sched_component::children
vector of component's children
```

30.37.2.1.1.7 nparents

```
unsigned starpu_sched_component::nparents
number of component's parents
```

30.37.2.1.1.8 parents

```
struct starpu_sched_component** starpu_sched_component::parents
vector of component's parents
```

30.37.2.1.1.9 add_child

```
void(* starpu_sched_component::add_child) (struct starpu_sched_component *component, struct
starpu_sched_component *child)
add a child to component
```

30.37.2.1.1.10 remove_child

```
void(* starpu_sched_component::remove_child) (struct starpu_sched_component *component, struct
starpu_sched_component *child)
remove a child from component
```

30.37.2.1.1.11 push_task

```
int(* starpu_sched_component::push_task) (struct starpu_sched_component *, struct starpu_task
*)
```

push a task in the scheduler module. this function is called to push a task on component subtree, this can either perform a recursive call on a child or store the task in the component, then it will be returned by a further pull_task call. the caller must ensure that component is able to execute task. This method must either return 0 if the task was properly stored or passed over to a child component, or return a value different from 0 if the task could not be consumed (e.g. the queue is full).

30.37.2.1.1.12 pull_task

```
struct starpu_task>(* starpu_sched_component::pull_task) (struct starpu_sched_component *from,
struct starpu_sched_component *to)
```

pop a task from the scheduler module. this function is called by workers to get a task from their parents. this function should first return a locally stored task or perform a recursive call on the parents. the task returned by this function should be executable by the caller

30.37.2.1.1.13 can_push

```
int(* starpu_sched_component::can_push) (struct starpu_sched_component *from, struct starpu_↔
sched_component *to)
```

This function is called by a component which implements a queue, allowing it to signify to its parents that an empty slot is available in its queue. This should return 1 if some tasks could be pushed. The basic implementation of this function is a recursive call to its parents, the user has to specify a personally-made function to catch those calls.

30.37.2.1.1.14 can_pull

```
int(* starpu_sched_component::can_pull) (struct starpu_sched_component *component)
```

This function allow a component to wake up a worker. It is currently called by component which implements a queue, to signify to its children that a task have been pushed in its local queue, and is available to be popped by a worker, for example. This should return 1 if some some container or worker could (or will) pull some tasks. The basic implementation of this function is a recursive call to its children, until at least one worker have been woken up.

30.37.2.1.1.15 estimated_load

double(* starpu_sched_component::estimated_load) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
 heuristic to compute load of scheduler module. Basically the number of tasks divided by the sum of relatives speedup of workers available in context. `estimated_load(component) = sum(estimated_load(component_children)) + nb_local_tasks / average(relative_speedup(underlying_worker))`

30.37.2.1.1.16 estimated_end

double(* starpu_sched_component::estimated_end) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
 return the time when a worker will enter in starvation. This function is relevant only if the task->predicted member has been set.

30.37.2.1.1.17 deinit_data

void(* starpu_sched_component::deinit_data) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
 called by `starpu_sched_component_destroy`. Should free data allocated during creation

30.37.2.1.1.18 notify_change_workers

void(* starpu_sched_component::notify_change_workers) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
 this function is called for each component when workers are added or removed from a context

30.37.2.1.1.19 obj

hwloc_obj_t starpu_sched_component::obj
 the hwloc object associated to scheduler module. points to the part of topology that is binded to this component, eg: a numa node for a ws component that would balance load between underlying sockets

30.37.2.2 struct starpu_sched_tree

The actual scheduler

Data Fields

struct starpu_sched_component *	root	entry module of the scheduler
struct starpu_bitmap *	workers	set of workers available in this context, this value is used to mask workers in modules
unsigned	sched_ctx_id	context id of the scheduler
starpu_pthread_mutex_t	lock	lock used to protect the scheduler, it is taken in read mode pushing a task and in write mode for adding or removing workers

30.37.2.3 struct starpu_sched_component_fifo_data**Data Fields**

unsigned	ntasks_threshold	
double	exp_len_threshold	
int	ready	

30.37.2.4 struct starpu_sched_component_prio_data**Data Fields**

unsigned	ntasks_threshold	
double	exp_len_threshold	
int	ready	

30.37.2.5 struct starpu_sched_component_mct_data

Data Fields

double	alpha	
double	beta	
double	_gamma	
double	idle_power	

30.37.2.6 struct starpu_sched_component_heteroprio_data

Data Fields

	struct		
starpu_sched_component_mct_data *		mct	
	unsigned	batch	

30.37.2.7 struct starpu_sched_component_perfmodel_select_data

Data Fields

struct starpu_sched_component *	calibrator_component	
struct starpu_sched_component *	no_perfmodel_component	
struct starpu_sched_component *	perfmodel_component	

30.37.2.8 struct starpu_sched_component_specs

Define how build a scheduler according to topology. Each level (except for `hwloc_machine_composed_sched_component`) can be `NULL`, then the level is just skipped. Bugs everywhere, do not rely on.

Data Fields

- struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe * `hwloc_machine_composed_sched_component`
- struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe * `hwloc_component_composed_sched_component`
- struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe * `hwloc_socket_composed_sched_component`
- struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe * `hwloc_cache_composed_sched_component`
- struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe *(* `worker_composed_sched_component`)(enum `starpu_worker_archtype` archtype)
- int `mix_heterogeneous_workers`

30.37.2.8.1 Field Documentation

30.37.2.8.1.1 hwloc_machine_composed_sched_component

```
struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe* starpu_sched_component_specs::hwloc_machine_composed_sched_component
```

the composed component to put on the top of the scheduler this member must not be `NULL` as it is the root of the topology

30.37.2.8.1.2 hwloc_component_composed_sched_component

```
struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe* starpu_sched_component_specs::hwloc_component_composed_sched_component
```

the composed component to put for each memory component

30.37.2.8.1.3 hwloc_socket_composed_sched_component

```
struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe* starpu_sched_component_specs::hwloc_socket_↔
  composed_sched_component
```

the composed component to put for each socket

30.37.2.8.1.4 hwloc_cache_composed_sched_component

```
struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe* starpu_sched_component_specs::hwloc_cache_↔
  composed_sched_component
```

the composed component to put for each cache

30.37.2.8.1.5 worker_composed_sched_component

```
struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe* (* starpu_sched_component_specs::worker_composed_↔
  _sched_component) (enum starpu_worker_archtype archtype)
```

a function that return a `starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe` to put on top of a worker of type `archtype`. NULL is a valid return value, then no component will be added on top

30.37.2.8.1.6 mix_heterogeneous_workers

```
int starpu_sched_component_specs::mix_heterogeneous_workers
```

this flag is a dirty hack because of the poor expressivity of this interface. As example, if you want to build a heft component with a fifo component per numa component, and you also have GPUs, if this flag is set, GPUs will share those fifos. If this flag is not set, a new fifo will be built for each of them (if they have the same `starpu_perf_arch` and the same numa component it will be shared. it indicates if heterogenous workers should be brothers or cousins, as example, if a gpu and a cpu should share or not there numa node

30.37.3 Macro Definition Documentation**30.37.3.1 STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_IS_HOMOGENEOUS**

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_IS_HOMOGENEOUS (
  component )
```

indicate if component is homogeneous

30.37.3.2 STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_IS_SINGLE_MEMORY_NODE

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_IS_SINGLE_MEMORY_NODE (
  component )
```

indicate if all workers have the same memory component

30.37.3.3 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_WORKERS

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_WORKERS
```

Request to create downstream queues per worker, i.e. the scheduling decision-making component will choose exactly which workers tasks should got to.

30.37.3.4 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_MEMNODES

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_MEMNODES
```

Request to create downstream queues per memory nodes, i.e. the scheduling decision-making component will choose which memory node tasks will go to.

30.37.3.5 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_ARCHS

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_ARCHS
```

Request to create downstream queues per computation arch, i.e. the scheduling decision-making component will choose whether tasks go to CPUs, or CUDA, or OpenCL, etc.

30.37.3.6 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_ALWAYS

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_ALWAYS
```

Request to create the scheduling decision-making component even if there is only one available choice. This is useful for instance when the decision-making component will store tasks itself (and not use STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE) to decide in which order tasks should be passed below.

30.37.3.7 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_PERFMODEL

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_PERFMODEL
```

Request to add a perfmodel selector above the scheduling decision-making component. That way, only tasks with a calibrated performance model will be given to the component, other tasks will go to an eager branch that will distributed tasks so that their performance models will get calibrated. In other words, this is needed when using a component which needs performance models for tasks.

30.37.3.8 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_IMPL

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_IMPL
```

Request that a component be added just above workers, that chooses the best task implementation.

30.37.3.9 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE
```

Request to create a fifo above the scheduling decision-making component, otherwise tasks will be pushed directly to the component.

This is useful to store tasks if there is a fifo below which limits the number of tasks to be scheduled in advance. The scheduling decision-making component can also store tasks itself, in which case this flag is not useful.

30.37.3.10 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE_PRIO

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE_PRIO
```

Request that the fifo above be sorted by priorities

30.37.3.11 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFOS_BELOW

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFOS_BELOW
```

Request to create fifos below the scheduling decision-making component, otherwise tasks will be pulled directly from workers.

This is useful to be able to schedule a (tunable) small number of tasks in advance only.

30.37.3.12 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFOS_BELOW_PRIO

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFOS_BELOW_PRIO
```

Request that the fifos below be sorted by priorities

30.37.3.13 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFOS_BELOW_READY

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFOS_BELOW_READY
```

Request that the fifos below be pulled rather ready tasks

30.37.3.14 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_WS_BELOW

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_WS_BELOW
```

Request that work between workers using the same fifo below be distributed using a work stealing component.

30.37.3.15 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_COMBINED_WORKERS

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_COMBINED_WORKERS
```

Request to not only choose between simple workers, but also choose between combined workers.

30.37.3.16 STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_PRE_DECISION

```
#define STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_PRE_DECISION
```

Request to prepend a component before the decision component. This should be used alone and followed by the component creation function pointer and its data.

30.37.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

30.37.4.1 starpu_sched_component_properties

```
enum starpu_sched_component_properties
flags for starpu_sched_component::properties
```

Enumerator

STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_HOMOGENEOUS	indicate that all workers have the same starpu_worker_archtype
STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_SINGLE_MEMORY_NODE	indicate that all workers have the same memory component

30.37.5 Function Documentation

30.37.5.1 starpu_sched_tree_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_tree* starpu_sched_tree_create (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
create a empty initialized starpu_sched_tree
```

30.37.5.2 starpu_sched_tree_destroy()

```
void starpu_sched_tree_destroy (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree )
destroy tree and free all non shared component in it.
```

30.37.5.3 starpu_sched_tree_deinitialize()

```
void starpu_sched_tree_deinitialize (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
calls starpu_sched_tree_destroy, ready for use for starpu_sched_policy::deinit_sched field.
```

30.37.5.4 starpu_sched_tree_update_workers()

```
void starpu_sched_tree_update_workers (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * t )
recursively set all starpu_sched_component::workers, do not take into account shared parts (except workers).
```

30.37.5.5 starpu_sched_tree_update_workers_in_ctx()

```
void starpu_sched_tree_update_workers_in_ctx (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * t )
recursively set all starpu_sched_component::workers_in_ctx, do not take into account shared parts (except workers)
```

30.37.5.6 starpu_sched_tree_push_task()

```
int starpu_sched_tree_push_task (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

compatibility with [starpu_sched_policy](#) interface

30.37.5.7 starpu_sched_tree_pop_task()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_sched_tree_pop_task (
    unsigned sched_ctx )
```

compatibility with [starpu_sched_policy](#) interface

30.37.5.8 starpu_sched_component_push_task()

```
int starpu_sched_component_push_task (
    struct starpu_sched_component * from,
    struct starpu_sched_component * to,
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

Push a task to a component. This is a helper for `component->push_task(component, task)` plus tracing.

30.37.5.9 starpu_sched_component_pull_task()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_sched_component_pull_task (
    struct starpu_sched_component * from,
    struct starpu_sched_component * to )
```

Pull a task from a component. This is a helper for `component->pull_task(component)` plus tracing.

30.37.5.10 starpu_sched_tree_add_workers()

```
void starpu_sched_tree_add_workers (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    int * workerids,
    unsigned nworkers )
```

compatibility with [starpu_sched_policy](#) interface

30.37.5.11 starpu_sched_tree_remove_workers()

```
void starpu_sched_tree_remove_workers (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    int * workerids,
    unsigned nworkers )
```

compatibility with [starpu_sched_policy](#) interface

30.37.5.12 starpu_sched_component_connect()

```
void starpu_sched_component_connect (
    struct starpu_sched_component * parent,
    struct starpu_sched_component * child )
```

Attach component child to parent parent. Some component may accept only one child, others accept several (e.g. MCT)

30.37.5.13 starpu_sched_component_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_component* starpu_sched_component_create (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree,
    const char * name )
```

allocate and initialize component field with defaults values : `.pop_task` make recursive call on father `.estimated_load` compute relative speedup and tasks in sub tree `.estimated_end` return the minimum of recursive call on

children .add_child is starpu_sched_component_add_child .remove_child is starpu_sched_component_remove_↵
child .notify_change_workers does nothing .deinit_data does nothing

30.37.5.14 starpu_sched_component_destroy()

```
void starpu_sched_component_destroy (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
```

free data allocated by starpu_sched_component_create and call component->deinit_data(component) set to NULL
the member starpu_sched_component::fathers[sched_ctx_id] of all child if its equal to component

30.37.5.15 starpu_sched_component_destroy_rec()

```
void starpu_sched_component_destroy_rec (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
```

recursively destroy non shared parts of a component 's tree

30.37.5.16 starpu_sched_component_can_execute_task()

```
int starpu_sched_component_can_execute_task (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component,
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

return true iff component can execute task, this function take into account the workers available in the scheduling context

30.37.5.17 starpu_sched_component_execute_preds()

```
int STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT starpu_sched_component_execute_preds (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component,
    struct starpu_task * task,
    double * length )
```

return a non NULL value if component can execute task. write the execution prediction length for the best implementation of the best worker available and write this at length address. this result is more relevant if starpu_sched_component::is_homogeneous is non NULL. if a worker need to be calibrated for an implementation, nan is set to length.

30.37.5.18 starpu_sched_component_transfer_length()

```
double starpu_sched_component_transfer_length (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component,
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

return the average time to transfer task data to underlying component workers.

30.37.5.19 starpu_sched_component_worker_get()

```
struct starpu_sched_component* starpu_sched_component_worker_get (
    unsigned sched_ctx,
    int workerid )
```

return the struct starpu_sched_component corresponding to workerid. Undefined if workerid is not a valid workerid

30.37.5.20 starpu_sched_component_parallel_worker_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_component* starpu_sched_component_parallel_worker_create (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree,
    unsigned nworkers,
    unsigned * workers )
```

Create a combined worker that pushes tasks in parallel to workers workers (size nworkers).

30.37.5.21 starpu_sched_component_worker_get_workerid()

```
int starpu_sched_component_worker_get_workerid (
    struct starpu_sched_component * worker_component )
return the workerid of worker_component, undefined if starpu_sched_component_is_worker(worker_↔
component) == 0
```

30.37.5.22 starpu_sched_component_is_worker()

```
int starpu_sched_component_is_worker (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
return true iff component is a worker component
```

30.37.5.23 starpu_sched_component_is_simple_worker()

```
int starpu_sched_component_is_simple_worker (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
return true iff component is a simple worker component
```

30.37.5.24 starpu_sched_component_is_combined_worker()

```
int starpu_sched_component_is_combined_worker (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
return true iff component is a combined worker component
```

30.37.5.25 starpu_sched_component_worker_pre_exec_hook()

```
void starpu_sched_component_worker_pre_exec_hook (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
compatibility with starpu\_sched\_policy interface update predictions for workers
```

30.37.5.26 starpu_sched_component_worker_post_exec_hook()

```
void starpu_sched_component_worker_post_exec_hook (
    struct starpu_task * task,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
compatibility with starpu\_sched\_policy interface
```

30.37.5.27 starpu_sched_component_parents_pull_task()

```
struct starpu_task* starpu_sched_component_parents_pull_task (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component,
    struct starpu_sched_component * to )
default function for the pull component method, just call pull of parents until one of them returns a task
```

30.37.5.28 starpu_sched_component_can_push()

```
int starpu_sched_component_can_push (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component,
    struct starpu_sched_component * to )
default function for the can_push component method, just call can_push of parents until one of them returns non-zero
```

30.37.5.29 starpu_sched_component_can_pull()

```
int starpu_sched_component_can_pull (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
default function for the can_pull component method, just call can_pull of children until one of them returns non-zero
```

30.37.5.30 starpu_sched_component_can_pull_all()

```
int starpu_sched_component_can_pull_all (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
```

function for the can_pull component method, call can_pull of all children

30.37.5.31 starpu_sched_component_estimated_load()

```
double starpu_sched_component_estimated_load (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
```

default function for the estimated_load component method, just sum up the loads of the children of the component.

30.37.5.32 starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_min()

```
double starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_min (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
```

function that can be used for the estimated_end component method, compute the minimum completion time of the children.

30.37.5.33 starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_min_add()

```
double starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_min_add (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component,
    double exp_len )
```

function that can be used for the estimated_end component method, compute the minimum completion time of the children, and add to it an estimation of how existing queued work, plus the exp_len work, can be completed. This is typically used instead of starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_min when the component contains a queue of tasks, which thus needs to be added to the estimations.

30.37.5.34 starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_average()

```
double starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_average (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
```

default function for the estimated_end component method, compute the average completion time of the children.

30.37.5.35 starpu_sched_component_fifo_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_component* starpu_sched_component_fifo_create (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree,
    struct starpu_sched_component_fifo_data * fifo_data )
```

Return a struct `starpu_sched_component` with a fifo. A stable sort is performed according to tasks priorities. A `push_task` call on this component does not perform recursive calls, underlying components will have to call `pop_task` to get it. `starpu_sched_component::estimated_end` function compute the estimated length by dividing the sequential length by the number of underlying workers.

30.37.5.36 starpu_sched_component_is_fifo()

```
int starpu_sched_component_is_fifo (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
```

return true iff component is a fifo component

30.37.5.37 starpu_sched_component_work_stealing_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_component* starpu_sched_component_work_stealing_create (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree,
    void * arg )
```

return a component that perform a work stealing scheduling. Tasks are pushed in a round robin way. `estimated_end` return the average of expected length of fifos, starting at the average of the expected_end of his children. When a worker have to steal a task, it steal a task in a round robin way, and get the last pushed task of the higher priority.

30.37.5.38 starpu_sched_component_is_work_stealing()

```
int starpu_sched_component_is_work_stealing (
    struct starpu_sched_component * component )
return true iff component is a work stealing component
```

30.37.5.39 starpu_sched_tree_work_stealing_push_task()

```
int starpu_sched_tree_work_stealing_push_task (
    struct starpu_task * task )
```

undefined if there is no work stealing component in the scheduler. If any, task is pushed in a default way if the caller is the application, and in the caller's fifo if its a worker.

30.37.5.40 starpu_sched_component_random_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_component* starpu_sched_component_random_create (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree,
    void * arg )
```

create a component that perform a random scheduling

30.37.5.41 starpu_sched_component_is_random()

```
int starpu_sched_component_is_random (
    struct starpu_sched_component * )
```

return true iff component is a random component

30.37.5.42 starpu_sched_component_mct_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_component* starpu_sched_component_mct_create (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree,
    struct starpu_sched_component_mct_data * mct_data )
```

create a component with mct_data parameters. the mct component doesnt do anything but pushing tasks on no↔_perf_model_component and calibrating_component

30.37.5.43 starpu_sched_component_best_implementation_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_component* starpu_sched_component_best_implementation_create (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree,
    void * arg )
```

Select the implementation that offer the shortest computation length for the first worker that can execute the task. Or an implementation that need to be calibrated. Also set `starpu_task::predicted` and `starpu_task::predicted↔transfer` for memory component of the first suitable workerid. If `starpu_sched_component::push` method is called and `starpu_sched_component::nchild > 1` the result is undefined.

30.37.5.44 starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe* starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_create (
    void )
```

return an empty recipe for a composed component, it should not be used without modification

30.37.5.45 starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_create_singleton()

```
struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe* starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_create↔
singleton (
    struct starpu_sched_component *(*)(struct starpu_sched_tree *tree, void *arg)
create_component,
    void * arg )
```

return a recipe to build a composed component with a create_component

30.37.5.46 starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_add()

```
void starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_add (
    struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe * recipe,
    struct starpu_sched_component *(*)(struct starpu_sched_tree *tree, void *arg)
    create_component,
    void * arg )
```

add create_component under all previous components in recipe

30.37.5.47 starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_destroy()

```
void starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_destroy (
    struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe * )
```

destroy composed_sched_component, this should be done after starpu_sched_component_composed_↔ component_create was called

30.37.5.48 starpu_sched_component_composed_component_create()

```
struct starpu_sched_component* starpu_sched_component_composed_component_create (
    struct starpu_sched_tree * tree,
    struct starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe * recipe )
```

create a component that behave as all component of recipe where linked. Except that you cant use starpu_↔ sched_component_is_foo function if recipe contain a single create_foo arg_foo pair, create_foo(arg_foo) is returned instead of a composed component

30.37.5.49 starpu_sched_component_make_scheduler()

```
struct starpu_sched_tree* starpu_sched_component_make_scheduler (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    struct starpu_sched_component_specs s )
```

build a scheduler for sched_ctx_id according to s and the hwloc topology of the machine.

30.37.5.50 starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_scheduler()

```
void starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_scheduler (
    starpu_sched_component_create_t create_decision_component,
    void * data,
    unsigned flags,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Create a simple modular scheduler tree around a scheduling decision-making component component. The details of what should be built around component is described by flags. The different STARPU_SCHED_SIMPL_D↔ ECIDE_* flags are mutually exclusive. data is passed to the create_decision_component function when creating the decision component.

30.37.5.51 starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_schedulers()

```
void starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_schedulers (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    unsigned ndecisions,
    ... )
```

Create a simple modular scheduler tree around several scheduling decision-making components. The parameters are similar to starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_scheduler, but per scheduling decision, for instance: starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_schedulers(sched_ctx_id, 2, create1, data1, flags1, create2, data2, flags2);

The different flags parameters must be coherent: same decision flags. They must not include the perfmodel flag (not supported yet).

30.38 Clustering Machine

Macros

- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_MIN_NB`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_MAX_NB`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_NB`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_PREFERE_MIN`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_KEEP_HOMOGENEOUS`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_NAME`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_STRUCT`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC_ARG`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_TYPE`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_AWAKE_WORKERS`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_PARTITION_ONE`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_NEW`
- `#define STARPU_CLUSTER_NCORES`
- `#define starpu_intel_openmp_mkl_prologue`

Enumerations

- enum `starpu_cluster_types` { `STARPU_CLUSTER_OPENMP`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_INTEL_OPENMP_MKL`, `STARPU_CLUSTER_GNU_OPENMP_MKL` }

Functions

- struct `starpu_cluster_machine` * **starpu_cluster_machine** (`hwloc_obj_type_t` cluster_level,...)
- int **starpu_uncluster_machine** (`struct starpu_cluster_machine` *clusters)
- int **starpu_cluster_print** (`struct starpu_cluster_machine` *clusters)
- void `starpu_openmp_prologue` (`void` *)
- void **starpu_gnu_openmp_mkl_prologue** (`void` *)

30.38.1 Detailed Description

30.38.2 Macro Definition Documentation

30.38.2.1 STARPU_CLUSTER_MIN_NB

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_MIN_NB
```

Used when calling `starpu_cluster_machine`

30.38.2.2 STARPU_CLUSTER_MAX_NB

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_MAX_NB
```

Used when calling `starpu_cluster_machine`

30.38.2.3 STARPU_CLUSTER_NB

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_NB
```

Used when calling `starpu_cluster_machine`

30.38.2.4 STARPU_CLUSTER_PREFERE_MIN

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_PREFERE_MIN
```

Used when calling `starpu_cluster_machine`

30.38.2.5 STARPU_CLUSTER_KEEP_HOMOGENEOUS

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_KEEP_HOMOGENEOUS
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.2.6 STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_NAME

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_NAME
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.2.7 STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_STRUCT

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_STRUCT
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.2.8 STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.2.9 STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC_ARG

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC_ARG
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.2.10 STARPU_CLUSTER_TYPE

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_TYPE
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.2.11 STARPU_CLUSTER_AWAKE_WORKERS

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_AWAKE_WORKERS
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.2.12 STARPU_CLUSTER_PARTITION_ONE

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_PARTITION_ONE
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.2.13 STARPU_CLUSTER_NEW

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_NEW
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.2.14 STARPU_CLUSTER_NCORES

```
#define STARPU_CLUSTER_NCORES
Used when calling starpu_cluster_machine
```

30.38.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

30.38.3.1 starpu_cluster_types

```
enum starpu_cluster_types
```

These represent the default available functions to enforce cluster use by the sub-runtime

Enumerator

STARPU_CLUSTER_OPENMP	todo
STARPU_CLUSTER_INTEL_OPENMP_MKL	todo
STARPU_CLUSTER_GNU_OPENMP_MKL	todo

30.38.4 Function Documentation

30.38.4.1 starpu_openmp_prologue()

```
void starpu_openmp_prologue (  
    void * )
```

Prologue functions

30.39 Interoperability Support

This section describes the interface supplied by StarPU to interoperate with other runtime systems.

Typedefs

- typedef int **starpurm_drs_ret_t**
- typedef void * **starpurm_drs_desc_t**
- typedef void * **starpurm_drs_cbs_t**
- typedef void(* **starpurm_drs_cb_t**) (void *)
- typedef void * **starpurm_block_cond_t**
- typedef int(* **starpurm_polling_t**) (void *)

Enumerations

- enum **e_starpurm_drs_ret** { **starpurm_DRS_SUCCESS**, **starpurm_DRS_DISABLED**, **starpurm_DRS_PERM**, **starpurm_DRS_EINVAL** }

Initialisation

- void **starpurm_initialize_with_cpuset** (hwloc_cpuset_t initially_owned_cpuset)
- void **starpurm_initialize** (void)
- void **starpurm_shutdown** (void)

Spawn

- void **starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus** (void *data, void(*)(void *), void *args, hwloc_cpuset_t cpuset)
- void **starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus_callback** (void *data, void(*)(void *), void *args, hwloc_cpuset_t cpuset, void(*cb_f)(void *), void *cb_args)
- void **starpurm_spawn_kernel_callback** (void *data, void(*)(void *), void *args, void(*cb_f)(void *), void *cb_args)

DynamicResourceSharing

- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_set_drs_enable** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_set_drs_disable** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd)
- int **starpurm_drs_enabled_p** (void)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_set_max_parallelism** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int max)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_assign_cpu_to_starpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_assign_cpus_to_starpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_assign_cpu_mask_to_starpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_assign_all_cpus_to_starpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_withdraw_cpu_from_starpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_withdraw_cpus_from_starpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_withdraw_cpu_mask_from_starpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_withdraw_all_cpus_from_starpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_lend** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_lend_cpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_lend_cpus** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_lend_cpu_mask** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_reclaim** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_reclaim_cpu** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_reclaim_cpus** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t **starpurm_reclaim_cpu_mask** (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask)

- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_cpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_cpus` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_cpu_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_all` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_cpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid`)

Devices

- `int starpurm_get_device_type_id` (`const char *type_str`)
- `const char * starpurm_get_device_type_name` (`int type_id`)
- `int starpurm_get_nb_devices_by_type` (`int type_id`)
- `int starpurm_get_device_id` (`int type_id, int device_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_device_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_devices_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int ndevices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_device_mask_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_all_devices_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_device_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_devices_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int ndevices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_device_mask_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_all_devices_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_device` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int ndevices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_device_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_all_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_device` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int ndevices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_device_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_all_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_device` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int ndevices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_device_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_all_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_all_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_device` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank`)

CpusetsQueries

- `hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_device_worker_cpuset` (`int type_id, int unit_rank`)
- `hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_global_cpuset` (`void`)
- `hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_selected_cpuset` (`void`)
- `hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_all_cpu_workers_cpuset` (`void`)
- `hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_all_device_workers_cpuset` (`void`)
- `hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_all_device_workers_cpuset_by_type` (`int typeid`)

30.39.1 Detailed Description

This section describes the interface supplied by StarPU to interoperate with other runtime systems.

30.39.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

30.39.2.1 e_starpurm_drs_ret

enum [e_starpurm_drs_ret](#)

StarPU Resource Manager return type.

Enumerator

starpurm_DRS_SUCCESS	Dynamic resource sharing operation succeeded.
starpurm_DRS_DISABLED	Dynamic resource sharing is disabled.
starpurm_DRS_PERM	Dynamic resource sharing operation is not authorized or implemented.
starpurm_DRS_EINVAL	Dynamic resource sharing operation has been called with one or more invalid parameters.

30.39.3 Function Documentation

30.39.3.1 starpurm_initialize_with_cpuset()

```
void starpurm_initialize_with_cpuset (
    hwloc_cpuset_t initially_owned_cpuset )
```

Resource enforcement

30.39.3.2 starpurm_initialize()

```
void starpurm_initialize (
    void )
```

Initialize StarPU and the StarPU-RM resource management module. The [starpu_init\(\)](#) function should not have been called before the call to [starpurm_initialize\(\)](#). The [starpurm_initialize\(\)](#) function will take care of this

30.39.3.3 starpurm_shutdown()

```
void starpurm_shutdown (
    void )
```

Shutdown StarPU-RM and StarPU. The [starpu_shutdown\(\)](#) function should not be called before. The [starpurm_shutdown\(\)](#) function will take care of this.

30.39.3.4 starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus()

```
void starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus (
    void * data,
    void(*) (void *) f,
    void * args,
    hwloc_cpuset_t cpuset )
```

Allocate a temporary context spanning the units selected in the cpuset bitmap, set it as the default context for the current thread, and call user function *f*. Upon the return of user function *f*, the temporary context is freed and the previous default context for the current thread is restored.

30.39.3.5 starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus_callback()

```
void starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus_callback (
    void * data,
    void(*) (void *) f,
    void * args,
```

```
hwloc_cpuset_t cpuset,
void(*) (void *) cb_f,
void * cb_args )
```

Spawn a POSIX thread and returns immediately. The thread spawned will allocate a temporary context spanning the units selected in the cpuset bitmap, set it as the default context for the current thread, and call user function *f*. Upon the return of user function *f*, the temporary context will be freed and the previous default context for the current thread restored. A user specified callback *cb_f* will be called just before the termination of the thread.

30.39.3.6 starpurm_set_drs_enable()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_set_drs_enable (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd )
```

Turn-on dynamic resource sharing support.

30.39.3.7 starpurm_set_drs_disable()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_set_drs_disable (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd )
```

Turn-off dynamic resource sharing support.

30.39.3.8 starpurm_drs_enabled_p()

```
int starpurm_drs_enabled_p (
    void )
```

Return the state of the dynamic resource sharing support (=!0 enabled, =0 disabled).

30.39.3.9 starpurm_set_max_parallelism()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_set_max_parallelism (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int max )
```

Set the maximum number of CPU computing units available for StarPU computations to *max*. This number cannot exceed the maximum number of StarPU's CPU worker allocated at start-up time.

30.39.3.10 starpurm_assign_cpu_to_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_cpu_to_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int cpuid )
```

Extend StarPU's default scheduling context to execute tasks on worker corresponding to logical unit *cpuid*. If StarPU does not have a worker thread initialized for logical unit *cpuid*, do nothing.

30.39.3.11 starpurm_assign_cpus_to_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_cpus_to_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int ncpus )
```

Extend StarPU's default scheduling context to execute tasks on *ncpus* more workers, up to the number of StarPU worker threads initialized.

30.39.3.12 starpurm_assign_cpu_mask_to_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_cpu_mask_to_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Extend StarPU's default scheduling context to execute tasks on the additional logical units selected in *mask*. Logical units of *mask* for which no StarPU worker is initialized are silently ignored.

30.39.3.13 starpurm_assign_all_cpus_to_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_all_cpus_to_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd )
```

Set StarPU's default scheduling context to execute tasks on all available logical units for which a StarPU worker has been initialized.

30.39.3.14 starpurm_withdraw_cpu_from_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_cpu_from_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int cpuid )
```

Shrink StarPU's default scheduling context so as to not execute tasks on worker corresponding to logical unit `cpuid`. If StarPU does not have a worker thread initialized for logical unit `cpuid`, do nothing.

30.39.3.15 starpurm_withdraw_cpus_from_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_cpus_from_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int ncpus )
```

Shrink StarPU's default scheduling context to execute tasks on `ncpus` less workers.

30.39.3.16 starpurm_withdraw_cpu_mask_from_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_cpu_mask_from_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Shrink StarPU's default scheduling context so as to not execute tasks on the logical units selected in `mask`. Logical units of `mask` for which no StarPU worker is initialized are silently ignored.

30.39.3.17 starpurm_withdraw_all_cpus_from_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_all_cpus_from_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd )
```

Shrink StarPU's default scheduling context so as to remove all logical units.

30.39.3.18 starpurm_lend()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_all_cpus_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.19 starpurm_lend_cpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_cpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int cpuid )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_cpu_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.20 starpurm_lend_cpus()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_cpus (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int ncpus )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_cpus_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.21 starpurm_lend_cpu_mask()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_cpu_mask (  
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,  
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_cpu_mask_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.22 starpurm_reclaim()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim (  
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_all_cpus_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.23 starpurm_reclaim_cpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_cpu (  
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,  
    int cpuid )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_cpu_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.24 starpurm_reclaim_cpus()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_cpus (  
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,  
    int ncpus )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_cpus_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.25 starpurm_reclaim_cpu_mask()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_cpu_mask (  
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,  
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_cpu_mask_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.26 starpurm_acquire()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire (  
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_all_cpus_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.27 starpurm_acquire_cpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_cpu (  
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,  
    int cpuid )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_cpu_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.28 starpurm_acquire_cpus()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_cpus (  
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,  
    int ncpus )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_cpus_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.29 starpurm_acquire_cpu_mask()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_cpu_mask (  
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,  
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_cpu_mask_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.30 starpurm_return_all()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_all (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_all_cpus_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.31 starpurm_return_cpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_cpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int cpuid )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_cpu_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.32 starpurm_get_device_type_id()

```
int starpurm_get_device_type_id (
    const char * type_str )
```

Return the device type ID constant associated to the device type name. Valid names for `type_str` are:

- "cpu": regular CPU unit;
- "opencl": OpenCL device unit;
- "cuda": nVidia CUDA device unit;
- "mic": Intel KNC type device unit.

30.39.3.33 starpurm_get_device_type_name()

```
const char* starpurm_get_device_type_name (
    int type_id )
```

Return the device type name associated to the device type ID constant.

30.39.3.34 starpurm_get_nb_devices_by_type()

```
int starpurm_get_nb_devices_by_type (
    int type_id )
```

Return the number of initialized StarPU worker for the device type `type_id`.

30.39.3.35 starpurm_get_device_id()

```
int starpurm_get_device_id (
    int type_id,
    int device_rank )
```

Return the unique ID assigned to the `device_rank` nth device of type `type_id`.

30.39.3.36 starpurm_assign_device_to_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_device_to_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int unit_rank )
```

Extend StarPU's default scheduling context to use `unit_rank` nth device of type `type_id`.

30.39.3.37 starpurm_assign_devices_to_starpu()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_devices_to_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int ndevices )
```

Extend StarPU's default scheduling context to use `ndevices` more devices of type `type_id`, up to the number of StarPU workers initialized for such device type.

30.39.3.38 `starpurm_assign_device_mask_to_starpu()`

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_device_mask_to_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Extend StarPU's default scheduling context to use additional devices as designated by their corresponding StarPU worker thread(s) CPU-set `mask`.

30.39.3.39 `starpurm_assign_all_devices_to_starpu()`

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_all_devices_to_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id )
```

Extend StarPU's default scheduling context to use all devices of type `type_id` for which it has a worker thread initialized.

30.39.3.40 `starpurm_withdraw_device_from_starpu()`

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_device_from_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int unit_rank )
```

Shrink StarPU's default scheduling context to not use `unit_rank` nth device of type `type_id`.

30.39.3.41 `starpurm_withdraw_devices_from_starpu()`

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_devices_from_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int ndevices )
```

Shrink StarPU's default scheduling context to use `ndevices` less devices of type `type_id`.

30.39.3.42 `starpurm_withdraw_device_mask_from_starpu()`

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_device_mask_from_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Shrink StarPU's default scheduling context to not use devices designated by their corresponding StarPU worker thread(s) CPU-set `mask`.

30.39.3.43 `starpurm_withdraw_all_devices_from_starpu()`

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_all_devices_from_starpu (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id )
```

Shrink StarPU's default scheduling context to use no devices of type `type_id`.

30.39.3.44 `starpurm_lend_device()`

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_device (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int unit_rank )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_device_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.45 starpurm_lend_devices()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_devices (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int ndevices )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_devices_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.46 starpurm_lend_device_mask()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_device_mask (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_device_mask_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.47 starpurm_lend_all_devices()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_all_devices (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_all_devices_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.48 starpurm_reclaim_device()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_device (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int unit_rank )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_device_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.49 starpurm_reclaim_devices()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_devices (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int ndevices )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_devices_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.50 starpurm_reclaim_device_mask()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_device_mask (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_device_mask_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.51 starpurm_reclaim_all_devices()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_all_devices (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_all_devices_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.52 starpurm_acquire_device()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_device (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int unit_rank )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_device_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.53 starpurm_acquire_devices()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_devices (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int ndevices )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_devices_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.54 starpurm_acquire_device_mask()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_device_mask (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    const hwloc_cpuset_t mask )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_device_mask_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.55 starpurm_acquire_all_devices()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_all_devices (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_withdraw_all_devices_from_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.56 starpurm_return_all_devices()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_all_devices (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_all_devices_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.57 starpurm_return_device()

```
starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_device (
    starpurm_drs_desc_t * spd,
    int type_id,
    int unit_rank )
```

Synonym for [starpurm_assign_device_to_starpu\(\)](#).

30.39.3.58 starpurm_get_device_worker_cpuset()

```
hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_device_worker_cpuset (
    int type_id,
    int unit_rank )
```

Return the CPU-set of the StarPU worker associated to the `unit_rank` nth unit of type `type_id`.

30.39.3.59 starpurm_get_global_cpuset()

```
hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_global_cpuset (
    void )
```

Return the cumulated CPU-set of all StarPU worker threads.

30.39.3.60 starpurm_get_selected_cpuset()

```
hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_selected_cpuset (
    void )
```

Return the CPU-set of the StarPU worker threads currently selected in the default StarPU's scheduling context.

30.39.3.61 starpurm_get_all_cpu_workers_cpuset()

```
hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_all_cpu_workers_cpuset (
    void )
```

Return the cumulated CPU-set of all CPU StarPU worker threads.

30.39.3.62 `starpurm_get_all_device_workers_cpuset()`

```
hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_all_device_workers_cpuset (  
    void )
```

Return the cumulated CPU-set of all "non-CPU" StarPU worker threads.

30.39.3.63 `starpurm_get_all_device_workers_cpuset_by_type()`

```
hwloc_cpuset_t starpurm_get_all_device_workers_cpuset_by_type (  
    int typeid )
```

Return the cumulated CPU-set of all StarPU worker threads for devices of type `typeid`.

30.40 Master Slave Extension

Typedefs

- typedef void * **starpu_mpi_ms_func_symbol_t**

Functions

- int **starpu_mpi_ms_register_kernel** (starpu_mpi_ms_func_symbol_t *symbol, const char *func_name)
- [starpu_mpi_ms_kernel_t](#) **starpu_mpi_ms_get_kernel** (starpu_mpi_ms_func_symbol_t symbol)

30.40.1 Detailed Description

30.41 Random Functions

Macros

- #define **starpu_seed**(seed)
- #define **starpu_srand48**(seed)
- #define **starpu_drand48**()
- #define **starpu_lrand48**()
- #define **starpu_erand48**(xsubi)
- #define **starpu_srand48_r**(seed, buffer)
- #define **starpu_erand48_r**(xsubi, buffer, result)

Typedefs

- typedef int **starpu_drand48_data**

30.41.1 Detailed Description

30.42 Sink

Functions

- void **starpusink_common_worker** (int argc, char **argv)

30.42.1 Detailed Description

Chapter 31

File Index

31.1 File List

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Chapter 32

File Documentation

32.1 starpu.h File Reference

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <starpu_config.h>
#include <starpu_opencl.h>
#include <starpu_thread.h>
#include <starpu_thread_util.h>
#include <starpu_util.h>
#include <starpu_data.h>
#include <starpu_helper.h>
#include <starpu_disk.h>
#include <starpu_data_interfaces.h>
#include <starpu_data_filters.h>
#include <starpu_stdlib.h>
#include <starpu_task_bundle.h>
#include <starpu_task_dep.h>
#include <starpu_task.h>
#include <starpu_worker.h>
#include <starpu_perfmodel.h>
#include <starpu_task_list.h>
#include <starpu_task_util.h>
#include <starpu_scheduler.h>
#include <starpu_sched_ctx.h>
#include <starpu_expert.h>
#include <starpu_rand.h>
#include <starpu_cuda.h>
#include <starpu_cublas.h>
#include <starpu_cuspars.h>
#include <starpu_bound.h>
#include <starpu_hash.h>
#include <starpu_profiling.h>
#include <starpu_fxt.h>
#include <starpu_driver.h>
#include <starpu_tree.h>
#include <starpu_openmp.h>
#include <starpu_simgrid_wrap.h>
#include <starpu_bitmap.h>
#include <starpu_clusters.h>
#include "starpu_deprecated_api.h"
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_conf](#)

Macros

- `#define` [STARPU_THREAD_ACTIVE](#)

Functions

- int [starpu_conf_init](#) (struct [starpu_conf](#) *conf)
- int [starpu_init](#) (struct [starpu_conf](#) *conf) STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT
- int [starpu_initialize](#) (struct [starpu_conf](#) *user_conf, int *argc, char ***argv)
- int [starpu_is_initialized](#) (void)
- void [starpu_wait_initialized](#) (void)
- void [starpu_shutdown](#) (void)
- void [starpu_pause](#) (void)
- void [starpu_resume](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_get_next_bindid](#) (unsigned flags, unsigned *preferred, unsigned npreferred)
- int [starpu_bind_thread_on](#) (int cpuid, unsigned flags, const char *name)
- void [starpu_topology_print](#) (FILE *f)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_cuda_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_opencl_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_mic_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- int [starpu_asynchronous_mpi_ms_copy_disabled](#) (void)
- void **starpu_display_stats** (void)
- void [starpu_get_version](#) (int *major, int *minor, int *release)

32.2 starpu_bitmap.h File Reference

Functions

- struct [starpu_bitmap](#) * [starpu_bitmap_create](#) (void) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC](#)
- void [starpu_bitmap_destroy](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b)
- void [starpu_bitmap_set](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b, int e)
- void [starpu_bitmap_unset](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b, int e)
- void [starpu_bitmap_unset_all](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_get](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b, int e)
- void [starpu_bitmap_unset_and](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *a, struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b, struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *c)
- void [starpu_bitmap_or](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *a, struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_and_get](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b1, struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b2, int e)
- int [starpu_bitmap_cardinal](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_first](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_last](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b)
- int [starpu_bitmap_next](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b, int e)
- int [starpu_bitmap_has_next](#) (struct [starpu_bitmap](#) *b, int e)

32.3 starpu_bound.h File Reference

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

Functions

- void [starpu_bound_start](#) (int deps, int prio)
- void [starpu_bound_stop](#) (void)
- void [starpu_bound_print_dot](#) (FILE *output)
- void [starpu_bound_compute](#) (double *res, double *integer_res, int integer)
- void [starpu_bound_print_lp](#) (FILE *output)
- void [starpu_bound_print_mps](#) (FILE *output)
- void [starpu_bound_print](#) (FILE *output, int integer)

32.4 starpu_clusters.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_config.h>
#include <hwloc.h>
```

Macros

- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_MIN_NB](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_MAX_NB](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_NB](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_PREFERE_MIN](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_KEEP_HOMOGENEOUS](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_NAME](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_POLICY_STRUCT](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_CREATE_FUNC_ARG](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_TYPE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_AWAKE_WORKERS](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_PARTITION_ONE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_NEW](#)
- #define [STARPU_CLUSTER_NCORES](#)
- #define [starpu_intel_openmp_mkl_prologue](#)

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_cluster_types](#) { [STARPU_CLUSTER_OPENMP](#), [STARPU_CLUSTER_INTEL_OPENMP_MKL](#), [STARPU_CLUSTER_GNU_OPENMP_MKL](#) }

Functions

- struct starpu_cluster_machine * [starpu_cluster_machine](#) (hwloc_obj_type_t cluster_level,...)
- int [starpu_uncluster_machine](#) (struct starpu_cluster_machine *clusters)
- int [starpu_cluster_print](#) (struct starpu_cluster_machine *clusters)
- void [starpu_openmp_prologue](#) (void *)
- void [starpu_gnu_openmp_mkl_prologue](#) (void *)

32.5 starpu_config.h File Reference

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

Macros

- #define STARPU_MAJOR_VERSION
- #define STARPU_MINOR_VERSION
- #define STARPU_RELEASE_VERSION
- #define STARPU_USE_CPU
- #define STARPU_USE_CUDA
- #define STARPU_HAVE_LIBNVIDIA_ML
- #define STARPU_USE_OPENCL
- #define STARPU_USE_MIC
- #define STARPU_USE_MPI_MASTER_SLAVE
- #define STARPU_OPENMP
- #define STARPU_CLUSTER
- #define STARPU_SIMGRID
- #define STARPU_SIMGRID_MC
- #define STARPU_SIMGRID_HAVE_XBT_BARRIER_INIT
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SIMGRID_MSG_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_MSG_MSG_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SIMGRID_ACTOR_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SIMGRID_SEMAPHORE_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SIMGRID_MUTEX_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SIMGRID_COND_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SIMGRID_BARRIER_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_XBT_SYNCHRO_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_VALGRIND_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_MEMCHECK_H
- #define STARPU_VALGRIND_FULL
- #define STARPU_SANITIZE_LEAK
- #define STARPU_NON_BLOCKING_DRIVERS
- #define STARPU_WORKER_CALLBACKS
- #define STARPU_HAVE_ICC
- #define STARPU_USE_MPI
- #define STARPU_USE_MPI_MPI
- #define STARPU_USE_MPI_NMAD
- #define STARPU_ATLAS
- #define STARPU_GOTO
- #define STARPU_OPENBLAS
- #define STARPU_MKL
- #define STARPU_ARMPPL
- #define STARPU_SYSTEM_BLAS
- #define STARPU_HAVE_BLAS
- #define STARPU_OPENCL_DATADIR
- #define STARPU_HAVE_MAGMA
- #define STARPU_OPENGL_RENDER
- #define STARPU_USE_GTK
- #define STARPU_HAVE_X11
- #define STARPU_HAVE_POSIX_MEMALIGN
- #define STARPU_HAVE_MEMALIGN
- #define STARPU_HAVE_MALLOC_H
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SYNC_BOOL_COMPARE_AND_SWAP
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SYNC_VAL_COMPARE_AND_SWAP
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SYNC_FETCH_AND_ADD
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SYNC_FETCH_AND_OR
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SYNC_LOCK_TEST_AND_SET
- #define STARPU_HAVE_SYNC_SYNCHRONIZE

- #define **STARPU_HAVE_ATOMIC_EXCHANGE_N**
- #define **STARPU_DEVEL**
- #define **STARPU_MODEL_DEBUG**
- #define **STARPU_NO_ASSERT**
- #define **STARPU_DEBUG**
- #define **STARPU_VERBOSE**
- #define **STARPU_GDB_PATH**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_FFTW**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_FFTWF**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_FFTWL**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_CUFFTDOUBLECOMPLEX**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_CURAND**
- #define [STARPU_MAXNODES](#)
- #define [STARPU_NMAXBUFS](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXCPUS](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXNUMANODES](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXCUDADEVs](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXOPENCLDEVs](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXMICDEVs](#)
- #define [STARPU_NMAXWORKERS](#)
- #define [STARPU_NMAX_SCHED_CTXs](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAXIMPLEMENTATIONS](#)
- #define **STARPU_MAXMPKERNELS**
- #define **STARPU_USE_SC_HYPERVISOR**
- #define **STARPU_SC_HYPERVISOR_DEBUG**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_GLPK_H**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_CUDA_MEMCPY_PEER**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_LIBNUMA**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_WINDOWS**
- #define **STARPU_LINUX_SYS**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_SETENV**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_UNSETENV**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_UNISTD_H**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_HDF5**
- #define **STARPU_USE_FXT**
- #define **STARPU_FXT_LOCK_TRACES**
- #define [__starpu_func__](#)
- #define [__starpu_inline](#)
- #define **STARPU_QUICK_CHECK**
- #define **STARPU_LONG_CHECK**
- #define **STARPU_USE_DRAND48**
- #define **STARPU_USE_ERAND48_R**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_NEARBYINTF**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_RINTF**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_HWLOC**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_PTHREAD_SPIN_LOCK**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_PTHREAD_BARRIER**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_PTHREAD_SETNAME_NP**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_STRUCT_TIMESPEC**
- #define [STARPU_HAVE_HELGRIND_H](#)
- #define [HAVE_MPI_COMM_F2C](#)
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_DARWIN**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_CXX11**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_STRERROR_R**
- #define **STARPU_HAVE_STATEMENT_EXPRESSIONS**
- #define **STARPU_PERF_MODEL_DIR**

Typedefs

- typedef ssize_t [starpu_ssize_t](#)

32.5.1 Macro Definition Documentation

32.5.1.1 STARPU_HAVE_HELGRIND_H

```
#define STARPU_HAVE_HELGRIND_H  
This is only for building examples
```

32.5.1.2 HAVE_MPI_COMM_F2C

```
#define HAVE_MPI_COMM_F2C  
Enable Fortran to C MPI interface
```

32.6 starpu_cublas.h File Reference

Functions

- void [starpu_cublas_init](#) (void)
- void [starpu_cublas_set_stream](#) (void)
- void [starpu_cublas_shutdown](#) (void)

32.7 starpu_cublas_v2.h File Reference

```
#include <cublas_v2.h>
```

Functions

- cublasHandle_t [starpu_cublas_get_local_handle](#) (void)

32.8 starpu_cuspars.h File Reference

```
#include <cuspars.h>
```

Functions

- void [starpu_cuspars_init](#) (void)
- void [starpu_cuspars_shutdown](#) (void)
- cusparsHandle_t [starpu_cuspars_get_local_handle](#) (void)

32.9 starpu_cuda.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_config.h>
#include <cuda.h>
#include <cuda_runtime.h>
#include <cuda_runtime_api.h>
```

Macros

- #define [STARPU_CUBLAS_REPORT_ERROR](#)(status)
- #define [STARPU_CUDA_REPORT_ERROR](#)(status)

Functions

- void [starpu_cublas_report_error](#) (const char *func, const char *file, int line, int status)
- void [starpu_cuda_report_error](#) (const char *func, const char *file, int line, cudaError_t status)
- cudaStream_t [starpu_cuda_get_local_stream](#) (void)
- const struct cudaDeviceProp * [starpu_cuda_get_device_properties](#) (unsigned workerid)
- int [starpu_cuda_copy_async_sync](#) (void *src_ptr, unsigned src_node, void *dst_ptr, unsigned dst_node, size_t ssize, cudaStream_t stream, enum cudaMemcpyKind kind)
- int [starpu_cuda_copy2d_async_sync](#) (void *src_ptr, unsigned src_node, void *dst_ptr, unsigned dst_node, size_t blocksize, size_t numblocks, size_t ld_src, size_t ld_dst, cudaStream_t stream, enum cudaMemcpyKind kind)
- int [starpu_cuda_copy3d_async_sync](#) (void *src_ptr, unsigned src_node, void *dst_ptr, unsigned dst_node, size_t blocksize, size_t numblocks_1, size_t ld1_src, size_t ld1_dst, size_t numblocks_2, size_t ld2_src, size_t ld2_dst, cudaStream_t stream, enum cudaMemcpyKind kind)
- void [starpu_cuda_set_device](#) (unsigned devid)

32.10 starpu_data.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
```

Typedefs

- typedef struct _starpu_data_state * [starpu_data_handle_t](#)
- typedef struct starpu_arbiter * [starpu_arbiter_t](#)

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) {
[STARPU_NONE](#), [STARPU_R](#), [STARPU_W](#), [STARPU_RW](#),
[STARPU_SCRATCH](#), [STARPU_REDUX](#), [STARPU_COMMUTE](#), [STARPU_SSEND](#),
[STARPU_LOCALITY](#), [STARPU_NOPLAN](#), [STARPU_ACCESS_MODE_MAX](#) }

Functions

- void [starpu_data_set_name](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, const char *name)
- void [starpu_data_set_coordinates_array](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned dimensions, int dims[])
- void [starpu_data_set_coordinates](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned dimensions,...)
- unsigned [starpu_data_get_coordinates_array](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned dimensions, int dims[])
- void [starpu_data_unregister](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void [starpu_data_unregister_no_coherency](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void [starpu_data_unregister_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)

- void [starpu_data_invalidate](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void [starpu_data_invalidate_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void [starpu_data_advise_as_important](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned is_important)
- [starpu_arbiter_t](#) [starpu_arbiter_create](#) (void) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC](#)
- void [starpu_data_assign_arbiter](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, [starpu_arbiter_t](#) arbiter)
- void [starpu_arbiter_destroy](#) ([starpu_arbiter_t](#) arbiter)
- int [starpu_data_request_allocation](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node)
- int [starpu_data_fetch_on_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node, unsigned async)
- int [starpu_data_prefetch_on_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node, unsigned async)
- int [starpu_data_prefetch_on_node_prio](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node, unsigned async, int prio)
- int [starpu_data_idle_prefetch_on_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node, unsigned async)
- int [starpu_data_idle_prefetch_on_node_prio](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node, unsigned async, int prio)
- unsigned [starpu_data_is_on_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node)
- void [starpu_data_wont_use](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void [starpu_data_set_wt_mask](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, [uint32_t](#) wt_mask)
- void [starpu_data_set_ooc_flag](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned flag)
- unsigned [starpu_data_get_ooc_flag](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void [starpu_data_query_status](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, int memory_node, int *is_allocated, int *is_↵_valid, int *is_requested)
- void [starpu_data_set_reduction_methods](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, struct [starpu_codelet](#) *redux_cl, struct [starpu_codelet](#) *init_cl)
- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) * [starpu_data_get_interface_ops](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- unsigned [starpu_data_test_if_allocated_on_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned memory_↵_node)
- void [starpu_memchunk_tidy](#) (unsigned memory_node)
- void [starpu_data_set_user_data](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, void *user_data)
- void * [starpu_data_get_user_data](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)

Implicit Data Dependencies

In this section, we describe how StarPU makes it possible to insert implicit task dependencies in order to enforce sequential data consistency. When this data consistency is enabled on a specific data handle, any data access will appear as sequentially consistent from the application. For instance, if the application submits two tasks that access the same piece of data in read-only mode, and then a third task that access it in write mode, dependencies will be added between the two first tasks and the third one. Implicit data dependencies are also inserted in the case of data accesses from the application.

- void [starpu_data_set_sequential_consistency_flag](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned flag)
- unsigned [starpu_data_get_sequential_consistency_flag](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- unsigned [starpu_data_get_default_sequential_consistency_flag](#) (void)
- void [starpu_data_set_default_sequential_consistency_flag](#) (unsigned flag)

Access registered data from the application

- #define [STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE](#)
- #define [STARPU_ACQUIRE_NO_NODE_LOCK_ALL](#)
- #define [STARPU_DATA_ACQUIRE_CB](#)(handle, mode, code)
- int [starpu_data_acquire](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) mode)
- int [starpu_data_acquire_on_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, int node, enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) mode)
- int [starpu_data_acquire_cb](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int [starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, int node, enum [starpu_data_access_↵_mode](#) mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int [starpu_data_acquire_cb_sequential_consistency](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, enum [starpu_data_↵_access_mode](#) mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_consistency)

- int [starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, int node, enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_consistency)
- int [starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency_quick](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, int node, enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_consistency, int quick)
- int [starpu_data_acquire_on_node_cb_sequential_consistency_sync_jobids](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, int node, enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) mode, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_↵ consistency, int quick, long *pre_sync_jobid, long *post_sync_jobid)
- int [starpu_data_acquire_try](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) mode)
- int [starpu_data_acquire_on_node_try](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, int node, enum [starpu_data_access_↵_mode](#) mode)
- void [starpu_data_release](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void [starpu_data_release_on_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, int node)

32.11 starpu_data_filters.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_data_filter](#)

Functions

Basic API

- void [starpu_data_partition](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned gathering_node)
- [starpu_data_handle_t](#) [starpu_data_get_child](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned i)
- int [starpu_data_get_nb_children](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- [starpu_data_handle_t](#) [starpu_data_get_sub_data](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned depth,...)
- [starpu_data_handle_t](#) [starpu_data_vget_sub_data](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned depth, va_list pa)
- void [starpu_data_map_filters](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned nfilters,...)
- void [starpu_data_vmap_filters](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned nfilters, va_list pa)

Asynchronous API

- void [starpu_data_partition_plan](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, [starpu_↵_data_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_partition_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_↵_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_partition_readonly_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_partition_readwrite_upgrade_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_↵_data_handle_t](#) *children, int gathering_node)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition_submit_r](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, int gathering_node)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition_readonly_submit](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children, int gathering_node)
- void [starpu_data_partition_clean](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) root_data, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_↵_handle_t](#) *children)
- void [starpu_data_unpartition_submit_sequential_consistency_cb](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) initial_↵_handle, unsigned nparts, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *children, int gather_node, int sequential_consistency, void(*callback_func)(void *), void *callback_arg)

- void `starpu_data_partition_submit_sequential_consistency` (`starpu_data_handle_t` initial_handle, unsigned nparts, `starpu_data_handle_t` *children, int sequential_consistency)
- void `starpu_data_unpartition_submit_sequential_consistency` (`starpu_data_handle_t` initial_handle, unsigned nparts, `starpu_data_handle_t` *children, int gathering_node, int sequential_consistency)

Predefined BCSR Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for BCSR data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#).

- void `starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- unsigned `starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_get_nchildren` (struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, `starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` * `starpu_bcsr_filter_canonical_block_child_ops` (struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned child)
- void `starpu_bcsr_filter_vertical_block` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)

Predefined CSR Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for CSR data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#).

- void `starpu_csr_filter_vertical_block` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)

Predefined Matrix Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for matrix data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#). Note: this is using the C element order which is row-major, i.e. elements with consecutive x coordinates are consecutive in memory.

- void `starpu_matrix_filter_block` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void `starpu_matrix_filter_block_shadow` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void `starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void `starpu_matrix_filter_vertical_block_shadow` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)

Predefined Vector Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for vector data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#).

- void `starpu_vector_filter_block` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void `starpu_vector_filter_block_shadow` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void `starpu_vector_filter_list_long` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void `starpu_vector_filter_list` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void `starpu_vector_filter_divide_in_2` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)

Predefined Block Filter Functions

Predefined partitioning functions for block data. Examples on how to use them are shown in [Partitioning Data](#). An example is available in `examples/filters/shadow3d.c` Note: this is using the C element order which is row-major, i.e. elements with consecutive x coordinates are consecutive in memory.

- void `starpu_block_filter_block` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void `starpu_block_filter_block_shadow` (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct `starpu_data_filter` *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)

- void [starpu_block_filter_vertical_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_block_filter_vertical_block_shadow](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_block_filter_depth_block](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_block_filter_depth_block_shadow](#) (void *father_interface, void *child_interface, struct [starpu_data_filter](#) *f, unsigned id, unsigned nparts)
- void [starpu_filter_nparts_compute_chunk_size_and_offset](#) (unsigned n, unsigned nparts, size_t elemsize, unsigned id, unsigned l, unsigned *chunk_size, size_t *offset)

32.12 starpu_data_interfaces.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <cuda_runtime.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_data_copy_methods](#)
- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#)
- struct [starpu_matrix_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_coo_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_block_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_vector_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_variable_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_csr_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_bcsr_interface](#)
- struct [starpu_multiformat_data_interface_ops](#)
- struct [starpu_multiformat_interface](#)

Typedefs

- typedef cudaStream_t [starpu_cudaStream_t](#)

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_data_interface_id](#) {
[STARPU_UNKNOWN_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_MATRIX_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_BLOCK_INTERFACE_ID](#),
[STARPU_VECTOR_INTERFACE_ID](#),
[STARPU_CSR_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_BCSR_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_VARIABLE_INTERFACE_ID](#),
[STARPU_VOID_INTERFACE_ID](#),
[STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_COO_INTERFACE_ID](#), [STARPU_MAX_INTERFACE_ID](#) }

Functions

Basic API

- void [starpu_data_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handleptr, int home_node, void *data_interface, struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) *ops)
- void [starpu_data_ptr_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node)
- void [starpu_data_register_same](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handledst, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) handlesrc)
- void * [starpu_data_handle_to_pointer](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node)
- int [starpu_data_pointer_is_inside](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node, void *ptr)
- void * [starpu_data_get_local_ptr](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void * [starpu_data_get_interface_on_node](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned memory_node)
- enum [starpu_data_interface_id](#) [starpu_data_get_interface_id](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)

- int `starpu_data_pack` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, void **ptr, `starpu_ssize_t` *count)
- int `starpu_data_unpack` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, void *ptr, `size_t` count)
- `size_t` `starpu_data_get_size` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `size_t` `starpu_data_get_alloc_size` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `starpu_data_handle_t` `starpu_data_lookup` (const void *ptr)
- int **`starpu_data_get_home_node`** (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- int `starpu_data_interface_get_next_id` (void)
- int `starpu_interface_copy` (`uintptr_t` src, `size_t` src_offset, unsigned src_node, `uintptr_t` dst, `size_t` dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, `size_t` size, void *async_data)
- int `starpu_interface_copy2d` (`uintptr_t` src, `size_t` src_offset, unsigned src_node, `uintptr_t` dst, `size_t` dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, `size_t` blocksize, `size_t` numblocks, `size_t` ld_src, `size_t` ld_dst, void *async_data)
- int `starpu_interface_copy3d` (`uintptr_t` src, `size_t` src_offset, unsigned src_node, `uintptr_t` dst, `size_t` dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, `size_t` blocksize, `size_t` numblocks1, `size_t` ld1_src, `size_t` ld1_dst, `size_t` numblocks2, `size_t` ld2_src, `size_t` ld2_dst, void *async_data)
- int `starpu_interface_copy4d` (`uintptr_t` src, `size_t` src_offset, unsigned src_node, `uintptr_t` dst, `size_t` dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, `size_t` blocksize, `size_t` numblocks1, `size_t` ld1_src, `size_t` ld1_dst, `size_t` numblocks2, `size_t` ld2_src, `size_t` ld2_dst, `size_t` numblocks3, `size_t` ld3_src, `size_t` ld3_dst, void *async_data)
- void `starpu_interface_start_driver_copy_async` (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node, double *start)
- void `starpu_interface_end_driver_copy_async` (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node, double start)
- void `starpu_interface_data_copy` (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node, `size_t` size)
- `uintptr_t` `starpu_malloc_on_node_flags` (unsigned dst_node, `size_t` size, int flags)
- `uintptr_t` `starpu_malloc_on_node` (unsigned dst_node, `size_t` size)
- void `starpu_free_on_node_flags` (unsigned dst_node, `uintptr_t` addr, `size_t` size, int flags)
- void `starpu_free_on_node` (unsigned dst_node, `uintptr_t` addr, `size_t` size)
- void `starpu_malloc_on_node_set_default_flags` (unsigned node, int flags)

Accessing Matrix Data Interfaces

- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_GET_PTR`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_GET_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_GET_OFFSET`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NX`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_GET_NY`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_GET_LD`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_GET_ELEMSIZE`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_GET_ALLOCSIZE`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NX`(interface, newnx)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_SET_NY`(interface, newny)
- `#define` `STARPU_MATRIX_SET_LD`(interface, newld)
- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **`starpu_interface_matrix_ops`**
- void `starpu_matrix_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, `uintptr_t` ptr, `uint32_t` ld, `uint32_t` nx, `uint32_t` ny, `size_t` elemsize)
- void `starpu_matrix_data_register_alloctype` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, `uintptr_t` ptr, `uint32_t` ld, `uint32_t` nx, `uint32_t` ny, `size_t` elemsize, `size_t` alloctype)
- void `starpu_matrix_ptr_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, `uintptr_t` ptr, `uintptr_t` dev_handle, `size_t` offset, `uint32_t` ld)
- `uint32_t` `starpu_matrix_get_nx` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uint32_t` `starpu_matrix_get_ny` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uint32_t` `starpu_matrix_get_local_ld` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uintptr_t` `starpu_matrix_get_local_ptr` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `size_t` `starpu_matrix_get_elemsize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `size_t` `starpu_matrix_get_alloctype` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)

Accessing COO Data Interfaces

- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_COLUMNS](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_COLUMNS_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_ROWS](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_ROWS_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_VALUES](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_VALUES_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_OFFSET](#)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_NX](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_NY](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_NVALUES](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_COO_GET_ELEMSIZE](#)(interface)
- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) **starpu_interface_coo_ops**
- void [starpu_coo_data_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handleptr, int home_node, uint32_t nx, uint32_t ny, uint32_t n_values, uint32_t *columns, uint32_t *rows, uintptr_t values, size_t elemsize)

Block Data Interface

- #define [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_OFFSET](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NX](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NY](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_NZ](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_LDY](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_LDZ](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BLOCK_GET_ELEMSIZE](#)(interface)
- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) **starpu_interface_block_ops**
- void [starpu_block_data_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handle, int home_node, uintptr_t ptr, uint32_t ldy, uint32_t ldz, uint32_t nx, uint32_t ny, uint32_t nz, size_t elemsize)
- void [starpu_block_ptr_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned node, uintptr_t ptr, uintptr_t dev_↔ handle, size_t offset, uint32_t ldy, uint32_t ldz)
- uint32_t [starpu_block_get_nx](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_block_get_ny](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_block_get_nz](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_block_get_local_ldy](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_block_get_local_ldz](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uintptr_t [starpu_block_get_local_ptr](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- size_t [starpu_block_get_elemsize](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)

Vector Data Interface

- #define [STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_VECTOR_GET_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_VECTOR_GET_OFFSET](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_VECTOR_GET_ELEMSIZE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_VECTOR_GET_ALLOCSIZE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_VECTOR_GET_SLICE_BASE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_VECTOR_SET_NX](#)(interface, newnx)
- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) **starpu_interface_vector_ops**
- void [starpu_vector_data_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handle, int home_node, uintptr_t ptr, uint32_t nx, size_t elemsize)
- void [starpu_vector_data_register_alloctype](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handle, int home_node, uintptr_t ptr, uint32_t nx, size_t elemsize, size_t alloctype)

- void `starpu_vector_ptr_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, `uintptr_t` ptr, `uintptr_t` dev_↔ handle, `size_t` offset)
- `uint32_t` `starpu_vector_get_nx` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `size_t` `starpu_vector_get_elemsize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `size_t` `starpu_vector_get_alloysize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uintptr_t` `starpu_vector_get_local_ptr` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)

Variable Data Interface

- `#define` `STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_PTR`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_OFFSET`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_ELEMSIZE`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_VARIABLE_GET_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **starpu_interface_variable_ops**
- void `starpu_variable_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, `uintptr_t` ptr, `size_t` size)
- void `starpu_variable_ptr_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle, unsigned node, `uintptr_t` ptr, `uintptr_t` dev_↔ _handle, `size_t` offset)
- `size_t` `starpu_variable_get_elemsize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uintptr_t` `starpu_variable_get_local_ptr` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)

Void Data Interface

- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **starpu_interface_void_ops**
- void `starpu_void_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle)

CSR Data Interface

- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_NNZ`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_NROW`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_NZVAL`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_NZVAL_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_COLIND`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_COLIND_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_ROWPTR`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_ROWPTR_DEV_HANDLE`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_OFFSET`
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_FIRSTENTRY`(interface)
- `#define` `STARPU_CSR_GET_ELEMSIZE`(interface)
- struct `starpu_data_interface_ops` **starpu_interface_csr_ops**
- void `starpu_csr_data_register` (`starpu_data_handle_t` *handle, int home_node, `uint32_t` nnz, `uint32_t` nrow, `uintptr_t` nzval, `uint32_t` *colind, `uint32_t` *rowptr, `uint32_t` firstentry, `size_t` elemsize)
- `uint32_t` `starpu_csr_get_nnz` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uint32_t` `starpu_csr_get_nrow` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uint32_t` `starpu_csr_get_firstentry` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uintptr_t` `starpu_csr_get_local_nzval` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uint32_t` * `starpu_csr_get_local_colind` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `uint32_t` * `starpu_csr_get_local_rowptr` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)
- `size_t` `starpu_csr_get_elemsize` (`starpu_data_handle_t` handle)

BCSR Data Interface

- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_NNZ](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_NROW](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_NZVAL](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_NZVAL_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_COLIND](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_COLIND_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_ROWPTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_ROWPTR_DEV_HANDLE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_FIRSTENTRY](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_R](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_C](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_ELEMSIZE](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_BCSR_GET_OFFSET](#)
- struct [starpu_data_interface_ops](#) **starpu_interface_bcsr_ops**
- void [starpu_bcsr_data_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handle, int home_node, uint32_t nnz, uint32_t nrow, uintptr_t nzval, uint32_t *colind, uint32_t *rowptr, uint32_t firstentry, uint32_t r, uint32_t c, size_t elemsize)
- uint32_t [starpu_bcsr_get_nnz](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_bcsr_get_nrow](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_bcsr_get_firstentry](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uintptr_t [starpu_bcsr_get_local_nzval](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t * [starpu_bcsr_get_local_colind](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t * [starpu_bcsr_get_local_rowptr](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_bcsr_get_r](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- uint32_t [starpu_bcsr_get_c](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- size_t [starpu_bcsr_get_elemsize](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)

Multiformat Data Interface

- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CPU_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_CUDA_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_OPENCL_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_MIC_PTR](#)(interface)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIFORMAT_GET_NX](#)(interface)
- void [starpu_multiformat_data_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handle, int home_node, void *ptr, uint32_t nobjects, struct [starpu_multiformat_data_interface_ops](#) *format_ops)

32.13 starpu_deprecated_api.h File Reference

Macros

- #define [starpu_permodel_history_based_expected_perf](#)

32.14 starpu_disk.h File Reference

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <starpu_config.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_disk_ops](#)

Macros

- `#define STARPU_DISK_SIZE_MIN`

Functions

- void `starpu_disk_close` (unsigned node, void *obj, size_t size)
- void * `starpu_disk_open` (unsigned node, void *pos, size_t size)
- int `starpu_disk_register` (struct `starpu_disk_ops` *func, void *parameter, `starpu_ssize_t` size)

Variables

- struct `starpu_disk_ops` `starpu_disk_stdio_ops`
- struct `starpu_disk_ops` `starpu_disk_hdf5_ops`
- struct `starpu_disk_ops` `starpu_disk_unistd_ops`
- struct `starpu_disk_ops` `starpu_disk_unistd_o_direct_ops`
- struct `starpu_disk_ops` `starpu_disk_leveldb_ops`
- int `starpu_disk_swap_node`

32.15 starpu_driver.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_config.h>
#include <starpu_openc1.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct `starpu_driver`
- union `starpu_driver.id`

Functions

- int `starpu_driver_run` (struct `starpu_driver` *d)
- void `starpu_drivers_request_termination` (void)
- int `starpu_driver_init` (struct `starpu_driver` *d)
- int `starpu_driver_run_once` (struct `starpu_driver` *d)
- int `starpu_driver_deinit` (struct `starpu_driver` *d)

32.16 starpu_expert.h File Reference

Functions

- void `starpu_wake_all_blocked_workers` (void)
- int `starpu_progression_hook_register` (unsigned(*func)(void *arg), void *arg)
- void `starpu_progression_hook_deregister` (int hook_id)
- int `starpu_idle_hook_register` (unsigned(*func)(void *arg), void *arg)
- void `starpu_idle_hook_deregister` (int hook_id)

32.17 starpu_fxt.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_perfmodel.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_fxt_codelet_event](#)
- struct [starpu_fxt_options](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_FXT_MAX_FILES](#)

Functions

- void [starpu_fxt_options_init](#) (struct [starpu_fxt_options](#) *options)
- void [starpu_fxt_options_shutdown](#) (struct [starpu_fxt_options](#) *options)
- void [starpu_fxt_options_set_dir](#) (struct [starpu_fxt_options](#) *options)
- void [starpu_fxt_generate_trace](#) (struct [starpu_fxt_options](#) *options)
- void [starpu_fxt_autostart_profiling](#) (int autostart)
- void [starpu_fxt_start_profiling](#) (void)
- void [starpu_fxt_stop_profiling](#) (void)
- void [starpu_fxt_write_data_trace](#) (char *filename_in)
- int [starpu_fxt_is_enabled](#) ()
- void [starpu_fxt_trace_user_event](#) (unsigned long code)
- void [starpu_fxt_trace_user_event_string](#) (const char *s)

32.18 starpu_hash.h File Reference

```
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stddef.h>
```

Functions

- uint32_t [starpu_hash_crc32c_be_n](#) (const void *input, size_t n, uint32_t inputcrc)
- uint32_t [starpu_hash_crc32c_be](#) (uint32_t input, uint32_t inputcrc)
- uint32_t [starpu_hash_crc32c_string](#) (const char *str, uint32_t inputcrc)

32.19 starpu_helper.h File Reference

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <starpu.h>
#include <hwloc.h>
```

Macros

- #define [STARPU_MIN](#)(a, b)
- #define [STARPU_MAX](#)(a, b)
- #define [STARPU_POISON_PTR](#)

Functions

- char * **starpu_getenv** (const char *str)
- int **starpu_get_env_string_var_default** (const char *str, const char *strings[], int defvalue)
- int **starpu_get_env_size_default** (const char *str, int defval)
- static __starpu_inline int **starpu_get_env_number** (const char *str)
- static __starpu_inline int **starpu_get_env_number_default** (const char *str, int defval)
- static __starpu_inline float **starpu_get_env_float_default** (const char *str, float defval)
- void **starpu_execute_on_each_worker** (void(*func)(void *), void *arg, uint32_t where)
- void **starpu_execute_on_each_worker_ex** (void(*func)(void *), void *arg, uint32_t where, const char *name)
- void **starpu_execute_on_specific_workers** (void(*func)(void *), void *arg, unsigned num_workers, unsigned *workers, const char *name)
- double **starpu_timing_now** (void)
- int **starpu_data_cpy** (starpu_data_handle_t dst_handle, starpu_data_handle_t src_handle, int asynchronous, void(*callback_func)(void *), void *callback_arg)
- void **starpu_display_bindings** (void)
- int **starpu_get_pu_os_index** (unsigned logical_index)
- hwloc_topology_t **starpu_get_hwloc_topology** (void)

Variables

- int **_starpu_silent**

32.20 starpu_heteroprio.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
```

Macros

- #define **STARPU_HETEROPRIO_MAX_PRIO**
- #define **STARPU_HETEROPRIO_MAX_PREFETCH**

Enumerations

- enum **starpu_heteroprio_types** {
STARPU_CPU_IDX, STARPU_CUDA_IDX, STARPU_OPENCL_IDX, STARPU_MIC_IDX,
STARPU_MPI_MS_IDX, STARPU_NB_TYPES }

Functions

- void **starpu_heteroprio_set_nb_prios** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, enum starpu_heteroprio_types arch, unsigned max_prio)
- void **starpu_heteroprio_set_mapping** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, enum starpu_heteroprio_types arch, unsigned source_prio, unsigned dest_bucket_id)
- void **starpu_heteroprio_set_faster_arch** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, enum starpu_heteroprio_types arch, unsigned bucket_id)
- void **starpu_heteroprio_set_arch_slow_factor** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, enum starpu_heteroprio_types arch, unsigned bucket_id, float slow_factor)

Variables

- static const unsigned **starpu_heteroprio_types_to_arch** [STARPU_NB_TYPES+1]

32.20.1 Function Documentation

32.20.1.1 starpu_heteroprio_set_nb_prios()

```
void starpu_heteroprio_set_nb_prios (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    enum starpu_heteroprio_types arch,
    unsigned max_prio )
```

Tell how many prio there are for a given arch

32.20.1.2 starpu_heteroprio_set_mapping()

```
void starpu_heteroprio_set_mapping (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    enum starpu_heteroprio_types arch,
    unsigned source_prio,
    unsigned dest_bucket_id )
```

Set the mapping for a given arch prio=>bucket

32.20.1.3 starpu_heteroprio_set_faster_arch()

```
void starpu_heteroprio_set_faster_arch (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    enum starpu_heteroprio_types arch,
    unsigned bucket_id )
```

Tell which arch is the faster for the tasks of a bucket (optional)

32.20.1.4 starpu_heteroprio_set_arch_slow_factor()

```
void starpu_heteroprio_set_arch_slow_factor (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    enum starpu_heteroprio_types arch,
    unsigned bucket_id,
    float slow_factor )
```

Tell how slow is a arch for the tasks of a bucket (optional)

32.21 starpu_mic.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_config.h>
```

Typedefs

- typedef void * [starpu_mic_func_symbol_t](#)

Functions

- int [starpu_mic_register_kernel](#) ([starpu_mic_func_symbol_t](#) *symbol, const char *func_name)
- [starpu_mic_kernel_t](#) [starpu_mic_get_kernel](#) ([starpu_mic_func_symbol_t](#) symbol)

32.22 starpu_mod.f90 File Reference**Data Types**

- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_conf_init](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_init](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_pause](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_resume](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_shutdown](#)

- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_asynchronous_copy_disabled](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_asynchronous_cuda_copy_disabled](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_asynchronous_opencl_copy_disabled](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_asynchronous_mic_copy_disabled](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_display_stats](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_get_version](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_cpu_worker_get_count](#)
- interface [starpu_mod::starpu_task_wait_for_all](#)

32.23 starpu_mpi.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdint.h>
```

Functions

- int [starpu_mpi_pre_submit_hook_register](#) (void(*)(struct [starpu_task](#) *))
- int [starpu_mpi_pre_submit_hook_unregister](#) ()

Communication Cache

- int [starpu_mpi_cache_is_enabled](#) ()
- int [starpu_mpi_cache_set](#) (int enabled)
- void [starpu_mpi_cache_flush](#) (MPI_Comm comm, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle)
- void [starpu_mpi_cache_flush_all_data](#) (MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_cached_receive](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle)
- int [starpu_mpi_cached_receive_set](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data)
- void [starpu_mpi_cached_receive_clear](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data)
- int [starpu_mpi_cached_send](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int dest)
- int [starpu_mpi_cached_send_set](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data, int dest)
- void [starpu_mpi_cached_send_clear](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data)

Collective Operations

- void [starpu_mpi_redux_data](#) (MPI_Comm comm, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle)
- void [starpu_mpi_redux_data_prio](#) (MPI_Comm comm, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int prio)
- int [starpu_mpi_scatter_detached](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *data_handles, int count, int root, MPI_Comm comm, void(*scallback)(void *), void *sarg, void(*rcallback)(void *), void *rarg)
- int [starpu_mpi_gather_detached](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) *data_handles, int count, int root, MPI_Comm comm, void(*scallback)(void *), void *sarg, void(*rcallback)(void *), void *rarg)

Initialisation

- #define [STARPU_MPI_TAG_UB](#)
- int [starpu_mpi_init_conf](#) (int *argc, char ***argv, int initialize_mpi, MPI_Comm comm, struct [starpu_conf](#) *conf)
- int [starpu_mpi_init_comm](#) (int *argc, char ***argv, int initialize_mpi, MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_init](#) (int *argc, char ***argv, int initialize_mpi)
- int [starpu_mpi_initialize](#) (void)
- int [starpu_mpi_initialize_extended](#) (int *rank, int *world_size)
- int [starpu_mpi_shutdown](#) (void)
- void [starpu_mpi_comm_amounts_retrieve](#) (size_t *comm_amounts)
- int [starpu_mpi_comm_size](#) (MPI_Comm comm, int *size)
- int [starpu_mpi_comm_rank](#) (MPI_Comm comm, int *rank)
- int [starpu_mpi_world_rank](#) (void)
- int [starpu_mpi_world_size](#) (void)
- int [starpu_mpi_comm_get_attr](#) (MPI_Comm comm, int keyval, void *attribute_val, int *flag)
- int [starpu_mpi_get_communication_tag](#) (void)
- void [starpu_mpi_set_communication_tag](#) (int tag)

Communication

- typedef void * [starpu_mpi_req](#)
- typedef int64_t [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#)
- typedef int(* [starpu_mpi_datatype_allocate_func_t](#)) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#), MPI_Datatype *)
- typedef void(* [starpu_mpi_datatype_free_func_t](#)) (MPI_Datatype *)
- int [starpu_mpi_isend](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, [starpu_mpi_req](#) *req, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_isend_prio](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, [starpu_mpi_req](#) *req, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_irecv](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, [starpu_mpi_req](#) *req, int source, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_send](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_send_prio](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_recv](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int source, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Status *status)
- int [starpu_mpi_isend_detached](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int [starpu_mpi_isend_detached_prio](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int [starpu_mpi_irecv_detached](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int source, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int [starpu_mpi_irecv_detached_sequential_consistency](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int source, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg, int sequential_consistency)
- int [starpu_mpi_issend](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, [starpu_mpi_req](#) *req, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_issend_prio](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, [starpu_mpi_req](#) *req, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_issend_detached](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int [starpu_mpi_issend_detached_prio](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)
- int [starpu_mpi_wait](#) ([starpu_mpi_req](#) *req, MPI_Status *status)
- int [starpu_mpi_test](#) ([starpu_mpi_req](#) *req, int *flag, MPI_Status *status)
- int [starpu_mpi_barrier](#) (MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_wait_for_all](#) (MPI_Comm comm)
- int [starpu_mpi_isend_detached_unlock_tag](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, [starpu_tag_t](#) tag)
- int [starpu_mpi_isend_detached_unlock_tag_prio](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, int prio, MPI_Comm comm, [starpu_tag_t](#) tag)
- int [starpu_mpi_irecv_detached_unlock_tag](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) data_handle, int source, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) data_tag, MPI_Comm comm, [starpu_tag_t](#) tag)
- int [starpu_mpi_isend_array_detached_unlock_tag](#) (unsigned array_size, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *data_handle, int *dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) *data_tag, MPI_Comm *comm, [starpu_tag_t](#) tag)
- int [starpu_mpi_isend_array_detached_unlock_tag_prio](#) (unsigned array_size, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *data_handle, int *dest, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) *data_tag, int *prio, MPI_Comm *comm, [starpu_tag_t](#) tag)
- int [starpu_mpi_irecv_array_detached_unlock_tag](#) (unsigned array_size, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *data_handle, int *source, [starpu_mpi_tag_t](#) *data_tag, MPI_Comm *comm, [starpu_tag_t](#) tag)
- int [starpu_mpi_datatype_register](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, [starpu_mpi_datatype_allocate_func_t](#) allocate_datatype_func, [starpu_mpi_datatype_free_func_t](#) free_datatype_func)
- int [starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_register](#) (enum [starpu_data_interface_id](#) id, [starpu_mpi_datatype_allocate_func_t](#) allocate_datatype_func, [starpu_mpi_datatype_free_func_t](#) free_datatype_func)
- int [starpu_mpi_datatype_unregister](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- int [starpu_mpi_interface_datatype_unregister](#) (enum [starpu_data_interface_id](#) id)

MPI Insert Task

- `#define STARPU_MPI_PER_NODE`
- `#define starpu_mpi_data_register(data_handle, data_tag, rank)`
- `#define starpu_data_set_tag`
- `#define starpu_mpi_data_set_rank(handle, rank)`
- `#define starpu_data_set_rank`
- `#define starpu_data_get_rank`
- `#define starpu_data_get_tag`
- `void starpu_mpi_data_register_comm (starpu_data_handle_t data_handle, starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag, int rank, MPI_Comm comm)`
- `void starpu_mpi_data_set_tag (starpu_data_handle_t handle, starpu_mpi_tag_t data_tag)`
- `void starpu_mpi_data_set_rank_comm (starpu_data_handle_t handle, int rank, MPI_Comm comm)`
- `int starpu_mpi_data_get_rank (starpu_data_handle_t handle)`
- `starpu_mpi_tag_t starpu_mpi_data_get_tag (starpu_data_handle_t handle)`
- `int starpu_mpi_task_insert (MPI_Comm comm, struct starpu_codelet *codelet,...)`
- `int starpu_mpi_insert_task (MPI_Comm comm, struct starpu_codelet *codelet,...)`
- `struct starpu_task * starpu_mpi_task_build (MPI_Comm comm, struct starpu_codelet *codelet,...)`
- `int starpu_mpi_task_post_build (MPI_Comm comm, struct starpu_codelet *codelet,...)`
- `void starpu_mpi_get_data_on_node (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t data_handle, int node)`
- `void starpu_mpi_get_data_on_node_detached (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t data_handle, int node, void(*callback)(void *), void *arg)`
- `void starpu_mpi_get_data_on_all_nodes_detached (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t data_handle)`
- `void starpu_mpi_data_migrate (MPI_Comm comm, starpu_data_handle_t handle, int new_rank)`

Node Selection Policy

- `#define STARPU_MPI_NODE_SELECTION_CURRENT_POLICY`
- `#define STARPU_MPI_NODE_SELECTION_MOST_R_DATA`
- `typedef int(* starpu_mpi_select_node_policy_func_t) (int me, int nb_nodes, struct starpu_data_descr *descr, int nb_data)`
- `int starpu_mpi_node_selection_register_policy (starpu_mpi_select_node_policy_func_t policy_func)`
- `int starpu_mpi_node_selection_unregister_policy (int policy)`
- `int starpu_mpi_node_selection_get_current_policy ()`
- `int starpu_mpi_node_selection_set_current_policy (int policy)`

32.24 starpu_mpi_lb.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
```

Data Structures

- `struct starpu_mpi_lb_conf`

Functions

- `void starpu_mpi_lb_init (const char *lb_policy_name, struct starpu_mpi_lb_conf *)`
- `void starpu_mpi_lb_shutdown ()`

32.25 starpu_mpi_ms.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_config.h>
```

Typedefs

- typedef void * [starpu_mpi_ms_func_symbol_t](#)

Functions

- int [starpu_mpi_ms_register_kernel](#) ([starpu_mpi_ms_func_symbol_t](#) *symbol, const char *func_name)
- [starpu_mpi_ms_kernel_t](#) [starpu_mpi_ms_get_kernel](#) ([starpu_mpi_ms_func_symbol_t](#) symbol)

32.26 starpu_opencl.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_config.h>
#include <CL/cl.h>
#include <assert.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_opencl_program](#)

Macros

- #define [CL_TARGET_OPENCL_VERSION](#)

Functions

Writing OpenCL kernels

- void [starpu_opencl_get_context](#) (int devid, [cl_context](#) *context)
- void [starpu_opencl_get_device](#) (int devid, [cl_device_id](#) *device)
- void [starpu_opencl_get_queue](#) (int devid, [cl_command_queue](#) *queue)
- void [starpu_opencl_get_current_context](#) ([cl_context](#) *context)
- void [starpu_opencl_get_current_queue](#) ([cl_command_queue](#) *queue)
- int [starpu_opencl_set_kernel_args](#) ([cl_int](#) *err, [cl_kernel](#) *kernel,...)

Compiling OpenCL kernels

Source codes for OpenCL kernels can be stored in a file or in a string. StarPU provides functions to build the program executable for each available OpenCL device as a [cl_program](#) object. This program executable can then be loaded within a specific queue as explained in the next section. These are only helpers, Applications can also fill a [starpu_opencl_program](#) array by hand for more advanced use (e.g. different programs on the different OpenCL devices, for relocation purpose for instance).

- void [starpu_opencl_load_program_source](#) (const char *source_file_name, char *located_file_name, char *located_dir_name, char *opencl_program_source)
- void [starpu_opencl_load_program_source_malloc](#) (const char *source_file_name, char **located_file_name, char **located_dir_name, char **opencl_program_source)
- int [starpu_opencl_compile_opencl_from_file](#) (const char *source_file_name, const char *build_options)
- int [starpu_opencl_compile_opencl_from_string](#) (const char *opencl_program_source, const char *file_name, const char *build_options)
- int [starpu_opencl_load_binary_opencl](#) (const char *kernel_id, struct [starpu_opencl_program](#) *opencl_programs)
- int [starpu_opencl_load_opencl_from_file](#) (const char *source_file_name, struct [starpu_opencl_program](#) *opencl_programs, const char *build_options)
- int [starpu_opencl_load_opencl_from_string](#) (const char *opencl_program_source, struct [starpu_opencl_program](#) *opencl_programs, const char *build_options)
- int [starpu_opencl_unload_opencl](#) (struct [starpu_opencl_program](#) *opencl_programs)

Loading OpenCL kernels

- int [starpu_opencl_load_kernel](#) (cl_kernel *kernel, cl_command_queue *queue, struct [starpu_opencl_program](#) *opencl_programs, const char *kernel_name, int devid)
- int [starpu_opencl_release_kernel](#) (cl_kernel kernel)

OpenCL Statistics

- int [starpu_opencl_collect_stats](#) (cl_event event)

OpenCL Utilities

- #define [STARPU_OPENCL_DISPLAY_ERROR](#)(status)
- #define [STARPU_OPENCL_REPORT_ERROR](#)(status)
- #define [STARPU_OPENCL_REPORT_ERROR_WITH_MSG](#)(msg, status)
- const char * [starpu_opencl_error_string](#) (cl_int status)
- void [starpu_opencl_display_error](#) (const char *func, const char *file, int line, const char *msg, cl_int status)
- static __starpu_inline void [starpu_opencl_report_error](#) (const char *func, const char *file, int line, const char *msg, cl_int status)
- cl_int [starpu_opencl_allocate_memory](#) (int devid, cl_mem *addr, size_t size, cl_mem_flags flags)
- cl_int [starpu_opencl_copy_ram_to_opencl](#) (void *ptr, unsigned src_node, cl_mem buffer, unsigned dst_node, size_t size, size_t offset, cl_event *event, int *ret)
- cl_int [starpu_opencl_copy_opencl_to_ram](#) (cl_mem buffer, unsigned src_node, void *ptr, unsigned dst_node, size_t size, size_t offset, cl_event *event, int *ret)
- cl_int [starpu_opencl_copy_opencl_to_opencl](#) (cl_mem src, unsigned src_node, size_t src_offset, cl_mem dst, unsigned dst_node, size_t dst_offset, size_t size, cl_event *event, int *ret)
- cl_int [starpu_opencl_copy_async_sync](#) (uintptr_t src, size_t src_offset, unsigned src_node, uintptr_t dst, size_t dst_offset, unsigned dst_node, size_t size, cl_event *event)

32.27 starpu_openmp.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_config.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_omp_lock_t](#)
- struct [starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#)
- struct [starpu_omp_parallel_region_attr](#)
- struct [starpu_omp_task_region_attr](#)

Macros

- #define [__STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW](#)

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_omp_sched_value](#) {
[starpu_omp_sched_undefined](#), [starpu_omp_sched_static](#), [starpu_omp_sched_dynamic](#), [starpu_omp_sched_guided](#),
[starpu_omp_sched_auto](#), [starpu_omp_sched_runtime](#) }
- enum [starpu_omp_proc_bind_value](#) {
[starpu_omp_proc_bind_undefined](#), [starpu_omp_proc_bind_false](#), [starpu_omp_proc_bind_true](#), [starpu_omp_proc_bind_master](#),
[starpu_omp_proc_bind_close](#), [starpu_omp_proc_bind_spread](#) }

Functions

Initialisation

- int [starpu_omp_init](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_shutdown](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW

Parallel

- void [starpu_omp_parallel_region](#) (const struct [starpu_omp_parallel_region_attr](#) *attr) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_master](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_master_inline](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW

Synchronization

- void [starpu_omp_barrier](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_critical](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg, const char *name) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_critical_inline_begin](#) (const char *name) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_critical_inline_end](#) (const char *name) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW

Worksharing

- void [starpu_omp_single](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg, int nowait) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_single_inline](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_single_copyprivate](#) (void(*f)(void *arg, void *data, unsigned long long data_size), void *arg, void *data, unsigned long long data_size) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void * [starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_begin](#) (void *data) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_single_copyprivate_inline_end](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_for](#) (void(*f)(unsigned long long _first_i, unsigned long long _nb_i, void *arg), void *arg, unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, int nowait) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_for_inline_first](#) (unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, unsigned long long *_first_i, unsigned long long *_nb_i) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_for_inline_next](#) (unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, unsigned long long *_first_i, unsigned long long *_nb_i) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_for_alt](#) (void(*f)(unsigned long long _begin_i, unsigned long long _end_i, void *arg), void *arg, unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, int nowait) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_for_inline_first_alt](#) (unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, unsigned long long *_begin_i, unsigned long long *_end_i) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- int [starpu_omp_for_inline_next_alt](#) (unsigned long long nb_iterations, unsigned long long chunk, int schedule, int ordered, unsigned long long *_begin_i, unsigned long long *_end_i) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_ordered](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_ordered_inline_begin](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_ordered_inline_end](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_sections](#) (unsigned long long nb_sections, void(**section_f)(void *arg), void **section_arg, int nowait) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_sections_combined](#) (unsigned long long nb_sections, void(*section_f)(unsigned long long section_num, void *arg), void *section_arg, int nowait) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW

Task

- void [starpu_omp_task_region](#) (const struct [starpu_omp_task_region_attr](#) *attr) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskwait](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskgroup](#) (void(*f)(void *arg), void *arg) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_begin](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskgroup_inline_end](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW
- void [starpu_omp_taskloop_inline_begin](#) (struct [starpu_omp_task_region_attr](#) *attr) __STARPU_OMP_NOTHROW

- void **starpu_omp_taskloop_inline_end** (const struct [starpu_omp_task_region_attr](#) *attr) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW ↵

API

- void [starpu_omp_set_num_threads](#) (int threads) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_threads](#) () __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_thread_num](#) () __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_max_threads](#) () __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_procs](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_in_parallel](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_dynamic](#) (int dynamic_threads) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_dynamic](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_nested](#) (int nested) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_nested](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_cancellation](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_schedule](#) (enum [starpu_omp_sched_value](#) kind, int modifier) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW ↵
- void [starpu_omp_get_schedule](#) (enum [starpu_omp_sched_value](#) *kind, int *modifier) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW ↵
- int [starpu_omp_get_thread_limit](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_max_active_levels](#) (int max_levels) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_max_active_levels](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_level](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_ancestor_thread_num](#) (int level) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_team_size](#) (int level) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_active_level](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_in_final](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- enum [starpu_omp_proc_bind_value](#) [starpu_omp_get_proc_bind](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_places](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_place_num_procs](#) (int place_num) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_get_place_proc_ids](#) (int place_num, int *ids) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_place_num](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_partition_num_places](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_get_partition_place_nums](#) (int *place_nums) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_default_device](#) (int device_num) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_default_device](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_devices](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_num_teams](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_team_num](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_is_initial_device](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_initial_device](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_get_max_task_priority](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_init_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_destroy_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_unset_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_test_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_init_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_destroy_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_set_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_unset_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- int [starpu_omp_test_nest_lock](#) ([starpu_omp_nest_lock_t](#) *lock) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_begin](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_atomic_fallback_inline_end](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- double [starpu_omp_get_wtime](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- double [starpu_omp_get_wtick](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW
- void [starpu_omp_vector_annotate](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, uint32_t slice_base) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW ↵
- struct [starpu_arbiter](#) * [starpu_omp_get_default_arbiter](#) (void) __STARPU_OMP_NO_THROW

32.28 starpu_perfmodel.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_perfmodel_device](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_history_entry](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_history_list](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_regression_model](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_per_arch](#)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel](#)

Macros

- #define **STARPU_NARCH**
- #define **starpu_per_arch_perfmodel**

Typedefs

- typedef double(* **starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_cost_function**) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- typedef size_t(* **starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_size_base**) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- typedef struct _starpu_perfmodel_state * **starpu_perfmodel_state_t**

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_perfmodel_type](#) {
STARPU_PERFMODEL_INVALID, **STARPU_PER_ARCH**, **STARPU_COMMON**, **STARPU_HISTORY_BASED**,
STARPU_REGRESSION_BASED, **STARPU_NL_REGRESSION_BASED**, **STARPU_MULTIPLE_REGRESSION_BASED** }

Functions

- void [starpu_perfmodel_init](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_load_file](#) (const char *filename, struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_load_symbol](#) (const char *symbol, struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_unload_model](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- void [starpu_perfmodel_get_model_path](#) (const char *symbol, char *path, size_t maxlen)
- void [starpu_perfmodel_dump_xml](#) (FILE *output, struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model)
- void [starpu_perfmodel_free_sampling](#) (void)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) * [starpu_worker_get_perf_archtype](#) (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_get_narch_combs](#) (void)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_arch_comb_add](#) (int ndevices, struct [starpu_perfmodel_device](#) *devices)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_arch_comb_get](#) (int ndevices, struct [starpu_perfmodel_device](#) *devices)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) * [starpu_perfmodel_arch_comb_fetch](#) (int comb)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_per_arch](#) * [starpu_perfmodel_get_model_per_arch](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned impl)
- struct [starpu_perfmodel_per_arch](#) * [starpu_perfmodel_get_model_per_devices](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, int impl,...)
- int [starpu_perfmodel_set_per_devices_cost_function](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, int impl, [starpu_perfmodel_per_arch_cost_function](#) func,...)

- int **starpu_perfmmodel_set_per_devices_size_base** (struct [starpu_perfmmodel](#) *model, int impl, [starpu_perfmmodel_per_arch_size_base](#) func,...)
- void [starpu_perfmmodel_debugfilepath](#) (struct [starpu_perfmmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_perfmmodel_arch](#) *arch, char *path, size_t maxlen, unsigned nimpl)
- char * **starpu_perfmmodel_get_archtype_name** (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) archtype)
- void [starpu_perfmmodel_get_arch_name](#) (struct [starpu_perfmmodel_arch](#) *arch, char *archname, size_t maxlen, unsigned nimpl)
- double [starpu_perfmmodel_history_based_expected_perf](#) (struct [starpu_perfmmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_perfmmodel_arch](#) *arch, uint32_t footprint)
- void [starpu_perfmmodel_initialize](#) (void)
- int [starpu_perfmmodel_list](#) (FILE *output)
- void **starpu_perfmmodel_print** (struct [starpu_perfmmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_perfmmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl, char *parameter, uint32_t *footprint, FILE *output)
- int **starpu_perfmmodel_print_all** (struct [starpu_perfmmodel](#) *model, char *arch, char *parameter, uint32_t *footprint, FILE *output)
- int **starpu_perfmmodel_print_estimations** (struct [starpu_perfmmodel](#) *model, uint32_t footprint, FILE *output)
- int **starpu_perfmmodel_list_combs** (FILE *output, struct [starpu_perfmmodel](#) *model)
- void [starpu_perfmmodel_update_history](#) (struct [starpu_perfmmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned cpuid, unsigned nimpl, double measured)
- void [starpu_perfmmodel_directory](#) (FILE *output)
- void [starpu_bus_print_bandwidth](#) (FILE *f)
- void [starpu_bus_print_affinity](#) (FILE *f)
- void [starpu_bus_print_filenames](#) (FILE *f)
- double [starpu_transfer_bandwidth](#) (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node)
- double [starpu_transfer_latency](#) (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node)
- double [starpu_transfer_predict](#) (unsigned src_node, unsigned dst_node, size_t size)

Variables

- struct [starpu_perfmmodel](#) [starpu_perfmmodel_nop](#)

32.29 starpu_profiling.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <time.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_profiling_task_info](#)
- struct [starpu_profiling_worker_info](#)
- struct [starpu_profiling_bus_info](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_PROFILING_DISABLE](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROFILING_ENABLE](#)
- #define [STARPU_NS_PER_S](#)
- #define [starpu_timespec_cmp](#)(a, b, CMP)

Functions

- void [starpu_profiling_init](#) (void)
- void [starpu_profiling_set_id](#) (int new_id)
- int [starpu_profiling_status_set](#) (int status)
- int [starpu_profiling_status_get](#) (void)
- int [starpu_profiling_worker_get_info](#) (int workerid, struct [starpu_profiling_worker_info](#) *worker_info)
- int [starpu_bus_get_count](#) (void)
- int [starpu_bus_get_id](#) (int src, int dst)
- int [starpu_bus_get_src](#) (int busid)
- int [starpu_bus_get_dst](#) (int busid)
- void [starpu_bus_set_direct](#) (int busid, int direct)
- int [starpu_bus_get_direct](#) (int busid)
- void [starpu_bus_set_ngpus](#) (int busid, int ngpus)
- int [starpu_bus_get_ngpus](#) (int busid)
- int [starpu_bus_get_profiling_info](#) (int busid, struct [starpu_profiling_bus_info](#) *bus_info)
- static __starpu_inline void [starpu_timespec_clear](#) (struct timespec *tsp)
- static __starpu_inline void [starpu_timespec_add](#) (struct timespec *a, struct timespec *b, struct timespec *result)
- static __starpu_inline void [starpu_timespec_accumulate](#) (struct timespec *result, struct timespec *a)
- static __starpu_inline void [starpu_timespec_sub](#) (const struct timespec *a, const struct timespec *b, struct timespec *result)
- double [starpu_timing_timespec_delay_us](#) (struct timespec *start, struct timespec *end)
- double [starpu_timing_timespec_to_us](#) (struct timespec *ts)
- void [starpu_profiling_bus_helper_display_summary](#) (void)
- void [starpu_profiling_worker_helper_display_summary](#) (void)
- void [starpu_data_display_memory_stats](#) ()

32.30 starpu_rand.h File Reference

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <starpu_config.h>
```

Macros

- #define [starpu_seed](#)(seed)
- #define [starpu_srand48](#)(seed)
- #define [starpu_drand48](#)()
- #define [starpu_lrand48](#)()
- #define [starpu_erand48](#)(xsubi)
- #define [starpu_srand48_r](#)(seed, buffer)
- #define [starpu_erand48_r](#)(xsubi, buffer, result)

Typedefs

- typedef int [starpu_drand48_data](#)

32.31 starpu_sched_component.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <hwloc.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_sched_component](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_tree](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_component_fifo_data](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_component_prio_data](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_component_mct_data](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_component_heteroprio_data](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_component_perfmodel_select_data](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_component_specs](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_IS_HOMOGENEOUS](#)(component)
- #define [STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_IS_SINGLE_MEMORY_NODE](#)(component)
- #define [STARPU_COMPONENT_MUTEX_LOCK](#)(m)
- #define [STARPU_COMPONENT_MUTEX_TRYLOCK](#)(m)
- #define [STARPU_COMPONENT_MUTEX_UNLOCK](#)(m)

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_sched_component_properties](#) { [STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_HOMOGENEOUS](#), [STARPU_SCHED_COMPONENT_SINGLE_MEMORY_NODE](#) }

Functions

- void [starpu_initialize_prio_center_policy](#) (unsigned sched_ctx_id)

Scheduling Tree API

- struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) * [starpu_sched_tree_create](#) (unsigned sched_ctx_id) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC](#)
- void [starpu_sched_tree_destroy](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree)
- void [starpu_sched_tree_deinitialize](#) (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) * [starpu_sched_tree_get](#) (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void [starpu_sched_tree_update_workers](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *t)
- void [starpu_sched_tree_update_workers_in_ctx](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *t)
- int [starpu_sched_tree_push_task](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_sched_tree_pop_task](#) (unsigned sched_ctx)
- int [starpu_sched_component_push_task](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *from, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *to, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_sched_component_pull_task](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *from, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *to)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_sched_component_pump_to](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *to, int *success)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_sched_component_pump_downstream](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component, int *success)
- int [starpu_sched_component_send_can_push_to_parents](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)
- void [starpu_sched_tree_add_workers](#) (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, unsigned nworkers)
- void [starpu_sched_tree_remove_workers](#) (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, unsigned nworkers)
- void [starpu_sched_component_connect](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *parent, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *child)

Worker Component API

- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_worker_get](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, int workerid)
- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_worker_new](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, int workerid)

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_parallel_worker_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, unsigned nworkers, unsigned *workers)
- int `starpu_sched_component_worker_get_workerid` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *worker_↵ component)
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_worker` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_simple_worker` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_combined_worker` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- void `starpu_sched_component_worker_pre_exec_hook` (struct `starpu_task` *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void `starpu_sched_component_worker_post_exec_hook` (struct `starpu_task` *task, unsigned sched_ctx_↵ _id)

Flow-control Fifo Component API

- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_sched_component_parents_pull_task` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_sched_component` *to)
- int `starpu_sched_component_can_push` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, struct `starpu_↵ sched_component` *to)
- int `starpu_sched_component_can_pull` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- int `starpu_sched_component_can_pull_all` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- double `starpu_sched_component_estimated_load` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- double `starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_min` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- double `starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_min_add` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component, double exp_len)
- double `starpu_sched_component_estimated_end_average` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_fifo_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, struct `starpu_sched_component_fifo_data` *fifo_data) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_fifo` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

Flow-control Prio Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_prio_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, struct `starpu_sched_component_prio_data` *prio_data) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_prio` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)

Resource-mapping Work-Stealing Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_work_stealing_create` (struct `starpu_↵ sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_work_stealing` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *component)
- int `starpu_sched_tree_work_stealing_push_task` (struct `starpu_task` *task)

Resource-mapping Random Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_random_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_random` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *)

Resource-mapping Eager Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_eager_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_eager` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *)

Resource-mapping Eager Prio Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_eager_prio_create` (struct `starpu_↵ sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_eager_prio` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *)

Resource-mapping Eager-Calibration Component API

- struct `starpu_sched_component` * `starpu_sched_component_eager_calibration_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` *tree, void *arg) STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC
- int `starpu_sched_component_is_eager_calibration` (struct `starpu_sched_component` *)

Resource-mapping MCT Component API

- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_mct_create](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, struct [starpu_sched_component_mct_data](#) *mct_data) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)
- int [starpu_sched_component_is_mct](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)

Resource-mapping Heft Component API

- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_heft_create](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, struct [starpu_sched_component_mct_data](#) *mct_data) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)
- int [starpu_sched_component_is_heft](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)

Resource-mapping Heteroprio Component API

- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_heteroprio_create](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, struct [starpu_sched_component_heteroprio_data](#) *params) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)
- int [starpu_sched_component_is_heteroprio](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)

Special-purpose Best_Implementation Component API

- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_best_implementation_create](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, void *arg) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)

Special-purpose Perfmodel_Select Component API

- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_perfmodel_select_create](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, struct [starpu_sched_component_perfmodel_select_data](#) *perfmodel_select_data) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)
- int [starpu_sched_component_is_perfmodel_select](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)

Staged pull Component API

- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_stage_create](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, void *arg) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)
- int [starpu_sched_component_is_stage](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)

User-choice push Component API

- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_userchoice_create](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, void *arg) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)
- int [starpu_sched_component_is_userchoice](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *component)

Recipe Component API

- struct [starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe](#) * [starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_create](#) (void) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe](#) * [starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_create_singleton](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *(*create_component)(struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, void *arg), void *arg) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)
- void [starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_add](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe](#) *recipe, struct [starpu_sched_component](#) *(*create_component)(struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, void *arg), void *arg)
- void [starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe_destroy](#) (struct [starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe](#) *)
- struct [starpu_sched_component](#) * [starpu_sched_component_composed_component_create](#) (struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) *tree, struct [starpu_sched_component_composed_recipe](#) *recipe) [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOCC](#)
- struct [starpu_sched_tree](#) * [starpu_sched_component_make_scheduler](#) (unsigned sched_ctx_id, struct [starpu_sched_component_specs](#) s)

Generic Scheduling Component API

- typedef struct `starpu_sched_component` `*`(`*` `starpu_sched_component_create_t`) (struct `starpu_sched_tree` `*tree`, void `*data`)
- struct `starpu_sched_component` `*` `starpu_sched_component_create` (struct `starpu_sched_tree` `*tree`, const char `*name`) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- void `starpu_sched_component_destroy` (struct `starpu_sched_component` `*component`)
- void `starpu_sched_component_destroy_rec` (struct `starpu_sched_component` `*component`)
- void `starpu_sched_component_add_child` (struct `starpu_sched_component` `*component`, struct `starpu_sched_component` `*child`)
- int `starpu_sched_component_can_execute_task` (struct `starpu_sched_component` `*component`, struct `starpu_task` `*task`)
- int `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT` `starpu_sched_component_execute_preds` (struct `starpu_sched_component` `*component`, struct `starpu_task` `*task`, double `*length`)
- double `starpu_sched_component_transfer_length` (struct `starpu_sched_component` `*component`, struct `starpu_task` `*task`)
- void `starpu_sched_component_prefetch_on_node` (struct `starpu_sched_component` `*component`, struct `starpu_task` `*task`)

Basic API

- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_MASK`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_WORKERS`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_MEMNODES`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_ARCHS`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_DECIDE_ALWAYS`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_PERFMODEL`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_IMPL`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFO_ABOVE_PRIO`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFOS_BELOW`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFOS_BELOW_PRIO`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_FIFOS_BELOW_READY`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_WS_BELOW`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_COMBINED_WORKERS`
- #define `STARPU_SCHED_SIMPLE_PRE_DECISION`
- void `starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_scheduler` (`starpu_sched_component_create_t` `create`, `decision_component`, void `*data`, unsigned `flags`, unsigned `sched_ctx_id`)
- void `starpu_sched_component_initialize_simple_schedulers` (unsigned `sched_ctx_id`, unsigned `ndecisions`,...)

32.32 starpu_sched_ctx.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
```

Functions

Scheduling Context Worker Collection

- struct `starpu_worker_collection` `*` `starpu_sched_ctx_create_worker_collection` (unsigned `sched_ctx_id`, enum `starpu_worker_collection_type` `type`) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- void `starpu_sched_ctx_delete_worker_collection` (unsigned `sched_ctx_id`)
- struct `starpu_worker_collection` `*` `starpu_sched_ctx_get_worker_collection` (unsigned `sched_ctx_id`)

Scheduling Contexts Basic API

- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_NAME`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_STRUCT`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MIN_PRIO`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_MAX_PRIO`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_HIERARCHY_LEVEL`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_NESTED`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_AWAKE_WORKERS`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_POLICY_INIT`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_USER_DATA`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_CUDA_NSMS`
- `#define STARPU_SCHED_CTX_SUB_CTXS`
- `void(*)(unsigned) starpu_sched_ctx_get_sched_policy_init` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_create` (int *workerids_ctx, int nworkers_ctx, const char *sched_ctx_name,...)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_create_inside_interval` (const char *policy_name, const char *sched_ctx_name, int min_ncpus, int max_ncpus, int min_ngpus, int max_ngpus, unsigned allow_overlap)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_register_close_callback` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, void(*close_callback)(unsigned sched_ctx_id, void *args), void *args)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_add_workers` (int *workerids_ctx, unsigned nworkers_ctx, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_remove_workers` (int *workerids_ctx, unsigned nworkers_ctx, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_display_workers` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, FILE *f)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_delete` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_set_inheritor` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned inheritor)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_inheritor` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_hierarchy_level` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_set_context` (unsigned *sched_ctx_id)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_context` (void)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_stop_task_submission` (void)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_finished_submit` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_workers_list` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int **workerids)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_workers_list_raw` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int **workerids)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_nworkers` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_nshared_workers` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned sched_ctx_id2)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_contains_worker` (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_contains_type_of_worker` (enum `starpu_worker_archtype` arch, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_worker_get_id` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_get_ctx_for_task` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- `unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_overlapping_ctxs_on_worker` (int workerid)
- `void * starpu_sched_ctx_get_user_data` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_set_user_data` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, void *user_data)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_set_policy_data` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, void *policy_data)
- `void * starpu_sched_ctx_get_policy_data` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `struct starpu_sched_policy * starpu_sched_ctx_get_sched_policy` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `void * starpu_sched_ctx_exec_parallel_code` (void *(*func)(void *), void *param, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `int starpu_sched_ctx_get_nready_tasks` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `double starpu_sched_ctx_get_nready_flops` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_increment` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int workerid)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_decrement` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int workerid)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_reset` (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int workerid)
- `void starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_increment_all_ctx_locked` (struct `starpu_task` *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)

- void **starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_decrement_all_ctx_locked** (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_list_task_counters_reset_all** (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_set_priority** (int *workers, int nworkers, unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned priority)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_get_priority** (int worker, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_get_available_cpuids** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int **cpuids, int *ncpuids)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_bind_current_thread_to_cpuid** (unsigned cpuid)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_book_workers_for_task** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int *workerids, int nworkers)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_unbook_workers_for_task** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int master)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_worker_is_master_for_child_ctx** (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_master_get_context** (int masterid)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_revert_task_counters_ctx_locked** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, double flops)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_move_task_to_ctx_locked** (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned sched_ctx, unsigned with_repush)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_get_worker_rank** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_has_starpu_scheduler** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned *awake_workers)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_get_stream_worker** (unsigned sub_ctx)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_get_nsms** (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_get_sms_interval** (int stream_workerid, int *start, int *end)

Scheduling Context Priorities

- #define [STARPU_MIN_PRIO](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAX_PRIO](#)
- #define [STARPU_DEFAULT_PRIO](#)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_get_min_priority** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_get_max_priority** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_set_min_priority** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int min_prio)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_set_max_priority** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, int max_prio)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_min_priority_is_set** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int **starpu_sched_ctx_max_priority_is_set** (unsigned sched_ctx_id)

32.33 starpu_sched_ctx_hypervisor.h File Reference

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_sched_ctx_performance_counters](#)

Functions

Scheduling Context Link with Hypervisor

- void **starpu_sched_ctx_set_perf_counters** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, void *perf_counters)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_call_pushed_task_cb** (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_notify_hypervisor_exists** (void)
- unsigned **starpu_sched_ctx_check_if_hypervisor_exists** (void)
- void **starpu_sched_ctx_update_start_resizing_sample** (unsigned sched_ctx_id, double start_sample)

32.33.1 Function Documentation

32.33.1.1 starpu_sched_ctx_set_perf_counters()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_set_perf_counters (
    unsigned sched_ctx_id,
    void * perf_counters )
```

Indicate to starpu the pointer to the performance counter

32.33.1.2 starpu_sched_ctx_call_pushed_task_cb()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_call_pushed_task_cb (
    int workerid,
    unsigned sched_ctx_id )
```

Callback that lets the scheduling policy tell the hypervisor that a task was pushed on a worker

32.33.1.3 starpu_sched_ctx_notify_hypervisor_exists()

```
void starpu_sched_ctx_notify_hypervisor_exists (
    void )
```

Allow the hypervisor to let starpu know it's initialised

32.33.1.4 starpu_sched_ctx_check_if_hypervisor_exists()

```
unsigned starpu_sched_ctx_check_if_hypervisor_exists (
    void )
```

Ask starpu if it is informed if the hypervisor is initialised

32.34 starpu_scheduler.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_sched_policy](#)

Typedefs

- typedef void(* **starpu_notify_ready_soon_func**) (void *data, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, double delay)

Functions

- struct [starpu_sched_policy](#) ** [starpu_sched_get_predefined_policies](#) ()
- void [starpu_worker_get_sched_condition](#) (int workerid, starpu_pthread_mutex_t **sched_mutex, starpu_↔ pthread_cond_t **sched_cond)
- unsigned long **starpu_task_get_job_id** (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- int [starpu_sched_get_min_priority](#) (void)
- int [starpu_sched_get_max_priority](#) (void)
- int [starpu_sched_set_min_priority](#) (int min_prio)
- int [starpu_sched_set_max_priority](#) (int max_prio)
- int [starpu_worker_can_execute_task](#) (unsigned workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned nimpl)
- int [starpu_worker_can_execute_task_impl](#) (unsigned workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned *impl_↔ mask)
- int [starpu_worker_can_execute_task_first_impl](#) (unsigned workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned *nimpl)
- int [starpu_push_local_task](#) (int workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int back)
- int [starpu_push_task_end](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- int [starpu_get_prefetch_flag](#) (void)
- int [starpu_prefetch_task_input_on_node_prio](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned node, int prio)
- int [starpu_prefetch_task_input_on_node](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned node)
- int [starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_on_node_prio](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned node, int prio)
- int [starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_on_node](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned node)
- int [starpu_prefetch_task_input_for_prio](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker, int prio)
- int [starpu_prefetch_task_input_for](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker)
- int [starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_for_prio](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker, int prio)

- int [starpu_idle_prefetch_task_input_for](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker)
- uint32_t [starpu_task_footprint](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel](#) *model, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- uint32_t [starpu_task_data_footprint](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- double [starpu_task_expected_length](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- double [starpu_worker_get_relative_speedup](#) (struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *perf_arch)
- double [starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time](#) (unsigned memory_node, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- double [starpu_task_expected_data_transfer_time_for](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned worker)
- double [starpu_data_expected_transfer_time](#) ([starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle, unsigned memory_node, enum [starpu_data_access_mode](#) mode)
- double [starpu_task_expected_energy](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- double [starpu_task_expected_conversion_time](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- void [starpu_task_notify_ready_soon_register](#) ([starpu_notify_ready_soon_func](#) f, void *data)
- void [starpu_sched_ctx_worker_shares_tasks_lists](#) (int workerid, int sched_ctx_id)
- void [starpu_sched_task_break](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)

Worker operations

- int [starpu_wake_worker_relax](#) (int workerid)
- int [starpu_wake_worker_no_relax](#) (int workerid)
- int [starpu_wake_worker_locked](#) (int workerid)
- int [starpu_wake_worker_relax_light](#) (int workerid)

32.35 starpu_simgrid_wrap.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_config.h>
```

Macros

- `#define main`

32.36 starpu_sink.h File Reference

Functions

- void [starpu_sink_common_worker](#) (int argc, char **argv)

32.37 starpu_stdlib.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
```

Macros

- `#define STARPU_MALLOC_PINNED`
- `#define STARPU_MALLOC_COUNT`
- `#define STARPU_MALLOC_NORECLAIM`
- `#define STARPU_MEMORY_WAIT`
- `#define STARPU_MEMORY_OVERFLOW`
- `#define STARPU_MALLOC_SIMULATION_FOLDED`
- `#define starpu_data_malloc_pinned_if_possible`
- `#define starpu_data_free_pinned_if_possible`

Typedefs

- typedef int(* **starpu_malloc_hook**) (unsigned dst_node, void **A, size_t dim, int flags)
- typedef int(* **starpu_free_hook**) (unsigned dst_node, void *A, size_t dim, int flags)

Functions

- void [starpu_malloc_set_align](#) (size_t align)
- int [starpu_malloc](#) (void **A, size_t dim)
- int [starpu_free](#) (void *A)
- int [starpu_malloc_flags](#) (void **A, size_t dim, int flags)
- int [starpu_free_flags](#) (void *A, size_t dim, int flags)
- void [starpu_malloc_set_hooks](#) (starpu_malloc_hook malloc_hook, starpu_free_hook free_hook)
- int [starpu_memory_pin](#) (void *addr, size_t size)
- int [starpu_memory_unpin](#) (void *addr, size_t size)
- starpu_ssize_t [starpu_memory_get_total](#) (unsigned node)
- starpu_ssize_t [starpu_memory_get_available](#) (unsigned node)
- starpu_ssize_t [starpu_memory_get_total_all_nodes](#) (void)
- starpu_ssize_t [starpu_memory_get_available_all_nodes](#) (void)
- int [starpu_memory_allocate](#) (unsigned node, size_t size, int flags)
- void [starpu_memory_deallocate](#) (unsigned node, size_t size)
- void [starpu_memory_wait_available](#) (unsigned node, size_t size)
- void [starpu_sleep](#) (float nb_sec)
- void [starpu_usleep](#) (float nb_micro_sec)

32.38 starpu_task.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <assert.h>
#include <cuda.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_codelet](#)
- struct [starpu_data_descr](#)
- struct [starpu_task](#)

Macros

- #define [STARPU_NOWHERE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CPU](#)
- #define [STARPU_CUDA](#)
- #define [STARPU_OPENCL](#)
- #define [STARPU_MIC](#)
- #define [STARPU_MPI_MS](#)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_SIMGRID_EXECUTE_AND_INJECT](#)
- #define [STARPU_CODELET_NOPLANS](#)
- #define [STARPU_CUDA_ASYNC](#)
- #define [STARPU_OPENCL_ASYNC](#)
- #define [STARPU_MAIN_RAM](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_INIT](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_INVALID](#)
- #define [STARPU_MULTIPLE_CPU_IMPLEMENTATIONS](#)

- #define `STARPU_MULTIPLE_CUDA_IMPLEMENTATIONS`
- #define `STARPU_MULTIPLE_OPENCL_IMPLEMENTATIONS`
- #define `STARPU_VARIABLE_NBUFFERS`
- #define `STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_LOCAL`
- #define `STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_CPU`
- #define `STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_SLOW`
- #define `STARPU_SPECIFIC_NODE_FAST`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_TYPE_NORMAL`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_TYPE_INTERNAL`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_TYPE_DATA_ACQUIRE`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_INITIALIZER`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_GET_NBUFFERS(task)`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_GET_HANDLE(task, i)`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_GET_HANDLES(task)`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_SET_HANDLE(task, handle, i)`
- #define `STARPU_CODELET_GET_MODE(codelet, i)`
- #define `STARPU_CODELET_SET_MODE(codelet, mode, i)`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_GET_MODE(task, i)`
- #define `STARPU_TASK_SET_MODE(task, mode, i)`
- #define `STARPU_CODELET_GET_NODE(codelet, i)`
- #define `STARPU_CODELET_SET_NODE(codelet, __node, i)`

Typedefs

- typedef void(* `starpu_cpu_func_t`) (void **, void *)
- typedef void(* `starpu_cuda_func_t`) (void **, void *)
- typedef void(* `starpu_opengl_func_t`) (void **, void *)
- typedef void(* `starpu_mic_kernel_t`) (void **, void *)
- typedef `starpu_mic_kernel_t`(* `starpu_mic_func_t`) (void)
- typedef void(* `starpu_mpi_ms_kernel_t`) (void **, void *)
- typedef `starpu_mpi_ms_kernel_t`(* `starpu_mpi_ms_func_t`) (void)

Enumerations

- enum `starpu_codelet_type` { `STARPU_SEQ`, `STARPU_SPMD`, `STARPU_FORKJOIN` }
- enum `starpu_task_status` { `STARPU_TASK_INIT`, `STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED`, `STARPU_TASK_READY`, `STARPU_TASK_RUNNING`, `STARPU_TASK_FINISHED`, `STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED_ON_TAG`, `STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED_ON_TASK`, `STARPU_TASK_BLOCKED_ON_DATA`, `STARPU_TASK_STOPPED` }

Functions

- void `starpu_task_init` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- void `starpu_task_clean` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpu_task_create` (void) `STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`
- void `starpu_task_destroy` (struct `starpu_task` *task)
- int `starpu_task_submit` (struct `starpu_task` *task) `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- int `starpu_task_submit_to_ctx` (struct `starpu_task` *task, unsigned sched_ctx_id)
- int **`starpu_task_finished`** (struct `starpu_task` *task) `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- int `starpu_task_wait` (struct `starpu_task` *task) `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- int `starpu_task_wait_array` (struct `starpu_task` **tasks, unsigned nb_tasks) `STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`
- int `starpu_task_wait_for_all` (void)
- int `starpu_task_wait_for_n_submitted` (unsigned n)
- int `starpu_task_wait_for_all_in_ctx` (unsigned sched_ctx_id)

- int [starpu_task_wait_for_n_submitted_in_ctx](#) (unsigned sched_ctx_id, unsigned n)
- int [starpu_task_wait_for_no_ready](#) (void)
- int [starpu_task_nready](#) (void)
- int [starpu_task_nsubmitted](#) (void)
- void [starpu_iteration_push](#) (unsigned long iteration)
- void [starpu_iteration_pop](#) (void)
- void [starpu_do_schedule](#) (void)
- void [starpu_codelet_init](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl)
- void [starpu_codelet_display_stats](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_get_current](#) (void)
- int [starpu_task_get_current_data_node](#) (unsigned i)
- const char * [starpu_task_get_model_name](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- const char * [starpu_task_get_name](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_dup](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- void [starpu_task_set_implementation](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned impl)
- unsigned [starpu_task_get_implementation](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- void [starpu_create_sync_task](#) ([starpu_tag_t](#) sync_tag, unsigned ndeps, [starpu_tag_t](#) *deps, void(*callback)(void *), void *callback_arg)
- void [starpu_create_callback_task](#) (void(*callback)(void *), void *callback_arg)
- void [starpu_task_watchdog_set_hook](#) (void(*hook)(void *), void *hook_arg)

32.38.1 Macro Definition Documentation

32.38.1.1 STARPU_TASK_INVALID

```
#define STARPU_TASK_INVALID
old name for STARPU_TASK_INIT
```

32.39 starpu_task_bundle.h File Reference

Typedefs

- typedef struct [_starpu_task_bundle](#) * [starpu_task_bundle_t](#)

Functions

- void [starpu_task_bundle_create](#) ([starpu_task_bundle_t](#) *bundle)
- int [starpu_task_bundle_insert](#) ([starpu_task_bundle_t](#) bundle, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- int [starpu_task_bundle_remove](#) ([starpu_task_bundle_t](#) bundle, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- void [starpu_task_bundle_close](#) ([starpu_task_bundle_t](#) bundle)
- double [starpu_task_bundle_expected_length](#) ([starpu_task_bundle_t](#) bundle, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)
- double [starpu_task_bundle_expected_data_transfer_time](#) ([starpu_task_bundle_t](#) bundle, unsigned memory_node)
- double [starpu_task_bundle_expected_energy](#) ([starpu_task_bundle_t](#) bundle, struct [starpu_perfmodel_arch](#) *arch, unsigned nimpl)

32.40 starpu_task_dep.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
```

Typedefs

- typedef uint64_t starpu_tag_t

Functions

- void [starpu_task_declare_deps_array](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned ndeps, struct [starpu_task](#) *task_array[])
- void [starpu_task_declare_deps](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned ndeps,...)
- void [starpu_task_declare_end_deps_array](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned ndeps, struct [starpu_task](#) *task_array[])
- void [starpu_task_declare_end_deps](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned ndeps,...)
- int [starpu_task_get_task_succs](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned ndeps, struct [starpu_task](#) *task_array[])
- int [starpu_task_get_task_scheduled_succs](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned ndeps, struct [starpu_task](#) *task_array[])
- void [starpu_task_end_dep_add](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *t, int nb_deps)
- void [starpu_task_end_dep_release](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *t)
- void [starpu_tag_declare_deps](#) (starpu_tag_t id, unsigned ndeps,...)
- void [starpu_tag_declare_deps_array](#) (starpu_tag_t id, unsigned ndeps, starpu_tag_t *array)
- int [starpu_tag_wait](#) (starpu_tag_t id)
- int [starpu_tag_wait_array](#) (unsigned ntags, starpu_tag_t *id)
- void [starpu_tag_restart](#) (starpu_tag_t id)
- void [starpu_tag_remove](#) (starpu_tag_t id)
- void [starpu_tag_notify_from_apps](#) (starpu_tag_t id)
- void [starpu_tag_notify_restart_from_apps](#) (starpu_tag_t id)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_tag_get_task](#) (starpu_tag_t id)

32.41 starpu_task_list.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_task.h>
#include <starpu_util.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_task_list](#)

Functions

- void [starpu_task_list_init](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- void [starpu_task_list_push_front](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- void [starpu_task_list_push_back](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_front](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_back](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- int [starpu_task_list_empty](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- void [starpu_task_list_erase](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list, struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_pop_front](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_pop_back](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_begin](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_end](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_UNUSSED](#))
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_list_next](#) (const struct [starpu_task](#) *task)
- int [starpu_task_list_ismember](#) (const struct [starpu_task_list](#) *list, const struct [starpu_task](#) *look)
- void [starpu_task_list_move](#) (struct [starpu_task_list](#) *ldst, struct [starpu_task_list](#) *lsrc)

32.42 starpu_task_util.h File Reference

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <assert.h>
#include <starpu.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data](#)

Macros

- #define **STARPU_MODE_SHIFT**
- #define [STARPU_VALUE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG](#)
- #define [STARPU_PRIORITY](#)
- #define [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_NODE](#)
- #define [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_DATA](#)
- #define [STARPU_DATA_ARRAY](#)
- #define [STARPU_DATA_MODE_ARRAY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TAG](#)
- #define [STARPU_HYPERVISOR_TAG](#)
- #define [STARPU_FLOPS](#)
- #define [STARPU_SCHED_CTX](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG](#)
- #define [STARPU_EXECUTE_ON_WORKER](#)
- #define [STARPU_EXECUTE_WHERE](#)
- #define [STARPU_TAG_ONLY](#)
- #define [STARPU_POSSIBLY_PARALLEL](#)
- #define [STARPU_WORKER_ORDER](#)
- #define [STARPU_NODE_SELECTION_POLICY](#)
- #define [STARPU_NAME](#)
- #define [STARPU_CL_ARGS](#)
- #define [STARPU_CL_ARGS_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_DEPS_ARRAY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_COLOR](#)
- #define [STARPU_HANDLES_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_SYNCHRONOUS](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_END_DEPS_ARRAY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_END_DEP](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_WORKERIDS](#)
- #define [STARPU_SEQUENTIAL_CONSISTENCY](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_PROFILING_INFO](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_NO_SUBMITORDER](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_CALLBACK_WITH_ARG_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_ARG_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_PROLOGUE_CALLBACK_POP_ARG_NFREE](#)
- #define [STARPU_TASK_SCHED_DATA](#)
- #define **STARPU_SHIFTED_MODE_MAX**

Functions

- int [starpu_task_set](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl,...)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * [starpu_task_build](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl,...)
- int [starpu_task_insert](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl,...)
- int [starpu_insert_task](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl,...)
- void [starpu_task_insert_data_make_room](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int *allocated_buffers, int current_buffer, int room)
- void [starpu_task_insert_data_process_arg](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int *allocated_buffers, int *current_buffer, int arg_type, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) handle)
- void [starpu_task_insert_data_process_array_arg](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int *allocated_buffers, int *current_buffer, int nb_handles, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) *handles)
- void [starpu_task_insert_data_process_mode_array_arg](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int *allocated_buffers, int *current_buffer, int nb_descrs, struct [starpu_data_descr](#) *descrs)
- void [starpu_codelet_pack_args](#) (void **arg_buffer, size_t *arg_buffer_size,...)
- void [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_init](#) (struct [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data](#) *state)
- void [starpu_codelet_pack_arg](#) (struct [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data](#) *state, const void *ptr, size_t ptr_size)
- void [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_fini](#) (struct [starpu_codelet_pack_arg_data](#) *state, void **cl_arg, size_t *cl_arg_size)
- void [starpu_codelet_unpack_args](#) (void *cl_arg,...)
- void [starpu_codelet_unpack_args_and_copyleft](#) (void *cl_arg, void *buffer, size_t buffer_size,...)

32.43 starpu_thread.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_config.h>
#include <starpu_util.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <xbt/synchro_core.h>
#include <stdint.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_pthread_barrier_t](#)
- struct [starpu_pthread_spinlock_t](#)
- struct [starpu_pthread_wait_t](#)
- struct [starpu_pthread_queue_t](#)

Macros

- #define [starpu_pthread_setname](#)(name)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER](#)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER](#)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_SERIAL_THREAD](#)

Typedefs

- typedef msg_process_t [starpu_pthread_t](#)
- typedef int [starpu_pthread_attr_t](#)
- typedef msg_host_t [starpu_sg_host_t](#)
- typedef xbt_mutex_t [starpu_pthread_mutex_t](#)
- typedef int [starpu_pthread_mutexattr_t](#)
- typedef int [starpu_pthread_key_t](#)
- typedef xbt_cond_t [starpu_pthread_cond_t](#)
- typedef int [starpu_pthread_condattr_t](#)
- typedef xbt_mutex_t [starpu_pthread_rwlock_t](#)

- typedef int **starpu_thread_rwlockattr_t**
- typedef int **starpu_thread_barrierattr_t**
- typedef msg_sem_t **starpu_sem_t**

Functions

- int **starpu_thread_equal** (starpu_thread_t t1, starpu_thread_t t2)
- starpu_thread_t **starpu_thread_self** (void)
- int **starpu_thread_create_on** (const char *name, starpu_thread_t *thread, const starpu_thread_attr_t *attr, void *(*start_routine)(void *), void *arg, starpu_sg_host_t host)
- int **starpu_thread_create** (starpu_thread_t *thread, const starpu_thread_attr_t *attr, void *(*start_routine)(void *), void *arg)
- starpu_thread_t **starpu_simgrid_actor_create** (const char *name, xbt_main_func_t code, starpu_sg_host_t host, int argc, char *argv[])
- int **starpu_thread_join** (starpu_thread_t thread, void **retval)
- int **starpu_thread_exit** (void *retval) **STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_NORETURN**
- int **starpu_thread_attr_init** (starpu_thread_attr_t *attr)
- int **starpu_thread_attr_destroy** (starpu_thread_attr_t *attr)
- int **starpu_thread_attr_setdetachstate** (starpu_thread_attr_t *attr, int detachstate)
- int **starpu_thread_mutex_init** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex, const starpu_thread_mutexattr_t *mutexattr)
- int **starpu_thread_mutex_destroy** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int **starpu_thread_mutex_lock** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int **starpu_thread_mutex_unlock** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int **starpu_thread_mutex_trylock** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int **starpu_thread_mutexattr_gettype** (const starpu_thread_mutexattr_t *attr, int *type)
- int **starpu_thread_mutexattr_settype** (starpu_thread_mutexattr_t *attr, int type)
- int **starpu_thread_mutexattr_destroy** (starpu_thread_mutexattr_t *attr)
- int **starpu_thread_mutexattr_init** (starpu_thread_mutexattr_t *attr)
- int **starpu_thread_mutex_lock_sched** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int **starpu_thread_mutex_unlock_sched** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int **starpu_thread_mutex_trylock_sched** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- void **starpu_thread_mutex_check_sched** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex, char *file, int line)
- int **starpu_thread_key_create** (starpu_thread_key_t *key, void(*destr_function)(void *))
- int **starpu_thread_key_delete** (starpu_thread_key_t key)
- int **starpu_thread_setspecific** (starpu_thread_key_t key, const void *pointer)
- void * **starpu_thread_getspecific** (starpu_thread_key_t key)
- int **starpu_thread_cond_init** (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond, starpu_thread_condattr_t *cond_attr)
- int **starpu_thread_cond_signal** (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond)
- int **starpu_thread_cond_broadcast** (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond)
- int **starpu_thread_cond_wait** (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond, starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex)
- int **starpu_thread_cond_timedwait** (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond, starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex, const struct timespec *abstime)
- int **starpu_thread_cond_destroy** (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond)
- int **starpu_thread_rwlock_init** (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock, const starpu_thread_rwlockattr_t *attr)
- int **starpu_thread_rwlock_destroy** (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int **starpu_thread_rwlock_rdlock** (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int **starpu_thread_rwlock_tryrdlock** (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int **starpu_thread_rwlock_wrlock** (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int **starpu_thread_rwlock_trywrlock** (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int **starpu_thread_rwlock_unlock** (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock)
- int **starpu_thread_barrier_init** (starpu_thread_barrier_t *barrier, const starpu_thread_barrierattr_t *attr, unsigned count)
- int **starpu_thread_barrier_destroy** (starpu_thread_barrier_t *barrier)
- int **starpu_thread_barrier_wait** (starpu_thread_barrier_t *barrier)

- int [starpu_thread_spin_init](#) ([starpu_thread_spinlock_t](#) *lock, int pshared)
- int [starpu_thread_spin_destroy](#) ([starpu_thread_spinlock_t](#) *lock)
- int [starpu_thread_spin_lock](#) ([starpu_thread_spinlock_t](#) *lock)
- int [starpu_thread_spin_trylock](#) ([starpu_thread_spinlock_t](#) *lock)
- int [starpu_thread_spin_unlock](#) ([starpu_thread_spinlock_t](#) *lock)
- int [starpu_thread_queue_init](#) ([starpu_thread_queue_t](#) *q)
- int [starpu_thread_queue_signal](#) ([starpu_thread_queue_t](#) *q)
- int [starpu_thread_queue_broadcast](#) ([starpu_thread_queue_t](#) *q)
- int [starpu_thread_queue_destroy](#) ([starpu_thread_queue_t](#) *q)
- int [starpu_thread_wait_init](#) ([starpu_thread_wait_t](#) *w)
- int [starpu_thread_queue_register](#) ([starpu_thread_wait_t](#) *w, [starpu_thread_queue_t](#) *q)
- int [starpu_thread_queue_unregister](#) ([starpu_thread_wait_t](#) *w, [starpu_thread_queue_t](#) *q)
- int [starpu_thread_wait_reset](#) ([starpu_thread_wait_t](#) *w)
- int [starpu_thread_wait_wait](#) ([starpu_thread_wait_t](#) *w)
- int [starpu_thread_wait_timedwait](#) ([starpu_thread_wait_t](#) *w, const struct timespec *abstime)
- int [starpu_thread_wait_destroy](#) ([starpu_thread_wait_t](#) *w)
- int [starpu_sem_destroy](#) ([starpu_sem_t](#) *)
- int [starpu_sem_getvalue](#) ([starpu_sem_t](#) *, int *)
- int [starpu_sem_init](#) ([starpu_sem_t](#) *, int, unsigned)
- int [starpu_sem_post](#) ([starpu_sem_t](#) *)
- int [starpu_sem_trywait](#) ([starpu_sem_t](#) *)
- int [starpu_sem_wait](#) ([starpu_sem_t](#) *)

32.43.1 Data Structure Documentation

32.43.1.1 struct [starpu_thread_barrier_t](#)

Data Fields

starpu_thread_mutex_t	mutex	
starpu_thread_cond_t	cond	
starpu_thread_cond_t	cond_destroy	
unsigned	count	
unsigned	done	
unsigned	busy	

32.43.1.2 struct [starpu_thread_spinlock_t](#)

Data Fields

int	taken	
-----	-------	--

32.43.1.3 struct [starpu_thread_wait_t](#)

Data Fields

starpu_thread_mutex_t	mutex	
starpu_thread_cond_t	cond	
unsigned	block	

32.43.1.4 struct [starpu_thread_queue_t](#)

Data Fields

starpu_pthread_mutex_t	mutex	
starpu_pthread_wait_t **	queue	
unsigned	allocqueue	
unsigned	nqueue	

32.44 starpu_thread_util.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu_util.h>
#include <starpu_thread.h>
#include <errno.h>
```

Macros

- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_CREATE_ON](#)(name, thread, attr, routine, arg, where)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_CREATE](#)(thread, attr, routine, arg)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_JOIN](#)(thread, retval)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_INIT](#)(mutex, attr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_DESTROY](#)(mutex)
- #define [_STARPU_CHECK_NOT_SCHED_MUTEX](#)(mutex, file, line)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_LOCK](#)(mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_LOCK_SCHED](#)(mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_TRYLOCK](#)(mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_TRYLOCK_SCHED](#)(mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_UNLOCK](#)(mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_MUTEX_UNLOCK_SCHED](#)(mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_KEY_CREATE](#)(key, destr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_KEY_DELETE](#)(key)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_SETSPECIFIC](#)(key, ptr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_GETSPECIFIC](#)(key)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_INIT](#)(rwlock, attr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_RDLOCK](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_TRYRDLOCK](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_WRLOCK](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_TRYWRLOCK](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_UNLOCK](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_RWLOCK_DESTROY](#)(rwlock)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_INIT](#)(cond, attr)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_DESTROY](#)(cond)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_SIGNAL](#)(cond)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_BROADCAST](#)(cond)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_WAIT](#)(cond, mutex)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_COND_TIMEDWAIT](#)(cond, mutex, abstime)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_INIT](#)(barrier, attr, count)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_DESTROY](#)(barrier)
- #define [STARPU_PTHREAD_BARRIER_WAIT](#)(barrier)

Functions

- static STARPU_INLINE int **_starpu_thread_mutex_trylock** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex, char *file, int line)
- static STARPU_INLINE int **_starpu_thread_mutex_trylock_sched** (starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex, char *file, int line)
- static STARPU_INLINE int **_starpu_thread_rwlock_tryrdlock** (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock, char *file, int line)
- static STARPU_INLINE int **_starpu_thread_rwlock_trywrlock** (starpu_thread_rwlock_t *rwlock, char *file, int line)
- static STARPU_INLINE int **_starpu_thread_cond_timedwait** (starpu_thread_cond_t *cond, starpu_thread_mutex_t *mutex, const struct timespec *abstime, char *file, int line)

32.45 starpu_tree.h File Reference

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_tree](#)

Functions

- void **starpu_tree_reset_visited** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree, char *visited)
- void **starpu_tree_prepare_children** (unsigned arity, struct [starpu_tree](#) *father)
- void **starpu_tree_insert** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree, int id, int level, int is_pu, int arity, struct [starpu_tree](#) *father)
- struct [starpu_tree](#) * **starpu_tree_get** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree, int id)
- struct [starpu_tree](#) * **starpu_tree_get_neighbour** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree, struct [starpu_tree](#) *node, char *visited, char *present)
- void **starpu_tree_free** (struct [starpu_tree](#) *tree)

32.46 starpu_util.h File Reference

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <assert.h>
#include <starpu_config.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
```

Macros

- #define [STARPU_GNUC_PREREQ](#)(maj, min)
- #define [STARPU_UNLIKELY](#)(expr)
- #define [STARPU_LIKELY](#)(expr)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_UNUSED](#)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_NORETURN](#)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_INTERNAL](#)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_MALLOC](#)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT](#)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_PURE](#)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_ALIGNED](#)(size)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_FORMAT](#)(type, string, first)
- #define [STARPU_INLINE](#)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_CALLOC_SIZE](#)(num, size)
- #define [STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_ALLOC_SIZE](#)(size)

- #define **endif**
- #define **STARPU_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT**
- #define **STARPU_BACKTRACE_LENGTH**
- #define **STARPU_DUMP_BACKTRACE()**
- #define **STARPU_SIMGRID_ASSERT(x)**
- #define [STARPU_ASSERT\(x\)](#)
- #define **STARPU_ASSERT_ACCESSIBLE(ptr)**
- #define [STARPU_ASSERT_MSG\(x, msg, ...\)](#)
- #define **_starpu_abort()**
- #define [STARPU_ABORT\(\)](#)
- #define [STARPU_ABORT_MSG\(msg, ...\)](#)
- #define [STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE\(err, message, ...\)](#)
- #define [STARPU_CHECK_RETURN_VALUE_IS\(err, value, message, ...\)](#)
- #define **STARPU_ATOMIC_SOMETHING(name, expr)**
- #define **STARPU_ATOMIC_SOMETHINGL(name, expr)**
- #define **STARPU_ATOMIC_SOMETHING64(name, expr)**
- #define **STARPU_BOOL_COMPARE_AND_SWAP_PTR(ptr, old, value)**
- #define **STARPU_VAL_COMPARE_AND_SWAP_PTR(ptr, old, value)**
- #define [STARPU_RMB\(\)](#)
- #define [STARPU_WMB\(\)](#)
- #define **STARPU_CACHELINE_SIZE**

32.47 starpu_worker.h File Reference

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <starpu_config.h>
#include <starpu_thread.h>
#include <starpu_task.h>
#include <hwloc.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [starpu_sched_ctx_iterator](#)
- struct [starpu_worker_collection](#)

Macros

- #define [starpu_worker_get_id_check\(\)](#)

Enumerations

- enum [starpu_node_kind](#) { **STARPU_UNUSED**, **STARPU_CPU_RAM**, **STARPU_CUDA_RAM**, **STARPU_OPENCL_RAM**, **STARPU_DISK_RAM**, **STARPU_MIC_RAM**, **STARPU_MPI_MS_RAM** }
- enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) { [STARPU_CPU_WORKER](#), [STARPU_CUDA_WORKER](#), [STARPU_OPENCL_WORKER](#), [STARPU_MIC_WORKER](#), [STARPU_MPI_MS_WORKER](#), [STARPU_ANY_WORKER](#) }
- enum [starpu_worker_collection_type](#) { [STARPU_WORKER_TREE](#), [STARPU_WORKER_LIST](#) }

Functions

- unsigned [starpu_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_cpu_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_cuda_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_opencil_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_mic_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_mpi_ms_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_mic_device_get_count](#) (void)
- int [starpu_worker_get_id](#) (void)
- unsigned [_starpu_worker_get_id_check](#) (const char *f, int l)
- int [starpu_worker_get_bindid](#) (int workerid)
- void [starpu_sched_find_all_worker_combinations](#) (void)
- enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) [starpu_worker_get_type](#) (int id)
- int [starpu_worker_get_count_by_type](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_get_ids_by_type](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type, int *workerids, unsigned maxsize)
- int [starpu_worker_get_by_type](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type, int num)
- int [starpu_worker_get_by_devid](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type, int devid)
- void [starpu_worker_get_name](#) (int id, char *dst, size_t maxlen)
- void [starpu_worker_display_names](#) (FILE *output, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type)
- int [starpu_worker_get_devid](#) (int id)
- int [starpu_worker_get_mp_nodeid](#) (int id)
- struct [starpu_tree](#) * [starpu_workers_get_tree](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_get_sched_ctx_list](#) (int worker, unsigned **sched_ctx)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_is_blocked_in_parallel](#) (int workerid)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_is_slave_somewhere](#) (int workerid)
- char * [starpu_worker_get_type_as_string](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type)
- int [starpu_bindid_get_workerids](#) (int bindid, int **workerids)
- int [starpu_worker_get_devids](#) (enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type, int *devids, int num)
- int [starpu_worker_get_stream_workerids](#) (unsigned devid, int *workerids, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) type)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_get_sched_ctx_id_stream](#) (unsigned stream_workerid)
- hwloc_cpuset_t [starpu_worker_get_hwloc_cpuset](#) (int workerid)
- hwloc_obj_t [starpu_worker_get_hwloc_obj](#) (int workerid)
- int [starpu_memory_node_get_devid](#) (unsigned node)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_get_local_memory_node](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_get_memory_node](#) (unsigned workerid)
- unsigned [starpu_memory_nodes_get_count](#) (void)
- int [starpu_memory_node_get_name](#) (unsigned node, char *name, size_t size)
- int [starpu_memory_nodes_get_numa_count](#) (void)
- int [starpu_memory_nodes_numa_id_to_devid](#) (int osid)
- int [starpu_memory_nodes_numa_devid_to_id](#) (unsigned id)
- enum [starpu_node_kind](#) [starpu_node_get_kind](#) (unsigned node)
- unsigned [starpu_combined_worker_get_count](#) (void)
- unsigned [starpu_worker_is_combined_worker](#) (int id)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_get_id](#) (void)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_get_size](#) (void)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_get_rank](#) (void)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_assign_workerid](#) (int nworkers, int workerid_array[])
- int [starpu_combined_worker_get_description](#) (int workerid, int *worker_size, int **combined_workerid)
- int [starpu_combined_worker_can_execute_task](#) (unsigned workerid, struct [starpu_task](#) *task, unsigned nimpl)
- void [starpu_parallel_task_barrier_init](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int workerid)
- void [starpu_parallel_task_barrier_init_n](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, int worker_size)

Scheduling operations

- int `starpu_worker_sched_op_pending` (void)
- void `starpu_worker_relax_on` (void)
- void `starpu_worker_relax_off` (void)
- int `starpu_worker_get_relax_state` (void)
- void `starpu_worker_lock` (int workerid)
- int `starpu_worker_trylock` (int workerid)
- void `starpu_worker_unlock` (int workerid)
- void `starpu_worker_lock_self` (void)
- void `starpu_worker_unlock_self` (void)
- void `starpu_worker_set_going_to_sleep_callback` (void(*callback)(unsigned workerid))
- void `starpu_worker_set_waking_up_callback` (void(*callback)(unsigned workerid))

Variables

- struct `starpu_worker_collection` `starpu_worker_list`
- struct `starpu_worker_collection` `starpu_worker_tree`

32.48 starpufft.h File Reference

Typedefs

- typedef double `_Complex` `starpufft_complex`
- typedef struct `starpufft_plan` * `starpufft_plan`
- typedef float `_Complex` `starpufftf_complex`
- typedef struct `starpufftf_plan` * `starpufftf_plan`
- typedef long double `_Complex` `starpufftl_complex`
- typedef struct `starpufftl_plan` * `starpufftl_plan`

Functions

- `starpufft_plan` `starpufft_plan_dft_1d` (int n, int sign, unsigned flags)
- `starpufft_plan` `starpufft_plan_dft_2d` (int n, int m, int sign, unsigned flags)
- `starpufft_plan` `starpufft_plan_dft_3d` (int n, int m, int p, int sign, unsigned flags)
- `starpufft_plan` `starpufft_plan_dft_r2c_1d` (int n, unsigned flags)
- `starpufft_plan` `starpufft_plan_dft_c2r_1d` (int n, unsigned flags)
- void * `starpufft_malloc` (size_t n)
- void `starpufft_free` (void *p)
- int `starpufft_execute` (`starpufft_plan` p, void *in, void *out)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpufft_start` (`starpufft_plan` p, void *in, void *out)
- int `starpufft_execute_handle` (`starpufft_plan` p, `starpu_data_handle_t` in, `starpu_data_handle_t` out)
- struct `starpu_task` * `starpufft_start_handle` (`starpufft_plan` p, `starpu_data_handle_t` in, `starpu_data_handle_t` out)
- void `starpufft_cleanup` (`starpufft_plan` p)
- void `starpufft_destroy_plan` (`starpufft_plan` p)
- void `starpufft_startstats` (void)
- void `starpufft_stopstats` (void)
- void `starpufft_showstats` (FILE *out)
- `starpufftf_plan` `starpufftf_plan_dft_1d` (int n, int sign, unsigned flags)
- `starpufftf_plan` `starpufftf_plan_dft_2d` (int n, int m, int sign, unsigned flags)
- `starpufftf_plan` `starpufftf_plan_dft_3d` (int n, int m, int p, int sign, unsigned flags)
- `starpufftf_plan` `starpufftf_plan_dft_r2c_1d` (int n, unsigned flags)
- `starpufftf_plan` `starpufftf_plan_dft_c2r_1d` (int n, unsigned flags)
- void * `starpufftf_malloc` (size_t n)
- void `starpufftf_free` (void *p)
- int `starpufftf_execute` (`starpufftf_plan` p, void *in, void *out)

- struct [starpu_task](#) * **starpufftf_start** (starpufftf_plan p, void *in, void *out)
- int **starpufftf_execute_handle** (starpufftf_plan p, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) in, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) out)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * **starpufftf_start_handle** (starpufftf_plan p, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) in, [starpu_data_↔handle_t](#) out)
- void **starpufftf_cleanup** (starpufftf_plan p)
- void **starpufftf_destroy_plan** (starpufftf_plan p)
- void **starpufftf_startstats** (void)
- void **starpufftf_stopstats** (void)
- void **starpufftf_showstats** (FILE *out)
- starpufftl_plan **starpufftl_plan_dft_1d** (int n, int sign, unsigned flags)
- starpufftl_plan **starpufftl_plan_dft_2d** (int n, int m, int sign, unsigned flags)
- starpufftl_plan **starpufftl_plan_dft_3d** (int n, int m, int p, int sign, unsigned flags)
- starpufftl_plan **starpufftl_plan_dft_r2c_1d** (int n, unsigned flags)
- starpufftl_plan **starpufftl_plan_dft_c2r_1d** (int n, unsigned flags)
- void * **starpufftl_malloc** (size_t n)
- void **starpufftl_free** (void *p)
- int **starpufftl_execute** (starpufftl_plan p, void *in, void *out)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * **starpufftl_start** (starpufftl_plan p, void *in, void *out)
- int **starpufftl_execute_handle** (starpufftl_plan p, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) in, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) out)
- struct [starpu_task](#) * **starpufftl_start_handle** (starpufftl_plan p, [starpu_data_handle_t](#) in, [starpu_data_↔handle_t](#) out)
- void **starpufftl_cleanup** (starpufftl_plan p)
- void **starpufftl_destroy_plan** (starpufftl_plan p)
- void **starpufftl_startstats** (void)
- void **starpufftl_stopstats** (void)
- void **starpufftl_showstats** (FILE *out)

Variables

- int **starpufft_last_plan_number**

32.49 sc_hypervisor.h File Reference

```
#include <starpu.h>
#include <starpu_sched_ctx_hypervisor.h>
#include <sc_hypervisor_config.h>
#include <sc_hypervisor_monitoring.h>
#include <math.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [sc_hypervisor_policy](#)

Functions

- void * **sc_hypervisor_init** (struct [sc_hypervisor_policy](#) *policy)
- void **sc_hypervisor_shutdown** (void)
- void **sc_hypervisor_register_ctx** (unsigned sched_ctx, double total_flops)
- void **sc_hypervisor_unregister_ctx** (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void **sc_hypervisor_post_resize_request** (unsigned sched_ctx, int task_tag)
- void **sc_hypervisor_resize_ctxs** (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
- void **sc_hypervisor_stop_resize** (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void **sc_hypervisor_start_resize** (unsigned sched_ctx)
- const char * **sc_hypervisor_get_policy** ()

- void [sc_hypervisor_add_workers_to_sched_ctx](#) (int *workers_to_add, unsigned nworkers_to_add, unsigned sched_ctx)
- void [sc_hypervisor_remove_workers_from_sched_ctx](#) (int *workers_to_remove, unsigned nworkers_to_remove, unsigned sched_ctx, unsigned now)
- void [sc_hypervisor_move_workers](#) (unsigned sender_sched_ctx, unsigned receiver_sched_ctx, int *workers_to_move, unsigned nworkers_to_move, unsigned now)
- void [sc_hypervisor_size_ctxs](#) (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_get_size_req](#) (unsigned **sched_ctxs, int *nsched_ctxs, int **workers, int *nworkers)
- void [sc_hypervisor_save_size_req](#) (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int *workers, int nworkers)
- void [sc_hypervisor_free_size_req](#) (void)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_can_resize](#) (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void [sc_hypervisor_set_type_of_task](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, unsigned sched_ctx, uint32_t footprint, size_t data_size)
- void [sc_hypervisor_update_diff_total_flops](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, double diff_total_flops)
- void [sc_hypervisor_update_diff_elapsed_flops](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, double diff_task_flops)
- void [sc_hypervisor_update_resize_interval](#) (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, int max_nworkers)
- void [sc_hypervisor_get_ctxs_on_level](#) (unsigned **sched_ctxs, int *nsched_ctxs, unsigned hierarchy_level, unsigned father_sched_ctx_id)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_get_nhierarchy_levels](#) (void)
- void [sc_hypervisor_get_leaves](#) (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nsched_ctxs, unsigned *leaves, int *nleaves)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_nready_flops_of_all_sons_of_sched_ctx](#) (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void [sc_hypervisor_print_overhead](#) ()
- void [sc_hypervisor_init_worker](#) (int workerid, unsigned sched_ctx)

Variables

- [starpu_pthread_mutex_t act_hypervisor_mutex](#)

32.50 sc_hypervisor_config.h File Reference

```
#include <sc_hypervisor.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_config](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_IDLE](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_WORKING](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_PRIORITY](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_WORKERS](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_MAX_WORKERS](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_GRANULARITY](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_FIXED_WORKERS](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_MIN_TASKS](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_NEW_WORKERS_MAX_IDLE](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_TIME_TO_APPLY](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_NULL](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_ISPEED_W_SAMPLE](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_ISPEED_CTX_SAMPLE](#)
- #define [SC_HYPERVISOR_TIME_SAMPLE](#)
- #define [MAX_IDLE_TIME](#)
- #define [MIN_WORKING_TIME](#)
- void [sc_hypervisor_set_config](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, void *config)
- struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_config](#) * [sc_hypervisor_get_config](#) (unsigned sched_ctx)
- void [sc_hypervisor_ctl](#) (unsigned sched_ctx,...)

32.50.1 Data Structure Documentation

32.50.1.1 struct sc_hypervisor_policy_config

Methods that implement a hypervisor resizing policy.

Data Fields

int	min_nworkers	Indicate the minimum number of workers needed by the context
int	max_nworkers	Indicate the maximum number of workers needed by the context
int	granularity	Indicate the workers granularity of the context
int	priority[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Indicate the priority of each worker to stay in the context the smaller the priority the faster it will be moved to another context
double	max_idle[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Indicate the maximum idle time accepted before a resize is triggered above this limit the priority of the worker is reduced
double	min_working[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Indicate that underneath this limit the priority of the worker is reduced
int	fixed_workers[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Indicate which workers can be moved and which ones are fixed
double	new_workers_max_idle	Indicate the maximum idle time accepted before a resize is triggered for the workers that just arrived in the new context
double	ispeed_w_sample[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Indicate the sample used to compute the instant speed per worker
double	ispeed_ctx_sample	Indicate the sample used to compute the instant speed per ctxs
double	time_sample	Indicate the sample used to compute the instant speed per ctx (in seconds)

32.51 sc_hypervisor_lp.h File Reference

```
#include <sc_hypervisor.h>
#include <starpu_config.h>
#include <glpk.h>
```

Functions

- double [sc_hypervisor_lp_get_nworkers_per_ctx](#) (int nsched_ctxs, int ntypes_of_workers, double res[nsched_ctxs][ntypes_of_workers], int total_nw[ntypes_of_workers], struct [types_of_workers](#) *tw, unsigned *in_sched_ctxs)
- double [sc_hypervisor_lp_get_tmax](#) (int nw, int *workers)
- void [sc_hypervisor_lp_round_double_to_int](#) (int ns, int nw, double res[ns][nw], int res_rounded[ns][nw])
- void [sc_hypervisor_lp_redistribute_resources_in_ctxs](#) (int ns, int nw, int res_rounded[ns][nw], double res[ns][nw], unsigned *sched_ctxs, struct [types_of_workers](#) *tw)
- void [sc_hypervisor_lp_distribute_resources_in_ctxs](#) (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int ns, int nw, int res_rounded[ns][nw], double res[ns][nw], int *workers, int nworkers, struct [types_of_workers](#) *tw)
- void [sc_hypervisor_lp_distribute_floating_no_resources_in_ctxs](#) (unsigned *sched_ctxs, int ns, int nw, double res[ns][nw], int *workers, int nworkers, struct [types_of_workers](#) *tw)
- void [sc_hypervisor_lp_place_resources_in_ctx](#) (int ns, int nw, double w_in_s[ns][nw], unsigned *sched_ctxs, int *workers, unsigned do_size, struct [types_of_workers](#) *tw)

- void [sc_hypervisor_lp_share_remaining_resources](#) (int ns, unsigned *sched_ctxs, int nworkers, int *workers)
- double [sc_hypervisor_lp_find_tmax](#) (double t1, double t2)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_lp_execute_dichotomy](#) (int ns, int nw, double w_in_s[ns][nw], unsigned solve_lp_↵ integer, void *specific_data, double tmin, double tmax, double smallest_tmax, double(*lp_estimated_distrib_↵ _func)(int ns, int nw, double draft_w_in_s[ns][nw], unsigned is_integer, double tmax, void *specific_data))
- double [sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_flops](#) (int nsched_ctxs, int ntypes_of_workers, double speed[nsched_↵ _ctxs][ntypes_of_workers], double flops[nsched_ctxs], double res[nsched_ctxs][ntypes_of_workers], int total_nw[ntypes_of_workers], unsigned sched_ctxs[nsched_ctxs], double vmax)
- double [sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_tasks](#) (int ns, int nw, int nt, double w_in_s[ns][nw], double tasks[nw][nt], double times[nw][nt], unsigned is_integer, double tmax, unsigned *in_sched_ctxs, struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) *tmp_task_pools)
- double [sc_hypervisor_lp_simulate_distrib_flops_on_sample](#) (int ns, int nw, double final_w_in_s[ns][nw], un- signed is_integer, double tmax, double **speed, double flops[ns], double **final_flops_on_w)

32.52 sc_hypervisor_monitoring.h File Reference

```
#include <sc_hypervisor.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [sc_hypervisor_resize_ack](#)
- struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#)

Functions

- struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) * [sc_hypervisor_get_wrapper](#) (unsigned sched_ctx)
- unsigned * [sc_hypervisor_get_sched_ctxs](#) ()
- int [sc_hypervisor_get_nsched_ctxs](#) ()
- int [sc_hypervisor_get_nworkers_ctx](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_elapsed_flops_per_sched_ctx](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_total_elapsed_flops_per_sched_ctx](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w)
- double [sc_hypervisor_sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker_type](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_speed](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)

32.52.1 Data Structure Documentation

32.52.1.1 struct sc_hypervisor_wrapper

Wrapper of the contexts available in StarPU which contains all information about a context obtained by incrementing the performance counters. it is attached to a sched_ctx storing monitoring information

Data Fields

unsigned	sched_ctx	the monitored context
struct sc_hypervisor_policy_config *	config	The corresponding resize configuration
double	start_time_w[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	The start time of the resizing sample of the workers of this context
double	current_idle_time[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	The idle time counter of each worker of the context

Data Fields

double	idle_time[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	The time the workers were idle from the last resize
double	idle_start_time[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	The moment when the workers started being idle
double	exec_time[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Time during which the worker executed tasks
double	exec_start_time[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Time when the worker started executing a task
int	worker_to_be_removed[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Workers that will leave the context (lazy resizing process)
int	pushed_tasks[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Number of tasks pushed on each worker in this context
int	poped_tasks[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Number of tasks popped from each worker in this context
double	total_flops	The total number of flops to execute by the context
double	total_elapsed_flops[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	The number of flops executed by each workers of the context
double	elapsed_flops[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Number of flops executed since last resizing
size_t	elapsed_data[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Quantity of data (in bytes) used to execute tasks on each worker in this context
int	elapsed_tasks[STARPU_NMAXWORKERS]	Number of tasks executed on each worker in this context
double	ref_speed[2]	the average speed of the type of workers when they belonged to this context 0 - cuda 1 - cpu
double	submitted_flops	Number of flops submitted to this context
double	remaining_flops	Number of flops that still have to be executed by the workers in this context
double	start_time	Start time of the resizing sample of this context
double	real_start_time	First time a task was pushed to this context
double	hyp_react_start_time	Start time for sample in which the hypervisor is not allowed to react bc too expensive
struct sc_hypervisor_resize_ack	resize_ack	Structure confirming the last resize finished and a new one can be done. Workers do not leave the current context until the receiver context does not ack the receive of these workers
starpu_pthread_mutex_t	mutex	Mutex needed to synchronize the acknowledgment of the workers into the receiver context
unsigned	total_flops_available	Boolean indicating if the hypervisor can use the flops corresponding to the entire execution of the context
unsigned	to_be_sized	boolean indicating that a context is being sized

Data Fields

unsigned	compute_idle	(STARPU_NMAXWORKERS) Boolean indicating if we add the idle of this worker to the idle of the context
unsigned	compute_partial_idle	(STARPU_NMAXWORKERS) Boolean indicating if we add the entire idle of this worker to the idle of the context or just half
unsigned	consider_max	consider the max in the lp

32.53 sc_hypervisor_policy.h File Reference

```
#include <sc_hypervisor.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [types_of_workers](#)
- struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#)

Macros

- #define [HYPERVISOR_REDIM_SAMPLE](#)
- #define [HYPERVISOR_START_REDIM_SAMPLE](#)
- #define [SC_NOTHING](#)
- #define [SC_IDLE](#)
- #define [SC_SPEED](#)

Functions

- void [sc_hypervisor_policy_add_task_to_pool](#) (struct [starpu_codelet](#) *cl, unsigned sched_ctx, uint32_t footprint, struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) **task_pools, size_t data_size)
- void [sc_hypervisor_policy_remove_task_from_pool](#) (struct [starpu_task](#) *task, uint32_t footprint, struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) **task_pools)
- struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) * [sc_hypervisor_policy_clone_task_pool](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) *tp)
- void [sc_hypervisor_get_tasks_times](#) (int nw, int nt, double times[nw][nt], int *workers, unsigned size_ctxs, struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_task_pool](#) *task_pools)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_find_lowest_prio_sched_ctx](#) (unsigned req_sched_ctx, int nworkers_to_move)
- int * [sc_hypervisor_get_idlest_workers](#) (unsigned sched_ctx, int *nworkers, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- int * [sc_hypervisor_get_idlest_workers_in_list](#) (int *start, int *workers, int null_workers, int *nworkers, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- int [sc_hypervisor_get_movable_nworkers](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_policy_config](#) *config, unsigned sched_ctx, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)
- int [sc_hypervisor_compute_nworkers_to_move](#) (unsigned req_sched_ctx)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_policy_resize](#) (unsigned sender_sched_ctx, unsigned receiver_sched_ctx, unsigned force_resize, unsigned now)
- unsigned [sc_hypervisor_policy_resize_to_unknown_receiver](#) (unsigned sender_sched_ctx, unsigned now)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_ctx_speed](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_slowest_ctx_exec_time](#) (void)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_fastest_ctx_exec_time](#) (void)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w, unsigned worker)
- double [sc_hypervisor_get_speed_per_worker_type](#) (struct [sc_hypervisor_wrapper](#) *sc_w, enum [starpu_worker_archtype](#) arch)

- double `sc_hypervisor_get_ref_speed_per_worker_type` (struct `sc_hypervisor_wrapper` *`sc_w`, enum `starpurp_worker_archtype` `arch`)
- double `sc_hypervisor_get_avg_speed` (enum `starpurp_worker_archtype` `arch`)
- void `sc_hypervisor_check_if_consider_max` (struct `types_of_workers` *`tw`)
- void `sc_hypervisor_group_workers_by_type` (struct `types_of_workers` *`tw`, int *`total_nw`)
- enum `starpurp_worker_archtype` `sc_hypervisor_get_arch_for_index` (unsigned `w`, struct `types_of_workers` *`tw`)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_get_index_for_arch` (enum `starpurp_worker_archtype` `arch`, struct `types_of_workers` *`tw`)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_criteria_fulfilled` (unsigned `sched_ctx`, int `worker`)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_check_idle` (unsigned `sched_ctx`, int `worker`)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_check_speed_gap_bt看_ctxs` (unsigned *`sched_ctxs`, int `nsched_ctxs`, int *`workers`, int `nworkers`)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_check_speed_gap_bt看_ctxs_on_level` (int `level`, int *`workers_in`, int `nworkers_in`, unsigned `father_sched_ctx_id`, unsigned **`sched_ctxs`, int *`nsched_ctxs`)
- unsigned `sc_hypervisor_get_resize_criteria` ()
- struct `types_of_workers` * `sc_hypervisor_get_types_of_workers` (int *`workers`, unsigned `nworkers`)

32.54 starpurm.h File Reference

```
#include <hwloc.h>
#include <starpurm_config.h>
```

Typedefs

- typedef int `starpurm_drs_ret_t`
- typedef void * `starpurm_drs_desc_t`
- typedef void * `starpurm_drs_cbs_t`
- typedef void(* `starpurm_drs_cb_t`) (void *)
- typedef void * `starpurm_block_cond_t`
- typedef int(* `starpurm_polling_t`) (void *)

Enumerations

- enum `e_starpurm_drs_ret` { `starpurm_DRS_SUCCESS`, `starpurm_DRS_DISABLD`, `starpurm_DRS_PERM`, `starpurm_DRS_EINVAL` }

Functions

Initialisation

- void `starpurm_initialize_with_cpuset` (`hwloc_cpuset_t` `initially_owned_cpuset`)
- void `starpurm_initialize` (void)
- void `starpurm_shutdown` (void)

Spawn

- void `starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus` (void *`data`, void(*f)(void *), void *`args`, `hwloc_cpuset_t` `cpuset`)
- void `starpurm_spawn_kernel_on_cpus_callback` (void *`data`, void(*f)(void *), void *`args`, `hwloc_cpuset_t` `cpuset`, void(*cb_f)(void *), void *`cb_args`)
- void `starpurm_spawn_kernel_callback` (void *`data`, void(*f)(void *), void *`args`, void(*cb_f)(void *), void *`cb_args`)

DynamicResourceSharing

- `starpurm_drs_ret_t` `starpurm_set_drs_enable` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t` *`spd`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t` `starpurm_set_drs_disable` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t` *`spd`)
- int `starpurm_drs_enabled_p` (void)

- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_set_max_parallelism` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int max`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_cpu_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_cpus_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_cpu_mask_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_↵
cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_all_cpus_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_cpu_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_cpus_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_cpu_mask_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const
hwloc_cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_all_cpus_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_cpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_cpus` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_cpu_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_cpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_cpus` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_cpu_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_↵
t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_cpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_cpus` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int ncpus`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_cpu_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_↵
t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_all` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_return_cpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int cpuid`)

Devices

- `int starpurm_get_device_type_id` (`const char *type_str`)
- `const char * starpurm_get_device_type_name` (`int type_id`)
- `int starpurm_get_nb_devices_by_type` (`int type_id`)
- `int starpurm_get_device_id` (`int type_id, int device_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_device_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_↵
_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_devices_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int nde-
vices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_device_mask_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_↵
cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_assign_all_devices_to_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_device_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int
unit_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_devices_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int
ndevices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_device_mask_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const
hwloc_cpuset_t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_withdraw_all_devices_from_starpu` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_device` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int ndevices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_device_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_↵
t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_lend_all_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_device` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int ndevices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_device_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_↵
t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_reclaim_all_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_device` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int ndevices`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_device_mask` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, const hwloc_cpuset_↵
t mask`)
- `starpurm_drs_ret_t starpurm_acquire_all_devices` (`starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id`)

- starpurm_drs_ret_t [starpurm_return_all_devices](#) (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id)
- starpurm_drs_ret_t [starpurm_return_device](#) (starpurm_drs_desc_t *spd, int type_id, int unit_rank)

CpusetsQueries

- hwloc_cpuset_t [starpurm_get_device_worker_cpuset](#) (int type_id, int unit_rank)
- hwloc_cpuset_t [starpurm_get_global_cpuset](#) (void)
- hwloc_cpuset_t [starpurm_get_selected_cpuset](#) (void)
- hwloc_cpuset_t [starpurm_get_all_cpu_workers_cpuset](#) (void)
- hwloc_cpuset_t [starpurm_get_all_device_workers_cpuset](#) (void)
- hwloc_cpuset_t [starpurm_get_all_device_workers_cpuset_by_type](#) (int typeid)

Chapter 33

Deprecated List

Global `starpu_codelet::cpu_func`

Optional field which has been made deprecated. One should use instead the field `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs`.

Global `starpu_codelet::cuda_func`

Optional field which has been made deprecated. One should use instead the `starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs` field.

Global `starpu_codelet::opencl_func`

Optional field which has been made deprecated. One should use instead the `starpu_codelet::opencl_funcs` field.

Global `starpu_data_free_pinned_if_possible`

Equivalent to `starpu_free()`. This macro is provided to avoid breaking old codes.

Global `starpu_data_interface_ops::handle_to_pointer`(`starpu_data_handle_t handle, unsigned node`)

Use `starpu_data_interface_ops::to_pointer` instead. Return the current pointer (if any) for the handle on the given node.

Global `starpu_data_malloc_pinned_if_possible`

Equivalent to `starpu_malloc()`. This macro is provided to avoid breaking old codes.

Global `starpu_mpi_initialize` (void)

This function has been made deprecated. One should use instead the function `starpu_mpi_init()`. This function does not call `MPI_Init()`, it should be called beforehand.

Global `starpu_mpi_initialize_extended` (int *rank, int *world_size)

This function has been made deprecated. One should use instead the function `starpu_mpi_init()`. MPI will be initialized by `starpumpi` by calling `MPI_Init_Thread(argc, argv, MPI_THREAD_SERIALIZED, ...)`.

Global `STARPU_MULTIPLE_CPU_IMPLEMENTATIONS`

Setting the field `starpu_codelet::cpu_func` with this macro indicates the codelet will have several implementations. The use of this macro is deprecated. One should always only define the field `starpu_codelet::cpu_funcs`.

Global `STARPU_MULTIPLE_CUDA_IMPLEMENTATIONS`

Setting the field `starpu_codelet::cuda_func` with this macro indicates the codelet will have several implementations. The use of this macro is deprecated. One should always only define the field `starpu_codelet::cuda_funcs`.

Global `STARPU_MULTIPLE_OPENCL_IMPLEMENTATIONS`

Setting the field `starpu_codelet::opencl_func` with this macro indicates the codelet will have several implementations. The use of this macro is deprecated. One should always only define the field `starpu_codelet::opencl_funcs`.

Part VI

Appendix

Chapter 34

Full Source Code for the 'Scaling a Vector' Example

34.1 Main Application

```
/*
 * This example demonstrates how to use StarPU to scale an array by a factor.
 * It shows how to manipulate data with StarPU's data management library.
 * 1- how to declare a piece of data to StarPU (starpu_vector_data_register)
 * 2- how to describe which data are accessed by a task (task->handles[0])
 * 3- how a kernel can manipulate the data (buffers[0].vector.ptr)
 */
#include <starpu.h>

#define    NX    2048

extern void scal_cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *_args);
extern void scal_sse_func(void *buffers[], void *_args);
extern void scal_cuda_func(void *buffers[], void *_args);
extern void scal_opencl_func(void *buffers[], void *_args);

static struct starpu_codelet cl =
{
    .where = STARPU_CPU | STARPU_CUDA | STARPU_OPENCL,
    /* CPU implementation of the codelet */
    .cpu_funcs = { scal_cpu_func, scal_sse_func },
    .cpu_funcs_name = { "scal_cpu_func", "scal_sse_func" },
#ifdef STARPU_USE_CUDA
    /* CUDA implementation of the codelet */
    .cuda_funcs = { scal_cuda_func },
#endif
#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
    /* OpenCL implementation of the codelet */
    .opencl_funcs = { scal_opencl_func },
#endif
    .nbuffers = 1,
    .modes = { STARPU_RW }
};

#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
struct starpu_opencl_program programs;
#endif

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    /* We consider a vector of float that is initialized just as any of C
     * data */
    float vector[NX];
    unsigned i;
    for (i = 0; i < NX; i++)
        vector[i] = 1.0f;

    fprintf(stderr, "BEFORE: First element was %f\n", vector[0]);

    /* Initialize StarPU with default configuration */
    starpu_init(NULL);

#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
    starpu_opencl_load_opencl_from_file("
        examples/basic_examples/vector_scal_opencl_kernel.cl", &programs, NULL);
#endif

    /* Tell StarPU to associate the "vector" vector with the "vector_handle"
     * identifier. When a task needs to access a piece of data, it should
     * refer to the handle that is associated to it.
     * In the case of the "vector" data interface:
     * - the first argument of the registration method is a pointer to the
```

```

    *   handle that should describe the data
    *   - the second argument is the memory node where the data (ie. "vector")
    *     resides initially: STARPU_MAIN_RAM stands for an address in main memory, as
    *     opposed to an adress on a GPU for instance.
    *   - the third argument is the adress of the vector in RAM
    *   - the fourth argument is the number of elements in the vector
    *   - the fifth argument is the size of each element.
    */
    starpu_data_handle_t vector_handle;
    starpu_vector_data_register(&vector_handle, STARPU_MAIN_RAM,
        (uintptr_t)vector, NX, sizeof(vector[0]));

    float factor = 3.14;

    /* create a synchronous task: any call to starpu_task_submit will block
    * until it is terminated */
    struct starpu_task *task = starpu_task_create();
    task->synchronous = 1;

    task->cl = &cl;

    /* the codelet manipulates one buffer in RW mode */
    task->handles[0] = vector_handle;

    /* an argument is passed to the codelet, beware that this is a
    * READ-ONLY buffer and that the codelet may be given a pointer to a
    * COPY of the argument */
    task->cl_arg = &factor;
    task->cl_arg_size = sizeof(factor);

    /* execute the task on any eligible computational ressource */
    starpu_task_submit(task);

    /* StarPU does not need to manipulate the array anymore so we can stop
    * monitoring it */
    starpu_data_unregister(vector_handle);

#ifdef STARPU_USE_OPENCL
    starpu_opencil_unload_opencil(&programs);
#endif

    /* terminate StarPU, no task can be submitted after */
    starpu_shutdown();

    fprintf(stderr, "AFTER First element is %f\n", vector[0]);

    return 0;
}

```

34.2 CPU Kernel

```

#include <starpu.h>
#include <xmmintrin.h>

/* This kernel takes a buffer and scales it by a constant factor */
void scal_cpu_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
{
    unsigned i;
    float *factor = cl_arg;

    /*
    * The "buffers" array matches the task->handles array: for instance
    * task->handles[0] is a handle that corresponds to a data with
    * vector "interface", so that the first entry of the array in the
    * codelet is a pointer to a structure describing such a vector (ie.
    * struct starpu_vector_interface *). Here, we therefore manipulate
    * the buffers[0] element as a vector: nx gives the number of elements
    * in the array, ptr gives the location of the array (that was possibly
    * migrated/replicated), and elemsize gives the size of each elements.
    */
    struct starpu_vector_interface *vector = buffers[0];

    /* length of the vector */
    unsigned n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(vector);

    /* get a pointer to the local copy of the vector: note that we have to
    * cast it in (float *) since a vector could contain any type of
    * elements so that the .ptr field is actually a uintptr_t */
    float *val = (float *)STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR(vector);

    /* scale the vector */
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        val[i] *= *factor;
}

```

```

void scal_sse_func(void *buffers[], void *cl_arg)
{
    float *vector = (float *) STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR(buffers[0]);
    unsigned int n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(buffers[0]);
    unsigned int n_iterations = n/4;

    __m128 *VECTOR = (__m128*) vector;
    __m128 FACTOR = STARPU_ATTRIBUTE_ALIGNED(16);
    float factor = *(float *) cl_arg;
    FACTOR = _mm_set1_ps(factor);

    unsigned int i;
    for (i = 0; i < n_iterations; i++)
        VECTOR[i] = _mm_mul_ps(FACTOR, VECTOR[i]);

    unsigned int remainder = n%4;
    if (remainder != 0)
    {
        unsigned int start = 4 * n_iterations;
        for (i = start; i < start+remainder; ++i)
        {
            vector[i] = factor * vector[i];
        }
    }
}

```

34.3 CUDA Kernel

```

#include <starpus.h>

static __global__ void vector_mult_cuda(unsigned n, float *val, float factor)
{
    unsigned i = blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (i < n)
        val[i] *= factor;
}

extern "C" void scal_cuda_func(void *buffers[], void *_args)
{
    float *factor = (float *)_args;

    /* length of the vector */
    unsigned n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(buffers[0]);
    /* local copy of the vector pointer */
    float *val = (float *)STARPU_VECTOR_GET_PTR(buffers[0]);
    unsigned threads_per_block = 64;
    unsigned nblocks = (n + threads_per_block-1) / threads_per_block;

    vector_mult_cuda<<<nblocks, threads_per_block, 0, starpu_cuda_get_local_stream()>>>(n, val, *factor)
;
    cudaError_t status = cudaGetLastError();
    if (status != cudaSuccess) STARPU_CUDA_REPORT_ERROR(status);

    cudaStreamSynchronize(starpus_cuda_get_local_stream());
}

```

34.4 OpenCL Kernel

34.4.1 Invoking the Kernel

```

#include <starpus.h>

extern struct starpu_opencil_program programs;

void scal_opencil_func(void *buffers[], void *_args)
{
    float *factor = _args;
    int id, devid, err;
    cl_kernel kernel;
    cl_command_queue queue;
    cl_event event;

    /* OpenCL specific code */
    /* OpenCL specific code */
    /* OpenCL specific code */
    /* OpenCL specific code */

    /* length of the vector */
    unsigned n = STARPU_VECTOR_GET_NX(buffers[0]);
    /* OpenCL copy of the vector pointer */
    cl_mem val = (cl_mem)STARPU_VECTOR_GET_DEV_HANDLE(buffers[0]);

    { /* OpenCL specific code */
        id = starpu_worker_get_id();
        devid = starpu_worker_get_devid(id);
    }
}

```

```

err = starpu_opencil_load_kernel(&kernel, &queue, &programs,
                                "vector_mult_opencil", /* Name of the codelet */
                                devid);
if (err != CL_SUCCESS) STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR(err);

err = clSetKernelArg(kernel, 0, sizeof(n), &n);
err |= clSetKernelArg(kernel, 1, sizeof(val), &val);
err |= clSetKernelArg(kernel, 2, sizeof(*factor), factor);
if (err) STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR(err);
}

{ /* OpenCL specific code */
size_t global=n;
size_t local;
size_t s;
cl_device_id device;

starpu_opencil_get_device(devid, &device);
err = clGetKernelWorkGroupInfo (kernel, device, CL_KERNEL_WORK_GROUP_SIZE, sizeof(local), &local, &
s);
if (err != CL_SUCCESS) STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR(err);
if (local > global) local=global;
else global = (global + local-1) / local * local;

err = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel(queue, kernel, 1, NULL, &global, &local, 0, NULL, &event);
if (err != CL_SUCCESS) STARPU_OPENCIL_REPORT_ERROR(err);
}

{ /* OpenCL specific code */
clFinish(queue);
starpu_opencil_collect_stats(event);
clReleaseEvent(event);

starpu_opencil_release_kernel(kernel);
}
}

```

34.4.2 Source of the Kernel

```

__kernel void vector_mult_opencil(int nx, __global float* val, float factor)
{
    const int i = get_global_id(0);
    if (i < nx)
    {
        val[i] *= factor;
    }
}

```

Chapter 35

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