OpenCL Events

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OpenCL Events

An event is an object that communicates the status of OpenCL commands.
size_t globalWorkSize[3] = { NUM_ELEMENT, 1, 1 };
size_t localWorkSize[3] = { LOCAL_SIZE, 1, 1 };

status = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel( cmdQueue, kernel, 1, NULL, globalWorkSize, localWorkSize, 0, NULL, NULL );

status = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel( cmdQueue, kernel, 1, NULL, globalWorkSize, localWorkSize, 0, NULL, NULL );
cl_event waitKernelC;

status = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel(cmdQueue, kernel, 1, NULL, globalWorkSize, localWorkSize, 0, NULL, &waitKernelC);
Waiting for Events

cl_event waitKernelA, waitKernelB.

    ...

cl_event dependencies[2];

dependencies[0] = waitKernelA;
dependencies[1] = waitKernelB;

status = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel(cmdQueue, kernelC, 1, NULL, globalWorkSize, localWorkSize, 2, dependencies, NULL);

event(s) to wait for

event being created
Waiting for One Event

cl_event waitKernelA, waitKernel B.

\ldots

status = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel( cmdQueue, kernelC, 1, NULL, globalWorkSize, localWorkSize, 1, &waitKernelA, NULL );
Placing a Barrier in the Command Queue

```c
status = clEnqueueBarrier( cmdQueue );
```

This does not complete until all commands enqueued before it have completed.
Placing an Event Marker in the Command Queue

```c
cl_event waitMarker;
status = clEnqueueMarker( cmdQueue, &waitMarker );
```

This does not complete until all commands enqueued before it have completed.

This is just like a barrier, but it can throw an event to be waited for.
status = clWaitForEvents( 2, dependencies );

This blocks until the specified events are thrown, so use it carefully!
// wait until all queued tasks have taken place:

void Wait( cl_command_queue queue )
{
    cl_event wait;
    cl_int status;

    status = clEnqueueMarker( queue, &wait );
    if( status != CL_SUCCESS )
        fprintf( stderr, "Wait: clEnqueueMarker failed\n" );

    status = clWaitForEvents( 1, &wait );  // **blocks** until everything is done!
    if( status != CL_SUCCESS )
        fprintf( stderr, "Wait: clWaitForEvents failed\n" );
}

Call this before starting the timer, before ending the timer, and before using data from an array returned from OpenCL.
Getting Various Configuration IDs:
Remember This?

This way of querying information is a recurring OpenCL pattern

```
cl_uint numPlatforms;
status = clGetPlatformIDs( 0, NULL, &numPlatforms );

fprintf( stderr, "Number of Platforms = %d\n", numPlatforms );

cl_platform_id * platforms = new cl_platform_id[ numPlatforms ];
status = clGetPlatformIDs( numPlatforms, platforms, NULL );
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How many to get</th>
<th>Where to put them</th>
<th>How many total there are</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>status = clGetPlatformIDs( 0, NULL, &amp;numPlatforms );</td>
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</tr>
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<td>status = clGetPlatformIDs( numPlatforms, platforms, NULL );</td>
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Getting Event Statuses Works the Same Way

CL_EVENT_COMMAND_QUEUE
CL_EVENT_CONTEXT
CL_EVENT_COMMAND_TYPE
CL_EVENT_COMMAND_EXECUTION_STATUS

cl_int eventStatus;

status = clGetEventInfo( waitKernelC, CL_EVENT_COMMAND_EXECUTION_STATUS, sizeof(cl_int), &eventStatus, NULL );

CL_EVENT_COMMAND_EXECUTION_STATUS
returns one of these

CL_QUEUEED
CL_SUBMITTED
CL_RUNNING
CL_COMPLETE

Note that this a nice way to check on event statuses without blocking. Thus, you could put this in a loop and go get some other work done in between calls.