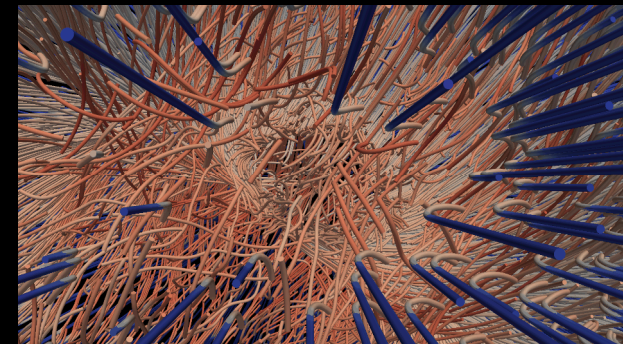
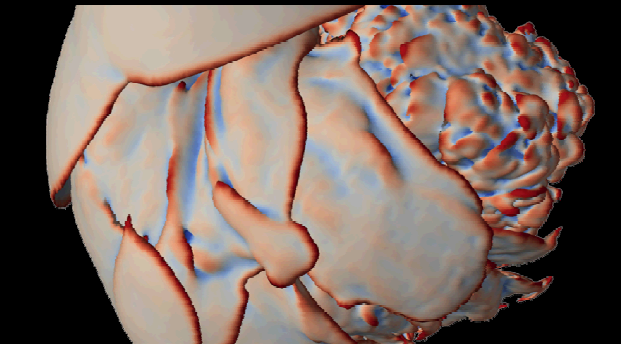
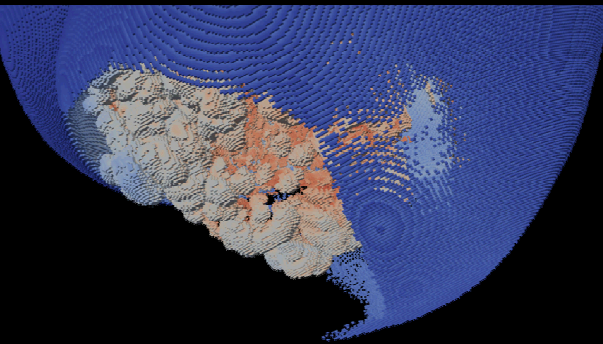


Exceptional service in the national interest



Dax Tutorial

Many-Core Code Sprint

September 19, 2012

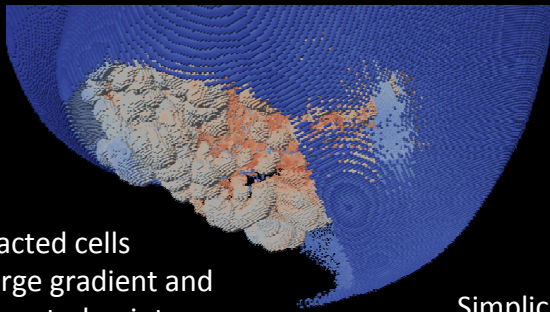


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Dax: A Toolkit for Accelerated Visualization

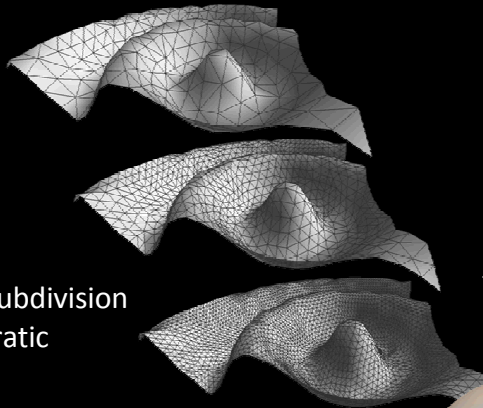
The Dax Toolkit brings together parallel modules to supplement combinable visualization algorithms.

Mapping on Fields



Extracted cells
of large gradient and
compacted points

Topology Generation



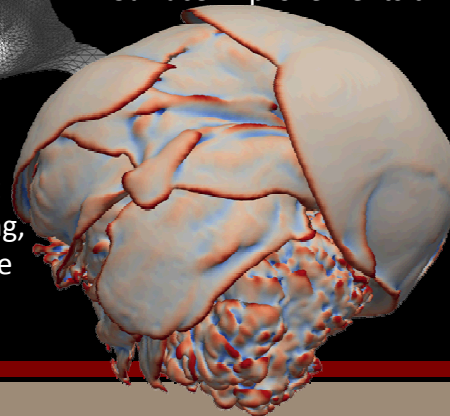
Simplicial subdivision
with quadratic
smoothing

Connectivity Reconstruction



Surface improvements through connection construction.

Contour with subsequent
vertex welding, coarsening,
subdivision, and curvature
estimation



GETTING STARTED

Prerequisites

- git
- CMake (2.8.8 or newer recommended)
- Boost 1.48.0
- CUDA Toolkit 4+ (for CUDA backend)
- Thrust 1.4 or 1.5 (comes with CUDA)

Getting Dax

- Clone from one of the git repositories
 - <http://public.kitware.com/daxtoolkit.git>
 - <https://github.com/Kitware/DaxToolkit.git>

```
git clone http://public.kitware.com/daxtoolkit.git
```

Configuring Dax

- Create a build directory
- Run cmake (or cmake-gui) pointing back to source directory

```
git clone http://public.kitware.com/daxtoolkit.git
mkdir daxBuild
cd daxBuild
cmake ../daxtoolkit
```

Important Configuration Parameters

Variable	Description
DAX_ENABLE_CUDA	Turn this ON to enable CUDA backend. Requires CUDA Toolkit and Thrust.
DAX_ENABLE_OPENMP	Turn this ON to enable OpenMP backend. Requires Thrust and OpenMP compiler support (not Clang).
DAX_ENABLE_TESTING	Turn on header, unit, and benchmark tests.
DAX_USE_64BIT_IDS	Enable 64bit index support. Using this with CUDA backend generally requires a Tesla card.
DAX_USE_DOUBLE_PRECISION	Enable using double as the representation type for dax::Scalar. Using this with CUDA backend generally requires a Tesla card.
CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE	Debug, RelWithDebInfo, or Release
CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX	Location to install headers

Building Dax

- (Technically optional but a good check for your system.)
- Run make (or use your favorite IDE)
- Run tests (“make test” or “ctest”)
- Parallel builds (-j flag) work, too.

```
git clone http://public.kitware.com/daxtoolkit.git
mkdir daxBuild
cd daxBuild
ccmake ../daxtoolkit
make
ctest
```


Installing Dax

- (Optional but good if your project doesn't use CMake)
- make install target

```
git clone http://public.kitware.com/daxtoolkit.git
mkdir daxBuild
cd daxBuild
ccmake ../daxtoolkit
make
ctest
make install
```

More Information

- We know, documentation is sparse
- <http://daxtoolkit.org>
 - Click down to “Using Dax”
- Doxygen: <http://daxtoolkit.org/Doc/classes.html>

BASIC COMMON SUPPORT TYPES AND FUNCTIONS

Basic Types

- `#include <dax/Types.h>`
- `dax::Id`
 - Integer/index type
- `dax::Scalar`
 - Floating point
- Use of core C types (int, float, double, etc.) discouraged.

Basic Tuples

- `#include <dax/Types.h>`
- `dax::Id3`, `dax::Vector2`, `dax::Vector3`, `dax::Vector4`
- Operator `[]` overloaded for component access
- Operators `+`, `-`, `*`, `/` overloaded for component-wise arithmetic
- `make_Id3()`, `make_Vector2()`, `make_Vector3()`, etc.
- `dax::dot()`
- Generic `dax::Tuple<int>`

Vector Traits

- `#include<dax/VectorTraits.h>`
- `template<class VectorType> struct VectorTraits`
 - `NUM_COMPONENTS`
 - `GetComponent()`
 - `SetComponent()`

Basic Math

- `#include <dax/math/Compare.h>`
 - `dax::math::Min(x,y), dax::math::Max(x,y)`
- `#include <dax/math/Precision.h>`
 - `dax::math::Nan(), dax::math::Infinity(),`
`dax::math::NegativeInfinity(), dax::math::Epsilon()`
 - `dax::math::IsNan()`
 - `dax::math::IsInf(), dax::math::IsFinite()`
 - `dax::math::FMod(), dax::math::Remainder(),`
`dax::math::RemainderQuotient(), dax::math::ModF()`
 - `dax::math::Ceil(), dax::math::Floor(), dax::math::Round()`
- `#include <dax/math/Sign.h>`
 - `dax::math::Abs(), dax::math::IsNegative(),`
`dax::math::CopySign()`

Basic Math

- `#include <dax/math/Exp.h>`
 - `dax::math::Pow()`, `dax::math::Sqrt()`, `dax::math::RSqrt()`,
`dax::math::Cbrt()`, `dax::math::RCbrt()`
 - `dax::math::Exp()`, `dax::math::Exp2()`, `dax::math::ExpM1()`,
`dax::math::Exp10()`
 - `dax::math::Log()`, `dax::math::Log2()`, `dax::math::Log10()`,
`dax::math::Log1P()`
- `#include <dax/math/Trig.h>`
 - `dax::math::Pi()`
 - `dax::math::Sin()`, `dax::math::Cos()`, `dax::math::Tan()`
 - `dax::math::ASin()`, `dax::math::ACos()`, `dax::math::ATan()`,
`dax::math::ATan2()`
 - `dax::math::SinH()`, `dax::math::CosH()`, `dax::math::TanH()`,
`dax::math::ASinH()`, `dax::math::ACosH()`, `dax::math::ATanH()`

Basic Vector Operations

- `#include <dax/math/VectorAnalysis.h>`
 - `dax::math::MagnitudeSquared(), dax::math::Magnitude(),`
`dax::math::RMagnitude()`
 - `dax::math::Normal(), dax::math::Normalize()`
 - `dax::math::Cross()`
 - `dax::math::TriangleNormal()`

Basic Small Matrix Operations

- `#include <dax::math::Matrix.h>`
 - `class dax::math::Matrix<Type, numRows, numCol>`
 - Access components by `matrix(row, col)` or `matrix[row][col]`
 - Specialty types `dax::math::Matrix2x2`, `dax::math::Matrix3x3`, `dax::math::Matrix4x4`
 - `dax::math::MatrixRow(matrix, rowIndex)`,
`dax::math::MatrixColumn(matrix, colIndex)`
 - `dax::math::MatrixSetRow(matrix, rowIndex, rowValues)`,
`dax::math::MatrixSetColumn(matrix, colIndex, colValues)`
 - `dax::math::MatrixMultiply(leftFactor, rightFactor)`
 - `dax::math::MatrixIdentity()`
 - `dax::math::MatrixTranspose()`
 - `dax::math::MatrixInverse()`
 - `dax::math::MatrixDeterminant()`

Other Linear and Numeric Algorithms



- `#include <dax/math/Matrix.h>`
 - `dax::math::SolveLinearSystem()`
- `#include <dax/math/Numerical.h>`
 - `dax::math::NewtonMethod()`

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Dax Framework

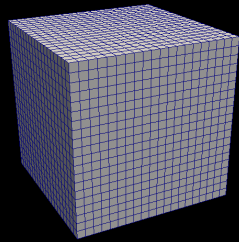
Control
Environment

Execution
Environment

dax::cont

dax::exec

Dax Framework



Control Environment

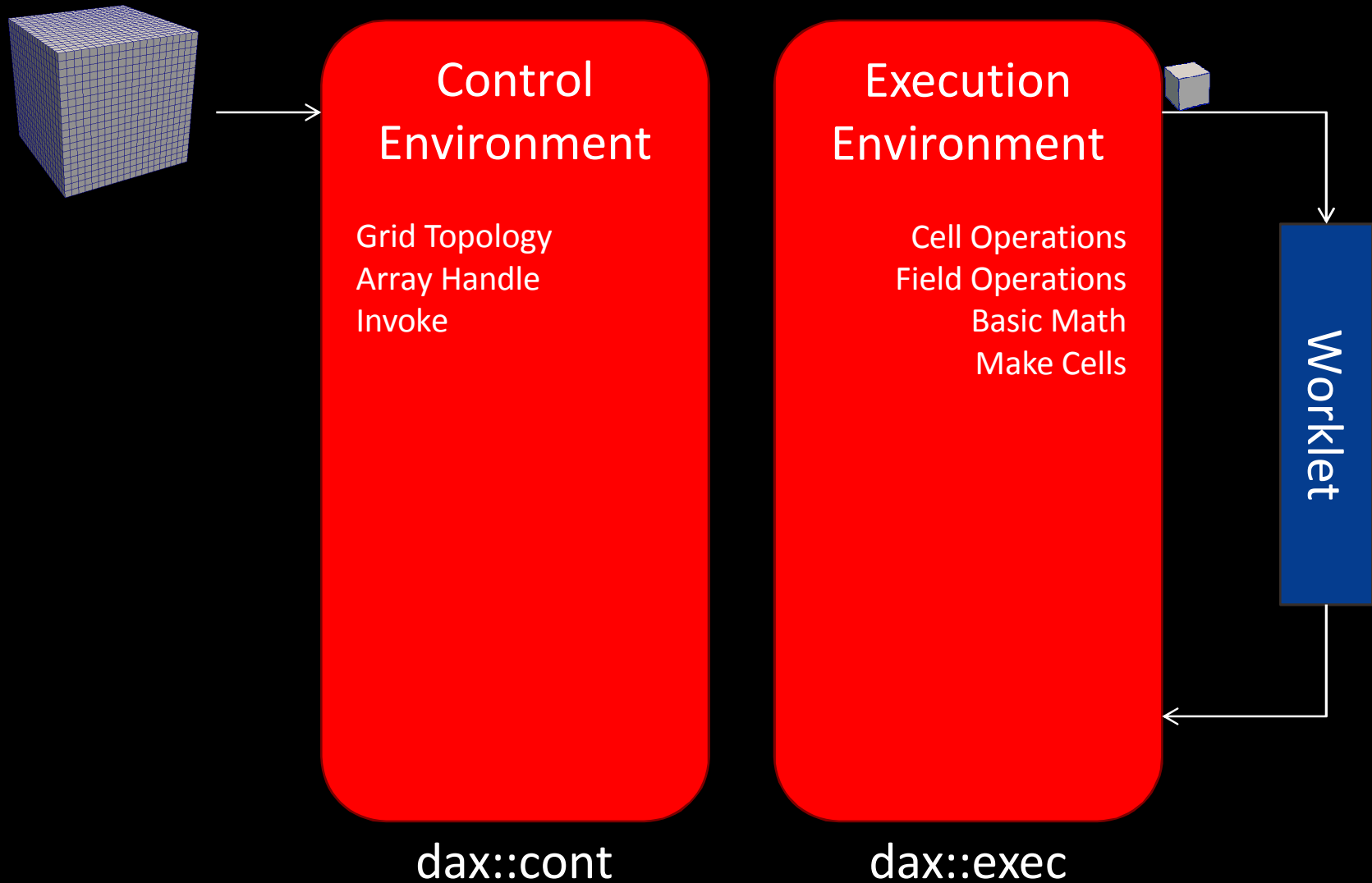
Grid Topology
Array Handle
Invoke

dax::cont

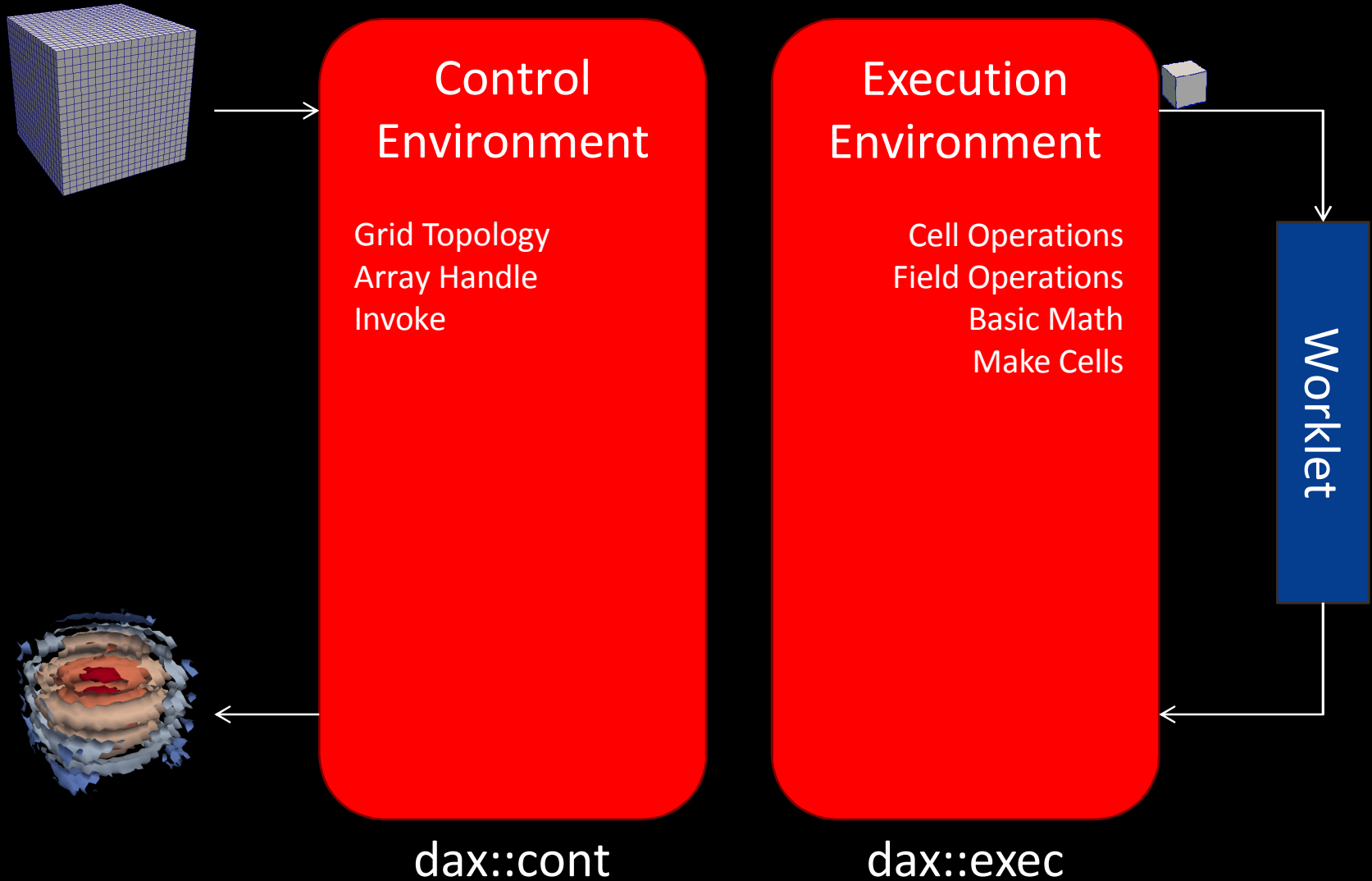
Execution Environment

dax::exec

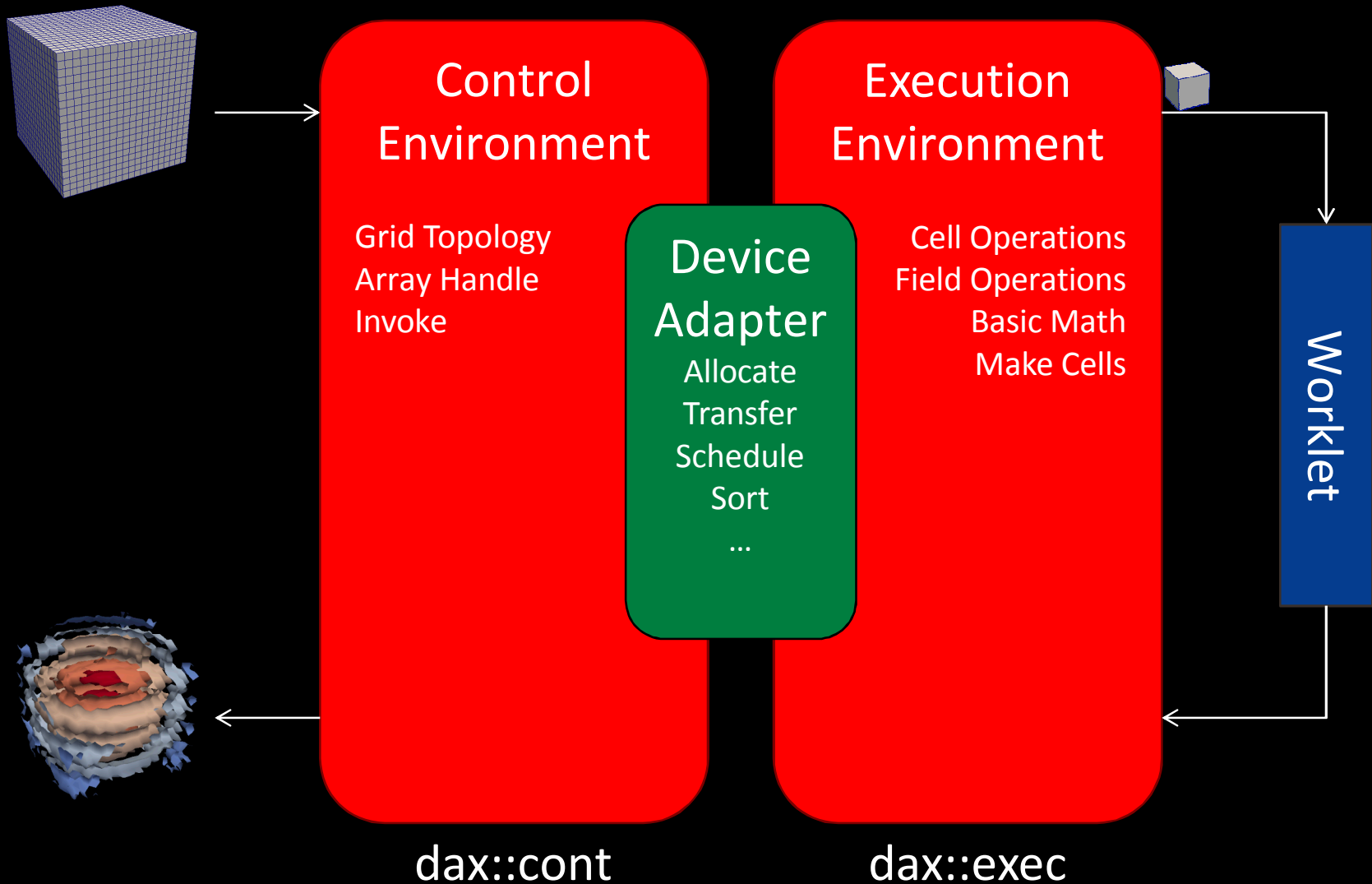
Dax Framework



Dax Framework



Dax Framework



Export Macros

- DAX_CONT_EXPORT Functions/methods for control environment.
 - Think `__host__` in CUDA.
- DAX_EXEC_EXPORT Functions/methods for execution environment.
 - Think `__device__` in CUDA.
- DAX_EXEC_CONT_EXPORT Either environment.

CREATING WORKLETS IN THE EXECUTION ENVIRONMENT

Creating Worklets

- Replace this slide with a series of instructions on how to create worklets. Describe the types of worklets, subclassing the worklet classes to make functors, signatures, and whatever else is relevant.

Execution Cell Types

- Some worklets can receive a cell as a parameter
- Usually the cell type is templated, but can be specified directly
 - Cell classes defined in `dax/exec/Cell*.h`
- No shared superclass, but all implement at a minimum
 - Constants `NUM_POINTS` and `TOPOLOGICAL_DIMENSIONS`
 - `GetNumberOfPoints()`
 - `GetPointIndex(vertexIndex)`
 - `GetPointIndices()`
 - Returns a Tuple defined by the typedef `Cell::PointConnectionsType`
- Currently supported cells: Vertex, Line, Triangle, Quadrilateral, Voxel, Tetrahedron, Wedge, Hexahedron

Cell Operations

- `#include <dax/exec/ParametricCoordinates.h>`
 - `dax::exec::ParametricCoordinates<CellType>::Center()`
 - `dax::exec::ParametricCoordinates<CellType>::Vertex()`
 - `dax::exec::ParametricCoordinatesToWorldCoordinates()`
 - `dax::exec::WorldCoordinatesToParametricCoordinates()`
- `#include <dax/exec/Interpolate.h>`
 - `dax::exec::CellInterpolate()`
- `#include <dax/exec/Derivative.h>`
 - `dax::exec::CellDerivative()`

Errors in the Execution Environment

- All worklet classes have a `RaiseError()` method
 - `this->RaiseError("Precondition failed");`
 - Will cause an exception with that message to be thrown in the control environment from whence the worklet was invoked
 - But, you cannot catch the error while still in the execution environment
 - In fact, execution might not immediately stop
- `#include <dax/exec/Assert.h>`
 - `DAX_ASSERT_EXEC(condition, worklet)`
 - Behaves like the POSIX `assert` except that it throws this error rather than crashing the program to a halt
 - `DAX_ASSERT_EXEC(vertexIndex < 8, this)`

INVOKING ALGORITHMS ON DATA IN THE CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

Catching Errors

- Dax throws errors in anomalous conditions
 - Thrown class always a subclass of `dax::cont::Error`
 - If the error originated in control environment, then a subclass of `dax::cont::ErrorControl`
 - If the error came from a worklet in the execution environment, then it will be `dax::cont::ErrorExecution`

```
try
{
    ...
}
catch (dax::cont::Error error)
{
    std::cout << "Dax encountered an error: "
               << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
}
```

DeviceAdapter

- The DeviceAdapter is an interface between control and execution environments. Adapts to different devices/compilers.
- Easiest way to select is to define DAX_DEVICE_ADAPTER
- Use one of the following (before including any Dax header)
 - `#define DAX_DEVICE_ADAPTER DAX_DEVICE_ADAPTER_SERIAL`
 - `#define DAX_DEVICE_ADAPTER DAX_DEVICE_ADAPTER_OPENMP`
 - `#define DAX_DEVICE_ADAPTER DAX_DEVICE_ADAPTER_CUDA`
- If you select none, a reasonable default will be selected for you
- There are other ways to select (and create) a DeviceAdapter
 - Won't be talking about them today

ArrayHandle

- `dax::cont::ArrayHandle<type>` manages an “array” of data
 - Acts like a reference-counted smart pointer to an array
 - Manages transfer of data between control and execution
 - Can allocate data for output
- Relevant methods
 - `GetNumberOfValues()`
 - `CopyInto()`
 - `ReleaseResources()`, `ReleaseResourcesExecution()`
- Functions to create an `ArrayHandle`
 - `dax::cont::make_ArrayHandle(const T *array, dax::Id size)`
 - `dax::cont::make_ArrayHandle(const std::vector<T> vector)`
 - Both of these do a shallow (reference) copy.
 - Do not let the original array be deleted or vector to go out of scope!

Other Important ArrayHandle Features We're Skipping

- ArrayContainerControl template parameter
 - Selects array layout for zero-copy semantics
 - Supports implicit arrays
 - Yes, we have a container for vtkDataArray
- Generic array interface through an ArrayPortal
 - In principle like an STL iterator, but simpler

UniformGrid

- `#include <dax/cont/UniformGrid.h>`
- `dax::cont::UniformGrid<>` (template parameters default)
 - `Get/SetExtent(), Get/SetOrigin(), Get/SetSpacing()`
 - `GetNumberOfPoints(), GetNumberOfCells()`
 - `ComputePointIndex(dax::Id3), ComputeCellIndex(dax::Id3)`
 - `ComputePointLocation(dax::Id)`
 - `ComputeCellLocation(dax::Id)`
 - `ComputePointCoordinates(dax::Id or dax::Id3)`
 - `GetPointCoordinates()`

UnstructuredGrid

- `#include <dax/cont/UnstructuredGrid.h>`
- `dax::cont::UnstructuredGrid<CellType>`
 - `Get/SetCellConnections()`
 - Stored in `ArrayHandle<dax::Id>`, one entry per cell vertex
 - `Get/SetPointCoordinates()`
 - Stored in `ArrayHandle<dax::Vector3>`, one entry per point
 - Note that `GetPointCoordinates()` is match in `UniformGrid`
 - `GetNumberOfPoints(), GetNumberOfCells()`

Invoking Worklets

- At this point, give instructions on using the schedule function to run worklets on data.

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

- This would be a good point for a complete example starting from creating a worklet to making a program that runs it on some data.