# 15-418/618 Recitation: Open MP

- February 23, 2018

# OpenMP

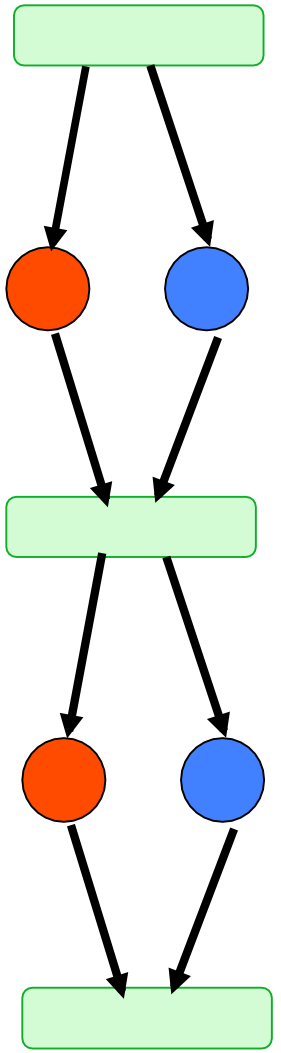
- A higher level interface for threads programming http://www.openmp.org
- Parallelization via source code annotations
- All major compilers support it, including gnu
- Gcc 4.8 supports OpenMP version 3.1 https://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/openmp
- Compare with explicit threads programing

```
#pragma omp parallel private(i)
            shared(n)
{
#pragma omp for
for(i=0; i < n; i++)
   work(i);
}
```

```
i0 = $TID*n/$nthreads;
i1 = i0 + n/$nthreads;
for (i=i0; i< i1; i++)
   work(i);
```

# OpenMP's Fork-Join Model

- A program begins life as a single thread
- Enter a parallel region, spawning a team of threads
- The lexically enclosed program statements execute in parallel by all team members
- When we reach the end of the scope…
  - The team of threads synchronize at a barrier and are disbanded; they enter a wait state
  - Only the initial thread continues
- Thread teams can be created and disbanded many times during program execution, but this can be costly
- A clever compiler can avoid many thread creations and joins

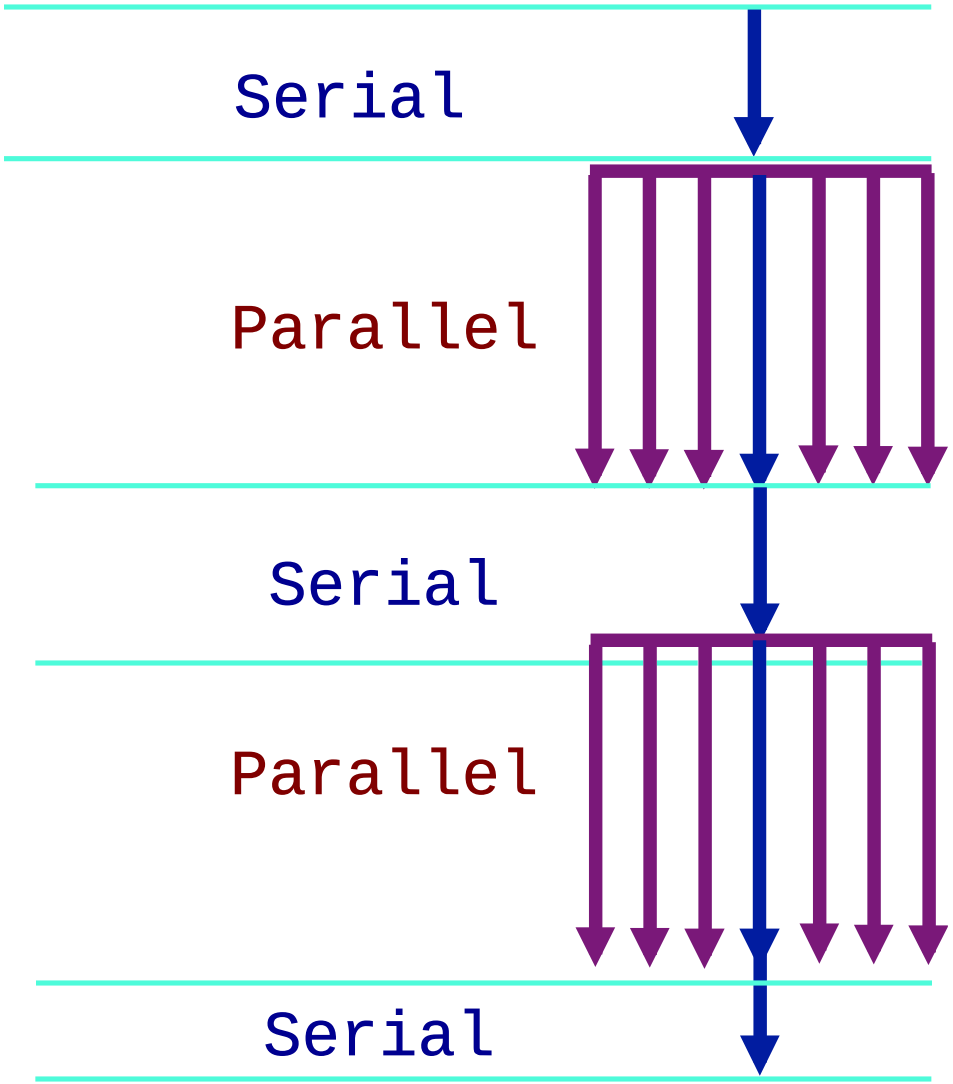


Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# Fork join model with loops

Seung-Jai Min

- cout << “Serial\n”;
- N = 1000;
- #pragma omp parallel{
- #pragma omp for
- for (i=0; i<N; i++) A[i] = B[i] + C[i];
- #pragma omp single
- M = A[N/2];
- #pragma omp for for (j=0; j<M; j++)
  - p[j] = q[j] – r[j];
- }
- Cout << “Finish\n”;



# Loop parallelization

- The translator automatically generates appropriate local loop bounds
- Also inserts any needed barriers
- We use private/shared clauses to distinguish thread private from global data
- Handles irregular problems
- Decomposition, Can be static or dynamic

```
#pragma omp parallel for shared(Keys) private(i) reduction(&:done)
for  i = OE; i to N-2 by 2
   if (Keys[i] > Keys[i+1]) swap Keys[i] ↔ Keys[i+1];  done *= false; }
end do
return done;
```

# Another way of annotating loops

- These are equivalent

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
#pragma omp for
    for (int i=1; i< N-1; i++)
        a[i] = (b[i+1] - b[i-1])/2h
}
```

```
#pragma omp parallel for
 for (int i=1; i< N-1; i++)
        a[i] = (b[i+1] - b[i-1])/2h
```

# Variable scoping

- Any variables declared outside a parallel region are shared by all threads
- Variables declared inside the region are private
- Shared & private declarations override defaults, also usefule as documentation

```
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
double a[N], b[N], c[N];
int i;
#pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b,c,N) private(i)
    for (i=0; i < N; i++)
        a[i] = b[i] = (double) i;

#pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b,c,N) private(i)
        for (i=0; i<N; i++)
            c[i] = a[i] + sqrt(b[i]);
```

Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# Dealing with loop carried dependences

- OpenMP will dutifully parallelize a loop when you tell it to, even if doing so "breaks" the correctness of the code

```
int* fib = new int[N];
   fib[0] = fib[1] =  1;
#pragma omp parallel for num_threads(2)
   for (i=2; i<N; i++)
      fib[i] = fib[i-1]+ fib[i-2];
```

- Sometimes we can restructure an algorithm, e.g. odd-even sorting.
- OpenMP may warn you when it is doing something unsafe, but not always

# Why dependencies prevent parallelization

- Consider the following loops

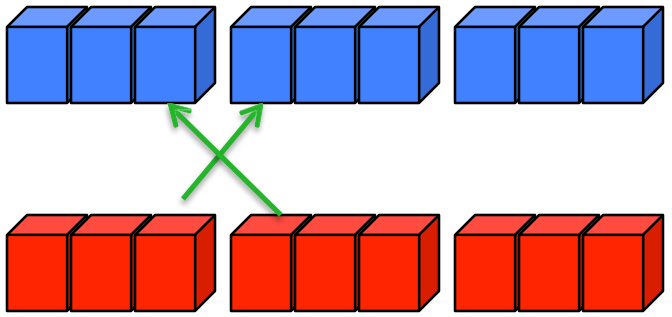
```
#pragma omp parallel
{
#pragma omp for nowait
for (int i=1; i< N-1; i++)
    a[i] = (b[i+1] - b[i-1])/2h
#pragma omp for
for (int i=N-2; i>0; i--)
    b[i] = (a[i+1] - a[i-1])/2h
}
```

- Why aren't the results incorrect?

# Why dependencies prevent parallelization

- Consider the following loops

```
#pragma omp parallel
{#pragma omp for nowait
 for (int i=1; i< N-1; i++)
    a[i] = (b[i+1] – b[i-1])/2h
#pragma omp for
for (int N-2; i>0; i--)
    b[i] = (a[i+1] – a[i-1])/2h
}
```



- Results will be incorrect because the array a[ ], in loop #2, *depends* on the outcome of loop #1 (a *true dependence*)
  - We don't know when the threads finish
  - OpenMP doesn't define the order that the loop iterations wil be incorrect

# Barrier Synchronization in OpenMP

- To deal with true- and anti-dependences, OpenMP inserts a barrier (by default) between loops:

```
for (int i=0; i< N-1; i++)
    a[i] = (b[i+1] - b[i-1])/2h
  BARRIER
for (int i=N-1; i>=0; i--)
    b[i] = (a[i+1] -a[i-1])/2h
```


- No thread may pass the barrier until all have arrived hence loop 2 may not write into b until loop 1 has finished reading the old values
- Do we need the barrier in this case? Yes

```
for (int i=0; i< N-1; i++)
    a[i] = (b[i+1] - b[i-1])/2h
  BARRIER?
for (int i=N-1; i>=0; i--)
    c[i] = a[i]/2;
```

Which loops can OpenMP parallellize, assuming there is a barrier before the start of the loop?

A. 1 & 2
1 & 3
C. 3 & 4
D. 2 & 4
E. All the loops

All arrays have at least N elements

1. for i = 1 to N-1
   A[i] = A[i] + B[i-1];

2. for i = 0 to N-2
   A[i+1] = A[i] + 1;

3. for i = 0 to N-1 step 2
   A[i] = A[i-1] + A[i];

4. for i = 0 to N-2{
   A[i] = B[i];
   C[i] = A[i] + B[i];
   E[i] = C[i+1];
   }

Which loops can OpenMP parallellize, assuming there is a barrier before the start of the loop?

A. 1 & 2
B. 1 & 3
C. 3 & 4
D. 2 & 4
E. All the loops

All arrays have at least N elements

1. for i = 1 to N-1
   A[i] = A[i] + B[i-1];

2. for i = 0 to N-2
   A[i+1] = A[i] + 1;

3. for i = 0 to N-1 step 2
   A[i] = A[i-1] + A[i];

4. for i = 0 to N-2{
   A[i] = B[i];
   C[i] = A[i] + B[i];
   E[i] = C[i+1];
   }

# How would you parallelize loop 2 by hand?

1. for i = 1 to N-1
   A[i] = A[i] + B[i-1];

2. for i = 0 to N-2
   A[i+1] = A[i] + 1;

# How would you parallelize loop 2 by hand?

```
for i = 0 to N-2
    A[i+1] = A[i] + 1;
```

```
for i = 0 to N-2
    A[i+1] = A[0]  + i;
```

# To ensure correctness, where must we remove the nowait clause?

A. Between loops 1 and 2
B. Between loops 2 and 3
C. Between both loops
D. None

```
#pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b,c) private(i)
        for (i=0; i<N; i++)
            c[i] = (double) i
#pragma omp parallel for shared(c) private(i) nowait
        for (i=1; i<N; i+=2)
            c[i] = c[i] + c[i-1]
#pragma omp parallel for shared(c) private(i) nowait
        for (i=2; i<N; i+=2)
            c[i] = c[i] + c[i-1]
```

# To ensure correctness, where must we remove the nowait clause?

A. Between loops 1 and 2

B. Between loops 2 and 3

C. Between both loops

D. None

```
#pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b,c) private(i)
        for (i=0; i<N; i++)
            c[i] = (double) i
#pragma omp parallel for shared(c) private(i) nowait
        for (i=1; i<N; i+=2)
            c[i] = c[i] + c[i-1]
#pragma omp parallel for shared(c) private(i) nowait
        for (i=2; i<N; i+=2)
            c[i] = c[i] + c[i-1]
```

# Exercise: removing data dependencies

- How can we split this loop into 2 loops so that each loop parallelizes, and the result it correct?
  - B initially: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
  - B on 1 thread: 7 7 7 7 11 12 13 14

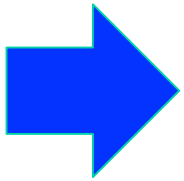
```
#pragma omp parallel for shared (N,B)
  for i  = 0 to N-1
    B[i] += B[N-1-i];
```

B[0] += B[7], B[1] += B[6], B[2] += B[5]
B[3] += B[4], B[4] += B[3], B[5] += B[2]
B[6] += B[1], B[7] += B[0]

# Splitting a loop

- For iterations i=N/2+1 to N, B[N-i] reference newly computed data
- All others reference "old" data
- B initially: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- Correct result: 7 7 7 7 11 12 13 14

```
for i  = 0 to N-1
     B[i] += B[N-i];
```



```
#pragma omp parallel
for  … nowait
for i  = 0 to N/2-1
     B[i] += B[N-1-i];
for i  = N/2+1 to N-1
     B[i] += B[N-1-i];
```

# Reductions in OpenMP

- In some applications, we reduce a collection of values down to a single global value
  - Taking the sum of a list of numbers
  - Decoding when Odd/Even sort has finished
- OpenMP avoids the need for an explicit serial section

```
int     Sweep(int *Keys, int N, int OE, ){
bool done = true;
#pragma omp parallel for reduction(&:done)
    for (int i = OE; i < N-1; i+=2) {
      if (Keys[i] > Keys[i+1]){
          Keys[i] ↔ Keys[i+1];
          done &= false;
      }
    }  //All threads 'and' their done flag into a local variable
       // and store the accumulated value into the global
   return done;
}
```

# Reductions in OpenMP

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       if (Keys[i] > Keys[i+1]){
          Keys[i] ↔ Keys[i+1];
          done &= false;
       }
    }  //All threads 'and' their done flag into the local variable
   return done;
}
```

# Which functions may we use in a reduction?

A. Add — $a_0 + a_1 + \ldots + a_{n-1}$

B. Subtract — $a_0 - a_1 - \ldots - a_{n-1}$

C. LogicalAnd — $a_0 \wedge a_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge a_{n-1}$

D. A and B

E. A,B and C

# Which functions may we use in a reduction?

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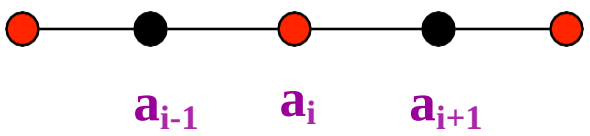
C. LogicalAnd $a_0 \wedge a_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge a_{n-1}$

D. A and B

E. A,B and C

# Odd-Even sort in OpenMP

```
for s = 1 to MaxIter do
    done =  Sweep(Keys, N, 0);
    done &= Sweep(Keys, N, 1);
    if (done) break;
end do
```




- int Sweep(int *Keys, int N, int OE){
  bool done=true;
- #pragma omp parallel for shared(Keys) private(i) reduction(&:done)
  for (i = OE; i < N-1; i+=2) {
  - if (Keys[i] > Keys[i+1]){
    int tmp = Keys[i];
    Keys[i] = Keys[i+1];
    Keys[i+1] = tmp;
    done *= false;
    }
  }
  return done;
}

-n 8Mi, -i 200, -f 50

| P=1 | P=2 | P=4 | P=8 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.09s | 3.51s | 2.78s | 2.78s |

*g++ -fopenmp, on Bang*

# Why isn't a barrier needed between the calls to sweep( )?

A. The calls to sweep occur outside parallel sections
B. OpenMP inserts barriers after the calls to Sweep
C. OpenMP places a barrier after the for i loop inside Sweep
D. A & C
E. B & C

```
for s = 1 to MaxIter do
    done =  Sweep(Keys, N, 0);
    done &= Sweep(Keys, N, 1);
    if (done) break;
end do
int  Sweep(int *Keys, int N, int OE){
   bool done=true;
#pragma omp parallel for shared(Keys) private(i) reduction(&:done)
for  i = OE; i to N-2 by 2
   if (Keys[i] > Keys[i+1]) {swap Keys[i] ↔ Keys[i+1];  done &= false; }
end do
return done;
```

# Why isn't a barrier needed between the calls to sweep( )?

A. The calls to sweep occur outside parallel sections

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E. B & C

```
for s = 1 to MaxIter do
    done =   Sweep(Keys, N, 0);
    done &= Sweep(Keys, N, 1);
    if (done) break;
end do
int  Sweep(int *Keys, int N, int OE){
   bool done=true;
#pragma omp parallel for shared(Keys) private(i) reduction(&:done)
for  i = OE; i to N-2 by 2
   if (Keys[i] > Keys[i+1]) {swap Keys[i] ↔ Keys[i+1];  done &= false; }
end do
return done;
```

# Another way of annotating loops

- These are equivalent
- Why don't we need to declare private(i)?

```
#pragma omp parallel shared(a,b)
{
#pragma omp for schedule(static)
    for (int i=1; i< N-1; i++)
        a[i] = (b[i+1] - b[i-1])/2h
}
```

```
#pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b) schedule(static)
 for (int i=1; i< N-1; i++)
        a[i] = (b[i+1] - b[i-1])/2h
```

Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# The No Wait clause

- Removes the barrier after an omp for loop
- Why are the results incorrect?
  - We don't know when the threads finish
  - OpenMP doesn't define the order that the loop iterations wil be incorrect

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
#pragma omp for nowait
    for (int i=1; i< N-1; i++)
        a[i] = (b[i+1] - b[i-1])/2h
    #pragma omp for
    for (int i=N-2; i>0; i--)
        b[i] = (a[i+1] - a[i-1])/2h
 }
```

Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# Why isn't a barrier needed between the calls to sweep()?

A. The calls to sweep occur outside parallel sections

B.

C. OpenMP places a barrier after the for i loop inside Sweep

D. A & C

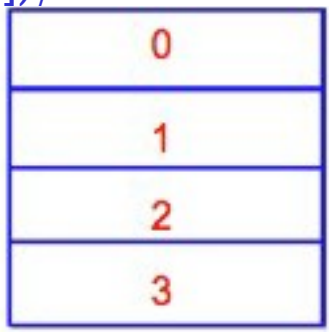
```
for s = 1 to MaxIter do
    done =  Sweep(Keys, N, 0);
    done &= Sweep(Keys, N, 1);
    if (done) break;
end do
int  Sweep(int *Keys, int N, int OE){
   bool done=true;
#pragma omp parallel for shared(Keys) private(i) reduction(&:done)
for  i = OE; i to N-2 by 2
   if (Keys[i] > Keys[i+1]) {swap Keys[i] ↔ Keys[i+1];  done &= false; }
end do
return done;
```

Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# Parallelizing a nested loop with OpenMP

- Not all implementations can parallelize inner loops
- We parallelize the outer loop index

```
#pragma omp parallel private(i) shared(n)
    #pragma omp for
    for(i=0; i < n; i++)
        for(j=0; j < n; j++) {
            V[i,j] = (u[i-1,j] + u[i+1,j]+ u[i,j-1]+ u[i, j+1] - h²f[i,j])/4
    }
```

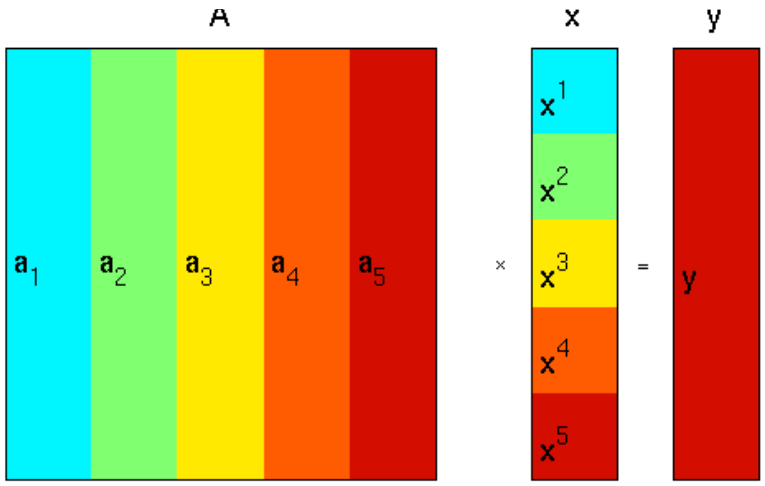



- Generated code

```
mymin = 1 + ($TID * n/NT),     mymax = mymin + n/NT-1
for(i=mymin; i < mymax; i++)
    for(j=0; j < n; j++)
     V[i,j] = (u[i-1,j] + u[i+1,j]+ u[i,j-1]+ u[i, j+1] - h²f[i,j])/4
Barrier();
```

Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

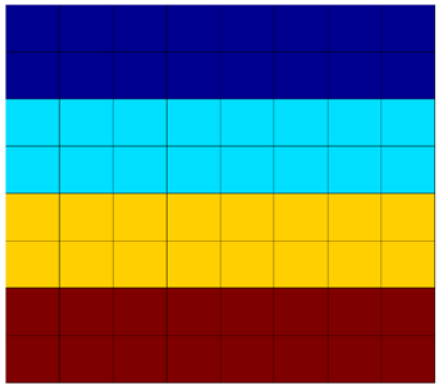
# An application: Matrix Vector Multiplication




Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# Application: Matrix Vector Multiplication

```
 double **A, *x, *y;                                  // GLOBAL
#pragma omp parallel shared(A,x,N)
#pragma omp for
        for (i=0; i<N; i++){
            y[i] = 0.0;
            for (j=0; j<N; j++)
                y[i] += A[i][j] * x[j];
        }
```



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $a_{00}$ | $a_{01}$ | $\cdots$ | $a_{0,n-1}$ |
| $a_{10}$ | $a_{11}$ | $\cdots$ | $a_{1,n-1}$ |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | | $\vdots$ |
| $a_{i0}$ | $a_{i1}$ | $\cdots$ | $a_{i,n-1}$ |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | | $\vdots$ |
| $a_{m-1,0}$ | $a_{m-1,1}$ | $\cdots$ | $a_{m-1,n-1}$ |

| |
|---|
| $x_0$ |
| $x_1$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $x_{n-1}$ |

$=$

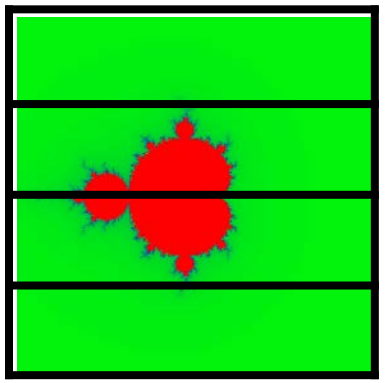
| |
|---|
| $y_0$ |
| $y_1$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $y_i = a_{i0}x_0 + a_{i1}x_1 + \cdots a_{i,n-1}x_{n-1}$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $y_{m-1}$ |

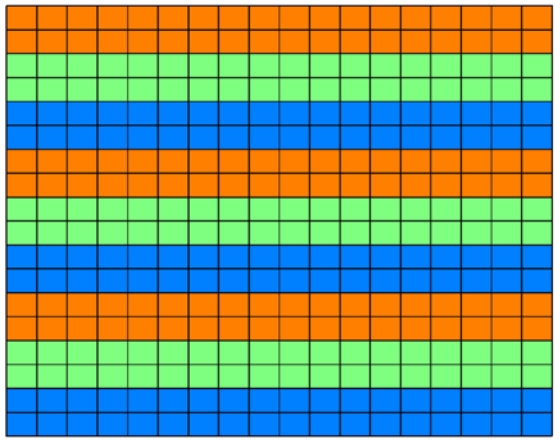
Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# Support for load balancing in OpenMP

- OpenMP supports Block Cyclic decompositions with chunk size

```
#pragma omp parallel for schedule(static, 2)
for ( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ) {
      for (int j = 0; j < n; j++ ){
            do
             z = z^2 + c
            while (|z| < 2 )
    }
}
```



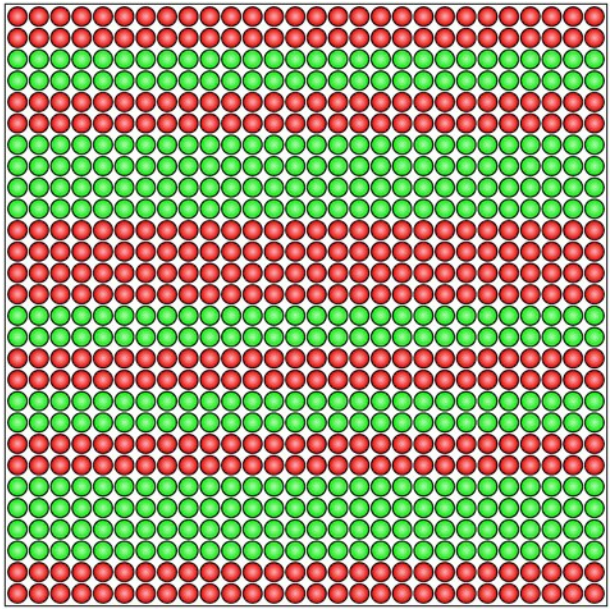


Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# OpenMP supports self scheduling

- Adjust task granularity with a chunksize

```
#pragma omp parallel for  schedule(dynamic, 2)
for( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ) {
     for (int j = 0; j < n; j++ ){
          do
               z = z^2 + c
          while (|z| < 2 )
    }
}
```



Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# Iteration to thread mapping in OpenMP

```
#pragma omp parallel shared(N,iters) private(i)
#pragma omp for
for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        iters[i] = omp_get_thread_num();
```

N = 9, # of openMP threads = 3 (no schedule)

0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2

N = 16, # of openMP threads = 4, schedule(static,2)

0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3

N=9: 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 1

Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# Initializing Data in OpenMP

- We allocate heap storage outside a parallel region
- But we should initialize it inside a parallel region
- Important on NUMA systems, which account for most servers http://goo.gl/ao02CO

```
double **A;
A =(double**) malloc(sizeof(double*)*N + sizeof(double)*N*N);
assert(A);

#pragma omp parallel private(j) shared(A,N)
for(j=0;j<N;j++)
   A[j] = (double *)(A+N) + j*N;

#pragma omp parallel private(i,j) shared(A,N)
for ( j=0; j<N; j++ )
   for ( i=0; i<N; i++ )
      A[i][j] = 1.0 / (double) (i+j-1);
```

Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# OpenMP is also an API

- But we don't use this lower level interface unless necessary
- Parallel *for* is much easier to use

```
#ifdef _OPENMP
#include <omp.h>
#endif
int tid=0, nthrds,1;
#pragma omp parallel
{
#ifdef _OPENMP
    tid = omp_get_thread_num();    gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/libgomp
    nthrds =  omp_get_num_threads();
#endif
    int i0=(n/nthrds)*tid, i1=i0+n/nthrds;
    for(i=i0; i < i1; i++)
        work(i);
}
```

Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD

# Summary: what does OpenMP accomplish for us?

- Higher level interface simplifies the programmer's model
- Spawn and join threads, "Outlining" code into a thread function
- Handles synchronization and partitioning
- If it does all this, why do you think we need to have a lower level threading interface?

Credit: Scott Baden, CSE@UCSD