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Programming with OpenMP

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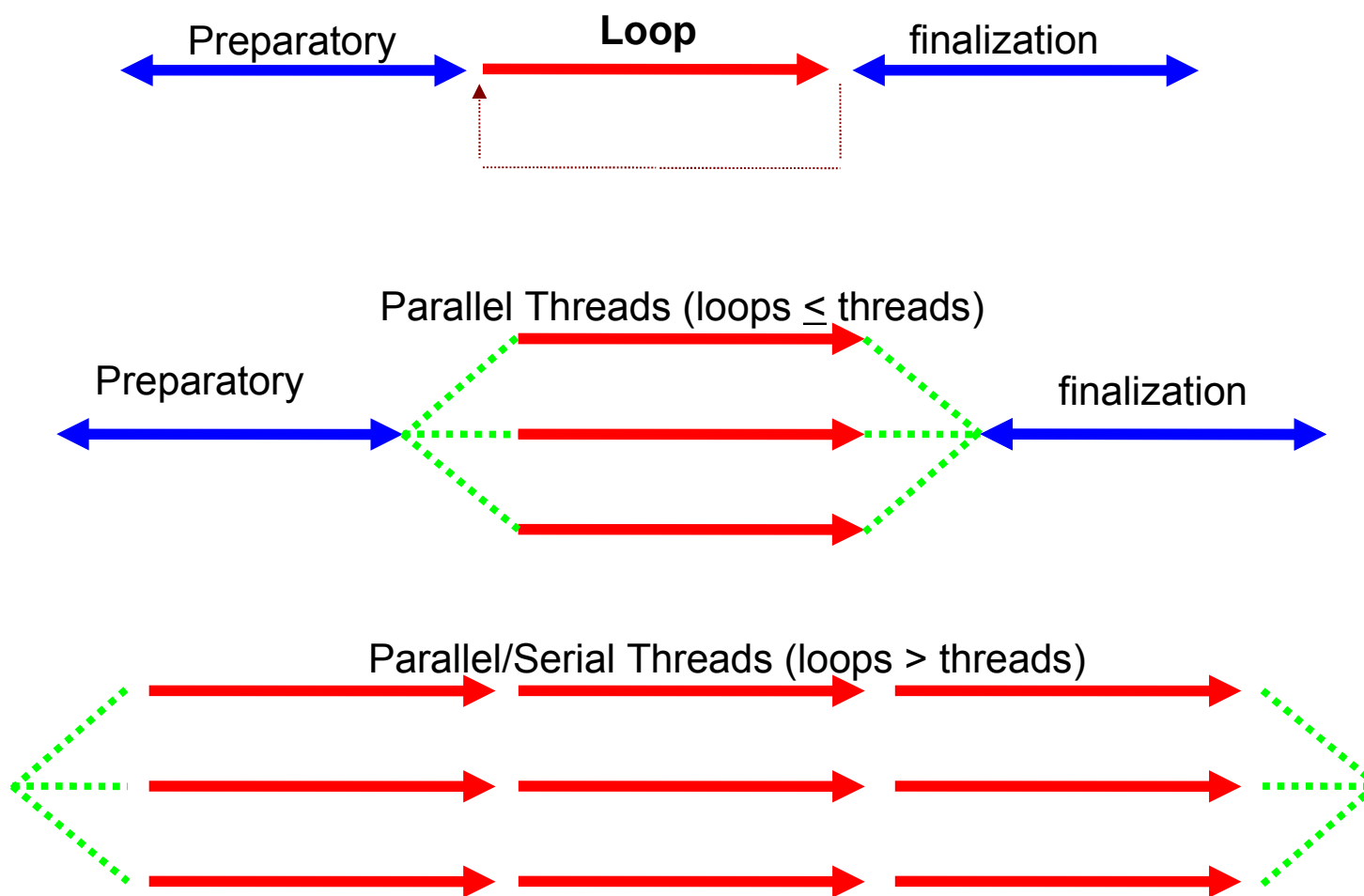
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Principle of OpenMP

Working with THREADS





Test OpenMP Source Code

```
#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    typedef struct
    { long int thred;
      double start; double stop;
    } metad; metad * array;
    long int i,j,k, Nthread, Niter, Nruntime;
    double time_start, time_stop, seconds,
           sinsin;
    time_start=omp_get_wtime();
    Nthread=1; Niter=16;
    Nruntime=9999999;
    if (argc>1) Nthread=atoi(argv[1]);
    if (argc>2) Niter =atoi(argv[2]);
    array = malloc(Niter*sizeof(metad));
```

```
#pragma omp parallel for \
    num_threads(Nthread) private(j,k,sinsin)
for (i=0; i<Niter; i++)
{ array[i].start = omp_get_wtime();
  for (j=0; j<16/Niter; j++)
    for (k=0; k<Nruntime ; k++)
      { sinsin=sin(k); }
  array[i].thred= omp_get_thread_num();
  array[i].stop = omp_get_wtime();
} // end pragma
time_stop=omp_get_wtime();
seconds=time_stop - time_start;
printf("walltime %f \n", seconds);
for (i=0; i<Niter; i++)
    printf("%ld Thread %ld Start %f Stop %f \n",
           i,array[i].thred,array[i].start, array[i].stop);
return 0;
}
```



Comments on the Source

OpenMP based on shared memory by all threads

Risk of two threads touching the same memory word

Leading to eventual errors or runtime delays

Number of threads declared in *pragma* directive

Execution of loop's code must be independent

Declare as ***private*** all in-loop variables

Avoid dependencies between iterations



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Preparation of Test

Compilation

```
gcc -fopenmp test.c /usr/lib/libm.a -o test
```

Script

```
run.sh = (/usr/bin/time $1 $2 $3)
```

Execution

```
./run.sh test <nr-threads> <nr-iter>
```

Tested hardware

Dell Inspiron ~ 1 processor 2 cores



OpenMP Test Example

```
$ ./run.sh test2 4 8
```

```
    walltime 6.503488 ← time_stop - time_start
```

```
0 Thread 0 Start 2171.904544 Stop 2175.616247 Run 3.711703
1 Thread 0 Start 2175.616249 Stop 2178.385400 Run 2.769152
2 Thread 1 Start 2171.893791 Stop 2175.608792 Run 3.715001
3 Thread 1 Start 2175.608793 Stop 2178.396882 Run 2.788088
4 Thread 2 Start 2171.901047 Stop 2175.698175 Run 3.797128
5 Thread 2 Start 2175.698176 Stop 2177.961336 Run 2.263160
6 Thread 3 Start 2171.893766 Stop 2173.640498 Run 1.746732
7 Thread 3 Start 2173.640500 Stop 2176.935941 Run 3.295441
```

↑
ITER

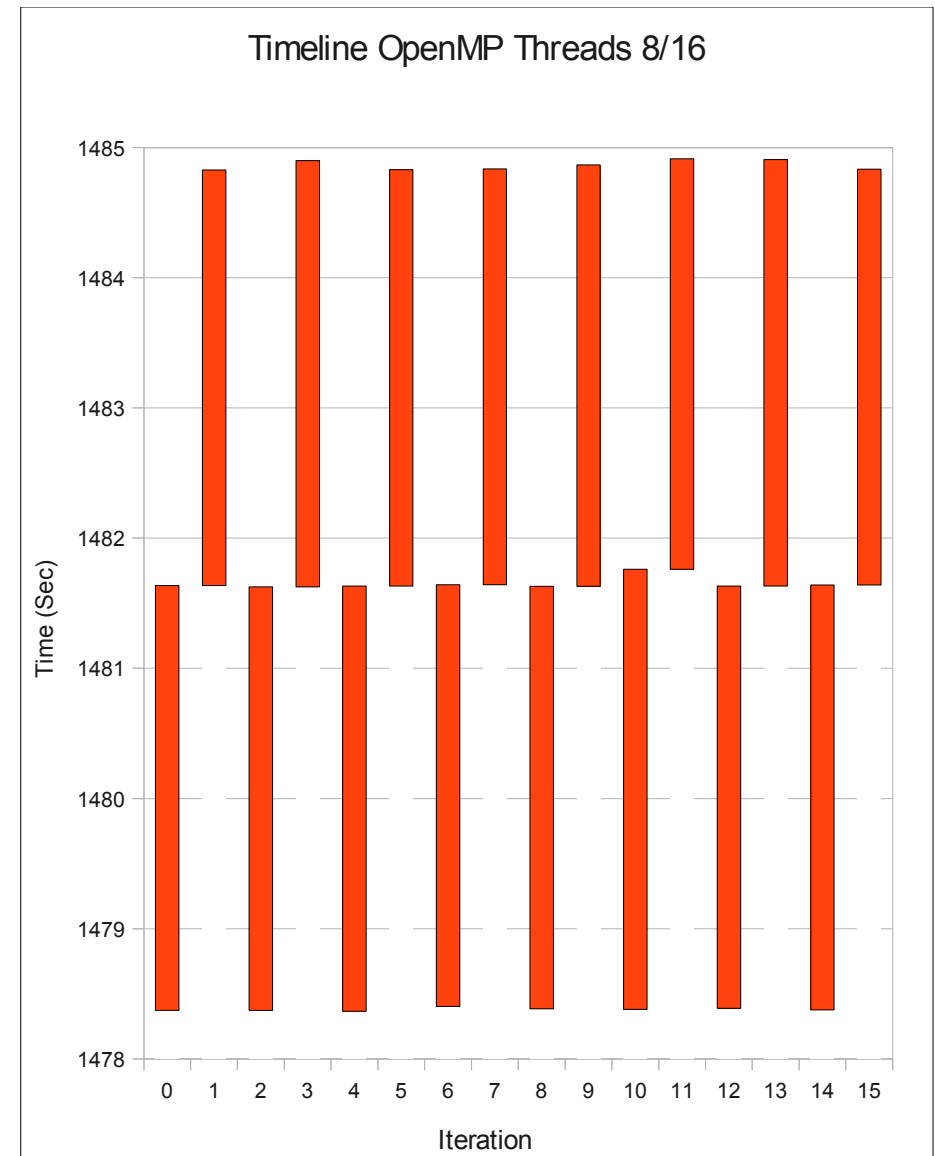
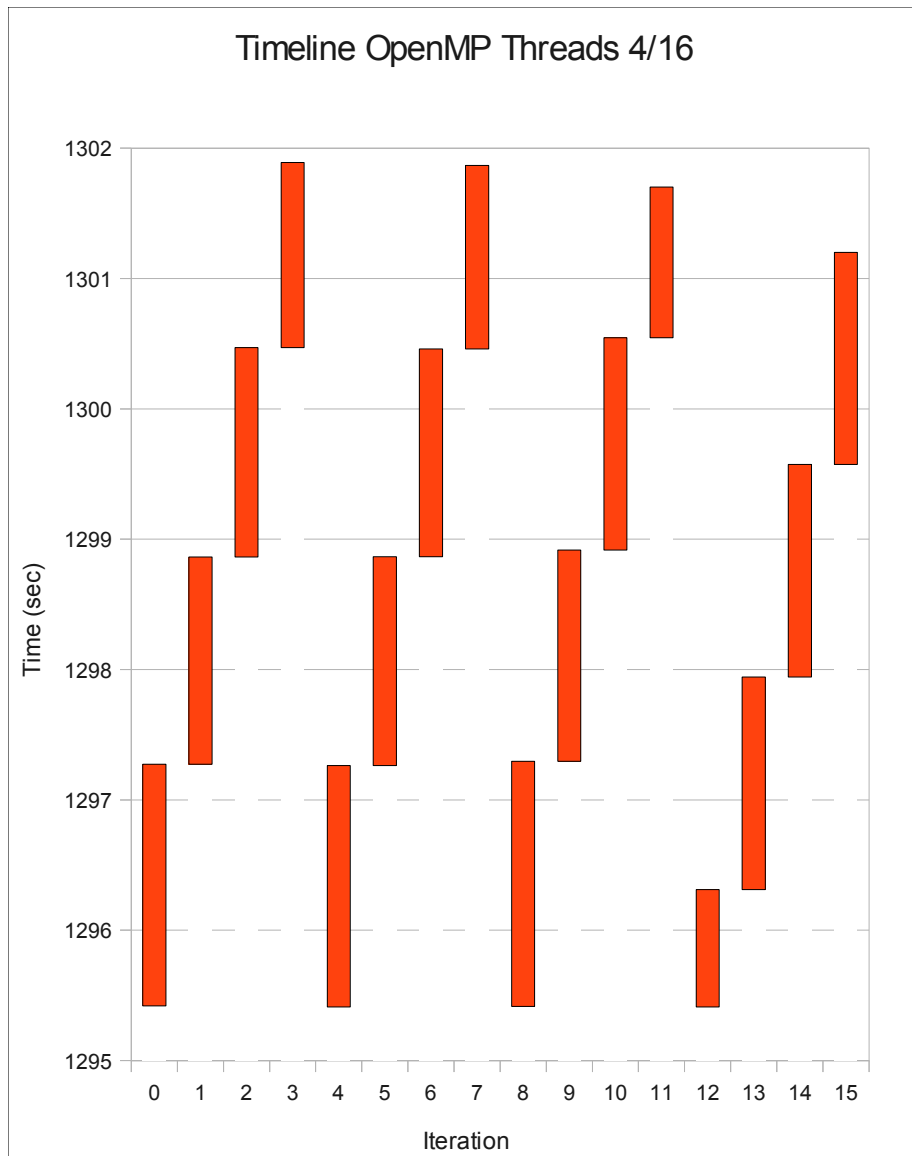
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THREAD

```
12.75 user 0.01 system 0:06.50 elapsed 196% CPU
(0avgtext+0avgdata 2688maxresident)k
0inputs+0outputs (0major+218minor)pagefaults 0swaps
```

Timesharing OpenMP Threads



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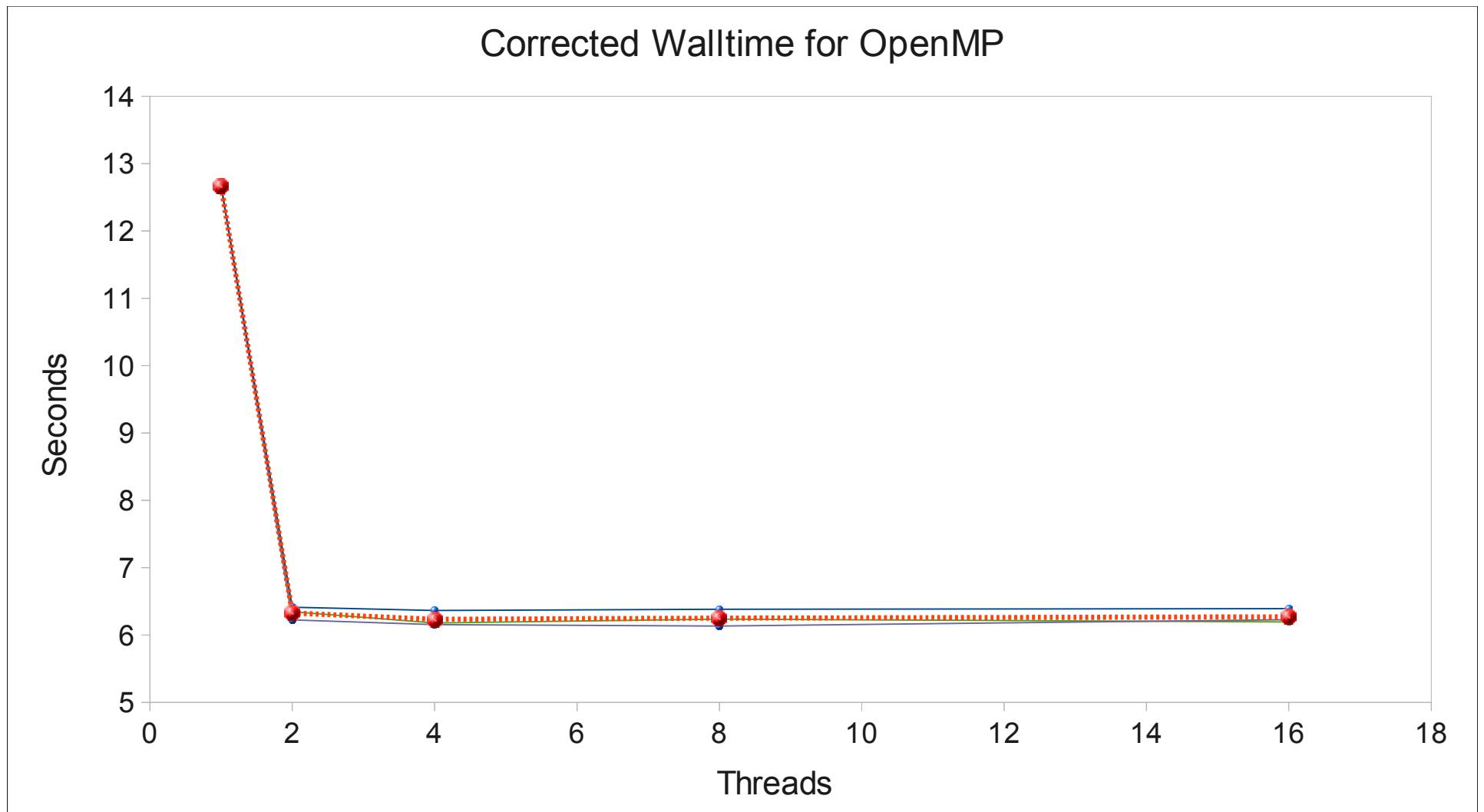


Test OpenMP Walltime



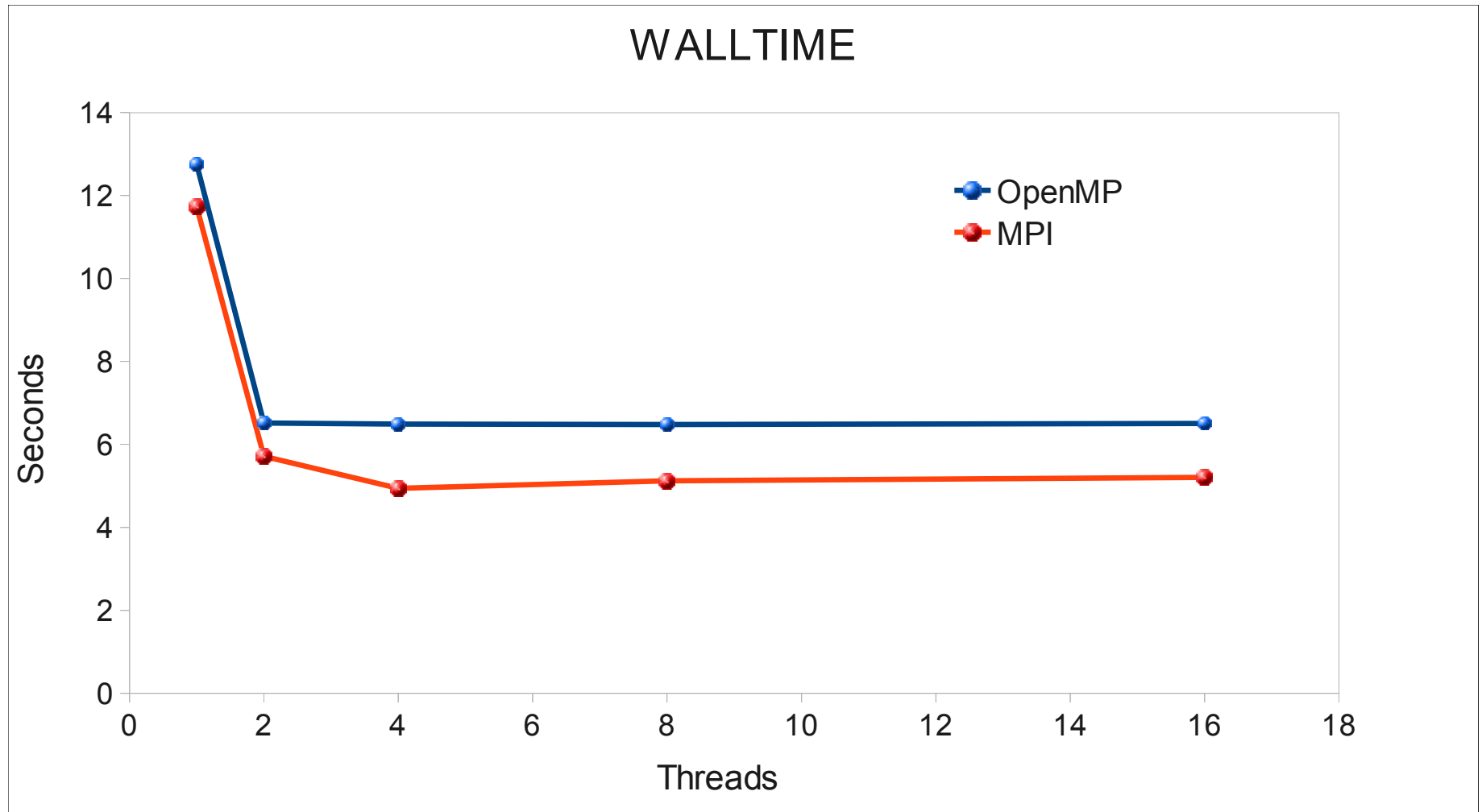
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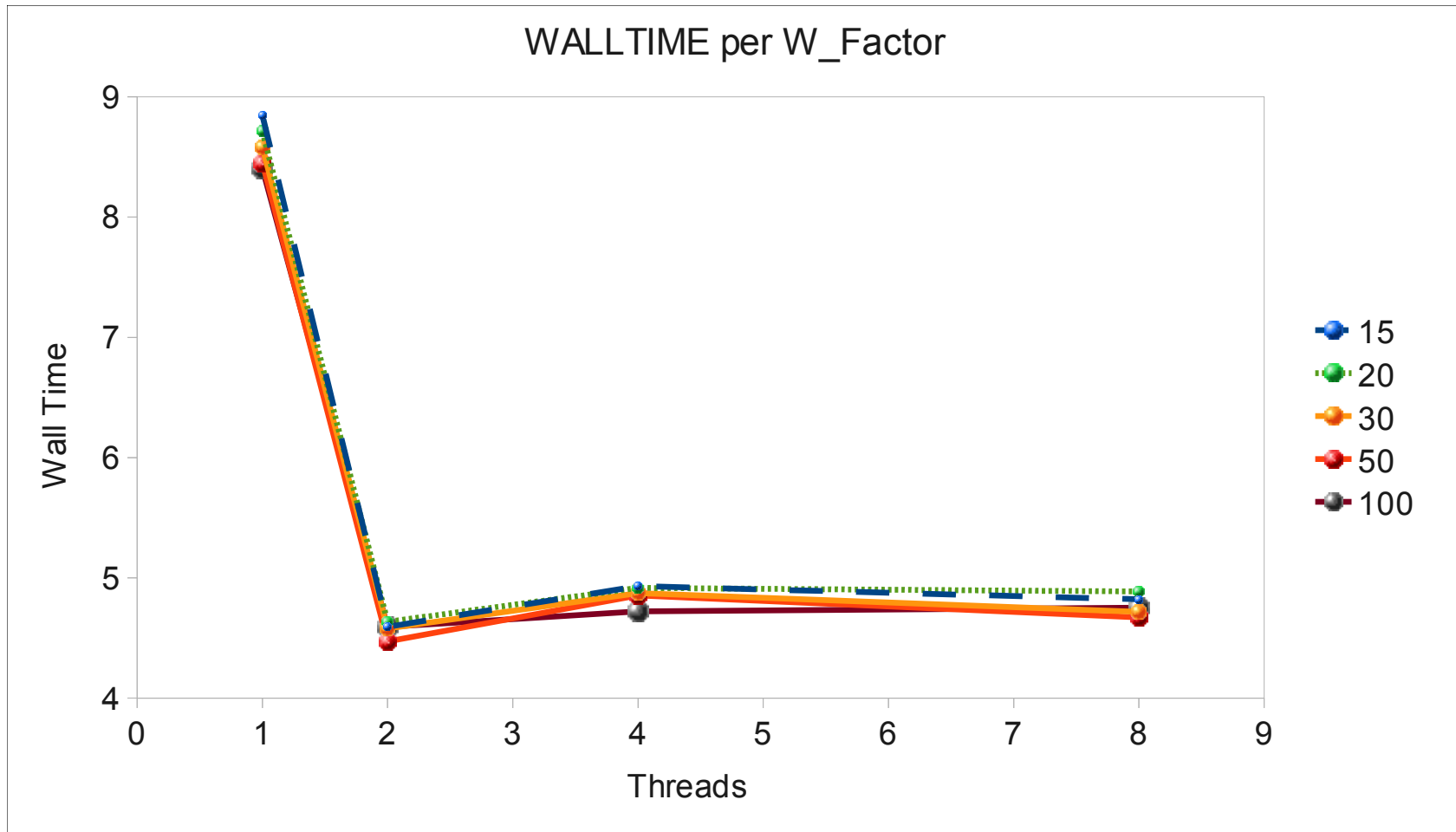


When Compared with MPI





Another Real Example





Better Performance ?

Performance ~ number of cores

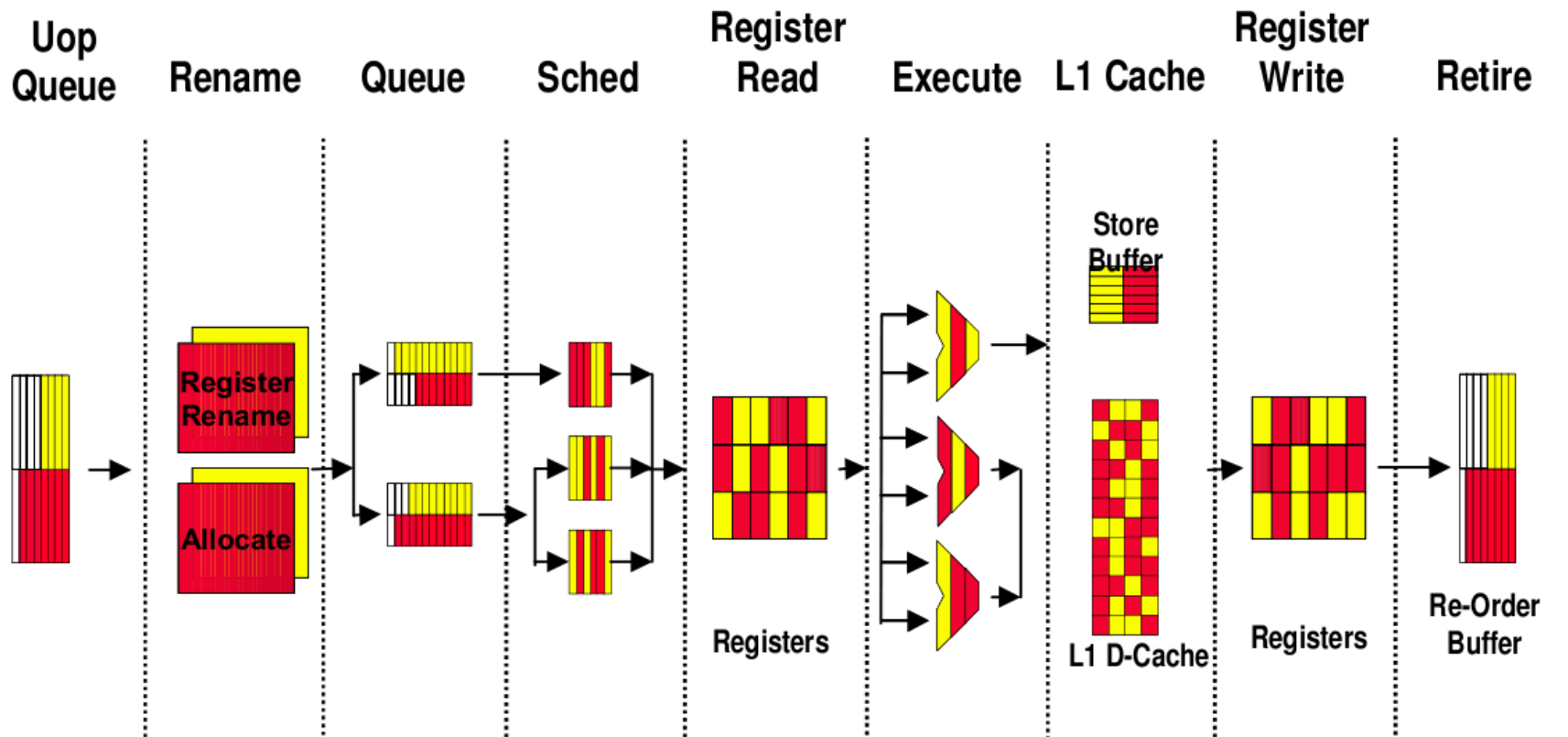
Possible optimization ways:

- Threads share the same central memory
- Less overhead with swapping and cache
- Need for better use of hardware architecture
 - Pipeline
 - Hyper-thread

See the Intel Compiler of C Language



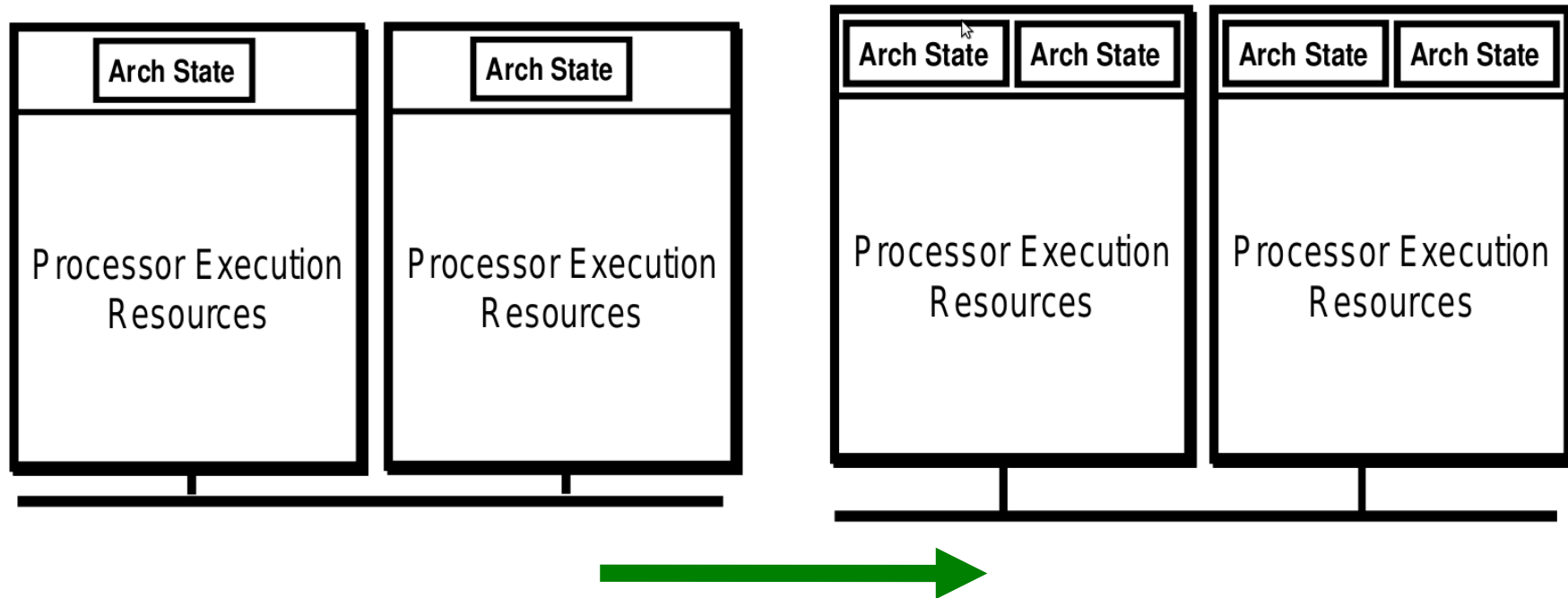
Intel Pipeline





Intel Hyperthreads

Deborah T. Marr et al. Hyper-Threading Technology Architecture and Microarchitecture. Intel Technology Journal Volume 06 Issue 01, Feb 14, 2002





Conclusions on OpenMP

Easy to use in today's multicore computers

- Download & install OpenMP package
 - <http://openmp.org/>
- Do minimal modifications in source loops
- Include directive PRAGMA before loops
- Compile adding “**fopenmp**”
- Run ...