

# HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

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## Assignment-4

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Batch-24

### Barrier Synchronization (Two-Phase Computation)

#### Scenario

Perform a computation in two phases ensuring correct synchronization between phases.

#### Objective

To demonstrate barrier synchronization in parallel execution.

#### Tasks

1. Perform computation in Phase 1.
2. Synchronize all threads.
3. Perform computation in Phase 2.
4. Display completion message.

#### Code :

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <omp.h>

int main()
{
    int num_threads;

    #pragma omp parallel
    {
        int tid = omp_get_thread_num();
        num_threads = omp_get_num_threads();

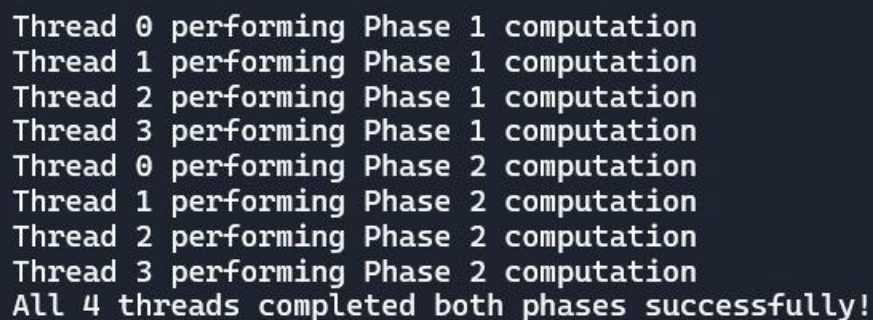
        // Phase 1 computation
        printf("Thread %d performing Phase 1 computation\n", tid);

        // Barrier synchronization
```

```

#pragma omp barrier
// Phase 2 computation
printf("Thread %d performing Phase 2 computation\n", tid);
// Barrier again (optional, ensures all threads finish Phase 2 before completion
message)
#pragma omp barrier
// Only one thread prints completion message
#pragma omp single
{
    printf("All %d threads completed both phases successfully!\n", num_threads);
}
}
return 0;
}

```



```

Thread 0 performing Phase 1 computation
Thread 1 performing Phase 1 computation
Thread 2 performing Phase 1 computation
Thread 3 performing Phase 1 computation
Thread 0 performing Phase 2 computation
Thread 1 performing Phase 2 computation
Thread 2 performing Phase 2 computation
Thread 3 performing Phase 2 computation
All 4 threads completed both phases successfully!

```

#### Learning outcomes :

- Understood barrier synchronization in parallel computing.
- Implemented multi-phase parallel programs.
- correct execution order using synchronization techniques.
- understood role of barriers in OpenMP-style parallel execution.