并行计算

(Parallel Computing)

共享内存编程 - OpenMP

学习内容:

- 使用 OpenMP 编写程序
- 使用 OpenMP 并行化 for 循环
- 任务并行
- 显式的线程同步
- 共享内存编程中的标准问题



OpenMP

- ▶共享内存并行编程 API
- > MP = multiprocessing
- ➤系统被看作是 CPU 或者 cores 的集合,它们都可以访问主存
- > 系统中的线程或者进程都可以访问所有可用的内存

OpenMP

Date	Version
Oct 1997	Fortran 1.0
Oct 1998	C/C++ 1.0
Nov 1999	Fortran 1.1
Nov 2000	Fortran 2.0
Mar 2002	C/C++ 2.0
May 2005	OpenMP 2.5
May 2008	OpenMP 3.0
Jul 2011	OpenMP 3.1
Jul 2013	OpenMP 4.0
Nov 2015	OpenMP 4.5
Nov 2018	OpenMP 5.0

- Pthreads vs. OpenMP
 - ▶都是共享内存编程的 API
 - ▶ Pthreads: 要求程序员显式地指定每个线程的行为
 - ➤ OpenMP: 有时允许程序员简单地声明一段代码应该并行执行,而任务的划分以及由哪个线程来执行,留给编译器和运行时系统决定

- Pthreads vs. OpenMP
 - ▶ Pthreads: 和MPI一样,是一个可以链接到 C 程序的函数库,因此只要系统有 Pthreads 库,任何 Pthreads 程序都可以与任何 C 编译器一起使用
 - ➤ OpenMP: 需要编译器对某些操作的支持,因此完全有可能在某个 C 编译器上无法将 OpenMP 程序编译为并行程序

- Pthreads vs. OpenMP
 - ▶ Pthreads: 低级别的,它为我们提供了操作线程行为的能力。但需要程序员说明每个线程的实现细节
 - ➤ OpenMP: 允许编译器和运行时系统确定线程行为的一些细节,因此使用OpenMP编写并行程序更为简单。但底层线程交互的细节难以编程

Pragmas

- ➤ OpenMP提供了基于指令的("directives-based")共享内存 API
- ▶ pragma: 特殊的预处理器指令,提供不属于 C 语言基本规范的行为
- ▶不支持 pragma 的编译器忽略它们

#pragma

Pragmas

#pragma compiler specific extension

```
#pragma once

#define _FILE_NAME_H_

// header file code

#ifndef _FILE_NAME_H_

#define _FILE_NAME_H_

/* code */

#endif
```

#pragma once 可以被一些主流的编译器支持, 包括: Clang, GCC, Intel C++ compiler and MSVC.

```
Pragmas
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
   #include <omp.h>
4
   void Hello(void): /* Thread function */
6
   int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
       /* Get number of threads from command line */
8
       int thread_count = strtol(argv[1], NULL, 10);
10
       pragma omp parallel num_threads(thread_count)
      Hello();
12
13
      return 0:
14
      /* main */
15
16
17
    void Hello(void)
18
       int my_rank = omp_get_thread_num();
      int thread_count = omp_get_num_threads():
19
20
       printf("Hello from thread %d of %d\n", my_rank, thread_count);
21
22
       /* Hello */
23
```

gcc -g -Wall -fopenmp -o omp_hello omp_hello .c

./ omp_hello 4 running with 4 threads

compiling

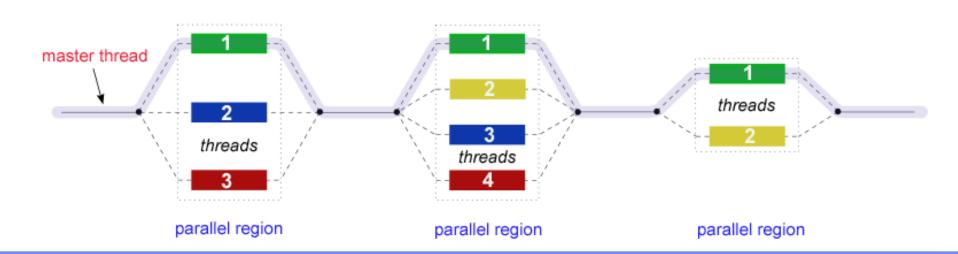
Hello from thread 0 of 4 Hello from thread 1 of 4 Hello from thread 2 of 4 Hello from thread 3 of 4

Hello from thread 1 of 4
Hello from thread 2 of 4
Hello from thread 0 of 4

Hello from thread 3 of 4

Hello from thread 3 of 4 Hello from thread 1 of 4 Hello from thread 2 of 4 Hello from thread 0 of 4

- Pragmas
 - ># pragma omp parallel
 - 最基本的并行指令
 - 运行紧跟着的结构化代码块的线程数由运行时系统决定



- ●Clause (从句)
 - ▶修改指令的文本
 - ▶ num_threads 从句可以添加到 parallel 指令中
 - ▶它允许程序员说明执行后面代码块的线程数量

pragma omp parallel num_threads (thread_count)

- ●程序到达 parallel 指令时发生了什么?
 - ➤ 在 parallel 指令之前,程序为一个单独线程
 - ➤ 当到达 parallel 指令后,原始线程继续执行,额外的 (thread_count -1) 个线程被启动
 - ➤在 OpenMP 的术语中,执行 parallel 块的线程集合(原始线程和新线程) 称为一个团队(*team*),原始线程称为主线程(*master*),其他线程称为从线程(*slaves*)
 - ➤ team 中的每个线程执行 parallel 指令后的代码块,在我们的例子中,为 Hello 函数

- ●程序到达 parallel 指令时发生了什么?
 - ▶当代码块执行结束后(在我们的例子中,当每个线程从 Hello 函数返回),有一个隐式的屏障(implicit barrier)
 - ▶ 这意味着先完成代码块的线程将等待 team 中的其他线程
 - ➤ 当所有的线程完成代码块, slave 线程将终止, master 线程将继续执行 代码块后面的代码(在我们的例子中, master 线程将执行 Hello 函数后 面的 return 语句,程序终止)

●对于不支持 OpenMP 的编译器

```
# include <omp.h>

#ifdef _OPENMP

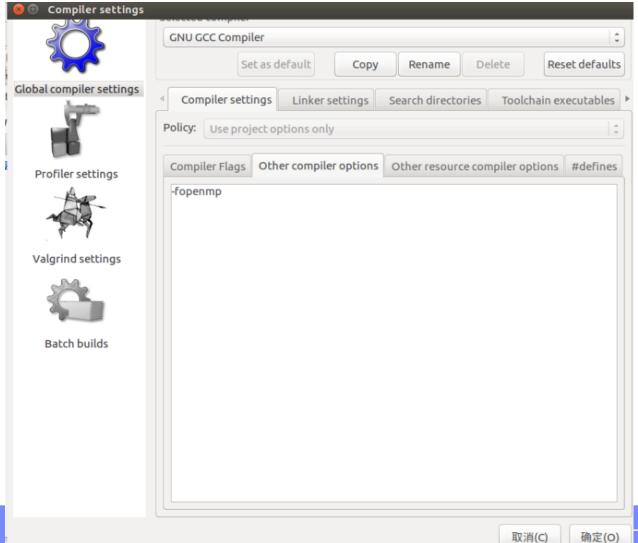
# include <omp.h>

#endif
```

●对于不支持 OpenMP 的编译器

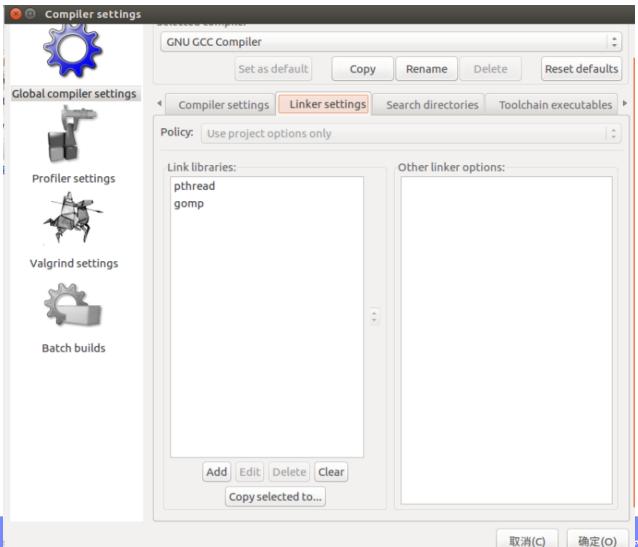
```
# ifdef _OPENMP
  int my_rank = omp_get_thread_num ();
  int thread_count = omp_get_num_threads ();
# else
  int my_rank = 0;
  int thread_count = 1;
# endif
```

Linux/Ubuntu下配置Code::blocks



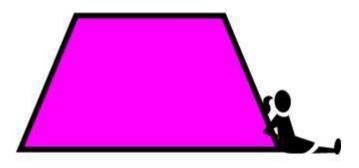
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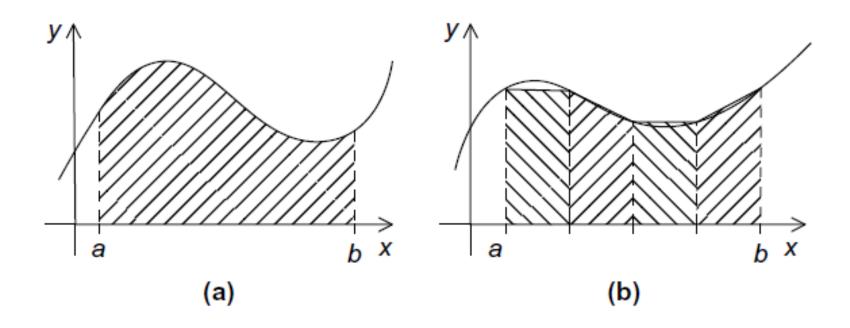
Linux/Ubuntu下配置Code::blocks



Visual Studio下配置OpenMP

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_35012681/article/details/80004509





●串行算法

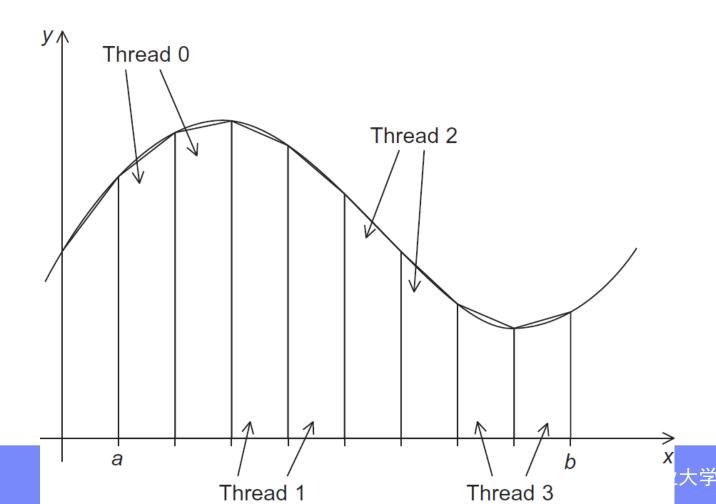
```
h[f(x_0)/2 + f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)/2]
```

```
/* Input: a, b, n */
h = (b-a)/n;
approx = (f(a) + f(b))/2.0;
for (i = 1; i <= n-1; i++) {
    x_i = a + i*h;
    approx += f(x_i);
}
approx = h*approx;</pre>
```

- ●第一个 OpenMP 版本
 - ➤ 应用 Foster 并行程序设计方法
 - 确定两类任务
 - a. 计算单个梯形的面积
 - b. 累加梯形的面积
 - 第一类任务之间不需要通信,但第一类的任务都需要与第二类任务通信

- ●第一个 OpenMP 版本
 - ➤ 应用 Foster 并行程序设计方法
 - 假设梯形数量多于 core 的数量
 - 通过给每个线程分配一个连续的梯形块(给每个核心分配一个线程)来聚合任务

●第一个 OpenMP 版本



- ●第一个 OpenMP 版本
 - ➤ 应用 Foster 并行程序设计方法
 - 需要累加每个线程的结果
 - 每个线程执行 global_result += my_result; ?

●第一个 OpenMP 版本

Time	Thread 0	Thread 1
0	global_result = 0 to register	finish my_result
1	my_result = 1 to register	global_result = 0 to register
2	add my_result to global_result	my_result = 2 to register
3	<pre>store global_result = 1</pre>	add my_result to global_result
4		<pre>store global_result = 2</pre>

当两个或多个线程试图同时执行下面的语句, 结果不可预测

global_result += my_result ;



- ●第一个 OpenMP 版本:临界区域(critical section)
 - ➤ Pthreads: mutexes 或 semaphores
 - ➤ OpenMP: critical 指令

```
# pragma omp critical
global_result += my_result;
```

一次只能有一个线程执行后面的代码块

```
#include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
   #include <omp.h>
   void Trap(double a, double b, int n, double* global_result_p);
6
   int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
      double global_result = 0.0;
8
      double a.b:
9
    int n:
10
   int thread_count:
11
12
      thread_count = strtol(argv[1], NULL, 10);
13
      printf("Enter a, b, and n\n");
14
      scanf("%lf %lf %d", &a, &b, &n);
15
16 # pragma omp parallel num_threads(thread_count)
      Trap(a, b, n, &global_result);
17
18
      printf("With n = %d trapezoids, our estimate(n", n);
19
      printf("of the integral from %f to %f = \%.14e\n".
20
21
          a, b, global_result);
      return 0:
22
      /* main */
23
24
```

```
void Trap(double a, double b, int n, double* global_result_p) {
25
       double h, x, my_result;
26
       double local_a, local_b;
27
       int i. local_n:
28
       int my_rank = omp_get_thread_num();
29
       int thread_count = omp_get_num_threads();
30
31
       h = (b-a)/n:
32
       local_n = n/thread_count:
33
       local_a = a + my_rank*local_n*h;
34
       local_b = local_a + local_n*h;
35
       my_result = (f(local_a) + f(local_b))/2.0;
36
       for (i = 1; i \le local_n-1; i++) {
37
         x = local_a + i*h:
38
         my_result += f(x);
39
40
41
       my_result = my_result*h;
42
43
   # pragma omp critical
       *global_result_p += my_result;
44
       /* Trap */
45
```

- ●变量作用域范围(Scope of variables)
 - ▶ 在串行编程中,变量的作用域:程序其他部分是否可以使用该变量
 - ▶ 在 OpenMP 中, 变量的作用域: 可以被线程访问到的变量
 - team中所有线程都可以访问的变量具有共享作用域(shared scope)
 - 只能由单个线程访问的变量具有私有作用域(private scope)
 - 在 parallel 代码块前声明的变量默认的作用域为 shared
 - 变量的默认作用域可以被OpenMP中的指令所修改



- ●Reduction 从句
 - ▶在梯形法则的串行实现中:

```
double Trap(double a, double b, int n);

global_result = Trap(a, b, n);
```

▶在并行版本中,为了累加每个线程的结果,获得 global_result

```
void Trap(double a, double b, int n, double* global_result_p);
```

- ●Reduction 从句
 - ▶如果采用和串行版本相似的形式

```
double Local_trap(double a, double b, int n);
```

▶可以做如下修正:

```
global_result = 0.0;
# pragma omp parallel num_threads(thread_count)
{
    pragma omp critical
        global_result += Local_trap(double a, double b, int n);
}
```

▶问题:强制每个线程顺序执行!

- ●Reduction 从句
 - >可以通过声明私有变量,在函数调用后进入临界区来避免上面的问题

```
global_result = 0.0;

# pragma omp parallel num_threads(thread_count)
{
    double my_result = 0.0; /* private */

    my_result += Local_trap(double a, double b, int n);

# pragma omp critical
    global_result += my_result;
}
```

- ●Reduction 从句
 - ▶ reduction 运算符: 二元运算符(如:加法、乘法)
 - ➤ reduction 是将相同的 reduction 运算符重复应用于操作数序列以获得单个结果的运算
 - ▶操作的所有中间结果都存储在同一个变量中: reduction 变量

reduction(<operator>: <variable list>)
+, *, -, &, |, ^, &&, |

2.梯形法则

- ●Reduction 从句
 - ➤ reduction 从句可以添加到 parallel 指令中

```
global_result = 0.0;
# pragma omp parallel num_threads(thread_count) \
    reduction(+: global_result)
global_result += Local_trap(double a, double b, int n);
```

➤ global_result 为 reduction 变量, reduction 运算符为 "+"

2.梯形法则

●Reduction 从句

```
qlobal result = 0.0;
pragma omp parallel num_threads(thread_count) \
   reduction(+: global_result)
global_result += Local_trap(double a, double b, int n);
                                          global_result = 0.0;
                                          pragma omp parallel num_threads(thread_count)
                                             double my_result = 0.0; /* private */
                                             my_result += Local_trap(double a, double b, int n);
                                             pragma omp critical
                                             global_result += my_result;
```

```
h = (b-a)/n;
approx = (f(a) + f(b))/2.0;
for (i = 1; i \le n-1; i++)
   approx += f(a + i*h);
approx = h*approx;
          h = (b-a)/n;
          approx = (f(a) + f(b))/2.0;
          pragma omp parallel for num_threads(thread_count) \
              reduction(+: approx)
          for (i = 1; i \le n-1; i++)
             approx += f(a + i*h);
           approx = h*approx;
```

- ▶生成一组线程来执行后面的代码块
- ▶ parallel for 后面的代码块必须为 for 循环
- ▶使用 parallel for 指令,系统将循环分配给各个线程,来完成对 for 循环的并行化
- ▶大多数系统采用块划分,假设有 m 次迭代,将第一个 m / thread_count 次迭代分配给线程0,下一个 m / thread_count 次迭代分配给线程1, ...
- ▶ parallel for 指令后的循环中,循环变量默认为私有变量

- ●parallel for 指令
 - ➤ OpenMP 只能并行化 for 循环,不能并行化 whie 或 do-while 循环
 - ➤ OpenMP 只能并行化循环次数确定的 for 循环

```
for (;;) {
    . . .
}
```

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   if ( . . . ) break;
     . . .
}</pre>
```

●可以被并行化的 for 语句的合法形式

- ●可以被并行化的 for 语句的合法形式
 - > 变量 index 必须为整型或指针类型
 - ➤ 表达式 start, end, incr 必须为兼容类型。如: index 为指针类型,则 incr 必须为整型
 - ➤ 表达式 start, end, incr 在循环执行期间不能改变
 - ➤ 在循环执行期间,变量 index 只能被 for 语句中的增量表达式所改变

●parallel for 指令

```
int Linear_search(int key, int A[], int n) {
   int i;
   /* thread_count is global */

# pragma omp parallel for num_threads(thread_count)
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
   if (A[i] == key) return i;
return -1; /* key not in list */
}</pre>
```

➤gcc 编译器报告:

Line 6: error: invalid exit from OpenMP structured block

```
fibo[0] = fibo[1] = 1;
         for (i = 2; i < n; i++)
            fibo[i] = fibo[i-1] + fibo[i-2];
                                                   2 threads
         fibo[0] = fibo[1] = 1;
      # pragma omp parallel for num_threads(2)
         for (i = 2; i < n; i++)
           fibo[i] = fibo[i-1] + fibo[i-2];
                                            but sometimes
                                            we get this
1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55
        this is correct
                                1123580000
```

- •What happened?
 - ➤ 数据依赖! (Data dependencies)
 - ➤ OpenMP 编译器不检查被 parallel for 指令并行化的循环中, 迭代之间的 依赖性
 - ▶一个或多个迭代的结果依赖于其他迭代的循环通常不能被 OpenMP 正 确地并行化



●发现循环携带的依赖(loop-carried dependences)

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    x[i] = a + i*h;
    y[i] = exp(x[i]);
}</pre>
```



```
1  # pragma omp parallel for num_threads(thread_count)
2  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
3     x[i] = a + i*h;
4     y[i] = exp(x[i]);
5 }</pre>
```

●估计 m

```
\pi = 4\left[1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots\right] = 4\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1}
```

```
double factor = 1.0;
double sum = 0.0;
for (k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    sum += factor/(2*k+1);
    factor = -factor;
}
pi_approx = 4.0*sum;</pre>
```

●估计 π: OpenMP 版本 1

```
loop dependency

double factor = 1.0;
double sum = 0.0;
pragma omp parallel for num_threads(thread_count) \
reduction(+:sum)
for (k = 0; k k n; k++) {
    sum += factor/(2*k+1);
    factor = -factor;
}

pi_approx = 4.0*sum;
```

●估计π: OpenMP 版本 2

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1}$$

```
sum += factor/(2*k+1);
factor = -factor;

if (k % 2 == 0)
    factor = 1.0;
else
    factor = -1.0;
sum += factor/(2*k+1);
```

●估计 π: OpenMP 版本 2

What's wrong?

```
With n=1000 terms and 2 threads,
Our estimate of pi=2.97063289263385
With n=1000 terms and 2 threads,
Our estimate of pi=3.22392164798593
```

```
With n = 1000 terms and 1 threads,
Our estimate of pi = 3.14059265383979
```

- ●估计 π: OpenMP 版本 2
 - >除了循环变量外,在循环前声明的变量为线程共享变量
 - ▶ factor 为共享变量

```
double factor = 1.0;
double sum = 0.0;

pragma omp parallel for num_threads(thread_count) \
reduction(+:sum)

for (k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    sum += factor/(2*k+1);
    factor = -factor;
}

pi_approx = 4.0*sum;</pre>
```

●估计 π: OpenMP 版本 3

```
double sum = 0.0;
pragma omp parallel for num_threads(thread_count) \
    reduction(+:sum) private(factor)

for (k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    if (k % 2 == 0)
        factor = 1.0;
    else
        factor = -1.0;
    sum += factor/(2*k+1);
}</pre>
Insures factor has private scope.
```

- ●default 从句
 - ▶允许程序员指定块中每个变量的作用域

default (none)

▶使用 default 从句,编译器将要求我们指定在块中使用的在块外声明的 每个变量的作用域

●default 从句

```
double sum = 0.0;
pragma omp parallel for num_threads(thread_count) \
    default(none) reduction(+:sum) private(k, factor) \
    shared(n)
for (k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    if (k % 2 == 0)
        factor = 1.0;
    else
        factor = -1.0;
    sum += factor/(2*k+1);
}</pre>
```