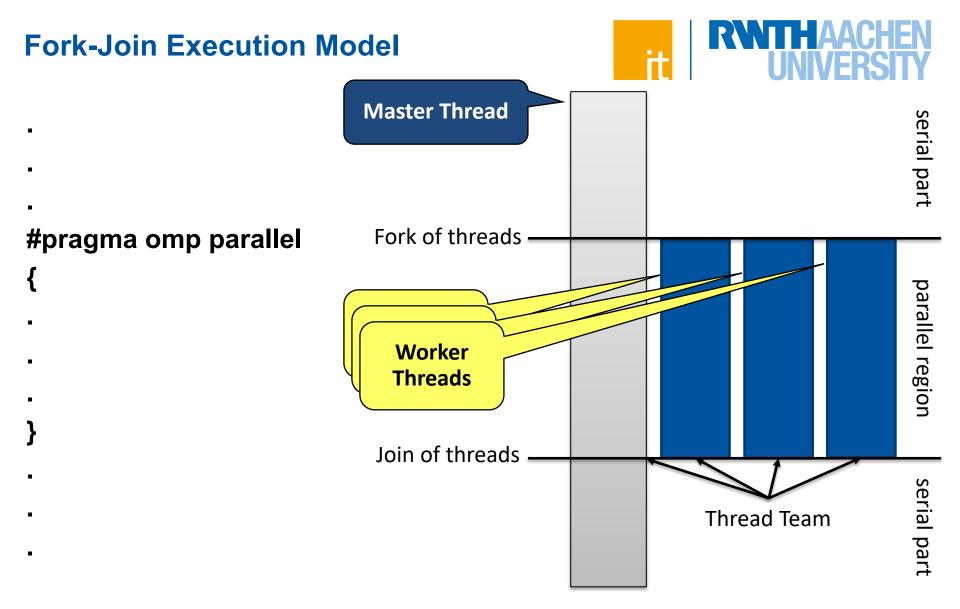




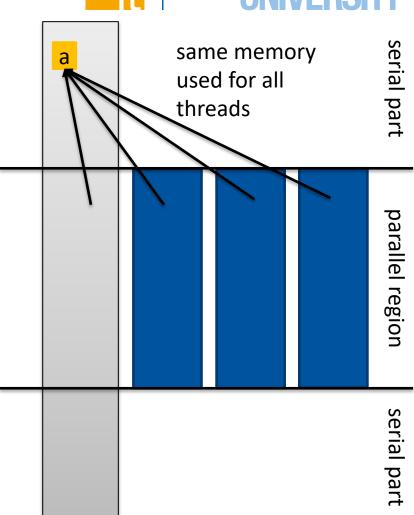
Summary: Introduction to OpenMP



Data Sharing Attributes

```
int a;
#pragma omp parallel shared(a)
```

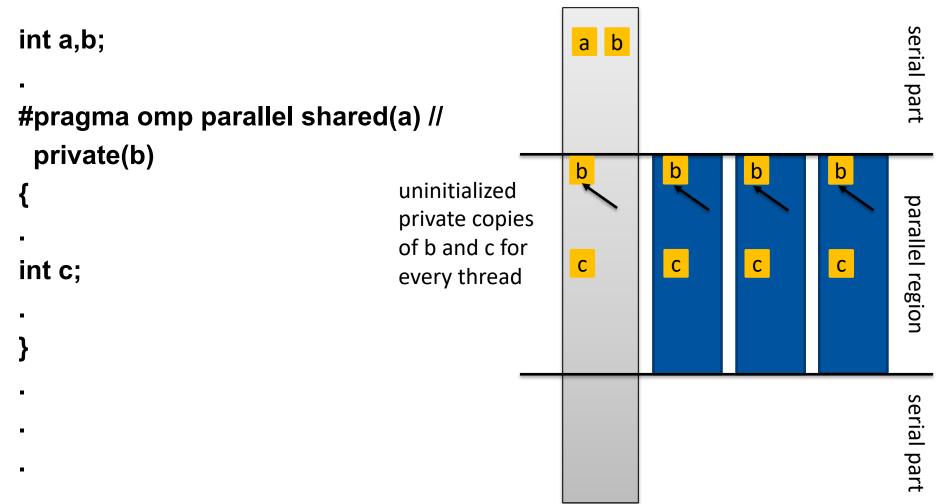




Data Sharing Attributes



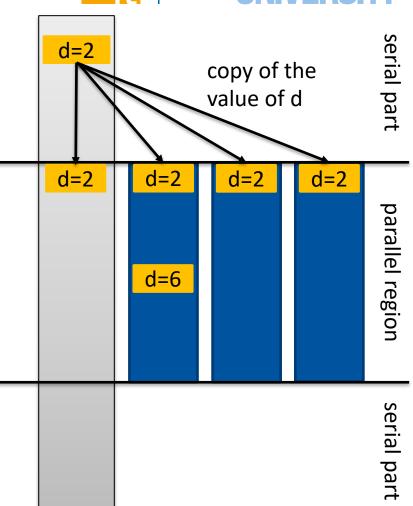




Data Sharing Attributes

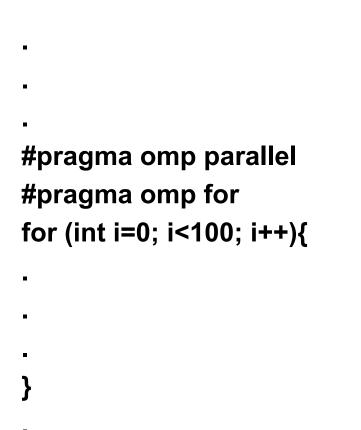


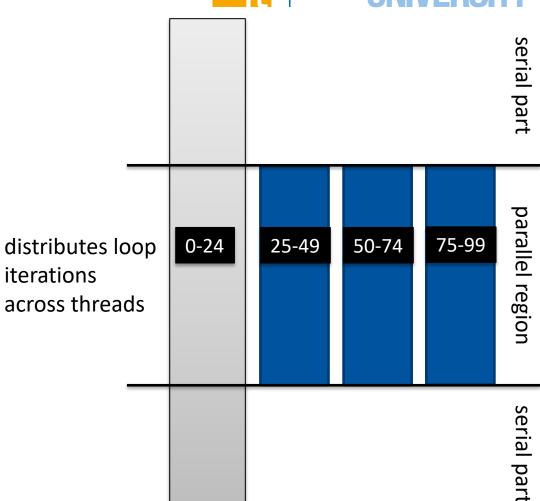
```
int d=2;
#pragma omp parallel firstprivate(d)
#pragma omp single
{d=6;}
```



For Worksharing







Parallelizable Loops



Loop iterations must be independent to parallelize a loop!

No loop dependencies => parallelizable

Loop dependencies => **not** parallelizable

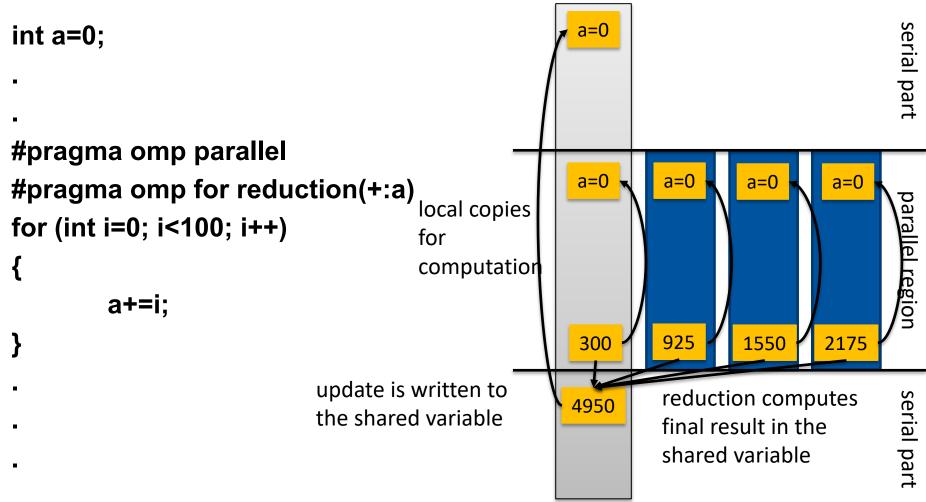
```
#pragma omp parallel for
for ( i=1 ; i<100 ; i++ ){
      a[i] = a[i] + a[i-1];
}</pre>
```

Simple test: If the results differ when the code is executed backwards, the loop iterations are not independent.

BUT: This test alone is not sufficient

Reduction Operations





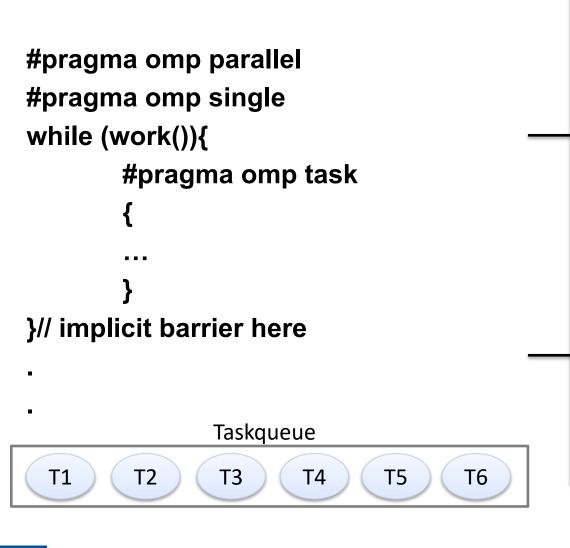
Tasks



serial part

parallel region

serial part



A task is some code together with a data environment. Tasks can be executed by any thread in any order.

OpenMP and Performance

The Barrier and Taskwait Constructs



- OpenMP barrier (implicit or explicit)
 - → All tasks created by any thread of the current *Team* are guaranteed to be completed at barrier exit

```
C/C++
#pragma omp barrier
```

- Task barrier: taskwait
 - → Encountering Task suspends until child tasks are complete
 - →Only direct childs, not descendants!

```
C/C++
#pragma omp taskwait
```



Questions?