

# Mastering Tasking with OpenMP: Hands-on sessions

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# Overall overview

- We expect you to execute the exercises on your
  - your laptop / desktop: limited ability to perform speedup measurements
  - your (local) HPC system: measurements may depend on dev node's load
- Good list of OpenMP compilers and tools:
  - <https://www.openmp.org/resources/openmp-compilers-tools/>
- Exercises have been tested with recent gcc compilers

# Hands-on exercises (instructions)

## (1a) Getting openmp-tasking.tar.gz and extracting the source files

```
$ wget  
$ tar -xzvf mt-openmp.tar.gz
```

## (2a) Clone from git repo (github)

```
$ git clone  
$ tar -xzvf mt-openmp.tar.gz
```

## (3) Main directory contents

```
$ cd mt-openmp  
$ ls  
01-tasking  
02-dependencies  
03-cut-off  
04-cancellation
```

## (4) Exercise directory (example)

```
$ cd 01-tasking  
$ ls  
bin  
cholesky  
sudoku
```

## (5) Building programs (@ex-dir)

```
$ make -f Makefile           # use gcc  
$ make -f Makefile.gcc      # use clang
```

# 01a - Using tasks (sudoku)

- Sudoku is a popular Japanese puzzle game based on the placement of numbers on a square board. For each position in the board the algorithm tries each possible combination.
- Source file structure
  - SudokuBoard.cpp, SudokuBoard.h → Sudoku class definition
  - sudoku.cpp → contains the main program and solver. Candidate to parallelize.
- Exercise goals
  - Focus on the annotated TODO's spread among the code (at sudoku.cpp)
  - Create the parallel region to guarantee a single creator, multiple executors
  - Create tasks when required. Add proper synchronization mechanisms.
  - Discuss about the need of having two different versions of the sudoku solve function

# 01b - Using tasks (cholesky) - requirements

## ■ Make sure you have BLAS-like library installed (OpenBLAS)

→ If not, you can easily install one using your Linux package manager; Example using Ubuntu

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install libopenblas-dev  
sudo apt-get install liblapacke-dev
```

→ Then, you will get the library installed in your system; Example: `/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/openblas`

→ To use it, you will need to include the **library** and **include folders** in your Makefile; examples

```
CFLAGS=-O3 -std=gnu99 -I/usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu/openblas -fopenmp
```

```
LDFLAGS=-L/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/openblas -lblas -llapack -llapacke -lpthread -lm -fopenmp
```

## 01b - Using tasks (cholesky)

- Cholesky kernel is a decomposition of a Hermitian, positive-definite matrix into the product of a lower triangular matrix and its conjugate transpose. The algorithm uses 4 BLAS services to compute the final result: gemm, potrf, trsm and syr.
- Source file structure (single file)
  - cholesky.c → contains the main program and Cholesky solver
- Exercise goals
  - Focus on the annotated TODO's spread among the code (at cholesky.c)
  - Create the parallel region to guarantee a single creator, multiple executors
  - Create tasks when required. Add proper synchronization mechanisms

## 02a - Using task dependencies (cholesky)

- Cholesky kernel is a decomposition of a Hermitian, positive-definite matrix into the product of a lower triangular matrix and its conjugate transpose. The algorithm uses 4 MKL services to compute the final result: gemm, potrf, trsm and syr.
- Source file structure (single file)
  - cholesky.c → contains the main program and Cholesky solver
- Exercise goals
  - Focus on the annotated TODO's spread among the code (at cholesky.c)
  - Taking as the starting point the previous parallelized version of Cholesky, relax the synchronization mechanisms in order to use task dependencies

## 03a - Using cut-off (sudoku)

- Sudoku is a popular Japanese puzzle game based on the placement of numbers on a square board. For each position in the board the algorithm tries each possible combination.
- Source file structure
  - SudokuBoard.cpp, SudokuBoard.h → Sudoku class definition
  - sudoku.cpp → contains the main program and solver. Candidate to parallelize.
- Exercise goals
  - Focus on the annotated TODO's spread among the code (at sudoku.cpp)
  - This time we will have just a single sudoku “solve” function (and not a parallel and sequential versions), add the proper cut-off mechanism to guarantee enough task granularity



## 03- Using cut-off (merge-sort)

- The merge-sort is a Divide and Conquer algorithm. It divides input array in two halves, calls itself for the two halves and then merges the two sorted halves.
- Source file structure (single file)
  - mergesort.cpp → contains the main program, the sorting and merge functions
- Exercise goals
  - Focus on the annotated TODO's spread among the code (at mergesort.cpp)
  - Create the parallel region to guarantee a single creator, multiple executors
  - Create tasks when required. Add proper synchronization mechanisms
  - Add the proper cut-off mechanism to guarantee enough task granularity

## 04- Using cancellation (tree-search)

- A tree search algorithm attempts to find a solution by traversing a tree structure. Multiple solutions (eg, occurrences) may exist. Once one of this solutions have been found, the program may finalize.
- Source file structure (single file)
  - `treesearch.c` → contains the main program, and all tree related functions
- Exercise goals
  - Focus on the annotated TODO's spread among the code (at `mergesort.cpp`)
  - Create the parallel region to guarantee a single creator, multiple executors
  - Create tasks when required. Add proper synchronization mechanisms
  - Add the proper cancellation scope, and cancellation points
  - Set `OMP_CANCELLATION=true` in the shell

# Getting the codes



<https://github.com/cterboven/OpenMP-tutorial-SC21>



# Getting solutions

You will find example solutions in a corresponding subdirectory.