

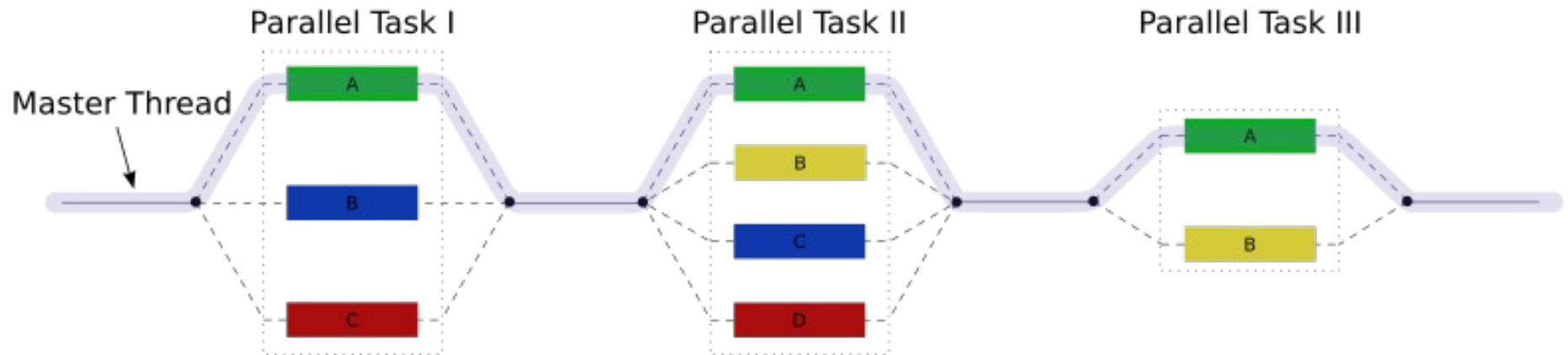
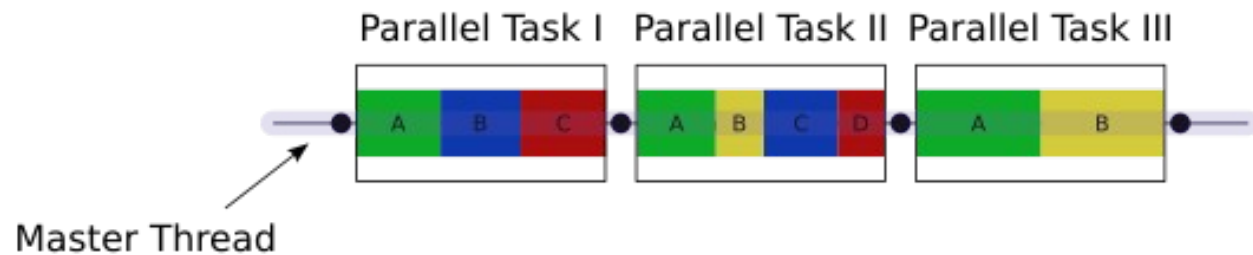
SuperComputação

Aula 4 – Modelo fork-join usando OpenMP

2018 – Engenharia

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Modelo fork-join



Roteiro: Modelo fork-join raiz

Parte 1:

```
#include <thread>
#include <iostream>

void thread_f(int id) {
    std::cout << "Thread #" << id << std::endl;
}

int main() {
    int max_threads = std::thread::hardware_concurrency();

    std::thread *array = new std::thread[max_threads];

    for (int i = 0; i < max_threads; i++) {
        array[i] = std::thread(thread_f, i);
    }

    for (int i = 0; i < max_threads; i++) {
        array[i].join();
    }
}
```

Roteiro: Modelo fork-join raiz

```
void soma_thread(double *vec, int n, int start, int end, double *res) {
    *res = soma_vec_seq(vec, n, start, end);
}

double soma_vec_par(double *vec, int n) {
    int max_threads = std::thread::hardware_concurrency();
    std::thread *arr = new std::thread[max_threads];
    double *somas_parciais = new double[max_threads];

    int part_size = n / max_threads + 1;

    for (int i = 0; i < max_threads; i++) {
        somas_parciais[i] = 0;
        int start = i * part_size;
        int end = start + part_size;
        if (end > n) end = n;
        arr[i] = std::thread(soma_thread, vec, n, start, end, &somas_parciais[i]);
    }

    double sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < max_threads; i++) {
        arr[i].join();
        sum += somas_parciais[i];
    }
}
```

Hoje

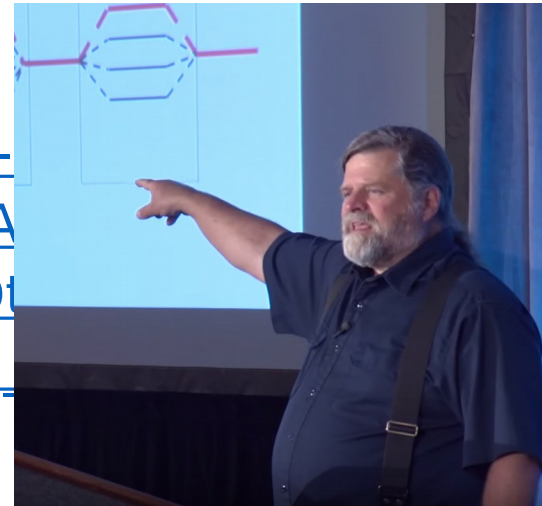
- Introdução a OpenMP
- Atividade prática: calculando pi com OpenMP

OpenMP

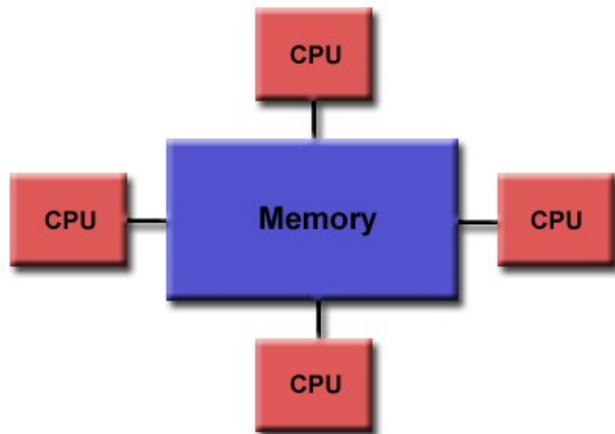
- Conjunto de extensões para C/C++ e Fortran
- Fornece construções que permitem paralelizar código em ambientes multi-core
- Padroniza práticas SMP + SIMD + Sistemas heterogêneos (GPU/FPGA)
- Idealmente funciona com mínimo de modificações no código sequencial

OpenMP (fontes)

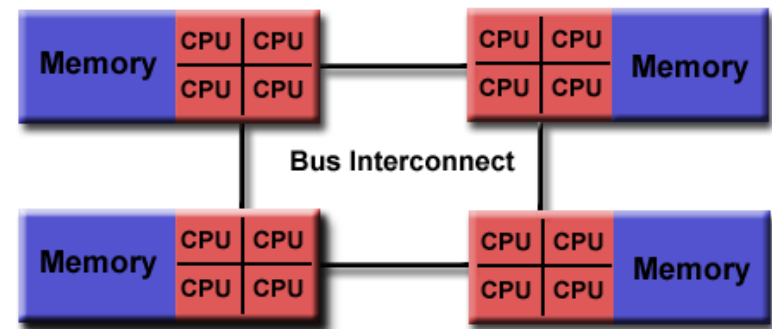
- Material é baseado no curso “A brief Introduction to parallel programming” - Tim Mattson
- Vídeos:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pRtTIW9->
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LRsQHDA>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dK4PITrQ>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WvoMpG>
- Slides:
 - http://extremecomputingtraining.anl.gov/files/2016/08/Mattson_830aug3_HandsO



Tipos de memória compartilhada (shared memory)

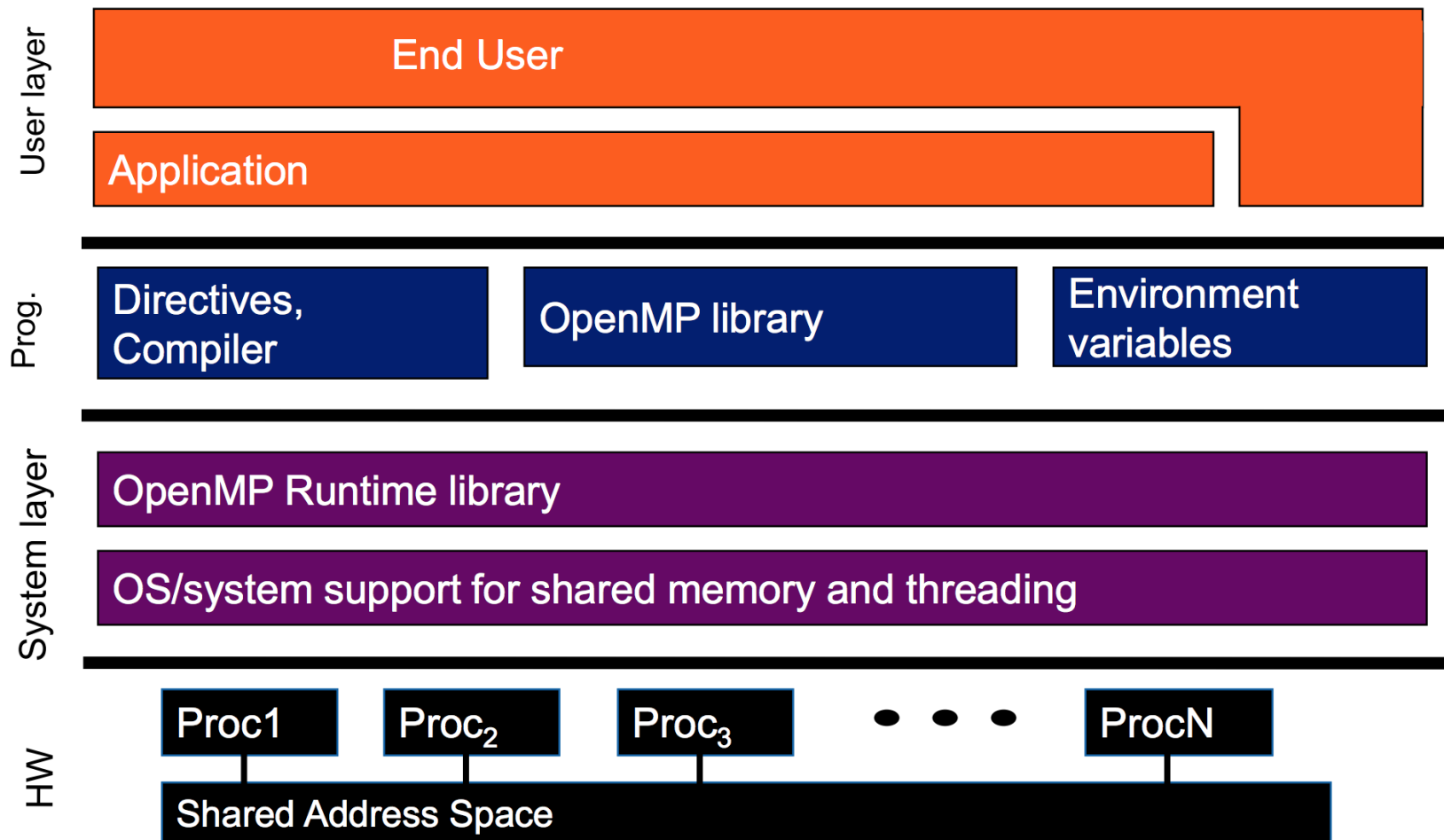


Uniform Memory Access



Non-Uniform Memory Access

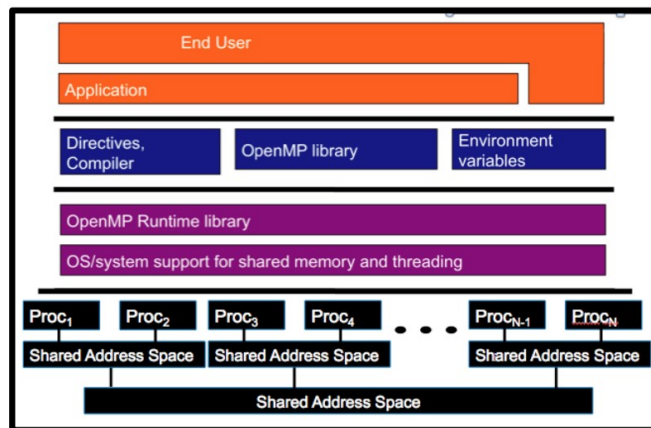
OpenMP (host / NUMA)



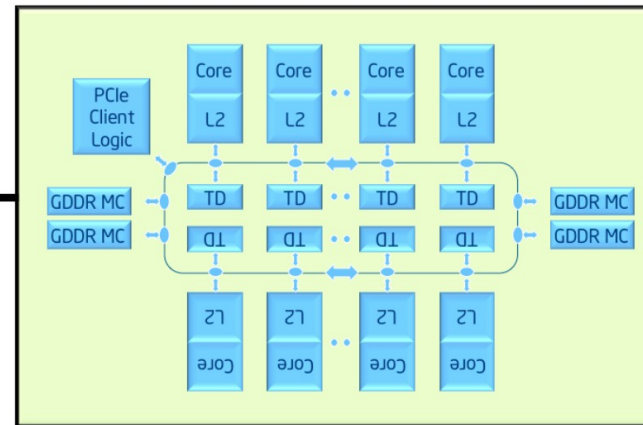
OpenMP (heterogêneo / target)

Version 4.0-4.5

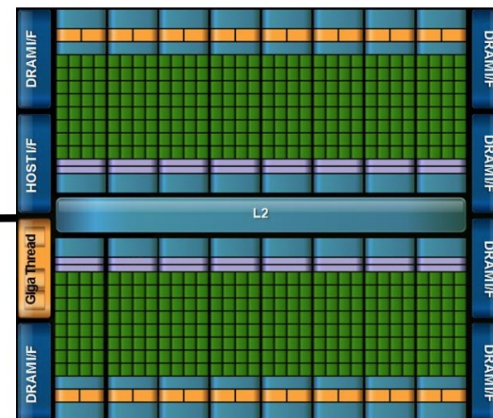
Supported (since OpenMP 4.0) with target, teams, distribute, and other constructs



Host



Target Device: Intel® Xeon Phi™
coprocessor



Target Device: GPU

OpenMP - sintaxe

Diretivas de compilação

```
#include <omp.h>
```

```
#pragma omp construct [params]
```

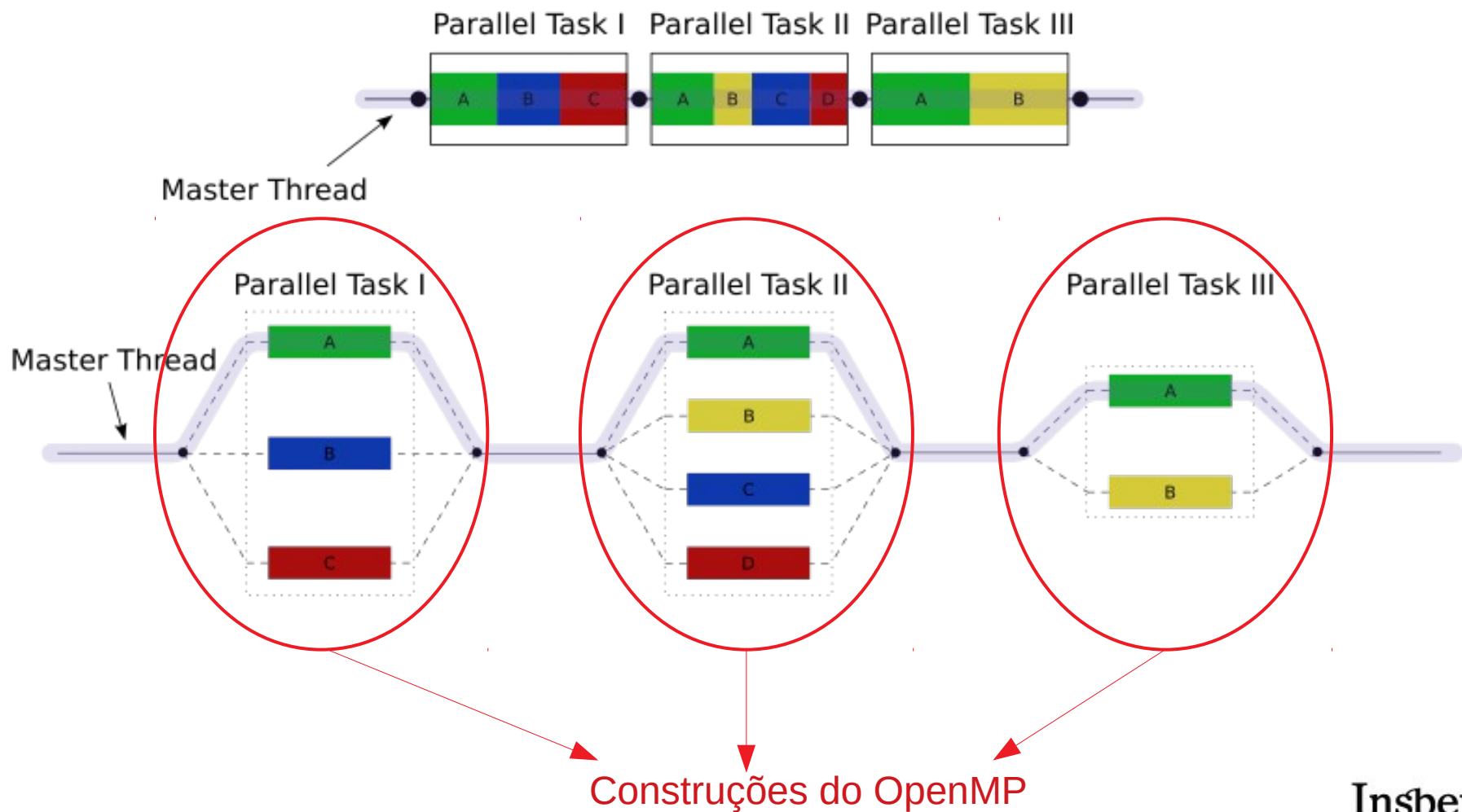
Aplicadas a um bloco de código

```
limitado diretamente por { }
```

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

Com join implícito

OpenMP – aplicação do modelo fork-join



OpenMP - exemplos

Atividade prática – parte 1

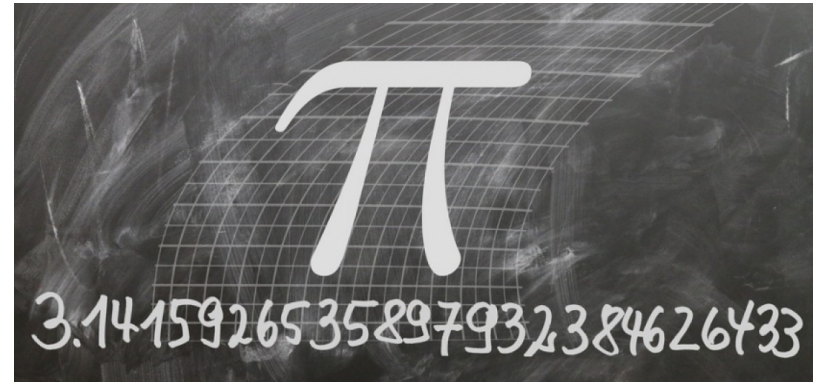
Criação de threads usando OpenMP

API simples para obter/definir

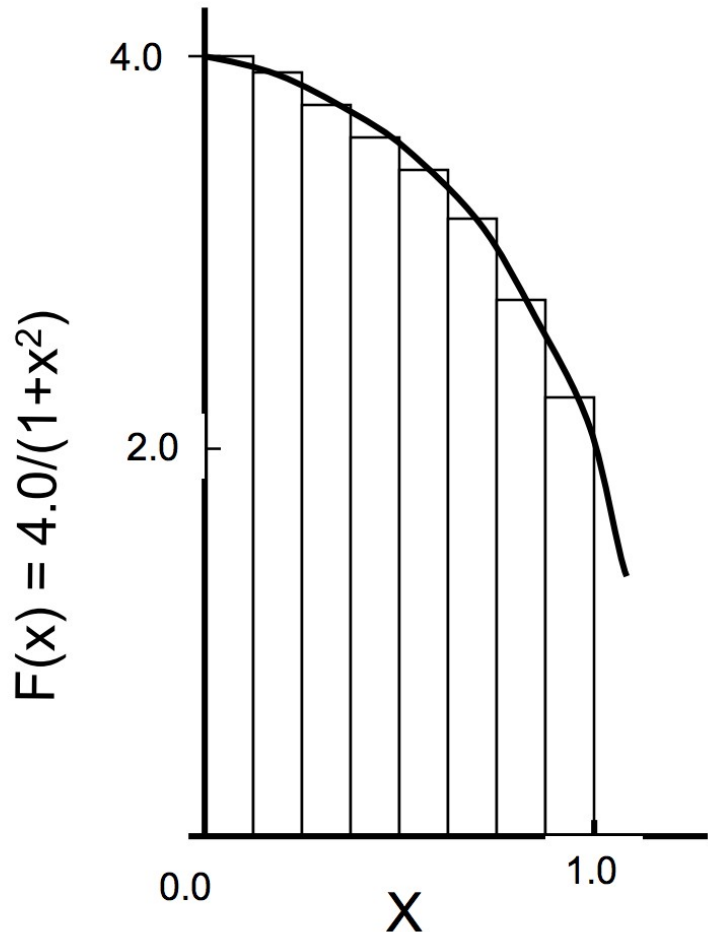
- Número máximo de threads
- Thread atual

Atividade prática – parte 2

- Recorde atual:
 - por Peter Trueb (Dectris)
 - 22,459,157,718,361 dígitos
 - 105 dias de processamento
 - Servidor:
 - Dell PowerEdge R930
 - 4 hyper-threaded 18-core Intel Xeon E7-8890 v3 @ 2.5 GHz
 - 1.25 TB RAM
 - Armazenamento
 - 20 x Seagate Enterprise NAS 6 TB
 - 4 GB/s bandwidth
 - 60 TB Backup Storage
 - Código usado: y-cruncher por Alexander J. Yee baseado no algoritmo de Chudnovsky.



Atividade prática – nosso método



$$\int_0^1 \frac{4.0}{(1+x^2)} dx = \pi$$

A integral pode ser aproximada por uma soma de retângulos

$$\sum_{i=0}^N F(x_i) \Delta x \approx \pi$$

Cada retângulo tem largura Δx e altura $F(x_i)$ no meio do intervalo i

Explicação da integral by Fábio Orfali

$$\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg x \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \arctg 1 - \arctg 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - 0$$

$\alpha = \arctg x$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$\sec \alpha = \sqrt{1+x^2}$

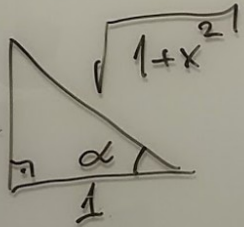
$\sec^2 \alpha = 1+x^2$

$\sec^2(\arctg x) = 1+x^2$

$\frac{d}{dx}(\arctg x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \arctg(\arctg x) = \frac{d}{dx} x$

$\frac{d}{dx} \arctg(\arctg x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \arctg x = 1$



Referências

- Livros:
 - Hager, G. ; Wellein, G. **Introduction to High Performance Computing for Scientists and Engineers**. 1ª Ed. CRC Press, 2010.
- Artigos:
 - Dagum, Leonardo, and Ramesh Menon. "OpenMP: an industry standard API for shared-memory programming." *IEEE computational science and engineering* 5, no. 1 (1998): 46-55.
- Internet:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLLX-Q6B8xqZ8n8bwjGdzBJ25X2utwnoEG>
 - <http://www.openmp.org/wp-content/uploads/omp-hands-on-SC08.pdf>
 - http://extremecomputingtraining.anl.gov/files/2016/08/Mattson_830a_ug3_HandsOnIntro.pdf

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