



McGill

ECSE 420

Lab 1: OpenMP

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Outline

- OpenMP
- More info on Lab 1
- Work on Lab 1



OpenMP

- Another multithreading framework
- `#include <omp.h>`
- Compile with “-fopenmp”
- Like Pthreads, but lots of stuff is automated for you!



OpenMP

- Thread creation and joining:
`#pragma omp parallel`
- To get thread id, use
`omp_get_thread_num()`
- To get number of threads, use
`omp_get_num_threads()`
- To set number of threads, use
`num_threads(<+ve integer>)`
- Put `{}` on next line to indicate create-join section



OpenMP

- Beware variable scope!
- Variables declared **within a parallel block** are **private** to each thread
- Variables declared **outside of a parallel block** are **shared** between threads
- To create a private copy of a variable declared outside of a parallel block and give to each thread, use `private(<variable name>)`



OpenMP

- Automatic work sharing:

`#pragma omp parallel for`

- Note: do not put anything between the

`#pragma omp parallel for` and `for()`
(e.g., don't put `{}`)



OpenMP

- Mutual exclusion:

```
#pragma omp atomic
```

```
#pragma omp critical
```

- `critical` can contain multiple statements using `{}`; `atomic` must be followed by a single statement (no `{}` allowed)
- But `atomic` is much more efficient than `critical`



OpenMP

- **Reduction:** `#pragma omp parallel for reduction (<op>:<destination variable>)`
- Write sequential for-loop over associative ops
→ OpenMP transforms it into a reduction



Lab 1

- For this lab, use the simple **lodepng** library
 - Load .png files into `unsigned char` arrays
 - Save processed images as .png files
- Images consist of 4-byte pixels
- Each pixel is “RGBA”
 - **R** = red, **G** = green, **B** = blue, A = alpha (opacity)
 - Each byte = “intensity” between [0,255]
 - Bytes in array come in order RGBARGBARGBA...
- For this lab, operate on R, G, and B separately, and leave A alone



Lab 1

- Let's do an example using lodepng: changing an image from **color** to **grayscale**
- For each R byte, set corresponding G and B equal to R

