

Advanced OpenMP Tasks

Luca Tornatore - I.N.A.F.



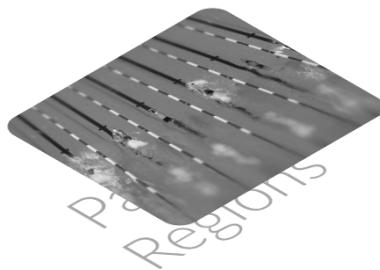
“Foundation of HPC” course



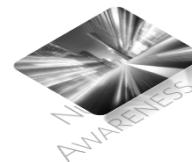
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OpenMP Outline



Advanced
Parallelism





Advanced Parallelism Outline



Advanced
Parallelism
in OpenMP

Sections

Tasks

This lecture



Task abstraction

represents any contained sequence of instructions in the code, logically defining a finite work/function/assignment



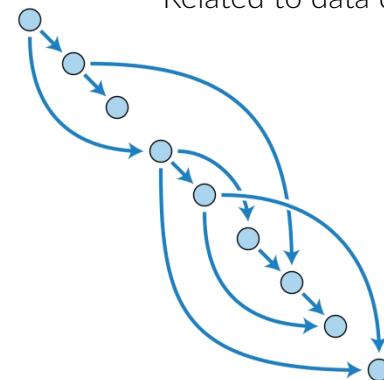
Asynchronous +
Interleaved execution +
dependencies

Data abstraction

represents any piece of logically uniform “information”, that may be accessed by several threads; out-of-order access needs to be managed



Dependency graph among task.
Must be acyclic.
Related to data dependencies.





OpenMP tasks



As we have seen in the previous example (`02_sections_nested_irregular.c`), it is sometimes possible to parallelize a workflow which is irregular or runtime-dependent using OpenMP `sections`.

However, often the solution is quite ugly and convoluted and in any case it is nearly impossible to obviate to the intrinsic rigidity of the `sections` construct.

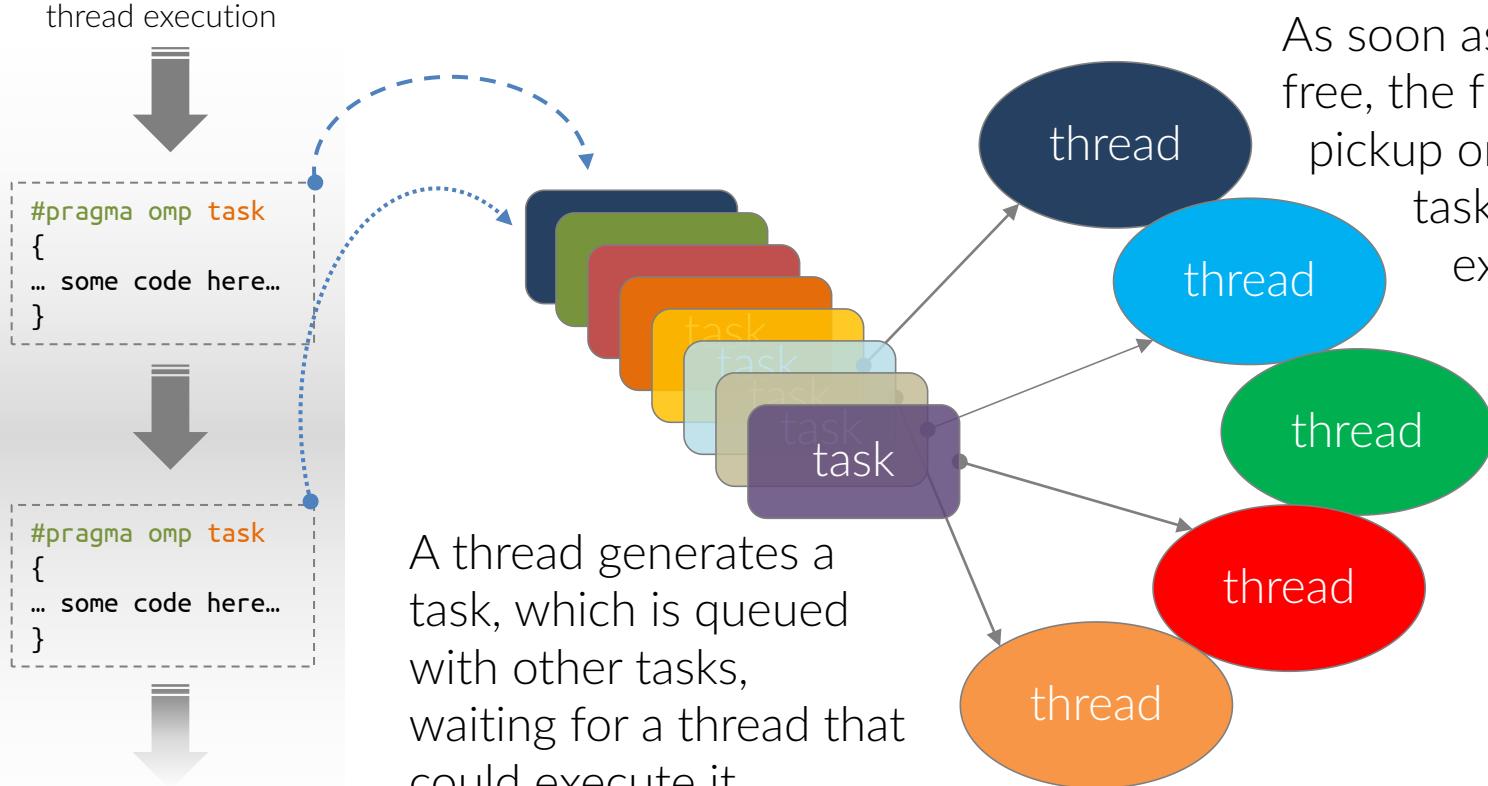
Since version 3.0, OpenMP **tasks** offer a new elegant construct designed for this class of problems: **irregular and run-time dependent execution flow**.

What happens under the hood is that OpenMP creates a “bunch of work” along with the data and the local variables it needs, and *schedules* it for execution at some point in the future.

Then, under the hood, a queuing system orchestrates the assignment of each task to the available threads.

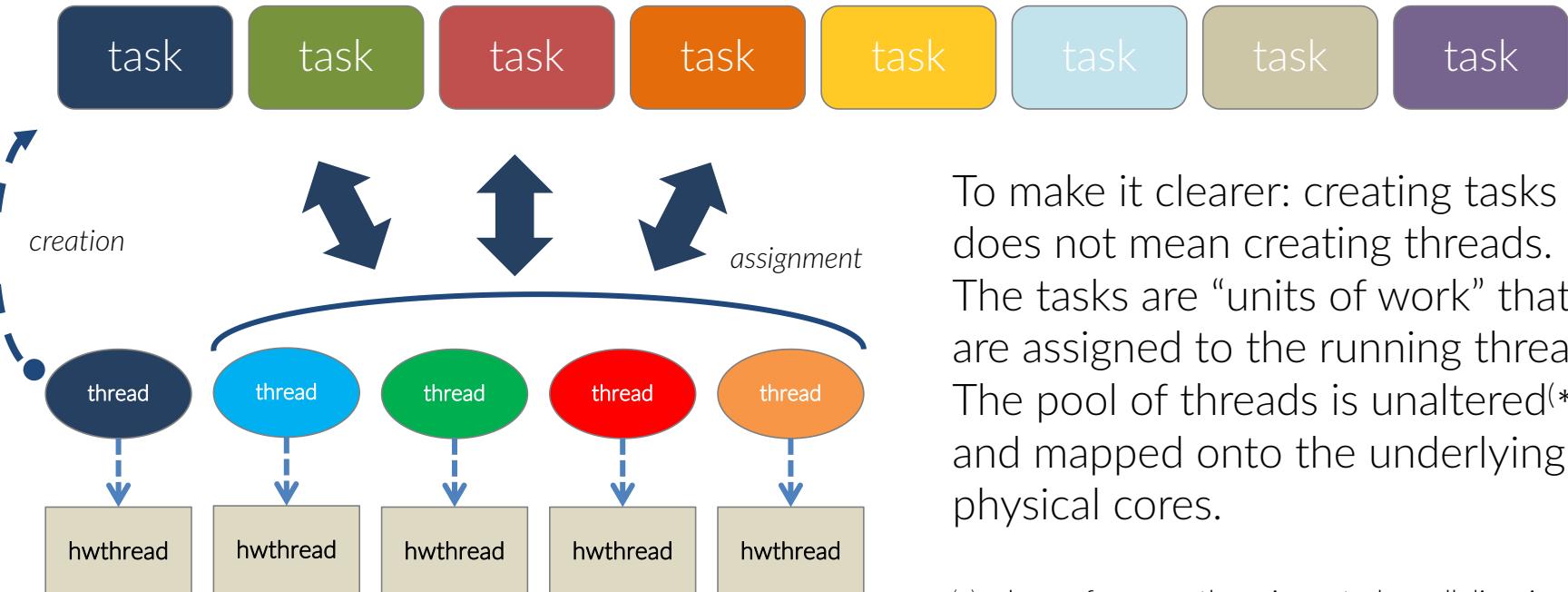


OpenMP tasks





OpenMP tasks



To make it clearer: creating tasks does not mean creating threads. The tasks are “units of work” that are assigned to the running threads. The pool of threads is unaltered^(*) and mapped onto the underlying physical cores.

(*)unless, of course, there is nested parallelism involved



| OpenMP tasks



As almost everything else in OpenMP, a task must be generated *inside* a parallel region and it is linked to a specific block of code.

If its execution is not properly “protected”, it might be executed by *more* than one thread (i.e. by all threads that encounter the task definition), which is not in general what we want.

To guarantee that each task is created only once, every task must be generated within a `single` or `master` region.

The `single` region is preferable because of its implied barrier that makes all tasks to be completed before passing. In case you use a `master` region, pay attention to the execution flow.

Moreover, the `master` has often the heavier burden so it's best to user a `single` region, possibly with the `nowait` clause.



Creating the tasks



Creating tasks

Let's start from a very basic example

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
    #pragma omp single
    {
        printf( " »Yuk yuk, here is thread %d from "
                "within single region\n", omp_get_thread_num() );

        #pragma omp task
        {
            printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                    "running task A\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
        }

        #pragma omp task
        {
            printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                    "running task B\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
        }
    }

    printf(" :Hi, here is thread %d at the end "
          "of the single region, stuck waiting "
          "all the others\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
}
```

The single
region within
which the tasks
are created

All the other
threads are waiting
here, at the implied
barrier at the end of
the single region

Tasks generation
by the thread that
entered in the
single region





Creating tasks

```
tasks:> gcc -fopenmp -o 00_simple 00_simple.c
```

```
tasks:> ./00_simple
```

»Yuk yuk, here is thread 5 from within the single region

 Hi, here is thread 2 running task A

 Hi, here is thread 1 running task B

:Hi, here is thread 5 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 1 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 0 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 6 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 4 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 3 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 7 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 2 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

```
tasks:> ./00_simple
```

»Yuk yuk, here is thread 1 from within the single region

 Hi, here is thread 6 running task A

 Hi, here is thread 2 running task B

:Hi, here is thread 6 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 1 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 5 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 0 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 3 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 7 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 4 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

:Hi, here is thread 2 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others

If you run it several times, at each shot you find that a random thread enters the region, while the others are waiting for the region to end,

Some of them (even just one, potentially) will pick up the tasks generated in the single region.

After the conclusion of all the tasks, everybody can go



Creating tasks



Let's add a detail..

nowait

All the other threads skip the single region, and continue the execution at the next barrier (in this case, implicit) where they will receive a task.



examples_tasks/
00_simple_nowait.c

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        printf( " »Yuk yuk, here is thread %d from "
                "within the single region\n", omp_get_thread_num() );

        #pragma omp task
        {
            printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                    "running task A\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
        }

        #pragma omp task
        {
            printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                    "running task B\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
        }
    }

    printf(" :Hi, here is thread %d at the end "
          "of the single region, stuck waiting "
          "all the others\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
}
```



Creating tasks

```
tasks:> gcc -fopenmp -o 00_simple_nowait 00_simple_nowait.c
tasks:> ./00_simple_nowait
:Hi, here is thread 6 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
»Yuk yuk, here is thread 7 from within the single region
:Hi, here is thread 1 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
    Hi, here is thread 1 running task A
:Hi, here is thread 0 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 4 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 3 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 2 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 7 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
    Hi, here is thread 6 running task B
:Hi, here is thread 5 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
tasks:> ./00_simple_nowait
:Hi, here is thread 0 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 7 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 3 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
»Yuk yuk, here is thread 1 from within the single region
:Hi, here is thread 6 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 4 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 2 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 5 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
    Hi, here is thread 3 running task A
:Hi, here is thread 1 at the end of the single region, stuck waiting all the others
    Hi, here is thread 0 running task B
```

Now the threads are free to flow beyond the single region, up to the next barrier (either implied or explicit).

The order of execution of the tasks is in general not guaranteed.

It is only guaranteed that each task will have been executed at some special and well-defined points in the code.



Creating tasks

Let's add one more detail.. •

taskwait

This directive requires that all the children task of the current task must be completed.

It binds to the current task region, the set of binding threads of the taskwait region is the current team.

When a thread encounters a taskwait construct, the current task is suspended until all child tasks that it generated *before* the taskwait region complete the execution.

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        int me = omp_get_thread_num();
        printf( " »Yuk yuk, here is thread %d from "
                "within the single region\n", me );

        #pragma omp task
        {
            printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                    "running task A\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
        }

        #pragma omp task
        {
            printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                    "running task B\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
        }
    }

    #pragma omp taskwait
    printf(" «Yuk yuk, it is still me, thread %d "
           "inside single region after all tasks ended\n", me);

}

printf(" :Hi, here is thread %d at the end "
       "of the single region, stuck waiting "
       "all the others\n", omp_get_thread_num());
}
```



examples_tasks/
00_simple_taskwait.c



Creating tasks

Let's add one more detail..

This directive requires that all the children task of the current task must

b A tricky point:

It

So can you explain the behaviour of the code
re examples_tasks/
00_simple_taskwait_a.c

With a
is
g
Does the additional taskwait directive
added after the single region affect the
expected behaviour?

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        int me = omp_get_thread_num();
        printf( " »Yuk yuk, here is thread %d from "
                "within the single region\n", me );

        #pragma omp task
        {
            printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                    "running task A\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
        }

        #pragma omp task
        {
            printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                    "running task B\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
        }

        #pragma omp taskwait
        printf(" «Yuk yuk, it is still me, thread %d "
               "inside single region after all tasks ended\n", me);
    }

    printf(" :Hi, here is thread %d at the end "
           "of the single region, stuck waiting "
           "all the others\n", omp_get_thread_num() );
}
```



examples_tasks/
00_simple_taskwait.c



The scope of tasks variables



The scope of tasks variables

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
    int me = omp_get_thread_num(); ←

#pragma omp single nowait
{
    printf( " »Yuk yuk, here is thread %d from "
            "within the single region\n", me );

#pragma omp task
    printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
            "running task A\n", me );

#pragma omp task
    printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
            "running task B\n", me );

#pragma omp taskwait
    printf(" «Yuk yuk, it is still me, thread %d "
           "inside single region after all tasks ended\n", me );
}

printf(" :Hi, here is thread %d after the end "
       "of the single region, I'm not waiting "
       "all the others\n", me );

// does something change if we comment the
// following taskwait ?
#pragma omp taskwait

// what if we comment/uncomment the following barrier ?
 //#pragma omp barrier

printf(" +Hi there, finally that's me, thread %d "
       "at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended\n",
       omp_get_thread_num());
}
```

- It may seem a good idea to call the `omp_get_thread_num()` function only once instead of several times.

examples_tasks/
00_simple_taskwait.a.c

However, what we get is the following output:

```
:Hi, here is thread 2 after the end of the single region, I'm not waiting all the others
»Yuk yuk, here is thread 4 from within the single region
    Hi, here is thread 4 running task B
:Hi, here is thread 0 after the end of the single region, I'm not waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 1 after the end of the single region, I'm not waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 5 after the end of the single region, I'm not waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 6 after the end of the single region, I'm not waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 7 after the end of the single region, I'm not waiting all the others
    Hi, here is thread 4 running task A
«Yuk yuk, it is still me, thread 4 inside single region after all tasks ended
:Hi, here is thread 3 after the end of the single region, I'm not waiting all the others
:Hi, here is thread 4 after the end of the single region, I'm not waiting all the others
+Hi there, finally that's me, thread 2 at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended
+Hi there, finally that's me, thread 1 at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended
+Hi there, finally that's me, thread 7 at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended
+Hi there, finally that's me, thread 0 at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended
+Hi there, finally that's me, thread 5 at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended
+Hi there, finally that's me, thread 4 at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended
+Hi there, finally that's me, thread 6 at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended
+Hi there, finally that's me, thread 3 at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended
```

From which it looks like the same thread that creates the tasks also executes all of them.



| The scope of tasks variables

What is wrong in the previous example ([examples_tasks/00_simple_taskwait_a.c](#)) is the scope of the variables.

The main point to consider here is that by its very nature, the tasks' creation is driven by the coeval data context and is not related to the values that any variable will have in the future at the moment of their execution.

As such, the rule-of-thumb is “data, unless otherwise stated, are copied in local copies so that to preserve the data context at the moment of creation”.

Pragmatically, the effect is the same than declaring by default that data are **firstprivate**.

This fact is of paramount importance and ignoring it is a major source of bugs when dealing with tasks.



The scope of tasks variables

In our example `examples_tasks/00_simple_taskwait_a.c` the variable `me`, which is private for every thread, is inherited in the `single` region by the thread that enters there.

When the same thread enters in the task-creating region, the variable becomes `firstprivate`, and as such is copied in a local variable in the stack associated with the task. It then assumes the value it has for the creating task, i.e. its id.

Hence, when the task is executed, the executing thread receives this local variables with the value it had at the moment of creation, from which we can now understand the output of this code.

If, instead, we maintain the call to `omp_get_thread_num()`, that is executed by the executing tasks and then the correct id is stamped.

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
    int me = omp_get_thread_num();

    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        printf( " »Yuk yuk, here is thread %d from "
                "within the single region\n", me );

        #pragma omp task
        printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                "running task A\n", me );

        #pragma omp task
        printf( "\tHi, here is thread %d "
                "running task B\n", me );

        #pragma omp taskwait
        printf(" «Yuk yuk, it is still me, thread %d "
               "inside single region after all tasks ended\n", me );
    }

    printf(" :Hi, here is thread %d after the end "
           "of the single region, I'm not waiting "
           "all the others\n", me );

    // does something change if we comment the
    // following taskwait ?
    #pragma omp taskwait

    // what if we comment/uncomment the following barrier ?
    //#pragma omp barrier

    printf(" +Hi there, finally that's me, thread %d "
           "at the end of the parallel region after all tasks ended\n",
           omp_get_thread_num());
}
```



The scope of tasks variables

```
#pragma omp parallel shared(result)
{
    int me = omp_get_thread_num();
    double result1, result2, result3;

#pragma omp single
{
    PRINTF(" : Thread %d is generating the tasks\n", me);

#pragma omp task
{
    PRINTF(" + Thread %d is executing T1\n", omp_get_thread_num());
    for( int jj = 0; jj < N; jj++ )
        result1 += heavy_work_0( array[jj] );
}

#pragma omp task
{
    PRINTF(" + Thread %d is executing T2\n", omp_get_thread_num());
    for( int jj = 0; jj < N; jj++ )
        result2 += heavy_work_1( array[jj] );
}

#pragma omp task
{
    PRINTF(" + Thread %d is executing T3\n", omp_get_thread_num());
    for( int jj = 0; jj < N; jj++ )
        result3 += heavy_work_2(array[jj] );
}

PRINTF("\tThread %d is here (%g %g %g)\n", me, result1, result2, result3 );

#pragma omp atomic update
result += result1;
#pragma omp atomic update
result += result2;
#pragma omp atomic update
result += result3;
```

examples_tasks/
02_tasks_wrong.c

Let's go deeper into this matter and examine the source code `examples_tasks/02_tasks_wrong.c` which is a code that insists with the same wrongdoings!

- `result*` are private variables (also note: they are *not* initialized; you must *always* initialize local accumulators).
- `result*` are inherited by the creating task
- `result*` are copied privately into the context of each created task; the local copies correctly performs as accumulators (although not initialized..)

Each thread sums its `result*` to the shared `result`. The intent here was that those tasks that executed the tasks sum the correct value while the others sum 0. However, these `result*` have nothing to do with those used inside the tasks.



The scope of tasks variables

This `examples_tasks/02_tasks.c` is a correct implementation of the previous strategy.

However, it is obvious that, as in the sections case, this strategy will never scale because it creates only 3 tasks and so, again, only 3 threads will perform all the calculations.

In the next slide we'll see how to manage such a simple case – even if it actually is perfectly suited for a `for` loop – using tasks.

```
#pragma omp parallel shared(result)
{
    #pragma omp single // having or not a taskwait here is irrelevant
                      // since there are no instructions after the
                      // single region
    {

        #pragma omp task // result is shared, no need for "shared(result)" clause
        {
            double myresult = 0;
            for( int jj = 0; jj < N; jj++ )
                myresult += heavy_work_0( array[jj] );
            #pragma omp atomic update
            result += myresult;
        }

        #pragma omp task // result is shared
        {
            double myresult = 0;
            for( int jj = 0; jj < N; jj++ )
                myresult += heavy_work_1( array[jj] );
            #pragma omp atomic update
            result += myresult;
        }

        #pragma omp task // result is shared
        {
            double myresult = 0;
            for( int jj = 0; jj < N; jj++ )
                myresult += heavy_work_2(array[jj] );
            #pragma omp atomic update
            result += myresult;
        }
    }

    // all the threads will pile-up here, waiting for all
    // // of them to arrive here.
}
```



examples_tasks/
02_tasks.c



The scope of tasks variables

We stress that a key point to account for when dealing with the asynchronous execution is the *data environment*.

A task is a confined code section that performs some operations on a data set, that is referred *at the moment of the task creation*.

You are in charge of ensuring that that reference will still be valid *at the moment of execution*, which is somewhere in the future.



examples_tasks/
03_variable_workload.v2.c

```
#pragma omp task shared(result) untied
{
    double myresult = 0;
    for( int ii = first; ii < last; ii++)
        myresult += heavy_work_0(array[ii]);
    #pragma omp atomic
    result += myresult;
}
```

Both first and last are key variables for the task execution.

What if they were shared variables and hence they kept changing ?

At the moment of execution, their value could be different than at the moment of task creation, and then the processing would be totally different than the original intention.



The scope of tasks variables

We stress that a key point to account for when dealing with the asynchronous execution is the *data environment*.

A task is a confined code section that performs some operations on a data set, that is referred *at the moment of the task creation*.

You are in charge of ensuring that that reference will still be valid *at the moment of execution*, which is somewhere in the future.

The values of variables that are susceptible to change and that enter in the execution of the task must be protected to ensure the correctness of the task itself.

With the `firstprivate` clause, we are creating private local variables that will be referred to at the moment of the execution and will still have the correct value.



```
#pragma omp task firstprivate(first, last) shared(result) untied
{
    double myresult = 0;
    for( int ii = first; ii < last; ii++)
        myresult += heavy_work_0(array[ii]);
    #pragma omp atomic
    result += myresult;
}
```



The scope of tasks variables

We stress that a key point to account for when dealing with the asynchronous execution is the *data environment*.

A task is a confined code section that performs some operations on a data set, that is referred *at the moment of the task creation*.

You are in charge of ensuring that that reference will still be valid *at the moment of execution*, which is somewhere in the future.

With the **untied** clause, you are signalling that this task – if ever suspended – can be resumed by *any* free thread. The default is the opposite, a task to be tied to the thread that initially starts it.

If untied, you must take care of the data environment, of course: for instance, no `threadprivate` variables can be used, nor the thread number, and so on.



```
#pragma omp task firstprivate(first, last) shared(result) untied
{
    double myresult = 0;
    for( int ii = first; ii < last; ii++)
        myresult += heavy_work_0(array[ii]);
    #pragma omp atomic
    result += myresult;
}
```



The scope of tasks variables

```
double pi = 3.1415;
double a = 0.0;

#pragma omp parallel
{
    // pi, a : shared
#pragma omp single private(a)
{
    int i = 1;
    // a : private but not initialized
    // i : private because it's a local variable
#pragma omp task
{
    int j = 0;
    // i, a : firstprivate by default (a's value is undefined)
    // j      : is a task's private variable
    // pi    : shared

    } // end of task
} // end of single
} // end of parallel
```



| OpenMP tasks



Examples: variable and unpredictable workload



example: variable workload

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        for ( int i = 0; i < N; i++ )
            #pragma omp task
            heavy_work( function_of_i(i) );
    }
}
```



examples_tasks/
03_variable_workload.c

Results obtained on a single socket, 12 cores with 12 omp threads

Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 5118 CPU @ 2.30GHz

The figures are the average among 10 repetitions on 10000 iterations with a workload base of 40000 (see the provided code for the details).

The total work in the case "decreasing" is larger than in the "random" case.

The basic strategy in `examples_tasks/03_variable_workload.c` is to create a task for each of the N iterations.

We can control the *task granularity* by creating, for instance, a task that executes bunches of n iterations.

This strategy is not that different than what actually happens when the same problem is solved by using a `for` loop with `dynamic` schedule.

Here below, we present a table of the timing results for the execution of this code with a comparison of the `for dynamic` and tasks solution (see the code's comment for the details)

	GRANULARITY = 1		GRANULARITY = 10		GRANULARITY = 50	
	<i>FOR</i> <i>loop</i>	<i>tasks</i>	<i>FOR</i> <i>loop</i>	<i>tasks</i>	<i>FOR</i> <i>loop</i>	<i>tasks</i>
RANDOM WORKLOAD	1.067	1.069	1.074	1.063	1.095	1.106
DECREASING WORKLOAD	1.83	1.83	1.85	1.84	1.87	1.87



example: variable workload

	GRANULARITY = 1		GRANULARITY = 10		GRANULARITY = 50	
	FOR loop	tasks	FOR loop	tasks	FOR loop	tasks
RANDOM WORKLOAD	1.067	1.069	1.074	1.063	1.095	1.106
DECREASING WORKLOAD	1.83	1.83	1.85	1.84	1.87	1.87

Message I

In spite of the fact that this case is perfectly suited for a `for dynamic` loop, generating the tasks – even 1 task per iteration, i.e. 10 thousands tasks in this example – results to be not less efficient. Actually it would be reasonable to expect that under the hood of the `for dynamic` loop there was exactly the same queue technology.

Message II

The case we adopted is “perfectly suited” for a `for dynamic` only if all your data are already in place, i.e. you do have an array to cycle over.
Quite the opposite, if your data are “arriving” the task solution is a very elegant and efficient one, while a `for` loop would be impossible.



example: variable workload



```
#pragma omp parallel proc_bind(close) reduction(+:result)
{
    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        int idx = 0;
        int first = 0;
        int last = chunk;

        while(first < N)
        {
            last = (last >= N)?N:last;
            for( int kk = first; kk < last; kk++, idx++ )
                array[idx] = min_value + lrand48() % max_value;

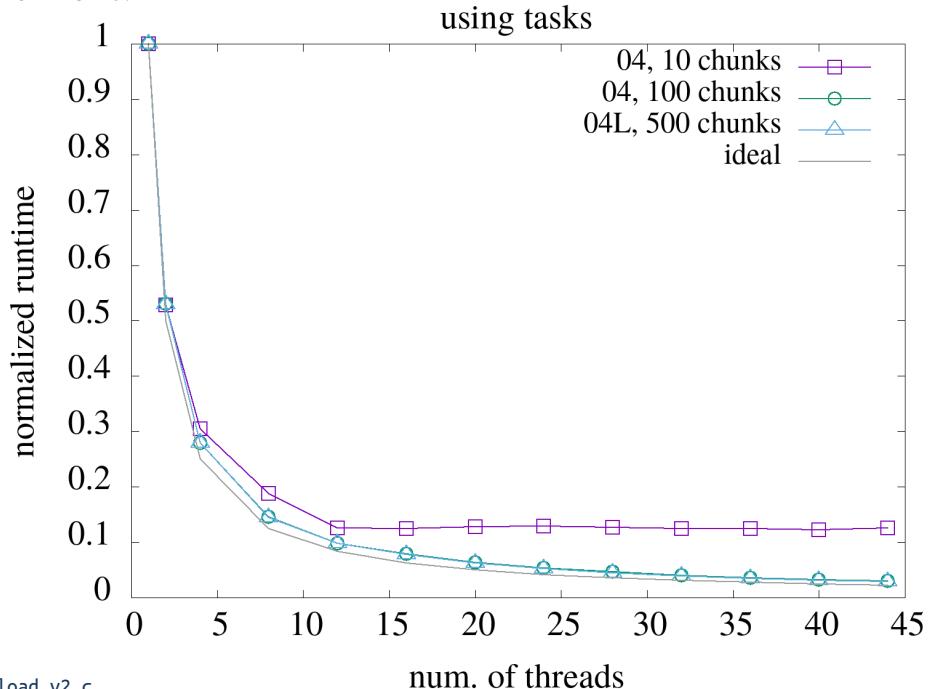
            #pragma omp task firstprivate(first, last) shared(result) untied
            {
                double myresult = 0;
                for( int ii = first; ii < last; ii++ )
                    myresult += heavy_work_0(array[ii]);
                #pragma omp atomic update
                result += myresult;
            }
            #pragma omp task firstprivate(first, last) shared(result) untied
            {
                double myresult = 0;
                for( int ii = first; ii < last; ii++ )
                    myresult += heavy_work_1(array[ii]);
                #pragma omp atomic update
                result += myresult;
            }
            #pragma omp task firstprivate(first, last) shared(result) untied
            {
                double myresult = 0;
                for( int ii = first; ii < last; ii++ )
                    myresult += heavy_work_2(array[ii]);
                #pragma omp atomic update
                result += myresult;
            }

            first += chunk;
            last += chunk;

            #if defined (MIMIC_SLOWER_INITIALIZATION)
            nanot.tv_nsec = 200*uSEC + lrand48() % 100*uSEC;
            nanosleep( &nanot, NULL );
            #endif
        }
    }
} // close parallel region
```

parallel_tasks/
03_variable_workload.v2.c

A different implementation, in which data are generated in chunks (they may be irregular, though) and a task is generated for each chunk. Here the parameter that regulates the granularity is the chunk size.





| Unpredictable workload



Many times both the actual workload *and* the execution pattern are unpredictable and rigid thread-centric methods are either impossible or very hard to implement efficiently.

That is the case, for instance, of walking a linked-list and processing one of the encountered nodes under some given condition, like we depict in the next slide



Unpredictable workload

```
#pragma parallel region
{
```

...;

```
#pragma omp single nowait
{
```

```
    while( !end_of_list(node) ) {
```

```
        if( node_is_to_be_processed(node) )
```

```
            #pragma omp task
```

```
            process_node ( node );
```

```
            node = next_node( node );
```

Something else to do for the threads team, while the tasks are generated



}

...;

}

A classical example:
traversing a linked list

A task is generated for each node that must be processed



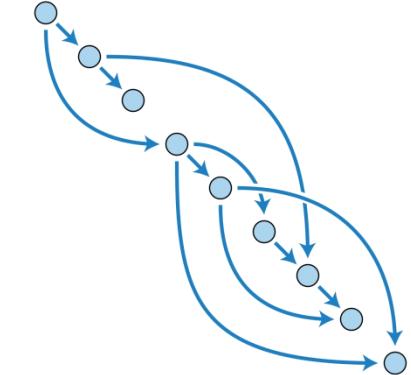
The calling thread continues traversing the linked list

Due to the `nowait` clause, all the threads skip the implied barrier at the end of the `single` region and wait here for being assigned a task



| Unpredictable workload

However, since as you know I do not like the linked-lists :) we'll explore a different and much more interesting case. We'll traverse a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG).



We're not studying in detail (*) what graphs, directed graphs and DAG are. Let's just say that DAG are data structures made of vertices (which are the data) and edges (which are data connections/dependences) each of whose is *directed* from a vertex to another so that there is an “ordered flow” that never loops. Actually, we've used a pictorial view of a DAG in the forefront of this lecture to render clear what tasks are about.



examples_tasks/
05_dag.c

(*) you find a starting point on the wiki https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Directed_acyclic_graph



| Unpredictable workload



In this example we first build a random DAG whose nodes contains some work to be done and whose edges represent dependences among nodes and their ancestors.

Each node could update its children and perform its work only when it has received updates by all its ancestors and so on.

A fraction of nodes are “great ancestors”, or root nodes, because they do not have any ancestors, and they trigger the update of the entire graph.

Such class of problems, which is very ubiquitous in computation and data analytics, would be very difficult, or impossible, to parallelize without the task approach.

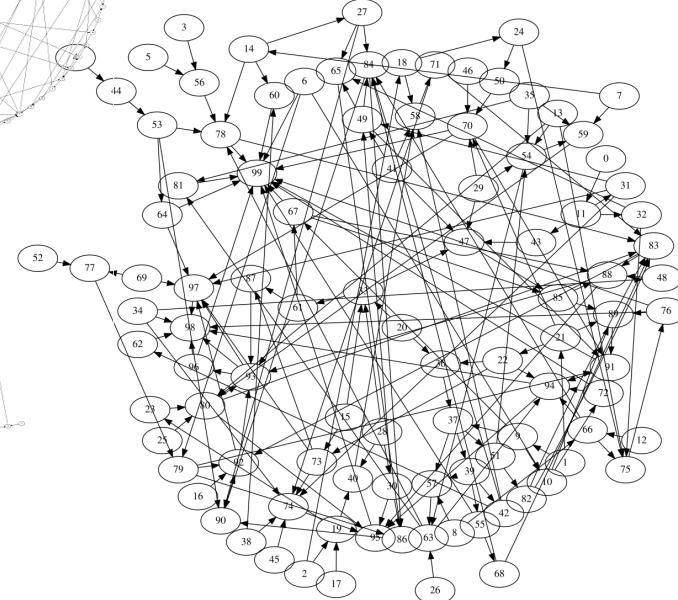
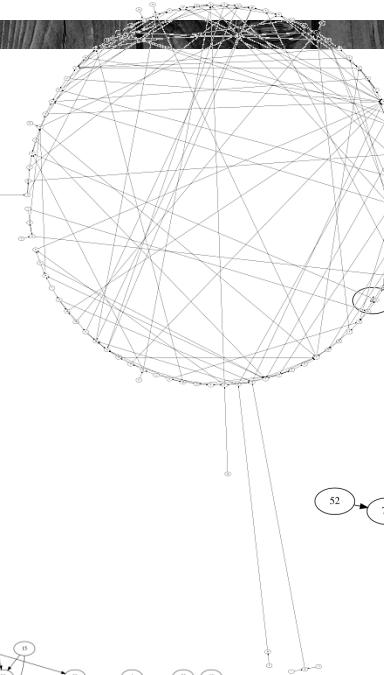
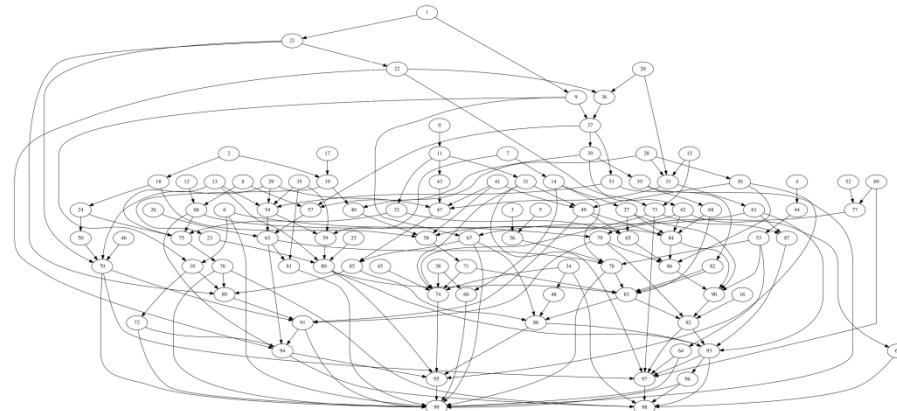


Building the DAG

The routine that generates the dag is named `generate_dag()` and it is pretty simple. The free parameters are: the total number of nodes, the number of root nodes, the minimum and maximum number of children per node, and the baseline workload per each node.

Here you find 3 different representations of the same small dag, having just 100 nodes (you can generate your own using the aforementioned routine).

In the computational examples that follow we'll use millions of nodes.



examples_tasks/
05_dag.c



| Building the DAG

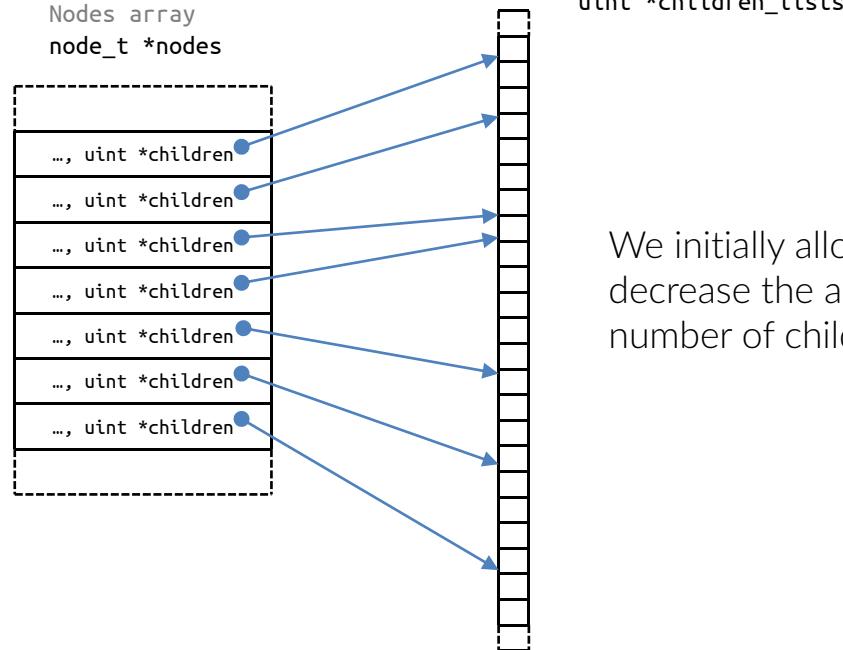
To generate the DAG we choose a quite simple strategy ignoring some marginal issues that are not of major importance here. The comments in `examples_tasks/05_dag.c` should be sufficient to understand the details.

- 1) The basic point is how to avoid loops inside the directed graph. A simple way to achieve the goal is to enforce that each node of the graph has children that only live “forward” to it.
If we store the N nodes in an array, we can implement that by committing each node i to have children with an index $j \geq i$.
- 2) Then for each node i we randomly select a number n_i of children among the following $N-i$ possible nodes.
- 3) We save the list of children for each node and we increase by 1 the number of ancestors of each children (note that we do not impose a maximum number of ancestors).



Building the DAG

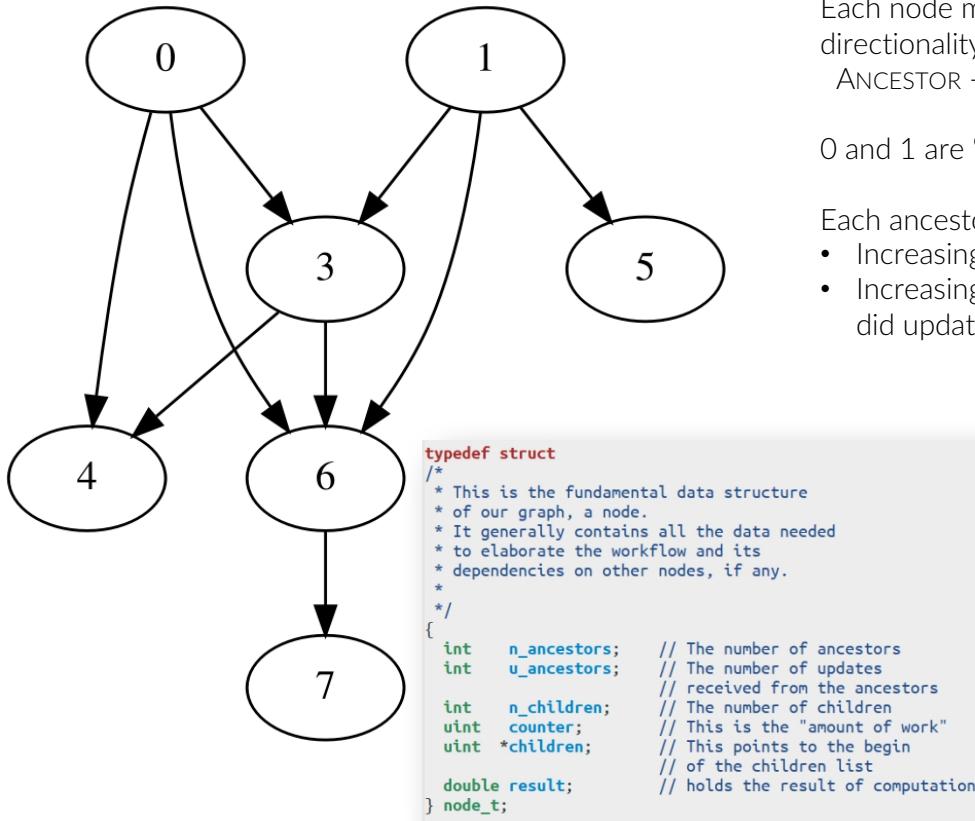
- 4) We use a separated memory region to save the list of children of each node, since the lists have different lengths.



We initially allocate room for $N * \text{max_children}$, and we decrease the allocation size at the end when the actual number of children is known.



| The general strategy



Each node may have a variable number of ancestors and children. The directionality is accordingly to the semantic:
ANCESTOR -> NODE -> CHILD NODE

0 and 1 are “great ancestors” or “root nodes”, whereas 4, 5 and 7 are “leaves”.

Each ancestor propagates some information to the children by

- Increasing their work (the `counter` variable) by some amount
- Increasing the `u_ancestors` counter that keeps track of how many ancestors did update the node

Once a node has been updated by all its ancestors (i.e. `n_ancestors == u_ancestors`), it could both undergo its own calculation *and* propagate the relevant information to its own children.

The children list is stored elsewhere and not in the node data structure.

Notice that it is totally impossible to forecast what will be the execution pattern before the nodes are created.



| The general strategy

The root nodes are initialized, let's say we start from 0.

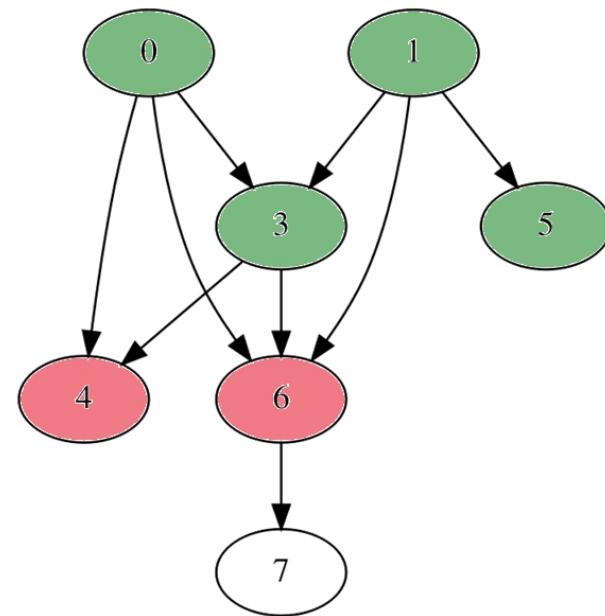
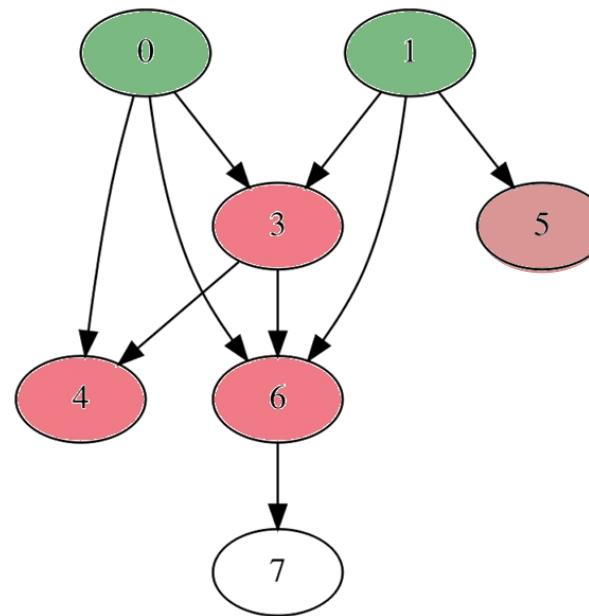
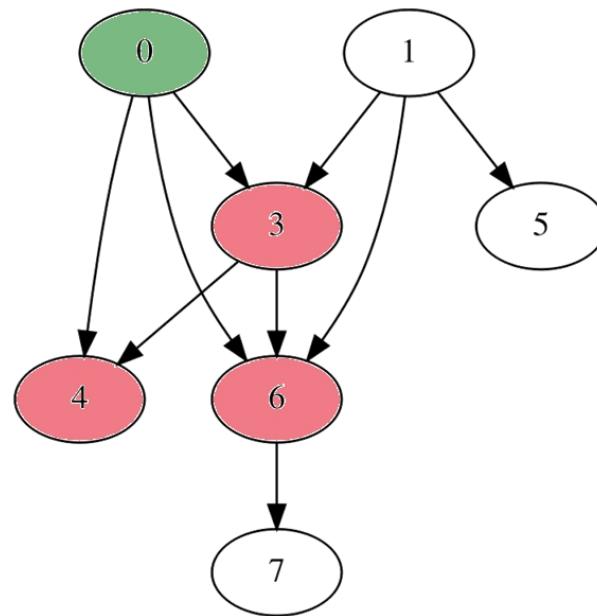
It updates its own descendants, that are then partially updated.



The root node 1 also is initialized and it propagates information through its edges



That triggers all the fully updated descendants to contribute to their children, and so on





Generating the tasks

- 1) We initialize separately the pseudo-random number generators for each thread
- 2) For each root node, a random initial workload is generated.
- 3) A task is generated for each root node, by calling **update_node()** with that root node as target.

```
#pragma omp parallel shared(seeds, done)
{
    int me = omp_get_thread_num();

    // each thread initializes the seeds
    // for the random number generation
    //
    for ( int s = 0; s < 3; s++ )
    #if !defined(REPRODUCIBLE)
        seeds[me][s] = me*123+s;
    #else
        seeds[me] = 123*(s+1)*10;
    #endif
    seed48((seeds_pt)&seeds[me]);

    // the region that generates tasks
    //
    #pragma omp single
    {
        for ( int j = 0; j < dag->N_roots; j++ )
        {
            uint work = dag->workload / (nodes[j].n_children+1);
            #if !defined(REPRODUCIBLE)
                work = dag->workload / 100 + nrand48((seeds_pt)&seeds[omp_get_thread_num()]) % work;
            #endif
            nodes[j].counter = work;

            // here a task is generated because this is a
            // root node and so it is ready to update
            // at this point
            #pragma omp task
            update_node( nodes, &nodes[j], &done, dag->workload );
        }
    }

    #pragma omp taskwait
    PRINTF("- thread %d has generated the first %d tasks for the root nodes;\n"
           "      tasks have been completed, now it is joining the pool\n",
           me, dag->N_roots );
}

// end of task generation
}
```



Generating the tasks

Inside `update_node()`, each task

- 1) Determines a random amount of work to be propagated to the children
- 2) Upgrades the children by modifying both the workload (the `counter` variable) and the `u_ancestors` variable which controls whether a node is ready for computation
- 3) If it was the last ancestors updating a node, it creates a new task for that node by calling the same `update_node()` with that node as target.
- 4) Performs the calculation for its target node.

```
void update_node( node_t *nodes, node_t *node, uint *check, uint workload )
{
    uint work = workload / (node->n_children+1);
    #if !defined(REPRODUCIBLE)
    work = workload / 100 + nrand48((seeds_pt)&seeds[omp_get_thread_num()]) % work;
    #endif

    // now let's get through the edges
    // to update each dependent node
    //

    for ( int j = 0; j < node->n_children; j++ )
    {
        int u_ancestors;
        uint idx = node->children[j];

        #pragma omp atomic update
        nodes[idx].counter += work;
        /*
        #pragma atomic update
        +nodes[idx].u_ancestors;
        #pragma atomic read
        u_ancestors = nodes[idx].u_ancestors;
        */
        #pragma omp atomic capture
        u_ancestors = ++nodes[idx].u_ancestors;
        // notify that I did update and capture
        // the u_ancestors value immediately
        // afterwards

        if ( nodes[idx].n_ancestors - u_ancestors == 0 ) // I was the last one to update
            #pragma omp task
            update_node( nodes, &nodes[idx], check, workload );
    }

    node->result = heavy_work( node->counter );
    #pragma omp atomic update
    (*check)++;

    // reset the node for a next processing cycle
    //
    node-> u_ancestors = 0;
    //node-> counter      = 0;
}
```



Generating the tasks: note 1

The usage of this atomic capture is an important detail to discuss.

Let's understand it more deeply.

What we want is that the **last** task updating the node starts a new task having that node as a target.

A task knows it is the last one because **when it updates u_ancestors** the condition

$$\text{u_ancestors} == \text{a_ancestors}-1$$

holds.

What would happen if we used a different way to read the value of u_ancestors ?

```
void update_node( node_t *nodes, node_t *node, uint *check, uint workload )
{
    uint work = workload / (node->n_children+1);
    #if !defined(REPRODUCIBLE)
    work = workload / 100 + nrand48((seeds_pt)&seeds[omp_get_thread_num()]) % work;
    #endif

    // now let's get through the edges
    // to update each dependent node
    //
    for ( int j = 0; j < node->n_children; j++ )
    {
        int u_ancestors;
        uint idx = node->children[j];

        #pragma omp atomic update
        nodes[idx].counter += work;
        /*
        #pragma atomic update
        ++nodes[idx].u_ancestors;
        #pragma atomic read
        u_ancestors = nodes[idx].u_ancestors;
        */
        #pragma omp atomic capture
        u_ancestors = ++nodes[idx].u_ancestors;

        // notify that I did update and capture
        // the u_ancestors value immediately
        // afterwards

        if ( nodes[idx].n_ancestors - u_ancestors == 0 ) // I was the last one to update
            #pragma omp task // as such, I do create a task for this node
                update_node( nodes, &nodes[idx], check, workload );
    }

    node->result = heavy_work( node->counter );
    #pragma omp atomic update
    (*check)++;

    // reset the node for a next processing cycle
    //
    node-> u_ancestors = 0;
    //node-> counter      = 0;
}
```



Generati



What would happen if we used a different way to read and update the value of `u_ancestors` ?

Given that the operation `++u_ancestors` requires 3 steps, namely

1. read the current value of `++u_ancestors`;
2. increase the value;
3. write back the updated value,

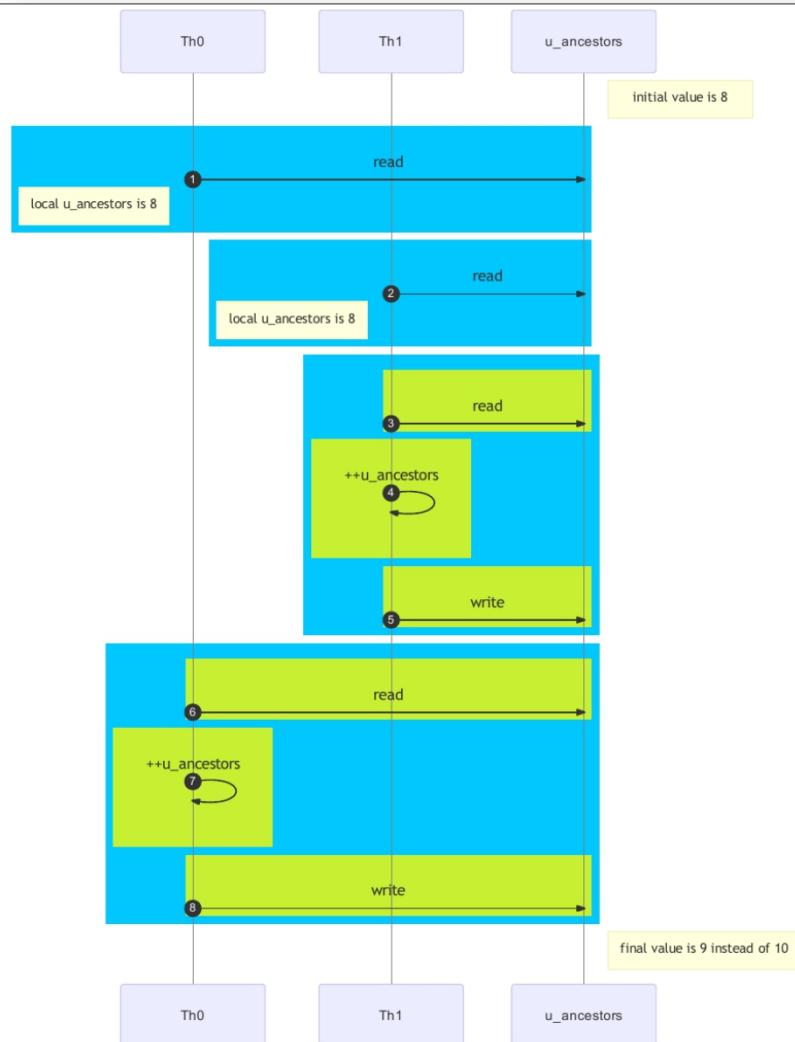
let's say that we coded that capture operation in a different way, for instance:

```
#pragma omp atomic read
u_ancestor = nodes[idx].u_ancestors;
#pragma omp atomic update
++nodes[idx].u_ancestors;
```

That could easily result in the sequence presented here on the right (blue regions represent “exclusive accesses” – i.e. `omp atomic` – to `u_ancestors`).

Both thread 0 (Th0) and thread 1 (Th1) are convinced to be the 9th and none of the two realizes to be the 10th.

Then, the corresponding task for the node being updated is never created

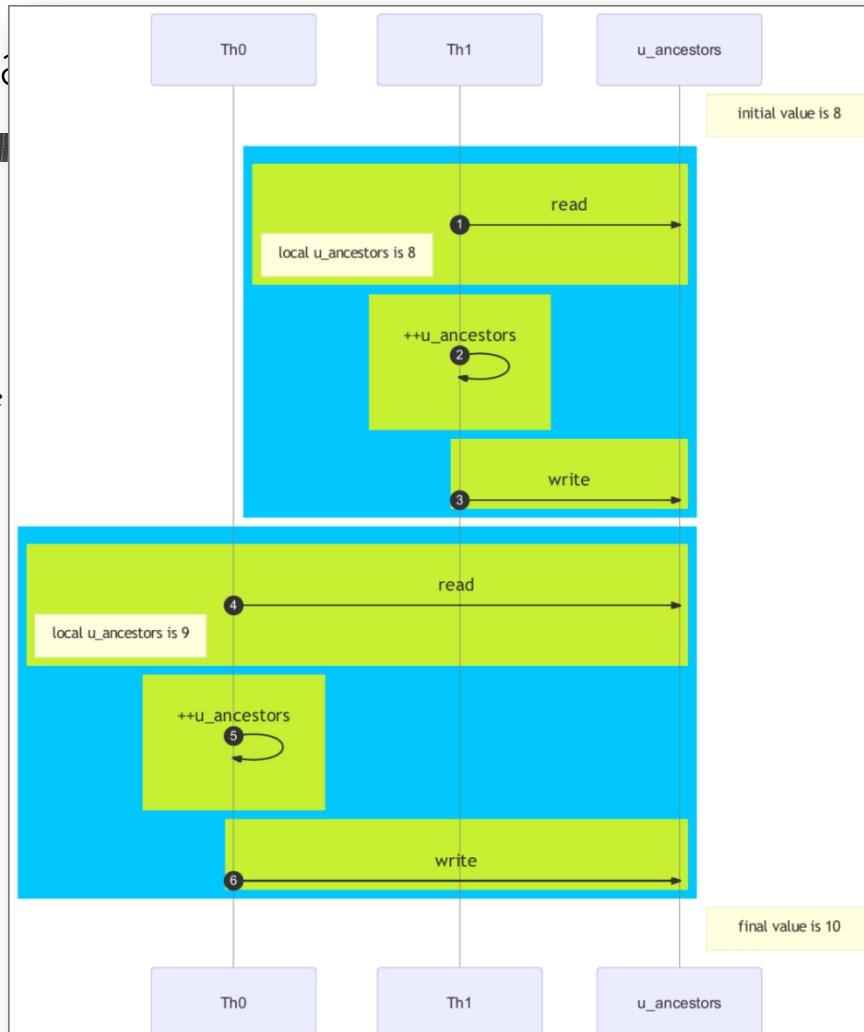




Instead, with the given implementation

```
#pragma omp atomic capture
u_ancestors = ++nodes[idx].u_ancestors;
```

the access to `u_ancestors` is secured and one of the two threads realizes to be the 10th and creates the corresponding task.





Generating the tasks: note 2

```
if ( nodes[idx].n_ancestors - u_ancestors == 0 )
#pragma omp task
update_node( nodes, &nodes[idx], check, workload );
```

(i.e. a code jump and the relative creation of the stack) happens in that very moment, and the stack of the called function lives right under the stack of the caller function.

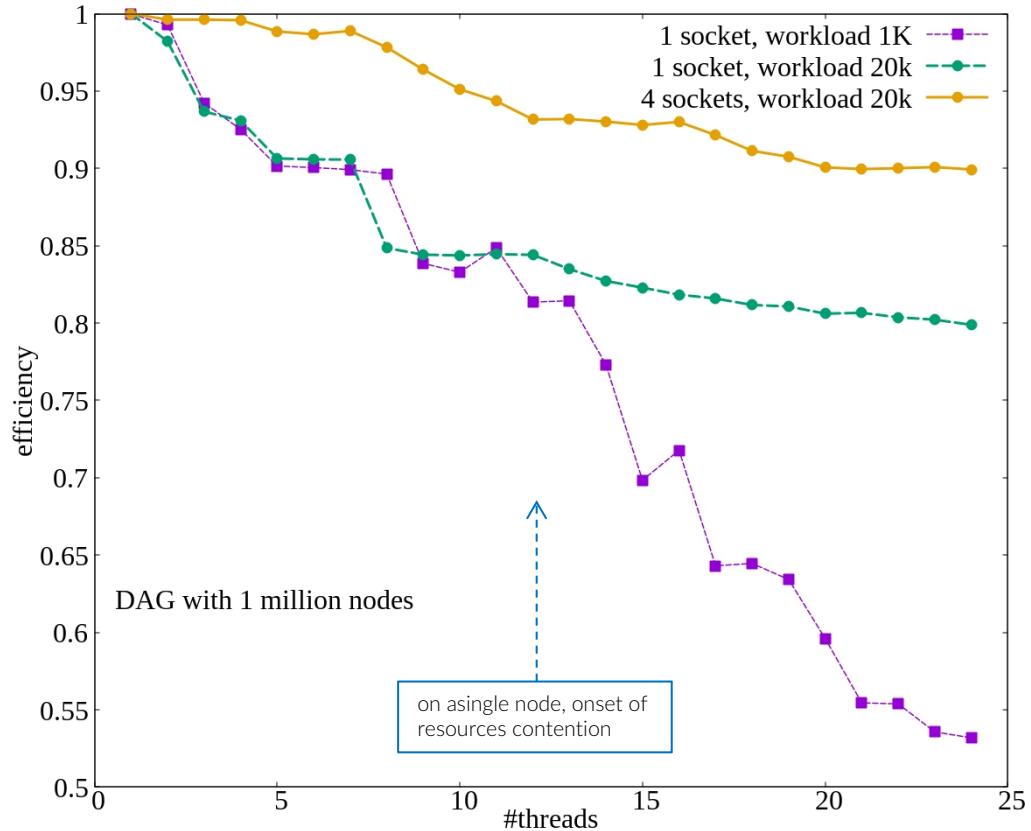
What happens at the moment of the task creation is somehow similar to the creation of a “description” of a bunch of work: imagine that the creating thread send to the task queuing systems a note like

« tell to the thread that will pick this up to call the
update_node() function with the following arguments:
< nodes, &nodes[idx], check, workload > »

where the embedded value of `idx` is the value at the moment of the task creation (and the same holds of course for all the other variables, which however in this example do not change).



efficiency



These are some scaling results for a randomly generated dag with 1 million nodes having ~2.5 children in average, on a system

Intel® Xeon® Gold 5118 CPU @ 2.30GHz
4 sockets, 12 cores/socket, 2 hwthreads/core

When using a single socket (violet and green lines) or 4 sockets (yellow line), for a small amount of work (violet line, ~30sec run for a single thread) or a much larger amount of work (green and yellow line, ~10min run for a single thread).

The scaling when using 4 sockets is very good, almost perfect up to 2 threads/socket. That is also a sign that memory access is not dominating this case (see the comments in the source code).

`OMP_PLACES=sockets`
Violet and Green lines:

`OMP_PROC_BIND=master`

Yellow line:

`OMP_PROC_BIND=spread`



Controlling task creation Clauses



| Controlling the task creation



The task creation construct

```
#pragma omp task
{ ... }
```

admits a number of clauses that allow to control the creation of tasks

```
#pragma omp task clause, clause, ...
{ ... }
```



Controlling the task creation

task
creation
clauses

if (expr)

when `expr` evaluates false, the encountering thread does not create a new task in the tasks queue; instead, the execution of the current task is suspended; the execution of (what it would have been) the new task is started; The task suspended is resumed afterwards.

final (expr)

The `final(expr)` clause can be used to suppress the task creation and then to control the tasking overhead, especially in recursive task creation.

If `expr` evaluates true, no more tasks are generated and the code is executed immediately. That is propagated to all the children tasks.

mergeable

This clause avoid a separated data environment to be created.

untied

This clause let a suspended task to be resumed to a different thread than the one that started it.

depend

we will cover this afterwards



Let's consider a classical example among the *sorting algorithms*, i.e. the **quicksort**.

That is a *divide-et-impera* algorithm which subdivides a problem in smaller similar problems and solve them.

The easiest formulation is recursive:

```
void quicksort( data_t *data, int low, int high )
{
    if ( low < high ) {
        int p = partition ( data, low, high );

        quicksort( data, low, p );
        quicksort( data, p, high );
    }
    return;
}
```



partitioning

```
void quicksort( data_t *data, int low, int high )
{
    if ( low < high ) {
        int p = partition ( data, low, high );

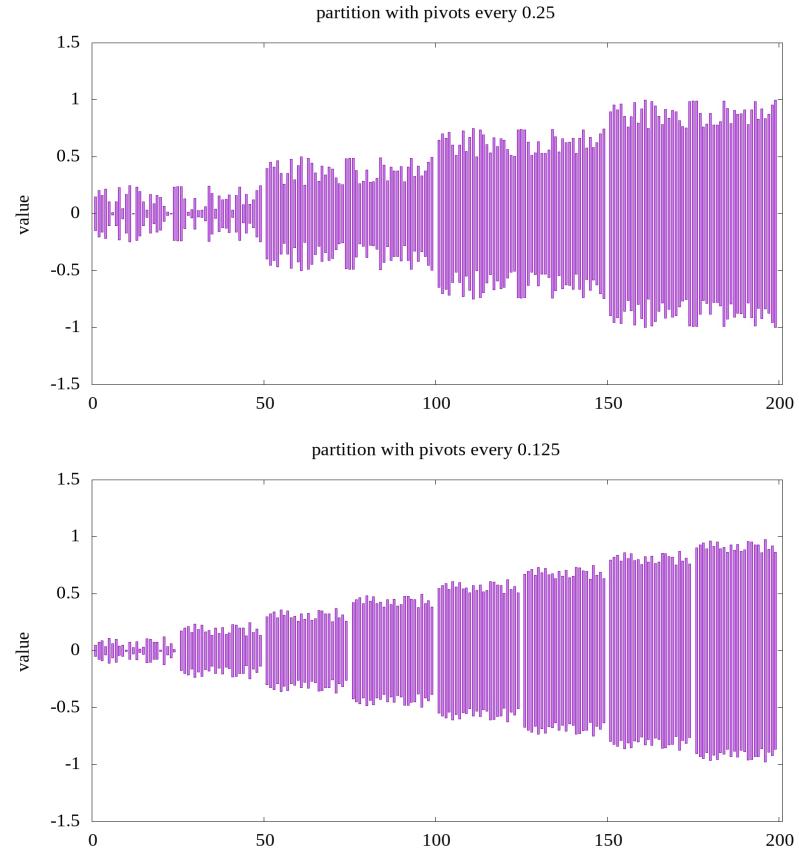
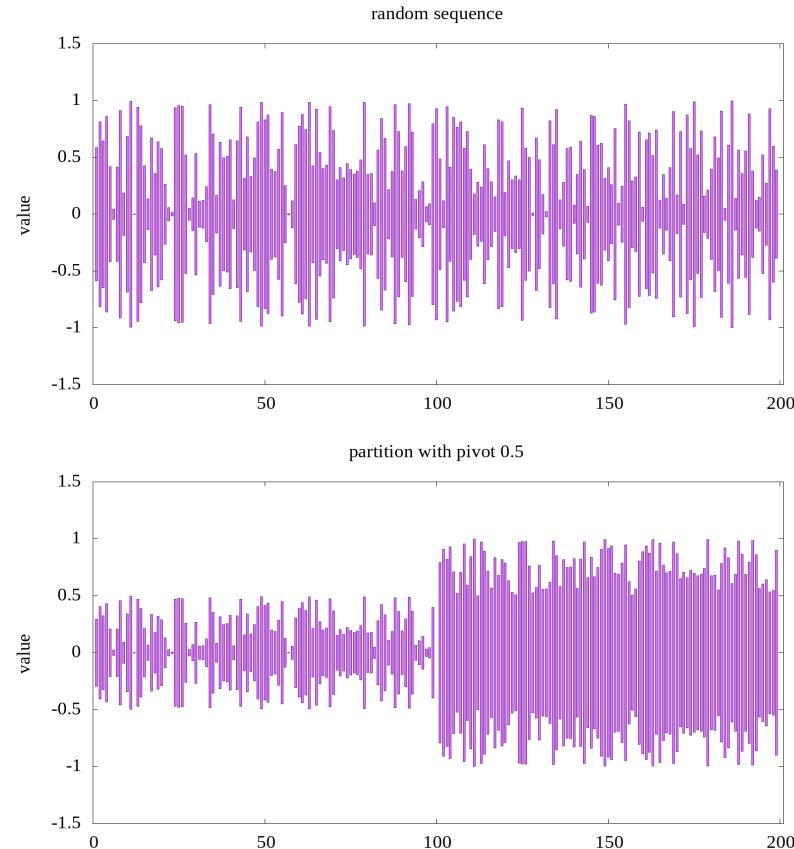
        quicksort( data, low, p );
        quicksort( data, p, high );
    }
    return;
}
```

The partition function divides the array data in (hopefully) 2 sections.

It individuates the (hopefully) median element p , and move all the entries $a[i] < p$ in the left part and all the entries $a[i] \leq p$ in the right part.

There are *lots* of subtleties to consider and tricks to implement in order to make this algorithm as efficient as possible, but the big picture is the one we have just seen.

It performs as $N\log N$ in the average case, and as N^2 in the worst case (can you figure out which is the worst case?)



partitioning is at the core of the *divide-et-impera* strategy of the QuickSort algorithm



```
inline int partitioning( data_t *data, int start, int end, compare_t cmp_ge )
{
    --end;
    void *pivot = (void*)&data[end];

    int pointbreak = end-1;
    for ( int i = start; i <= pointbreak; i++ )
        if( cmp_ge( (void*)&data[i], pivot ) )
    {
        while( (pointbreak > i) && cmp_ge( (void*)&data[pointbreak], pivot ) ) pointbreak--;
        if (pointbreak > i ) {
            SWAP( (void*)&data[i], (void*)&data[pointbreak], sizeof(data_t) );
            pointbreak--;
        }
    }
    pointbreak += !cmp_ge( (void*)&data[pointbreak], pivot ) ;
    SWAP( (void*)&data[pointbreak], pivot, sizeof(data_t) );

    return pointbreak;
}

void pqsort( data_t *data, int start, int end, compare_t cmp_ge )
{
    int size = end-start;
    if ( size > 2 )
    {
        int mid = partitioning( data, start, end, cmp_ge );

        #pragma omp task shared(data) firstprivate(start, mid)
        pqsort( data, start, mid, cmp_ge );
        #pragma omp task shared(data) firstprivate(mid, end)
        pqsort( data, mid+1, end , cmp_ge );
    }
    else
    {
        if ( (size == 2) && cmp_ge( (void*)&data[start], (void*)&data[end-1] ) )
            SWAP( (void*)&data[start], (void*)&data[end-1], sizeof(data_t) );
    }
}
```

example: QuickSort



Let's consider a first simple omp implementation



day26/examples_tasks/
08_quicksort.v0.c

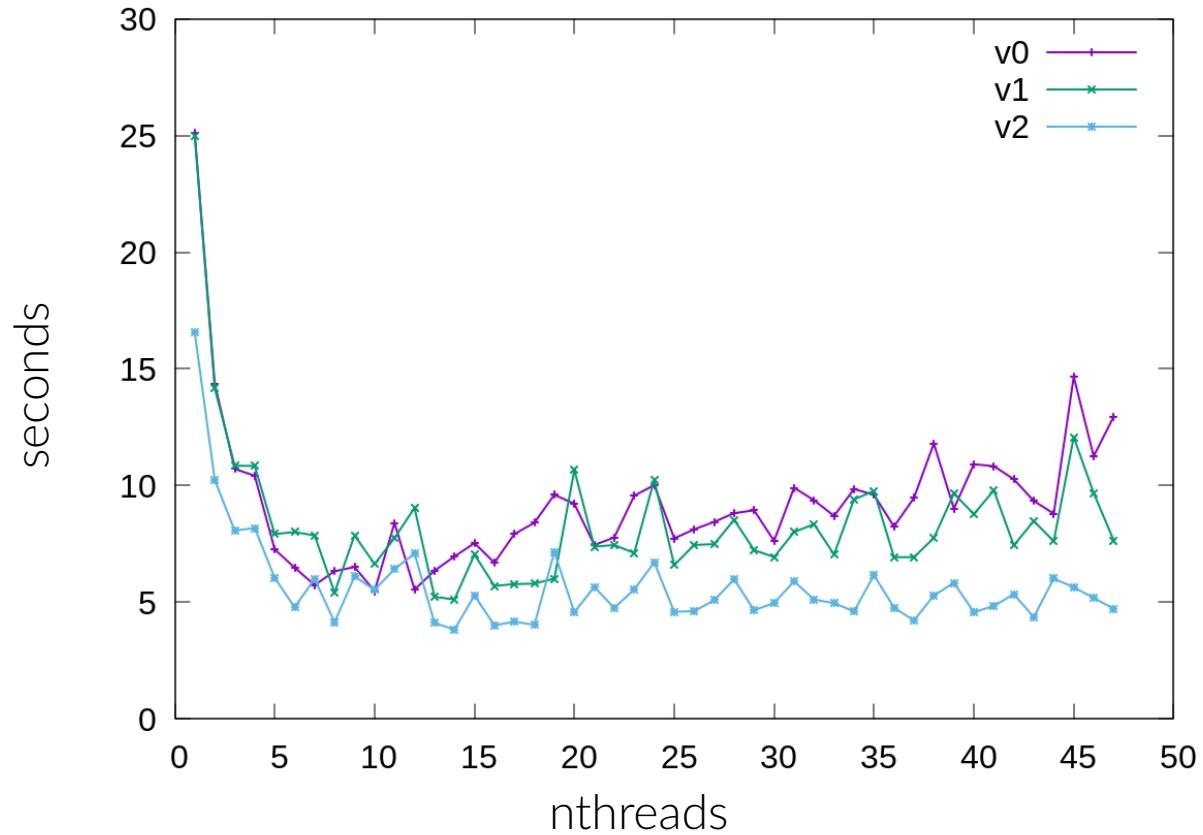


Now, let's discuss the differences among 3 different implementations



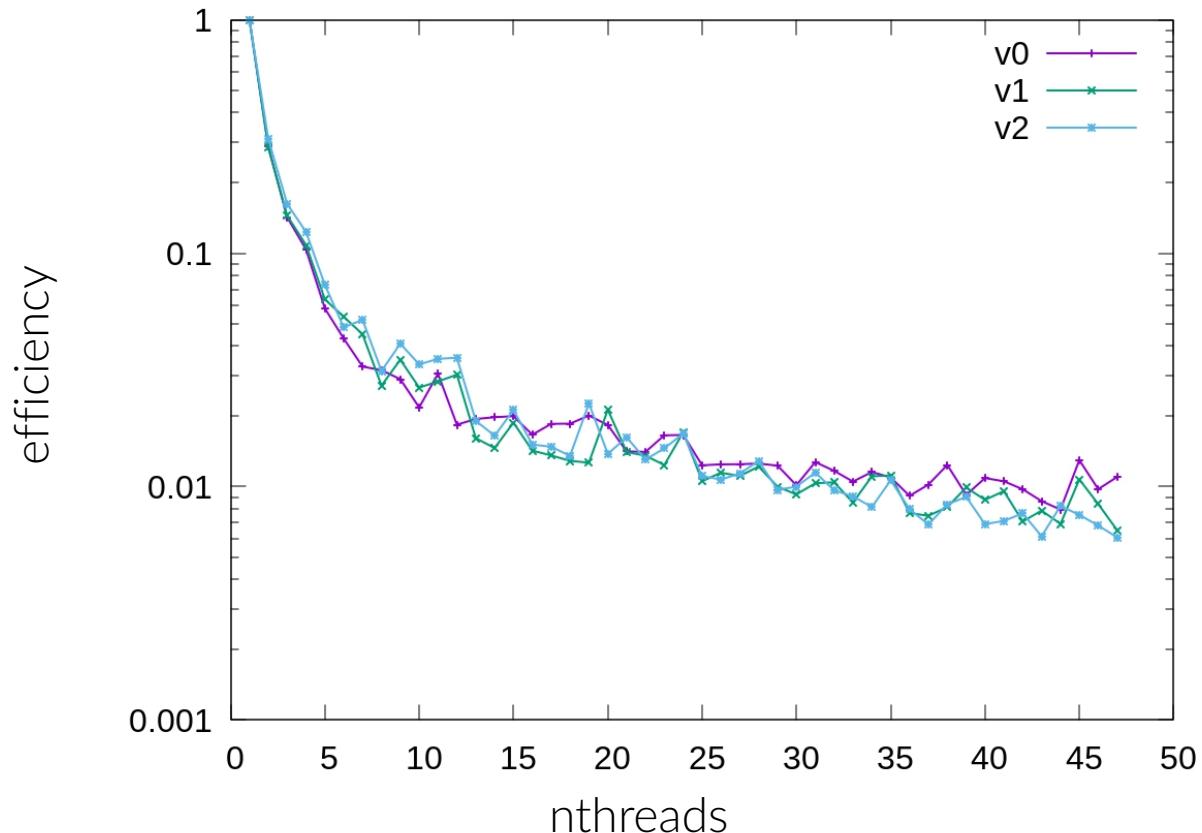
day26/examples_tasks/
08_quicksort.v[0-2].c

	v0	v1	v2
tasking	-	Just added the untied clause	final and mergeable clauses added
sorting	-	Added the sorting networks for few elements	Added the insertion sort for few elements





Efficiency





Controlling task synchronization



A third key point to catch with asynchronous execution, is about the *timing*, i.e. when a task is executed and how to synchronize them.

At the moment of creation, a task may be *deferred* or not, i.e. its execution may be scheduled for the future or immediately taken while the task region that has generated it is frozen.

In general, the synchronization tools that work for *thread-execution model* are not effective for the *tasks-execution*.

Summarizing:

- mutual exclusion like critical sections, atomic operations, mutex locks are ok
- event synchronization like spi or idle wait barrier, boolean locks or other event synchronization are unlikely to be succesfull (and sooner or later they may lead to a deadlock)



OpenMP tasks synchronization

How a bad synchronization may lead to a deadlock.
If the 3 tasks are executed by 2 threads, the second execution pattern ends in a deadlock.

task 0

```
... ; // do something  
release( lock0 );  
...; // continuing
```

task 1

```
... ; // do something  
get_idle_or_spin( lock0 );  
...; // do something  
release( lock1 );  
...; // continuing
```

task 2

```
... ; // do something  
get_idle_or_spin( lock1 );  
...; // continuing
```

Task0 releases the lock tested in Task1;

Task1 releases the lock tested in Task2.

Hence it is vital that Task0 is executed.

Otherwise Task1 will continue spinning when trying to acquire the lock0 and it will never release lock1. Then, also Task2 will be spinning with no end.



OpenMP tasks synchronization

How a bad synchronization may lead to a deadlock.
If the 3 tasks are executed by 2 threads, the second execution pattern ends in a deadlock.

task 0

```
... ; // do something  
release( lock0 );  
...; // continuing
```

task 1

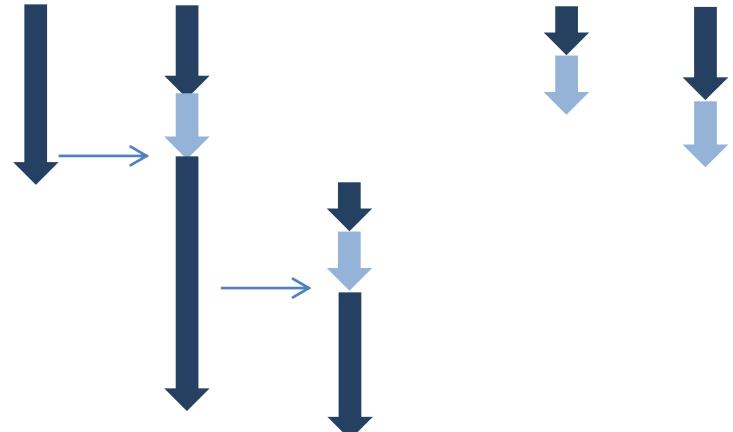
```
... ; // do something  
get_idle_or_spin( lock0 );  
...; // do something  
release( lock1 );  
...; // continuing
```

task 2

```
... ; // do something  
get_idle_or_spin( lock1 );  
...; // continuing
```

good execution pattern of tasks

T1
th0 T2,
 th1 T3,
 th0



execution pattern
leading to a deadlock



A third key point to catch with asynchronous execution, is about the *timing*, i.e. when a task is executed and how to synchronize them.

At the moment of creation, a task may be *deferred* or not, i.e. its execution may be scheduled for the future or immediately taken while the task region that has generated it is frozen.

There are some constructs that enforce synchronization:

barrier Implicit or explicit barrier

taskwait Wait on the completion of all child tasks of the current task

taskgroup Wait on the completion of all child tasks of the current task **and** of their descendant



A third key point to catch with asynchronous execution, is about the *timing*, i.e. when a task is executed and how to synchronize them.

At the moment of creation, a task may be *deferred* or not, i.e. its execution may be scheduled for the future or immediately taken while the task region that has generated it is frozen.

There are some constructs that enforce synchronization:

We already know both the `barrier` and the `taskwait` construct

taskgroup

Wait on the completion of all child tasks of the current task **and** of their descendant



| OpenMP taskgroup



The `taskwait` construct works well enough if you do not need a *deeper* task synchronization (remind: `taskwait` enforces to wait only for the task generated in the current task region by the generating thread, not for the possible children tasks generated by the threads executing the tasks).

Instead, **taskgroup** guarantees the completion of all the descendant.

```
#pragma omp taskgroup  
structured-block
```



OpenMP taskgroup

```
#pragma omp parallel proc_bind(close)
{
    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        #pragma omp taskgroup task_reduction(+:result) <-->
        {
            int idx = 0;
            int first = 0;
            int last = chunk;

            while( first < N )
            {
                last = (last >= N)?N:last;
                for( int kk = first; kk < last; kk++, idx++ )
                    array[idx] = min_value + lrand48() % max_value;

                #pragma omp task in_reduction(+:result) firstprivate(first, last) untied
                {
                    ...
                }
                #pragma omp task in_reduction(+:result) firstprivate(first, last) untied
                {
                    ...
                }
                #pragma omp task in_reduction(+:result) firstprivate(first, last) untied
                {
                    ...
                }
                first += chunk;
                last += chunk;
            }
        }
        #pragma omp taskwait
    } // close parallel region
}
```

A taskgroup region is declared: at its end, the completion of all tasks generated within it, and of their descendant, is explicitly ensured.

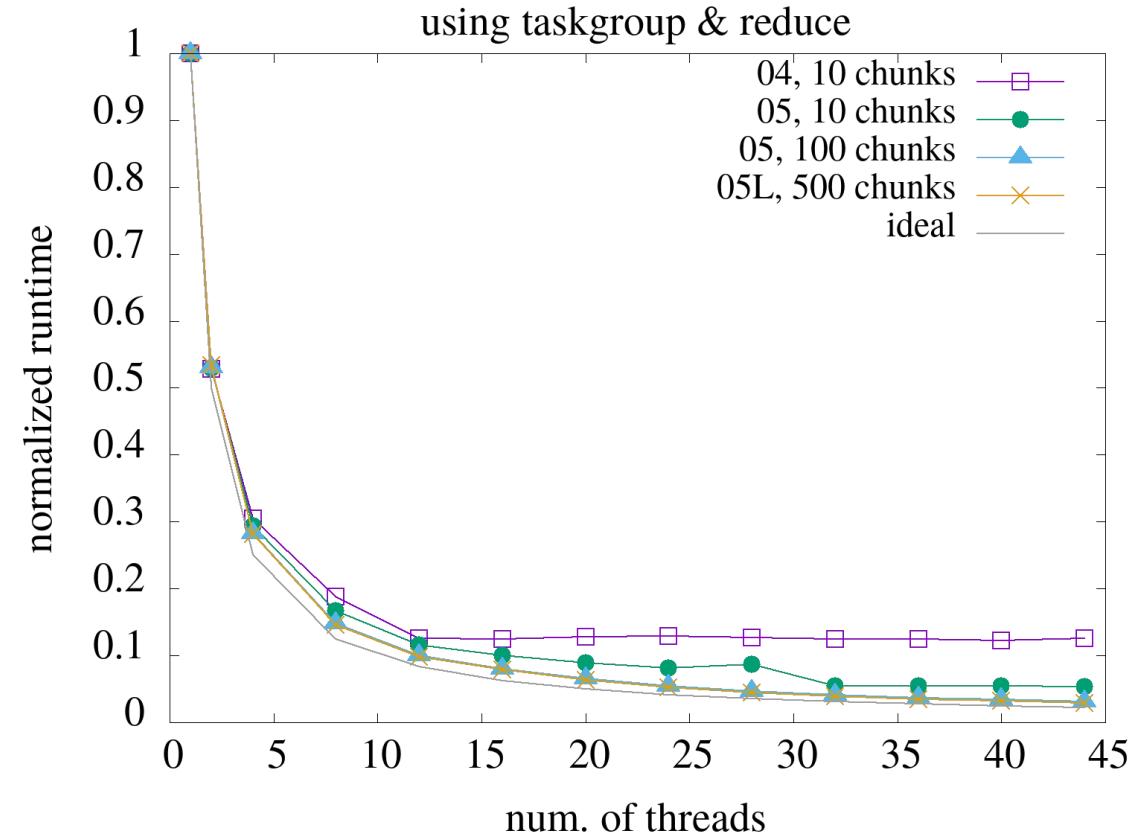
This task are participating to the reduction



day26/examples_tasks/
06_taskgroup.c



OpenMP taskgroup





Controlling task creation and execution
Task priorities and dependencies



| Tasks priorities



Even if you want your tasks to run concurrently, sometimes it is advisable that some tasks run earlier than others.

For instance, it may be good that the tasks that are receiving data have an higher *priority* than the tasks that post-process them.

You can suggest this to the OpenMP scheduler by using the **priority(p)** clause.

The higher the value of p, the sooner the corresponding task will be scheduled for execution.

```
#pragma omp parallel
#pragma #omp single
{
    ...
    #pragma omp task priority(100)
    read_data(...);
    #pragma omp task priority(50)
    process_and_save_data(...);
    #pragma omp task priority(10)
    postprocess_and_send_data(...);
}
```



| Tasks dependencies



Often, there are **dependencies** among different tasks:

a given tasks may have to use the results of another one, or in any case to wait for its operations to terminate



| Tasks dependencies



dependency types:

- **IN**: the task will be dependent on a *previously generated* task if that task has an `out`, `inout` or `mutexinoutset` dependence on the same memory region.
- **OUT [INOUT] (*)** : the task will be dependent on a *previously generated* task if that task has an `in`, `out`, or `mutexinoutset` dependence on the same memory region.
- **MUTEXINOUTSET**: the task will be dependent on a *previously generated* task if that task has an `in` or `out` dependence on the same memory region; it will be *mutually exclusive* with another `mutexinoutset` sibling task, meaning that they can be executed in any order but not at the same time.

(*)`INOUT` is a relic, no longer used.
It is the same than `OUT`.



| Tasks dependencies



Often, there are
dependencies among
different tasks:

a given tasks may have
to use the results of
another one, or in any
case to wait for its
operations to terminate

RaW

Read after Write
“flow dependence”

The task 1 reads a memory region written by task 0

```
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_answer)
function_wise( *the_answer );
```

```
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_answer)
function_courious( *the_answer );
```



| Tasks dependencies

Often, there are **dependencies** among different tasks:
a given tasks may have to use the results of another one, or in any case to wait for its operations to terminate

RaW

Read after Write

The task 1 reads a memory region written by task 0

```
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_answer)
    function_wise( *the_answer );
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_answer)
    function_courious( *the_answer );
```

WaR

Write after Read
“anti-dependence”

The task 0 reads a memory region written by task 1

```
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_question)
    function_wise( *the_question );
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_courious( *the_question );
```



| Tasks dependencies

Often, there are **dependencies** among different tasks:
a given tasks may have to use the results of another one, or in any case to wait for its operations to terminate

RaW

Read after Write

WaR

Write after Read

WaW

Write after Write
“output depend.”

The task 1 reads a memory region written by task 0

```
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_answer)
    function_wise( *the_answer );
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_answer)
    function_curious( *the_answer );
```

The task 0 reads a memory region written by task 1

```
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_question)
    function_wise( *the_question );
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_curious( *the_question );
```

Both task 0 and task 1 write the same memory region;

```
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_courious1( *the_question );
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_courious2( *the_question );
```



| Tasks dependencies

Often, there are **dependencies** among different tasks: a given tasks may have to use the results of another one, or in any case to wait for its operations to terminate

RaW

Read after Write

WaR

Write after Read

WaW

Write after Write

RaR

Read after Read

The task 1 reads a memory region written by task 0

```
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_answer)
    function_wise( *the_answer );
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_answer)
    function_curious( *the_answer );
```

The task 0 reads a memory region written by task 1

```
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_question)
    function_sage( *the_question );
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_curious( *the_question );
```

Both task 0 and task 1 write the same memory region;

```
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_sage( *the_question );
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_curious( *the_question );
```

Both task 0 and task 1 read the same memory region; no particular order is needed

```
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_question)
    function_wise1( *the_question );
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_question)
    function_wise2( *the_question );
```



Tasks dependencies

Often, there are **dependencies** among different tasks: a given tasks may have to use the results of another one, or in any case to wait for its operations to terminate

RaW

Read after Write

WaR

Write after Read

WaW

Write after Write

RaR

Read after Read

The task 1 reads a memory region written by task 0

```
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_answer)
    function_wise( *the_answer );
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_answer)
    function_curious( *the_answer );
```

The task 0 reads a memory region written by task 1

```
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_question)
    function_sage( *the_question );
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_curious( *the_question );
```

Both task 0 and task 1 write the same memory region;

```
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_sage( *the_question );
#pragma omp task depend(OUT:the_question)
    function_curious( *the_question );
```

Both task 0 and task 1 read the same memory region; no particular order is needed

```
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_question)
    function_wise1( *the_question );
#pragma omp task depend(IN:the_question)
    function_wise2( *the_question );
```



Tasks dependencies

Flow-dependence: will write "x=2"

```
int x = 1;  
...;  
#pragma omp task shared(x) depend(out:x)  
    x = 2;  
  
#pragma omp task depend(in:x)  
    printf("x = %d\n", x);
```

Anti-dependence: will write "x=1"

```
int x = 1;  
...;  
#pragma omp task shared(x) depend(in:x)  
    printf("x = %d\n", x);  
  
#pragma omp task shared(x) depend(out:x)  
    x = 2;
```

output-dependence: will write "x=3", the dep is enforced by the generation order

```
#pragma omp single  
{  
    #pragma omp task shared(x) depend(out:x)  
        x = 2;  
    #pragma omp task shared(x) depend(out:x)  
        x = 3;  
    #pragma omp taskwait  
    printf("x = %d\n", x);  
}
```

No dependence: output is variable, the printing tasks are independent off each other

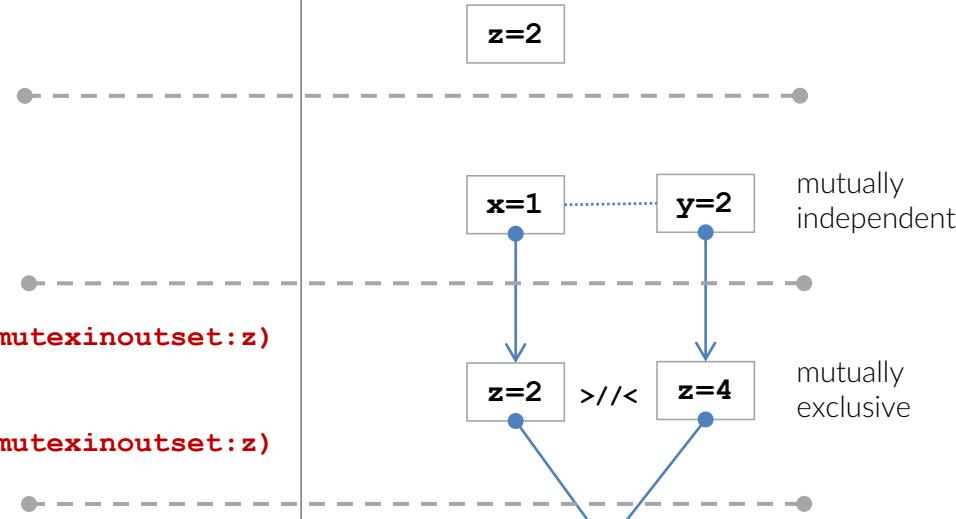
```
#pragma omp single  
{  
    #pragma omp task shared(x) depend(out:x)  
        x = 2;  
    #pragma omp task shared(x) depend(in:x)  
        printf("x + 1 = %d\n", x+1);  
    #pragma omp task shared(x) depend(in:x)  
        printf("x + 2 = %d\n", x+2);  
}
```



Tasks dependencies

Mutually exclusive dependency

```
... z is assigned some value here ...;  
#pragma omp task shared(x) depend(out:x)  
    x = get_x();                                // task 1  
  
#pragma omp task shared(y) depend(out:y)  
    y = get_y();                                // task 2  
  
#pragma omp task shared(z,x) depend(in:x) depend(mutexinoutset:z)  
    z *= x;                                     // task 3  
  
#pragma omp task shared(z,y) depend(in:y) depend(mutexinoutset:z)  
    z *= y;                                     // task 4  
  
#pragma omp task shared(a,z) depend(in:z) depend(out_a)  
    a = z;                                      // task 5
```





| Tasks dependencies

You can enforce to wait for some particular dependence

```
int x = 1, y = 2;

// task 1
#pragma omp task shared(x) depend(out:x)
    x += 1;

// task 2
#pragma omp task shared(y)
    y *= 2;

#pragma omp taskwait depend(in:x) // wait for task 1 only

printf("x = %d\n", x);           // this print is safe
printf("y = %d\n", y);           // this print is unsafe

#pragma omp taskwait

printf("y = %d\n", y);           // *now* this print is
                                // safe too
```

examples taken from openmp.org



Tasks dependencies



You can enforce to wait for some particular dependence

At this point, the `in:x` dependence is fulfilled and the generating thread can prosecute to the `printf` instructions, without waiting for the task 2 which is not modifying `x`. What would you modify to make both prints safe and eliminate the last taskwait ?

```
int x = 1, y = 2;

// task 1
#pragma omp task shared(x) depend(out:x)
x += 1;

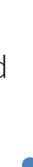
// task 2
#pragma omp task shared(x, y) depend(in:x) depend(out:y)
y *= x;

#pragma omp taskwait depend(in:x) // wait for task 1 only

printf("x = %d\n", x);           // this print is safe
printf("y = %d\n", y);           // this print is unsafe

#pragma omp taskwait

printf("y = %d\n", y);           // *now* this print is
                                // safe too
```





Controlling task creation and execution

Task creation in loops

Reduction operations with tasks



OpenMP task reduction



In OpenMP 5.0 the *task* modifier to the reduction clause has been introduced also for the ordinary parallel regions and work-sharing constructs

```
double sum = 0;
#pragma omp parallel reduction(task, +:sum)
{
    sum += 1.0;                      // this is an implicit task reduction statement

    #pragma omp single
    for ( int i = 0; i < N; i++ )
        #pragma omp task in_reduction(+:sum) // explicit task reduction
        sum += some_computation( i );
}

#pragma omp parallel for reduction(task, +:sum)
for ( int i = 0; i < N; i++ )
{
    sum -= (double)i;

    #pragma omp task in_reduction(+:sum)
    sum += some_other_computation( i );
}
```



OpenMP taskloop



Many times happens that you need to create tasks in a loop (for instance, a task for every entry, or sections, of an array).

The **taskloop** construct has been conceived to ease this cases, combining the `for` loops and the tasks natively.

```
#pragma omp taskloop [clause[,] clause...]
for-loops          (perfectly nested)
```

Clauses are very similar to both the usual `for` and task constructs:

`private, firstprivate, lastprivate, shared, default, if, final, priority, untied, mergeable`

There are 3 peculiar clauses, instead:

`grainsize, num_tasks, nogroup`



OpenMP taskloop

Many times happens that you need a task for every entry, or sections, of a loop. The **taskloop** construct has been designed to handle loops in parallel, like the **for** loops and the **tasks** native.

```
#pragma omp taskloop  
for-loops
```

(perf)

Clauses are very similar to both the **private**, **firstprivate**, **lastprivate**, **shared** and **mergeable**.

There are 3 peculiar clauses, instead:

grainsize, **num_tasks**, **nogroup**

grainsize (arg)

arg is a positive integer.

It is used to regulate the granularity of the work assignment, so that the amount of work per task be not too small.

The number of loop iterations assigned to a task is the minimum btw grainsize and the number of loop iterations, but does not exceed $2 \times \text{grainsize}$

num_tasks (arg)

arg is a positive integer.

It is used to limit the tasking overhead.

That is the maximum number of tasks generated at run-time.

nogroup

The tasking construct is not embedded in an otherwise implied **taskgroup** construct.



OpenMP taskloop

```
#pragma omp parallel proc_bind(close)
{
    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        // #pragma omp taskloop grainsize(N/1000) reduction(+:result)
        #pragma omp taskloop num_tasks(N/10) reduction(+:result)
        for( int ii = 0; ii < N; ii++ )
        {
            array[ii] = min_value + lrand48() % max_value;
            result += heavy_work_0(array[ii]) +
                heavy_work_1(array[ii]) +
                heavy_work_2(array[ii]);
        }
    }
    PRINTF("* initializer thread: initialization lasted %g seconds\n", CPU_TIME_th - tstart );
} // close parallel region

double tend = CPU_TIME;
#endif
```



day26/example_tasks/
07_taskloop.c



OpenMP taskloop

```
#pragma omp parallel proc_bind(close)
{
    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        //#pragma omp taskloop grained_size(N/1000) reduction(+:result)
        #pragma omp taskloop num_tasks(N/10) reduction(+:result)
        for( int ii = 0; ii < N; ii++ )
        {
            array[ii] = min_value + lrand48() % max_value;
            result += heavy_work_0(array[ii]) +
                heavy_work_1(array[ii]) +
                heavy_work_2(array[ii]);
        }
        PRINTF("* initializer thread: initialization lasted %g seconds\n", CPU_TIME_th - tstart );
    } // close parallel region

    double tend = CPU_TIME;
#endif
```

A taskloop region is declared:
• it blends the flexibility of tasking with the ease of loops

Tasks are created for each iteration



day26/example_tasks/
07_taskloop.c



OpenMP taskloop



```
#pragma omp parallel proc_bind(close)
{
    #pragma omp single nowait
    {
        // #pragma omp taskloop grainsize(N/1000) reduction(+:result)
        #pragma omp taskloop num_tasks(N/10) reduction(+:result)
        for( int ii = 0; ii < N; ii++ )
        {
            array[ii] = min_value + lrand48() % max_value;
            result += heavy_work_0(array[ii]) +
                      heavy_work_1(array[ii]) +
                      heavy_work_2(array[ii]);
        }
    }
    PRINTF("* initializer thread: initialization lasted %g seconds\n", CPU_TIME_th - tstart );
} // close parallel region

double tend = CPU_TIME;
#endif
```

To limit the overhead, you can control the task generation by using of `num_tasks` and `grainsize` clauses

Tasks are created for each iteration - Tasks are created accordingly to clauses



day26/example_tasks/
07_taskloop.c

that's all, have fun

"So long
and thanks
forall the fish"