



# INTRODUCTION TO HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

## PARALLEL PROGRAMMING BASICS

Ondřej Meca

# PROGRAMMING PARALLEL MACHINES



## Sequential (serial) programs:

- operate on similar principles everywhere

## Parallel programs:

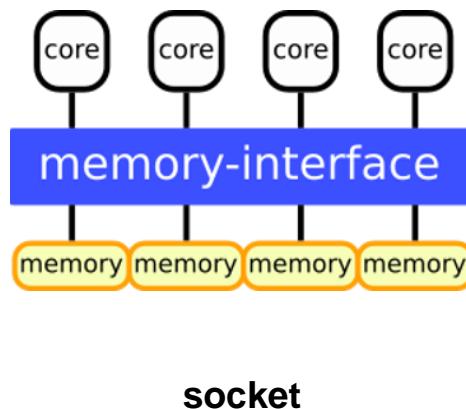
- cannot be created just by formal changes of the sequential variant
- can be qualitatively different from the corresponding sequential ones
- dependent on the target parallel architecture
- more difficult to write than sequential ones
  - several new classes of software bugs (e.g., race conditions)
  - difficult debugging
  - issues of scalability...

# PARALLEL HARDWARE



## Multi-processor (socket)

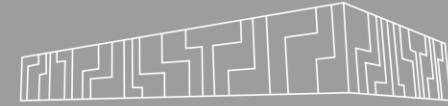
- all cores share the same memory
- single / global address space
- the same speed to all memory locations (uniform memory access)



UMA (uniform memory access)

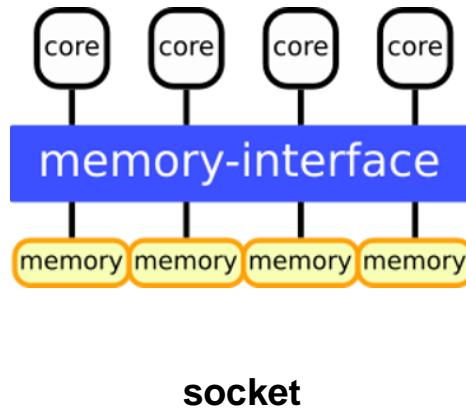
SMP (symmetric multi-processing)

# PARALLEL HARDWARE

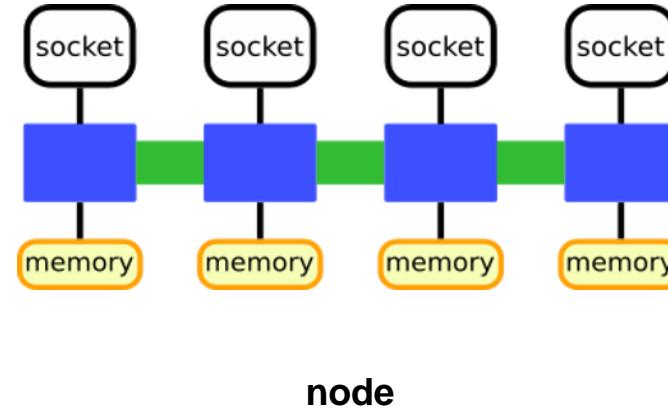


## Several sockets with multi-processors (node)

- memory is shared among all CPUs
- single / global address space
- the same speed to all memory locations (uniform memory access)?



UMA (uniform memory access)  
SMP (symmetric multi-processing)



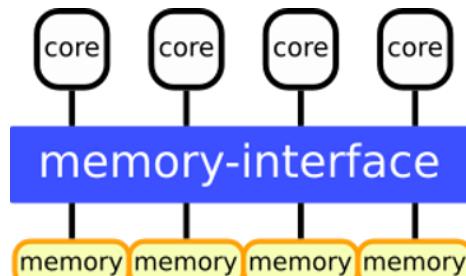
ccNUMA (cache-coherent non-uniform ...)  
first touch, pinning!

# PARALLEL HARDWARE



## Several sockets with multi-processors (node)

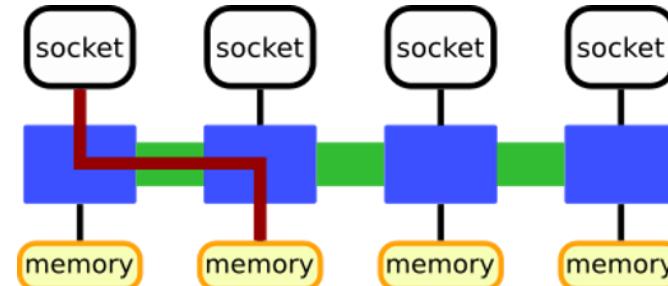
- memory is shared among all CPUs
- single / global address space
- ~~the same speed to all memory locations (uniform memory access)?~~
- the speed is dependent on a memory location (non-uniform memory access)



**socket**

UMA (uniform memory access)

SMP (symmetric multi-processing)



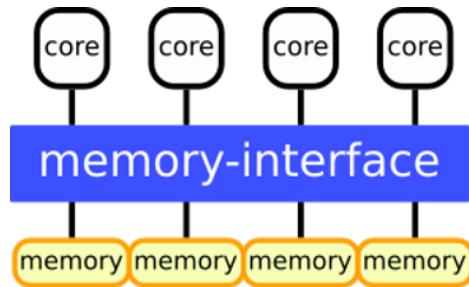
**node**

ccNUMA (cache-coherent non-uniform ...)

**first touch, pinning!**

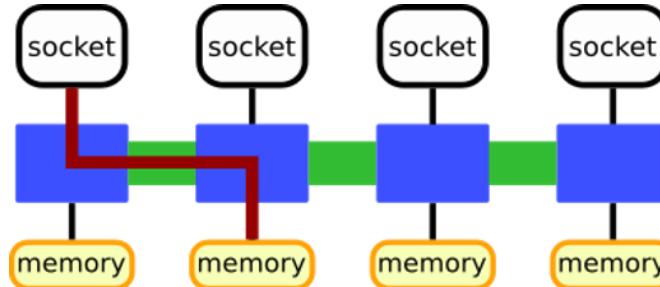
## Multi-computers with various architectures (cluster)

- set of nodes interconnected by a network
- each node has separated memory
- slower access to memories of other processors
- accelerated nodes



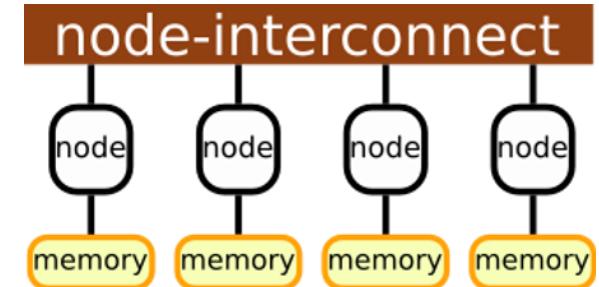
**socket**

UMA (uniform memory access)  
SMP (symmetric multi-processing)



**node**

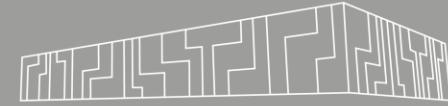
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**first touch, pinning!**



**cluster**

NUMA (non-uniform memory access)  
fast access to own memory only

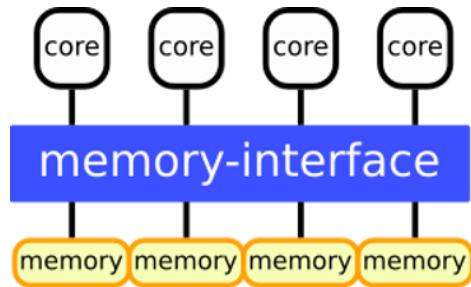
# PARALLEL HARDWARE



**OpenMP:** shared memory (socket, node)

**MPI:** distributed memory (socket, node, cluster)

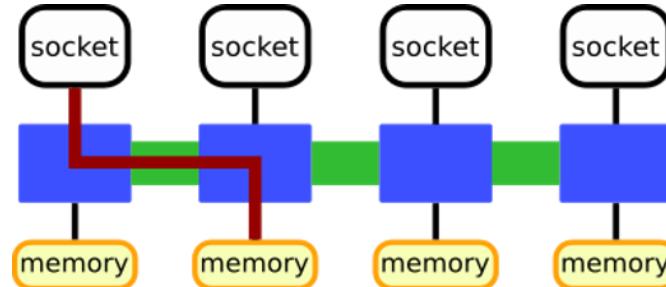
**CUDA:** accelerated nodes



**socket**

UMA (uniform memory access)

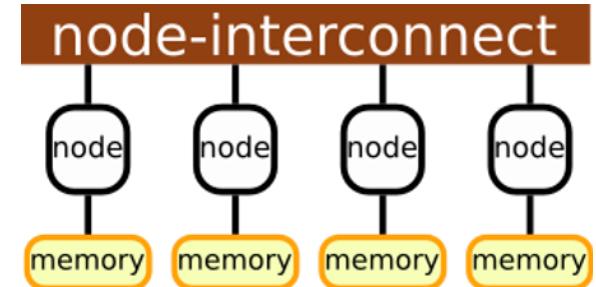
SMP (symmetric multi-processing)



**node**

ccNUMA (cache-coherent non-uniform ...)

**first touch, pinning!**



**cluster**

NUMA (non-uniform memory access)

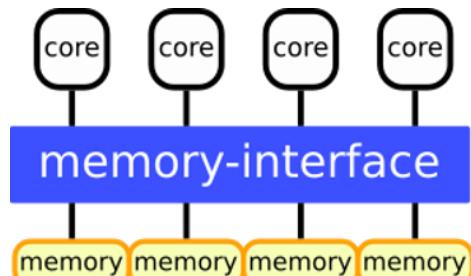
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# PARALLEL HARDWARE



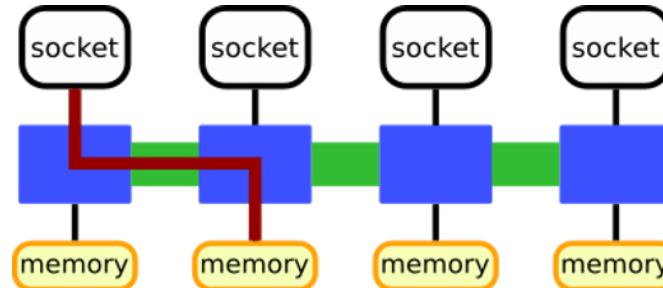
## Hybrid approach

- combination of more approaches (OpenMP, MPI, CUDA,...)
- potential to fully utilize current (future) hardware



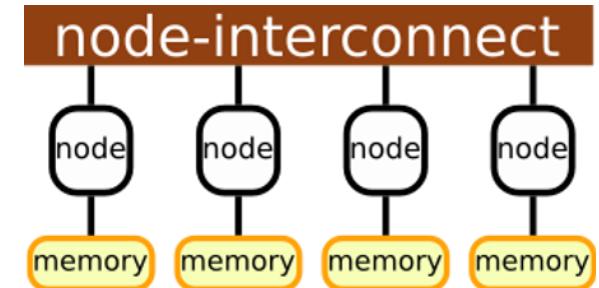
**socket**

UMA (uniform memory access)  
SMP (symmetric multi-processing)



**node**

ccNUMA (cache-coherent non-uniform ...)  
**first touch, pinning!**



**cluster**

NUMA (non-uniform memory access)  
fast access to own memory only



- **Open Multi-Processing**
  - API for writing portable multi-threaded applications based on the shared variables model with interfaces for Fortran, C, and C++
  - compilers available on most platforms (Unix, Windows, etc.)
- A set of compiler directives, library routines and environment variables
- A standard developed by the OpenMP Architecture Review Board
  - <http://www.openmp.org>
  - first specification in 1997, current version 5.2
- No data distribution, no communication (threads communicate via shared variables)
- Allows incremental parallelization
  - i.e., the sequential program evolves into a parallel program
  - single source code for both the sequential and parallel versions

# OPENMP



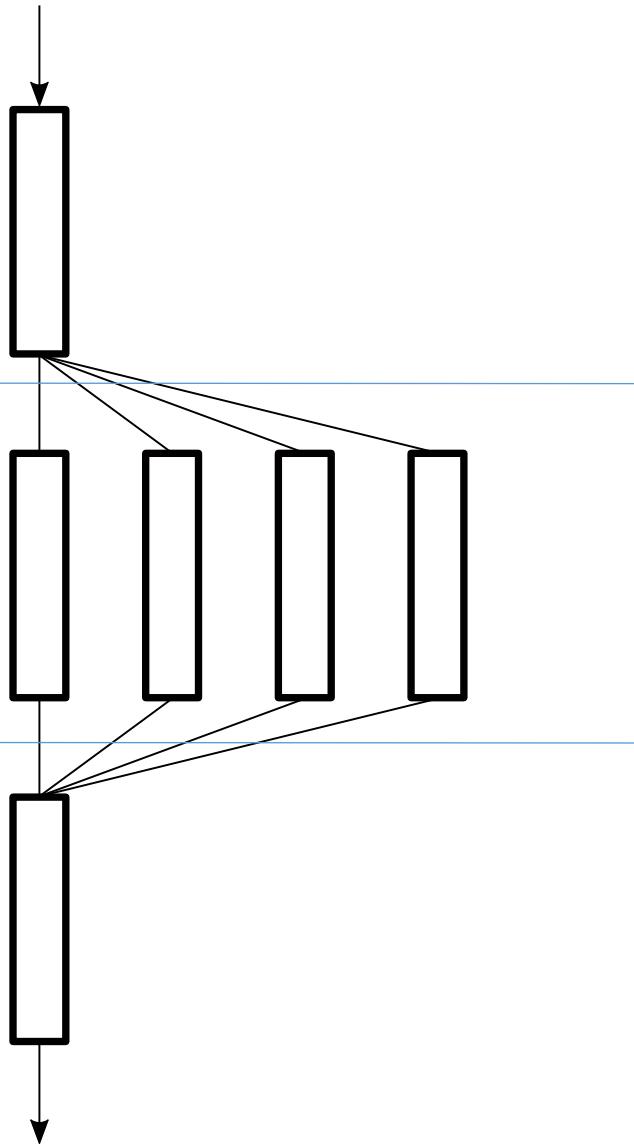
```
#include "omp.h"

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int iam = 0, np = 1;

    #pragma omp parallel private(iam, np) /* Parallel region */
    {
        #if defined (_OPENMP)
            np = omp_get_num_threads();
            iam = omp_get_thread_num();
        #endif
        printf("Hello from thread %d out of %d\n", iam, np);
    }
}
```

```
$ g++ -fopenmp hello.cpp -o hello
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 ./hello
```

```
Hello from thread 2 out of 4
Hello from thread 0 out of 4
Hello from thread 1 out of 4
Hello from thread 3 out of 4
```



# OPENMP



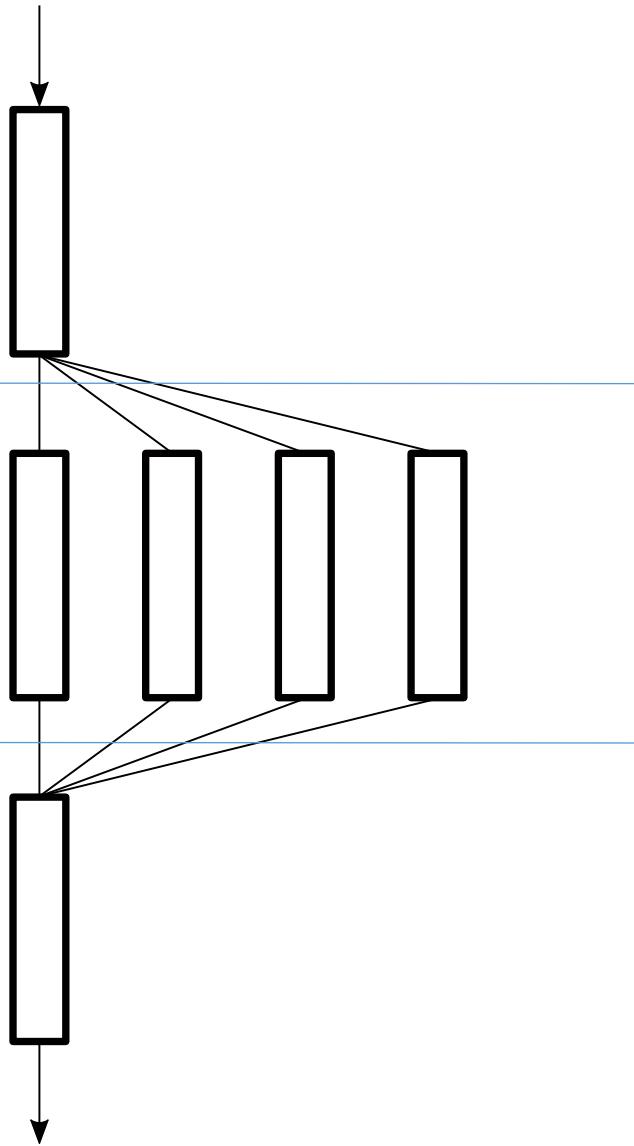
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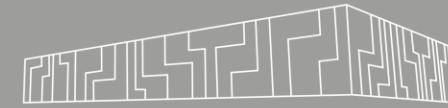
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# OPENMP



- Mainly directives applied to the following block of code

```
#pragma omp parallel [ clause [ [ , ] clause ] ... ] new-line
{
    // code performed by all threads
}
```

- Clauses:
  - private (list), shared (list),
  - reduction (operator: list), schedule (type [, chunk])
- Synchronization:
  - master, critical, atomic, barrier
- Environment variables:
  - OMP\_NUM\_THREADS, OMP\_PLACES, OMP\_PROC\_BIND
- <https://www.openmp.org/resources/tutorials-articles/>
- <https://pages.tacc.utexas.edu/~eijkhout/pcse/html/omp-affinity.html>

# OPENMP

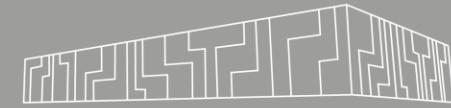


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# OPENMP PITFALLS

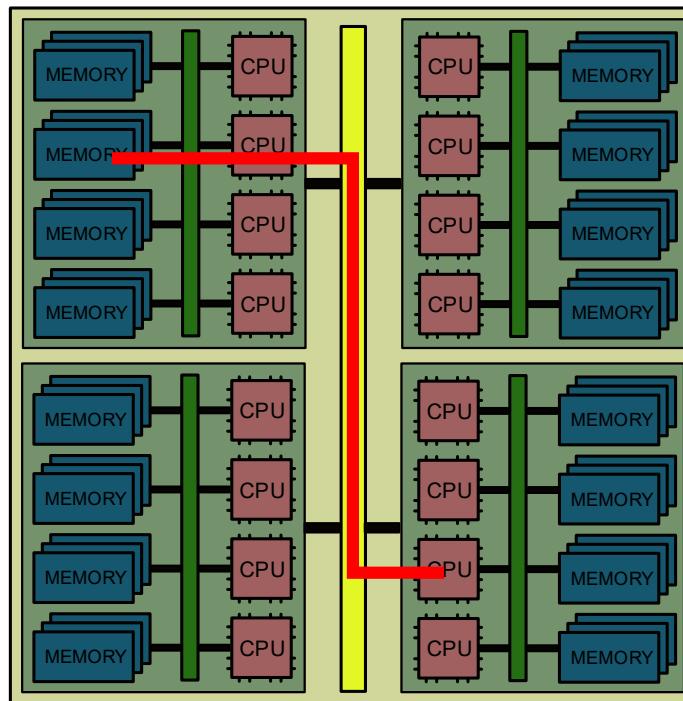


- Race conditions
  - output is dependent on the detailed timing of concurrent operations
  - e.g., modifying the same variable by two threads
- Deadlocks
  - waiting for resources that will never be available
- Sequential equivalence:
  - strong: bitwise identical results
  - weak: mathematically equivalent (not bitwise identical due to the floating-point arithmetic)

# OPENMP PITFALLS



- Cache coherent distributed memory (ccNUMA)
  - threads requests memory that was firstly touched by a thread from another sockets
  - the same memory should be accessed by the same thread
  - fix threads to a particular CPUs (OMP\_PROC\_BIND=true ./app)



```
double *vals = new double[rows * cols];  
  
#pragma omp parallel for collapse(2)  
for (int r = 0; r < rows; ++r) {  
    for (int c = 0; c < cols; ++c) {  
        vals[r * cols + c] = 0;  
    }  
}
```



- **Message Passing Interface:**
  - standard for distributed memory parallelism with passing messages
- **MPI is the interface, not a library!**
  - many available libraries with an implementation (OpenMPI, mpich, Intel MPI,...)
  - some behavior is dependent on a particular implementation
- **A standard developed by the MPI Forum**
  - <http://www.mpi-forum.org>
  - first specification in 1994, current version 4.0
- **Explicit definition of data distribution and communication**
- **MPI application is a set of processes that cooperate with each other by sending messages**

# MPI



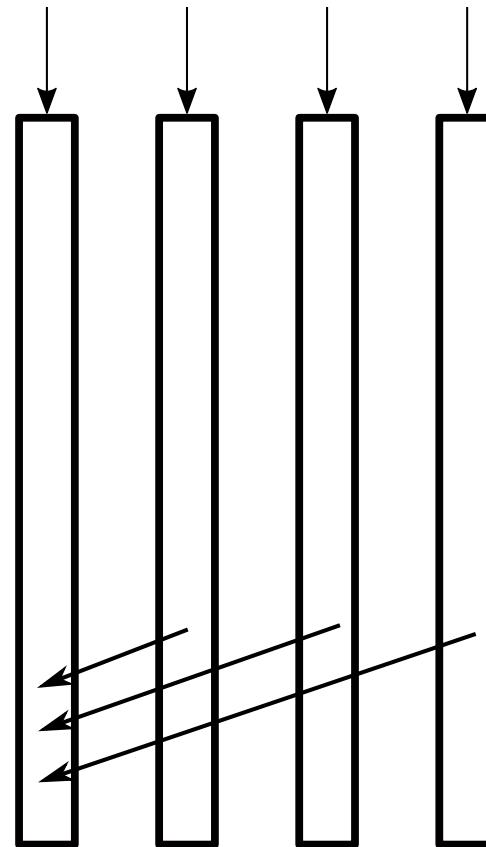
```
#include "mpi.h"

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int rank, size;
    MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
    MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank);
    MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &size);

    printf("Hello from process %d out of %d\n", rank, size);
    if (rank==0) {
        // recv messages
    } else {
        // send a message
    }
    MPI_Finalize();
}

$ mpic++ hello.cpp -o hello
$ mpirun -n 4 ./hello
```

Hello from process 2 out of 4  
Hello from process 0 out of 4  
Hello from process 1 out of 4  
Hello from process 3 out of 4



# MPI



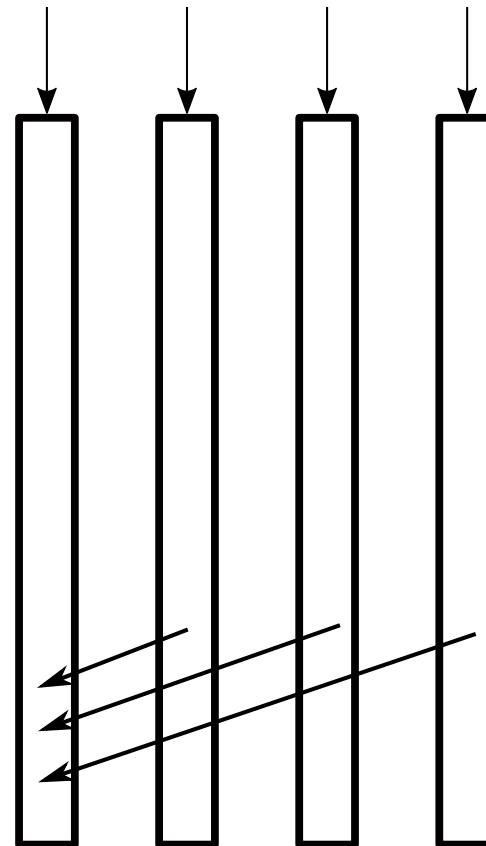
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# MPI PITFALLS



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# MPI PITFALLS

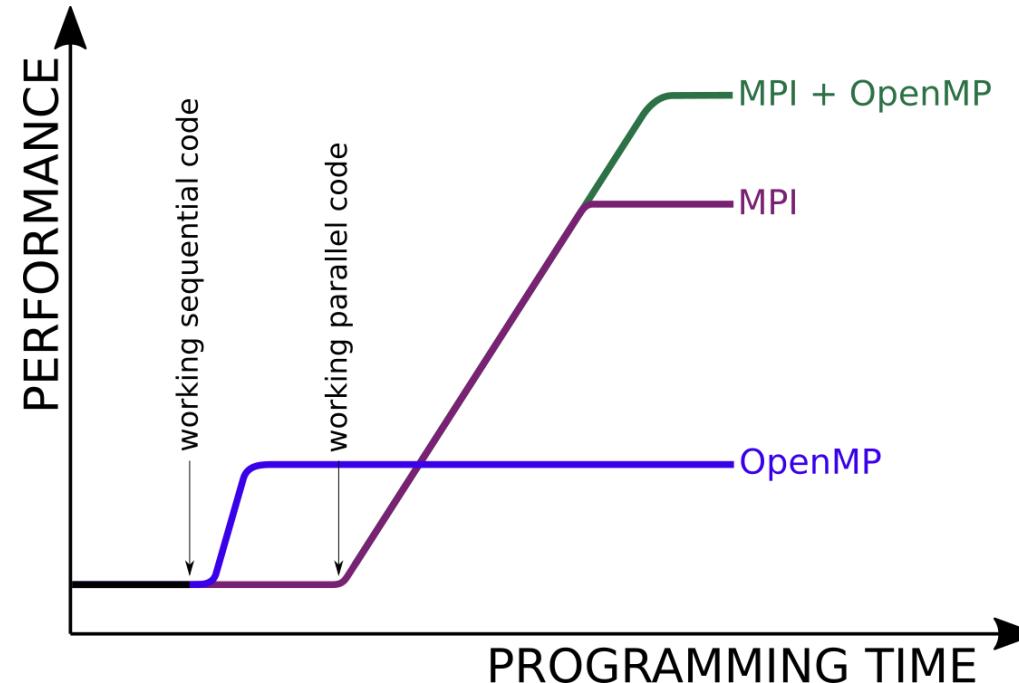


- Non-scalable functions / patterns
  - collectives with input of size  $O(\#processes)$
- Serialization:
  - the order of messages serializes the application
  - e.g., each process must wait to a message from the previous process
- Expensive communication
  - exchanging too much of data
- Performance is not portable
  - MPI assures only portable application!

# OPENMP VS. MPI



- OpenMP
  - Incremental parallelization
- MPI:
  - usually new application with potential to fully utilize cluster capacities





How to run your parallel application?

# PARALLEL RUN



- PBS settings
  - <https://docs.it4i.cz/general/job-submission-and-execution/>
  - set correct number of MPI processes and OMP threads
    - qsub -l select=2:ncpus=128:**mpiprocs=8:ompthreads=16**
  - **mpiprocs**: number of MPI processes per node
  - **ompthreads**: number of OMP threads per MPI process

```
$ qsub -ADD-22-46 -qqprod -lselect=2:ncpus=128:mpiprocs=2:ompthreads=64 -I  
qsub: waiting for job 1219022.infra-pbs to start  
qsub: job 1219022.infra-pbs ready
```

```
$ echo $PBS_NODEFILE  
/var/spool/pbs/aux/1219022.infra-pbs
```

```
$ cat /var/spool/pbs/aux/1219022.infra-pbs  
cn140.karolina.it4i.cz  
cn140.karolina.it4i.cz  
cn141.karolina.it4i.cz  
cn141.karolina.it4i.cz
```

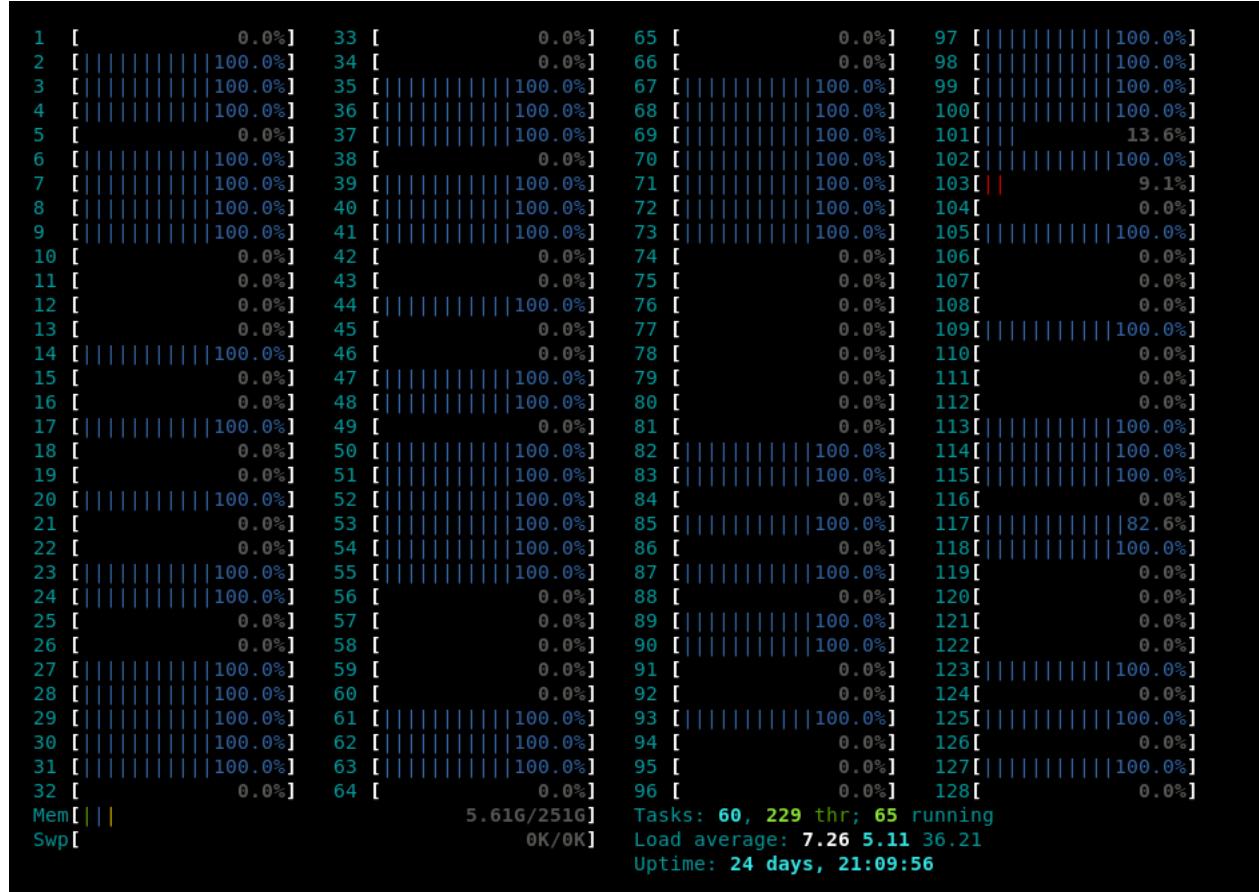
```
$ echo $OMP_NUM_THREADS  
64
```

# PARALLEL RUN



```
$ qsub -ADD-22-46 -qqprod -lselect=2:ncpus=128:mpiprocs=2:ompthreads=64 -I  
$ mpirun -n 1 ./threaded
```

```
$ ssh cnXXX  
$ htop -d2
```

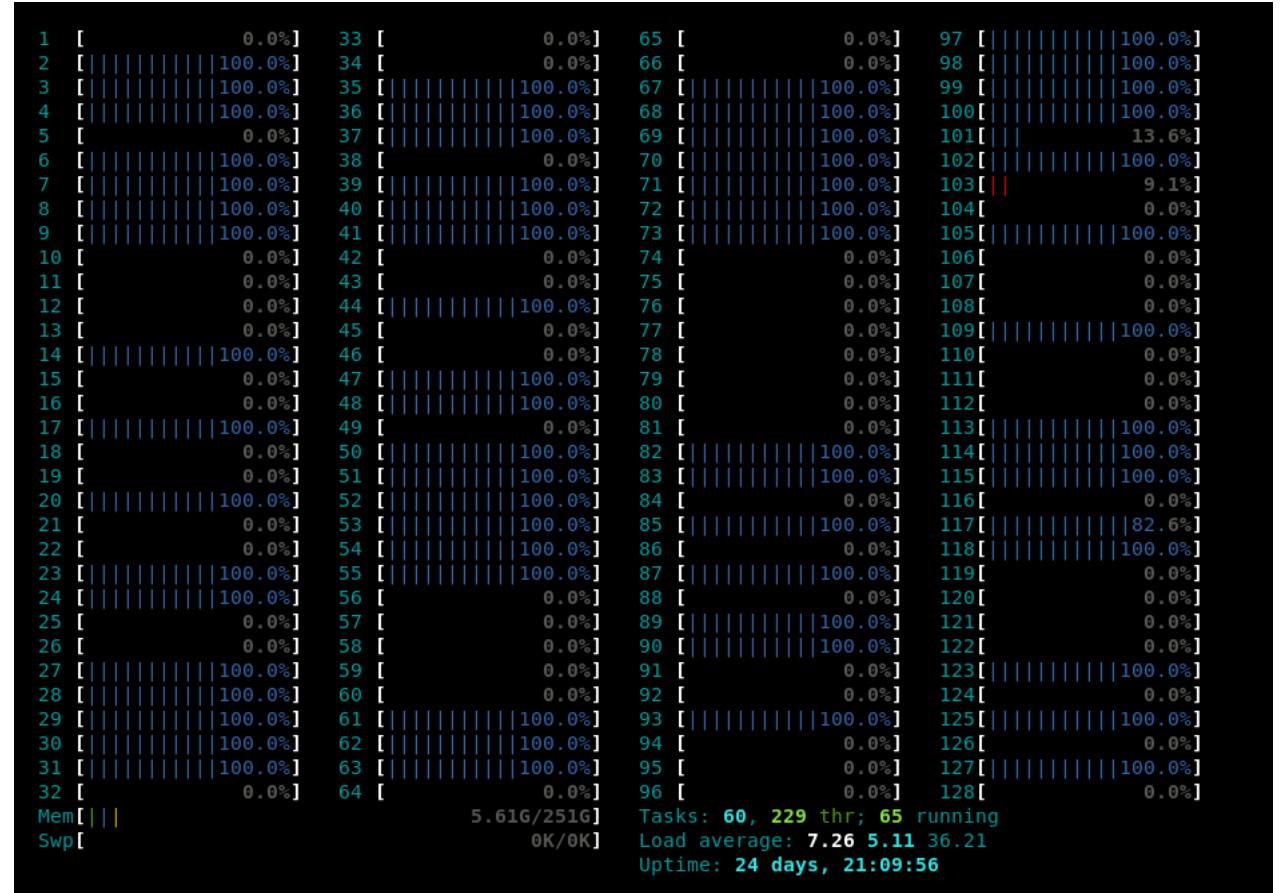


# PARALLEL RUN



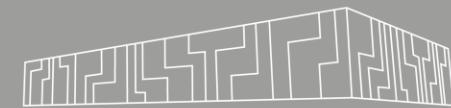
How are threads pinned?

How will MPI be pinned?



```
$ qsub -ADD-22-46 -qqprod -lselect=2:ncpus=128:mpiprocs=2:ompthreads=64 -I  
$ mpirun -n 1 ./threaded
```

# PARALLEL RUN

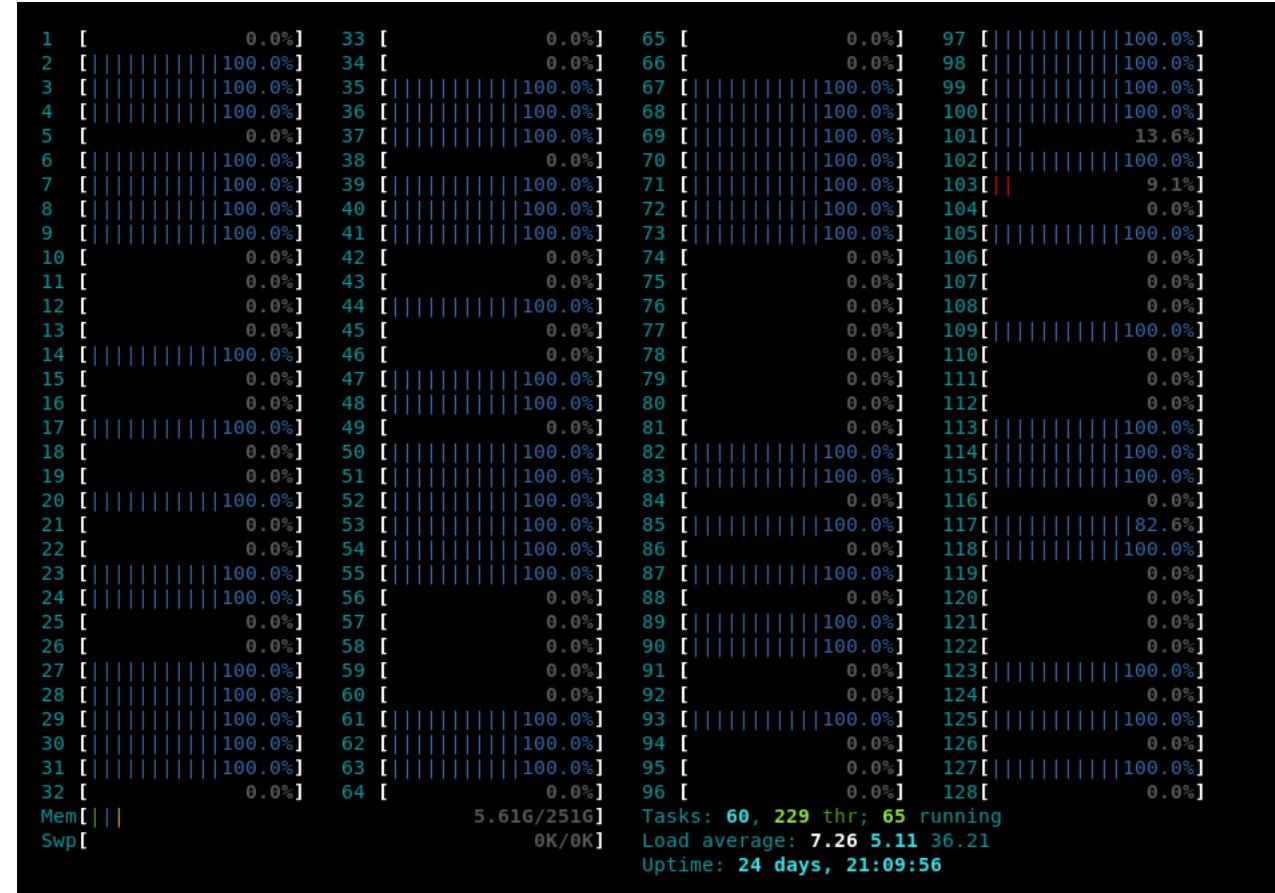


How are threads pinned?

How will MPI be pinned?

Unfortunately:

- pinning significantly influence performance
- pinning is **highly non-portable**
  - different settings for OpenMPI, Intel
  - dependent on a particular system



```
$ qsub -ADD-22-46 -qqprod -lselect=2:ncpus=128:mpiprocs=2:ompthreads=64 -I  
$ mpirun -n 1 ./threaded
```

# PARALLEL RUN



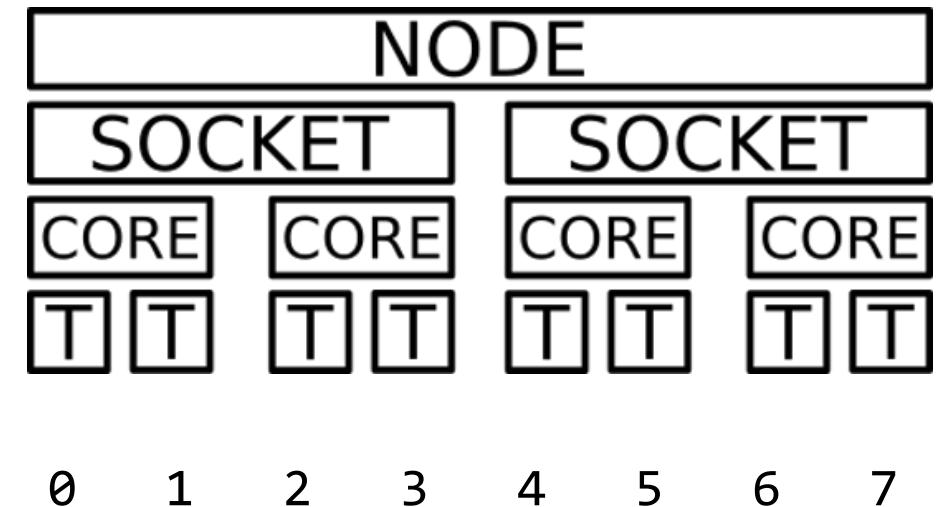
## Environment variables

- OMP\_NUM\_THREADS
- OMP\_PLACES=<threads, cores, sockets>
- OMP\_PROC\_BIND=<true, false, master, close, spread>
- Intel-MPI
  - KMP\_AFFINITY
  - I\_MPI\_PIN\_DOMAIN
- OpenMPI
  - --bind-to <hwthread, core, socket, numa, ...>
  - --map-by <hwthread, core, socket, numa, ...>
  - --report-bindings

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI

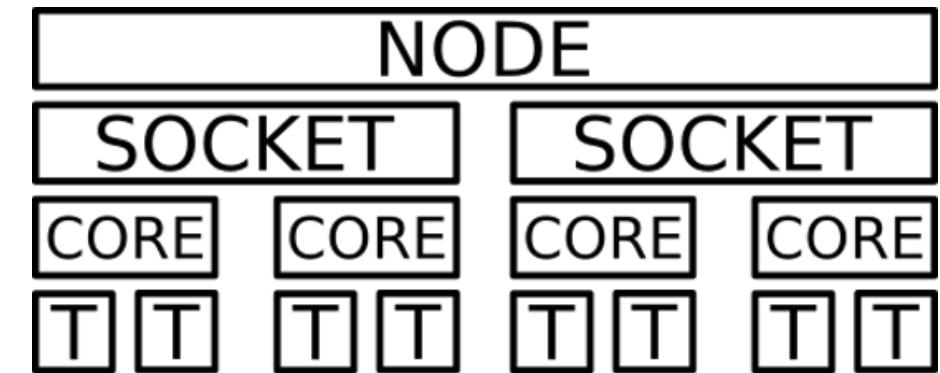


OMP\_PROC\_BIND=close



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



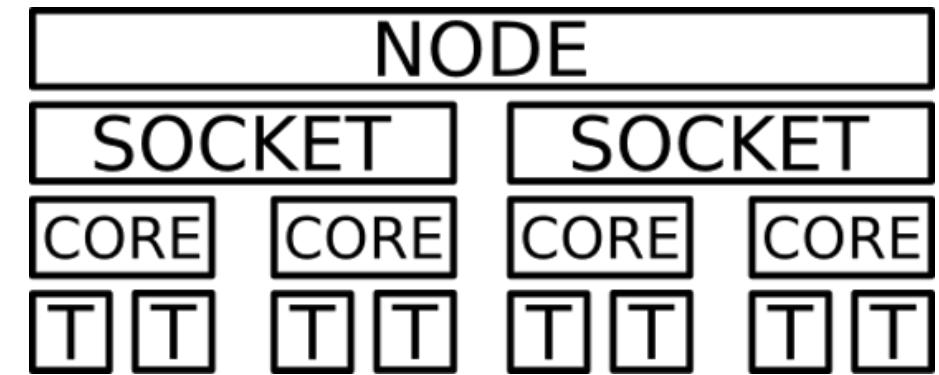
OMP\_PROC\_BIND=close

0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7

OMP\_NUM\_THREADS=2 OMP\_PROC\_BIND=spread

0                          1

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



OMP\_PROC\_BIND=close

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

OMP\_NUM\_THREADS=2 OMP\_PROC\_BIND=spread

0 1

OMP\_NUM\_THREADS=4 OMP\_PROC\_BIND=spread

0 1 2 3

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI

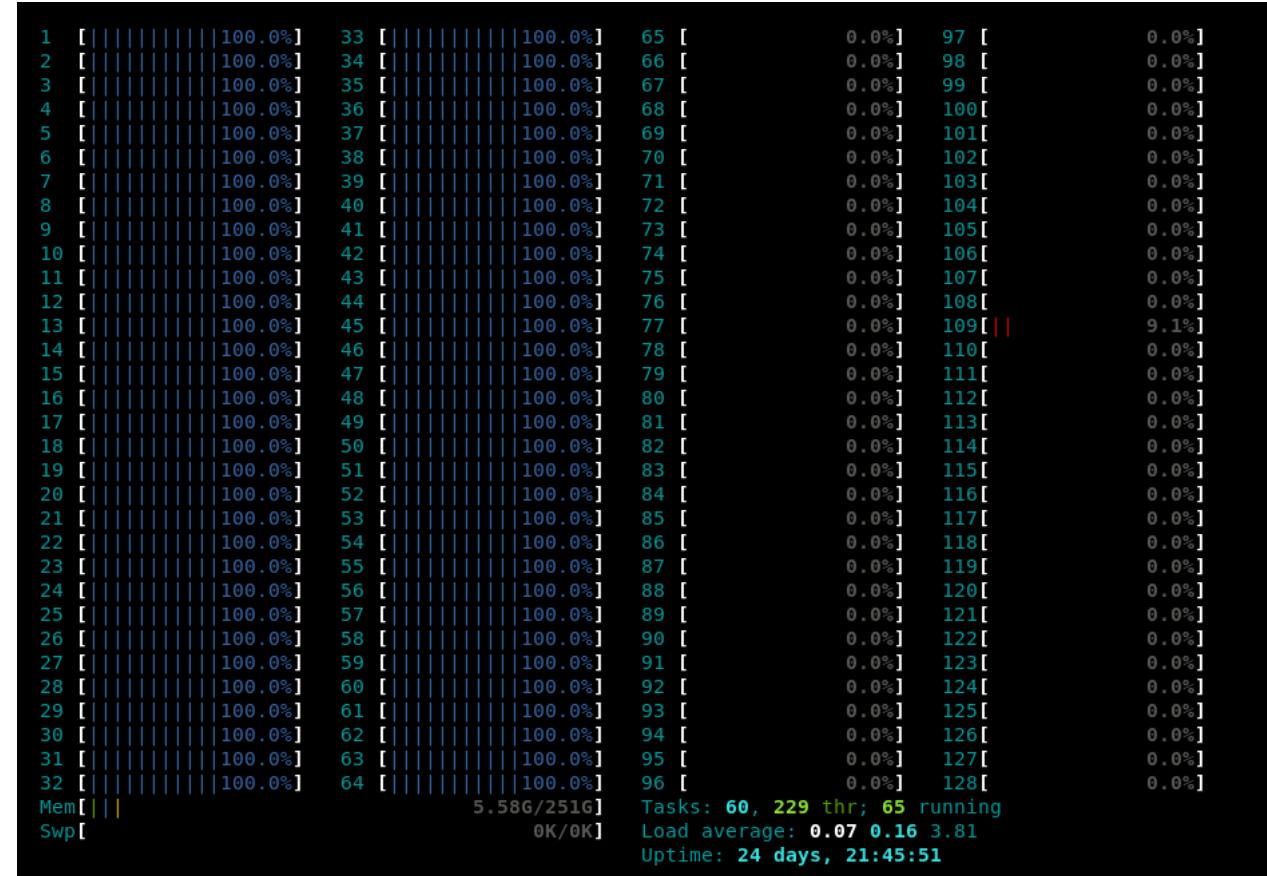


```
$ qsub -ADD-22-46 -qqprod -lselect=2:ncpus=128:mpiprocs=2:ompthreads=64 -I
```

```
$ export OMP_PROC_BIND=close  
$ mpirun -n 1 ./threaded
```

my application is 2x faster!

```
$ ssh cnXXX  
$ htop -d2
```



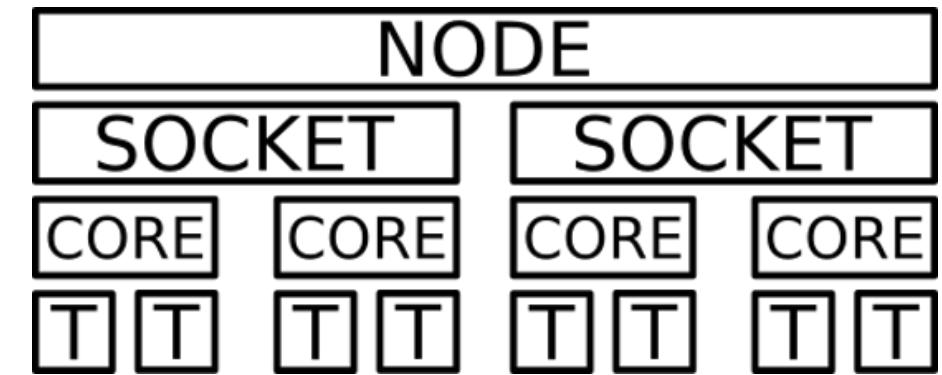
# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



- **KMP\_AFFINITY=[<modifier>, ...]<type>[,<permute>][,<offset>]**
  - modifier:
    - verbose, warnings, respect
    - granularity= fine, **thread**, core, tile, die, node, group, and socket
  - type:
    - balanced, **compact**, disabled, explicit, none, scatter
  - permute
    - 0 – thread, 1 – core, 2 – socket
    - positive number (default 0)
  - offset
    - position where the first thread is assigned
    - positive number (default 0)

<https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/develop/documentation/mpi-developer-reference-linux/top/environment-variable-reference/process-pinning/environment-variables-for-process-pinning.html>

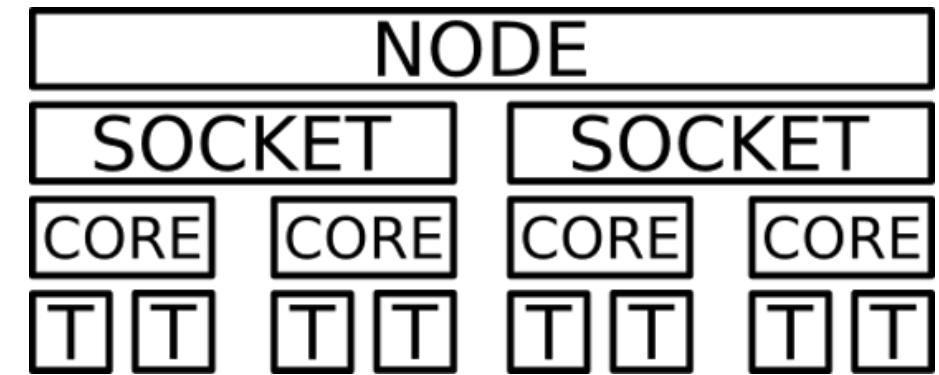
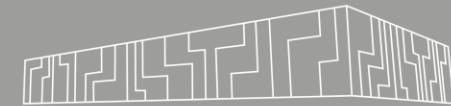
# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



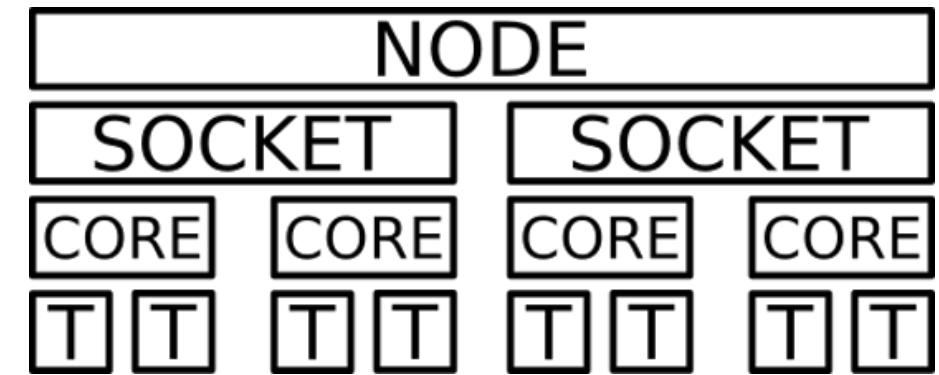
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0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,scatter

0

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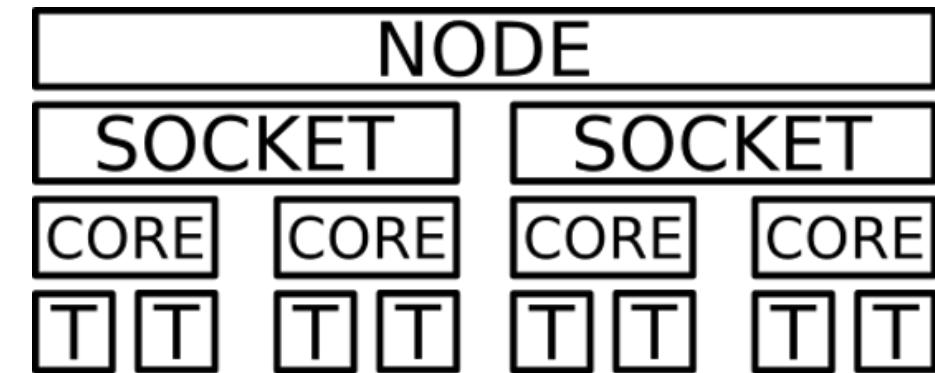
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0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,scatter

0                          1

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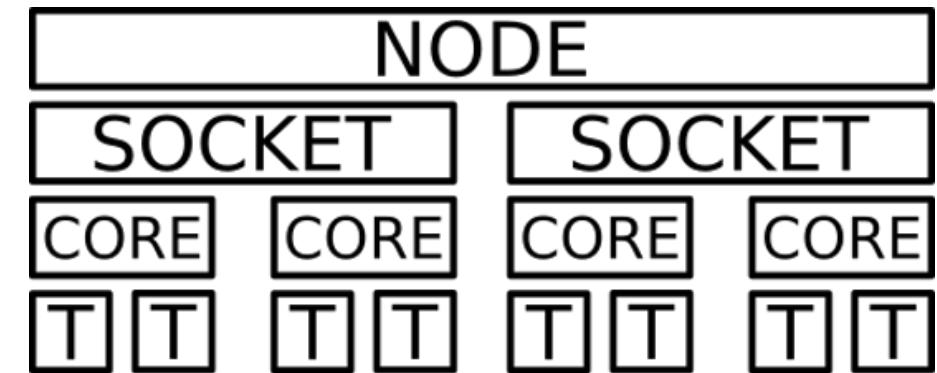
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0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7

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0            2            1            3

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



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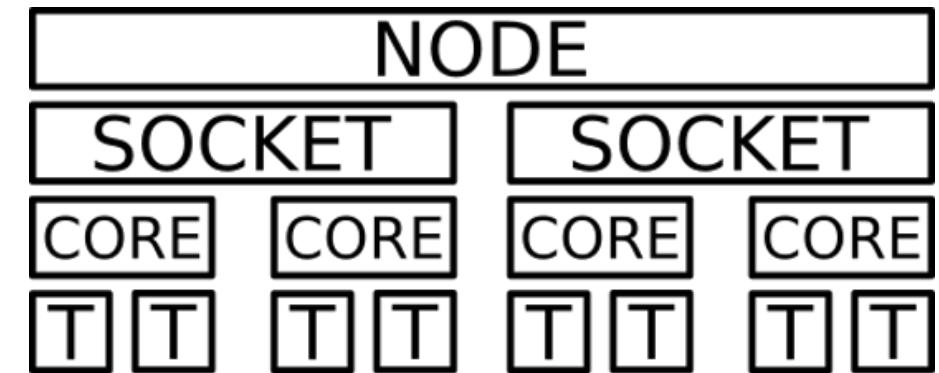
0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,scatter

0    4    2    6    1    5    3    7

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact,0,5

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



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0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7

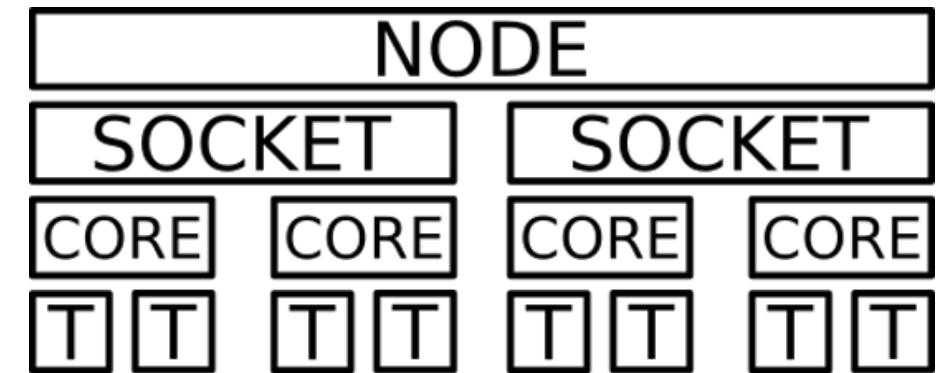
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0    4    2    6    1    5    3    7

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0

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

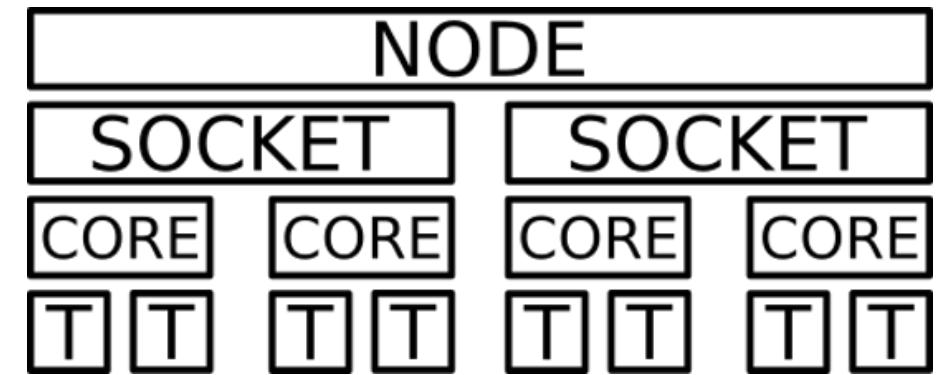
KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,scatter

0 4 2 6 1 5 3 7

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact,0,5

3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,scatter

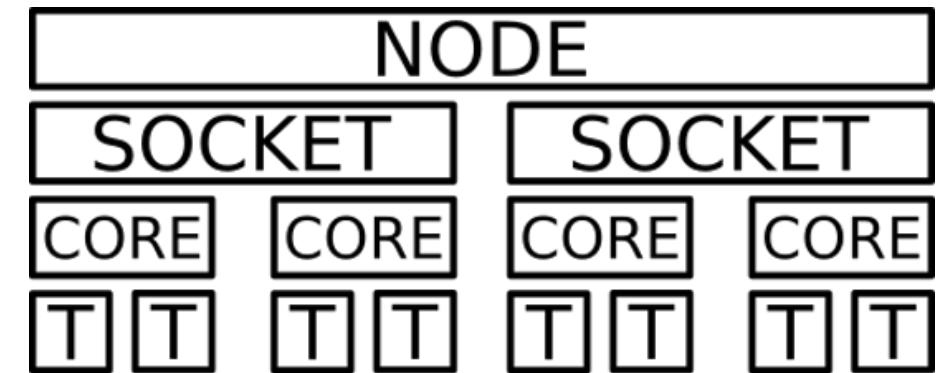
0 4 2 6 1 5 3 7

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact,0,5

3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact,1,0

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,scatter

0 4 2 6 1 5 3 7

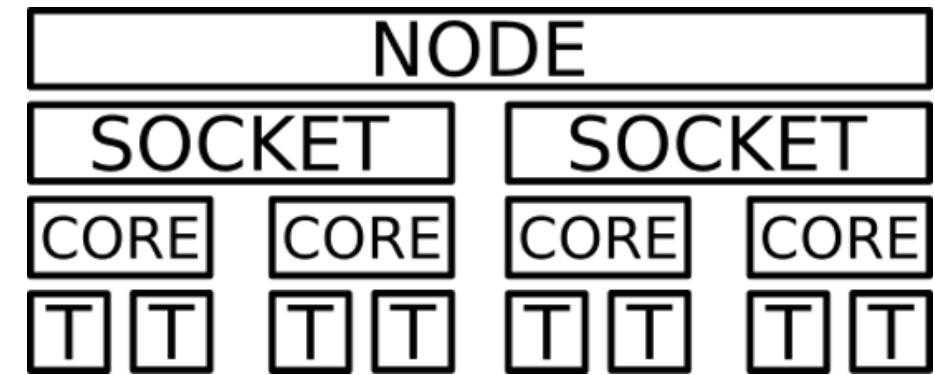
KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact,0,5

3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact,1,0

0 1 2 3

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,scatter

0	4	2	6	1	5	3	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact,0,5

3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

KMP\_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact,1,0

0	4	1	5	2	6	3	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI

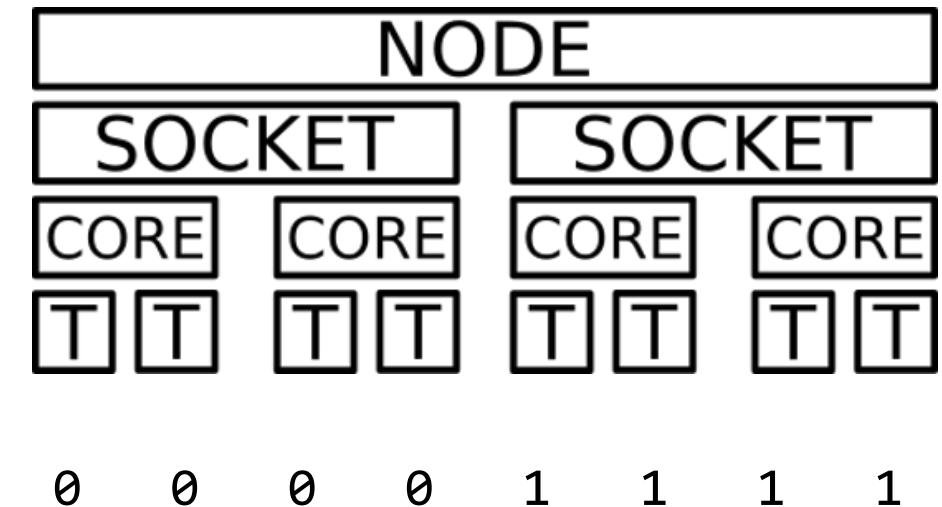


- **I\_MPI\_PIN\_DOMAIN=[shape]**
  - <size>[:<layout>]
    - number of logical processors in each domain with a layout (platform, compact, scatter)
  - core
  - socket
  - numa
  - cache

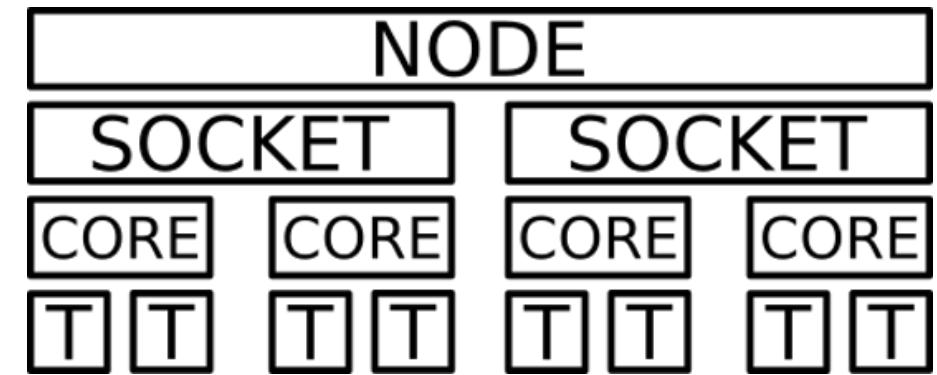
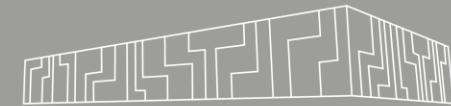
# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



`I_MPI_PIN_DOMAIN=4`



# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



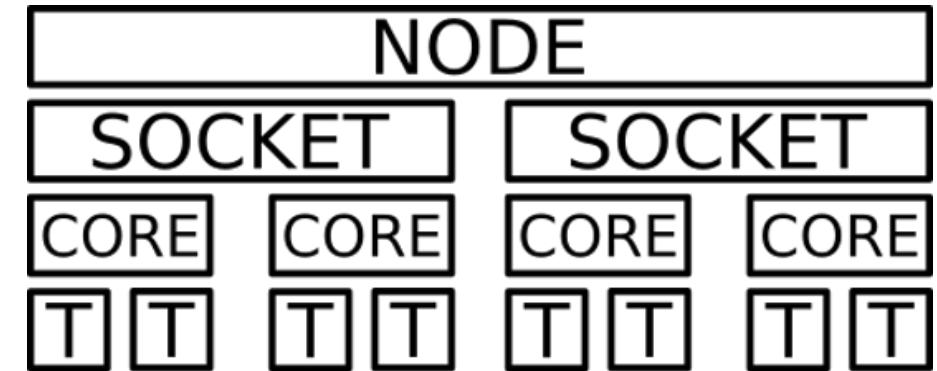
I\_MPI\_PIN\_DOMAIN=4

0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1

I\_MPI\_PIN\_DOMAIN=2

0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



I\_MPI\_PIN\_DOMAIN=4

0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1

I\_MPI\_PIN\_DOMAIN=2

0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3

I\_MPI\_PIN\_DOMAIN=\$OMP\_NUM\_THREADS

I\_MPI\_PIN\_DOMAIN=socket

I\_MPI\_PIN\_DOMAIN=cache3

I\_MPI\_PIN\_RESPECT\_HCA=0 pinning does not respect host channel adapter

# PARALLEL RUN – OPEN MPI



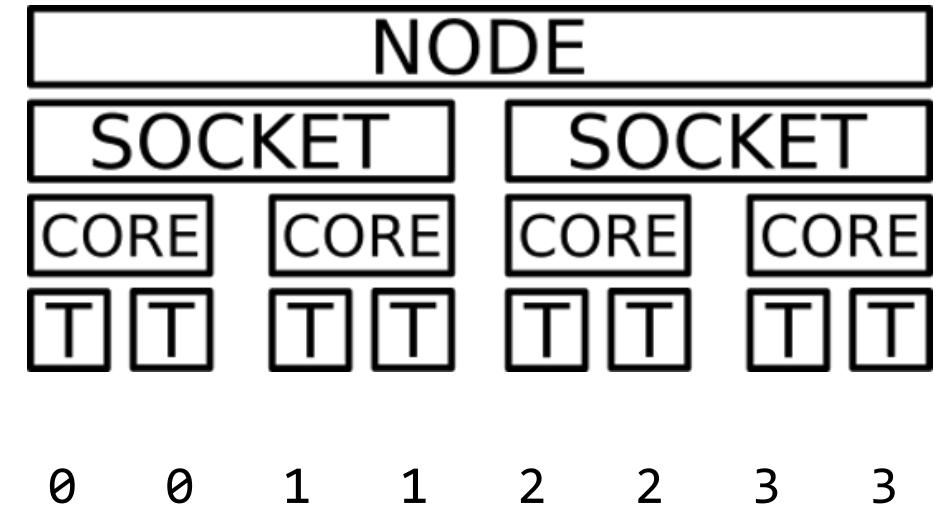
- --bind-to <hwthread, **core**, l3cache, numa, socket, ppr, ...>
  - bind to the processors associated with hardware component
- --map-by <hwthread, core, l3cache, numa, **socket**, ...>
  - map across the specified hardware component
- --report-bindings

<https://www.open-mpi.org/doc/v3.0/man1/mpirun.1.php>

# PARALLEL RUN – OPEN MPI



```
export OMP_PROC_BIND=close  
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=2  
mpirun -n 4 --map-by core --bind-to core ./app
```



# PARALLEL RUN – OPEN MPI

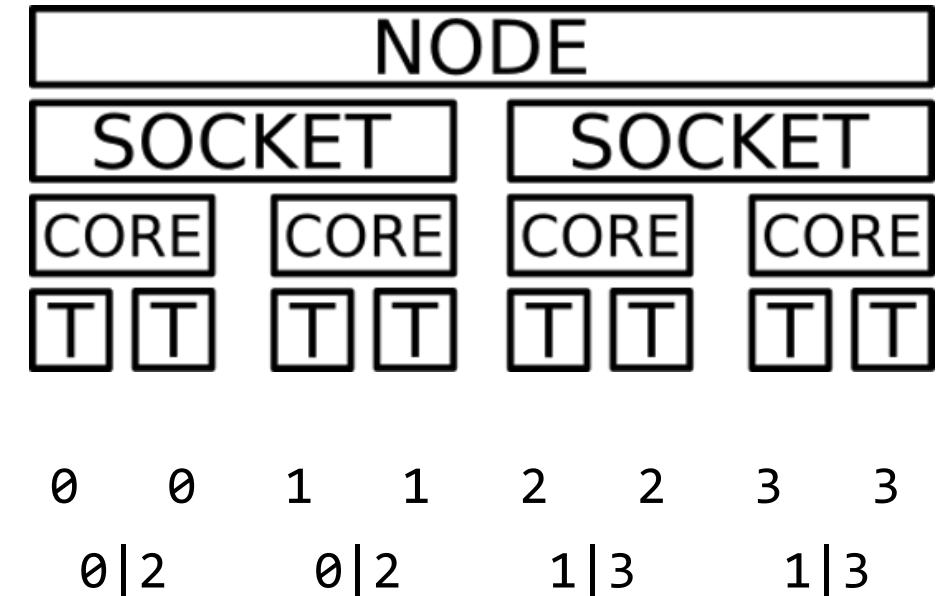


```
export OMP_PROC_BIND=close
```

```
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=2
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by core --bind-to core ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by socket --bind-to socket ./app
```



# PARALLEL RUN – OPEN MPI

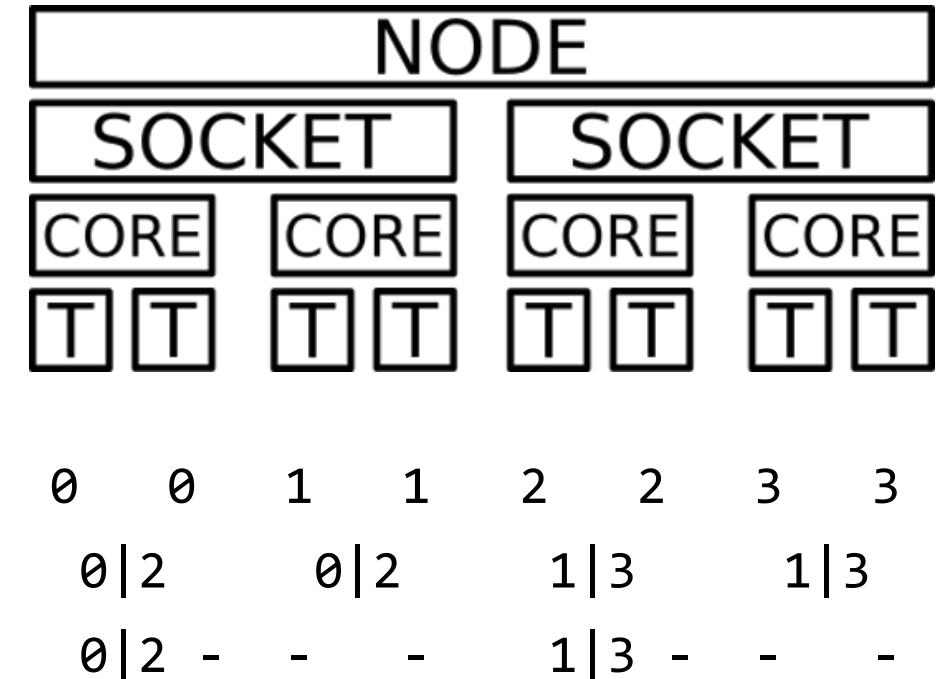


```
export OMP_PROC_BIND=close  
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=2
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by core --bind-to core ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by socket --bind-to socket ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by socket --bind-to core ./app
```



# PARALLEL RUN – OPEN MPI



```
export OMP_PROC_BIND=close  
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=2
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by core --bind-to core ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by socket --bind-to socket ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by socket --bind-to core ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by thread --bind-to socket ./app
```

NODE							
SOCKET		SOCKET					
CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
0 2		0 2		1 3		1 3	
0 2	-	-	-	1 3	-	-	-
0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3	---	---	---	---	---	---

# PARALLEL RUN – OPEN MPI



```
export OMP_PROC_BIND=close  
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=2
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by core --bind-to core ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by socket --bind-to socket ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by socket --bind-to core ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by thread --bind-to socket ./app
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by numa --bind-to numa ./app
```

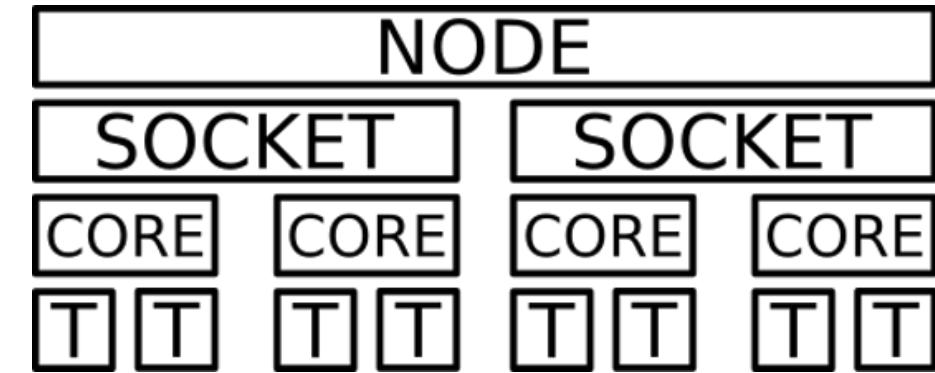
NODE							
SOCKET		SOCKET					
CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE	CORE
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
0 2		0 2		1 3		1 3	
0 2	-	-	-	1 3	-	-	-
0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3			---		---	
0 2	0 2	1 3		1 3		1 3	

# PARALLEL RUN – OPEN MPI



```
export OMP_PROC_BIND=close  
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=2
```

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by core --bind-to core ./app
```



0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by socket --bind-to socket ./app
```

0 2	0 2	1 3	1 3
-----	-----	-----	-----

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by socket --bind-to core ./app
```

0 2	-	-	-	1 3	-	-	-
-----	---	---	---	-----	---	---	---

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by thread --bind-to socket ./app
```

0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3	---	---
---------	---------	-----	-----

```
mpirun -n 4 --map-by numa --bind-to numa ./app
```

0 2	0 2	1 3	1 3
-----	-----	-----	-----

## OpenMPI defaults

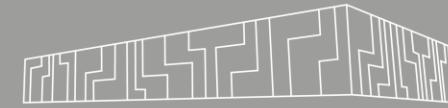
--bin-to core (when the number of processes is <= 2)

--bind-to socket (when the number of processes is > 2)

# PARALLEL RUN



What is the optimal setting?



## What is the optimal setting?

- hardware configuration
  - number of NUMA domains
  - caches, memory channels,...
- application features
  - OpenMP only
  - pure MPI
  - hybrid parallelization



## Memory bound application

- number of MPI processes / thread equal to memory channels
- correct pinning to NUMA domains (sockets, chiplets)

## Compute bound application

- as many MPI processes / threads as possible

## Your application?

- one MPI process per NUMA domain
- number of cores in NUMA domain

## Node architecture

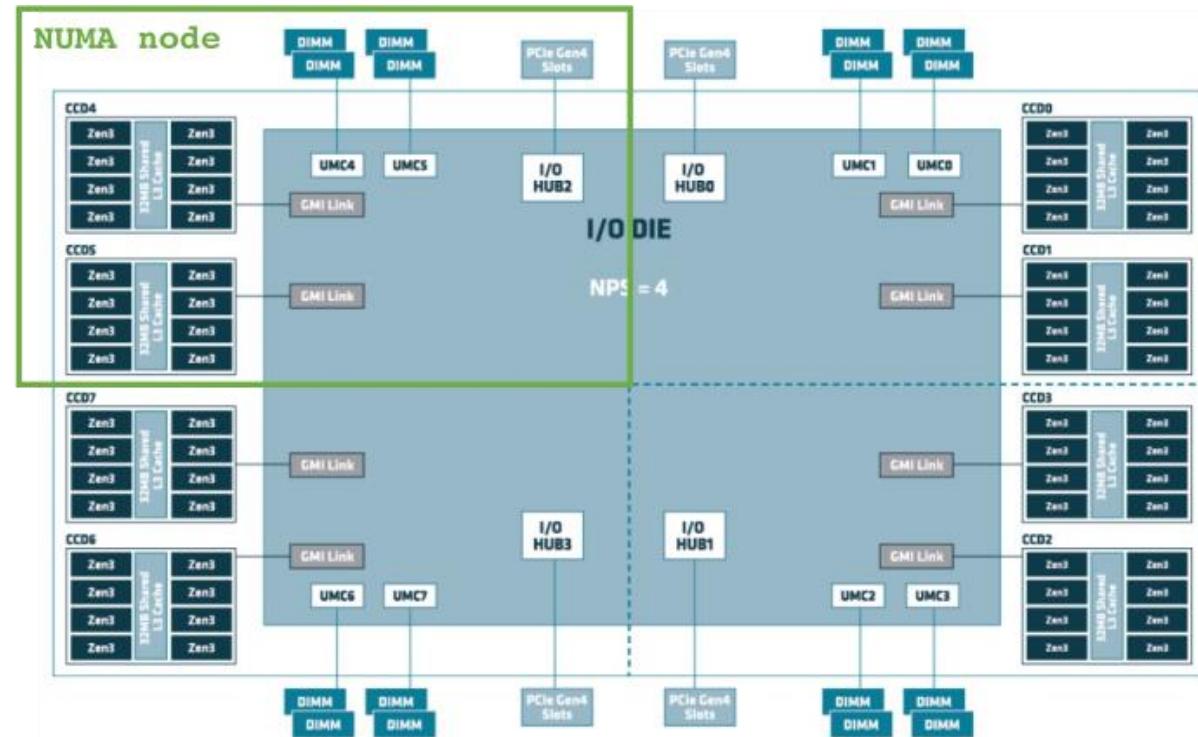
**numactl -H**

```

| node 0 cpus: 0 - 15
| node 1 cpus: 16 - 31
| node 2 cpus: 32 - 47
| node 3 cpus: 48 - 63
| node 4 cpus: 64 - 79
| node 5 cpus: 80 - 95
| node 6 cpus: 96 - 111
| node 7 cpus: 112 - 127
| node 0-7 size: 128GB

```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	10	12	12	12	32	32	32	32
1	12	10	12	12	32	32	32	32
2	12	12	10	12	32	32	32	32
3	12	12	12	10	32	32	32	32
4	32	32	32	32	10	12	12	12
5	32	32	32	32	12	10	12	12
6	32	32	32	32	12	12	10	12
7	32	32	32	32	12	12	12	10



# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



```
$ qsub -ADD-22-46 -qqprod -lselect=1:ncpus=128:mpiprocs=8:ompthreads=16 -I
```

src/sequential.cpp

```
double *vals = new double[rows * cols];  
  
for (int r = 0; r < rows; ++r) {  
    for (int c = 0; c < cols; ++c) {  
        vals[r * cols + c] = 0;  
    }  
}
```

src/threaded.cpp

```
double *vals = new double[rows * cols];  
  
#pragma omp parallel for collapse(2)  
for (int r = 0; r < rows; ++r) {  
    for (int c = 0; c < cols; ++c) {  
        vals[r * cols + c] = 0;  
    }  
}
```

# PARALLEL RUN – INTEL MPI



```
$ qsub -ADD-22-46 -qqprod -lselect=1:ncpus=128:mpiprocs=8:ompthreads=16 -I  
  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=64 mpirun -n 2 ./sequential -> 55s  
  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=64 mpirun -n 2 --bind-to socket ./sequential -> 88s  
  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=64 mpirun -n 2 --bind-to socket --map-by socket ./sequential -> 3.6s  
  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=64 OMP_PROC_BIND=close mpirun -n 2 --bind-to socket --map-by socket ./sequential -> 3.6s  
  
  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=64 mpirun -n 2 ./threaded -> 55s  
  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=64 mpirun -n 2 --bind-to socket ./threaded -> 86s  
  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=64 mpirun -n 2 --bind-to socket --map-by socket ./threaded -> 6.8s  
  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=64 OMP_PROC_BIND=close mpirun -n 2 --bind-to socket --map-by socket ./threaded -> 1.2s  
  
  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=16 OMP_PROC_BIND=close mpirun -n 8 --bind-to numa --map-by numa ./sequential -> 0.9s  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=16 OMP_PROC_BIND=close mpirun -n 8 --bind-to numa --map-by numa ./threaded -> 0.9s
```



Ondřej Meca  
ondrej.meca@vsb.cz

IT4Innovations National Supercomputing Center  
VSB – Technical University of Ostrava  
Studentská 6231/1B  
708 00 Ostrava-Poruba, Czech Republic  
[www.it4i.cz](http://www.it4i.cz)

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