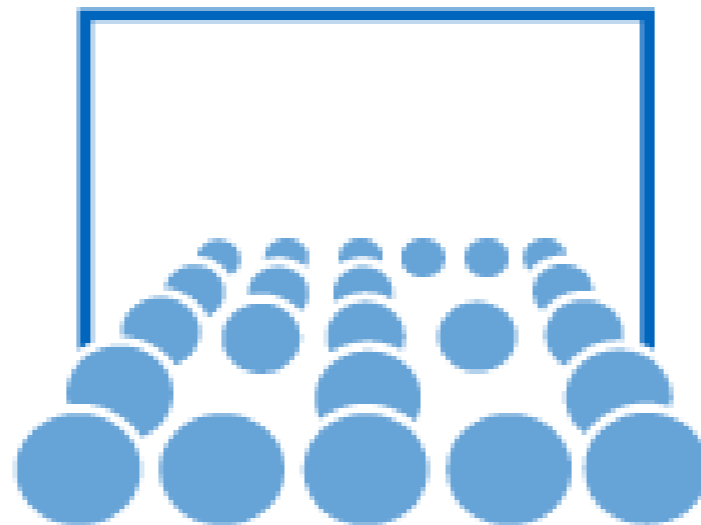


# PSE Molekulardynamik

## OpenMP

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18.12.2015



# Outline

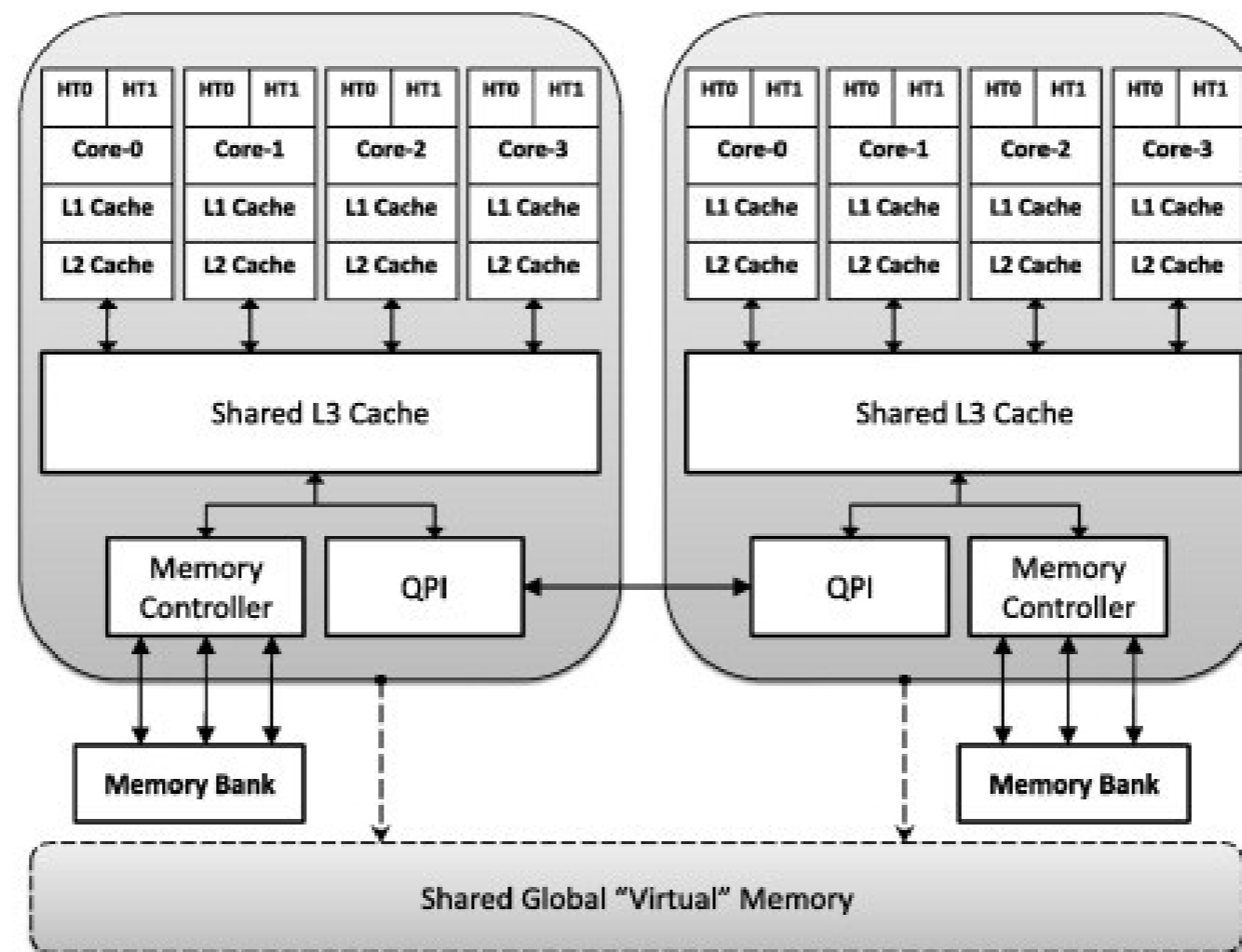
- Schedule
- Presentations: Worksheet 4
- Multicore Architectures
- OpenMP
- Membrane, Crystallization

# Schedule

|            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 16.10.2015 | WS1             |
| 30.10.2015 | WS2/Review WS1  |
| 13.11.2015 | WS3/Review WS2  |
| 04.12.2015 | WS4/ Review WS3 |
| 18.12.2015 | WS5/Review WS4  |
| 22.01.2016 | Review WS5      |

# Presentations: Worksheet 4

# Multicore Architectures: Nehalem EP



Çatalyüreka et. al, Graph coloring algorithms for multi-core and massively multithreaded architectures  
[Parallel Computing](#)  
[Volume 38, Issues 10–11](#), October–November 2012, Pages 576–59

# Revision: MAC Cluster

- [http://www.mac.tum.de/wiki/index.php/MAC\\_Cluster](http://www.mac.tum.de/wiki/index.php/MAC_Cluster)
- Read usage instructions carefully!
- Here: MAC-Cluster AMD-BDZ / Intel SNB Partition

|                                      | MAC-Cluster<br>SNB Partition                | MAC-Cluster<br>BDZ Partition |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Architecture                         | Intel SandyBridge-EP Xeon E5-2670 (2.6 GHz) | AMD Opteron 6274 (2.2 GHz)   |
| #Nodes                               | 28  | 19                           |
| #Processor cores                     | 448   | 1216                         |
| Aggregate peak performance (Tflop/s) | 9.3   | 10.7                         |
| Aggregate memory (TByte)             | 3.5   | 4.9                          |

# OpenMP: Overview

- Shared memory parallelization
- Define parallel regions that are executed by each thread
- Work flow:
  - Define parallel regions and parallelization via pragmas
  - Compile your code:

```
g++ -fopenmp -lgomp my_main.cpp -o main
```
  - Run your simulation with, e.g., N=8, threads:

```
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=8; ./my_main
```

Alternative: use `omp_set_num_threads(8);`

# OpenMP - Pragma

- `#pragma omp parallel`
  - defines parallel region
  - each thread executes this region
- `#pragma omp parallel for`  
`for (int i=0; i < N; i++){ ... }`
  - splits loop on all threads
- `#pragma omp private(myVar)`  
`for (int i=0; i < N; i++){ myVar=foo(); ... }`
  - variable `myVar` is allocated separately for each thread
- `#pragma omp critical`
  - lets only one thread enter the following region at a time
  - other threads have to wait
- And much more: dynamic vs. static scheduling, reduce-operations, ...



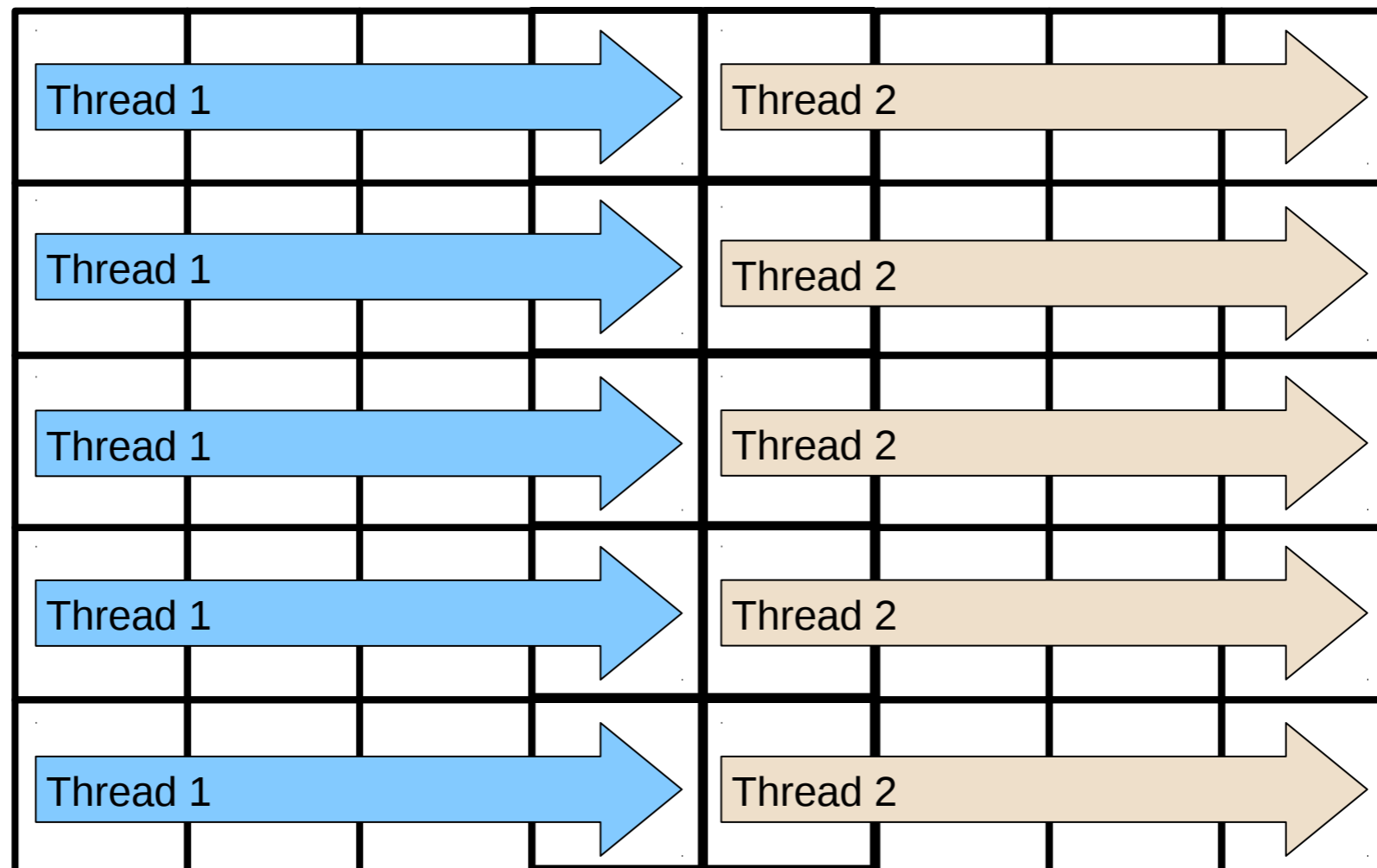
# OpenMP – References, Tasks, and Hints

- References

- <https://computing.llnl.gov/tutorials/openMP/>
- <http://openmp.org>
- Hager, Wellein: Introduction to High Performance Computing for Scientists and Engineers. CRC Press, ISBN 978-1439811924, 356 pages, July 2010
- <http://icl.cs.utk.edu/papi/>

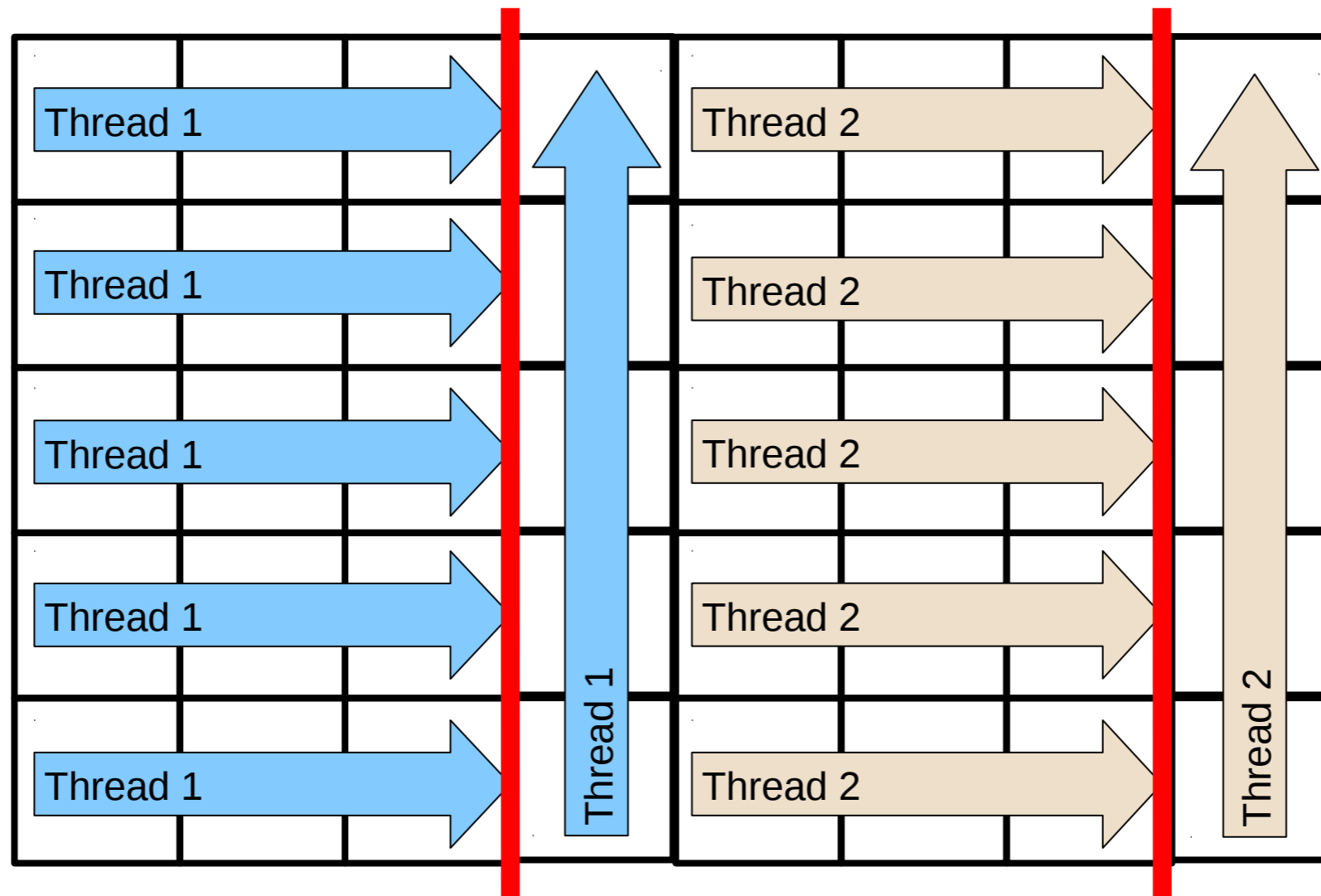
- Make yourself familiar with given hardware and shared memory parallelization
- Parallelize compute intensive parts first
  - Here: Loop for force calculation
- (CC)NUMA: Allocate memory in parallel

# OpenMP for Linked Cell Algorithm



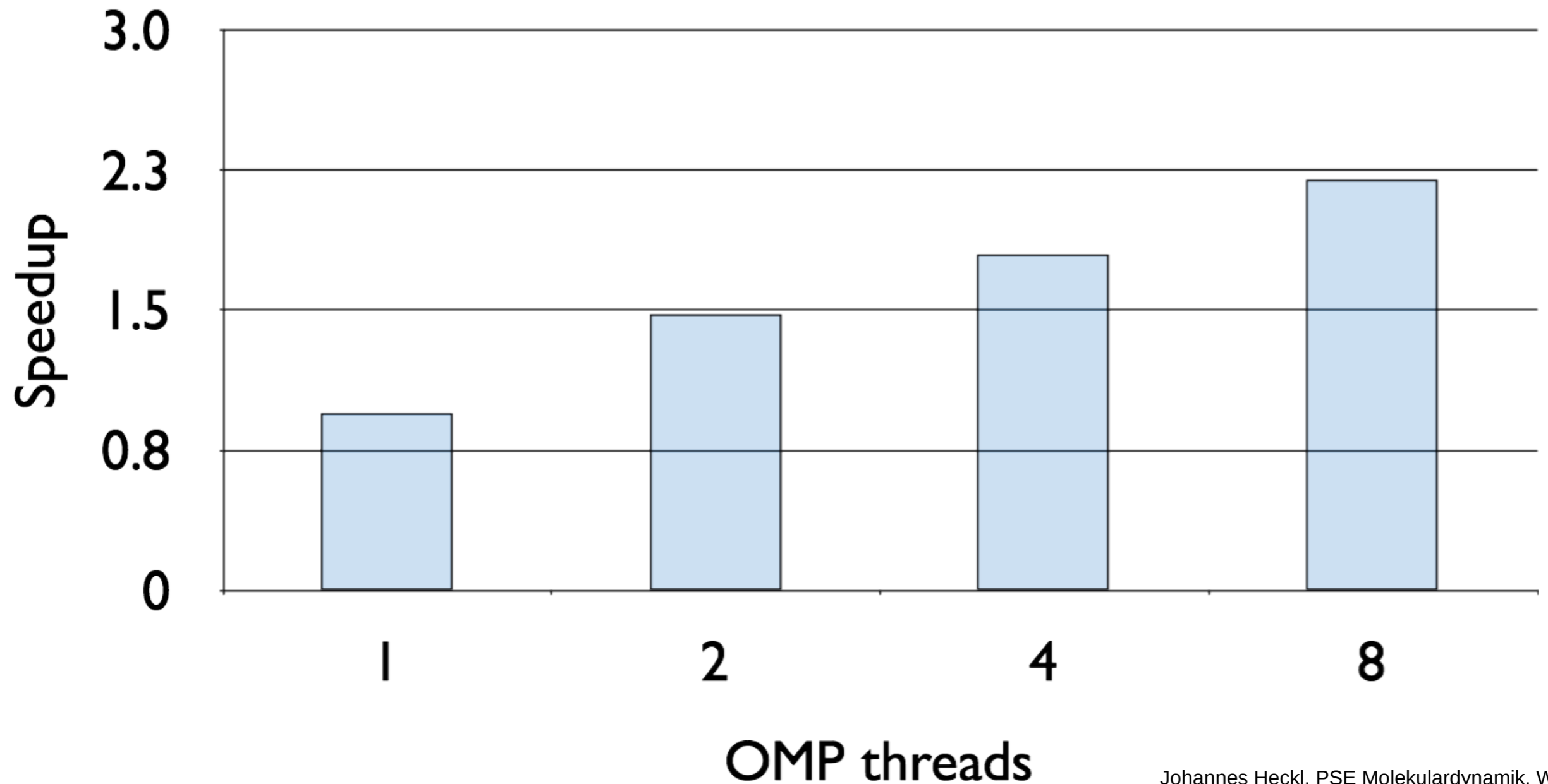
Problem: Synchronisation for boundary cells between Thread 1 and 2, due to Newton 3.

# OpenMP for Linked Cell Algorithm



- Possible solution:
- Compute inner cells
  - Synchronize all threads
  - Compute boundary cells

# OpenMP: Molecular Dynamics - 2011/2012



Johannes Heckl, PSE Molekulardynamik, WS11/12