Exercises for OpenMP

Shaohao Chen Research Computing @ Boston University

Exercise 1: SAXPY

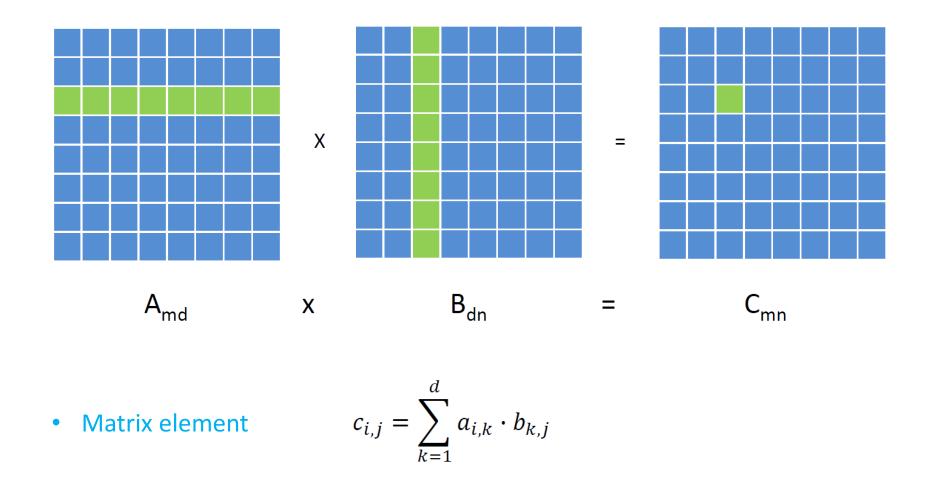
• **SAXPY**: s = a*x + y

adds a scalar multiple of a real vector to another real vector.

• Use OpenMP to parallelize the SAXPY codes.

int i;
#pragma omp parallel for private(i)
for (i = 0; i < n; i++){
 y[i] = a*x[i] + y[i];
}</pre>

Exercise 2: Matrix Multiplicatoin



• Use OpenMP to parallelize the matrix-multiplication codes.

Notes: 1. The three matrices are shared data, meaning that all threads can read and write them.

2. Distribute the works of the most outer loop to minimize overheads.

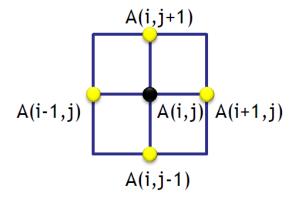
```
#pragma omp parallel for shared(nra,ncb,nca) private(sum,i,j,k)
for (i = 0; i < nra; i++){
  for (j = 0; j < ncb; j++){
    sum = 0.0;
    for (k = 0; k < nca; k++){
       sum = sum + a[i][k] * b[k][j];
    c[i][j] = sum;
```

Exercise 3: Laplacian solver

- Two-dimensional Laplace equation: $\nabla^2 f(x, y) = 0$
- Discretize the laplacian with first-order differential method and express the solution as

$$A_{k+1}(i,j) = \frac{A_k(i-1,j) + A_k(i+1,j) + A_k(i,j-1) + A_k(i,j+1)}{4}$$

• The solution on one point only depends on the four neighbor points:



- Jacobi iterative algorithm:
- 1. Give a trial solution A depending on a provided initial condition.
- 2. Calculate the new value for every element of the solution, that is A_new(i,j), based on the old values of the four neighbor points.
- 3. Update the solution, i.e. A=A_new,
- 4. Iterate steps 2 and 3 until converged, i.e. max(| A_new(i,j)-A(i,j)|)<tolerance.
- 5. Finally the converged solution is stored at A.
- Use Jacobi iterative algorithm to solve Laplace equation.

• Use OpenMP to parallelize the program for Laplacian solver.

```
int iter = 0;
while ( error > tol && iter < iter_max ) { // iterate until converged</pre>
   error = 0.0;
  #pragma omp parallel for shared(m, n, Anew, A) private(i,j)
   for(i = 1; i < n-1; i++) for(i = 1; i < m-1; i++) {
         Anew[j][i] = 0.25 * (A[j][i+1] + A[j][i-1] + A[j-1][i] + A[j+1][i]); //calculate new value from neighbors
         error = fmax( error, fabs(Anew[j][i] - A[j][i])); // calculate the maximum error
   }
   #pragma omp parallel for shared(m, n, Anew, A) private(i,j)
   for(j = 1; j < n-1; j++) for(i = 1; i < m-1; i++) {
         A[j][i] = Anew[j][i]; // Update the solution
   iter++;
```

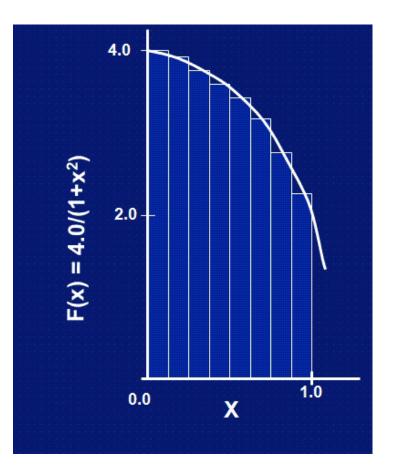
Exercise 4: Calculate the value of Pi

• Calculate pi with integration method

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

• Numerically, we can approximate the value of pi as the sum of a number of rectangles.

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



• Use OpenMP to parallelize the program for calculating pi.

Notes: Use reduction clause to avoid a data racing condition.



Exercise 5: Matrix-vector multiplication (in Fortran)

 Calculate a=B*c, where a is an m dimension vector, c is an n dimension vector and B is an m*n dimension matrix.

• Serial Fortran code

do i = 1, m a(i) = b(i,1)*c(1) do j = 2, n a(i) = a(i) + b(i,j)*c(j)end do end do • Use OpenMP to parallelize the code for matrix-vector multiplication (version 1)

```
!$OMP PARALLEL DO DEFAULT(shared) PRIVATE(i,j)
do i = 1, m
    a(i) = b(i,1)*c(1)
    do j = 2, n
        a(i) = a(i) + b(i,j)*c(j)
    end do
end do
!$OMP END PARALLEL DO
```

• Use OpenMP to parallelize the code for matrix-vector multiplication (version 2, only for Fortran)

```
!$OMP PARALLEL DEFAULT(shared) PRIVATE(i,j)
   !$OMP WORKSHARE
   a(1:m) = b(1:m,1)*c(1)
   !$OMP END WORKSHARE
   !$OMP DO REDUCTION(+:a)
   do j = 2, n
     do i = 1, m
       a(i) = a(i) + b(i,j)*c(j)
     end do
   end do
   !$OMP END DO
$OMP END PARALLEL
```