

Parallelizing the calculation of HEAT on the GPU with OpenMP/OpenACC



Goals:

- Build & run an OpenMP code on the GPU (for problem size $N=100000$)
- Build & run an OpenACC code on the GPU (for problem size $N=100000$)
 - Using OpenACC *kernels* directive for automatic parallelization (manually, not supported in Parallelware Trainer)
 - Using OpenACC *loop* directives for finer control
 - Using a single *data* directive enclosing all *loop* ones
 - Using a single *data* directive for the program

Parallelware Trainer

Project Explorer

Code Editor

Version Manager

The screenshot displays the Parallelware Trainer IDE interface. On the left is the Project Explorer showing a project named 'pi' with files 'Makefile', 'pi.c', and 'README.md'. The main area contains two code editors. The left editor shows the source code for 'pi.c', which includes a main function and a 'getClock' helper function. The right editor shows the original source code for comparison. Below the code editors is the Output Console, which displays the results of a parallelization analysis. The console output includes a message '[12:05:56] Parallelizing...' followed by a list of detected patterns and their corresponding OpenMP directives. The analysis concludes with '[12:05:56] Parallelization completed successfully' and '[12:05:57] Analysis completed: 0 opportunities found'. At the bottom of the IDE, there are buttons for 'Build output', 'Execution output', and 'Parallelware output', along with a status indicator 'Analysis completed'.

```
pi.c
36 out_result = 4.0 / N * sum;
37
38 // =====
39 double time_finish = getClock();
40
41 // Prints an execution report
42 printf("time (s)= %.6f\n", time_finish - time_start);
43 printf("result\t= %.8f\n", out_result);
44 const double realPiValue = 3.141592653589793238;
45 printf("error\t= %.1e\n", fabs(out_result - realPiValue));
46
47 return 0;
48 }
49
50 double getClock() {
51 #ifdef _OPENMP
52 #include <omp.h>
53 return omp_get_wtime();
54 #elif __linux__ || __APPLE__
55 #include <time.h>
56 struct timespec ts;
57 clock_gettime(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, &ts);
58 return ts.tv_sec + ts.tv_nsec / 1.0e9;
59 #else
60 #include <time.h>
61 return (double)clock() / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
62 #endif
63 }
64
```

```
Original 1
32 out_result = 4.0 / N * sum;
33
34 // =====
35 double time_finish = getClock();
36
37 // Prints an execution report
38 printf("time (s)= %.6f\n", time_finish - time_start);
39 printf("result\t= %.8f\n", out_result);
40 const double realPiValue = 3.141592653589793238;
41 printf("error\t= %.1e\n", fabs(out_result - realPiValue));
42
43 return 0;
44 }
45
46 double getClock() {
47 #ifdef _OPENMP
48 #include <omp.h>
49 return omp_get_wtime();
50 #elif __linux__ || __APPLE__
51 #include <time.h>
52 struct timespec ts;
53 clock_gettime(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, &ts);
54 return ts.tv_sec + ts.tv_nsec / 1.0e9;
55 #else
56 #include <time.h>
57 return (double)clock() / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
58 #endif
59 }
60
```

[12:05:56] Parallelizing...

pi.c line 27: Parallel scalar_reduction pattern identified for variable 'sum' with associative, commutative operator '+'

pi.c line 27: Available parallelization strategies for variable 'sum'

pi.c line 27: #1 OpenMP scalar_reduction (* implemented)

pi.c line 27: #2 OpenMP atomic access

pi.c line 27: #3 OpenMP explicit privatization

pi.c line 27: Loop parallelized with multithreading using OpenMP directive 'for'

pi.c line 27: Parallel region defined by OpenMP directive 'parallel'

pi.c line 27: Make sure there is no aliasing among arguments in 'main': argc, argv

[12:05:56] Parallelization completed successfully

[12:05:57] Analysis completed: 0 opportunities found



Output Consoles

Run Parallelware Trainer on CORI

Step 1: Log in to CORI enabling X11 forwarding

```
$ ssh -X <your_login>@cori.nersc.gov
```

Step 2: Copy the sample codes to be used during the course

```
$ cp -a /global/common/cori_cle7/software/pwtrainer/Workshop-Oct19-examples.zip ~
```

Step 3: Prepare the environment by loading the appropriate modules

```
$ module purge && module load esslurm cuda gcc/8.1.1-openacc-gcc-8-branch-20190215 pgi/19.9 pwtrainer
```

Step 4: Open an interactive session in a GPU node
(*)

```
$ salloc -t 60 -N 1 -c 8 -C gpu --gres=gpu:1 --mem=32GB --reservation=trainer -A nintern
```



(*) For CPU nodes, use --reservation=trainer_knl for the training

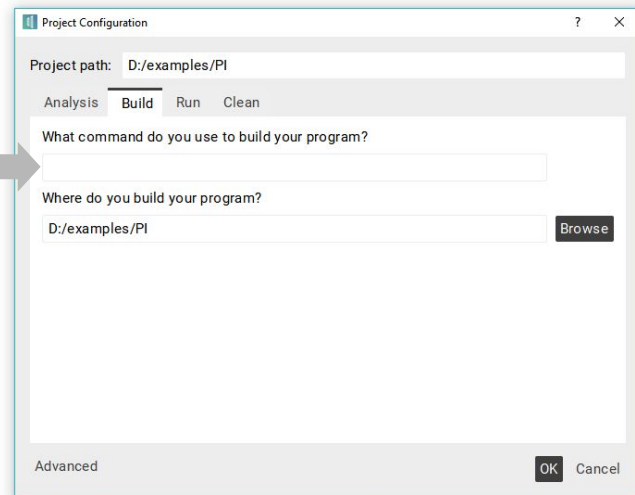
(*) Some people might need to use -A nstaff or -A m1759 instead of -A nintern

Step 5: Run the Parallelware Trainer tool from the GPU node

```
$ pwtrainer &
```



Build in Parallelware Trainer

		
GCC	<pre>gcc -fopenmp -foffload=nvptx-none="-Ofast -lm -misa=sm_35" -lm -o heat heat.c</pre>	<pre>gcc -fopenacc -foffload=nvptx-none="-Ofast -lm -misa=sm_35" -lm -D_OPENMP -o heat heat.c</pre>
PGI	<pre>pgcc -mp -ta=tesla -Minfo=accel -lm -o heat heat.c</pre>	<pre>pgcc -acc -ta=tesla -Minfo=accel -lm -D_OPENMP -o heat heat.c</pre>

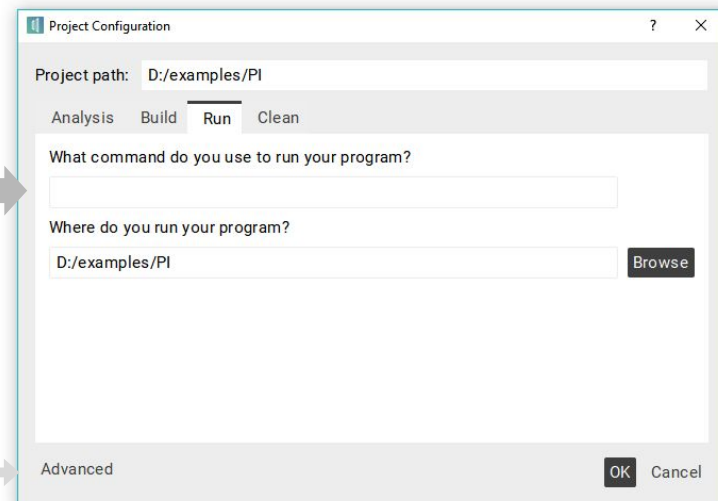


N.B. For Macs, check that your compiler supports OpenMP/OpenACC, and update with the appropriate compiler (e.g. gcc-mp-7)

Run in Parallelware Trainer

	<pre>srun env OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 ./heat 100000</pre>
	<pre>srun env ACC_DEVICE_TYPE=nvidia ./heat 100000</pre>

N.B. Instead of using the `env` command, you can add this variable by clicking the **Advanced** button.



Decomposition in parallel patterns

Code file "heat.c"		Pattern			
Function	Line	Forall	Scalar reduction	Sparse reduction	Convergence loop
<u>compute()</u>	25	T			
	28			T	
	33		maxdiff		
	39	uk			
initialize_uk()	49				
initialize_T()	54				
	56				
cf_d_heat_diffusion()	73				
main()					
calculate_checksum()	133				