Parallel Programming in OpenMP and Java

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Parallel Computer Architectures

Intel Quad Core Duo
Four identical x86 processor cores
Separate L1 caches, shared L2 cache and main memory

IBM Cell Broadband Engine
One general-purpose PPE w/ 32K L1 caches and 512K L2 cache
Eight vector SPEs, each with individual 256K memories
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Process</strong></th>
<th><strong>Thread</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate address space</td>
<td>Shared address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicit inter-process communication</td>
<td>Separate PC and stacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronization part of communication</td>
<td>Communication is through shared memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating system calls: <code>fork()</code>, <code>wait()</code></td>
<td>Synchronization done explicitly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Library calls, e.g., pthreads</td>
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</table>
Part I

OpenMP
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    double a[256], b[256], sum;
    int i, n = 256;

    for (i = 0 ; i < n ; i++) {
        a[i] = i * 0.5;
        b[i] = i * 2.0;
    }

    sum = 0.0;

    for (i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)
        sum += a[i]*b[i];

    printf("sum = %f\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    double a[256], b[256], sum;
    int i, n = 256;

    for (i = 0 ; i < n ; i++) {
        a[i] = i * 0.5;
        b[i] = i * 2.0;
    }

    sum = 0.0;
    #pragma omp parallel for reduction(+:sum)
    for (i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)
        sum += a[i] * b[i];

    printf("sum = %f\n", sum);
    return 0;
}

OpenMP version

gcc -fopenmp -o dot dot.c

OpenMP pragma tells the compiler to

- Execute the loop’s iterations in parallel (multiple threads)
- Sum each thread’s results
What’s going on?

#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int i, n = 16;

    # pragma omp parallel for \
    shared(n) private(i) \
    for (i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)
    printf("%d: %d\n", \
           omp_get_thread_num(), i);

    return 0;
}

“parallel for”: Split for loop iterations into multiple threads
“shared(n)”: Share variable n across threads
“private(i)”: Each thread has a separate i variable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Run</th>
<th>Run</th>
<th>Run</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0: 0</td>
<td>2: 8</td>
<td>1: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: 12</td>
<td>2: 9</td>
<td>1: 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0: 1</td>
<td>0: 1</td>
<td>2: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0: 2</td>
<td>0: 2</td>
<td>2: 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>0: 3</td>
<td>0: 3</td>
<td>2: 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>0: 0</td>
<td>3: 12</td>
<td>0: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1: 4</td>
<td>3: 13</td>
<td>0: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1: 6</td>
<td>3: 14</td>
<td>0: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1: 7</td>
<td>3: 15</td>
<td>0: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: 8</td>
<td>1: 4</td>
<td>3: 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: 9</td>
<td>1: 5</td>
<td>3: 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: 10</td>
<td>1: 6</td>
<td>3: 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: 11</td>
<td>1: 7</td>
<td>3: 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OpenMP Is

An abbreviation for *Open Multi-Processing*

- https://computing.llnl.gov/tutorials/openMP/
- “*Hands-on*” Introduction to OpenMP http://openmp.org/mp-documents/omp-hands-on-SC08.pdf

An *API that may be used to explicitly direct multi-threaded, shared memory parallelism.*

It is comprised of three primary components:

- Compiler Directives (e.g., `# pragma omp parallel for reduction(+:sum)`)  
- Runtime Library Routines (e.g., `omp_get_thread_num()`)  
- Environment Variables (e.g., `$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=8 ./parallel`)
Fork-Join Task Model

Spawn tasks in parallel, run each to completion, collect the results.
#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{

#pragma omp parallel
{ /* Fork threads */

    printf("This is thread %d\n", omp_get_thread_num());

} /* Join */

printf("Done.\n");

return 0;
}
Loop Work Sharing Constructs: A Motivating Example

Sequential code:

```
for (i=0; i<N; i++)
    a[i] = a[i] + b[i];
```

OpenMP parallel region:

```
#pragma omp parallel
{
    int id, i, Nthrds, istart, iend;
    id = omp_get_thread_num();
    Nthrds = omp_get_num_threads();
    istart = id * N / Nthrds;
    iend = (id+1) * N / Nthrds;
    if (id == Nthrds-1)
        iend = N;
    for(i=istart; i<iend; i++)
        a[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```

OpenMP parallel region and a work sharing for construct

```
#pragma omp parallel
#pragma omp for
for(i=0; i<N; i++)
    a[i] = a[i] + b[i];
```
Work Sharing: For Construct

```c
#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int i;
    # pragma omp parallel
    {
        # pragma omp for
        for (i = 0 ; i < 8 ; i++)
            printf("A %d[%d]\n", omp_get_thread_num(), i);
        # pragma omp for
        for (i = 0 ; i < 8 ; i++)
            printf("B %d[%d]\n", omp_get_thread_num(), i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

$ ./for
A 3[6]
A 3[7]
A 0[0]
A 0[1]
A 2[4]
A 2[5]
A 1[2]
A 1[3]
B 1[2]
B 1[3]
B 0[0]
B 0[1]
B 3[6]
B 3[7]
B 2[4]
B 2[5]
Work Sharing: Nested Loops

Outer loop's index private by default. 
Inner loop's index must be set private.

```c
#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int i, j;
    #pragma omp parallel for private(j)
    for (i = 0 ; i < 4 ; i++)
        for (j = 0 ; j < 2 ; j++)
            printf("A %d[%d,%d]\n", omp_get_thread_num(), i, j);

    return 0;
}
```

```bash
$p ./for-nested
A 3[3,0]
A 3[3,1]
A 1[1,0]
A 1[1,1]
A 2[2,0]
A 2[2,1]
A 0[0,0]
A 0[0,1]

$ ./for-nested
A 3[3,0]
A 3[3,1]
A 1[1,0]
A 1[1,1]
A 2[2,0]
A 2[2,1]
A 0[0,0]
A 0[0,1]
```
Summing a Vector: Critical regions

```c
#pragma omp parallel for
for (i = 0 ; i < N ; i++)
    sum += a[i]; // RACE: sum is shared

int main()
{
    double sum = 0.0, local, a[10];
    int i;
    for ( i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++)
        a[i] = i * 3.5;
    # pragma omp parallel \ 
      shared(a, sum) private(local)
    {
        local = 0.0;
        # pragma omp for
        for (i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++)
            local += a[i];
        # pragma omp critical
        { sum += local; }
    }
    printf("%g\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
```

Without the critical directive:
$ ./sum
157.5
$ ./sum
73.5

With #pragma omp critical:
$ ./sum
157.5
$ ./sum
157.5
#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    double sum = 0.0, a[10];
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        a[i] = i * 3.5;

    # pragma omp parallel
    shared(a) reduction(+:sum)
    {
        # pragma omp for
        for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            sum += a[i];
    }

    printf("%g\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
Barriers

```c
#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int x = 2;
    # pragma omp parallel shared(x)
    {
        int tid = omp_get_thread_num();
        if (tid == 0)
            x = 5;
        else
            printf("A: th %d: x=%d\n", tid, x);
    }        
    # pragma omp barrier
    printf("B: th %d: x=%d\n", tid, x);
    return 0;
}
```

$ ./barrier
A: th 2: x=2
A: th 3: x=2
A: th 1: x=2
B: th 1: x=5
B: th 0: x=5
B: th 2: x=5
B: th 3: x=5

$ ./barrier
A: th 2: x=2
A: th 3: x=5
A: th 1: x=2
B: th 1: x=5
B: th 2: x=5
B: th 3: x=5
B: th 0: x=5
Summary of OpenMP

Shared memory model
Explicit private and shared directives
Fork/Join Concurrency
Good support for splitting up simple loops over arrays.
Critical regions
Barriers
Reduction operators
Part II

Java’s Support for Concurrency
Thread Basics

How to create a thread:

class MyThread extends Thread {
    public void run() { // A thread’s "main" method
        /* thread body */
    }
}

MyThread mt = new MyThread; /* Create thread */
mt.start(); /* Start thread at run() */
// Returns immediately

Threads are multiple contexts/program counters running within the same memory space

All objects shared among threads by default

Any thread can access any object/method: no notion of ownership
implements Runnable vs. extends Thread

An alternative:

class MyRunnable implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        /* thread body */
    }
}

Thread t = new Thread(new MyRunnable());
t.start(); /* Starts thread at run() */
// Returns immediately

 Advantage: class implementing Runnable can be derived from some other class (i.e., not just from Thread).

 Disadvantage: “this” is not a Thread so, e.g., sleep() must be called with Thread.currentThread().sleep().
class Sleeper extends Thread {
    public void run() {
        for (; ;) {
            try {
                sleep(1000); // Pause for at least a second
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                return; // caused by thread.interrupt()
            }
            System.out.println("tick");
        }
    }
}
class PrintingClock implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        for (;;) {

            java.util.Date now = new java.util.Date();
            System.out.println(now.toString());

            try {
                Thread.currentThread().sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {}  
        }
    }
}

public class Clock {
    public static void main(String args[]) {

        Thread t = new Thread(new PrintingClock());
        t.start();
    }
}
What does the clock print?

$ java Clock
Sat Sep 14 13:04:27 EDT 2002
Sat Sep 14 13:04:29 EDT 2002
Sat Sep 14 13:04:30 EDT 2002
Sat Sep 14 13:04:31 EDT 2002

What happened to 13:04:28?
Motivation for Synchronization

Something you might want to implement:

```java
class ScoreKeeper {
    int _score = 0;

    void score(int v) {
        int tmp = _score;
        tmp += v;
        _score = tmp;
    }
}
```

What could the final score be if two threads simultaneously call `score(1)` and `score(2)`?
Non-atomic Operations

Java guarantees 32-bit reads and writes to be atomic

64-bit operations may not be

Therefore,

```java
int i;
double d;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Thread 1</th>
<th>Thread 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i = 10;</td>
<td>i = 20;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d = 10.0;</td>
<td>d = 20.0;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each Java object has a lock that may be owned by at least one thread.

A thread waits if it attempts to obtain an already-obtained lock.

The lock is a counter: one thread may lock an object more than once.
The Synchronized Statement

A synchronized statement waits for an obtains an object’s lock before running its body

```java
Counter mycount = new Counter;

synchronized (mycount) {
    mycount.count();
}
```

Releases the lock when the body terminates.

Choice of object to lock is by convention.
Synchronized Methods

class AtomicCounter {

    private int _count;

    public synchronized void count() {
        _count++;
    }
}

synchronized attribute equivalent to enclosing body with synchronized (this) statement.

Most common way to achieve object-level atomic operations.

Implementation guarantees at most one thread can run a synchronized method on a particular object at once
Deadlock

Rule: always acquire locks in the same order.
Synchronization

Say you want a thread to wait for a condition before proceeding.

An infinite loop may deadlock the system (e.g., if it's using cooperative multitasking).

```
while (!condition) {}
```

Calling `yield` avoids deadlock, but is inefficient:

```
while (!condition) yield();
```
Java’s Solution: wait() and notify()

wait() like yield(), but requires other thread to reawaken it

```java
while (!condition) wait();
```

Thread that changes the condition calls notify() to resume the thread.

Programmer responsible for ensuring each wait() has a matching notify().
I often have books delivered to the CS department office.

This operation consists of the following steps:

1. Place the order
2. Retrieve the book from the CS department office
3. Place book on bookshelf

Obviously, there’s a delay between steps 1 and 2.
This “order, retrieve, file” thread is running in me, and it needs to wait for the book to arrive.

I could check the department office every minute, hour, day, etc. to see if the book has come in, but this would be waste of time (but possibly good exercise).

Better approach would be to have the “receiving” process alert me when the book actually arrives.

This is what happens: Alice in the front office sends me email saying I have a book.
A Flawed Implementation

class Mailbox {}
public class BookOrder {
    static Mailbox m = new Mailbox();

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        System.out.println("Ordering book");
        Thread t = new Delivery(m);
        t.start();
        synchronized (m) {
            try {
                m.wait();
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {} 
        }
        System.out.println("Book Arrived");
    }
}

class Delivery extends Thread {
    Mailbox m;
    Delivery(Mailbox mm) { m = mm; }
    public void run() {
        try { sleep(1000); // one-second delivery } 
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {} 
    synchronized (m) {
        m.notify();
    }
}
What happens if the book is delivered before the main thread starts waiting?

Answer: the “notify” instruction does not wake up any threads. Later, the main thread starts to wait and will never be awakened.

As if Alice came to my office to tell me when I was not there.
Sometimes I have a number of books on order, but Alice only tells me a book has arrived. How do I handle waiting for a number of books?

_Last solution assumed a single source of notify(); not true in general._

Two rules:

1. Use `notifyAll()` when more than one thread may be waiting
2. Wait in a while if you could be notified early, e.g.,

```java
while (!condition)
    wait();
```
The multi-book problem

```java
class Mailbox {
    int book;
    Mailbox() { book = -1; }
    void receive_book(int b) { book = b; }
    int which_book() { return book; }
}
```

This is not thread-safe: we’ll need to synchronize all access to it.
The multi-book problem

The Delivery class also tells the mailbox which book it got.

```java
class Delivery extends Thread {
    Mailbox m;
    int book;
    Delivery(Mailbox mm, int b) {
        m = mm; book = b;
    }
    public void run() {
        try { sleep(1000); }
        catch (InterruptedException e) {}
        synchronized (m) {
            m.receive_book(book);
            m.notifyAll();
        }
    }
}
```
The multi-book problem

class BookOrder extends Thread {
  int book;
  Mailbox m;
  BookOrder(Mailbox mm, int b) { m = mm; book = b; }
  public void run() {
    System.out.println("Ordering book " +
                        Integer.toString(book) );
    Thread t = new Delivery(m, book);
    t.start();
    synchronized (m) {
      while (m.which_book() != book) {
        try { m.wait(); }
        catch (InterruptedException e) {} 
      }
    }
    System.out.println("Book " +
                        Integer.toString(book) + " Arrived");
  }
}
The multi-book problem

Finally, the main routine kicks off two ordering threads.

```java
public class MultiOrder {
    static Mailbox m = new Mailbox();
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        BookOrder t1 = new BookOrder(m, 1);
        BookOrder t2 = new BookOrder(m, 2);
        t1.start();
        t2.start();
    }
}
```

```
$ java MultiOrder
Ordering book 1
Ordering book 2
Book 1 Arrived
Book 2 Arrived
```
A Better Solution

Last solution relied on threads to synchronize their own access to the Mailbox. Mailbox should be doing this itself:

```java
class Mailbox {
    int book;
    Mailbox() { book = -1; }

    synchronized void deliver(int b) {
        book = b;
        notifyAll();
    }

    synchronized void waitForBook(int b) {
        while (book != b) {
            try {
                wait();
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {} 
        }
    }
}
```
A Better Solution

class Delivery extends Thread {
    Mailbox m;
    int book;

    Delivery(Mailbox mm, int b) {
        m = mm; book = b;
    }

    public void run() {
        try {
            sleep(1000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
        m.deliver(book);
    }
}
A Better Solution

class BookOrder extends Thread {
    int book;
    Mailbox m;

    BookOrder(Mailbox mm, int b) {
        m = mm; book = b;
    }

    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Ordering book "+
                          Integer.toString(book));
        Thread t = new Delivery(m, book);
        t.start();
        m.wait_for_book(book);
        System.out.println("Book "+
                          Integer.toString(book) + " Arrived");
    }
}
public class MultiOrder2 {
    static Mailbox m = new Mailbox();
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        BookOrder t1 = new BookOrder(m, 1);
        BookOrder t2 = new BookOrder(m, 2);
        t1.start();
        t2.start();
    }
}

$ java MultiOrder2
Ordering book 1
Ordering book 2
Book 1 Arrived
Book 2 Arrived
Problem: Build a single-place buffer for Objects that will block on write if the buffer is not empty and on read if the buffer is not full.

```java
interface OnePlace {
    public void write(Object o);
    public Object read();
}
```
class MyOnePlace implements OnePlaceBuf {
    Object o;

    public synchronized // ensure atomic updates
    void write(Object oo) {

        try {
            while (o != null)
                wait(); // Block while buffer is full
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {} 

        o = oo;       // Fill the buffer
        notifyAll();  // Awaken any waiting processes
    }
}
class MyOnePlace implements OnePlaceBuf {
    Object o;

    public synchronized // ensure atomic updates
    Object read() {

        try {
            while (o == null)
                wait(); // Block while buffer is empty
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {} 

        Object oo = o; // Get the object
        o = null; // Empty the buffer
        notifyAll(); // Awake any waiting processes
        return oo;
    }
}
class Writer extends Thread {
    OnePlaceBuf b;
    Writer(OnePlaceBuf bb) { b = bb; }
    public void run() {
        for (int i = 0 ; ; i++) {
            b.write(new Integer(i)); // Will block
        }
    }
}

class Reader extends Thread {
    OnePlaceBuf b;
    Reader(OnePlaceBuf bb) { b = bb; }
    public void run() {
        for (;;) {
            Object o = b.read(); // Will block
            System.out.println(o.toString());
        }
    }
}
public class OnePlace {
    static MyOnePlace b = new MyOnePlace();
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Reader r = new Reader(b);
        Writer w = new Writer(b);
        r.start();
        w.start();
    }
}
Summary of Java’s Concurrency Support

- Thread-based shared memory model
  Fundamentally nondeterministic; correctness the responsibility of the programmer

- Per-object locks can ensure atomic access
  Choice of locks by convention, although there is often a natural choice. Danger of deadlock.

- Wait/notify mechanism for synchronizing threads
  Undisciplined use can lead to races and deadlocks, but following a pattern avoids most problems.