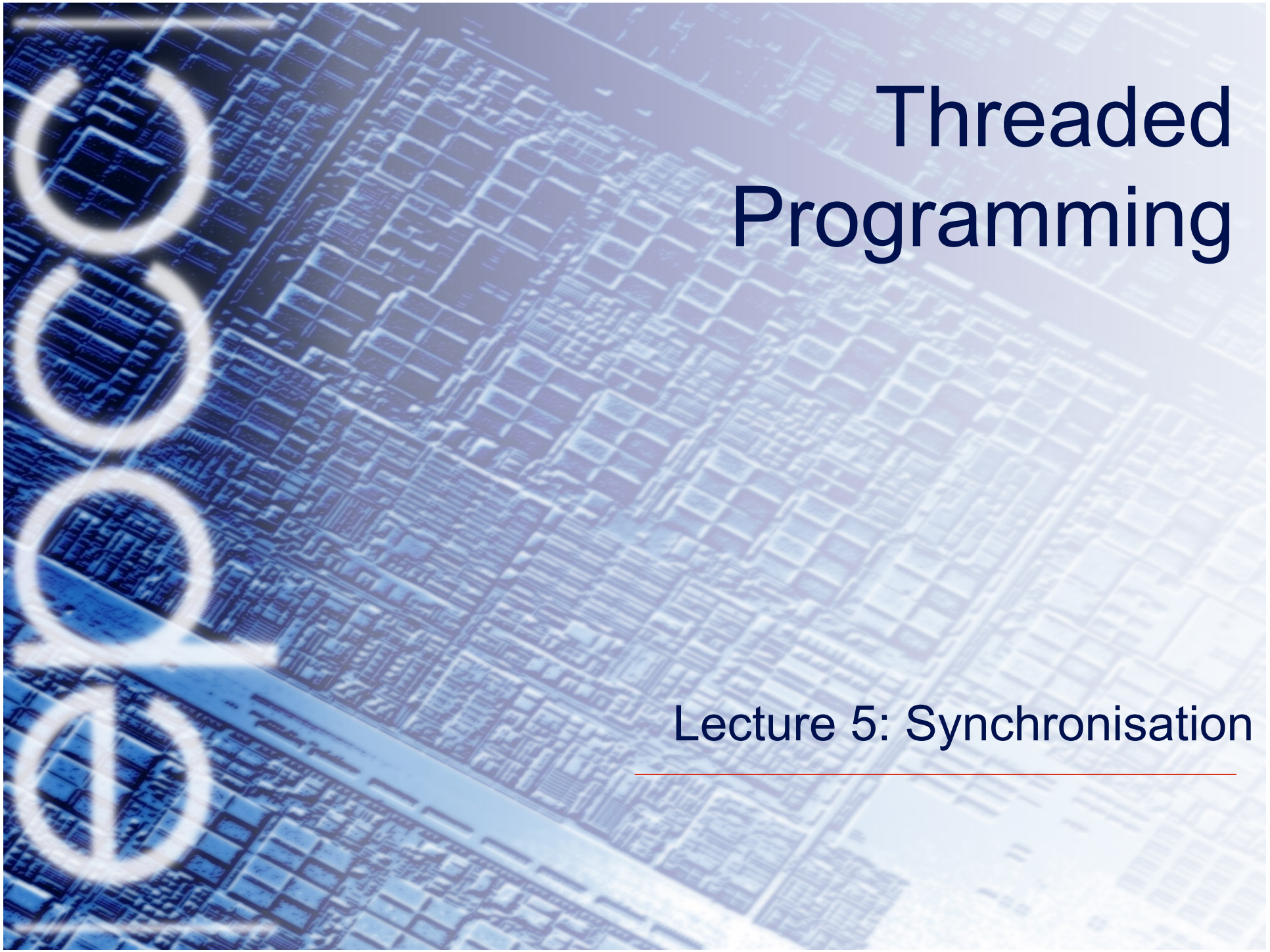

Threaded
Programming
Lecture 5: Synchronisation

# Why is it required?

Recall:

- Need to synchronise actions on shared variables.
- Need to ensure correct ordering of reads and writes.
- Need to protect updates to shared variables (not atomic by default)

# BARRIER directive

- No thread can proceed past a barrier until all the other threads have arrived.
- Note that there is an implicit barrier at the end of DO/FOR, SECTIONS and SINGLE directives.

- Syntax:

Fortran: `!$OMP BARRIER`

C/C++: `#pragma omp barrier`

- Either all threads or none must encounter the barrier: otherwise DEADLOCK!!

# BARRIER directive (cont)

Example:

```
!$OMP PARALLEL PRIVATE(I,MYID,NEIGHB)
   myid = omp_get_thread_num()
   neighb = myid - 1
   if (myid.eq.0) neighb = omp_get_num_threads()-1
   ...
   a(myid) = a(myid)*3.5
!$OMP BARRIER
   b(myid) = a(neighb) + c
   ...
!$OMP END PARALLEL
```

- Barrier required to force synchronisation on **a**

# Critical sections

- A critical section is a block of code which can be executed by only one thread at a time.
- Can be used to protect updates to shared variables.
- The CRITICAL directive allows critical sections to be named.
- If one thread is in a critical section with a given name, no other thread may be in a critical section with the same name (though they can be in critical sections with other names).

# CRITICAL directive

- Syntax:

Fortran: `!$OMP CRITICAL [( name )]`

*block*

`!$OMP END CRITICAL [( name )]`

C/C++: `#pragma omp critical [( name )]`

*structured block*

- In Fortran, the names on the directive pair must match.
- If the name is omitted, a null name is assumed (all unnamed critical sections effectively have the same null name).

# CRITICAL directive (cont)

Example: pushing and popping a task stack

```
!$OMP PARALLEL SHARED(STACK),PRIVATE(INEXT,INEW)
      ...
!$OMP CRITICAL (STACKPROT)
      inext = getnext(stack)
!$OMP END CRITICAL (STACKPROT)
      call work(inext,inew)
!$OMP CRITICAL (STACKPROT)
      if (inew .gt. 0) call putnew(inew,stack)
!$OMP END CRITICAL (STACKPROT)
      ...
!$OMP END PARALLEL
```

# ATOMIC directive

- Used to protect a single update to a shared variable.
- Applies only to a single statement.
- Syntax:

Fortran: **!$OMP ATOMIC**

*statement*

where *statement* must have one of these forms:

*x* = *x op expr*, *x* = *expr op x*, *x* = *intr* (*x, expr*) or

*x* = *intr* (*expr, x*)

*op* is one of **+**, *****, **-**, **/**, **.and.**, **.or.**, **.eqv.**, or **.neqv.**

*intr* is one of **MAX**, **MIN**, **IAND**, **IOR** or **IEOR**

# ATOMIC directive (cont)

C/C++: **`#pragma omp atomic`**

*statement*

where *statement* must have one of the forms:

*x binop* **=** *expr*, *x***++**, **++***x*, *x***--**, or **--***x*

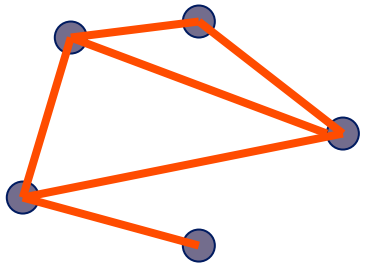
and *binop* is one of **+**, *****, **-**, **/**, **&**, **^**, **<<**, or **>>**

- Note that the evaluation of *expr* is not atomic.
- May be more efficient than using CRITICAL directives, e.g. if different array elements can be protected separately.
- No interaction with CRITICAL directives

# ATOMIC directive (cont)

Example (compute degree of each vertex in a graph):

```
#pragma omp parallel for
      for (j=0; j<nedges; j++){
#pragma omp atomic
         degree[edge[j].vertex1]++;
#pragma omp atomic
         degree[edge[j].vertex2]++;
      }
```



# Lock routines

- Occasionally we may require more flexibility than is provided by CRITICAL directive.
- A lock is a special variable that may be *set* by a thread. No other thread may *set* the lock until the thread which set the lock has *unset* it.
- Setting a lock can either be blocking or non-blocking.
- A lock must be initialised before it is used, and may be destroyed when it is not longer required.
- Lock variables should not be used for any other purpose.

# Lock routines - syntax

Fortran:

```
USE OMP_LIB
SUBROUTINE OMP_INIT_LOCK(OMP_LOCK_KIND var)
SUBROUTINE OMP_SET_LOCK(OMP_LOCK_KIND var)
LOGICAL FUNCTION OMP_TEST_LOCK(OMP_LOCK_KIND var)
SUBROUTINE OMP_UNSET_LOCK(OMP_LOCK_KIND var)
SUBROUTINE OMP_DESTROY_LOCK(OMP_LOCK_KIND var)
```

*var* should be an INTEGER of the same size as addresses (e.g. INTEGER*8 on a 64-bit machine)

OMP_LIB defines OMP_LOCK_KIND

# Lock routines - syntax

C/C++:

```
#include <omp.h>
  void omp_init_lock(omp_lock_t *lock);
  void omp_set_lock(omp_lock_t *lock);
  int omp_test_lock(omp_lock_t *lock);
  void omp_unset_lock(omp_lock_t *lock);
  void omp_destroy_lock(omp_lock_t *lock);
```

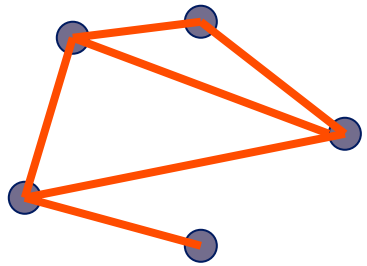
There are also nestable lock routines which allow the same thread to set a lock multiple times before unsetting it the same number of times.

# Lock example

Example (compute degree of each vertex in a graph):

```
for (i=0; i<nvertexes; i++){
  omp_init_lock(lockvar[i]);
}

#pragma omp parallel for
      for (j=0; j<nedges; j++){
         omp_set_lock(lockvar[edge[j].vertex1]);
         degree[edge[j].vertex1]++;
         omp_unset_lock(lockvar[edge[j].vertex1]);
         omp_set_lock(lockvar[edge[j].vertex2]);
         degree[edge[j].vertex2]++;
         omp_unset_lock(lockvar[edge[j].vertex2]);
       }
```



# Molecular dynamics

- The code supplied is a simple molecular dynamics simulation of the melting of solid argon.
- Computation is dominated by the calculation of force pairs in subroutine **`forces`**.
- Parallelise this routine using a DO/FOR directive and critical sections.
  - Watch out for PRIVATE and REDUCTION variables.
  - Choose a suitable loop schedule
- Extra exercise: can you improve the performance by using locks, or atomics, or by using a reduction array (C programmers will need to implement this “by hand”).