

1 Hands-on; Shared Memory III; MPI with Pthread, OpenMP

1. Computes the dot product of two vectors;

- [Serial](#) - Serial program.
- [Pthreads only](#) - A shared memory programming model using Pthreads.
- [MPI only](#) - A distributed memory programming model with MPI.
- [MPI with pthreads](#) - A hybrid model that utilizes both MPI and Pthreads to execute on systems that are comprised of clusters of SMP's.
- [Makefile](#) - Use as

```
make -f makecode5154
```

In general, there may be problems if multiple threads make MPI calls. The program may fail or behave unexpectedly. If MPI calls must be made from within a thread, they should be made only by one thread.

2. Another example ([program](#)) for MPI with Pthread.

3. OpenMP. Two example programs are given; [hello](#), [workshare](#). Follow the steps below before executing OpenMP codes;

```
export PGI=/usr/local/pgi
export PATH=$PGI/linux86/6.2/bin:$PATH
export MANPATH=$MANPATH:$PGI/linux86/6.2/man
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/pgi/linux86/6.2/liblf:
/usr/local/pgi/linux86/6.2/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

4. Hello world

- In this simple example, the master thread forks a parallel region.
- All threads in the team obtain their unique thread number and print it.
- The master thread only prints the total number of threads. Two OpenMP library routines are used to obtain the number of threads and each thread's number.

```
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=4
pgcc -o omp_hello code25.c -mp
```

5. Loop work-sharing

- The iterations of a loop are scheduled dynamically across the team of threads.
- A thread will perform CHUNK iterations at a time before being scheduled for the next CHUNK of work.

```
pgcc -o omp_workshare code26.c -mp
```