

Introduction to Parallel & Distributed Programming

Lec 04—Shared Memory Programming

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Recap

- **Parallelism in S/w**
 - **Models of Parallelism (SIMD, MIMD)**
 - **Models of Communication (Synchronisation) — Shared Memory, Message Passing**
 - **Example — Data Parallel Program (using OpenMP)**
 - **Data races and Atomicity violations (will revisit again - later)**

Data Parallelism Example: Parallel Version

```
static inline double heavy(double x) {  
    for (int k = 0; k < 50; k++) {  
        x = sin(x) + cos(x) + sqrt(x*x + 1.0);  
    }  
    return x;  
}
```

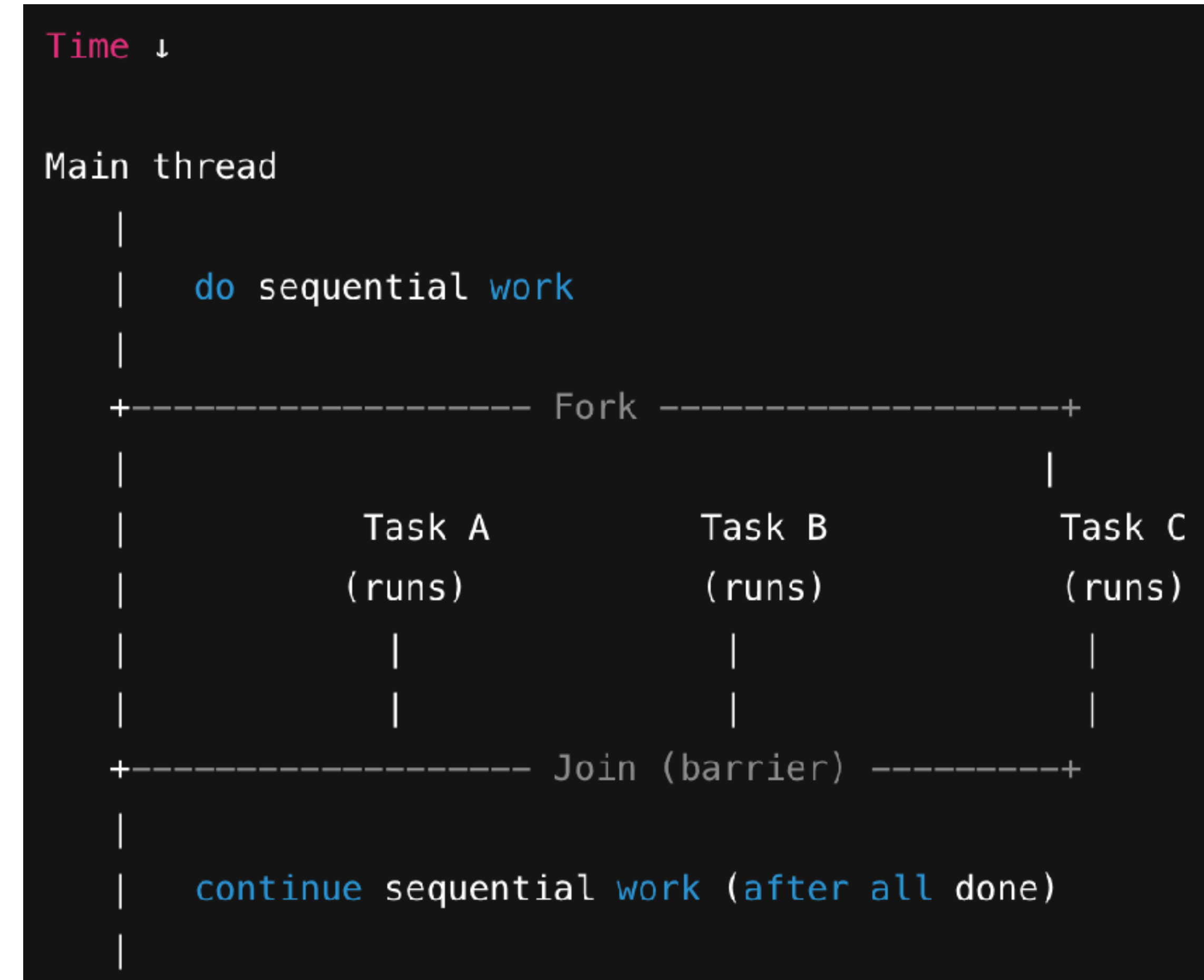
← Function

```
int main() {  
  
    const int N = 1000 * 1000;    // 1 million  
  
    t1 = omp_get_wtime();  
    #pragma omp parallel for  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) B2[i] = heavy(A[i]);  
    t2 = omp_get_wtime();  
    double parallel = t2 - t1;  
}
```

OMP pragma to
parallelise loop iterations

OpenMP: A Quick Introduction

- An API for C/C++ and FORTRAN
- Mostly captures **Fork-Join Parallelism**
 - But from OpenMP 3.0, **task-based parallelism** is also supported
 - Supports highly unstructured and dynamic parallelism through the **tasking model (will be covered later)**
 - The example on data parallelism represented fork-join parallelism
 - **#pragma omp parallel** and **#pragma omp parallel for** are a classic fork-join: threads start together (fork), split loop iterations, then implicitly synchronize at the end of the `for` (join) unless `nowait` is used.



Fork-Join parallelism

OpenMP: A Quick Introduction

#pragma omp parallel

```
#include <omp.h> // required header to write OpenMP code
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main (){
```

```
    // sentinel directi
```

```
#pragma omp parallel
```

```
{
```

```
    int tid = omp_get
```

```
    printf("hello wor
```

```
} // implicit barrier
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
Subodhs-MacBook-Pro:openmp-prgs sv$ emacs -nw omp_parallel.c
```

```
Subodhs-MacBook-Pro:openmp-prgs sv$ gcc-15 -fopenmp omp_parallel.c
```

```
Subodhs-MacBook-Pro:openmp-prgs sv$ ./a.out
```

```
hello world 3
```

```
hello world 2
```

```
hello world 1
```

```
hello world 5
```

```
hello world 4
```

```
hello world 6
```

```
hello world 0
```

```
hello world 7
```


Compiling OpenMP Programs

- `gcc-15 -fopenmp <prg_name>.cpp`
- To change the number of threads
 - In bash: `export OMP_NUM_THREADS=8`
 - Number of threads can also be specified in the program as a clause in the OMP directive

OpenMP: A Quick Introduction

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```
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```


OpenMP: A Quick Introduction

DATA RACES

- Operations are not instantaneous
- Such operations become visible to different threads at different times
- **Data Race:** When two concurrent operations are accessing the same memory location and at least one of them is a write: R-W, W-W
- **Race condition:** When concurrent requests to access a common resource are made

```
int main (){  
    int numt, tid ;  
    #pragma omp parallel num_threads (4)  
    {  
        numt = omp_get_num_threads();  
        tid = omp_get_thread_num();  
        printf("hi: %d of %d \n", tid, numt);  
    } // implicit barrier here!  
}
```



The diagram illustrates a data race in the provided OpenMP code. Two arrows originate from a box labeled "Data race" at the bottom. One arrow points to the variable `tid` in the assignment `tid = omp_get_thread_num();` within the parallel region. The other arrow points to the `tid` argument in the `printf` statement `printf("hi: %d of %d \n", tid, numt);` within the same parallel region. This indicates that two different threads are accessing the same memory location (`tid`) concurrently, with one thread writing and the other reading, which constitutes a data race.

Data race

OpenMP: A Quick Introduction

Fixing the DATA RACE

- Observe that `tid` need not be shared
- `tid` can be made thread-local
- OMP provides a declaration to make specific set of variables **private** and **shared**

Execution Model