



Vectorisation labs: with SIMD and OpenMP pragmas

Objectives and learning goals

In this example we learn how to vectorise and parallelise regions using SIMD and OpenMP pragmas

- To enable the compiler to generate diagnostic information
- Understand the vectorisation performance
- Understand vectorisation reports
- To control memory allocation on MIC

1. Lab 1

- Compile the program on the host without modifying the original code.
- Use the `-no-vec` flag to turn off the vectorisation:
 - `$mpicc -no-vec -qopenmp -mmic nBody.c -o nbody.exe`
- run the program with: `$micnativeloadex ./nbody.exe`
and record execution time.
- Add the **vector report flags: `-qopt-report -qopt-report-phase:vec`**
 - `$mpicc -no-vec -qopt-report -qopt-report-phase:vec -qopenmp -mmic nBody.c -o nbody.exe`
- Display the optimisation report file “nbody.optrpt” and try to understand the vectorised regions.
- Remove the `-no-vec` and `-qopt-report` flags and repeat the execution step above to record the execution time in the end. Check the performance results.
- Display the source code and switch on the parallelisations lines.
- Compile the program only with:
 - `$mpicc -qopenmp -mmic nBody.c -o nbody.exe`
 - and repeat the execution line above.
- Check the performance results.

What about the performance.

2. Lab 2

- Display nbody.c code and replace the LRZ WORK FOR YOU comments with SIMD and OpenMP calls.
- Display the Makefile
- Add the **vector report flags: -qopt-report -qopt-report-phase:vec**
- Compile the program: make
- Display the output reports and try to understand the vectorised regions.
- Display the Makefile, remove the vector report flags and compile again
- Run: make run
- Check the performance results
- Set the following environment:
export MIC_KMP_AFFINITY=explicit,granularity=fine,proclist=[1-236:1]
export KMP_AFFINITY=granularity=fine,compact,1,0
- What about the performance.

Try now to understand the performance numbers observed for the host and native execution.