

Defining tasks — want "enough, but not too many".
Managing any data dependencies (if none, "embarrassingly parallel").
"Removable" dependencies — e.g., temporary variable inside loop.
"Separable" dependencies — e.g., reductions.
Other dependencies — e.g., state of RNG.
Scheduling tasks and detecting termination.
(Review examples — molecular dynamics, Mandelbrot computation.)

Slide 2





Minute Essay Answer

• Yes! You could essentially duplicate the MPI strategy in OpenMP – make the whole program an OpenMP "parallel section", with each thread doing the time step loop, with barriers at the end of each phase of the calculation. We did something like this with the numerical integration example — various "SPMD" versions in OpenMP.

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