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PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.

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David E. Rur & Ronald J.

* Institute for San Diego, L † Departmen

Portable SIMD Performance

with OpenMP* 4.x Compiler Directives Florian Wende^{1(to)}, Matthias Noack¹, Thomas Steinke¹, Michael Klenger, and Georg Zitzlsberger² ¹ Zuse Institute Berlin, Takustraße 7, 14195 Berlin, Germany

Intel Deutschland GmbH, 85579 Neubiberg, Germany {michael.klemm, georg.zitzlsberger}@intel.com Intel Corporation, Santa Clara, USA chris.newburn@intel.com

Abstract. Effective vectorization is becoming increasingly import Abstract. Enective vectorization is becoming increasingly imports
for high performance and energy efficiency on processors with wide SI for high periormance and energy emciency on processors with wide sit units. Compilers often require programmers to identify opportunity opportunity opportunity opportunity opportunity. units. Compuers often require programmers to identify opportunity of the state of t OpenMP 4.x SIMD directives strive to provide portability. We inv gate the ability of current compilers (GNU, Clang, and Intel) to gen SIMD code for microbenchmarks that cover common patterns in standard by the Manager of the Manag tific codes and for two kernels from the VASP and the MOM5/ER application. We explore coding strategies for improving SIMD I mance across different compilers and platforms (Intel® Xeon® P sor and $Intel^{\textcircled{m}}$ Xeon Phi^{TM} SIMD vectorization with

openiab reading club thout vector data types open fostering critical thinking and constructive communication of the constructive constructive constructive constructive constructive constructive constructive constructive constructive constructiv eference for programmers and c

Introduction

Omar Awile (omar.awile@cern.ch) 27.1.2017

A worrying trend



Sensationalist or misleading news





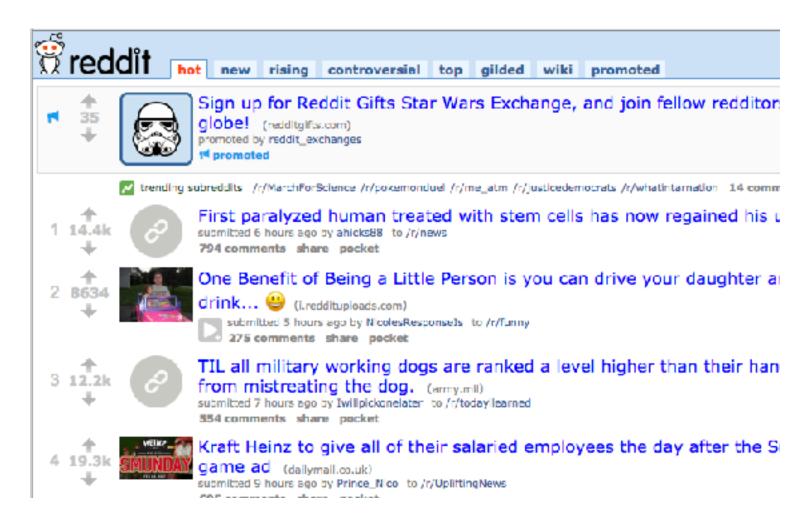


Information overflow

social media bubble and confirmation bias



Bad science journalism



Poor discussion culture

1

pick a text

pick a text



pick a text

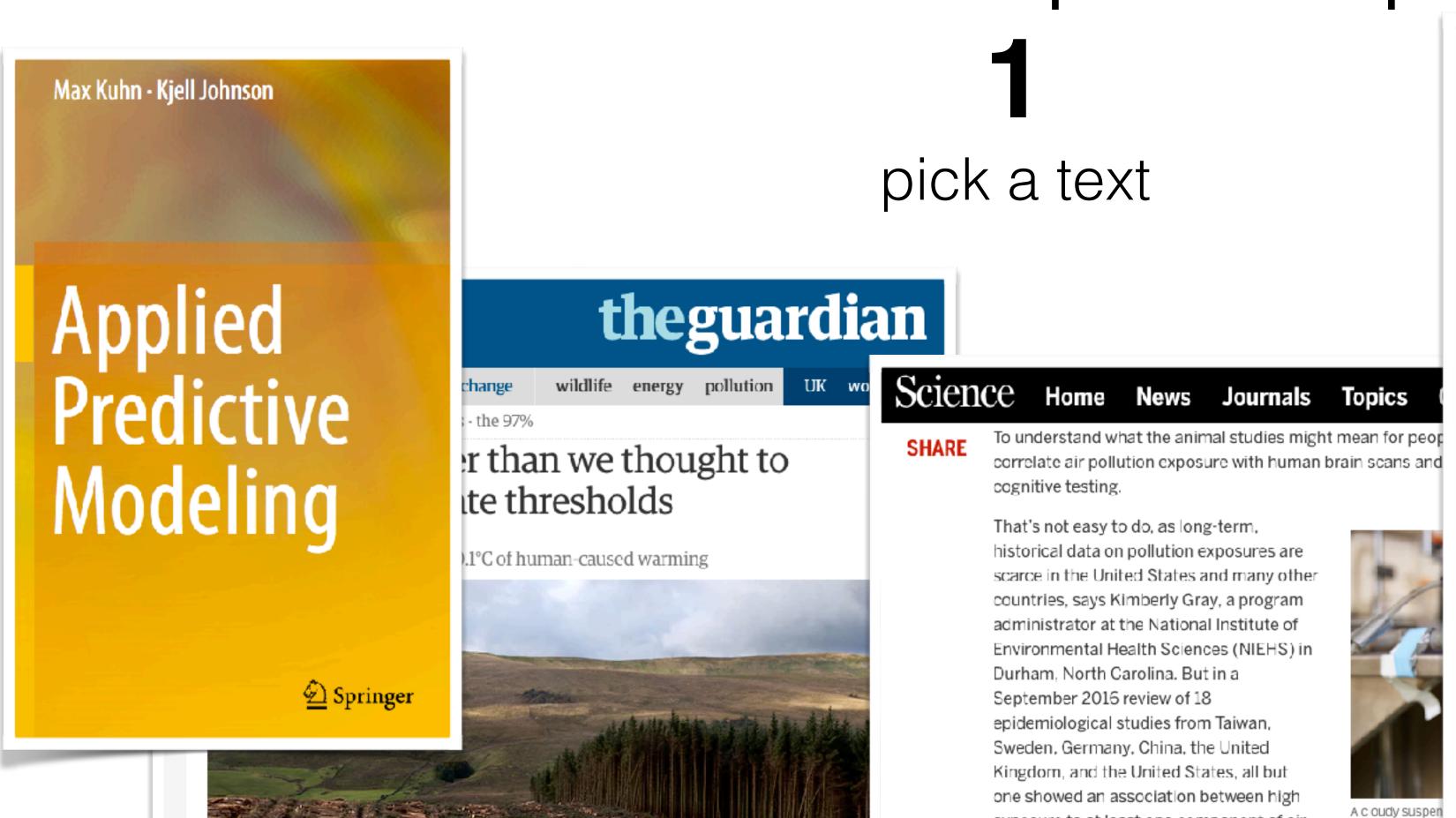




exposure to at least one component of air

pollution and a sign of dementia. The

review, published in Neurotoxicology.





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Neurocomputing

Neurocomputing 57 (2004) 135-150

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Artificial neural networks on massively parallel computer hardware

Udo Seifferta,b,*

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^bPattern Recognition Group, Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research,
Gatersleben, Germany

Abstract

The implementation of artificial neural networks (ANNs) on powerful parallel computer hardware is closely related to the simulation of ANNs on general purpose computers itself. Although there are many different good reasons for a parallel implementation, there has always been a lot of scepticism as well. The neural networks community seemed to be divided into those who do and those who do not. However, along with the continuously increasing availability of powerful and reasonably priced computer clusters within the last few years, this topic appears in a new light, which should be a reason enough to generally review it. This paper gives a survey of the state-of-the-art parallel computer hardware from a neural networks user's point of view and guides those people who are willing to go the way of a parallel implementation utilising the most recent and accessible parallel computer hardware and software. In order to emphasise the tutorial character of this paper, it is rounded off with an extensive reference section.

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Keywords: Parallel computing; Multiple layer perceptron; Self-organizing map; Beowulf cluster; SMP

1. Introduction

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piped into tanks

It seems to be an everlasting discussion. Spending a lot of additional time and extra money to implement a particular algorithm on parallel hardware is often considered as the ultimate solution to all existing time problems for some—and the most silly waste

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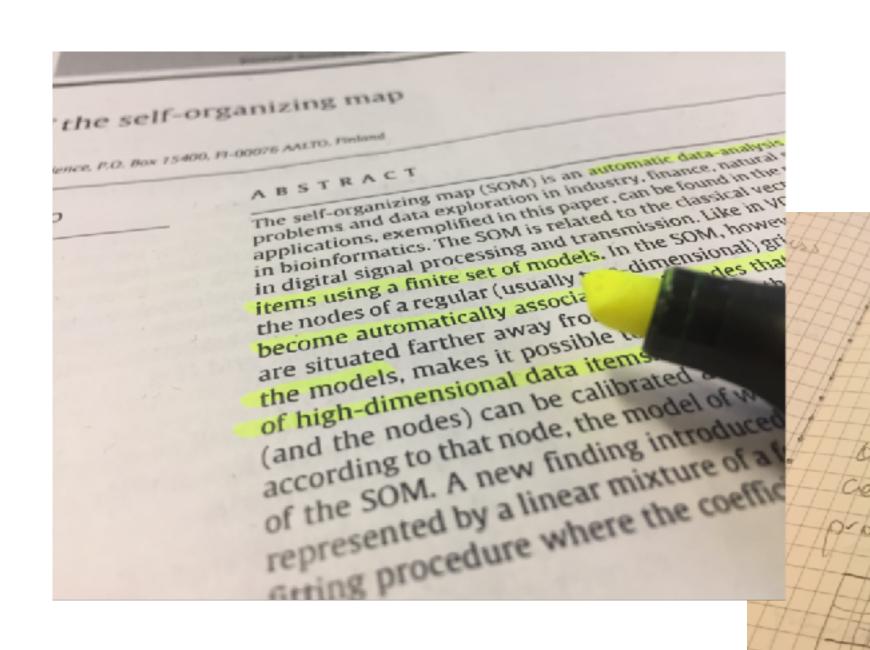
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2

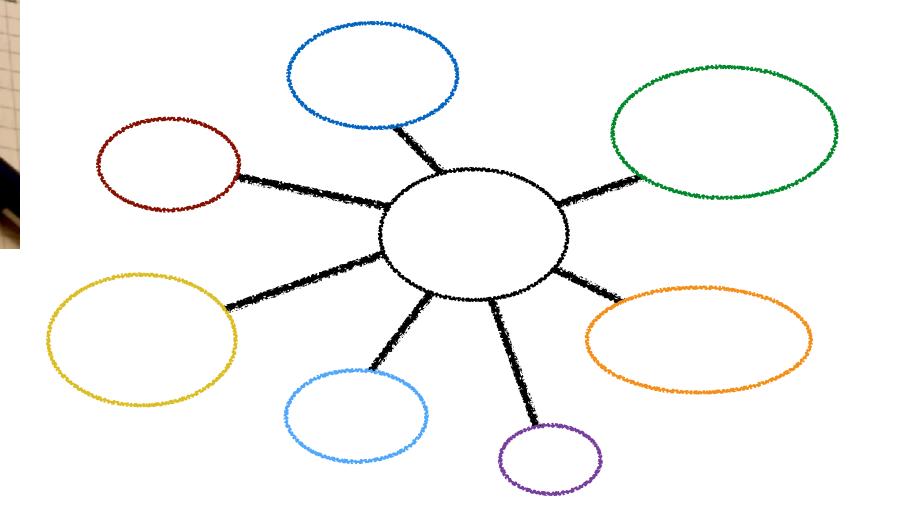
read consciously



2 read consciously

- highlight
- take notes
- make drawings

- check sources
- compare with current knowledge
- be critical
- ask questions (and write them down)



3

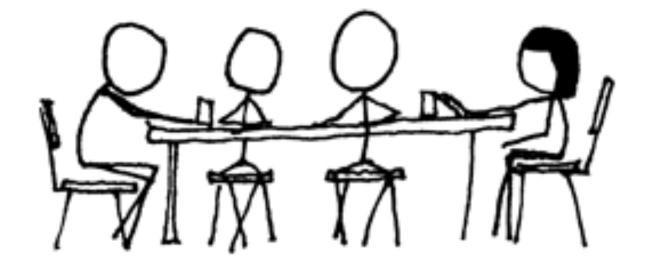
discuss in your group

3

discuss in your group

Every opinion counts! start with a roundtable

Ask questions!



Be critical but factual why did you like or dislike something?

summarize the highlights what did you like? what was the key point?

4

open doors

4
open doors



Connect what you know with what you've learned

As a group!

Spark an idea!



openlabHTCC reading club

- Started in October 2016
- Every 2 weeks, 1 hour discussion session
- 9 articles read
- Topics: Performance modeling, machine learning, distributed computing, parallel programming
- Average 5 participants



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TIME FOR JOURNAL CLUB

EVERYONE.

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