

# CS677: Lecture 4

## Parallel Programming

August 13, 2024

# References for MPI

- (CSA) DE Culler, JP Singh and A Gupta, Parallel Computer Architecture: A Hardware/Software Approach Morgan-Kaufmann, 1998.
- (GGKK) A Grama, A Gupta, G Karypis, and V Kumar, Introduction to Parallel Computing. 2nd Ed., Addison-Wesley, 2003.
- (MPI) Marc Snir, Steve W. Otto, Steven Huss-Lederman, David W. Walker and Jack Dongarra, MPI - The Complete Reference, Second Edition, Volume 1, The MPI Core.
- (GLS) William Gropp, Ewing Lusk, Anthony Skjellum, Using MPI: portable parallel programming with the message-passing interface, 3rd Ed., Cambridge MIT Press, 2014.
- (PP) Peter S Pacheco, An Introduction to Parallel Programming, Morgan Kaufmann, 2011.

# MPI Implementations

## [MPI report](#)

- MPICH (ANL)
- MVAPICH (OSU)
- OpenMPI
- Intel MPI
- Cray MPI

# H.W.: Install MPI on your Laptop

- Linux or Linux VM on Windows
  - apt/snap/yum/brew
- Windows
  - No support
- <https://www.mpich.org/documentation/guides/>

# Programming

- Shell scripts (e.g. bash)
- ssh basics
  - E.g. ssh -X
  - ...
- Mostly in C/C++
- Compilation, Makefiles, ...
- Linux environment variables
  - PATH
  - LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH
  - ...

# MPI Programming

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "mpi.h"

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    // initialize MPI
    MPI_Init (&argc, &argv);

    printf ("Hello, world!\n");

    // done with MPI
    MPI_Finalize();
}
```

```
~
~
```

```
mpicc -o program.x program.c
mpirun -np 2 ./program.x
```

# MPI Programming

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "mpi.h"

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int numtasks, rank, len;
    char hostname[MPI_MAX_PROCESSOR_NAME];

    // initialize MPI
    MPI_Init (&argc, &argv);

    // get number of tasks
    MPI_Comm_size (MPI_COMM_WORLD, &numtasks);

    // get my rank
    MPI_Comm_rank (MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank);

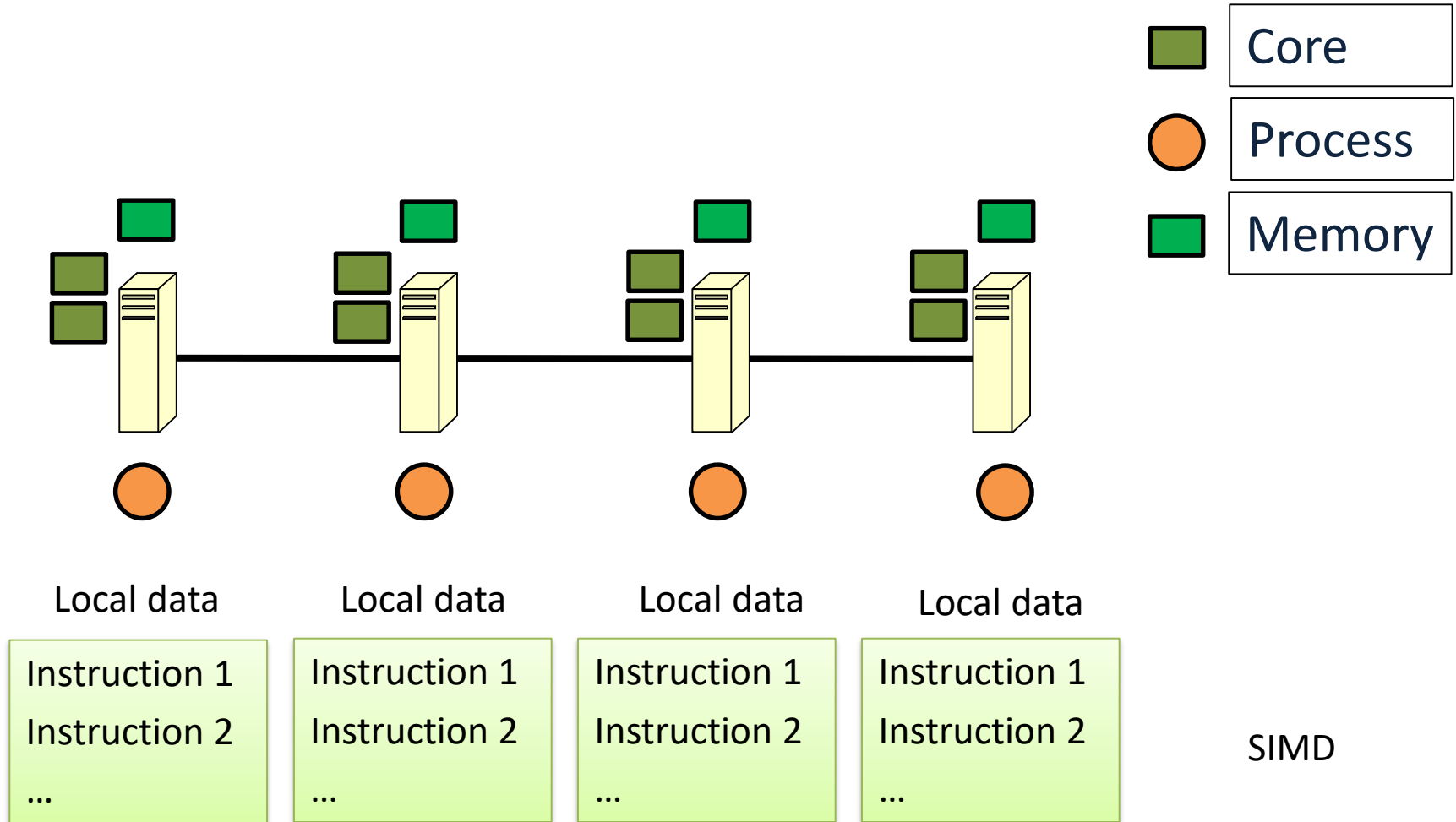
    // this one is obvious
    MPI_Get_processor_name (hostname, &len);

    printf ("Number of tasks=%d My rank=%d Running on %s\n", numtasks, rank, hostname);

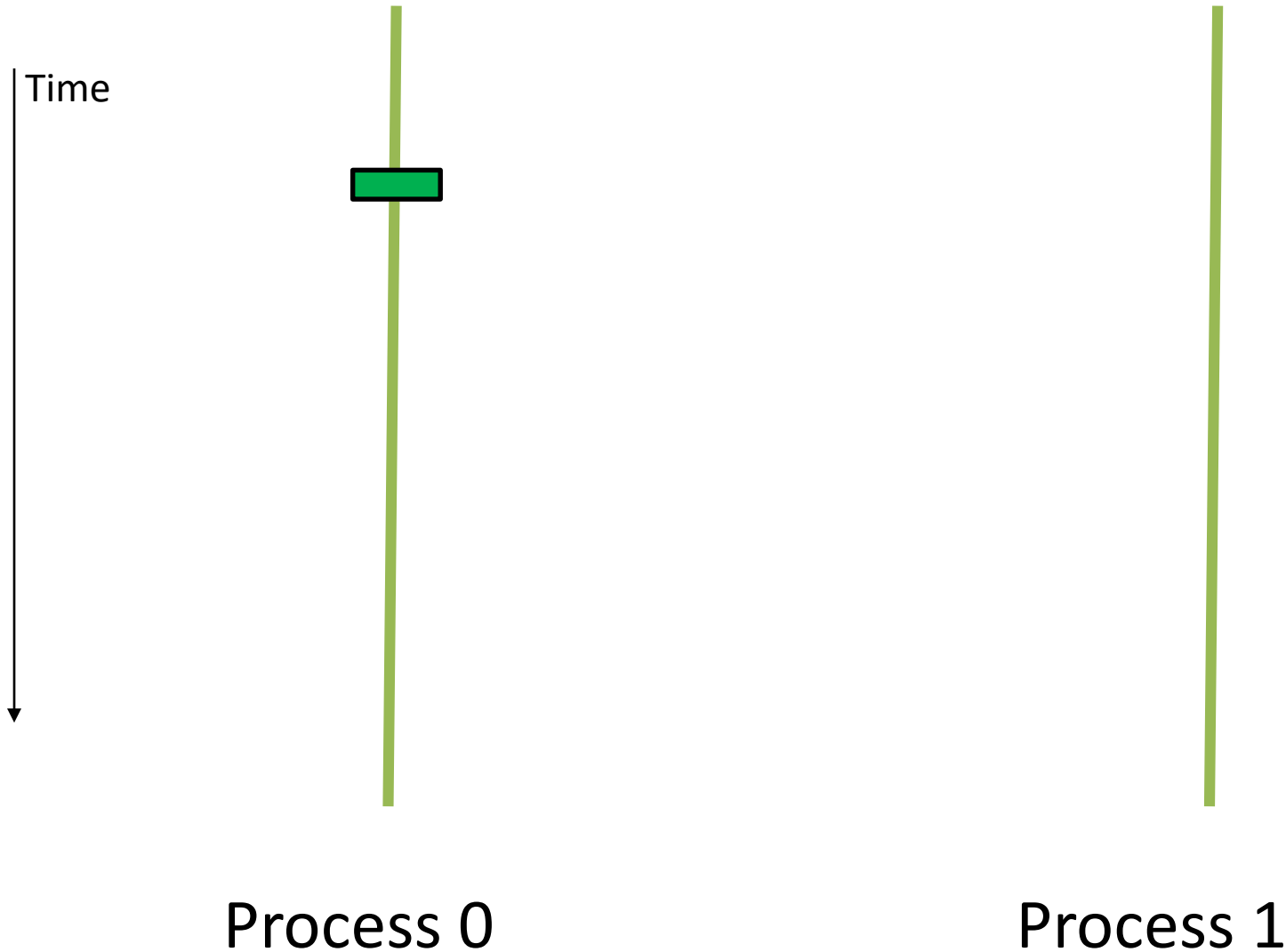
    // done with MPI
    MPI_Finalize();
}
```

mpicc -o program.x program.c  
mpirun -np 2 ./program.x

# Communication using Messages



# Message Passing

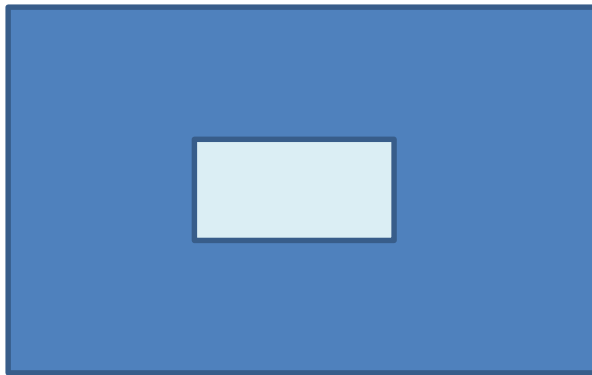


# Simplest Communication Primitives

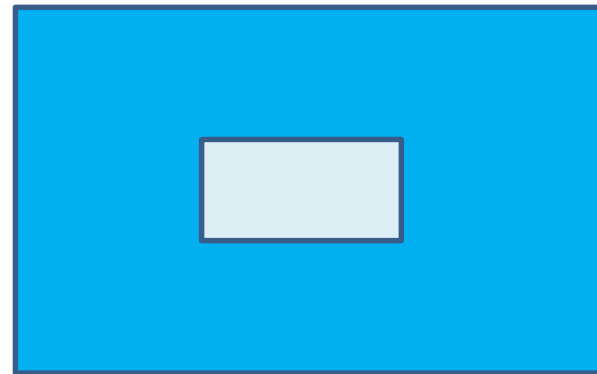
- MPI\_Send
- MPI\_Recv

# MPI Programming

```
int MPI_Send (const void *buf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype,  
int dest, int tag, MPI_Comm comm)
```



SENDER



RECEIVER

```
int MPI_Recv (void *buf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, int  
source, int tag, MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Status *status)
```

# MPI Programming

```
MPI_Comm_rank (MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myrank);

// Sender process
if (myrank == 0)    /* code for process 0 */
{
    strcpy (message, "Hello, there");
    MPI_Send (message, strlen(message)+1, MPI_CHAR, 1, 99,
MPI_COMM_WORLD);
}

// Receiver process
else if (myrank == 1) /* code for process 1 */
{
    MPI_Recv (message, 20, MPI_CHAR, 0, 99, MPI_COMM_WORLD,
&status);
    printf ("received :%s\n", message);
}
```

# MPI – Parallel Sum

Assume the data array resides in the memory of process 0 initially

```
MPI_Comm_rank (MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myrank);
```

```
// Sender process
```

```
if (myrank == 0) /* code for process 0 */
```

```
{
```

```
  for (int rank=1; rank<SIZE ; rank++) {
```

```
    start = rank*N/size*sizeof(int);
```

```
    MPI_Send (data+start, N/size, MPI_INT, rank, 99, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

```
else /* code for processes 1 ... SIZE */
```

```
{
```

```
  MPI_Recv (data, N/size, MPI_CHAR, 0, 99, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &status);
```

```
}
```

# MPI Timing

```
double stime = MPI_Wtime();
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
double etime = MPI_Wtime();
```

# Code 1

- Compile
  - `mpicc -o simple simple.c`
- Execute
  - `mpirun -np 2 ./simple 4`

# Code 2

- Compile
  - `mpicc -o findMin findMin.c`
- Execute
  - `mpirun -np 2 ./findMin 4`
  - `time mpirun -np 2 ./findMin 4`
  - `time mpirun -np 2 ./findMin 4000`
  - `time mpirun -np 8 ./findMin 4000`

# Performance Measure

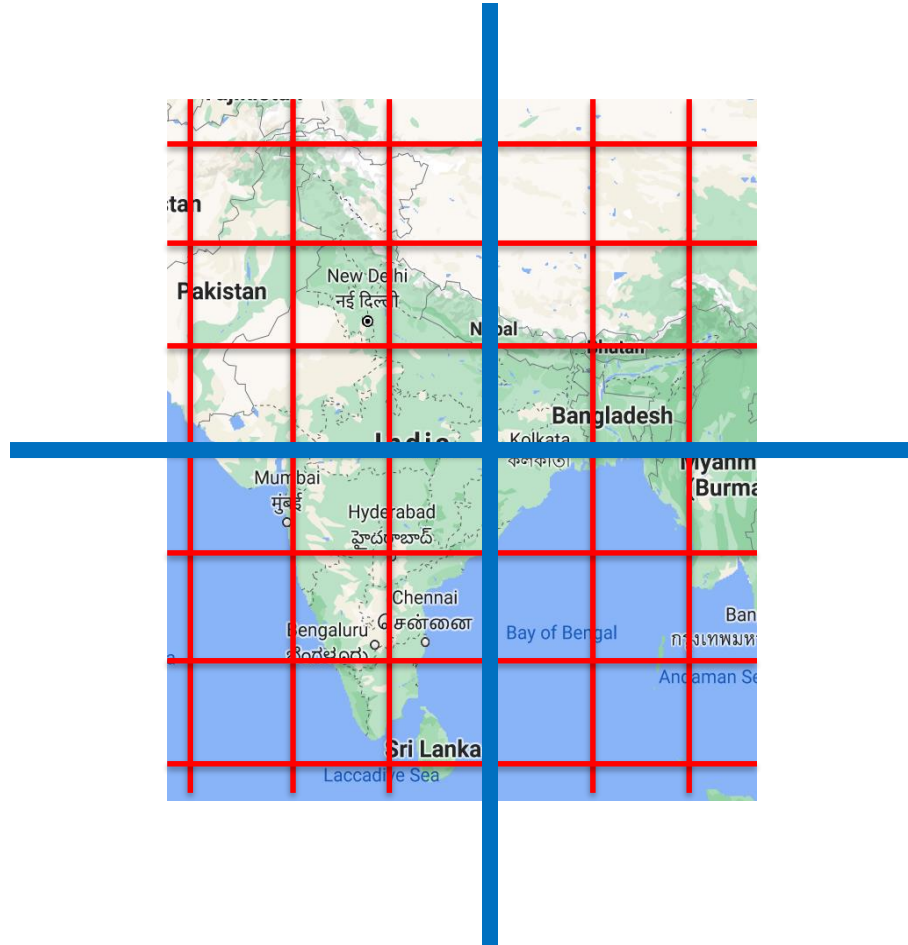
- Speedup

$$S_p = \frac{\text{Time ( 1 processor)}}{\text{Time ( P processors)}}$$

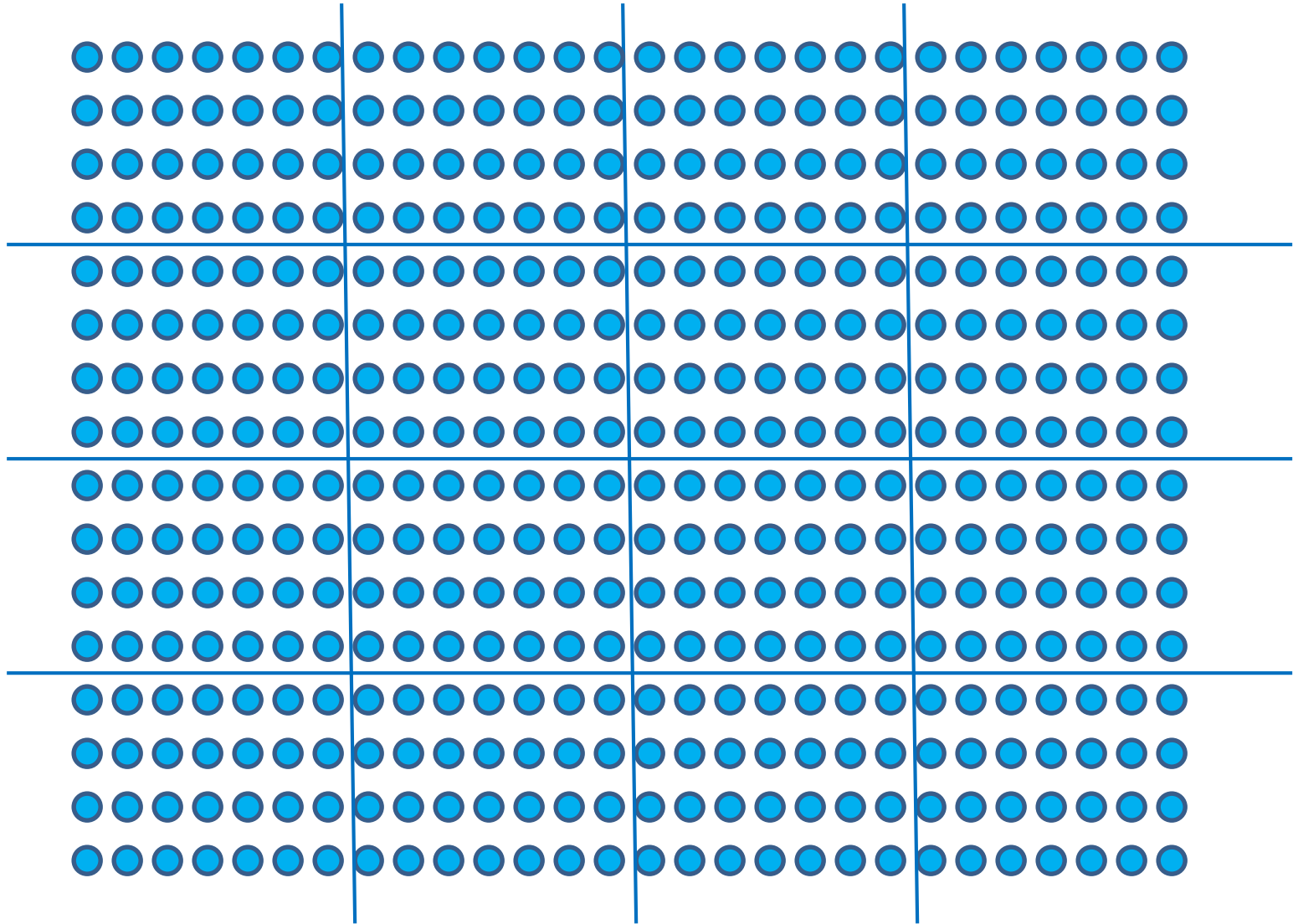
- Efficiency

$$E_p = \frac{S_p}{P}$$

# Domain Decomposition



# Nearest Neighbour Computations



# Code 3

- Compile
  - `mpicc -o findMinNeighbour findMinNeighbour.c`
- Execute
  - `mpirun -np 2 ./findMinNeighbour 4`
  - `time mpirun -np 2 ./findMinNeighbour 4`
  - `time mpirun -np 2 ./findMinNeighbour 4000`
  - `time mpirun -np 8 ./findMinNeighbour 4000`

Thank You