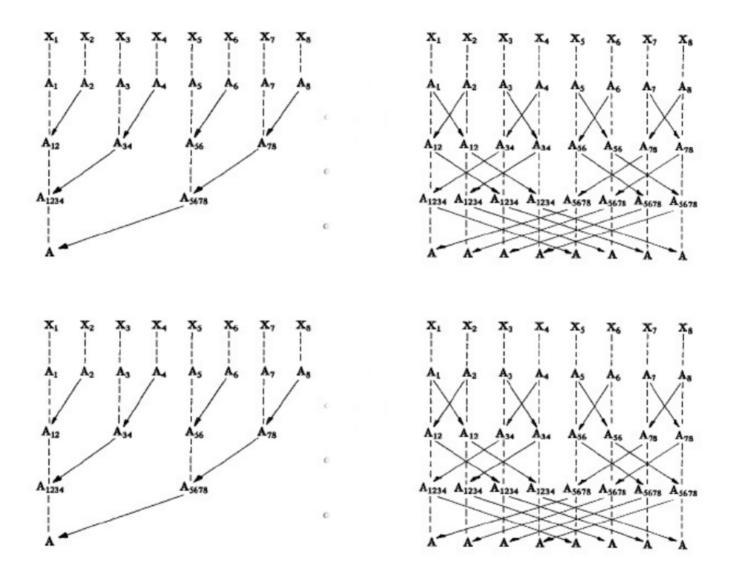


qr_allreduce.r

```
library(cop, quiet = TRUE)
rank = comm.rank()
size = comm.size()
rows = 3
cols = 3
xb = matrix((1:(rows*cols*size))^2, ncol = cols) # a full matrix
xa = xb[(1:rows) + rank*rows, ] # split by row blocks
comm.print(xa, all.rank = TRUE)
comm.print(xb)
## compute usual OR from full matrix
rb = qr.R(qr(xb))
comm.print(rb)
## compute QR from gathered local QRs
rloc = qr.R(qr(xa)) # compute local QRs
rra = allgather(rloc) # gather them into a list
rra = do.call(rbind, rra) # rbind list elements
comm.print(rra) # print combined local QRs
ra = gr.R(gr(rra)) # OR the combined local ORs
comm.print(ra)
## use cop package to do it again via qr_allreduce
ra = qr_allreduce(xa)
comm.print(ra)
```

qr_allreduce.r

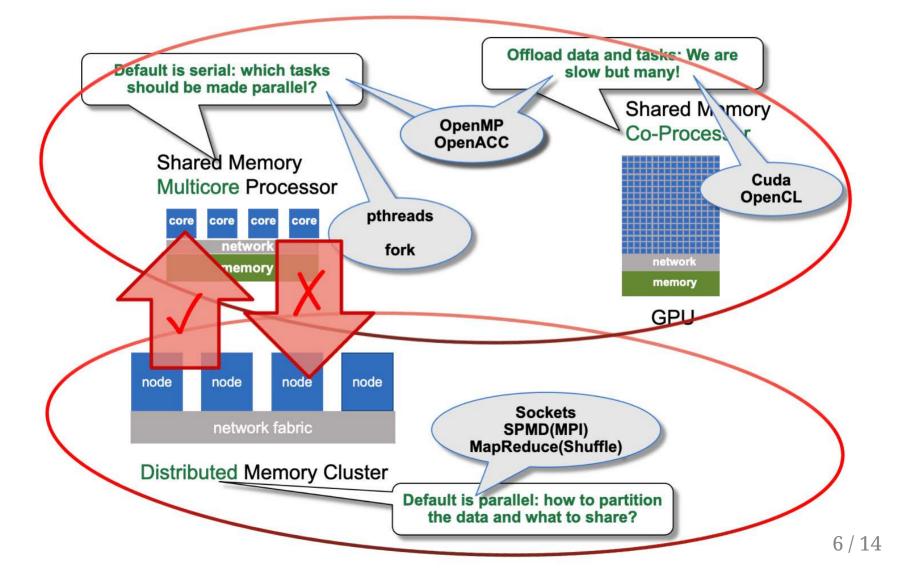
- cop version is faster because it does a reduce rather than a gather
- gather communication and memory grows and combined QR is serial
- reduce communication does not grow. reduce combines QRs in parallel. reduce
- Memory use scales with local size, not global size.
- QR is unique up to multiplication by a diagonal matrix of {+1, -1}



mnist_read_mpi.r

```
suppressMessages( library( rhdf5 ) )
suppressMessages( library( pbdI0 ) )
filename = "/scratch/project/dd-21-42/data/mnist/train.hdf5"
dataset1 = "image"
dataset2 = "label"
## get and broadcast dimensions to all processors
if ( comm.rank() == 0 ) {
   h5f = H5Fopen(filename, flags="H5F_ACC_RDONLY")
   h5d = H5Dopen( h5f, dataset1 )
   h5s = H5Dget_space( h5d )
   dims = H5Sget_simple_extent_dims( h5s )$size
   H5Dclose( h5d )
   H5Fclose( h5f )
} else dims = NA
dims = bcast( dims )
## get my local indices for contiguous data read
nlast = dims[length(dims)] # last dim moves slowest
my_ind = comm.chunk( nlast, form = "vector" )
## parallel read of local data
my_train = as.double( h5read( filename, dataset1, index = list( NULL.
my_train_lab = as.character( h5read( filename, dataset2, index = list
H5close()
dim( my_train ) = c( prod( dims[-length(dims)] ), length(my_ind) )
my_train = t( my_train ) # now it's rowblock
```

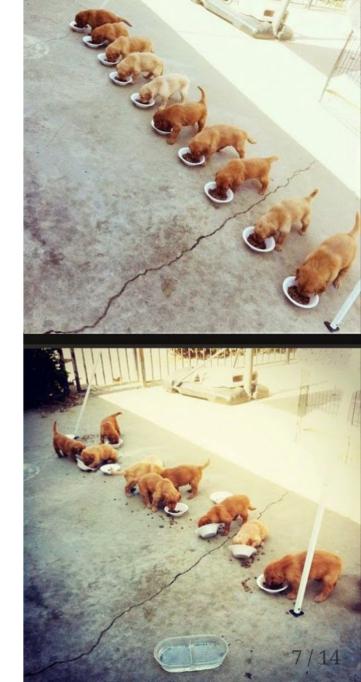
Distributed Programming Works in Shared Memory



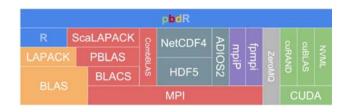
Mapping Threads to Cores

Theory and Reality

- Operating system manages core affinity
- Operating system tasks can compete
- Core switching occurs frequently
- MPI is more rigid and more planned



pbdR-ScaLAPACK-PBLAS-BLACS-MPI



- MPI: Message Passing Interface *de facto* standard for distributed communication in supercomputing
 - Used for data mostly via collective communication high level
 - pbdMPI, kazaam, and cop R packages
- ScaLAPACK: Scalable LAPACK Distributed version of LAPACK (uses PBLAS/BLAS but not LAPACK)
 - 2d Block-Cyclic data layout mostly automated in pbdDMAT package
 - BLACS: Communication collectives for distributed matrix computation
 - PBLAS: BLAS distributed BLAS (uses shared memory BLAS within blocks)
 - pbdDMAT and pbdML R packages most matrix operations identical to serial through overloading operators and ddmatrix class

Processor Grid and Complex Block Cyclic Layout

RBigData/pbdDMAT package on GitHub

```
 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}   \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}   \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}   \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}   \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}   (a) & 1 \times 6   (b) & 2 \times 3   (c) & 3 \times 2   (d) & 6 \times 1  Table: Processor Grid Shapes with 6 Processors
```

```
X11 X12
         X13 X14
                   X15 X16
                             X17 X18
                                      X19
X21 X22
         X23 X24
                   X25 X26
                             X27 X28
                                      X29
         X33 X34
                   X35 X36
                             X37 X38
                                       X39
X31 X32
X41 X42
         X43 X44
                   X45 X46
                             X47 X48
                                       X40
                   X55 X56
                             X57 X58
X51 X52
         X53 X54
                                       X59
X61 X62
         X63 X64
                   X65 X66
                             X67 X68
                                       X69
X71 X72
         X73 X74
                   X75 X76
                             X77 X78
                                       X79
X81 X82
         X83 X84
                   X85 X86
                             X87 X88
                                      X89
X91 X92
         X93 X94
                             X97 X98
                                      Xgg
```

```
X17 X18
                           X13 X14
                                                   X15 X16
X11 X12
                                      X19
          X27 X28
                           X23 X24
                                      X29
X51 X52
          X57 X58
                           X53 X54
                                      X59
                                                   X55 X56
                                      X69
                                      X99
          X97 X98
                           X93
                                            5 \times 3
X31 X32
          X37 X38
                            X33 X34
                                      X39
                                                   X35 X36
                                      X79
```

```
> x <- as.rowblock( x )
> x <- as.blockcyclic( x )
> x <- redistribute( x, bldim=c(8, 8), ICTXT = 0 )</pre>
```

Exercise 8 ...

MPI version of crossvalidation for SVD basis functions

Added debugging strategies to Exercise 08 ...

More Debugging strategies

- Login with two terminal windows to cluster
 - Window1: submission, status, etc
 - Submit job
 - Check status, etc.
 - Window2: monitor with top on compute node
 - check-pbs-jobs --check-all
 - ssh cn###
 - top
- Multithreaded OpenBLAS show up as using more than 100% cpu
 - Example: with 4 threads, will show a little over 300%
- Fork with mclappy will show as separate R process
- MPI rank will show as separate R process

Only 4 weeks remain!

Remaining topics to learn

- More distributed matrix computation
 - kazaam and pbdDMAT packages
- Distributed I/O
 - csv files, hdf5 files, and others

Scaling your research on IT41

- Your group: ~5 minute presentation of your problem that needs HPC
- All: Discuss how to do it
- See Exercise 10

The Power of Speed

- < 1 minute: Not getting bored
- < 5 seconds: Can optimize parameters
- < 1 second: can provide automated optimization
- It's not just memory of a larger system
- Speed can bring optimization and search options that are otherwise difficult or even unthinkable