

Parallelism
 < Explicit - given by us
 < Implicit - compiler does

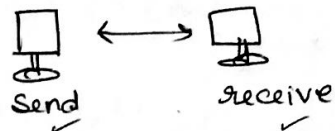
Executing simultaneously.

Methods

- Message Passing
- Data Parallel
- Shared Memory
- Remote Memory Operation
- Threads
- Combined Models.

Message Passing

- Each Processor has direct access to its local memory.
- High speed.
- Data exchange between processors are explicit
- Co-operative operations



Prog

from mpi4py import MPI

comm = MPI.COMM_WORLD # gives access to processors

size = comm.Get_size()

rank = comm.Get_rank()

print("Rank:", rank, "It Size", size)

mpirun -n 4 python mes-pas.py

o/p Rank 2 Size 4
Rank 3 Size 4

Rank 0 Size 4

Rank 1 Size 4

Data Parallel

- All process work on ^{diff segments of} the same problem/data structure.
- Global/Local memory access for all process.
- Concurrent access must be co-ordinated.
- message passing is done invisibly.

Prog:

from multiprocessing import Pool
import os

```
def f(x):
```

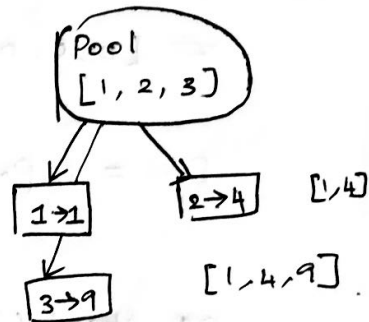
```
    return x * x
```

```
workers = os.cpu_count()
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    with Pool(workers) as p:
```

```
        print(p.map(f, [1, 2, 3]))
```



Shared Memory

- A set of process sharing common memory space.

Prog:

Import multiprocessing as mp

```
def sq(mylist, result):  
    for i, num in enumerate(mylist):  
        result[i] = num * num
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    mylist = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
    result = mp.Array('i', 4)
```

```
    # i → integer
```

```
    # 4 → size
```

```
    # [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
    p1 = mp.Process(target=sq,  
                    args=(mylist, result))
```

```
    p1.start()
```

```
    p1.join()
```

```
    print(result[:])
```

```
#O/P [1, 4, 9, 16]
```

Remote Memory Operation

→ Set of process can access another process memory without its participation.

Same previous code.

Threads

→ single process having multiple execution paths.

```
import time
from threading import Thread
```

```
def sleeper(i):
    print(i)
    time.sleep(2)
    print("Done")
```

```
for i in range(3): # 0 1 2
    t = Thread(target=sleeper, arg=(i,))
    t.start()
```

#O/P .

0 1 2

Done Done Done .

Ways for Parallelism (

① Functional Decomposition - small / fixed calculations

② Domain Decomposition - Large / computation is huge

↳ Functional Parallelism

↳ Data Parallelism

Concepts

- ① → Phase parallel
- ② → Divide & conquer
- ③ → Pipeline
- ④ → Process farm
- ⑤ → Work pool

Phase

- computational phase
- interaction phase