Parallel Programming

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WS16/17





Preliminaries

- Distributed-memory architecture
- Topologies
- Back in the days: Node
 ≡ CPU
 ≡ process
- Nowadays: NODE \rightarrow CPUs \rightarrow multi cores \rightarrow many processes
- Assumption: fully connected topology
- Assumption: each process can simultaneously send and receive
- Assumption: messages in opposite directions do not cause a conflict

What is "MPI"?

• A library, not a language, not a program.

"Minimal" MPI

MPI_Init(...) MPI Initialization

MPI_Comm_size(...) How many processes are there?

MPI_Comm_rank(...) What rank am I?

MPI_Send(...) Send data to another process

MPI_Recv(...) Receive data from another process

MPI_Finalize() MPI termination

What is "MPI"?

- A library, not a language, not a program.
- In fact, it's the specification of a library, not the actual implementation.
- MPI defines the interface, the functionality and the semantics of functions that deliver a message passing mechanism.
- Idea: clear separation between data communication and application.
- Both open-source and proprietary implementations.
- De-facto standard for distributed-memory parallelism.
- www.mpi-forum.org

int MPI_Init(...)

- MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
- First MPI function
- Args not specified; an implementation might use them
- Query: MPI_Initialized

int MPI_Finalize()

- Last MPI function
- No arguments
- Query: MPI_Finalized

int MPI_Comm_size(MPI_Comm comm, int *size)

- Returns the number of processes in the communicator comm
- Communicator: for now MPI_COMM_WORLD

 "everybody"

int MPI Comm rank(MPI Comm comm, int *rank)

- Returns the rank of the calling process within the communicator
- The rank is THE unique process identifier!
- NOTE: each process (rank) can be multi-threaded

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Send ↔ Recv

- Objective: data movement
- MPI_Send and MPI_Recv must be matched
- Blocking communication

Necessary information:

Send ↔ Recv

- Objective: data movement
- MPI_Send and MPI_Recv must be matched
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Send	Recv
dest	source
*buffer	*target
size	size
datatype	datatype
tag	tag
comm	comm

Necessary information:

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int MPI_Send(*buffer, count, datatype, dest, tag, comm)

- *buffer is an address!
- count is indispensible; so is datatype
- dest is a rank (in comm)
- tag is an integer

int MPI_Recv(*target, count, datatype, source, tag, comm, *status)

- *target, datatype as for the Send
- count is the size of target. Actual size: MPI_Get_count
- source is either a rank (in comm) or MPI_ANY_SOURCE
- tag is either an integer or MPI_ANY_TAG
- *status on exit, contains info about the message

Before 1994

- Before MPI, no standards
- Different computers, different needs
 many message passing environments
- N-cube, P4, PICL, PVM, ISIS, Express, Zipcode; Intel NX, IBM EUI, IBM CCL, . . .
- A lot of duplication!
- No portability whatsoever

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- [2012] Release of MPI-3
 Non-blocking collectives, sparse collectives, . . .

Thanks to Jesper Larsson Träff (TU Wien).