MPI-accelerated Bootstrap Resampling for Hypothesis Testing in Small Sample Investigation

Parallel Computing
Final Report

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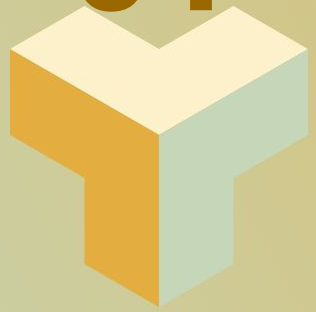
CONTENTS

01



Data

The data on throwing distances for dominant and non-dominant hand in pitching.

- 隨機抽樣七名學童，測量其以慣用手與非慣用手丟棒球，投出的距離 (公尺)如下：

學童	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
慣用手	77.3	95.1	97.2	94.5	83.6	90.2	84.3
非慣用手	74.6	83.4	80.6	90.2	78.7	83.6	76.2

- 試找出學童兩手投球距離平均差異的 95% 信賴區間在顯著水準 5% 之下，回答該差異是否明顯不同？

虛無假設:兩手投球距離無明顯差異

$H0 = mean(X_1) - mean(X_2) = 0$

source : STATISTICAL INFERENCE(NSYSU) w12_permutation test by ShengLi Tzeng

02

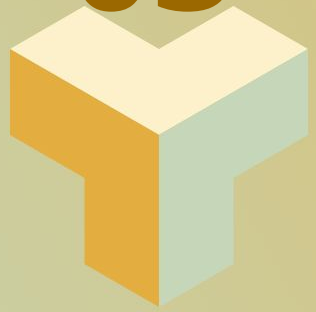
Bootstrap

parametric Bootstrap

- 觀測到的資料不知來自何分布
  - 計算經驗分布 $\hat{F}$，即每個資料點 $x_i, i=1,2,\ldots,n$ 的機率值都是 $1/n$
  - 將經驗分布 $\hat{F}$ 當作母體實際的分布
  - 從「母體」產生B 組樣本數為n 的 Bootstrap 樣本
  - 每個Bootstrap 樣本各自計算統計量 Bootstrap replications 的數值
  - 蒐集B個Bootstrap replications，得到統計量的抽樣分布

source : STATISTICAL INFERENCE(NSYSU) w06_simulation&inference by ShengLi Tzeng

03



MPI Application

MPI Application

```python
import numpy as np
from mpi4py import MPI
import time

# 初始時間
a = time.time()

# 定義Bootstrap
def bootstrap(data, n_bootstrap):
    n = len(data)
    bootstrap_samples = np.zeros((n_bootstrap, n))
    for i in range(n_bootstrap):
        bootstrap_sample = np.random.choice(data, size=n, replace=True)
        bootstrap_samples[i] = bootstrap_sample
    return bootstrap_samples

# 初始化MPI環境
comm = MPI.COMM_WORLD
rank = comm.Get_rank()
size = comm.Get_size()
```

MPI Application

```
22  # 原始數據
23  strong_hand = np.array([77.3, 95.1, 97.2, 94.5, 83.6, 90.2, 84.3])
24  weak_hand = np.array([74.6, 83.4, 80.6, 90.2, 78.7, 83.6, 76.2])
25
26  #計算原始的平均數差異
27  u_diff = np.mean(strong_hand) - np.mean(weak_hand)
28
29  # 將10個bootstrap樣本平均分配給每個CPU
30  n_bootstrap = 1000000
31  n_bootstrap_per_cpu = n_bootstrap // size
32
33  # 每個CPU執行自己分配到的bootstrap樣本
34  bootstrap_samples_local1 = bootstrap(strong_hand, n_bootstrap_per_cpu)
35  bootstrap_samples_local2 = bootstrap(weak_hand, n_bootstrap_per_cpu)
36
37  # 將每個CPU的結果收集到根節點
38  bootstrap_samples_all1= comm.gather(bootstrap_samples_local1, root=0)
39  bootstrap_samples_all2 = comm.gather(bootstrap_samples_local2, root=0)
40
```

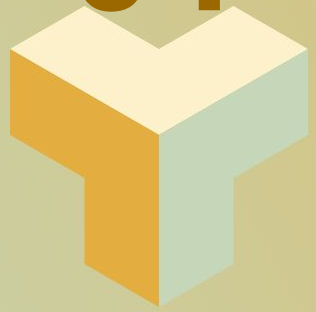
MPI Application

```
41  if rank == 0:
42      '''
43      for i, samples in enumerate(bootstrap_samples_all):
44          for j, sample in enumerate(samples):
45              print(f"Bootstrap樣本{size*i + j + 1}:", sample)
46      '''
47      # 計算每個bootstrap樣本的平均數
48      bootstrap_means1 = np.mean(bootstrap_samples_all1, axis=(0, 2))
49      bootstrap_means2 = np.mean(bootstrap_samples_all2, axis=(0, 2))
50      mean_diff = bootstrap_means1 - bootstrap_means2
51
52      #計算std
53      std = np.std(mean_diff) / np.sqrt(n_bootstrap)
54
55      #計算信賴區間的上下界
56      lower = u_diff - (1.96 * std)
57      upper = u_diff + (1.96 * std)
58
```

MPI Application

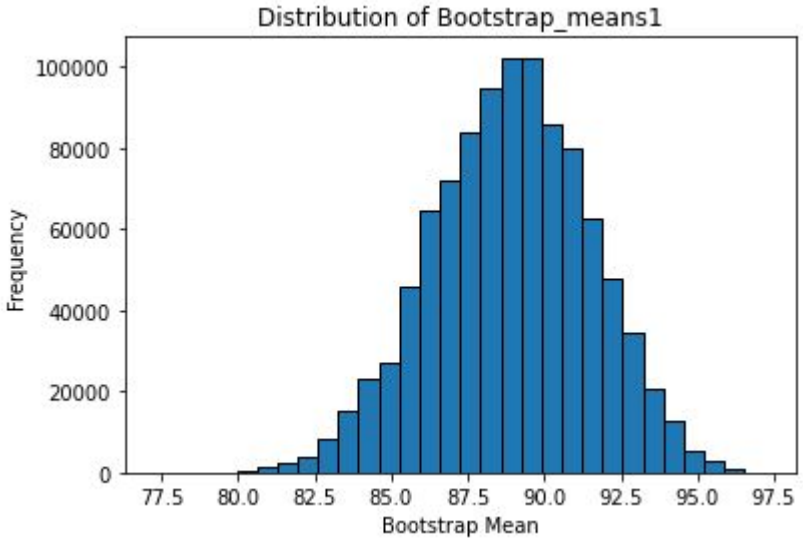
```
59
60          #利用信賴區間判斷平均數是否有顯著差異
61          if 0 < lower or 0 > upper:
62              decision = "reject the null hypothesis"
63          else:
64              decision = "don't reject the null hypothesis"
65
66      # 結束時間
67      b = time.time()
68      print(f"time {b-a:.3f}")
```

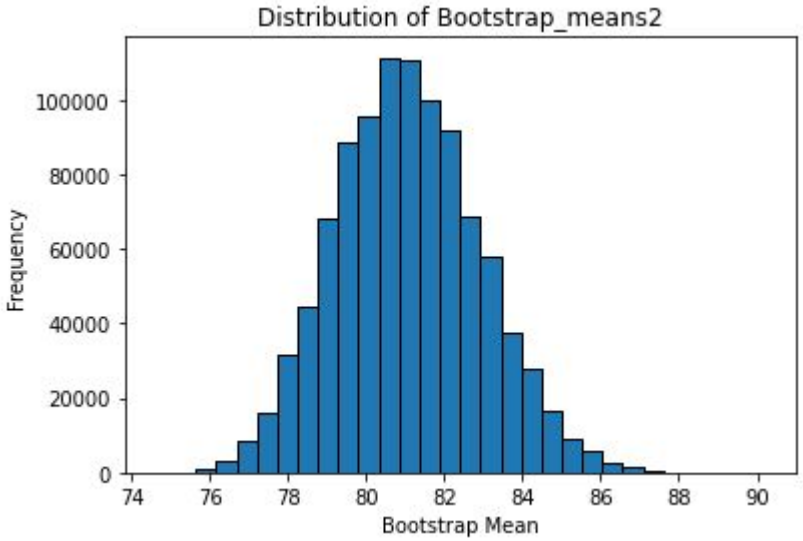
04



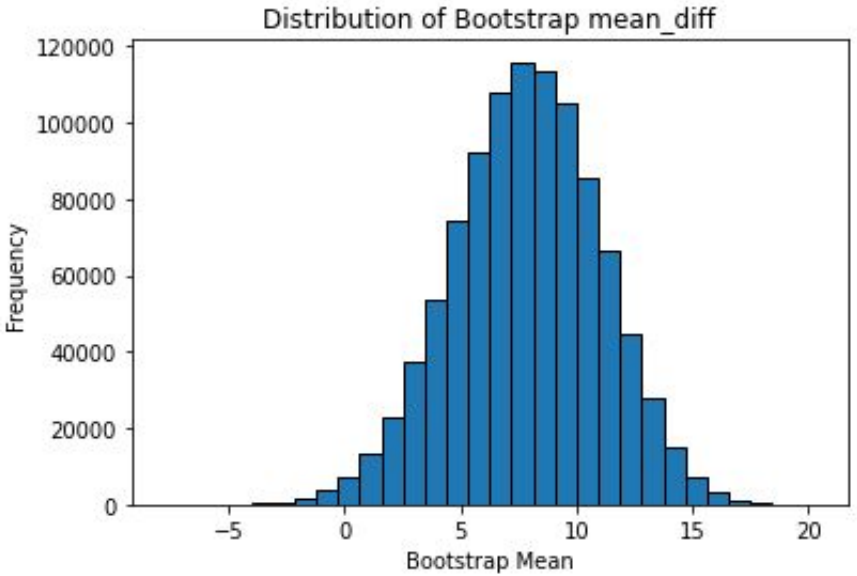
Conclusion

Conclusion


Distribution of Bootstrap_means1
Frequency
Bootstrap Mean
0
20000
40000
60000
80000
100000
77.5
80.0
82.5
85.0
87.5
90.0
92.5
95.0
97.5

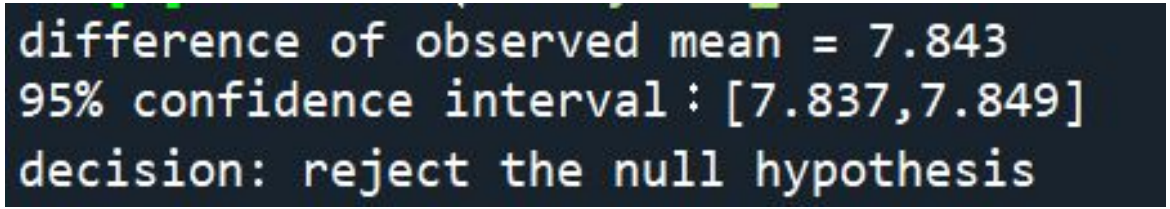

Distribution of Bootstrap_means2
Frequency
Bootstrap Mean
0
20000
40000
60000
80000
100000
74
76
78
80
82
84
86
88
90

Conclusion



According to the Central Limit Theorem, it can be observed that the distribution approaches a normal distribution.

Conclusion



The confidence interval does not include zero, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion

```python
import os

use_one_pros = []
for i in range(5):
    cmd = os.popen(r'mpiexec -n 1 python D:\code\workplace_py\bootstrap.py "%s"' % str("5003"))
    output = cmd.read().strip().splitlines()  # 將輸出按行分割為list
    last_line = output[-1]  # 獲取最後一行
    time = float(last_line)
    use_one_pros.append(time)
avg_time_1 = sum(use_one_pros)/len(use_one_pros)
print("The time taken by 1 process" , round(avg_time_1, 4), "s")

use_four_pros = []
for i in range(5):
    cmd = os.popen(r'mpiexec -n 4 python D:\code\workplace_py\bootstrap.py "%s"' % str("5003"))
    output = cmd.read().strip().splitlines()  # 將輸出按行分割為list
    last_line = output[-1]  # 獲取最後一行
    time = float(last_line)
    use_four_pros.append(time)
avg_time_4 = sum(use_four_pros)/len(use_four_pros)
print("The time taken by 4 process" , round(avg_time_4, 4), "s")

speedup = avg_time_1 / avg_time_4
print("speedup:", round(speedup,2))
```

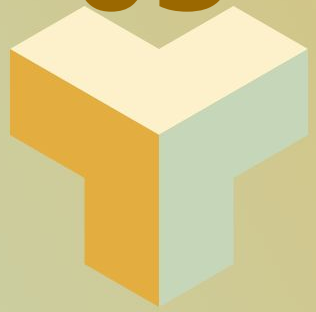
Conclusion

Speed up : The time taken by 1 process / The time taken by 4 process

The time taken by 1 process 25.8166 s
The time taken by 4 process 9.9266 s
speedup: 2.6

```
The time taken by 1 process 25.8166 s
The time taken by 4 process 9.9266 s
speedup: 2.6
```

05



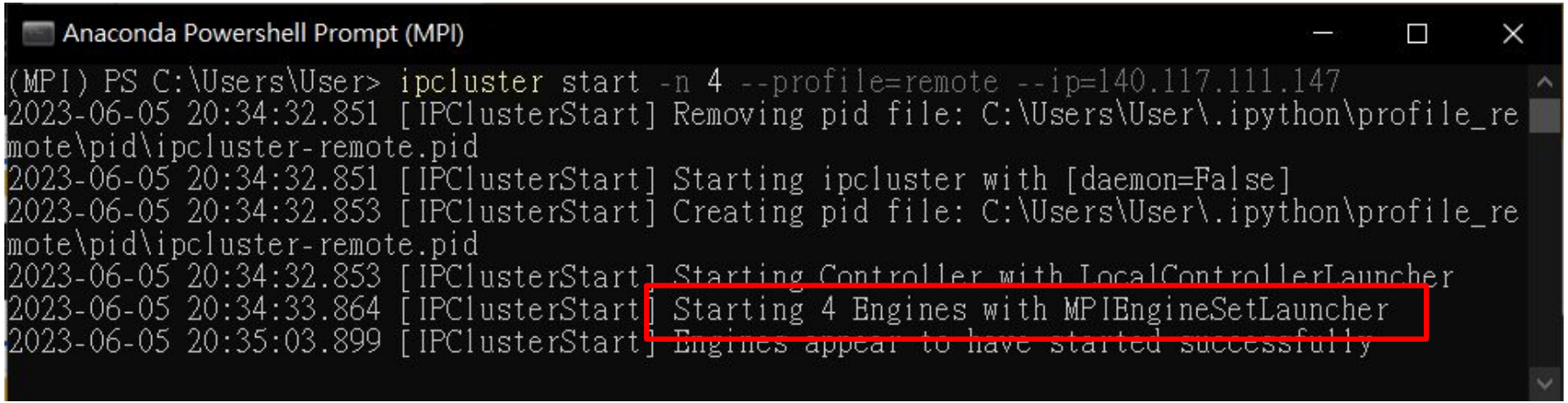
Extra try — Remote

Extra try — Remote

Anaconda Powershell Prompt (MPI)

```
(MPI) PS C:\Users\User> ipcontroller --profile=remote --ip=140.117.111.147
2023-06-05 18:39:36.884 [IPControllerApp] Hub listening on tcp://140.117.111.147:50125 for registra
tion.
2023-06-05 18:39:36.896 [IPControllerApp] Hub using DB backend: 'DictDB'
2023-06-05 18:39:37.163 [IPControllerApp] hub::created hub
2023-06-05 18:39:37.164 [IPControllerApp] writing connection info to C:\Users\User\.ipython\profile
_remote\security\ipcontroller-remote-client.json
2023-06-05 18:39:37.164 [IPControllerApp] writing connection info to C:\Users\User\.ipython\profile
_remote\security\ipcontroller-remote-engine.json
2023-06-05 18:39:37.165 [IPControllerApp] task::using Python leastload Task scheduler
2023-06-05 18:39:37.165 [IPControllerApp] Heartmonitor started
2023-06-05 18:39:37.182 [IPControllerApp] Creating pid file: C:\Users\User\.ipython\profile_remote\
pid\ipcontroller-remote.pid
2023-06-05 18:39:37.902 [scheduler] Scheduler started [leastload]
2023-06-05 18:39:37.903 [IPControllerApp] client::client b'\x00\x80\x00\x00)' requested 'connection
_request'
2023-06-05 18:39:37.903 [IPControllerApp] client::client [b'\x00\x80\x00\x00)'] connected
```

Extra try — Remote



Extra try — Remote

```
import ipyparallel as ipp
c = ipp.Client(profile='remote', cluster_id='remote')
dview = c[:]
print(c.ids)
```

```
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
dview.run('D://code/workplace_py/Parallel/PythonCode/rank_mpi.py')
%px totalhost = hostname()
dview['totalhost']
```

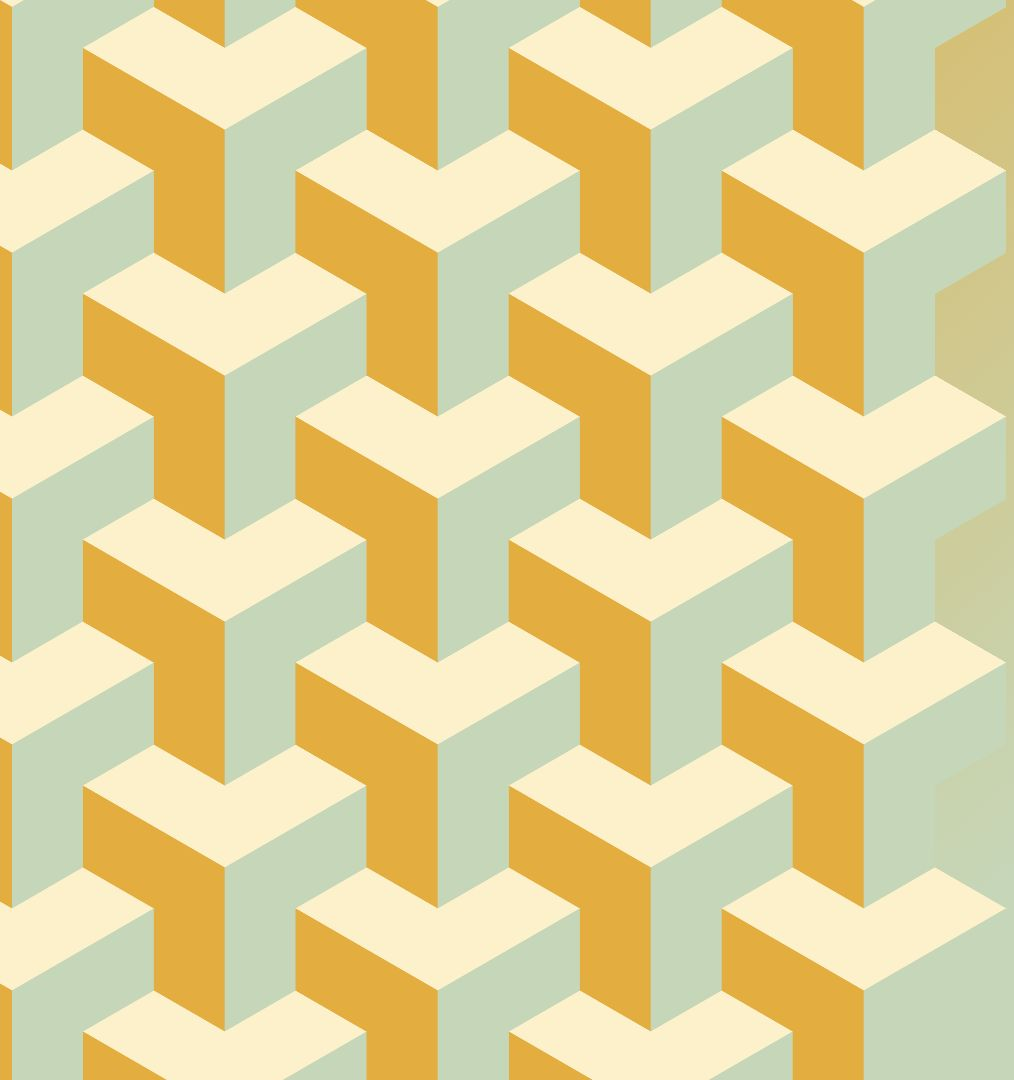
```
['LENOVO', 'LENOVO', 'LENOVO', 'LENOVO', 'LAPTOP-NBMNPREL', 'LAPTOP-NBMNPREL']
```

Extra try — Remote

```
%%px

a = time.time()
# 假設有一組原始數據
strong_hand = np.array([77.3, 95.1, 97.2, 94.5, 83.6, 90.2, 84.3])
weak_hand = np.array([74.6, 83.4, 80.6, 90.2, 78.7, 83.6, 76.2])

#計算原始的平均數差異
u_diff = np.mean(strong_hand) - np.mean(weak_hand)

# 將10個bootstrap樣本平均分配給每個CPU
n_bootstrap = int(1000000/2)
n_bootstrap_per_cpu = n_bootstrap // size

# 每個CPU執行自己分配到的bootstrap樣本
bootstrap_samples_local1 = bootstrap(strong_hand, n_bootstrap_per_cpu)
bootstrap_samples_local2 = bootstrap(weak_hand, n_bootstrap_per_cpu)

# 將每個CPU的結果收集到根節點
bootstrap_samples_all1= comm.gather(bootstrap_samples_local1, root=0)
bootstrap_samples_all2 = comm.gather(bootstrap_samples_local2, root=0)

if rank == 0:

    # 計算每個bootstrap樣本的平均數
    bootstrap_means1 = np.mean(bootstrap_samples_all1, axis=(0, 2))
    bootstrap_means2 = np.mean(bootstrap_samples_all2, axis=(0, 2))
    mean_diff = bootstrap_means1 - bootstrap_means2

# 結束時間
b = time.time()
print(f"time {b-a:.3f}")
```

Extra try — Remote

```
[stdout:0] time 4.666
[stdout:1] time 4.634
[stdout:2] time 4.636
[stdout:3] time 4.638
[stdout:4] time 15.813
[stdout:5] time 15.868
```



THE END

THANKS