#### CS 5500

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At the bottom of each function is a line that will print the final result of each process. This can be commented in or out based on the desired output. This can be used to confirm that each process ended up with the correct result. In my implementations the numbers that were being added together are the rank of each process. So the expected results would be as follows

2 processes: 1
4 processes: 6
8 processes: 28
16 processes: 120

etc

The command to compile the code is: mpic++ hw4.cpp

The command to run the code is: mpirun -np (num) -oversubscribe a.out

where (num) is the number of processes (which must be a power of 2)

### All Reduce:

This is the simplest solution to this problem. Each process sets the data equal to their rank. Then the allreduce function gathers the data from each process and adds them together using MPI SUM and returns it to each process. Each process already has the result so we do not need to send any more data.



#### Gather:

This implementation uses gather to put the ranks of each process into an array. the  $0^{th}$  process then adds them together and a Bcast is used to return the results to the other processes.

```
gather : 28
process 1 got 28
process 2 got 28
process 3 got 28
process 5 got 28
process 5 got 28
process 6 got 28
process 7 got 28
process 7 got 28
process 0 got 28
```

#### Leader:

Each process (except the  $0^{th}$ ) sends its rank to process 0. Process 0 then computes the result and sends it back to each process, one after the other.

```
leader
          : 28
process 0
          got 28
process 1
          got 28
process
          got 28
process 3
          got 28
process 4
          got 28
process 5
          got 28
process 6
          got
              28
          got 28
process 7
```

# Ring:

Starting at process 0, each process sends data to the process that is their rank+1 where their rank is added to the data. The final process sends the data back to process 0, closing the ring. This process is repeated except their rank is not added to the data. This ends with every process having the correct result.

```
ring : 28
process 1 got 28
process 2 got 28
process 0 got 28
process 3 got 28
process 4 got 28
process 5 got 28
process 6 got 28
process 7 got 28
```

## Hypercube:

Each process trades information across an axis with a partner process and adds each others data together. Then the same step is done across a different axis. This is repeated for each axis. In the end each process will have the final result and it can be printed out.

```
hypercube : 28
process 0 got 28
process 1
          got 28
process 2
          got 28
process 3
          got
              28
process 4
          got 28
process
          got
          got
process 6
process 7
          got
```

Below is the results from all implementations

```
gather : 28
Allreduce : 28
leader : 28
ring : 28
hypercube : 28
```

Full code is on the following pages

```
void allReduce(){
    int rank, data, size, value = 0;
MPI Comm rank(MCW, &rank);
     MPI_Allreduce(&data, &value, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_SUM, MCW);
    //print one
if(rank == 0){
void gather(){
    MPI_Barrier(MCW);
int rank, data, size, value, result = 0;
MPI_Comm_rank(MCW, &rank);
MPI_Comm_size(MCW, &size);
     int recvData[size];
    data = rank:
     MPI_Gather(&data,1,MPI_INT,recvData,1,MPI_INT,0,MCW);
         cout << "gather : " << value << endl;
    MPI_Bcast(&data,1,MPI_INT,0,MCW);
     MPI_Barrier(MCW);
void leader(){
    MPI_Barrier(MCW);
    int rank, data, size, value = 0;
MPI_Comm_rank(MCW, &rank);
MPI_Comm_size(MCW, &size);
          for(int i = 0; i < size-1; i++){
              MPI_Recv(&data, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_ANY_SOURCE, 0, MCW, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
         data = value;
for(int i = 1; i < size; i++){</pre>
              MPI Send(&data, 1, MPI INT, i, 0, MCW);
         //print result
cout << "leader : " << value << endl;</pre>
          MPI_Send(&data, 1, MPI_INT, 0, 0, MCW);
         MPI_Recv(&data, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_ANY_SOURCE, 0, MCW, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
```

```
void ring(){
     MPI Barrier(MCW);
     MPI_Comm_rank(MCW, &rank);
     MPI_Comm_size(MCW, &size);
     if(rank == 0){
          MPI_Send(&data, 1, MPI_INT, (rank+1)%size, 0, MCW);
MPI_Recv(&data, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_ANY_SOURCE, 0, MCW, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
           //after 0 has recieved a message from the last process, print the results cout << "ring" : " << data << endl;
          //once you have recieved the data send to the next one MPI_Recv(&data, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_ANY_SOURCE, 0, MCW, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
           data += rank:
           MPI Send(&data, 1, MPI INT, (rank+1)%size, 0, MCW);
          MPI Send(&data, 1, MPI_INT, (rank+1)%size, 0, MCW);
MPI_Recv(&data, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_ANY_SOURCE, 0, MCW, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
     } else {
          //once you have recieved the data send to the next one
MPI_Recv(&data, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_ANY_SOURCE, 0, MCW, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
MPI_Send(&data, 1, MPI_INT, (rank+1)%size, 0, MCW);
     MPI_Barrier(MCW);
     MPI_Comm_rank(MCW, &rank);
     MPI_Comm_size(MCW, &size);
     value = rank;
     //add up across each axis
for(int i = 0; i < log2(size); i++){
    dest = rank^(mask<<i);
          MPI_Send(&data, 1, MPI_INT, dest, 0, MCW);
MPI_Recv(&data, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_ANY_SOURCE, 0, MCW, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
          MPI Barrier(MCW);
     cout << "process " << rank << " got " << value << endl;</pre>
int main(int argc, char **argv){
     int size;
     MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
     MPI Comm_size(MCW, &size);
     allReduce();
     MPI_Finalize();
     return 0;
```