

The background is a dark blue gradient. On the left, there are two overlapping triangles, one blue and one light green. In the bottom left, there is a circular inset showing a close-up of a circuit board. In the top right, there is a 3D perspective view of a circuit board layout.

Distributed Algorithms

CS 308 Compiler Techniques

160001026 - Niranjan Joshi

160001028 - Kanishkar J

160001048 - Rishabh Kumar Verma

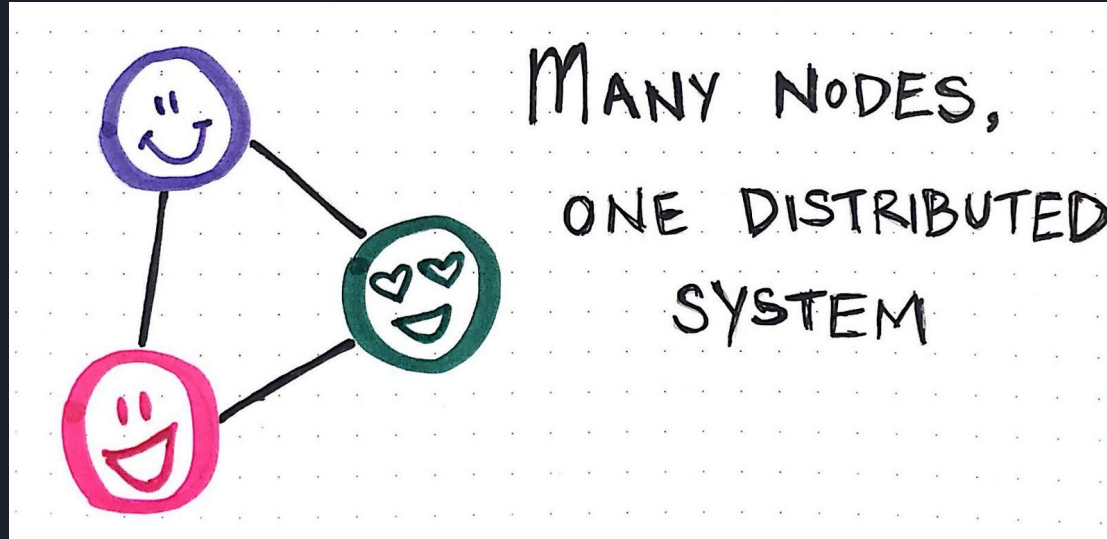
160001052 - Sahaj Khandelwal



Distributed Systems : Overview

- A model in which components located on networked computers communicate and coordinate their actions by passing messages.

Distributed Systems : Overview



Source : medium.com



Network Topologies

Linear

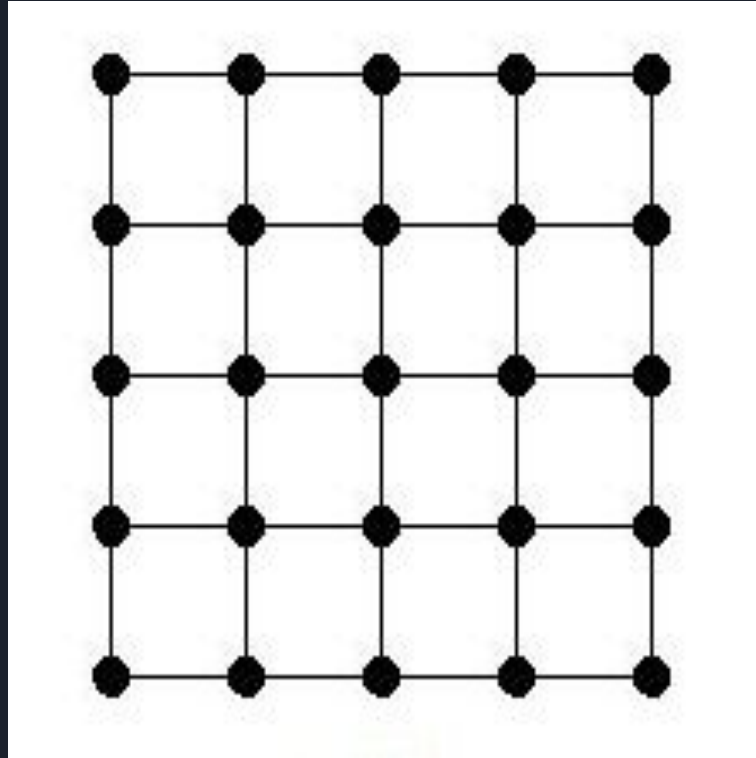


Line

Source: Wikipedia

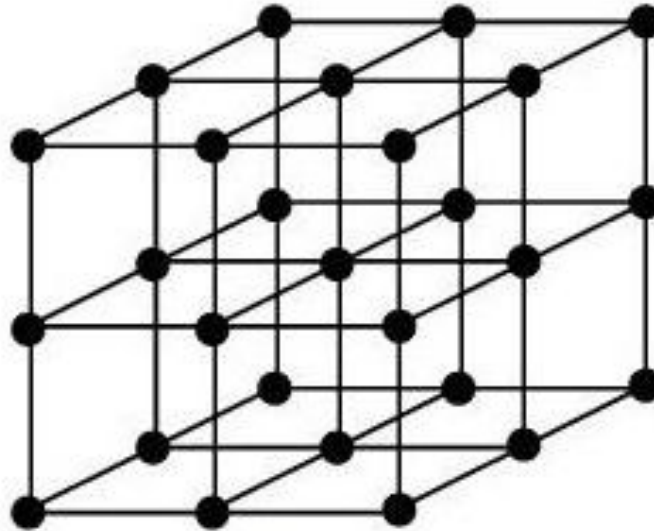


Grid



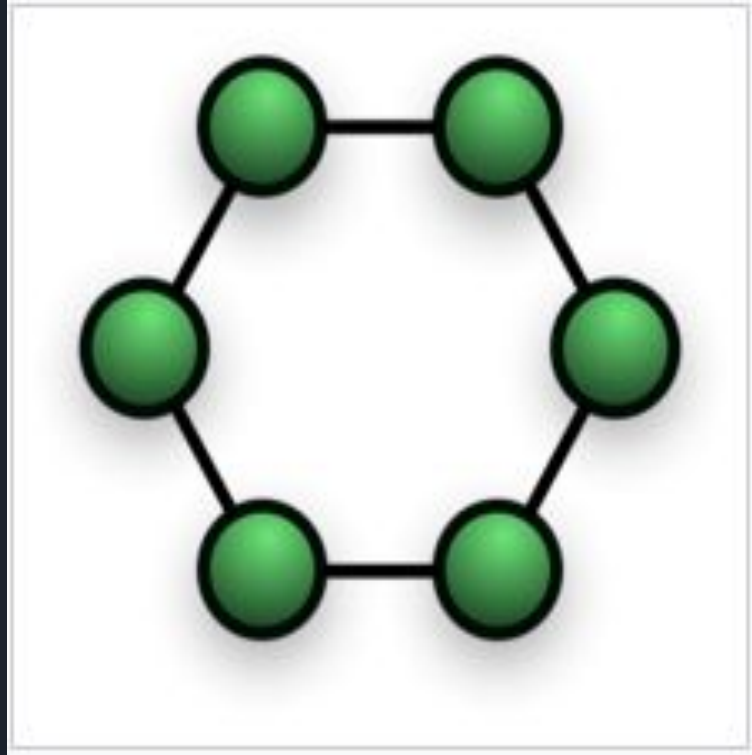
Source: <http://wiki.expertiza.ncsu.edu>

Mesh 3D



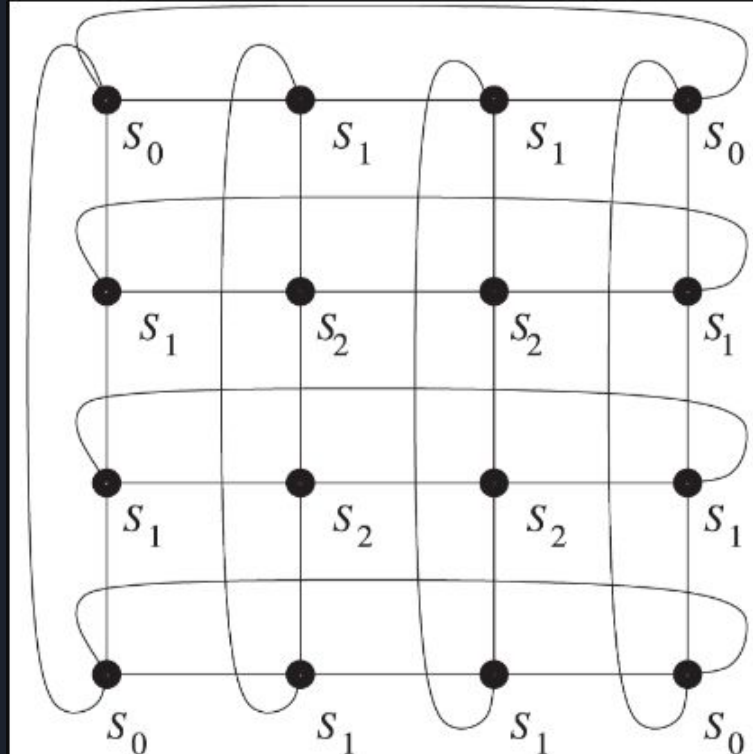
3D Mesh

Ring



Source: Wikipedia

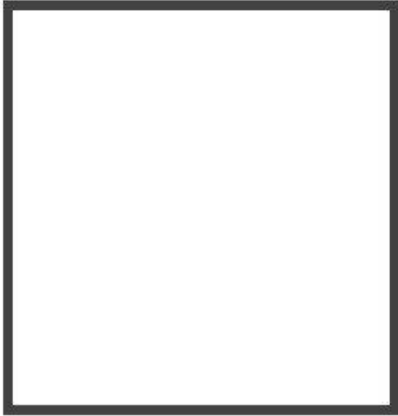
Torus 2D



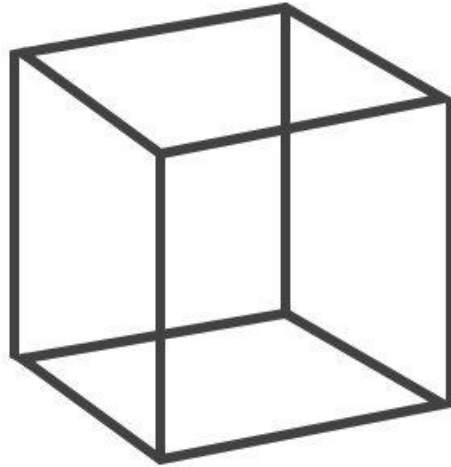
Source: www.computer.org



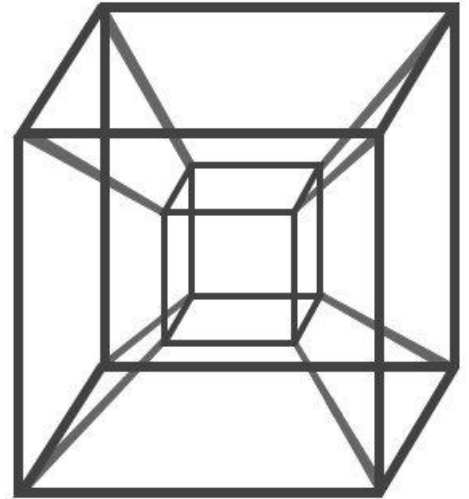
Hypercubes



Square

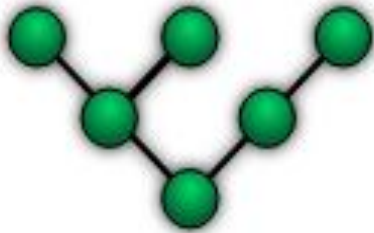


Cube

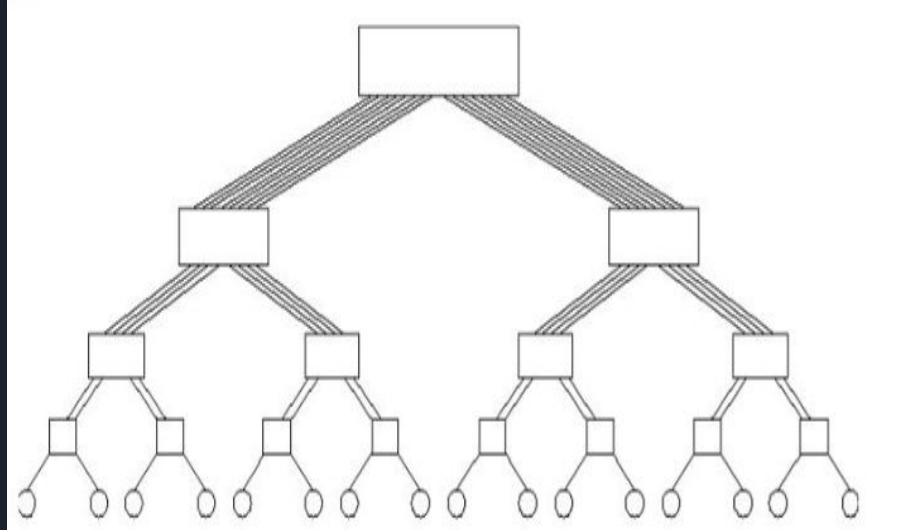


Tesseract

Tree And Fat Tree

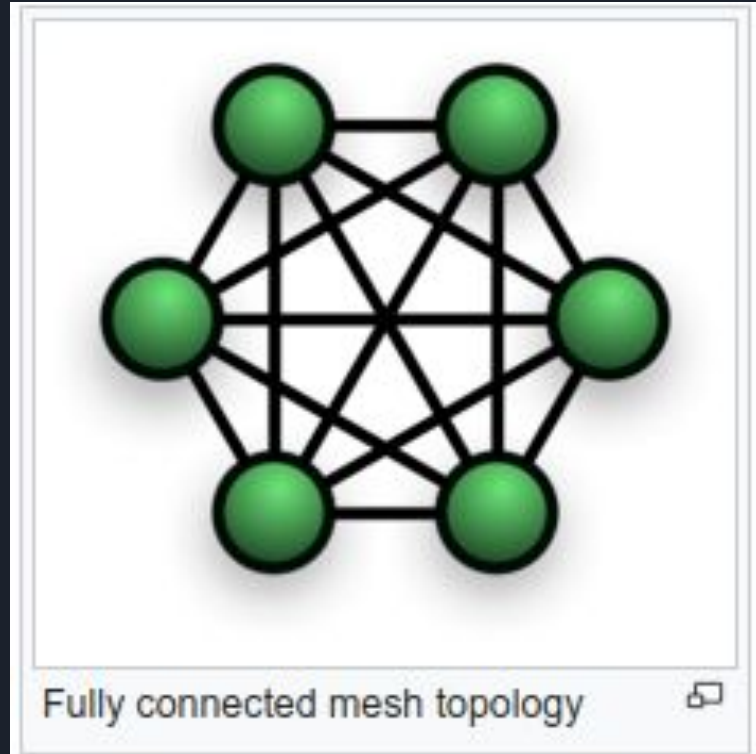


Tree



Fat Tree

Fully Connected Graph



Source: Wikipedia



Topology Parameters

- Number of Links
- Diameter
- Bisection Width
- Bisection Bandwidth
- Congestion

$$C = \Omega(B_L/B_p)$$

Topology Related Complexities

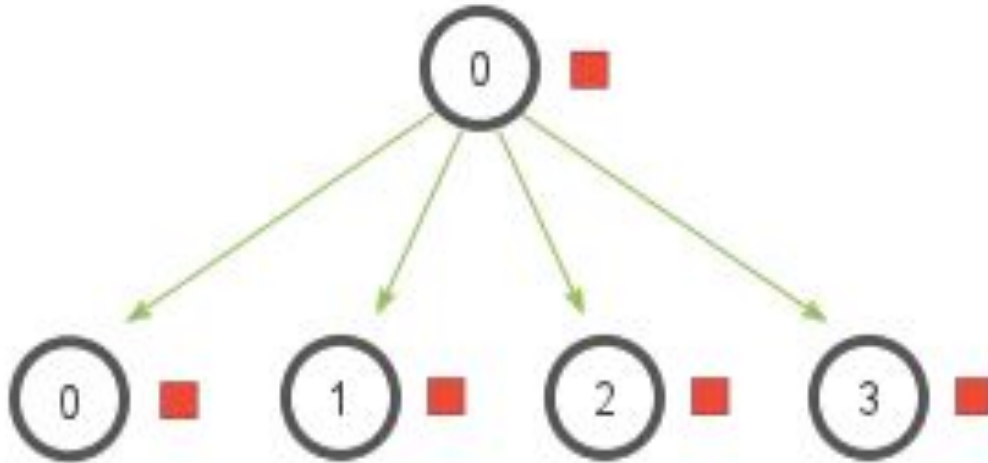
Topology	Metric		
	<i># Links</i>	<i>Diameter</i>	<i>Bisection Width</i>
Linear	$p - 1$	$p - 1$	1
2D Mesh	$2p - 2\sqrt{p}$	$2(\sqrt{p} - 1)$	\sqrt{p}
kD Mesh	$kp - kp^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$	$kp^{\frac{1}{k}}$	$p^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$
Ring	p	$p/2$	2
2D Torus (Doughnut)	$2p$	$\sqrt{p} - 1$	$2\sqrt{p}$
kD Torus	kp	$\frac{k}{2}(p^{\frac{1}{k}} - 1)$	$2p^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$
$\log(p)$ D Hypercube	$\frac{p \log(p)}{2}$	$\log(p)$	$p/2$
Binary Tree	$p - 1$	$2\log(p)$	1
Fully Connected	$\frac{p(p-1)}{2}$	1	$\frac{p^2}{4}$



Distributed Algorithms

Broadcast Algorithm

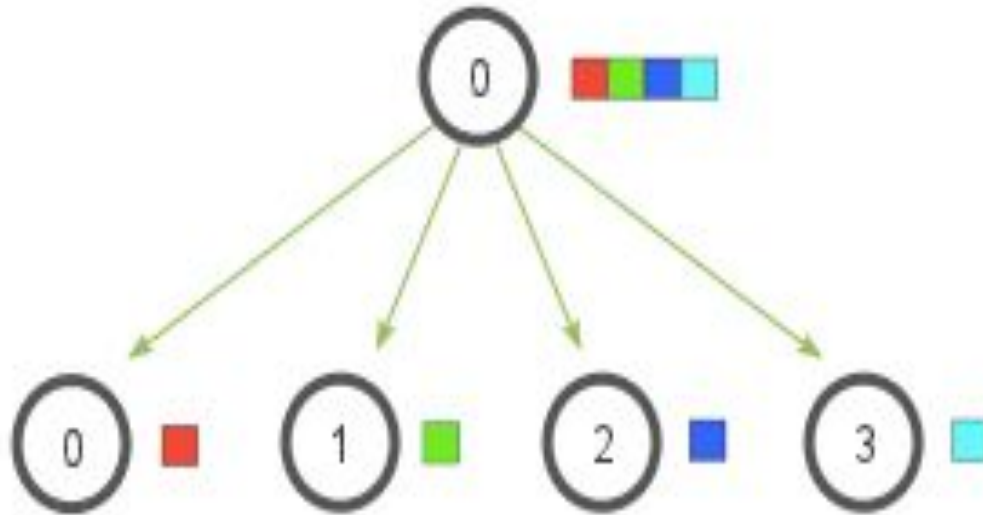
MPI_Bcast



Source: mpitutorial.com

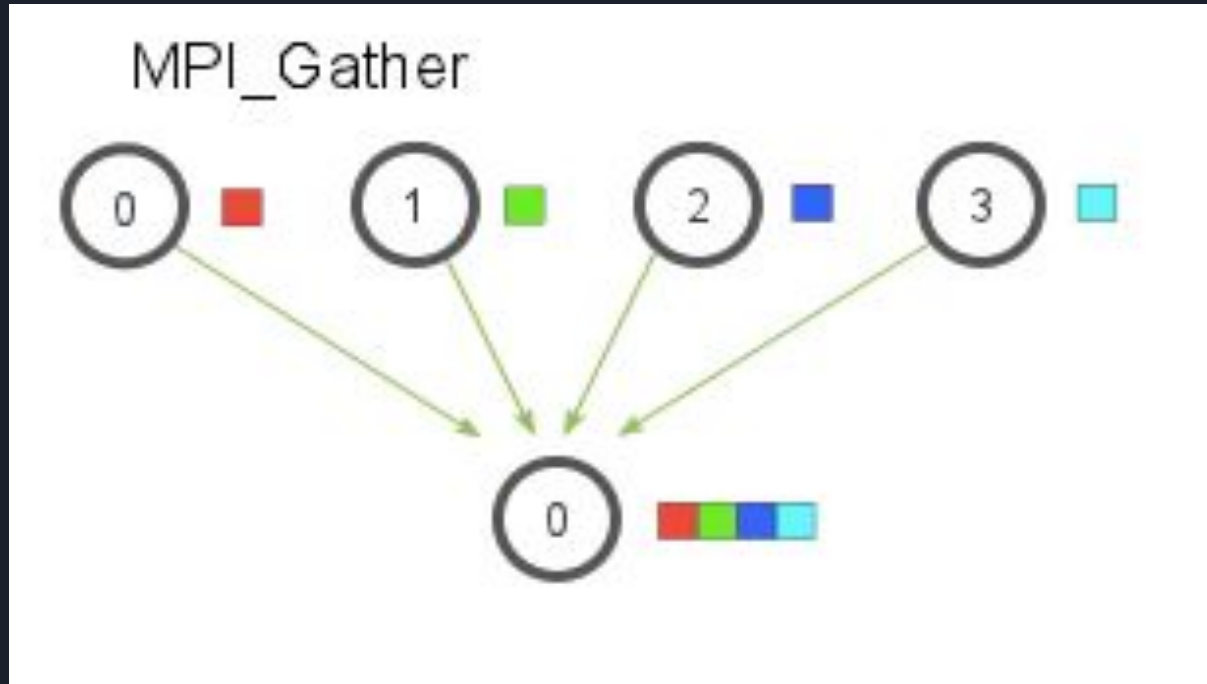
Scatter Algorithm

MPI_Scatter



Source: mpitutorial.com

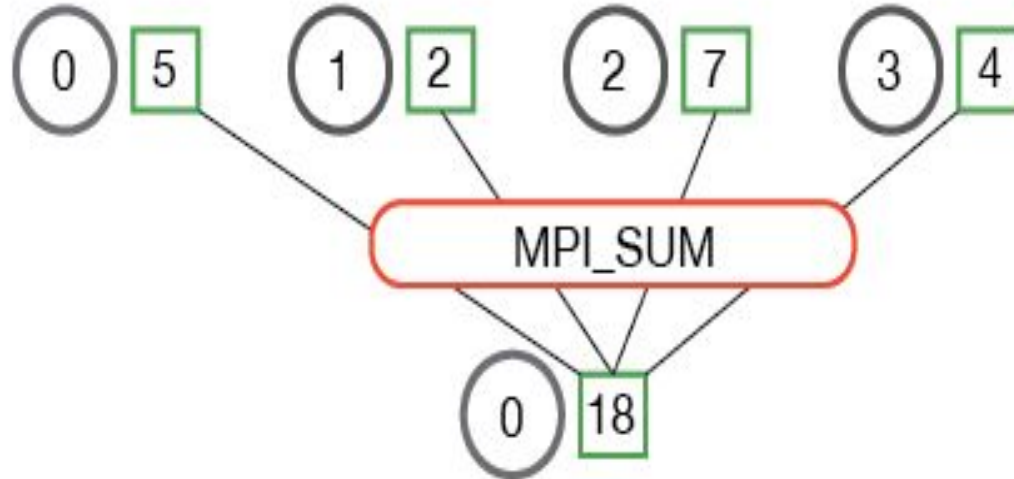
Gather Algorithm



Source: mpitutorial.com

Reduce Algorithm

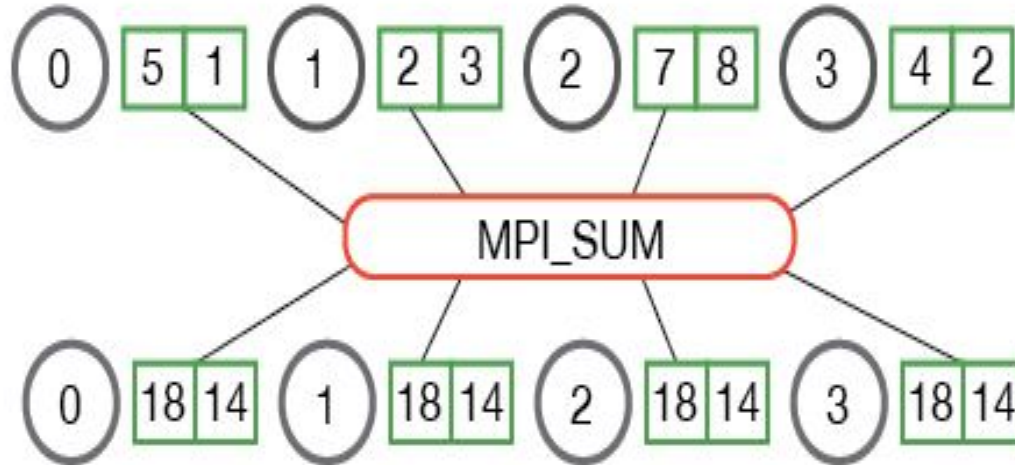
MPI_Reduce



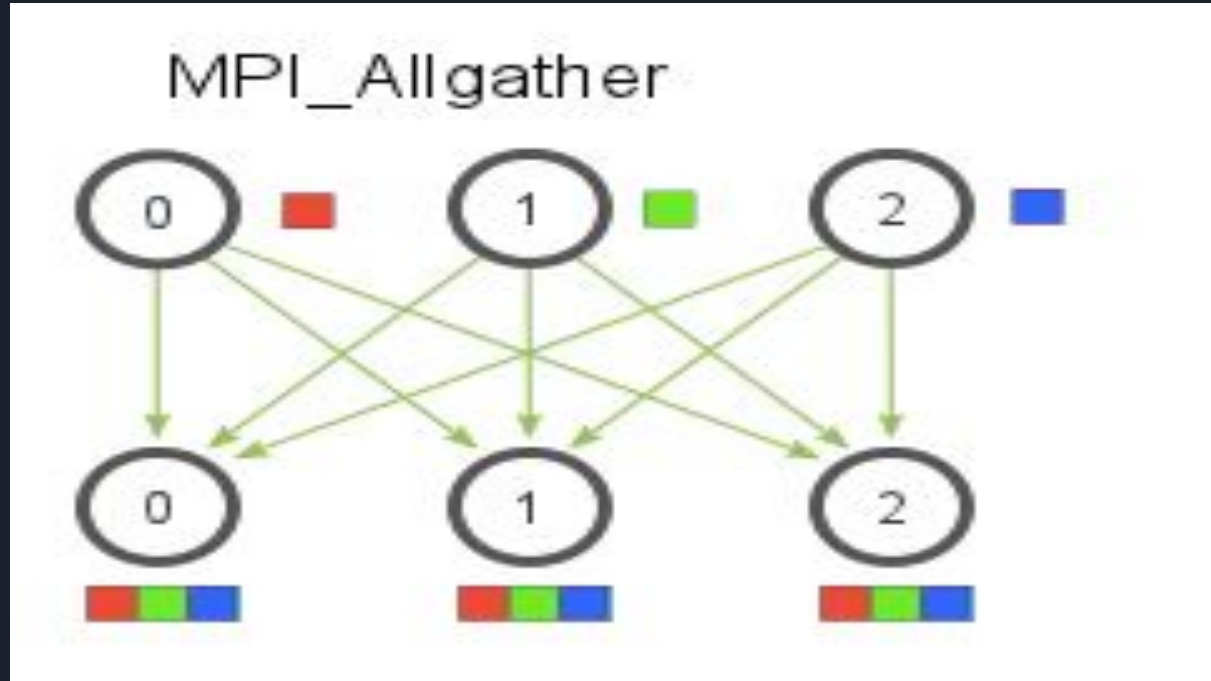
Source: mpitutorial.com

All Reduce Algorithm

MPI_Allreduce



All Gather Algorithm

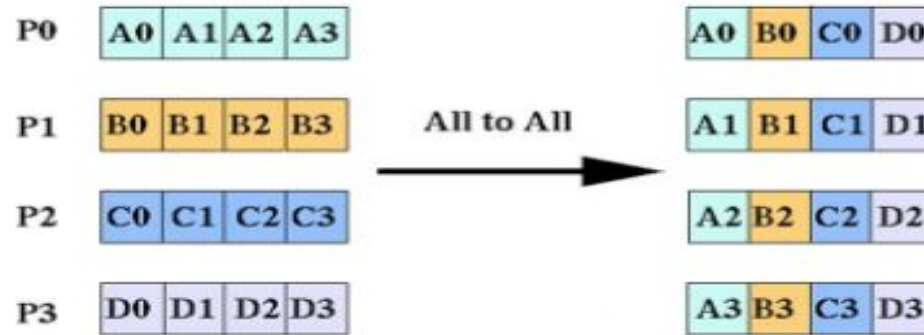


Source: mpitutorial.com

All-to-All Algorithm

MPI_AlltoAll

Combines multiple scatters:



This is essentially matrix transposition



Algorithm Complexity Parameters

- α = latency (units of time)
- β = inverse bandwidth (units of time/word)
- Time to send a message of n -words between two nodes :

$$T(n) = \alpha + \beta n$$



Algorithm Complexity Parameters

- Time during K-way congestion :

$$T(n) = \alpha + \beta nk$$



Time Complexities

Algorithm	Topology	Time Complexity
One-to-all Broadcast All-to-one Reduction	<i>Linear</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) (p)$
	<i>Ring</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$
	<i>Mesh</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$
	<i>Torus (2-D)</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$
	<i>Hypercube</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$
	<i>Tree</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) p$
	<i>FCG</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$



Time Complexities

All-to-all Broadcast All-to-all Reduction	<i>Linear</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m)(p - 1)$
	<i>Ring</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m)(p - 1)$
	<i>Mesh</i>	$2\alpha(\sqrt{p} - 1) + \beta m(p - 1)$
	<i>Torus (2-D)</i>	$2\alpha(\sqrt{p} - 1) + \beta m(p - 1)$
	<i>Hypercube</i>	$\alpha \log(p) + \beta m(p - 1)$
	<i>Tree</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m)(p - 1)$
	<i>FCG</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m)(p - 1)$



Time Complexities

All Reduce	<i>Linear</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$
	<i>Ring</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$
	<i>Mesh</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$
	<i>Torus (2-D)</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$
	<i>Hypercube</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$
	<i>Tree</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) p$
	<i>FCG</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m) \log(p)$



Time Complexities

Scatter Gather	<i>Linear</i>	$\alpha \log(p) + \beta m(p-1)$
	<i>Ring</i>	$\alpha \log(p) + \beta m(p-1)$
	<i>Mesh</i>	$\alpha \log(p) + \beta m(p-1)$
	<i>Torus (2-D)</i>	$\alpha \log(p) + \beta m(p-1)$
	<i>Hypercube</i>	$\alpha \log(p) + \beta m(p-1)$
	<i>Tree</i>	$\alpha \log(p) + \beta m(p-1)$
	<i>FCG</i>	$\alpha \log(p) + \beta m(p-1)$



Time Complexities

Scatter-all Gather-all	<i>Linear</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m \frac{p}{2})(p - 1)$
	<i>Ring</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m \frac{p}{2})(p - 1)$
	<i>Mesh</i>	$(2\alpha + \beta mp)(\sqrt{p} - 1)$
	<i>Torus (2-D)</i>	$(2\alpha + \beta mp)(\sqrt{p} - 1)$
	<i>Hypercube</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m)(p - 1)$
	<i>Tree</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m \frac{p}{2})(p - 1)$
	<i>FCG</i>	$(\alpha + \beta m \frac{p}{2})(p - 1)$



Simulations & Plots



MPI

- **Message Passing Interface (MPI)** is a standardized and portable message-passing standard designed by a group of researchers from academia and industry to function on a wide variety of parallel computing architectures.



SimGrid

SimGrid is a scientific instrument to study the behavior of large-scale distributed systems such as Grids, Clouds, HPC or P2P systems.



Simgrid and its features

- Allows one to configure :
 - Per host computing power
 - Link latency and bandwidth
 - Simulate MPI programs without modifications
 - Simulate on different architectures



Simgrid and its features

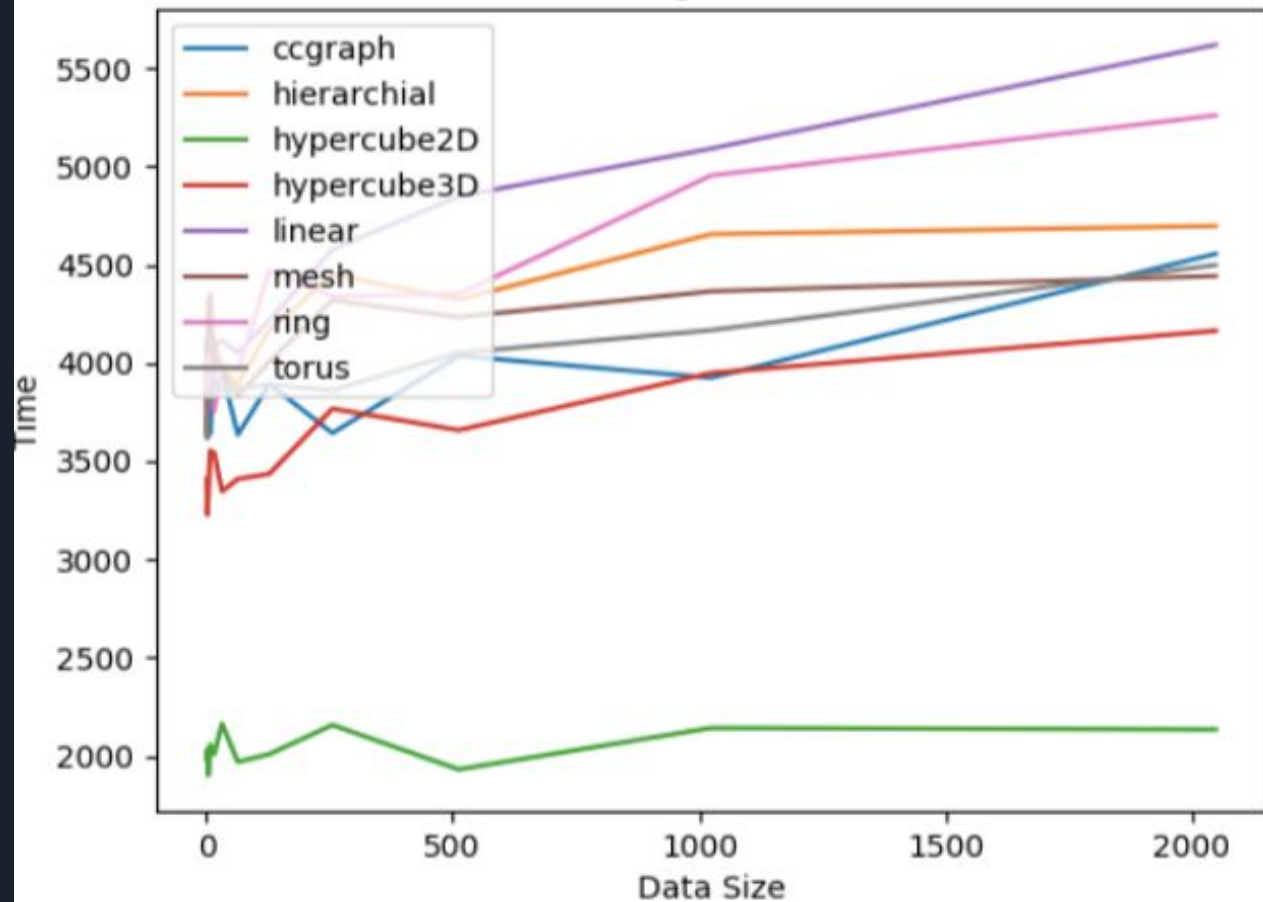
- Provides one with :
 - Link to link message count
 - Power consumption node wise
 - Execution time
- The trace information provided by Simgrid can be visualized using a tool pajeng.

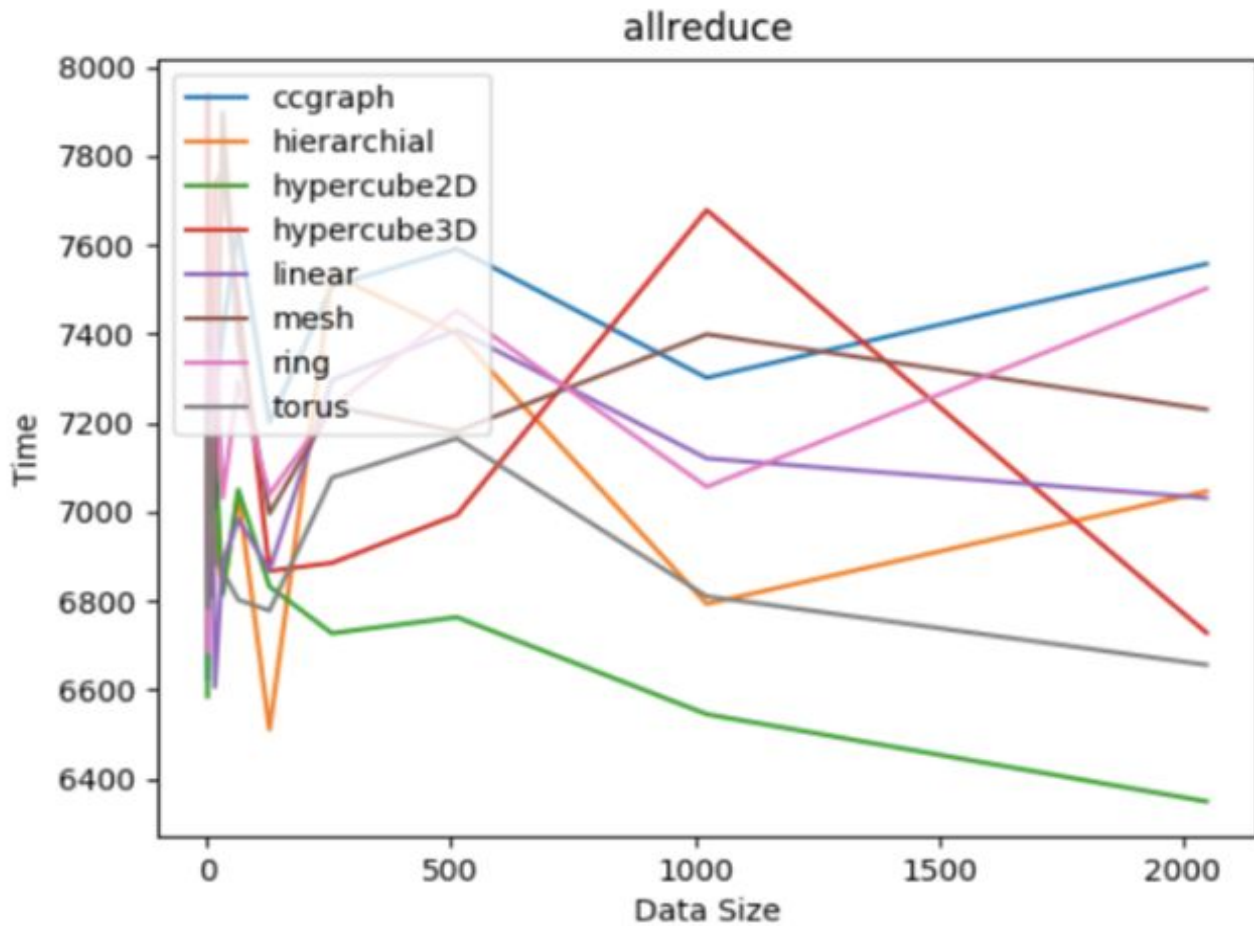


Sample Trace Data after filtering

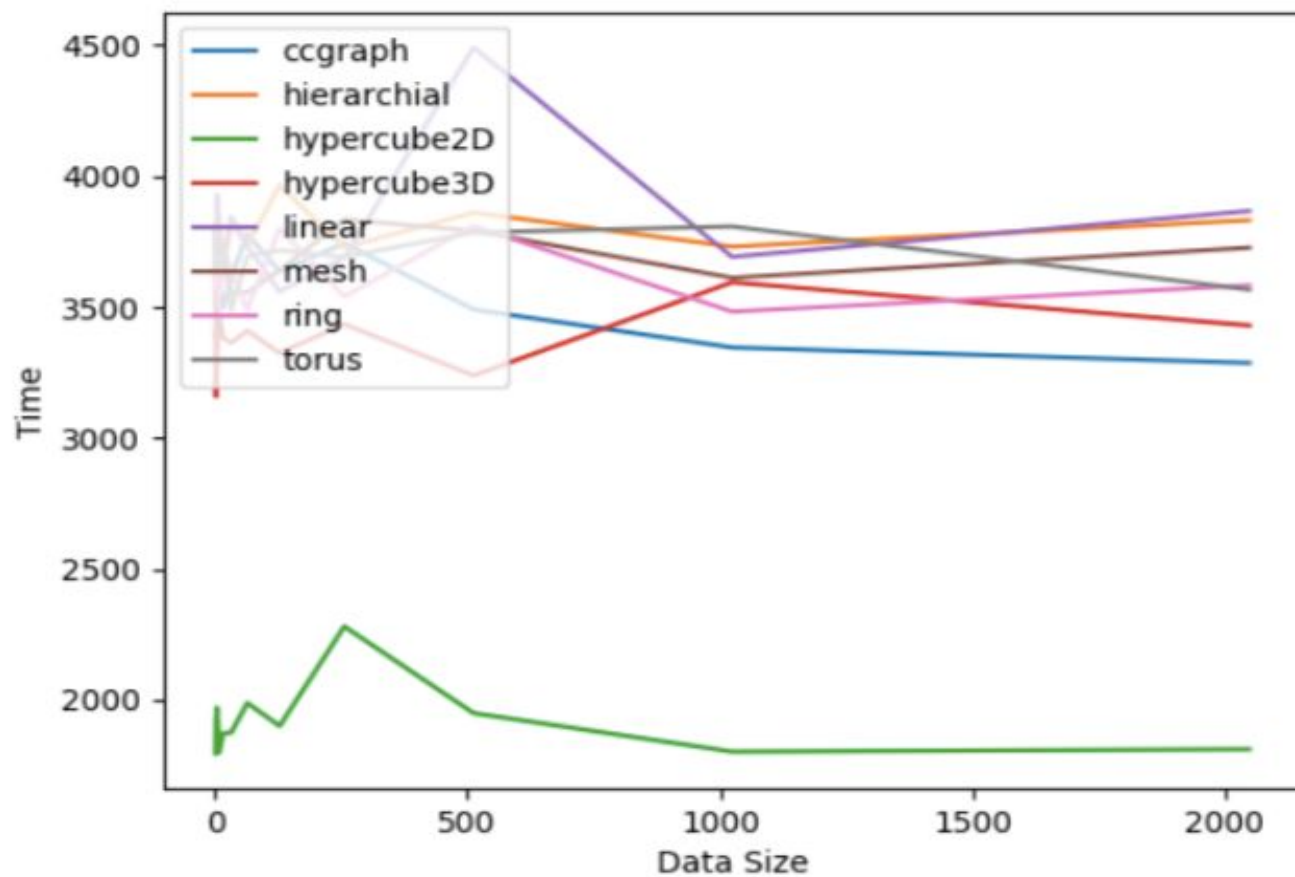
Source	Dest	Hop Count
1	2	4
1	9	1
1	3	3
3	4	5
1	5	2
5	6	7
5	7	6
7	8	8

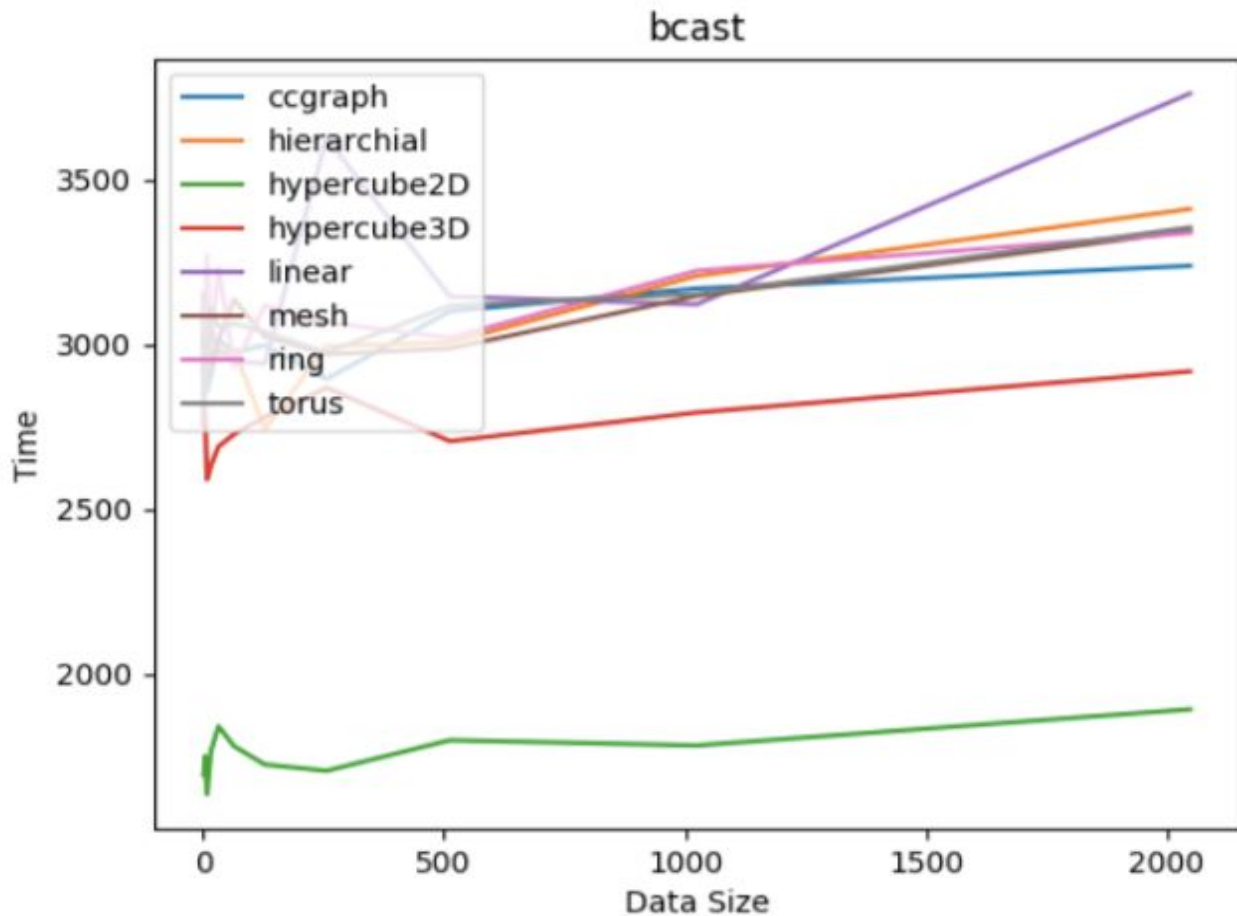
allgather

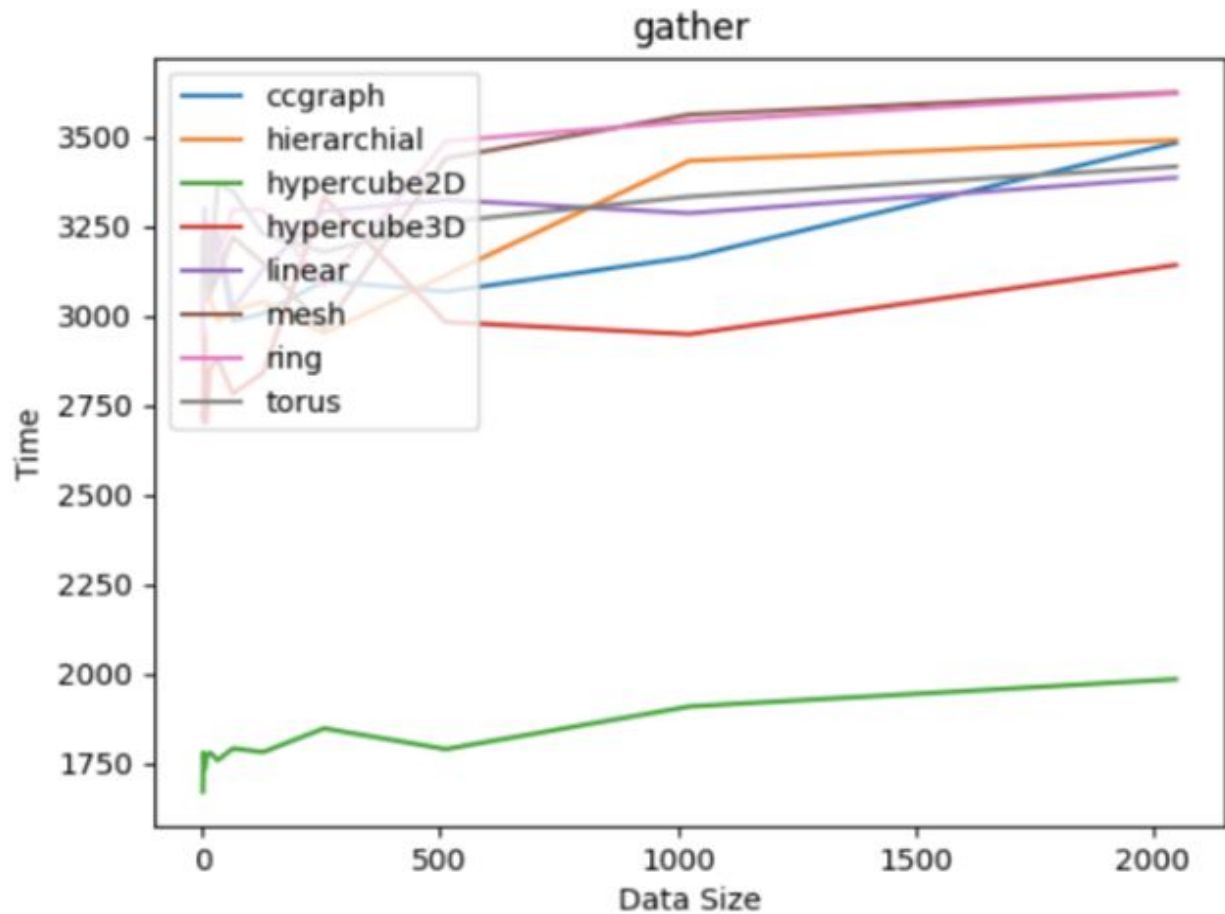




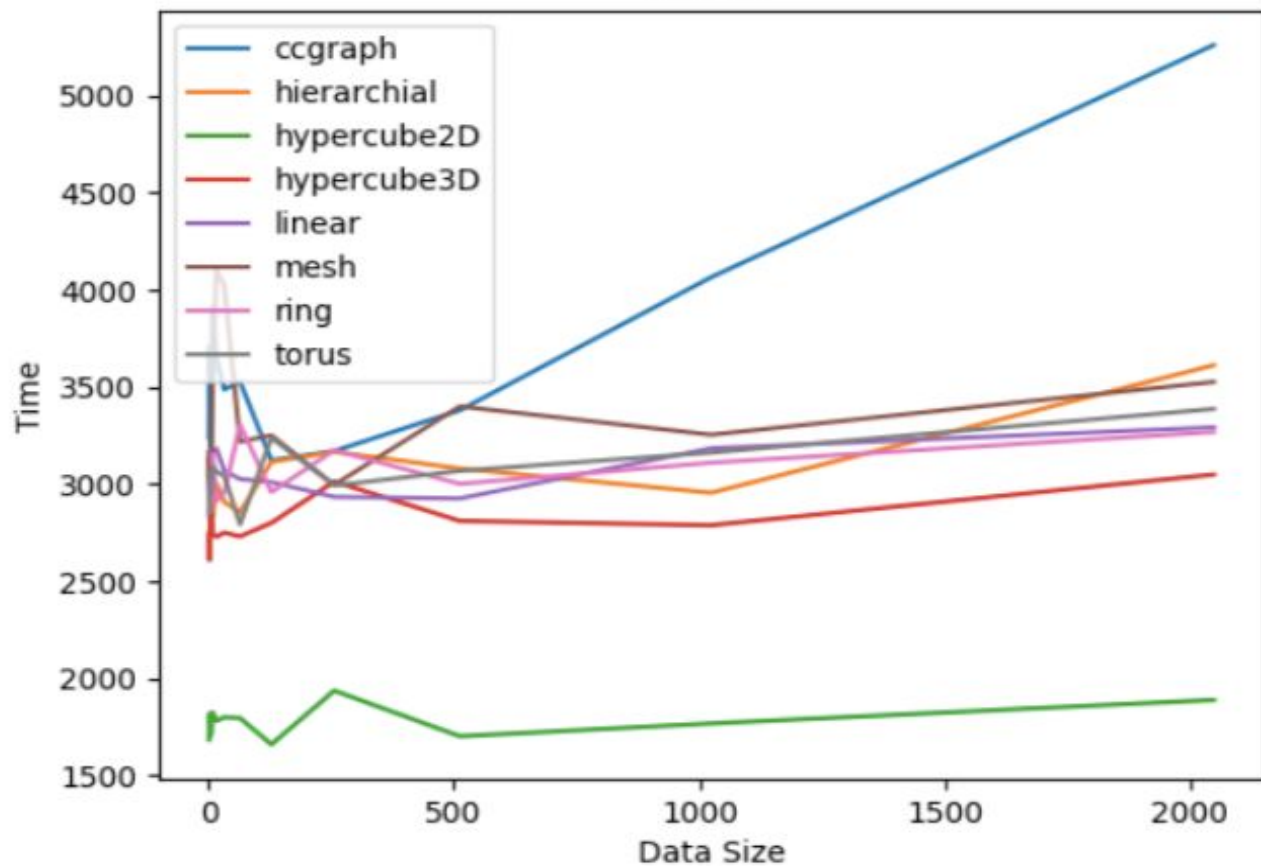
alltoall







scatter





References

- <https://www.cs.uky.edu/~jzhang/CS621/chapter5.pdf>
- <http://parallelcomp.uw.hu/ch04lev1sec1.html>
- <https://www8.cs.umu.se/kurser/5DV050/VT13/coll.pdf>
- <https://www8.cs.umu.se/kurser/5DV050/VT12/F1b.pdf>
- <https://s3.amazonaws.com/content.udacity-data.com/courses/gt-cse6220/Course+Notes/Lesson2-1+Basic+Model.pdf>
- [Udacity](#)
- <https://simgrid.org/tutorials/simgrid-mpi-101.pdf>
- <http://mpitutorial.com/tutorials/>



Thank You