Class: Final Year (Computer Science and Engineering)

Year: 2024-25 **Semester:** 1

Course: High Performance Computing Lab

Practical No.8

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Q1: Implement a MPI program to give an example of Deadlock.

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
   int send_data[100000]; // Large array to force blocking
   int recv data[100000];
   MPI Init(&argc, &argv);
   MPI Comm rank(MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
   MPI_Comm_size(MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
       printf("This example requires at least two processes.\n");
       MPI Abort(MPI COMM WORLD, 1);
    if (rank == 0) {
       MPI_Send(send_data, 100000, MPI_INT, 1, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
       MPI Recv(recv data, 100000, MPI INT, 1, 0, MPI COMM WORLD, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
    } else if (rank == 1) {
       MPI_Send(send_data, 100000, MPI_INT, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
       MPI_Recv(recv_data, 100000, MPI_INT, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
   printf("Process %d completed communication.\n", rank);
   MPI Finalize();
```

Output:

Q2. Implement blocking MPI send & receive to demonstrate Nearest neighbor exchange of data in a ring topology.

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int rank, size;
    int send_data, recv_data;
   int left, right;
   MPI Init(&argc, &argv);
   MPI Comm rank(MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
   MPI Comm size(MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
   right = (rank + 1) % size; // Right neighbor
   send data = rank;
   MPI_Send(&send_data, 1, MPI_INT, right, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD); // Send to the right neighbor
   MPI_Recv(&recv_data, 1, MPI_INT, left, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE); // Receive
   printf("Process %d received data %d from process %d\n", rank, recv data, left);
   MPI Finalize();
   return 0;
```

Output:

```
*[main][~/acad/hpc-lab/as8]$ mpirun --oversubscribe -np 5 ./2
Process 4 received data 3 from process 3
Process 3 received data 2 from process 2
Process 0 received data 4 from process 4
Process 1 received data 0 from process 0
Process 2 received data 1 from process 1
```

Q3. Write a MPI program to find the sum of all the elements of an array A of size n. Elements of an array can be divided into two equals groups. The first [n/2] elements are added by the first process, P0, and last [n/2] elements the by second process, P1. The two sums then are added to get the final result.

```
#include <mpi.h>
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
    int main(int argc, char** argv) {
        int local_sum = 0, global_sum = 0;
        int i, start, end;
11 MPI Init(&argc, &argv);
        MPI Comm rank(MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
        MPI Comm size(MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
                printf("This program requires exactly 2 processes.\n");
            MPI Finalize();
        if (rank == 0) {
            start = 0;
        } else if (rank == 1) {
            end = n;
        for (i = start; i < end; i++) {
            local sum += A[i];
        printf("Process %d local sum: %d\n", rank, local sum);
        if (rank == 0) {
            int received sum;
            MPI Recv(&received sum, 1, MPI INT, 1, 0, MPI COMM WORLD, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
            global_sum = local_sum + received_sum;
           printf("Final sum: %d\n", global_sum); // P0 prints the final result
        } else if (rank == 1) {
            MPI_Send(&local_sum, 1, MPI_INT, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
        MPI Finalize();
        return 0;
```

```
*[main][~/acad/hpc-lab/as8]$ mpirun -np 2 ./3
Process 0 local sum: 15
Process 1 local sum: 40
Output : Final sum: 55
```