

Parallel Computing Workshop

Adam Larios

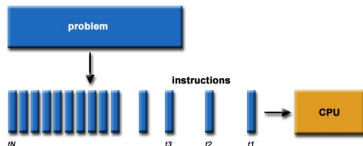


26 Feb 2015



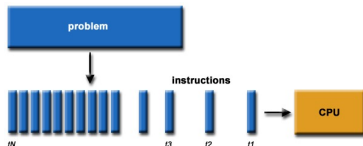
What is parallel computing?

Serial Computing

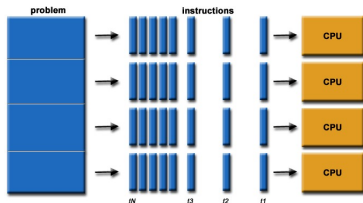


What is parallel computing?

Serial Computing



Parallel Computing



What is parallel computing?

Major Uses

- Solve many small problems at the same time.

What is parallel computing?

Major Uses

- Solve many small problems at the same time.
- Solve one big problem quickly by breaking it into small pieces.

What is parallel computing?

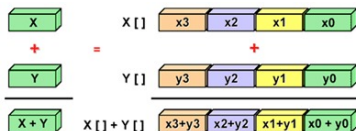
Major Uses

- Solve many small problems at the same time.
- Solve one big problem quickly by breaking it into small pieces.

What is parallel computing?

Major Uses

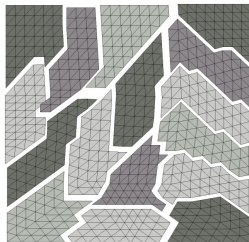
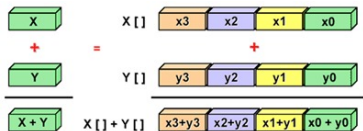
- Solve many small problems at the same time.
- Solve one big problem quickly by breaking it into small pieces.



What is parallel computing?

Major Uses

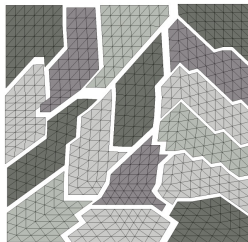
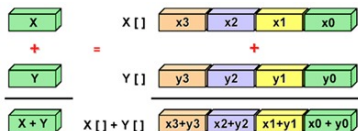
- Solve many small problems at the same time.
- Solve one big problem quickly by breaking it into small pieces.



What is parallel computing?

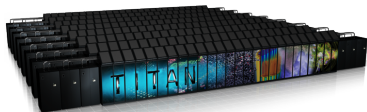
Major Uses

- Solve many small problems at the same time.
- Solve one big problem quickly by breaking it into small pieces.

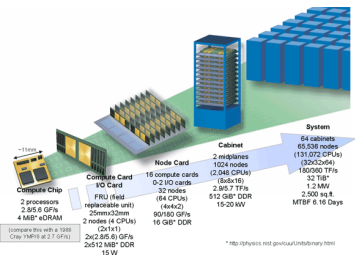


- Repeated associative binary operations (addition, multiplication, maximization)
- Matrix-vector multiplication

Supercomputers



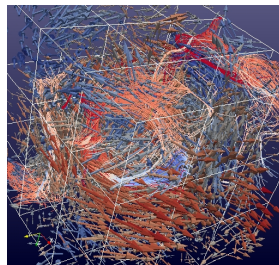
Titan



Processors Assembly



Blue Gene



Simulations

Why do parallel computing?

Good Reasons

- Massive speed up.
- Massive increase in problem size.
- Concurrency (the universe is inherently parallel in space)

Why do parallel computing?

Good Reasons

- Massive speed up.
- Massive increase in problem size.
- Concurrency (the universe is inherently parallel in space)



What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

Difficulties

- Often harder to think about.

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

Difficulties

- Often harder to think about.
- Often harder to program.

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

Difficulties

- Often harder to think about.
- Often harder to program.
- More problem dependent.

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

Difficulties

- Often harder to think about.
- Often harder to program.
- More problem dependent.
- Scalability and overhead costs.

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

Difficulties

- Often harder to think about.
- Often harder to program.
- More problem dependent.
- Scalability and overhead costs.

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

Difficulties

- Often harder to think about.
- Often harder to program.
- More problem dependent.
- Scalability and overhead costs.

Is it right for you?

- It depends...

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

Difficulties

- Often harder to think about.
- Often harder to program.
- More problem dependent.
- Scalability and overhead costs.

Is it right for you?

- It depends...
- ... but probably yes!

What is parallel computing?

What is the bad news?

Not as useful when

- Iteration is required.
- Global communication is very frequent.

Difficulties

- Often harder to think about.
- Often harder to program.
- More problem dependent.
- Scalability and overhead costs.

Is it right for you?

- It depends...
- ... but probably yes!
- E.g., do you have even one parameter in your problem?

How do you access parallel resources?

Parallel Machines

- Your own multi-core laptop or desktop

How do you access parallel resources?

Parallel Machines

- Your own multi-core laptop or desktop
- A cluster, like at the HCC

How do you access parallel resources?

Parallel Machines

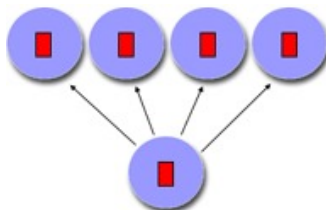
- Your own multi-core laptop or desktop
- A cluster, like at the HCC
- “Cloud computing”, Amazon HPC, etc.

How do you access parallel resources?

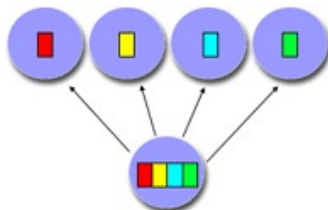
Parallel Machines

- Your own multi-core laptop or desktop
- A cluster, like at the HCC
- “Cloud computing”, Amazon HPC, etc.
- Open Science Grid

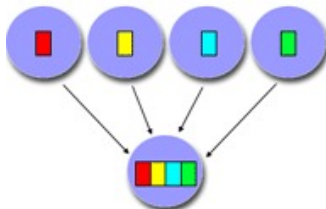
How does it work?



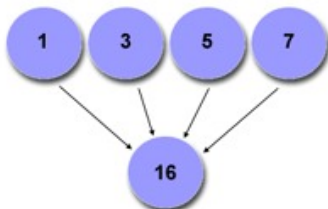
broadcast



scatter



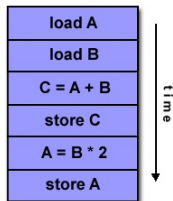
gather



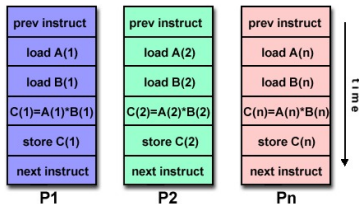
reduction

How does it work?

Serial Logic

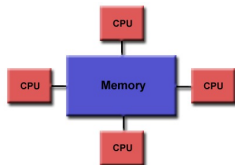


Parallel Logic

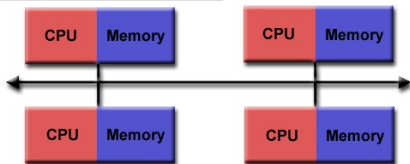


Memory

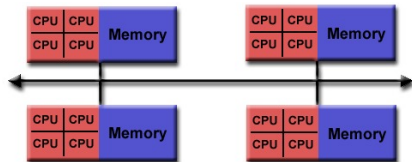
Shared Memory



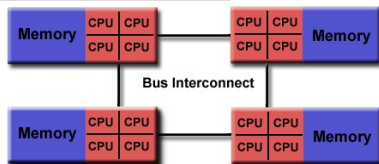
Distributed Memory



Hybrid Memory



Non-Uniform Memory



How can you get started?

What do you need?

- Libraries: OpenMPI, MPICH (Open Source)

How can you get started?

What do you need?

- Libraries: OpenMPI, MPICH (Open Source)
- A parallel compiler (mpif90, mpicc, etc.)

How can you get started?

What do you need?

- Libraries: OpenMPI, MPICH (Open Source)
- A parallel compiler (mpif90, mpicc, etc.)
- Some knowledge of Linux/Unix (probably)

How can you get started?

What do you need?

- Libraries: OpenMPI, MPICH (Open Source)
- A parallel compiler (mpif90, mpicc, etc.)
- Some knowledge of Linux/Unix (probably)

How can you get started?

What do you need?

- Libraries: OpenMPI, MPICH (Open Source)
- A parallel compiler (mpif90, mpicc, etc.)
- Some knowledge of Linux/Unix (probably)

Other notes

- Vendors: MPI, Intel MPI, Scali MP
- Matlab parallel programming

A basic MPI program

```
program who_am_I
  use mpi
  implicit none
  integer :: nb_procs,rank,code

  call MPI_INIT(code)
  call MPI_COMM_SIZE(MPI_COMM_WORLD ,nb_procs ,code)
  call MPI_COMM_RANK(MPI_COMM_WORLD ,rank,code)

  print *, 'I am the process ',rank,' of ',nb_procs

  call MPI_FINALIZE (code)
end program who_am_I
```

Communications

```
program point_to_point
use mpi
implicit none

integer, dimension( MPI_STATUS_SIZE ) :: status
integer, parameter :: tag=100
integer :: rank,value,code

call MPI_INIT(code)
call MPI_COMM_RANK (MPI_COMM_WORLD ,rank,code)

if (rank == 2) then
    value=1000
    call MPI_SEND(value,1,MPI_INTEGER,5,tag,MPI_COMM_WORLD ,code)
elseif (rank == 5) then
    call MPI_RECV(value,1,MPI_INTEGER,2,tag,MPI_COMM_WORLD ,status ,code)
    print *, 'I, process 5, have received value ',value,'&
              from process 2'
end if

call MPI_FINALIZE (code)

end program point_to_point
```

Communications

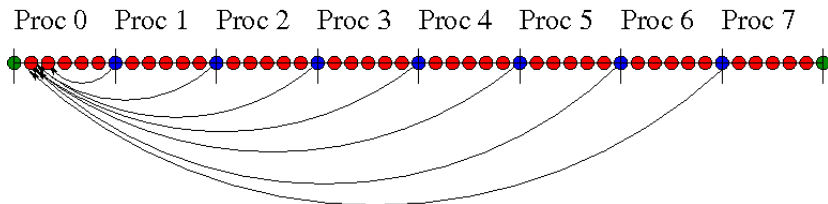
```
> mpiexec -n 7 point_to_point  
I, process 5 , have received value 1000 from process 2
```

Communication Overhead

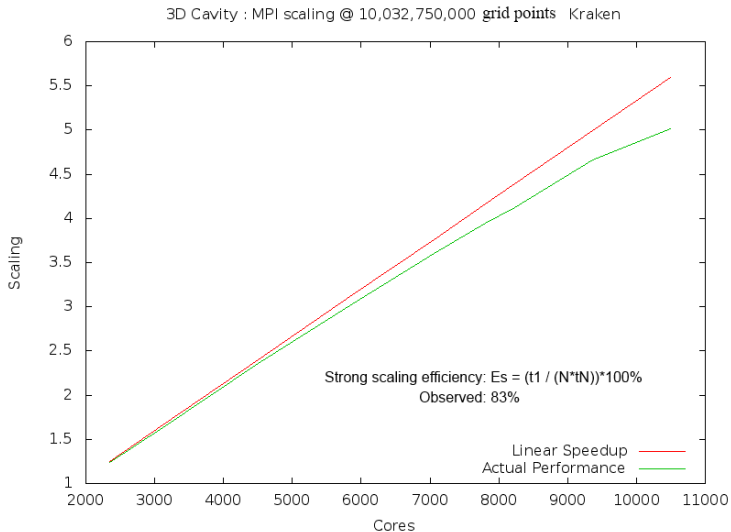
● Boundary node

● Interior node

● Interface node



Scaling Tests



Resources

- “Introduction to Parallel Computing”, Blaise Barney
https://computing.llnl.gov/tutorials/parallel_comp
- “A Parallel Multigrid Tutorial”, Jim Jones
https://computing.llnl.gov/casc/linear_solvers/present.html
- “Introduction to Parallel Computing, Design and Analysis of Algorithms”, Vipin Kumar, Ananth Grama, Anshul Gupta, George Karypis
- IDRIS tutorial with great coding examples:
<http://www.idris.fr/data/cours/parallel/openmp/>

Thank you, and have fun!