

FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL
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ITMO UNIVERSITY

Report

MPI. Assignments 10 — 11

Parallel algorithms for the analysis and synthesis of data

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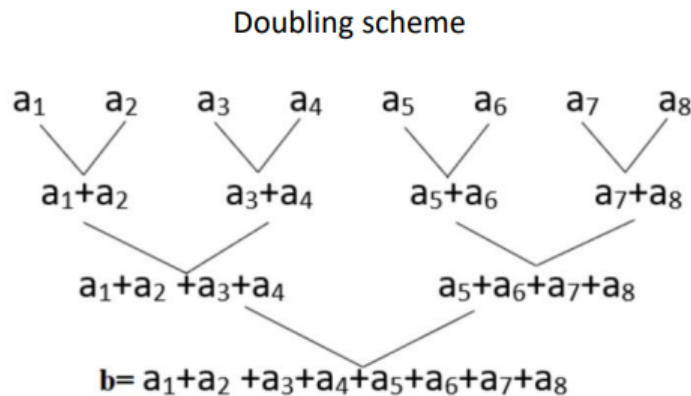
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1 Assignments

1.1 Assignment 9. MPI. MPI_Reduce.

1.1.1 Formulation of the problem

1. Write an MPI program in which the global vector addition operation is modeled by a doubling (cascade) scheme using point-to-point data transfers.
2. Compare the execution time of such a simulation using the MPI_REDUCE procedure on as many processes as possible. Each process stores an array of 1,000,000 elements equal to 1.



MPI_Reduce

The MPI_REDUCE function concatenates the input buffer entries of each process in a group using the **op** operation and returns the concatenated value to the root process's output buffer.

int **MPI_Reduce** (

- IN void ***sendbuf** - address of the beginning of the input buffer;
- OUT void ***recvbuf** - address of the beginning of the result buffer (used only in the receiving process root);
- IN int **count** - the number of elements in the input buffer;
- IN MPI_Datatype **sendtype** - the type of elements in the input buffer;
- IN MPI_Op **op** - the operation by which the reduction is performed;
- IN int **root** - number of the receiving process of the operation result;
- IN MPI_Comm **comm** - communicator

)

1.1.2 Example of launch parameters and output. Detailed description of solution

Code for assignment 9 is [here](#).

Compilation example: `MPIC++ -O ./CPF/9.o ASSIGNMENT9.C`

Launch example, there are two options:

1. `MPIRUN -OVERSUBSCRIBE -NP 16 ./CPF/9.o 100000000 DOUBLE`
2. `MPIRUN -OVERSUBSCRIBE -NP 16 ./CPF/9.o 100000000 REDUCE`

```
(base) aptmess@improfeo:~/ITMO/parallel_algorithms/HT/hw_mpi$ mpirun --oversubscribe -np 16 ./cpf/9.o 100000000 reduce
process 0: variant=reduce sum=100000000, execution time=0.325503
(base) aptmess@improfeo:~/ITMO/parallel_algorithms/HT/hw_mpi$ mpirun --oversubscribe -np 16 ./cpf/9.o 100000000 double
process 0: variant=double sum=100000000, execution time=0.374893
(base) aptmess@improfeo:~/ITMO/parallel_algorithms/HT/hw_mpi$
```

Results

Let's move to the the code and explain how it works.

```
1 #include <mpi.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
3 #include <ctime>
4 #include <stdlib.h>
5 #include <iostream>
6
7 static int const root = 0;
8
9 using namespace std;
10
11 int sum_of_array(int x[], int n)
12 {
13     int sum = 0;
14     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
15         sum = sum + x[i];
16     return sum;
17 }
18
19
20
21 int parallel_sum_reduce(int x[], int batch_size)
22 {
23     /*
24     parallel sum with MPI_SUM as a reduce operation
25     */
26     int local_sum, full_sum = 0;
27     int sum_of_array(int x[], int m);
28
29     local_sum = sum_of_array(x, batch_size);
30
31     MPI_Reduce(&local_sum, &full_sum, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_SUM, root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
32
33     return full_sum;
34 }
35
36
37 int parallel_sum_doubling(int x[], int batch_size, int rank, int n, MPI_Status status)
38 {
39     /*
40     parallel sum with MPI_SUM as a double operation
41     */
42     int full_sum, dummy_reciever, u, child;
43     int sum_of_array(int x[], int m);
44
45     full_sum = sum_of_array(x, batch_size);
46
47     for (int p = 2; p <= n; p *= 2)
48     {
49         u = rank % p;
50         child = rank + p / 2;
51         if (u == 0 & child < n)
52         {
53             MPI_Recv(&dummy_reciever, 1, MPI_INT, child, MPI_ANY_TAG, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &status);
54             full_sum += dummy_reciever;
55         }
56         else
57         {
58             MPI_Send(&full_sum, 1, MPI_INT, rank - u, root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
59         }
60     }
61
62     return full_sum;
63 }
64
65
66
67 int split_data_by_processes(int arr[], int batch[], int batch_size)
68 {
69     /*
70     splitting arr between each process by batches with length=batch_size
71     */
72     MPI_Scatter(arr, batch_size, MPI_INT, batch, batch_size, MPI_INT, root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
73     return 0;
74 }
75
76
77 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
78 {
79     int length_array = atoi(argv[1]);
80     string double_or_reduce = argv[2];
81
82     MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
83
84     int rank, n, batch_size, full_sum;
85     double start_time, end_time;
86     int *a;
87
88     MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &n);
89     MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank);
90
91     MPI_Status status;
92
93     batch_size = length_array / n;
94
95     if (rank == root)
96     {
97         a = new int[length_array];
98         for (int i = 0; i < length_array; i++) a[i] = 1;
99     }
100
101     int *batch = new int[batch_size];
102
103     if (rank == root) start_time = MPI_Wtime();
104
105     split_data_by_processes(a, batch, batch_size);
106
107     if (double_or_reduce == "double")
108     {
109         full_sum = parallel_sum_doubling(batch, batch_size, rank, n, status);
110     }
111     else if (double_or_reduce == "reduce")
112     {
113         full_sum = parallel_sum_reduce(batch, batch_size);
114     }
115
116     if (rank == root)
117     {
118         end_time = MPI_Wtime();
119         cout << "process " << rank ;
120         cout << " variant=" << double_or_reduce;
121         cout << " sum=" << full_sum;
122         cout << ", execution time=" << (end_time - start_time);
123         cout << '\n' << endl;
124     }
125
126
127     MPI_Finalize();
128     return 0;
129 }
```

Assignment9 code

In this code there are two functions base functions - PARALLEL_SUM_REDUCE and PARALLEL_SUM_DOUBLING. In first function we are for each process and for their part of input array compute sum and send the result to toor process using syntax of MPI_REDUCE, in PARALLEL_SUM_DOUBLING function we are splitting our workers as a tree (amount of processes should

be a degree of 2 because of implemenation condition). After that if there are a way to split worker to more workers less than amount of processes we are splitting and waiting for result of each child process, else we are sending sum - the structure as on picture in the previous subsection. In main functions we initialise array of ones, with function `MPI_SCATTER` send for each process their own part of array and depending on input parameter counting the sum. After some expereiements I mentioned that reduce operation worke quicklier than doubling (as we can see in picture RESULTS).

1.2 Appendix

The link to the sourse code which is placed on my [github](#).