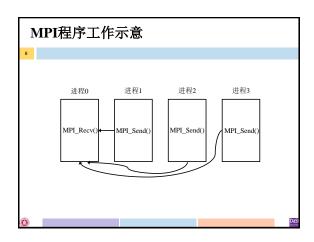


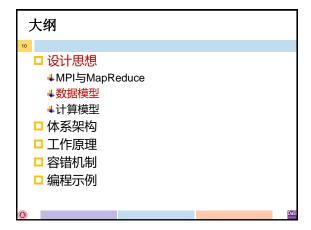
```
MPI编程举例

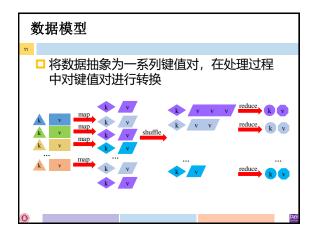
sinclude cettion ho
sinclude cettion ho
sinclude cetting ho
per_cetting ho
sinclude cetting ho
per_cetting ho
p
```

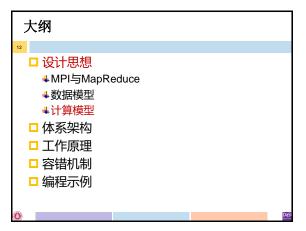


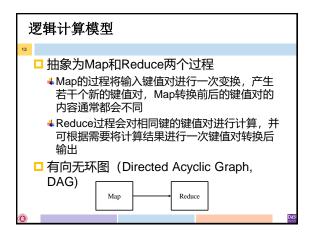


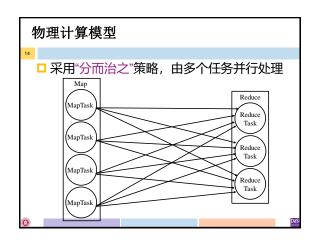
## MPI的局限性 D 从用户编程的角度来看,程序员需要考虑到进程之间的并行问题,并且进程之间的通信需要用户在程序中显式地表达,这无疑增加了程序员编程的复杂性。 D 从系统实现的角度来看,MPI程序是以多进程方式运行的。如果在运行过程中某一进程因故障导致崩溃,那么除非用户在编写程序时添加了故障恢复的功能,否则MPI编程框架本身并不能提供容错能力。

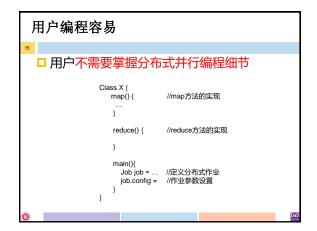


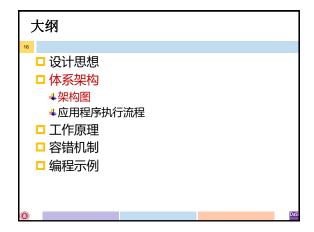


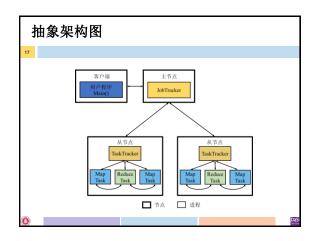


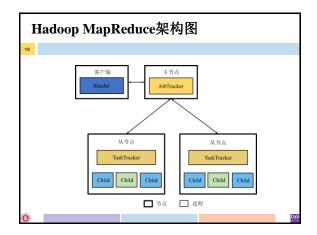


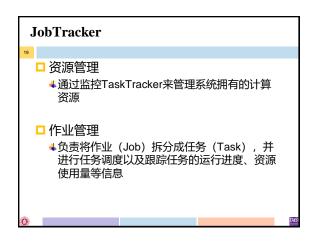




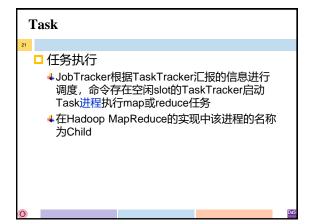




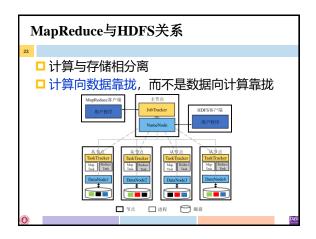




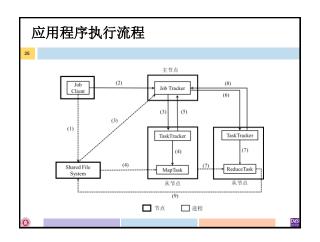






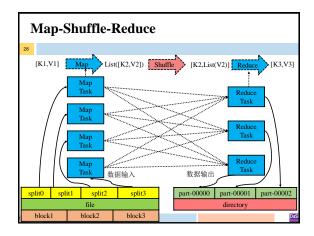


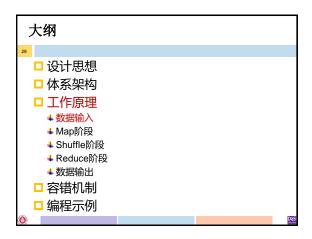




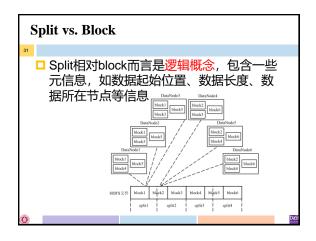


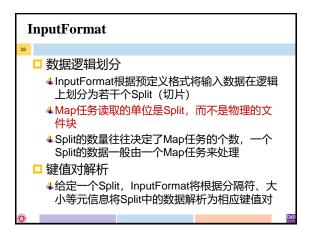


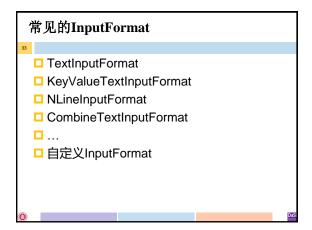


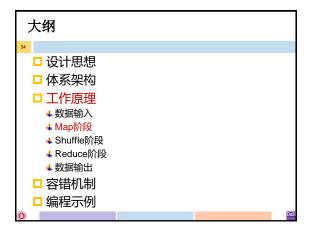


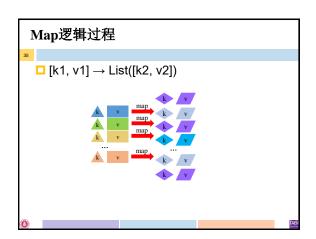


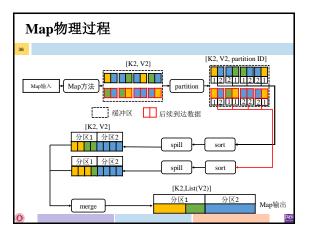


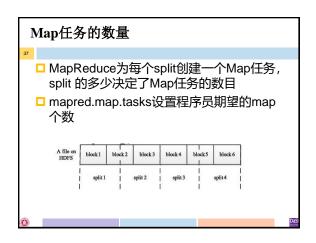


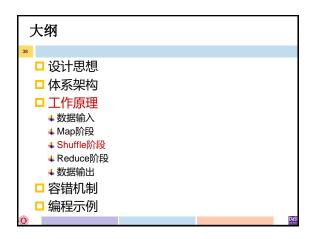


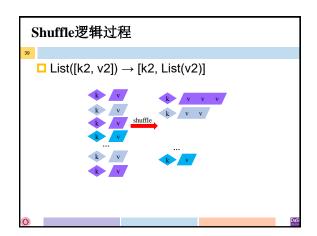


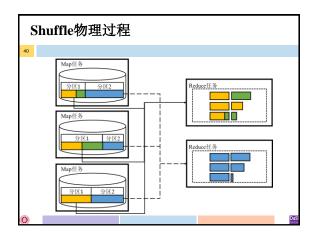












何时Shuffle?

当系统中的Map任务完成率达到设定阈值时,系统将启动Reduce任务
从例如,阈值设定为60%意味着如果系统中共有100个Map任务,那么一旦有60个Map任务已经完成了就可以启动Reduce任务,而不必等到这100个Map任务全部完成
Reduce任务不会等到所有的Map任务执行结束才拉取Map任务的输出结果,但是拉取的数据必然来自于已经完成运行的Map任务,即已经保存在磁盘上的文件



