





# Lo5: MPI programming (2)

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### **Collective operations**

- Collective routines provide a higher-level way to organize a parallel program
- Each process executes the same communication operations
- MPI provides a rich set of collective operations...

### **Collective operations**

- Communications involving group of processes in a communicator.
- Groups and communicators can be constructed "by hand" or using topology routines.
- Tags are not used; different communicators deliver similar functionality.
- No non-blocking collective operations.
- Three classes of operations: synchronization, data movement, collective computation.

### **MPI\_Barrier**

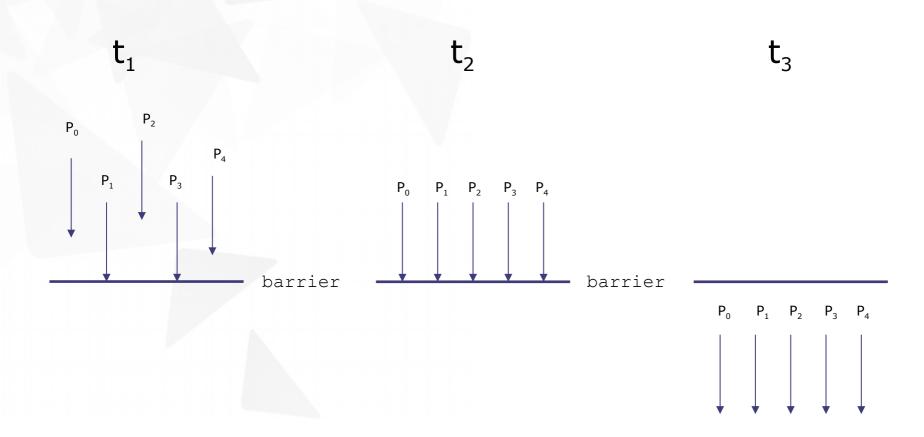
Stop processes until all processes within a communicator reach the barrier

Almost never required in a parallel program Occasionally useful in measuring performance and load balancing

Fortran:

```
CALL MPI_BARRIER( comm, ierr)
C:
int MPI_Barrier(MPI_Comm comm)
```

### **Barrier**



# **Broadcast (MPI\_BCAST)**

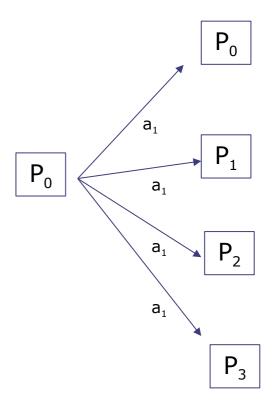
One-to-all communication: same data sent from root process to all others in the communicator

```
Fortran:
```

```
INTEGER count, type, root, comm, ierr
CALL MPI_BCAST(buf, count, type, root, comm, ierr)
Buf array of type type
C:
int MPI_Bcast(void *buf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, int root, MPI_Comm comm)
All processes must specify same root, rank and comm
```

### **Broadcast**

```
PROGRAM broad cast
 INCLUDE 'mpif.h'
 INTEGER ierr, myid, nproc, root
 INTEGER status (MPI STATUS SIZE)
REAL A(2)
 CALL MPI INIT (ierr)
 CALL MPI COMM SIZE (MPI COMM WORLD, nproc, ierr)
 CALL MPI COMM RANK (MPI COMM WORLD, myid, ierr)
 root = 0
 IF ( myid .EQ. 0 ) THEN
  a(1) = 2.0
  a(2) = 4.0
END IF
CALL MPI BCAST(a, 2, MPI REAL, 0, MPI COMM WORLD, ierr)
WRITE (6,*) myid, ': a(1)=', a(1), 'a(2)=', a(2)
CALL MPI FINALIZE (ierr)
 END
```



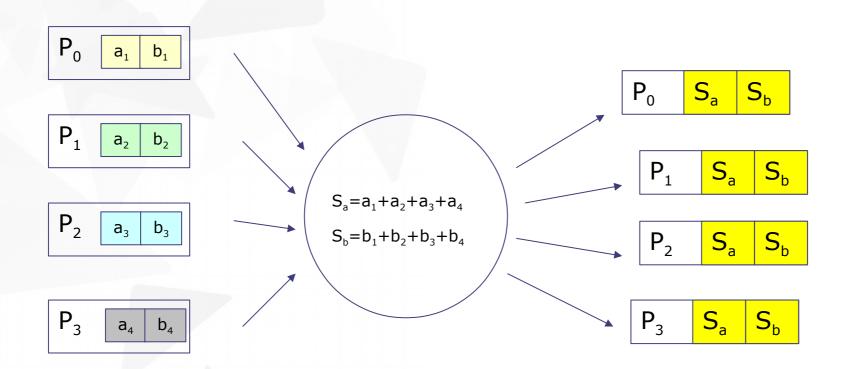
### Reduction

The reduction operation allow to:

- Collect data from each process
- Reduce the data to a single value
- Store the result on the root processes
- Store the result on all processes

## MPI\_Reduce and MPI\_Allreduce

### Reduce, Parallel Sum



Reduction function works with arrays other operation: product, min, max, and, ....

Internally is usually implemented with a binary tree

### MPI REDUCE and MPI ALLREDUCE

#### Fortran:

MPI\_REDUCE(snd\_buf,rcv\_buf,count,type,op,root,comm,ierr)

```
snd_buf input array of type type containing local values.
rcv_buf output array of type type containing global results
count (INTEGER) number of element of snd_buf and rcv_buf
type (INTEGER) MPI type of snd_buf and rcv_buf
op (INTEGER) parallel operation to be performed
root (INTEGER) MPI id of the process storing the result
comm (INTEGER) communicator of processes involved in the operation
ierr (INTEGER) output, error code (if ierr=0 no error occours)
```

#### MPI\_ALLREDUCE( snd\_buf,rcv\_buf,count,type,op,comm,ierr)

The argument root is missing, the result is stored to all processes.

# **Predefined Reduction Operations**

MPI op	Function
MPI_MAX	Maximum
MPI_MIN	Minimum
MPI_SUM	Sum
MPI_PROD	Product
MPI_LAND	Logical AND
MPI_BAND	Bitwise AND
MPI_LOR	Logical OR
MPI_BOR	Bitwise OR
MPI_LXOR	Logical exclusive OR
MPI_BXOR	Bitwise exclusive OR
MPI_MAXLOC	Maximum and location
MPI_MINLOC	Minimum and location

### Reduce, example

```
PROGRAM reduce
 INCLUDE 'mpif.h'
 INTEGER ierr, myid, nproc, root
 INTEGER status (MPI STATUS SIZE)
 REAL A(2), res(2)
 CALL MPI INIT(ierr)
 CALL MPI COMM SIZE (MPI COMM WORLD, nproc, ierr)
 CALL MPI COMM RANK (MPI COMM WORLD, myid, ierr)
 root = 0
 a(1) = 2.0
 a(2) = 4.0
 CALL MPI REDUCE (a, res, 2, MPI REAL, MPI SUM, root,
& MPI COMM WORLD, ierr)
 IF ( myid .EQ. 0 ) THEN
   WRITE (6,*) myid, ': res(1)=', res(1), 'res(2)=', res(2)
 END IF
 CALL MPI FINALIZE(ierr)
 END
```

### MPI\_Scatter

One-to-all communication: different data sent from root process to all others in the communicator

Fortran:

sender

receiver

CALL MPI\_SCATTER(sndbuf, sndcount, sndtype, rcvbuf, rcvcount, rcvtype, root, comm, ierr)

Arguments definition are like other MPI subroutine

sndcount is the number of elements sent to each process, not the size of sndbuf, that
should be sndcount times the number of process in the communicator

The sender arguments are significant only at root

### MPI\_Gather

One-to-all communication: different data collected by the root process, from all others processes in the communicator. Is the opposite of Scatter

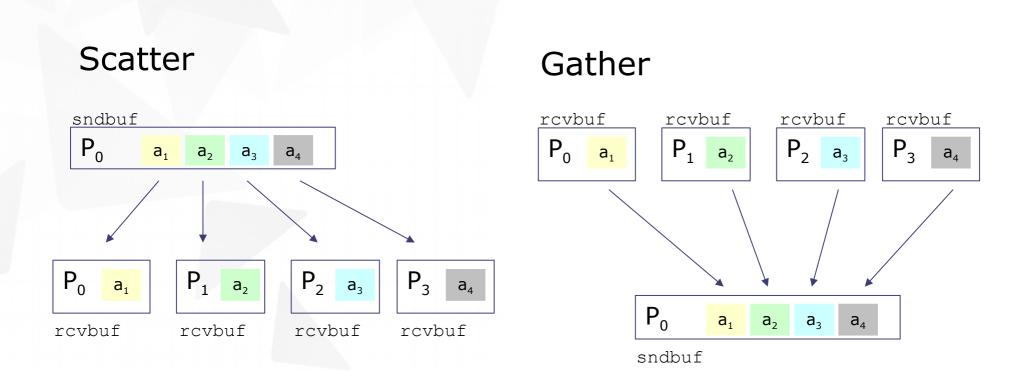
```
Fortran:
```

CALL MPI\_GATHER(sndbuf, smdeount, sndtype, rcvbuf, referount, rcvtype, root, comm, ierr)

Arguments definition are like other MPI subroutine

rcvcount is the number of elements collected from each process, not the size of
rcvbuf, that should be rcvcount times the number of process in the communicator
The receiver arguments are significant only at root

# Scatter/Gather



### Scatter/Gather examples

#### scatter

```
PROGRAM scatter
 INCLUDE 'mpif.h'
INTEGER ierr, myid, nproc, nsnd, I, root
INTEGER status(MPI_STATUS_SIZE)
REAL A(16), B(2)
CALL MPI INIT(ierr)
 CALL MPI COMM SIZE (MPI COMM WORLD, nproc, ierr)
CALL MPI COMM RANK (MPI COMM WORLD, myid, ierr)
root = 0
IF ( myid .eq. root ) THEN
  DO i = 1, 16
     a(i) = REAL(i)
  END DO
END IF
nsnd = 2
CALL MPI SCATTER(a, nsnd, MPI REAL, b, nsnd,
& MPI REAL, root, MPI COMM WORLD, ierr)
WRITE (6,*) myid, ': b(1)=', b(1), 'b(2)=', b(2)
CALL MPI FINALIZE (ierr)
END
```

#### gather

```
PROGRAM gather
 INCLUDE 'mpif.h'
INTEGER ierr, myid, nproc, nsnd, I, root
 INTEGER status (MPI STATUS SIZE)
REAL A(16), B(2)
CALL MPI INIT(ierr)
CALL MPI_COMM_SIZE(MPI_COMM_WORLD, nproc, ierr)
CALL MPI COMM RANK (MPI COMM WORLD, myid, ierr)
root = 0
b(1) = REAL(myid)
b(2) = REAL(myid)
nsnd = 2
CALL MPI GATHER (b, nsnd, MPI REAL, a, nsnd,
& MPI REAL, root MPI COMM WORLD, ierr)
IF ( myid .eq. root ) THEN
  DO i = 1, (nsnd*nproc)
    WRITE(6,*) myid, ': a(i)=', a(i)
  END DO
END IF
CALL MPI FINALIZE (ierr)
END
```

### **Exercise:**

 Modify pi\_mpi.c to use collective operation instead of naive communication algorithm