

CS633: Group 01: Assignment 2

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Explanation of Code

- Initialised the data matrix with random values based on the arguments provided
- Checked for existing neighbours by making flags for them
- Reduced the number of inter-node exchanges by assigning a leader process and sending only the desired data points
- For the above communication in the case of top and bottom rows during halo exchange, the following order is maintained:
 1. MPI_Comm_split to create sub-communicator for a node to enable the operations of Gather and Scatter
 2. MPI_Pack for packing the boundary data points
 3. MPI_Gather for all processes within a node in the sub-communicator for gathering all the packed rows and sending them to the first process
 4. MPI_Isend for sending the packed data from the first process to the first processes of the neighbouring nodes if they exist
 5. MPI_Recv for receiving the packed data in the first process of the node
 6. MPI_Unpack to unpack the received packed data
 7. MPI_Scatter to send those received rows in all the processes from the first process in the sub-communicator
- The halo exchange for left and right rows, and the computations of data matrix were done in the same fashion as before.

Performance Comparison

Observation 1:

When the number of processes increases keeping the nodes fixed, the communication time increases as the number of intra-node communications increases.

Observation 2:

Increasing the data size increases the total time taken because more amount of data points get packed and communicated as well as more computation time.

Observation 3:

The slight increase in the time with leader for 8 and 12 processes can be explained by the fact that there are not that many processes such that the reduction in inter-node communications has an effect on the timings and the Gather-Scatter increases the time slightly. However for large number of processes, this works fine as the time would be smaller with leader process as compared to without a leader.

Optimizations

We have used Isend/Recv to ensure non-blocking message passing takes place accurately which gives better performance over blocking calls. We have used MPI.Gather/Scatter over normal Send/Recv since it has an optimised parallel algorithm. We tried to allocate the first process of every node as the leader so that the number of inter-node communications get reduced for a large number of processes.

