

3.6 Suppose $comm_sz=4$ and suppose that x is a vector with $n = 14$ components.

- (a) How would the components of x be distributed among the processes in a program that used a block distribution.
- (b) How would the components of x be distributed in a process that used a cyclic distribution?
- (c) How would the components of x be distributed among the processes in a program that used a block-cyclic distribution with block size $b = 2$.

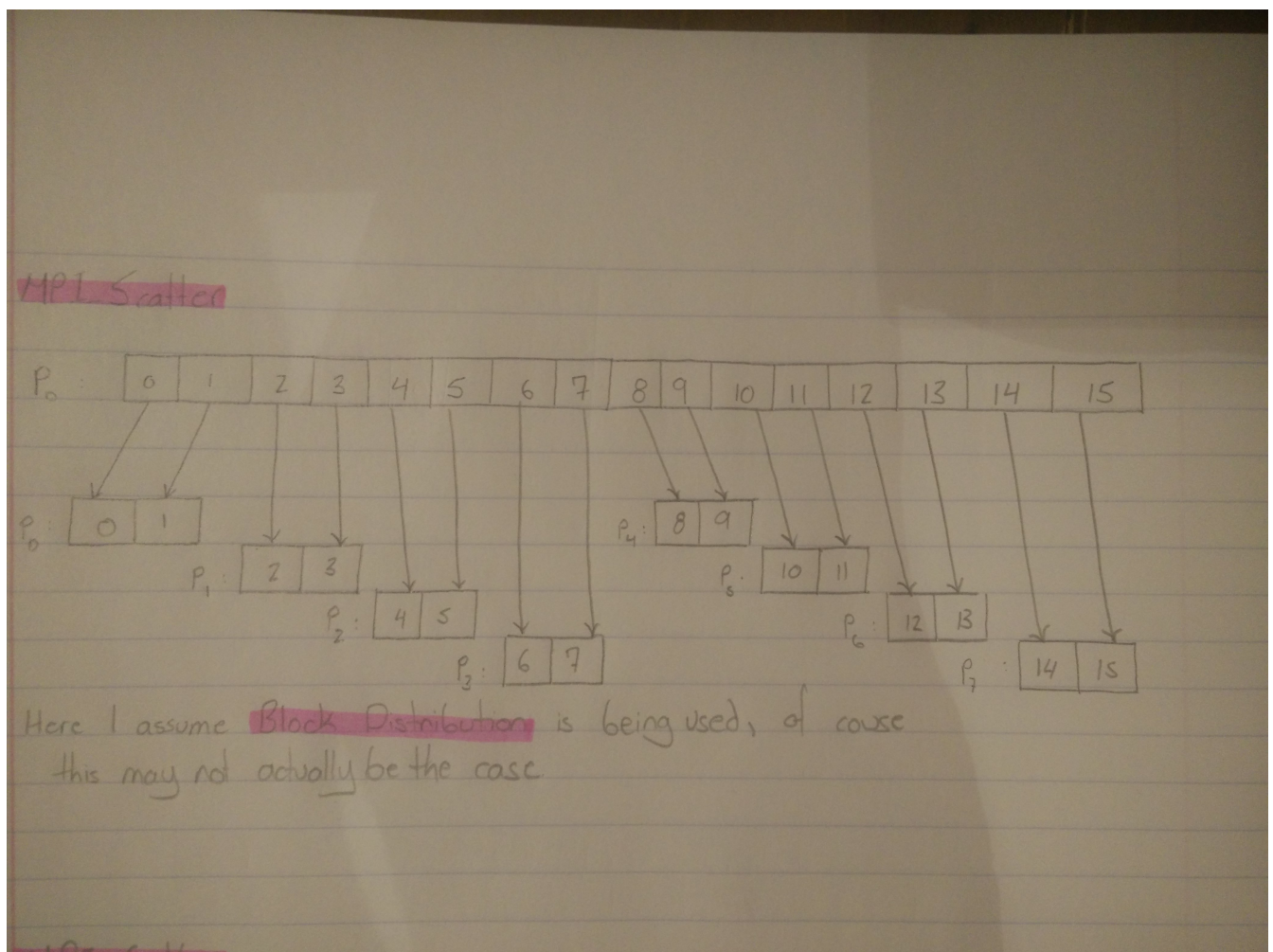
(a) Block				
P_0	0	1	2	3
P_1	4	5	6	7
P_2	8	9	10	11
P_3	12	13		

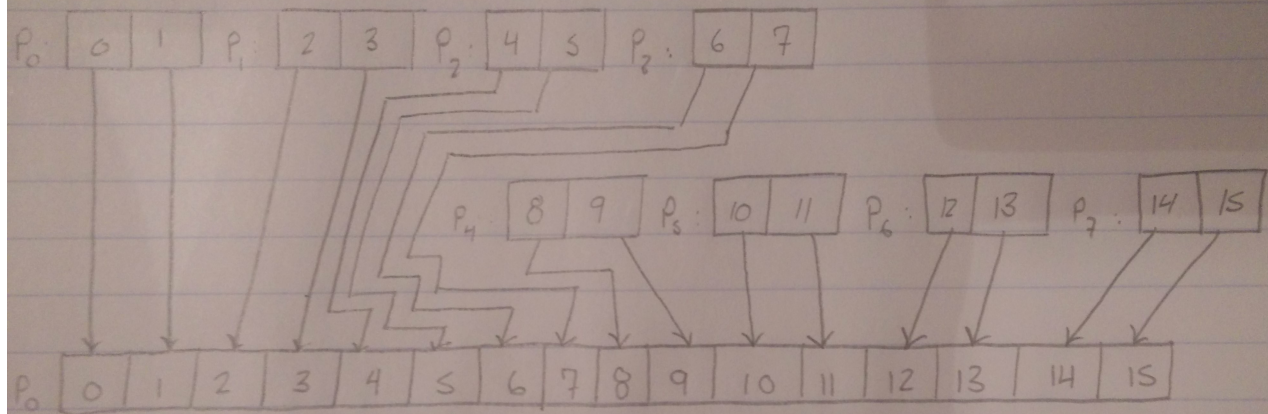
(b) Cyclic				
P_0	0	4	8	12
P_1	1	5	9	13
P_2	2	6	10	
P_3	3	7	11	

(c) Block Cyclic: b=2				
P_0	0	1	8	9
P_1	2	3	10	11
P_2	4	5	12	13
P_3	6	7		

3.8 Suppose $comm_sz=8$ and $n = 16$.

- (a) Draw a diagram that shows how MPI_Scatter can be implemented using tree-structured communication on with $comm_sz$ processes when process 0 needs to distribute an array containing n elements.
- (b) Draw a diagram that shows how MPI_Gather can be implemented using tree-structured communication when an n -element array that has been distributed among $comm_sz$ processes needs to be gathered into process 0.



MPI_Gather

Again, this assumes the **Block Distribution** used in part (a) above. Note that it is virtually identical, with sent arrows inverted.

3.9 Write an MPI program that implements multiplication of a vector by a scalar and dot product. The user should enter two vectors and a scalar, all of which are read in by process 0 and distributed among the processes. The results are calculated and collected onto process 0, which prints them. You can assume that n , the order of the vectors, is evenly divisible by `comm_sz`.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <mpi.h>

#define ROOT 0

// prints a vector inline to the standard output
void print_vec(float * vec, size_t count);

// only returns actual result to 'root' process, all others receive 0
float vec_dot_prod(float * a, float * b, int vcount, int root) {
    int comm_sz;
    MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &comm_sz);

    float * reca, * recb; // received vectors by all processes

    /* --- SYNC DATA BETWEEN PROCESSES. --- */
    MPI_Bcast(&vcount, 1, MPI_INT, root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    int count = vcount / comm_sz;
    reca = malloc(sizeof(float) * count);
    recb = malloc(sizeof(float) * count);

    MPI_Scatter(a, count, MPI_FLOAT, reca, count, MPI_FLOAT,
               root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    MPI_Scatter(b, count, MPI_FLOAT, recb, count, MPI_FLOAT,
               root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);

    /* --- COMPUTE PARTIAL SUM OF DOT PRODUCT. --- */
```

```
float dot = 0;
for (int i=0; i<count; i++) {
    dot += reca[i] * recb[i];
}

/* --- COMPUTE FINAL DOT PRODUCT BY REDUCING DOT. --- */
float dot_sum = 0;
MPI_Reduce(&dot, &dot_sum, 1, MPI_FLOAT, MPI_SUM,
           root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);

free(reca);
free(recb);
return dot_sum;
}

// only returns data to the 'root' process, all other processes receive NULL
float * scalar_mul(float s, float * vec, int vcount, int root) {
    int comm_sz, my_rank;
    MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &comm_sz);
    MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &my_rank);

    /* --- SYNC DATA BETWEEN PROCESSES. --- */
    MPI_Bcast(&vcount, 1, MPI_INT, root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    int count = vcount / comm_sz;
    float * rec = malloc(sizeof(float) * count);
    MPI_Scatter(vec, count, MPI_FLOAT, rec, count, MPI_FLOAT,
               root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    MPI_Bcast(&s, 1, MPI_FLOAT, root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);

    /* --- COMPUTE THE MULTIPLICATION, THEN GATHER THE RESULTS --- */
    for (int i=0; i<count; i++) {
        rec[i] *= s;
    }

    float * ret = (my_rank == root) ? malloc(sizeof(float) * vcount) : NULL;
    MPI_Gather(rec, count, MPI_FLOAT, ret, count, MPI_FLOAT,
               root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
}
```

```
        free(rec);
        return ret;
}

int main(int argc, char ** argv) {
    int comm_sz, my_rank;

    // These will be read by vcount
    float s;
    float * veca, * vecb; // vectors read by process 0
    int vcount;

    MPI_Init(NULL, NULL);
    MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &comm_sz);
    MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &my_rank);

    /* --- READ THE VECTORS AND SCALAR VALUE. --- */
    if (my_rank == ROOT) {
        printf("Enter the size of each vector (must be a multiple of %d): ",
               comm_sz);
        fflush(stdout);
        scanf("%d", &vcount);

        veca = malloc(sizeof(float) * vcount);
        vecb = malloc(sizeof(float) * vcount);

        for (int i=0; i<vcount; i++) {
            printf("A[%d]: ", i);
            fflush(stdout);
            scanf("%f", &veca[i]);
        }

        printf("\n");
        for (int i=0; i<vcount; i++) {
            printf("B[%d]: ", i);
```

```

        fflush(stdout);
        scanf("%f", &vecb[i]);
    }

    printf("\nEnter a scalar value: ");
    fflush(stdout);
    scanf("%f", &s);
}

/* --- PERFORM COMPUTATIONS. --- */
float dot = vec_dot_prod(vecb, vecb, vcount, ROOT);
float * s_times_veca = scalar_mul(s, veca, vcount, ROOT);
float * s_times_vecb = scalar_mul(s, vecb, vcount, ROOT);

/* --- OUTPUT THE RESULTS. --- */
if (my_rank == ROOT) {
    // First, dot product results
    printf("\n-----"
           "-----\n");

    print_vec(vecb, vcount);
    printf(" dot ");
    print_vec(vecb, vcount);
    printf(" = %f\n", dot);

    printf("\n-----"
           "-----\n");

    printf("%f x ", s);
    print_vec(vecb, vcount);
    printf(" = ");
    print_vec(s_times_vecb, vcount);
    printf("\n");

    printf("\n-----"
           "-----\n");

    printf("%f x ", s);
    print_vec(vecb, vcount);

```

```
        printf(" = ");
        print_vec(s_times_vecb, vcount);
        printf("\n-----"
               "-----\n");

        fflush(stdout);
    }

    if (my_rank == ROOT) {
        free(s_times_veca);
        free(s_times_vecb);
    }

    MPI_Finalize();
    return 0;
}

void print_vec(float * vec, size_t count) {
    printf("[");
    for (int i=0; i<count; i++) {
        printf("%.1f", vec[i]);
        if (i != count-1) { printf(", "); }
    }
    printf("]");
}
```