Introduction to MPI and Domain decomposition

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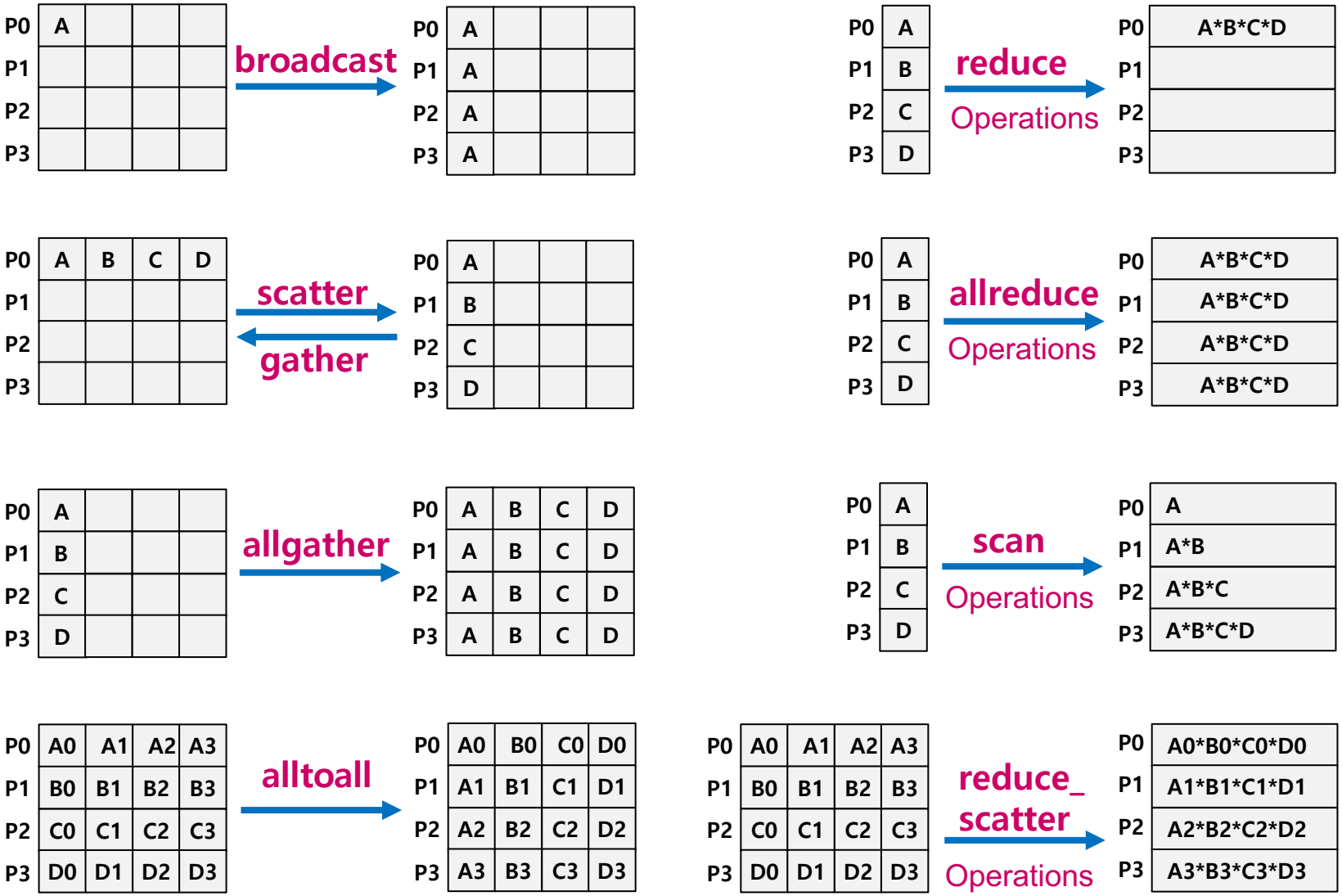
Contents

- Introduction to MPI
- Point-to-point communication
- Collective communication
- Loop parallelization
- Domain decomposition

Review with examples

Collective communication – schematics



Mores on collective communication

comm.Gatherv(*sbuf, rbuf=(rbuf, scount)*, root)

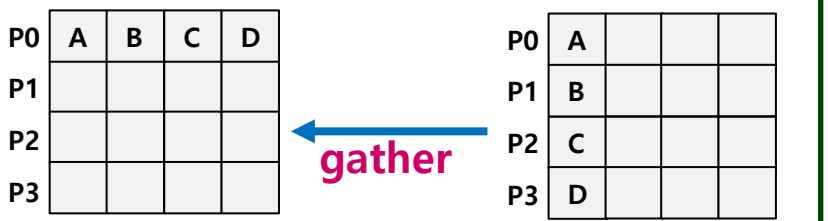
comm.Scatterv(*sbuf=(sbuf,scount), rbuf*, root)

comm.Allgatherv(*sbuf, rbuf=(rbuf, scount)*)

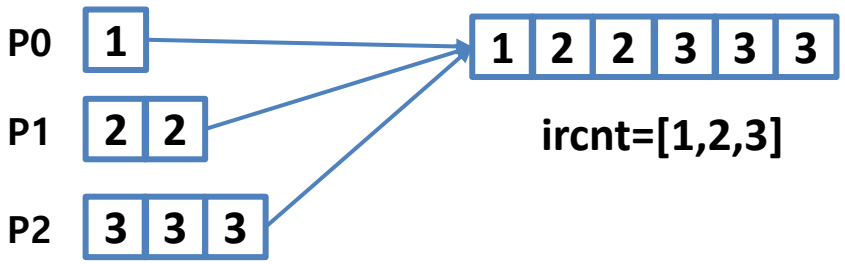
comm.Alltoallv(*sbuf=(sbuf,scount), rbuf=(rbuf, scount)*)

```
from mpi4py import MPI
import numpy as np

comm = MPI.COMM_WORLD

size = comm.Get_size()
rank = comm.Get_rank()

isend = np.array([1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3])
irecv = np.zeros(3 * (rank + 1), dtype = int)
iscnt = np.array([1, 2, 3])
ircnt = np.full(3, rank + 1, dtype = int)
isend += size * rank

comm.Alltoallv((isend, iscnt), (irecv, ircnt))
print('Rank({0}) : isend = {1}'.format(rank, isend))
print('Rank({0}) : irecv = {1}'.format(rank, irecv))
```

Gatherv (lab11)



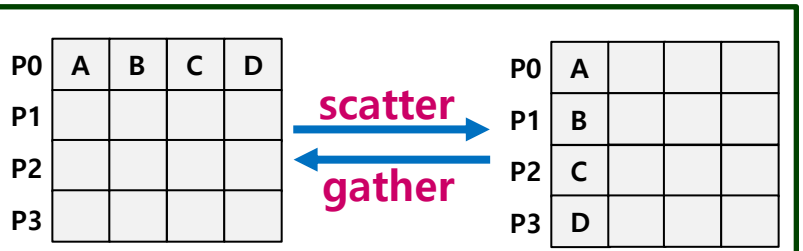
comm.Gather(*sbuf, rbuf, root=0*)



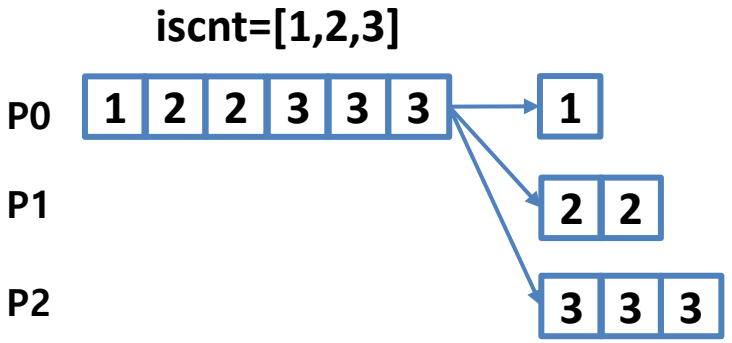

```
from mpi4py import MPI
import numpy as np

comm = MPI.COMM_WORLD

size = comm.Get_size()
rank = comm.Get_rank()

ircnt = np.array([1, 2, 3], dtype = int)
irecv = np.zeros(6, dtype = int)
isend = np.zeros(rank + 1, dtype = int)

for i in range(rank + 1) :
    isend[i] = rank + 1

comm.Gatherv(isend, (irecv, ircnt), 0)
print('rank = {0}, isend = {1}'.format(rank, isend))

if rank == 0 :
    print('rank = {0}, irecv = {1}'.format(rank, irecv))
```

```
$ mpirun -np 3 python3 lab11_gatherv.py
rank = 1, isend = [2 2]
rank = 2, isend = [3 3 3]
rank = 0, isend = [1]
rank = 0, irecv = [1 2 2 3 3 3]
```

Scatterv (lab16)



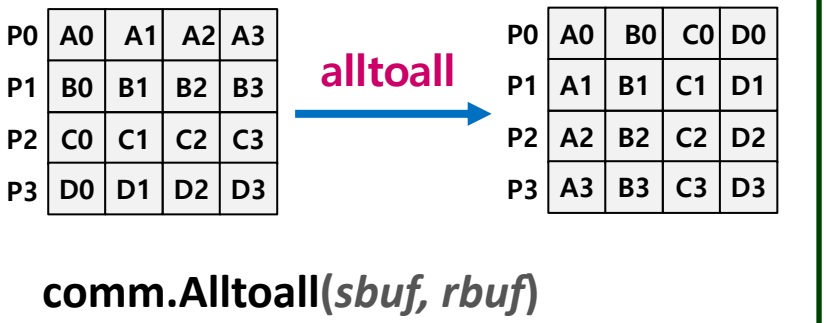
comm.Scatter(*sbuf, rbuf, root=0*)

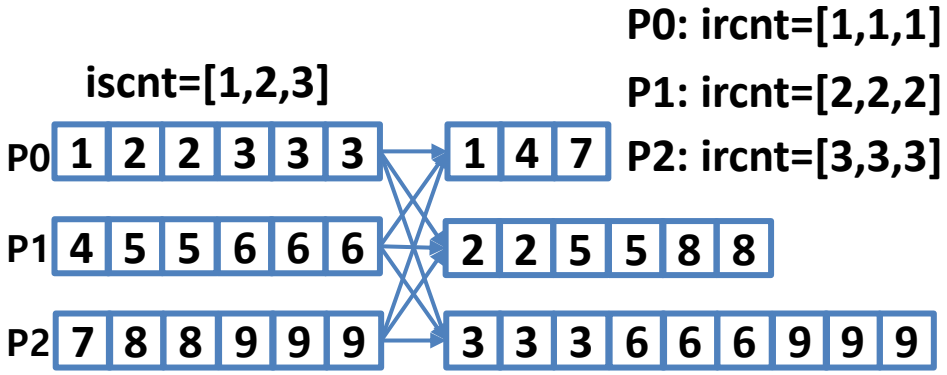



```
from mpi4py import MPI
import numpy as np

comm = MPI.COMM_WORLD

size = comm.Get_size()
rank = comm.Get_rank()

irecv = np.zeros(rank + 1, dtype = int)
iscnt = np.array([1, 2, 3])

if rank == 0 :
    isend = np.array([1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3], dtype = int)
else :
    isend = np.zeros(6, dtype = int)

comm.Scatterv([isend, iscnt], irecv, 0)
if rank == 0 :
    print('Before : rank = {0}, irecv = {1}'.format(rank, isend))
print('After 1 : rank = {0}, irecv = {1}'.format(rank, irecv))
```

```
$ mpirun -np 3 python3 lab16_scatterv.py
After 1 : rank = 1, irecv = [2 2]
Before : rank = 0, irecv = [1 2 2 3 3 3]
After 1 : rank = 0, irecv = [1]
After 1 : rank = 2, irecv = [3 3 3]
```

Alltoallv (lab19)





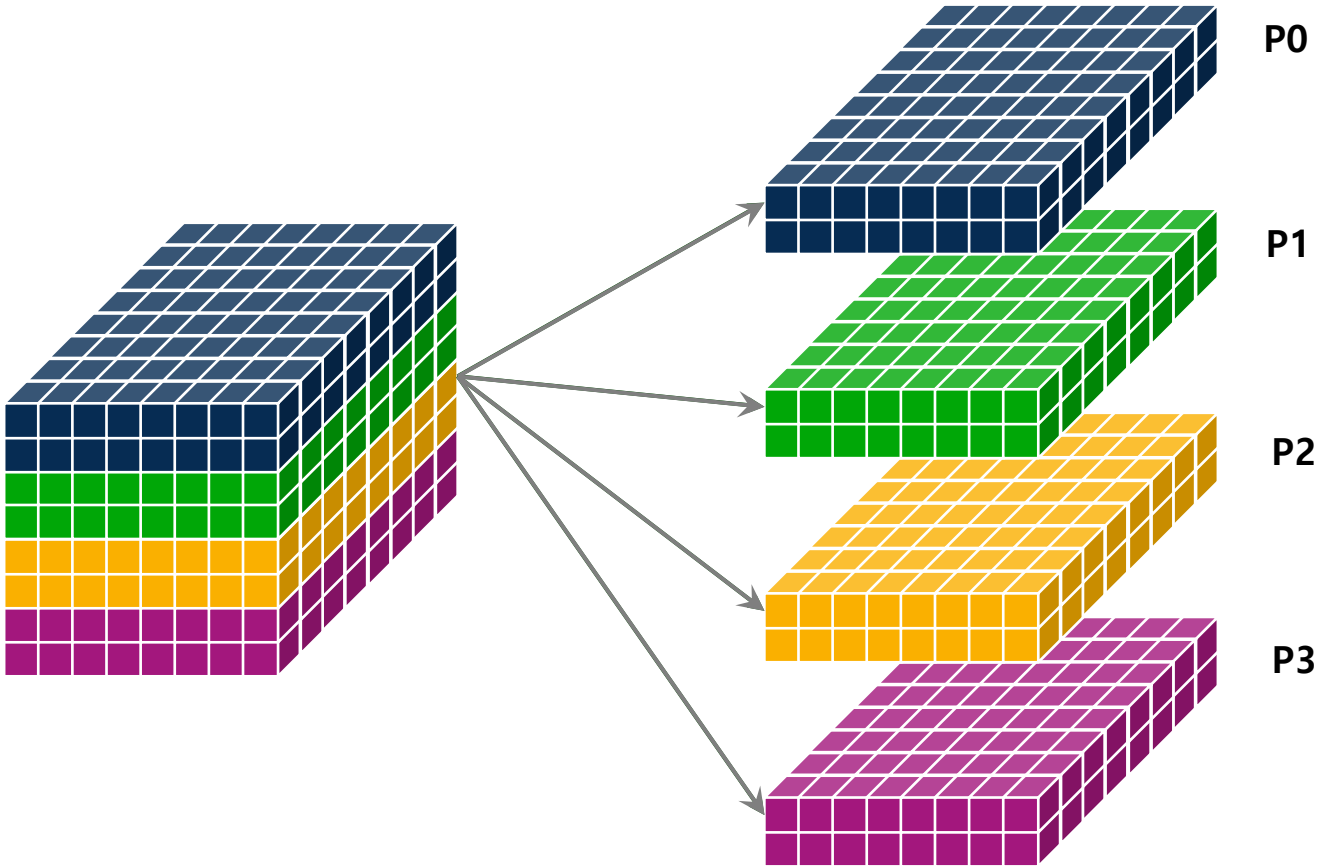

```python
from mpi4py import MPI
import numpy as np

comm = MPI.COMM_WORLD

size = comm.Get_size()
rank = comm.Get_rank()

isend = np.array([1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3])
irecv = np.zeros(3 * (rank + 1), dtype = int)
iscnt = np.array([1, 2, 3])
ircnt = np.full(3, rank + 1, dtype = int)
isend += size * rank

comm.Alltoallv((isend, iscnt), (irecv, ircnt))
print('Rank({0}) : isend = {1}'.format(rank, isend))
print('Rank({0}) : irecv = {1}'.format(rank, irecv))
```

```
mpirun -np 3 python3 lab19_alltoallv.py
Rank(0) : isend = [1 2 2 3 3 3]
Rank(0) : irecv = [1 4 7]
Rank(1) : isend = [4 5 5 6 6 6]
Rank(1) : irecv = [2 2 5 5 8 8]
Rank(2) : isend = [7 8 8 9 9 9]
Rank(2) : irecv = [3 3 3 6 6 6 9 9 9]
```

Domain decomposition

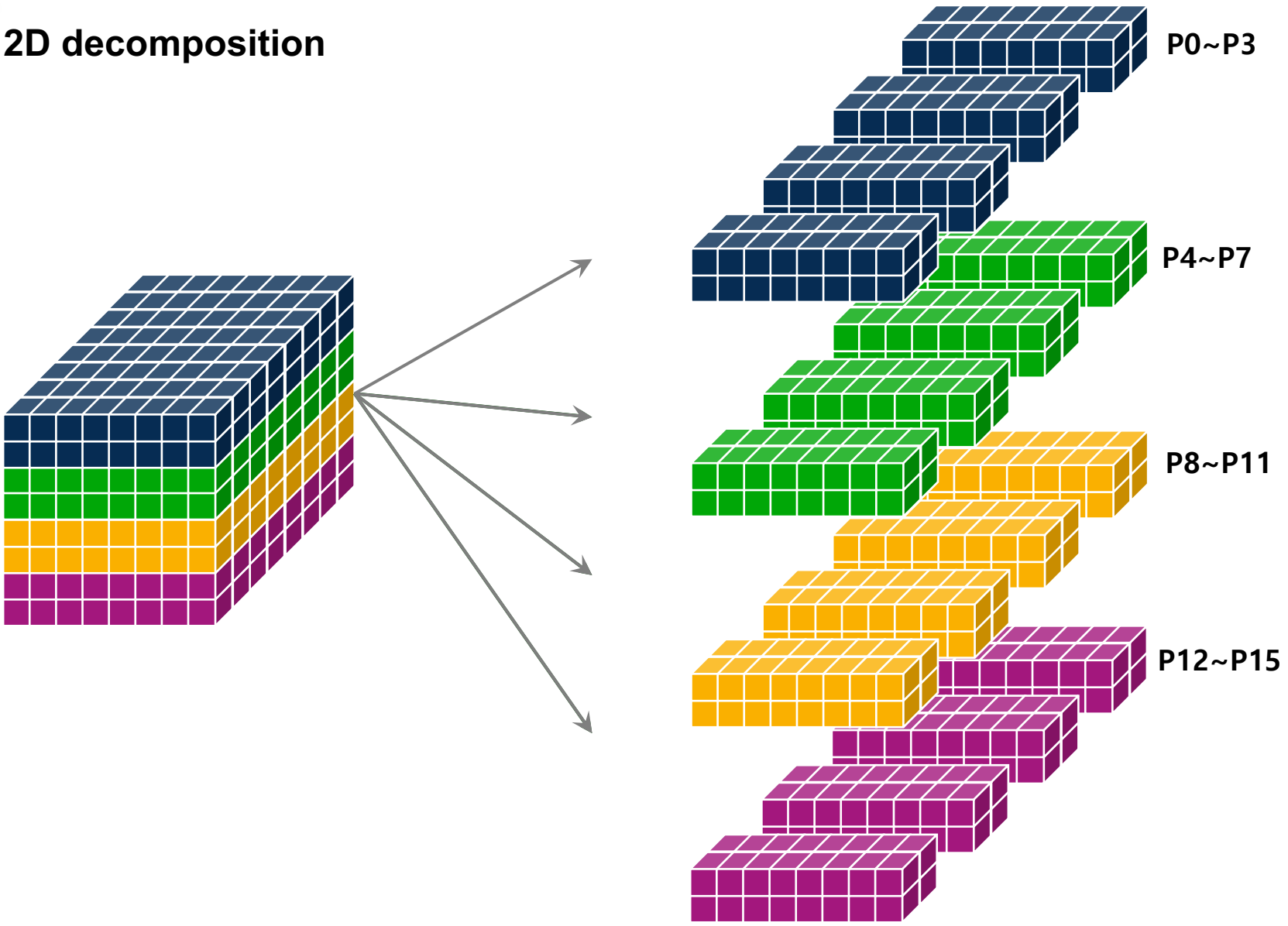
Domain decomposition

- 1D decomposition

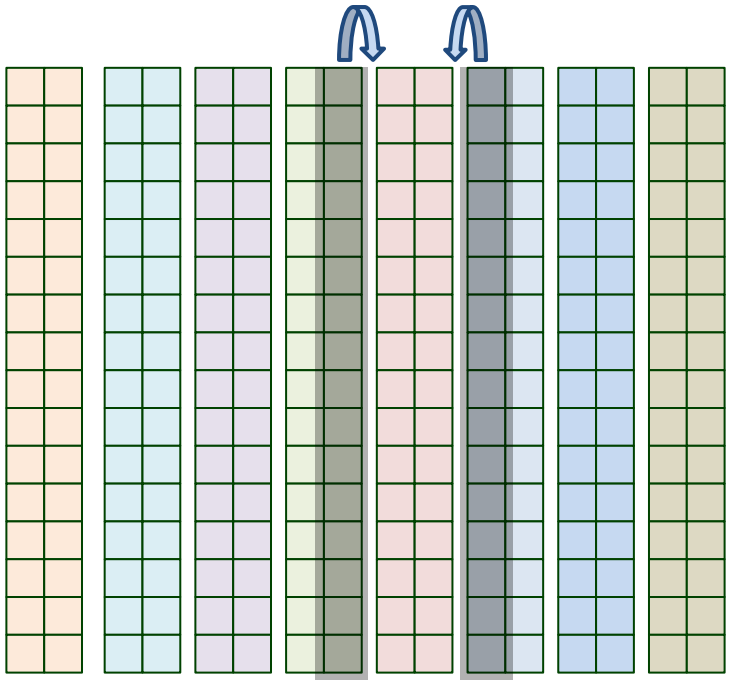


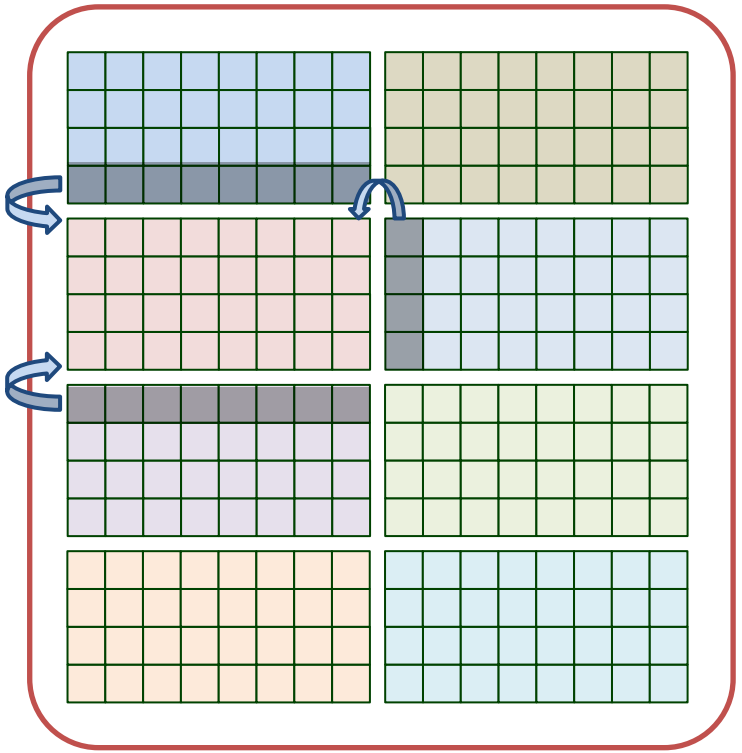
Domain decomposition

- 2D decomposition



Decomposition type

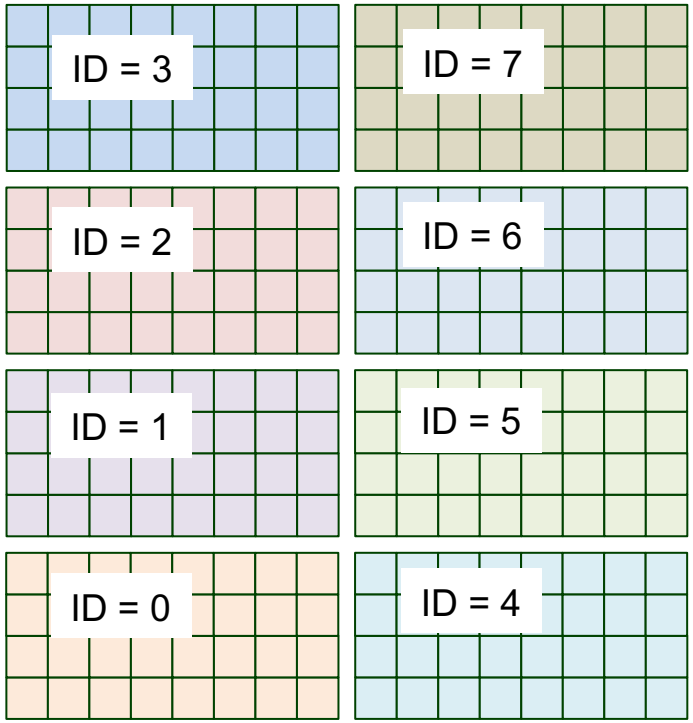




	1-D decomposition	2-D decomposition
Communication pattern	One boundary cells	Two boundary cells
Implementation	Relatively simple	Relatively complicated
Available MPI processes	Nx (or Ny)	Nx × Ny
Communication amount	2 Ny (or 2 Nx)	~ 2(Nx+Ny)/sqrt(p)

Mapping domains to processes (I)

- **We can design our own methods**



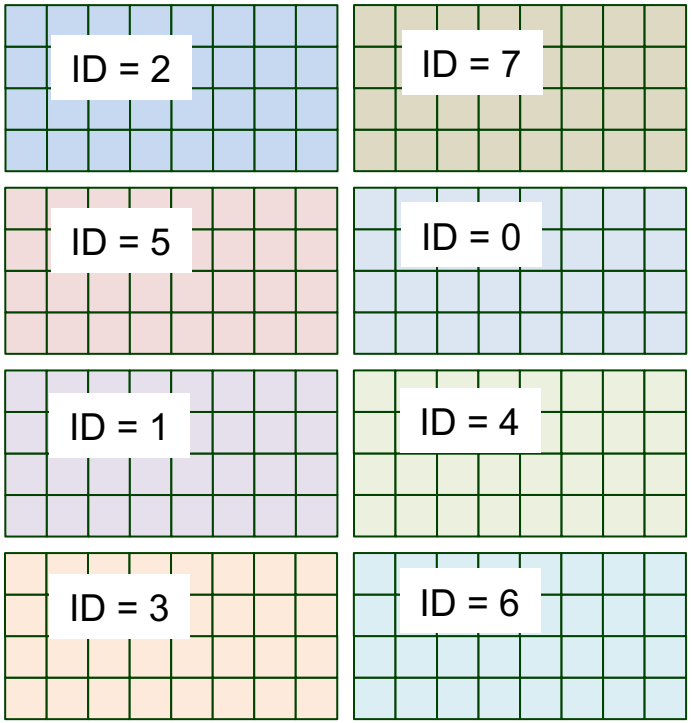
For the process of ID=5,
w_ID=1
e_ID=-1
s_ID=4
n_ID=6

OR

For the process of ID=5,
neighbor(4) = (1, -1, 4, 6)

Mapping domains to processes (II)

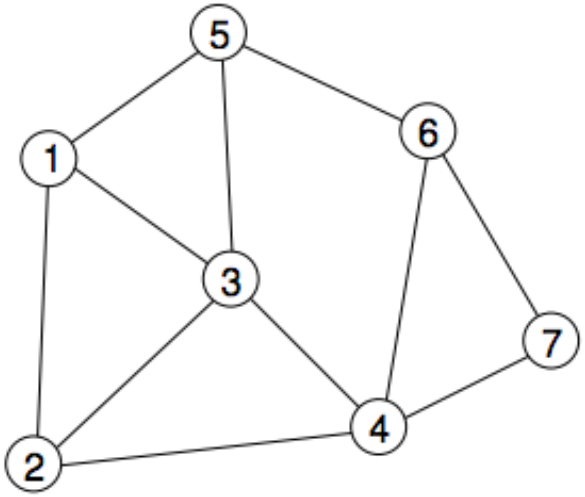
- Arbitrary numbering

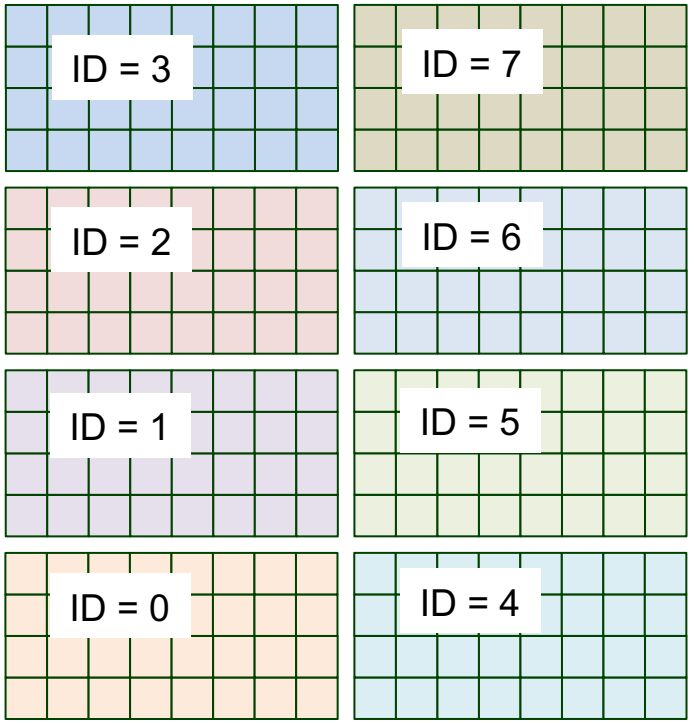


ID	Xp	Xm	Yp	Ym
0	-1	5	7	4
1	4	-1	5	3
2	7	-1	-1	5
3	6	-1	1	-1
4	-1	1	0	6
5	0	-1	2	1
6	-1	3	4	-1
7	-1	2	-1	0

Mapping domains to processes (III)

- **Metis partitioning**





Graph File:

```
7  11
5  3  2
1  3  4
5  4  2  1
2  3  6  7
1  3  6
5  4  7
6  4
```

```
8  10
1  4
2  5  0
3  6  1
7  2
0  5
4  1  6
5  2  7
6  3
```

Exercise – FDM problem (Stencil)

- **1D : 3-point stencil**

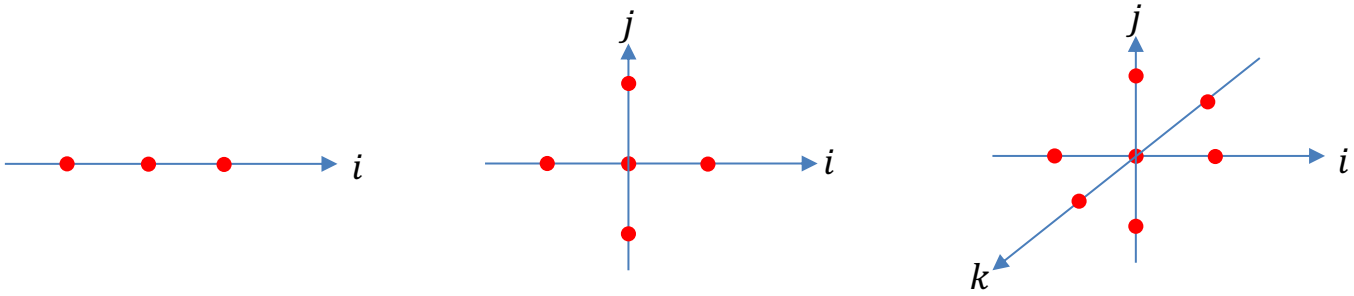
$$u_i = f(u_{i-1}, u_i, u_{i+1})$$

- **2D : 5-point stencil**

$$u_{i,j} = f(u_{i-1,j}, u_{i,j}, u_{i+1,j}, u_{i,j-1}, u_{i,j+1})$$

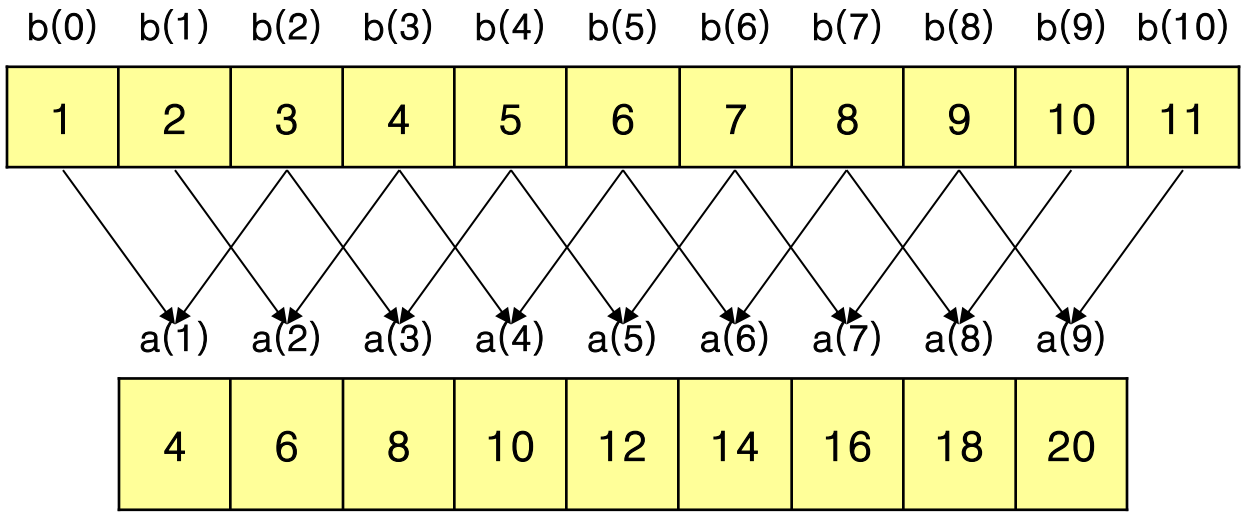
- **3D : 7-point stencil**

$$u_{i,j,k} = f(u_{i-1,j,k}, u_{i,j,k}, u_{i+1,j,k}, u_{i,j-1,k}, u_{i,j+1,k}, u_{i,j,k-1}, u_{i,j,k+1})$$

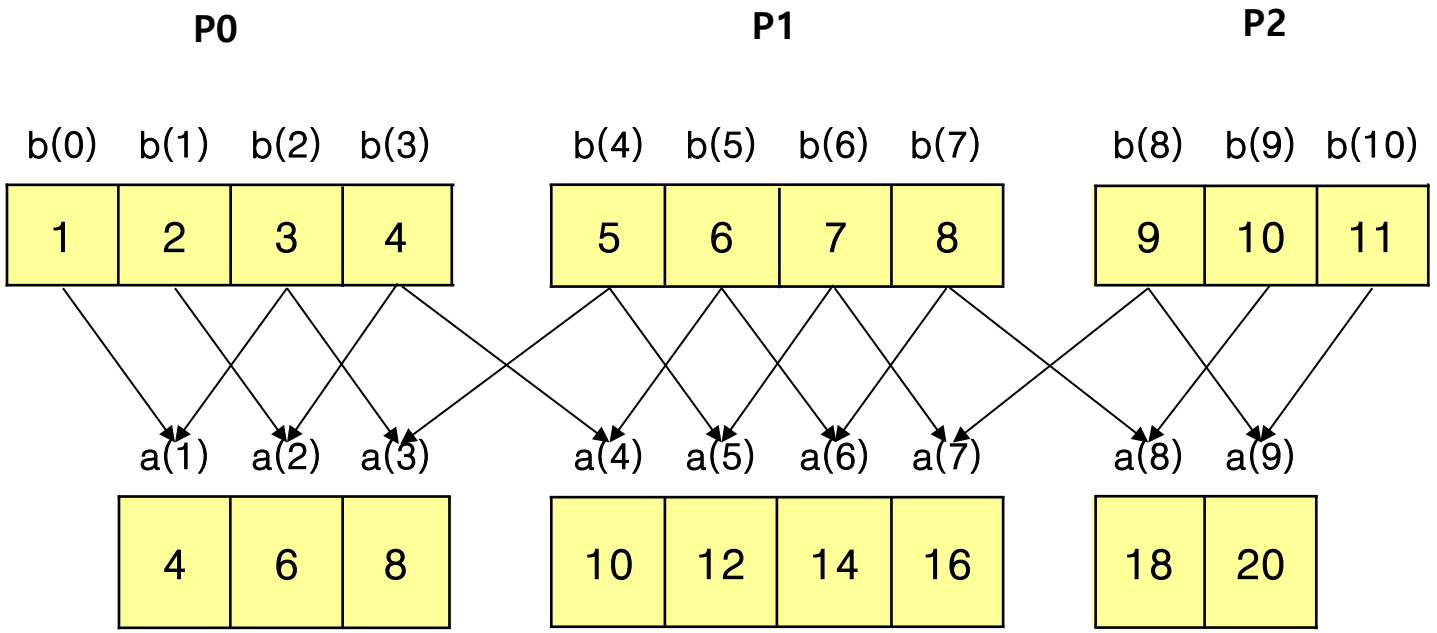


1D FDM: Compute pattern

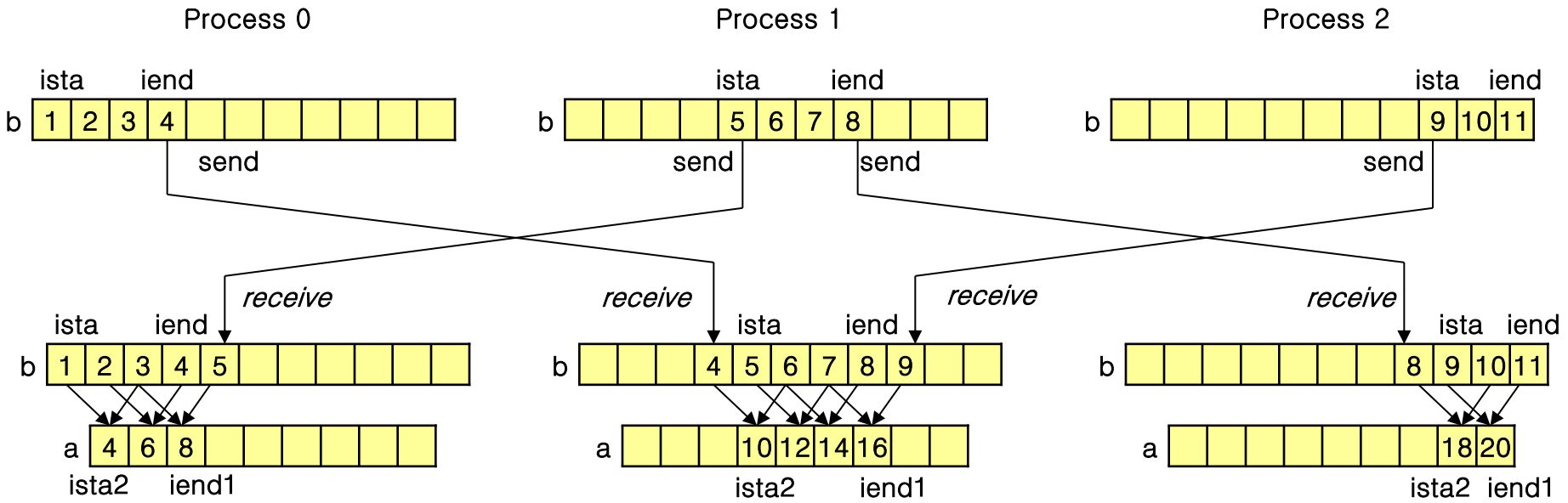
```
for i in range (2, 11)
    a(i) = b(i-1) + b(i+1)
```



1D FDM: Domain decomposition



1D FDM: Data Dependence and Movements



Six-steps of domain decomposition

- Parallelization steps

1. Break up the domain into blocks (domain).
2. Assign blocks to MPI processes one-to-one.
3. Provide a "map" of neighbors to each process.

MPI setup

4. Insert communication subroutine calls where needed.

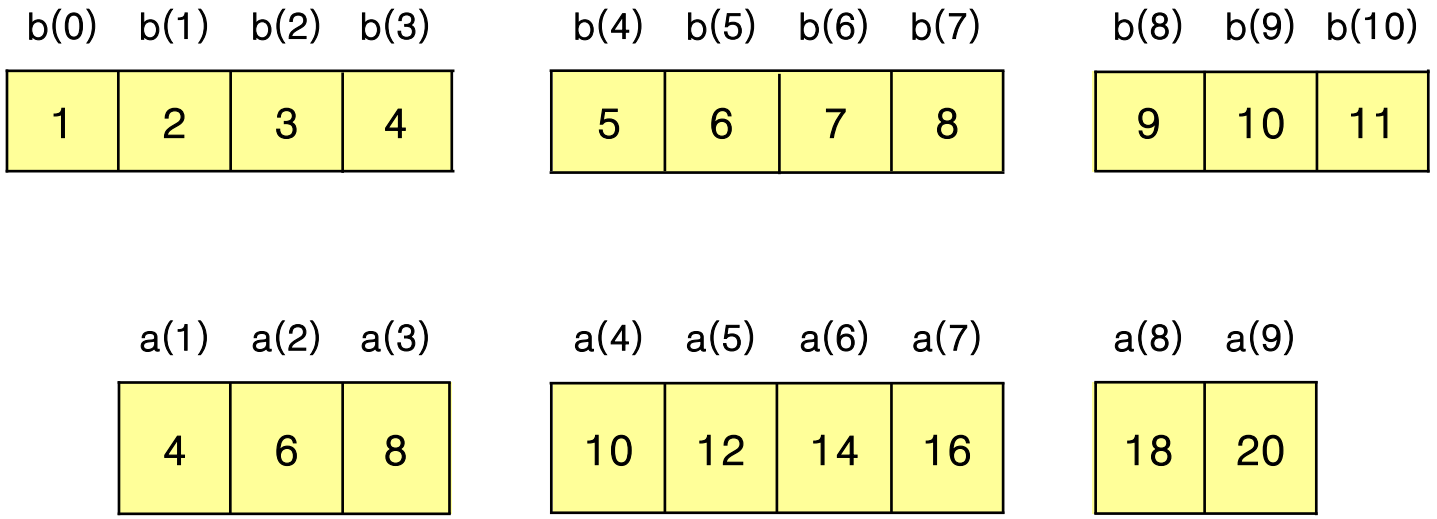
Communication

5. Write or modify your code so it only updates a single block.
6. Adjust the boundary conditions code.

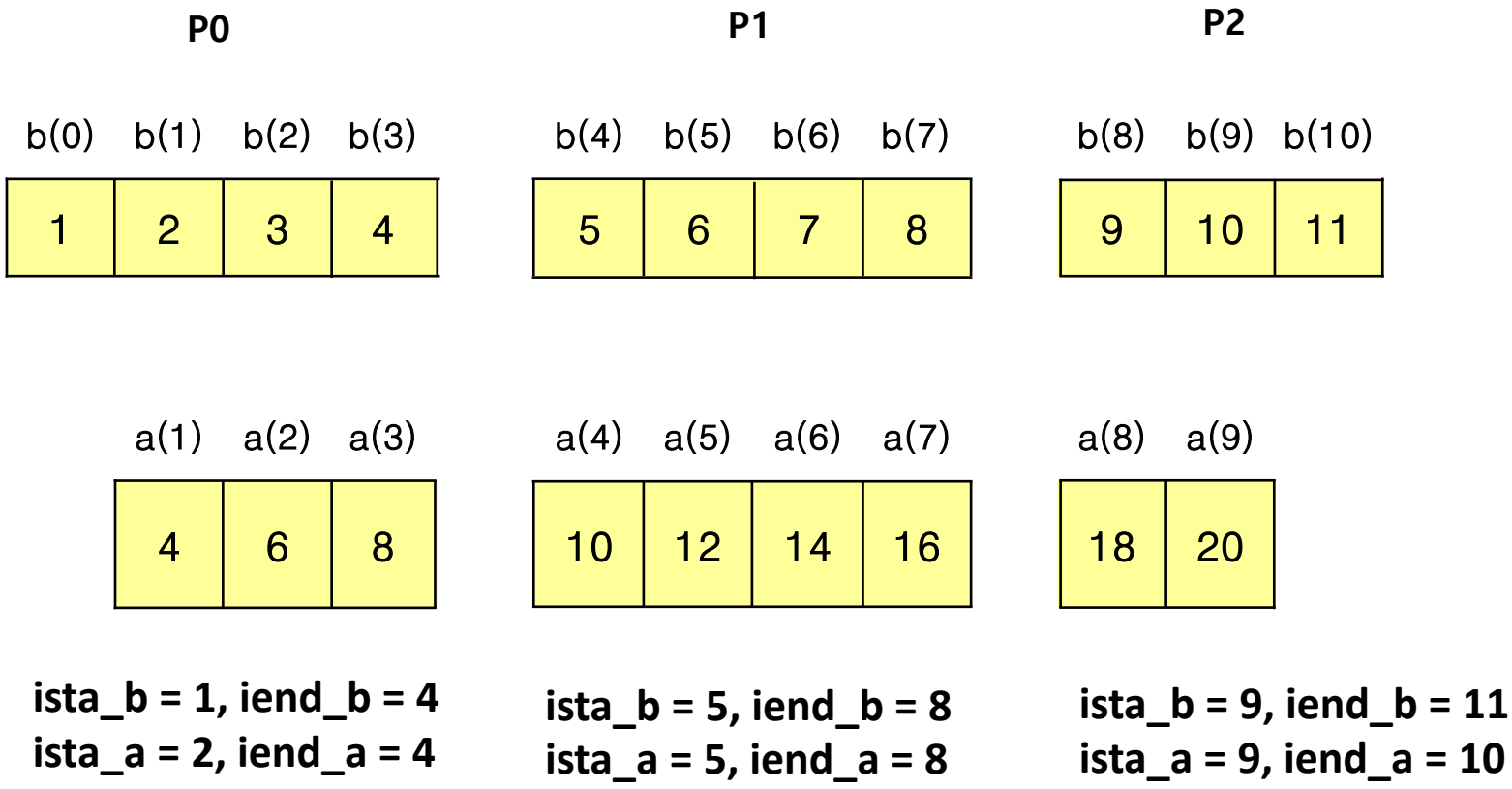
Serial code

```
import numpy as np

n = 11

a = np.zeros(n, dtype = np.int32)
b = np.zeros(n, dtype = np.int32)

for i in range(0, n) :
    b[i] = i + 1

for i in range(1, n-1) :
    a[i] = b[i-1] + b[i+1]

print(b)
print(a)
```

Step1. Break up the domain



Step2. Assign blocks to MPI processes one-to-one



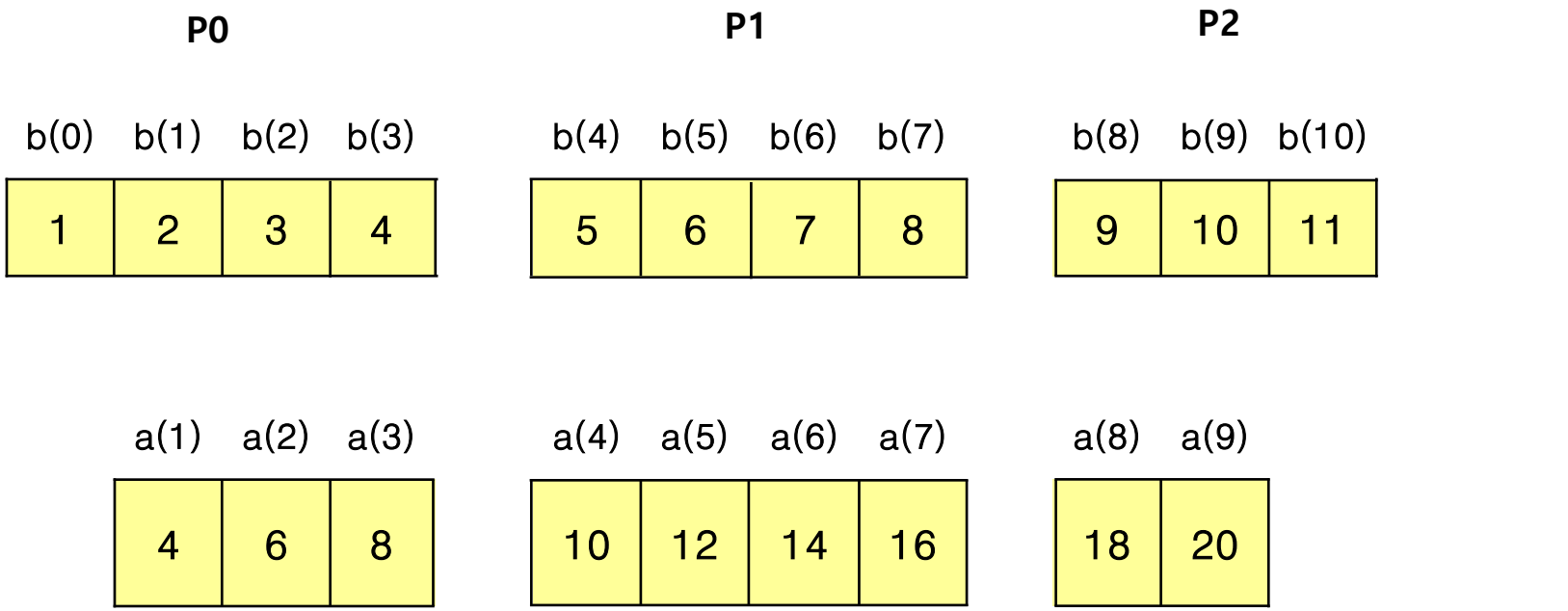
ista_b = 1, iend_b = 4
ista_a = 2, iend_a = 4

ista_b = 5, iend_b = 8
ista_a = 5, iend_a = 8

ista_b = 9, iend_b = 11
ista_a = 9, iend_a = 10

```
ista_b, iend_b = para_range(0, n - 1, size, rank)
ista_a = ista_b; iend_a = iend_b

if rank == 0 :
    ista_a = 1
if rank == size - 1 :
    iend_a = n - 2
```

Step3. Provide a "map" of neighbors to each process



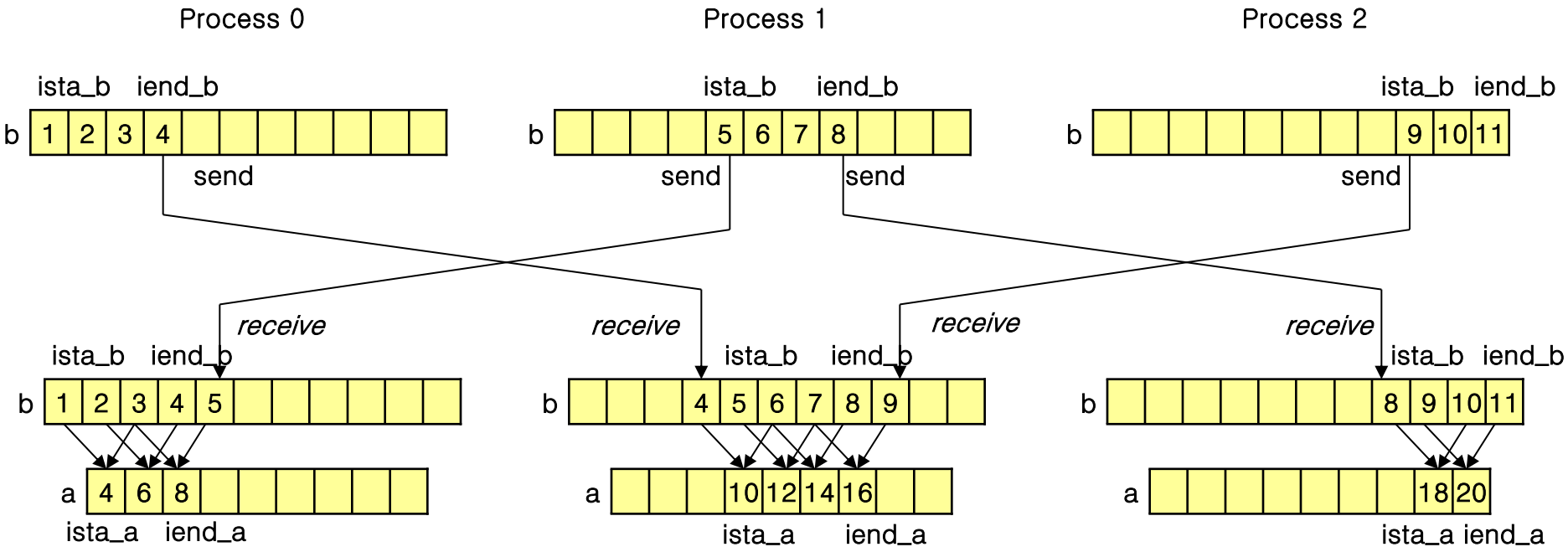
p_next = rank+1
p_prev = MPI_PROC_NULL

p_next = rank+1
p_prev = rank-1

p_next = MPI_PROC_NULL
p_prev = rank-1

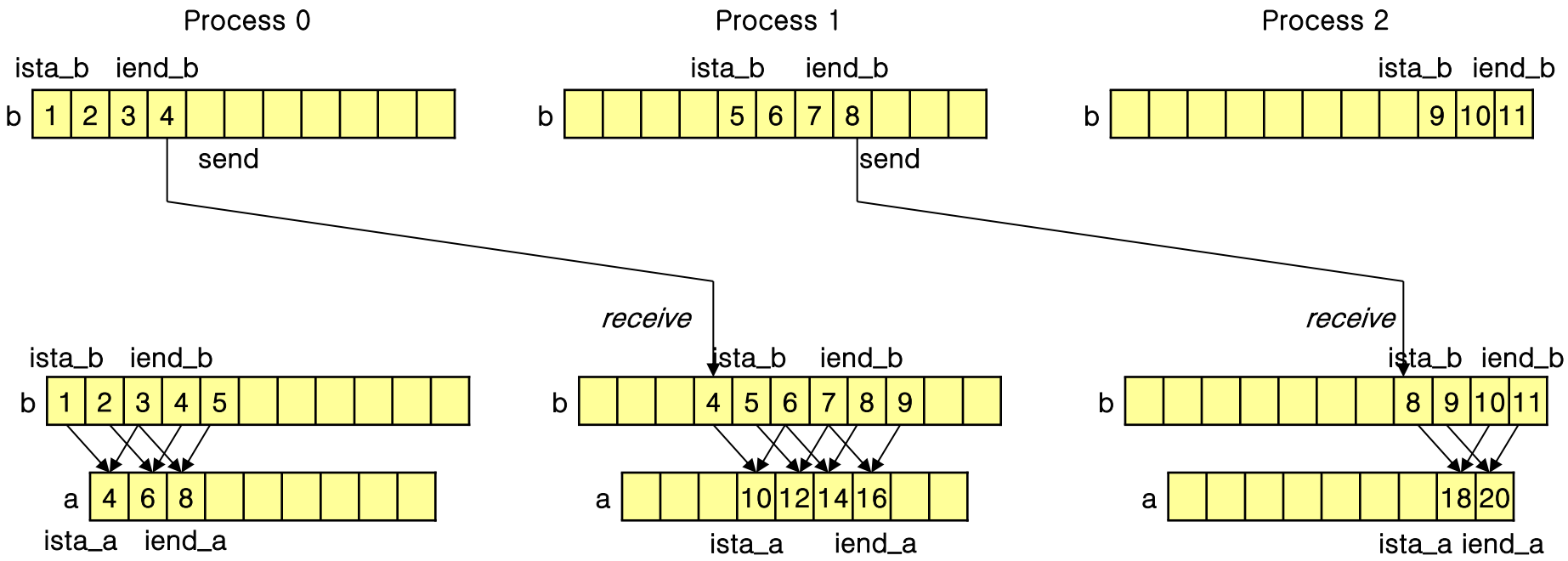
```
p_next = rank + 1; p_prev = rank - 1

if rank == size - 1 :
    p_next = MPI.PROC_NULL
if rank == 0 :
    p_prev = MPI.PROC_NULL
```

Step 4. Insert communication subroutine calls



Step 4. Insert communication subroutine calls

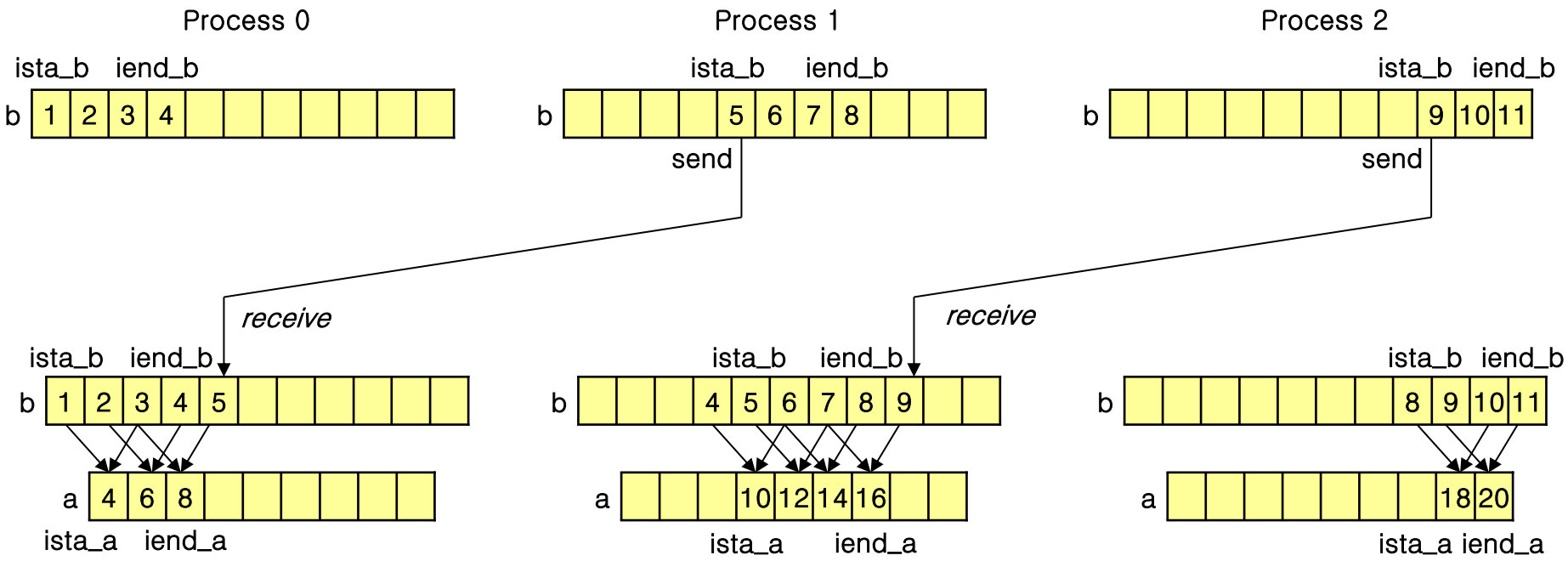
Stage 1. send to p_next, receive from p_prev




```
req_i1 = comm.Isend(b[iend:iend+1], inext, 11)
req_r1 = comm.Irecv(b[ista-1: ista], iprev, 11)

MPI.Request.Wait(req_i1)
MPI.Request.Wait(req_r1)
```

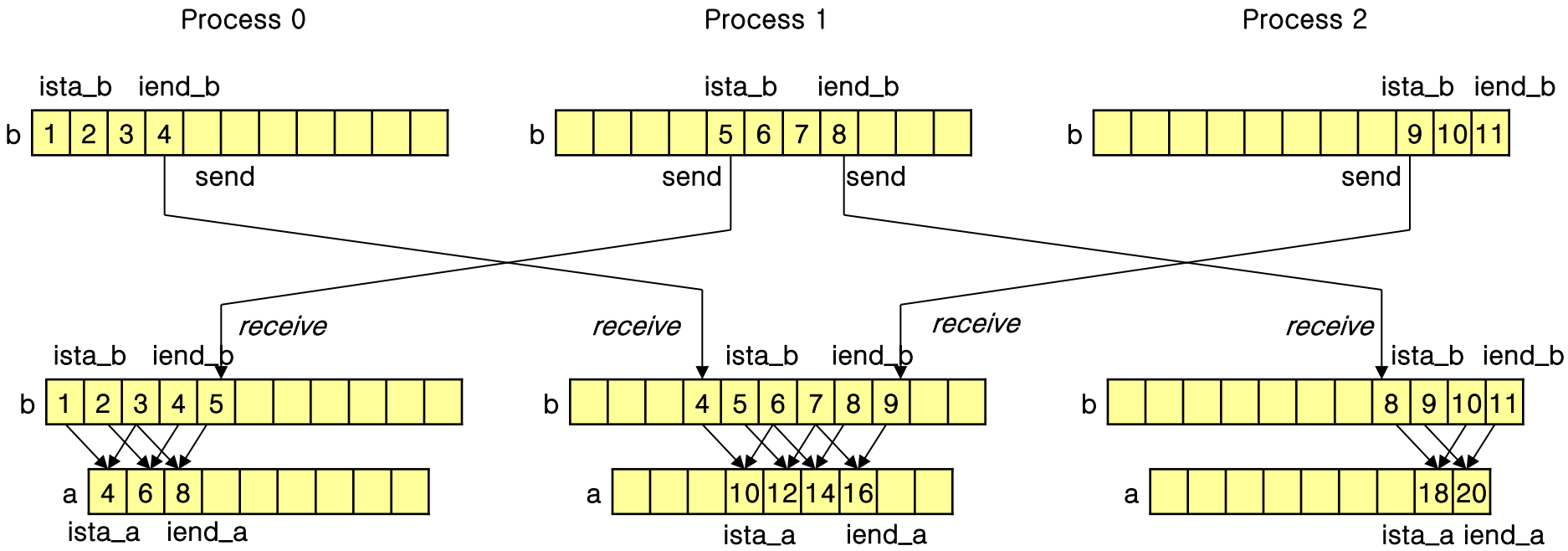
Step 4. Insert communication subroutine calls

Stage 2. send to p_prev, receive from p_next




```
req_i2 = comm.Isend(b[ista:ista+1], iprev, 12)
req_r2 = comm.Irecv(b[iend+1: iend+2], inext, 12)

MPI.Request.Wait(req_i2)
MPI.Request.Wait(req_r2)
```

Step 5. Modify a code so it only updates a single block.




```
for i in range(ista_b, iend_b+1) :
    b[i] = i + 1

# Communications

for i in range(ista_a, iend_a+1) :
    a[i] = b[i-1] + b[i+1]
```

Parallel implementation (I)

```
from mpi4py import MPI
import numpy as np

comm = MPI.COMM_WORLD

size = comm.Get_size()
rank = comm.Get_rank()

n = 11

a = np.zeros(n, dtype = np.int32)
b = np.zeros(n, dtype = np.int32)
```

```
ista_b, iend_b = para_range(0, n - 1, size, rank)
ista_a = ista_b; iend_a = iend_b

if rank == 0 :
    ista_a = 1
if rank == size - 1 :
    iend_a = n - 2
```

Step2

```
p_next = rank + 1; p_prev = rank - 1

if rank == size - 1 :
    p_next = MPI.PROC_NULL
if rank == 0 :
    p_prev = MPI.PROC_NULL
```

Step3

Parallel implementation (II)

```
for i in range(ista_b, iend_b+1) :
    b[i] = i + 1
```

```
req_i1 = comm.Isend(b[iend_b:iend_b+1], p_next, 11)
req_i2 = comm.Isend(b[ista_b:ista_b+1], p_prev, 12)
req_r1 = comm.Irecv(b[ista_b-1: ista_b], p_prev, 11)
req_r2 = comm.Irecv(b[iend_b+1: iend_b+2], p_next, 12)

MPI.Request.Wait(req_i1)
MPI.Request.Wait(req_i2)
MPI.Request.Wait(req_r1)
MPI.Request.Wait(req_r2)
```

Step4

```
for i in range(ista_a, iend_a+1) :
    a[i] = b[i-1] + b[i+1]
```

Step5

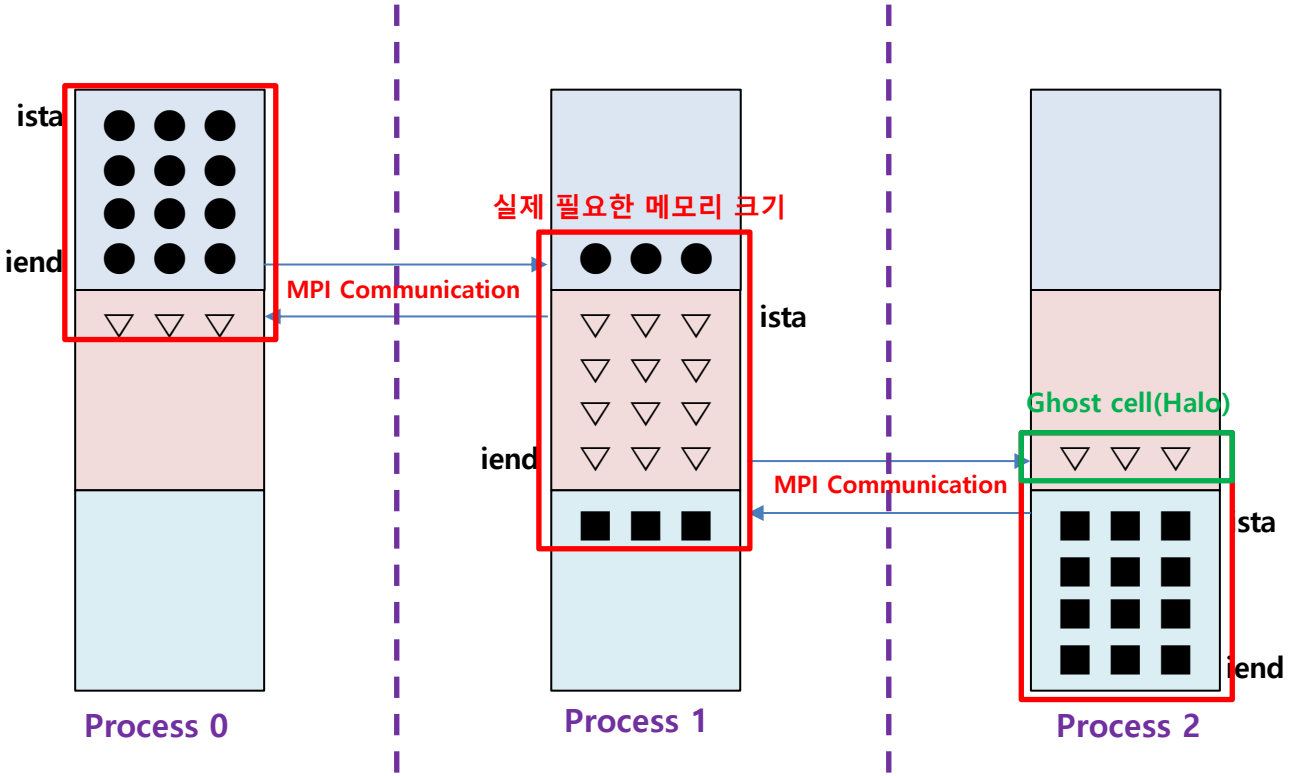
```
for i in range(size) :
    if i == rank :
        print(rank)
        print(b)
        print(a)
    comm.Barrier()
```

Where is Step6?
It is incorporated in ista_a and iend_a

2D FDM : Row-Wise

Row-Wise Decomposition

- C/Python language



2D FDM : Column-Wise

Column-wise Decomposition

- Use temporary buffer because data in memory are not continuous.