A quick introduction to MPI (Message Passing Interface) M1IF - APPD

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Introduction



- Standardized and portable message-passing system.
- Started in the 90's, still used today in research and industry.
- Good theoretical model.
- Good performances on HPC networks (InfiniBand ...).



De facto standard for communications in HPC applications.



APIs:

- C and Fortran APIs.
- C++ API deprecated by MPI-3 (2008).

Environment:

- Many implementations of the standard (mainly OpenMPI and MPICH)
- Compiler (wrappers around gcc)
- Runtime (mpirun)



Programming model

Compiling:

```
gcc → mpicc
g++ \rightarrow mpic++/mpicxx
gfortran → mpifort
```

Executing:

```
mpirun -n <nb procs> <executable> <args>
         ex: mpirun -n 10./a.out
```

note: mpiexec and orterun are synonyms of mpirun see man mpirun for more details



Context limits

All MPI call must be nested in the MPI context delimited by MPI_Init and MPI_Finalize.



Hello World

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <mpi.h>
3
4
   int main(int argc, char *argv[])
5
6
        int rank, size;
8
        MPI Init(&argc, &argv);
9
        MPI Comm rank(MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
10
        MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
11
12
13
        printf("Hello_from_proc_1%d_1/1.%d\n", rank, size);
14
        MPI Finalize();
15
16
17
        return
```

Code:

Output:

```
[0] step 1
[1] step 1
[2] step 1
[3] step 1
[3] step 2
[0] step 2
[2] step 2
```



step 2

Point-to-point communication



Send and Receive

```
Sending data:
```

Receiving data:

```
int MPI_Recv(void* data,
    int count,
    MPI_Datatype datatype,
    int source,
    int tag,
    MPI_Comm communicator,
    MPI_Status* status);
```



Example

```
int rank, size;
   MPI Comm rank(MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
3
   MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
4
5
   int number:
6
   switch (rank)
8
      case 0:
9
        number = -1;
        MPI Send(&number, 1, MPI INT, 1, 0, MPI COMM WORLD);
10
11
        break:
12
     case 1:
13
        MPI Recv(&number, 1, MPI INT, 0, 0, MPI COMM WORLD,
                 MPI STATUS IGNORE);
14
        printf("received_inumber:i%d\n", number);
15
        break:
16
17
```

Asynchronious communications

Sending data:

```
int MPI_Isend(const void* data,
    int count,
    MPI_Datatype datatype,
    int destination,
    int tag,
    MPI_Comm communicator,
    MPI_Request* request);
```

Receiving data:

```
int MPI_Irecv(void* data,
    int count,
    MPI_Datatype datatype,
    int source,
    int tag,
    MPI_Comm communicator,
    MPI_Request* request);
```



Other functions

- MPI_Probe, MPI_Iprobe
- MPI_Test, MPI_Testany, MPI_Testall
- MPI_Cancel
- MPI_Wtime, MPI_Wtick



Simple datatypes

MPI SHORT MPI INT MPI LONG MPI LONG LONG MPI UNSIGNED CHAR MPI UNSIGNED SHORT MPI UNSIGNED MPI UNSIGNED LONG MPI UNSIGNED LONG LONG MPI FLOAT MPI DOUBLE MPI LONG DOUBLE MPI BYTE

short int int long int long long int unsigned char unsigned short int unsigned int unsigned long int unsigned long long int float double long double char



Composed datatypes

Composed structure:

- Structures:
- Array.

Possibilities are almost limitless

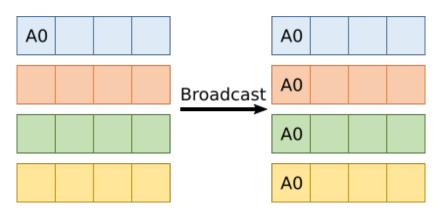
... but sometimes difficult to setup.



Collective communications



Broadcast

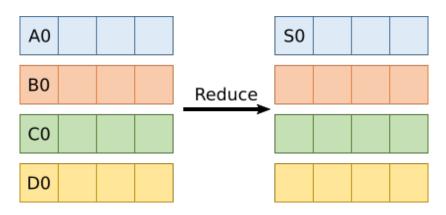




Broadcast



Reduce





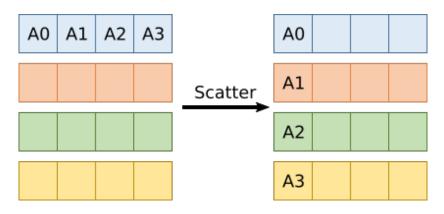
Reduce

```
sendbuf.
int MPI Reduce(const void*
                void*
                              recvbuf,
                int
                              count,
                MPI Datatype
                              datatype,
                MPI Op
                              operator,
                int
                              root,
                MPI Comm
                              communicator);
```



Scatter

Introduction





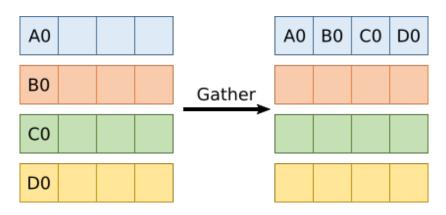
Scatter

Introduction

```
int MPI Scatter(const void* sendbuf,
               int
                            sendcount,
               MPI Datatype sendtype,
               void*
                        recvbuf,
               int
                          recvcount,
               MPI Datatype recytype,
               int
                            root,
               MPI Comm
                            communicator);
```



Gather

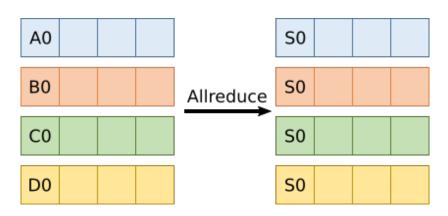




Gather



Allreduce

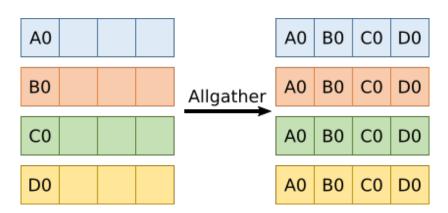




AllReduce



Allgather



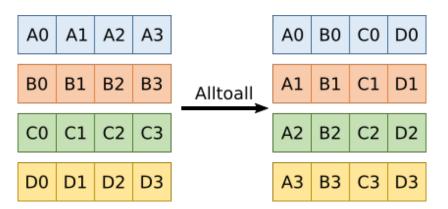


AllGather

```
int MPI_Allgather(const void* sendbuf,
    int sendcount,
    MPI_Datatype sendtype,
    void* recvbuf,
    int recvcount,
    MPI_Datatype recvtype,
    MPI_Comm communicator);
```



Alltoall





Alltoall

```
int MPI Alltoall(const void* sendbuf,
                 int
                               sendcount.
                 MPI Datatype sendtype,
                 * biov
                               recvbuf,
                 int
                               recvcount,
                 MPI Datatype recytype,
                 MPI Comm
                              communicator);
```



Custom communicators



MPI_COMM_WORLD can be split into smaller, more appropriate communicators.

```
int MPI Comm split (MPI Comm communicator,
                   int
                         color .
                   int
                         key,
                  MPI Comm* newcommunicator);
```



Example

```
int rank, size;
   MPI Init(&argc, &argv);
   MPI Comm rank(MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
5
   MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
6
   int hrank, vrank;
   int hsize, vsize;
   MPI Comm hcomm, vcomm;
   MPI Comm split (MPI COMM WORLD, rank%p, rank, &vcomm);
10
   MPI Comm split(MPI COMM WORLD, rank/p, rank, &hcomm);
11
12
   MPI Comm rank(hcomm, &hrank);
13
   MPI Comm size(hcomm, &hsize);
14
   MPI Comm rank(vcomm, &vrank);
   MPI Comm size(vcomm, &vsize);
15
16
```