- 通过消息传递实现进程间 交互
 - 网络连接
 - 内存不共享
- 与存储系统的协作
- 任务调度
 - 如何将任务映射到不 结点0 同处理器
 - 消息传递、同步等是 串行程序之外的开销



每个结 点N个核



结点1

结点2

结点3











进程间不共享内存空间,如何交换数据? 怎样通过进程间并行完成一个 计算任务?

- MPI(Message Passing Interface)
 - 消息传递操作
 - 聚合操作
 - 定义数据类型、消息传递域
 -
- 《并行计算导论》第三章
- 《MPI与OPENMP并行程序设计: C语言版》第四章

MPI程序基本结构

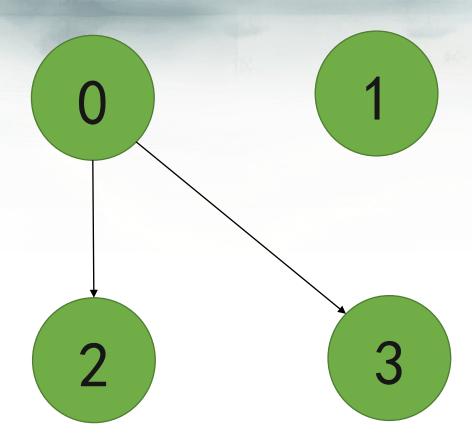
MPI Init(&argc, &argv); //处理额外参数,

```
//应在命令行参数处理之前调用
  MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &nprocs);
  MPI Comm rank (MPI COMM WORLD, &myrank);
                                          我在哪?
  MPI Finalize();
编译MPI程序:
   mpicc - o test . /test. c
运行MPI程序:
   mpirun -np 4 -N 4 -hostfile hosts ./test 1024
```

我是谁?

我要干什么?

- 点对点通信
 - 阻塞消息传递
 - 非阻塞消息传递
 - 死锁的问题
 - 聚合通信



- MPI(Message Passing Interface) 基本操作
 - int MPI_Send(const void *buf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, int dest, int tag, MPI_Comm comm);

参数:

buf: 发送缓冲区的首地址

count: 需要发送的数据项个数

datatype: 每个被发送元素的数据类型

dest: 目标进程的进程号 (rank)

tag: 消息标识 (接收端要使用同样的标识)

comm: 通信域(哪些进程参与通信)

- MPI(Message Passing Interface) 基本操作
 - int MPI_Recv(void *buf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, int source, int tag,MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Status *status)

参数:

buf: 接收缓冲区的首地址

count: 接收缓冲区最多存放多少个数据项

datatype: 每个被接收元素的数据类型

source: 发送进程的进程号 (rank)

tag: 消息标识

comm: 通信域

status: MPI_Status指针,函数返回时存放发送方进程号、消息tag等

- 非阻塞消息传递
 - MPI_Isend, MPI_Irecv, 需要MPI_Request指针
 - 调用之后立即返回
 - 可以在等待完成期间进行其他计算
 - 用MPI_Wait()来等待完成,或用MPI_Test来检验是否完成

int MPI_Isend(void *buf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, int dest, int tag, MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Request *request)

int MPI_Irecv(void *buf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, int source, int tag, MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Request *request)

非阻塞消息传递

```
double buff[1024];
MPI_Request req;
MPI_Status status;
if(rank == 1) {
MPI_Irecv(buff, 512, MPI_DOUBLE, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &req);
        //Do some computation
        MPI_Wait(&req, &status);
        //Use the data in buff
else {
        MPI_Isend(buff, 512, MPI_DOUBLE, 1, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &req);
        //Do some computation
        MPI_Wait(&req, &status);
        //Can use buff now.
```

非阻塞消息传递

```
double buff[1024];
MPI_Request req;
int flag = 0;
if(rank == 1) {
MPI_Irecv(buff, 512, MPI_DOUBLE, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &req);
        //Do some computation
        while(!flag) {
                 MPI Test(&reg, &flag, &status);
        //Use the data in buff
else {
        MPI_Isend(buff, 512, MPI_DOUBLE, 1, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &req);
        //Do some computation
        while(!flag) {
                 MPI_Test(&req, &flag, &status);
```

MPI_Sendrecv()

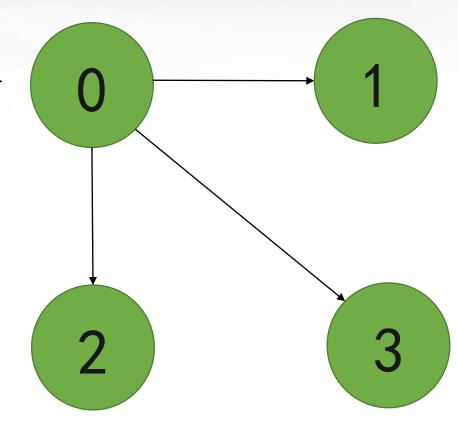
• 《并行计算导论》3.2节

- 当发送数据很少时, MPI_Send会立即返回
- · 当发送数据较多时,以下程序会死锁,因为所有进程都在等待目标程序接收。目标程序接收后MPI_Send才能返回
- 解决办法:使用 &status);
 MPI_Sendrecv(),同时发送与 MPI_Finalize();
 接收

```
static int buf1[SIZE], buf2[SIZE];
MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &nprocs); /* 获取总进程数
MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank); /* 获取本进程的进
程号*/
memset(buf1, 1, SIZE);
tag = 123;
dst = (rank > nprocs - 1) ? 0 : rank + 1;
src = (rank == 0) ? nprocs - 1 : rank - 1;
MPI_Send(buf1, SIZE, MPI_INT, dst, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
MPI_Recv(buf2, SIZE, MPI_INT, src, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD,
&status);
```

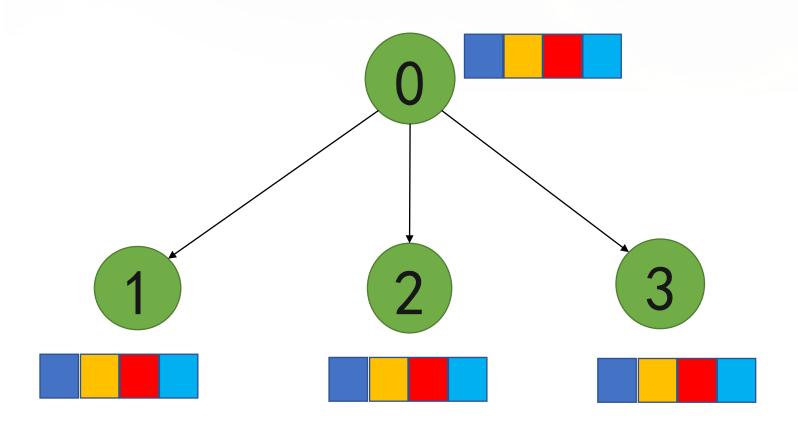
MPI聚合通信

- 需要多个进程参与
- 比较高效地完成较复杂的消息传递任务
 - MPI_Bcast
 - MPI_Scatter(v)
 - V是不等长版本
 - MPI_Gather(v)
 - MPI_Reduce
 -



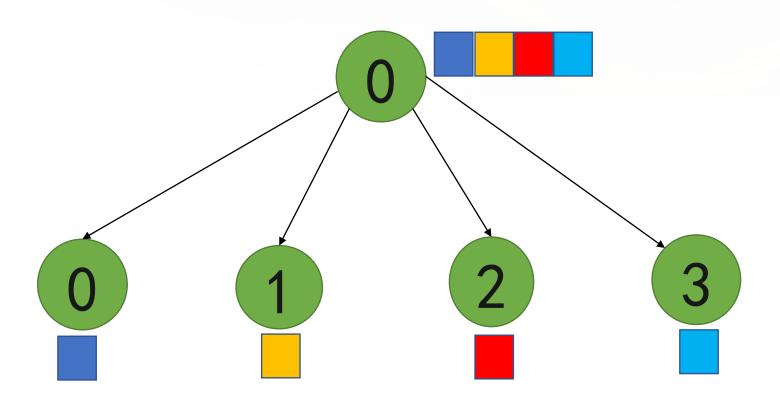
MPI_Bcast

int MPI_Bcast (void *buffer, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, int root, MPI_Comm comm)



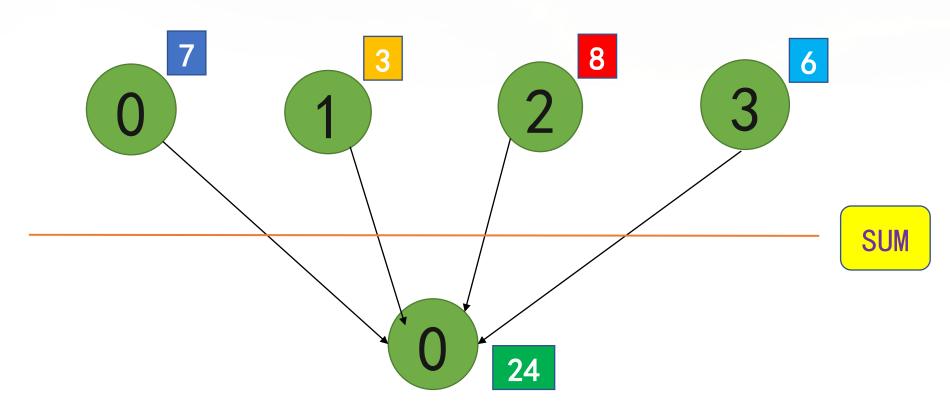
MPI_Scatter

int MPI_Scatter (void *sendbuf, int sendcnt, MPI_Datatype sendtype, void *recvbuf, int recvcnt, MPI_Datatype recvtype, int root, MPI_Comm comm)



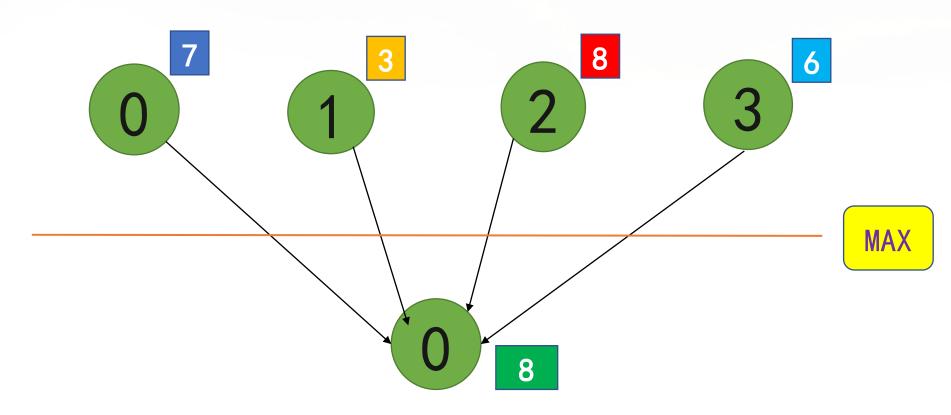
MPI_Reduce

int MPI_Reduce (void *sendbuf, void *recvbuf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, MPI_Op op, int root, MPI_Comm comm)



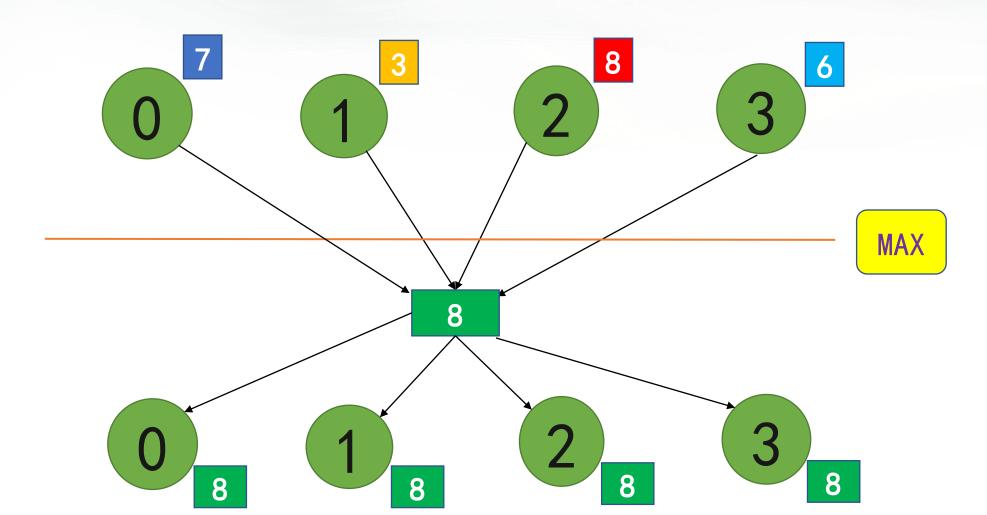
MPI_Reduce

int MPI_Reduce (void *sendbuf, void *recvbuf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, MPI_Op op, int root, MPI_Comm comm)



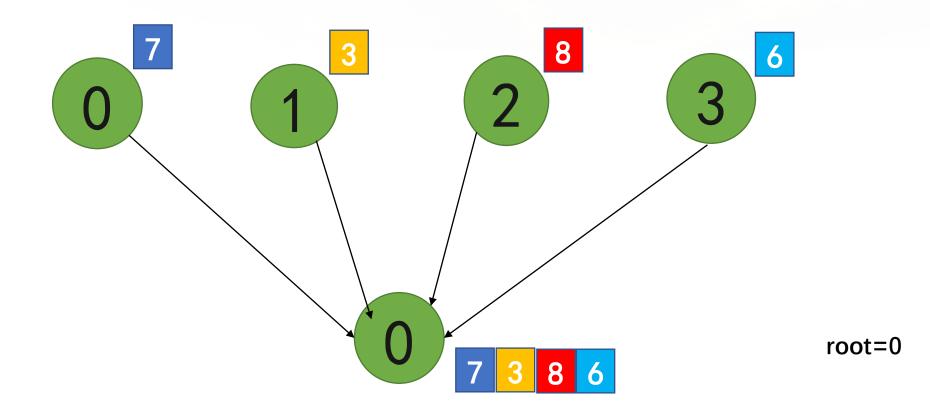
MPI_AllReduce

int MPI_Allreduce (void *sendbuf, void *recvbuf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, MPI_Op op, MPI_Comm comm)



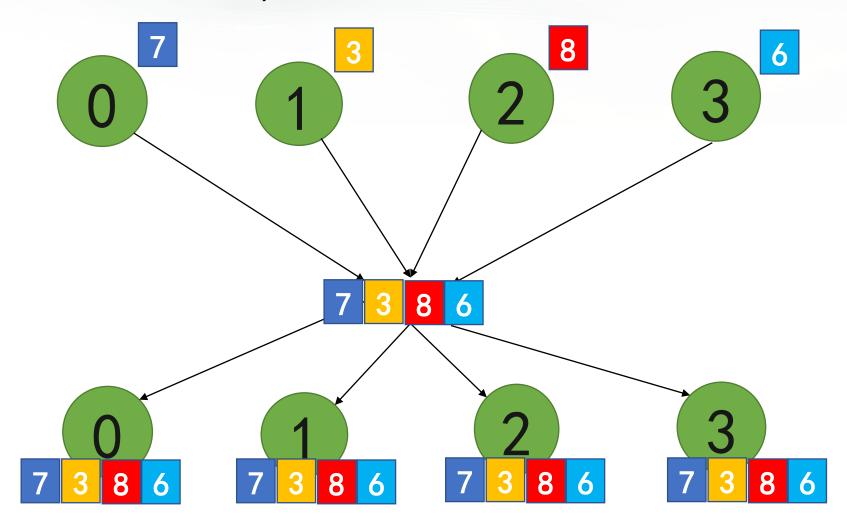
MPI_Gather

int MPI_Gather (void *sendbuf, int sendcnt, MPI_Datatype sendtype, void *recvbuf, int recvcount, MPI_Datatype recvtype, int root, MPI_Comm comm)



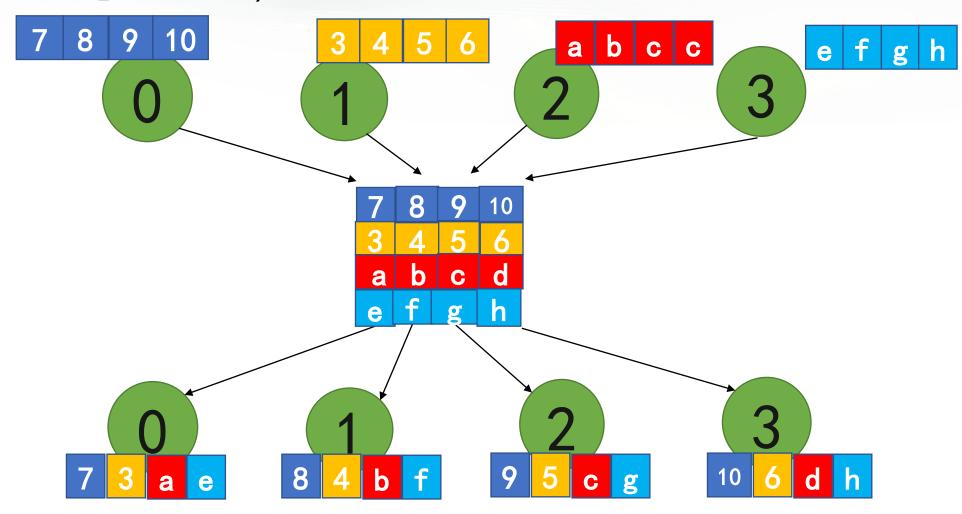
MPI_Allgather

int MPI_Allgather (void *sendbuf, int sendcount, MPI_Datatype sendtype, void *recvbuf, int recvcount, MPI_Datatype recvtype, MPI_Comm comm)



MPI_Alltoall

int MPI_Alltoall(void *sendbuf, int sendcount, MPI_Datatype sendtype, void *recvbuf, int recvcnt, MPI_Datatype recvtype, MPI_Comm comm)



举个例子

MPI程序举例: 计算π



```
double f( double a ) { return (4.0 / (1.0 + a*a))};
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
   int n = 4, myid, I;
   double h, sum, x, mypi, startwtime;
   MPI Init(argc, argv);
   MPI Comm rank(MPI COMM WORLD, &myid);
   startwtime = MPI Wtime();
   MPI Bcast(&n, 1, MPI INT, 0, MPI COMM WORLD);
   h = 1.0 / (double) n;
   sum = 0.0;
  for (i = myid; i < n; i += numprocs) {
        x = h * ((double)i + 0.5);
        sum += f(x);
   mypi = h * sum;
   MPI Reduce(&mypi, &pi, 1, MPI DOUBLE, MPI SUM, 0, MPI COMM WORLD);
   if (myid == 0) {
        endwtime = MPI Wtime();
        printf("pi is approximately %.16f\", pi);
        printf("wall clock time = %f\n", endwtime-startwtime);
   MPI Finalize();
```

$$x = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx \quad \text{if } \pi$$

再举个例子

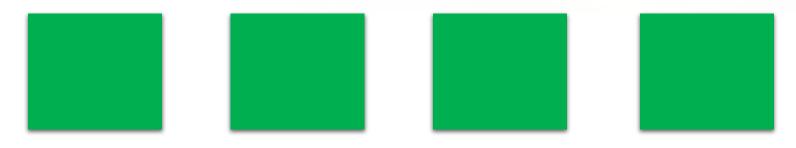
4. 列表中标记为0的数都是素数

• Eratosthenes筛法计算素数的个数

需要处理以下数列:

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,, N

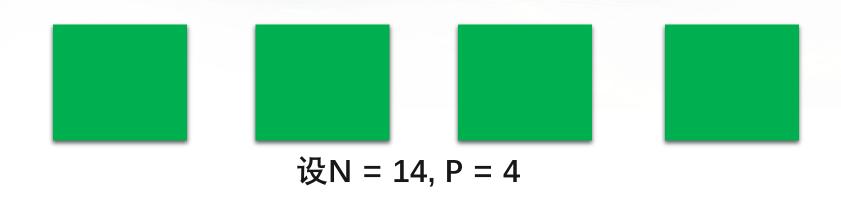
假设系统中有P个结点,如何用MPI实现并行处理? 每个结点有自己的内存空间; 结点间用高速网络相连



设N = 16, P = 4 N是P的倍数,所以每个结点处理N/P个数

每个结点一个进程 运行时mpirun –np 4 ./your_program

考虑N不能被P整除的情况



设N = 14, P = 4 可以分成 {4, 4, 3, 3}, 也可以分成 {3, 4, 3, 4} 书中取用后者 #define BLOCK_LOW(id, p, n) ((id)*(n)/(p)) #define BLOCK_HIGH(id, p, n) (BLOCK_LOW((id+1),p,n)-1)

```
MPI Init(&argc, &argv);
int id, proc num, local size;
MPI Comm size(MPI COMM WORLD,
&proc num);
MPI Comm world(MPI COMM WORLD, &id);
int low = 2+BLOCK\ LOW(id,p,n-1);
int high = 2+BLOCK HIGH(id,p,n-1);
Int local size = BLOCK SIZE(id,p,n-1);
char * mark = (char*)malloc(local size);
memset(mark, 0, local size);
if(!id) index = 0;
int k = 2;
do {
  if(k*k > low) first = k*k - low; //前面k*k个已经处
理过,不用考虑
  else {
   //找到本地第一个k的倍数
   if((low%k) == 0) {
                         first = 0; }
   else {
    first = k - (low \% k);
```

```
for(int i = first; i < local size; i += k) {
    mark[i] = 1; //标记每个k的倍数
  if(!id) {
                                   为什么只需要第一
    while(mark[++index]);
                                    个进程做就可以了?
    k = index + 2;
                                     (假设p<\sqrt{n})
  MPI Bcast(&k, 1, MPI INT, 0, MPI COMM WORLD);
} while(k * k <= n);
int count = 0, global count = 0;
for (i = 0; i < local size; i++)
  count += 1-mark[i];
MPI_Reduce(&count, &global_count, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_SUM,
0, MPI COMM WORLD);
if(!id) printf( "%d prime numbers are less than or equal to
%d\n", global count, n);
MPI Finalize();
```

并行 Eratosthenes 筛 法程序的分析

- 串行程序的时间
 - 素数个数: In(In(n)),即迭代次数;
 - · 每次迭代处理n个数;
 - 处理每个数需要时间: χ
 - 总时间: χnln(ln(n))
- 并行程序预期运行时间
 - •广播时间约为 $\lambda[logP]$, λ 是消息的延迟
 - 2^{\sim} n之间素数个数约为n/ln(n),因此循环迭代次数约为 $\sqrt{n}/ln\sqrt{n}$
 - 并行算法时间为 $\chi(nlnln(n))/p + (\sqrt{n}/ln\sqrt{n})\lambda[logP]$

https://www.cnblogs.com/dc93/p/3930362.html 有对串行程序的较详细分析

优化一: 去掉偶数

```
只需要处理一半的数据
从3开始
k=3;
local_size = n/proc_num/2;
for(int i = first; i < local_size; i += k) {
   mark[i] = 1;
if(!id) {
   while(mark[++index]);
   k = index + 3;
总时间并不会减半,因为通信的开销并没有实质性减
少(仅仅少了一次)---- P较大时优化效果不大
```

优化二: 消除广播

可以令每个进程先算出 \sqrt{n} 之前的素数,这样每次循环中就不必再广播k;

如果下面条件成立,消除广播操作会提高并行程序性能:

计算 \sqrt{n} 之前的素数的时间

广播的时间
$$(\sqrt{n}/\ln\sqrt{n})\lambda \lceil \log p \rceil > \chi \sqrt{n} \ln \ln \sqrt{n}$$
 $\Rightarrow (\lambda \lceil \log p \rceil)/\ln \sqrt{n} > \chi \ln \ln \sqrt{n}$ $\Rightarrow \lambda > \chi \ln \ln \sqrt{n} \ln \sqrt{n} / \lceil \log p \rceil$

 λ 是消息延迟, χ 是循环中每次迭代的时间 2到n之间有n/ln(n)个素数 串行执行f(n)的时间约为 χ nln(ln(n))

优化三: 改变循环顺序

cache! (\$) 假设cache line大小为4字节(4个char) 1-way association



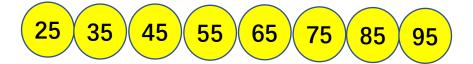




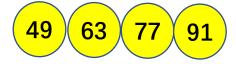
5的倍数:

3-99:

3的倍数:



7的倍数:

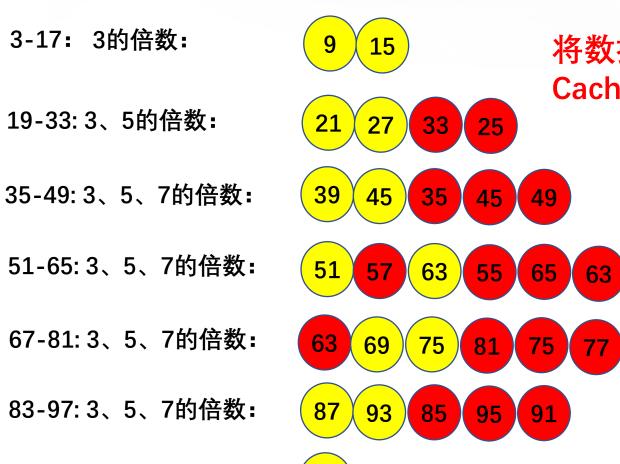


红: hit

黄: miss

优化三: 改变循环顺序

99:3、5、7的倍数:



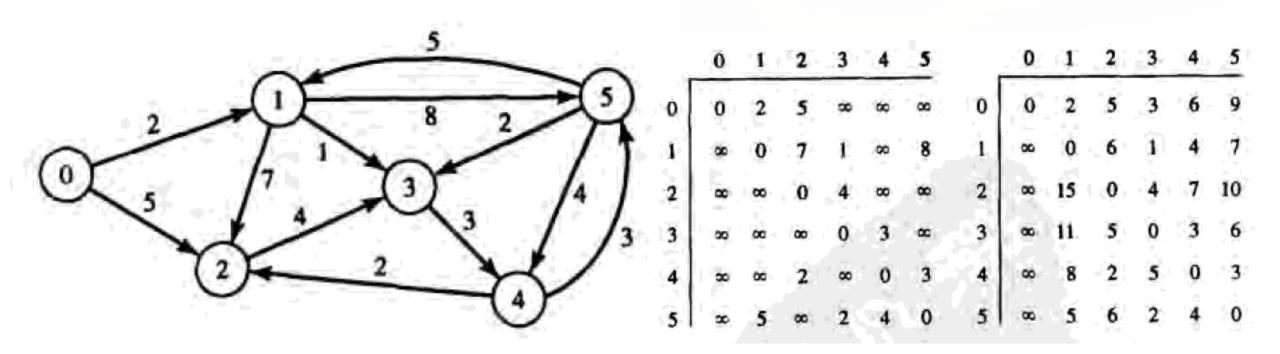
99

将数据块分段,每段内部运行现有循环; Cache 命中率大幅提高!

红: hit

黄: miss

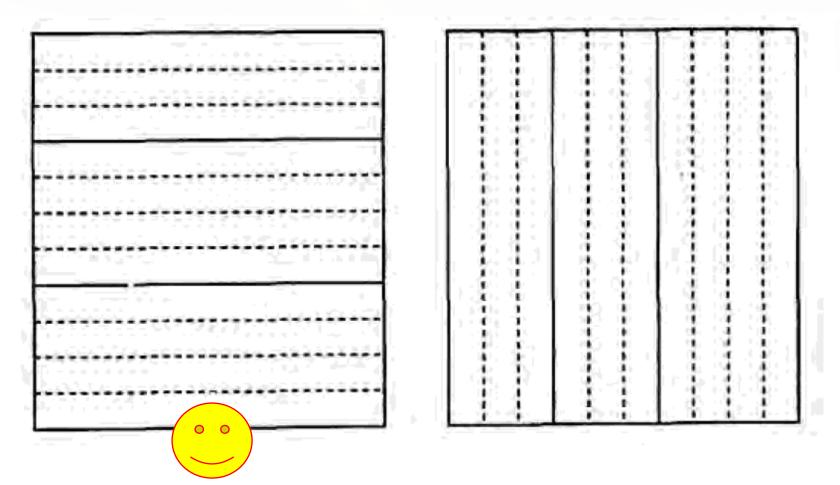
寻找有向加权图中所有点对间最短路径 图用邻接矩阵表示



Floyd 算法

```
输入: n: 顶点数
   a[0..n-1, 0..n-1]: 邻接矩阵
输出: 变换后的矩阵a,其中包含最短路径长度
For k \leftarrow 0 to n-1:
 for I \leftarrow 0 to n-1:
  for j \leftarrow 0 to n-1:
    a[I,j] \leftarrow min(a[I,j], a[I,k]+a[k,j])
  endfor
 endfor
endfor
```

按行划分or 按列划分? 按行存储(row major),所以按行划分,连续若干行分给一个流



P-1号进程读取数据;全部进程按行分块进行计算;0号进程打印初始邻居矩阵及结果

```
MPI Init(&argc, &argv);
MPI Comm rank(MPI COMM WORLD, &id);
MPI Comm size(MPI COMM WORLD, &p);
Read row striped matrix(argv[1], (void*)&a, (void*)&storage, MPI INT, &m, &n,
MPI COMM WORLD);
if(m!=n) terminate (id, "Matrix must be square\n");
print row striped matrix((void**)a, MPI INT, m, n, MPI COMM WORLD); //打印邻接矩阵
Compute shortest paths(id, p, (int**)a, n); //计算点对间最短路径
print row striped matrix((void**)a, MPI INT, m, n, MPI COMM WORLD); //打印结果
MPI Finalize();
```

假设只有P-1号进程能从文件中读取数据

```
Read row striped matrix(){
  if (id == (p-1)) {
    for (i = 0; i  {
      x = fread(*storage, datum_size, BLOCK_SIZE(i, p, *m) * *n, infileptr);
      MPI_Send(*storage, BLOCK_SIZE(I, p, *m)* *n, MPI_INT, i, DATA_MSG, comm);
    x = fread(*storage, datum size, local rows * *n, infileptr);
    fclose(infileptr);
  else {
    MPI_Recv(*storage, local_rows * *n, MPI_INT, p-1, DATA_MSG, comm, &status);
                                                           能否让数据在网络上
                                                           的传输和文件读取同
                                                                  时进行?
```

非阻塞通信:

```
Read_row_striped_matrix(){
if (id == (p-1)) {
  for (i = 0; i 
    x = fread(*storage, datum size, BLOCK SIZE(i, p, *m) * *n, infileptr);
    MPI Isend(*storage BLOCK_SIZE(I, p, *m)* *n, MPI_INT, i, DATA_MSG, comm, *req);
  x = fread(*storage, datum size, local rows * *n, infileptr);
  fclose(infileptr);
else {
  MPI_Recv(*storage, local_rows * *n, MPI_INT, p-1, DATA_MSG, comm, &status);
                                                               有什么问题?
```

双缓冲:

```
Read row striped matrix(){
if (id == (p-1)) {
  cur storage = storage[0], cur req = request[0];
  for (i = 0; i  {
    x = fread(*cur storage, datum size, BLOCK SIZE(i, p, *m) * *n, infileptr);
    if(i>0) MPI Wait(cur req);
    MPI Isend(*cur_storage, BLOCK_SIZE(I, p, *m)* *n,MPI_INT, i, DATA_MSG, comm, cur_req);
    prev req = cur req;
    cur req = req[i\%2];
    cur storage = storage[i%2];
  MPI Wait(prev req);
  x = fread(*cur storage, datum size, local rows * *n, infileptr);
  fclose(infileptr);
else {
  MPI Recv(*storage, local rows * *n, MPI INT, p-1, DATA MSG, comm, &status);
```

计算最短路径 Compute_shortest_paths:

```
for (k = 0; k < n; k++) {
                                                                     MPI_Bcast是非阻塞的;
               root = BLOCK OWNER(k, p, n);
               if(root == id) {
                                                                     此处没有MPI_Barrier()
                 offset = k - BLOCK LOW(id, p, n);
                 for(j = 0; j < n; j++) tmp[j] = a[offset][j];
               MPI_Bcast(tmp, n, MPI_TYPE, root, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
               for(i = 0; i < BLOCK SIZE(id, p, n); i++)
                 for(j = 0; j < n; j++)
                    a[i][j] = MIN(a[i][j], a[i][k] + tmp[j]);
Broadcast tree
```

总执行时间分析 计算 创建消息 等待

不考虑计算 与通信重叠:

χ是更新一个元素的时间

广播需要n次,每次按树形广播,需要logp次通信,通信数据长度是4n, λ是消息延迟, β是带宽

因此总时间如下:

$$n \lceil \log p \rceil (\lambda + 4n/\beta) + n^2 \lceil n/p \rceil \chi$$

实际运行时, 会有计算与通信的重叠

Floyd算法的多进程并行 总执行时间分析计算 创建消息 等待 不考虑计算 与通信重叠: 考虑计算与 通信重叠: 0 N较大时(计算时间掩盖通信时间): $n \lceil \log \beta \rceil \lambda + \lceil \log \beta \rceil 4n/\beta + n^2 \lceil n/p \rceil \chi$

```
void print row striped matrix(void**a, MPI Datatype dtype, int
m, int n, MPI Comm comm){
if(!id) {
  print submatrix(a,dtype, local rows,n);
  datum size = get size(dtype);
  max block size = BLOCK SIZE(p-1, p, m);
  bstorage = my_malloc(id, max_block_size *n * datum_size);
  b = (void**) my malloc(id, max block size * sizeof(void*));
  b[0] = bstorage;
  for(i = 1; i < max block size; i++)
    b[i] = b[i-1] + n * datum size;
  for(i=1; i < p; i++) {
    MPI Send(&promp, 1, MPI INT, i, PROMPT MSG,
MPI COMM WORLD);
    MPI Recv(bstorage, BLOCK_SIZE(I, p, m) * n, MPI_INT, I,
RESPONSE MSG, MPI COMM WORLD, &status);
    print submatrix(b, dtype, BLOCK SIZE(I, p, m), n);
```

```
Free(b);
   Free(bstorage);
   putchar( '\n' );
} else {
    MPI_Recv(&promp, 1, MPI_INT, 0,
   PROMPT_MSG, MPI_COMM_WORLD,
   &status);
    MPI_Send(*a, local_rows * n, MPI_INT, 0,
   RESPONSE_MSG, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
}
```

先发送一个消息,再传递数据:为了避免大量消息同时发送给0号进程。 (还可以用什么操作?)

死锁问题 (教科书6.5.3节):

```
If(id == 0) {
    MPI_Recv(&b, 1, MPI_FLOAT, 1, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &status);
    MPI_Send(&a, 1, MPI_FLOAT, 1, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    c = (a + b)/2.0;
} else if(id == 1) {
    MPI_Recv(&a, 1, MPI_FLOAT, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &status);
    MPI_Send(&b, 1, MPI_FLOAT, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    c = (a + b)/2.0;
}
```

```
If(id == 0) {
    MPI_Send(&a, 1, MPI_FLOAT, 1, 1) MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    MPI_Recv(&b, 1, MPI_FLOAT, 1, 1, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &status);
    c = (a + b)/2.0;
} else if(id == 1) {
    MPI_Send(&b, 1, MPI_FLOAT, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    MPI_Recv(&a, 1, MPI_FLOAT, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &status);
    c = (a + b)/2.0;
}
```

MPI_Recv中的Status参数

- 在MPI_Recv中已经指定了发送消息的进程号和tag,为什么还要 在状态记录中还要查询这些信息?
 - 在指定参数时,如果接收进程是MPI_ANY_SOURCE,可接收 任务进程发来的消息
 - 如果接收tag是MPI_ANY_TAG,可以接收任何标号的信息
 - 上述情况需要通过查询状态记录来确定发送方
 - status->MPI_source
 - status->MPI_tag
 - status->MPI_error
 - 注意!不同的MPI版本status记录的格式和大小可能不同