

《并行计算》上机报告

姓名:	李子旻	学号:	PB16110959	日期:	2019.5.18
上机题目:	MPI				
实验环境: CPU: Intel 至强 E5-2650 v2; 内存: 64GB; 操作系统: Ubuntu; 软件平台: vim					
一、算法设计与分析:					
题目: 用 MPI 编程实现 PI 的计算。 用 MPI 实现 PSRS 排序					
算法设计: pi 的计算: 串行: for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++){ x = (i - 0.5) / n; sum += 4 / (1 + x * x); } pi = sum / n;					
使用 mpi 库进行并行，利用多核计算机。					
PSRS 排序: 均匀划分->局部排序->选取样本->样本排序->选择主元->主元划分->全局交换->归并排序					
二、核心代码:					
计算 pi: MPI_Bcast(&n, 1, MPI_INT, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD); //将 n 广播到所有进程中 h = 1.0 / (double)n; //每个矩形块的宽 sum = 0.0; for (int i = myid + 1; i <= n; i += size) { //4 个进程 x = h * ((double)i - 0.5); //进程 0:1,5,9,... 进程 1:2,6,10,... sum = sum + f(x); //进程 2:3,7,11,... 进程 3:4,8,12,... }					

```
sum = sum * h; //每个进程计算的矩形面积之和
MPI_Reduce(&sum, &pi, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, MPI_SUM, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD); //利用归约操作(MPI_SUM)将所有进程的 sum 累加到 root 进程(0)的 sum 当中得到结果
MPI_Barrier(MPI_COMM_WORLD);
```

PSRS 排序:

```
MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &p);
MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myId);
MPI_Get_processor_name(processorName, &nameLength);

//iprintf("Process %d is on %s\n", myId, processorName);
if (myId == 0){
    starttime = MPI_Wtime();
}

pivots = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
partitionSizes = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
newPartitionSizes = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
for (k = 0; k < p; k++){
    partitionSizes[k] = 0;
}

// 获取起始位置和子数组大小
startIndex = myId * N / p;
if (p == (myId + 1)){
    endIndex = N;
}
else{
    endIndex = (myId + 1) * N / p;
}
subArraySize = endIndex - startIndex;

MPI_Barrier(MPI_COMM_WORLD);
//调用各阶段函数
phase1(array, N, startIndex, subArraySize, pivots, p);
if (p > 1){
    phase2(array, startIndex, subArraySize, pivots, partitionSizes, p, myId);
    phase3(array, startIndex, partitionSizes, &newPartitions, newPartitionSizes, p);
    phase4(newPartitions, newPartitionSizes, p, myId, array);
}
```

三、结果与分析:

计算 pi 值:

n = 100000000

串行: 1.723480s

mpi 并行:

4 核: 0.746483s

8 核: 0.396780s

12 核: 0.26198s

16 核: 0.185104s

24 核: 0.127489s

32 核: 0.099769s

PSRS 排序:

n = 10000000

串行归并排序: 4.952611s

mpi 并行:

4 核: 0.776521s

8 核: 0.415834s

12 核: 0.317133s

16 核: 0.35468s

24 核: 0.260217s

32 核: 0.246681s

四、备注 (* 可选) :

有可能影响结论的因素:

核与核之间的通信耗时,针对特定的环境可以采取特定的并行方法,对实验结果影响较大。

呈现出核越多, 时间开销越小的趋势

总结:

使用 mpi 充分发挥多核计算机的特性, 核越多, 速度越快。

附录（源代码）	<p>算法源代码（C/C++/JAVA 描述）</p> <p>mpi 计算 pi 值:</p> <pre> #include <stdio> #include <mpi.h> #include <iostream> using namespace std; const long long INF = 1000000000; inline double f(double x){ return 4 / (1 + x * x); } int main(int argc, char *argv[]) { double pi, h, sum, x, starttime, endtime; int size, myid; long long n; MPI_Init(&argc, &argv); MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myid); MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &size); n = 0; if (0 == myid) { n = INF; starttime = MPI_Wtime(); } MPI_Bcast(&n, 1, MPI_INT, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD); //将 n 广播到所有进程中 h = 1.0 / (double)n; //每个矩形块的宽 sum = 0.0; for (int i = myid + 1; i <= n; i += size) { //4 个进程 x = h * ((double)i - 0.5); //进程 0:1,5,9,... 进程 1:2,6,10,... sum = sum + f(x); //进程 2:3,7,11,... 进程 3:4,8,12,... } sum = sum * h; //每个进程计算的矩形面积之和 MPI_Reduce(&sum, &pi, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, MPI_SUM, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD); //利用归约操作(MPI_SUM)将所有进程的 sum </pre>

累加到 root 进程(0)的 sum 当中得到结果

```
MPI_Barrier(MPI_COMM_WORLD);
if (myid == 0)
{
    endtime = MPI_Wtime();
    printf("用时:%f\n", endtime - starttime);
    printf("%.15f\n", pi);
}
}
```

mpi PSRS 排序:

```
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstdio>
#include <climits>
#include <cassert>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <ctime>
#include "mpi.h"
using namespace std;
```

```
int i, j, k;
int N = 70000000;
```

```
int cmp(const void *a, const void *b){
    if (*(int *)a < *(int *)b)
        return -1;
    if (*(int *)a > *(int *)b)
        return 1;
    else
        return 0;
}
```

```
void phase1(int *array, int N, int startIndex, int subArraySize, int
    *pivots, int p){
    // 对子数组进行局部排序
    qsort(array + startIndex, subArraySize, sizeof(array[0]), cmp);

    // 正则采样
```

```

for (i = 0; i < p; i++){
    pivots[i] = array[startIndex + (i * (N / (p * p)))];
}
return;
}

void phase2(int *array, int startIndex, int subArraySize, int *pivots,
int *partitionSizes, int p, int myId){
    int *collectedPivots = (int *)malloc(p * p * sizeof(pivots[0]));
    int *phase2Pivots = (int *)malloc((p - 1) * sizeof(pivots[0])); //主元
    int index = 0;

    //收集消息，根进程在它的接受缓冲区中包含所有进程的发送缓冲区的
    连接。
    MPI_Gather(pivots, p, MPI_INT, collectedPivots, p, MPI_INT, 0,
    MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    if (myId == 0){
        qsort(collectedPivots, p * p, sizeof(pivots[0]), cmp); //对正则采样的
        样本进行排序

        // 采样排序后进行主元的选择
        for (i = 0; i < (p - 1); i++){
            phase2Pivots[i] = collectedPivots[(((i + 1) * p) + (p / 2)) - 1];
        }
    }
    //发送广播
    MPI_Bcast(phase2Pivots, p - 1, MPI_INT, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    // 进行主元划分，并计算划分部分的大小
    for (i = 0; i < subArraySize; i++){
        if (array[startIndex + i] > phase2Pivots[index]){
            //如果当前位置的数字大小超过主元位置，则进行下一个划分
            index += 1;
        }
        if (index == p){
            //最后一次划分，子数组总长减掉当前位置即可得到最后一个子数组划
            分的大小
            partitionSizes[p - 1] = subArraySize - i + 1;
            break;
        }
        partitionSizes[index]++; //划分大小自增
    }
    free(collectedPivots);
    free(phase2Pivots);

```

```

return;
}

void phase3(int *array, int startIndex, int *partitionSizes, int
**newPartitions, int *newPartitionSizes, int p){
int totalSize = 0;
int *sendDisp = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
int *recvDisp = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));

// 全局到全局的发送，每个进程可以向每个接收者发送数目不同的数据.
MPI_Alltoall(partitionSizes, 1, MPI_INT, newPartitionSizes, 1,
MPI_INT, MPI_COMM_WORLD);

// 计算划分的总大小，并给新划分分配空间
for (i = 0; i < p; i++){
totalSize += newPartitionSizes[i];
}
*newPartitions = (int *)malloc(totalSize * sizeof(int));

// 在发送划分之前计算相对于 sendbuf 的位移，此位移处存放着输出到
进程的数据
sendDisp[0] = 0;
recvDisp[0] = 0; //计算相对于 recvbuf 的位移，此位移处存放着从进程
接受到的数据
for (i = 1; i < p; i++){
sendDisp[i] = partitionSizes[i - 1] + sendDisp[i - 1];
recvDisp[i] = newPartitionSizes[i - 1] + recvDisp[i - 1];
}

//发送数据，实现 n 次点对点通信
MPI_Alltoallv(&(array[startIndex]), partitionSizes, sendDisp,
MPI_INT, *newPartitions, newPartitionSizes, recvDisp, MPI_INT,
MPI_COMM_WORLD);

free(sendDisp);
free(recvDisp);
return;
}

void phase4(int *partitions, int *partitionSizes, int p, int myId, int
*array){
int *sortedSubList;
int *recvDisp, *indexes, *partitionEnds, *subListSizes, totalListSize;

```

```

indexes = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
partitionEnds = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
indexes[0] = 0;
totalListSize = partitionSizes[0];
for (i = 1; i < p; i++){
    totalListSize += partitionSizes[i];
    indexes[i] = indexes[i - 1] + partitionSizes[i - 1];
    partitionEnds[i - 1] = indexes[i];
}
partitionEnds[p - 1] = totalListSize;

sortedSubList = (int *)malloc(totalListSize * sizeof(int));
subListSizes = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
recvDisp = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));

// 归并排序
for (i = 0; i < totalListSize; i++){
    int lowest = INT_MAX;
    int ind = -1;
    for (j = 0; j < p; j++){
        if ((indexes[j] < partitionEnds[j]) && (partitions[indexes[j]] <
lowest)){
            lowest = partitions[indexes[j]];
            ind = j;
        }
    }
    sortedSubList[i] = lowest;
    indexes[ind] += 1;
}

// 发送各子列表的大小回根进程中
MPI_Gather(&totalListSize, 1, MPI_INT, subListSizes, 1, MPI_INT, 0,
MPI_COMM_WORLD);

// 计算根进程上的相对于 recvbuf 的偏移量
if (myId == 0){
    recvDisp[0] = 0;
    for (i = 1; i < p; i++){
        recvDisp[i] = subListSizes[i - 1] + recvDisp[i - 1];
    }
}

```



```
//发送各排好序的子列表回根进程中
MPI_Gatherv(sortedSubList,  totalListSize,  MPI_INT,  array,
subListSizes, recvDisp, MPI_INT, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);

free(partitionEnds);
free(sortedSubList);
free(indexes);
free(subListSizes);
free(recvDisp);
return;
}

//PSRS 排序函数，调用了 4 个过程函数
void psrs_mpi(int *array, int N){
double starttime, endtime;
int p, myId, *partitionSizes, *newPartitionSizes, nameLength;
int subArraySize, startIndex, endIndex, *pivots, *newPartitions;
char processorName[MPI_MAX_PROCESSOR_NAME];

MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &p);
MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myId);
MPI_Get_processor_name(processorName, &nameLength);

//iprintf("Process %d is on %s\n", myId, processorName);
if (myId == 0){
    starttime = MPI_Wtime();
}

pivots = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
partitionSizes = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
newPartitionSizes = (int *)malloc(p * sizeof(int));
for (k = 0; k < p; k++){
    partitionSizes[k] = 0;
}

// 获取起始位置和子数组大小
startIndex = myId * N / p;
if (p == (myId + 1)){
    endIndex = N;
}
else{
    endIndex = (myId + 1) * N / p;
}
```

```

subArraySize = endIndex - startIndex;

MPI_Barrier(MPI_COMM_WORLD);
//调用各阶段函数
phase1(array, N, startIndex, subArraySize, pivots, p);
if (p > 1){
phase2(array, startIndex, subArraySize, pivots, partitionSizes, p,
myId);
phase3(array, startIndex, partitionSizes, &newPartitions,
newPartitionSizes, p);
phase4(newPartitions, newPartitionSizes, p, myId, array);
}

if (myId == 0){
endtime = MPI_Wtime();
printf("time: %f\n", endtime - starttime);
}
if (p > 1){
free(newPartitions);
}
free(partitionSizes);
free(newPartitionSizes);
free(pivots);

free(array);
MPI_Finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[]){

int *array;
array = (int *)malloc(N * sizeof(int));

srand(time(NULL));
for (k = 0; k < N; k++){
array[k] = rand() % N;
}
MPI_Init(&argc, &argv); //MPI 初始化
psrs_mpi(array, N); //调用 PSRS 算法进行并行排序

return 0;
}

```