MPI (II)

Distributed-memory programming

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Collective communication



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1 Collective communication



Collective communication

- Collective (or global) communication: all processes from a communicator participate.
 - ▶ They could be implemented using point-to-point communications
 - E.g: A radiation (broadcast, data sent from one process to the rest) could be implemented with a MPI_Send on a loop and a MPI_Recv on each receiver.



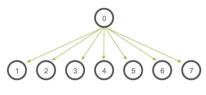
Collective communication in MPI

- Collective communication calls:
 - ▶ Are blocking functions (with some exceptions in MPI-3)
 - ▶ All processes in the communicator must execute the function
 - The reception buffer must have the exact size
- Types:
 - Data movement
 - Group computation
 - Synchronisation



Radiation Data movement

 Data are sent from a root process to the rest



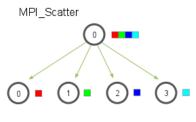
Source : mpitutorial.com

Radiation



Scatter Data movement

 Data distribution from a process to the rest



Source : mpitutorial.cor

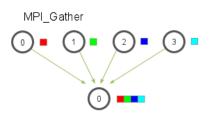
Scatter





Gather Data movement

 Collect data from every process to a single one of them



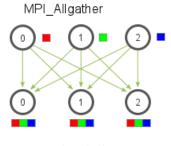
Source : mpitutorial.co

Gather



Allgather Data movement

- Gather from all to all
- In the end, all data will be available for every process



Source : mpitutorial.com

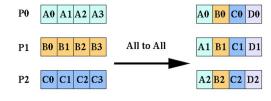
Allgather





Alltoall Data movement

- Data are sent from all to all
- Combines multiple scatters
- Essentially, a matrix transposition



Source : UNC-Charlotte

Alltoall

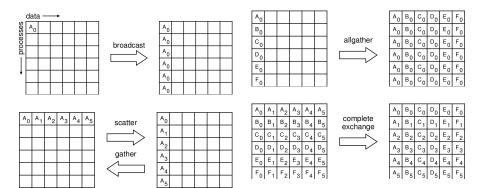
P3

D0 D1 D2 D3



A3 B3 C3 D3

Examples



Source : MPI: A Message-Passing Interface Standard (v. 2.2)

Message Passing Interface Forum

September 4, 2009





A different number of elements is sent to each process

```
MPI_Scatterv
MPI_Gatherv
MPI_Allgatherv
MPI_Alltoallv
```

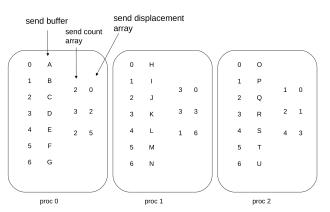
- The number of elements sent to each process is defined in vectors of P elements
 - P: number of processes associated to the communicator
- ▶ The number of element received from each process is defined in vectors of P elements
- Example:



Input Parameters:

- sendbuf: starting address of send buffer
- sendcounts: integer array equal to the group size specifying the number of elements to send to each processor
- sdispls: integer array (of length group size). Entry j specifies the displacement (relative to sendbuf) from which to take the outgoing data destined for process j
- recvcounts: integer array equal to the group size specifying the maximum number of elements that can be received from each processor
- ▶ rdispls: integer array (of length group size). Entry i specifies the displacement (relative to recvbuf) at which to place the incoming data from process i

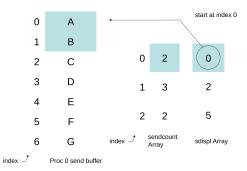




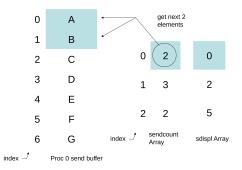


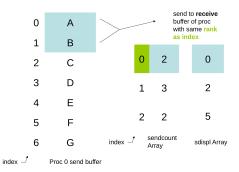
```
0
                 Α
                  В
        2
                 С
        3
                 D
                                            3
        4
                 F
                                            2
                                                        5
                  F
        5
                                        sendcount
                 G
                             index J
                                                     sdispl Array
                                        Array
index 🕹
             Proc 0 send buffer
```



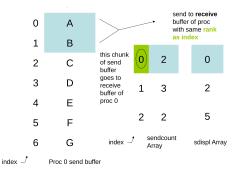




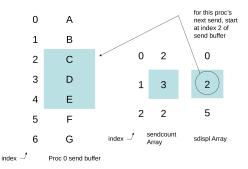


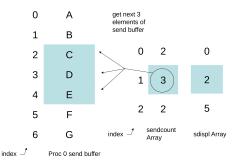


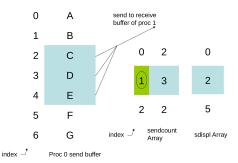




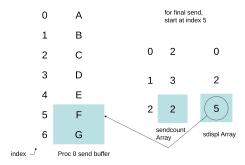




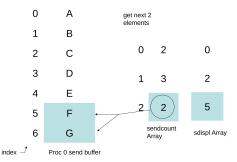


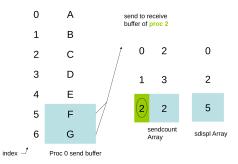


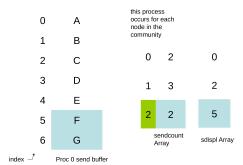




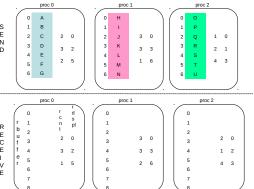


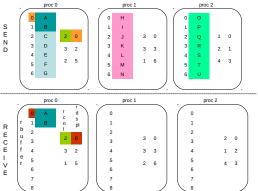




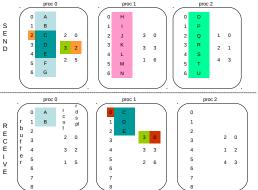




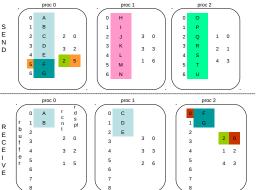


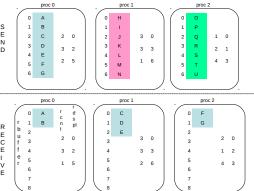




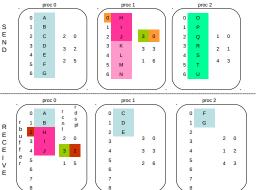


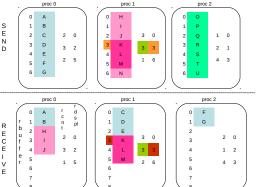


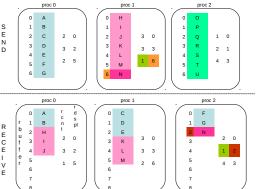




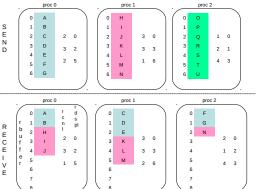




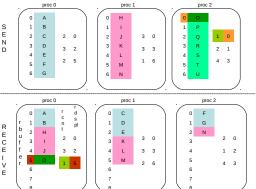








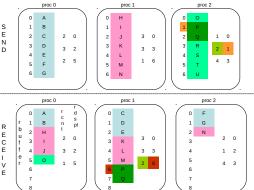






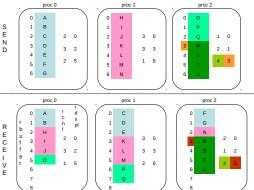
«v» variations Data movement

All processes simultaneously



«v» variations Data movement

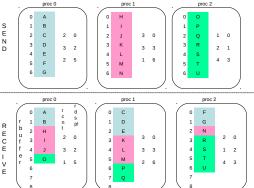
All processes simultaneously





«v» variations Data movement

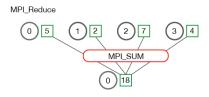
All processes simultaneously





Reduction Group computations

 An operation with the data on each processor, sending the final result to the root process



Source : impitutorial.com

Reduction

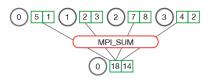




Reduction Group computations

 An operation with the data on each processor, sending the final result to the root process

MPI Reduce



Source : mpitutorial.con

Reduction

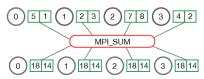




Reduction Group computations

- MPI Allreduce variant
 - leaves the final result on all processes

MPI Allreduce



Source : mpitutorial.com



Reduction operations Group computations

Predefined reduction operations:

MPI_MAX	MPI_MIN	MPI_SUM	MPI_PROD
MPI_LAND	MPI_BAND	MPI_LOR	MPI_BOR
MPI_LXOR	MPI_BXOR	MPI_MAXLOC	MPI_MINLOC

- User-defined reduction operations
 - ▶ The user-defined function must follow the structure:

▶ The function must be registered with:

▶ The operation can be removed with:

```
int MPI_Op_free(MPI_Op *op)
```

Barriers Synchronisation

- Global synchronisation between the communicator processes
- The execution stops until all processes arrive to the barrier

Barrier

```
int MPI_Barrier(MPI_Comm comm)
```

Useful to measure execution times from a given part of a code



- Reduction and
 scatter: combines
 MPI_Reduce y
 MPI_Scatterv
- Combines values
 according to
 rcounts and
 scatters the results

		Data				
		a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	
Processor	0	1	2	3	4	
	1	5	6	7	8	
	2	9	10	11	12	
7	3	13	14	15	16	



		Data					
		a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	b	
Processor	0	1	2	3	4	28	
	1	5	6	7	8	32	
	2	9	10	11	12	36	
۵	3	13	14	15	16	40	

$$rcounts = \{1, 1, 1, 1\}$$

Reduction and scatter



- Reduction and
 scatter: combines
 MPI_Reduce y
 MPI_Scatterv
- Combines values according to rcounts and scatters the results

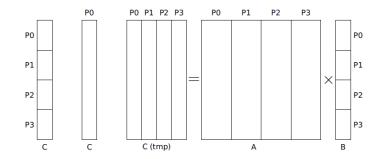


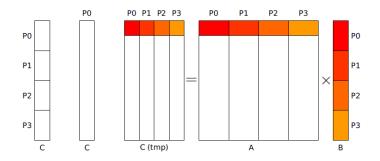
 $rcounts = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

Reduction and scatter

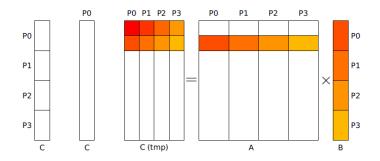


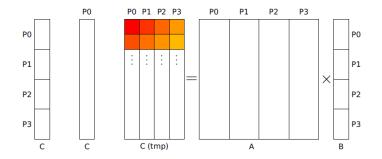


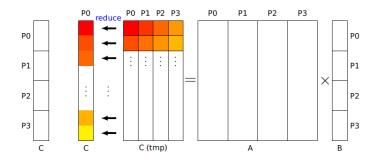




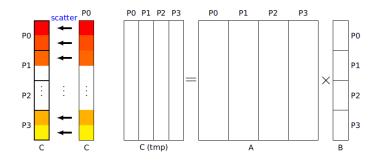




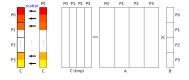












- Each process receives its part of the product on its C sub-array
 - For example, to start over a new iteration on an iterative matrix-vector product

