中山大学计算机院本科生实验报告

(2024 学年秋季学期)

课程名称: 高性能计算程序设计

批改人:

实验	MPI 通信编程	专业 (方向)	信息与计算科学
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1. 实验目的

通过实现和优化使用 MPI 进行通用矩阵乘法的程序来深入理解并行计算的基本概念和 MPI 库的应用。我会探索点对点通信和集合通信的不同策略,并通过构建加速比和并行效率表来分析程序的性能,从而学习如何提升并行程序的扩展性和效率。此外,我将练习将算法封装成库函数,并在 Linux 系统中编译和运行 MPI 程序,这将帮助我提高编程的能力。

2. 实验过程和核心代码

a. 点对点通信代码:

```
if (rank == 0) {
      A = build Matrix(m, n); // 根进程构建完整的矩阵 A
      C = build Matrix(m, k); // 根进程构建完整的矩阵 C
      // 使用随机浮点值填充矩阵 A 和 B
      fill Matrix(m, n, A, (float)(rand() % 100));
      fill_Matrix(n, k, B, (float)(rand() % 100));
      // 根进程将矩阵 B 发送给其他所有进程
      for (int i = 1; i < size; i++) {
          MPI_Send(B, n * k, MPI_FLOAT, i, 0, MPI COMM WORLD);
   } else {
      // 非根进程接收矩阵 B
      MPI Recv(B, n * k, MPI FLOAT, 0, 0, MPI COMM WORLD, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
   }
   // 使用点对点通信分发矩阵 A
   if (rank == 0) {
      for (int i = 1; i < size; i++) {
          MPI_Send(A + i * rows_per_proc * n, rows_per_proc * n, MPI_FLOAT, i, 0,
MPI_COMM_WORLD);
      // 根进程保留矩阵 A 的自己的部分
      for (int i = 0; i < rows per proc * n; <math>i++) {
          sub_A[i] = A[i];
   } else {
      // 非根进程接收矩阵 A 的一部分
```

```
MPI_Recv(sub_A, rows_per_proc * n, MPI_FLOAT, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD,
MPI STATUS IGNORE);
   }
   // 同步所有进程, 然后开始计时
   MPI Barrier(MPI COMM WORLD);
   double start time = MPI Wtime();
   // 执行矩阵乘法
   matrix_multiply(sub_A, B, sub_C, rows_per_proc, n, k);
   // 同步所有进程, 然后结束计时
   MPI Barrier(MPI COMM WORLD);
   double end_time = MPI_Wtime();
   double local_time_spent = end_time - start_time;
   // 计算所有进程中花费时间最长的一个
   double total_time_spent;
   MPI_Reduce(&local_time_spent, &total_time_spent, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, MPI_MAX, 0,
MPI_COMM_WORLD);
   // 使用点对点通信收集结果到矩阵 C
   if (rank == 0) {
      for (int i = 0; i < rows_per_proc * k; i++) {</pre>
          C[i] = sub_C[i];
       for (int i = 1; i < size; i++) {
          MPI Recv(C + i * rows per proc * k, rows per proc * k, MPI FLOAT, i, ⊘,
MPI_COMM_WORLD, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
   } else {
      MPI_Send(sub_C, rows_per_proc * k, MPI_FLOAT, 0, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
```

b. 集合通信代码:

```
if (rank == 0) {
      A = build_Matrix(m, n); // 根进程构建完整的矩阵 A
      C = build Matrix(m, k); // 根进程构建完整的矩阵 C
      // 使用随机浮点值填充矩阵 A 和 B
      fill_Matrix(m, n, A, (float)(rand() % 100));
      fill_Matrix(n, k, B, (float)(rand() % 100));
   }
   // 广播矩阵 B
   MPI_Bcast(B, n * k, MPI_FLOAT, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
   // 分发矩阵 A
   MPI_Scatter(A, rows_per_proc * n, MPI_FLOAT, sub_A, rows_per_proc * n, MPI_FLOAT,
Ø, MPI COMM WORLD);
   // 同步所有进程, 然后开始计时
   MPI Barrier(MPI COMM WORLD);
   double start_time = MPI_Wtime();
   // 执行矩阵乘法
   matrix_multiply(sub_A, B, sub_C, rows_per_proc, n, k);
```

```
// 同步所有进程,然后结束计时
MPI_Barrier(MPI_COMM_WORLD);
double end_time = MPI_Wtime();
double local_time_spent = end_time - start_time;

// 计算所有进程中花费时间最长的一个
double total_time_spent;
MPI_Reduce(&local_time_spent, &total_time_spent, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, MPI_MAX, 0,
MPI_COMM_WORLD);

// 收集矩阵 C
MPI_Gather(sub_C, rows_per_proc * k, MPI_FLOAT, C, rows_per_proc * k, MPI_FLOAT, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
```

说明:

在使用mpi 实现矩阵乘法时,大部分代码都是复用 Lab1 中的矩阵乘法,如矩阵的定义,填充随机数还有矩阵的乘法,故此处仅展示关键代码,分别展示了点对点通信和集合通信的不同代码段,而不是完整的代码,完整的代码见 Code 文件夹。

c. 利用 mpi_TYPE_create_struct 聚合进程内变量后通信:

先定义一个结构体:

```
typedef struct {
    float* A;
    float* B;
    float* C;
    int m;
    int n;
    int k;
} MatrixData;
```

再接着用 MPI_TYPE_create_struct 来创建自定义结构体

```
MatrixData md;
md.m = m;
md.n = n;
md.k = k;

md.A = build_Matrix(m, n);
md.B = build_Matrix(n, k);
md.C = build_Matrix(m, k);

float* sub_A = build_Matrix(rows_per_proc, n);
float* sub_C = build_Matrix(rows_per_proc, k);

if (rank == 0) {
    fill_Matrix(m, n, md.A, (float)(rand() % 100));
    fill_Matrix(n, k, md.B, (float)(rand() % 100));
}

// 创建 MPI 数据类型
MPI_Datatype MatrixDataType;
```

```
int blocklengths[3] = {1, 1, 1};
MPI_Aint offsets[3];
offsets[0] = offsetof(MatrixData, A);
offsets[1] = offsetof(MatrixData, B);
offsets[2] = offsetof(MatrixData, C);
MPI_Datatype types[3] = {MPI_FLOAT, MPI_FLOAT, MPI_FLOAT};

MPI_Type_create_struct(3, blocklengths, offsets, types, &MatrixDataType);
MPI_Type_commit(&MatrixDataType);
```

遇到的问题:

由于结构体中传递的是指向矩阵对应的第一个元素的首地址的指针,而在 进程之间传递指针并不能真正的传递矩阵的数据,因为在不同的进程中都有自 己的地址空间,传递指针在其他进程中没有任何意义。所以不能用 MPI_TYPE_create_struct 来聚合变量传递。

d. 将 Lab1 中矩阵乘法代码改造为库函数:

首先建立 matrix_multiply.h 和 matrix_multiply.c 函数分别给出函数的声明与具体实现:

头文件:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>

#ifndef LAB2_MATRIX_MULTIPLY_H
#define LAB2_MATRIX_MULTIPLY_H
float* build_Matrix(int m, int n);
void fill_Matrix(int m, int n, float* A, float value);
void matrix_multiply(float* A, float* B, float* C, int m, int n, int k);
#endif //LAB2_MATRIX_MULTIPLY_H
```

具体实现:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#include "matrix multiply.h"
// 构建一个 1D 数组,用于表示大小为 m x n 的矩阵
float* build Matrix(int m, int n) {
   return (float*)malloc(m * n * sizeof(float));
}
// 使用固定值或随机值填充矩阵
void fill_Matrix(int m, int n, float* A, float value) {
   for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
          A[i * n + j] = value; // 分配固定值或生成随机值
      }
   }
}
// 对以 1D 数组表示的浮点矩阵进行矩阵乘法
```

```
void matrix_multiply(float* A, float* B, float* C, int m, int n, int k) {
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < k; j++) {
            C[i * k + j] = 0.0f;
            for (int p = 0; p < n; p++) {
                 C[i * k + j] += A[i * n + p] * B[p * k + j];
            }
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

编写 test.c 测试文件:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#include "matrix multiply.h"
#include <mpi.h>
#define SIZE 1024
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
   int rank, size;
   MPI_Init(&argc, &argv); // 初始化 MPI 环境
   MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank); // 获取当前进程的排名
   MPI Comm size(MPI COMM WORLD, &size); // 获取进程总数
   int m,n,k;
   m = n = k = SIZE; // 定义矩阵的行数和列数
   int rows per proc = m / size; // 每个进程处理的行数
   int remaining rows = m % size; // 剩余的行数,用于处理不能均匀分配的情况
   float* A = NULL; // 矩阵 A
   float* B = build Matrix(n, k); // 矩阵 B
   float* C = NULL; // 结果矩阵 C
   float* sub A = build Matrix(rows per proc, n); // 子矩阵 A, 存储当前进程的矩阵 A 部
分
   float* sub C = build Matrix(rows per proc, k); // 子矩阵 C, 存储当前进程的矩阵 C部
分
   if (rank == 0) {
      A = build_Matrix(m, n); // 根进程构建完整的矩阵 A
      C = build Matrix(m, k); // 根进程构建完整的矩阵 C
      // 使用随机浮点值填充矩阵 A 和 B
      fill_Matrix(m, n, A, (float)(rand() % 100));
      fill_Matrix(n, k, B, (float)(rand() % 100));
   }
   // 广播矩阵 B
   MPI_Bcast(B, n * k, MPI_FLOAT, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
   // 分发矩阵 A
   MPI_Scatter(A, rows_per_proc * n, MPI_FLOAT, sub_A, rows_per_proc * n, MPI_FLOAT,
0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
   // 同步所有进程, 然后开始计时
   MPI Barrier(MPI COMM WORLD);
   double start time = MPI Wtime();
```

```
// 执行矩阵乘法
   matrix_multiply(sub_A, B, sub_C, rows_per_proc, n, k);
   // 同步所有进程, 然后结束计时
   MPI_Barrier(MPI_COMM_WORLD);
   double end time = MPI Wtime();
   double local time spent = end time - start time;
   // 计算所有进程中花费时间最长的一个
   double total_time_spent;
   MPI Reduce(&local time spent, &total time spent, 1, MPI DOUBLE, MPI MAX, 0,
MPI COMM WORLD);
   // 收集矩阵 C
   MPI Gather(sub C, rows per proc * k, MPI FLOAT, C, rows per proc * k, MPI FLOAT,
Ø, MPI COMM WORLD);
   if (rank == 0) {
       printf("size:%d ", m);
       printf("Matrix multiplication completed in %f seconds.\n", total_time_spent);
   }
   // 释放分配的内存
   free(sub_A);
   free(sub_C);
   free(B);
   if (rank == 0) {
       free(A);
       free(C);
   }
   MPI Finalize(); // 终止 MPI 环境
   return 0;
```

先对 matrix_multiply.c 编译输出.o 文件, 然后生成 lib 开头.so 结尾的共享库文件, 将库文件在编译时链接到 test.c 文件, 然后尝试运行可执行文件, 可以成功打印矩阵运算的时间, 说明已经成功调用共享库的文件, 详细的命令与结果如下图所示:

```
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/库函数$ mpicc -fPIC -c matrix_multiply.c -o matrix_multiply.o n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/库函数$ mpicc -shared -o libmatrix_multiply.so matrix_multiply.o n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/库函数$ mpicc -L. -o test test.c -lmatrix_multiply n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/库函数$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=.:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/库函数$ ./test size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 13.603356 seconds.
```

3. 实验结果

● 点对点诵信方式:

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 1 P2P size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.007828 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 2 P2P size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.003637 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 4 P2P size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.001759 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 8 P2P size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.001569 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 16 P2P size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.002499 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 1 P2P
size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.061469 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 2 P2P
size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.034454 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 4 P2P
size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.025835 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 8 P2P
size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.022639 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 16 P2P
size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.023995 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 1 P2P size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.528777 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 2 P2P size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.306996 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 4 P2P size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.192073 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 8 P2P size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.145710 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 16 P2P size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.163771 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 1 P2P size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 6.086521 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 2 P2P size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 5.271983 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 4 P2P size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 4.361237 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 8 P2P size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 2.622722 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 16 P2P size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 2.855375 seconds.

● 集合通信方式:

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 1 GATHER size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.007278 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 2 GATHER size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.003479 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 4 GATHER size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.002492 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 8 GATHER size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.003000 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 16 GATHER size:128 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.002507 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 1 GATHER size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.055574 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 2 GATHER size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.031408 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 4 GATHER size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.025812 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 8 GATHER size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.013607 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 16 GATHER size:256 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.019771 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 1 GATHER size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.482489 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 2 GATHER size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.253922 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 4 GATHER size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.167288 seconds.
^[[An@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 8 GATHER size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.119159 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 16 GATHER size:512 Matrix multiplication completed in 0.179140 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 1 GATHER size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 6.691117 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 2 GATHER size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 4.144714 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 4 GATHER size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 2.550674 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 8 GATHER size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 2.521217 seconds.
n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 16 GATHER size:1024 Matrix multiplication completed in 2.810147 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 1 GATHER size:2048 Matrix multiplication completed in 173.220048 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 2 GATHER size:2048 Matrix multiplication completed in 105.874383 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 4 GATHER size:2048 Matrix multiplication completed in 62.127850 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 8 GATHER size:2048 Matrix multiplication completed in 47.191772 seconds.

n@XiaoxinPro:~/Lab2/MPI_program\$ mpiexec --oversubscribe -np 16 GATHER size:2048 Matrix multiplication completed in 56.800016 seconds.

说明:

此次实验为了便于比较运行的时间,使用的代码为最朴素的矩阵乘法,而没有 采用编译优化或者调整循环顺序、分块矩阵等优化算法。因为那样会使各运行 时间的差距缩小,难以判断加速比。

结果分析:

两种通信方式的相同之处:可以看到不管是点对点通信还是集合通信,随着创建进程数的增加,运行时间都会减少,但是从8进程到16进程时,运行时间不降反升。这是因为本地笔记本CPU只有8个处理器核心,所以在运行时必须使用 oversubcribe 参数来使单个节点可以进行更多的进程。这也是为什么16进程反而运行时间更长,因为会出现多个进程竞争同一核心的资源的情况,导致总体性能反而下降。

两种通信方式的不同之处:可以看到在相同的矩阵规模和相同的进程数的条件下,点对点通信的运行时间总是比集合通信的运行时间略长。因为集合通信涉及多个进程,通常可以利用底层的优化和并行,所以总体性能会更好,对于大规模的数据传输和同步运行速度更快。

水 I 黑水黑色的 的图								
Comm_size (num of	Order of Matrix (Speedups, milliseconds)							
processes)								
,	128	256	512	1024	2048			
1	0.0078	0.061	0.53	6.09	236. 44			
2	0.0036	0.034	0.31	5.27	115. 16			
4	0.0018	0.026	0. 19	4.36	72. 71			
8	0.0016	0.023	0.15	2.62	53. 19			
16	0.0025	0.024	0.16	2. 86	49.63			

表 1 点对点诵信运行时间

表2 集合通信运行时间

Comm_size (num of processes)	Order of Matrix (Speedups, milliseconds)					
processes	128	256	512	1024	2048	
1	0.0072	0.056	0.48	6.69	173.22	
2	0.0035	0.031	0.25	4.14	105.87	
4	0.0025	0.026	0.17	2.55	62.13	
8	0.0030	0.014	0.12	2.52	47.19	
16	0.0025	0.020	0.18	2.81	56.80	

运行时间单位为秒(s),表中标红的时间表示本来应该相较前一版本缩短,反而增加了的异常现象,可以看到大部分都出现在由8线程到16进程时,原因上面已经解释过。

4. 实验感想

通过这次实验,我深刻体会到了MPI在并行计算中的强大作用。在实现矩阵乘法的过程中,我不仅学习到了如何使用MPI进行点对点通信和集合通信,还通过比较不同通信策略的性能,对并行计算中的扩展性和效率有了更直观的认识。此外,将算法封装成库函数并编译为共享库的过程,让我对代码的编译,链接运行等都有了更深入的了解。