

SPECIALIZED PROJECT REPORT

STUDYING AND DEVELOPING DISTRIBUTED BARRIER ALGORITHMS USING THE HYBRID PROGRAMMING MODEL COMBINING MPI-3 AND C++11

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Outline

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1.2 Objectives

2. Background

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2.3 C++11

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1.1 Motivation

1.1.1 HPC and its Applications

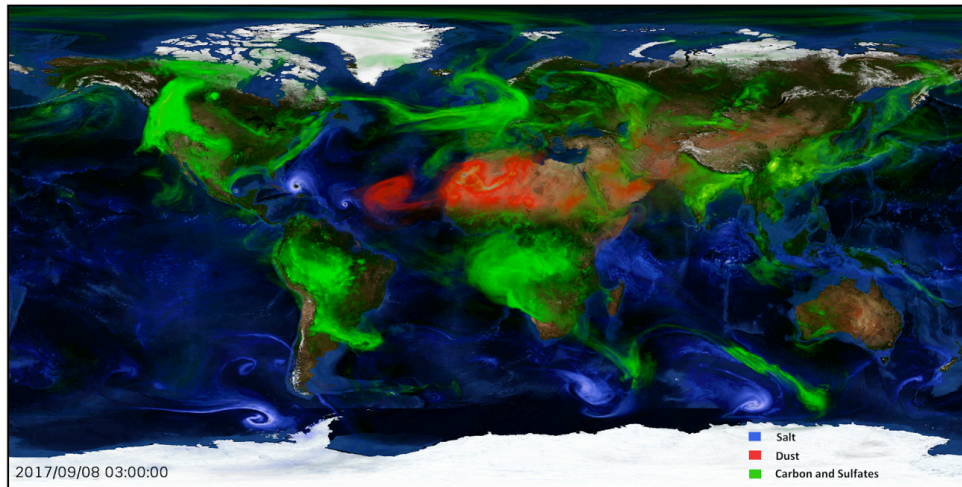


Figure 1: Weather Simulation [1]

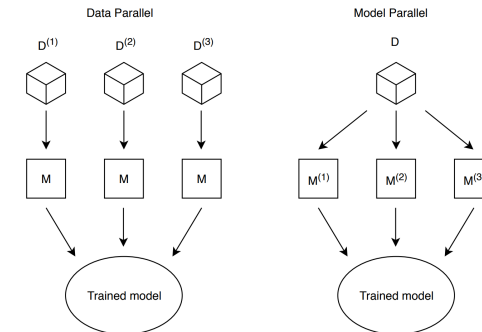


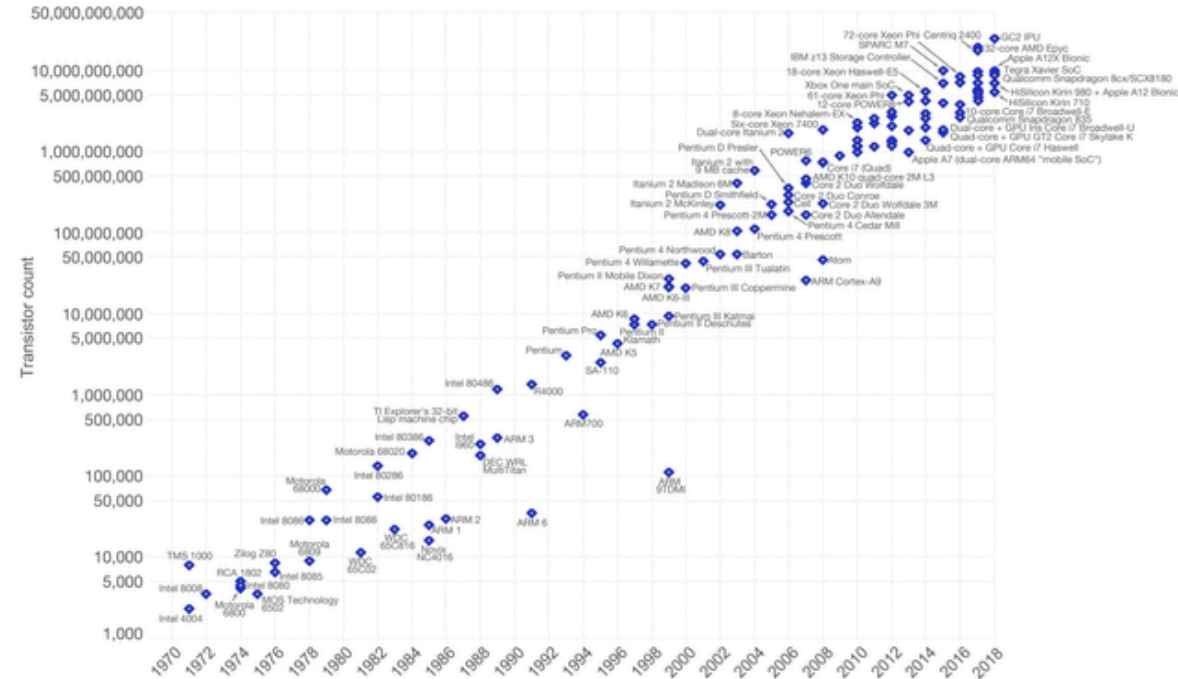
Fig. 2. Parallelism in Distributed Machine Learning. Data parallelism trains multiple instances of the same model on different subsets of the training dataset, while model parallelism distributes parallel paths of a single model to multiple nodes.

Figure 2: Distributed Machine Learning [2]

1.1 Motivation

Moore's Law – The number of transistors on integrated circuit chips (1971-2018)

Moore's law describes the empirical regularity that the number of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years. This advancement is important as other aspects of technological progress – such as processing speed or the price of electronic products – are linked to Moore's law.



Data source: Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistor_count)
The data visualization is available at [OurWorldinData.org](https://www.ourworldindata.org). There you find more visualizations and research on this topic.

Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

Figure 3: Moore's Law [3]

1.1 Motivation

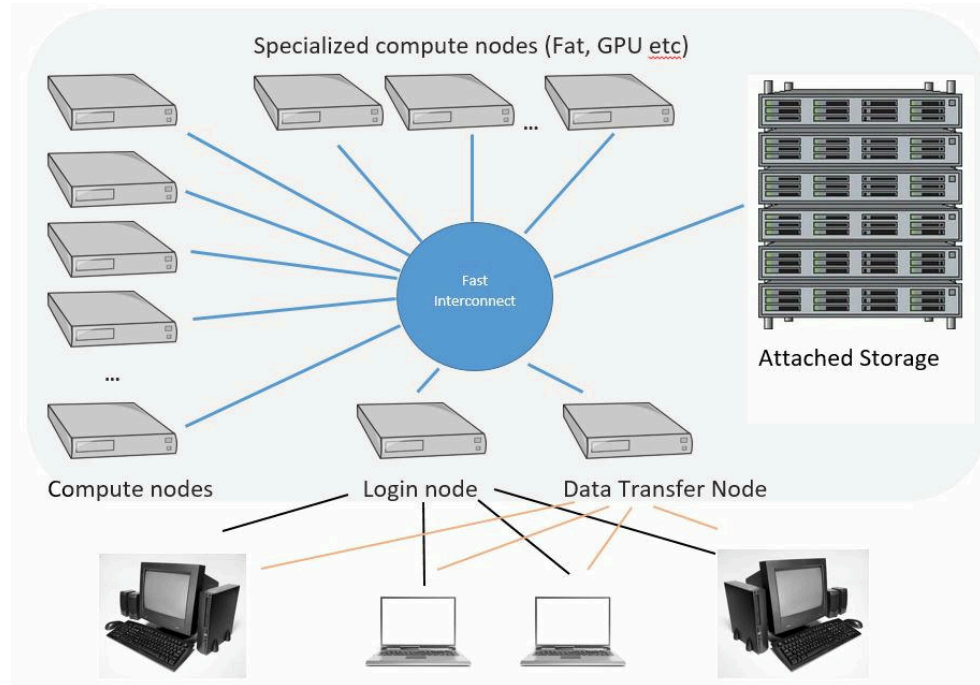


Figure 4: Multiple Computing Nodes connect to each other to form a HPC Cluster [4]

- Nodes are connected via a very fast network (Infiniband, Ethernet, etc.)

1.1 Motivation

1.1.2 MPI-3

- MPI is a standard for message-passing between nodes in a distributed system
- MPI is optimized for communication between nodes
- Multiple implementations of MPI are available (OpenMPI, MPICH, MVAPICH, etc.)
- Multiple programming languages support MPI (C, Fortran, etc.)

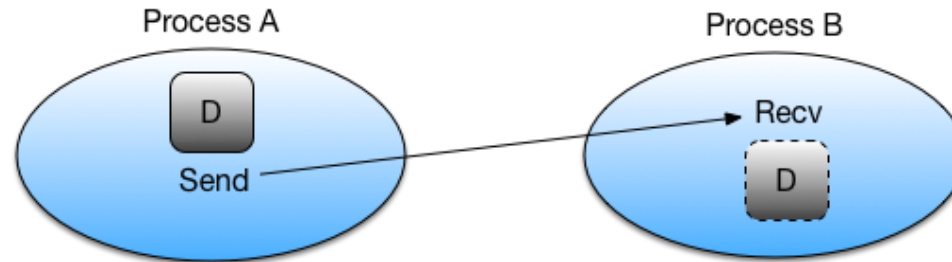


Figure 5: Live program communicating with each other using MPI [5]

1.1 Motivation

1.1.3 C++11

- C++11 is a standard for the C++ programming language released in 2011
- C++11 provides support for multithreading and parallel programming
- C++11 provides native support for multithreading

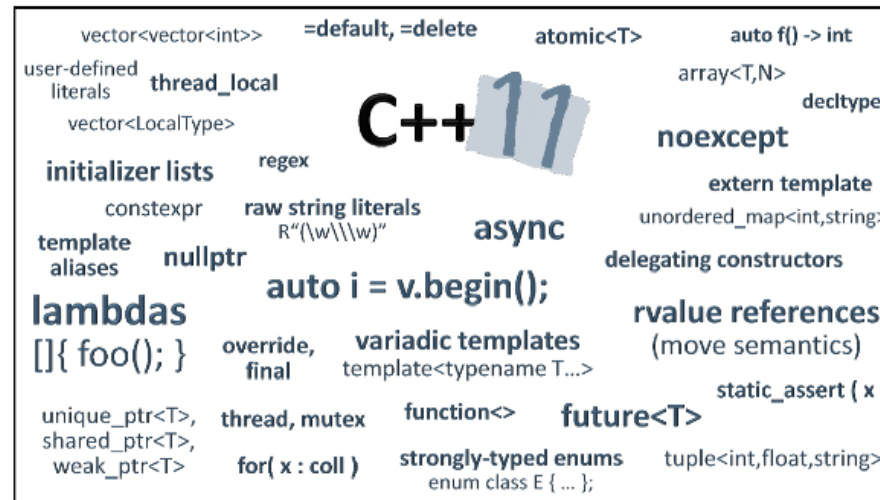


Figure 6: Features introduced in C++11 [6]

1.1 Motivation

1.1.4 The Paper

- Quaranta et al [7] proposed to combine MPI-3 and C++11 (hybrid model)
 - Only implements a simple barrier algorithm using the hybrid model
- Implement and benchmark more complex barrier algorithms using the hybrid model

1.2 Objectives

- Research and familiarize with the MPI-3 and C++11 programming model ✓
- Research about many barrier algorithms ✓
- Implement a simple barrier algorithm using MPI-3 ✓

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2.1 Barrier Algorithm

What is a Barrier Algorithm?

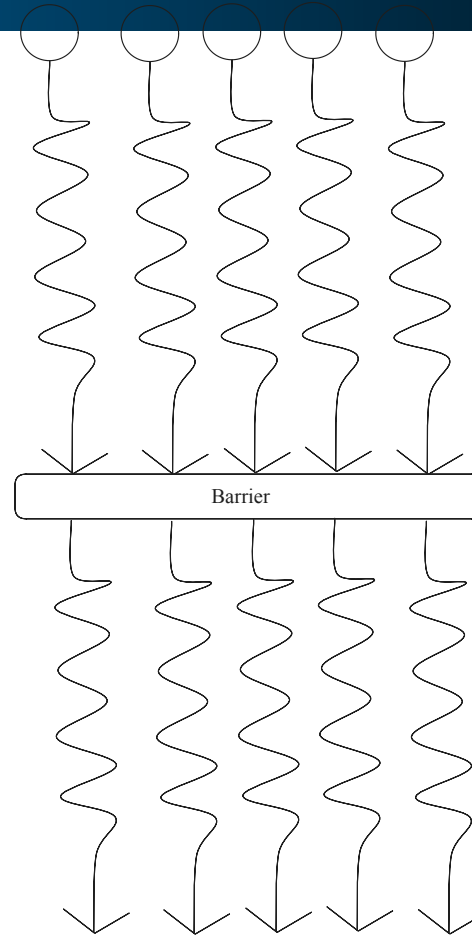


Figure 7: Barrier Algorithm

2.2 MPI-3

Traditional Message Passing

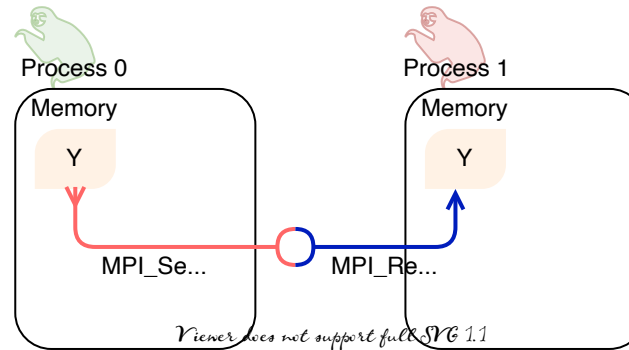


Figure 8: Point-to-point communication [5]

- Point-to-point
- Explicit send and receive

One-sided Communication

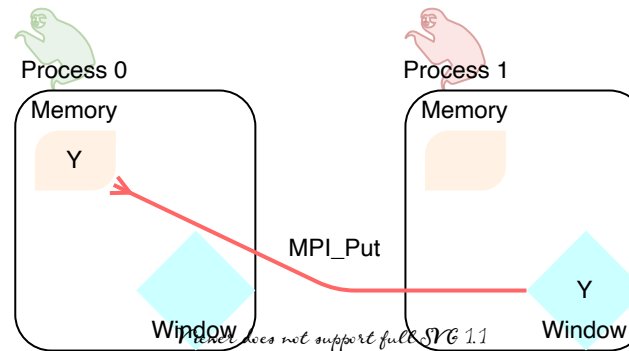


Figure 9: One-sided Communication [5]

- Remote Memory Access
- Handshake is implicit

2.2 MPI-3

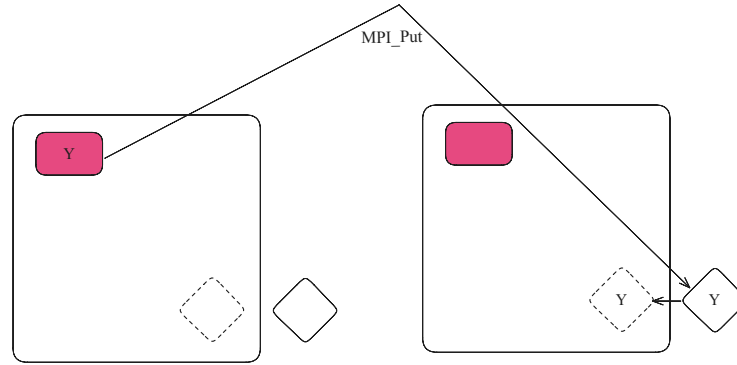
2.2.1 One-sided Communication

- Introduced in MPI-2
- Share mechanism:
 - Declare a window of memory to be shared
 - read/write without explicit send/receive
- Simple operations:
 - MPI_Put
 - MPI_Get
 - MPI_Accumulate
- Atomic operations:
 - MPI_Get_accumulate
 - MPI_Fetch_and_op
 - MPI_Compare_and_swap

2.2 MPI-3

2.2.2 New Features in MPI-3

Separate Memory



Unified Memory

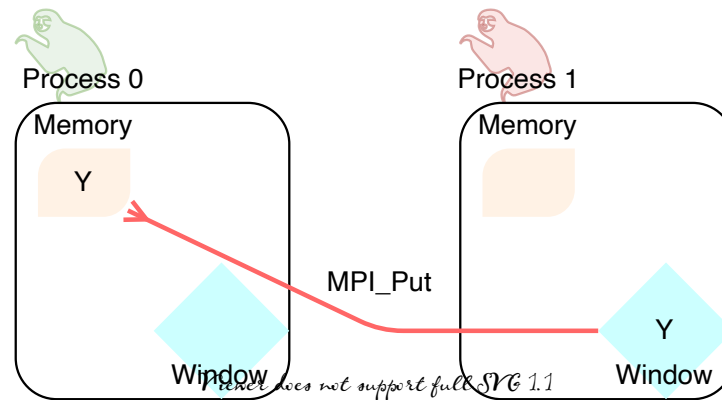


Figure 11: One-sided Communication [5]

2.3 C++11

- Introduced in 2011
- Support for multithreading and parallel programming within a single node
- Can use **shared memory** to communicate instead of **message passing**

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3.1 The MPI-3 C++11 Paper

- Quaranta et al [7] proposed a hybrid model of MPI-3 and C++11

3.2 Other Barrier Algorithms

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5.3.1 Plan

5.3.2 Timeline

Bibliography

- [1] “NASA Global Weather Forecasting.” Accessed: Jan. 01, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.nccs.nasa.gov/sci-tech/case-studies/nasa-global-weather-forecasting>
- [2] “A Survey on Distributed Machine Learning,” *ACM Computing Surveys*, vol. 53, doi: [10.1145/3377454](https://doi.org/10.1145/3377454).
- [3] “Moore's Law Transistor Count 1971-2018.” Accessed: Jan. 01, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8b/Moore%27s_Law_Transistor_Count_1971-2018.png

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- [5] “Introduction to MPI - MPI Send and Receive.” Accessed: Jan. 01, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://pdc-support.github.io/introduction-to-mpi/03-mpi_send_recv/index.html
- [6] “Technical CPP Blog.” Accessed: Jan. 01, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.cyberplusindia.com/blog/index.php/category/technical/cpp/>
- [7] L. Quaranta and L. Maddegedara, “A Novel MPI+MPI Hybrid Approach Combining MPI-3 Shared Memory Windows and C11/C++11 Memory Model,” *Journal of Parallel and Distributed Computing*, vol. 157, pp. 125–144, Nov. 2021, doi: [10.1016/j.jpdc.2021.06.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpdc.2021.06.008).

bibliography-as-footnote

Bibliography

Tổng thời lượng thuyết trình: nhóm 1 người = 10p (bao gồm cả demo)

1. Introduction (2p)
 1. Motivation (1.5p)
 2. Objectives (0.5p)
2. Background (1.5p)
 1. Vai trò của thuật toán Barrier trong xử lý đa luồng (0.2p)
 2. MPI: One-sided Communication dùng RMA (1p)
 3. C++11(?)
3. Related Works (1.5p)
4. Algorithm + Implementation (2p)
5. Conclusion (accomplishments + future works) (2.5p)

$$\text{total} = 2 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 2 + 0.2 + 2.5 = 9.5\text{p}$$

Bibliography

1. Ứng dụng của HPC và nhu cầu của parallel computing (15s)
 - HPC dùng để giải quyết các vấn đề khó tính toán, như weather simulation, distributed machine learning
 - Dữ liệu càng ngày càng lớn, đòi hỏi tốc độ tính toán và xử lý nhanh hơn
 - Tuy nhiên, theo định luật Moore, chi phí của việc tăng tốc độ của 1 CPU càng ngày càng cao
 - Vì vậy các chương trình cần được lập trình để có thể chạy song song trên nhiều máy tính
 - Mặc dù nhắc đến xử lý song song thì không thể không nhắc đến các vấn đề liên quan đến đồng bộ giữa các tiến trình, ví dụ như đồng bộ hàng rào
 - Giải thuật đồng bộ hàng rào, hay còn gọi là Barrier Algorithm, là những giải thuật

Bibliography

nhằm đến việc chặn, các tiến trình song song dừng lại ở một thời điểm nào đó trong chương trình để giao tiếp, hoặc thực hiện một công việc nào đó, trước khi đến giai đoạn tiếp theo của thuật toán

2. HPC Cluster và Computing Node (15s)
3. Message Passing Interface (MPI) và vai trò của nó trong việc giao tiếp giữa các Compute Nodes (15s)
4. Giao tiếp bên trong 1 compute node phiên bản C++11 và hỗ trợ lập trình đa luồng của nó (20s)
5. Nhắc (5s):
 - MPI hiện tại chỉ đang được tối ưu cho việc giao tiếp giữa nhiều Nodes
 - C++11 multithread thì tối ưu để giao tiếp giữa các luồng xử lý trong 1 Node
6. Paper Hybrid MPI-3 và C++11