High Performance Computing Systems (CMSC714)



Lecture 3: Message Passing and MPI

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Announcements

- You should have received a message on ELMS with a login/password
 - Reset the password using passwd once you login
- Resources page has links for several tutorials

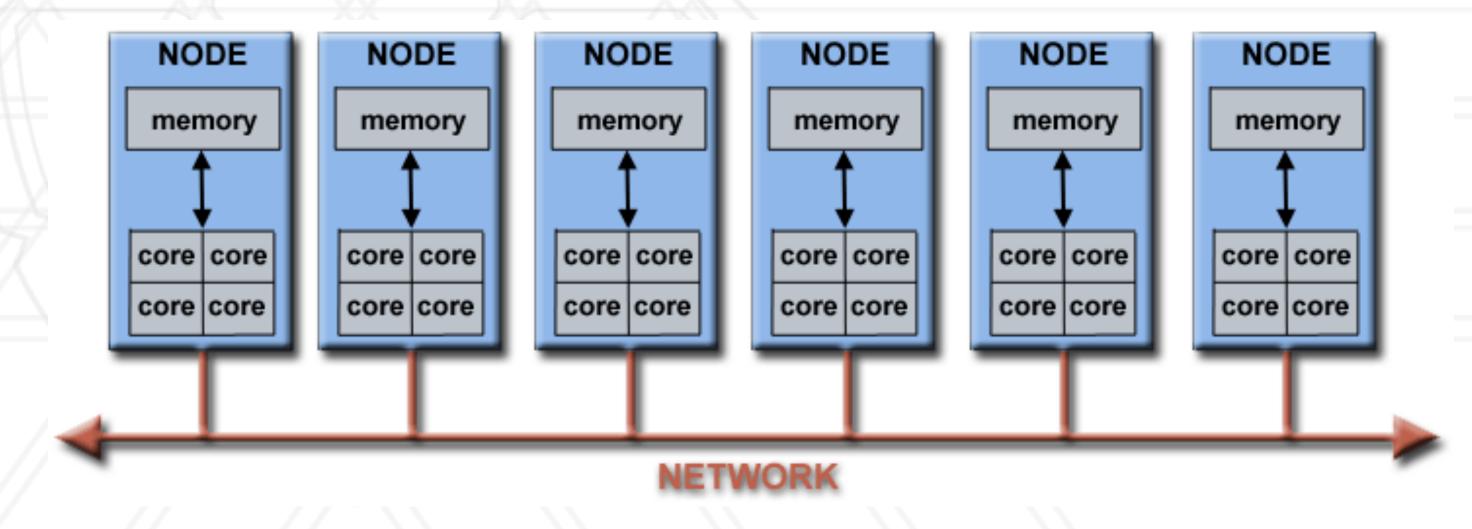


Summary of last lecture

- We talked about popular terms and their definitions in HPC
- Top500 list: https://www.top500.org
- How to write parallel programs?
 - Data and work distribution

Parallel Architectures

- Shared memory
- Distributed memory
- Hybrid shared/distributed memory



https://computing.llnl.gov/tutorials/parallel_comp



Programming models

- Shared memory model: All threads/processes have access to all of the memory
 - Pthreads, OpenMP
- Distributed memory model: Each process has access to their own local memory
 - Also referred to as message passing
 - MPI, Charm++
- Hybrid models: Use both shared and distributed memory models together
 - MPI+OpenMP, Charm++ (SMP mode)



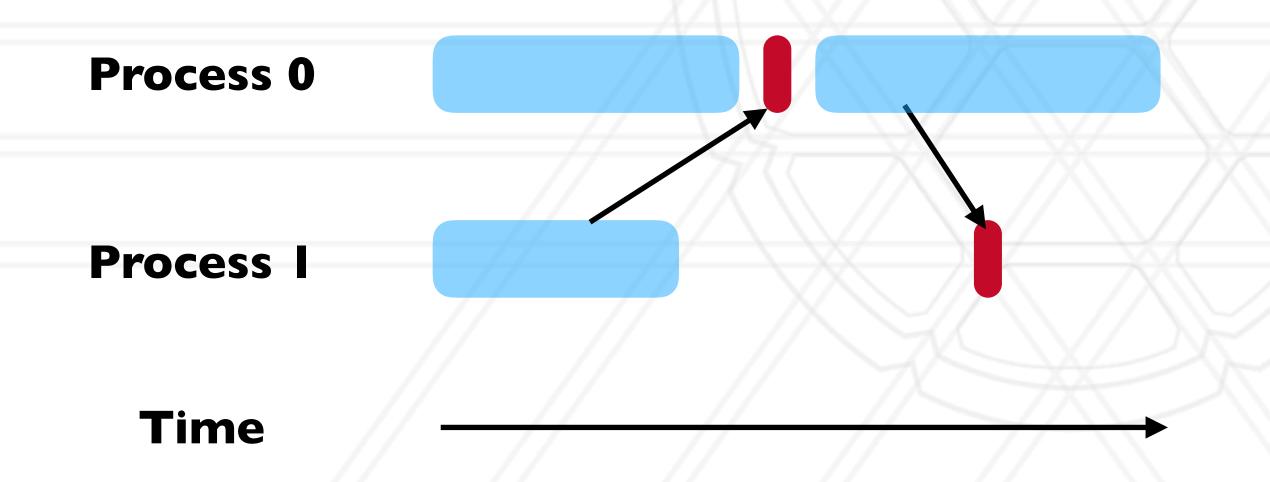
Distributed memory / message passing

- Each process can use its local memory for computation
- When it needs data from remote processes, it has to send messages
- PVM (Parallel Virtual Machine) was developed in 1989-1993
- MPI forum was formed in 1992 to standardize message programming models and MPI
 1.0 was released around 1994
 - v2.0 1997
 - v3.0 2012



Message passing

- Each process runs in its own address space
 - Access to only their memory
- Use special routines to exchange data



Message Passing Interface (MPI)

- It is an interface standard defines the operations / routines needed for message passing
- Implemented by vendors and academics for different platforms
 - Meant to be "portable": ability to run the same code on different platforms without modifications
- Two popular implementations are MPICH and MVAPICH



Hello World in MPI

```
#include "mpi.h"
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv) {
  int rank, size;
  MPI Init(&argc, &argv);
  MPI Comm rank (MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
  MPI Comm size(MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
  printf("Hello world! I'm %d of %d\n", rank, size);
  MPI Finalize();
  return 0;
```



Compiling and running an MPI program

Compiling:

mpicc -o hello hello.c

• Running:

mpirun -n 2 ./hello

Process creation / destruction

- int MPI_Init(int argc, char **argv)
 - Initialize the MPI execution environment
- int MPI Finalize(void)
 - Terminates MPI execution environment



Process identification

- int MPI_Comm_size(MPI_Comm comm, int *size)
 - Determines the size of the group associated with a communicator
- int MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_Comm comm, int *rank)
 - Determines the rank (ID) of the calling process in the communicator
- Communicator a set of processes
 - Default communicator: MPI COMM WORLD



Send a message

```
int MPI_Send( const void *buf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype,
int dest, int tag, MPI_Comm comm )
```

buf: address of send buffer

count: number of elements in send buffer

datatype: datatype of each send buffer element

dest: rank of destination process

tag: message tag

comm: communicator



Receive a message

int MPI_Recv(void *buf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype, int
source, int tag, MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Status *status)

buf: address of receive buffer

status: status object

count: maximum number of elements in receive buffer

datatype: datatype of each receive buffer element

source: rank of source process

tag: message tag

comm: communicator



Simple send/receive in MPI

```
int main(int argc, char *argv) {
 MPI Comm rank(MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
 MPI Comm size(MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
 int data;
  if (rank == 0) {
   data = 7;
   MPI Send(&data, 1, MPI INT, 1, 0, MPI COMM WORLD);
  } else if (rank == 1) {
   MPI Recv(&data, 1, MPI INT, 0, 0, MPI COMM WORLD, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
   printf("Process 1 received data %d from process 0\n", data);
```

Questions?



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