

MPI in Small Bites

HPC.NRW Competence Network

MPI Concepts

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Library Initialization (classic MPI – no threads)

– Start-up, initialisation, finalization, and shutdown – C

- 1 Inclusion of the MPI header file
- 2 Pre-initialisation mode: uncoordinated
 - **No MPI function calls allowed with few exceptions**
 - **All program instances run exactly the same code**
- 3 Initialisation of the MPI environment with implicit synchronisation
- 4 Parallel MPI code
- 5 Finalisation of the MPI environment
- 6 Post-finalisation mode: uncoordinated
 - **No MPI function calls allowed with few exceptions**

```
1 #include <mpi.h>
2 {
3   int main(int argc, char **argv)
4   {
5     // ... some code ...
6     MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
7
8     // ... computation & communication ...
9
10    MPI_Finalize();
11    // ... wrap-up ...
12    return 0;
13  }
```

Library Initialization (classic MPI – no threads)

– Start-up, initialisation, finalisation, and shutdown – Fortran

- 1 Using the MPI module
- 2 Pre-initialisation mode: uncoordinated
 - **No MPI function calls allowed with few exceptions**
 - **All program instances run exactly the same code**
- 3 Initialisation of the MPI environment with implicit synchronisation
- 4 Parallel MPI code
- 5 Finalisation of the MPI environment
- 6 Post-finalisation mode: uncoordinated
 - **No MPI function calls allowed with few exceptions**

```
1 PROGRAM example
  USE mpi_f08 ! USE mpi
2
  ! ... some code ...
  INTEGER :: ierr
3  CALL MPI_Init(ierr)
4
  ! ... computation & communication ...
5  CALL MPI_Finalize(ierr)
6
  ! ... wrap-up ...
  END
```

Fortran

– Initialisation:

```
C:      ierr = MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);  
Fortran: CALL MPI_Init(ierr)
```

- Initializes the MPI library and makes the process member of MPI_COMM_WORLD
- [C] Both arguments must be either NULL or they *must* point to the arguments of main()
- **May not be called more than once for the duration of the program execution**
- Error code as return value in [C] and additional parameter in [F]

– Finalisation:

```
C:      ierr = MPI_Finalize();  
Fortran: CALL MPI_Finalize(ierr)
```

- Cleans up the MPI library and prepares the process for termination
- **Must be called once before the process terminates**
- Having other code after the finalisation call is not recommended

General Structure of an MPI Program

- How many processes are there in total?
- Who am I?

1 Obtains the number of processes (ranks) in the MPI program

Example: if the job was started with 4 processes, then **numberOfProcs** will be set to 4 by the call

2 Obtains the identity of the calling process within the MPI program
NB: MPI processes are numbered starting from 0

Example: if there are 4 processes in the job, then **rank** receives the value of 0 in the first process, 1 in the second process, etc.

```
#include <mpi.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    // ... some code ...
    int ierr = MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
    int numberOfProcs, rank;
    // ... more code ...
    1 ierr = MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD,
        &numberOfProcs);
    2 ierr = MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,
        &rank);
    // ... computation & communication ...
    ierr = MPI_Finalize();
    // ... wrap-up ...
    return 0;
}
```

General Structure of an MPI Program

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- 1 Obtains the number of processes (ranks) in the MPI program

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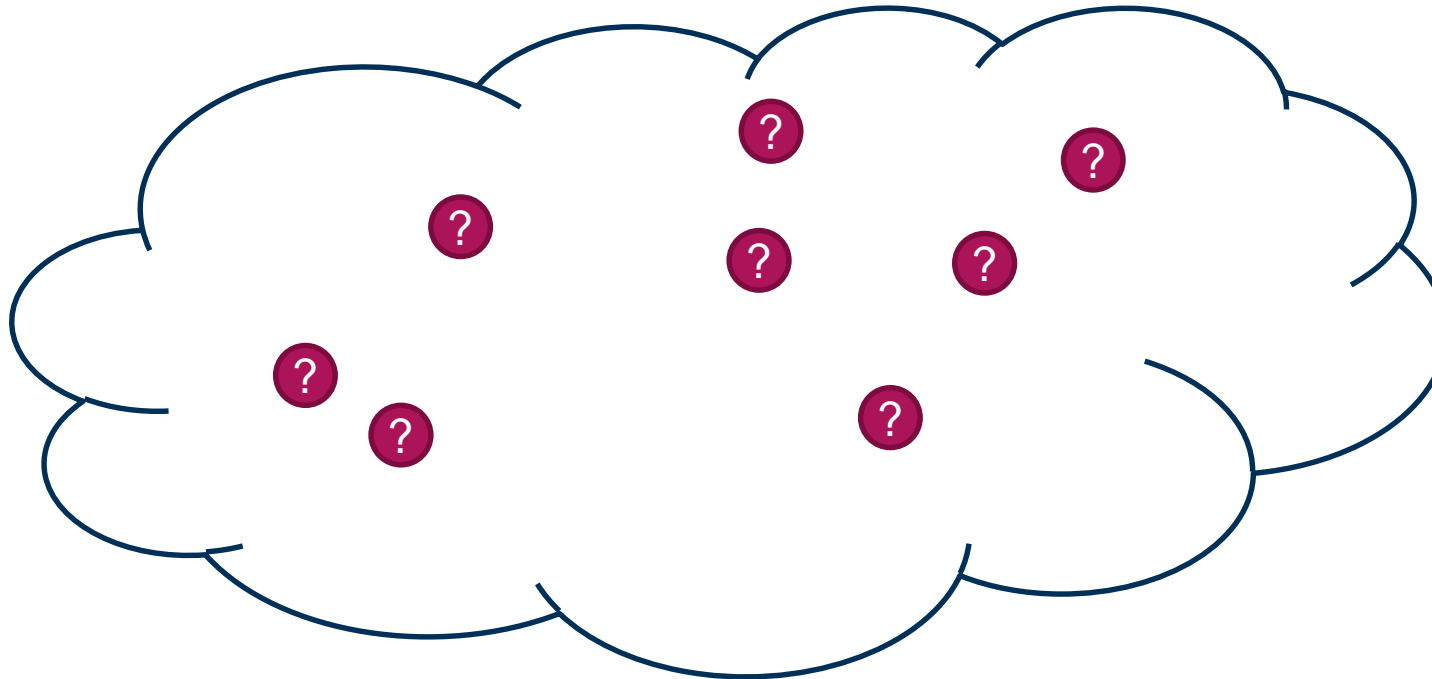
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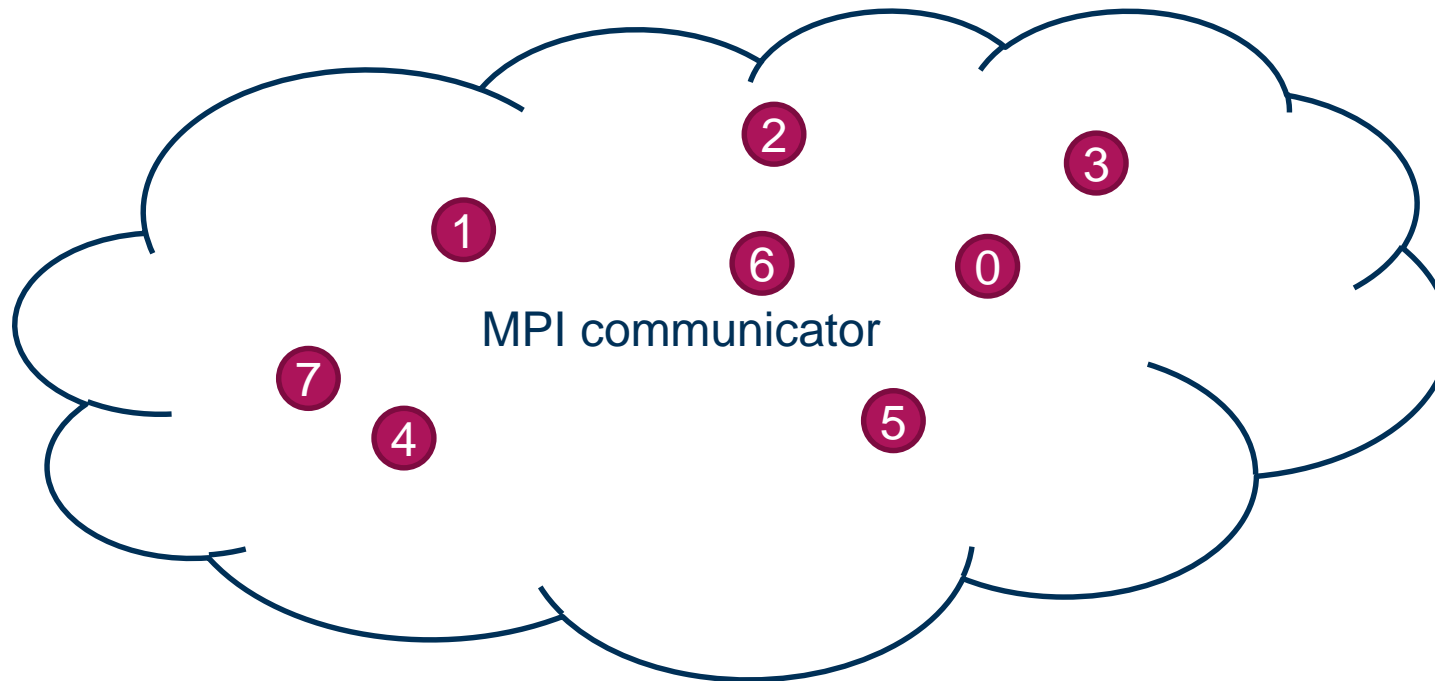
Fortran

```
PROGRAM example
  USE mpi_f08 ! USE mpi
  INTEGER :: rank, numberOfProcs, ierr
  ! ... some code ...
  CALL MPI_Init(ierr)
  ! ... other code ...
  1 CALL MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&
    numberOfProcs, ierr)
  2 CALL MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&
    rank, ierr)
  ! ... computation & communication ...
  CALL MPI_Finalize(ierr)
  ! ... wrap-up ...
END PROGRAM example
```

- The processes in any MPI program are initially indistinguishable
- MPI assigns each process a unique identity (**rank**) in a communication context (**communicator**)



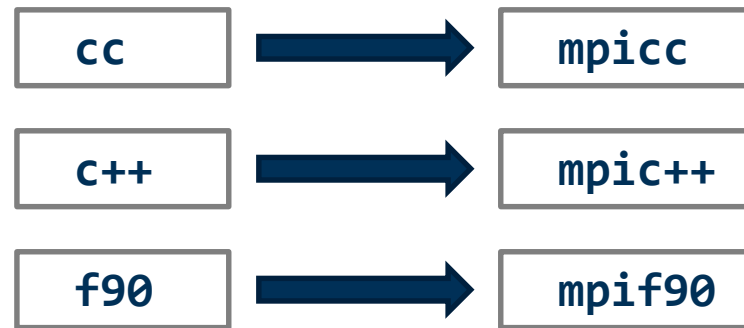
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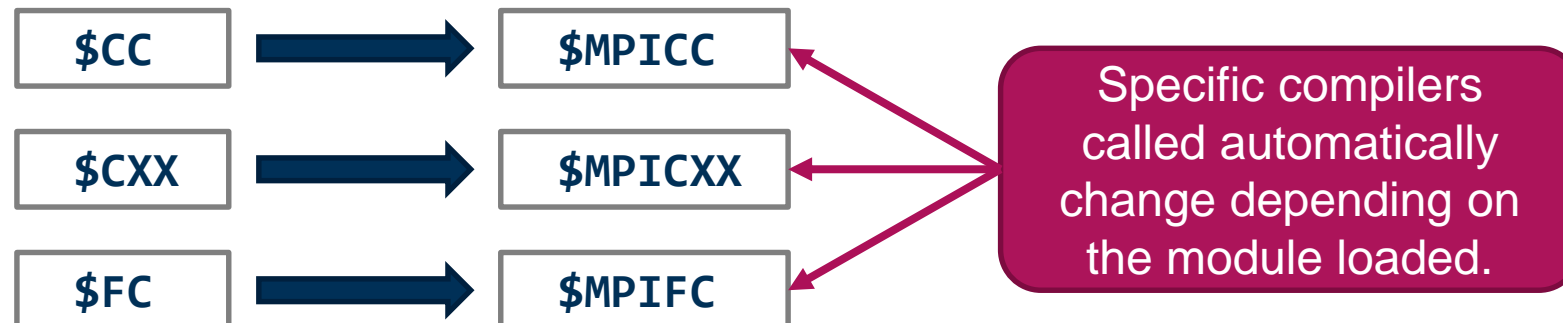
- The processes in any MPI program are initially indistinguishable
- MPI assigns each process a unique identity (**rank**) in a communication context (**communicator**)
- Ranks
 - Range from 0 to n-1 (with n processes in the communicator)
 - An MPI process can have different ranks in different communicators
- Communicators
 - Logical contexts where communication takes place
 - Comprises a group of MPI processes with some additional information
 - `MPI_COMM_WORLD` is implicitly available
 - Comprises all processes initially started with the MPI program

- ✓ Provide dynamic identification of all peers
 - Who am I and who else is also working on this problem?
2. Provide robust mechanisms to exchange data
 - Whom to send data to / From whom to receive the data?
 - How much data?
 - What kind of data?
 - Has the data arrived?
3. Provide synchronisation mechanisms
 - Have all processes reached same point in the program execution flow?
4. Provide methods to launch and control a set of processes
 - How do we start multiple processes and get them to work together?
5. Portability

- MPI is a typical library with C header files, Fortran modules, etc.
- Most MPI vendors provide convenience compiler wrappers (names are not standardized!)



- On the RWTH Aachen Compute Cluster:



- RWTH Aachen Cluster defines additional environment variables to minimize confusion

```
cluster:~[1]$ $MPICC --show # instruct wrapper to show compile line
icc \
-I/opt/MPI/openmpi-4.0.3/linux/intel_19.0.1.144/include \
-pthread \
-Wl,-rpath \
-Wl,/opt/MPI/openmpi-4.0.3/linux/intel_19.0.1.144/lib \
-Wl,--enable-new-dtags \
-L/opt/MPI/openmpi-4.0.3/linux/intel_19.0.1.144/lib \
-lmpi
cluster:~[1]$ echo $MPICC # check compiler wrapper name
mpicc
cluster:~[1]$ module switch openmpi intelmpi # switch MPI implementation
cluster:~[1]$ echo $MPICC # check compiler wrapper name again
mpiicc
```

- Most MPI implementations provide a special launcher program:

```
mpiexec -n nprocs ... program <arg1> <arg2> <arg3> ...
```

- Launches `nprocs` instances of `program` with command-line arguments `arg1`, `arg2`, ...
- The standard specifies the `mpiexec` program, but does not require it:
 - IBM BG/Q: `runjob --np 1024 ...`
 - SLURM resource manager: `srun ...`

- The launcher often performs more than simply launching processes:
 - Helps MPI processes find each other and establish the world communicator
 - Redirects the standard output of all ranks to the terminal
 - Redirects the terminal input to the standard input of rank 0
 - Forwards received signals (Unix-specific)

- ✓ Provide dynamic identification of all peers
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 - How much data?
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- ✓ Provide methods to launch and control a set of processes
 - How do we start multiple processes and get them to work together?
- ✓ Portability

- Error codes indicate the success of the operation:
 - Failure is indicated by error codes other than **MPI_SUCCESS**

```
if (MPI_SUCCESS != MPI_Init(&argc, &argv))  
...
```

C

```
CALL MPI_Init(ierr)  
IF (ierr /= MPI_SUCCESS) ...
```

Fortran

- An MPI error handler is called first before the call returns
 - **The default error handler for non-I/O calls aborts the entire MPI program!**
 - Error checking in simple programs is redundant
- Actual MPI error code values are implementation specific
 - Use **MPI_Error_string** to derive human readable information

- MPI objects (e.g., communicators) are referenced via handles
 - **Process-local values**
 - Cannot be passed from one process to another
 - **Objects referenced by handles are opaque**
 - Structure is implementation dependent
 - Blackbox for the user
- C (mpi.h)
 - **typedef'd handle types: MPI_Comm, MPI_Datatype, MPI_File, etc.**

- Fortran (USE mpi)
 - All handles are INTEGER values
 - Easy to pass the wrong handle type
- Fortran 2008 (USE mpi_f08)
 - Wrapped INTEGER values: TYPE(MPI_Comm), TYPE(MPI_File), etc.
 - The INTEGER handle is still available: comm%MPI_VAL

- MPI is a library
 - Cannot infer datatypes of supplied buffers at runtime
 - User needs to provide additional information on buffer type
- MPI datatype handles tell the MPI library how to:
 - read binary values from the send buffer
 - write binary values into the receive buffer
 - correctly apply value alignments
 - convert between machine representations in heterogeneous environments

- MPI datatypes are **handles**
 - Cannot be used to declare variables of a specific language type
 - `sizeof(MPI_INT)` provides the size of a datatype handle **NOT** the size of an `int` in C
- Type Signatures
 - Sequence of basic datatypes in a buffer
 - Basic datatypes correspond to native language datatypes
- Type Maps
 - Sequence of basic datatypes **AND** their location in a buffer
- **Type signatures of associated operations have to match; Type map may differ!**

- MPI provides predefined datatypes for each language binding:

MPI data type	C data type
MPI_CHAR	char
MPI_SHORT	short
MPI_INT	int
MPI_FLOAT	float
MPI_DOUBLE	double
MPI_UNSIGNED_INT	unsigned int
...	...
MPI_BYTE	-

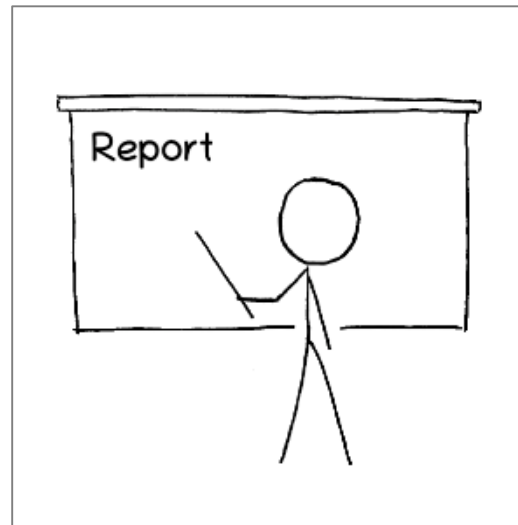
MPI data type	Fortran data type
MPI_INTEGER	INTEGER
MPI_REAL	REAL
MPI_REAL8	REAL(KIND=8)
MPI_DOUBLE_PRECISION	DOUBLE PRECISION
MPI_COMPLEX	COMPLEX
MPI_LOGICAL	LOGICAL
MPI_CHARACTER	CHARACTER(1)
...	...
MPI_BYTE	-

8 binary digits
no conversion
used for untyped data

- Blocking procedures return when the associated operation is complete locally
 - Any input argument can be safely reused or deallocated
 - Operation may not be completed remotely
- Non-blocking procedures return before associated operation is complete locally
 - One or more additional calls are needed to complete operation
 - Input arguments may not be written or deallocated until operation is complete
- Synchronous operations complete locally only with specific remote intervention
 - Asynchronous operations may complete locally without remote intervention



Point-to-Point
Communication



Collective
Communication



One-sided
Communication