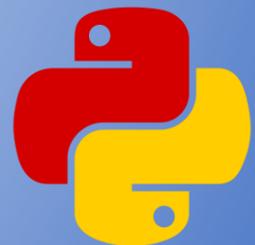
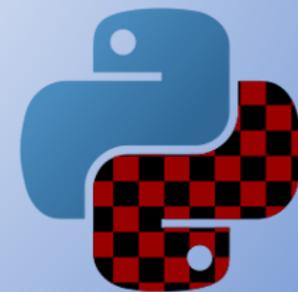




Taller Computación Altas Prestaciones

MPI- Python - mpi4Py

Pedro Antonio Varo Herrero

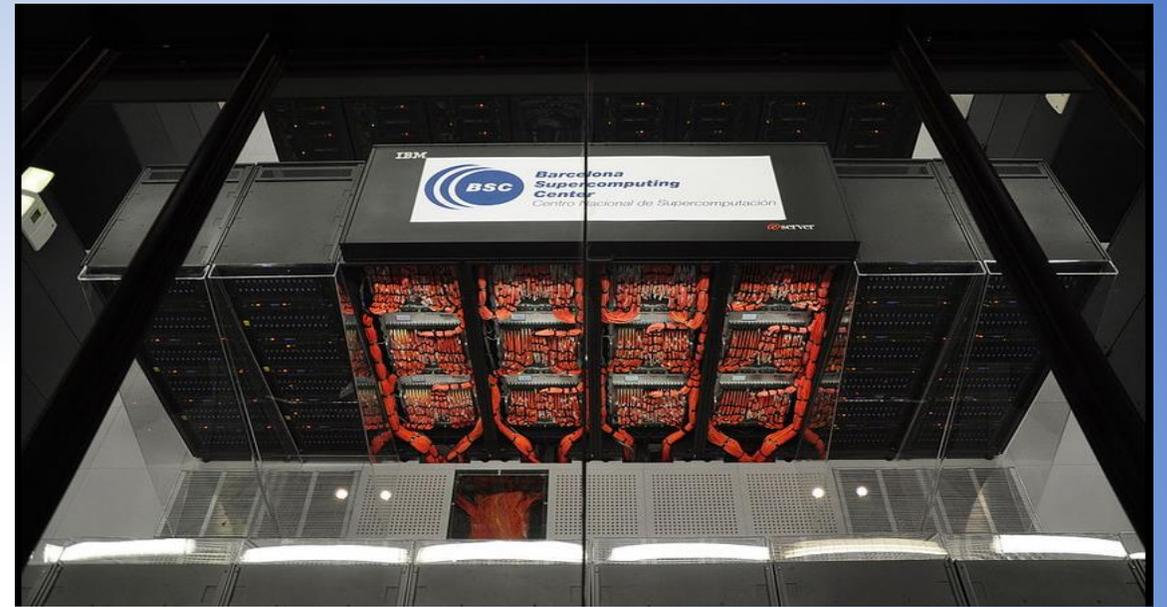


Antes de nada!!

- Cosas a instalar:
 - **OpenMPI:**
 - <http://www.open-mpi.org/software/ompi/v1.8/downloads/openmpi-1.8.3.tar.gz>
 - **Mpi4py:** pip install mpi4py
 - **Cython:** pip install cython

Que vamos a ver:

1. Que es esto del HPC
 1. Algunos Supercomputadores
2. Arquitecturas y Tecnologías
3. MPI4Py
 1. Como funciona
 2. Sus métodos y diferencias con C
4. A Programar!!!



Supercomputador Marenostrom - Barcelona

- **Peak Performance of 1,1 Petaflops**
- **100.8 TB of main memory**
- **Main Nodes**
 - **3,056 compute nodes – 6,112 Processors**
 - **2x Intel SandyBridge-EP E5-2670/1600 20M 8-core at 2.6 GH**
 - **3056 * 8cores*2Intel SB = 48,896 Cores**
 - **64 nodes with 8x16 GB DDR3-1600 DIMMS (8GB/core)**
 - **64 nodes with 16x4 GB DDR3-1600 DIMMS (4GB/core)**
 - **2880 nodes with 8x4 GB DDR3-1600 DIMMS (2GB/core)**

<http://www.bsc.es/marenostrom-support-services/mn3>



BSC NVIDIA GPU Cluster MinoTauro - Barcelona

NVIDIA GPU is a cluster with 128 Bull B505 blades each blade with the following configuration:

- **2 Intel E5649 (6-Core) processor at 2.53 GHz**
- **2 M2090 NVIDIA GPU Cards**
- **Cada Nodo: 12 Núcleos Intel + 512 *2 Núcleos Cuda**
- **Total: 1536 Intel Cores + 256 GP-GPU**

- **24 GB of Main memory**
- **Peak Performance: 185.78 TFlops**
- **250 GB SSD (Solid State Disk) as local storage**
- **2 Infiniband QDR (40 Gbit each) to a non-blocking network**
- **RedHat Linux**
- **14 links of 10 GbitEth to connect to BSC GPFS Storage**

<http://www.bsc.es/marenostrom-support-services/other-hpc-facilities/nvidia-gpu-cluster>



The Cray XC30- Swiss National Supercomputing Centre (CSCS)

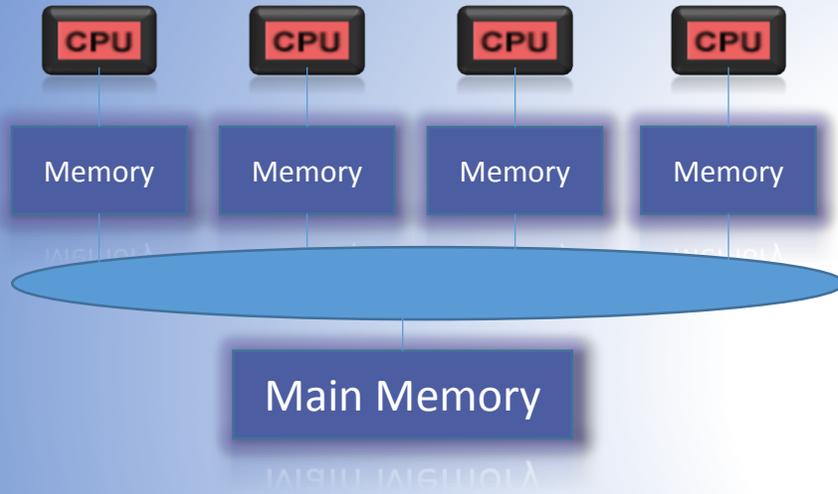
Manufacturer:	Cray Inc.
Cores:	115,984
Linpack Performance (Rmax)	6,271 TFlop/s
Theoretical Peak (Rpeak)	7,788.85 TFlop/s
Nmax	4,128,768
Power:	2,325.00 kW
Processor:	Xeon E5-2670 8C 2.6GHz

<http://www.cscs.ch/computers/index.html>

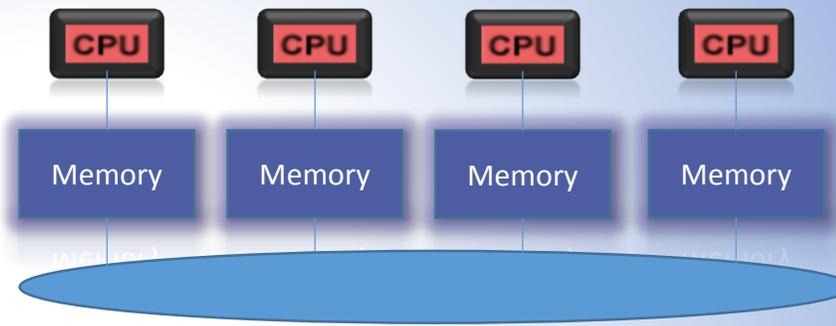
<http://www.top500.org/system/177824> - Rank: 6 June 2014

Arquitecturas según memoria

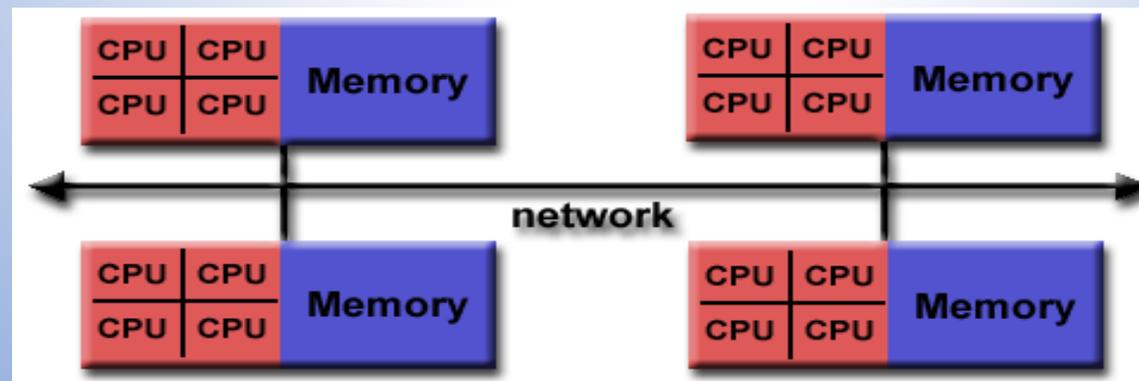
Uniform Memory Access
UMA



Non-Uniform Memory Access
NUMA

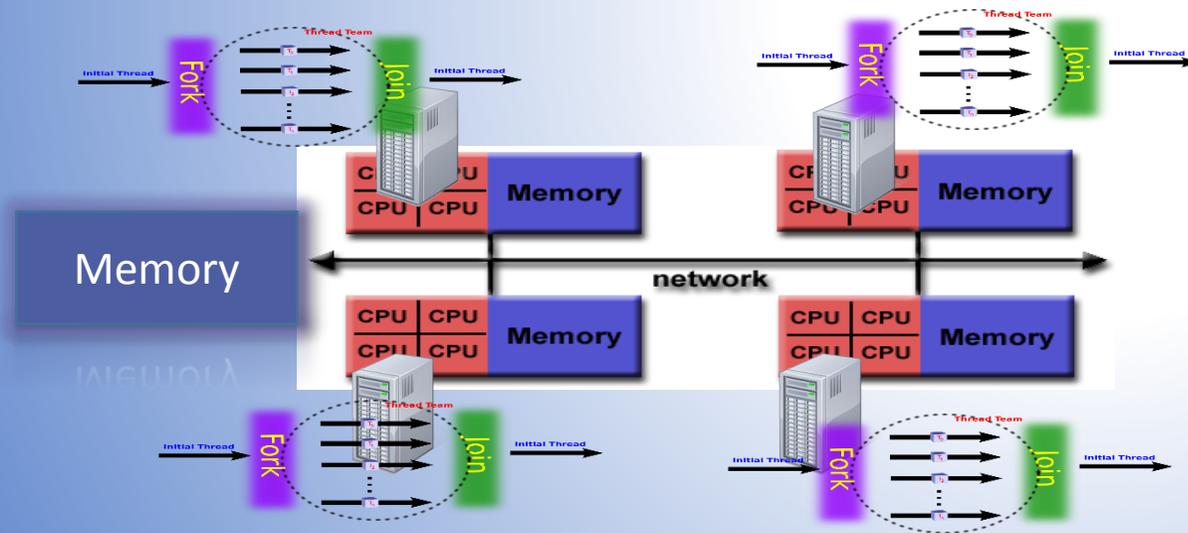
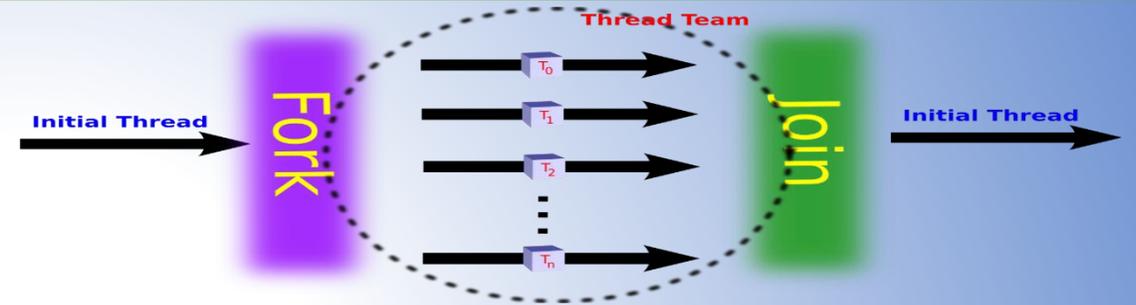


Memory Passing Message
MPM



Paradigmas de Programación Paralela

- Por manejo de Threads.
- Por paso de mensajes.
- Híbrida: Threads + Paso de mensajes.





Multiprocessing



MPI



MPI4Py



PyCuda



PyOpenCL

“Estándares” de librerías de programación paralela



Multiprocessing



MPI



MPI4Py



PyCuda



PyOpenCL

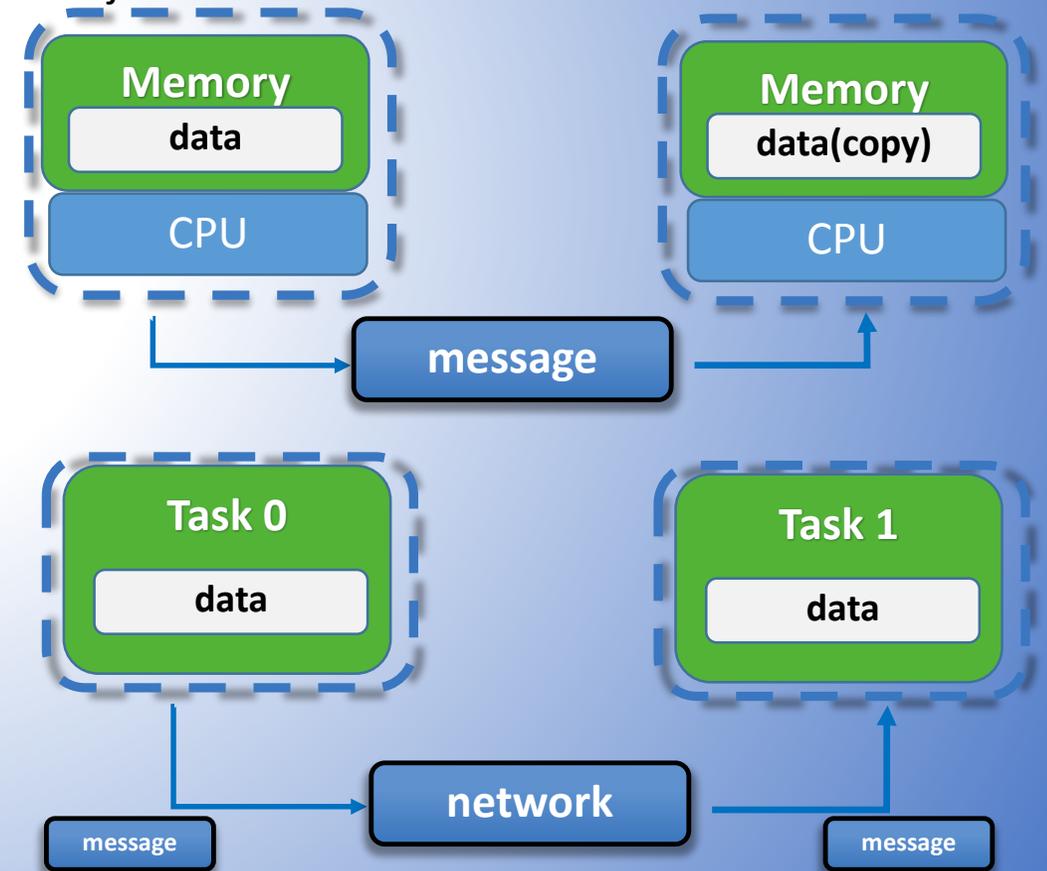
“Estándares” de librerías de programación paralela

MPI – Message Passing Interface

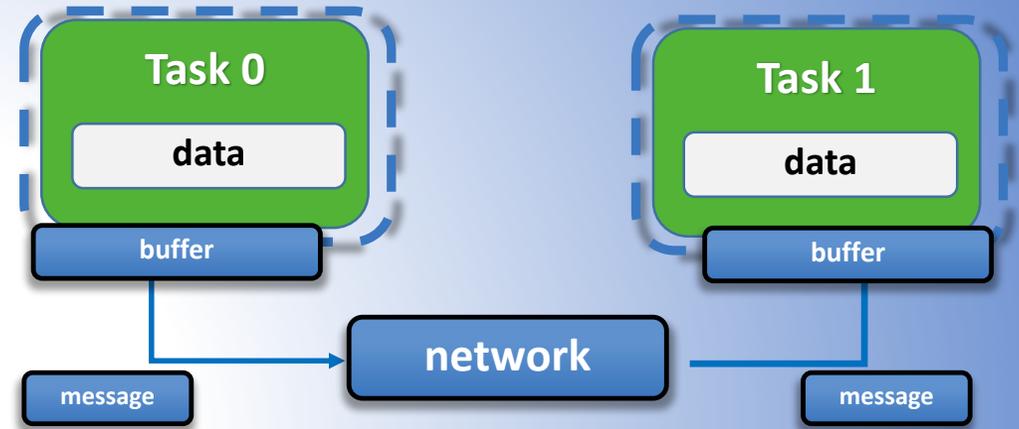
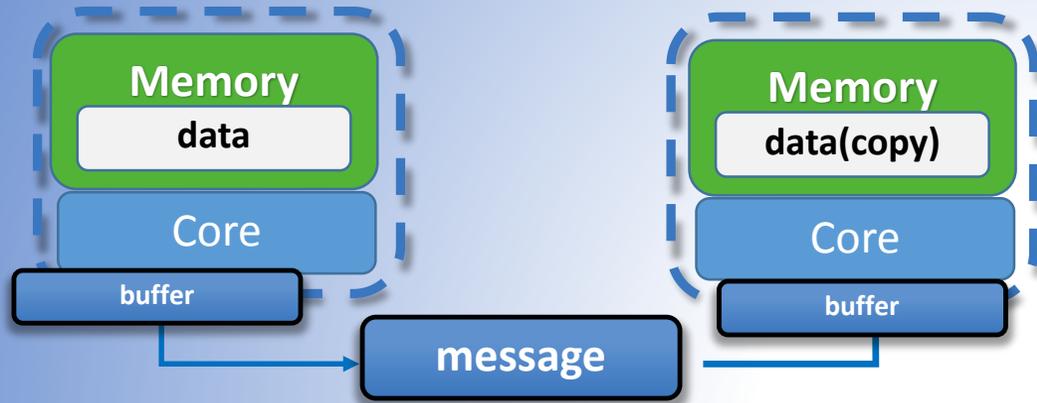
- Usado en arquitecturas de memoria distribuida.
- Da comunicación entre los distintos procesadores/nodos/maquinas del sistema.
- Se crean distintos procesos, cada uno con su propio espacio de memoria.
- Los datos entre procesos se comparten en el paso del mensaje.
- Código escalable.
- Estandar: MPI(C/C++,Fortran).

▶ Python -> MPI4Py

- ▶ Proyecto de Lisandro Dalcin, basado en MPI-1/2/3
- ▶ Implementa la mayoría de funciones de MPI
- ▶ <http://mpi4py.scipy.org/>
- ▶ Repo: <https://bitbucket.org/mpi4py/mpi4py>



MPI – mpi4py



▶ Python -> MPI4Py

- ▶ Envía objetos Python o Arrays
- ▶ Repo: <https://bitbucket.org/mpi4py/mpi4py>
- ▶ API: <http://mpi4py.scipy.org/docs/apiref/index.html>

Des/Serialización de objetos, en ASCII o Binario:

- Pickle
- cPickle

MPI – mpi4py

▶ Python -> MPI4Py

- ▶ Envía objetos Python o Arrays (Numpy)
- ▶ Repo: <https://bitbucket.org/mpi4py/mpi4py>
- ▶ API: <http://mpi4py.scipy.org/docs/apiref/index.html>

▶ Que nos hace falta instalar:

- ▶ **Una versión de MPI: OpenMPI o MPICH**
 - ▶ <http://www.open-mpi.org/software/ompi/v1.8/>
- ▶ **Python 2.7 – 3.4**
- ▶ **Modulo: mpi4py**
 - ▶ `pip install mpi4py`

MPI – mpi4py

- ▶ Para empezar:

- ▶ Importar :

- ▶ `from mpi4py import MPI`

- ▶ Parámetros a obtener:

- ▶ `comm = MPI.COMM_WORLD`

- ▶ `rank = MPI.COMM_WORLD.Get_rank()`

- ▶ `size = MPI.COMM_WORLD.Get_size()`

- ▶ `name = MPI.Get_processor_name()`

- ▶ Para su ejecución:

- ▶ `mpirun -np <P> python <code>.py`

MPI – mpi4py

- ▶ Para empezar:
- ▶ Vamos a escribir un Hello World en paralelo y ejecutamos con diferentes números de procesos.
- ▶ Ejemplo:
 - ▶ `mpirun -np 4 python helloworld.py`
- ▶ Output:
 - Hello World!!, This is process 0 of 4, en “nombre host”
 - Hello World!!, This is process 2 of 4, en “nombre host”
 - Hello World!!, This is process 1 of 4, en “nombre host”
 - Hello World!!, This is process 4 of 4, en “nombre host”

MPI – mpi4py

▶ Para empezar:

▶ Hello World

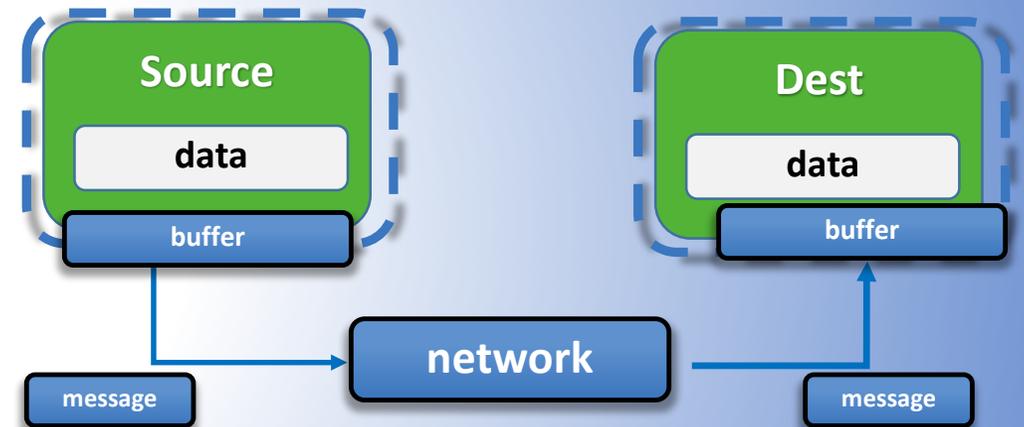
▶ `mpirun -np 4 python helloworld.py`

```
1. from mpi4py import MPI
2.
3. rank = MPI.COMM_WORLD.Get_rank()
4. size = MPI.COMM_WORLD.Get_size()
5. name = MPI.Get_processor_name()
6.
7. print("Hello, world! This is rank %d of %d running on %s" % (rank,
size, name))
```

MPI - mpi4py

▶ Point-to-Point Communications:

- ▶ Send(...) Rcv(...)
- ▶ Blocking: Esperan a que los datos se puedan enviar y modificar con seguridad.
 - ▶ Send(),rcv(),Send(), Rcv(), SendRecv()
- ▶ Non-blocking: No esperan a que los datos se puedan enviar con seguridad y el proceso continua su tarea.
 - ▶ Isend(), irecv(), lsend(), lrecv()



MPI - mpi4py

- ▶ MPI C vs MPI python – mpi4py
- ▶ En C las funciones de comunicación suelen tener: 6 parámetros.

- ▶ Send/Recv(buf,size,datatype,dest,tag,comm)

```
▶ MPI_Recv(result, result sz, result type, MPI ANY SOURCE,result, tag, comm, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
```

- ▶ En Python, sólo 3 y nada de punteros.

- ▶ Send(data,dest, tag) / var=Recv(source,tag)

- ▶ En data podemos enviar

- ▶ Cualquier objeto Python

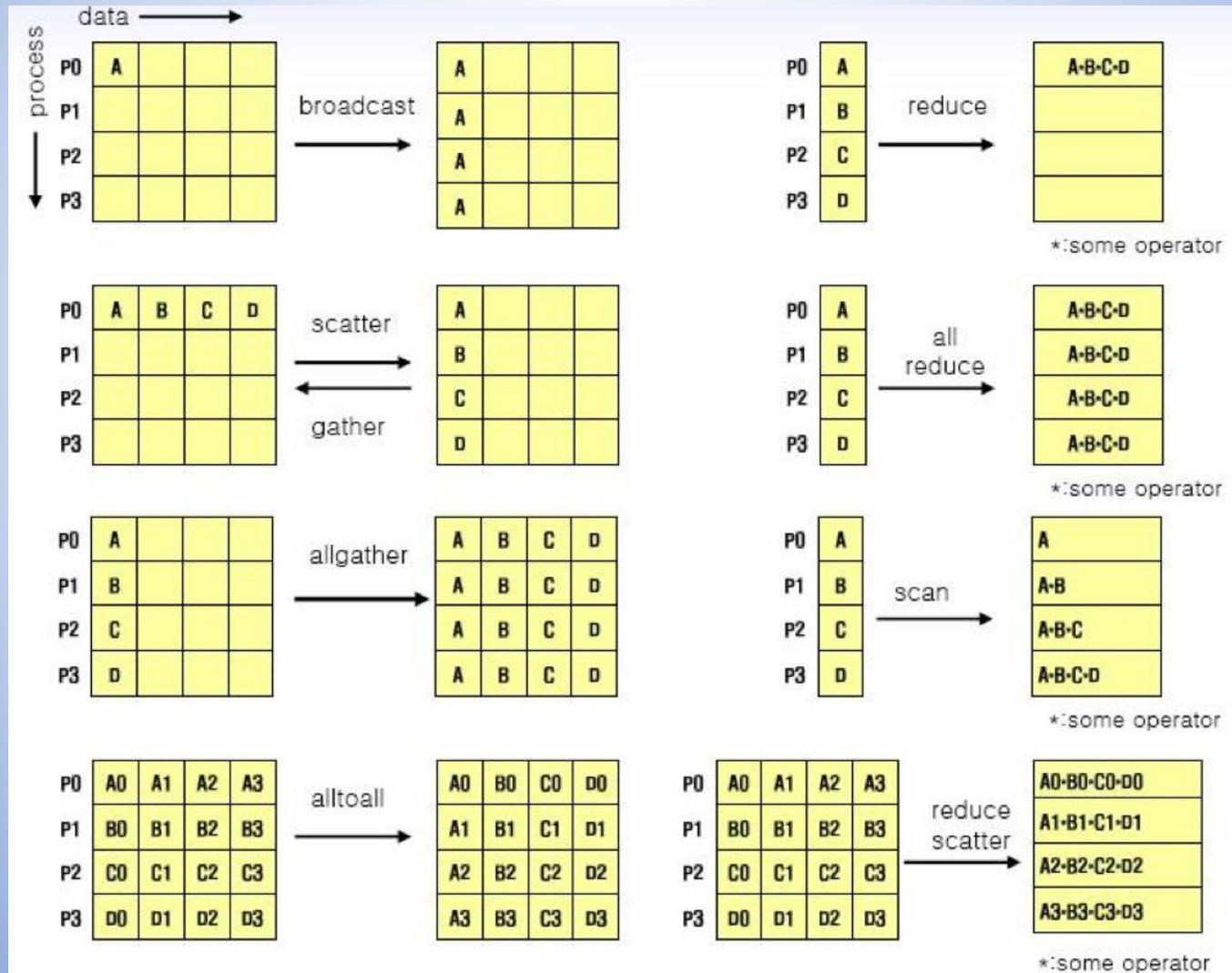
- ▶ Si es un Array, indicando el tipo de dato del Array -> [Array,Type]

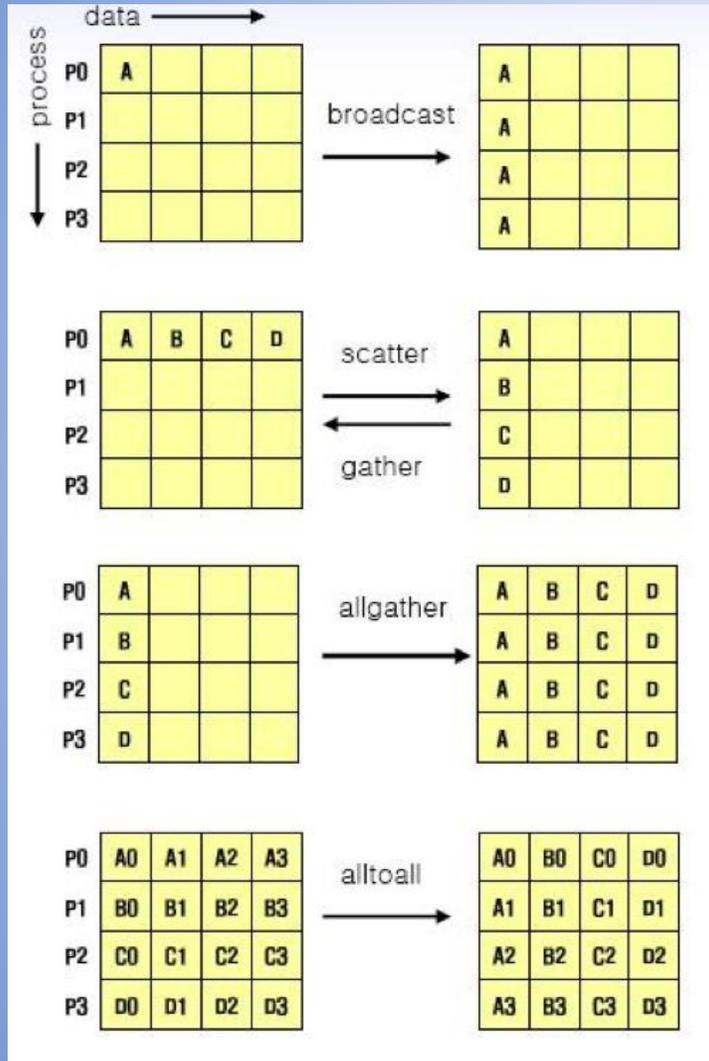
```
▶ MPI.COMM_WORLD.Send(data,dest=4,tag=0)
```

```
▶ Send([data,MPI.INT], dest=4,tag=0)
```

MPI - mpi4py

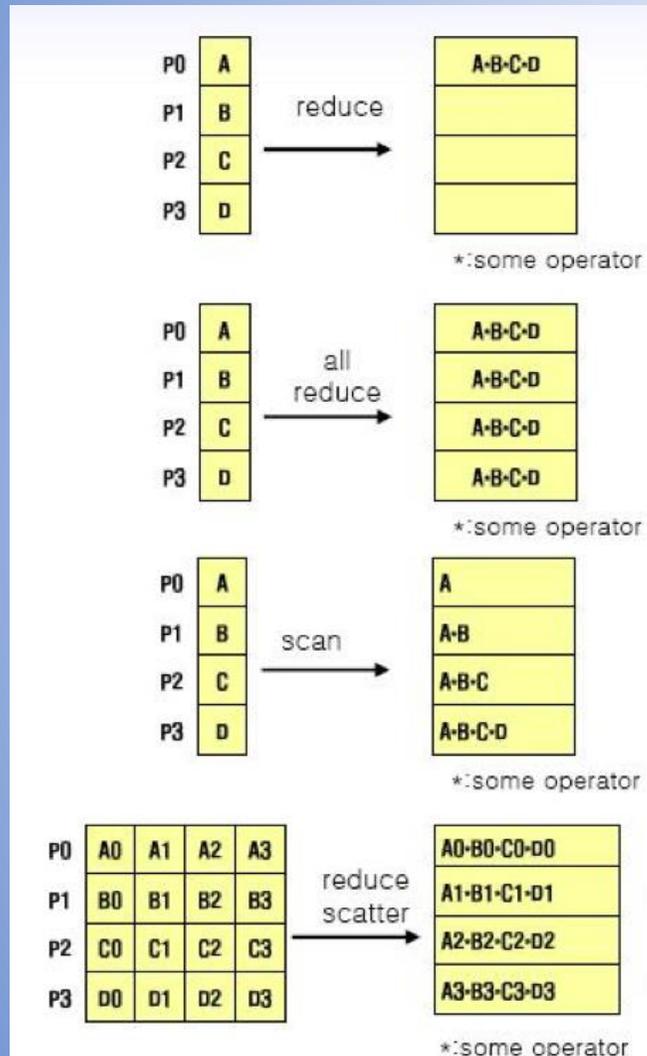
▶ Collective Communications:





`data=[0,1,2,3]`

- ▶ `Bcast(data, root=0)`
- ▶ `Data=Scatter(data, root=0)`
- ▶ `Data=Gather(data, root=0)`
- ▶ `Allgather(data_send, data_recv)`
- ▶ `Alltoall(data_send, data_recv)`



`data=[0,1,2,3]`

- ▶ `reduce(data, data_recv, op=SUM root=0)`
- ▶ `allreduce(data, data_recv, op=SUM)`
- ▶ `scan(data_send, data_recv, op=PROD)`
- ▶ `reduce_scatter(data_send, data_recv, op=PROD)`

MPI - mpi4py

Now, Think in Parallel!!
Solve Problems, and Programming!!

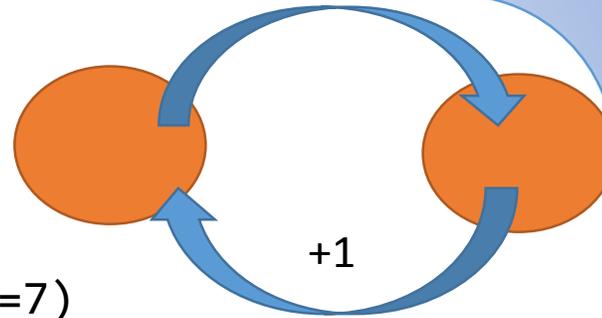
MPI - mpi4py

- ▶ Probemos las funciones de MPI
 - ▶ Ping-Pong
 - ▶ Ring
- ▶ Calculo de PI en paralelo
- ▶ Multiplicación de Matrices
- ▶ Posible problema: TSP, Clasificación con K-means, Comparación cadenas de ADN

MPI - mpi4py

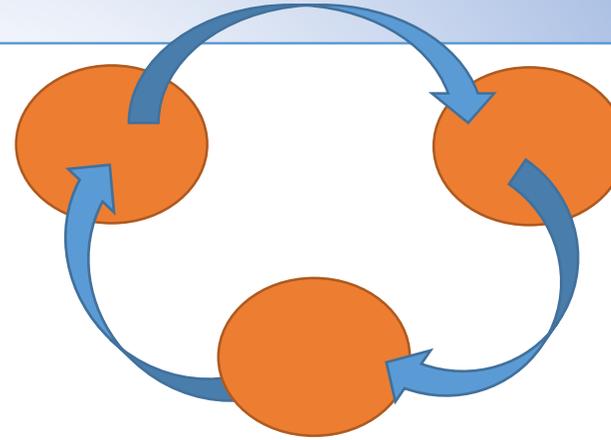
Ping-Pong

```
1. count = 0
2. for x in range(1000):
3.     if rank == 0:
4.         comm.send(count, dest=1, tag=7)
5.         count = comm.recv(source=1, tag=7)
6.     else:
7.         counter = comm.recv(source=0, tag=7)
8.         counter += 1
9.         comm.send(coun, dest=0, tag=7)
10.
11. if rank == 0:
12.     print("Total number of message exchanges: %d" % coun
t)
```



MPI - mpi4py

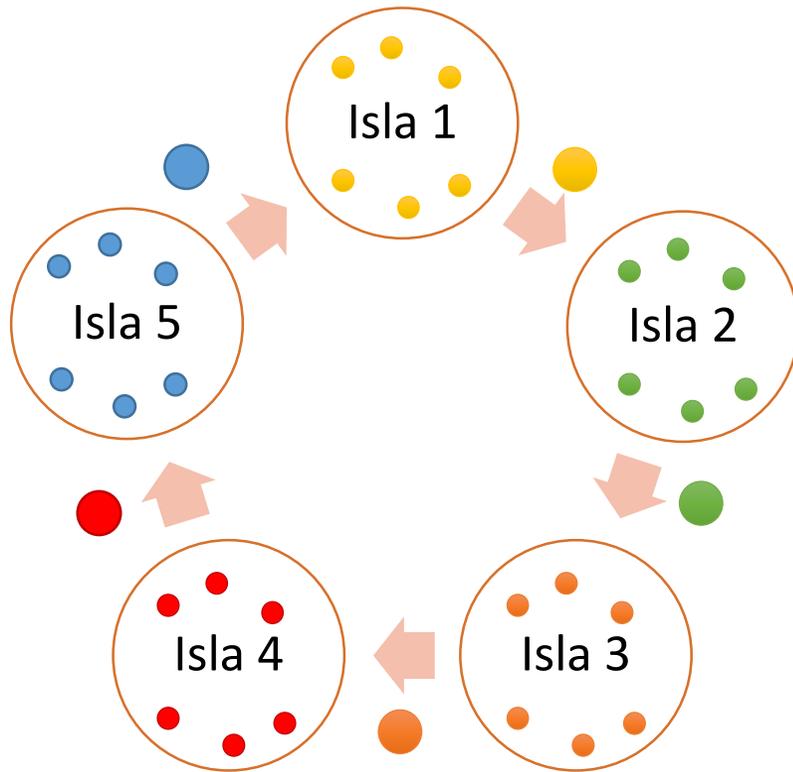
Ring



```
1.counter = 0
2.data = randint(0,100)
3.for x in range(size):
4.    comm.send(data, dest=(rank+1)%size, tag=7)
5.    data = comm.recv(source=(rank+size-1)%size, tag=7)
6.    counter += data
7.
8.print("[%d] Total sum: %d" % (rank,counter))
```

MPI - mpi4py

Algoritmo Genético en Islas



Cada isla:

- Un proceso
- Un algoritmo genético

MPI - mpi4py

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Now, Think in Parallel!!
Solve Problems, and Programming!!