

Heat-Diffusion Problem — Review/Recap
Recall example code from last time — sequential code, OpenMP parallel versions, MPI parallel version.
MPI version seemed to hang when run on multiple machines. In fact it does not, but it does take a *long* time with the parameters I was using in class. Why? well, to get inputs such that the computation converges, and time is long enough to make parallelization attractive, I made the number of steps large. Was that really a good idea?



Heat-Diffusion Problem, One More Thing

• For this problem the total amount of data exchanged that needs to be sort-of-shared among UEs is small, but for other problems, particularly involving 2D etc. data structures, maybe not. So a sidebar about MPI ...

Slide 5

Sidebar: Not-So-Simple Point-to-Point Communication in MPI

- For not-too-long messages and when readability is more important than performance, MPI_Send and MPI_Recv are probably fine.
- If messages are long, however, buffering can be a problem, and can even lead to deadlock. Also, sometimes it's useful to be able to overlap computation and communication.
- So MPI offers several other kinds of send/receive functions ...

Not-So-Simple Point-to-Point Communication in MPI, Continued

- Synchronous (MPI_Ssend, MPI_Recv): locks both sender and receiver until communication can occur.
- Non-blocking send/receive (MPI_Isend, MPI_Irecv, MPI_Wait): doesn't block, program must explicitly test/wait.
- Persistent communication (MPI_Recv_init, MPI_Send_init, MPI_Start, MPI_Wait): allows setting up reusable path for communication.
- Which is faster/better? probably best to try them and find out. (Sample programs exchange*. Also look at one more solution to heat-diffusion problem.)



Homework 3
Assignment is to complete and then parallelize a simple text-interface program for Conway's Game of Life (do all of you know about this?).
OpenMP should be fairly easy. MPI is harder, but use heat-diffusion example as a model of sorts?

