

并行计算

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并行计算

- 并行计算
- 任务分解
- 并行程序
- EFEP90程序并行化



并行计算

● 什么是并行计算

多个处理器共同完成一件单个处理器无法完成或单个处理器在有限时间内无法完成的任务

例：10张CD压缩MP3

	方法一	方法二
描述	一台计算机 一张接一张压缩	十台计算机 同时压缩
每台计算机压一张 CD耗时	t_0	t_0
总共完成耗时	$10t_0$	t_0



并行计算

● 为什么要用并行计算

To pull a bigger wagon, it is easier to add more oxen than to grow a gigantic ox

● 并行计算主要应用领域

- 物理 天文
- 化学 化工
- 生物 医学
- 力学 机械



并行计算 — 常用衡量参数

● 加速比

串行计算所用的时间与并行计算所用的时间之比

$$S(n, p) = \frac{T_s(n)}{T_p(n, p)} \quad (0 < S(n, p) \leq p)$$

其中

n 计算规模

p 并行计算中，所用处理器的个数

T_s 串行计算所用时间

T_p 并行计算所用时间

若 $S(n, p) = p$ 为线性加速比



并行计算 — 常用衡量参数

● 并行效率

并行计算中处理器的利用率与串行计算处理器的利用率相比

$$E(n, p) = \frac{S(n, p)}{p} = \frac{T_s(n)}{p T_p(n, p)} \quad (0 < E(n, p) \leq 1)$$

if $E(n, p) < \frac{1}{p}$, then $T_s(n) < T_p(n, p)$

用并行计算不如串行计算快？



并行计算 — 影响并行效率因素

影响并行效率的主要因素：

- 求解问题本身 — 影响效率最重要的因素
- 程序代码水平
由程序员决定
- 并行机
通信延迟小，内存带宽高的并行机效率高

任务分解

● 并行计算任务分解

将计算任务分解，给予不同的处理器处理

● 分解的方法

➢ 数据并行

将要处理的数据分成小块，不同进程处理不同的数据

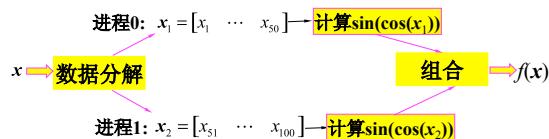
➢ 过程并行

将要处理数据的过程进行分解，不同的处理器完成不同的过程，不同处理器执行的指令是不同的

任务分解实例 — 数据并行

已知: $x = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_{99} \ x_{100}]$
求 $f(x) = \sin(\cos(x))$

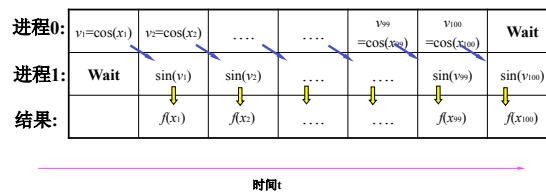
数据并行处理过程



任务分解实例 — 过程并行

已知: $x = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_{99} \ x_{100}]$
求 $f(x) = \sin(\cos(x))$

过程并行处理过程



任务分解实例 — 数据并行

Jacobi迭代求解线性方程组 $Ax = b$

Jacobi迭代过程：

1.选取初始解: x_0

2.迭代: $x^{(k)} \Rightarrow x^{(k+1)}$

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)})$$

3.判断是否满足条件:

$$\|x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}\| \leq \epsilon$$

任务分解实例 — 数据并行

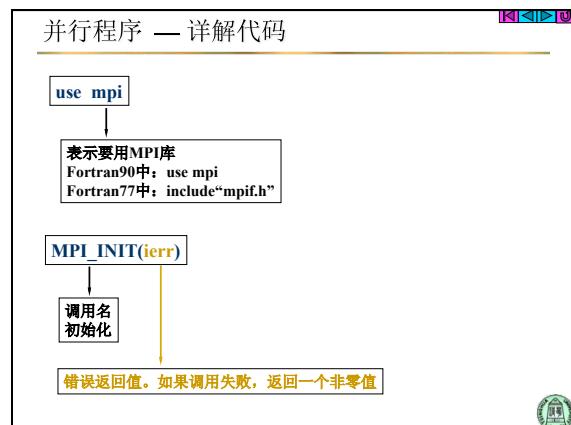
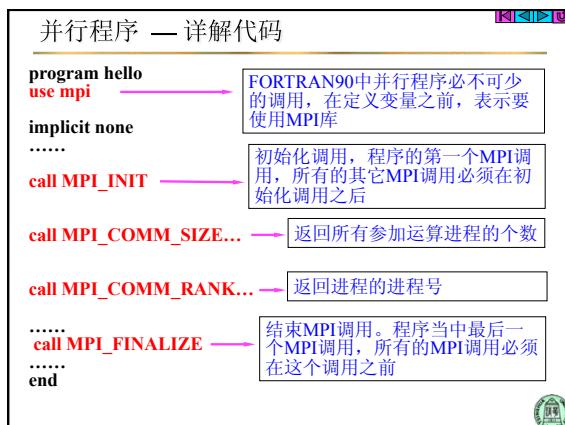
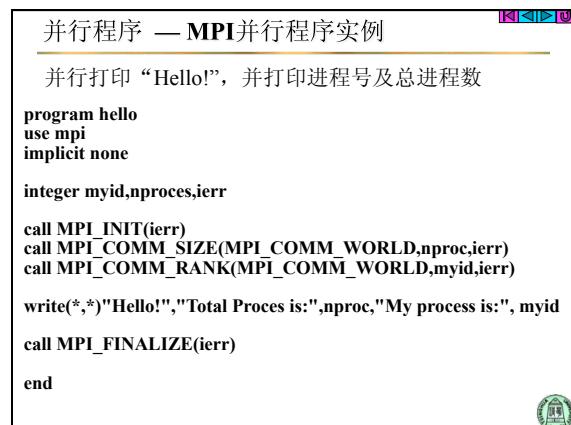
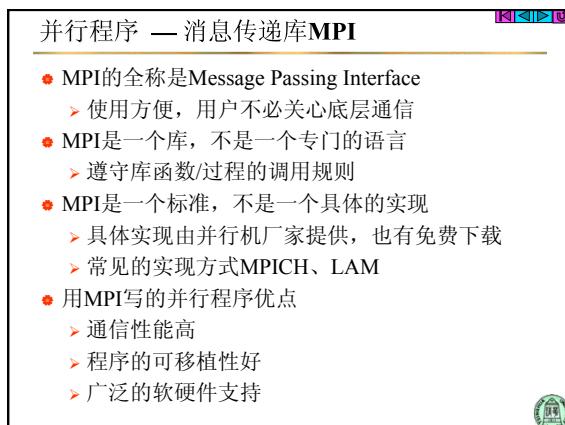
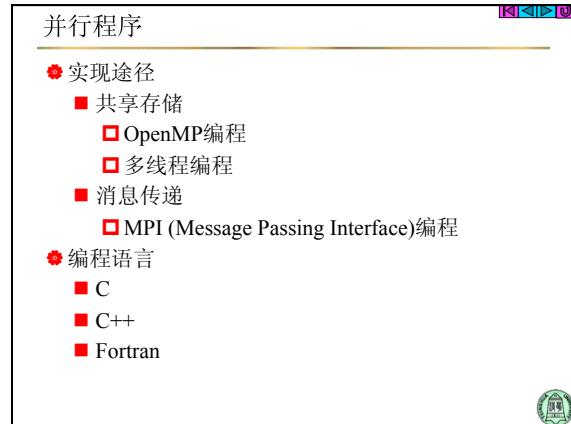
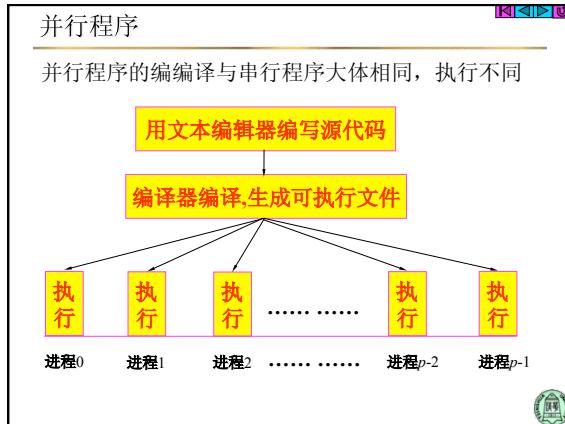
进程号:

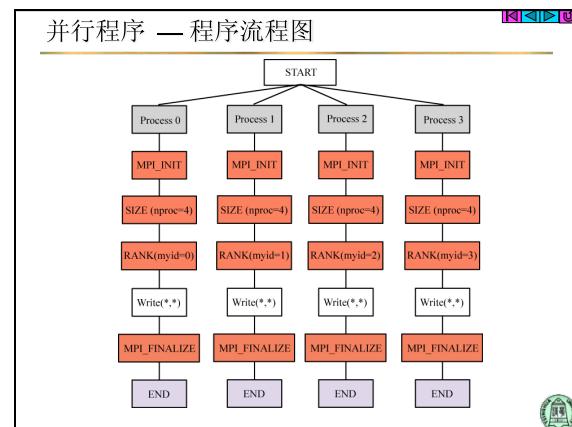
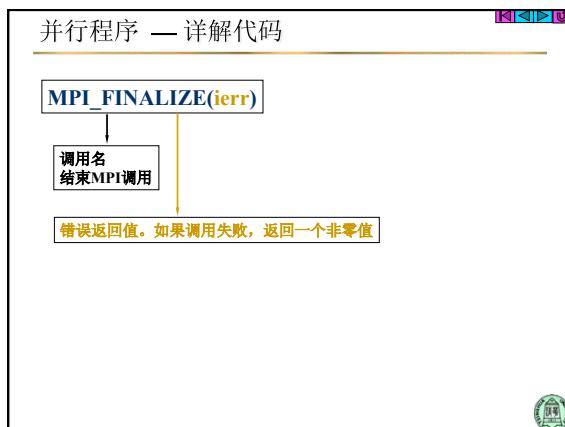
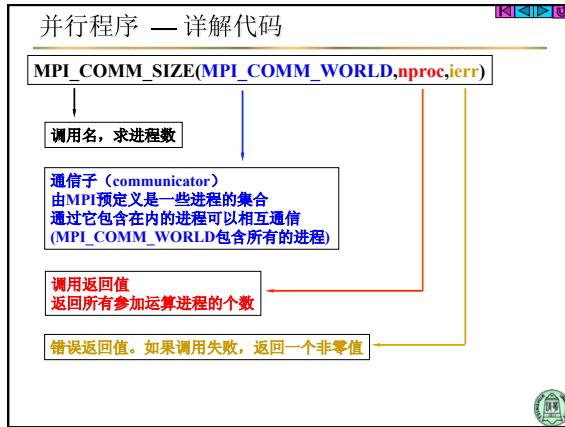
进程号:	负责计算
0	$x_1 \ x_{p+1} \ \dots$
1	$x_2 \ x_{p+2} \ \dots$
...	...
$p-1$	$x_p \ x_{2p} \ \dots$

第k步 $[x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \dots \ x_{p-1} \ x_p \ x_{p+1} \ x_{p+2} \ \dots \ x_{2p-1} \ x_{2p} \ x_{2p+1} \ x_{2p+2} \ \dots \ x_{(p-1)p} \ x_{(p-1)p+1} \ \dots]$

第 $k+1$ 步 $[x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \dots \ x_{p-1} \ x_p \ x_{p+1} \ x_{p+2} \ \dots \ x_{2p-1} \ x_{2p} \ x_{2p+1} \ x_{2p+2} \ \dots \ x_{(p-1)p} \ x_{(p-1)p+1} \ \dots]$

需要在不同的处理器间通信！





并行程序 — MPI程序模版

```

program programname
use mpi
[定义变量]

call MPI_INIT(ierr) !初始化MPI调用
call MPI_COMM_SIZE(MPI_COMM_WORLD,nproces,ierr)
call MPI_COMM_RANK(MPI_COMM_WORLD,myid,ierr)

[程序代码(可以是MPI调用, 也可以不是MPI调用)]

call MPI_FINALIZE(ierr) !结束MPI调用

[程序代码(不可以是MPI调用)]
end program

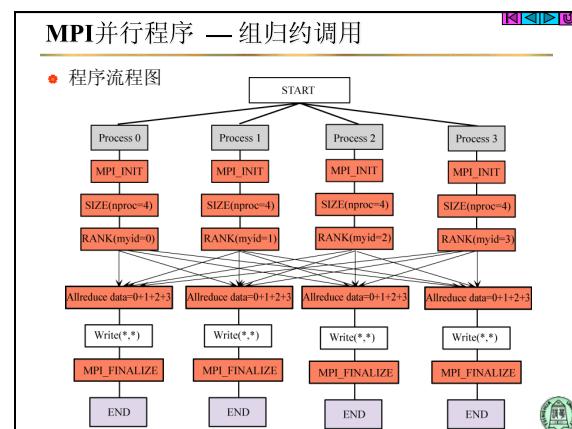
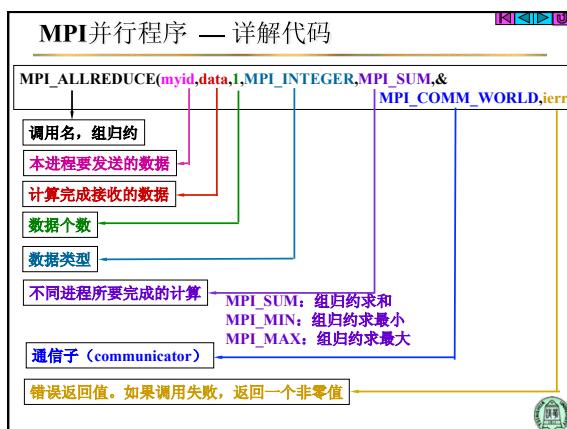
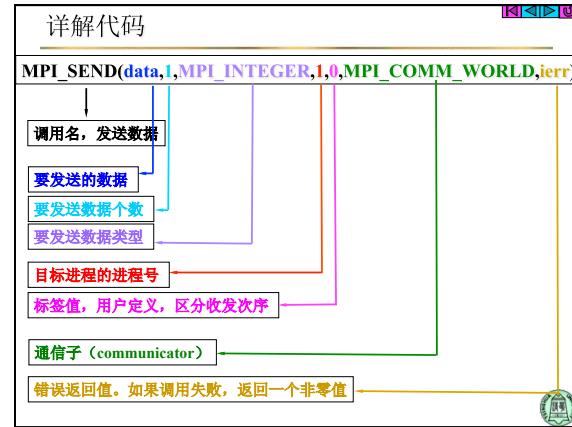
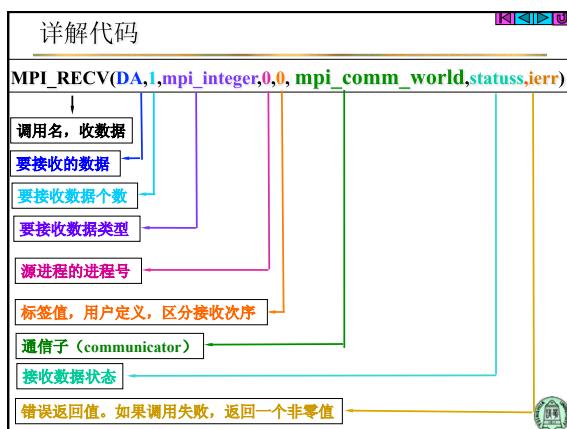
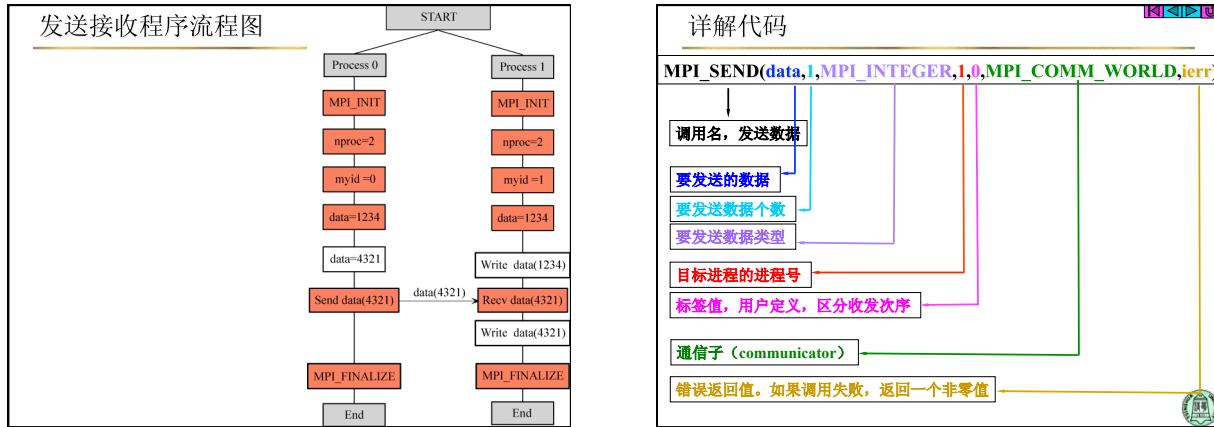
```

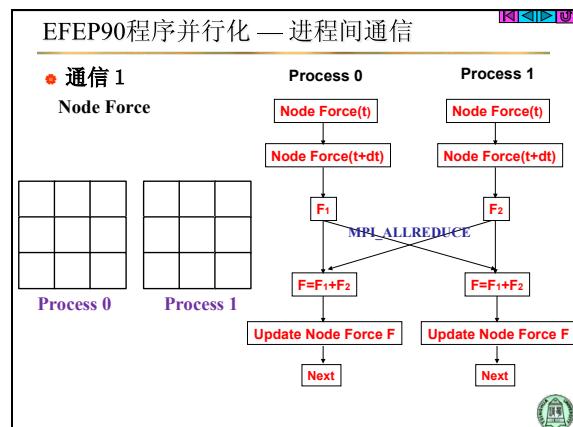
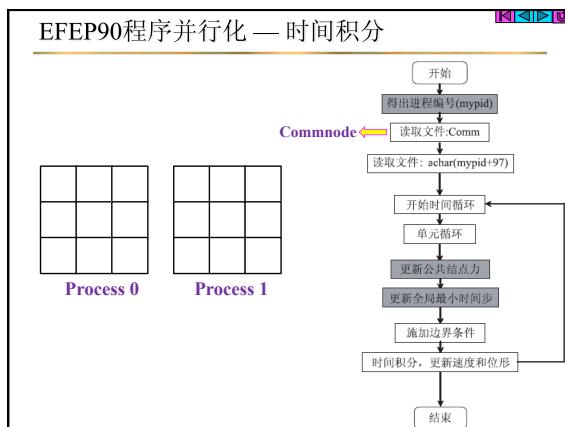
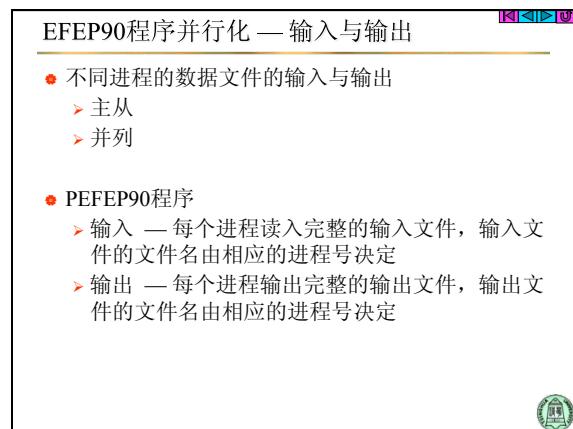
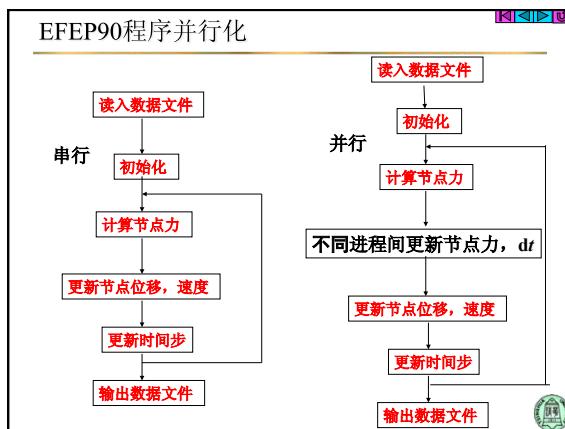
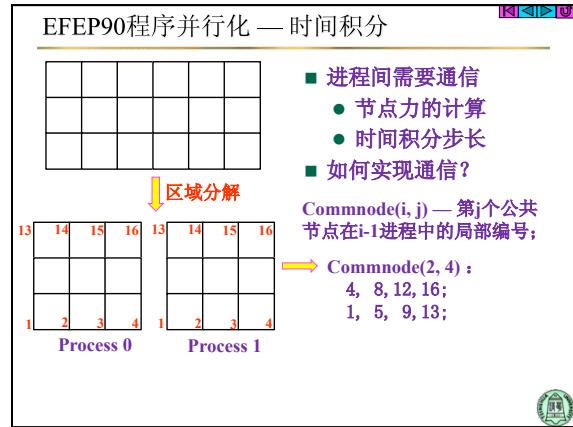
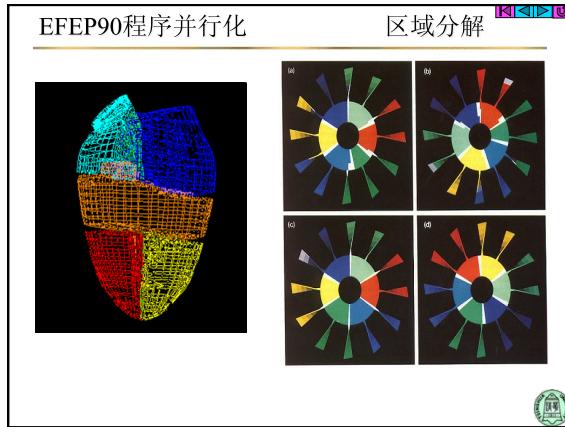
MPI程序 — 发送和接收数据

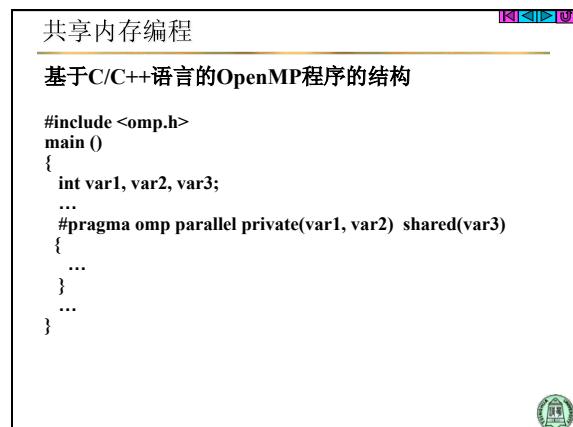
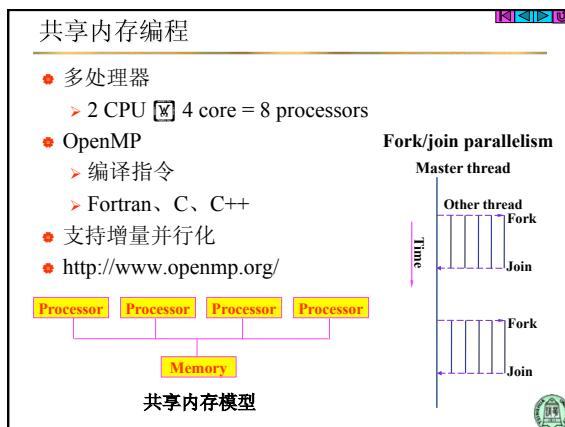
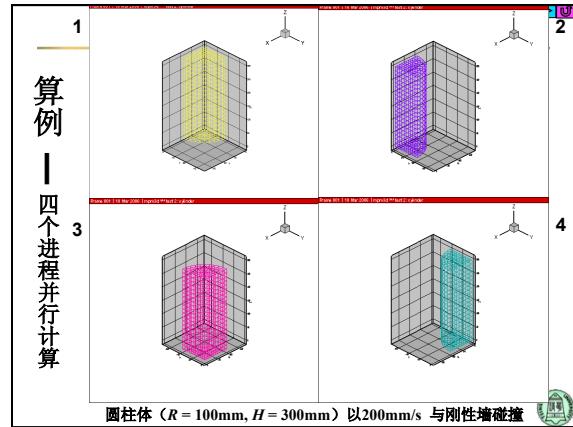
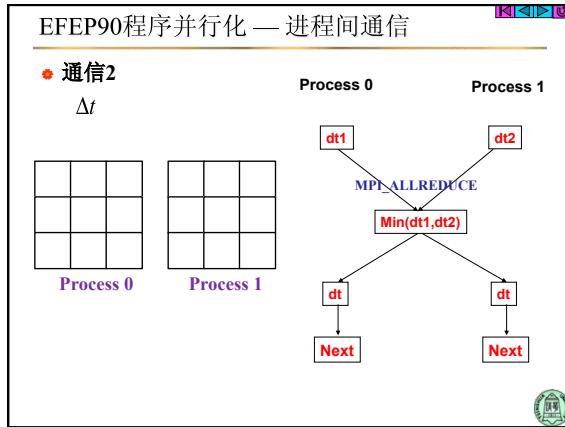
```

program main
use mpi
.....
call MPI_INIT(ierr)
call MPI_COMM_SIZE(MPI_COMM_WORLD,nproc,ierr)
call MPI_COMM_RANK(MPI_COMM_WORLD,myid,ierr)
data=1234
If (myid == 0) then
    data=4321
    call MPI_SEND(data,1,MPI_INTEGER,1,0,MPI_COMM_WORLD,ierr)
else if (myid == 1) then
    write(*,*)"Before recv: Myid=",myid,"DATA=",data
    call MPI_RECV(data,1,MPI_INTEGER,0,0,MPI_COMM_WORLD, &
                 status,ierr)
    write(*,*)"After recv: Myid=",myid,"DATA=",data
end if
call MPI_FINALIZE(ierr)
end

```







共享内存编程

- FORTAN 指令格式
 - 固定形式 !\$OMP
 - 自由形式 !\$OMP, *\$OMP, C\$OMP
- Parallel Region Construct


```

!$OMP Parallel [clause[, clause]...]
    Do I = 1, 20
        A(I) = A(I) + B(I)
    !$OMP End Parallel (隐含BARRIER操作)
            
```

其中Clause可以为:PRIVATE(list), SHARED(list),COPYIN(list), FIRSTPRIVATE(list), DEFAULT(PRIVATE|SHARED|NONE), REDUCTION({operation|intrinsic}:list), IF(logical_expression)

共享内存编程

- 线程总数
 - 环境变量: OMP_NUM_THREADS
 - int omp_get_num_procs(void)
 - void omp_set_num_threads(int t)

```

int t;
...
t = omp_get_num_procs();
Omp_set_num_threads(t);

```

共享内存编程

- #pragma omp parallel for


```
#pragma omp parallel for
        for (i=first; i<size; i+=prime) marked[i]=1;
```

private shared
- private clause


```
#pragma omp parallel for private(j)
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
          for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
            a[i][j] = min(a[i][j], a[i][k]+tmp[j]);
```

共享内存编程

- critical pragma


```
double area, pi, x;
int i,n;
...
area = 0.0;
```

#pragma omp parallel for private(x)


```
#pragma omp parallel for private(x)
        for (i=0; i<=n; i++) {
          x = (i+0.5)/n;
        }
```

Protect a block of code that should be executed by a single thread at a time

	value of area	Thread A	Thread B
initial	11.667		
Thread A		+3.765	
Thread B			+3.563
final	15.432		
	15.230		

共享内存编程

- reduction


```
double area, pi, x;
int i,n;
...
area = 0.0;
```

#pragma omp parallel for private(x) reduction(+:area)

$$\text{for } (i=0; i <= n; i++) \{ x = (i+0.5)/n; #pragma omp critical area += 4.0/(1+x*x); \}$$

$$pi = area/n;$$

$n = 100,000$		
Threads	Execution time of program (sec)	
	critical pragma	reduction clause
1	0.0780	0.0273
2	0.1510	0.0146
3	0.3400	0.0105
4	0.3608	0.0086
5	0.4710	0.0076

共享内存编程

- parallel pragma


```
#include <omp.h>
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
  int nthreads, tid;
  int nprocs;
  char buf[32];
```

Hello World from OMP thread 2
Hello World from OMP thread 0
Number of threads 4
Hello World from OMP thread 3
Hello World from OMP thread 1

```
#pragma omp parallel private(nthreads, tid)
{
  /* Obtain and print thread id */
  tid = omp_get_thread_num();
  printf("Hello World from OMP thread %d\n", tid);

  /* Only master thread does this */
  if (tid==0) {
    nthreads = omp_get_num_threads();
    printf("Number of threads %d\n", nthreads);
  }
  return 0;
}
```