# **MPI Point-to-Point Communications**

•

Young Won Lim 2014/4/19

Copyright (c) 2012 Young W. Lim.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to youngwlim@hotmail.com.

This document was produced by using OpenOffice and Octave.

Young Won Lim 2014/4/19

### **Communication Parameters**

Point to point communication

Simple latency / bandwidth model Not good for ping-pong benchmark data MPI message transfer is complex

Message Envelope

supplementary information such as length, sender, tag, etc

Eager Protocol

**Rendezvous Protocol** 

### **Communication Modes**



Immediate: there is *no performance requirement* on MPI\_Isend.

An immediate send must return without requiring a matching receive at the destination.

An implementation is free to send the data to the destination before returning, as long as the send call does **not block waiting for a <u>matching receive</u>**.

Different strategies of **when to send the data** offer different performance advantages and disadvantages that will depend on the application.

### (A) **Standard** Communication Mode

It is up to MPI to decide whether outgoing messages will be buffered.

1) MPI may buffer outgoing messages.

 $\rightarrow$  the send call may complete before a matching receive is invoked.

2) Buffer space may be unavailable, or

MPI may choose not to buffer outgoing messages, for performance reasons.

→ the send call will not complete until a matching receive has been posted, and the data has been moved to the receiver.

Thus, a send in standard mode can be started whether or not a matching receive has been posted. It may complete before a matching receive is posted.

The standard mode send is non-local: successful completion of the send operation may depend on the occurrence of a matching receive.

## MPI Blocking Standard Send – Small Size Message



## MPI Blocking Standard Send – Large Size Message



## (B) **Buffered** Communication Mode

A buffered mode send operation can be started whether or not a matching receive has been posted.

It may complete before a matching receive is posted.

However, unlike the standard send, this operation is **local**, and its completion does not depend on the occurrence of a matching receive.

Thus, if a send is executed and no matching receive is posted, then MPI must buffer the outgoing message, so as to allow the send call to complete.

An error will occur if there is insufficient buffer space. The amount of available buffer space is controlled by the user.

Buffer allocation by the user may be required for the buffered mode to be effective.

## MPI Blocking Buffered Send



## (C) **Synchronous** Communication Mode

A send that uses the synchronous mode can be started whether or not a matching receive was posted.

However, the send will complete successfully only if a matching receive is posted, and the receive operation has started to receive the message sent by the synchronous send.

Thus, the completion of a synchronous send not only indicates that the send buffer can be reused, but also indicates that the receiver has reached a certain point in its execution, namely that it has started executing the matching receive.

If both sends and receives are blocking operations then the use of the synchronous mode provides synchronous communication semantics: a communication does not complete at either end before both processes rendezvous at the communication.

A send executed in this mode is non-local.

### MPI Blocking Synchronous Send



## (D) Ready Communication Mode

A send that uses the ready communication mode may be started only if the matching receive is already posted. Otherwise, the operation is erroneous and its outcome is undefined.

On some systems, this allows the removal of a hand-shake operation that is otherwise required and results in improved performance.

The completion of the send operation does not depend on the status of a matching receive, and merely indicates that the send buffer can be reused.

A send operation that uses the ready mode has the same semantics as a standard send operation, or a synchronous send operation;

it is merely that the sender provides additional information to the system (namely that a matching receive is already posted), that can save some overhead.

In a correct program, therefore, a ready send could be replaced by a standard send with no effect on the behavior of the program other than performance.

## MPI Blocking Ready Send



a send in standard mode can be started whether or not a matching receive has been posted.

MPI\_SendBlocking StandardMPI\_BsendBlocking BufferedMPI\_SsendBlocking Synchronous

It may complete before a matching receive is posted.

MPI\_Send MPI\_Bsend Blocking Standard Blocking Buffered

the send will complete successfully only if a matching receive is posted, and the receive operation has started to receive the message

MPI\_Ssend

Blocking Synchronous

A send that uses the ready communication mode may be started only if the matching receive is already posted. Otherwise, the operation is erroneous and its outcome is undefined.

### MPI\_Rsend Blocking Ready

The completion of the send operation does not depend on the status of a matching receive, and merely indicates that the send buffer can be reused.

MPI\_Rsend Blocking Ready

### **Blocking Send Modes**

### **Blocking**

### MPI\_Send

**Blocking Standard** 

MPI\_Send will **not return until** you can **use** the send buffer. It may or may not **block** (it is allowed to buffer, either on the sender or receiver side, or to wait for the matching receive).

#### **MPI\_Bsend**

Blocking Buffered

May buffer; **Returns immediately and** you can **use** the send buffer. A late add-on to the MPI specification.

Should be used only when absolutely necessary.

MPI\_SsendBlocking Synchronouswill not return until matching receive posted

MPI\_RsendBlocking ReadyMay be used only if matching receive already posted.User responsible for writing a correct program.

### **Immediate Send Modes**

#### Immediate

MPI\_lsendImmediate StandardNonblocking send. But not necessarily asynchronous.You can NOT use the send buffer until either a successful, wait/testor you KNOW that the message has been received (see MPI\_Request\_free).

MPI\_lbsend buffered nonblocking **Immediate Buffered** 

MPI\_lssendImmediateSynchronousSynchronous nonblocking.Note that a Wait/Test will complete only when the matching receive is posted.

**MPI\_Irsend** As with MPI\_Rsend, but **nonblocking**. **Immediate Ready** 

### Blocking

does not return until the send buffer can be re-used.

After the data in the send buffer is

a) actually transferred to the receive buffer

b) copied into a temporary system buffer

message buffering decouples the send and receive operations.

A blocking send can complete as soon as the message was buffered, even if no matching receive has been executed by the receiver.

Message buffering can be expensive

### NonBlocking Communication (1)

Overlapping communication and computation light-weight threads vs nonblocking communication.

A nonblocking send (receive) start call initiates the send (receive) operation, but does not complete it. will return before the buffer can be safely re-used.

A separate send (receive) complete call is needed to complete the communication, to verify that the data has been tranferred

With a special hardware

The use of nonblocking receives may also avoid system buffering and memoryto-memory copying,

### NonBlocking Communication (2)

Standard, Buffered, Synchronous Non-blocking Send can be started whether or not <u>a matching receive</u> has been posted ;

Ready Non-blocking Send can be started only if <u>a matching receive</u> is posted.

In all cases, the send start call is local: it returns immediately, regardless of the status of other processes.

The send-complete call returns

when data has been copied out of the send buffer. It may carry additional meaning, depending on the send mode.

Nonblocking sends can be matched with blocking receives, and vice-versa.

### NonBlocking Communication (3)

### Standard Non-blocking Send

If message buffer is used

the send-complete call may return before a <u>matching receive</u> occurred Otherwise

the send-complete call may not return until a <u>matching receive</u> occurred, and the message was copied into the receive buffer.

**Buffered** Non-blocking Send

the message *must be buffered* if there is no pending receive.

the send-complete call is local,

and must succeed regardless of the status of a matching receive.

Synchronous Non-blocking Send

the send can complete only if <u>a matching receive</u> has started.

 $\rightarrow$  a receive has been posted, and has been matched with the send. the send-complete call is non-local.

The send-complete call returns, if matched by a nonblocking receive, before the receive complete call occurs.

(It can complete as soon as the sender ``knows" the transfer will complete, but before the receiver ``knows" the transfer will complete.)



### MPI Blocking Synchronous Send



### MPI Blocking Ready Send



### MPI Blocking Buffered Send



### MPI Blocking Standard Send – <u>Small</u> Size Message



### MPI Blocking Standard Send – Large Size Message



### MPI Non-Blocking Standard Send – <u>Small</u> Size Message



### MPI Non-Blocking Standard Send – Large Size Message



### Message Aggregation



#### References

- [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/
- [2] http://static.msi.umn.edu/tutorial/scicomp/general/MPI/mpi\_coll\_new.html
- [3] https://computing.llnl.gov/tutorials/mpi/
- [4] https://computing.llnl.gov/tutorials/mpi/
- [5] Hager & Wellein, Introduction to High Performance Computing for Scientists and Engineers
- [6] http://www.mpi-forum.org/docs/mpi-11-html
- [7] R. v. Engelen, www.cs.fsu.edu/~engelen/courses/HPC/MessagePassing2.pdf