cs 220: Introduction to Parallel Computing Non-Blocking Communication

Lecture 17

- Review: Measuring Performance
- Non-Blocking Communication
- Project 2

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Measuring Parallel Performance

- As we discussed in the previous class, there are two common metrics for measuring parallel performance:
 - Speedup
 - Parallel Efficiency
- We also have to consider scalability

Speedup

The speedup of a parallel program is given by:

$$S = rac{T_{serial}}{T_{parallel}}$$

- How long the serial (original, non-parallel) program takes divided by the parallel run time
- Best speedup possible: S = p
 - Where p is the number of processes

Efficiency

The parallel efficiency of a program is given by:

$$E = \frac{S}{p} = \frac{T_{serial}}{pT_{parallel}}$$

- The speedup divided by the number of processes
- Best efficiency possible: 1

Does it Scale?

Processes	1	2	4	8	16
Time (s)	300	150	75	50	40

Let's calculate:

- Speedup
- Efficiency

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Blocking or Non-Blocking?

- We've made extensive use of MPI_Send and MPI_Recv
- These are both **blocking** operations
- The program won't move on to the next instruction until the function call completes
- If we're sending and nobody hears our cry, then we'll just sit there and wait
 - Same thing for receiving...

Non-Blocking Operations

- Non-blocking functions are prefixed with an "I"
- MPI_Iprobe is our first: it checks to determine if a message is waiting for us or not
 - If there is no message available, it just returns immediately
- MPI_Isend
- MPI_Irecv

Getting Everyone to Stop

- In an MPI program, all the processes work independently unless they're passing messages
- If we use blocking operations, the processes will stop
- In P2, we'll be using non-blocking send/receive operations

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- P2 is now available on the course website!
- We'll be using MPI to speed up a particular type of search algorithm...
- Let's walk through this now