COMP 705: Advanced Parallel Computing HW 4: MPI Datatypes, MPI File I/O, NetCDF.

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- You will use different File I/O mechanisms to store your data
- For different PE and ProbSize distributions, store data using the following mechanisms
- You may need multiple files to store data: temperature, time, etc.
 - Gather data to Root, save as single ASCII file (standard method)
 - Each PE writes to its own file (use MPI_File methods)
 - All PEs write to one file (use MPI_File methods)

Problem 4b: Serial NetCDF Data Storage

- Note: this problem can be run on tuckoo or comet
- Modify your code to save temperature data at different time slices into a single NetCDF file
- You will need to define your own meta data and arrays to store.
 Examples include:
 - data stored in structs, temperature, time data
 - create names for data, and scalings (min/max temp, min/max temperature, etc.)
- Visualize 3 or more timeslices using software that can read your netCDF file

HW 4 Instructions

- For this HW, you will work with your 2D Iterative solver to modernize and optimize the code.
- Code features will include:
 - Dynamic/command line arg processing for both processor and problem distributions.
 - Using 1D communicator groups for subarray data exchange
 - Use of MPI datatypes, including MPI_Type_structs, MPI_Type_vector, and MPI_Type_create_subarray
- You will use different MPI_File I/O and netCDF protocols to store your data.

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Configuration for all Problems

- Modify code to process command line arguments for PE's and ProbSize
- Define an MPI_Type_structs to hold configuration information for each node.
- Types of structs & data would include:
 - distribution: rank, problem size,
 - grid: problem size, start and end index
 - time: total time, number of measurements
- consider a local and global data structure.

Configuring the Problem Size and Processor Distribution

- 2D block-block data distribution: $M(n_i, n_i)$
 - where the range of $n_i = [1 : M_{lmax}];$
 - where the range of $n_i = [1 : M_{Jmax}]$;
 - $sizeof(M) = n_i \star n_i$
 - set default to be $n_i = n_i$
- 2D cartesian processor arrangment: $P(p_i, p_i)$
 - where the range of $p_i = [1 : P_{Imax}];$
 - where the range of $p_i = [1 : P_{Jmax}]$;
 - $NP = p_i \star p_i \star p_k$
 - set default to be $p_i = p_i$
- Save as MPI struct datatypes; use to communicate to other cores

Analysis

- Compare serial to parallel as a function of PE configurations, problem sizes, and File I/O mechanisms.
- Plot speedup
- Use TAU/ParaProf to identify bottlenecks; you can include images to show what you did.
- See notes at: https://edoras.sdsu.edu/~mthomas/f17.705/topics/perf//

Use TAU to Analyze Code Performance

TAU: Using ParaProf to visualize profile files.

```
O O N TAU: ParaProf: Function Data Window: /home/mthomas/pardev/matmul/mpi/wa...
File Options Windows Help
```

Name: Local_matrix_multiply [{/home/mthomas/pardev/matmul/mpi/wave-mpt/wave-dyn-mpt.c} {919.0}}

Metric Name: TIME Value: Exclusive Units: seconds



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Matlab code to read NetCDF Data (pg 1/3)

```
% pres_temp_4D matlab code
% Created by Mary Thomas San Diego State University
% Matlab code based on tutorial at:
% http://www.public.asu.edu/~hhuang38/matlab_netcdf_guide.pdf
clear all:
0/0/6
home='/netcdf/ser/simple':
ncfile = [home, '/', 'pres_temp_4D.nc'];
fprintf('Analyzing data file: %s \n', ncfile):
%% netCDF has 3 header sections: dimensions: variables: data
% dump the data to stdio
ncdisp ( 'pres_temp_4D.nc' );
%% Step 1: Open the file
ncid1 = netcdf.open(ncfile,'NC_NOWRITE');
fprintf('netCDF data file has been opened. \n');
%% Steps 2-4 are often not necessary if one has already obtained
% the needed information about specific variables by running ncdisp in Step 0.
W Step 2: Inspect the number of variables and number of dimensions, etc., in the file
fprintf(' \n');
[ndim , nvar , natt , unlim] = netcdf.ing(ncid1);
fprintf('netCDF file insp: ndims=[%d], nvars=[%d], natt=[%d], unlim=[%d] \n', ...
           ndim, nvar, natt, unlim);
fprintf(' \n');
% Step 3: Extract further information for each "dimension"
for i=0:ndim-1
   [dimname. dimlength] = netcdf.ingDim(ncid1. i):
   fprintf('netcdf.inqDim[%d]: dimname=[%s], dimlength[%d] \n',i, dimname, dimlength);
end
fprintf('\n');
```

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Matlab code to read NetCDF Data

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Matlab code to read NetCDF Data (pg 2/2)

```
%% Step 4: Extract further information for each variable
for i=0: nvar=1
   [varname. xtvpe. dimid. natt] = netcdf.ingVar(ncid1. i):
   fprintf('netcdf.inqVar[%d]: varname=%s, xtype=%f, natt=%d\n', i,varname, xtype, natt);
end
fprintf('\n'):
%% read var 1 == latitude
lat1 = netcdf.getVar(ncid1.0.0.6):
lon1 = netcdf.getVar(ncid1.1.0.12):
[n.lev1] = netcdf.inqDim(ncid1, 0);
% pres_out[nlat][nlon]
   #define NLVL 2
   #define NLAT 6
    #define NLON 12
% = netcdf.getVar(ncid1, varid, start, count)
fprintf('Setting up to read pressure data \n');
pres_varid = 2;
% this is a 4D variable
pressure = netcdf.getVar(ncid1, pres_varid);
%massage/extract 2D data
for p = 1:12 %lon
for q = 1:6 %lat
 map1(q,p) = double(pressure(p,q));
end
end
```

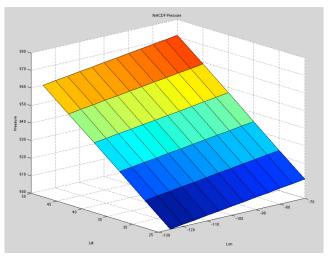
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Matlab code to read NetCDF Data (pg 3/3)

```
% Plot the mapped data
pcolor(lon1, lat1, map1);
shading interp
colorbar
hold on
contour(lon1,lat1,map1,'k-')
grid on:
break:
%%
surface(lon1, lat1, map1);
xlabel('Lon'):
ylabel ('Lat');
zlabel ('Pressure'):
title ('NetCDF Pressure');
grid on;
```

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TAU: Using ParaProf to visualize profile files.



Simple plot of pressure data from netCDF file.