Dynamic Processes: Spawn
Dynamic Processes

• Adding processes to a running job
  – As part of the algorithm i.e. branch and bound
  – When additional resources become available
  – Some master-slave codes where the master is started first and asks the environment how many processes it can create

• Joining separately started applications
  – Client-server or peer-to-peer

• Handling faults/failures
MPI-1 Processes

• All process groups are derived from the membership of the MPI_COMM_WORLD
  – No external processes
• Process membership static (vs. PVM)
  – Simplified consistency reasoning
  – Fast communication (fixed addressing) even across complex topologies
  – Interfaces well to many parallel run-time systems
Static MPI-1 Job

- MPI_COMM_WORLD
- Contains 16 processes
Static MPI-1 Job

- MPI_COMM_WORLD
- Contains 16 processes
- Can only subset the original MPI_COMM_WORLD
  - No external processes
Disadvantages of Static Model

• Cannot add processes
• Cannot remove processes
  – If a process fails or otherwise disappears, all communicators it belongs to become invalid

 Fault tolerance undefined
MPI-2

• Added support for dynamic processes
  – Creation of new processes on the fly
  – Connecting previously existing processes

• Does not standardize inter-implementation communication
  – Interoperable MPI (IMPI) created for this
Open Questions

How do you add more processes to an already-running MPI-1 job?

• How would you handle a process failure?
• How could you establish MPI communication between two independently initiated, simultaneously running MPI jobs?
MPI-2 Process Management

- MPI-2 provides “spawn” functionality
  - Launches a child MPI job from a parent MPI job
- Some MPI implementations support this
  - Open MPI
  - LAM/MPI
  - NEC MPI
  - Sun MPI
- High complexity: how to start the new MPI applications?
MPI-2 Spawn Functions

• MPI_COMM_SPAWN
  – Starts a set of new processes with the same command line
  – Single Process Multiple Data

• MPI_COMM_SPAWN_MULTIPLE
  – Starts a set of new processes with potentially different command lines
  – Different executables and / or different arguments
  – Multiple Processes Multiple Data
Spawn Semantics

• Group of parents collectively call spawn
  – Launches a new set of children processes
  – Children processes become an MPI job
  – An **inter**communicator is created between parents and children

• Parents and children can then use MPI functions to pass messages

• MPI_UNIVERSE_SIZE
Spawn Example
Spawn Example

Parents call MPI_COMM_SPAWN
Spawn Example

Two processes are launched
Spawn Example

Children processes call MPI_INIT
Spawn Example

Children create their own MPI_COMM_WORLD
An intercommunicator is formed between parents and children
Spawn Example

Intercommunicator is returned from MPI_COMM_SPAWN
Spawn Example

Children call MPI_COMM_GET_PARENT to get intercommunicator
Master / Slave Demonstration

• Simple ‘PVM’ style example
  – User starts singleton master process
  – Master process spawns slaves
  – Master and slaves exchange data, do work
  – Master gathers results
  – Master displays results
  – All processed shut down
Master / Slave Demonstration

Master program

MPI_Init(...)
MPI_Spawn(..., slave, ...);

for (i=0; i < size; i++)
    MPI_Send(work, ..., i, ...);
for (i=0; i < size; i++)
    MPI_Recv(presults, ...);
calc_and_display_result(...)
MPI_Finalize()

Slave program

MPI_Init(...)
MPI_Comm_get_parent (&intercomm)
MPI_Recv(work, ..., intercomm)
result =
    do_something(work)
MPI_Send(result, ..., intercomm)
MPI_Finalize()
MPI “Connected”

• “Two processes are connected if there is a communication path directly or indirectly between them.”
  – E.g., belong to the same communicator
  – Parents and children from SPAWN are connected

• Connectivity is transitive
  – If A is connected to B, and B is connected to C
  – A is connected to C
MPI “Connected”

• Why does “connected” matter?
  – MPI_FINALIZE is collective over set of connected processes
  – MPI_ABORT may abort all connected processes

• How to disconnect?
  – …stay tuned
Multi-Stage Spawning

• What about multiple spawns?
  – Can sibling children jobs communicate directly?
  – Or do they have to communicate through a common parent?

➤ Is all MPI dynamic process communication hierarchical in nature?
Multi-Stage Spawning

Intercommunicator
Multi-Stage Spawning
Multi-Stage Spawning

Do we have to do this?
Multi-Stage Spawning

Or can we do this?
Dynamic Processes: Connect / Accept
Establishing Communications

- MPI-2 has a TCP socket style abstraction
  - Process can accept and connect connections from other processes
  - Client-server interface
- MPI_COMM_CONNECT
- MPI_COMM_ACCEPT
Establishing Communications

• How does the client find the server?
  – With TCP sockets, use IP address and port
  – What to use with MPI?

• Use the MPI name service
  – Server opens an MPI “port”
  – Server assigns a public “name” to that port
  – Client looks up the public name
  – Client gets port from the public name
  – Client connects to the port
Server Side

- Open and close a port
  - MPI_OPEN_PORT(info, port_name)
  - MPI_CLOSE_PORT(port_name)

- Publish the port name
  - MPI_PUBLISH_NAME(service_name, info, port_name)
  - MPI_UNPUBLISH_NAME(service_name, info, port_name)
Server Side

• Accept an incoming connection
  – MPI_COMM_ACCEPT(port_name, info, root, comm, newcomm)
  – comm is an intracommunicator; local group
  – newcomm is an intercommunicator; both groups
Client Side

• Lookup port name
  – MPI_LOOKUP_NAME(service_name, info, port_name)

• Connect to the port
  – MPI_COMM_CONNECT(port_name, info, root, comm, newcomm)
  – comm is a **intra**communicator; local group
  – newcomm is an **inter**communicator; both groups
Connect / Accept Example
Connect / Accept Example

Server calls MPI_OPEN_PORT
Connect / Accept Example

Server calls MPI_PUBLISH_NAME("ocean", info, port_name)
Connect / Accept Example

Server blocks in MPI_COMM_ACCEPT("Port A", ...)
Client calls MPI_LOOKUP_NAME("ocean", ...), gets "Port A"
Client calls MPI_COMM_CONNECT("Port A", ...)

Connect / Accept Example
Connect / Accept Example

Intercommunicator formed; returned to both sides
Connect / Accept Example

Server calls MPI_UNPUBLISH_NAME(“ocean”, ...)
Connect / Accept Example

Server calls MPI_CLOSE_PORT
Connect / Accept Example

Both sides call MPI_COMM_DISCONNECT
Summary

- Summary
  - Server opens a port
  - Server publishes public “name”
  - Client looks up public name
  - Client connects to port
  - Server unpublishes name
  - Server closes port
  - Both sides disconnect

Similar to TCP sockets / DNS lookups
• A third way to connect MPI processes
  – User provides a socket between two MPI processes
  – MPI creates an intercommunicator between the two processes

⇒ Will not be covered in detail here
Disconnecting

• Once communication is no longer required
  – MPI_COMM_DISCONNECT
  – Waits for all pending communication to complete
  – Then formally disconnects groups of processes -- no longer “connected”

• Cannot disconnect MPI_COMM_WORLD