

# Parallel Programming

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High Performance and  
Automatic Computing

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# Anatomy of MPI\_Send and MPI\_Recv

```
int MPI_Send(  
    *buffer, count, datatype,                ← “data”  
    destination, tag, communicator          ← “envelope”  
);
```

```
int MPI_Recv(  
    *buffer, count, datatype,                ← “data”  
    source, tag, commmunicator,            ← “envelope”  
    *status  
);
```

message = data + envelope (+ info)

matching envelopes → data transfer

Note: Meaning of count: send  $\neq$  recv

count in send = size of message vs. count in receive = size of buffer.

# Point-to-point communication

## Send

- `MPI_Ssend`
- `MPI_Send`
- `MPI_Isend`
- `⋮`
- `MPI_Bsend`

## Receive

- `MPI_Recv`
- `MPI_Irecv`

## Send+Receive

- `MPI_Sendrecv`
- `MPI_Sendrecv_replace`

# Send/Recv Modes

**[Send]** The stress is on the buffer sent: “When I can I safely overwrite it?”

- `MPI_Ssend`: The program execution is blocked until a matching receive is posted. The buffer is usable as soon as the call completes.
- `MPI_Send`: MPI attempts to copy the outgoing message onto a local (hidden) buffer. If possible, the execution continues and the send buffer is immediately usable, otherwise same as `Ssend`.
- `MPI_Isend`: The execution continues Immediately. The send buffer should not be accessed until the `MPI_request` allows it. To be used in conjunction with `MPI_Wait` or `MPI_Test*`.

**[Recv]** The stress is on the incoming buffer: “When I can I safely access it?”

- `MPI_Recv`: The program execution is blocked until a matching send is posted. The incoming buffer is usable as soon as the call completes.
- `MPI_Irecv`: The execution continues Immediately. The incoming buffer should not be accessed until the `MPI_request` allows it. To be used in conjunction with `MPI_Wait` or `MPI_Test*`.

\*: See also `MPI_Waitany`, `MPI_Waitall`, `MPI_Waitsome`, `MPI_Testany`, `MPI_Testall`, `MPI_Testsome`.

# Recap: deadlock

- 2+ processes want to exchange data
- All processes start with a blocking send or a blocking receive  
`Ssend`, `Send` (in the worst case), `Recv`  
⇒ BUG: **deadlock**
- Solution: BREAK SYMMETRY!  
At the same time, careful not to serialize the code!  
Approach: code, test and debug with `Ssend`; then replace with `Send`
- Other solutions?
  - Non-blocking send (`Isend`)
  - Non-blocking receive (`Irecv`)
  - Simultaneous send-receive (`Sendrecv`)