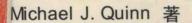
PARALLEL PROGRAMMING IN C WITH MPI AND OPENMP

并行程序设计 C、MPI与OpenMP





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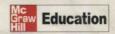
本书是美国Oregon州立大学的Miachael J. Quinn教授在多年讲授"并行程序设计"课程的基础上编写而成的,主要介绍用C语言,并结合使用MPI和OpenMP进行并行程序设计,内容包括并行体系结构、并行算法设计、消息传递编程、Eratosthenes筛法、Floyd算法、性能分析、矩阵向量乘法、文档分类、蒙特卡洛法、矩阵乘法、线性方程组求解、有限差分方法、排序、快速傅立叶变换、组合搜索、共享存储编程、融合OpenMP和MPI以及5个附录。

本书按授课方式安排章节,通过划分、通信、集聚和映射等四步的并行程序设计方法, 来解决各种实际的并行性问题,使读者掌握系统化的并行程序设计方法,开发出高效的并 行程序。

本书不仅是一本优秀的并行程序设计教材,对广大的相关专业人员也很有参考价值。

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大学计算机教育国外著名教材系列(影印版)

Parallel Programming in C with MPI and OpenMP

并行程序设计 C、MPI与 OpenMP

Michael J. Quinn

清 华 大 学 出 版 社 北 京 Michael J. Ouinn

Parallel Programming in C with MPI and OpenMP

EISBN: 0-07-282256-2

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

并行程序设计: C、MPI 与 OpenMP 英文/(美) 奎因(Quinn, M. J.) 著. 一影印本. 一北京: 清华大学出版社, 2005.8

(大学计算机教育国外著名教材系列)

ISBN 7-302-11157-X

I. 并··· Ⅱ. 奎·· Ⅲ. 并行程序—程序设计—高等学校—教材—英文 Ⅳ. TP311. 11 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 058944 号

出版者: 清华大学出版社

地 址:北京清华大学学研大厦

http://www.tup.com.cn 社总机: 010-62770175 邮 编: 100084

客户服务: 010-62776969

印刷者:北京牛山世兴印刷厂

装订者:三河市金元装订厂

发 行 者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

开 本: 148×210 印张: 16.875

版 次: 2005 年 8 月第 1 版 2005 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-302-11157-X/TP·7373

印 数:1~3000

定 价: 33.00元

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出版说明

进入21世纪,世界各国的经济、科技以及综合国力的竞争将更加激烈。竞争的中心无疑是对人才的竞争。谁拥有大量高素质的人才,谁就能在竞争中取得优势。高等教育,作为培养高素质人才的事业,必然受到高度重视。目前我国高等教育的教材更新较慢,为了加快教材的更新频率,教育部正在大力促进我国高校采用国外原版教材。

清华大学出版社从1996年开始,与国外著名出版公司合作,影印出版了"大学计算机教育丛书(影印版)"等一系列引进图书,受到国内读者的欢迎和支持。跨人21世纪,我们本着为我国高等教育教材建设服务的初衷,在已有的基础上,进一步扩大选题内容,改变图书开本尺寸,一如既往地请有关专家挑选适用于我国高等本科及研究生计算机教育的国外经典教材或著名教材,组成本套"大学计算机教育国外著名教材系列(影印版)",以飨读者。深切期盼读者及时将使用本系列教材的效果和意见反馈给我们。更希望国内专家、教授积极向我们推荐国外计算机教育的优秀教材,以利我们把"大学计算机教育国外著名教材系列(影印版)"做得更好,更适合高校师生的需要。

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PREFACE

his book is a practical introduction to parallel programming in C using the MPI (Message Passing Interface) library and the OpenMP application programming interface. It is targeted to upper-division undergraduate students, beginning graduate students, and computer professionals learning this material on their own. It assumes the reader has a good background in C programming and has had an introductory class in the analysis of algorithms.

Fortran programmers interested in parallel programming can also benefit from this text. While the examples in the book are in C, the underlying concepts of parallel programming with MPI and OpenMP are essentially the same for both C and Fortran programmers.

In the past twenty years I have taught parallel programming to hundreds of undergraduate and graduate students. In the process I have learned a great deal about the sorts of problems people encounter when they begin "thinking in parallel" and writing parallel programs. Students benefit from seeing programs designed and implemented step by step. My philosophy is to introduce new functionality "just in time." As much as possible, every new concept appears in the context of solving a design, implementation, or analysis problem. When you see the symbol

0 -

in a page margin, you'll know I'm presenting a key concept.

The first two chapters explain when and why parallel computing began and gives a high-level overview of parallel architectures. Chapter 3 presents Foster's parallel algorithm design methodology and shows how it is used through several case studies. Chapters 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 demonstrate how to use the design methodology to develop MPI programs that solve a series of progressively more difficult programming problems. The 27 MPI functions presented in these chapters are a robust enough subset to implement parallel programs for a wide variety of applications. These chapters also introduce functions that simplify matrix and vector I/O. The source code for this I/O library appears in Appendix B.

The programs of Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 8 have been benchmarked on a commodity cluster of microprocessors, and these results appear in the text. Because new generations of microprocessors appear much faster than books can be produced, readers will observe that the processors are several generations old. The point of presenting the results is not to amaze the reader with the speed of the computations. Rather, the purpose of the benchmarking is to demonstrate that knowledge of the latency and bandwidth of the interconnection network, combined with information about the performance of a sequential program, are often sufficient to allow reasonably accurate predictions of the performance of a parallel program.

Chapter 7 focuses on four metrics for analyzing and predicting the performance of parallel systems: Amdahl's Law, Gustafson-Barsis' Law, the Karp-Flatt metric, and the isoefficiency metric.

Chapters 10–16 provide additional examples of how to analyze a problem and design a good parallel algorithm to solve it. At this point the development of MPI programs implementing the parallel algorithms is left to the reader. I present Monte Carlo methods and the challenges associated with parallel random number generation. Later chapters present a variety of key algorithms: matrix multiplication, Gaussian elimination, the conjugate gradient method, finite difference methods, sorting, the fast Fourier transform, backtrack search, branch-and-bound search, and alpha-beta search.

Chapters 17 and 18 are an introduction to the new shared-memory programming standard OpenMP. I present the features of OpenMP as needed to convert sequential code segments into parallel ones. I use two case studies to demonstrate the process of transforming MPI programs into hybrid MPI/OpenMP programs that can exhibit higher performance on multiprocessor clusters than programs based solely on MPI.

This book has more than enough material for a one-semester course in parallel programming. While parallel programming is more demanding than typical programming, it is also more rewarding. Even with a teacher's instruction and support, most students are unnerved at the prospect of harnessing multiple processors to perform a single task. However, this fear is transformed into a feeling of genuine accomplishment when they see their debugged programs run much faster than "ordinary" C programs. For this reason, programming assignments should play a central role in the course.

Fortunately, parallel computers are more accessible than ever. If a commercial parallel computer is not available, it is a straightforward task to build a small cluster out of a few PCs, networking equipment, and free software.

Figure P.1 illustrates the precedence relations among the chapters. A solid arrow from A to B indicates chapter B depends heavily upon material presented in chapter A. A dashed arrow from A to B indicates a weak dependence. If you cover the chapters in numerical order, you will satisfy all of these precedences. However, if you would like your students to start programming in C with MPI as quickly as possible, you may wish to skip Chapter 2 or only cover one or two sections of it. If you wish to focus on numerical algorithms, you may wish to skip Chapter 5 and introduce students to the function MPI_Bcast in another way. If you would like to start by having your students programming Monte Carlo algorithms, you can jump to Chapter 10 immediately after Chapter 4. If you want to cover OpenMP before MPI, you can jump to Chapter 17 after Chapter 3.

I thank everyone at McGraw-Hill who helped me create this book, especially Betsy Jones, Michelle Flomenhoft, and Kay Brimeyer. Thank you for your sponsorship, encouragement, and assistance. I also appreciate the help provided by Maggie Murphy and the rest of the compositors at Interactive Composition Corporation.

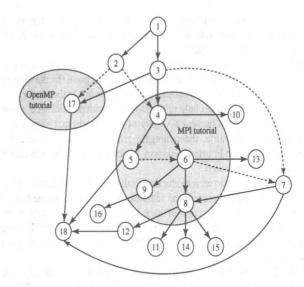


Figure P.1 Dependences among the chapters. A solid arrow indicates a strong dependence; a dashed arrow indicates a weak dependence.

I am indebted to the reviewers who carefully read the manuscript, correcting errors, pointing out weak spots, and suggesting additional topics. My thanks to: A. P. W. Bohm, Colorado State University; Thomas Cormen, Dartmouth College; Narsingh Deo, University of Central Florida; Philip J. Hatcher, University of New Hampshire; Nickolas S. Jovanovic, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Dinesh Mehta, Colorado School of Mines; Zina Ben Miled, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis; Paul E. Plassman, Pennsylvania State University; Quinn O. Snell, Brigham Young University; Ashok Srinivasan, Florida State University; Xian-He Sun, Illinois Institute of Technology; Virgil Wallentine, Kansas State University; Bob Weems, University of Texas at Arlington; Kay Zemoudel, California State University-San Bernardino; and Jun Zhang, University of Kentucky.

Many people at Oregon State University also lent me a hand. Rubin Landau and Henri Jansen helped me understand Monte Carlo algorithms and the detailed balance condition, respectively. Students Charles Sauerbier and Bernd Michael Kelm suggested questions that made their way into the text. Tim Budd showed me how to incorporate PostScript figures into LaTeX documents. Jalal Haddad provided technical support. Thank you for your help!

Finally, I am grateful to my wife, Victoria, for encouraging me to get back into textbook writing. Thanks for the inspiring Christmas present: Chicken Soup for the Writer's Soul: Stories to Open the Heart and Rekindle the Spirit of Writers.

Michael J. Quinn Corvallis, Oregon

CONTENTS

	Prefa	ce xiv		PTER	
			Para	allel A	Architectures 27
CHAF	TER 1	e Between	2.1	Introd	uction 27
Moti	vatio	n and History	2.2	Interc	onnection Networks 28
1.1	Introd			2.2.1	Shared versus Switched Media 28
1.2	Moder	n Scientific Method 3		2.2.2	Switch Network Topologies 29
1.3	Evolut	ion of Supercomputing 4		2.2.3	2-D Mesh Network 29
1.4	Moder	n Parallel Computers 5		2.2.4	Binary Tree Network 30
	1.4.1	The Cosmic Cube 6		2.2.5	Hypertree Network 31
	1.4.2	Commercial Parallel		2.2.6	Butterfly Network 32
		Computers 6		2.2.7	Hypercube Network 33
	1.4.3	Beowulf 7		2.2.8	Shuffle-exchange Network 35
	1.4.4	Advanced Strategic Computing		2.2.9	Summary 36
		Initiative 8	2.3	Proces	ssor Arrays 37
1.5	Seekin	g Concurrency 9 Data Dependence Graphs 9		2.3.1	Architecture and Data-parallel Operations 37
	1.5.2	Data Parallelism 10		2.3.2	Processor Array Performance 39
	1.5.3	Functional Parallelism 10		2.3.3	Processor Interconnection Network 40
	1.5.4	Pipelining 12		2.3.4	Enabling and Disabling Processors 40
	1.5.5	Size Considerations 13		2.3.5	Additional Architectural Features 42
1.6		ALPRICA CONTRACTOR AND THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CON		2.3.6	Shortcomings of Processor Arrays 42
1.6	Data Clustering 14		2.4	Multip	processors 43
1.7		mming Parallel Computers 17		2.4.1	Centralized Multiprocessors 43
	1.7.1	Extend a Compiler 17		2.4.2	Distributed Multiprocessors 45
	1.7.2	Extend a Sequential Programming Language 18	2.5	Multio	computers 49
	1.7.3			2.5.1	Asymmetrical Multicomputers 49
	1.7.3	Layer 19		2.5.2	Symmetrical Multicomputers 51
	1.7.4	Create a Parallel Language 19		2.5.3	Which Model Is Best for a Commodity Cluster? 52
	1.7.5	Current Status 21		2.5.4	Differences between Clusters and
1.8	Summ	ary 21			Networks of Workstations 53
1.9	Key T	erms 22	2.6	Flynn	's Taxonomy 54
1.10	Biblio	graphic Notes 22		2.6.1	SISD 54
1.11	Exerci	ses 23		2.6.2	SIMD 55

	2.6.3 MISD 55	3.9	Key Terms 90		
	2.6.4 MIMD 56	3.10	Bibliographic Notes 90		
2.7	Summary 58	3.11	Exercises 90		
2.8	Key Terms 59				
2.9	Bibliographic Notes 59				
2.10	Evercises 60		CHAPTER 4		
	Excitises 00	Mes	sage-Passing Programming 93		
	1 ame 11 1.	4.1	Introduction 93		
	PTER 3	4.2	The Message-Passing Model 94		
Para	allel Algorithm Design 63	4.3	The Message-Passing Interface 95		
3.1	Introduction 63	4.4	Circuit Satisfiability 96		
3.2	The Task/Channel Model 63		4.4.1 Function MPI_Init 99		
3.3	Foster's Design Methodology 64		4.4.2 Functions MPI_Comm_rank and		
	3.3.1 Partitioning 65		MPI_Comm_size 99		
	3.3.2 Communication 67		4.4.3 Function MPI_Finalize 101		
	3.3.3 Agglomeration 68		4.4.4 Compiling MPI Programs 102		
	3.3.4 Mapping 70		4.4.5 Running MPI Programs 102		
3.4	Boundary Value Problem 73	4.5	Introducing Collective		
	3.4.1 Introduction 73		Communication 104		
	3.4.2 Partitioning 75	2.3	4.5.1 Function MPI_Reduce 105		
	3.4.3 Communication 75	4.6	Benchmarking Parallel Performance 108		
	3.4.4 Agglomeration and Mapping 76		4.6.1 Functions MPI_Wtime and		
	3.4.5 Analysis 76		MPI_Wtick 108		
3.5	Finding the Maximum 77	4.7	4.6.2 Function MPI_Barrier 108		
	3.5.1 Introduction 77		Summary 110		
	3.5.2 Partitioning 77	4.8	Key Terms 110		
	3.5.3 Communication 77	4.9	Bibliographic Notes 110		
	3.5.4 Agglomeration and Mapping 81	4.10	Exercises 111		
	3.5.5 Analysis 82				
3.6	The <i>n</i> -Body Problem 82	CHAF	TER 5		
	3.6.1 Introduction 82		Sieve of Eratosthenes 115		
	3.6.2 Partitioning 83				
	3.6.3 Communication 83	5.1	Introduction 115		
	3.6.4 Agglomeration and Mapping 85	5.2	Sequential Algorithm 115		
2 =	3.6.5 Analysis 85	5.3	Sources of Parallelism 117		
3.7	Adding Data Input 86	5.4	Data Decomposition Options 117		
	3.7.1 Introduction 86		5.4.1 Interleaved Data Decomposition 118		
	3.7.2 Communication 87		5.4.2 Block Data Decomposition 118		
9 0	3.7.3 Analysis 88		5.4.3 Block Decomposition Macros 120		
3.8	Summary 89		5.4.4 Local Index versus Global Index 120		

	5.4.5 Ramifications of Block Decomposition 121		PTER 7
5.5 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.9	Developing the Parallel Algorithm 121 5.5.1 Function MPI_Bcast 122 Analysis of Parallel Sieve Algorithm 122 Documenting the Parallel Program 123 Benchmarking 128 Improvements 129 5.9.1 Delete Even Integers 129 5.9.2 Eliminate Broadcast 130 5.9.3 Reorganize Loops 131 5.9.4 Benchmarking 131 Summary 133	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 7.8	Introduction 159 Speedup and Efficiency 159 Amdahl's Law 161 7.3.1 Limitations of Amdahl's Law 164 7.3.2 The Amdahl Effect 164 Gustafson-Barsis's Law 164 The Karp-Flatt Metric 167 The Isoefficiency Metric 170 Summary 174 Key Terms 175
5.11	Key Terms 134	7.9	Bibliographic Notes 175
5.12 5.13	Bibliographic Notes 134 Exercises 134	7.10	Exercises 176
	PTER 6	Mat	PTER 8 rix-Vector Multiplication 178
rioy	d's Algorithm 137	8.1	Introduction 178
6.1	Introduction 137	8.2	Sequential Algorithm 179
6.2	The All-Pairs Shortest-Path	8.3 8.4	Data Decomposition Options 180 Rowwise Block-Striped
6.3	Problem 137	0.4	Decomposition 181
6.4	Creating Arrays at Run Time 139 Designing the Parallel Algorithm 140		8.4.1 Design and Analysis 181
U•-W	6.4.1 Partitioning 140		8.4.2 Replicating a Block-Mapped Vector 183
	6.4.2 Communication 141		8.4.3 Function MPI_Allgatherv 184
	6.4.3 Agglomeration and Mapping 142		8.4.4 Replicated Vector Input/Output 186
	6.4.4 Matrix Input/Output 143		8.4.5 Documenting the Parallel Program 187
6.5	Point-to-Point Communication 145		8.4.6 Benchmarking 187
	6.5.1 Function MPI_Send 146 6.5.2 Function MPI_Recv 147	8.5	Columnwise Block-Striped Decomposition 189
5.6	6.5.3 Deadlock 148		8.5.1 Design and Analysis 189
	Documenting the Parallel Program 149		8.5.2 Reading a Columnwise Block-Striped Matrix 191
5.7	Analysis and Benchmarking 151		8.5.3 Function MPI_Scatterv 191
5.8 5.9	Summary 154 Key Terms 154		8.5.4 Printing a Columnwise Block-Striped Matrix 193
5.10	Bibliographic Notes 154		8.5.5 Function MPI_Gatherv 193
5.11	Exercises 154		8.5.6 Distributing Partial Results 105

	8.5.7 Function MPI_Alltoallv 195		9.5.1 Assigning Groups of Documents 232
	8.5.8 Documenting the Parallel Program 196		9.5.2 Pipelining 232
	8.5.9 Benchmarking 198		9.5.3 Function MPI_Testsome 234
8.6	Checkerboard Block Decomposition 199	9.6	Summary 235
	8.6.1 Design and Analysis 199	9.7	Key Terms 236
	8.6.2 Creating a Communicator 202	9.8	Bibliographic Notes 236
	8.6.3 Function MPI_Dims_create 203	9.9	Exercises 236
	8.6.4 Function MPI_Cart_create 204		
	8.6.5 Reading a Checkerboard Matrix 205	СНА	PTER 10
	8.6.6 Function MPI_Cart_rank 205	Mor	nte Carlo Methods 239
	8.6.7 Function MPI_Cart_coords 207	10.1	7 1 1 1 2 220
	8.6.8 Function MPI_Comm_split 207	10.1	Introduction 239
	8.6.9 Benchmarking 208		10.1.1 Why Monte Carlo Works 240
8.7	Summary 210		10.1.2 Monte Carlo and Parallel
8.8	Key Terms 211	40.0	Computing 243
8.9	Bibliographic Notes 211	10.2	Sequential Random Number Generators 243
8.10	Exercises 211		
			10.2.1 Linear Congruential 244
CHAI	PTER 9	10.2	10.2.2 Lagged Fibonacci 245
	ument Classification 216	10.3	Parallel Random Number Generators 245
DUC	unient diassilication 210		10.3.1 Manager-Worker Method 246
9.1	Introduction 216		10.3.2 Leapfrog Method 246
9.2	Parallel Algorithm Design 217		10.3.3 Sequence Splitting 247
	9.2.1 Partitioning and Communication 217		10.3.4 Parameterization 248
9	9.2.2 Agglomeration and Mapping 217	10.4	Other Random Number Distributions 248
	9.2.3 Manager/Worker Paradigm 218		10.4.1 Inverse Cumulative Distribution Function
	9.2.4 Manager Process 219		Transformation 249
	9.2.5 Function MPI_Abort 220		10.4.2 Box-Muller Transformation 250
	9.2.6 Worker Process 221	10 8	10.4.3 The Rejection Method 251
	9.2.7 Creating a Workers-only	10.5	Case Studies 253
	Communicator 223		10.5.1 Neutron Transport 253
9.3	Nonblocking Communications 223		10.5.2 Temperature at a Point Inside a 2-D Plate 255
	9.3.1 Manager's Communication 224		THE PART THE PART OF THE PART
	9.3.2 Function MPI_Irecv 224		10.5.3 Two-Dimensional Ising Model 257
	9.3.3 Function MPI_Wait 225		10.5.4 Room Assignment Problem 259
	9.3.4 Workers' Communications 225		10.5.5 Parking Garage 262
	9.3.5 Function MPI_Isend 225	10.0	10.5.6 Traffic Circle 264
	9.3.6 Function MPI_Probe 225	10.6	Summary 268
	9.3.7 Function MPI_Get_count 226	10.7	Key Terms 269
9.4	Documenting the Parallel Program 226	10.8	Bibliographic Notes 269
9.5	Enhancements 232	10.9	Exercises 270

CHAPTER 11			12.4.5 Comparison 303
Matrix Multiplication 273			12.4.6 Pipelined, Row-Oriented Algorithm 304
11.1 Introduction 273			Iterative Methods 306
11.2	Sequential Matrix Multiplication 274	12.6	The Conjugate Gradient Method 309
11.2	11.2.1 Iterative, Row-Oriented		12.6.1 Sequential Algorithm 309
	Algorithm 274		12.6.2 Parallel Implementation 310
	11.2.2 Recursive, Block-Oriented	12.7	Summary 313
	Algorithm 275	12.8	Key Terms 314
11.3	Rowwise Block-Striped Parallel	12.9	Bibliographic Notes 314
	Algorithm 277	12.10	Exercises 314
	11.3.1 Identifying Primitive Tasks 277		
	11.3.2 Agglomeration 278	CHAF	PTER 13
	11.3.3 Communication and Further		te Difference Methods 318
	Agglomeration 279	riiiii	
11.4	11.3.4 Analysis 279	13.1	Introduction 318
11.4	Cannon's Algorithm 281	13.2	Partial Differential Equations 320
	11.4.1 Agglomeration 281 11.4.2 Communication 283		13.2.1 Categorizing PDEs 320
	11.4.3 Analysis 284		13.2.2 Difference Quotients 321
11.5	Summary 286	13.3	Vibrating String 322
11.6	Key Terms 287		13.3.1 Deriving Equations 322
11.7	Bibliographic Notes 287		13.3.2 Deriving the Sequential Program 323
11.8	Exercises 287		13.3.3 Parallel Program Design 324 13.3.4 Isoefficiency Analysis 327
11.0	Excicises 207	6.2	13.3.5 Replicating Computations 327
		13.4	Steady-State Heat Distribution 329
CHAF	PTER 12	1011	13.4.1 Deriving Equations 329
Solv	ing Linear Systems 290		13.4.2 Deriving the Sequential Program 330
12.1	Introduction 290		13.4.3 Parallel Program Design 332
12.2	Terminology 291		13.4.4 Isoefficiency Analysis 332
12.3	Back Substitution 292		13.4.5 Implementation Details 334
	12.3.1 Sequential Algorithm 292	13.5	Summary 334
	12.3.2 Row-Oriented Parallel Algorithm 293	13.6	Key Terms 335
	12.3.3 Column-Oriented Parallel	13.7	Bibliographic Notes 335
	Algorithm 295	13.8	Exercises 335
	12.3.4 Comparison 295		
12.4	Gaussian Elimination 296	CHAD	TER 14
	12.4.1 Sequential Algorithm 296		ing 338
	12.4.2 Parallel Algorithms 298		-
	12.4.3 Row-Oriented Algorithm 299	14.1	Introduction 338
	12.4.4 Column-Oriented Algorithm 303	14.2	Quicksort 339

14.3	A Parallel Quicksort Algorithm 340	16.3	Backtrack Search 371
	14.3.1 Definition of Sorted 340		16.3.1 Example 371
	14.3.2 Algorithm Development 341		16.3.2 Time and Space Complexity 374
	14.3.3 Analysis 341	16.4	Parallel Backtrack Search 374
14.4	Hyperquicksort 343	16.5	Distributed Termination Detection 377
	14.4.1 Algorithm Description 343	16.6	Branch and Bound 380
	14.4.2 Isoefficiency Analysis 345		16.6.1 Example 380
14.5	Parallel Sorting by Regular Sampling 346		16.6.2 Sequential Algorithm 382
	14.5.1 Algorithm Description 346		16.6.3 Analysis 385
	14.5.2 Isoefficiency Analysis 347	16.7	Parallel Branch and Bound 385
14.6	Summary 349		16.7.1 Storing and Sharing Unexamined
14.7	Key Terms 349		Subproblems 386
14.8	Bibliographic Notes 350		16.7.2 Efficiency 387
14.9	Exercises 350		16.7.3 Halting Conditions 387
1 11/	Interested 550	16.8	Searching Game Trees 388
			16.8.1 Minimax Algorithm 388
CHAF	TER 15		16.8.2 Alpha-Beta Pruning 392
The	Fast Fourier Transform 353		16.8.3 Enhancements to Alpha-Beta Pruning 395
15.1	Introduction 353	16.9	Parallel Alpha-Beta Search 395
15.2	Fourier Analysis 353		16.9.1 Parallel Aspiration Search 396
15.3	The Discrete Fourier Transform 355		16.9.2 Parallel Subtree Evaluation 396
	15.3.1 Inverse Discrete Fourier		16.9.3 Distributed Tree Search 397
	Transform 357	16.10	Summary 399
	15.3.2 Sample Application: Polynomial	16.11	Key Terms 400
17.4	Multiplication 357	16.12	Bibliographic Notes 400
15.4	The Fast Fourier Transform 360	16.13	Exercises 401
15.5	Parallel Program Design 363		
	15.5.1 Partitioning and Communication 363		aw .
	15.5.2 Agglomeration and Mapping 365		PTER 17
15 6	15.5.3 Isoefficiency Analysis 365	Shai	red-Memory Programming 404
15.6	Summary 367	17.1	Introduction 404
15.7	Key Terms 367	17.2	The Shared-Memory Model 405
15.8	Bibliographic Notes 367	17.3	Parallel for Loops 407
15.9	Exercises 367		17.3.1 parallel for Pragma 408
			17.3.2 Function omp_get_
CHAI	PTER 16		num_procs 410
Combinatorial Search 369			17.3.3 Function omp_set_
		18.7	num_threads 410
16.1	Introduction 369	17.4	Declaring Private Variables 410
16.2	Divide and Conquer 370		17.4.1 private Clause 411

		A1 (a), (c), (c),
	17.4.2 firstprivate Clause 412	18.3.2 Parallelizing Function
	17.4.3 lastprivate Clause 412	find_steady_state 444
17.5	Critical Sections 413	18.3.3 Benchmarking 446
	17.5.1 critical Pragma 415	18.4 Summary 448
17.6	Reductions 415	18.5 Exercises 448
17.7	Performance Improvements 417	
	17.7.1 Inverting Loops 417	APPENDIX A
	17.7.2 Conditionally Executing Loops 418	MPI Functions 450
	17.7.3 Scheduling Loops 419	WIFT FullCtions 400
17.8	More General Data Parallelism 421	
	17.8.1 parallel Pragma 422	The second
	17.8.2 Function omp_get_ thread_num 423	APPENDIX B Utility Functions 485
	17.8.3 Function omp_get_	B.1 Header File MyMPI.h 485
	num_threads 425	B.2 Source File MyMPI.c 486
	17.8.4 for Pragma 425	
	17.8.5 single Pragma 427	1. 25 T W V
	17.8.6 nowait Clause 427	APPENDIX C
17.9	Functional Parallelism 428	Debugging MPI Programs 505
	17.9.1 parallel sections Pragma 429	C.1 Introduction 505
	17.9.2 section Pragma 429	C.2 Typical Bugs in MPI Programs 505
	17.9.3 sections Pragma 429	C.2.1 Bugs Resulting in Deadlock 505
17.10	Summary 430	C.2.2 Bugs Resulting in Incorrect Results 50
17.11	Key Terms 432	C.2.3 Advantages of Collective
17.12	Bibliographic Notes 432	Communications 507
17.13	Exercises 433	C.3 Practical Debugging Strategies 507
	and the second tax which	
CHAF	TER 18	APPENDIX D
Com	bining MPI and OpenMP 436	Review of Complex Numbers 509
18.1	Introduction 436	
18.2	Conjugate Gradient Method 438	California de la Califo
	18.2.1 MPI Program 438	APPENDIX E
	18.2.2 Functional Profiling 442	OpenMP Functions 513
	18.2.3 Parallelizing Function	1239/17(11)
	matrix_vector_product 442	Ribliography 515
	18.2.4 Benchmarking 443	Bibliography 515
18.3	Jacobi Method 444	
	18.3.1 Profiling MPI Program 444	
	and the second s	