

Message-Passing Programming

Cellular Automaton Exercise



If $R^t(i) = 0$, then $R^{t+1}(i)$ is given by:

$$R^t(i-1) = 0$$

$$R^{t}(i-1) = 1$$

$$- R^t(i+1) = 0$$

$$- R^{t}(i+1) = 1$$

If $R^t(i) = 1$, then $R^{t+1}(i)$ is given by:

$$R^{t}(i-1) = 0$$

$$R^{t}(i-1) = 1$$

$$- R^t(i+1) = 0$$

$$- R^t(i+1) = 1$$

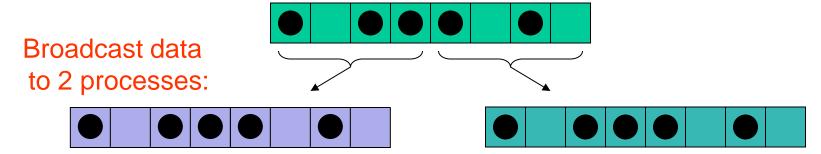


```
declare arrays old(i) and new(i), i = 0,1,...,N,N+1
initialise old(i) for i = 1, 2, ..., N-1, N (eg randomly)
loop over iterations
  set old(0) = old(N) and set old(N+1) = old(1)
  loop over i = 1, ..., N
    if old(i) = 1
      if old(i+1) = 1 then new(i) = 1 else new(i) = 0
    if old(i) = 0
      if old(i-1) = 1 then new(i) = 1 else new(i) = 0
  end loop over i
  set old(i) = new(i) for i = 1, 2, ..., N-1, N
end loop over iterations
```

HPC Concepts 3



Parallelisation Strategy (1)



Split calculation between 2 processes:

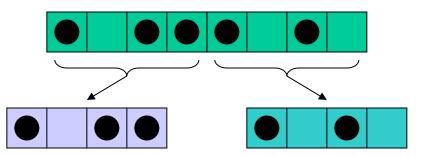


- •Globally resynchronise all data after each move
 - a replicated data strategy
- •Every process stores the entire state of the calculation
 - e.g. any process can compute total number of moves



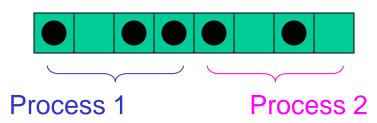
Parallelisation Strategy (2)

Scatter data between 2 processes: distributed data strategy



- Internal cells can be updated independently.
- •Must communicate with neighbouring processes to update edge cells.
- •Sum local number of moves on each process to obtain total number of moves at each iteration.

Split calculation between 2 processes:



- Each process must know which part of roadway it is updating.
- •Synchronise at completion of each iteration and obtain total number of moves.



Load balance not an issue

- updates take equal computation regardless of state of road
- split the road into equal pieces of size N/P

For each piece

- rule for cell i depends on cells i-1 and i+1
- the N/P 2 interior cells can be updated independently in parallel
- however, the edge cells are updated by other processors
 - similar to having separate rules for boundary conditions

Communications required

- to get value of edge cells from other processors
- to produce a global sum of the number of cars that move

HPC Concepts 6



Message Passing Parallelisation

