

Today:

- MPI in subroutines
- Comments on Homework 6
- Python plotting

Friday:

- Grady on GPUs

Read: Class notes and references

New MPI examples.

Send me your info if you want totalview

Make sure Python plotting works

Recall Simpson's rule program from Homework 5:

In OpenMP: Subroutine is called by the single **master thread** running the main program

Inside the subroutine a single `omp parallel` block is used to fork a set of threads that are used for the full computation.

End of a parallel block kills all threads **except master thread**.

In MPI: First statement in main program must be `MPI_INIT`.

It's not possible to call `MPI_INIT` in the subroutine.

The entire code (including main program and call to subroutine) is executed by each process (maybe on different computers!).

Call to `MPI_FINALIZE` **kills all processes**.

MPI version of Simpson's rule program:

```
$CLASSHG/codes/mpi/quadrature
```

Notes:

- There is no **master process** except that we may decide some things should only be done by Process 0, for example.
- The module variable `gcount_proc` is a global variable, but is still **private to each process**.

All variables are private, no shared variables!

In `$CLASSHG/codes/mpi/heat1d`:

```
$ make plots
```

Executes `$CLASSHG/codes/python/plotheat1d.py` and produces `plot.png`.

In `$CLASSHG/codes/fortran/heat2d`:

```
$ make plots
```

Executes `$CLASSHG/codes/python/plotheat2d.py` and produces `pcolor.png` and `contour.png`.

In Homework 6, use this same plotter

```
$CLASSHG/codes/python/plotheat2d.py.
```

Python plotting

Can also plot interactively:

```
$ cd $CLASSHG/codes/fortran/heat2d
$ make heatsoln.txt # runs code

$ ipython -pylab

In[1]: run ../../python/plotheat2d.py

In[2]: show()

In[3]: Quit

$
```

Using matplotlib

```
$ ipython -pylab
```

starts `ipython` in manner that interactive plots work.
This also automatically does...

```
from pylab import *
```

which puts all NumPy and matplotlib plotting routines in namespace, so e.g.:

```
In [1]: x = linspace(0, 1, 101)
In [2]: plot(x, x**2, 'r-o')
```

To make it clear where things come from:

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
In [3]: x = np.linspace(0, 1, 101)
In [4]: plt.plot(x, x**2, 'r-o')
```

Python plotting with matplotlib

Best way to learn is to browse the gallery:

<http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/gallery.html>

See the class notes for some tips and other pointers:

[Python plotting section](#)