

Running Jacobi using OpenACC on LBNL's Perlmutter system

Lecture 4

Sunita Chandrasekaran
Associate Professor, University of Delaware
PDC Summer School, Aug 2023
Materials also prepared by Dr. Felipe Cabarcas,
Postdoctoral Fellow, UDEL

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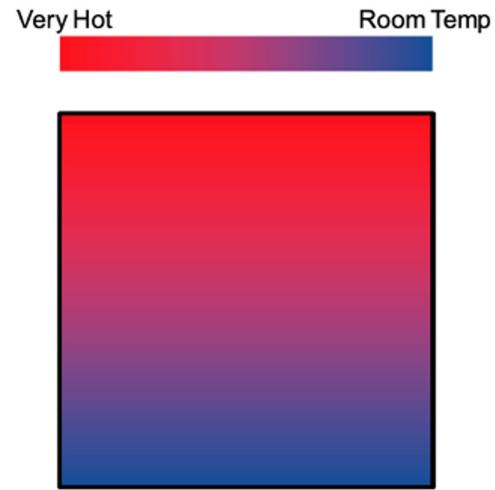
- Laplace Serial code – example
- Parallelization using parallel loop
- Parallelization with parallel and data constructs
- Checking the GPU utilization
- Parallelization using multicore CPUs
- Visualization of poor performance using NSight Compute and Sys

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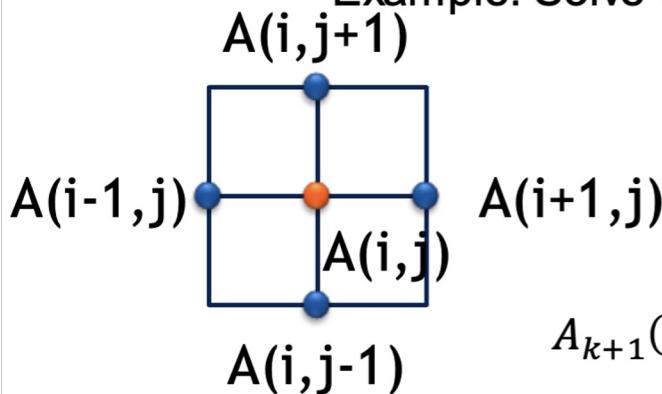
Laplace Heat Transfer

- A simple simulation of heat distributing across a metal plate
- Apply a consistent heat to the top of the plate
- Simulating the heat distribution across the plate



EXAMPLE: JACOBI ITERATION

- Iteratively converges to correct value (e.g. Temperature), by computing new values at each point from the average of neighboring points.
- Common, useful algorithm
 - Example: Solve Laplace equation in 2D: $\nabla^2 f(x, y) = 0$



$$A_{k+1}(i,j) = \frac{A_k(i-1,j) + A_k(i+1,j) + A_k(i,j-1) + A_k(i,j+1)}{4}$$

```
while ( error > tol && iter < iter_max )  
{  
    error = 0.0;
```

Iterate until converged

```
for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++ )  
{  
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )  
    {  
        Anew[j][i] = 0.25 * ( A[j][i+1] + A[j][i-1] + A[j-1][i] + A[j+1][i]);  
        error = fmax( error, fabs(Anew[j][i] - A[j][i]));  
    }  
}
```

Iterate across matrix elements

Calculate new neighbors

Compute max error for convergence

```
for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++ )  
{  
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )  
    {  
        A[j][i] = Anew[j][i];  
    }  
}
```

Swap input/output arrays

Profiling Sequential Code

Profile your code to obtain detailed information about how does the code runs:

- Total runtime
- runtime of routines
- Hardware counters

Identify portions that took longer to execute. These are the portions that you will want to parallelize.

LLVM

```
$ clang -Ofast -fopenmp -fno-inline -pg -o jacobi-serial jacobi.c
Jacobi relaxation Calculation: 4096 x 4096 mesh
    0, 0.250000
    100, 0.002397
    200, 0.001204
    300, 0.000804
    400, 0.000603
    500, 0.000483
    600, 0.000403
    700, 0.000345
    800, 0.000302
    900, 0.000269
total: 25.557923 s
```

to use gprof
add **-pg** to
compile the
application

Serial code with Nvidia nvc, performs similar to LLVM

NVC

```
$ nvc -O3 -o jacobi-serial jacobi.c
Jacobi relaxation Calculation: 4096 x 4096 mesh
    0, 0.250000
    100, 0.002397
    200, 0.001204
    300, 0.000804
    400, 0.000603
    500, 0.000483
    600, 0.000403
    700, 0.000345
    800, 0.000302
    900, 0.000269
total: 23.364053 s
```

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- Parallelization with parallel and data constructs
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- Parallelization using multicore CPUs
- Visualization of poor performance using NSight Compute and Sys

```
while ( error > tol && iter < iter_max )  
{  
    error = 0.0;
```

Parallelize first loop next

```
#pragma acc parallel loop copy(A[:m*n],Anew[:m*n])  
for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++)  
{  
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )  
    {  
        Anew[j][i] = 0.25 * ( A[j][i+1] + A[j][i-1] + A[j-1][i] + A[j+1][i]);  
        error = fmax( error, fabs(Anew[j][i] - A[j][i]));  
    }  
}
```

```
#pragma acc parallel loop copy(A[:m*n],Anew[:m*n])  
for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++)  
{  
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )  
    {  
        A[j][i] = Anew[j][i];  
    }  
}
```

Parallelize second loop

We didn't detail *how* to parallelize the loops, just *which* loops to parallelize.

Build and run the code

- Using Perlmutter
- Module load nvhpc/23.1
- Target which architecture you want to use to compile and execute the code; for example
- `nvc -fast -acc=gpu -Minfo=all <source_code.c> -o <executable>`
 - `-acc=gpu`: denotes that the target gpu
 - `-fast`: an optimization flag that you can add to your compilation command
 - `-Minfo=all`: gives you information about what parts of the code were accelerated
- Check for
 - “Generating NVIDIA GPU code”
 - Proof that your code generated GPU code

NVC

```
$ nvc -fast -acc=gpu -Minfo=all -o jacobi-acc-loop jacobi.c
initialize:
    41, Generated vector SIMD code for the loop
calcNext:
    49, Generating copy(A[:n*m]) [if not already present]
        Generating NVIDIA GPU code
        51, #pragma acc loop gang /* blockIdx.x */
            Generating implicit reduction(max:error)
        53, #pragma acc loop vector(128) /* threadIdx.x */
    49, Generating implicit copy(error) [if not already present]
        Generating copy(Anew[:n*m]) [if not already present]
    53, Loop is parallelizable
swap:
    64, Generating copy(A[:n*m],Anew[:n*m]) [if not already present]
        Generating NVIDIA GPU code
        66, #pragma acc loop gang /* blockIdx.x */
        68, #pragma acc loop vector(128) /* threadIdx.x */
    68, Loop is parallelizable
main:
    111, initialize inlined, size=10 (inline) file jacobi.c (37)
        41, Loop not fused: function call before adjacent loop
            Generated vector SIMD code for the loop
    119, Loop not vectorized/parallelized: potential early exits
    134, deallocate inlined, size=2 (inline) file jacobi.c (76)
```

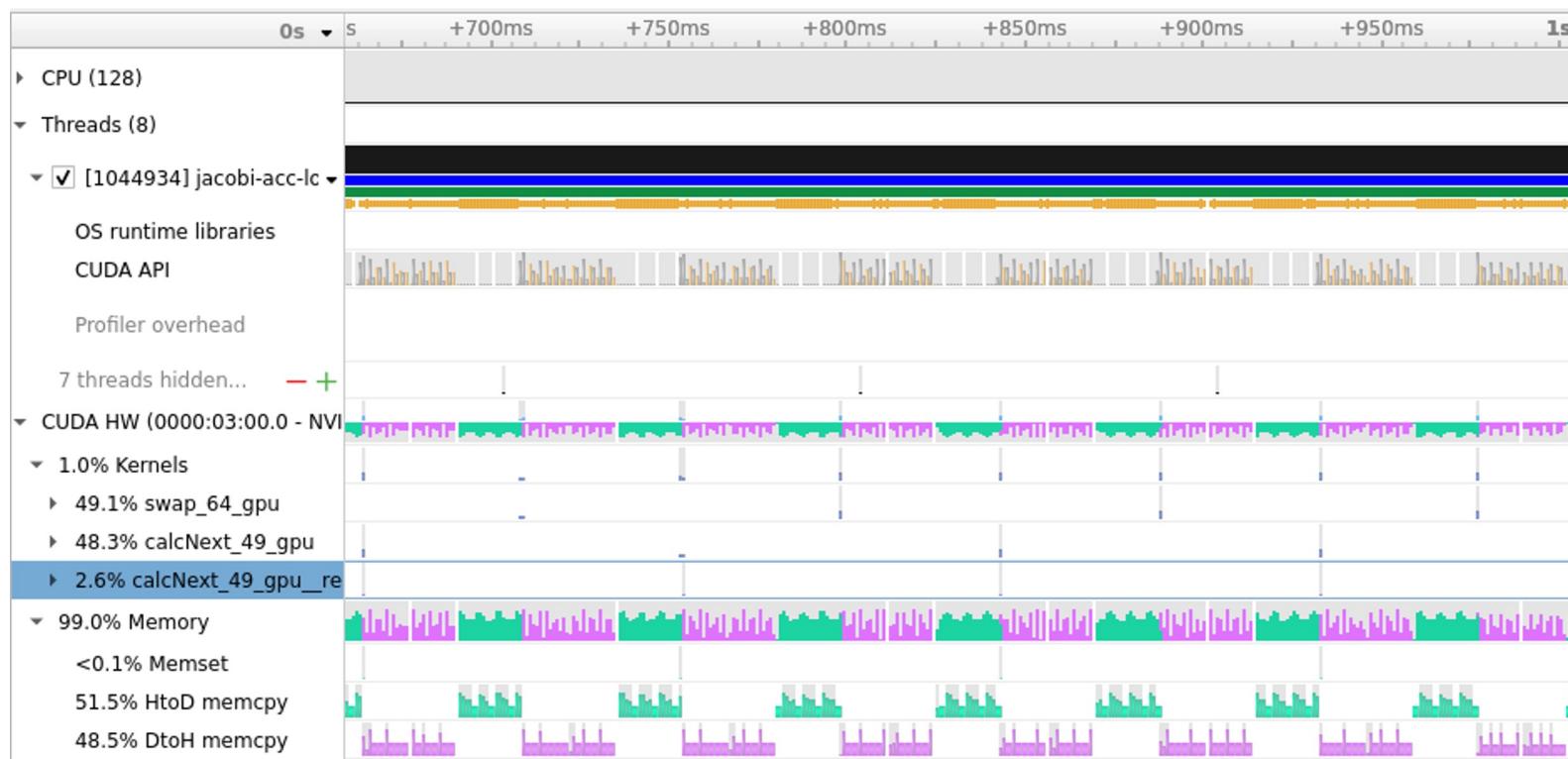
```
Jacobi relaxation
Calculation: 4096 x 4096
mesh
    0, 0.250000
    100, 0.002397
    200, 0.001204
    300, 0.000804
    400, 0.000603
    500, 0.000483
    600, 0.000403
    700, 0.000345
    800, 0.000302
    900, 0.000269
total: 84.040213 s
```

Accelerated code using parallel and no data clauses takes 84.04 on GPUs
about 4 times slower than serial

Using NSight System

- `nsys profile --gpu-metrics-device=all -o prof-${FILE}-nvc ./${FILE}`
- `FILE=<your file name>`
- Download
<https://developer.nvidia.com/nsight-systems>
- View your files

- Note the memory usage bars
- Not an optimized code
- Data being copied to and from GPU to and from the CPU all the time – hurts performance



```
$ nvidia-smi
Fri Jun 23 06:46:07 2023
+-----+
| NVIDIA-SMI 525.105.17    Driver Version: 525.105.17    CUDA Version: 12.0 |
|-----+-----+-----+
| GPU  Name      Persistence-M| Bus-Id      Disp.A  | Volatile Uncorr. ECC | |
| Fan  Temp  Perf  Pwr:Usage/Cap| Memory-Usage | GPU-Util  Compute M.  |
|                               |             |            | MIG M.               |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  0  NVIDIA A100-SXM...  On   | 00000000:03:00.0 Off   |          0 |
| N/A   26C     P0    50W / 400W |     0MiB / 40960MiB | 0%       Default |
|                               |                           |           Disabled |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  1  NVIDIA A100-SXM...  On   | 00000000:41:00.0 Off   |          0 |
| N/A   25C     P0    49W / 400W |     0MiB / 40960MiB | 0%       Default |
|                               |                           |           Disabled |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  2  NVIDIA A100-SXM...  On   | 00000000:82:00.0 Off   |          0 |
| N/A   26C     P0    53W / 400W |     0MiB / 40960MiB | 0%       Default |
|                               |                           |           Disabled |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  3  NVIDIA A100-SXM...  On   | 00000000:C1:00.0 Off   |          0 |
| N/A   25C     P0    52W / 400W |     0MiB / 40960MiB | 0%       Default |
|                               |                           |           Disabled |
+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
| Processes:
| GPU  GI  CI      PID  Type  Process name          GPU Memory |
|           ID  ID                                         Usage
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| No running processes found
+-----+
```

What was missing in the previous code?

Do data clauses to copy data from
CPUs to GPUs

Let's see how to add data clauses to our code



OpenACC Data Clauses

- **copyin(list)** - Allocates memory on GPU and copies data from host to GPU when entering region.
- **copyout(list)** - Allocates memory on GPU and copies data to the host when exiting region.
- **copy(list)** - Allocates memory on GPU and copies data from host to GPU when entering region and copies data to the host when exiting region.
- **create(list)** - Allocates memory on GPU but does not copy.
- **delete(list)** - Deallocate memory on the GPU without copying. (Unstructured Only)
- **present(list)** - Data is already present on GPU from another containing data region.

```
#pragma acc data copyout(a[0:N]), copyin(b[0:N])
{
    #pragma acc parallel loop present(a,b)
    for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
        a[i] = b[i] + 1;
}
```

```
const int N=100;
#pragma acc data copy(a[0:N])
{
    #pragma acc parallel loop present(a)
    for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
        a[i] = a[i] + 1;
}
```

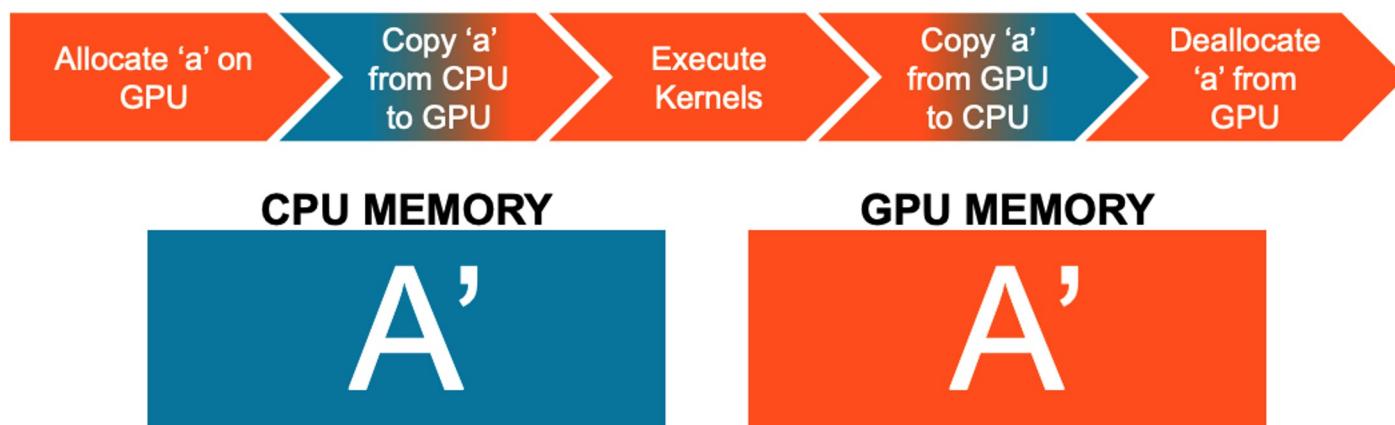
```
#pragma acc data copyout(a[0:N]), create(b[0:N])
{
    #pragma acc parallel loop
    for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
        b[i] = i * 2.0;
```

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copy(list) Allocates memory on GPU and copies data from host to GPU when entering region and copies data to the host when exiting region.

Principal use: For many important data structures in your code, this is a logical default to input, modify and return the data.



ARRAY SHAPING

- Sometimes the compiler needs help understanding the *shape* of an array
- The first number is the start index of the array
- In C/C++, the second number is how much data is to be transferred
- In Fortran, the second number is the ending index

```
copy(array[starting_index:length])
```

C/C++

```
copy(array(starting_index:ending_index))
```

Fortran

BASIC DATA MANAGEMENT

Multi-dimensional Array shaping

```
copy(array[0:N][0:M])
```

C/C++

```
copy(array(1:N, 1:M))
```

Fortran

```
#pragma acc data copy(A[:n*m]) create(Anew[:n*m])
while ( error > tol && iter < iter_max )
{
    error = 0.0;
```

Create data on the GPUs

```
#pragma acc parallel loop reduction(max:error) copy(A[:m*n],Anew[:m*n])
for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++)
{
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )
    {
        Anew[j][i] = 0.25 * ( A[j][i+1] + A[j][i-1] + A[j-1][i] + A[j+1][i]);
        error = fmax( error, fabs(Anew[j][i] - A[j][i]));
    }
}
```

Parallelize and
max reduction

```
#pragma acc parallel loop copy(A[:m*n],Anew[:m*n])
for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++)
{
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )
    {
        A[j][i] = Anew[j][i];
    }
}
```

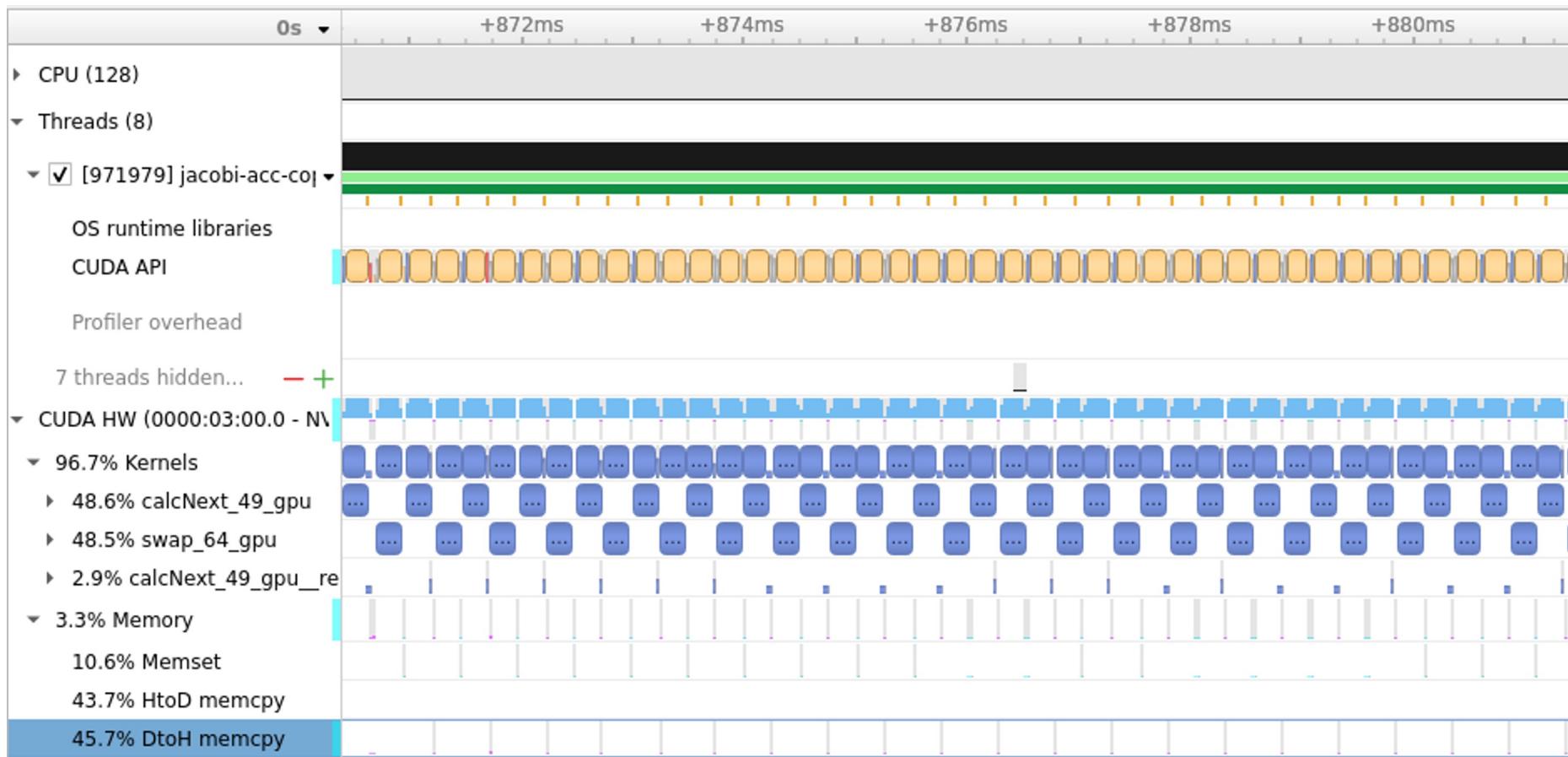
Parallelize second loop

```
$ nvc -fast -acc=gpu -Minfo=all -o jacobi-acc-copy jacobi.c
initialize:
    41, Generated vector SIMD code for the loop
calcNext:
    49, Generating copy(A[:n*m]) [if not already present]
        Generating NVIDIA GPU code
        51, #pragma acc loop gang /* blockIdx.x */
            Generating reduction(max:error)
        53, #pragma acc loop vector(128) /* threadIdx.x */
    49, Generating implicit copy(error) [if not already present]
        Generating copy(Anew[:n*m]) [if not already present]
    53, Loop is parallelizable
swap:
    64, Generating copy(A[:n*m],Anew[:n*m]) [if not already present]
        Generating NVIDIA GPU code
        66, #pragma acc loop gang /* blockIdx.x */
        68, #pragma acc loop vector(128) /* threadIdx.x */
    68, Loop is parallelizable
main:
    111, initialize inlined, size=10 (inline) file jacobi.c (37)
        41, Loop not fused: function call before adjacent loop
            Generated vector SIMD code for the loop
    119, Generating create(Anew[:m*n]) [if not already present]
        Generating copy(A[:m*n]) [if not already present]
        Loop not vectorized/parallelized: potential early exits
    134, deallocate inlined, size=2 (inline) file jacobi.c (76)
```

```
Jacobi relaxation
Calculation: 4096 x 4096
mesh
    0, 0.250000
    100, 0.002397
    200, 0.001204
    300, 0.000804
    400, 0.000603
    500, 0.000483
    600, 0.000403
    700, 0.000345
    800, 0.000302
    900, 0.000269
total: 1.589625 s
```

Accelerated code using parallel and data clauses taking 1.58s on GPUs

Using Nsight System



We reduced data movement to/from GPU to host

Results

Serial Code takes **23.364053s** on GPUs

Accelerated code using parallel and NO data clauses on main loop takes **84.040213s** on GPUs

Accelerated code using parallel and data clauses take **1.589625s** on GPUs

What to avoid?

```
#pragma acc data copy(A[:n*m]) create(Anew[:n*m])
while ( error > tol && iter < iter_max )
{
    error = 0.0;

#pragma acc parallel loop reduction(max:error) copy(A[0:n*m]) copy(Anew[0:n*m])

for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++)
{
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )
    {
        Anew[j][i] = 0.25 * ( A[j][i+1] + A[j][i-1] + A[j-1][i] + A[j+1][i]);
        error = fmax( error, fabs(Anew[j][i] - A[j][i]));
    }
}

#pragma acc parallel loop copy(Anew[0:n*m]) copy(A[0:n*m])

for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++)
{
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )
    {
        A[j][i] = Anew[j][i];
    }
}
```

Copying to and from GPU for
every iteration

Add data copy to the main loop;
this would avoid the copy on
every iteration

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```
#pragma acc data copy(A[:n*m]) create(Anew[:n*m])
while ( error > tol && iter < iter_max )
{
    error = 0.0;
```

Create data on the GPUs

```
#pragma acc parallel loop reduction(max:error) copy(A[:m*n],Anew[:m*n])
for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++)
{
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )
    {
        Anew[j][i] = 0.25 * ( A[j][i+1] + A[j][i-1] + A[j-1][i] + A[j+1][i]);
        error = fmax( error, fabs(Anew[j][i] - A[j][i]));
    }
}
```

Parallelize and
max reduction

```
#pragma acc parallel loop copy(A[:m*n],Anew[:m*n])
for( int j = 1; j < n-1; j++)
{
    for( int i = 1; i < m-1; i++ )
    {
        A[j][i] = Anew[j][i];
    }
}
```

Parallelize second loop

Use multicore flag

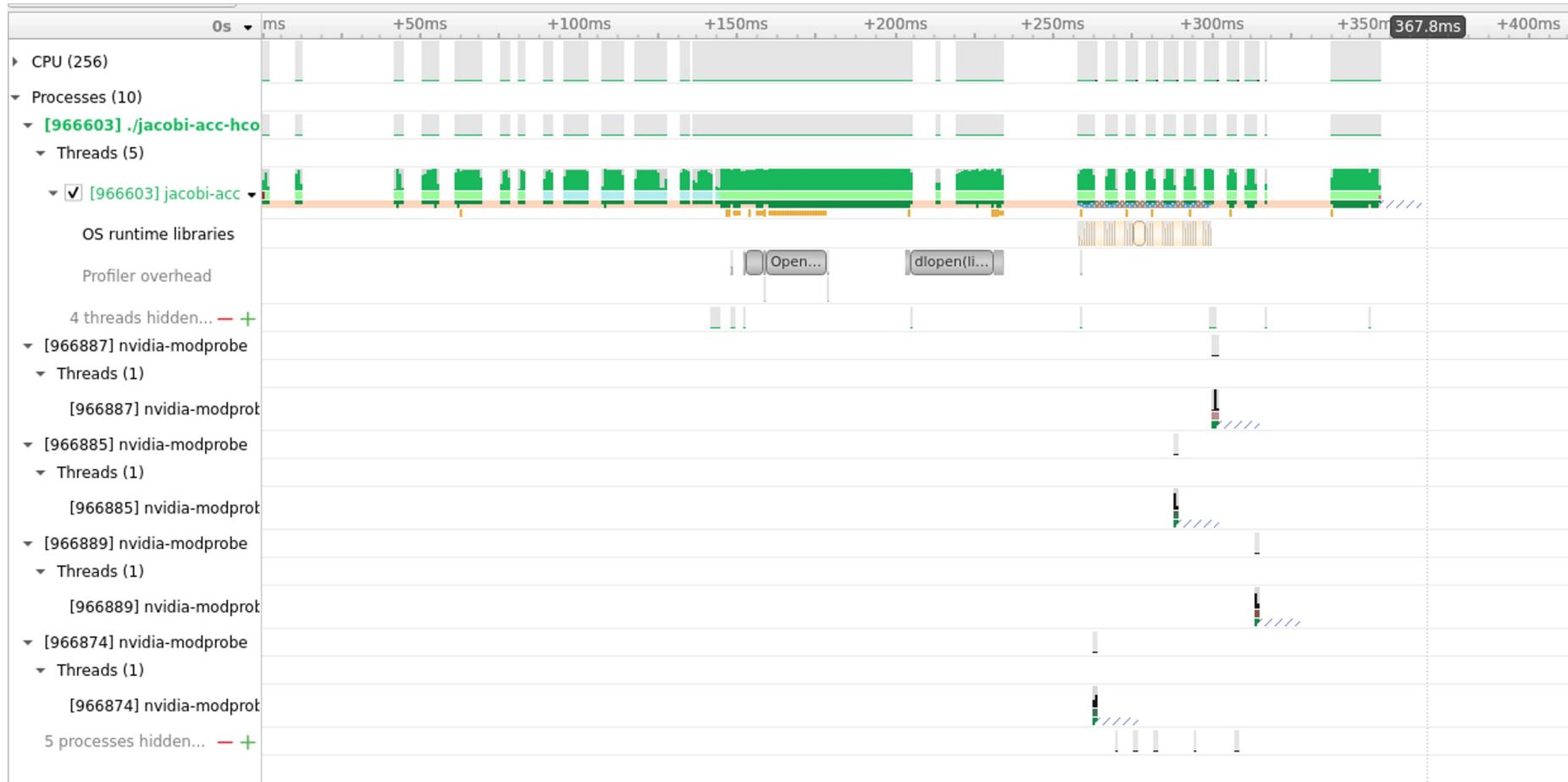
```
$ nvc -fast -acc=multicore -Minfo=all -o jacobi-acc-hcopy jacobi.c
initialize:
 41, Generated vector simd code for the loop
calcNext:
 49, Generating Multicore code
 51, #pragma acc loop gang
 51, Generating reduction(max:error)
 53, Loop is parallelizable
    Generated vector simd code for the loop containing
reductions
swap:
 64, Generating Multicore code
 66, #pragma acc loop gang
 68, Loop is parallelizable
    Memory copy idiom, loop replaced by call to __c_mcopy8
main:
 111, initialize inlined, size=10 (inline) file jacobi.c (37)
  41, Loop not fused: function call before adjacent loop
    Generated vector simd code for the loop
 119, Loop not vectorized/parallelized: potential early exits
 134, deallocate inlined, size=2 (inline) file jacobi.c (76)
```

Set cores

```
$ export ACC_NUM_CORES=64
$ ./jacobi-acc-hcopy
Jacobi relaxation
Calculation: 4096 x 4096
mesh
  0, 0.250000
 100, 0.002397
 200, 0.001204
 300, 0.000804
 400, 0.000603
 500, 0.000483
 600, 0.000403
 700, 0.000345
 800, 0.000302
 900, 0.000269
total: 0.852060 s
```

Parallelized code using parallel construct
took 0.852s on 64 core CPU
AMD EPYC 7763 64-Core Processor

Using Nsight System



Results

- Serial Code takes **23.364053s** on a single core CPU
- Accelerated code using parallel and no data clauses on main loop takes **84.040213s** on NVIDIA A100 GPUs
- Accelerated code using parallel and data clauses take **1.589625s** on NVIDIA A100 GPUs
- Parallelized code using parallel construct took **0.852060s** on 64 core AMD EPYC multicore CPUs

Is something looking odd?

Increasing the size of the mesh size

- Was the GPU fed with enough compute to do?
- Try nvidia-smi to determine GPU occupancy

4096 x 4096 GRID

Accelerated code using parallel and data clauses take **1.589625s** on GPUs

Parallelized code using parallel construct took **0.852060s** on 64 core multicore CPUs

16384 x 16384 GRID

Accelerated code using parallel and data clauses take **9.582822 s** on GPUs

Parallelized code using parallel construct took **356.332373 s** on 64 core multicore CPUs

Increasing the size of the mesh size

For grid size 16384 x 16384

Processes:						
GPU	GI	CI	PID	Type	Process name	GPU Memory Usage
ID	ID					
0	N/A	N/A	981827	C	./jacobi-acc-copy	4512MiB
Tue Jul 11 06:04:44 2023						
NVIDIA-SMI 525.105.17 Driver Version: 525.105.17 CUDA Version: 12.0						
GPU	Name	Persistence-M	Bus-Id	Disp.A	Volatile Uncorr. ECC	
Fan	Temp	Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap		Memory-Usage	GPU-Util Compute M.	
0	NVIDIA A100-SXM...	On	00000000:03:00.0	Off	0	
N/A	35C	P0 196W / 400W	4515MiB / 40960MiB	100%	Default	
					Disabled	
1	NVIDIA A100-SXM...	On	00000000:41:00.0	Off	0	
N/A	27C	P0 56W / 400W	3MiB / 40960MiB	0%	Default	
					Disabled	
2	NVIDIA A100-SXM...	On	00000000:82:00.0	Off	0	
N/A	28C	P0 50W / 400W	3MiB / 40960MiB	0%	Default	
					Disabled	
3	NVIDIA A100-SXM...	On	00000000:C1:00.0	Off	0	
N/A	26C	P0 49W / 400W	3MiB / 40960MiB	0%	Default	
					Disabled	

