HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING: TOWARDS BETTER PERFORMANCE PREDICTIONS AND EXPERIMENTS

Tom Cornebize 2 June 2021, PhD defense







No science without computing



Arithmomètre (1851)



ENIAC (1945)



Fugaku (2021)

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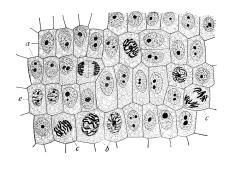


Fugaku (2021)

Last decades:

- Exponential performance improvements (e.g. sequencing an entire human genome costed \$100,000,000 in 2001, \$1000 now)
- · At the price of complexity (both software and hardware)

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF COMPUTER PERFORMANCE



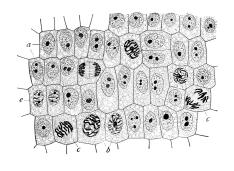
Similar to natural sciences

Complexity ⇒ Variability and Opacity

 \Rightarrow No perfect model

 \Rightarrow Need for experiments

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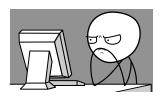
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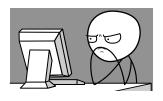
Experiments can be carried in reality or in simulation

Typical Performance Evaluation Questions (Given my application and a supercomputer)



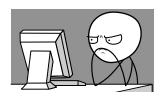
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 - How many nodes?
 - For how long?
 - · Which parameters?

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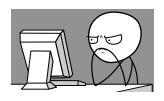
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Holy Grail: Predictive Simulation on a "Laptop"
Capture the whole application and platform complexity

Thesis contributions (towards this goal)

- · Case study: High Performance Linpack (HPL)
- Extensive (in)validation, comparing simulations with reality
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PERFORMANCE PREDICTION

THROUGH SIMULATION

SIM(EM)ULATION: THE SMPI APPROACH





- · C/C++/F77/F90 codes run unmodified out of the box
- · Simply replace mpicc/mpirun by smpicc/smpirun



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Emulation: how?

- · Computations run for real on a laptop
- Communications are faked, good fluid network models
- Performance model for the target platform

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Full reimplementation of MPI on top of

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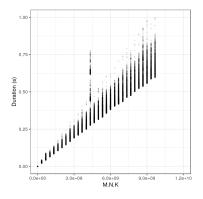


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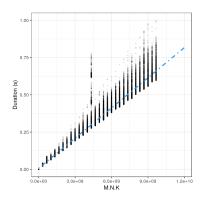
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Contribution: Skip the expensive computations (mostly **dgemm**) and replace them by performance models

dgemm(M, N, K) =

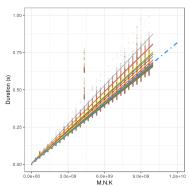


 $dgemm(M, N, K) = \alpha.M.N.K$



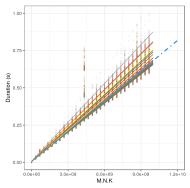
$$\mathsf{dgemm}_i(M,N,K) = \underbrace{\alpha_i.M.N.K}_{\mathsf{per}\;\mathsf{host}}$$

Different color ⇒ different host

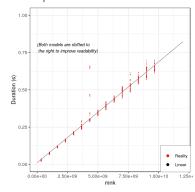


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For a particular host

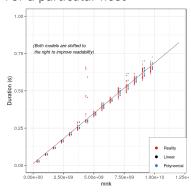


$$\operatorname{dgemm}_{i}(M, N, K) = \underbrace{\alpha_{i}.M.N.K}_{\text{per host}} + \underbrace{\beta_{i}.M.N + \gamma_{i}.N.K + \dots}_{\text{polynomial model}}$$

Different color ⇒ different host

0.75 Duration (s) 0.25 0.0e+00 3.0e+09 9.0e+09 1.2e+10 M.N.K

For a particular host

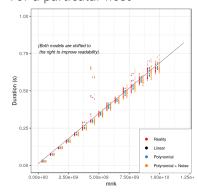


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Different color ⇒ different host F

0.75 Duration (s) 0.25 0.0e+00 3.0e+09 9.0e+09 6.0e+09 1.2e+10 MNK

For a particular host

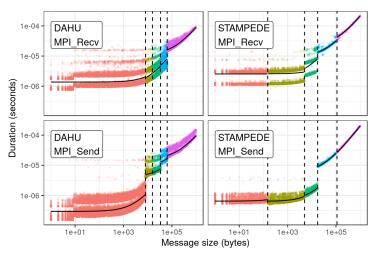


MODELING COMMUNICATIONS

Hand-crafted non-blocking collective operations intertwinned with computations

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Experimental biases when measuring dgemm or MPI durations Effect on durations, but also other metrics (e.g. CPU frequency)

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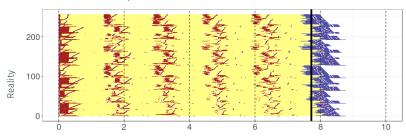
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- Content of the matrices used by dgemm

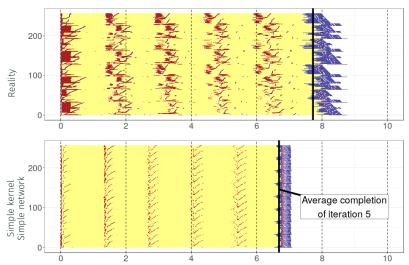
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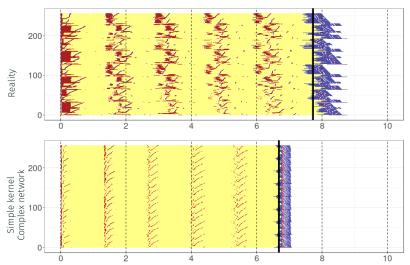
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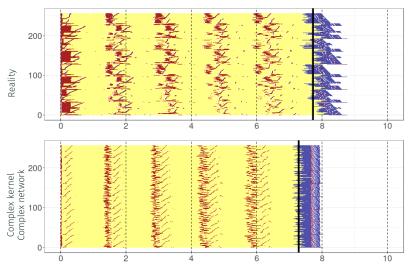
Bias may be desirable in some situations

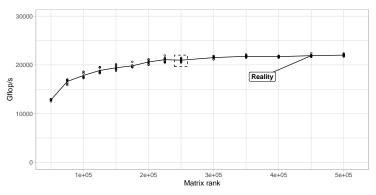
VALIDATING THE PREDICTIONS

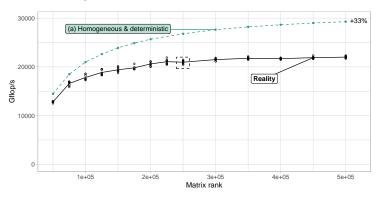


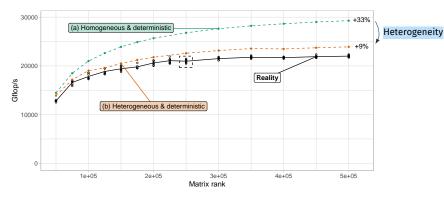


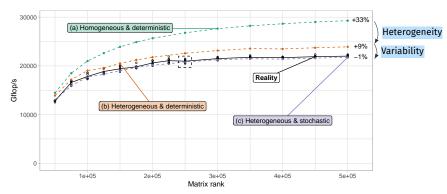




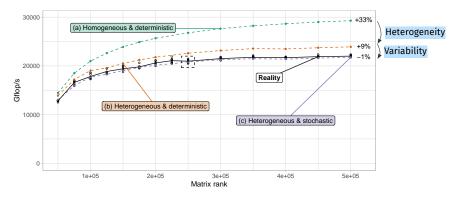






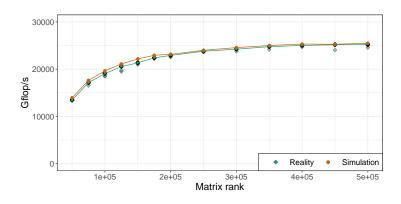


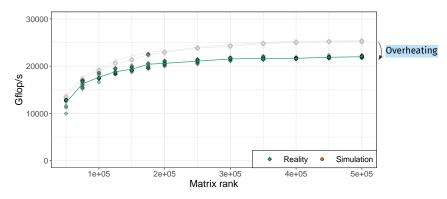
Now the complete run, with 1024 MPI ranks



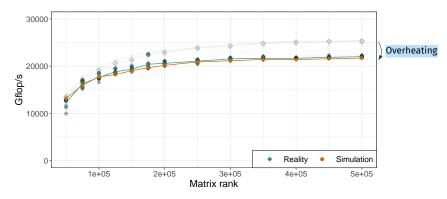
Take-Away Message: accurate prediction

Modeling both **spatial** and **temporal** computation variability is essential

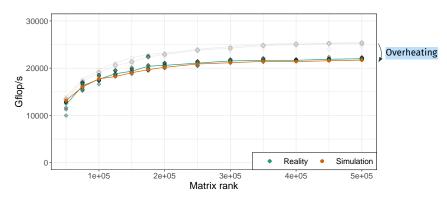




On four nodes, the cooling system malfunctionned for several weeks



On four nodes, the cooling system malfunctionned for several weeks



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Take-Away Message: Re-measuring **dgemm** durations to generate a new model was enough to account for the platform change

PERFORMANCE TESTS