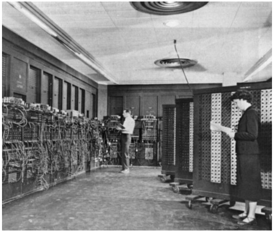
High Performance Computing: Towards Better Performance Predictions and Experiments

Tom Cornebize

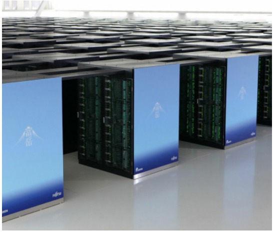
2 June 2021, PhD defense

No science without computing

Arithmomètre (1851)



ENIAC (1945)



Fugaku (2021)

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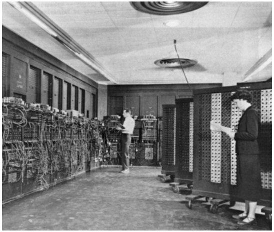
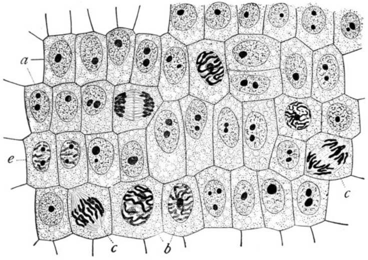


ENIAC (1945)

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)



Similar to natural sciences

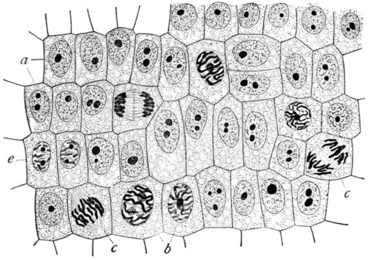
Complexity

$\Rightarrow$ Variability and Opacity

$\Rightarrow$ No perfect model

$\Rightarrow$ Need for experiments

Experimental study of computer performance



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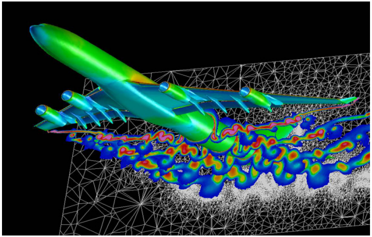
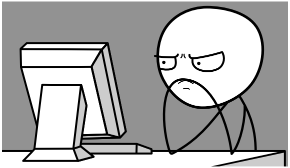
Empirical studies can be carried in reality or in simulation



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



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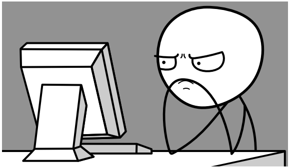

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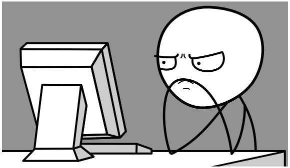

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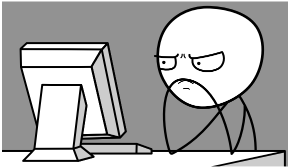

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Holy Grail: Predictive Simulation on a “Laptop”

Capture the **whole application** and **platform complexity**

Initial goal: **predict** the performance of a parallel application

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Thesis contributions (towards this goal)

- Case study: High Performance Linpack (HPL)
- Extensive (in)validation, comparing simulations with reality
- Demonstrate it is possible to predict faithfully the behavior of complex parallel applications
- Modeling correctly the platform variability is key

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Performance prediction through simulation

Sim(Em)ulation: The SMPI Approach

Full reimplementation of MPI on top of SimGrid

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

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- Application runs for real on a laptop
- Communications are faked, good fluid network models
- Performance model for the target platform

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Validations of SMPI before this thesis: simple applications without any high performance tricks

Quick word on HPL

- Computations and communication overlap (custom collectives)
- More representative of some HPC applications
- Well established, used for the Top500

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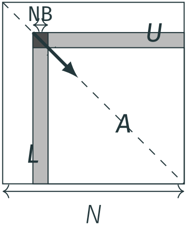

Allocate and initialize A
for $k = N$ ***to*** 0 ***step*** NB **do**
    Allocate the panel
    Factor the panel
    Broadcast the panel
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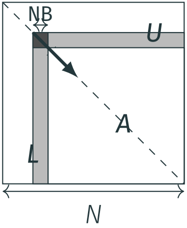

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- Process grid
- Block size
- Broadcast algorithm
- etc.

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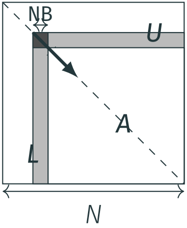

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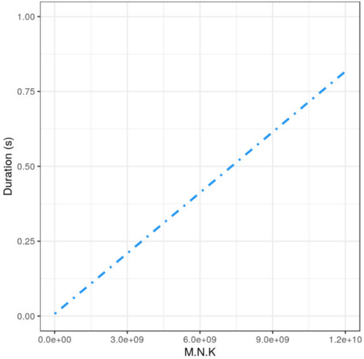
Contribution: Skip the expensive computations (mostly `dgemm`) and replace them by performance models

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



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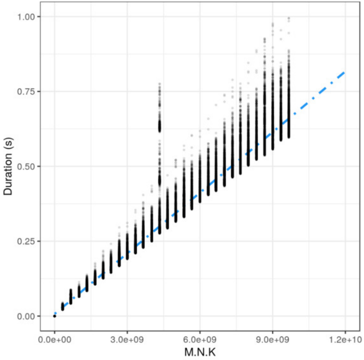

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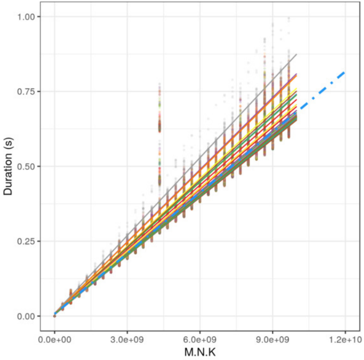
Different color $\Rightarrow$ different host



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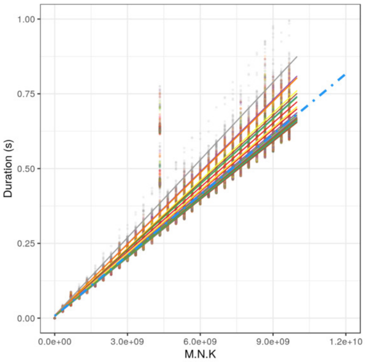
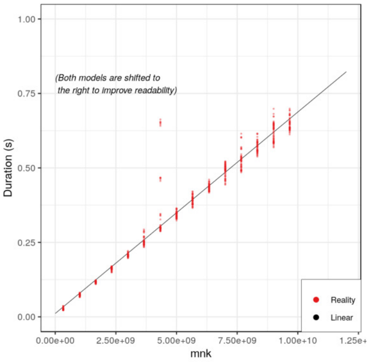


For a particular host



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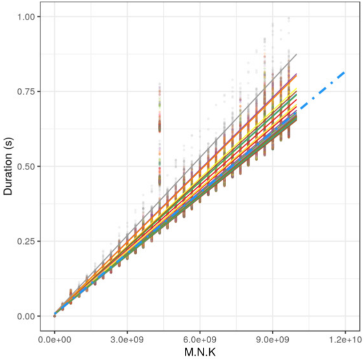

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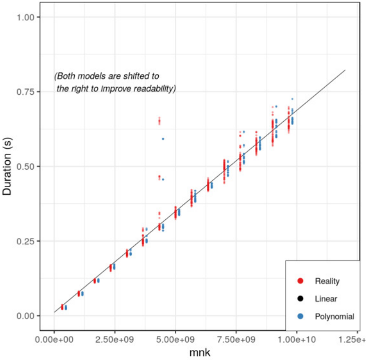

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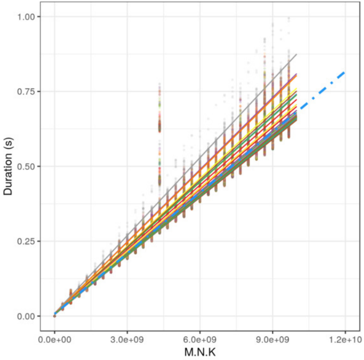
Different color ⇒ different host



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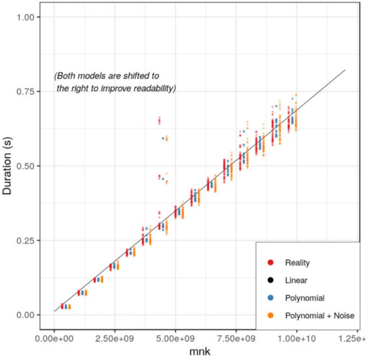

Hand-crafted non-blocking collective operations intertwinned with computations

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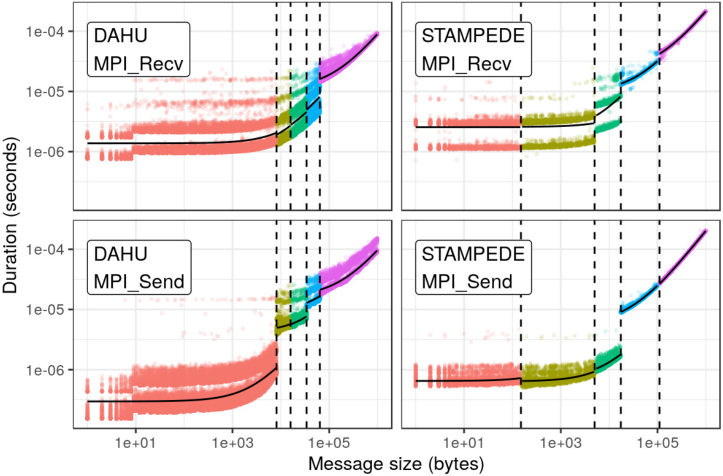
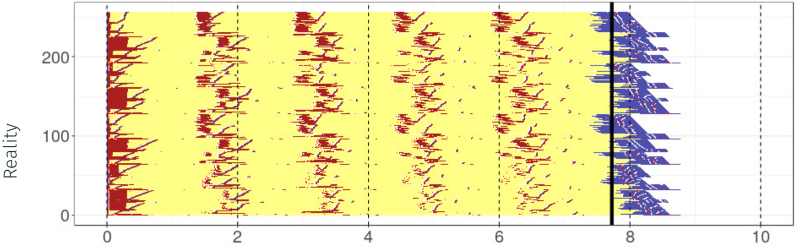


Validating the predictions

256 MPI processes, interrupted after the 5th iteration



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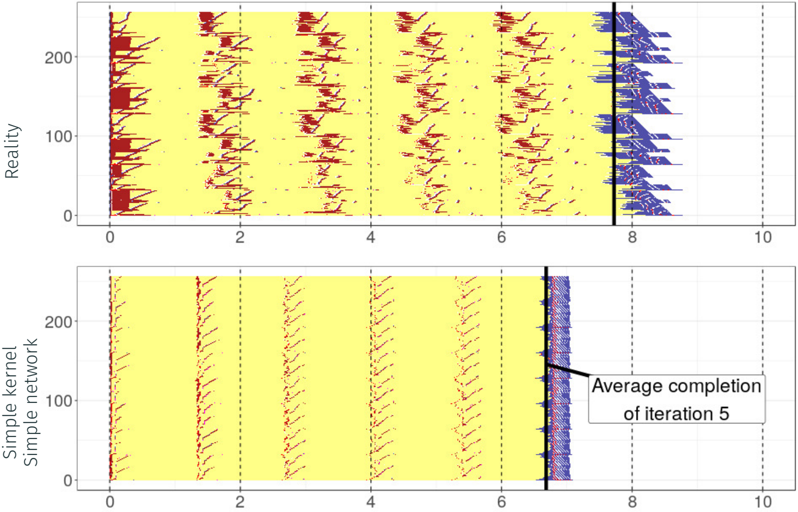

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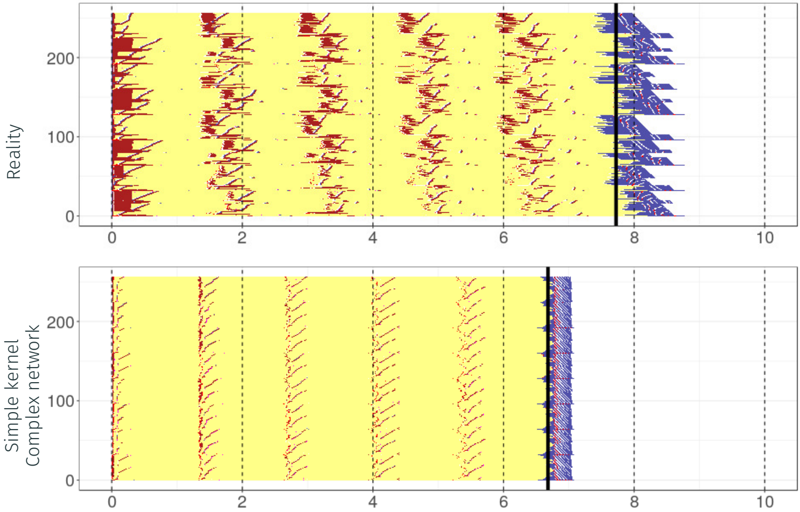

Internal behavior of the application

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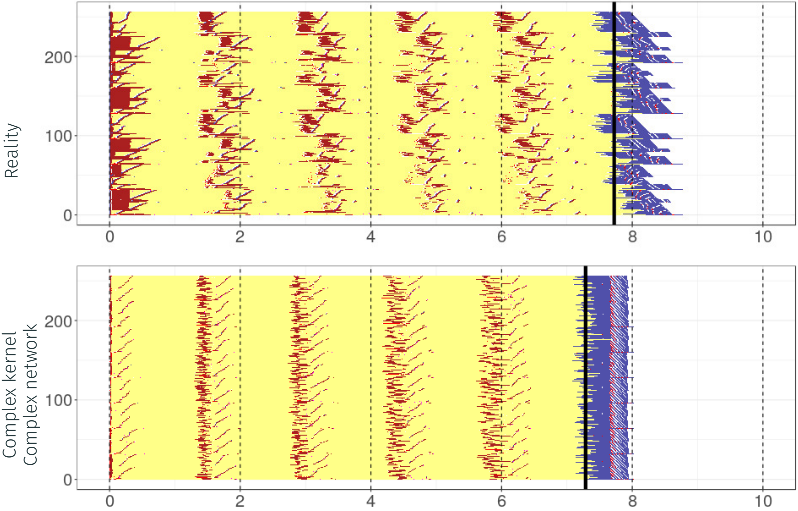
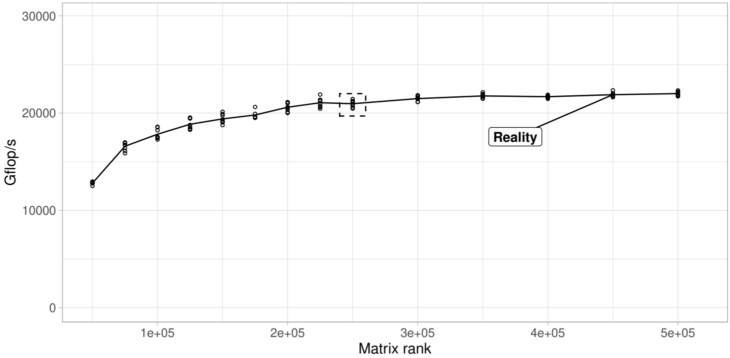


Now the complete run, with 1024 MPI processes



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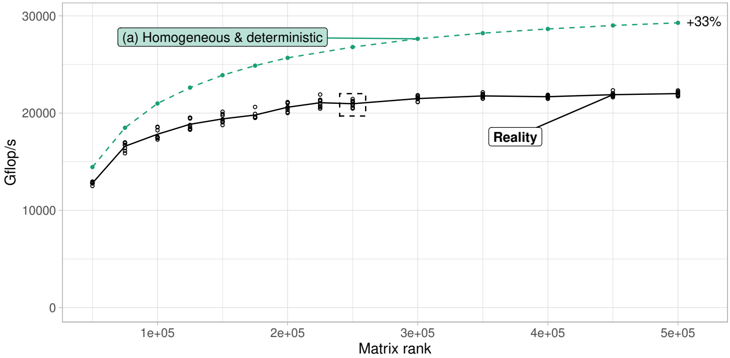

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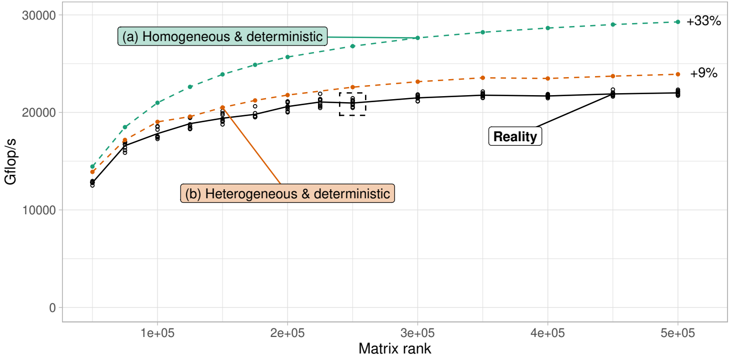

Heterogeneity

Influence of the problem size

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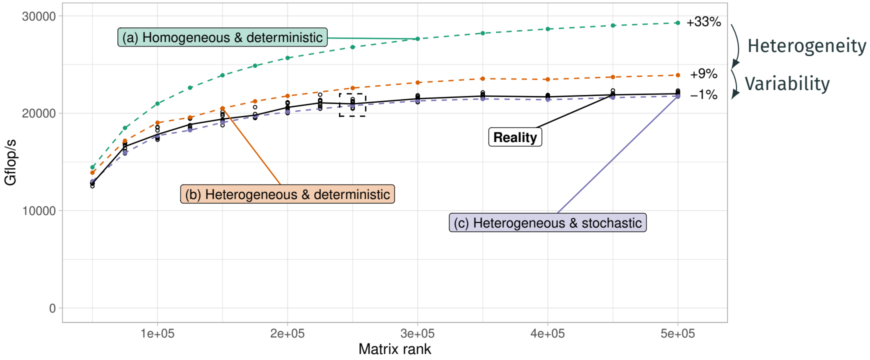

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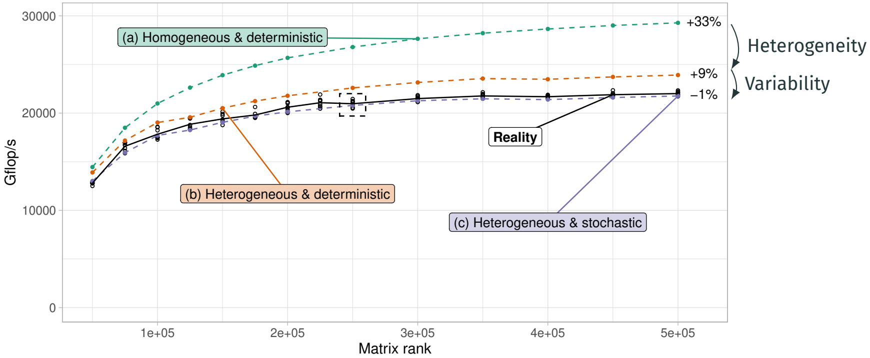
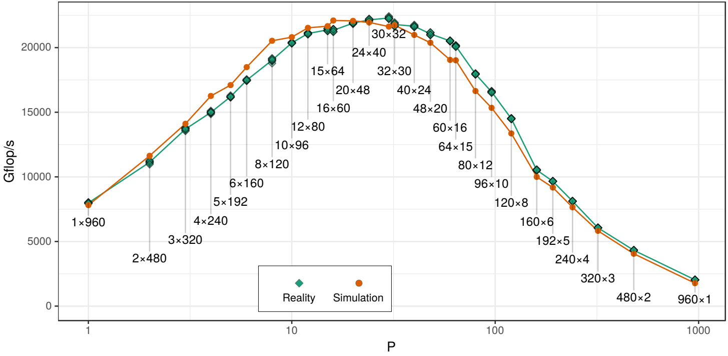


Take-Away Message: accurate prediction

Modeling both spatial and temporal computation variability is essential

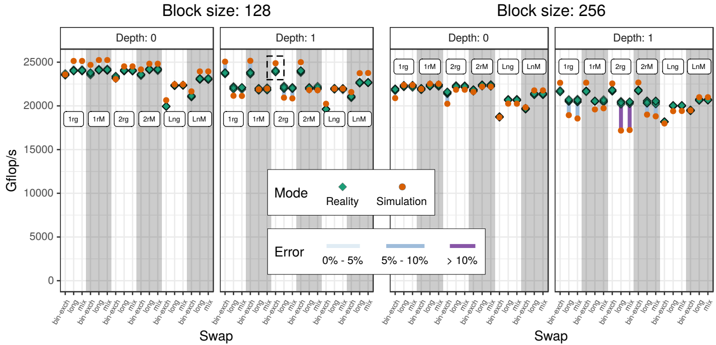
Influence of the geometry

$P \times Q$ MPI processes, organized in a 2D grid

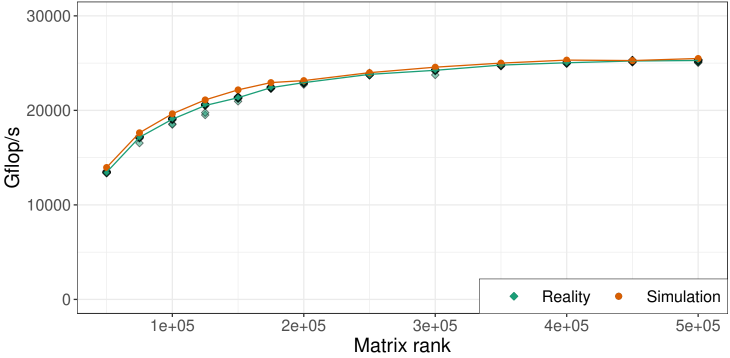


Perspective: geometry tuning in simulation

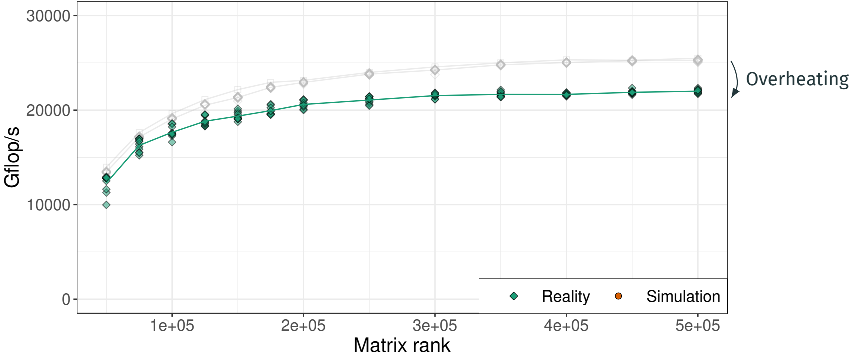
Tested the 72 combinations of the remaining parameters



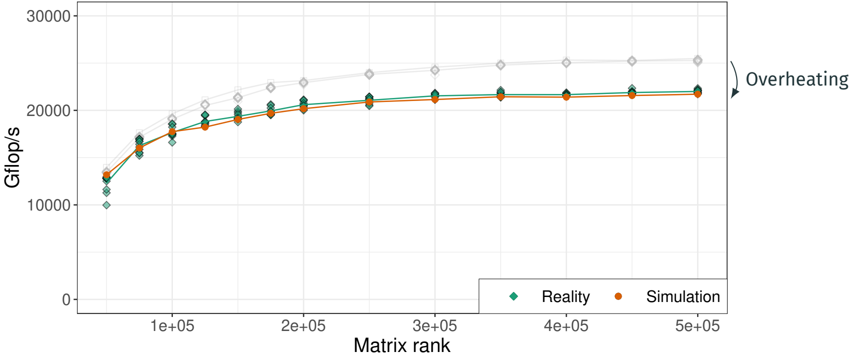
Perspective: parameter tuning in simulation



30000
20000
10000
0
Gflop/s
1e+05
2e+05
3e+05
4e+05
5e+05
Matrix rank
Reality
Simulation



On four nodes, the cooling system malfunctionned for several weeks



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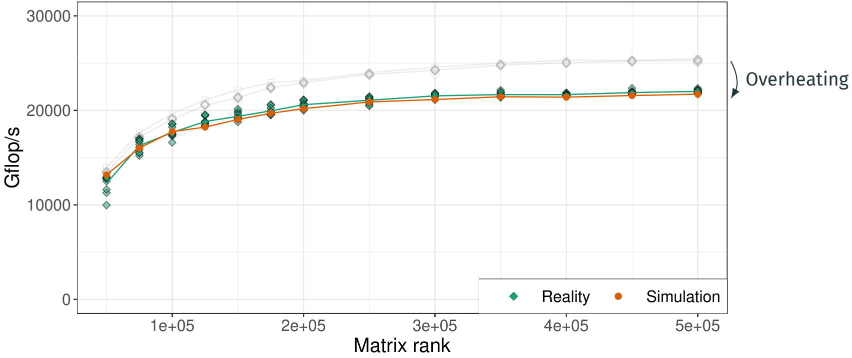
Influence of a platform change



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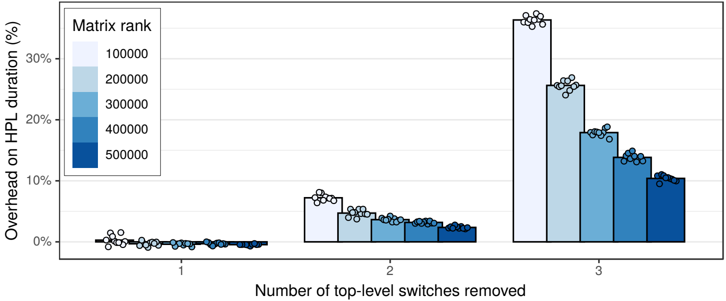
Take-Away Message: Re-measuring `dgemm` durations to generate a new model was enough to account for the platform change

Use case: sensibility analysis

What if the network topology of my cluster was different?

Study: take a 2-level fat tree with 4 top-level switches, remove them one by one



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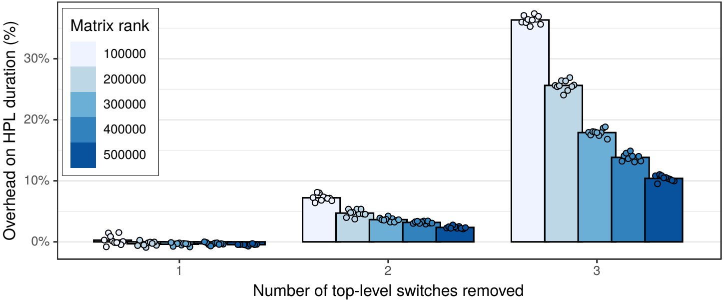

Faithful surrogate ⇒ Empirical studies of hypothetical platforms

⇒ Extrapolation of existing platforms

Goal: performance prediction ✓

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Main difficulties:

- Experimentation/calibration
- Platform changes (e.g., the cooling issue)

On the difficulties of experimentation

Experimental biases when measuring `dgemm` or MPI durations

Effect on durations, but also other metrics (e.g. CPU frequency)

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Take-Away Message:

- These biases could only be identified with a solid experimental methodology with heavy use of randomization
- Bias may be desirable, to increase prediction accuracy

Continuous platform modeling

Regular measures

On a near-daily basis, run the `dgemm` calibration code on Grid'5000

454 nodes (792 CPU) from 12 clusters, $\sim$ 30 min. jobs

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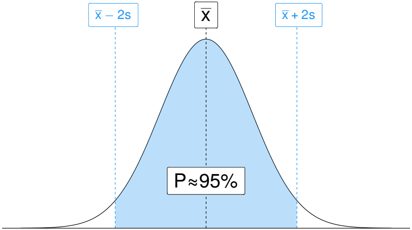
If the platform did not change, then each parameter is normally distributed (thanks to CLT)

Given a sequence of old observations $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ and a new observation x_{n+1}, how likely was it to observe x_{n+1}?



Take the sample mean $\bar{x}$ and sample standard deviation s of the old observations

$$\mathbb{P}\left(x_{n+1} \in [\bar{x} - 2s; \bar{x} + 2s]\right) \approx 95\%$$

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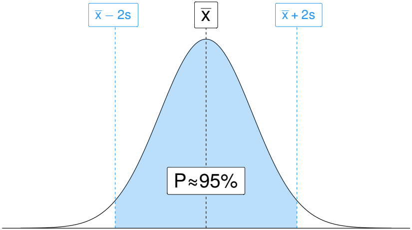

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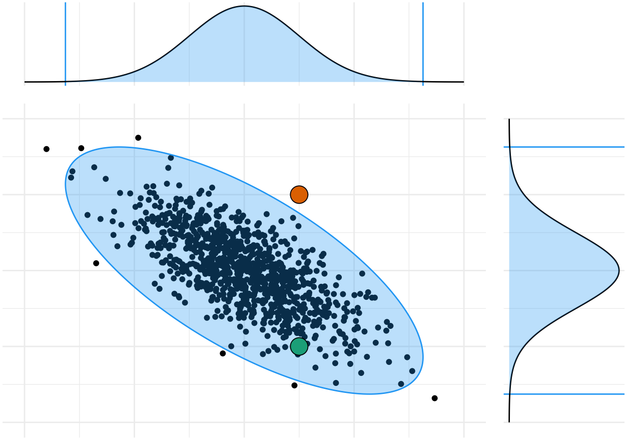
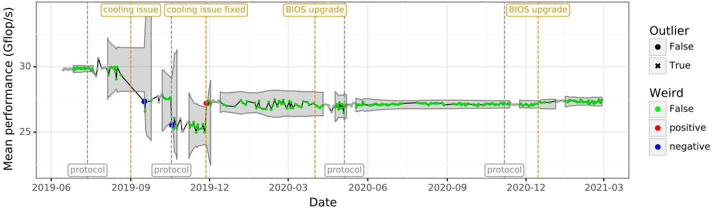
Note: using the F distribution instead of the normal distribution (the true mean and standard deviation are unknown)

With several variables, use their covariance matrix

Example in dimension 2, with $\mathbb{P}(x_{n+1} \in \text{interval}) \approx 99.5\%$

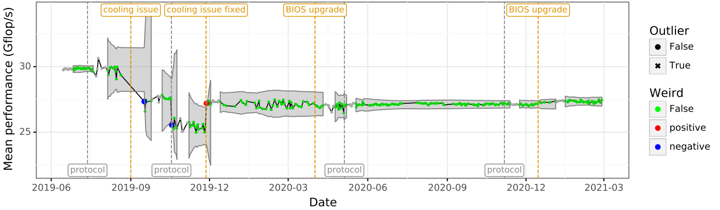


Performance fluctuation of the node dahu-14

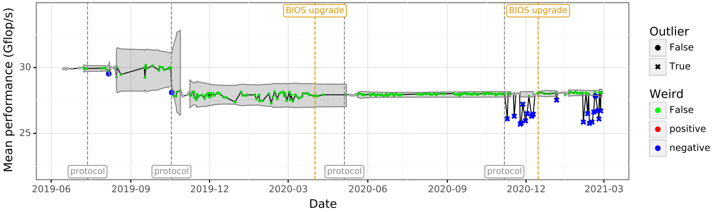


Result: performance fluctuation

Performance fluctuation of the node dahu-14



Performance fluctuation of the node dahu-32



How to detect more subtle changes? Take several consecutive measures $x_{n+1}, \ldots, x_{n+k}$, use their average and shrink the interval accordingly

Fluctuation interval for several measures

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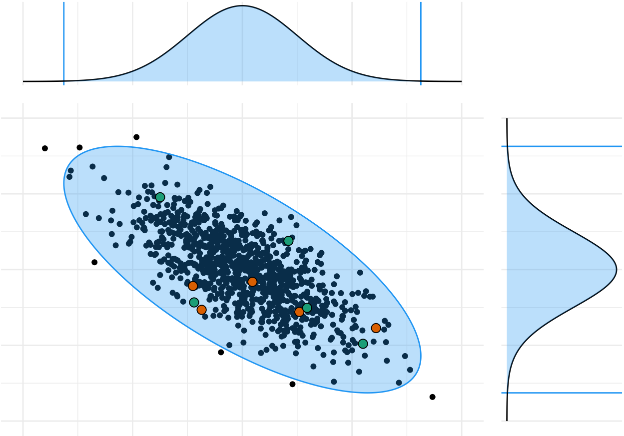

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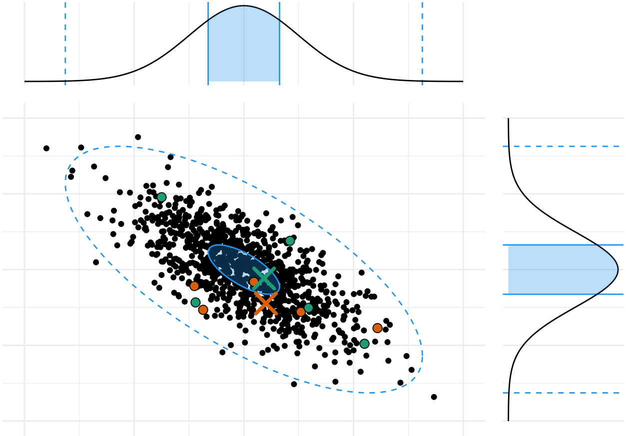
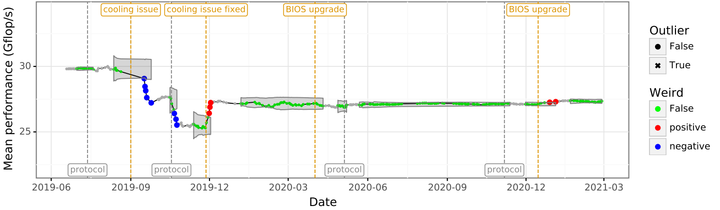
Example with 5 measures (averages represented by crosses)



Performance fluctuation of the node dahu-14 (5-day window)



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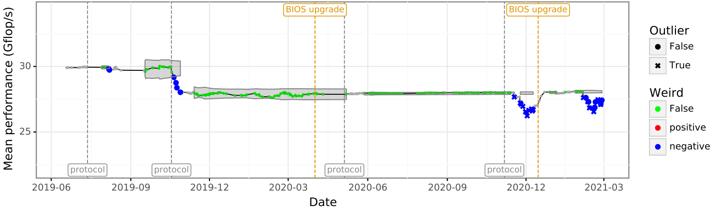
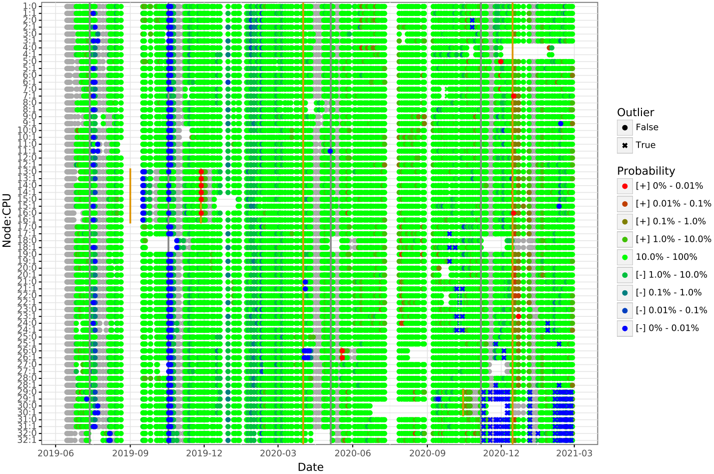


Overview of the performance on cluster dahu



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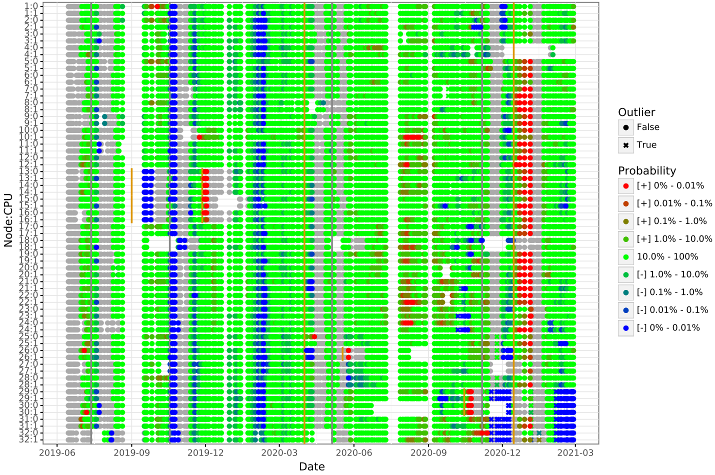

Performance tests: wraping up

Multi-variable test also implemented, on all the model coefficients

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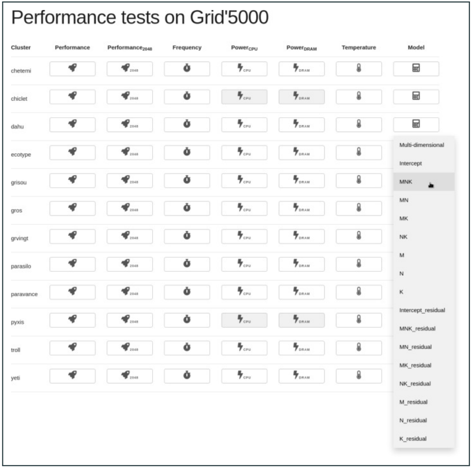
Results available at https://cornebize.net/g5k_test



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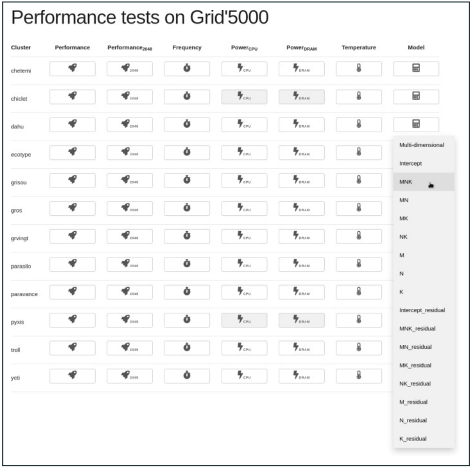

Detected events

- BIOS upgrades
- Cooling issue
- Faulty memory
- Power instability

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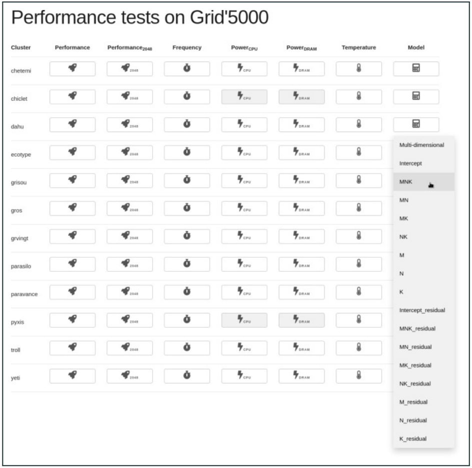

Detected events

- BIOS upgrades
- Cooling issue
- Faulty memory
- Power instability

All went unnoticed by both Grid'5000 staff and users, despite significant effects

$\Rightarrow$ Great help potential

Concluding thoughts

How to know if our predictions are faithful?

There is no *correctness proof*, a model can be validated only by trying to break it

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$\Rightarrow$ Often broke the simulations during the last few years

Can we trust our predictions?

How to know if our predictions are faithful?

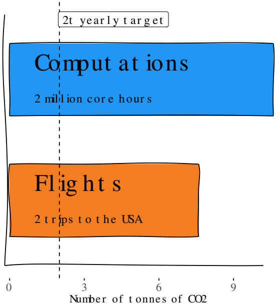
There is no *correctness proof*, a model can be validated only by trying to break it

$\Rightarrow$ Often broke the simulations during the last few years

Repeated the whole study from scratch on a new cluster: ✓

Where to stop? Try all the Grid'5000 clusters? Other applications?

About 18 t of CO2eq were emitted for this thesis



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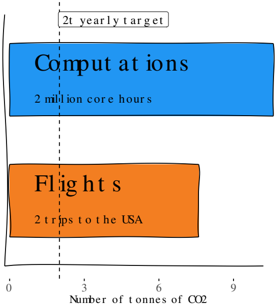

Do we really *need* to attend conferences in person?

What about computations?

Why so many computations?

More than half the total core hours were used for performance tests

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How to reduce them?

- Change the experiment procedure (e.g. no full node reinstallation)
- Test less frequently (e.g. only once a week)
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Who should be responsible of tests?

- Platform staff? But what should they test?
- Researchers? Isn't it redundant?

Applying our approach on the whole life cycle of supercomputers:

Design Constructing the best machine for a given budget, using co-design

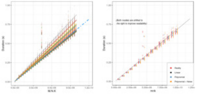
Development Debugging and improving software performance

Maintenance Ensuring that routine upgrades keep the performance as expected

Modeling Commputations

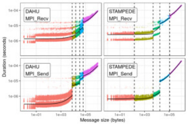
$$\text{dgemm}_i(M,N,K) = \underbrace{\alpha_i.M.N.K}_{\text{per host}} + \underbrace{\beta_i.M.N + \gamma_i.N.K + \dots}_{\text{polynomial model}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{N}(0, \alpha'_i.M.N.K + \dots)}_{\text{polynomial noise}}$$

Different color ⇒ different host | For a particular host



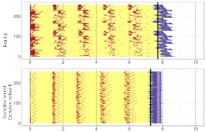
Modeling Communications

Hand-crafted non-blocking collective operations intertwinned with computations



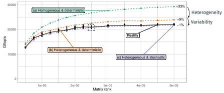
Internal behavior of the application

256 MPI processes, interrupted after the 5th iteration



Influence of the problem size

Now the complete run, with 1024 MPI processes

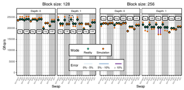


Take-Away Message: accurate prediction

Modeling both spatial and temporal computation variability is essential

Influence of the other parameters

Tested the 72 combinations of the remaining parameters

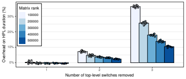


Perspective: parameter tuning in simulation

Use case: sensibility analysis

What if the network topology of my cluster was different?

Study: take a 2-level fat tree with 4 top-level switches, remove them one by one



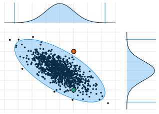
Faithful surrogate ⇒ Empirical studies of hypothetical platforms

⇒ Extrapolation of existing platforms

Fluctuation interval for several variables

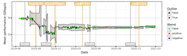
With several variables, use their covariance matrix

Example in dimension 2, with $\mathbb{P}(x_{n+1} \in \text{interval}) \approx 99.5\%$

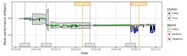


Result: performance fluctuation

Performance fluctuation of the node dahu-14

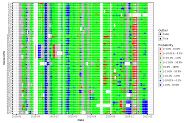


Performance fluctuation of the node dahu-32



Result: performance overview

Overview of the performance on cluster dahu (5-day window)



Thank you all!