Documentation on pp_ser.py

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v0.1

pp_ser.py is a parser to expand !\$SER serialization directives in Fortran code in order to generate serialization code using the m_serialize.f90 interface for the STELLA serialization framework.

The grammar is defined by a set of !\$SER directives. All directives are case-insensitive. The main keywords are INIT for initialization, VERBATIM for echoing some Fortran statements, OPTION for setting specific options for the serialization module, REGISTER for registering a data field meta-information, ZERO for setting some field to zero, SAVEPOINT for registering a savepoint with some optional information, DATA for serializing a data field, and CLEANUP for finishing serialization.

pp_ser.py adds the macro SERIALIZE around the translated directives like this:

```
#ifdef SERIALIZE
...
#end
```

pp_ser.py also supports serializing data on GPU with OpenACC directives.

1 Script options

1.1 OpenACC IF clause

An IF clause can be added to the generated OpenACC update directives. To add the clause, the option <code>--acc-if=value</code> must be used.

Usage:

```
$ ./pp_ser.py -d . --acc-if="i_am_accel_node"
```

1.2 OpenACC pre-processor macro

OpenACC directives to update the field from/to the accelerator are generated with an ACC_PREFIX. This pre-processor macro is automatically defined with the value !\$acc at the beginning of the file. The option --no-prefix disable the automatic generation.

Usage:

```
$ ./pp_ser.py -d . --no-prefix
```

2 Keywords

2.1 INIT

Initialize the serialization framework.

```
!$ser init directory=dir prefix=pre [mode=] [prefix_ref=] [mpi_rank
=] [rprecision=] [rperturb=] [realtype=] [if if_statement]
```

- dir: the directory of the main database
- prefix: the prefix of the main database file names
- mode: 0 or 1
- prefix_ref: the prefix of the reference database file names. If reference database is set, the serializer reads from the reference database and writes to the main database.
- mpi_rank: the MPI rank (optional). If the MPI rank is set, database files will be suffixed with it.
- rprecision: specify the precision for the perturbation.
- rperturb: specify the desired magnitude of perturbation.
- realtype: specify the size of the real type with an integer value.
- if_statement: under which condition is the directive executed

Examples:

```
!$ser init directory='.' prefix='Field' mpi_rank=my_cart_id
!$ser init directory='.' prefix='database' prefix_ref='ref_database'
!$ser init directory='.' prefix='Field' if ser_test_mode==0
```

```
REAL(KIND=8) :: rprecision
rprecision = 10.0**(-PRECISION(1.0))

!$ser init directory='.' prefix='SerialboxTest-output' &
!$ser prefix_ref='SerialboxTest' rprecision=rprecision &
!$ser rperturb=1.0e-5_8
```

2.2 MODE

Set the serialization mode (ppser_mode). 0 = write, 1 = read, 2 = read with perturbation. ppser_mode is by default 0.

```
!$ser mode [[read | write | read-perturb] | [0 | 1] | variable] [if
   if_statement]
```

When the mode read-perturb is used, the initialization must be made with rprecision and rperturb values.

Examples:

```
!$ser mode 0
!$ser mode read if i_am_accel_node
!$ser mode ser_test_mode
```

2.3 DATA

Serialize the data field.

```
!$ser data field=variable [field2=variable2 ...] [if if_statement]
```

Examples:

```
!$ser data pt=pt(:,kk) pq=pq(:,kk)
!$ser data pp=pp(:)
!$ser data pp_field=pp pq=pq if test_counter<30</pre>
```

2.4 DATA_KBUFF

Serialize a data field within a loop over the k-index. This directive has the same general syntax as DATA but the user is required to provide the current value of the k-loop index (k_value) and the extent of the k-loop (k_size).

Examples:

```
!$ser data_kbuff k_value=k k_size=ke pt=pt(:,:) pq=pq(:,:)
```

2.5 ACCDATA

Serialize the data field located on the accelerator. Same options as DATA clause. OpenACC update host/device are generated before reading or writing data from the accelerator.

Examples:

```
!$ser accdata pt=pt(:,kk) pq=pq(:,kk)
!$ser data pp=pp(:)
```

2.6 VERBATIM

Examples:

```
!$ser verbatim PRINT *, 'ser_test_mode =', ser_test_mode
```

See more examples in Section 3.

2.7 SAVEPOINT

Create a savepoint with optional meta information.

```
!$ser savepoint name [meta-information] [if if_statement]
```

Examples:

```
!$ser savepoint cuadjtq.DoStep-in iteration=test_counter
!$ser savepoint cuadjtq_out if i_am_accel_node
```

2.8 ON and OFF

Turn on and turn off the serializer.

```
!$ser [on | off]
```

Examples:

```
!$ser on
!$ser off
```

2.9 ZERO

Set the field to be zero.

```
!$ser zero variable1 [variable2 ...] [if if_statement]
```

Examples:

```
!$ser zero test_counter
!$ser zero pt pq
!$ser zero pt if test_counter==0
```

3 Examples

3.1 A first example

Here is a first example of how the directives look like in real codes.

```
MODULE mo_cuadjust
SUBROUTINE cuadjtq()
ACC_PREFIX DATA PCOPY(pt(:,kk), pq(:,kk)), IF (i_am_accel_node)
    !$ser init directory='.' prefix='Field'
    !$ser savepoint cuadjtq.DoStep-in
    !$ser mode write
    !$ser data pt=pt(:,kk) pq=pq(:,kk)
    !$ser data pp=pp(:)
ACC_PREFIX PARALLEL, IF (i_am_accel_node)
ACC_PREFIX END PARALLEL
    !$ser savepoint cuadjtq.DoStep-out
    !$ser mode write
    !$ser data pt=pt(:,kk) pq=pq(:,kk)
ACC_PREFIX END DATA
END SUBROUTINE cuadjtq
END module mo_cuadjust
```

In this example, we first initialize the serializer, then create a new savepoint for the inputs and set the mode. We serialize pt, pq and pp. Here pp is marked as INTENT(IN) and we need to remove that. After some computation, we create a savepoint for the outputs, set the mode and serialize the data again.

3.2 Decide the mode dynamically

What if we need one executable to perform differently: sometimes reading input and sometimes writing the input. This is achieved by

```
MODULE mo_cuadjust

!$ser verbatim USE mo_run_config, ONLY: ser_test_mode

IMPLICIT NONE

SUBROUTINE cuadjtq()

!$ser savepoint cuadjtq.DoStep-in

!$ser mode ser_test_mode

!$ser data ...

END SUBROUTINE cuadjtq

END module mo_cuadjust
```

Here ser_test_mode is in the namelist mo_run_config (added in the namelist manually!). If we want to write the inputs, we set ser_test_mode to be 0 in the configuration file. Otherwise we set it to be 1.

3.3 Adding meta-information to a savepoint

Savepoints are considered equal if they have the same name and the same meta-information. If the subroutine in 3.1 is called twice, then we end up creating the same savepoint twice. To solve this, we keep track of how many times the subroutine is called and add this as meta-information.

```
MODULE mo_cuadjust

IMPLICIT NONE

PRIVATE

!$ser verbatim INTEGER :: test_counter = 0  ! number of times subroutine is called

SUBROUTINE cuadjtq()

!$ser savepoint cuadjtq.DoStep-in iteration=test_counter

ACC_PREFIX PARALLEL, IF (i_am_accel_node)
...
ACC_PREFIX END PARALLEL
```

```
!$ser savepoint cuadjtq.DoStep-out iteration=test_counter

!$ser verbatim test_counter = test_counter + 1

END SUBROUTINE cuadjtq
END module mo_cuadjust
```

3.4 Turn off the serializer after a certain number of function call

With the counter defined in 3.3, we can turn off the serializer if we do not want it to produce too much data.

```
!$ser verbatim IF (test_counter<100) THEN
!$ser off
!$ser verbatim ENDIF
```

We can also set the serializer to be off at the beginning, and turn it on from the point we feel like serializing.

```
!$ser off
!$ser verbatim IF (test_counter>10) THEN
!$ser on
!$ser verbatim ENDIF
```

3.5 Reference database

An extension to 3.2 is that when we write the input, we are generating the reference database. When we read the input, we are generating the test database, and we would like to read from the reference database and write to the test database. One solution to this is

```
MODULE mo_cuadjust
  !$ser verbatim USE mo_run_config, ONLY: ser_test_mode
  IMPLICIT NONE
SUBROUTINE cuadjtq()
   !$ser init directory='.' prefix='ref_' if ser_test_mode==0
   !$ser init directory='.' prefix='test_' prefix_ref='ref_' if
        ser_test_mode==1

   !$ser savepoint cuadjtq.DoStep-in
   !$ser mode ser_test_mode
   !$ser data ...
END SUBROUTINE cuadjtq
```

END module mo_cuadjust

If ser_test_mode is 0, we are generating the reference database. If it is 1, we are generating the test database.