

HPL BENCHMARK

WEEK 2

Team Phoenix VIP, Fall 2025

HPL HANDS-ON LESSON #1

1. Additional overview of the High-Performance Linpack (HPL) Benchmark
2. Compile HPL on COC-ICE cluster
3. Perform test run to ensure successful compilation
4. Mini-assignment + goals for next week

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WHAT IS HPL MEASURING?

- “Performance” is a vague term, so we need to be very exact at defining what our benchmark captures.
 - Reference point to describe specific features of your system, not a general measurement of its overall performance.
- **H**igh **P**erformance **L**INPACK (HPL) benchmark measures **f**loating-point **o**perations **p**er **s**econd (FLOPS).
 - “...solves a (random) dense linear system in double precision (64 bits) arithmetic on distributed-memory computers” using row reduction.

WHY FLOPS?

- FLOPs is a standardized unit of measurement (Calahan, 1977) that shows computational throughput due to HPL's raw numerical computation (matrix operations).
- Hardware agnostic: can be measured on x86 and ARM CPU archs and GPUs.
- In HPL, reflects hardware performance and software optimization.
 - Hardware --> tests parallelism, cache, mem. hierarchy, and interconnects under computational load.
 - Software --> tests effectiveness of BLAS and MPI libs chosen.

$$\text{Total GFLOPs} = \frac{2}{3}(N)^3 + 2(N)^2 / T_{\text{solve}} \times 10^9$$

N = matrix size ($N \times N$)

T_{solve} = total time (sec.) for completion

T/V	N	NB	P	Q	Time	Gflops
WR11C2R4	125568	192	4	6	1184.68	1.1142e+03

Rank	System	Cores	Rmax [PFlop/s]	Rpeak [PFlop/s]	Power (kW)	Rmax/Rpeak
1	El Capitan - HPE Cray EX255a, AMD 4th Gen EPYC 24C 1.8GHz, AMD Instinct MI300A, Slingshot-11, TOSS, HPE DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	11,039,616	1,742.00	2,746.38	29,581	63%
2	Frontier - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE Cray OS, HPE DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	9,066,176	1,353.00	2,055.72	24,607	65.8%
3	Aurora - HPE Cray EX - Intel Exascale Compute Blade, Xeon CPU Max 9470 52C 2.4GHz, Intel Data Center GPU Max, Slingshot-11, Intel DOE/SC/Argonne National Laboratory United States	9,264,128	1,012.00	1,980.01	38,698	51.1%
4	Eagle - Microsoft NDv5, Xeon Platinum 8480C 48C 2GHz, NVIDIA H100, NVIDIA Infiniband NDR, Microsoft Azure Microsoft Azure United States	2,073,600	561.20	846.84		66%
5	HPC6 - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, RHEL 8.9, HPE Eni S.p.A. Italy	3,143,520	477.90	606.97	8,461	78.7%

WHY FLOPS?

- Random dense matrix:
 - Easier to generate.
 - Sparse matrices may widely vary in sparsity patterns which affect memory access patterns and communication.
 - Can be applied across various architectures (e.g., CPUs & GPUs).
 - LA libs (e.g., BLAS, LAPACK) designed specifically for dense matrix operations. Allows for further performance tuning.

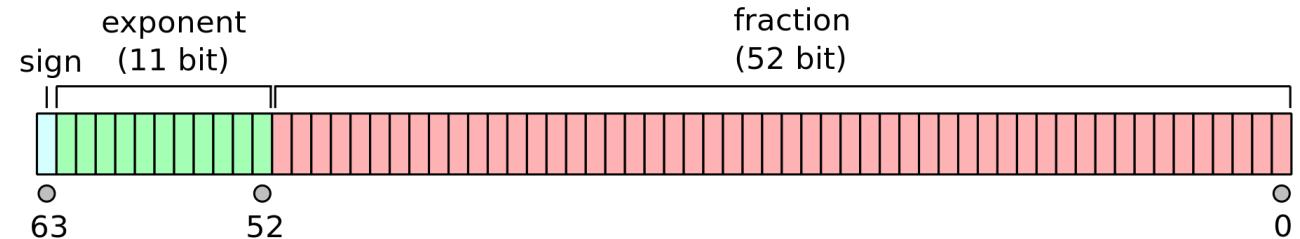
Dense Matrix										
1	2	31	2	9	7	34	22	11	5	
11	92	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	
3	9	13	8	21	17	4	2	1	4	
8	32	1	2	34	18	7	78	10	7	
9	22	3	9	8	71	12	22	17	3	
13	21	21	9	2	47	1	81	21	9	
21	12	53	12	91	24	81	8	91	2	
61	8	33	82	19	87	16	3	1	55	
54	4	78	24	18	11	4	2	99	5	
13	22	32	42	9	15	9	22	1	21	

Sparse Matrix										
1	.	3	.	9	.	3
11	.	4	2	1	
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	
8	.	.	.	3	1	
.	.	.	9	.	.	1	.	17	.	
13	21	.	9	2	47	1	81	21	9	
.	
.	.	.	.	19	8	16	.	.	55	
54	4	.	.	.	11	
.	.	2	22	.	21	

WHY FLOPS?

- “...solves a (random) dense linear system in double precision (64 bits) arithmetic on distributed-memory computers” using row reduction.
- Double precision (64-bit):
 - Compared to 32-bit...
 - Greater precision for fractional values.

IEEE 754 Format – 64-bit representation



Number → 0.1 or 1/10

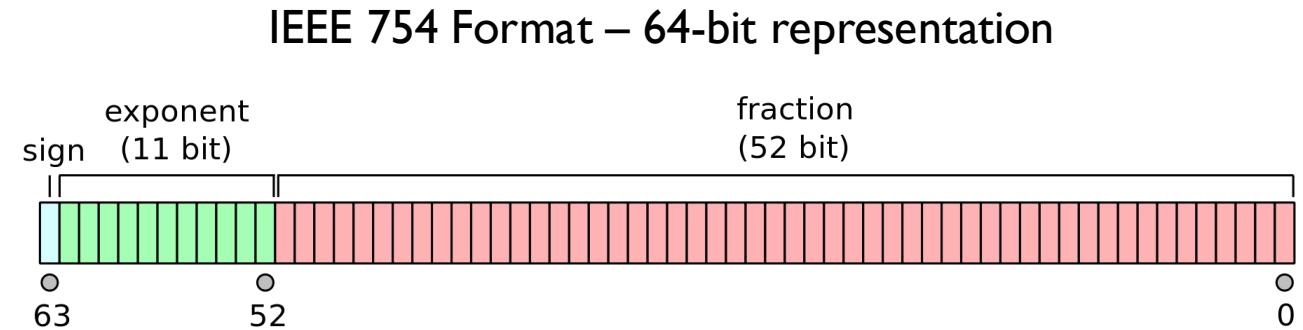
Base-10, **0.1** is finite (non-repeating).
Base-2 (binary), **0.1** is infinite (repeating).

We need a method to approximate numbers that cannot be represented “accurately” in binary.

- Floating-point systems (e.g., 32- vs 64-bit)
- **0.1** in 32-bit = 0.10000001490116119384765625
 - Error $\sim 1.49 \times 10^{-8}$
- **0.1** in 64-bit =
0.10000000000000005551115123125782702118158
3404541015625
 - Error $\sim 5.55 \times 10^{-17}$

WHY FLOPS?

- “...solves a (random) dense linear system in double precision (64 bits) arithmetic on distributed-memory computers” using row reduction.
- Double precision (64-bit):
 - Compared to 32-bit...
 - Greater precision for fractional values.
 - Increased range of numbers able to be represented.
 - Unsigned = 0 to 2^{64} vs 2^{32}



Number → 0.1 or 1/10

Base-10, **0.1** is finite (non-repeating).
Base-2 (binary), **0.1** is infinite (repeating).

We need a method to approximate numbers that cannot be represented “accurately” in binary.

- Floating-point systems (e.g., 32- vs 64-bit)
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0.10000000000000005551115123125782702118158
3404541015625
 - Error $\sim 5.55 \times 10^{-17}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let's decompose this matrix and solve for L and U. ($A = LU$)

L



$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

U



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let's decompose this matrix and solve for L and U, but this time via partial pivoting ($PA = LU$).

$\downarrow R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 12 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\downarrow

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 12 \\ 0 & 7/6 & 0 \\ 0 & 15/2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\downarrow R_2 \leftarrow R_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 12 \\ 0 & 15/2 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 7/6 & 0.10 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 12 \\ 0 & 15/2 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.83 \end{bmatrix}$$

L triangular matrix:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5/6 & 1 & 0 \\ 7/6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

update

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 5/6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

update

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 5/6 & 7/45 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Permutation matrix:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

update

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

update

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

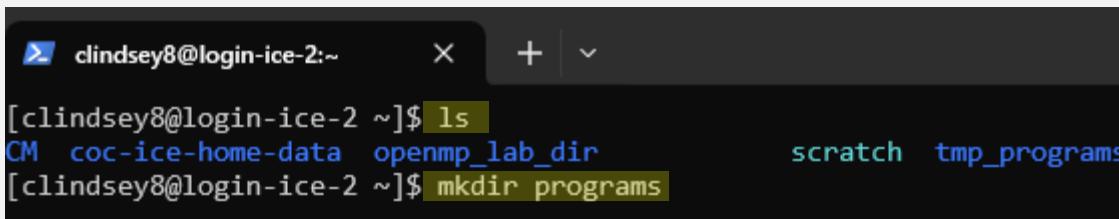
HPL HANDS-ON LESSON #1

- I. Additional overview of the High-Performance Linpack (HPL) Benchmark
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3. Perform test run to ensure successful compilation
4. Supplemental assignment + goals for next week

Let's SSH into the Instructional Cluster Environment (ICE)!

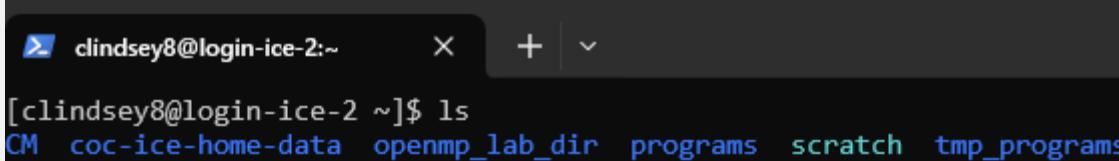
1. `ssh clindsey8@login-ice.pace.gatech.edu`

2.



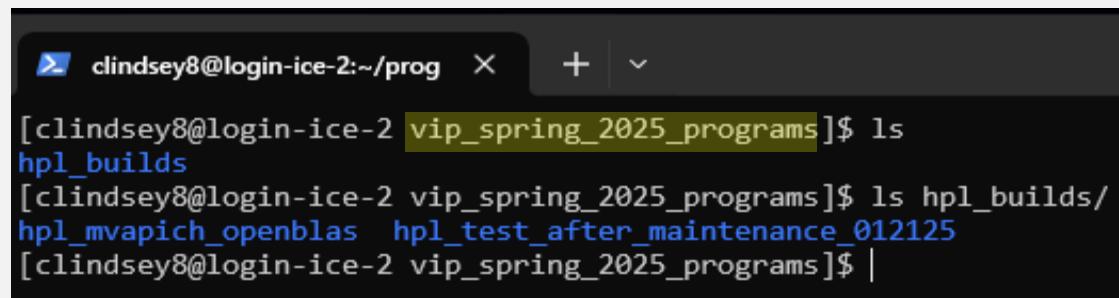
```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2:~]$ ls
CM coc-ice-home-data openmp_lab_dir scratch tmp_programs
[clindsey8@login-ice-2:~]$ mkdir programs
```

3.



```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2:~]$ ls
CM coc-ice-home-data openmp_lab_dir programs scratch tmp_programs
```

4.



```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2:~/prog]$ ls
vip_spring_2025_programs
[clindsey8@login-ice-2:~/prog/vip_spring_2025_programs]$ ls hpl_builds/
hpl_mvapich_openblas hpl_test_after_maintenance_012125
[clindsey8@login-ice-2:~/prog/vip_spring_2025_programs]$ |
```

HPL - A Portable Implementation of the High-Performance Linpack Benchmark for Distributed-Memory Computers

Version 2.3

[A. Petitet](#), [R. C. Whaley](#), [J. Dongarra](#), [A. Cleary](#)

December 2, 2018



Innovative Computing Laboratory
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

[# Accesses](#)

HPL is a software package that solves a (random) dense linear system in double precision (64 bits) arithmetic on distributed-memory computers. It can thus be regarded as a portable as well as freely available implementation of the High Performance Computing Linpack Benchmark.

The **algorithm** used by HPL can be summarized by the following keywords: Two-dimensional block-cyclic data distribution - Right-looking variant of the LU factorization with row partial pivoting featuring multiple look-ahead depths - Recursive panel factorization with pivot search and column broadcast combined - Various virtual panel broadcast topologies - bandwidth reducing swap-broadcast algorithm - backward substitution with look-ahead of depth 1.

The HPL package provides a testing and timing program to quantify the **accuracy** of the obtained solution as well as the time it took to compute it. The best **performance** achievable by this software on your system depends on a large variety of factors. Nonetheless, with some restrictive assumptions on the interconnection network, the algorithm described here and its attached implementation are **scalable** in the sense that their parallel efficiency is maintained constant with respect to the per processor memory usage.

The HPL software package **requires** the availability on your system of an implementation of the Message Passing Interface **MPI** (1.1 compliant). An implementation of **either** the Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms **BLAS** **or** the Vector Signal Image Processing Library **VSIPL** is also needed. Machine-specific as well as generic implementations of **MPI**, the **BLAS** and **VSIPL** are available for a large variety of systems.

Acknowledgements: This work was supported in part by a grant from the Department of Energy's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Los Alamos National Laboratory as part of the ASCI Projects contract numbers B503962 and 12187-001-00 4R.

[\[Home\]](#) [\[Copyright and Licensing Terms\]](#) [\[Algorithm\]](#) [\[Scalability\]](#) [\[Performance Results\]](#) [\[Documentation\]](#) [\[Software\]](#) [\[FAQs\]](#) [\[Tuning\]](#) [\[Errata-Bugs\]](#) [\[References\]](#) [\[Related Links\]](#)

*Innovative Computing Laboratory
last revised December 2, 2018*

```
#####
file  hpl-2.3.tar.gz
for   HPL 2.3 - A Portable Implementation of the High-Performance Linpack
      Benchmark for Distributed-Memory Computers
by    Antoine Petitet, Clint Whaley, Jack Dongarra, Andy Cleary, Piotr Luszczek
Updated: December 2, 2018
#####
#####
```

<https://www.netlib.org/benchmark/hpl/>

Google “netlib hpl”, and the first link should take you to the above page

Let's compile HPL on the Instructional Cluster Environment (ICE)!

5.

```
clindsey8@login-ice-2:~/scrat X + | ▾
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ wget https://www.netlib.org/benchmark/hpl/hpl-2.3.tar.gz
--2025-01-21 21:17:49-- https://www.netlib.org/benchmark/hpl/hpl-2.3.tar.gz
Resolving www.netlib.org (www.netlib.org)... 160.36.239.231
Connecting to www.netlib.org (www.netlib.org)|160.36.239.231|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 660871 (645K) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'hpl-2.3.tar.gz'

hpl-2.3.tar.gz          100%[=====] 645.38K  --.-KB/s   in 0.06s

2025-01-21 21:17:50 (10.4 MB/s) - 'hpl-2.3.tar.gz' saved [660871/660871]

[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ ls
hpl-2.3.tar.gz
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$
```

6.

```
clindsey8@login-ice-2:~/scrat X + | ▾
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ tar xzf hpl-2.3.tar.gz
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ ls
hpl-2.3  hpl-2.3.tar.gz
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ |
```

Let's compile HPL on the Instructional Cluster Environment (ICE)!

7.

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ module list
Currently Loaded Modules:
 1) gmp/6.2.1 (H)  3) mpc/1.3.1 (H)  5) gcc/12.3.0          7) libiconv/1.17 (H)  9) libxml2/2.10.3 (H) 11) slurm/23.11.1 (H)
 2) mpfr/4.2.0 (H)  4) zlib/1.2.13 (H)  6) libpciaccess/0.17 (H)  8) xz/5.4.1      (H) 10) pmix/4.2.6      (H) 12) mvapich2/2.3.7-1
Where:
H: Hidden Module
```

8.

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ ml openblas
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ module list
Currently Loaded Modules:
 1) gmp/6.2.1 (H)  4) zlib/1.2.13      (H)  7) libiconv/1.17 (H) 10) pmix/4.2.6      (H) 13) openblas/0.3.23
 2) mpfr/4.2.0 (H)  5) gcc/12.3.0          8) xz/5.4.1      (H) 11) slurm/23.11.1 (H)
 3) mpc/1.3.1 (H)  6) libpciaccess/0.17 (H)  9) libxml2/2.10.3 (H) 12) mvapich2/2.3.7-1
Where:
H: Hidden Module
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$
```

Let's compile HPL on the Instructional Cluster Environment (ICE)!

9.

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ ls
hpl-2.3  hpl-2.3.tar.gz
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ cd hpl-2.3/
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl-2.3]$ ls
acinclude.m4  BUGS      config.guess  configure.ac  depcomp   INSTALL    Makefile.am  Make.top   NEWS      src       TODO
aclocal.m4   ChangeLog  config.sub   COPYING       HISTORY   install-sh  Makefile.in  man        README   testing   TUNING
AUTHORS      compile   configure   COPYRIGHT     include    Makefile    makes      missing   setup    THANKS   www
```

10.

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl-2.3]$ cd setup/
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 setup]$ ls
Make.FreeBSD_PIV_CBLAS  Make.Linux_ATHLON_CBLAS  Make.Linux_PII_CBLAS_gm  Make.MacOSX_Accelerate  Make.SUN4SOL2-g_FBLAS  Make.UNKNOWN.in
make_generic              Make.Linux_ATHLON_FBLAS   Make.Linux_PII_FBLAS      Make.PWR2_FBLAS        Make.SUN4SOL2-g_VSIPL
Make.HPUX_FBLAS           Make.Linux_ATHLON_VSIPL  Make.Linux_PII_FBLAS_gm  Make.PWR3_FBLAS        Make.T3E_FBLAS
Make.I860_FBLAS           Make.Linux_Intel64      Make.Linux_PII_VSIPL     Make.PWRPC_FBLAS      Make.Tru64_FBLAS
Make.IRIX_FBLAS           Make.Linux_PII_CBLAS   Make.Linux_PII_VSIPL_gm  Make.SUN4SOL2_FBLAS  Make.Tru64_FBLAS_elan
```

11.

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 setup]$ cp Make.Linux_Intel64 ..
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 setup]$ |
```

12.

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 setup]$ cd ..
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl-2.3]$ ls
acinclude.m4  BUGS      config.guess  configure.ac  depcomp   INSTALL    Makefile.am  makes      missing   setup    THANKS   www
aclocal.m4   ChangeLog  config.sub   COPYING       HISTORY   install-sh  Makefile.in  Make.top   NEWS      src       TODO
AUTHORS      compile   configure   COPYRIGHT     include    Makefile    man        README   testing   TUNING
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl-2.3]$ nano Make.Linux_Intel64
```

13.

```
clindsey8@login-ice-2:~/prog X + v
GNU nano 5.6.1          Make.Linux_Intel64
#
# -- High Performance Computing Linpack Benchmark (HPL)
#   HPL - 2.3 - December 2, 2018
#   Antoine P. Petitet
#   University of Tennessee, Knoxville
#   Innovative Computing Laboratory
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# (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE
# OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
# #####
#
# -----
# - shell -
# -----
#
SHELL      = /bin/sh
#
[ Read 190 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut      ^T Execute
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace   ^U Paste    ^J Justify
[0] 0:nano*                                         "login-ice-2.pace.gate" 21:51 21-Jan-25
```

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ cat README.txt
modules to load:
1) openblas/0.3.23
MPI compiler --> mvapich2/2.3.7-1
C compiler --> gcc/12.3.0

Edits to Makefile:
1) HOME variable created under "HPL Directory Structure / HPL library"
2) TOPdir variable changed to reflect proper PATH under "HPL Directory Structure / HPL library".
3) MPI section uncommented.
  a) MPdir variable hard coded as the $MVAPICH2ROOT.
  b) MPinc variable changed from "include64" to "include".
  c) MPLib variable changed from "$(MPdir)/lib64/libmpi.a" to "$(MPdir)/lib/libmpi.so"
4) LAdir changed to $(OPENBLASROOT)
  a) LAinc changed to "$(LAdir)/include"
  b) LAlib changed to "-L$(LAdir)/lib/ \ $(LAdir)/lib/libopenblas.so"
5) CC variable changed to "mpicc"
6) OMP_DEFS variable changed to "-fopenmp"
7) CFLAGS variable changed to "CCFLAGS = $(HPL_DEFS) -O3 -Wall"
8) Erased -mt_mpi flag from LINKFLAGS variable.
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$
```

|4.

```
GNU nano 5.6.1          Make.Linux_Intel64
#####
# - shell
#
# SHELL      = /bin/sh
# CD         = cd
# CP         = cp
# LN_S       = ln -fs
# MKDIR     = mkdir -p
# RM         = /bin/rm -f
# TOUCH      = touch
#
# - Platform identifier -
#
# ARCH       = Linux_Intel64
#
# - HPL Directory Structure / HPL library -
#
# HOME       = /home/hice1/clindsey8/programs/vip_spring_2025_programs/hpl-2.3
# TOPdir     = $(HOME)/hpl_mvapich_openblas/hpl-2.3
# INCdir     = $(TOPdir)/include
# BINdir     = $(TOPdir)/bin/$(ARCH)
# LIBdir     = $(TOPdir)/lib/$(ARCH)
# HPLlib     = $(LIBdir)/libhpl.a
#
# - Message Passing library (MPI) -
#
# MPinc tells the C compiler where to find the Message Passing library
# header files, MPlib is defined to be the name of the library to be
# used. The variable MPdir is only used for defining MPinc and MPlib.
#
```

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ cat README.txt
modules to load:
1) openblas/0.3.23
MPI compiler --> mvapich2/2.3.7-1
C compiler --> gcc/12.3.0

Edits to Makefile:
1) HOME variable created under "HPL Directory Structure / HPL library"
2) TOPdir variable changed to reflect proper PATH under "HPL Directory St
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3) MPI section uncommented.
    a) MPdir variable hard coded as the $MVAPICH2ROOT.
    b) MPinc variable changed from "include64" to "include".
    c) MPlib variable changed from "$(MPdir)/lib64/libmpi.a" to "$(MPdir)/
lib/libmpi.so"

4) LAdir changed to $(OPENBLASROOT)
    a) LAinc changed to "$(LAdir)/include"
    b) LAlib changed to "-L$(LAdir)/lib/ \ $(LAdir)/lib/libopenblas.so

5) CC variable changed to "mpicc"
6) OMP_DEFS variable changed to "-fopenmp"
7) CCFLAGS variable changed to "CCFLAGS = $(HPL_DEFS) -O3 -Wall"
8) Erased -mt_mpi flag from LINKFLAGS variable.
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$
```

/home/hice1/clindsey8/programs/vip_spring_2025_programs/hpl_builds/hpl_mvapich_openblas/hpl-2.3

HOME var

Do NOT include trailing slash in Home var

TOPdir var

15.

```
GNU nano 5.6.1          Make.Linux_Intel64
#####
#
# -----
# - shell -
# -----
# SHELL      = /bin/sh
# CD         = cd
# CP         = cp
# LN_S       = ln -fs
# MKDIR     = mkdir -p
# RM         = /bin/rm -f
# TOUCH      = touch
# -----
# - Platform identifier -
# -----
# ARCH       = Linux_Intel64
# -----
# - HPL Directory Structure / HPL library -
# -----
# HOME       = /home/hice1/clindsey8/programs/vip_spring_2025_programs/hpl-2.3
# TOPdir     = $(HOME)/hpl_mvapich_openblas/hpl-2.3
# INCdir     = $(TOPdir)/include
# BINdir     = $(TOPdir)/bin/$(ARCH)
# LIBdir     = $(TOPdir)/lib/$(ARCH)
# HPLlib     = $(LIBdir)/libhpl.a
# -----
# - Message Passing library (MPI) -
# -----
# MPinc tells the C compiler where to find the Message Passing library
# header files, MPlib is defined to be the name of the library to be
# used. The variable MPdir is only used for defining MPinc and MPlib.
#
# MPdir      = /usr/local/pace-apps/spack/packages/linux-rhel9-x86_64_v3/
# MPinc     = -I$(MPdir)/include
# MPlib     = $(MPdir)/lib/libmpi.so
# -----
# - Linear Algebra library (BLAS or VSIPL) -
# -----
# LAinc tells the C compiler where to find the Linear Algebra library
# header files, LAlib is defined to be the name of the library to be
# used. The variable LAdir is only used for defining LAinc and LAlib.
#
# LAdir      = $(OPENBLASROOT)
```

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ cat README.txt
modules to load:
1) openblas/0.3.23

MPI compiler --> mvapich2/2.3.7-1
C compiler --> gcc/12.3.0

Edits to Makefile:
1) HOME variable created under "HPL Directory Structure / HPL library"
2) TOPdir variable changed to reflect proper PATH under "HPL Directory St
ructure / HPL library".
3) MPI section uncommented.
   a) MPdir variable hard coded as the $MVAPICH2ROOT.
   b) MPinc variable changed from "include64" to "include".
   c) MPlib variable changed from "$(MPdir)/lib64/libmpi.a" to "$(MPdir)/
lib/libmpi.so"

4) LAdir changed to $(OPENBLASROOT)
   a) LAinc changed to "$(LAdir)/include"
   b) LAlib changed to "-L$(LAdir)/lib/ \ $(LAdir)/lib/libopenblas.so

5) CC variable changed to "mpicc"
6) OMP_DEFS variable changed to "-fopenmp"
7) CCFLAGS variable changed to "CCFLAGS = $(HPL_DEFS) -O3 -Wall"
8) Erased -mt_mpi flag from LINKFLAGS variable.

[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$
```

16.

```
GNU nano 5.6.1          Make.Linux_Intel64
#
# MPinc tells the C compiler where to find the Message Passing library
# header files, MPlib is defined to be the name of the library to be
# used. The variable MPdir is only used for defining MPinc and MPlib.
#
MPdir      = /usr/local/pace-apps/spack/packages/linux-rhel9-x86_64_v3/bs
MPinc      = -I$(MPdir)/include
MPlib      = $(MPdir)/lib/libmpi.so
#
#
# - Linear Algebra library (BLAS or VSIPL) -----
#
# LAinc tells the C compiler where to find the Linear Algebra library
# header files, LAlib is defined to be the name of the library to be
# used. The variable LAdir is only used for defining LAinc and LAlib.
#
LAdir      = $(OPENBLASROOT)
ifndef LAinc
LAinc      = $(LAdir)/include
endif
ifndef LAlib
LAlib      = -L$(LAdir)/lib/ \
             $(LAdir)/lib/libopenblas.so
endif
#
#
# - F77 / C interface -----
#
# You can skip this section if and only if you are not planning to use
# a BLAS library featuring a Fortran 77 interface. Otherwise, it is
# necessary to fill out the F2CDEFS variable with the appropriate
# options. **One and only one** option should be chosen in **each** of
# the 3 following categories:
#
# 1) name space (How C calls a Fortran 77 routine)
#
# -DAdd_           : all lower case and a suffixed underscore (Suns,
#                     Intel, ...),                                [default]
# -DNoChange       : all lower case (IBM RS6000),
# -DUpCase         : all upper case (Cray),
# -DAdd__          : the FORTRAN compiler in use is f2c.
#
# 2) C and Fortran 77 integer mapping
#
# -DF77_INTEGER=int : Fortran 77 INTEGER is a C int,          [default]
# -DF77_INTEGER=long : Fortran 77 INTEGER is a C long,
# -DF77_INTEGER=short : Fortran 77 INTEGER is a C short.
#
# 3) Fortran 77 string handling
#
# -DStringSunStyle : The string address is passed at the string loca-
#                   tion on the stack, and the string length is then
```

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ cat README.txt
modules to load:
1) openblas/0.3.23

MPI compiler --> mvapich2/2.3.7-1
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5) CC variable changed to "mpicc"
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8) Erased -mt_mpi flag from LINKFLAGS variable.

[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$
```

| 7.

```
GNU nano 5.6.1          Make.Linux_Intel64
# -DStringCrayStyle : Special option for Cray machines, which uses
#                      Cray fcd (fortran character descriptor) for
#                      interoperation.
#
# F2CDEFS      = -DAdd__ -DF77_INTEGER=int -DStringSunStyle
#
# -----
# - HPL includes / libraries / specifics
# -----
#
# HPL_INCLUDES = -I$(INCdir) -I$(INCdir)/$(ARCH) -I$(LAinc) $(MPinc)
HPL_LIBS      = $(HPLlib) $(LAlib) $(MPlib)
#
# - Compile time options
#
# -DHPL_COPY_L      force the copy of the panel L before bcast;
# -DHPL_CALL_CBLAS   call the cblas interface;
# -DHPL_CALL_VSIPL   call the vsip library;
# -DHPL_DETAILED_TIMING enable detailed timers;
#
# By default HPL will:
#   *) not copy L before broadcast,
#   *) call the BLAS Fortran 77 interface,
#   *) not display detailed timing information.
#
HPL_OPTS      = -DHPL_DETAILED_TIMING -DHPL_PROGRESS_REPORT
#
#
# -----
# HPL_DEFS      = $(F2CDEFS) $(HPL_OPTS) $(HPL_INCLUDES)
#
# -----
# - Compilers / linkers - Optimization flags
#
#
CC           = mpicc
CCNOOPT     = $(HPL_DEFS)
OMP_DEFS    = -fopenmp
CCFLAGS      = $(HPL_DEFS) -O3 -Wall
#
# On some platforms, it is necessary to use the Fortran linker to find
# the Fortran internals used in the BLAS library.
#
LINKER      = $(CC)
LINKFLAGS    = $(CCFLAGS) $(OMP_DEFS)
#
ARCHIVER     = ar
ARFLAGS      = r
RANLIB       = echo
#
# -----
|
```

^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute
^X Exit ^R Read File ^V Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify
[0] 0:nano*

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ cat README.txt
modules to load:
1) openblas/0.3.23

MPI compiler --> mvapich2/2.3.7-1
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lib/libmpi.so"

4) LAdir changed to $(OPENBLASROOT)
  a) LAinc changed to "$(LAdir)/include"
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5) CC variable changed to "mpicc"
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8) Erased -mt_mpi flag from LINKFLAGS variable.

[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$
```

| 18.

```
[clindsey8@login-ice-2 hpl_mvapich_openblas]$ salloc -N1 -n8 -t15:00
salloc: Pending job allocation 1238919
salloc: job 1238919 queued and waiting for resources
salloc: job 1238919 has been allocated resources
salloc: Granted job allocation 1238919
salloc: Waiting for resource configuration
salloc: Nodes atl11-1-02-003-20-1 are ready for job
-----
Begin Slurm Prolog: Jan-21-2025 22:10:07
Job ID: 1238919
User ID: clindsey8
Account: bios
Job name: interactive
Partition: coc-cpu,ice-cpu
QOS: coc-ice
-----
```

| 19.

```
[clindsey8@atl11-1-02-003-20-1 hpl-2.3]$ cd bin/Linux_Intel64/
[clindsey8@atl11-1-02-003-20-1 Linux_Intel64]$ ls
HPL.dat  xhpl
[clindsey8@atl11-1-02-003-20-1 Linux_Intel64]$ srun xhpl HPL.dat |
```

| 20.

```
=====
T/V          N   NB   P   Q           Time        Gflops
-----+
WR00R2R4      35    4    4    1       0.00      5.3769e-02
HPL_pdgesv() start time Tue Jan 21 22:10:56 2025
HPL_pdgesv() end time   Tue Jan 21 22:10:56 2025
--VV--VV--VV--VV--VV--VV--VV--VV--VV--VV--VV--VV--VV-
Max aggregated wall time rfact . . . : 0.00
+ Max aggregated wall time pfact . . . : 0.00
+ Max aggregated wall time mxswp . . . : 0.00
Max aggregated wall time update . . . : 0.00
+ Max aggregated wall time laswp . . . : 0.00
Max aggregated wall time up tr sv . . : 0.00
-----
||Ax-b||_oo/(eps*(||A||_oo*||x||_oo+||b||_oo)*N)= 2.22409445e-02 ..... PASSED
=====

Finished    864 tests with the following results:
            864 tests completed and passed residual checks,
              0 tests completed and failed residual checks,
              0 tests skipped because of illegal input values.
-----
End of Tests.
=====
[clindsey8@atl11-1-02-003-20-1 Linux_Intel64]$ |
[0] 0:srun*
```

↑ ↑ off topic

memes

sc21

isc22

sc22

isc23

sc23

memxct

sp24mp1

sc24

indyscc24

▼ APP SPECIFIC



hpl



io500

hpcg

mystery

ramble

Colonl Ch

November 13, 2024



Colonl_Charisma

11/13/2024 3:36



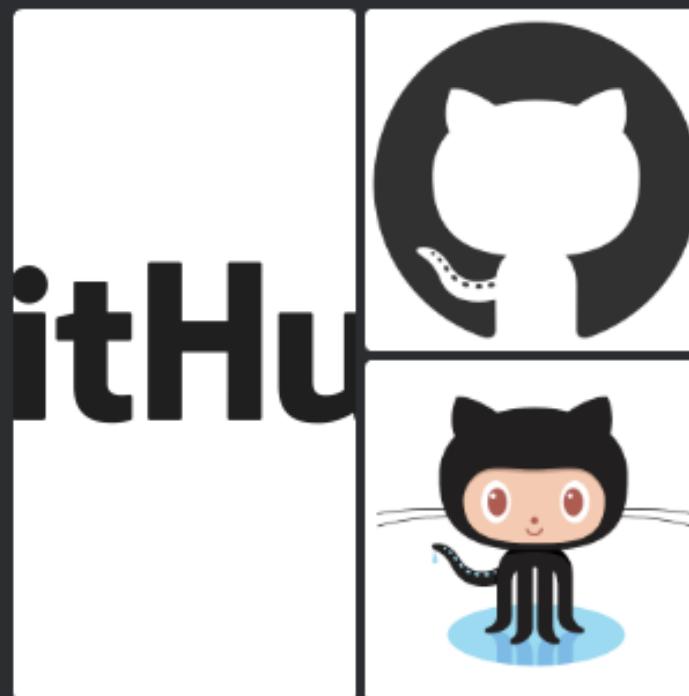
https://github.gatech.edu/clindsey8/HPL_VIP_Module



GitHub

Build software better, together

GitHub is where people build software. More than 100 million people use GitHub to discover, fork, and contribute to over 420 million projects.



Message #hpl



clindsey8 / HPL_VIP_Module

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Files

main

Go to file

- > **bonus_content**
- > **homework_doc**
- > **hpl_makefiles/hpl_mvapich_open...**
 - Make.Linux_Intel64**
 - README.txt**
- > **papers**
- > **ppt_presentations**
- > **scripts**

HPL_VIP_Module /

clindsey8 Delete scripts/automate_python_runs.py 31ad499 · now

Name	Last commit message	Last commit date
bonus_content	Delete bonus_content/tmp	3 months ago
homework_doc	Delete homework_doc/tmp	3 months ago
hpl_makefiles/hpl_mvapich_openblas	Delete hpl_makefiles/hpl_mvapich_openblas...	2 minutes ago
papers	Delete papers/tmp	3 months ago
ppt_presentations	Add files via upload	6 minutes ago
scripts	Delete scripts/automate_python_runs.py	now

HPL HANDS-ON LESSON #1

- I. Additional overview of the High-Performance Linpack (HPL) Benchmark
2. Compile HPL on COC-ICE cluster
3. Perform test run to ensure successful compilation
4. Mini-assignment + goals for next week

Mini-assignment

```
HPL_DAT_FILE = f'''HPLinpack benchmark input file
Innovative Computing Laboratory, University of Tennessee
HPL.out      output file name (if any)
6           device out (6=stdout,7=stderr,file)
1           # of problems sizes (N)
{Ns_DIVISIBLE_BY_NB}          Ns
1           # of NBs
{NB}          NBs
0           PMAP process mapping (0=Row-,1=Column-major)
1           # of process grids (P x Q)
{pq[0]}        Ps
{pq[1]}        Qs
16.0         threshold
1           # of panel fact
2           PFACTs (0=left, 1=Crout, 2=Right)
1           # of recursive stopping criterium
4           NBMINS (>= 1)
1           # of panels in recursion
2           NDIVs
1           # of recursive panel fact.
2           RFACTs (0=left, 1=Crout, 2=Right)
1           # of broadcast
1           BCASTs (0=1rg,1=1rM,2=2rg,3=2rM,4=Lng,5=LnM)
1           # of lookahead depth
1           DEPTHs (>=0)
2           SWAP (0=bin-exch,1=long,2=mix)
64          swapping threshold
0           L1 in (0=transposed,1=no-transposed) form
0           U  in (0=transposed,1=no-transposed) form
1           Equilibration (0=no,1=yes)
{mem_align}    memory alignment in double (> 0)'''
```

HPL Input (HPL.dat)

Important parameters:

- N #Matrix dimension
- NB #Block size for LA operations
- P #Factorization rows
- Q #Factorization columns. PxQ must equal your MPI processes
- Change # of algorithms to test

Run HPL for 1, 2 and 4 nodes, tune the HPL.dat file to achieve the best GFLOPs number.

- Which parameters did you tune and why?
- Plot the GFLOPs number for each run vs. no. of cores.
- Was the GFLOPs score of the 2-node run exactly twice that of your single-node performance? Why or why not?