

Chair for High-Performance Computing Philipp Neumann

Sparse Grid Regression for Performance Prediction Using High-Dimensional Run Time Data



- Performance Analysis and Higher Dimensions
- Sparse Grids in a Nutshell
- Regression on Sparse Grids
- Results: Molecular Dynamics, Climate, Weather
- Summary

Performance Analysis and Higher Dimensions: Parameters Affecting Performance



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- Algorithmic parameters
 - → convergence criteria, mesh size, time step, ...
- Hardware-aware optimization
 - params for cache blocking, data alignment, vector widths, ...
- Parallelization settings
 - → number of MPI processes, OMP threads, ...
- Scenario-dependent parameters
 - → domain size/shape, number of cells/particles, ...
- → High-Dimensional Parameter Space

Performance Analysis and Higher Dimensions: Exploring High-Dimensional Spaces



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- (Semi-)Analytical models
 - → Only available for small subset of params
- Neural networks/ deep learning
 - → Effective approach
 - → Interesting for hard (e.g., combinatorial) problems
 - → Decisions/results not necessarily transparent
- Regression and related methods
 - → Effective approach
 - → Application in higher dimensions?



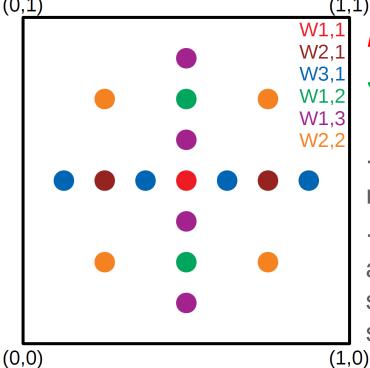
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Sparse Grids in a Nutshell

Theorem 1 For the interpolation error of a function $f \in H^2_{0,mix}$ in the sparse grid space $V^s_{0,n}$ holds

J. Garcke.

J. Garcke. $||f-f_n^s||_2 = \mathcal{O}(h_n^2\log(h_n^{-1})^{d-1}).$ (0,1) (1,1)



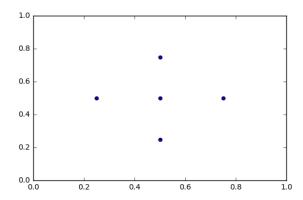
Full Cart. grid: O(Nd) points

SG: O(N(log N)^{d-1}) points

- → hierarchical representation
- → prerequisite for "good" approximations: sufficiently smooth settings/params



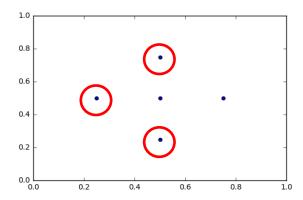
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- No. refinement iterations: 3
- No. adaptable grid points: 3
- Example:
 2 refinement iterations,
 3 adaptable grid points,
 start from level-2 grid
- Software in use: SG++



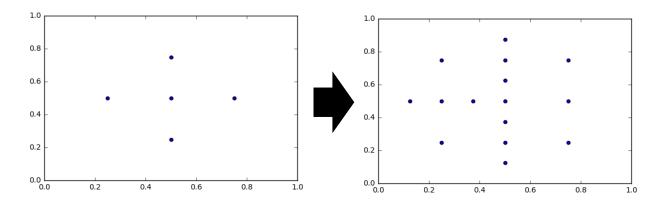
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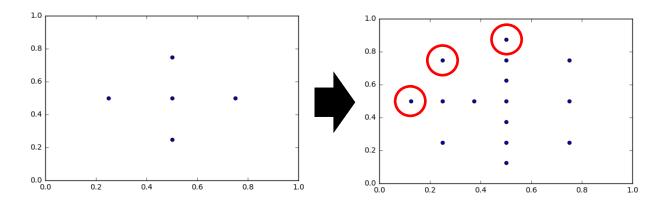
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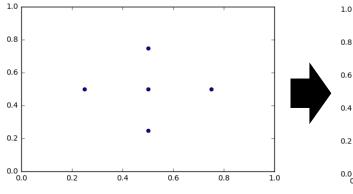
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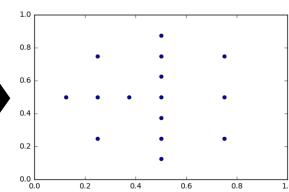


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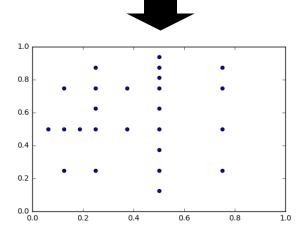


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Regression on Sparse Grids

- Define linear hat function φ_i per sparse grid point
 → defines function space V_n
- Solve regression problem on run time data y_j , given parameter combinations x_j :

$$u = \underset{v \in V_n}{\operatorname{arg min}} \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^{M} (y_j - v(\vec{x}_j))^2 + \lambda C(v) \right)$$

with
$$v(\vec{x}) := \sum_i \alpha_i \varphi_i(\vec{x})$$

• Results in linear system: $\left(\frac{1}{M}BB^{\top} + \lambda \mathbb{I}\right) \vec{\alpha} = \frac{1}{M}B\vec{y}$



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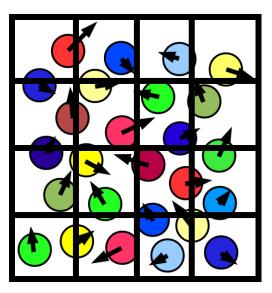
Results: Evaluation Procedure

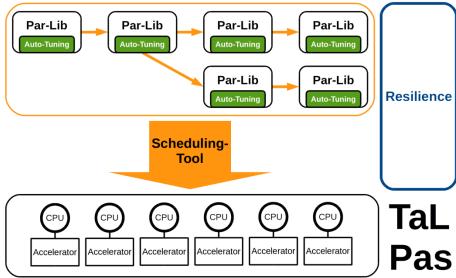
- Data splitting: Use s % of data for learning and 1-s % for validation
- Mean relative error:
 - Start from one data split
 - Compute and average relative errors for this data split
 - Repeat this procedure for 10 data splits and average errors
- Consider different initial sparse grid level refinements (level-2 and level-3 grids)



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Results: Molecular Dynamics (1)





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- particle density $\rho \in [0.3; 0.9]$, number of particles $N \in [1e3; 1e5]$, cut-off radius $r_c \in [1.2; 4.5]$, blocksize $\in [1e1; 1e3]$, no MPI processes $P \in \{1,2,4,8\}$
- SimpleMD: Single-Site Lennard-Jones, Linked Cells



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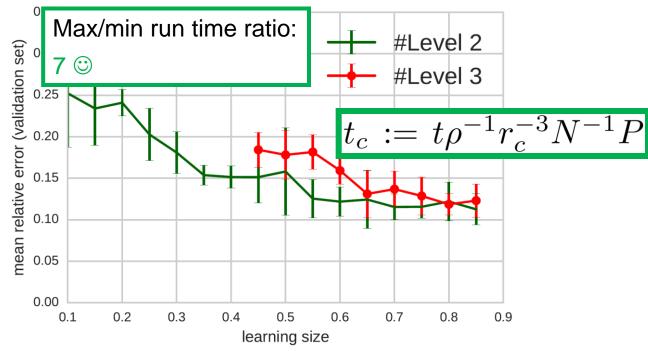


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- Federal Ministry of Education and Research
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- Random sampling of run time space → 357 samples



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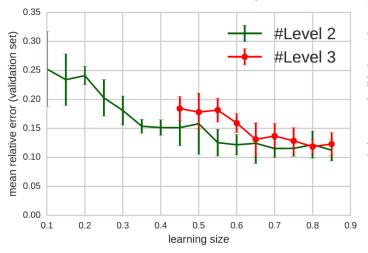


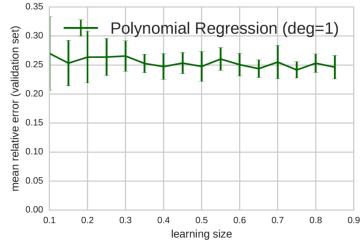
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Results: Molecular Dynamics (3)

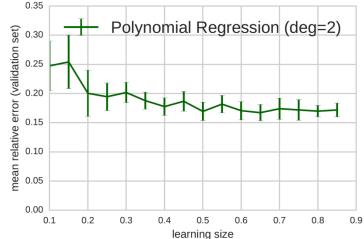




Upper left: SG

Upper right: 1st order reg.

Lower right: 2nd order reg.





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Results: Weather and Climate – ICON Model



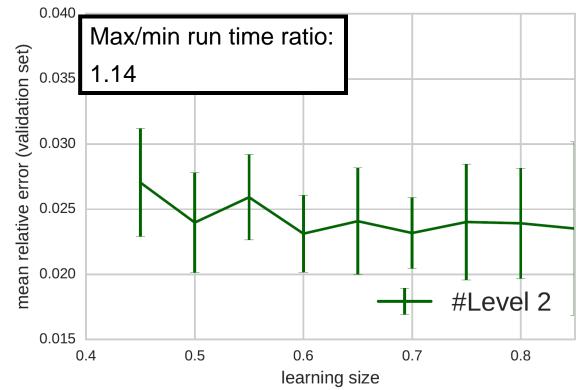
- ICON=ICOsahedral Non-hydrostatic model
- Developed by Deutscher Wetterdienst/ Max-Planck-Institut f
 ür Meteorologie
- Triangular grids on the sphere + vertical columns
- Multiscale, multiphysics: dynamical core, climate/weather physics, radiation, land surface interaction, ...





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Results: Climate – ICON V16.0 Benchmark¹



Params: # OpenMP threads (1,2,4,6,8,12,18,36),
 nproma (col. blocking; 2,8,16,24,32)

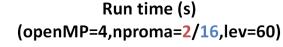
1 https://redmine.dkrz.de/projects/icon-benchmark/wiki/ Instructions_on_download_execution_and_analysis_ICON_Benchmark_v160

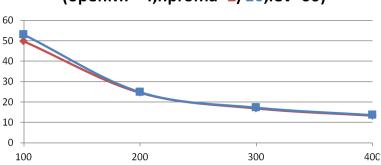




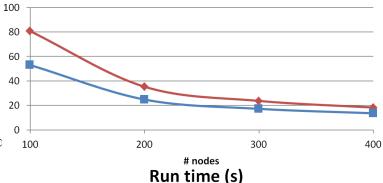
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Results: Weather



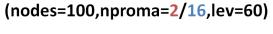


Run time (s) (openMP=4,nproma=2/16,lev=90)

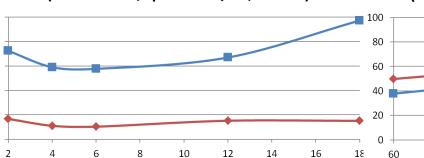


Run time (s) (nodes=100,nproma=2/16,lev=60)

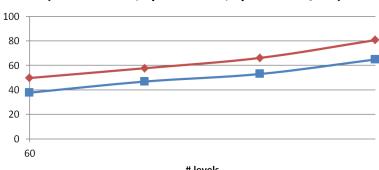
nodes



OpenMP threads



(nodes=100,openMP=4,nproma=2/16)









60 55

50

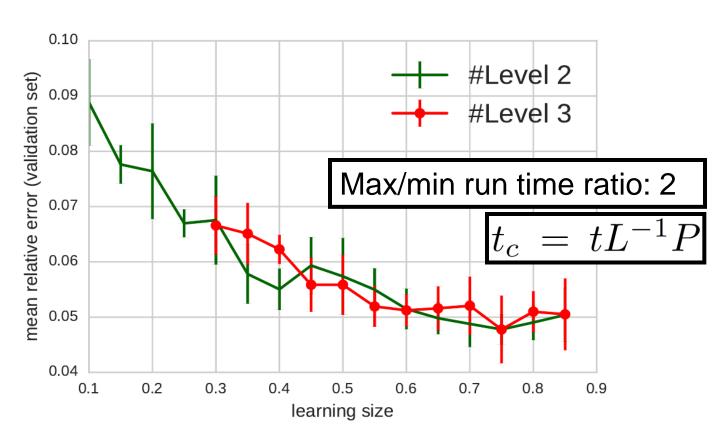
45 40

35



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Results: Weather





Params: # OpenMP threads (2,4,6,12,18), # nodes (100,200,300,400),
 nproma (col. blocking; 2,4,8,16,32), # vert. levels (60,70,80,90)



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- Application of the sparse grid regression
 - → Training of SG with performance data
 - → Prediction of run times via SG basis functions
- Molecular dynamics: Accurate prediction (ca 15% dev.) using >=
 180 samples to describe nonlinear 5D parameter space
- Climate: ca 2.5% deviation for small-deviation case (max/min run time ratio: 1.14)
- Future work:
 - Comparison with other methods
 - → Neural networks, Gaussian process regression
 - On-the-fly data collection and prediction

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Interested in PhD or Postdoc?

Outline

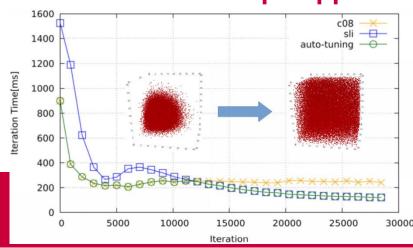
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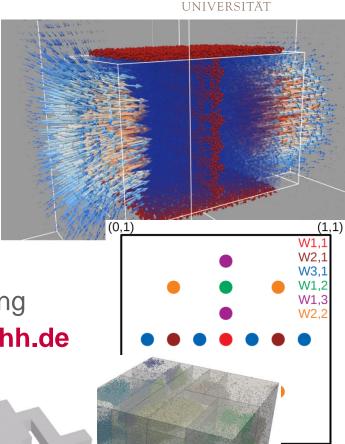
HPC and ...

- Multiscale flow simulation
- Particle simulations
- Computational fluid dynamics/ Lattice Boltzmann
- Data analytics
- Auto-tuning
- Load balancing
- Performance analysis and profiling

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(1,0)

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