



Application of HPX to tiled GEMM and QR: A benchmark

September 24, 2019 | Thomas Miethlinger | Jülich Supercomputing Centre

Part I: Introduction

About me

(Thomas Miethlinger)

- Study: Master Physics
- Johannes Kepler University of Linz
- Institute for Theoretical Physics
Department Many Particle Systems
- Research:
 - Quantum fluids
 - Complex fluids
 - Non-equilibrium statistical mechanics

About the GSP

- Supervisor: Dr. Edoardo Di Napoli
- Co-Supervisor: Dr. Xinzhe Wu
- SimLab Quantum Materials
- Research:
 - Development and maintenance of numerical libraries
 - Design and implementation of high-performance algorithms
 - Development of new mathematical and computational models within a methodological frameworkin the scope of computational materials science and quantum materials.

Part II: Introduction to HPX

Current situation in high performance computing (HPC)

Currently, speed-up in computing does not stem from higher CPU frequency, but increased parallelism. However, we already face the following challenges in HPC:

- Ease of programming
- Inability to handle dynamically changing workloads
- Scalability
- Efficient utilization of system resources

⇒ a need for a new execution model: ParalleX, which is implemented by HPX

ParalleX

ParalleX is a new parallel execution model that offers an alternative to the conventional computation models(e.g. message passing):

- Split-phase transaction model
- Message-driven
- Distributed shared memory
- Multi-threaded
- Futures synchronization
- Local Control Objects (LCOs)
- ...

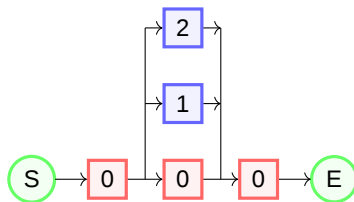
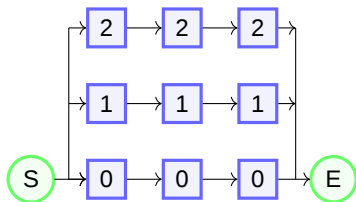
ParalleX focusses on latency hiding instead of latency avoidance.

About HPX

- High Performance ParallelX (HPX) is the first runtime system implementation of the ParallelX execution model.
- Development: STE||AR group
Louisiana State University
LSU Center for Computation and Technology
- Released as open source under the Boost Software License
- Current version: HPX V1.3.0, released on 23.05.2019
- Aims to be a **C++ standards conforming implementation** of the Parallelism and Concurrency proposals for C++ 17/20/23/...
- This means: HPX is a C++ library that supports **dynamic adaptive resource management** and **lightweight task programming and scheduling** within the context of a **global address space**.

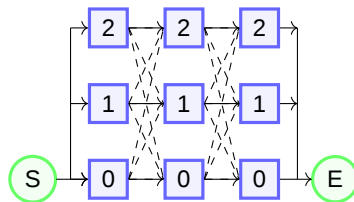
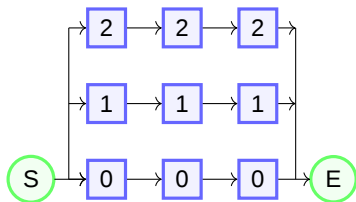
Comparison of HPX and OpenMP

| HPX | OpenMP |
|---|---|
| C++ library Core language: <code>hpx::C++</code> Task-based parallelism AGAS (active global address space) | Compiler extension to C and Fortran <code>#pragma omp</code> directives Parallel regions (fork-join model) shared memory |



Comparison of HPX and MPI

| HPX | MPI |
|---|---|
| C++ library Core language: <code>hpx::C++</code> Task-based parallelism AGAS (active global address space) | Interface specification for C and Fortran Core language: <code>MPI_C</code> , <code>MPI_F08</code> Single program, multiple data (SPMD) Explicit message passing |



On learning HPX

An opinion of a non-CS/HPC student

Learning curve on of HPX is quite steep - in the first days quite some dedication, effort and endurance is needed¹.

- Probably the easiest way in the beginning: watch [this nice playlist](#) in 1.25x speed on the youtube channel of [cscsch](#) (Swiss National Supercomputing Centre)
- Be aware that the [API reference](#) is not complete
- Be aware that there exist 4 different “Hello, World!” examples²:
 - `hello_world_component/*`: 3 files; 28, 30 & 55 lines
 - `quickstart/hello_world_1.cpp`; 22 lines
 - `quickstart/hello_world_2.cpp`; 24 lines
 - `quickstart/hello_world_distributed.cpp`; 156 lines

¹Why is the HPX code repo so big and complicated?

²Paths are with respect to <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/examples/>

Part III: Overview of numerical linear algebra and its applications

Part IV: GEMM

Part V: QR



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