

Hybrid MPI+OpenMP+CUDA Programming

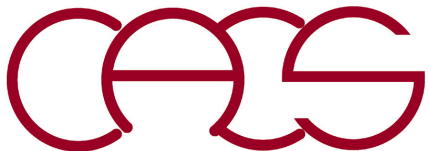
Aiichiro Nakano

*Collaboratory for Advanced Computing & Simulations
Department of Computer Science
Department of Physics & Astronomy
Department of Chemical Engineering & Materials Science
Department of Biological Sciences
University of Southern California*

Email: anakano@usc.edu

Standard programming on GPU-accelerated clusters

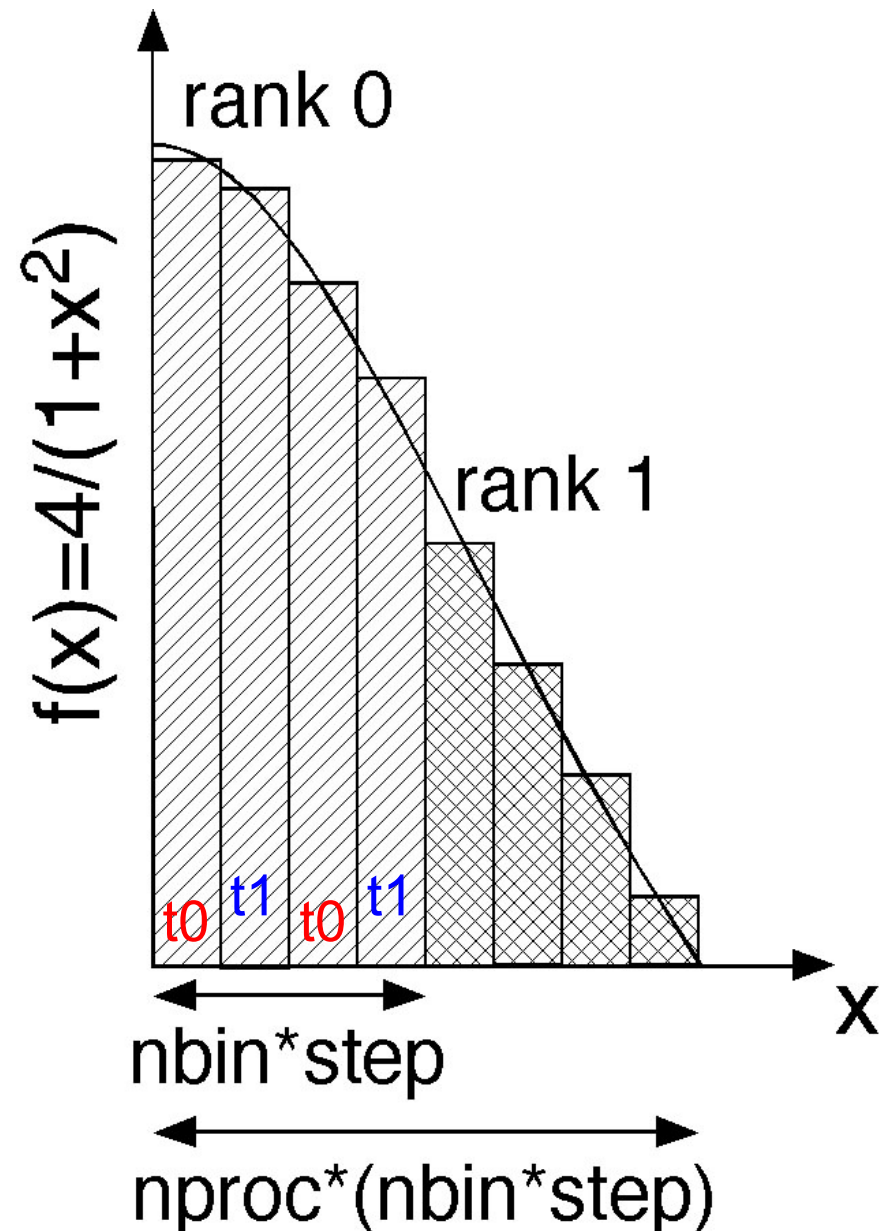
<https://hpcc.usc.edu/support/documentation/gpucluster/>



MPI+CUDA Calculation of π

- **Spatial decomposition:** Each MPI process integrates over a range of width $1/\text{nproc}$, as a discrete sum of nbins bins each of width step
- **Interleaving:** Within each MPI process, $\text{NUM_BLOCK} \times \text{NUM_THREAD}$ CUDA threads perform part of the sum

$$\pi = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx \cong \Delta \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{4}{1+x_i^2}$$



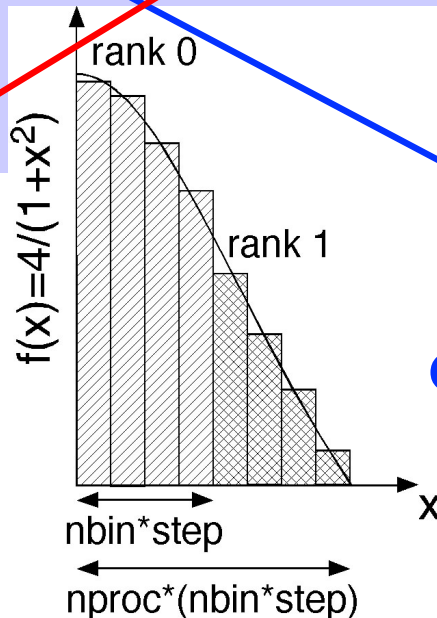
Calculate Pi with MPI+CUDA: hypi.cu (1)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mpi.h>
#include <cuda.h>

#define NBIN 10000000 // Number of bins
#define NUM_BLOCK 13 // Number of thread blocks
#define NUM_THREAD 192 // Number of threads per block

// Kernel that executes on the CUDA device
__global__ void cal_pi(float *sum, int nbin, float step, float offset, int nthreads, int nblocks)
{
    int i;
    float x;
    int idx = blockIdx.x*blockDim.x+threadIdx.x; // Sequential thread index across blocks
    for (i=idx; i< nbin; i+=nthreads*nblocks) { // Interleaved bin assignment to threads
        x = offset+(i+0.5)*step;
        sum[idx] += 4.0/(1.0+x*x);
    }
}
```

MPI spatial decomposition



CUDA thread interleaving

Calculate Pi with MPI+CUDA: hypi.cu (2)

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int myid, nproc, nbin, tid;
    float step, offset, pi=0.0, pig;
    dim3 dimGrid(NUM_BLOCK, 1, 1); // Grid dimensions (only use 1D)
    dim3 dimBlock(NUM_THREAD, 1, 1); // Block dimensions (only use 1D)
    float *sumHost, *sumDev; // Pointers to host & device arrays
    MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
    MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myid); // My MPI rank
    MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &nproc); // Number of MPI processes
    nbin = NBIN/nproc; // Number of bins per MPI process
    step = 1.0/(float)(nbin*nproc); // Step size with redefined number of bins
    offset = myid*step*nbin; // Quadrature-point offset
    size_t size = NUM_BLOCK*NUM_THREAD*sizeof(float); // Array memory size
    sumHost = (float *)malloc(size); // Allocate array on host
    cudaMalloc((void **) &sumDev, size); // Allocate array on device
    cudaMemset(sumDev, 0, size); // Reset array in device to 0
    // Calculate on device (call CUDA kernel)
    cal_pi <<<dimGrid, dimBlock>>> (sumDev, nbin, step, offset, NUM_THREAD, NUM_BLOCK);
    // Retrieve result from device and store it in host array
    cudaMemcpy(sumHost, sumDev, size, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
    // Reduction over CUDA threads
    for(tid=0; tid<NUM_THREAD*NUM_BLOCK; tid++) pi += sumHost[tid];
    pi *= step;
    // CUDA cleanup
    free(sumHost);
    cudaFree(sumDev);
    printf("myid = %d: partial pi = %f\n", myid, pi);
    // Reduction over MPI processes
    MPI_Allreduce(&pi, &pig, 1, MPI_FLOAT, MPI_SUM, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    if (myid==0) printf("PI = %f\n", pig);
    MPI_Finalize();
    return 0;}
```

Compiling MPI+CUDA on HPC

- **Set an environment on the front-end (ssh to `hpc-login3.usc.edu`)**

```
source /usr/usc/openmpi/default/setup.sh (if bash)
```

```
source /usr/usc/cuda/default/setup.sh
```

or

```
source /usr/usc/openmpi/default/setup.csh (if tcsh)
```

```
source /usr/usc/cuda/default/setup.csh
```

- **Compilation (in fact, this is for MPI+OpenMP+CUDA)**

```
nvcc -Xcompiler -fopenmp hypi.cu -o hypi
```

```
-I/usr/usc/openmpi/default/include
```

```
-L/usr/usc/openmpi/default/lib -lmpi -lgomp
```

Interactive Run on HPC

Here, we assume that you have included the source commands (in the previous slide) to set up interoperable OpenMPI & CUDA environments within your `.bashrc` or `.cshrc` in your home directory

```
[anakano@hpc-login3 ~]$ salloc --nodes=2 --ntasks-per-node=1  
                        --cpus-per-task=1 --gres=gpu:1 -t 29  
salloc: Pending job allocation 2140476  
salloc: job 2140476 queued and waiting for resources  
salloc: job 2140476 has been allocated resources  
salloc: Granted job allocation 2140476  
salloc: Waiting for resource configuration  
salloc: Nodes hpc[3820,3823] are ready for job  
[anakano@hpc3820 anakano]$ srun -n 2 ./hypi  
myid = 1: partial pi = 1.287001  
myid = 0: partial pi = 1.854596  
PI = 3.141597
```

large main quick	hpc3817 – hpc3834, hpc3852	19	64 GB	16	2.6	xeon	2	k40	avx avx2	nx360m5	1.79 TB	IB
------------------------	----------------------------------	----	-------	----	-----	------	---	-----	-------------	---------	---------	----

Variation: Using 2 GPUs per Node (1)

- Run multiple MPI processes on each node, and assign different GPUs to different processes

`hypr_setdevice.cu`

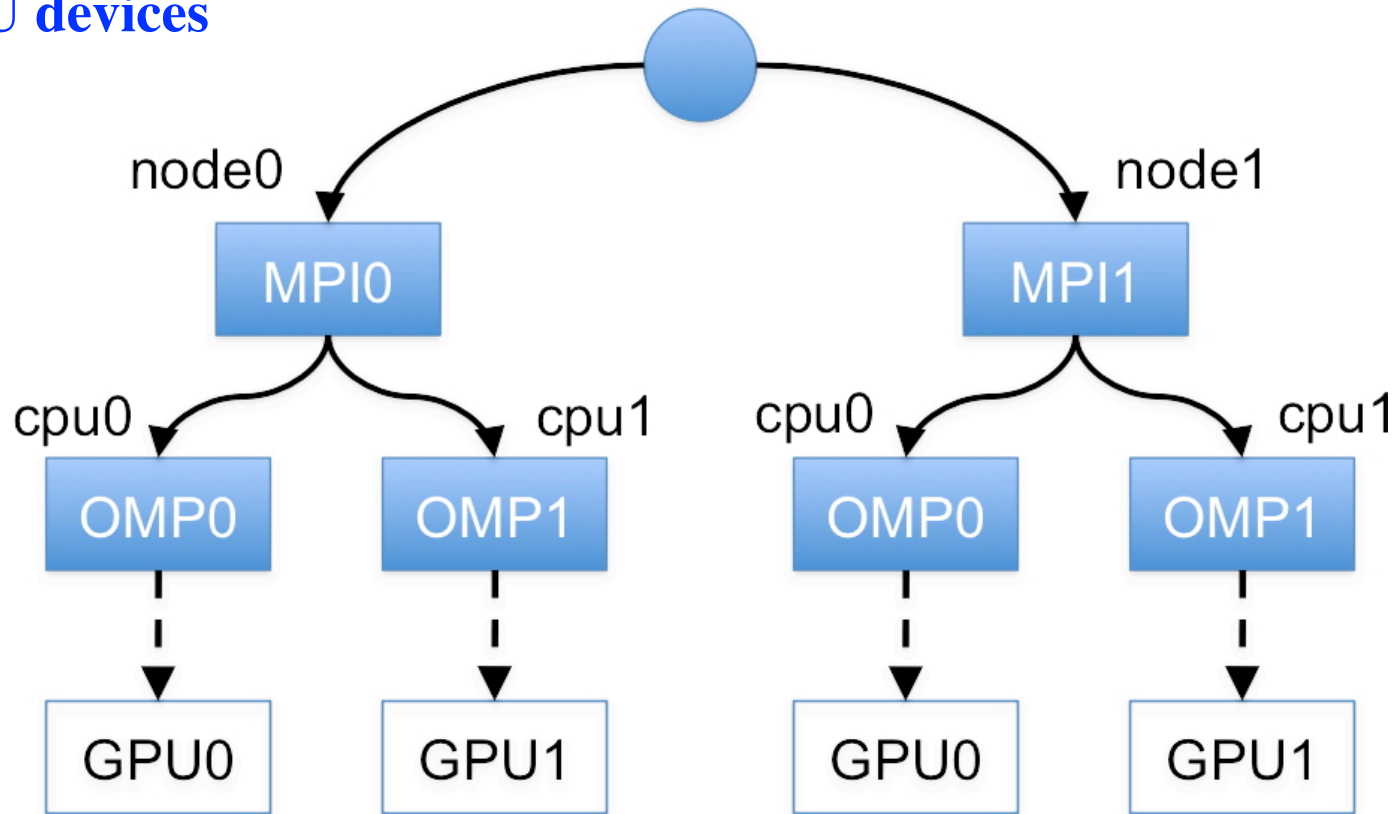
```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int dev_used;
    ...
    MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myid); // My MPI rank
    cudaSetDevice(myid%2); // Pick one of the 2 GPUs (0 or 1)
    ...
    cudaGetDevice(&dev_used); // Find which GPU is being used
    printf("myid = %d: device used = %d; partial pi = %f\n", myid, dev_used, pi);
    ...
}
```

Variation: Using 2 GPUs per Node (2)

```
[anakano@hpc-login3 ~/work596]$ salloc --nodes=2 --ntasks-per-node=2  
--cpus-per-task=1 --gres=gpu:2 -t 29  
salloc: Pending job allocation 2140495  
salloc: job 2140495 queued and waiting for resources  
salloc: job 2140495 has been allocated resources  
salloc: Granted job allocation 2140495  
salloc: Waiting for resource configuration  
salloc: Nodes hpc[3820-3821] are ready for job  
[anakano@hpc3820 anakano]$ srun -n 4 ./hypi_setdevice  
myid = 0: device used = 0; partial pi = 0.979926  
myid = 1: device used = 1; partial pi = 0.874671  
myid = 2: device used = 0; partial pi = 0.719409  
myid = 3: device used = 1; partial pi = 0.567582  
PI = 3.141588
```


MPI+OpenMP+CUDA Computation of π

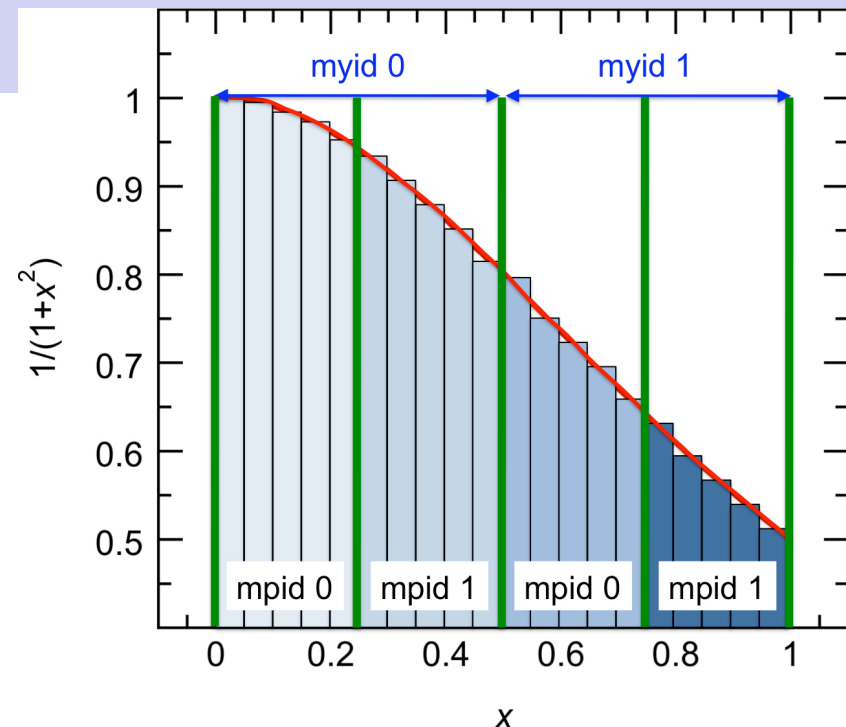
- Write a triple-decker MPI+OpenMP+CUDA program, `pi3.cu`, by inserting an OpenMP layer to the double-decker MPI+CUDA program, `hypi_setdevice.cu`
- Launch one MPI rank per node, where each rank spawns two OpenMP threads that run on different CPU cores & use different GPU devices



MPI+OpenMP Spatial Decompositions

```
#include <omp.h>
#define NUM_DEVICE 2 // # of GPU devices = # of OpenMP threads
...
// In main()
MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&myid); // My MPI rank
MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&nproc); // # of MPI processes
omp_set_num_threads(NUM_DEVICE); // One OpenMP thread per GPU device
nbin = NBIN/(nproc*NUM_DEVICE); // # of bins per OpenMP thread
step = 1.0/(float)(nbin*nproc*NUM_DEVICE);
#pragma omp parallel private(list the variables that need private copies)
{
    mpid = omp_get_thread_num();
    offset = (NUM_DEVICE*myid+mpid)*step*nbin; // Quadrature-point offset
    cudaSetDevice(mpid%2);
    ...
}
```

- For the CUDA layer, leave the interleaved assignment of quadrature points to CUDA threads in `hypi_setdevice.cu` as it is



Data Privatization

- Circumvent the race condition for variable `pi`, by defining a private accumulator per OpenMP thread (or GPU device):

```
float pid[NUM_DEVICE];
```

- Use the array elements as dedicated accumulators for the OpenMP threads
- Upon exiting from the OpenMP parallel section, perform reduction over the elements of `pid[]` to obtain the partial sum, `pi`, per MPI rank

- Alternatively use (recall false sharing)

```
#pragma omp parallel reduction(+:pi)
```

Output

- To report which of the two GPUs has been used for the run, insert the following lines within the OpenMP parallel block:

```
cudaGetDevice(&dev_used);  
printf("myid = %d; mpid = %d: device used = %d; partial pi =  
%f\n", myid, mpid, dev_used, pi);
```

MPI rank

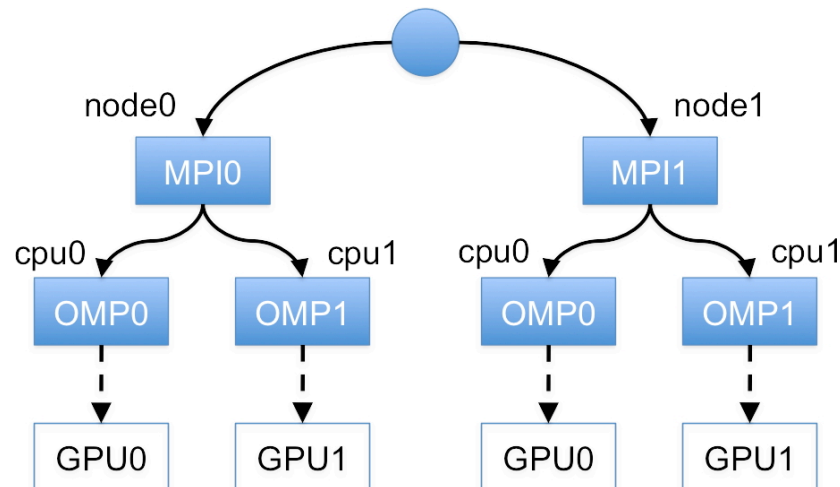
OpenMP
thread ID

ID of the GPU device
(0 or 1) that was used

Partial sum per OpenMP
thread or `pid[mpid]` if
data privatized manually

- Output

```
myid = 0; mpid = 0: device used = 0; partial pi = 0.979926  
myid = 0; mpid = 1: device used = 1; partial pi = 0.874671  
myid = 1; mpid = 0: device used = 0; partial pi = 0.719409  
myid = 1; mpid = 1: device used = 1; partial pi = 0.567582  
PI = 3.141588
```



Compiling MPI+OpenMP+CUDA on HPC

- **Set an environment on the front-end (ssh to `hpc-login3.usc.edu`)**

```
source /usr/usc/openmpi/default/setup.sh (if bash)
```

```
source /usr/usc/cuda/default/setup.sh
```

or

```
source /usr/usc/openmpi/default/setup.csh (if tcsh)
```

```
source /usr/usc/cuda/default/setup.csh
```

- **Compilation**  **nvcc option to pass the following option
(-fopenmpi) to gcc**

```
nvcc -Xcompiler -fopenmp pi3.cu -o pi3
```

```
-I/usr/usc/openmpi/default/include
```

```
-L/usr/usc/openmpi/default/lib -lmpi -lgomp
```

Running MPI+OpenMP+CUDA on HPC

- **Submit the following Slurm script using the sbatch command**

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --nodes=2
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=1
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=2
#SBATCH --gres=gpu:2
#SBATCH --time=00:00:59
#SBATCH --output=pi3.out
#SBATCH -A lc_an2
source /usr/usc/openmpi/default/setup.sh
source /usr/usc/cuda/default/setup.sh
WORK_HOME=/home/rcf-proj/an2/YourID
cd $WORK_HOME
srun -n 2 ./pi3
```

No need if in .bashrc

- **Output**

```
myid = 1; mpid = 1: device used = 1; partial pi = 0.567582
myid = 1; mpid = 0: device used = 0; partial pi = 0.719409
myid = 0; mpid = 0: device used = 0; partial pi = 0.979926
myid = 0; mpid = 1: device used = 1; partial pi = 0.874671
PI = 3.141588
```

Q: Why MPI+OpenMP+CUDA?

A: All US supercomputers will be GPU-accelerated.

Q: Why calculus (quantum dynamics) on GPU?

A: Differentiable machine learning for all.

(Example) Natural language processing (NLP)

DP (dynamic programming) → **DL** (deep learning) → **DiffL** (differentiable learning)

Take-home lessons:

- **GPU-offload basics:** host2device → kernel → device2host

- **Multiple GPUs per node (6 on Summit):**

`cudaSetDevice(OMP thread ID%NUM_DEVICE)`

`cudaGetDeviceCount(int *)`

Where to go from here = make it orders-of-magnitude faster:

- **Overlap CPU+GPU computations: Persistent & asynchronous kernels**
- **Minimize CPU-GPU communication**

