Micro-Benchmarking MPI Partitioned Point-to-Point Communication

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Outline

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    - Point-to-point
    - Partitioned point-to-point
    - RMA
    - Collective Communication (MPI_Allreduce, MPI_Bcast, etc.)

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    - Point-to-point
    - Partitioned point-to-point
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    - Collective Communication (MPI_Allreduce, MPI_Bcast, etc.)
- MPI Threading Modes:
  - `MPI_THREAD_SINGLE`
  - `MPI_THREAD_FUNNELLED`
  - `MPI_THREAD_SERIALIZED`
  - `MPI_THREAD_MULTIPLE`

Multi-Threaded MPI Point-to-Point Communication

- `MPI_THREAD_SERIALIZED`

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for(int i=1; i<100; ++i)
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    /* Do Work */
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MPI_Isend(...);
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- Multi-threaded communication usually has issues with MPI's message matching queues.

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- A good implementation does not have the serialization issues of MPI Point-to-Point.

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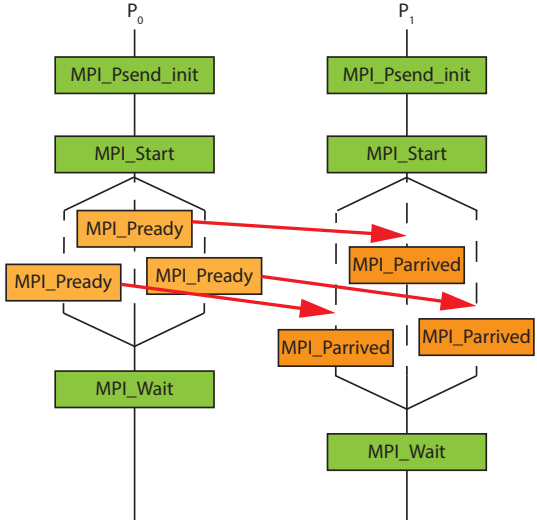

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Can we design an MPI Partitioned Micro-benchmark to address the following:

- How can we understand the behaviour and performance of MPI Partitioned?
- How could existing applications benefit from this new programming model?
- What are appropriate partition sizes for application developers to use?

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- Point-to-Point Metrics
  - Overhead
  - Perceived Bandwidth
  - Early Bird Communication
  - Availability

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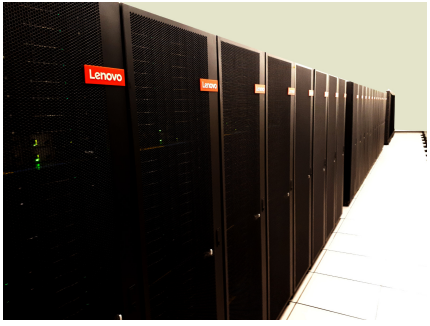
- Hot vs. Cold Cache

Experiment Setup



- Niagara Supercomputer at SciNet[1]
  - 2x 20 Core Intel Skylake at 2.4GHz
  - EDR InfiniBand Network
  - GNU/Linux - CentOS 7.6
  - Open MPI (master branch)
  - UCX v1.11.0
  - MPIPCL

[1]SciNet is funded by: the Canada Foundation for Innovation; the Government of Ontario; Ontario Research Fund - Research Excellence; and the University of Toronto. This research was enabled in part by support provided by the Digital Research Alliance of Canada

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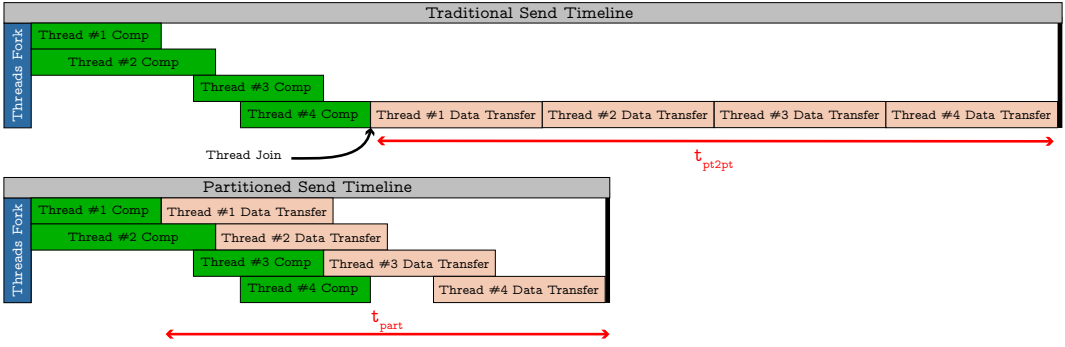

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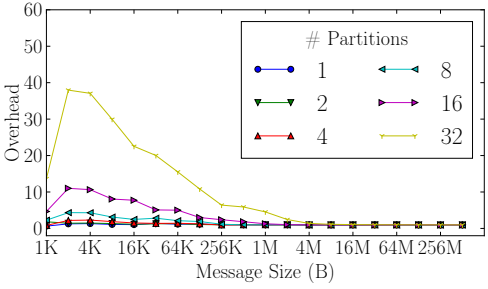

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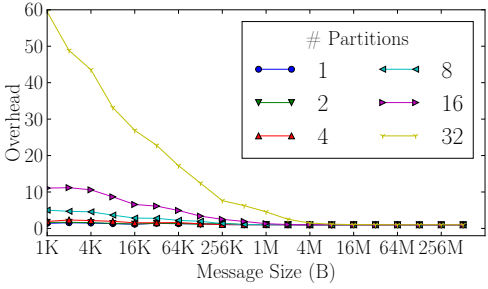

(b) Hot Cache

Overhead of Partitioned Point-to-Point Communication Relative to Point-to-Point Communication for 10ms of Compute

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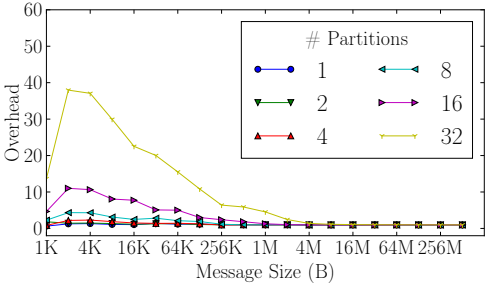

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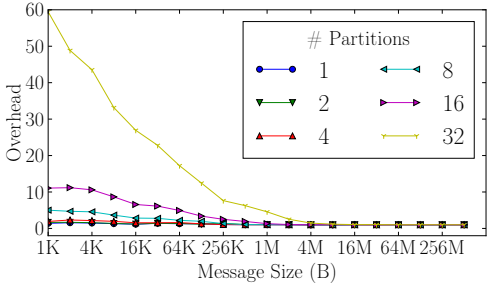

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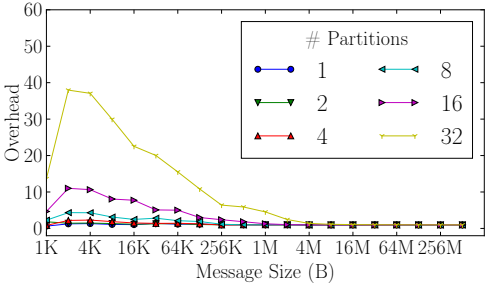

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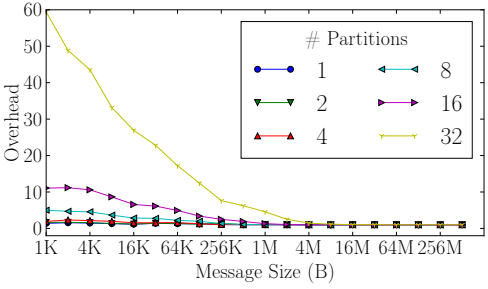

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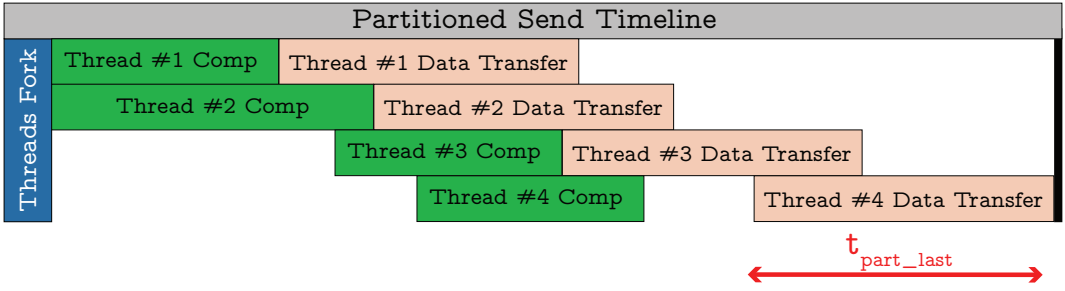

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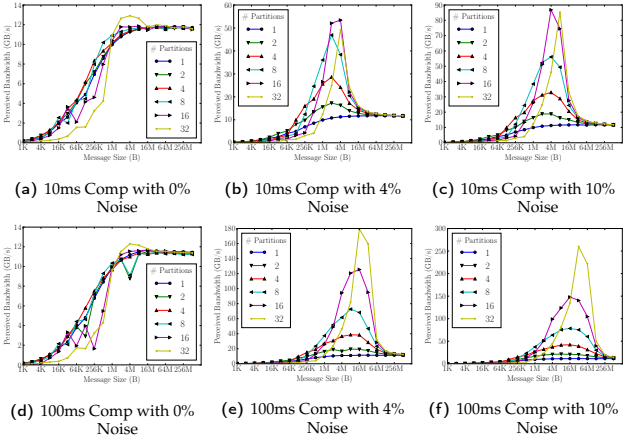

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(d) 100ms Comp with 0% Noise

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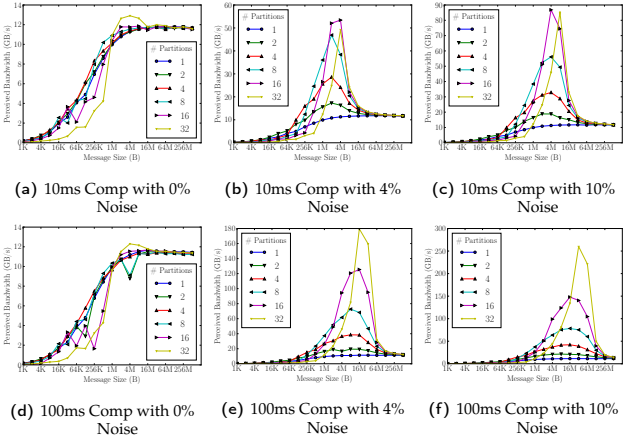
Perceived Bandwidth of MPI Partitioned Point-to-Point Communication with Uniform Noise and a Hot Cache for Different Noise and Compute Amounts

Perceived Bandwidth Results

- With 0% noise, we see our traditional bandwidth curve.



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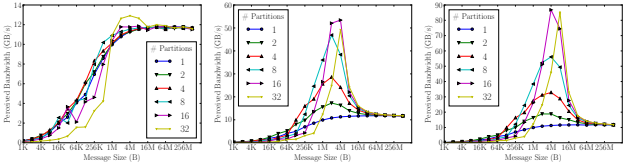

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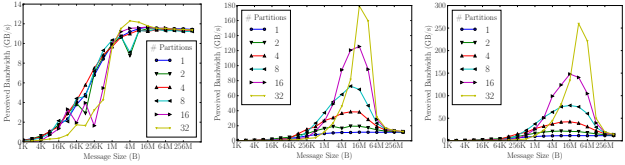

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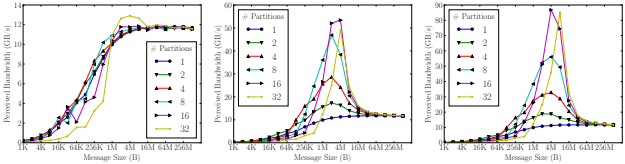
- Peak bandwidth is obtained for medium sized messages.
- Actual network bandwidth is saturated for large messages, thus perceived bandwidth drops.



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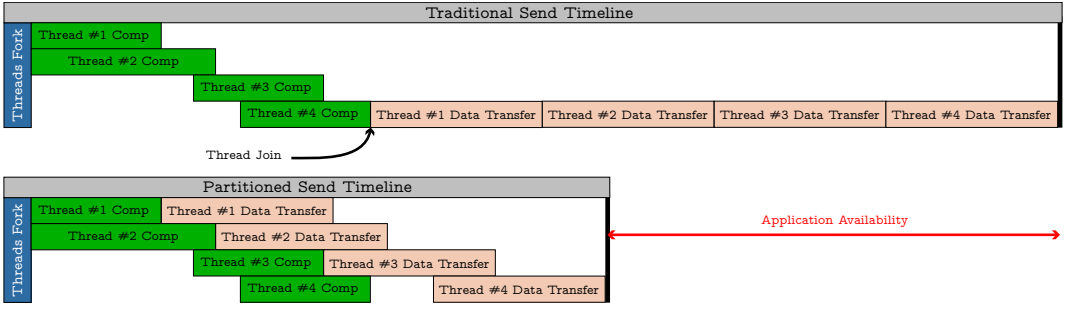

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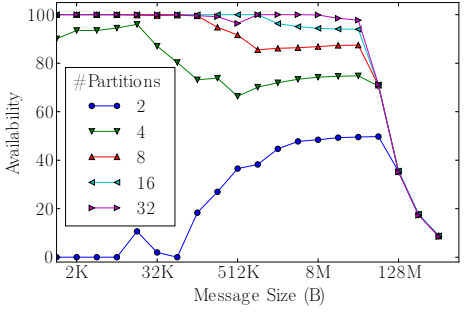

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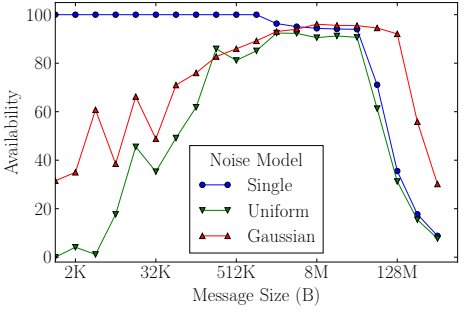

(b) Noise Distributions (16P)

Application Availability with 100ms Compute and 4% Noise

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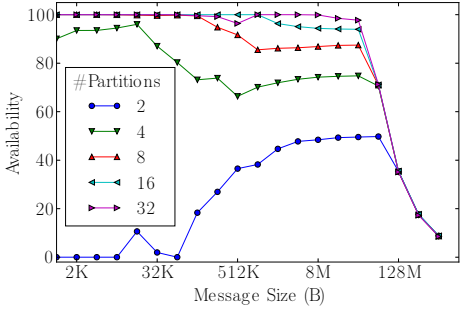

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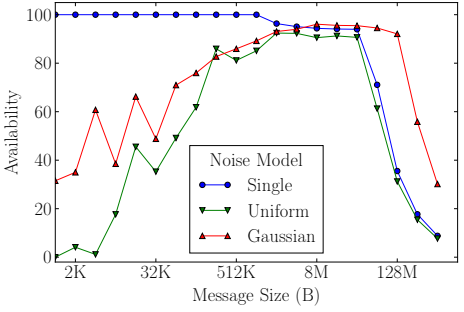

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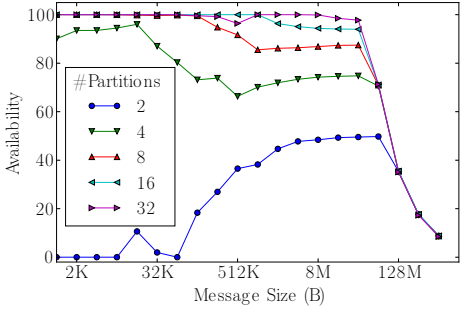

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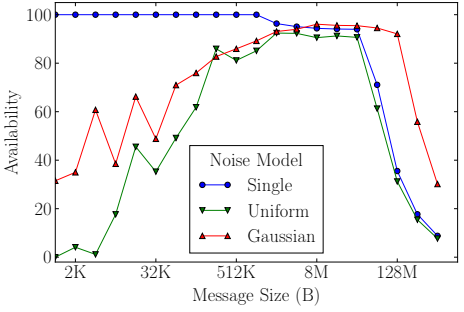

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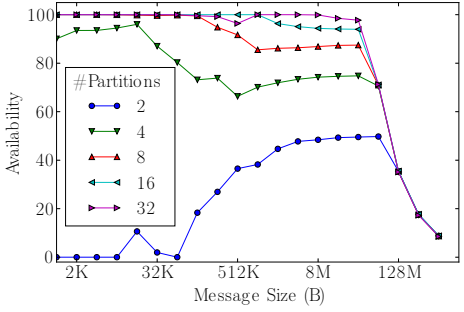
- Less beneficial for very large messages.



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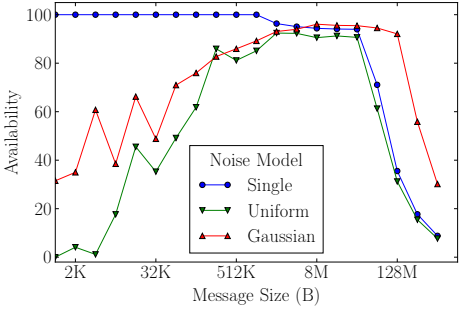

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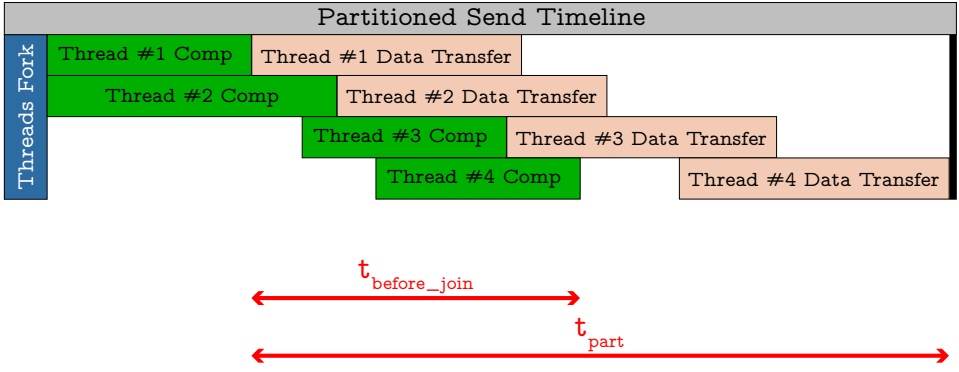

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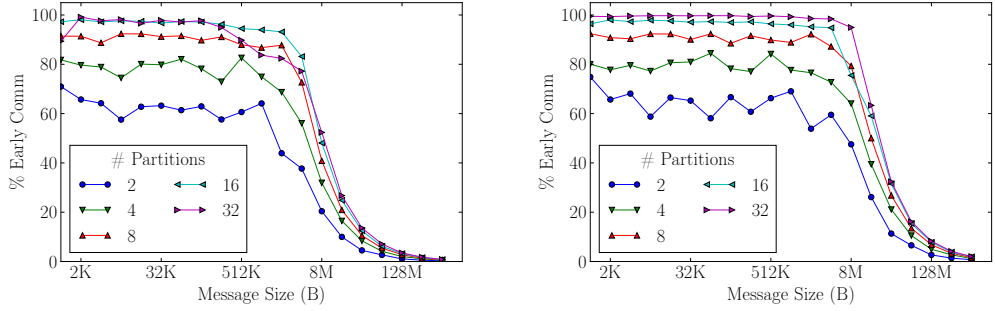

(a) 4% Noise

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Early Bird Communication with 10ms Compute and Uniform Noise

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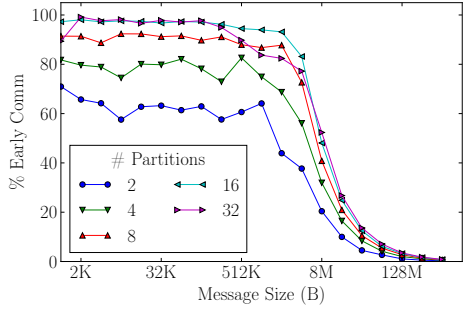

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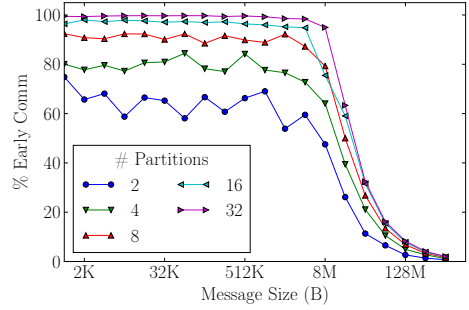

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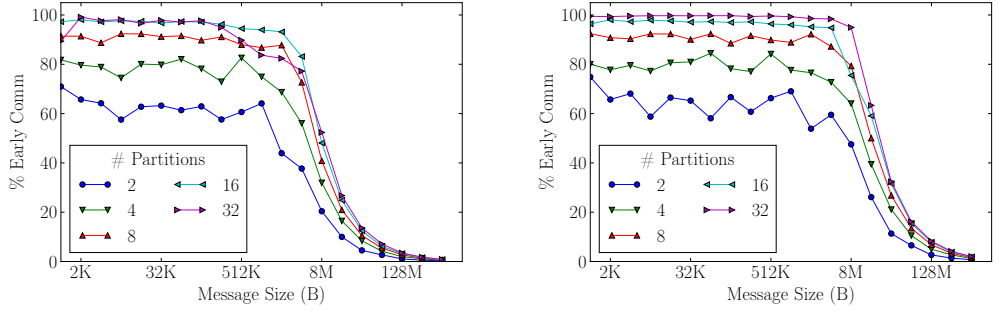

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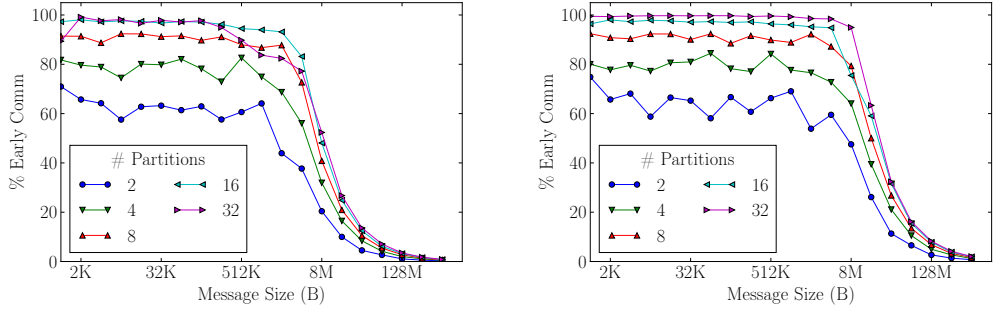

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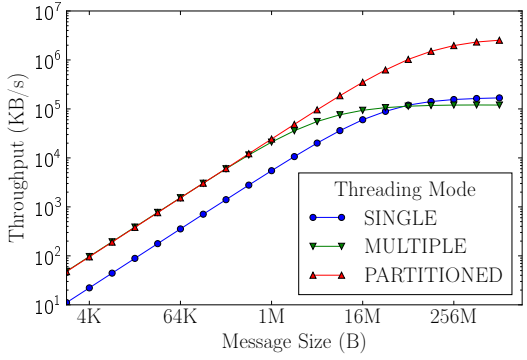

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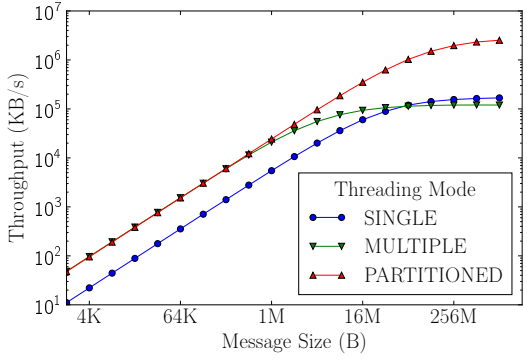

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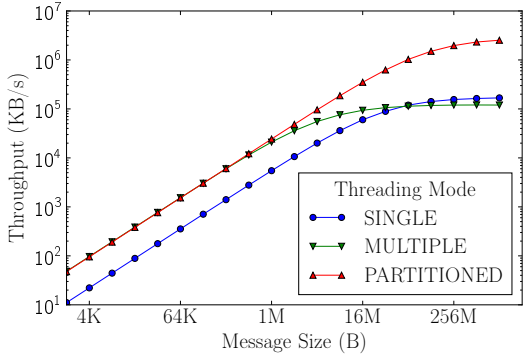

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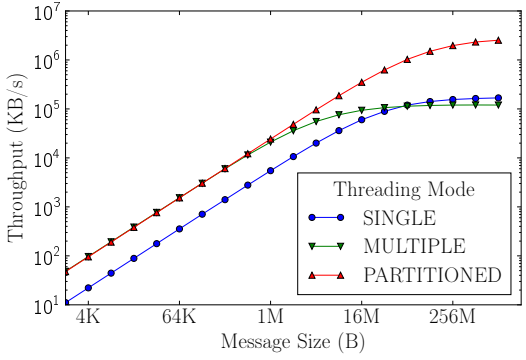

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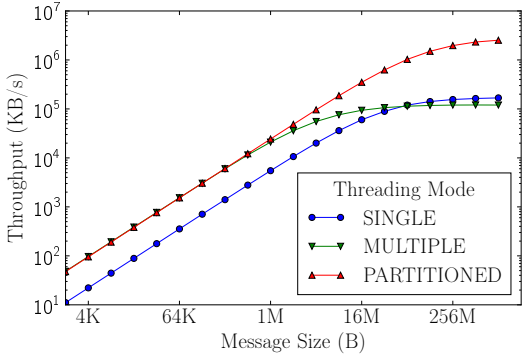

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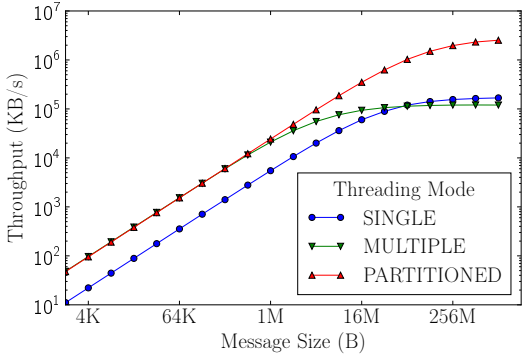

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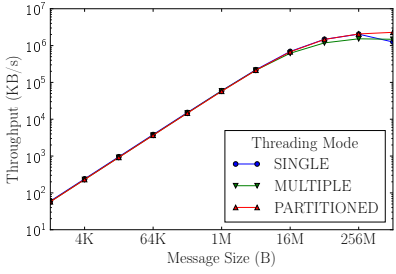

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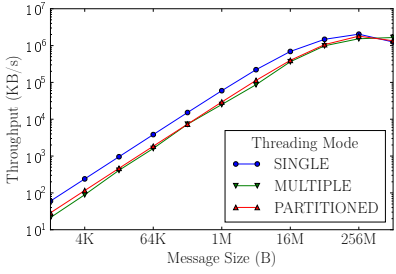

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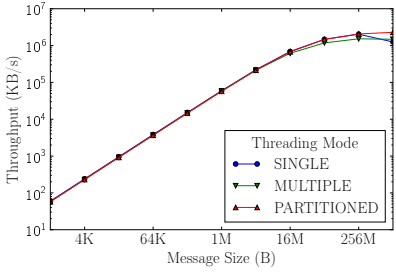

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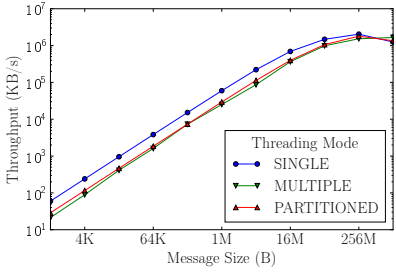

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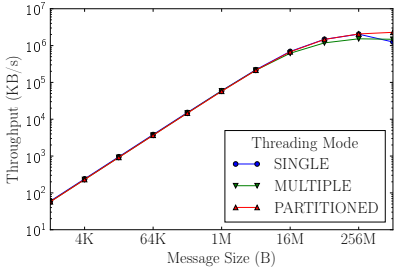
- Additional work could be beneficial to Halo3D using MPI Partitioned
  - 64x increase in total computation with only a 16.8% decrease in throughput.
  - Could benefit from work stealing schemes.



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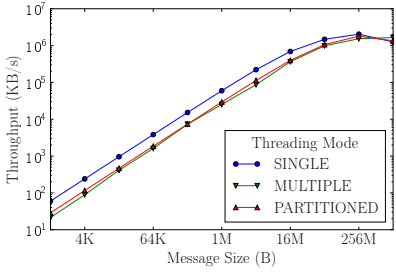

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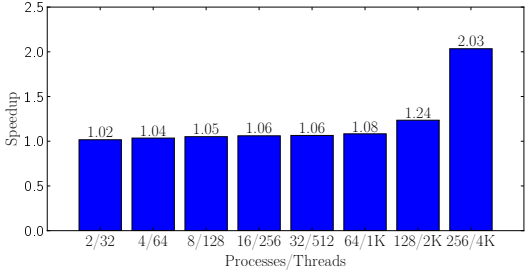

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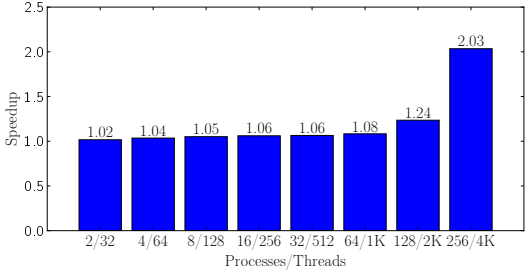

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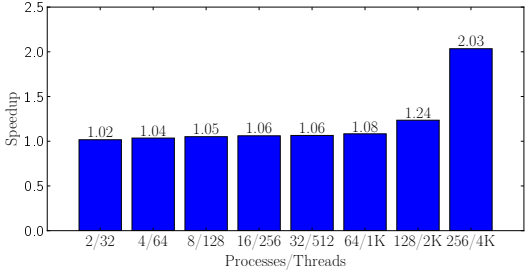

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Acknowledgements

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