

... for a brighter future

# Hybrid Parallel Programming with MPI and PGAS (UPC)

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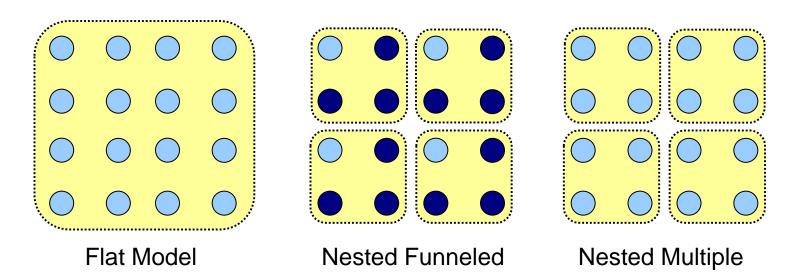
#### **Motivation**

- MPI and UPC have their own advantages
  - UPC:
    - Distributed data structures (arrays, trees)
    - Implicit and explicit one-sided communication
      - Good for irregular codes
    - Can support large data sets
      - Multiple virtual address spaces joined together to form a global address space
  - MPI:
    - Groups
    - Topology-aware functionality (e.g., Cart functionality)



# **Extending MPI to work well with PGAS**

- MPI can handle some parts and allow PGAS to do handle others
  - E.g., MPI can handle outer-level coarse-grained parallelism, scalability, fault tolerance and allow PGAS to handle innerlevel fine-grained parallelism





### **Description of Models**

- Nested Multiple
  - MPI launches multiple UPC groups of processes
    - Note: Here "one process" refers to all entities that share one virtual address space
  - Each UPC process will have an MPI rank
    - Can make MPI calls
- Nested Funneled
  - MPI launches multiple UPC groups of processes
  - Only one UPC process can make MPI calls
    - Currently not restricted to the "master process" like with threads
  - Applications can extend address space without affecting other internal components



#### **Description of Models (contd.)**

- Flat Model
  - Subset of Nested-Multiple
  - ... but might be easier to implement



#### What does MPI need to do?

- Hybrid initialization
  - MPI\_Init\_hybrid(&argc, &argv, int ranks\_per\_group)
- When MPI is launched, it needs to know how many processes are being launched
  - Currently we use a flat model
  - If 10 processes are being launched, we know that world size is 10
  - Hybrid launching can be hierarchical
    - 10 processes are launched, each of which might launch 10 other processes → world size can be 100 (in the case of Nested-Multiple)



#### Other Issues with Interoperability

- No mapping between MPI and UPC ranks
  - Application needs to explicitly figure out
  - Can be done portably with enough number of MPI\_Alltoall and Allgather calls
- Communication Deadlock
  - In some cases deadlocks can be avoided by implicit progress done by either MPI or UPC
  - Being handled as ticket #154
    - Might get voted out
    - Application might need to assume the worst case



### Other Issues with Interoperability (contd.)

- There is no sharing of MPI and UPC objects
  - MPI does not know how to send data from "global address spaces"
    - User has to provide the data in its virtual address space
  - UPC cannot perform RMA into MPI windows



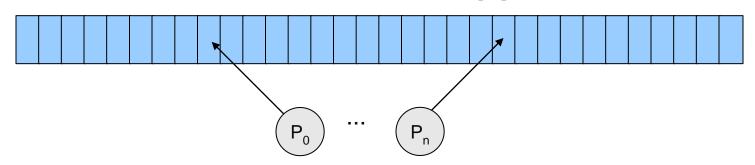
### Implementation in MPICH2

- Rough implementation available
  - Will be corrected once the details are finalized

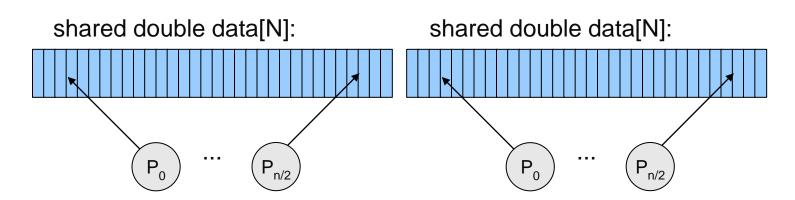


#### Random Access Benchmark

 UPC: Threads access random elements of distributed shared array shared double data[N]:

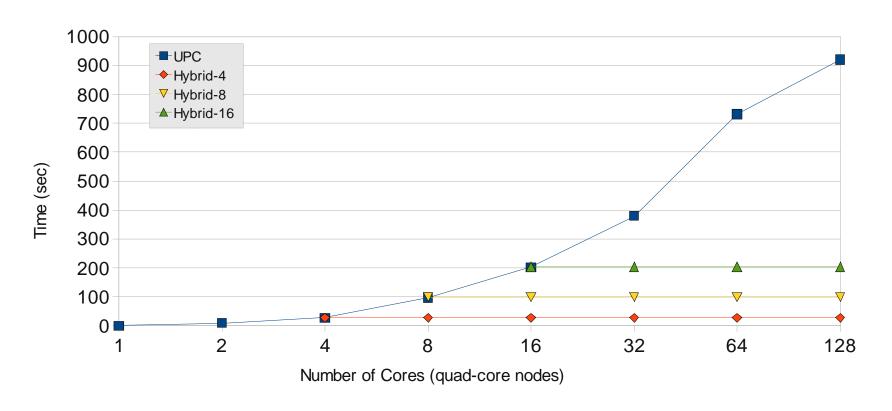


Hybrid: Array is replicated on every group





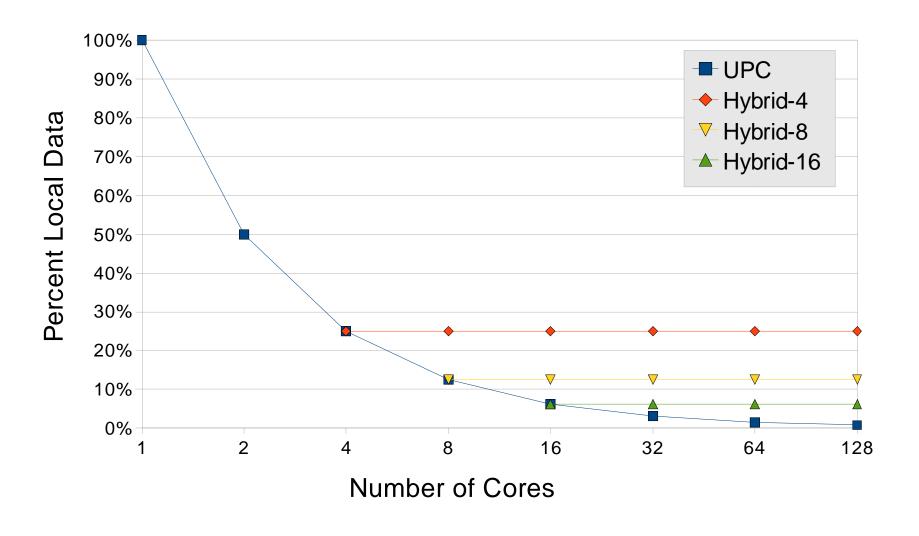
#### Impact of Data Locality on Performance



- Each process performs 1,000,000 random accesses
- Weak scaling ideal: Flat line



#### Percentage Local References

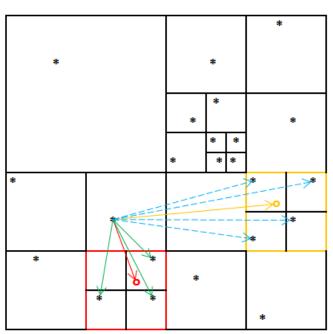




# Barnes-Hut n-Body Cosmological Simulation

- Simulates gravitational interactions of a system of *n* bodies
- Represents 3-d space using an oct-tree
- Summarize distant interactions using center of mass

```
for i in 1..t max
   t <- new octree()
    forall b in bodies
        insert(t, b)
    summarize subtrees(t)
    forall b in bodies
       compute forces(b, t)
    forall b in bodies
       advance(b)
```



Credit: Lonestar Benchmarks (Pingali et al)

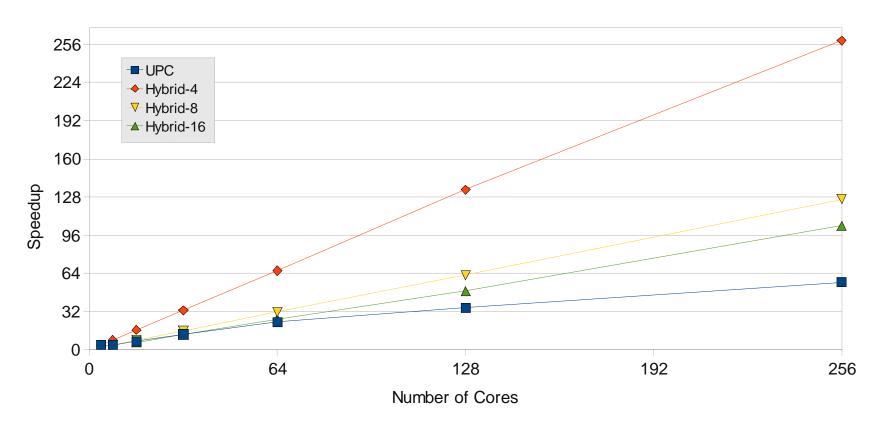


#### **Hybrid Barnes Algorithm**

```
for i in 1..t max
  t <- new octree()
                                      Tree is distributed across group
  forall b in bodies
       insert(t, b)
  summarize subtrees(t)
  our bodies <- partion(group id, bodies)</pre>
                                      Smaller distribution improves
  forall b in our_bodies
                                      O(our_bodies) tree traversals
      compute forces(b, t
  forall b in bodies
      advance(b)
  Allgather(bodies)
```



## **Barnes Force Computation**



Strong scaling: 100,000 body system

