

HPX at CSCS

CSCS User Lab Day John Biddiscombe, Alberto Invernizzi, Auriane Reverdell, Alo Roosing, Mikael Simberg, Raffaele Solca, CSCS September 9, 2019





Challenges in HPC

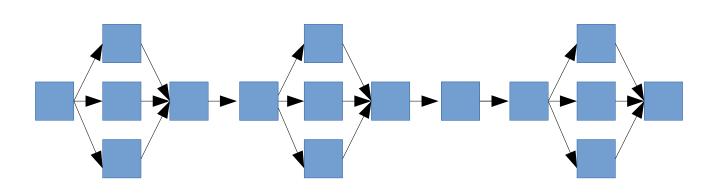
Challenges

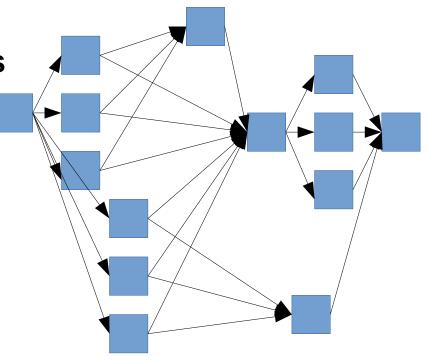
- Hardware increasingly complex
 - Multicore, hybrid, multi-GPU
- It's getting more difficult to
 - utilize modern nodes with traditional programming models
 - manage work across a full node
 - keep up with different architectures
- Fork-join
 - Parallel regions and global barriers (OpenMP and MPI)
 - Amdahl's law
- Asynchronous task-based programming, and C++ to the rescue?



Task-based programming

- Thinking of computation in terms of tasks rather than threads
- Tasks take their minimal dependencies as inputs, produce outputs
- Removing artificial restrictions from applications
- Giving the scheduler a chance to fill in the gaps









The future of C++

- Why C++?
 - Increasingly popular even in HPC
 - Better tools for abstraction (templates, function overloading)
- Strong effort to standardize
 - Data-parallel algorithms (C++17 parallel algorithms)
 - Task-based programming (C++11: async, futures; C++23: executors)
 - Heterogenous systems (C++23: executors)
- Gives everyone a common foundation
- But... C++23? Really?







HPX

HPX

- Developed by LSU, CSCS, and many volunteer contributors
- A general purpose runtime system for parallelism and concurrency
- Exposes a C++ standards-conformant asynchronous programming model
 - $std \rightarrow hpx$ and $hpx \rightarrow std$
- Lightweight tasking
 - Thread pools with work-stealing, load balancing on the node
 - Can spawn millions of tasks
- Best suited for dynamic, irregular parallelism
 - But regular data-parallelism maps just as well on to HPX with minor overheads
- Extends the standard syntax to the distributed setting



Tasks





Tasks

$$hpx::future f = hpx::async(fun, 1, 2.3);$$





Remote tasks

$$hpx::future f = hpx::async(act, loc, 1, 2.3);$$





Parallel algorithms

```
std::for_each(std::execution::par,
x.begin(), x.end(), fun);
```





Parallel algorithms





Parallel algorithms





Parallel algorithms as tasks

```
future<void> f =
reduce(par(task)), x.begin(), x.end(), fun);
```



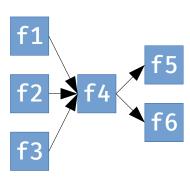


Parallel algorithms as tasks on GPUs





Putting it all together





HPX

- The whole program becomes a parallel region
- High performance runtime which dynamically schedules tasks
- Interoperability
 - HPX runtime can be suspended and resumed like OpenMP for "parallel regions"
 - hpxMP is an OpenMP implementation based on HPX
 - Modularization effort ongoing to provide only thread pools and a single-node runtime
 - MPI can be used explicitly and overlapped with computation





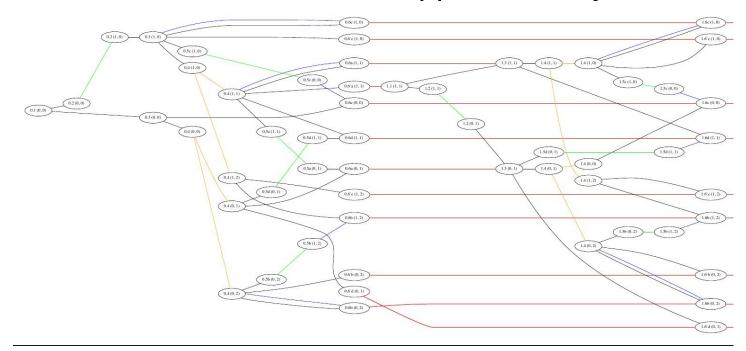




Applications

Linear algebra

- Cholesky decomposition developed at CSCS (John Biddiscombe, Alberto Invernizzi, Alo Roosing, Raffaele Solca)
- Complex dependencies expressed easily in HPX
- MPI explicitly used for communication, wrapped into asynchronous tasks

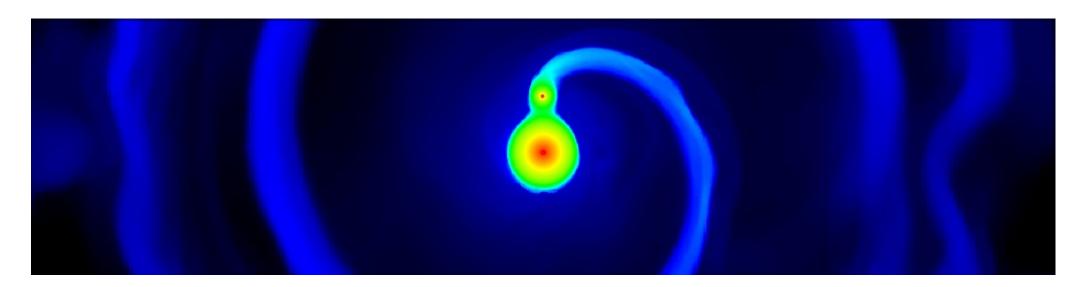






Adaptive mesh refinement

- Octotiger: simulating binary star mergers
- Collaboration between LSU, University of Stuttgart, and CSCS (John Biddiscombe)
- SC19 paper: "From Piz Daint to the Stars: Simulation of Stellar Mergers using High-Level Abstractions"











More information

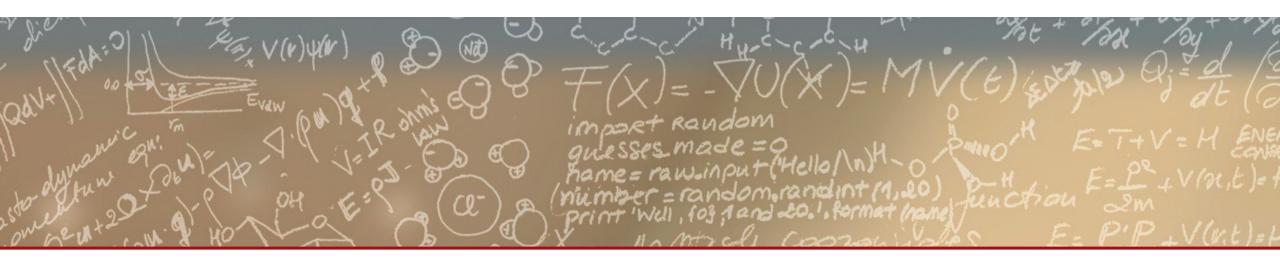
More information

- HPX course: October 17-18, 2019
 - Registration closes October 9, 2019
- HPX course videos from 2016 (search Youtube for "task based programming with HPX")
- HPX available on Piz Daint: module load HPX
- Documentation (https://stellar-group.github.io/hpx/)
- Contact:
 - Mailing list: hpx-users@stellar.cct.lsu.edu
 - IRC: #ste||ar on freenode
 - Slack: #hpx cpplang.slack.com









Thank you for your attention.