LU Decompositions over DAGuE

Friday Lunch Talk

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May 25, 2012





LU Decomposition Algorithms

DAGuE Runtime System

Static Pivoting

A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting

Partial Pivoting

Performances

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Introduction

► The evolution (linpack, lapack, scalapack, plasma, dplasma)

Introduction

- Static algorithm:
 - Without pivoting
 - Static pivoting
 - Incremental pivoting
- ► Dynamic algorithm:
 - Partial pivoting
 - Total pivoting

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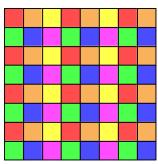
DAGuE

Quick presentation

DAGuE is a Direct Acyclic Graph scheduler Engine where :

- nodes are tasks
- edges are dependancies

Data distribution is made in 2D blocks cyclic:



DAGuE

Advantages:

- ▶ Independence between performances and computers
- Provide multicore parallelism
- Good reactivity for load in balance
- Natural look ahead

Problems

▶ DAG is a static representation of a task flow

DAGuE

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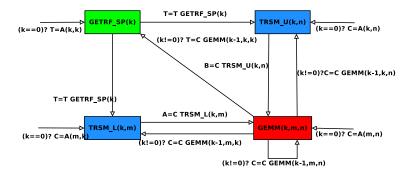
Static Pivoting

Motivation

- Static pivoting match the the task flow programming model
- Good efficiency
- Stable for several problems
- Pre treatment possible for the others
- Good upper bound for the partial pivoting

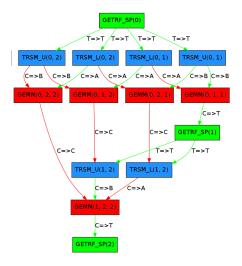
Static Pivoting

Algebraic Representation



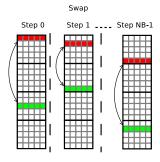
Static Pivoting

DAG for a matrix 3*3



A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting

A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting Update Issue

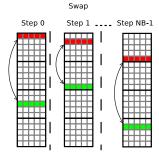


The tile U exchange swap rows with other concerned tile.

Problem

- A dynamic decision for a static DAG
 - → Prepare tasks for all possible communications?

A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting Update Issue



The tile U exchange swap rows with other concerned tile.

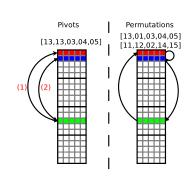
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A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting

Solutions

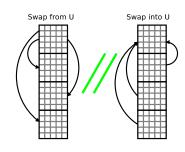
- Avoiding useless swap to increase parallelism
 - → Use of permutations instead of pivots indexes
- Updating the main tile is more urgent
 - → Parallelize the swap **from** and the swap **into** the tile U
- Minimizing the number of communication (not the volume)
 - → Gather communications of all rows over two buffers



A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting

Solutions

- Avoiding useless swap to increase parallelism
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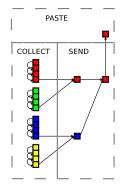
A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting Solutions

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A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting Solutions

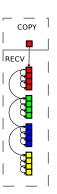
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 - → Use of permutations instead of pivots indexes
- Updating the main tile is more urgent
 - \rightarrow Parallelize the swap **from** and the swap **into** the tile U
- Minimizing the number of communication (not the volume)
 - → Gather communications of all rows over two buffers
- → Five kinds of tasks : COPY, COLLECT, RECEIVE, SEND and PASTE.

- COLLECT: Collecting the lines needed by the tile U into a buffer.
- SEND: Gather the buffers collected by COLLECT of each node.
- PASTE: Overwrite the tile U with the buffer.
- RECEIVE
- COPY



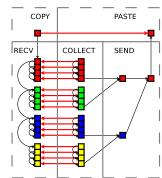
A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting Swap from U

- ► COLLECT
- ▶ SEND
- ▶ PASTE
- COPY: Copy tile U into a buffer.
- RECEIVE: Receive the buffer U and make the swap from it.



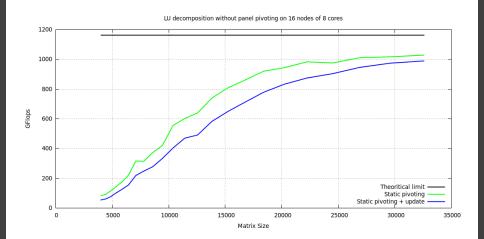
Update Tasks Synchronisation

- COLLECT
- COPY
- RECEIVE
- SEND
- PASTE



The red arrows prevent the **READ AFTER WRITE**.

A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting Update Impact



A generic update engine for dynamic pivoting

- Small impact on the performance
- A generic update engine

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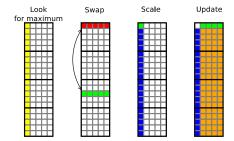
Partial Pivoting

Panel Factorization

- Several algorithms to factorize the panel:
 - LU decomposition
 - Recursive LU decomposition
 - Communication Avoiding LU
- Several way to implement:
 - ▶ threads + MPI
 - Task flow

Partial Pivoting

Operations of Panel LU Decomposition

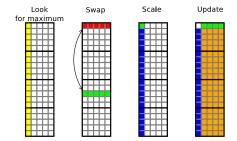


Problem for implementing with task flow

- Swap line is dynamically decided but the DAG is static
- ▶ Minimaze latency for the panel

Partial Pivoting

Operations of Panel LU Decomposition



Problem for implementing with task flow

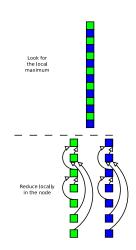
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Panel Factorization

Solutions

Solutions:

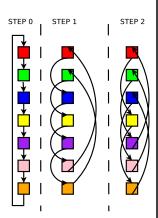
- Start for looking to the maximum localy then reduce locally the result
- Share the global result by using Bruck's algorithm
- ▶ Use internal blocking



Implemented version

Solutions:

- Start for looking to the maximum localy then reduce locally the result
- Share the global result by using Bruck's algorithm
- Use internal blocking

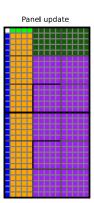


Panel Factorization

Implemented version

Optimizations:

- Start for looking to the maximum localy then reduce locally the result
- Share the global result by using Bruck's algorithm
- ▶ Use internal blocking



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Performances of partial pivoting

- Shared memory
- Problem scalability
- Strong scalability

Conclusion and future work