

# Towards a Workflow for Analytic Performance, Power, and Energy Models

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Erlangen National High Performance Computing Center <a href="https://nhr.fau.de">https://nhr.fau.de</a>

- HPC systems and Infrastructure
- User support
- Training & Teaching
- Research



Funding (2021 – 2030): Approx. € 70 M

#### **NHR** Alliance

- 9 HPC centers at German universities
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# Agenda

Performance modeling approaches

The potential for automation in resource modeling

What is missing

#### Performance models and insights

Purely predictive analytic model

Direct insight into bottlenecks from first principles Model failures challenge model assumptions or input data Refinements lead to better insights Phenomenological analytic model

Insight with some
"uncharted
territory"
Model failure
points to
inaccurate or
unsuitable
measurements

Curve-fitting analytic model Yields predictions Model failure indicates shortcomings of fitting approach Refinements by using more fit parameters

#### Analytical, Resource-Based, First-Principles Performance Model?

a.k.a. white-box models

A mathematical representation of hardware-software interaction based on simplified machine and application models, which predicts the performance or runtime of a program using hardware resource limits and code requirements

#### White box: moving a computing center



Copying data over the network

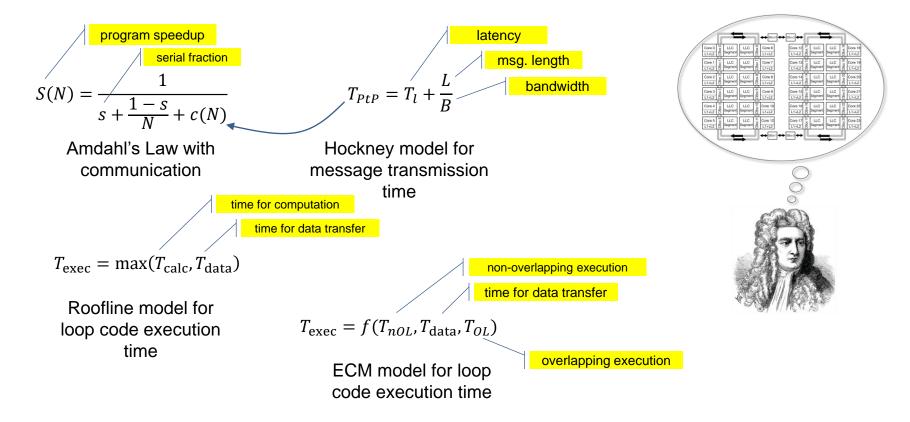
Using trucks filled with tapes/disks



$$T_{transfer} = \lambda + \frac{V}{B}$$

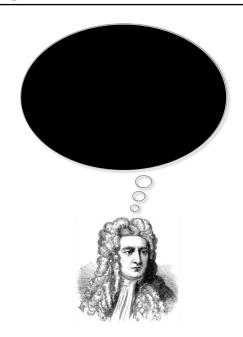
Do the math.

# Examples for white-/gray-box models in computing



## Motivation for black-box analytic modeling

- White-box models are based on strict assumptions, e.g.:
  - Full overlap of execution & data transfer
  - Steady-state, i.e., ignore wind-up effects
  - Hardware simplifications
- Black-box models have much fewer restrictions
  - Anything that works is allowed
  - Still some assumptions possible
- Black-box performance models
  - Determine influencing factors
  - Deliver target metric predictions for analysis of inaccessible parameter intervals



#### Performance model normal form

n = 1



$$f(p) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} c_k \cdot p^{i_k} \cdot \log_2^{j_k}(p)$$

$$n = 1$$

$$I = \{0,1,2\}$$

$$J = \{0,1\}$$

$$c_k \cdot p^{i_k} \cdot \log_2^{j_k}(p)$$

$$c_1 \cdot p^{i_k} \cdot \log(p)$$

$$c_1 \cdot p \cdot \log(p)$$

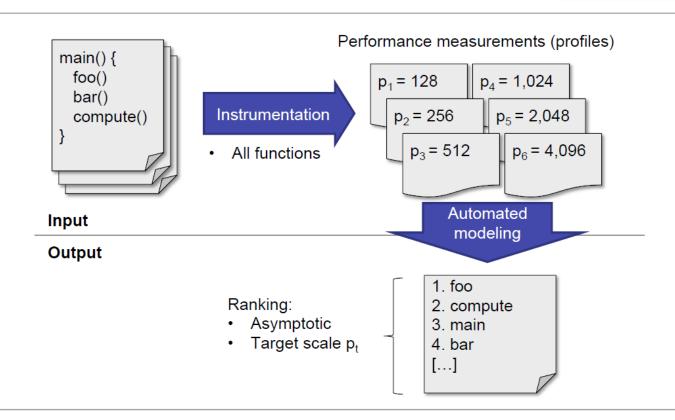
$$c_1 \cdot p \cdot \log(p)$$

$$c_1 \cdot p^2 \cdot \log(p)$$
Extra-p

https://github.com/extra-p/extrap

#### Automated empirical modeling (2)



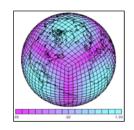


#### **HOMME – Climate**



Core of the Community Atmospheric Model (CAM)

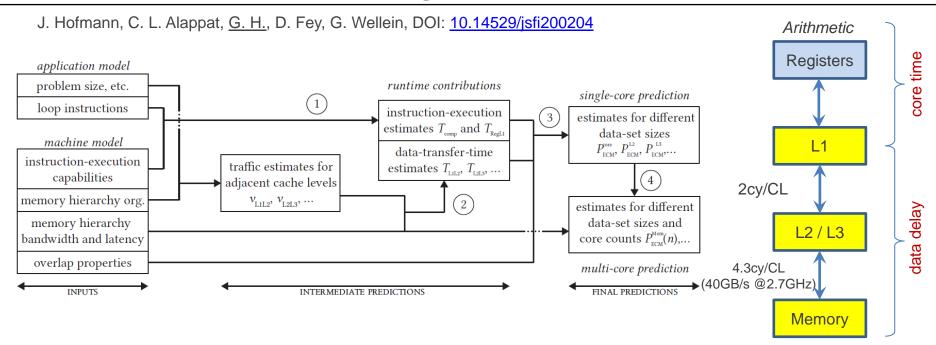
 Spectral element dynamical core on a cubed sphere grid



Kernel [3 of 194]	Model [s] t = f(p)	Predictive error [%] p <sub>t</sub> = 130k
box_rearrange → MPI_Reduce	$3.63 \cdot 10^{-6} p \cdot \sqrt{p} + 7.21 \cdot 10^{-13} p$	30.34
vlaplace_sphere_vk	$24.44 + 2.26 \cdot 10^{-7} p^2$	4.28
compute_and_apply_rhs	49.09	0.83

$$p_i \le 43$$
k

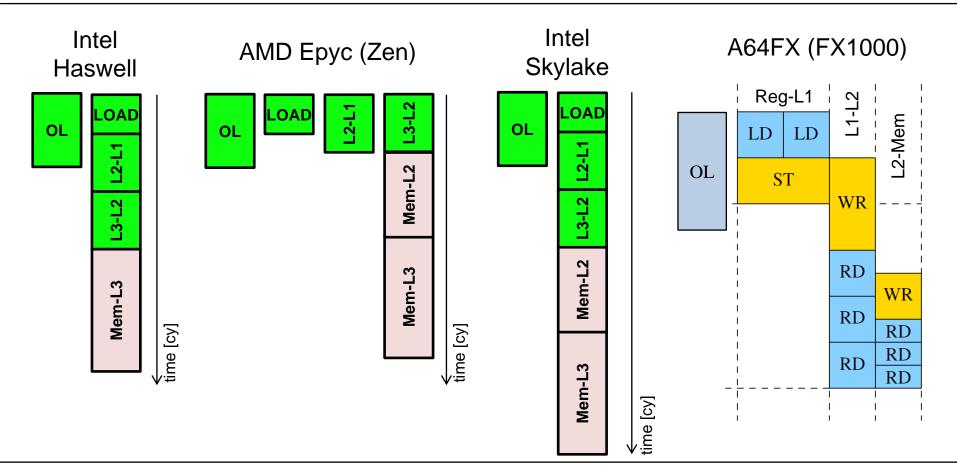
# Example: ECM modeling workflow for loops



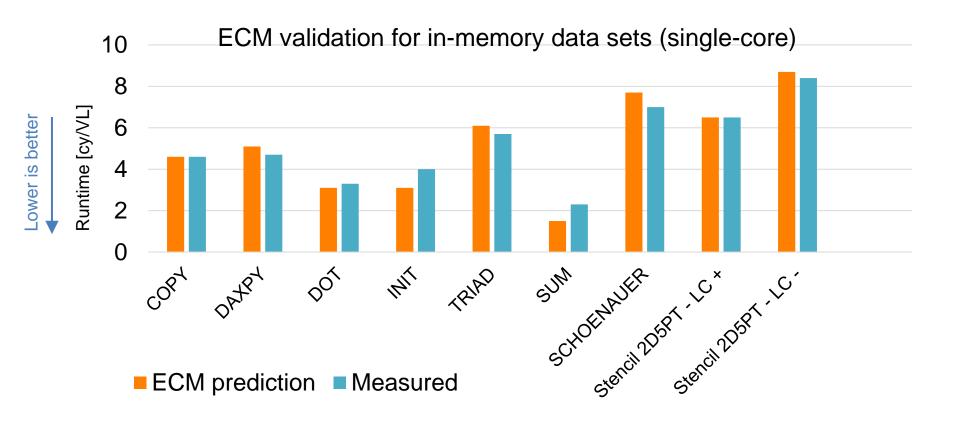
#### Automating this workflow is possible in some cases:

- J. Hammer, J. Eitzinger, G. H., G. Wellein, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-56702-0\_1 (Kerncraft)
- J. Laukemann, J. Hammer, <u>G. H.</u>, G. Wellein, DOI: <u>10.1109/PMBS49563.2019.00006</u> (OSACA)

### Overlap assumptions



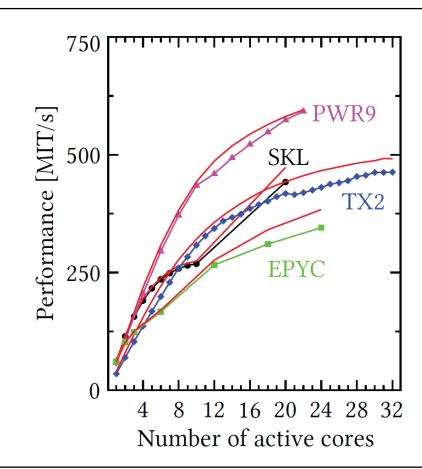
## Model validation (FX1000, large pages)



#### Does it work for "real" code, too?

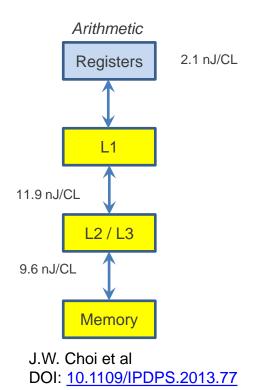
- Preconditioned matrix- free conjugate-gradient solver
- Four systems
  - IBM Power9
  - Cavium/Marvell TX2
  - AMD Naples
  - Intel Skylake

- Yes it does.
  - J. Hofmann et al., DOI: 10.14529/jsfi200204



## How about energy modeling? Two approaches!

#### Based on energy quanta



Based on power-frequency model

$$P_{\text{base}}(f_{\text{uncore}}) = W_0^{\text{base}} + W_1^{\text{base}} \cdot f_{\text{uncore}} + W_2^{\text{base}} \cdot f_{\text{uncore}}^2$$

$$P_{\text{core}}(f_{\text{core}}) = W_0^{\text{core}} + W_1^{\text{core}} \cdot f_{\text{core}} + W_2^{\text{core}} \cdot f_{\text{core}}^2$$

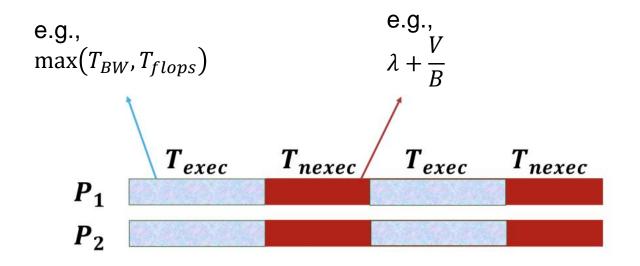
- Need to determine fit parameters for every loop/code
- $E = P(\{f_i\}) \times T$ 
  - → performance model requred!

J. Hofmann et al.

DOI: <u>10.1007/978-3-319-92040-5\_2</u>

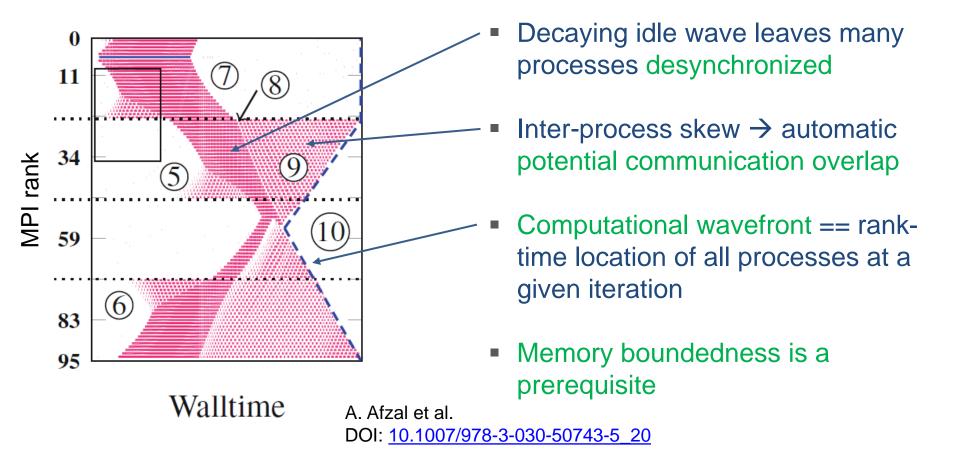
## Beyond the node level: composite analytic models

Plausible assumption:  $T = T_{exec} + T_{nexec}$ 



In practice,  $T \neq T_{exec} + T_{nexec}$  and it can go in either direction

#### Example: computational waves in memory-bound programs



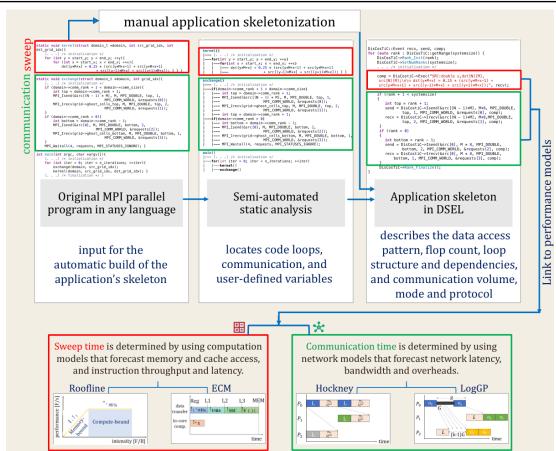
#### Automated white-box modeling?

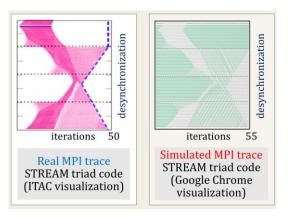
- We need "digital twins" of our parallel applications and clusters!
- (Semi-)automated modeling tools are a prerequisite for this
  - Core-level modeling (code execution):
     OSACA <u>github.com/RRZE-HPC/OSACA</u>
  - Chip-level modeling (Roofline, ECM):
     Kerncraft github.com/RRZE-HPC/Kerncraft
  - Cluster-level modeling (chip level + communication):
     DisCostiC github.com/RRZE-HPC/DisCostiC-Sim



Still missing: Automated energy modeling beyond curve fitting

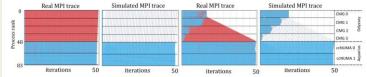
#### DisCostiC workflow





A. Afzal et al.: SC24 Best Poster Candidate

#### A. Afzal et al.: ISC25 Best Research Poster Award



## Conclusion: What is missing

- Accessible and accurate compiler-assisted code execution modeling
- More generic loop nest modeling for Roofline and ECM
- Automatic application skeletonization
- Integrate microbenchmarking for performance and energy

We are looking for collaborators!



# Thank you

