



Parallel Application Development With Eclipse

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What do we mean by “parallel”?

- Hardware

Parallel hardware

embedded



*small-medium
clusters*



*“big iron”
supercomputers*



Parallel hardware (cont...)

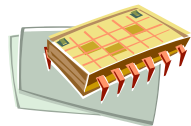
- Embedded
 - Usually small number of processes (< 8)
 - Tightly coupled (memory bus or equivalent)
- Common off the shelf (COTS) clusters
 - Usually less than 256 processors
 - Sometimes dual core or SMP nodes
 - Loosely coupled with high-speed interconnect (GigE or Infiniband)
- “Big Iron”
 - 256 - 131,072 processors
 - Clusters, MPP, vector, ...
 - Myrinet, Infiniband, Quadrics, proprietary interconnects

What do we mean by “parallel”?

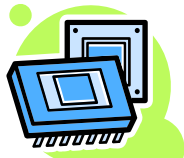
- Hardware
- Software

Traditional environment

*processor
architecture*



uniprocessor



SMP/dual core

*operating
system*



*user
environment*

command line

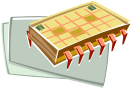
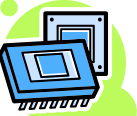



GUI

*programming
model*

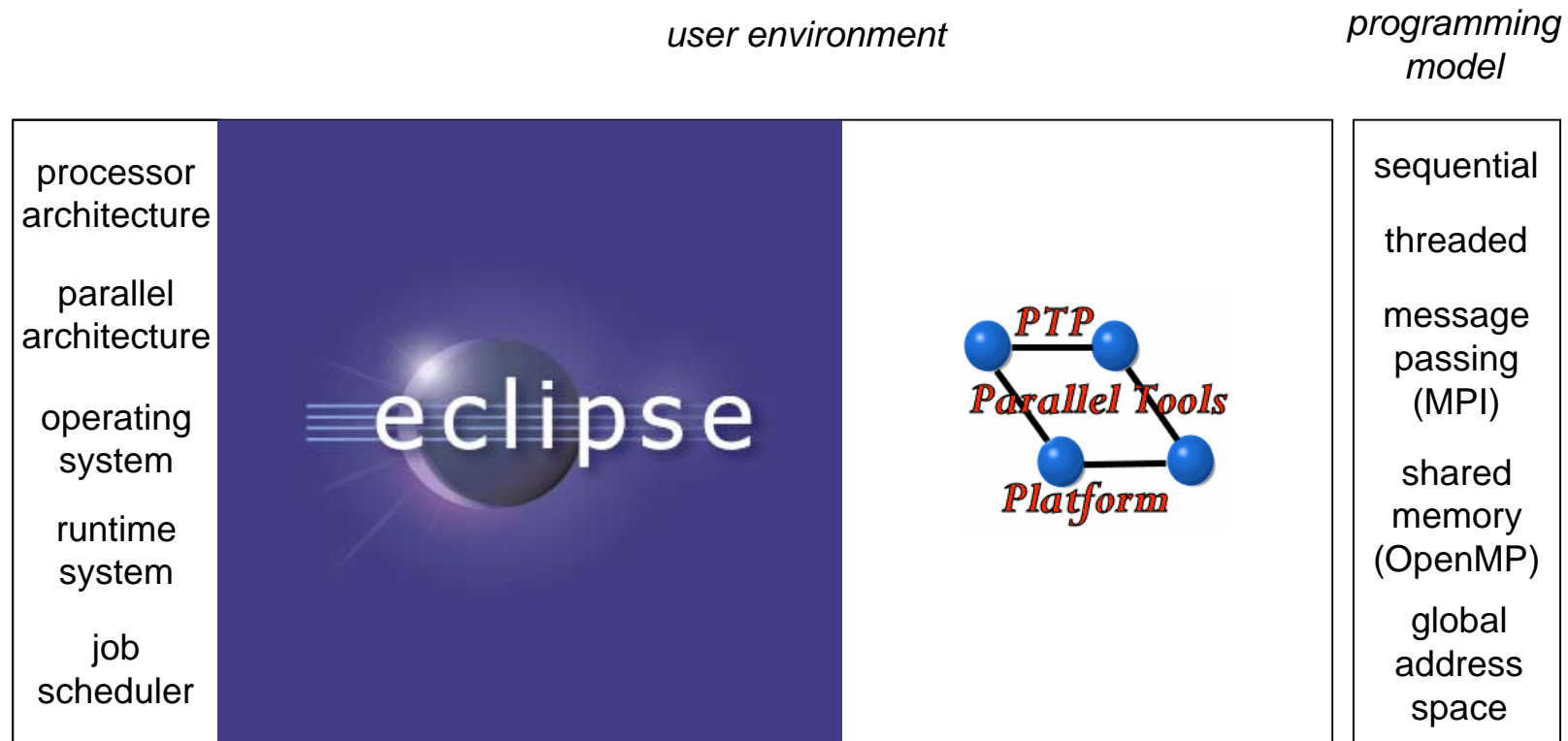
sequential

threaded

Parallel environment

<i>processor architecture</i>	<i>parallel architecture</i>	<i>operating system</i>	<i>runtime system</i>	<i>job scheduler</i>	<i>user environment</i>	<i>programming model</i>
 uniprocessor  SMP/ dual core	cluster MPP shared memory vector proprietary	   Windows	cluster (poe, oscar, rocks, xgrid) single system image mainframe	LSF OpenPBS LoadLeveler SLURM Condor	command line (GUI)	sequential threaded message passing (MPI) shared memory (OpenMP) global address space

PTP environment



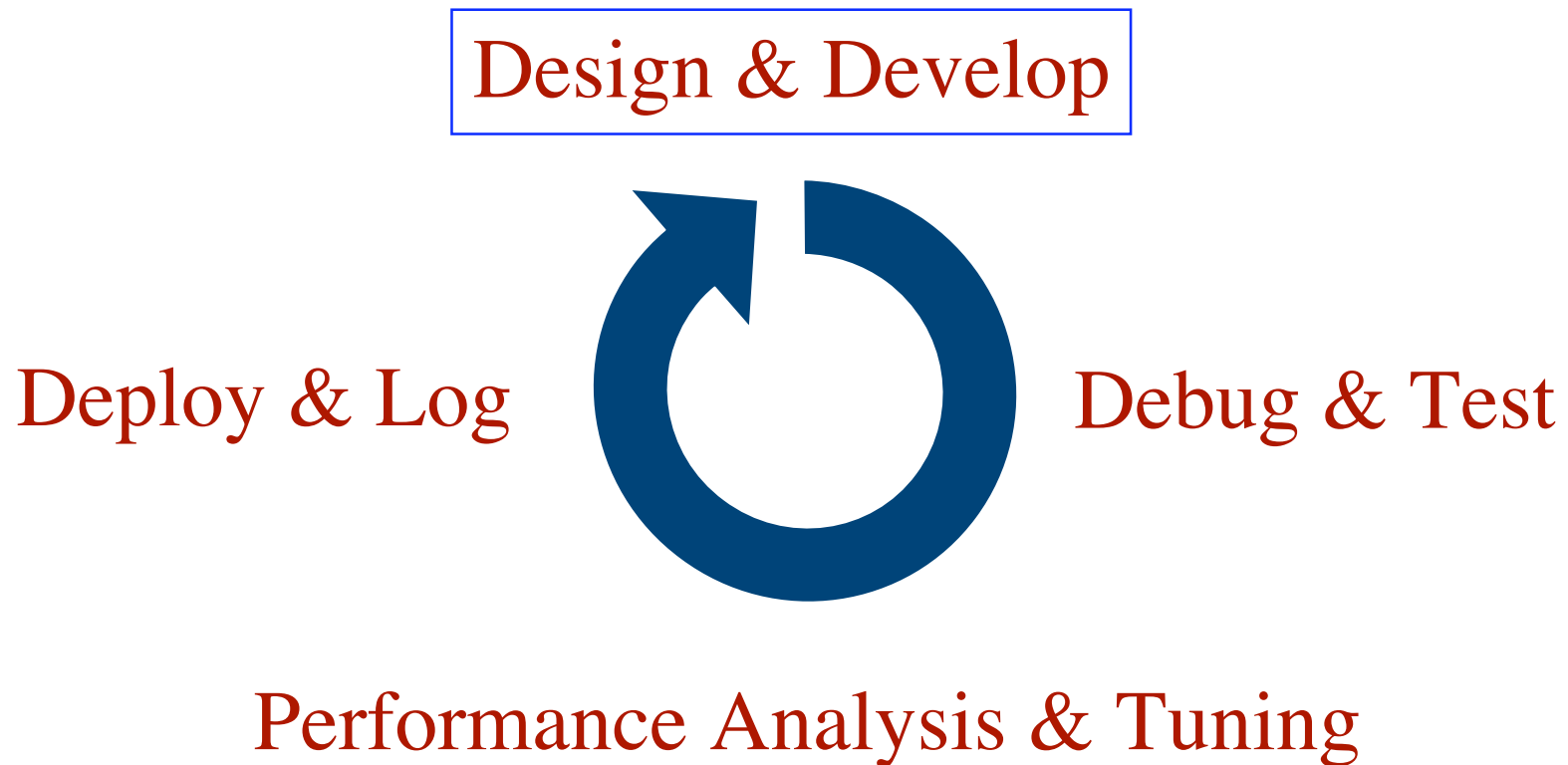
How does PTP help?

- Provides the benefits of an IDE for parallel programmers
- Hides much of the parallel system complexity
- Simplifies the parallel programming task
- Opportunity for new/advanced tools and languages

PTP ~~1.0~~^{0.9999} components

- Abstract parallel model
 - Machines, nodes, jobs, processes
- Parallel runtime perspective
 - Views: machines, jobs, processes
- Parallel launch
- Parallel debugger
 - Extends and implements CDT CDI
 - External debugger uses high level commands
 - Backend can be gdb, others
- Parallel programming tools (contributed by IBM Research)
 - Currently MPI only
- Fortran development tools

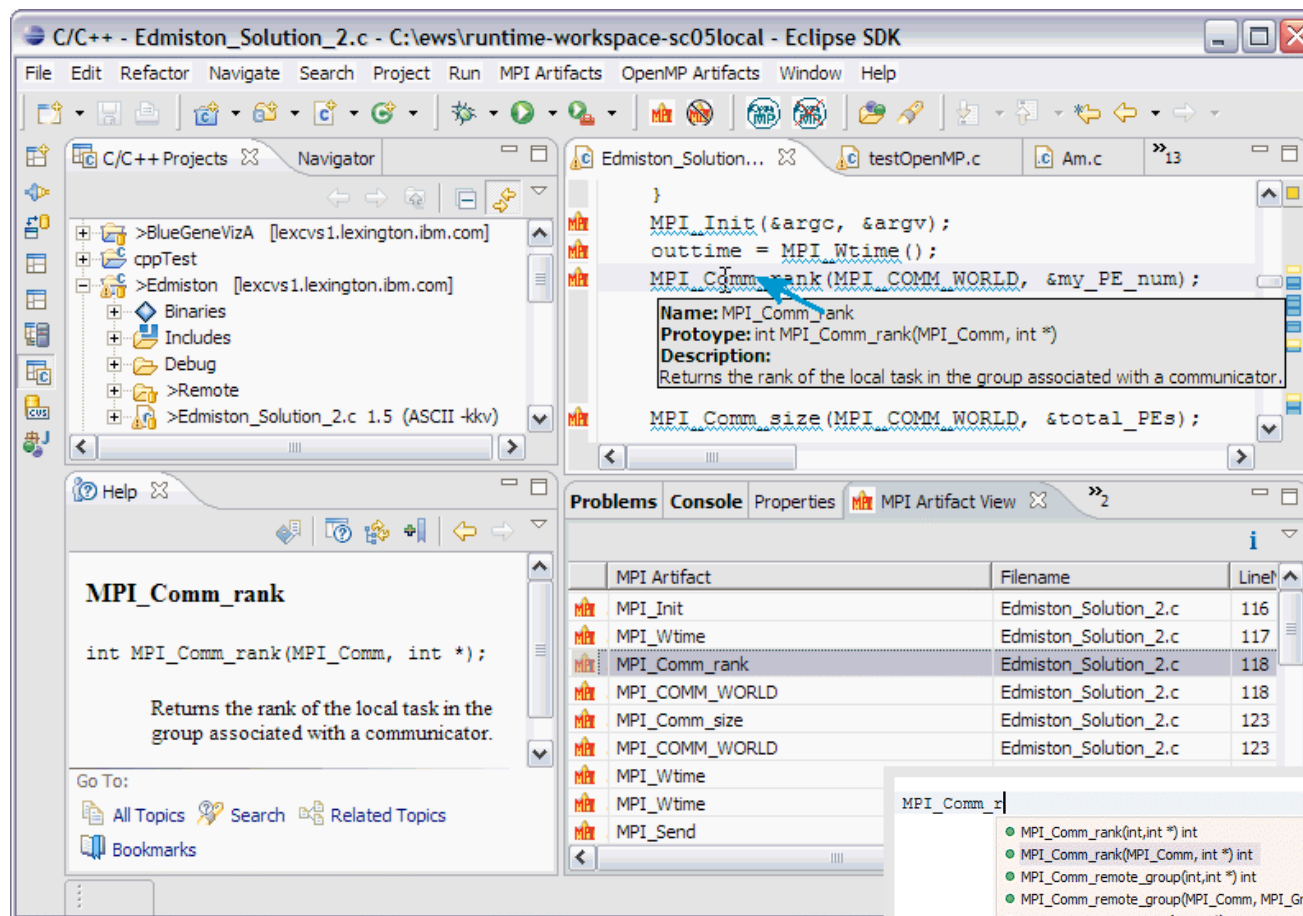
Parallel application development lifecycle



Program Development

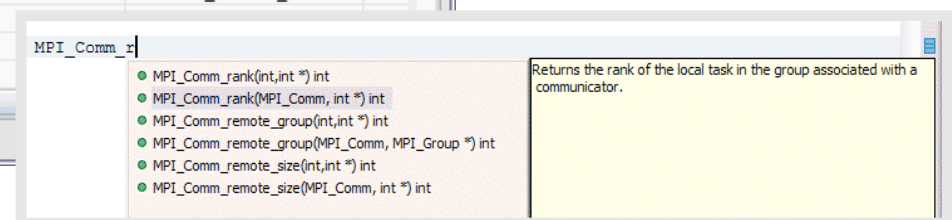
- Embarrassingly parallel
 - Single program multiple data (SPMD)
- Message passing (MPI)
 - Send/receive
 - Collective operations (e.g. broadcast, gather)
- C/C++ (CDT)
 - Refactoring is improving...
- Fortran (Photran)
 - No refactoring (yet)

Parallel programming tools

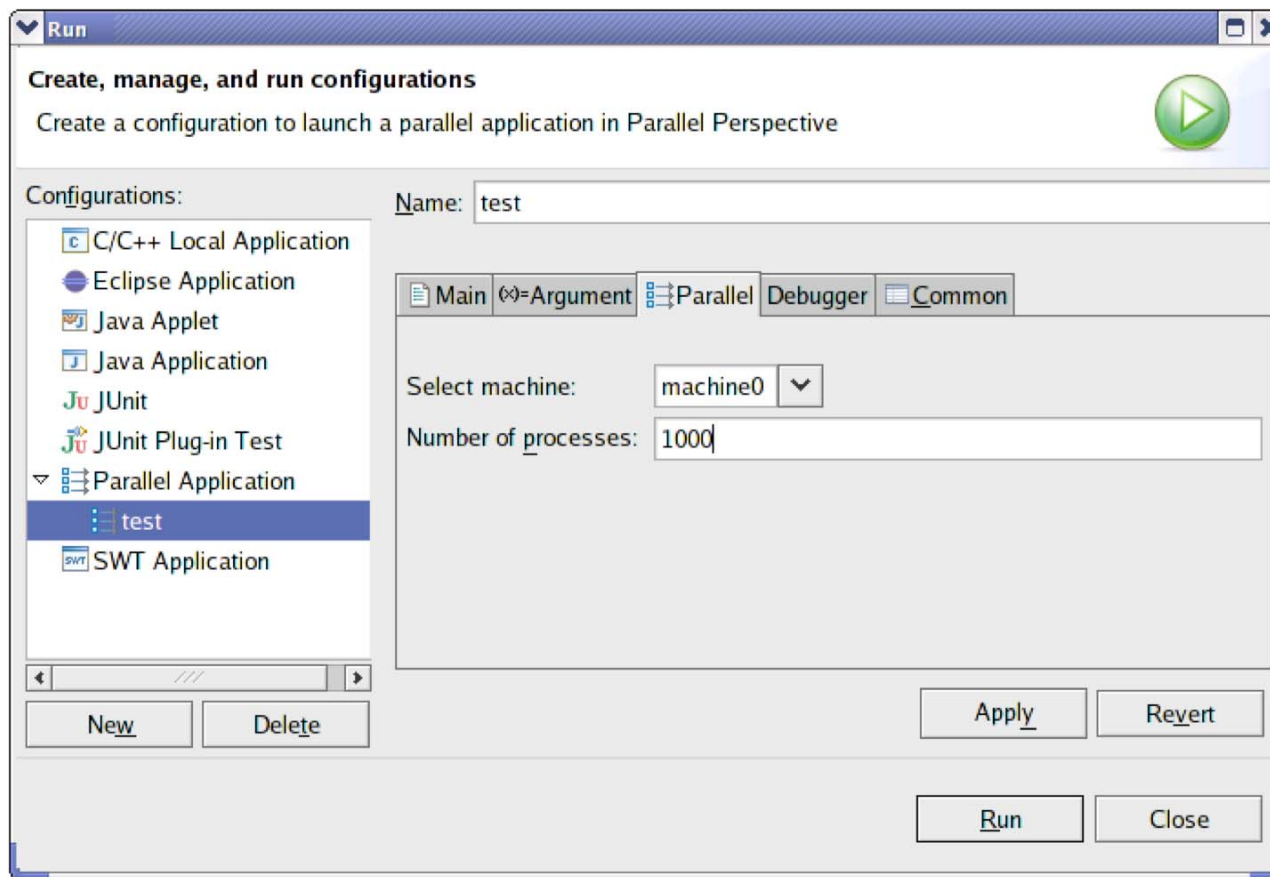


- Identifies MPI artifacts
- Navigates to source code locations
- Help: hover, content assist, F1
- Currently C/C++ only

Content Assist

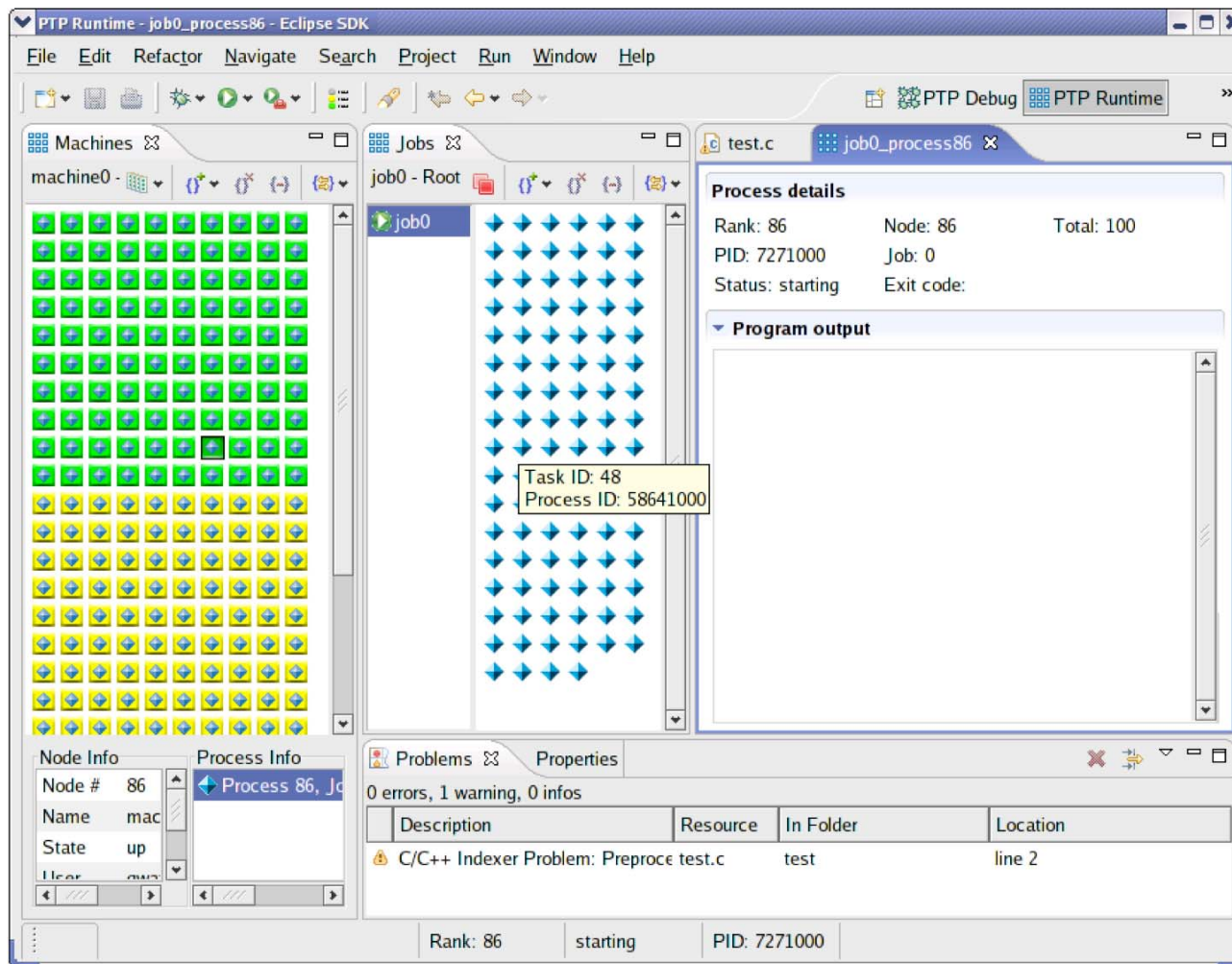


Parallel launch



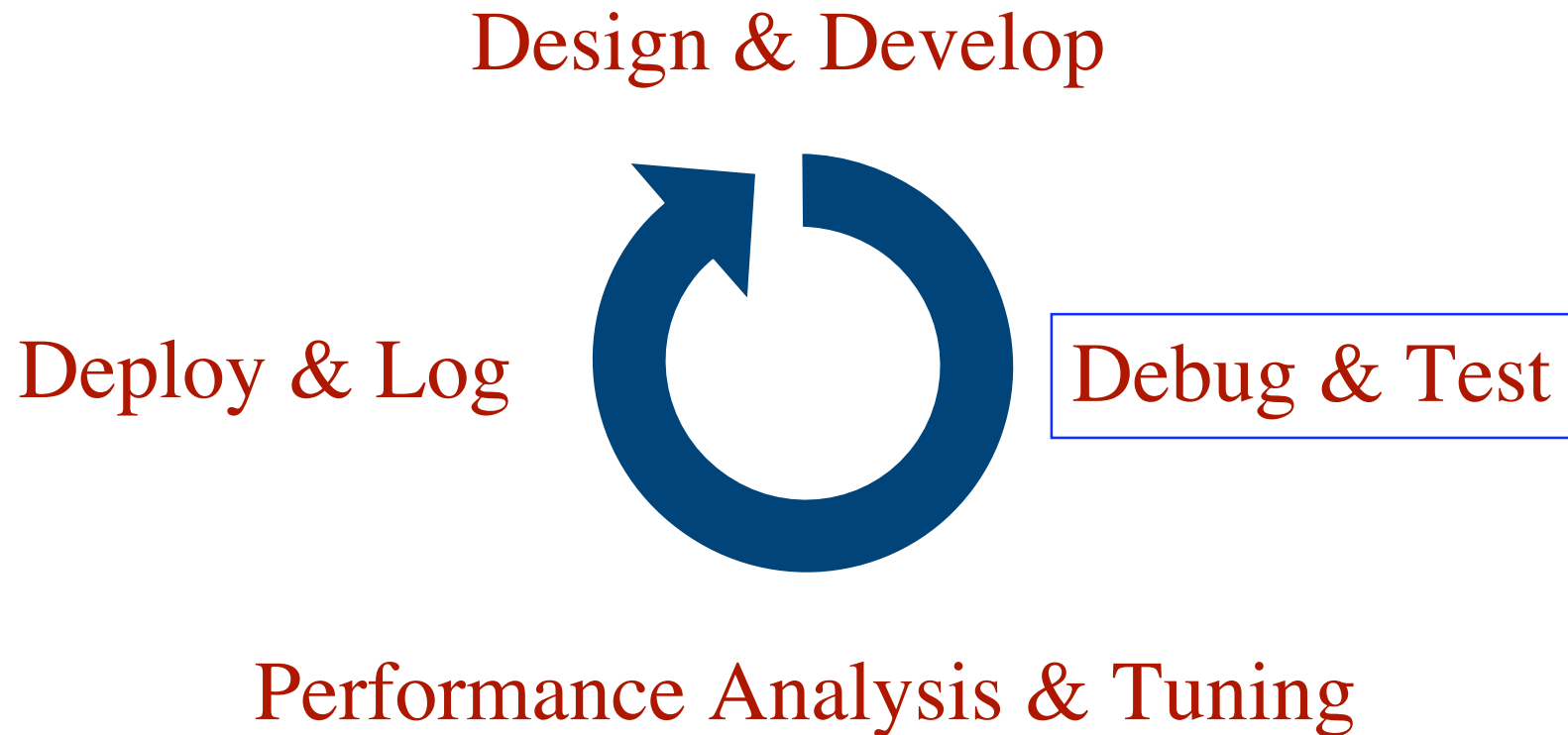
- Allows user to specify machine and number of processes to launch
- Can also configure parallel debug launch

Parallel runtime perspective

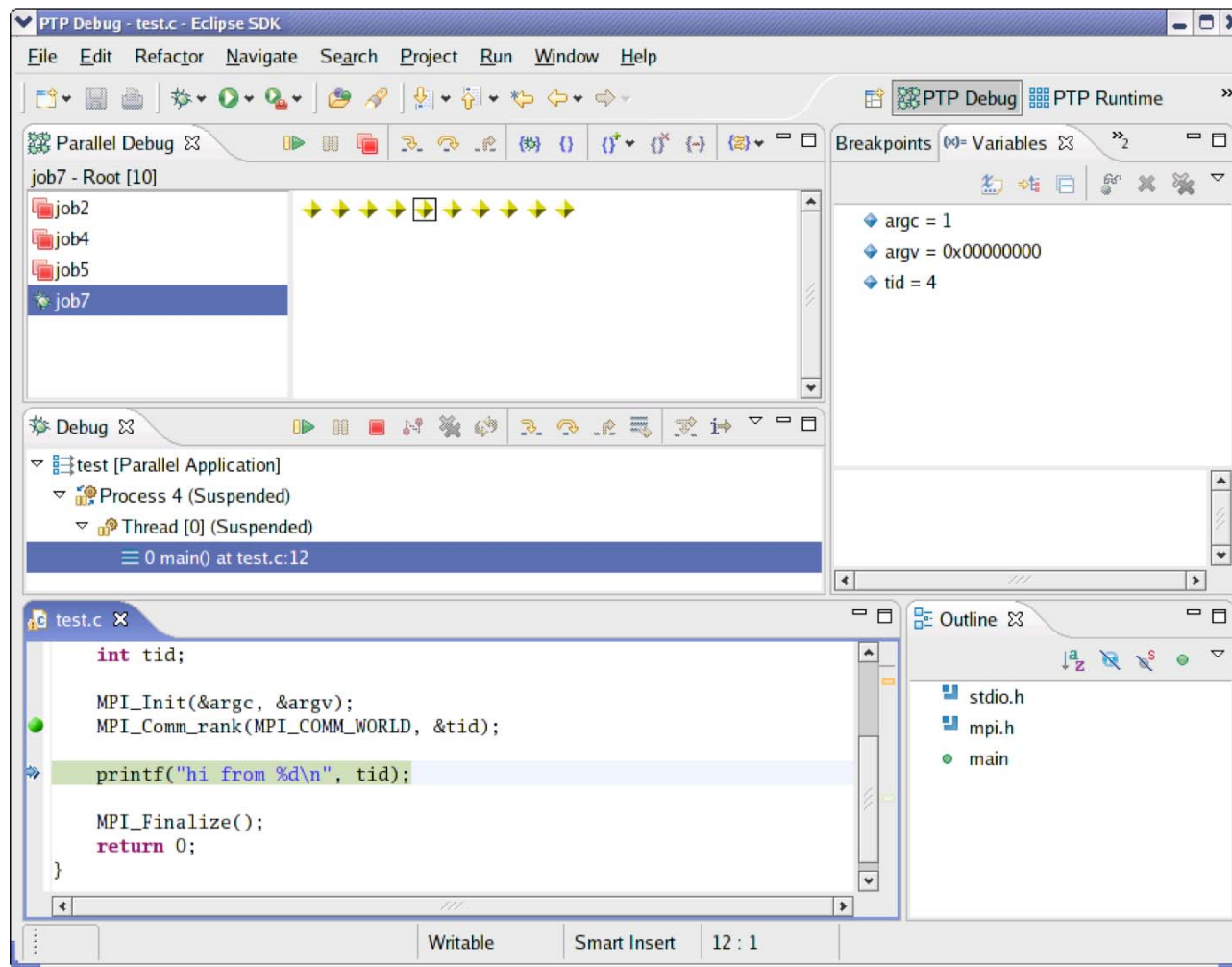


- **Machines view**
 - node status, node details and processes running on nodes
- **Jobs view**
 - jobs launched, processes in a job and process status
 - Terminate job button
- **Process details view**
 - more detailed process information and standard output from process

Parallel application development lifecycle (cont...)

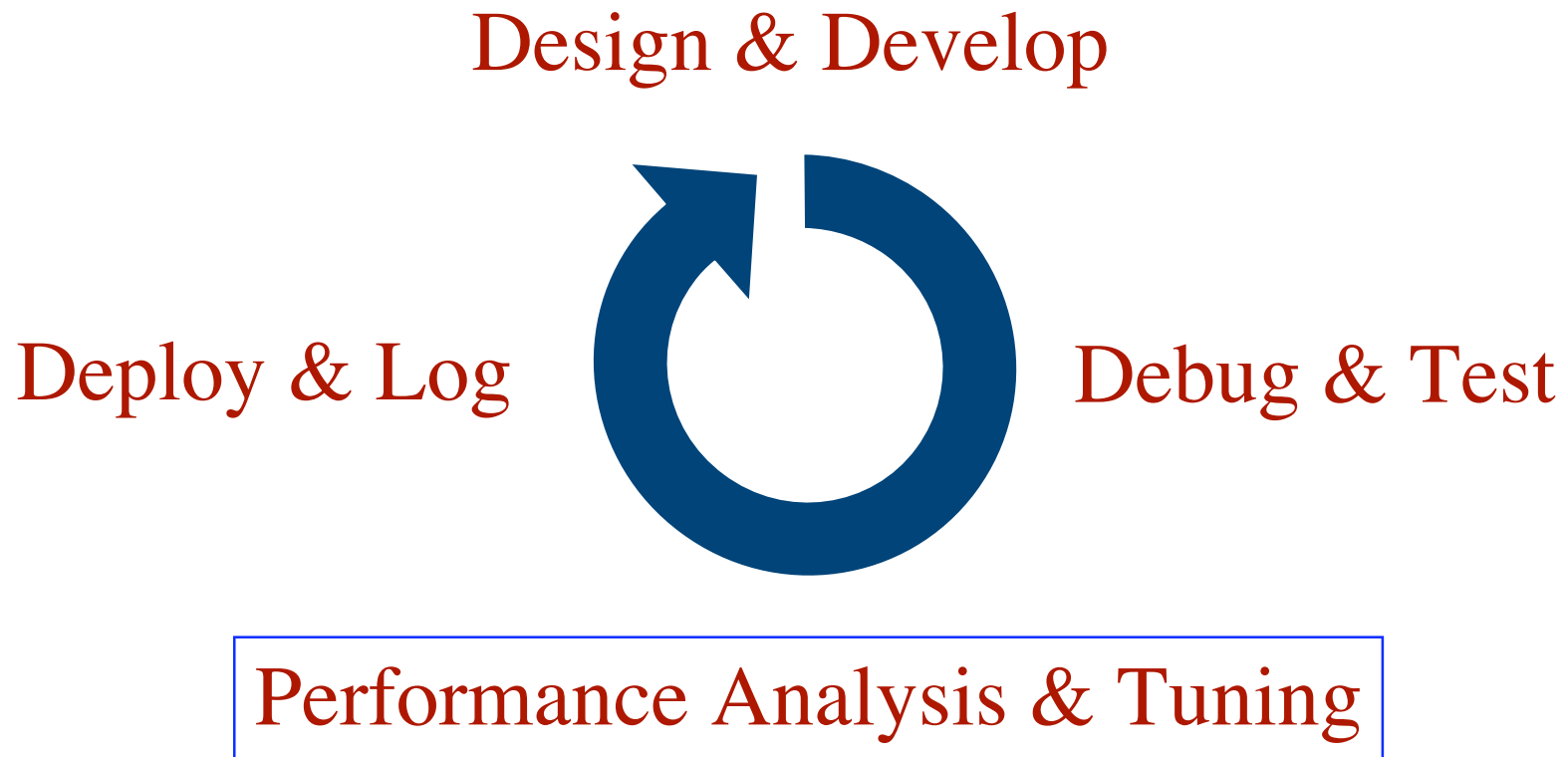


Parallel debug perspective



- Adds parallel debug view
 - Debug jobs launched, processes in a job and process status
 - Used to specify process sets
 - Registered processes displayed in Debug view
 - Tooltip displays variable values
- Extended breakpoints and current location markers
 - Breakpoint color shows which set the breakpoint applies to
 - Multiple simultaneous current location markers
- Tested to 1024 processes
 - Model tested to 90,000
 - UI tested to 400,000

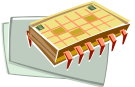
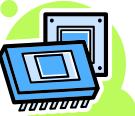



Parallel application development lifecycle (cont...)



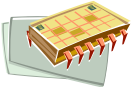
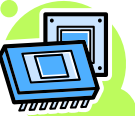



Performance analysis tools

- Test and Performance Tools Platform (TPTP)
 - for sequential applications
- Testing and Analysis Utilities (TAU) stage 1 integration
 - Integration of existing TAU tools allows performance analysis of projects within the PTP
 - C/C++ and Fortran projects can be automatically instrumented and compiled with TAU libraries from within Eclipse
 - Performance data output is automatically organized
 - The Paraprof tool can be launched automatically to visualize profile output

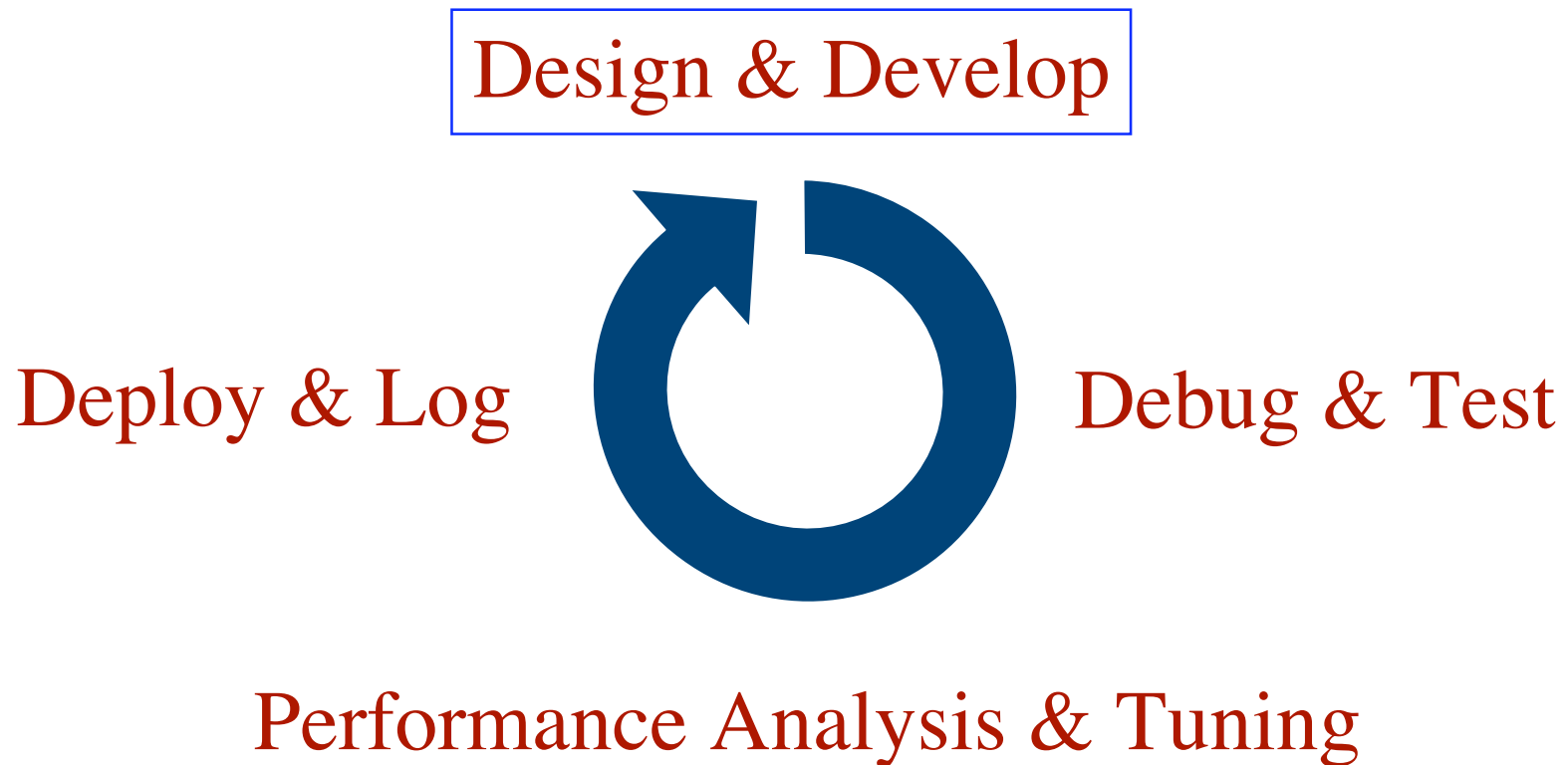
PTP 1.0 support

<i>processor architecture</i>	<i>parallel architecture</i>	<i>operating system</i>	<i>runtime system</i>	<i>job scheduler</i>	<i>user environment</i>	<i>programming model</i>
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PTP 2.0 support

<i>processor architecture</i>	<i>parallel architecture</i>	<i>operating system</i>	<i>runtime system</i>	<i>job scheduler</i>	<i>user environment</i>	<i>programming model</i>
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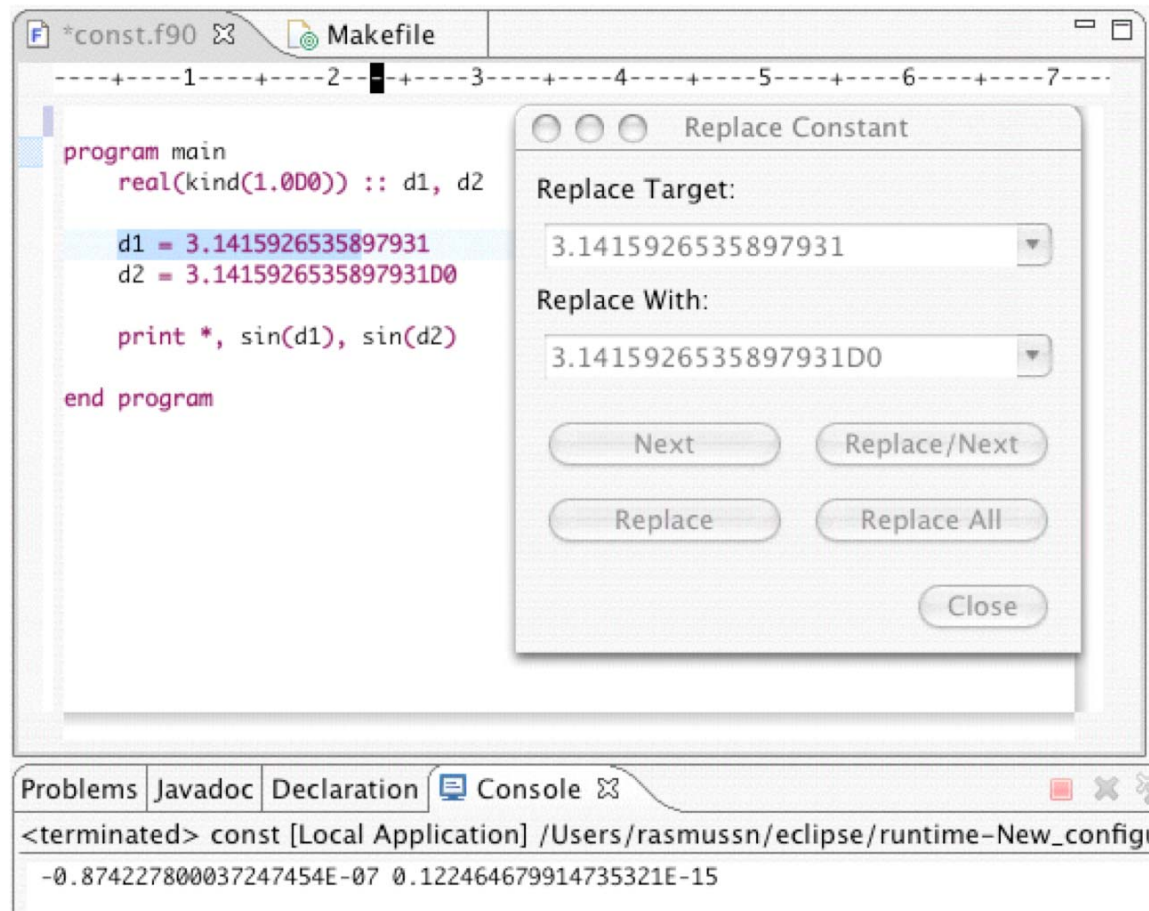
Future plans



Development capabilities

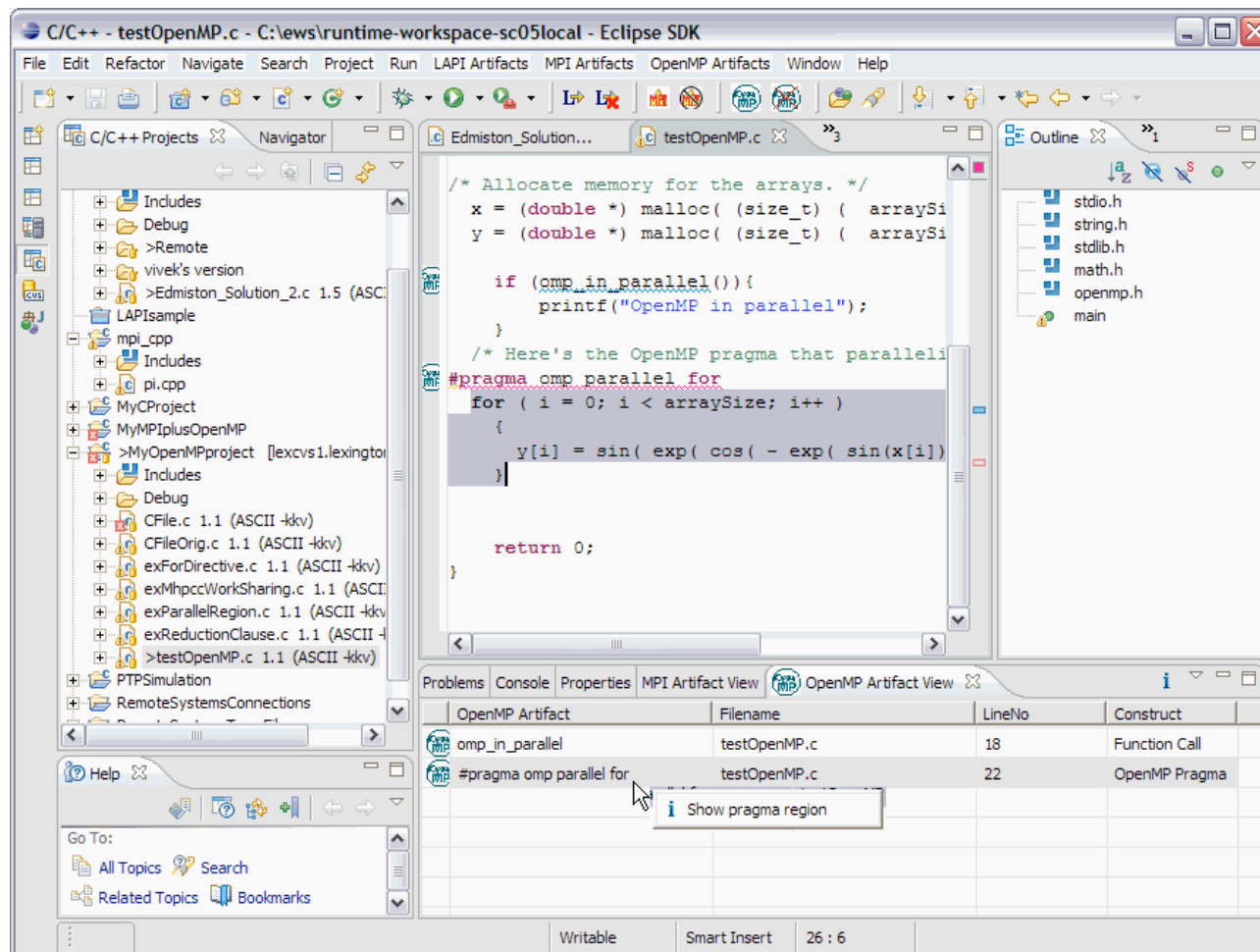
- Static analysis infrastructure
 - Embedded C++ and Fortran parsers
 - External parsers
- Refactoring for scientific computing
 - Language interoperability
 - Fortran: constant replacement and type promotion
 - Semi-automatic parallelization (OpenMP)
- Program graphs (e.g. call tree graphs)
- Error checking
- Assisted documentation generation (Doxygen)
- Support for new parallel languages
 - Co-array Fortran, UPC

Enhanced Fortran tools



- Constant replacement refactoring
- Other refactorings for scientific computing

New parallel language programming tools



- Identifies OpenMP artifacts
- Show #pragma region
- Help: hover, content assist, F1



OpenMP concurrency analysis

```

double f,c,d;

/* Allocate memory for the arrays. */
double *x, *y;
x = (double *) malloc( (size_t) ( arraySize * sizeof(double) ) );
y = (double *) malloc( (size_t) ( arraySize * sizeof(double) ) );
fillArray(x, arraySize);
f=convergence(0.24691);

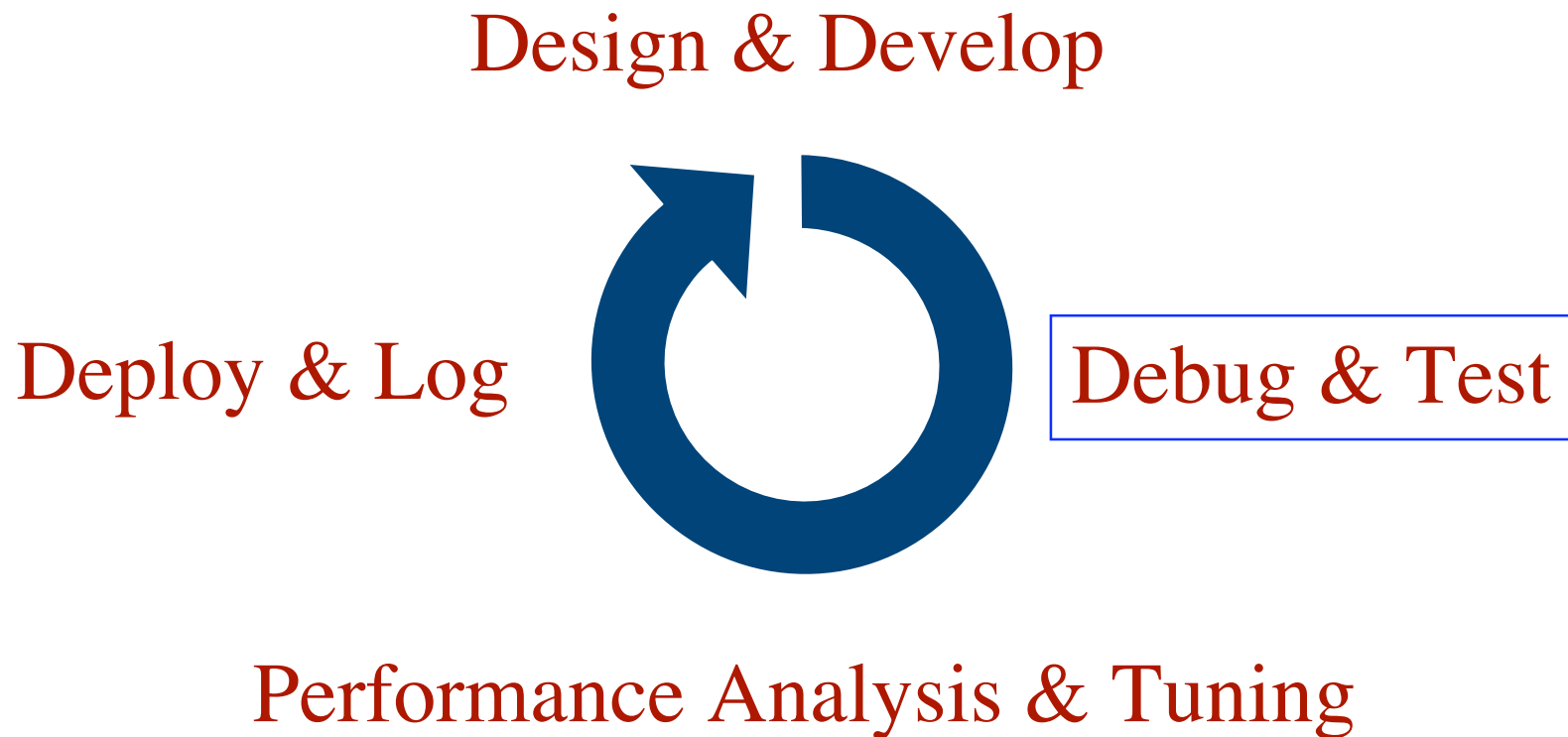
#pragma omp parallel private(f)
{
    a++;
    for(int i=0; i<a; i++) {
        d = exp(x[i]*x[i]);
        c = sin( exp( cos( - exp( sin(x[i]) ) ) ) );
        #pragma omp barrier
        a=d+y[i];
        if (a==i)
            {if (a==c) d=c;}
        else {
            d=a;
            #pragma omp barrier
        }
        c += d-a;
        y[i]=c;
    }
}

```

Gray statement selected;
yellow statements can
execute in parallel to it.

- Concurrency analysis
 - Compute and visualize statement/expression level concurrency in OpenMP parallel regions
- Analysis to assist in code parallelization
 - For shared/private variable determination, e.g. race detection
 - For restructuring code into parallel regions

Future plans (cont...)



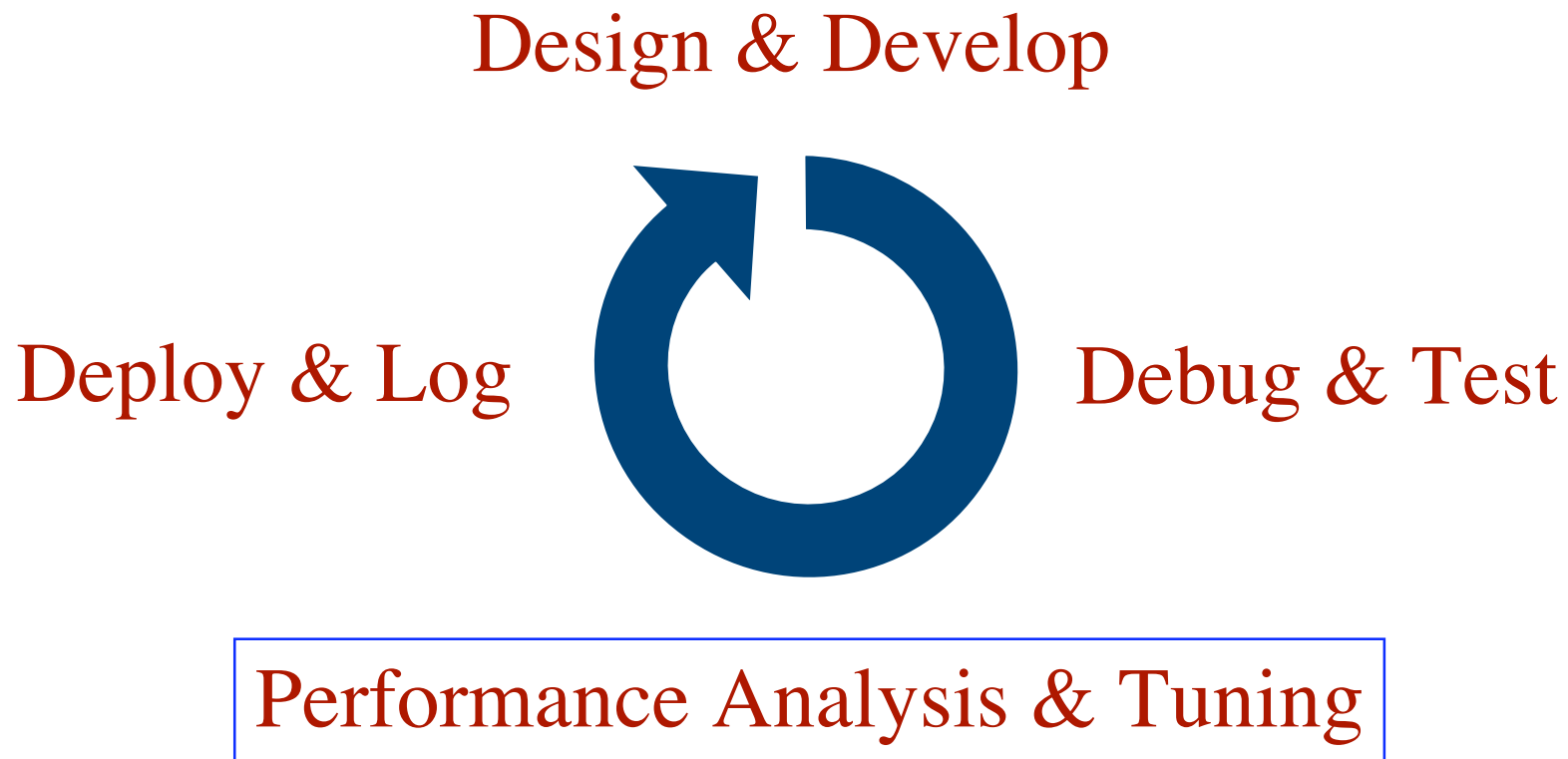
Parallel debugging

- Scalability improvements
- Array viewer and distributed array viewer
- Debug event hooks
- New (non-gdb) backend debugger support
- Data-centric debugging
- MPI-specific debugging

Parallel testing

- Provide integrated test environment
 - Deployment and execution of tests
 - Execution history analysis and reporting
- Automated unit test stub generation
 - Fortran and C/C++
 - Output results to spreadsheet (for example)
- Integrate Verification and Validation
 - Logging

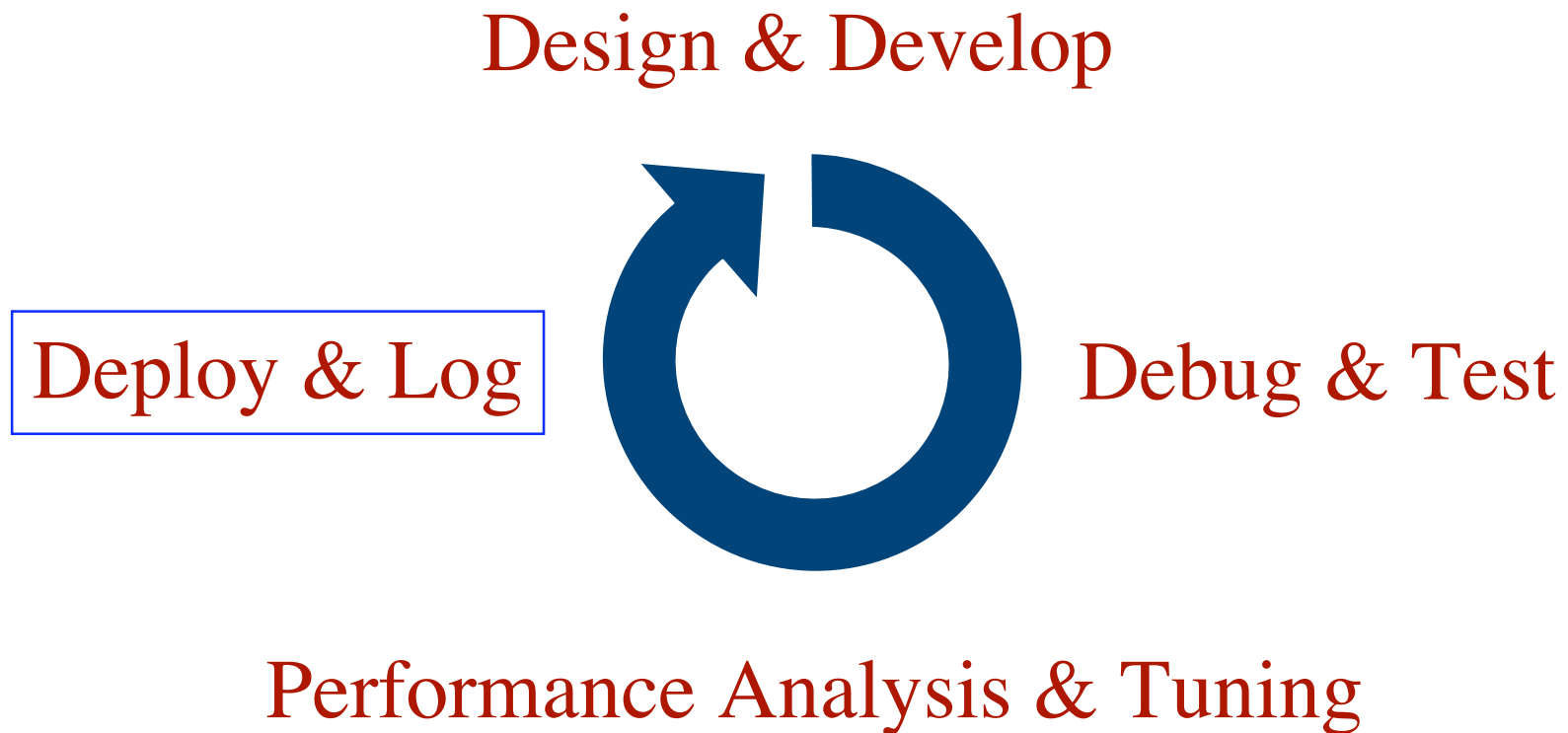
Future plans (cont...)



Future performance analysis and tuning

- Provide framework for performance analysis tools
 - Automatic instrumentation
 - Data collection
 - Data analysis
 - Visualization
- Framework for performance tuning using empirical methods
 - Launch code
 - Gather performance data
 - Analyze performance data
 - Code/Compiler optimization
 - Repeat (search space)

Future plans (cont...)



Deployment and logging

- Deployable packages
 - Autoconf based
 - Explicit listing of dependencies on other tools
 - Package version
 - List of interfaces (for components)
- Web-based deployment
 - Automatic configure/build/install on download
- Provide history through logging
 - Build tools (compilers and options, libraries, versions, ...)
 - Test history
 - Run history (traces, profiles, ...)

Conclusion

- PTP 1.0 available for download
 - Supports small set of architectures/platforms
 - Can be used for real C/C++/Fortran parallel applications
 - Parallel debugger
- Ongoing development
 - New new architectures and platforms
 - Better Fortran tools
 - New/improved language tools
 - Parallel performance analysis and tuning tools
- Demo of PTP on a real cluster (Wed 2:00pm)
- Come to BOF (Wed 6:30pm)

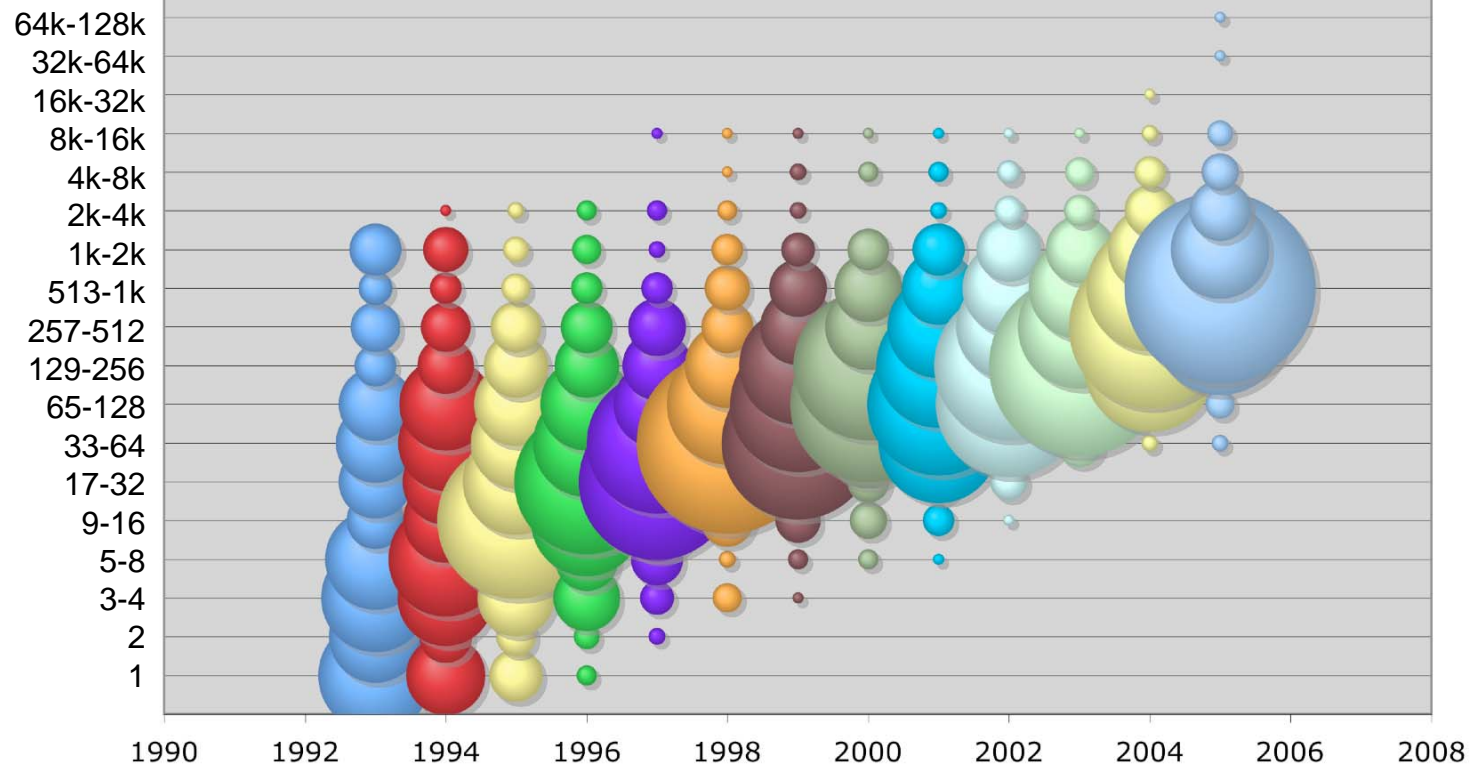
What makes a parallel supercomputer?

- Lots of processors (thousands)
- Lots of memory (terabytes)
- Lots of disk (terabytes)
- High bandwidth & low latency network (GB/s & < 10us)

As of November 2005, #1:
280,600 GFlops = 274 TFlops
(BlueGene/L)

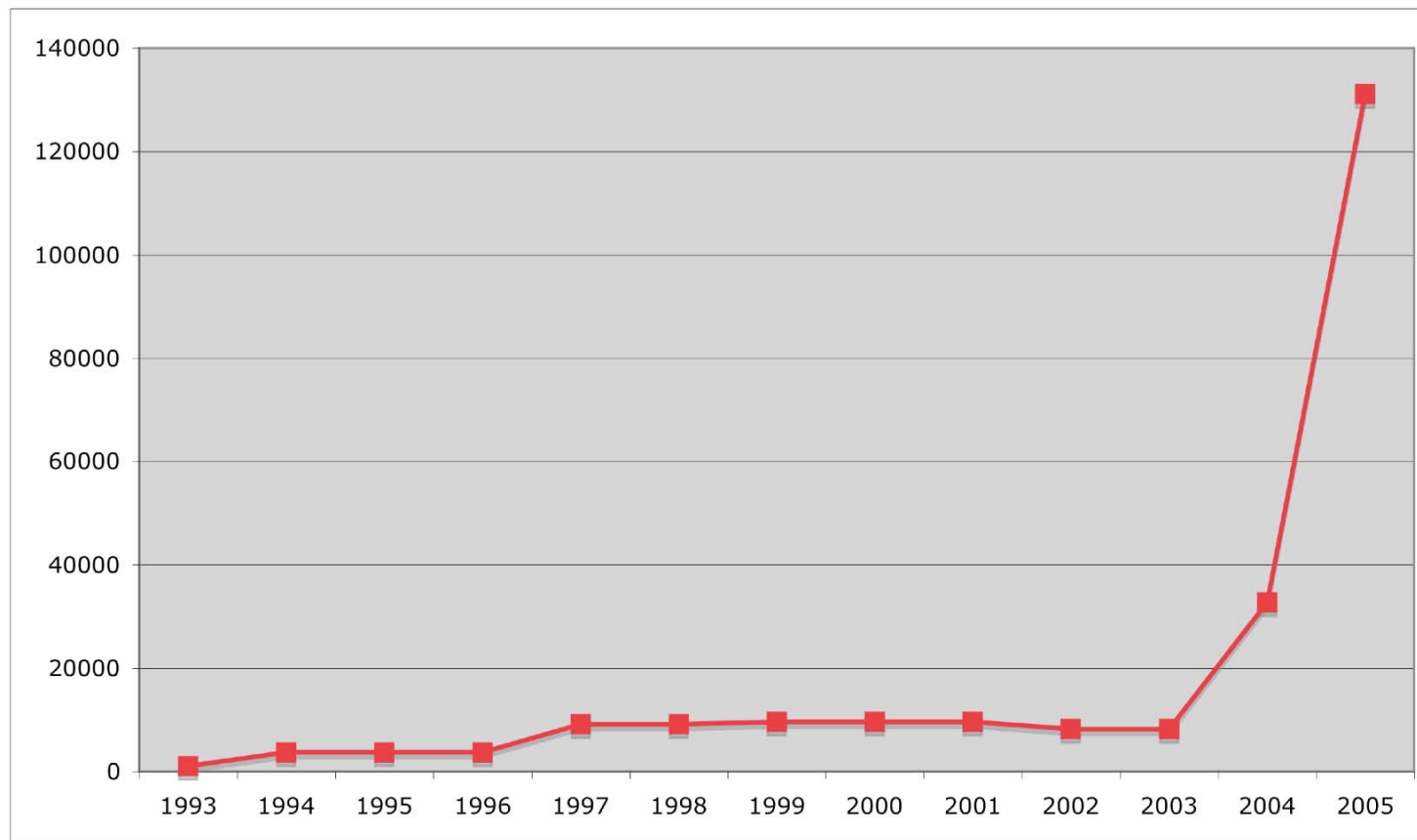
1 PFlop within 5-10 years

Supercomputer evolution (processors)



Source: <http://www.top500.org>

Supercomputer evolution (max processors)

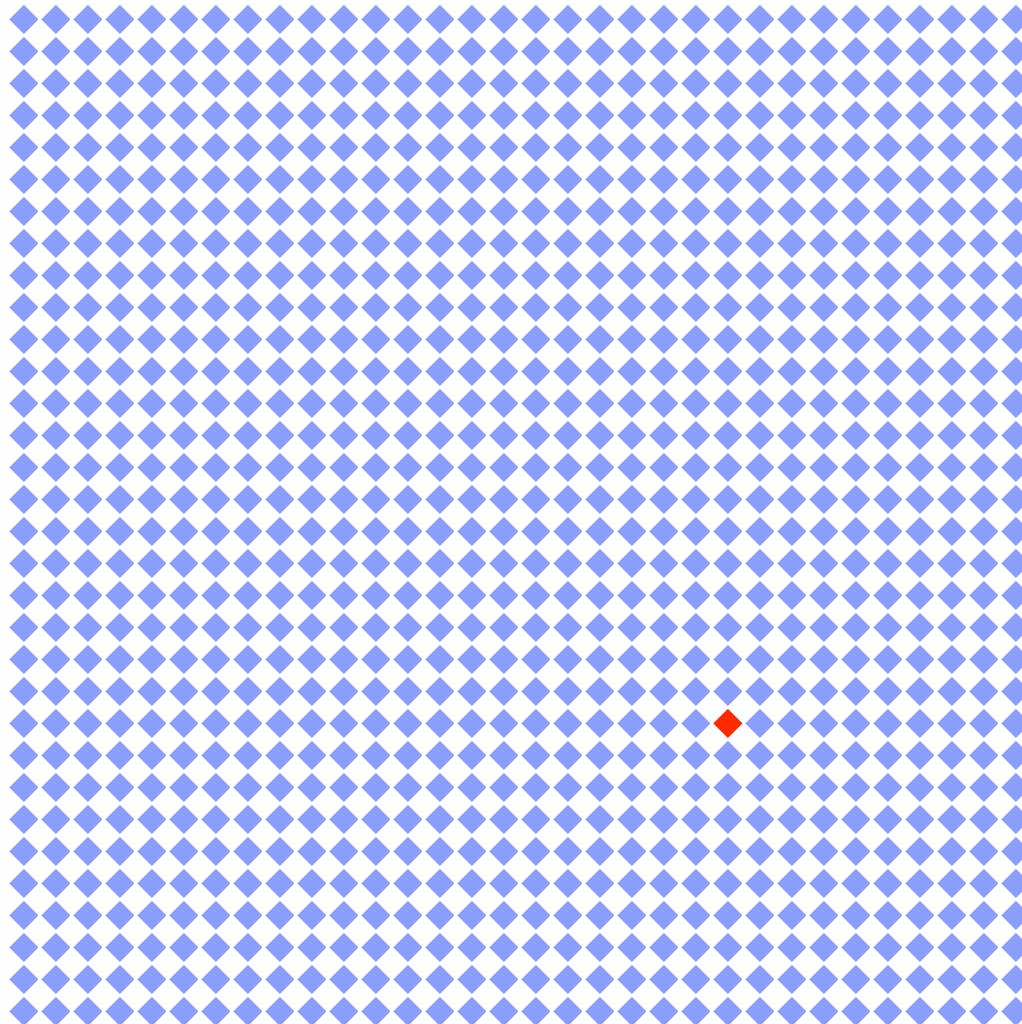


Source: <http://www.top500.org>

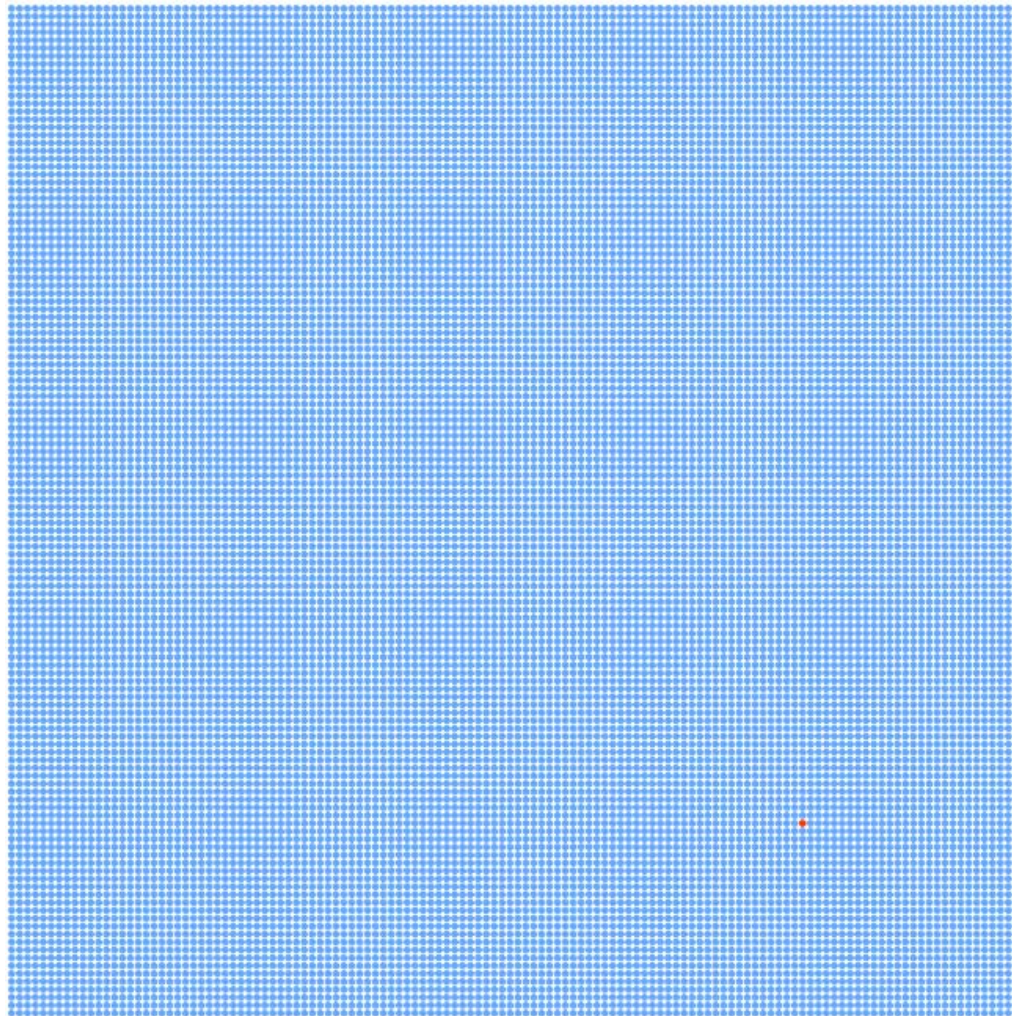
Eclipse is a visual medium

- Parallel computing is dealing with large numbers of “things”, such as :
 - Processors
 - Processes
 - Threads
 - Messages
 - Etc.
- How are we going to represent lots of “things”?

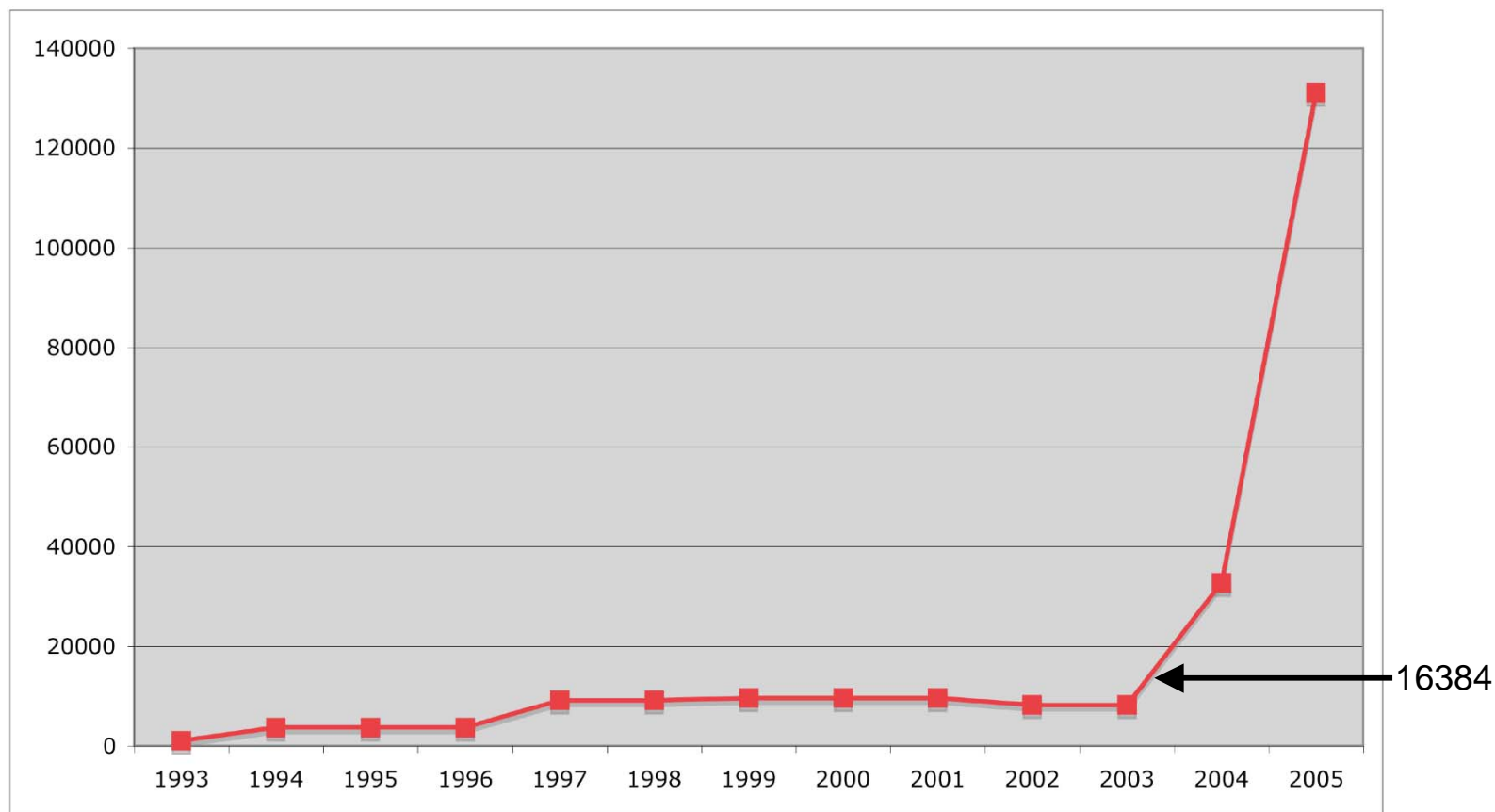
Visualizing “things” (1,024)



Visualizing “things” (16,384)

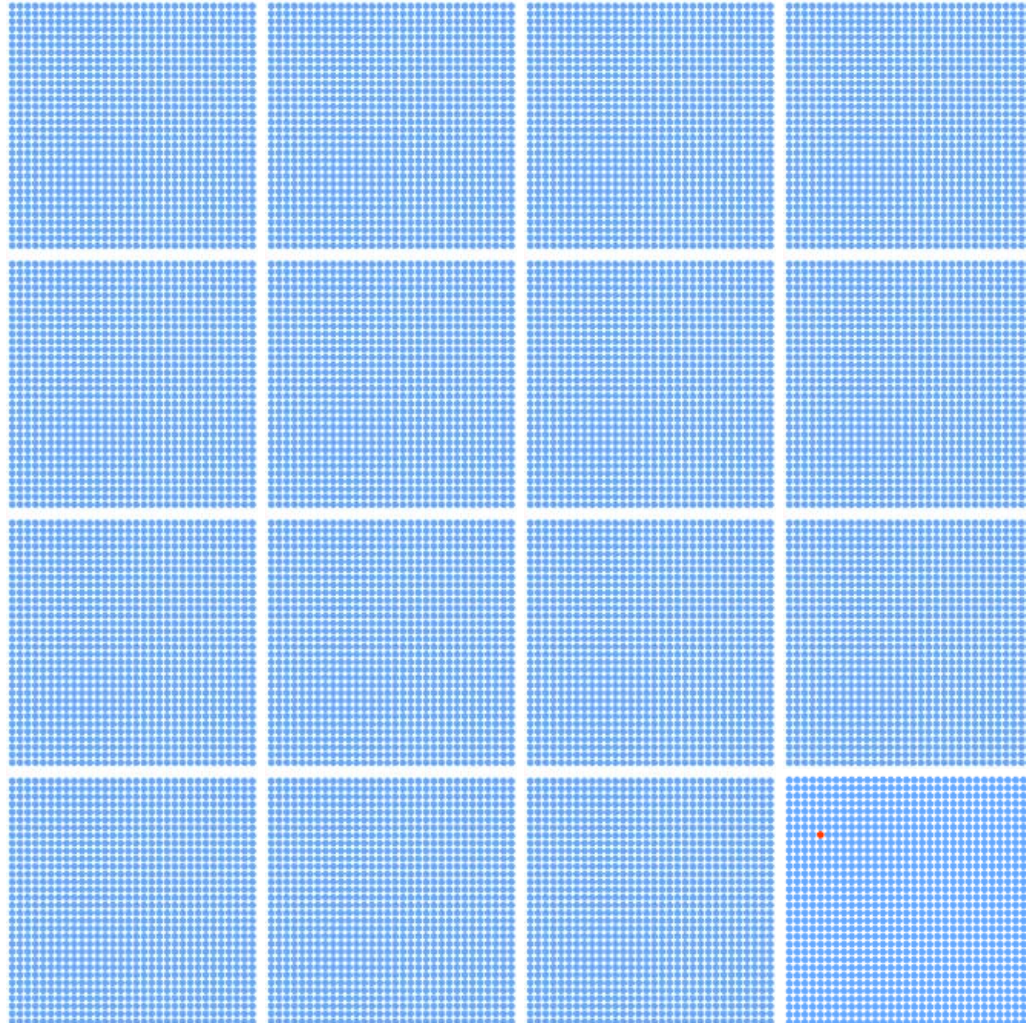


Where are 16,384 “things” (= processors)?

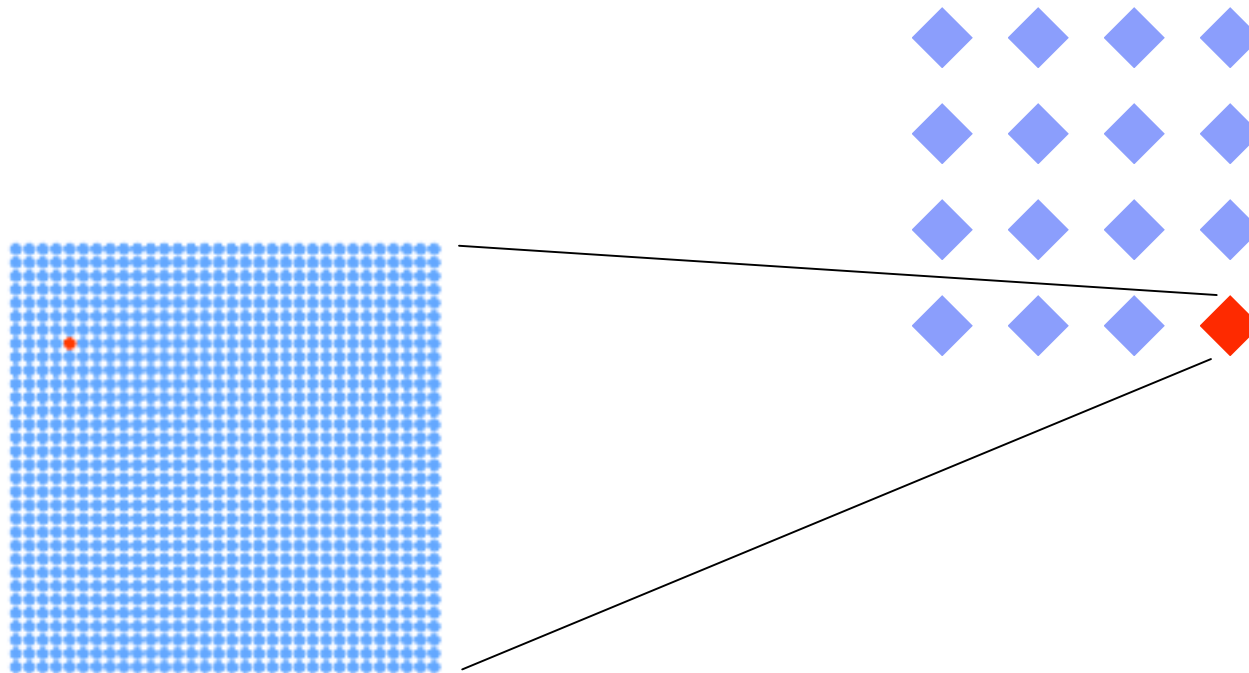


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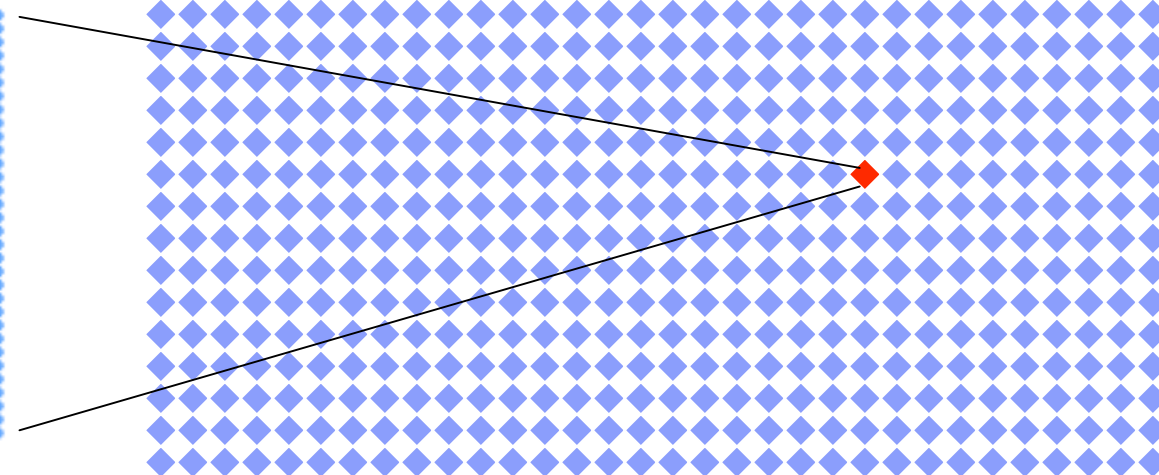
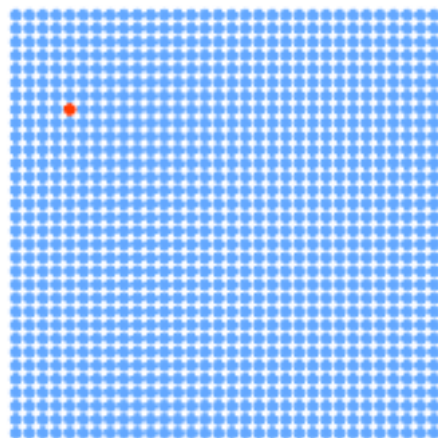
Visualizing things (16,384)



Visualizing things with hierarchy (16,384)



Visualizing things with hierarchy (1,048,576)



(not so) Future design issues

- With just two levels of hierarchy, we can handle 1,048,576 “things” relatively easily
- Even a PFlop machine will likely only have ~500,000 processors (4 x 131,072)

BUT, what if each process has 10 threads?

We need to get away from “process-centric” runtime and debugger views