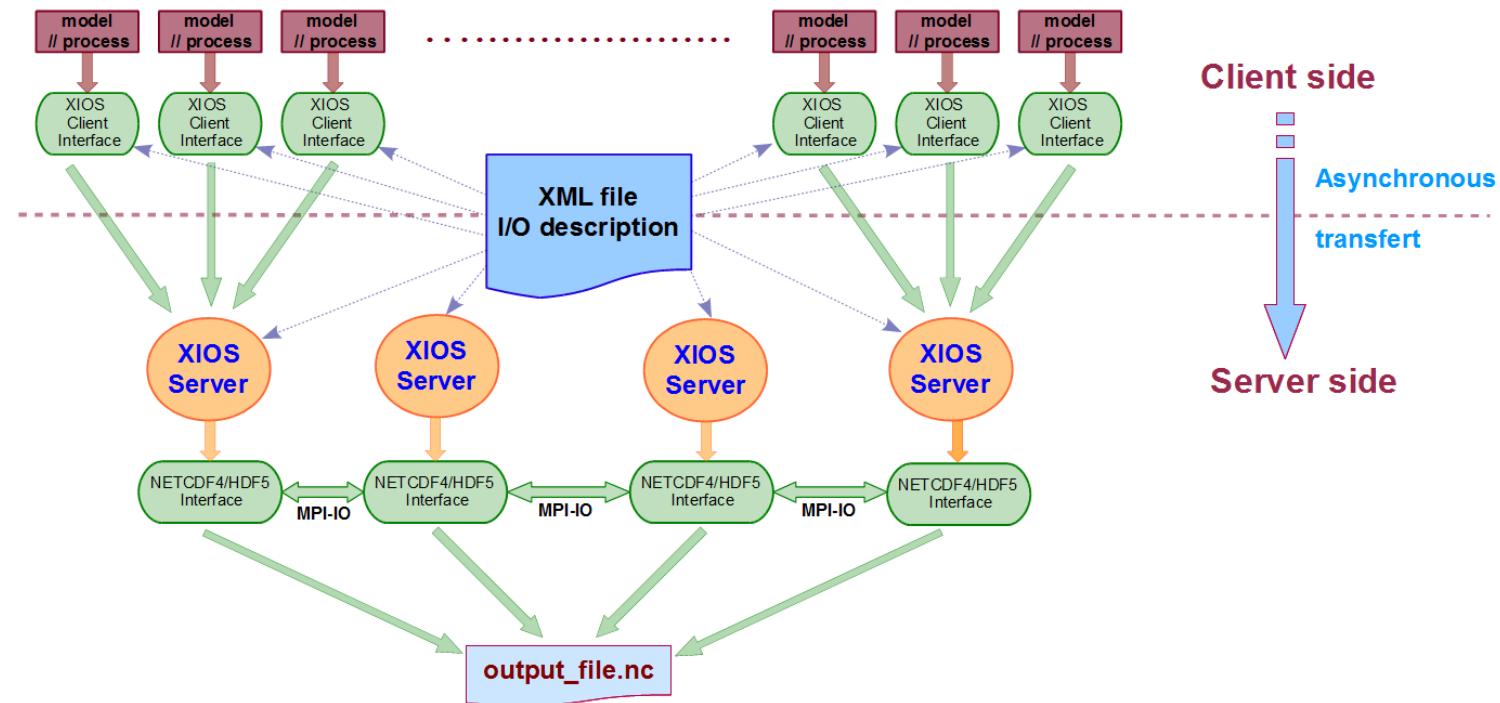


XIOS

where are we and example of use





Flexible data output description through an external XML file.

XIOS servers : asynchronous processes exclusively dedicated to output

- Overlap computation and I/O
- Rearrange data for better output efficiency
- Use parallel I/O for better efficiency
 - Aggregate I/O bandwidth of parallel file system
 - One piece files, no need to rebuild

XIOS-2 embed an internal parallel workflow/dataflow

The XML files describe a parallel task graph

- Incoming data are representing data flux, assigned to a timestamp
 - ▶ Each flux can be connected to one or more filters
- Filters are connected to one or more input flux and generate a new flux on output
 - ▶ All Filters can be chained to achieve complex treatment
 - ▶ All filters are **parallel and scalable**

Arithmetic filters

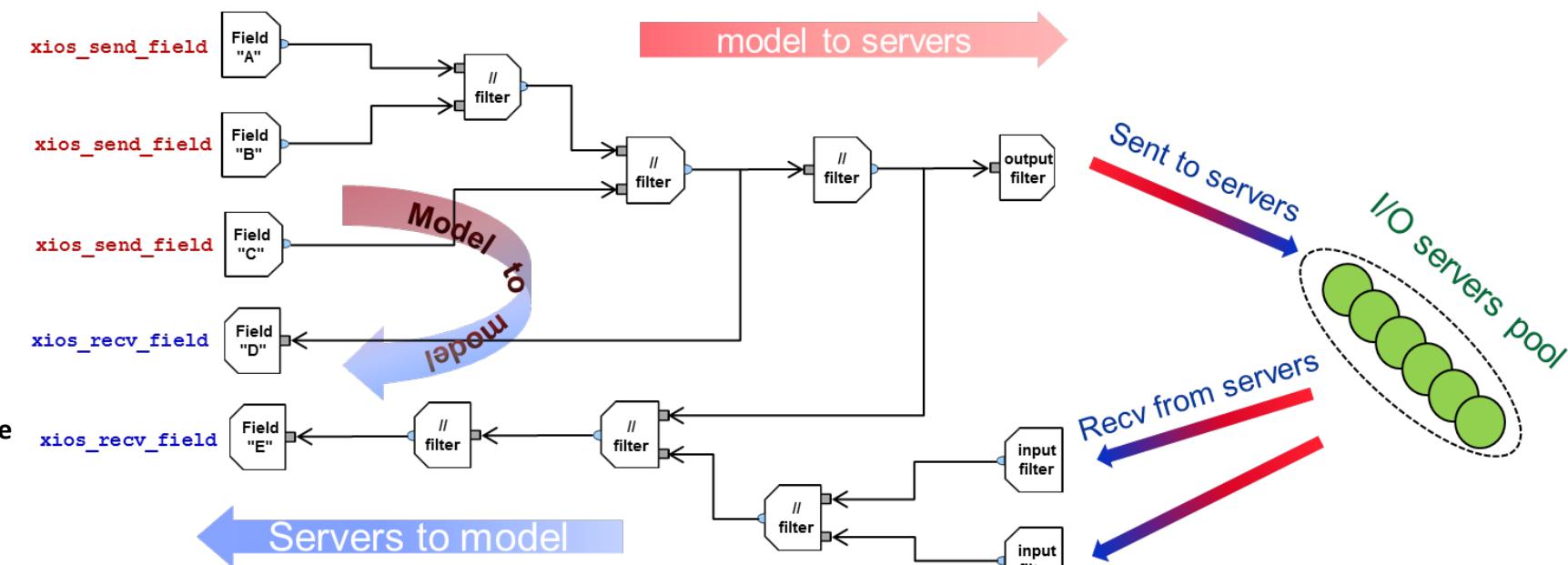
- ▶ Combining fields together
- ▶ Apply arithmetic operator or function

Temporal filters

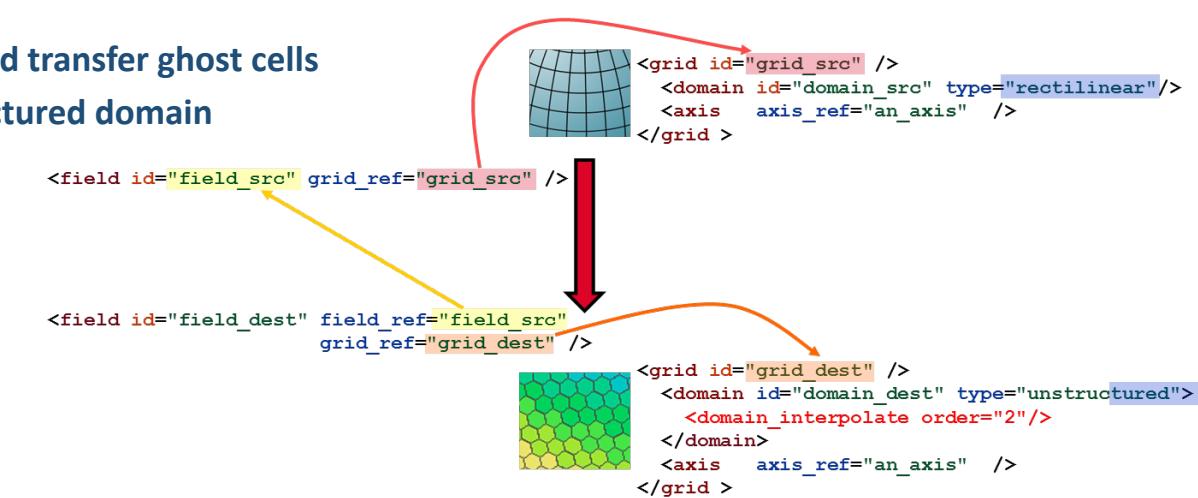
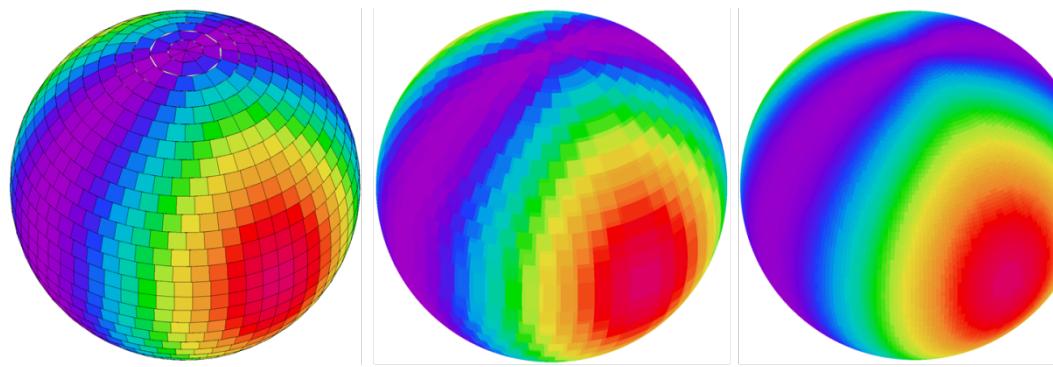
- ▶ Temporal integration of input flux
- ▶ instant, average, maximum, minimum, accumulate

Spatial filters

- ▶ Geometrical shape of the input flux is modified
- ▶ Defined by a grid transformation from a source grid to a target grid



- (domain -> domain): <zoom_domain /> : extract area of interest
- (axis -> axis): <zoom_axis /> : extract part of an axis
- (axis->scalar): <extract_axis_to_scalar /> : axis slice extraction
- (domain->axis): <extract_domain_to_axis /> : latitude or longitude extraction
- (axis->axis): <inverse_axis /> : invert axis
- (axis->axis): <interpolate_axis /> : axis interpolation, possibly on pressure level
- (domain->domain) : <interpolate_domain /> : horizontal conservative remapping
- (domain): <generate_rectilinear_domain /> : create and/or distribute a rectilinear mesh
- (domain->scalar): <reduce_domain_to_scalar /> : global domain reduction (sum, average, max, min,...)
- (domain->axis): <reduce_domain_to_axis /> : partial domain reduction along i or j direction
- (axis->scalar): <reduce_axis_to_scalar /> : axis reduction (sum, average, max, min, ...)
- (scalar->axis): <temporal_splitting /> : diurnal cycle
- (scalar->axis): <duplicate_scalar_to_axis /> : duplicate data along a new axis
- (domain->domain) : <reorder_domain /> : reorder indexes of horizontal domain
- (domain->domain): <expand_domain /> : expand local domain at first neighbor and transfer ghost cells
- (domain) : <compute_connectivity /> : find the connectivity of an unstructured domain



Adding missing functionalities required by CMIP6 workflow

XIOS output fully CF 1.7 compliant

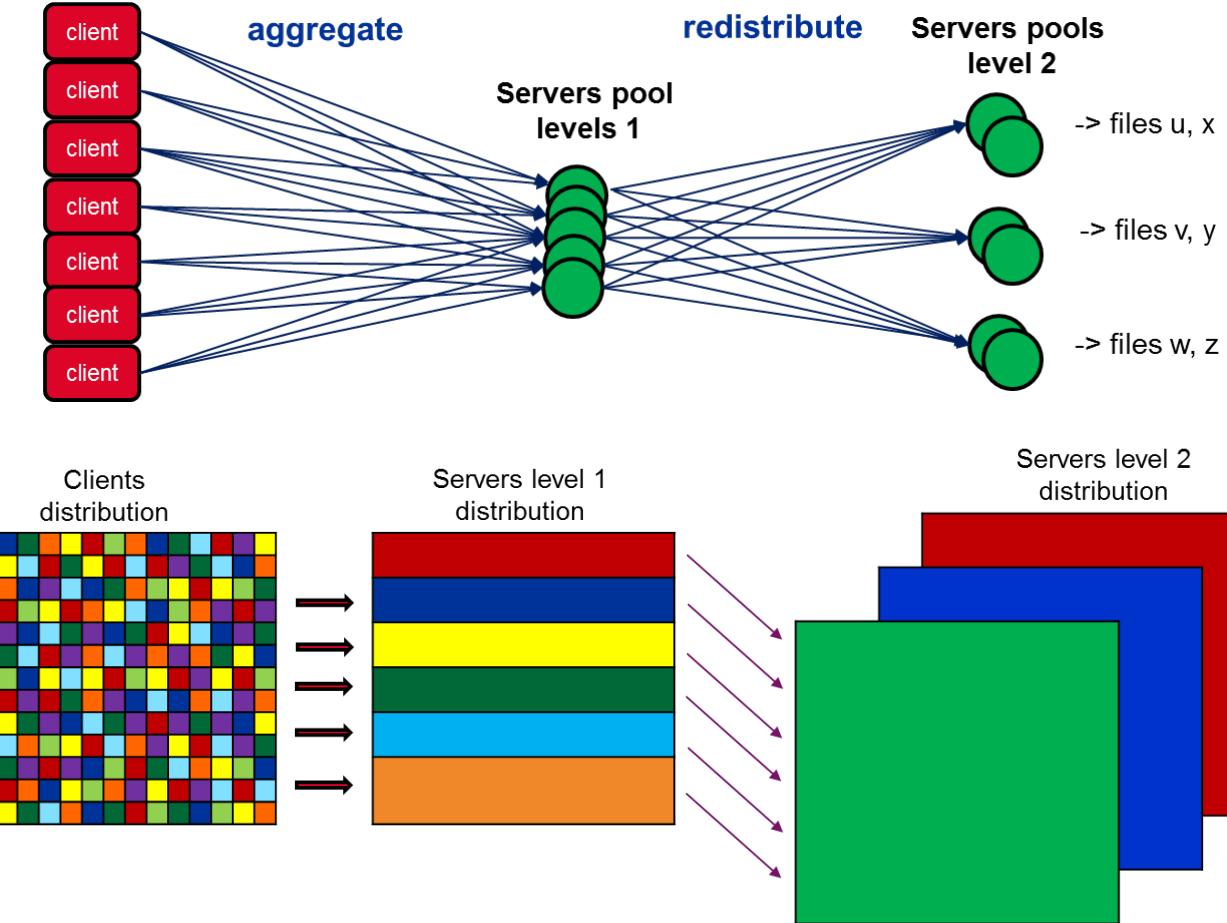
- Axis & coordinates
- Variables and associated metadata
- Time axis management

Automatic time series management

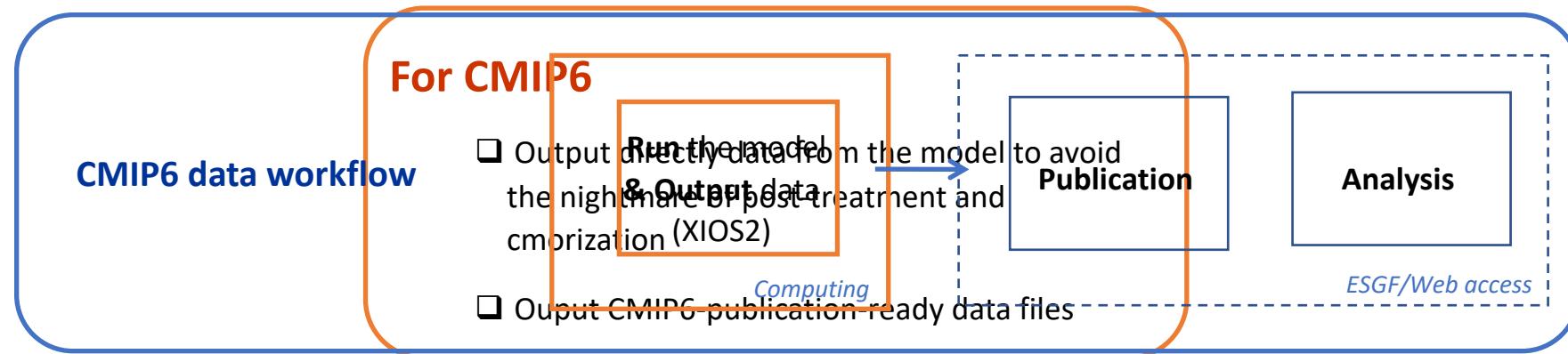
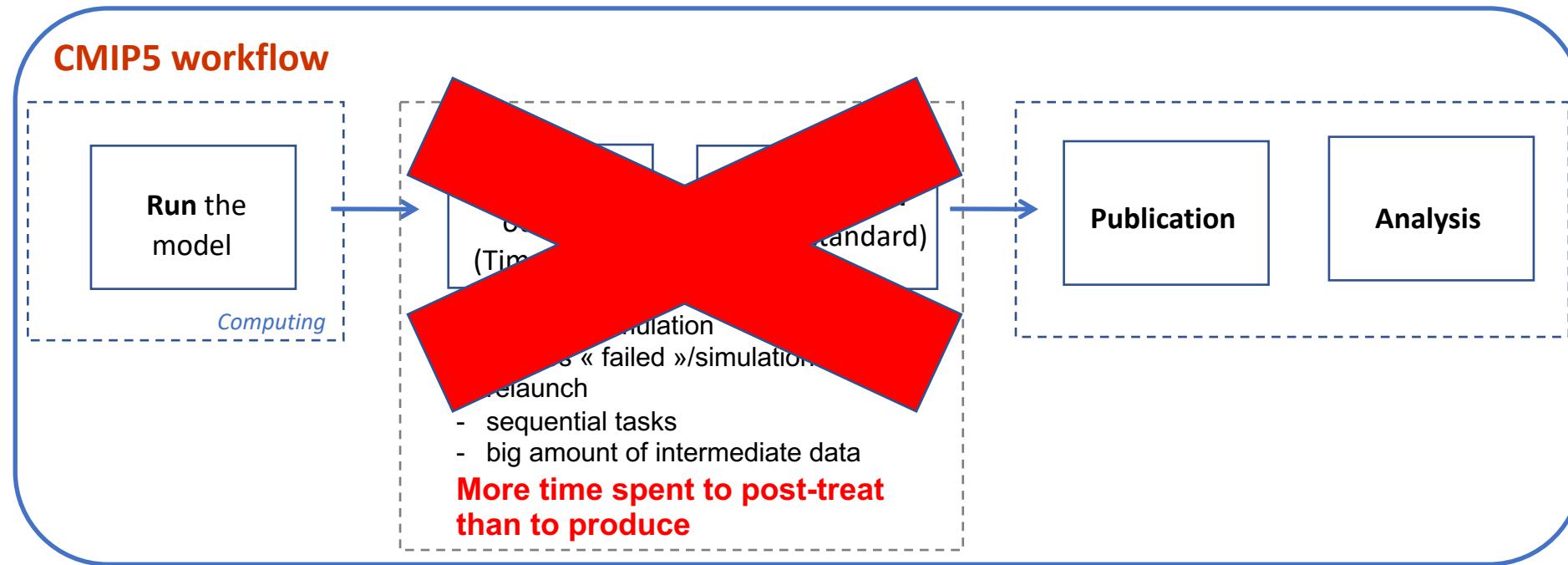
- One file by variable
- Automatic generation of UUID (tracking_id)
- Automatic chunk splitting at a given frequency specifically to an output file
 - ▶ Constant size for chunk of file variable
 - ▶ Automatic file name suffix corresponding to the period of chunk
- An output file can be reopen and appended by the next run

Adding a second level of servers

- First level will aggregate fields from client and redistribute its to second level
- Second level received field on global mesh and make sequential write
- I/O parallelism is achieved by write sequential files concurrently
 - ▶ Increase I/O parallelism performance
 - ▶ Enabling compression on the fly using HDF5 filters



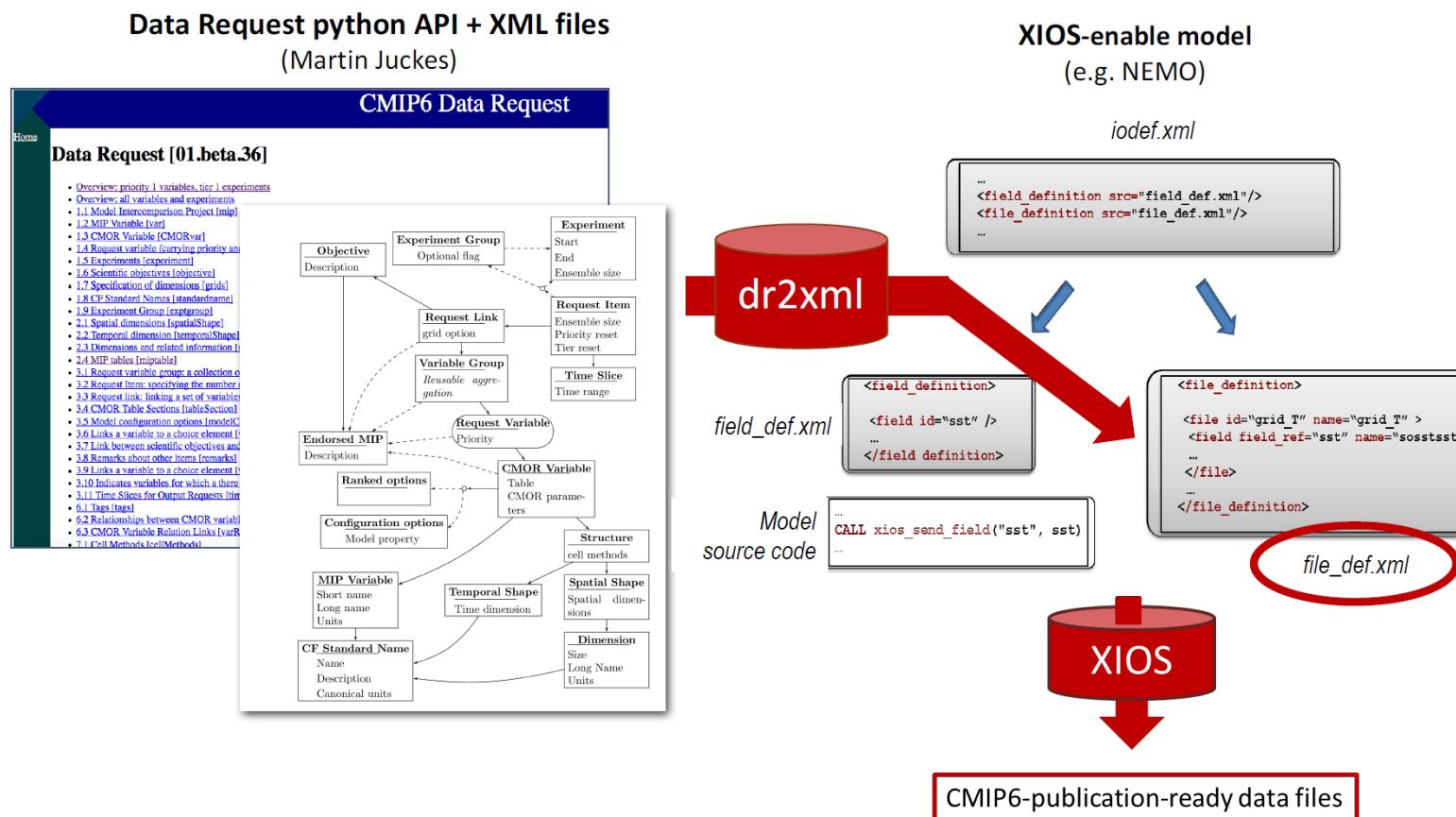
FROM CMIP5 to CMIP6



CNRM and IPSL are sharing the same CMIP6 workflow based on XIOS-2.5

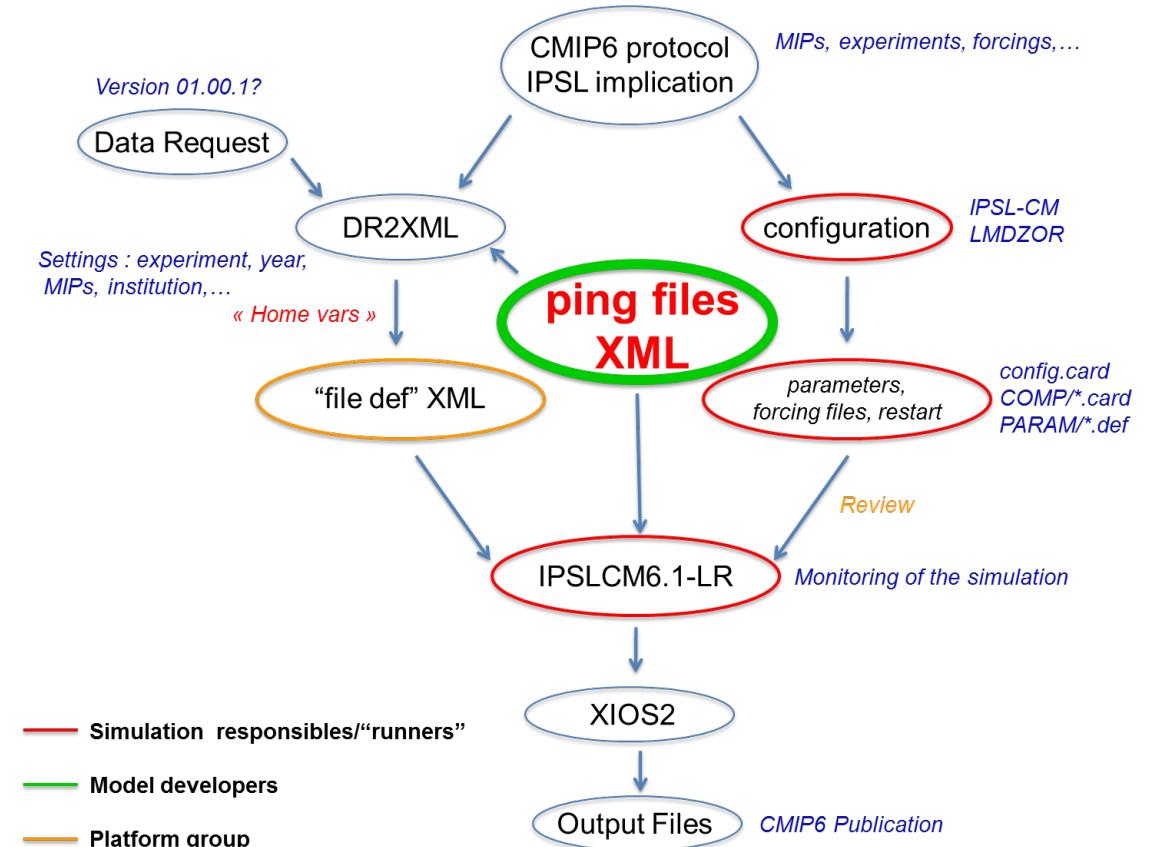
Strategy : automatic translation of CMIP6 data request into XIOS XML configuration files

- **CNRM develop DR2XML tool (S. Sénesi, M.P. Moine)**
 - Translates CMIP6 Data Request to XIOS configuration files (Python script)
- **IPSL implement XIOS missing functionalities**



CMIP6 "in situ diagnostics"

- Unit rescaling
- Normalization by area or level height
- Time integration (averaging, minimum, maximum)
- Vertical interpolation in pressure levels
- Extraction on specific pressure levels
- Vertical or global summation
- Horizontal remapping
- Zonal mean
- Diurnal cycle, seasonal means
- Cfsites (points station extraction)
- Transects (flux across ocean straight)
- Many more complex diagnostics (ex : Eliassen Palm flux)



~ 90 000 XML code line automatically generated by DR2XML for each experiment

A key for workflow portability : the ping file

- Map the model variable id to data request variable id
- Same workflow has been shared by IPSL and CNRM

- 28 MIPs, 228 experiments, 850 simulations
- 55 000 years of simulation to perform
- 20 logins for the production campaign
- 200 logins for the climate model development and CMIP6 analysis
- in average 20 000 cores, with peak at 80 000 cores (one week at the end of Curie)
- 300 millions computing hours (development + production)
 - on TGCC (Curie and Irene) and few millions on IDRIS (development)
- 4 Pb of data produced
- 207 000 datasets published = 800 TB

Coupled model configuration

IPSL-CM6A-LR

- LMDZ –ORCHIDEE 144x143x79
- NEMO (ORCA1-LIM3-PISCES)

IPSL-CM6A-ATM-HR

- LMDZ-ORCHIDEE 512x360x79

IPSL-CM6A-AER-LR

- LMDZ –ORCHIDEE 144x143x79
- NEMO (ORCA1-LIM3-PISCES)
- INCA (Aerosols)

IPSL-CM5A2-CHM-VLR

- LMDZ –ORCHIDEE 96x95x39
- NEMO (ORCA2-LIM2-PISCES)
- INCA (NMHC-AER-S)

IPSL-CM7A-ATM-HR

DYNAMICO-LMDZ-ORCHIDEE 50km (and 25 km)

Among the first group (with CNRM) to publish in ESGF

- Most of the experiments done with IPSL-CM6A-LR ~ 200km atm, 100km oce
 - About 16 SYPD on ~ 1000 cores (Intel sandy bridge)

Impact of the CMIP6 XIOS Workflow

- Between 10% and 20% depending of the experiment

Success :

- Handle complex workflow with ~ thousand of fields with numerous diagnostics
- Efficient management of time series and compression "on the fly" with ~ thousand of files
- Acceptable impact on models performance (~10% -> 20%)
- Remove the post-treatment phases

But :

- Big time overhead at starting time : some minutes depending the configuration
- Huge memory consumption, that increases with resolution
 - On clients and servers
 - need to depopulate nodes for servers
- Difficulties for parallel I/O to scale at large number of servers
- Workflow doesn't scale well at large number of cores (> 10 000)

HiResMIP production test

- IPSL : CMIP6 workflow works for 50 km and 25 km resolution, by reducing the level of output and depopulate
- CNRM : more difficulties to handle their ESM at such resolution

In the state of the art, a 10 km resolution full ESM with such outputs will be probably difficult to reach

All these bottlenecks should be solved in future to address the "exascale" era



Improve robustness and reliability

■ Improve XIOS error diagnostics

- Full stack is now output by the exception manager
- Full information (attribute) of the concerned object (field, file, etc...) is output all along the stack

 **Done in 2019**

■ Performance profiling logs

- detailed information to understand performance bottleneck

 **Done in 2019**

■ Output and visualize XIOS workflow graph

- Graphical view of spatial and temporal chained graph composing XIOS workflow
- Graphs generated at the end of execution
- Visualization within a standard web navigator

 **Done in 2019**

■ Development of a test case suite for contiguous integration

- Build a generic test case (binary) that can handle all XIOS functionalities:
 - ➡ Test all kind of mesh, including mesh indexation and mask
 - ➡ Test for fields on scalar, 1-D, 2-D, 3D or 4-D grid
- Run is defined by a set of parameters list
 - ➡ Nb models, nb proc for client, nb proc for servers, selected mesh
- All test case suite will be declined in unitary test and automated after each commit on different supercomputers
 - ➡ Compilation is also tested
- Results and regressions are exposed through a navigator

 **Done in 2019**
(IS-ENES3 milestone)

Choose a revision number to show compile and test results : 1842

- : compile failed / test failed
- : test result initialized
- : compile passed / test passed

Table of XIOS Compile status

Revision	Jean-Zay			Irene		
		prod	debug		prod	debug
1842	X64_JEANZAY			X64_IRENE		

Table of XIOS unit tests results

Revision	Jean-Zay					Irene
	X64_JEANZAY_prod	test_domain_algo	config_ATMdom=lmdz_UsingSrv2=false_NbServers=6_RatioSrv2=50	config_ATMdom=lmdz_UsingSrv2=false_NbServers=8_RatioSrv2=50	config_ATMdom=lmdz_UsingSrv2=true_NbServers=2_RatioSrv2=50	
1842	X64_JEANZAY_prod					
	test_domain_algo					
	test_scalar_algo					
	test_function					
	test_axis_algo					
	test_grid_algo					
	X64_JEANZAY_debug					
	test_domain_algo					

X64_IRENE_prod

X64_IRENE_debug

Improvement of the internal time line management

Implementing time interpolations

- Remove current limitation : temporal filters are applied at a multiple frequency of model time step
- Time interpolation filter will uncouple the XIOS workflow from the models time step.
- A lot of practical examples...
 - ▶ Enable models with variable time step
 - ▶ For reading, a monthly file can be interpolated daily before to be injected into model



Targeted mid 2021

Implementing XIOS restartability

- Currently XIOS is not restartable
 - ▶ Model can be stop only at a multiple of the highest frequency of the time filters (averaging)
- Will enable models and XIOS workflow to be shut down at any time and then restarted
 - ▶ Longer averaging frequency (yearly means)
 - ▶ Decadal seasonal means



Targeted end 2020

Improving spatial filters

- Implement more complex spatial filters by chaining internally already developed primary filters
 - ▶ Zonal means, grad , div and curl filters...
- Efficient station output management
- Implement still missing remapping operator
 - ▶ nearest neighbor, bilinear



Targeted end 2021

THE CONSORTIUM

Coordinated by CNRS-IPSL, the IS-ENES3 project gathers **22 partners** in **11 countries**



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°824084



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