

SciDAC-3 Institute for Sustained Performance, Energy, and Resilience

Bob Lucas University of Southern California July 31, 2014

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Institute Awareness

Architecture Awareness

Application Awareness

Management Strategy

Science Pipeline





Intra-Institute Awareness

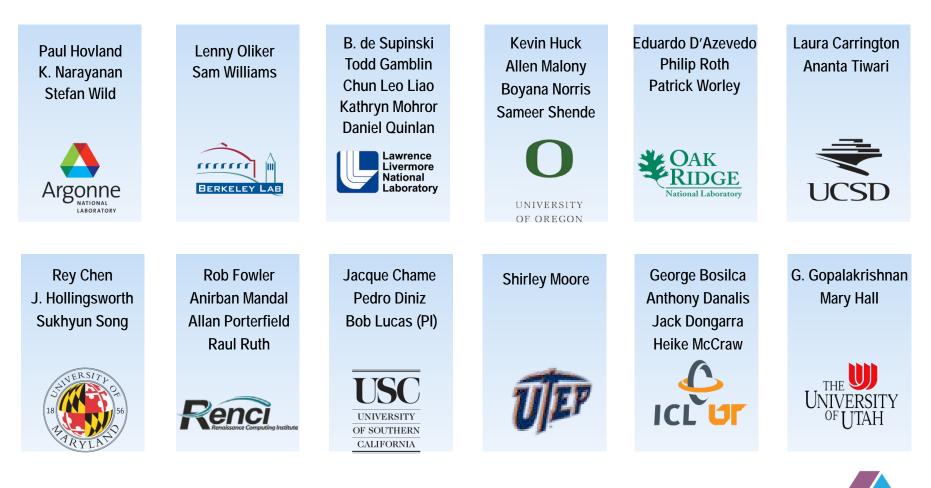
SciDAC has always had a performance focus **Performance Evaluation Research Center (PERC) Performance measurement, modeling and benchmarking** Making a science of performance understanding **Performance Engineering Research Institute (PERI)** Automatic performance tuning **Institute for Sustained Performance, Energy, and Resilience Heterogeneous systems** Energy Resilience **Multi-objective Optimization**





INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINED PERFORMANCE, ENERGY, AND RESILIENCE

SUPER Team







SUPER Expertise

Autotuning

Active Harmony, CHiLL, GCO, Orio, ROSE **Measurement of performance and energy** Dyninst, mpiP, PAPI, PEBIL, pcubed, RCRToolkit, TAU Modeling of performance and energy Green Queue, PMAC, Roofline **Parallel Programming APIs OpenMP**, **OpenMPI** Resilience ROSE **Multi-Objective Optimization** TAO





All PIs have independent research projects SUPER alone isn't enough to support any of its investigators SUPER leverages other work and funding, our science pipeline

SUPER contribution is integration, results beyond any one group Follows SciDAC-2 PERI model (tiger teams and autotuning) Collaboration extends to others having similar research goals John Mellor-Crummey of Rice University hosted a SUPER all-hands meeting





Inter-Institute Awareness

There are three other SciDAC-3 institutes FASTMath OUEST

SDAV

Management coordination

Face to face meetings and phone calls

Opportunistic scheduling:

SciDAC conferences When I visit Livermore

Participation in all-hands meetings

SUPER personnel have traveled to QUEST and SDAV meetings SUPER personnel have presented to a FASTMath conference call FASTMath, QUEST, and SDAV people have briefed at SUPER meetings





FASTMath

Inter-ASCR interactions discouraged in SciDAC-1 and SciDAC-2

Nevertheless, we regularly encountered mathematical artifacts

Explicit collaboration is encouraged in SciDAC-3

NUCLEI

Performance optimization of LOBPCG block eigensolver

ParaDIS

Performance analysis of the KINSOL solver

PISCEES

Performance optimization of Trilinos solvers in ice sheet models

EPSi

Additional OpenMP parallelism led to need for thread-safe PETSc

Multiscale Climate

Zoltan and hypergraph partitioning being evaluated for halo load imbalance

PDSLin

Performance analysis of hybrid sparse solver

ACES4BGC

Performance characterization of the MOAB library





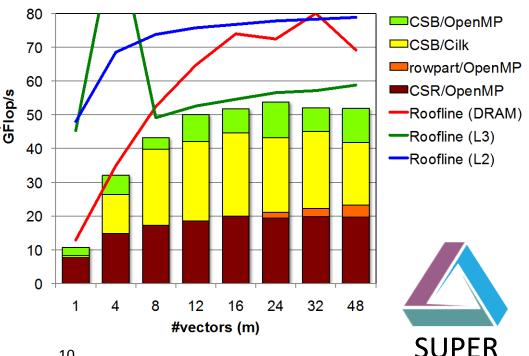
Activities and Impacts

Example Impact of Performance-Modeling Guided Development: NUCLEI / SPMM

Investigating performance advantage of replacing Lanczos with a block eigensolver, requiring an efficient implementation of Sparse Matrix-Dense Matrix Multiplication (SpMM) and a transposed variant.

Initial work has improved performance of combined **SpMM** and its transpose by guided by Roofline analysis of b performance bound transition zones.

(a collaboration with FASTMath)

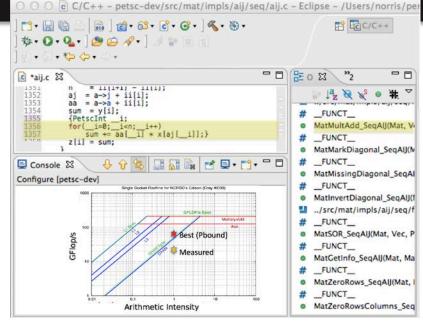




Roofline Toolkit

Enable construction, use, and interpretation of performance models by a broad range of DOE SciDAC scientists and beyond (figure shows tool sketch) Modifications to SUPER and FASTMath at ANL and LBNL

Oregon also participating



Roofline Toolkit is targeting downloadable collection of programs installable across a variety of systems, consisting of:

Hardware characterization, via portable, instrumented microbenchmarks and tools for many and multicore systems

- Software characterization via static analysis/modeling of source code, and performance counter execution instrumentation
- Data manipulation and visualization interface via TAU TAUdb database query system augmented for roofline analysis







SUPER performance measurement and analysis of QUEST software. In progress with UNC and Sandia (DAKOTA)

Collaboration to use SUPER tools and methods to achieve end-to-end performance and resilience in QUEST workflows at extreme scale.

Improvement of application codes in inner loops of UQ workflows.

Application of UQ methods to improve SUPER autotuning and optimization.

Using UQ methods to derive multi-scale surrogate models to complement SUPER optimization.







Interest from both SDAV and SUPER personnel in visualizing performance and other application analysis data

Visualization of communication topology data (figure on right)

Visualization techniques for Value Influence Analysis results

Discussions at the SDAV institute all-hands meeting in Spring 2014 regarding visualization techniques for SDAV analysis approaches

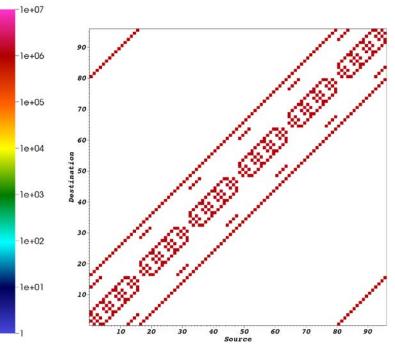
Resilience

SDAV project team members led by Wes Bethel have and interest in resilience techniques

SDAV participated in the last SUPER resilience team telecon and a ROSE fault injection briefing planed for an SDAV call.

Collaboration on performance engineering

Empirical modeling of VPIC and VORPAL codes









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Architecture Aware Research

Measurement and Modeling

Performance Engineering

Performance Portability and Autotuning

Energy Resilience

Multi-Objective Optimization

End-to-End Performance





Measurement and Modeling

Performance Measurement

Dyninst, mpiP, PAPI, PEBIL, pcubed, TAU

Performance Modeling

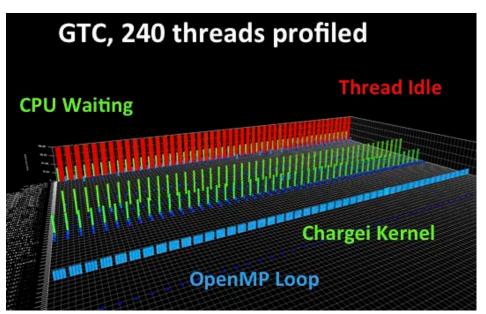
Pbound, PMAC, and Roofline

Energy Measurement

PAPI (RAPL) and RCRToolkit

Energy Modeling

Green Queue



TAU profile of GCT chargei kernel



Hierarchical Auto-Tuning for Lattice Boltzmann Simulation Lenny Oliker and Sam Williams

Objectives

- Explore optimization techniques to effectively utilize complex and rapidly evolving hybrid HPC systems.
- Investigate Lattice Boltzmann computation that simulates homogeneous isotropic turbulence in MHD.
- Develop distributed auto-tuning approach, with intelligent search scheme to minimize intra-node performance variation and communication.

2.25 threading of stream() threading of collision() 2.00 auto-tuned (ISA-specific) auto-tuned (portable C) 1.75 reference **3Flop/s per Core** 1.50 1.25 1.00 0.75 0.50 0.25 0.00 68 4GB 16GB 8 <u>В</u> 1<u>G</u>B Intrepid Franklin Hopper

Results on up to 49,152 cores – showing auto-tuned speedup of 3.4x on Hopper versus optimized reference version



Goals

- Demonstrate that hierarchical and distributed auto-tuning effectively extracts performance.
- Achieve performance portability on emerging supercomputers by leveraging the system's hybrid communication capabilities.
- Validate approach for large-scale simulations on variety of leading supercomputing platforms.

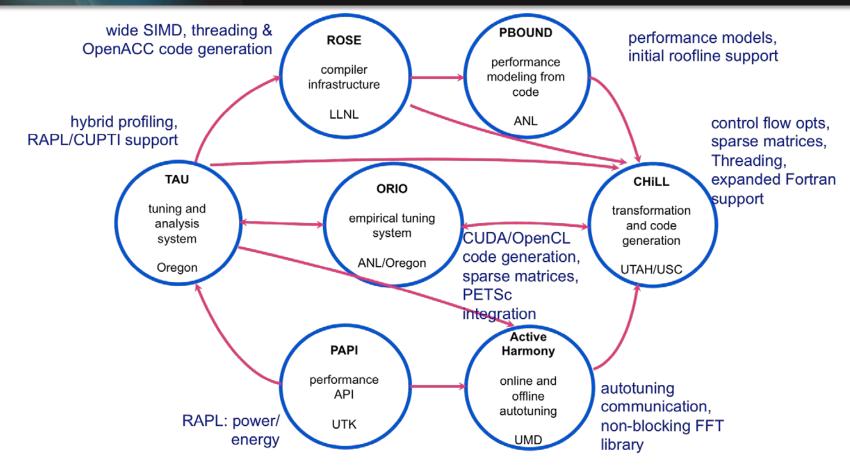
Progress & Accomplishments

- New version compared with previously optimized SC05 Gordon Bell Finalist reference version.
- Methodology resulted in substantial reduction in runtime overhead, while providing performance portability on Intrepid, Franklin, and Hopper.
- Results show that our unique tuning approach improves performance and energy by up to 3.4x on large-scale simulations versus reference code.
- Approach applicable to variety of important numerical methods such as CFD and QCD on forthcoming HPC systems.



Autotuning

ENERGY, AND RESILIENCE



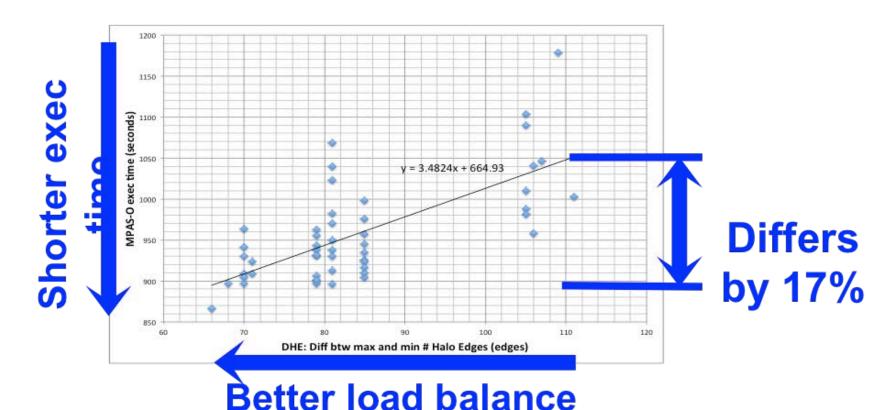
Tools must support architectural changes and application requirements.

Tools are extended in response to application tuning.





Partitioning in MPAS-Ocean



Add TAU_METADATA calls to capture sizes of structures Explore different partitions with METIS





Energy Optimization

Understand how scientific computations affect the overall power demands of HPC systems

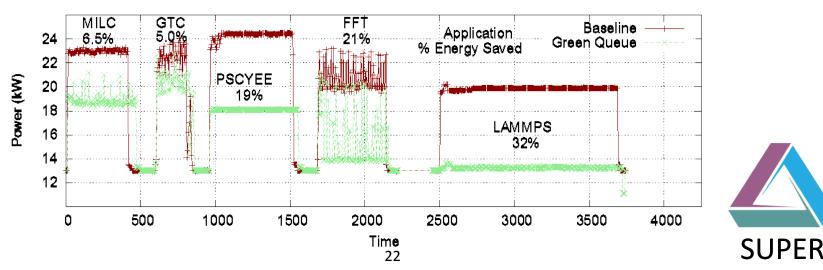
Design application- and architecture-aware optimization techniques that enable efficient computing within a power budget or reduced energy usage

Green Queue Framework

Automate the development and deployment of customized architecture- and application-aware power savings recipes for large-scale HPC applications

RCR Tool Suite

Automate energy optimizations that simultaneously target multiple hardware domains to enable computing within a specified (restricted) power budget





Resilient Computing

Checkpointing

Optimizing checkpoint intervals

Infrastructure for runtime tracking

Checkpoint prior to to exceeding time limit

Investigate directive-based API for users

Enable users to express their knowledge w/r resilience Not all faults are fatal errors

Those that can't be tolerated can often be ameliorated

Automating fault vulnerability assessment

Modeled on success of PERI autotuning

Conduct fault injection experiments

Determine which code regions or data structures fail catastrophically

Determine what transformations enable them to survive



Multi-Objective Optimization

Performance, energy, and resilience are implicitly related and require *simultaneous* optimization

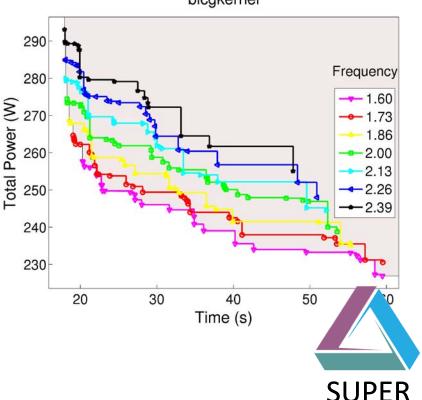
E.g., Processor pairing covers soft errors, but halves throughput

Results in a stochastic, mixed integer, nonlinear, multi-objective, optimization problem

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Only sample small portion of search space: $\widehat{\geq}$

Requires efficient derivative-free numerical optimization algorithms Need to adapt algorithms from continuous to discrete autotuning domain



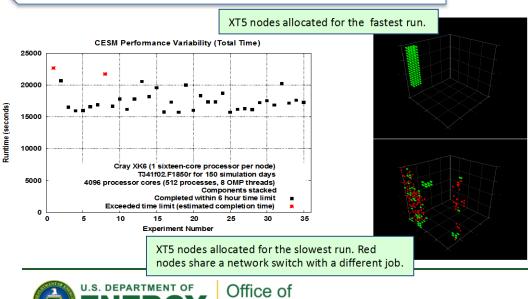
bicgkernel

SUPER Tools Diagnose and Quantify Impact of Performance Variability P. Worley (ORNL) and K. Huck (Univ. of Oregon)

Objective

- Automate capture and analysis of performance data for production workflows, project-wide, for large-scale scientific collaborations.
 - Enable accurate assessment of project computer usage and allocation requirements
 - Identify opportunities for performance optimization, in individual simulations, in job scheduling, and in pre- and post-processing
 - Identify and quantify ways in which external factors degrade performance, enabling system-level optimizations by LCF staff

Example: Variability in performance within a suite of climate model experiments on the Cray XT5 at ORNL.



Science

Issues

- Performance variability causes job failure when requested time is exceeded.
- Performance variability implies decreased performance and is wasteful of a project's time allocation.
- Performance variability makes both resource allocation estimation and performance optimization more difficult.

Approach and Initial Results

- Nonintrusive and easy to adopt tools
 - Modified job submission scripts used to collect both system and job information and to archive data automatically
 - Application performance instrumentation data archived also when available
- Observations
 - Contention from other jobs is a major source of performance variability at NERSC and ORNL for some applications.
 - Node allocation policy can be used to mitigate this sensitivity.





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Collaboration with SciDAC Application Partnerships is expected

Yet SUPER funding is spread very thin

SUPER investigators included in 14 Application Partnerships

Our time costs money, like everybody else

Common features of our successful collaborations with SciDAC applications

- A motivated member of the application team
- A motivated member of the SUPER team

A specific need to improve performance of some aspect of execution, or a port to a new architecture

A computational kernel that represents the performance issue, including a representative input and output, validation and instructions for building and running it





Participation in 12 SciDAC-3 Application Partnerships

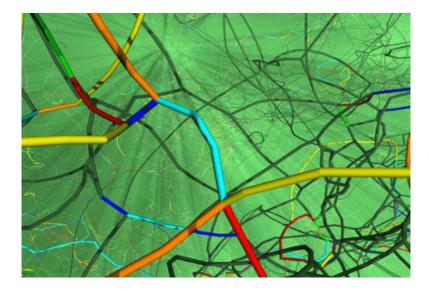
- BER Applying Computationally Efficient Schemes for BioGeochemical Cycles (ORNL)
- BER MultiScale Methods for Accurate, Efficient, and Scale-Aware Models of the Earth Sys. (LBNL)
- BER Predicting Ice Sheet and Climate Evolution at Extreme Scales (LBNL & ORNL)
- BES Developing Advanced Methods for Excited State Chemistry in the NWChem S/W Suite (LBNL)
 BES Optimizing Superconductor Transport Properties through Large-scale Simulation (ANL)
 BES Simulating the Generation, Evolution and Fate of Electronic Excitations in Molecular and Nanoscale Materials with First Principles Methods (LBNL)
- FES Partnership for Edge Plasma Simulation (ORNL)
- FES Plasma Surface Interactions (ORNL)
- HEP Community Petascale Project for Accelerator Science and Simulation (ANL)
- NP A MultiScale Approach to Nuclear Structure and Reactions (LBNL)
- NP Computing Properties of Hadrons, Nuclei and Nuclear Matter from QCD (UNC)
- NP Nuclear Computational Low Energy Initiative (ANL)





ENERGY, AND RESILIENCE

Collaboration with ASC

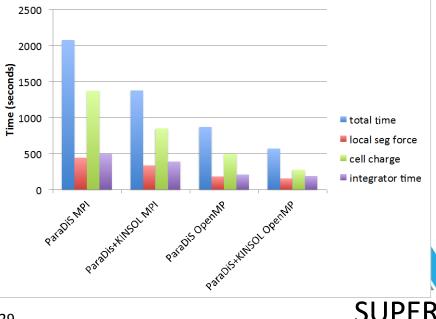


Porting ParaDIS with KINSOL (FASTMath) to BG/Q and characterizing performance at different scales, with and without OpenMP.

ParaDiS models dislocation lines in a physical volume

The volume is divided into several computational domains The dislocations interact and move in response to physical forces

External stress and inter-dislocation interactions determine the forces





Geant4

Exploring the Transformation of Geant4 for the Future

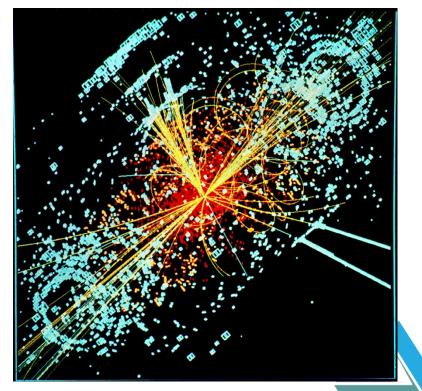
Geant4 is extremely important to the design and execution of HEP experiments How can it adapt to future multicore devices?

Partnership with HEP

Lali Chatterjee is the HEP PM Ceren Suset is the ASCR PM

Modification to SUPER at ANL

Oregon, UNC and USC also contributing FNAL and SLAC contributing for HEP









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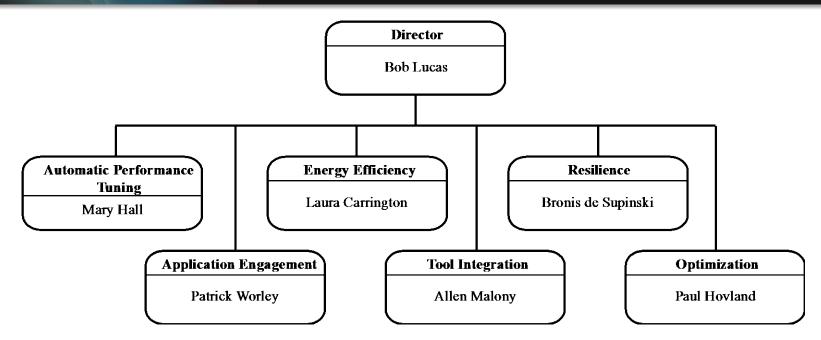
Science Pipeline

Posters





SUPER Organization



Relatively flat organization

David Bailey initially helped manage overall project

Lenny Oliker stepped in when David retired

Functions well after a dozen year history of collaboration







Wednesday, 9:00 AM PDT All hands (Bob) S/W integration (Al) Resilience (Bronis) Optimization (Paul) Tuesday, 11:30 AM PDT Autotuning (Mary) Energy (Laura) End-to-end performance (Pat) Measurement and modeling (Al)

The schedule adapts as needed Support focus on MPAS-Ocean code Preparation for midterm review





Meeting Schedule

University of Oregon University of North Carolina RENCI Argonne National Laboratory Rice University Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory **University of Utah University of Maryland University of California, San Diego SDSC Oak Ridge and University of Tennessee** University of Southern California ISI

Sept. 21-22, 2011 March 29-30, 2012 Sept. 26-27, 2012 **April 4-5, 2013** Sept. 18-19, 2013 March 27-28, 2014 **TBD Sept. 2014** TBD March 2015 **TBD Sept. 2015** TBD March 2016





SUPER Infrastructure

Web site

Shirley Moore (UTEP) manages Wiki

Shirley Moore (UTEP) manages

SVN (code, data, reports, talks) Rob Fowler (UNC) hosts

Performance database

Al Malony (Oregon) hosts

NERSC project account

LBNL arranged

PEAC INCITE allocation

Initially led by Pat Worley (ORNL) Now led by Lenny Oliker (LBNL) Broader collaboration than just SUPER







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Science Pipeline

SUPER funnels the rich intellectual products borne from a history of research and development in performance areas into an effective performance engineering center of mass for the SciDAC program SUPER pulls from prior investments by ASCR and others the technology and expertise that past efforts produced, especially with respect to methodologies, tools, and integration across performance engineering areas

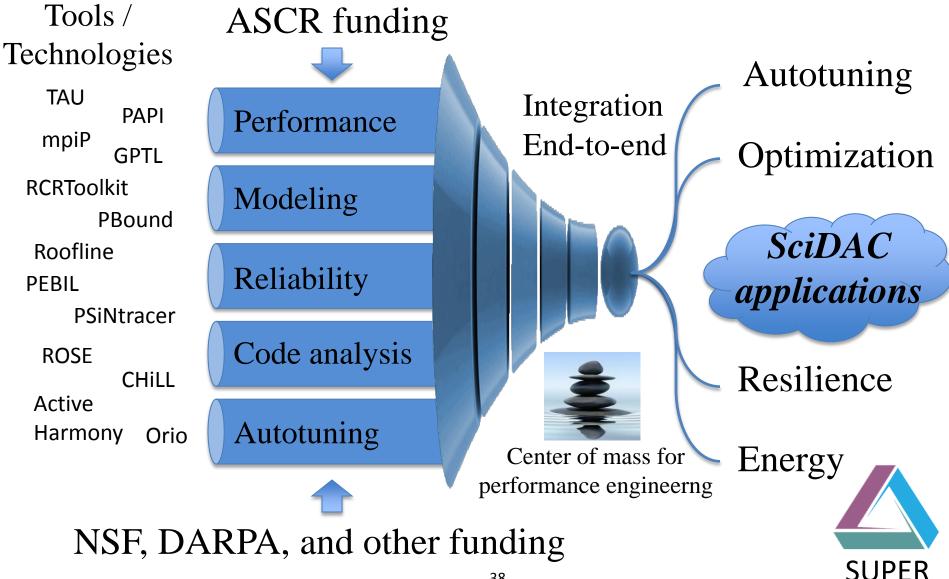
- measurement, analysis, modeling
- program analysis, optimization and tuning
- resilience

SUPER focuses on integration of expertise for addressing performance engineering problems across the SciDAC landscape, leveraging the robust performance tools available



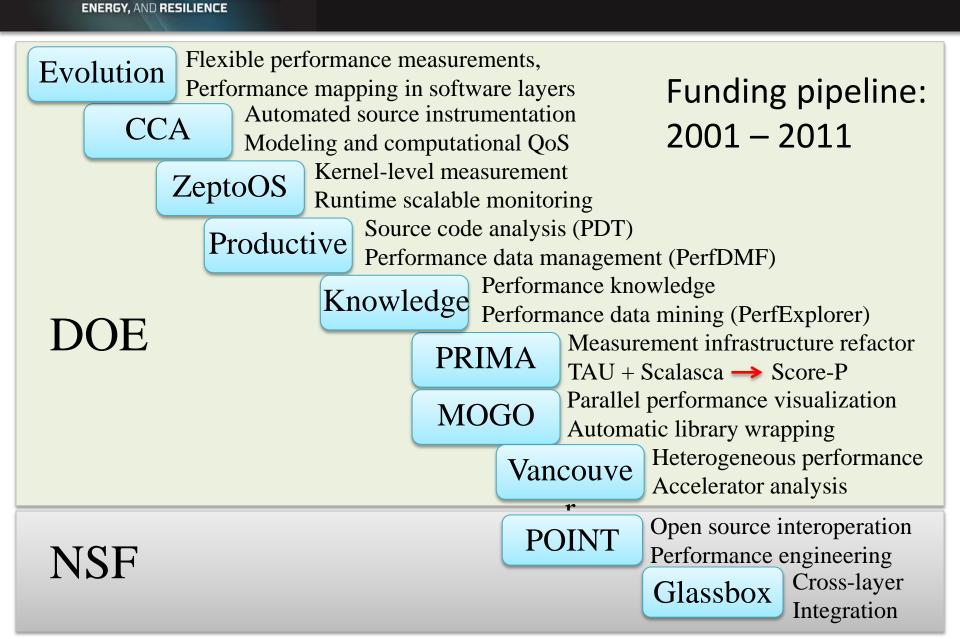


Pipeline to Tools/Technology Integration and Application





TAU Development Pipeline







SUPER Performance Auto-Tuning and MPAS-Ocean Optimization

- **Multi-objective Optimization of Power, Energy,**
 - **Performance, and Resilience**
- **SUPER Power Awareness for HPC**
- **SUPER Engagement: Activities and Impacts**
- **Resilience** Assessment and Enhancement
- **Transforming Geant4 for the Future**







SciDAC-3 Research

Performance Engineering of Scientific Software
Automatic performance tuning
New focus on portability
Addressing the "known unknowns"
Energy minimization
Resilient computing
Optimization of the above

Impact on DOE computational science applications Tool integration, making research artifacts more approachable Participation in SciDAC-3 Application Partnerships Engagement with broader DOE HPC community

