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# Butterfly effect of porting scientific applications to ARM-based platforms

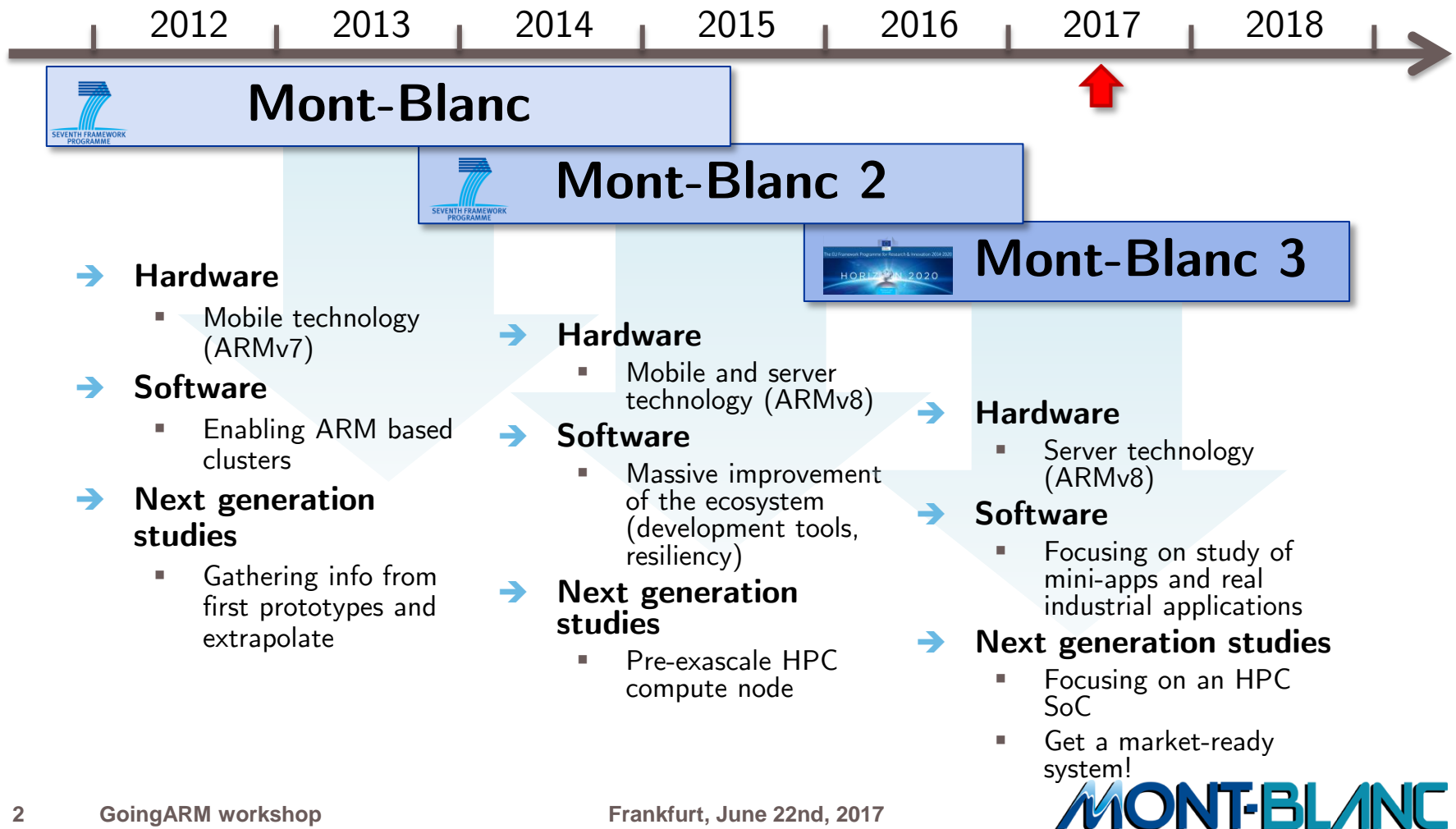
**Filippo Mantovani**

June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017



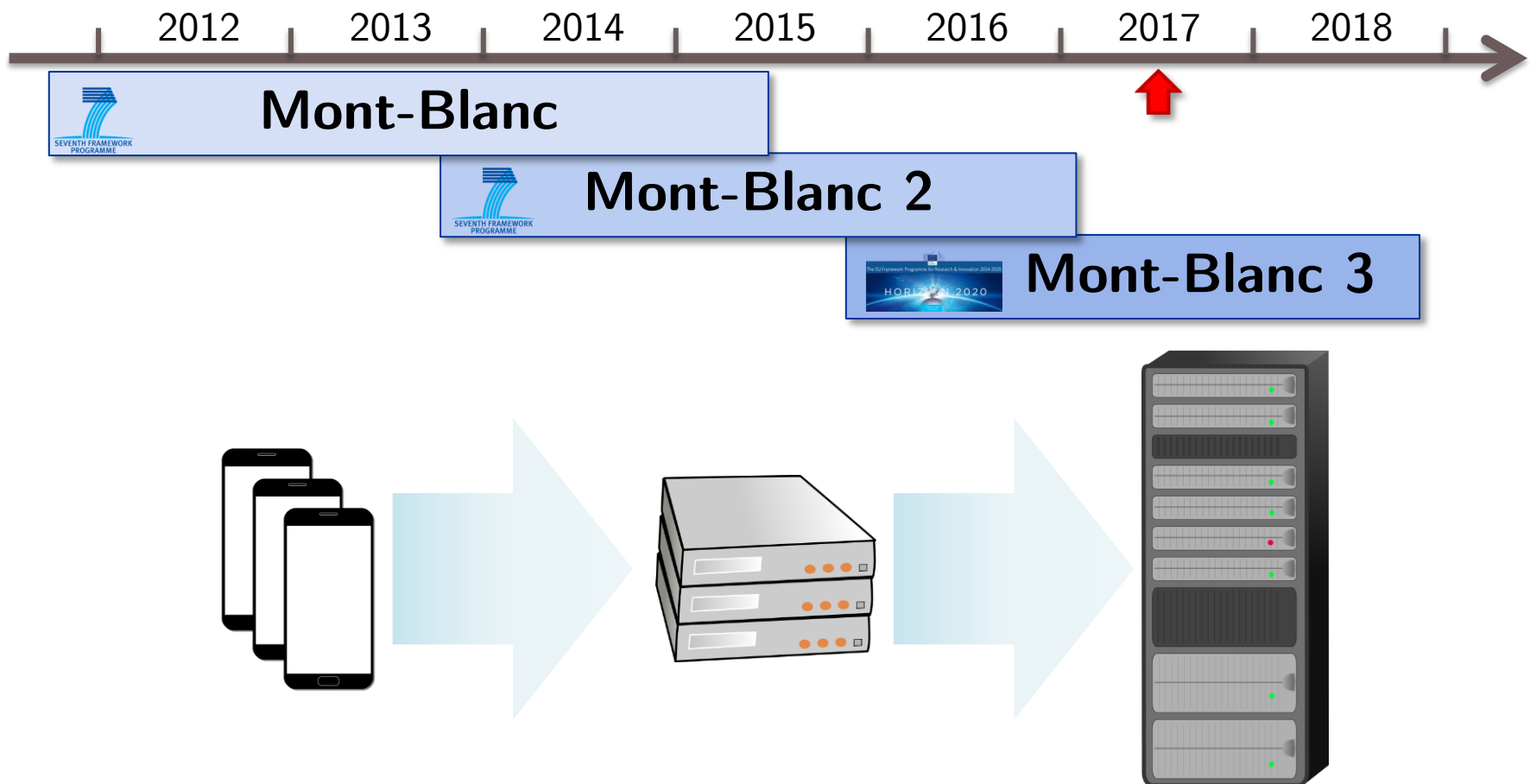
# Mont-Blanc projects in a glance

**Vision:** to leverage the fast growing market of mobile technology for scientific computation, HPC and data centers.



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**Vision:** to leverage the fast growing market of mobile technology for scientific computation, HPC and data centers.



# Mont-Blanc contributions

## ARM-based prototypes

- Mobile technology
- Server technology
- System integration

## System software

- Scientific libraries
- Performance analysis tools
- Support for runtimes
- Power monitor

## Scientific applications

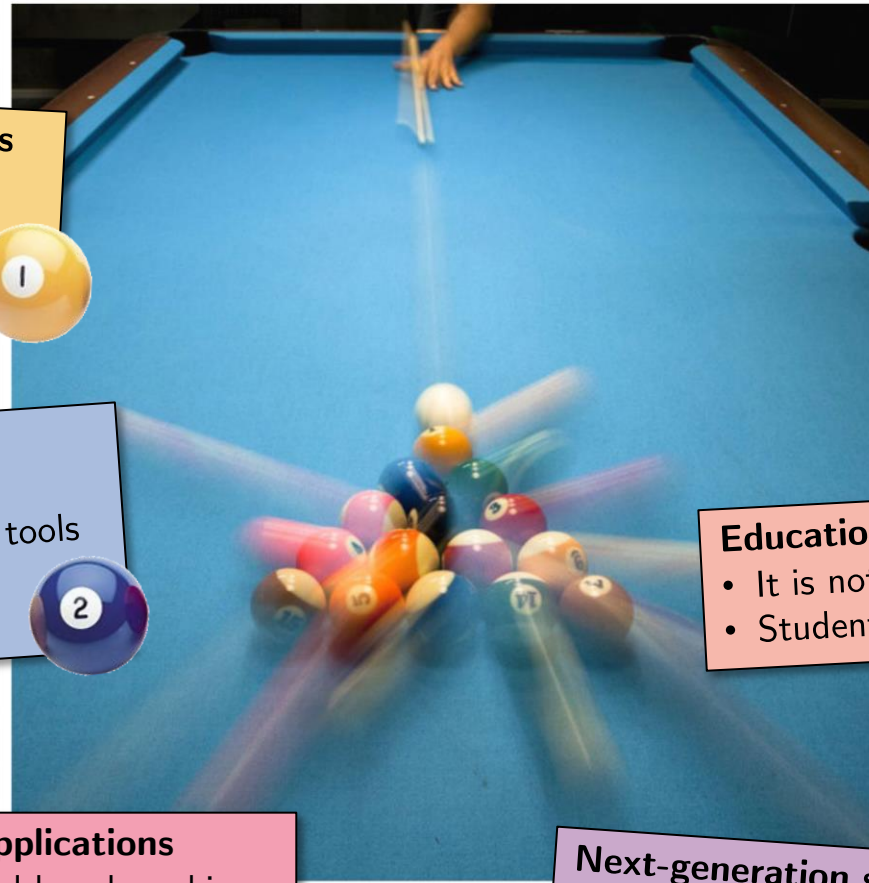
- Porting and benchmarking of mini-apps and full scale applications
- Scalability study on real ARM-based platforms

## Next-generation studies

- Performance projections
- From SoC to full system simulation: Multi-scale simulation infrastructure

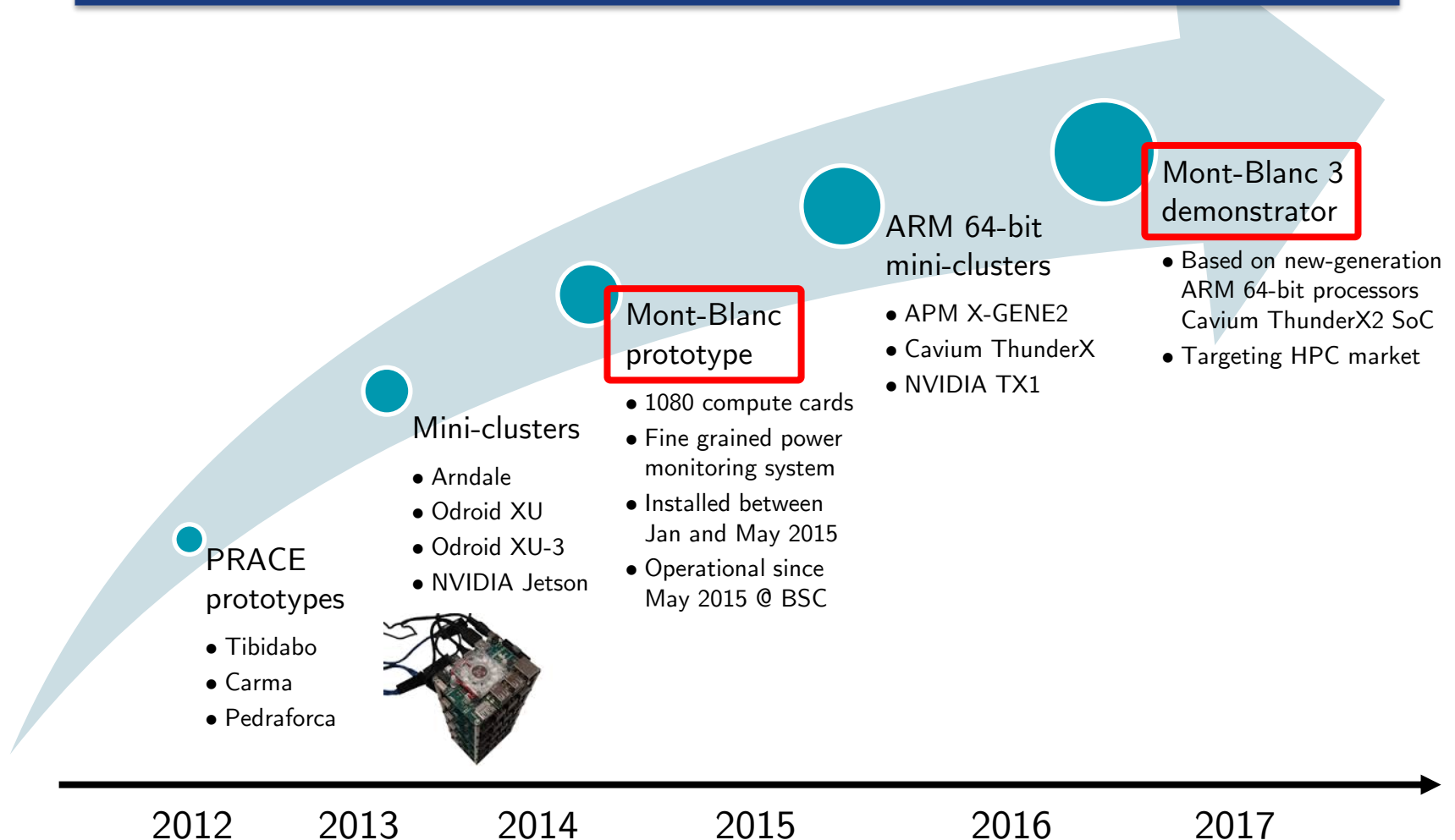
## Educational challenge

- It is not only a business problem...
- Student Cluster Competition

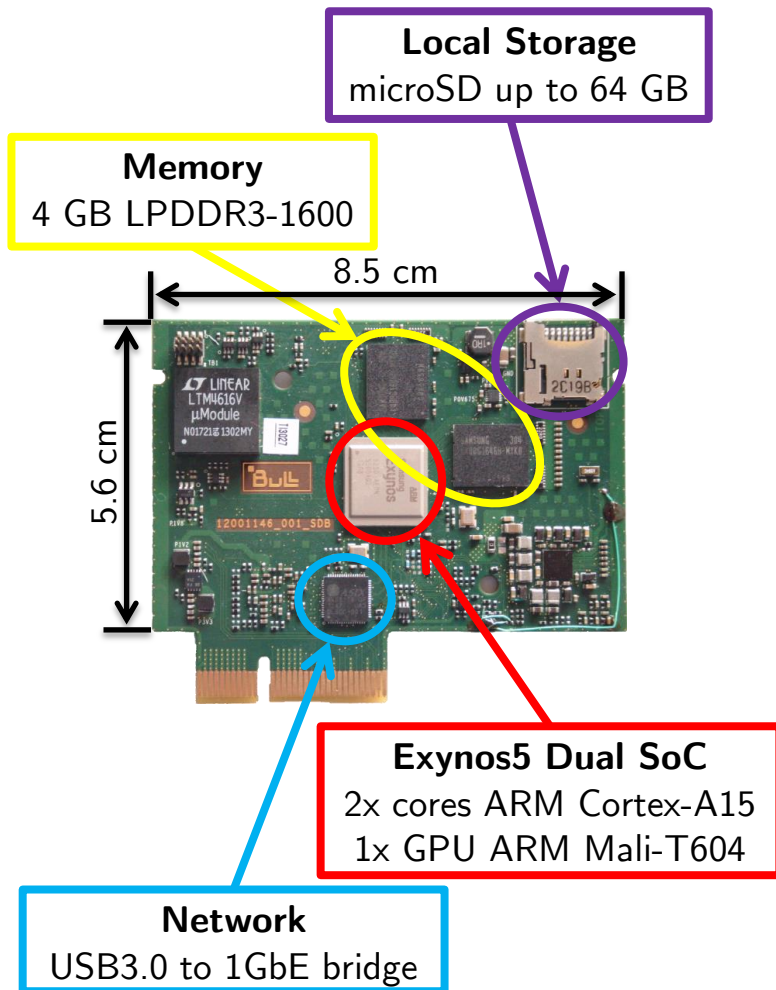


# The Mont-Blanc prototype ecosystem

Prototypes are critical to accelerate software development  
System software stack + applications



# The first Mont-Blanc prototype

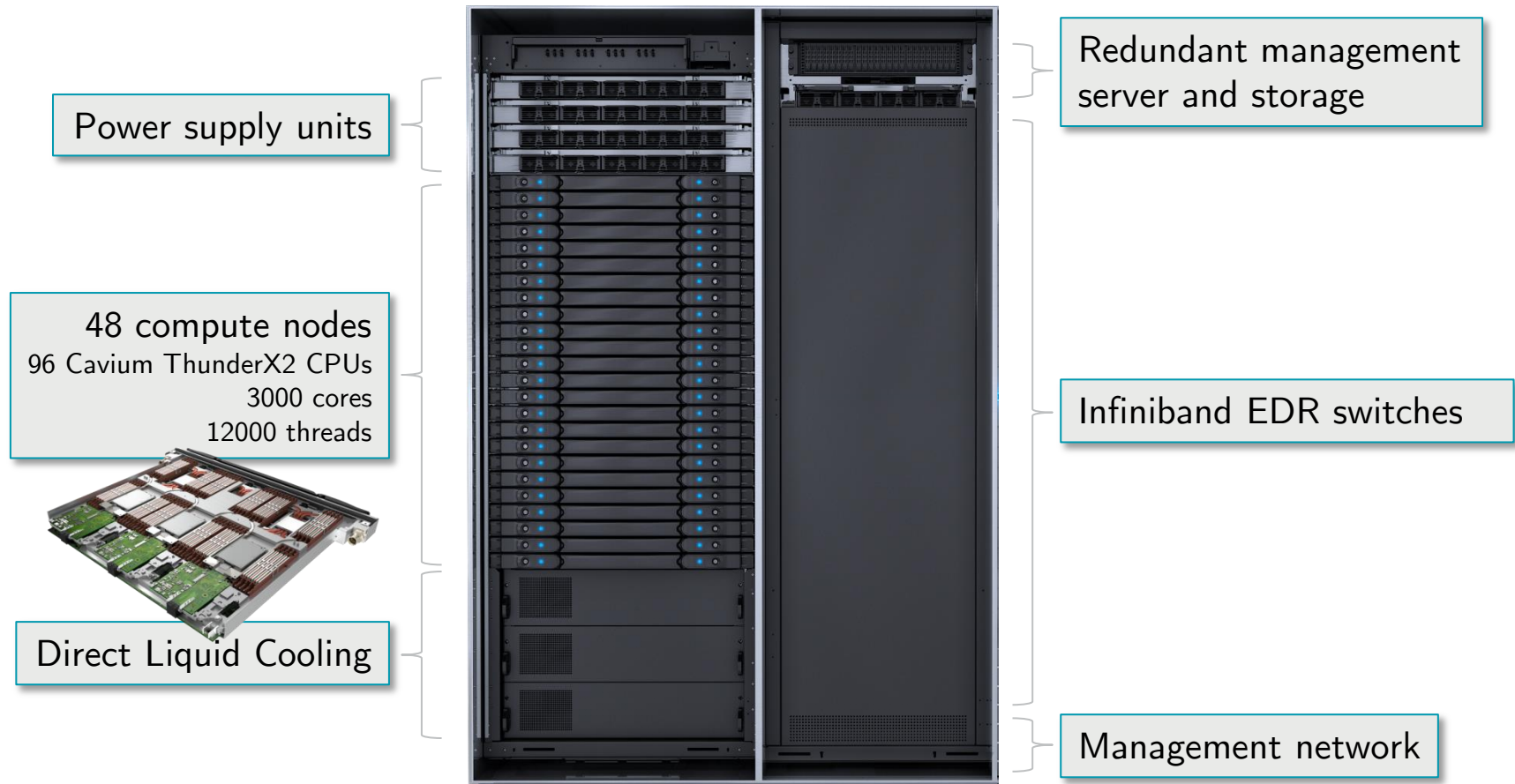


2 Racks	2160 CPUs
8 BullX chassis	1080 GPUs
72 Compute blades	4.3 TB of DRAM
1080 Compute cards	17.2 TB of Flash

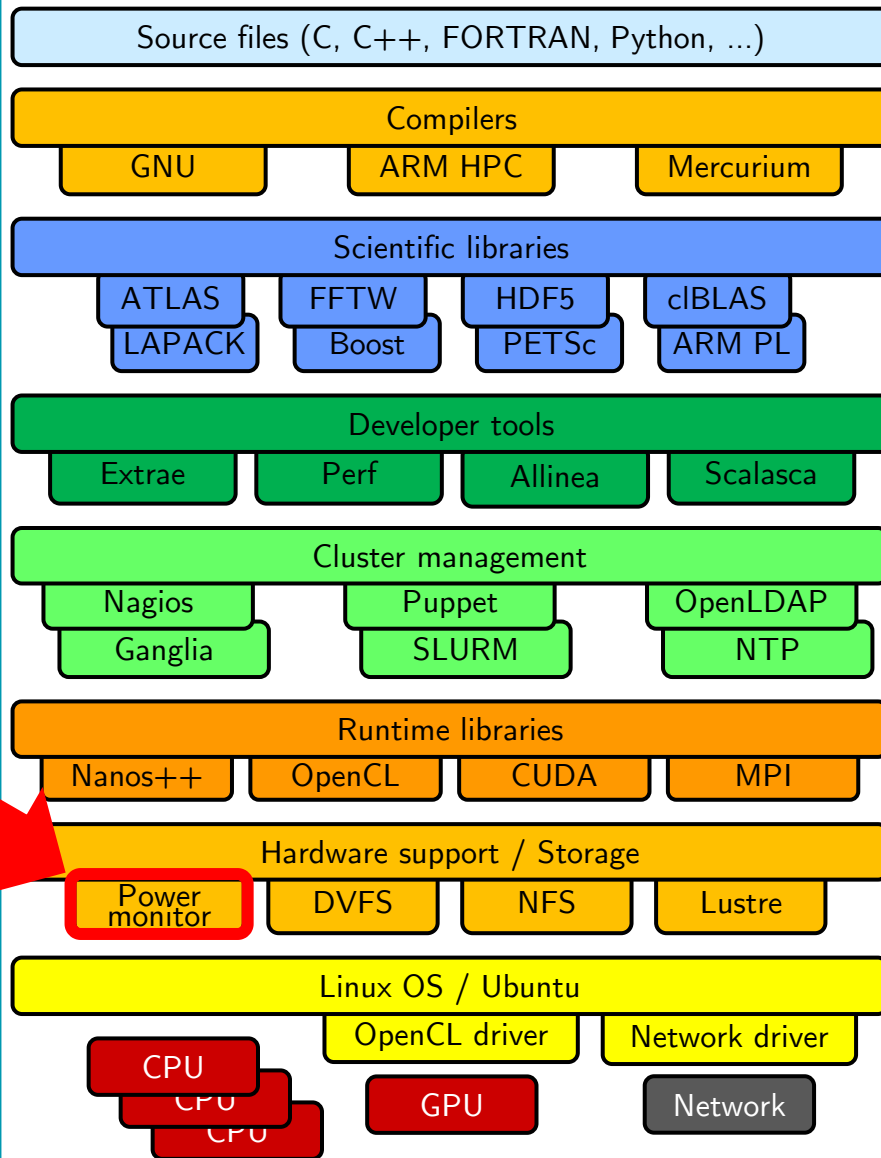
**Operational since May 2015 @ BSC**

# The Mont-Blanc 3 demonstrator

→ Codename: “Dibona”



# System software stack for ARM



1

Developed since 2011!  
Today in collaboration with all  
major OpenHPC partners

2

Tested on several  
ARM-based platform

3

Mostly based on  
open-source packages

4

Effort in standardize power  
measurements formats for  
efficient use of existing systems

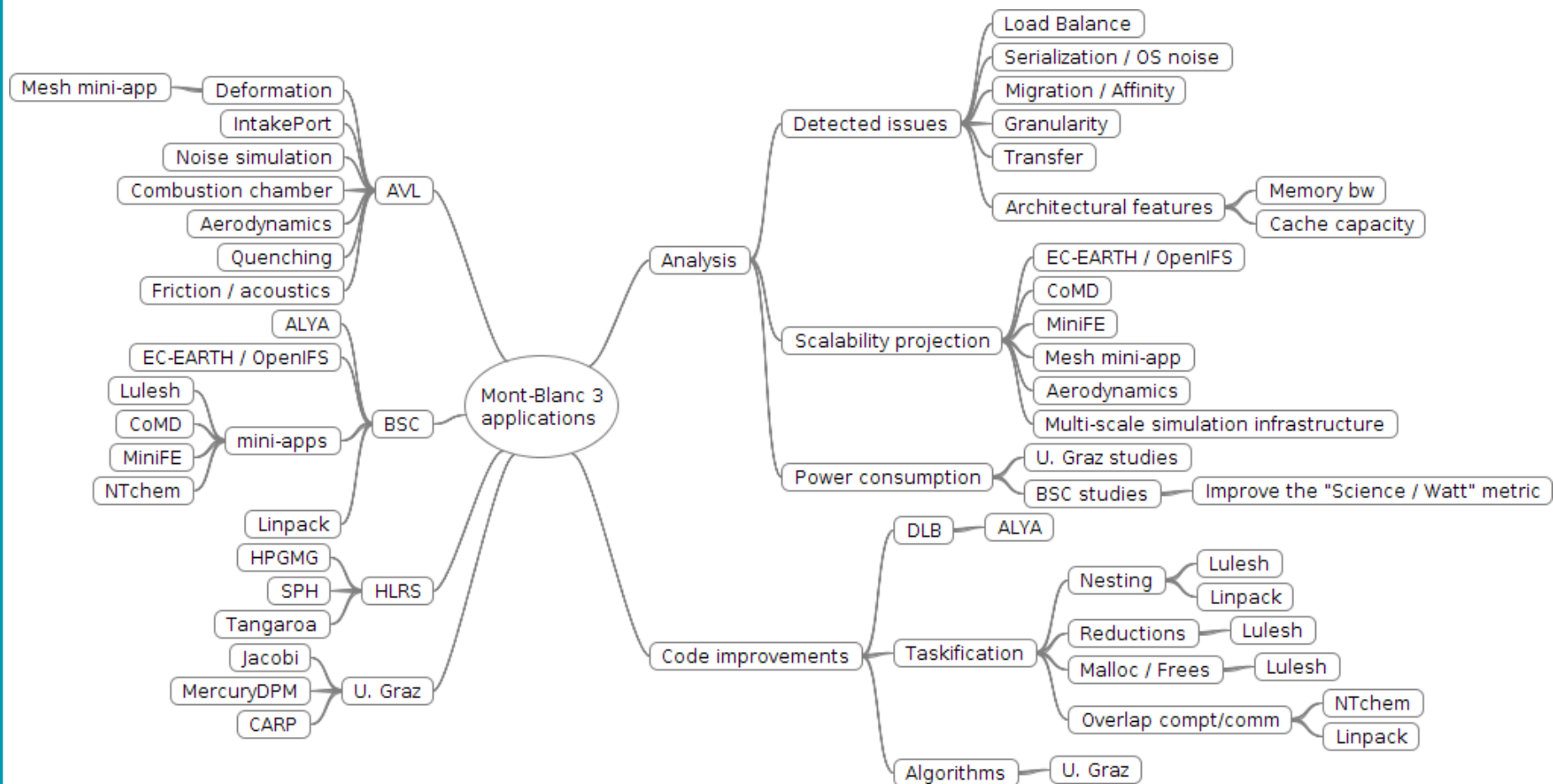
## → Applications

- Benchmarks
- Mini-apps
- Production / Industrial codes

## → Tracing applications with the objective of...

- Fixing features, aka limitations, of current systems implementation
  - e.g. memory affinity on Cavium ThunderX
- Applying OmpSs/OpenMP4.0 and analyze the effect
  - Benefit of taskification
  - Exploring new techniques, e.g. Dynamic Load Balancing
- Understanding code limitations and helping the developers in restructuring it
- Performing extrapolation studies using next generation machine parameters
  - MUSA

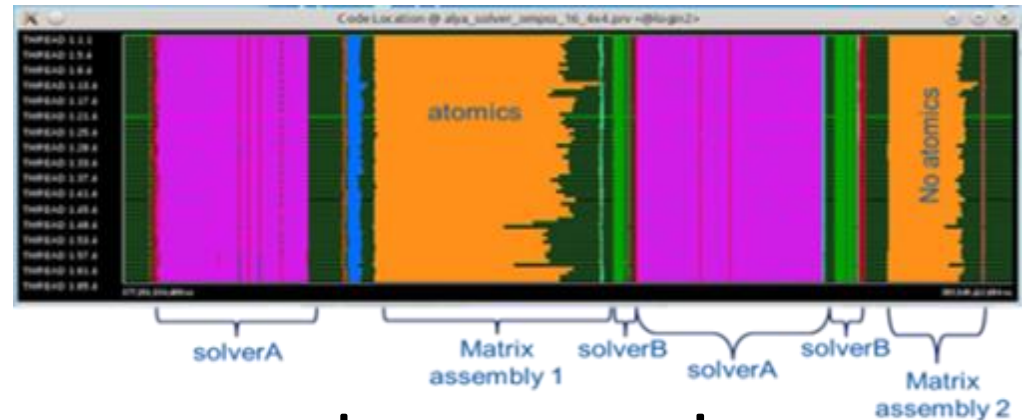
# Scientific applications: methodology



# Alya: BSC code for multi-physics problems

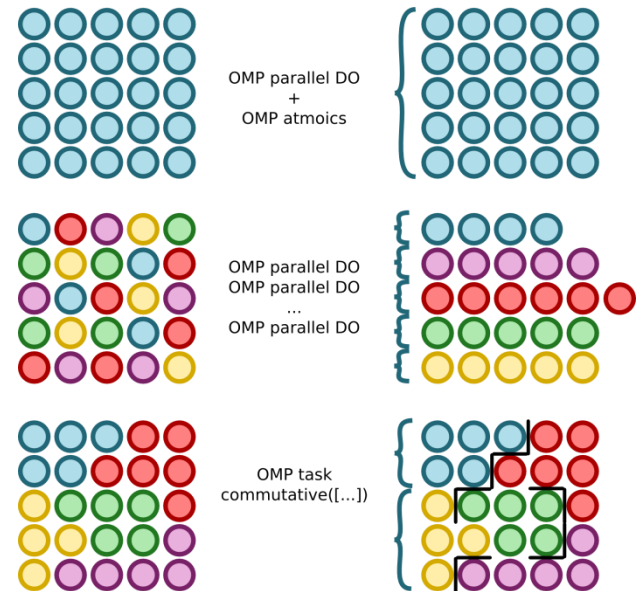
## Parallelization of finite elements code

### → Analysis with Paraver:



### → Reductions with indirect accesses on large arrays using

- No coloring
- Coloring
- Commutative Multidependences  
(OmpSs feature to be hopefully included in OpenMP)



# Alya: taskification and dynamic load balancing

## → Towards throughput computing

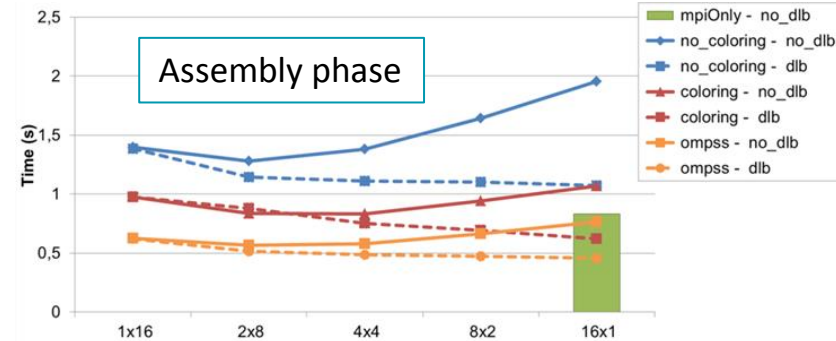
- Tasks + DLB → dotted lines

## → DLB helps in all cases

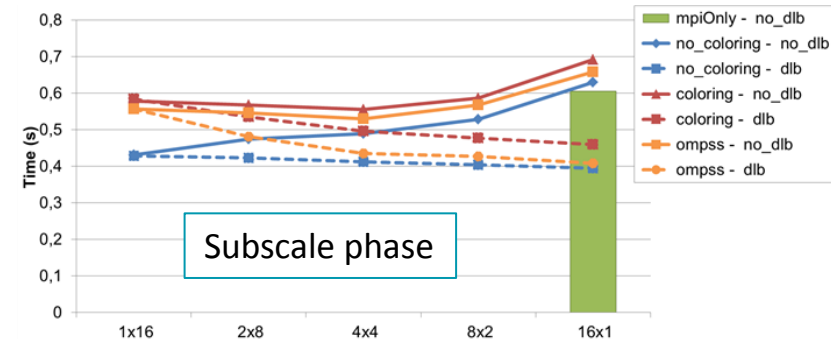
- Even more in the bad ones

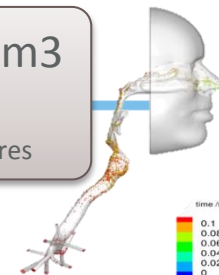
## → Side effects

- Hybrid MPI+OmpSs Nx1 can perform better than pure MPI!
- Nx1 + DLB: hope for lazy programmers



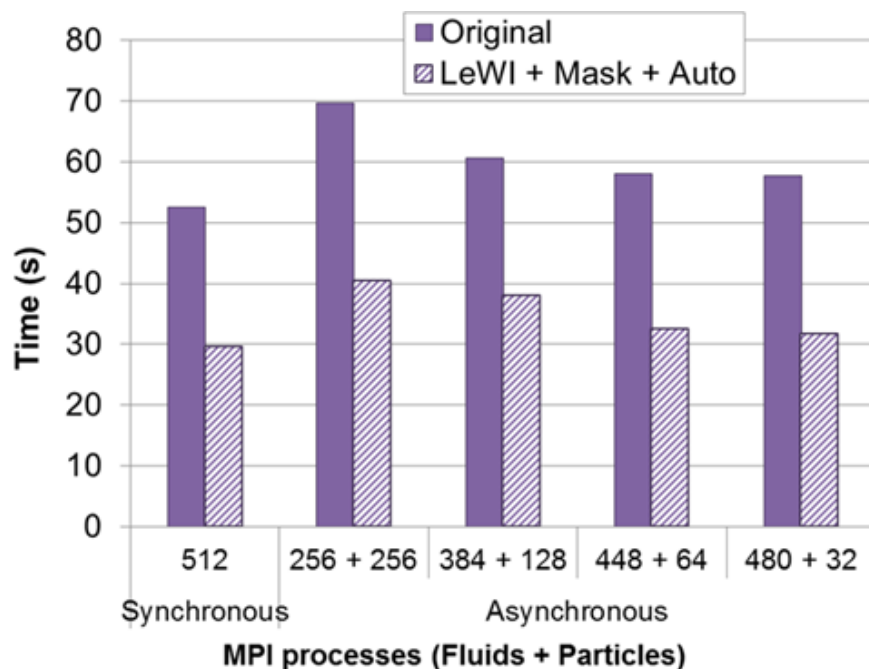
16 nodes x P processes/node x T threads/process



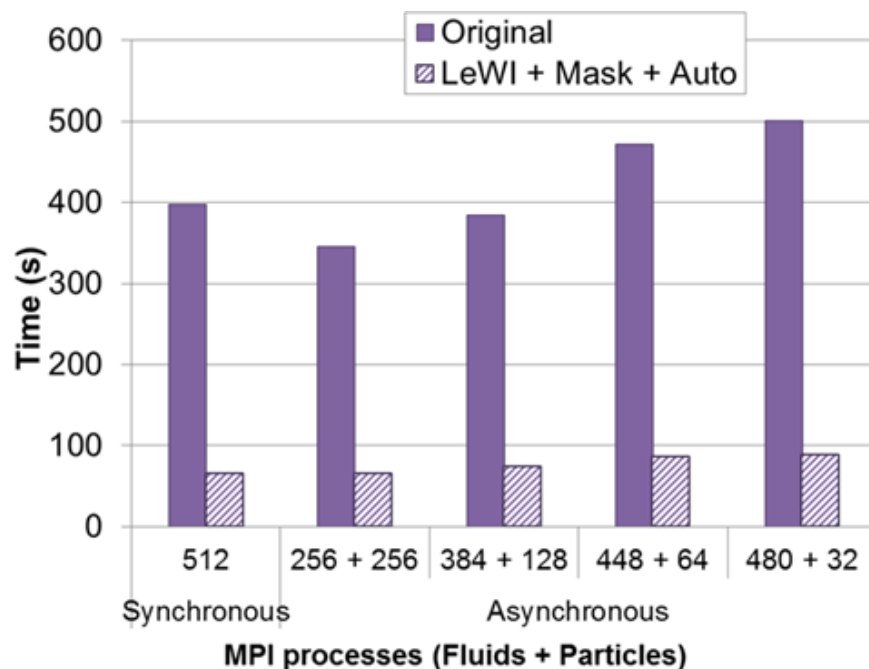


## → Observations

- Big impact configuration and kind of coupling in original version
- Important improvement with DLB-Lend-When-Idle in all cases
- Almost constant performance independent of configuration and kind of coupling



Fluid dominated

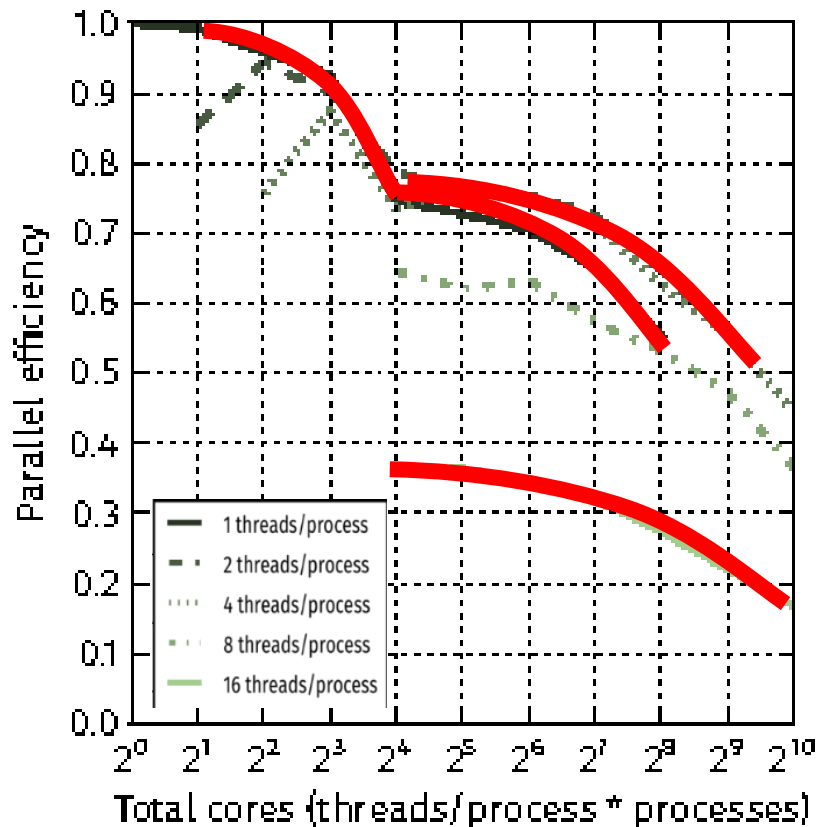


Particle dominated



Fluid  
Particle

# NTChem: hybrid MPI + OpenMP



→ As the node is not fully populated, the system activates TurboBoost

- Increasing frequency from 2.6 to 3.1GHz

→ Load imbalance

- Global serialization
- Noise

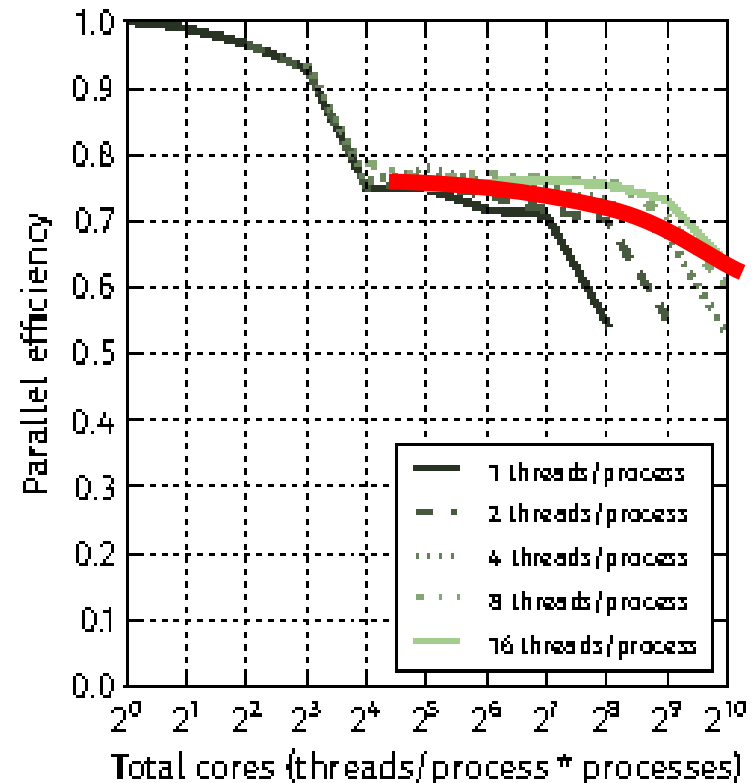
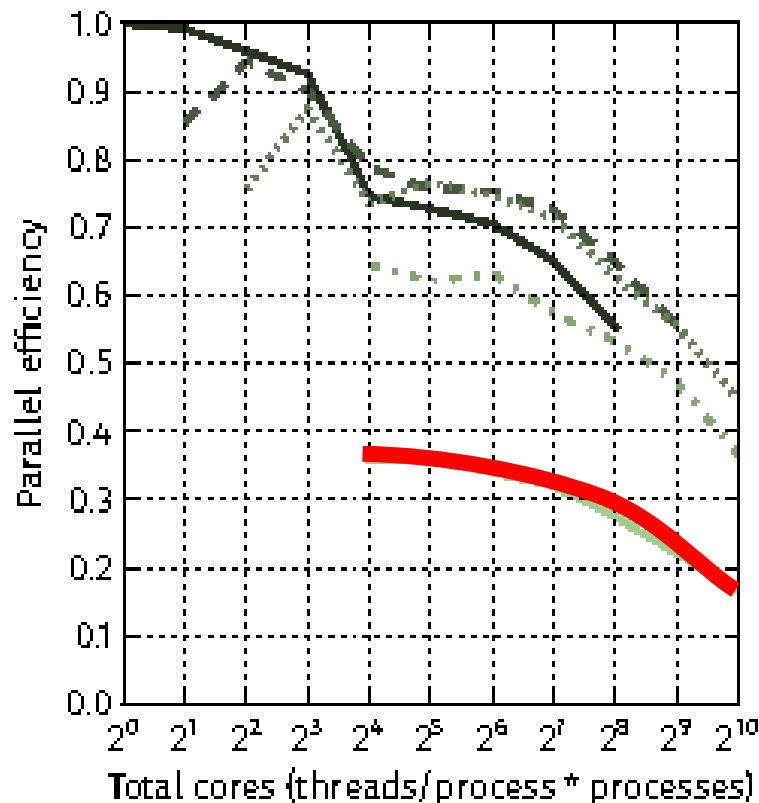
→ Some gain when using low number of threads

→ High overhead, fine granularity at large thread count

# NTChem: OmpSs taskification

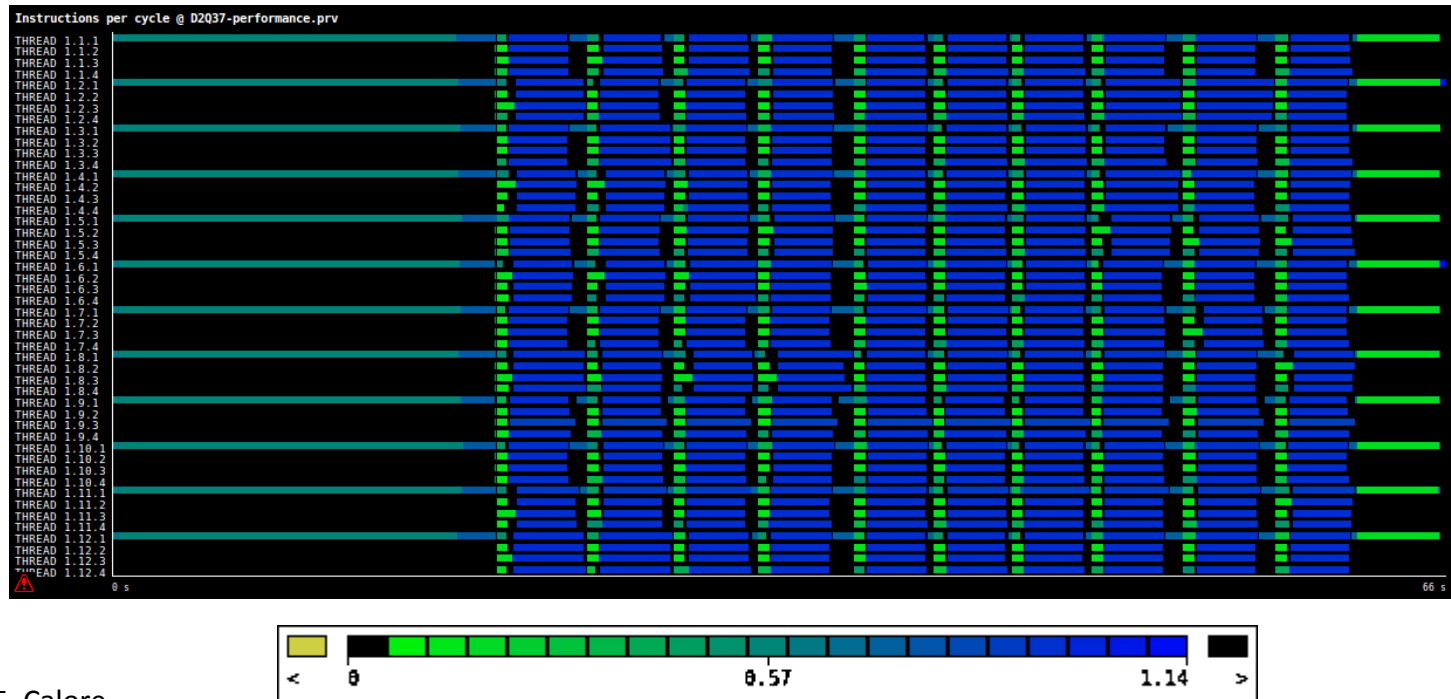
## → Simpler code, better performance!

- Sufficient task granularity
- Communication computation overlap
- DLB needed at very large scale (TBC)



# Lattice Boltzmann D2Q37

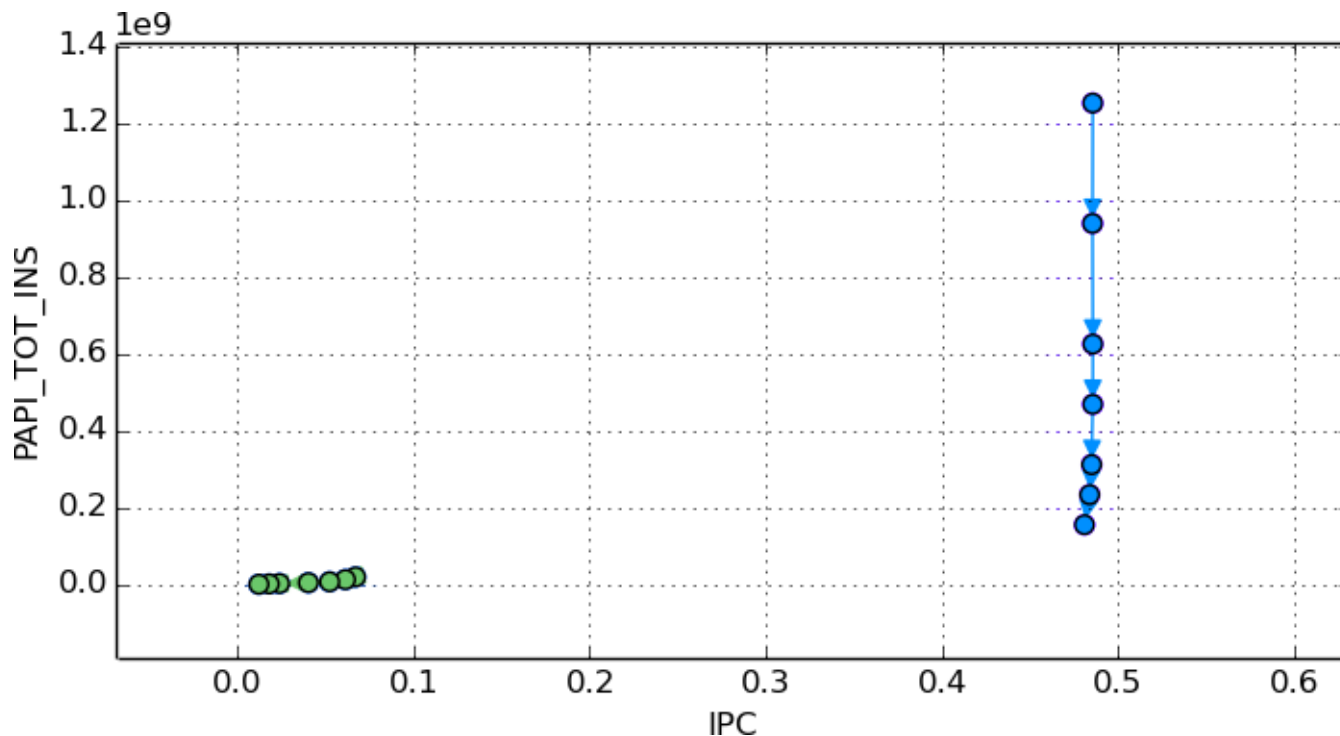
- Fluid dynamic code MPI+OpenMP for simulation of e.g. mixing layer evolution of fluids at different temperature/density
- Simple structure
  - Serial initialization + closing
  - Propagate (memory bound)
  - Collide (compute bound)



Credits: E. Calore

# D2Q37 Clustering analysis (on ThunderX)

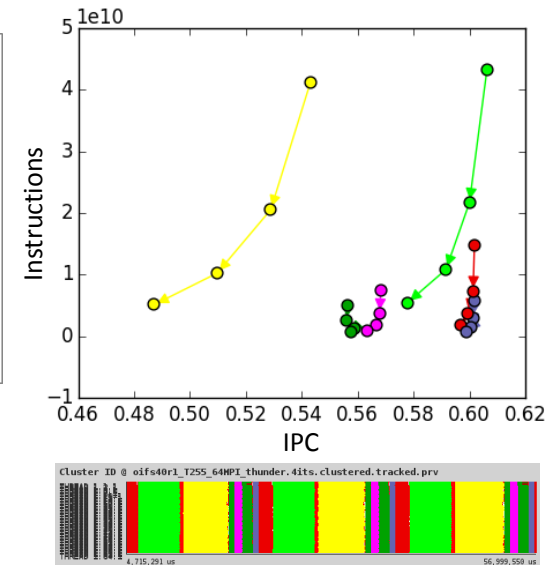
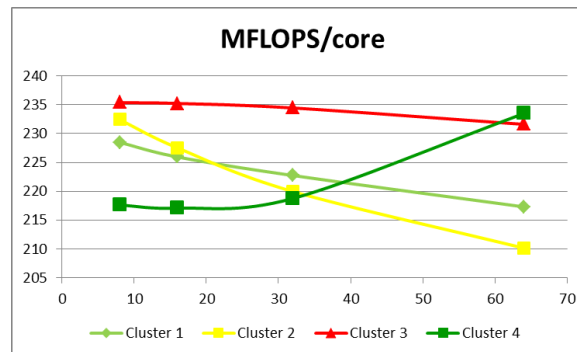
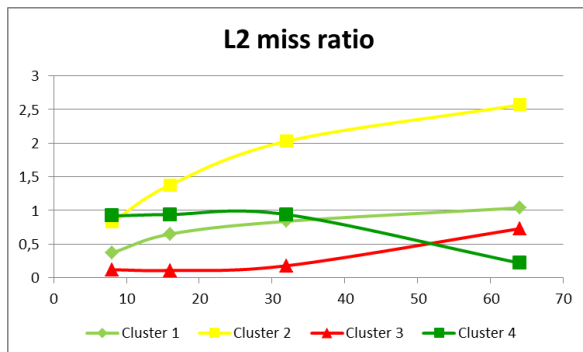
- The different runs were performed over the same lattice size with a varying number of threads: 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48.
- Collide function is scaling almost perfectly up to 48 threads
  - For the Propagate, increasing the number of threads makes threads competing for the same resource (memory)



# Clustering of OpenIFS in ThunderX

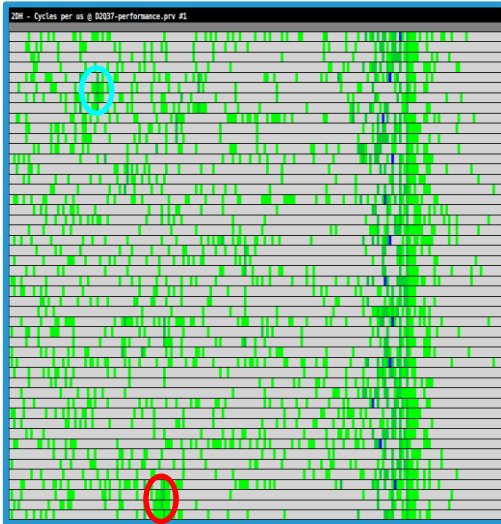
## → Strong scaling tracking of IPC

- Shared L2 effect

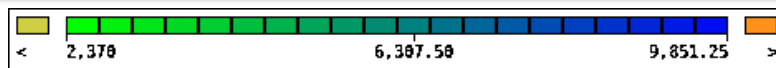
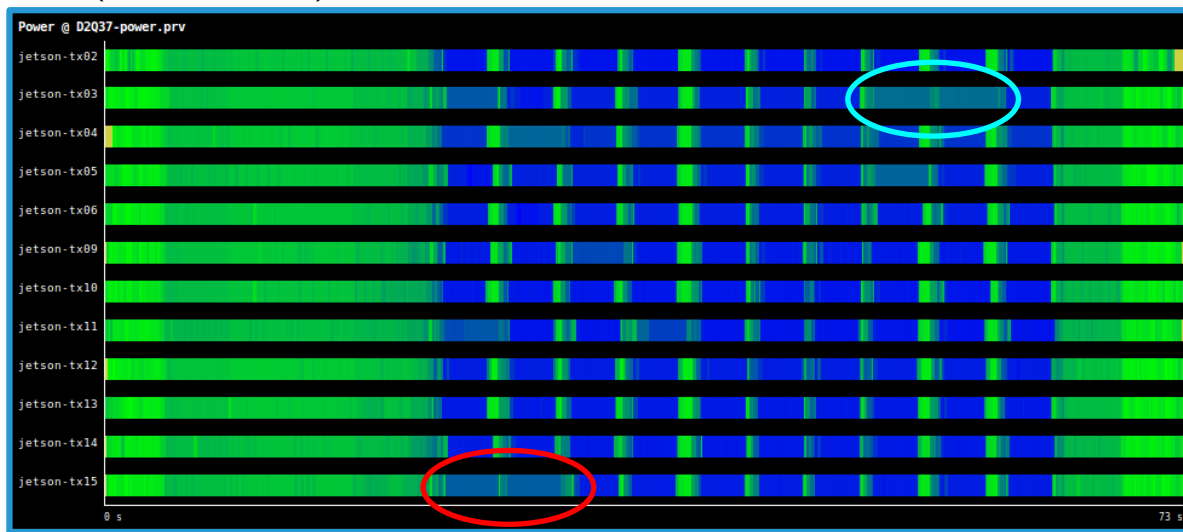
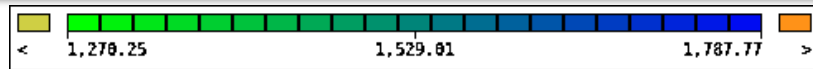


- Core Cost Model
  - Ideal CPI (1.6) , L2 hit cost (62.2) , L2 miss cost (129,4)
  - “Reverse” engineering from real production code runs
- Socket IPC: ~ 26 (!!!)

# D2Q37 Correlating performance, power, energy



Histogram of cycles per us  
(i.e. frequency)



Energy to solution @ D2Q37-powe + X

[2,370.00..10,638.75]

jetson-tx02	469,427.16
jetson-tx03	439,638.69
jetson-tx04	430,995.02
jetson-tx05	453,455.81
jetson-tx06	458,372.55
jetson-tx09	457,328.90
jetson-tx10	469,052.97
jetson-tx11	469,194.46
jetson-tx12	456,111.53
jetson-tx13	459,625.07
jetson-tx14	469,675.26
jetson-tx15	450,010.75
Total	5,482,888.18
Average	456,907.35
Maximum	469,675.26
Minimum	430,995.02
StDev	11,753.48
Avg/Max	0.97

# Conclusions / Vision

- ➔ **Most hardware limitations will evolve, eventually**
  - In the original market of the devices
  - When extending to the server market
  - Pushed by other markets (e.g. automotive)
- ➔ **Programming model and runtime will help “overcome”**
  - Asynchrony and overlap
  - Resilience
  - Variability / Load balancing
- ➔ **Tools can help understand the real problems and suggest/evaluate alternatives**
  - e.g. correlating performance and power
- ➔ **The work performed on Mont-Blanc 3 applications is not strictly ARM specific**
  - Benefits for any new platform!!!



# Student Cluster Competition

## → Rules

- 12 teams of 6 undergraduate students
- 1 cluster operating within 3 kW power budget
- 3 HPC applications + 2 benchmarks

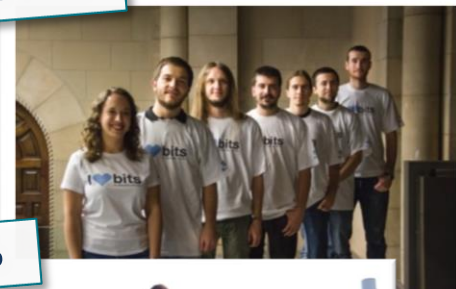
## → One team from University Politecnica of Catalunya (UPC-Spain)

- Participating with Mont-Blanc technology

## → 3 awards to win

- Best HPL
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd overall places
- Fan favorite

Team 2015



Team 2016



Team 2017



# For more information



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[filippo.mantovani@bsc.es](mailto:filippo.mantovani@bsc.es)