Intro to GeMTC and Swift + GeMTC and Swift/T Tutorial

Scott Krieder

About Me

- 3rd year PhD Student
- **Research Assistant DataSys Laboratory**
- Teaching Assistant, Dept. Computer Science CS350, CS351, CS450 (involved w/ CS550, CS554)
- IIT Starr/Fieldhouse Research Fellow
 - In collaboration w/ Argonne National Laboratory and **Computation Institute (UChicago)**
- Guest Graduate Student, Argonne National Lab

Research

- Many-Task Computing Ο
- Hardware Accelerators
- HPC, HTC, Distributed Systems Ο

OF TECHNO



Lecture Outline

Lecture: (11:25pm-12:40pm)

- GeMTC (:55)
 - Motivation
 - Distributed Systems, HPC, MTC GPGPU.
 - GeMTC
 - Architecture, Design
 - Apps
 - Future Work
 - MTACS
 - Xeon Phi
- Swift/T (:20)
 - Slides as paper was presented. (CCGrid'13)

Hands on Outline

Hands On: (12:45pm-1:45pm)

- CUDA
 - SDK Examples
 - DeviceQuery
 - Vector-Add
- GeMTC
 - Vector-Add
- Swift/T
 - Vector-Add

Acknowledgements

Thank you to:

Dr. Ioan Raicu - Advisor

Benjamin Grimmer - IIT Undergrad



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE

- Dr. Justin Wozniak ANL Computer Scientist
- Michael Wilde ANL Software Architect &

UChicago CI Fellow



Publications

- CCGrid'14 [Preparing Submission]
- STARR/Fieldhouse Research Fellowship '12-'13
- Scott Krieder, Ioan Raicu, "Towards the Support for Many-Task Computing on Many Core Computing Platforms" - IEEE/ACM Supercomputing 2012 (SC'12) -Salt Lake City, UT (11/2012)
- Scott Krieder, Ioan Raicu "Early Experiences in running Many-Task Computing workloads on GPUs" - XSEDE 2012 - Chicago, IL (07/2012)
- Scott Krieder, Ioan Raicu "An Overview of Current and Future Accelerator Architectures" - Greater Chicago Area System Research Workshop - Chicago, IL (05/2012)





Lecture Outline

Lecture: (11:25pm-12:40pm)

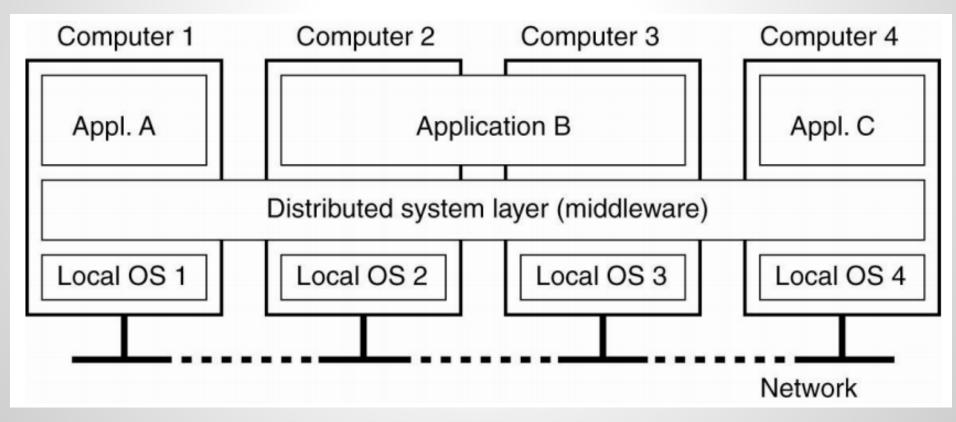
- GeMTC (:45)
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Distributed Systems

- Many machines
- Network

- Fault Tolerant
- Heterogeneous

Common Goal



*image from Tannebaum - "Distributed Systems"

Supercomputing

Key Characteristics:

- Evolving from homogeneous to increasingly hybrid
- High speed network / Fast
- High Performance Computing (HPC)

Advantages

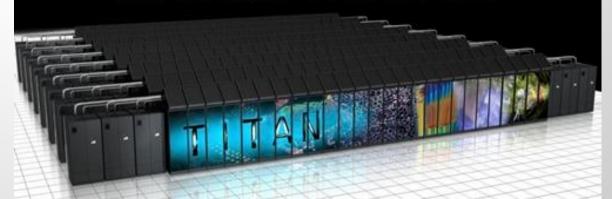
- "Tightly Coupled"
- Large Resources
- Short Time
 - hours/days/weeks

Growing Shortcomings:

- programmability
- fault tolerance

World's #1 Open Science Supercomputer

Flagship accelerated computing system | 200-cabinet Cray XK7 supercomputer | 18,688 nodes (AMD 16-core Opteron + NVIDIA Tesla K20 GPU) | CPUs/GPUs working together – GPU accelerates | 20+ Petaflops



High Throughput Computing (HTC)

Key Characteristics:

- Loosely coupled
- Robustness
- Reliability
- Jobs per month/year

db

Advantages:

- Programmability
- Fault tolerance

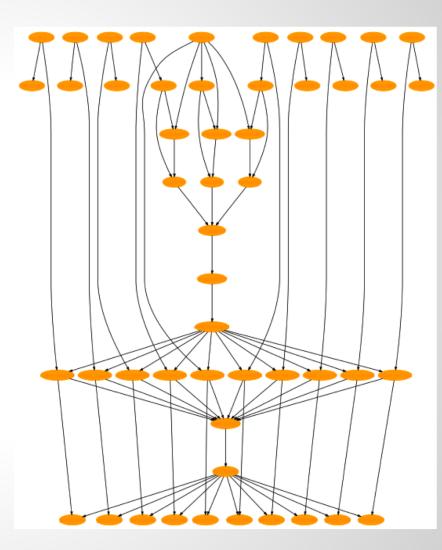
Shortcomings:

- Efficiency
- Large focus on pleasingly parallel
- Bag-of-tasks pattern

Many-Task Computing (MTC)

MTC emphasizes:

- bridging HPC/HTC
- many resources
 short period of time
- many computational tasks
- dependent/independent tasks
- tasks organized as DAGs
- primary metrics are seconds
 Advantages:
- Improve fault tolerant
- Maintain efficiency
- Programmability & Portability
- support embarrassingly parallel and parallel applications



GPGPU • Host CPU offload work to GPUMotivation • Relieves CPU

10

0

2007

2008

• 52 in June 2012, 62 in November 2012

2011

2012

GPU Supercomputer Momentum 60 # of GPU Accelerated Systems on Top500 52 50 June 2012 Top500 40 esla Ferm Launched 30 first Double ecision GPL 20 Tesla GPUs Launched

2009

2010

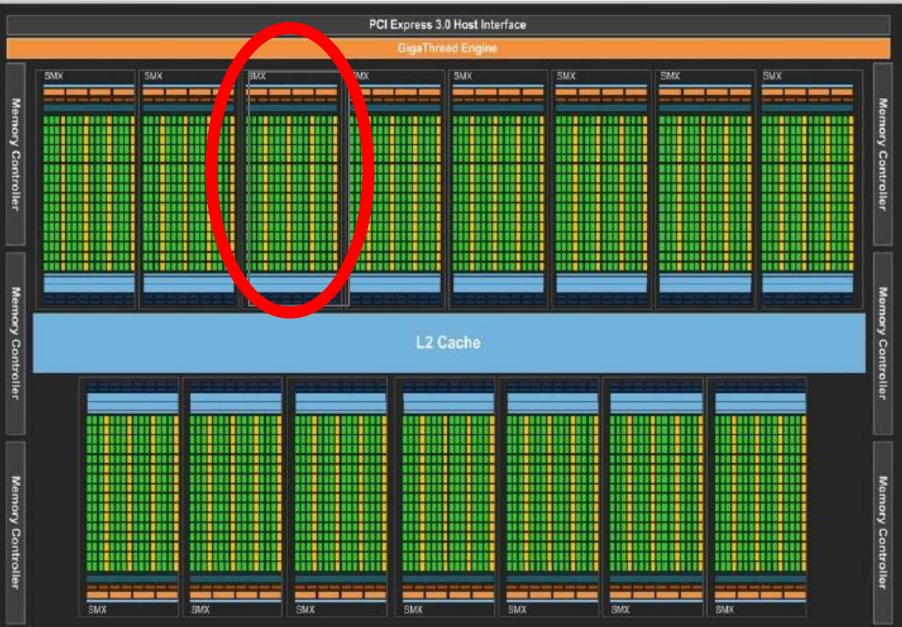
Accelerator Architecture GPU

- Streaming Multiprocessors (15 SMXs on Kepler K20)
- Warps
 - 32 threads in a warp
 - 192 warps
 - i. hardware available
 - ii. ind. compute
- Coprocessors
- Intel Xeon Phi
 - 60 cores * 4 threads per core
 = 240 hardware threads

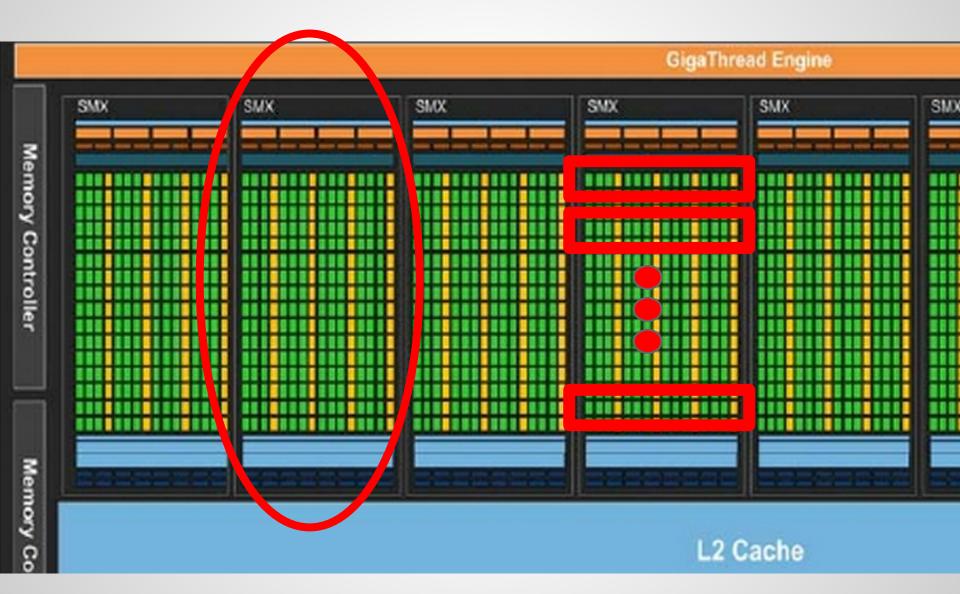




GPU Block Diagram - Highlighting SMX

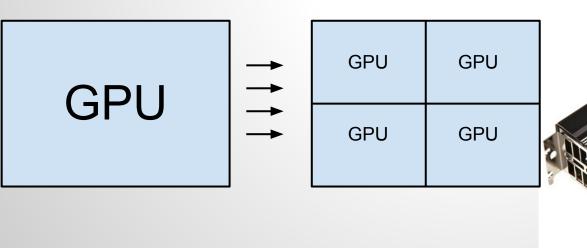


Highlighting SMX and Warps



Concept Overview

- Several works combine GPUs
- Split single GPU into many pieces
 - tiny cluster for compute
- 2 ideas
 - Framework managing the GPU = GeMTC (GPU enabled Many Task Computing)
 - Virtualization = Palacios + GEMTC



Lecture Outline

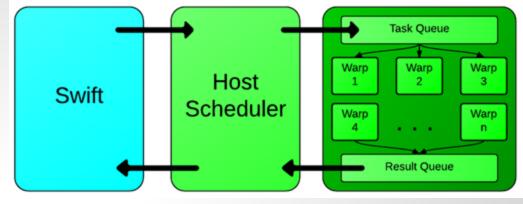
Lecture: (11:25pm-12:40pm)

• GeMTC (:45)

- Motivation
 - Distributed Systems, HPC, MTC GPGPU.
- GeMTC
 - Intro
 - Swift/T + Apps
 - Architecture, Design
 - Features: Memory, API
- Future Work
 - MTACS
 - Xeon Phi
- Swift/T (:30)
 - Slides as paper was presented. (CCGrid'13)

Proposed Work

"GEMTC: GPU Enabled Many-Task Computing"



Motivation: No support for Many-Task Computing (MTC) on Accelerators!

Goals:

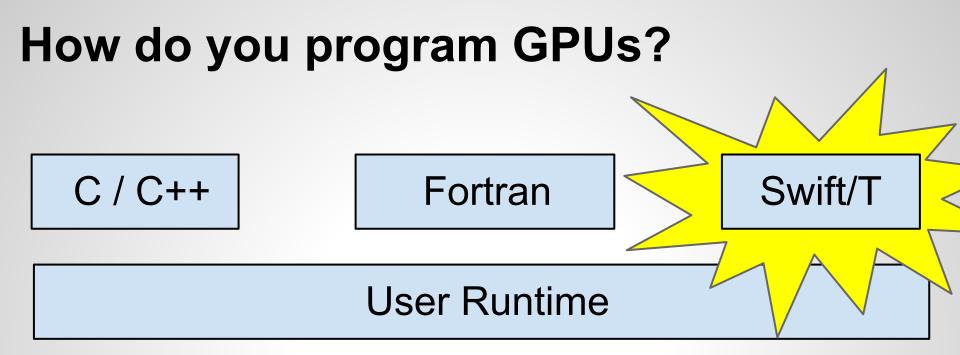
- 1) MTC support
- 2) programmability
- 3) efficiency
- 4) MIMD on SIMD
- 5) Increase

concurrency 16 to 192 (12x)

Approach:

Design, implement middleware:

- 1) manages GPU
- 2) spread host/device
- 3) Workflow system support (Swift/T)





Operating System / Device Driver

NVIDIA Graphics Processing Unit

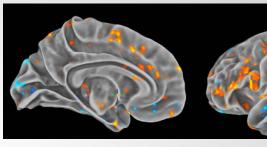
Swift/T and Applications

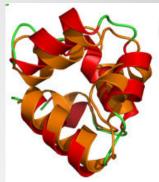
Swift/T

- Active research project (CI UChicago & ANL)
- Parallel Programming Framework
- Throughput ~25k tasks/sec per process
- Shown to scale to 128k cores
- Application Domains Supported
 - Astronomy, Biochemistry, Bioinformatics, Economics, Climate Science, Medical Imaging

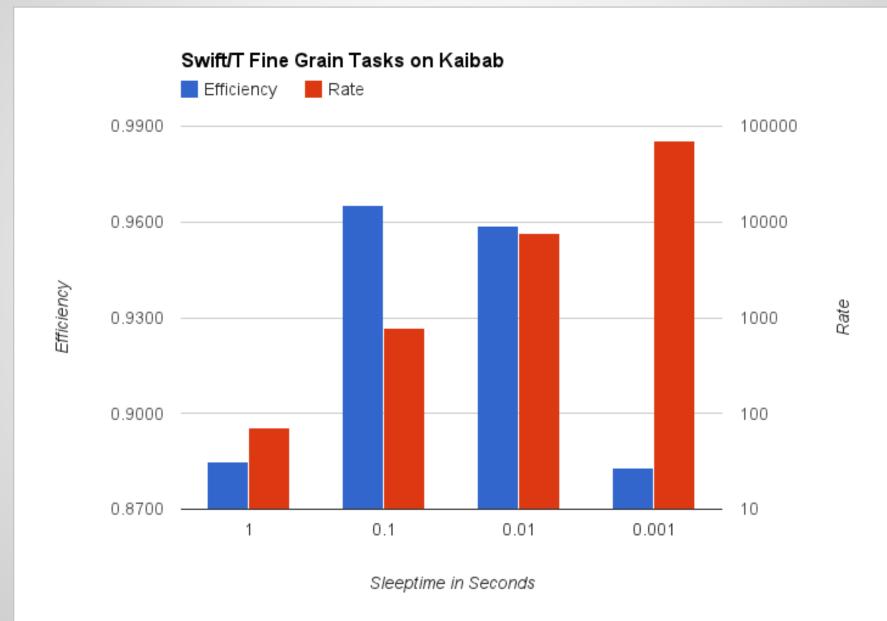
Swift lets you write parallel scripts that run many copies of ordinary programs concurrently, using statements like this:

foreach protein in proteinList { runBLAST(protein);





Swift/T Fine Grain, 80 W= 20 Nodes*4PPN

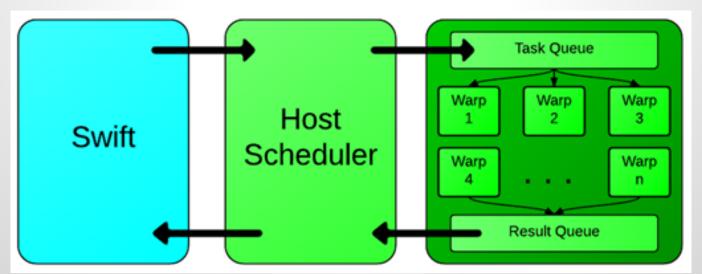


GEMTC Applications

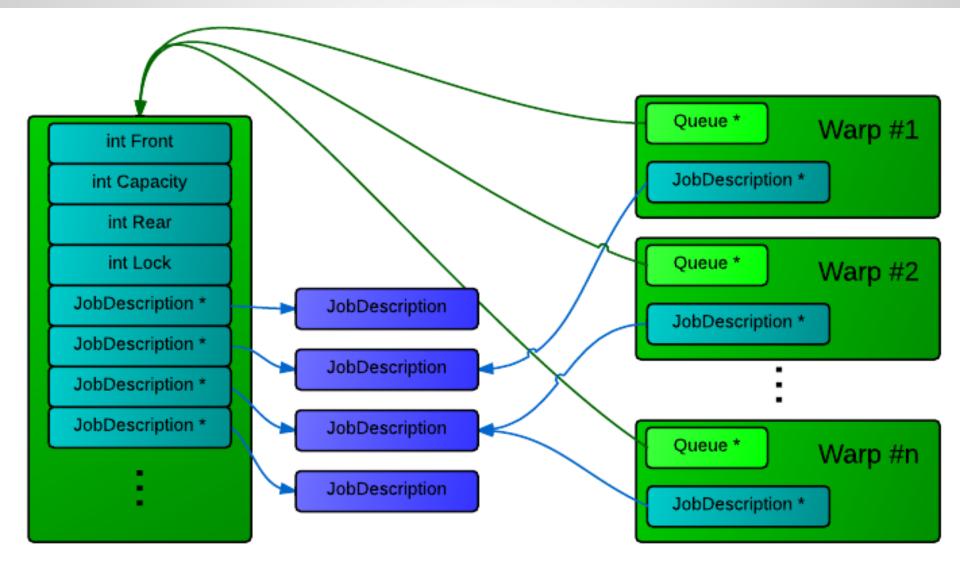
- Performance Benchmarks
 - o sleep
 - sleep-data-move
 - matrix-multiply
 - vector-add
- Proxy Applications
 - MDProxy, Molecular Dynamics
- Scientific Applications (under development)
 - OOPS, Protein Folding
 - SciColSim, Collaboration graph analysis

GEMTC Task Flow

- Task submitted
 - description, (taskID, taskType, parameters)
- SuperKernel runs as daemon on device
 - incoming work queue
 - outgoing results queue
 - warp picks up task, executes task, return result
- Host checks results, returns to Swift/T



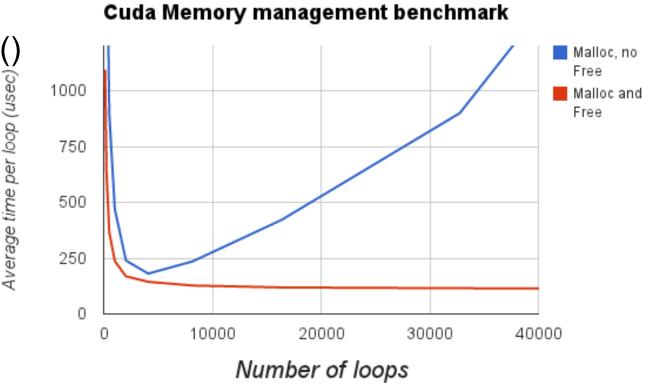
Warps and Incoming Queue



Mirror image for outgoing results queue

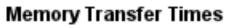
Sub Allocator - Motivation

- Malloc without free, terrible performance
- Malloc + Free ~= 110 usec
- Grab all GPU memory at the start
 - Manage memory on our own
- Memory operations
 - gemtcMalloc()
 - gemtcFree()

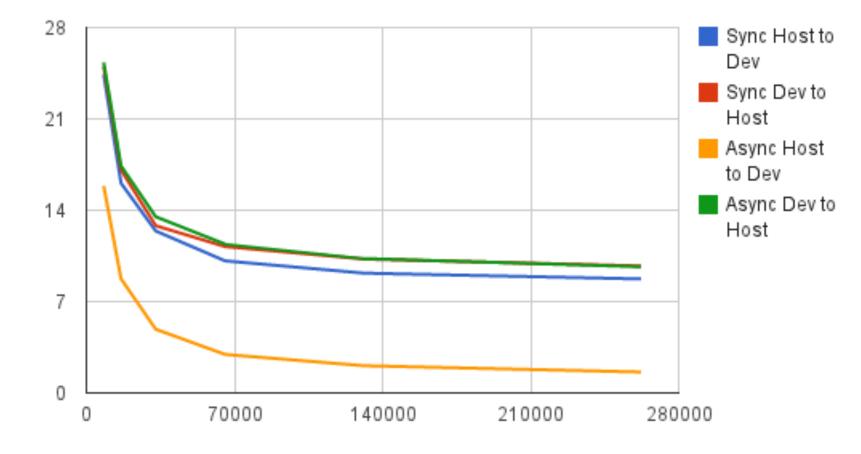


Sub Allocator - Theory

- cudaMalloc() called each task
- Communication times much lower!!



Microseconds per Copy

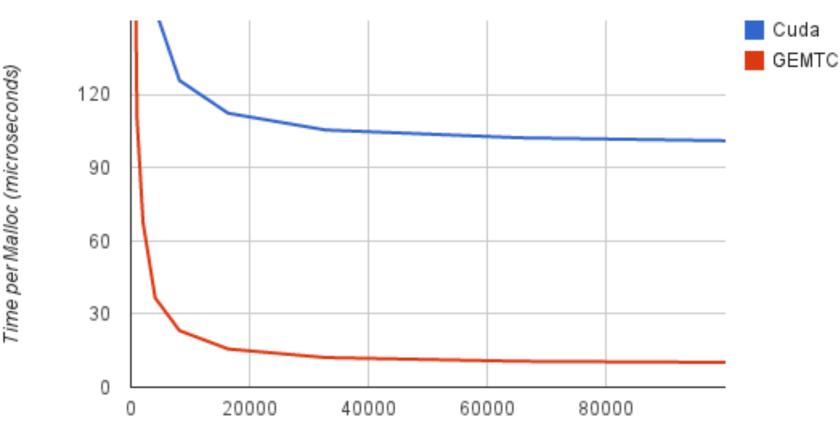


Number of Memory Copies

Sub Allocator - Results

- cudaMalloc() ~= 110 usec
- gemtcMalloc() ~= 14 usec

GPU Memory Management



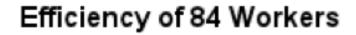
Number of Mallocs

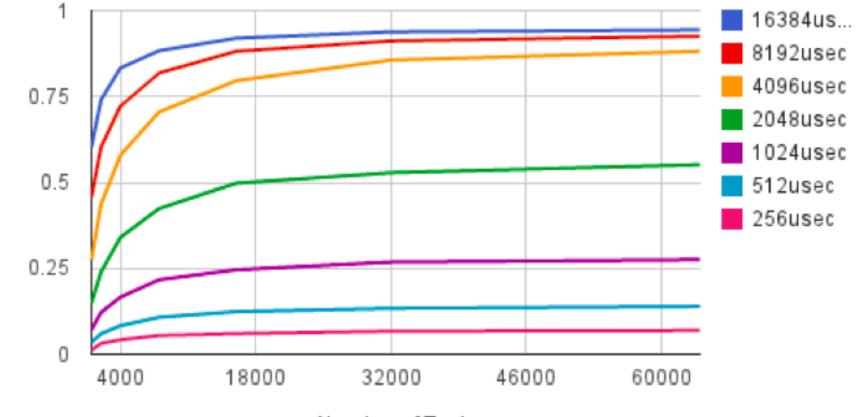
GeMTC API

- C API to interact with workflow systems (Swift/T)
- 8 functions including:
 - Initialization/Deconstruction
 - gemtcSetup() //starts our SuperKernel
 - gemtcCleanup() //kills SuperKernel
 - Enqueue/Dequeue Tasks
 - gemtcPush() // gemtcPush(1, 1000000)
 - gemtcPoll()
 - Memory Transfer
 - gemtcMemcpyHostToDevice()
 - gemtcMemcpyDeviceToHost()
 - Memory Management
 - gemtcGPUMalloc()
 - gemtcGPUFree()

GeMTC Throughput

Efficiency

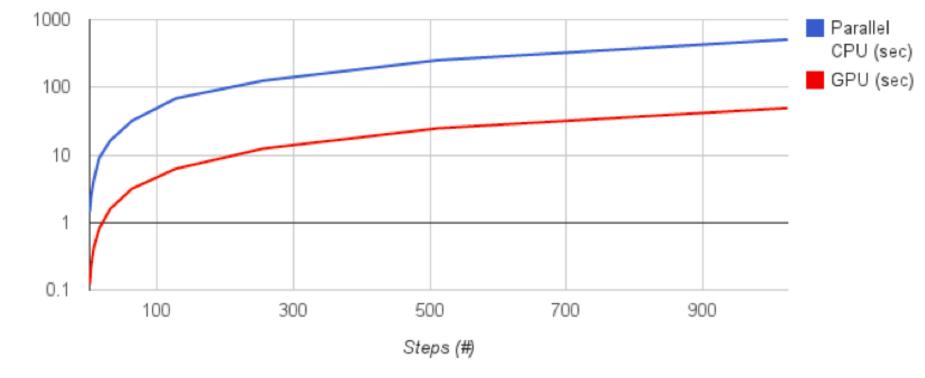




Number of Tasks

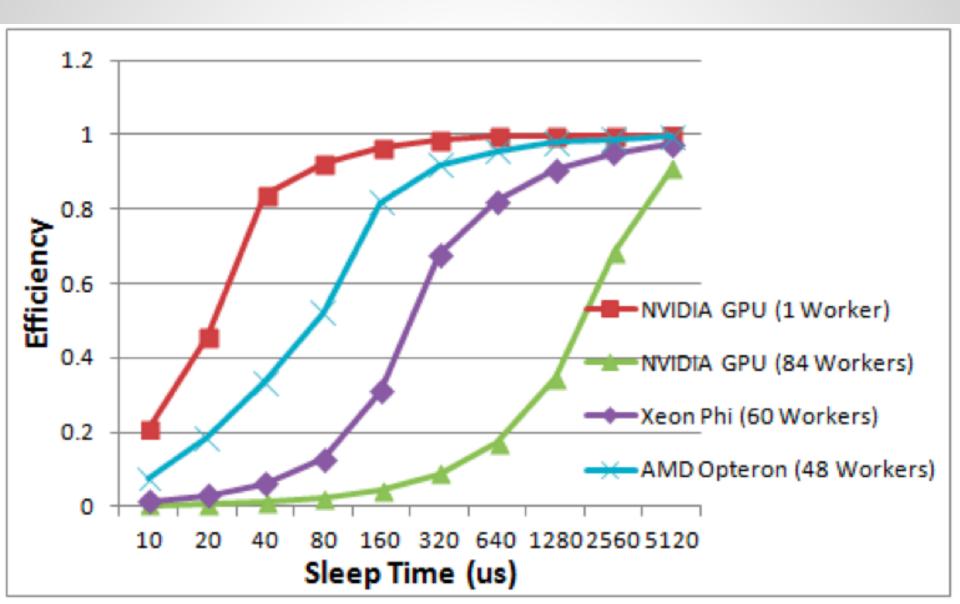
MDProxy CPU vs. GPU

CPU vs. GPU Comparison of MDProxy - 2688 Particles



Time (sec.)

Hardware Comparison



Conclusions

• Integrated GeMTC + Swift/T

- programmability
- scalability (multi-node support)
- application domain
- Evaluated Performance Benchmarks
- Framework with ~200 independent workers per node
- MIMD on SIMD
 - MIMD collection of SIMD workers
 - unclear max efficiency for scientific applications
 - highly efficient for synthetic benchmarks

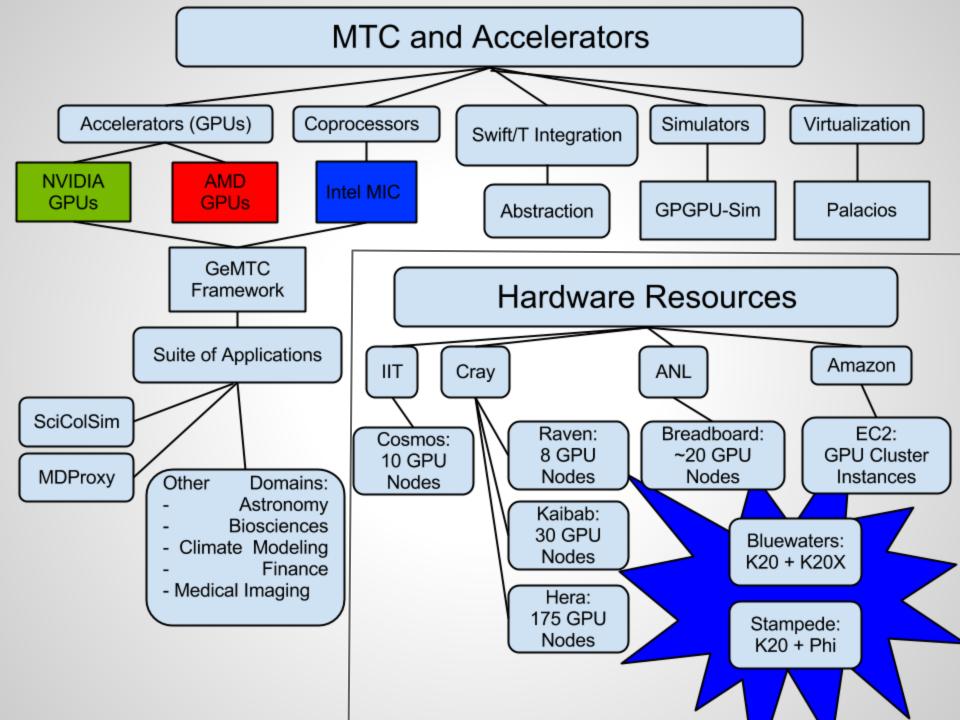
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 - GeMTC organization chart
- Swift/T (:30)
 - Slides as paper was presented. (CCGrid'13)

Future Work

- Develop Swift frameworks to evaluate additional applications
 - MDProxy
 - Protein Structure Prediction
 - Modeling of scientific knowledge acquisition in collaborative networks
- Abstract the Swift + GeMTC integration process for fast application deployment
- *Implement* an MTC solution for Intel Xeon-Phi and AMD GPUs.



Thanks! Questions?

Scott Krieder skrieder@iit.edu Dr. Ioan Raicu iraicu@cs.iit.edu

Open Source: https://github.com/skrieder-datasys/gemtc



NVIDIA CUDA Teaching & Research

- Expect to see more GPU projects in CS5XX
- Monthly CUDA Workshops
 - Starting September 3rd 1:50 2:40 LS 111
- IIT Free GPUs



Jarvis

- Rocks Cluster Management

 CentOS
- 10 GPU Nodes
 - 2 Kepler K20
 - 3 GTX 650
 - 5 GTX 480
- Node Types
 - Frontend
 - Compute



Rocks Cluster Management

- Install to
 frontend
- Compute nodes
 PXE boot
- NFS
 - across nodes
- SGE
 - Batch scheduler
 - Interactive
 - Scheduled



Any Questions so far?

- Recap
 - HPC
 - GPGPU, CUDA
 - GeMTC
 - Jarvis
- Switch to Swift/T slides.

Hands on Outline

Hands On: (12:45pm-1:45pm)

• CUDA

- Installing CUDA
- SDK Examples
 - DeviceQuery
- Vector-Add
- GeMTC
 - Vector-Add
- Swift/T
 - Vector-Add

How can I run CUDA?

- Getting started tips:
 - <u>https://sites.google.com/site/iitcuda/cuda-quickstart</u>
- Do you have an NVIDIA GPU on your machine?
 - Is it CUDA compliant?
 - https://developer.nvidia.com/cuda-gpus
- Jarvis
 - pending accounts/projects

Installing CUDA

• Download CUDA here:

<u>https://developer.nvidia.com/cuda-downloads</u>

CUDA Registered Developer

- Forum access
- Extra downloads
- Developer tools
- Register here:
 - <u>https://developer.nvidia.com/programs/cuda/register</u>

Hands on Outline

Hands On: (12:45pm-1:45pm)

• CUDA

- Installing CUDA
- SDK Examples
 - DeviceQuery
- Vector-Add

• GeMTC

- Cloning the git repo.
- Code overview.
- Vector-Add

• Swift/T

• Vector-Add