CIMNE

Some "User Remarks" NUMEXAS PROJECT - Kratos Subproject -

Dr. Riccardo Rossi Dr. Pooyan Dadvand Dr. Cecilia Soriano NUD EXAS

Engineering Problems on EXASCALE architectures

Very complex infrastructure needed for

- Pre/Post Processing
- Doing HPC calcuations
- "steering the simulation"

Actual calculations might even not be the most time intensive part!!

- Huge code base [] long development times [] must be futureproof but also very standard and not vendor-locked, example OpenMP, MPI, OpenCL, OpenACC ...
- Portability is a MUST, even to windows!!
- Need to leverage OO techniques to manage software complexity[C++] Industrial grade compiler needed. Currently GCC, Clang, Intel, MSVC
- Use a scripting language as "main" to allow flexibility

Application bottlenecks

Applications tend to be severely **Bandwidth Limited**

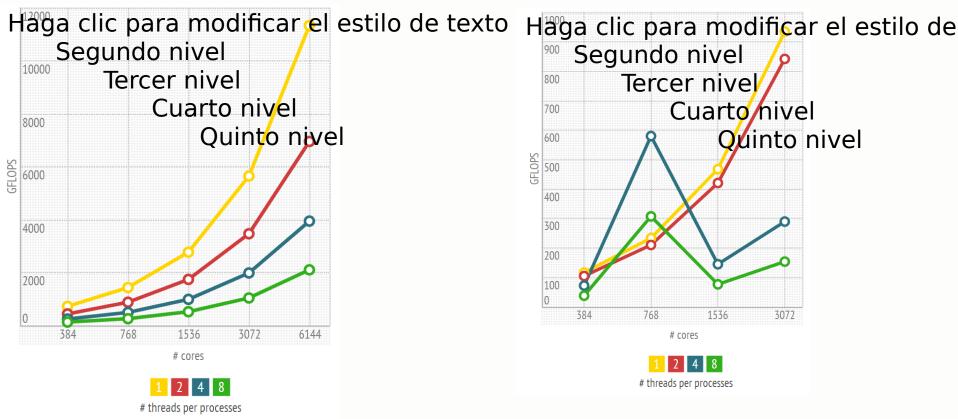
- Linpack performance does not faithfully predict application performance
- Stream or HPCG benchmarks much more relevant [] Please consider optimizing for this instead for Linpack, that would be much more significant for engineering applications (end hence industry) than raw FLOPs
- Lots of parallelism available, although quite irregular

 it is possible to run on GPUs, however the type of
 calculations is non-optimal (so far my personal experience
 was quite deceiving)



Epetra (right) and HPCG (left) benchmarks

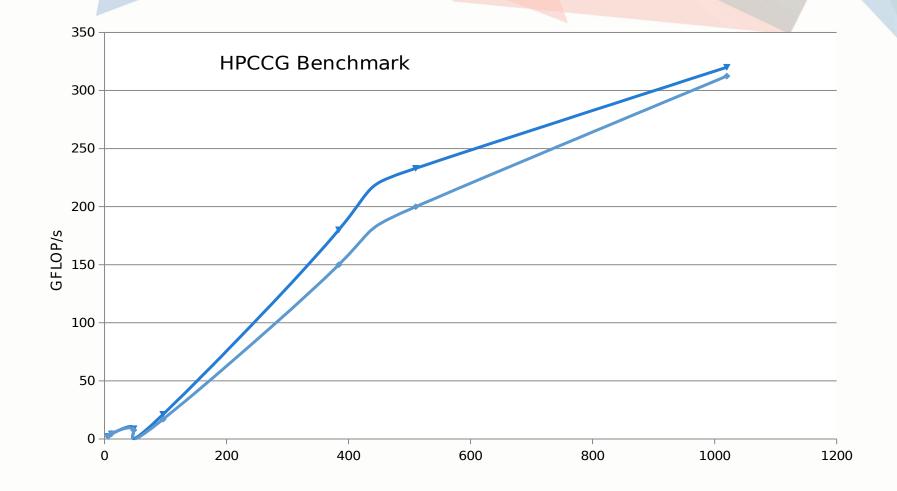
- sparse matrix times 8-column multivector
 - matrix size= (500,500)
- results averaged between different grids of processors



HPCG



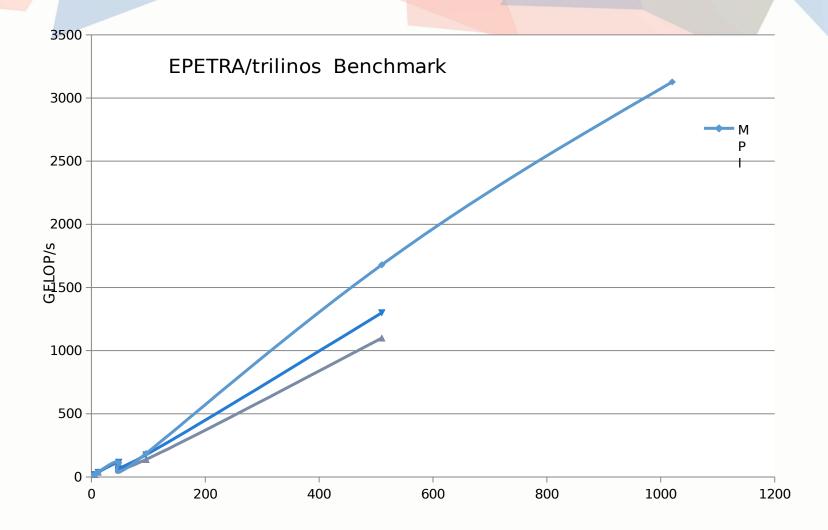
CSUC UV 1000 CLuster: Benchmarks



Number of cores



CSUC UV 1000 CLuster: Benchmarks



Number of cores



Profiling & Debugging

We still miss a good profiler to assess the performance of our algorithms.

Very problematic since the profiler needs:

- Support for multiple shared libraries loaded from python
- Support both OpenMP and MPI
- Shall not need annotations in the code. (Not feasible to annotate large code bases!!)

Debugging is also quite painful, due to the mix of python and C++



Programming paradigms to address new machines?

We need to choose a programming paradigm to address modern/future machines

Requirements:

- Compiler shall have industrial grade C++ support. In particular must be able to compile **Boost** and **Trilinos** and have good support for "template magic"
- Shall be portable to any OS (including Windows!!!!!)
- Shall NOT be vendor-locked
- Shall allow addressing accelerators
- Ideally shall allow OO programming (if this is not the case application will be limited inside our code)

As of now, the programming paradigms that comply with this requirements are

- OpenMP 4.0/OpenACC
- TBB (Threading Building Blocks)
- OpenCL (very very very verbose and tedious to program)



Open Questions:

Question 1:

Apparently a new technology can be found on the shelves. AMD HSA/hUMA shall, according to *marketing info*, allow to address GPUs in a more transparent way. **Will this maintain the promise of OO programming on GPU**? If so it would be a real revolution... could anyone comment on this

Question 2:

Does OpenMP 4.0 allow (in principle) OO programming on GPUs? No implementation out to test...

