

# Adding Fast GPU Derived Datatype Handing to Existing MPIs

University of New Mexico CS Colloquium, May 5, 2021

**Carl Pearson** (Postdoc, Sandia National Labs)  
Kun Wu, Wen-Mei Hwu, I-Hsin Chung, Jinjun Xiong



**I** ILLINOIS

Electrical & Computer Engineering

GRAINGER COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

# Outline

- Stencil code
  - Domain Decomposition
- Stencil code and supercomputing
  - Processes, MPI, and GPUs
- Non-contiguous data
  - Where it comes from and why it matters
- TEMPI's approach to derived type handling
  - Translation
  - Canonicalization
  - Kernel Selection
- Some Performance Results
- How TEMPI works with MPI

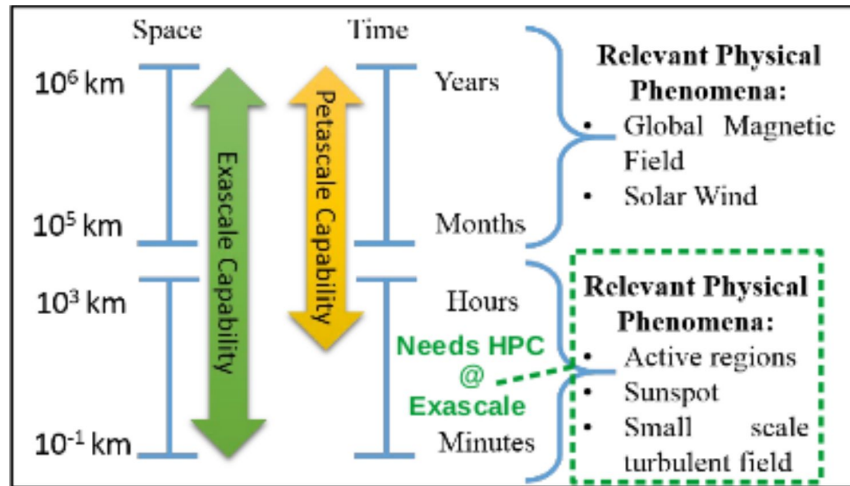
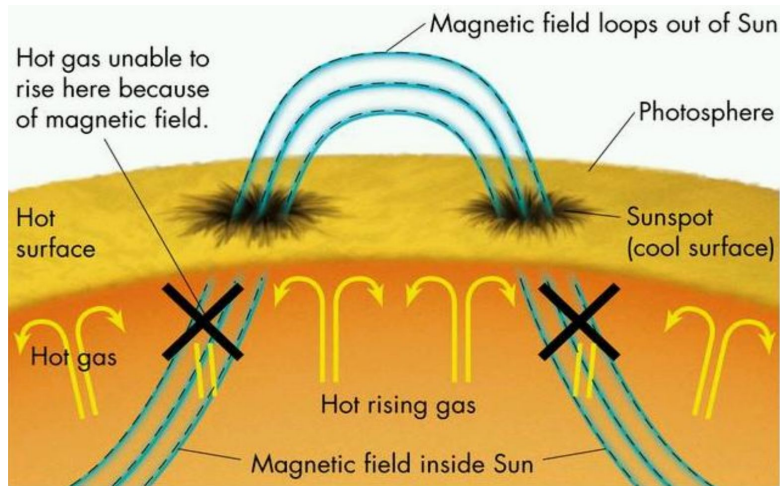
CS 375

CS 341, 442, 471, 475, 481

CS 151, 241, 251

# Astaroth<sup>1</sup> 3D Stellar Simulation Code

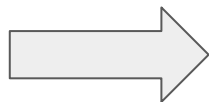
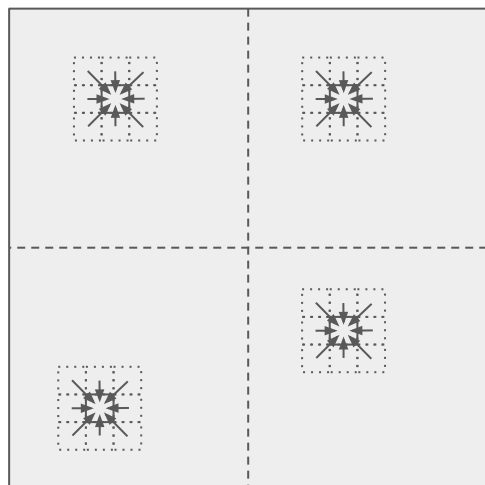
- Aalto Univ. / Univ. of Helsinki
- 2E+11 gridpoints on 3072 GPUS (256<sup>3</sup> / GPU)
- First direct numerical simulation of relevant high-resolution phenomena



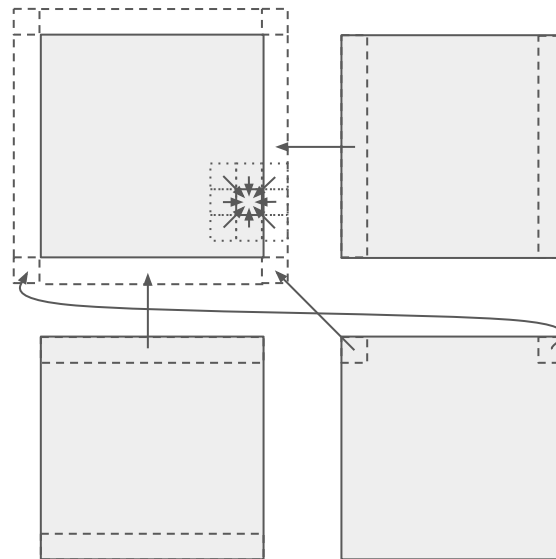
Figures from a talk by Anjum, O. 2017

# Distributed Stencil

- Inside of sun as a grid of points
  - Each point has associated physical properties
- Value at next timestep computed from neighbor's current values



domain  
decomposition of  
grid



Sub-grids with boundary  
communication

# Parallel Computing with Processes

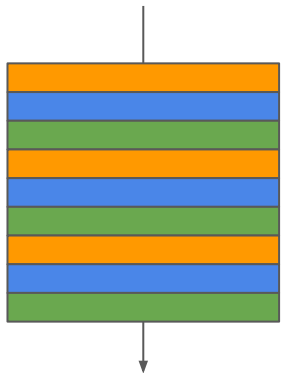


- Program code
- Program state
- Isolation
  - Each process thinks it is alone on the computer
  - Errors in one process do not affect others

# Parallel Computing with Processes



- Program code
- Program state
- Isolation
  - Each process thinks it is alone on the computer
  - Errors in one process do not affect others

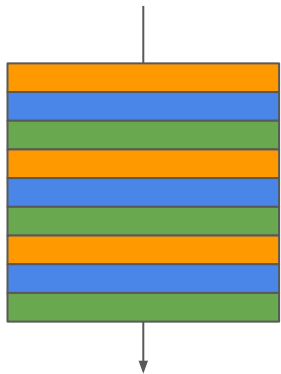


*One CPU*

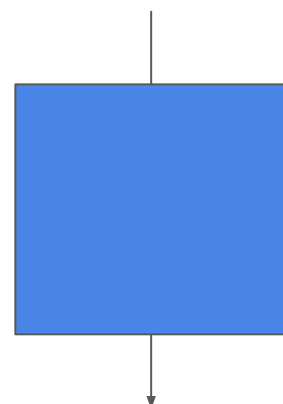
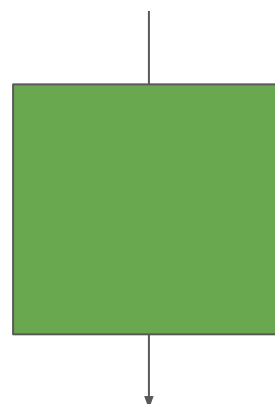
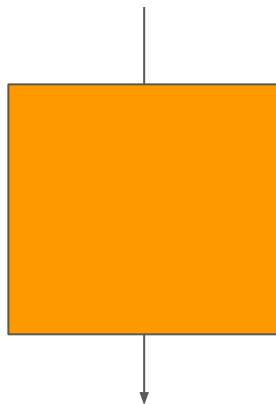
# Parallel Computing with Processes



- Program code
- Program state
- Isolation
  - Each process thinks it is alone on the computer
  - Errors in one process do not affect others



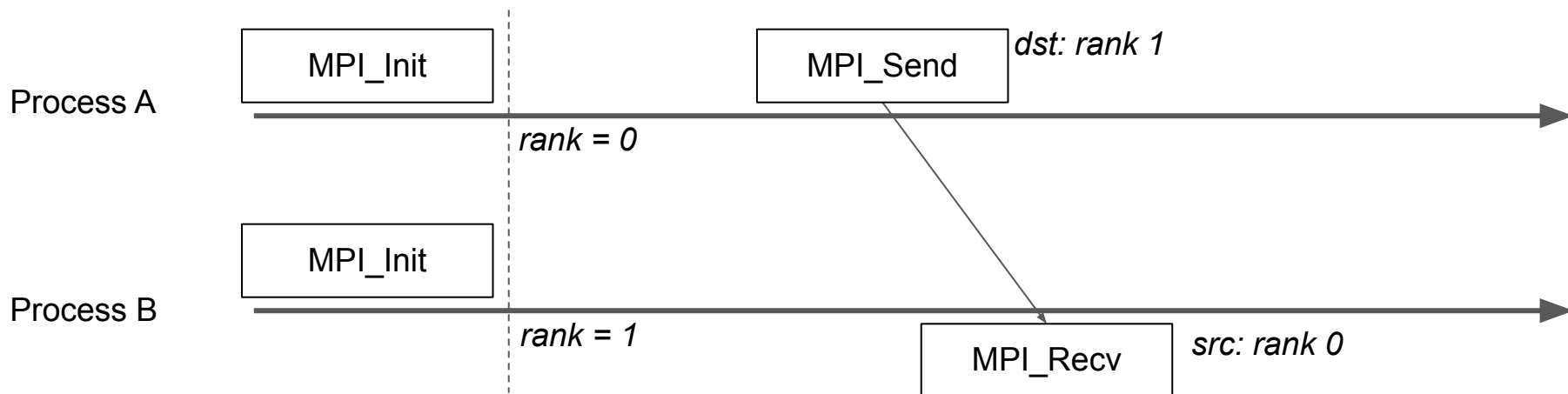
*One CPU*



*Three CPUs (more done in the same amount of time)*

# MPI - Message Passing Interface

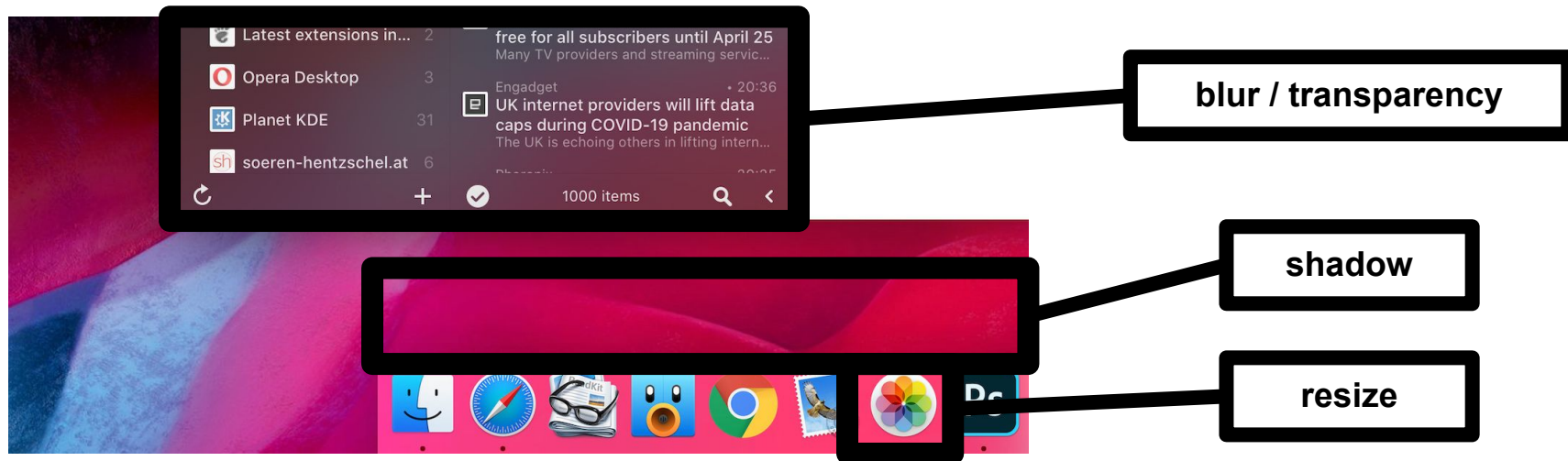
- Selectively break isolation between processes
- Coordination: “have you given me updated boundary values?”
- Communication: “here are updated boundary values for you.”





# GPU Computing (Graphics Processing Unit)

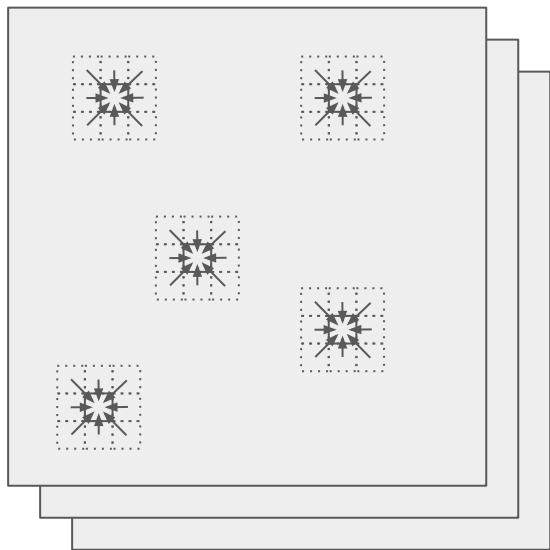
- Special hardware to render displayed images faster
  - Quickly apply same operation to many pixels



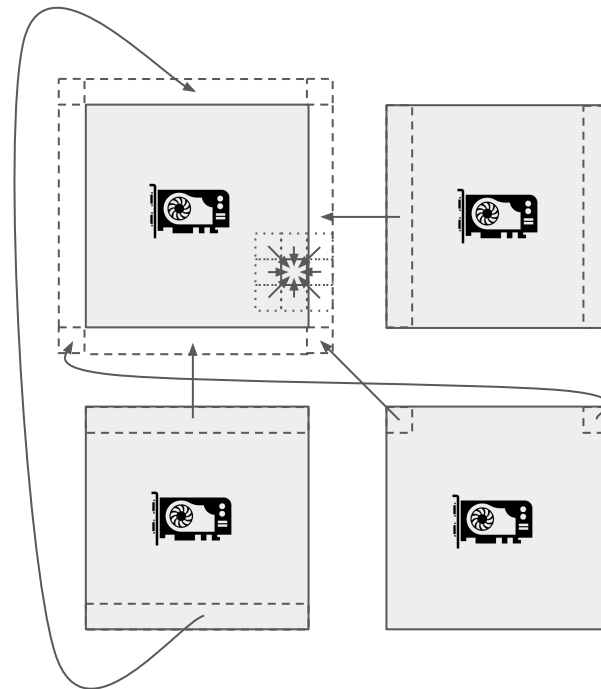
- Turns out, many scientific codes have similar properties
- Blur: create new pixel value based on neighbors
- Stencil: create new gridpoint value based on neighbors

# Distributed Stencil

- one sub-grid per GPU, one GPU per process

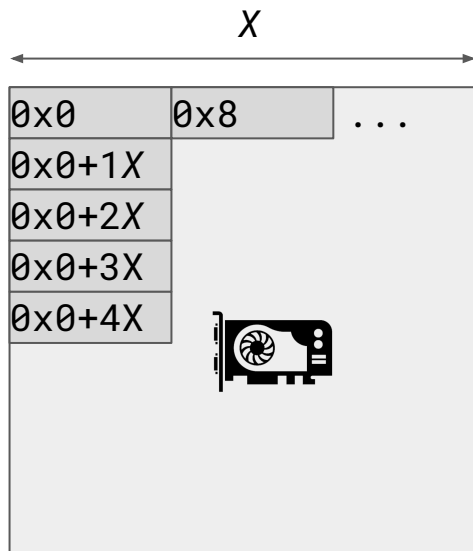


grid distributed to  
different  
memories



# Contiguous & Non-contiguous Data

- “row-major” storage



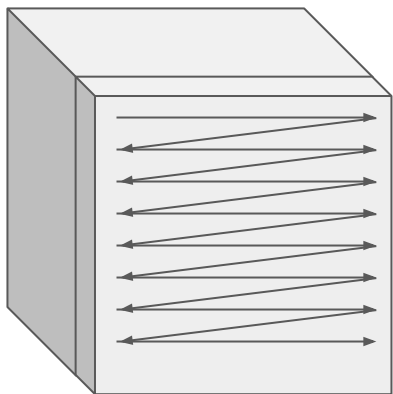
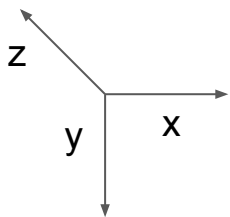
“top edge” - contiguous



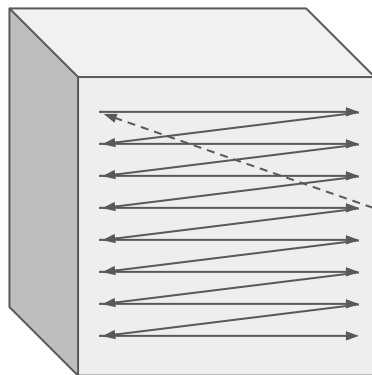
“left edge” - non-contiguous



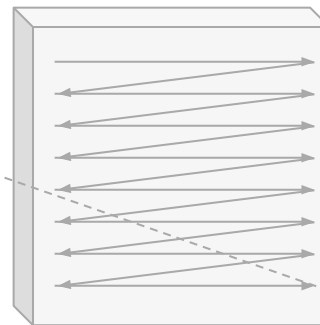
# “Row-major” Storage in 3D



$z = 0$  plane



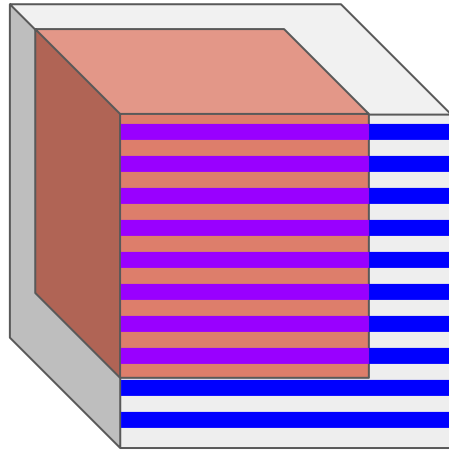
$z = 1$  plane



$z = 0$  plane

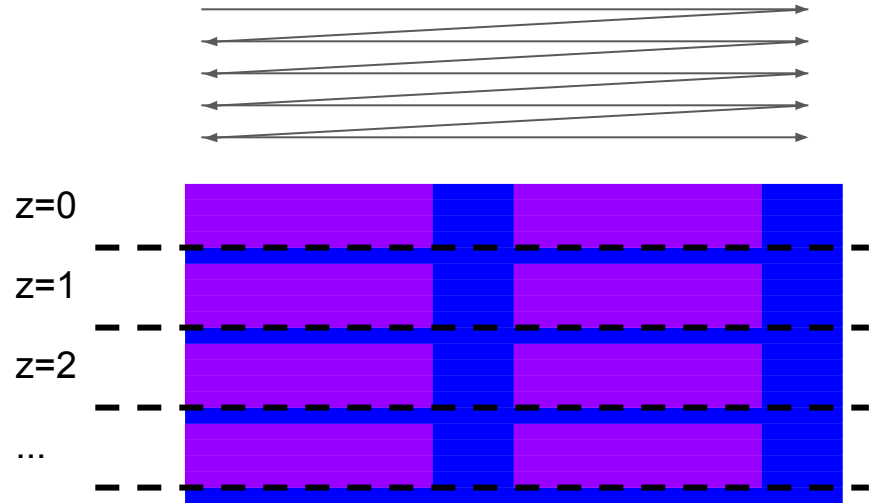
# 3D Non-contiguous Example

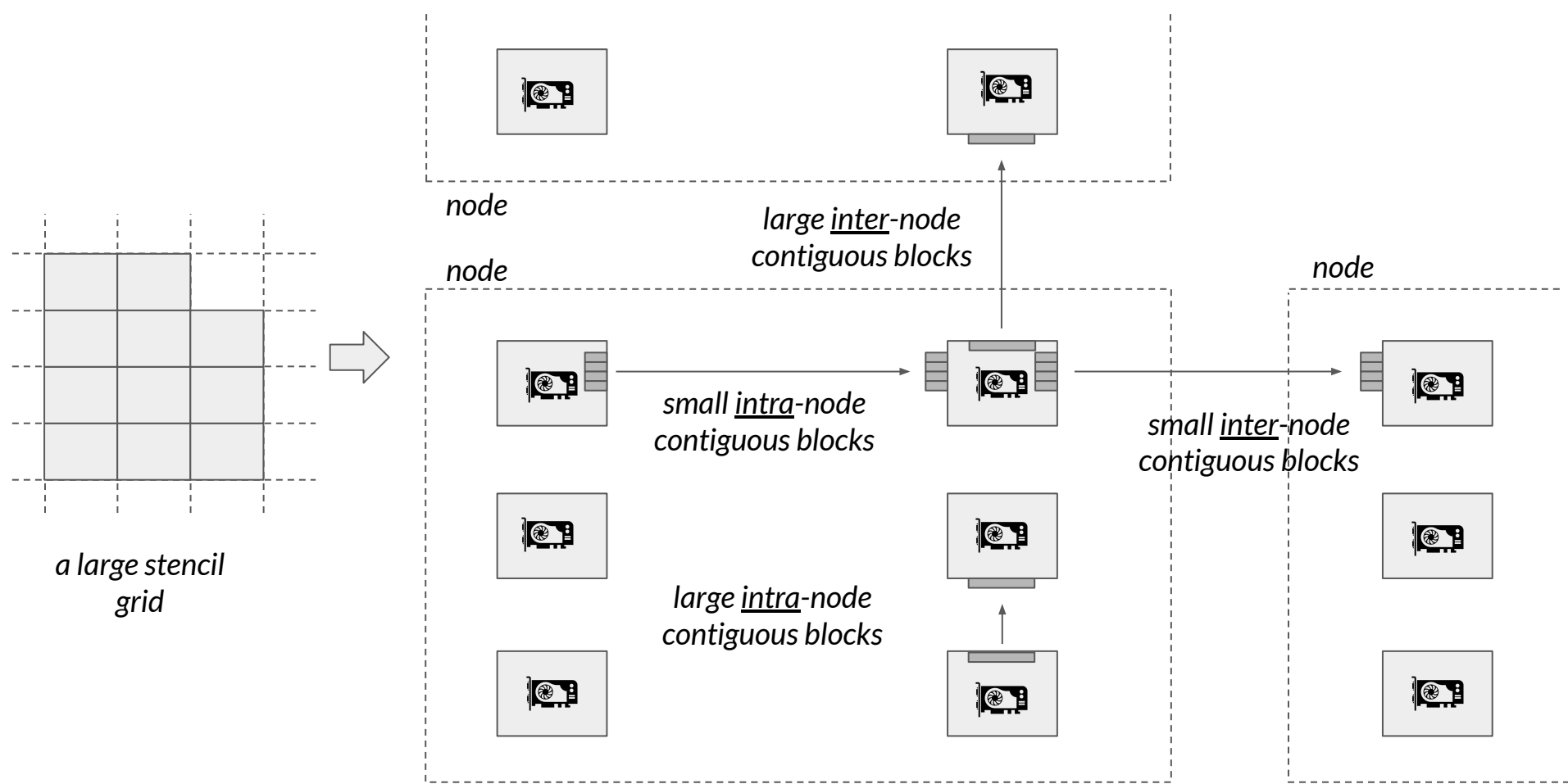
*3D Region*



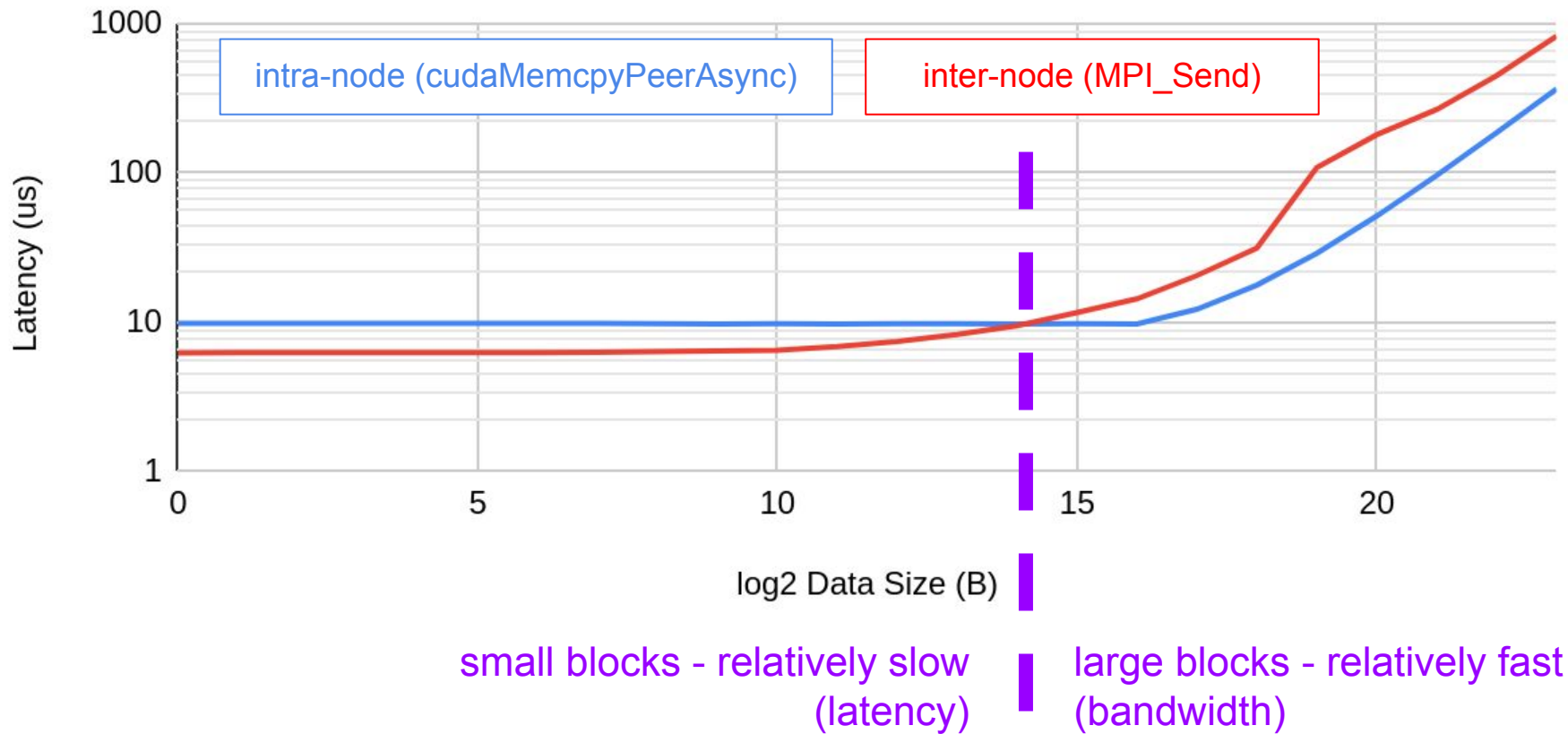
$(z = 0)$

*(storage order)*

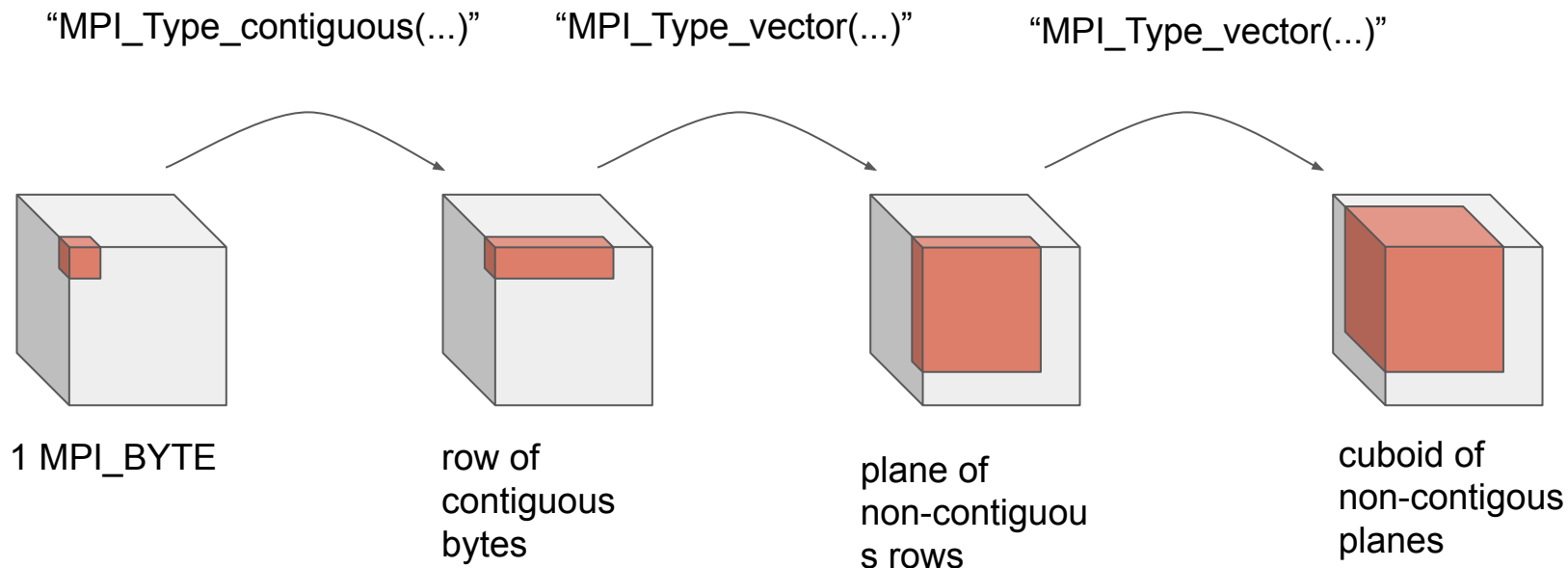




# Latency vs Contiguous Size

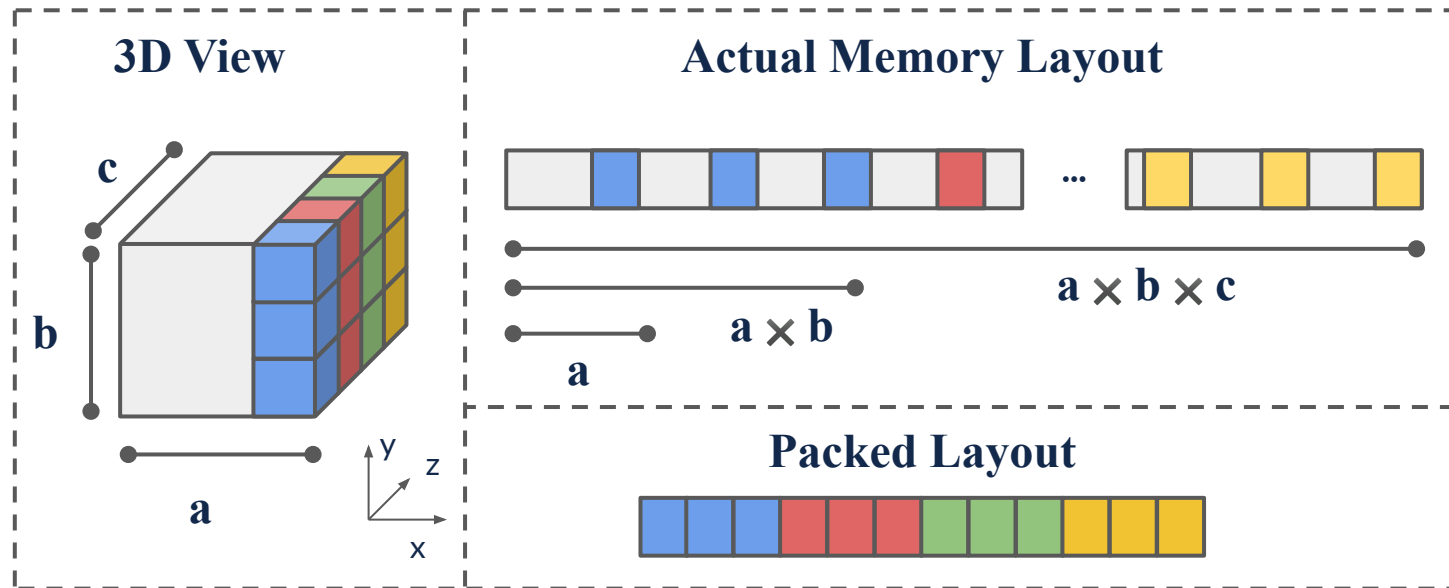


# MPI Derived Datatypes

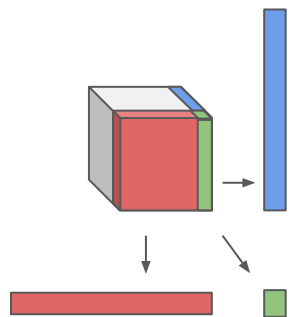




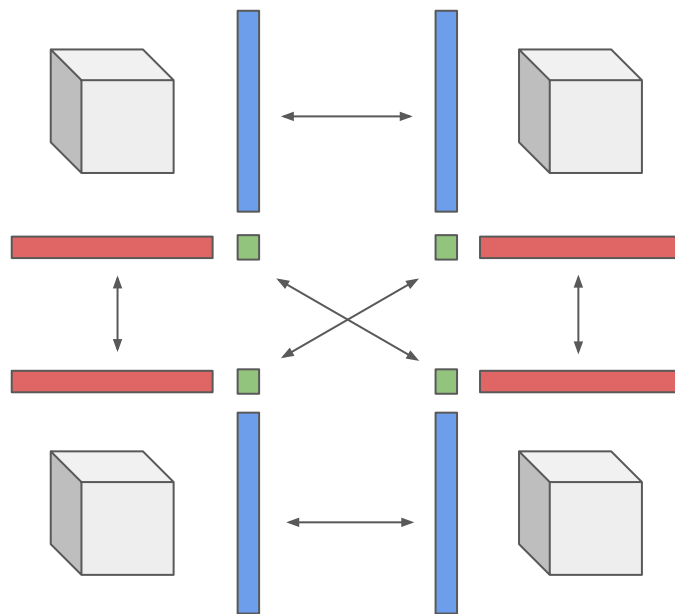
# Many Small Blocks into Few Large Blocks



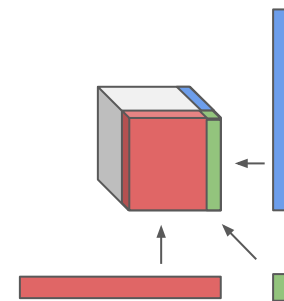
# Pack / Alltoallv / Unpack



MPI\_Packs

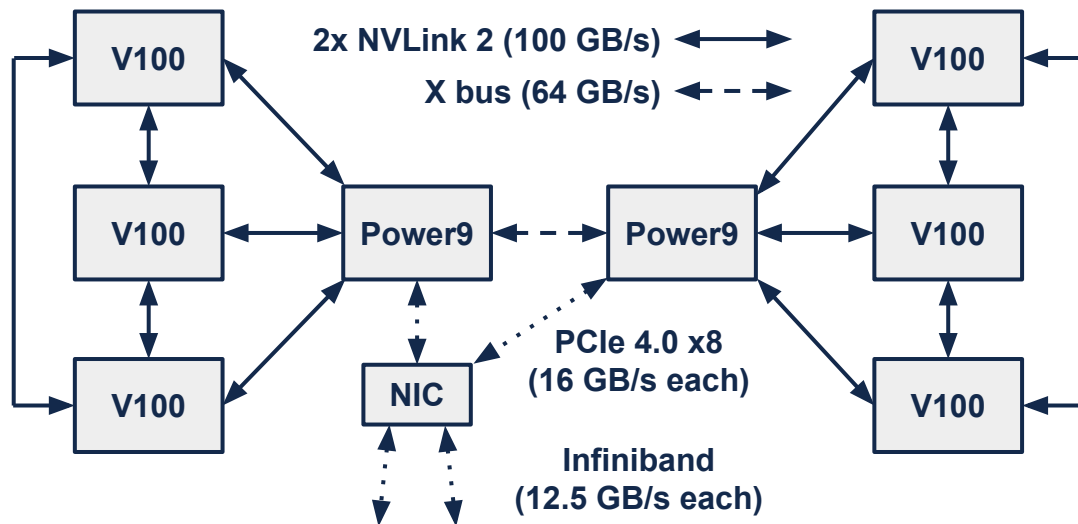


MPI\_Neighbor\_alltoallv



MPI\_Unpacks

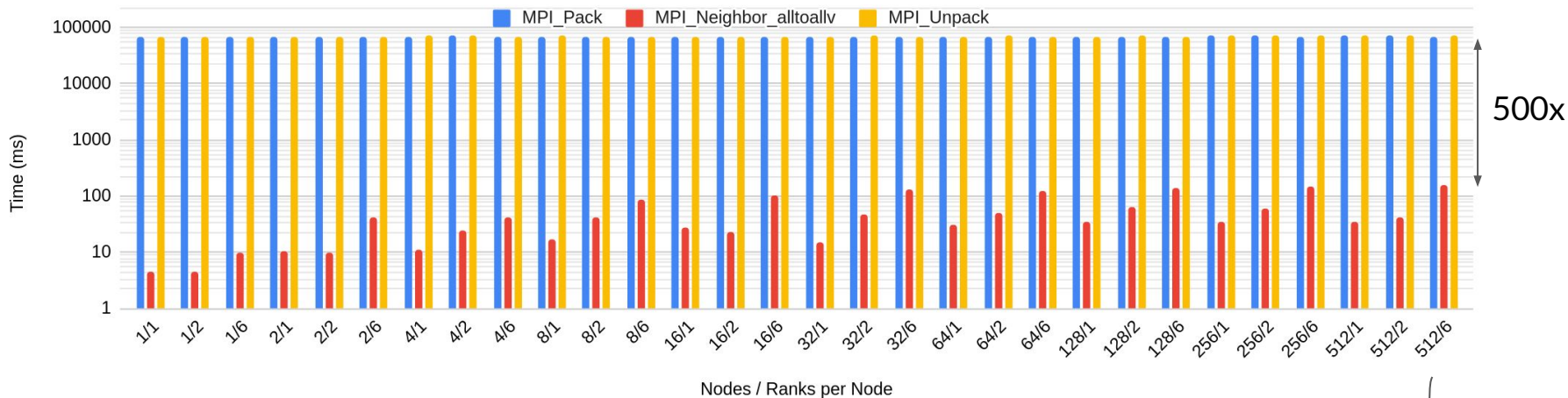
# OLCF Summit



Summit Node  
(bidirectional bandwidth)

# The Problem (1/2)

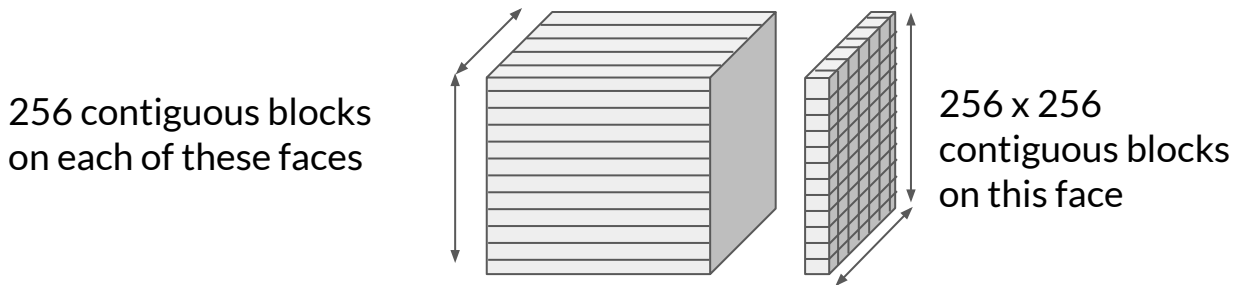
- Halo exchange with MPI derived types



- 73.7 MiB/rank
  - MPI\_Neighbor\_alltoallv = ~500 MB/s/rank
  - MPI\_Pack / MPI\_Unpack = ~1 MB/s

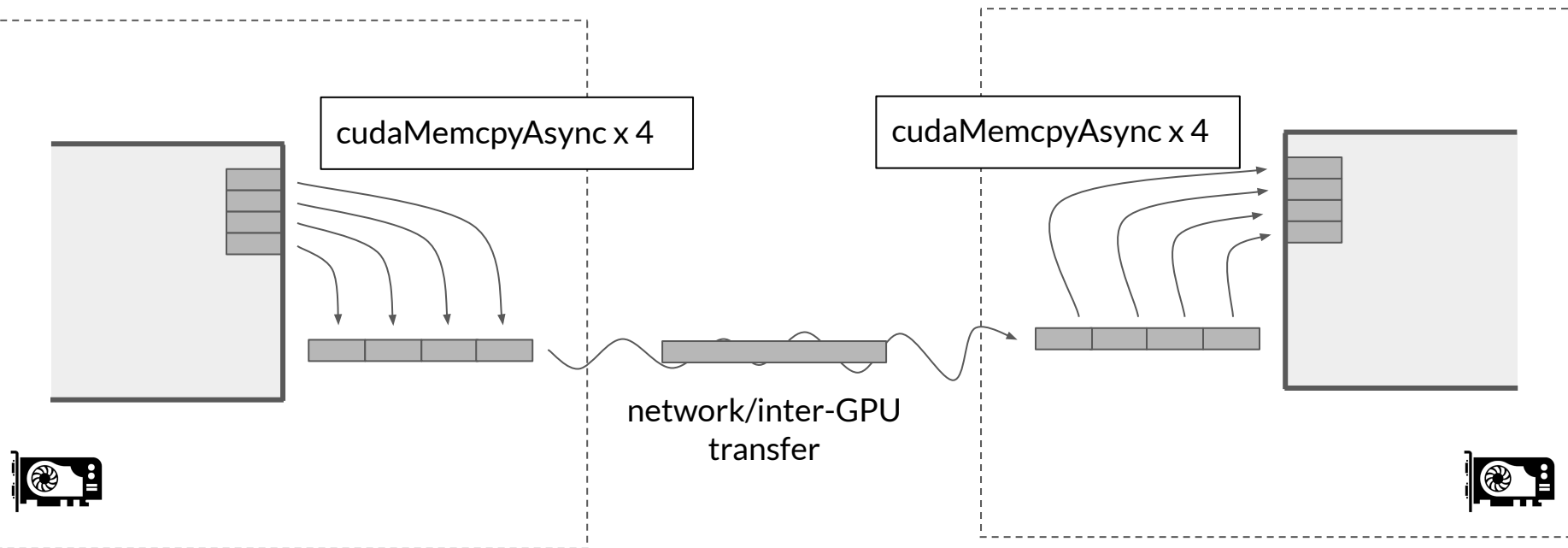
# The Problem (2/2)

- Most of the “non-contiguousness” is in one dimension
- 3,145,728 contiguous blocks (~20us per block)
- one `cudaMemcpyAsync` per block



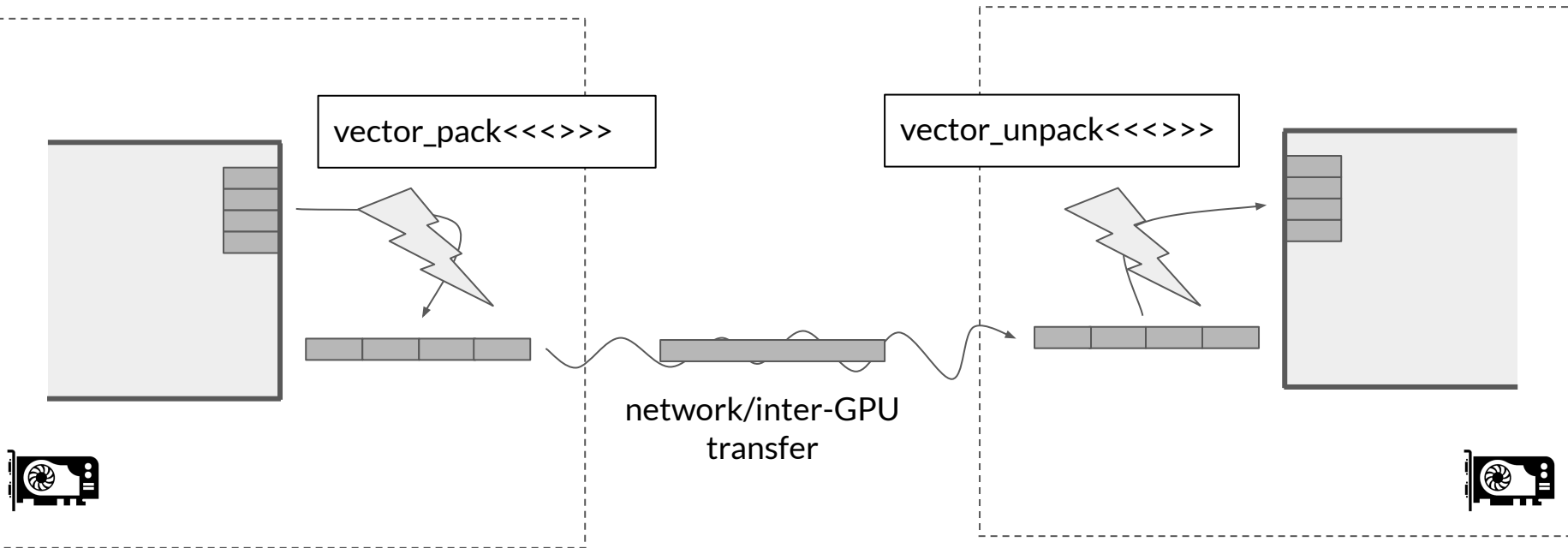
*(recall that halo space breaks up otherwise contiguous directions)*

# MPI\_Send (SpectrumMPI)

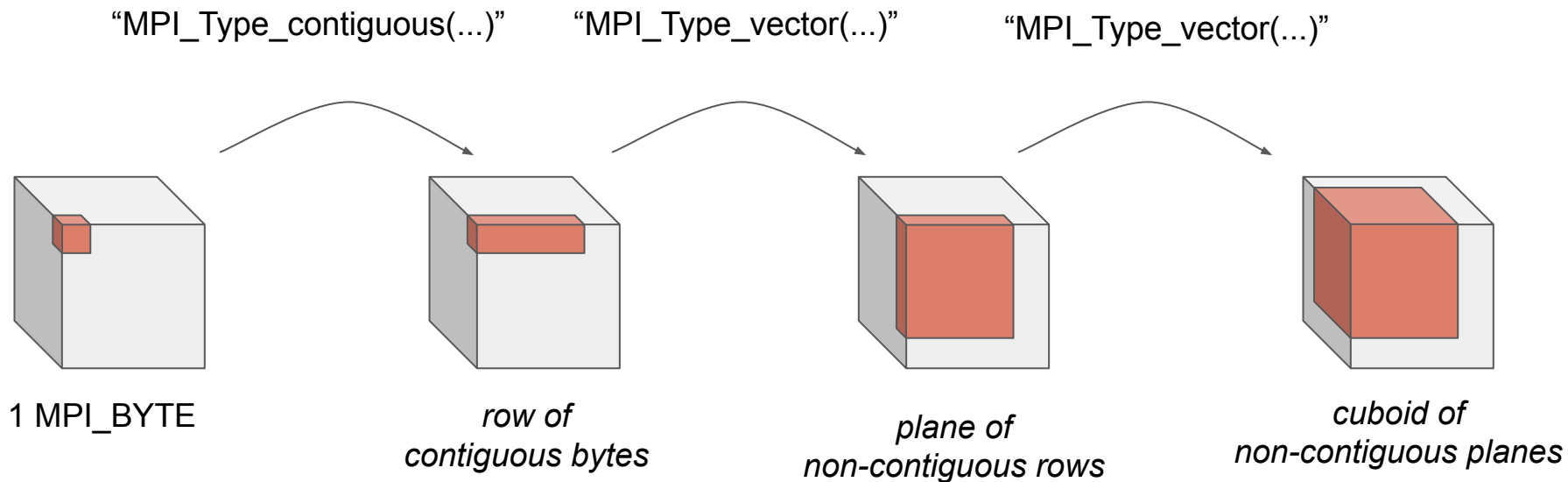


# A Solution

- GPU Kernels to pack non-contiguous data

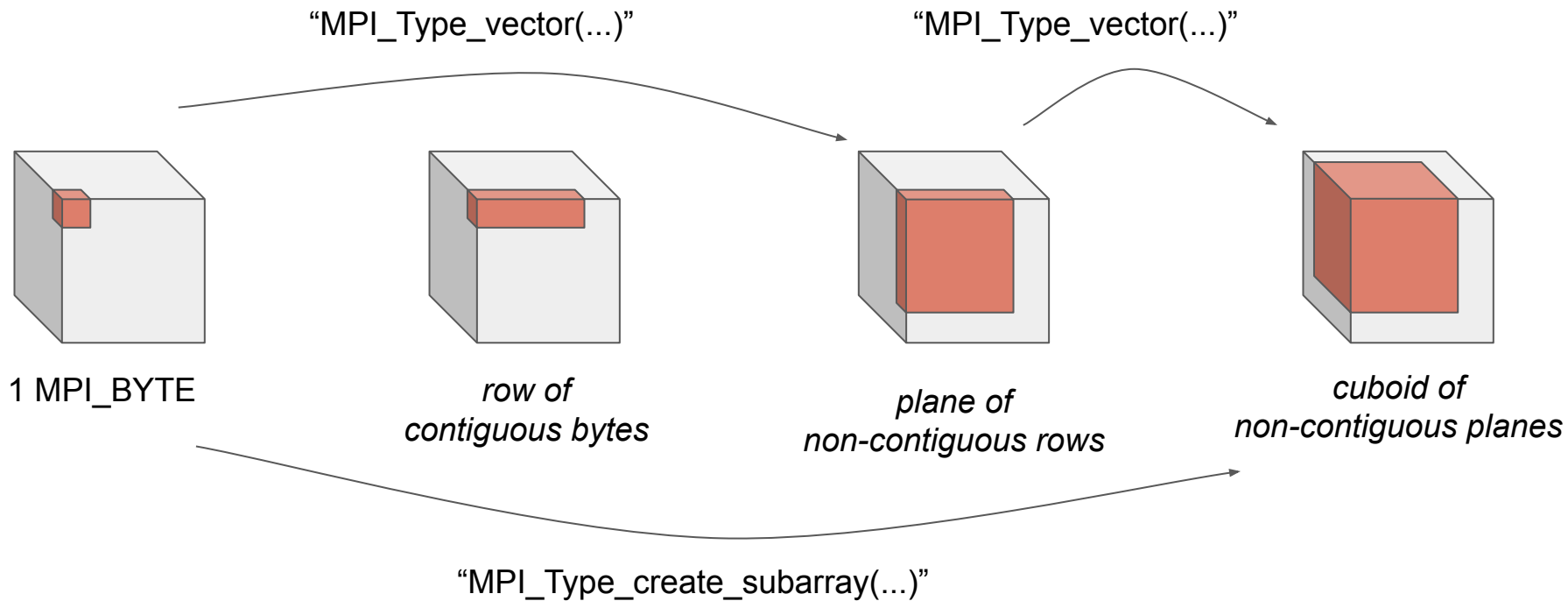


# MPI Derived Datatypes: Revisited

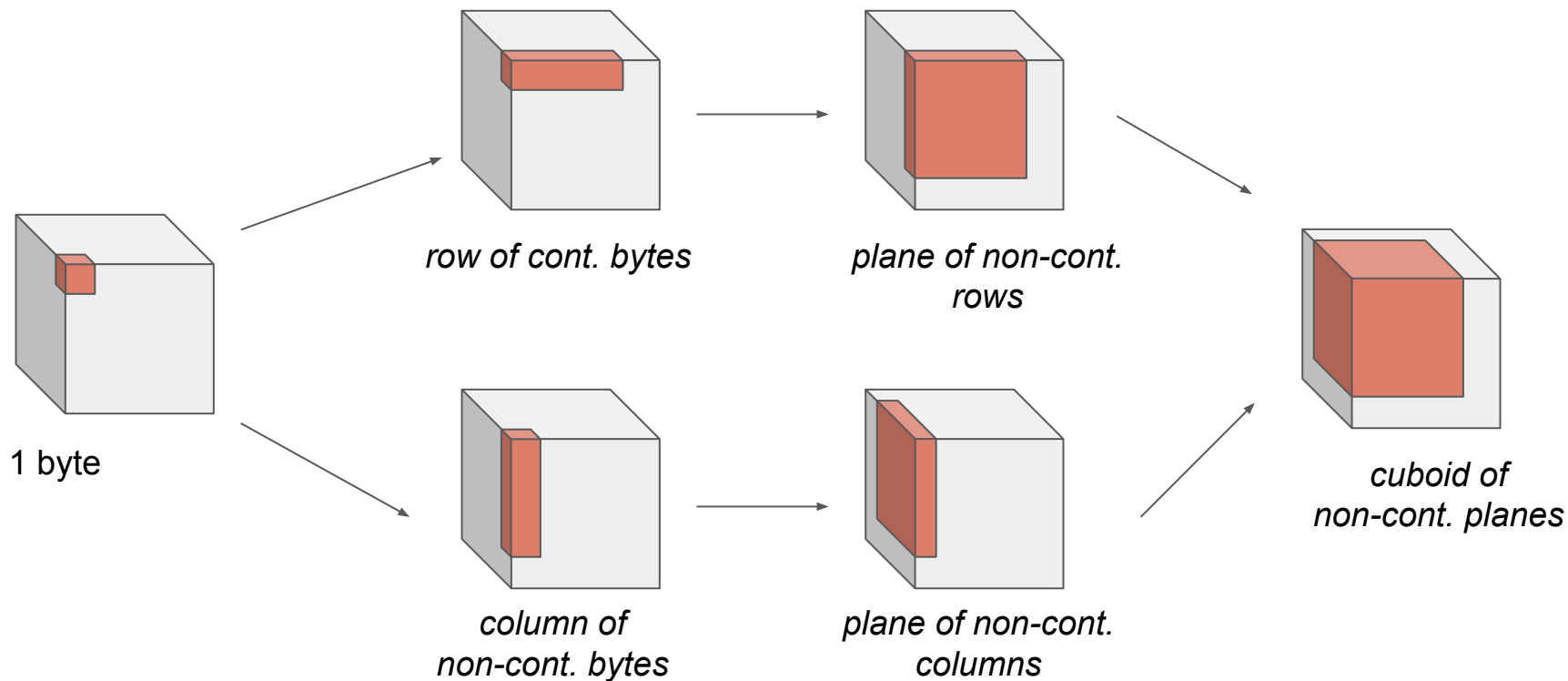




# MPI Derived Datatypes: Revisited



# MPI Derived Datatypes: Revisited



# TEMPI Datatype Handling

**MPI\_Type\_commit()**



**Translation**

*Convert MPI Derived Datatype into internal representation (IR)*



**Canonicalization**

*Convert semantically-equivalent IR to simplified form*



**Kernel Selection**

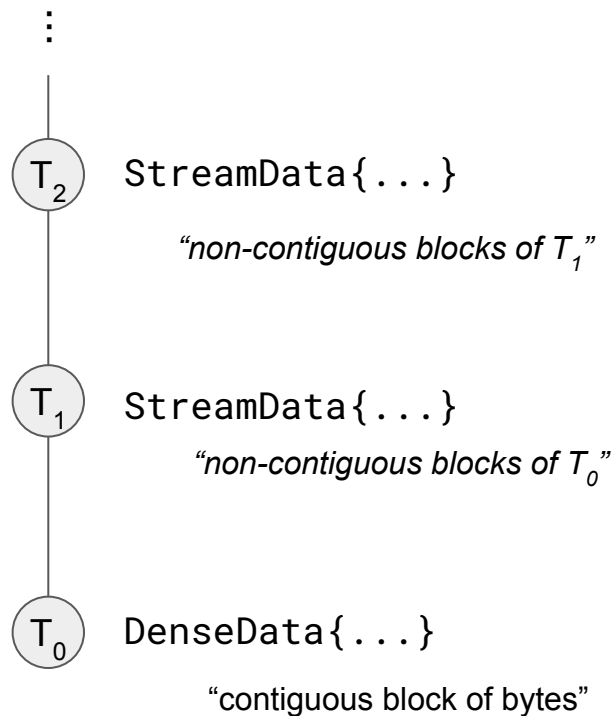
*Choose packing/unpacking kernel for future operations*

# IR - “Internal Representation”

```
StreamData {  
    integer offset; // offset (B) of the first element  
    integer stride; // pitch (B) between element  
    integer count; // number of elements  
}
```

```
DenseData {  
    integer offset; // offset (B) of the first byte  
    integer extent; // number of bytes  
}
```

Hierarchy of StreamData, rooted at DenseData

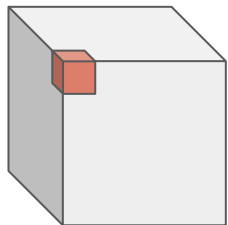


# Examples

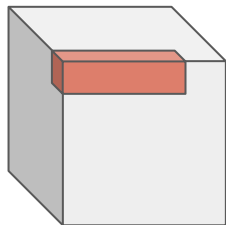
“MPI\_Type\_contiguous(...)”

“MPI\_Type\_vector(...)”

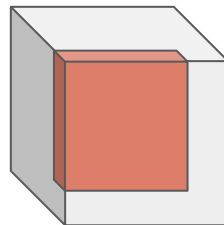
“MPI\_Type\_vector(...)”



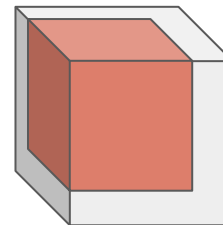
1 MPI\_BYTE



*row of  
contiguous bytes*



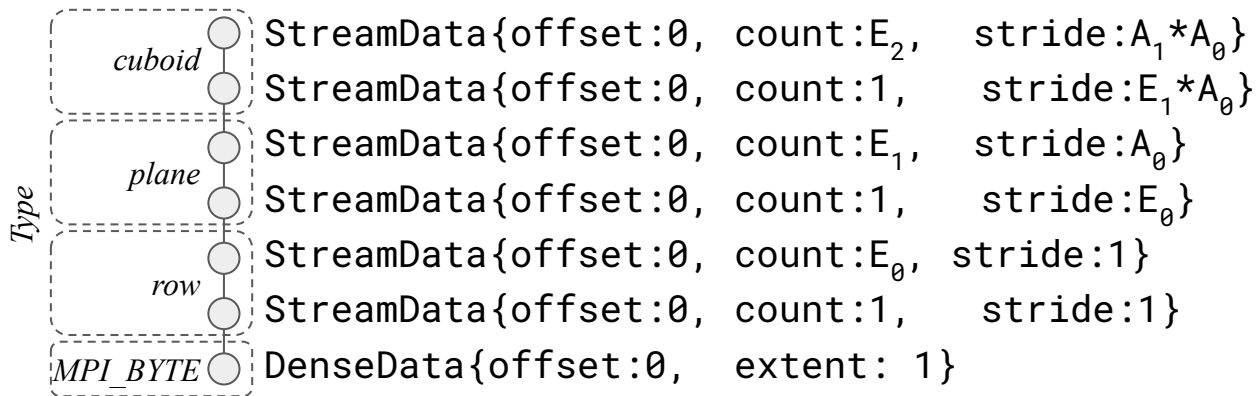
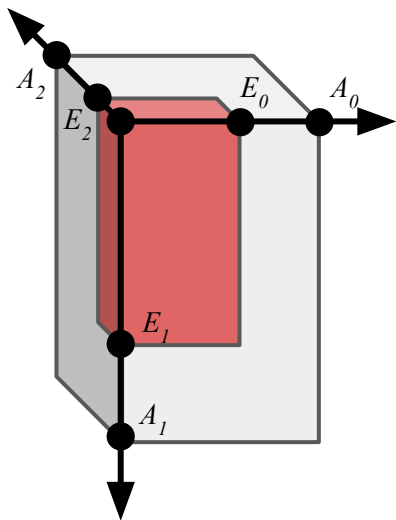
*plane of  
non-contiguous rows*



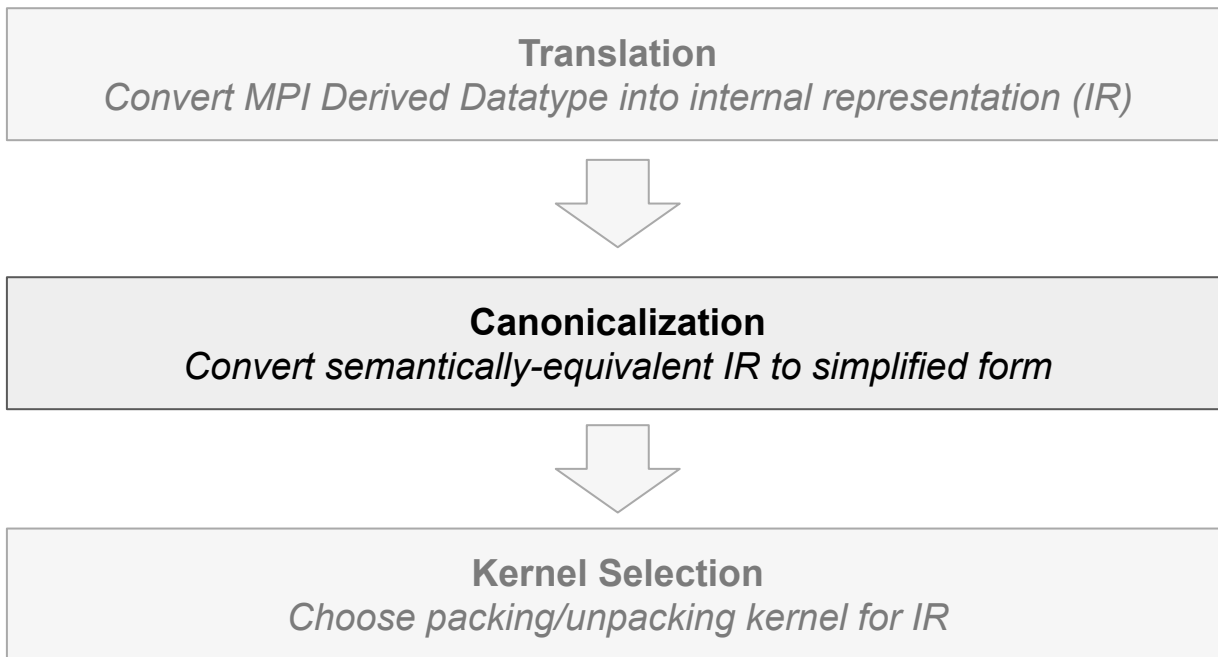
*cuboid of  
non-contiguous planes*

DenseData{extent: 1}

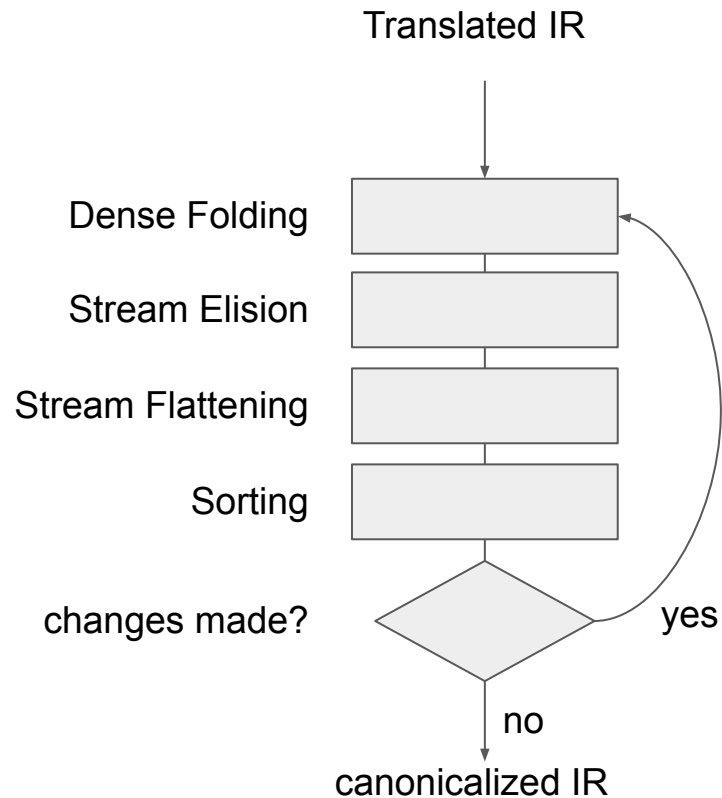
# Example



# TEMPI Datatype Handling



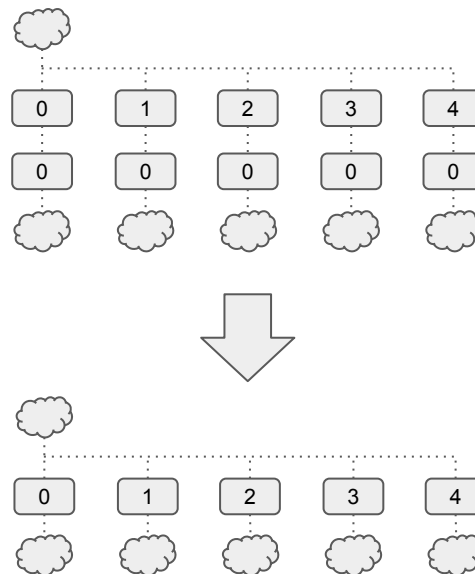
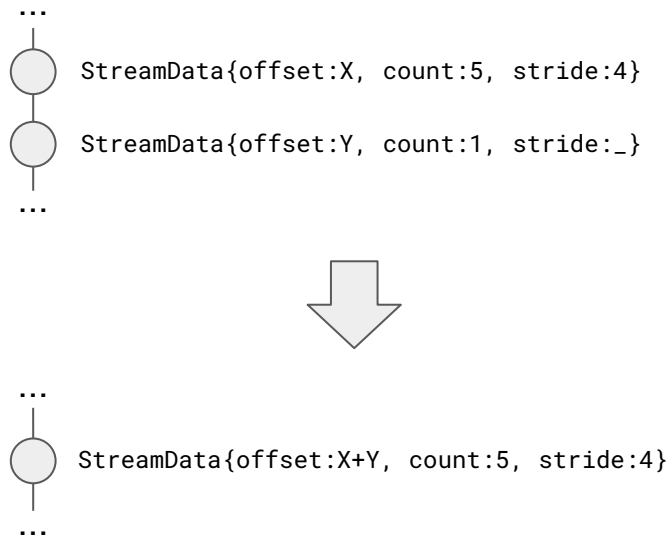
# Canonicalization





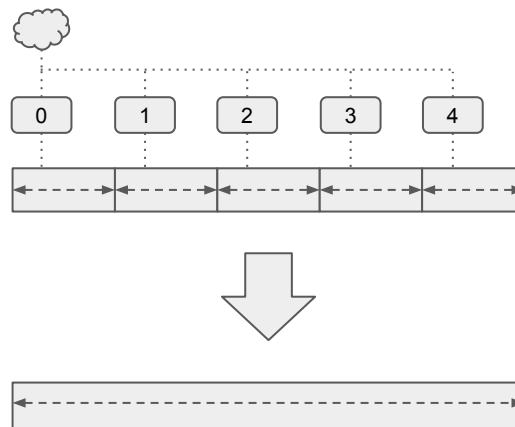
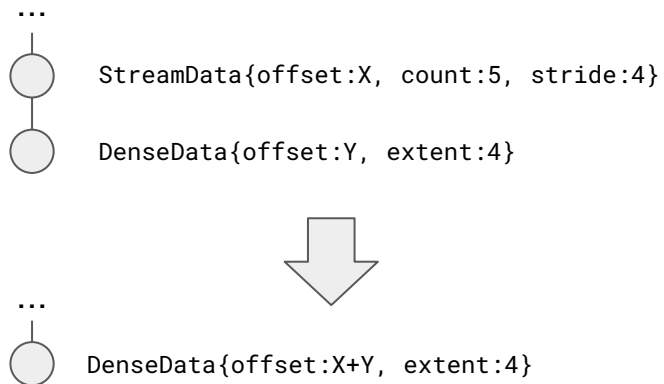
# Canonicalization: Stream Elision

An MPI vector will commonly have a block of 1 child element



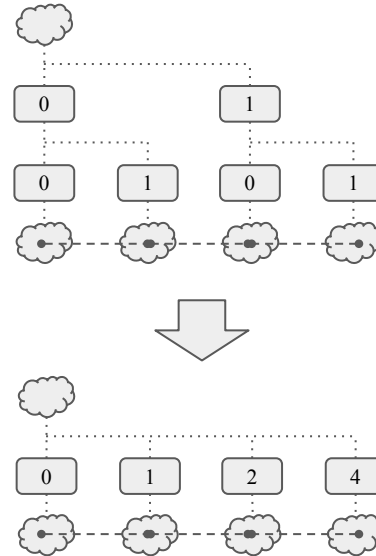
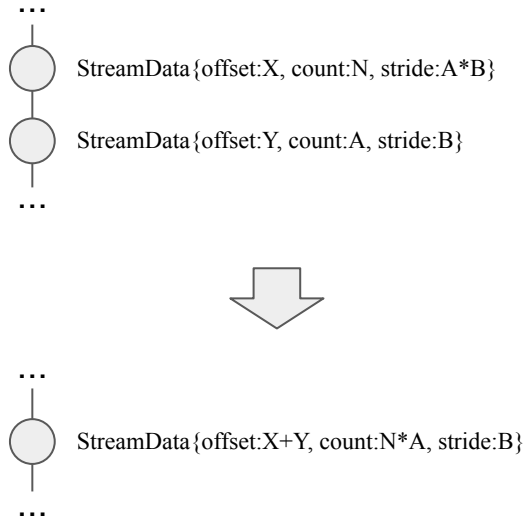
# Canonicalization: Dense Folding

When a stream is actually multiple dense elements  
A parent type of an MPI named type

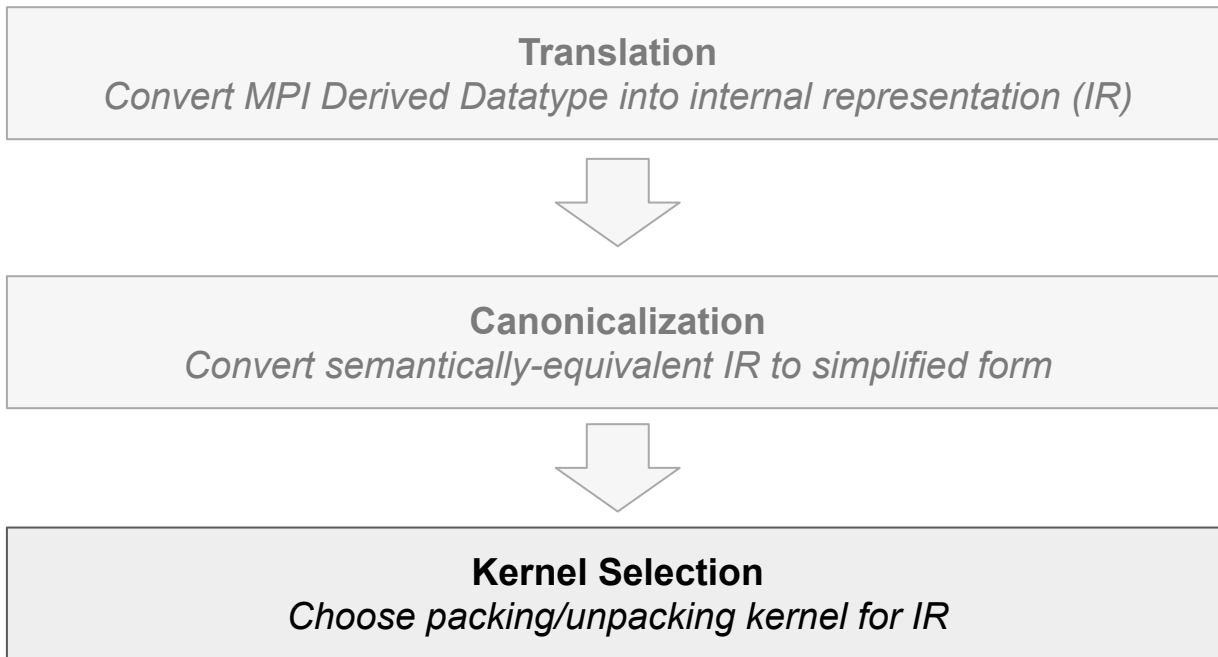


# Canonicalization: Stream Flattening

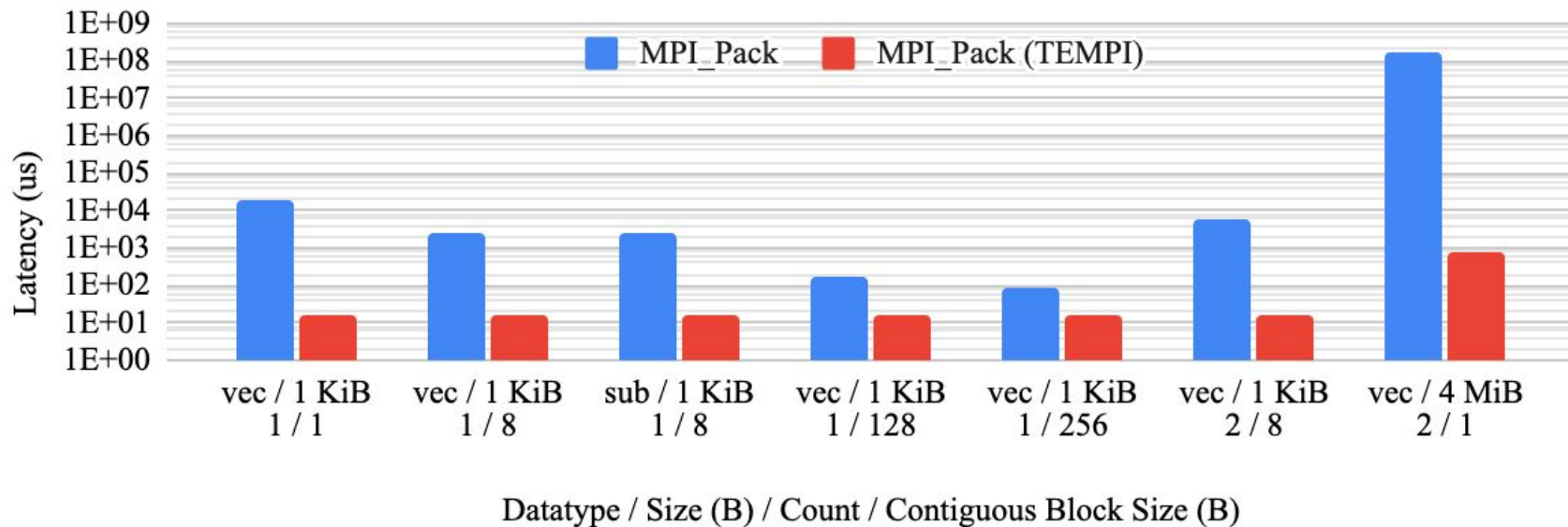
When two streams of three elements is one stream of six elements



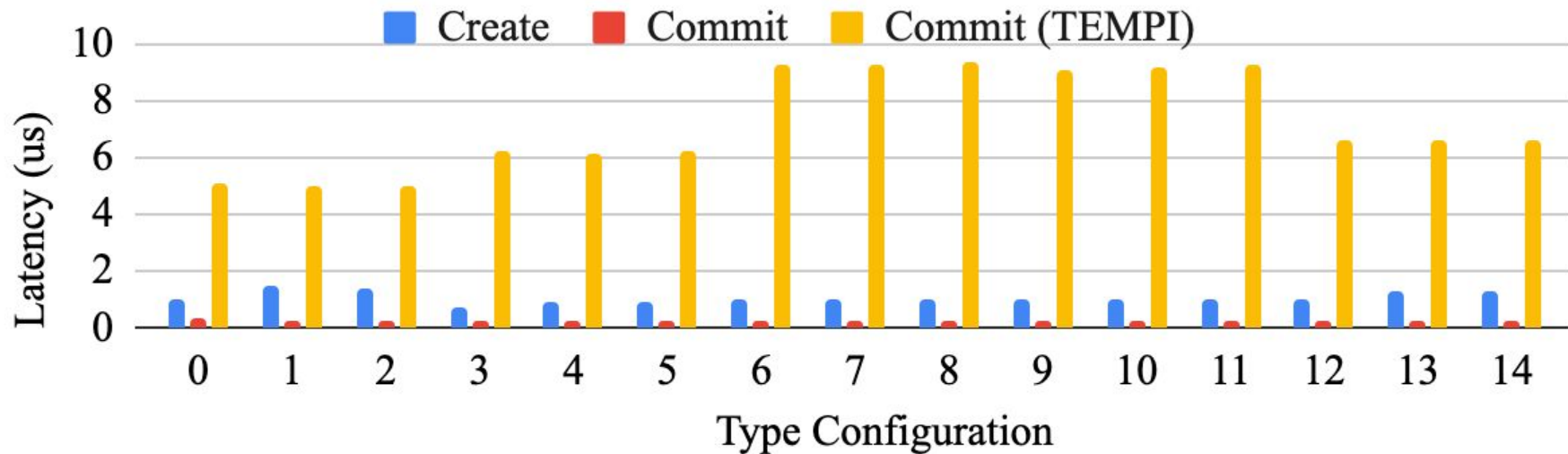
# TEMPI Datatype Handling



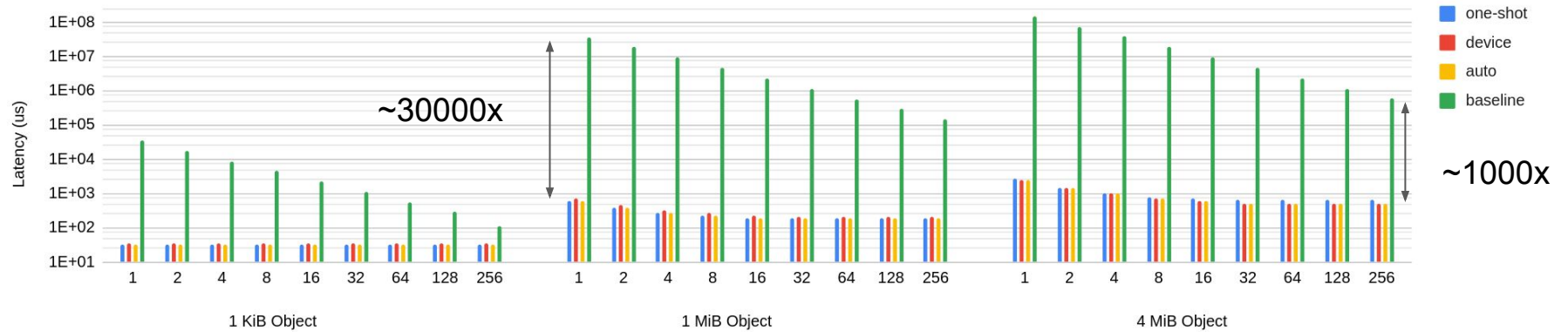
# MPI\_Pack Results



# MPI\_Type\_commit Time

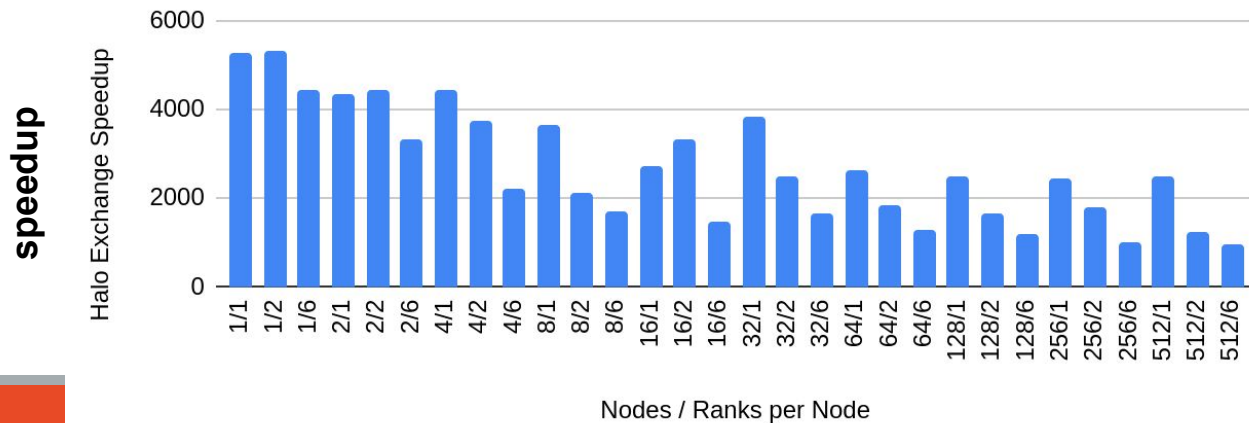
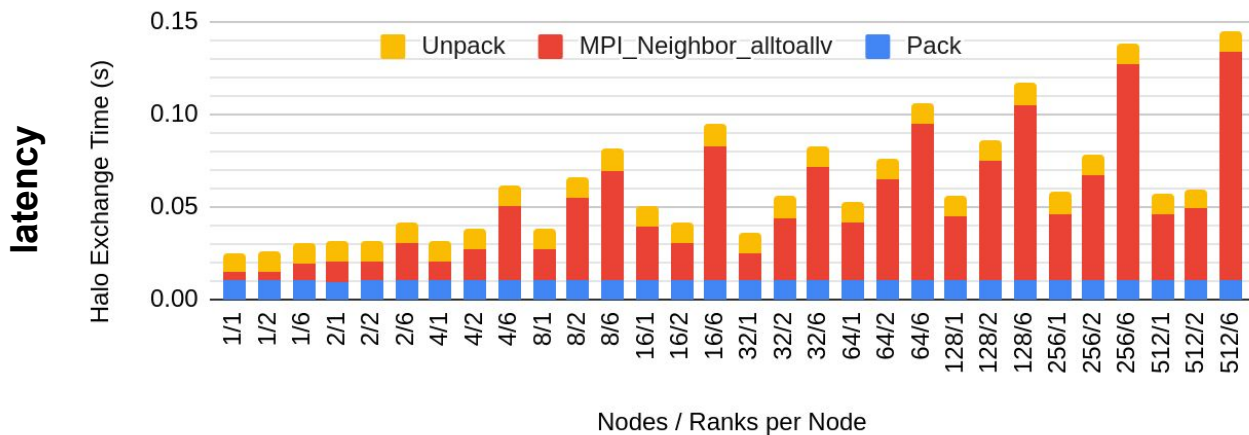


# MPI\_Send / MPI\_Recv



MPI\_Send/Recv Latency for 2D objects with different block sizes

# Halo Exchange



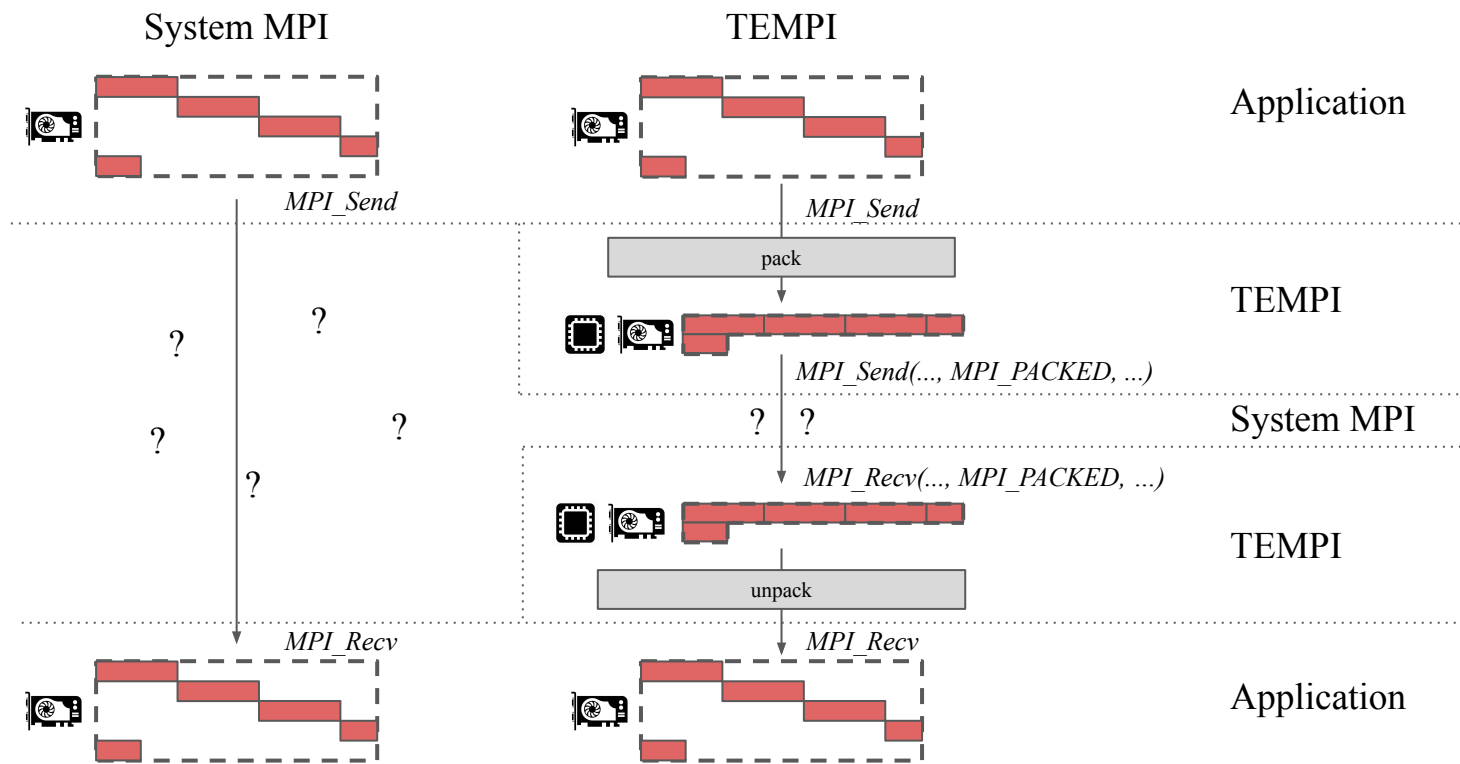


# A Practical Challenge

- Large-scale systems are tightly controlled
  - Can't just make whatever changes you want
- Usually one MPI (or maybe two) are deployed on the system
  - Rarely bugfixed (if ever)
  - Even more rarely are new features added
- Difficult or impossible to make experimental modifications
  
- MPI has a well-defined standard
  - Take advantage of this + how OS loads libraries to inject modifications

# TEMPI

- “Temporary MPI” / “Topology Experiments for MPI” / plural of tempo (speed)
- MPI interposer



app.c

```
#include <mpi.h> 1  
  
int main(int argc, char **argv) {  
    MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);  
}
```

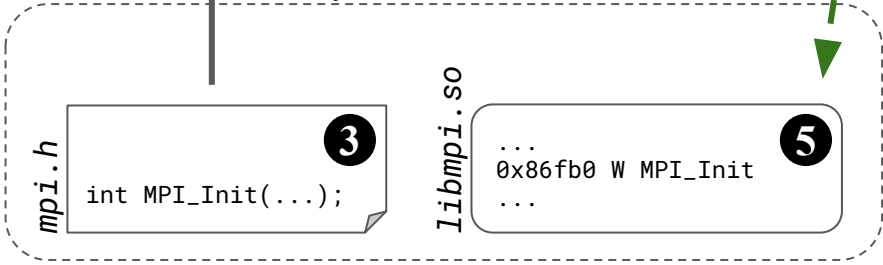


```
gcc app.c -o app \ 2  
-I /mpi/include \  
-L /mpi/lib \  
-l mpi
```

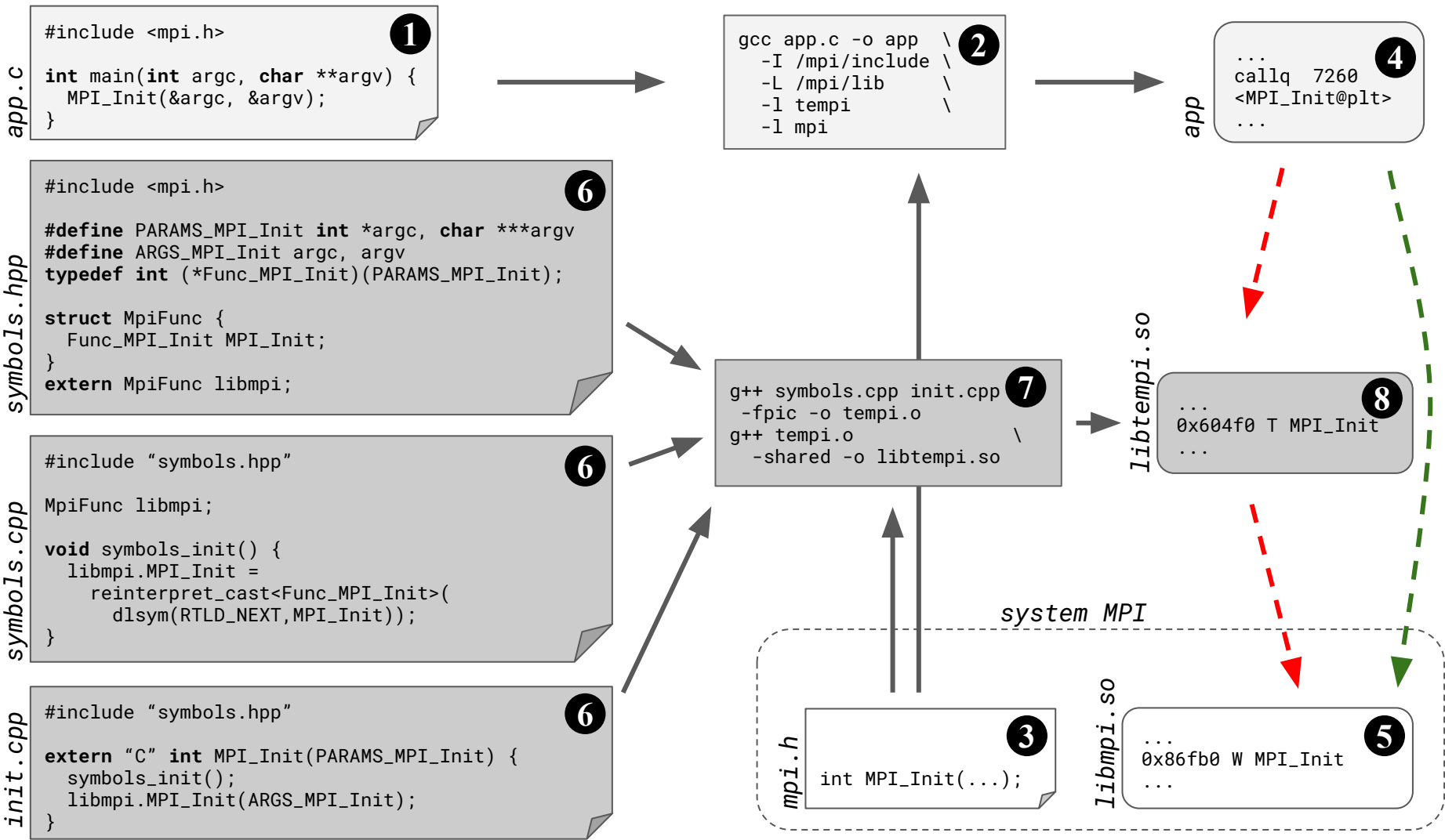


app

```
... 4  
callq 7260  
<MPI_Init@plt>  
...
```



**8**



# Conclusion

- Stencil code
- How they are parallelized
- Why non-contiguous data matters
- New MPI derived datatype approach
- A way to deploy experimental changes to systems.

# Thank You

Slides & Paper: [carlpearson.net](http://carlpearson.net) > “Talks” > Click the May 5th link