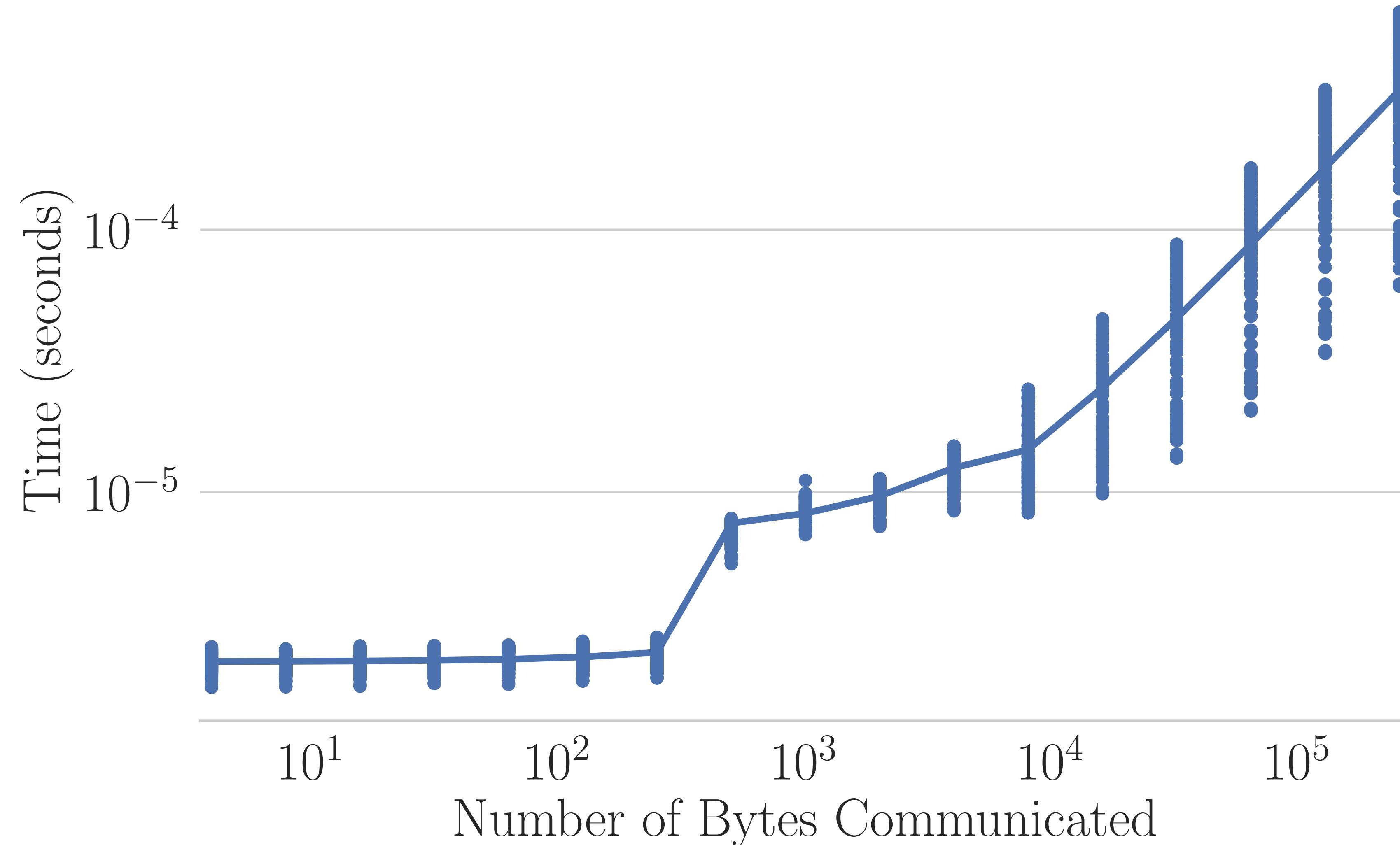


# What Parallel Performance Really Looks Like

LANL HPC Summer School

Professor Amanda Bierenz  
University of New Mexico

# Cost of Sending a Single Message



# Message Passing

- To communicate a message, all data is split up into packets and the packets are sent through the network to the destination process
- Also, have an envelope that describes the message (size, tag, etc)
- Different protocols for sending messages:

# Message Passing

- **Short** : All message data fits in envelope, sent directly to process

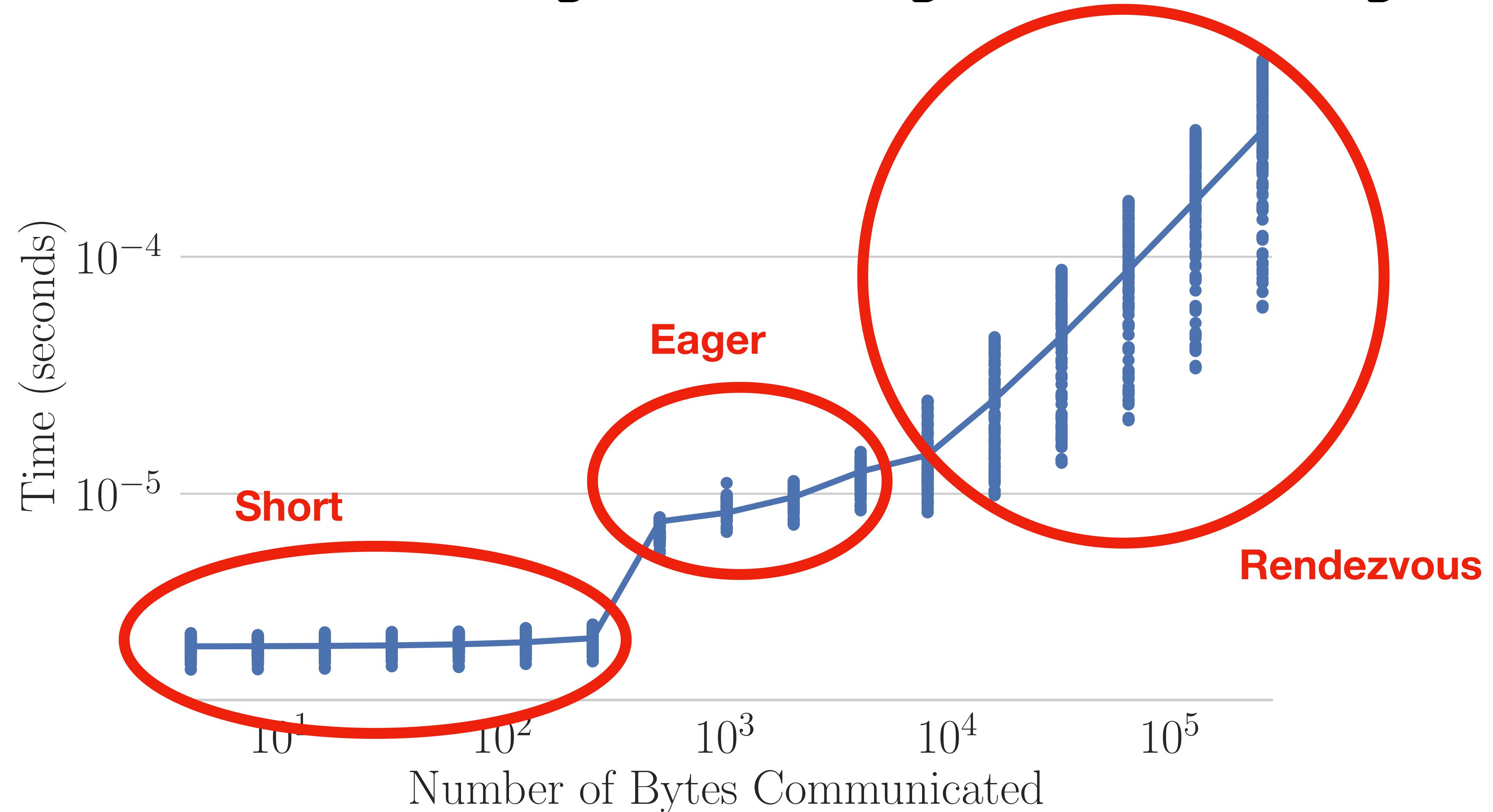
# Message Passing

- **Eager** : Message does not fit in envelope, but still relatively small
  - Can assume the receiving process has buffer space available for this message
  - Pack up and send directly

# Message Passing

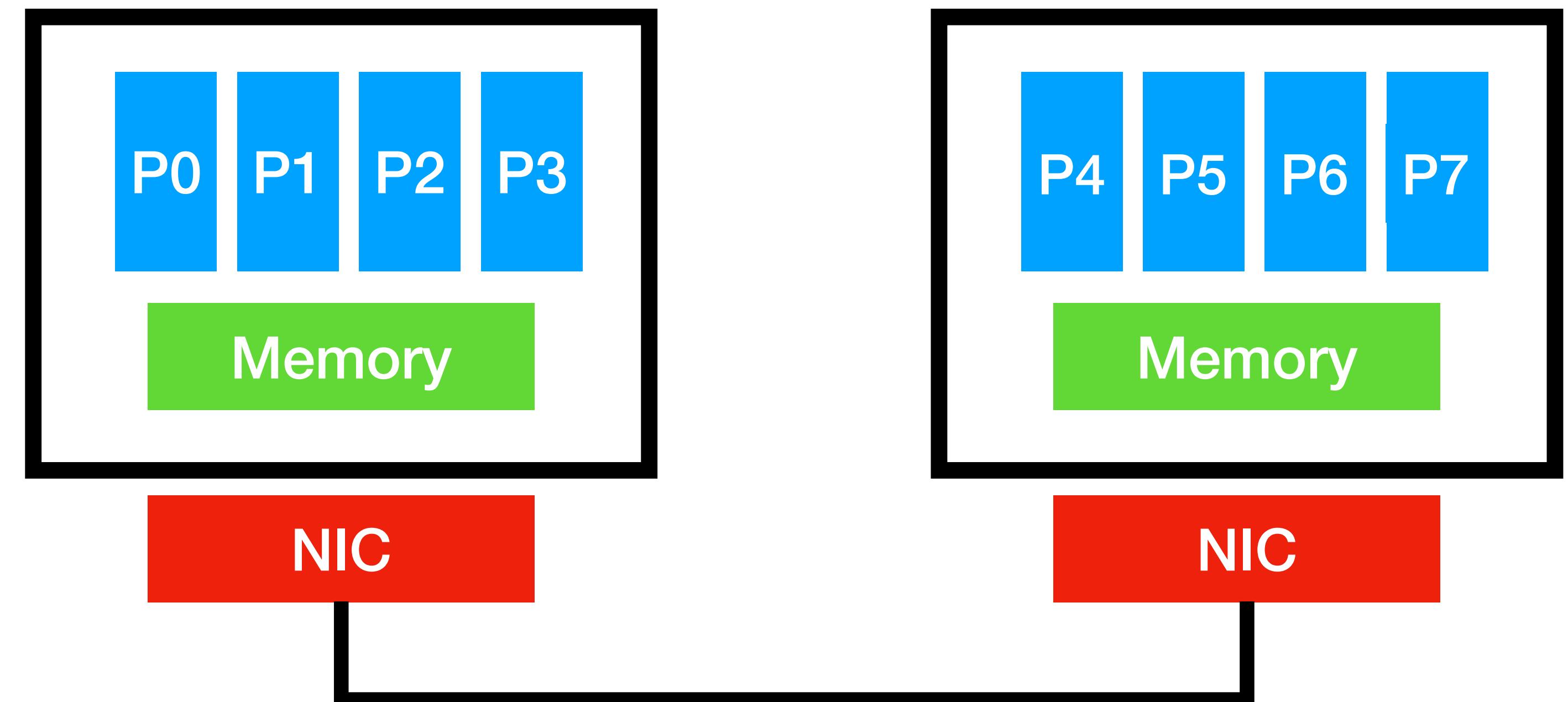
- **Rendezvous** : Largest messages
  - Cannot assume receiving process has buffer space for this message
  - Sending process sends a message to the receiving process, saying it wants to send a message of this size
  - Receiving process allocates the buffer space and sends back a message saying it is ready
  - Only then can sending process send the data

# Cost of Sending a Single Message



# Supercomputer Architecture : Nodes

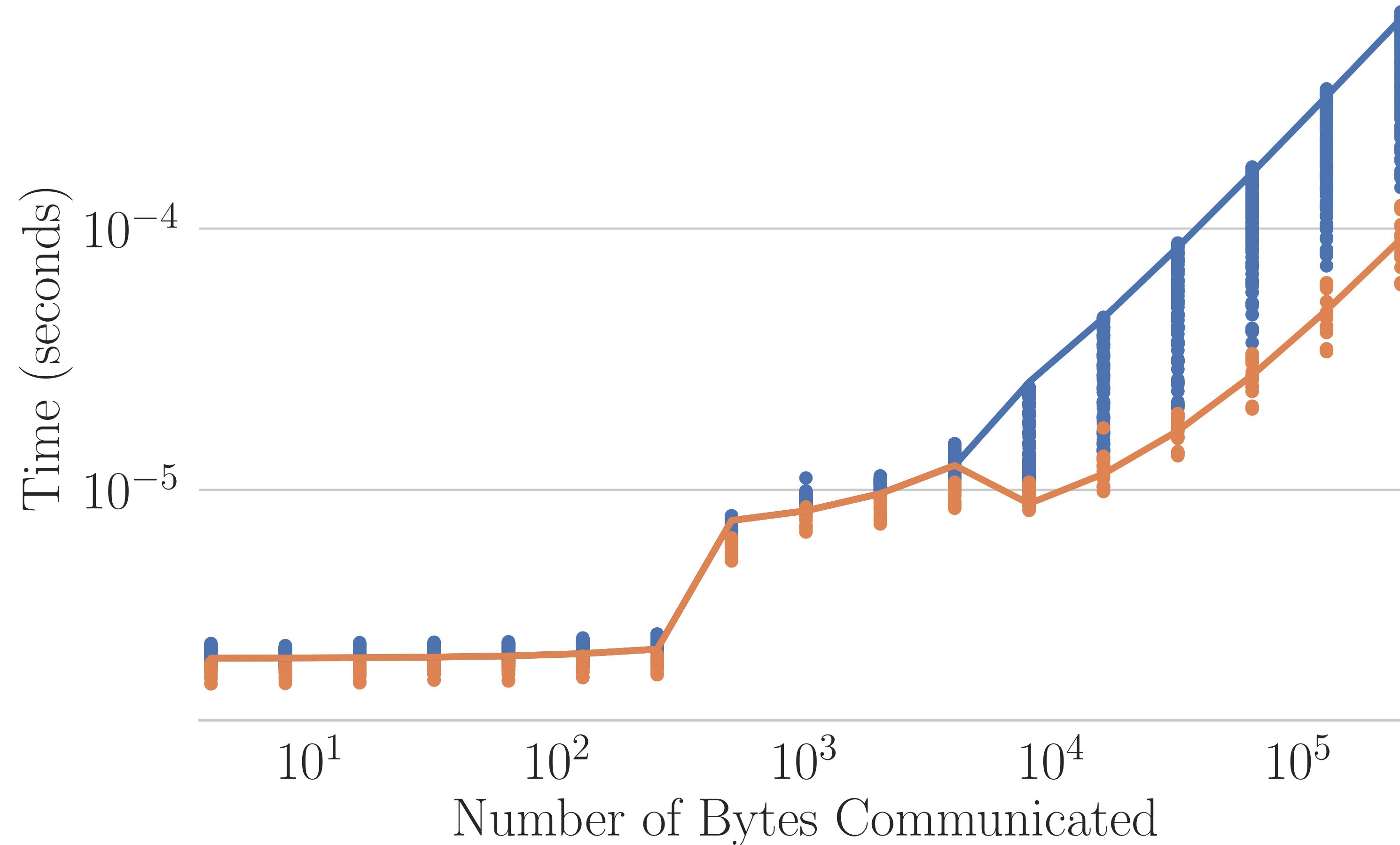
- Not actually processes connected to one another
- Supercomputers have symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) nodes



- Many processes per node
- Can have multiple processes communicating between nodes at once

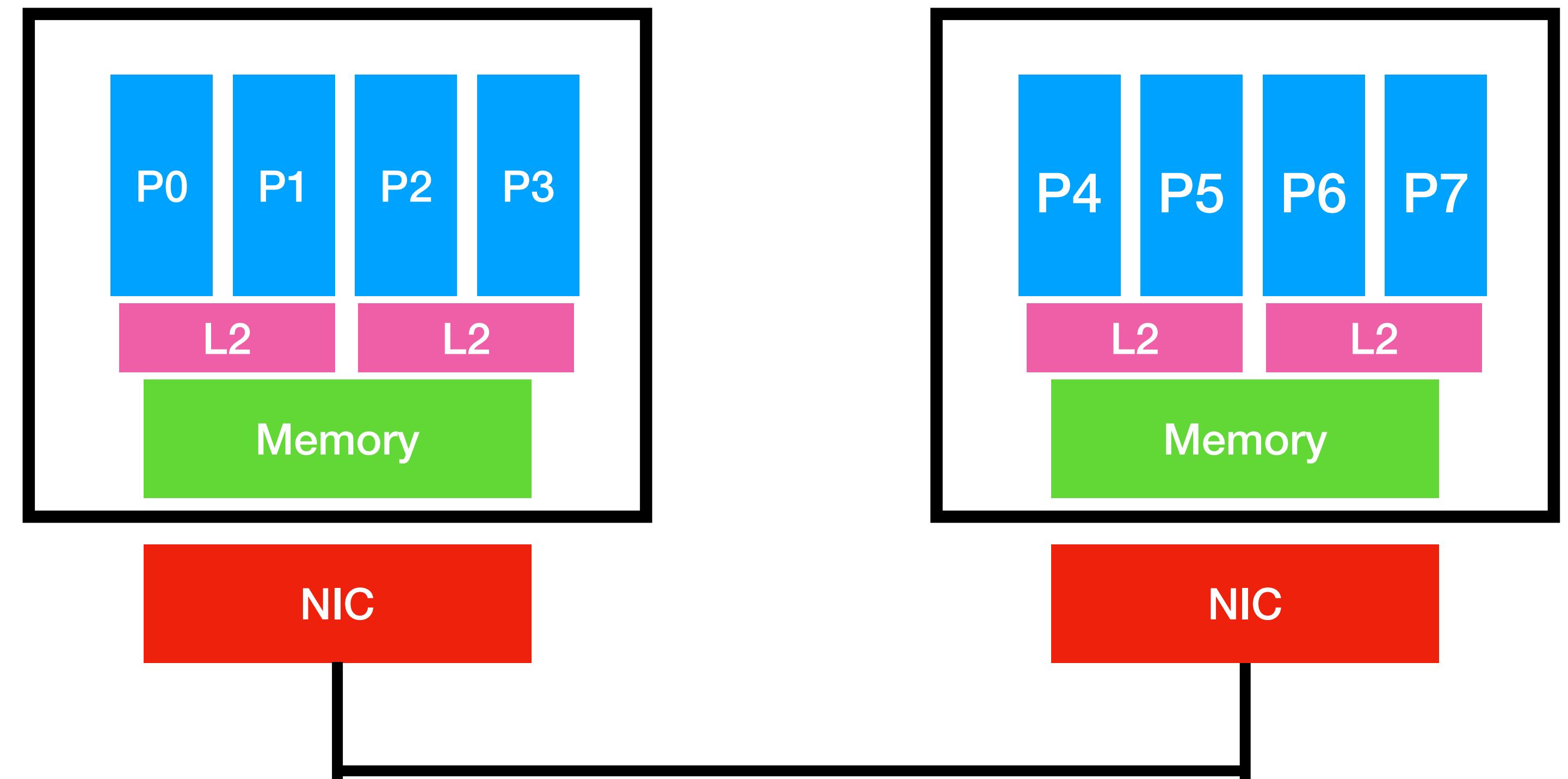
# Inter-Node Communication

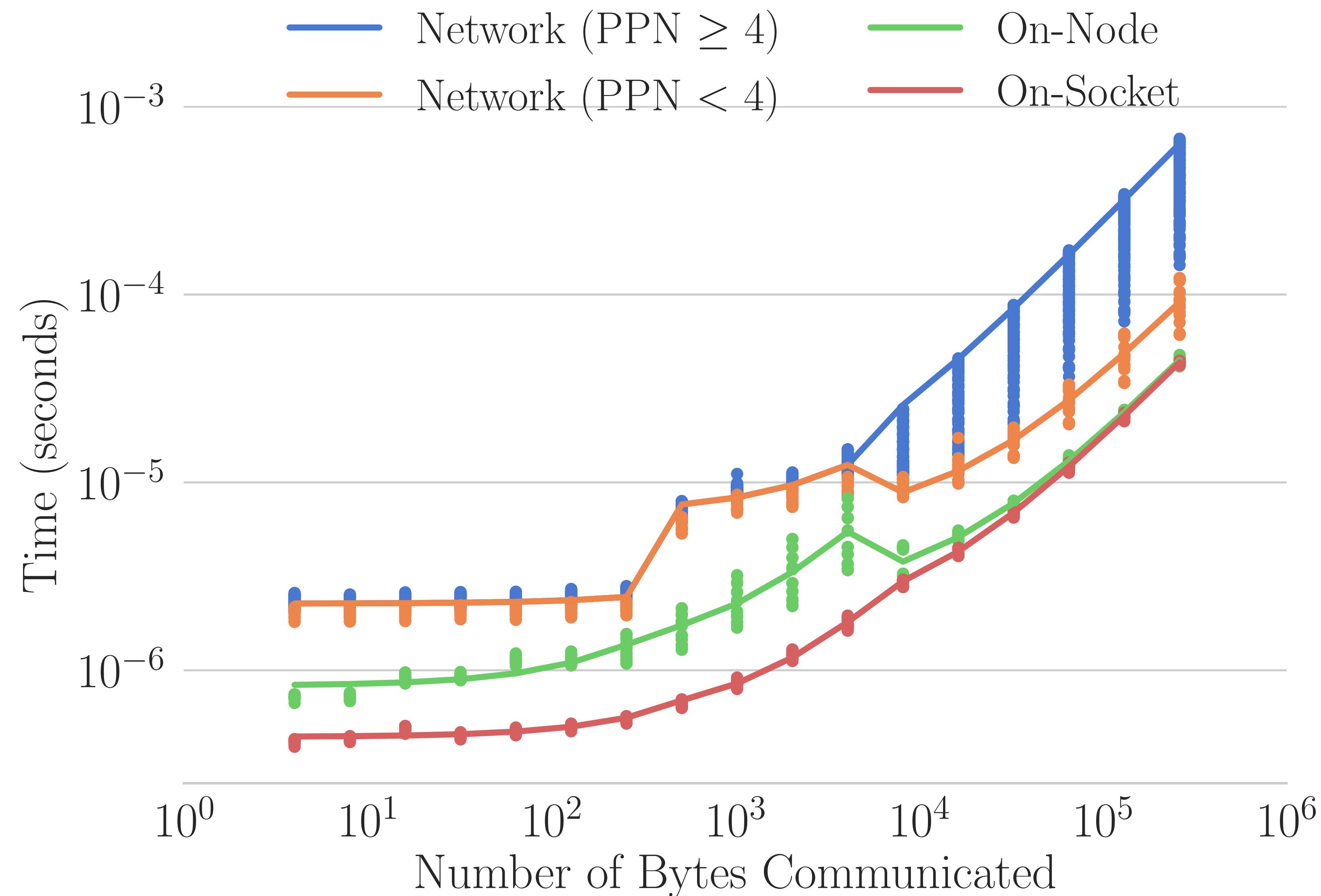
— Network (PPN  $\geq 4$ ) — Network (PPN  $< 4$ )



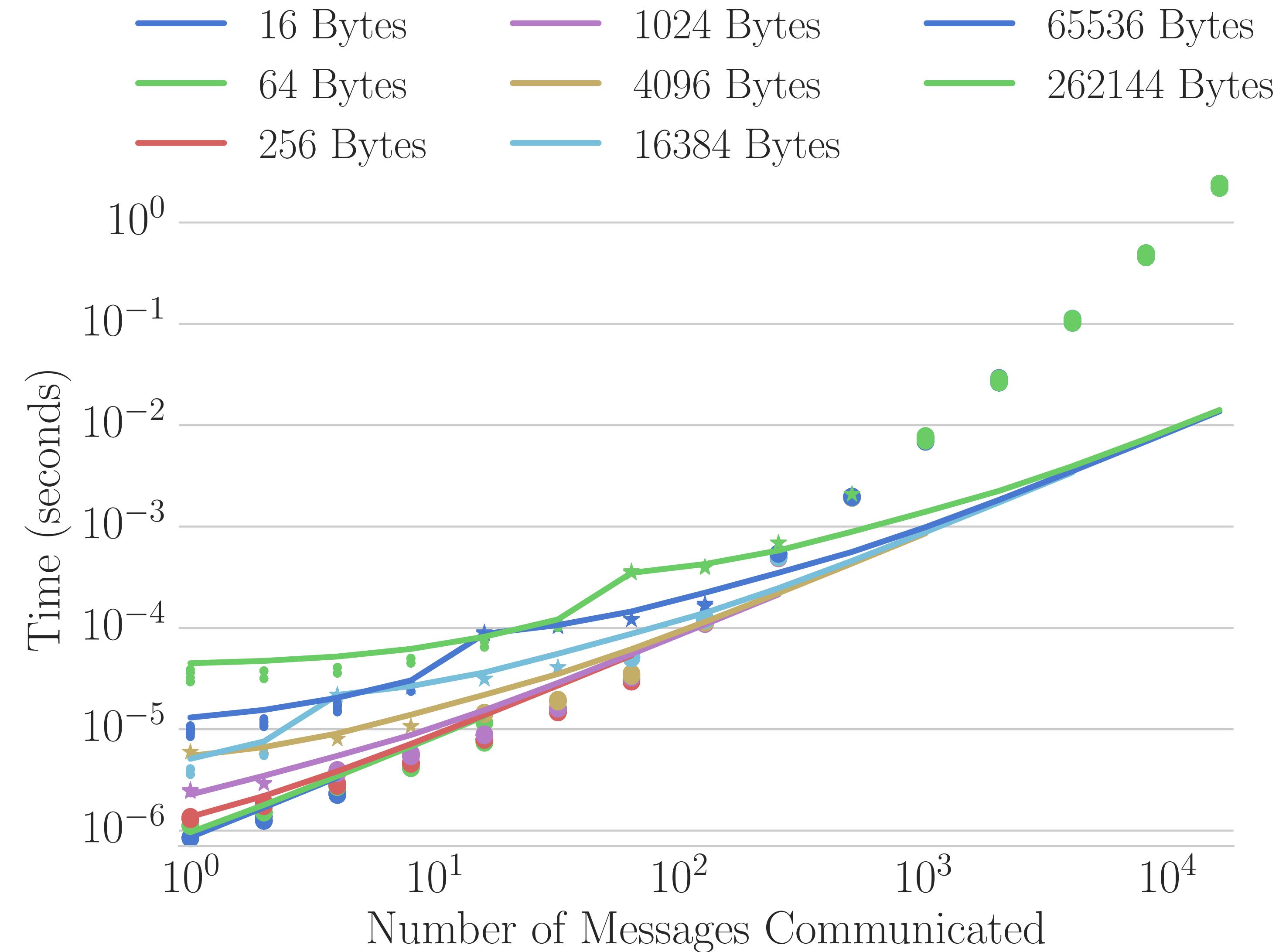
# On-Node Communication

- Nodes usually have multiple sockets
- Processes on a socket share *cache*
- **Can have processes communication within a single node, on-socket and off-socket**

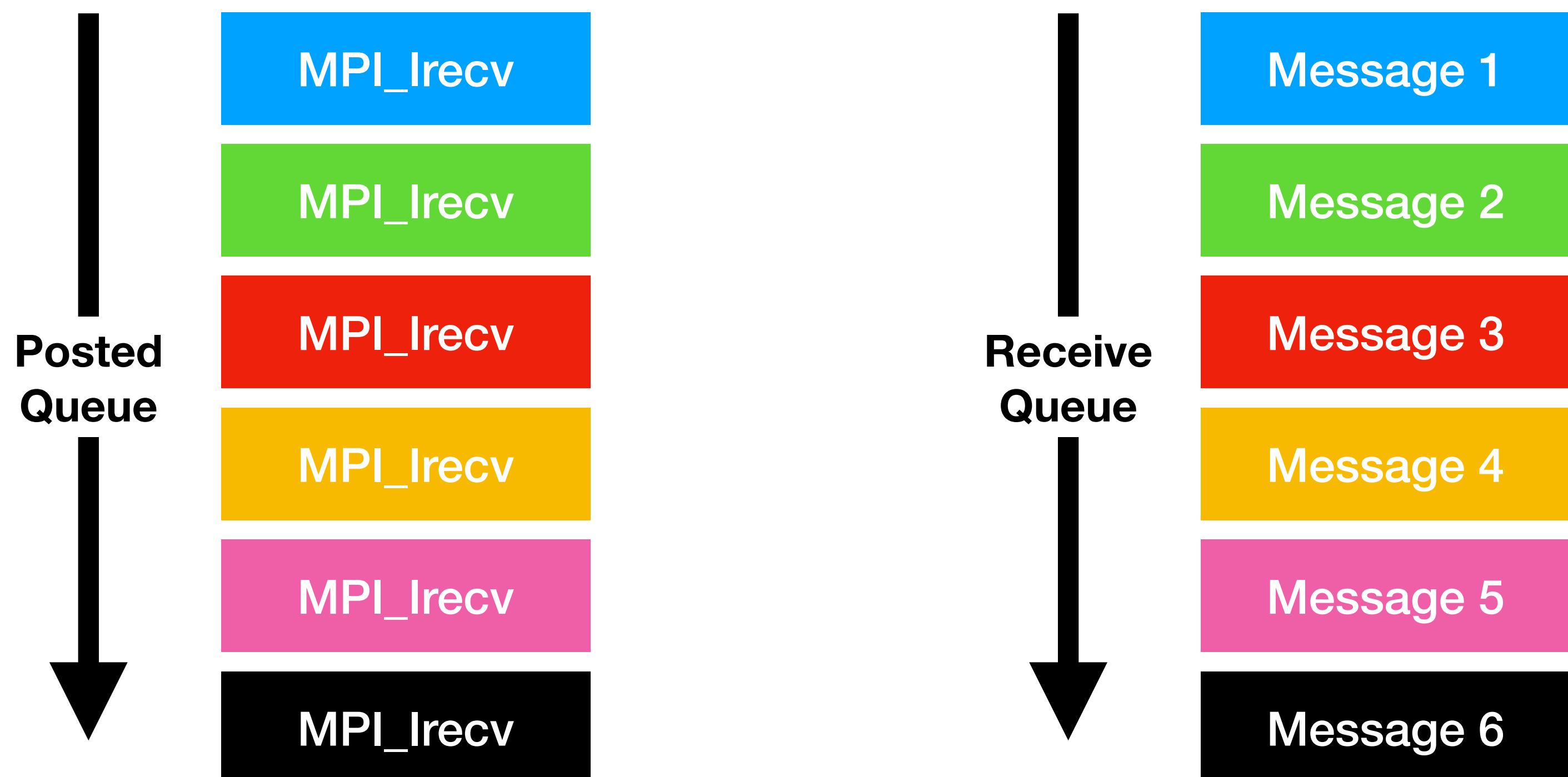




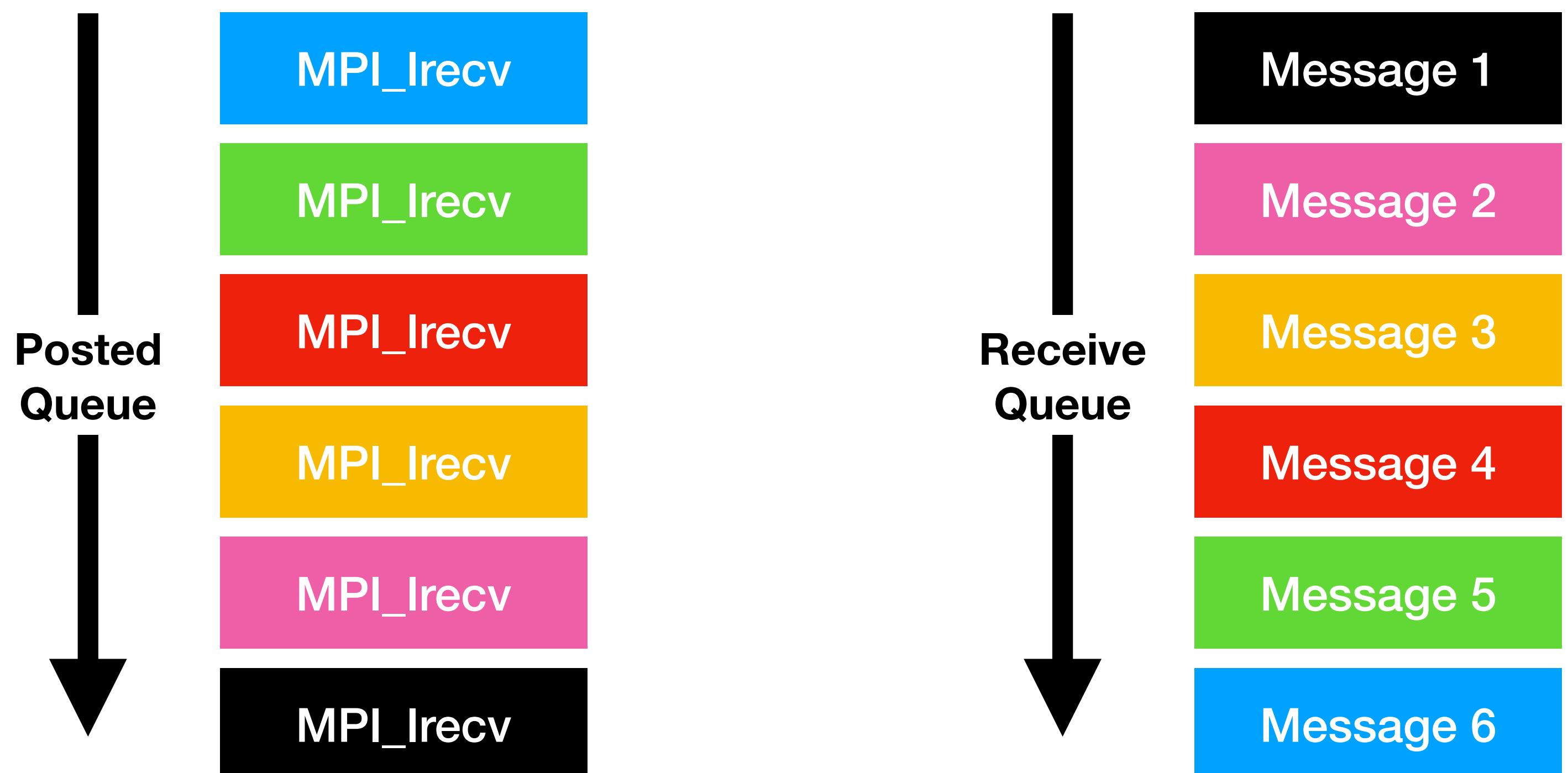
# What about large numbers of messages?



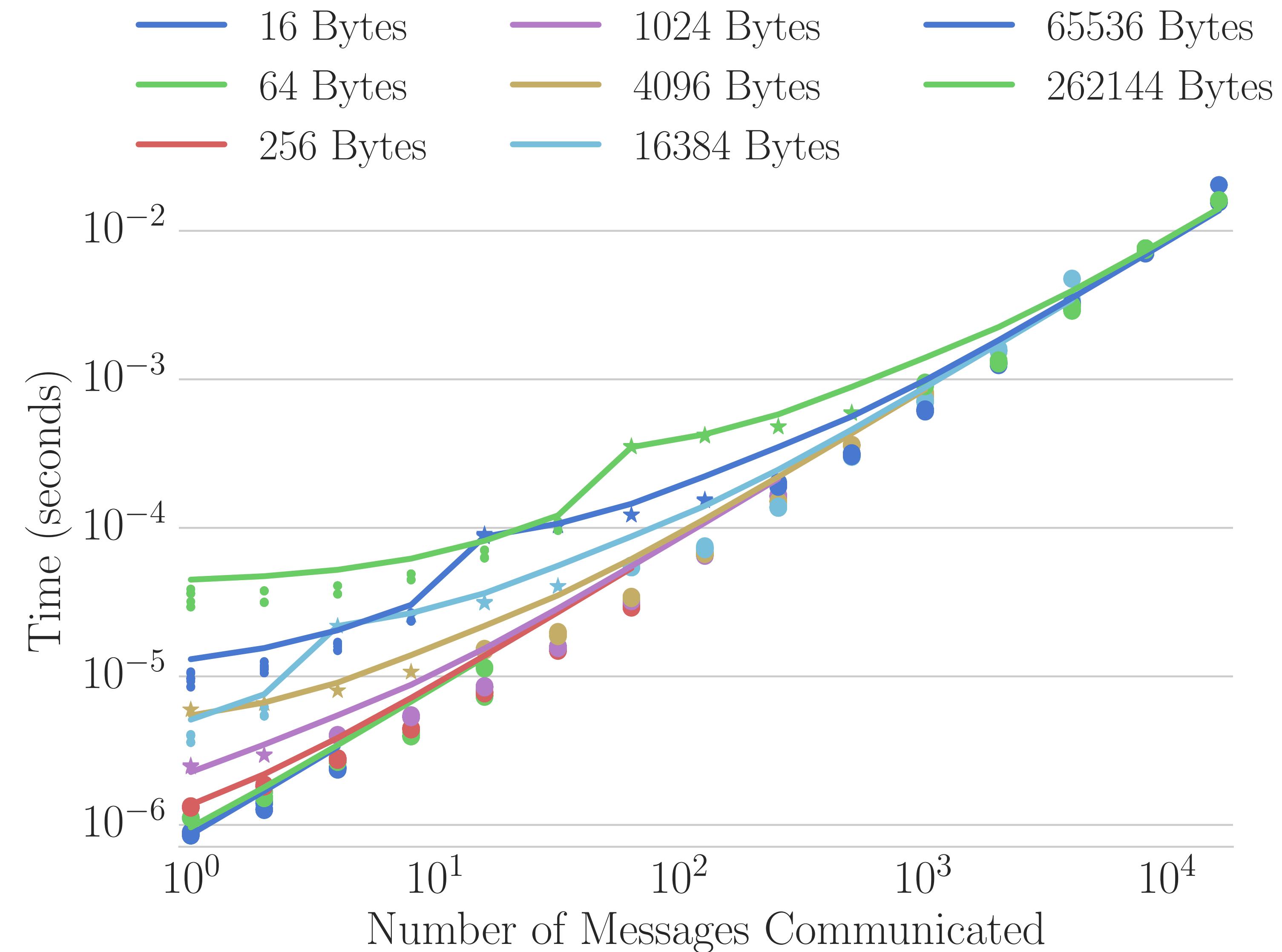
# Matching in Receive Queues



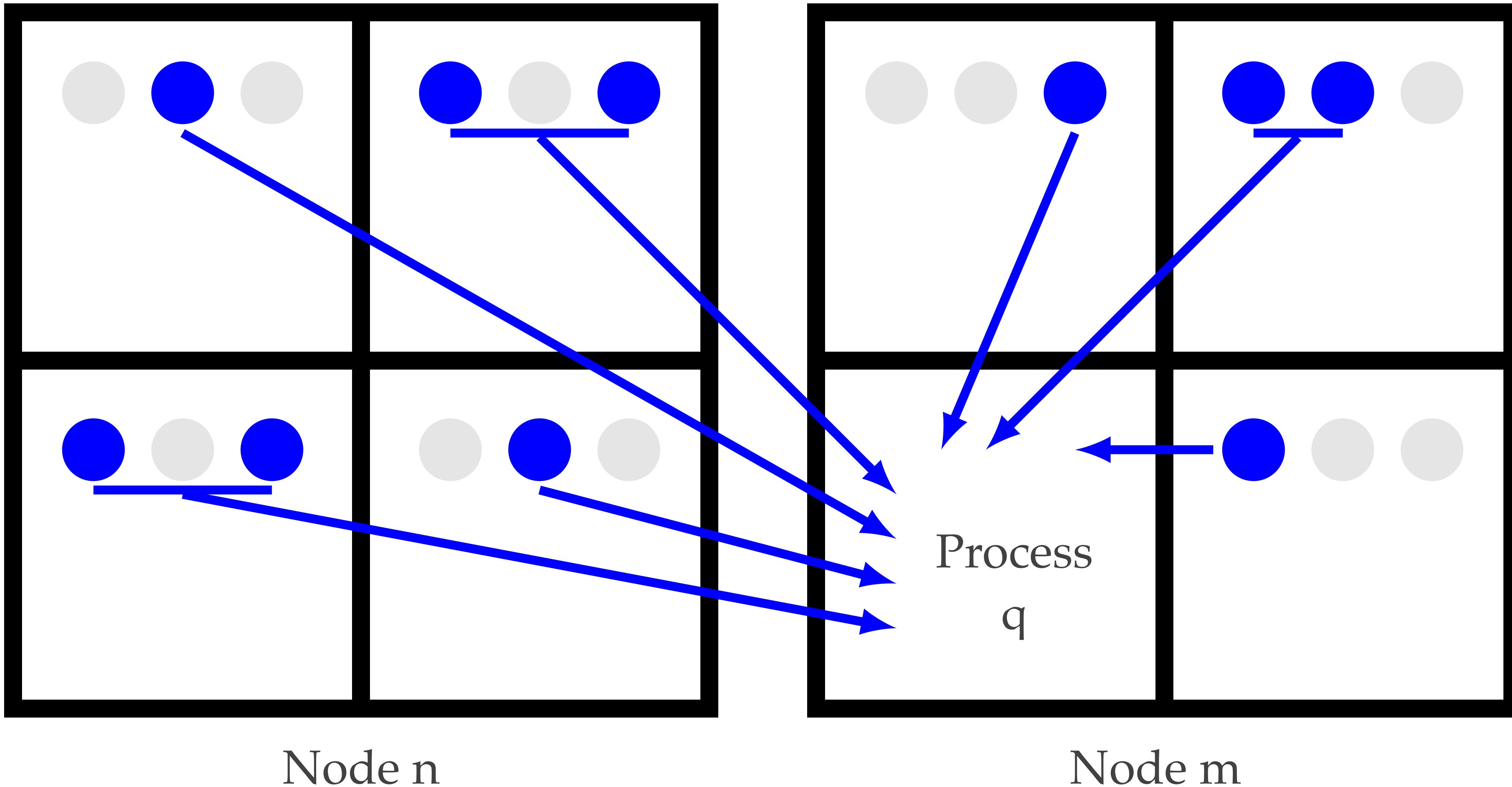
# Matching in Receive Queues



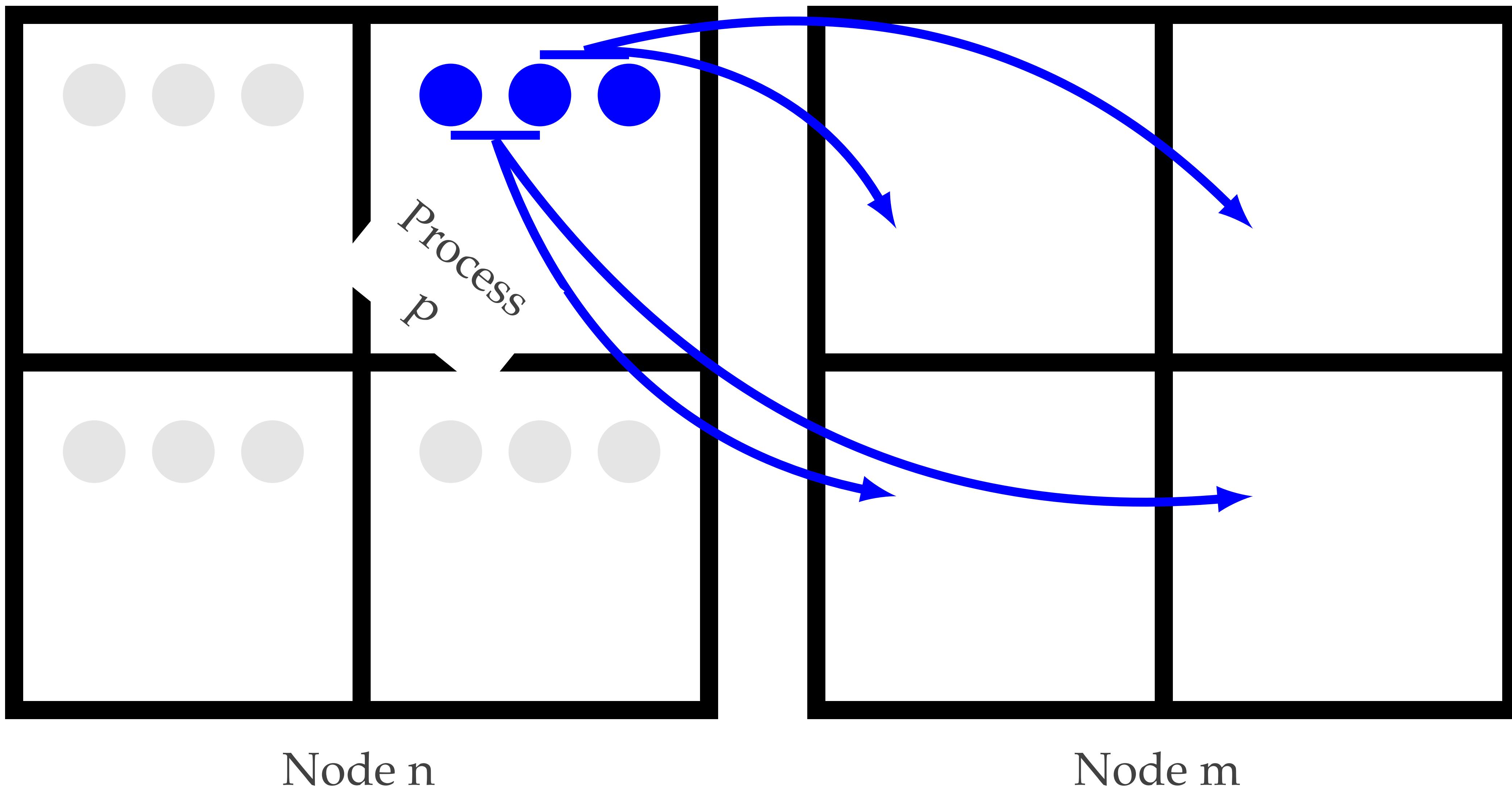
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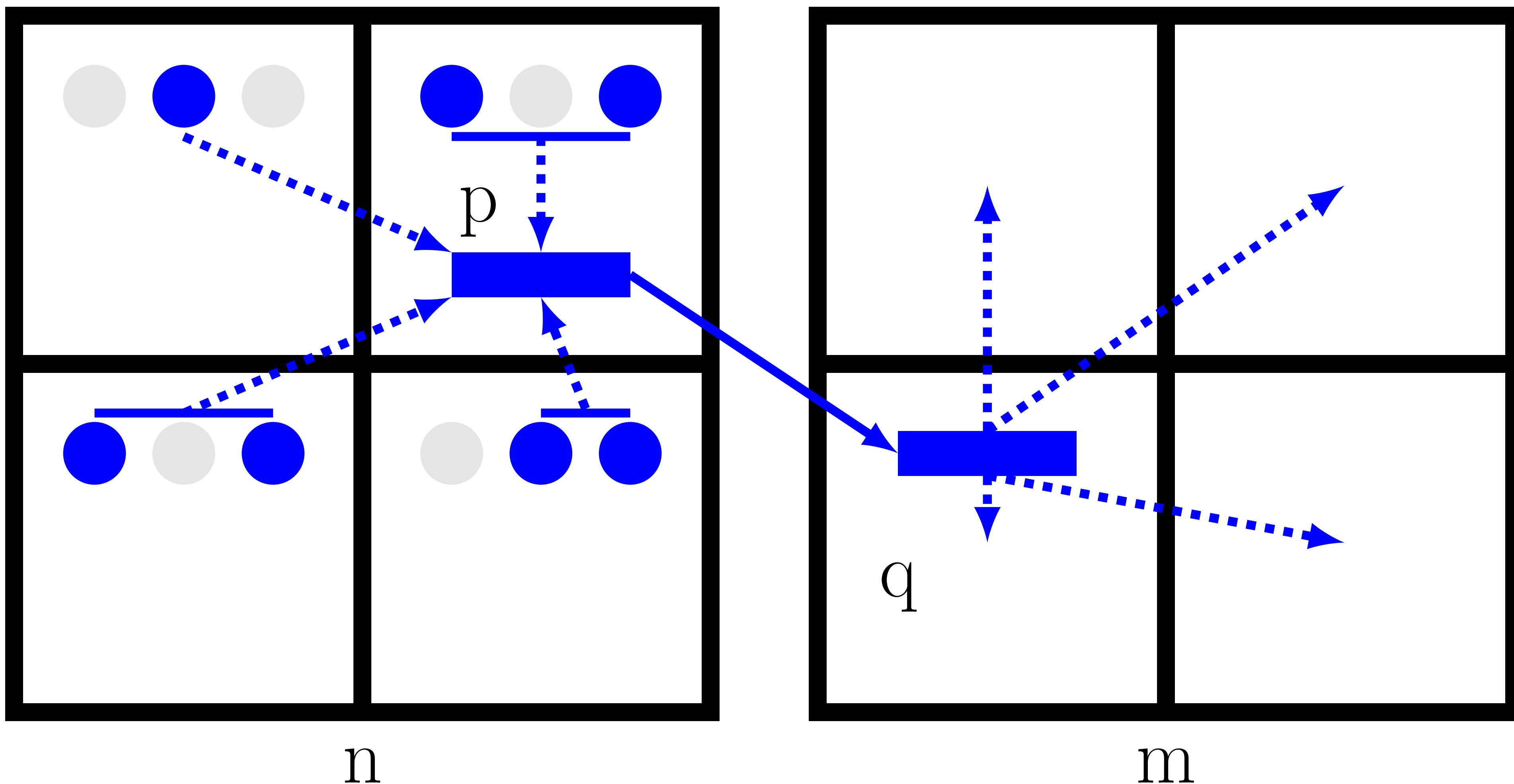
# Standard Communication



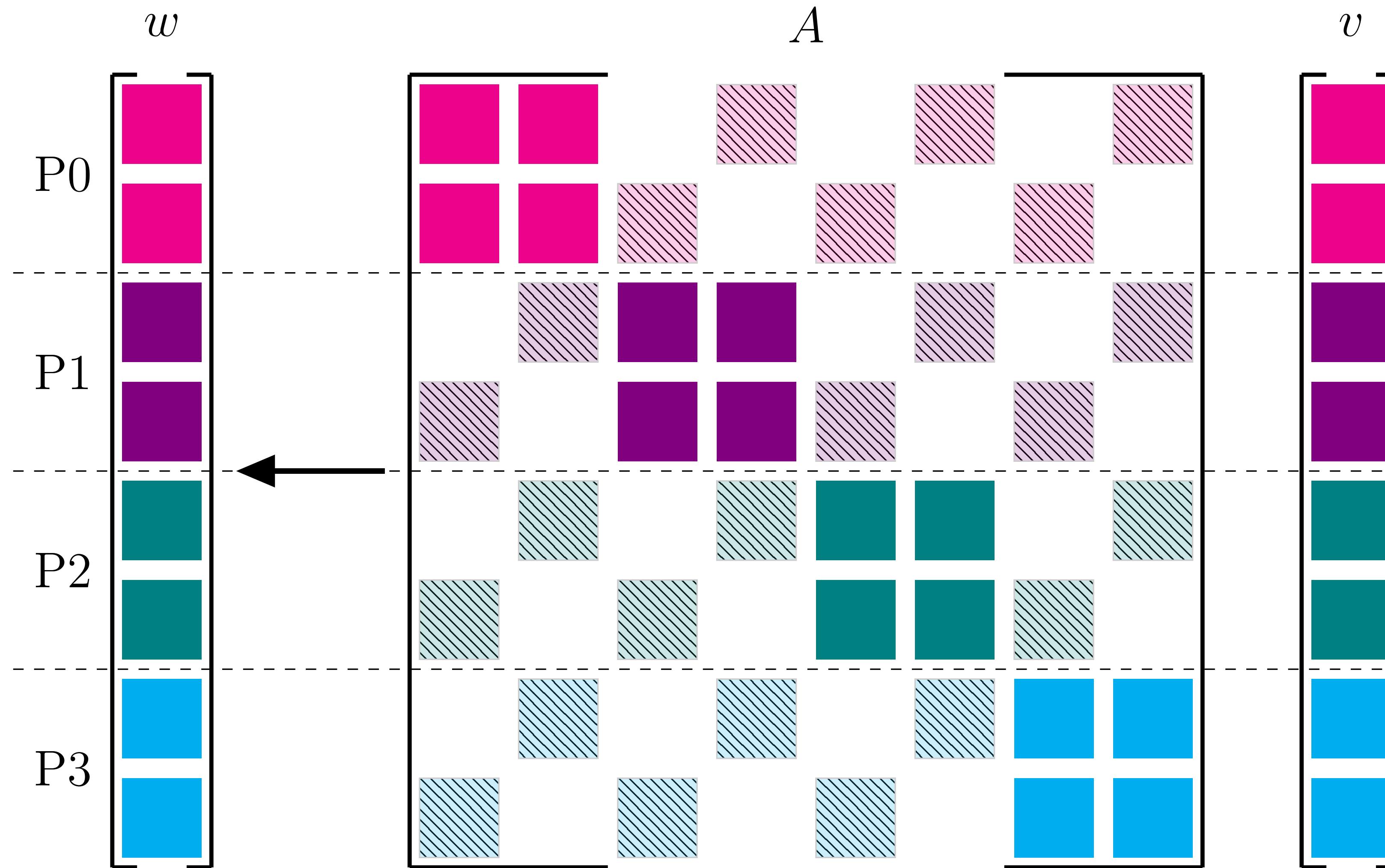
# Standard Communication



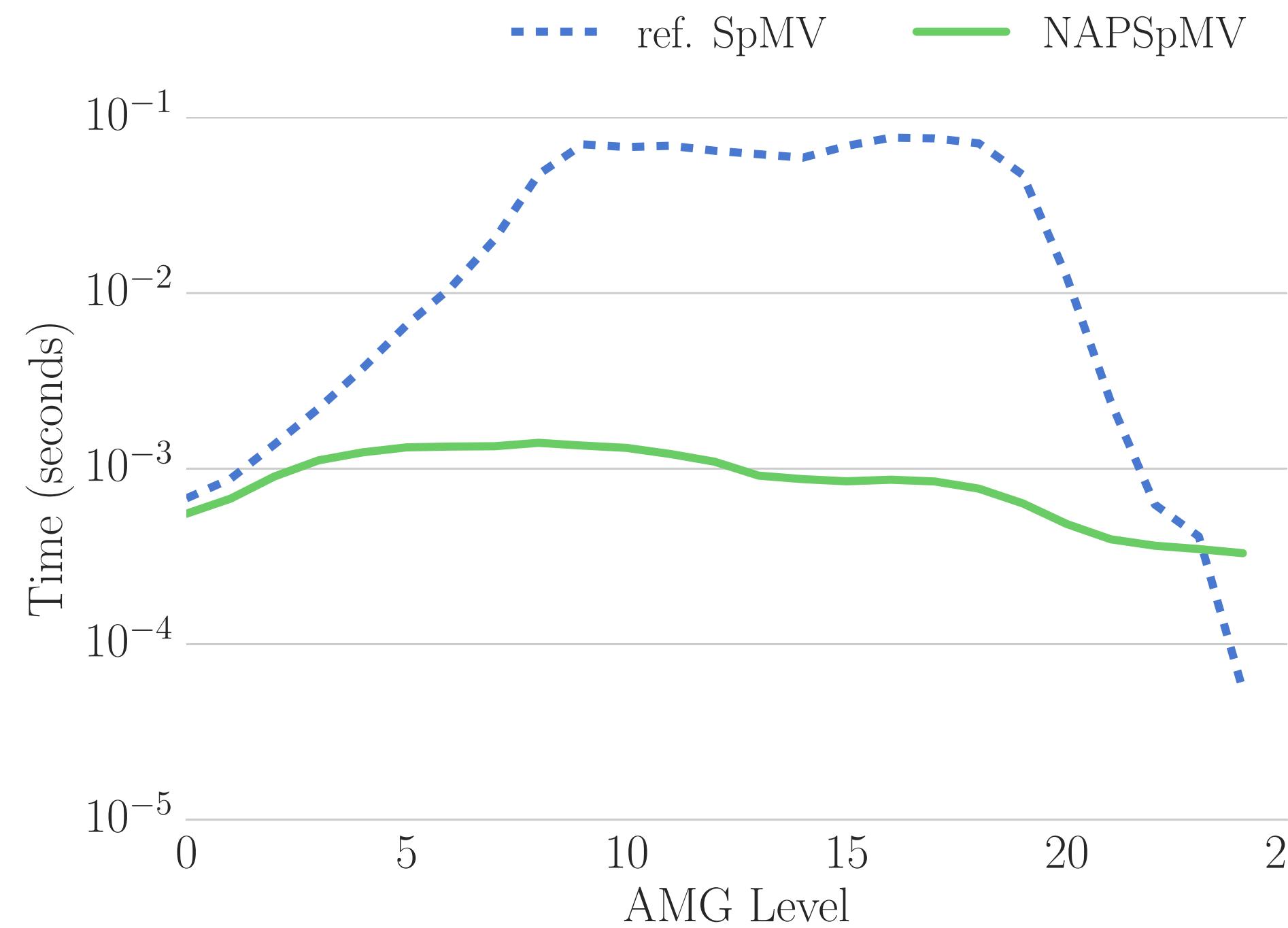
# Node-Aware Communication



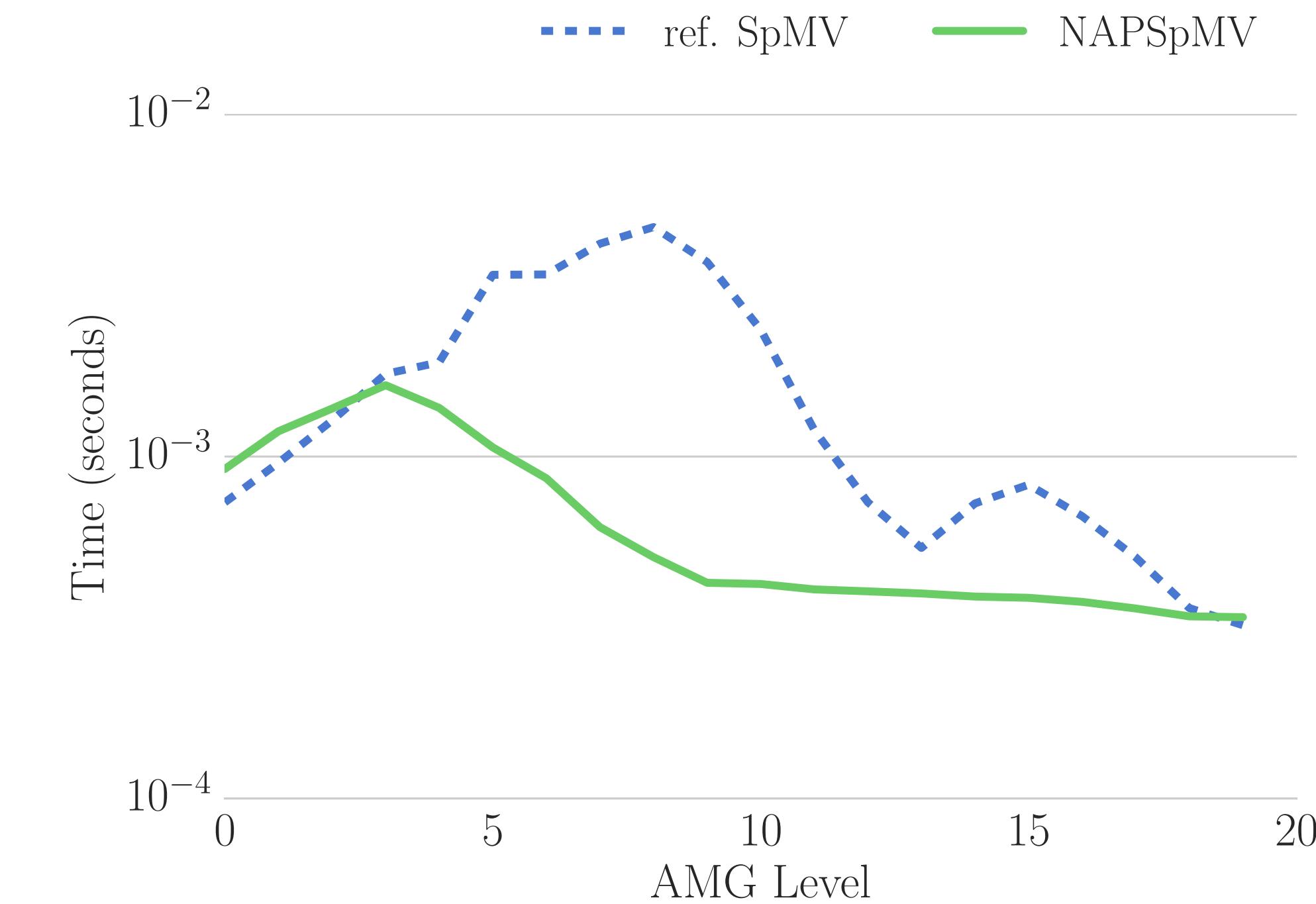
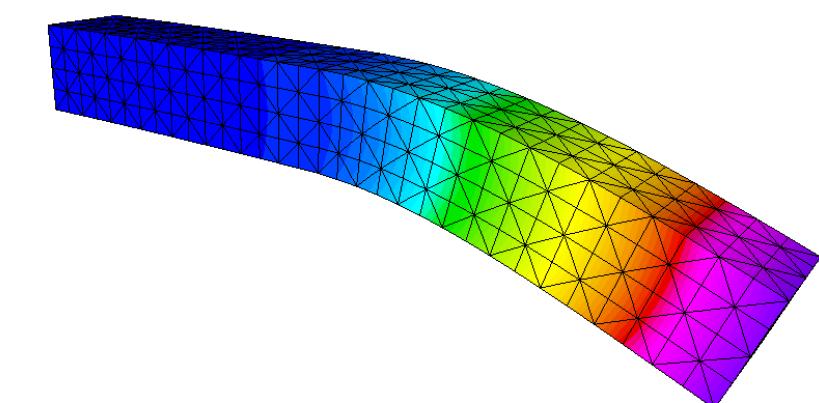
# Parallel Sparse Matrix-Vector Multiplication (SpMV)



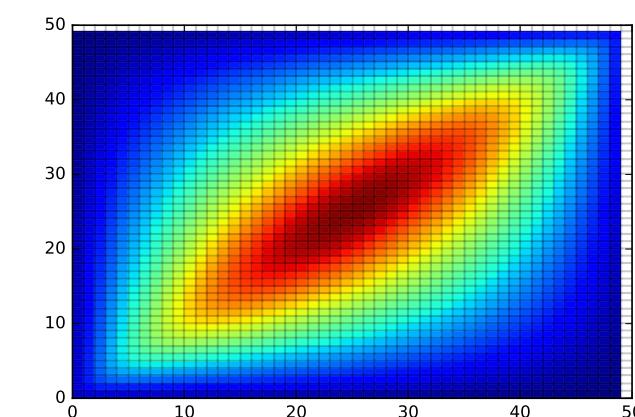
# Node-Aware Sparse Matrix-Vector Multiplication



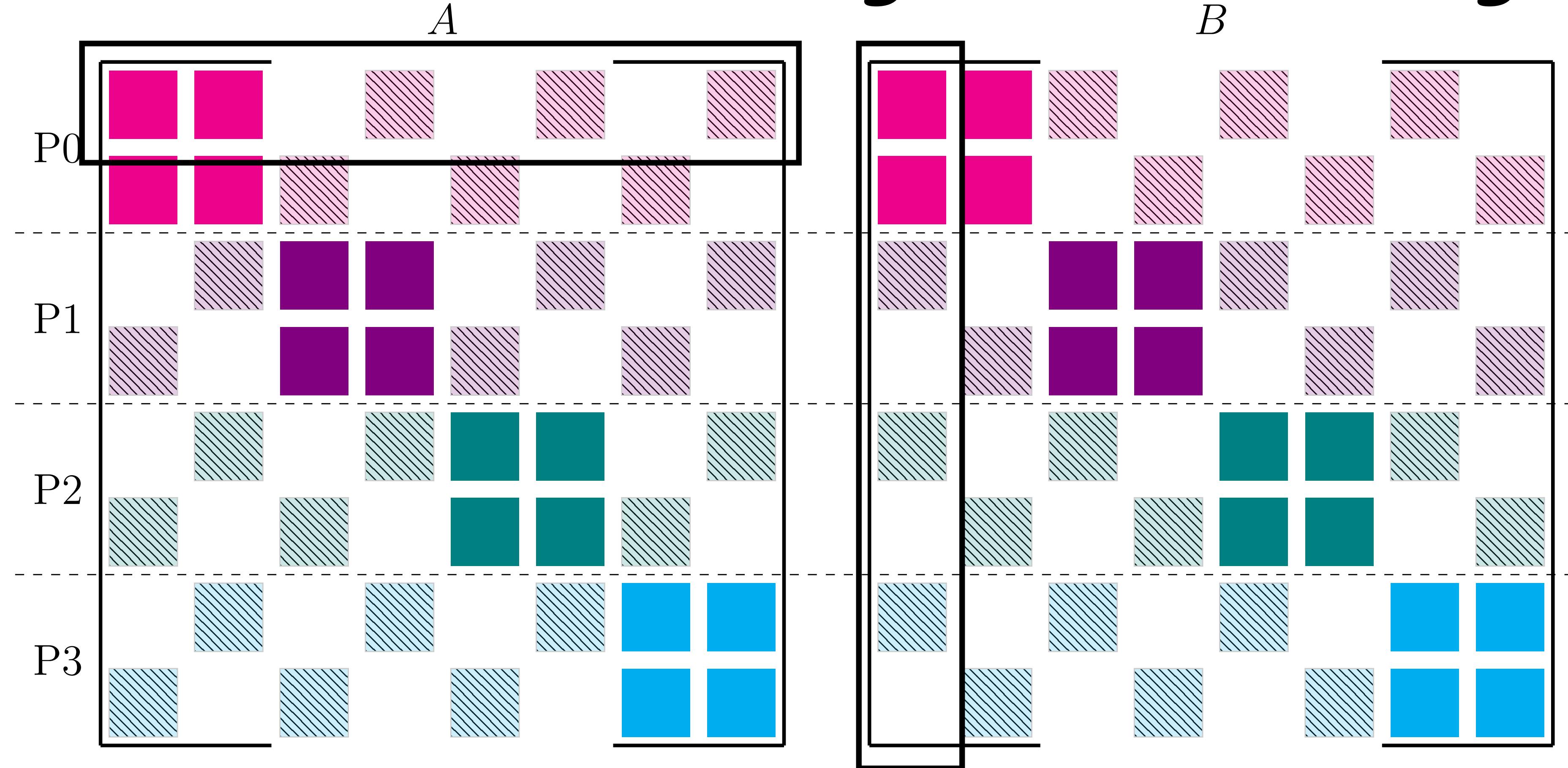
Linear Elasticity (MFEM)



2D Rotated Anisotropic Diffusion



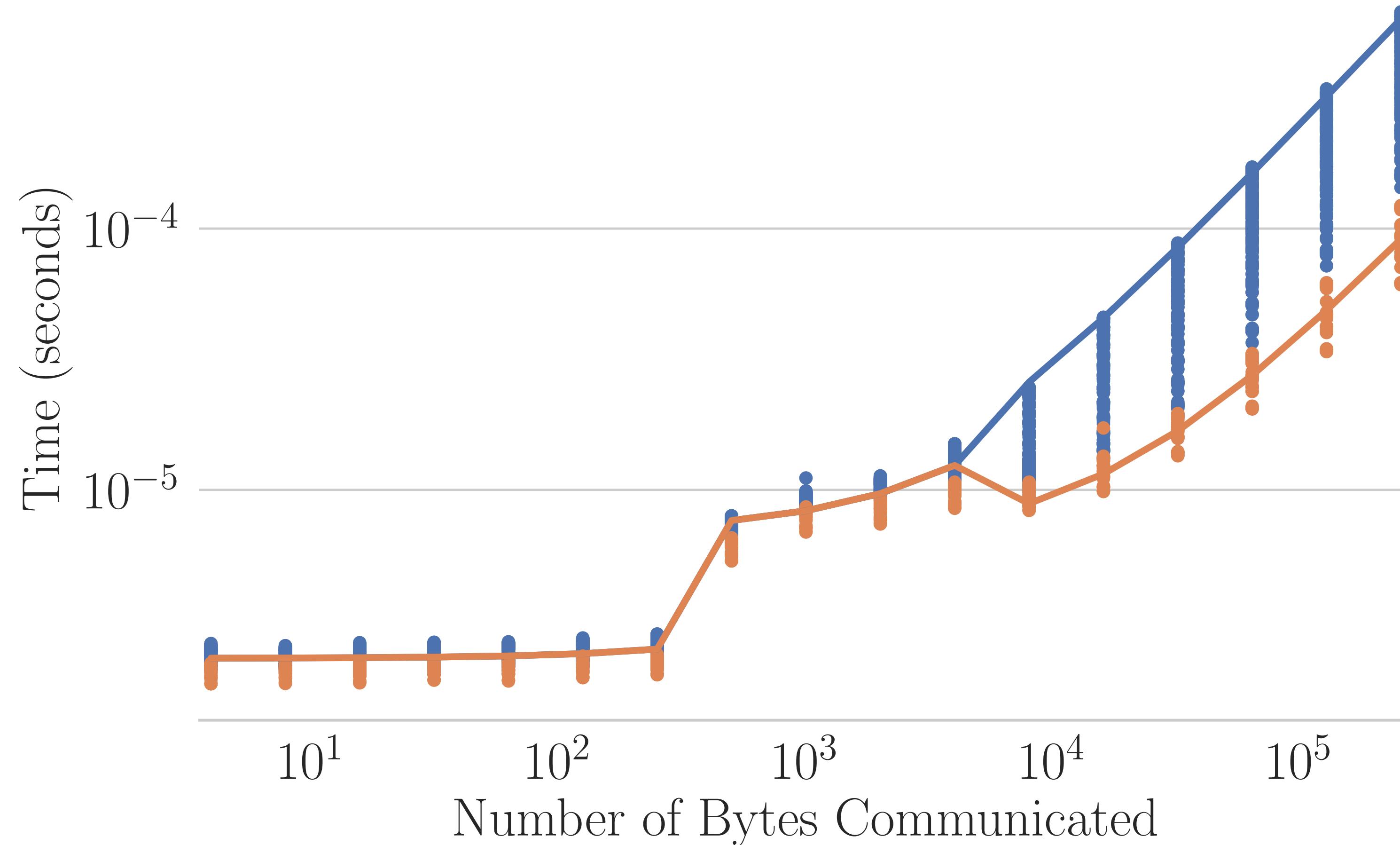
# What About Larger Messages?



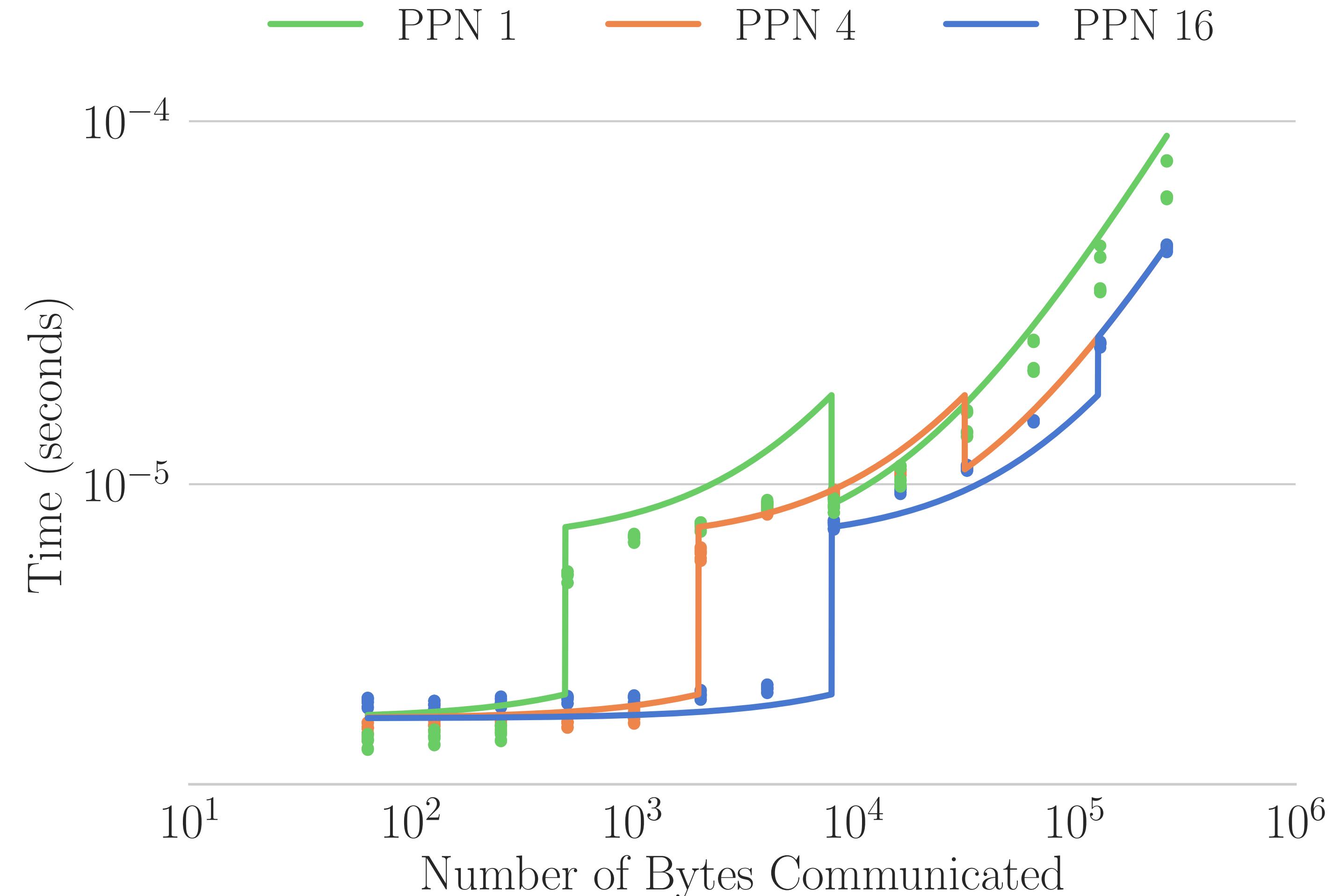
Must communicate entire rows of matrix for each patterned block  
Much more data is communicated

# Inter-Node Communication

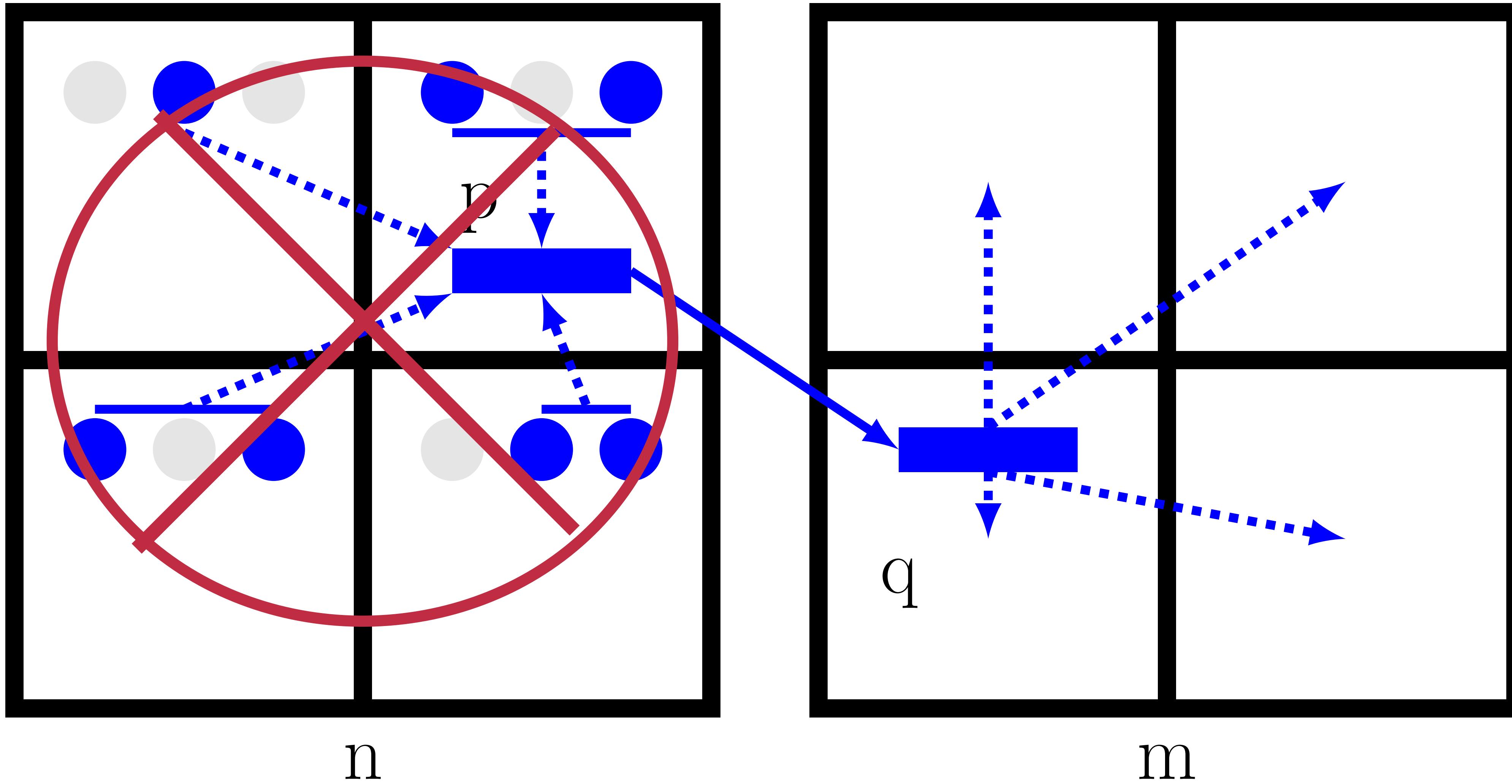
— Network (PPN  $\geq 4$ ) — Network (PPN  $< 4$ )



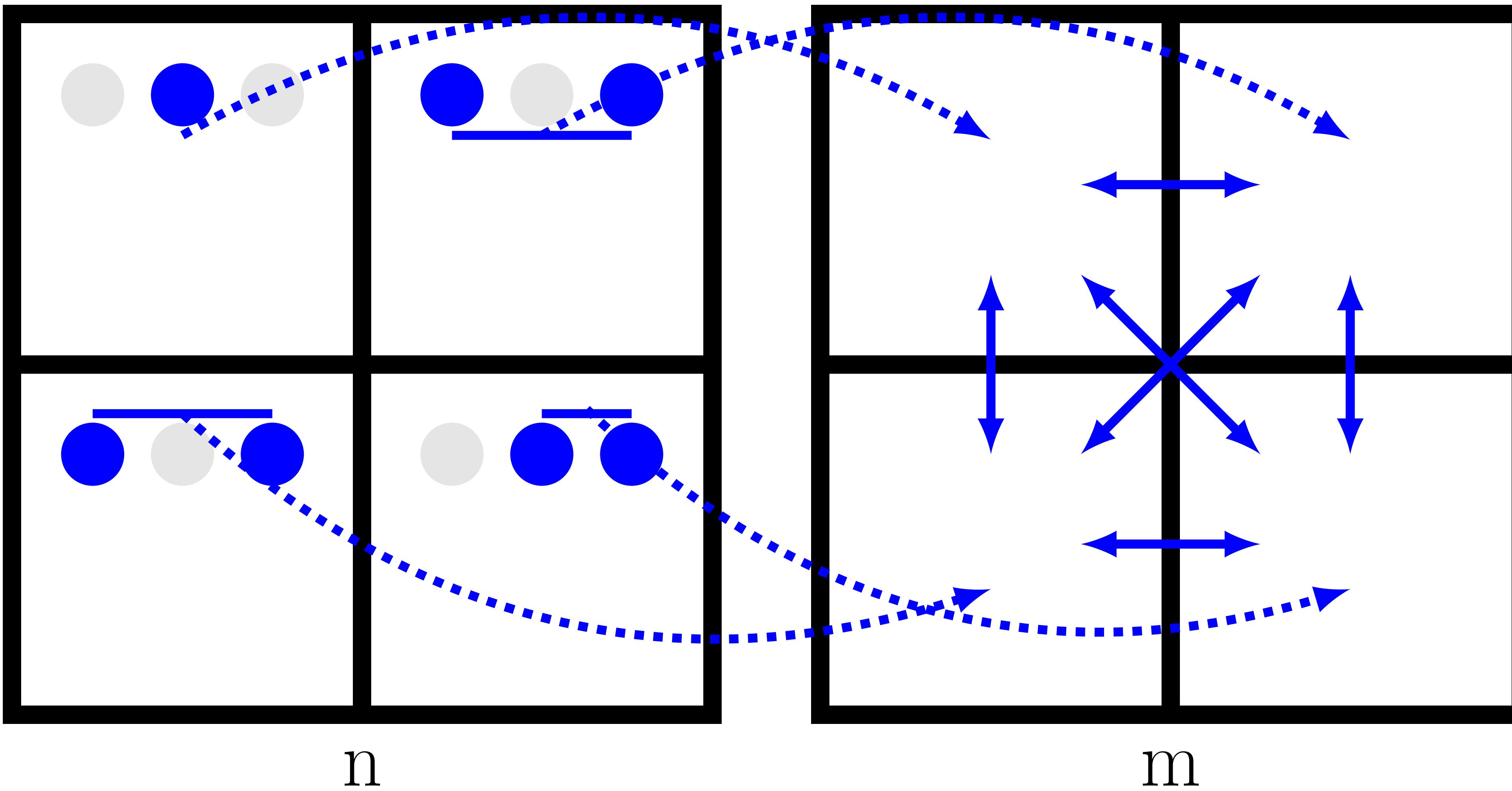
# Inter-Node Communication



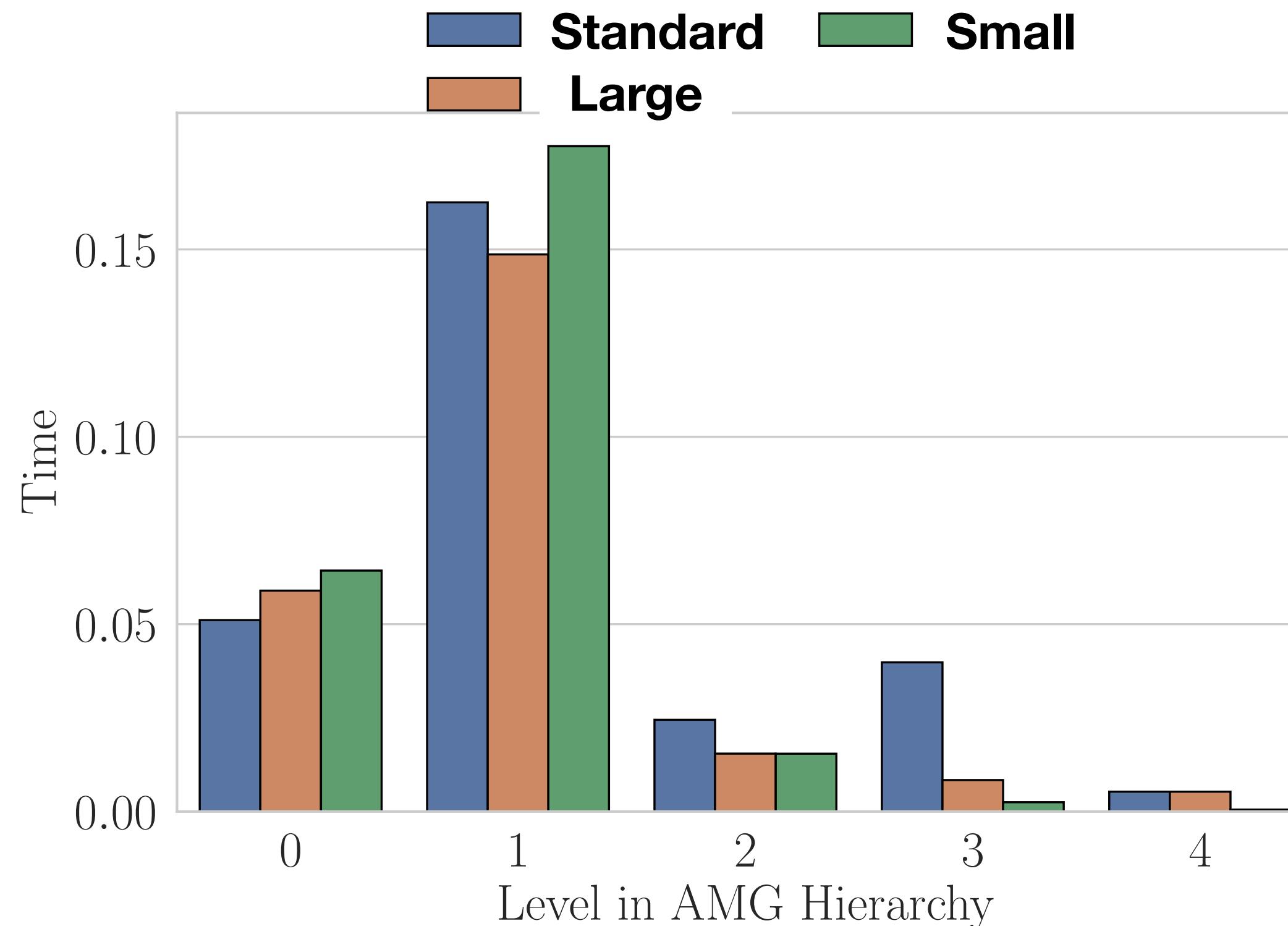
# Node-Aware Communication for Large Messages



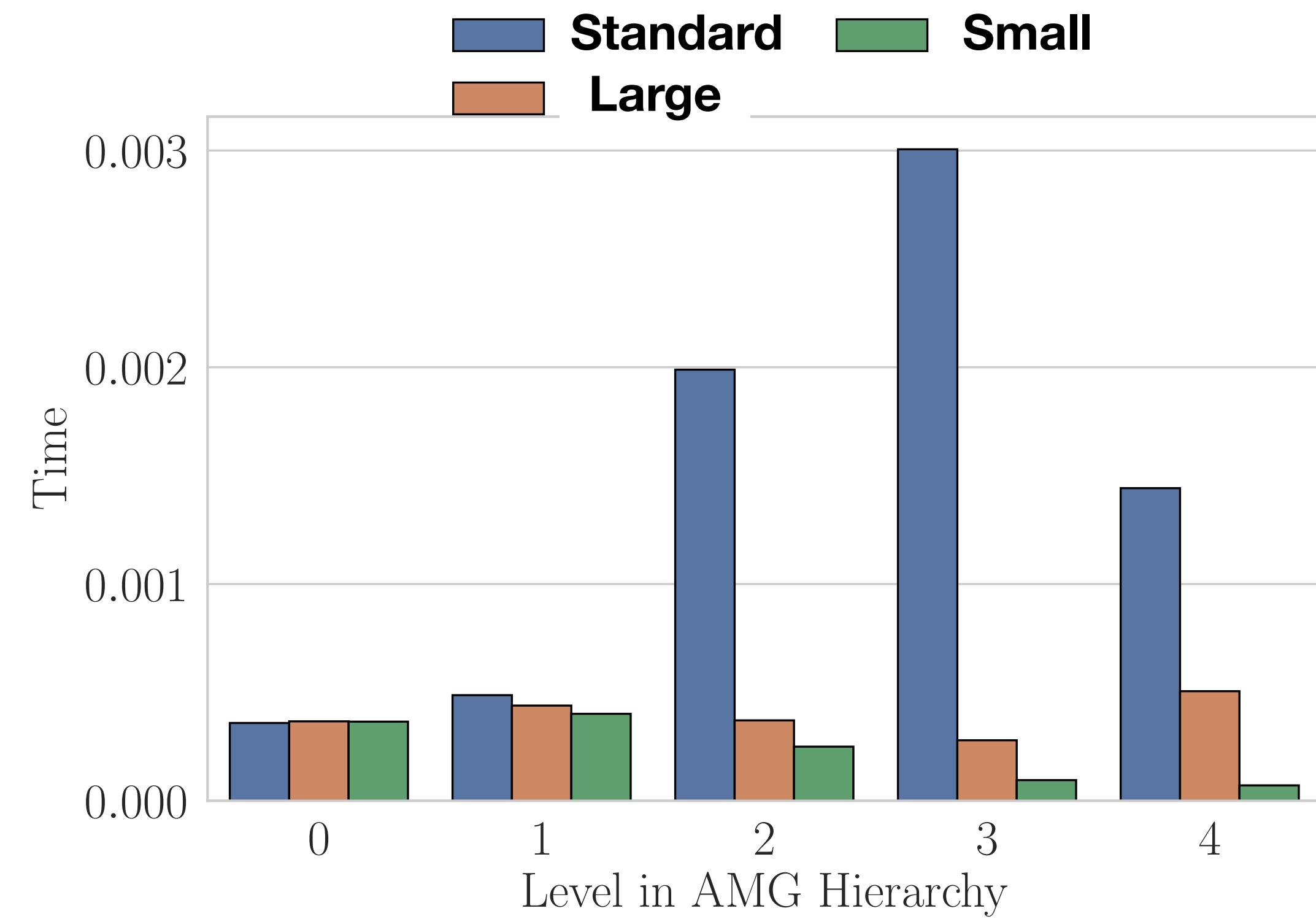
# Node-Aware Communication for Large Messages



# Node-Aware Communication

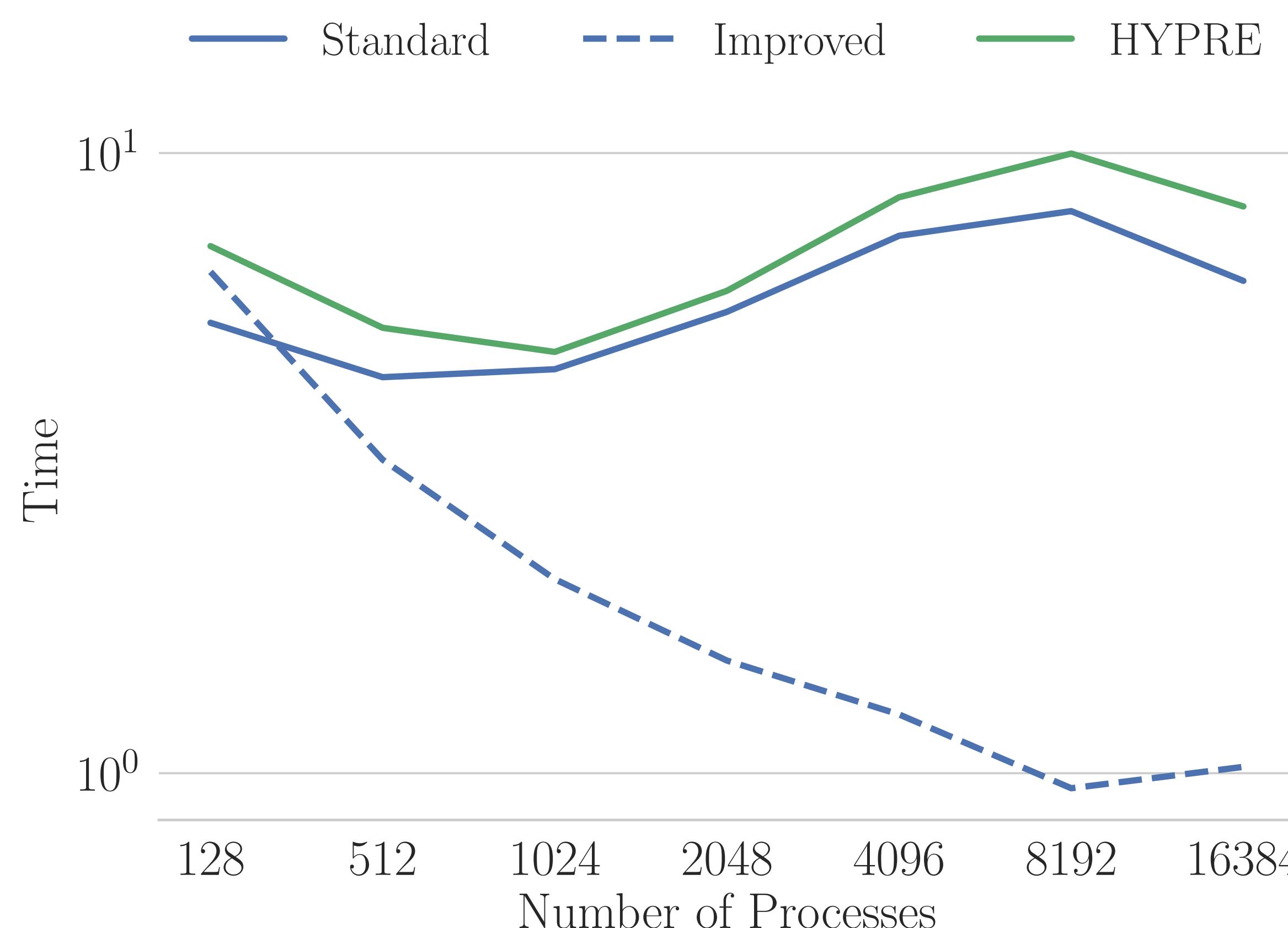


SpGEMM



SpMV

# Node-Aware Performance

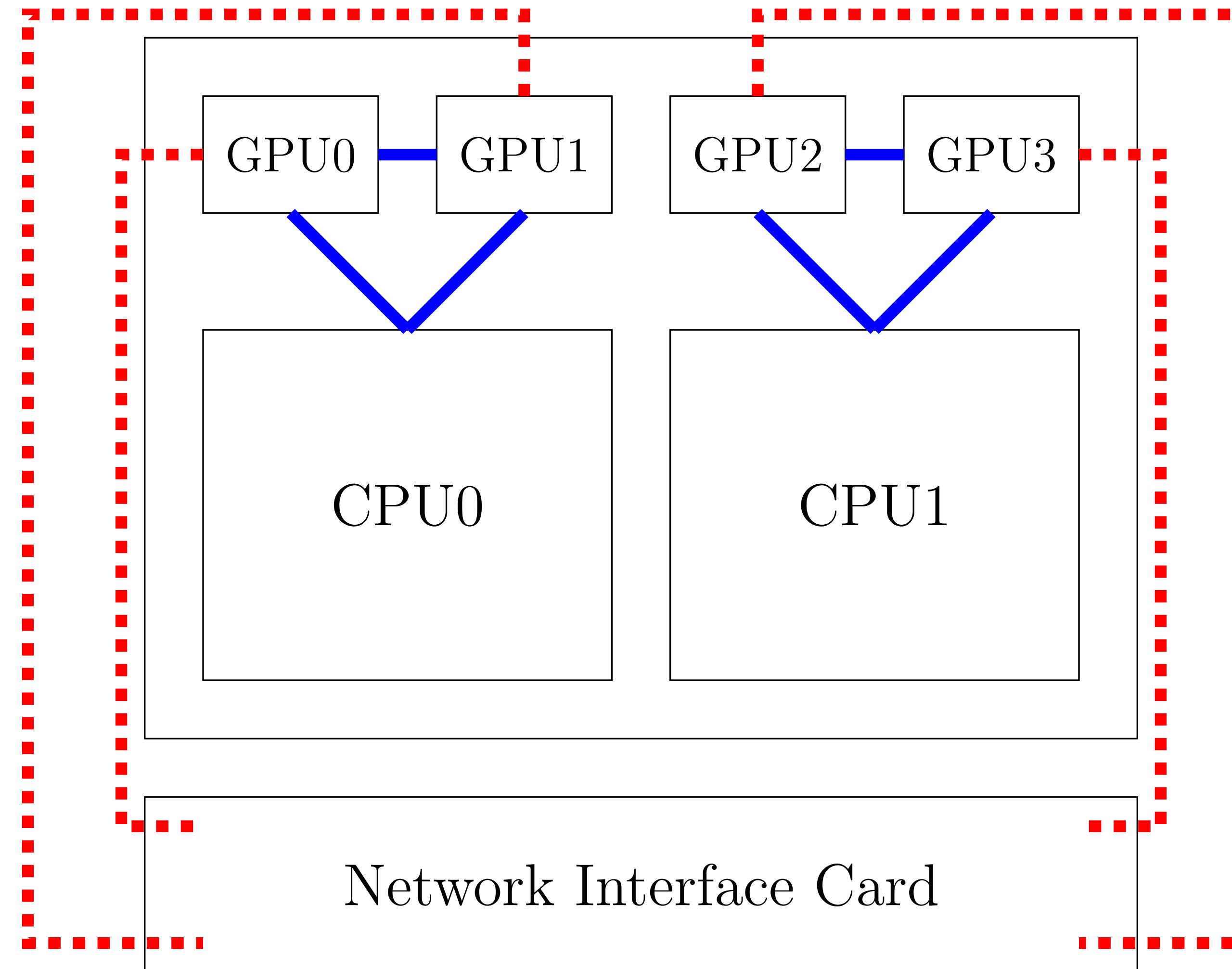


MFEM Laplacian

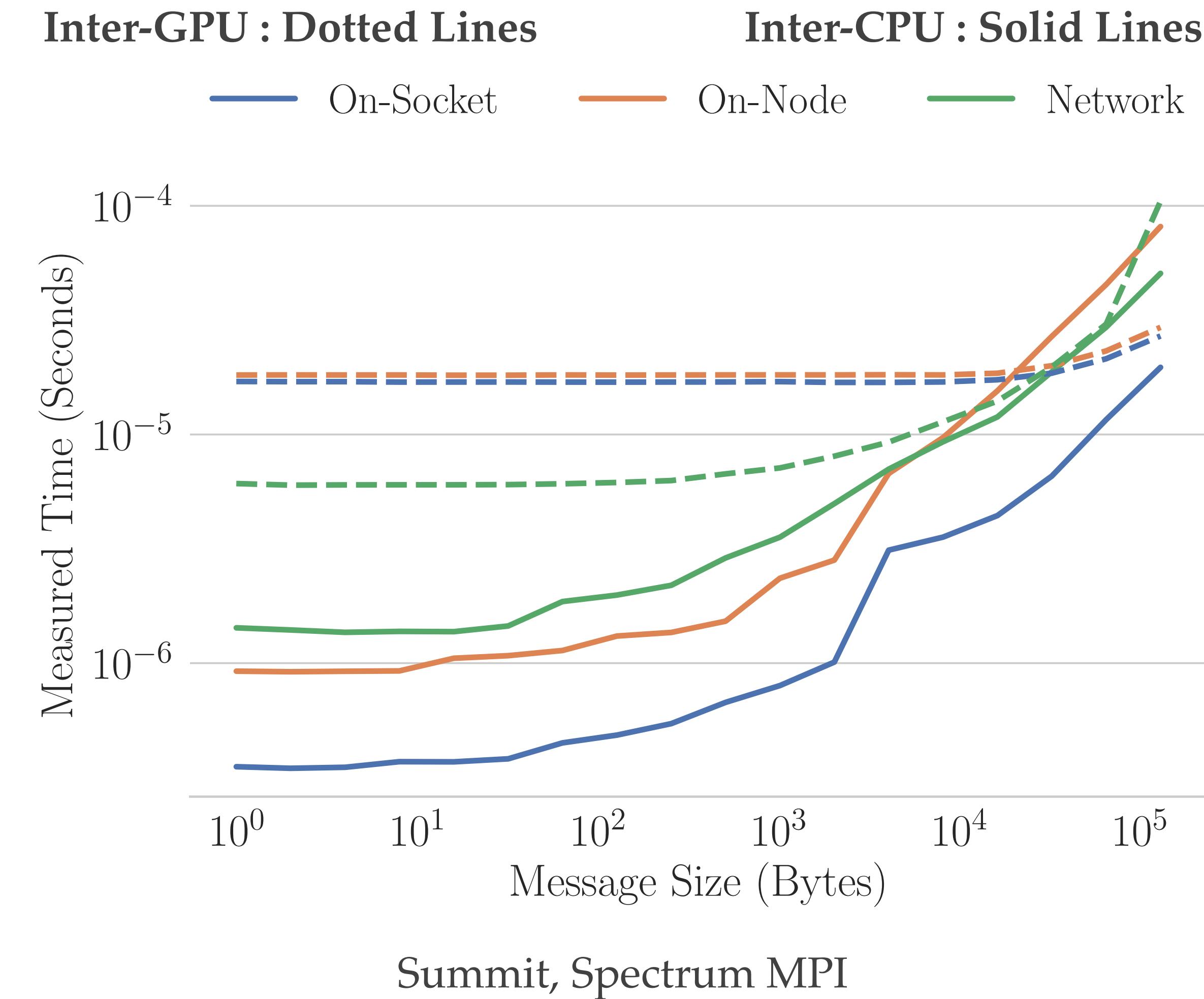


MFEM Grad-Div

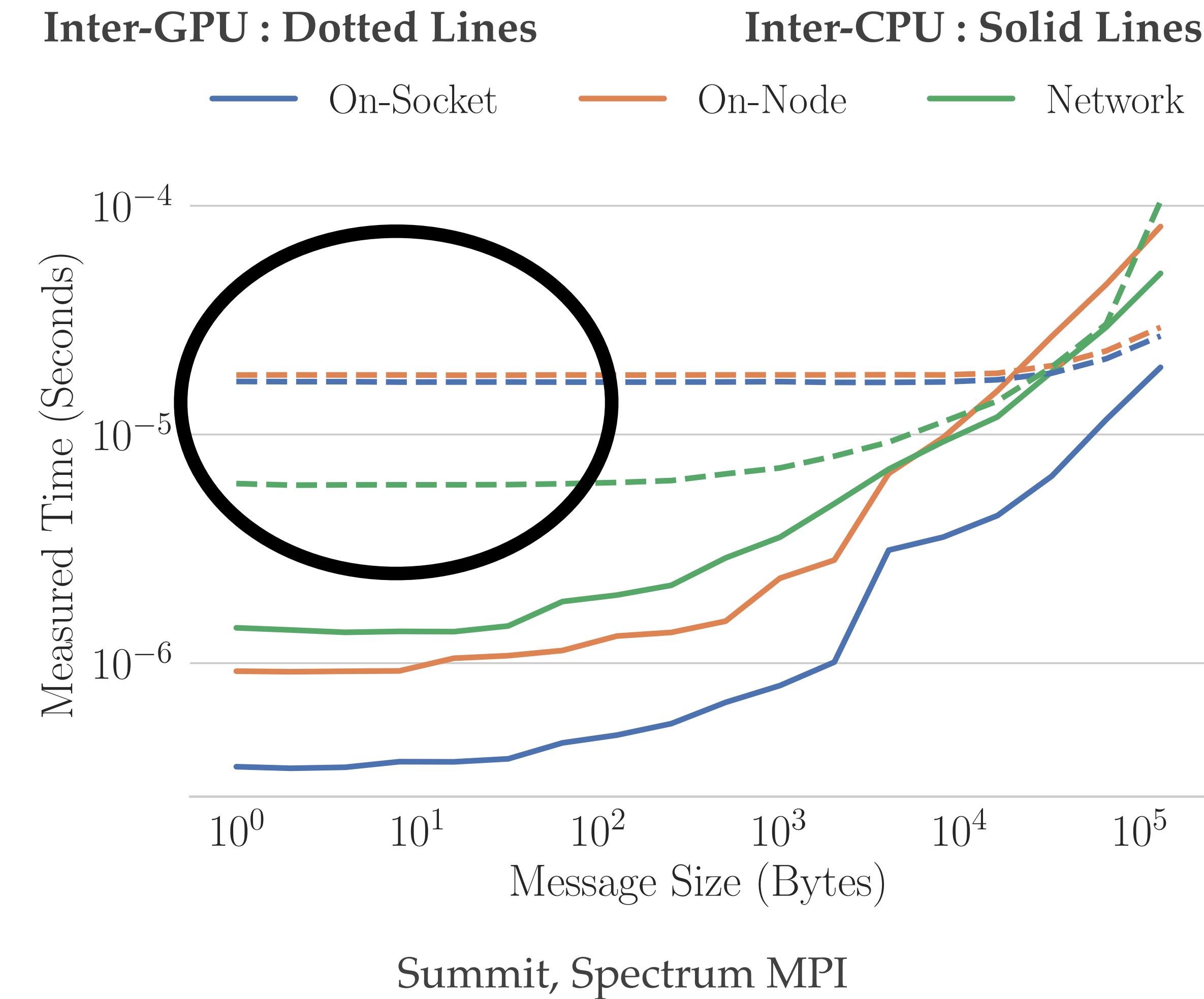
# Heterogeneous Systems



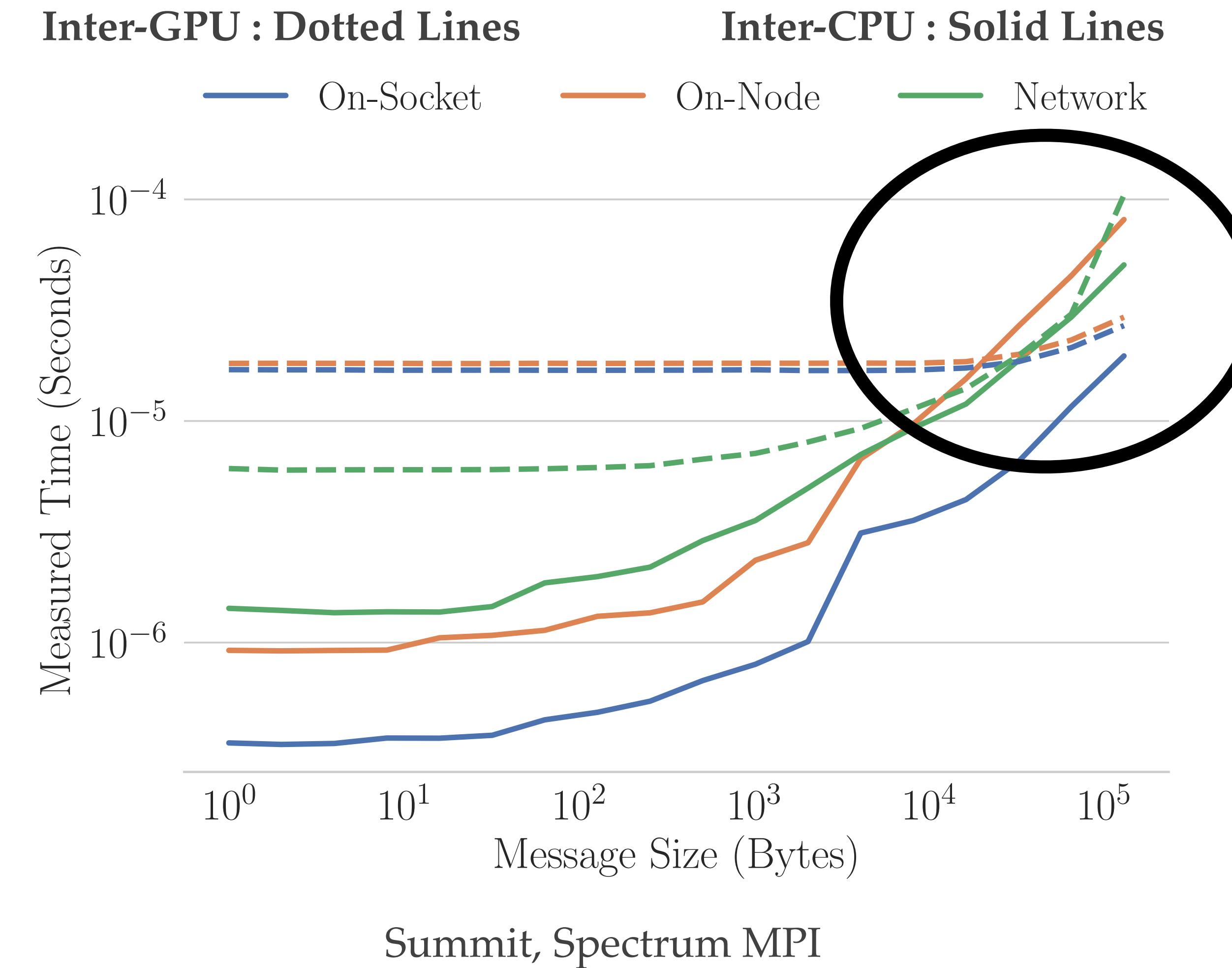
# Performance Measurements



# Performance Measurements



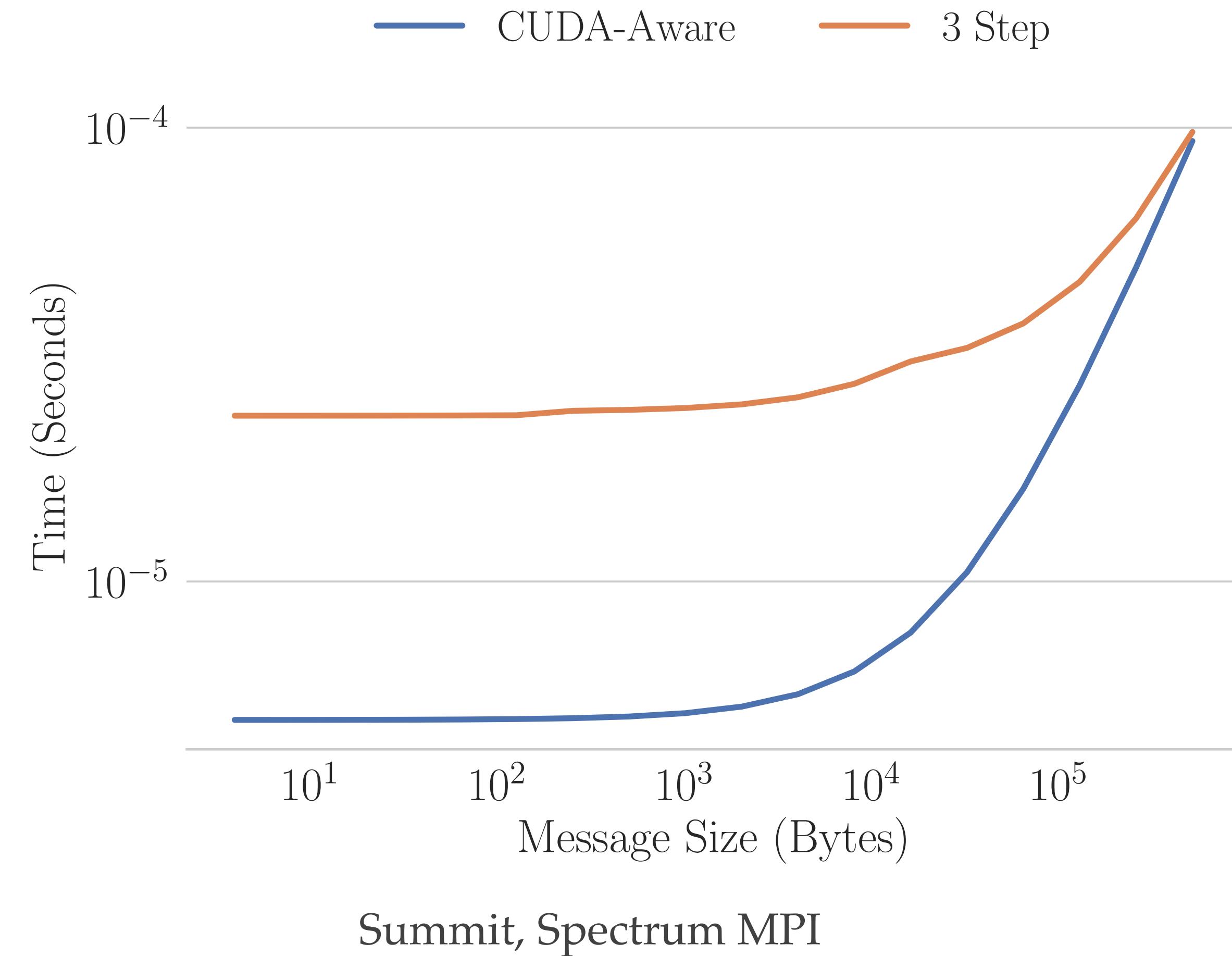
# Performance Measurements



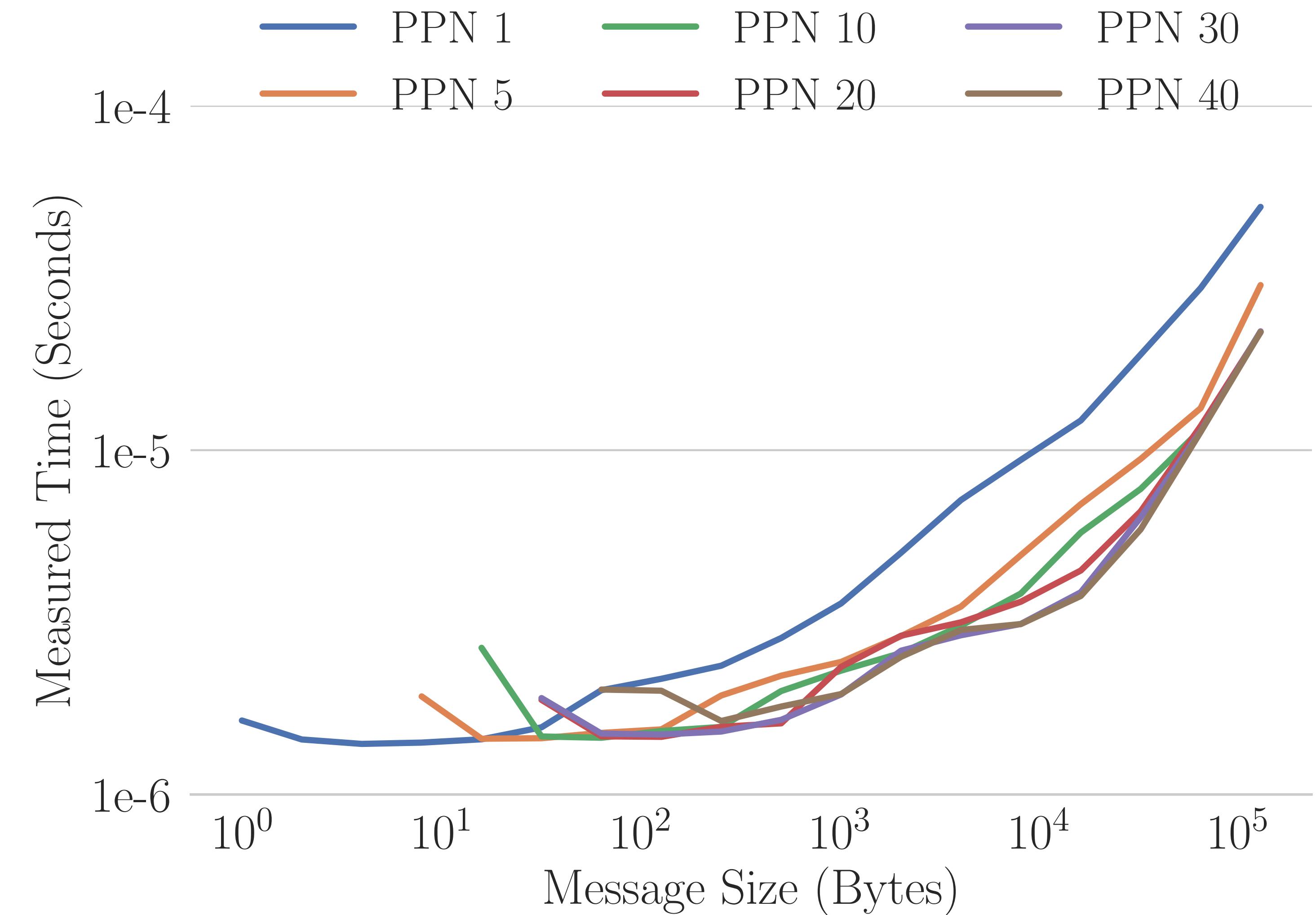
# How to Communicate Data Between GPUs?

- ❖ Inter-GPU communication is more costly than inter-CPU communication
- ❖ However, we can assume data needs to be moved between GPUs
- ❖ Two approaches :
  - ❖ **GPUDirect** : communicate directly between GPUs
  - ❖ **3Step** : copy to CPU, communicate between CPUs, copy received data to GPU

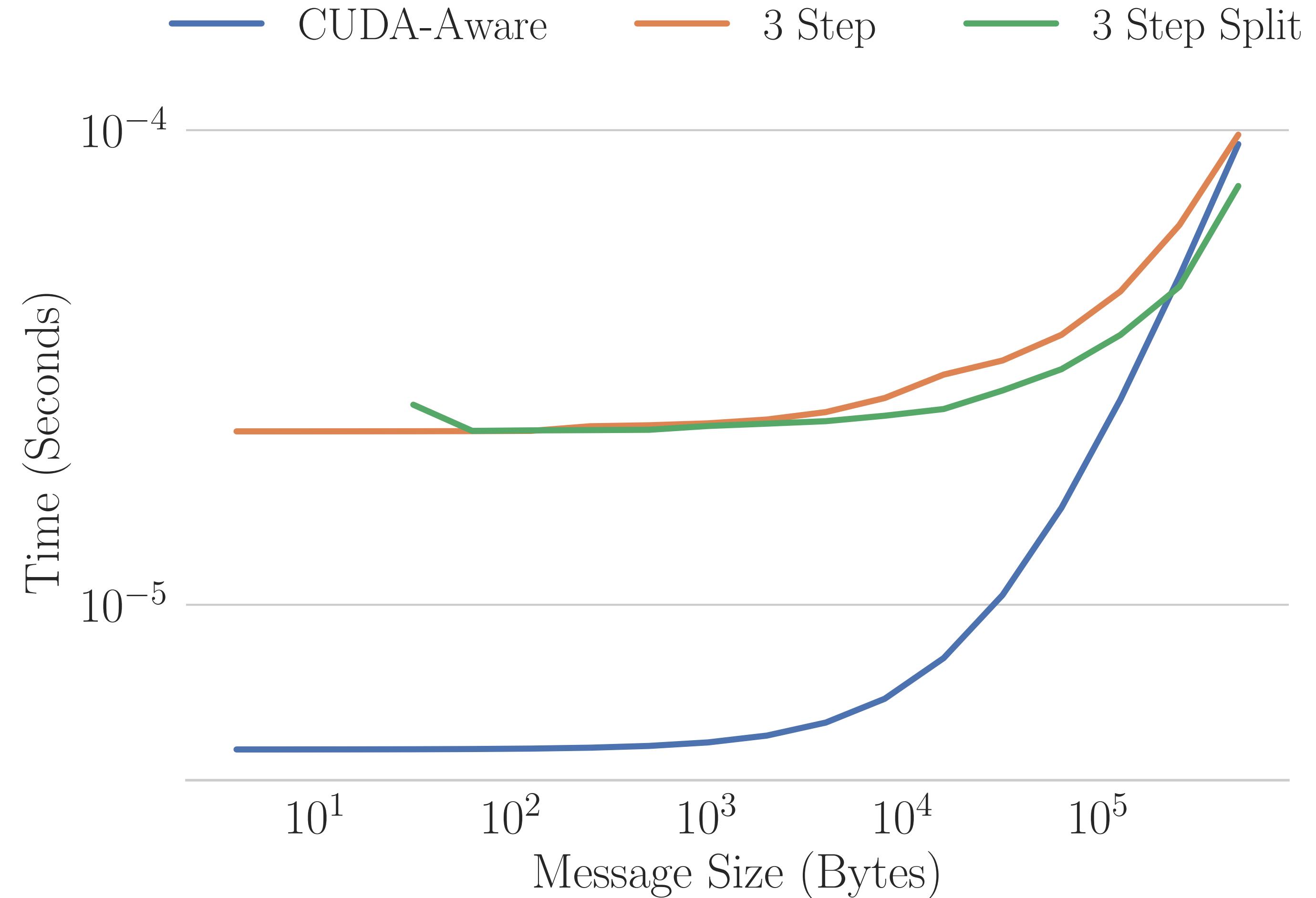
# How to Communicate Data Between GPUs?



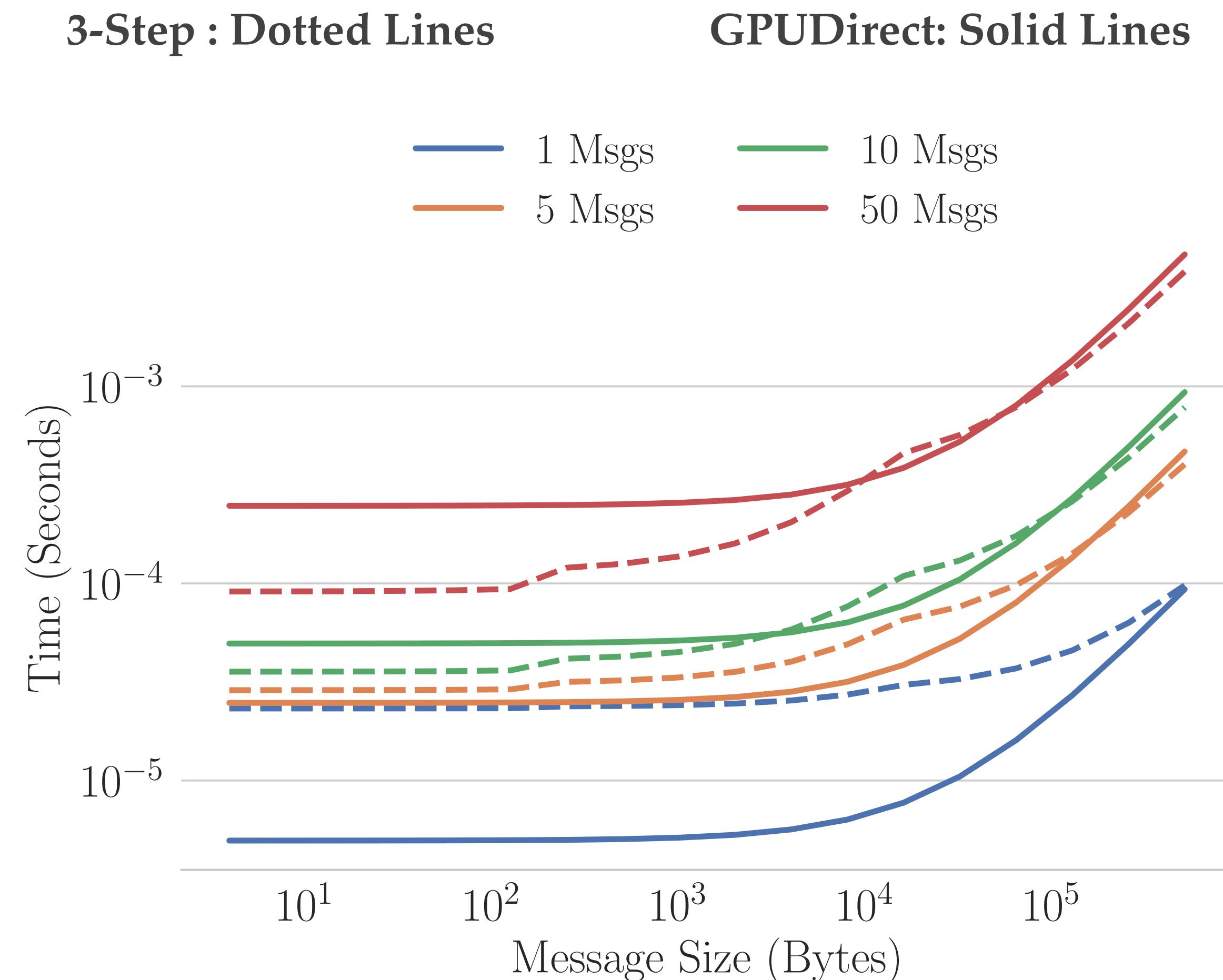
# Remember, Many CPU Cores Per Node



# Remember, Many CPU Cores Per Node



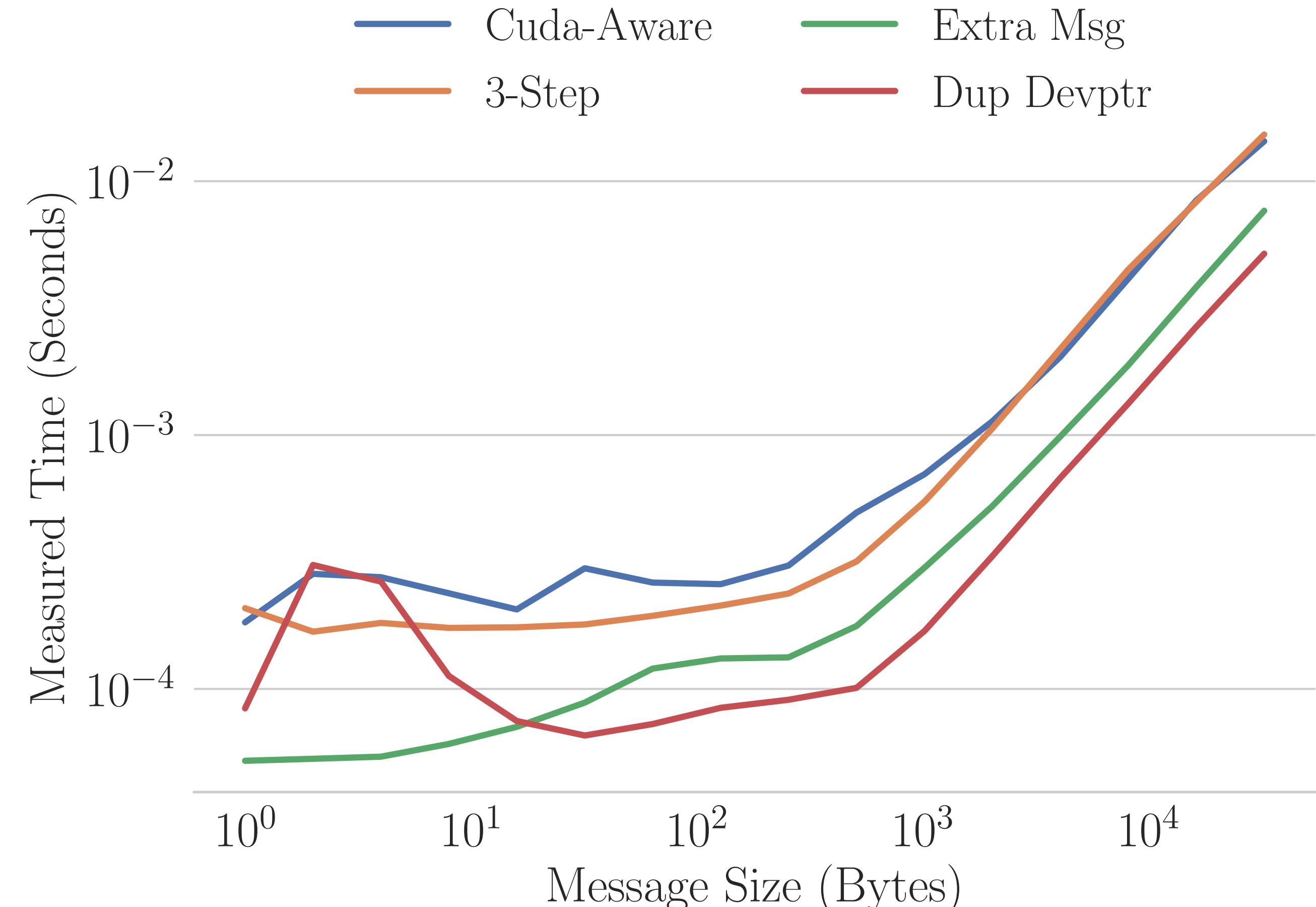
# Sending Multiple Messages



# Speeding Up Communication

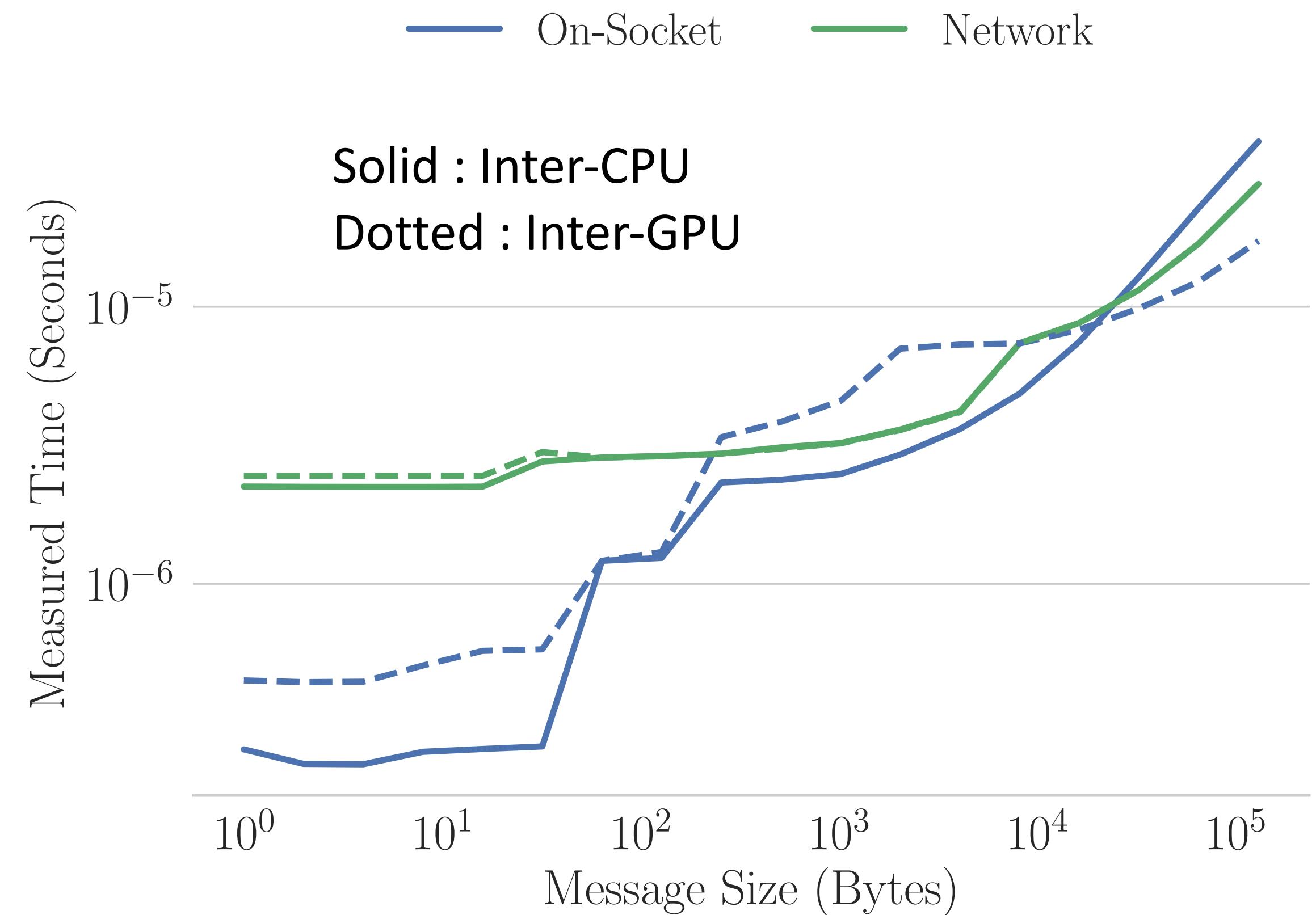
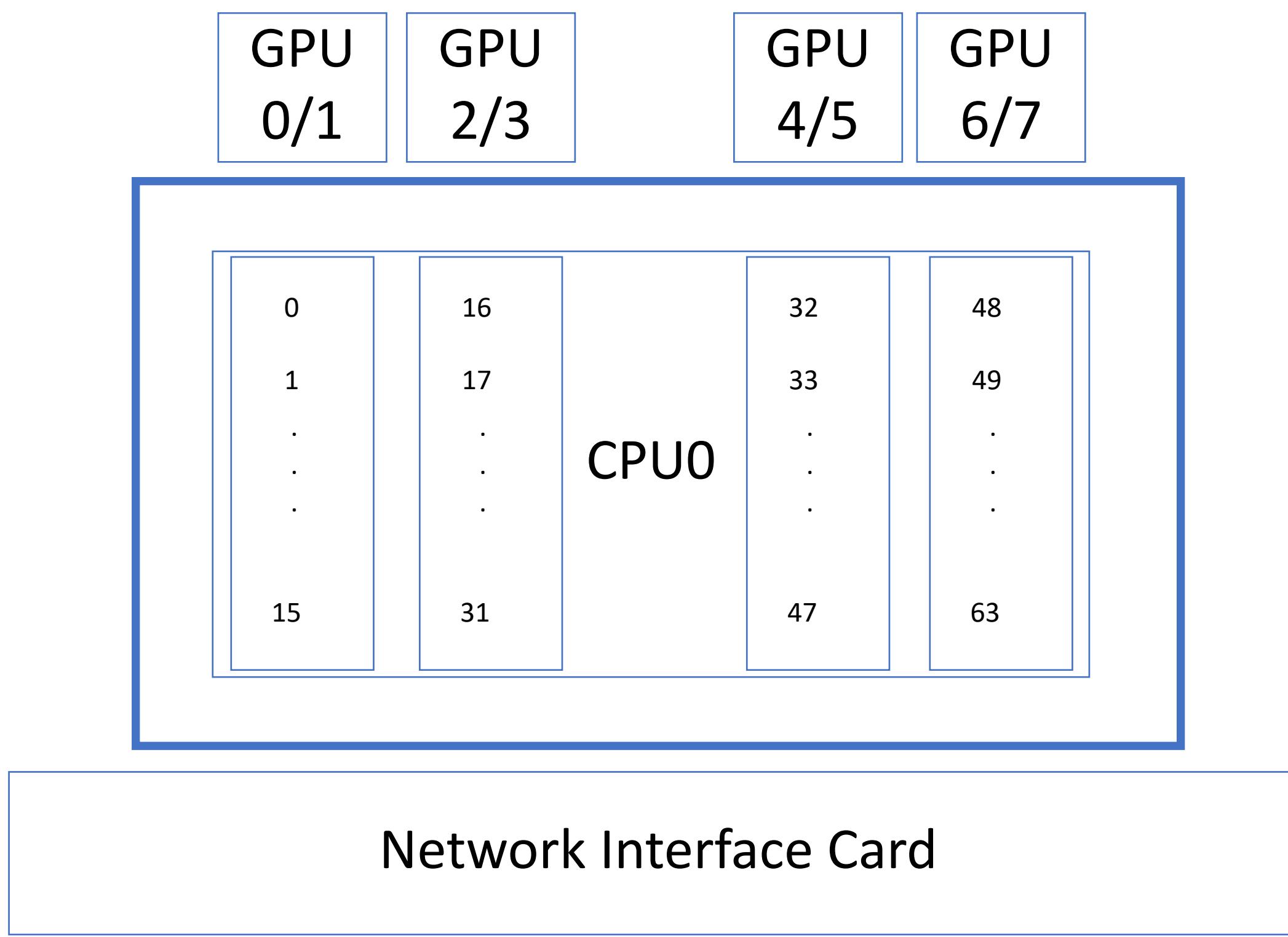
- ❖ **GPUDirect** : communicate messages directly between GPUs, avoiding `cudaMemcpy` entirely
- ❖ **3-Step** : copy all data to a single CPU, inter-CPU communication, and copy received data back to GPU
- ❖ **Extra Msg** : copy all data to single CPU, this CPU redistributes data between all available CPU cores per GPU, inter-CPU communication among all 40 CPU cores, gather received data to single CPU per GPU, and copy this data to GPU
- ❖ **Dup Devptr** : each available CPU core per GPU calls it's own `cudaMemcpy` on a duplicated device pointer

# Speeding Up Communication



Summit, Spectrum MPI

# Emerging Systems : Frontier



# Thanks !

- I'm happy to answer questions, or chat over lunch :)
- [www.amandabienz.com](http://www.amandabienz.com)
- [bienz@unm.edu](mailto:bienz@unm.edu)