

# Lowering the HPC Barrier – Development and Usability

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# From the Perspective of the Sierra Project at Sandia National Laboratories

- **How do we make HPC modeling and simulation a larger part of our engineering processes?**
  - **From software development perspective**
    - Sustained Innovative Development
      - Software capabilities
      - Physics capabilities
      - Application domains
  - **From an end-user usability perspective**
    - Ease of use
      - Installation
      - usability

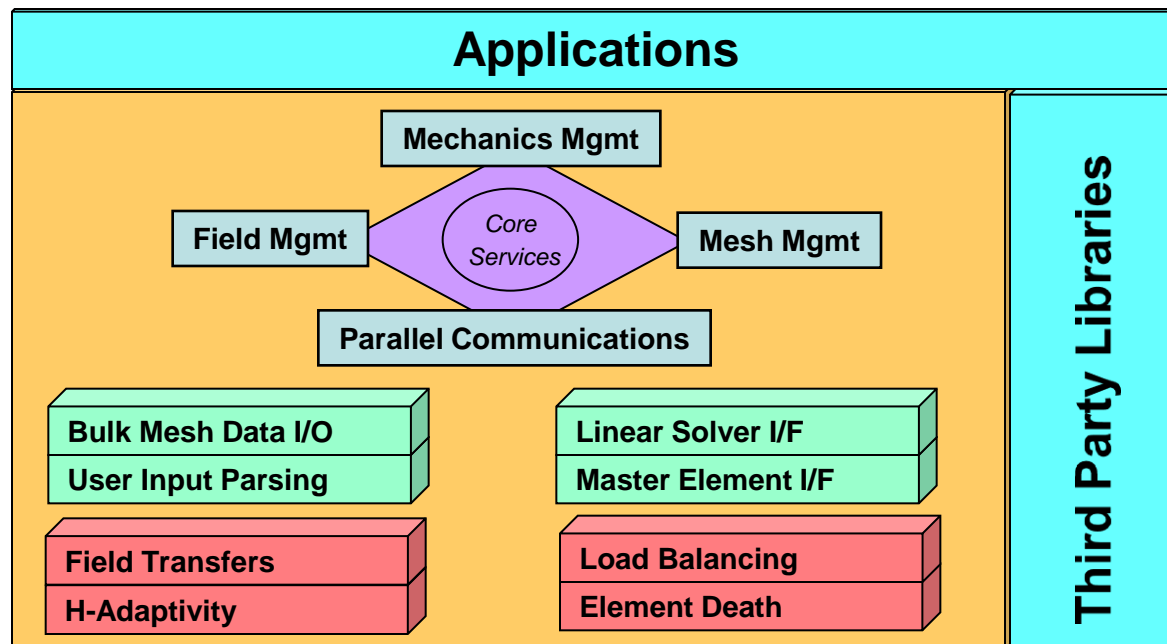


# Background: What is Sierra?

- **A DOE/NNSA funded ASC project – about 15 years**
- **An engineering mechanics simulation code suite**
  - Solid mechanics
  - Structural dynamics
  - Thermal Mechanics
  - Low mach fluid mechanics
  - High mach fluid mechanics
- **massively parallel**
- **multi-physics coupling**
  - Between various modules
  - With other non-sierra applications

# Sierra Architecture Overview

- Sierra applications are built on a common framework.
- The framework provides a common set of HPC services for applications.



# Sierra Framework Issues

- **No use outside of Sierra. Why?**
  - Very heavy-weight with a steep learning curve.
  - Has a bloated API and a complex dependency graph.
  - Restrictive application architecture.
  - All or nothing nature of the framework.
- **Internally to Sierra**
  - The tightly coupled Framework is increasingly limiting as new demands continue to be placed on it (new codes, new physics, etc).
  - Software design viewed as a barrier to supporting next generation platforms

# Frameworks vs. Toolkits

**We decided a few years ago that transitioning from a Sierra Framework to a Sierra Toolkit (STK) would be in the best interests of the project.**

- **Frameworks**

- emphasize design reuse
- dictate the architecture of an application

- **Toolkits**

- emphasize code reuse
- supplies functionality for an application

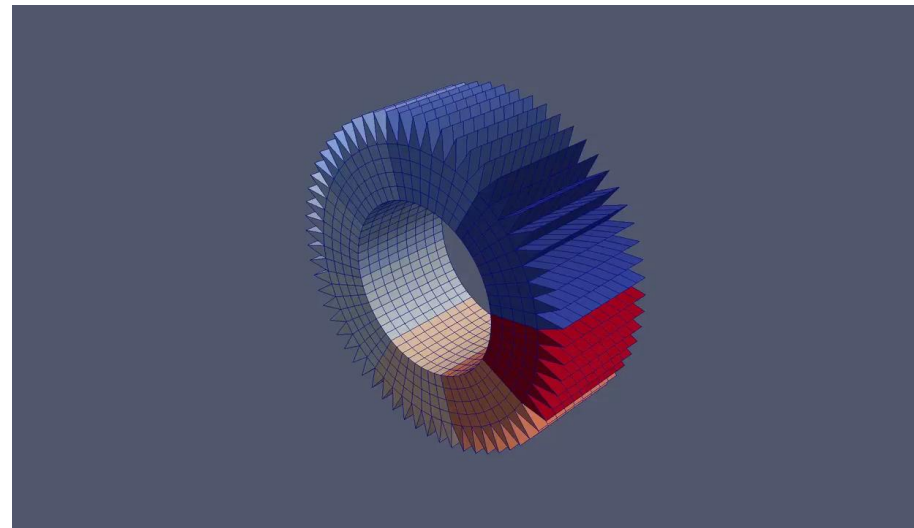
- **You commit to the design when you use a framework, whereas you commit to a set of functionality when you use a toolkit.**

# Sierra Toolkit Vision and Goals

- **A broader presence within the HPC community**
- **Be a collaboration vehicle for algorithm and model development**
  - Both internally and externally
  - Enable a faster R-D-A capability migration
- **Support a broader application space**
- **Improve the agility and robustness of Sierra**
  - Improved testability - unit, use-case, and performance
  - Pay attention to APIs and implementations
  - Provide some high-level support for hybrid parallel programming models

# Sierra Toolkit Highlights

- **Currently have 12 modules in the toolkit**
- **stk\_mesh reaching high-level of maturity and robustness.**
  - 90% line coverage from unit testing
  - integrated functionality tested with use cases
- **Parallel dynamic mesh capability**
  - Basic mesh modification and skinning
  - New element death algorithm implementation shows a ~3X performance improvement over the Framework algorithm





# Sierra Toolkit Highlights

- **Integrated into Sandia's Trilinos software project.**
  - **Makes the Sierra Toolkit available as open source**
  - **Makes the Sierra Toolkit available to a broader audience and complements the capabilities within Trilinos to provide a very capable open source HPC development toolkit**
  - **Automated nightly integration between Sierra and Trilinos**
    - Sierra Toolkit development occurs within the Sierra development environment
    - Makes new developments in Sierra Toolkit and Trilinos immediately available to both development communities
- **Tutorial at SIAM CS&E Conference (3/2011).**

# Sierra Toolkit Highlights

- **Several Sandia projects are currently using or plan to use the Sierra Toolkit**
  - Production applications
  - Research applications
- **Users outside of Sandia are using the Sierra Toolkit**
  - For research applications
  - For production applications
  - For collaborating with Sierra
  - Universities and other DoE/DoD entities
- **Migration of Sierra to the Toolkit is underway.**

# Sierra Toolkit Future Plans

- **Continue the Sierra migration**
- **Improve the maturity of existing modules**
- **Continue collaboration with other SNL projects to improve the R->D->A technology transition**
  - Next generation platforms
  - New physics capabilities
- **Explore supporting alternate data storage and access implementations behind the same API**
- **Expand usage internally and externally**

# Sierra Usability

- **End-User usability historically has not been a strength for DoE physics and engineering software.**
  - More emphasis on capability than usability
  - End-users at Sandia preferred text editors and input files
- **But...**
  - End-users were typically a small group of very experienced analysts
  - The vision is to have a broader impact and interject modeling and simulation sooner in the design process.
    - These end-users have a different level of expertise and expectation
- **We are putting more emphasis on documentation and training**
- **Moving to a GUI front-end to the applications**

# Desired UI Components

## Geometry

- Creation
- Import/Export
- Decomposition
- Cleanup
- Editing
- Tolerances

## Simulation Data Management

- Model & results database
- Work groups
- Security & access controls

## UQ & Optimization

- Parameter estimation
- Sensitivity/variance

## Post-Processing

- Local
- Remote
- On-the fly

## Meshing

- Generation
- Import/Export
- Cleanup
- Quality statistics

## Model Attributes & Management

- Model assembly
- Define surfaces & sets
- Input definition & validation
- Material database access

## Job Submission & Monitoring

- Local resources
- Remote resources
- Status
- Notification
- Auto-restart

# Sandia Has Many of the Components Today

## CUBIT

- Creation
- Import/Export
- Decomposition
- Cleanup
- Editing
- Tolerances

## DART WORKBENCH

- Model & results database
- Work groups
- Security & access controls

## DAKOTA

- Parameter estimation
- Sensitivity/variance

## PARAVIEW

- Local
- Remote
- On-the fly

## CUBIT

- Generation
- Import/Export
- Cleanup
- Quality statistics

## DART WORKBENCH

- Model assembly
- Define surfaces & sets
- Input definition & validation
- Material database access

## DART WORKBENCH

- Local resources
- Remote resources
- Status
- Notification
- Auto-restart

# How Do We Integrate Everything Together?

- **Build on the experience and success of the DART Workbench project**
  - Open architecture and sustainability
  - Based on Eclipse framework

A decorative graphic of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes, is positioned at the top of the slide.

# Phase I – The Sierra Editor



# Sierra Editor Overview

Color Coded Syntax

Context Aware Syntax Completion & Dynamic Help

Automatic Formatting/Indentation

Hyperlink to references (functions, solvers, blocks, etc)

Context Aware Syntax Guide

Dynamic Validation with Error Marking

Outline View Linked to Input Deck

Function Plots

Visual Verification of Geometry (blocks, side-sets, node-sets)

The screenshot displays the Sierra Editor interface with the following components:

- Code Editor:** Contains a Fortran-like input deck for a simulation. The code includes volume definitions, initial conditions, and boundary conditions. A context menu is open over the code, showing options like "Add Surface", "Add Volume", and "Include".
- Outline View:** Located on the right, it lists the hierarchical structure of the input deck, such as "begin time control", "begin time stepping block", and "begin calore region".
- XY Plot View:** Below the outline view, it shows a line graph of a function. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 1300, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 1300. The plot shows a red line that starts at a high value and drops sharply around x=900.
- Model View:** At the bottom right, it displays a 3D visualization of the geometry, showing a complex shape with various surfaces and volumes. A coordinate system (X, Y, Z) is visible.
- Command Syntax:** A panel at the bottom left provides a preview of the template for a "Begin Initial Condition" block, showing the required parameters and their data types.



## **Phase II – Initial Integration**

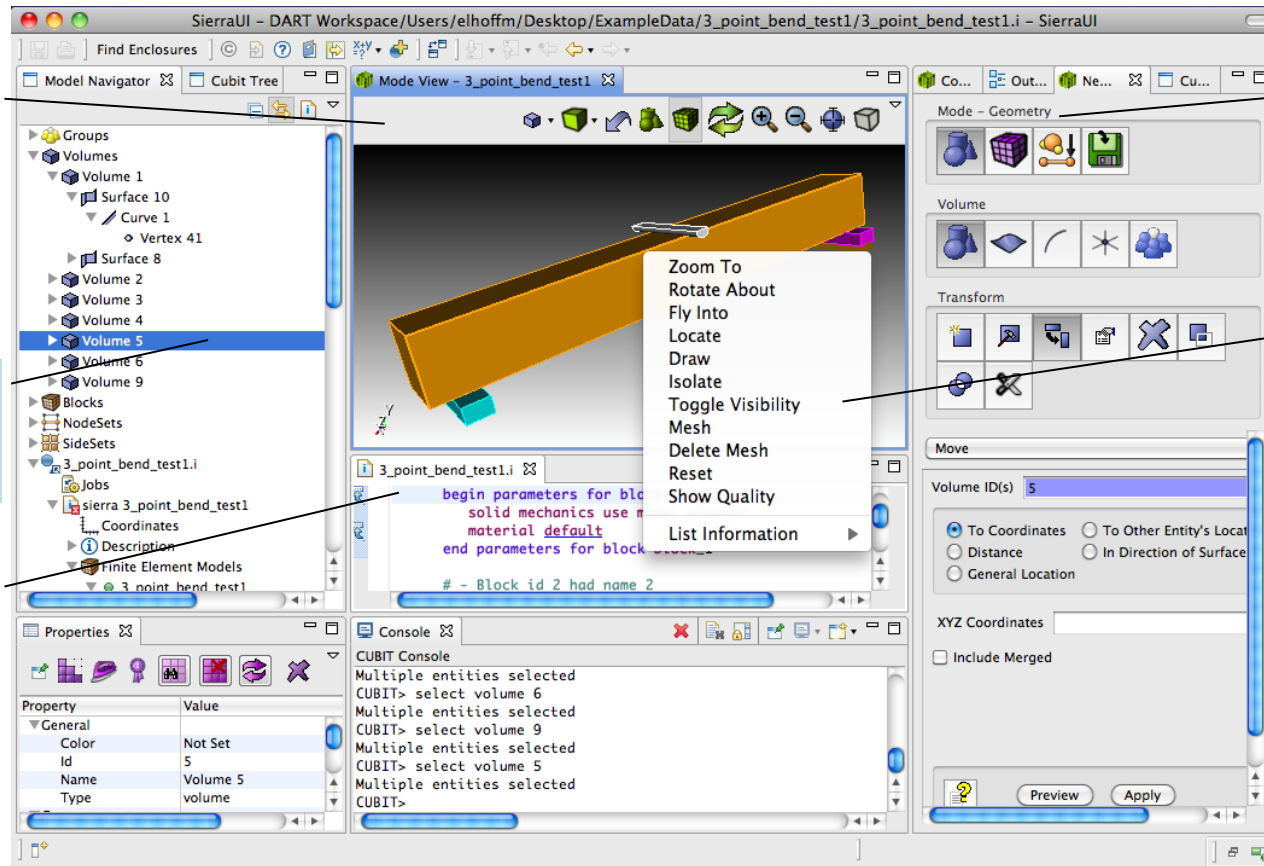
- **This effort is currently under development**
  - Initial release planned for April 2012.
- **Integrate more components**
  - Cubit: geometry and meshing
  - Sierra Editor: Model setup
  - Job Submission
- **Model tree navigation**

# Fully Integrated Sierra Editor + Geometry Creation and Meshing Tools (Cubit)

Integrated VTK Geometry and Mesh

Unified Model Tree

Sierra Input Deck (Text and Tree)



Command Panel

Contextual Menus

# Fully Integrated Model Tree

**Presentation of distributed data  
(multiple files on multiple file systems)  
in a unified model-centric tree for  
content creation and editing of:**

- **Geometry**

- Fully integrated geometry data and tools for geometry processing

- **Mesh**

- Fully integrated meshing tools

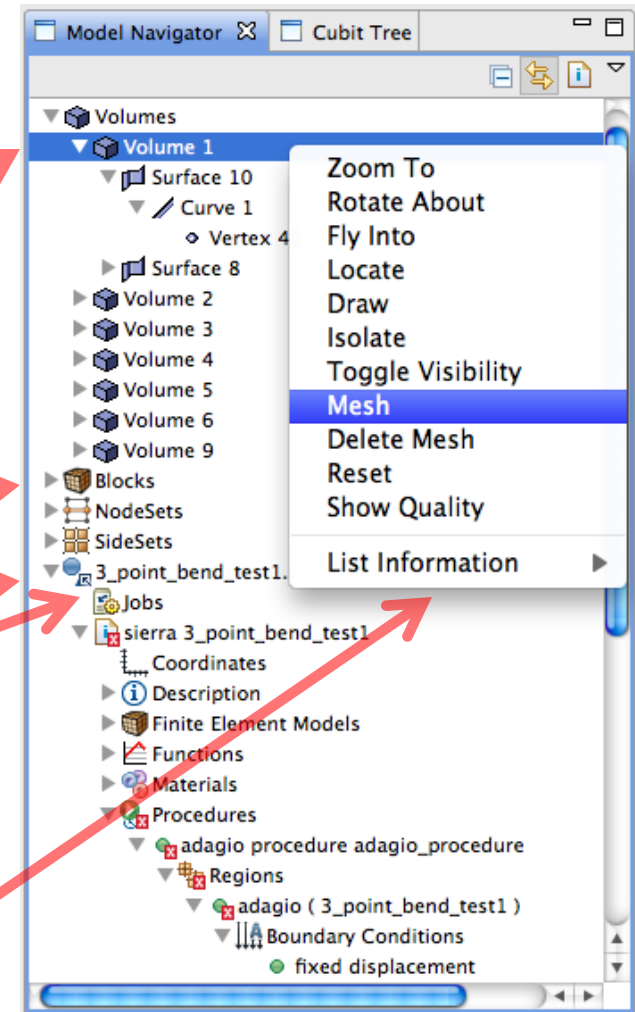
- **Input Deck**

- Tree presentation of Sierra syntax

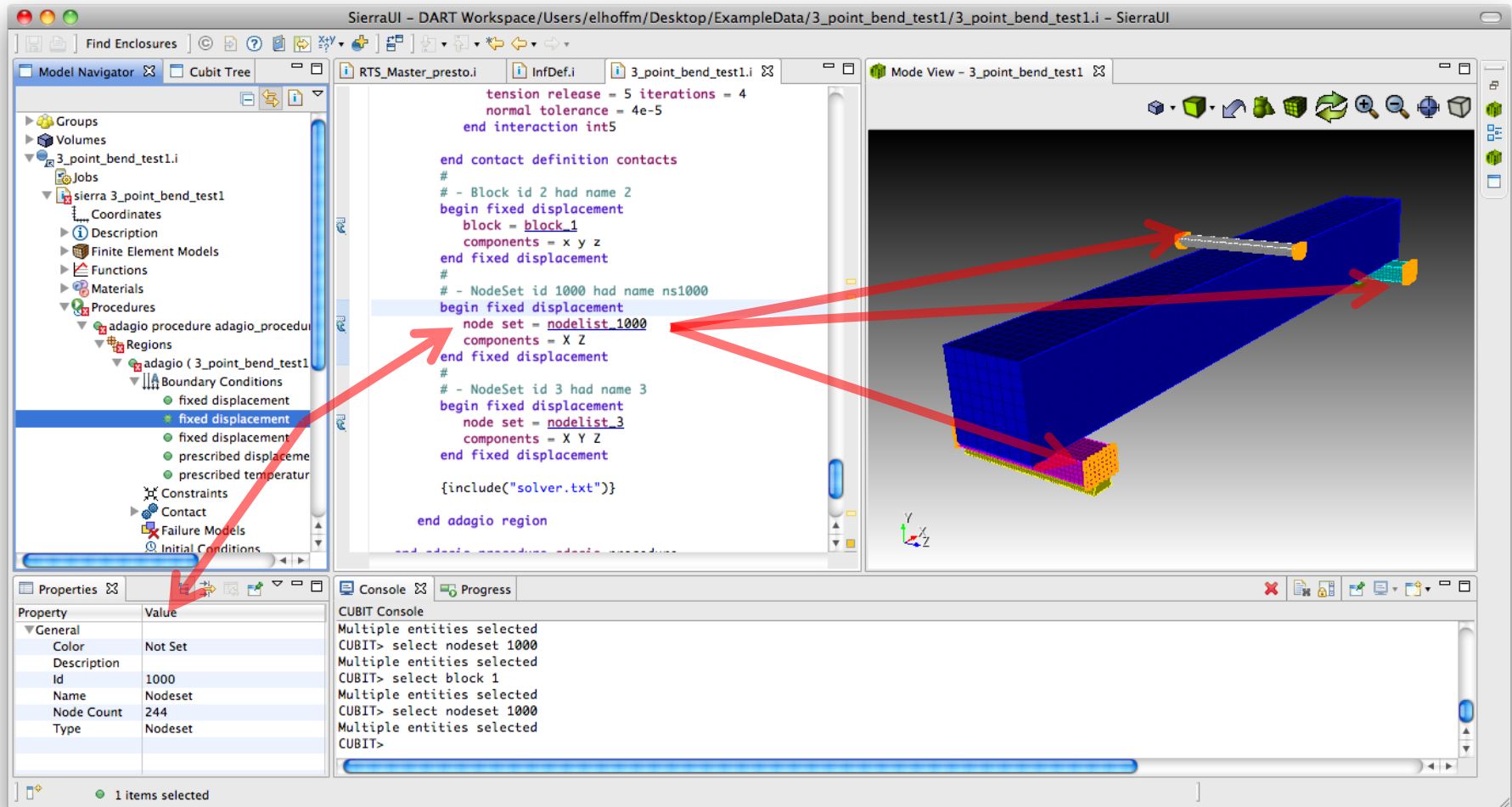
- **Job Submissions**

- All job data/metadata for jobs submitted locally and on HPC platforms

**With contextual menus present  
relevant actions for selected entities**



# Fully Synchronized Contextual Linking



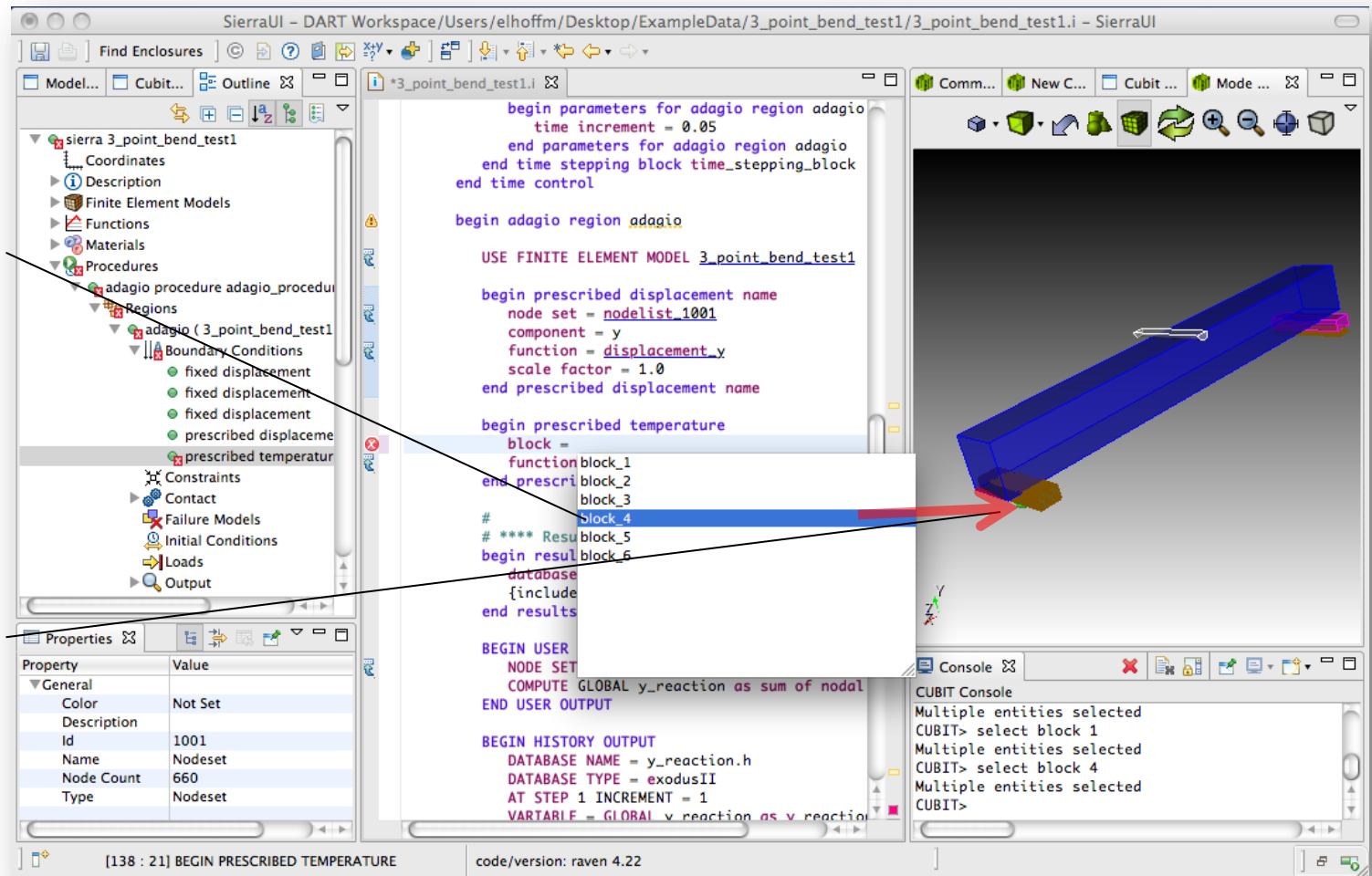
- User selection in the tree highlights input deck text, corresponding mesh entities in the graphics view, and metadata



# Sierra UI Supports Traditional Text Based Data Entry

Syntax completion of block list

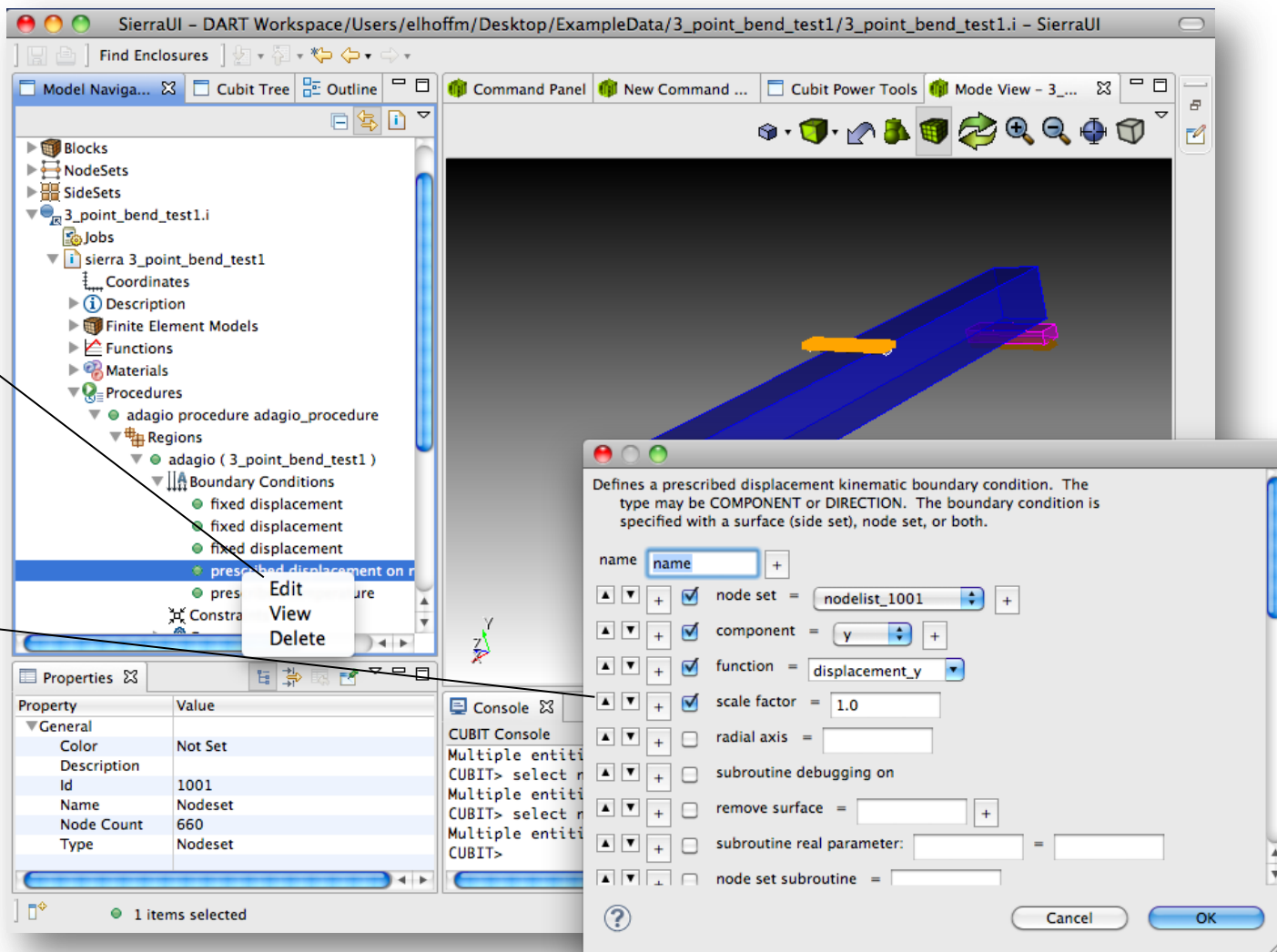
Visual linking when user mouses over list entries



# Sierra UI Supports Tree-Based Data Entry

Contextual  
Menu for Tree-  
Based Editing  
of Input Deck

Data Entry  
Dialogs Auto-  
Generated  
from Sierra  
XML

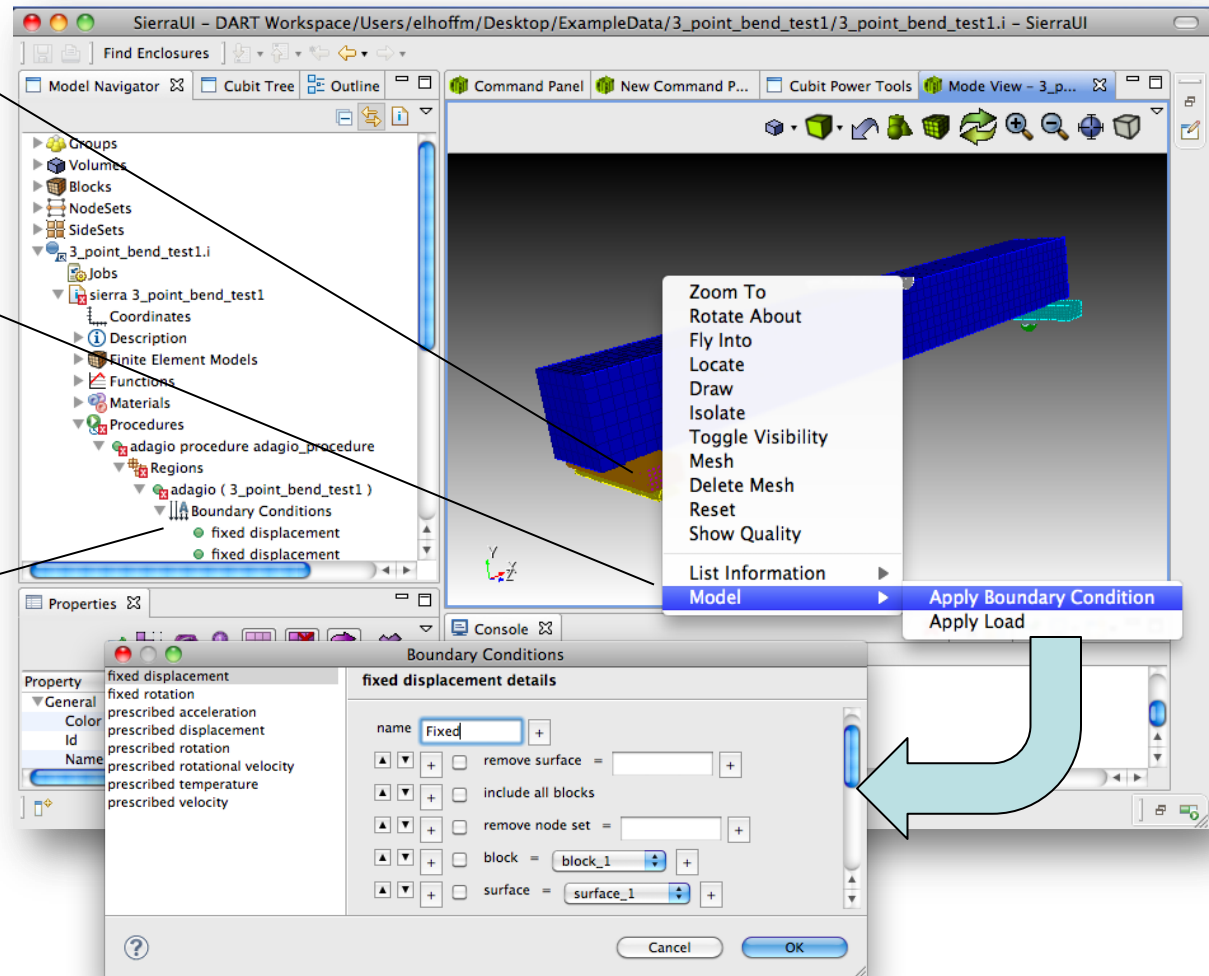


# Ultimately, Sierra UI will Support Graphics-Based Data Entry

User Visually  
Selects Entity of  
Interest

Contextual Menu  
in Graphics  
Viewer

Tree and Input  
Deck Fully  
Synchronized  
(no need to see  
input deck)







# Future Plans

- **Integrate Paraview based post-processing capability**
- **Integrate Dakota based UQ & Optimization capability**
- **Develop other application interfaces**

The top of the slide features a stylized American flag with stars and stripes.

# Acknowledgements

- **Sierra Toolkit Team**
- **CUBIT Team**
- **DART Workbench Team**