



ASC Panel on Runtime System Topics



ECI Runtime Systems Workshop
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Outline

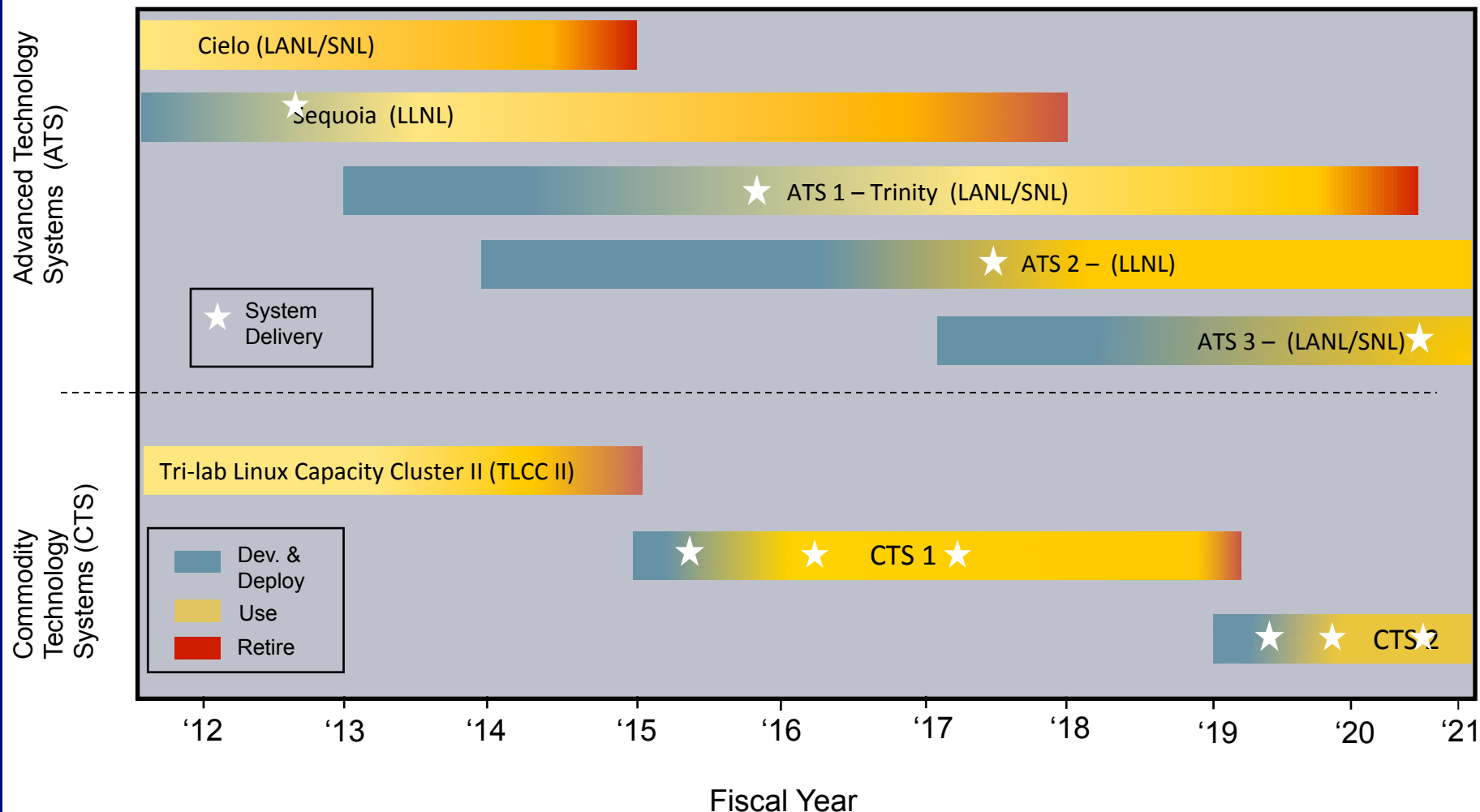
- Introduction
- Runtime system related activities at Sandia
 - ATDM
 - Qthreads / Kokkos
 - DHARMA
 - Power API / Trinity NRE
- Address workshop questions and issues
 - Sys Arch / Asynchrony
 - Sys Arch / Relationship between OS and Runtime
 - Evaluation

ASC Computing Strategy

- Approach: Two classes of systems
 - **Advanced Technology:** First of a kind systems that identify and foster technical capabilities and features that are beneficial to ASC applications
 - **Commodity Technology:** Robust, cost-effective systems to meet the day-to-day simulation workload needs of the program
- Investment Principles
 - Maintain continuity of production
 - Ensure that the needs of the current and future stockpile are met
 - Balance investments in system cost-performance types with computational requirements
 - Partner with industry to introduce new high-end technology constrained by life-cycle costs
 - Acquire right-sized platforms to meet the mission needs



ASC Platform Timeline



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Advanced Technology Development and Mitigation (ATDM)

- ATDM is a new Tri-lab ASC program element addressing challenges of next generation platforms, leading path to useful exascale
 - Massive concurrency, fat nodes
 - Heterogeneous architectures, parallelism, performance, ...
 - Multi-level memory hierarchies
 - Data movement: in-situ/transit analysis, workflows
- SNL effort focusing on applications important to ASC
 - Building from ground up over task-based programming model
 - Building supporting RTS and software infrastructure
- SNL runtime system activities
 - Kokkos – on-node parallelism, data parallel, data virt (PI: Carter Edwards)
 - DHARMA – distributed asynchronous many-task RTS (PI: Janine Bennett)
 - Qthreads being used to add tasking to Kokkos (LDRD)

Qthreads: Lightweight On-node Thread Runtime

SNL contacts: Dylan Stark, Stephen Olivier

■ Model:

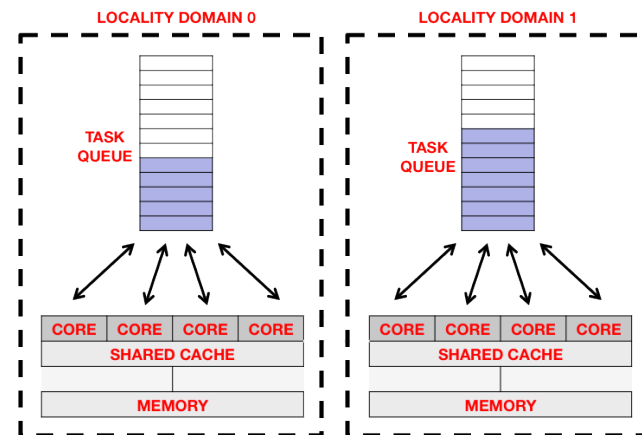
- Somebody (app/runtime/compiler/...) exposes massive numbers of lightweight tasks (qthreads)
- The qthreads dynamic runtime system manages the scheduling of tasks for locality and performance

■ Capabilities:

- Supports loop-based and task-based parallelism
- Full/empty bit primitives for lightweight synchronization (emulates Tera/Cray MTA/XMT)
- Locality-aware load balancing of tasks to support NUMA and complex cache hierarchies
- Easy to embed in higher-level runtimes, C API with no special compiler support

■ Usage:

- Research: locality-based scheduling, dynamic concurrency throttling, task parallel over decomposition, incorporating task parallelism into Kokkos
- OpenMP over Qthreads (using ROSE/XOMP and Intel frontends)
- Default tasking layer in Chapel



Kokkos Task Parallel API (LDRD)

Existing SNL Technologies: Kokkos & Qthreads

Kokkos C++ API for efficient
manycore data-vector parallelism

Qthreads multithreading library for
scalable task parallelism



Development of New Capabilities

Extend Kokkos API for task
parallelism and graph processing

Extend Qthreads for nested data
parallelism, Phi, GPU tasks



Goal: Unified Task-Data-Vector Manycore API

Performance portable C++ API for CSE and graph applications

ATDM DHARMA project: Distributed asyncHronous Adaptive Resilient Management of Applications



Janine Bennett (PI), Jeremiah Wilke (Chief Architect), Robert Clay (PM), Ken Franko, Hemanth Kolla, Paul Lin, Greg Sjaardema, Nicole Slattengren, Keita Teranishi

- **Project Mission:** Assess & address fundamental challenges imposed by the need for performant, portable, scalable, fault-tolerant programming models at extreme-scale

FY15 ASC
Level 2
Milestone

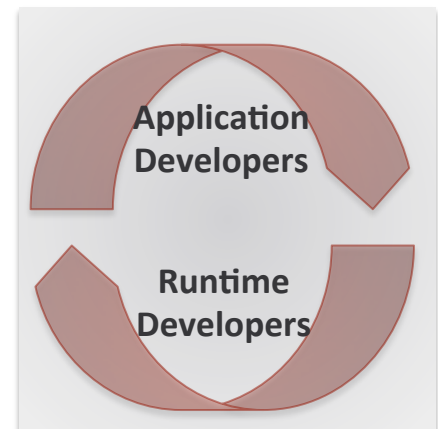
Level 2 &
DHARMA
runtime

Assess rich feature sets/usability/performance of existing Asynchronous Many-Task (AMT) runtimes in context of ASC workloads

Research in programmability, dynamic load-balancing, and fault-tolerance of AMT runtimes

- **Current Activities:**

- Implementing miniAero in Charm++, Legion, Unitah; Evaluate performance, programmability, mutability
- Held coding bootcamps at U. Utah, Stanford, SNL/CA
- Build-out of DHARMA v1.0 AMT runtime, transparently handle fail-stop node crashes



PowerAPI: Portable Power Management



- Need portable way to measure and control power
 - Today there are several power interfaces, every system is different
 - This makes it harder to write runtimes, tools, apps, ...
- Power API fills this gap, input from community and vendors (FY14 L2 milestone)
 - Covers broad spectrum of use cases, from platform-level, to resource manager, to runtime system, to OS, to applications
 - Will be implemented for upcoming Trinity system
 - Expect to be there on future DOE/NNSA ATS systems
 - Will evolve over time

SANDIA REPORT

SAND2014-17061
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High Performance Computing - Power Application Programming Interface Specification Version 1.0

James H. Laros III, David DeBonis, Ryan Grant, Suzanne M. Kelly,
Michael Levenhagen, Stephen Olivier, Kevin Pedretti

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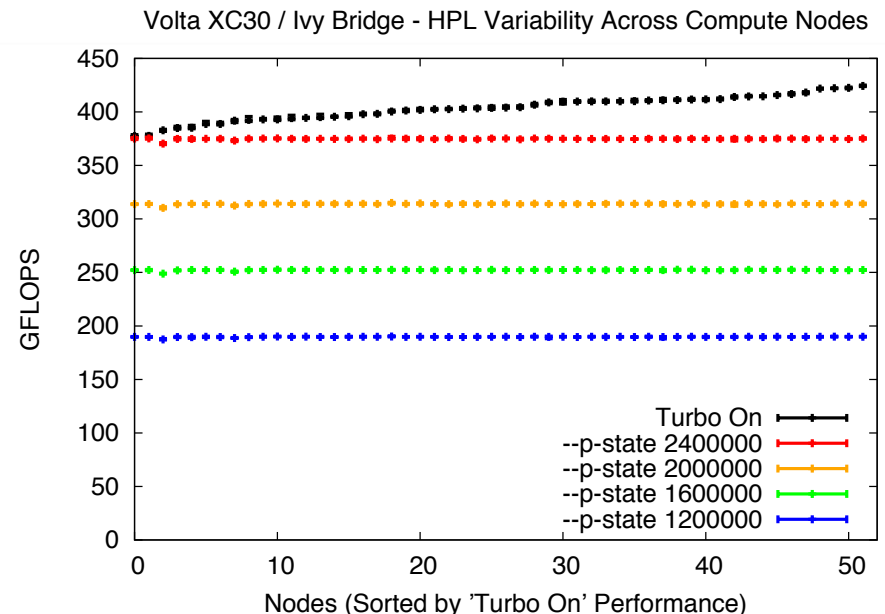
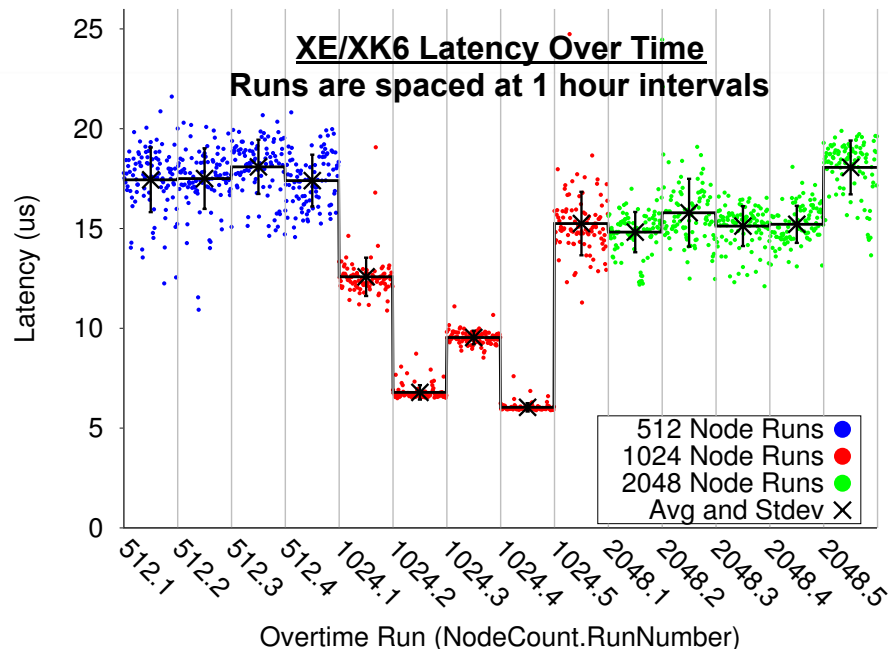
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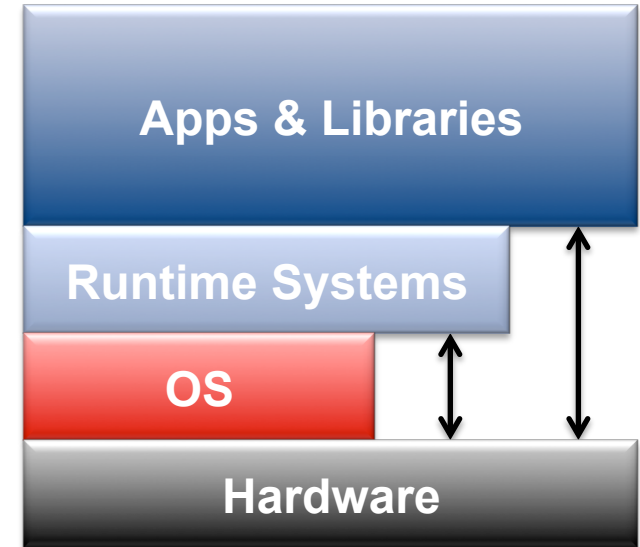
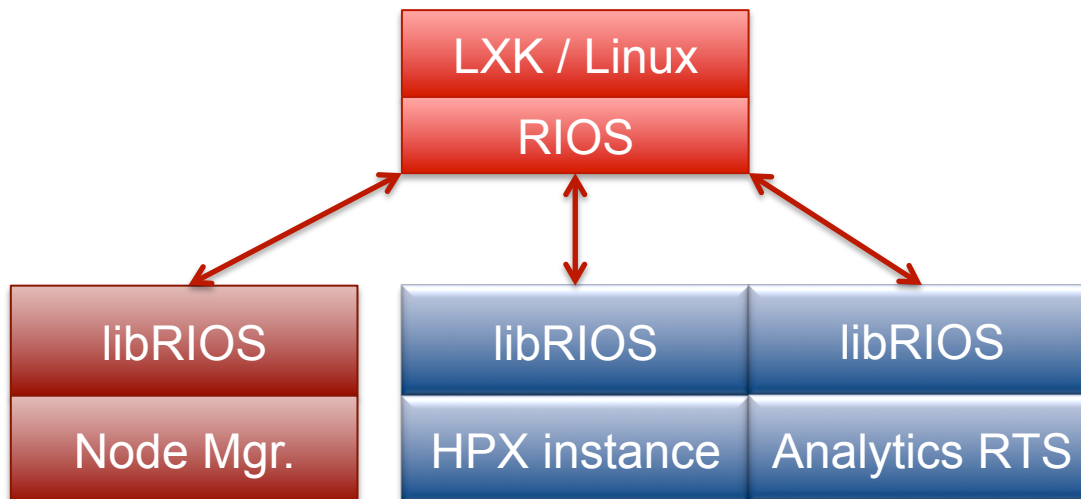
Sys Arch: Asynchrony

- Should this really be “Hardware Performance Variability”?
 - Equal work doesn’t take equal time
 - True today, expect to get worse
- Different types of variability
 - Classic “OS Noise” – probabilistic nature, affects BSP apps
 - Manufacturing variability – fairly static, some parts better than others
 - Thermal throttling – based on environmental factors
 - Contention for shared resources – unpredictable if free for all access
 - Runtime-induced variability – non-deterministic scheduling



Sys Arch: OS and Runtime Relationship

- Compute node OS kernel
 - Gates access to privileged hardware
 - Provide two-way linkage between higher-level “OS” and local runtime(s) instances
 - Here’s your new power budget
 - I could use more power if you have it
 - Final enforcer if runtime doesn’t obey
 - Resource negotiation and coordination



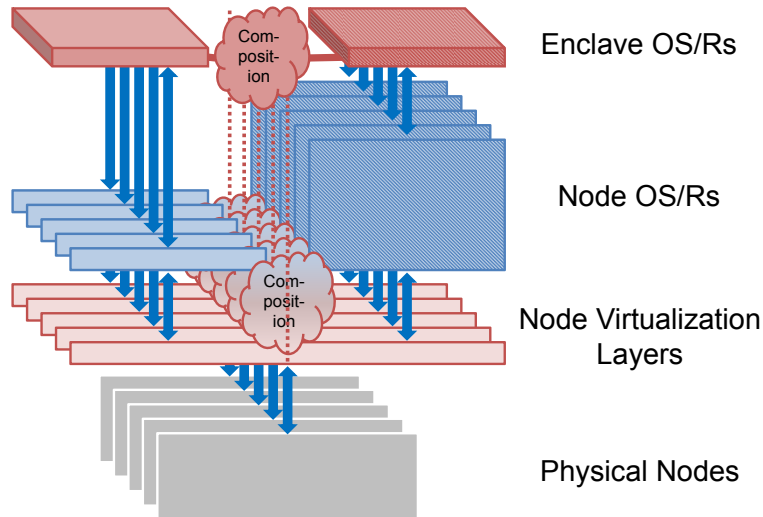
**Compute Node
System Software Stack,
OS Bypass**

RIOS = Runtime Interface
to Operating System

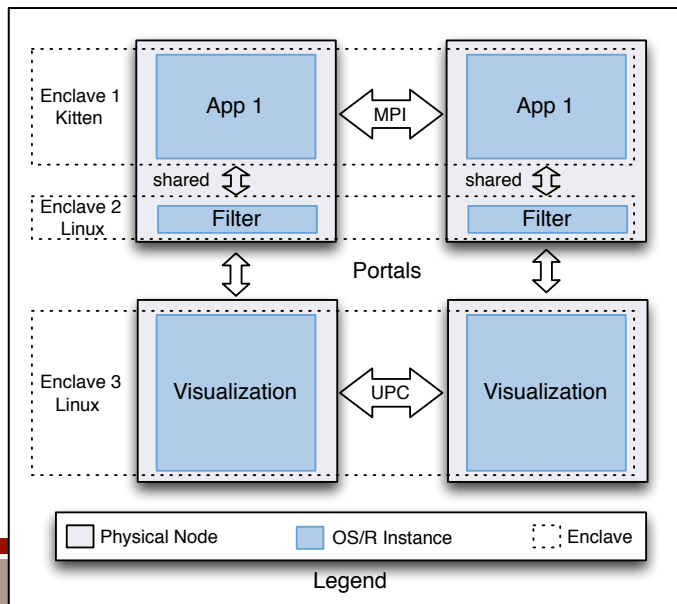
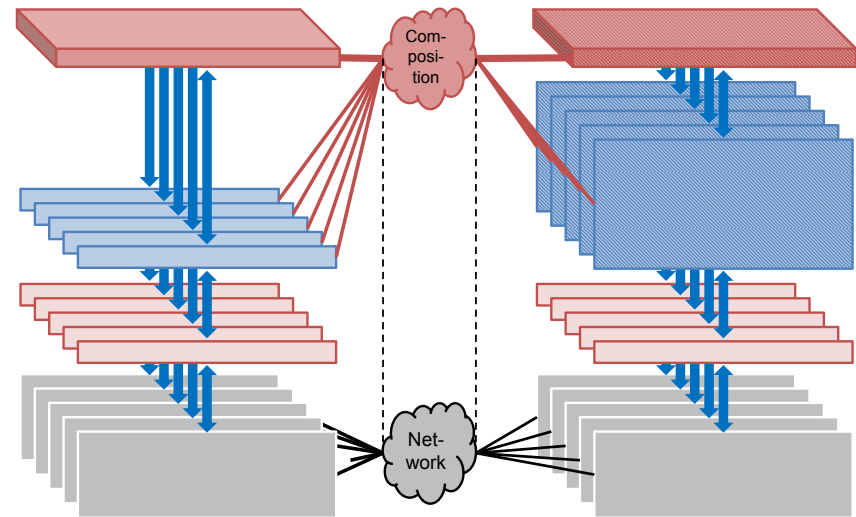
Funded by ASCR X-stack,
XPRESS Project

Hobbes: Composition Examples (ASCR)

Intra-node Composition



Inter-node Composition



Example Use Cases:

- Coupling CTH + Paraview/Catalyst on same node
 - CTH has few OS/R requirements
 - Paraview/Catalyst has some “full-OS” dependencies
 - Like previous in-transit case, but co-located like in-situ
- Coupling high fidelity simulation and low fidelity model
 - Useful for combustion and fusion examples
 - Tight coupling or loose coupling, elastic enclaves
- CASL multiphysics coupling, massive collisions
- LAMMPS and SmartPointer Analysis Pipeline
- Goldrush-style cycle stealing for analysis

Evaluation, Things that are Important

- Testing at scale
- Evaluating real applications
- Interoperability / Composability
- Stability of performance / run to run repeatability
 - Error bars are important
 - Compare runs in dedicated mode vs. production
- Ability to tolerate hardware performance variability
 - Run on mixture of slow and fast nodes
 - Test static configuration and dynamically changing configurations

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