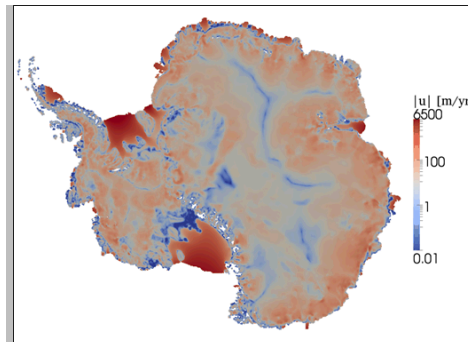




A Performance-Portable Implementation of the Albany Ice Sheet Model: Kokkos Approach

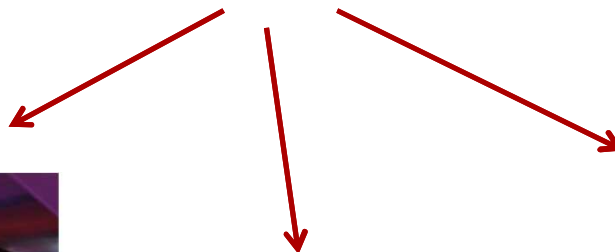
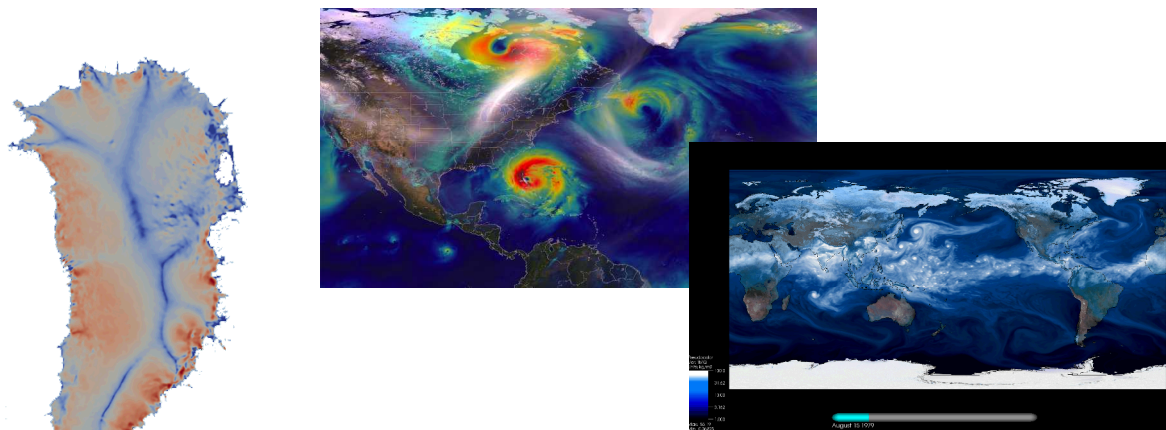
Irina Demeshko, H. Carter Edwards, Michael A. Heroux, Eric T. Phipps, Andrew G. Salinger

Algorithms and Abstractions for Assembly in PDE Codes, July 10, 2014

Outline

- Introduction
- Kokkos programming model
- Albany Greenland Ice Sheet Model (FELIX)
- Kokkos implementation of the FELIX model
- Performance results
- Conclusion and future plans

Introduction



Tianhe-2 (National SuperComputer
Center in Guangzhou)
Intel Xeon E5-2692+ Intel Xeon Phi



TITAN (ORNL)
Cray XK7 , Opteron 6274 NVIDIA
K20x



Sequoia (DOE/NNSA/LLNL)
BlueGene/Q, Power BQC,
Custom

Performance portability has become a critical issue

parallel code needs to be executed correctly and performant despite variation in the architecture, operating system and software libraries.



Approach: Kokkos programming model

C++ library, which provide performance portability across diverse devices with different memory models.

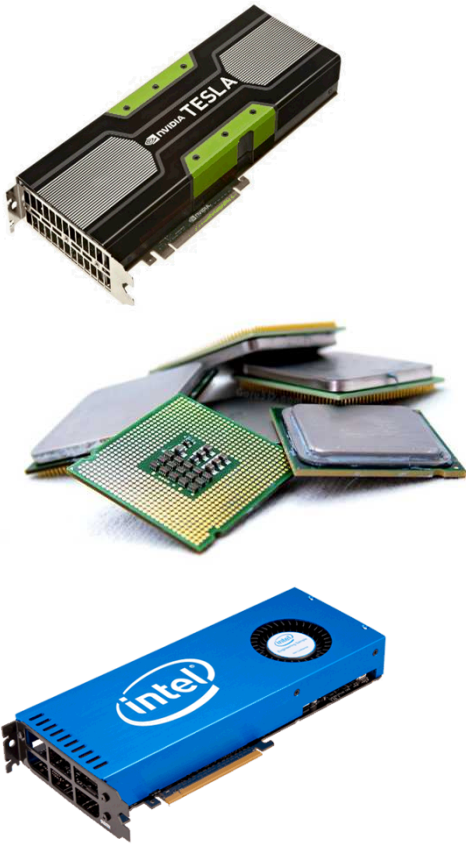
Kokkos



Kokkos* programming model

- **Kokkos** - C++ library to provide scientific and engineering codes with an intuitive manycore performance portable **programming model**.

- ✓ **Standard C++, Not a language extension**
- ✓ **Uses C++ template meta-programming**
- ✓ **Provides portability across manycore devices**
(Multicore CPU, NVidia GPU, Intel Xeon Phi
(potential: AMD Fusion))
- ✓ **Abstract data layout for non-trivial data structures**



Kokkos* programming model

- **Kokkos :**
 - ✓ Single code base
 - ✓ Support for all current (and future) hardware
 - ✓ Flexible run configurations MPI-Only
 - ✧ MPI + Threads
 - ✧ MPI + GPU
 - ✧ MPI + GPU + Threads
 - ✓ Close to optimal performance (i.e. performance of a specialized code)
 - ✓ Use vendor compilers
 - ✓ Simple code

Kokkos* programming model

A programming model with two major components:

- **Data access abstraction**

- ✓ Change data layout at compile time without changing access syntax => Optimal access pattern for each device
- ✓ Data padding and alignment is transparent
Access traits for portable support of hardware specific load/store units

- **Parallel dispatch**

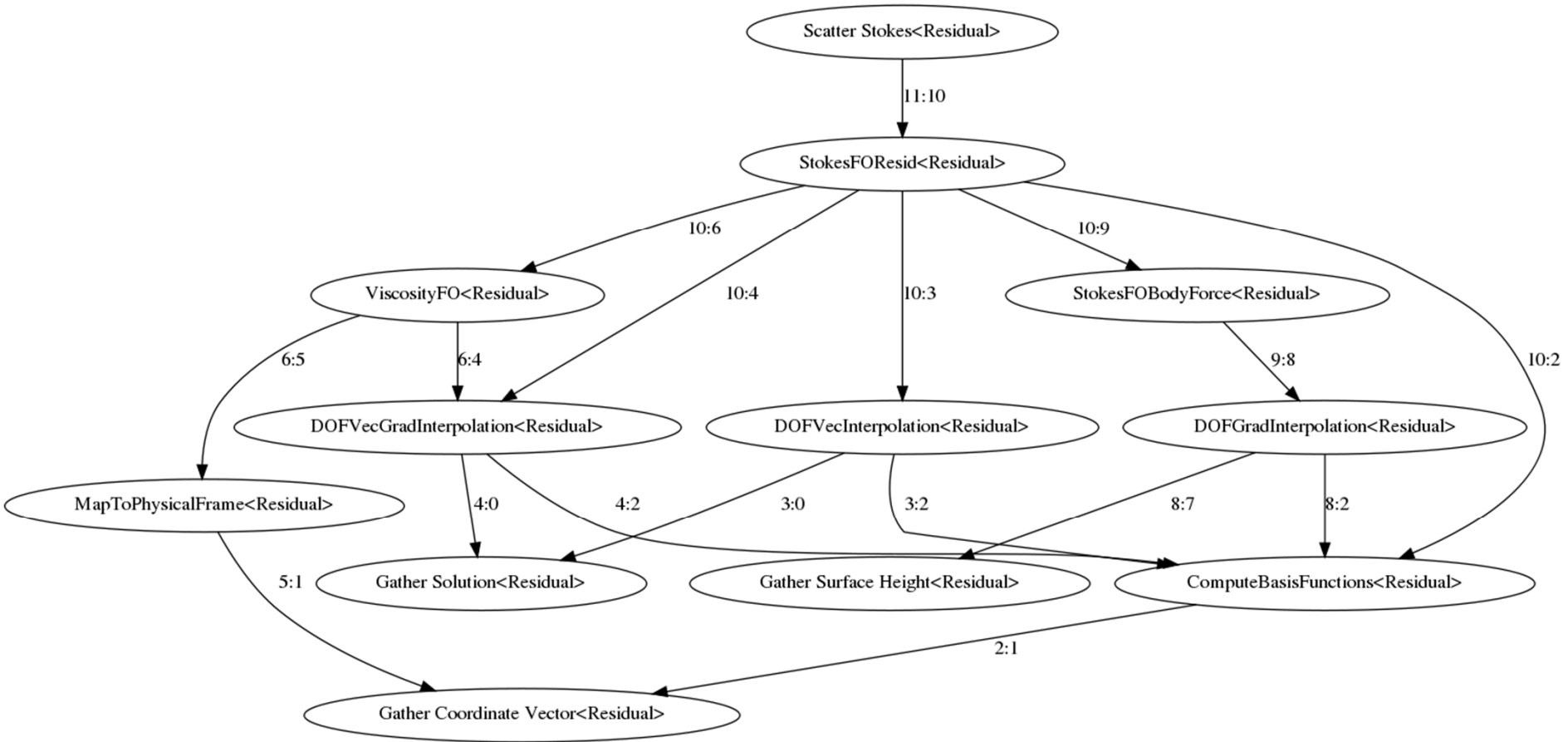
- ✓ Express algorithms with **parallel_for**, **parallel_reduce** etc.
Using functor concept (functor: construct allowing an object to be invoked or called as if it were an ordinary function)
- ✓ Transparently mapped onto back-end languages
(e.g. OpenMP, CUDA, Pthreads ...)

A satellite image of the Arctic region, showing Greenland and surrounding landmasses. A large, semi-transparent white and light blue overlay represents a model of an ice sheet, covering much of the Arctic and extending over parts of North America and Europe. The text "Albany Greenland Ice Sheet model" is superimposed in the center of the image.

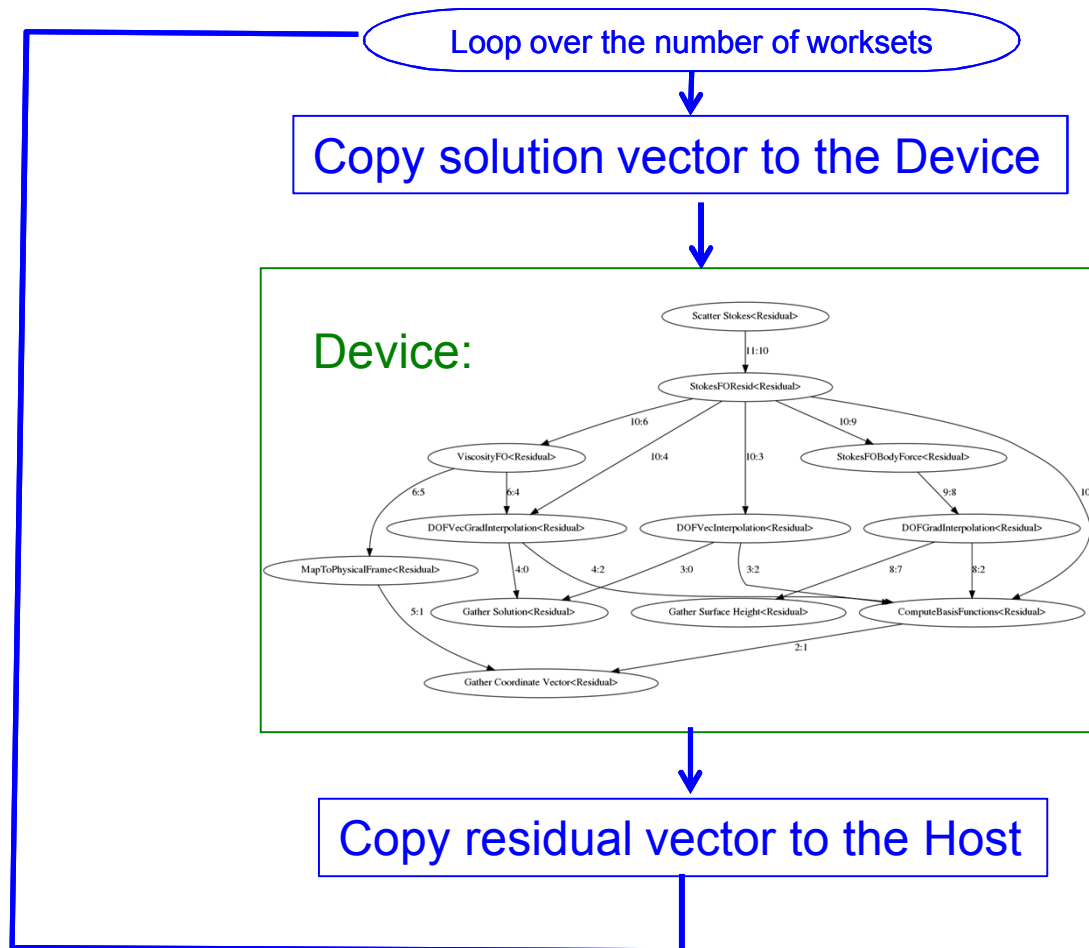
Albany Greenland Ice Sheet model



Greenland Ice-Sheet model

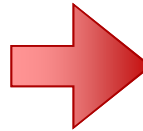


Greenland Ice-Sheet model (Kokkos implementation)



Kokkos_functor example: Jacobian

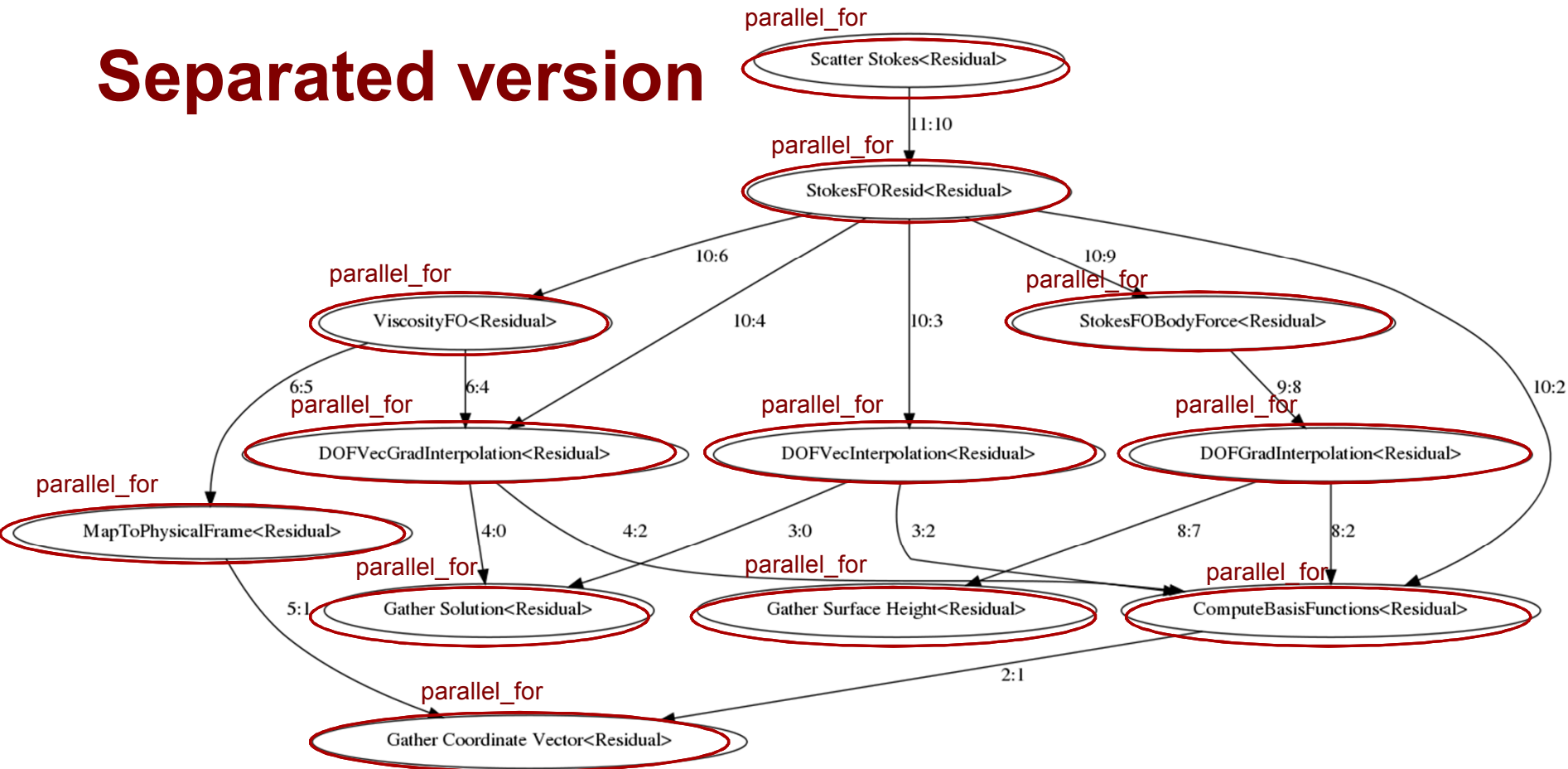
```
template<typename EvalT, typename Traits>
Void Jacobian<EvalT, Traits>::evaluateFields(typename
Traits::EvalData d)
{
  for(int cell = 0; cell < worksetNumCells; cell++) {
    for(int qp = 0; qp < numQPs; qp++) {
      for(int row = 0; row < numDims; row++){
        for(int col = 0; col < numDims; col++){
          for(int node = 0; node < numNodes; node++){
            jacobian(cell, qp, row, col) +=
              coordVec(cell, node, row)
              *basisGrads(node, qp, col);
          } // node
        } // col
      } // row
    } // qp
  } // cell
}
```



```
*****
template<typename EvalT, typename Traits>
KOKKOS_INLINE_FUNCTION
void Jacobian<EvalT, Traits>::operator () (const int i) const
{
  for(int qp = 0; qp < numQPs; qp++) {
    for(int row = 0; row < numDims; row++){
      for(int col = 0; col < numDims; col++){
        for(int node = 0; node < numNodes; node++){
          jacobian(cell, qp, row, col) +=
            coordVec(cell, node, row)
            *basisGrads(node, qp, col);
        } // node
      } // col
    } // row
  } // qp
}
//*****
template<typename EvalT, typename Traits>
Void Jacobian<EvalT, Traits>::evaluateFields(typename
Traits::EvalData d)
{
  Kokkos::parallel_for (worksetNumCells, *this);
}
```

2 GIS Kokkos implementations:

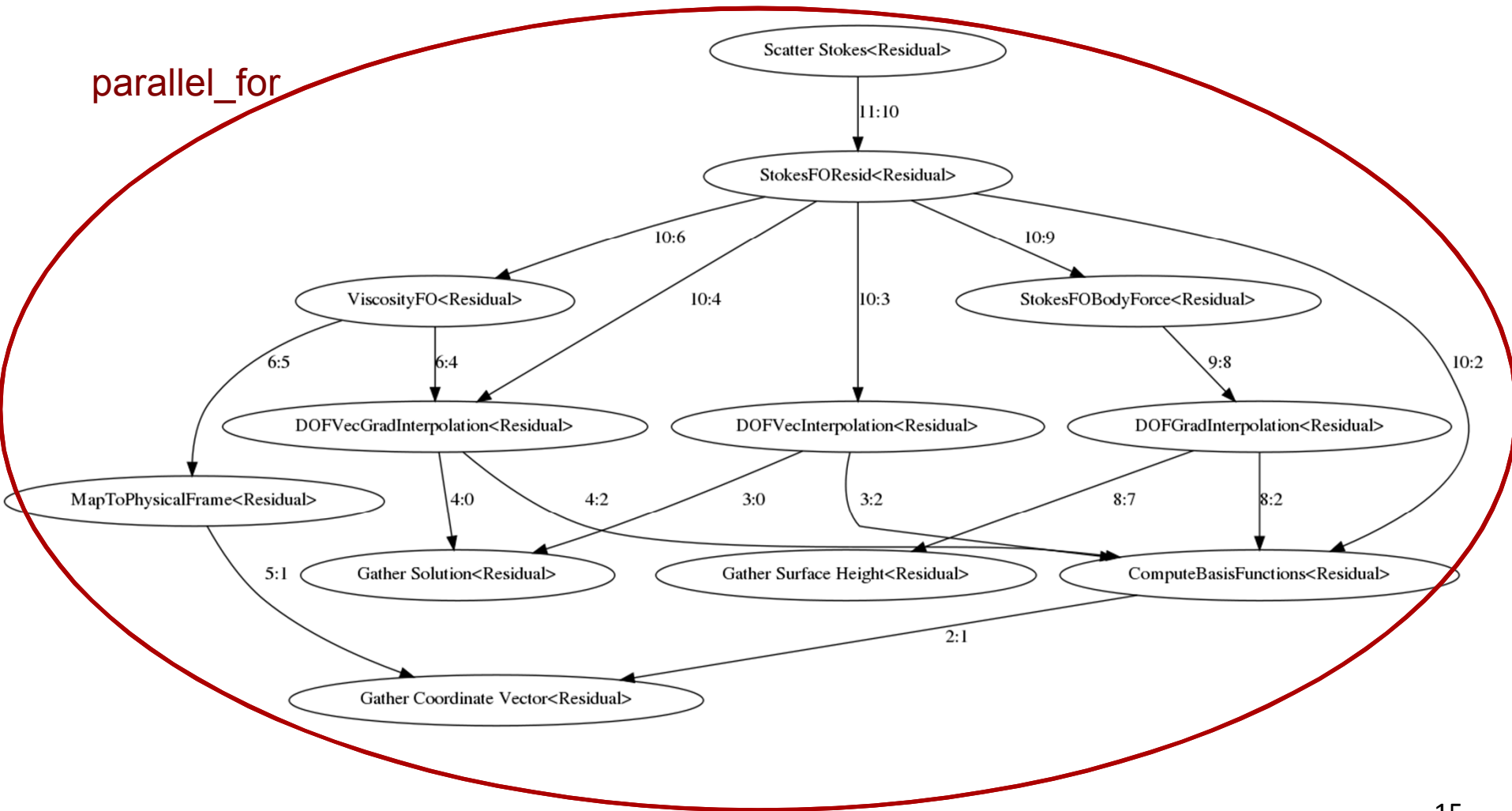
Separated version



2 GIS Kokkos implementations:

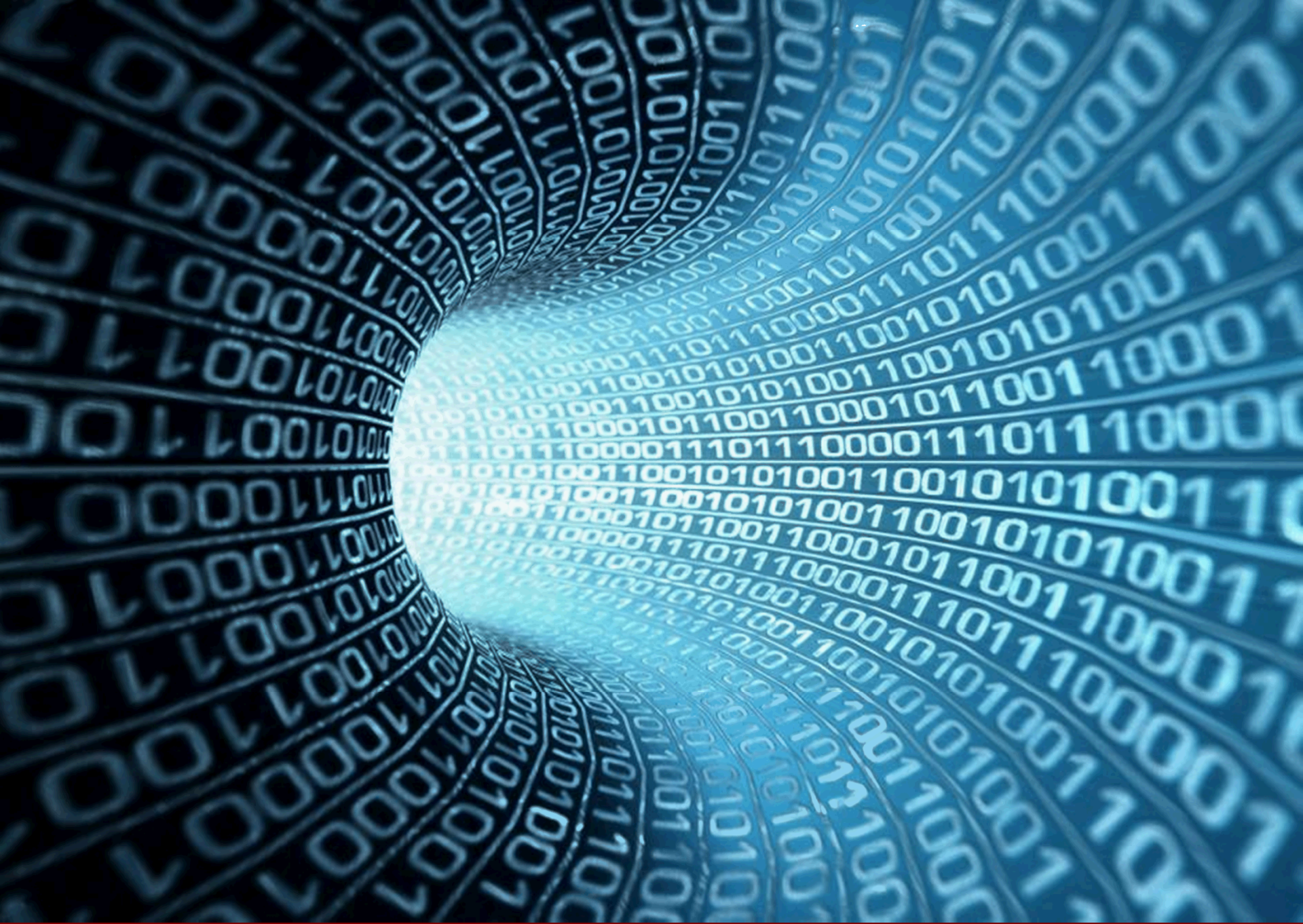
Fused version

parallel_for

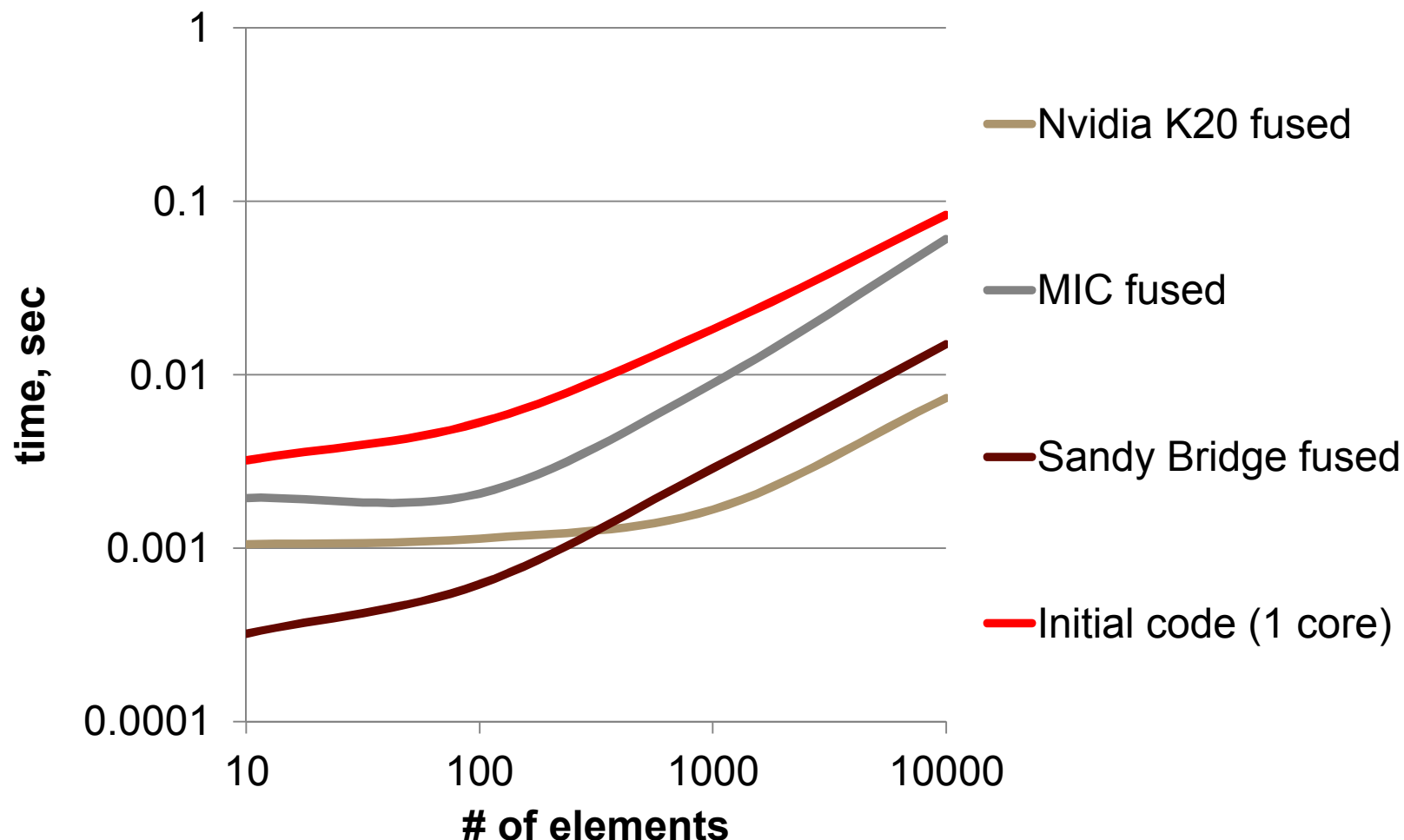


Performance results



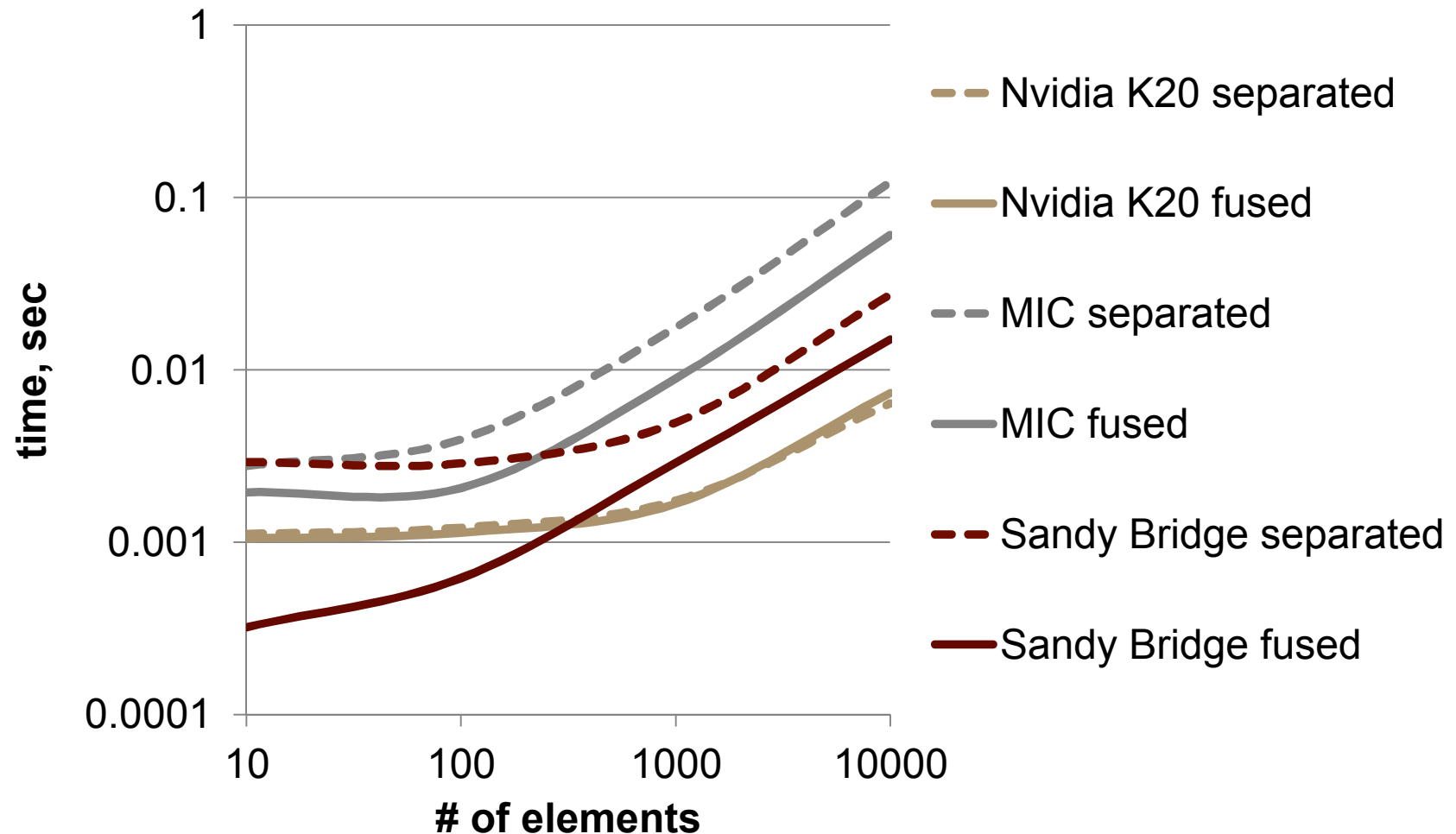


Performance results (fused version)



- ** “Nvidia K20 GPU” and “Initial Implementation” results were obtained on Shannon, “Intel MIC” were obtained on Compton

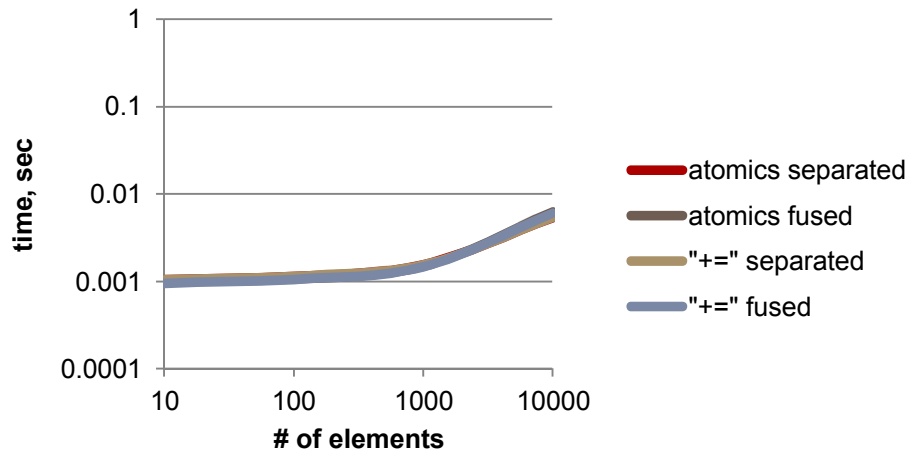
Separated vs Fused versions



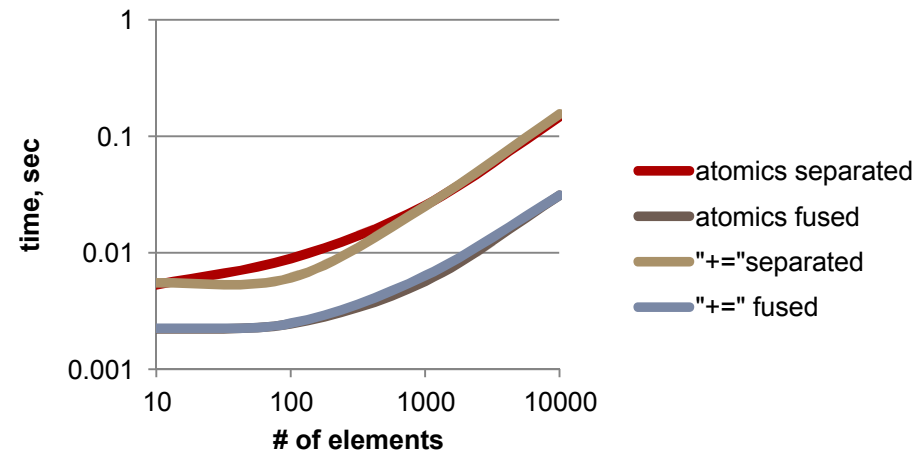
- ** “Nvidia K20 GPU” and “Initial Implementation” results were obtained on Shannon, “Intel MIC” were obtained on Compton

Atomics vs. "+="

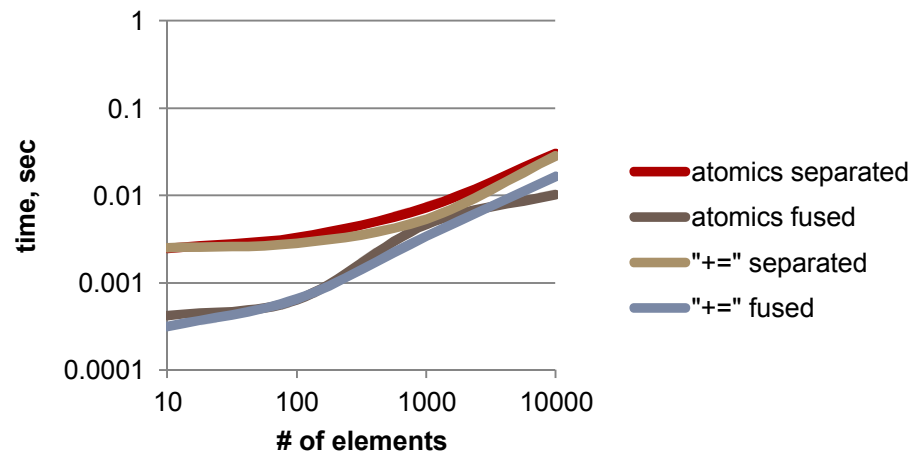
Nvidia GPU (k40)



Intel Xeon Phi

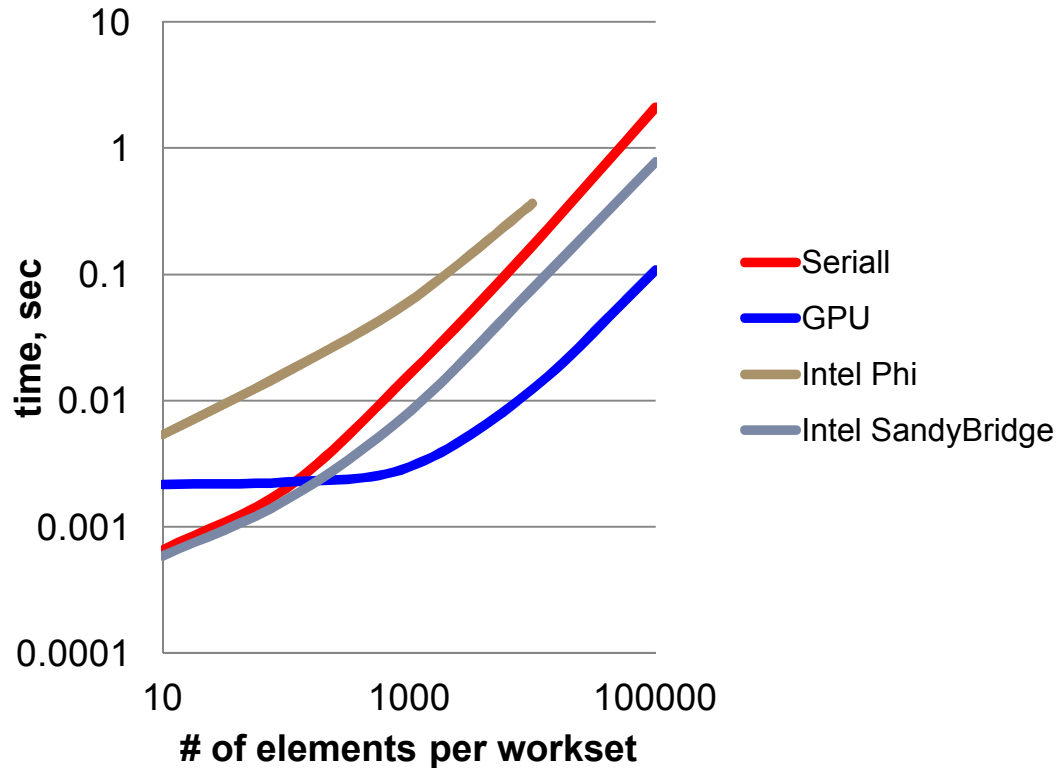


Sandy Bridge

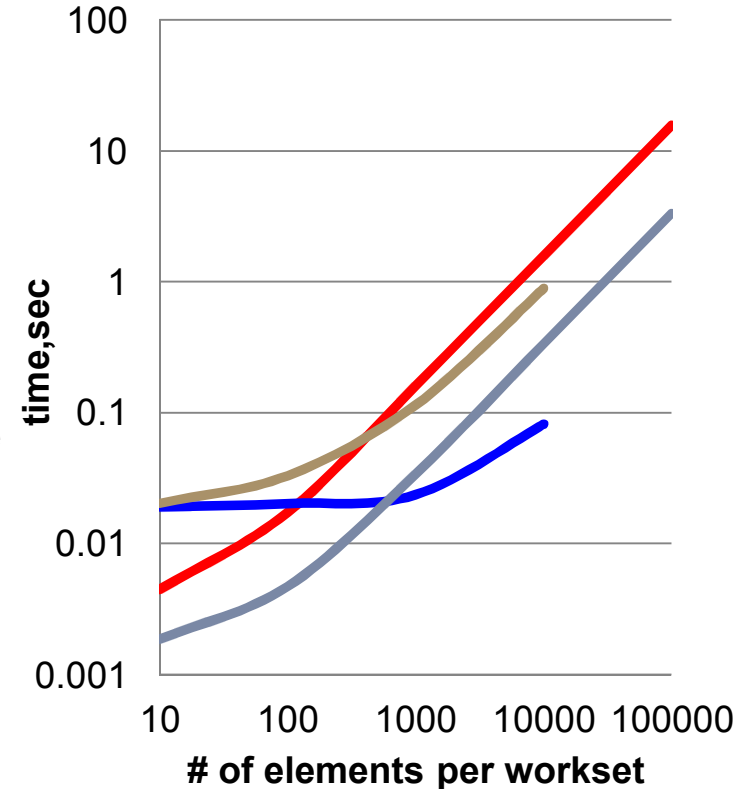


Another Example: Aeras code* (Albany-based)

Residual



Jacobian



* Shallow Water test

Conclusion and future work

Conclusions:

- Kokkos Ice Sheet model (FE Assembly):
 - shows good performance
 - portable across modern HPC architecture
- Using “Atomics” approach does not introduce significant overheads.

Ongoing work:

- Porting entire Albany application development environment to Kokkos .
- Porting Trilinos Linear Algebra Libraries to Kokkos