

The Extreme-Scale Scientific Software Stack (E4S): Delivering a Comprehensive Interoperable, Reusable Software Capability for the HPC Community

Approved for public release



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Office of
Science

The Exascale Computing Project (ECP) enables US revolutions in technology development; scientific discovery; healthcare; energy, economic, and national security

ECP mission

Develop exascale-ready applications and solutions that address currently intractable problems of strategic importance and national interest.

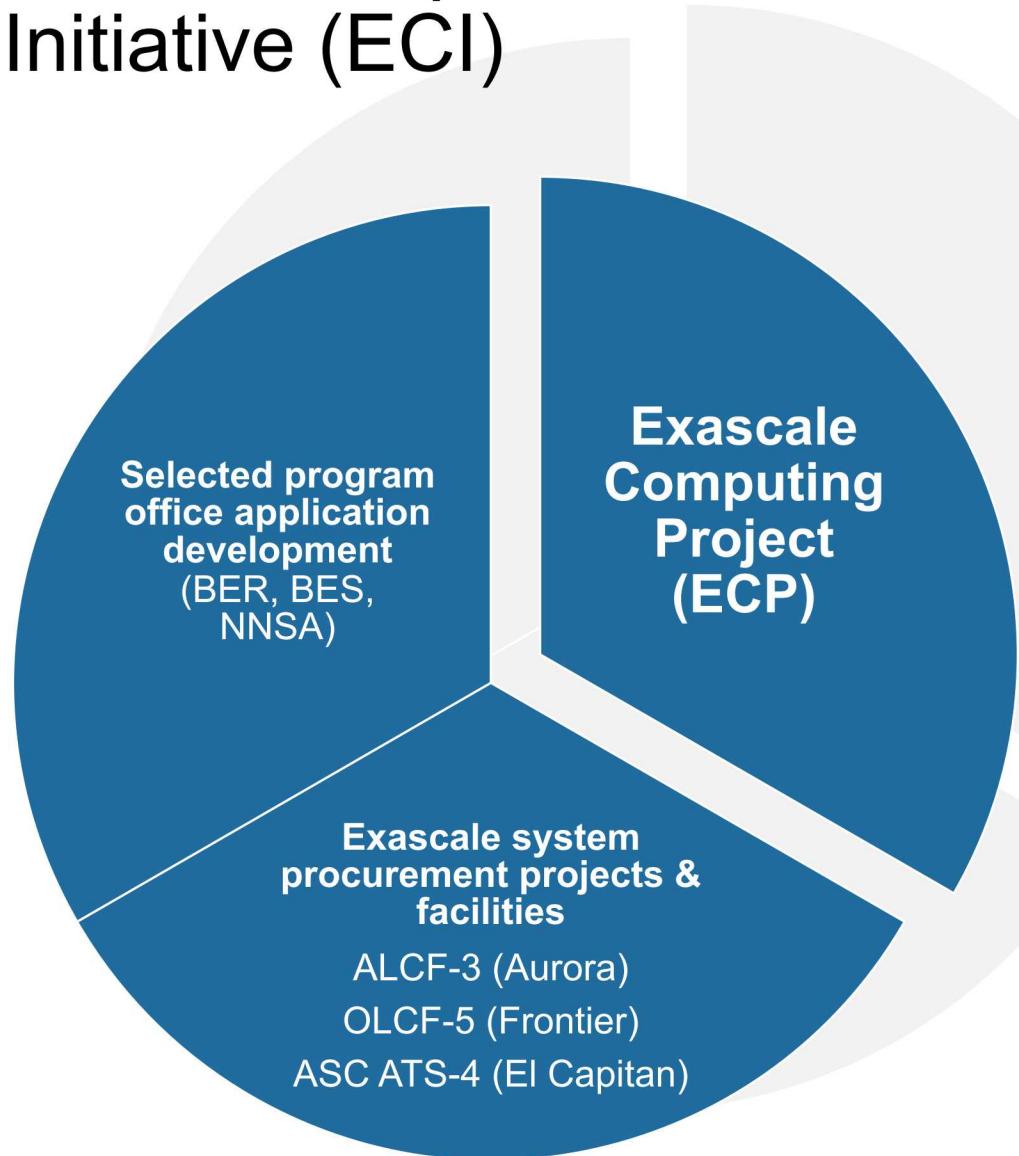
Create and deploy an expanded and vertically integrated software stack on DOE HPC exascale and pre-exascale systems, defining the enduring US exascale ecosystem.

Deliver **US HPC vendor technology advances** and **deploy ECP products** to DOE HPC pre-exascale and exascale systems.

ECP vision

Deliver **exascale simulation and data science innovations and solutions to national problems** that enhance US economic competitiveness, change our quality of life, and strengthen our national security.

The ECP is part of the broader DOE Exascale Computing Initiative (ECI)



ECI partners

US DOE Office of Science (SC) and National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)

ECI mission

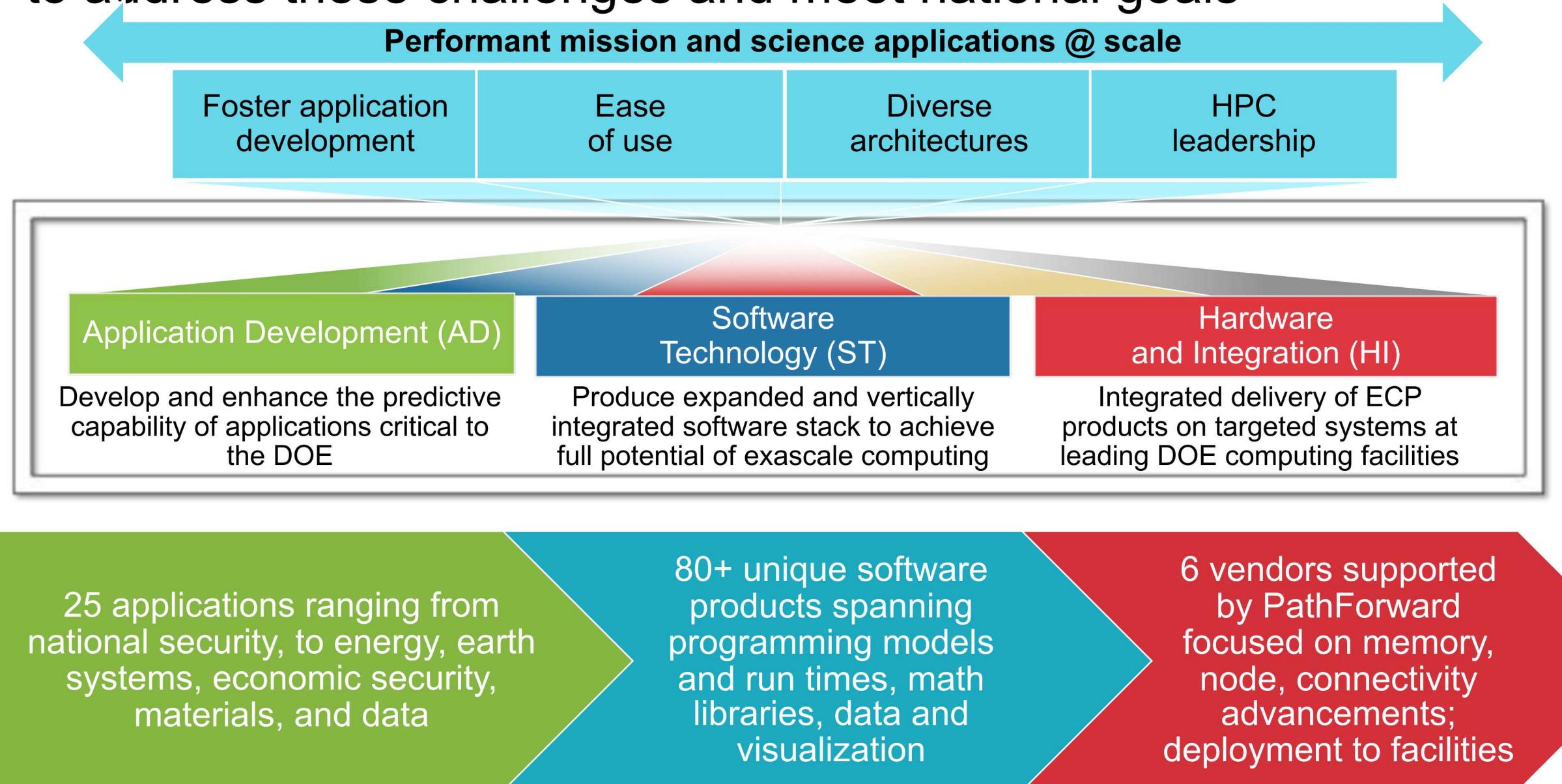
Accelerate R&D, acquisition, and deployment to deliver exascale computing capability to DOE national labs by the early- to mid-2020s

ECI focus

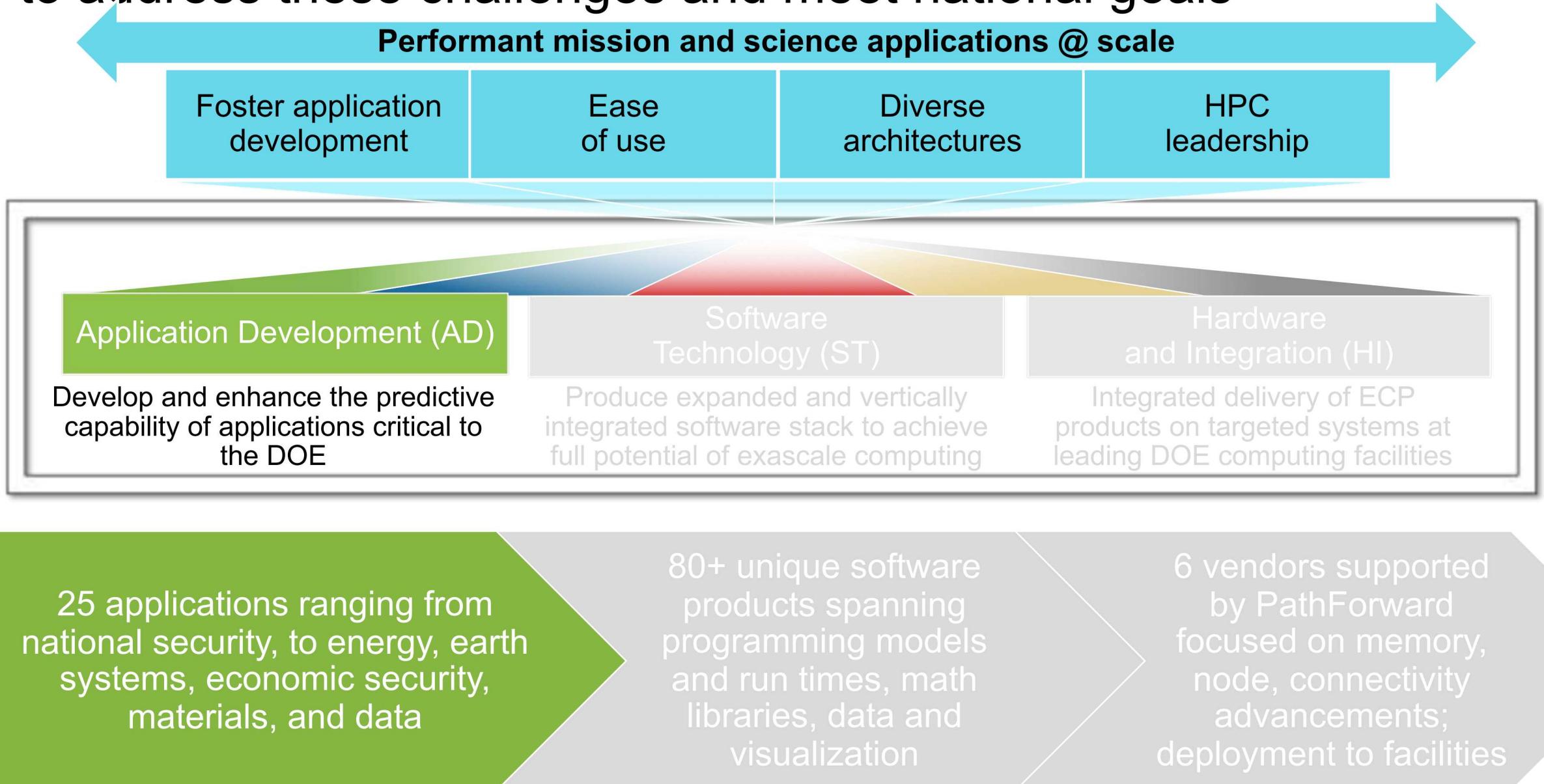
Delivery of an enduring and capable exascale computing capability for use by a wide range of applications of importance to DOE and the US

Three Major Components of the ECI

The three technical areas in ECP have the necessary components to address these challenges and meet national goals



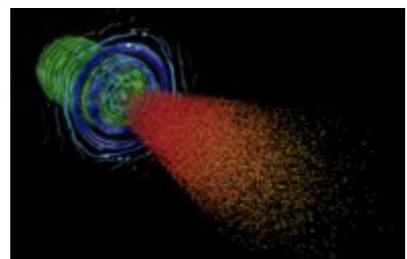
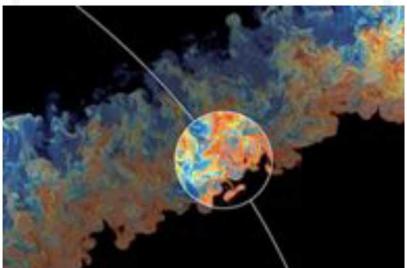
The three technical areas in ECP have the necessary components to address these challenges and meet national goals



ECP's 25 applications target national problems in DOE mission areas

National security

Next-generation, stockpile stewardship codes
Reentry-vehicle-environment simulation
Multi-physics science simulations of high-energy density physics conditions



Energy security

Turbine wind plant efficiency
Design and commercialization of SMRs
Nuclear fission and fusion reactor materials design
Subsurface use for carbon capture, petroleum extraction, waste disposal
High-efficiency, low-emission combustion engine and gas turbine design

Scale up of clean fossil fuel combustion
Biofuel catalyst design

Economic security

Additive manufacturing of qualifiable metal parts
Urban planning
Reliable and efficient planning of the power grid
Seismic hazard risk assessment



Scientific discovery

Cosmological probe of the standard model of particle physics
Validate fundamental laws of nature
Plasma wakefield accelerator design
Light source-enabled analysis of protein and molecular structure and design
Find, predict, and control materials and properties
Predict and control stable ITER operational performance
Demystify origin of chemical elements

Earth system

Accurate regional impact assessments in Earth system models
Stress-resistant crop analysis and catalytic conversion of biomass-derived alcohols
Metagenomics for analysis of biogeochemical cycles, climate change, environmental remediation



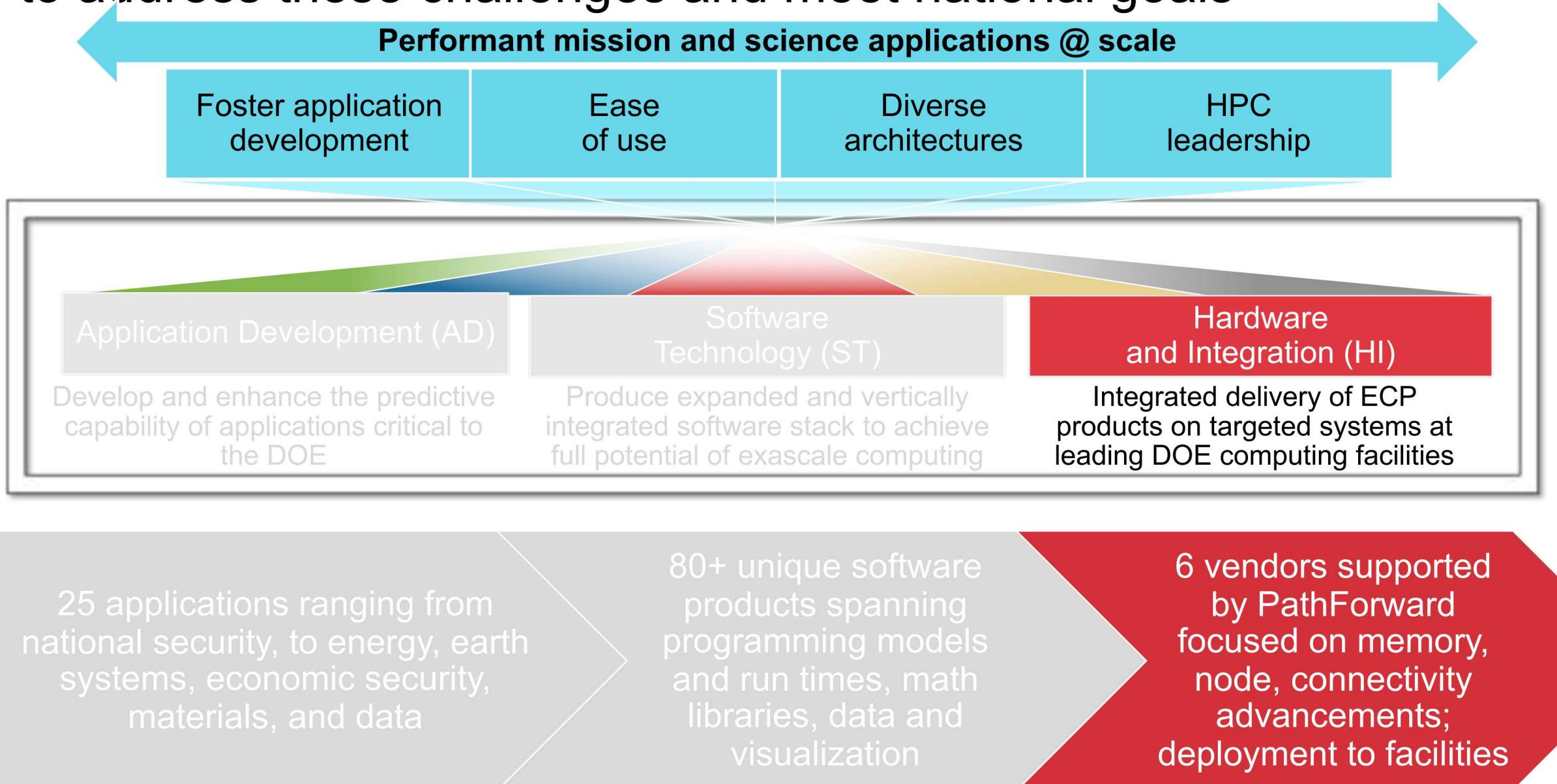
Health care

Accelerate and translate cancer research (partnership with NIH)

Common R&D activities/challenges that applications face

- 1) Porting to accelerator-based architectures**
- 2) Exposing additional parallelism**
- 3) Coupling codes to create new multiphysics capability**
- 4) Adopting new mathematical approaches**
- 5) Algorithmic or model improvements**
- 6) Leveraging optimized libraries**

The three technical areas in ECP have the necessary components to address these challenges and meet national goals



Department of Energy (DOE) Roadmap to Exascale Systems

An impressive, productive lineup of *accelerated node* systems supporting DOE's mission

Pre-Exascale Systems [Aggregate Linpack (Rmax) = 323 PF]

2012



Titan (9)
ORNL
Cray/AMD/NVIDIA



Mira (21)
ANL
IBM BG/Q



Sequoia (10)
LLNL
IBM BG/Q



2016



Theta (24)
ANL
Cray/Intel KNL



Cori (12)
LBNL
Cray/Intel Xeon/KNL

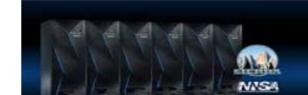


Trinity (6)
LANL/SNL
Cray/Intel Xeon/KNL

2018



Summit (1)
ORNL
IBM/NVIDIA



Sierra (2)
LLNL
IBM/NVIDIA

2020



Perlmutter
LBNL
Cray/AMD/NVIDIA



CROSSROADS
LANL/SNL
TBD

First U.S. Exascale Systems

2021-2023



Frontier
ORNL
TBD



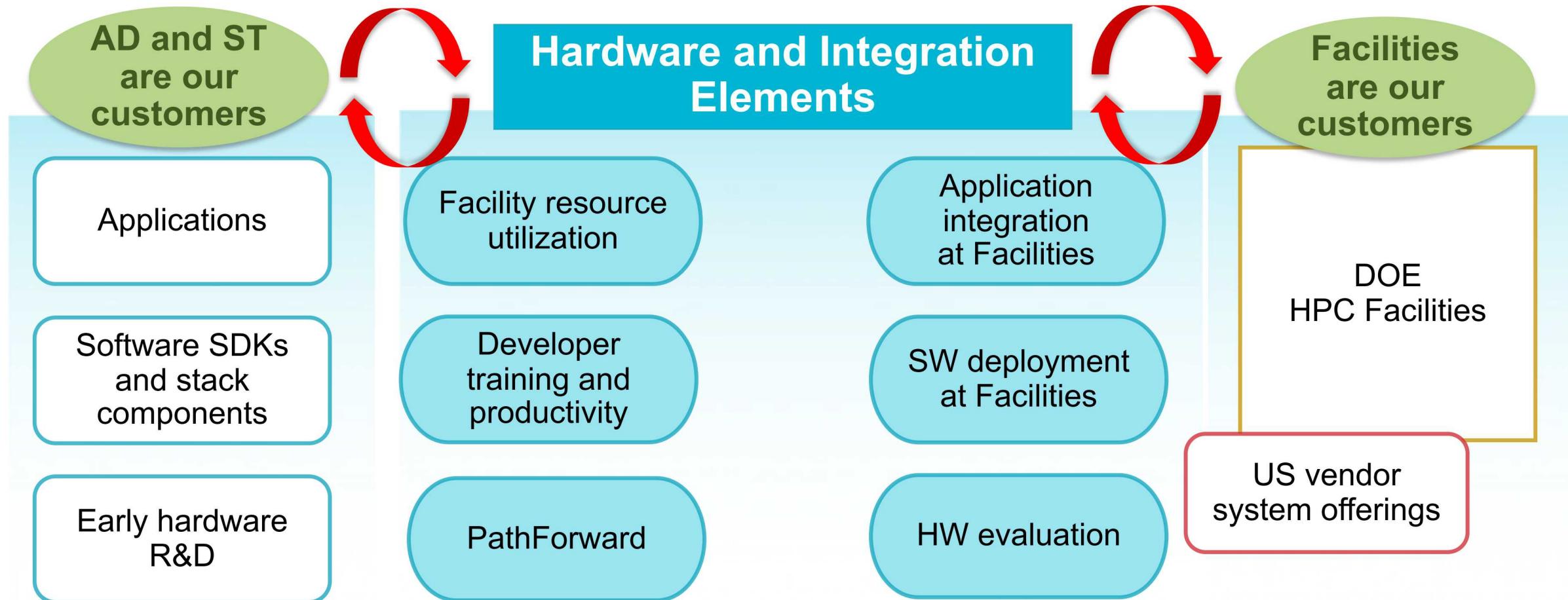
Aurora
ANL
Intel/Cray



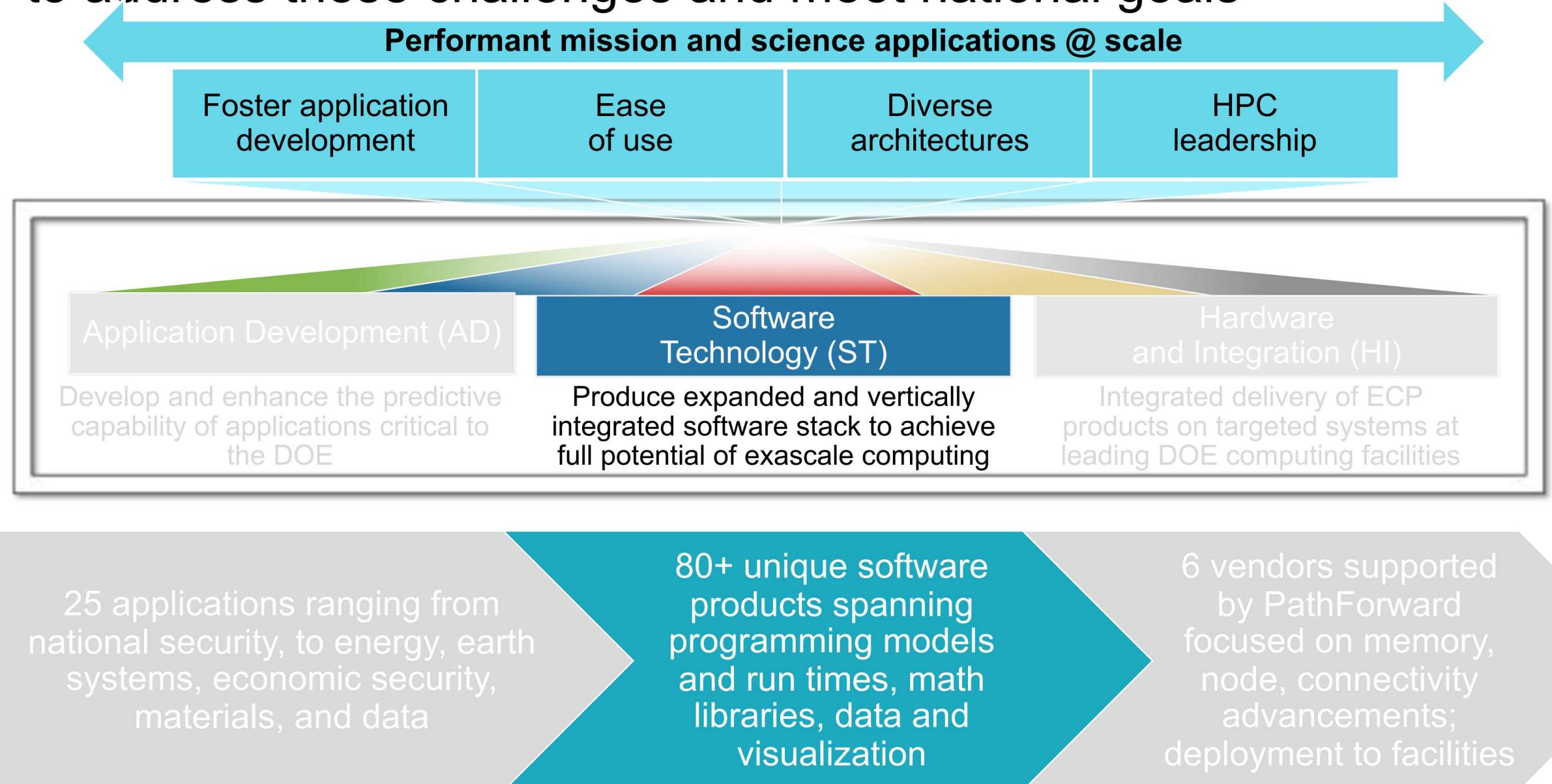
El Capitan
LLNL
TBD

Hardware and Integration is designed to enable integration of ECP's products into HPC environments at the Facilities

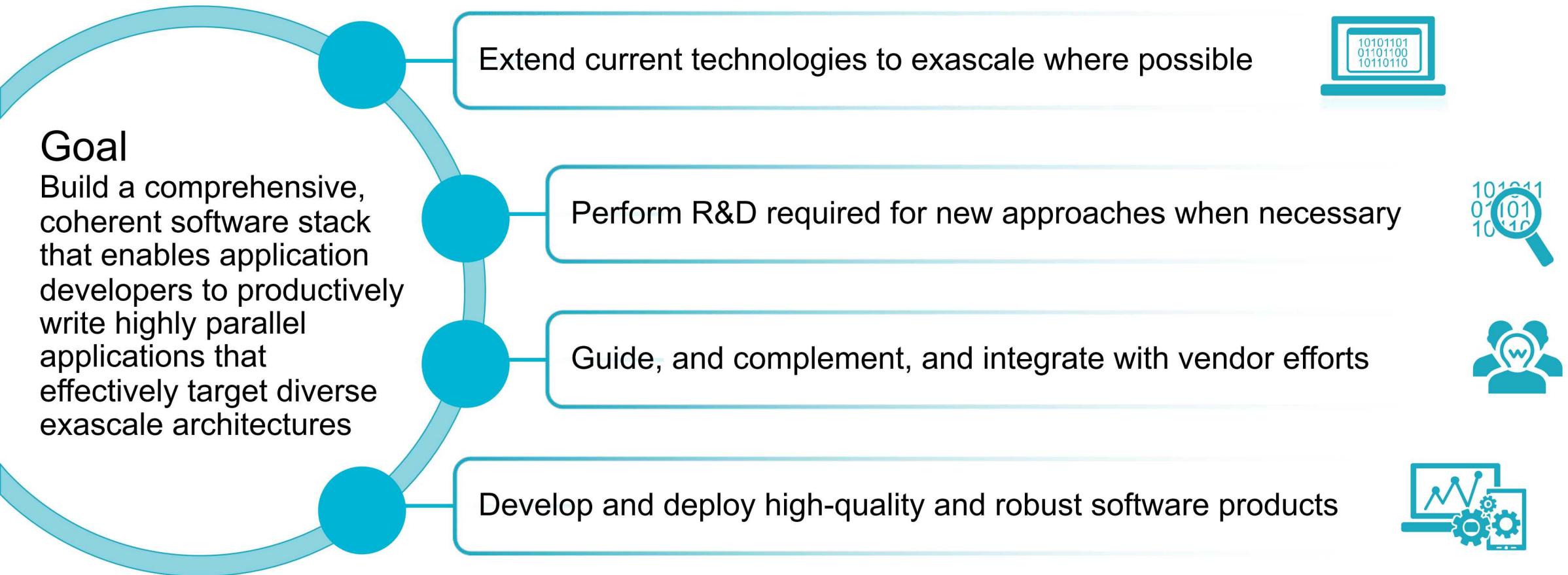
ECP will meet its objectives on Facility resources



The three technical areas in ECP have the necessary components to address these challenges and meet national goals



ECP Software: productive, sustainable ecosystem



The Bottom Line for ECP Software Technology

- Next-generation **HPC technologies for 90 open source scientific software products**
- The performance potential of leadership computers in preparation for exascale
- **Software development kits (SDKs)** with turnkey installation and interoperability
- The **Extreme-scale Scientific Software Stack (E4S)**:
 - Target: Comprehensive software environment for HPC scientific applications
 - Tested on growing collection of HPC platforms in preparation for Exascale systems
 - Managed complexity using SDKs as components
 - From-source builds for leadership environments
 - Pre-built containers for development, debugging and portability
- A commitment to software quality leveraging industry best practices
- A legacy to build upon for US security, science, industry and technology leadership

ECP ST Software Ecosystem

Collaborators (with ECP HI)

ECP Applications

Facilities

Vendors

HPC Community

Software Ecosystem & Delivery

ECP Software Technology

Programming
Models
Runtimes

Development
Tools

Mathematical
Libraries

Data &
Visualization

We work on products applications need now and into the future

Key themes:

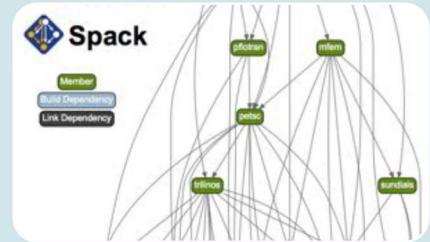
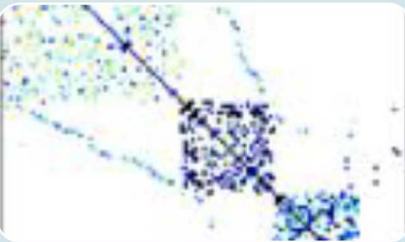
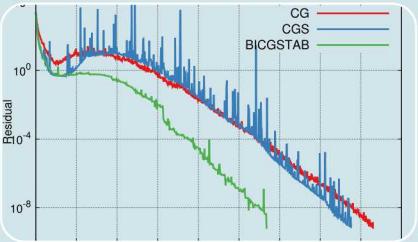
- Exploration/development of new algorithms/software for emerging HPC capabilities:
- High-concurrency node architectures and advanced memory & storage technologies.
- Enabling access and use via standard APIs.

Software categories:

- The next generation of well-known and widely used HPC products (e.g., MPICH, OpenMPI, PETSc)
- Some lesser used but known products that address key new requirements (e.g., Kokkos, RAJA, Spack)
- New products that enable exploration of emerging HPC requirements (e.g., SICM, zfp, UnifyCR)

Example Products	Engagement
MPI – Backbone of HPC apps	Explore/develop MPICH and OpenMPI new features & standards.
OpenMP/OpenACC –On-node parallelism	Explore/develop new features and standards.
Performance Portability Libraries	Lightweight APIs for compile-time polymorphisms.
LLVM/Vendor compilers	Injecting HPC features, testing/feedback to vendors.
Perf Tools - PAPI, TAU, HPCToolkit	Explore/develop new features.
Math Libraries: BLAS, sparse solvers, etc.	Scalable algorithms and software, critical enabling technologies.
IO: HDF5, MPI-IO, ADIOS	Standard and next-gen IO, leveraging non-volatile storage.
Viz/Data Analysis	ParaView-related product development, node concurrency.

ECP software technologies are a fundamental underpinning in delivering on DOE's exascale mission



Programming Models & Runtimes

- Enhance and get ready for exascale the widely used MPI and OpenMP programming models (hybrid programming models, deep memory copies)
- Development of

SOLLVE

- New release includes declare mapper for accelerator deep copy
- Pragmas to direct advanced loop transformations
- Validation suite for OpenMP for vendor use

Development Tools

- Continued, multifaceted capabilities in portable, open-source LLVM compiler ecosystem to support expected ECP architectures, including support for

Exa-PAPI

- Performance counters for advanced ECP hardware
- Software defined events from ECP software stack: co-design new standard API, implement support infrastructure

Math Libraries

- Linear algebra, iterative linear solvers, direct linear solvers, integrators and nonlinear solvers, optimization, FFTs, etc
- Performance on new node architectures;

STRUMPACK

- Better OpenMP support for HSS
- Use OpenMP tasking parallelism, better threading for element extraction, sparse-matrix randomized sampling
- Results in speedups for 2-5X

Data and Visualization

- I/O via the HDF5 API
- Insightful, memory-efficient in-situ visualization and analysis – Data reduction via scientific data compression
- Checkpoint restart

ZFP compression

- More accurate than IEEE for given storage cost
- Same accuracy for half the storage

Software Ecosystem

- Develop features in Spack necessary to support all ST products in E4S, and the AD projects that adopt it
- Development of Spack stacks for reproducible turnkey deployment of large collections of software
- Optimization and

Spack

- Spack Stacks for collections of software
- Spack used by nearly 40 ST products for E4S deployment

ECP ST staff contribute to ISO and *de facto* standards groups: assuring sustainability through standards

Standards Effort	ECP ST Participants
MPI Forum	15
OpenMP	15
BLAS	6
C++	4
Fortran	4
OpenACC	3
LLVM	2
PowerAPI	1
VTK ARB	1

- **MPI/OpenMP:** Several key leadership positions
 - Heavy involvement in all aspects.
- **C++:** Getting HPC requirements considered, contributing working code.
- **Fortran:** Flang front end for LLVM.
- ***De facto*:** Specific HPC efforts.
- **ARB*:** Good model for SDKs.
*Architecture Review Board

Many ECP ST products are available for broad community use

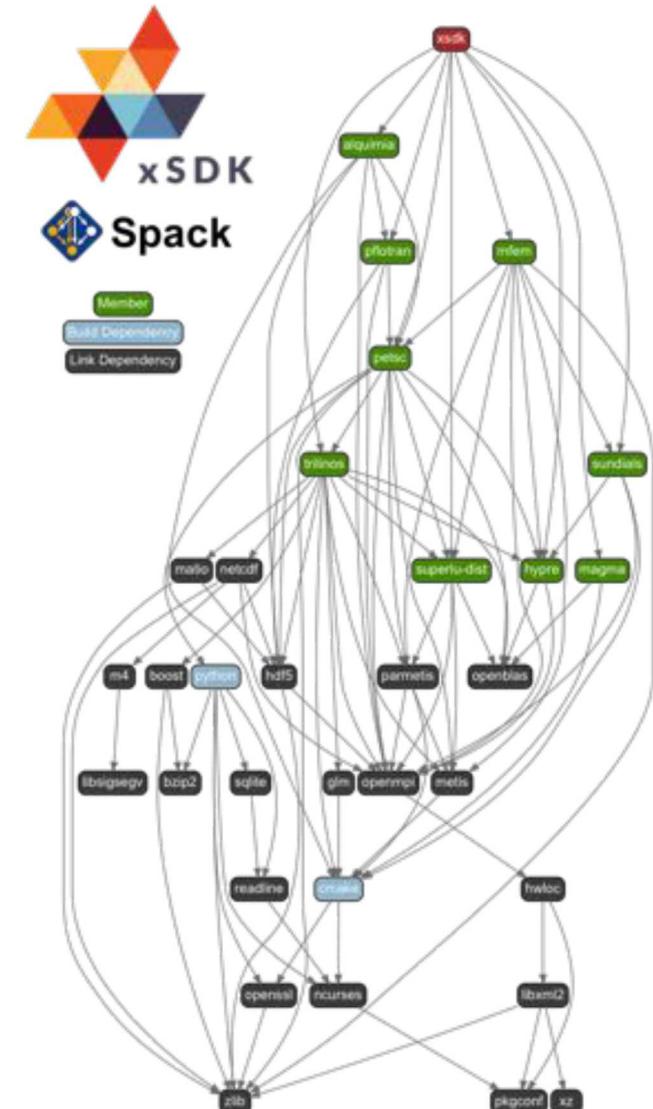
For example...



*The exascale software ecosystem will be comprised of a wide array of software, all of which are expected to be used by DOE applications; a key ST effort is focused on developing turn-key installations for DOE Facilities through **software development toolkits** and the **Extreme Scale Scientific Software Stack (E4S)***

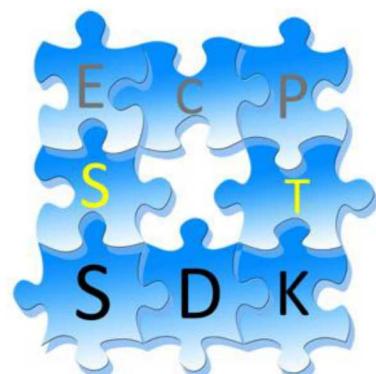
Software Development Kit Motivation

- The exascale software ecosystem will be comprised of a wide array of software, all of which are expected to be used by DOE applications.
- The software must be:
 - interoperable
 - sustainable
 - maintainable
 - adaptable
 - portable
 - scalable
 - deployed at DOE computing facilities
- Without these qualities:
 - Value will be diminished
 - Scientific productivity will suffer
- Provides intermediate coordination points to better manage complexity

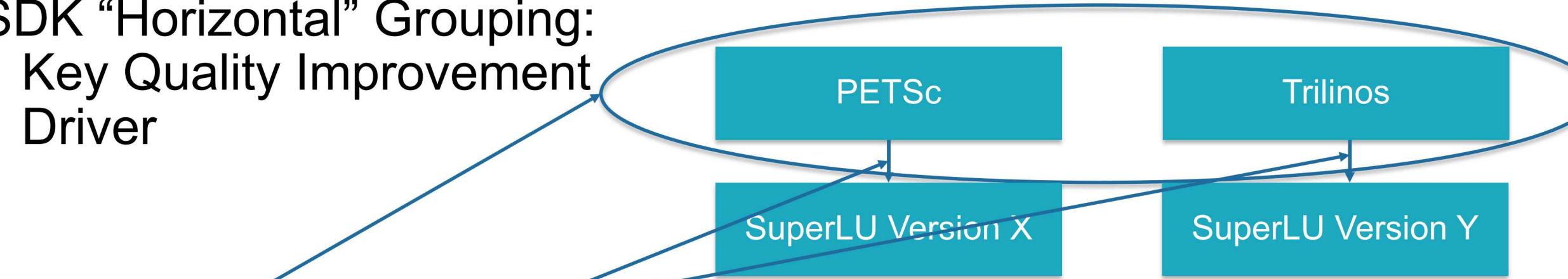


Software Development Kits are a key delivery vehicle for ECP

- A collection of related software products (called packages) where coordination across package teams will improve usability and practices and foster community growth among teams that develop similar and complementary capabilities
- Attributes
 - Domain scope: Collection makes functional sense
 - Interaction model: How packages interact; compatible, complementary, interoperable
 - **Community policies**: Value statements; serve as criteria for membership
 - Meta-infrastructure: Encapsulates, invokes build of all packages (Spack), shared test suites
 - Coordinated plans: Inter-package planning. Does not replace autonomous package planning
 - Community outreach: Coordinated, combined tutorials, documentation, best practices
- Overarching goal: Unity in essentials, otherwise diversity



SDK “Horizontal” Grouping: Key Quality Improvement Driver



Horizontal (vs Vertical) Coupling

- Common substrate
- Similar function and purpose
 - e.g., compiler frameworks, math libraries
- Potential benefit from common Community Policies
 - Best practices in software design and development and customer support
- Used together, but not in the long vertical dependency chain sense
- Support for (and design of) common interfaces
 - Commonly an aspiration, not yet reality

Horizontal grouping:

- Assures $X=Y$.
- Protects against regressions.
- Transforms code coupling from heroic effort to turnkey.

ECP ST SDK community policies: Important team building, quality improvement, membership criteria.

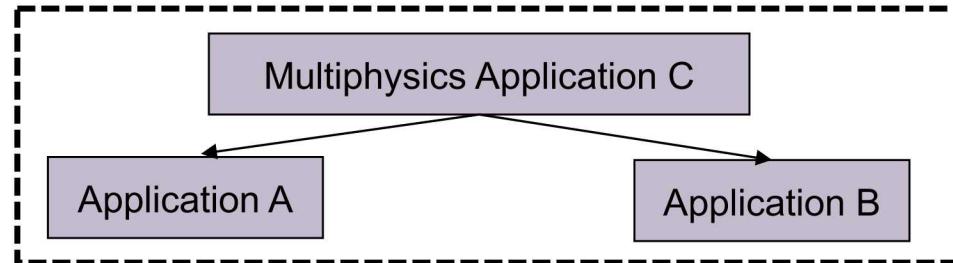
<p>SDK Community Policy Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review and revise xSDK community policies and categorize<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generally applicable• In what context the policy is applicable• Allow each SDK latitude in customizing appropriate community policies• Establish baseline policies in FY19 Q2, continually refine	<p>Recommended policies: encouraged, not required:</p> <p>R1. Have a public repository.</p> <p>R2. Possible to run test suite under valgrind in order to test for memory corruption issues.</p> <p>R3. Adopt and document consistent system for error conditions/exceptions.</p> <p>R4. Free all system resources it has acquired as soon as they are no longer needed.</p> <p>R5. Provide a mechanism to export ordered list of library dependencies.</p>
<p>xSDK compatible package: Must satisfy mandatory xSDK policies:</p> <p>M1. Support xSDK community GNU Autoconf or CMake options.</p> <p>M2. Provide a comprehensive test suite.</p> <p>M3. Employ user-provided MPI communicator.</p> <p>M4. Give best effort at portability to key architectures.</p> <p>M5. Provide a documented, reliable way to contact the development team.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>xSDK member package: An xSDK-compatible package, <i>that uses or can be used by another package in the xSDK, and the connecting interface is regularly tested for regressions.</i></p> <p>https://xsdk.info/policies</p>
<p><i>Prior to defining and complying with these policies, a user could not correctly, much less easily, build hypre, PETSc, SuperLU and Trilinos in a single executable: a basic requirement for some ECP app multi-scale/multi-physics efforts.</i></p>	<p><i>Initially the xSDK team did not have sufficient common understanding to jointly define community policies.</i></p>

xSDK-0.3.0: Dec 2017... (that was then..)

<https://xsdk.info>

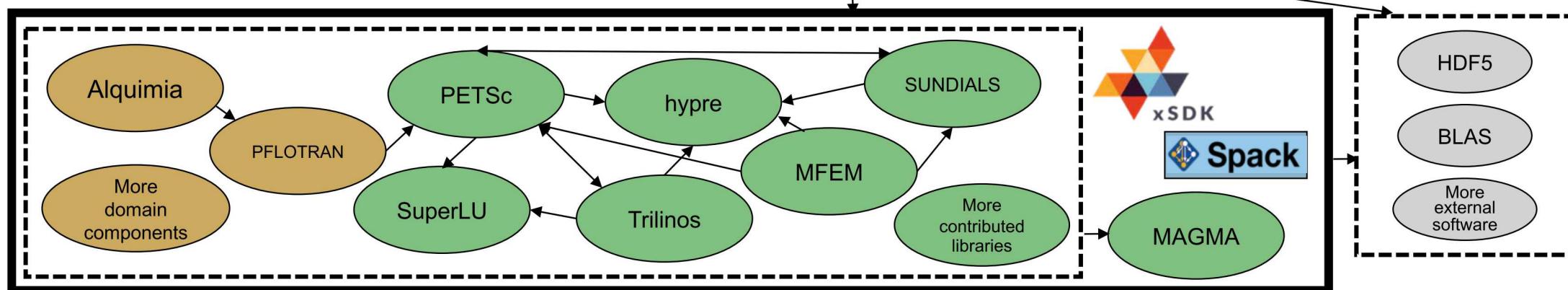
Notation: $A \rightarrow B$:

A can use B to provide functionality on behalf of A



xSDK functionality, Dec 2017

Tested on key machines at ALCF, NERSC, OLCF, also Linux, Mac OS X



**July 2018:
Revisions of xSDK
Community Policies**

<https://xsdk.info/policies>

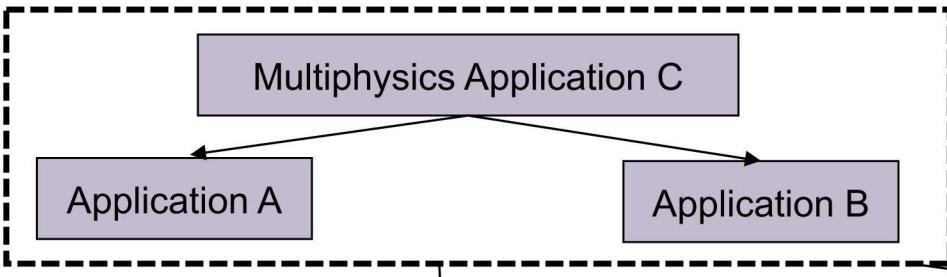
Domain components	Libraries	Frameworks & tools	SW engineering
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reacting flow, etc.• Reusable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solvers, etc.• Interoperable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Doc generators.• Test, build framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Productivity tools.• Models, processes.

Extreme-Scale Scientific Software Development Kit (xSDK)

xSDK Version 0.4.0: December 2018 (this is now)

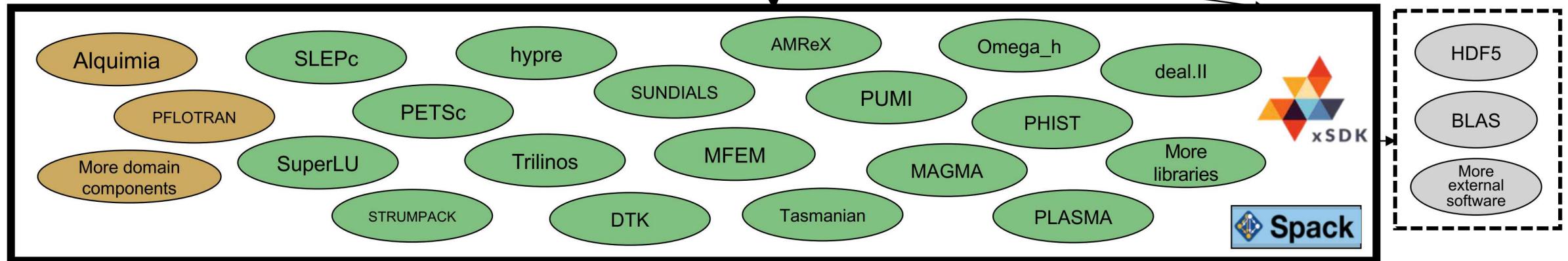
<https://xsdk.info>

Each xSDK member package uses or can be used with one or more xSDK packages, and the connecting interface is regularly tested for regressions.



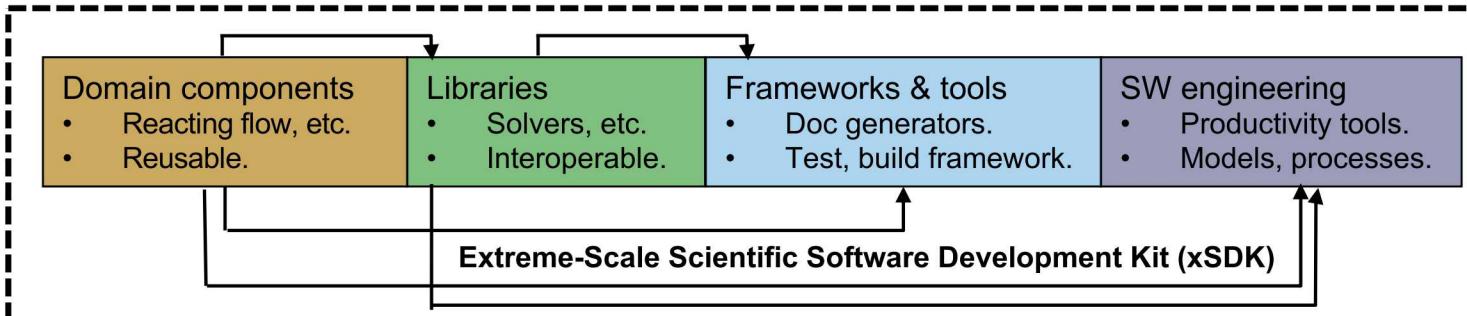
xSDK functionality, Dec 2018

Tested on key machines at ALCF, NERSC, OLCF, also Linux, Mac OS X



December 2018

- 17 math libraries
- 2 domain components
- 16 mandatory xSDK community policies
- Spack xSDK installer



Impact: Improved code quality, usability, access, sustainability
Foundation for work on performance portability, deeper levels of package interoperability

The planned ECP ST SDKs will span all technology areas

xSDK (16)	PMR Core (17)	Tools and Technology (11)	Compilers & Support (7)	Visualization Analysis & Reduction (9)	Data Mgmt, I/O Services, & Checkpoint restart (12)	Ecosystem/E4S at-large (12)
hypre	Legion	TAU	openarc	ParaView	FAODEL	BEE
FleCSI	Kokkos (Support)	HPCToolkit	Kitsune	Catalyst	ROMIO	FSEFI
MFEM	RAJA	Dyninst Binary Tools	LLVM	VTK-m	Mercury (part of Mochi suite)	Kitten Lightweight Kernel
Kokkoskernels	CHAI	Gotcha	CHILL Autotuning Compiler	SZ	HDF5	COOLR
Trilinos	PaRSEC*	Caliper	LLVM OpenMP compiler	zfp	Parallel netCDF	NRM
SUNDIALS	DARMA	PAPI	OpenMP V & V	VisIt	ADIOS	ArgoContainers
PETSc/TAO	GASNet-EX	Program Database Toolkit	Flang/LLVM Fortran compiler	ASCENT	Darshan	Spack
libEnsemble	Qthreads	Search using Random Forests		Cinema	UnityCR	MarFS
STRUMPACK	BOLT	Siboka		ROVER	VeloC	GUFI
SuperLU	UPC++	C2C			IOSS	Intel GEOPM
ForTrilinos	MPICH	Sonar			HXHIM	mpiFileUtils
SLATE	Open MPI				SCR	TriBITS
MAGMA	Umpire					
DTK	QUO					
Tasmanian	Papyrus					
TuckerMPI	SICM					
	AML					



SDK Summary

- SDKs will help reduce complexity of delivery:
 - Hierarchical build targets.
 - Distribution of software integration responsibilities.
- New Effort: Started in April 2018, fully established in August 2018.
- Extending the SDK approach to all ECP ST domains.
 - SDKs create a horizontal coupling of software products, teams.
 - Create opportunities for better, faster, cheaper – pick all three.
- First concrete effort: Spack target to build all packages in an SDK.
 - Decide on good groupings.
 - Not necessarily trivial: Version compatibility issues, Coordination of common dependencies.
- Longer term:
 - Establish community policies, enhance best practices sharing.
 - Provide a mechanism for shared infrastructure, testing, training, etc.
 - Enable community expansion beyond ECP.

Extreme-Scale Scientific Software Stack – E4S

- E4S: A Spack-based distribution of ECP ST and related and dependent software tested for interoperability and portability to multiple architectures
- Provides distinction between SDK usability / general quality / community and deployment / testing goals
- Will leverage and enhance SDK interoperability thrust
- Oct: E4S 0.1 - 24 full, 24 partial release products
- Jan: E4S 0.2 - 37 full, 10 partial release products
- Current primary focus: Facilities deployment



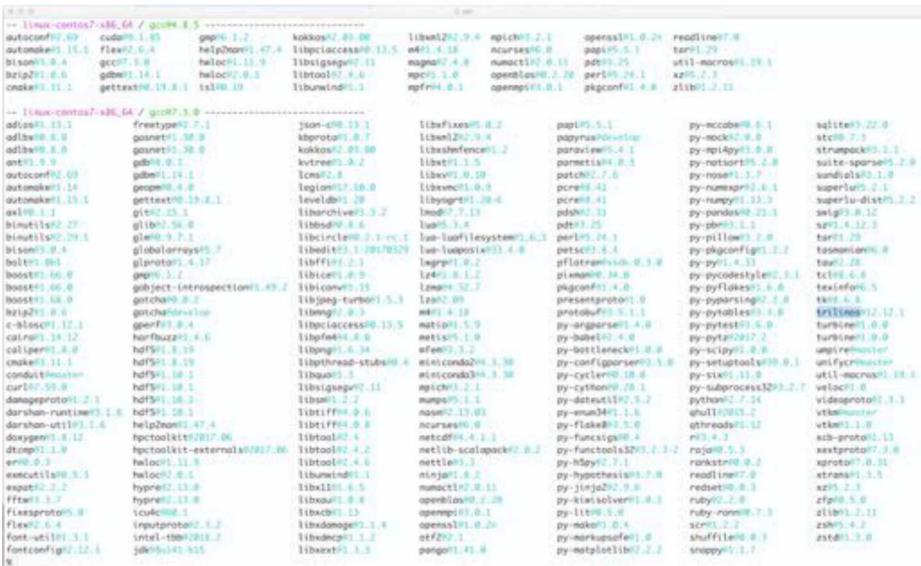
e4s.io

Lead: Sameer Shende
(U Oregon)

E4S Full Release and Installed Packages

- Adios
- Bolt
- Caliper
- Darshan
- Gasnet
- GEOPM
- GlobalArrays
- Gotcha
- HDF5
- HPCToolkit
- Hypre
- Jupyter
- Kokkos
- Legion
- Libquo
- Magma
- MFEM
- MPICH
- OpenMPI
- PAPI
- Papyrus
- Parallel netCDF
- ParaView
- PETSc/TAO
- Program Database Toolkit (PDT)

- Qthreads
- Raja
- SCR
- Spack
- Strumpack
- Sundials
- SuperLU
- Swift/T
- SZ
- Tasmanian
- TAU
- Trilinos
- VTKm
- Umpire



Packages installed using Spack

- UnifyCR
- Veloc
- xSDK
- Zfp



Spack

A flexible package manager for HPC

- Inspired by Homebrew, Nix, some others
- Support scientific stacks with multiple languages
- Flexibility:
 - Build packages many different ways
 - Change compilers and flags in builds
 - Swap implementations of libraries (MPI, BLAS, etc.)
- Run on laptops, Linux clusters, and the largest supercomputers in the world

Easy installation

```
$ git clone https://github.com/spack/spack
$ . spack/share/spack/setup-env.sh
$ spack install hdf5
```

Easy customization

```
$ spack install mpileaks@3.3
$ spack install mpileaks@3.3 %gcc@4.7.3 +threads
$ spack install mpileaks@3.3 cppflags="--03 -g3"
$ spack install mpileaks@3.3 target=haswell
$ spack install mpileaks@3.3 ^mpich@3.2
```

<https://spack.io>

 github.com/spack

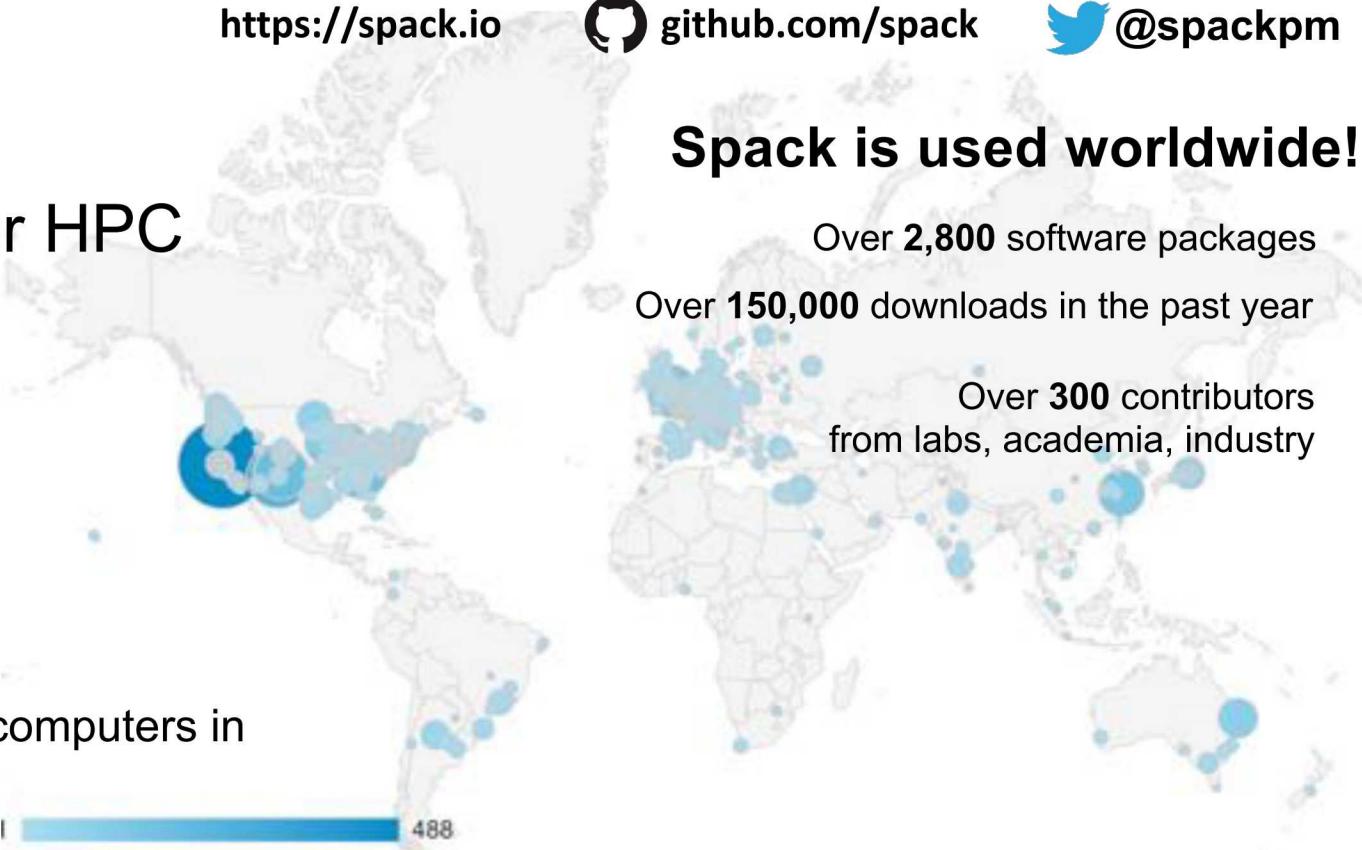
 [@spackpm](https://twitter.com/spackpm)

Spack is used worldwide!

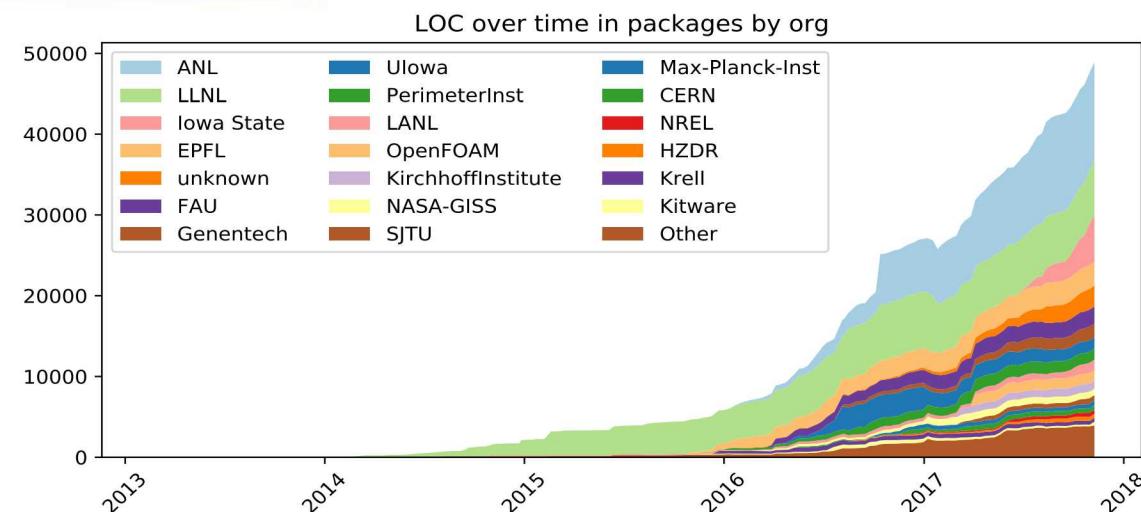
Over 2,800 software packages

Over 150,000 downloads in the past year

Over 300 contributors from labs, academia, industry

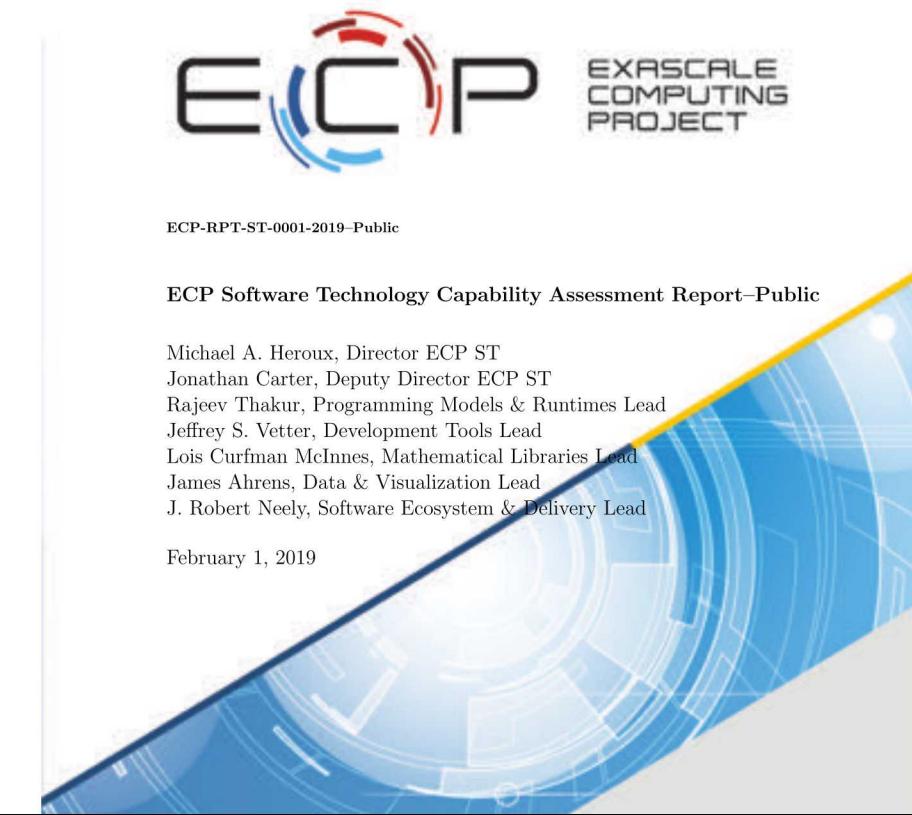


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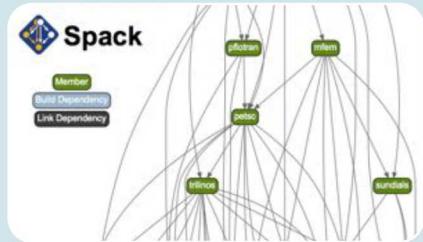
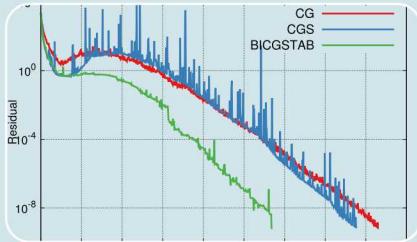
Detailed Information about the software technology projects is available in the ECP ST Capability Assessment Report

- Products discussed here are presented with more detail and further citations.
- We classify ECP ST Products deployment as Broad, Moderate or Experimental.
 - Broad and Moderate Deployment is typical suitable for collaboration.
 - Web links are available for almost all products.
 - About 1/3 of ECP ST Products are available as part of the Extreme-scale Scientific Software Stack (E4S) <http://e4s.io>.



<https://www.exascaleproject.org/ecp-software-technology-capability-assessment-report-second-release/>

ECP ST Technologies that may be particularly suited to industry interactions



Programming Models & Runtimes

- Leverage new features in MPICH, OpenMP libraries
- Use C++ compile-time polymorphism to generate node-specific code from common source code (e.g., Kokkos, RAJA)
- Experiment with alternative programming models (Legion, UPC++/GASNet)

Development Tools

- Tools for performance analysis:
 - PAPI, TAU, HPC Toolkit, Dyninst
 - Widely used in HPC community
- Portable, open-source LLVM compiler ecosystem to support expected ECP architectures, including support for F18

Math Libraries

- Use hypre, PETSc, SuperLU, Trilinos, others: All widely used parallel solvers being adapted for massive on-node concurrency.
 - APIs are largely unchanged
 - Provides performance portability across platforms
- Try STRUMPACK
 - Suitable SuperLU replacement
 - Highly scalable (for a direct solver).
 - Turnkey solver (easy to install and use)

Data and Visualization

- New storage software and workflows associated with non-volatile memory
 - Fundamental I/O game-changer
 - Examples: Fast offload of checkpoints, all-flash storage system
- Data compression tools: Same impact as increasing memory and storage size and bandwidth.
- In situ workflows: Increased opportunities to analyze and transform data as part of the workflow.

Software Ecosystem

- Advanced resource management:
 - Fast, scalable checkpoint/restart (leverage NVRAM).
 - Resource managers, e.g., Flux.
- SDKs and Spack are emerging as attractive combination for managing software components:
 - Involvement and input from industry can be beneficial both ways

Some ECP-Industry Collaboration Models

Approach	Comments/Potential
Read ECP-related papers	Traditional Approach. Works well for small scope: algorithmic advances.
Attend ECP-related tutorials and webinars	Many ST technologies offer tutorial/webex forums to learn more; range from introductory to advanced
Develop <i>de facto</i> and ISO standards	MPI, OpenMP, C++, Fortran, PAPI, BLAS: Happening, more is better.
Evaluate/prototype new capabilities using ECP software products	Kokkos, STRUMPACK/SuperLU and more: Prototyping and proof-of-concept is a success story, especially if giving feedback from experience.
Adopt and rely upon ECP software (as an option)	A goal for us: Want to explore how to make this possible. Collaboration can help us improve our product development and delivery.
Software Engineering practices	ECP raises expectations on DOE software. Collaboration with industry can accelerate our progress.
Overall	Two way interactions allow ECP to help industry and industry to help ECP.

The ECP is on track to deliver a capable exascale computing ecosystem

Applications

- 25 application teams actively engaged in targeted development and capability enablement for 2+ years
- Apps have well-defined exascale challenge problem targets with associated “science work rate” goals
- Initial performance experiences on pre-exascale systems (Summit, Sierra) exceeding expectations

Software Stack

- Over 80 software technology products being actively developed for next generation architectures
- Regular assessment of software stack products ensures line-of-sight to apps and HPC Facilities
- Plans for broad containerized delivery of products via SDKs and the E4S being executed

Hardware & Integration

- Return on PathForward vendor hardware R&D element evident in recent exascale RFP responses
- Plans for deployment and continuous integration of SDKs into DOE HPC Facilities being executed
- Prioritized performance engineering of applications targeting first three exascale systems underway

For more information...

<https://www.exascaleproject.org>

or reach out to the leadership team in the areas that interest you..



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The Exascale Computing Project is accelerating delivery of a capable exascale computing ecosystem for breakthroughs in scientific discovery, energy assurance, economic competitiveness, and national security.

WHAT'S NEW

Project Highlights

Comprehensive Molecular Dynamics Capability

March 14, 2019

Podcast

The EZ Project Focuses on Providing Fast, Effective Exascale Lossy Compression for Scientific Data

February 26, 2019

Training Events



Testing Fortran Software with pFUnit

Event Date: April 10, 2019

News

First Exascale Computer by 2021

March 20, 2019

Where exascale will make a difference >

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