

X-Caliber & XGC System Software

Research & Development

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Context

- **X-Caliber: our UHPC effort**
- **XGC: Exascale Grand Challenge LDRD**
 - (Laboratory Directed Research and Development)
- **Consistent Challenge: figure out what exascale system software looks like**
 - Collaborate with the level above and the level below
 - Leverage technology trends
 - Rethink application space (what will be important in a decade?)
 - Be metric-focused!
 - Picojoules, Picojoules, Picojoules ... and time too!



X-Caliber Software Team

- **Sandia**

- Brian Barrett, Kyle Wheeler

- **LSU**

- Thomas Sterling, Dylan Stark, Hartmut Kaiser, Chirag Dekate

- **University of Illinois**

- William Gropp, Marc Snir

- **USC/ISI**

- Pedro Diniz



I L L I N O I S
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



Information Sciences Institute





XGC Software Team

- **Sandia**

- Brian Barrett, Ron Brightwell, Kevin Pedretti, Dylan Stark, and Kyle Wheeler

- **University of Illinois**

- Vikram Adve, Bill Gropp, Marc Snir



ILLINOIS
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- **RENCI**

- Allan Porterfield

The RENCI logo, featuring the word "rencli" in a stylized font where the "e" and "n" are blue and the "c" and "l" are black. A teal arrow points upwards from the top of the "c".

RESEARCH ▶ ENGAGEMENT ▶ INNOVATION

XGC Thrust Areas

(1) Baseline - what happens if we do nothing?

Safety and Security

Reentry

Circuitry

Graph

Stream

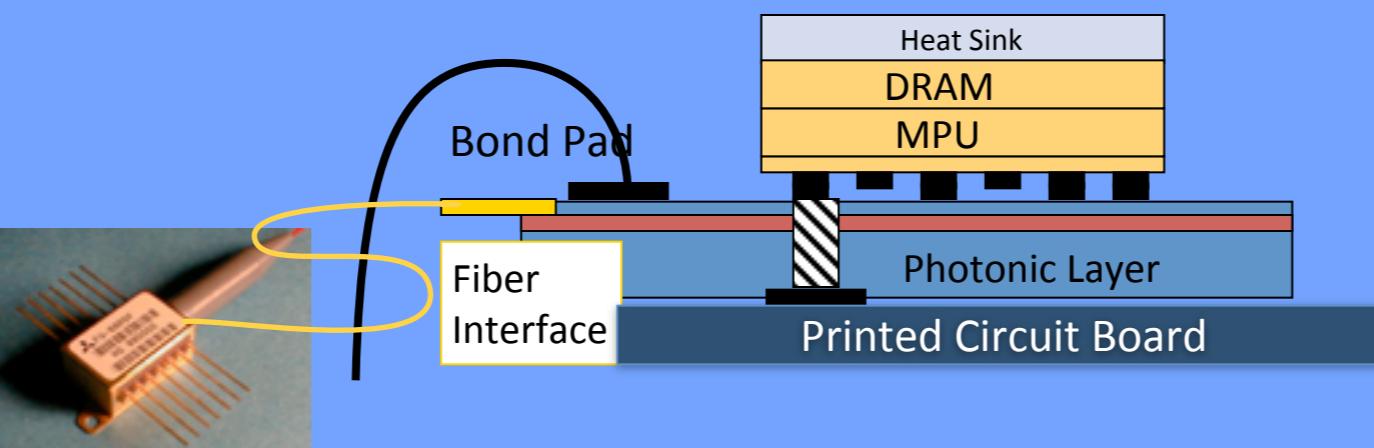
(5) Application Drivers

(4) System Software - enabling a new model of computation

(3) Architecture - Coping with Concurrency and Data Movement

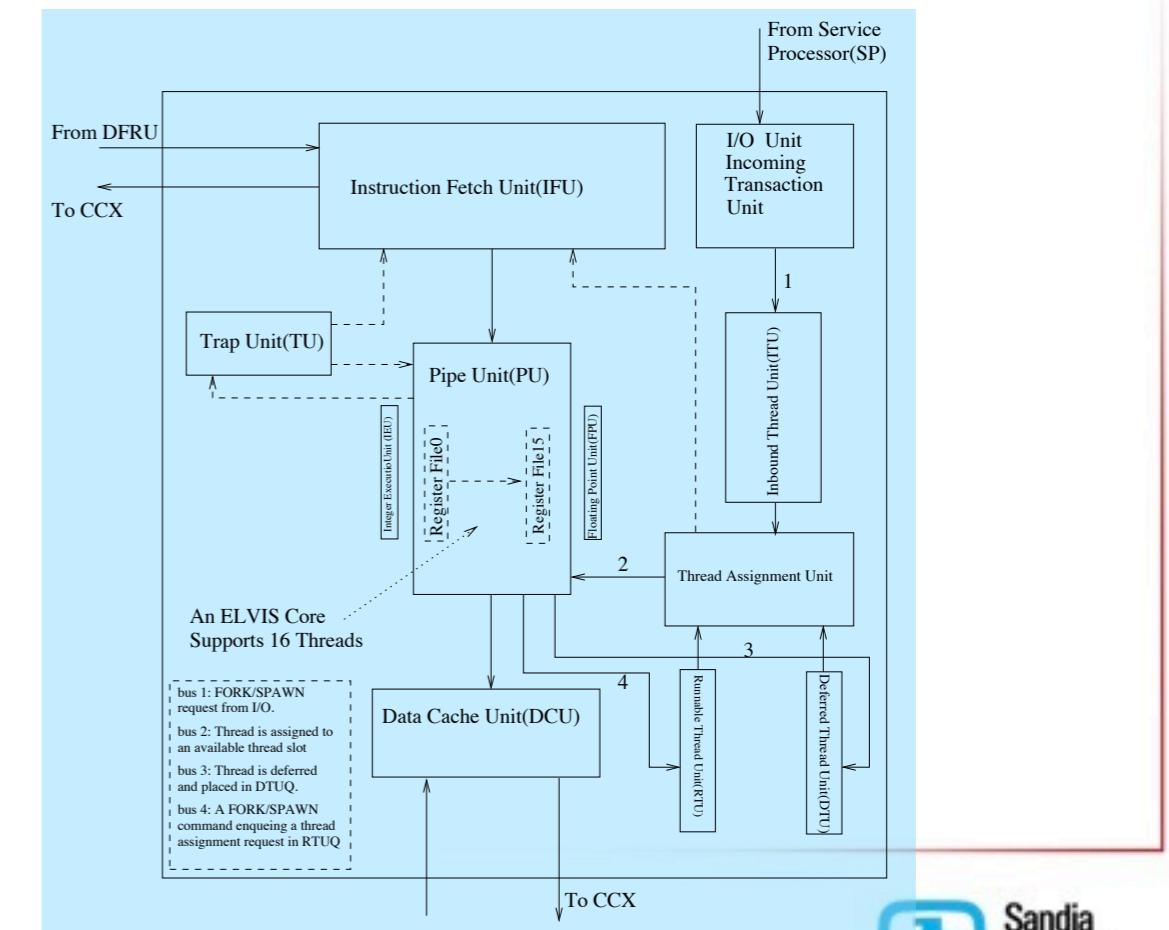
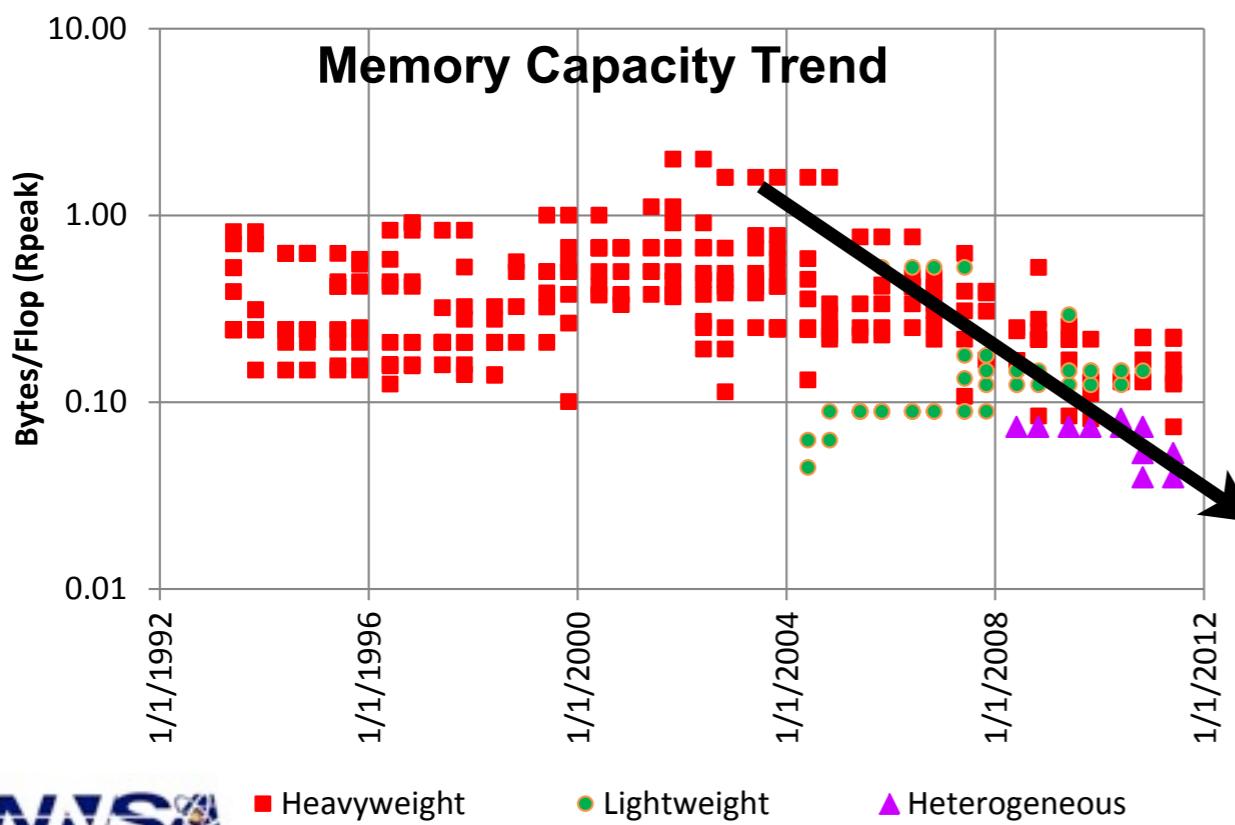


(2) Microsystems - Key Data Movement Enabling Technologies



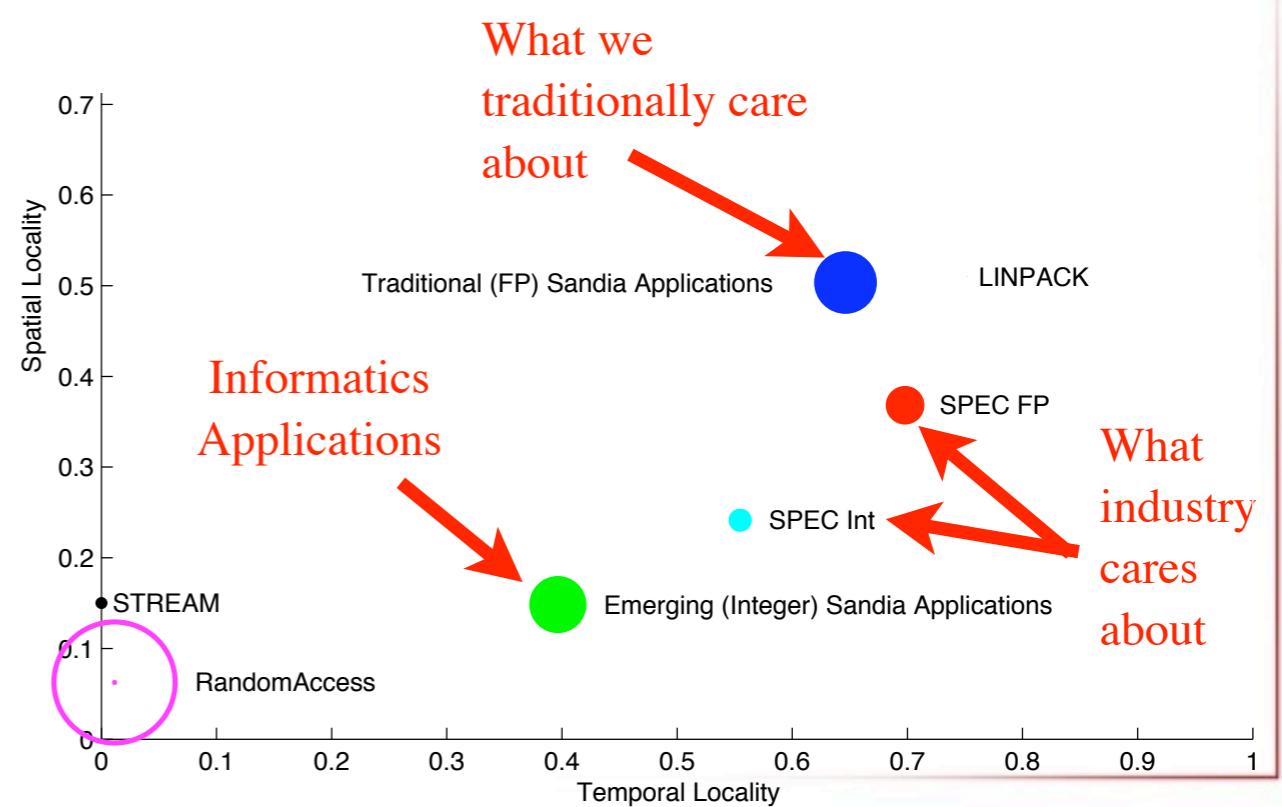
Hardware Challenges

- Exponential increase in node-level parallelism
- Lower memory capacity per core
 - Weak scaling will be insufficient
- Significantly lower network to memory bandwidth ratios
- Need for system software to have finer control of hardware resources



Application Challenges

- Huge variety in programming models and run-times emerging
 - Evolutionary BSP-originated applications
 - Revolutionary programming models
 - Everyone's got one, and they're all the best
 - 101+ actively developed parallel programming languages
 - Flexibility key
 - Lots of new application varieties
- Multiple optimization points
 - Time to solution
 - Energy to solution
 - Money to solution
 - Total system efficiency





Foundational Knowledge

- **Distributed systems scaling determined by:**
 - Ability to move data
 - Synchronization
- **Lightweight System Software WORKS**
 - ASCI Red, ASC Red Storm, BG/{L,P,Q}
 - Low perturbation of applications
- **Synchronization Costs**
 - Local and remote
 - Explicit and implicit



Research Questions

- **How will threads evolve to be more lightweight and match hardware semantics?**
 - What will hardware threading semantics be?
- **What synchronization primitives are necessary for highly asynchronous applications?**
 - Free, Fast, Infinite
- **What memory consistency models are necessary?**
 - ... or even useful?
- **What communication primitives are necessary for evolving applications?**
 - Probably not six-function MPI

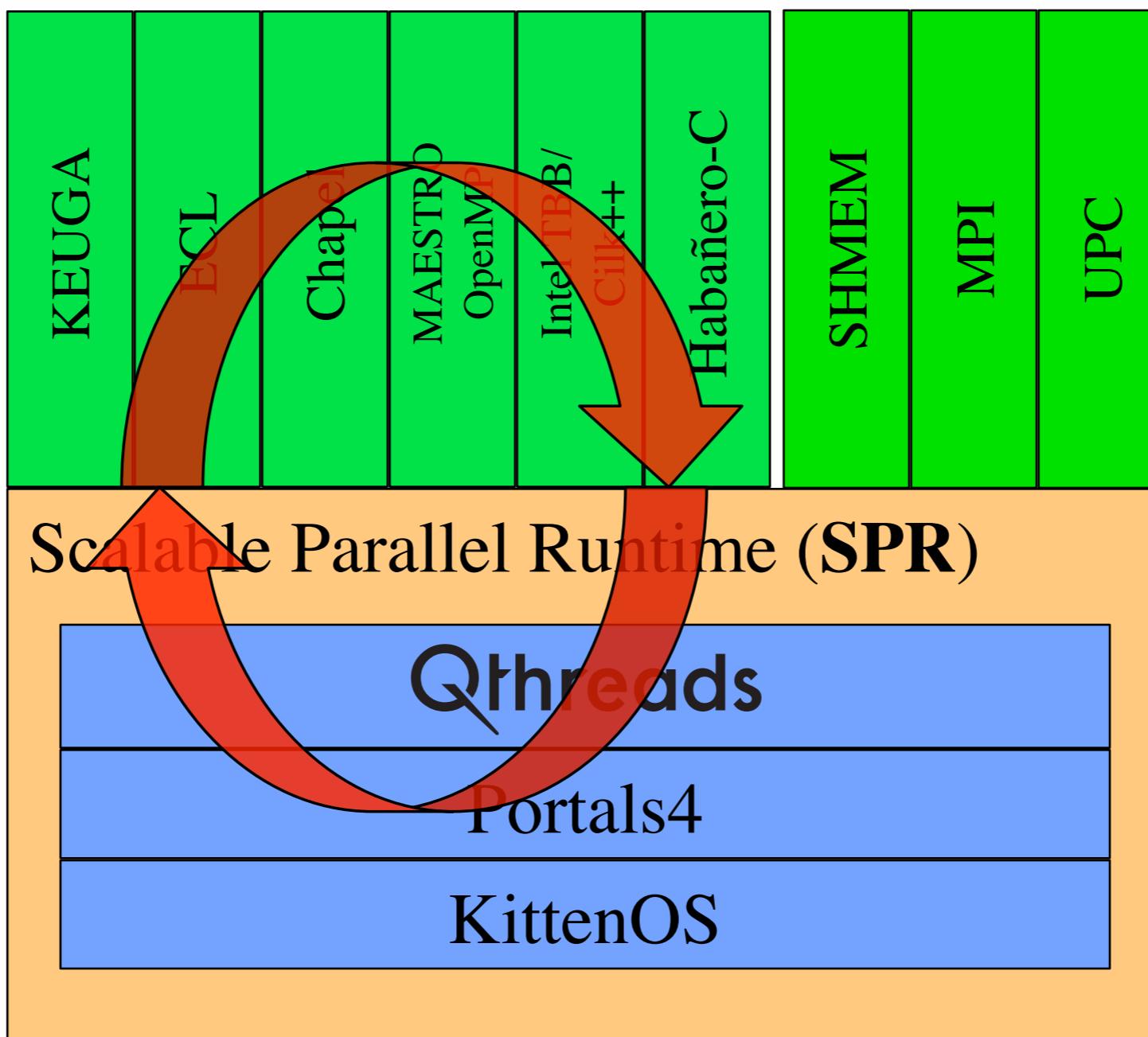
Necessity is the Mother of Invention

- **Need insight into:**
 - Trade-offs between different data/work movement strategies
 - Cost of synchronization/protection mechanisms with real applications
 - How much automaticity/adaptivity is necessary in large scale applications?
- **Research is slowed by lack of experimental platform**
- **Use both clusters and simulation as foundational experimental platforms!**
- **Combine Kitten, Portals, and Qthreads to build a multi-node multi-threaded runtime for experimentation (SPR)**

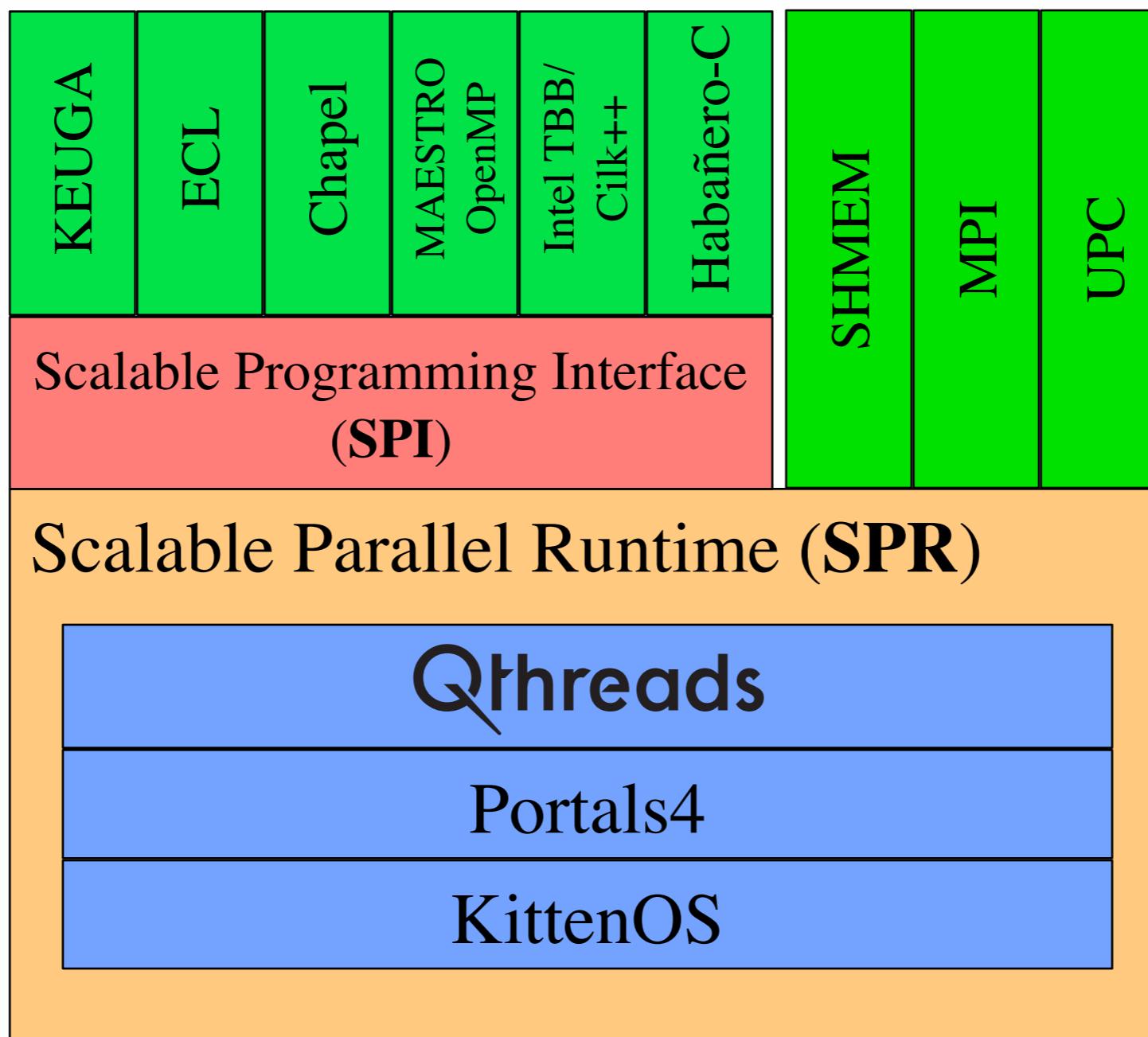
Scalable Parallel Runtime (SPR)

- **Qthreads: Lightweight threading interface**
 - Scalable, lightweight scheduling on NUMA platforms
 - Supports a variety of synchronization mechanisms, including Full/Empty bits and atomic operations
 - Potential for direct hardware mapping
- **Portals 4: Lightweight networking API**
 - Semantics for supporting both one-sided and tagged message passing
 - Small set of primitives, allows offload from main CPU
 - Supports direct hardware mapping
- **Kitten: Lightweight OS kernel**
 - Builds on lessons from ASCI Red, Cplant, Red Storm
 - Utilizes scalable parts of Linux environment
 - Primarily supports direct hardware mapping

Runtime Architecture / Experimental Platform



Runtime Architecture / Experimental Platform

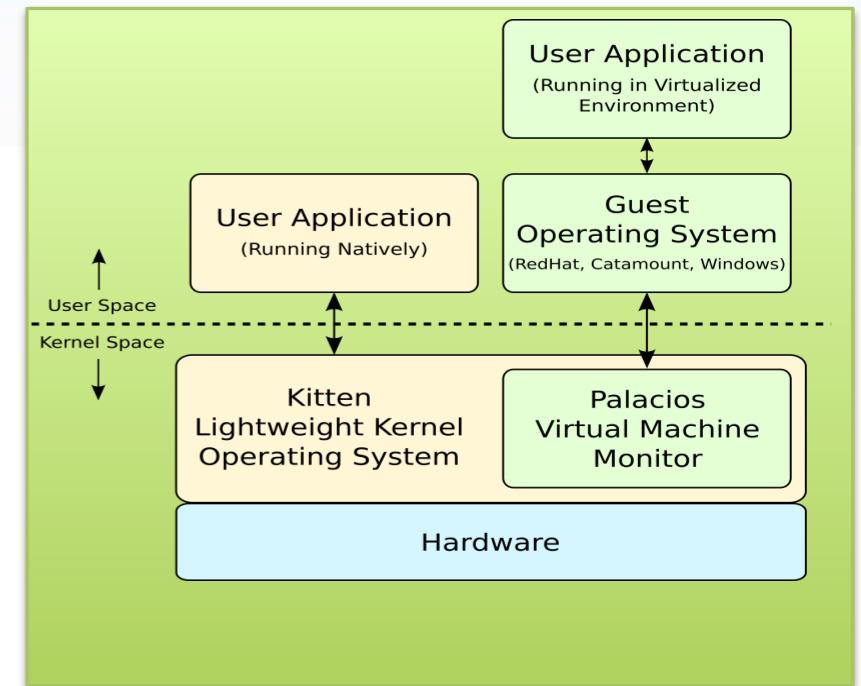


Kitten Lightweight Kernel

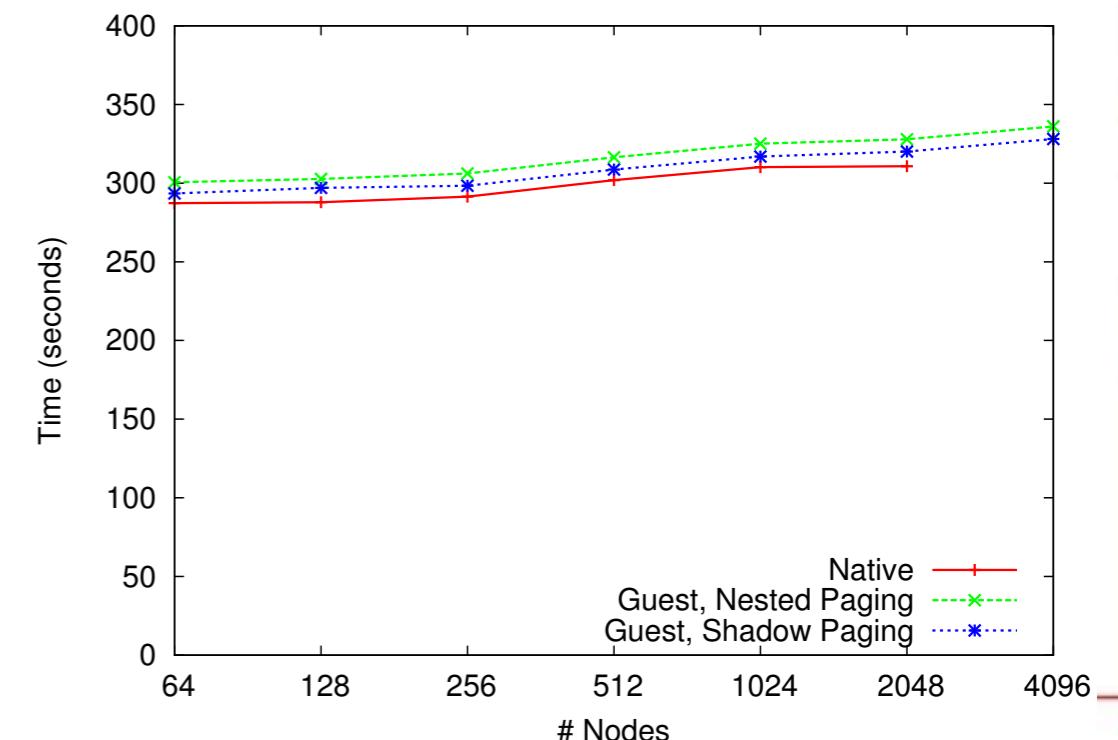
- **Simple compute node OS**
 - Tool for OS+runtime research
 - Looks like Linux to applications and tools
- **Current R&D**
 - Job launch via OpenMPI ORTE / mpirun
 - Support for Intel MIC, Arthur cluster at Sandia
 - System-call forwarding
 - Low-overhead task migration

Operating System	Round-Trip Task Migration Time (task on core A migrates to core B, then back to A)
Linux 2.6.35.7	4435 ns
Kitten 1.3	2630 ns

Core-switching performance between two cores in the same Intel X5570 2.93 GHz processor. Kitten achieves a speedup of 1.7 compared to Linux, due to simpler implementation.



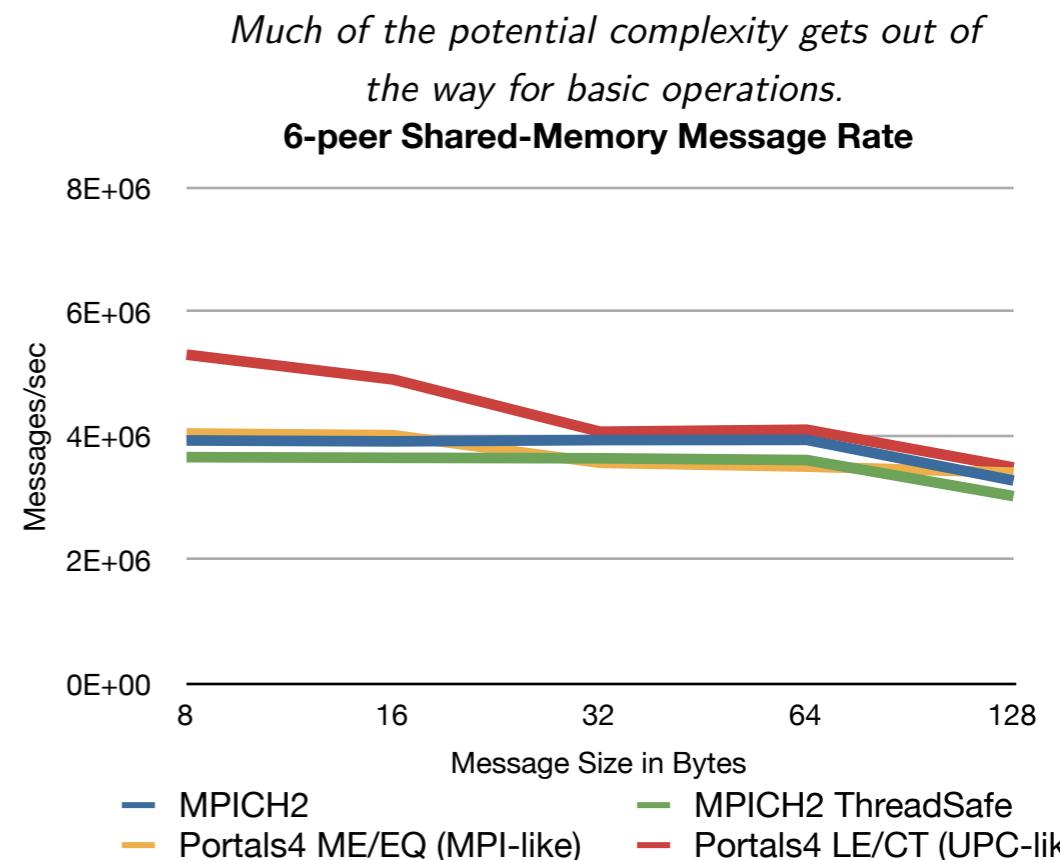
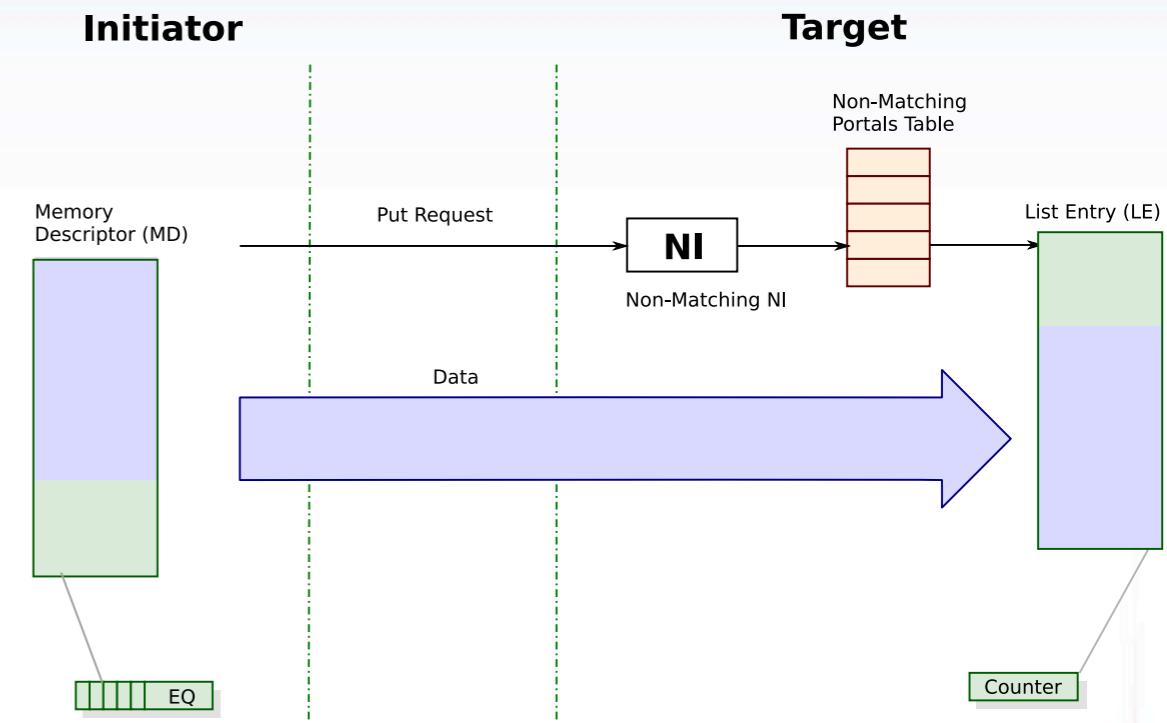
Kitten LWK supports running native applications alongside guest OSes.



Weak scaling performance of Catamount guest OS is within 5% of Catamount native OS at 4096 nodes

Portals4 Lightweight Comm.

- **Simple low-level communication layer**
 - Tool for communication+runtime research
 - Thread-safe by design
 - Supports legacy and next-gen applications and tools
 - Common substrate to allow efficient use and sharing of resources among higher-level protocols
- **Current R&D**
 - Support for InfiniBand and efficient shared memory multi-core
 - Efficient blocking/waiting mechanisms



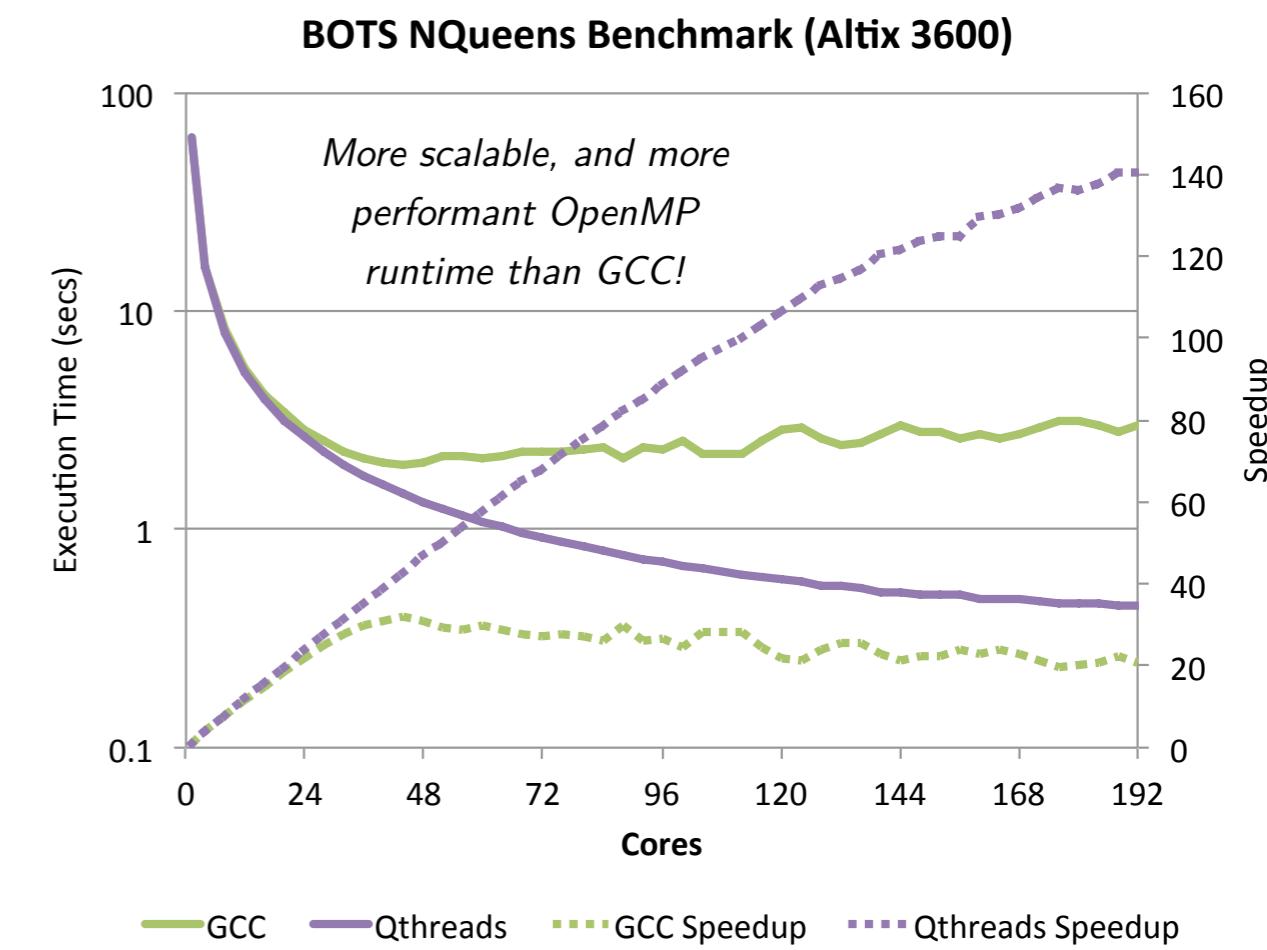
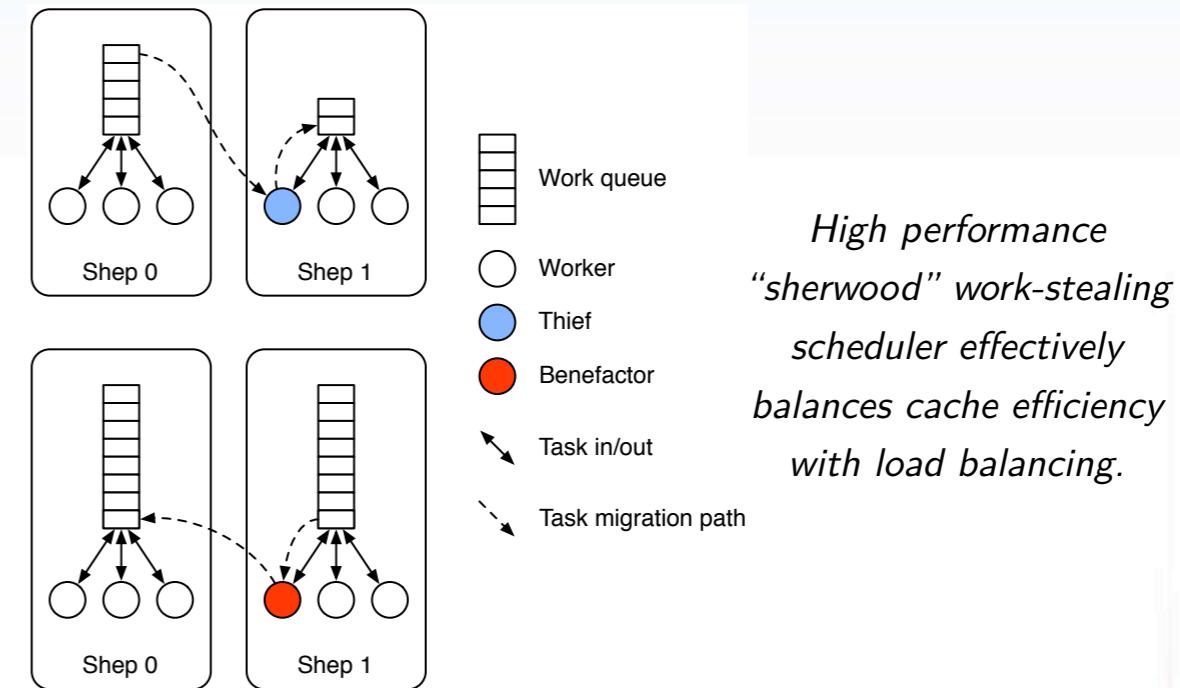
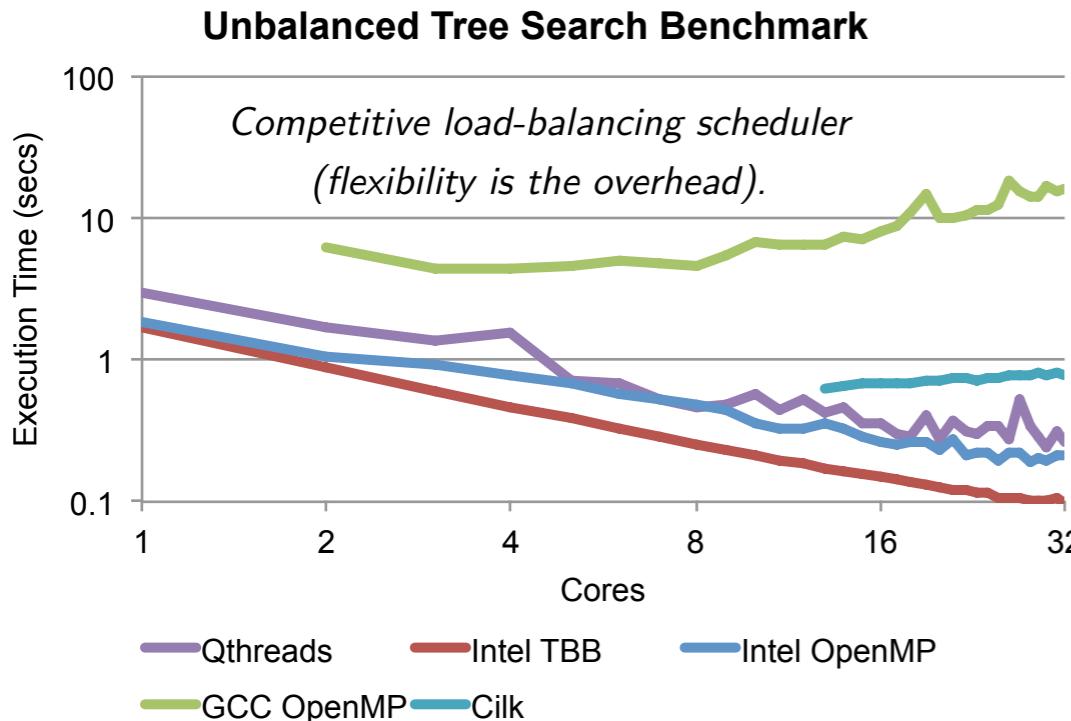
Message rates for small messages match MPICH2 performance under MPI-like conditions, and can even beat it for UPC-like conditions.

Qthreads Lightweight Threading

- **Simple task-based runtime**
 - Tool for programming model research
 - Supports both OpenMP-like models and more complex Chapel-like models
 - Presents simplified model of system to the application
 - High-performance scheduler

- **Current Qthreads R&D**

- Task team and eureka support
- Efficient, flexible collective operations
- Remote task launch





The Lime in the Coconut

- **Research slowed by lack of applications**
 - Apps need programming environment vision
 - ...and an API, if possible
- **Experiment-driven SPI (Scalable Programming Interface) design-points:**
 - Environmental description (local vs global topology)
 - Naming needs (GIDs vs handles vs ?)
 - How much detail is necessary from the application to specify performant data/work movement?
 - How much detail from the runtime is necessary to enable specification of performant data/work movement?
 - What synchronization semantics are needed and/or useful? (Futures vs mutexes vs FEBs vs ?)
- **Use both experimental results and application programming effort to guide API development**



Current Status

- **Download Today!**

- Kitten: <http://code.google.com/p/kitten/>
- Portals4: <http://code.google.com/p/portal4/>
- Qthreads: <http://code.google.com/p/qthreads/>

- **Stacked components work**

- Portals4 on Kitten (with InfiniBand)
- Qthreads on Kitten
- Qthreads on Portals4

- **Multinode Threading Environment**

- Remote spawn/sync
- Multinode UTS, without work-stealing



Thank You!