

Informatics Architectures

Jonathan Berry
Scalable Algorithms Department

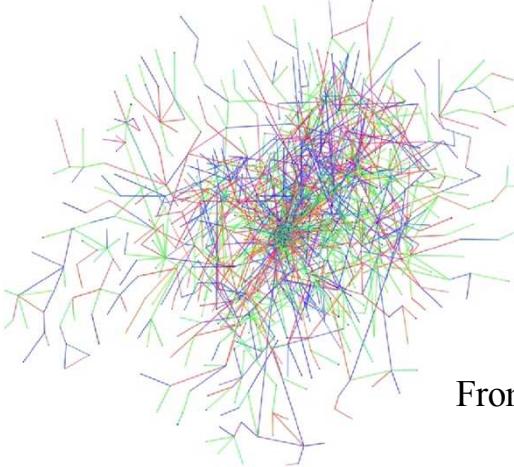
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Informatics Datasets Are Different

Informatics: The analysis of datasets arising from “information” sources such as the WWW (not physical simulation)

Motivating Applications:

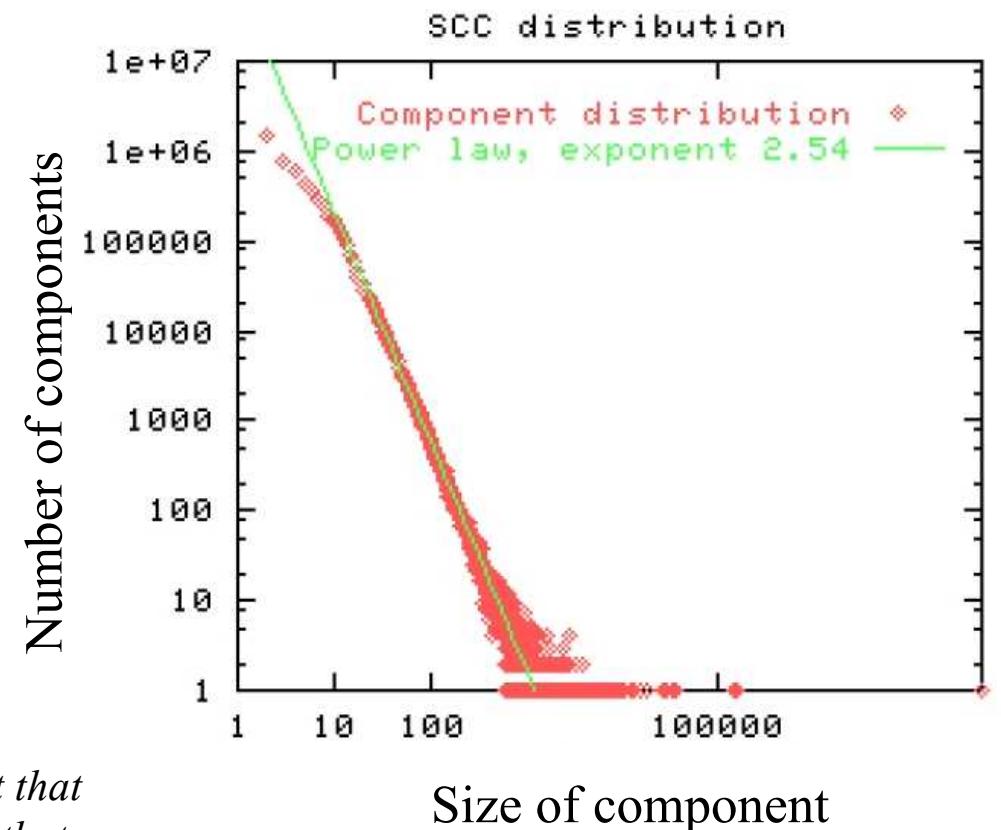
- Homeland security
- Computer security (DOE emphasis)
- Biological networks, etc.



From UCSD '08

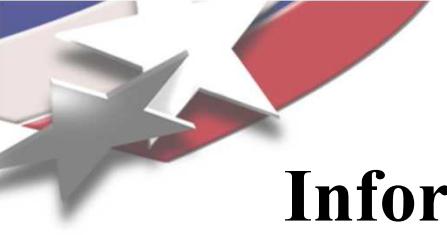
“One of the interesting ramifications of the fact that the PageRank calculation converges rapidly is that the web is an expander-like graph”

Page, Brin, Motwani, Winograd 1999



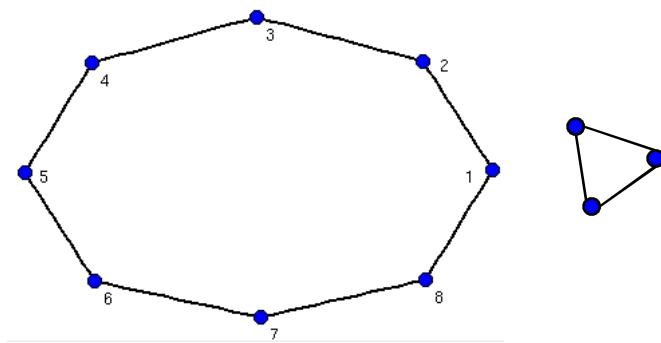
Broder, et al. '00

Primary HPC Implication: Any partitioning is “bad”



Informatics Algorithms Are Different As Well

Connected Components: *find groupings of vertices such that all vertices within a group can reach each other*



“The single largest performance bottleneck in the distributed connected components algorithm is the effect of poor vertex distribution...Several methods...have been implemented but none has been successful as of yet.”

D. Gregor, from Parallel Boost Graph Library documentation on connected components

S-T Connectivity: *find a short path from vertex S to vertex T*

Single-Source Shortest Paths (SSSP): *from a given vertex, find the shortest paths to all other vertices*

“[in power law graphs] there is a giant component...of size $O(n)$ ”

Aiello, Chung, Lu, 2000

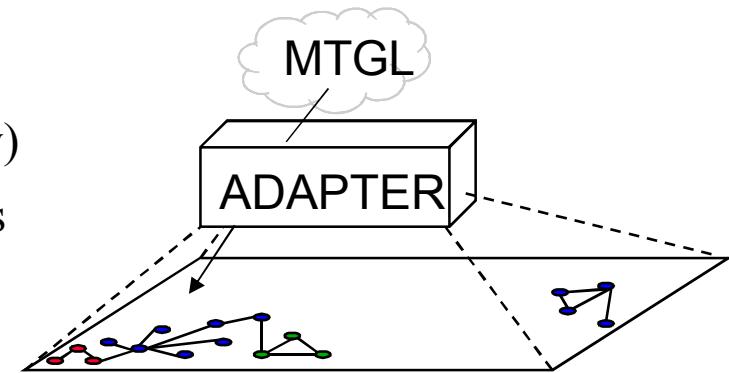
Informatics Problems Demand New Architectures

Distributed Memory Architectures	Massively Multithreaded Architectures	Key Issues
Fast CPU (~3GHz)	Slow CPU (~200-500MHz)	Power, concurrency
Elaborate memory hierarchy	Almost no memory hierarchy	Is cache justified?
Memory per-processor, partitioned	Global address space	Can you partition?
Operating system for threading, synchronization	Hardware for threading, synchronization	How fine-grained is your data interaction?
Programming paradigm is standardized (MPI)	Programming paradigm is machine-specific (mta-pe)	Portability, debuggability

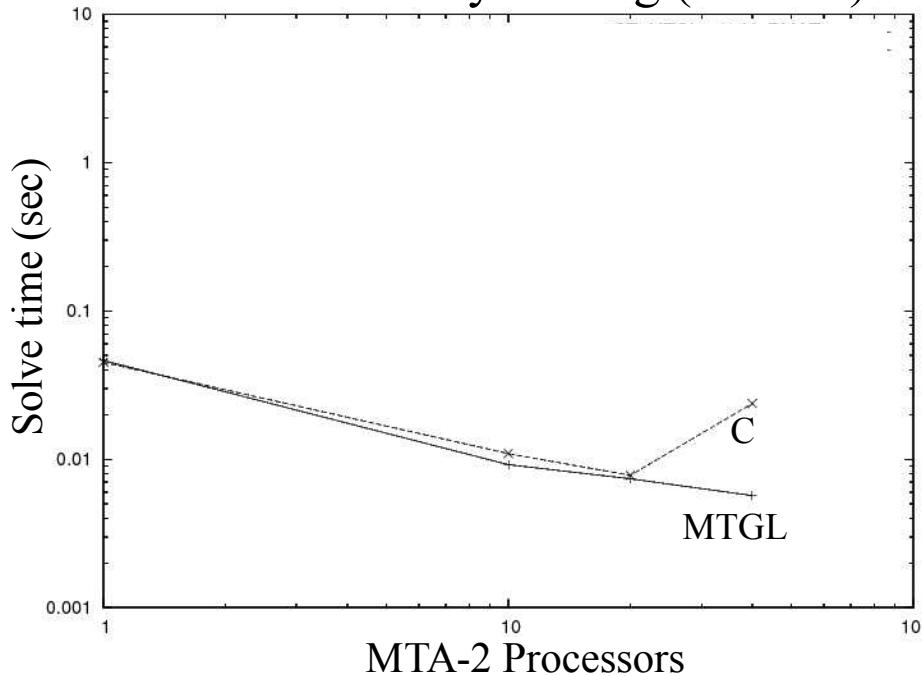
Multithreaded architectures show promise for informatics problems, but more work is necessary...

We Are Developing The MultiThreaded Graph Library

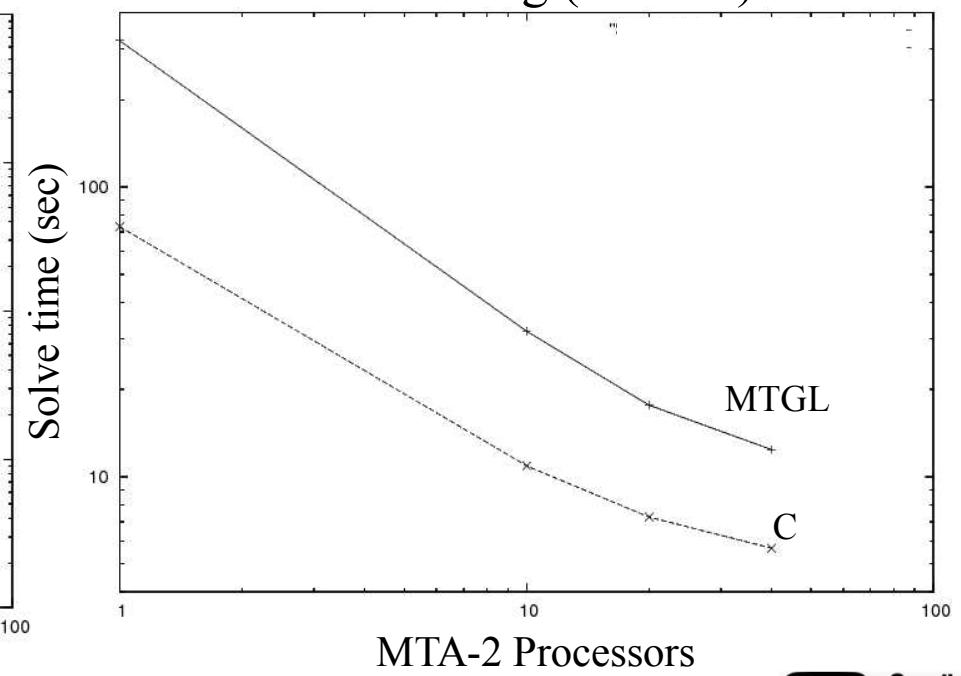
- Enables multithreaded graph algorithms
- Builds upon community standard (Boost Graph Library)
- Abstracts data structures and other application specifics
- Hide some shared memory issues
- Preserves good multithreaded performance



S-T connectivity scaling (MTA-2)



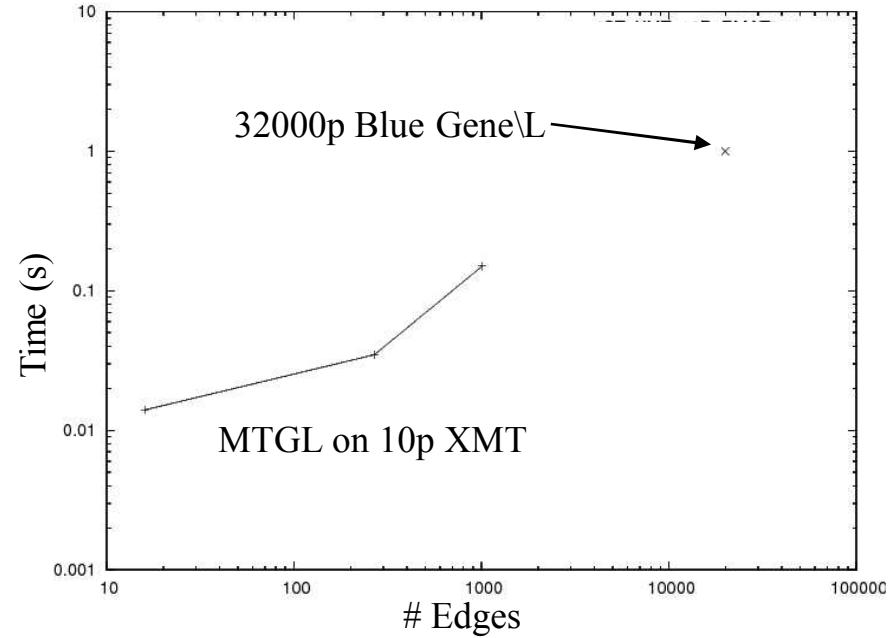
SSSP scaling (MTA-2)



Initial Algorithmic Impacts of MTGL on XMT Are Promising

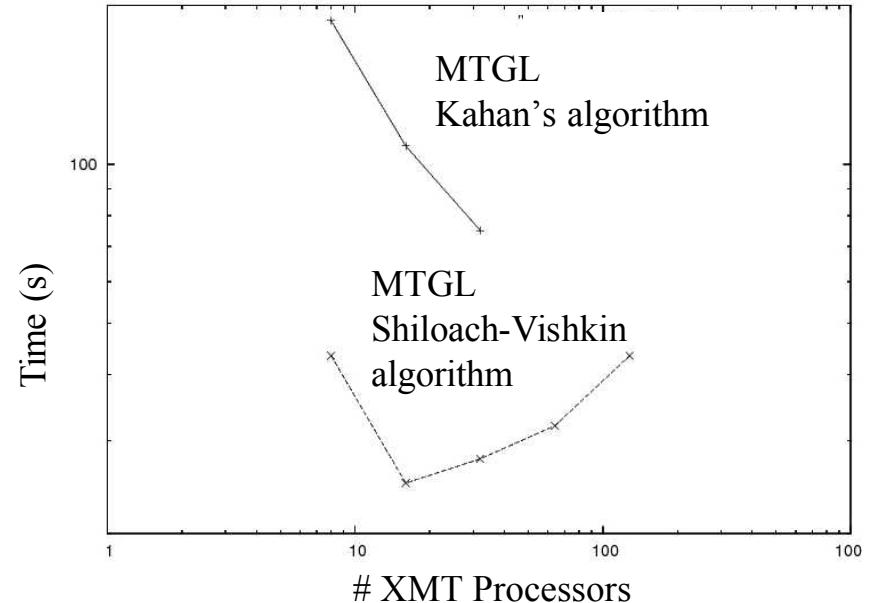
- **S-T Connectivity**

- Gathering evidence for 2005+ prediction
- 128P XMT can handle up to 10 billion edges
- This plot show results for ≤ 1 billion



- **Connected Components**

- Simple SV is fast, but hot-spots
- Multilevel Kahan algorithm scales (but XMT data incomplete)
- No current competitors for large power-law graphs



MGTL on XMT sets performance standard for informatics problems

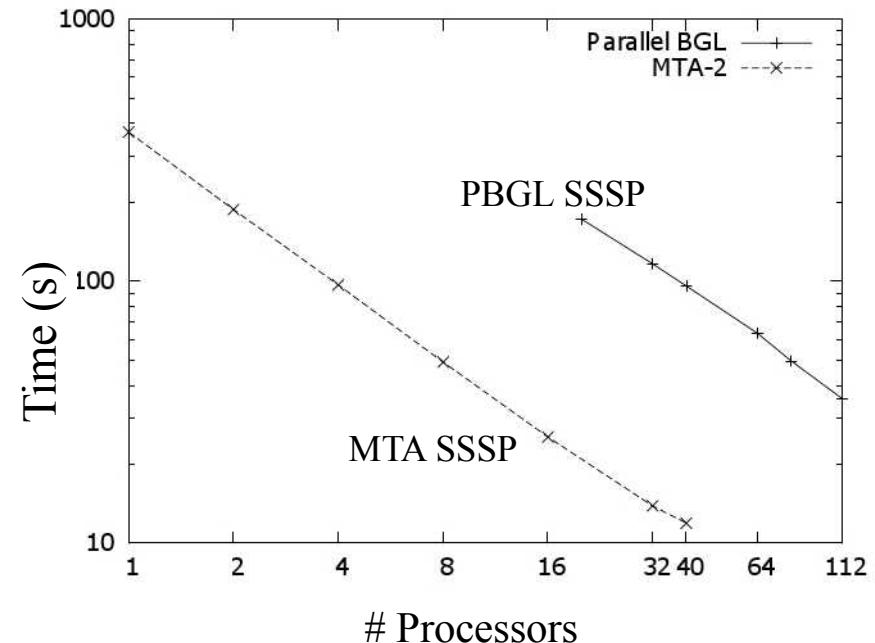
A Recent Comparison With PBGL Finds Efficiency Gap

- **Parallel Boost Graph Library (PBGL)**

- Run Boost GL on clusters
 - Some graph algorithms can scale on some inputs

- **PBGL - MTA Comparison on SSSP**

- PBGL SSSP can scale on *non-power law graphs*
 - We compared to a pre-MTGL C code on the MTA-2
 - 1 order of magnitude raw speed
 - 1 order of magnitude processor efficiency

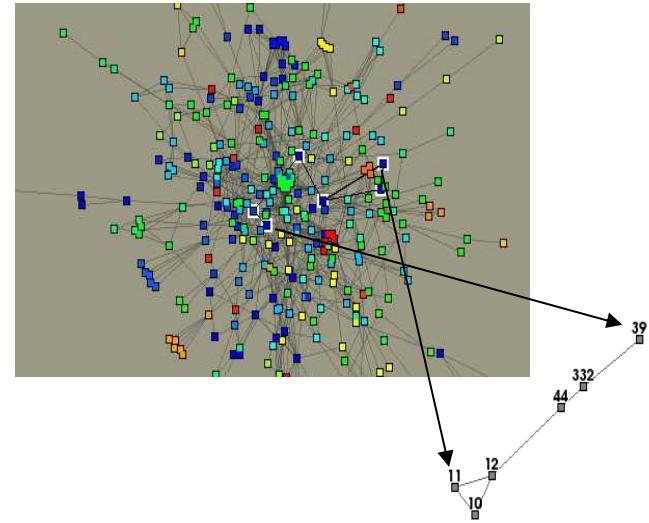


Even when distributed memory approaches scale, massively multithreaded approaches are currently faster and more efficient.

The MTGL Is Having An Interdisciplinary Impact

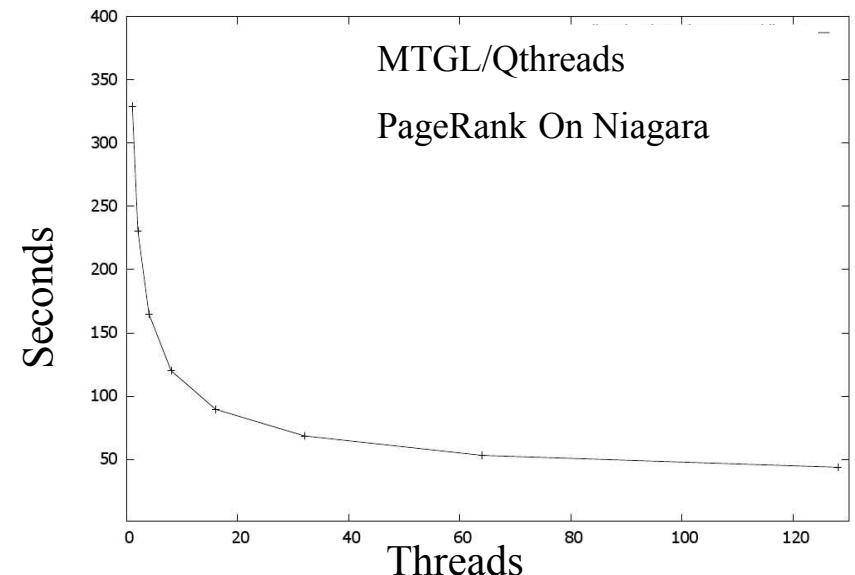
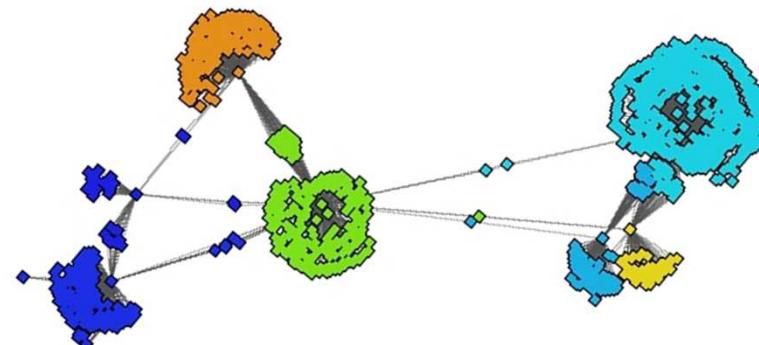
- **Algorithms/architectures/visualization integration**

- Sandia architects profiled MTGL to predict performance on XMT
- Titan visualization framework uses MTGL
- Qthreads/MTGL → X-caliber driver application



- **Scalable facility location on MTA-2**

- Based on expertise gained in EPA sensor placement WFO project
- Applications to community detection, sensor placement, ...





Impact of HPC Informatics Activities

- **New Work**
 - Graph informatics and the MTGL has become a new business area
- **LDRD**
 - The Networks Grand Challenge LDRD is building on MTGL's success
- **Industry**
 - 2005 WFO project helped justify the Cray XMT
- **Scholarly community**
 - 3 algorithms track papers 1st MTAAP (2007)
 - Opening talk at 2nd MTAAP (2008)
 - IEEE CiSE Special Issue on Combinatorial Computing
 - DIMACS shortest paths challenge
 - Indiana University collaboration: Parallel Processing Letters, BGL refactor