Symmetric Computing

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Run MPI tasks on both MIC and host

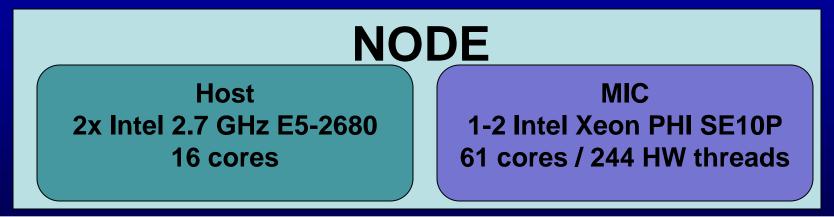
- Also called "heterogeneous computing"
- Two executables are required:
 - CPU
 - MIC
- Currently only works with Intel MPI
- MVAPICH2 support coming soon



Definition of a Node

A "node" contains a host component and a MIC component

- Host refers to the Sandy Bridge component
- MIC refers to one or two Intel Xeon Phi coprocessor cards





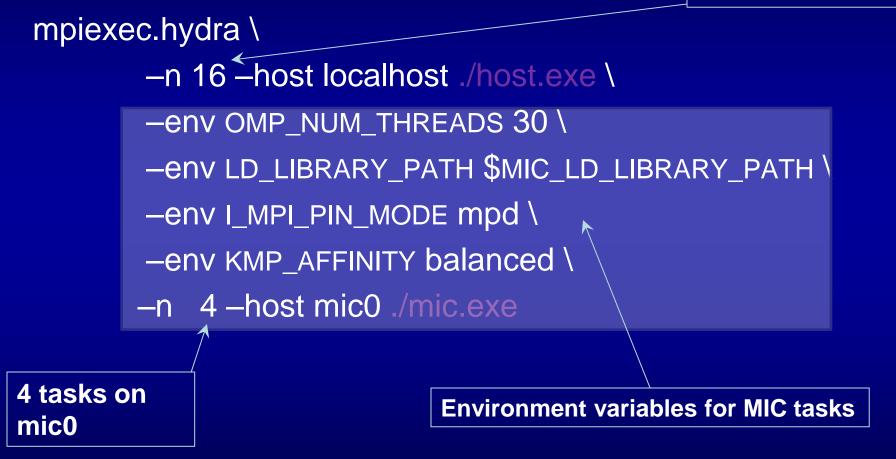
Environment variables for MIC

- By default, environment variables are "inherited" by all MPI tasks
- Since the MIC has a different architecture, several environment variables must be modified
- OMP_NUM_THREADS # of threads on MIC
- LD_LIBRARY_PATH must point to MIC libraries
- I_MPI_PIN_MODE controls the placement of tasks
- KMP_AFFINITY controls thread binding



Symmetric run on 1 Node

16 tasks on host





Steps to create a symmetric run

- 1. Compile a host executable and a MIC executable:
 - mpicc –openmp –o my_exe.cpu my_code.c
 - mpicc –openmp –mmic –o my_exe.mic my_code.c
- 2. Determine the appropriate number of tasks and threads for both MIC and host:
 - 16 tasks/host 1 thread/MPI task
 - 4 tasks/MIC 30 threads/MPI task



Steps to create a symmetric run

3. Create a batch script to distribute the job

#!/bin/bash _____ # symmetric.slurm # Generic symmetric script - MPI + OpenMP _____ #SBATCH -J symmetric #Job name **#SBATCH** -o symmetric.%j.out **#**stdout; %j expands to jobid **#SBATCH** -e symmetric.%j.err **#**stderr; skip to combine #SBATCH -p development #queue **#SBATCH -N 2** #Number of nodes #Total number of MPI tasks #SBATCH -n 32 #max time #SBATCH -t 00:30:00 #SBATCH -A TG-01234 #necessary if multiple projects export MIC PPN=4 export MIC OMP NUM THREADS=30

ibrun.symm -m ./my_exe.mic -c ./my_exe.cpu



Steps to create a symmetric run

- 1. Compile a host executable and a MIC executable
- 2. Determine the appropriate number of tasks and threads for both MIC and host
- 3. Create the batch script
- 4. Submit the batch script
 - sbatch symmetric.slurm



Symmetric launcher – ibrun.symm

Usage:

ibrun.symm -m ./<mic_executable> -c ./<cpu_executable>

- Analog of ibrun for symmetric execution
- # of MIC tasks and threads are controlled by env variables

MIC_PPN=<# of MPI tasks/MIC card> MIC_OMP_NUM_THREADS=<# of OMP threads/MIC MPI task> MIC_MY_NSLOTS=<Total # of MIC MPI tasks>



Symmetric launcher

- # of host tasks determined by batch script (same as regular ibrun)
- ibrun.symm does not support –o and –n flags
- Command line arguments may be passed within quotes

ibrun.symm -m "./my_exe.mic args" -c "./my_exe.cpu args"



Symmetric launcher

 If the executables require redirection or complicated command lines, a simple shell script may be used:

run_mic.sh	run_cpu.sh			
#!/bin/sh	#!/bin/bash			
a.out.mic <args> < inputfile</args>	<pre>a.out.host <args> < inputfile</args></pre>			

ibrun.symm -m ./run_mic.sh -c run_cpu.sh

Note: The bash, csh, and tcsh shells are not available on MIC. So, the MIC script must begin with "#!/bin/sh"



Symmetric Launcher Example

•••

#SBATCH -N 4 -n 32

export OMP NUM THREADS=2

export MIC OMP NUM THREADS=60

export MIC PPN=2

The MPI tasks will be allocated in consecutive order by node (CPU tasks first, then MIC tasks). For example, the task allocation described by the above script snippet will be:

NODE 1	8 host tasks (0-7)	2 MIC tasks (8-9)
NODE 2	8 host tasks (10-17)	2 MIC tasks (18-19)
NODE 3	8 host tasks (20-27)	2 MIC tasks (28-29)
NODE 4	8 host tasks (30-37)	2 MIC tasks (38-39)



Task Binding

When using IMPI, process binding may be controlled with the following environment variable:

I_MPI_PIN_MODE=<pinmode>

mpd	mpd daemon pins MPI processes at startup (Best performance for MIC)
pm	Hydra launcher pins MPI processes at startup (Doesn't appear to work on MIC)
lib	MPI library pins processes BUT this does not guarantee colocation of CPU and memory (Default)

I_MPI_PIN_MODE=mpd (default for ibrun.symm)



Task Binding

You can also lay out tasks across the local cores

- Explicitly: I_MPI_PIN_PROCESSOR_LIST=<proclist> – export I_MPI_PIN_PROCESSOR_LIST=1-7,9-15
- Grouped: I_MPI_PIN_PROCESSOR_LIST=<map>

bunch	The processes are mapped as closely as possible on the socket
scatter	The processes are mapped as remotely as possible to avoid sharing common resources: caches, cores
spread	The processes are mapped consecutively with the possibility to not share common resources



Task Binding

Be careful when using MIC and host

- MIC 244 H/W threads and 1 socket
- Host 16 cores and 2 sockets
 To set I_MPI_PROCESSOR_LIST for MIC simply use the MIC prefix, e.g. export MIC_I_MPI_PROCESSOR_LIST=1,61,121,181



Thread Placement

Thread placement may be controlled with the following environment variable

KMP_AFFINITY=<type>

compact	pack threads close to each other	compact		↓↓↓↓		
scatter	Round-Robin threads to cores		0123	4567		
balanced	keep OMP thread ids consecutive (MIC only)	scatter	↓ ↓ 0 4	↓ ↓ 15	↓ ↓ 3 6	↓ 2 7
explicit	use the proclist modifier to pin threads	balanced	↓↓ 0 1	$\downarrow \downarrow \\ 2 3$	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \downarrow \\ 4 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \downarrow \\ 6 7 \end{array} $
none	does not pin threads					



Balance

• How to balance the code?

	Sandy Bridge	Xeon Phi
Memory	32 GB	8 GB
Cores	16	61
Clock Speed	2.7 GHz	1.1 GHz
Memory Bandwidth	51.2 GB/s(x2)	352 GB/s
Vector Length	4 DP words	8 DP words



Balance

Example: Memory balance Balance memory use and performance by using a different # of tasks/threads on host and MIC

Host 16 tasks/1 thread/task 2GB/task Xeon PHI 4 tasks/60 threads/task 2GB/task



Balance

Example: Performance balance Balance performance by tuning the # of tasks and threads on host and MIC

Host 16 tasks/1 thread/task 2GB/task Xeon PHI 4 tasks/30 threads/task 2GB/task



MPI with Offload Sections

ADVANTAGES

- Offload Sections may easily be added to MPI/OpenMP codes with directives
- Intel compiler will automatically detect and compile offloaded sections

CAVEATS

- However, there may be no MPI calls within offload sections
- Each host task will spawn an offload section

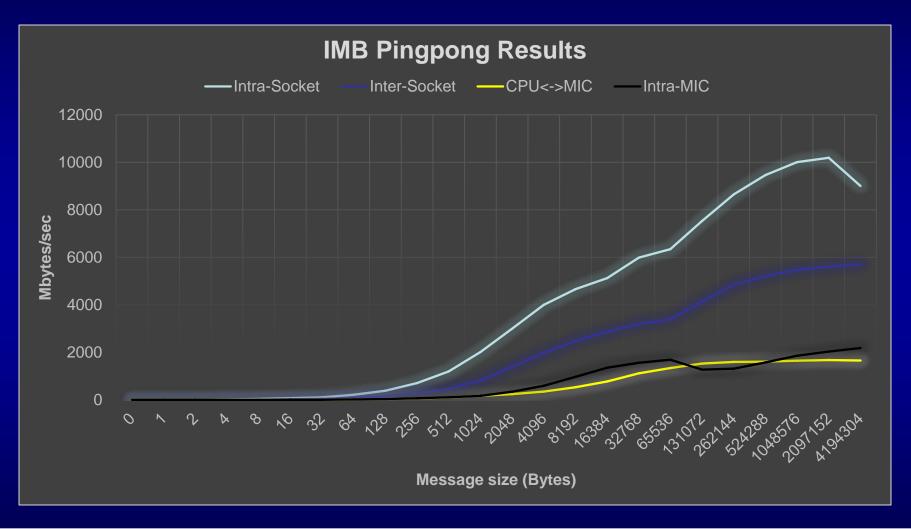


Advices

- Don't use purely MPI code on MIC.
- Don't use too much MPI tasks on MIC.
- Best performance with Hybrid code (MPI+OpenMP).
- Try to reduce the number of inter-node communications involving a MIC.
- Performance of MIC<->CPU or MIC<->MIC is different than CPU<->CPU inside a node.



Performance overview





Exercises

- Exercise 1
 - Run natively on the MIC using mpiexec.hydra
- Exercise 2
 - Run in a symmetric mode using MIC and host
- Exercise 3
 - Run an MPI code with offload



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