Accurate Communication Performance Models of Heterogeneous Clusters: Estimation and Use

Vladimir Rychkov Kiril Dichev

Heterogeneous Computing Laboratory School of Computer Science and Informatics University College Dublin

May 11, 2012



Introduction

- MPI-based applications require optimisation for heterogeneous platforms
 - Minimization of communication cost

Introduction

- MPI-based applications require optimisation for heterogeneous platforms
 - Minimization of communication cost
- Analytical predictive communication performance models
 - Traditionally designed for homogeneous platforms
 - Prediction $T_{coll}(M, n)$ = combination of point-to-point parameters, message size, M, and number of processors, n
- Model-based optimisation of collective communication operations
 - Switch between different algorithms implementing the operation
 - Construction of optimal communication tree for the operation

Introduction

- MPI-based applications require optimisation for heterogeneous platforms
 - Minimization of communication cost
- Analytical predictive communication performance models
 - Traditionally designed for homogeneous platforms
 - Prediction $T_{coll}(M, n)$ = combination of point-to-point parameters, message size, M, and number of processors, n
- Model-based optimisation of collective communication operations
 - Switch between different algorithms implementing the operation
 - Construction of optimal communication tree for the operation
- Heterogeneous cluster: how to design, estimate and use communication performance model?

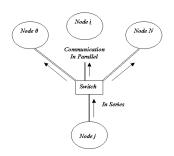
Traditional Communication Performance Models

- Point-to-point parameters, the same values for all links
- Point-to-point communication experiments to estimate parameters

Traditional Communication Performance Models

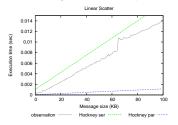
Introduction

- Point-to-point parameters, the same values for all links
- Point-to-point communication experiments to estimate parameters
- Unable to capture constant and variable contributions of processors and network
- Inaccurate to predict communication execution time



Single-switch cluster

Hockney prediction for linear scatter Serial: $T(M, n) = (n - 1)(\alpha + \beta M)$ Parallel: $T(M, n) = \alpha + \beta M$ *M* - a message sent to each processor



Homogeneous models

parameters are found by averaging values for all pairs of processors

- Small number of parameters, compact formulas for collectives
- $O(n^2)$ p2p communication experiments to estimate params
- Significant heterogeneity = inaccurate prediction

Communication Models for Heterogeneous Clusters

Homogeneous models

parameters are found by averaging values for all pairs of processors

- Small number of parameters, compact formulas for collectives
- $O(n^2)$ p2p communication experiments to estimate params
- Significant heterogeneity = inaccurate prediction

Heterogeneous models

different link- (and processor-) specific parameters

- $O(n^2)$ parameters, flexible formulas for collectives
- $\geq O(n^2)$ communication experiments to estimate params
- More natural expression of collectives = more accurate prediction

Communication Models for Heterogeneous Clusters

Homogeneous models

parameters are found by averaging values for all pairs of processors

- Small number of parameters, compact formulas for collectives
- $O(n^2)$ p2p communication experiments to estimate params
- Significant heterogeneity = inaccurate prediction

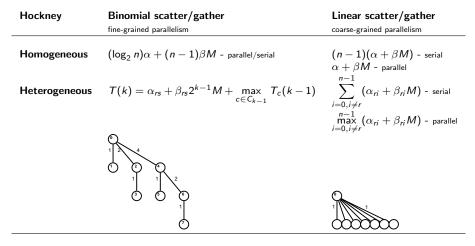
Heterogeneous models

different link- (and processor-) specific parameters

- $O(n^2)$ parameters, flexible formulas for collectives
- $\geq O(n^2)$ communication experiments to estimate params
- More natural expression of collectives = more accurate prediction
- Straightforward heterogeneous extension of traditional models
- Design of new elaborated heterogeneous models

Heterogeneous Extension of Traditional Models

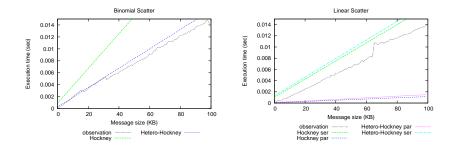
Heterogeneous Extension of Traditional Models



Implemented heterogeneous extensions: Hockney, LogGP, PLogP

Heterogeneous Extension of Traditional Models

Heterogeneous Extension of Traditional Models



LMO Heterogeneous Communication Model

Communication Models for Heterogeneous Clusters

Target platform: heterogeneous cluster with a single switch

2*n* processor parameters: $2C_n^2$ link parameters:

 $i \xrightarrow{M} j$: $(C_i, t_i) \xrightarrow{(L_{ij}, \beta_{ij})} (C_i, t_i)$ point-to-point execution time: $C_i + L_{ij} + C_j + M(t_i + \frac{1}{\beta_{ii}} + t_j)$ fixed (C_i, C_i) and variable (t_i, t_i) delays latency (L_{ii}) and transmission rate (β_{ii}) we suppose $L_{ii} = L_{ii}$ and $\beta_{ii} = \beta_{ii}$

LMO Heterogeneous Communication Performance Model

LMO Heterogeneous Communication Model

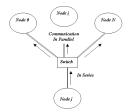
Communication Models for Heterogeneous Clusters

• **Target platform:** heterogeneous cluster with a single switch

2*n* processor parameters: $2C_n^2$ link parameters:

 $i \xrightarrow{M} j$: $(C_i, t_i) \xrightarrow{(L_{ij}, \beta_{ij})} (C_i, t_i)$ point-to-point execution time: $C_i + L_{ij} + C_j + M(t_i + \frac{1}{\beta_{ii}} + t_j)$ fixed (C_i, C_i) and variable (t_i, t_i) delays latency (L_{ii}) and transmission rate (β_{ii}) we suppose $L_{ii} = L_{ii}$ and $\beta_{ii} = \beta_{ii}$

LMO Heterogeneous Communication Performance Model



More intuitive and accurate predictive formulas: $T_{scatter} = (n-1)(C_r + Mt_r) + \max_{\substack{i=0, i \neq r \\ i=0, i \neq r}}^{n-1} (L_{ri} + \frac{M}{\beta_{i}} + C_i + Mt_i)$

How to estimate these parameters? Point-to-point experiments are not enough

LMO Heterogeneous Communication Performance Mod

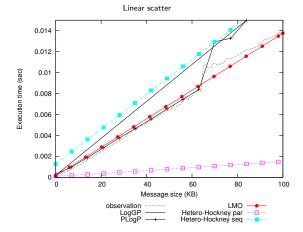
Estimation of Parameters

- Select the communication experiments and express their execution time via the point-to-point parameters
- Measure the execution time of these communications
- Build and solve the system of equations, using the times as a right-hand side values

Estimation of Parameters

- Select the communication experiments and express their execution time via the point-to-point parameters
- Measure the execution time of these communications
- Build and solve the system of equations, using the times as a right-hand side values
- In a triplet of processors (i < j < k): 12 unknowns
- Point-to-point communications, roundtrips: 6 independent equations $i \xleftarrow{M}{M} j \quad T_{ij}(M) = 2(C_i + L_{ij} + C_j + M(t_i + \frac{1}{\beta_{ij}} + t_j)) \quad M := 0, M$
- Linear scatter + linear gather: 6 independent equations $i \xleftarrow{M}{0} jk = i \xrightarrow{M} jk + i \xleftarrow{0} jk$ $T_{ijk}(M) = 2(2C_i + Mt_i) + \max_{x=j,k}(2(L_{ix} + C_x) + M(\frac{1}{\beta_{ix}} + t_x))$ M := 0, M

Model Prediction



Model-Based Switch between Algorithms

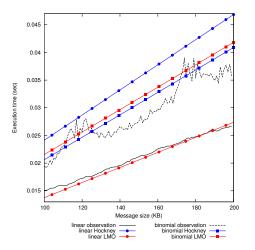
Model-Based Switch between Algorithms

• Which scatter algorithm is faster for a given message size on a heterogeneous cluster?

Model-Based Switch between Algorithms

Model-Based Switch between Algorithms

- Which scatter algorithm is faster for a given message size on a heterogeneous cluster?
- Hockney: switch to binomial
- LMO: switch to linear



Model-Based Construction of Communication Trees Main approaches

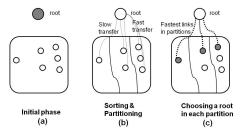
- Mapping of nodes to a tree of a given structure
- Constructing a tree of some structure

Model-Based Construction of Communication Trees Main approaches

- Mapping of nodes to a tree of a given structure
- Constructing a tree of some structure

Example: MPI_Scatterv/MPI_Gatherv

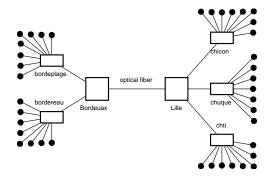
- Binomial algorithm message-unaware, binomial tree fastest-first mapping of nodes: depth-first traverse starting with the lowest-order subtrees
- Traff algorithm irregular tree based on message sizes sorting and choosing the roots based on model prediction



Model-Based Construction of Communication Trees

Experimental Platform: Grid'5000

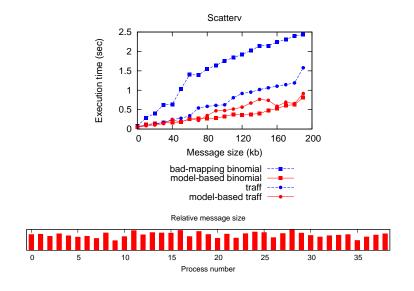
2 sites, 5 clusters, 40 nodes



MPICH2 over TCP/IP

Model-Based Construction of Communication Trees

Experimental Results: Heterogeneous Hockney



Ongoing and Future Study

 Communication performance models of hierarchical heterogeneous platforms: interconnected heterogeneous clusters, multicore and multi-GPU clusters

Ongoing and Future Study

• Optimisation of MPI communication operations on hierarchical heterogeneous platforms

- Application of the proposed approaches to the IBM Exascale platform
- Integration of the proposed approaches into development tools for parallel programming: HeteroMPI, Open MPI

Publications

2011 - 1 conference paper

 Dichev, K., Lastovetsky, A., Rychkov, V. "Improvement of the Bandwidth of Cross-Site MPI Communication Using Optical Fiber", EuroMPI 2011, vol. 6960, Santorini, Greece, Springer, September 18-21, 2011.

Output

2010 - 1 journal article, 1 conference paper

- Lastovetsky, A., Rychkov, V., O'Flynn, M. "Accurate Heterogeneous Communication Models and a Software Tool for their Efficient Estimation", International Journal of High Performance Computing Applications, vol. 24, issue 1, pp. 34-48, 2010.
- Dichev, K., Rychkov, V., Lastovetsky, A. "Two Algorithms of Irregular Scatter/Gather Operations for Heterogeneous Platforms", EuroMPI 2010, vol. 6305, Stuttgart, Germany, pp. 289-293, Sep 12-15, 2010.

Output

Project web page: http://hcl.ucd.ie/project/cpm

Software

- 2 packages developed at HCL: MPIBlib, CPM
- Based on system and mathematical software: C/C++, MPI, Autotools, GNU Scientific Library, Boost C++ libraries

Output

Applications

• Hyperspectral Image Processing (University of Extremadura, Spain)

Team

- 2 postdoctoral researchers: Vladimir Rychkov, Jun Zhu
- 2 PhD students: Kiril Dichev, Khalid Hasanov

Collaboration

Hardware

Myrinet cluster (Innovative Computing Laboratory, University of Tennessee, USA)

Output

• Grid'5000 (INRIA, CNRS, RENATER, France)

Collaboration

- David Valencia (University of Extremadura, Spain)
- Shaukat Ali, Rolf Riesen (Exascale Systems, IBM, Ireland)

Financial Support

