

Performance Optimisation and Productivity Of Parallel Codes

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HORIZON-EUROHPC-JU-2023-COE



1 January 2024–31 December 2026

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- 3rd Phase of the CoE (P1 2015-2018, P2 2019-2022)
- Promotes best practices in parallel programming
 - On **Performance Optimisation and Productivity** Enhancing parallel software can lead to significant benefits, including reduced costs, faster results, and innovative solutions.
 - Promoting best practices in parallel programming
 - Developing the POP Methodology applying a structured approach for performance optimisation: Quantifying application behavior for targeted improvements.
- Free services for all EU academic and industrial codes and users
 - Precise understanding of application and system behaviour
 Performance Assessment
 - Suggestion/support on how to refactor code in the most productive way : Second Level Service
- Horizontal
 - Transversal across application areas, platforms, scales
- For (EuroHPC) academic AND industrial codes and users !



Partners



• Who?

- BSC, ES (coordinator)
- HLRS, DE
- INESC-ID, PT
- IT4I, CZ
- JSC, DE
- RWTH Aachen, IT Center, DE
- TERATEC, FR
- UVSQ, FR

A team with

- Excellence in performance tools and tuning
- Excellence in programming models and practices
- Research and development background AND proven commitment in application to real academic and industrial use cases
 9/24/2024





Motivation



Why?

- Complexity of machines and codes
 - ⇒ Frequent lack of quantified understanding of actual behaviour
 ⇒ Not clear most productive direction of code refactoring
- Important to maximize efficiency (performance, power) of compute intensive applications and productivity of the development efforts

What?

- Parallel programs, mainly MPI/OpenMP
 - Although also CUDA, OpenCL, OpenACC, Python, ...



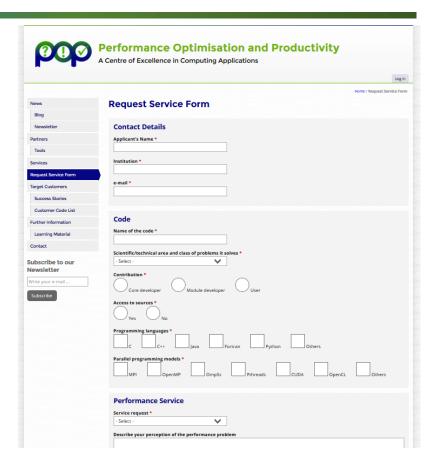
The Process ...

When?

January 2024 – December 2026

How?

- Apply
 - Fill in small questionnaire describing application and needs <u>https://pop-coe.eu/request-service-form</u>
 - Questions? Ask pop@bsc.es
- Selection/assignment process
- Install tools @ your production machine (local, PRACE, ...)
- Interactively: Gather data \rightarrow Analysis \rightarrow Report







FREE Services provided by the CoE



Primary service

Parallel Application Performance Assessment

Initial analysis measuring a <u>range of performance metrics</u> to assess quality of performance and identify the issues affecting performance (at customer site)

If needed, undertakes further performance evaluations to identify the root causes of the issues found and qualify and quantify approaches to address them (recommendations)

Second level services may follow after conclusion of an initial performance assessment:

Second Level Services

- **Proof-of-concept**: explore the potential benefit of proposed optimisations by applying them to selected regions of the applications
- **Correctness-check**: evaluate the correctness of hybrid MPI + OpenMP applications
- Energy-efficiency study: investigate improvements of energy consumption or efficiency
- Advisory study: ongoing consultancy for customers that choose to implement proposed optimisations on their own



Online Content

POP Website

www.pop-coe.eu

• All the information you need to access POP services

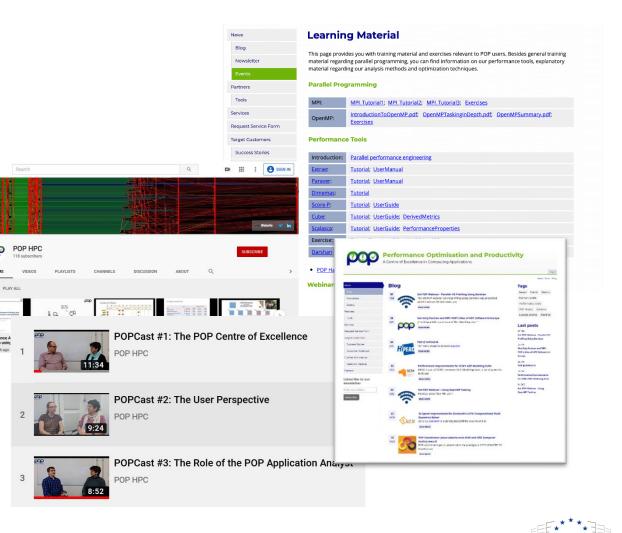
C YouTube

- https://pop-coe.eu/services
- Blogs
- More Learning Materials
- Newsletter
 - subscribe and see past issues

YouTube Channel

https://www.youtube.com/pophpc

- Past Webinars
- POPCasts





POP Online training course

- A series of self-study modules
 - For those with limited experience in performance analysis of HPC applications
- Learning Objectives:
 - The challenges involved in HPC performance analysis
 - How the POP Metrics aid understanding of application performance
 - How to calculate the POP Metrics for your own HPC applications
 - What POP tools are available and how they can be installed
 - How to capture and analyse performance data with the POP tools

Target Customers	Available P	OP Online Training Modules
Success Stories		
Customer Code List	000	An Introduction to the POP Centre of Excellence
Performance Reports	Pop	Understanding Application Performance with the POP Metrics
Further Information		
Learning Material		Installing POP Tools: Extrae, Paraver
Online Training		Using POP Tools: Extrae and Paraver
Contact		
Privacy Policy	Score-P	 Installing POP Tools: Score-P, Scalasca, Cube Using POP Tools: Score-P and Scalasca
	scalasca 🗖	<u>Using POP Tools: Cube</u>
Subscribe to our Newsletter		 Computing the POP Metrics with Score-P, Scalasca, Cube
Write your e-mail	nag	<u>Computing the POP Metrics with PyPOP</u>



Target Customers



Code developers

- Assessment of detailed actual behaviour
- Suggestion of most productive directions to refactor code

• Users

- Assessment of achieved performance in specific production conditions
- Possible improvements modifying environment setup
- Evidence to interact with code provider

• Infrastructure operators

- Assessment of achieved performance in production conditions
- Possible improvements from modifying environment setup
- Information for time computer time allocation processes
- Training of support staff
- Vendors
 - Benchmarking
 - Customer support
 - System dimensioning/design



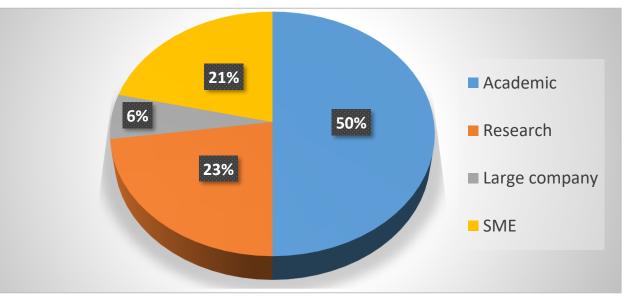




More than 250 services since Oct 2015 across all domains

POP1-POP2 Outcomes

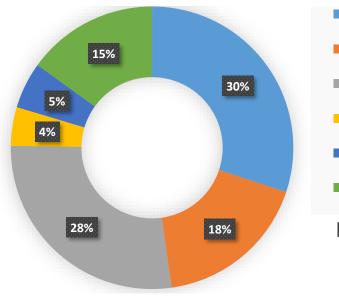
- E.g. engineering, earth & atmospheric sciences, physics, biology, genetics, ...
- One service per week for 5 years now!
- Outreach
 - More than **20 training workshops**
 - **19 webinars** so far





POP2 Services & HPC Codes





Engineering

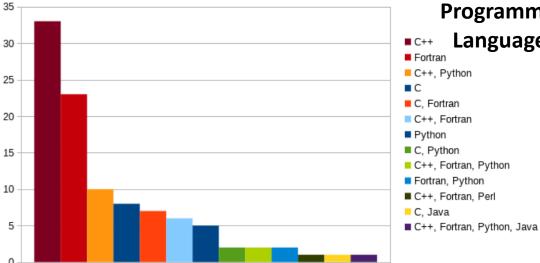
- Physics
- Earth and atmospheric sciences

Math

Biology and genetics

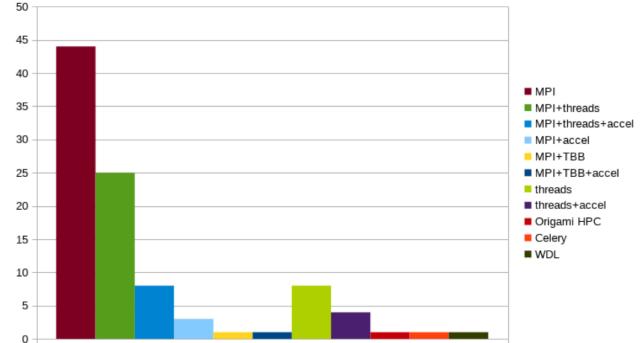
Others

POP2 Sectors





Parallel Programming Models

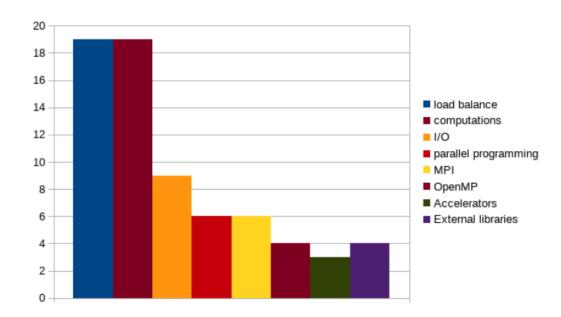


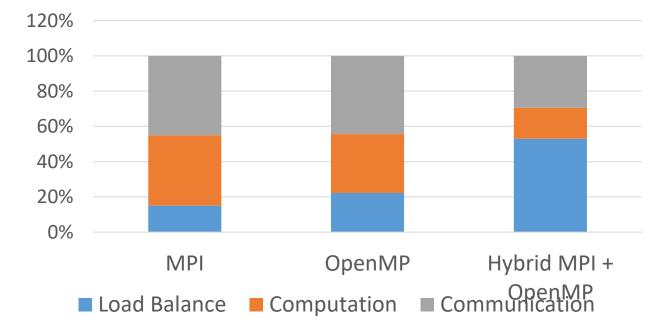




Main sources of inefficiency

Inefficiency per type op parallélisation







ROI Examples



Application Savings after POP Proof-of-Concept

- POP PoC resulted in 72% faster-time-to-solution
- Production runs on ARCHER (UK national academic supercomputer)
- Improved code saves €15.58 per run
- Yearly savings of around €56,000 (from monthly usage data)

Application Savings after POP Performance Assessment

- Cost for customer implementing POP recommendations: €2,000
- Achieved improvement of 62%
- Resulted in yearly saving of €12,400 in compute costs ⇒ ROI of 620%

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Example : A Computational Fluid Dynamics Code

• Code: Fortran, OpenMP

• POP *Performance Assessment* followed by *Proof of Concept* service

• Platform:

- MareNostrum-IV(@BSC)
 - Dual Intel Xeon Platinum 8160 Skylake 48-core nodes

• Tools used:

- Extrae & Paraver
- Vtune
- MAQAO
- Scale:
 - 1-45 threads

POP Metrics for the Performance assessment								
# threads	1	2	10	18	30	45		
Global Efficiency	1.00	0.86	0.65	0.41	0.31	0.15		
└→ Parallel Efficiency	1.00	0.97	0.80	0.69	0.62	0.59		
└→ OpenMP Region								
Efficiency	1.00	0.97	0.81	0.69	0.63	0.60		
Serial Region Efficiency ک	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99		
ь Computational Scaling	1.00	0.89	0.81	0.60	0.49	0.26		
	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.97		
→ IPC Scaling	1.00	0.87	0.80	0.60	0.51	0.36		
Frequency Scaling ل	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.00	0.97	0.74		

Poor scalability of the code is due to multiple factors:

- **OpenMP Region Efficiency** and **reducing IPC** are major limiting factors,
- Resulting in, respectively, poor Parallel Efficiency and poor Computational scaling
 ¹⁹

Example : Improving the Performance

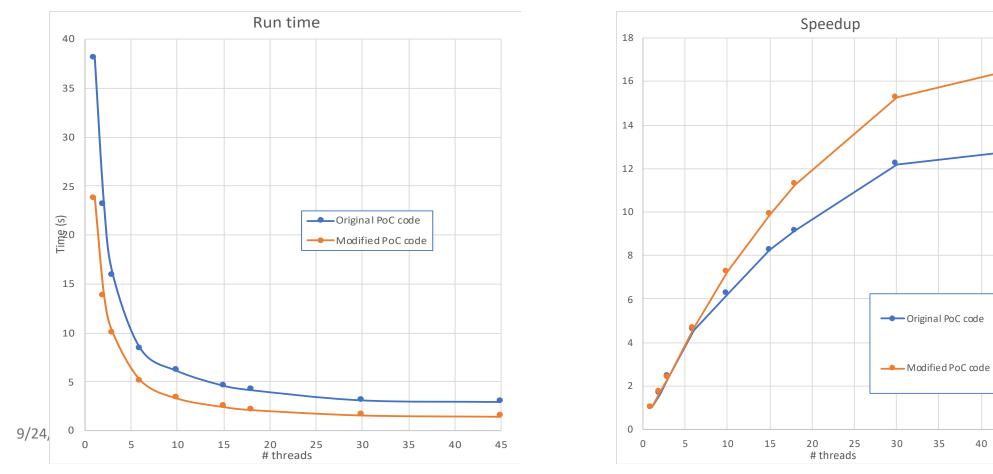
h.

- Refactoring the code to address performance issues via POP Proof of Concept
 - Use of OpenMP COLLAPSE clause to improve load balance
 - Move some calculations outside the loops & remove unnecessary calculations
 - Use optimal loop ordering with nested loops

	Original code for <i>Proof of Concept</i>					Modified code							
# threads	1	2	10	18	30	45	1	2	10	18	30	45	
Global Efficiency	1.00	0.86	0.65	0.41	0.31	0.15	1.00	0.86	0.72	0.62	0.51	0.37	
Sector Secto	1.00	0.97	0.80	0.69	0.62	0.59	1.00	0.97	0.90	0.83	0.78	0.75	
└→ OpenMP Region Efficiency	1.00	0.97	0.81	0.69	0.63	0.60	1.00	0.97	0.91	0.85	0.80	0.78	
Serial Region Efficiency	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	
└→ Computational Scaling	1.00	0.89	0.81	0.60	0.49	0.26	1.00	0.88	0.81	0.75	0.65	0.49	
└→ Instruction Scaling	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	
└→ IPC Scaling	1.00	0.87	0.80	0.60	0.51	0.36	1.00	0.89	0.82	0.77	0.67	0.56	
	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.00	0.97	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.89	***

Example : Performance of modified code

- The modified code
 - is 1.6x faster on 1 thread due to reduced instruction count
 - is 2.1x faster than original on 45 threads
 - shows better parallel scaling with a speedup of 16.7 on 45 threads relative to 1 thread



0.00

0

0.00 Synchronization

- 4.18e5 Critical

🗆 0.00 Lock API

0.00 Ordered

2.25e13 Bytes transferred (bytes)

9.18e4 Computational imbalance (se

0.00 Minimum Inclusive Time (sec)

1.11 Maximum Inclusive Time (sec)

4.18e5 (6.35%)

Selected "!\$omp critical @omp.prep.f:49"

6.58e6 0.00

0.00 Overhead

3.24e10 Visits (occ)

🖲 🖬 3.95e4 Idle threads

0 Synchronizations (occ)

0 MPI file operations (occ)

0 Communications (occ)

2.23e6 Explicit

1.13e5 Implicit

⊟-□ 0.00 Barrier

15.06 40.00 13.46 20.00 5.56

System: K computer

I 0.00 somp single @event_delivery_manager.cpp:412

0.00 !\$omp barrier @event_delivery_manager.cpp:450

82,944 x 8 = 663,552 threads

0.00 MPI Barrier

I 0 00 cleanup

v 🗌 0.00 Communication

0.00 Synchronization

0.00 Lock API

0.00 Ordered

🗆 0.00 Flush

2.87e15 Bytes transferred (bytes)

1.16e7 (2.35%)

7 33e6 Computational imbalance 0.73 Load balance efficiency

0.62 Communication efficiency

4.95e8

0.00

0 MPI file operations (occ)

▶ 🔲 5.66e6 Idle threads

8.02e9 Visits (occ)

0.00 Task Wait

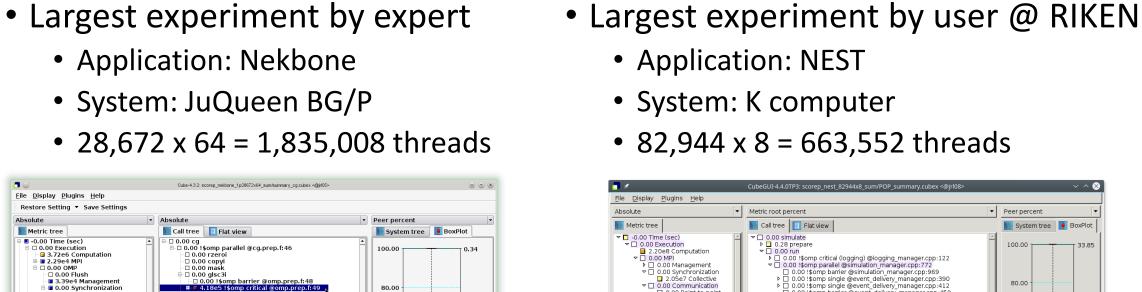
1.55e7 Explicit

2.21e8 Implicit 5429.13 Critical

v 🗌 0.00 Barrier

▶ □ 0.00 File I/O

0.00 Point-to-point



80.00

60.00

40.00

20.00

0.00

TEF

4.18e5 0.00 0.24

0.22

0.08

0.00 !\$omp barrier @omp.prep.f:53

0.00 !\$omp barrier @omp.prep.f:58

0.00 !\$omp implicit barrier @cg.prep.f:134

4.18e5 (100.00%

0.00 !somp master @omp.prep.f:54

🗆 🗆 0.00 solvemi

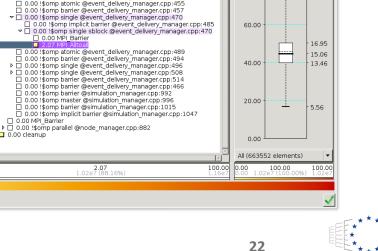
🗉 🗆 0.00 axi

□ 0.00 add2s1i

🗆 0.00 add2s2i

Exascale Readiness of Tools (Scalasca)

0.45 Parallel efficiency All (1835008 elements) 100.00 100.00



Peer percent

100.00

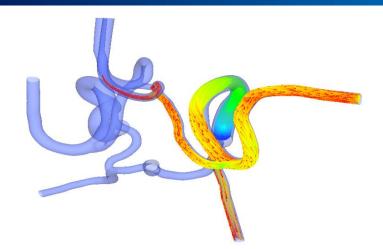
80.00

📒 System tree 📑 BoxPlot



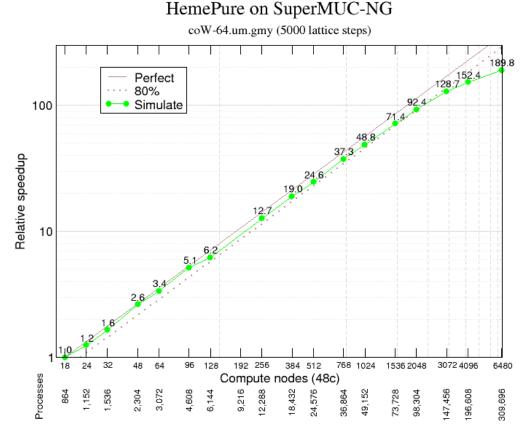
Exascale Readiness of Services





- Developed within the EU H2020 HPC CompBioMed CoE
- POP assessment on SuperMUC (LRZ)
- Up to 309,696 MPI processes
- See
 <u>https://pop-coe.eu/blog/190x-strong-scaling-speed-up-of-hemelb-simulation-on-supermuc-ng</u>

 HemeLB: open-source lattice-Boltzmann code for simulation of large-scale three-dimensional fluid flow in complex sparse geometries





Some Success Stories



- More than 250 services since 2015 across all domains
 - e.g. engineering, earth & atmospheric sciences, physics, biology and genetics
- See <u>https://pop-coe.eu/blog/tags/success-stories</u>
 - Performance Improvements for SCM's ADF Modeling Suite
 - 3x Speed Improvement for zCFD Computational Fluid Dynamics Solver
 - 25% Faster time-to-solution for Urban Microclimate Simulations
 - **2x performance improvement** for SCM ADF code
 - Proof of Concept for BPMF leads to around 40% runtime reduction
 - POP audit helps developers double their code performance
 - **10-fold scalability improvement** from POP services
 - POP performance study improves performance **up to a factor 6**
 - POP Proof-of-Concept study leads to nearly 50% higher performance
- POP Proof-of-Concept study leads to **10X performance improvement** for customer

Summary

POP Performance Metrics

- Build a quantitative picture of application behavior
- Allow quick diagnosis of performance problems in parallel codes
- Identify strategic directions for code refactoring
- So far metrics for MPI, OpenMP and Hybrid (OpenMP + MPI) codes

POP works

- Across application domains, platforms, scales
- With (EU) academic and industrial customers including code developers, code users, HPC service providers and vendors
 - To apply for a POP service go to https://pop-coe.eu/services

POP CoE

- Promotes best practices in parallel programming
- Encourages a systematic approach to performance optimization
- Facilitates and invests in training HPC experts



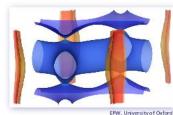
Performance Optimisation and Productivity



HPC Best Practices for Research and Education

Collaboration with POP to achieve academic excellence

- Performance optimisation for parallel research software, allowing better usage of universities' resources and creating capacity for solving more complex problems
- Learning materials and training workshops suitable for MSc level, Ph.D students and Postgraduate researchers.



POP achieved 10-fold scalability improvement for EPW (Electron-Phonon Coupling using Wannier interpolation), a materials science code developed by researchers at the University of Oxford. Important optimisations included:

- Load imbalance issues were addressed by choosing a finer grain configuration
- Specialized routines were written for one part of the simulation to avoid unnecessary calculations
- Vector summation operations were optimised
- File I/O was optimised, bringing down seven hours of file writing to under one minute.

Your parallel code: better



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What we expect from NCCs

- Promote the services provided by POP CoE
- Identify industrial users, mainly SMEs who can benefit from these services
- relay announcements for training courses and seminars
- For more information : <u>https://pop-coe.eu/</u>
- <u>Samir.ben-Chaabane@teratec.eu</u>









Performance Optimisation and Productivity 3

A Centre of Excellence in HPC



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