Multiprocessors at IT/UPPMAX

Ra. 280 proc. Cluster with SM nodes

Debet&Kredit. 32+24 proc. SM (cc-UMA)

Ngorongoro. 64 proc. SM (cc-NUMA)

ISIS. Cluster with 800 cores. SM nodes

This lecture:
How do we program such computers?

If you want to know more:
- High Performance Computing and Programming, VT08 (Jan-March). Given together with Stanford University
- Programming of Parallel Computers. VT08 (March-May)
- Scientific Computing, project course. VT08 (March-May)
  Ask Erik or Sverker for a project proposal, or give one yourselves
- MSc thesis work?

Why?

Parallelization for representation of concurrent entities
  • Examples: System programming, real-time systems, user interfaces…
  • Concurrency is part of the problem
  • Single or multiple processors

Parallelization for performance
  • Concurrency is under the control of the programmer
  • Possible to write a sequential program. May or may not exist
  • Multiple processors or multiple cores within a processor
  • “Easy” if the right programming model is used. However, to get the expected performance we normally have to know about the architecture and the software tools.

Programming models

• Local namespace - "Message passing"
• Shared namespace - "Shared memory parallelization", "Multithreading", ….

Warning! No consensus on terminology.

Local namespace models used both on local memory hardware ("Message passing architectures", MPP, Beowulf,...) and on shared memory hardware.

Shared namespace model normally used on shared memory hardware (for now….)
Programming models

Note:
Research area today: Shared namespace on a local memory architecture, distributed shared memory, DSM. Example: "OpenMP using DSM on a cluster of workstations", "Replace hardware coherency with software techniques"...

(Several IT dissertations lately: Zoran Radovic: Software Techniques for Distributed Shared Memory, Håkan Zeffer: Towards Low-Complexity Scalable Shared Memory Architectures)

A combination of both models might be used in the same program, two-level parallelization (Because you have to, or because it gives better performance).

Example: MPI+OpenMP on a cluster of shared memory MP (e.g. Isis or Ra)

Shared memory programming

Early SMP programming:
• Vendor-specific pragmas/libraries and specialized (Fortran) compilers.
• Specialized hardware
• Large-scale numerical computations, science and technology

```
          CMIC$  DO PARALLEL VECTOR
          DO 10 J = 1,N
                FORCE(J) = FORCE(J) + DT * UPDATE(J)
              CONTINUE
```

Trend:
• Standardized pragmas/libraries (built from low-level operations) => Portability and ease of use.
• Commodity hardware, from multiprocessor PCs to multiprocessor supercomputers (clusters of SMP)
• The multicore revolution! All new microprocessor generations have several processor cores! Soon they will have a large number (100) of cores.
• A large variety of applications. Databases, business, user interfaces, games....

```
#pragma omp parallel for
  for ( year = 1; year < placement_horizon; year ++) {
    stock_value[year] = exp(coeff * year )
  }
```

Threads/Processes

In practice, "Multithreading" is normally used to get the parallelism
• A process has its own virtual adress space, open files etc.
• A process usually start of as/with one thread, but may start and stop more threads.
• A thread has a thread-private program counter and stack/stack pointer. All threads in a process share the other entities, e.g., adress space => synchronisation required!
• Neither processes nor threads need to map one-to-one onto the processors. Again, the scheduling policy used by the OS is often important for the performance.
• Thread creation and context switch is normally much cheaper than for processes.

Threads

```
          Shared data
          Stack 1
          Stack 2
          Routine 1
          Routine 2
```

Message passing modell

• Synchronization is maintained by the messages. All communcation and synchronization has to be introduced by the programmer (who also has complete control of this).
• Mature and standardized. Often scalable and efficient
• Local namespaces makes programming hard (= less like sequential programming). Normally static distribution of data, and a fixed number of processes. Rescheduling and redistribution has to be done "by hand", and is expensive.
• The programmer has to decide about and has control over replication vs. communication (C.f. S-COMA on WildFire).
• Interaction with operating system is important (scheduling etc)
Different levels of abstraction

- Atomic operations for synchronization in the instruction set, e.g., Test and Set.
- Basic multithreading libraries, e.g., Posix Thread Interface (Pthreads), Java threads, Win32 thread API.
- Medium level multithreading pragmas / preprocessors, e.g., OpenMP, Parmacs.
- Compiler with "automatic parallelization" capability.

What do we need?

A few basic primitives are required to write a multithreaded program using a medium level approach. Examples from PARMACS:

Start and stop threads ("A parallel region")
- CREATE(p, proc, args) - Create p threads that starts to execute the procedure proc with arguments args
- WAIT_FOR_END(p) - Wait for p span-off threads to terminate

Synchronization
- LOCK(name) and UNLOCK(name) - Acquire and release mutually exclusive access to a critical region of code
- BARRIER(name, p) - Global synchronization of p threads
- WAIT(flag) and SET(flag) - Thread-to-thread event synchronization

A first example

Matrix multiplication using OpenMP:

```c
void M_mult(float A[n][n], float B[n][n], float C[n][n]) {
    int i, j, k;
    float sum;
    #pragma omp parallel for, local(i, j, k, sum)
    for (i=0; i<n; i++)
        for (j=0; j<n; j++)
            for (k=0; k<n; k++)
                C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];
}
```

Questions:

- How many threads are started, and how are they scheduled?
- How are the n independent tasks (computations of rows in C) partitioned over the threads?
- How is the (implicit) barrier at the end of the parallelized loop implemented?

OpenMP (and most other tools) implicitly assumes an UMA architecture. There is no control of where the data is (geographical locality).

- On a NUMA architecture: Where are the matrices stored? For each thread, we would like the parts of C and A used to be stored in local memory (cache).
- The whole matrix B is used by all threads. On a NUMA architecture, should we replicate B in all local memories (caches)?
- On a system with automatic NUMA optimization features, B might be automatically replicated.

A Second Example

• Gauss-Seidel: Iterative solver for systems of equations/PDE used in (old and inefficient!) applications
  - BUT: GS sweeps are also often used as a basic building block in multigrid algorithms. Such schemes are highly efficient and used in many modern codes.
  - Ex: GS -> 1600 iterations, MG -> 5 iterations. Work(MG iteration) = 2*Work(GS iteration)

Gauss-Seidel iteration

```c
void GS_iter(float A[n][n], float B[n][n], float C[n][n]) {
    int i, j;
    float sum;
    #pragma omp parallel for, local(i, j, sum)
    for (i=0; i<n; i++)
        for (j=0; j<n; j++)
        C[i][j] = sum;
}
```
1. \( \text{int } n; \)  
2. \( \text{/* size of matrix: (n + 2-by-n + 2) elements */} \)
3. \( \text{float **A, diff = 0;} \)
4. \( \text{main()} \)
5. \( \text{begin} \)
6. \( \text{read(n);} \)
7. \( \text{/* read input parameter: matrix size */} \)
8. \( \text{A} \leftarrow \text{malloc (a 2-d array of size n + 2 by n + 2 doubles);} \)
9. \( \text{initialize(A);} \)
10. \( \text{/* initialize the matrix A somehow */} \)
11. \( \text{Solve(A);} \)
12. \( \text{/* call the routine to solve equation */} \)
13. \( \text{end main} \)

14. \( \text{procedure Solve (A)} \)
15. \( \text{/* solve the equation system */} \)
16. \( \text{begin} \)
17. \( \text{int i, j, done = 0;} \)
18. \( \text{float diff = 0, temp;} \)
19. \( \text{while (!done) do} \)
20. \( \text{/* outermost loop over sweeps */} \)
21. \( \text{diff = 0;} \)
22. \( \text{/* initialize maximum difference to 0 */} \)
23. \( \text{for i \leftarrow 1 to n do} \)
24. \( \text{for j \leftarrow 1 to n do} \)
25. \( \text{temp = A[i,j];} \)
26. \( \text{/* save old value of element */} \)
28. \( \text{/* compute average */} \)
29. \( \text{diff += abs(A[i,j] - temp);} \)
30. \( \text{end for} \)
31. \( \text{end for} \)
32. \( \text{if (diff/(n*n) < TOL) then done = 1;} \)
33. \( \text{end while} \)
34. \( \text{end procedure} \)

**V1: Reorder the Computations**

- Outer loop over anti-diagonals. Sequential.
- Inner loop over entries in anti-diagonal. Parallelizable!
- Ignoring round-off error, the answer will be the same as for the original code.

Problems:

- Variable parallelism, 2 => n => 1
- Many start-ups of threads with small amount of work in each one, alternatively load-imbalance.

**V3: Change the algorithm**

- Different ordering of updates. The algorithm is changed, and the convergence properties are affected. Bad news: Convergence could be slower!
- Red sweep and black sweep are each fully parallel

**V2: Reorder the Computations**

Use the wavefront algorithm on the last slide, but divide the matrix up into blocks and use a work pipeline + synchronization

Topic of next part of this lecture (results from recent research)

**V4: Change the Algorithm**

Use asynchronous algorithm, simply ignore dependences within sweep.

- The parallel program (and the convergence) will be nondeterministic.

Where is the Parallelism?

- Simple way to identify concurrency is to look at loop iterations
- dependence analysis; if not enough concurrency, then look further
- Not much concurrency here at this level (all loops sequential)
- Examine fundamental dependencies, ignoring loop structure

![Concurrency O(n) along anti-diagonals, serialization O(n) along diag.](image)
Mapping of rows to threads

Static mapping
- block assignment of rows: Row \( i \) is assigned to process \( p \)
- cyclic assignment of rows: process \( i \) is assigned rows \( i, i+p, \) and so on

Dynamic mapping
- get a row index, work on the row, get a new row, and so on

Deciding How to Map to Threads

Static versus Dynamic techniques

Static:
- Can decrease communication and increase locality. In our example: Beneficial to keep adjacent rows together!
- Algorithmic mapping based on input; won’t change
- Low runtime overhead
- Computation must be predictable
- Preferable when applicable (except in multiprogrammed/heterogeneous environment)

Dynamic:
- Adapt at runtime to balance load
- Can increase communication and reduce locality
- Can increase task management overheads

Code parallelized using Parmacs macros

Threads

Sweep

Notes

- Scheduling of rows to the threads is controlled by the loop bounds. (This is often called domain decomposition). The mapping is static and blockwise.
  - unique id per thread, used to control scheduling

- Done condition evaluated redundantly by all

- Code that does the update identical to sequential program
  - each process has private mydiff variable

- Most interesting special operations are for synchronization
  - accumulations into shared diff have to be mutually exclusive
  - why all the barriers?

Programming for performance

Balancing the workload and reducing wait time at synch points
Reducing inherent communication
Reducing extra work
Trade off between replication of data and communication

Even these algorithmic issues trade off:
- Minimize comm. \( \Rightarrow \) run on 1 processor \( \Rightarrow \) extreme load imbalance
- Maximize load balance \( \Rightarrow \) random assignment of tiny tasks \( \Rightarrow \) no control over communication
- Good partition may imply extra work to compute or manage it

The goal is to find an acceptable compromise!

Exploiting Spatial Locality
Besides capacity, granularity of data transfer and coherence is important. Reduce artifactual communication.