Programming and Optimization for Intel® Architecture

The Hands-On Workshop (HOW) Series

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Colfax International — @colfaxintl

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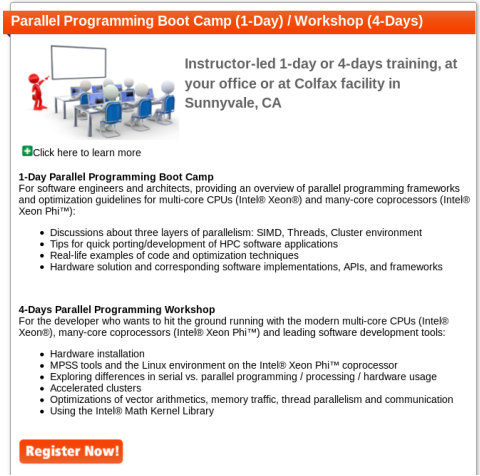
About This Document

This document represents the materials of a Web-based training “Programming and Optimization with Intel Architecture“ developed and run by Colfax International.



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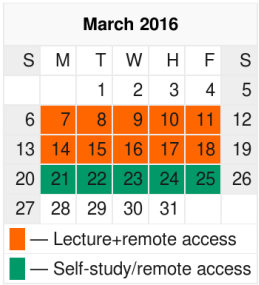
Course Roadmap

1. Why Intel Parallel Architectures?
   - Parallelism and specialization – March 7
   - Programming model continuity – March 7
2. Programming models for Xeon Phi coprocessors
   - Native programming – March 7
   - Offload programming – March 8
3. Expressing Parallelism
   - Introduction to vectorization – March 9
   - Crash-course on OpenMP – March 10
4. Optimization – intro on March 11
   - Vectorization tuning – March 14
   - Multi-threading – March 15, 16
   - Memory traffic – March 17
5. ~~Tools: MKL and VTune~~ MPI – March 18



HOW Online

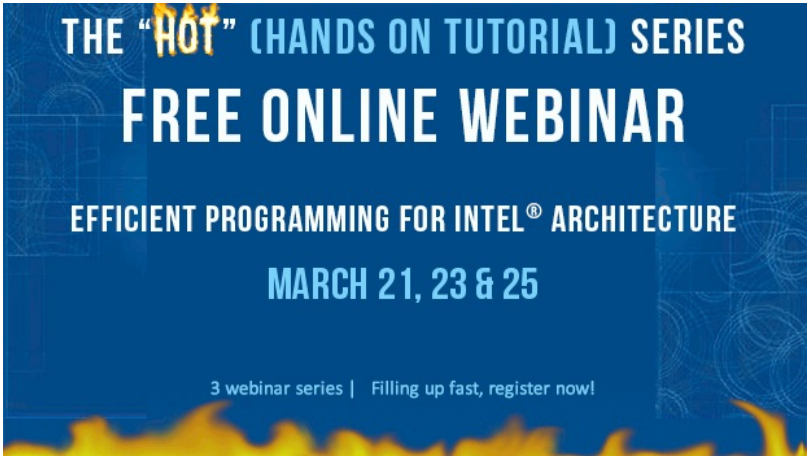
Course page: colfaxresearch.com/how-16-03

- Slides (including this one), code downloads
- Video of recorded sessions
- Chat (during webinars or offline)

Additional resources:

- More workshops like this one: colfaxresearch.com/how-series
- Video courses: colfaxresearch.com/video-courses
- Intel Many Integrated Core Architecture Forum

HOT Series



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HOW Series, April 2016

colfaxresearch.com/how-16-04/

§2. Distributed Computing

Computing Hardware

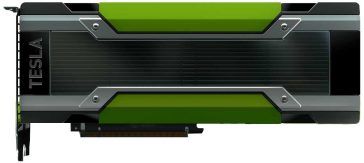
Computing Platforms

Workstations

Servers

Clusters

Computing Accelerators



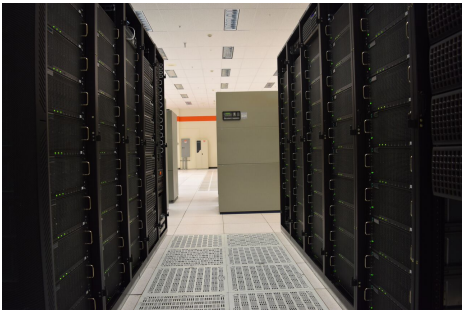
GPGPUs

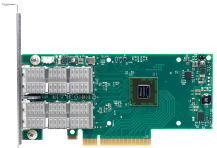
Coprocessors

FPGAs

Clusters

Clusters often use Gigabit Ethernet for administration and InfiniBand for communication.





Parallel Programming Frameworks

Data-Parallel :

intrinsics, vector classes, automatic vectorization, array notation, kernels

Shared Memory :

Pthreads, Threading Building Blocks, OpenMP

Message Passing :

TCP/IP, MPI

MPI and Heterogeneous Computing

Structure of MPI Applications: Hello World

```
#include "mpi.h"
#include <stdio.h>
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
  MPI_Init (&argc, &argv);  // Initialize MPI environment
  if (ret != MPI_SUCCESS) {
    MyErrorLogger("...");
    MPI_Abort(MPI_COMM_WORLD, ret);
  }
  int i, rank, size, namelen;
  char name[MPI_MAX_PROCESSOR_NAME];
  MPI_Comm_size (MPI_COMM_WORLD, &size);
  MPI_Comm_rank (MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank);
  MPI_Get_processor_name (name, &namelen);
  printf ("Hello World from rank %d running on %s!\n", rank, name);
  if (rank == 0) printf("MPI World size = %d processes\n", size);
  MPI_Finalize (); // Terminate MPI environment
}
```

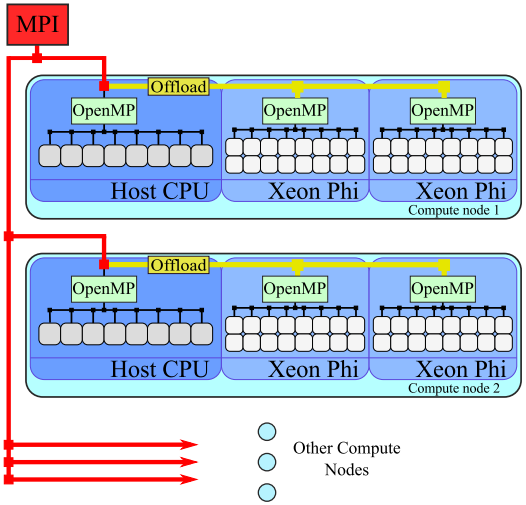

Compiling and Running MPI Applications on Host

```
vega@lyra% mpiicpc -o HelloMPI HelloMPI.cc
vega@lyra% mpirun -host localhost -np 2 ./HelloMPI
Hello World from rank 1 running on lyra!
Hello World from rank 0 running on lyra!
MPI World size = 2 processes
```

- Set up MPI environment variables
- Use wrapper script `mpiicpc` to compile
- Use automated tool `mpirun` to launch

Scaling Across a Cluster with Coprocessors

- We put MPI processes only on CPUs
- Subdivide data between coprocessors
- Concurrent offload from multiple host threads
- Synchronize data between nodes with MPI



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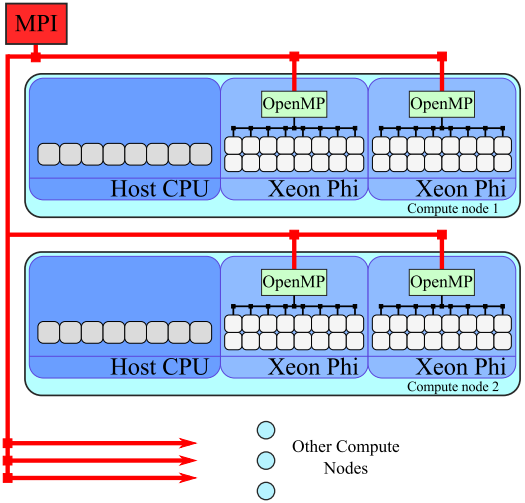


Compiling and Running Native MPI Applications on Coprocessors

```
vega@lyra% export I_MPI_MIC=1
vega@lyra% mpiicpc -mmic -o HelloMPI.MIC HelloMPI.c
vega@lyra% scp HelloMPI.MIC mic0:~/
vega@lyra% mpirun -host mic0 -np 2 ~/HelloMPI.MIC
Hello World from rank 1 running on lyra-mic0!
Hello World from rank 0 running on lyra-mic0!
MPI World size = 2 processes
```

- Enable the MIC architecture in Intel MPI: `I_MPI_MIC=1`
- Copy or NFS-share MPI library & executables with coprocessor
- Use `mpiicpc` with `-mmic` to compile
- Launch as if `mic0` is a remote host

Heterogeneous MPI Applications: Host + Coprocessors

```
vega@lyra% mpirun \
> -host mic0 -n 2 ~/Hello.MIC : \
> -host mic1 -n 2 ~/Hello.MIC : \
> -host localhost -n 2 ~/Hello
Hello World from rank 5 running on localhost!
Hello World from rank 4 running on localhost!
Hello World from rank 2 running on mic1!
Hello World from rank 3 running on mic1!
Hello World from rank 1 running on mic0!
Hello World from rank 0 running on mic0!
MPI World size = 6 ranks
```

- Specify Xeon executable for host processes
- Specify Xeon Phi executable for coprocessor processes

Heterogeneous MPI Applications: Machine File

```
vega@lyra% cat hosts.txt
localhost:2
mic0:2
mic1:2
vega@lyra% export I_MPI_MIC_POSTFIX=.MIC
vega@lyra% mpirun -machinefile hosts.txt ~/Hello
Hello World from rank 0 running on localhost!
Hello World from rank 1 running on localhost!
Hello World from rank 2 running on mic1!
Hello World from rank 3 running on mic1!
Hello World from rank 4 running on mic0!
Hello World from rank 5 running on mic0!
MPI World size = 6 ranks
```

- Specify Xeon executable for host processes
- MIC executable obtained by appending `I_MPI_MIC_POSTFIX`

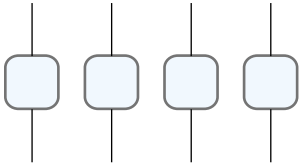
Compiling and Running MPI applications

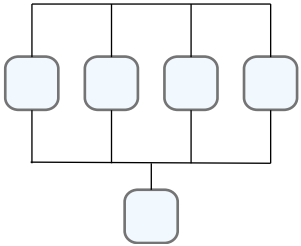
1. Compile and link with the MPI wrapper of the compiler:
   - `mpiicc` for C,
   - `mpiicpc` for C++,
   - `mpiifort` for Fortran 77 and Fortran 95.
2. Set up MPI environment variables and `I_MPI_MIC=1`
3. NFS-share or copy the MPI library and the application executable to the coprocessors
4. Launch with the tool `mpirun`
   - Colon-separated list of executables and hosts (argument `-host hostname`),
   - Alternatively, use the machine file to list hosts
   - Coprocessors have hostnames defined in `/etc/hosts`

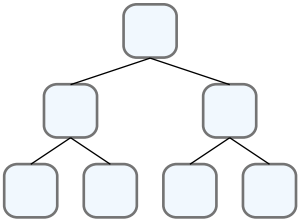
Communication Patterns

Parallel Patterns

Embarrassingly parallel, reduction, fork-join.





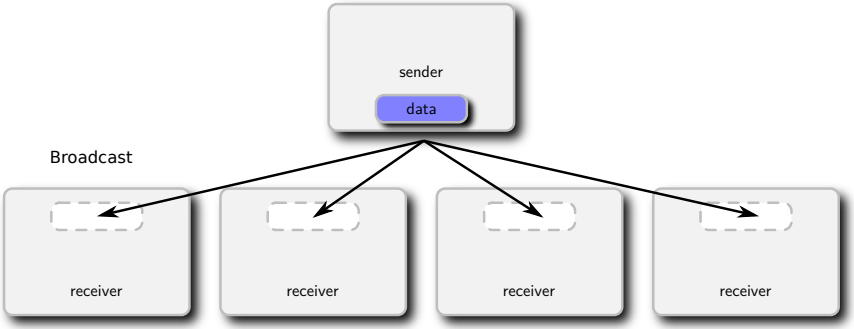


Point to Point Communication

```
1  if (rank == sender) {
2
3   char outgoingMsg[messageLength];
4   strcpy(outgoingMsg, "/Jenny");
5   MPI_Send(&outgoingMsg, messageLength, MPI_CHAR, receiver, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
6
7
8  } else if (rank == receiver) {
9
10  char incomingMsg[messageLength];
11  MPI_Recv (&incomingMsg, messageLength, MPI_CHAR, sender,
12  tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &stat);
13  printf ("Received message with tag %d: '%s'\n", tag, incomingMsg);
14
15
16 }
```

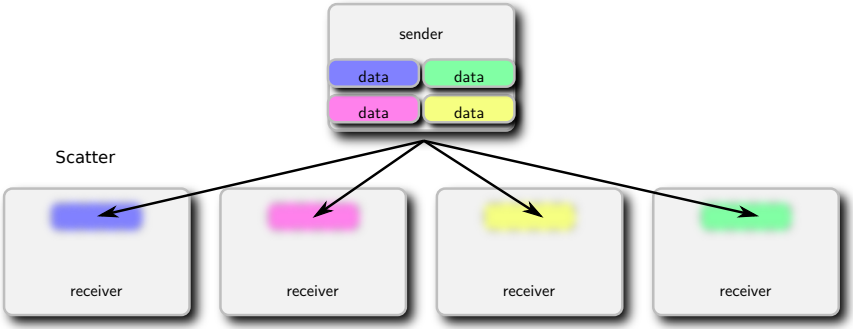

Collective Communication: Broadcast

```
1 int MPI_Bcast( void *buffer, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype,
2     int root, MPI_Comm comm );
```



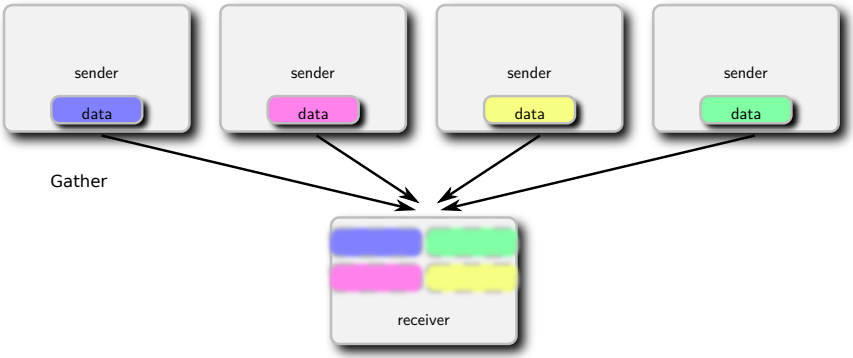
Collective Communication: Scatter

```
1 int MPI_Scatter(void *sendbuf, int sendcnt, MPI_Datatype sendtype, void *recvbuf,
2     int recvcnt, MPI_Datatype recvtype, int root, MPI_Comm comm);
```



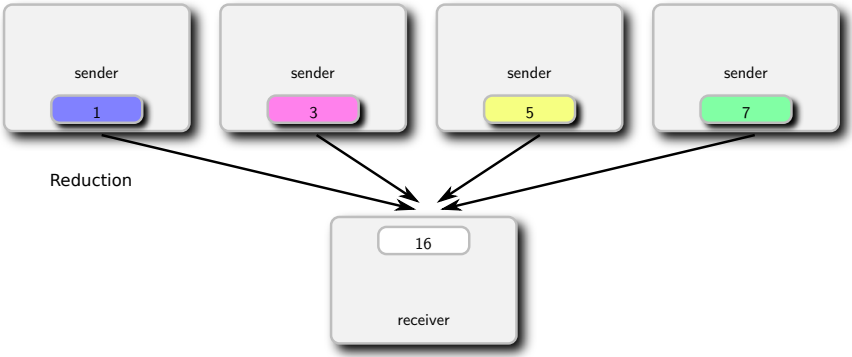
Collective Communication: Gather

```
1 int MPI_Gather(void *sendbuf, int sendcnt, MPI_Datatype sendtype,
2     void *recvbuf, int recvcnt, MPI_Datatype recvtype,
3     int root, MPI_Comm comm);
```



Collective Communication: Reduction

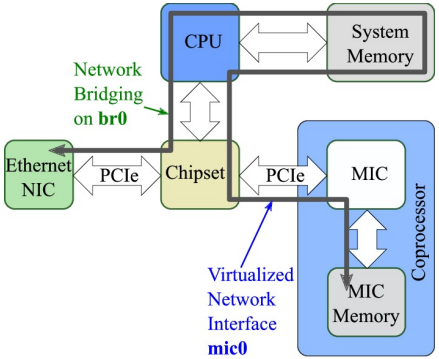
```
1 int MPI_Reduce(void *sendbuf, void *recvbuf, int count, MPI_Datatype datatype,
2     MPI_Op op, int root, MPI_Comm comm);
```

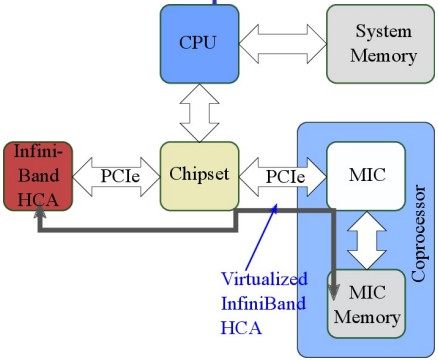


Available reducers: max/min, minloc/maxloc, sum, product, AND, OR, XOR (logical or bitwise).

Coprocessors and InfiniBand

Peer-to-Peer Communication between Coprocessors

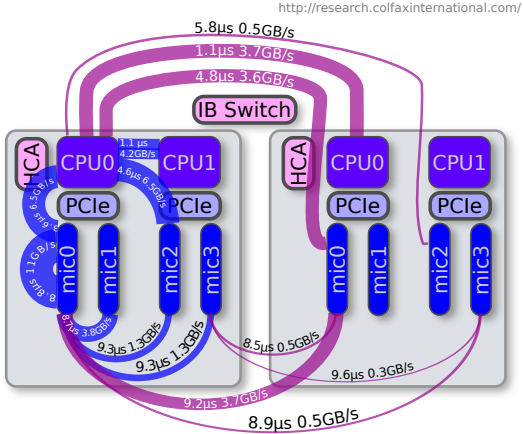




- Left: Gigabit Ethernet bridging on host allows to place coprocessors on the same subnet as hosts
- Right: Coprocessor Communication Link (CCL) – virtualization of an InfiniBand device on each coprocessor

MPI Fabric Selection

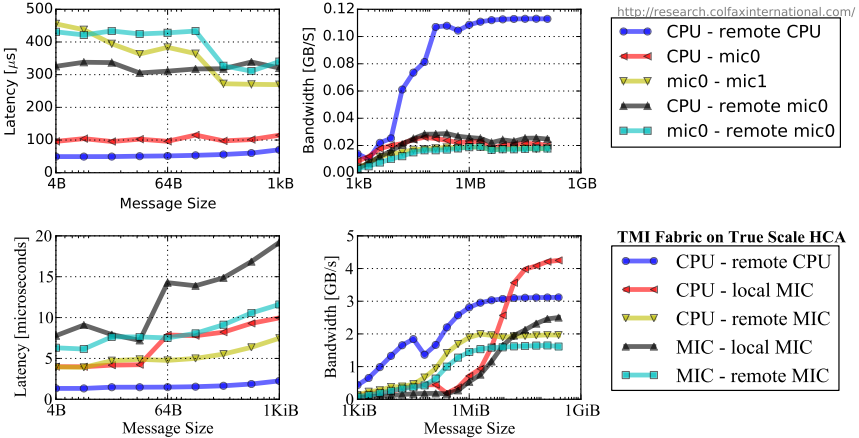
- MPI communication between CPU and coprocessors as efficient as offload
- Peer-to-peer communication not uniform, but better than with Gigabit Ethernet
- Control: environment variable `I_MPI_FABRICS`



Our publication with details:
http://xeonphi.com/papers/p2p

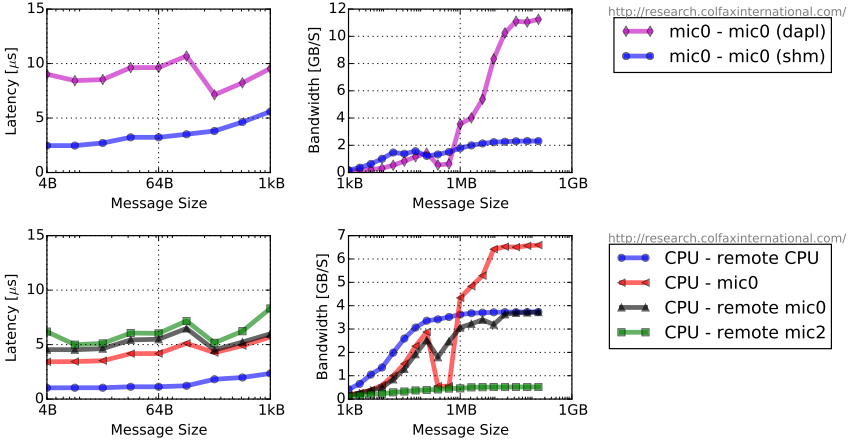
Gigabit Ethernet versus Intel True Scale Interconnects

- Ethernet+TCP between coprocessors slower than the hardware limit
- InfiniBand approaches the hardware limit from CPU to coprocessors



Intra-Device and Intra-Node Communication

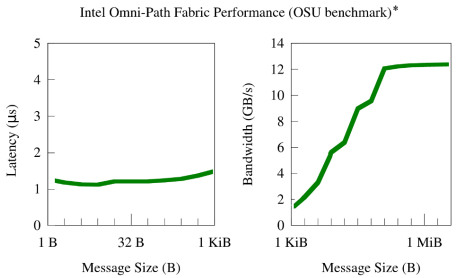
- Fabrics for messages within a single coprocessor:
- `shm` provides better latency, `dapl` – greater bandwidth



Intra-Device and Intra-Node Communication

Intel® Omni-Path Fabric

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[ryo@c010-n003 ~]$ cat /sys/module/hfi1/parameters/desct_intr
64
[ryo@c010-n003 ~]$ cat /sys/module/hfi1/parameters/sdma_descq_cnt
2048
[ryo@c010-n003 ~]$ mpirun -np 2 -ppn 1 -host c010-n003,c010-n004 \
                    -PSM -genv I_MPI_PIN_PROCESSOR_LIST=0 ~/osu_bw
# OSU MPI Bandwidth Test v5.0
# Size      Bandwidth (MB/s)
1                      1.77
2                      3.54
4                      7.22
8                     14.74
16                    26.96
32                    57.22
64                   114.45
128                  232.93
256                  405.45
512                  753.79
1024                1386.73
2048                2264.14
4096                3389.89
8192                5612.19
16384               6375.83
32768               8975.61
65536               9558.37
131072             12061.21
262144             12222.53
524288             12306.10
1048576            12338.90
2097152            12354.31
4194304            12379.14
[ryo@c010-n003 ~]$
```



* Pre-production A0 hardware and Alpha-level software

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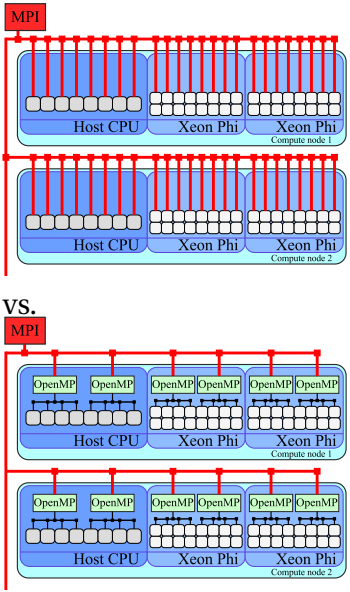
(slide from Colfax's presentation at SC'15)

Inter-Operation with OpenMP

Hybrid MPI+OpenMP

Using OpenMP inside of MPI processes:

- Reduces the memory footprint
- Decreases the number of MPI ranks, which reduces communication
- May incur thread synchronization overhead
- Optimal number of threads in MPI processes must be established empirically

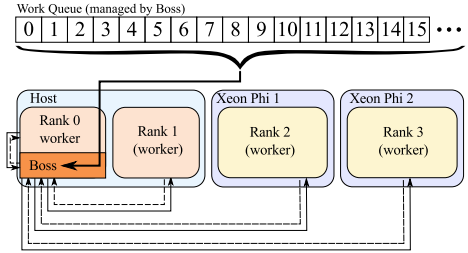


Hybrid MPI+OpenMP

- For MPI calls from multiple MPI threads, use `-mt_mpi`
- MPI pins processes to cores and sets OpenMP affinity for them.
- To tune pinning: `I_MPI_PIN`, `I_MPI_PIN_DOMAIN`
- To diagnose process pinning: `I_MPI_DEBUG=4`
- More information in the MPI Reference Manual

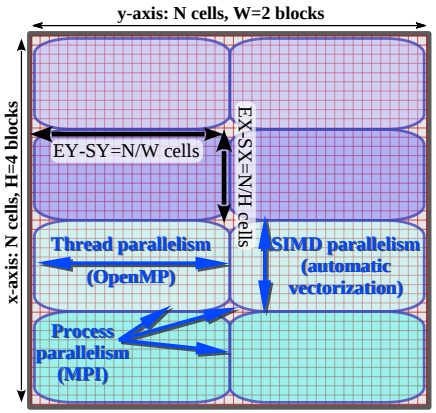
Multi-Threading within MPI Processes

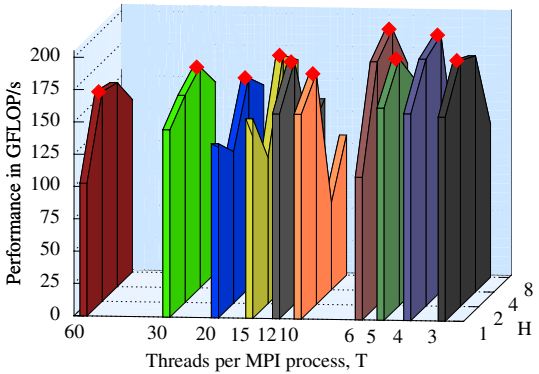
```
1 if(myRank == 0) { // Rank 0 has both a boss and a worker inside:
2     const int nThreads = omp_get_max_threads();  omp_set_nested(1);
3 #pragma omp parallel sections num_threads(2)
4     {
5 #pragma omp section
6       { DistributeWork(nOptions, option, mpiWorldSize); } // Boss
7 #pragma omp section
8       { omp_set_num_threads(nThreads-1); // Worker in rank 0:
9         ReceiveWork(option, payoff, myRank, optioncount);  } // ...
```



Example of OpenMP and MPI Inter-Operation

Number of threads per process may be a tuning parameter:





Case study: this paper

Example: Asian Options, Heterogeneous Distributed Computing

Example: the Monte Carlo Method of Asian Option Pricing

1) Simulate Random-Walk of Asset Price

$$dS(t) = \mu S(t)dt + \sigma S(t)dB(t)$$

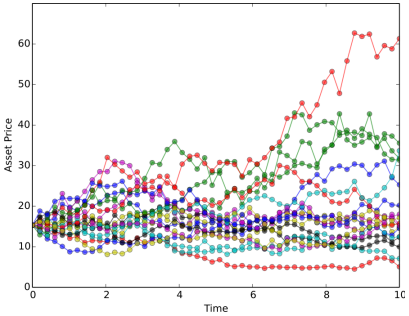
Using the Solution

$$S(t) = S(0)e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma\sqrt{t}N(0,1)}$$

2) Perform Asian Option Price Averaging

$$\langle S \rangle_{\text{arithm}} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} S(t_i),$$

$$\langle S \rangle_{\text{geom}} = \exp\left(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log S(t_i)\right)$$



3) Compute Discounted Pay-off

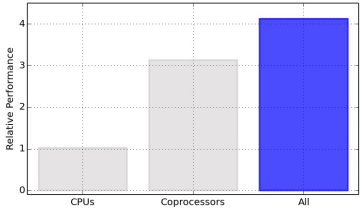
$$P_{\text{put}} = e^{-rT}\mathbb{E}\left(\max\left\{0; K - \langle S \rangle\right\}\right),$$

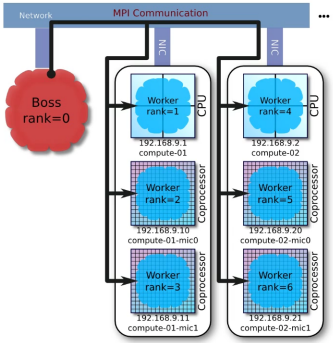
$$P_{\text{call}} = e^{-rT}\mathbb{E}\left(\max\left\{0; \langle S \rangle - K\right\}\right)$$

More information: this paper

Asian Option Pricing: Heterogeneous Clustering

Heterogeneous Clustering with Homogeneous Code:
Asian Option Pricing





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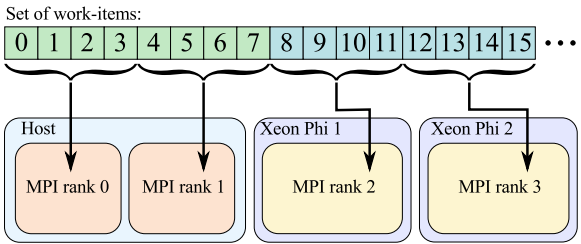
http://xeonphi.com/papers/heterogeneous

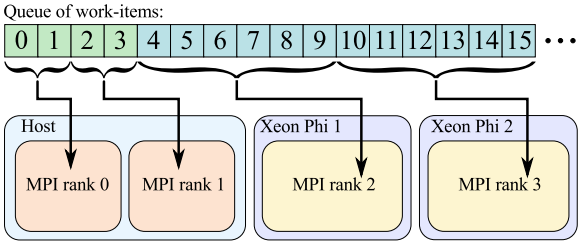
Heterogeneous Calculation without Load Balancing

```
1  const double optionsPerProcess = double(nOptions)/double(mpiWorldSize);
2  const int myFirstOption = int(optionsPerProcess*(myRank));
3  const int myLastOption  = int(optionsPerProcess*(myRank+1));
4
5  // Static, even load distribution: assign options to ranks
6  for (int i = myFirstOption; i < myLastOption; i++)
7    ComputeOptionPayoffs(option[i], payoff[i]);
```

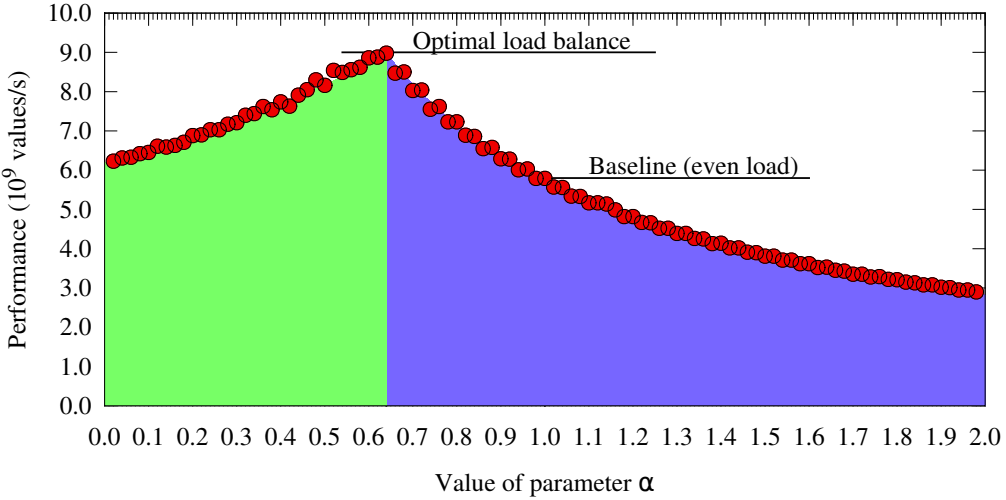


Static Load Balancing

```
1 if (rankTypes[myRank] == 0) { // I am a MIC-based rank
2   double optionsPerProc = double(lastOptForCPUs)/double(cpuRanks.size());
3   myFirstOpt = int(optionsPerProc*(myGroupRank));
4   myLastOpt  = int(optionsPerProc*(myGroupRank+1.0));
5 } else { // I am a CPU-based rank
6   double optionsPerProc = double(nOpts-lastOptForCPUs)/double(micRanks.size());
7   myFirstOpt=lastOptForCPUs+int(optionsPerProc*(myGroupRank));
8   myLastOpt=lastOptForCPUs+int(optionsPerProc*(myGroupRank+1.0)); }
```

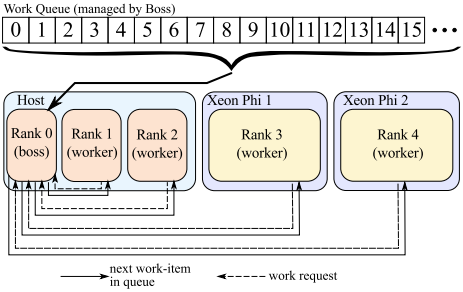


Static Load Balancing: Parameter Tuning

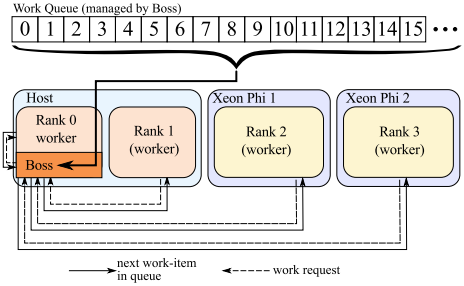


Dynamic Load Balancing

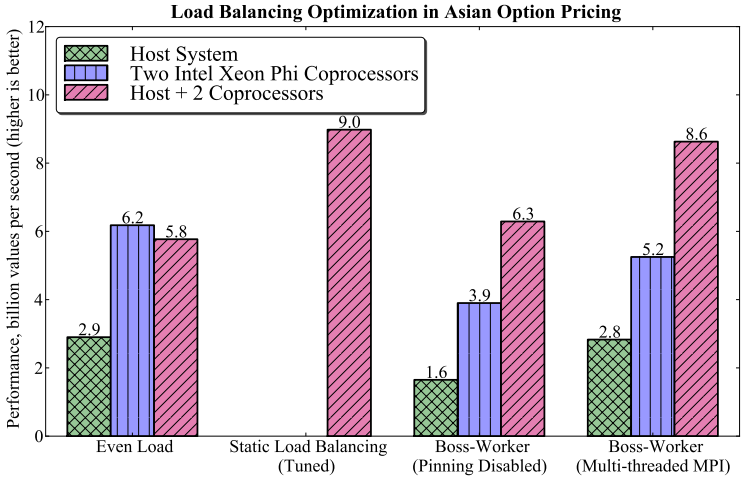
```
1  if (myRank == 0) // Boss's branch
2    DistributeWork(nOptions, option, mpiWorldSize);
3  else // Workers' branch
4    ReceiveWork(option, payoff, myRank);
```



or



Performance with Different Scheduling Modes



Refer to the book for explanation on the last two results.

§3. Summary

What We Learned

Session 1 Native programming for Xeon Phi

Session 2 Offload programming for Xeon Phi

Session 3 Expressing vectorization

Session 4 Expressing thread parallelism

Session 5 Optimization overview (N-body)

Session 6 Optimizing vectorization

Session 7 Optimizing multi-threading (common errors)

Session 8 Optimizing multi-threading (advanced tweaks)

Session 9 Optimizing memory access

Session 10 Distributed computing

HOW Series Archive

Your Turn

Let us know what you think via email!