

Optimising MPI Applications for Heterogeneous Coupled Clusters with MetaMPICH

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`http://www.mp-mpich.de`



Lehrstuhl für Betriebssysteme
RWTH Aachen

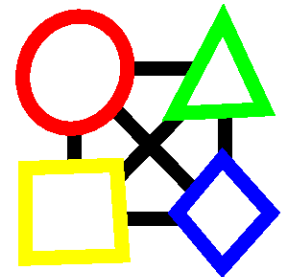




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Part 1 – Metacomputing / Coupled Clusters

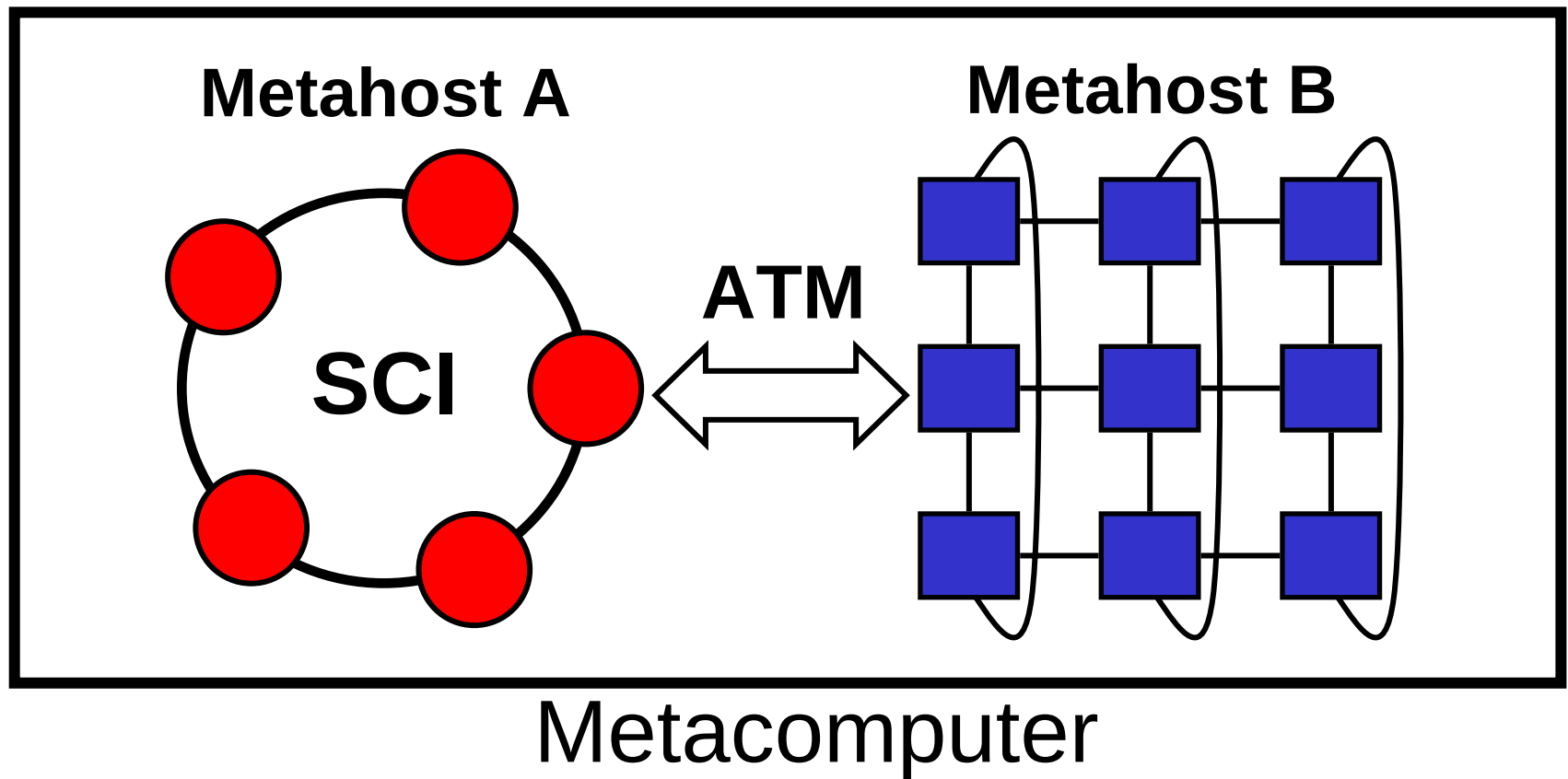
- What is a Metacomputer?
- Our Solution: MetaMPICH
- Advantages / Disadvantages

Part 2 – Optimising MPI Applications

- Boundary Value Problems on Structured Grids
- Load Balancing on Metacomputers
- Our Solutions: SmartPart / MetaComm

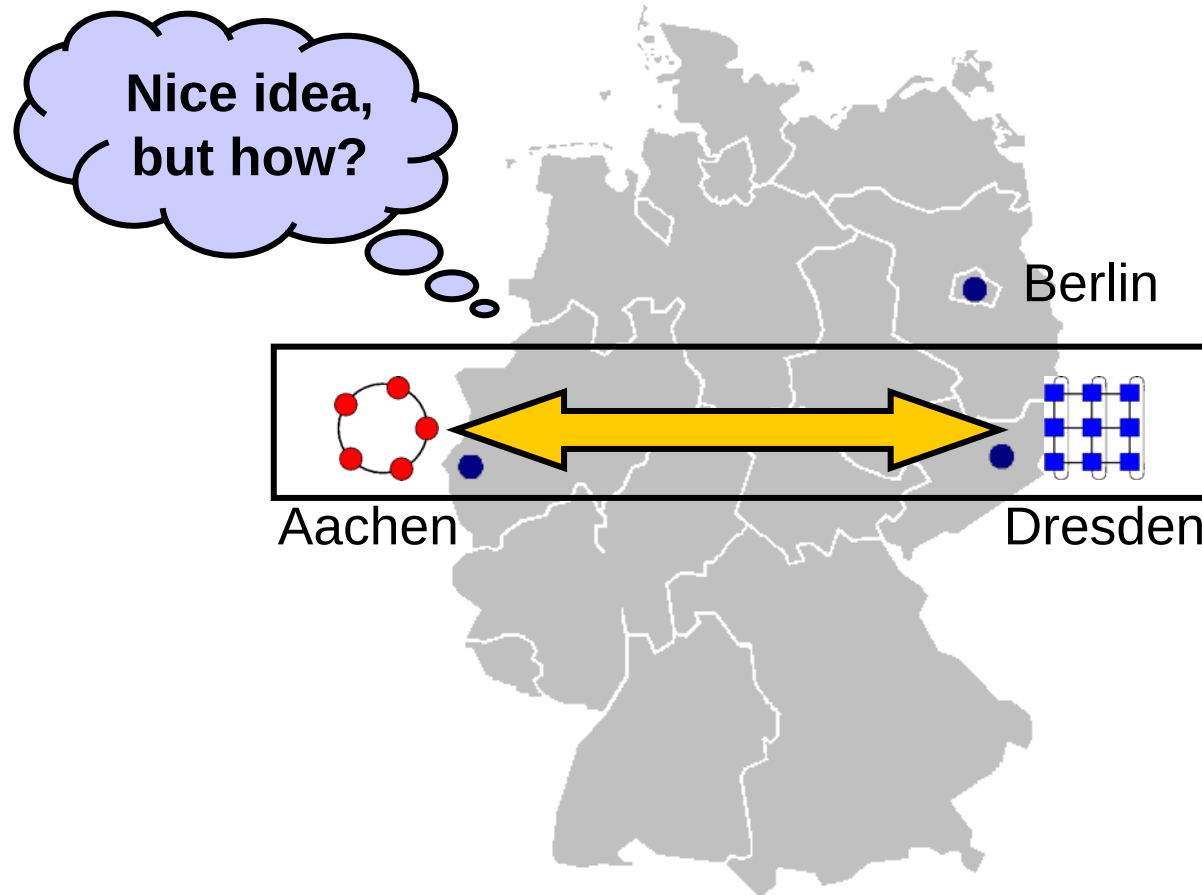


Coupled Clusters





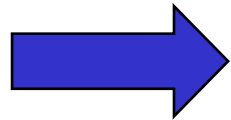
Example of a Possible Use





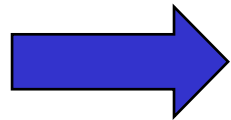
How to *build* a Metacomputer?

MetaMPICH[★]



Transparent MPI system on
metacomputers

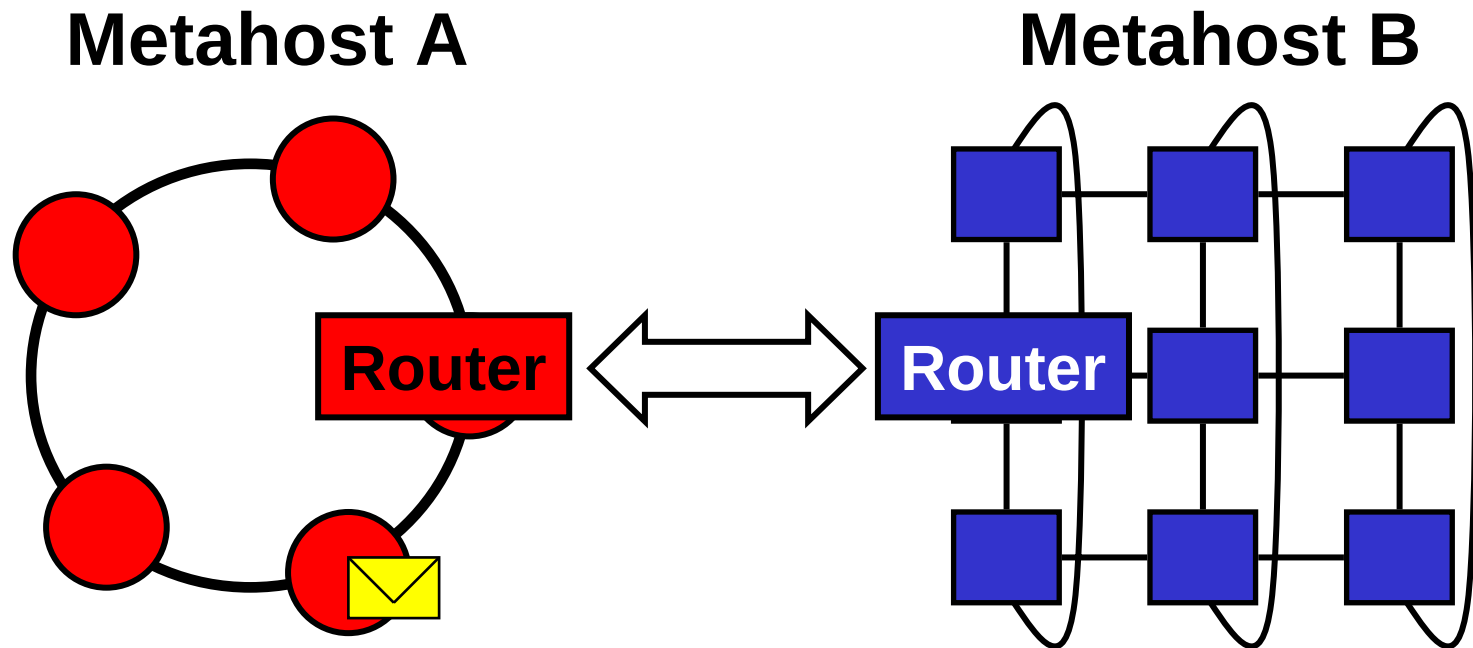
MP-MPICH



- Windows 2000/XP, Linux, Solaris
- SCI, TCP, SHMEM **internal**
- TCP and AAL5 **external**

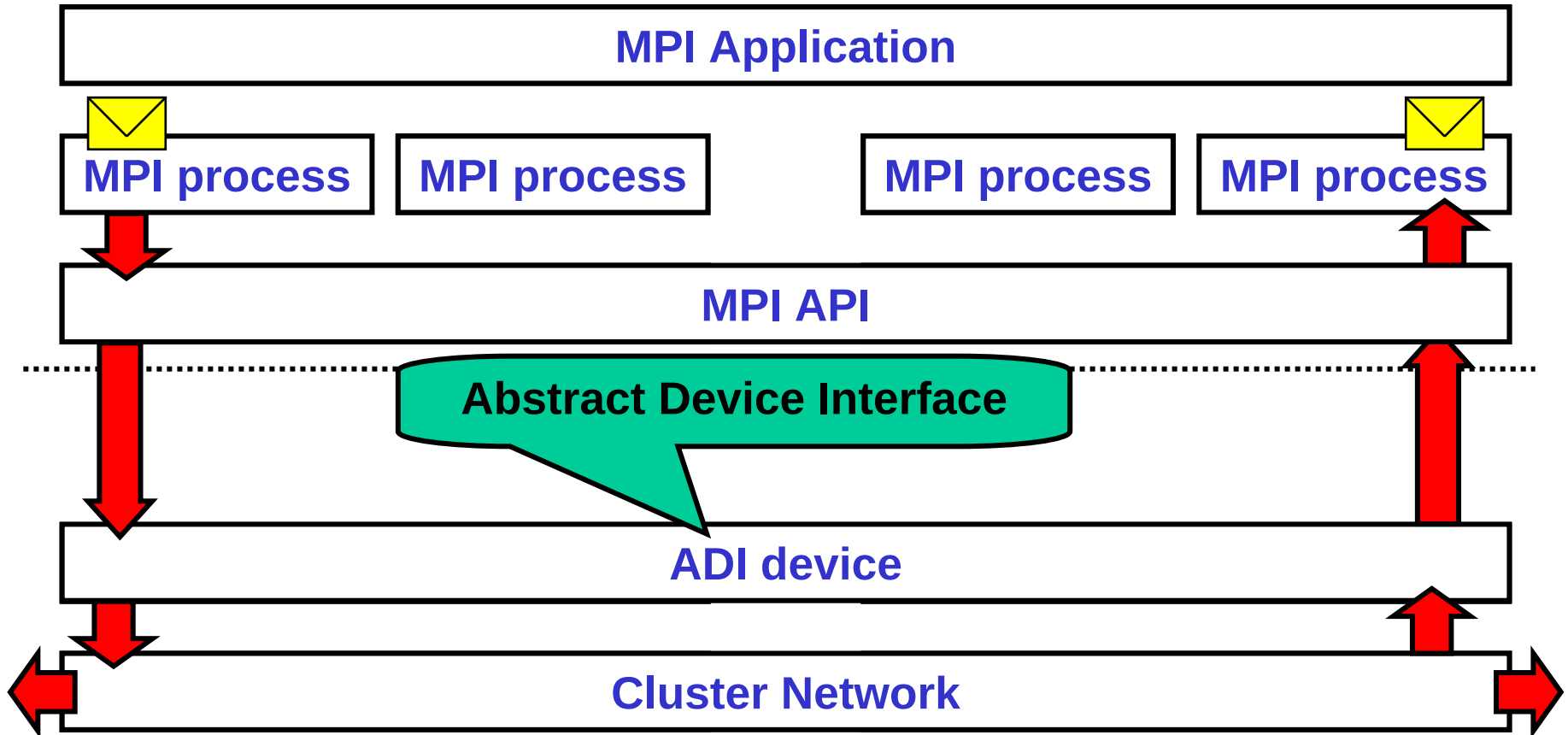


Architecture of MetaMPICH



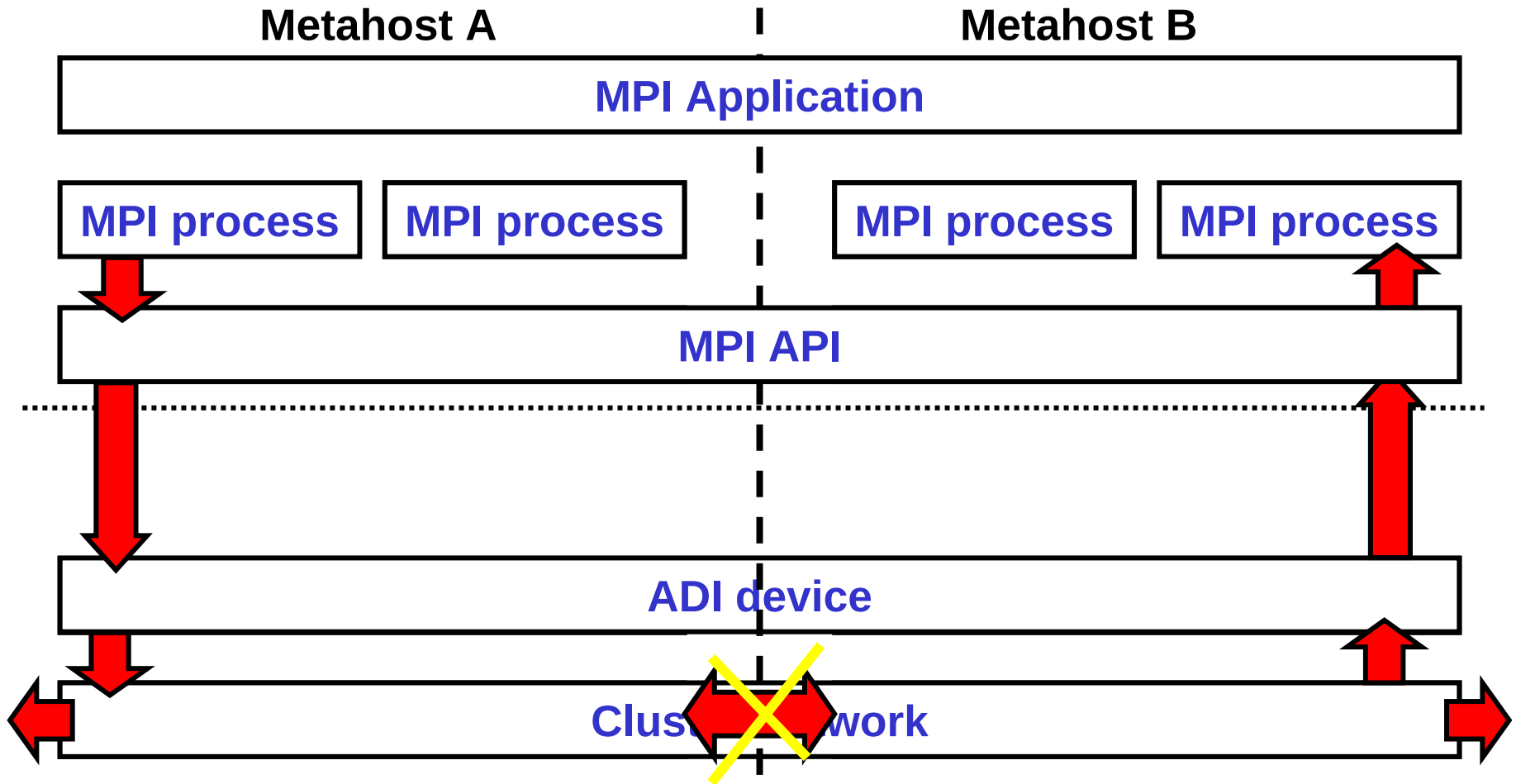


Architecture of MetaMPICH



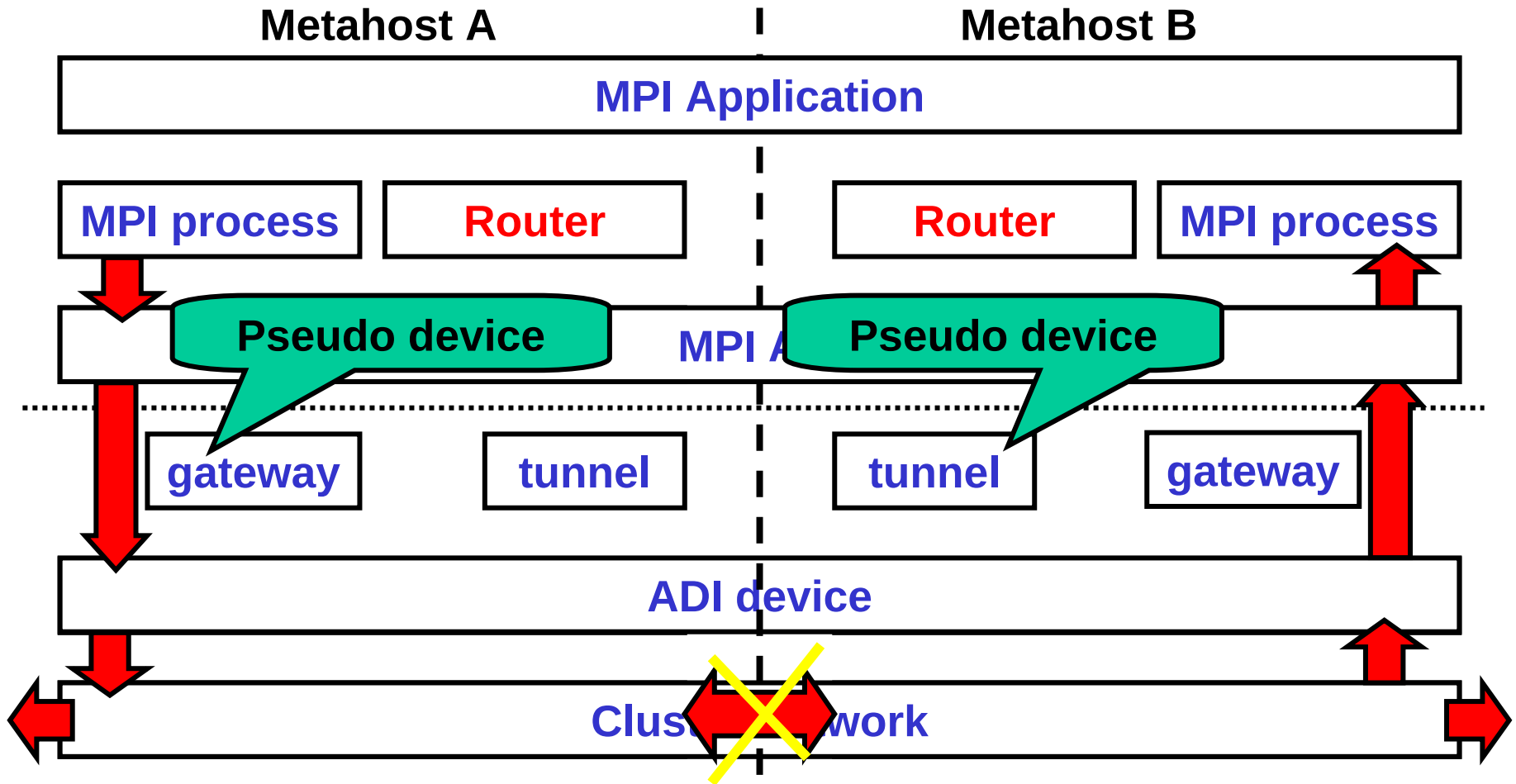


Architecture of MetaMPICH



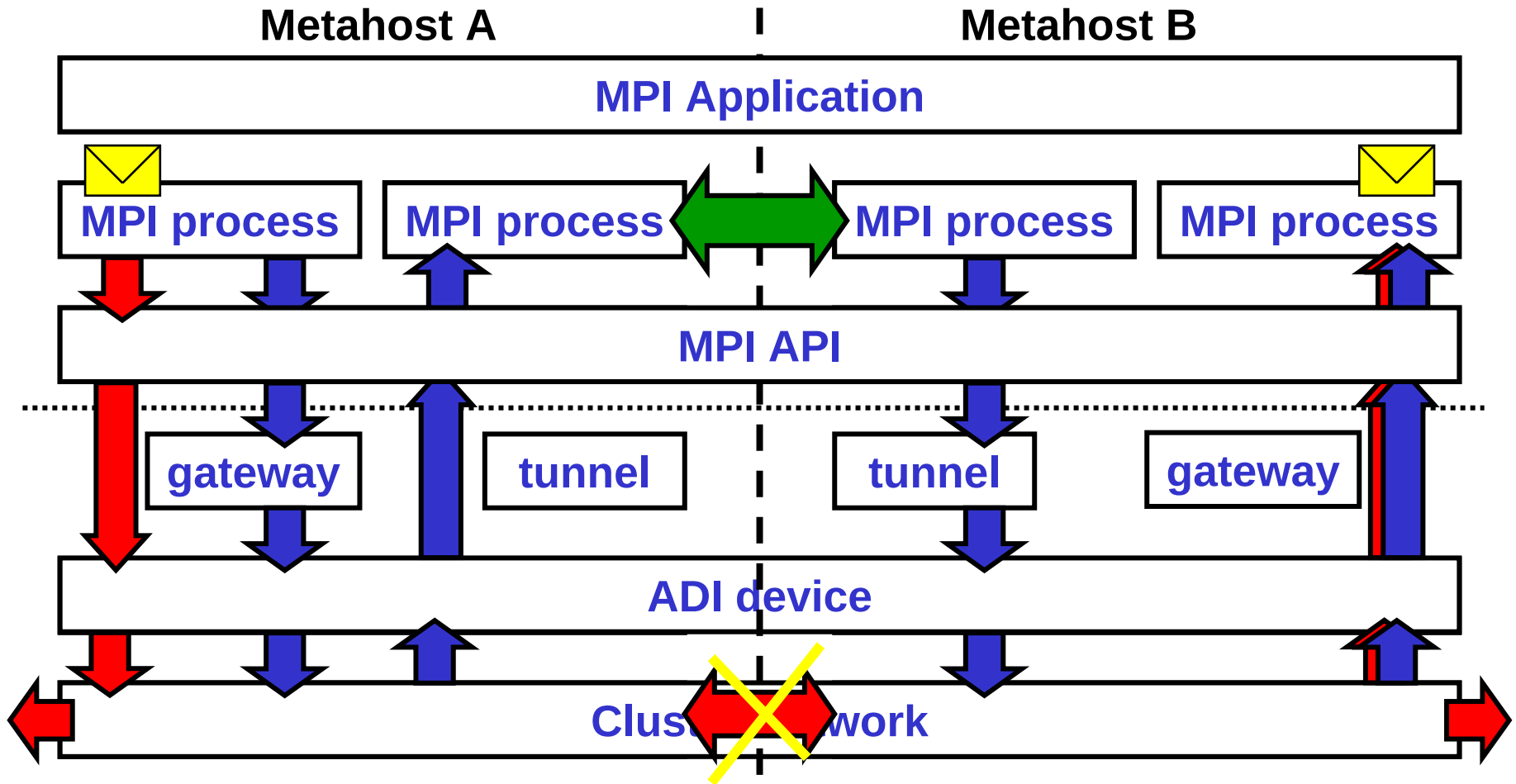


Architecture of MetaMPICH



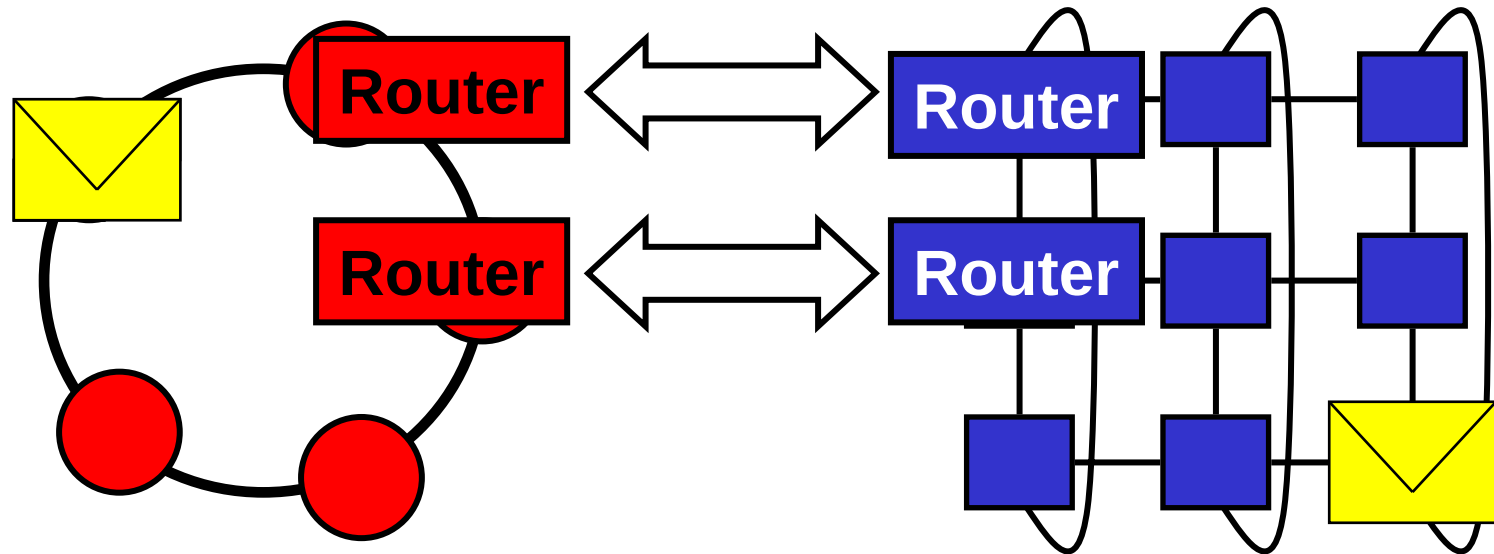


Architecture of MetaMPICH



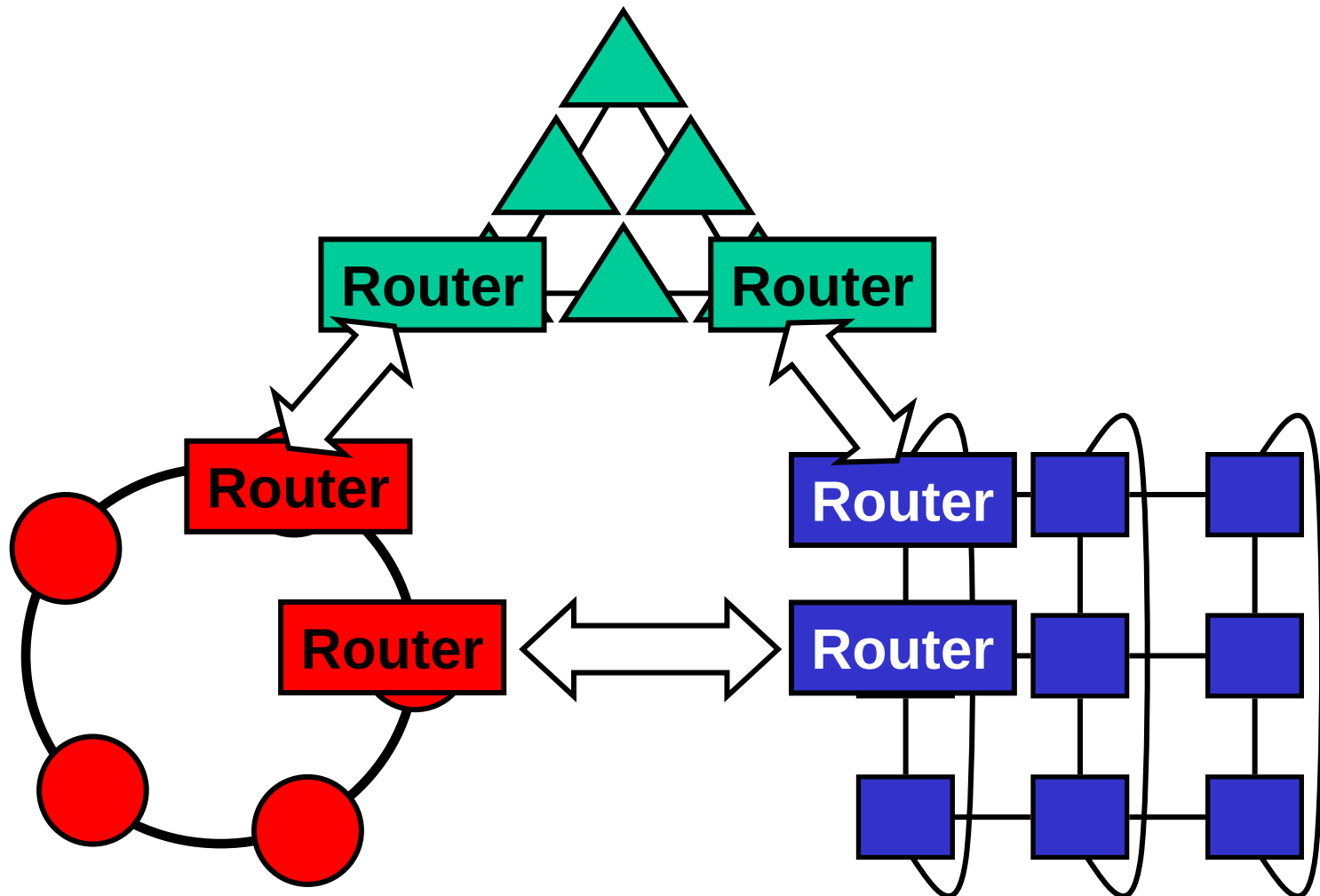


Architecture of MetaMPICH





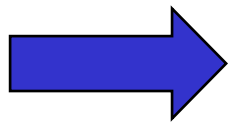
Architecture of MetaMPICH





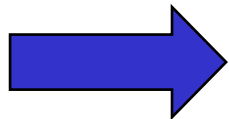
Metacomputing

Advantage



Many **more MPI processes** by using the remote computational power

Disadvantage



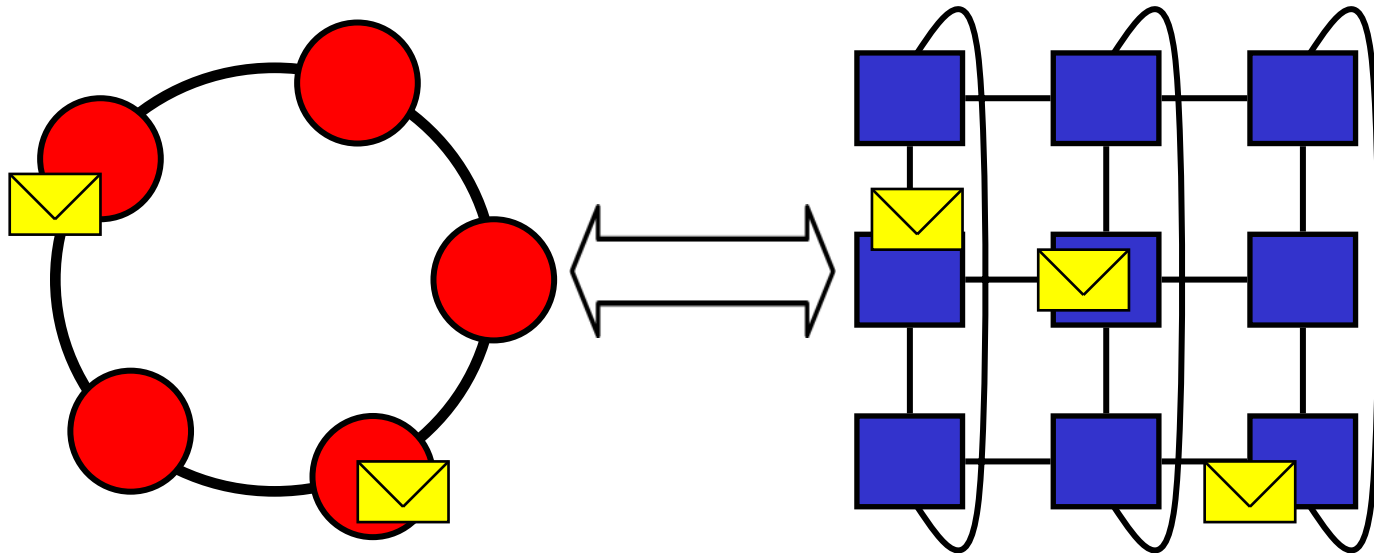
Inter-cluster communication is the system's **bottleneck**

Existing applications **cannot benefit** from the **fast internal** networks ☹



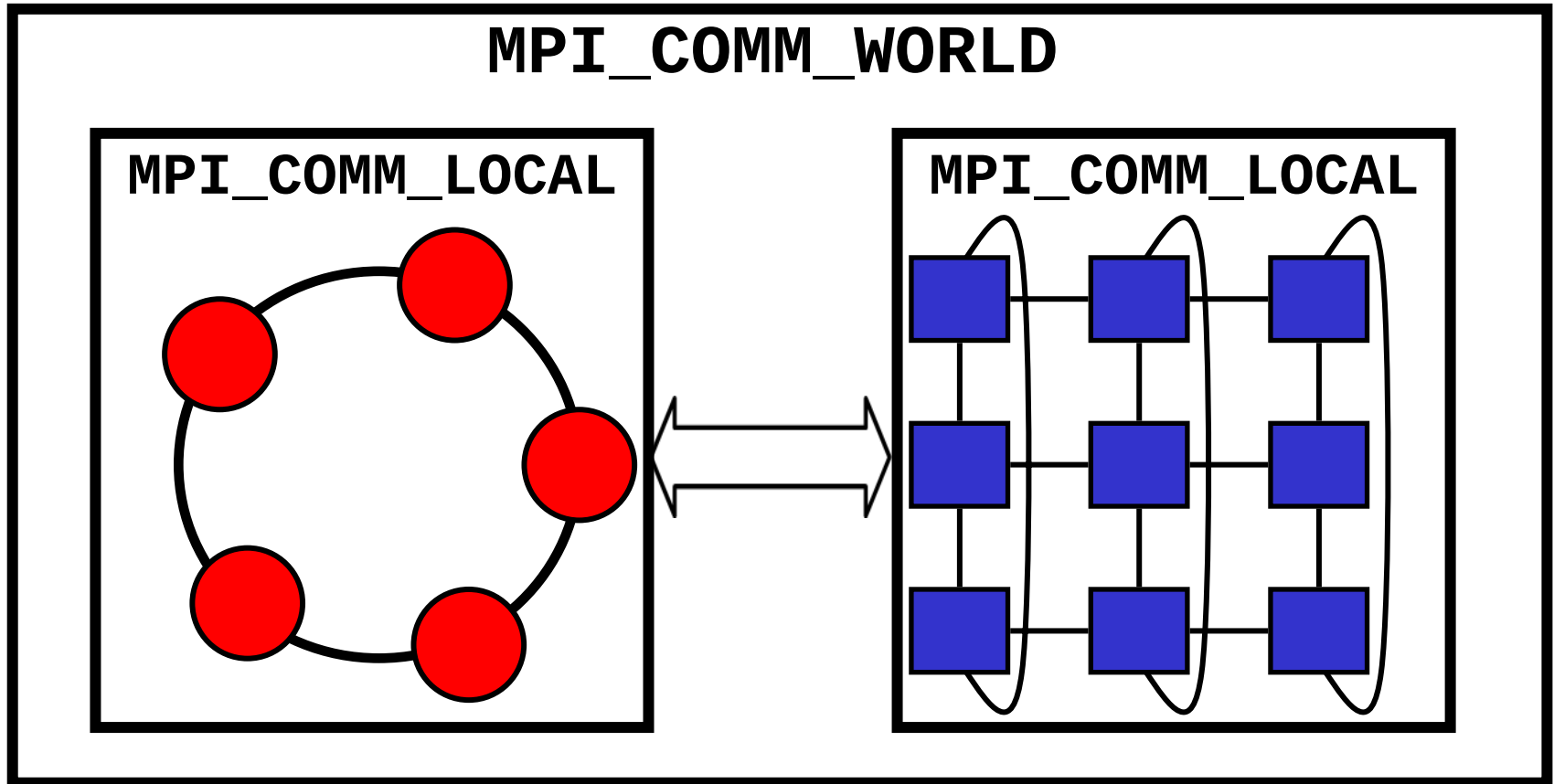
Process Grouping

Division of the algorithmic problem:





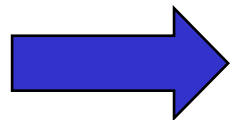
Process Grouping



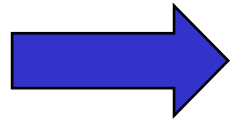


Metacomputing

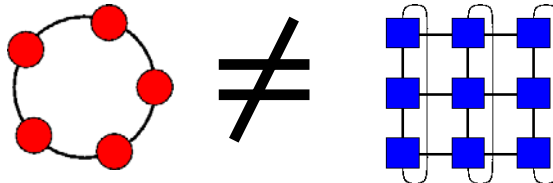
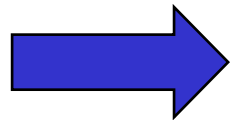
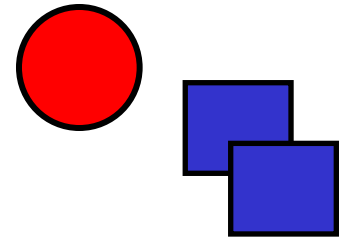
Pay Attention to **Load Balance !!!**



Clusters do **NOT** need to be **identical !!!**



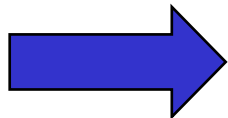
- **Different CPU Power**
- **Different Number of Nodes**
- **Different Internal Networks**





Metacomputing

Challenges:

 **Inter-Metahost Communication Bottleneck**

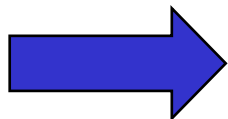
 **Heterogeneous System: Load Balance !!!**



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- What is a Metacomputer?
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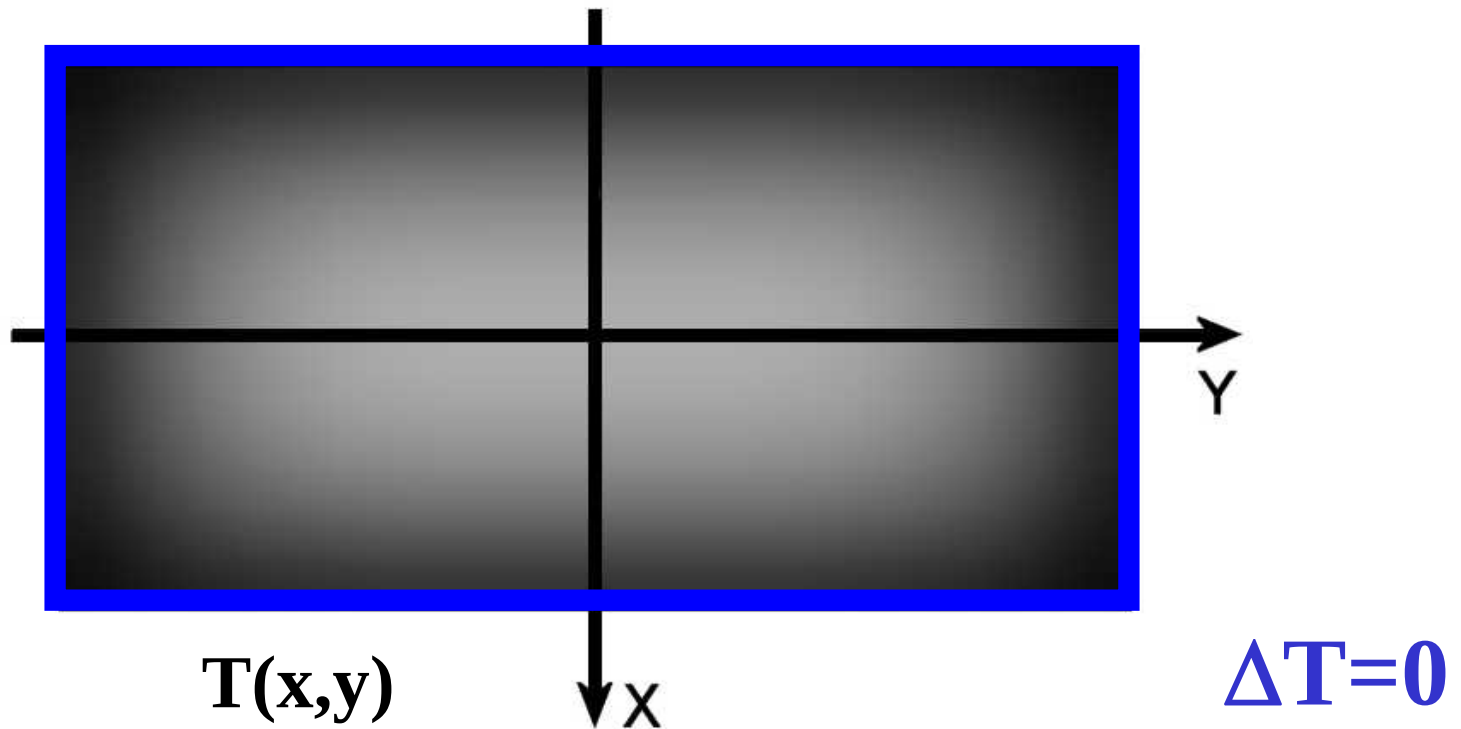
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- Our Solutions: SmartPart / MetaComm



Boundary Value Problems

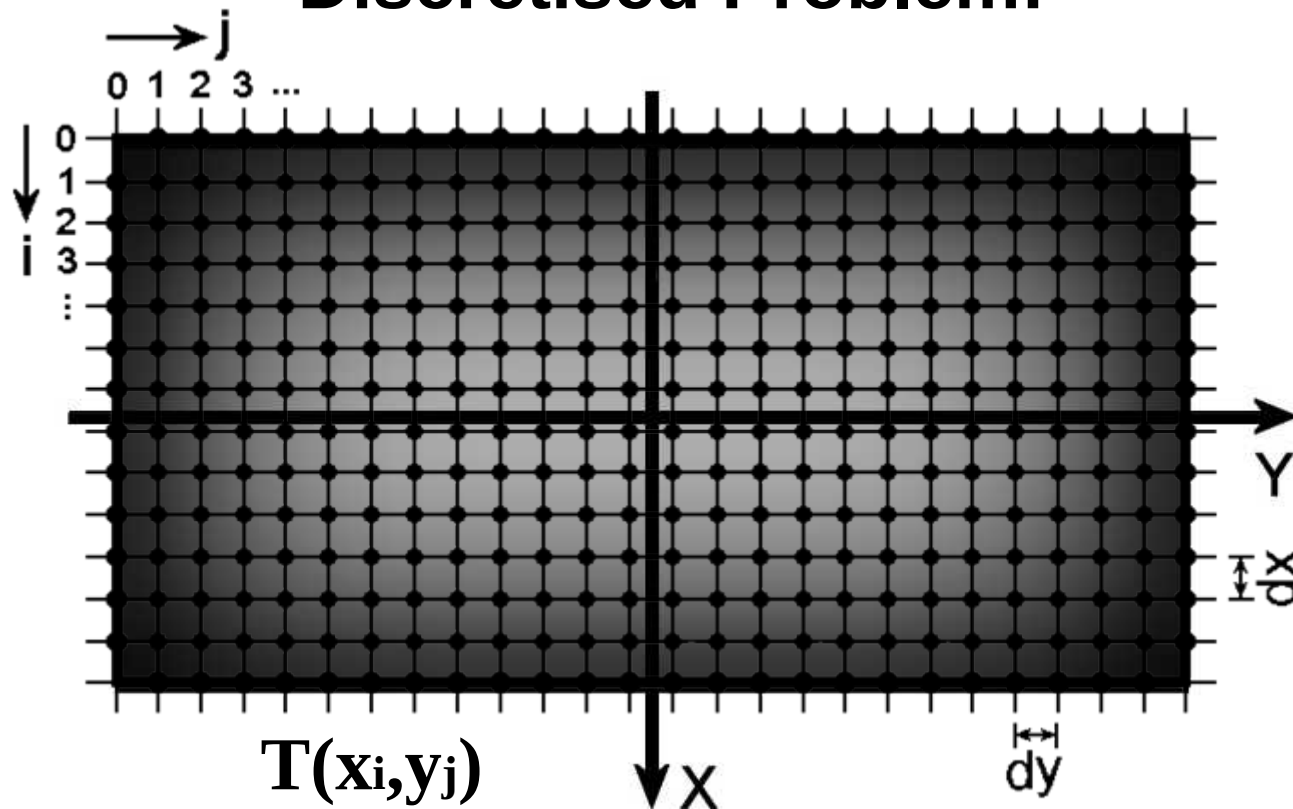
Distribution of Temperature in a Plate:





Boundary Value Problems

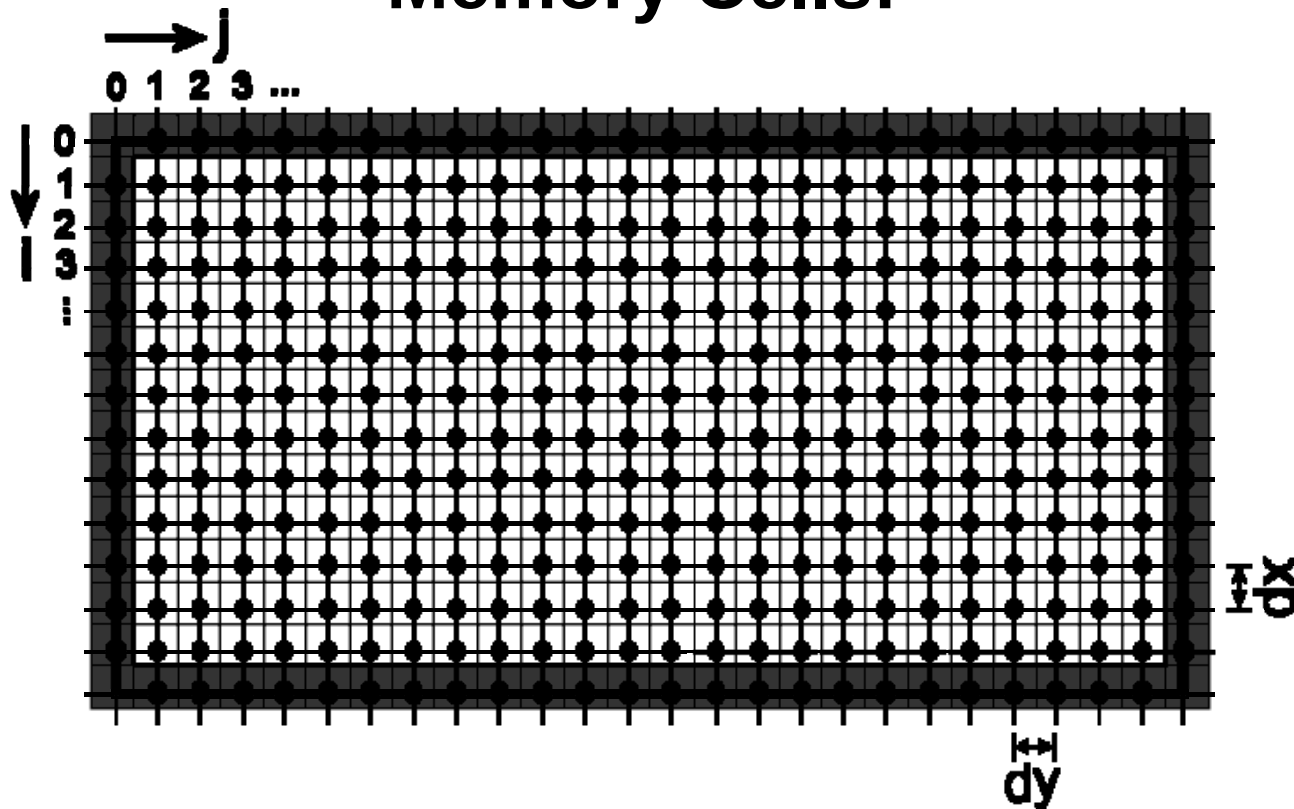
Discretised Problem:





Boundary Value Problems

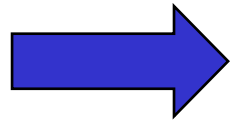
Memory Cells:





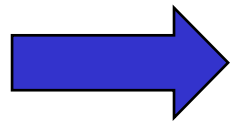
Boundary Value Problems

Discretising the Problem:



big and sparsely populated
linear equation systems

Iterative Solver:

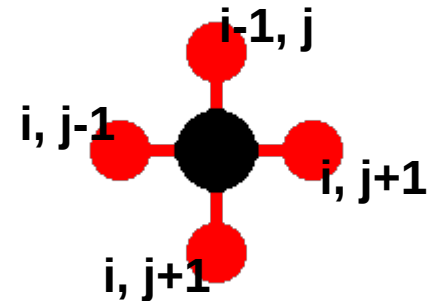


simple example: **Jacobi-**
or **Gauss-Seidel** method



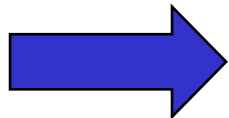
Boundary Value Problems

Iteration Rule:



$$T[i][j] = 0.25 (T[i-1][j] + T[i+1][j] + T[i][j-1] + T[i][j+1])$$

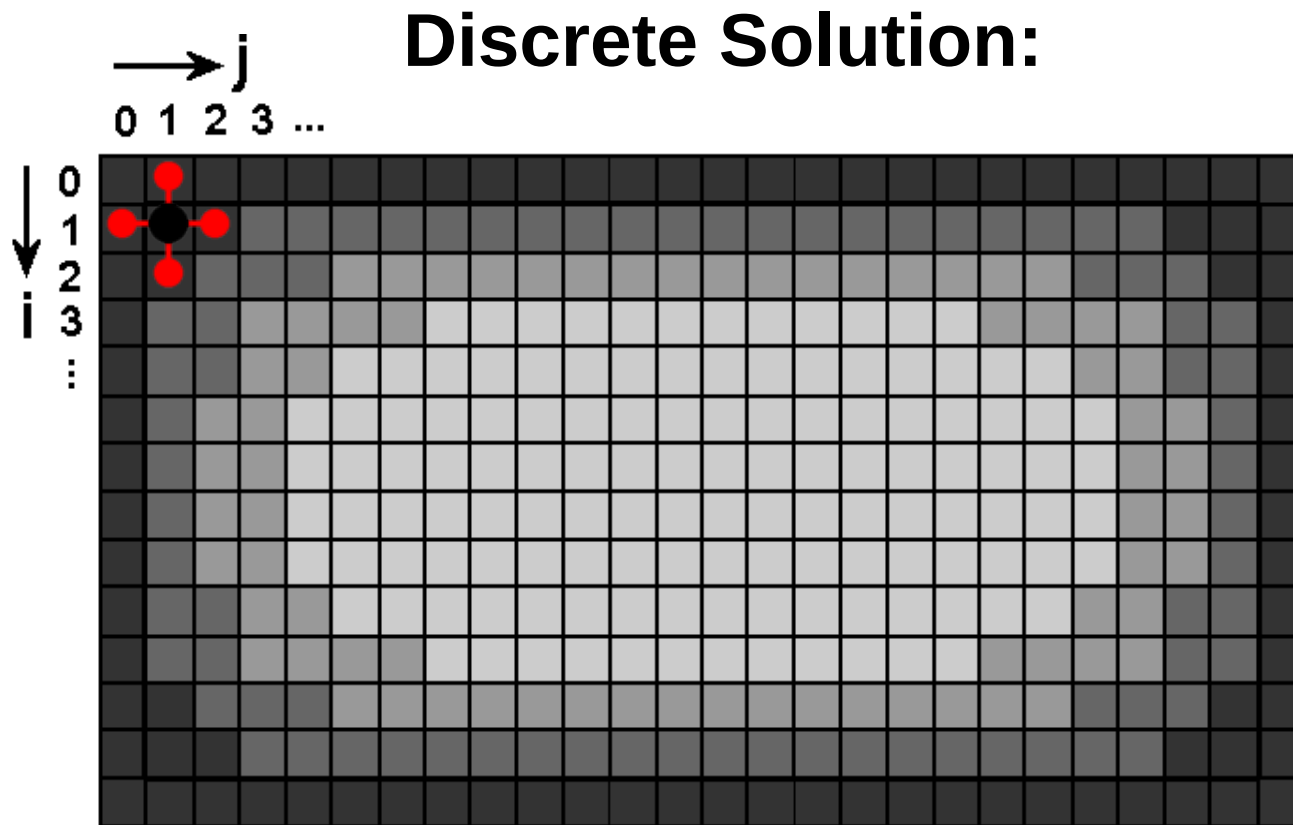
Large number of iterations over the grid



Approximation for the solution



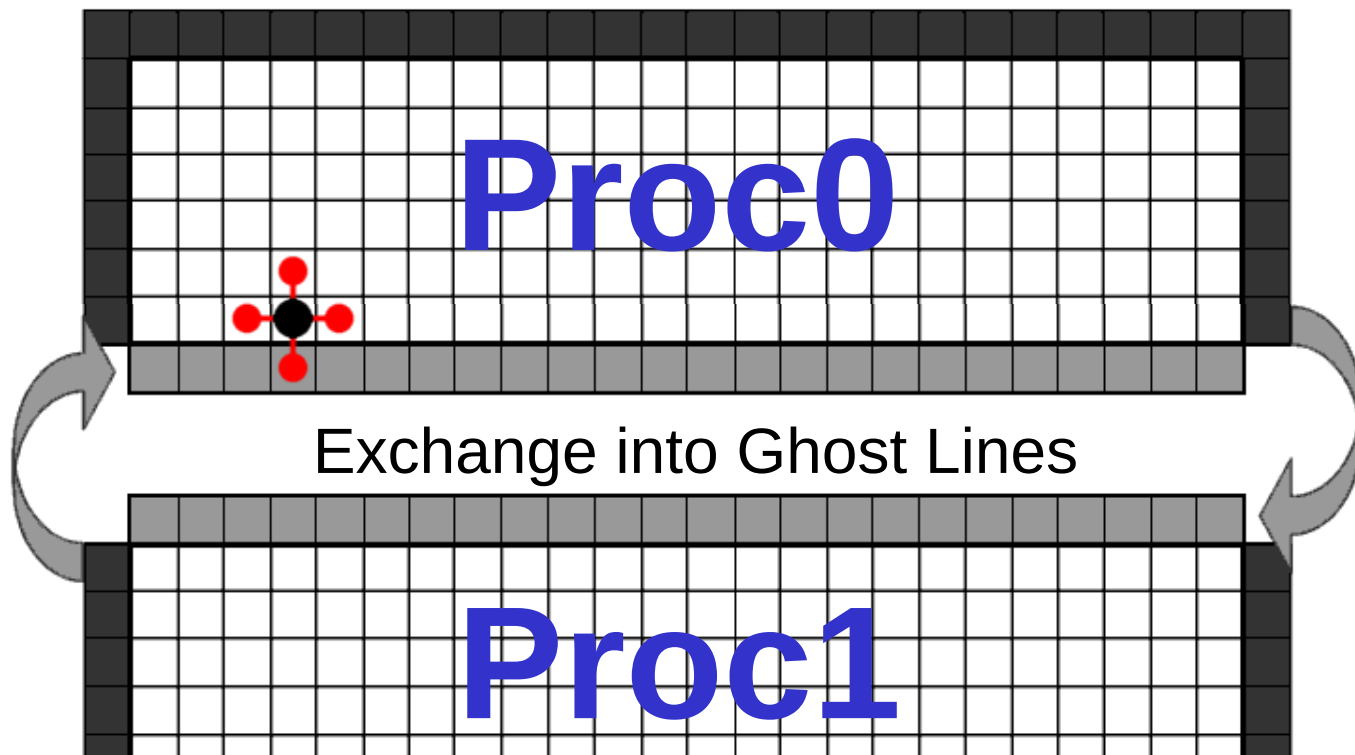
Boundary Value Problems





Parallelisation

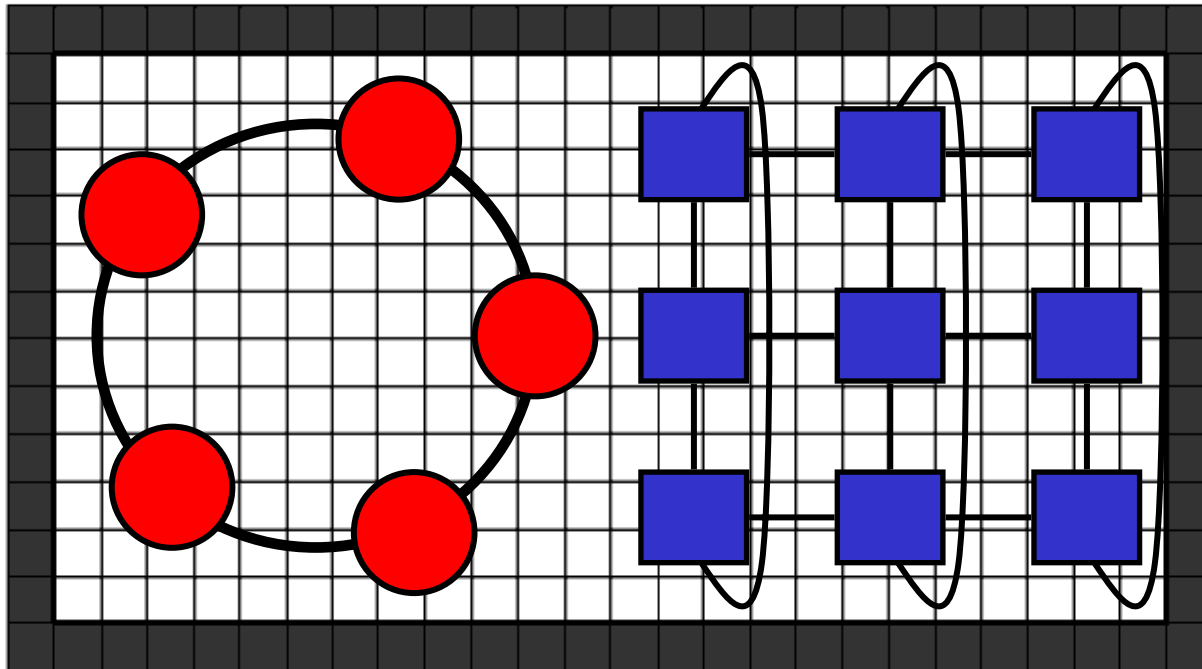
Domain Decomposition:





Using a Metacomputer

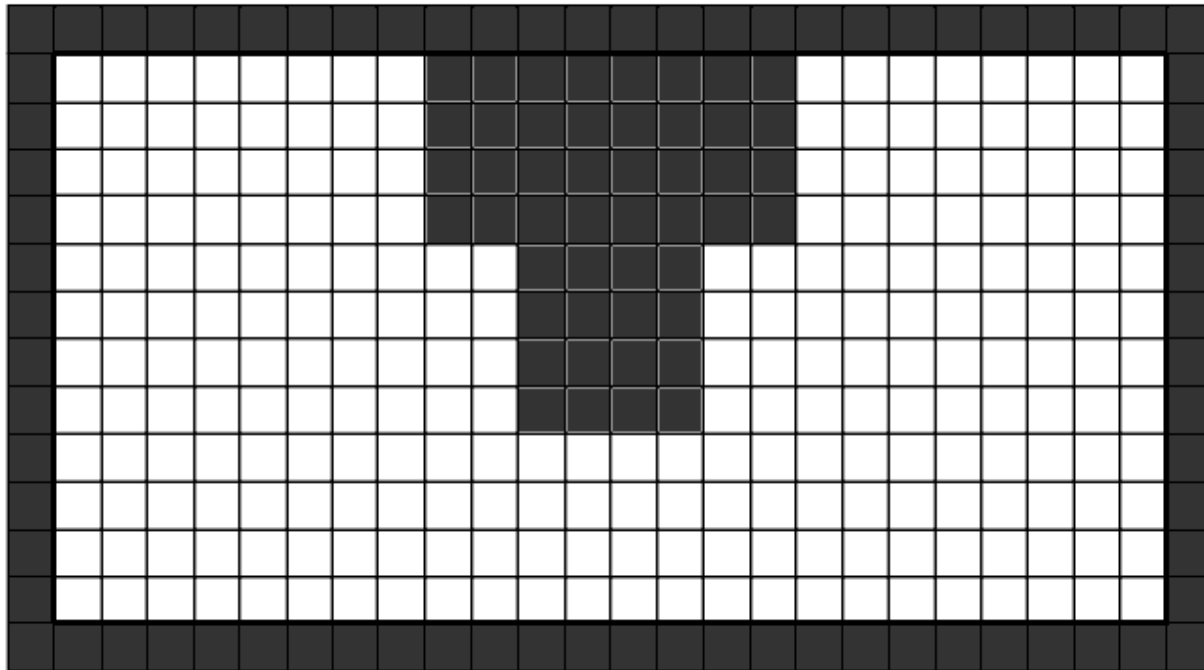
Grouping of Processes?





Using a Metacomputer

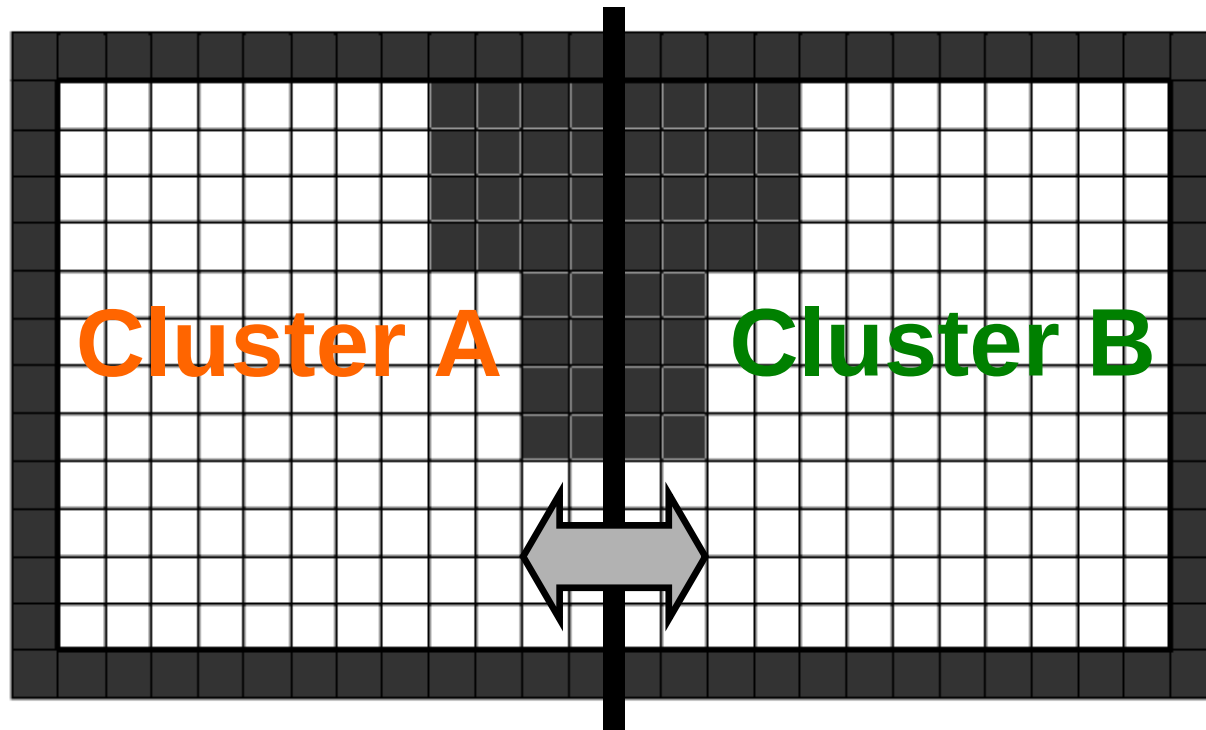
Inner Boundaries:





Using a Metacomputer

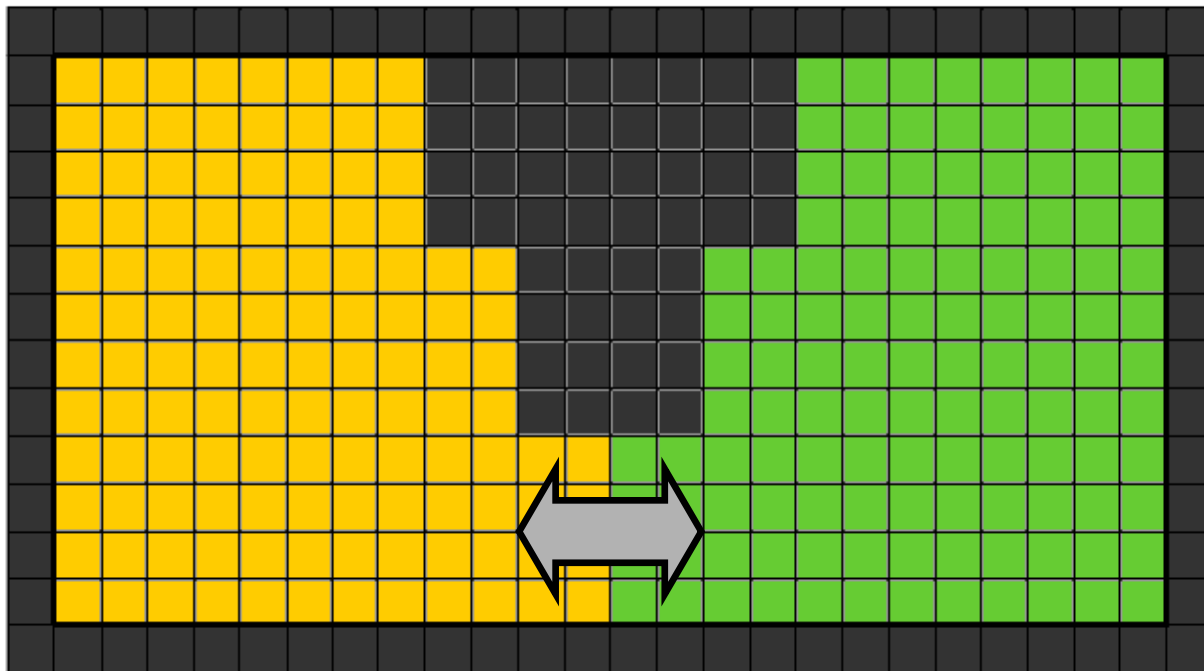
Reduced Communication:





Using a Metacomputer

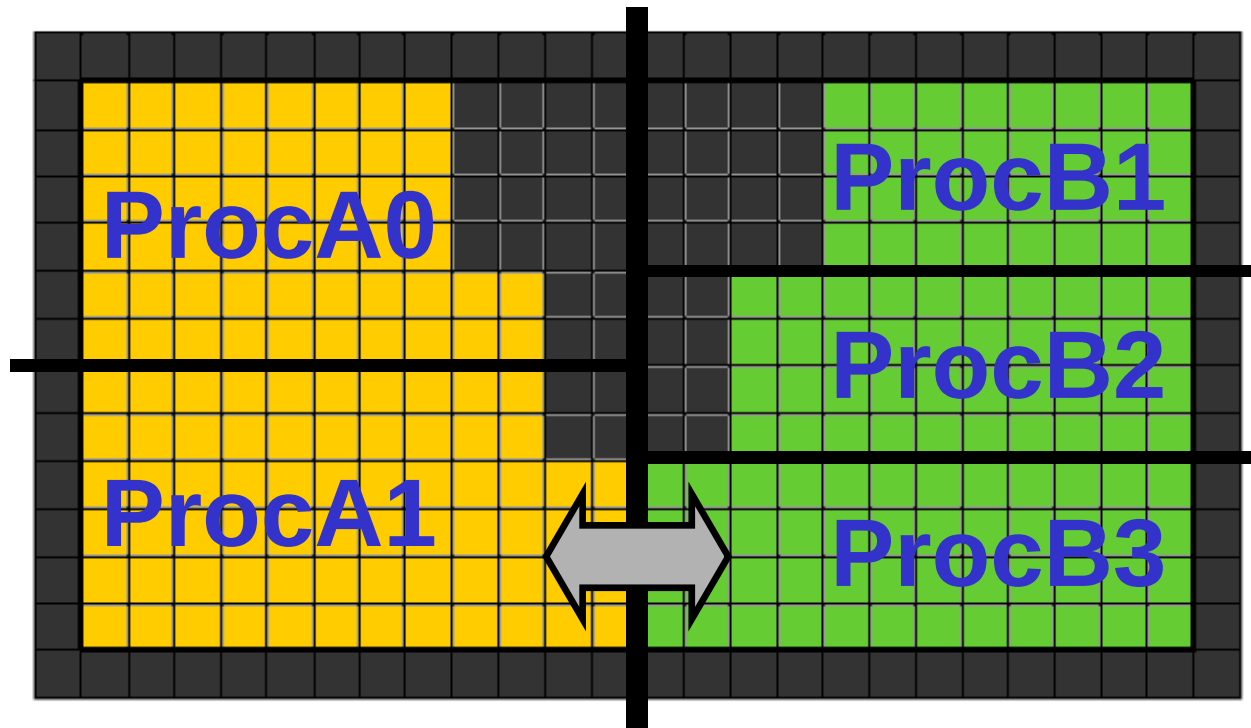
Load Balance?





Using a Metacomputer

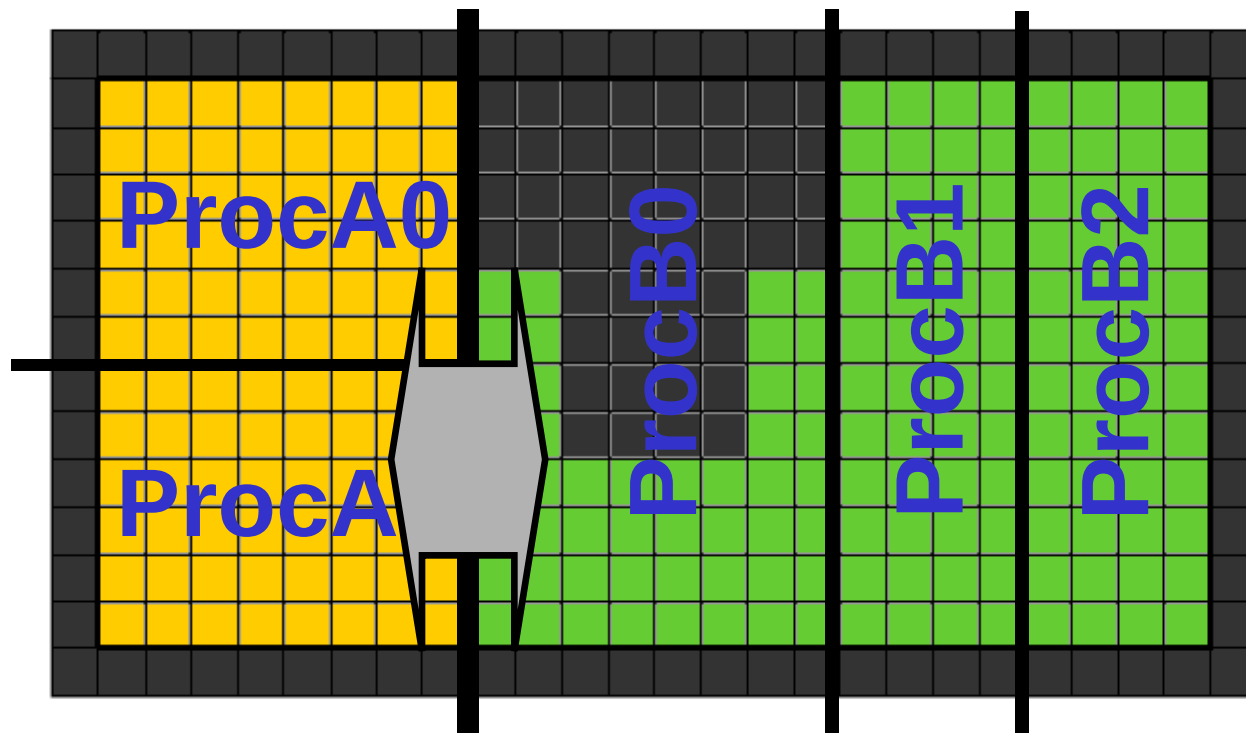
Domain Distribution onto Processes:





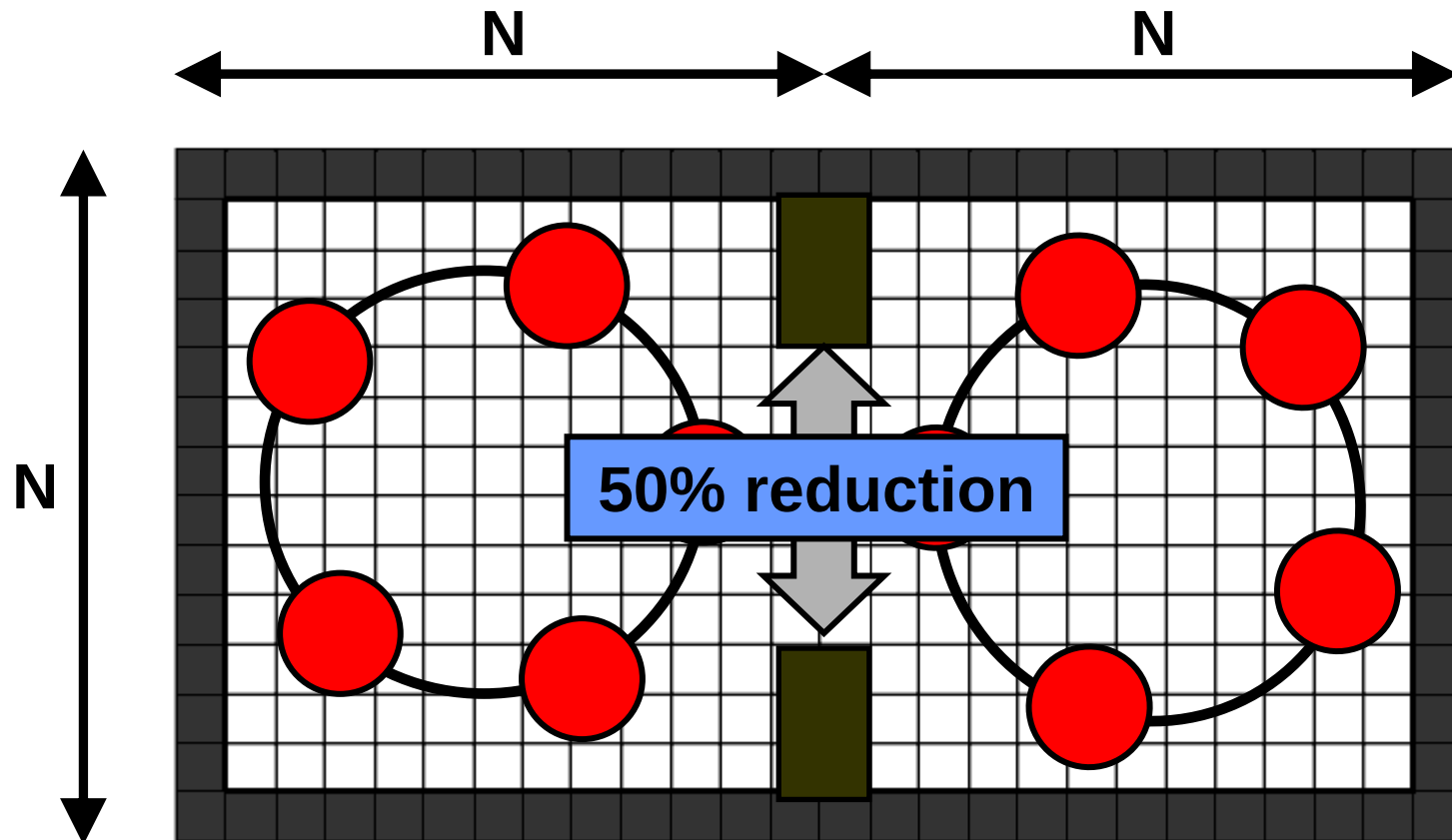
Using a Metacomputer

Load Balance VS Communication



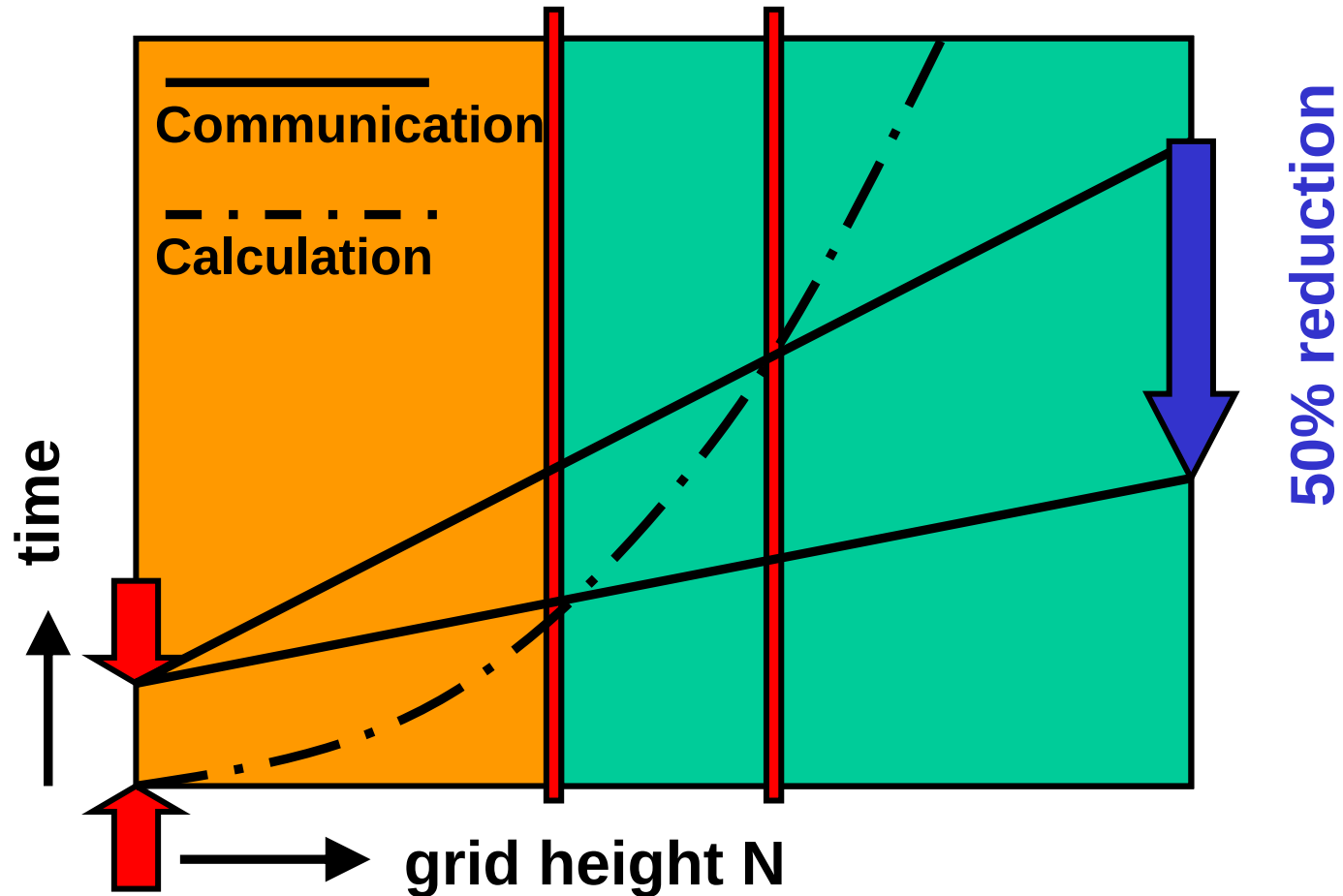


Metacomputing?





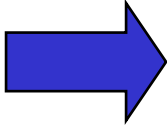
Metacomputing?



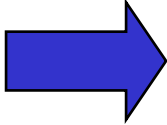


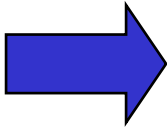
Smart Partitioner

A *smart* partition scheme provides:

- 
- Load Balance *and*
 - Reduced Communication (if possible)

A *smart* partition scheme depends on:

- 
- the given boundary value problem
 - the structures of the metacomputer

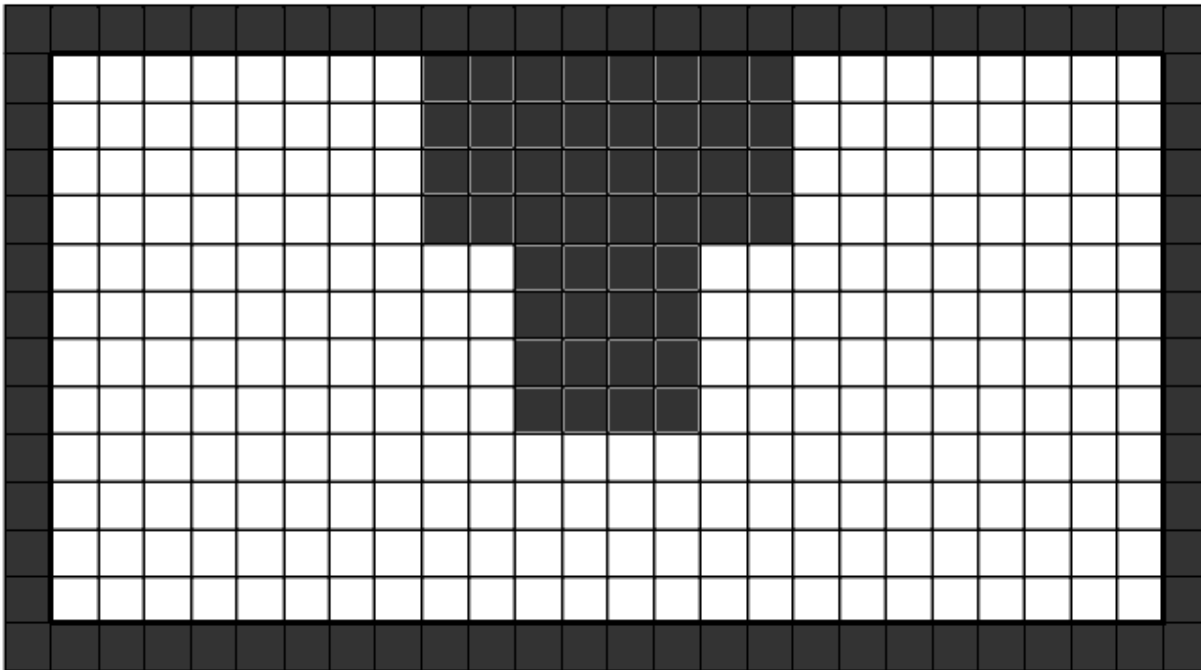


Smart Partitioner (**SmartPart**)



Smart Partitioner

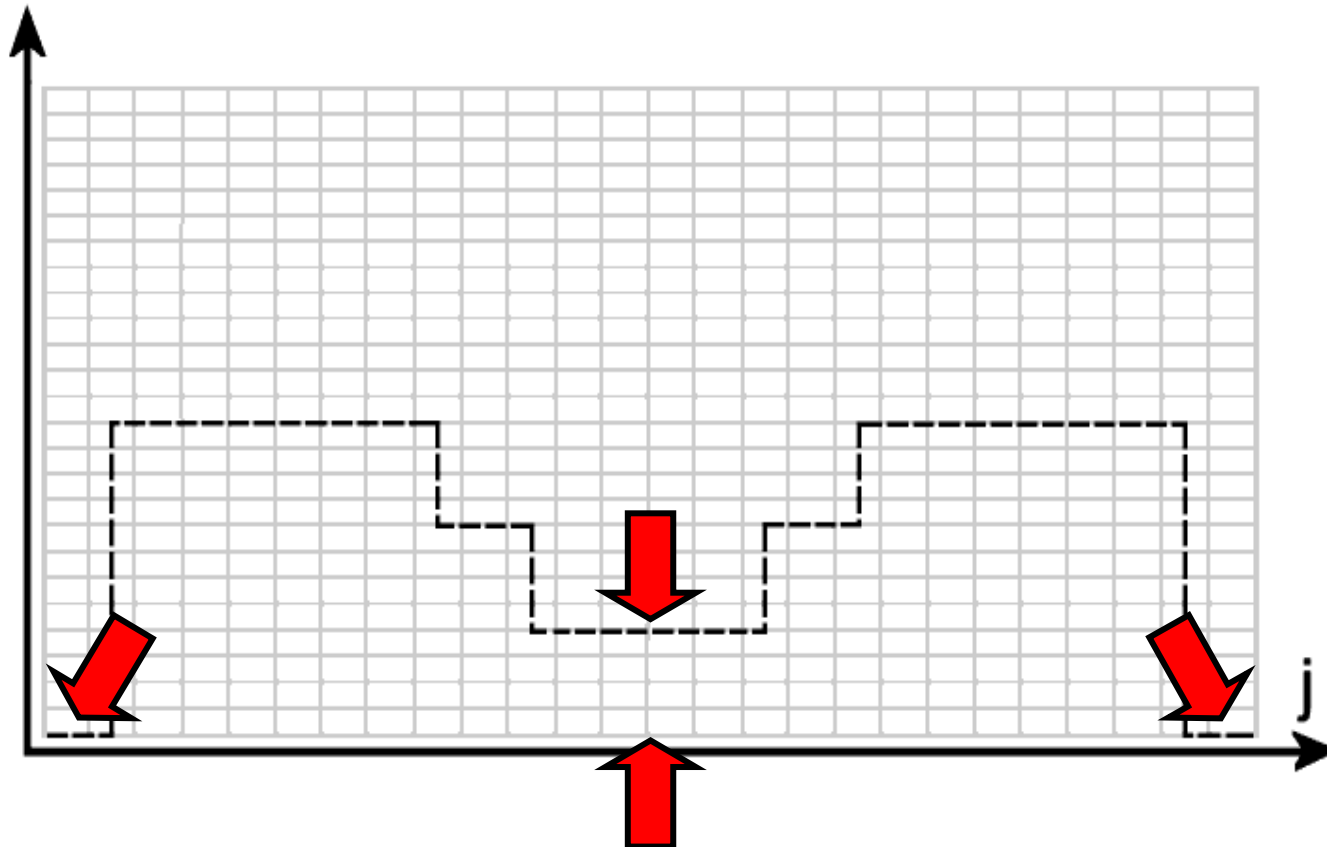
Determination of Cut Metrics:





Smart Partitioner

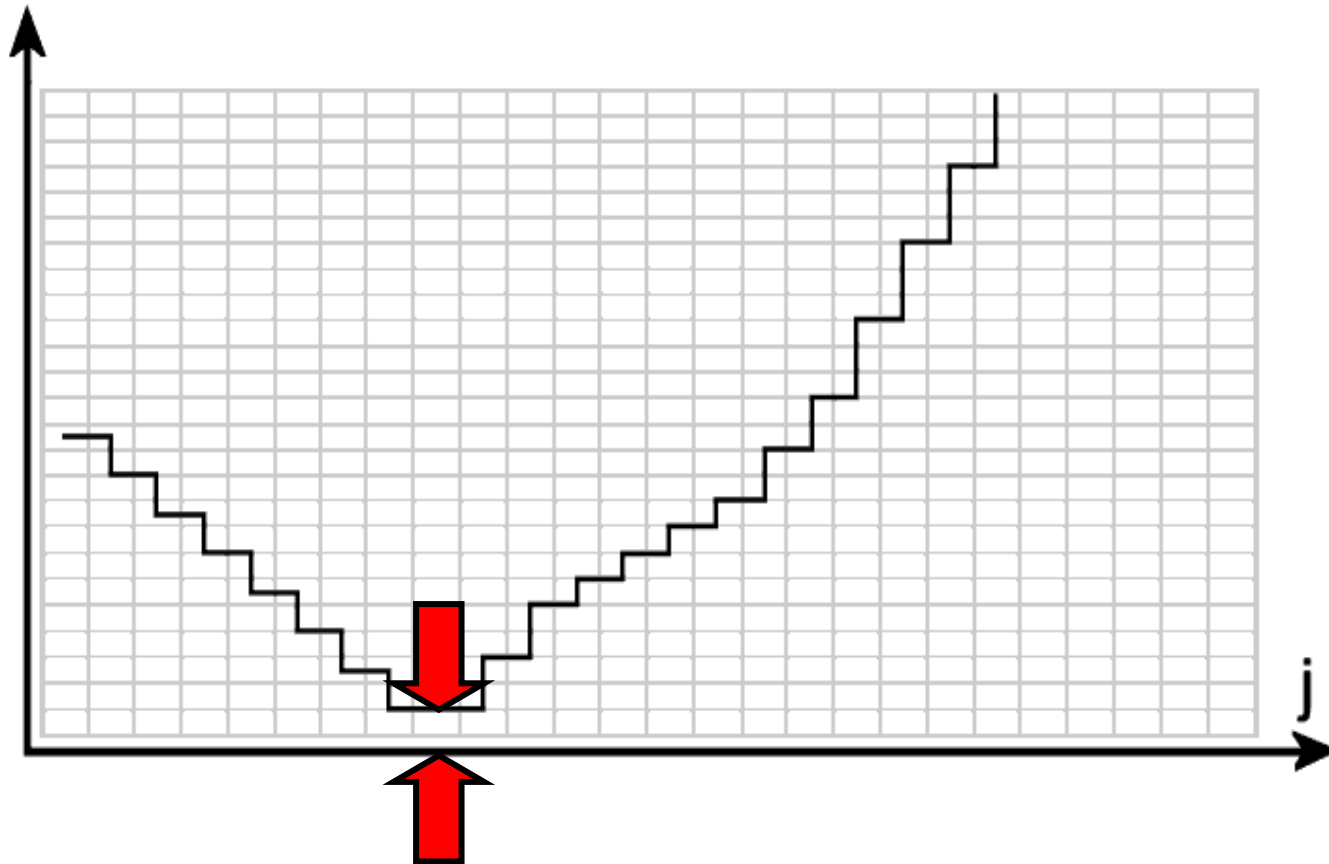
Communication Metric:





Smart Partitioner

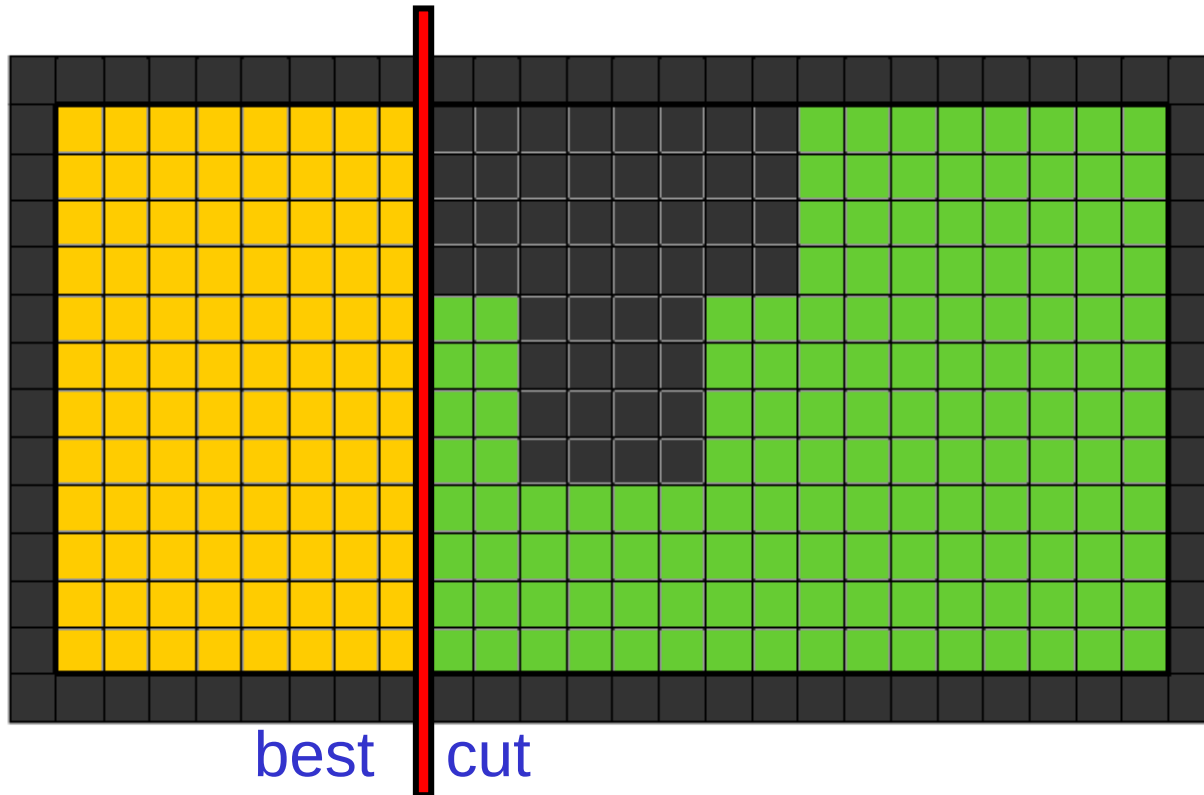
Load Balance Metric:





Smart Partitioner

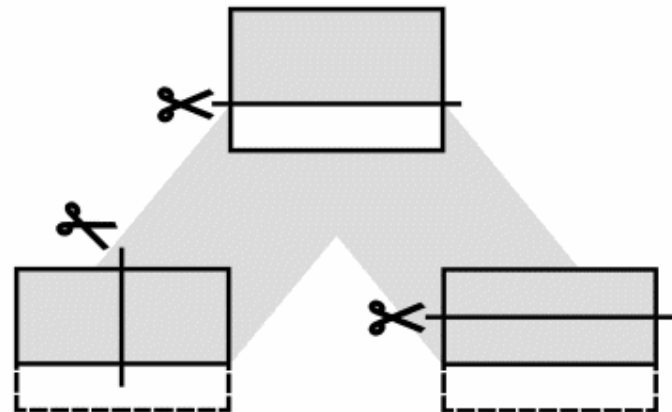
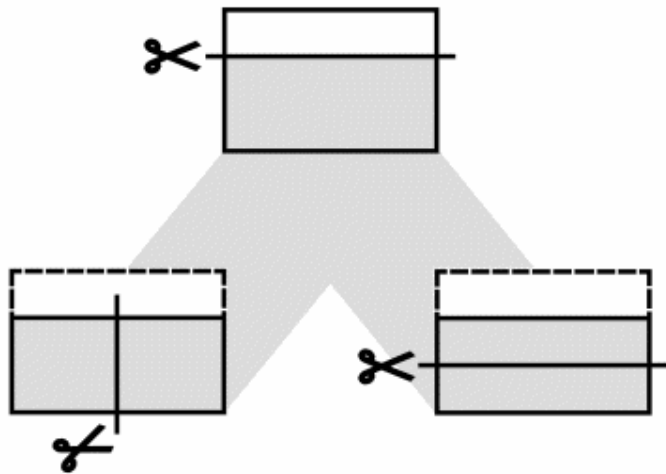
Superposition:





Smart Partitioner

Decomposition Patterns:

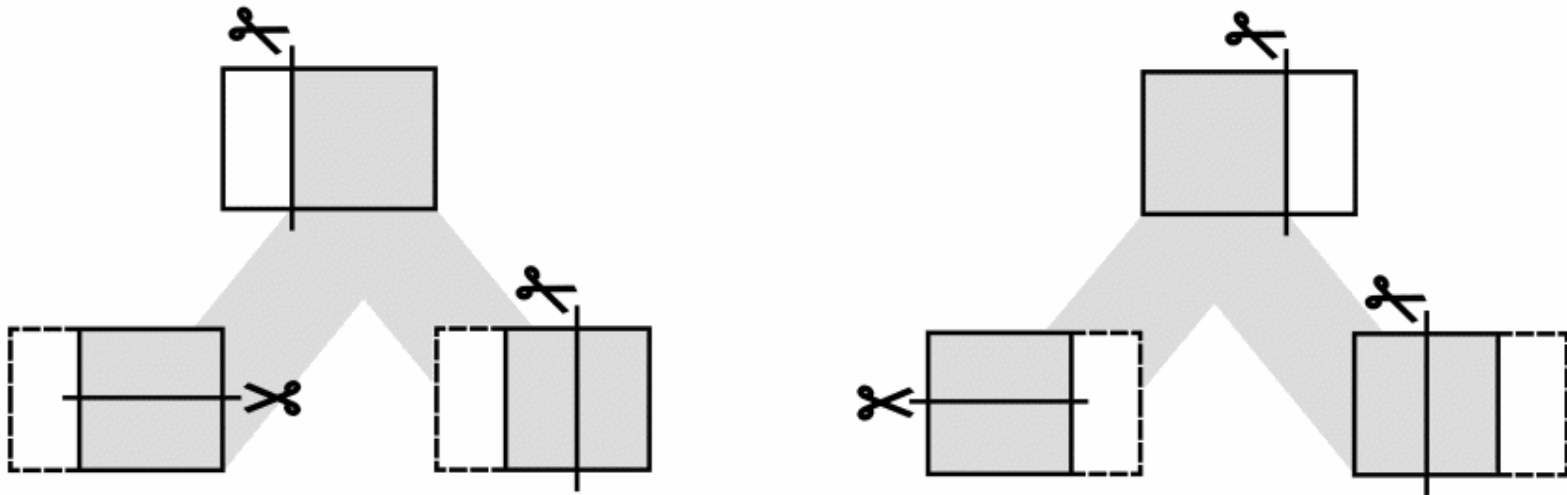


three metahosts / first cut: **horizontal**



Smart Partitioner

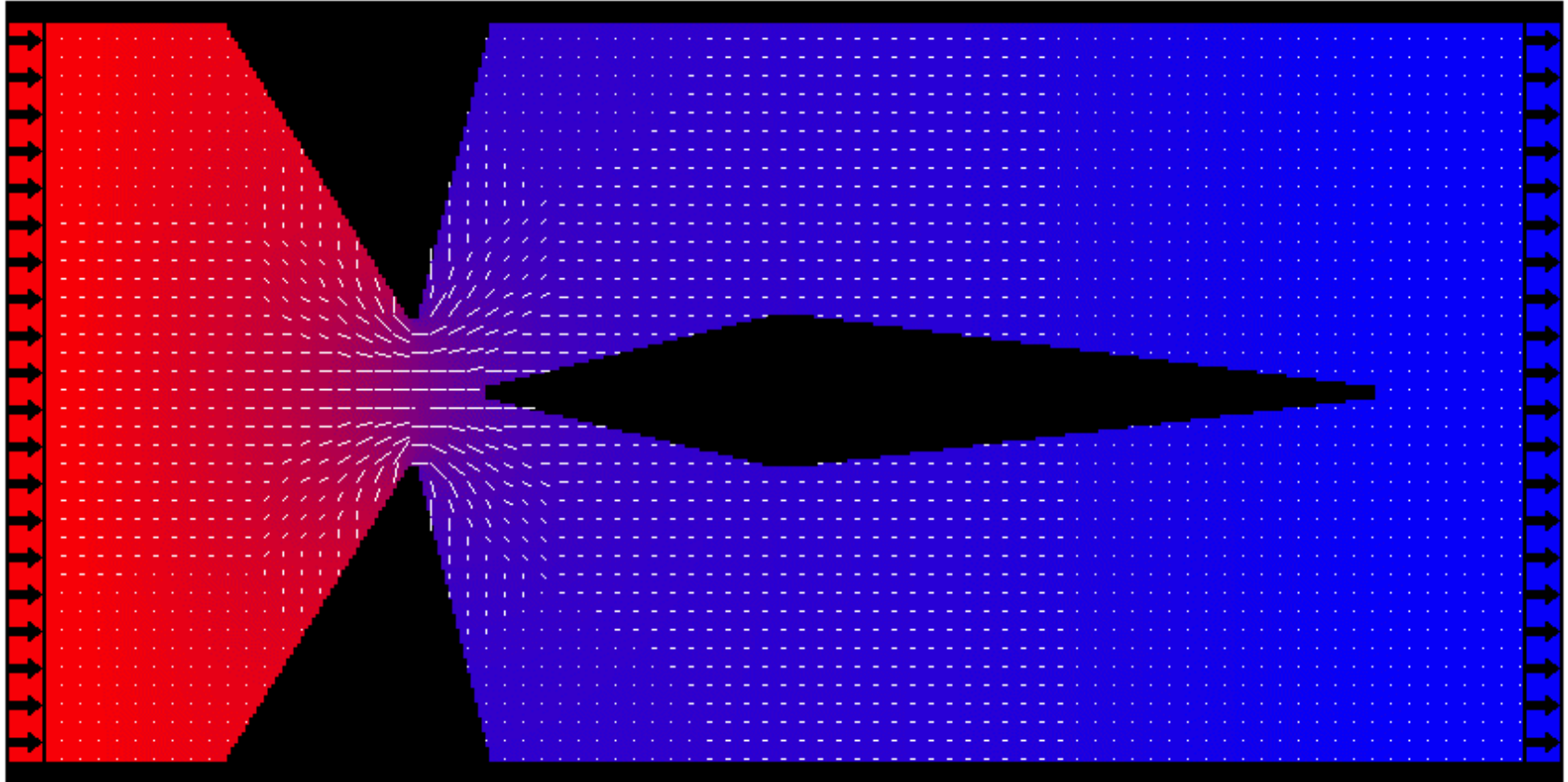
Decomposition Patterns:



three metahosts / first cut: **vertical**

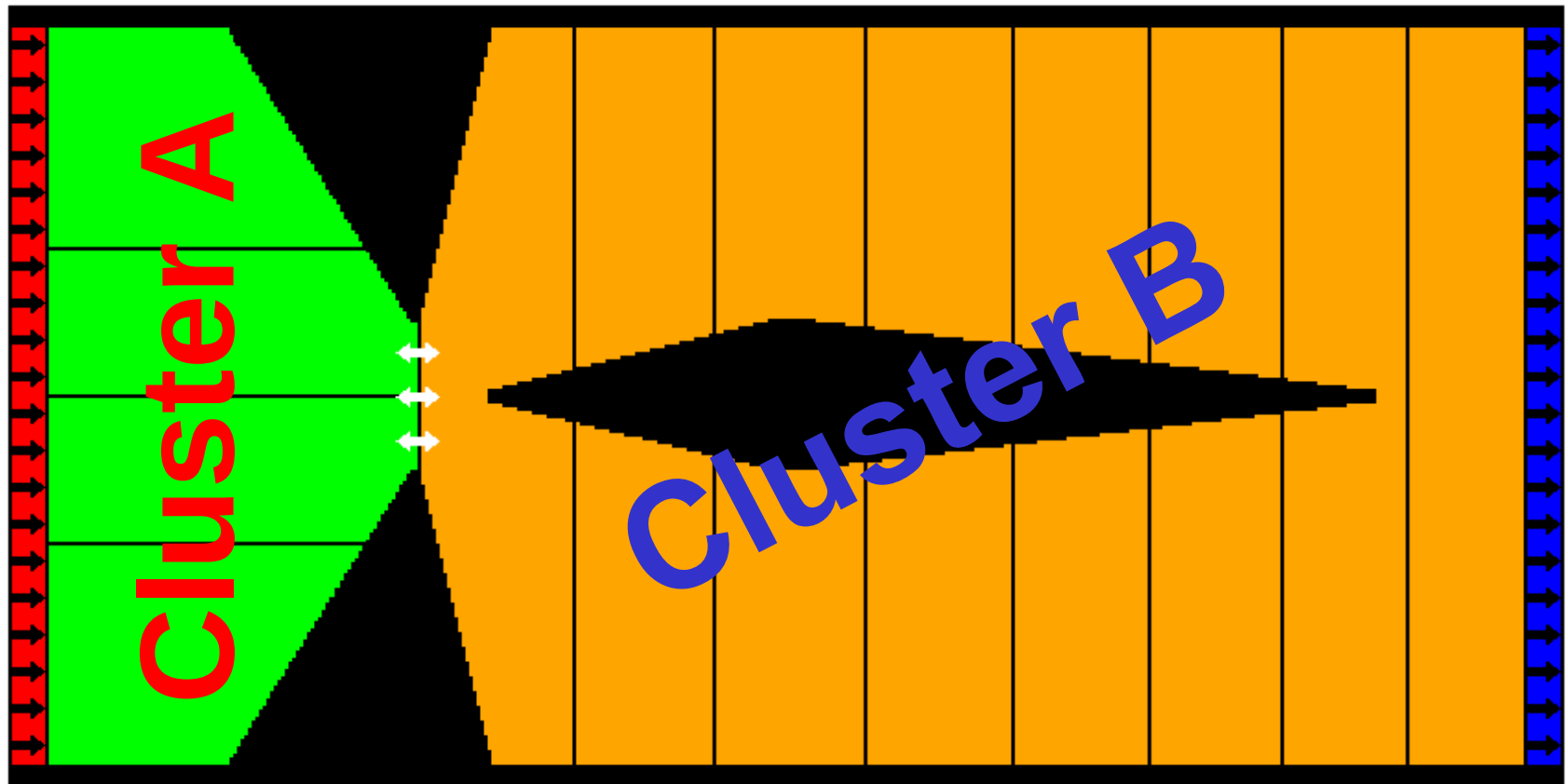


Example: CFD Simulation



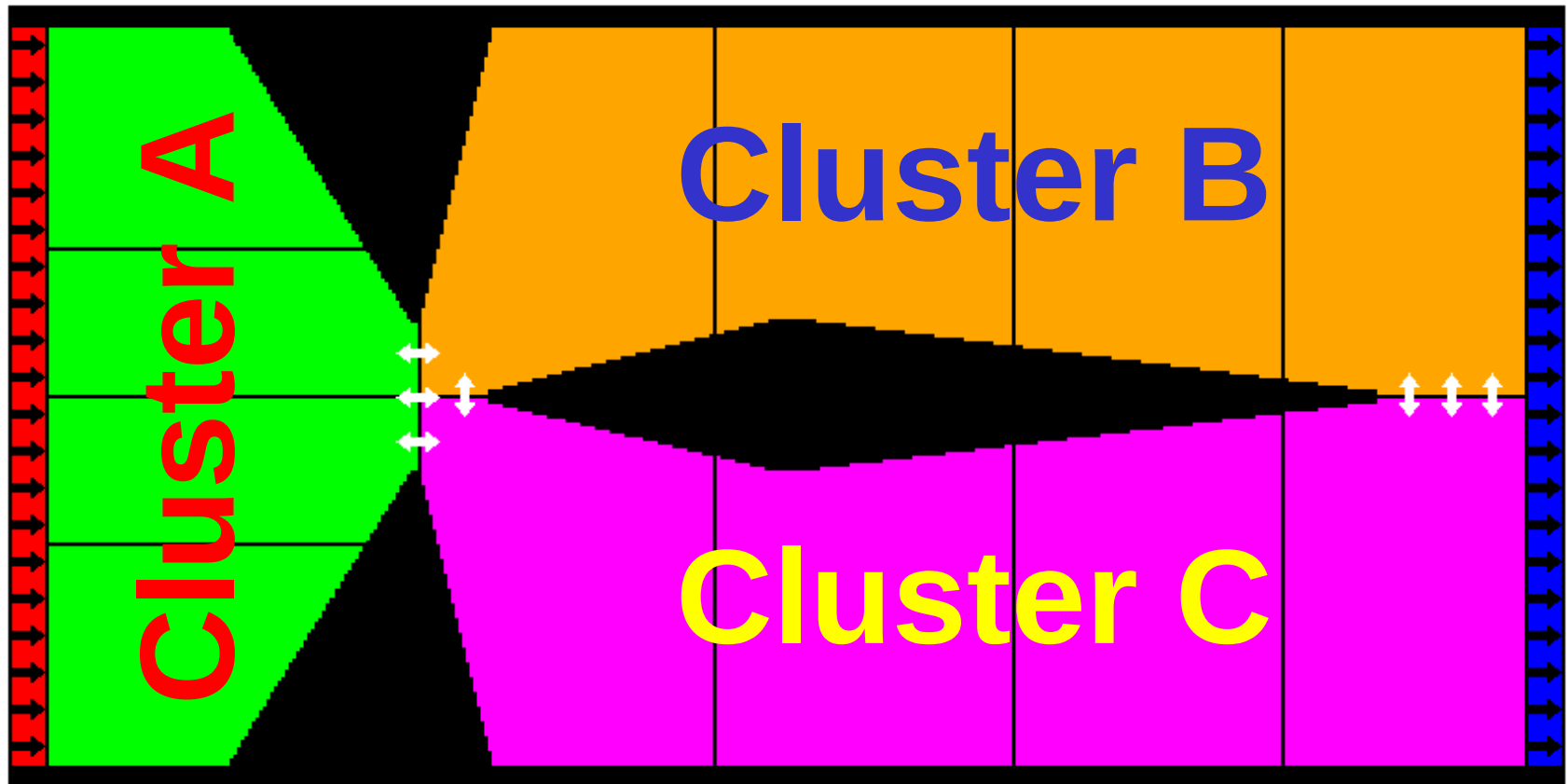


Example: CFD Simulation





Example: CFD Simulation





Adaptation Layer

Smart Partitioner

➡ **Optimal decomposition scheme** for
your problem on *your* metacomputer

How to use it in your application ?

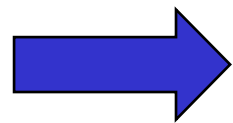
➡ **Adaptation Layer** on top of MetaMPICH
your applications can easily attach to

➡ Communication Library (**MetaComm**)[★]



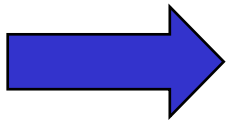
Adaptation Layer

MetaComm:



- additional **communication functions**
- can **replace** all explicit **MPI functions**

Optimised Communication:

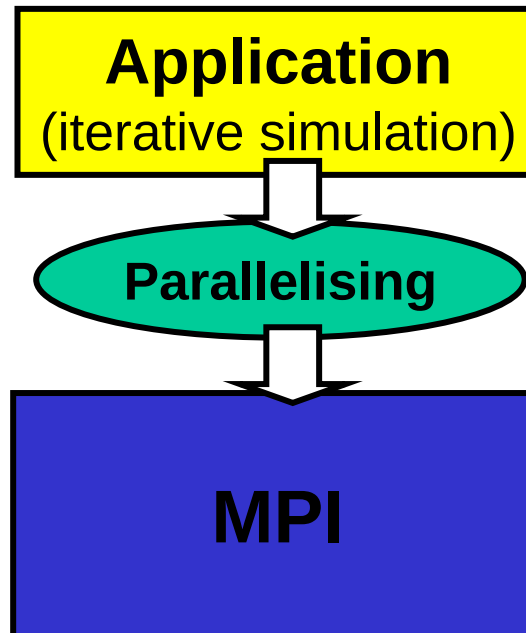


- based on **smart** partition scheme
- performs **every possible reduction**
- **metacomputer** is still **transparent**



Adaptation Layer

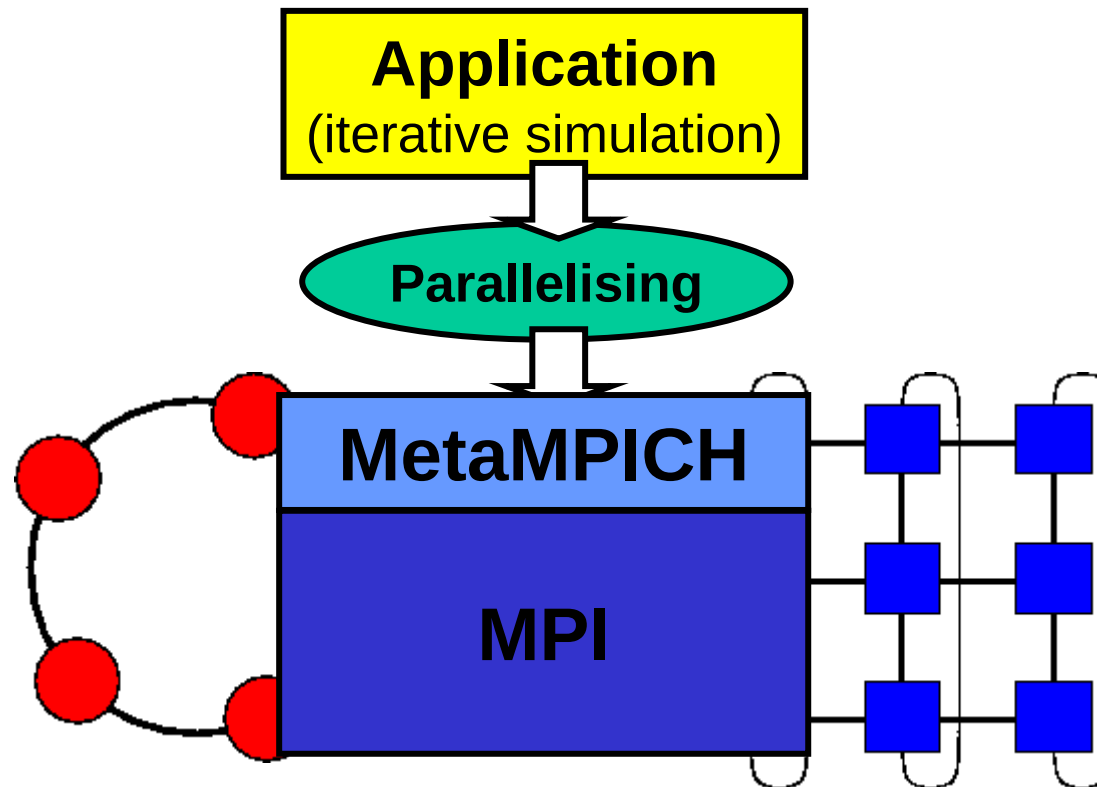
normal case:





Adaptation Layer

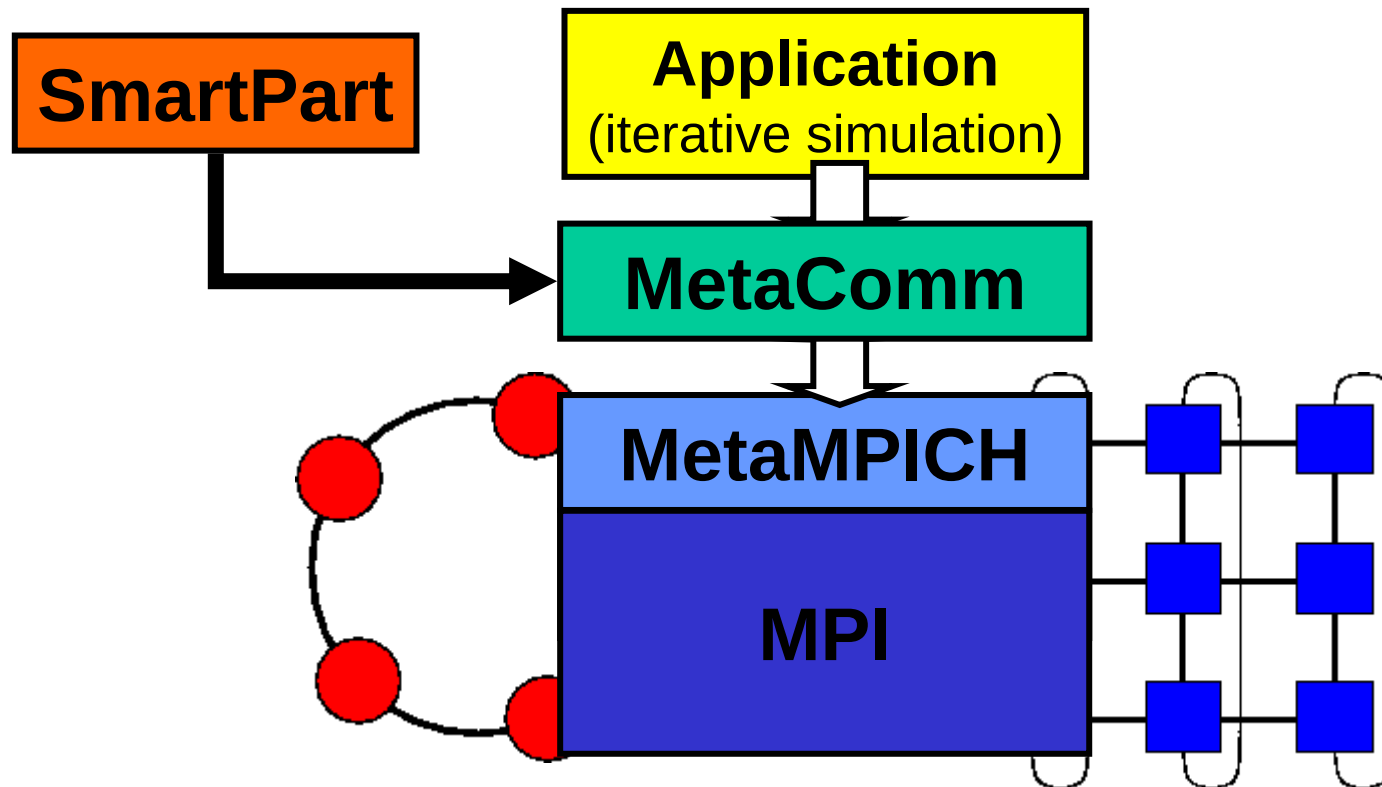
Coupled Clusters:





Adaptation Layer

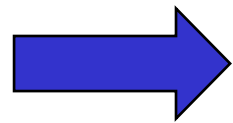
transparent use → **NO good performance** ☹





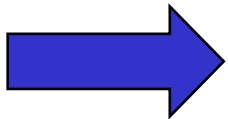
Conclusion And Outlook

Metacomputing And Coupled Clusters



- Software Library **MetaMPICH**
- **Challenges** of metacomputing

Optimising of Applications

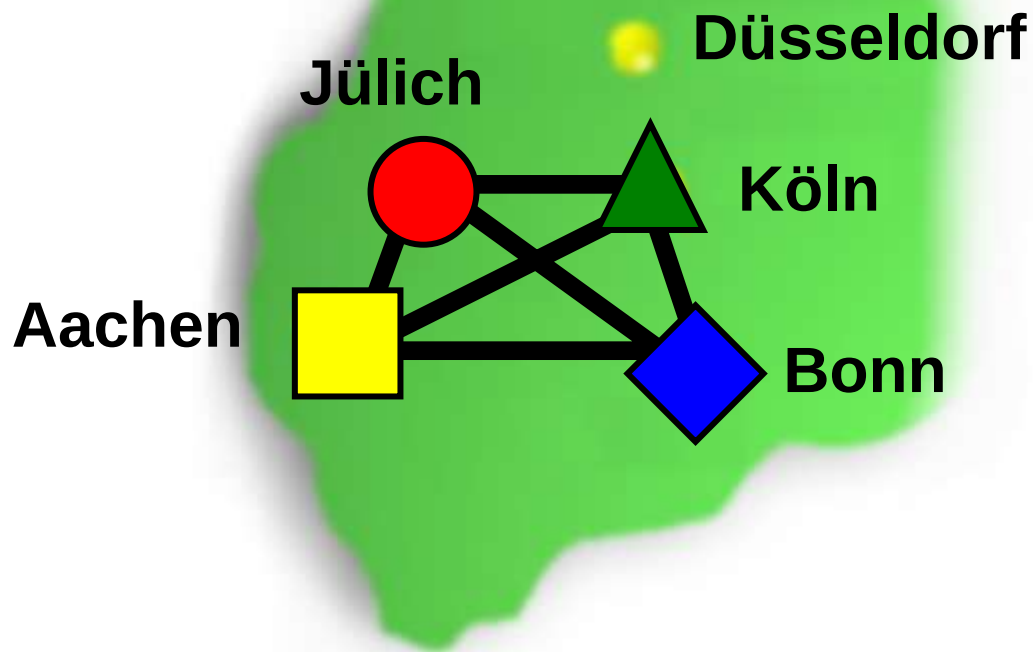


- Algorithms on **structured grids**
- **SmartPart** and **MetaComm**



Conclusion And Outlook

VIOLA-Project:

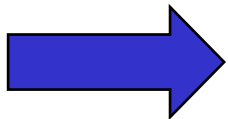




Conclusion And Outlook

Metacomputing *can* be a powerful way to increase performance.

Metacomputer is a heterogeneous System !!!



You should always search for ways to optimise your applications !!!

Thank you for your attention!

Any Questions?



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