#### Heterogeneous Computing in Charm++

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## **GPU** Overview

- Programmed with CUDA
- 1,000s of threads
- 100s GB/s bandwidth
- ~16 GB of memory
- TeraFLOPS double
  precision performance







## **GPU MANAGER**





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# GPU Manager

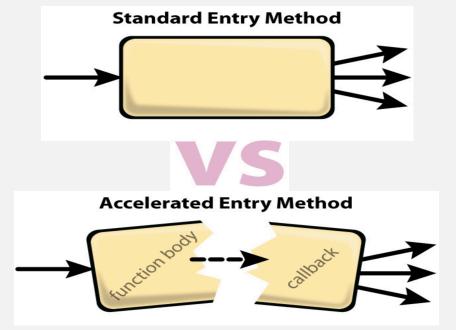
- GPU task Management library
- Register kernel for asynchronous invocation
- Automates data movement
- Overlap kernel execution and data transfer
- Pre-allocated pool of pinned memory
- Runtime profiling integration (Projections)





# Using GPU Manager

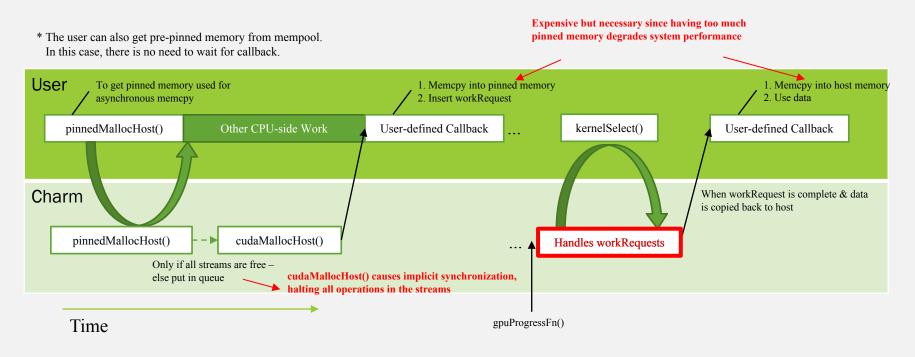
- Build charm with cuda
- Enqueue work request:
  - Describe buffers
  - Callback(s)
  - Run kernel function







# Original Design









# Handling workRequests

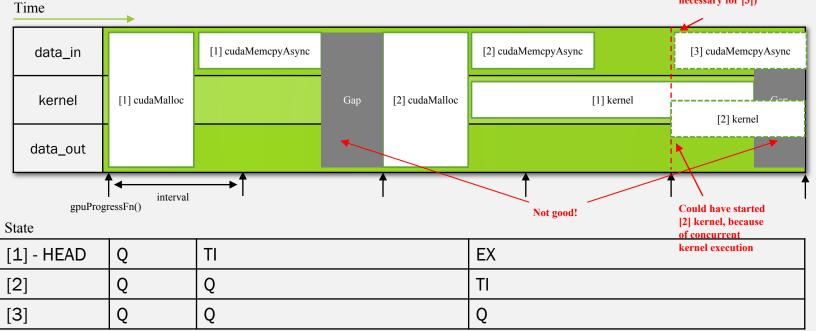
- **3 streams** for data transfer & computation overlap:
  - data\_in\_stream
  - kernel\_stream
  - data\_out\_stream
- Handled via gpuProgressFn(), called periodically by scheduler





# Handling workRequests

Could also have started [3] cudaMemcpyAsync (if no cudaMalloc necessary for [3])



\* Q: Queued, TI: Transfer-In, EX: Executing, TO: Transfer-Out

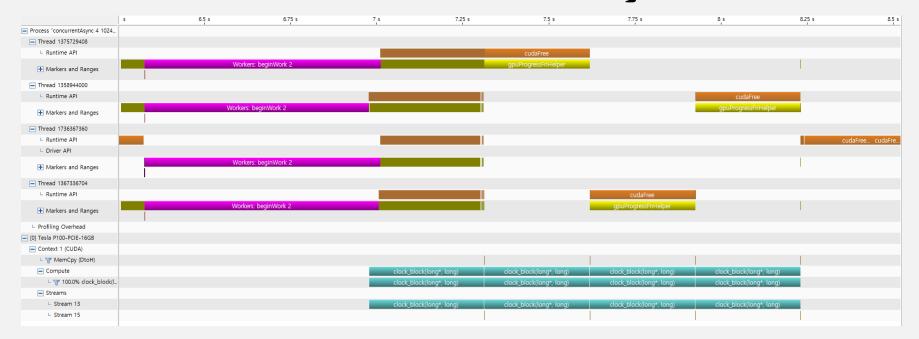


# New Design

- Avoid polling via stream callbacks
  - Added new callback locations
  - Supported in CUDA 5.0 (K20)
- Enable concurrent execution
  - Spawns max streams, one per workRequest
  - Supported in compute capability 2.x (Tesla)



## NVTX Concurrent Async Old







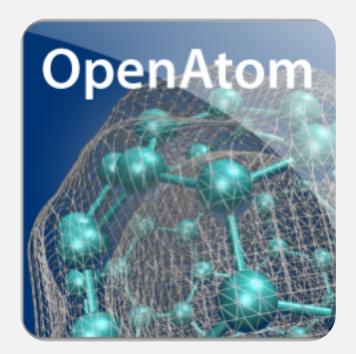
## NVTX Concurrent Async New

	6.5 s	6.75 s	7 s	7.25 s	7.5 s
Process "concurrentAsync 4 1024					
Thread 4182607616					
L Runtime API					
Harkers and Ranges	-	Workers: beginWork	2		
Thread 79105280					
⊢ Runtime API				cudaFr cudaFr cudaFr	eeHost
L Driver API					
H Markers and Ranges		Workers: beginWor	(2		
Thread 4174214912					
L Runtime API					
H Markers and Ranges		Workers: beginWork	:2		
- Thread 3976189696					
🕂 Markers and Ranges					
- Thread 3992975104					
L Runtime API					
+ Markers and Ranges		Workers: beginWork :	2		
Profiling Overhead					
[0] Tesla P100-PCIE-16GB					
Context 1 (CUDA)					
L 🍸 MemCpy (DtoH)					
Compute		clock_block(long*, long) clock_block(long*, long) clock_block(long*, long) clock_block(long*, long)			
└ <b>₮</b> 100.0% clock_block(l		clock_block(long*, long) clock_block(long*, long) clock_block(long*, long) clock_block(long*, long)			
Streams					
∟ Stream 13		clock_block(long*, long)			
∟ Stream 14		clock_block(long*, long)			
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## OpenAtom

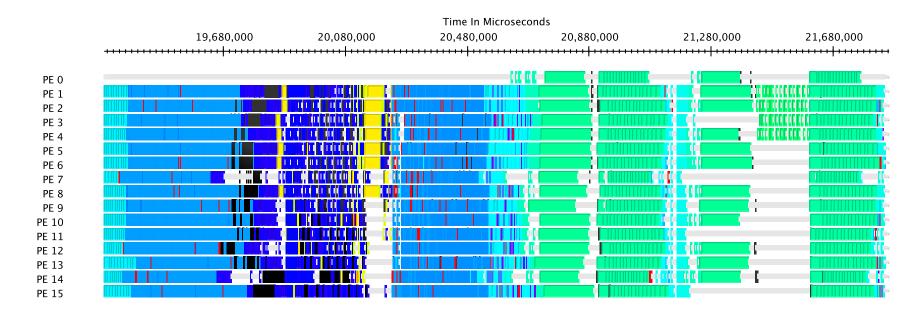
- Ab-inito molecular dynamics
- Offloads forward and backwards path of pair calculator
- New GPU target







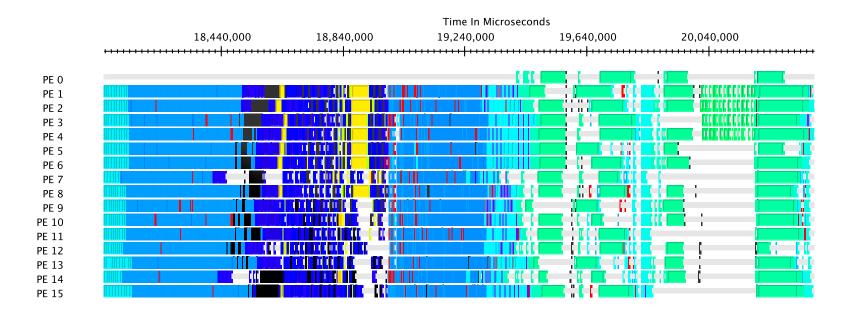
## **OpenAtom Performance**







## **OpenAtom Performance**

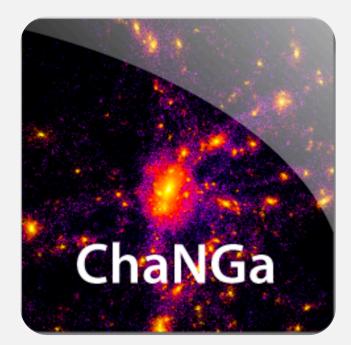






## OpenAtom

- Cosmological N-body simulations
- Leverages GPU Manager
- Offloads gravity kernels
- Active work in optimization

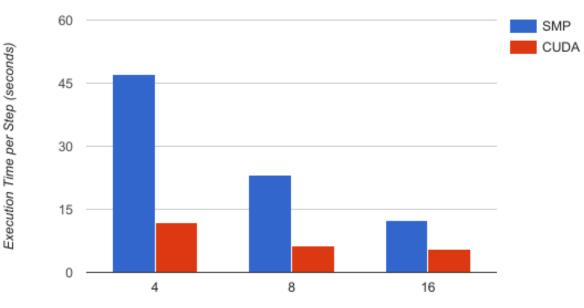






## ChaNGa Performance

ChaNGa dwf1 on 4 BlueWaters XK Nodes

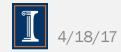


Workers





## ACCEL FRAMEWORK





## Motivation

- Exploit runtime info. for dynamic execution
- Runtime (RTS) can map to various platforms
- RTS can proactively move needed data

• Don't leave hardware sitting idle







## Accel Framework

- Generate code from tagged entry methods
  - Host (CPU) and device (CUDA)
  - Extend with tuning keywords
  - Annotate object data access
- Builds on GPU manager
- Batch fine grained kernel launches





#### Example Code void foo() entry readonly : float matrix [SIZE] <implobj->matrix>, ···· T ···· ·· [SIZE] <implobj->matrixTmp> ] { Implementation here Charm++ Workshop 2017



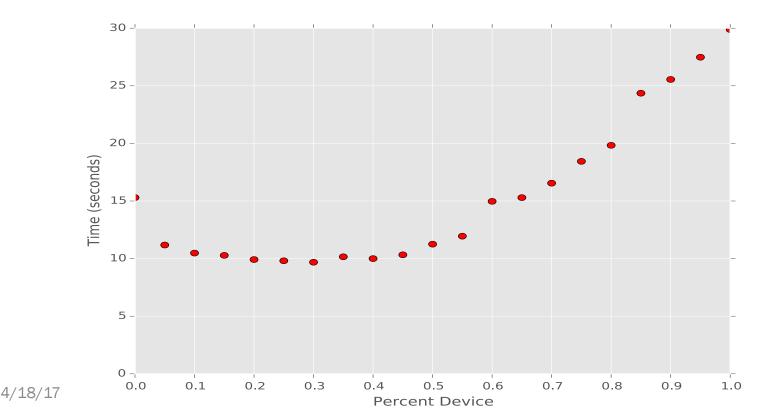
## Benchmarks

- stencil2d (aka jacobi)
  - weighted five point stencil
  - CPU friendly
- md
  - molecular dynamics
  - GPU friendly
- Stampede
  - 1 GPU node (K20 + Xeon E5-2680)
  - 16 cores/processing elements



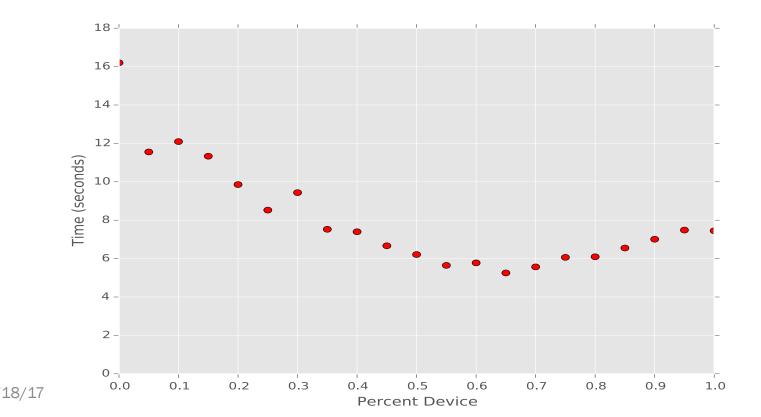


## Stencil 2D





## Molecular Dynamics

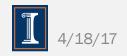




# Analysis

Code	% <b>Dev.</b>	Host	Device
stencil	30%	1.58x	3.09x
md	65%	3.02x	1.46x

- Using hardware improves performance
- Even when it's not ideal





## **FUTURE WORK**





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## Future Work

- OpenCL and other language support
- Stream priorities
- Ongoing unified memory experiments
- Heterogenous multi-node load balancing





# Michael Robson mprobson@illinois.edu **QUESTIONS?**







## **BACKUP SLIDES**





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# [accel] Framework Usage

- modifiers:
  - read-only, write-only, read-write
  - shared one copy per batch
  - persist resident in device memory
- parameters:
  - triggered one invocation per chare in array
  - splittable (int) AEM does part of work
  - threadsPerBlock (int) specify block size







## **Projections Timelines**





