MVAPICH
MPI, PGAS and Hybrid MPI+PGAS Library

Accelerating MPI Message Matching and Reduction Collectives For Multi-/Many-core Architectures

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Adaptive and Dynamic Design for MPI Tag Matching

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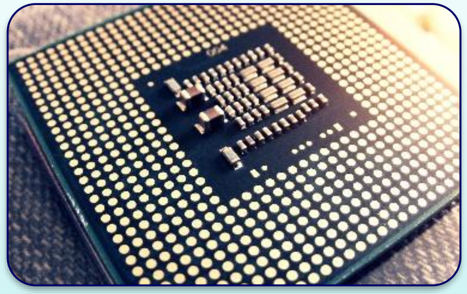
Current Trends in HPC



Supercomputing systems scaling rapidly

- Multi- and Many-core architectures
- High-performance Interconnects

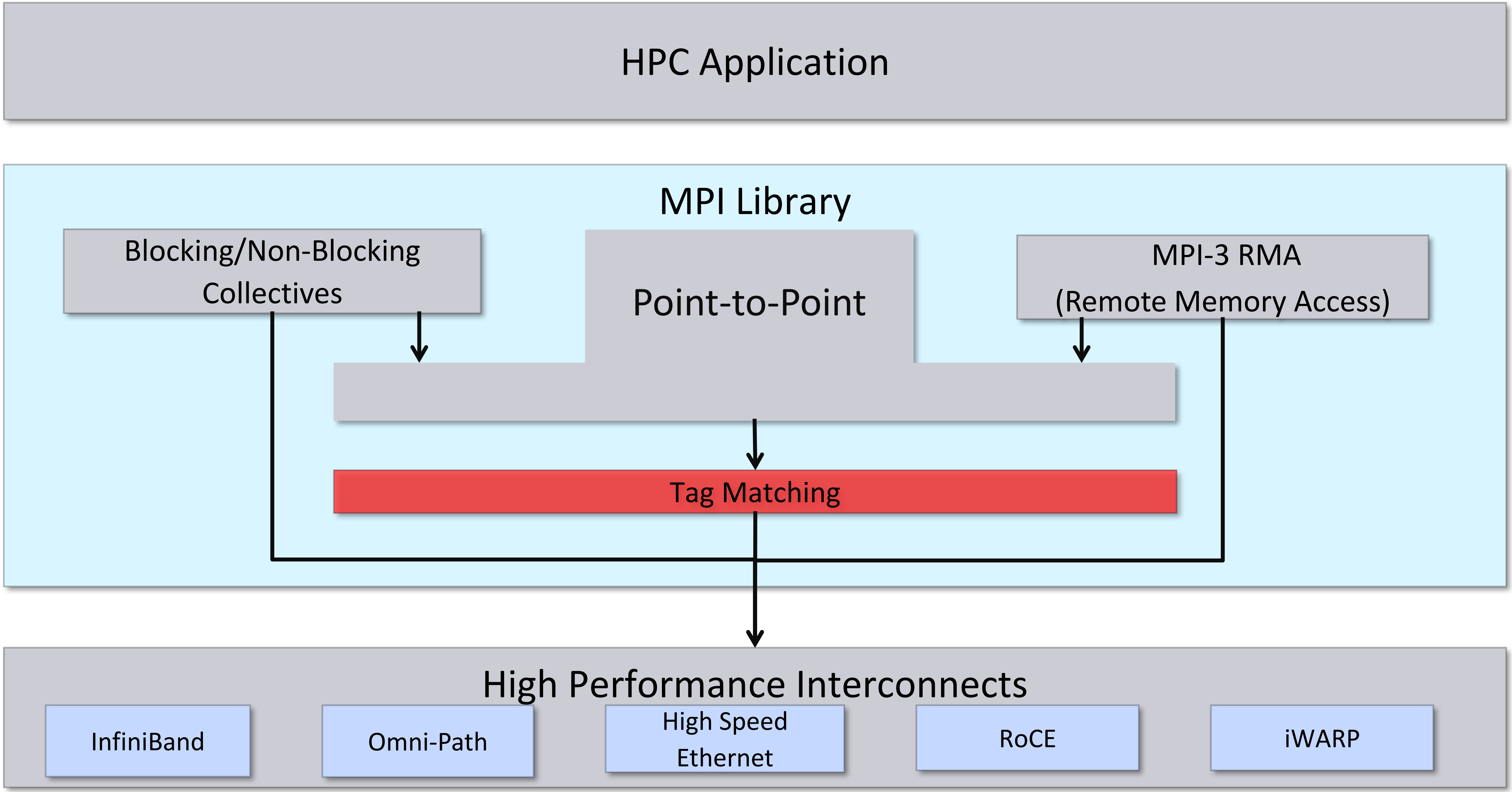
InfiniBand and Omni-Path are popular HPC Interconnects

- Low-latency and High-bandwidth
- 192 systems (39%) in Jun'17 Top500 use IB

MPI used by vast majority of HPC applications

- Helping applications scale to thousands of cores
- Large systems exposing new scalability issues

Components of an MPI Library



MPI Tag Matching 101

- On the receiver side, one needs to match the incoming message with the message that was posted by receiver
- Three parameters should match
  - Context id, Source Rank, Tag
  - Wildcards (MPI_ANY_SRC, MPI_ANY_TAG) introduce additional complexity
- Two kinds of the queues are involved in the receiver side
  - Posted queue
  - Unexpected queue

Search Time Analysis of the Default Double Linked List Design

- Most MPI libraries use double linked list for unexpected and posted queues
- Message to be removed could be in any position of the queue
  - Removal time in the best case is O(1) and in the average case is linear O(N)
- Tag matching is in the critical path for point-to-point based operations
- Number of the processes in a job is increasing
  - Future extreme-scale systems are expected to have millions of cores*
  - Multithreaded programming models
- All can push the search functions to go deeper in the lists
  - Impose significant overhead on the performance

* Thakur R, Balaji P, Buntinas D, Goodell D, Gropp W, Hoefler T, Kumar S, Lusk E, Träff JL. MPI at Exascale. Proceedings of SciDAC. 2010 Jul;2:14-35.

Proposed Adaptive Design

- Based on the Bin-based and default simple double linked list scheme
- Three phases
  - Starts with the default design
  - Observes the communication pattern for each process during the runtime
  - If all the conditions are held, it begins to convert the default scheme to the Bin-based scheme
- Each process can have its own scheme
  - Some may stay at the default scheme, some may need to convert to bin-based scheme

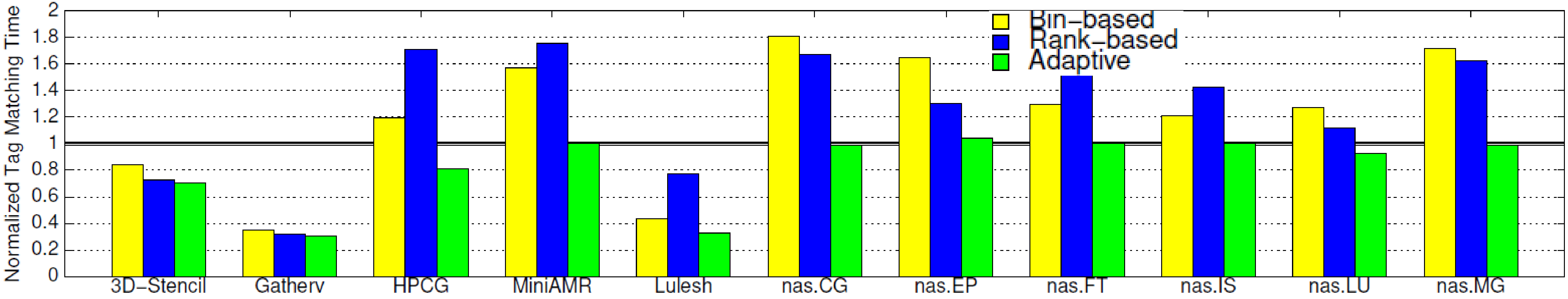
Proposed Adaptive Design (Cont'd)

- For each of the posted and unexpected queues, we consider the following thresholds
  - Number of the calls to the tag matching functions in the library (CALLS_NUM)
  - The average number of queue look-up attempts per CALLS_NUM (MACTCH_ATTMPS)
- Each process maintains both during the runtime
- If both thresholds are crossed
  - Adaptive design changes from the double linked list scheme to the bin-based scheme

Proposed Adaptive Design (Cont'd)

- Currently, conversion is one way from default to bin-based scheme and may occur only one time through the entire runtime
- These thresholds are fixed through entire runtime and they are configurable
  - We have tuned them based on empirical analysis using OSU micro benchmarks
- We consider two possible sizes for NUM_BINS
  - ¼ JOB_SIZE and ½ JOB_SIZE
  - Based on MATCH_ATTMPS, we decide which one to choose

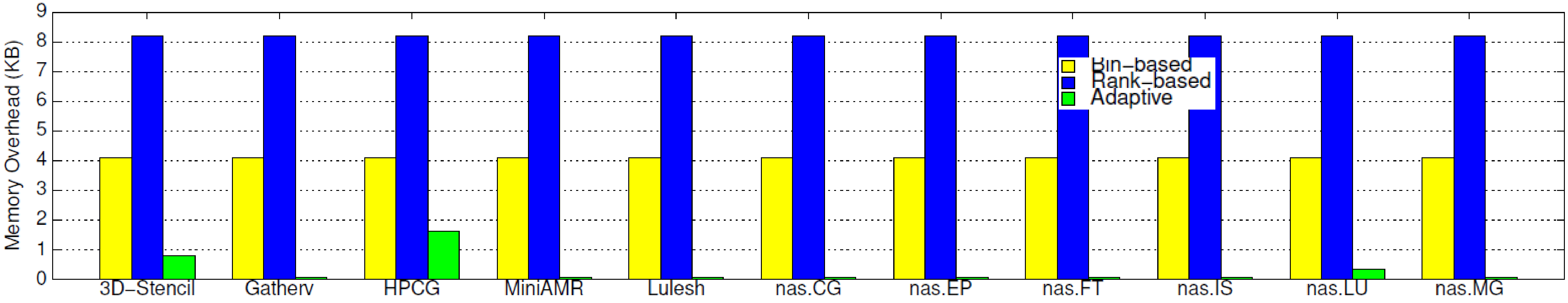
Summary of Tag Matching Performance



(b) Total Tag Matching Time, Normalized to Default (Lower is Better)

- Comparison of different designs/benchmarks at 512 processes on RI
- Adaptive design shows the best performance

Summary of Memory Consumed for Tag Matching



(a) Memory Overhead per Process, Compared to Default (Lower is Better)

- Comparison of different designs/ benchmarks at 512 processes on RI with default design
- Adaptive design shows minimal memory overhead

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Scalable Reduction Collectives with Data Partitioning-based Multi-Leader Design

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MPI Reduction Collectives 101

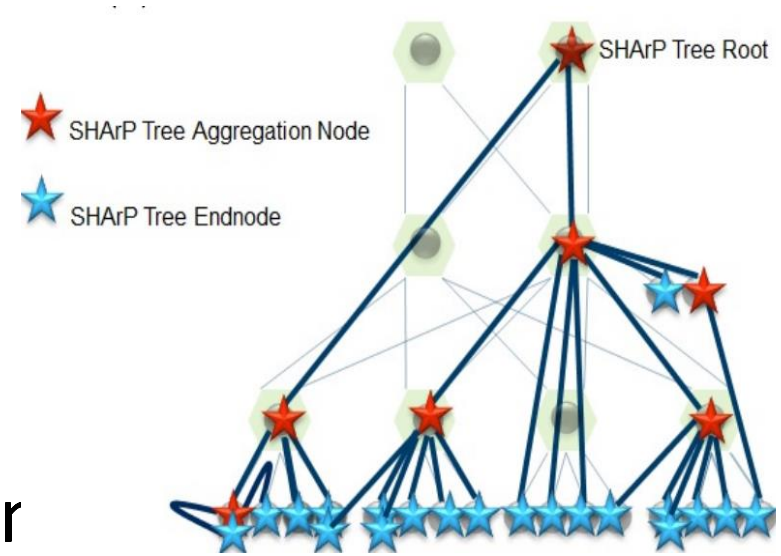
- Convenient abstraction to implement group communication operations
- Widely used across various scientific domains
  - Owing to their ease of use and performance portability
- One of the most popular collective operations: MPI_Allreduce
  - 37% of communication time
- MPI_Allreduce reduces values from all processes and distribute the result back to all processes

Existing Designs for MPI_Allreduce

- Hierarchical strategy
  - A two-level approach
  - Intra-node reduction by root + inter-r
    - Computations are done by the root process of each node
  - QPI transfer to send everything to same socket

- Tree-based strategies
  - Recursive Doubling
    - Based on point-to-point communication
    - High parallelism for computation
  - All the process are involved in computation
    - Pairs distance doubles after each step
    - Log (P*) steps

- Network offload based mechanism
  - Scalable Hierarchical Aggregation Protocol (SHArP*) by Mellanox
    - Management and execution of MPI operations in the network by using SHArP
    - Similar to hierarchical strategy



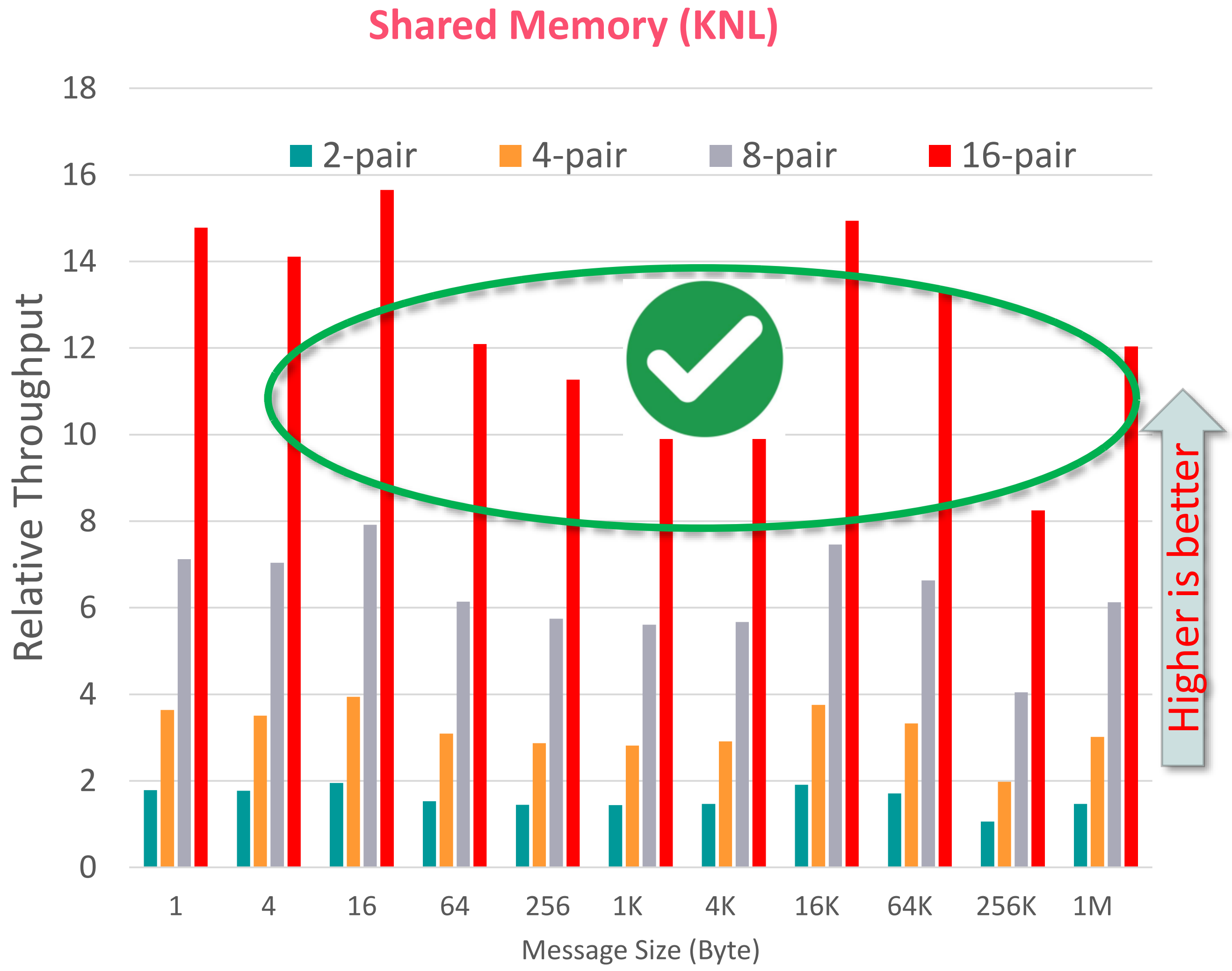
* Bloch et al. Scalable Hierarchical Aggregation Protocol (SHArP): A Hardware Architecture for Efficient Data Reduction

Relative Throughput of Different Architectures

- Using OSU Micro benchmark suite*
- “Multiple Bandwidth Test”
  - Back-to-back messages
    - Sent to a pair before waiting for receive
- Evaluates the aggregate unidirectional bandwidth between multiple pairs of processes
- 1) Xeon + IB, 2)Xeon + Omni-Path, and 3) KNL + Omni-Path

* http://mvapich.cse.ohio-state.edu/benchmarks/

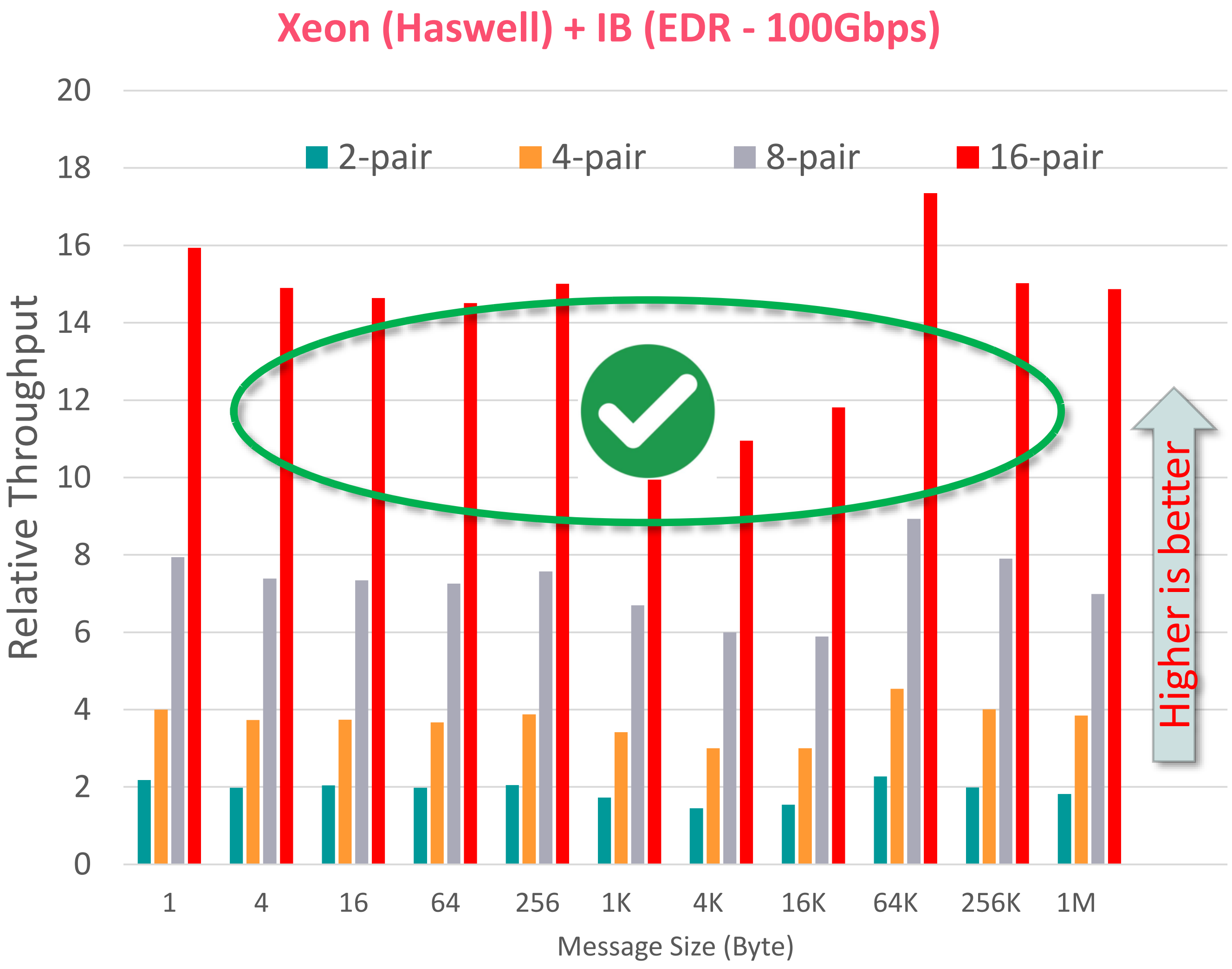
Communication Characteristics of Modern Architectures: Intra-node Communication



Multiple pair test vs. one pair test

- The relative throughput very close to the number of pairs
- Support many concurrent intra-node communication

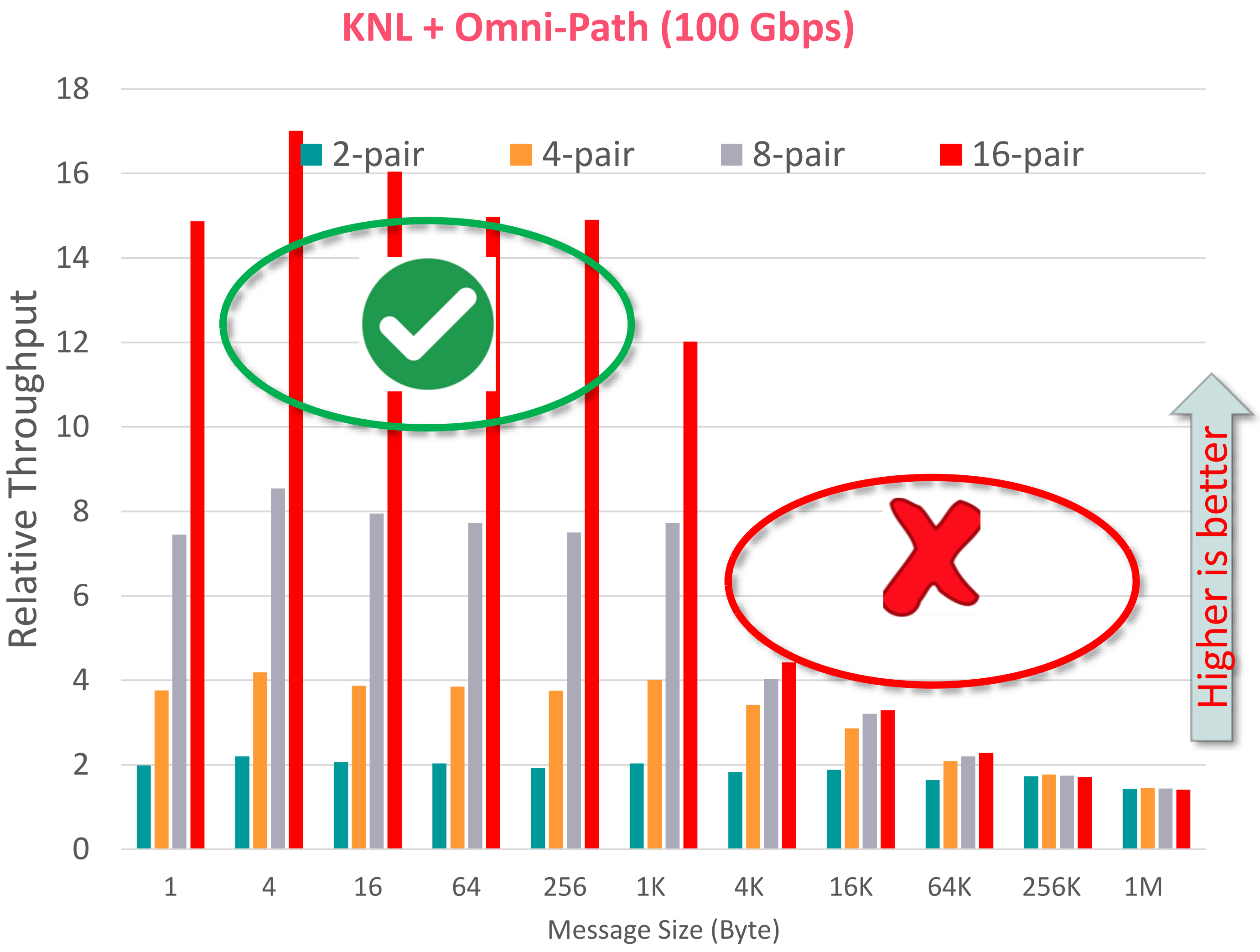
Communication Characteristics of Modern Architectures: InfiniBand Interconnect



Multiple pair test vs. one pair test

- The relative throughput close to the number of communicating processes per node
- Support many concurrent intra-node communication

Communication Characteristics of Modern Architectures: Omni-Path Interconnect



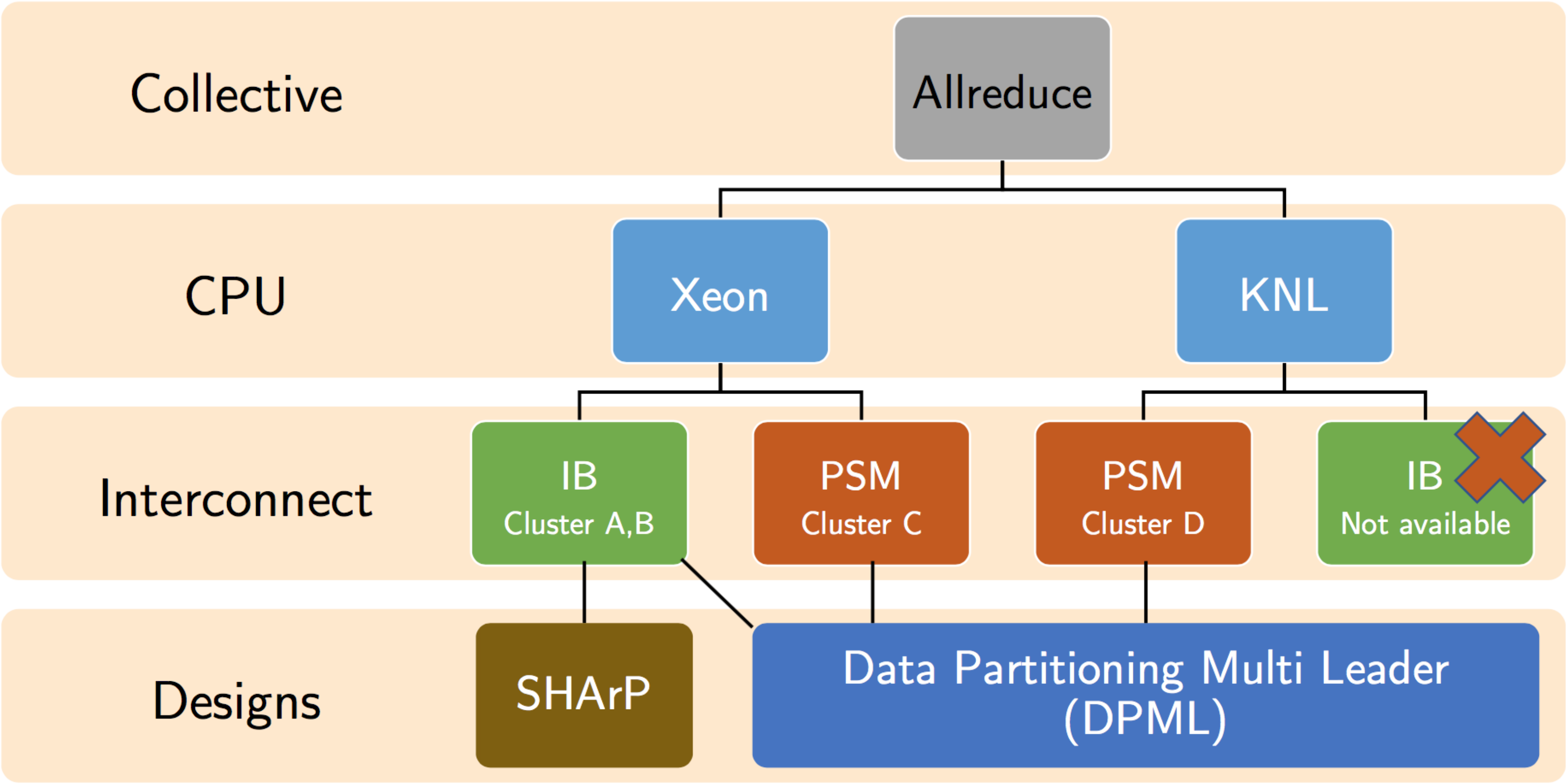
Multiple pair test vs. one pair test

- The relative throughput of one for large messages
- Supports many concurrent communications for small and medium message range
- Similar behavior observed for Xeon + Omni-Path

Performance limitations of Existing Designs for MPI_Allreduce

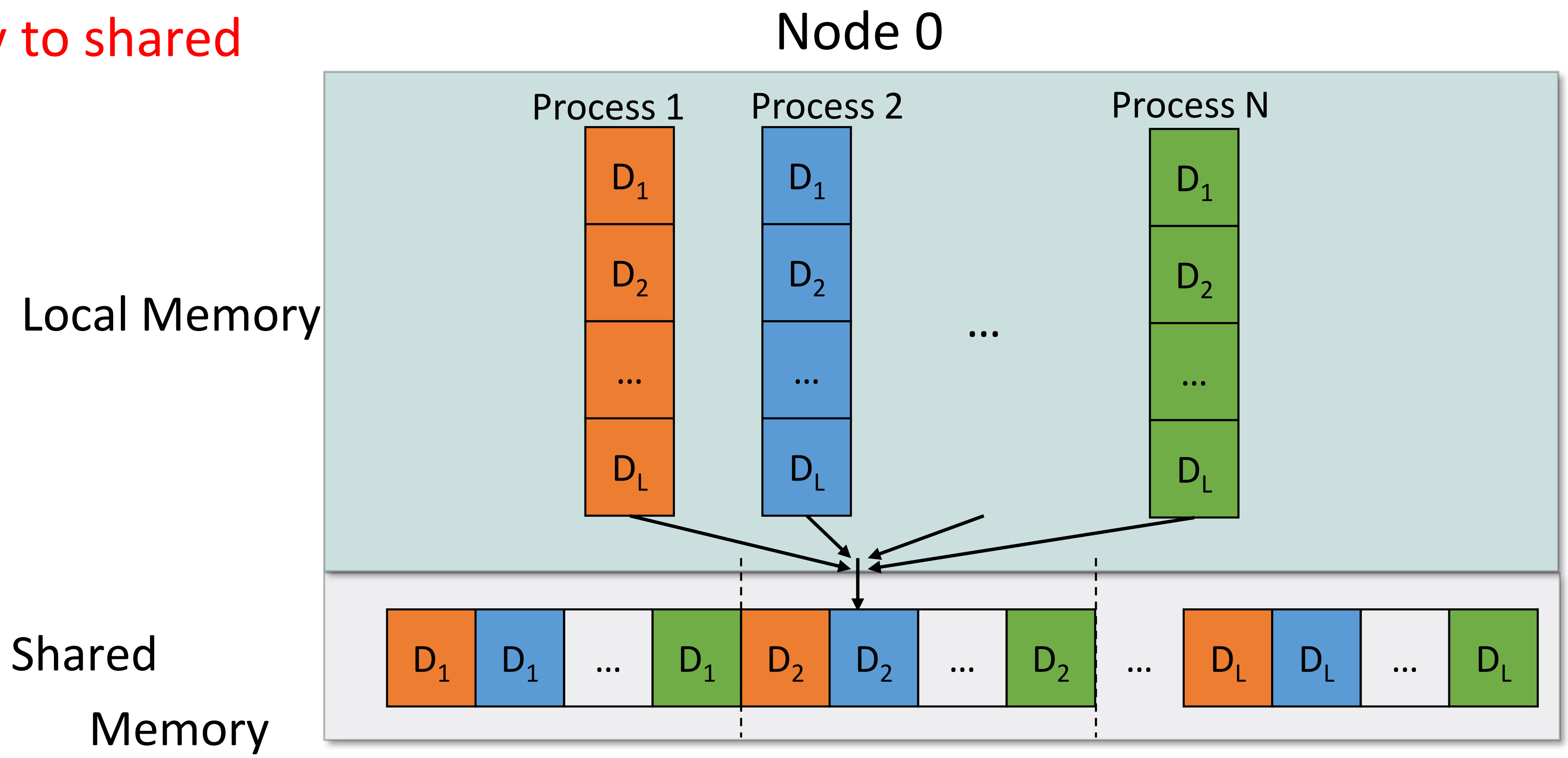
- Does not take advantage of large number of cores and high concurrency in communication
- Does not take advantage of shared memory collectives
  - Needs kernel support for zero-copy communication for large messages in same node
- Too many inter-node communication for large PPNs
- Limited performance due to extra QPI transfers
- Limited computing power of switches limits its performance for medium and large message ranges

Design Outline



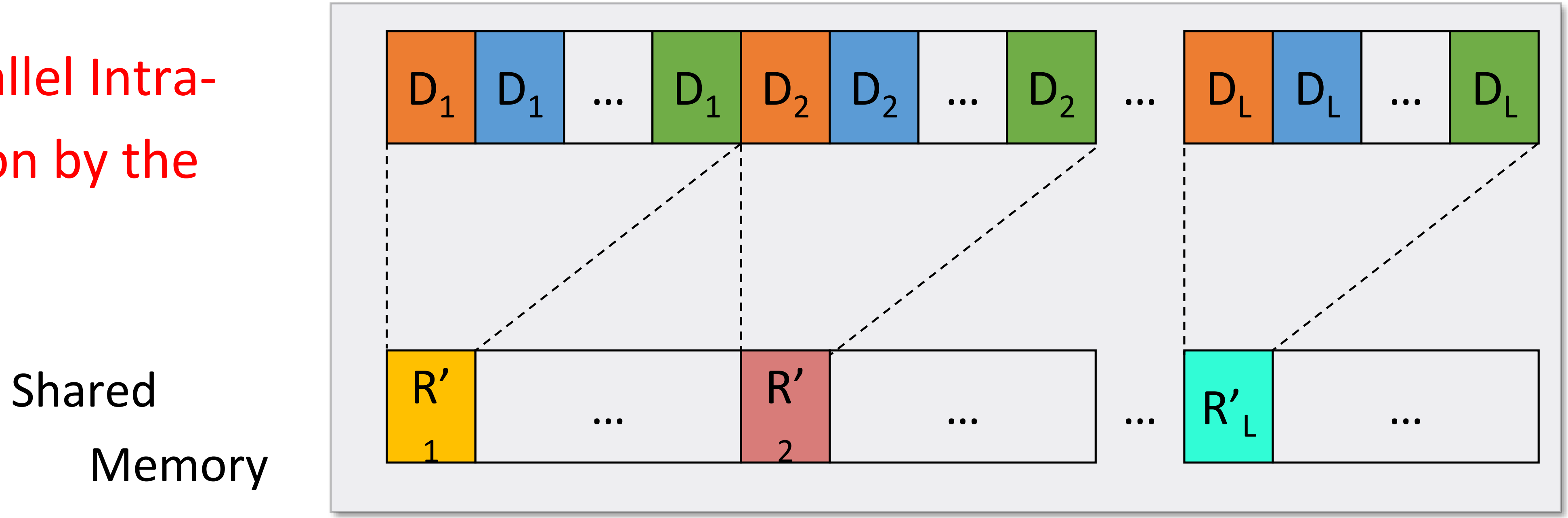
DPML Design Phases

- Phase 1: Copy to shared Memory



DPML Design Phases

- Phase 1: Copy to shared Memory
- Phase 2: Parallel Intra-node reduction by the leaders



DPML Design Phases

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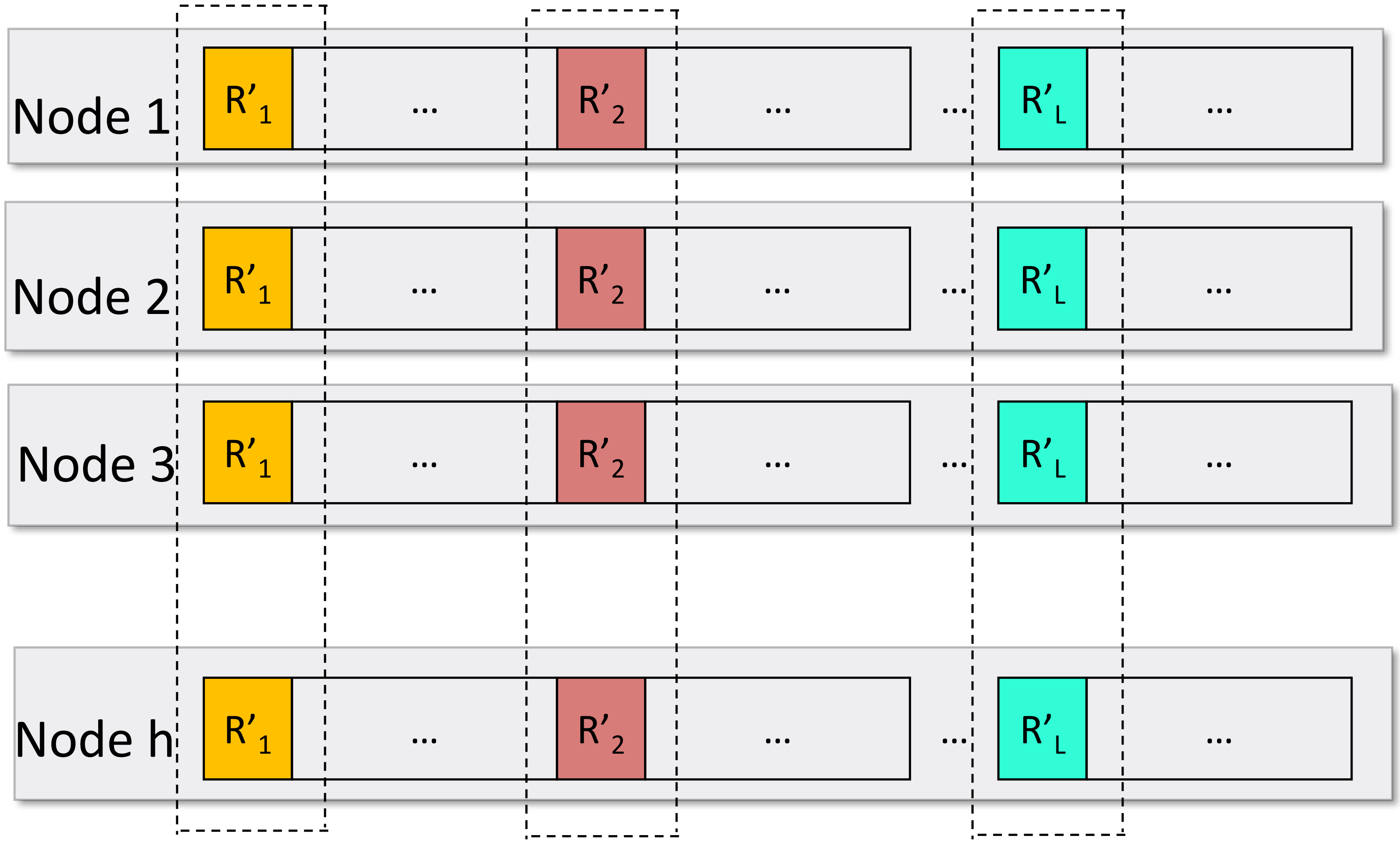
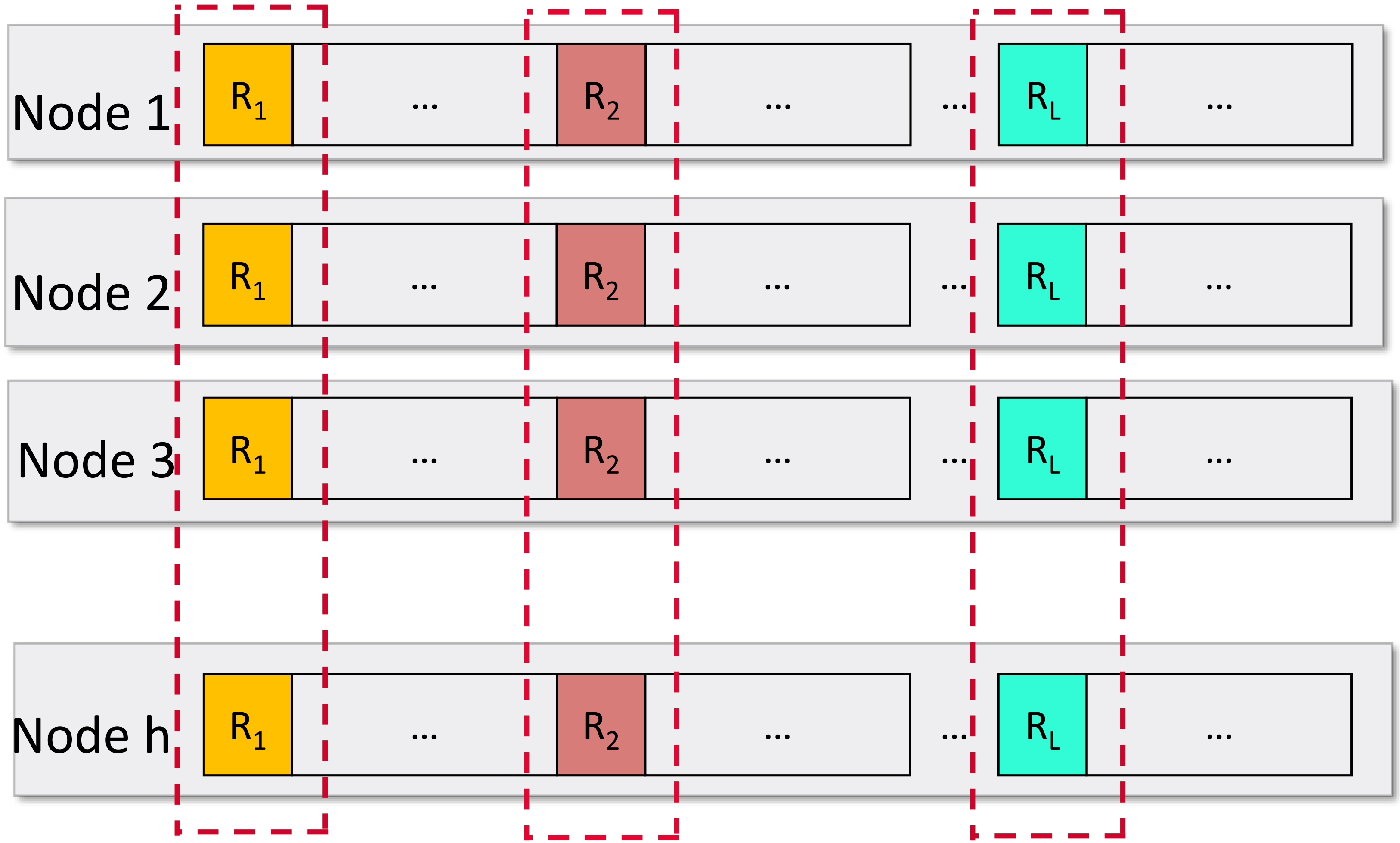


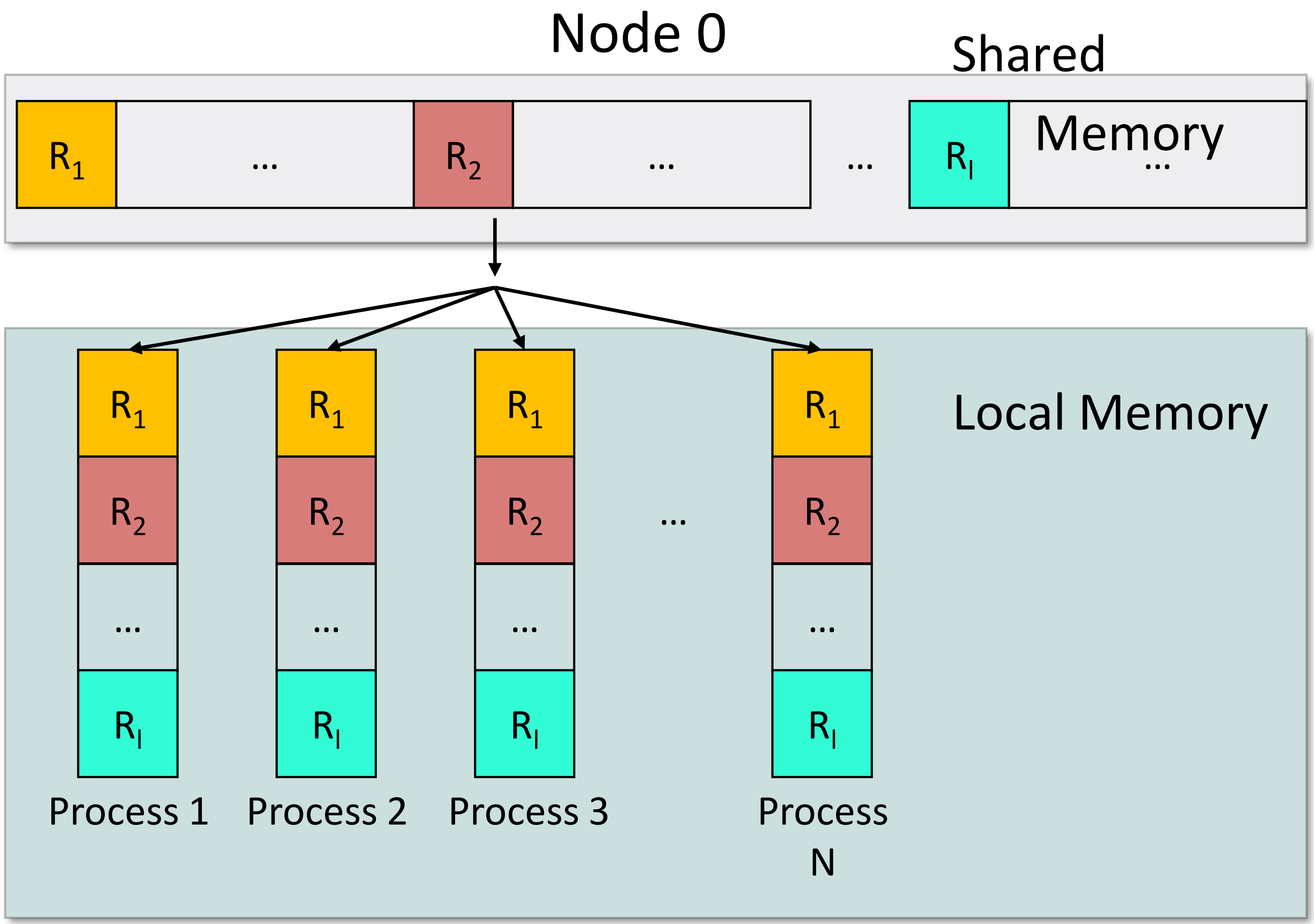
DPML Design Phases

- Phase 1: Copy to shared Memory
- Phase 2: Parallel Intra-node reduction by the leaders
- Phase 3: Parallel Inter-node Allreduce by the leaders with same index

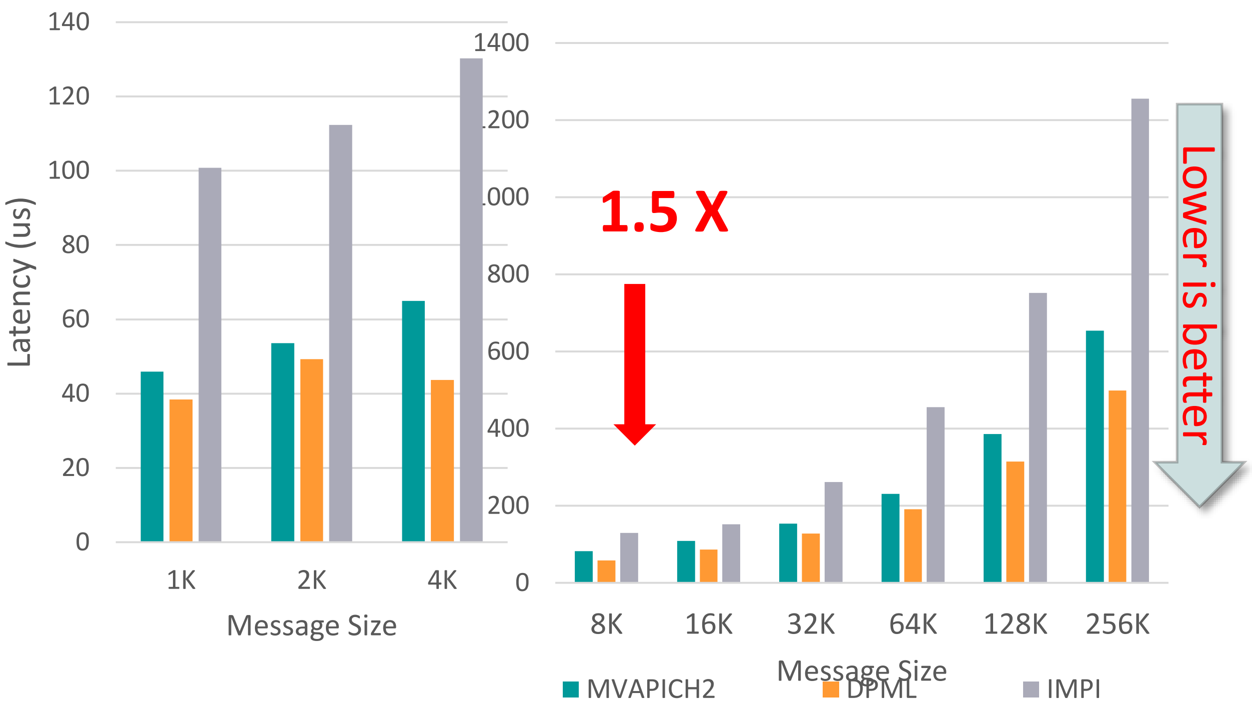


DPML Design Phases

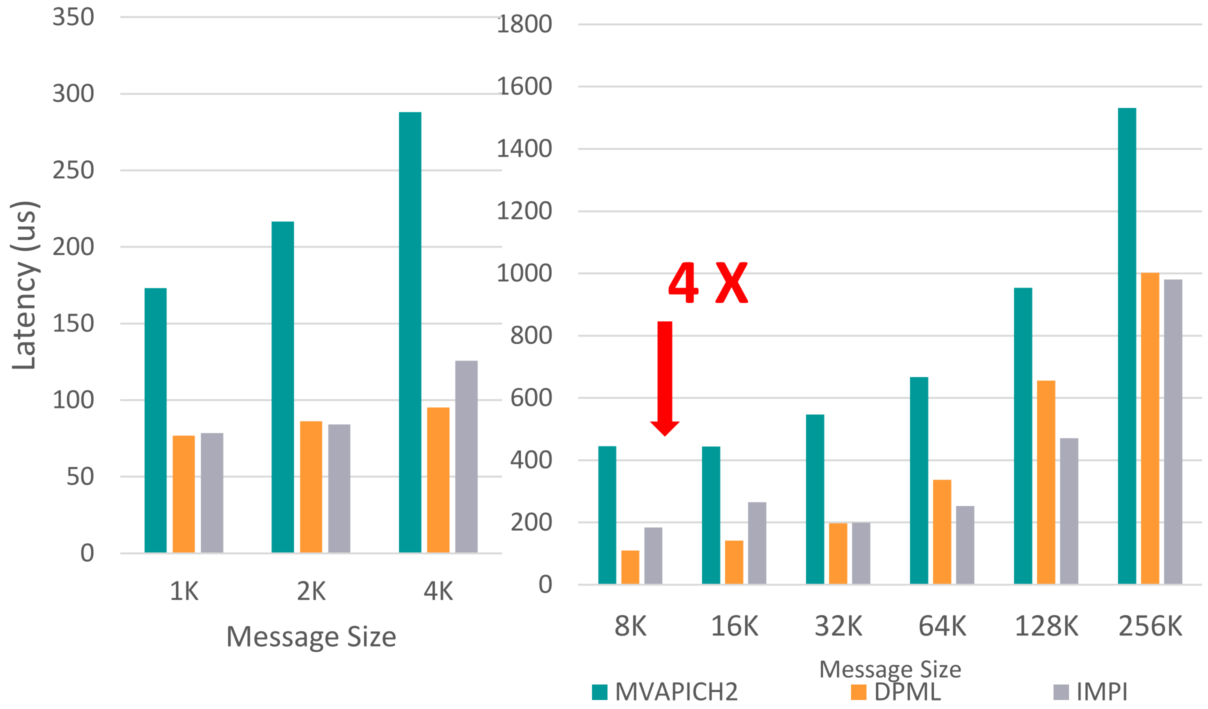
- Phase 1: Copy to shared Memory
- Phase 2: Parallel Intra-node reduction by the leaders
- Phase 3: Parallel Inter-node Allreduce by the leaders with same index
- Phase 4: Parallel distribution of Allreduce results to local buffers



Performance of MPI_Allreduce On Omni-Path



XEON + Omni-Path (64 Nodes, 28 PPN*)

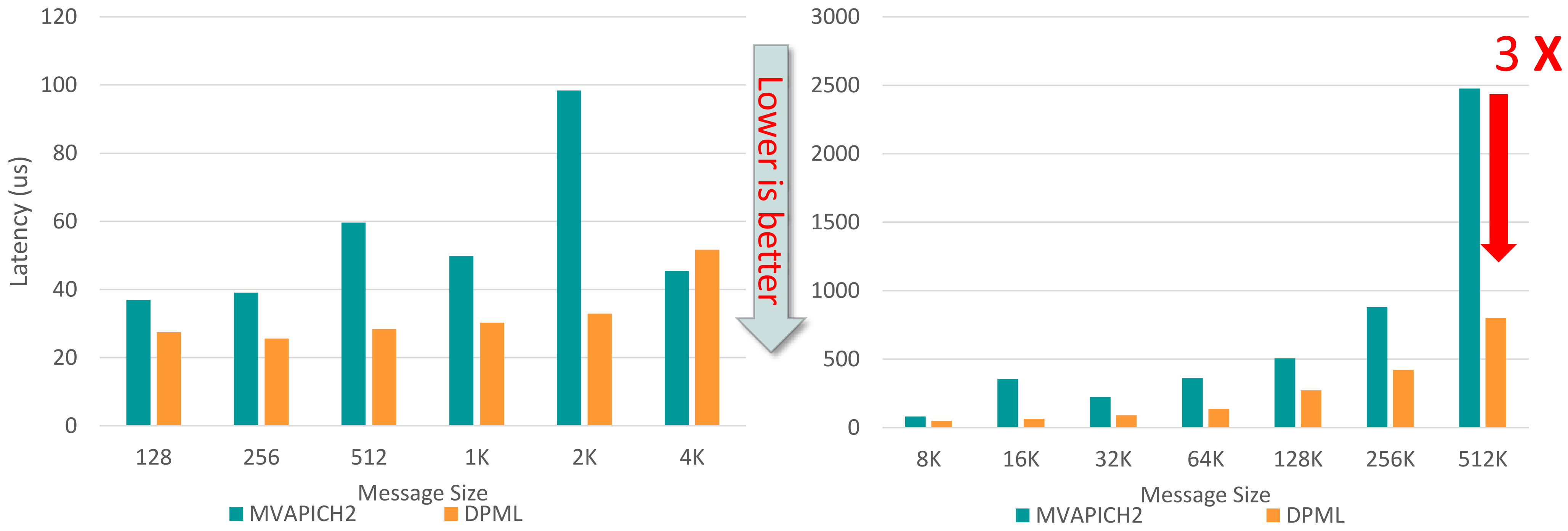


KNL + Omni-Path (32 Nodes, 32 PPN)

- DPML always outperform MVAPICH2 for all medium and large message range
- DPML outperform IMPI in medium message range
- High parallelism of DPML benefits KNL more than XEON

*Processes Per Node

Performance of MPI_Allreduce On InfiniBand



XEON + IB (64 Nodes, 28 PPN)

- DPML outperform MVAPICH2 for most of the medium and large message range
  - With 512K bytes, 3X improvement of DPML
- Higher benefits of DPML as the message size increases

Conclusions & Future Work

- Designed multi-leader based collective operations
  - Capable of taking advantage of high-end features offered by modern network interconnects
- Modeled and analyzed proposed design theoretically
- The benefits were evaluated on different architectures
- The DPML design is released as a part of MVAPICH2-X 2.3b! Check out:
  - http://mvapich.cse.ohio-state.edu/overview/#mv2X
- Studied the interplay between communication pattern of applications and different tag matching schemes
- Proposes, designed and implemented a dynamic and adaptive tag matching scheme capable to adapting dynamically to the communication characteristics of applications
- The adaptive approach opens up a new direction to design tag matching schemes for next-generation exascale systems