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Beyond MPI+X





Challenge: the diverse growth of parallelism

The coming generation of Exascale systems will include a diverse range of architectures at massive scale:

- Fugaku: Fujitsu A64FX Arm CPUs
- Perlmutter: AMD EYPC CPUs and NVIDIA GPUs
- Frontier: AMD EPYC CPUs and Radeon GPUs
- Aurora: Intel Xeon CPUs and Xe GPUs
- El Capitan: AMD EPYC CPUs and Radeon GPUs







The Next Platform, Jan 13th 2020: "HPC in 2020: compute engine diversity gets real" https://www.nextplatform.com/2020/01/13/hpc-in-2020-compute-engine-diversity-gets-real/

Three of the big issues facing parallel programming

1. Massive parallelism

• Fugaku has over 7.63 <u>million</u> cores, each with 2x 512-bit wide vectors

2. Heterogeneity

- CPUs and GPUs, both from multiple vendors
 - Intel, AMD, NVIDIA, Fujitsu, Marvell, IBM, Amazon, ...
- Non traditional architectures
 - Graphcore IPUs, Google TPUs, FPGAs, ...

3. Complex memory hierarchies





So is there anything beyond "MPI+X" ?

Let's face it, <u>MPI+X</u> is going to be the most widely used programming model for scientific applications at Exascale

- It can be made to work
- We don't have to throw everything away
- MPI continues to evolve and can directly target GPUs
- The choices for "X" are becoming increasingly attractive:
 - **OpenMP** widely used and now also supports GPUs
 - Various dialects of **parallel C++** are maturing:
 - SYCL/DPC++, Kokkos/RAJA, ...





But what else is there?

There are a few alternatives to MPI+X whose time might be right:

- 1. Partitioned Global Address Space (PGAS) languages
 - E.g. Chapel, Unified Parallel C (UPC), Coarray Fortran, ...

2. Julia

- In 2017 the Celeste project used Julia to achieve "peak performance of 1.54 PFLOP/s using 1.3 million threads" on 9,300 Knights Landing (KNL) nodes of the Cori II (Cray XC40) supercomputer (then 6th fastest system in the world)
- 3. And a few more exotic options:
 - Rust
 - Go





Who is using what?

Worldwide, Jun 2020 compared to a year ago:

Based on how often language tutorials are searched on Google:

Rank	Change	Language	Share	Trend
1		Python	31.6 %	+4.3 %
2		Java	17.67 %	-2.4 %
3		Javascript	8.02 %	-0.2 %
4		C#	6.87 %	-0.4 %
5		PHP	6.02 %	-0.9 %
6		C/C++	5.69 %	-0.2 %
7		R	3.86 %	-0.1 %
8		Objective-C	2.5 %	-0.3 %
9		Swift	2.24 %	-0.1 %
10	1	TypeScript	1.86 %	+0.2 %

(Notice no Fortran!)

13	ተተ	Go	1.29 %	+0.2 %
18	ተተ	Rust	0.78 %	+0.2 %
25	ተተተ	Julia	0.39 %	+0.1 %

Source: http://pypl.github.io/PYPL.html





But what about in HPC?

Data on language usage from the UK's national supercomputer service, ARCHER:



■ Fortran ■ C++ ■ C ■ Python ■ Unidentfied

Fraction of node hours over 1 year from May 2019 to April 2020







8 programming model and run-time projects funded in ECP:

- Two focus on MPI at Exascale (MPICH, OpenMPI)
- Two focus on task-level parallelism approaches (Legion, PaRSEC)
- One focuses on PGAS approaches (UPC++, GASNet)
- One focuses on parallel C++ (Kokkos, RAJA)
- Two focus on low-level on-node parallelism (ARGO, SICM)

Source: https://www.exascaleproject.org/research-group/programming-models-runtimes/





Challenges for beyond MPI+X approaches

- Scalability
 - Parallelism at the data, instruction, thread, core, socket, node, system, ...
- Portability
 - Across CPUs, GPUs, different vendors, compilers, ...
- Performance portability
 - Adapt to the best machine(s) available at the time
- Many other issues too:
 - Ease of use, availability, fault tolerance, longevity, ...





Key takeaways for scientific software developers

- Orders of magnitude more parallelism at Exascale, ≥ O(10⁹)
- Increased heterogeneity (CPU+X)
- MPI+X likely to remain the most widespread solution
- If starting from scratch, worth evaluating some of the alternatives
 - Julia, parallel task frameworks etc.

Exascale is not "business as usual"!





For more information

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