



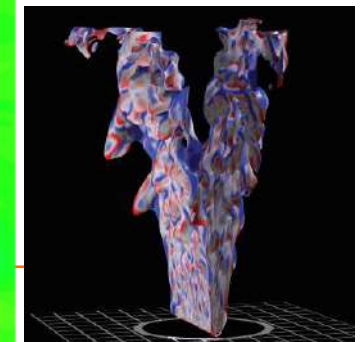
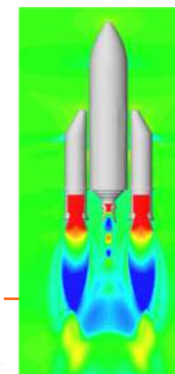
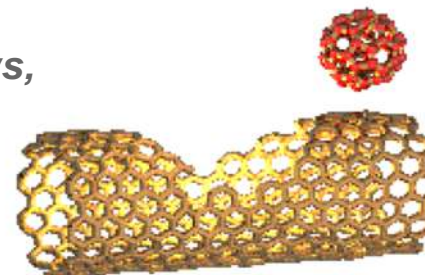
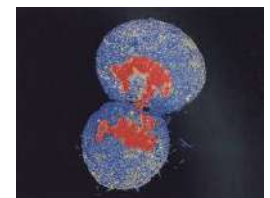
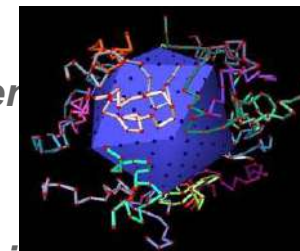
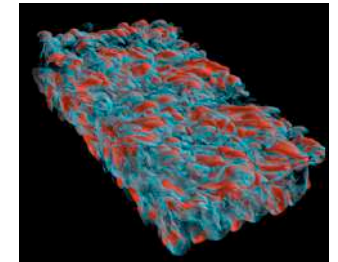
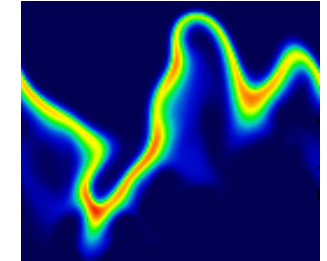
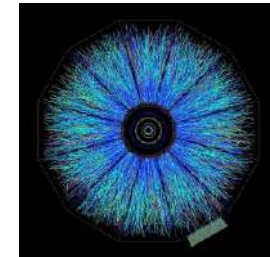
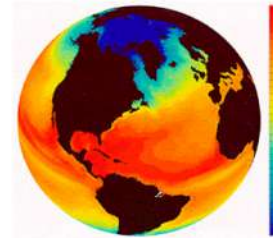
# Introduction to HPC

**EUDAT – PRACE Summer School on managing scientific data from analysis to  
long term archiving, 23-27 September 2019, Trieste, Italy**

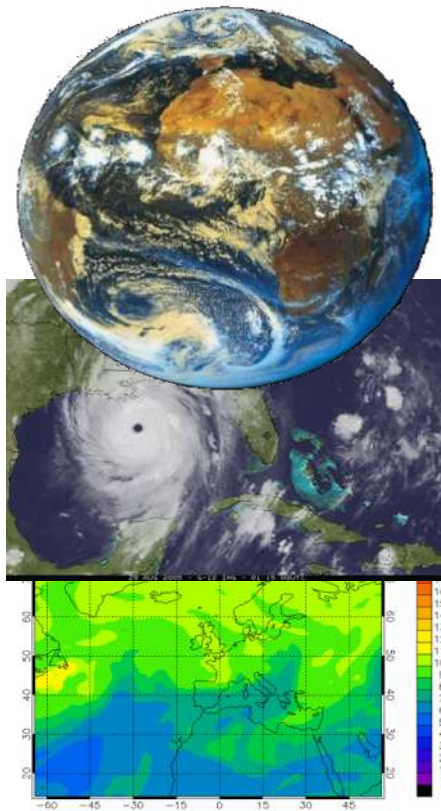
*Leon Kos, University of Ljubljana*

## Why supercomputing?

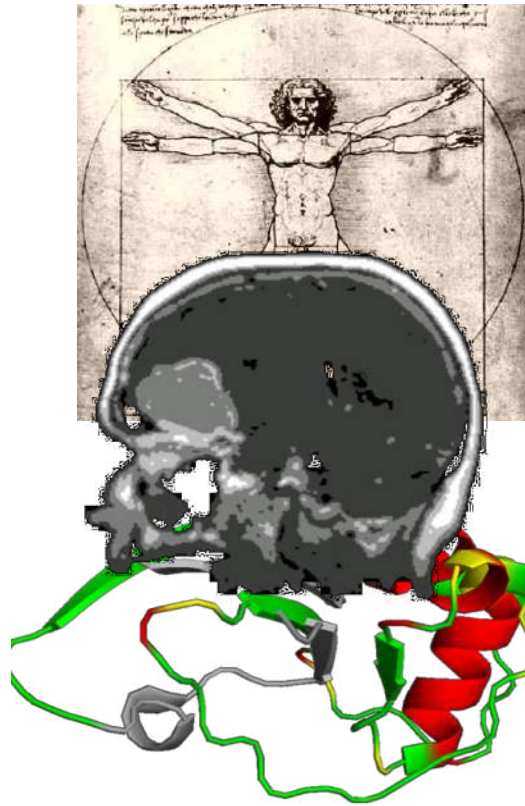
- Weather, Climatology, Earth Science
  - degree of warming, scenarios for our future climate.
  - understand and predict ocean properties and variations
  - weather and flood events
- **Astrophysics, Elementary particle physics, Plasma physics**
  - *systems, structures which span a large range of different length and time scales*
  - *quantum field theories like QCD, ITER*
- **Material Science, Chemistry, Nanoscience**
  - *understanding complex materials, complex chemistry, nanoscience*
  - *the determination of electronic and transport properties*
- **Life Science**
  - *system biology, chromatin dynamics, large scale protein dynamics, protein association and aggregation, supramolecular systems, medicine*
- **Engineering**
  - *complex helicopter simulation, biomedical flows, gas turbines and internal combustion engines, forest fires, green aircraft,*
  - *virtual power plant*



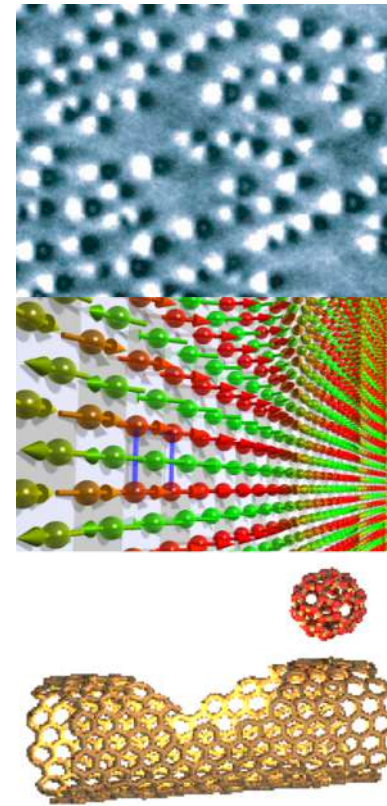
# Supercomputing drives science with simulations



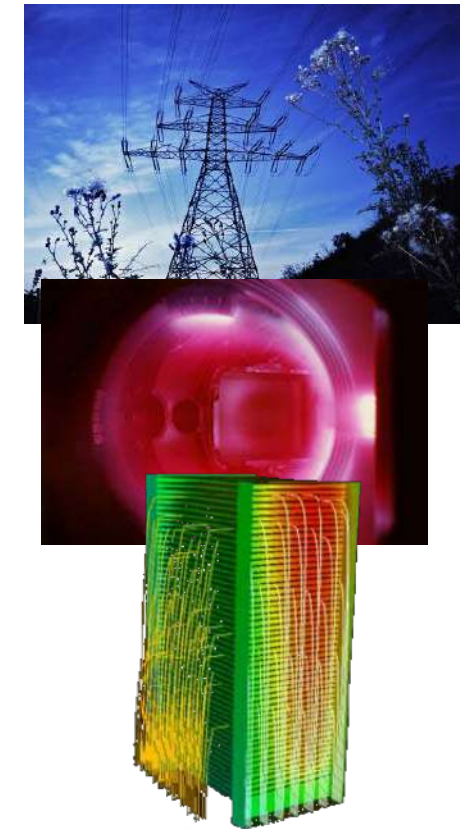
**Environment**  
**Weather/ Climatology**  
**Pollution / Ozone Hole**



**Ageing Society**  
**Medicine**  
**Biology**



**Materials/ Inf. Tech**  
**Spintronics**  
**Nano-science**



**Energy**  
**Plasma Physics**  
**Fuel Cells**



## TOP 500

<https://www.top500.org/lists/2019/06>

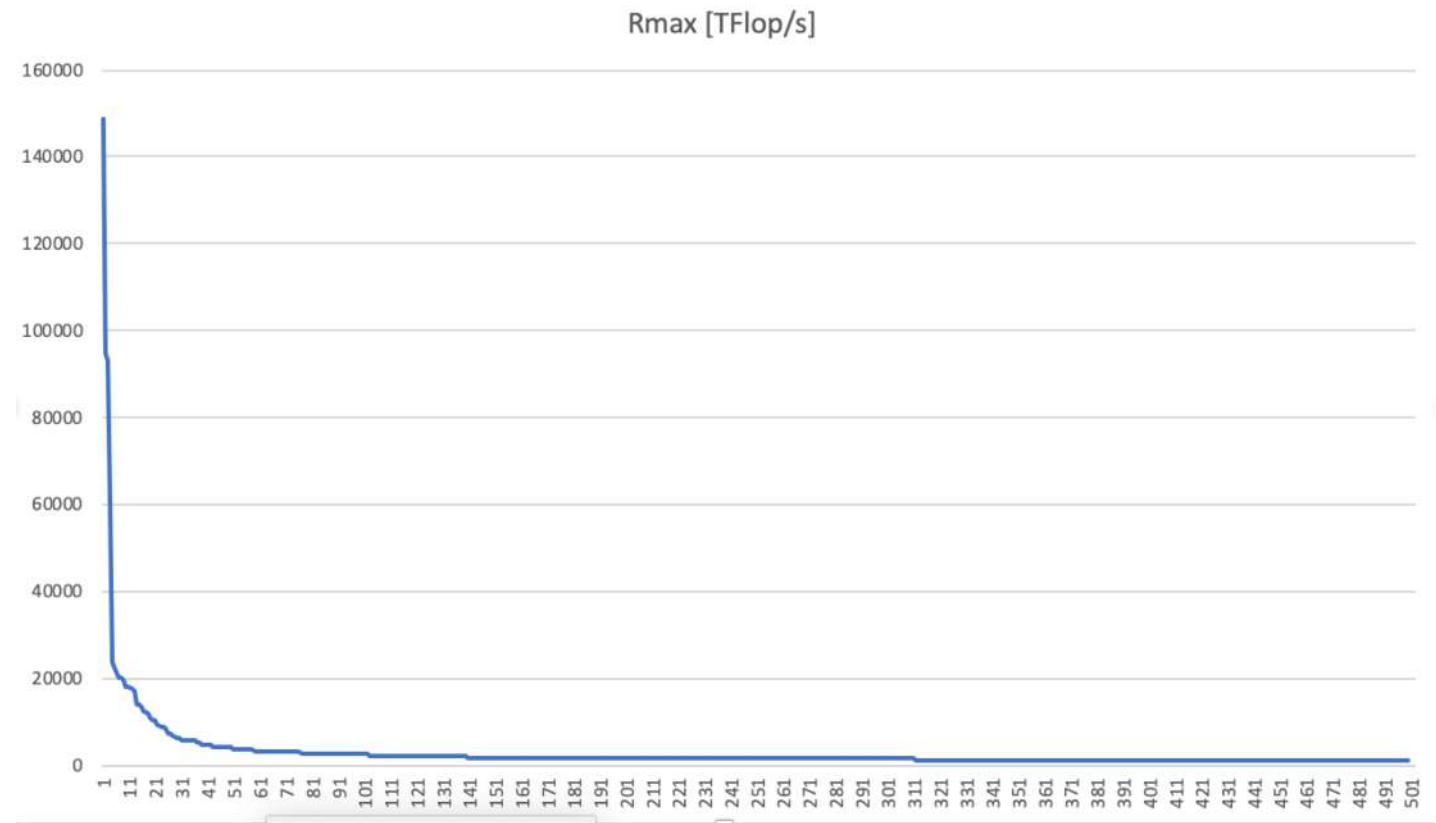
- ▶ TOP 10 Sites for June 2019
- ▶ All 500 are peta-Flop/s systems
  
- ▶ GREEN 500
  - ▶ #469 on TOP500 is DGX SaturnV  
Volta system NVIDIA system  
installed at NVIDIA and FIRST on  
Green 500!

Rank	System	Cores	Rmax (TFlop/s)	Rpeak (TFlop/s)	Power (kW)
1	<b>Summit</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.07GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband , IBM DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	2,414,592	148,600.0	200,794.9	10,096
2	<b>Sierra</b> - IBM Power System S922LC, IBM POWER9 22C 3.1GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband , IBM / NVIDIA / Mellanox DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	1,572,480	94,640.0	125,712.0	7,438
3	<b>Sunway TaihuLight</b> - Sunway MPP, Sunway SW26010 260C 1.45GHz, Sunway , NRCPC National Supercomputing Center in Wuxi China	10,649,600	93,014.6	125,435.9	15,371
4	<b>Tianhe-2A</b> - TH-IVB-FEP Cluster, Intel Xeon E5-2692v2 12C 2.2GHz, TH Express-2, Matrix-2000 , NUDT National Super Computer Center in Guangzhou China	4,981,760	61,444.5	100,678.7	18,482
5	<b>Frontiera</b> - Dell C6420, Xeon Platinum 8280 28C 2.7GHz, Mellanox InfiniBand HDR , Dell EMC Texas Advanced Computing Center/Univ. of Texas United States	448,448	23,516.4	38,745.9	
6	<b>Piz Daint</b> - Cray XC50, Xeon E5-2690v3 12C 2.6GHz, Aries interconnect , NVIDIA Tesla P100 , Cray Inc. Swiss National Supercomputing Centre (CSCS) Switzerland	387,872	21,230.0	27,154.3	2,384
7	<b>Trinity</b> - Cray XC40, Xeon E5-2698v3 16C 2.3GHz, Intel Xeon Phi 7250 68C 1.4GHz, Aries interconnect , Cray Inc. DOE/NNSA/LANL/SNL United States	979,072	20,158.7	41,461.2	7,578
8	<b>AI Bridging Cloud Infrastructure (ABCI)</b> - PRIMERGY CX2570 M4, Xeon Gold 6148 20C 2.4GHz, NVIDIA Tesla V100 SXM2, Infiniband EDR , Fujitsu National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) Japan	391,680	19,880.0	32,576.6	1,649
9	<b>SuperMUC-NG</b> - ThinkSystem SD650, Xeon Platinum 8174 24C 3.1GHz, Intel Omni-Path , Lenovo Leibniz Rechenzentrum Germany	305,856	19,476.6	26,873.9	
10	<b>Lassen</b> - IBM Power System S922LC, IBM POWER9 22C 3.1GHz, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, NVIDIA Tesla V100 , IBM / NVIDIA / Mellanox DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	288,288	18,200.0	23,047.2	



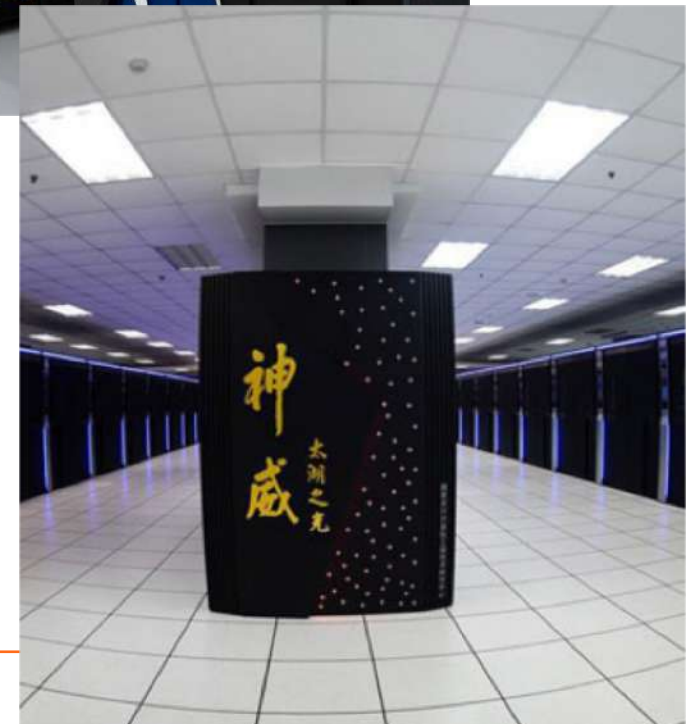
## High Performance Linpack – June 2019

- ▶ Mainstream 1-5 PFlop/s
- ▶ Knee 5-20 PFlop/s
- ▶ Leaders 20-150 PFlop/s
  
- ▶ Exascale or ExaFlop/s



## Towards Exa Scale

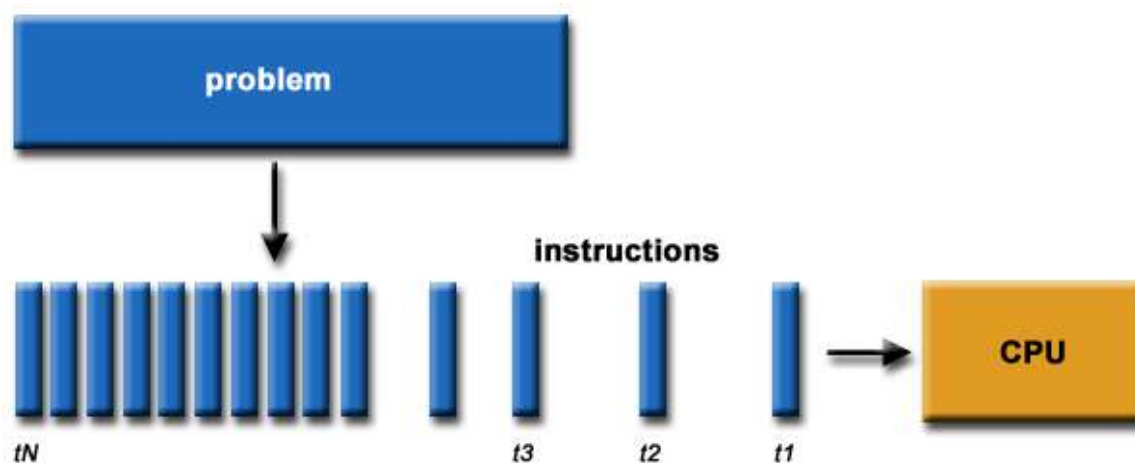
- ▶ GPU Accelerators everywhere?
- ▶ Summit, using only 4,608 nodes and 10PB RAM
  - ▶ IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.07GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband
- ▶ Sunway TaihuLight, 40,960 nodes and 1PB RAM
  - ▶ Sunway MPP, Sunway SW26010 260C 1.45GHz, Sunway





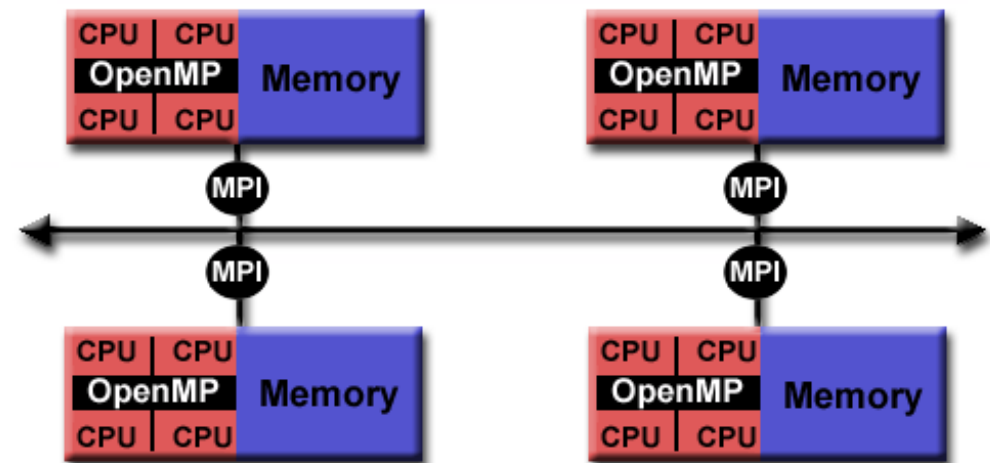
## Introduction to parallel computing

- ▶ Usually is the program written for serial execution on one processor
- ▶ We divide the problem into series of commands that can be executed in parallel
- ▶ Only one command at a time can be executed on one CPU



## Parallel programming models

- ▶ Threading
- ▶ **OpenMP** – *automatic parallelization*
- ▶ Distributed memory model = **Message Passing Interface (MPI)** – *manual parallelization needed*
- ▶ **Hybrid model OpenMP/MPI**
- ▶ **Accelerators (GPU)**
- ▶ **Heterogeneous computing**

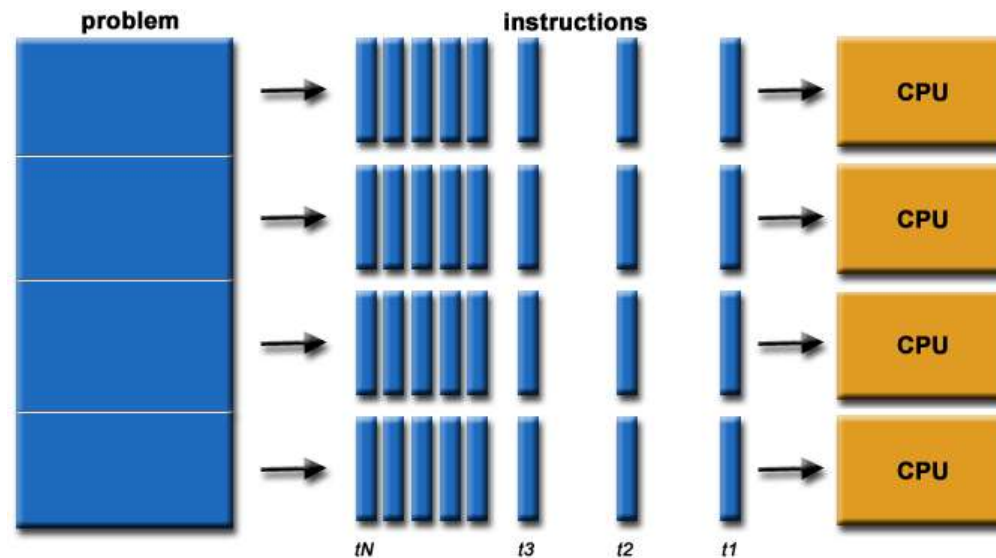






## Embarrassingly simple parallel processing

- ▶ Parallel processing of the same subproblems on multiple processors
- ▶ No communication is needed between processes





## Logical view of a computing node

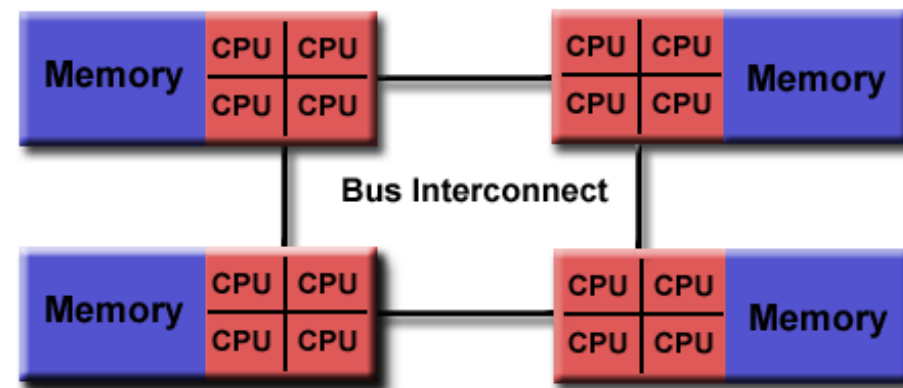
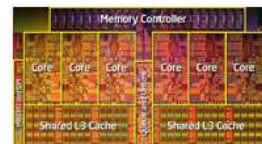
- ▶ Need to know computer architecture
- ▶ **Interconnect bus for sharing memory between processors (NUMA interconnect)**



Supercomputer - each blue light is a node

Node - standalone Von Neumann computer

CPU / Processor / Socket - each has multiple cores / processors.

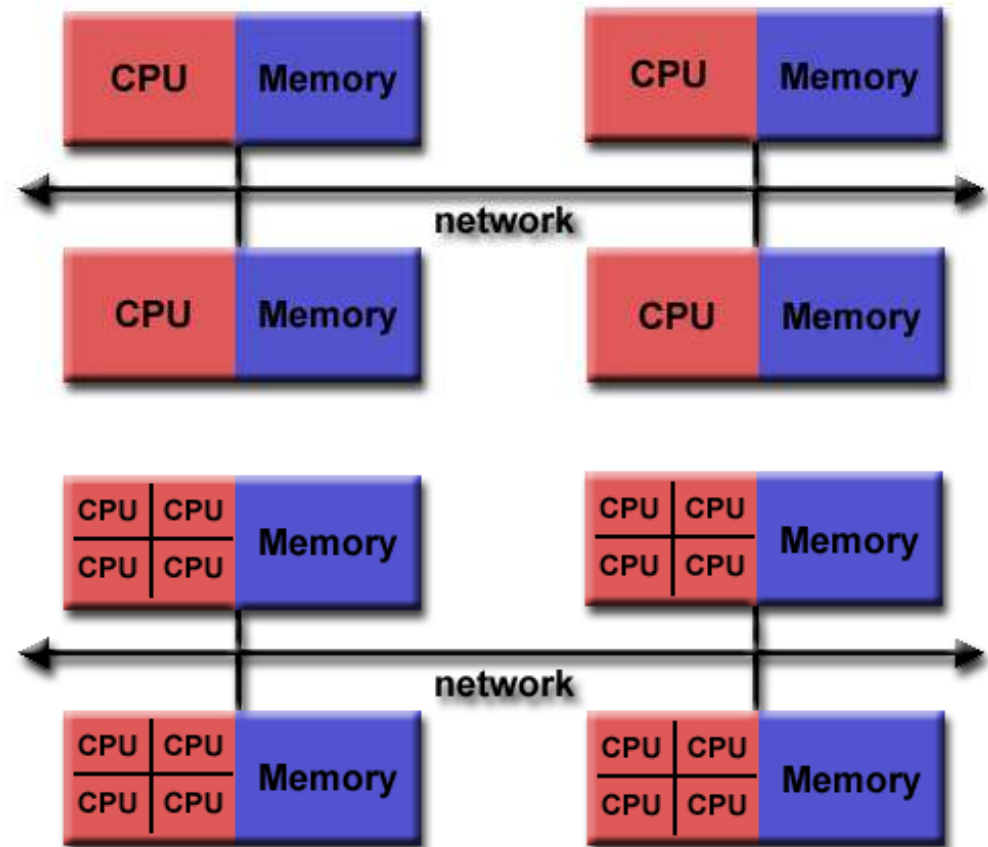




## Nodes interconnect

- ▶ Distributed computing
- ▶ Many nodes exchange messages on
  - ▶ high speed,
  - ▶ low latency interconnect such as

### Infiniband





## Development of parallel codes

- ▶ Good understanding of the problem being solved in parallel
- ▶ How much of the problem can be run in parallel
- ▶ Bottleneck analysis and profiling gives good picture on scalability of the problem
- ▶ We optimize and parallelize parts that consume most of the computing time
- ▶ Problem needs to be dissected into parts functionally and logically



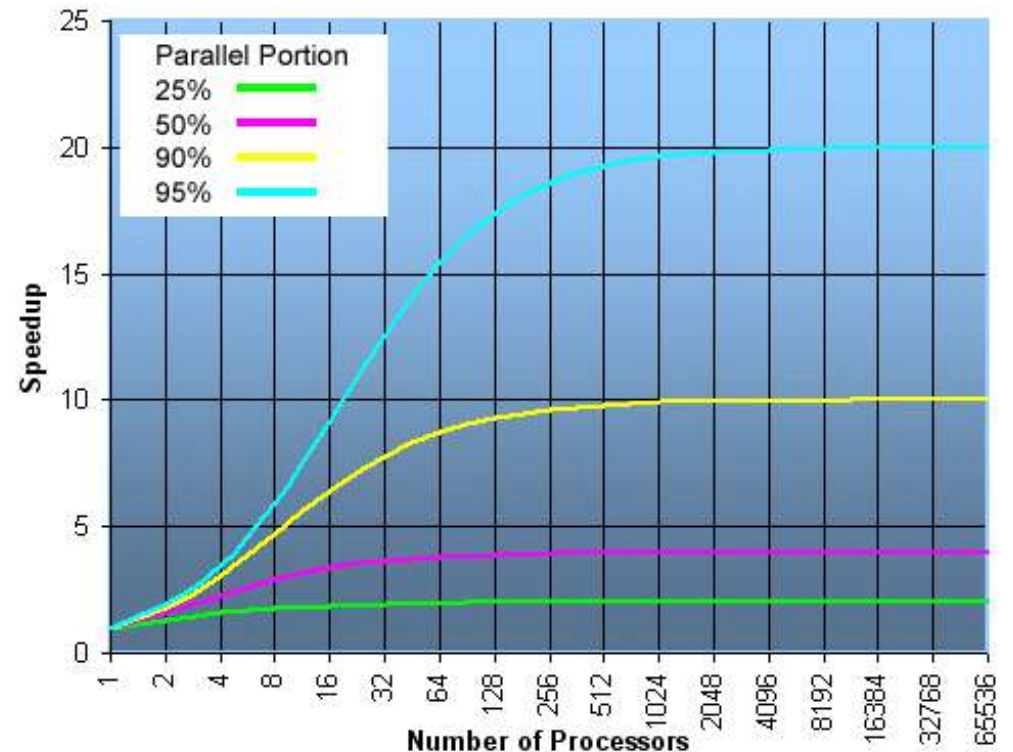
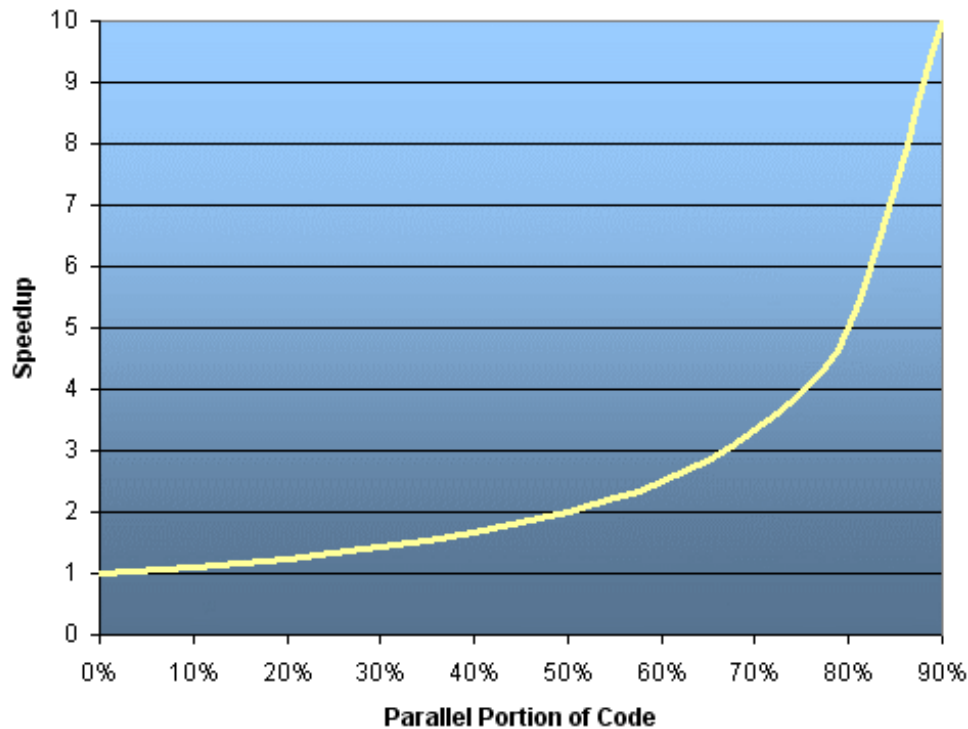
## Interprocess communications

- ▶ Having little an infrequent communication between processes is the best
- ▶ Determining the largest block of code that can run in parallel and still provides scalability
- ▶ Basic properties
  - ▶ *response time*
  - ▶ *transfer speed - bandwidth*
  - ▶ *interconnect capabilities*



## Parallel portion of the code determines code scalability

- ▶ Amdahlov law  $Speedup = 1/(1-p)$
- ▶ 1% of serial code gives max speedup of 100





## Questions and practicals on the GALILEO cluster

- ▶ Demonstration of the work on the cluster by repeating
- ▶ Learning basic Linux commands
- ▶ SLURM scheduler commands
- ▶ Modules
- ▶ Development with OpenMP and OpenMPI parallel paradigms
- ▶ Exercises and extensions of basic ideas
- ▶ Instructions available at



<http://www.prace-ri.eu>

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

[www.prace-ri.eu](http://www.prace-ri.eu)