Advanced Computation and I/O Methods for Earth-System Simulations Status update

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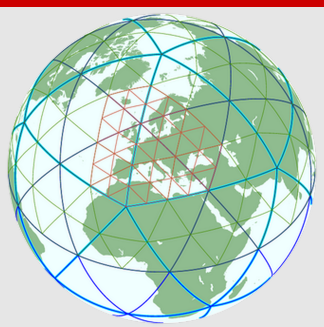
AIMES

Goals

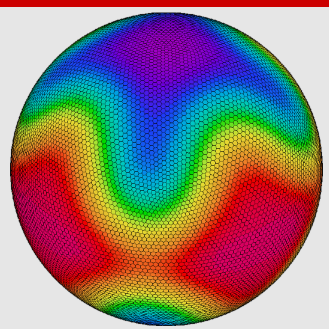
Address key issues of icosahedral earth-system models

- Enhance programmability and performance-portability
- Overcome storage limitations
- Shared benchmark for these models

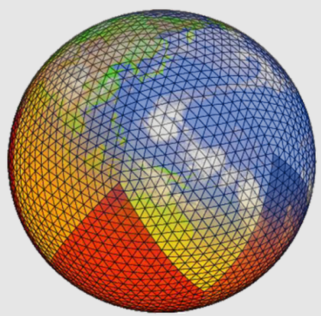
Covered models



ICON



DYNAMICO



NICAM

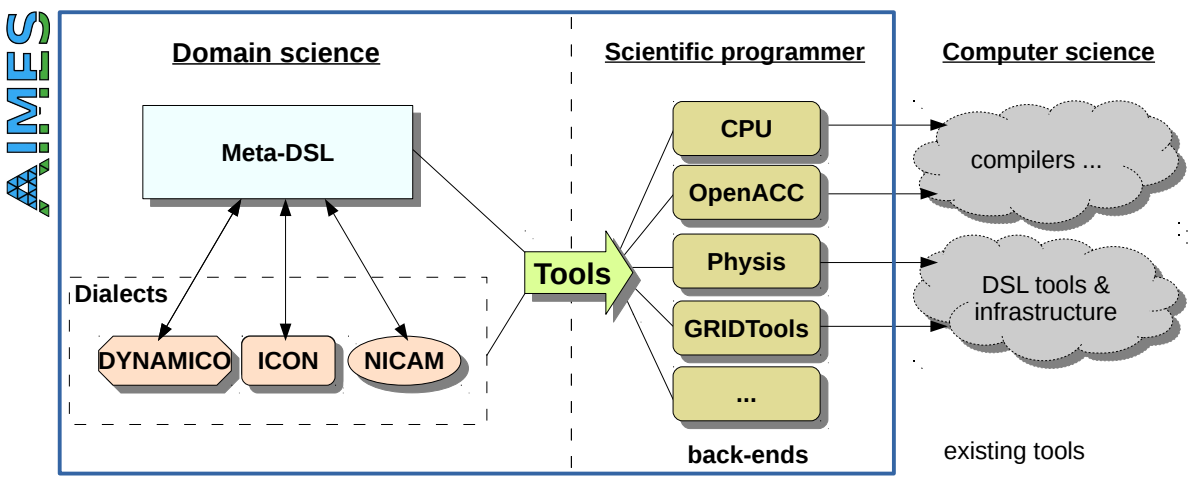
WP1: Towards Higher-Level Code Design

Recap: Goals of the WP

- Bypass shortcomings of general-purpose languages
  - Offer performance-portability
  - Enhance source repositories maintainability
  - Get rid of complexity in optimized-code development
  - Enhance code readability and scientists productivity
- Extend modelling programming language
  - Based on domain science concepts
  - Free of lower level details (e.g., architecture, memory layout)

Approach

- Foster separation of concern
  - Domain scientists develop domain logic in source code
  - Scientific programmers write hardware configurations
- Source code written with extended language
  - Closer to domain scientists logic
  - Scientists do not need to learn optimizations
  - Write code once, get performance for various configurations
- Hardware configurations define software performance
  - Written by programmers with more experience in platform
  - Comprise information on target run environment

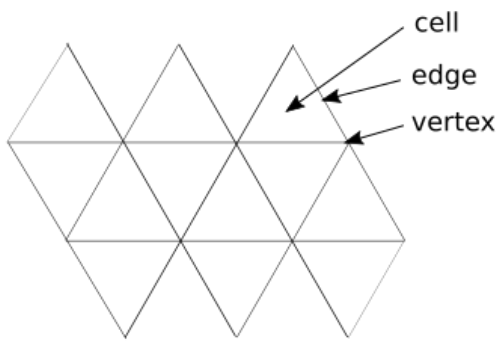


Progress

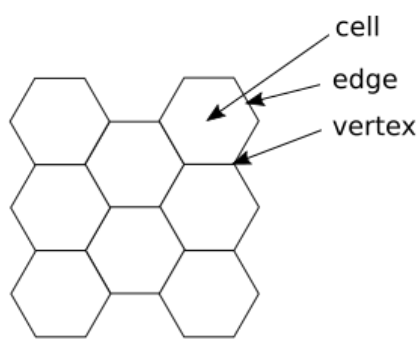
- Previous achievements (first year)
  - Evaluation of GridTools for NICAM
  - HybridFortran support in ASUCA
  - Development of the model dialects and extensions
  - Implementing a basic source-to-source translation tool
  - Evaluating the DSL's impact on programmability
    Refer to: Nabeeh Jumah et al. "GGDML: Icosahedral Models Language Extensions". In: Journal of Computer Science Technology Updates. Volume 4, Number 1 (June 2017)
- Recent progress (second year)
  - Refinements to the language extensions
  - Implementing more features in the translation tool
    - Configurable language extensions
    - Configurable memory layout
    - Configurable parallelization
    - Configurable halo exchange
  - Experiments on the performance and performance portability

DSL Development

- Co-design with scientists to develop DSL constructs
  - Current version represents several iterations
  - GGDML: *General grid definition and manipulation language*
  - Grid definition
  - Grid-bound variable declaration
  - Grid-bound variable access/update
  - Stencil operations
- Hides memory locations and access details, data iteration
- Abstract higher concepts of grids, hiding connectivity details



a) Triangular grid



b) Hexagonal grid

Fortran vs. GGDML Code Example

```
DO l=ll_begin,ll_end
!DIR$ SIMD
  DO ij=ij_begin,ij_end
   berni(ij,l) = .5*(geopot(ij,l)+geopot(ij,l+1)) +
       1/(4*Ai(ij)) *
       (le(ij+u_right)*de(ij+u_right)*u(ij+u_right,l)**2 &
       +le(ij+u_rup)  *de(ij+u_rup)  *u(ij+u_rup,l)**2   &
       +le(ij+u_lup)  *de(ij+u_lup)  *u(ij+u_lup,l)**2   &
       +le(ij+u_left) *de(ij+u_left) *u(ij+u_left,l)**2  &
       +le(ij+u_ldown)*de(ij+u_ldown)*u(ij+u_ldown,l)**2 &
       +le(ij+u_rdown)*de(ij+u_rdown)*u(ij+u_rdown,l)**2 )
  ENDDO
ENDDO
```

GGDML version of the code above

```
FOREACH cell IN grid
 berni(cell) = .5*(geopot(cell)+geopot(cell%above)) +
     1/(4*Ai(cell)) * REDUCE(+,N, le(cell%neighbour(N))*
     de(cell%neighbour(N))* u(cell%neighbour(N))**2)
END FOREACH
```

Source-to-Source Translation

- Our translation tool transforms code based on
  - Higher-level semantics of the language extensions
  - Configuration information to control code optimization

Translation Configurations

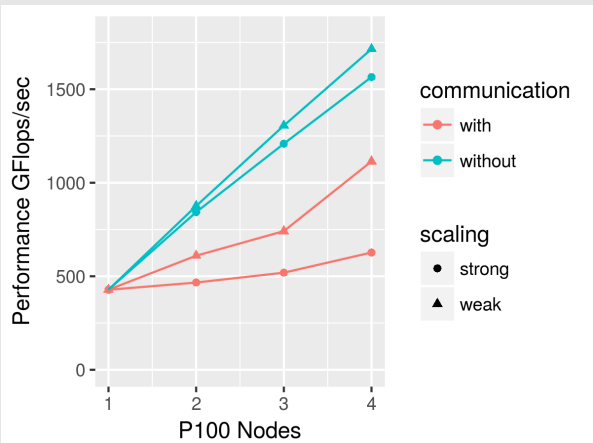
- Define language extensions
  - access specifiers, *e.g., float CELL 3D cell*
  - access operators, *e.g., cell.above*
- Control memory allocation/deallocation
- Define grids
- Control code parallelization
- Control memory layout
- Control halo exchange in multi-node configurations

Performance Evaluation

- Current tool's implementation can transform code into
  - GPU code with OpenACC
  - MPI code on multi-node configurations (MPI+OpenACC)
- The table below shows impact of changing memory layout
  - On P100 and V100 GPUs
  - With 3D array, and a transformed 1D array

Testcode performance on P100 and V100 GPUs

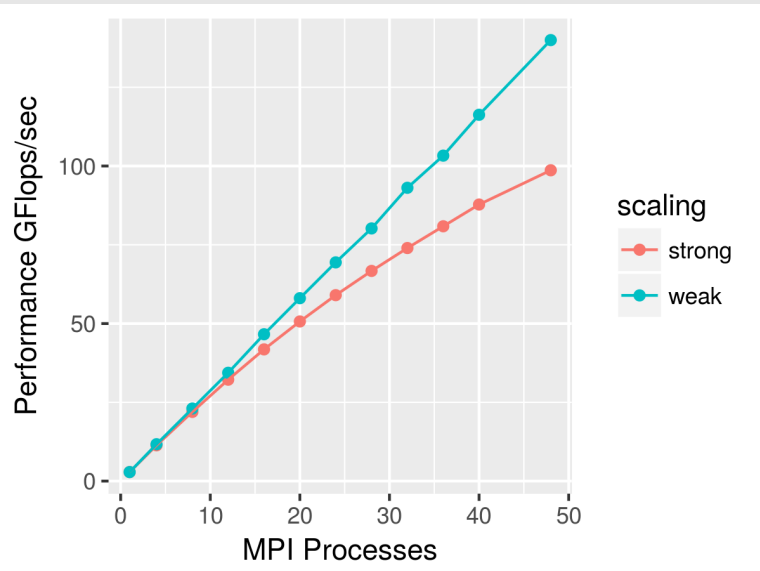
	Serial	P100			V100		
		performance GF/s	Memory throughput GB/s		performance GF/s	Memory throughput GB/s	
			read	write		read	write
3D	1.97	220.38	91.34	56.10	854.86	242.59	86.98
3D-1D	1.99	408.15	38.75	43.87	1240.19	148.49	57.12

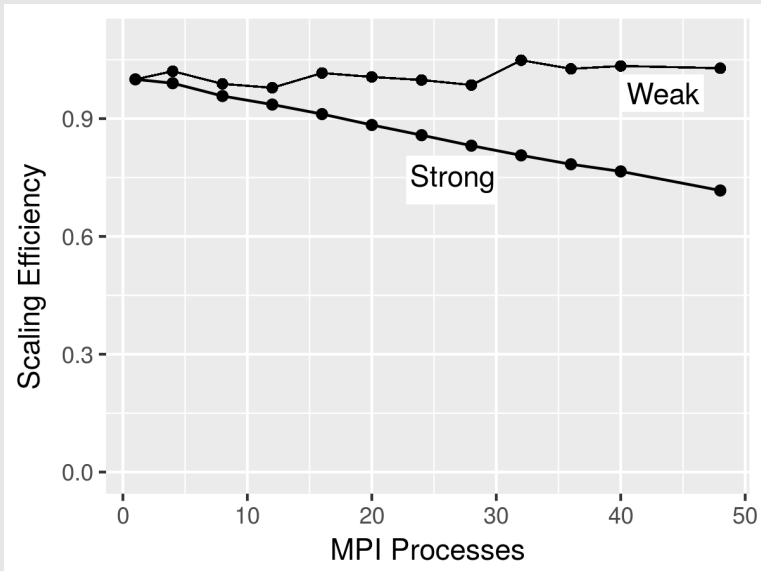


Performance Evaluation

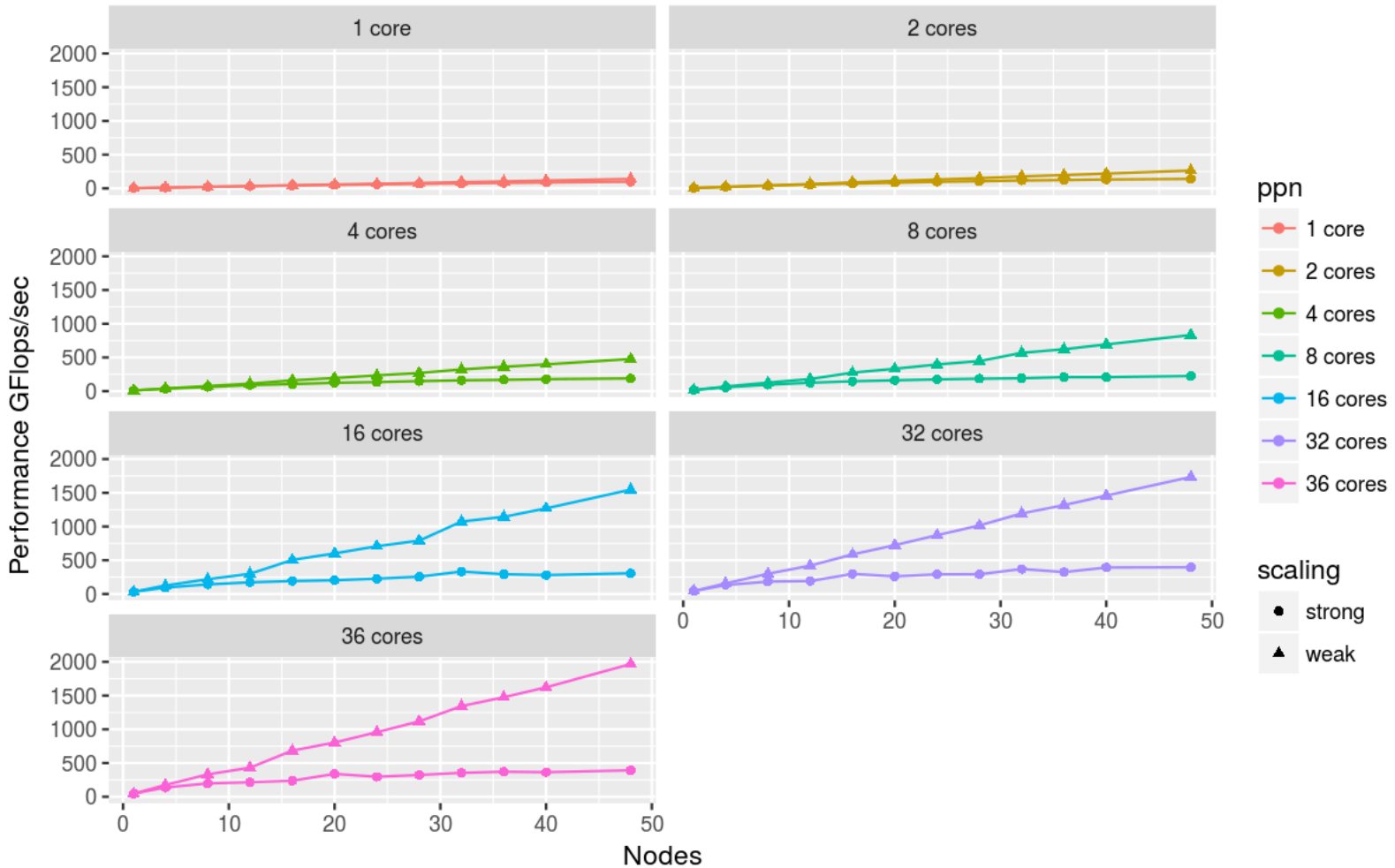
- Results for:
  - Multi-core processor code with OpenMP
  - MPI code on multi-node configurations (MPI+OpenMP)

Testcode performance on Broadwell processors





Performance Evaluation



The testcode scalability under different numbers of MPI processes running different numbers of cores.

Massive I/O

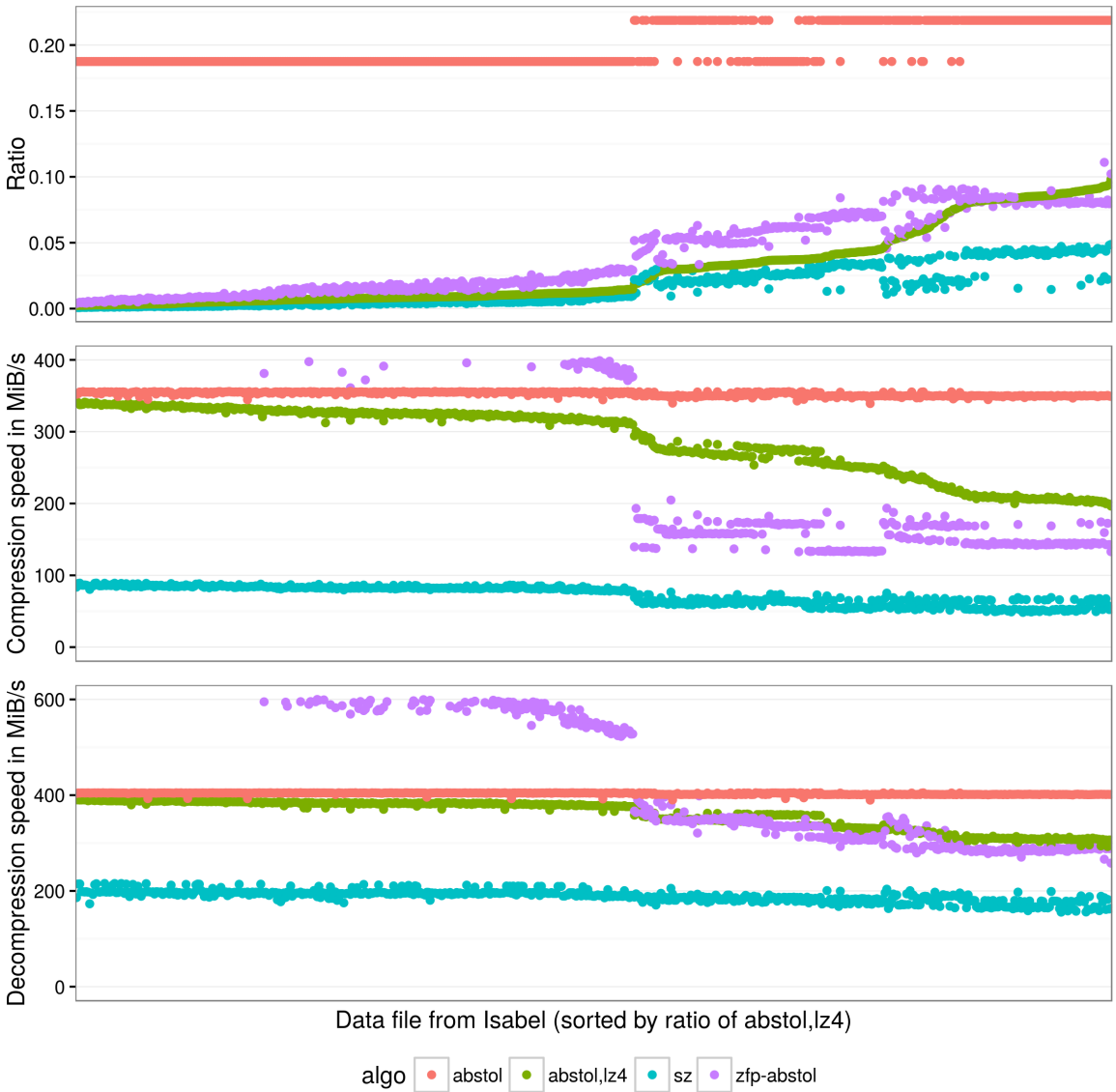
Recap: Goals of the WP2

- Optimization of I/O middleware for icosahedral data
  - Throughput, metadata handling
- Design of domain-specific compression (ratio $> 10 : 1$)
  - Investigate metrics allowing to define accuracy per variable
  - Design user-interfaces for specifying accuracy
  - Develop a methodology for identifying the required accuracy
  - Implement compression schemes exploiting this knowledge

Progress

- Previous achievements (first year)
  - C-API Design of scientific compression interface library (SCIL)
    - Quantities
    - Tools
    - Compression chain
  - Evaluation on synthetic data
  - Evaluation on scientific data (cloud model ECHAM)
- Recent progress (second year)
  - Survey of file formats
  - Refactoring (Project structure, quantities)
  - New tool: Pattern creator
  - HDF5 plug-in
  - Evaluation on synthetic data patterns
  - Evaluation on scientific data (hurricane model Isabel)

WP2: Results for Absolute Tolerance of Isabel



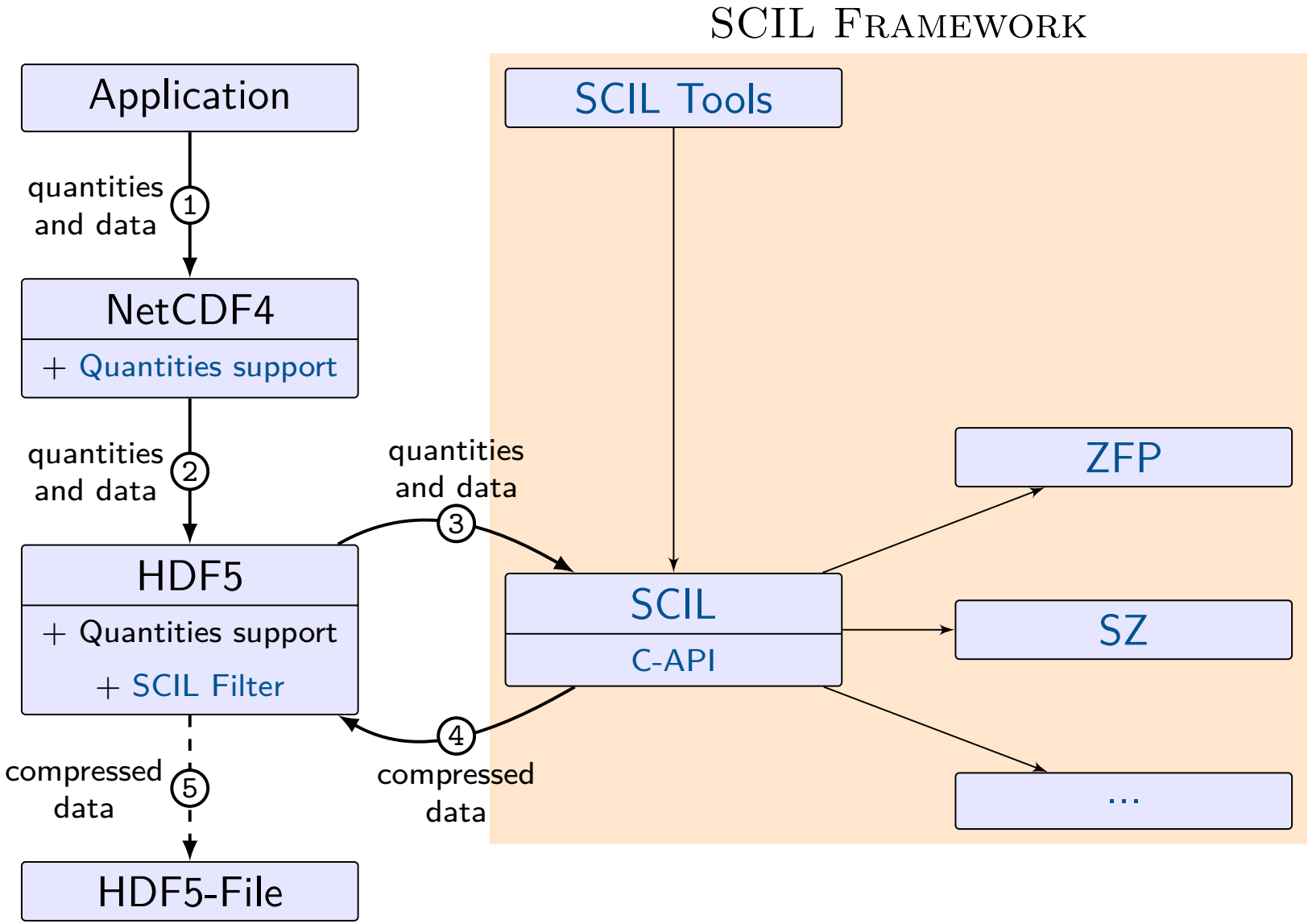
Data

- Hurricane model Isabel
- Single precision (1+8+23 bits)
- 624 variables (100 MB pro var)

Experiments

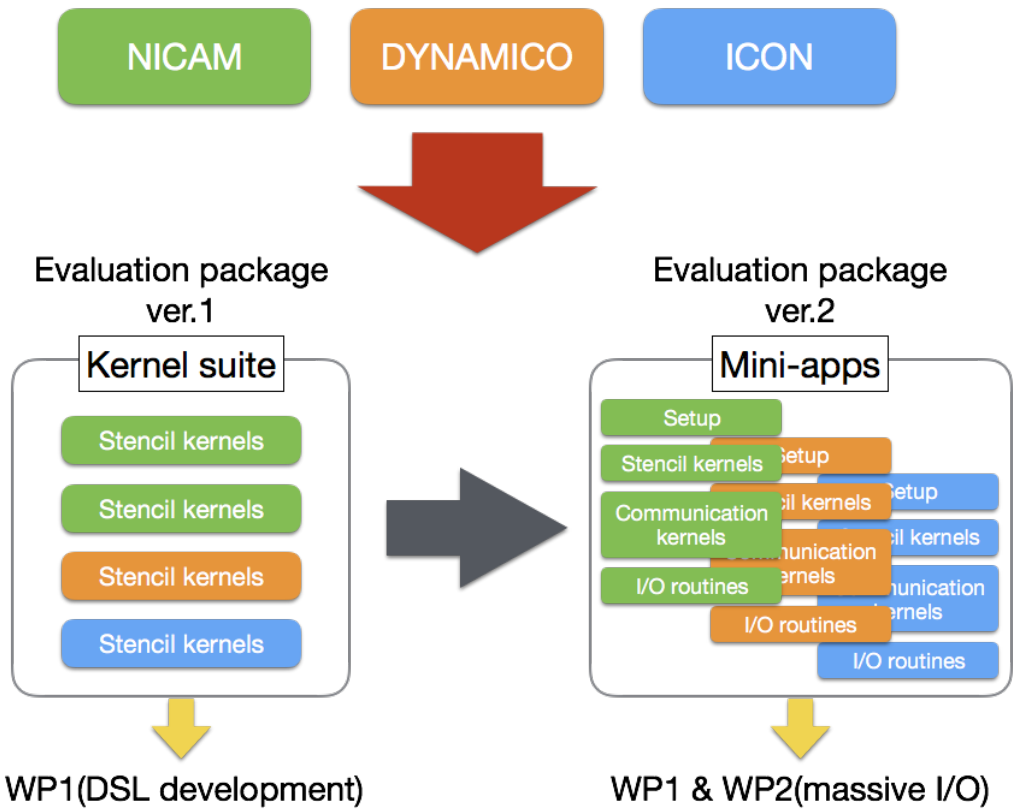
- Test system: Intel i7-6700 CPU (Skylake) with 4 cores @ 3.40GHz
- Single thread, 10 repeats
- Lossy compression with absolute tolerance of 1% of the maximum value (10%, 2%, 1%, 0.2%, 0.1%)

WP2: HDF5 Plug-in



WP 3: Evaluation

- Providing benchmark packages from icosahedral weather/climate models
- Evaluating the DSL and domain-specific I/O advancements



Progress

- Previous achievements (first year)
  - NICAM kernels
    - Selection, Extraction
    - Performance check (on the K computer(RIKEN), mistral(DKRZ))
  - DYNAMICO and ICON kernels
    - Selection
  - tools for damping the reference data
- Recent progress (second year)
  - Packaging IcoAtmosBenchmark v.1
  - NICAM kernels
    - Documents
    - Implementation by GridTools
  - DYNAMICO kernels
    - Extraction, Performance check, Documents

Kernel Extraction

- Extracted kernels from NICAM
  - stencil kernels on the structured grid
    - 2-D(horizontal) diffusion: simple stencil
    - 1-D(vertical) tridiagonal matrix solver: with (ij,k) array, recurrence k-axis
    - 3-D divergence damping: simple but large memory footprint
    - 2-D(horizontal) flux calculation with remapping: large memory footprint
    - 2-D(horizontal) flux limiter for tracer transport: complex, max()/min()
    - 1-D(vertical) flux limiter for tracer transport: complex, max()/min()
    - Setup routine for the coefficients of the stencil operators
  - Communication kernel: unstructured node topology
- Extracted kernels from DYNAMICO
  - stencil kernels on the structured grid
    - potential vorticity calculation
    - geopotential calculation
    - horizontal solver
    - vertical solver
- Extracted kernels from ICON
  - stencil kernels on unstructured grid

Summary

- AIMES covers programmability issues on the high-level
  - DSL-extensions enrich existing languages
  - Fosters separation of concerns, improves performance portability
  - A testbed application with different kernels has been developed
  - The implementation of the translation tool has been improved
  - Multi-core and GPUs are now supported
    - On single-node and multi-node configurations
- AIMES addresses domain-specific lossy compression
  - (Help) scientists to define the variable accuracy
  - Exploit this knowledge in the compression scheme
  - Novel schemes compete with exististing algorithms
    - The choosing algorithm should always pick the best

Next Steps

- Investigate further inter-kernel optimization opportunities within the DSL translation process
- Investigate IO improvements with the DSL
- Provide shared DSL conventions and survey more scientists
- Extract and convert mini-apps of models to DSL
- Implement SCIL-compression in NICAM
- Evaluate algorithm covering all accuracy quantities

Backup

Backup

Differences among three icosahedral atmospheric models

- Horizontal grid system
  - NICAM: co-located, semi-structured
  - DYNAMICO: staggered, semi-structured
  - ICON: staggered, unstructured

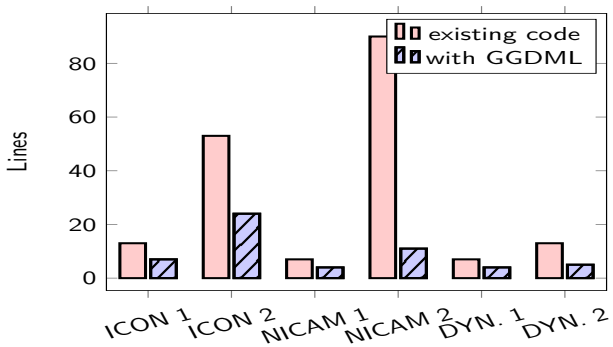
  - semi-structured means... "structured for stencil operation, unstructured for communication topology"

GGDML Impact on the Source Code

The DSL reduces development and maintenance effort

- LOC statistics

Model, kernel	lines (LOC)		words		characters	
	before DSL	with DSL	before DSL	with DSL	before DSL	with DSL
ICON 1	13	7	238	174	317	258
ICON 2	53	24	163	83	2002	916
NICAM 1	7	4	40	27	76	86
NICAM 2	90	11	344	53	1487	363
DYNAMICO 1	7	4	96	73	137	150
DYNAMICO 2	13	5	30	20	402	218
total	183	55	911	430	4421	1991
relative size with dsl	30%		47%		45%	



- Predicting saving applying the DSL to 300k code of ICON
  - 100k infrastructure (does not change with the DSL)
  - Remaining code reduced according to our test kernels
  - COCOMO estimations

Software project	Version	Effort Applied	Dev. Time (months)	People require	dev. costs (M€)
Semi-detached		2462	38.5	64	12.3
	DSL	1133	29.3	39	5.7
Organic		1295	38.1	34	6.5
	DSL	625	28.9	22	3.1

Partners and Expertise

Funded partners


Thomas Ludwig (Universität Hamburg)

I/O middleware, compression, ICON DSL


Thomas Dubos (Institut Pierre Simon Laplace)

Application I/O servers, compression, DYNAMICO


Naoya Maruyama (RIKEN)

DSL (Physis), GPUs, NICAM


Takayuki Aoki (Tokio Institute of Technology)

DSL (HybridFortran), language extension, peta-scale apps

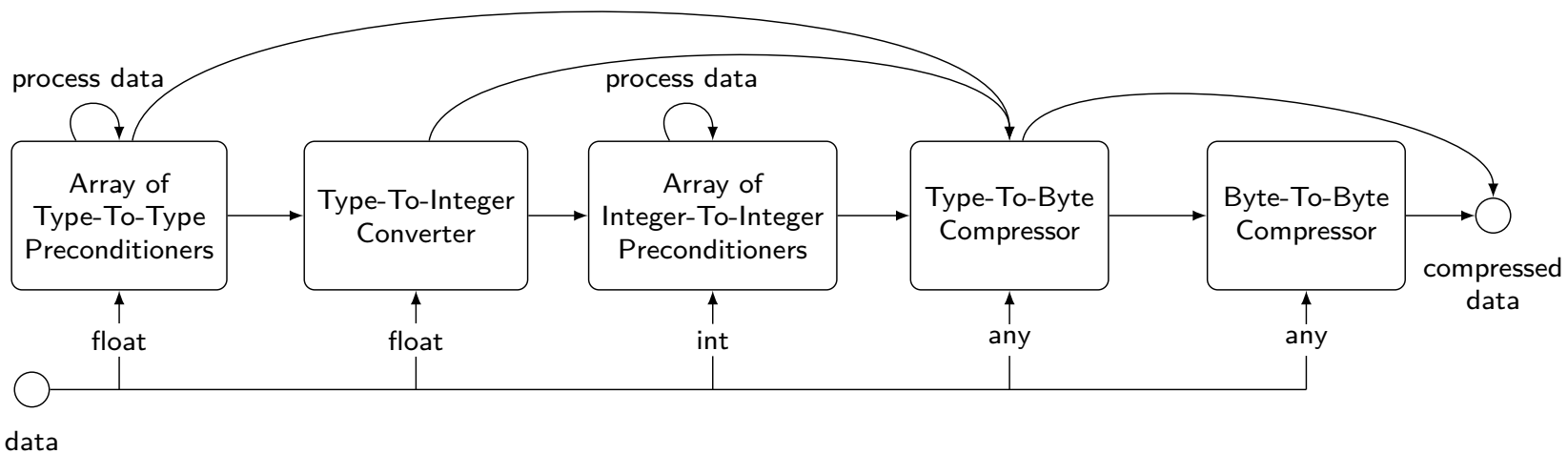
Cooperation Partners

- DKRZ *(I/O, DSL)*
- DWD *(ICON, DSL, I/O)*
- University of Exeter *(Math. aspects in the DSL)*
- CSCS *(GPU/ICON, GRIDTool, compression)*
- Intel *(DSL-backend optimization for XeonPhi, CPU)*
- NVIDIA *(DSL-backend optimization for GPU)*
- The HDF Group *(I/O, unstructured data, compression)*
- NCAR (MPAS developers, another icosahedral model)
- Bull
- Cray

Information exchange, participate in workshops, [hardware access]

Appendix. WP2: Architecture of SCIL

- Contains tools to
  - Create random patterns, compress/decompress, add noise, plot
- HDF5 and NetCDF4 integration; tools support NetCDF3, CSV
- Library with
  - Automatic algorithm selection (under development)
  - Flexible compression chain:



WP2: Supported Quantities

Accuracy quantities:

absolute tolerance: compressed can become true value ± absolute tolerance

relative tolerance: percentage the compressed value can deviate from true value

relative error finest tolerance: value definining the absolute tolerable error for relative compression for values around 0

significant digits: number of significant decimal digits

significant bits: number of significant decimals in bits

Performance quantities:

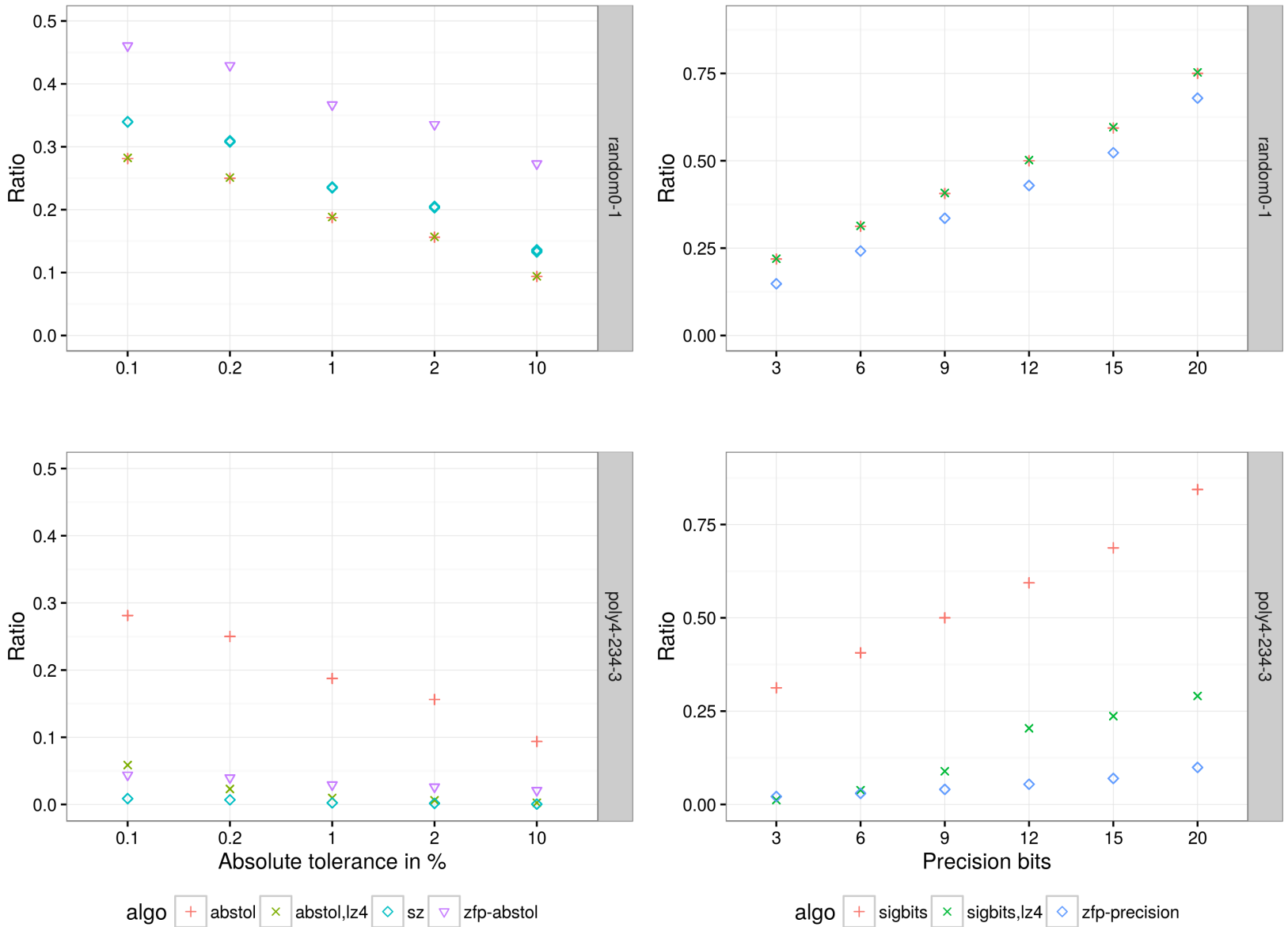
compression speed: in MiB or GiB, or relative to network or storage speed

decompression speed: in MiB or GiB, or relative to network or storage speed

Supplementary quantities:

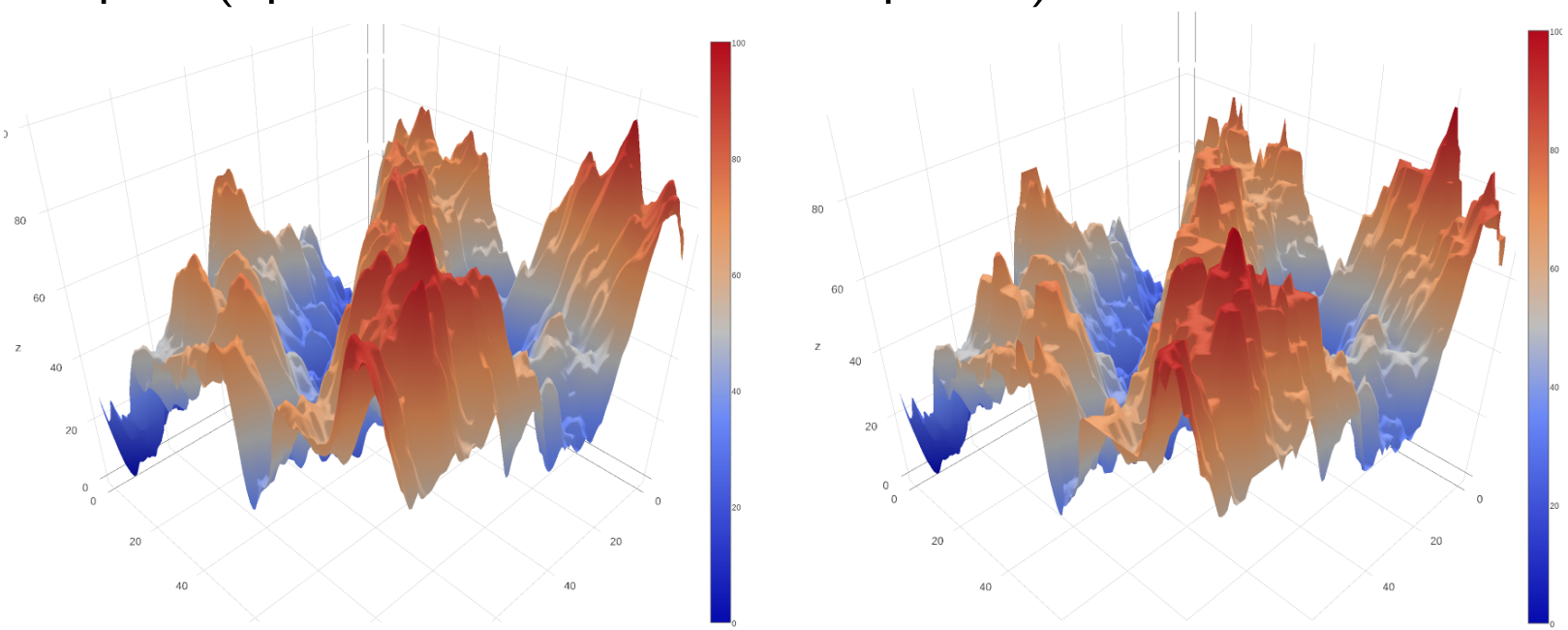
fill value: a value that scientists use to mark special data point

WP2: Synthetic Patterns



WP2: Example Synthetic Data

Simplex (options 206, 2D: 100x100 points)



Right picture compressed with Sigbits 3bits (ratio 11.3:1)

WP2: Analyzing Performance of Lossy Compression

Data

- Single precision (1+8+23 bits)
- Synthetic, generated by SCIL's pattern lib.
  - e.g., Random, Steps, Sinus, Simplex
- Data of the variables created by ECHAM (123 vars), Isabel

Experiments

- Single thread, 10 repeats
- Lossless (memcopy and lz4)
- Lossy compression with significant bits (zfp, sigbits, sigbits+lz4)
- Lossy compression with absolute tolerance (zfp, sz, abstol, abstol+lz4)
  - Tolerance: 10%, 2%, 1%, 0.2%, 0.1% of the data maximum value

WP2: Comparing Algorithms for the Scientific Files

	Algorithm	Ratio	Compr. MiB/s	Decomp. MiB/s
ECHAM	abstol	0.190	260	456
	abstol,lz4	0.062	196	400
	sz	0.078	81	169
	zfp-abstol	0.239	185	301
Isabel	abstol	0.190	352	403
	abstol,lz4	0.029	279	356
	sz	0.016	70	187
	zfp-abstol	0.039	239	428
Random	abstol	0.190	365	382
	abstol,lz4	0.194	356	382
	sz	0.242	54	125
	zfp-abstol	0.355	145	241

(a) 1% absolute tolerance

	Algorithm	Ratio	Compr. MiB/s	Decomp. MiB/s
ECHAM	sigbits	0.448	462	615
	sigbits,lz4	0.228	227	479
	zfp-precision	0.299	155	252
Isabel	sigbits	0.467	301	506
	sigbits,lz4	0.329	197	366
	zfp-precision	0.202	133	281
Random	sigbits	0.346	358	511
	sigbits,lz4	0.348	346	459
	zfp-precision	0.252	151	251

(b) 9 bits precision

Table: Harmonic mean compression of scientific data

WP2: Results for Absolute Tolerance of ECHAM

Comparing algorithms using an absolute tolerance of 1% of the maximum value