Communication with Double Buffering

Issaku Kanamori (RIKEN)

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Fugaku QCD Coding workshop

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Algorithm with Double Buffering
3. Benchmark (A64FX 1 node)
4. Conclusions

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2. Algorithm with Double Buffering
3. Benchmark (A64FX 1 node)
4. Conclusions

Acknowledgments

this talk is based on discussion with the codesign team for LQCD

Introduction

Performance Bottle Neck on Lattice QCD

- the most time consuming: mult of D in the solver
- memory bandwidth
- communication bandwidth
  - neighboring communication in D: need to wait for boundary data comes
  - overlapping communication and computation: as computation becomes faster, it becomes more difficult to hide communication

double buffering algorithm may reduce the comm. overhead
(implementation: RDMA through the uTofu interface)

Algorithm with Double Buffering

Neighboring Communication

process 1 (send)

```
1   // 1st iter.                                  send buffer
2   start receiving
3   pack the boundary data
4   start sending
5    computation: bulk
6   wait for the boundary data comes
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process 2 (recv.)

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Neighboring Communication

process 1 (send)

send buffer: P

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process 2 (recv.)

recv. buffer: R

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send buf. P : Packed P : Sending

recv. buf. R : Receiving, R : Receiving done, U : being Used

Neighboring Communication

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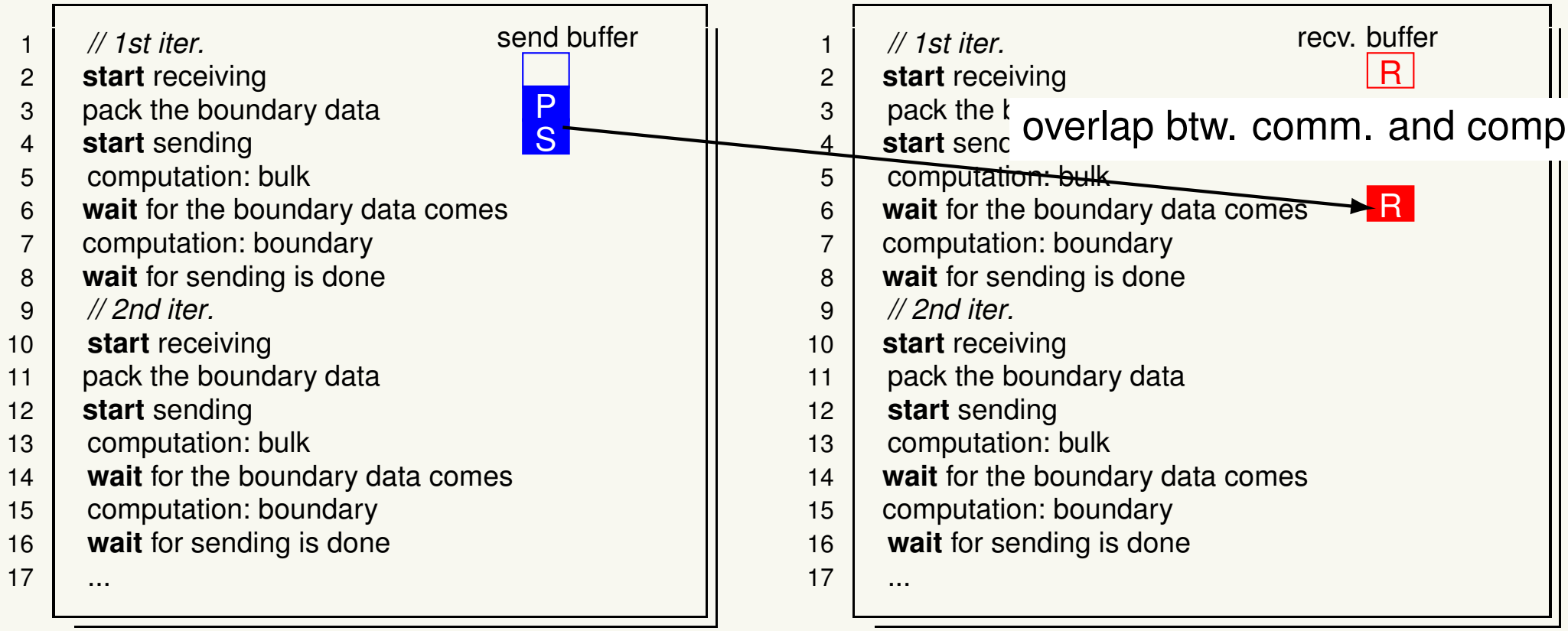
process 2 (recv.)



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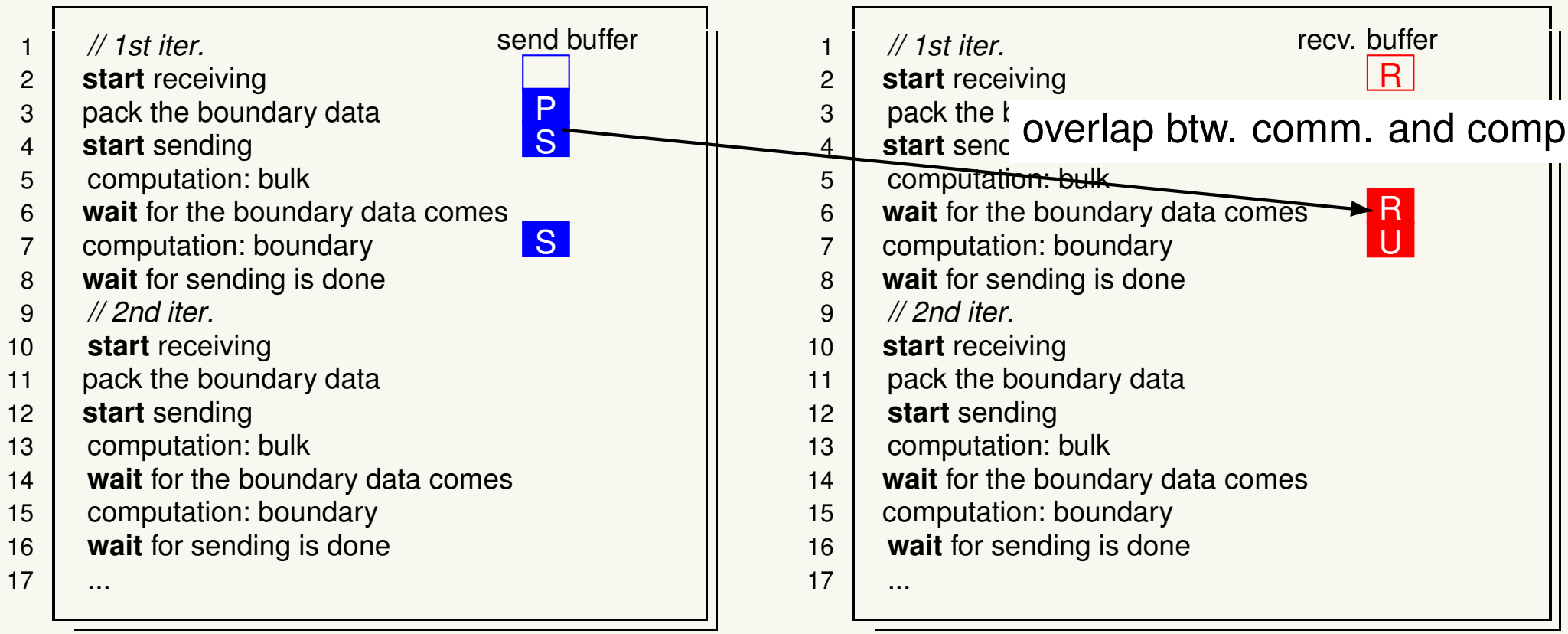

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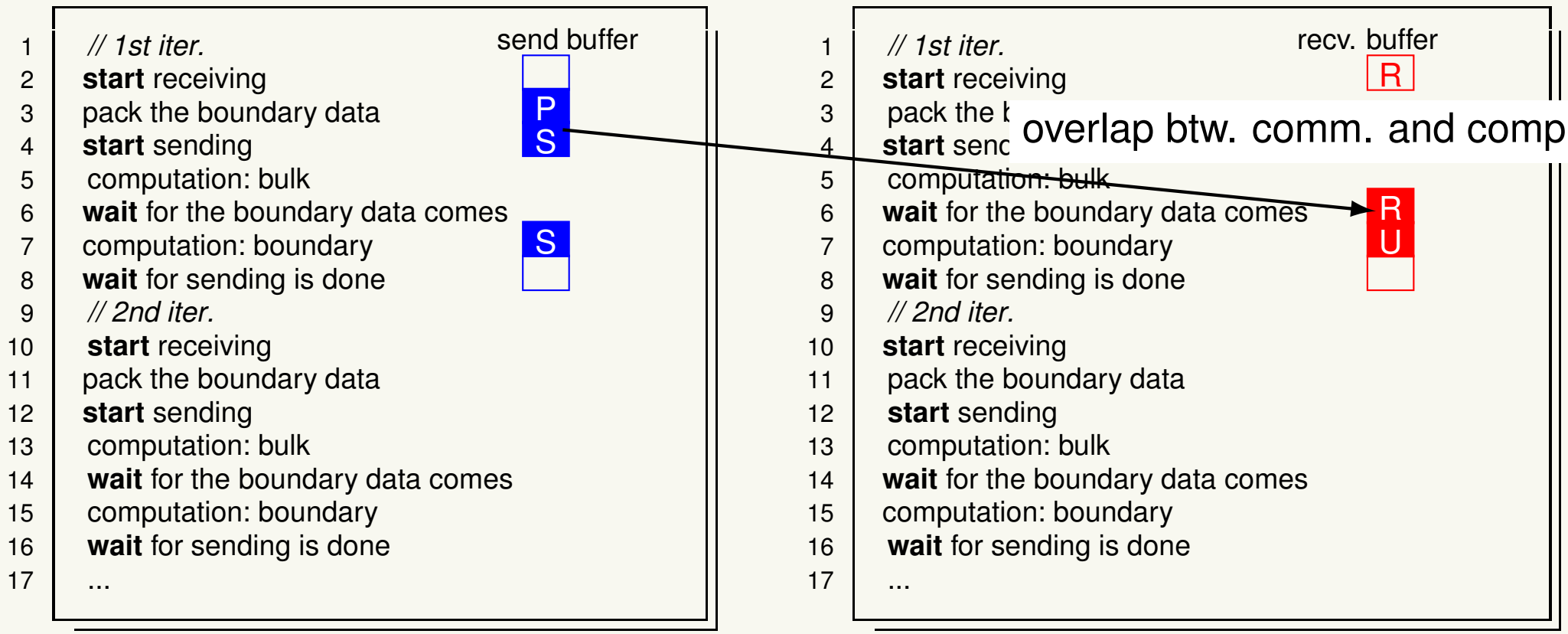

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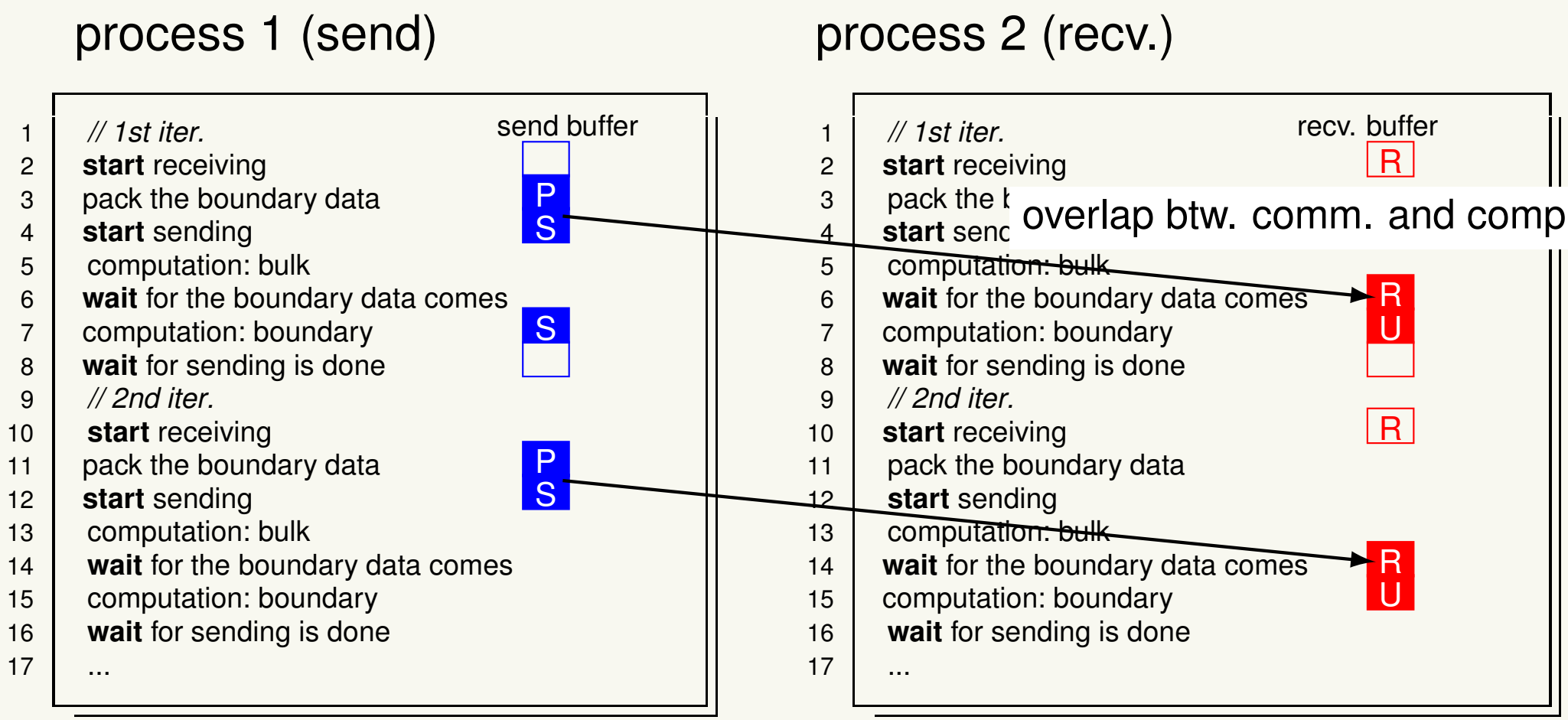

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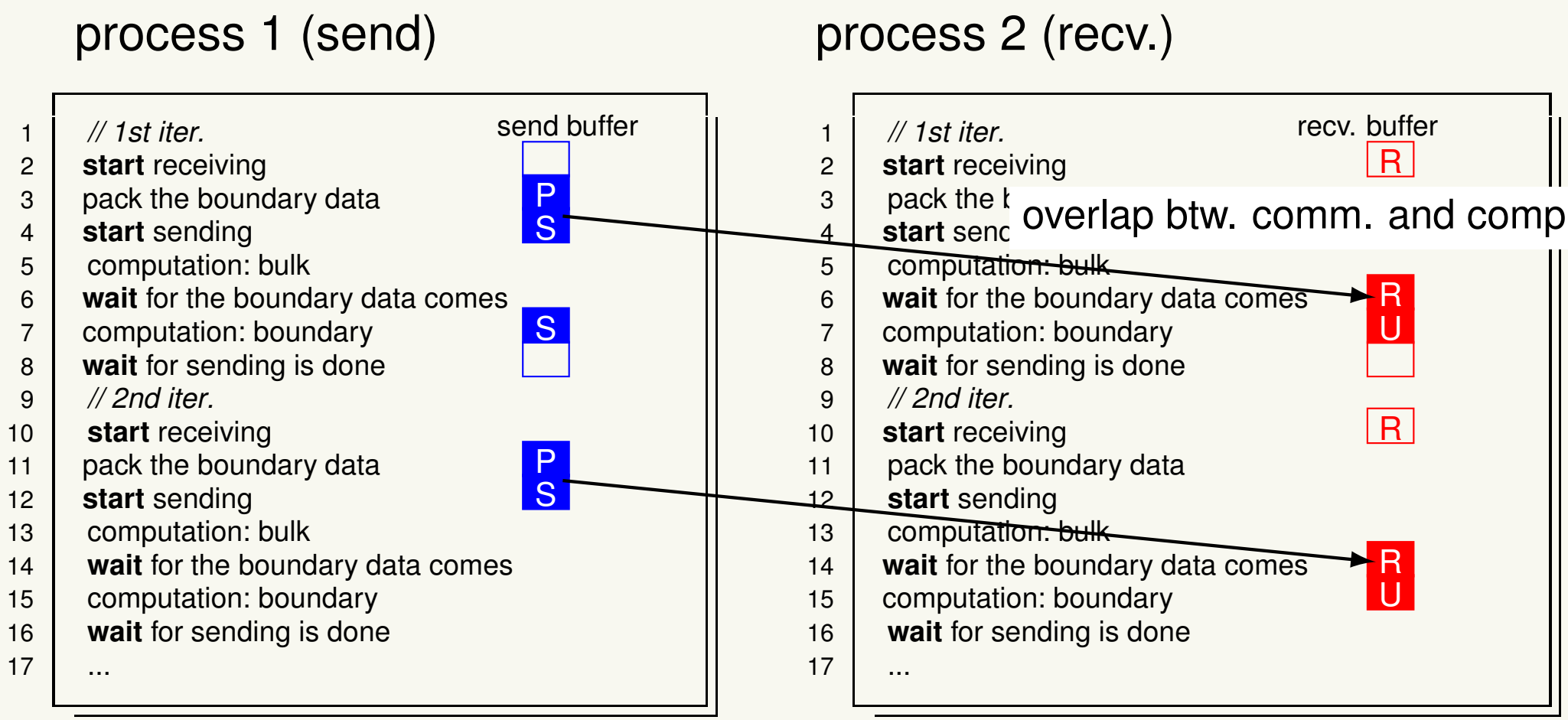

send buf. **P** : Packed **P** : Sending

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Neighboring Communication, cont'd

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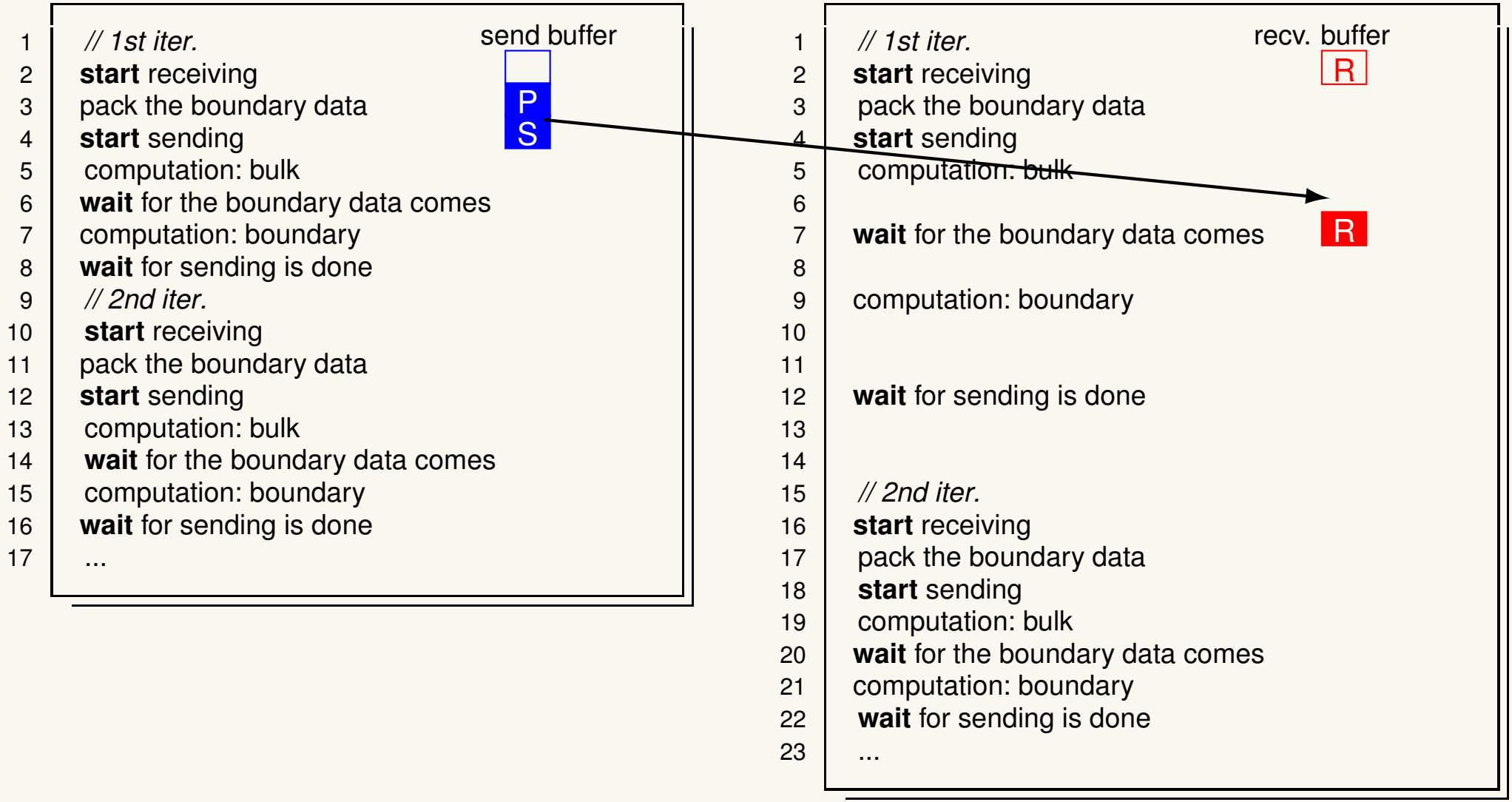

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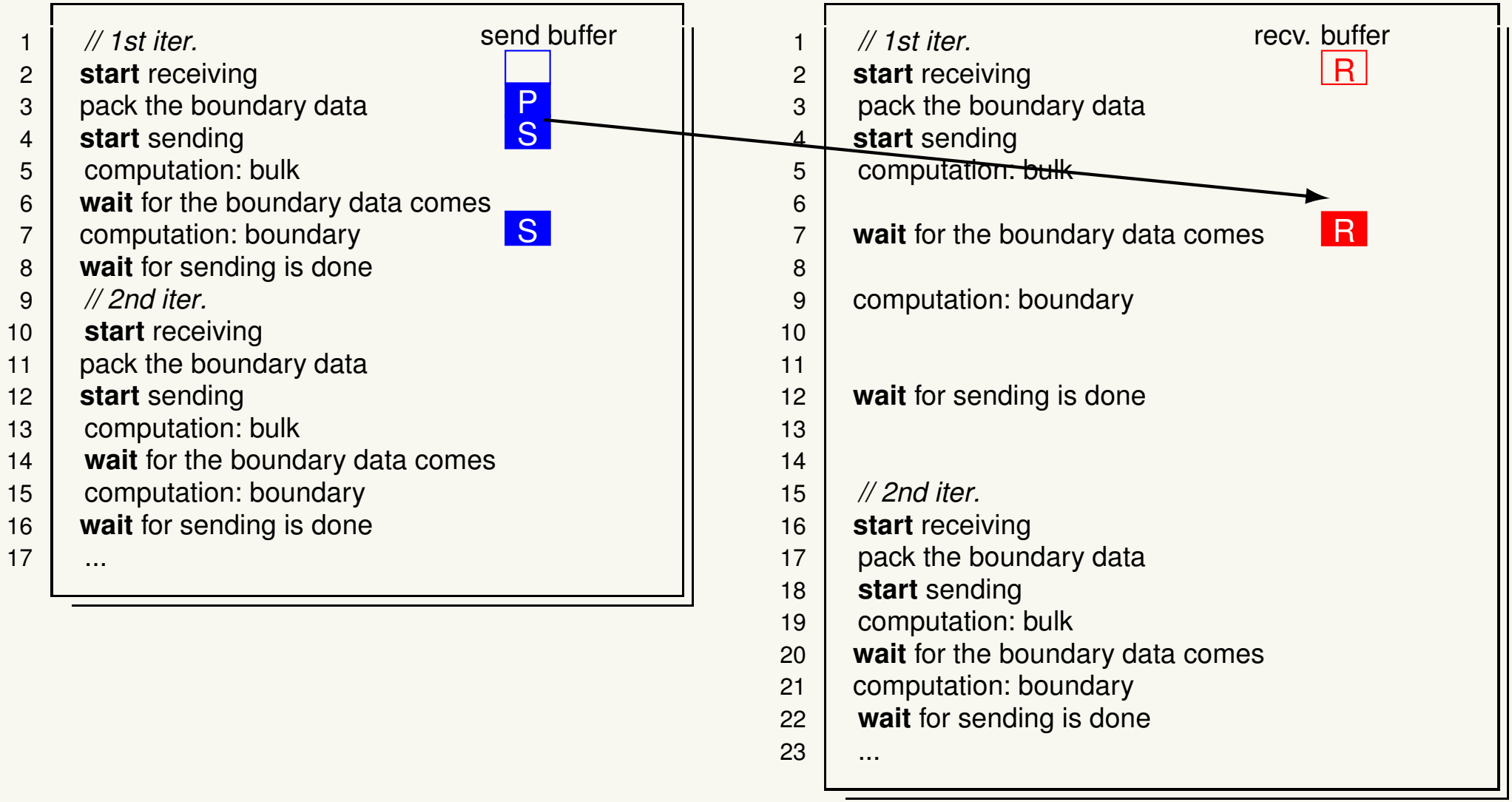

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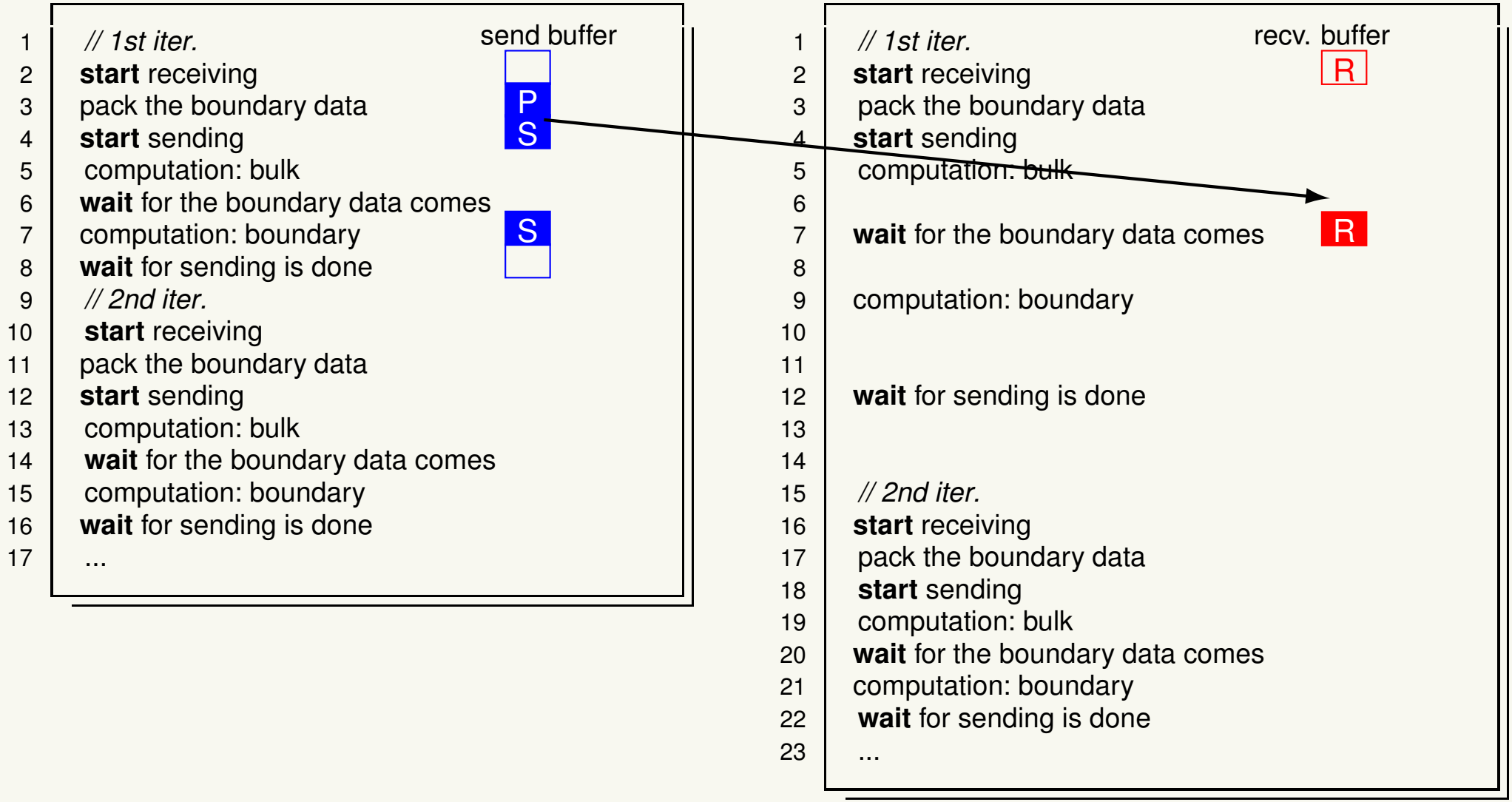

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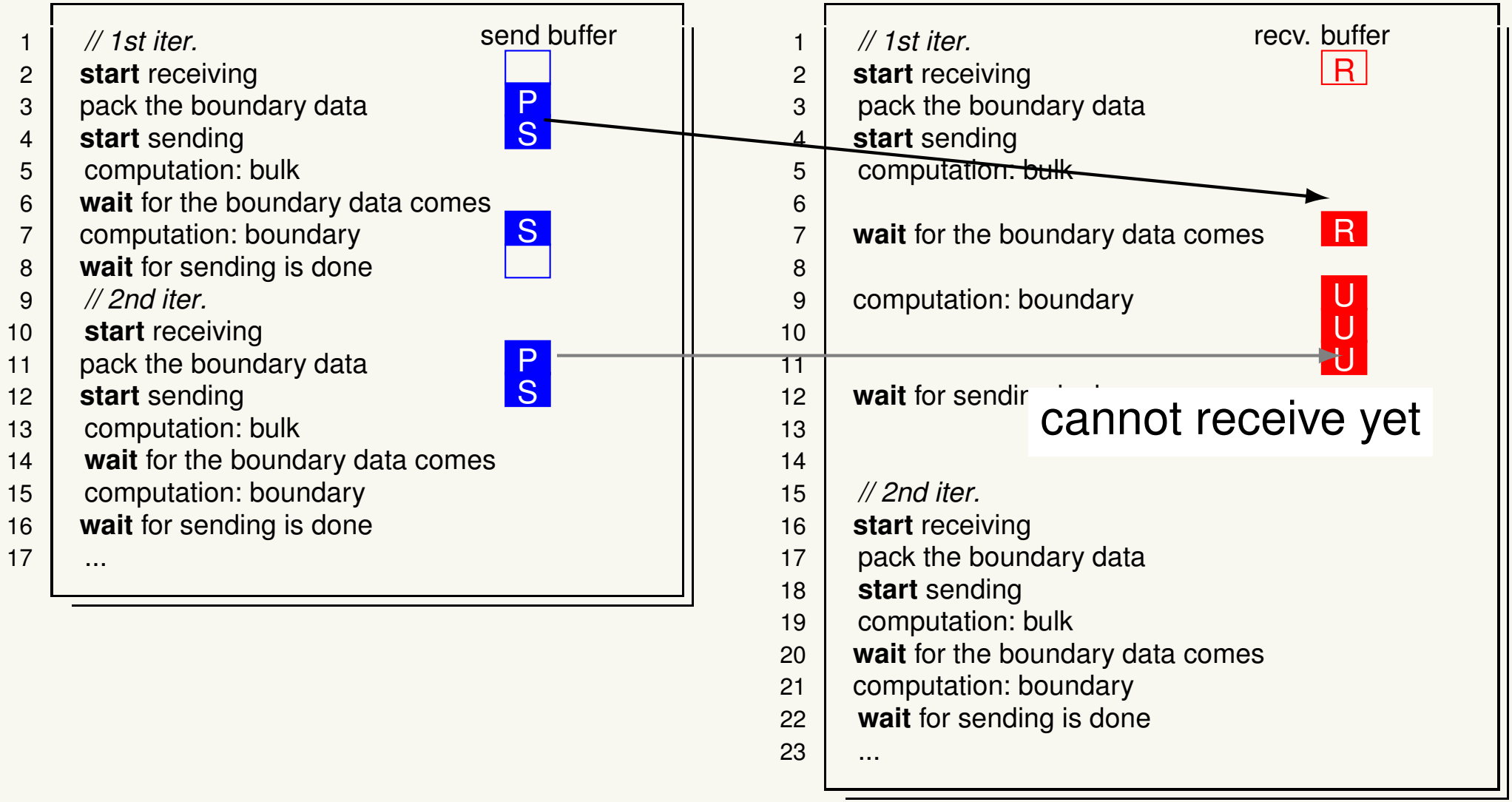

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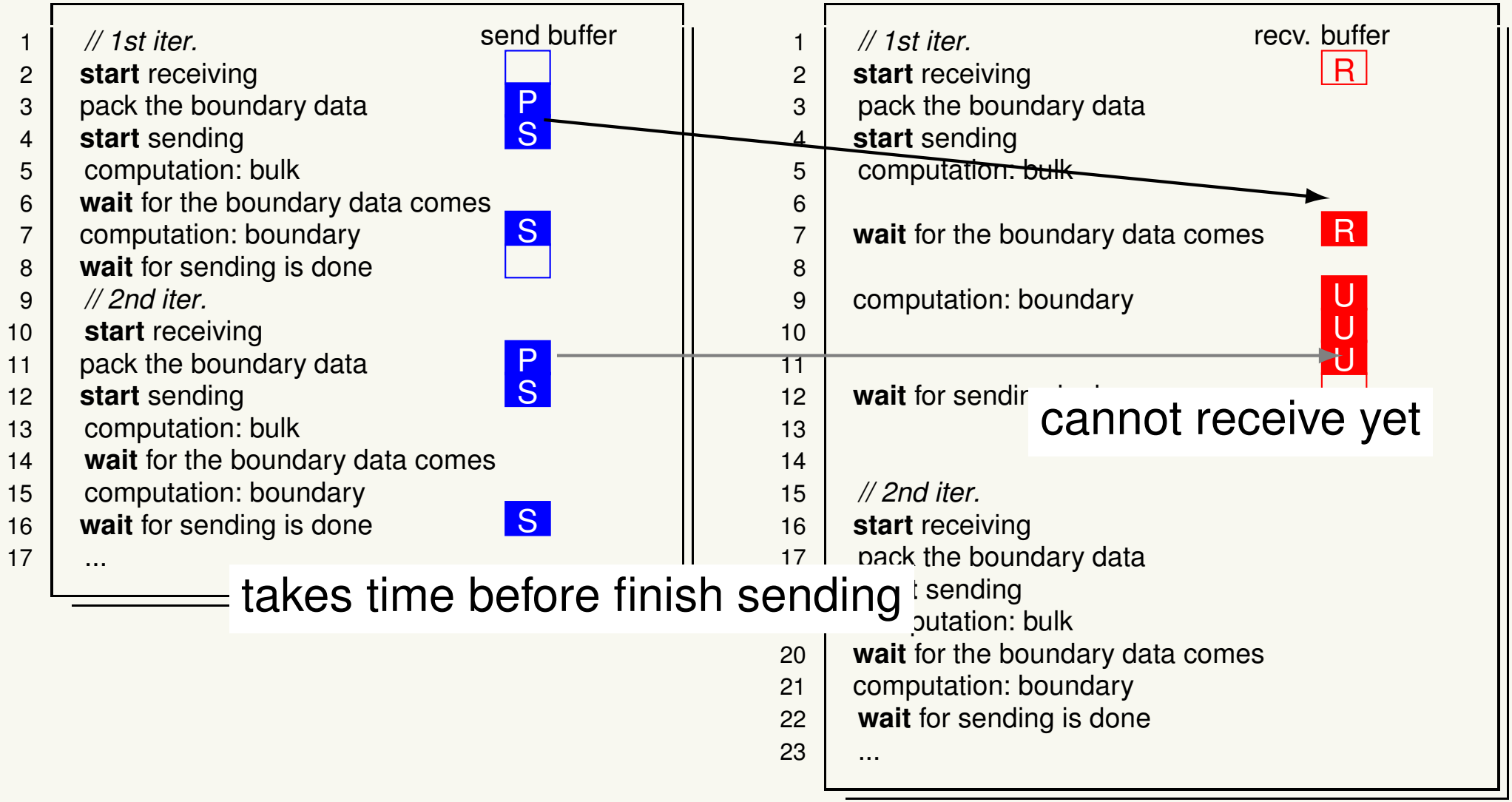

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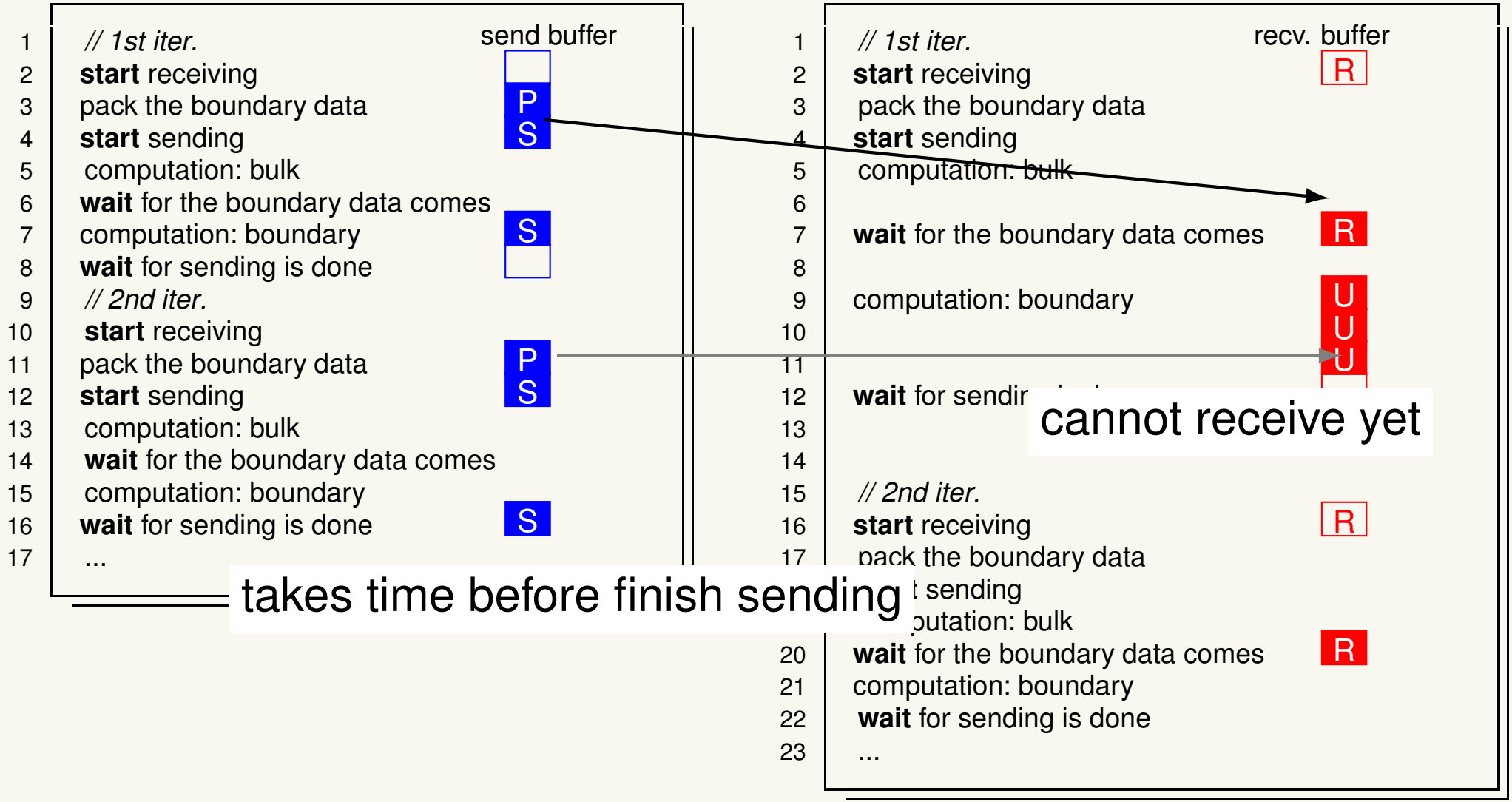

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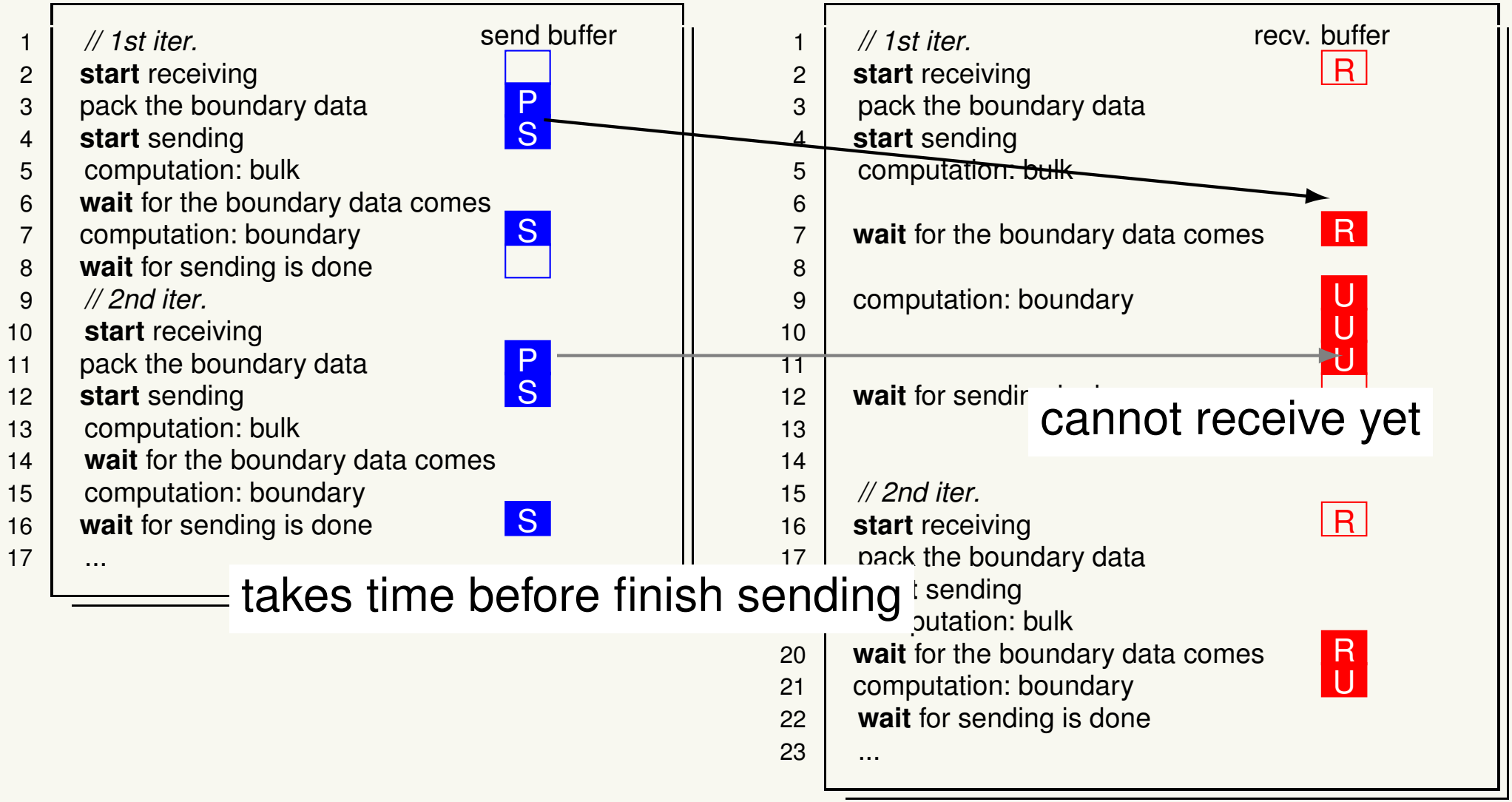

Neighboring Communication: Double Buffering (RDMA)

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send buffer

NEW!

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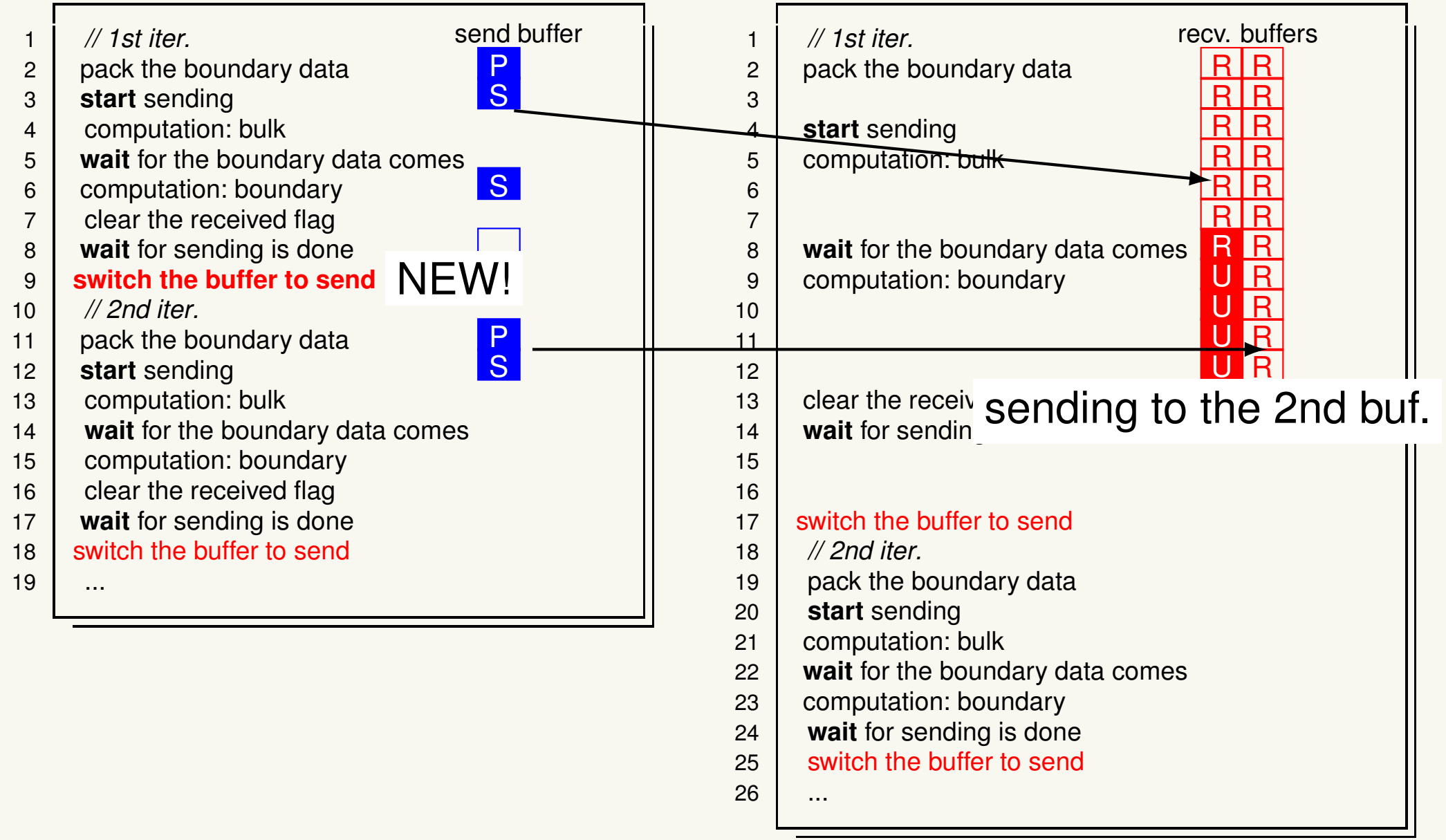

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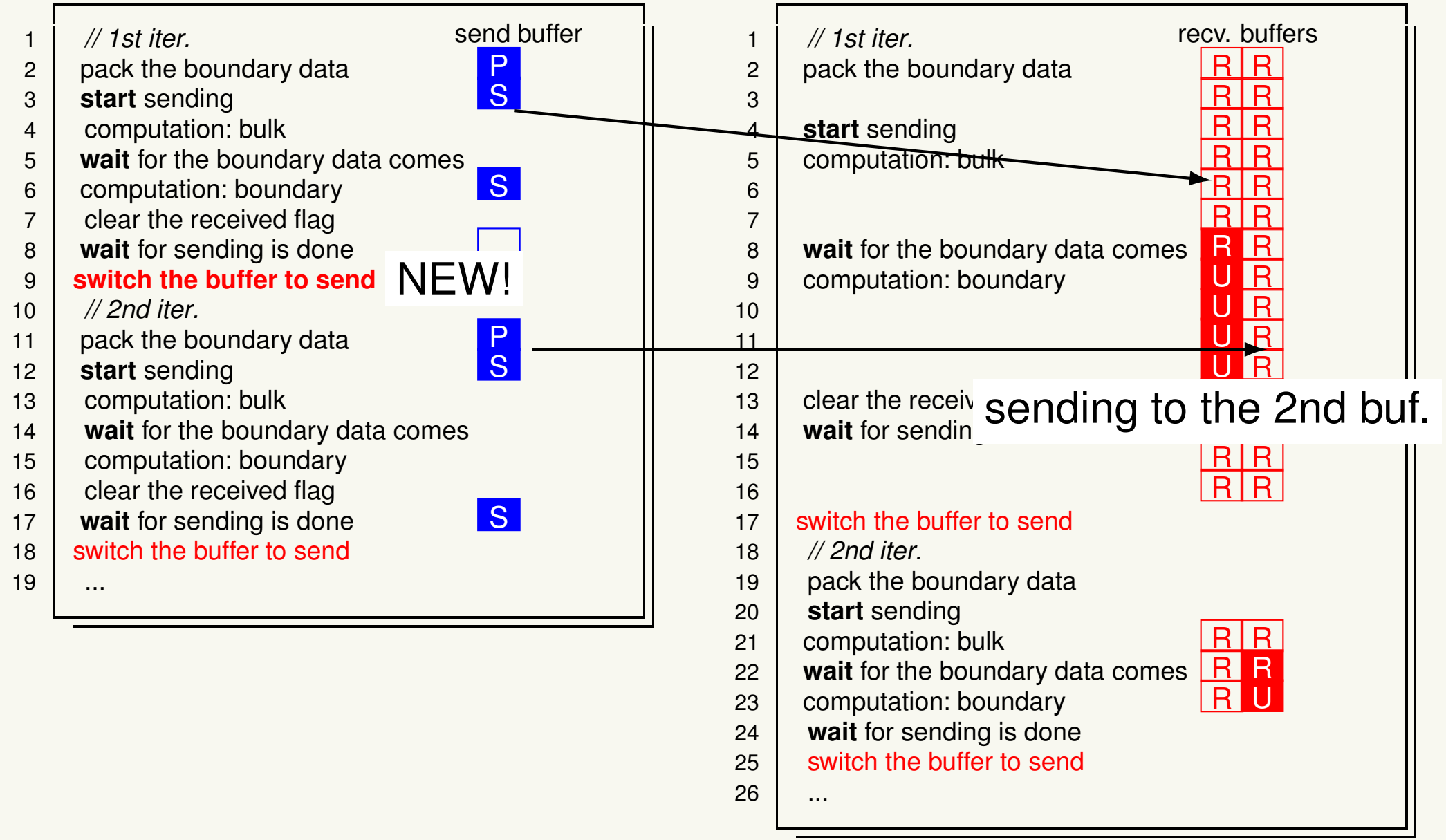

Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA)

we use “put” in sending
it directly writes to the memory on the remote process

- send: put (directly memory on the remote process)
  boundary data + watchdog flag
- Wait (recv.): check the flag is updated
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NOTE 2: one can alternatively use MPI (persistent) communication to implement double buffering.

Benchmark

Test detail: Jacobi method for 2-dim system

base: `http://theo.phys.sci.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/~ishikawa/APL9WG/stencil_double_buffering_mpi-1.0.tar.gz`

target system: $Mx = b$ with

$$(Mx)(i,j) = \underbrace{(4+m^2)x(i,j)}_{\equiv Dx} \underbrace{-x(i+1,j) - x(i-1,j) - x(i,j+1) - x(i,j-1)}_{\equiv Hx}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{cont. limit}} (m^2 - \partial^2)x$$

Jacobi method

$$x^{(k)} \to x^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(b - Hx^{(k)})$$

Only the hopping H contains the communication

- fixed number of iterations: 10
- local lattice size: 60×60
- communication buffer: needed size + dummy (+ flag)

$$s = \frac{\text{needed} + \text{dummy}}{\text{needed}}, \ 1 \le s \le 8192$$

Hopping (Mult of H)

1. packing the boundary data
2. start sending/receiving the boundary data
3. calculate: internal area
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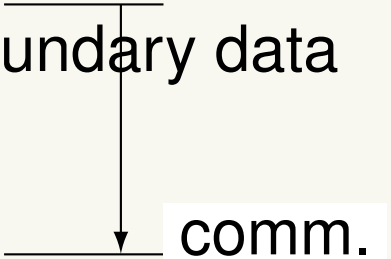

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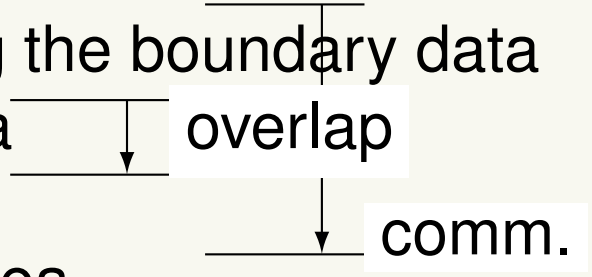
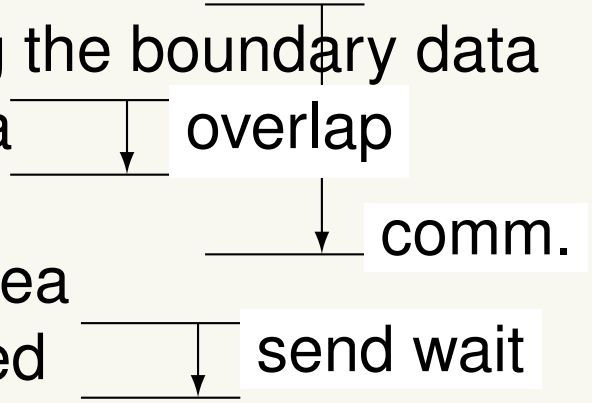
5. calculate: boundary area
6. wait for sending finished



Hopping (Mult of H)

1. packing the boundary data
2. start sending/receiving the boundary data
3. calculate: internal area
4. wait for receiving
5. calculate: boundary area
6. wait for sending finished



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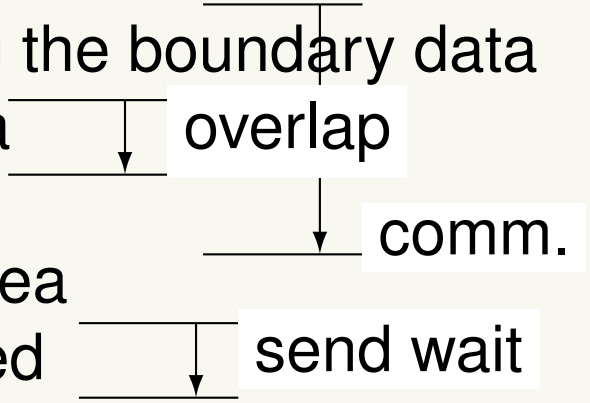


non-overlap = comm. $-$ overlap
= start sending/receiving + wait for receiving

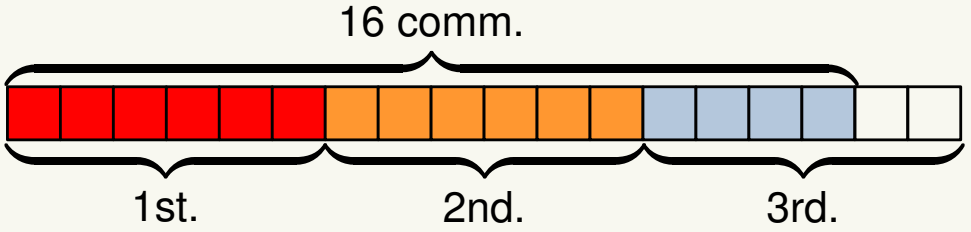
Estimated Bandwidth and uTofu Interface

uTofu

- Low level interface to use Tofu Interconnect
- It allows to specify Tofu Network Interface (TNI) to use
  tuning with the optimal TNI assignment for QCD
- 6 TNI/node, 6.8GB/s for each TNI

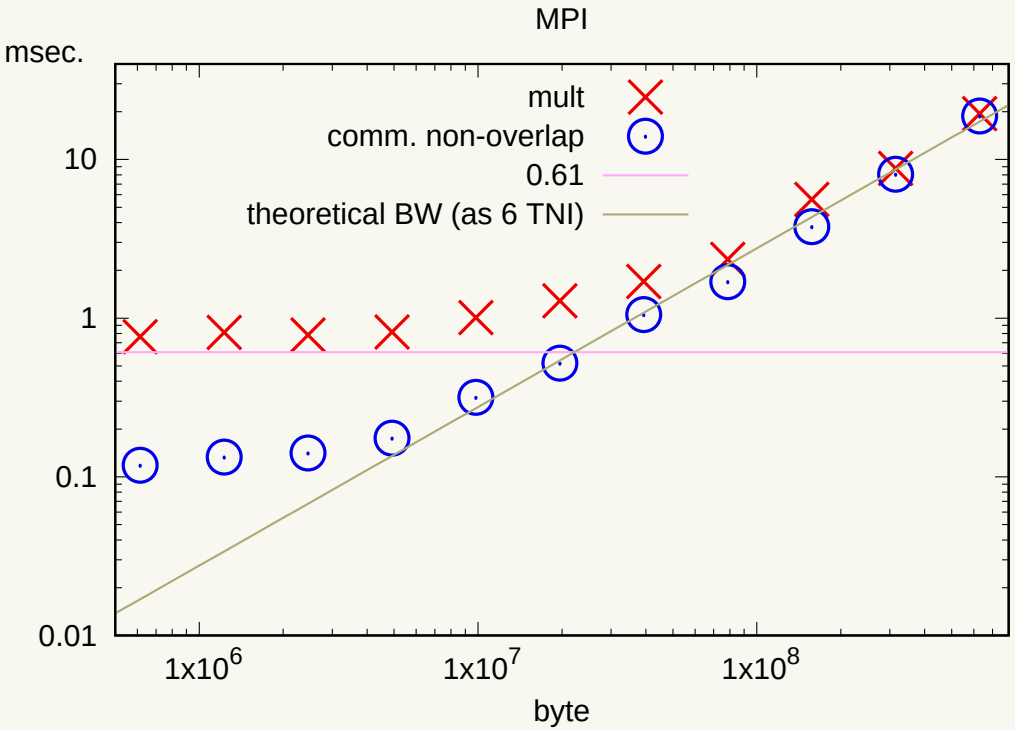
Bandwidth estimate

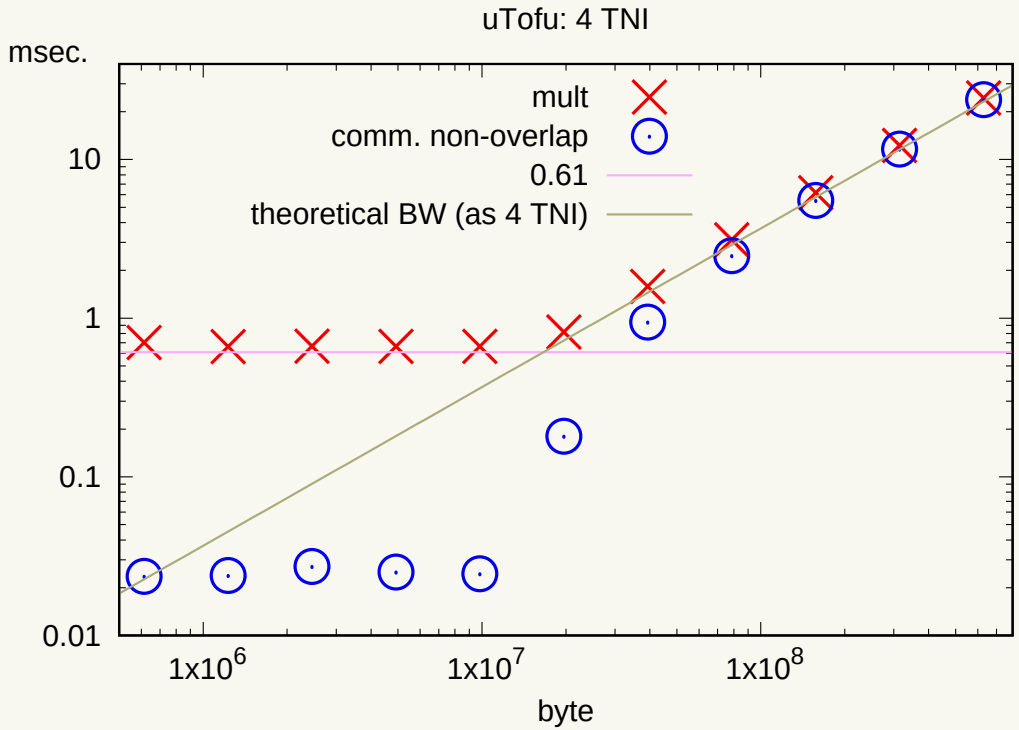
- 1 node with 4 MPI proc.
  $\Rightarrow$(4 directions) $\times$ (4 ranks) = 16 comm.
  (each comm. has the same size)
- Using 4 TNI: each TNI is used 4 times
  $6.8 \times 4 = 27.2$ GB/s
- Using 6 TNI: each TNI is used 2 or 3 times
  $6.8 \times 6 \times \frac{16}{18} = 36.3$ GB/s



Performance: mult of H on A64fx 1 node

NOTE: result on the evaluation environment, it does not guarantee the performance on the actual Fugaku

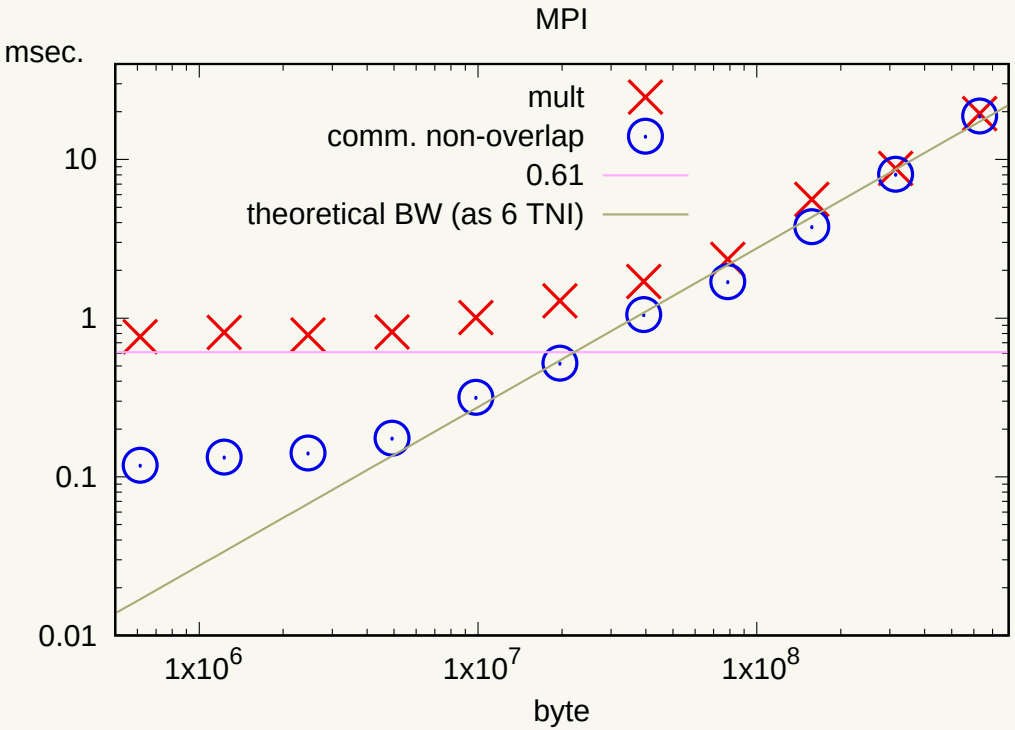


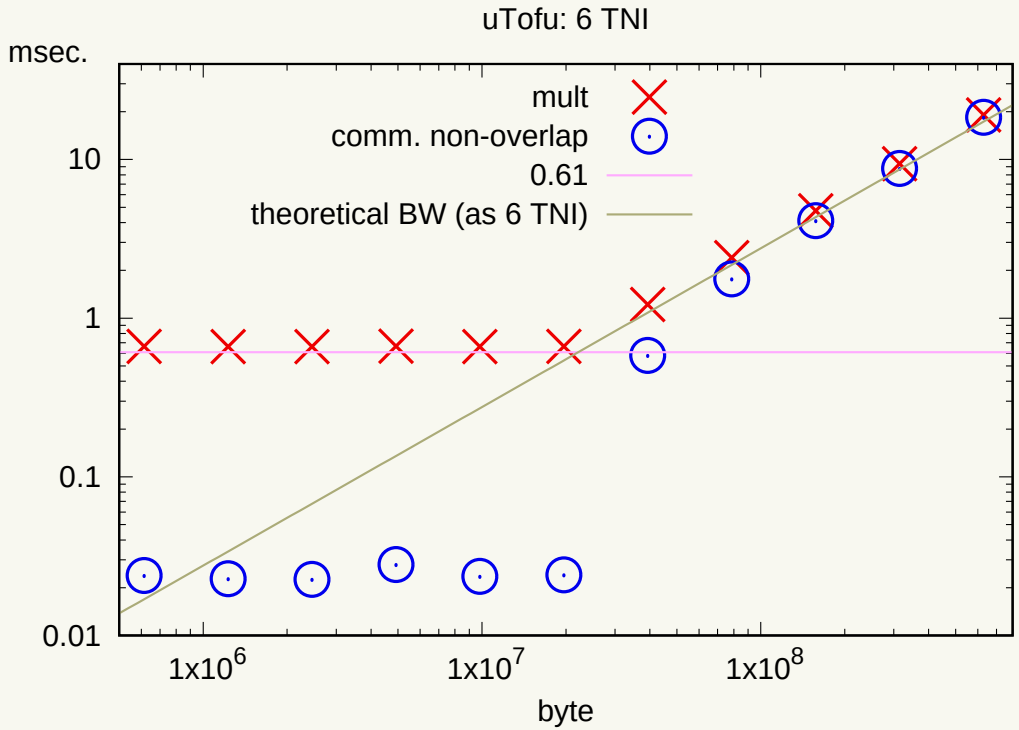


- comm. overlap $\simeq$ 0.61 msec. (replaced with a line in the plots)
- both show good scaling for large communication data size
- uTofu interface has a smaller overhead
- TNI for uTofu — 0:$+x$, 1:$-x$, 2:$+y$, 3:$-y$

Performance: mult of H on A64fx 1 node

NOTE: result on the evaluation environment, it does not guarantee the performance on the actual Fugaku





- comm. overlap $\simeq$ 0.61 msec. (replaced with a line in the plots)
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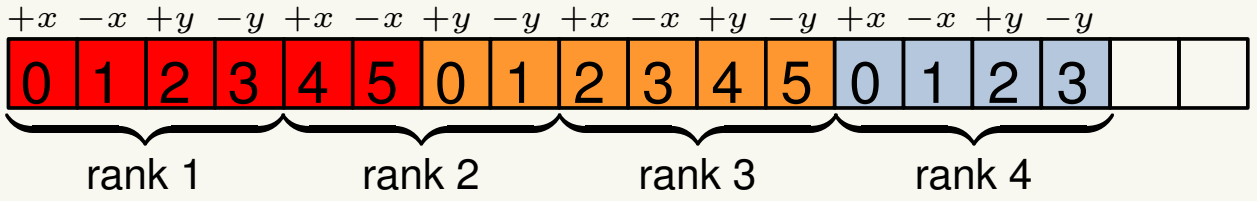
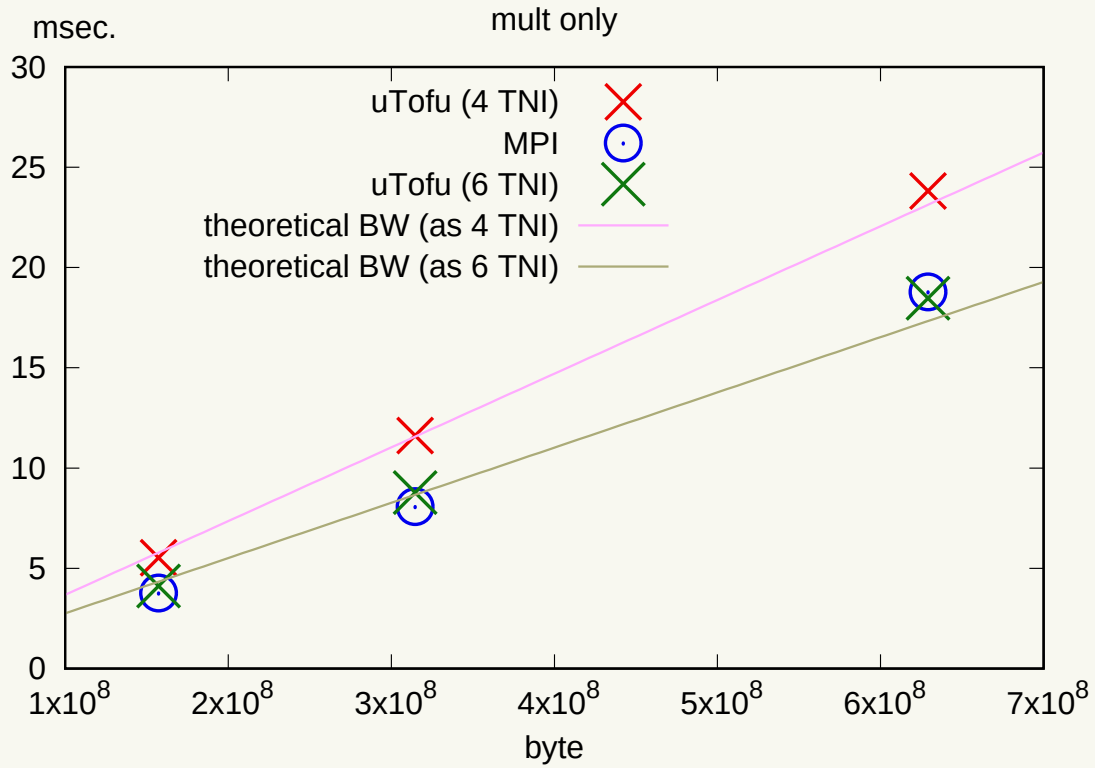


Performance: mult of H on A64fx 1 node, cont'd

NOTE: result on the evaluation environment, it does not guarantee the performance on the actual Fugaku



large comm. size
$\Rightarrow$time for mult
$\simeq$ time for comm.

saturation of the network bandwidth

- MPI: 32.4 GB/s
- uTofu (4 TNI): 25.8 GB/s — cf. $6.8 \times 4 = 27.2$ GB/s
- uTofu (6 TNI): 33.0 GB/s — cf. $6.8 \times 16/18 = 36.3$ GB/s

Conclusions

Conclusions

to accelerate neighboring communication, we have implemented double buffering algorithm

test with a simple 2-dim system

- using uTofu interface seems promising

Future: to do (or on going) for Fugaku

- implement double buffering+uTofu to QCD code

  qws: Nakamura-san's talk
- multi nodes, proper TNI settings,...
- official predicted performance for LQCD (vs. K-computer): x25+

  "+" will be how much????