



The DEEP Projects: 10 years turning heterogeneity into modularity

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The DEEP projects

2011-2021: The DEEP projects

- **DEEP** (2011 – 2015)
 - Introduced **Cluster-Booster** architecture
- **DEEP-ER** (2013 – 2017)
 - Added **I/O and resiliency** functionalities
- **DEEP-EST** (2017 – 2021)
 - **Modular Supercomputer Architecture**

2021-2024 The SEA projects

- DEEP-SEA, IO-SEA, RED-SEA

SEA
Projects



SEA Projects family

Provide solutions for Modular Supercomputers of Exascale performance

Software stack for
heterogeneous
compute and
memory systems

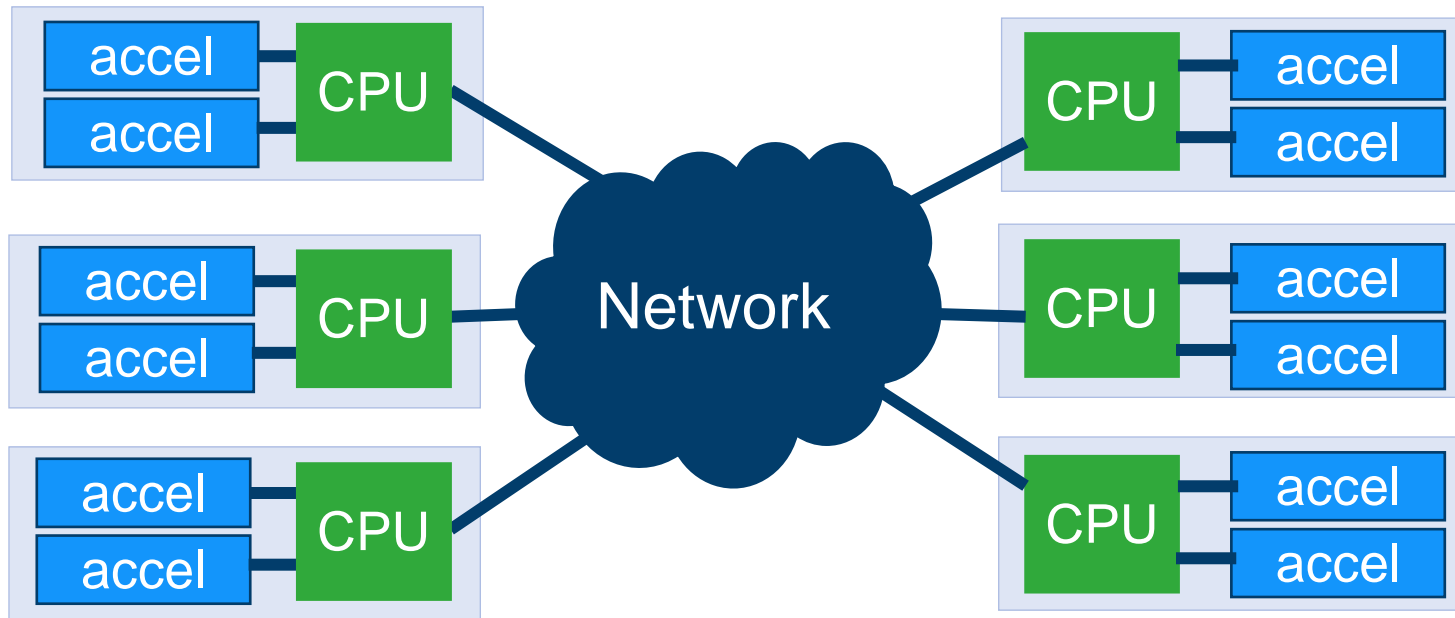


I/O and data
management

High-speed
interconnect

Heterogenous Monolithic

Every node contains accelerators (e.g. GPUs)

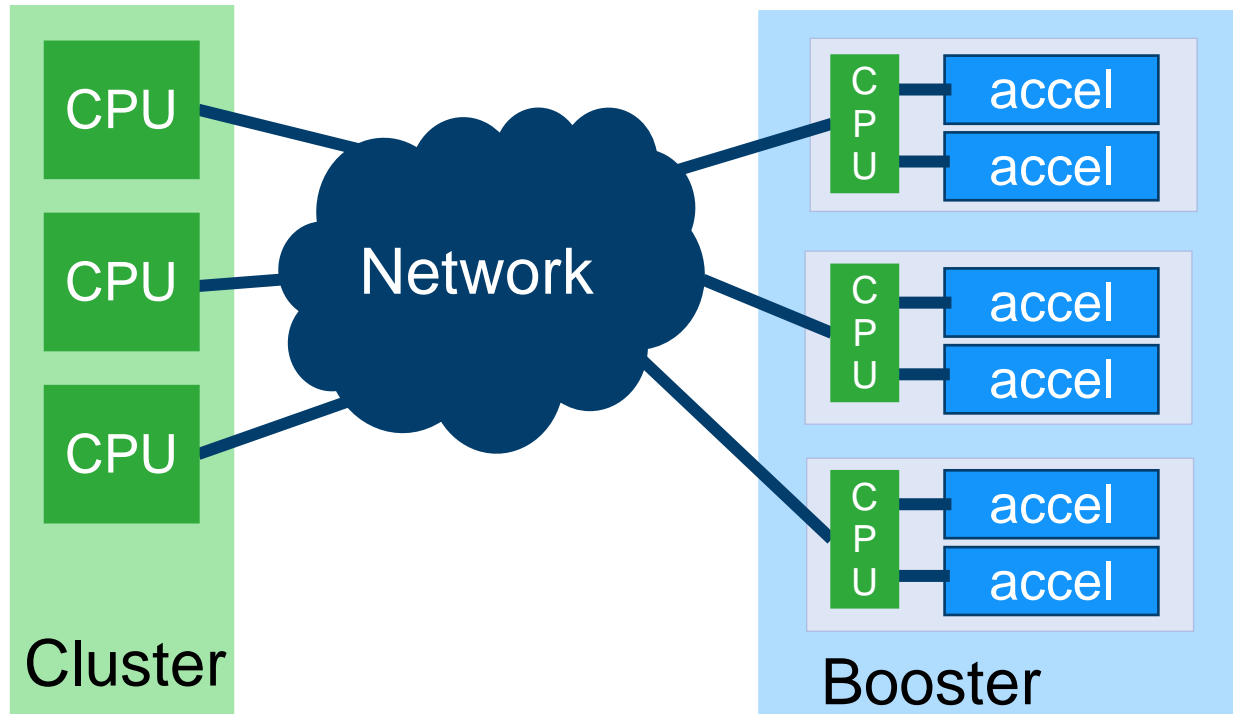



- + : Energy efficient*
- + : Easy management*
- : Static assignment of accelerators to CPUs*
- : Difficult to efficiently share resources*

- Every node contains CPU(s) and some accelerator
- All nodes are equal → “monolithic”

Heterogenous Modular

Different nodes are grouped in “modules”

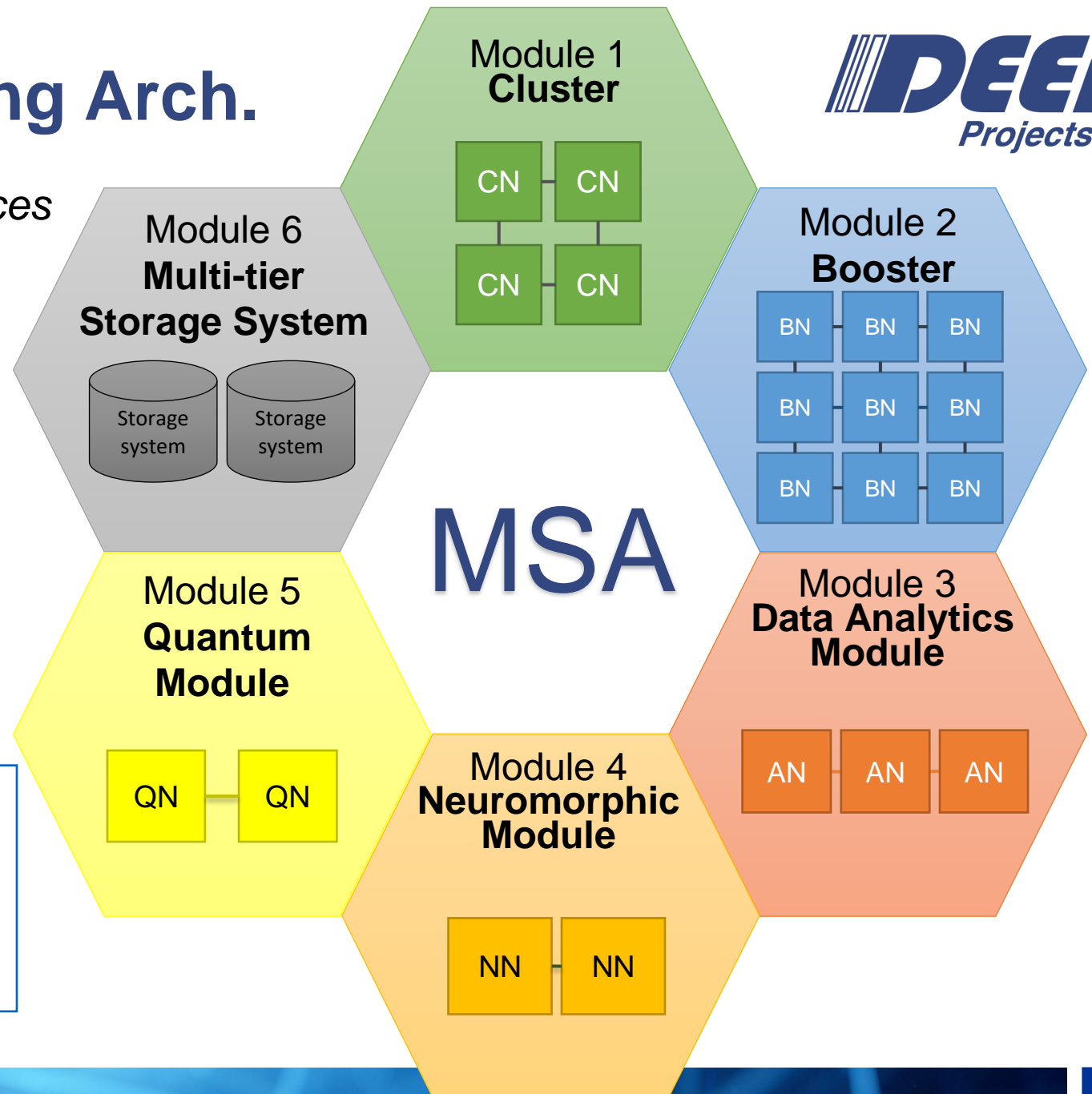


- 
- + : Energy efficient*
 - + : Better scalability*
 - + : High flexibility*
 - + : Dynamic resource assignment*
 - : Complexity*

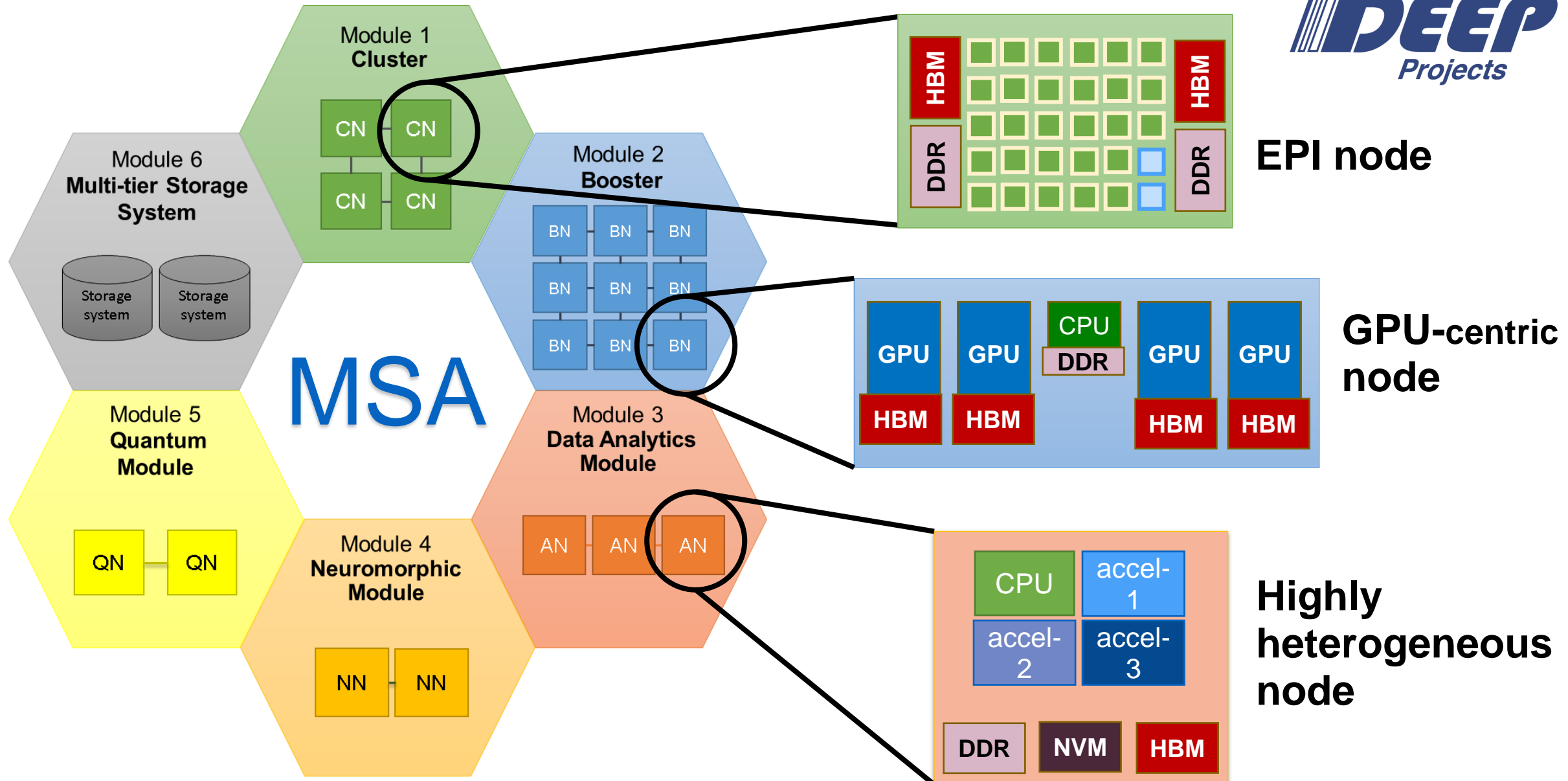
- All nodes within one module are equal
- Different modules have different configurations → “modular”

Modular Supercomputing Arch.

Composability of heterogeneous resources



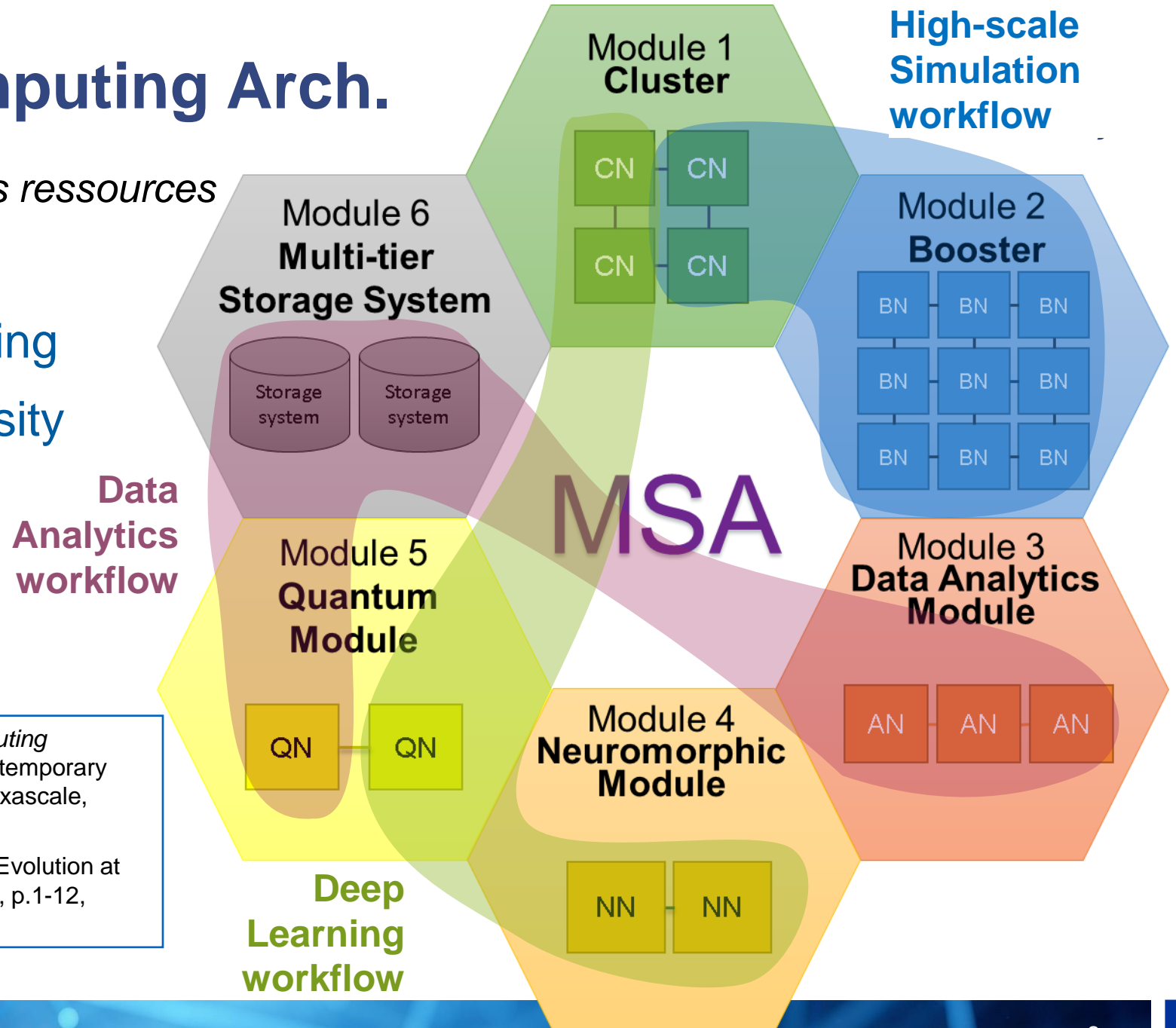
- **E. Suarez**, N. Eicker, Th. Lippert, "*Modular Supercomputing Architecture: from idea to production*", Chapter 9 in Contemporary High Performance Computing: from Petascale toward Exascale, Volume 3, p 223-251, CRC Press. (2019)
- **E. Suarez**, N. Eicker, and Th. Lippert, "Supercomputer Evolution at JSC", Proceedings of the 2018 NIC Symposium, Vol.49, p.1-12, (2018)



Modular Supercomputing Arch.

Composability of heterogeneous resources

- Effective resource-sharing
- Match application diversity



- **E. Suarez**, N. Eicker, Th. Lippert, "Modular Supercomputing Architecture: from idea to production", Chapter 9 in Contemporary High Performance Computing: from Petascale toward Exascale, Volume 3, p 223-251, CRC Press. (2019)
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The hardware Prototypes

2015



DEEP Prototype

128 Xeon + 284 KNC nodes
InfiniBand + 1.5Gbit Extoll
550 TFlop/s

2016



DEEP-ER Prototype

16 Xeon + 8 KNL nodes
100Gbit Extoll
40 TFlop/s

2020



DEEP-EST Prototype

55 Cluster + 75 Booster + 16 Data Analytics
100 Gbit Extoll + InfiniBand + Eth
800 TFlop/s

© FZJ

Software environment



- **Low-level SW:** Inter-network bridging
- **Scheduler:** Slurm, psslurm (ParaStation Modulo)
- **Filesystem:** BeeGFS, GPFS
- **Compilers:** Intel, GCC, NVIDIA HPC SDK
- **Debuggers:** Intel Inspector, TotalView
- **Programming:** ParaStation MPI, OpenMP, OmpSs, CUDA
- **Performance analysis tools:** Scalasca, Score-P, Extrae/Paraver, Vampir, Intel Advisor, VTune...
- **Benchmarking tools:** JUBE
- **I/O Libraries:** SIONlib, SCR, HDF5,...

• Eicker et al., *Bridging the DEEP Gap - Implementation of an Efficient Forwarding Protocol*, Intel European Exascale Labs - Report 2013 34-41
• Clauss et al., *Dynamic Process Management with Allocation-internal Co-Scheduling towards Interactive Supercomputing*, COSH@HiPEAC,(2016)

Heterogeneity from user's PoV

- **Slurm supports the ability to submit heterogeneous jobs** (since v 17.11)
 - form **job pack (het-job)** allocation using colon notation for **salloc**, **sbatch**, **srun**
 - even allowing different executables

```
$ srun -N 1 -p part1 ./first \  
      : -N 2 -p part2 ./second
```

- **Full support for job packs in ParaStation psslurm**, with **unique features** for modular jobs:
 - Support for heterogeneous jobs with common MPI_COMM_WORLD, or with separated / interconnected MPI_COMM_WORLDS
 - For each job in the job pack, resources can be specified individually
 - Support global resources (e.g. gateways): **psgw** plugin to **psmgmt** + spank plugin
 - *Compensates for Slurm's inability to handle global resources*
 - *Extends salloc, srun and sbatch*
- **ParaStation has further features that make it MSA-ware**
 - E.g. hierarchical collective operations

ParaStation Global MPI for MSA

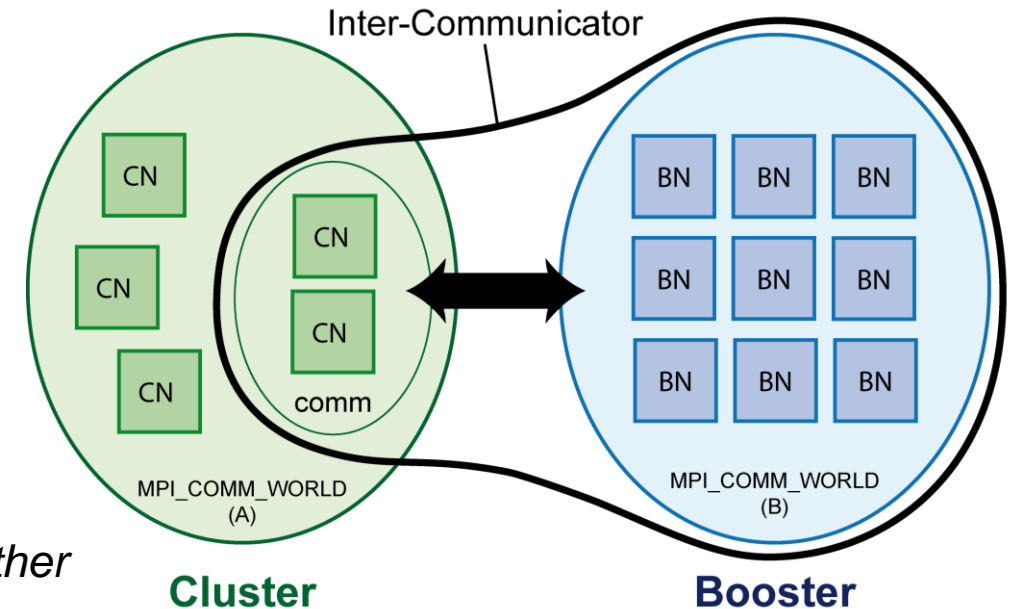
- An MPI application can run:

- Using only Cluster nodes
- Using only Booster nodes
- Distributed over Cluster and Booster
 - *In this case two executables are created*
 - Collective offload process
 - *Transparent data exchange via MPI*

- One can also start two parts of a code and connect them via `MPI_Connect()`
- Or have one single common `MPI_COMM_WORLD` and split it into subcommunicators via `MPI_Comm_Split()`

- ParaStation Global MPI

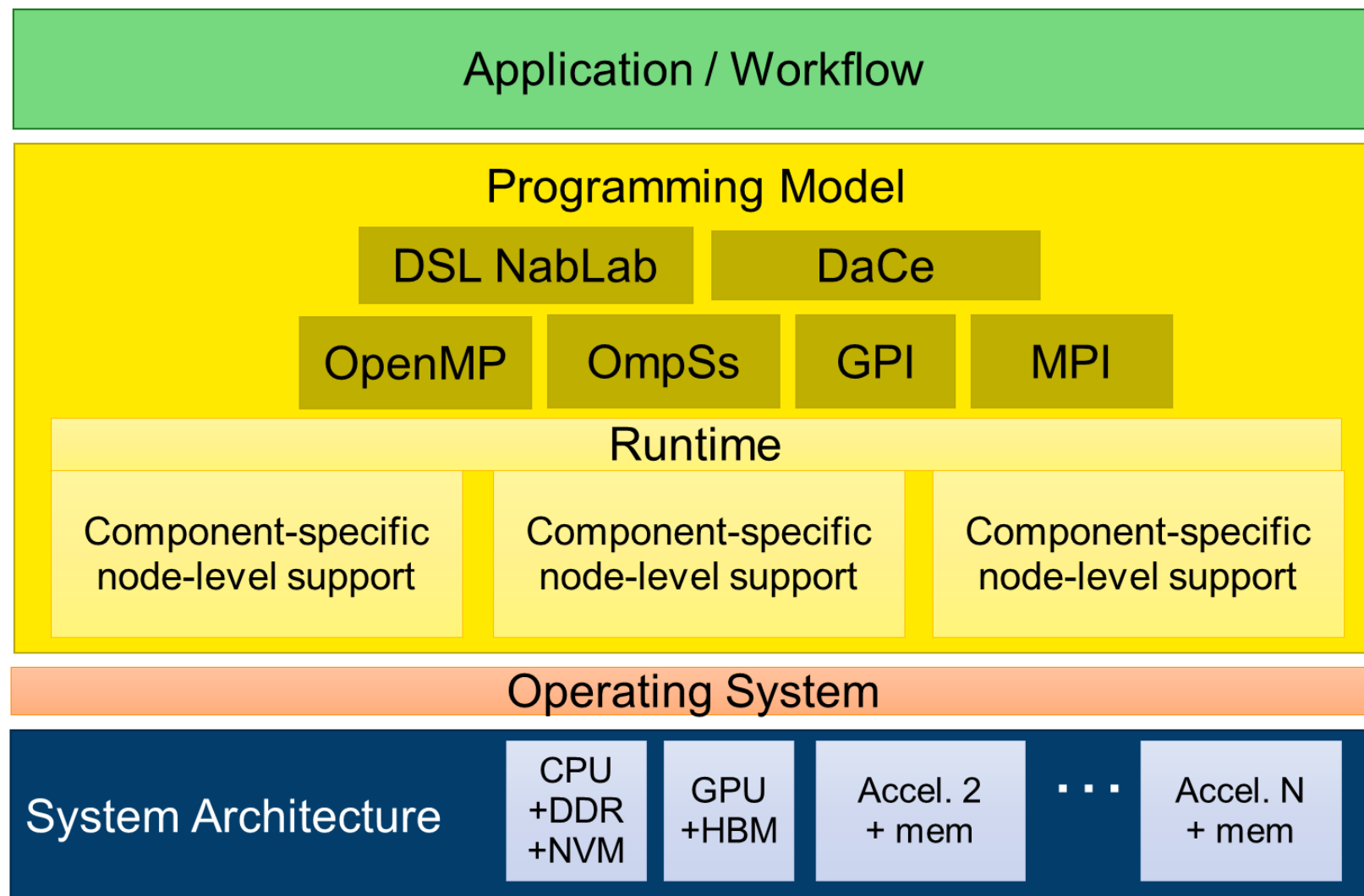
- Uses `MPI_Comm_spawn()`
 - *Collective spawn groups of processes from Cluster to Booster (or vice-versa)*
- Inter-communicator
 - *Connects the 2 `MPI_COMM_WORLD`*
 - *Contains all parents on one side and all children on the other*
 - *Returned by `MPI_Comm_spawn` for the parents*
 - *Returned by `MPI_Get_parent` by the children*



• **Clauss et al.**, *Dynamic Process Management with Allocation-internal Co-Scheduling towards Interactive Supercomputing*, COSH@HiPEAC, (2016)

DEEP-SEA: Extending the software stack

- **Support for accelerators & memory**
- **Malleability**
- **Composability**
- **Performance portability**
- **Resiliency**



Co-design Applications

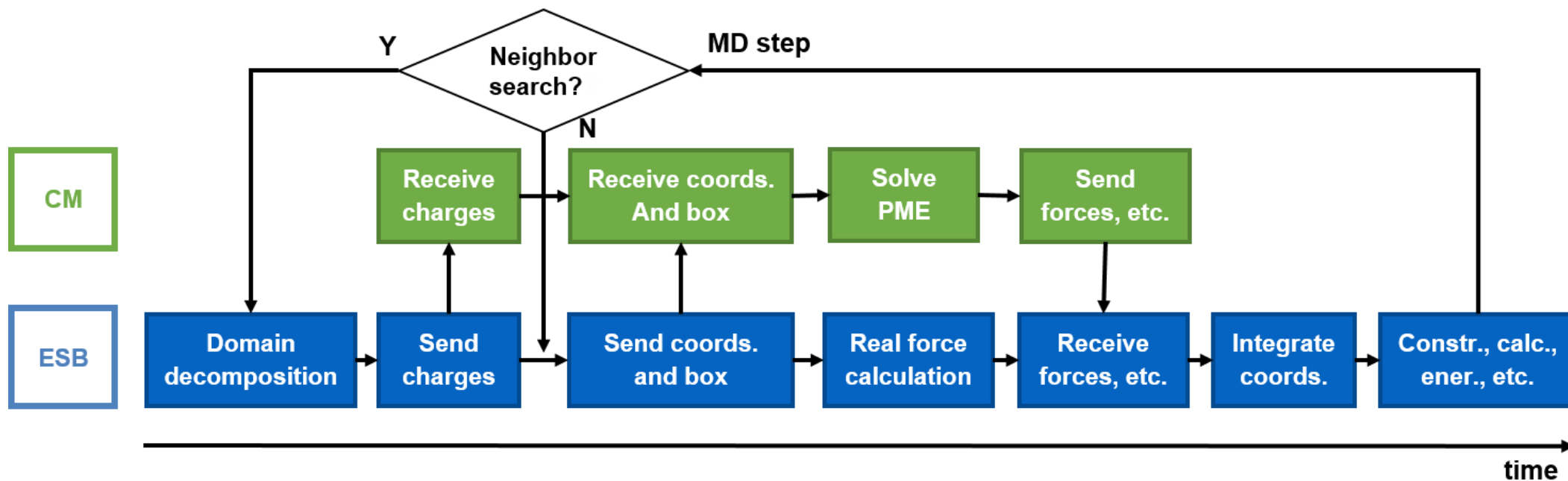
Feed user requirements in SW development, evaluate the SW-packets

- Application areas
 - Space Weather: xPic, AIDApPy
 - Weather Forecast: IFS
 - Seismic imaging: RTM, BSIT
 - Molecular dynamics: GROMACS
 - Computational fluid dynamics: Nek5000
 - Neutron Monte Carlo transport for nuclear energy: PATMOS
 - Earth System Modelling: TSMP
- Additionally: low-level and synthetic benchmarks
- User support
- Early access program



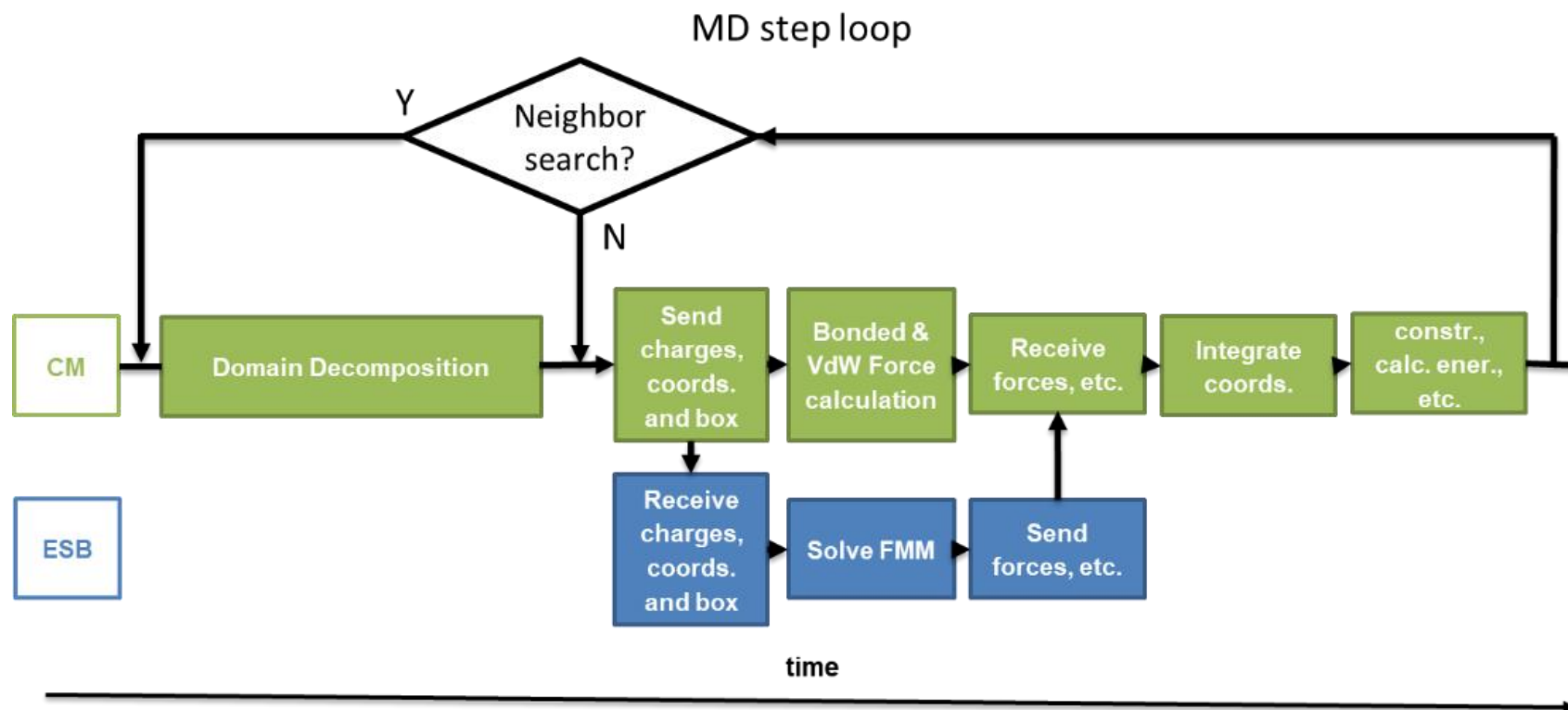
GROMACS: multi-module usage in MD simulations

- Best **mapping on MSA depends on the problem size** and aims at optimizing the computational load
 - $<10^4$ particles: only on Cluster (CPU)
 - $\sim 10^5$ particles: Booster or DAM (Data Analytics Module)
 - $>10^6$ particles (large macromolecules): pair interactions on GPU, run PME on CPUs



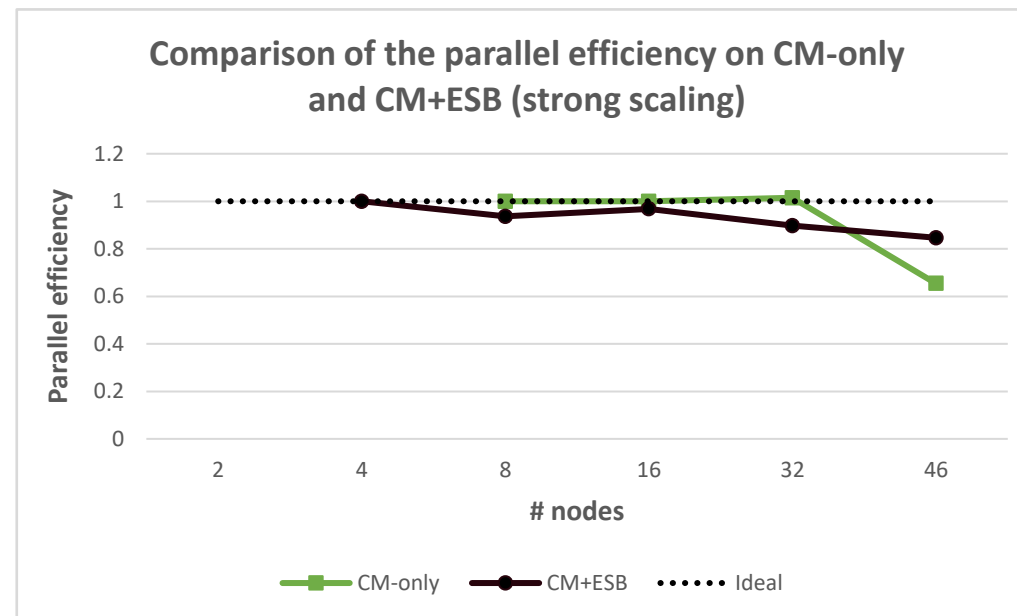
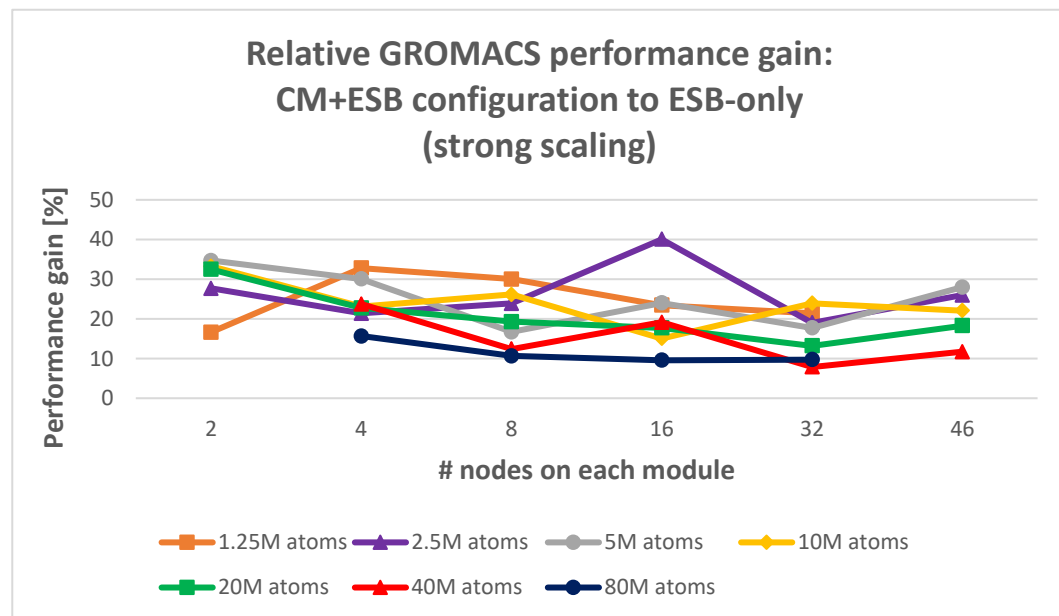
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GROMACS: multi-module usage in MD simulations

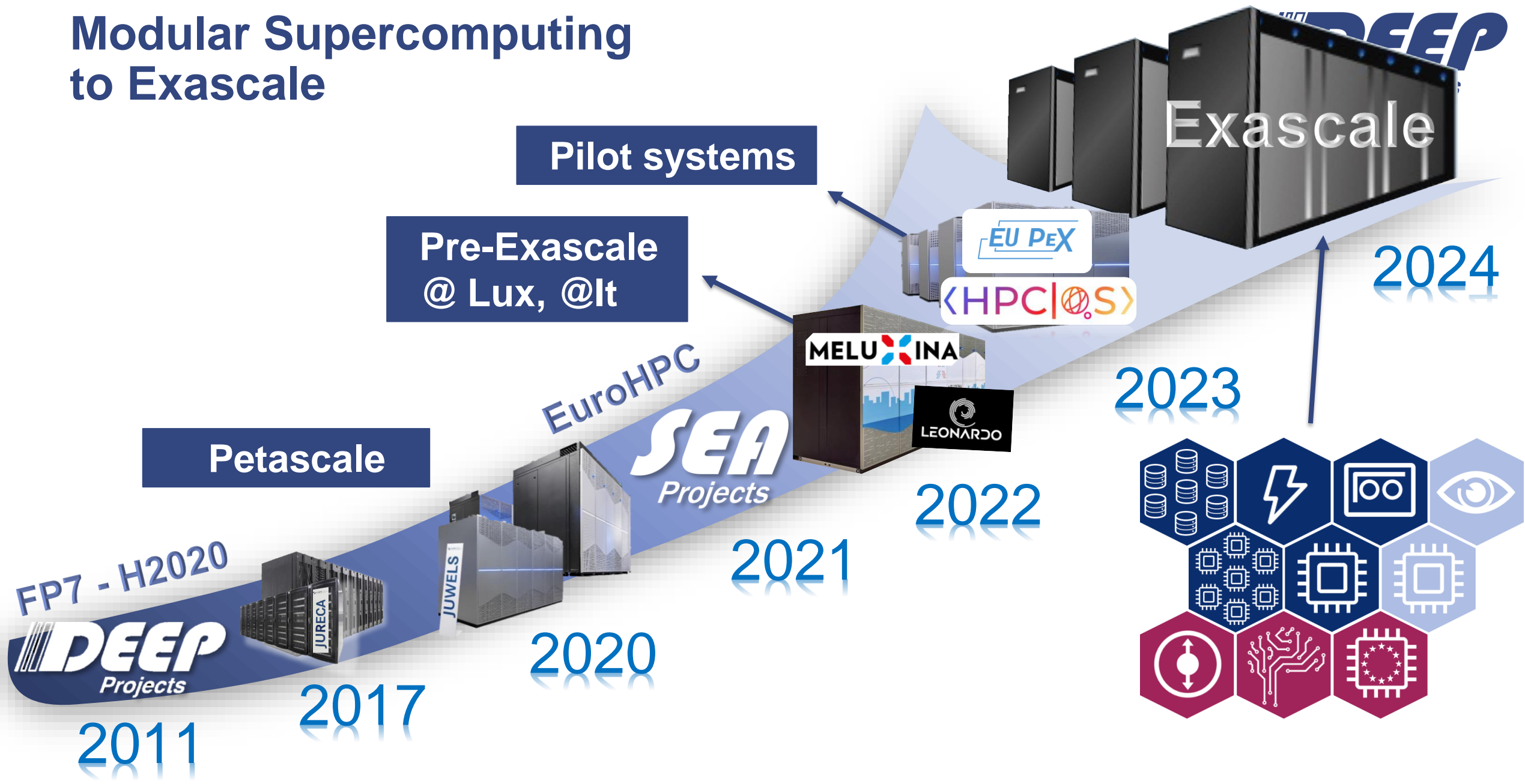
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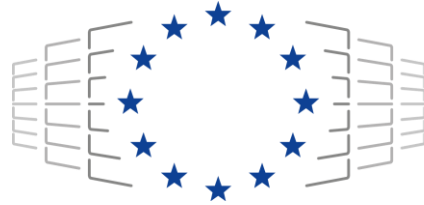
Conclusions

- **The Modular Supercomputing Architecture (MSA)**
 - Orchestrates heterogeneity at system level
 - Serves very diverse application profiles
 - *Maximum flexibility for users, without taking anything away (still can use individual modules)*
- **Distribute applications on the MSA give each code-part a suitable hardware**
 - Straight-forward implementation for [workflows](#)
 - Partition at MPI-level interesting for [multi-physics](#) / [multi-scale codes](#)
 - Monolithic codes do not need to be divided
- **Current / Upcoming implementations of MSA**
 - DEEP system, JURECA, JUWELS
 - MELUXINA (Luxembourg EuroHPC Petascale system)
 - EUPEX and HPCQS pilots
 - ... Exascale !

Modular Supercomputing to Exascale



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ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΙΑΣ



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Research
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