

Supercomputing Engine for *Mathematica*

Machine Evaluation Workshop 19 - 2 Dec 2008
Runcorn, Daresbury, United Kingdom

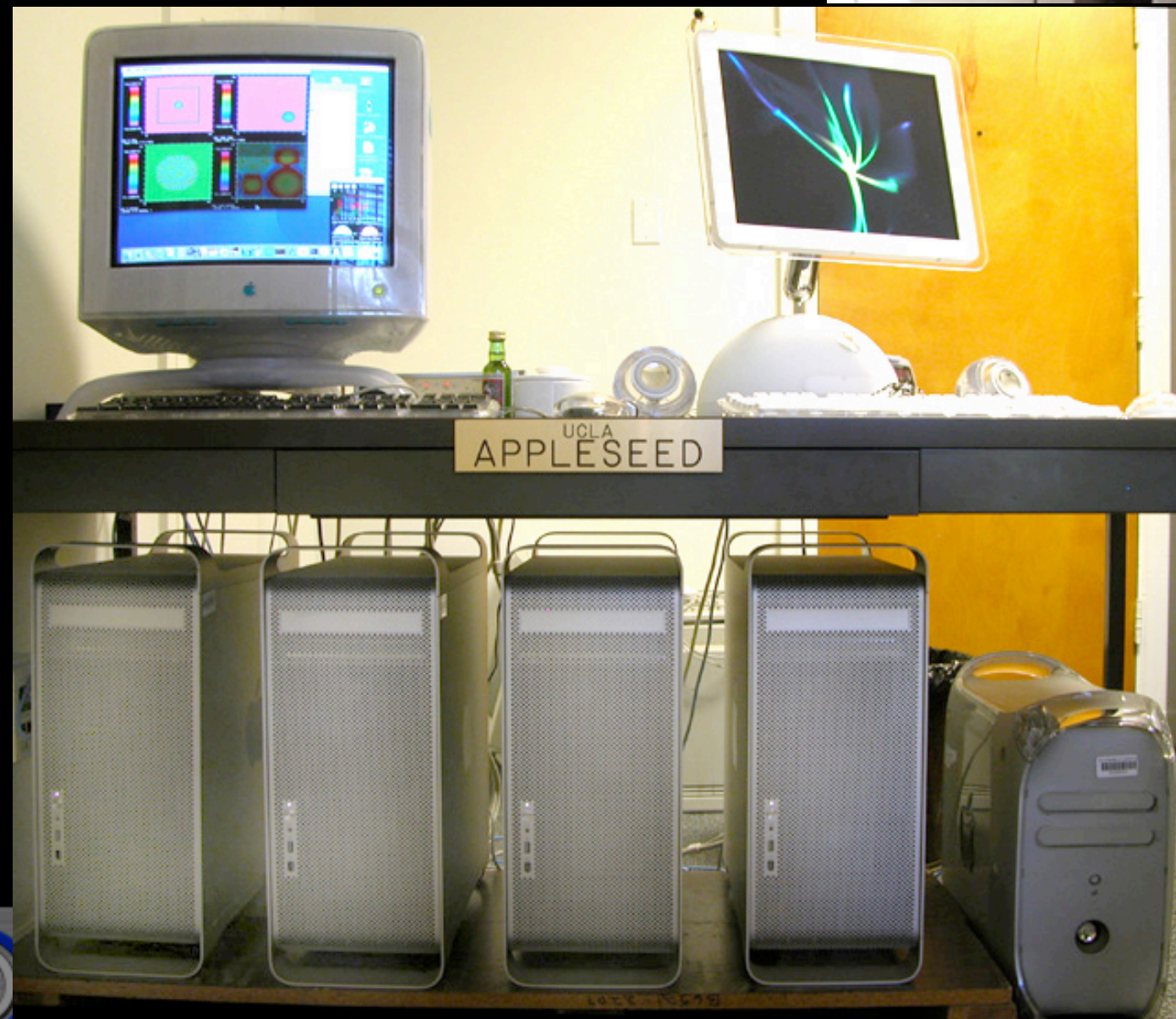
Supercomputing Engine for *Mathematica*

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The First Mac Cluster - established 1998



Profile:
UCLA's Project Appleseed
(supercomputing for the rest of us).



The Dawson Cluster



High-Performance, Scientific, and Cluster Computing

- Software
 - “Plug-and-Play” Supercomputer-Compatible Clusters
 - Pooch Application
 - Source-Code Tutorials
 - Visualization & Simulation
- Consulting Services
 - Optimization
 - Parallelization
 - Vectorization



Why Parallel Computing?

Problems too large to solve on one computer

- Takes too much time
- Requires more memory
 - can outgrow RAM capacity

Programming API standardized

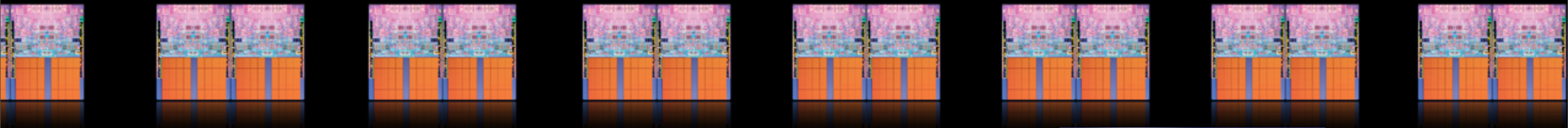
- Message-Passing Interface (MPI)
 - specification established in 1994
 - dominant software interface at supercomputing centers
 - portable MPI code in Fortran and C



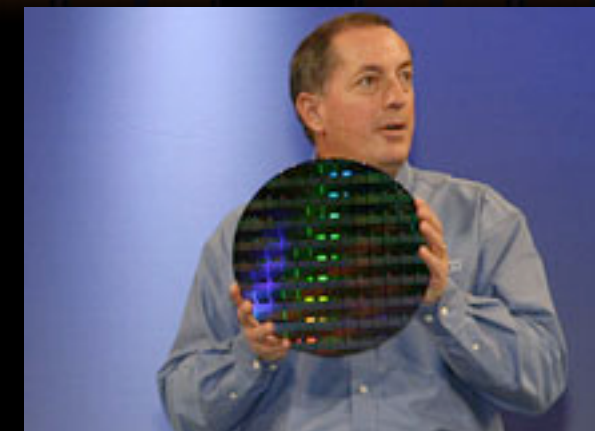
Why Parallel Computing?

Problems too large to solve on one ~~computer~~ “core”

- Computational power *per core* no longer doubles
- Doubling cores is how Moore's Law technically holds
- Multicore utilization is not automatic
- Software must make up for where hardware leaves off
 - **Choose your parallel programming paradigm wisely**



Multicore Eroding Moore's Law



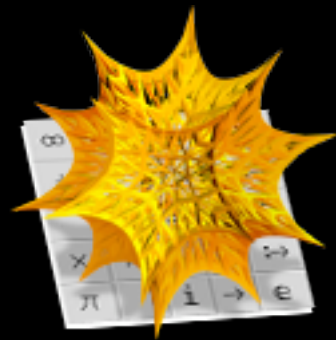
- http://macresearch.org/multicore_eroding_moores_law



Mathematica

How to parallelize it?

- Excels in high-level and symbolic processing and modeling
- Used for many different fields of study

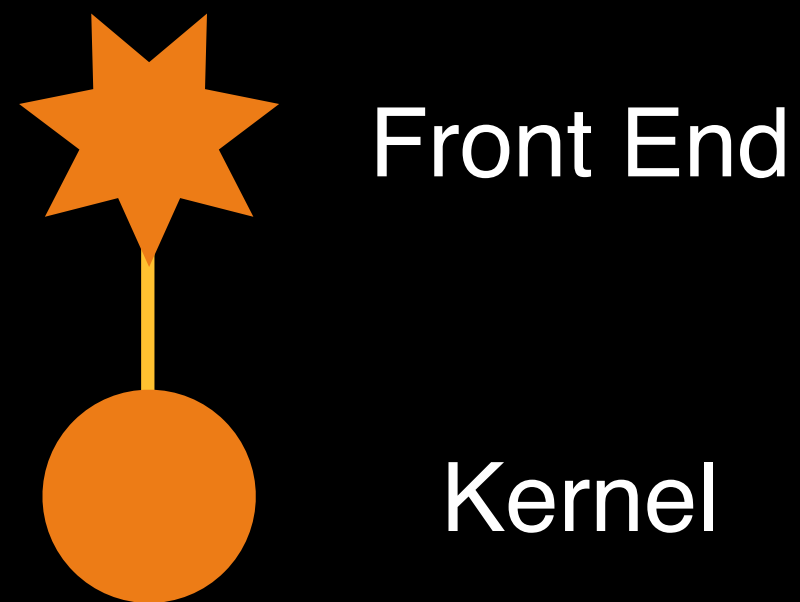


- But how to make it faster!



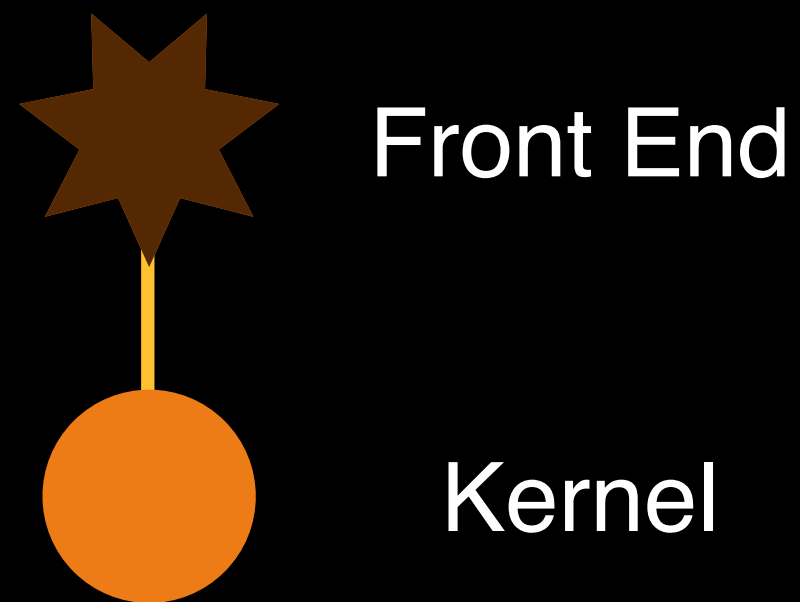
Front End and Kernel

Mathematica's Structure



Front End and Kernel

Mathematica's Structure



Instructions and Data

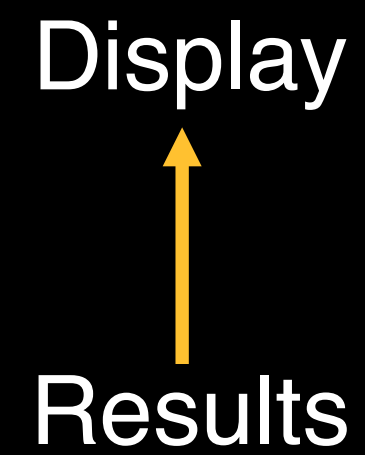
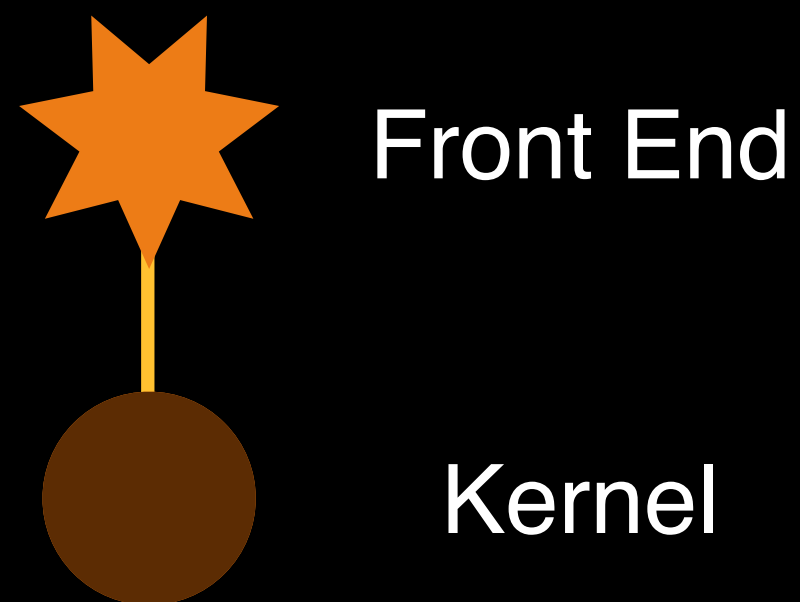


Processing



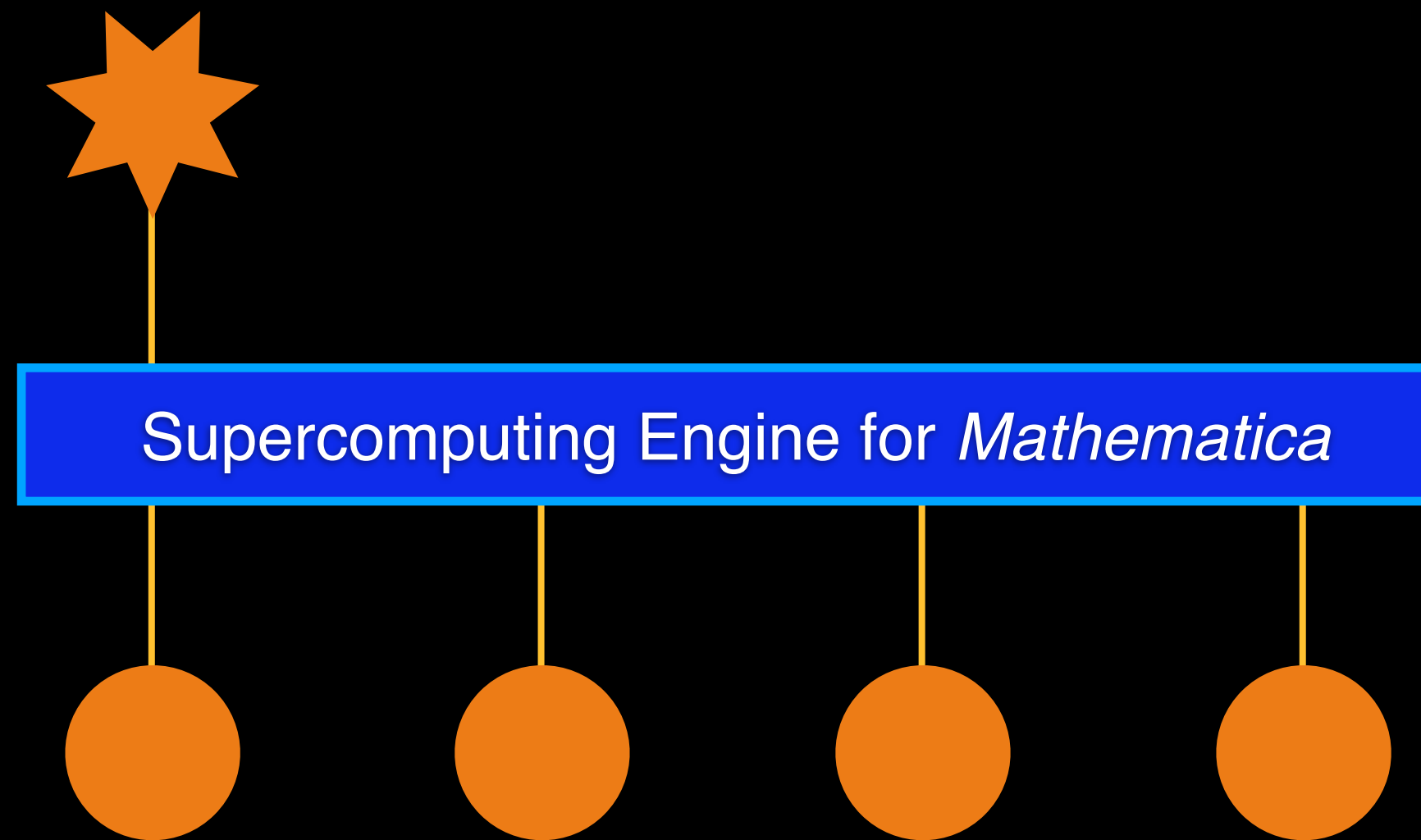
Front End and Kernel

Mathematica's Structure



Parallelizing Front-End/Kernel

Working in between

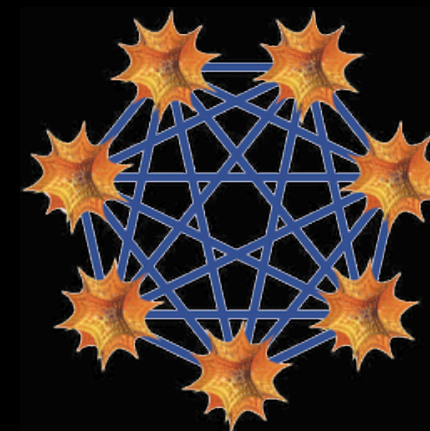


Kernels are “unaware” they are running in parallel



MPI in *Mathematica*

Supercomputing Engine for *Mathematica*

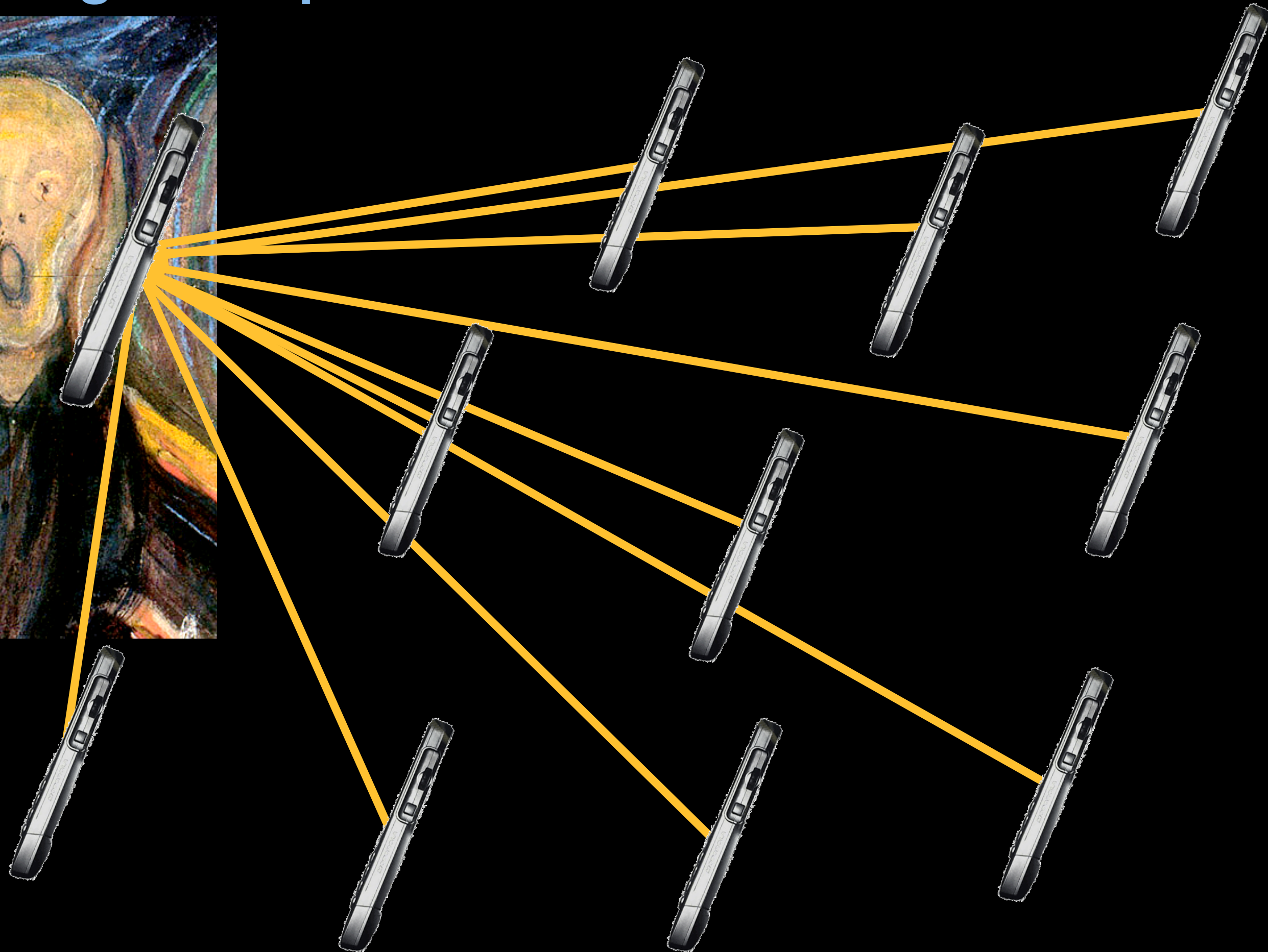
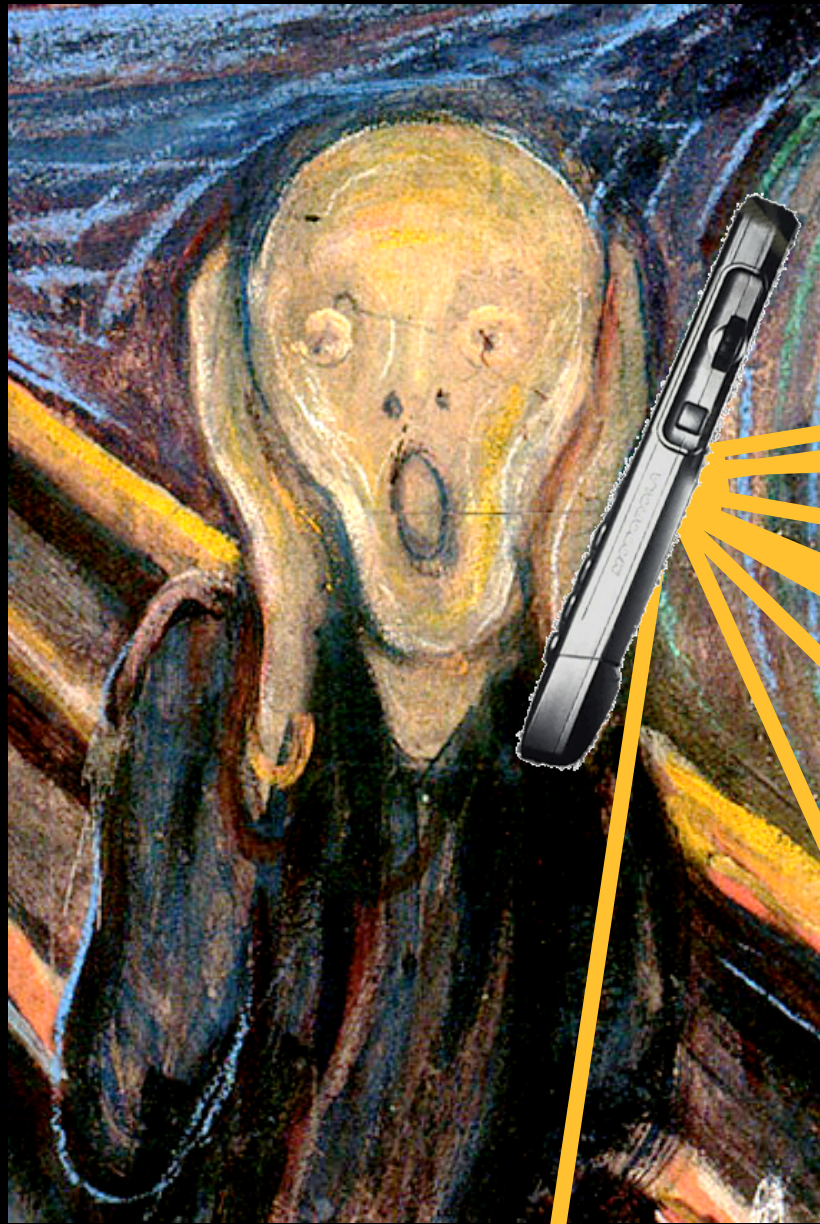


- Closely follows MPI standard in *Mathematica* environment
 - Basic MPI calls (`mpiSend`, `mpiRecv`)
 - Asynchronous MPI calls (`mpiSend`, `mpiRecv`, `mpiTest`)
 - Collective MPI calls (`mpiBcast`, `mpiGather`, `mpiAlltoall`)
- High-level parallel calls for common tasks
 - `ParallelTable`, `EdgeCell`, `ParallelFourier`, `ElementManage`
- Basic Parallel I/O
- Automatically locates, launches, configures, and coordinates *Mathematica* kernels via Pooch
 - from command line or *Mathematica*'s Front End
- Builds on any licensed `gridMathematica`



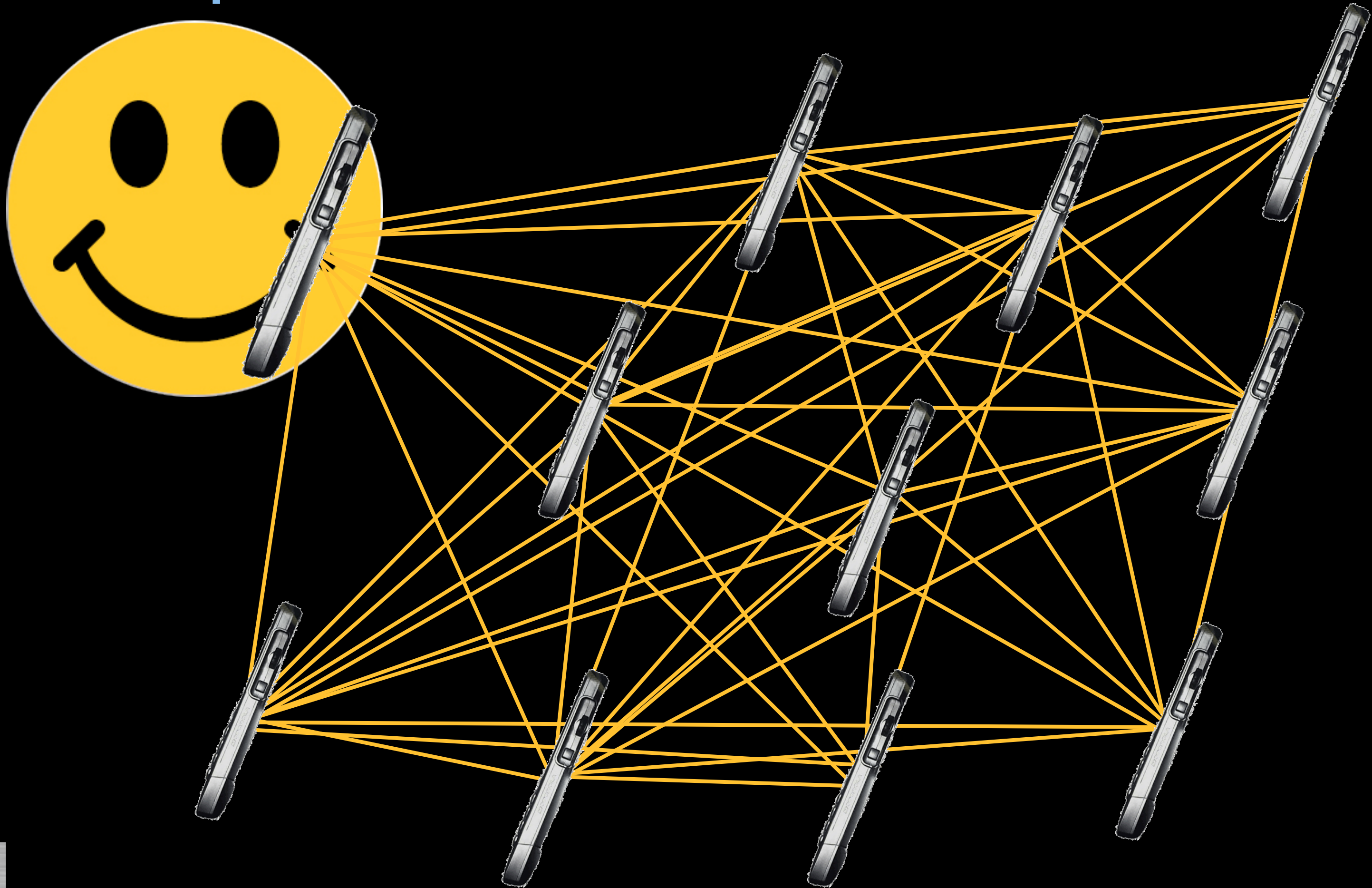
Why MPI instead of “grid”?

Typical “grid” implementation



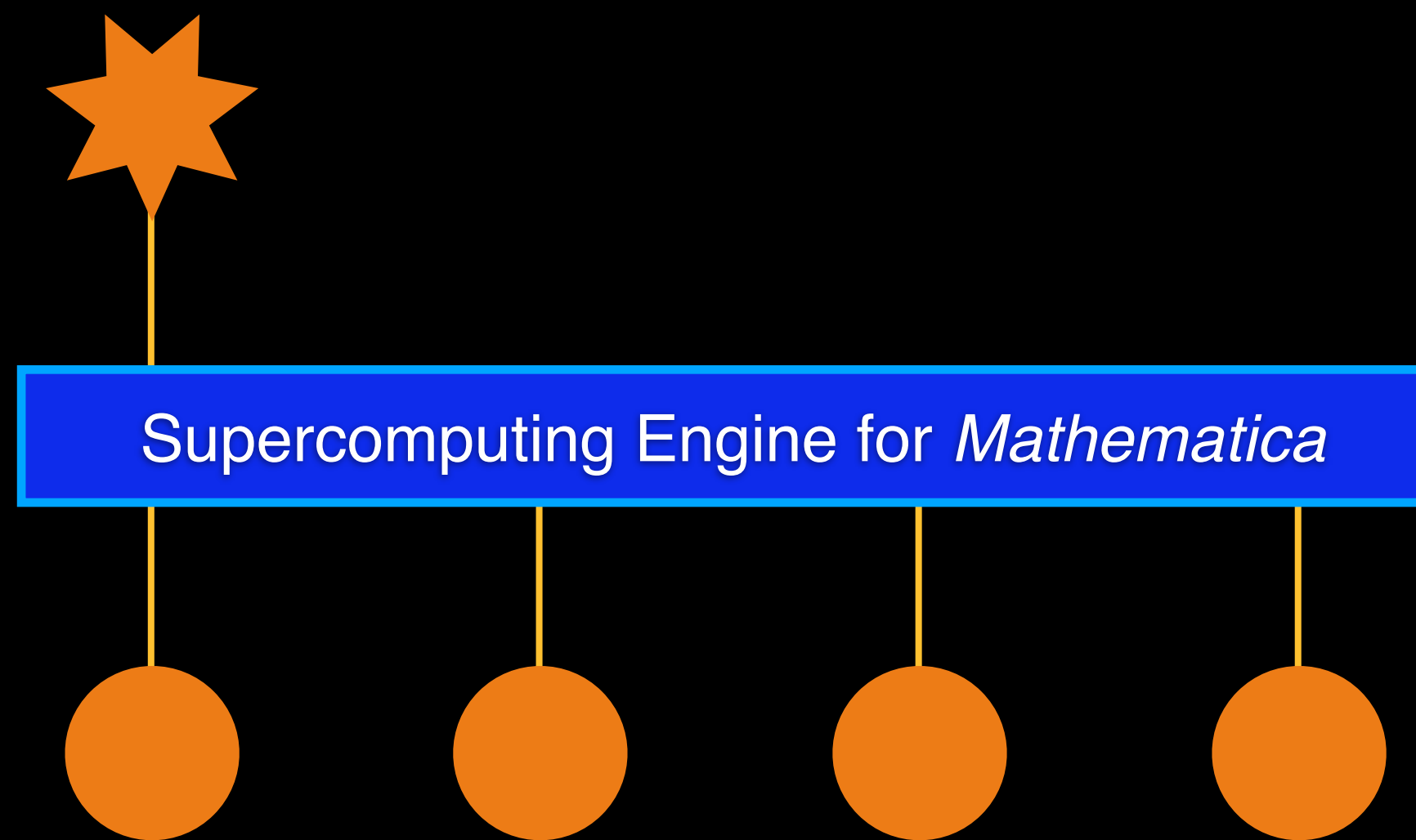
Why MPI instead of “grid”?

MPI implementation



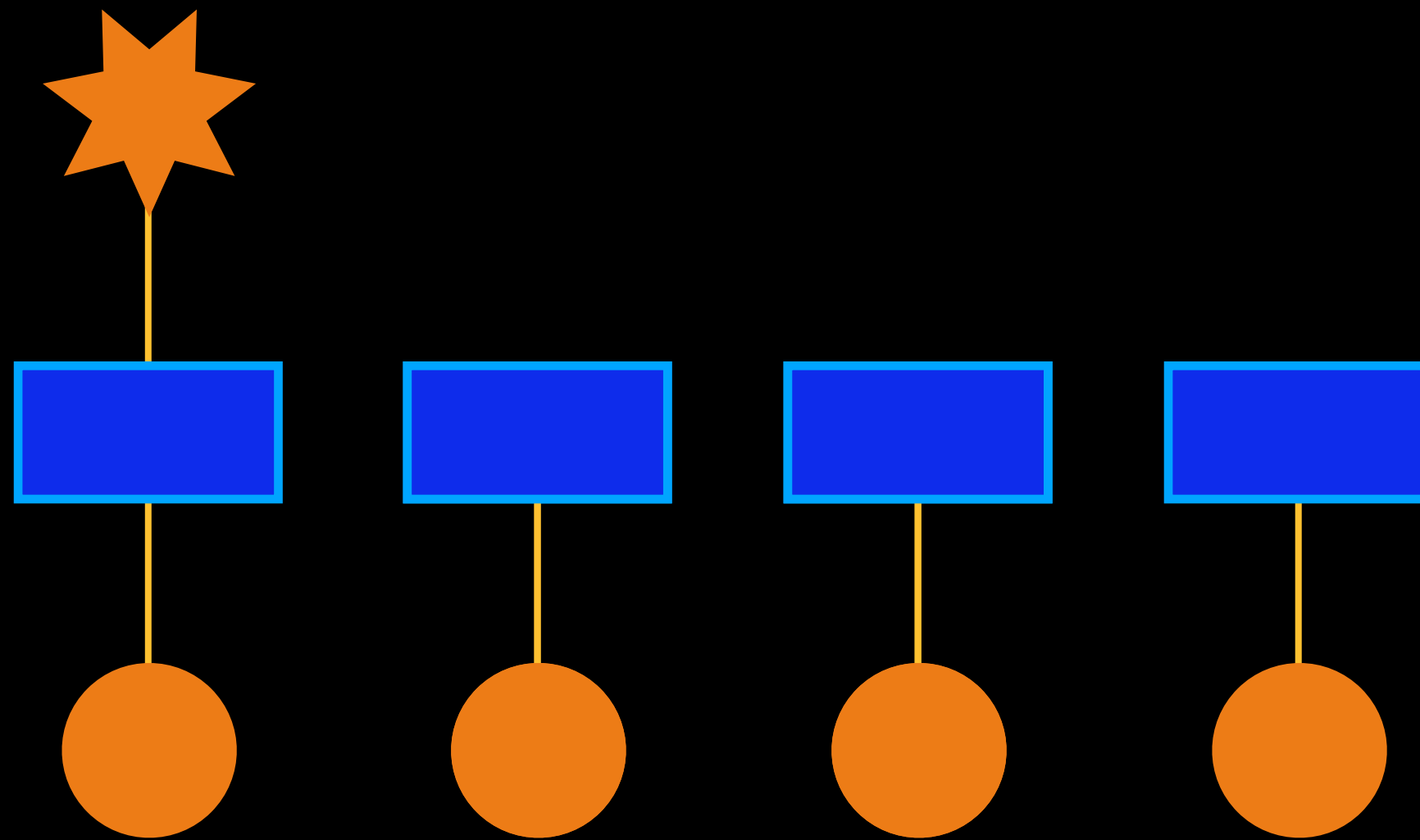
Parallelizing Front-End/Kernel

Working in between



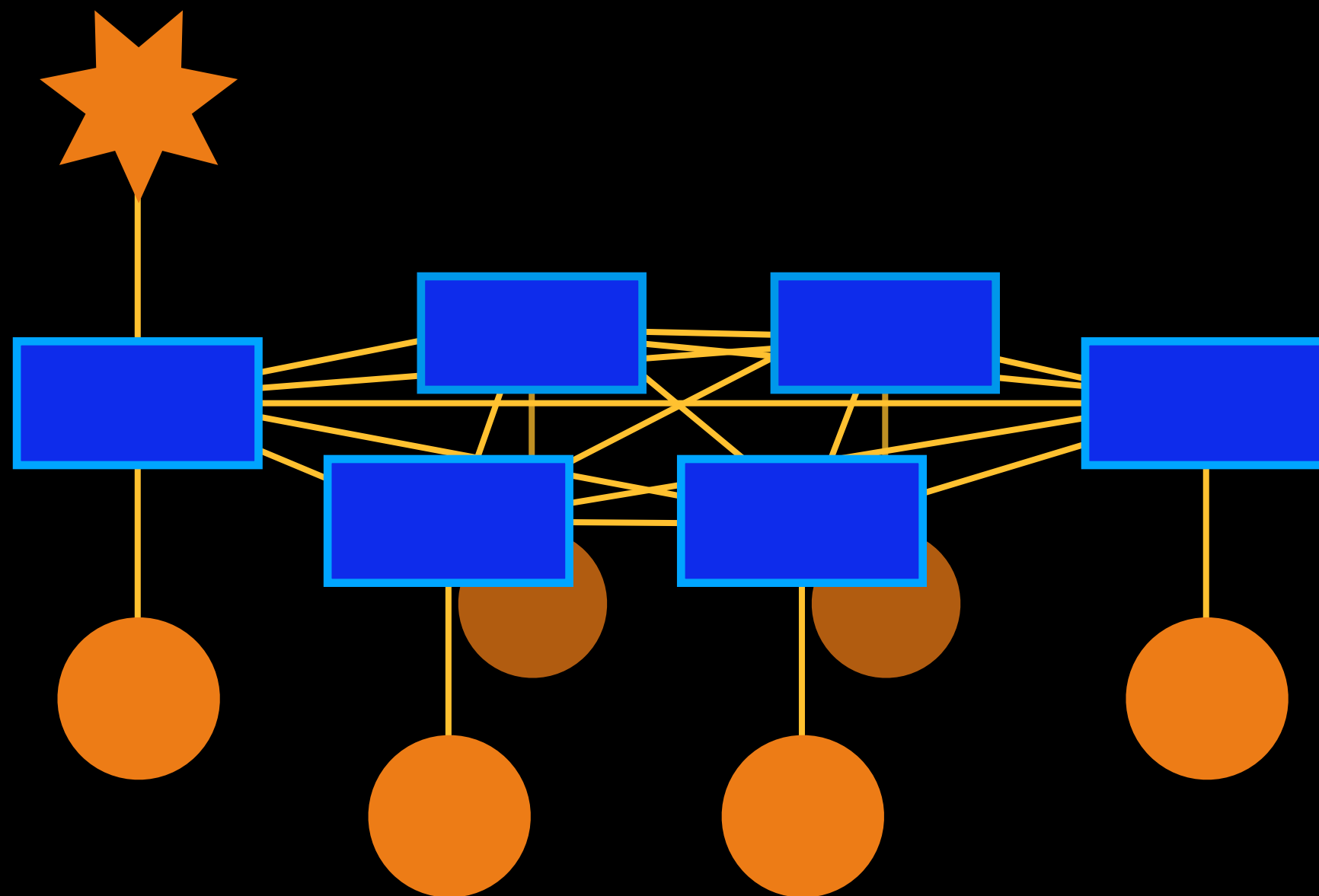
Parallelizing Front-End/Kernel

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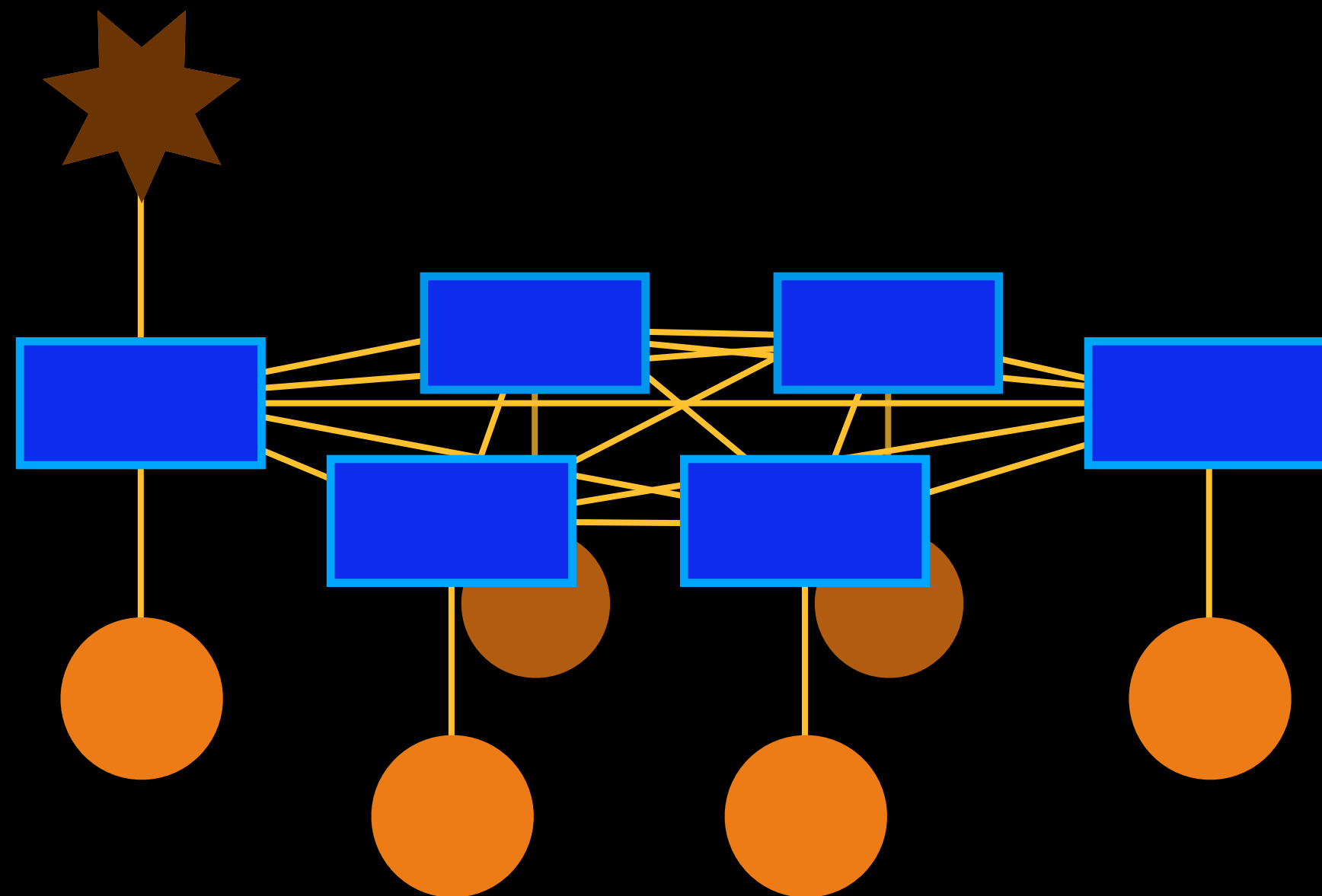
Parallelizing Front-End/Kernel

Working in between



Parallelizing Front-End/Kernel

Working in between



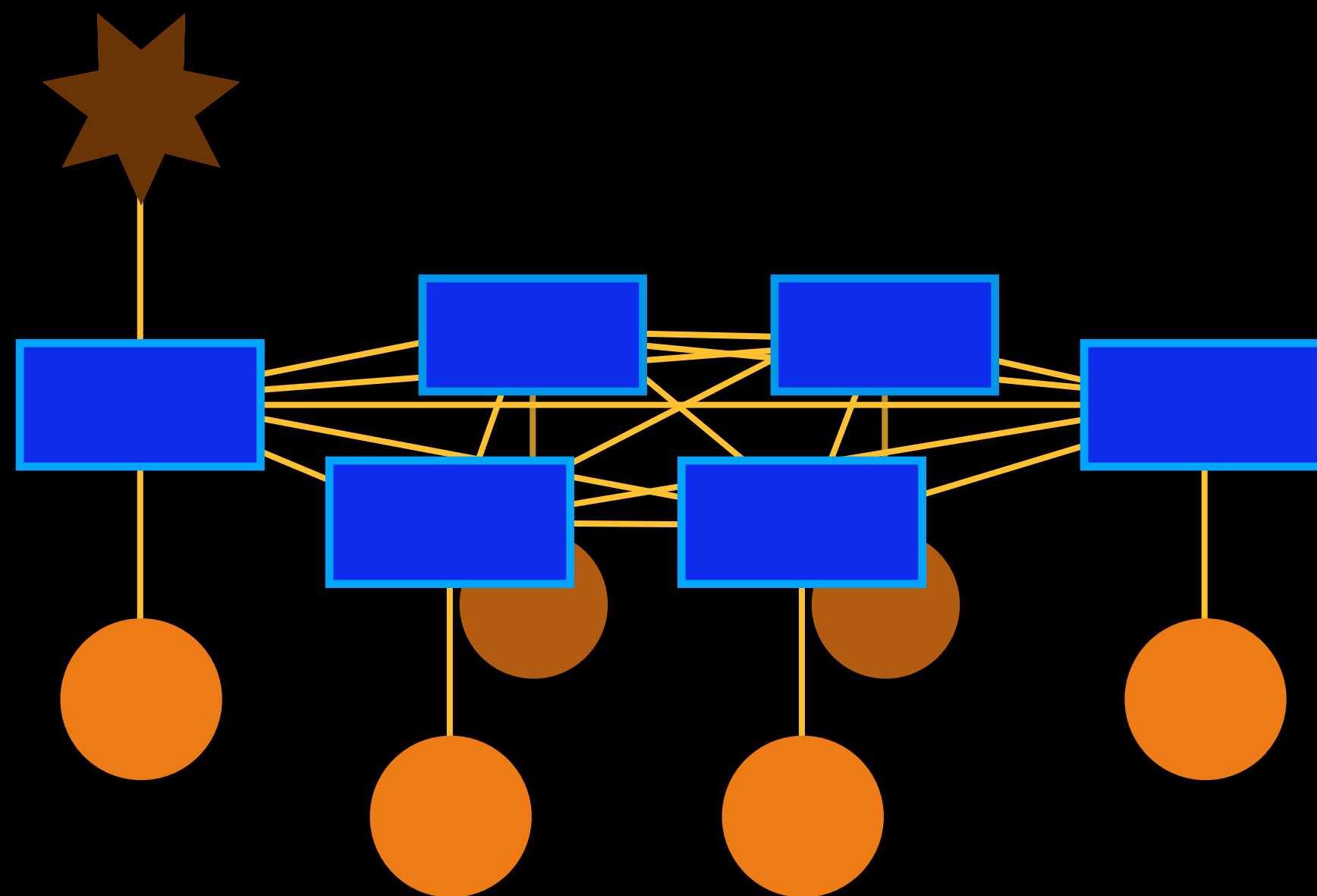
Instructions and Data

↓
Processing



Parallelizing Front-End/Kernel

Working in between



Display
↑
Results



Parallel Code using MPI

Code coordinating parallel work using messages

- N tasks or “virtual processors” running simultaneously, labeled 0 through N-1
- executables often use identification data to determine algorithmically what part of the problem on which to work
- tasks pass messages amongst themselves to organize data and coordinate work
- any group of tasks can communicate ($\Rightarrow O(N^2)$ connections)
 - simple sends and receives
 - collective calls - broadcast, gather, reduce, transpose, etc.
- synchronization not required, but often implied by messages



“Game of Life”

Cellular Automata

- J. Conway, Princeton

3	0	
	2	
		0

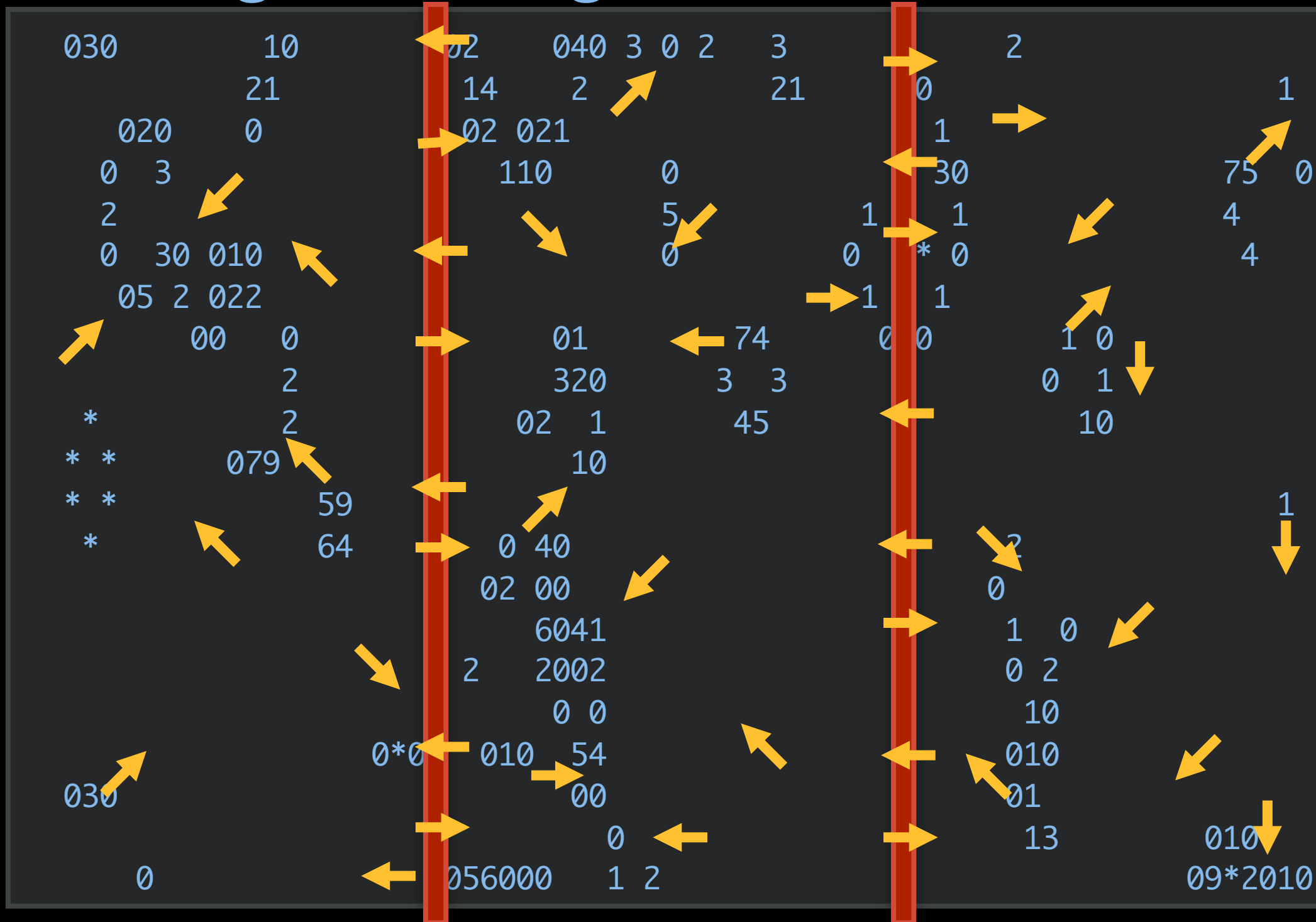
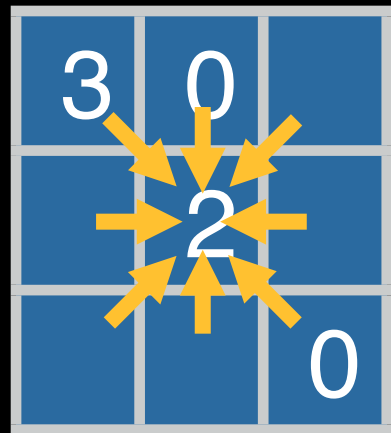
```
030      10      02      040 3 0 2      3      2
          21      14      2      21      0      1
020      0      02 021      1 1
0 3      110      0      3 30      75 0
2      5      1 1      4
0 30 010      0      0 * 0      4
05 2 022      1 1
          00      0      01      74      020      1 0
          2      320      3 3      0 1
*      2      02 1      45      10
* *      079      10
* *      59
*      64      0 40      2
          02 00      0
          6041      1 0
2 2002      0 2
          0 0      10
0*0 010 54      010
          00      01
030      0      13      010
          0      056000 1 2      09*2010
```

Life of one cell depends on its neighbors



Parallel "Life"

Message-Passing for Cellular Automata

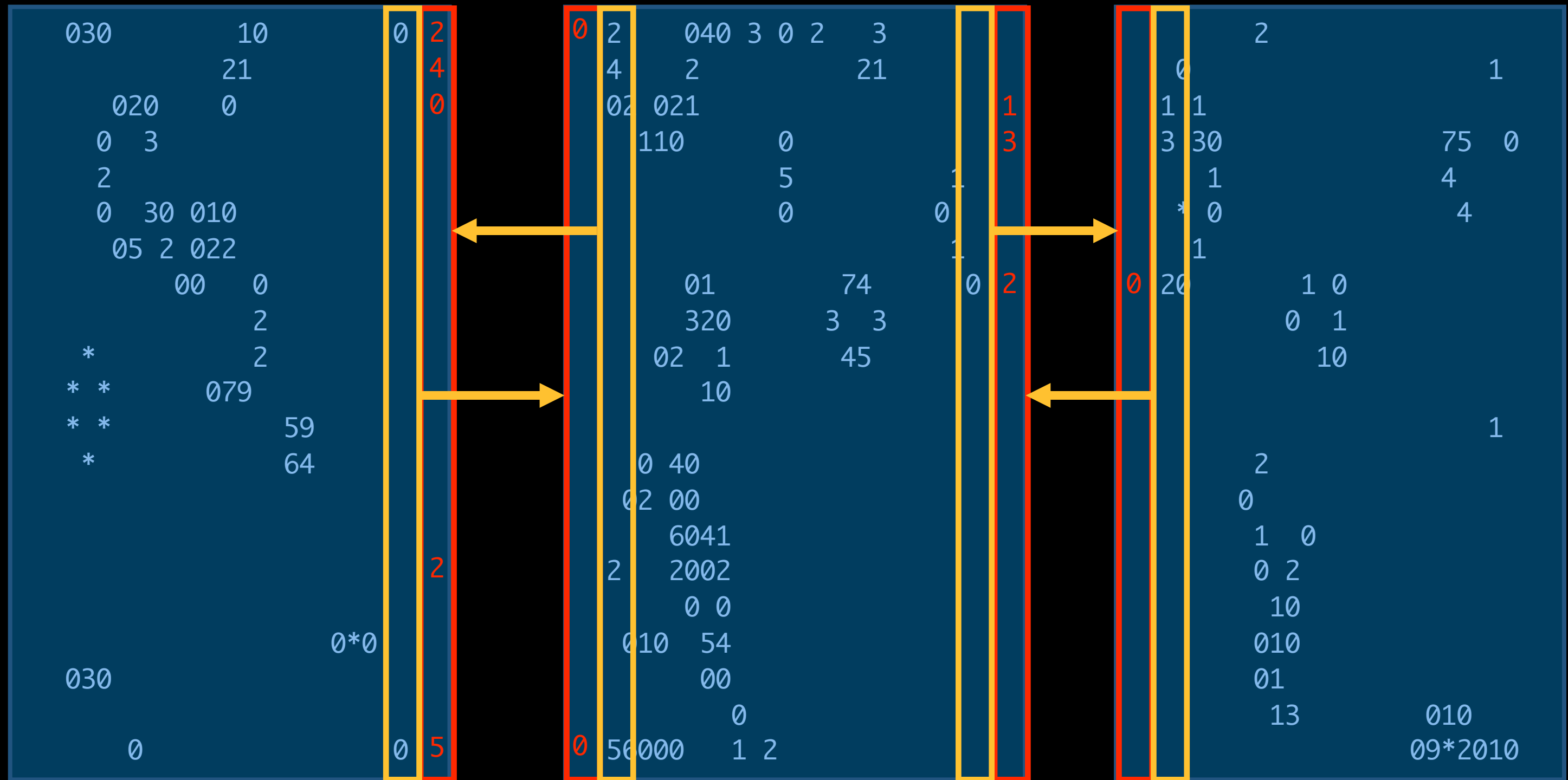


Data to propagate between partitions



Parallel "Life"

Message-Passing for Cellular Automata

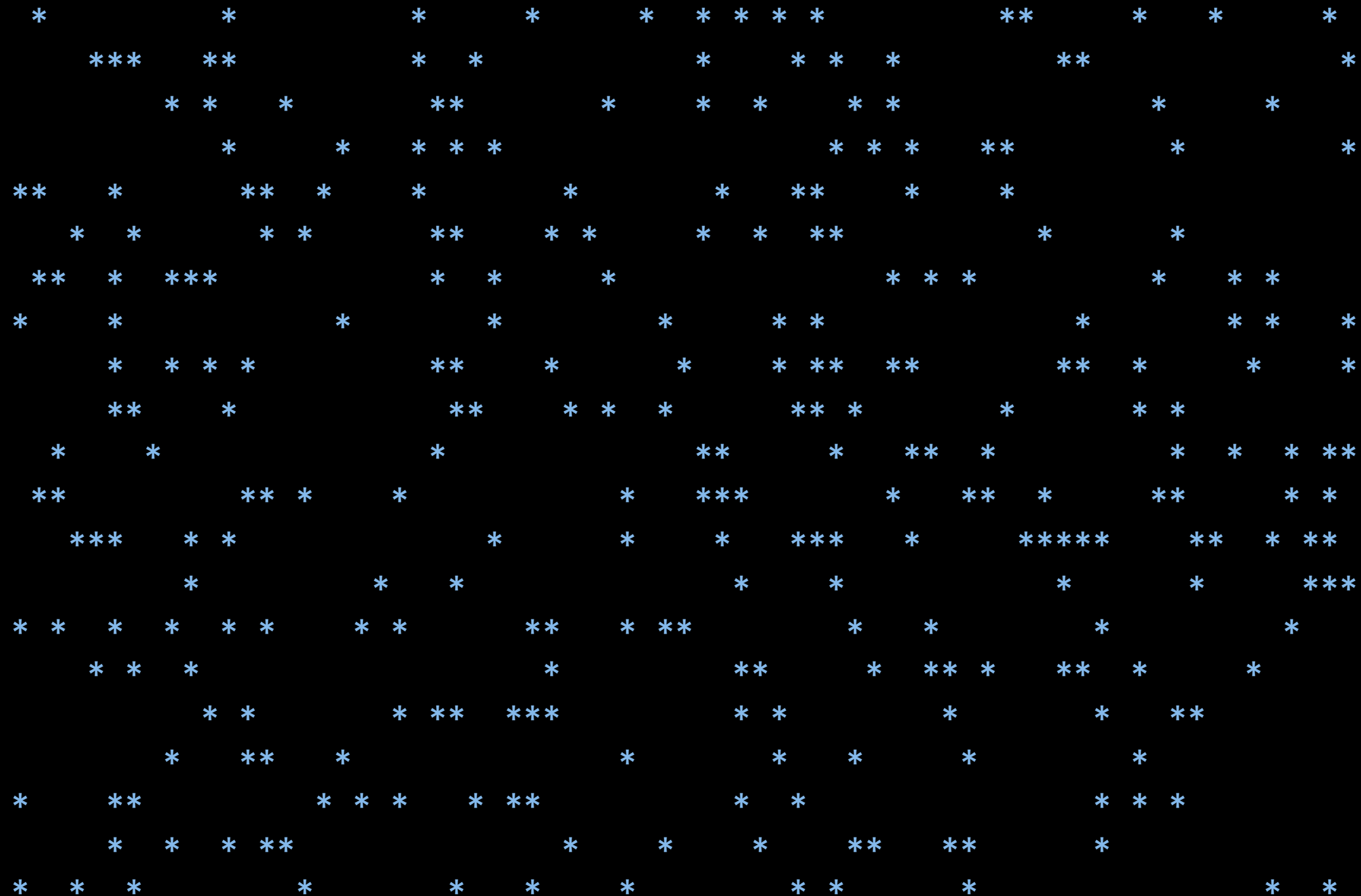


Message exchange maintains "guard cells"



Plasma Simulation

Plasma Dynamics

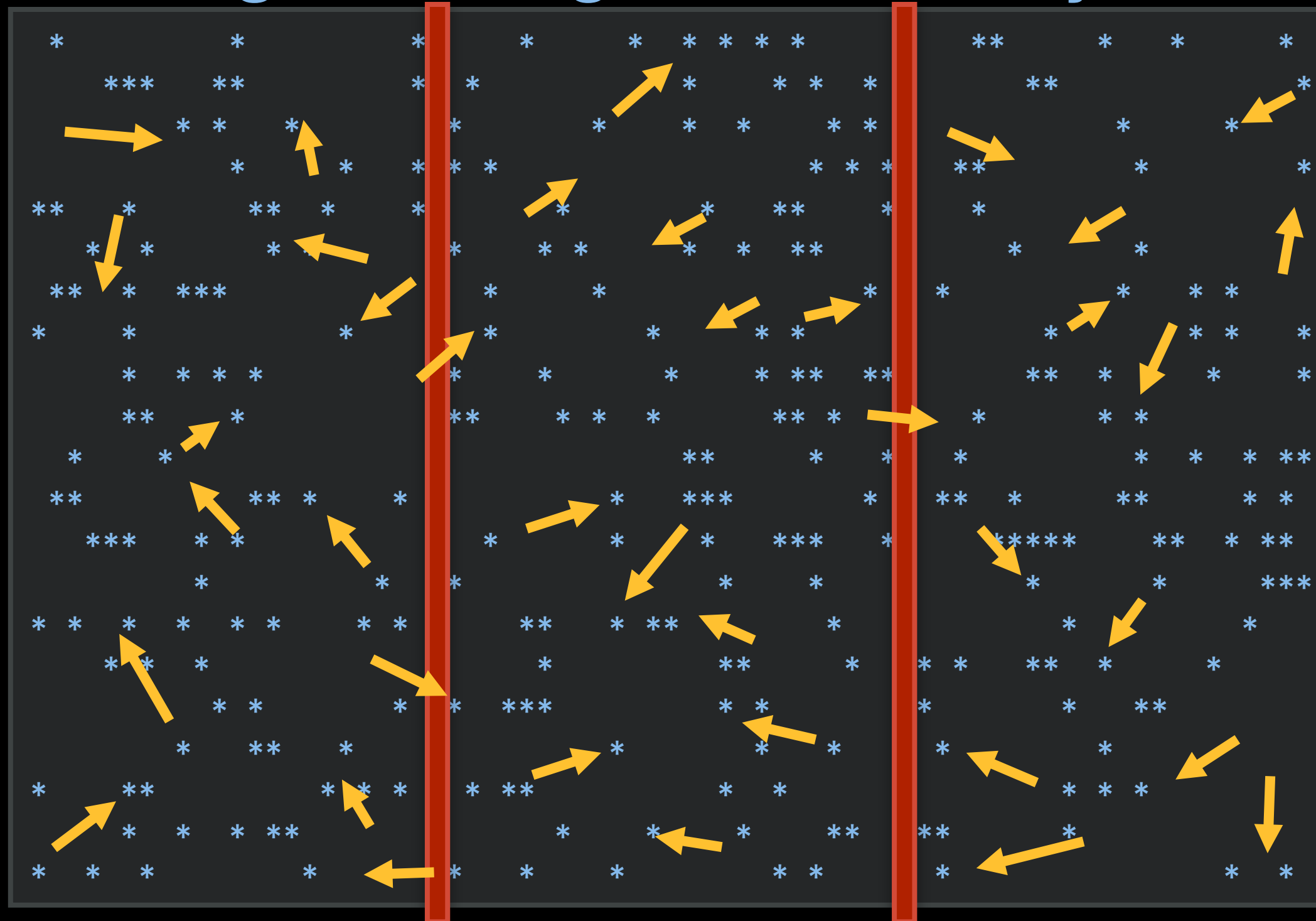


V. K. Decyk, C. D. Norton, *Comp. Phys. Communications* **164** (2004) 80-85



Parallel Plasma Simulation

Message-Passing for Plasma Dynamics

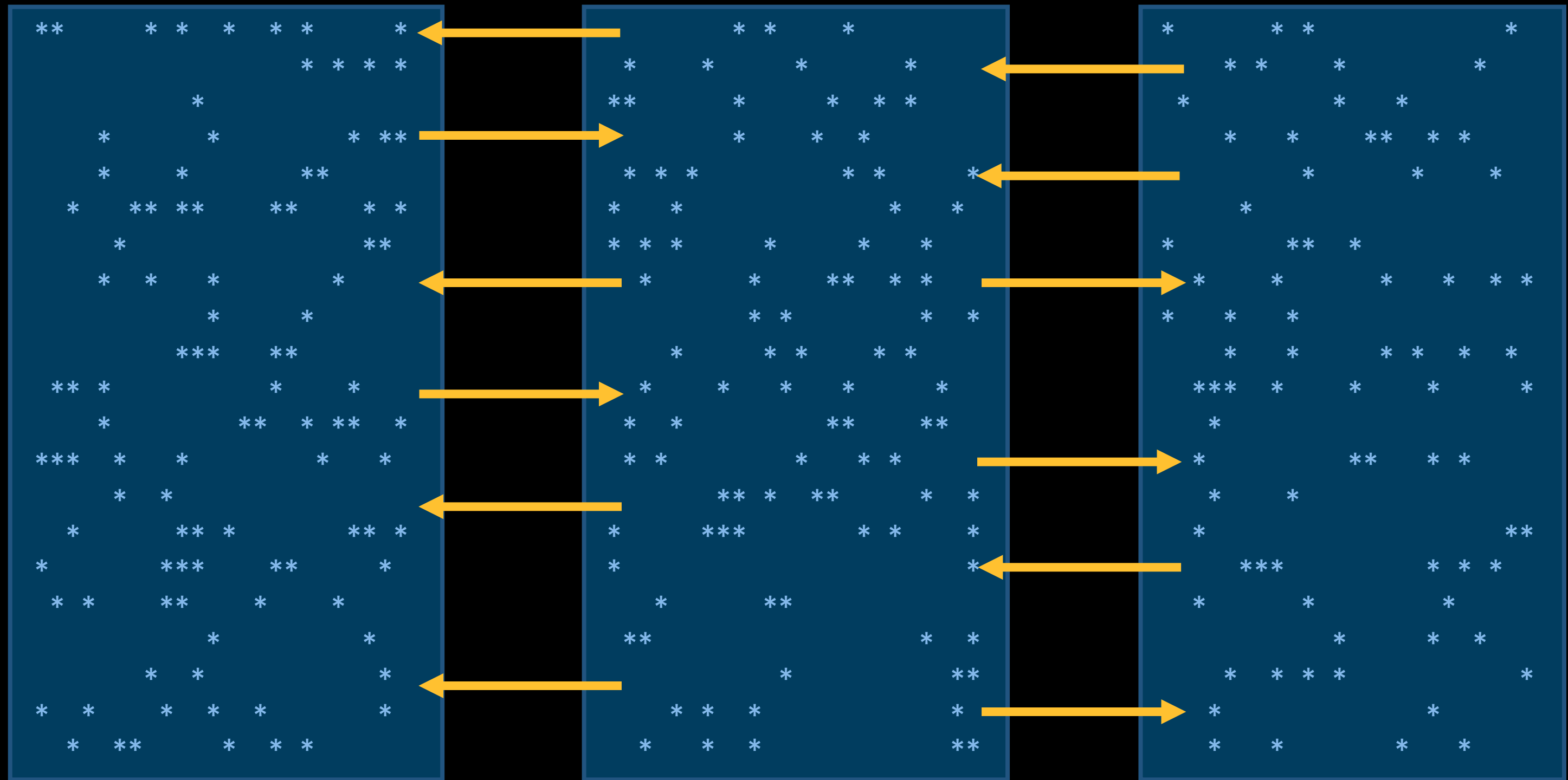


V. K. Decyk, C. D. Norton, *Comp. Phys. Communications* **164** (2004) 80-85



Parallel Plasma Simulation

Message-Passing for Plasma Dynamics

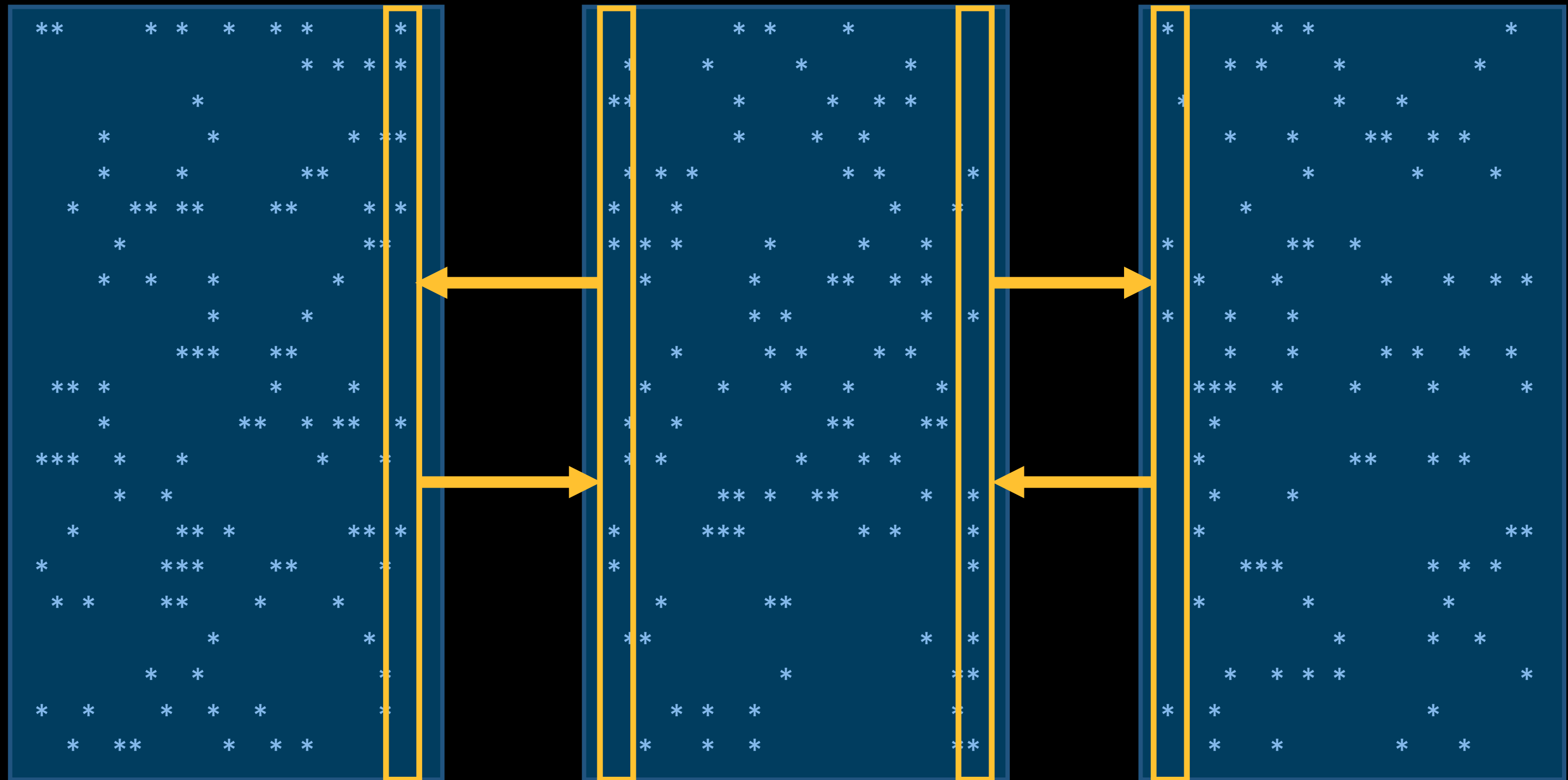


Particles propagate from one partition to its neighbor



Parallel Plasma Simulation

Message-Passing for Plasma Dynamics

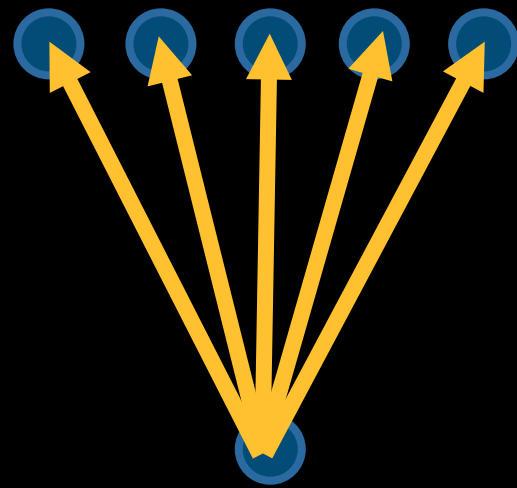


Particles propagate from one partition to its neighbor

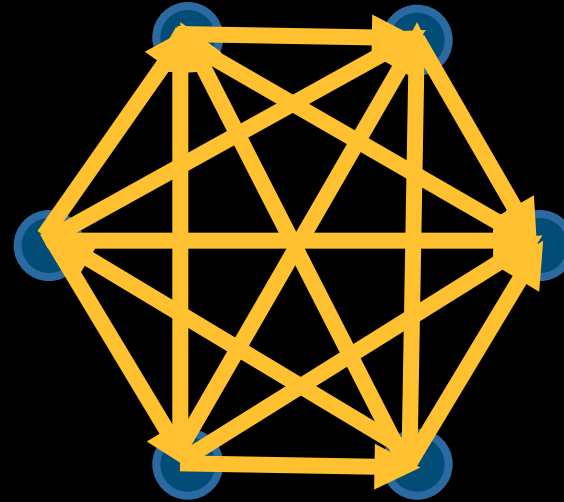


Message-Passing Patterns

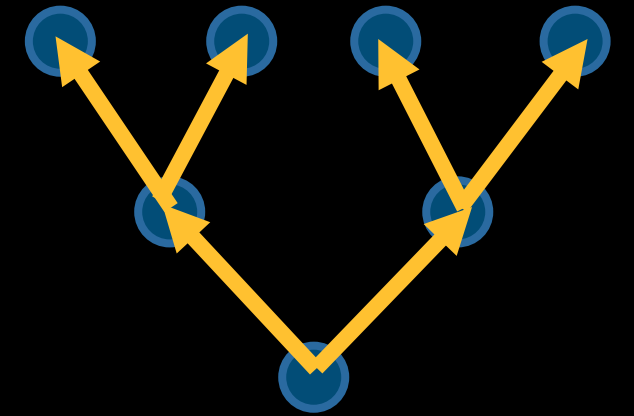
Supported via MPI



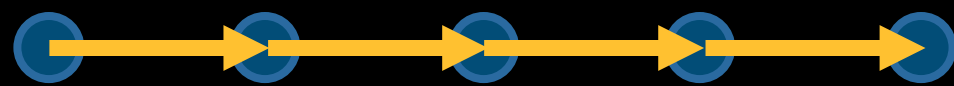
“Master-Slave”



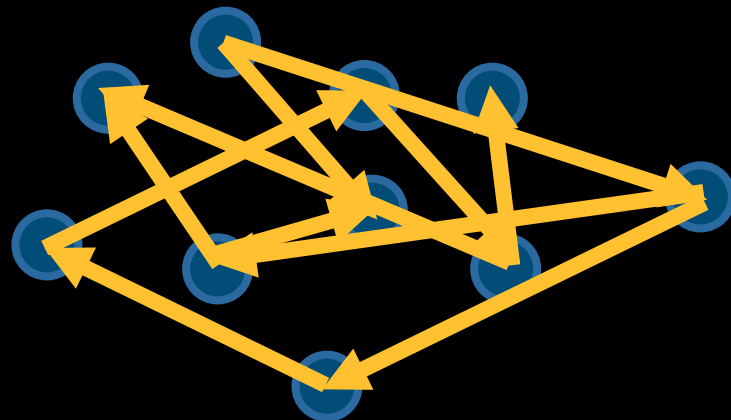
All to All



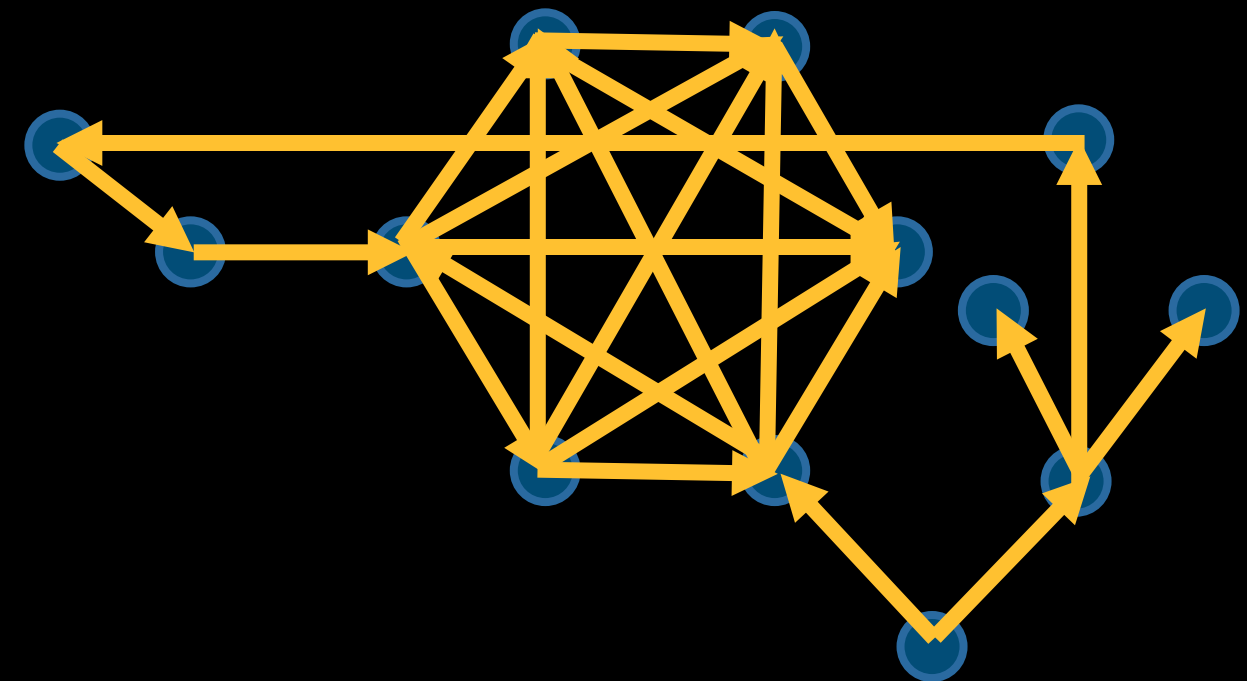
Tree



Nearest Neighbor



Irregular



Or Combinations



A Demonstration

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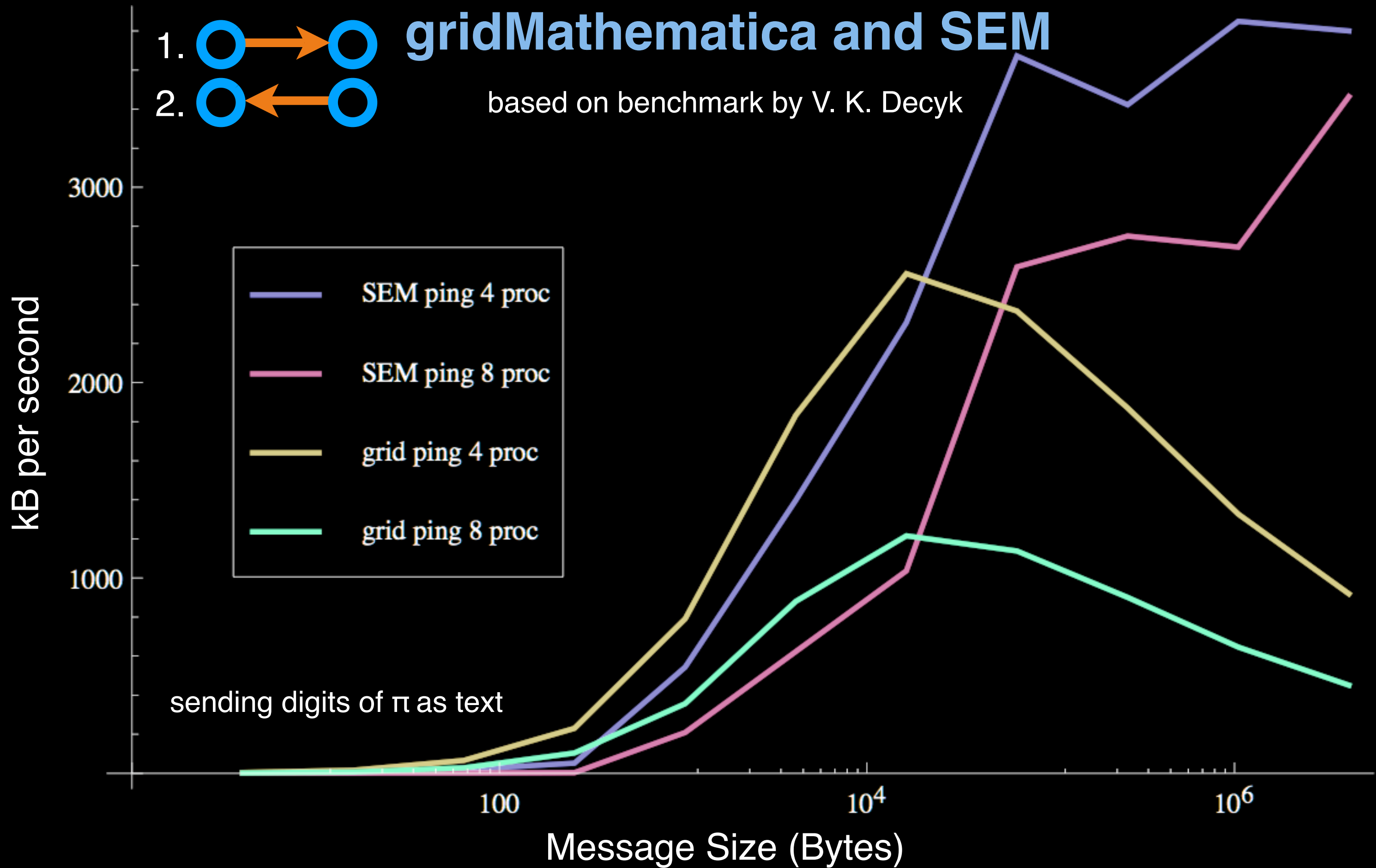


Advanced Cluster Systems

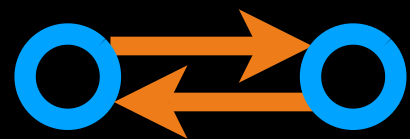
<http://daugerresearch.com>

Ping-pong Benchmark

1.  **gridMathematica and SEM**
2.  based on benchmark by V. K. Decyk

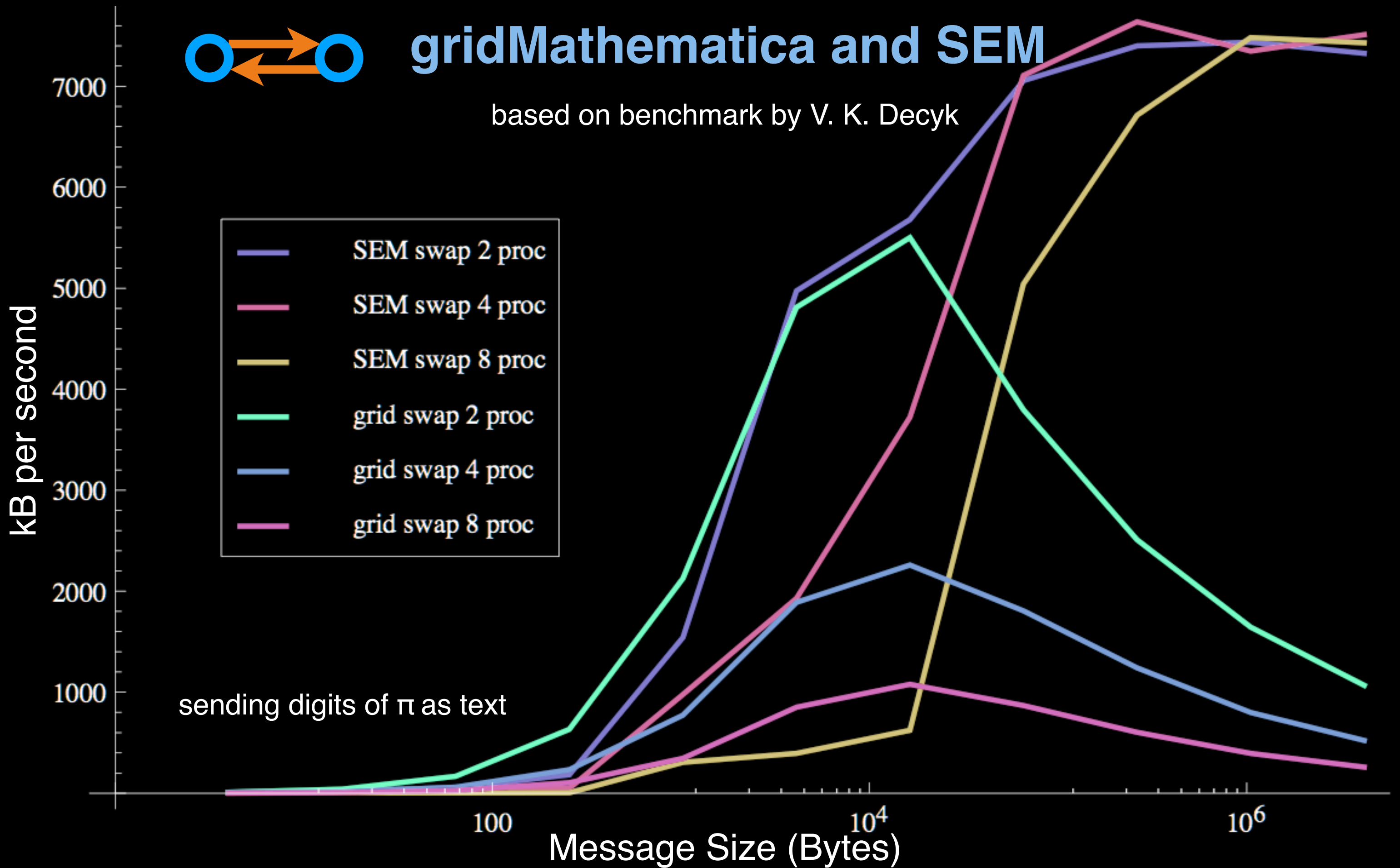


Swap Benchmark



gridMathematica and SEM

based on benchmark by V. K. Decyk



“We found SEM to be very efficient in terms of stability and use for financial engineers who do not have the time to optimize load balancing issues but want to focus on modeling.”

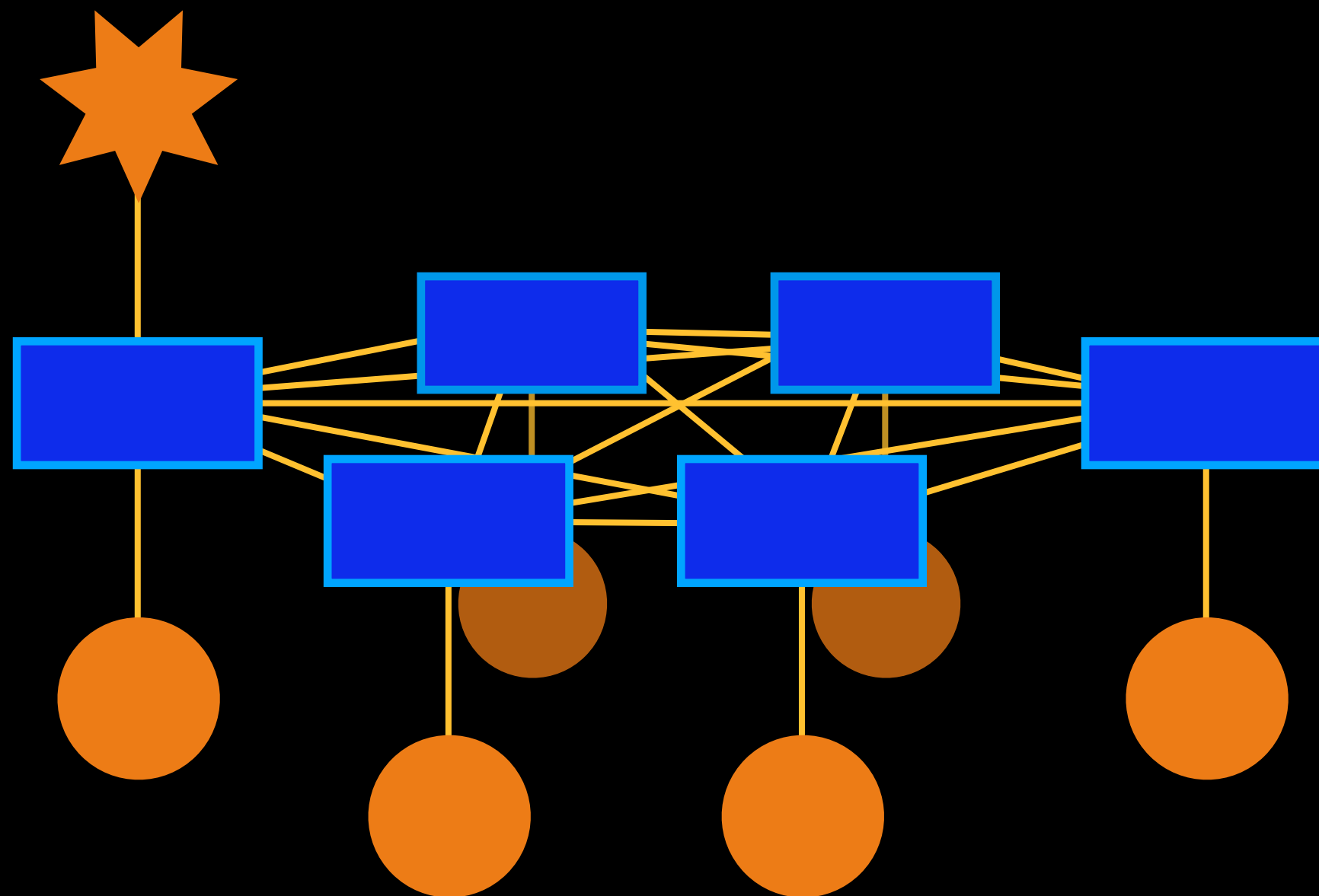
*- Vineer Bhansali, Managing Director,
PIMCO*

"I CAN endorse SEM with pride. I would emphasize the flexibility and scalability of SEM. And SEM can make writing *Mathematica* programs even more flexible than before."

- *Yuko Matsuda, Professor,
Tokyo Institute of Technology*

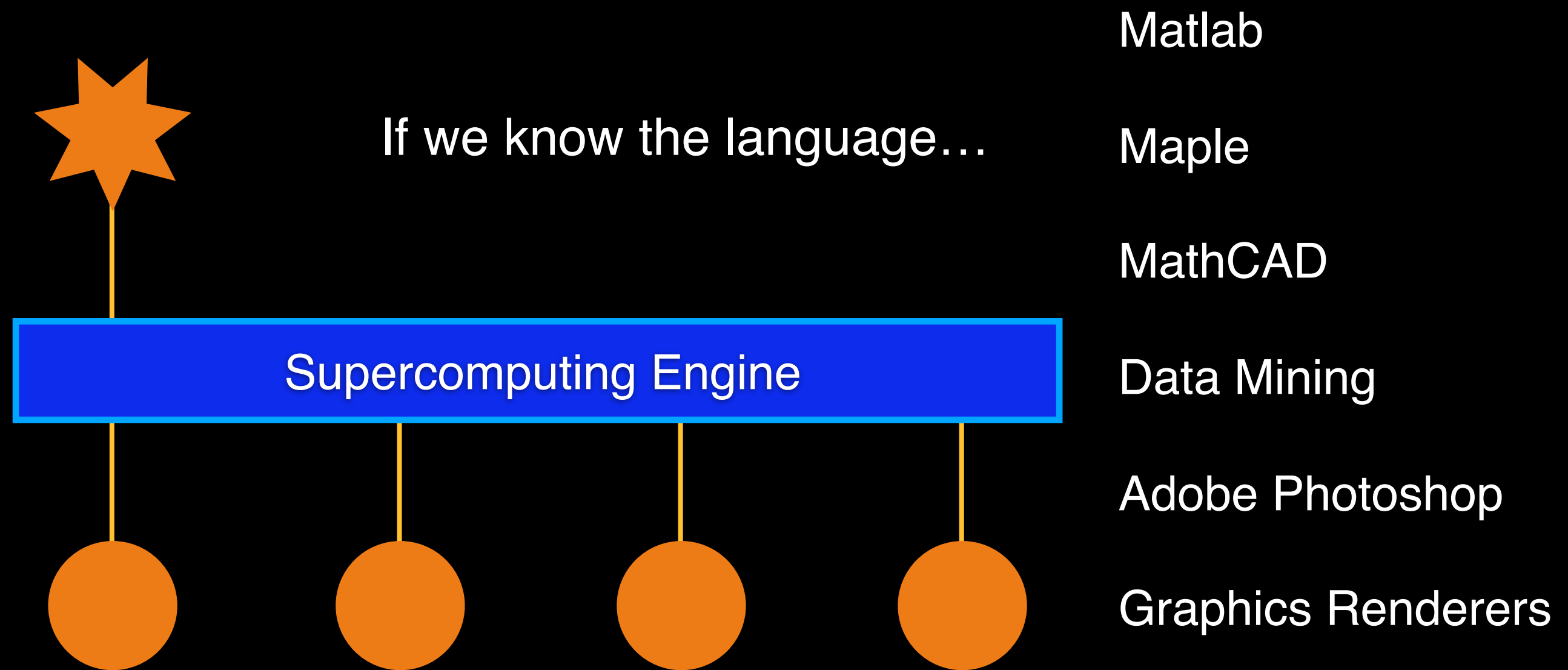
Parallelizing Front-End/Kernel

Working in between



Parallelizing Other Applications?

Factored into Front-end/Kernel Model



Who to Contact

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<http://daugerresearch.com> & <http://advclustersys.com>

For More Information

Reference Library

Documentation

Supercomputing Engine for *Mathematica* Site

<http://daugerresearch.com/pooch/mathematica/>

Advanced Cluster Systems Site

<http://advclustersys.com/>

Tutorials on Writing Parallel Code

<http://daugerresearch.com/vault/tutorials/>

Mac Clustering on National Television

<http://daugerresearch.com/awards/KeepingAmericaStrong/>

Related Publications

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Multicore Eroding Moore's Law

http://macresearch.org/multicore_eroding_moores_law



Q&A

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<http://daugerresearch.com> & <http://advclustersys.com/>