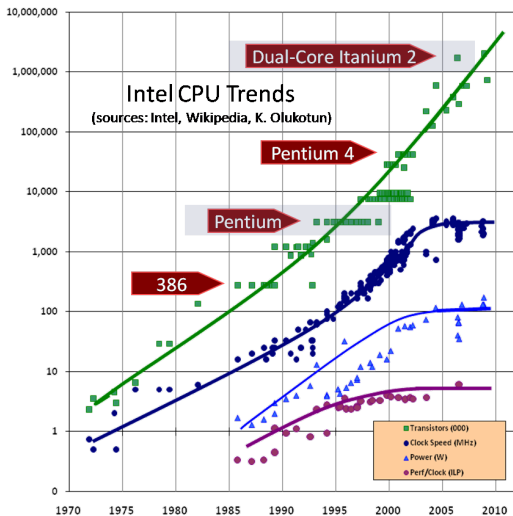


Parallelization issues



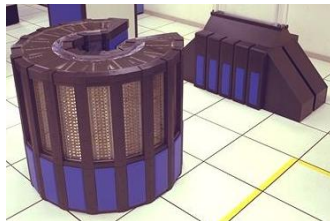
**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Clock rate history





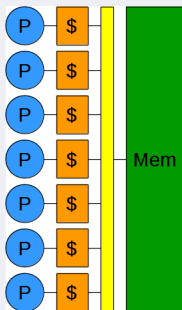
- No clock frequency scaling
⇒ more performance by faster memory, more cache,
parallelism
- Parallel structures are scalable
- But need proper algorithms and programming



Types of parallelism

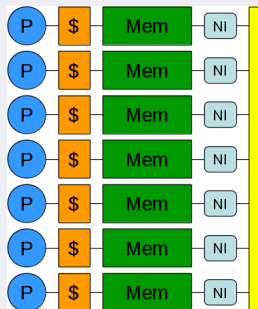


Shared memory



Multithreading

Distributed memory

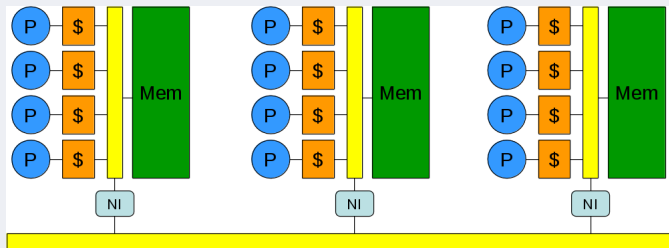


MPI

Types of parallelism



Hybrid systems

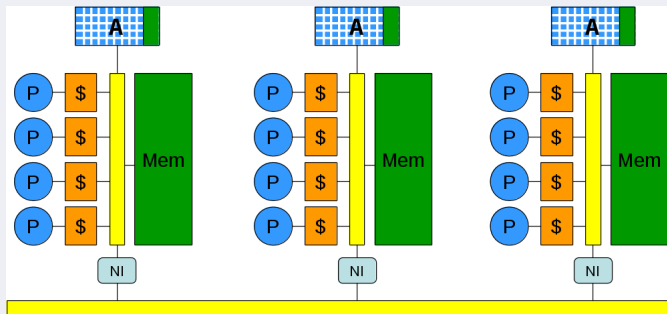


Multithreading + MPI

Types of parallelism



Heterogeneous systems



User's tasks



- Centers provide platform
- Code owners provide parallel programs
- User has to deal with:
 - Machine usage: Queueing systems
optimal use of resources
 - Application configuration

More specialized/optimized code gives better performance
but needs more awareness in its configuration

User's tasks



- Centers provide platform
- Code owners provide parallel programs
- User has to deal with:
 - Machine usage: Queueing systems
optimal use of resources
 - Application configuration

More specialized/optimized code gives better performance
but needs more awareness in its configuration

User's tasks



- Centers provide platform
- Code owners provide parallel programs
- User has to deal with:
 - Machine usage: Queueing systems
optimal use of resources
 - Application configuration

More specialized/optimized code gives better performance
but needs more awareness in its configuration

Parallelization in SIESTA

(For now) only distributed memory parallelization.

Several options:

- k-point parallelism
- Distributing orbitals and gridpoints
- 2-level parallelism in PEXSI solver

Parallelization in SIESTA

Software stack:



Parallelization in SIESTA

Compile options:

```
## MPI wrappers to compiler
FC=mpif90

## Flag activating MPI
FPPFLAGS= -DMPI
# eventually also -DBSC_CELLXC and/or -DMPI_TIMING

## Parallel linear algebra libraries
BLACS_LIBS = <yourlibs>
SCALAPACK_LIBS = <yourlibs>
LIBS = $(SCALAPACK_LIBS) $(BLACS_LIBS)

MPI_INTERFACE=libmpi_f90.a
MPI_INCLUDE=.
```

Parallelization in SIESTA

Running with MPI on local system:

```
mpirun -n 8 siesta < Si001+H2.fdf
```

Parallelization in SIESTA

Queue submit script (launch.sh) for LSF system:

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J Siesta
#BSUB -cwd ./
#BSUB -n 16
#BSUB -oo std.out
#BSUB -eo std.err
#BSUB -R"span[ptile=16]"
#BSUB -W 00:20

mpirun siesta < Si001+H2.fdf
```

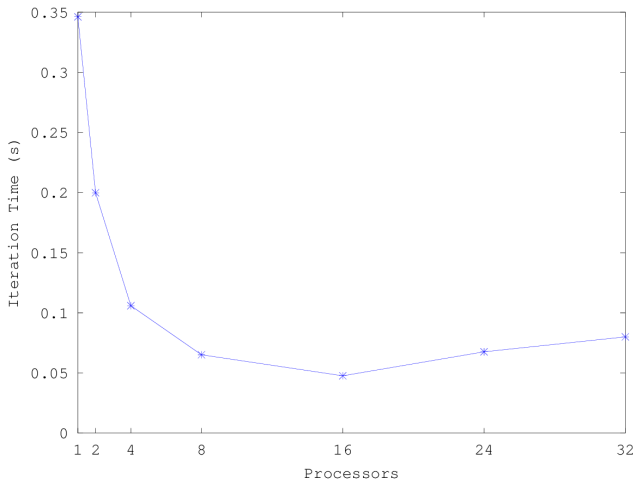
Submitting to the queue by:

```
bsub < launch.sh
```

Scaling: Time



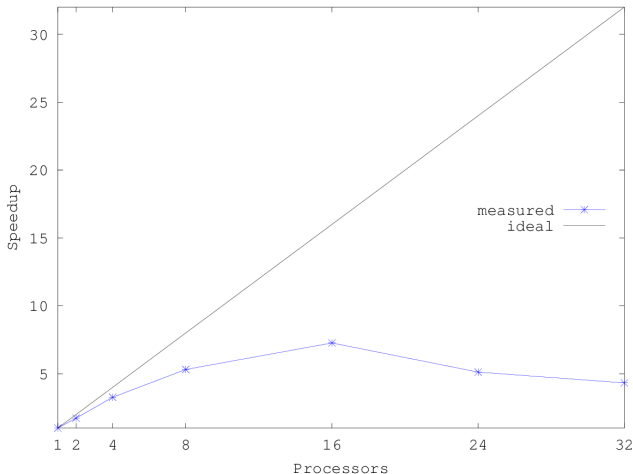
Example from the tutorial `visual/MolecularDynamics`



Scaling: Speedup



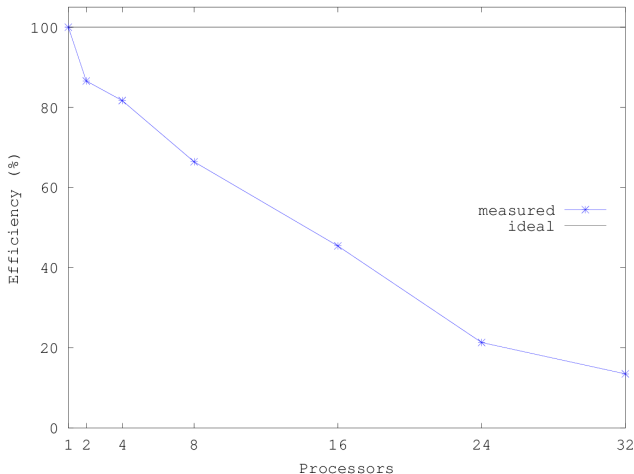
Example from the tutorial `visual/MolecularDynamics`



Scaling: Efficiency



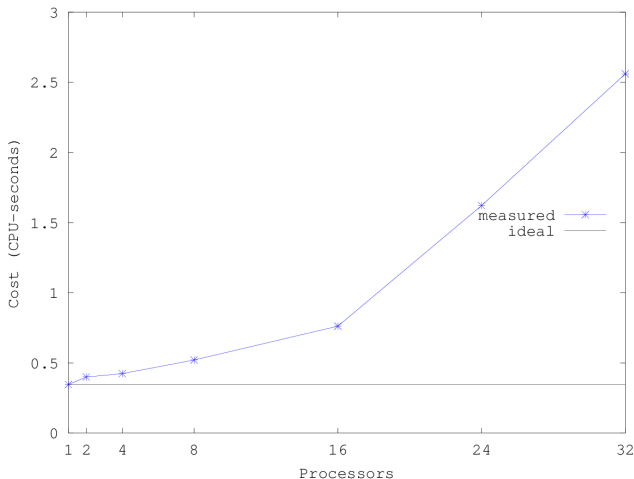
Example from the tutorial `visual/MolecularDynamics`



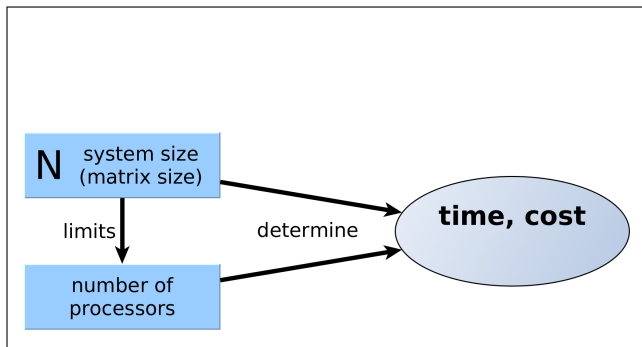
Scaling: Cost



Example from the tutorial `visual/MolecularDynamics`



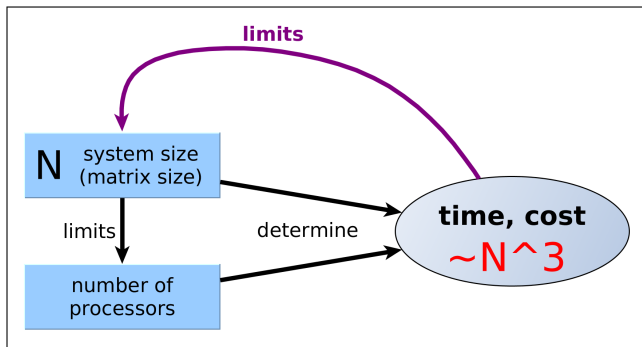
Weak scaling



See also:

<http://departments.icmab.es/leem/siesta/siestimator/siestimator.php>

Weak scaling



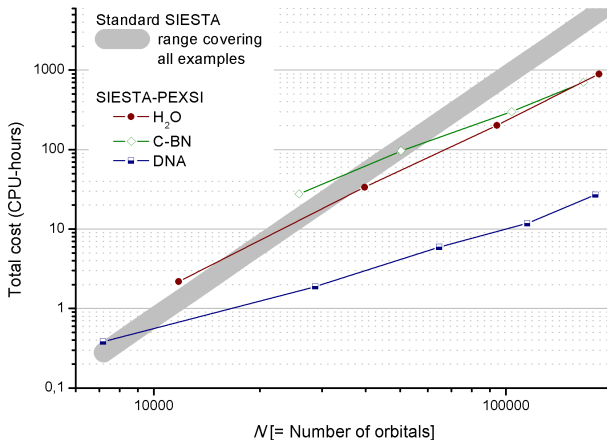
See also:

<http://departments.icmab.es/leem/siesta/siestimator/siestimator.php>

Weak scaling - PEXSI



PEXSI reduces computational complexity



Access to parallel computers

- 1 Clusters at universities, companies, ...
- 2 National networks
in Spain: RES <http://www.res.es/>
- 3 PRACE (European network)
<http://www.prace-ri.eu>
 - Preparatory access
 - Project access

RES and PRACE:

- Regular calls
- Significance of project and scalability of software
- Grants certain amount of CPU-hours (free of charge)

Further resources



- This presentation as full-text
- “Access protocol to the equipment of the Barcelona Supercomputing Center and the Spanish Supercomputing Network (RES)”
- PRACE “Guide for Applicants to Tier-0 Resources”

A blue-tinted photograph of a server room inside a cathedral. The server racks are arranged in rows, and the cathedral's architecture, including arches and columns, is visible in the background. The text "Keep it running!" is overlaid in the center.

Keep it running!