



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



ExaQUTE

Automatic task-based parallelization of Python codes

Cristián Ramón-Cortés

Ramon Amela

Jorge Ejarque

Philippe Clauss

Rosa M. Badia

siam

MS12: Task-based Programming for Scientific Computing: Runtime Support

Outline

- ▶ **Introduction**
 - **PLUTO**
 - **PyCOMPSs**
- ▶ **AutoParallel**
 - **Annotation**
 - **Architecture**
- ▶ **Evaluation**
- ▶ **Conclusions and Future Work**

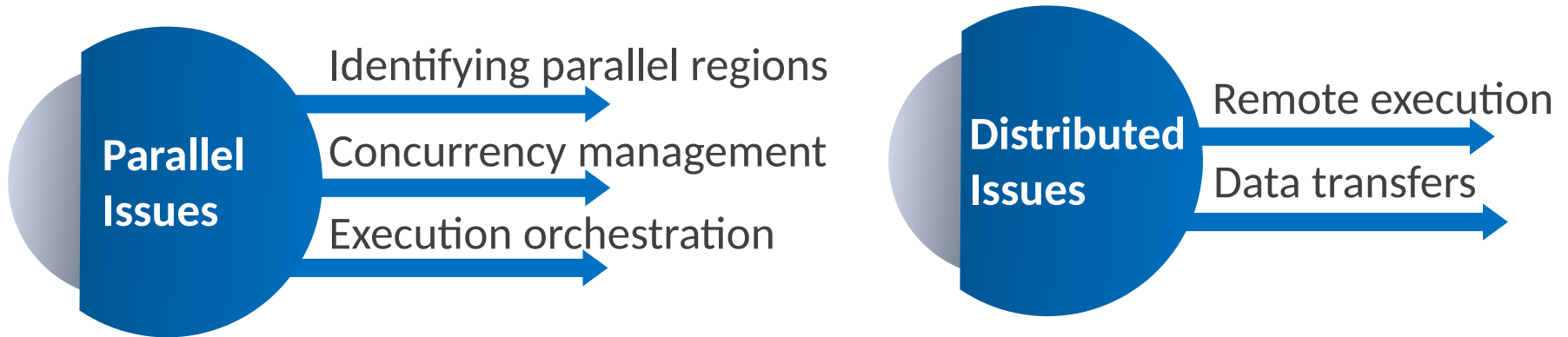
Introduction



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**

Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

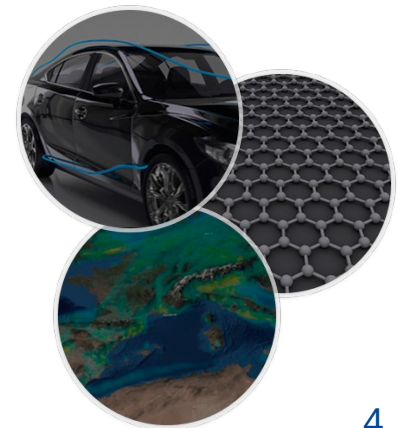
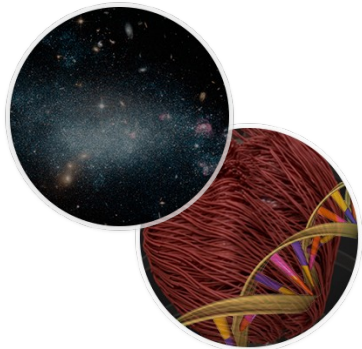
Motivation



Ease the development of distributed applications

THE GOAL:

Any field expert can scale up an application to hundreds of cores



COMPSs



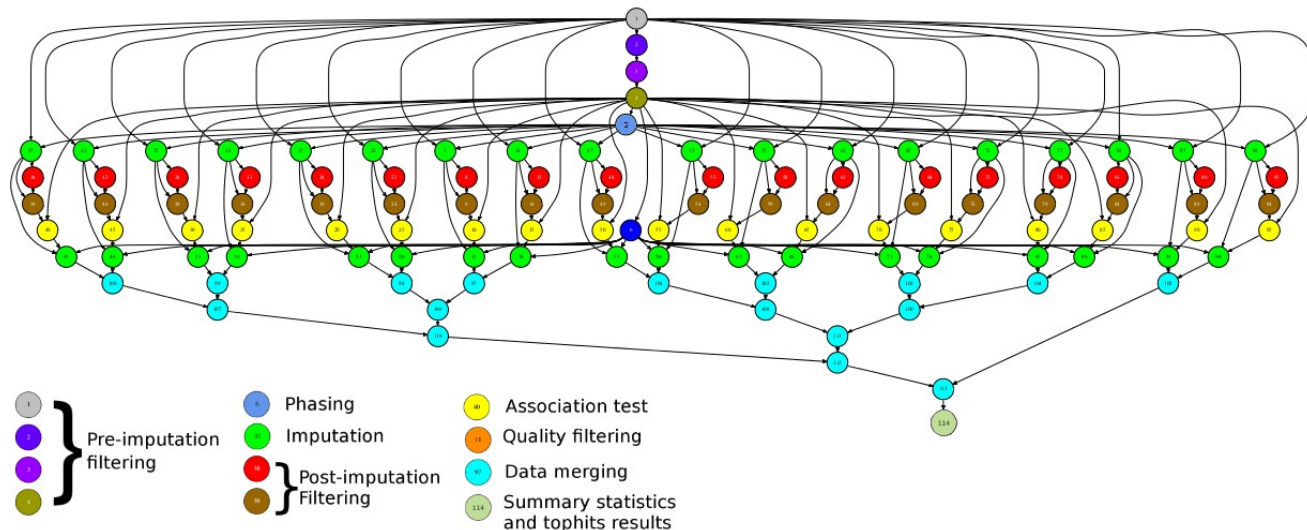
► Based on sequential programming

- General purpose programming language + annotations



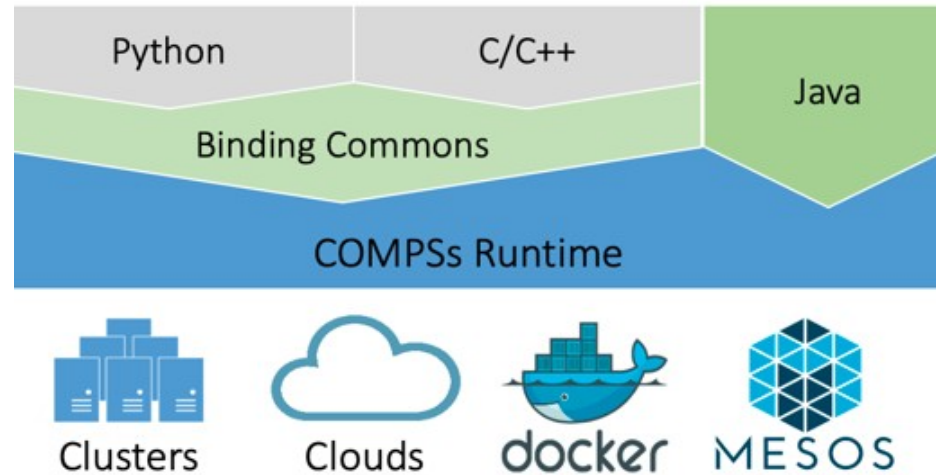
► Task-based programming model

- Task is the unit of work
- Implicit Workflow: Builds a task graph at runtime that expresses potential concurrency



COMPSs

- ▶ Infrastructure agnostic
 - Same application runs on clusters, grids, clouds and containers



- ▶ Supports other types of parallelism
 - Multi-threaded tasks (i.e., MKL kernels)
 - Multi-node tasks (i.e., MPI applications)
 - Non-native tasks (i.e., binaries)
 - Nested PyCOMPSs applications
 - Integration with BSC OmpSs

PyCOMPSs Annotation

- ▶ Python decorators for task selection + synchronization API
 - Instance and class methods
 - Task data directions

```
@task(a=IN, b=IN, c=INOUT)
def multiply_acum(a, b, c):
    c += a * b
```

```
@task(returns=int)
def multiply(a, b, c):
    return c + a * b
```

```
@constraint(computingUnits="2")
@task(file=FILE_IN)
def my_task(x):
    ...
```

```
@binary(binary="sed")
@task(f=FILE_INOUT)
def binary_task(flag, expr, f):
    pass
```

```
@task(returns=dict)
def wordcount(block):
    ...

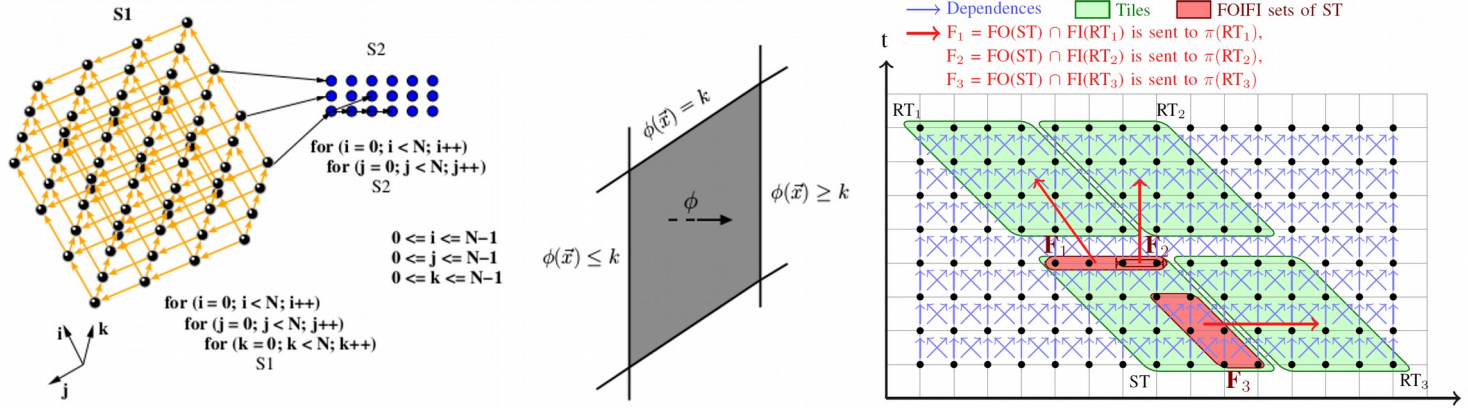
@task(result=INOUT)
def reduce(result, pres):
    ...

def main(a, b, c):
    for block in data:
        pres = wordcount(block)
        reduce(result, pres)
    result = compss_wait_on(result)

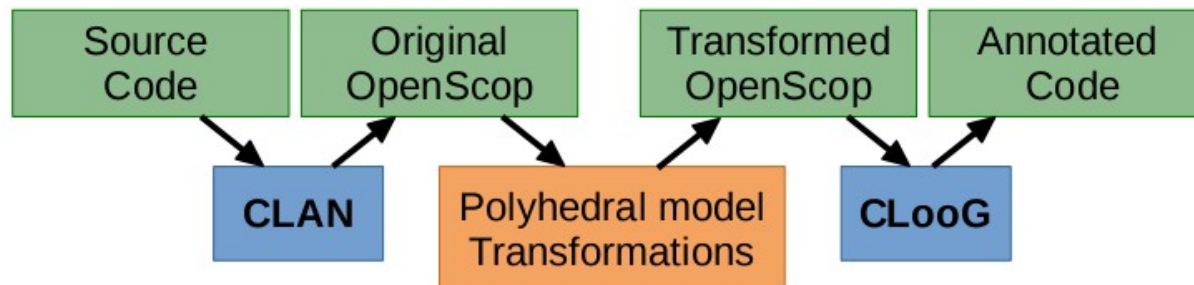
# f = compss_open(fn)
# compss_delete_file(f)
# compss_delete_object(o)
# compss_barrier()
```

PLUTO

- ▶ The **Polyhedral Model** represents the instances of the loop nests' statements as integer points inside a polyhedron



- ▶ **PLUTO** is an automatic parallelization tool based on the Polyhedral Model to optimize arbitrarily nested loop sequences with affine dependencies



AutoParallel



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**

Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

AutoParallel

A single Python decorator to parallelize and distributedly execute sequential code containing affine loop nests

Python decorator

```
from pycompss.api.parallel import parallel

@parallel()
def matmul(a, b, c, m_size):
    for i in range(m_size):
        for j in range(m_size):
            for k in range(m_size):
                c[i][j] += np.dot(a[i][k], b[k][j])
```

Sequential code

Automatic taskification

No data management

No resource management



Grid



Cluster



Cloud



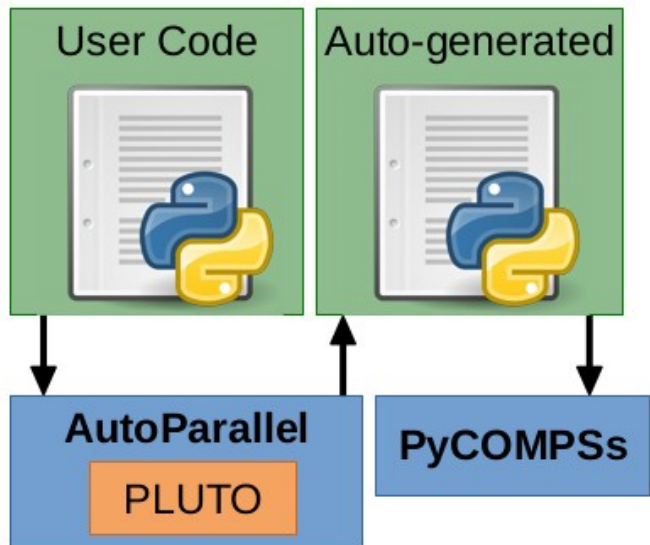
Container

AutoParallel Annotation

► Taskification of affine loop nests at runtime

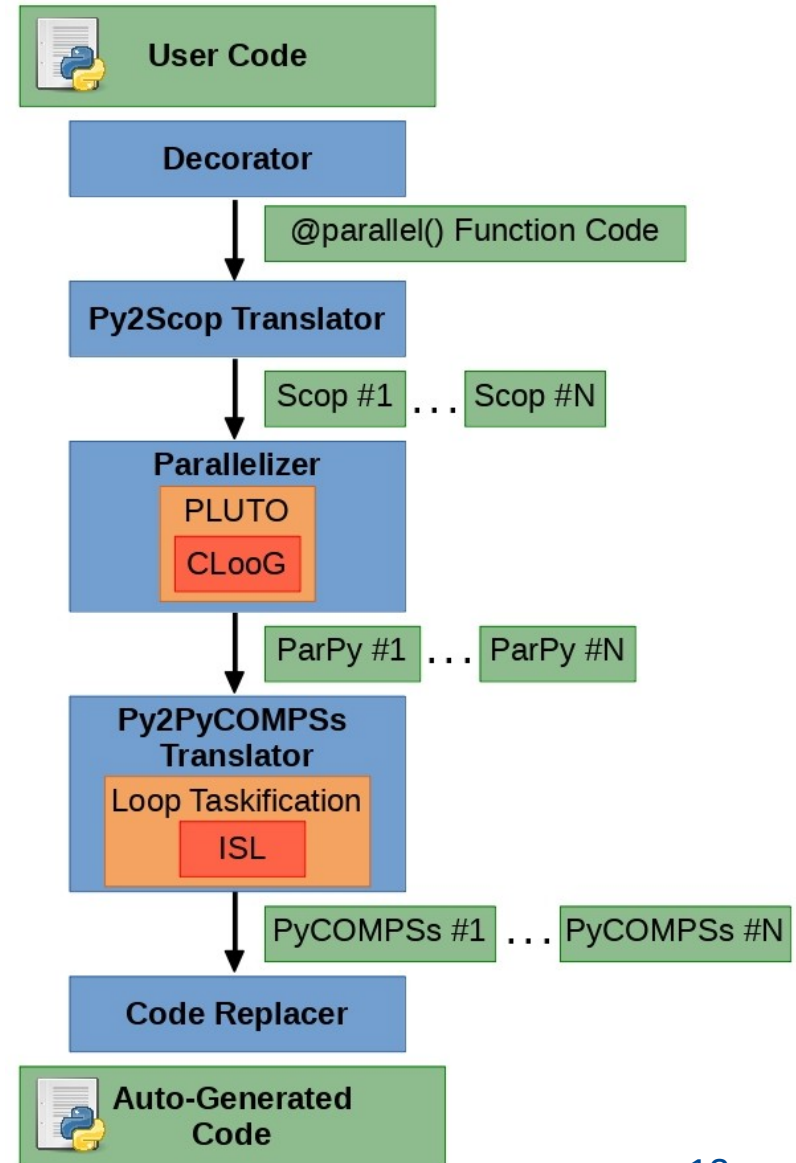
```
@parallel()  
def matmul(a, b, c, m_size):  
    for i in range(m_size):  
        for j in range(m_size):  
            for k in range(m_size):  
                c[i][j] += np.dot(a[i][k], b[k][j])
```

```
# [COMPSs AutoParallel] Begin Autogenerated code  
@task(var2=IN, var3=IN, var1=INOUT)  
def S1(var2, var3, var1):  
    var1 += np.dot(var2, var3)  
  
def matmul(a, b, c, m):  
    if m >= 1:  
        for t1 in range(0, m - 1): #i  
            lbp = 0  
            ubp = m - 1  
            for t2 in range(lbp, ubp + 1): #k  
                lbv = 0  
                ubv = m - 1  
                for t3 in range(lbv, ubv + 1): #j  
                    S1(a[t1][t2], b[t2][t3], c[t1][t3])  
            compss_barrier()  
# [COMPSs AutoParallel] End Autogenerated code
```



AutoParallel Architecture

- ▶ **Decorator**
 - Implements the @parallel decorator
- ▶ **Python to OpenScop translator**
 - Builds a Python Scop object from the Python's AST representing each affine loop nest detected in the user function
- ▶ **Parallelizer**
 - Parallelizes an OpenScop file and returns its Python code using OpenMP syntax
- ▶ **Python to PyCOMPSs translator**
 - Inserts the PyCOMPSs syntax (task annotations and data synchronizations) to the annotated Python code (uses Python's AST)
- ▶ **Code replacer**
 - Replaces each loop nest in the initial user code by the auto-generated code



Evaluation



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**

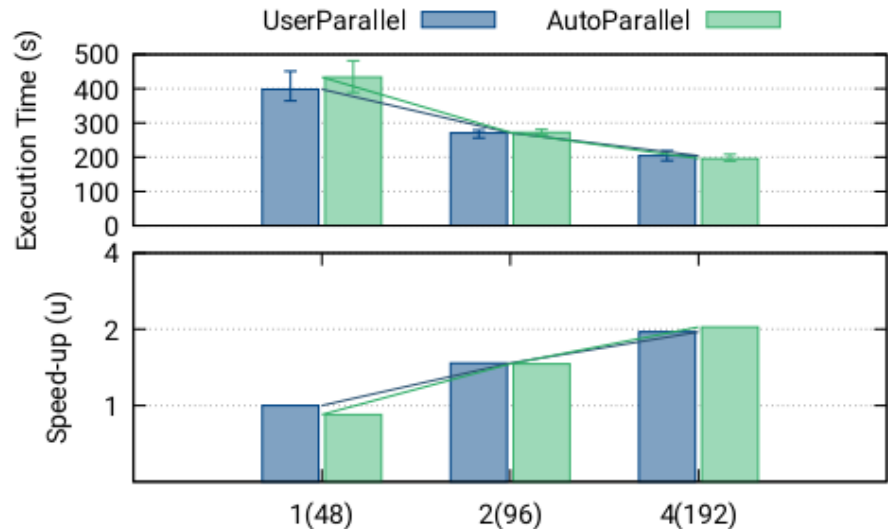
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Cholesky

LoC Lines Of Code
CC Cyclomatic Complexity
NPath Npath Complexity

	Code Analysis		
	LoC	CC	NPath
User	220	26	112
Auto	274	36	14.576

	Loop Analysis		
	#Main	#Total	Depth
User	1	4	3
Auto	3	9	3



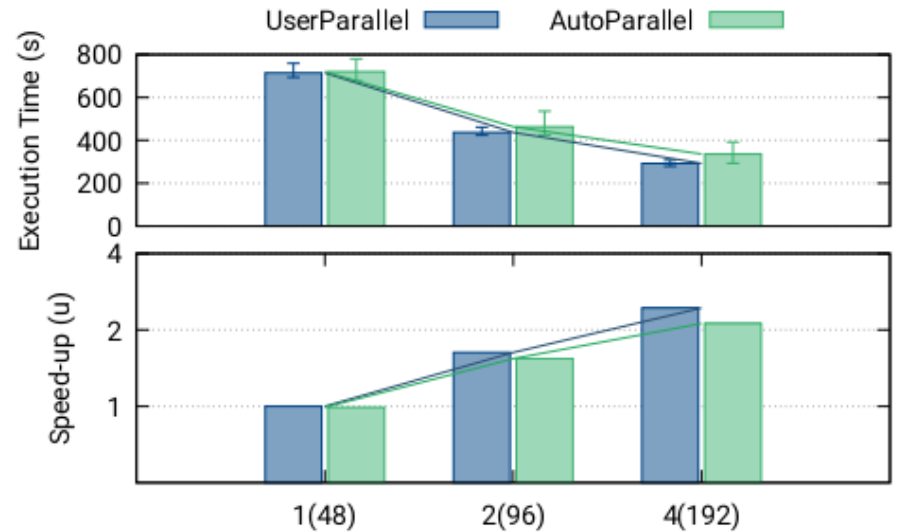
	Problem Size			Execution		
	Total Matrix Size	#Blocks	Block Size	Task Types	#Tasks	SpeedUp @ 192 cores
User	65.536 x 65.536	32 x 32	2048 x 2048	3	6.512	1,95
Auto				4	7.008	2,04

LU

	Code Analysis		
	LoC	CC	NPath
User	238	35	79.872
Auto	320	39	331.776

	Loop Analysis		
	#Main	#Total	Depth
User	2	6	3
Auto	2	6	3

LoC Lines Of Code
CC Cyclomatic Complexity
NPath Npath Complexity

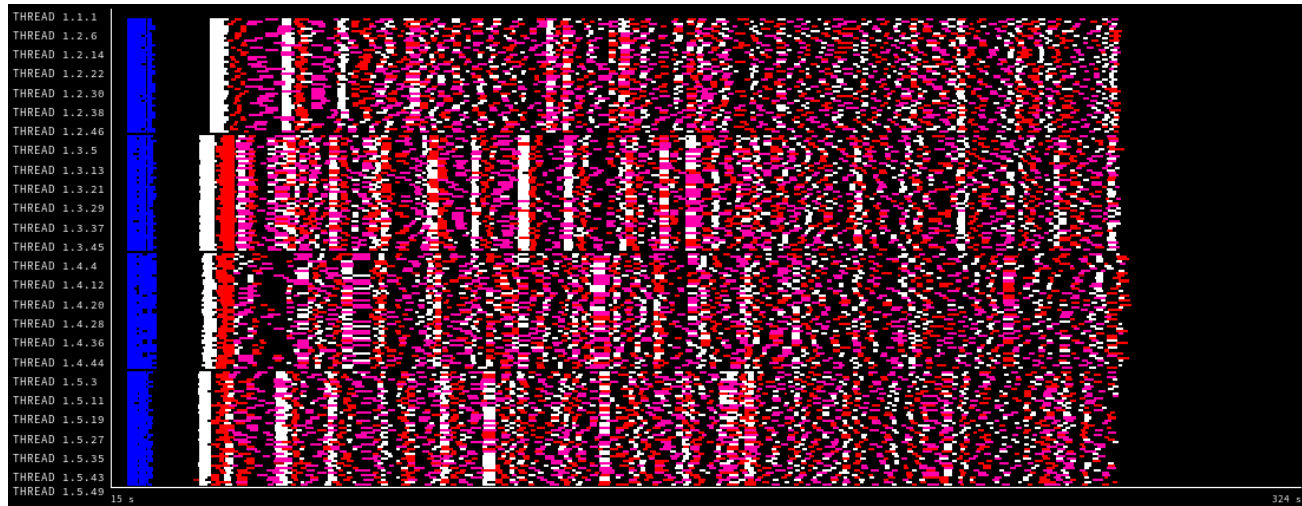


	Problem Size			Execution		
	Total Matrix Size	#Blocks	Block Size	Task Types	#Tasks	SpeedUp @ 192 cores
User	49.152 x 49.152	24 x 24	2048 x 2048	4	14.676	2,45
Auto				12	15.227	2,13

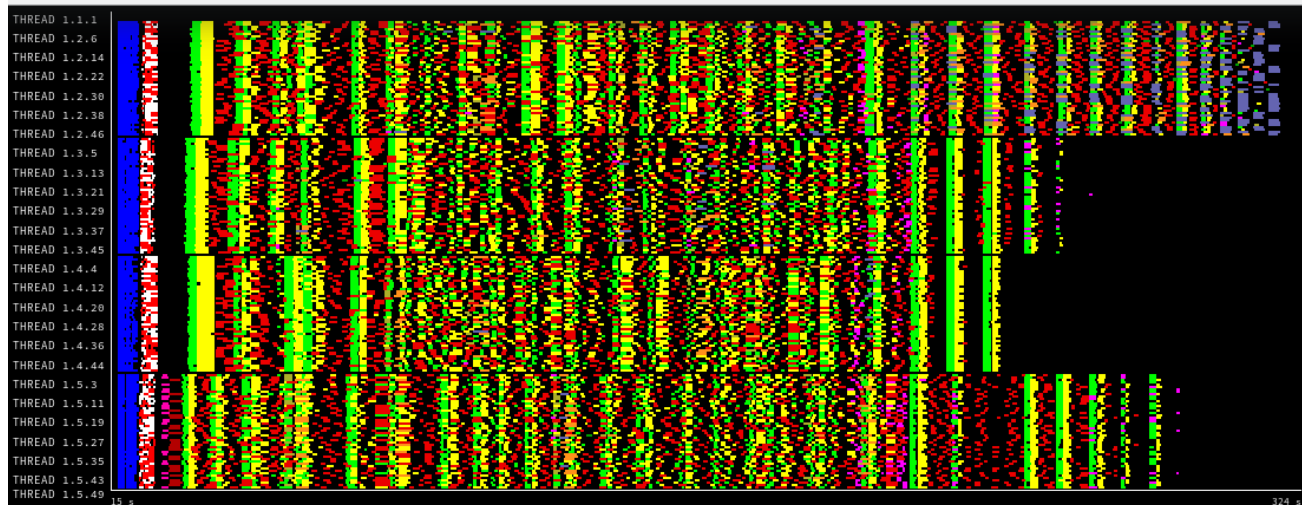
LU

- ▶ In-depth performance analysis
 - Paraver trace with 4 workers (192 cores)

UserParallel



AutoParallel

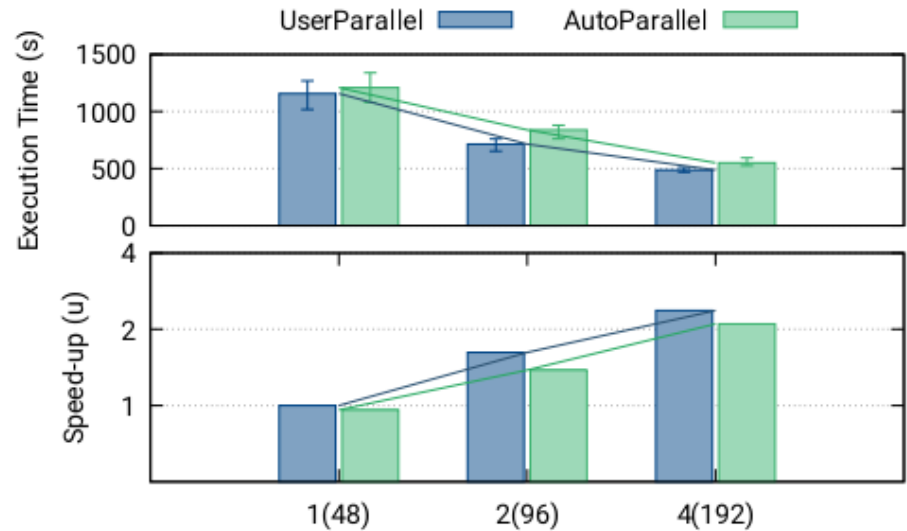


QR

	Code Analysis		
	LoC	CC	NPath
User	303	41	168
Auto	406	43	344

	Loop Analysis		
	#Main	#Total	Depth
User	1	6	3
Auto	2	7	3

LoC Lines Of Code
CC Cyclomatic Complexity
NPath Npath Complexity



	Problem Size			Execution		
	Total Matrix Size	#Blocks	Block Size	Task Types	#Tasks	SpeedUp @ 192 cores
User	32.768 x 32.768	16 x 16	2048 x 2048	4	19.984	2,37
Auto				20	26.304	2,10

Conclusions and Future Work



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**

Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Conclusions and Future Work

- ▶ **AutoParallel goes one step further in easing the development of distributed applications**
 - It is a Python module to automatically parallelize affine loop nests and execute them in distributed infrastructures
 - The evaluation shows that the automatically generated codes for the Cholesky, LU, and QR applications can achieve the same performance than the manually parallelized versions
- ▶ **Next steps**
 - Loop taskification: An automatic way to create blocks from sequential applications based on loop tiles. Requires:
 - Research on how to simplify the chunk accesses from the AutoParallel module
 - Extend PyCOMPSs to support collection objects (e.g., lists)
 - Integration with different tools similar to PLUTO to support a larger scop of loop nests (e.g., APOLLO)



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



ExaQUTE

Thank you



[cristianrcv/pycompss-autoparallel](https://github.com/cristianrcv/pycompss-autoparallel)



<http://compss.bsc.es/>

cristian.ramon-cortes@bsc.es