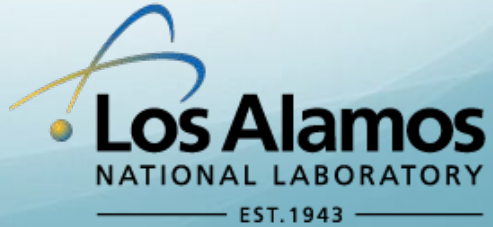
Enhancing the MPI Sessions Prototype for Use on Exa-Scale Systems

Tom Herschberg (UTC)
Howard Pritchard (LANL) - mentor
8/6/20

LANL LA-UR-20-25910



Covered today

- MPI Sessions - what is this?
- Open MPI and MPI Sessions Prototype
- Challenges of implementing MPI Sessions, especially when tag matching is done in hardware
- The algorithm used and its performance

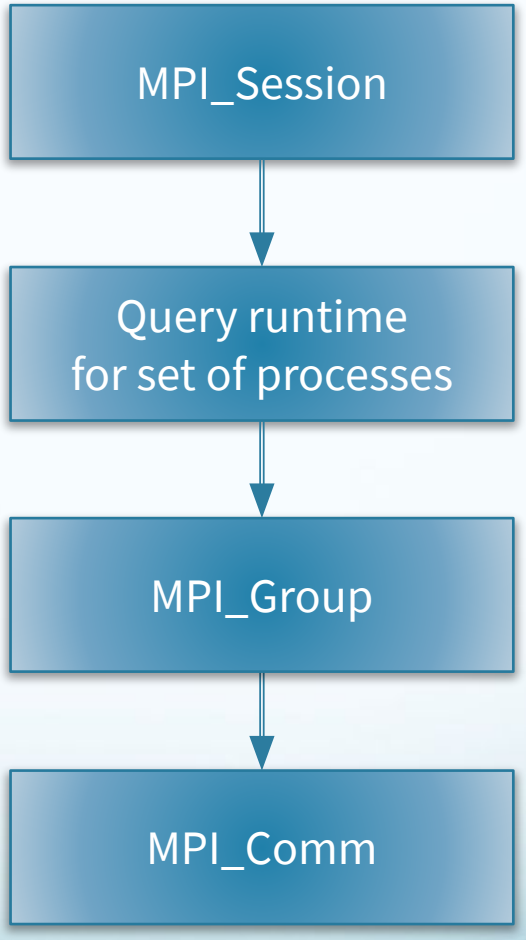
Problems with MPI_Init

- All MPI processes must initialize MPI exactly once
- MPI cannot be initialized within an MPI process from different application components without coordination
- MPI cannot be re-initialized after MPI is finalized

Sessions – a new way to start MPI

- General scheme:
  - Query the underlying run-time system
    - Get a “set” of processes
  - Determine the processes you want
    - Create an MPI_Group
  - Create a communicator with just those processes
    - Create an MPI_Comm

Will be in the MPI 4 standard



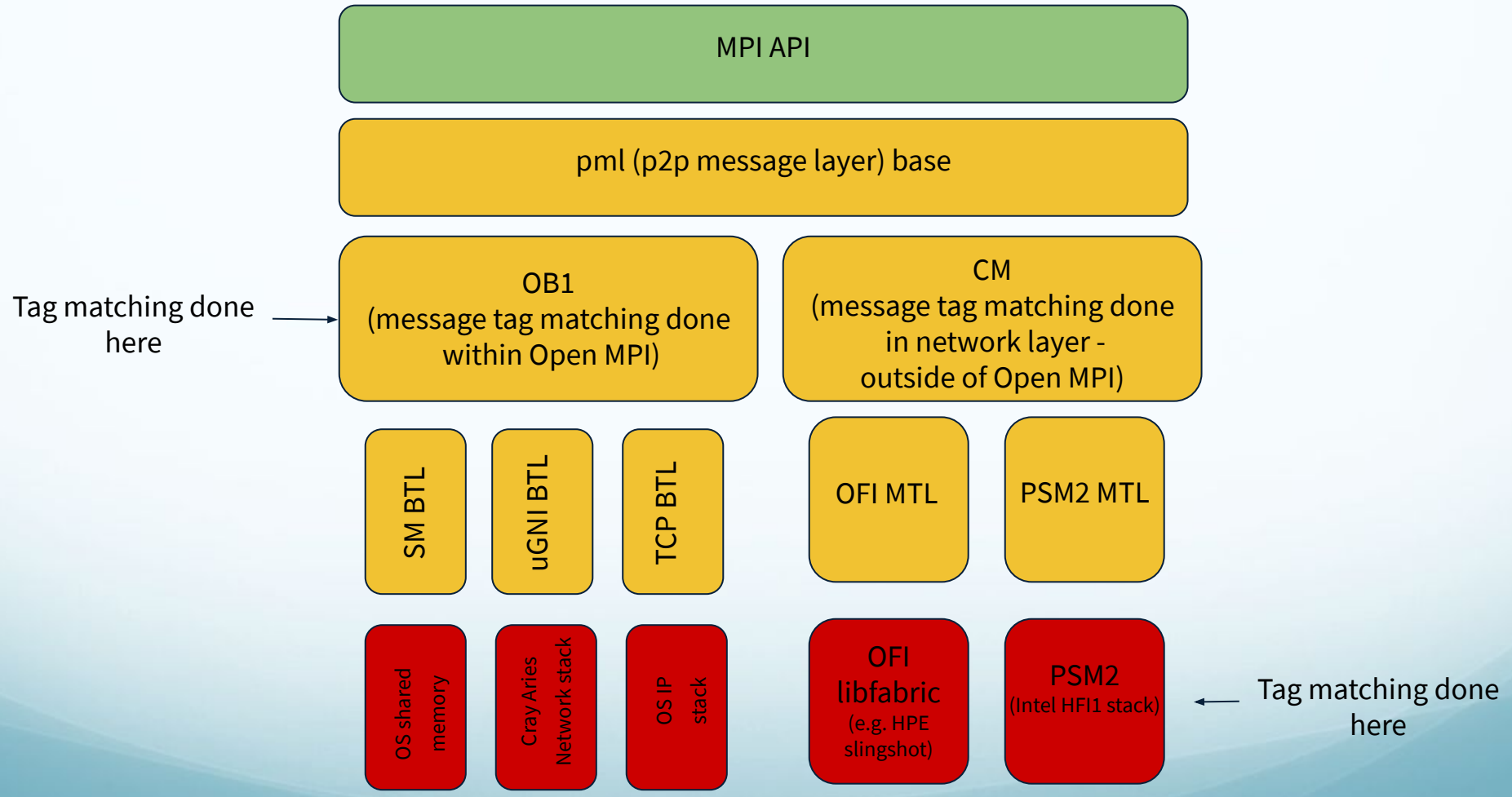
MPI Sessions Prototype

- Implemented in a fork of Open MPI on GitHub
  - https://github.com/hpc/ompi/tree/sessions_new
- Fully functional - implements the MPI Sessions functionality to appear in MPI 4.0 standard
- Uses an extended communicator ID (ExCID) 128 bit structure to support the MPI Sessions function which produces an MPI communicator from a MPI group
- Initial prototype only supported Sessions API for the PML/OB1 messaging component

Challenges Using MPI Sessions

- No parent communicator (MPI_COMM_WORLD) to use for CID generation
- Concept of a 128 bit ExCID was introduced in the prototype to amortize high cost of getting a unique 64 bit number from the runtime system. Upper 64 bits of ExCID are generated based on applications MPI communicator creation pattern
- However, efficient tag matching in software or hardware is best done using smaller quantities (64 bits or smaller)
- Newer networks (HPE slingshot, Nvidia IB nics) support MPI message tag matching in hardware, but need a 64 bit value to do so

Open MPI structure (simplified)



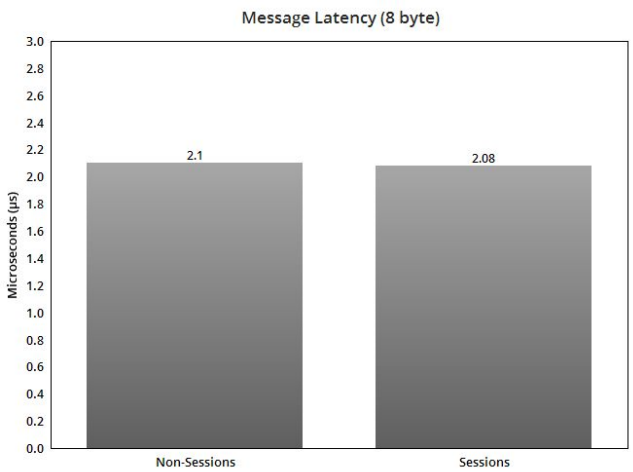
Algorithm

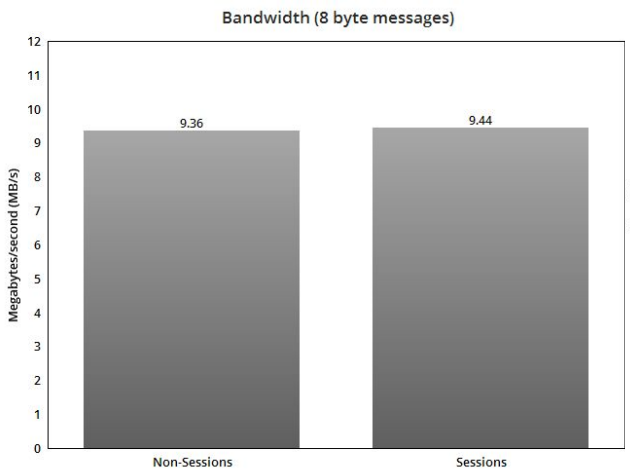
Rank 0 wants to send a message to rank 1, but only has rank 1's ExCID:

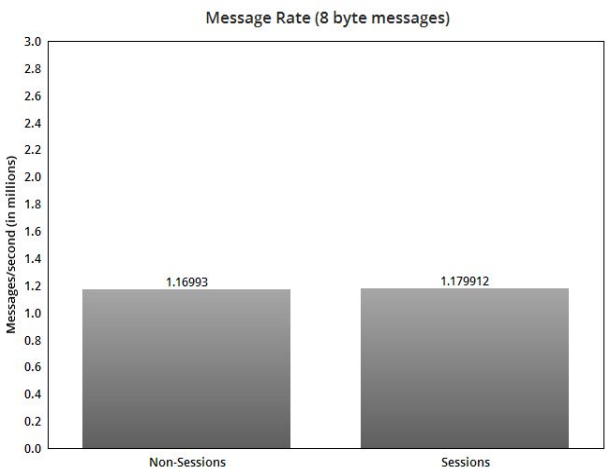
1. Rank 0 sends an untagged control message to Rank 1 containing the ExCID for the current communicator, Rank 0's rank in that communicator, and Rank 0's local 64-bit CID (needed for tag matching).
2. Rank 0 posts a receive buffer and waits for Rank 1's response.
3. Rank 1 posts a receive buffer and receives Rank 0's control message.
4. Rank 1 saves Rank 0's local 64-bit CID, then sends an untagged control message back to Rank 0 containing the ExCID, Rank 1's rank, and Rank 1's local 64-bit CID.
5. Rank 0 receives Rank 1's response and saves Rank 1's local 64-bit CID.
6. Rank 0 and Rank 1 can now exchange tagged messages normally using each other's local CID without needing to send control messages back and forth.

Performance

- Tests from the Ohio State University Microbenchmarks test suite were modified to use Sessions functions in order to study their performance
- There were negligible performance differences between the non-Sessions and Sessions tests for message latency, bandwidth, and messages/second







Funding Acknowledgments

References

- https://doi.org/10.1109/CLUSTER.2019.8891002 (paper describing prototype and exCID algorithm)
- OFI Libfabric (https://ofiwg.github.io/libfabric/)
- Open MPI (https://www.open-mpi.org/)

Backup stuff

Future work

- Address potential scalability issues (both on PMIx and OMPI sides)
  - Procs arg to PMIx_Group_construct (PMIx)
  - Per OMPI proc memory needed for extended CID handling (OMPI)
- Procs need to be associated with multiple PMIX_PSET_NAMEs (PMIx)
- Enhance mechanism for creating PMIx PSETs (PMIx)
- Handling (unexpected) process exit (OMPI)
- Group expansion (PMIx)
- Investigate use of Sessions in various workflows (tried DASK) (OMPI/PMIx)