# Process placement

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#### **Process placement**

- Crucial to get right
  - MPI processes must be pinned to get a good performance
  - If it is not correct, the program is often several times slower
- SLURM and Intel MPI have good defaults
  - Choosing the number of MPI and OpenMP correctly is often good enough



### What type of application?

- Pure MPI
  - Well-balanced code, scales fine.
  - Unbalanced code, usually multi-process codes (e.g. climate).
- Hybrid MPI-OpenMP
  - hyperthreading

Options to verify process placement



#### **Well-balanced MPI code**

Just use the default distribution, whether SLURM or Intel's mpirun

- Each task on one core
- Fill up the nodes core by core



#### **Unbalanced code**

- These codes often have a lot of MPI time (close to 50%)
- MPI time is indicative of load imbalance. No real communication of data, but waiting for comunication to start from the other side.
- As MPI time is mostly waiting time, the redistribution of MPI processes has little impact on MPI time.

Strategy to distribute the tasks differently across and within nodes could help to move load from one NUMA domain across multiple NUMA domains.

"Trial & error"



#### Unbalanced code E.g. a job on 3 nodes

- srun -m cyclic
  - Rank 0 on node 0, rank 1 on node 1
  - Rank 3 on node 0, ...
  - E.g. could benefit OCTOPUS

- srun -m plane=12 (try also 8,6,4,3,2)
  - Ranks 0-11 on node 0, ranks 12-23 on node 1
  - Ranks 36-47 on node 0



#### Unbalanced code Process placement in a node

srun --cpu-bind=map\_cpu:0,1,2,3,24,25,26,27,48,49,50,51,72,73,74,75,4,5,...

- Distribute the MPI tasks across NUMA domains within a node
- Can be combined with the plane distribution from the last slide
- E.g. could benefit fesom2

#### **Hybrid MPI-OpenMP code**

- Use at least 4 MPI processes on a CLX-AP node, 1 on each NUMA domain.
- OpenMP threads inside a NUMA domain
- Try what nr. of OpenMP threads works best.
- 96 cores gives you a lot of possibilities.

MPI/node	OpenMP	MPI*OpenMP
4	24	96
8	12	96
12	8	96
16	6	96
24	4	96
32	3	96
48	2	96



#### Hybrid MPI-OpenMP code hyperthreading

- "The proof of the pudding is in the eating"
- Try with hyperthreads, use export OMP\_WAIT\_POLICY=passive
  - srun/sbatch: -c flag is equal to OMP\_NUM\_THREADS
  - mpirun distributes processes evenly.

- Try without hyperthreads
  - srun/sbatch: -c flag is 2x OMP\_NUM\_THREADS
  - mpirun distributes processes evenly.

#### **Options to verify placement**

#### > export I\_MPI\_DEBUG=4

- Intel MPI prints the affinity and node for each process
- export KMP AFFINITY=verbose
  - Intel OpenMP runtime prints the affinity for each thread

#### srun --cpu-bind=verbose app

- print the affinity of all processes
- srun -1 hwloc-bind --get app
  - it prints the affinity of all processes, independent from srun



## **Terminology: bit masks**

- --cpu-bind=verbose prints bit masks
  - hwloc-bind --get --pid as well
  - more tools use masks
- read from right to left
- each hexadecimal digit represents 4 logical CPUs, e.g.
  - 0x01 is a mask where the first logical CPU is on
  - 0x02 : second logical CPU is on
  - 0x03 : first and second logical CPU are on
  - 0xF0 : fifth to eighth logical CPUs are on

### **Options to verify placement (interactive)**

- Login on compute node, then run htop
- All cores should be busy (green in htop)
  - Note that a core is shown as 2 logical cpus: core 1 is CPUs 0 & 96 in htop
  - Process should be busy on only one of the two logical CPUs.
  - However, if hyperthreading is used, both logical CPUs should be busy.
- Very little system time (red in htop)
  - A lot of system time usually points to a problem
  - Maybe I/O or task switching.



#### htop

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# Thanks for your attention john.donners@atos.net

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