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What's new in DUMSES-Hybrid?

How to compile and launch the code

Performances

How to read'n'visualize your simulation

Code architecture

Tests suite & continuous integration with Jenkins

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What's new in DUMSES-Hybrid?

DUMSES is still:

- a 3D Eulerian second-order Godunov (magneto)hydrodynamic simulation code
- in cartesian, cylindrical and spherical coordinates
- with a fixed grid

But now:

- hybridized with OpenMP
- hybridized with OpenACC (for GPU)
- with parallel I/O
- with a new "user-friendly" configuration/compilation interface

Get the code:

it is now publicly available on SourceSup:

git clone git://git.renater.fr/dumses.git

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How to compile and launch the code

Do it in four steps:

- ./configure
- ./make.py
- > cp bin/dumses src/problem/your-problem/input \$RUNDIR
- [mpirun -np N] ./dumses

And don't forget to set your local variables:

- export OMP_NUM_THREADS=N
- export ACC_DEVICE_TYPE='nvidia'

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Test: MRI with no dissipation, $128 \times 128 \times 128$

- with PGI compiler
- CPU: Intel SandyBridge
- GPU: NVIDIA K20c

	Architecture	# MPI th.	# OpenMP th.	t _{elapsed} [s]
dumses_mpi	CPU	1	1	15.7
	CPU	4	1	4.1
dumses_hybrid	CPU	1	1	9.4
	CPU	1	4	2.9
	CPU	4	1	2.6
	GPU	1	1	0.81

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Dumses-Hybrid vs. Dumses:

- ▶ on CPU: 1.7× faster
- ▶ on GPU: 20× faster

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M. Joos Dumses-Hybrid

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With Python!

If you use dumpy for the first time:

- > cd \$DUMSES/utils/dumpy/
- python setup.py install



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Some highlights:

as a general rule, never touch src/dumses.f90, src/modules/* and src/subroutines/* files. If you want to develop on DUMSES-Hybrid, just add your problem in src/problem

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- if you develop a new problem, you shouldn't worry about OpenMP: you can transparently add your code and it will work (though you won't get speed-up due to OpenMP)

```
!$OMP PARALLEL DO SCHEDULE(RUNTIME)
  do k=1. khi
      do j=1, jhi+1
3
         do i=1. ihi+1
4
            uin(i,j,k,iA) = uin(i,j,k,iA) \&
5
                             + (emfz(i, j+1, k) - emfz(i, j, k))/dy
6
            uin(i,j,k,iB) = uin(i,j,k,iB) \&
7
                             - (emfz(i+1,j,k) - emfz(i,j,k))/dx
8
         end do
9
      end do
10
  end do
11
   SOMP END PARALLEL DO!
12
```

Code architecture

Some highlights:

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- if you develop a new problem, you shouldn't worry about OpenMP: you can transparently add your code and it will work (though you won't get speed-up due to OpenMP)
- solvers are generated by a home-made Python preprocessor, as well as subroutine timing – but you'd probably never have to worry about it

```
1 !$py start_timing Timestep
2 call compute_dt(dt)
3 !$py end_timing Timestep
```

gives:

```
i if (verbose) call system_clock(count=t0, count_rate=irate)
call compute_dt(dt)
i if (verbose) then
call system_clock(count=t1, count_rate=irate)
f print '("timestep: ", F12.8, " s")', (t1 - t0)/(irate*1.d0)
e endif
```

– ybridation on GPU

Goals:

- extend DUMSES capabilities to prepare the future of HPC
- be as little invasive as possible and stay in Fortran
- \Rightarrow solution: OpenACC

Strategy:

- à la OpenMP: parallelization of external loops
- tricky point: data transfer to/from the device

```
!$acc data create(emfz)
1
   !$acc kernels loop
  do k=1, khi
3
      do j=1, jhi+1
4
5
         do i=1, ihi+1
            uin(i,j,k,iA) = uin(i,j,k,iA) \&
6
                             + (emfz(i, j+1, k) - emfz(i, j, k))/dy
7
            uin(i,j,k,iB) = uin(i,j,k,iB) \&
8
                             - (emfz(i+1,j,k) - emfz(i,j,k))/dx
9
         end do
10
      end do
11
12
  end do
```

Development cycle and feedback

Development cycle:

- code refactoring and OpenMP hybridation:
 - ightarrow ~ 6 months for the compute core
- OpenACC hybridation:
 - \rightarrow ~ 6 more months
 - more refactoring (no call in parallelized loops)
 - first naive step: parallelization following OpenMP: ×0.1 speedup (yep, that shouldn't be called a "speedup")
 - second step caring about data transfer: ×10 speedup (on the good days)
 - last step of optimization taking care of compute kernels configuration, register sizes and so on: ×20 speedup (and that's solid!)

Feedback:

- debugging is painful
 - \rightarrow tools to dump random variables and manipulate them
- debbuging (and profiling) on GPU is even more painful
 - NVIDIA tools (they are cool, but the learning curve is steep)
 - PGI tools (profiling, parallelization informations at compile time...)

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Tests suite & continuous integration

Suite of tests:

- basic 1D, 2D and 3D tests in all 3 directions in space (shock tube, Orszag-Tang and so on)
- shearing box and MRI tests
- support MPI, OpenMP, and OpenACC

Jenkins:

- run every night the tests suite on a server, on monoprocessor, with MPI, OpenMP and OpenACC
- send email with results in case of success
- send email with log in case of failure



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Documentation

Code documentation with Doxygen

- basic header for every file (with a short description, authors, licenses & dates of creation/modification)
- short documentation for every subroutines

doxygen

User manual

- code configuration, compilation and execution
- detailed input parameters
- visualization
- how to use the tests suite
- ▶ how to develop in DUMSES-Hybrid
- how to convert output format, including from older version of the code