



The Abdus Salam
International Centre
for Theoretical Physics



IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

High-Performance Computing

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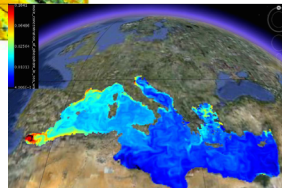
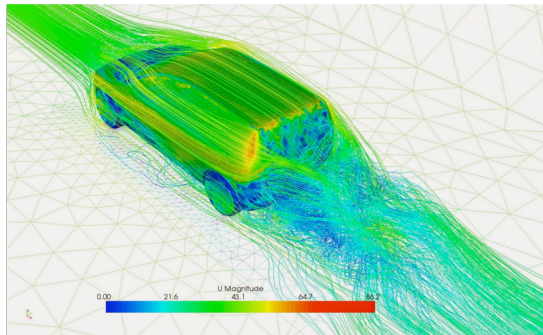
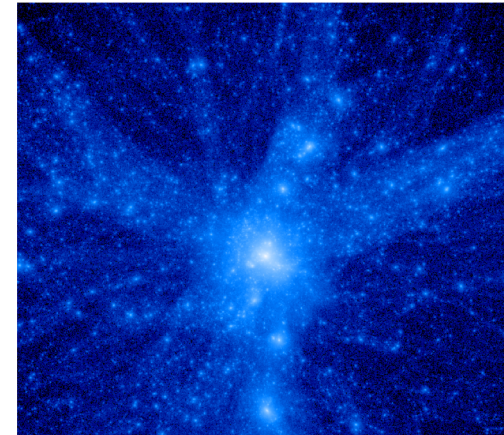
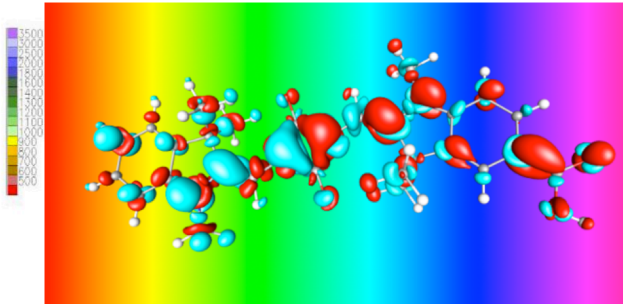
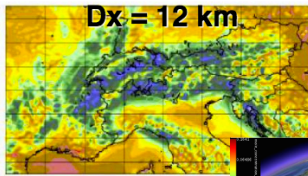
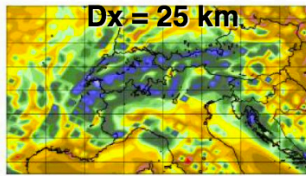
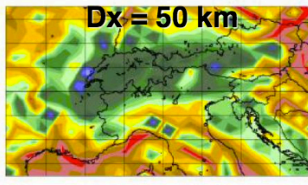
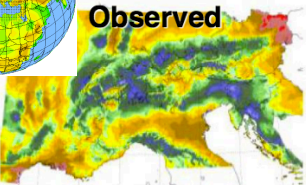
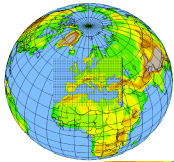
Information & Communication Technology Section (ICTS)
International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)



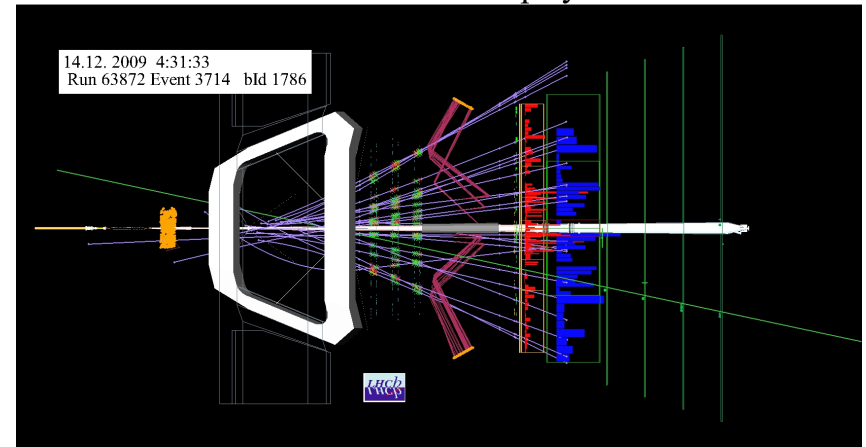
Why use Computers in Science?

- Use complex theories without a closed solution: solve equations or problems that can only be solved numerically, i.e. by inserting numbers into expressions and analyzing the results
- Do “impossible” experiments: study (virtual) experiments, where the boundary conditions are inaccessible or not controllable
- Benchmark correctness of models and theories: the better a model/theory reproduces known experimental results, the better its predictions

SW in Science



LHCb Event Display

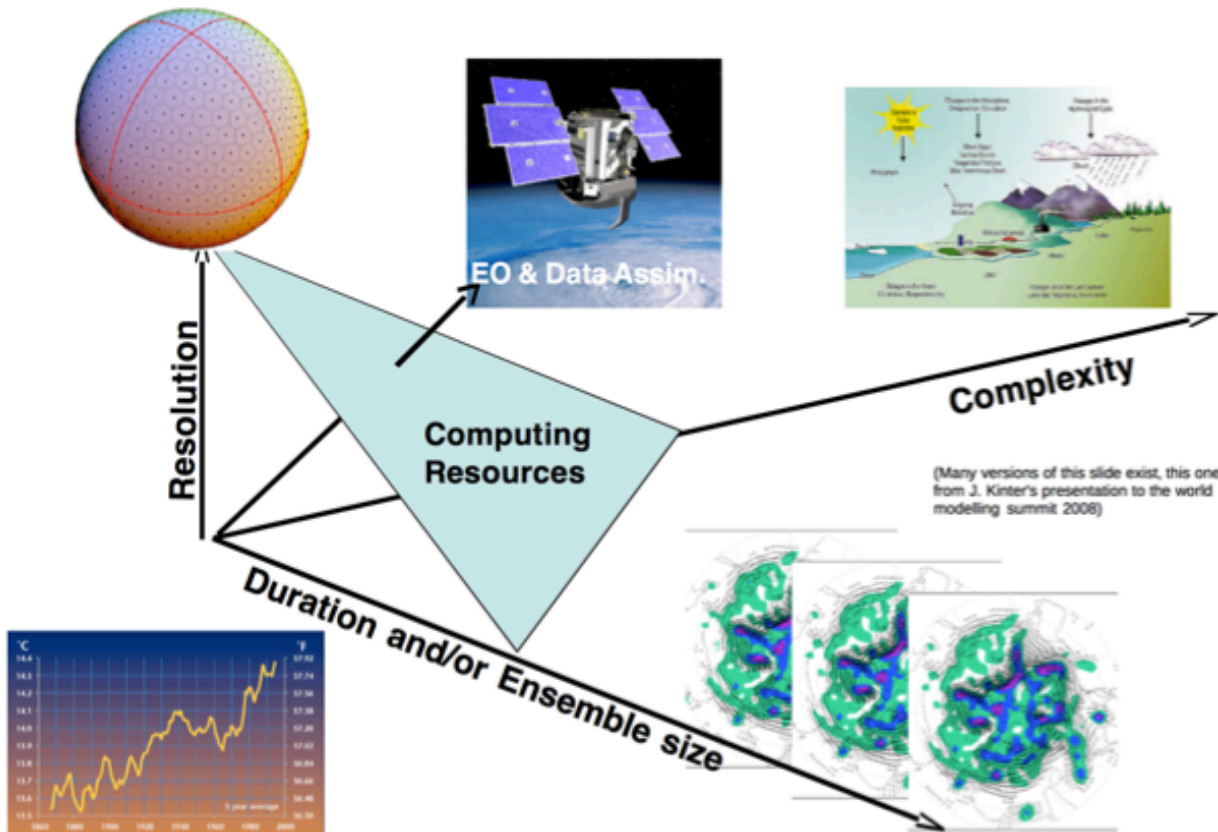




What is High-Performance Computing (HPC)?

- Not a real definition, depends from the prospective:
 - HPC is when I care how fast I get an answer
 - HPC is when I foresee my problem to get bigger and bigger
- Thus HPC can happen on:
 - A workstation, desktop, laptop, smartphone!
 - A supercomputer
 - A Linux Cluster
 - A grid or a cloud
 - Cyberinfrastructure = any combination of the above
- HPC means also **High-Productivity Computing**

More & More Computing ...





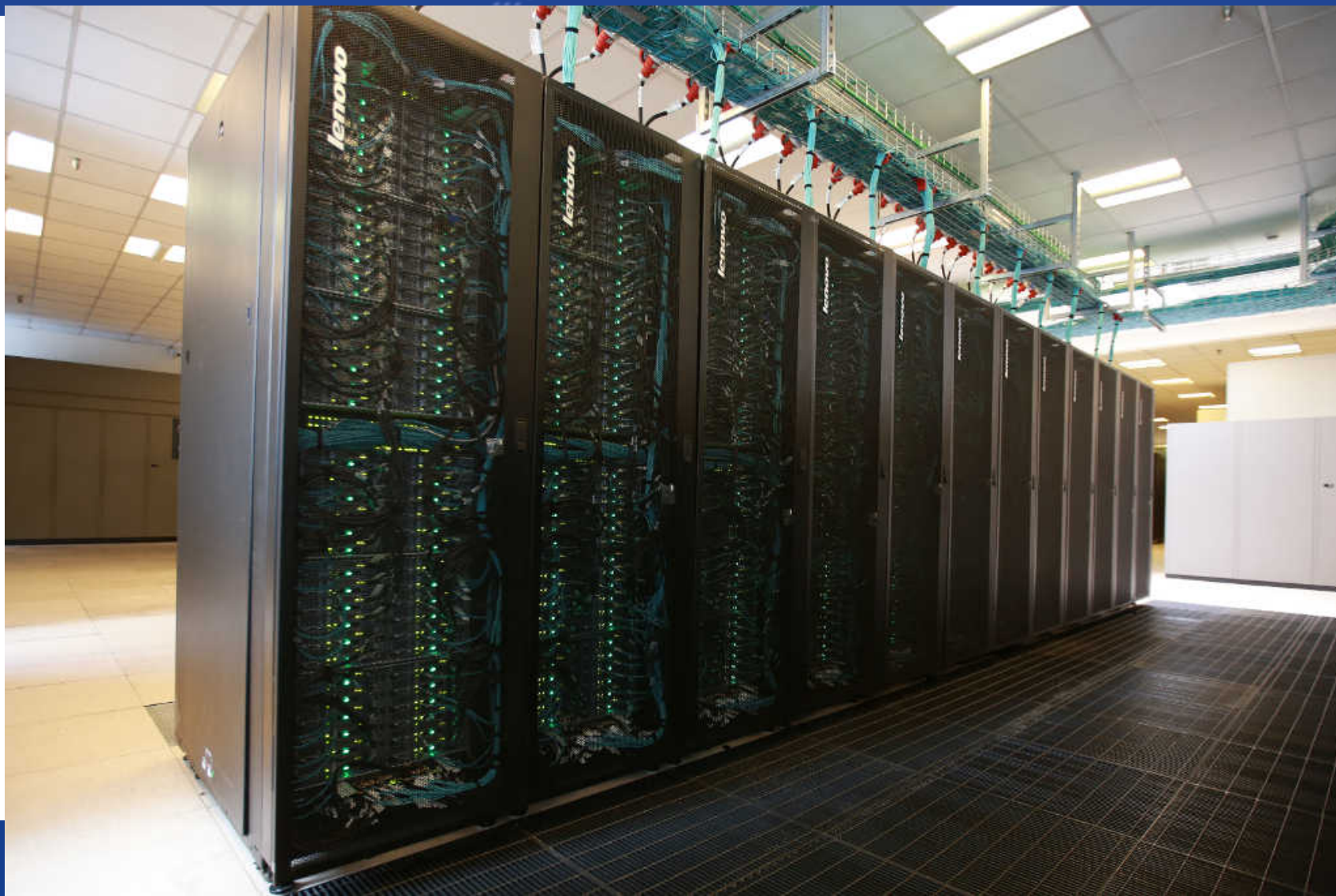
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Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

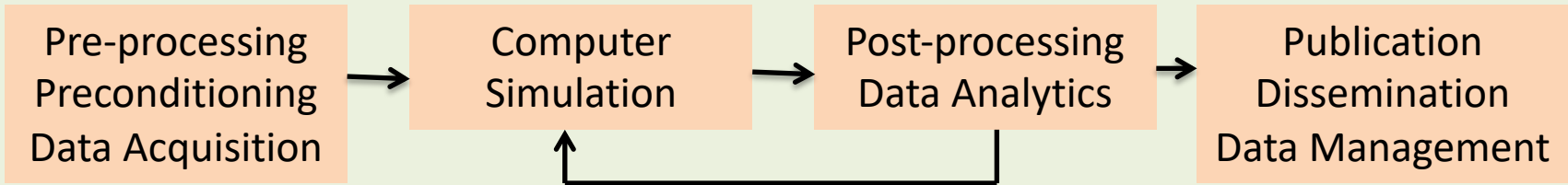


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HPC INFRASTRUCTURE



Scientists/Application Developers/End Users

SW Workflow & Parallel Applications

Compilers/Libraries/Debugging & Profiling

HW/Resource Management/File System/...

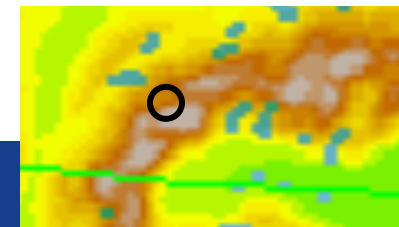
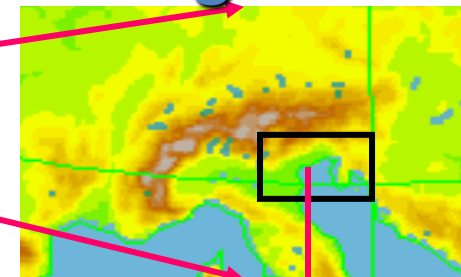
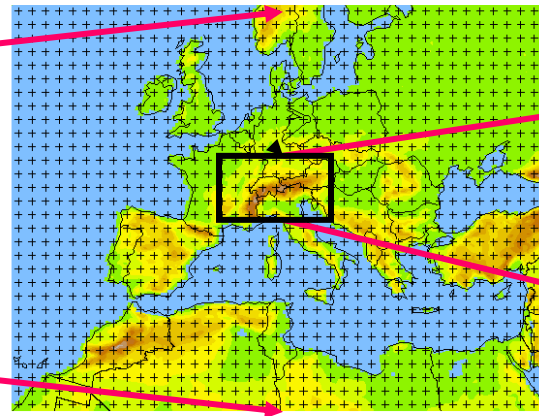
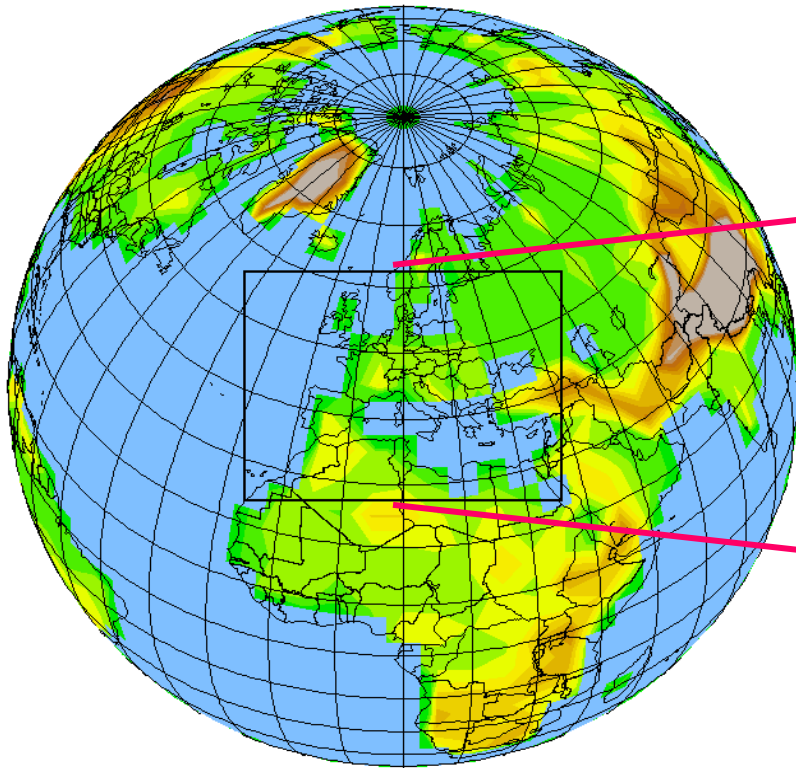
Global

Spatial Scales

Continental

Regional

Local

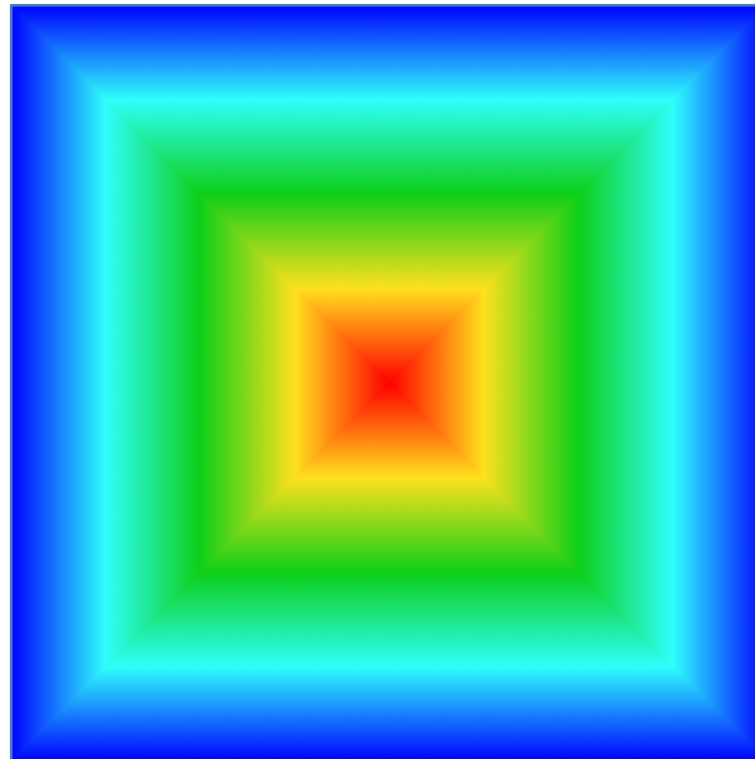




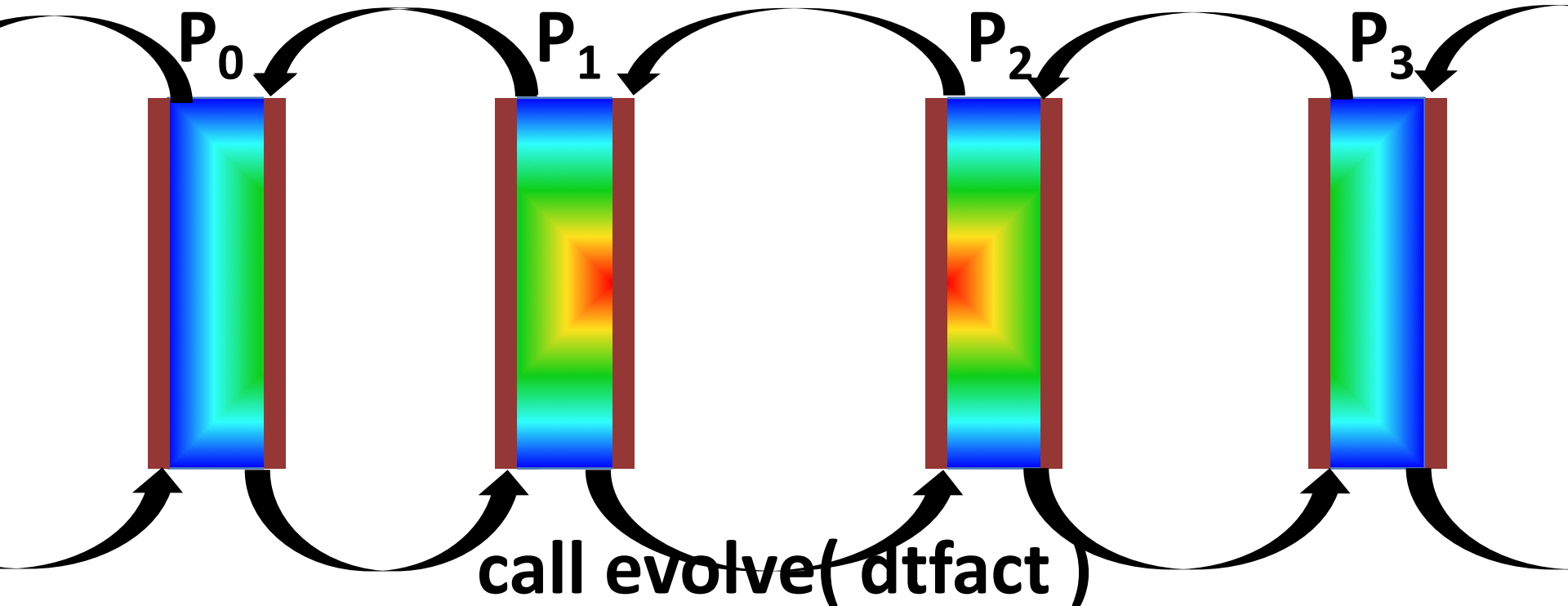
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P_0



Domain Distribution



Parallel I/O



MPI I/O & Parallel I/O Libraries (Hdf5, Netcdf, etc...)

Parallel File System





A true story ...

- [...] each month of simulation for Africa/South America, with 500 processors, is expected to take about 4 hours of compute time and produce 120GB of raw output files. We plan to run three 40 year present-day simulations followed by six future scenario simulations
- [...] for Europe, we plan to run seven 140 year simulations. Each month of simulation, with 500 processors, is expected to take about 2.9 hours of compute time and produce 60GB of raw output files
- [...] for the Alpine, we plan to run four 10 year simulations. Each month of simulation, with 500 processors, is expected to take about 5 hours of compute time and produce 120GB of raw output files



And in data ...

- The maximum peak raw I/O requested for running 20 parallel simulations is expected to be about 12TB/day. This data is going to be post-processed on-line and moved to a separate archive automatically, with a peak throughput of around 2.5TB/day on average. The total amount of raw data storage required for all simulations is 2PB over the 2 years period, which will be reduced to below 500TB after data processing.

Workload Management: system level, High-throughput

Python: Ensemble simulations, workflows

MPI: Domain partition

OpenMP: Node Level shared mem

CUDA/OpenCL/OpenAcc:
floating point accelerators

Challenge: code maintainability



How can we make all of this happen in a single code?

Not a question of feasibility but of how we develop software:

- Is every student developing their own software?
- Or are we re-using what others have done?
- Do we insist on implementing everything from scratch?
- Or do we build our software on existing libraries?

There has been a major shift on how we approach the second question in scientific computing over the past 10-15 years!

The CPU Memory Hierarchy



The diagram illustrates the CPU memory hierarchy as a pyramid with three levels. The top level is a teal triangle labeled 'CPU Registers'. The middle level is a red trapezoid labeled 'CACHE'. The bottom level is a dark blue trapezoid labeled 'MAIN MEMORY'. To the right of the pyramid, a teal bar at the top is labeled 'COMPUTATION'. A large red double-headed arrow points between the 'COMPUTATION' bar and a yellow bar at the bottom labeled 'APPLICATION DATA'.

CPU
Registers

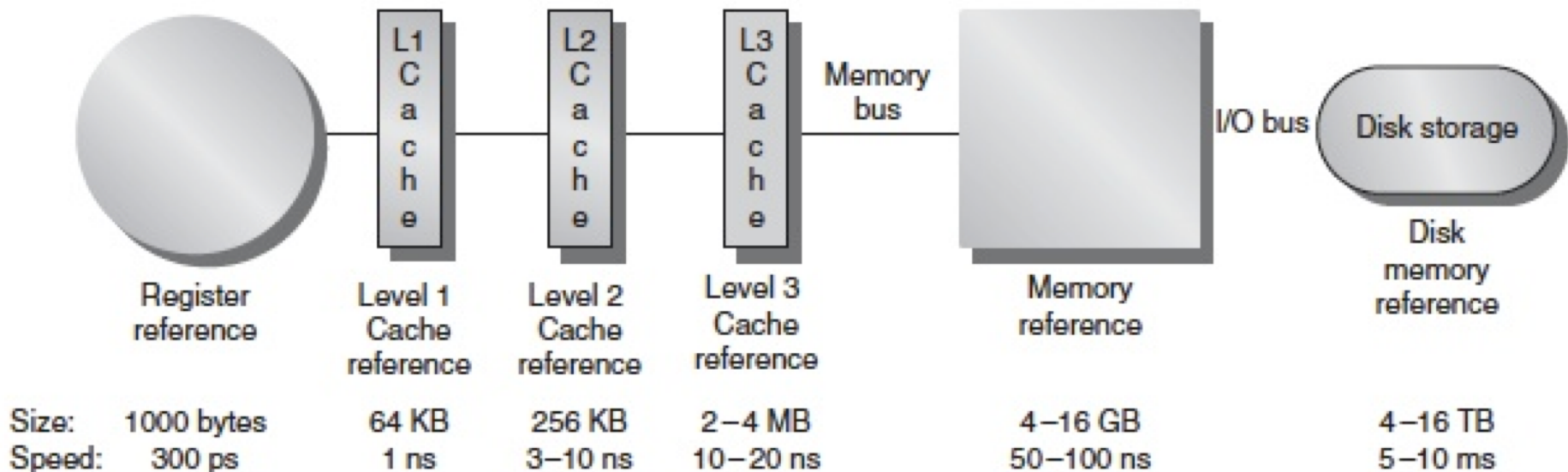
CACHE

MAIN MEMORY

COMPUTATION

APPLICATION DATA

The CPU Memory Hierarchy



(a) Memory hierarchy for server



Conclusion

- Modern HPC applications can generate a huge amount of information
- It is an opportunity to better understand physical behaviors only if we master the production as well as the analysis of those information
- Real time monitoring and efficient data analysis are inescapable to make such scientific production sustainable at large scale



[MHPC in pills: www.mhpc.it](http://www.mhpc.it)

- High-level educational program: not an Ms.C. program!
- Intensive training aimed to build knowledge in solving complex problems with an HPC approach
- Innovative, hands-on based training
- Aimed to people with strong interest in:
 - advanced programming for scientific computing
 - software optimization
 - management of computing platforms
 - data management and data analytics





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Thanks for your attention!!

