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Programming Distributed Computing Platforms with COMPSs

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Workflows & Distributed Computing Group

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Barcelona

Outline

Day 1

- Roundtable (9:30 – 10:00): Presentation and background of participants
- Session 1 (10:00 – 10:30): Introduction to COMPSs
 - Motivation
 - Setup of tutorial environment
- Session 2 (10:30-11:15): PyCOMPSs: Writing Python applications
- Coffee break (11:15 – 11:45)
- Session 3 (11:45 a 13.00) Python Hands-on using Jupyter notebooks
- Lunch break (13:00-14:30)
- Session 4 (14:30 - 15:15) Machine learning with dislib
- Session 5 (15:15 -16:30): Hands-on with dislib
- SLIDES
 - http://compss.bsc.es/releases/tutorials/tutorial-PATC_2021/

Outline

Day 2

- Session 6 (9:30-11:00): Java & C++
 - Writing Java applications
 - Java Hands-on + debug
 - C++ Syntax
- Coffee break (11:00 – 11:30)
- Session 7 (11:30-13:00): COMPSs Advanced Features
 - Using binaries and MPI code, Fault Tolerance and Exception management, Numba
 - COMPSs execution environment
- Lunch break (13:00 – 14:30)
- Session 8 (14:30-16:30): Cluster Hands-on (MareNostrum)
- COMPSs Installation & Final Notes



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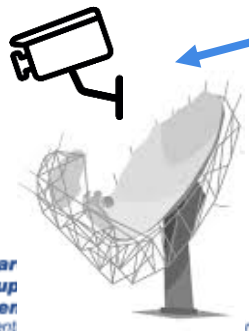
INTRODUCTION

Motivation

- New complex architectures constantly emerging
 - With their own way of programming them
 - Fine grain: e.g. Programming models and APIs to run with GPUs, NVMs (Non-Volatile Memories)
 - Coarse grain: e.g. APIs to deploy in Clouds
 - **Difficult** for programmers
 - Higher learning curve / Time To Market (TTM)
 - What about non computer scientists???
 - **Difficult** to understand what is going on during execution
 - Was it fast? Could it be even faster? Am I paying more than I should? (**Efficiency**)
 - Tune your application for each architecture (or cluster)
 - E.g. partitioning data among nodes

Motivation

- Resources that appear and disappear
 - How to dynamically add/remove nodes to the infrastructure
- Heterogeneity
 - Different HW characteristics (performance, memory, etc)
 - Different architectures -> compilation issues
- Network
 - Different types of networks
 - Instability
- Trust and Security
- Power constraints from the devices in the edge
- Data & Storage



Sensors
Instruments
Actuators



Edge devices



Fog devices

AI everywhere



HPC
Exascale computing
Cloud

Motivation

- Create tools that make developers' life **easier**
 - Allow developers to focus on their problem
 - Intermediate layer: let the difficult parts to those tools
 - Act on behalf of the user
 - Distribute the work through resources
 - Deal with architecture specifics
 - Automatically improve performance
 - Tools for visualization
 - Monitoring
 - Performance analysis
 - Integration of computational workloads, with machine learning and data analytics

BSC vision on programming models

Applications

Program logic independent of computing platform

PM: High-level, clean, abstract interface

General purpose
Task based
Single address space

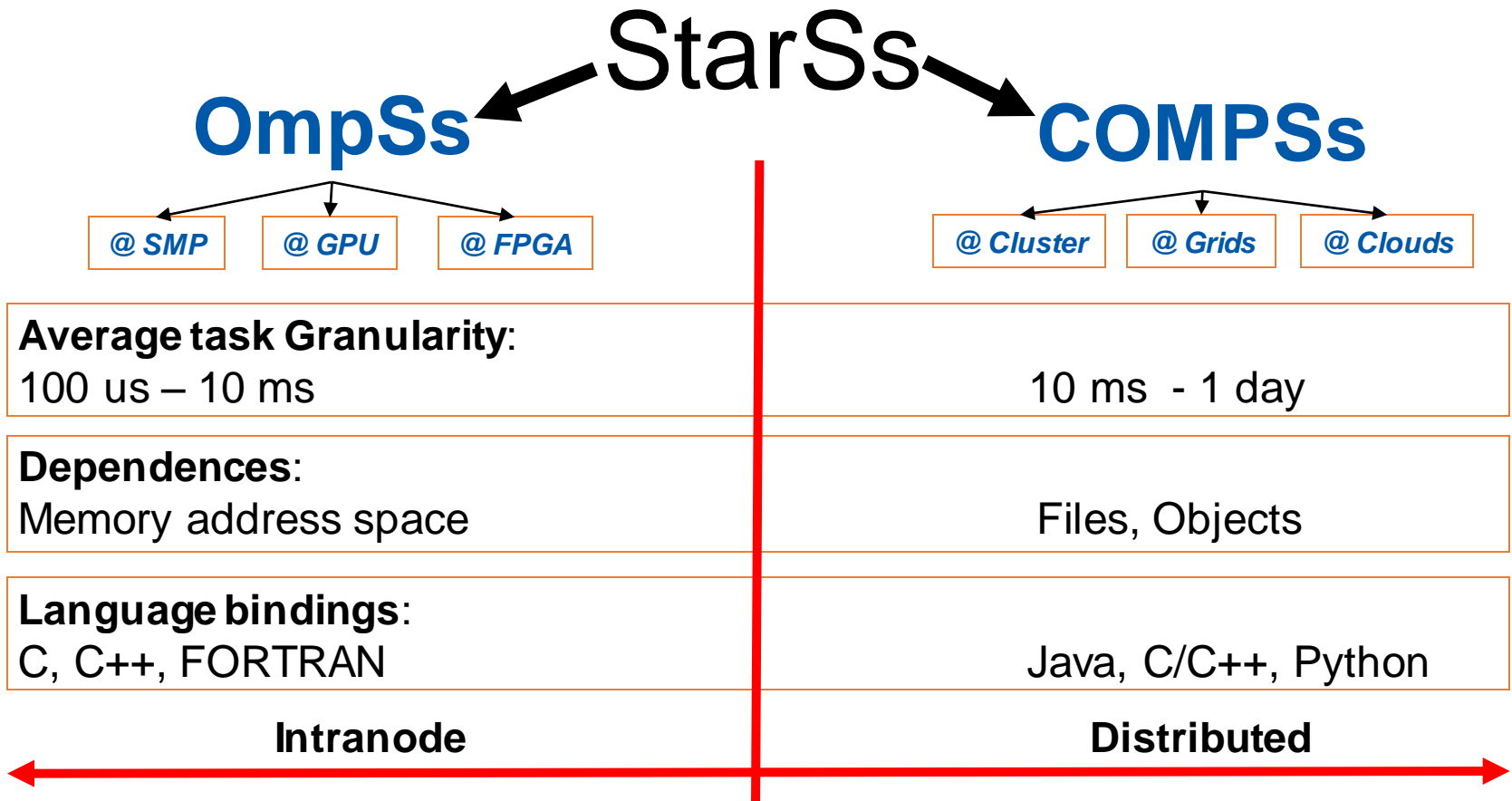
Power to the runtime

Intelligent runtime, parallelization, distribution, interoperability

API

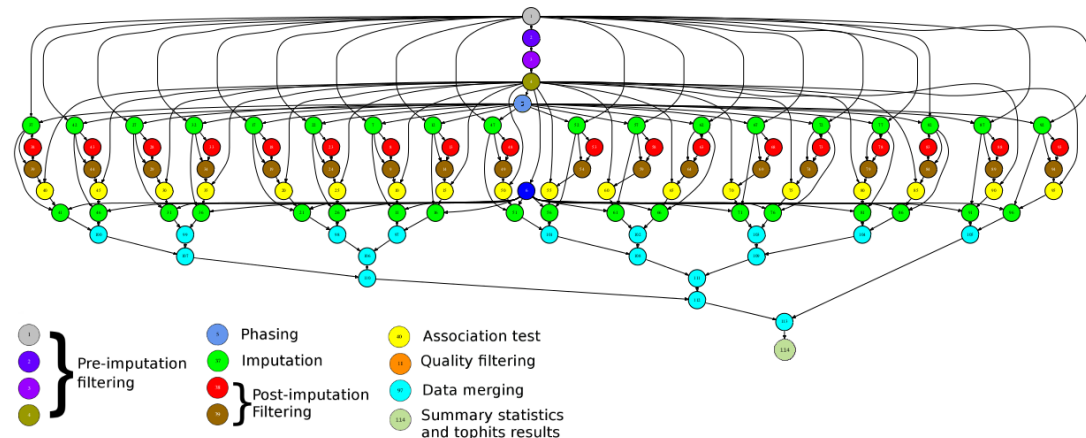


BSC vision on programming models



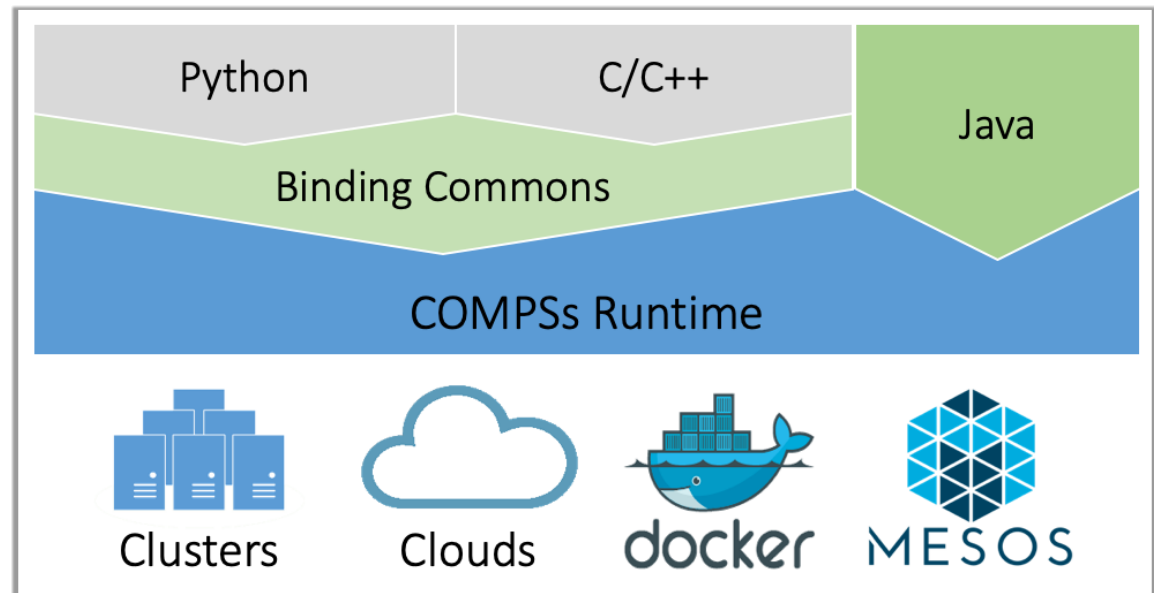
Programming with COMPSs

- Sequential programming
- General purpose programming language + annotations/hints
 - To identify tasks and directionality of data
- **Task based**: task is the unit of work
- Simple linear address space
- Builds a **task graph** at runtime that express potential concurrency
 - Implicit workflow
- Exploitation of parallelism
 - ... and of distant parallelism
- **Agnostic** of computing platform
 - Enabled by the runtime for clusters, clouds and grids



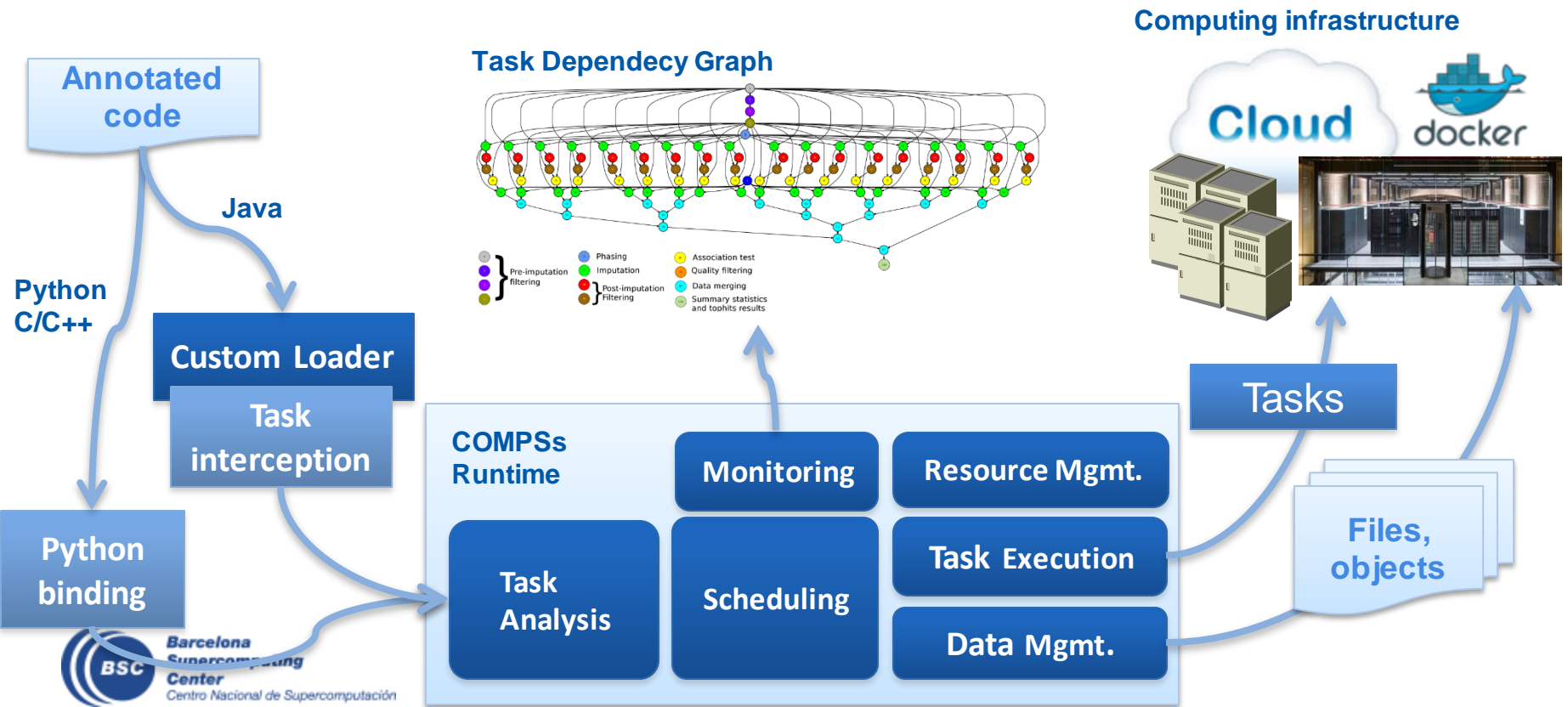
Programming with COMPSs

- Support for other types of parallelism
 - Threaded tasks (I.e., MKL kernels)
 - MPI applications -> tasks that involve several nodes
 - Integration with BSC [OmpSs](#)
- Available in MareNostrum, in the EGI Federated Cloud and in Chameleon Cloud



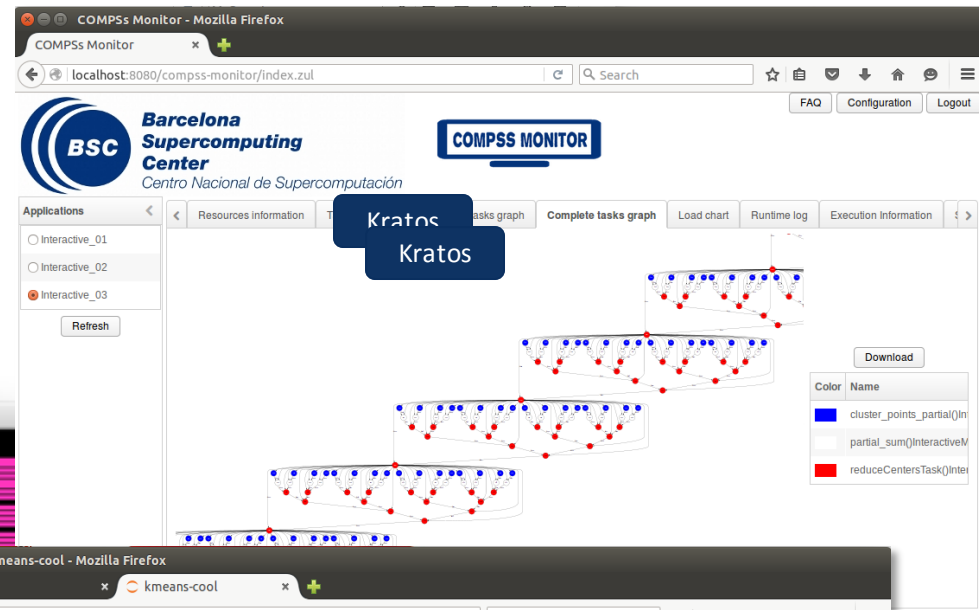
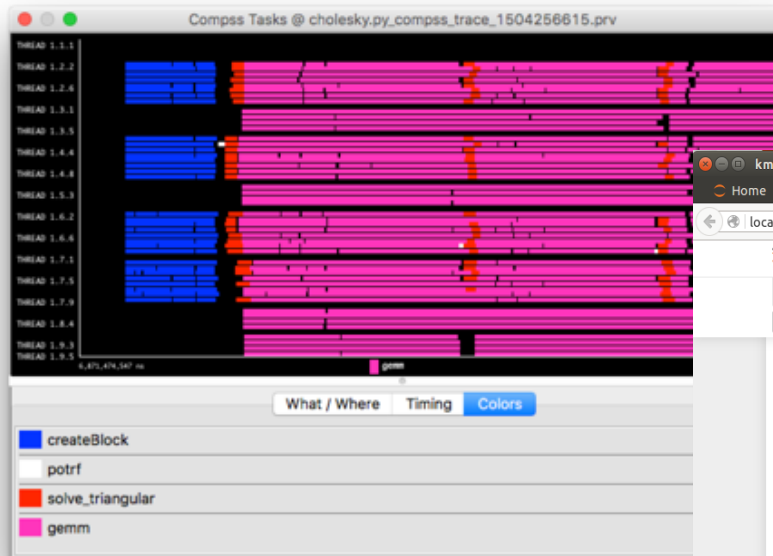
COMPSs runtime

- PyCOMPSs/COMPSs applications executed in distributed mode following the master-worker paradigm
- Sequential execution starts in master node
- Tasks are offloaded to worker nodes
- All data scheduling decisions and data transfers are performed by the runtime



PyCOMPSs development environment

- Runtime monitor
- Paraver traces
- Jupyter-notebooks integration



kmeans-cool - Mozilla Firefox

Home

localhost:8888/notebooks/kmeans-cool.ipynb

Jupyter kmeans-cool Last Checkpoint: a day ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Python 2.0

```
data.append(d)
return np.array(data)[:numV]
else:
return [np.random.random(dim) for _ in range(numV)]

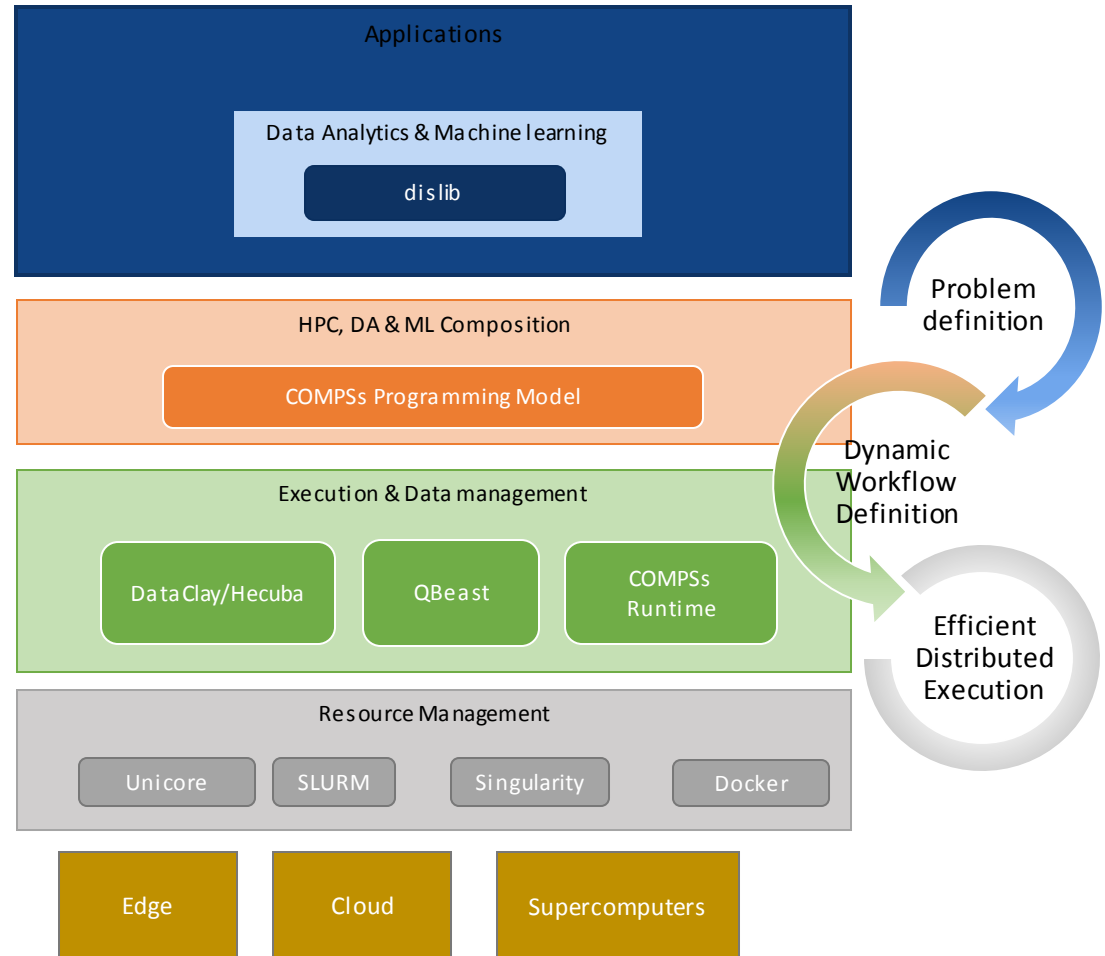
In [7]: @task(returns=dict)
def cluster_points_partial(XP, mu, ind):
dic = {}
for x in enumerate(XP):
bestmukey = min([(i[0], np.linalg.norm(x[1] - mu[i[0]])) for i in enumerate(mu)], key=Lam
if bestmukey not in dic:
dic[bestmukey] = [x[0] + ind]
else:
dic[bestmukey].append(x[0] + ind)
return dic
Task appended.

In [8]: @task(returns=dict)
def partial_sum(XP, clusters, ind):
p = [(i, [(XP[j] - ind) for j in clusters[i]]) for i in clusters]
dic = {}
for i, l in p:
dic[i] = (len(l), np.sum(l, axis=0))
return dic
Task appended.
```

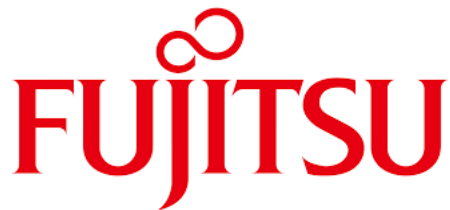
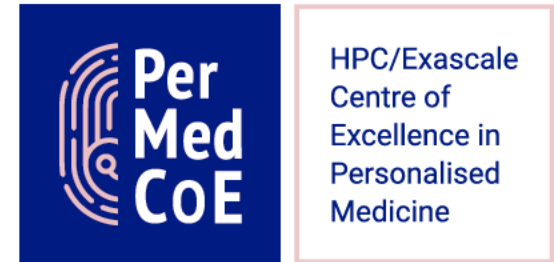
The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell containing Python code. The code defines two tasks: 'cluster_points_partial' and 'partial_sum'. The 'cluster_points_partial' task calculates the best cluster for a point, and the 'partial_sum' task calculates the partial sum of points in a cluster. The notebook interface includes a menu bar, a toolbar, and a code editor.

Conclusions

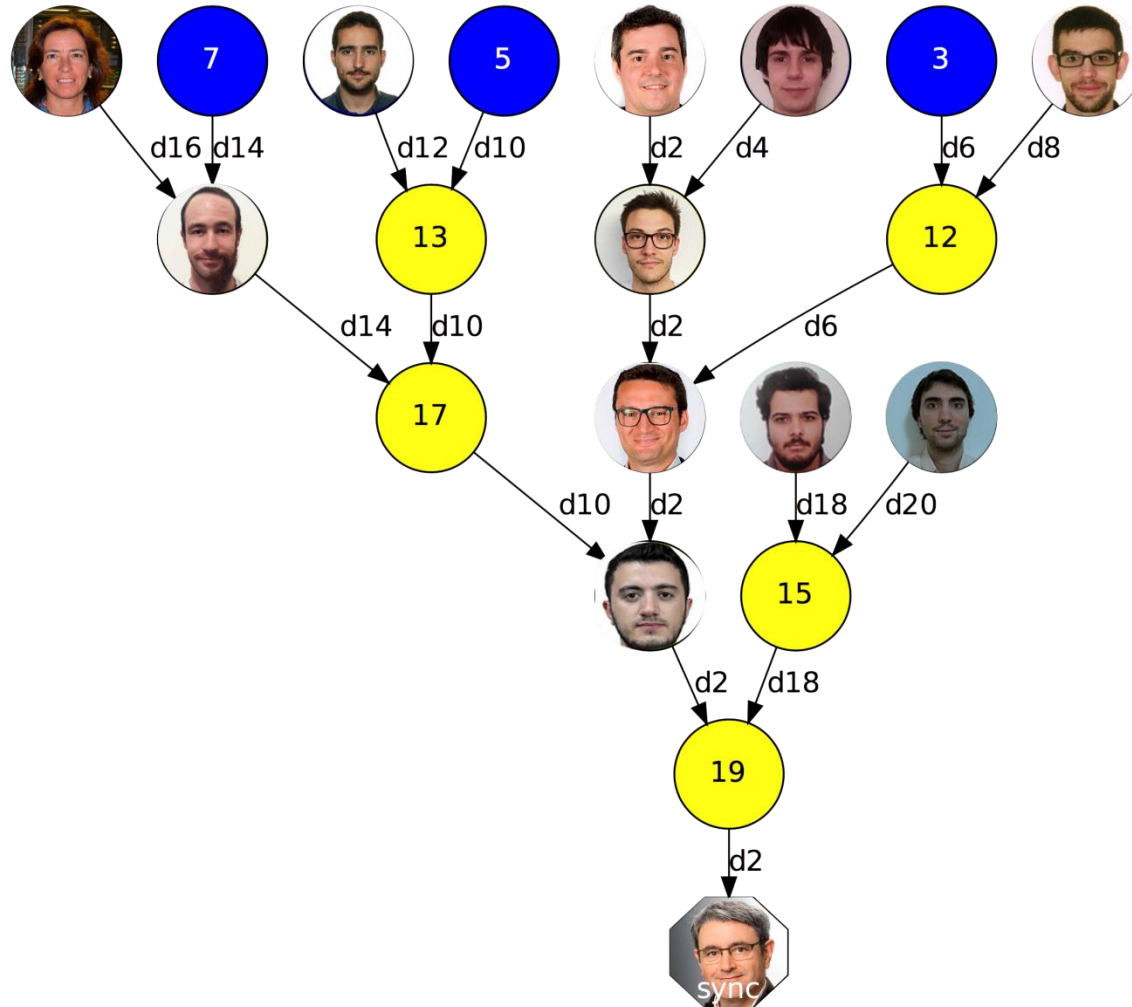
- COMPSs provides a workflow environment that enables the integration of HPC simulation and modelling with big data analytics and machine learning
- Support for dynamic workflows that can change their behaviour during the execution
- Support for dynamic resource management depending on the actual workload needs
- Support for data-streaming enabling the combination of task-flow and data-flow in the same workflow
- Support for persistent storage beyond traditional file systems.



Projects where COMPSs is used/developed



The WDC team





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SETUP OF THE TUTORIAL ENVIRONMENT

Setup

Linux or Mac:

1. Install docker:
 - Linux: "apt-get install docker" (depends on your distribution)
 - Mac-os: direct download from docker.com. You can find instructions here: <https://docs.docker.com/docker-for-mac/install/>
2. Get COMPSs docker image:
 - `docker pull compss/compss-tutorial:2.8`
3. Install pycompss-player:
 - Linux: `sudo python3 -m pip install pycompss-player`
 - Mac-os: `pip install pycompss-player`

For Java Hands-on

4. Install maven
 - <https://maven.apache.org/install.html>
5. A Java IDE is recommended for editing Java code (such as Eclipse)
 - <https://www.eclipse.org/downloads/>

Setup

- For windows
 - <https://pypi.org/project/pycompss-player/#quickstart>
 - 1. Download and Install Oracle VirtualBox
<https://www.virtualbox.org/>
 - 2. Download the tutorial VM.
<http://compss.bsc.es/releases/vms/COMPSSs-2.8.ova>
 - 3. Start the VM image
 - Start Virtualbox
 - Import the COMPSSs VM image
 - Start COMPSSs VM image
 - user: compss
 - password: compss2021
 - 4. Get COMPSSs docker image:
 - `docker pull compss/compss-tutorial:2.8`
Note: If the docker pull command fails be sure you have internet connection, the Docker service is running (sudo service docker start) and your user is in the docker group (sudo usermod -aG docker \$USER)

Start PyCOMPSs player

- Open a terminal in your linux/mac laptop or in the VM machine
- Get the tutorial examples:
git clone https://github.com/bsc-wdc/tutorial_apps.git
- Start PyCOMPss player with the tutorial's image:
pycompss init -i compss/compss-tutorial:2.8
- Start COMPSs monitor
pycompss monitor start
- Open browser with URL: <http://127.0.0.1:8080/compss-monitor>
- Start Jupyter notebook with tutorial apps
cd tutorial_apps/python
pycompss jupyter ./notebooks
- Open browser with URL: <http://127.0.0.1:8888/>
or <http://localhost:8888/>