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Programming Distributed Computing Platforms with COMPSs

Rosa M. Badia, Javier Conejero, Cristian Tatu

Workflows & Distributed Computing Group

06/02/2024

Winter School, Barcelona

Outline

Agenda

- Presentation of the tutorial presenters
- Introduction to COMPSs (20 min)
- PyCOMPSs: Writing Python applications (1hour)
- Break (15 min)
- Hands-on MN (1 hour)
- PyCOMPSs installation (15 min)
- SLIDES
 - http://compps.bsc.es/releases/tutorials/tutorial-WINTER_SCHOOL_2024/



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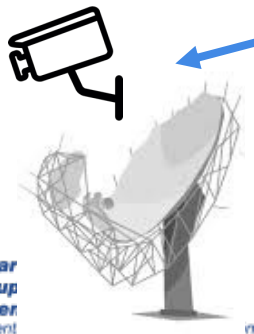
INTRODUCTION

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

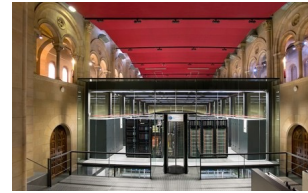


Edge devices



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

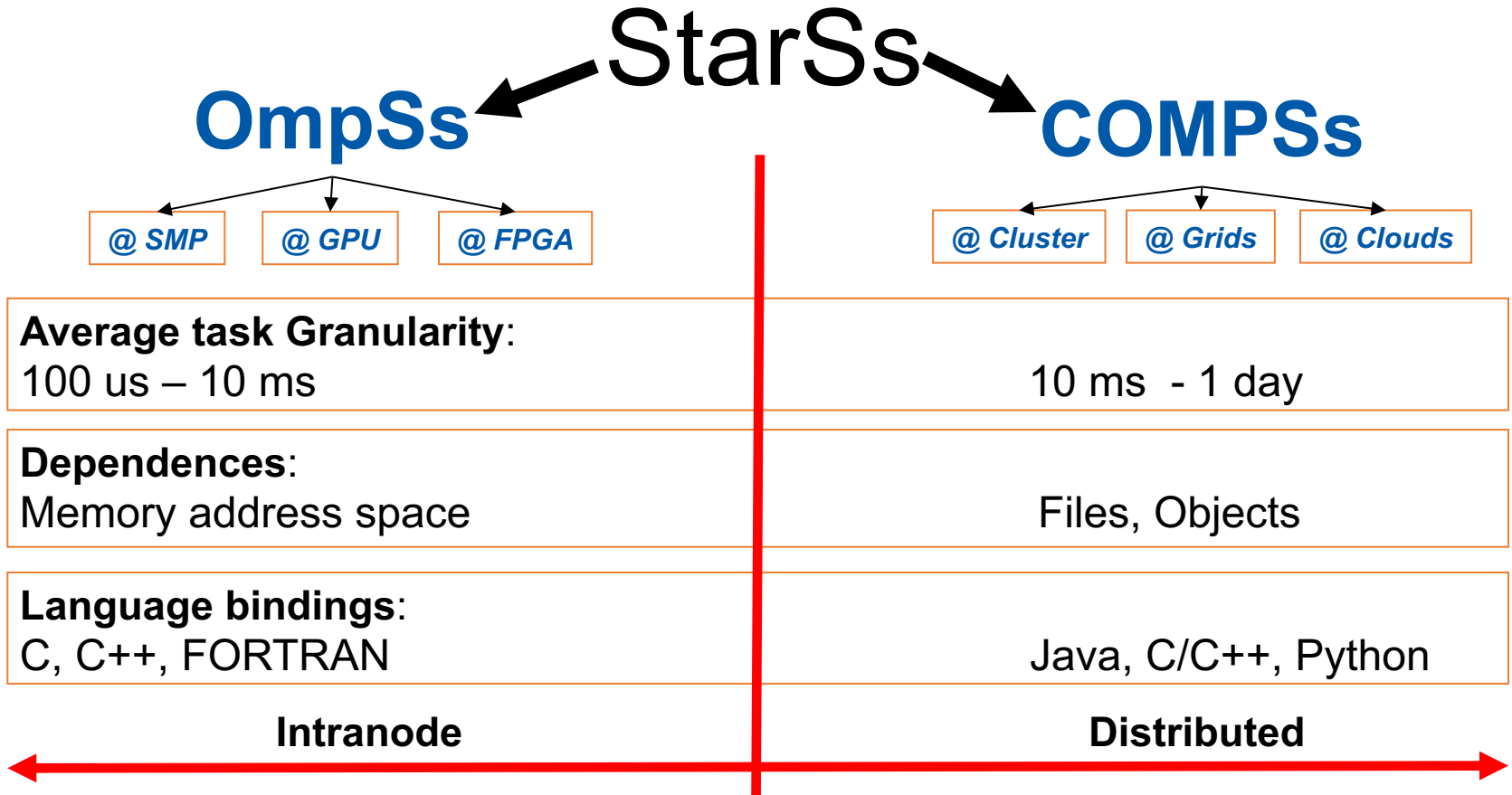
Power to the runtime

Intelligent runtime, parallelization, distribution, interoperability

API



BSC vision on programming models

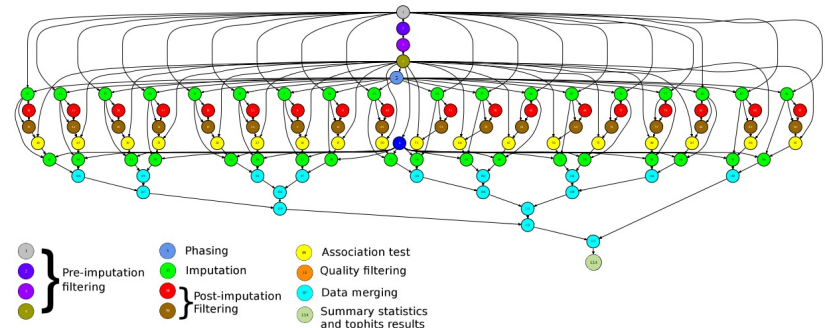


Main element: Workflows in PyCOMPSs



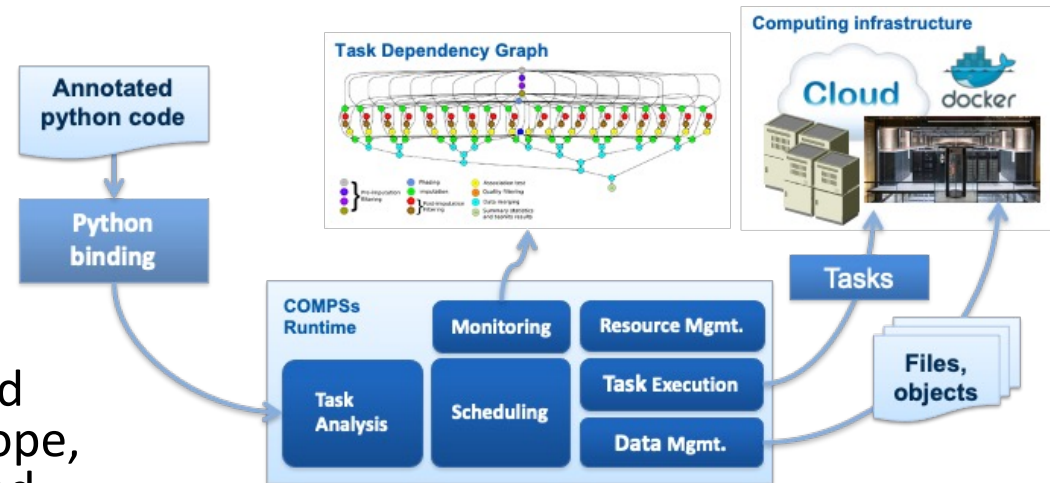
- Sequential programming, parallel execution
- General purpose programming language + annotations/hints
 - To identify tasks and directionality of data
- Builds a task graph at runtime that express potential concurrency
- Tasks can be sequential and parallel (threaded or MPI)
- Offers to applications the illusion of a shared memory in a distributed system
 - The application can address larger data than storage space: support for Big Data apps
- Agnostic of computing platform
 - Enabled by the runtime for clusters, clouds and container managed clusters

```
@task (c=INOUT)
def multiply(a, b, c):
    c += a*b
```



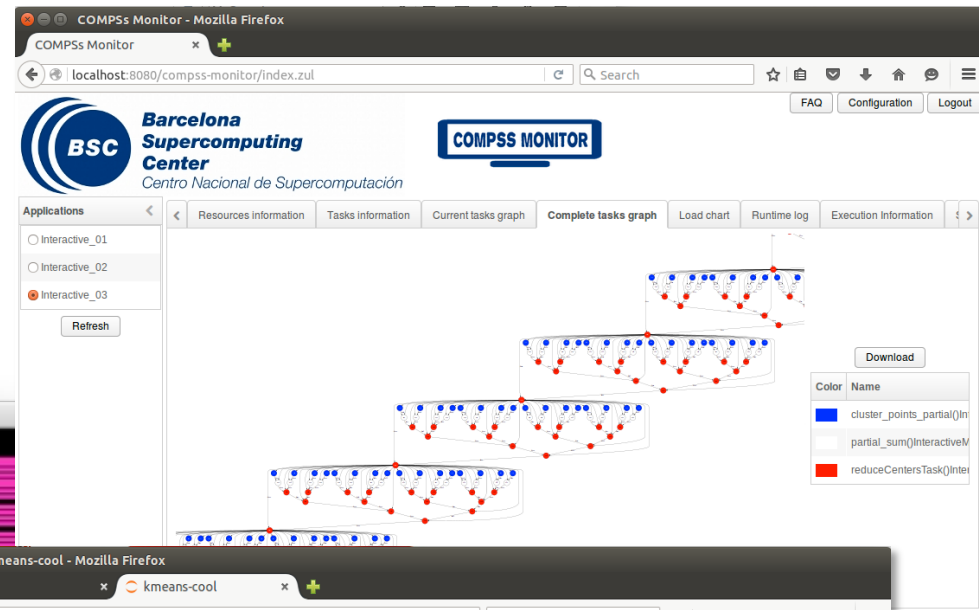
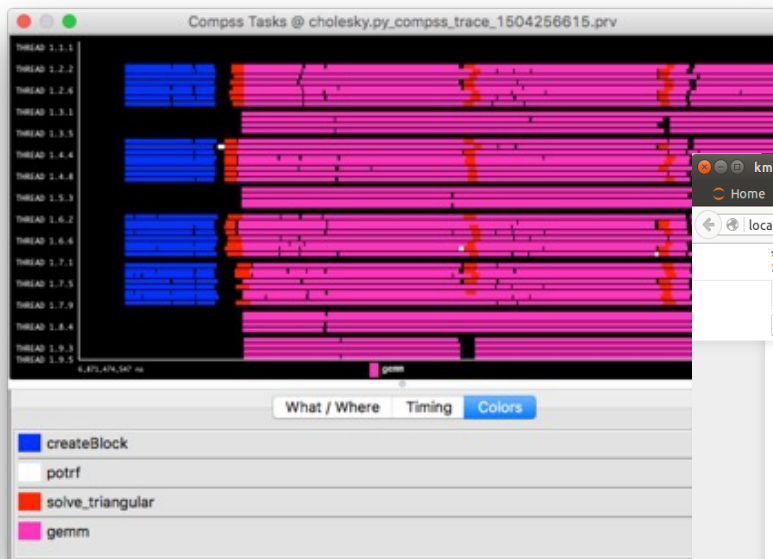
PyCOMPSs features and runtime

- Support for tasks' constraints – support for heterogeneous infrastructure
- Support for tasks' faults and tasks' exceptions
 - Enlarges the dynamicity of the type of workflows that we support
- Streamed data
 - ... and many others
- Runtime deployed as a distributed master-worker
- All data scheduling decisions and data transfers are performed by the runtime
- Support for elasticity
- Available in MareNostrum and other supercomputers in Europe, in the EGI Federated Cloud and in Chameleon Cloud



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)

Python 2.0

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

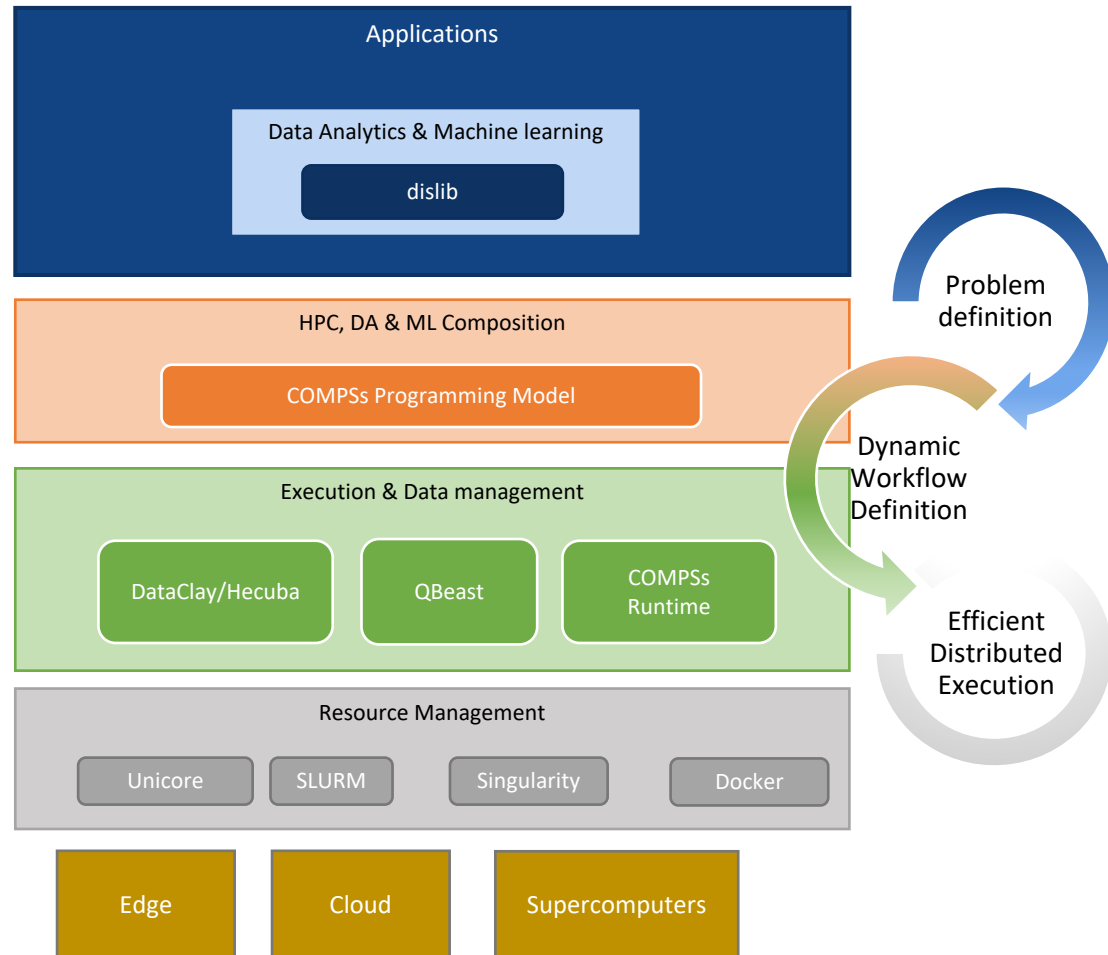
In [7]: @task(returns=dict)
def cluster_points_partial(XP, mu, ind):
    dic = {}
    for x in enumerate(XP):
        bestmukey = min([(i[0], np.linalg.norm(x[1] - mu[i[0]])] for i in enumerate(mu)), key=lambda
        if bestmukey not in dic:
            dic[bestmukey] = [x[0] + ind]
        else:
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

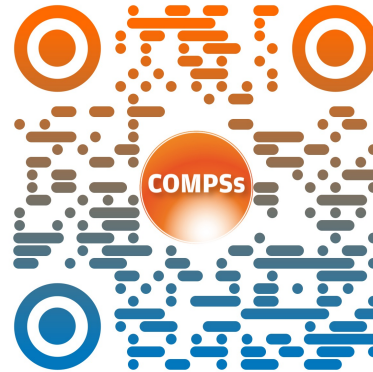
The figure shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top part is a header with the Jupyter logo and 'kmeans-cool Last Checkpoint: a day ago (autosaved)'. Below the header is a menu with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', and 'Help'. The 'Code' cell is active, displaying Python code. The code defines two functions: 'cluster_points_partial' and 'partial_sum'. The 'cluster_points_partial' function is decorated with '@task(returns=dict)' and returns a dictionary. The 'partial_sum' function is also decorated with '@task(returns=dict)' and returns a dictionary. The code is executed in two cells, with the output 'Task appended.' shown for each.

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



CyclOps

HP2C-DT



COLMENA

PERTE chip

