

# Math 4997-3

## Lecture 19: Distributed implementation of the heat equation II

Patrick Diehl 

<https://www.cct.lsu.edu/~pdiehl/teaching/2021/4997/>

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons "Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International" license.



Reminder

Improving sending data

Scaling results

Summary

Reminder

## Lecture 18

What you should know from last lecture

- ▶ How to compile HPX using networking
- ▶ Receiving topology information

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

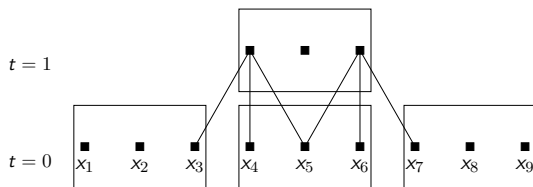
---

---

---

---

## Improving sending data



In the previous example we exchanged the whole left and right partition to update the temperatures of the partition in the middle. However, we only need one value of the neighboring partitions to update the temperature for  $x_4$  and  $x_6$ .

Notes

## Exchanging boundary data

Notes

## Updating the partition I

```
// Create a partition only having the left or
// right boundary element
partition_data(partition_data const& base,
               std::size_t min_index)
    : data_(base.data_.data()+min_index, 1,
            buffer_type::reference,
            size_(base.size()),
            min_index_(min_index))
{
    HPX_ASSERT(min_index < base.size());
}

double& operator[](std::size_t idx) {
    return data_[index(idx)]; }

double operator[](std::size_t idx) const {
    return data_[index(idx)]; }
```

Notes

## Updating the partition II

```
private:
std::size_t index(std::size_t idx) const
{
    HPX_ASSERT(idx >= min_index_ && idx < size_);
    return idx - min_index_;
}
```

Now, we have to make use of sending smaller partitions to the node containing the middle partitions. We will use the previously introduced partition type.

## Updating the partition server

```
partition_data get_data(partition_type t) const
{
    switch (t)
    {
        case left_partition: // Last element
            return partition_data(data_, data_.size()-1);

        case middle_partition:
            break;

        case right_partition: // First element
            return partition_data(data_, 0);

        default:
            HPX_ASSERT(false);
            break;
    }
    return data_;
}
```

Notes

---

---

---

---

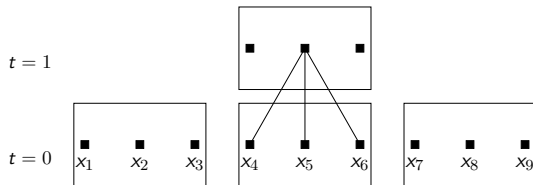
---

---

---

---

## Improve the computation of the middle partition



We only need the left and right partition to compute the updated temperature  $x_4$  and  $x_6$ , but we can compute the temperature for  $x_5$  without having the partitions. Thus, we could update the values in the mid of the partition, while waiting to receive the partitions.

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Update the stepper: Compute local

```
hpx::shared_future<partition_data> middle_data =
    middle.get_data(partition_server::middle_partition);

hpx::future<partition_data> next_middle =
    middle_data.then(
        unwrapping(
            [middle](partition_data const& m) -> partition_data
            {
                HPX_UNUSED(middle);

                // All local operations are performed once the
                // middle data of the previous time step becomes
                // available.
                std::size_t size = m.size();
                partition_data next(size);
                for (std::size_t i = 1; i != size-1; ++i)
                    next[i] = heat(m[i-1], m[i], m[i+1]);
                return next;
            }
        ));
```

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Update the stepper: Compute the boundary values

```
return dataflow(
    hpx::launch::async,
    unwrapping(
        [left, middle, right](partition_data next,
            partition_data const& l,
            partition_data const& m,
            partition_data const& r) -> partition
        {
            HPX_UNUSED(left);
            HPX_UNUSED(right);

            // Calculate the missing boundary elements once the
            // corresponding data has become available.
            std::size_t size = m.size();
            next[0] = heat(l[size-1], m[0], m[1]);
            next[size-1] = heat(m[size-2],
                m[size-1], r[0]);
        }
    ));
```

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Update the stepper: Compute the boundary values

```
// The new partition_data will be allocated on the
// same locality as 'middle'.
return partition(middle.get_id(), next);
}),
    std::move(next_middle),
    left.get_data(
        partition_server::left_partition),
    middle_data,
    right.get_data(
        partition_server::right_partition)
);
}
```

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Scaling results

## Configuration file

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

#SBATCH -o hostname_%j.out
#SBATCH -t 00:25:00
#SBATCH -p medusa
#SBATCH -D /home/pdiehl/Compile/hpx-1.3.0/build/bin/
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:
/home/pdiehl/Compile/hpx-1.3.0/build/lib

module load gcc/8.2.0 boost/1.69.0-gcc8.2.0-release
mpi/openmpi-x86_64

srun 1d_stencil_7 --nx=1000000 --np=10
```

### Running

```
sbatch -N 1,2,3,4,5 stencil.sbatch
```

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

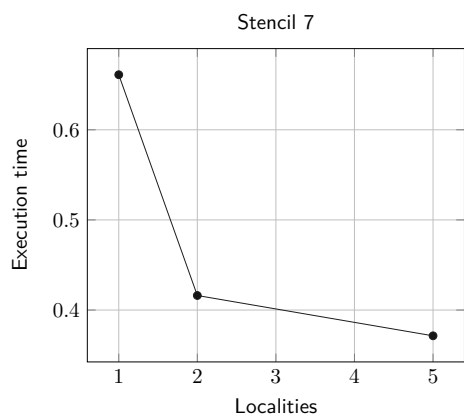
---

---

---

---

## Distributed scaling



Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Summary

## Summary

After this lecture, you should know

- ▶ Running distributed HPX applications
- ▶ Using the slurm environment and modules on clusters

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Notes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---