6.189 IAP 2007

Lecture 13

Star-P

The Inside Story behind Interactive Supercomputing's Star-P Platform for High Performance Computing for MATLAB(r)

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Interactive Supercomputing
Chief Science Officer

Image removed due to copyright restrictions.

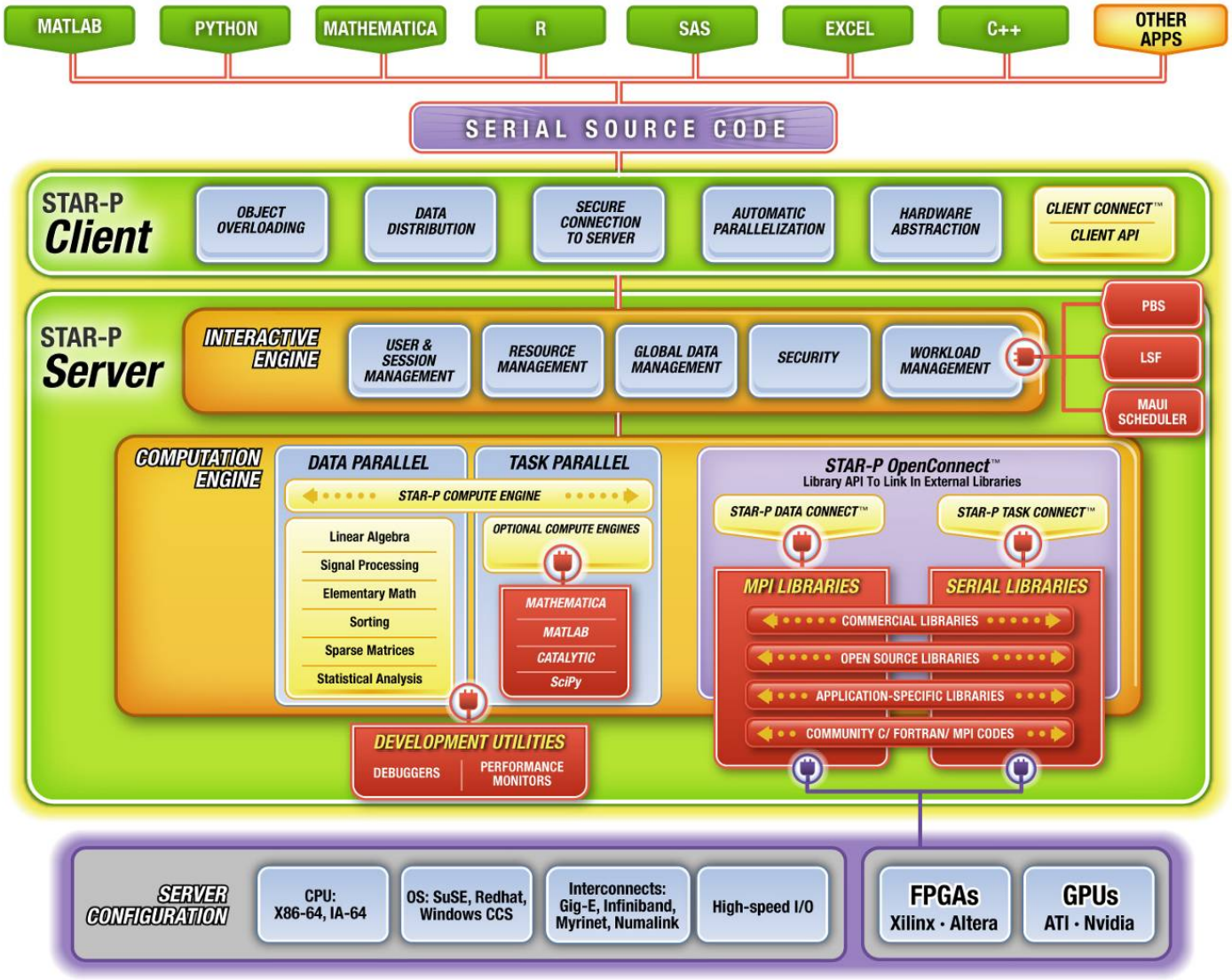
Company

- Background:
  - Started in 1995, Founded in 2004
  - Parallel Computing Harder than most realize
  - Technology: Star-P software platform supporting automatic parallelization and interactive execution of desktop technical applications on parallel servers
  - Platform: Clients: MATLAB, MATHEMATICA, PYTHON
  - Platform: Engines, your code, etc.
- Value:
  - Modern Client/Server Parallel Computation
  - OPEN PLATFORM
  - Can plug in existing parallel and serial software seamlessly
  - Years of experience

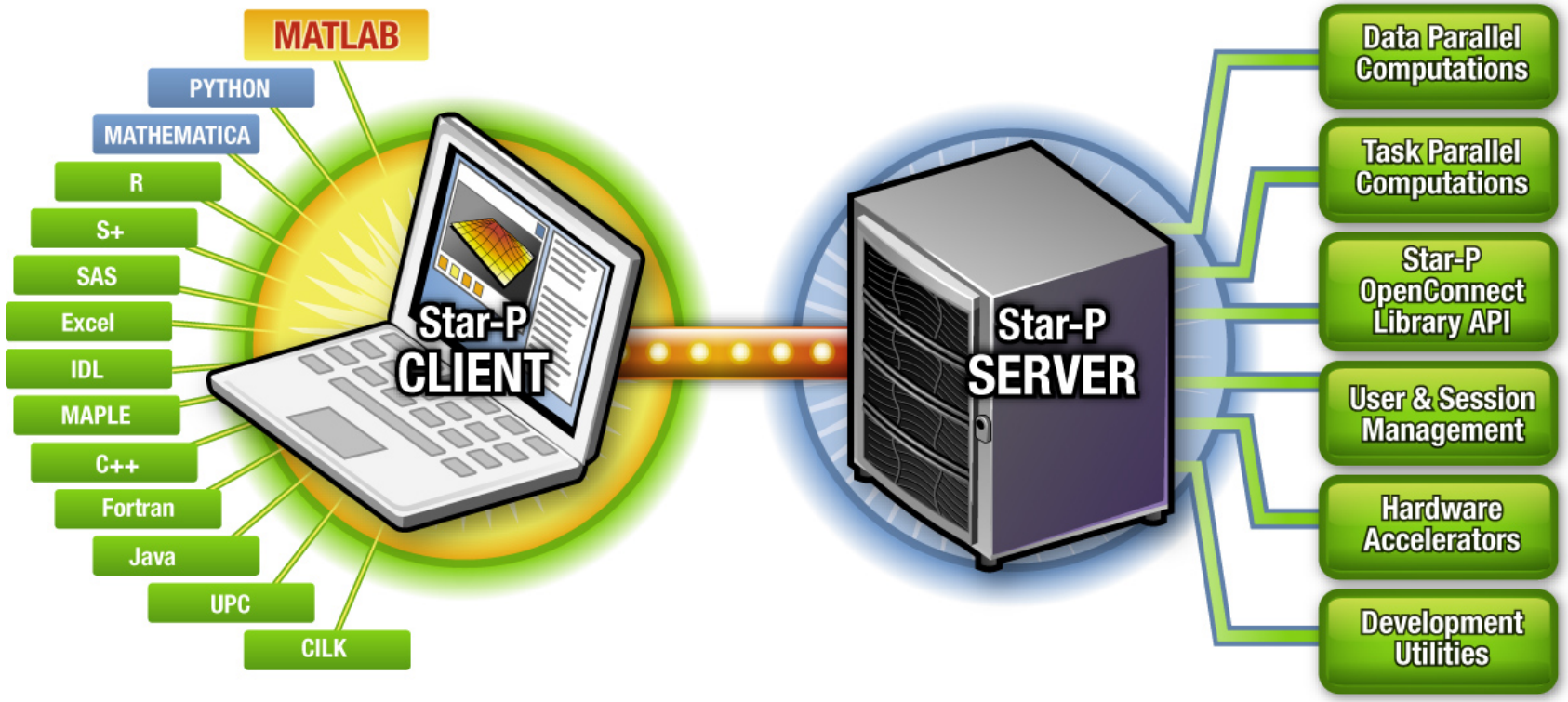
Client/Server Parallel Computing
The Client (a math lab) is the browser

Computing!

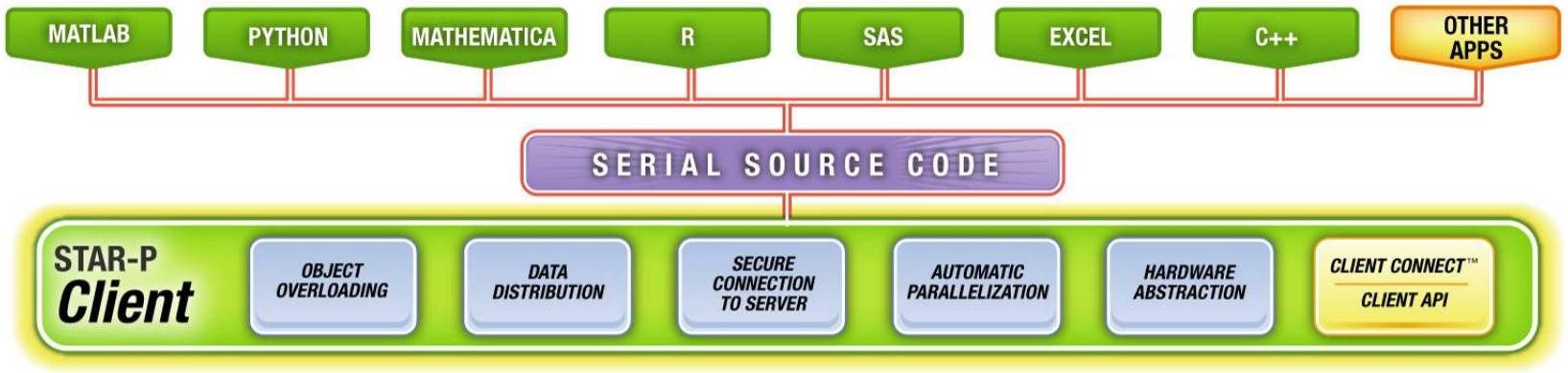
Star-P Functional Overview



Familiar Desktop Tools

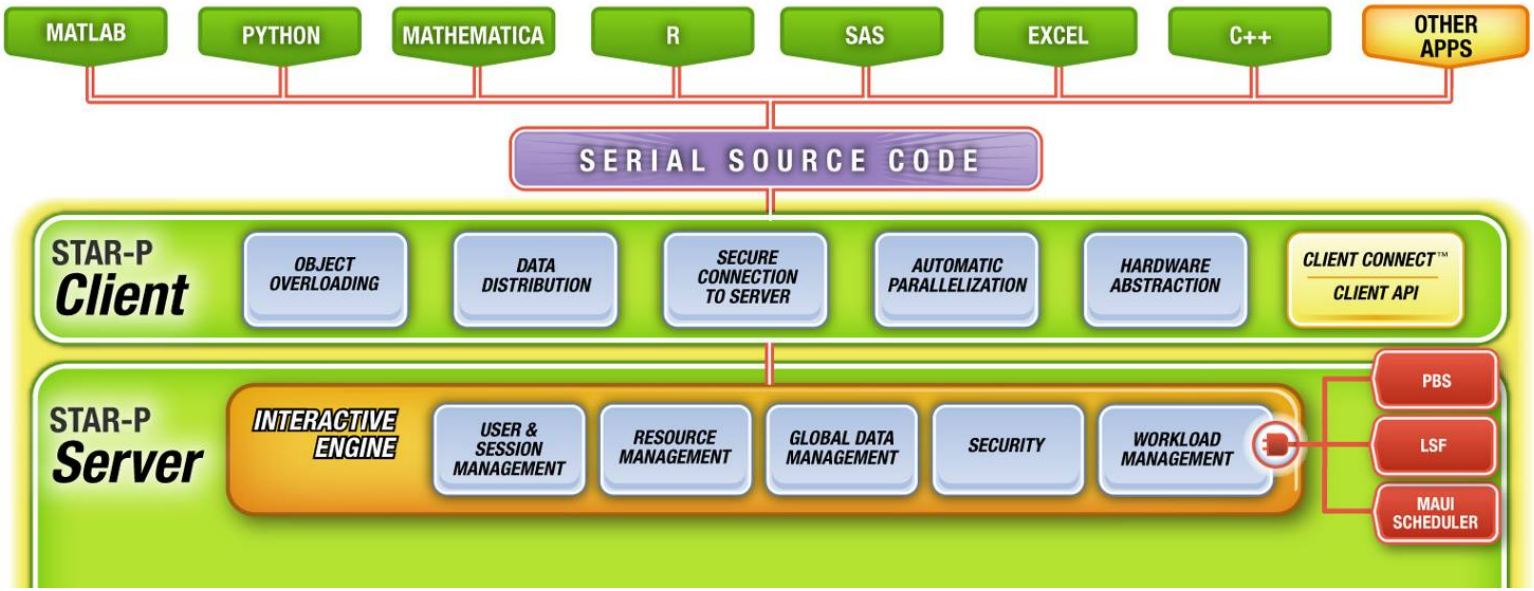


Star-P Client



- Connects to server
- Redirects library calls
- Optimizes serial code

Star-P Interactive Engine



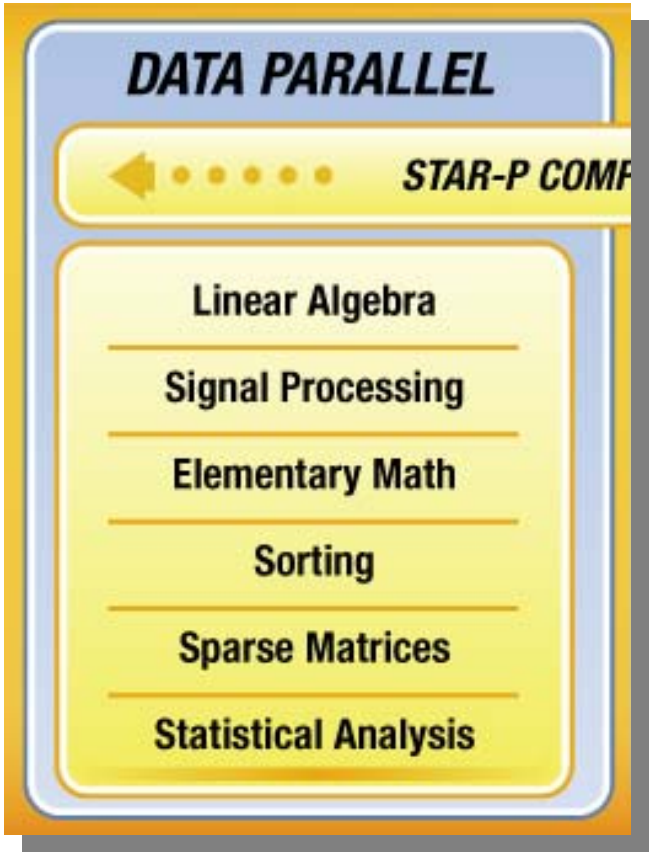
- Server resource management
- User & session management
- Workload management

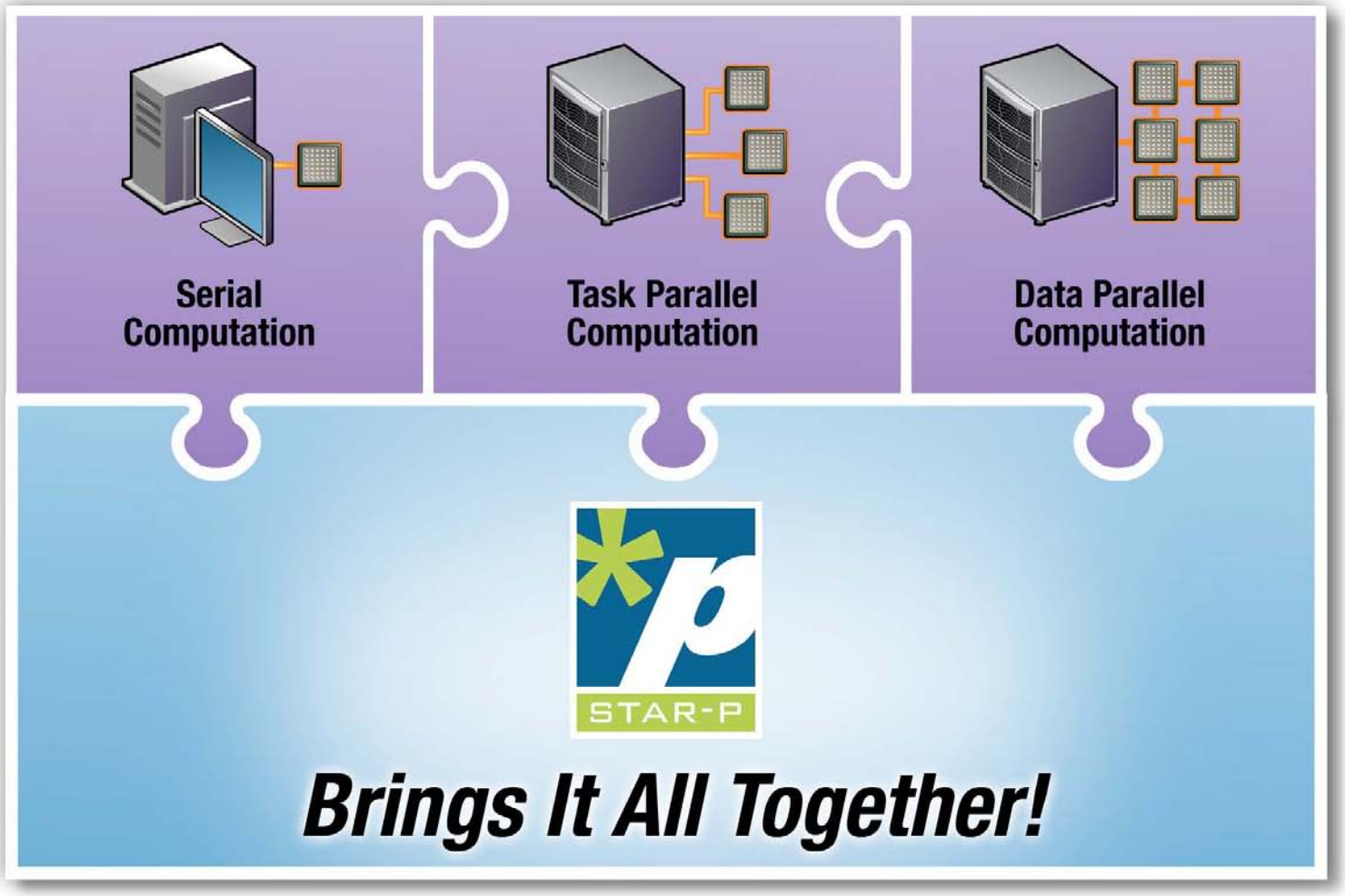
Star-P Computation Engine

1. Data-Parallel Computations
2. Task-Parallel Computations
3. OpenConnect Library API Link

Data-Parallel Computations

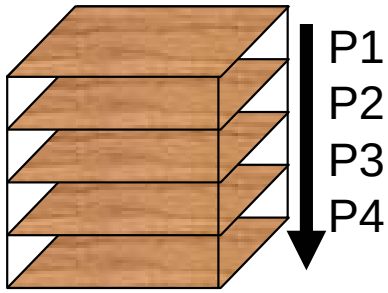
- Global array syntax
- Operations on large distributed data sets
- World-class parallel libraries



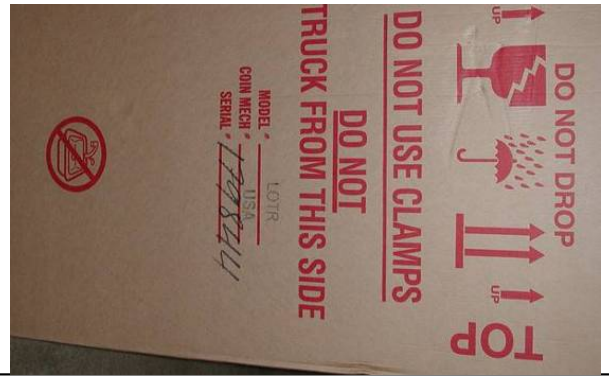

Serial
Computation
Task Parallel
Computation
Data Parallel
Computation
STAR-P
Brings It All Together!

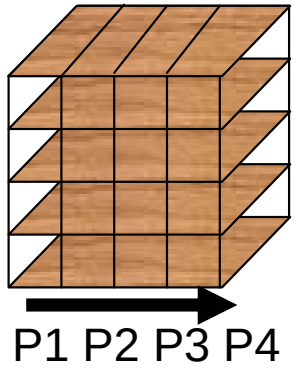
ppeval syntax (parallel function)

- **a=rand(500,500,200*p);**
- **[u,s,v]=ppeval('svd',a); % default svd on z-dim**

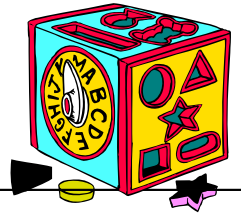


- **a=rand(500,500*p,200);**
- **[u,s,v]=ppeval('svd',a); % default svd on z-dim anyway**





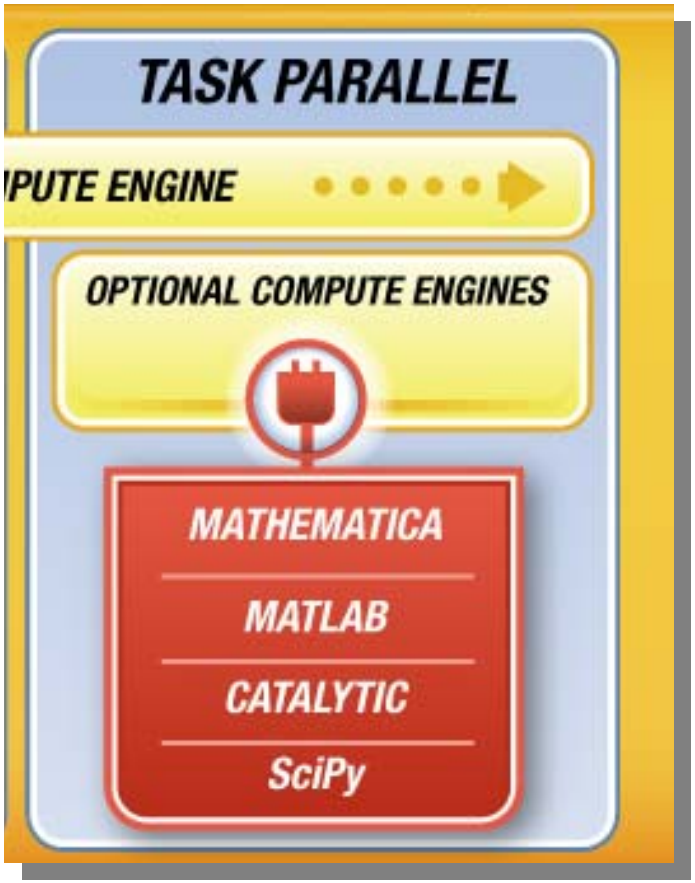
Answer does not depend on distribution:



Parallel computers need shapes to enter from all sides.

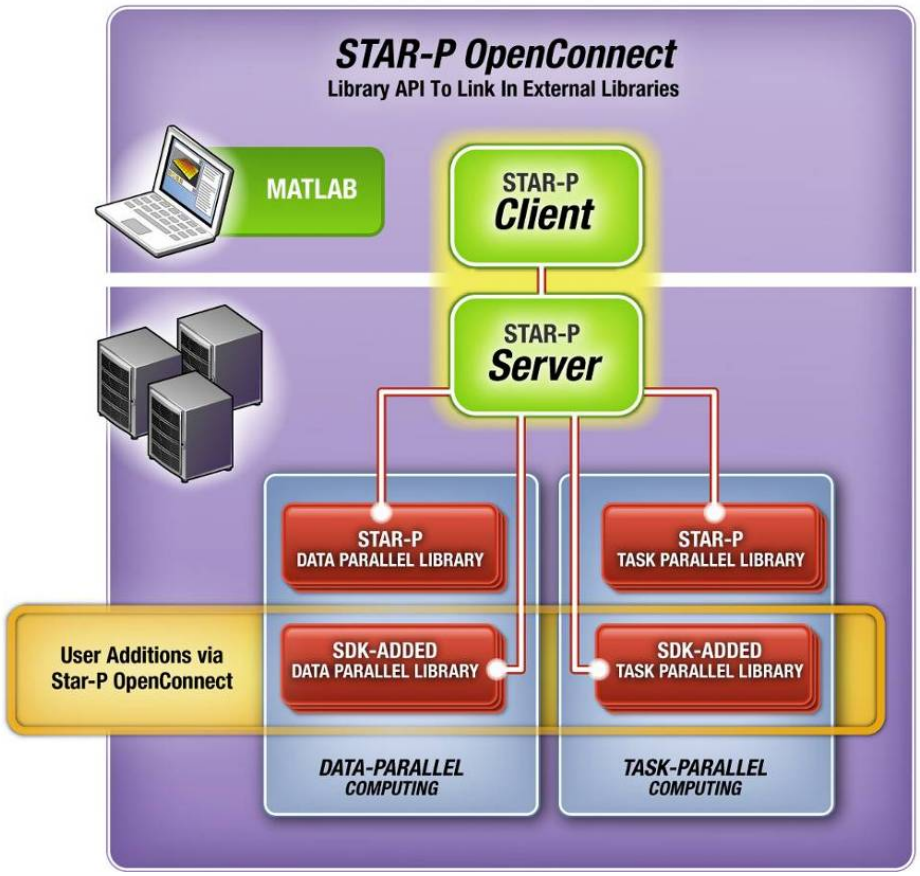
Task-Parallel Computations

- Multiple independent calculations
- Simple, intuitive w/Star-P's abstraction
- Plug in popular computation engines



Star-P OpenConnect Library API Link

- Leverage data- and task-parallel libraries, solvers
- Commercial and open source
- Enable access through desktop VHLLs



Star-P OpenConnect Library API

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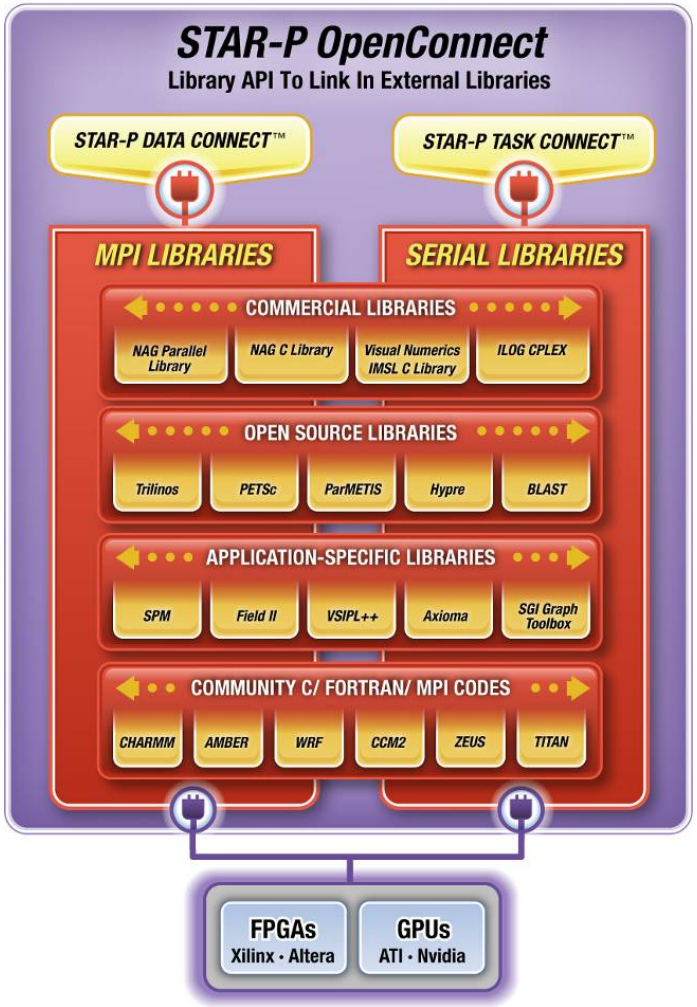


nag Numerical Algorithms Group

The Trilinos Project

Visual Numerics

ILOG

Hardware Accelerators

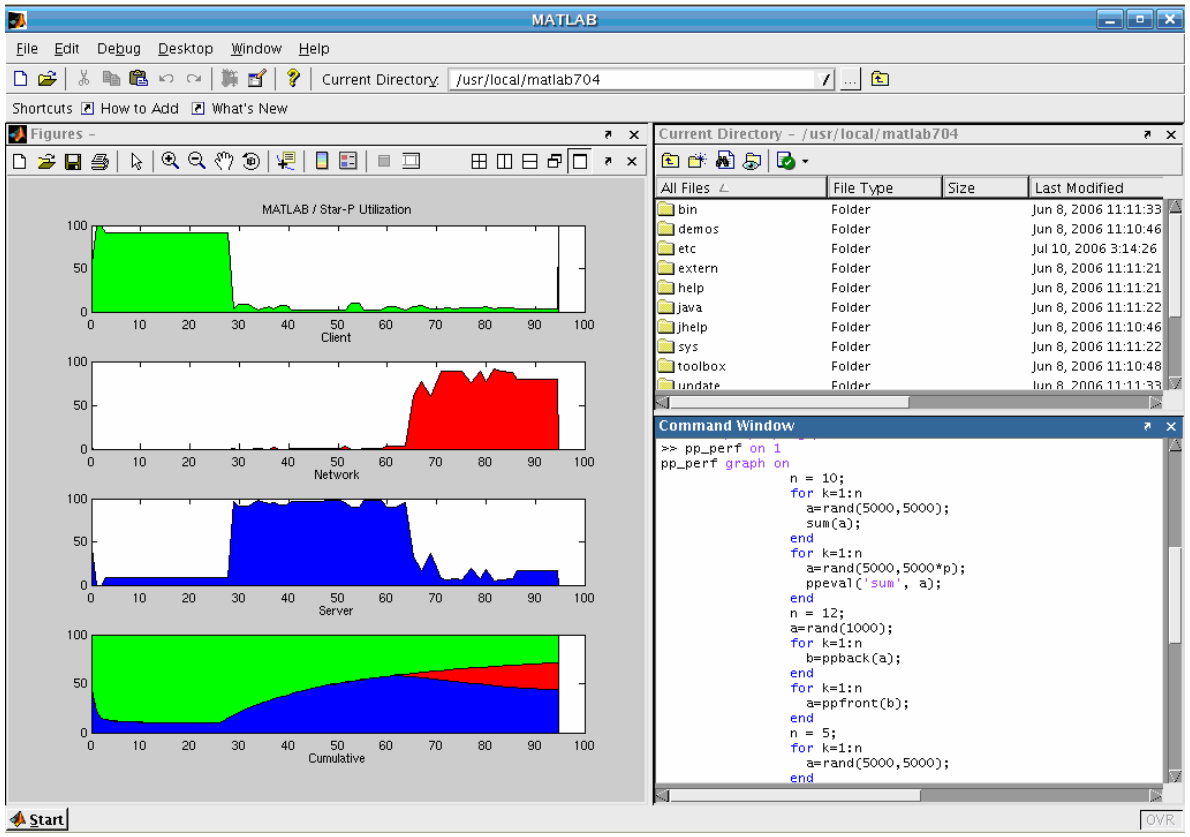
- Embed compute-intensive algorithms
- FPGAs, GPUs, etc.
- Library functions, called from desktop apps

XtremeData, Inc.
COMPUTING REDEFINED

ClearSpeed™

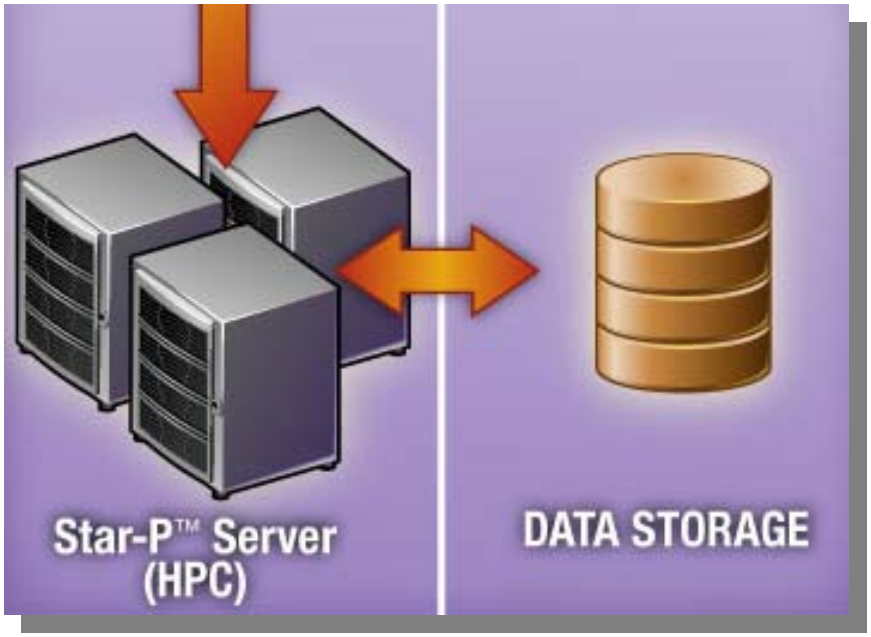
Development Utilities

- Debugging, profiling, monitoring
- Built in, and interfaces to popular tools
- Interactively explore and optimize code



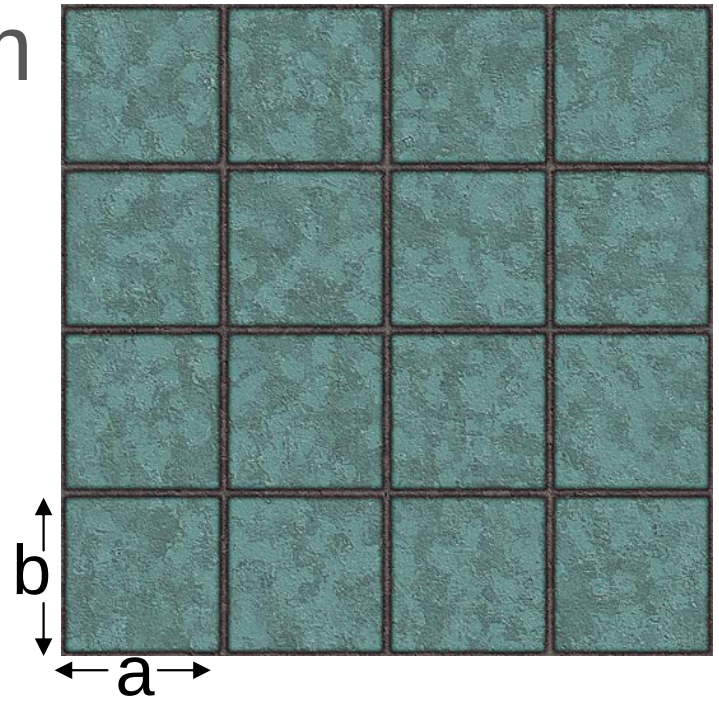
High-speed I/O

- Native parallel I/O
- Direct transfer between disk and server CPUs
- Eliminate client/server data transfer
- No need to manually break up files



Classroom Homework

- The Buffon Needle Problem



Buffon(1,1,1.5,1000*p)

```
function z=Buffon(a,b,l, trials)
r=rand(trials,3);
x=a*r(:,1)+l*cos(2*pi*r(:,3)); y=b*r(:,2)+l*sin(2*pi*r(:,3));
inside = (x >= 0) & (y>=0) & (x <= a) & (y <= b);
buffonpi=(2*l*(a+b) - l^2)/ (a*b*(1-sum(inside)/trials));
```

Classroom Experiment

- A data collector’s dream:
  - 29 students, each code run in MPI and three versions of Star-P. Some students more skilled with MPI than others.

Classroom Experiment

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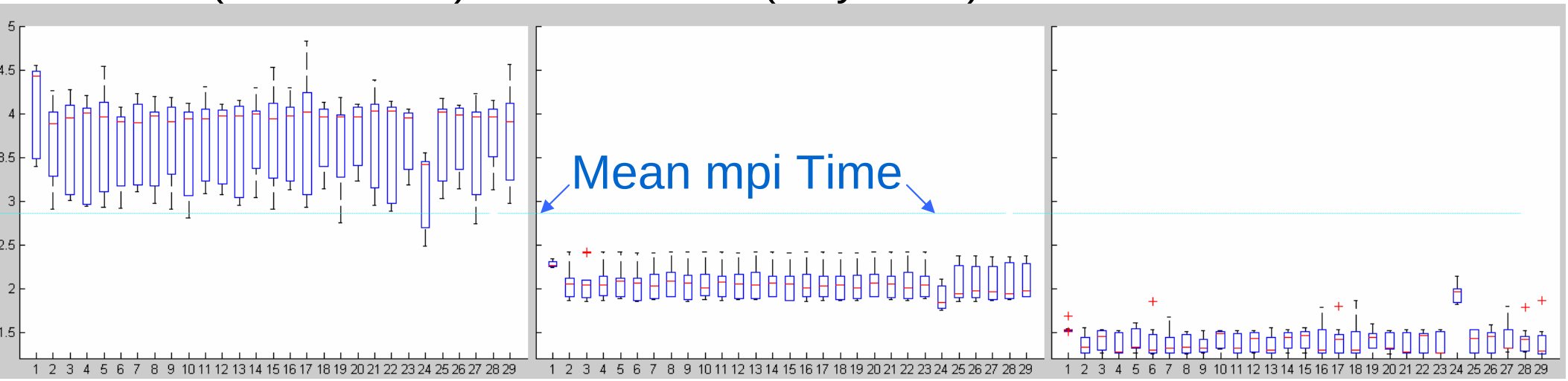
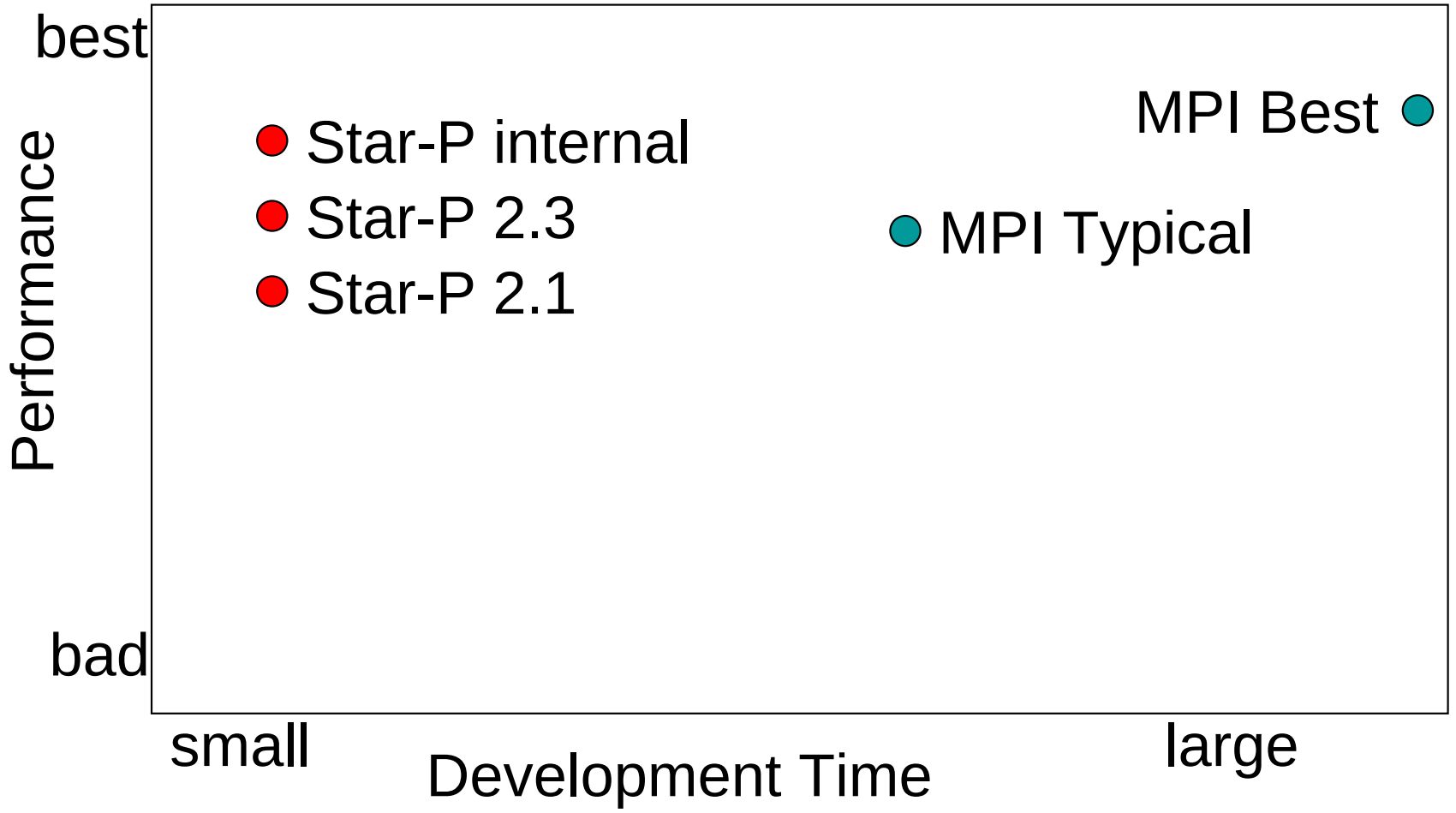
Star-P 2.1 (March 2006) Star-P 2.3 (May 2006) Star-P internal



Productivity Study – Kepner diagram



The silly (worse than embarassing) pi example (followed by the good one)


```
>> n=8;
>> sum
```

Parall

$\int 4$

```
ans =
   3.1415
```

```
function thedigits  = pidigits(d)
sum1 =0; sum2 = zeros(4);
A = eye(d+1,d+1); B = zeros(d+1,1);n = 1;
g = [1,4,5,6];
for m = g
   if (m == 1),A(1) =0; end
   for j = 0:d
      B(j+1,1) = 8*j+m;
      for i = j+1:d
         A(i+1,j+1) = mod(A(i, j+1)*16, 8*j+m);
      end

      A(1:d +1, j+1) = A(1:d +1, j+1)/B(j+1,1);
   end
   for i = 1:d+1, f(i,n) = sum(A(i,:)); end
   n = n+1; u = f-floor(f);A = eye(d+1,d+1);
end

for e = 0:d
   for k = d+1:d+20
      b=  16^(d-k)./(8*k+[1 4 5 6]);
      sum1 = sum1 + (b-floor(b));
   end
   sum2(e+1,1:4) = sum1;
end

q = u + sum2; soln = 4*q(:,1)-2*q(:,2)-q(:,3)-q(:,4);
thedigits = floor(16*(soln - floor(soln)));
```

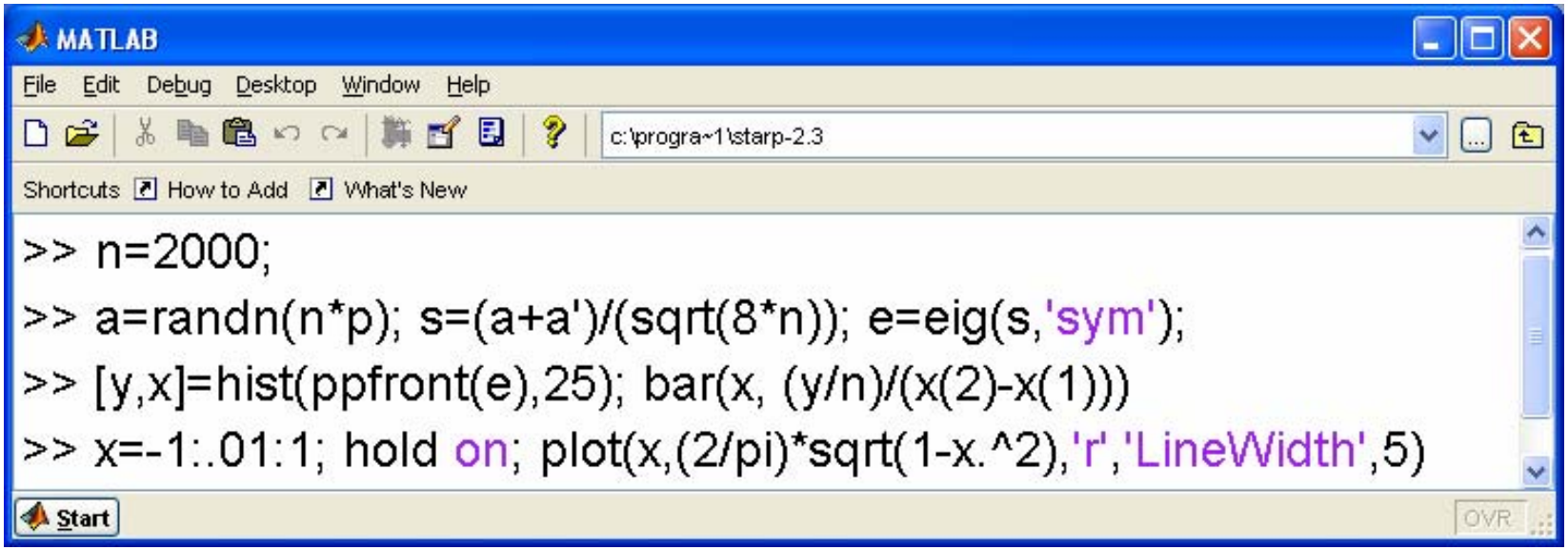
Compute millions of hexadecimal digits of pi!

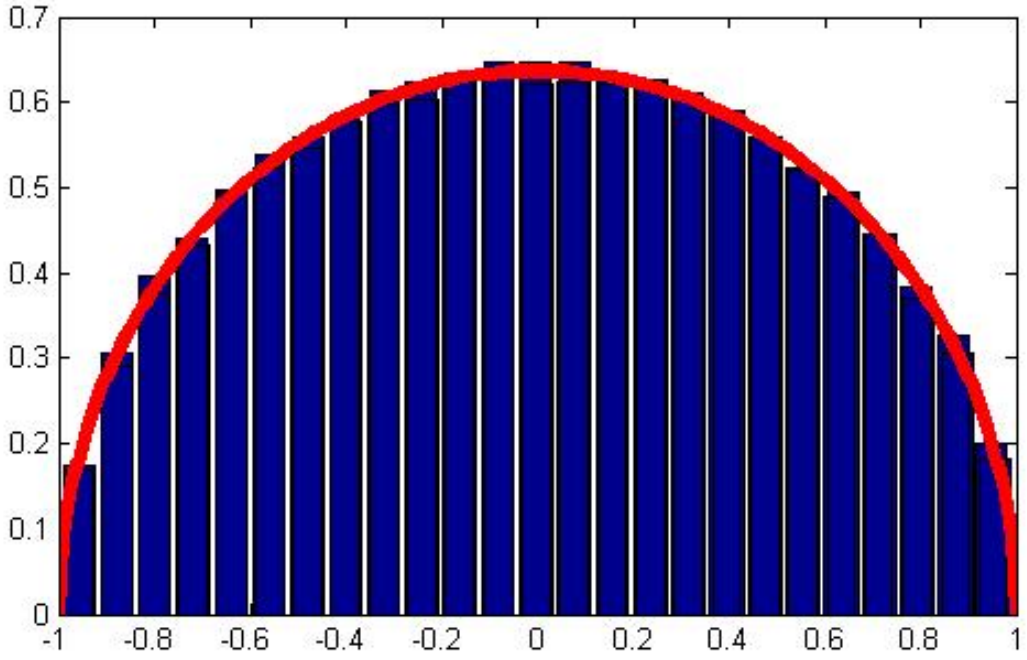
Abst
or pr
Abst
serv

Wigner’s semicircle Law with four clients

- Take Random Symmetric Matrix and histogram the eigenvalues
- Famous Noble Prize Winning Physicist Computed histogram = semicircle

MATLAB


MATLAB
File Edit Debug Desktop Window Help
c:\progra~1\starp-2.3
Shortcuts How to Add What's New
>> n=2000;
>> a=randn(n*p); s=(a+a')/(sqrt(8*n)); e=eig(s,'sym');
>> [y,x]=hist(ppfront(e),25); bar(x, (y/n)/(x(2)-x(1)))
>> x=-1:.01:1; hold on; plot(x,(2/pi)*sqrt(1-x.^2),'r','LineWidth',5)
Start
OVR


0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
-1
-0.8
-0.6
-0.4
-0.2
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1

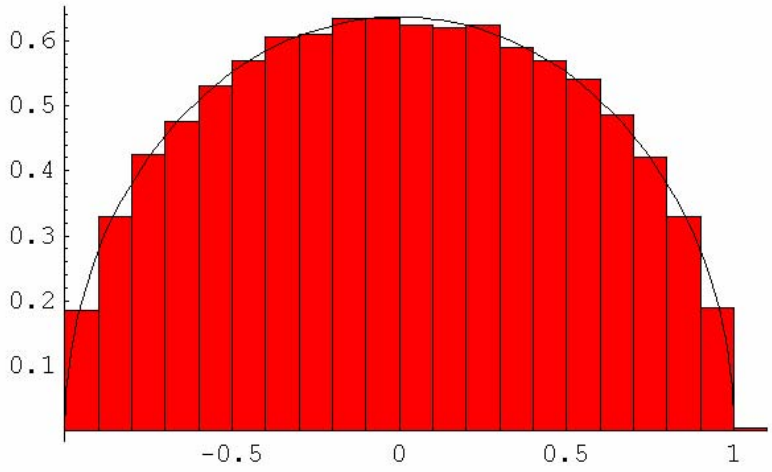
Mathematica

Mathematica.nb *

```
<< Statistics`NormalDistribution`
<< Graphics`Graphics`
n = 2000;
a = RandomArray[NormalDistribution[], {n, n * P}];
s = (a + Transpose[a]) / Sqrt[8 * n];
e = Eigenvalues[s];
```

In[56]:=

```
hist = Histogram[e, HistogramCategories → 25, HistogramScale → 1];
semicircle = Plot[(2 / Pi) * Sqrt[1 - x^2], {x, -1, 1}, DefaultColor → Red];
Show[hist, semicircle]
```



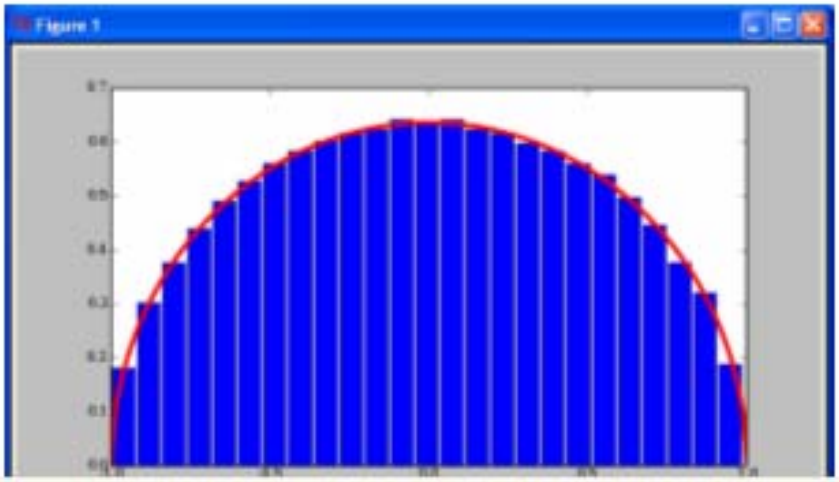
200%

Python

```
Python 2.5 (r25:51908, Sep 19 2006, 09:52:17) [MSC v.1310 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

    ****************************************************************
    Personal firewall software may warn about the connection IDLE
    makes to its subprocess using this computer's internal loopback
    interface.  This connection is not visible on any external
    interface and no data is sent to or received from the Internet.
    ****************************************************************

IDLE 1.2
>>> from numpy import *; from pylab import *; from matplotlib import *;
>>> n=2000;
>>> a=randn(n,n*p);s=(a+transpose(a))/sqrt(8*n);e=linalg.eigvalsh(s);
>>>
>>> hist(e,25,normed=1);
>>> x=linspace(-1,1,201);y=(2/pi)*sqrt(1-x*x);
>>> plot(x,y,'r',linewidth=3);
```



R Client

R Console

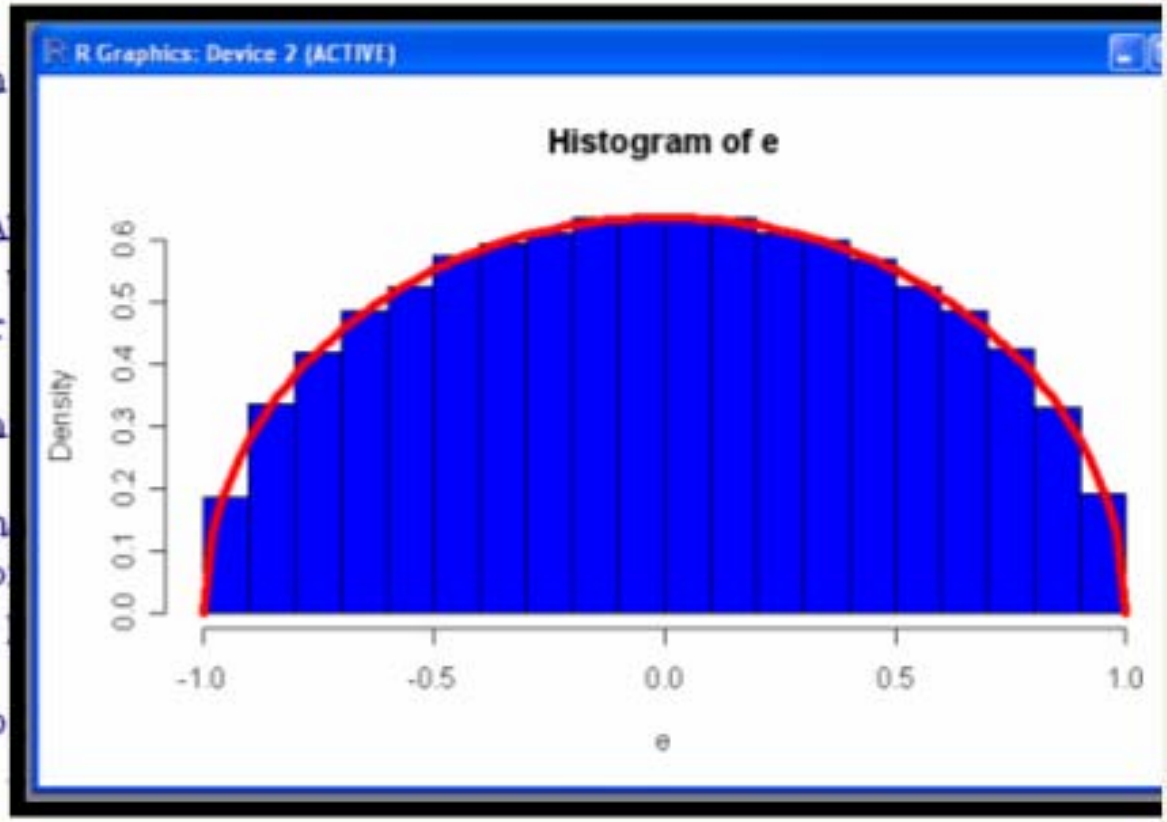
```
R version 2.4.0 (2006-10-03)
Copyright (C) 2006 The R Foundation
ISBN 3-900051-07-0

R is free software and comes with A
You are welcome to redistribute it
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for

  Natural language support but runn

R is a collaborative project with m
Type 'contributors()' for more info
'citation()' on how to cite R or R

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help
'help.start()' for an HTML browser
Type 'q()' to quit R.
```




```
> n<-2000;
> a<-matrix(rnorm(n*n),ncol=n*p);s<-(a+t(a))/sqrt(8*n);
> e=eigen(s,symmetric=T,only.values=T)$values;
>
> hist(e,25,freq=F,col='blue');curve((2/pi)*sqrt(1-x^2),-1,1,col='red',lwd=5,add=T)
```

Star-P Functional Overview