



Rhodes College
—1848—



Developing and Evaluating Methods for Distributing Observations in DART

Kamil Yousuf

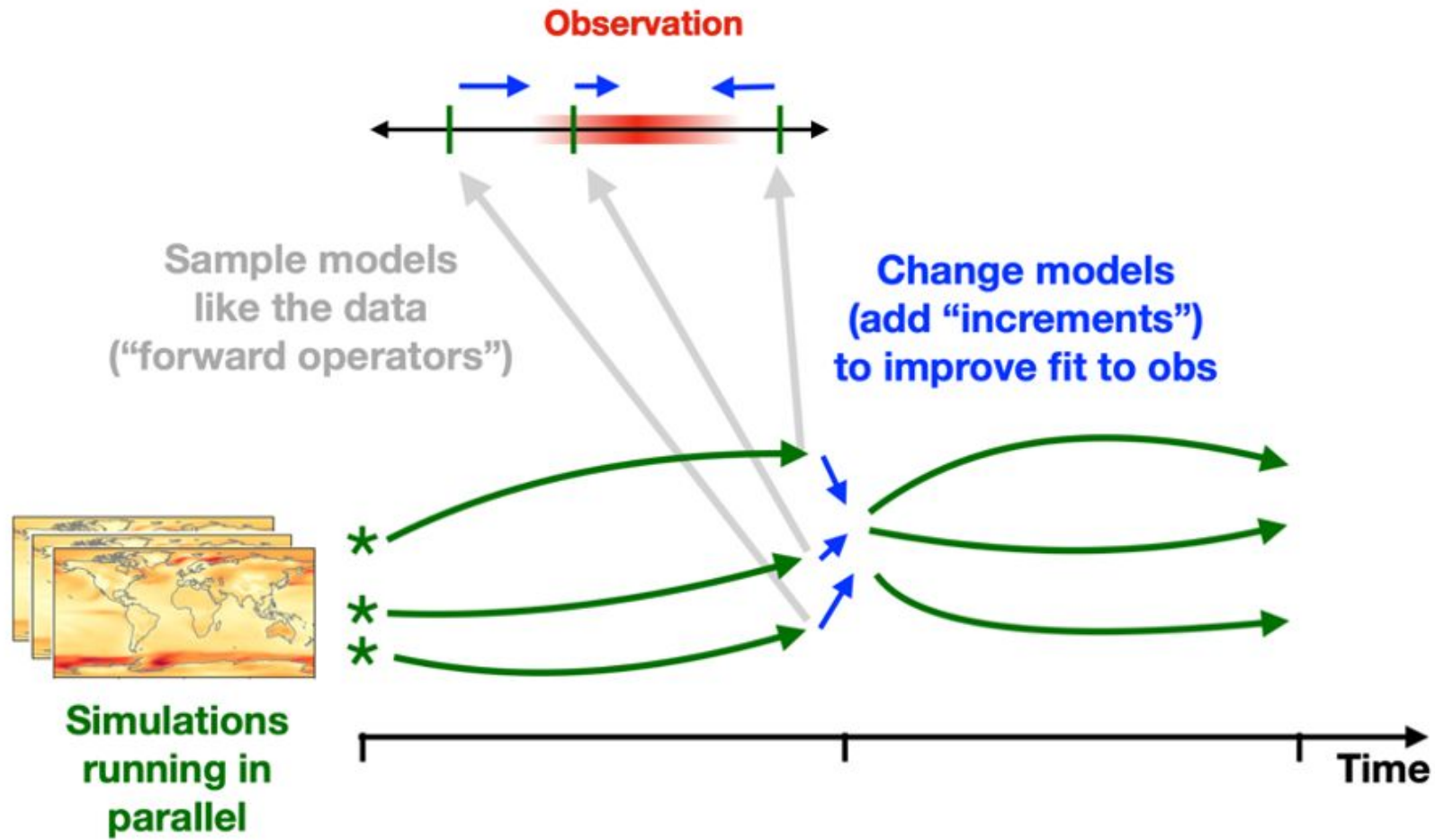
Mentors: Helen Kershaw, Marlee Smith

*Summer Internships in **Parallel Computational Science***

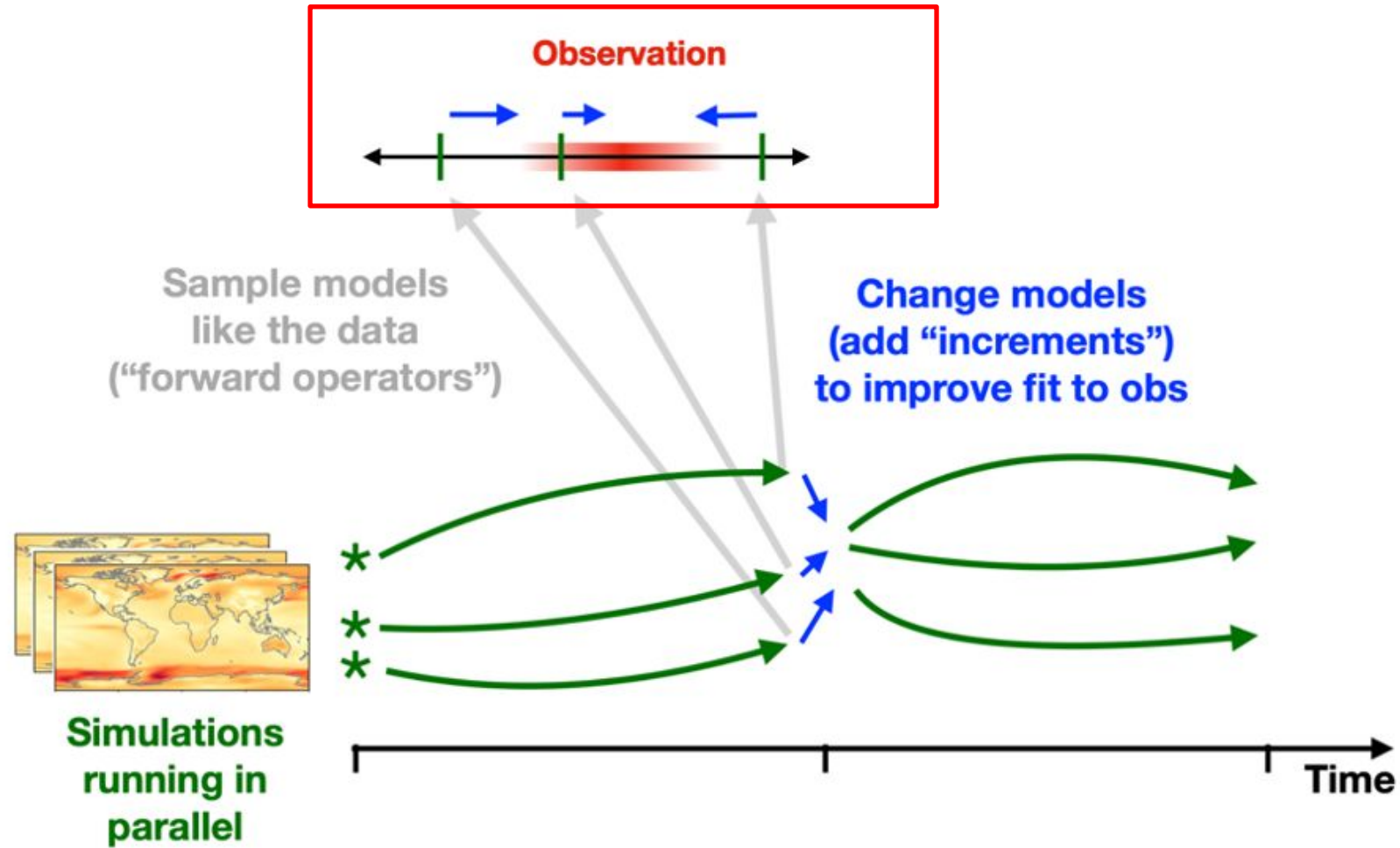
Data Assimilation Research Section

July 30, 2024

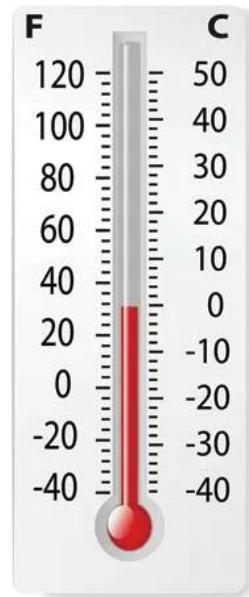
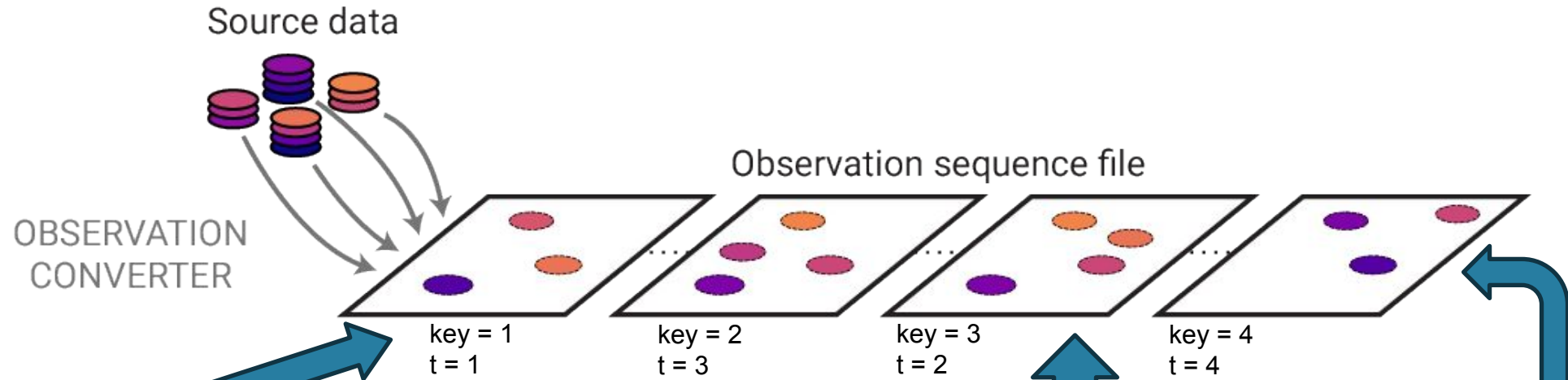
Data Assimilation Research Testbed (DART)



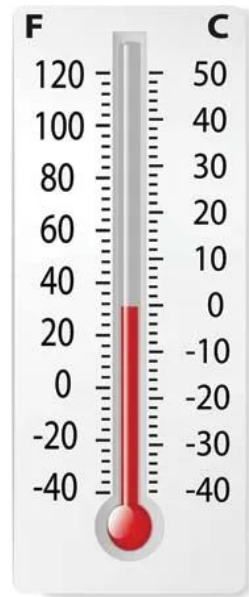
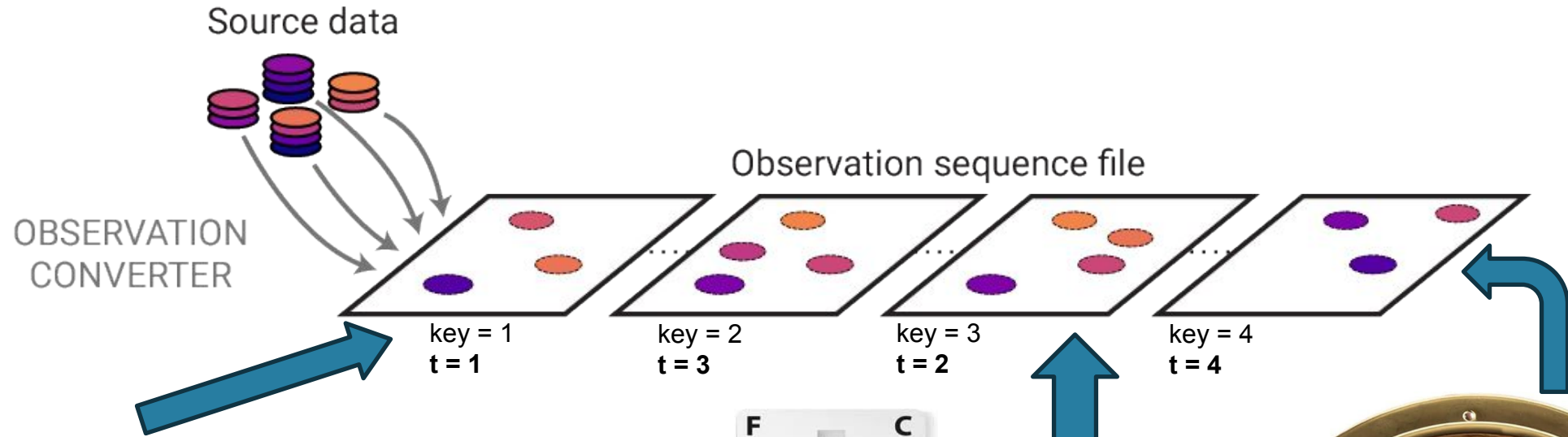
Data Assimilation Research Testbed (DART)



Observations: what are they?

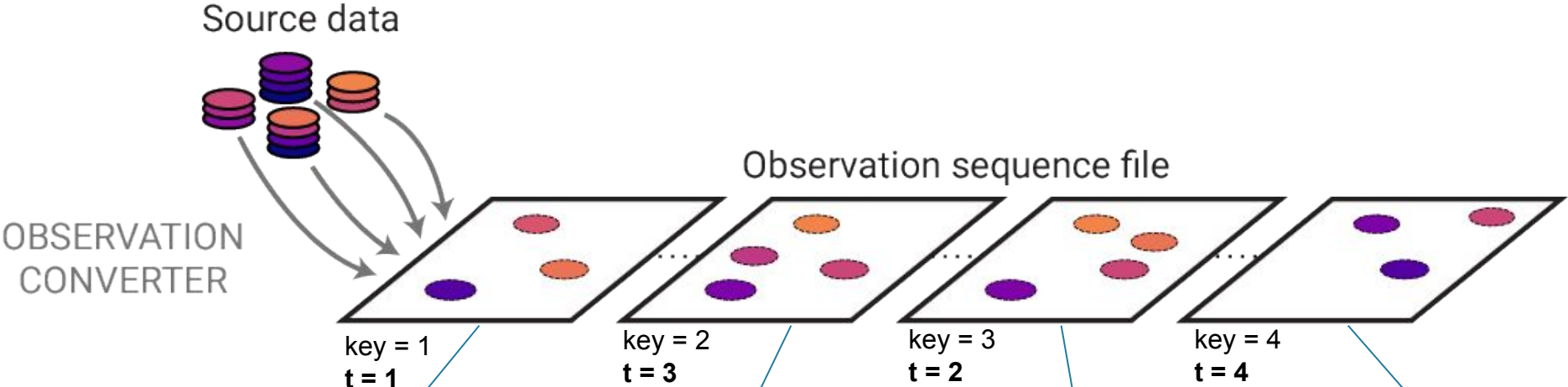


Observations: what are they?

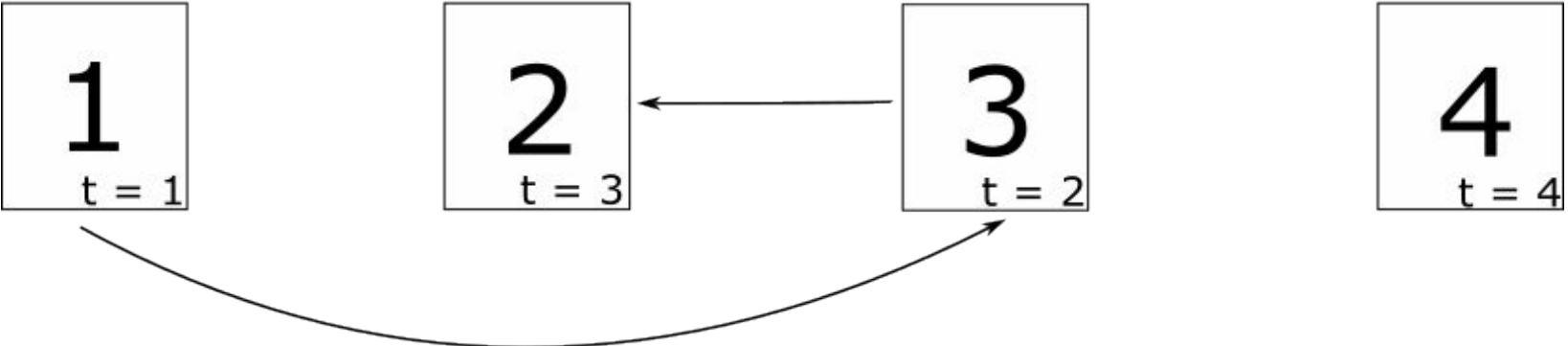


Observations: On disk vs. in memory representation?

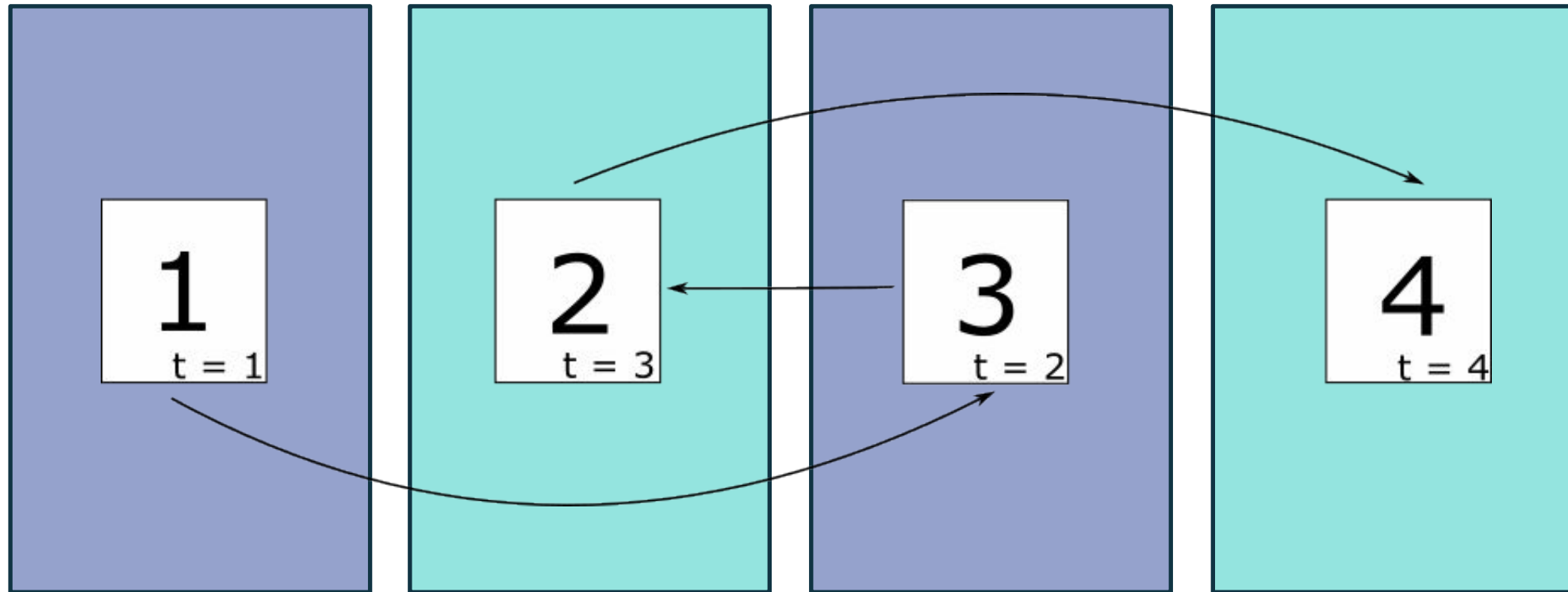
On disk:





In memory:

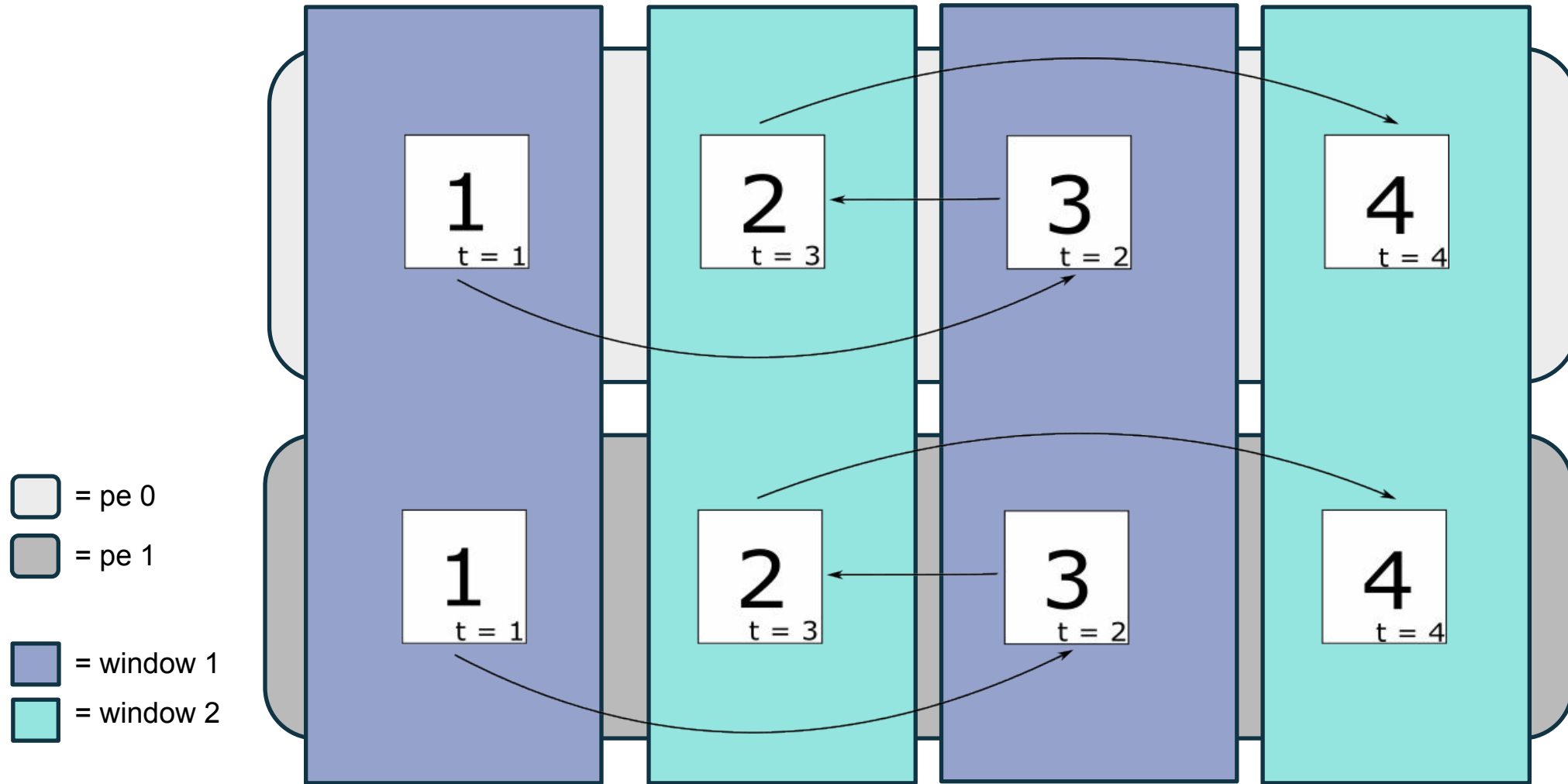


Observations: Time windows

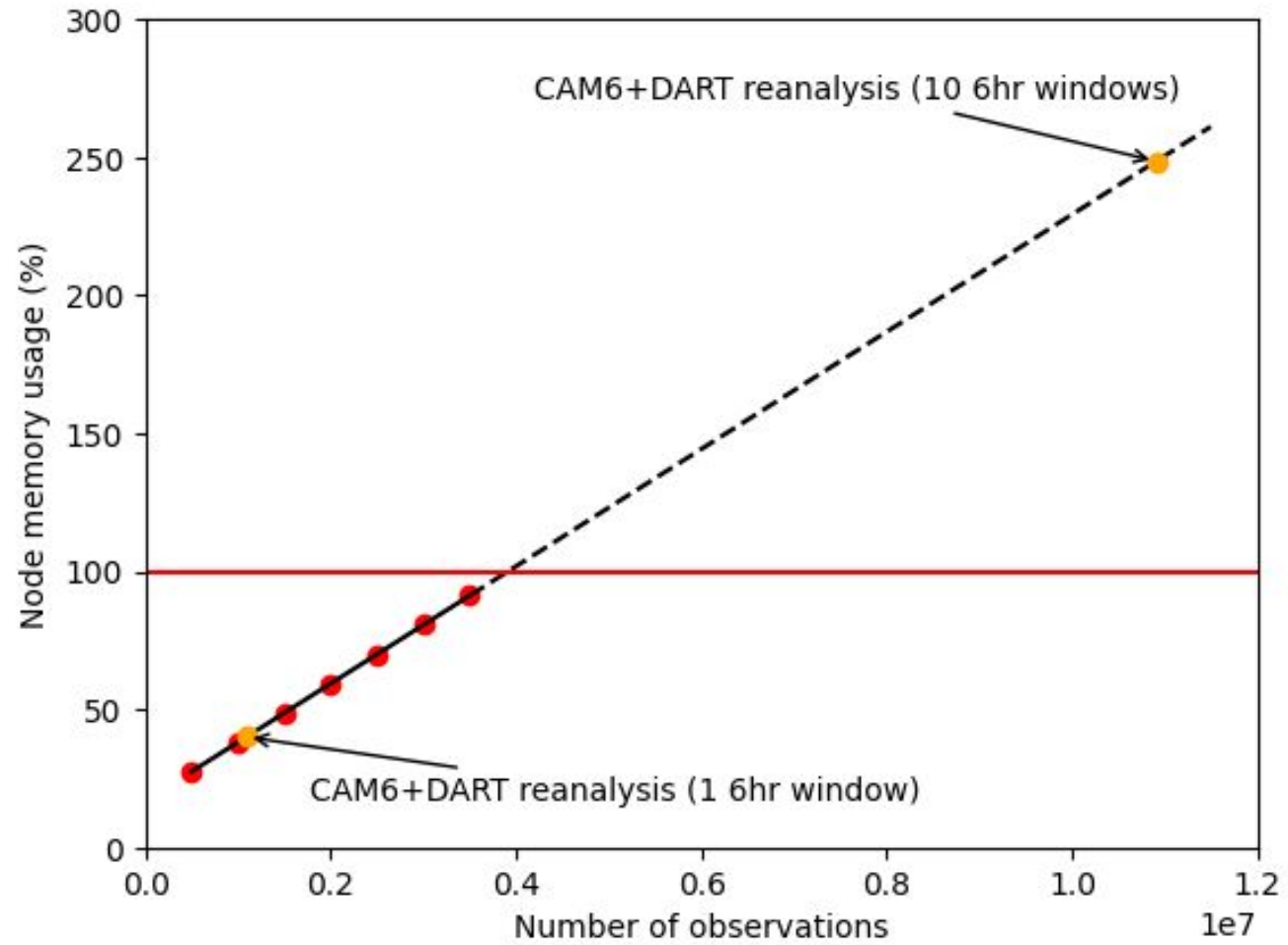


-  = window 1
-  = window 2

Current Method



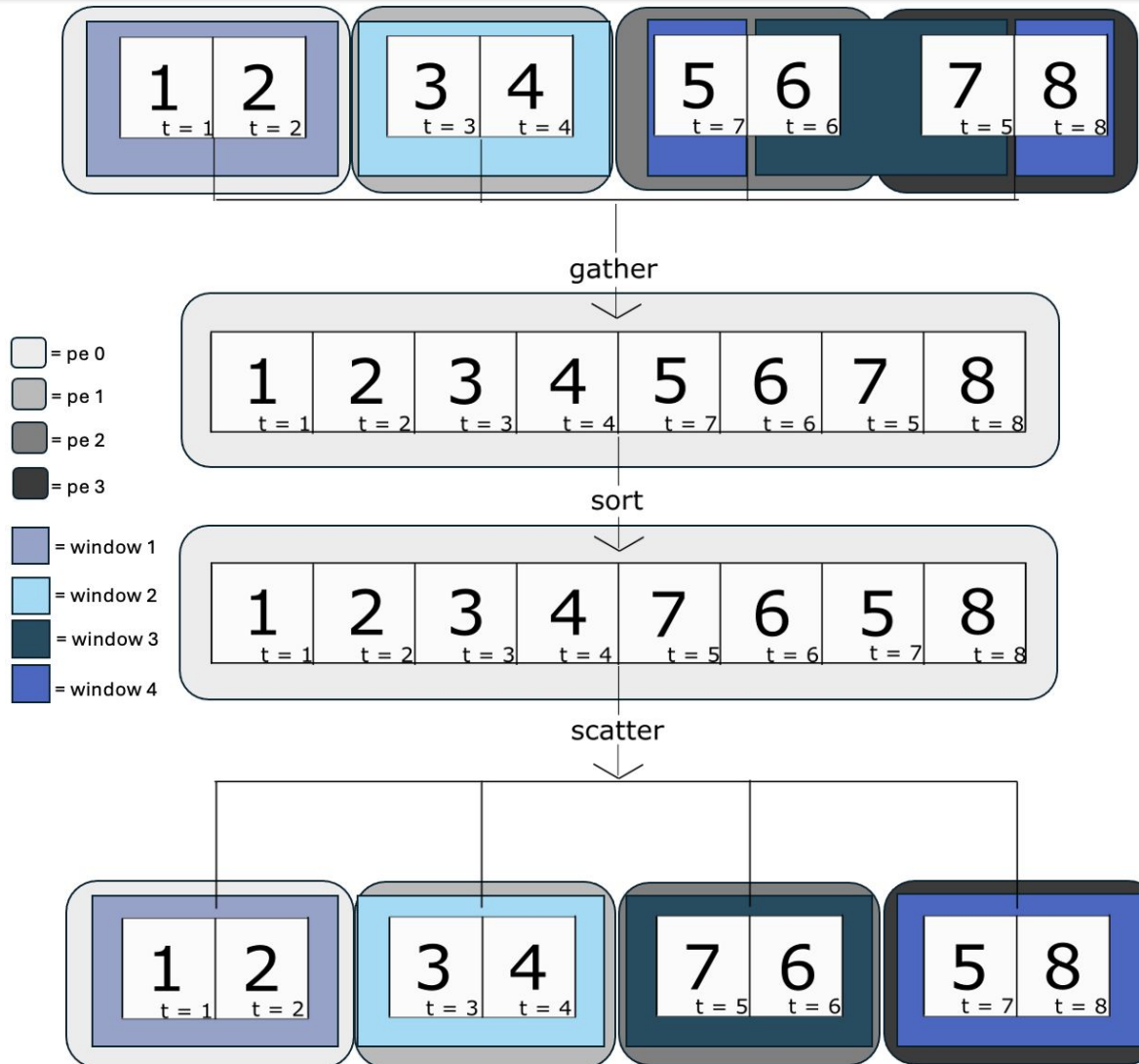
Problems with Current Method



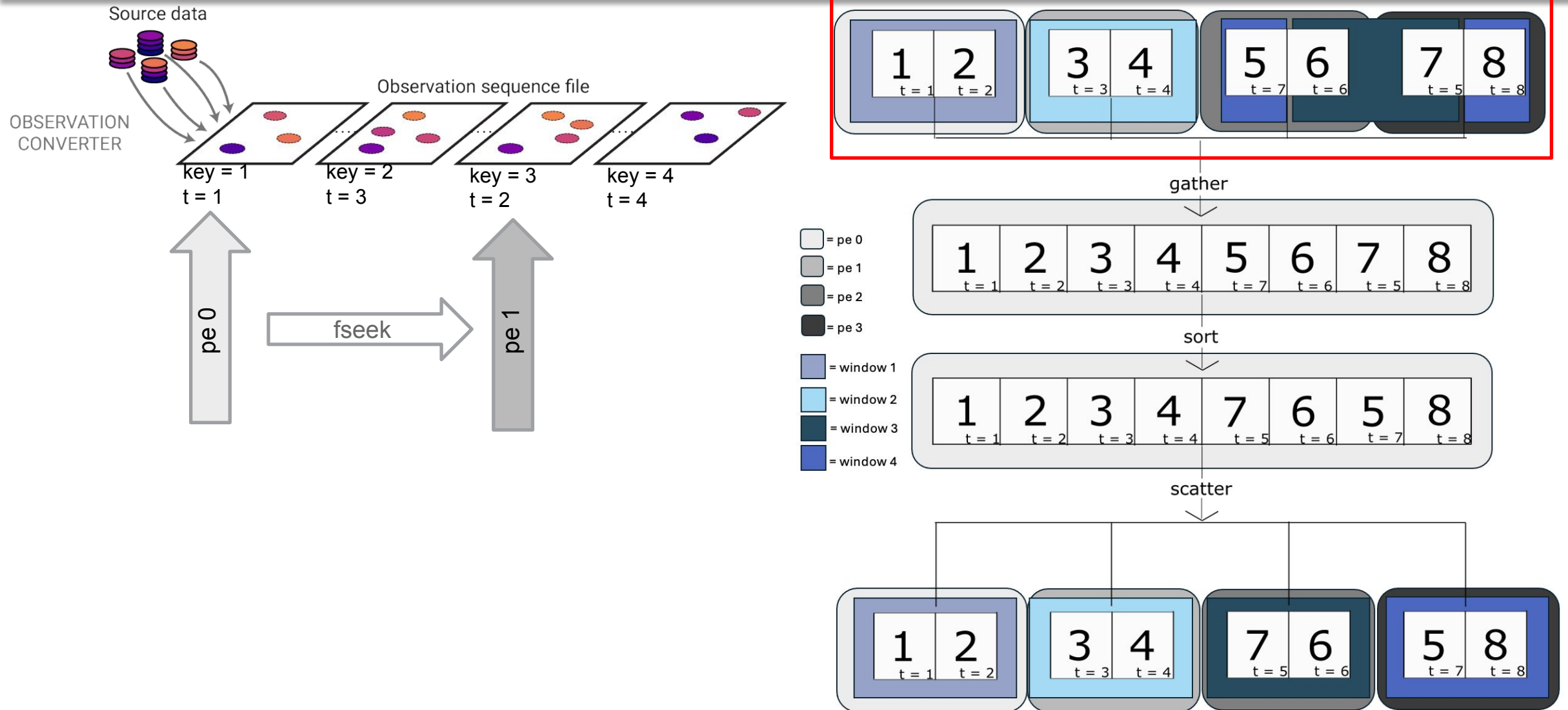
Project Goals

1. Distribute observations across all processes
2. Ensure distribution of observations does not affect performance
 - Reduce communication to a minimum!
 - **Only when absolutely necessary!**

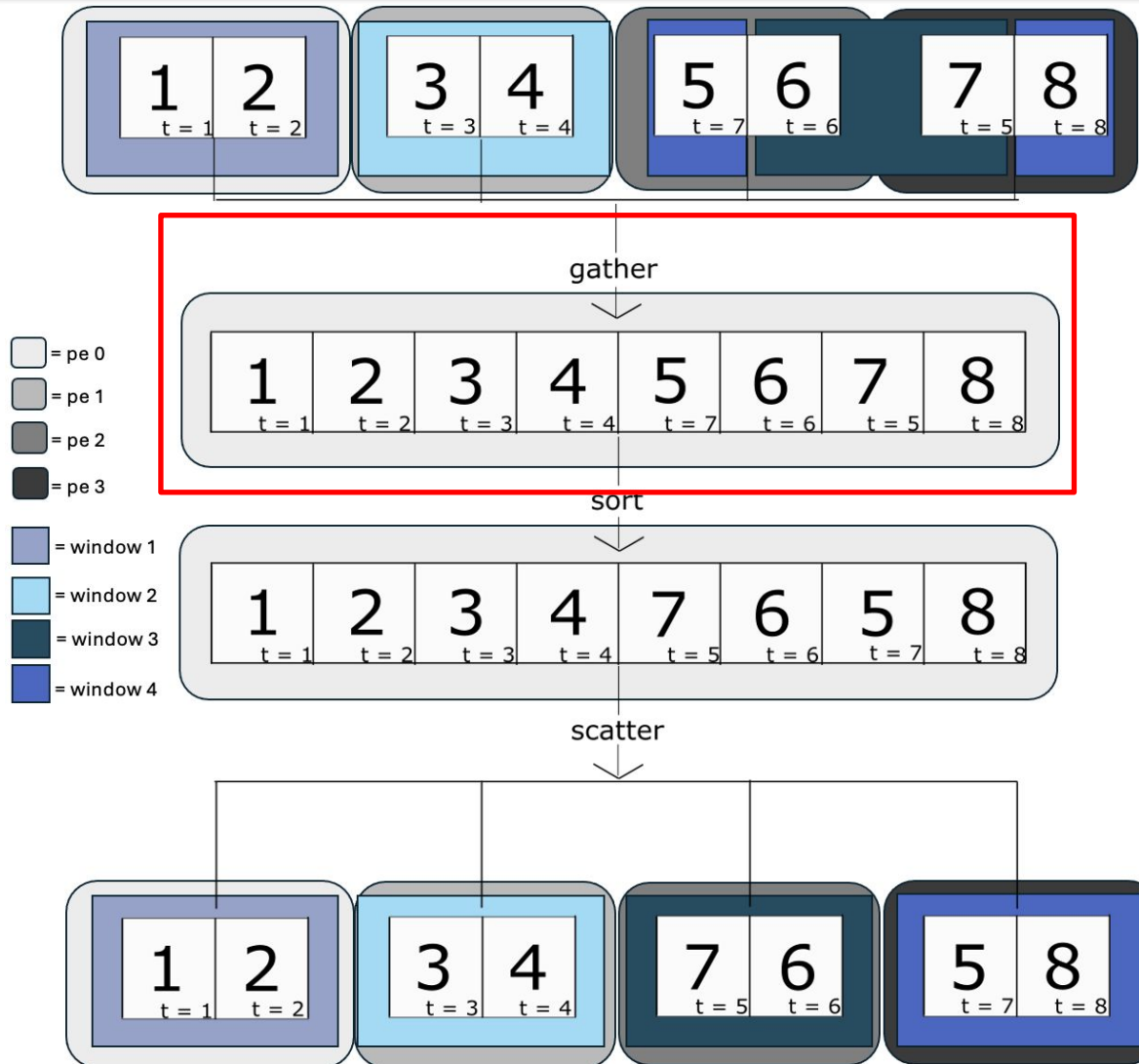
Gather-Sort-Scatter



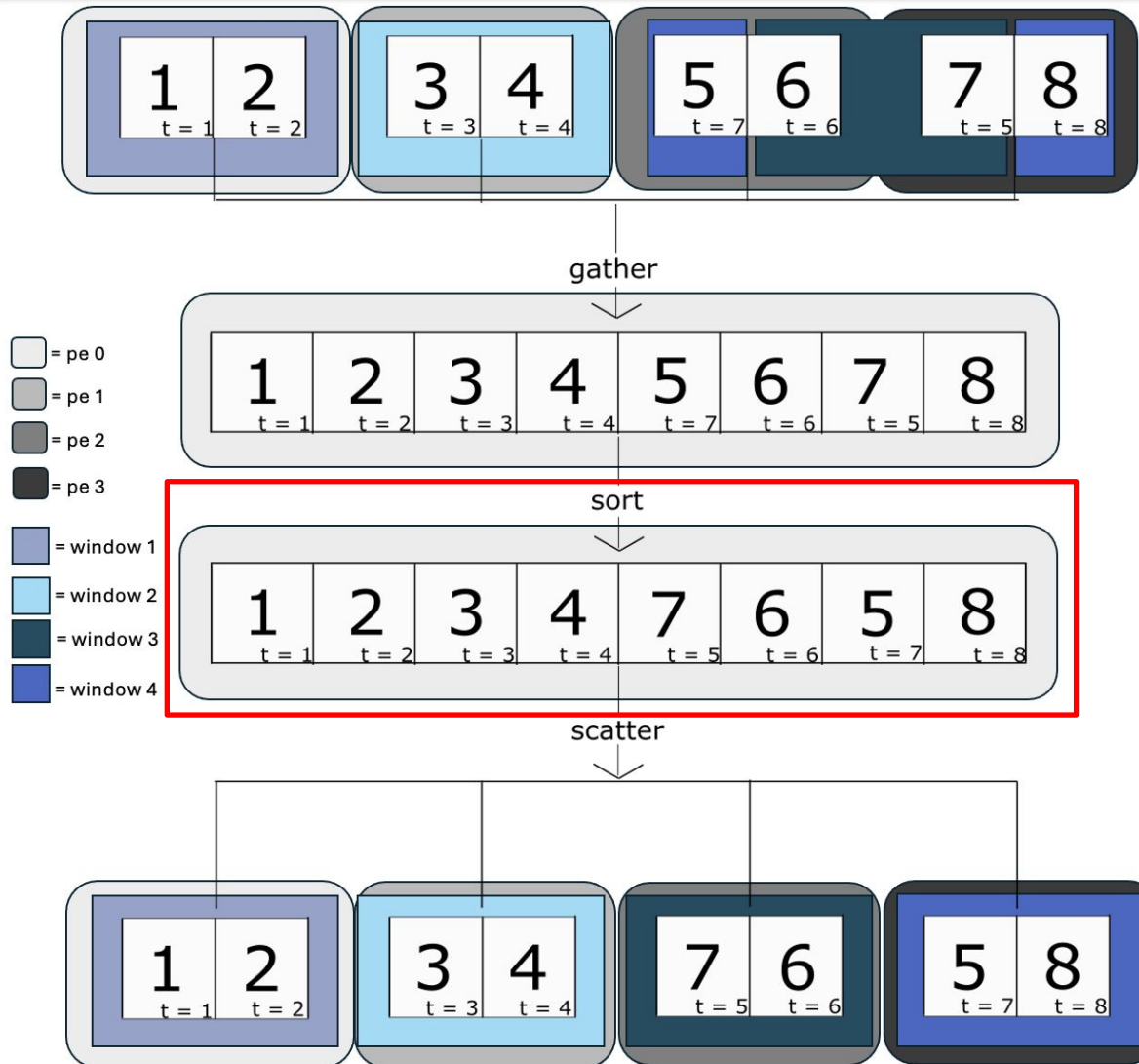
Gather-Sort-Scatter



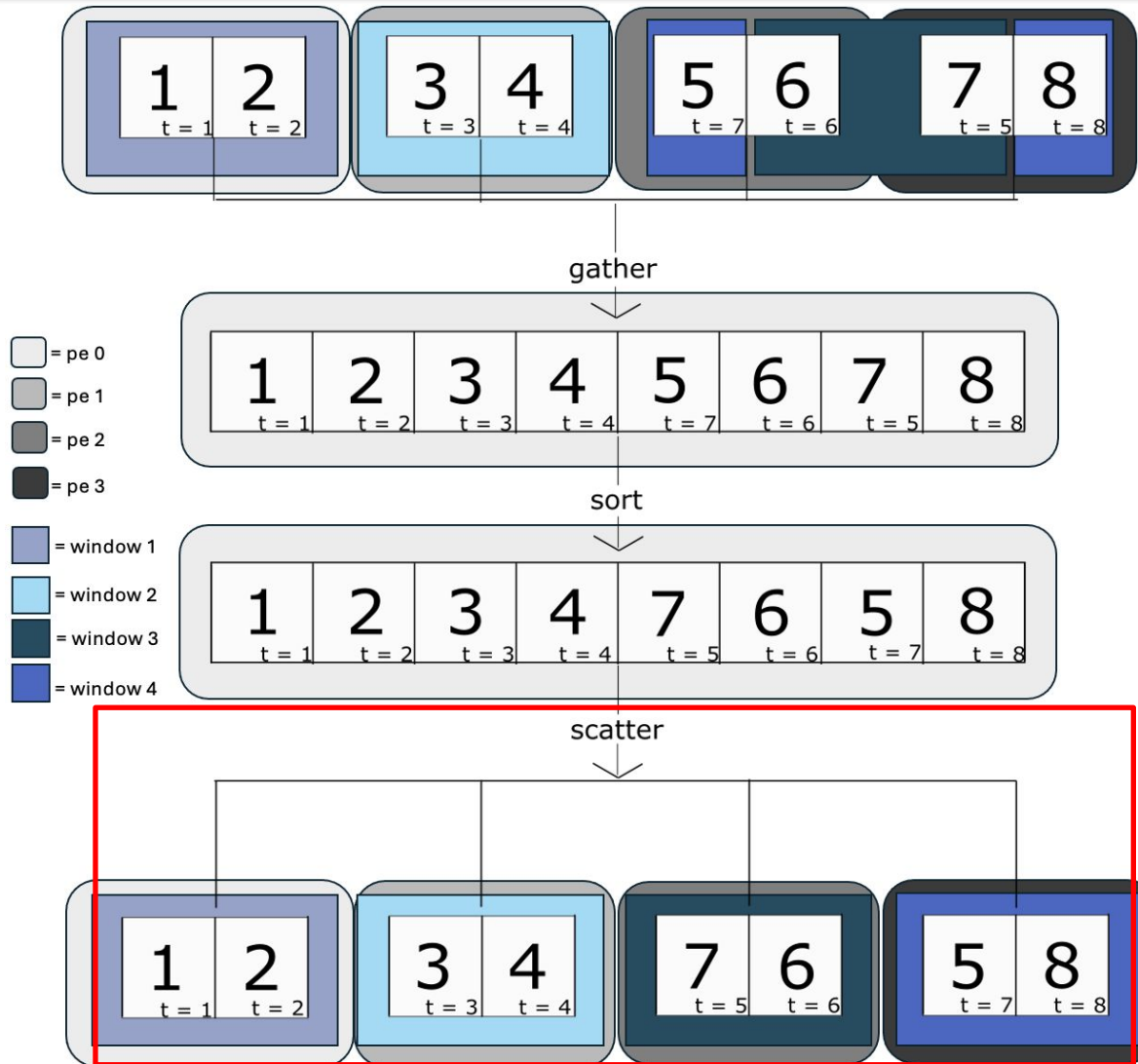
Gather-Sort-Scatter



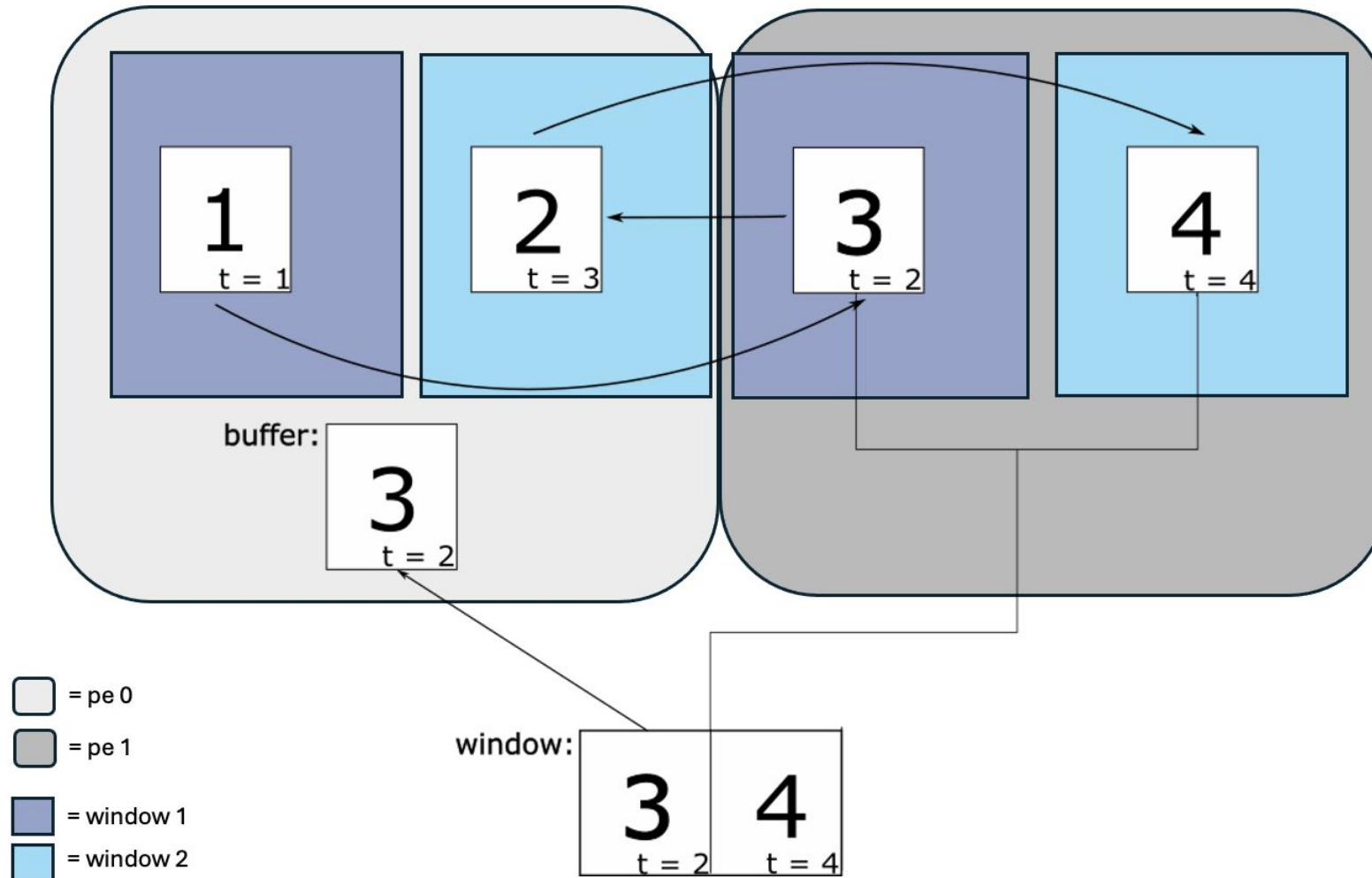
Gather-Sort-Scatter



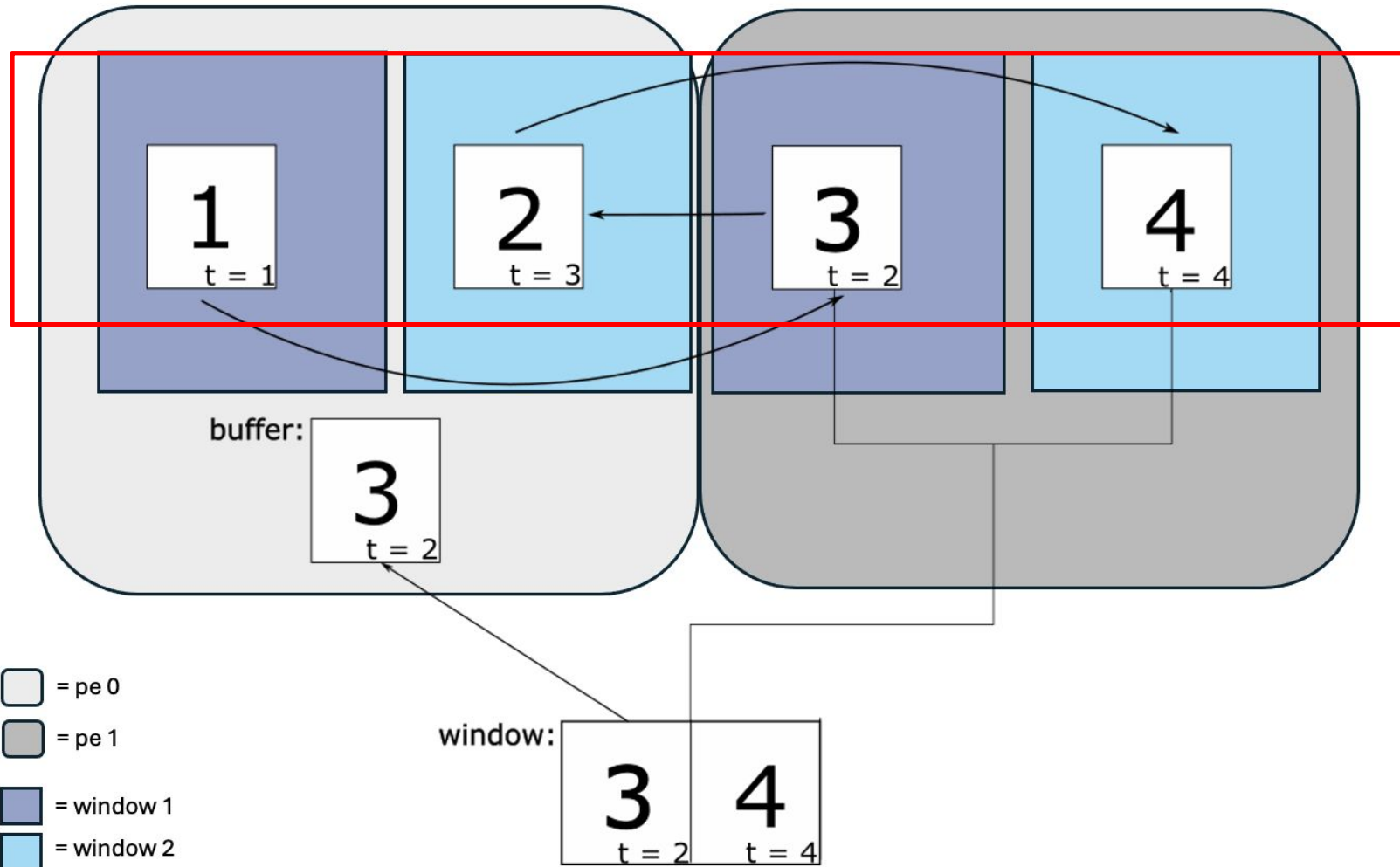
Gather-Sort-Scatter



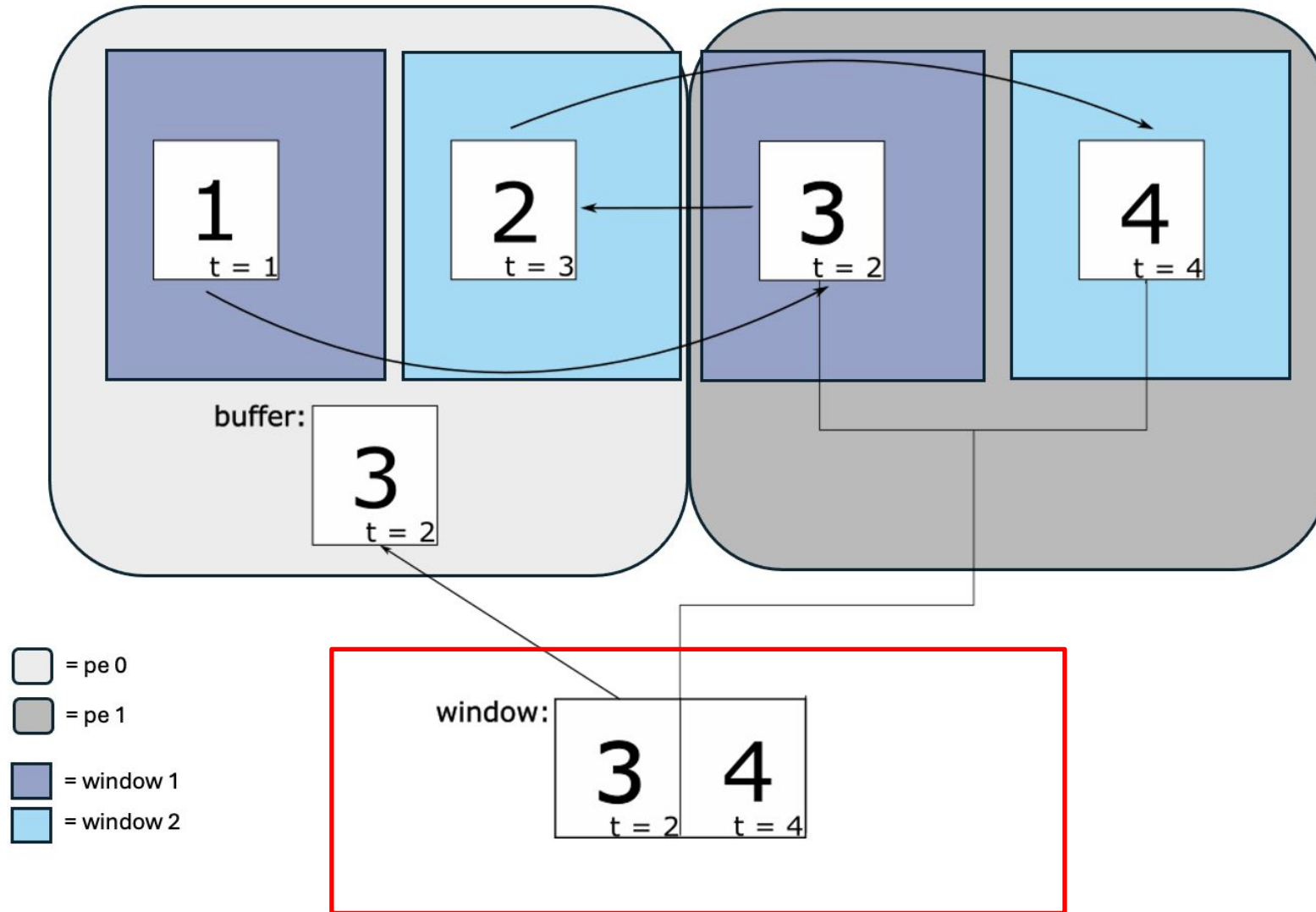
One-sided communication



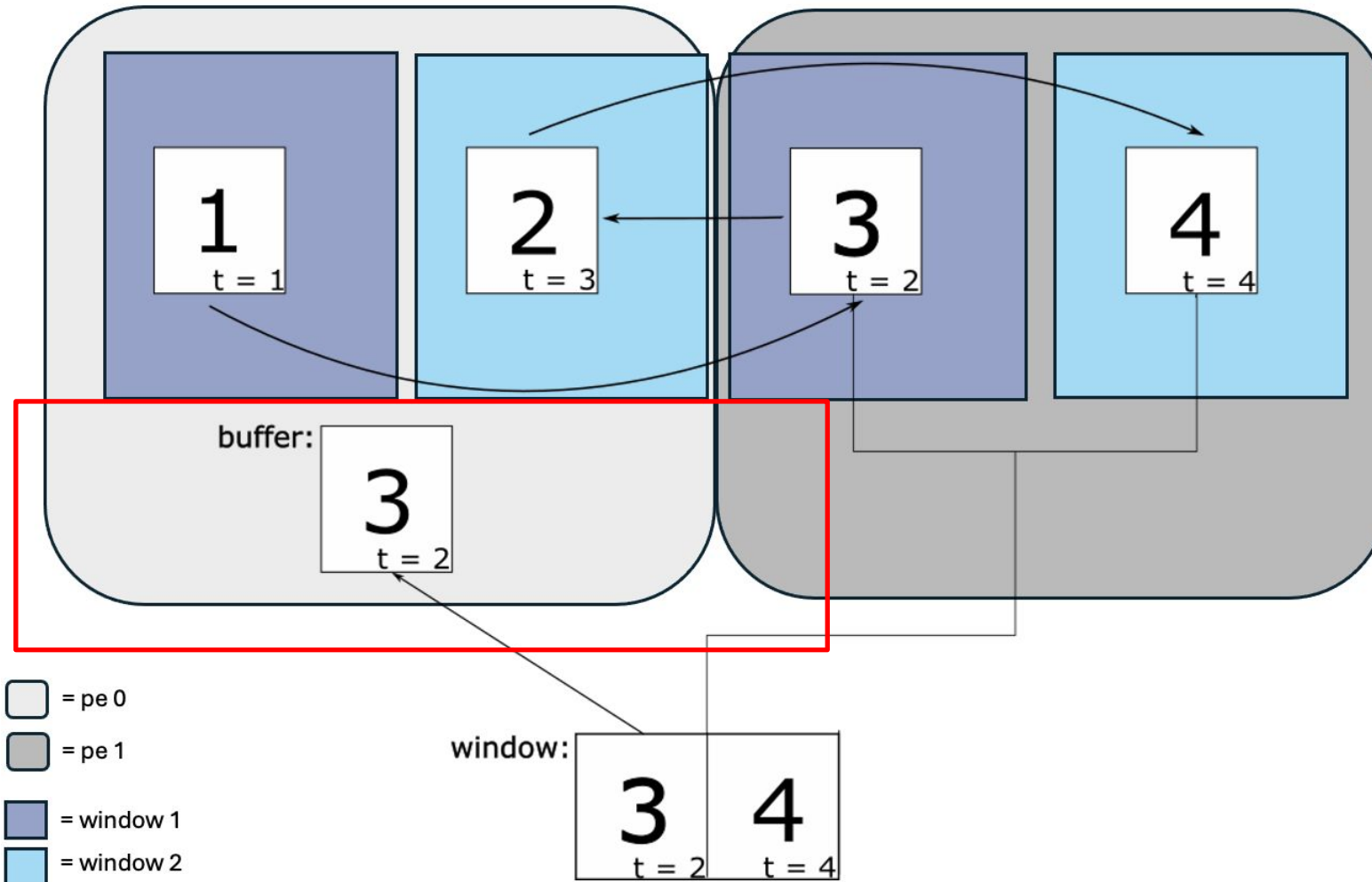
One-sided communication



One-sided communication



One-sided communication



One-sided communication: direct linked list traversal vs. key caching

Given a single key:

1

Lock / synchronize

get:

1

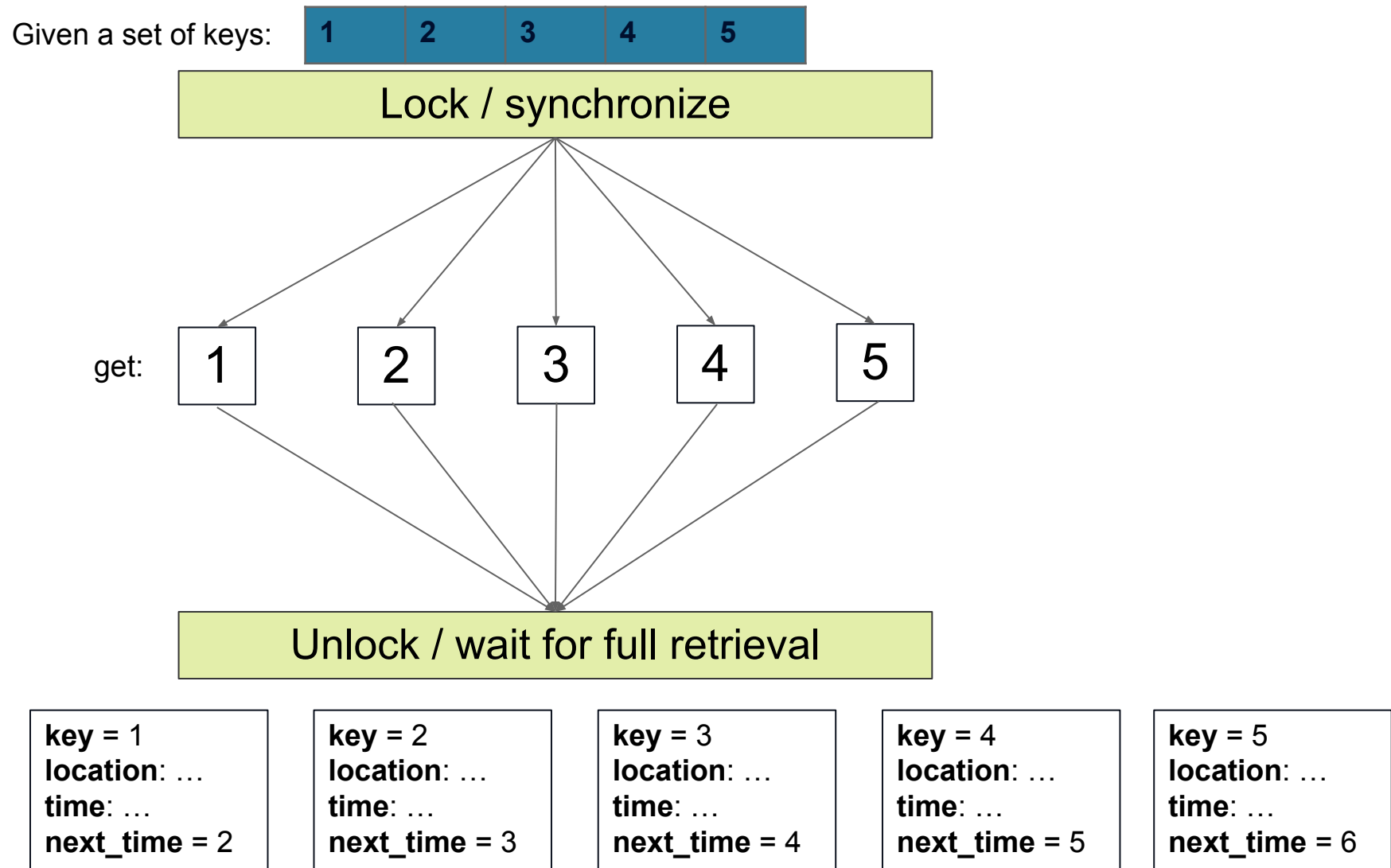
Unlock / wait for full retrieval

Observations:

key = 1
location: ...
time: ...
next_time = 2

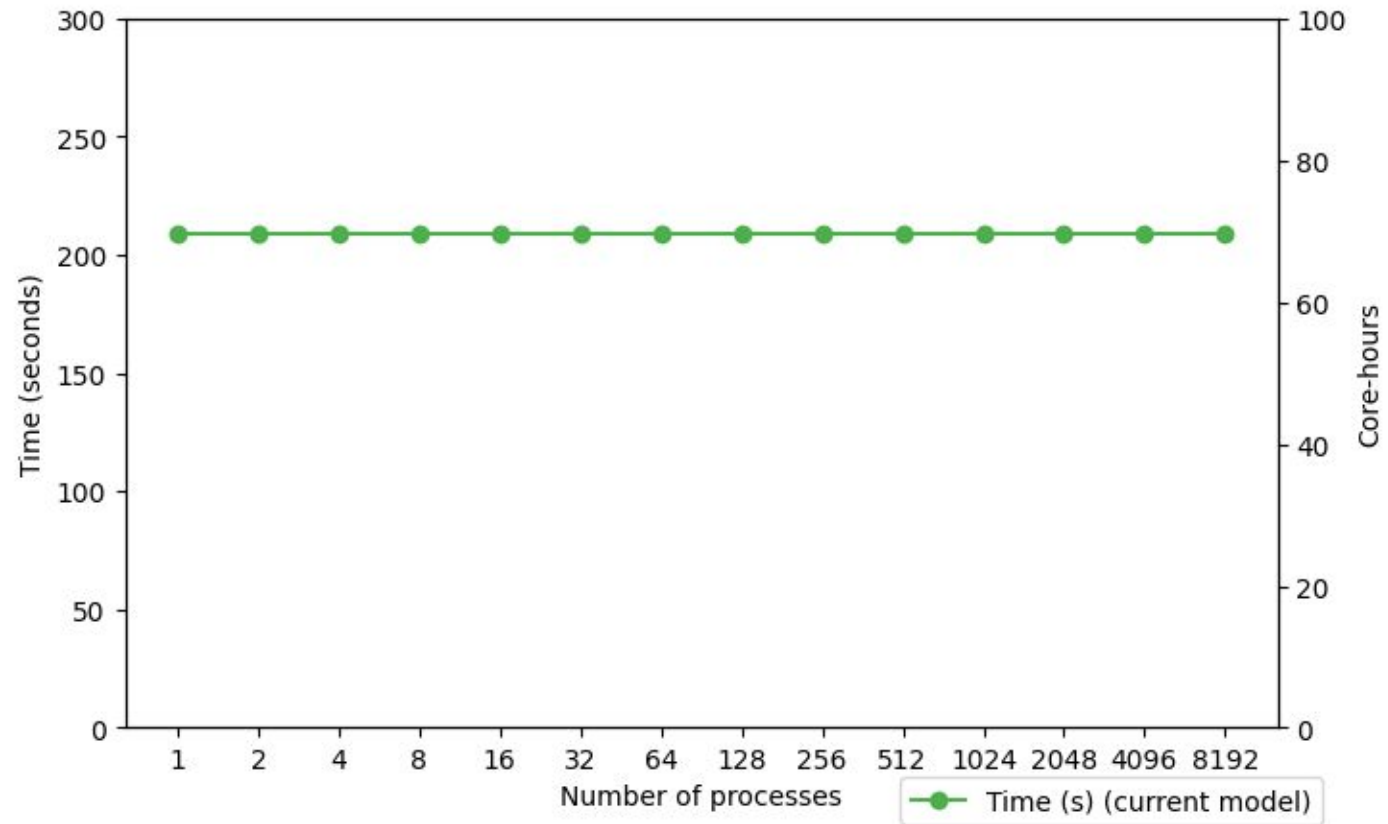
retrieve key
at next time
of last
observation
(key = 2)

One-sided communication: direct linked list traversal vs. key caching



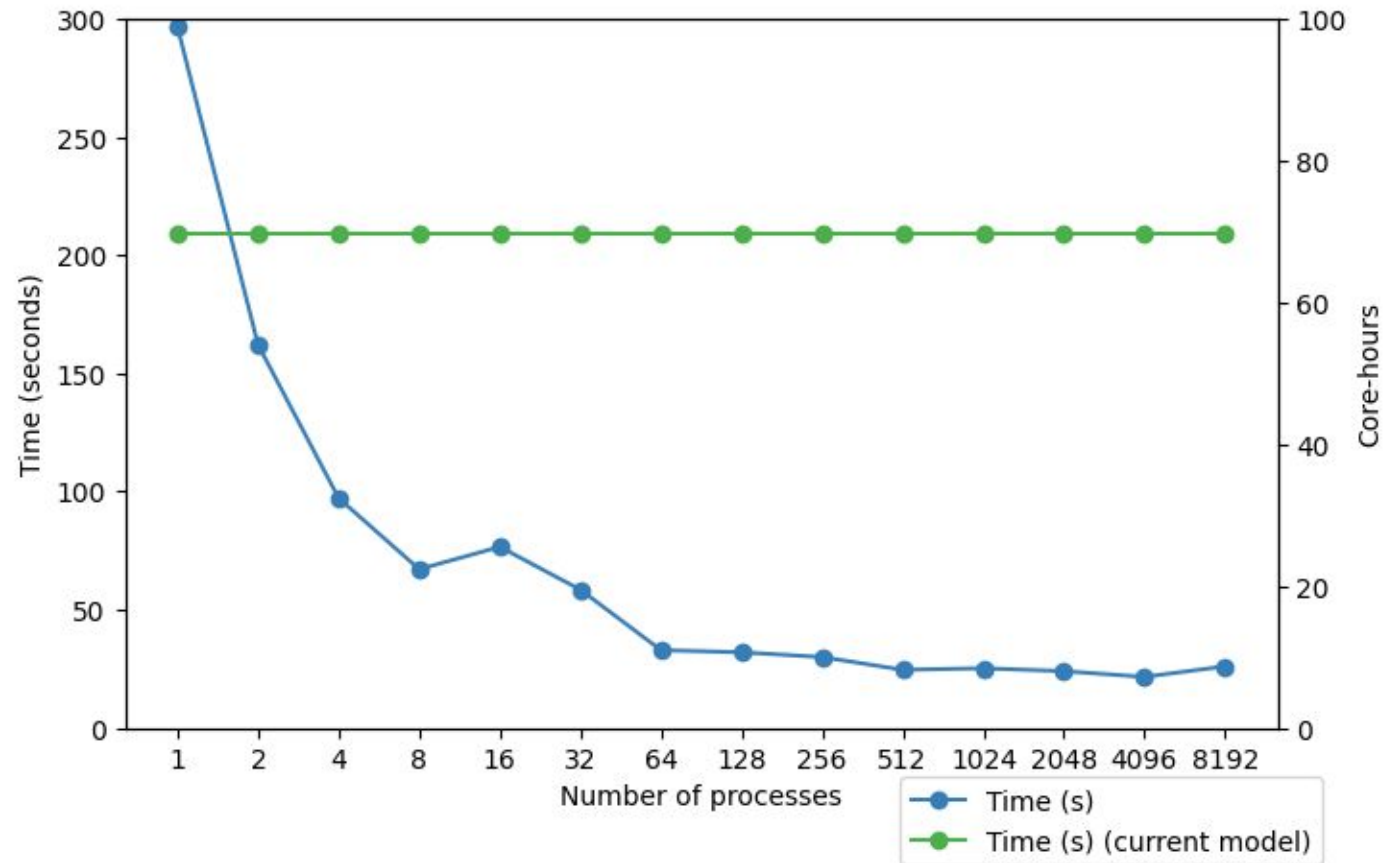
Gather-Sort-Scatter: scaling / performance

N = 64,950,921



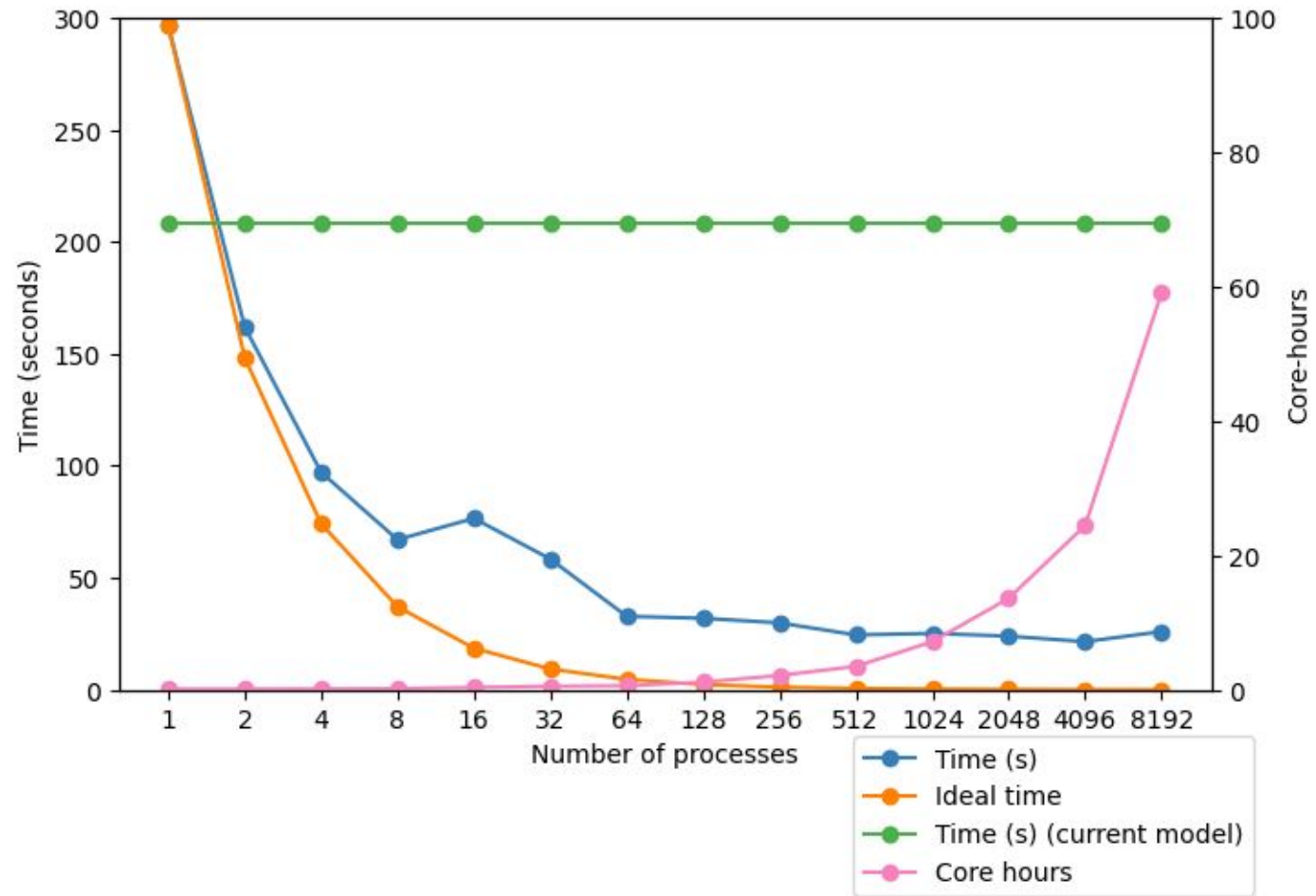
Gather-Sort-Scatter: scaling / performance

N = 64,950,921

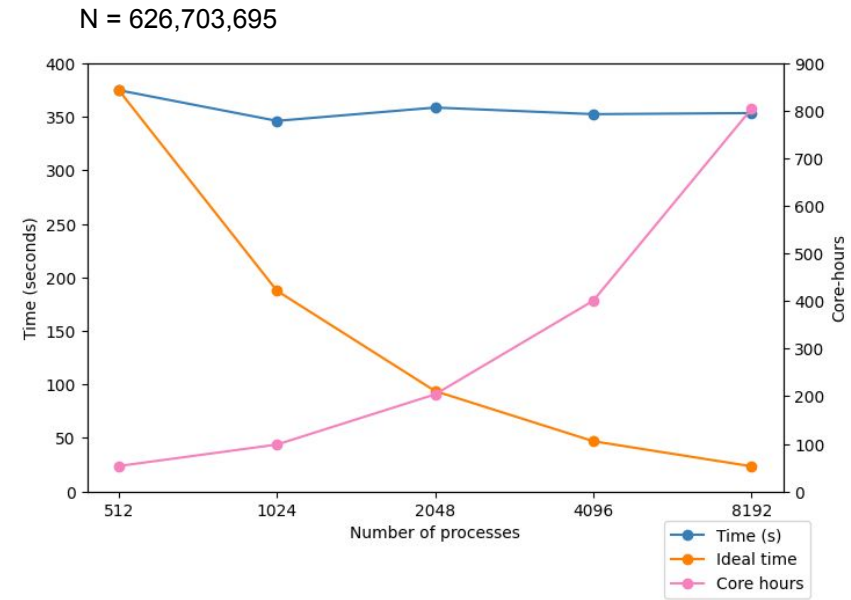
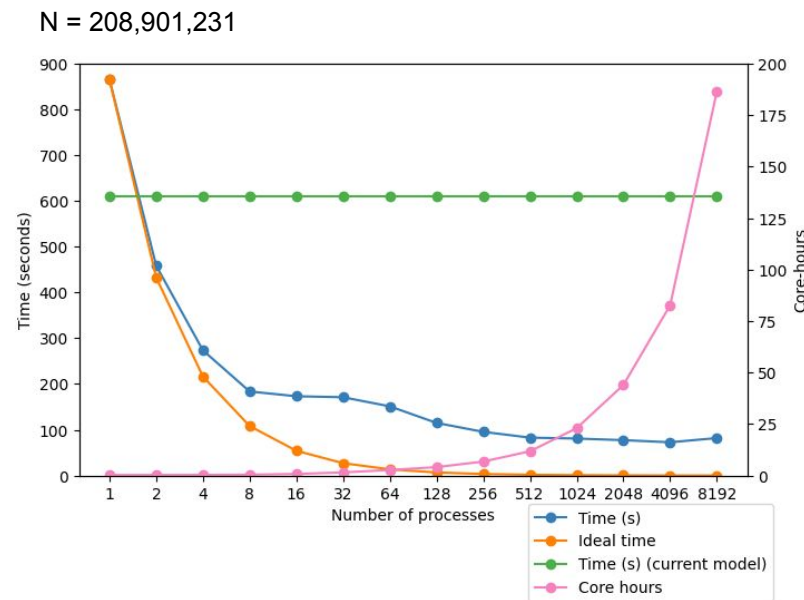
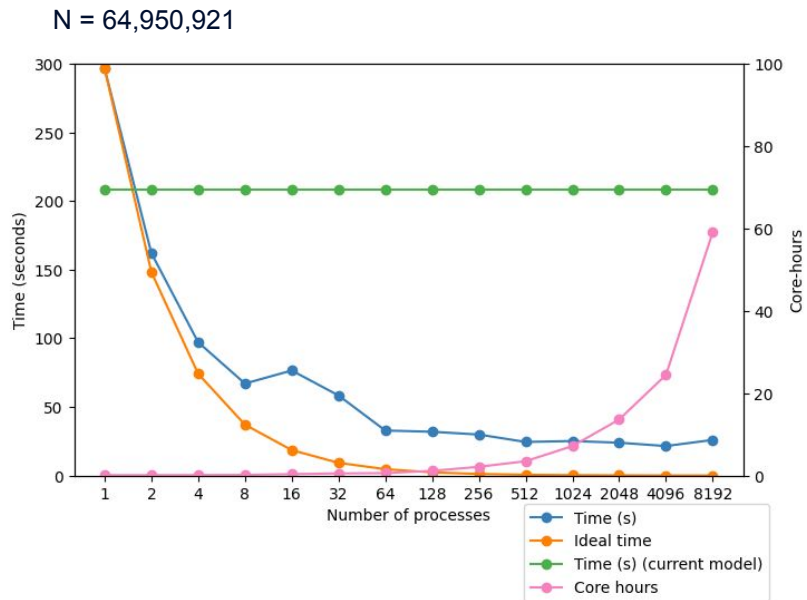


Gather-Sort-Scatter: scaling / performance

N = 64,950,921



Gather-Sort-Scatter: scaling / performance

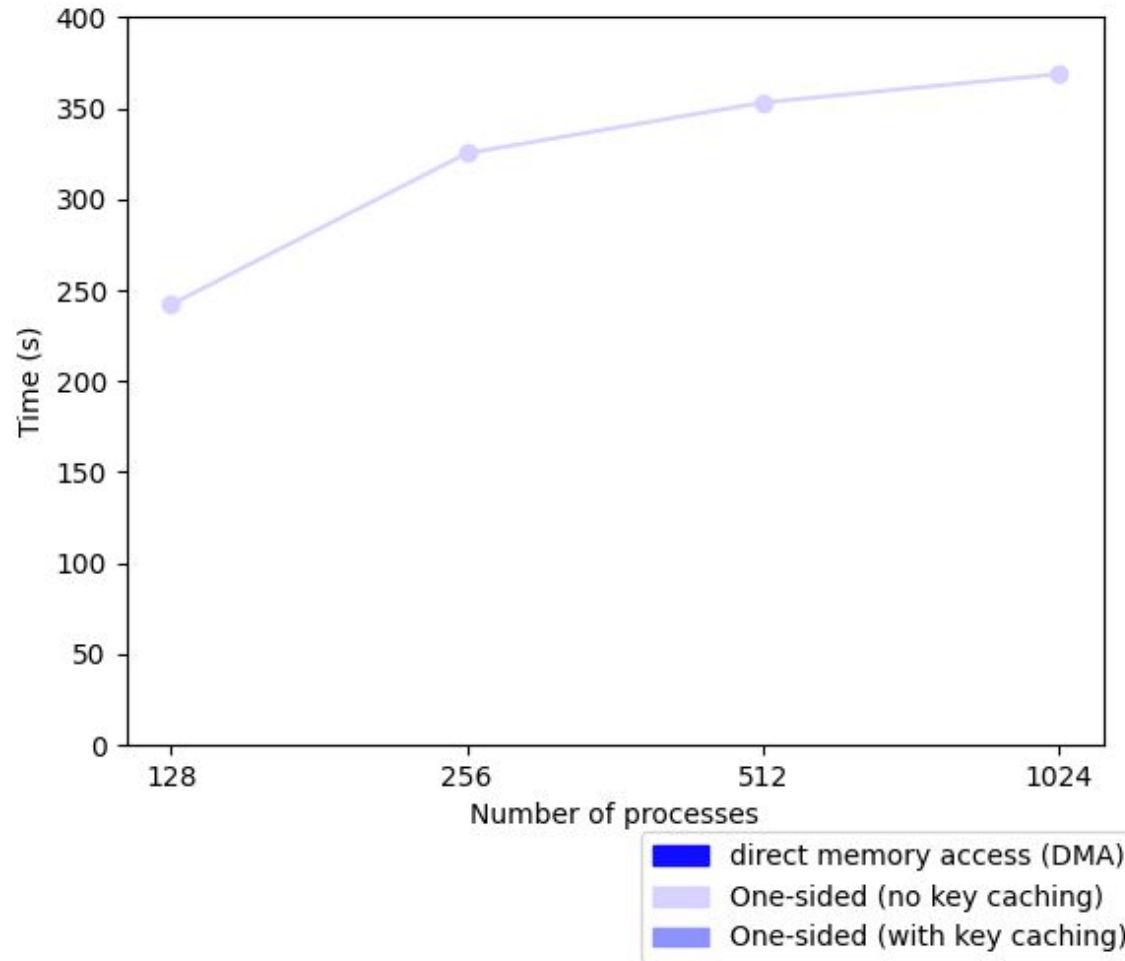


Peak per-process memory

N = 64,950,921	N = 208,901,231	N = 626,703,695
7.46 GB	23.6 GB	70.5 GB

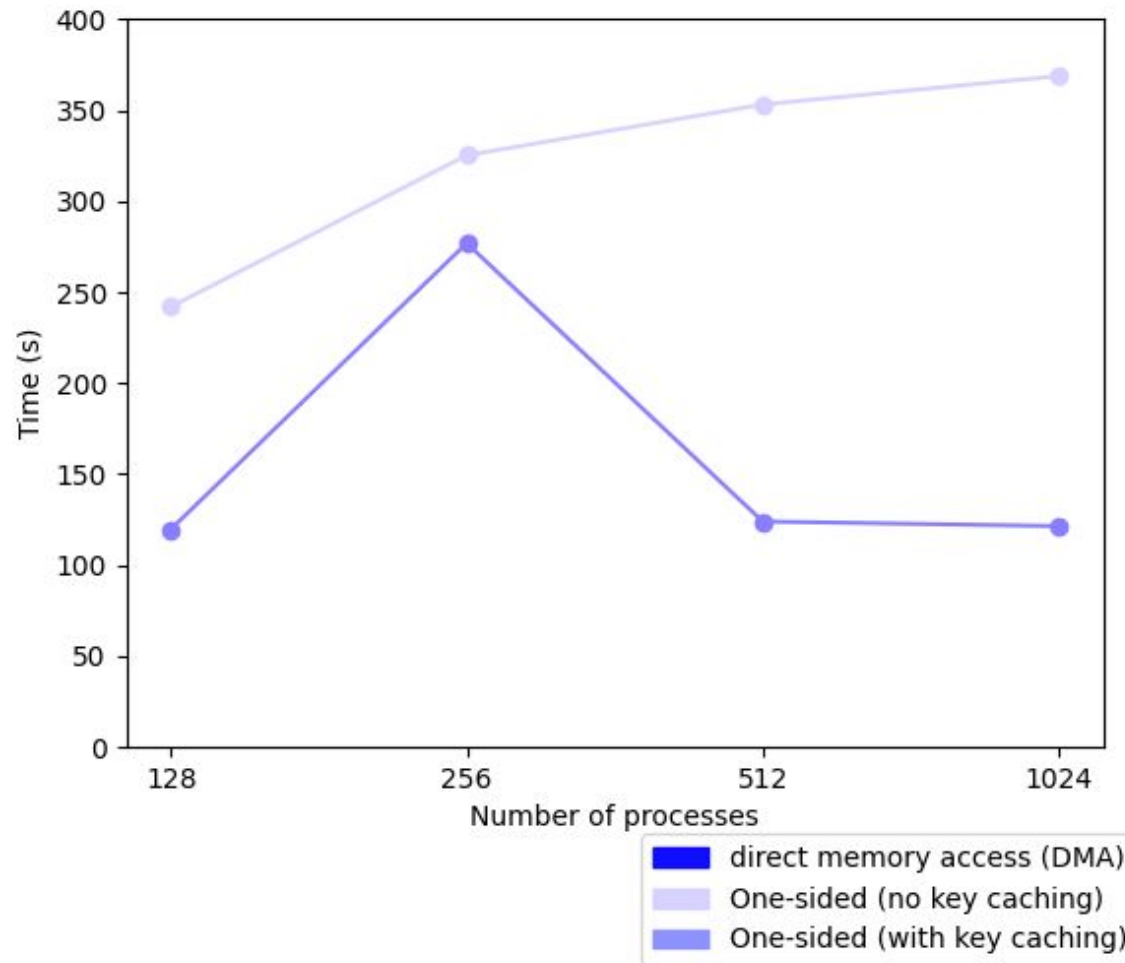
One-sided communication: read times & mem usage

N = 64,950,921



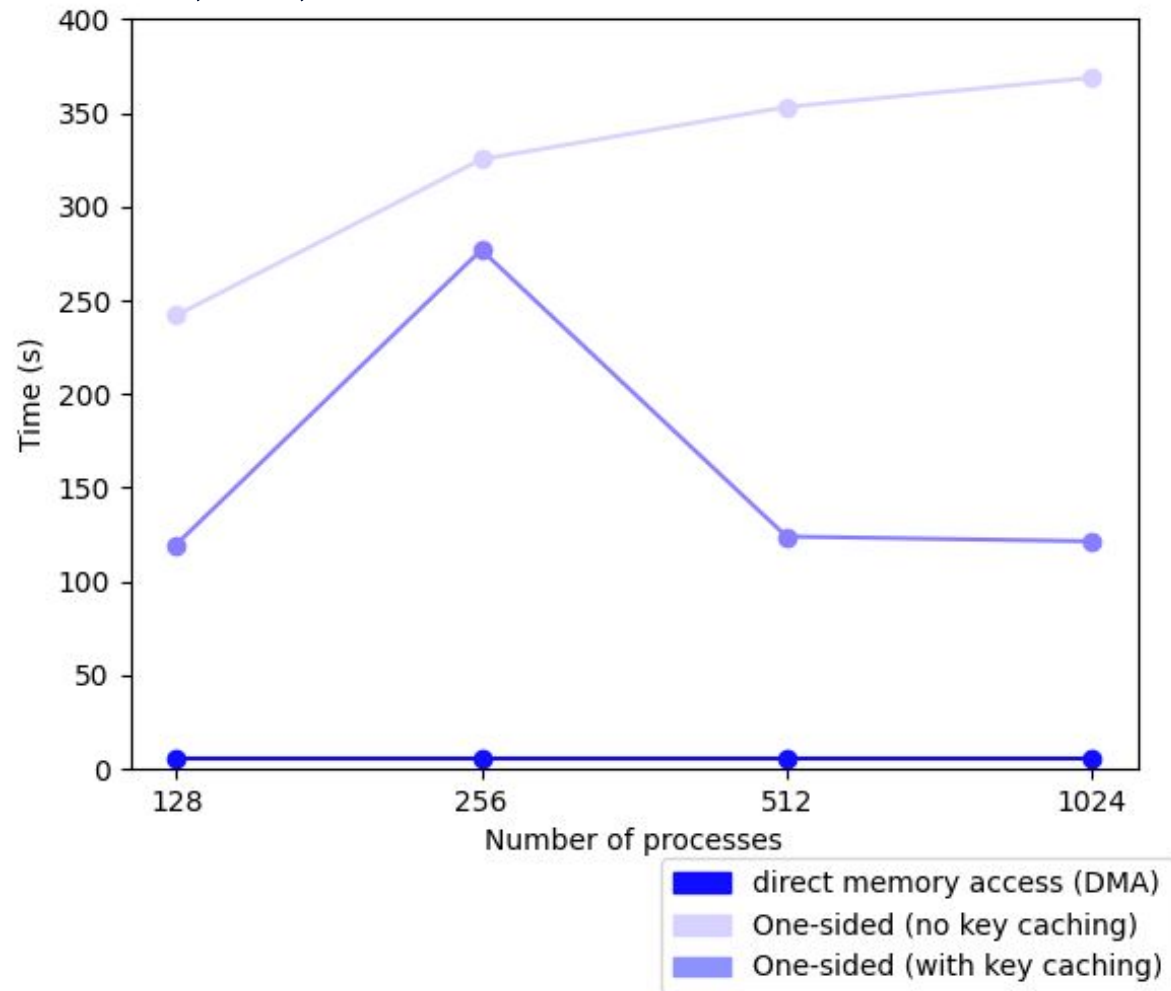
One-sided communication: read times & mem usage

N = 64,950,921

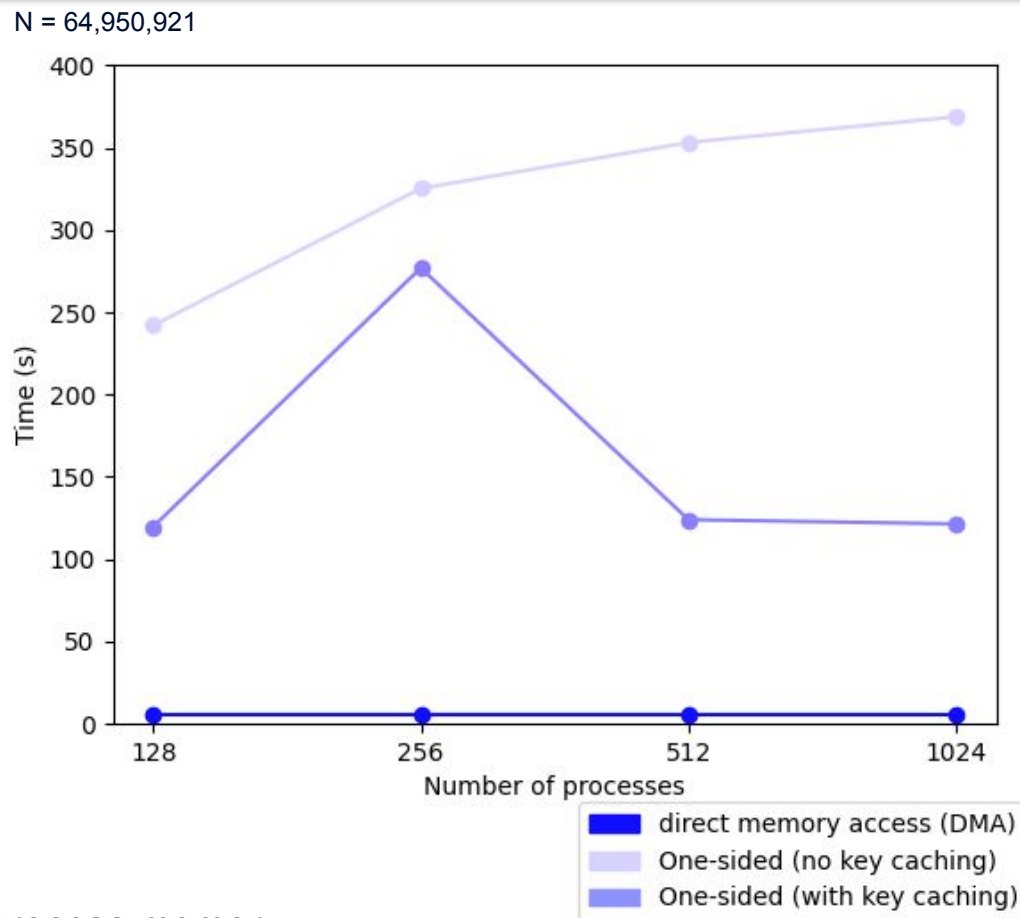


One-sided communication: read times & mem usage

N = 64,950,921



One-sided communication: read times & mem usage



Peak per-process memory

N = 64,950,921	N = 208,901,231	N = 626,703,695
205 MB	279 MB	462 MB

Drawbacks and Improvements

- Both methods have clear drawbacks
 - Memory usage
 - Scalability
 - Time to retrieve
- Ideas for ideal method?
 - One-sided + key-caching?
 - Retrieve key values using collectives?

- Reading subsequence of observations across multiple processes *faster*
- Distributing observations reduced per-process memory used
 - *More* observations could be read (**> 600 mil!**)
- Stepping towards futureproofing DART!

Acknowledgements

- **Helen Kershaw** – profiler and compiler assistance; sound HPC advice; poster & presentation advice; code review
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Thank you for attending!