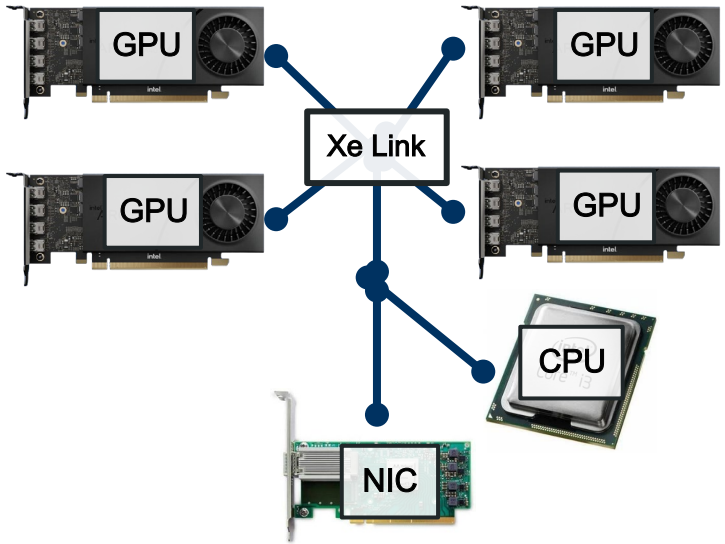
Distributed Ranges

Benjamin Brock , Robert Cohn, Lukasz Sluzarczyk, Jeongnim Kim,
Tuomas Karna, Suyash Bakshi, Mateusz Nowak, Tim Mattson, and others…

Problem: writing **parallel programs** is hard

- **Multi-GPU**, **multi-CPU** systems require **partitioning** data
- Users must **manually split up data** amongst GPUs / nodes
- High-level mechanisms for **data distribution** / **execution** necessary.



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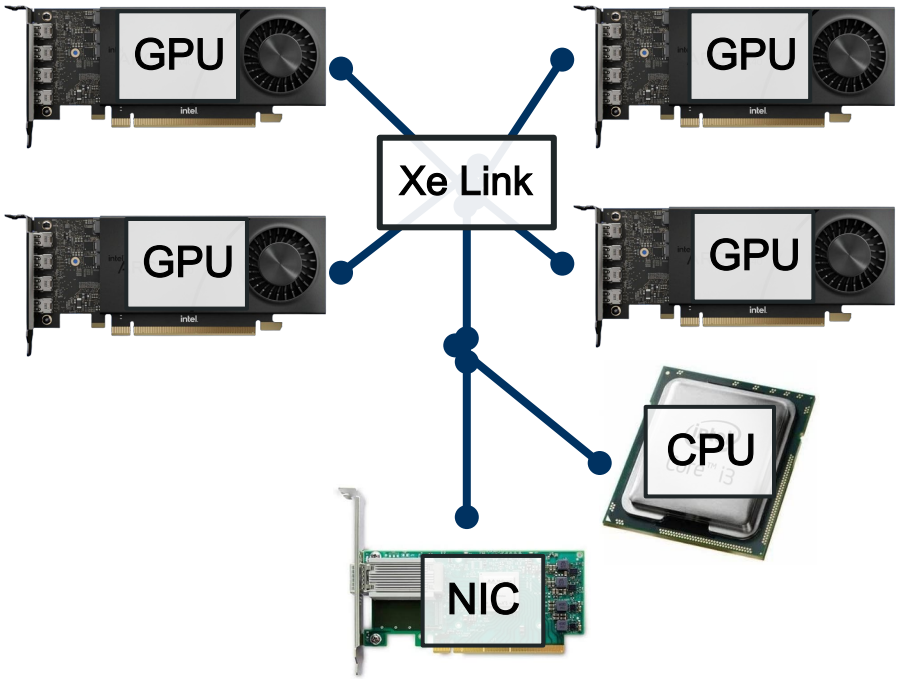
Multi-GPU Systems

- NUMA regions:
  - 4+ GPUs
  - 2+ CPUs



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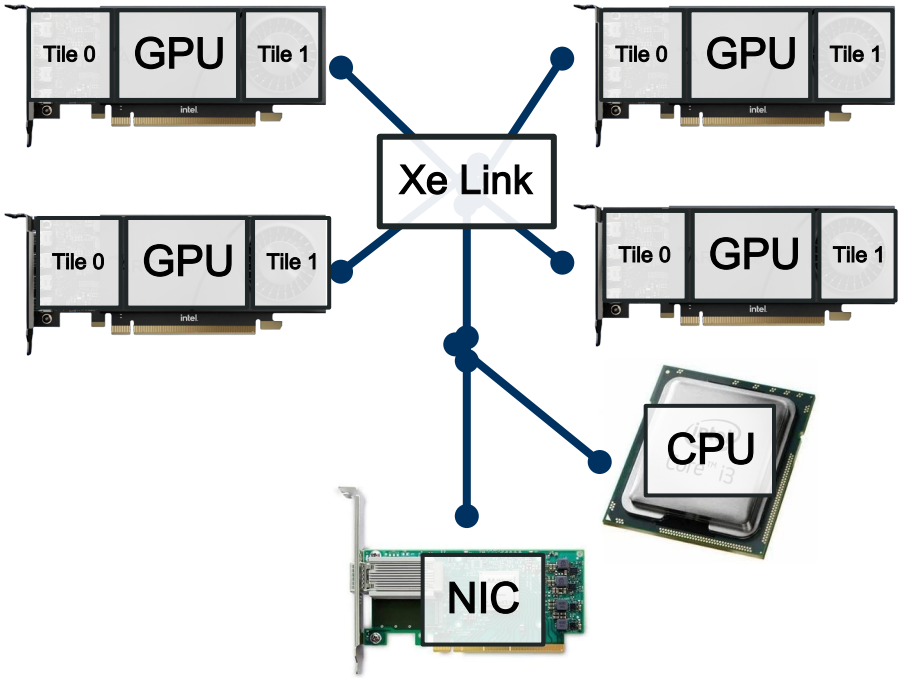
Multi-GPU Systems

- NUMA regions:
  - **4+ GPUs**
  - **2+ CPUs**

- Systems becoming more **hierarchical**: even more **memory domains**

- Software needed to **reduce complexity**



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Project Goals

- Offer high-level, standard C++ **distributed data structures**
- Support **distributed algorithms**
- Achieve **high performance** for both **multi-GPU, NUMA,** and **multi-node** execution

```
float dot_product(vector<float>& x,
                  vector<float>& y) {

  auto z =  views::zip(x, y)
          | views::transform([](auto element) {
              auto [a, b] = element;
              return a * b;
            });

  return reduce(par_unseq, z, 0, std::plus());
}
```

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C++ Parallelism

- **Data structures**
  - Organize data
- **Views**
  - Provide modified views of data
- **Algorithms**
  - Operate on and modify data

```
using namespace std;
using namespace std::ranges;
using namespace std::execution;


float dot_product(vector<float>& x,
                  vector<float>& y) {

  auto z =  views::zip(x, y)
          | views::transform([](auto element) {
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           });

  return reduce(par_unseq, z, 0, std::plus());
}
```

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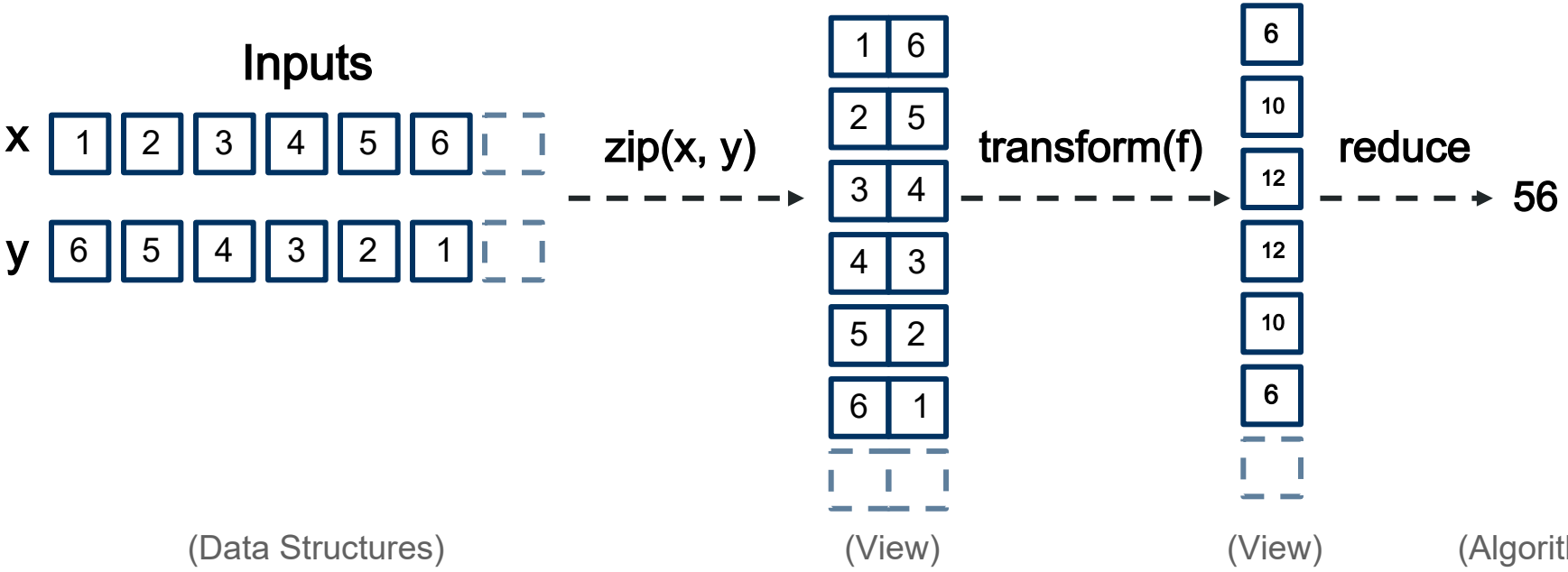
Dot Product Algorithm



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Standard C++ Parallelism

- **Data structures**
  - Organize data
- **Views**
  - Lightweight, modified views of data
- **Algorithms**
  - Operate on and modify data

```
using namespace std;
using namespace std::ranges;
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Standard C++ Parallelism

- **Extensible:** with extensions, can automatically run on GPU
- All depends on **ranges**, concept for **iterating over data**

```
using namespace std;
using namespace std::ranges;
using namespace std::execution;


float dot_product(vector<float>& x,
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  auto z =  views::zip(x, y)
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}
```

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Standard C++ Parallelism

- **Extensible:** with extensions, can automatically run on GPU
- All depends on **ranges**, concept for **iterating over data**

```
using namespace std;
using namespace std::ranges;
using namespace std::execution;
using namespace oneapi;

float dot_product(device_vector<float>& x,
                  device_vector<float>& y) {

  auto z =  views::zip(x, y)
          | views::transform([](auto element) {
             auto [a, b] = element;
             return a * b;
            });

  auto dpl_policy = ...;

  return dpl::reduce(dpl_policy, z, 0, std::plus());
}
```

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Ranges

C++ 20 introduced **ranges**

A **range** is a **collection of values**

Range concepts provide a **standard way** to iterate over values


```
// Iteration
for (auto&& value : range) {
  printf("%d\n", value);
}
```

```
// Algorithms
auto r = std::ranges::reduce(range);
auto r = std::ranges::partial_sum(range);
```

```
// Views
auto add_two = [](auto v) { return v + 2; };
auto view =
     std::ranges::transform_view(range, add_two);
```

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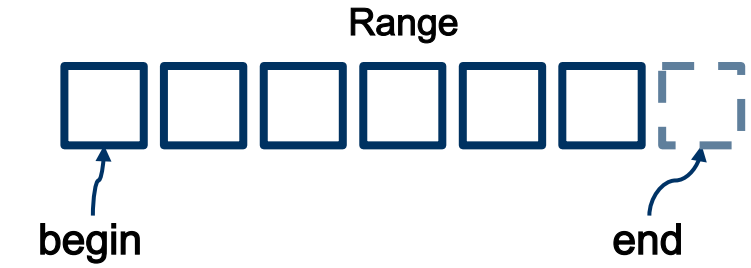
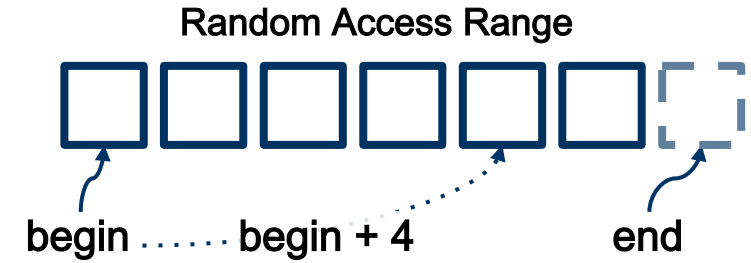
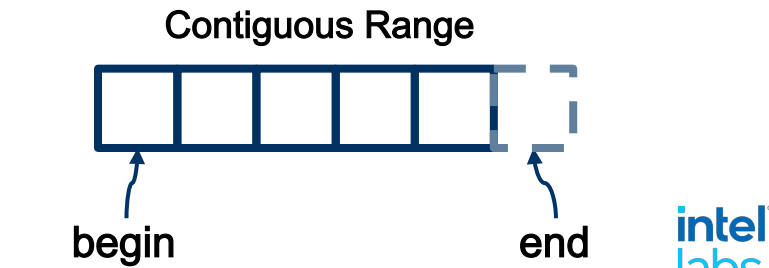
Ranges API

- Have a **`begin()`** and **`end()`**
- Have a **`size()`** (usually)
- **Random access**: can access any element at random in **constant time**
- **Contiguous** : represents a **contiguous block of memory**







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Distributed Data Structures

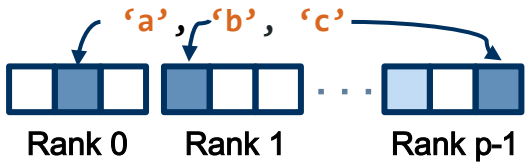
Distributed data structures **split up** data across multiple **segments**

Segments may be stored in **different memory regions**

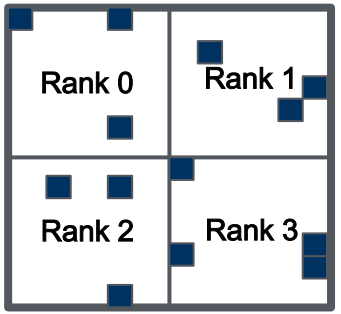
We need a unified API for accessing these distributed data structures!

Distributed Array

Distributed Hash Table



Distributed Matrix



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Distributed Data Structures

Data is typically **partitioned** amongst processors into **segments**

Segments are **remotely accessible** , and are located on a **single rank**

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Distributed Range Concept

R needs two things to be a **distributed range:**

1. **R** is a **standard range**
2. **R** has **segments()**

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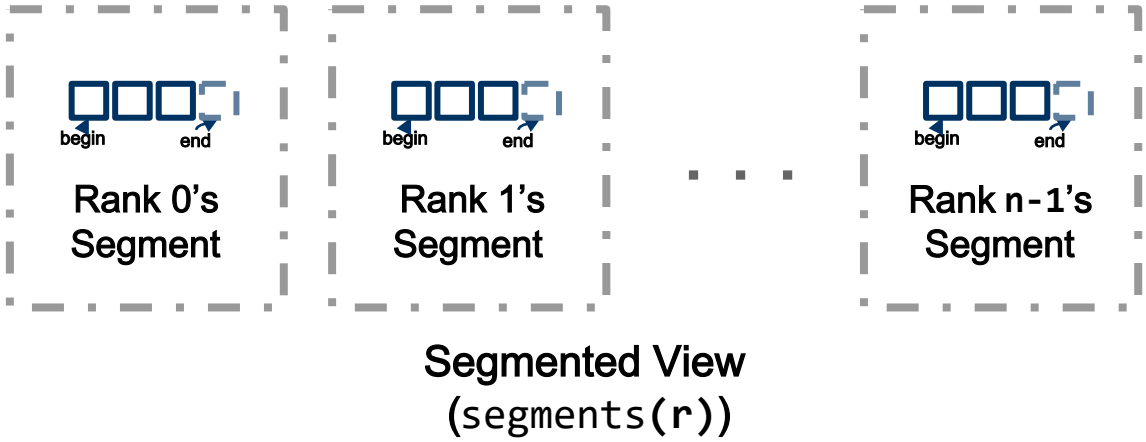

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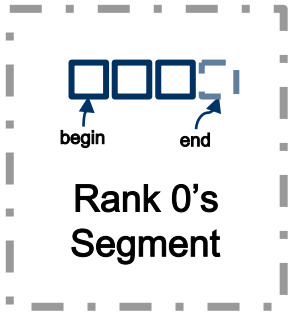
Segments (Remote Range)

Each of the segments in a distributed range is a **remote range**

A remote range is a **standard range**

—Plus it has a **rank**



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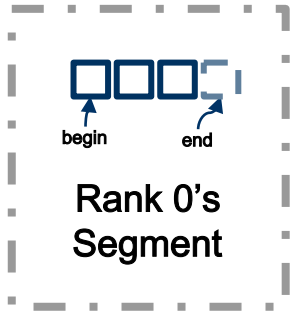
Algorithms can be implemented hierarchically.



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Distributed Algorithms

- Algorithms use the **distributed range concept (segments())**
- Written **hierarchically** using **oneDPL algorithms**

```
using namespace dr::shp;
using namespace oneapi;

float reduce(auto policy,
             distributed_vector<float>& v) {

  float init = 0.0f;
  for (auto&& segment : v.segments()) {
    auto device = devices()[segment.rank()];

    init += dpl::reduce(device, segment);
  }
  return init;
}
```

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Distributed Views

- Views implement **segments()** by applying transformation to parents' segments

- Views can be built **hierarchically**

```
template <typename Range,
          typename Fn>
class transform_view {
  . . .

  auto segments() {
    return  base.segments()
          | views::transform(
            [](auto&& segment) {
              return segment
                   | views::transform(fn);
            });
  }

  . . .
};
```

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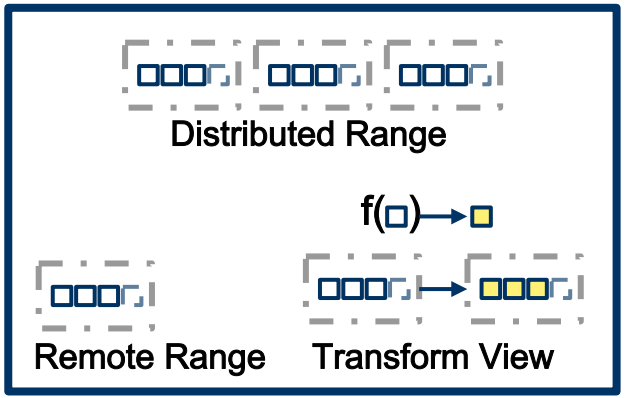
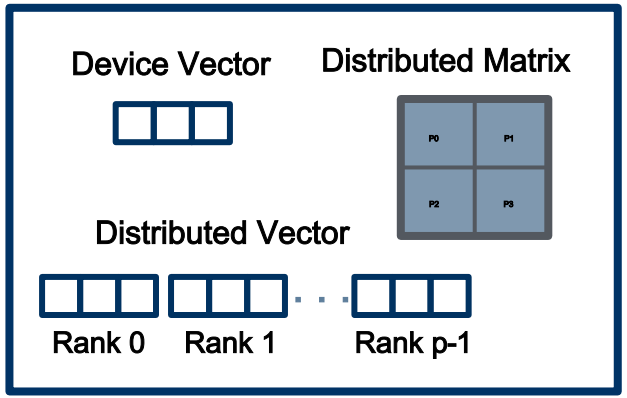
Distributed Ranges Project

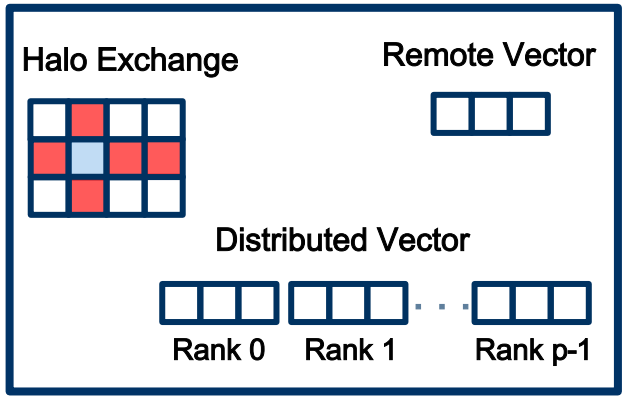
Shared Concepts and Views



GPU Data Structures and Algorithms (“shp”)



MPI Data Structures and Algorithms (“mhp”)



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SYCL Codebase (shp)

- Data **automatically distributed** amongst **multiple GPUs**
- **Distributed algorithms** : each GPU calls into **oneDPL algorithms**

```
using namespace dr::shp;


float dot_product(distributed_vector<float>& x,
                  distributed_vector<float>& y) {

  auto z =  views::zip(x, y)
          | views::transform([](auto element) {
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  return reduce(par_unseq, z, 0, std::plus());
}
```

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Multi-Node Codebase (mhp)

- **Multi-process, SPMD** program
- Data structures **automatically distributed** on **multiple nodes** using MPI
- Data structure **constructors** and **algorithms** are collective

```
using namespace dr::mhp;
```

```
float dot_product(distributed_vector<float>& x,
                  distributed_vector<float>& y) {

  auto z =  views::zip(x, y)
          | views::transform([](auto element) {
              auto [a, b] = element;
              return a * b;
            });

  return reduce(par_unseq, z, 0, std::plus());
}
```

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Data Structure/Algorithms Demo

Call to Action

- Standard C++: **Jump in, the water's fine!**
- Our work is **open-source**: https://github.com/oneapi-src/distributed-ranges

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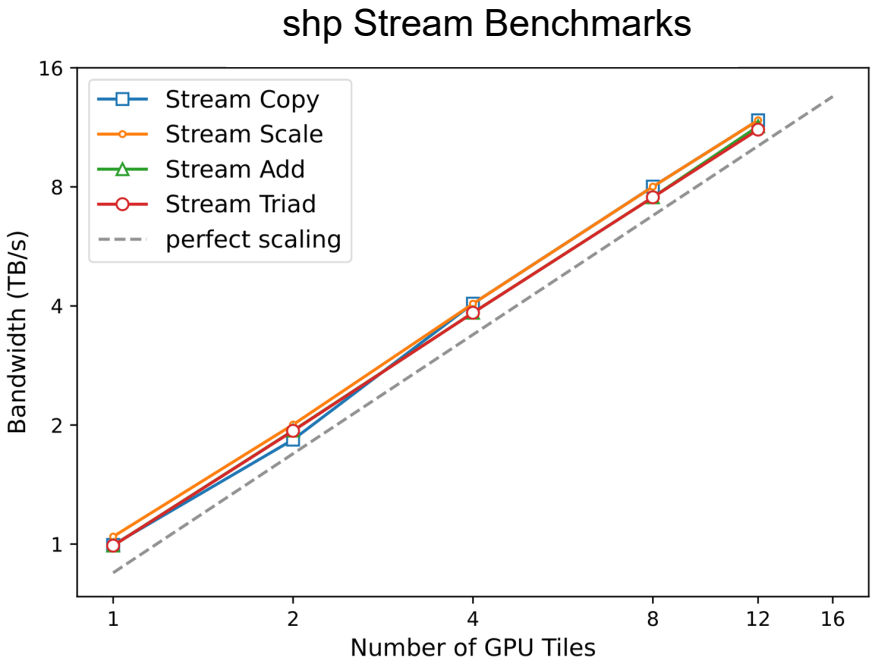
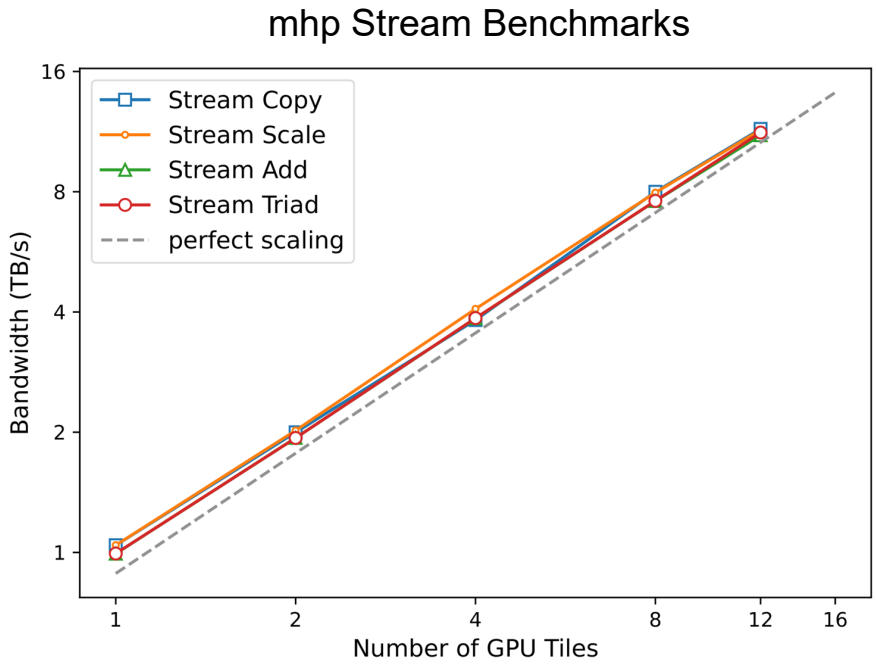
Select Performance Results

Stream Benchmarks





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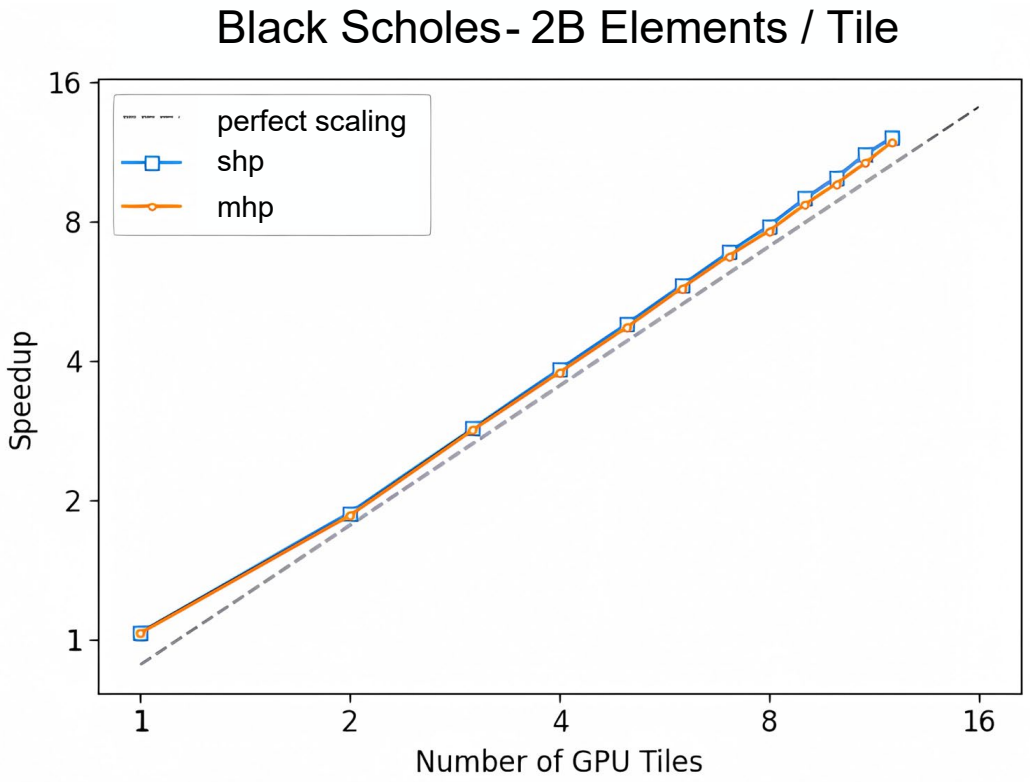
Black Scholes




```
auto black_scholes_kernel = [=](auto &&e) {
  auto &&[s0, x, t, vcall, vput] = e;
  T d1 = (std::log(s0 / x) + (r + T(0.5) * sig * sig) * t) /
         (sig * std::sqrt(t));
  T d2 = (std::log(s0 / x) + (r - T(0.5) * sig * sig) * t) /
         (sig * std::sqrt(t));
  vcall = s0 * normalCDF(d1) - std::exp(-r * t) * x *
          normalCDF(d2);
  vput = std::exp(-r * t) * x * normalCDF(-d2) - s0 *
         normalCDF(-d1);
};


void black_scholes(auto&& s0, auto&& x, auto&& t,
                   auto&& vcall, auto&& vput) {
  for_each(zip(s0, x, t, vcall, vput),
           black_scholes_kernel);
}
```

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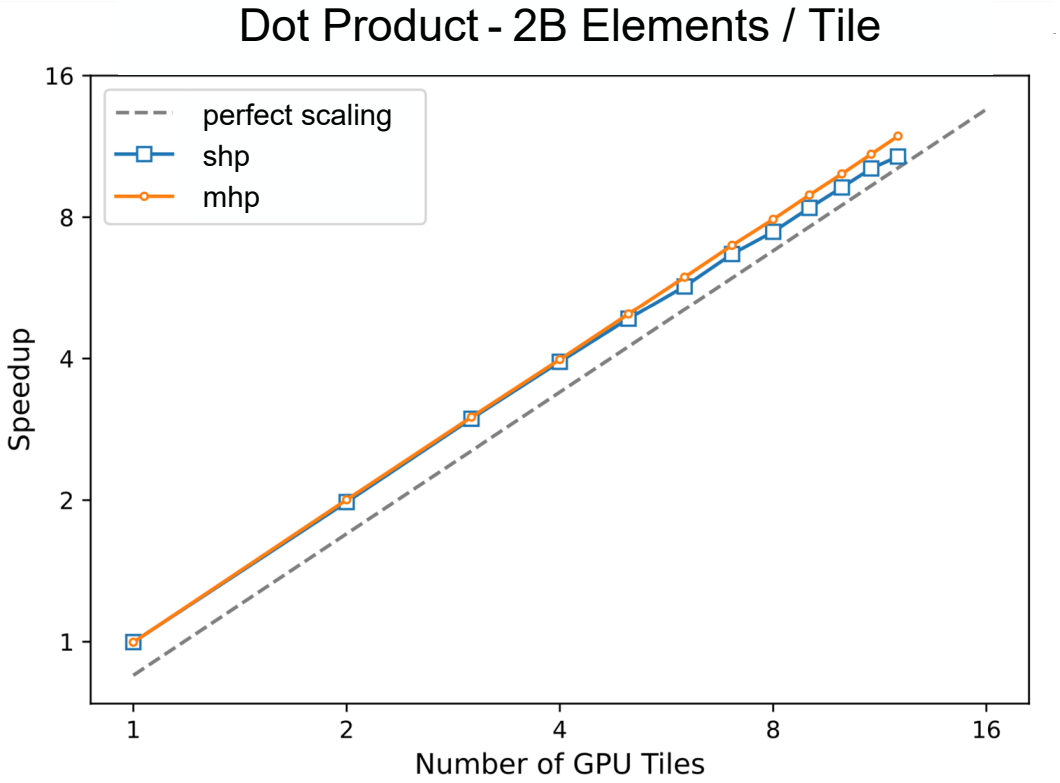
Dot Product




```
float dot_product(vector<float>& x,
                  vector<float>& y) {

  auto z =  views::zip(x, y)
          | views::transform([](auto element) {
              auto [a, b] = element;
              return a * b;
            });

  return reduce(par_unseq, z, 0, std::plus());
}
```

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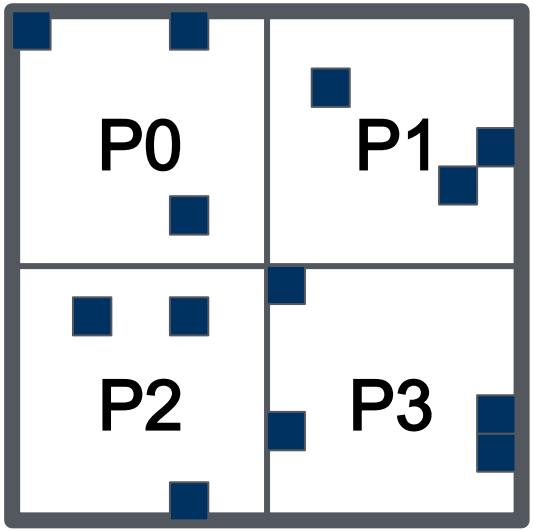
Backup Slides

Beyond Standard Data Structures - Matrices

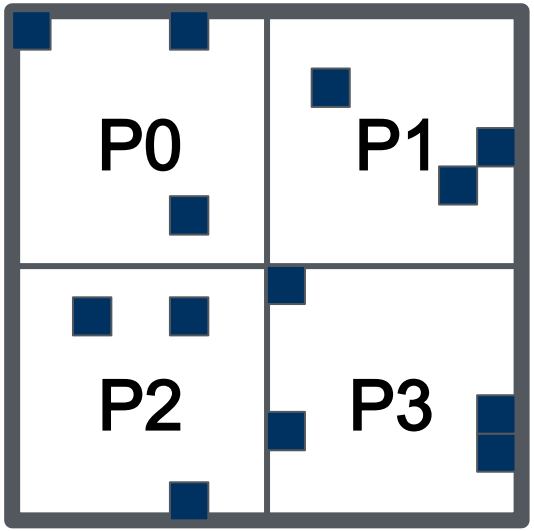
- Can implement **more complex data structures** using distributed range abstraction

- Distributed matrix data structure **splits up matrix**



Beyond Standard Data Structures - Matrices

- Each tile is a **remote range** representing the submatrix
- All of these tiles together constitute the matrix
- Tiles can be **sparse** or **dense**

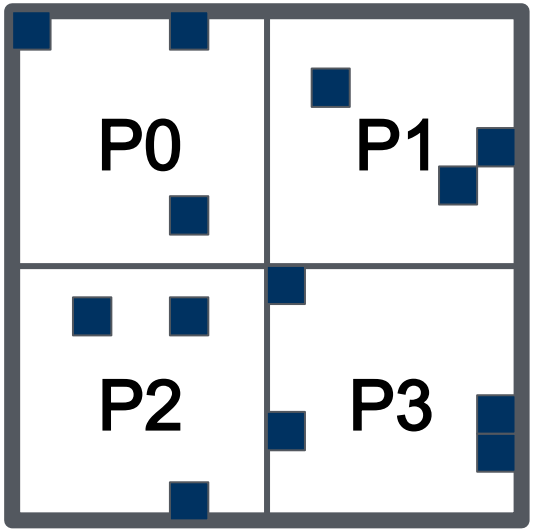


GraphBLAS C++ Matrix Concept

- When iterating through a matrix, observe an **unordered sequence of tuples**
- This works for all varieties of **sparse matrices**
- Can access other, **data structure -specific** iteration methods using **customization points**

Matrices - Can Also Access Tiles Individually

- **`tile()`** - get remote view of tile
- **`get_tile()`** - get copy of tile
- **`get_tile_async()`** - get copy of tile, asynchronously



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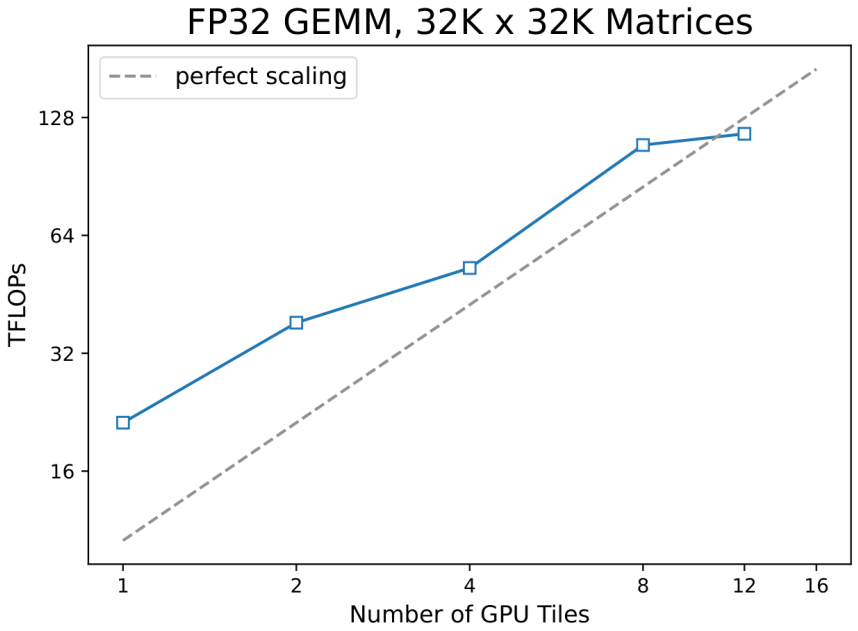
Matrix Multiply

- Implement an **DMA-based, multi-GPU** matrix multiply

- GPUs **copy the tiles** they need for the multiply



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Backup Backup Slides

MHP: Multi-process distributed Ranges

Multiple processes on one or multiple nodes

User writes explicit SPMD MPI programs

- Use either: 1 core/rank or (1 core + 1 SYCL device)/rank
- Call MPI_Init, create MPI communicators, …
- Create distributed vectors

MHP Programming model

Extend the model to work in a SPMD program

Distributed vectors

- allocated in: CPU memory or GPU memory
- Creating a distributed vector is a collective operation

Parallel algorithms

- for_each, transform, reduce are collective operations

Communication collectives operate on ranges

When using GPU, operations initiated on host and may offload to GPU

MHP: Dot product

```
mhp::distributed_vector<T> x(n), y(n);

mhp::fill(x, 2.0);
if (rank == root) {
  rng::fill(y, 4.0);
  y[0] = 3.0;
}
y.fence();

auto mul = [](auto element) {
  auto [a, b] = element;
  return a * b;
};

auto z =
  rng::views::zip(x, y)
  | shp::views::transform(mul);

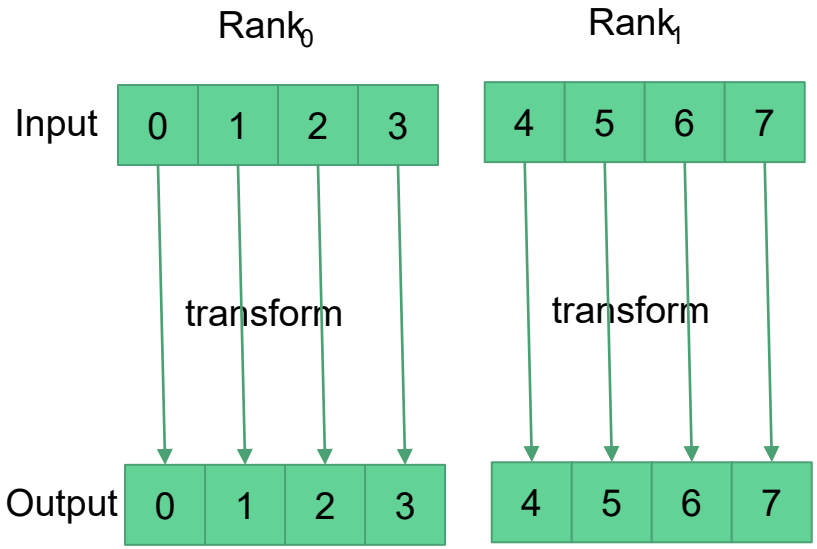
auto result = mhp::reduce(root, z.begin(), z.end(),
                          0, std::plus());
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
  MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
  int rank;
  MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank);

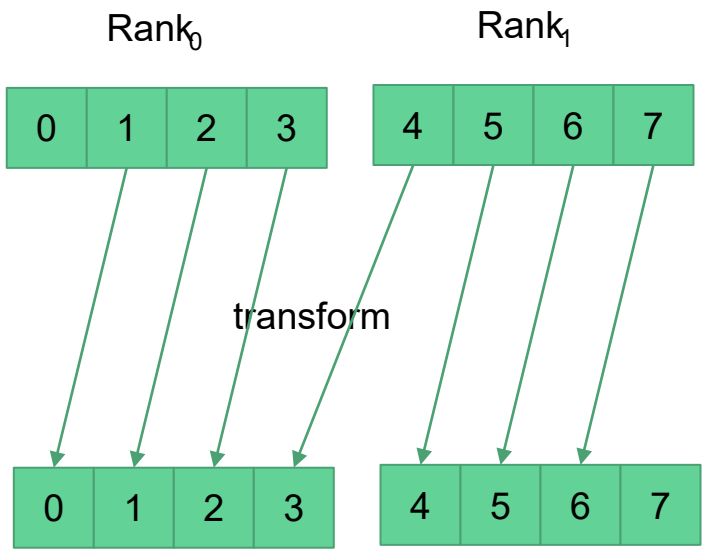
  dot_product();

  MPI_Finalize();
  return 0;
}
```

MHP: Transform



Aligned: parallel execution



Misaligned: serial fallback

MHP: Transform

```
void transform(lib::distributed_range auto &&in,
               lib::distributed_iterator auto out, auto op) {
  if (aligned(in.begin(), out)) {
    for (const auto &&[in_seg, out_seg] :
         rng::views::zip(local_segments(in), local_segments(out))) {
      rng::transform(in_seg, out_seg.begin(), op);
    }
    mhp::barrier(out);
  } else {
    lib::drlog.debug("transform: serial execution\n");
    rng::transform(in, out, op);
    mhp::fence(out);
  }
}
```

Backup Slides

Distributed Views

- Views implement **segments()** by applying transformation to parents' segments

- Views can be built **hierarchically**

```
template <typename Range,
          typename Fn>
class transform_view {
  . . .

  auto segments() {
    return  base.segments()
          | views::transform(
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  }

  . . .
};
```

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Contiguous Remote Range Concept

`R` is a **`contiguous_remote_range`** if:

1. **`R`** is a **std::forward_range**
2. **`rank(r)`** returns remote range's **locale**
3. **`local(r)`** returns contiguous range (only valid on **`rank(r)`**)

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