# Uni.lu HPC School 2019

PS07: Scientific computing using MATLAB



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#### Latest versions available on Github:



UL HPC tutorials:

**UL HPC School:** 

PS07 tutorial sources:

https://github.com/ULHPC/tutorials

http://hpc.uni.lu/hpc-school/

https://ulhpc-tutorials.rtfd.io.rtfd.io/en/latest/maths/matlab/basics/























### **Summary**

- Practical Session Objectives
- 2 MATLAB on UL HPC Prerequisites Using MATLAB
- 3 Conclusion





### **Session Objectives**

- running in interactive mode
  - → with either the full graphical or the text-mode interface
  - $\hookrightarrow$  graphical web portal based on OnDemand coming soon





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  - $\hookrightarrow$  graphical web portal based on OnDemand coming soon
- running in passive mode
  - → several ways of submitting MATLAB jobs





### Session Objectives

- running in interactive mode
  - → with either the full graphical or the text-mode interface
  - $\hookrightarrow$  graphical web portal based on OnDemand coming soon
- running in passive mode
  - → several ways of submitting MATLAB jobs
  - $\hookrightarrow$  example launchers for SLURM
- checking available toolboxes & licenses status

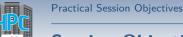




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- using script (.m) files

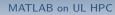




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  - $\hookrightarrow$  example launchers for SLURM
- checking available toolboxes & licenses status
- using script (.m) files
- plotting data, saving the plots to file







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#### **Tutorial files**

#### Sample MATLAB scripts used in the tutorial

download only the scripts

or download the full repository and link to the MATLAB tutorial

```
git clone https://github.com/ULHPC/tutorials.git
ln -s tutorials/maths/matlab/basics $HOME/matlab-tutorial
```





### X Window System

In order to see locally the MATLAB graphical interface, a package providing the X Window System is required:

on OS X: XQuartz

http://xquartz.macosforge.org/landing/

- on Windows:

  - $\hookrightarrow$  with MobaXTerm: nothing additional needed

Now you will be able to connect with X11 forwarding enabled:

- on Linux & macOS: ssh iris-cluster -X
- on Windows
  - $\hookrightarrow$  with Putty: Connection  $\rightarrow$  SSH  $\rightarrow$  X11  $\rightarrow$  Enable X11 forwarding
  - → with MobaXTerm: remote GUI applications should work by default

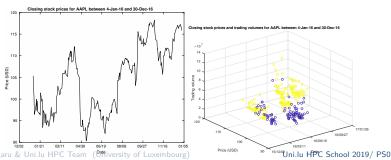




# **Scripts** and plots

#### example1.m: non-interactive script that shows

- the use of a stopwatch timer
- how to use an external function (financial data retrieval)
- how to use different plotting methods
- how to export the plots in different graphic formats









#### **Parallelization**

#### example2.m: non-interactive script that shows

• the serial execution of time consuming operations

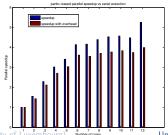




#### **Parallelization**

#### example2.m: non-interactive script that shows

- the serial execution of time consuming operations
- and revisited in the second part of the tutorial:
  - $\,\hookrightarrow\,$  the parallel execution and relative speedup vs serial execution
  - $\hookrightarrow$  setting the # of parallel threads through environment variables
  - $\hookrightarrow$  GPU-based parallel execution









# Beyond simple executions

- application-level checkpointing
  - $\hookrightarrow \ \text{using in-built MATLAB functions}$





# **Beyond simple executions**

- application-level checkpointing
  - $\hookrightarrow$  using in-built MATLAB functions
- taking advantage of some parallelization capabilities
  - $\hookrightarrow$  use of parfor
  - $\hookrightarrow$  use of GPU-enabled functions





### Beyond simple executions

- application-level checkpointing
  - $\hookrightarrow$  using in-built MATLAB functions
- taking advantage of some parallelization capabilities
  - $\hookrightarrow$  use of parfor
  - $\hookrightarrow$  use of GPU-enabled functions
- adapting parallel code with checkpoint/restart features





# Checkpointing

#### What is it?

Technique for adding fault tolerance to your application.

- You adapt your code to (regularly) save a snapshot of the environment (workspace)
- ... and restart execution from the snapshot in case of failure.





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#### What is it?

Technique for adding fault tolerance to your application.

- You adapt your code to (regularly) save a snapshot of the environment (workspace)
- ... and restart execution from the snapshot in case of failure.

#### Why make the effort to checkpoint?

- because your code may take longer to execute than the maximum walltime allowed
- because losing (precious) hours or days of computation when something fails may (should!) not be acceptable





### **Checkpointing pitfalls**

- checkpointing (too) often can be counterproductive
  - ⇒ saving state in each loop may take longer than its actual computing time
  - ⇒ saving state incrementally can lead to fast exhaustion of your \$HOME space





### **Checkpointing pitfalls**

- checkpointing (too) often can be counterproductive
  - ⇒ saving state in each loop may take longer than its actual computing time
  - $\hookrightarrow$  saving state incrementally can lead to fast exhaustion of your \$HOME space
  - in extreme cases can lead to platform instability especially if running parallel jobs!
- checkpointing (especially parallel) code can be tricky
- extra-care required if checkpointing simulations involving PRNG (e.g. Monte Carlo-based experiments)
- ensure results consistency after you add checkpointing





#### MATLAB on UL HPC

### **Checkpointing basics**

Check that a checkpoint file exists:

If it exists, restore workspace data from it:





#### MATLAB on UL HPC

### **Checkpointing basics**

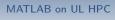
Check that a checkpoint file exists:

exist('save.mat','file')

If it exists, restore workspace data from it:

load('save.mat')

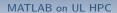
3 During computing steps, use control variables to direct (re)start of computation





### **Checkpointing basics**

- 1 Check that a checkpoint file exists: exist('save.mat', 'file')
  2 If it exists, restore workspace data from it: load('save.mat')
- 3 During computing steps, use control variables to direct (re)start of computation
- Every n loops, or if execution time (in loop or since startup) is above threshold, checkpoint:
  - $\hookrightarrow$  save full workspace state: save('save.tmp')
  - $\hookrightarrow \ \, \mathsf{save}\,\,\mathsf{partial}\,\,\mathsf{state} \mathsf{:} \qquad \qquad \mathsf{save}(\,\mathsf{`save.tmp'}\,,\,\,\mathsf{`var1'}\,,\,\,\mathsf{`var2'})$





# **Checkpointing basics**

- Check that a checkpoint file exists: exist('save.mat', 'file')
  If it exists, restore workspace data from it: load('save.mat')
- Ouring computing steps, use control variables to direct (re)start of computation
- Every n loops, or if execution time (in loop or since startup) is above threshold, checkpoint:
  - → save full workspace state:

save('save.tmp')

→ save partial state:

save('save.tmp', 'var1', 'var2')

Rename state file to final name:

system('mv save.tmp save.mat')

this process ensures that in case of failure during checkpointing, next execution doesn't try to restart from incomplete state





# When to trigger checkpointing?

- when (loop) execution time is above threshold (e.g. 1h):
  - use tic and toc stopwatch functions, remember they can be assigned to variables
  - $\hookrightarrow$  use the clock function
  - → add some randomness to the threshold if you run several instances
    in parallel!





# When to trigger checkpointing?

- when (loop) execution time is above threshold (e.g. 1h):

  - $\hookrightarrow$  use the clock function
  - add some randomness to the threshold if you run several instances in parallel!
- every n loop executions
  - → remember that saving state takes time, depending on workspace size & shared filesystem usage, and
  - → if loops finish fast your code may be slowed down considerably
  - $\rightarrow$  add some randomness to *n* if you run several instances in parallel!





# Adding checkpointing to seq. code

#### example1.m: non-interactive script that shows

- the use of a stopwatch timer
- how to use an external function (financial data retrieval)
- how to use different plotting methods
- how to export the plots in different graphic formats

#### Tasks to tackle with checkpointing

- modify the script to download data for Fortune100 companies
- add & test checkpointing to save state after each company's data is downloaded
- more granular downloads modify download period from 1 year to 1 month, add & test checkpointing to save state after each download





# Ref. documentation - parallelization

- Parallel Computing Toolbox
  - http://www.mathworks.nl/help/distcomp/index.html
- Parallel for-Loops (parfor)
   http://www.mathworks.nl/help/distcomp/getting-started-with-parfor.html
- GPU Computing
  - http://www.mathworks.nl/discovery/matlab-gpu.html
- Multi-GPU computing examples
  - https://nl.mathworks.com/help/parallel-computing/examples/
  - run-matlab-functions-on-multiple-gpus.html







- Option 1: Split input over several parallel, independent jobs







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  - → great if it's possible (embarrassingly parallel problem)
- Option 2: Use parfor to execute loop iterations in parallel
  - → single node only
  - $\hookrightarrow$  Iris bigmem partition nodes with 112 cores for big problems



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- Option 3: Use GPU-enabled functions that work on the gpuArray data type
  - → require the code to be run on GPU nodes (subset of Iris)
  - $\hookrightarrow$  great speedup for some workloads
  - → multiple hundreds of in-built MATLAB functions work on gpuArray
    - √ including discrete Fourier transform, matrix multiplication, left matrix division





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- Option 4: MATLAB Distributed Computing Server (MDCS)
  - → allows multi-node parallel execution
  - → not yet part of the MATLAB license





# Speed up your seq. code

#### example2.m: non-interactive script that shows

• the serial execution of time consuming operations

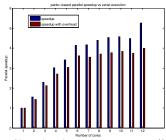




# Speed up your seq. code

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  - $\hookrightarrow \ \mathsf{GPU}\text{-}\mathsf{based} \ \mathsf{parallel} \ \mathsf{execution}$







### Speed up your seq. code

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  - $\hookrightarrow$  GPU-based parallel execution

#### Tasks to tackle

- execute the script on regular vs GPU nodes (with diff. GPUs)
- increase # of iterations, matrix size
- increase # of workers with/out changing # of req. cores
- modify the script with other GPU-enabled functions





#### Conclusion

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# **Exercises - your mission today**

- Read and understand the MATLAB tutorial
  - https://github.com/ULHPC/tutorials/tree/devel/maths/matlab
    - $\hookrightarrow$  all provided scripts are fully commented
- Run all the examples
  - → launching interactive/passive mode MATLAB
  - → plotting script
  - → parallel execution script







#### **Useful links**

Getting Started with Parallel Computing Toolbox

http://nl.mathworks.com/help/distcomp/getting-started-with-parallel-computing-toolbox.html

Parallel for-Loops (parfor) documentation

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GPU Computing documentation

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Multi-GPU computing examples

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# What we've seen so far (I)

- MATLAB execution modes on the Uni.lu HPC Platform
- Checking for available toolboxes and licenses
- Basics of plotting

#### **Perspectives**

- Personalize the UL HPC launchers with the MATLAB commands
- Check example #2 M-file for insight into basic parallel execution
- Parallelize your own tasks using parfor/GPU-enabled instructions







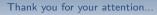
# What we've seen so far (II)

- Checkpointing basics
- Specific MATLAB instructions for checkpointing
- MATLAB parallelization capabilities

#### **Perspectives**

- (incrementally) modify your own MATLAB code for fault tolerance
- parallelize your own tasks using parfor/GPU-enabled instructions







### **Questions?**

http://hpc.uni.lu

#### High Performance Computing @ uni.lu

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Prerequisites
Using MATLAB
Conclusion

