
MASSIVELY PARALLEL WORKFLOWS WITH GPI-SPACE

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Massively Parallel Methods in Geometry and Applications



Outline

- Introduction
- Architecture
- Application Workflow
- Summary

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- Introduction
 - What is GPI-Space?
 - Where is GPI-Space?
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Introduction - What is GPI-Space?

- GPI-Space is a software development and execution platform developed at Fraunhofer ITWM
 - Task-based workflow management system
 - Automatic workflow parallelization
- Built on the concept of separation between coordination and computation
 - Programming Model for parallel applications
 - Parallel execution framework optimized for HPC environments
 - Fault tolerant task execution

Introduction - Where is GPI-Space?



Introduction - Where is GPI-Space?



<https://www.gpi-space.com>

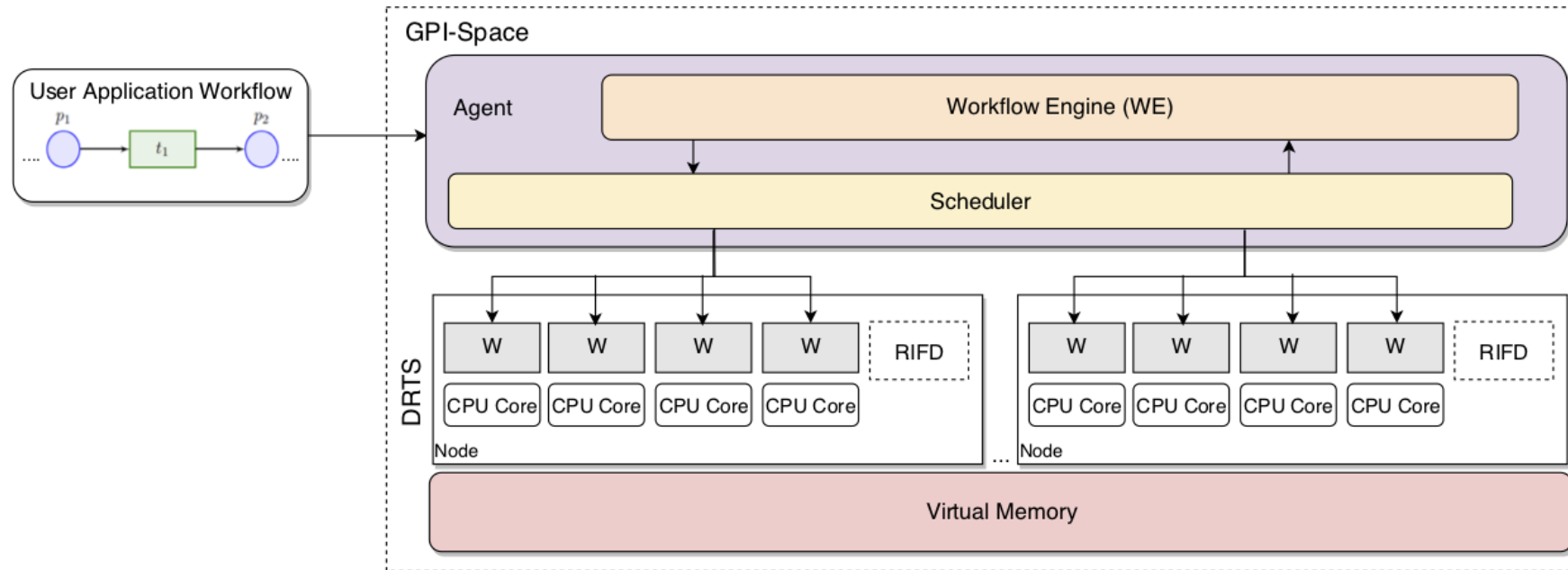


<https://github.com/cc-hpc-itwm/gpispac>

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- Introduction
- **Architecture**
 - Agent
 - RFID & Worker
 - Virtual Memory Layer
- Application Workflow
- Summary

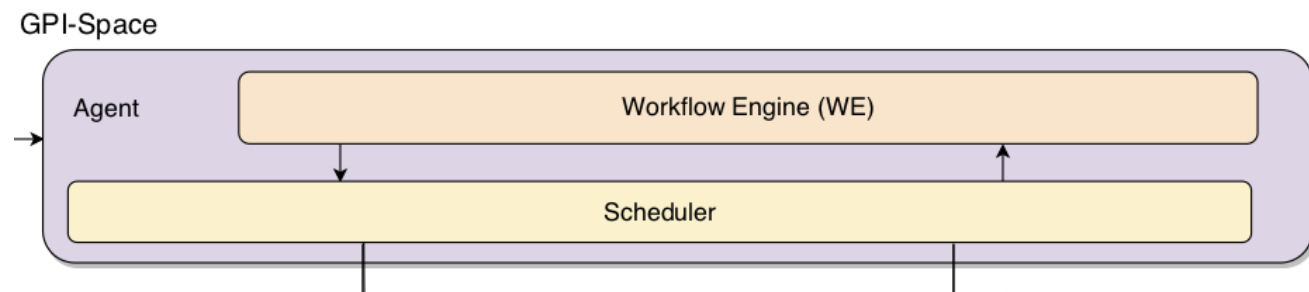
Architecture



Architecture - Agent

Agent (Workflow Management)

- Workflow Engine (WE)
 - Continuously evaluates the state of a workflow by extracting available tasks for execution and handling token flow
- Scheduler
 - Drives resource allocation and assignment to tasks
 - Flexible scheduling policies adapted to the application



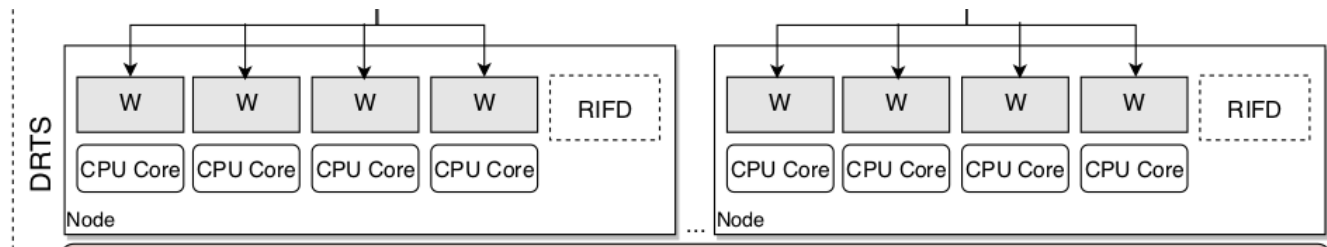
Architecture - RIFD & Worker

Remote Interface Daemon (RIFD)

- Runs on each compute node to manage the Worker processes

Worker

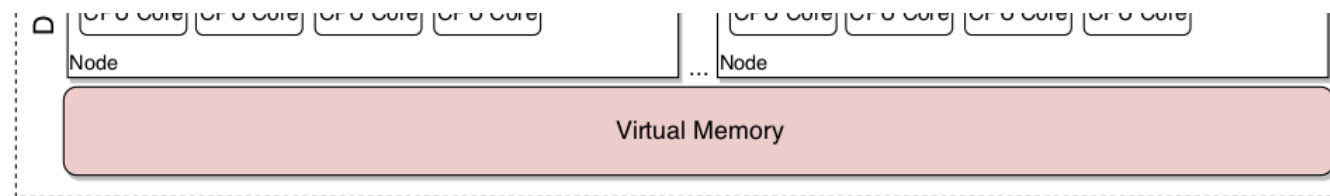
- Executes individual workflow tasks on compute nodes
- Handles automatic memory transfers



Architecture – Virtual Memory Layer

Virtual Memory Layer

- Distributed global memory
- Linear view of the aggregated memory across all compute nodes



Outline

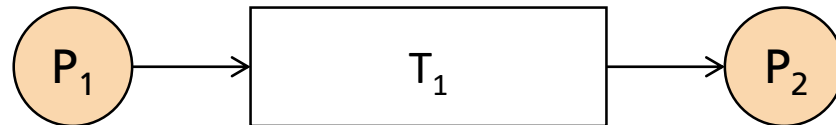
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- **Application Workflow**
 - Petri Nets
 - Supported Extensions
 - Tasks
- Summary

Application Workflow – Petri Nets

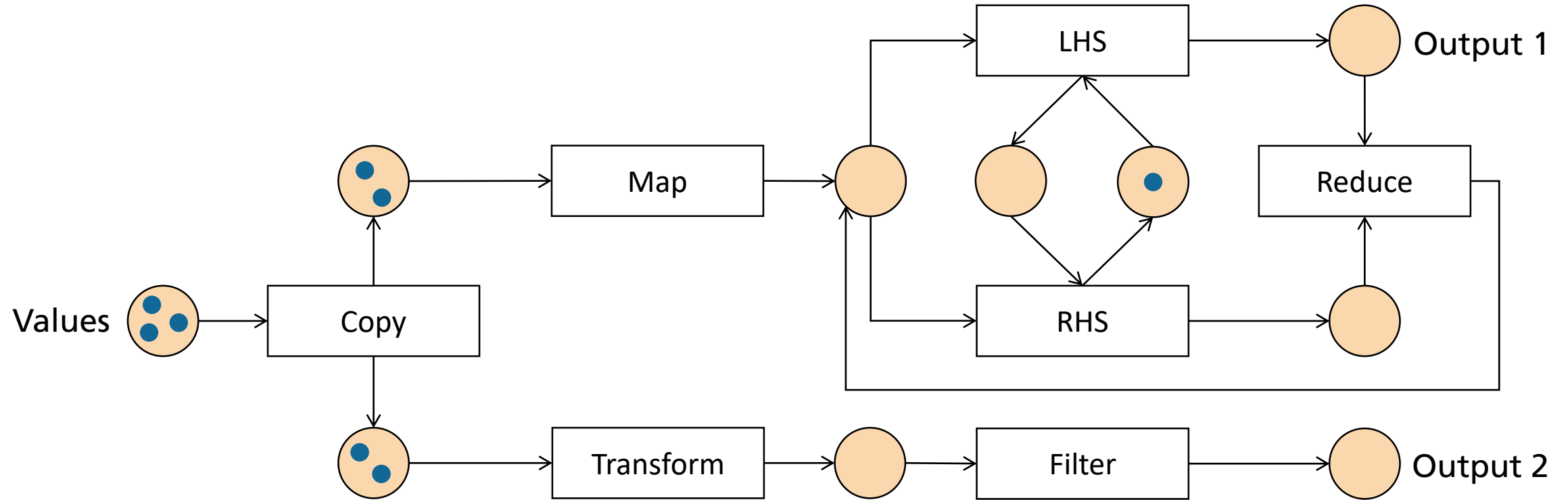
Definition:

A Petri net is a tuple $N = (P, T, F, M_0)$ where

- P is a finite set of places
- T is a finite set of transitions s.t. $P \cap T = \emptyset$
- $F \subseteq (P \times T) \cup (T \times P)$ is a set of arcs (“flow relation”)
- $M_0: P \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is a map representing the initial distribution of tokens, called the initial marking

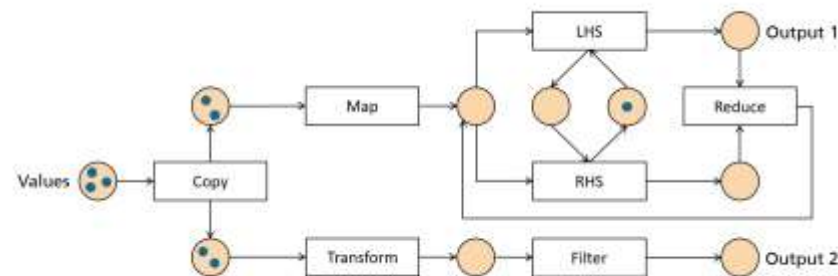


Application Workflow – Petri Nets



Application Workflow – Petri Nets

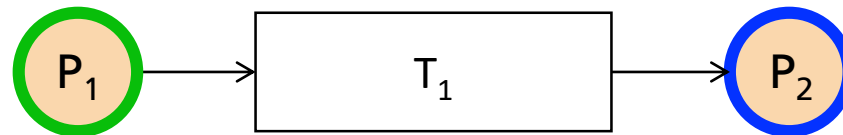
- Application workflow defined as Petri nets
 - Models parallel and distributed systems
 - Bipartite directed graph
- Task Parallelism vs. Data Parallelism
 - E.g., tasks Copy, Map, and Transform can be scheduled in parallel
 - E.g., 3 instances of Copy in parallel with 2 instances of Map and Transform



Application Workflow – Supported Extensions

Colored Petri nets:

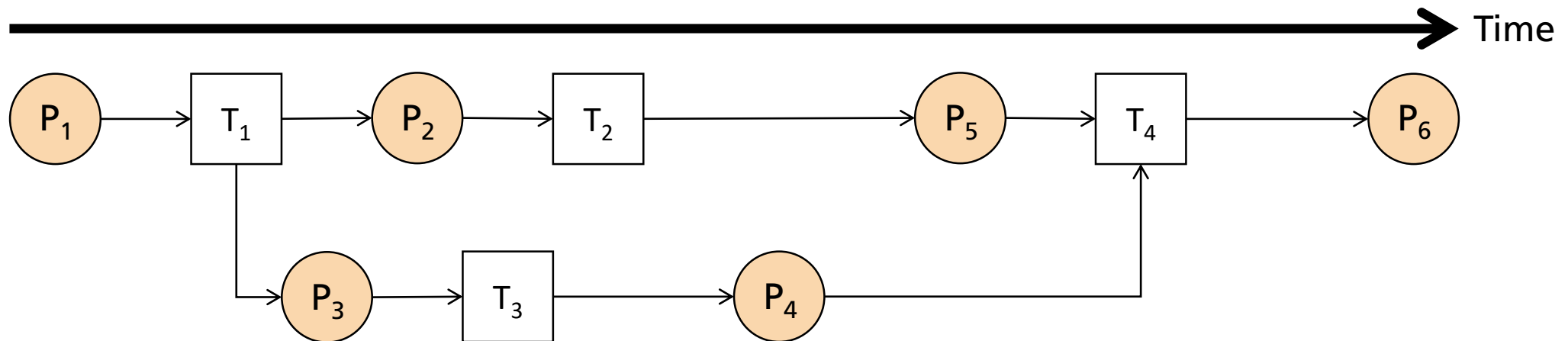
- Each place has a corresponding color set
- Each token on a place needs to have a color from the associated color set
- Colors are equivalent to data types



Application Workflow – Supported Extensions

Timed Transitions:

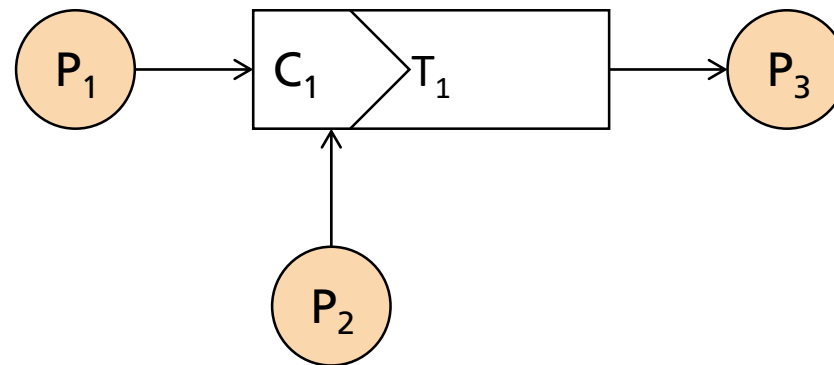
- Realistic task execution model
- Transitions have an associated runtime
- Tokens are not generated and consumed at the same time



Application Workflow – Supported Extensions

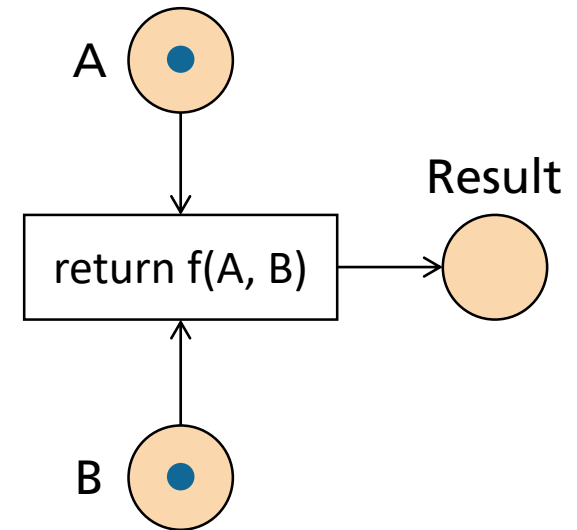
Conditional Transitions:

- Transition only triggers based on a token value pre-condition
- Turing completeness



Application Workflow – Tasks

- Tasks are extracted from the Petri net
- A task consists of:
 - 1 transition
 - 1 or more input places with 1 token each
 - 0 or more output places
- Tasks are reschedulable \Rightarrow Fault Tolerance
- Transitions are written in C/C++



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Summary

- GPI-Space provides:
 - A task-based workflow management system
 - Automatic workflow parallelization
 - Fault tolerant task execution
- Application workflows are defined as Petri nets
 - Models Task and Data Parallelism
 - Automatic separation of data and compute
 - Independence of technologies used within transitions
 - OmpSs, TBB, Kokkos, Thrust, Cuda, Vulkan, ...
 - GPI-2, MPI, ...

Questions?

