



## MG4GPU STATUS

## FOR CMS-MG JOINT MEETING 24.06.04



## CONTENTS



- Summary of steps in Event Generation
- Inspecting Potential Bottlenecks
- Discussion





Shell

#### From CMS gridpacks

Basic command for evt generation would be:

./runcmsgrid.sh \$NEVT \$RANDOMSEED \$NB\_CORE

In this scripts, it does:

- 1. Set up production environment (i.e. CMSSW)
- 2. Modify madevent/Cards/me5\_configuration.txt (e.g. nb\_core...)
- 3. Determine the no. of evts to be generated in each iteration.
- 4. Generate events. i.e.



5. Combine events / Check the no. of evts / Add scale and PDF weights to LHE files.





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./bin/gridrun 5000 \$SEED \$GRAN

5. Combine events / Check the no. of evts / Add scale and PDF weights to LHE files.

How to parallelize events?

- nb\_core setting not working in current version
- Submitting many evts with single thread only utilize <500MB of GPU
- submitting multiple times requires modification in the CMS workflow, especially in the steps afterward / or maybe just parallelize iteration loop?

Shell

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- Basic blocks are generating 5000 events in each iteration.
- For each iteration, need to prepare running directories again, e.g. copy & pasting ./madevent executable, ajobs, etc.

Shell

- Done by process/madevent/bin/internal/restore\_data



## FIRST BOTTLENECK



#### restore\_data: copy & pasting, untarring each subprocess directories

for i in `cat subproc.mg`; do cd \$i echo **\$i** rm -f ftn25 ftn26 >& /dev/null if [[ -e \$1\_results.dat ]]; then cp \$1\_results.dat results.dat >& /dev/null else cp results.dat \$1\_results.dat >& /dev/null fi for k in G\*; do if [[ ! -d **\$k** ]]; then continue fi cd \$k for j in \$1\_results.dat ; do if [[ -e **\$j** ]] ; then cp \$j results.dat else cp results.dat \$j fi done for j in \$1\_ftn26.gz ; do if [[ -e **\$j** ]]; then rm -f ftn26 >& /dev/null rm -f \$1\_ftn26 >& /dev/null gunzip \$j cp \$1\_ftn26 ftn26 gzip \$1\_ftn26 fi done cd ../ done cd ../ done



It takes a bit long time to prepare running directories before actual execution of madevent...

e.g. DY+4j has 1455(412560) processes(diagrams)

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## FIRST BOTTLENECK



#### Simple Test - Parallelizing restore\_data

- Used GNU parallelize command for restoring each subprocesses
- Generating 5k evts for each using condor, compared w/ and w/o parallelized restore\_data setup

w/o parallelization	FORTRAN CPP		CUDA
DY+2j	6m 8s	10m 51s	9m 20s
DY+3j	19m 29s	38m 32s	25m 1s
DY+4j	180m 18s Not much for CP this is not a majo	P: r bottleneck	106m 19s
w/ parallelization	FORTRAN	СРР	CJDA
DY+2j	5m 12s	10 <b>.</b> 733s	8m 14s
DY+3j	17m 50s	35m 32s	21 n 11s
DY+4j	202m 16s 🗕 🛁	x3 execution speed?	> 64m 33s
		Production time re	educed a lot for DY+4j CUDA





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This part does not take much time



### DISCUSSION



#### $\bigotimes$ Running event generation

Most of the bottlenecks coming from I/O bounds  $\rightarrow$  readonly gridpacks could be the option

No need to restore data,

No need to change from the options in CMS side

- Not sure if vectorized\_cpu options are I/O bounded or slow itself
  - $\rightarrow$  will try to measure actual timing for step by step
- W How will going to utilize parallelization in event generation tasks? Making nb\_core option runnable would seamlessly intergrated to CMS workflow (e.g. Hadronization...) If not, we might have to change the workflow from the CMS side itself
- Best choice (and the simplest) would be readonly + parallelize iterations

#### $\otimes$

#### **Regarding the physics processes**

- Most speed-ups are observed for high-multiplicity final states (DY+4j), both for the gridpack production and the event generation.
- Might useful in 2D-binned central samples(e.g. DY with (jet, HT)-binned)
- For BSM cases with high final-state multiplicity? (e.g. pp > go go > 6j...)





## **BACK UPS**

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# **GRIDPACK PRODUCTION**

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## ENVIRONMENTS



#### 🚸 HPCs

- ✓ Ixplus800(GPU): AMD EPYC 7313 16-core processor (AVX2 support), A100 GPU  $\rightarrow$  repeatedly halted
- SNU-server: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2699 v3 (72 cores, AVX2 support), no GPU
  - $\rightarrow$  tested FORTRAN/CPP gridpacks

Ixplus condor: possible to use A100 GPU nodes with 16 AMD cores with isolated environment restriction - 100 GB storage(based on AFS area), job halted after 3 days more than O(100) GB storage can be used in the node can access EOS area via xrootd still testing on > a week usage

#### Sidenotes

- For testing CPU usage in Ixplus condor, randomly matches to the nodes with 48/64 cores + AVX2 supports
- There is 4 A100 GPU node but the gridpack production failed if there is multiple GPUs

Might possible to use it for further testing....?



& & &

 $\checkmark$ 

 $\checkmark$ 

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## **PRODUCTION TIME**



#### Environments $\bigotimes$

vor Name	GPU	RAM	vCPUs	Disk	Ephemeral	Comments
large	V100	16 GB	4	56 GB	96 GB	[^1], deprecated
lxlarge	V100 (4x)	64 GB	16	80 GB	528 GB	[^1]
darge	T4	16 GB	4	64 GB	192 GB	[^1], deprecated
5xlarge	T4	168 GB	28	160 GB	1200 GB	[^1]
xlarge	V100S	16 GB	4	64 GB	192 GB	[^1]
4xlarge	V100S (4x)	64 GB	16	128 GB	896 GB	[^1]
p1.40g	A100 (1x)	120 GB	16	600 GB	-	[^1], AMD CPUs

atedly halted

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**A** Least validation

Compatible

	FORTRAN [pb]	CPP [pb]	CUDA [pb]
DY+0j	5704 \pm 10.11	5711 \pm 1.053	5710 \pm 1.484
DY+1j	3335 \pm 7.462	3535 \pm 1.263	3536 \pm 1.442
DY+2j	2228 \pm 3.143	2236 \pm 0.503	2237 \pm 0.4618
DY+3j	1375 \pm 1.265	1387 \pm 0.3515	1385 \pm 0.3288
DY+4j	883.4 \pm 0.3813	845.8 \pm 0.21	job running (> a week)
		•	•

A bit large errors / different xsecs for FORTRAN?



## **PRODUCTION TIME**



🔅 Results (full time)	72 Intel cores	72 Intel cores 1	batch job 6 AMD cores + 1 A100 GPI	
	FORTRAN	CPP	CUDA	
DY+0j	11m 31s	6m 32s	8m 1s	
DY+1j	9m 28s	11m 7s	17m 20s	
DY+2j	17m 15s 39m 33s 71		71m 25s	
DY+3j	185m 35s	316m 58s	274m 44s	
DY+4j	19362m 13s 13.5 days	16242m 59s 11.3 days	7682m 17s 5.3 days	

Used time command to estimate full production time

The only improvement...why?

- Only CUDA environment is isolated might exist some interruption by other jobs
- Market Ma



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All jobs tested in lxplus800 node



## **PRODUCTION TIME**



Results (full time)	72 Intel cores	72 Intel cores	batch job 16 AMD cores + 1 A100 GPU
	FORTRAN	CPP	CUDA
DY+0j	11m 31s	6m 32s	8m 1s
INFO: Building madevent in INFO: P0_dxsx_taptamdx INFO: Building madevent in INFO: P0_uux_epemgg INFO: Building madevent in INFO: P0_ddx_epemgg INFO: Building madevent in INFO: P0_uux_taptamgg INFO: Building madevent in INFO: P0_ddx_taptamgg INFO: Building madevent in	<pre>madevent_interface.py with ' sx madevent_interface.py with ' madevent</pre>	FORTRAN' matrix elements FORTRAN' matrix elements FORTRAN' matrix elements FORTRAN' matrix elements FORTRAN' matrix elements	Compilation (ME)
<pre>INFO: Idle: 1, Running: INFO: Idle: 0, Running: NFO: Idle: 0, Running: INFO: Idle: 0, Running: INFO: Idle: 0, Running: NFO: Idle: 0, Running: sum of cpu time of last st</pre>	9, Completed: 281 [ 0.02s 6, Completed: 284 [ 3.3s ] 3, Completed: 287 [ 10.5s 0, Completed: 290 [ 17.7s 0, Completed: 290 [ 17.7s ep: 58m04s		Execution (ME)



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	Results	(ME	calcu	lation -	executio	n)
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batch job

72 Intel cores	72 Intel cores (AVX2)	16 AMD cores + 1 A100 GPU	

	FORTRAN	CPP	CUDA
DY+0j	1.1s	24.4s	17.7s
DY+1j	4.9s	48.4s	31.6s
DY+2j	20.3s	4m 44s	2m 29s
DY+3j	1h 59m	3h 19m	33m 34s
DY+4j	315h 38m	247h 45m	108h 45m

- Only CUDA environment is isolated might exist some interruption by other jobs
- Checked x4(x3) improvement in DY+3j(4j)
- $\checkmark$  Compilation also takes big portion of the production



### **SUMMARY**



#### **Comparing timing estimations for FORTRAN/CPP/CUDA**

- Not much, even worse timing improvement compared to FORTRAN
- Major bottleneck is **compilation time** for CUDA
- Both compilation and execution slow in CPP?
- With current usage, expecting highest gain in processes with small no. of diagrams / >= 6 final states



## PREVIOUS PARTIAL RESULTS



#### Standalone

Process	x- sec[pb]	error[pb]	diagrams (processes)	timing (FORTRAN)	timing (CPP)	timing (CUDA)
DY+0j	5711	1.054	30 (15)	11m 48s	2m 12s	6m 36s
DY+1j	3535	1.263	180 (45)	14m 3s	2m 58s	9m 50s
DY+2j	2236	0.5005	3120 (285)	34m 12s	8m 18s	41m 31s
DY+3j	1386	0.3747	27600 (435)	230m 38s	31m 24s	125m 25s
DY+4j			412560 (1455)			





Results	48 Intel	48 Intel, avx2	16 AMD + 1 A100 GPU	
	FORTRAN	СРР	CUDA	
DY+0j	7m 59s	8m 38s	8m 1s	
DY+1j	9m 27s	21m 3s	17m 20s	
DY+2j	21m 24s	85m 6s	71m 25s	
DY+3j	293m 38s	698m 41s	274m 44s	
DY+4j	job running (> a week)	18509m 11s	7682m 17s	
	•	64 Intel, avx2	•	

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Assuming running the scripts in Ixplus (but the only requirement is cvmfs)

- 1. clone genproduction repo git clone <u>https://github.com/choij1589/genproductions.git</u> checkout mg4gpu
- 2. go to /bin/Madgraph5\_aMCatNLO cd /bin/Madgraph5\_aMCatNLO
- 3. Basic usage of the gridpack\_generation script is ./gridpack\_generation \$PROCESSNAME \$CARDDIR
- 4. I have put the GPU cards in cards/13p6TeV/mg4gpu, for DY+0j with CUDA just run ./gridpack\_generation DY0j\_LO\_5f\_CUDA cards/13p6TeV/mg4gpu/DY0j\_LO\_5f\_CUDA



## **PROJECT UPDATES**



#### Integrating MG4GPU to CMS-genproduction [genproduction/mg4gpu]

- Based on the master branch(for RUN3 production) updated patches for MG352 / mg4gpu
- Workflow: Environment setup(e.g. CMSSW / CUDA) download MG apply patches
   compile processes ME calc. systematic calc. tarring gridpack

#### Major bottlenecks for large gridpacks

Previously used git clone for downloading mg4gpu: large repo, takes ~ 10 min. to clone
 Compressed the repo in EOS area, untar the repo rather than downloading: ~ 4 min.
 No change in tarring gridpack, can be improved by removing unnecessary files / multithreading

#### Two major patches for mg4gpu side





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- 🖉 Two major patches for mg4gpu side
  - Tested gridpack generation time with DY+0/1/2/3/4j processes [run cards]



1	set sde_strategy 1
2	set vector_size 8192
3	set cudacpp_backend CUDA

DY4j\_LO\_5f\_CUDA\_customizecards.dat





Flame Graph FORTRAN 1770.26s ffv1\_1 python3









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Flame Graph FORTRAN 1770.26s python3 CUDA 2759.92s printf vfprintf xbin python3





svg files in [lxplus]

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