MPI Has Failed Now What ?

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Failed ?!? Yeah, Right.

- MPI is widely used in HPC.
 - Millions of lines of code.
 - Supported by all vendors.
- MPI has reduced the cost of HPC.
 - Applications are easier to port to new machines.
 - ISVs maintain single code base.
 - Larger pool of human expertise, tools.
 - Everybody can write parallel codes, even physicists.
- MPI is a good programming interface.
 - Implicitly express locality.
 - Does not rely on compilers.
 - Simple error handling.
 - Support communication/computation overlap.



The Devil's Advocate

- MPI is not portable.
 - Look for "undefined" or "implementation dependent" in the spec.
 - False buffering assumption can deadlock valid MPI codes.
- MPI is not efficient.
 - Force matching and/or copy even when locality is not important.
 - Unexpected messages, matching in linear time, MPI-2 RMA.
- MPI is not scalable.
 - Everybody knows about everybody else.
- MPI is not fault-tolerant.
 - Spec assumes reliable message transmission, no async errors.
 - Après moi le deluge (After me comes the floods, Louis XV).
- MPI is in the HPC ghetto.
 - Real world uses Socket.



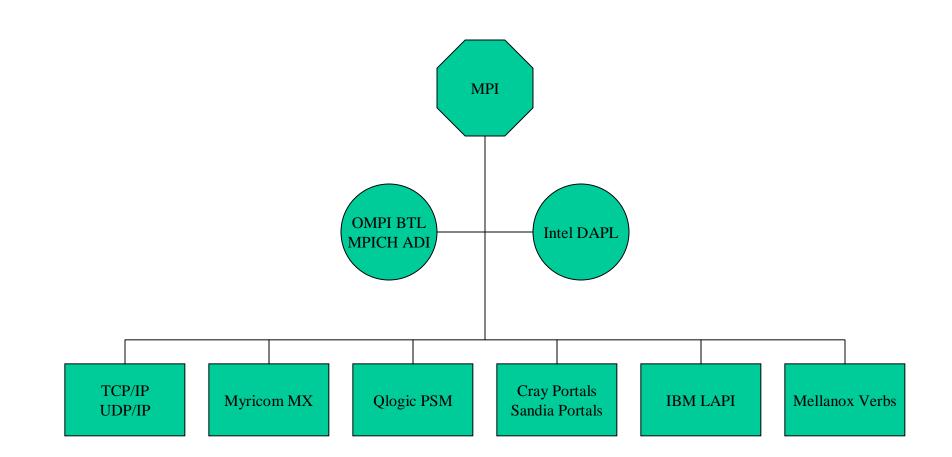
MPI Cannot Be Fixed

- MPI Forum can only add things, too much inertia to really reform the Interface.
- Most problems are semantic (ex. matching) or interfacebased (ex. error handling).
 - Require major changes to the foundations of the Interface.
- *Sub-setting* is not a solution.
 - Narrow down some part of the Interface (for example removing ANY_SENDER).
 - Mostly targeted at performance.
- FT-MPI and other proposals are not practical.
- Define a small, well-defined, fault-tolerant, scalable, efficient interface below MPI.



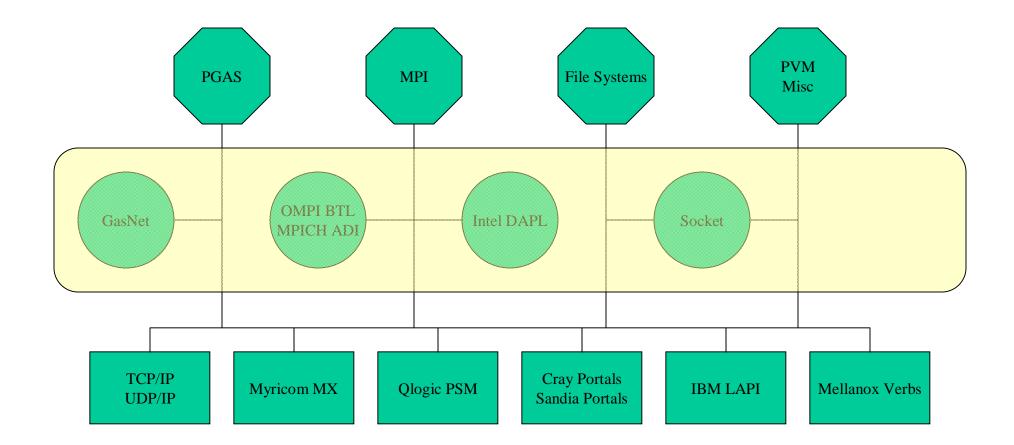
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The MPI World



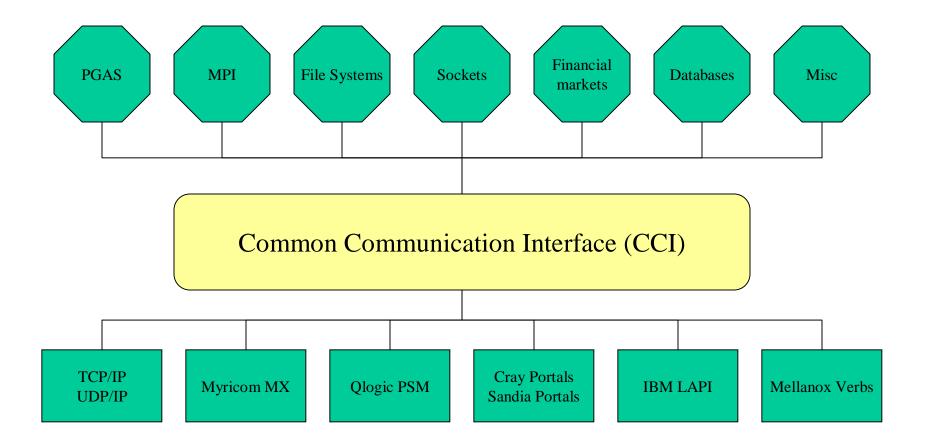


The HPC Ghetto



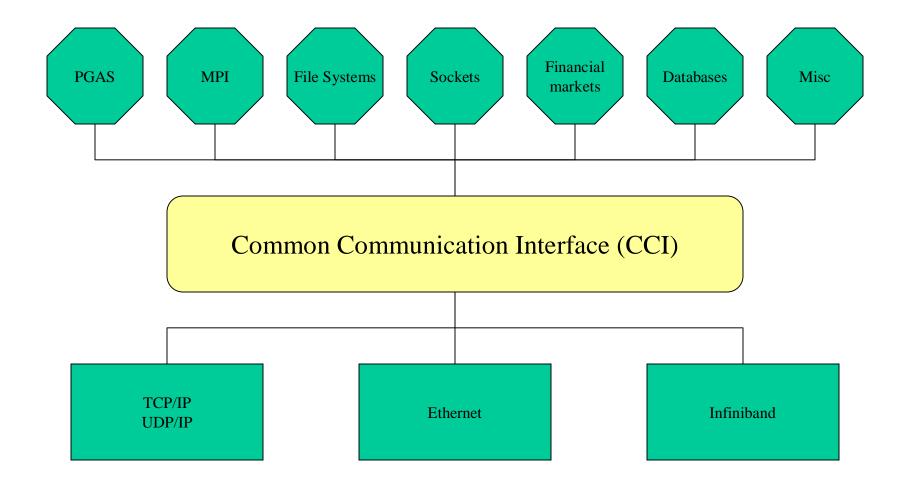


The Unified World





The Refined Unified World





Common Communication Interface (CCI)

- Actives Messages and RMA operations.
- Operations are always non-blocking.
 - Incentive for communication/computation overlap.
- No assumed order on the wire.
 - Allow for multi-rails and/or adaptive routing.
- Asynchronous progress.
 - Threads or event-driven runtime.
 - Explicit progress function for backup.
- No per-connection resources (no QPs), but not connection-less (state).
- Local completion == Remote completion.
 - All error notifications are synchronous.
- Callbacks on operations' state transitions.



Active Messages

- Semantics:
 - Always buffering on send side.
 - Separate Header and Data.
 - Message size limited to MTU (no order on wire).
 - Handler called on receive side, asynchronously or in progress function.
 - Access to Header and Data buffers limited to handler lifetime.
 - Possibility to "borrow" Data buffer for zero-copy deferred access.
- Implementation benefits:
 - Simple MTU-sized send and receive rings.
 - Implicit flow-control.
 - Handler can be executed on a host, a NIC, a GPU.



Remote Memory Access Operations

• Semantics:

- One-sided operations.
- Never buffering on local side.
- Explicit memory regions management.
 - Virtual memory regions for custom mappings.
- Express dependencies between groups of operations (including Active Messages).
- Regular non-contiguous access (n-dimension stride) local/remote.
- Atomic operations.
- Implementation benefits:
 - Can be implemented on top of Active Messages.
 - Dependencies (order) can be enforced on remote side.
 - Virtual regions piggyback IOMMU for global memory allocator.



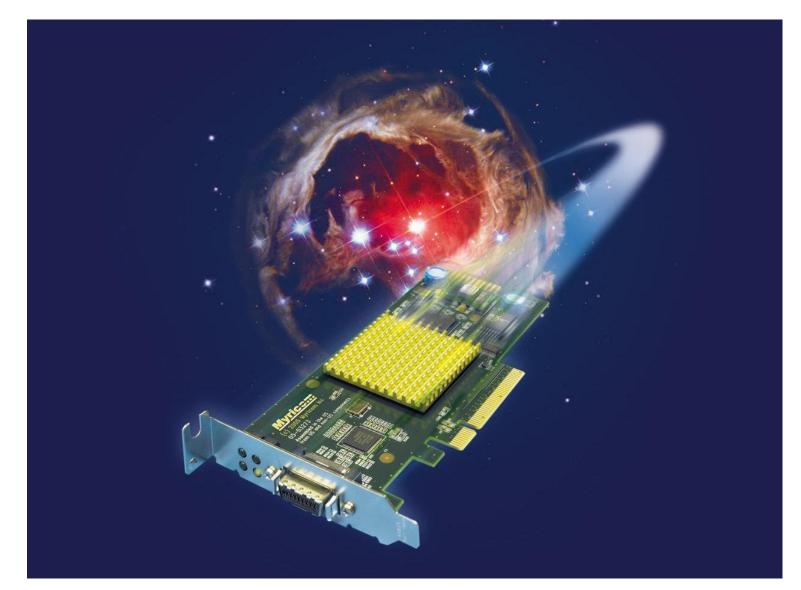
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Status

- Technical spec in still in early development.
- CCI is not a Public Forum.
 - Right now, a more or less formal group of experts.
 - Public input later in the process.
- CCI is gaining momentum.
 - A number of vendors have joined or expressed great interest.
 - Some middlewares maintainers cried of joy.
- Proof is in the pudding.
 - Early implementations of CCI over common low-level vendor interfaces.
 - Early ports of various middlewares on top of CCI.
- Ethernet unification is a great drive.



Thank you! Questions?





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