

科学计算环境初步

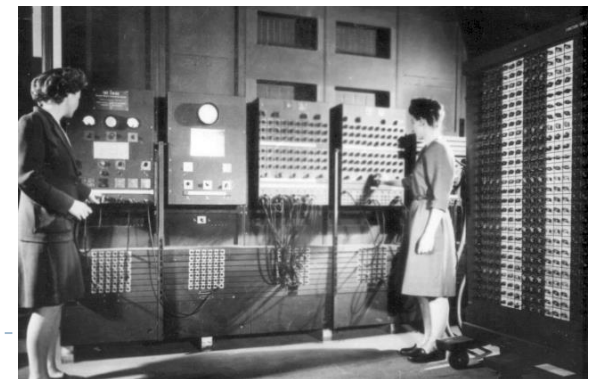
李震宇 (USTC)

Outline

- ▶ 硬件与操作系统
- ▶ 常用软件
 - ▶ 文本编辑：vim、emacs
 - ▶ 图形图像：gimp、gnuplot
- ▶ 作业管理系统
- ▶ 编程与软件
 - ▶ 编程语言 (脚本：bash、python；编译：Fortran)
 - ▶ 编译工具 (make)
 - ▶ 数学库
- ▶ 软件包
 - ▶ VASP编译

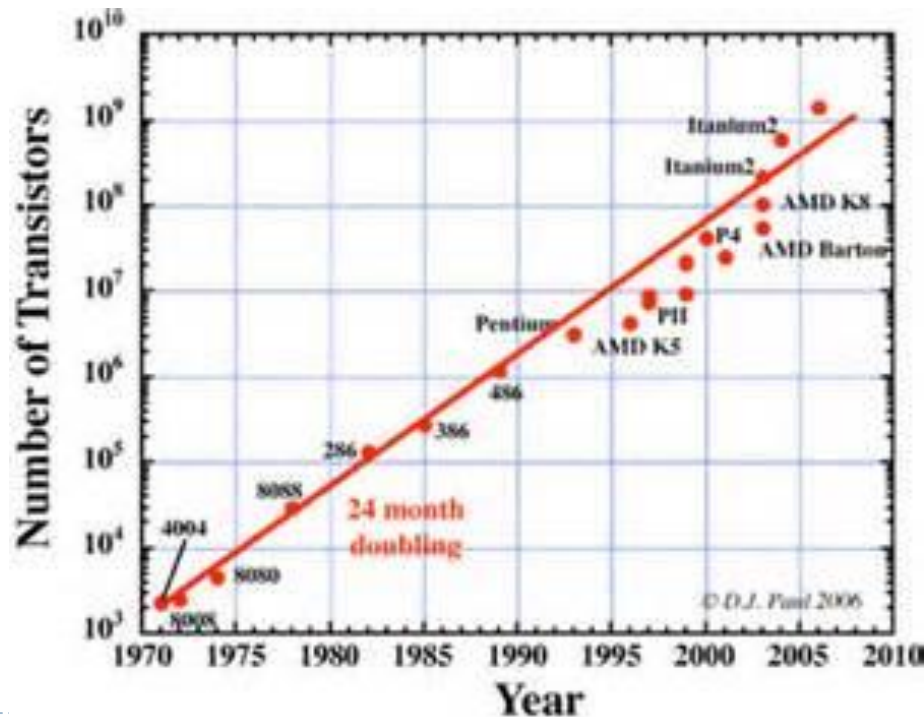
计算机基本组成

- ▶ A computer is a general purpose device that can be programmed to carry out a finite set of arithmetic or logical operations (from wikipedia).
- ▶ central processing unit (CPU)
- ▶ memory (RAM and ROM)
- ▶ peripheral devices



CPU与摩尔定律

- ▶ 复杂指令集CISC (x86, Pentium、Core、Xeon)
- ▶ 精简指令集RISC (PowerPC、SPARC、MIPS、Alpha)
- ▶ 显式并行指令计算EPIC (ia64, Itanium)



超级计算机

- ▶ 从大型机到集群系统
- ▶ 在科学计算中应用广泛
- ▶ 能效, FLOPS/Watt

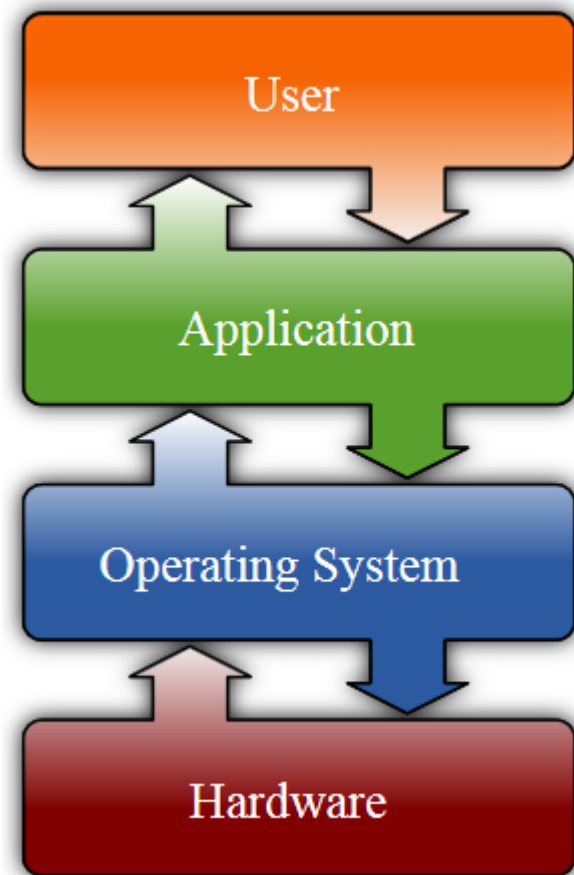


Year	Supercomputer	Peak speed	Location	
2008	IBM Roadrunner	1.026 PFLOPS	Los Alamos, USA	Blue Gene/P
		1.105 PFLOPS		
2009	Cray Jaguar	1.759 PFLOPS	Oak Ridge, USA	
2010	Tianhe-IA	2.566 PFLOPS	Tianjin, China	
2011	Fujitsu K computer	10.51 PFLOPS	Kobe, Japan	
2012	Cray Titan	17.59 PFLOPS	Oak Ridge, USA	
2013	NUDT Tianhe-2	33.86 PFLOPS	Guangzhou, China	



操作系统

- ▶ 进程管理 (Processing management)
- ▶ 内存管理 (Memory management)
- ▶ 文件系统 (File system)
- ▶ 网络通信 (Networking)
- ▶ 安全机制 (Security)
- ▶ 用户界面 (User interface)
- ▶ 驱动程序 (Device drivers)



常见操作系统

▶ Windows



▶ Mac OS

▶ Mach内核: System vX.X, Mac OS 8, Mac OS 9

▶ Darwin内核(BSD UNIX based): Mac OS X

▶ UNIX

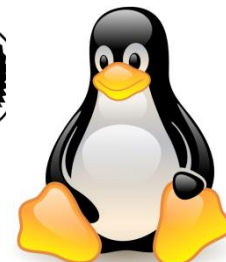
▶ AIX, HP/UX, Solaris, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, NetBSD, ...

▶ GNU/Linux

▶ GNU's Not UNIX (Richard Stallman)

▶ GNU GPL版权许可下的内核(Linus Torvalds)

▶ Debian, Ubuntu, Fedora, Red hat, SUSE, ...



Tux

Linux操作系统常用命令

- ▶ Bash (Bourne-Again SHell)
- ▶ 文件：pwd, cd, ls, find, cp, scp, ln, mkdir, mv, rm, touch, tar, chgrp, chmod, chown, df, du, mount
- ▶ 文本：cat, less, more, tail, diff, grep, awk, sed, vi
- ▶ 作业：bg, fg, kill, nohup, sudo, source, ps, top, whereis, which, man
- ▶ 用户：passwd, export, quota, su, who
- ▶ 其他：expr, set, ping, traceroute, ssh
- ▶ 输入输出重定向与管道：>, >>, n>&m, <, |



XWindow系统

- ▶ X窗口系统是一种以位图方式显示的软件窗口系统。
- ▶ 采用C/S的架构模型，具有“网络透明性”。
 - ▶ `export DISPLAY=host:0`
- ▶ XFree86 → X.org (X11R7.7)
- ▶ 桌面环境
 - ▶ KDE(Qt)
 - ▶ GNOME(gtk+)
- ▶ Windows下的X server
 - ▶ Cygwin/X、Xming
- ▶ X程序
 - ▶ xterm



GNOME™



常见网络互联方案

- ▶ 局域网：Ethernet over twisted pair (10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, and 1000BASE-T)
- ▶ 节点间互联
 - ▶ Ethernet (10GBASE-X, 40GBASE-X, 100GBASE-X)
 - ▶ Infiniband (aggregate links)

	SDR	DDR	QDR	FDR-10	FDR	EDR
1X	2 Gb/s	4 Gb/s	8 Gb/s	10.3125 Gb/s	13.64 Gb/s	25 Gb/s
4X	8 Gb/s	16 Gb/s	32 Gb/s	41.25 Gb/s	54.54 Gb/s	100 Gb/s
12X	24 Gb/s	48 Gb/s	96 Gb/s	123.75 Gb/s	163.64 Gb/s	300 Gb/s

*actual data rate, not signaling rate

**run *ibhosts* and *ibstat* for info

- ▶ Myrinet (Myrinet 2000, Myri 10G)
-



网络服务：telnet/rsh/ssh

- ▶ Telnet: TCP/IP协议族的一项，是Internet远端登录服务的标准协议和主要方式，常使用23号端口。
 - ▶ rsh: 以另外的用户身份甚至在另外的计算机上远程使用shell
 - ▶ SSH(Secure Shell): 创建在应用层和传输层基础上的一项安全协议，为计算机上的Shell提供安全高效的传输和使用环境，常使用22号端口。
 - ▶ OpenSSH为其开放源代码实现。
 - ▶ `ssh-keygen -t rsa`
 - ▶ `cp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub ~/.ssh/authorized_keys`
 - ▶ Windows客户端程序: putty
-



网络服务：ftp/scp

- ▶ FTP (File Transfer Protocol): TCP网络上文件传输协议。
 - ▶ 匿名服务: anonymous
 - ▶ 主动模式: 客户端从一个任意的非特权端口 N ($N > 1024$)连接到服务器的命令端口(21), 然后开始监听 $N+1$ 端口, 并发送FTP命令“port $N+1$ ”。服务器从数据端口(20)连接到客户端 $N+1$ 端口。
 - ▶ 被动模式: 客户端打开任意两个端口($N > 1024$ 和 $N+1$)。从端口 N 连接服务器的端口21, 提交PASV命令。服务器开启数据端口($P > 1024$), 并发送PORT P 命令给客户端。客户端发起从 $N+1$ 到 P 的连接。
- ▶ SCP (Secure copy): 基于ssh协议的安全文件传输。
 - ▶ Windows客户端程序: WinSCP



vim文本编辑

- ▶ 从vi发展出来的一个文本编辑器(Vi IMproved)
- ▶ VIM许可证协议，兼容GPL，包含一些慈善条款
- ▶ 模式
 - ▶ 普通模式(启动默认模式)
 - ▶ 插入模式(按a或i进入)
 - ▶ 可视模式(操纵文本块)
 - ▶ 命令行模式(“:”键执行命令，“/”或“?”键搜索)
- ▶ 主要优点
 - ▶ 简洁、高效、普及
 - ▶ 让“QWERTY”键盘用户将手指保持在默认键位上，使编辑肘手指移动更少。



emacs 文本编辑

- ▶ 源自 Editor MACroS，宏编辑器
- ▶ GNU Emacs 和 XEmacs
- ▶ 使用 lisp 作为扩展语言
- ▶ 模式：基于文本类型
- ▶ 主要优点：多功能、高可扩展性、高可定制性
- ▶ 编辑器之战
 - ▶ Emacs 是“一个伟大的操作系统，只缺个体面的编辑器”
 - ▶ “Escape Meta Alt Control Shift”或者“EMACS Makes Any Computer Slow”
 - ▶ vi 有两个模式：“不停地哗哗叫”和“搞砸一切”。



Gimp图像处理

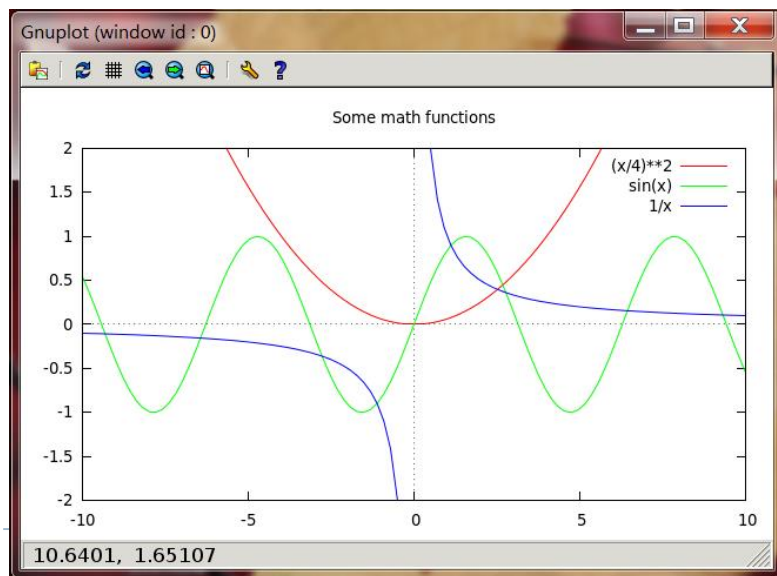
- ▶ GNU Image Manipulation Program: 一款跨平台开放源代码图像处理自由软件。
- ▶ 支持GNU/Linux、MS Windows、Mac OS X等平台。
- ▶ 能够实现多种图像处理方面的要求, 包括照片润饰、图像合成和创建图像
- ▶ <<写给大家看的设计书>> Robin Williams
 - ▶ 对齐、亲密性、重复、对比



gnuplot绘图

- ▶ 一个基于命令行的产生函数、数据和拟合的二维/三维图的软件 (不是基于GPL发布)。

```
gnuplot> set title "Some math functions"  
gnuplot> set xrange [-10:10]  
gnuplot> set yrange [-2:2]  
gnuplot> set zeroaxis  
gnuplot> plot (x/4)**2, sin(x), 1/x
```



作业管理系统

- ▶ 作业排队提交、优先级管理、动态负载平衡、日志与统计分析。。。
- ▶ Portable Batch System (PBS)
 - ▶ OpenPBS、Torque、PBS Pro
 - ▶ `qsub -N name -q queue -l nodes=4:ppn=12 job.pbs`
 - ▶ `qstat, qdel, pbsnodes`
 - ▶ `pbs_sched` → Maui
- ▶ IBM Platform LSF (Load Sharing Facility)
 - ▶ `bsub -n 8 -q queue < job.lsf`
 - ▶ `bjobs, bhist, bkill, bqueues, bhosts`



编程语言

▶ 脚本语言

- ▶ 解释执行，开发效率优先
- ▶ 自动批处理、Web编程、文字处理、“胶水”语言
- ▶ bash, lisp, javascript, awk, sed, perl, python...

▶ 编译语言

- ▶ 编写、编译、链接、运行 (edit-compile-link-run)
- ▶ 运行效率优先
- ▶ C, Basic, Pascal, Fortran

▶ 数据结构和算法

- ▶ 面向对象程序设计(Object-oriented programming)
 - ▶ 类、对象、方法、封装、继承、多态(Polymorphism)
-



Python语言

- ▶ 哲学：优雅、明确、简单，反对“总是有多种方法来
做同一件事情” (perl)
- ▶ 使用缩进(4个空格)来定义语句块
- ▶ 完全面向对象，函数、模块、数字、字符串都是对象。
- ▶ Python 2.7 → Python 3.0
- ▶ Numpy、Scipy
- ▶ matplotlib、pylab (an alternative to MATLAB)



C语言

- ▶ 最流行的计算机编程语言
- ▶ 接近硬件底层，已取代汇编语言用来编写Linux内核
- ▶ 编译预处理(C preprocessor)
 - ▶ `#include <stdio.h>`
 - ▶ `#define PI 3.14159`
 - ▶ 条件编译：`#if`, `#ifdef`, `#ifndef`, `#else`, `#elif`, `#endif`



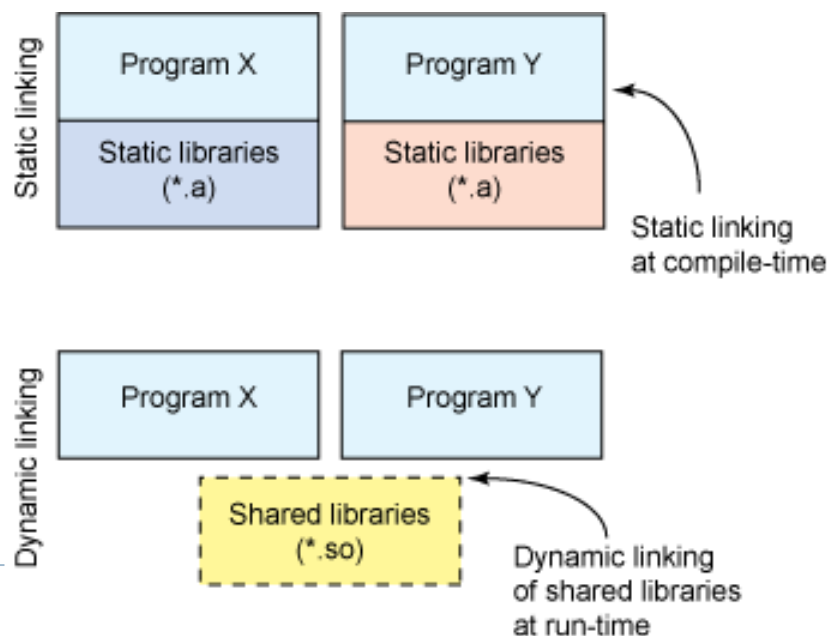
GCC

- ▶ GNU Compiler Collection
- ▶ 前端：产生Abstract syntax tree
 - ▶ 支持Ada, C, C++, Fortran, Java, Objective C, Go...
- ▶ 中间层：优化
- ▶ 后端：产生机器代码
 - ▶ 支持Alpha, ia32(x86), x86-64, ia64, MIPS, SPARC...



Libraries

- ▶ 库是用于开发软件的子程序集合
- ▶ 静态链接：在链接时将库的内容加入到可执行程序中
 - ▶ `/path/libmylib.a`
 - ▶ `-L/path -lmylib`
- ▶ 动态链接：在可执行文件装载时或运行时，由操作系统的装载程序加载库
 - ▶ `/path/libmylib.so.version`
 - ▶ `ln -sf ... /path.libmylib.so`
 - ▶ `ldd vasp`
 - ▶ `ldconfig -p`
 - ▶ `/etc/ld.so.config`
 - ▶ `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`



GNU binutils

- ▶ as: 汇编器
- ▶ ld: 连接器
- ▶ ar: 维护静态库文件，可做创建、修改和取出的操作
 - ▶ `ar rcs libmylib.a mylib.o`
- ▶ nm: 显示目标文件内的符号
- ▶ objdump: 显示目标文件的相关信息，亦可反汇编
- ▶ ranlib: 产生静态库的索引



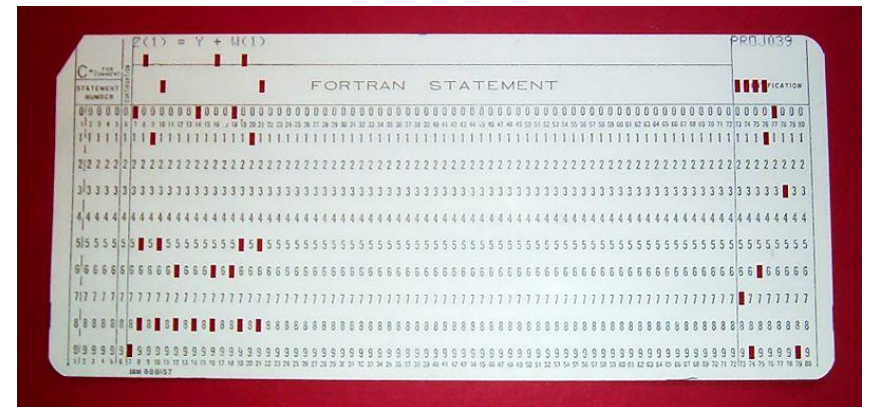
GNU Make

- ▶ 通过读取“makefile”的文件，自动化建构软件
 - ▶ 在非UNIX环境中，通常使用IDE
 - ▶ makefile语法
 - ▶ MACRO = definition
 - ▶ target [target ...]: [component ...]
-\$(RM) target
@echo “starting...”
 - ▶ 后缀规则 from.to: ; COMMAND... (. SUFFIXES: .from .to)
 - ▶ 模式规则 %.o: %.c ; COMMAND...
 - ▶ \$@ (目标文件), \$(目标静态库成员), \$<(第一个依赖文件), \$*(模式规则中的茎), \$?(比目标文件更新的依赖文件), \$^(所有依赖文件), \$+(同上, 含重复)
-



Fortran语言

- ▶ **Formula Translation**, 第一个高级编程语言
- ▶ 广泛应用于数值计算, 积累大量优秀源程序
- ▶ 矩阵元素列优先
- ▶ FORTRAN 77 → Fortran 90/95 → Fortran 2003/2008
 - ▶ 固定列格式与自由格式
 - ▶ OOP支持
- ▶ 编译器
 - ▶ PGI, Absoft, Intel
 - ▶ gfortran from gcc, g95



Intel Fortran Compiler

- ▶ 下载Intel® Composer XE for Linux 非商业版本
- ▶ 运行install.sh安装
 - ▶ 输入email收到的序列号
 - ▶ 选择安装如下组件
 - ▶ Intel Fortran Compiler XE 13.1 Update 3 on Intel(R) 64
 - ▶ Intel Math Kernel Library 11.0 Update 5 on Intel(R) 64
- ▶ 设置环境变量
 - ▶ `source /opt/.../bin/compilervars.sh intel64`
 - ▶ `source /opt/.../mkl/bin/mklvars.sh intel64`
- ▶ 类似方法可以安装Intel C/C++编译器



BLAS数学库

- ▶ Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms
 - ▶ Level 1: scalar, vector and vector-vector operations
 - ▶ Level 2: matrix-vector operations
 - ▶ Level 3: matrix-matrix operations
 - ▶ 命名规则
 - ▶ S (real), D (double precision), C (complex), Z(complex*16)
 - ▶ **G**eneral, **G**eneral **B**and, **S**Ymmetric, **H**Ermitian, **T**riangular
 - ▶ DGEMM: $\alpha op(A)op(B)+\beta C$, $op(X)=X, X^T, X^H$; C- $m \times n$
 - ▶ 不同的实现版本
 - ▶ 硬件厂商优化: MKL from intel
 - ▶ 第三方优化: GotoBLAS/OpenBLAS, ATLAS (automatically tuned)
-



LAPACK数学库

- ▶ 针对解线性方程组、最小二乘、本征值、奇异值等问题的Fortran90 (from v3.2, 2008)程序库
- ▶ 高效运行在基于缓存的体系结构
- ▶ driver, computational, and auxiliary routines
- ▶ 大量计算基于对BLAS的调用。辅助函数ILAENV可以返回最佳块尺寸。如果返回值为1，不采用块运算，调用Level 2的BLAS函数而不是Level 3

L	A	P	A	C	K
L	-A	P	-A	C	-K
L	A	P	A	-C	-K
L	-A	P	-A	-C	K
L	A	-P	-A	C	K
L	-A	-P	A	C	-K

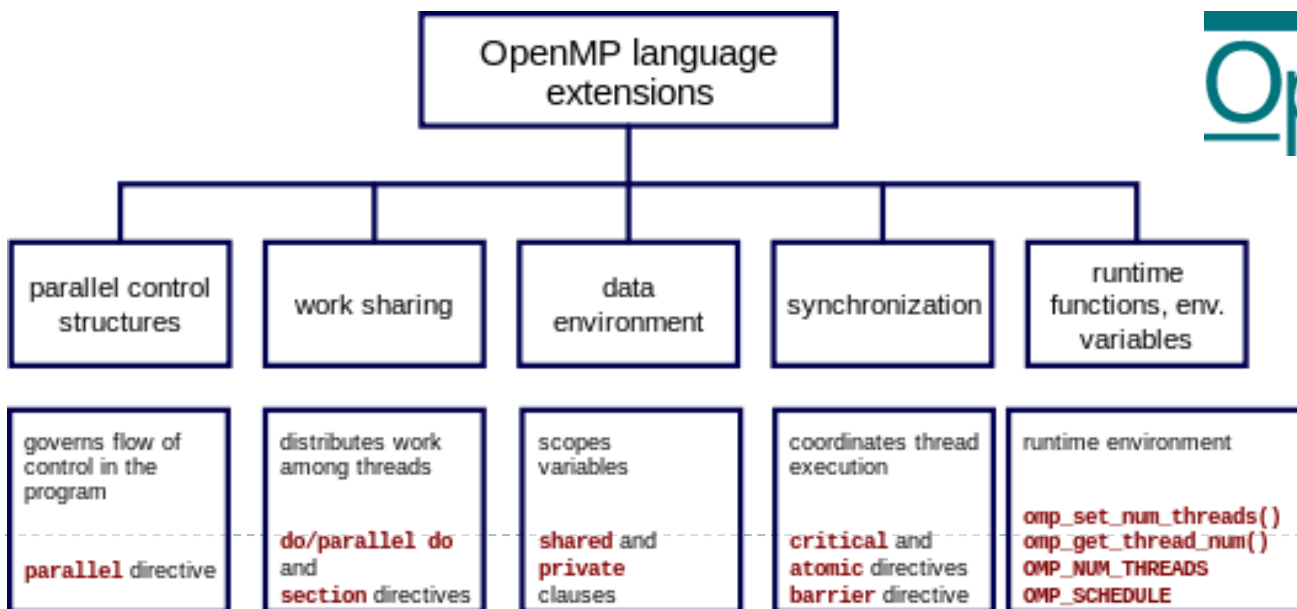
FFTW数学库

- ▶ 快速傅立叶变换: $O(n^2) \rightarrow O(n \log n)$
- ▶ Fastest Fourier Transform in the West (MIT)
- ▶ 用C语言编写, 但有Fortran接口
- ▶ 高效的原因
 - ▶ 包含多种算法, 对一个给定的尺寸, 可以通过这些算法的组合运用(a plan)获得高的性能
 - ▶ 通过代码产生器(genfft in OCaml)产生高度优化的代码
 - ▶ 通过显式的分治策略从多级存储硬件架构中获得好处



OpenMP

- ▶ Open Multi-Processing, 一套支持跨平台共享内存方式的多线程并发的编程API, 支持C,C++和Fortran
- ▶ 通过在源代码中加入专用的预处理指令, 由编译器自动将程序进行并行化
 - ▶ `#pragma omp <directive> [clause[[,] clause] ...]`
- ▶ 环境变量 `OMP_NUM_THREADS`



MPI

- ▶ Message Passing Interface
- ▶ 大多数信息传递接口的实现为库，不需要编译器支持。
- ▶ 基本概念
 - ▶ Communicator objects connect groups of processes in the MPI session.
 - ▶ Point-to-point: MPI_Send
 - ▶ Collective: MPI_Bcast, MPI_Reduce
 - ▶ Derived datatypes: MPI_INT, MPI_CHAR, MPI_DOUBLE



Open-MPI安装

▶ 运行configuration进行配置

- ▶ `./configure --prefix=/usr/local/openmpi CC=icc CXX=icpc F77=ifort FC=ifort`

▶ 编译安装

- ▶ `make; sudo make install`

▶ 设置环境变量

- ▶ `export PATH=/usr/local/openmpi/bin:${PATH}`
- ▶ `export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/openmpi/lib:${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}`

▶ 查看安装情况

- ▶ `ompi_info | grep "MCA btl"`



Open-MPI

- ▶ Modular Component Architecture (MCA)
 - ▶ Framework, Component, Module
- ▶ 三层模型
 - ▶ OMPI – the MPI layer
 - ▶ allocator, btl (Byte Transfer Layer), ...
 - ▶ ORTE – the run-time layer (Run-Time Environment)
 - ▶ errmgr, filem, ras (resource allocation system), ...
 - ▶ OPAL – the operating system/platform layer (Portable Access Layer)
 - ▶ backtrace, crs (checkpoint and restart service), timer, ...
- ▶ 运行
 - ▶ `mpirun -np 8 -machinefile hosts --mca btl openib,self,sm vasp.x`



Blacs/PBLAS/ScaLAPACK

- ▶ Basic Linear Algebra Communication Subprograms, 支持CMMD, MPI, MPL, NX, PVM
- ▶ Process grid, contexts, and ID-less communication
- ▶ Parallel BLAS: PDGEMM
- ▶ ScaLAPACK
 - ▶ Initialize the process grid (SL_INIT)
 - ▶ Distribute the matrix on the process grid (DESCINIT)
 - ▶ Call ScaLAPACK routine
 - ▶ Release the process grid (BLACS_GRIDEXIT)



异构化体系并行计算

▶ Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)

▶ Compute Unified Device Architecture (CUDA) by Nvidia

- ▶ C语言编译器(nvcc)
- ▶ CUDA FFT、BLAS库
- ▶ CUDA runtime 驱动

▶ Open Computing Language (OpenCL)

- ▶ Intel, IBM, AMD, Nvidia, Apple, Sumsang, ARM...

▶ Intel 集成众核(Many Integrated Core, MIC)架构

- ▶ 至强融核(Xeon Phi)协处理器
- ▶ 更小的内核和硬件线程，以及更宽的矢量单元
- ▶ 仍然基于x86架构，应用软件移植方便。通过重核来实现粗粒度并行，通过指令级并行实现细粒度并行。



VASP简介

- ▶ Vienna Ab-initio Simulation Package
- ▶ Total energy calculation
- ▶ Geometry optimization
- ▶ Molecular dynamics
- ▶ Transition state location
- ▶ Lattice dynamics
- ▶ Chemical shift
- ▶ Core level shift
- ▶ Excited state
- ▶ ...



VASP编译

- ▶ `make vasp.5.lib`
 - ▶ `make vasp.5.3`, based on `makefile.linux_ifc_P4` shipped with VASP
 - ▶ **sequential:** `ifort, MKL(blas, lapack, fftw)`
 - ▶ **parallel:** `mpif90(ifort), MKL(scalapack)`
 - ▶ **G-only:** `-DwNGZhalf`

 - ▶ 上机实践：编译串行单k点版本VASP程序，测试CACHE等编译参数对计算速度的影响
-

