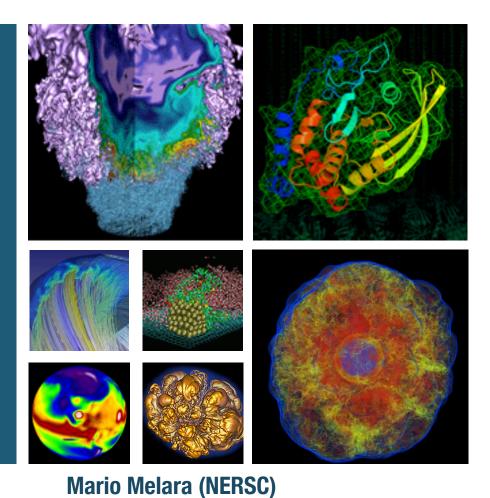
Using Spack to Manage Software on Cray Supercomputers



Todd Gamblin (LLNL)

Gregory Becker (LLNL)

Robert French (ORNL)







State of Software in HPC



- Scientific software large and complex (multiple dependencies)
- HPC teams support different versions of software
- Same packages installed but built with different compilers/libraries/etc





Tools for HPC Software



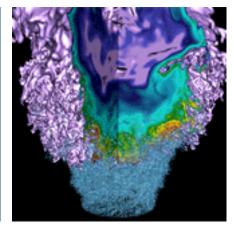
Package managers for HPC

- Smithy (ORNL)
- SWTools (ORNL)
- EasyBuild (UGhent)
- Maali (Pawsey)
- Spack (LLNL)

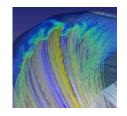




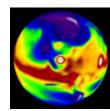
The Supercomputing PACKage Manager

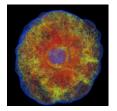


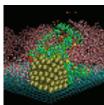
















SuperComputing PACKage Manager



Spack included many features of interest to us at NERSC

- Easy to install and use
- Packages are flexible
 - Build a range of versions for each package.
 - LLNL our close neighbors!
 - Todd Gamblin and Greg Becker (lead developers)

Lacked compatibility with our Cray systems

- Work needed to adapt Spack to Cray systems
- Originally used on LLNL Linux clusters





Package template files



- Allow different options to be chosen
- Can pick and choose dependencies, variants, compilers.
- Automatic patching
- Control over combinatorial space of a package.
- Wrapper for common file and build functions
 - configure(), make()
- Can modify build environment for package and it's dependents.







Package template file

Example of a package template file

```
from spack import *
class Libelf(AutotoolsPackage):
    """libelf lets you read, modify or create ELF object files in an
       architecture-independent way. The library takes care of size
       and endian issues, e.g. you can process a file for SPARC
       processors on an Intel-based system."""
    homepage = "http://www.mr511.de/software/english.html"
             = "http://www.mr511.de/software"
                "libelf-0.8.13.tar.qz"
    version('0.8.13', '4136d7b4c04df68b686570afa26988ac')
    version('0.8.12', 'e21f8273d9f5f6d43a59878dc274fec7')
    provides('elf')
    def configure args(self):
       args = ["--enable-shared",
                "--disable-dependency-tracking",
                "--disable-debug"]
        return args
    def install(self, spec, prefix):
       make('install', parallel=False)
```





Spack Spec Syntax



Spec Type	Spec Symbol	CLI Usage
package	package-name	python
version	@	python@2.7.13
compiler	%	python@2.7.13%gcc
architecture	arch=	python@2.7.13%gcc arch=cray-CNL-haswell
variant	+/-	python@2.7.13%gcc +tk arch=cray-CNL-haswell
compiler flags	ldflags=, cflags=, cxxflags=, cppflags=	python@2.7.13%gcc +tk arch=cray-CNL-haswell cflags=-02

Each parameter constrains the spec Full control over the combinatorial space of a package.







\$ spack spec blast-plus

- Spec represents a directed acyclic graph
- Concretization algorithm
 - Fixed-point

```
Blast-
plus@2.6.0%qcc@4.9.3+bzip2+freetype+qnutls+jpeq+lzo+openss
1+pcre+per1+png+python-static+zlib arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
    ^bzip2@1.0.6%gcc@4.9.3+shared arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
    ^freetype@2.7.1%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
        ^libpng@1.6.29%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
            ^zlib@1.2.11%gcc@4.9.3+pic+shared arch=cray-
CNL-ivvbridge
        ^pkg-config@0.29.2%gcc@4.9.3+internal glib
arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
    ^gnutls@3.5.10%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
        ^nettle@3.2%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
            ^gmp@6.1.2%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
                ^m4@1.4.18%gcc@4.9.3+sigsegv arch=cray-
CNL-ivybridge
                    ^libsigsegv@2.11%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-
CNL-ivvbridge
    ^jpeg@9b%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
    ^lzo@2.09%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
    ^openss1@1.0.2k%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
    ^pcre@8.40%gcc@4.9.3+utf arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
    ^per1@5.24.1%gcc@4.9.3+cpanm arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
        ^gdbm@1.13%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
    ^python@2.7.13%gcc@4.9.3~tk~ucs4 arch=cray-CNL-
ivybridge
        ^ncurses@6.0%gcc@4.9.3~symlinks arch=cray-CNL-
ivybridge
        ^readline@7.0%gcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
        ^sqlite@3.18.0%qcc@4.9.3 arch=cray-CNL-ivybridge
```





Installing Packages w/ Spack



- Easy as `spack install mpileaks`
- Spack compiler wrappers handle lib, include and RPATHs, and compiler flags.
- Each package has unique DAG-hash for provenance
 - Directory tree generated for you
- Generates modulefiles in a post-hook after install method completed.
 - Supports Lmod, Dotkit, TCL





Spack Configuration



- Spack allows flexibility and customization
- Configuration files
 - packages.yaml
 - modules.yaml
 - compilers.yaml
 - config.yaml

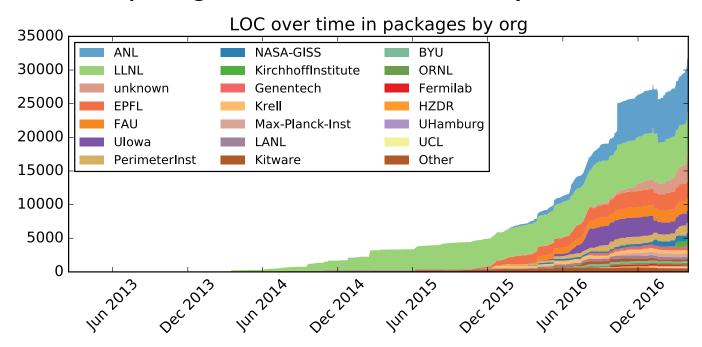




Spack Community



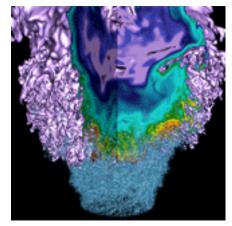
- When presented at SC '15 Spack supported only 300 packages. Now over 1,400 packages are supported.
- Spack is in US Exascale Computing Project.
- Over 75% of packages are contributed externally.



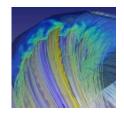




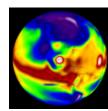
Cray Programming Environment

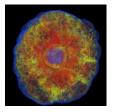


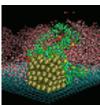
















Cray Programming Environment



- NERSC houses two Cray-XCs (Edison and Cori)
- Cori named top 5 most powerful supercomputer
 - as of November 2016
- Cori Architecture
 - Intel Xeon (Haswell) and Intel Xeon Phi (Knight's Landing)
 - Burst Buffer
 - 250 Unique packages maintained on these systems





TCL Modules Environment



- Dynamically modify the user's environment
- Vital for compiling codes
 - Swap in and out of Programming Environments
 - Load necessary Cray optimized libraries.
 - Load target processors for cross-compiling.







NERSC default modules

Default Modules Found on Cori

- 1) modules/3.2.10.5
- 2) nsg/1.2.0
- 3) intel/17.0.2.174
- 4) craype-network-aries
- 5) craype/2.5.7
- 6) cray-libsci/16.09.1
- 7) udreg/2.3.2-7.54
- 8) ugni/6.0.15-2.2
- 9) pmi/5.0.10-1.0000
- 10) dmapp/7.1.1-39.37
- 11) gni-headers/5.0.11-2.2

- 12) xpmem/2.1.1_gf9c9084-2.38
- 13) job/2.1.1_gc1ad964-2.175
- 14) dvs2.7_2.1.6
- 15) alps/6.3.4-2.21
- 16) rca/2.1.6_g2c60fbf-2.265
- 17) atp/2.0.3
- 18) PrgEnv-intel/6.0.3
- 19) craype-haswell
- 20) cray-shmem/7.4.4
- 21) cray-mpich/7.4.4





Programming Environment Modules



- Three types of PrgEnv modules
 - PrgEnv-intel
 - PrgEnv-gnu
 - PrgEnv-cray
- Load corresponding compiler: Intel, GCC, CCE
- Compiler module controls compiler version.





Target Modules



- Cray machines are heterogeneous structures
 - Front-end (login node) and back-end (compute nodes) vary in processor and operating system.
- Front-end (login nodes)
 - Basic tasks (I/O, filesystem tasks, loading data, compiling)
- Back-end (compute nodes)
 - High performance tasks
 - What your software should be optimized against
 - Special target flags in cray compilers placed based on loaded target.
- Target modules exist so you can cross-compile without submitting a job.





Cray and Third-Party Software



- Cray provides optimized software libraries
 - MPI (cray-mpich)
 - I/O Libraries (cray-netcdf, cray-hdf5)
 - Math libraries (cray-petsc, cray-trilinos)
 - Numerical routines (BLAS/LAPACK/SCALAPACK)
 - Cray-libsci, Intel-MKL
- Monthly upgrades
- Libraries necessary for compiled software.





Cray Compiler Wrappers

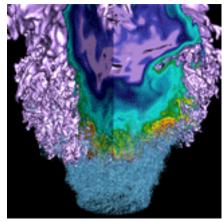


- Long complex line of –L and –I flags.
- Contain optimization flags for architecture and target processor.
- Recommended to compile code for compute nodes.
- Requires compiling with Cray provided executables
 - cc, CC, ftn

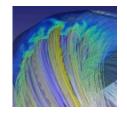




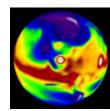
Spack on Cray

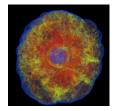


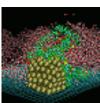
















Spack on Cray



- NERSC and LLNL collaboration to port Spack onto Cray.
 - Module support
 - Architecture Spec
 - Compiler Detection/Wrapper Handling
 - Use of Cray packages
 - MPI support
 - Static and Dynamic Linking





Modules Support



- Prior to v0.10 Spack could load own modules but not system modules.
- Python wrapper for modulecmd
 - Takes as argument as shell name i.e Python, Ruby, Bash
 - Output can be parsed by that shell
- Can load and unload modules
 - PrgEnv-gnu/intel/cce
 - Target modules.







Architecture Spec

Cori

Arch class

Platform class

Cray subclass

OS class

- sles_12 subclass
- CNL subclass

Target class

- · Haswell module
- mic_knl module

Genepool

Arch class

Platform class

Linux class

OS class

debian6 class

Target class

• x86_64 module

- Previous versions of arch spec were just strings
- Spack uniquely provides support for compiling against different architectures.
- Auto-detected
- Cori defaults:
 - arch=cray-CNL-haswell
- Genepool defaults:
 - arch=linux-debian6-x86 64





Improved Compiler Detection and Wrapper Handling



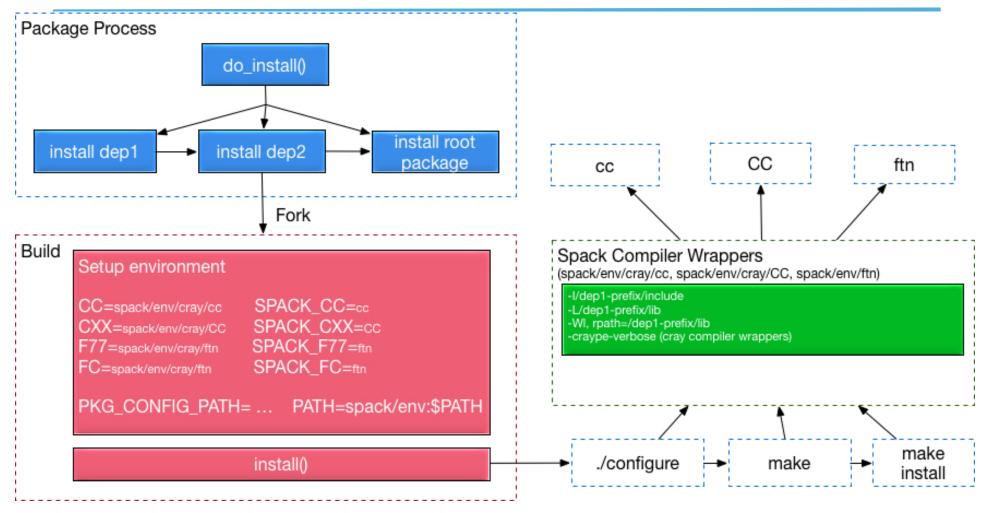
- Detection previously made through \$PATH.
- modulecmd python avail (gcc/intel/cce)
- Point wrappers to cc, CC, ftn rather than direct compiler path.
- Add operating system/target to compiler metadata.





Spack Compiler Wrappers









Support for Cray Packages



- Existing logic already present in packages.yaml
- Declare packages as modules
 - Spack can load the required module
 - Deduce path from modules





packages.yaml



```
packages:
    mpich:
        buildable: false
        modules:
            mpich@7.3.2%intel@17.0.0.098: cray-mpich/7.3.2
            mpich@7.4.1%cce@8.4.4: cray-mpich/7.4.1
            mpich@7.4.1%gcc@6.1.0: cray-mpich/7.4.1

python:
        buildable: false
        paths:
            python@2.7.12%gcc@6.1.0: /global/common/software/python
            python@2.7.12%intel@17.0.0.098: /global/common/software/python
            python@2.7.12%cce@8.4.4: /global/common/software/python
```





Message Passing Interface



- Cray provides Module Passing Toolkit (MPT)
 - cray-mpich, cray-shmem
- MPI Compiler: cc, CC, ftn.
- User chooses how to compile
 - Register MPI cray-mpich in packages.yaml.
 - Use Spack built MPI
- Package writing for MPI is made simple
 - env['CC'] = spec['mpi'].mpicc
 - env['CXX'] = spec['mpi'].mpicxx





Static and Dynamic Linking



Default static linking

Causes problems with most build system assumptions.

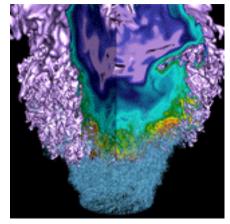
\$CRAYPE_LINK_TYPE=dynamic

- Cray builds work like Linux builds
- Spack doesn't preclude static linking
 - Static flags added by build system.

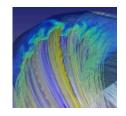




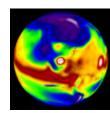
Spack at NERSC and ORNL

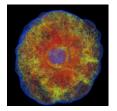


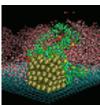
















NERSC Usage



Pseudo-user SWOWNER

- Login as pseudo-user and install packages
- Special read and write
- NERSC own github repo
 - Forked from LLNL branch
 - Change our fork and merge changes into main repo
- Can use SWOWNER Spack or your own
- Future plans to offer Spack as module to users





ORNL Usage



- Mainly used at OLCF and NCRC
- Number of packages installed with Spack
 - 7/193 Titan (Cray XK7)
 - 5/73 Eos
- On non-Cray 48/59 packages installed w/ Spack.
- Single Spack instance used per host.
- Future use to allow users to use Spack with limited permissions.





Results at NERSC



- Setting up Spack can be burdensome
 - Hard to make configurations for all platforms
- Platform specific compilers needed
 - Most sites support multiple platforms
- Modulefiles needs better customization
 - No logic to switch between programming environments
- Installation directory tree needs customization
 - Most sites have canonical path for installs
- Minimal stack on Edison/Cori
 - Not ready for production. Yet!
- ORNL wants to move to production as well!





Results at ORNL



- Spack mostly used on non-Cray systems
- Move towards Spack on Cray is slow.
- Lower number of packages present on Titan and Eos.





Related Package Managers



- EasyBuild Ghent University (Used at most CUG sites)
 - Easyconfigs, easyblocks
- Maali Pawsey Supercomputing
 - Collection of bash scripts
- Smithy ORNL
 - Port based package manager specifically for Crays





Comparison

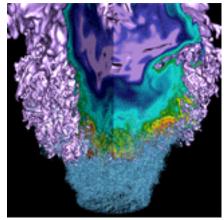


	EasyBuild	Spack	Maali	Smithy
Installs dependencies	Υ	Υ	N	N
Combinatorial Stack	Υ	Υ	N	N
Programming Language	Python	Python	Bash	Ruby
Generates modulefiles	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Manipulates Cray modules	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ
Dependency Resolution	N	Υ	N	N
Version	v3.2.0 (stable)	V0.10 (alpha)	release_1.x	v1.6.5

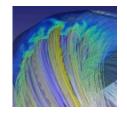




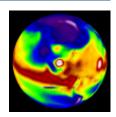
Conclusions

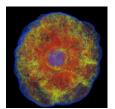


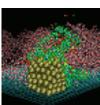
















Conclusions



- Spack is alpha software
- Future work still needed on Spack to accommodate our needs
 - Default system package configuration
 - Modulefile logic for swapping PrgEnvs
 - Custom install naming scheme (PR submitted!)
 - Getting static builds is hard!
- Package builds are unstable
 - NERSC plans on nightly tests on Cray
- Spack support for containers in Shifter.
 - Use Spack as a package manager in images
- Adopting a new tool is a slow process!







National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center



