

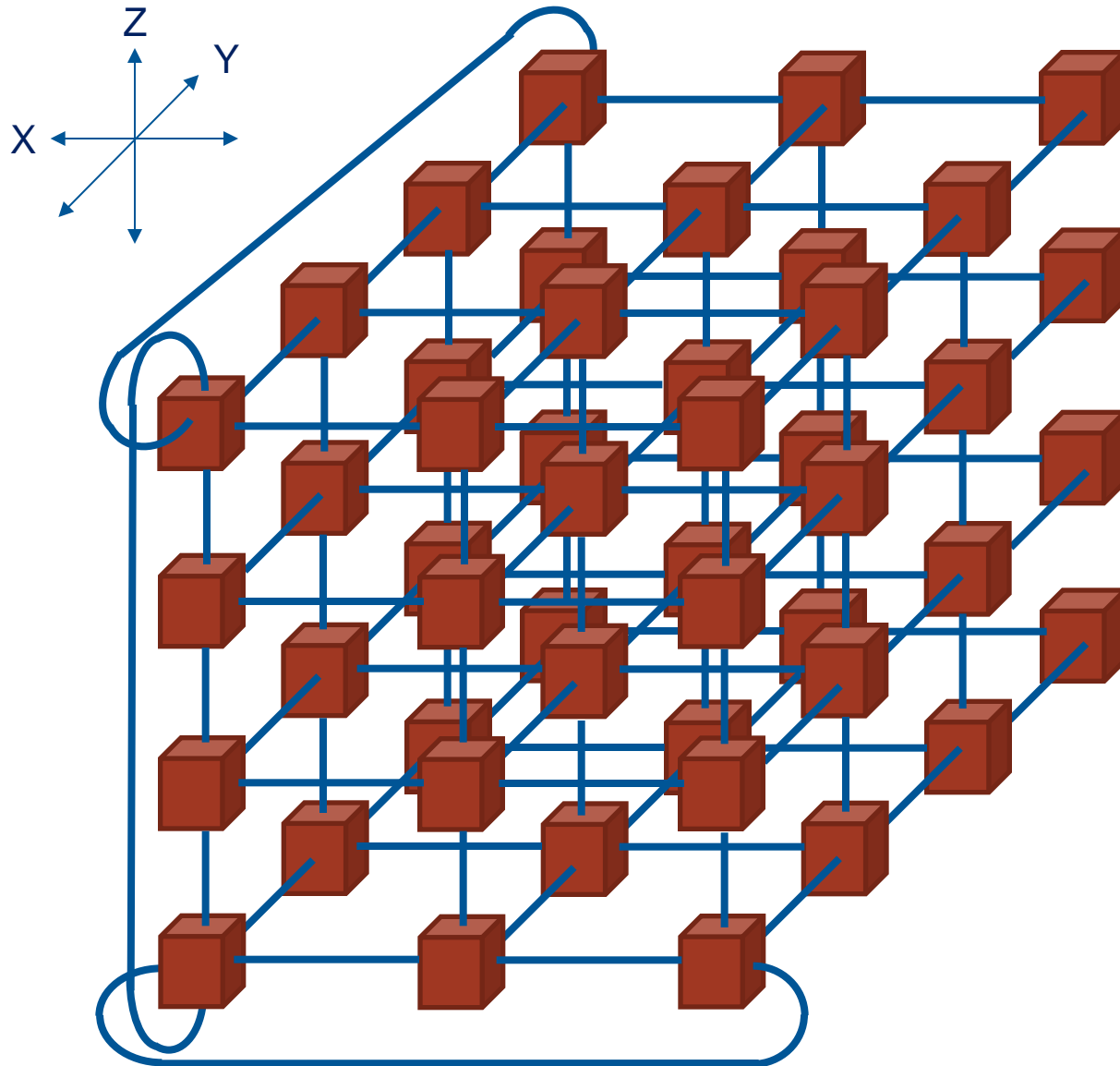
Cray XE6 Architecture Overview

Recipe for a good MPP

- **Select Best Microprocessor**
 - Function of time
- **Surround it with a balanced or “bandwidth rich” environment**
 - Interconnection network
 - Local memory
- **“Scale” the System**
 - Eliminate Operating System Interference (OS Jitter)
 - Design in Reliability and Resiliency
 - Provide Scaleable System Management
 - Provide Scaleable I/O
 - Provide Scaleable Programming and Performance Tools
 - System Service Life (provide an upgrade path)



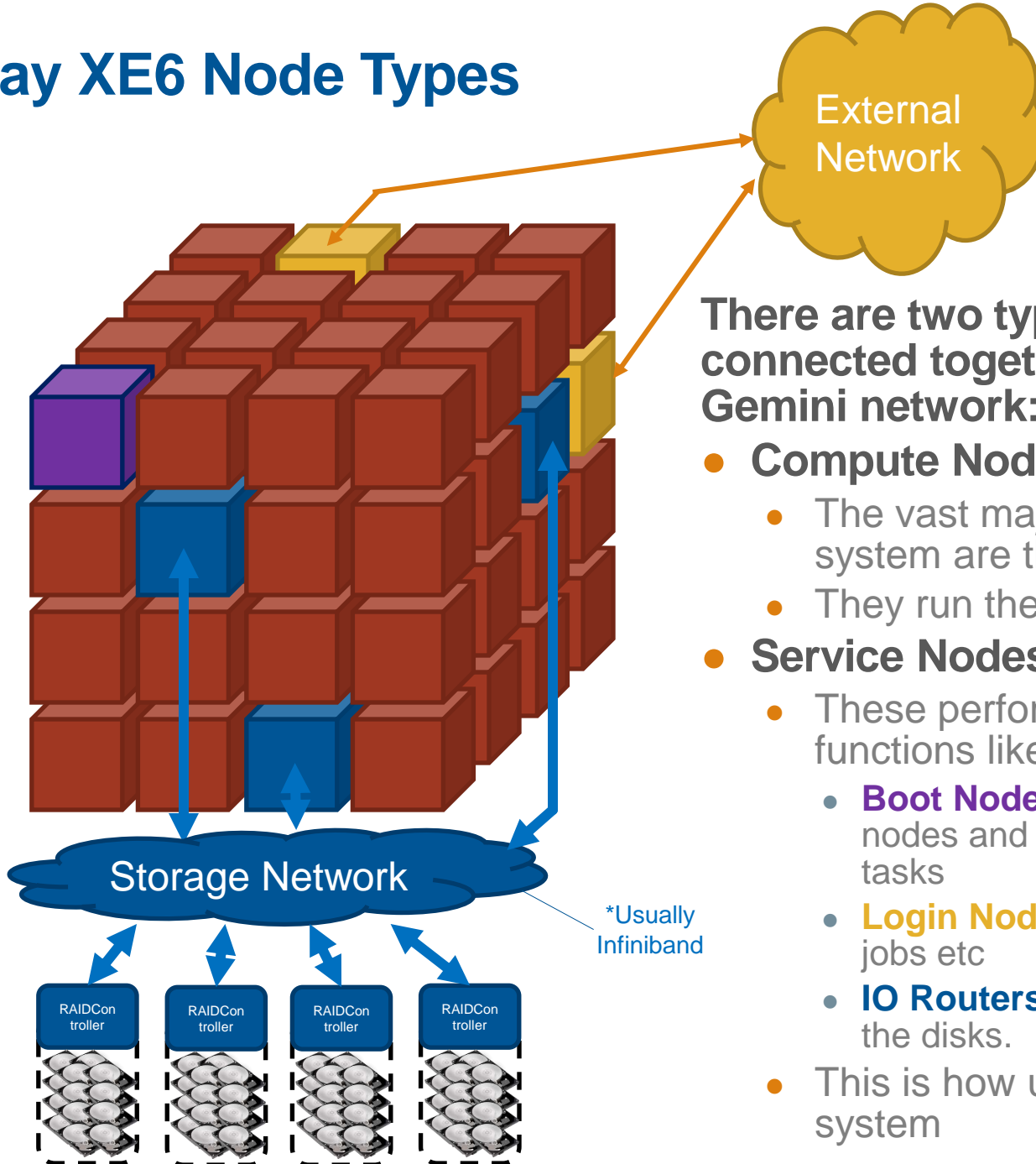
Cray XE6 Toroidal Topology



The Cray XE6 connects nodes together in a 3D Torus,

Each node is connected to other nodes in 6 directions via the Cray Gemini network interconnect.

Cray XE6 Node Types



There are two types of nodes connected together on the Cray Gemini network:

- **Compute Nodes**
 - The vast majority of nodes in the system are the **compute nodes**
 - They run the user applications
- **Service Nodes**
 - These perform necessary system functions like:
 - **Boot Node** – Used to control the other nodes and perform system admin tasks
 - **Login Nodes** – Compiling, submitting jobs etc
 - **IO Routers** - Moving data to and from the disks.
 - This is how users interact with the system

HECToR

- **HECToR is the Cray XE6 installed in Edinburgh and forms the UK's National Supercomputer Service.**

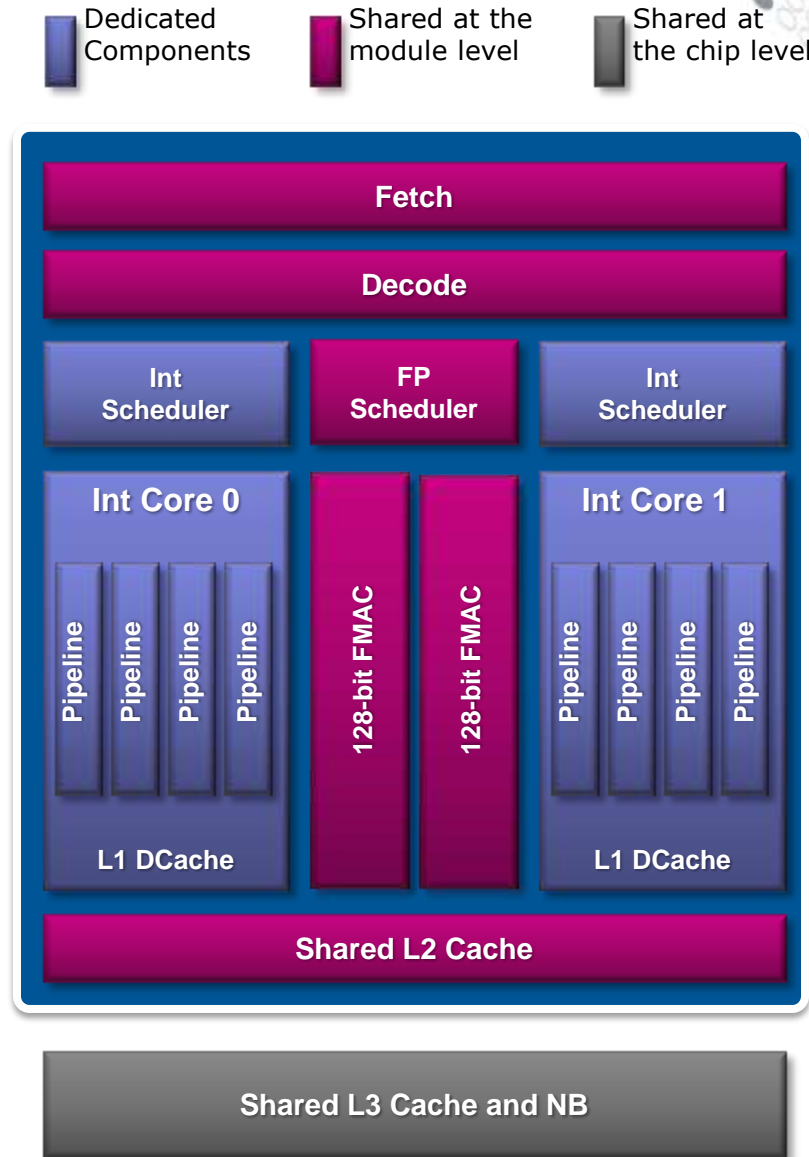
- **Each of HECToR's compute nodes has:**
 - Two AMD Opteron 6276 "Interlagos" Processors
 - 2 x 16 "Bulldozer" compute modules
 - 2.1 GHz CPU Frequency
 - 268 Gflops Theoretical peak performance
 - 32GB DDR3-1333 DRAM
 - 8 Channels per node
 - 86GB/s Theoretical peak memory bandwidth

- **There are 2816 Compute Nodes and 64 Service Nodes**
 - The torus is 15 x 12 x 16

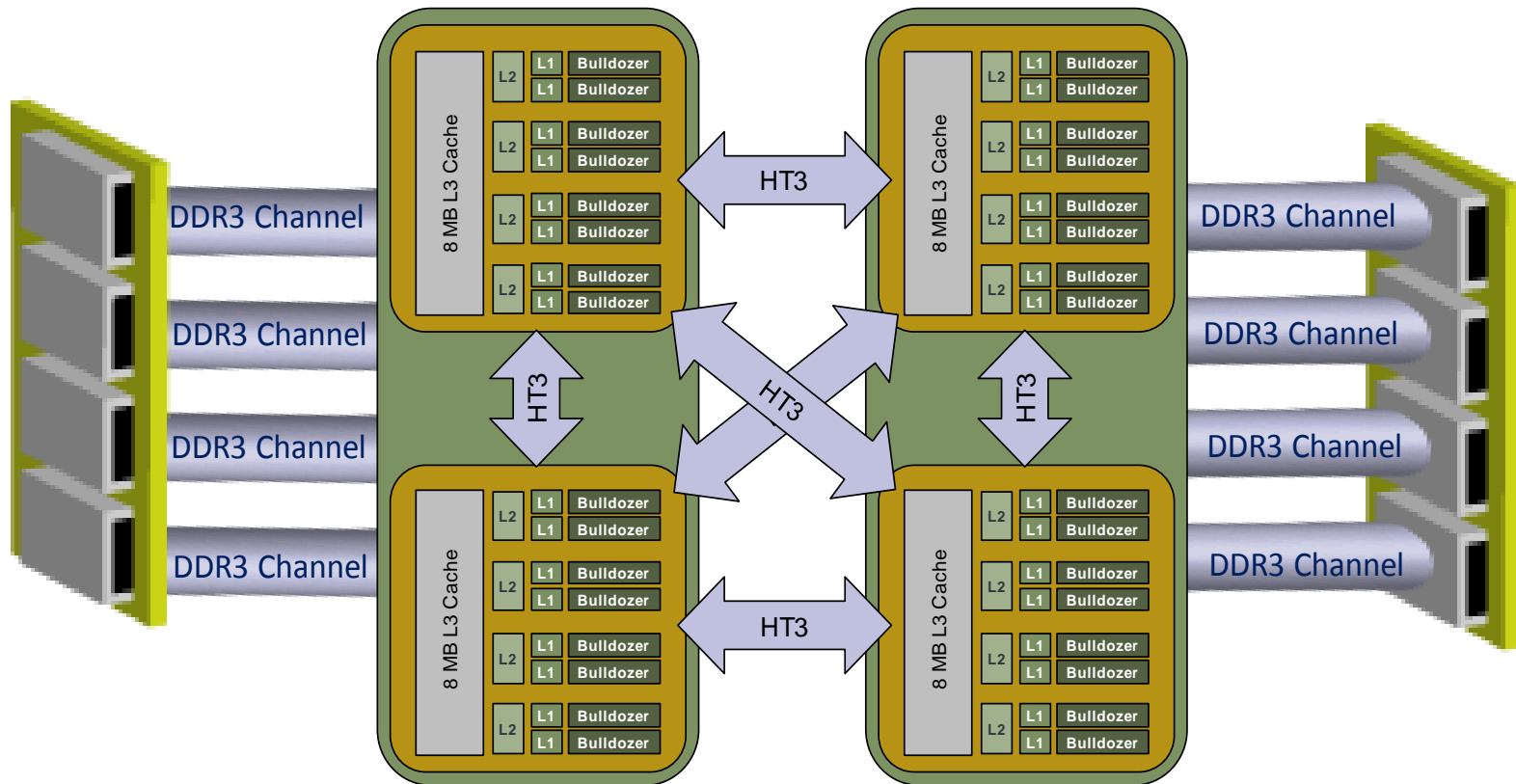
There are other XE6 models in PRACE which may have different processor , memory and network configurations.

Interlagos Processor Architecture

- Interlagos is composed of a number of Bulldozer core “modules”
- A core module has shared and dedicated components
- There are two independent integer cores and a *shared*, 256-bit FP resource
- A single Integer Core can make use of the entire FP resource with 256-bit AVX instructions
- This architecture is very flexible, and can be applied effectively to a variety of workloads and problems
- **DL1 is 16 KB, L2 is 2 MB and L3 is 8MB**



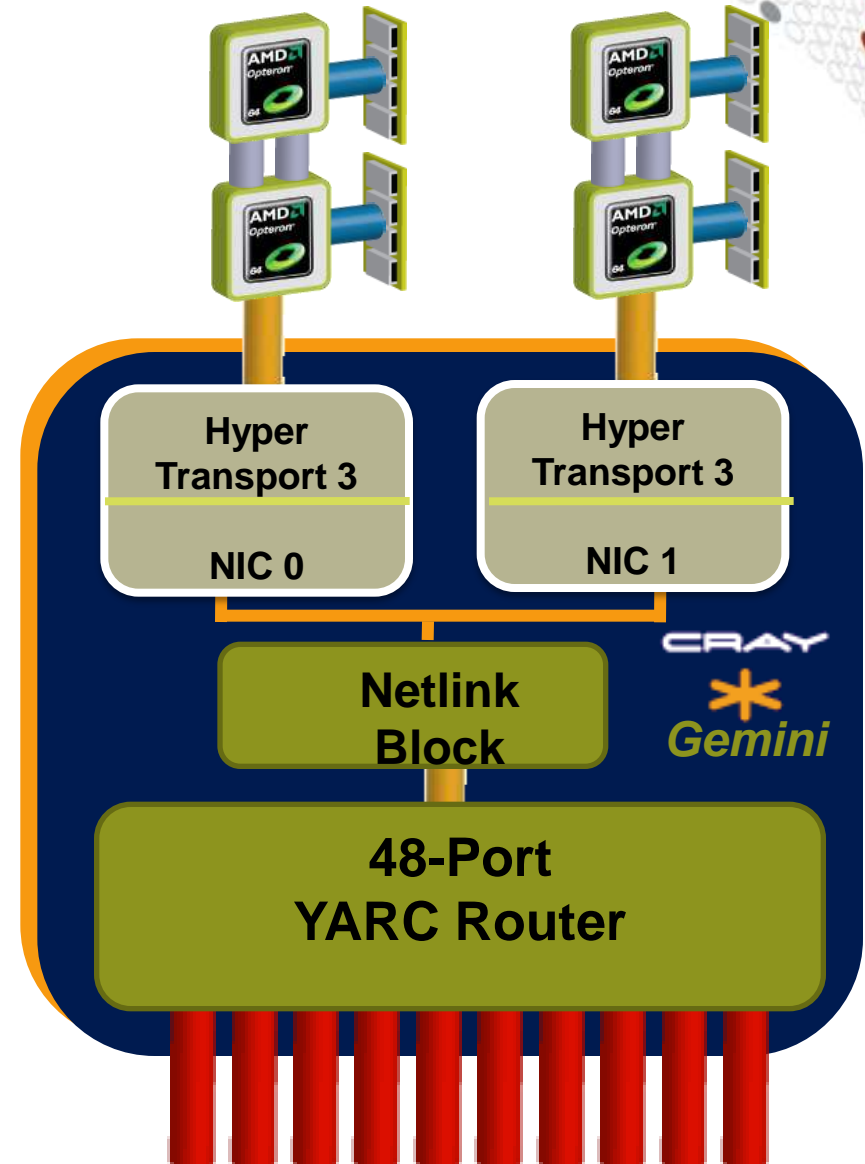
Cray XE6 Node Details – 32-core Interlagos



- 2 Multi-Chip Modules, 4 Operton Dies: ~300 Gflops
- 8 Channels of DDR3 Bandwidth to 8 DIMMs: ~105 GB/s
- 32 Computational Cores, 32 MB of L3 cache
- Dies are fully connected with HT3

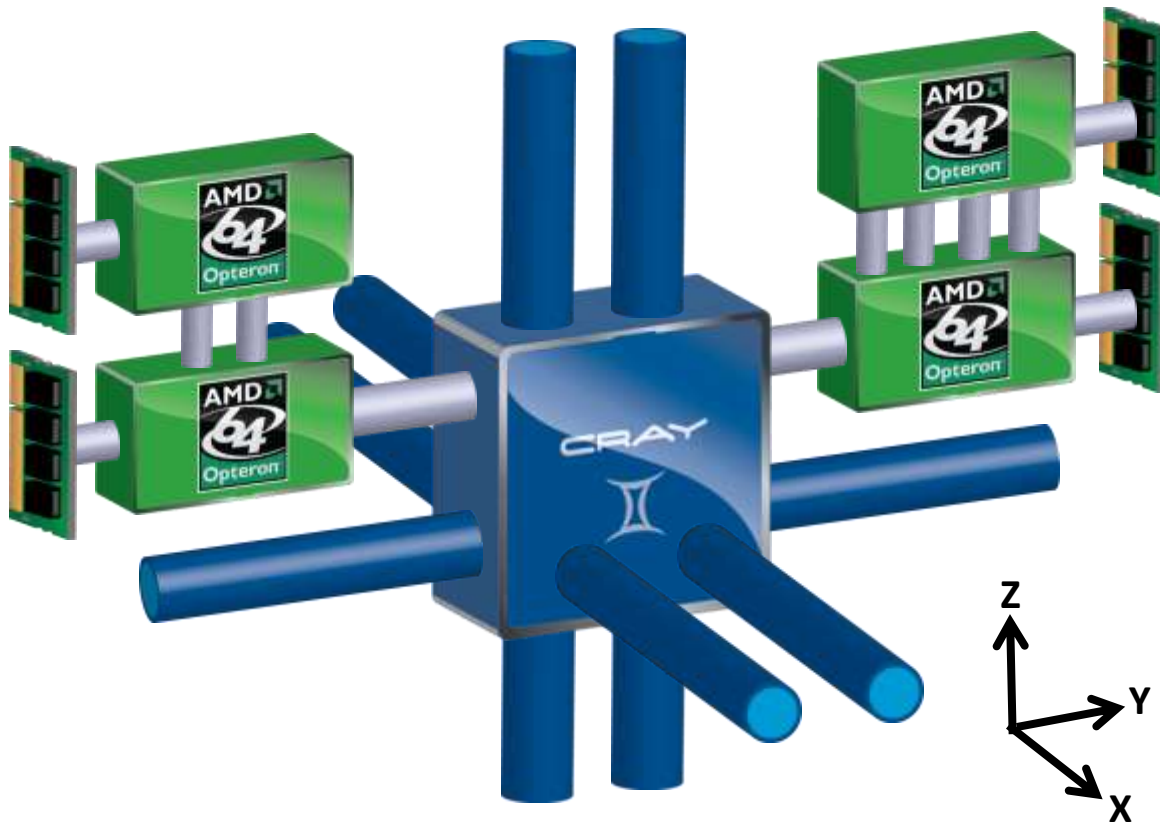
Cray Gemini ASIC

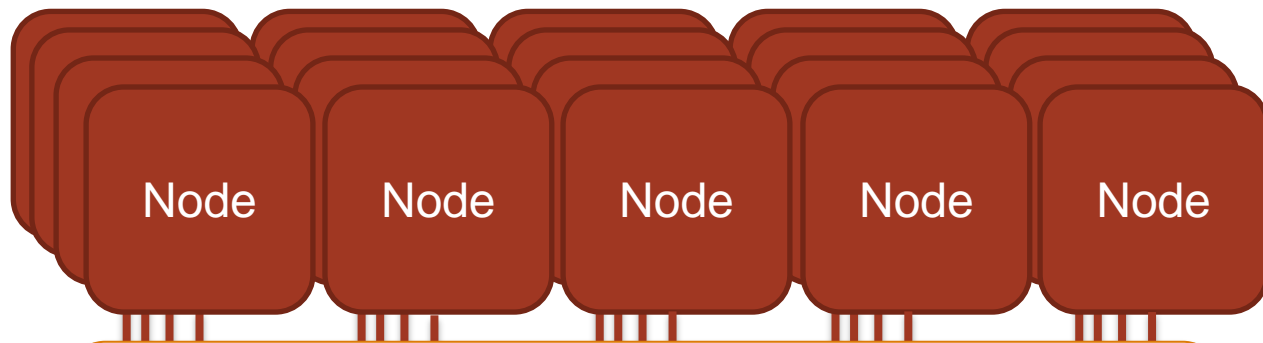
- Supports 2 Nodes per ASIC
- 3D Torus network
 - XT5/XT6 systems field upgradable
- Scales to over 100,000 network endpoints
 - Link Level Reliability and Adaptive Routing
 - Advanced Resiliency Features
- Advanced features
 - MPI – millions of messages / second
 - One-sided MPI
 - UPC, Coarray FORTRAN, Shmem, Global Arrays
 - Atomic memory operations



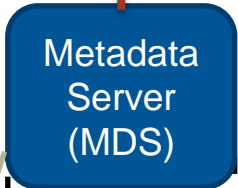
A Complete Cray XE6 Compute Node

- Built around the Gemini Interconnect
- Each Gemini ASIC provides 2 NICs enabling it to connect 2 dual-socket nodes



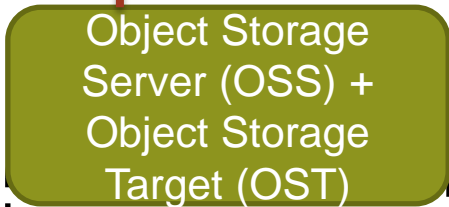


HECToR has
2x83 OSTs

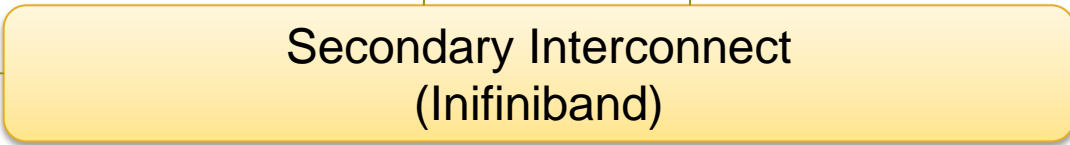


- name
- permissions
- attributes
- location

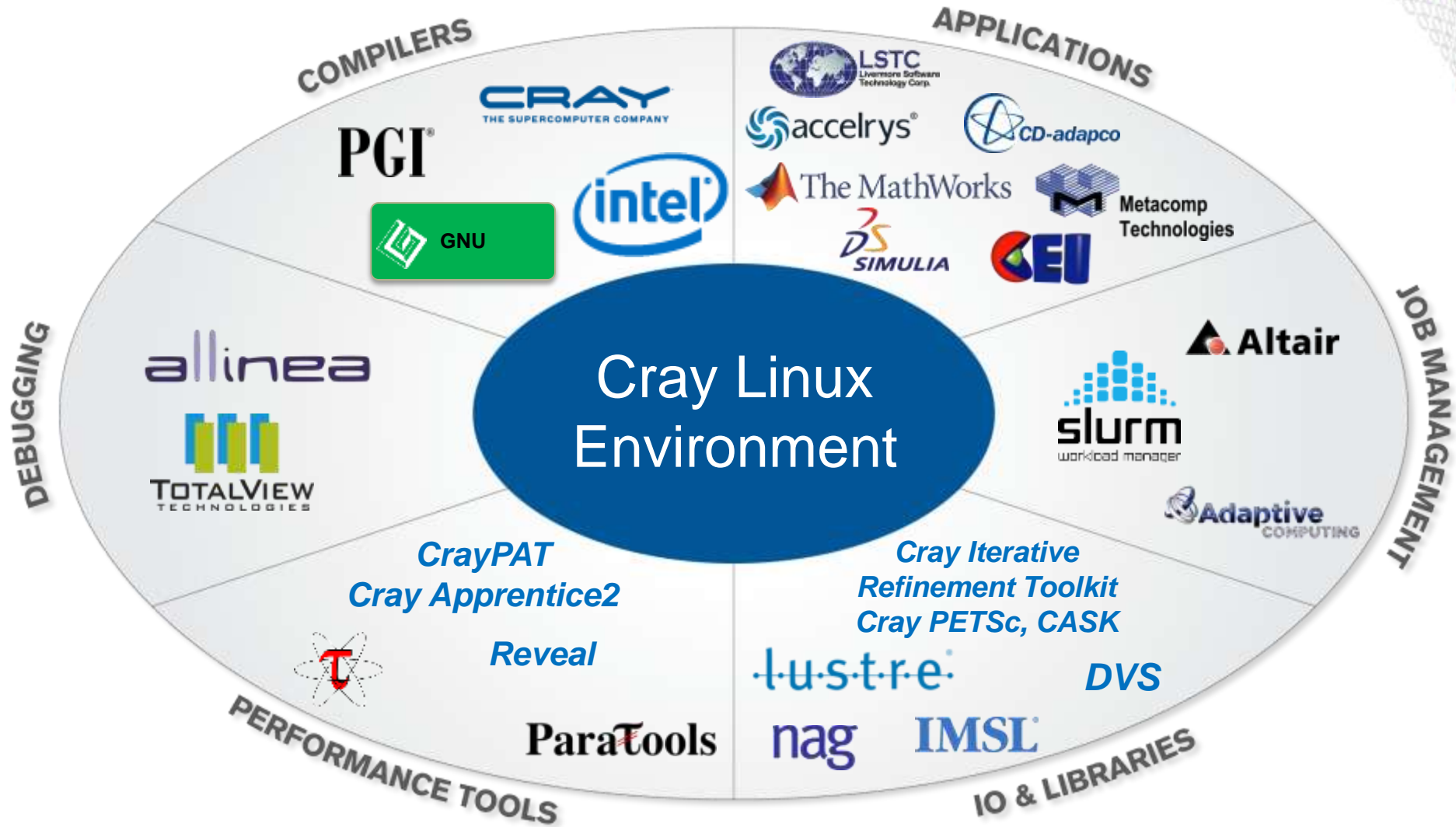
One MDS per filesystem



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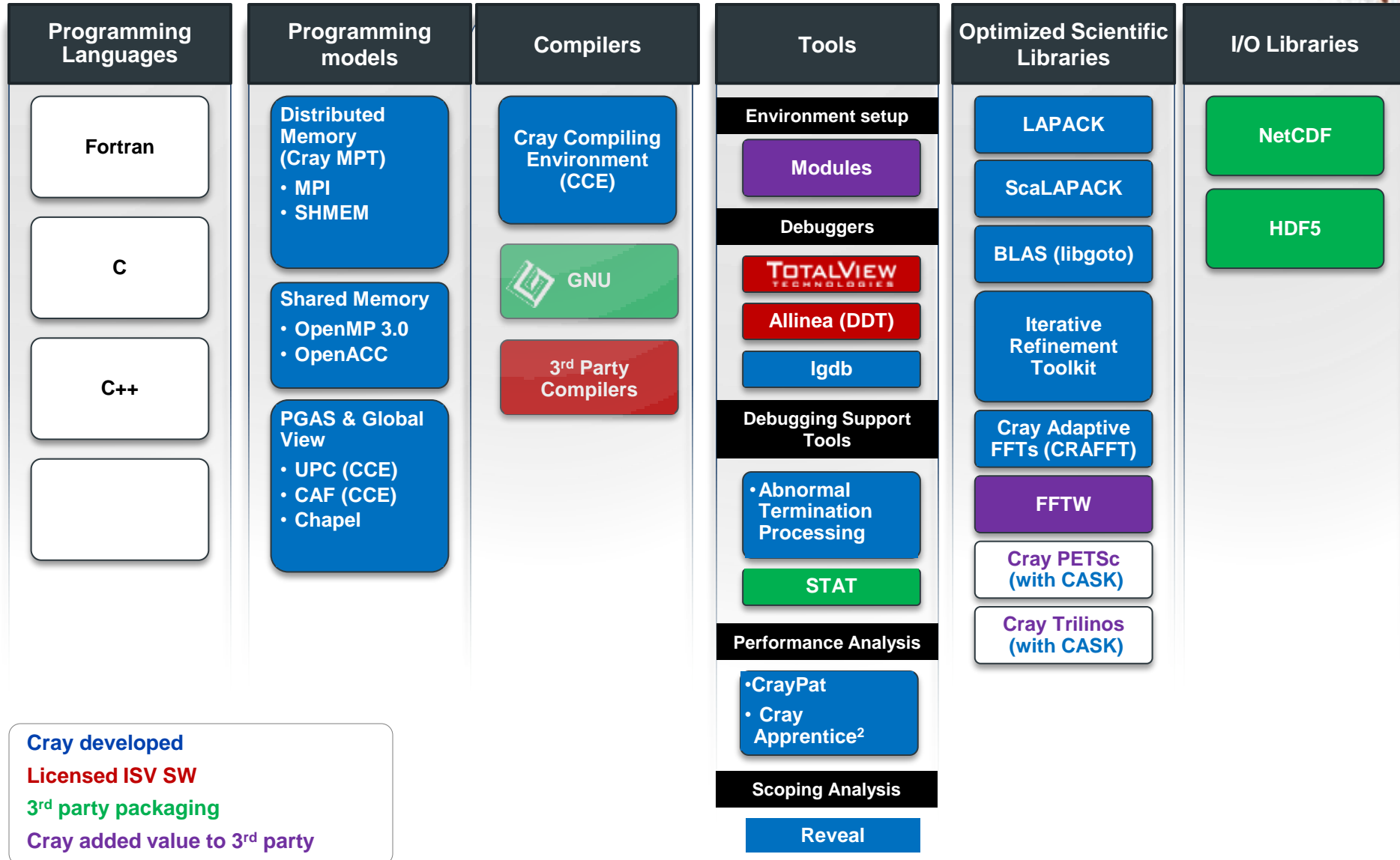


Cray Software Ecosystem



Cray Programming Environment Distribution

Focus on Performance and Productivity



Summary

- **Cray XE6: a dedicated MPP machine**
 - High Performance CPUs
 - Gemini interconnect featuring high message throughput and bandwidth
 - Scalable, tailored, jitter-free programming environment
- **This architecture is designed for massively parallel jobs solving grand challenges**
- **In this workshop, we will learn**
 - Basic usage of the programming environment and tools
 - How to porting, analyse and optimize your applications using the Cray Advanced Tools.