

MPIglut: Powerwall Programming made Easier

**Dr. Orion Sky Lawlor
U. Alaska Fairbanks**

**<http://lawlor.cs.uaf.edu/>
WSCG '08, 2008-02-05**

Talk Overview

- **MPIglut: lets serial glut OpenGL apps run in parallel atop MPI**
 - Powerwall Hardware & Software
 - Parallel Rendering Software
- **MPIglut code & runtime changes**
- **Application Performance**
- **Future work**

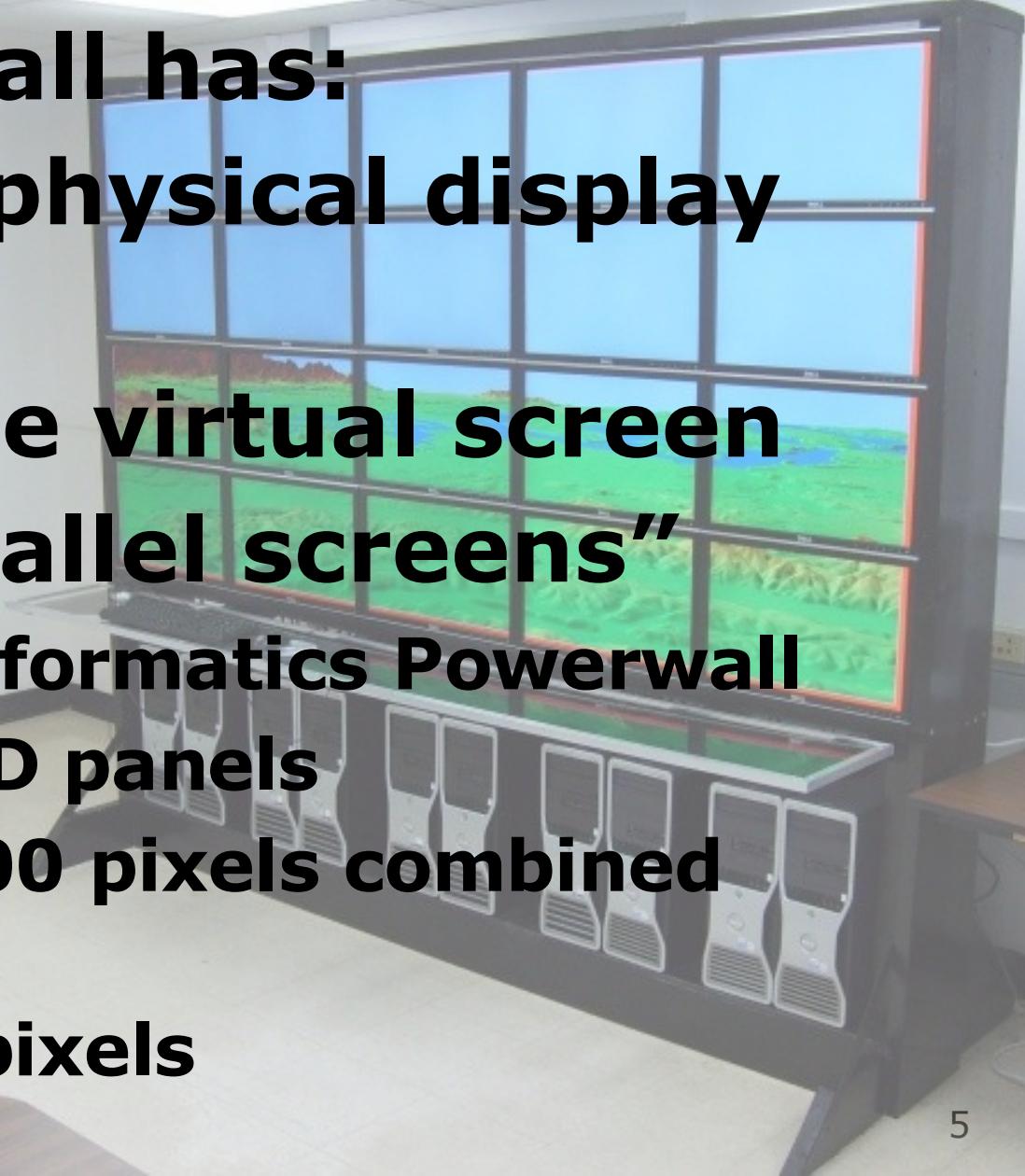
MPIGlut Basics

MPIglut: Motivation

- Modern computing is parallel
 - Multi-Core CPUs, Clusters
 - Athlon 64 X₂, Intel Core2 Duo
 - Multiple Multi-Unit GPUs
 - nVidia SLI, ATI CrossFire
 - Multiple Displays
- But languages and many existing applications are sequential
 - Software problem: run existing serial code on a parallel machine
 - Related: easily write parallel code

What is a “Powerwall”?

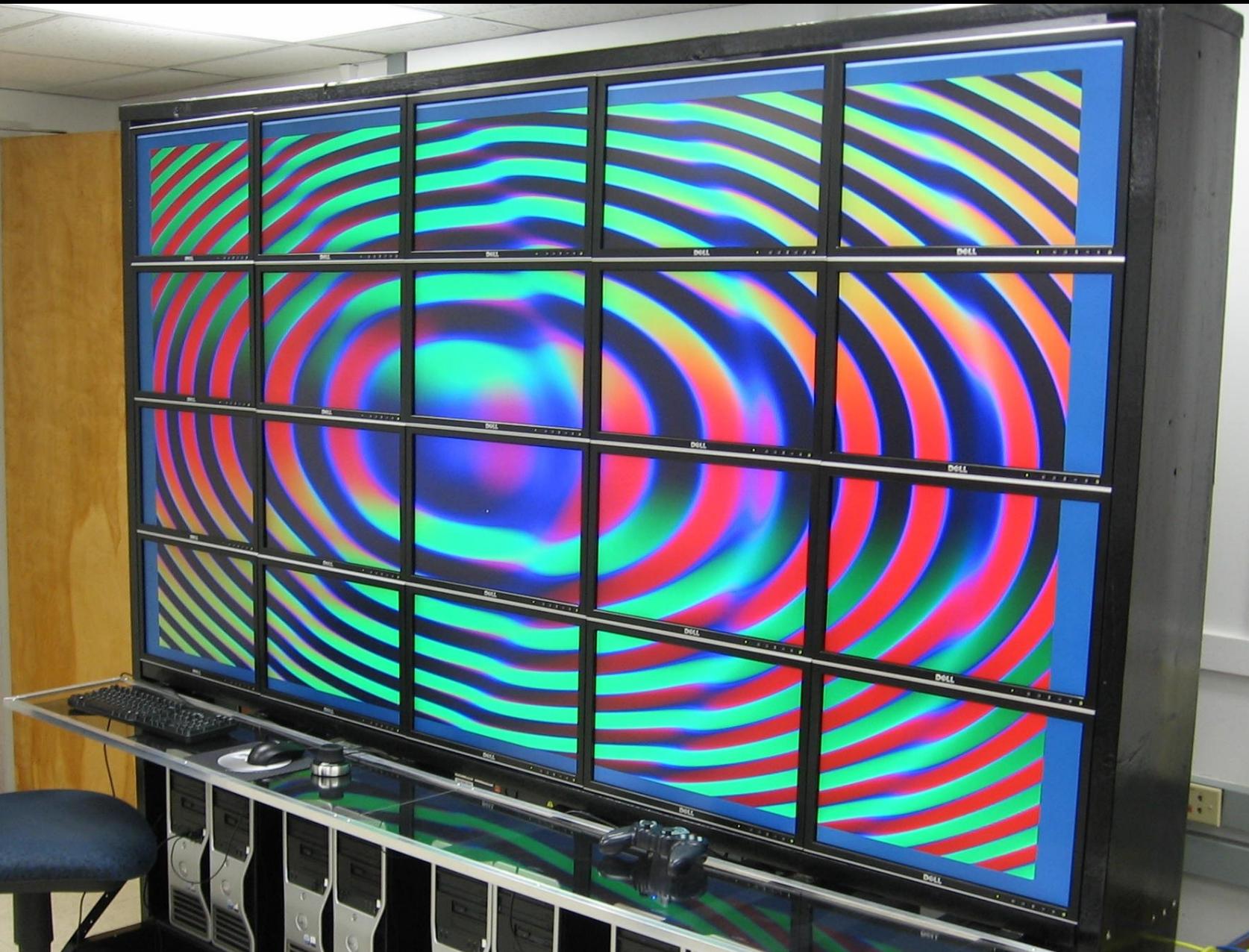
- A powerwall has:
 - Several physical display devices
 - One large virtual screen
 - I.E. “parallel screens”
- UAF CS/Bioinformatics Powerwall
 - Twenty LCD panels
 - 9000 x 4500 pixels combined resolution
 - 35+ Megapixels



Sequential OpenGL Application



Parallel Powerwall Application



MPIglut: The basic idea

- Users compile their OpenGL/glut application using MPIglut, and it “just works” on the powerwall
- MPIglut's version of glutInit runs a separate copy of the application for each powerwall screen
- MPIglut intercepts glutInit, glViewport, and broadcasts user events over the network
- MPIglut's glViewport shifts to render only the local screen

MPIglut uses MPI parallel library

- **MPI: Message Passing Interface**
 - Standardized communication library for distributed-memory parallel machines (like clusters)
- **MPI runs over many networks; several software implementations**
 - MPICH, OpenMPI, AMPI
- **MPIglut uses MPI to compile (mpiCC), start-up (mpirun), event broadcast, and synchronization**
 - MPIglut apps can call MPI too!

MPIglut uses glut sequential code

- **GL Utilities Toolkit**
 - Portable window, event, and GUI functionality for OpenGL apps
 - De facto standard for small apps
 - Several implementations: Mark Kilgard original, FreeGLUT, ...
 - Totally sequential library, until now!
- **MPIglut intercepts several calls**
 - But many calls still unmodified
 - We run on a patched freeglut 2.4
 - Minor modification to window creation

Parallel Rendering Taxonomy

- Molnar's influential 1994 paper
 - Sort-first: send geometry across network before rasterization (GLX/DMX, Chromium)
 - Sort-middle: send scanlines across network during rasterization
 - Sort-last: send rendered pixels across the network after rendering (IBM's Scalable Graphics Engine, ATI CrossFire)

Parallel Rendering Taxonomy

- **Expanded taxonomy:**
 - **Send-event (MPIglut, VR Juggler)**
 - Send only user events (mouse clicks, keypresses). Just kilobytes/sec!
 - **Send-database**
 - Send application-level primitives, like terrain model. Can cache/replicate data!
 - **Send-geometry (Molnar sort-first)**
 - **Send-scanlines (Molnar sort-middle)**
 - **Send-pixels (Molnar sort-last)**

Code & Runtime Changes

MPIglut Conversion: Original Code

```
#include <GL/glut.h>
void display(void) {
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES); ... glEnd();
    glutSwapBuffers();
}
void reshape(int x_size,int y_size) {
    glViewport(0,0,x_size,y_size);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluLookAt(...);
}
...
int main(int argc,char *argv[]) {
    glutInit(&argc,argv);
    glutCreateWindow("Hello!");
    glutMouseFunc(...);
    ...
}
```

MPIGlut: Required Code Changes

```
#include <GL/mpiglut.h>
void display(void) {
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES); ... glEnd();
    glutSwapBuffers();
}
void
glutDisplay(void)
glutIdleFunc(void)
gluLookAt(...);
}

...
int main(int argc,char *argv[])
{
    glutInit(&argc,argv);
    glutCreateWindow("Hello!");
    glutMouseFunc(...);
    ...
}
```

This is the only source change.
Or, you can just copy mpiglut.h
over your old glut.h header!

MPIglut Runtime Changes: Init

```
#include <GL/mpiglut.h>
void display(void) {
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES); ... glEnd();
    glutSwapBuffers();
}
void reshape(int x_size,int y_size) {
    glViewport(0,0,x_size,y_size);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluLookAt(...,0,0,0,1,0,0);
}
...
int main(int argc,char *argv[]) {
    glutInit(&argc,argv);
    glutCreateWindow("Hello!");
    glutMouseFunc(...);
    ...
}
```

**MPIglut starts a separate copy
of the program (a “backend”)
to drive each powerwall screen**

MPIglut Runtime Changes: Events

```
#include <GL/mpiglut.h>
void display(void) {
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES); ... glEnd();
    glutSwapBuffers();
}
void reshape(int x_size,int y_size) {
    glViewport(0,0,x_size,y_size);
    glLo
    glut
}
...
int mai
    glut
    glutCreateWindow("TITLE");
    glutMouseFunc ...);
    ...
}
```

Mouse and other user input events are collected and sent across the network.

Each backend gets identical user events (collective delivery)

MPIGlut Runtime Changes: Sync

```
#include <GL/mpiglut.h>
void display(void) {
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES); ... glEnd();
    glutSwapBuffers();
```

}

```
void reshape(int x_size,int y_size) {
    glViewport(0,0,x_size,y_size);
    glLo
    glul
}
```

...

```
int main(int argc,char *argv[]) {
    glutInit(&argc,argv);
    glutCreateWindow("Hello!");
    glutMouseFunc(...);
    ...
}
```

**Frame display is (optionally)
synchronized across the cluster**

MPIglut Runtime Changes: Coords

```
#include <GL/mpiglut.h>
void display(void) {
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES); ... glEnd();
    glutSwapBuffers();
}
void reshape(int x_size,int y_size) {
    glViewport(0,0,x_size,y_size);
    glLoadIdentity();
    glLookAt(...);
}
...
int main()
{
    glutInit(...);
    glutCreateWindow(...);
    glutReshapeFunc(...);
    ...
}
```

User code works only in global coordinates, but MPIglut adjusts OpenGL's projection matrix to render only the local screen

MPIglut Runtime Non-Changes

```
#include <GL/mpiglut.h>
void display(void) {
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES) ; . . . glEnd() ;
    glutSwapBuffers() ;
}
void re
glVi
glLo
gluL
}
...
int ma
glut
glutCreateWindow("Hello!") ;
glutMouseFunc( . . . ) ;
...
}
```

MPIglut does NOT intercept or interfere with rendering calls, so programmable shaders, vertex buffer objects, framebuffer objects, etc all run at full performance

MPIglut Assumptions/Limitations

- Each backend app must be able to render its part of its screen
 - Does not automatically imply a replicated database, if application uses matrix-based view culling
- Backend GUI events (redraws, window changes) are collective
 - All backends must stay in synch
 - Automatic for applications that are deterministic function of events
 - Non-synchronized: files, network, time

MPIGlut: Bottom Line

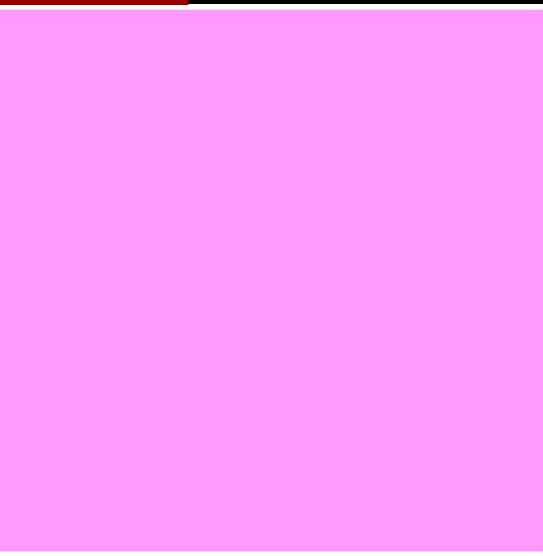
- **Tiny source code change**
- **Parallelism hidden inside MPIGlut**
 - Application still “feels” sequential!
- **Fairly major runtime changes**
 - Multiple synchronized backends running in parallel
 - User input events communicated across network
 - OpenGL rendering coordinate system adjusted per-backend
 - But rendering calls are left alone

Delivered Application Performance

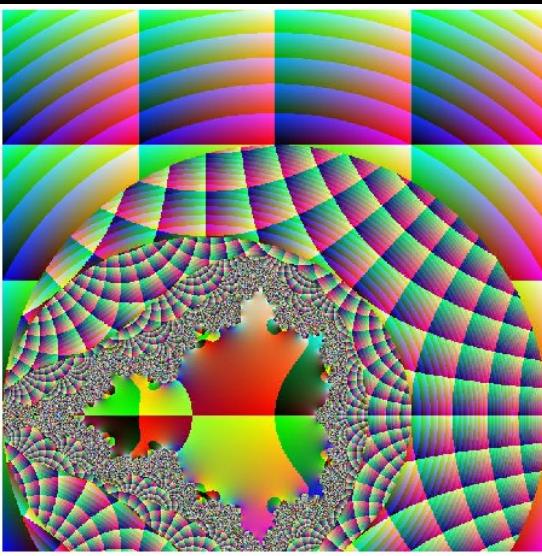
Performance Testing

- MPIglut programs perform about the same on 20 screens as they do on 1 screen
- We compared performance against two other packages for running unmodified OpenGL apps:
 - DMX: OpenGL GLX protocol interception and replication
(MPIglut gets screen sizes via DMX)
 - Chromium: libgl OpenGL rendering call interception and routing

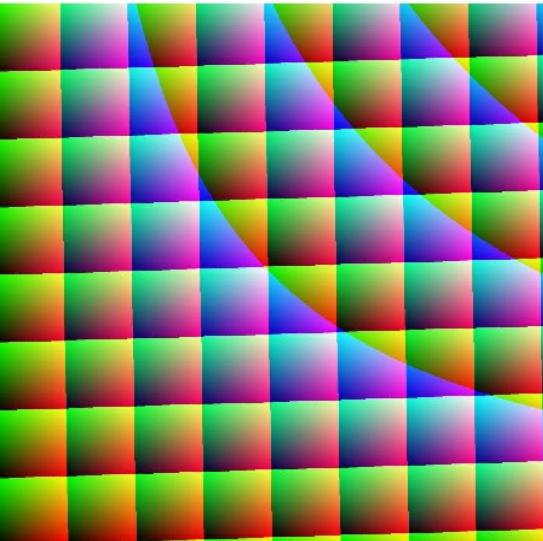
Benchmark Applications



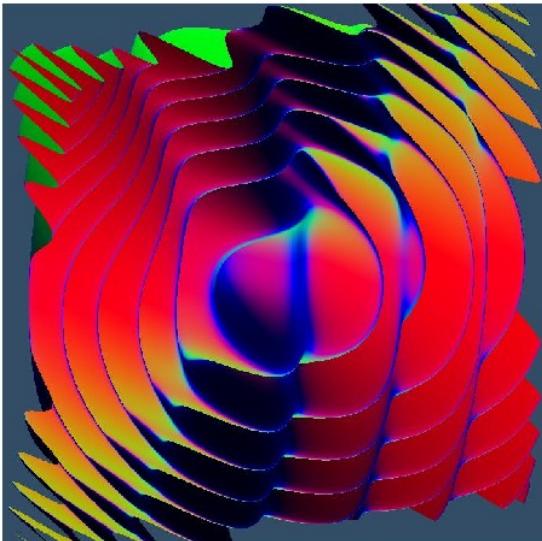
basic



mandel



tex, tex_obj



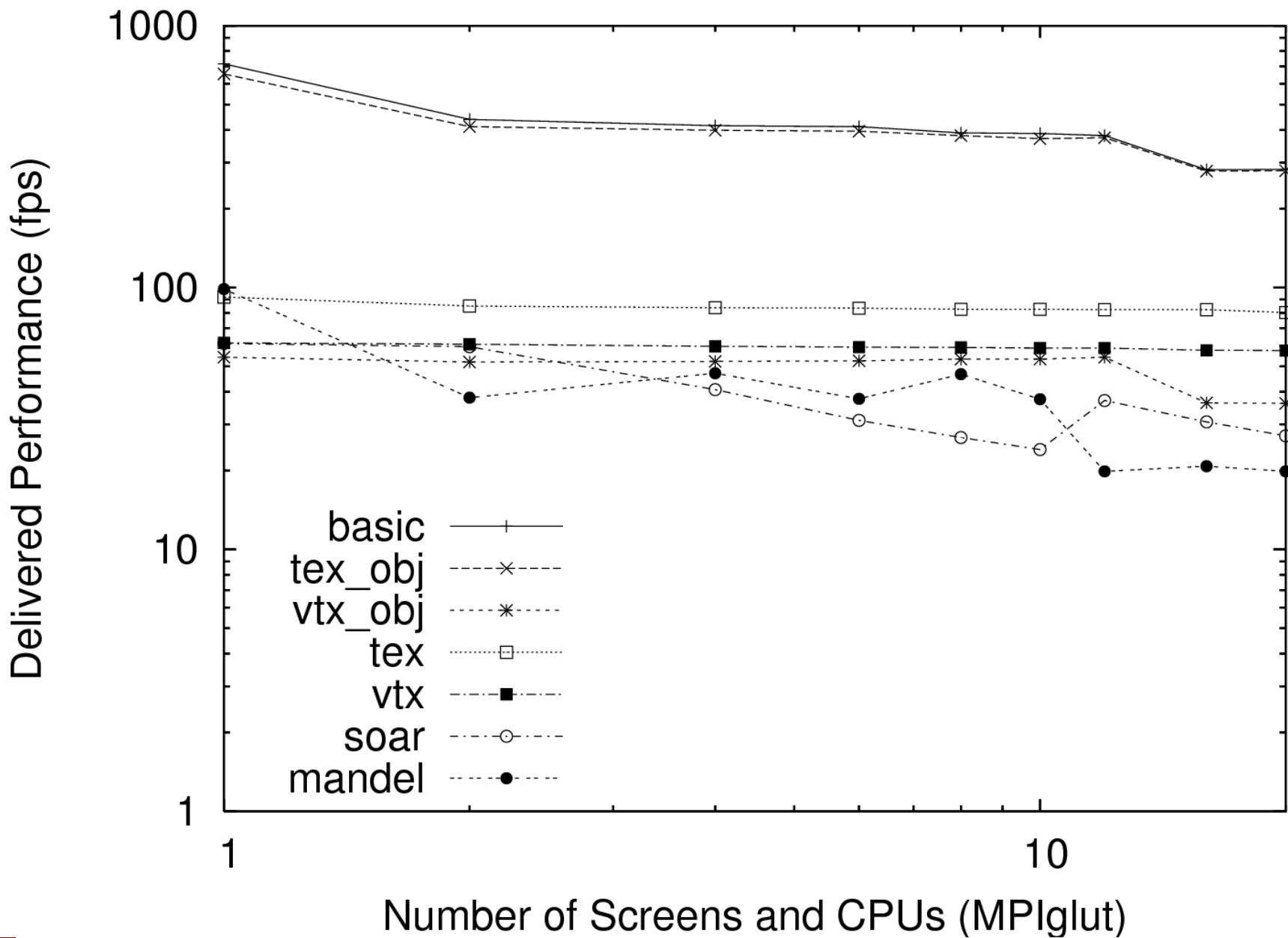
vtx, vtx_obj



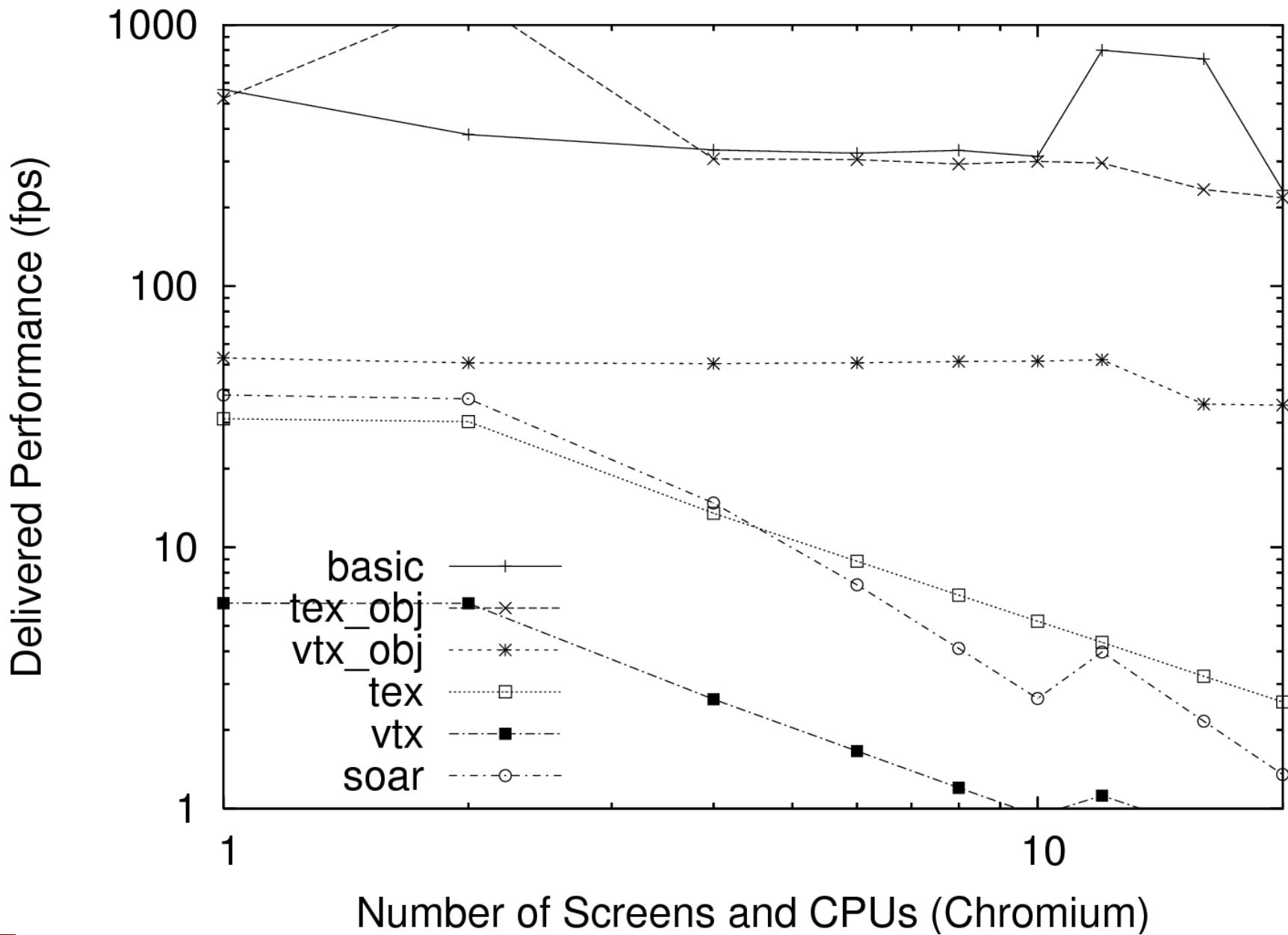
soar

UAF CS Bioinformatics Powerwall
Switched Gigabit Ethernet Interconnect
10 Dual-Core 2GB Linux Machines:
7 nVidia QuadroFX 3450
3 nVidia QuadroFX 1400 25

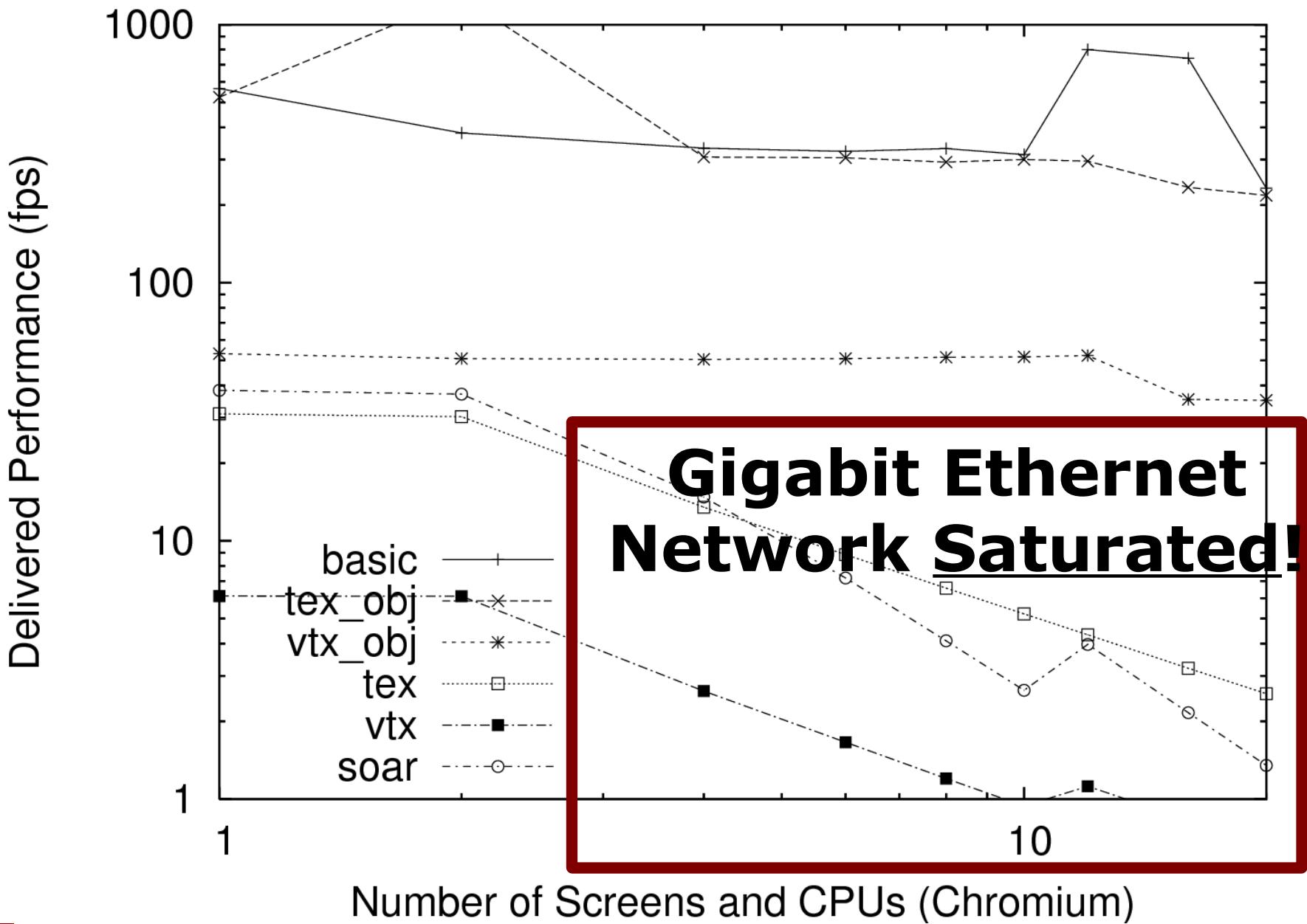
MPIglut Performance



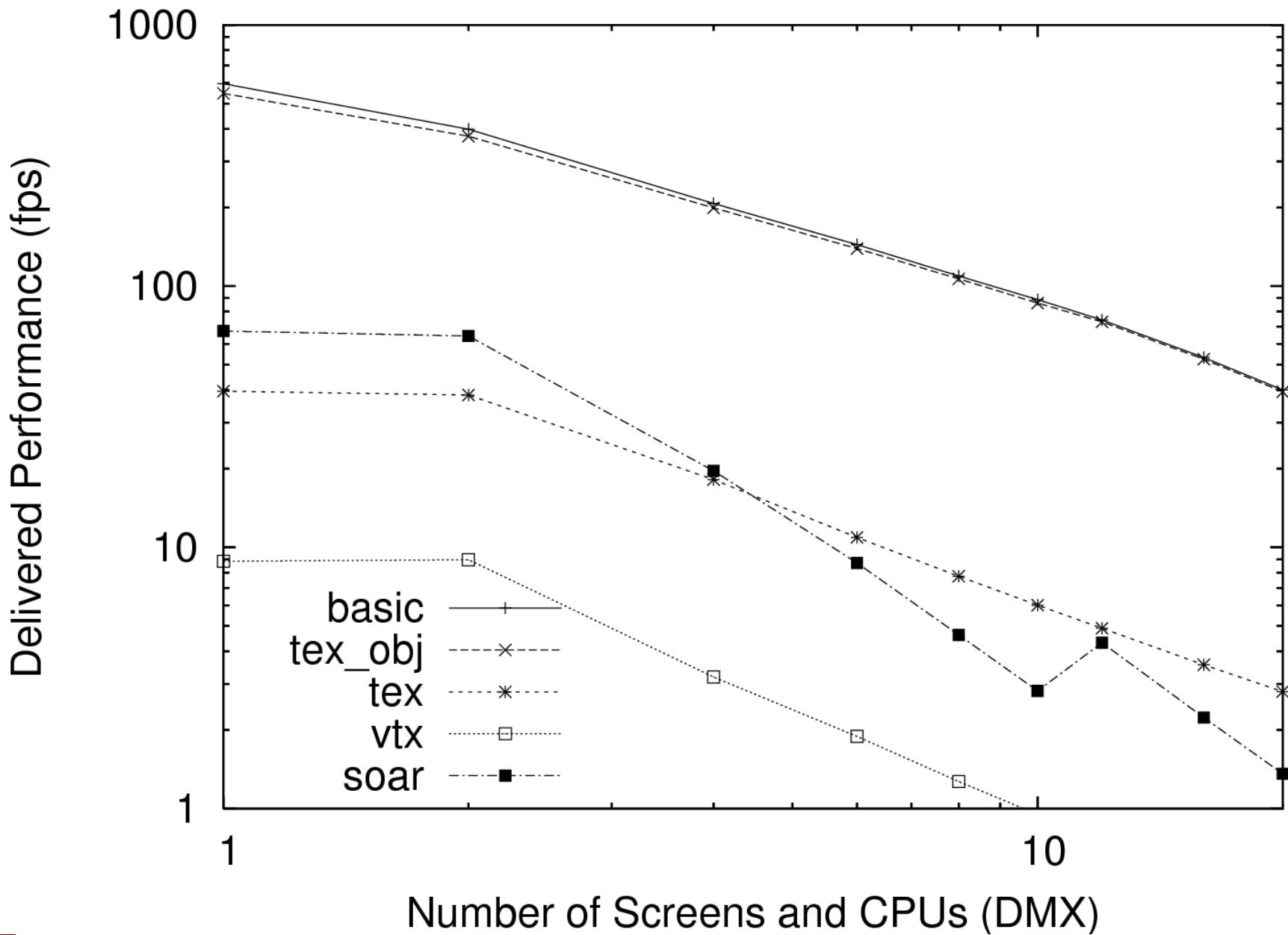
Chromium Tilesort Performance



Chromium Tilesort Performance



DMX Performance



Conclusion & Future Work

- **MPIglut: an easy route to high-performance parallel rendering**
- **Hiding parallelism inside a library is a broadly-applicable technique**
 - THREADIRECTX? OpenMPQt?
- **Still much work to do:**
 - Multicore / multi-GPU support
 - Need better GPGPU support (tiles, ghost edges, load balancing)
 - Need load balancing, possibly by moving inter-processor boundaries

Backup Slides

What is a “Powerwall”?

- Powerwalls are often driven by a small parallel cluster
 - Distributed-memory parallel machines
 - Software must run over slow commodity network, often gigabit ethernet
- Porting existing software to powerwalls is a big problem!

