# Ascent: Flyweight In Situ Visualization and Analysis for HPC Simulations

**OLCF User Conference Call** 

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### **Acknowledgements**







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Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC

This research was supported by the Exascale Computing Project (17-SC-20-SC), a joint project of the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Science and National Nuclear Security Administration, responsible for delivering a capable exascale ecosystem, including software, applications, and hardware technology, to support the nation's exascale computing imperative.

### What Is In Situ Processing?

#### Defined:

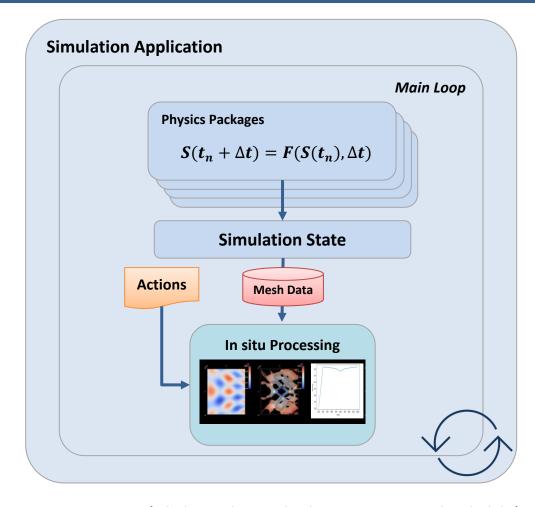
- Process data while it is generated
- Couple visualization and analysis routines with the simulation code (avoiding file system I/O)

#### Pros:

- No or greatly reduced I/O vs post-hoc processing
- Can access all the data
- Computational power readily available

#### Cons:

- More difficult when lacking a priori knowledge of what to visualize/analyze
- Increasing complexity
- Constraints (memory, network)



(Slide Acknowledgement: Hank Childs)

### Important links and contact info:

#### **Ascent Resources:**

- Github: <a href="https://github.com/alpine-dav/ascent">https://github.com/alpine-dav/ascent</a>
- Docs: <a href="http://ascent-dav.org/">http://ascent-dav.org/</a>
- Tutorial Landing Page: <a href="https://www.ascent-dav.org/tutorial/">https://www.ascent-dav.org/tutorial/</a>

#### **Contact Info:**

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Nicole Marsaglia: marsaglia1@llnl.gov

## Ascent is an easy-to-use flyweight in situ visualization and analysis library for HPC simulations

#### Easy to use in-memory visualization and analysis

- Use cases: Making Pictures, Transforming Data, and Capturing Data
- Young effort, yet already supports most common visualization operations
- Provides a simple infrastructure to integrate custom analysis
- Provides C++, C, Python, and Fortran APIs

#### Uses a flyweight design targeted at next-generation HPC platforms

- Efficient distributed-memory (MPI) and many-core (CUDA, HIP, OpenMP) execution
  - Demonstrated scaling: In situ filtering and ray tracing across **16,384 GPUs** on LLNL's Sierra Cluster
- Has lower memory requirements than current tools
- Requires less dependencies than current tools (ex: no OpenGL)
  - Builds with Spack <a href="https://spack.io/">https://spack.io/</a>











**Extracts supported by Ascent** 

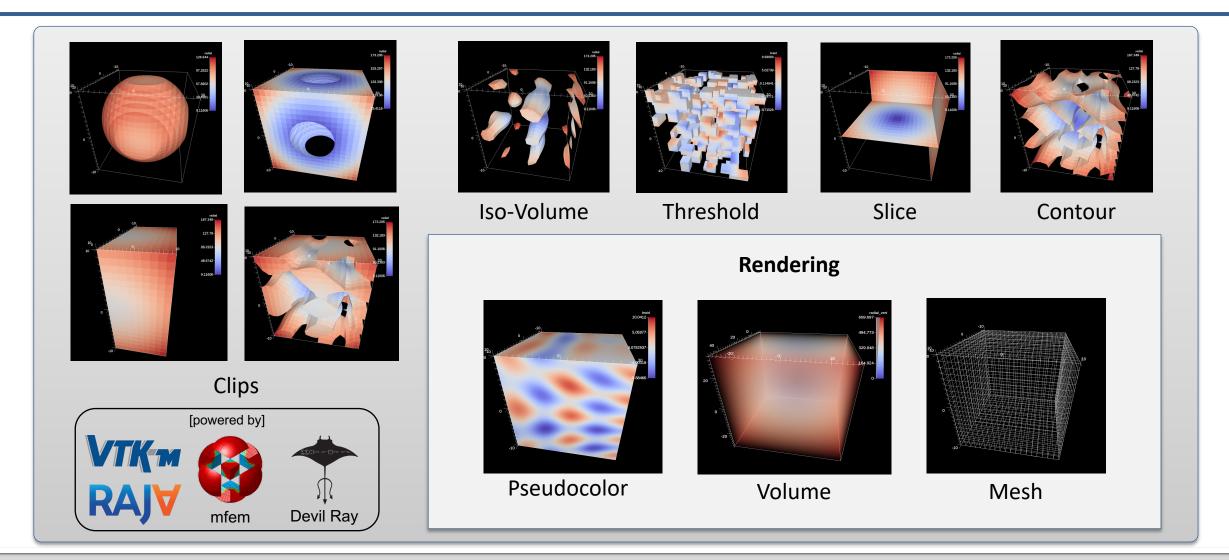
http://ascent-dav.org
https://github.com/Alpine-DAV/ascent

Website and GitHub Repo





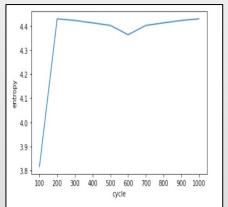
## Ascent supports common visualization use cases

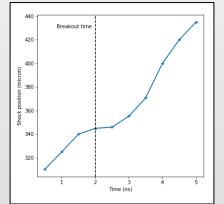


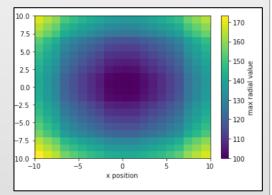


### Ascent supports common analysis use cases

```
expression: |
  du = gradient(field('velocity','u'))
  dv = gradient(field('velocity','v'))
  dw = gradient(field('velocity','w'))
  w_x = dw.y - dv.z
  w_y = dw.z - dv.x
  w_z = dw.x - dv.y
  vector(w_x,w_y,w_z)
  name: vorticity
```







#### **Derived Fields**

#### 

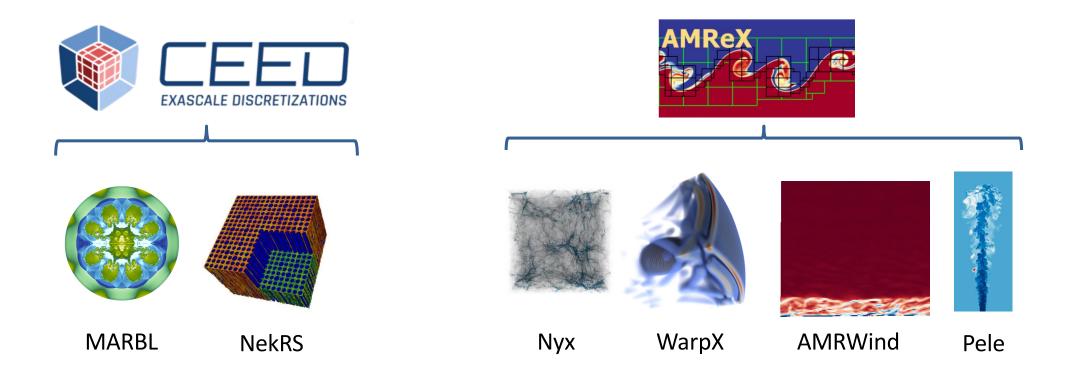
**Triggers** 

#### **Time Histories**

#### **Lineouts and Spatial Binning**

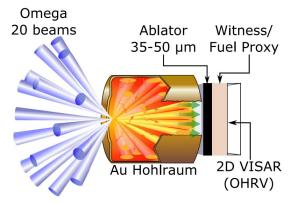


## We are working to integrate and deploy Ascent with HPC simulation codes (ECP and beyond)

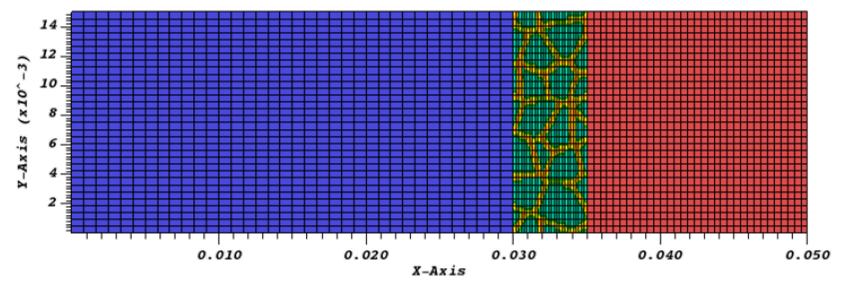




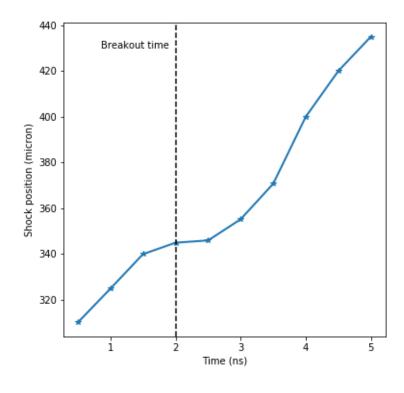
## Science Enabling Results: Shock Front Tracking (VISAR)



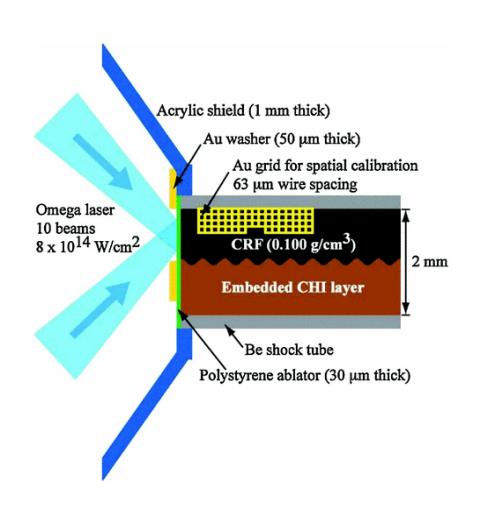
Velocity interferometer system for any reflector (VISAR)



## Shock position tracked in Ascent



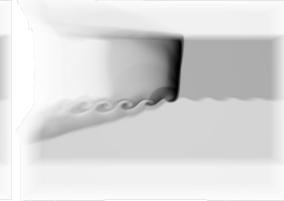
### **Science Enabling Results: Simulation Validation**



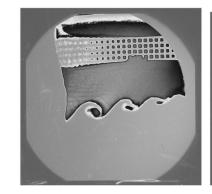
Radiographs

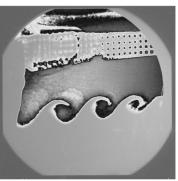
Simulated



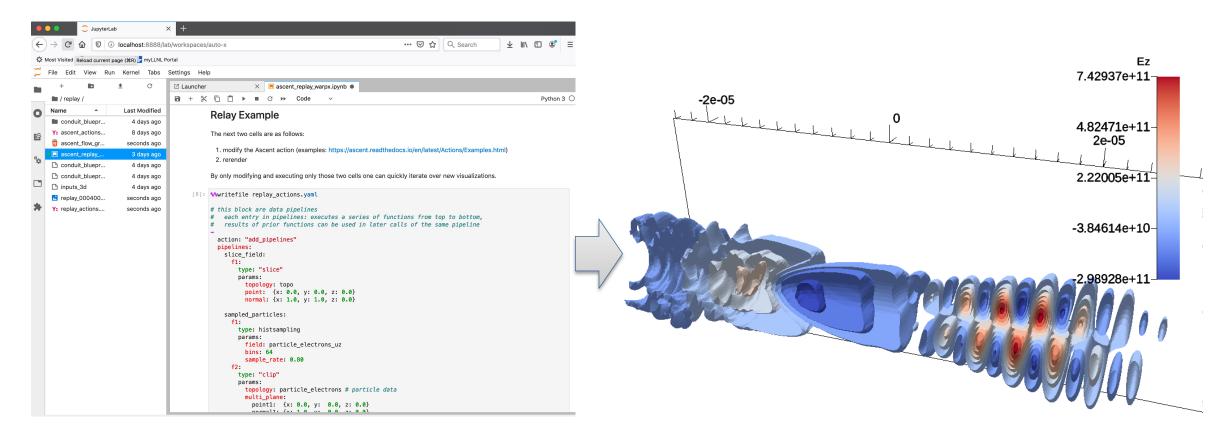


Experimental





## Science Enabling Results: WarpX Workflow Tools (Jupyter Lab)

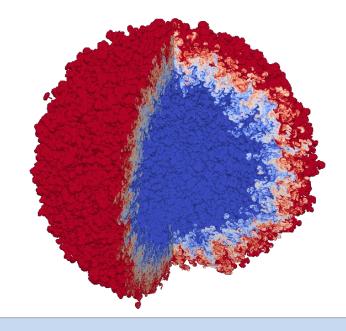


Jupyter Lab Interface

**Resulting Image** 

## Science Enabling Results: Rendering At Scale (2018)

- The 97.8 billion element simulation ran across
   16,384 GPUs on 4,096 Nodes
- The simulation application used CUDA via RAJA to run on the GPUs
- Time-varying evolution of the mixing was visualized in-situ using **Ascent**, also leveraging 16,384 GPUs
- Ascent leveraged VTK-m to run visualization algorithms on the GPUs



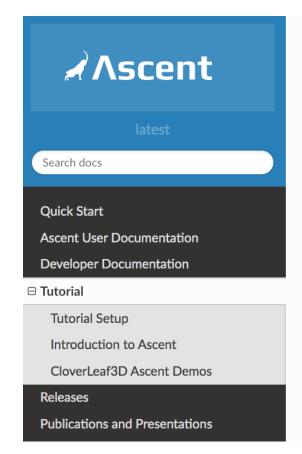
Visualization of an idealized Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF) simulation of Rayleigh-Taylor instability with two fluids mixing in a spherical geometry.

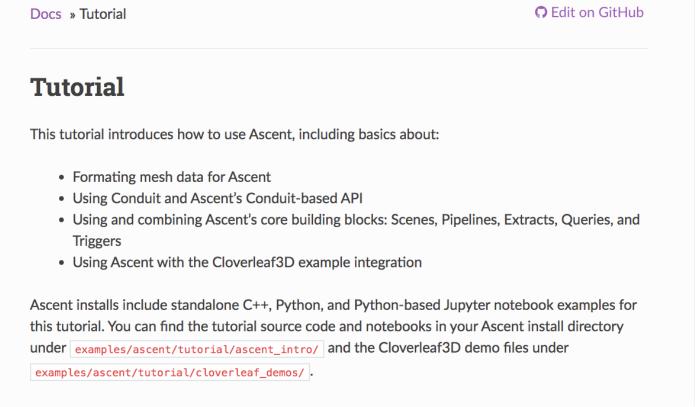
## Today we will teach you about Ascent's API and capabilities

#### You will learn:

- How to use Conduit, the foundation of Ascent's API
- How to get your simulation data into Ascent
- How to tell Ascent what pictures to render and what analysis to execute

## Ascent tutorial examples are outlined in our documentation and included ready to run in Ascent installs





http://ascent-dav.org

## Ascent's interface provides five composable building blocks

Scenes

(Render Pictures)

**Pipelines** 

(Transform Data)

**Extracts** 

(Capture Data)

Queries

(Ask Questions)

**Triggers** 

(Adapt Actions)

The tutorial provides examples for all of these.

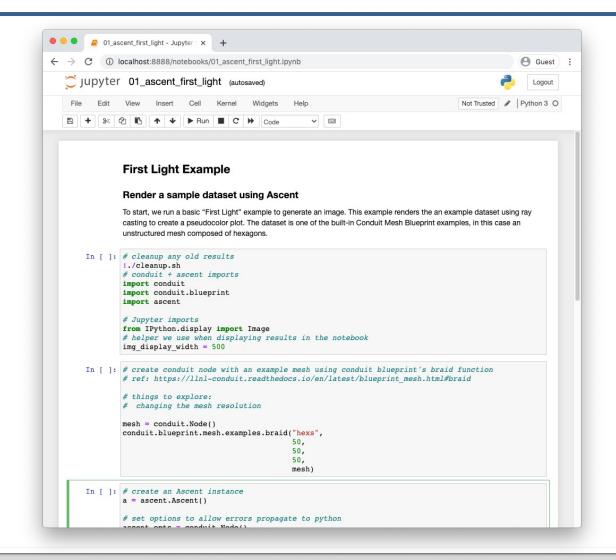


## For the reminder of the tutorial, we will run the Ascent Tutorial examples using Jupyter Notebooks

#### NOTE:

- VPNs or firewalls may block access to general AWS IP addresses and ports
- You may need to disconnect from VPN or request a firewall exemption
- LLNL attendees, you can use the EOR process:

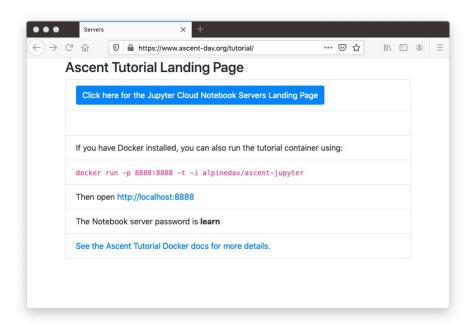
https://cspservices.llnl.gov/eor/



## You can run our tutorial examples using cloud hosted Jupyter Lab servers

### Start here:

https://www.ascent-dav.org/tutorial/



#### Thanks!

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