



# SC'14 Tutorial: Hands-on Practical Hybrid Parallel Application Performance Engineering

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Time	Topic	Presenter
08:30	Introduction to VI-HPS & parallel performance engineering	Wylie
09:15	VI-HPS Linux Live-ISO and MPI+OpenMP example code	Wylie / all
09:30	Instrumentation & measurement with <b>Score-P</b>	Wesarg
10:00	<i>Break</i>	
10:30	Profile examination with <b>CUBE</b>	Geimer
11:00	Configuration & customization of Score-P measurements	Geimer
11:30	Profile examination with <b>TAU</b> ParaProf	Shende
12:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30	Automated trace analysis with <b>Scalasca</b>	Geimer
14:15	Interactive trace analysis with <b>Vampir</b>	Wesarg
15:00	<i>Break</i>	
15:30	Specialized Score-P measurements & analysis	Wesarg
16:00	Performance data management with <b>TAU</b> PerfExplorer	Shende
16:15	Finding typical parallel performance bottlenecks	Wesarg
16:45	Review & conclusion	Wylie
17:00	<i>Adjourn</i>	

# VI-HPS



## Introduction to VI-HPS

Brian Wylie

Jülich Supercomputing Centre

**Mission:** Improve the quality and accelerate the development process of complex simulation codes running on highly-parallel computer systems

- Start-up funding (2006–2011) by Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres



- Activities
  - Development and integration of HPC programming tools
    - diagnose programming errors and optimization opportunities
  - Training & support to apply these tools
  - Academic workshops

<http://www.vi-hps.org>



## Forschungszentrum Jülich

- Jülich Supercomputing Centre



## RWTH Aachen University

- Centre for Computing & Communication



## Technische Universität Dresden

- Centre for Information Services & HPC



## University of Tennessee (Knoxville)

- Innovative Computing Laboratory





## Barcelona Supercomputing Center

- Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



## German Research School

- Laboratory of Parallel Programming



## Lawrence Livermore National Lab.

- Centre for Applied Scientific Computing



## Technical University of Munich

- Chair for Computer Architecture



## University of Oregon

- Performance Research Laboratory



## University of Stuttgart

- HPC Centre



## University of Versailles St-Quentin

- LRC ITACA



## Allinea Software Ltd



## MUST

- MPI usage correctness checking

## PAPI

- Interfacing to hardware performance counters

## Periscope

- Automatic analysis via an on-line distributed search

## Scalasca

- Large-scale parallel performance analysis

## TAU

- Integrated parallel performance system

## Vampir

- Interactive graphical trace visualization & analysis

## Score-P

- Community instrumentation & measurement infrastructure

## DDT/MAP/PR

- Parallel debugging & profiling

## KCachegrind

- Callgraph-based cache analysis [x86 only]

## MAQAO

- Assembly instrumentation & optimization [x86-64 only]

## mpiP/mpiPview

- MPI profiling tool and analysis viewer

## Open MPI

- Integrated memory checking

## Open|Speedshop

- Integrated parallel performance analysis environment

## Paraver/Dimemas/Extrac

- Event tracing and graphical trace visualization & analysis

## Rubik

- Process mapping generation & optimization [BG only]

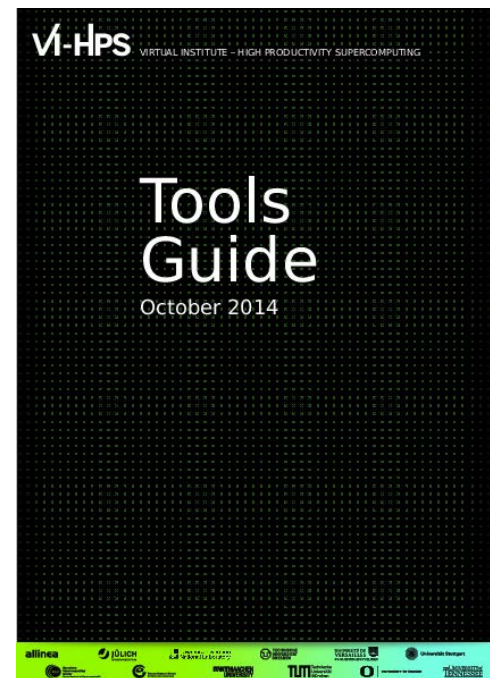
## SIONlib/Spindle

- Optimized native parallel file I/O & library loading

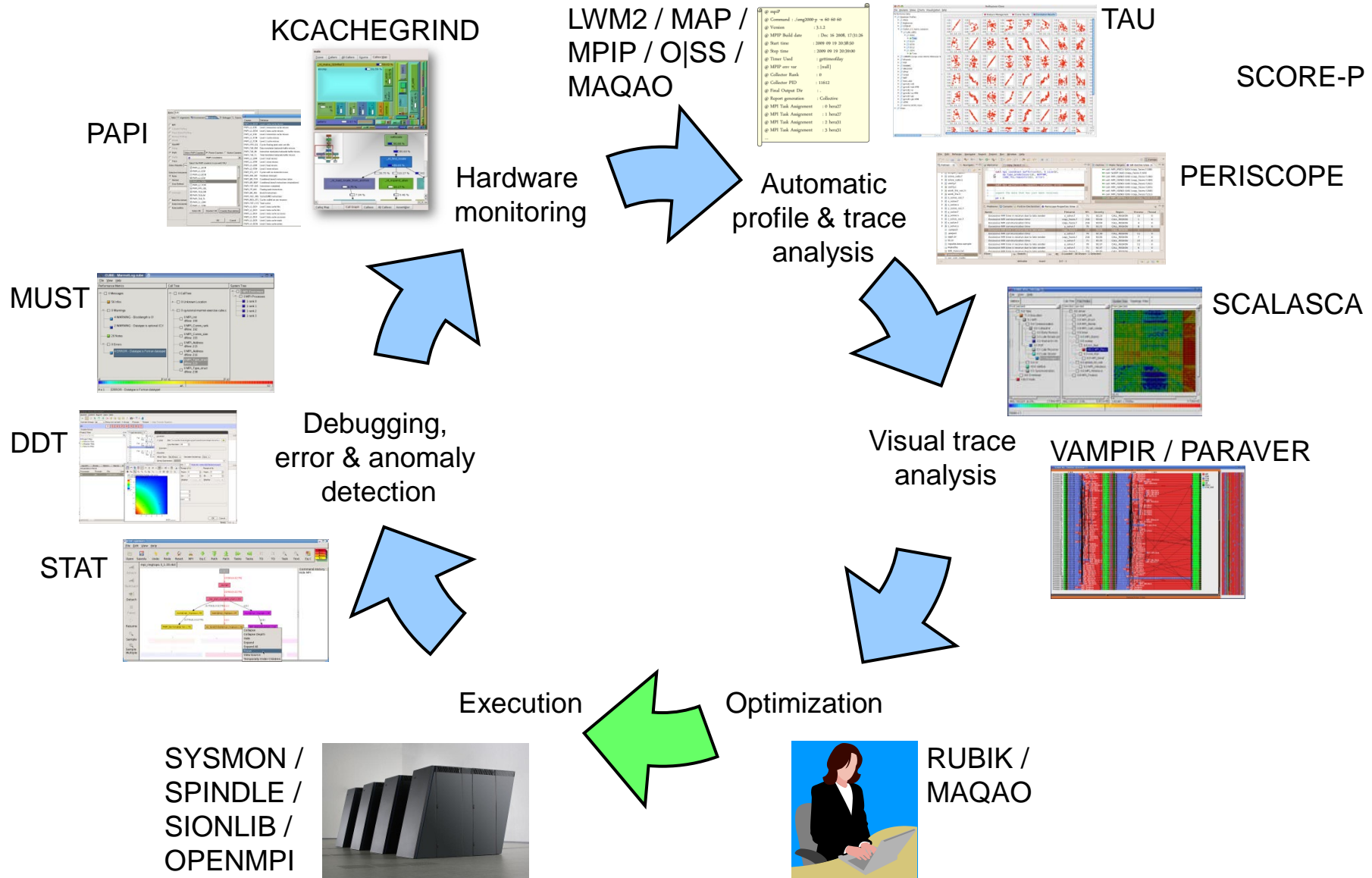
## STAT

- Stack trace analysis tools

For a brief overview of tools consult the VI-HPS Tools Guide:







Tools will ***not*** automatically make you, your applications or computer systems more *productive*.

However, they can help you understand ***how*** your parallel code executes and ***when / where*** it's necessary to work on *correctness* and *performance* issues.

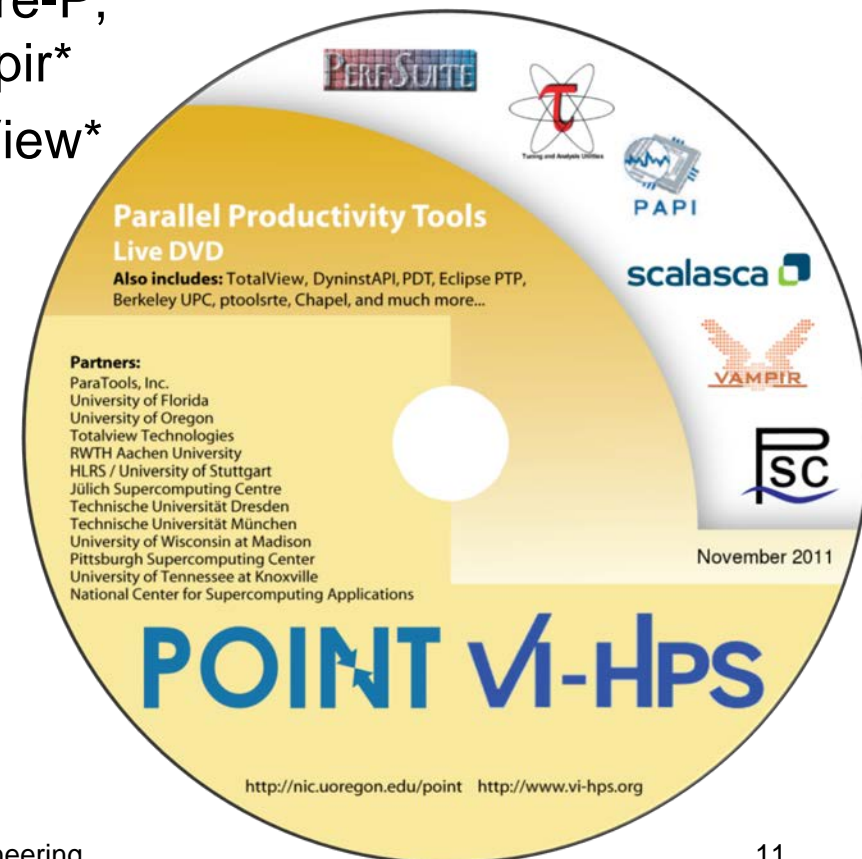
- Goals
  - Give an overview of the programming tools suite
  - Explain the functionality of individual tools
  - Teach how to use the tools effectively
  - Offer hands-on experience and expert assistance using tools
  - Receive feedback from users to guide future development
- For best results, bring & analyze/tune your own code(s)!
- VI-HPS Hands-on Tutorial series
  - SC'08, ICCS'09, SC'09, Cluster'10, SC'10, SC'11, EuroMPI'12, XSEDE'13, SC'13, **SC'14 (New Orleans)**
- VI-HPS Tuning Workshop series
  - 2008 (Aachen & Dresden), 2009 (Jülich & Bremen), 2010 (Garching & Amsterdam/NL), 2011 (Stuttgart & Aachen), 2012 (St-Quentin/F & [Garching](#)), 2013 ([Saclay/F](#) & [Jülich](#))  
2014 ([Barcelona/Spain](#), Kobe/Japan, [Saclay/France](#), [Edinburgh/UK](#))



- 17th VI-HPS Tuning Workshop (23-27 February 2015)
  - Hosted by HLRS, Stuttgart, Germany
  - Using PRACE Tier-0 *Hornet* Cray XC40 system
  - VI-HPS and Cray tools to be presented
- Further events to be determined
  - (one-day) tutorials
    - With guided exercises usually using a Live-ISO
  - (multi-day) training workshops
    - With your own applications on actual HPC systems
- Check [www.vi-hps.org/training](http://www.vi-hps.org/training) for announced events
- Contact us if you might be interested in hosting an event



- Bootable Linux installation on DVD (or USB memory stick)
- Includes everything needed to try out our parallel tools on an 64-bit x86-architecture notebook computer
  - VI-HPS tools: MUST, PAPI, Score-P, Periscope, Scalasca, TAU, Vampir\*
  - Also: Eclipse/PTP, DDT\*, TotalView\*
    - \* time/capability-limited evaluation licences provided for commercial products
  - GCC (w/ OpenMP), OpenMPI
  - Manuals/User Guides
  - Tutorial exercises & examples
- Produced by U. Oregon PRL
  - Sameer Shende



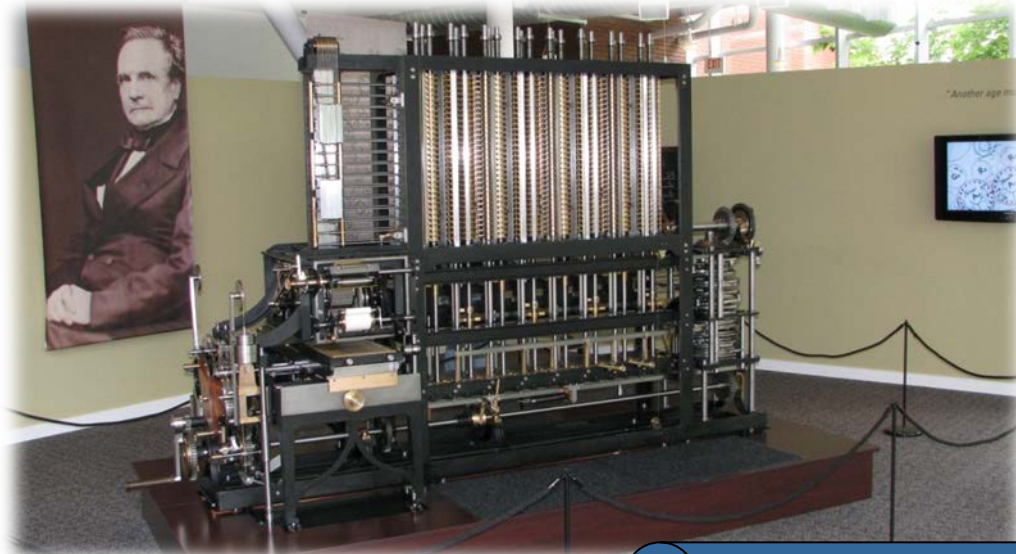
- ISO image approximately 10GB
  - download latest version from website
  - <http://www.vi-hps.org/training/live-iso/>
  - optionally create bootable DVD or USB drive
- Boot directly from disk
  - enables hardware counter access and offers best performance, but no save/resume
- Boot within virtual machine (e.g., VirtualBox)
  - faster boot time and can save/resume state, but may not allow hardware counter access
- Boots into Linux environment for HPC
  - supports building and running provided MPI and/or OpenMP parallel application codes
  - and experimentation with VI-HPS (and third-party) tools



# Introduction to Parallel Performance Engineering

Brian Wylie  
Jülich Supercomputing Centre

(with content used with permission from tutorials  
by Bernd Mohr/JSC and Luiz DeRose/Cray)



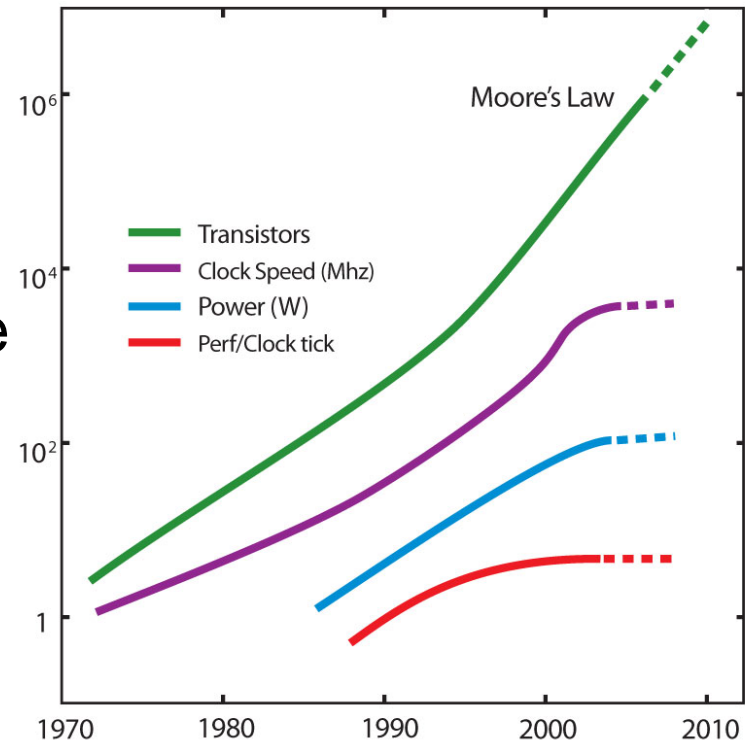
Difference Engine

“The most constant difficulty in contriving the engine has arisen from the desire to reduce the time in which the calculations were executed to the shortest which is possible.”

Charles Babbage  
1791 – 1871



- Moore's law is still in charge, but
  - Clock rates no longer increase
  - Performance gains only through increased parallelism
- Optimizations of applications more difficult
  - Increasing application complexity
    - Multi-physics
    - Multi-scale
  - Increasing machine complexity
    - Hierarchical networks / memory
    - More CPUs / multi-core



👉 Every doubling of scale reveals a new bottleneck!

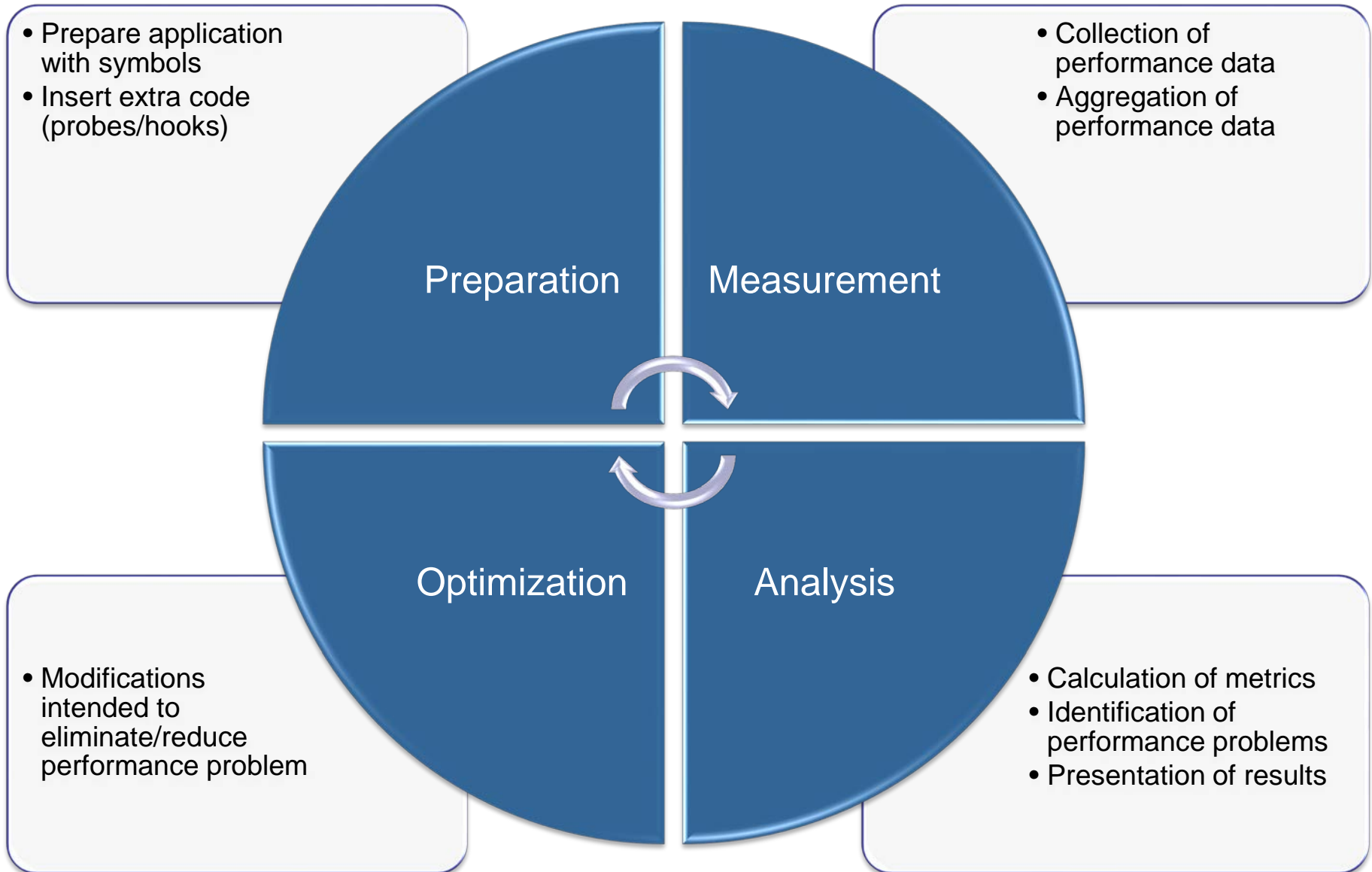
- **“Sequential”** performance factors
  - Computation
    - ☞ Choose right algorithm, use optimizing compiler
  - Cache and memory
    - ☞ Tough! Only limited tool support, hope compiler gets it right
  - Input / output
    - ☞ Often not given enough attention
- **“Parallel”** performance factors
  - Partitioning / decomposition
  - Communication (i.e., message passing)
  - Multithreading
  - Synchronization / locking
    - ☞ More or less understood, good tool support

- Successful engineering is a combination of
  - The right algorithms and libraries
  - Compiler flags and directives
  - Thinking !!!
- Measurement is better than guessing
  - To determine performance bottlenecks
  - To compare alternatives
  - To validate tuning decisions and optimizations
    - ☞ After each step!

“We should forget about small efficiencies,  
say 97% of the time: premature optimization  
is the root of all evil.”

Charles A. R. Hoare

- It's easier to optimize a slow correct program than to debug a fast incorrect one
  - ☞ *Nobody cares how fast you can compute a wrong answer...*



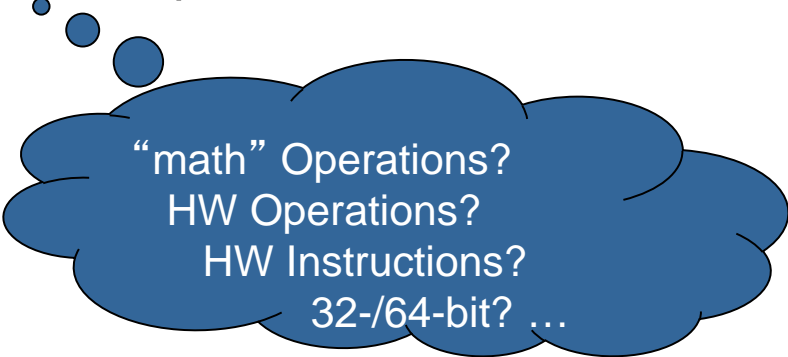
- Programs typically spend 80% of their time in 20% of the code
- Programmers typically spend 20% of their effort to get 80% of the total speedup possible for the application
  - ☞ *Know when to stop!*
- Don't optimize what does not matter
  - ☞ *Make the common case fast!*

“If you optimize everything,  
you will always be unhappy.”

Donald E. Knuth

- What can be measured?
  - A **count** of how often an event occurs
    - E.g., the number of MPI point-to-point messages sent
  - The **duration** of some interval
    - E.g., the time spent these send calls
  - The **size** of some parameter
    - E.g., the number of bytes transmitted by these calls
- Derived metrics
  - E.g., rates / throughput
  - Needed for normalization

- Execution time
- Number of function calls
- CPI
  - CPU cycles per instruction
- FLOPS
  - Floating-point operations executed per second

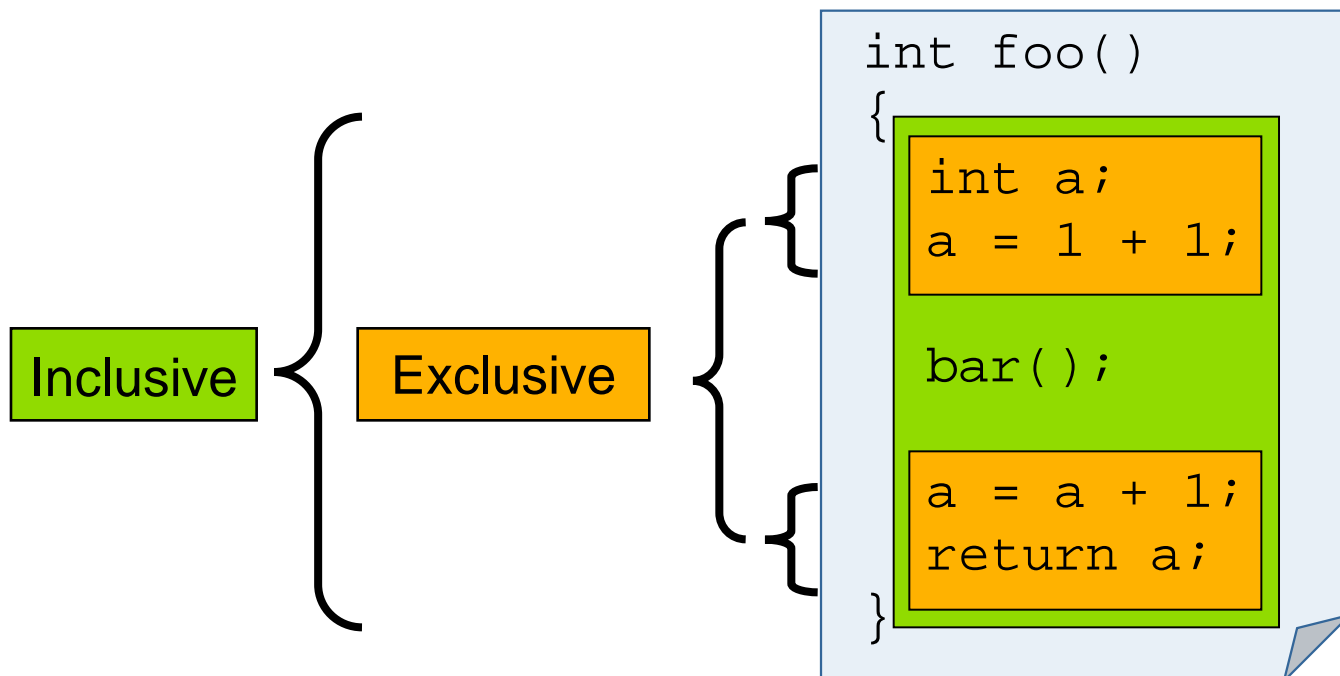


“math” Operations?  
HW Operations?  
HW Instructions?  
32-/64-bit? ...

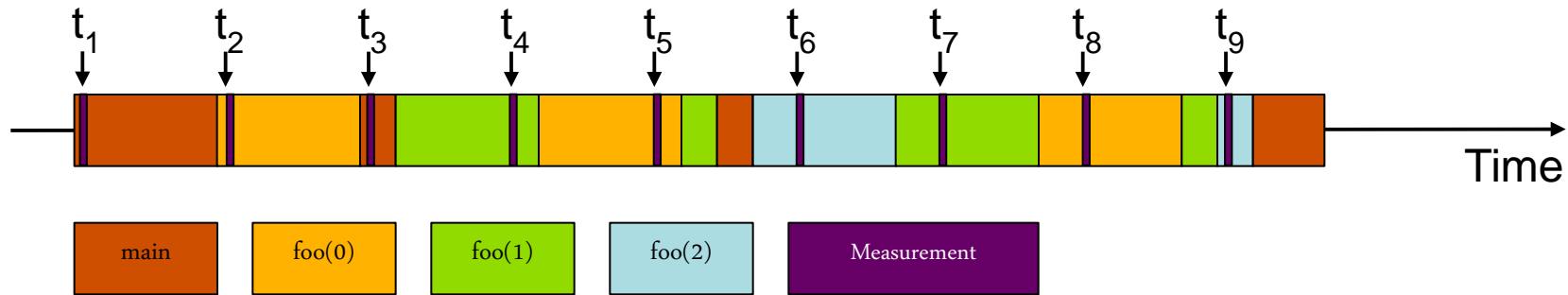


- Wall-clock time
  - Includes waiting time: I/O, memory, other system activities
  - In time-sharing environments also the time consumed by other applications
- CPU time
  - Time spent by the CPU to execute the application
  - Does not include time the program was context-switched out
    - Problem: Does not include inherent waiting time (e.g., I/O)
    - Problem: Portability? What is user, what is system time?
- Problem: Execution time is non-deterministic
  - Use mean or minimum of several runs

- Inclusive
  - Information of all sub-elements aggregated into single value
- Exclusive
  - Information cannot be subdivided further



- How are performance measurements triggered?
  - Sampling
  - Code instrumentation
- How is performance data recorded?
  - Profiling / Runtime summarization
  - Tracing
- How is performance data analyzed?
  - Online
  - Post mortem



```

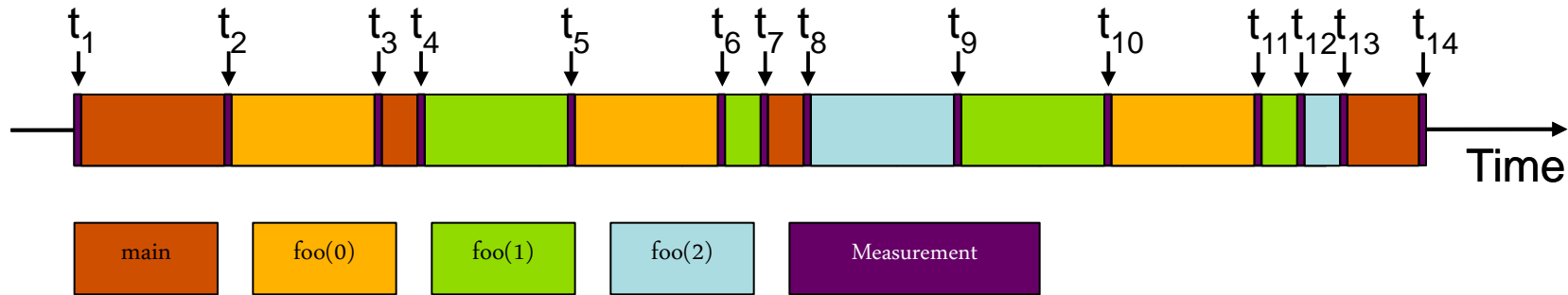
int main()
{
    int i;

    for (i=0; i < 3; i++)
        foo(i);

    return 0;
}

void foo(int i)
{
    if (i > 0)
        foo(i - 1);
}
    
```

- Running program is periodically interrupted to take measurement
  - Timer interrupt, OS signal, or HWC overflow
  - Service routine examines return-address stack
  - Addresses are mapped to routines using symbol table information
- **Statistical** inference of program behavior
  - Not very detailed information on highly volatile metrics
  - Requires long-running applications
- Works with unmodified executables



```
int main()
{
    int i;
    Enter("main");
    for (i=0; i < 3; i++)
        foo(i);
    Leave("main");
    return 0;
}

void foo(int i)
{
    Enter("foo");
    if (i > 0)
        foo(i - 1);
    Leave("foo");
}
```

- Measurement code is inserted such that every event of interest is captured **directly**
  - Can be done in various ways
- Advantage:
  - Much more detailed information
- Disadvantage:
  - Processing of source-code / executable necessary
  - Large relative overheads for small functions

- **Static** instrumentation
  - Program is instrumented prior to execution
- **Dynamic** instrumentation
  - Program is instrumented at runtime
- Code is inserted
  - Manually
  - Automatically
    - By a preprocessor / source-to-source translation tool
    - By a compiler
    - By linking against a pre-instrumented library / runtime system
    - By binary-rewrite / dynamic instrumentation tool

- Accuracy
  - Intrusion overhead
    - Measurement itself needs time and thus lowers performance
  - Perturbation
    - Measurement alters program behaviour
    - E.g., memory access pattern
  - Accuracy of timers & counters
- Granularity
  - How many measurements?
  - How much information / processing during each measurement?

☞ *Tradeoff: Accuracy vs. Expressiveness of data*

- How are performance measurements triggered?
  - Sampling
  - Code instrumentation
- How is performance data recorded?
  - Profiling / Runtime summarization
  - Tracing
- How is performance data analyzed?
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- Recording of aggregated information
  - Total, maximum, minimum, ...
- For measurements
  - Time
  - Counts
    - Function calls
    - Bytes transferred
    - Hardware counters
- Over program and system entities
  - Functions, call sites, basic blocks, loops, ...
  - Processes, threads

☞ *Profile = summarization of events over execution interval*

- Flat profile
  - Shows distribution of metrics per routine / instrumented region
  - Calling context is not taken into account
- Call-path profile
  - Shows distribution of metrics per executed call path
  - Sometimes only distinguished by partial calling context (e.g., two levels)
- Special-purpose profiles
  - Focus on specific aspects, e.g., MPI calls or OpenMP constructs
  - Comparing processes/threads

- Recording detailed information about significant points (events) during execution of the program
  - Enter / leave of a region (function, loop, ...)
  - Send / receive a message, ...
- Save information in event record
  - Timestamp, location, event type
  - Plus event-specific information (e.g., communicator, sender / receiver, ...)
- Abstract execution model on level of defined events

👉 *Event trace = Chronologically ordered sequence of event records*

# Event tracing

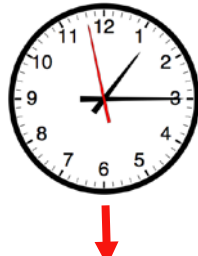
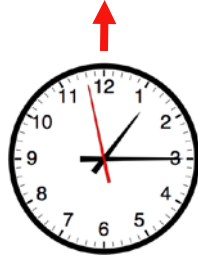
Process A

```
void foo() {  
  trc_enter("foo");  
  ...  
  trc_send(B);  
  send(B, tag, buf);  
  ...  
  trc_exit("foo");  
}
```

instrument

Process B

```
void bar() {  
  trc_enter("bar");  
  ...  
  recv(A, tag, buf);  
  trc_recv(A);  
  ...  
  trc_exit("bar");  
}
```



Local trace A

...	
58	ENTER foo
62	SEND to B
64	EXIT foo
...	

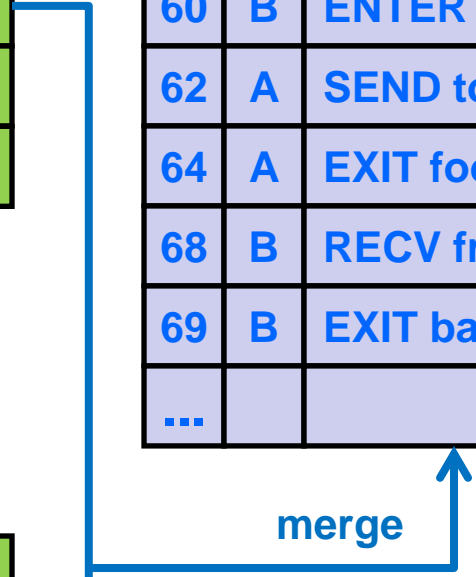
Local trace B

...	
60	ENTER bar
68	RECV from A
69	EXIT bar
...	

Global trace view

...		
58	A	ENTER foo
60	B	ENTER bar
62	A	SEND to B
64	A	EXIT foo
68	B	RECV from A
69	B	EXIT bar
...		

merge



## ■ Tracing advantages

- Event traces preserve the **temporal** and **spatial** relationships among individual events (👉 context)
- Allows reconstruction of **dynamic** application behaviour on any required level of abstraction
- Most general measurement technique
  - Profile data can be reconstructed from event traces

## ■ Disadvantages

- Traces can very quickly become extremely large
- Writing events to file at runtime may causes perturbation

- How are performance measurements triggered?
  - Sampling
  - Code instrumentation
  
- How is performance data recorded?
  - Profiling / Runtime summarization
  - Tracing
  
- How is performance data analyzed?
  - Online
  - Post mortem

- Performance data is processed during measurement run
  - Process-local profile aggregation
  - More sophisticated inter-process analysis using
    - “Piggyback” messages
    - Hierarchical network of analysis agents
- Inter-process analysis often involves application steering to interrupt and re-configure the measurement

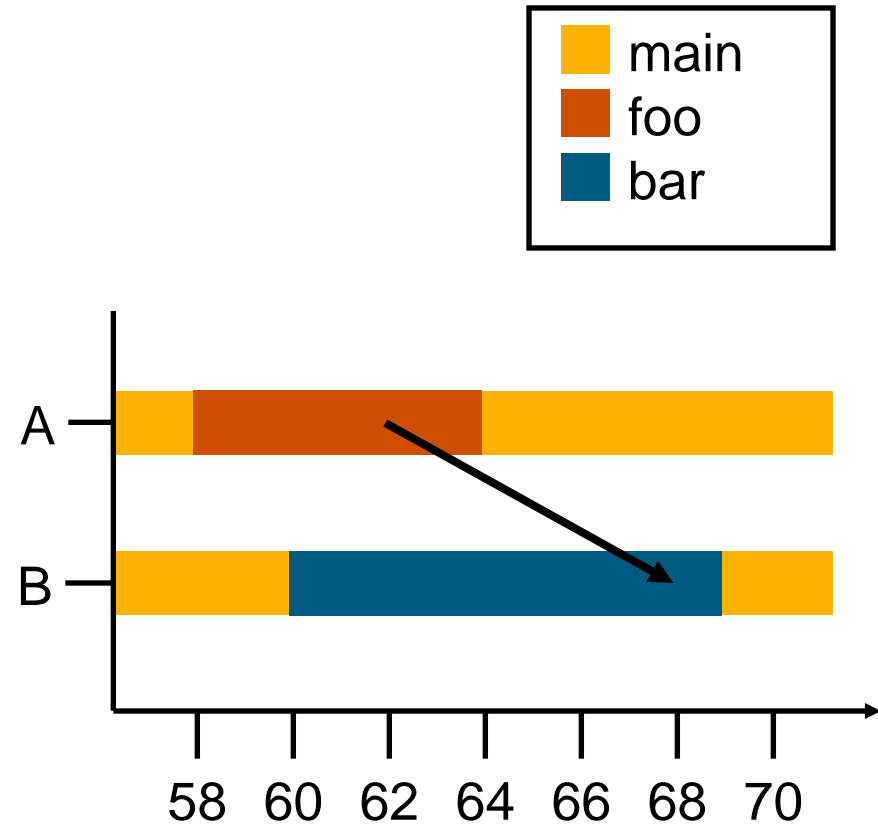
- Performance data is stored at end of measurement run
- Data analysis is performed afterwards
  - Automatic search for bottlenecks
  - Visual trace analysis
  - Calculation of statistics

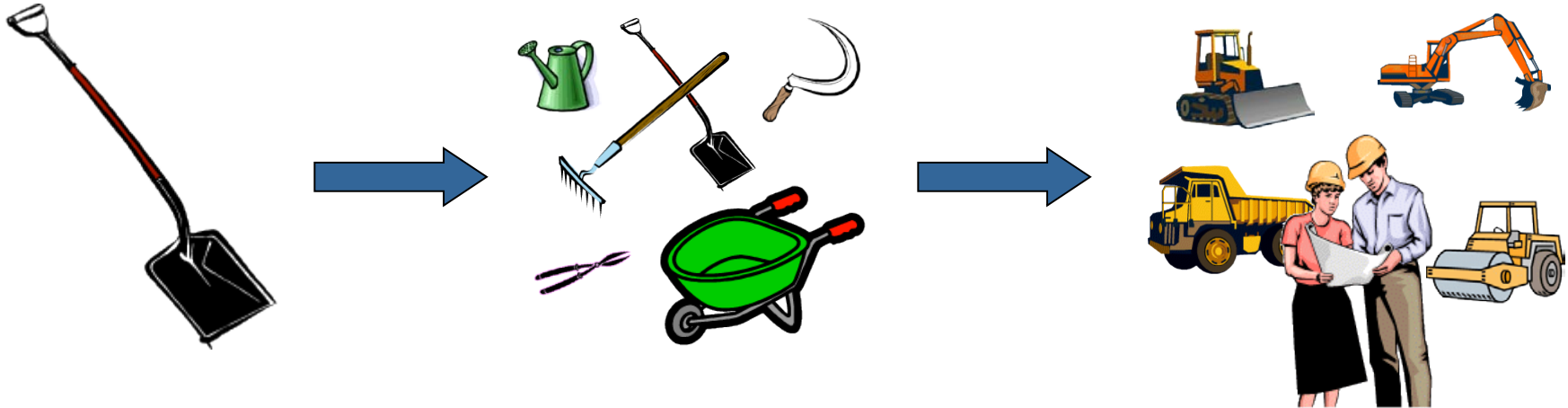


## Global trace view

...		
58	A	ENTER foo
60	B	ENTER bar
62	A	SEND to B
64	A	EXIT foo
68	B	RECV from A
69	B	EXIT bar
...		

Post-Mortem  
Analysis





☞ *A combination of different methods, tools and techniques is typically needed!*

- Analysis
  - Statistics, visualization, automatic analysis, data mining, ...
- Measurement
  - Sampling / instrumentation, profiling / tracing, ...
- Instrumentation
  - Source code / binary, manual / automatic, ...

- Do I have a performance problem at all?
  - Time / speedup / scalability measurements
- **What** is the key bottleneck (computation / communication)?
  - MPI / OpenMP / flat profiling
- **Where** is the key bottleneck?
  - Call-path profiling, detailed basic block profiling
- **Why** is it there?
  - Hardware counter analysis, trace selected parts to keep trace size manageable
- Does the code have scalability problems?
  - Load imbalance analysis, compare profiles at various sizes function-by-function

# VI-HPS



## Hands-on example code: NPB-MZ-MPI / BT (on Live-ISO/DVD)

VI-HPS Team

1. Reference preparation for validation
2. Program instrumentation
3. Summary measurement collection
4. Summary analysis report examination
5. Summary experiment scoring
6. Summary measurement collection with filtering
7. Filtered summary analysis report examination
8. Event trace collection
9. Event trace examination & analysis

- The NAS Parallel Benchmark suite (MPI+OpenMP version)
  - Available from  
<http://www.nas.nasa.gov/Software/NPB>
  - 3 benchmarks in Fortran77
  - Configurable for various sizes & classes
- Move into the NPB3.3-MZ-MPI root directory

```
% cd Tutorial; ls
bin/      common/  jobscript/  Makefile  README.install  SP-MZ/
BT-MZ/    config/  LU-MZ/      README    README.tutorial  sys/
```

- Subdirectories contain source code for each benchmark
  - plus additional configuration and common code
- The provided distribution has already been configured for the tutorial, such that it's ready to “make” one or more of the benchmarks and install them into a (tool-specific) “bin” subdirectory

- Type “make” for instructions

```
% make
=====
=      NAS PARALLEL BENCHMARKS 3.3      =
=      MPI+OpenMP Multi-Zone Versions   =
=      F77                               =
=====

To make a NAS multi-zone benchmark type

    make <benchmark-name> CLASS=<class> NPROCS=<nprocs>

where <benchmark-name> is "bt-mz", "lu-mz", or "sp-mz"
     <class>           is "S", "W", "A" through "F"
     <nprocs>         is number of processes

[...]

*****
* Custom build configuration is specified in config/make.def *
* Suggested tutorial exercise configuration for LiveISO/DVD: *
*      make bt-mz CLASS=W NPROCS=4                          *
*****
```

Hint: the recommended build configuration is available via **% make suite**

- Specify the benchmark configuration
  - benchmark name: **bt-mz**, lu-mz, sp-mz
  - the number of MPI processes: **NPROCS=4**
  - the benchmark class (S, W, A, B, C, D, E): **CLASS=W**

```
% make bt-mz CLASS=W NPROCS=4
cd BT-MZ; make CLASS=W NPROCS=4 VERSION=
make: Entering directory 'BT-MZ'
cd ../sys; cc -o setparams setparams.c
../sys/setparams bt-mz 4 W
mpif77 -c -O3 -fopenmp bt.f
[...]
cd ../common; mpif77 -c -O3 -fopenmp timers.f
mpif77 -O3 -fopenmp -o ../bin/bt-mz_W.4 \
bt.o initialize.o exact_solution.o exact_rhs.o set_constants.o \
adi.o rhs.o zone_setup.o x_solve.o y_solve.o exch_qbc.o \
solve_subs.o z_solve.o add.o error.o verify.o mpi_setup.o \
../common/print_results.o ../common/timers.o
Built executable ../bin/bt-mz_W.4
make: Leaving directory 'BT-MZ'
```



- What does it do?
  - Solves a discretized version of unsteady, compressible Navier-Stokes equations in three spatial dimensions
  - Performs 200 time-steps on a regular 3-dimensional grid
- Implemented in 20 or so Fortran77 source modules
- Uses MPI & OpenMP in combination
  - 4 processes with 4 threads each should be reasonable
    - don't expect to see speed-up when run on a laptop!
  - bt-mz\_W.4 should run in around 5 to 12 seconds on a laptop
  - bt-mz\_B.4 is more suitable for dedicated HPC compute nodes
    - Each class step takes around 10-15x longer

- Launch as a hybrid MPI+OpenMP application

Alternatively execute script:

```
% sh ../jobscript/ISO/run.sh
```

```
% cd bin
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 mpiexec -np 4 ./bt-mz_W.4
NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark
Number of zones:    4 x    4
Iterations:    200    dt:    0.000800
Number of active processes:    4
Total number of threads:    16    (    4.0 threads/process)

Time step    1
Time step    20
Time step    40
    [...]
Time step    160
Time step    180
Time step    200
Verification Successful

BT-MZ Benchmark Completed.
Time in seconds = 5.57
```

Hint: save the benchmark output (or note the run time) to be able to refer to it later



# Score-P – A Joint Performance Measurement Run-Time Infrastructure for Periscope, Scalasca, TAU, and Vampir

Markus Geimer<sup>2)</sup>, Bert Wesarg<sup>1)</sup>, Brian Wylie<sup>2)</sup>

With contributions from  
Andreas Knüpfer<sup>1)</sup> and Christian Rössel<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>ZIH TU Dresden , <sup>2)</sup>FZ Jülich

- Several performance tools co-exist
- Separate measurement systems and output formats
- Complementary features and overlapping functionality
- Redundant effort for development and maintenance
- Limited or expensive interoperability
- Complications for user experience, support, training



- Start a community effort for a common infrastructure
  - Score-P instrumentation and measurement system
  - Common data formats OTF2 and CUBE4
- Developer perspective:
  - Save manpower by sharing development resources
  - Invest in new analysis functionality and scalability
  - Save efforts for maintenance, testing, porting, support, training
- User perspective:
  - Single learning curve
  - Single installation, fewer version updates
  - Interoperability and data exchange
- SILC project funded by BMBF
- Close collaboration PRIMA project funded by DOE



- Forschungszentrum Jülich, Germany
- German Research School for Simulation Sciences, Aachen, Germany
- Gesellschaft für numerische Simulation mbH Braunschweig, Germany
- RWTH Aachen, Germany
- Technische Universität Dresden, Germany
- Technische Universität München, Germany
- University of Oregon, Eugene, USA

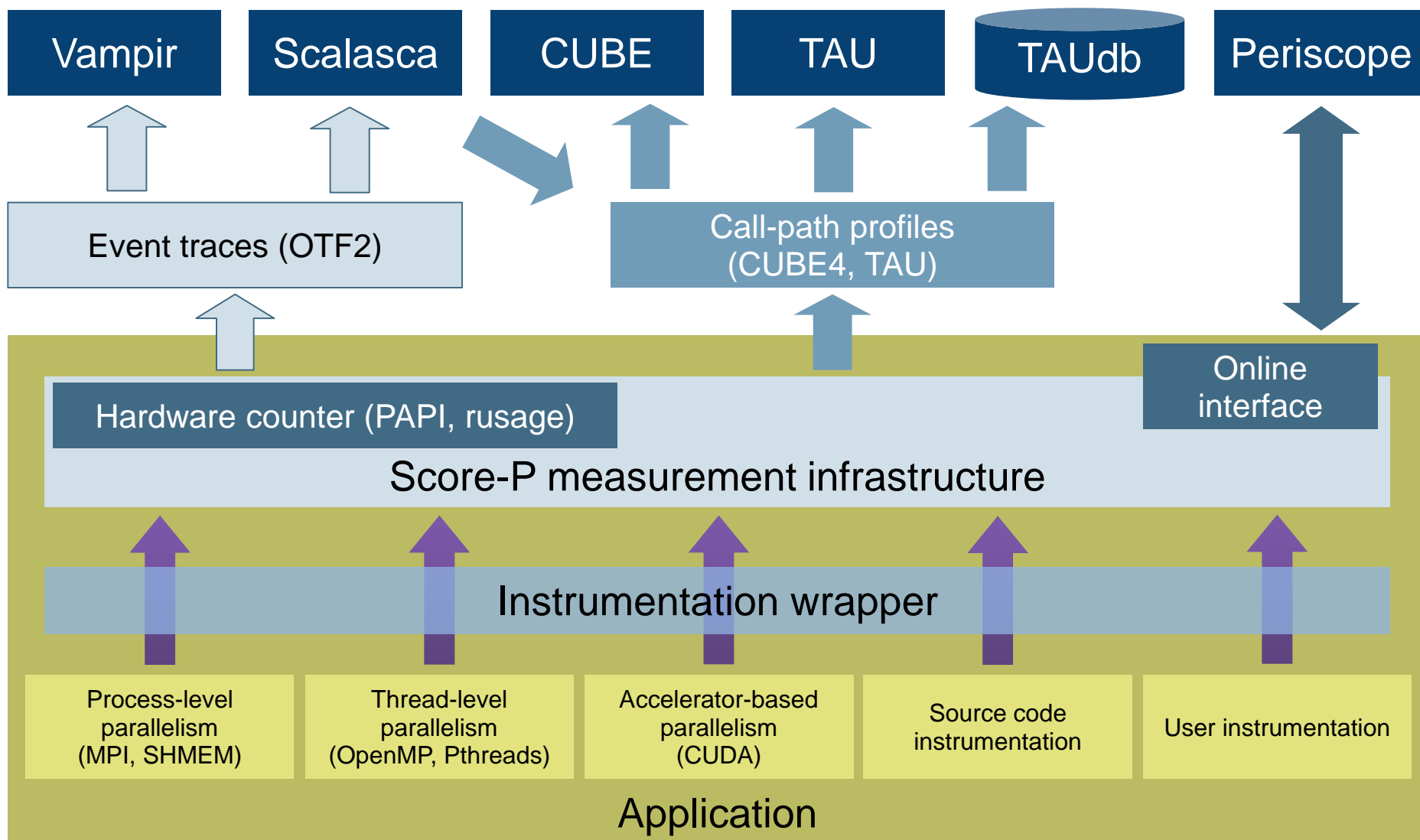


UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

- Provide typical functionality for HPC performance tools
- Support all fundamental concepts of partner's tools
- Instrumentation (various methods)
- Flexible measurement without re-compilation:
  - Basic and advanced profile generation
  - Event trace recording
  - Online access to profiling data
- MPI/SHMEM, OpenMP/Pthreads, and hybrid parallelism (and serial)
- Enhanced functionality (OpenMP 3.0, CUDA, highly scalable I/O)

- Functional requirements
  - Generation of call-path profiles and event traces
  - Using direct instrumentation, later also sampling
  - Recording time, visits, communication data, hardware counters
  - Access and reconfiguration also at runtime
  - Support for MPI, OpenMP, basic CUDA, and all combinations
    - Later also OpenCL/OpenACC/...
- Non-functional requirements
  - Portability: all major HPC platforms
  - Scalability: petascale
  - Low measurement overhead
  - Easy and uniform installation through UNITE framework
  - Robustness
  - Open Source: New BSD License





- Scalability to maximum available CPU core count
- Support for OpenCL, OpenACC, Intel MIC
- Support for sampling, binary instrumentation
- Support for new programming models, e.g., PGAS
- Support for new architectures
  
- Ensure a single official release version at all times which will always work with the tools
- Allow experimental versions for new features or research
  
- Commitment to joint long-term cooperation

# VI-HPS



## Score-P hands-on: NPB-MZ-MPI / BT

1. Reference preparation for validation
2. Program instrumentation
3. Summary measurement collection
4. Summary analysis report examination
5. Summary experiment scoring
6. Summary measurement collection with filtering
7. Filtered summary analysis report examination
8. Event trace collection
9. Event trace examination & analysis

- Change back to directory containing NPB BT-MZ

```
% cd ..
```

- Edit `config/make.def` to adjust build configuration
  - Modify specification of compiler/linker: `MPIF77`

```
...
#-----
# The Fortran compiler used for MPI programs
#-----
#MPIF77 = mpif77

# Alternative variants to perform instrumentation
...
MPIF77 = scorep mpif77

# This links MPI Fortran programs; usually the same as ${MPIF77}
FLINK    = $(MPIF77)
...
```

Uncomment the  
Score-P compiler  
wrapper specification

- Return to root directory and clean-up

```
% make clean
```

- Re-build executable using Score-P instrumenter

```
% make bt-mz CLASS=W NPROCS=4
cd BT-MZ; make CLASS=W NPROCS=4 VERSION=
make: Entering directory 'BT-MZ'
cd ../sys; cc -o setparams setparams.c -lm
../sys/setparams bt-mz 4 W
scorep mpif77 -c -O3 -fopenmp bt.f
[...]
cd ../common; scorep mpif77 -c -O3 -fopenmp timers.f
scorep mpif77 -O3 -fopenmp -o ../bin.scorep/bt-mz_W.4 \
bt.o initialize.o exact_solution.o exact_rhs.o set_constants.o \
adi.o rhs.o zone_setup.o x_solve.o y_solve.o exch_qbc.o \
solve_subs.o z_solve.o add.o error.o verify.o mpi_setup.o \
../common/print_results.o ../common/timers.o
Built executable ../bin.scorep/bt-mz_W.4
make: Leaving directory 'BT-MZ'
```

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- Score-P measurements are configured via environment variables:

```
% scorep-info config-vars --full
SCOREP_ENABLE_PROFILING
  Description: Enable profiling
  [...]
SCOREP_ENABLE_TRACING
  Description: Enable tracing
  [...]
SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY
  Description: Total memory in bytes for the measurement system
  [...]
SCOREP_EXPERIMENT_DIRECTORY
  Description: Name of the experiment directory
  [...]
SCOREP_FILTERING_FILE
  Description: A file name which contain the filter rules
  [...]
SCOREP_METRIC_PAPI
  Description: PAPI metric names to measure
  [...]
SCOREP_METRIC_RUSAGE
  Description: Resource usage metric names to measure
  [...] More configuration variables [...]
```



- Change to the directory containing the new executable  
adjust configuration and run application

```
% cd bin.scorep
% export SCOREP_EXPERIMENT_DIRECTORY=scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 mpiexec -np 4 ./bt-mz_W.4
NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark
Number of zones:   4 x   4
Iterations:   200   dt:   0.000800
Number of active processes:   4
Use the default load factors with threads
Total number of threads:   16 ( 4.0 threads/process)
Use the default load factors with threads

Time step   1
Time step   20
  [...]
Time step  180
Time step  200
Verification Successful

BT-MZ Benchmark Completed.
Time in seconds = 54.39
```

- Creates experiment directory `./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum` containing
  - a record of the measurement configuration (`scorep.cfg`)
  - the analysis report that was collated after measurement (`profile.cubex`)

```
% ls
... scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum
% ls scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum
profile.cubex scorep.cfg
```

- Interactive exploration with CUBE / ParaProf

```
% cube scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/profile.cubex

[CUBE GUI showing summary analysis report]

% paraprof scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/profile.cubex

[TAU ParaProf GUI showing summary analysis report]
```



# Analysis report examination with CUBE

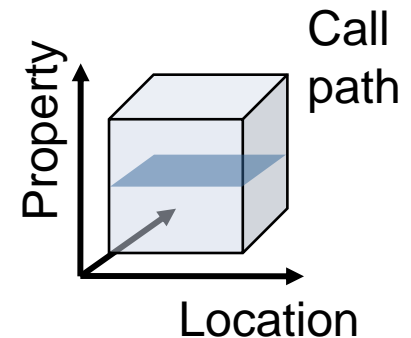
Markus Geimer

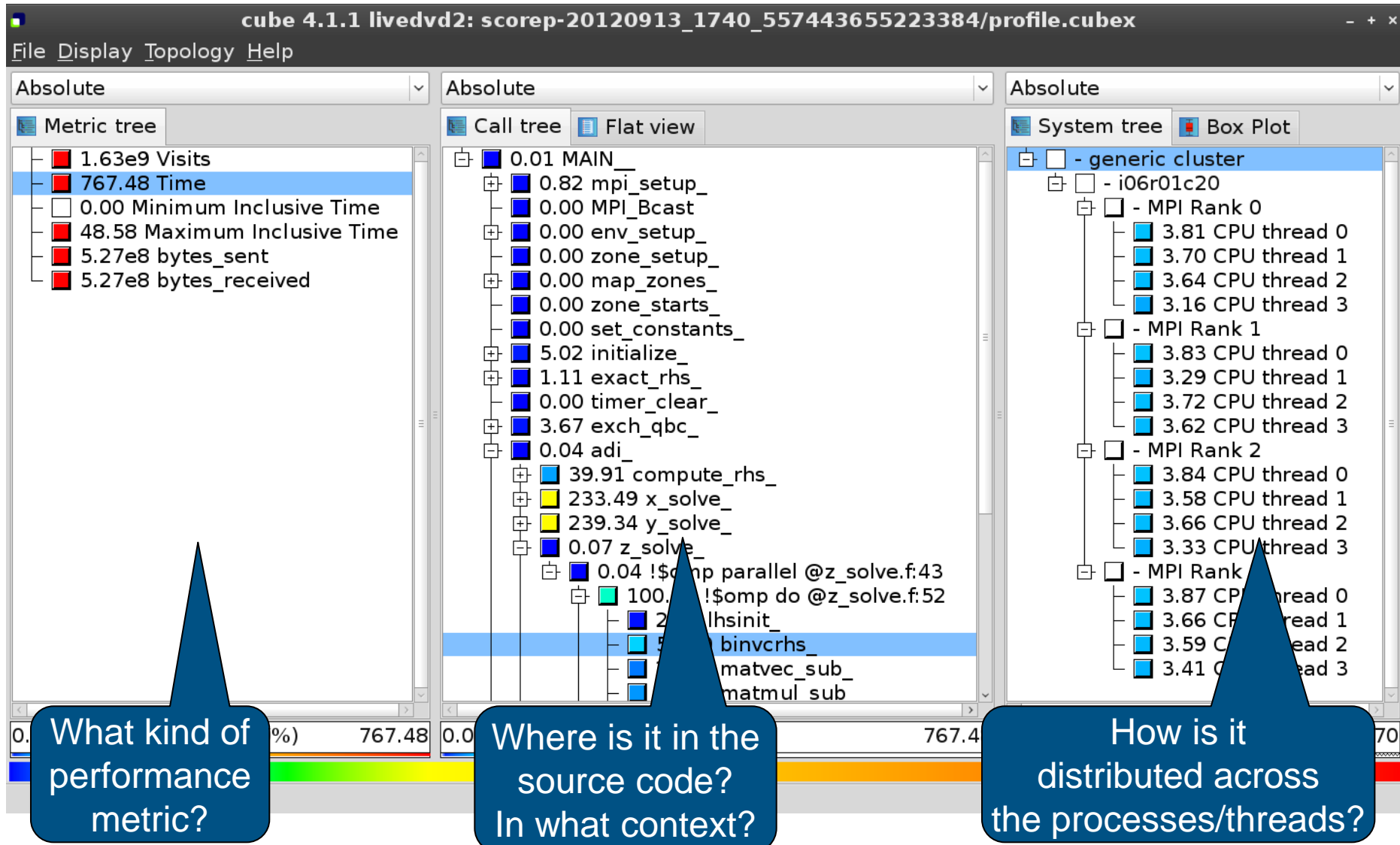
Jülich Supercomputing Centre



- Parallel program analysis report exploration tools
  - Libraries for XML report reading & writing
  - Algebra utilities for report processing
  - GUI for interactive analysis exploration
    - requires Qt4
- Originally developed as part of Scalasca toolset
- Now available as a separate component
  - Can be installed independently of Score-P, e.g., on laptop or desktop
  - Latest release: CUBE 4.2.3 (June 2014)

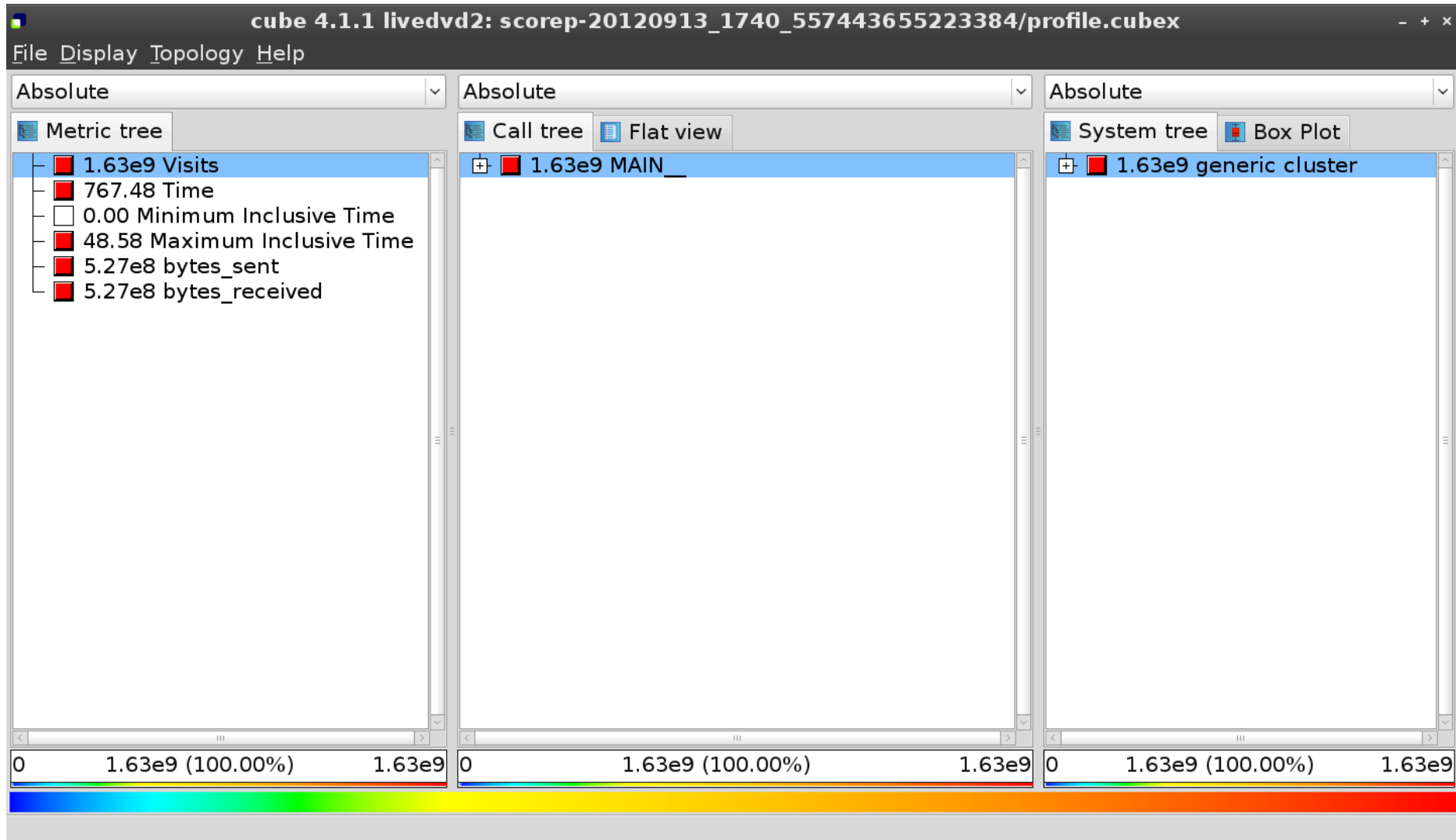
- Representation of values (severity matrix) on three hierarchical axes
  - Performance property (metric)
  - Call path (program location)
  - System location (process/thread)
- Three coupled tree browsers
- CUBE displays severities
  - As value: for precise comparison
  - As colour: for easy identification of hotspots
  - Inclusive value when closed & exclusive value when expanded
  - Customizable via display modes





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# Analysis report exploration (opening view)





cube 4.1.1 livedvd2: scorep-20120913\_1740\_557443655223384/profile.cubex

File Display Topology Help

Absolute

Metric tree

- 1.63e9 Visits
- 767.48 Time**
- 0.00 Minimum Inclusive Time
- 48.58 Maximum Inclusive Time
- 5.27e8 bytes\_sent
- 5.27e8 bytes\_received

Absolute

Call tree Flat view

- 767.48 MAIN\_**

Absolute

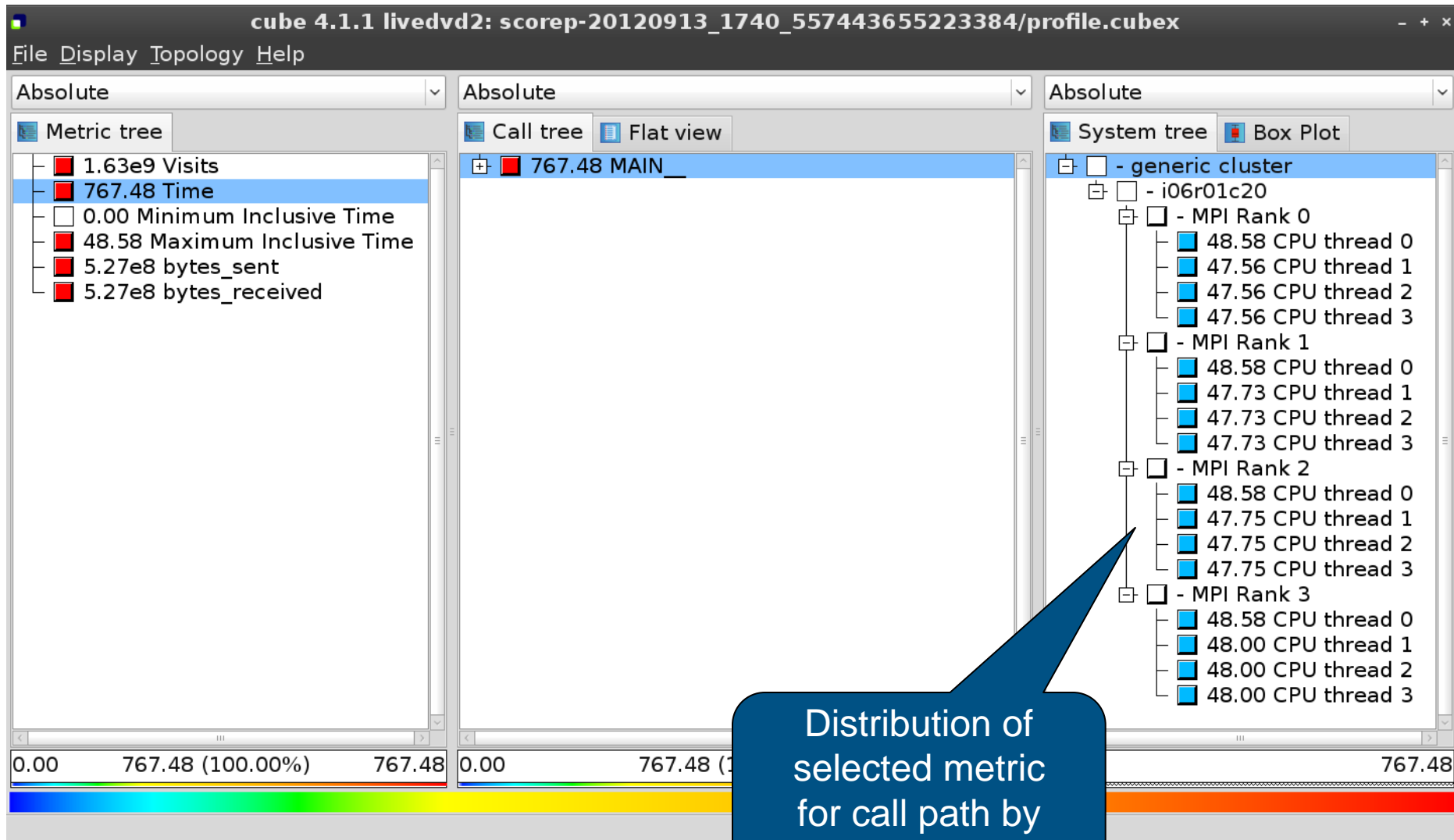
System tree Box Plot

- 767.48 generic cluster**

Selecting the "Time" metric shows total execution time

0.00 767.48 (100.00%) 767.48 0.00 767.48 (100.00%) 767.48 0.00 767.48 (100.00%) 767.48

# Expanding the system tree



# Expanding the call tree

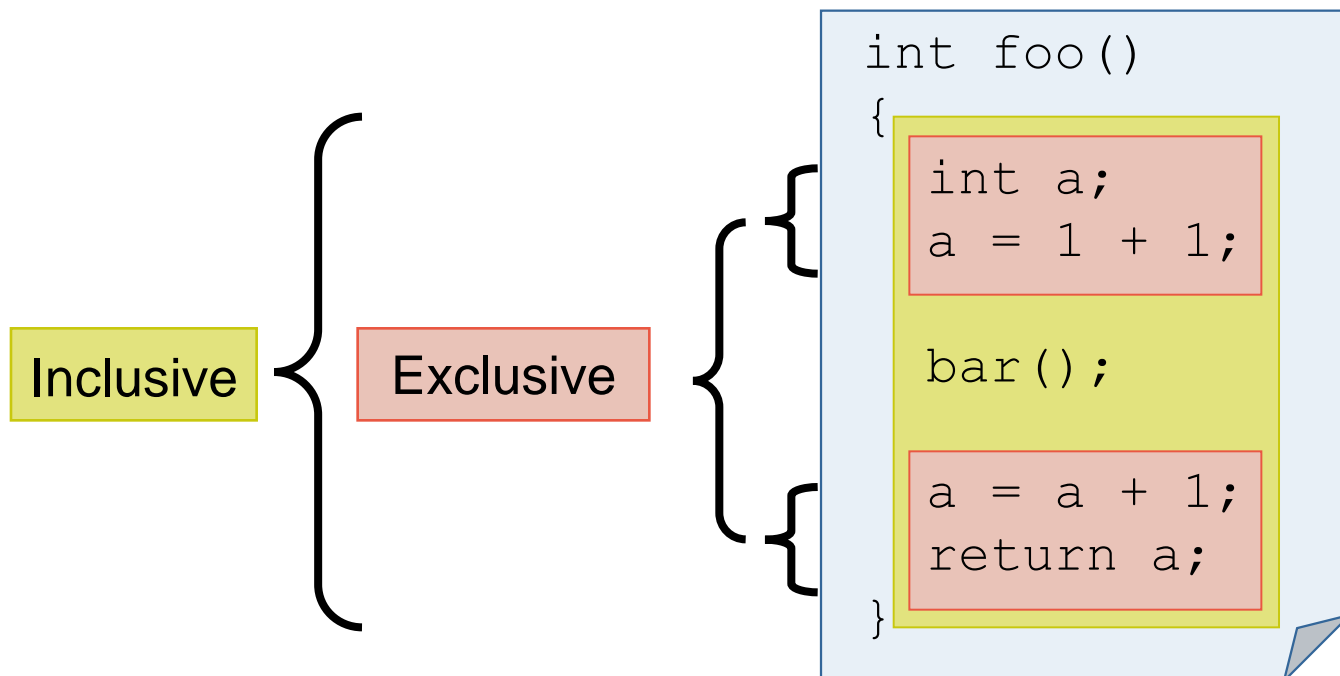
The screenshot displays the 'cube 4.1.1 livedvd2: scorep-20120913\_1740\_557443655223384/profile.cubex' application. It features three main panels:

- Metric tree:** Shows various performance metrics such as '1.63e9 Visits', '767.48 Time', '0.00 Minimum Inclusive Time', '48.58 Maximum Inclusive Time', '5.27e8 bytes\_sent', and '5.27e8 bytes\_received'.
- Call tree:** A hierarchical view of function calls. The root is '0.01 MAIN\_'. It branches into '0.82 mpi\_setup\_', '0.00 MPI\_Bcast', '0.00 env\_setup\_', '0.00 zone\_setup\_', '0.00 map\_zones\_', '0.00 zone\_starts\_', '0.00 set\_constants\_', '5.02 initialize\_', '1.11 exact\_rhs\_', '0.00 timer\_clear\_', '3.67 exch\_qbc\_', '0.04 adi\_', '39.91 compute\_rhs\_', '233.49 x\_solve\_', '239.34 y\_solve\_', '0.07 z\_solve\_', '0.04 !\$omp parallel @z\_solve.f:43', and '100.67 !\$omp do @z\_solve.f:52'. The latter is further expanded to show '2.89 lhsinit\_', '57.70 binvcrhs\_', '27.24 matvec\_sub\_', and '36.11 matmul sub'. The bottom status bar shows '0.01 (0.00%)' and '767.48'.
- System tree:** Shows a hierarchical view of the system, including 'generic cluster', 'i06r01c20', and four MPI Ranks (0-3). Each rank contains four CPU threads (0-3). The bottom status bar shows '0.00' and '0.01'.

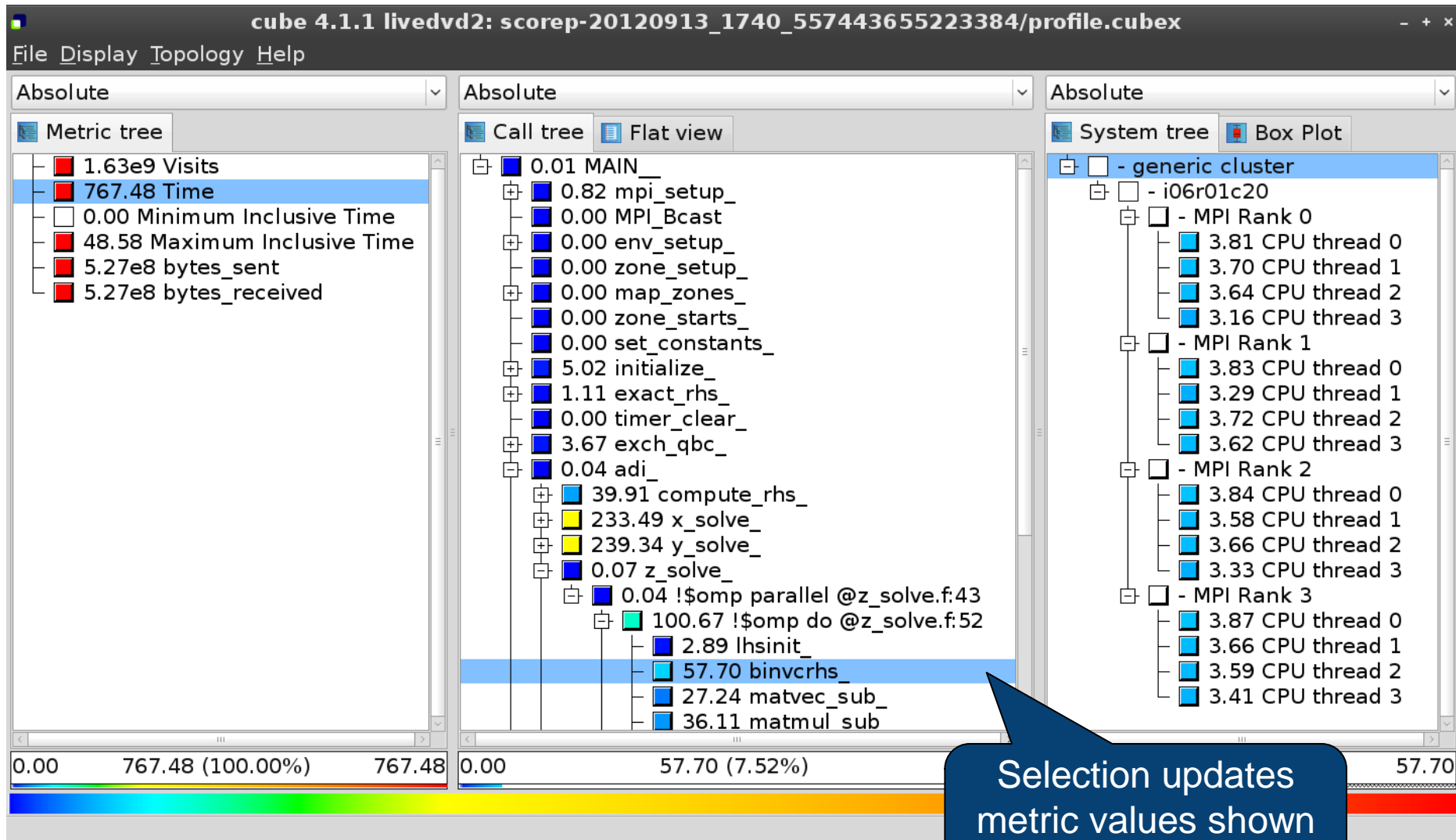
Two callouts provide additional context:

- A blue callout pointing to the '767.48 Time' metric in the Metric tree says: "Distribution of selected metric across the call tree".
- A blue callout pointing to the expanded 'matmul sub' node in the Call tree says: "Collapsed: inclusive value" and "Expanded: exclusive value".

- Inclusive
  - Information of all sub-elements aggregated into single value
- Exclusive
  - Information cannot be subdivided further



# Selecting a call path



# Source-code view via context menu

The screenshot displays the 'cube 4.1.1 livedvd2: scorep-20120913\_1740\_557443655223384/profile.cubex' application. It features three main panels: 'Metric tree', 'Call tree', and 'System tree'. The 'Call tree' panel is active, showing a hierarchical view of function calls. A context menu is open over the '57.70 binvcrhs' node, with the 'Source code' option selected. A blue callout box points to the context menu with the text 'Right-click opens context menu'. The bottom of the window shows a progress bar and a status bar with the text 'Shows the source code of the clicked item'.

cube 4.1.1 livedvd2: scorep-20120913\_1740\_557443655223384/profile.cubex

File Display Topology Help

Absolute Absolute Absolute

Metric tree Call tree Flat view System tree Box Plot

1.63e9 Visits  
767.48 Time  
0.00 Minimum Inclusive Time  
48.58 Maximum Inclusive Time  
5.27e8 bytes\_sent  
5.27e8 bytes\_received

0.01 MAIN\_  
0.82 mpi\_setup\_  
0.00 MPI\_Bcast  
0.00 env\_setup\_  
0.00 zone\_setup\_  
0.00 map\_zones\_  
0.00 zone\_starts\_  
0.00 set\_constants\_  
5.02 initialize\_  
1.11 exact\_rhs\_  
0.00 timer\_clear\_  
3.67 exch\_qbc\_  
0.04 adi\_  
39.91 compute\_rhs\_  
233.49 x\_solve\_  
239.34 y\_solve\_  
0.07 z\_solve\_  
0.04 !\$omp paralle  
100.67 !\$omp d  
2.89 lhsinit\_  
57.70 binvcrhs  
27.24 atvec\_sub\_  
matmul sub

- generic cluster  
- i06r01c20  
- MPI Rank 0  
3.81 CPU thread 0  
3.70 CPU thread 1  
3.64 CPU thread 2  
3.16 CPU thread 3  
- MPI Rank 1  
3.84 CPU thread 0  
3.58 CPU thread 1  
3.66 CPU thread 2  
3.33 CPU thread 3  
- MPI Rank 3  
3.87 CPU thread 0  
3.66 CPU thread 1  
3.59 CPU thread 2  
3.41 CPU thread 3

0.00 767.48 (100.00%) 767.48 767.48 0.00 57.70

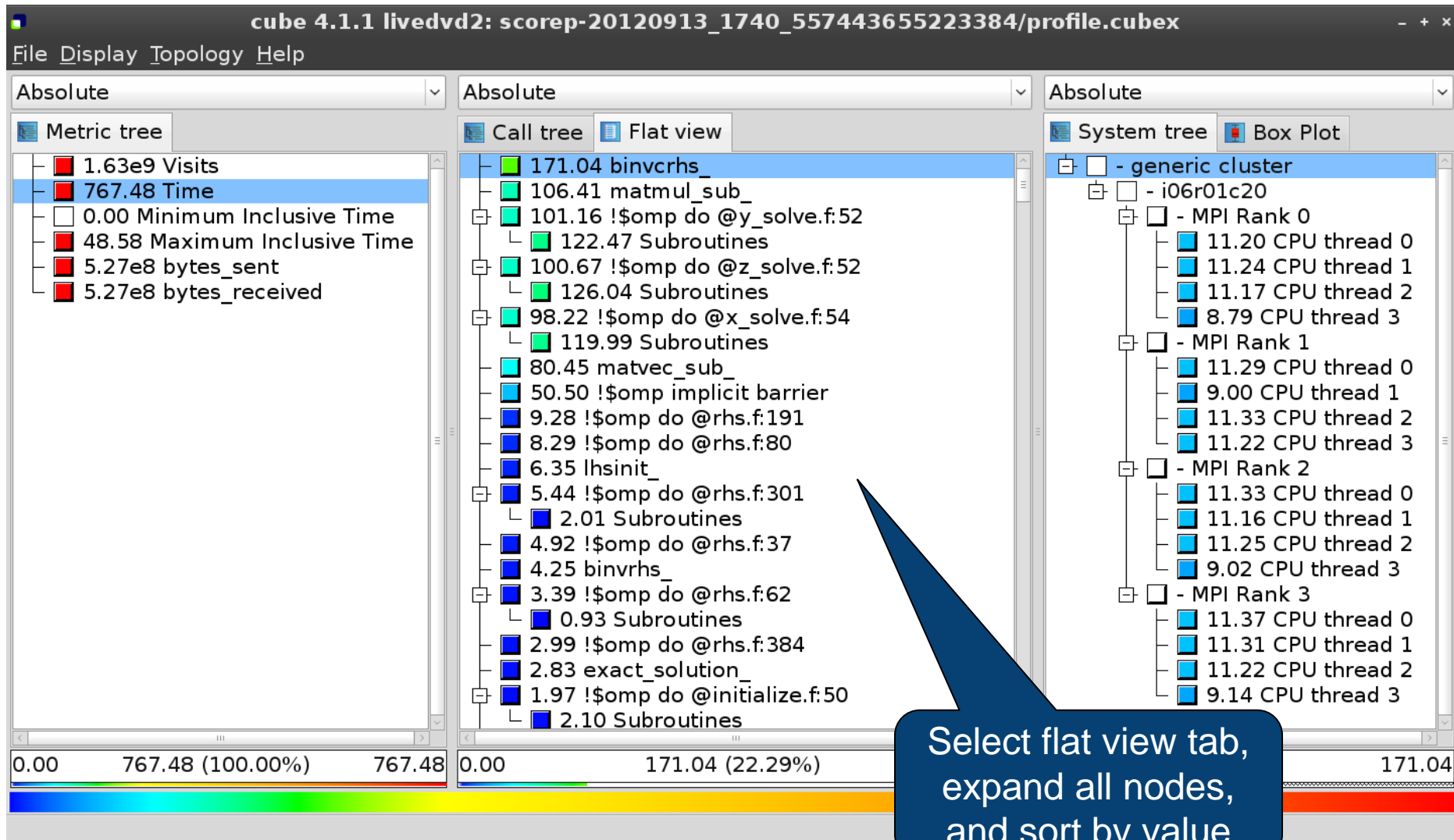
Shows the source code of the clicked item

Right-click opens context menu

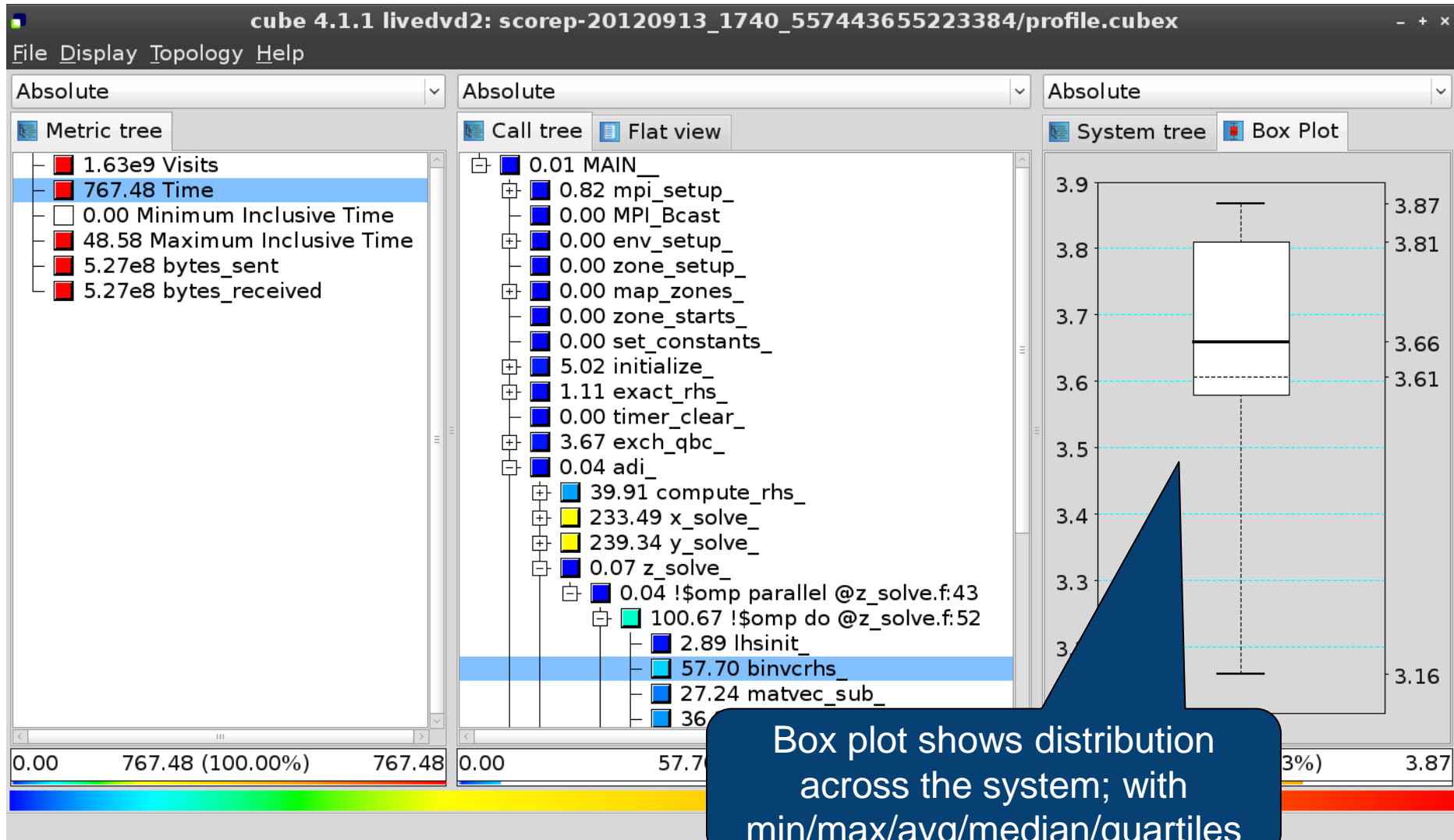
```
subroutine binvrhs( lhs,c,r )  
  
-----  
-----  
  
-----  
c  
-----  
  
implicit none  
  
double precision pivot, coeff, lhs  
dimension lhs(5,5)  
double precision c(5,5), r(5)  
  
-----  
c  
-----  
  
pivot = 1.00d0/lhs(1,1)  
lhs(1,2) = lhs(1,2)*pivot  
lhs(1,3) = lhs(1,3)*pivot  
lhs(1,4) = lhs(1,4)*pivot  
lhs(1,5) = lhs(1,5)*pivot  
c(1,1) = c(1,1)*pivot  
c(1,2) = c(1,2)*pivot  
c(1,3) = c(1,3)*pivot  
c(1,4) = c(1,4)*pivot
```

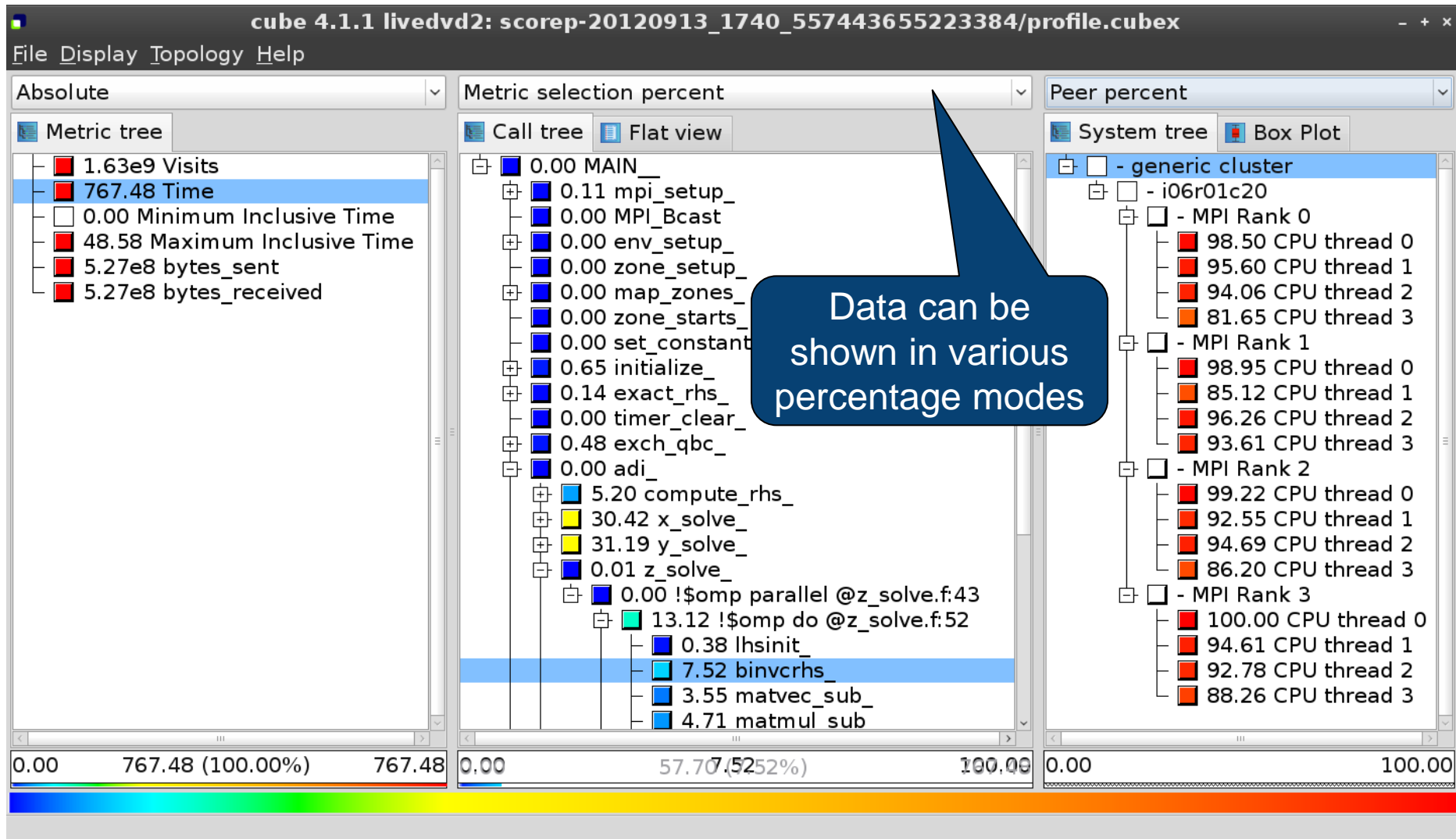
Read only    Save    Save as    Font...    Close

# Flat profile view









- Absolute
  - Absolute value shown in seconds/bytes/counts
- Selection percent
  - Value shown as percentage w.r.t. the selected node “on the left” (metric/call path)
- Peer percent (system tree only)
  - Value shown as percentage relative to the maximum peer value

# Multiple selection

The screenshot displays the cube 4.1.1 performance analysis tool interface. It features three main panels:

- Metric tree:** Shows various performance metrics such as Visits, Time, Minimum Inclusive Time, Maximum Inclusive Time, bytes\_sent, and bytes\_received. The 'Time' metric is highlighted with a blue bar.
- Call tree:** Displays a hierarchical view of function calls. Several nodes are selected with blue bars, including 'compute\_rhs\_', 'x\_solve\_', 'y\_solve\_', 'z\_solve\_', and 'verify\_'. A blue callout bubble points to the '!' nodes (representing OpenMP parallel regions) with the text "Select multiple nodes with Ctrl-click".
- System tree:** Shows the system hierarchy, including the generic cluster, i06r01c20, and MPI Ranks 0 through 3. Each rank is further divided into CPU threads.

At the bottom of each panel, there is a progress bar and numerical values. The Call tree panel shows a value of 48, and the System tree panel shows a value of 668.54.

The screenshot shows the 'cube 4.1.1' application window with the 'Help' menu open. The 'What's This?' option is selected, and a callout box points to it with the text: 'Context-sensitive help available for all GUI items'. The main window displays a 'Metric tree' on the left and a 'System tree' on the right. The 'Metric tree' shows a hierarchy of metrics, with '767.48 Time' selected. The 'System tree' shows a hierarchy of system components, with '223.63 !\$omp do @y\_solve\_' selected. The 'Help' menu includes options like 'Getting started', 'Mouse and keyboard control', 'What's This? (Shift+F1)', 'About', 'Selected metrics description', and 'Selected regions description'. The bottom of the window features a color-coded progress bar and the text 'Change into help mode for display components'.

- Extracting solver sub-tree from analysis report

```
% cube_cut -r '<<ITERATION>>' scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/profile.cubex  
Writing cut.cubex... done.
```

- Calculating difference of two reports

```
% cube_diff scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/profile.cubex cut.cubex  
Writing diff.cubex... done.
```

- Additional utilities for merging, calculating mean, etc.
  - Default output of `cube_utility` is a new report `utility.cubex`
- Further utilities for report scoring & statistics
- Run utility with “-h” (or no arguments) for brief usage info

- CUBE
  - Parallel program analysis report exploration tools
    - Libraries for XML report reading & writing
    - Algebra utilities for report processing
    - GUI for interactive analysis exploration
  - Available under New BSD open-source license
  - Documentation & sources:
    - <http://www.scalasca.org>
  - User guide also part of installation:
    - ``cube-config --cube-dir`/share/doc/CubeGuide.pdf`
  - Contact:
    - [mailto: scalasca@fz-juelich.de](mailto:scalasca@fz-juelich.de)



# VI-HPS



## Score-P hands-on: NPB-MZ-MPI / BT (filtered)



1. Reference preparation for validation
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- If you made it this far, you successfully used Score-P to
  - instrument the application
  - analyze its execution with a summary measurement, and
  - examine it with one the interactive analysis report explorer GUIs
- ... revealing the call-path profile annotated with
  - the “Time” metric
  - Visit counts
  - MPI message statistics (bytes sent/received)
- ... but how **good** was the measurement?
  - The measured execution produced the desired valid result
  - however, the execution took rather longer than expected!
    - even when ignoring measurement start-up/completion, therefore
    - it was probably dilated by instrumentation/measurement overhead

- Report scoring as textual output

```

% scorep-score scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/profile.cubex
Estimated aggregate size of event trace: 1025MB
Estimated requirements for largest trace buffer (max_buf): 265MB
Estimated memory requirements (SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY): 273MB
(hint: When tracing set SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY=273MB to avoid intermedi
or reduce requirements using USR regions
    
```

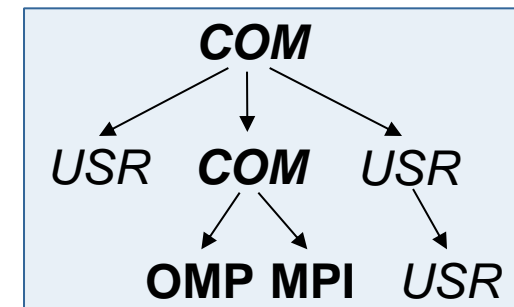
flt	type	max_buf[B]	visits	time[s]	time[%]	time/visit[us]	region
	ALL	277,799,918	41,157,533	91.76	100.0	2.23	ALL
	USR	274,792,492	40,418,321	11.38	12.4	0.28	USR
	OMP	6,882,860	685,952	51.42	56.0	74.96	OMP
	COM	371,956	45,944	15.20	16.6	330.81	COM
	MPI	102,286	7,316	13.76	15.0	1880.84	MPI

**1 GB total memory (265 MB per rank)!**

**High visit count, but very low time/visit ration!**

- Region/callpath classification

- MPI (pure MPI library functions)
- OMP (pure OpenMP functions/regions)
- USR (user-level source local computation)
- COM ("combined" USR + OpenMP/MPI)
- ANY/ALL (aggregate of all region types)



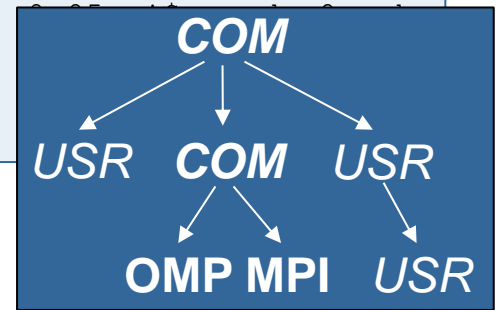
- Score report breakdown by region

```
% scorep-score -r scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/profile.cubex
[...]
```

flt	type	max_buf[B]	visits	time[s]	time[%]	time/visit[us]	region
	USR	85,774,338	12,516,672	3.56	3.9	0.28	matmul_sub_
	USR	85,774,338	12,516,672	2.87	3.1	0.23	matvec_sub_
	USR	85,774,338	12,516,672	4.15	4.5	0.33	binvcrhs_
	USR	7,974,876	1,170,624	0.34	0.4	0.29	lhsinit_
	USR	7,974,876	1,170,624	0.32	0.3	0.27	binvrhs
	USR	3,473,912	526,848	0.14	0.1	0.26	exact_solution...
	OMP	410,040	25,728	0.01	0.0	0.50	!\$omp parallel...
	OMP	410,040	25,728	0.01	0.0	0.49	!\$omp parallel...
	OMP	410,040	25,728	0.01	0.0	0.48	!\$omp parallel...
	OMP	410,040	25,728	0.01	0.0	0.47	!\$omp parallel...
	OMP	209,040	25,728	0.01	0.0	0.98	!\$omp do @exch...
	OMP	209,040	25,728	0.01	0.0	0.97	!\$omp do @exch...
	OMP	209,040	25,728	0.01	0.3	9.69	!\$omp implicit...
	OMP	209,040	25,728	0.01	0.3	9.66	!\$omp implicit...
	OMP	209,040	25,728	0.01	0.0		
	OMP	209,040	25,728	0.24	0.3		
	OMP	209,040	25,728	0.02	0.0		

[...]

More than 270 MB just for these 6 regions



- Summary measurement analysis score reveals
  - Total size of event trace would be ~1 GB
  - Maximum trace buffer size would be ~265 MB per rank
    - smaller buffer would require flushes to disk during measurement resulting in substantial perturbation
  - 99.8% of the trace requirements are for USR regions
    - purely computational routines never found on COM call-paths common to communication routines or OpenMP parallel regions
  - These USR regions contribute around 12.4% of total time
    - however, much of that is very likely to be measurement overhead for frequently-executed small routines (high visit count but very low time/visit ratio)
- Advisable to tune measurement configuration
  - Specify an adequate trace buffer size
  - Specify a filter file listing (USR) regions not to be measured

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- Report scoring with prospective filter listing  
6 USR regions

```
% cat ../config/scorep.filt
SCOREP_REGION_NAMES_BEGIN EXCLUDE
binvrhs*
matmul_sub*
matvec_sub*
exact_solution*
binvrhs*
lhs*init*
timer_*

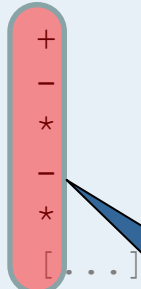
% scorep-score -f ../config/scorep.filt scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/profile.cubex
Estimated aggregate size of event trace: 23MB
Estimated requirements for largest trace buffer (max_buf): 8MB
Estimated memory requirements (SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY): 16MB
(hint: When tracing set SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY=16MB to avoid intermediate flushes
or reduce requirements using USR regions filters.)
```

23 MB of memory in total,  
8 MB per rank!

- Score report breakdown by region

```
% scorep-score -r -f ../config/scorep.filt \
> scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/profile.cubex
flt      type  max_buf[B]      visits  time[s]  time[%]  time/visit[us]  region
-        ALL  277,799,918  41,157,533  91.76   100.0    2.23            ALL
-        USR  274,792,492  40,418,321  11.38   12.4     0.28            USR
-        OMP   6,882,860    685,952    51.42   56.0    74.96           OMP
-        COM   371,956     45,944    15.20   16.6   330.81           COM
-        MPI   102,286     7,316    13.76   15.0  1880.84           MPI

*        ALL   7,357,804    739,321    80.38   87.6   108.72          ALL-FLT
+        FLT  274,791,764  40,418,212  11.37   12.4    0.28            FLT
-        OMP   6,882,860    685,952    51.42   56.0    74.96           OMP-FLT
*        COM   371,956     45,944    15.20   16.6   330.81           COM-FLT
-        MPI   102,286     7,316    13.76   15.0  1880.84           MPI-FLT
*        USR    728         109      0.00    0.0    2.38            USR-FLT
[...]
```



Filtered routines  
marked with '+'



- Set new experiment directory and re-run measurement with new filter configuration

```
% export SCOREP_EXPERIMENT_DIRECTORY=scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum_filtered
% export SCOREP_FILTERING_FILE=../config/scorep.filt
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 mpiexec -np 4 ./bt-mz_W.4
NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark
Number of zones:    4 x    4
Iterations:    200    dt:    0.000800
Number of active processes:    4
Use the default load factors with threads
Total number of threads:    16    ( 4.0 threads/process)
Use the default load factors with threads

Time step    1
Time step    20
[...]
Time step    180
Time step    200
Verification Successful

BT-MZ Benchmark Completed.
Time in seconds = 8.11
```

- Scoring of new analysis report as textual output

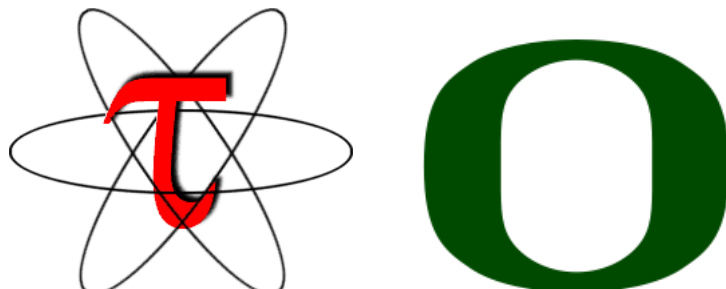
```
% scorep-score scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum_filtered/profile.cubex
Estimated aggregate size of event trace:                23MB
Estimated requirements for largest trace buffer (max_buf): 8MB
Estimated memory requirements (SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY):    16MB
(hint: When tracing set SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY=16MB to avoid intermediate flushes
or reduce requirements using USR regions filters.)
```

flt	type	max_buf[B]	visits	time[s]	time[%]	time/visit[us]	region
	ALL	7,357,804	739,321	25.32	100.0	34.25	ALL
	OMP	6,882,860	685,952	16.64	65.7	24.26	OMP
	COM	371,956	45,944	3.90	15.4	84.87	COM
	MPI	102,286	7,316	4.78	18.9	653.21	MPI
	USR	728	109	0.00	0.0	2.41	USR

- Significant reduction in runtime (measurement overhead)
  - Not only reduced time for USR regions, but MPI/OMP reduced too!
- Further measurement tuning (filtering) may be appropriate
  - e.g., use “timer\_\*” to filter timer\_start\_, timer\_read\_, etc.



## Profile Examination with TAU ParaProf



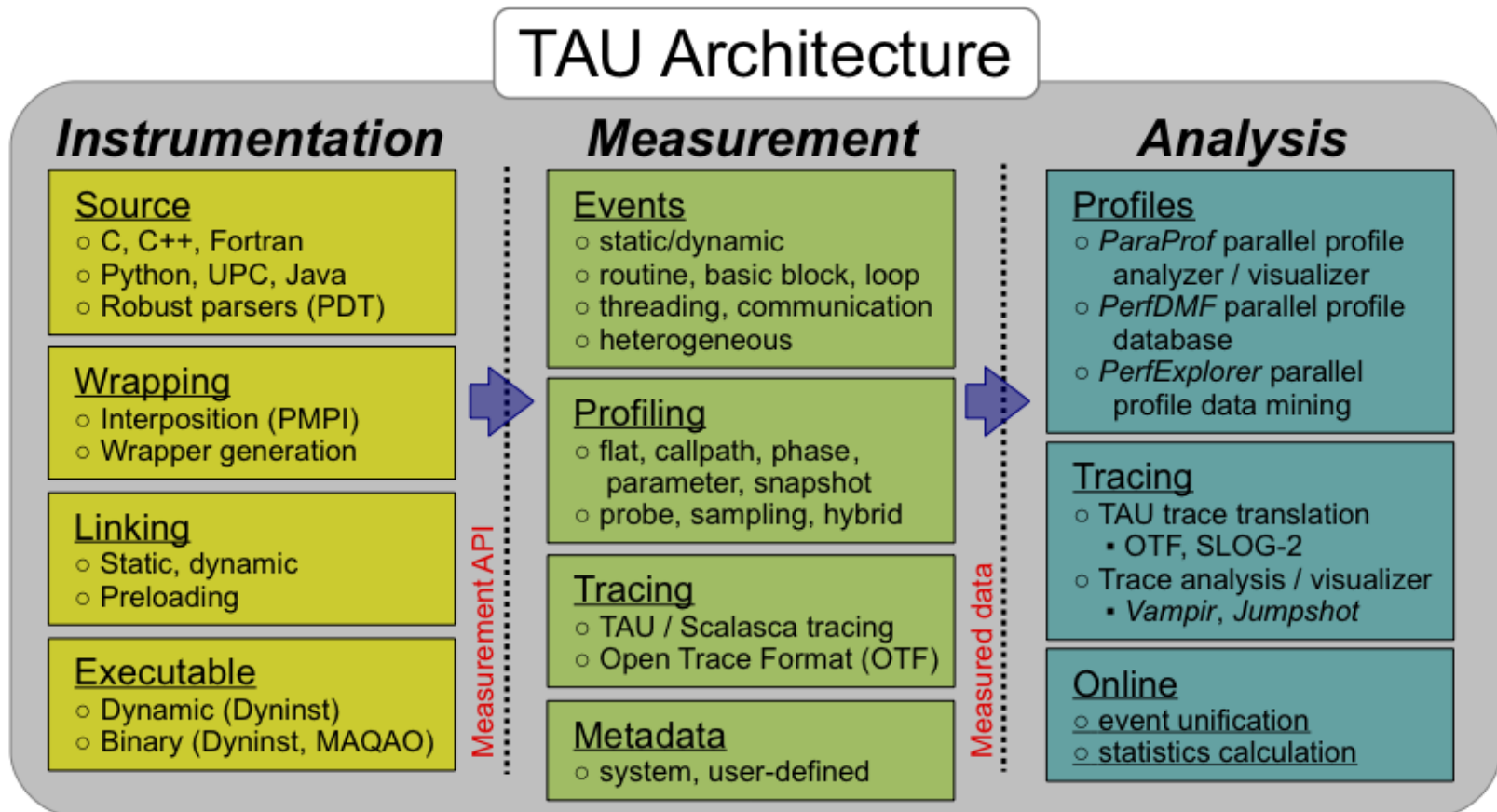
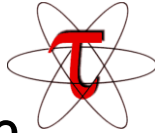
Tuning and Analysis Utilities

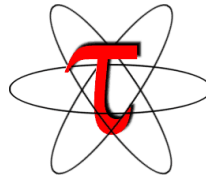
Sameer Shende

Performance Research Lab, University of Oregon

<http://TAU.uoregon.edu>

- Parallel performance framework and toolkit
  - Supports all HPC platforms, compilers, runtime system
  - Provides portable instrumentation, measurement, analysis





- Instrumentation
  - Fortran, C++, C, UPC, Java, Python, Chapel
  - Automatic instrumentation
- Measurement and analysis support
  - MPI, OpenSHMEM, ARMCI, PGAS, DMAPP
  - pthreads, OpenMP, hybrid, other thread models
  - GPU, CUDA, OpenCL, OpenACC
  - Parallel profiling and tracing
  - Use of Score-P for native OTF2 and CUBEX generation
  - Efficient callpath profiles and trace generation using Score-P
- Analysis
  - Parallel profile analysis (ParaProf), data mining (PerfExplorer)
  - Performance database technology (TAUdb)
  - 3D profile browser

- TAU supports both sampling and direct instrumentation
- Memory debugging as well as I/O performance evaluation
- Profiling as well as tracing
- Interfaces with Score-P for more efficient measurements
- TAU's instrumentation covers:
  - Runtime library interposition (`tau_exec`)
  - Compiler-based instrumentation
  - PDT based Source level instrumentation: routine & loop
  - Event based sampling (`TAU_SAMPLING=1`)
  - Callstack unwinding with sampling (`TAU_EBS_UNWIND=1`)
  - OpenMP Tools Interface (OMPT, `tau_exec -T ompt`)
  - CUDA CUPTI, OpenCL (`tau_exec -T cupti -cupti`)

- How much time is spent in each application routine and outer *loops*? Within loops, what is the contribution of each *statement*?
- How many instructions are executed in these code regions? Floating point, Level 1 and 2 *data cache misses*, hits, branches taken?
- What is the memory usage of the code? When and where is memory allocated/de-allocated? Are there any memory leaks?
- What are the I/O characteristics of the code? What is the peak read and write *bandwidth* of individual calls, total volume?
- What is the contribution of each *phase* of the program? What is the time wasted/spent waiting for collectives, and I/O operations in Initialization, Computation, I/O phases?
- How does the application *scale*? What is the efficiency, runtime breakdown of performance across different core counts?

- TAU supports several measurement and thread options

Phase profiling, profiling with hardware counters, MPI library, CUDA...

Each measurement configuration of TAU corresponds to a unique stub makefile (configuration file) and library that is generated when you configure it

- To instrument source code automatically using PDT

Choose an appropriate TAU stub makefile in <arch>/lib:

```
% export TAU_MAKEFILE=$TAU/Makefile.tau-mpi-pdt
```

```
% export TAU_OPTIONS= '-optVerbose ...' (see tau_compiler.sh )
```

```
% export PATH=$TAU_ROOT/x86_64/bin:$PATH
```

```
% export TAU=$TAU_ROOT/x86_64/lib
```

Use tau\_f90.sh, tau\_cxx.sh, tau\_upc.sh, or tau\_cc.sh as F90, C++, UPC, or C compilers respectively:

```
% mpif90 foo.f90    changes to
```

```
% tau_f90.sh foo.f90
```

- Set runtime environment variables, execute application and analyze performance data:

```
% pprof (for text based profile display)    % paraprof (for GUI)
```



```
% module load openmpi tau; ls $TAU/Makefile.*
```

```
Makefile.tau-icpc-papi-mpi-pdt
```

```
Makefile.tau-icpc-papi-mpi-pthread-pdt
```

```
Makefile.tau-icpc-papi-ompt-mpi-pdt-openmp
```

```
Makefile.tau-mpi-pdt
```

```
Makefile.tau-papi-mpi-pdt
```

```
Makefile.tau-papi-mpi-pdt-openmp-opari-scorep
```

```
Makefile.tau-papi-mpi-pdt-scorep
```

```
Makefile.tau-papi-mpi-pthread-pdt
```

```
Makefile.tau-papi-pthread-pdt
```

```
Makefile.tau-papi-shmem-mpi-pdt
```

• **For an MPI+F90 application with Intel MPI, you may choose**

```
Makefile.tau-mpi-pdt
```

- Supports MPI instrumentation & PDT for automatic source instrumentation

```
% export TAU_MAKEFILE=$TAU/Makefile.tau-mpi-pdt
```

```
% tau_f90.sh matmult.f90 -o matmult
```

```
% mpirun -np 4 ./matmult
```

```
% paraprof
```

```
% export TAU=$TAU_ROOT/x86_64/lib
% export TAU_MAKEFILE=$TAU/Makefile.tau-papi-mpi-pdt-openmp-opari-scorep
% export OMP_NUM_THREADS=10
% make CC=tau_cc.sh CXX=tau_cxx.sh F90=tau_f90.sh

% mpirun -np 4 ./matmult

% cd score*; paraprof profile.cubex &
```

## •Installing PDT:

- `wget http://tau.uoregon.edu/pdt_lite.tgz`
- `./configure --prefix=<dir>; make ; make install`

## •Installing TAU:

- `wget http://tau.uoregon.edu/tau.tgz`
- `./configure --arch=x86_64 -bfd=download -pdt=<dir> -papi=<dir> ...`
- For MIC:
- `./configure --arch=mic_linux --pdt=<dir> -pdt_c++=g++ -papi=dir ...`
- `make install`

## •Using TAU:

- `export TAU_MAKEFILE=<taudir>/x86_64/  
lib/Makefile.tau-<TAGS>`
- `make CC=tau_cc.sh CXX=tau_cxx.sh F90=tau_f90.sh`

Optional parameters for the TAU\_OPTIONS environment variable:

% tau\_compiler.sh

- optVerbose Turn on verbose debugging messages
- optCompInst Use compiler based instrumentation
- optNoCompInst Do not revert to compiler instrumentation if source instrumentation fails.
- [-optTrackIO Wrap POSIX I/O call and calculates vol/bw of I/O operations (Requires TAU to be configured with *-iowrapper*)
- [-optTrackGOMP Enable tracking GNU OpenMP runtime layer (used without *-opari*)
- [-optMemDbg Enable runtime bounds checking (see TAU\_MEMDBG\_\* env vars)
- optKeepFiles Does not remove intermediate .pdb and .inst.\* files
- optPreProcess Preprocess sources (OpenMP, Fortran) before instrumentation
- optTauSelectFile="*<file>*" Specify selective instrumentation file for *tau\_instrumentor*
- optTauWrapFile="*<file>*" Specify path to *link\_options.tau* generated by *tau\_gen\_wrapper*
- optHeaderInst Enable Instrumentation of headers
- optTrackUPCR Track UPC runtime layer routines (used with tau\_upc.sh)
- optLinking="" Options passed to the linker. Typically  
\$(TAU\_MPI\_FLIBS) \$(TAU\_LIBS) \$(TAU\_CXXLIBS)
- optCompile="" Options passed to the compiler. Typically  
\$(TAU\_MPI\_INCLUDE) \$(TAU\_INCLUDE) \$(TAU\_DEFS)
- optPdtF95Opts="" Add options for Fortran parser in PDT (f95parse/gfparse) ...

•Optional parameters for the TAU\_OPTIONS environment variable:

% tau\_compiler.sh

- optMICOffload** Links code for Intel MIC offloading, requires both host and MIC TAU libraries
- optShared** Use TAU's shared library (libTAU.so) instead of static library  
(default)
- ⊞optPdtCxxOpts=""** Options for C++ parser in PDT (cxxparse).
- ⊞optPdtF90Parser=""** Specify a different Fortran parser
- ⊞optPdtCleanscapeParser** Specify the Cleanscape Fortran parser instead of GNU gfparser
- optTau=""** Specify options to the tau\_instrumentor
- optTrackDMAPP** Enable instrumentation of low-level DMAPP API calls on Cray
- optTrackPthread** Enable instrumentation of pthread calls

See tau\_compiler.sh for a full list of TAU\_OPTIONS.

...

- If your Fortran code uses free format in .f files (fixed is default for .f), you may use:  
`% export TAU_OPTIONS= '-optPdtF95Opts="-R free" -optVerbose '`
- To use the compiler based instrumentation instead of PDT (source-based):  
`% export TAU_OPTIONS= '-optComplnst -optVerbose'`
- If your Fortran code uses C preprocessor directives (`#include`, `#ifdef`, `#endif`):  
`% export TAU_OPTIONS= '-optPreProcess -optVerbose -optDetectMemoryLeaks'`
- To use an instrumentation specification file:  
`% export TAU_OPTIONS= '-optTauSelectFile=select.tau -optVerbose -optPreProcess'`  
`% cat select.tau`  
`BEGIN_INSTRUMENT_SECTION`  
`loops routine="#"`  
`# this statement instruments all outer loops in all routines. # is wildcard as well as comment in first column.`  
`END_INSTRUMENT_SECTION`

Environment Variable	Default	Description
TAU_TRACE	0	Setting to 1 turns on tracing
TAU_CALLPATH	0	Setting to 1 turns on callpath profiling
TAU_TRACK_MEMORY_LEAKS	0	Setting to 1 turns on leak detection (for use with <code>-optMemDbg</code> or <code>tau_exec</code> )
TAU_MEMDBG_PROTECT_ABOVE	0	Setting to 1 turns on bounds checking for dynamically allocated arrays. (Use with <code>-optMemDbg</code> or <code>tau_exec -memory_debug</code> ).
TAU_CALLPATH_DEPTH	2	Specifies depth of callpath. Setting to 0 generates no callpath or routine information, setting to 1 generates flat profile and context events have just parent information (e.g., Heap Entry: foo)
TAU_SAMPLING	1	Setting to 1 enables event-based sampling.
TAU_TRACK_SIGNALS	0	Setting to 1 generate debugging callstack info when a program crashes
TAU_COMM_MATRIX	0	Setting to 1 generates communication matrix display using context events
TAU_THROTTLE	1	Setting to 0 turns off throttling. Enabled by default to remove instrumentation in lightweight routines that are called frequently
TAU_THROTTLE_NUMCALLS	100000	Specifies the number of calls before testing for throttling
TAU_THROTTLE_PERCALL	10	Specifies value in microseconds. Throttle a routine if it is called over 100000 times and takes less than 10 usec of inclusive time per call
TAU_COMPENSATE	0	Setting to 1 enables runtime compensation of instrumentation overhead
TAU_PROFILE_FORMAT	Profile	Setting to "merged" generates a single file. "snapshot" generates xml format
TAU_METRICS	TIME	Setting to a comma separated list generates other metrics. (e.g., TIME,P_VIRTUAL_TIME,PAPI_FP_INS,PAPI_NATIVE_<event>:<subevent>)

# Runtime Environment Variables (contd.)



Environment Variable	Default	Description
TAU_TRACK_MEMORY_LEAKS	0	Tracks allocates that were not de-allocated (needs <code>-optMemDbg</code> or <code>tau_exec -memory</code> )
TAU_EBS_SOURCE	TIME	Allows using PAPI hardware counters for periodic interrupts for EBS (e.g., <code>TAU_EBS_SOURCE=PAPI_TOT_INS</code> when <code>TAU_SAMPLING=1</code> )
TAU_EBS_PERIOD	100000	Specifies the overflow count for interrupts
TAU_MEMDBG_ALLOC_MIN/MAX	0	Byte size minimum and maximum subject to bounds checking (used with <code>TAU_MEMDBG_PROTECT_*</code> )
TAU_MEMDBG_OVERHEAD	0	Specifies the number of bytes for TAU's memory overhead for memory debugging.
TAU_MEMDBG_PROTECT_BELOW/ABOVE	0	Setting to 1 enables tracking runtime bounds checking below or above the array bounds (requires <code>-optMemDbg</code> while building or <code>tau_exec -memory</code> )
TAU_MEMDBG_ZERO_MALLOC	0	Setting to 1 enables tracking zero byte allocations as invalid memory allocations.
TAU_MEMDBG_PROTECT_FREE	0	Setting to 1 detects invalid accesses to deallocated memory that should not be referenced until it is reallocated (requires <code>-optMemDbg</code> or <code>tau_exec -memory</code> )
TAU_MEMDBG_ATTEMPT_CONTINUE	0	Setting to 1 allows TAU to record and continue execution when a memory error occurs at runtime.
TAU_MEMDBG_FILL_GAP	Undefined	Initial value for gap bytes
TAU_MEMDBG_ALINGMENT	Sizeof(int)	Byte alignment for memory allocations
TAU_EVENT_THRESHOLD	0.5	Define a threshold value (e.g., .25 is 25%) to trigger marker events for min/max



- Uninstrumented execution
  - % mpirun -np 4 ./a.out
- Track MPI performance
  - % mpirun -np 4 **tau\_exec** ./a.out
- Track POSIX I/O and MPI performance (MPI enabled by default)
  - % mpirun -np 4 **tau\_exec -T** mpi,pdt **-io** ./a.out
- Track memory operations
  - % export TAU\_TRACK\_MEMORY\_LEAKS=1
  - % mpirun -np 8 **tau\_exec -memory\_debug** ./a.out (bounds check)
- Use event based sampling (compile with -g)
  - % mpirun -np 8 **tau\_exec -ebs** ./a.out
  - Also **-ebs\_source=<PAPI\_COUNTER>** **-ebs\_period=<overflow\_count>**
- Load wrapper interposition library
  - % mpirun -np 8 **tau\_exec -loadlib=<path/libwrapper.so>** ./a.out
- **Track GPGPU operations**
  - % mpirun -np 8 **tau\_exec -cupti** ./a.out
  - % mpirun -np 8 **tau\_exec -opencl** ./a.out

- Support for both static and dynamic executables
- Specify a list of routines to instrument
- Specify the TAU measurement library to be injected

- **MAQAO:**

```
% tau_rewrite -T [tags] a.out -o a.inst
```

- **Dyninst:**

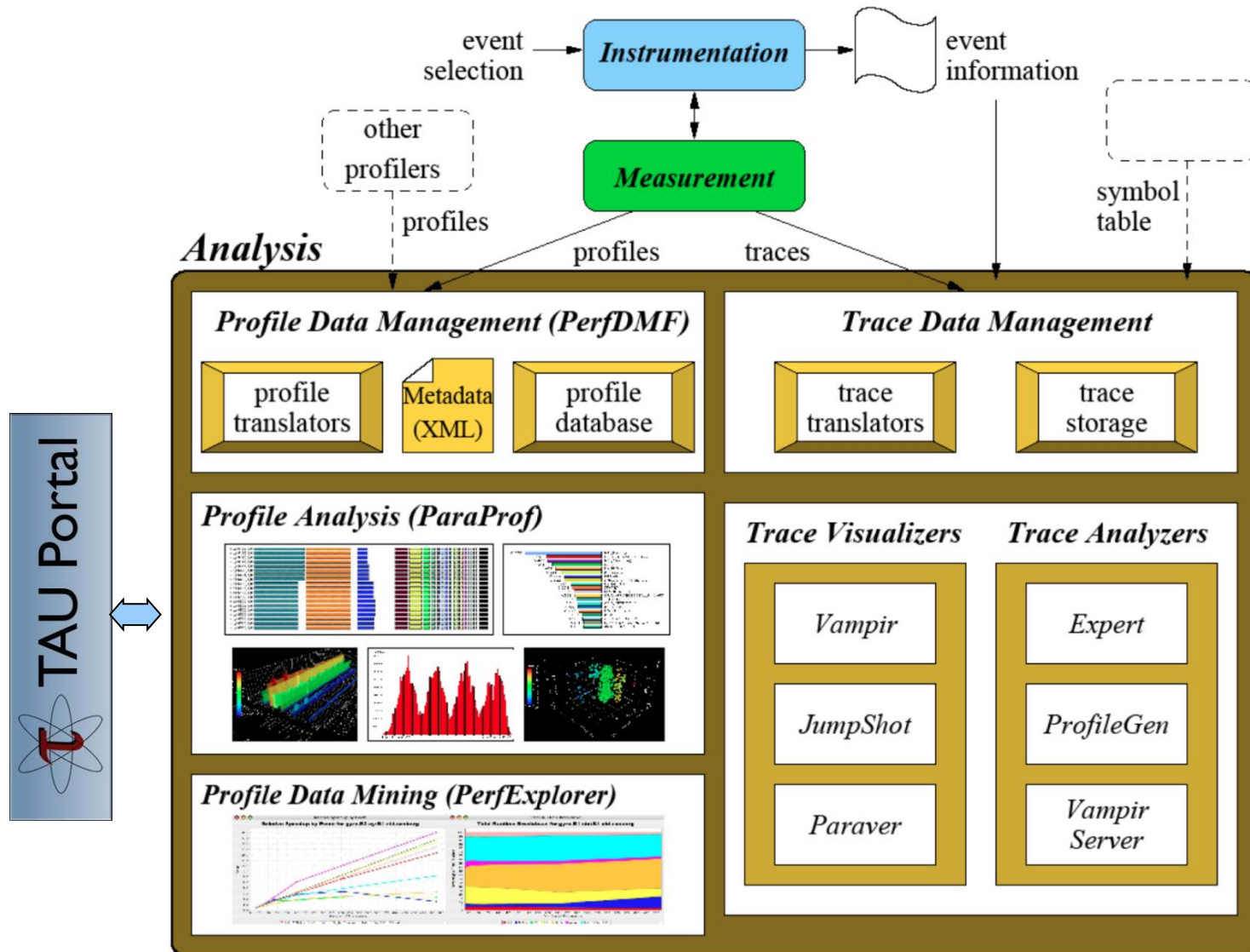
```
% tau_run -T [tags] a.out -o a.inst
```

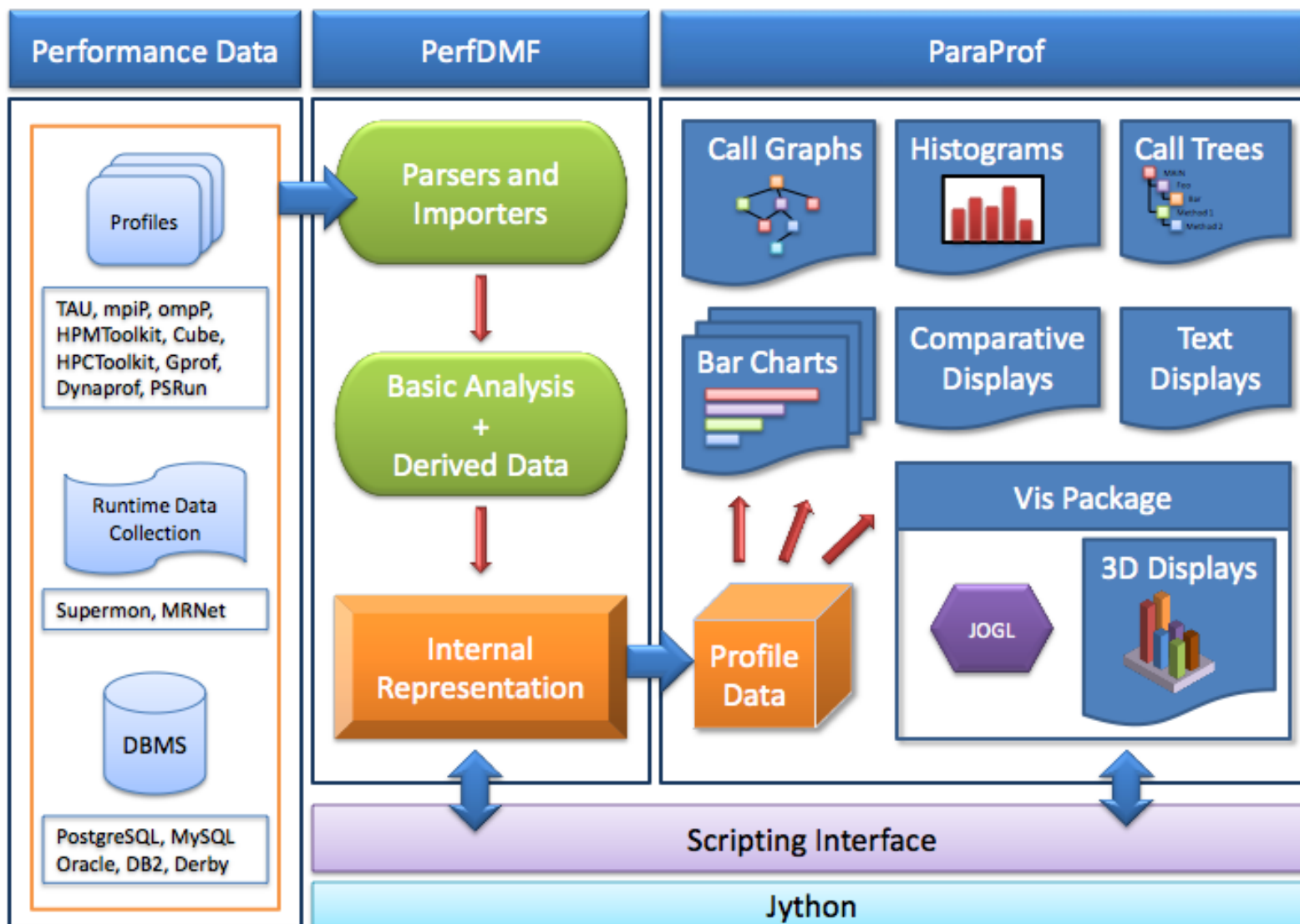
- **Pebil:**

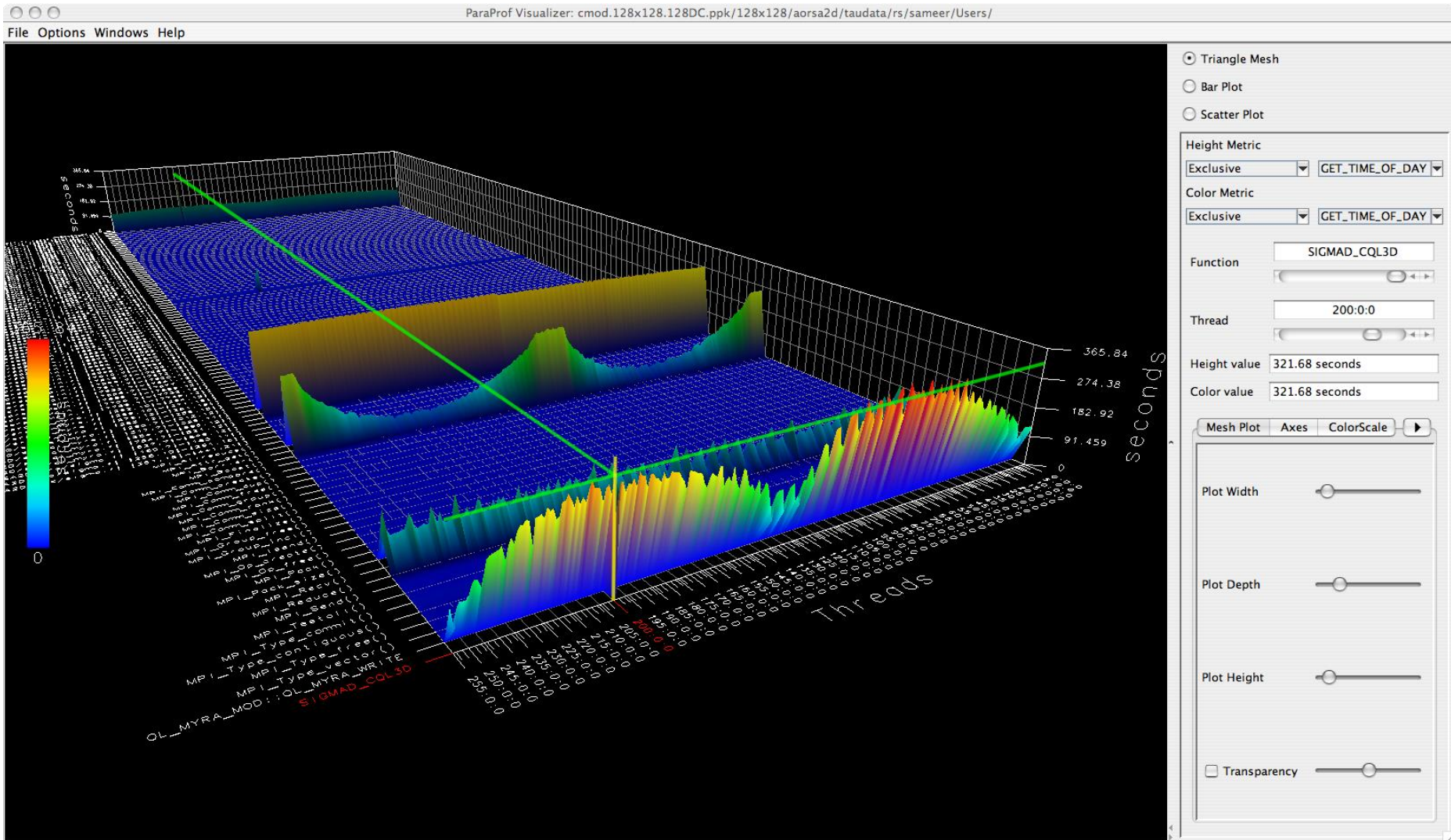
```
% tau_pebil_rewrite -T [tags] a.out \  
-o a.inst
```

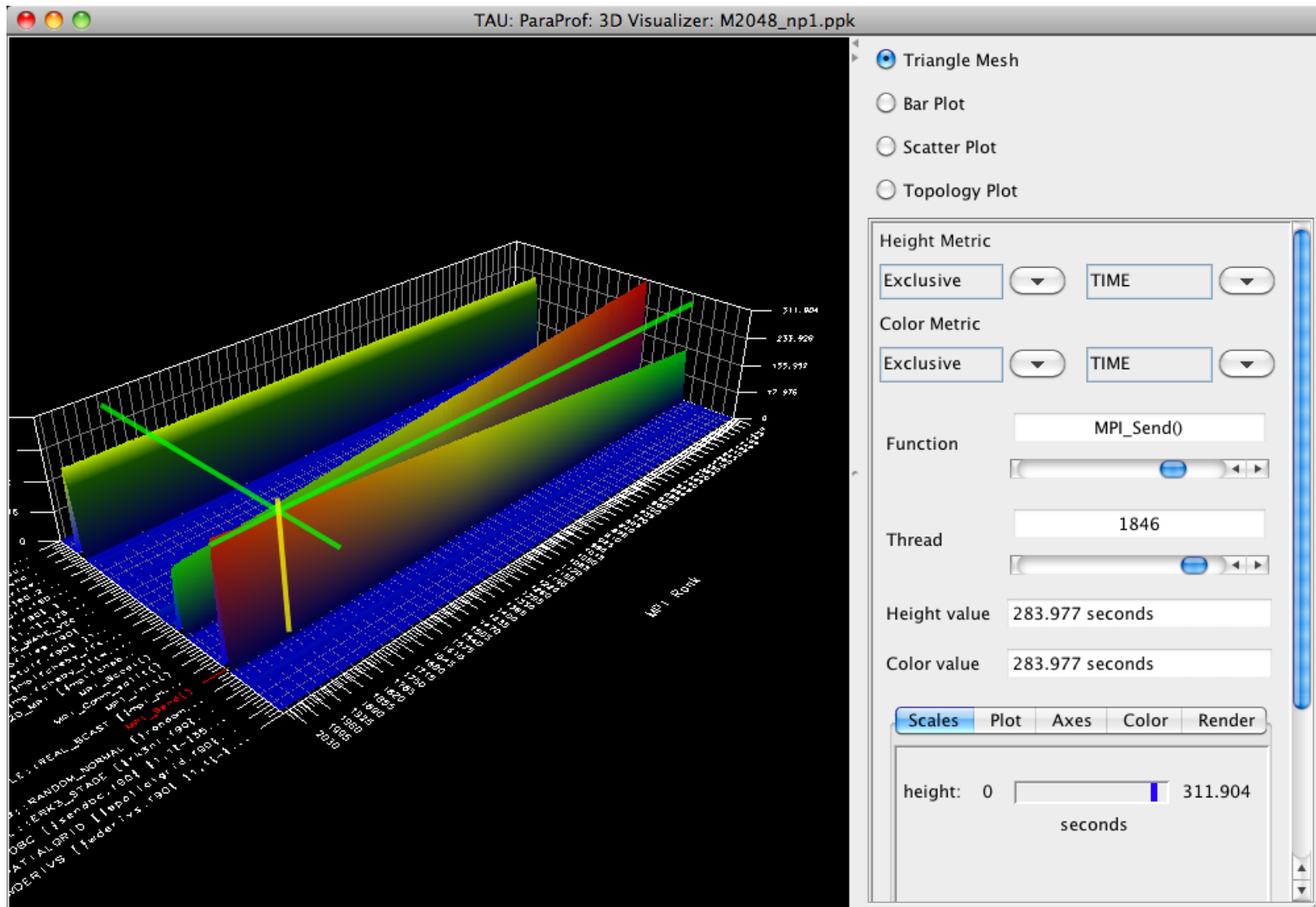
- **Execute the application to get measurement data:**

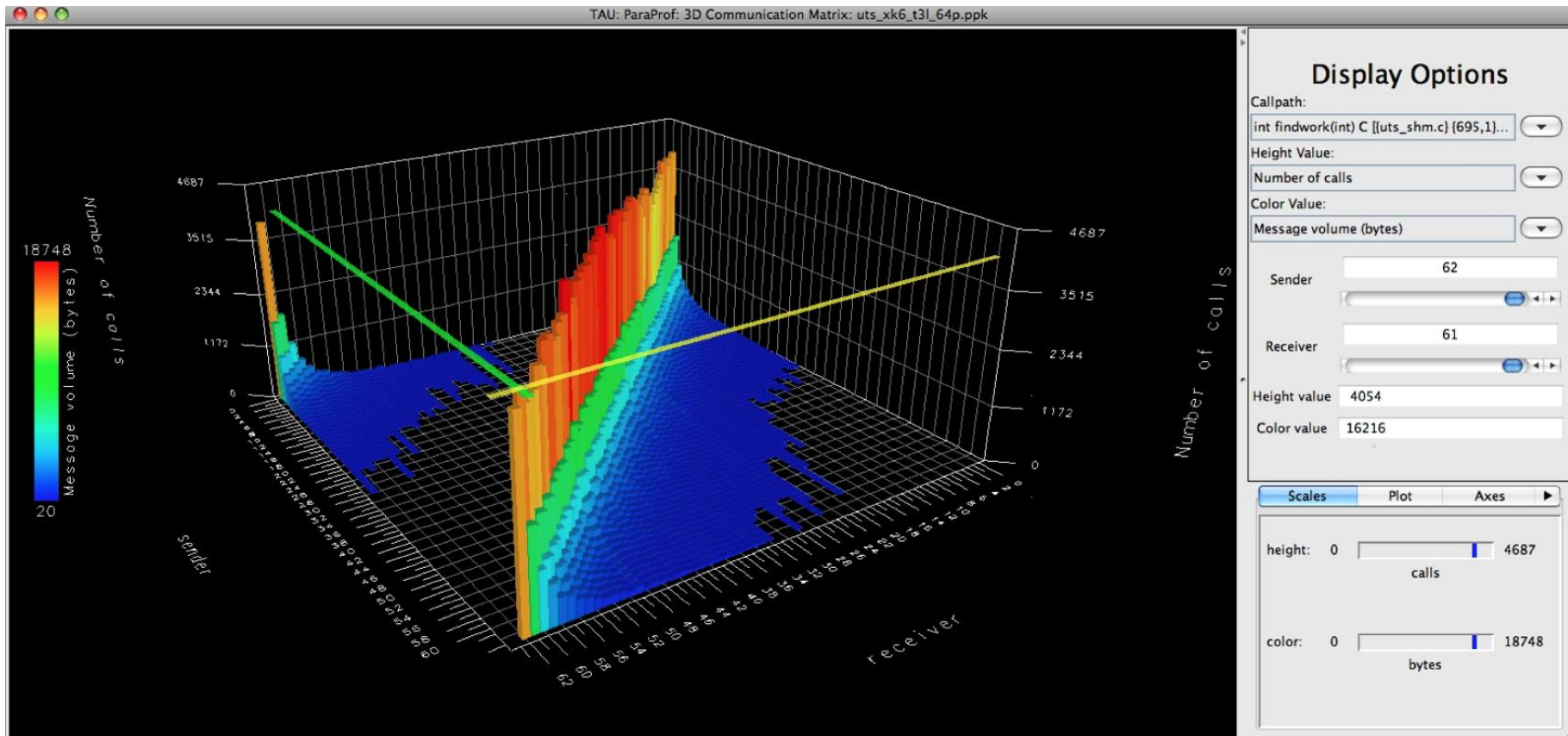
```
% mpirun -np 256 ./a.inst
```











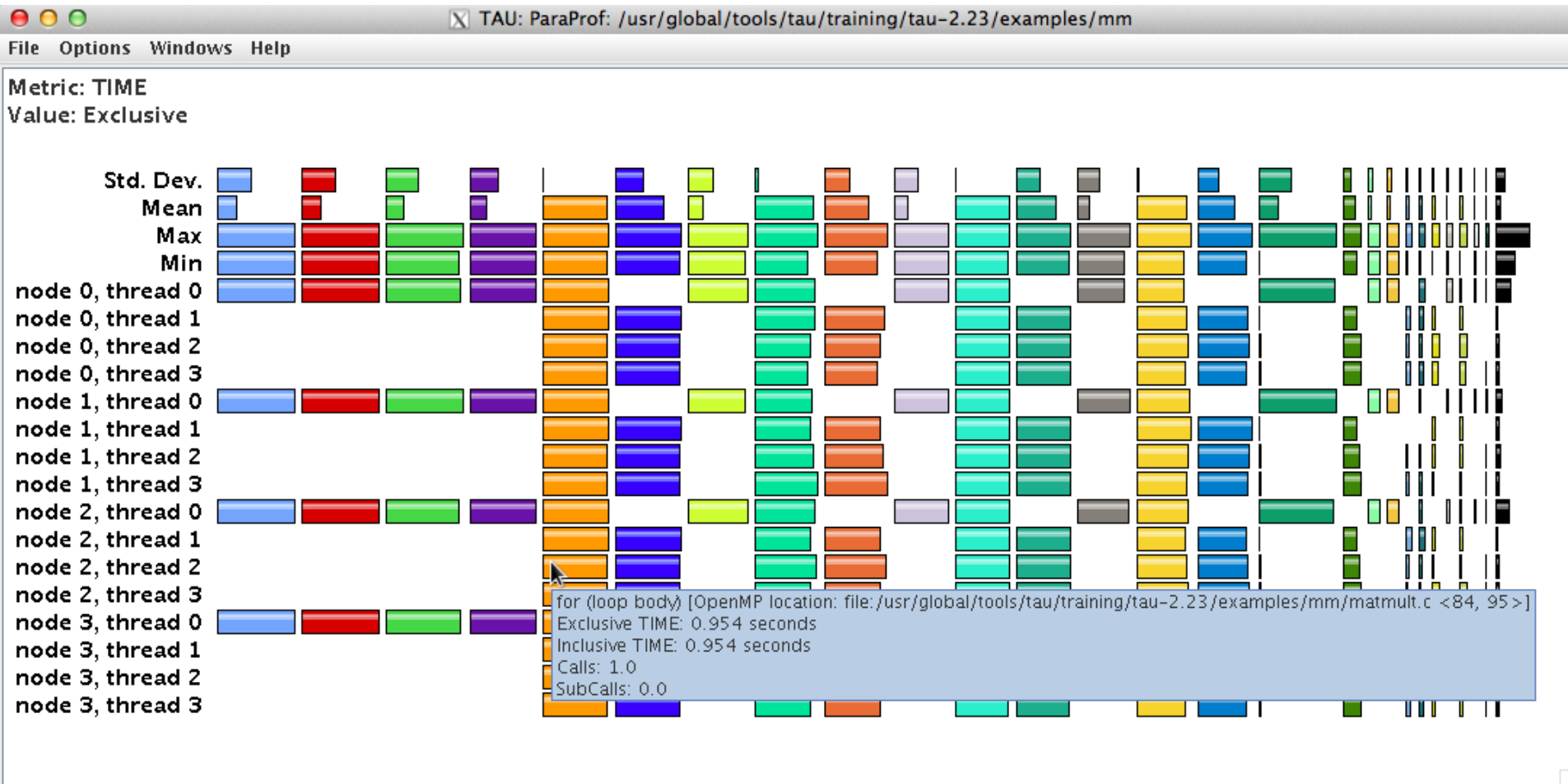
```
% export TAU_COMM_MATRIX=1
```

# Event Based Sampling in TAU

Name	Exclusive TIME	Inclusive TIME	Calls	Child Calls
int main(int, char **) C [{matmult.c} {159,1}-{229,1}]	0.033	2,837.969	1	3
MPI_Finalize()	16.403	16.444	1	5
MPI_Init()	1,140.687	1,141.011	1	45
double do_work(void) C [{matmult.c} {120,1}-{151,1}]	0.041	1,680.481	1	8
double **allocateMatrix(int, int) C [{matmult.c} {36,1}-{43,1}]	2.959	2.959	3	0
void compute(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.c} {78,1}-{97,1}]	956.539	956.539	1	0
[CONTEXT] void compute(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.c} {78,1}-{97,1}]	0	949.969	95	0
[SAMPLE] compute [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {87}]	59.993	59.993	6	0
[SAMPLE] compute [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {91}]	889.976	889.976	89	0
void compute_interchange(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.c} {99,1}-{118,1}]	718.179	718.179	1	0
[CONTEXT] void compute_interchange(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.c} {99,1}-{118,1}]	0	720	72	0
[SAMPLE] compute_interchange [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {108}]	60	60	6	0
[SAMPLE] compute_interchange [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {112}]	660	660	66	0
void initialize(double **, int, int) C [{matmult_initialize.c} {3,1}-{16,1}]	2.763	2.763	3	0

```
% export TAU_MAKEFILE=$TAU/Makefile.tau-icpc-papi-mpi-pdt
% make CC=tau_cc.sh CXX=tau_cxx.sh
% export TAU_SAMPLING=1
% mpirun -np 256 ./a.out
% paraprof
```





TAU: ParaProf: Statistics for: node 0, thread 0 - /usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm

Name	Exclu...	Inclu...	C...	C...
int main(int, char **) C [{matmult.pomp.c} {224,1}-{294,1}]	0	3.134	1	3
MPI_Finalize()	0.191	0.191	1	5
MPI_Init_thread()	1.148	1.151	1	45
double do_work(void) C [{matmult.pomp.c} {185,1}-{216,1}]	0.001	1.792	1	8
double **allocateMatrix(int, int) C [{matmult.pomp.c} {38,1}-{45,1}]	0.003	0.003	3	0
void compute(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.pomp.c} {111,1}-{146,1}]	0	0.97	1	1
parallel fork/join [OpenMP]	0	0.97	1	1
parallel (parallel fork/join) [OpenMP location: file:/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c <80, 96>]	0	0.97	1	1
parallel begin/end [OpenMP]	0	0.97	1	1
parallel (parallel begin/end) [OpenMP location: file:/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c <80, 96>]	0	0.97	1	2
barrier enter/exit [OpenMP]	0	0.003	1	1
parallel (barrier enter/exit) [OpenMP location: file:/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c <80, 96>]	0.003	0.003	1	0
for enter/exit [OpenMP]	0	0.967	1	1
for (loop body) [OpenMP location: file:/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c <84, 95>]	0.967	0.967	1	0
[CONTEXT] for (loop body) [OpenMP location: file:/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c <84, 95>]	0	0.93	58	0
[SAMPLE] L_compute_118__par_region0_2_204 [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.pomp.c} {127}]	0.039	0.039	3	0
[SAMPLE] L_compute_118__par_region0_2_204 [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.pomp.c} {131}]	0.891	0.891	55	0
void compute_interchange(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.pomp.c} {148,1}-{183,1}]	0	0.812	1	1
parallel fork/join [OpenMP]	0	0.812	1	1
parallel (parallel fork/join) [OpenMP location: file:/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c <101, 117>]	0	0.811	1	1
parallel begin/end [OpenMP]	0	0.811	1	1
parallel (parallel begin/end) [OpenMP location: file:/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c <101, 117>]	0	0.811	1	2
void initialize(double **, int, int) C [{matmult_initialize.pomp.c} {5,1}-{33,1}]	0	0.007	3	0

```
% export TAU_MAKEFILE=$TAU/Makefile.tau-icpc-papi-mpi-pdt-opari-openmp
% make CC=tau_cc.sh CXX=tau_cxx.sh
% export TAU_SAMPLING=1; export OMP_NUM_THREADS=16
% mpirun -np 256 ./a.out
% paraprof
```

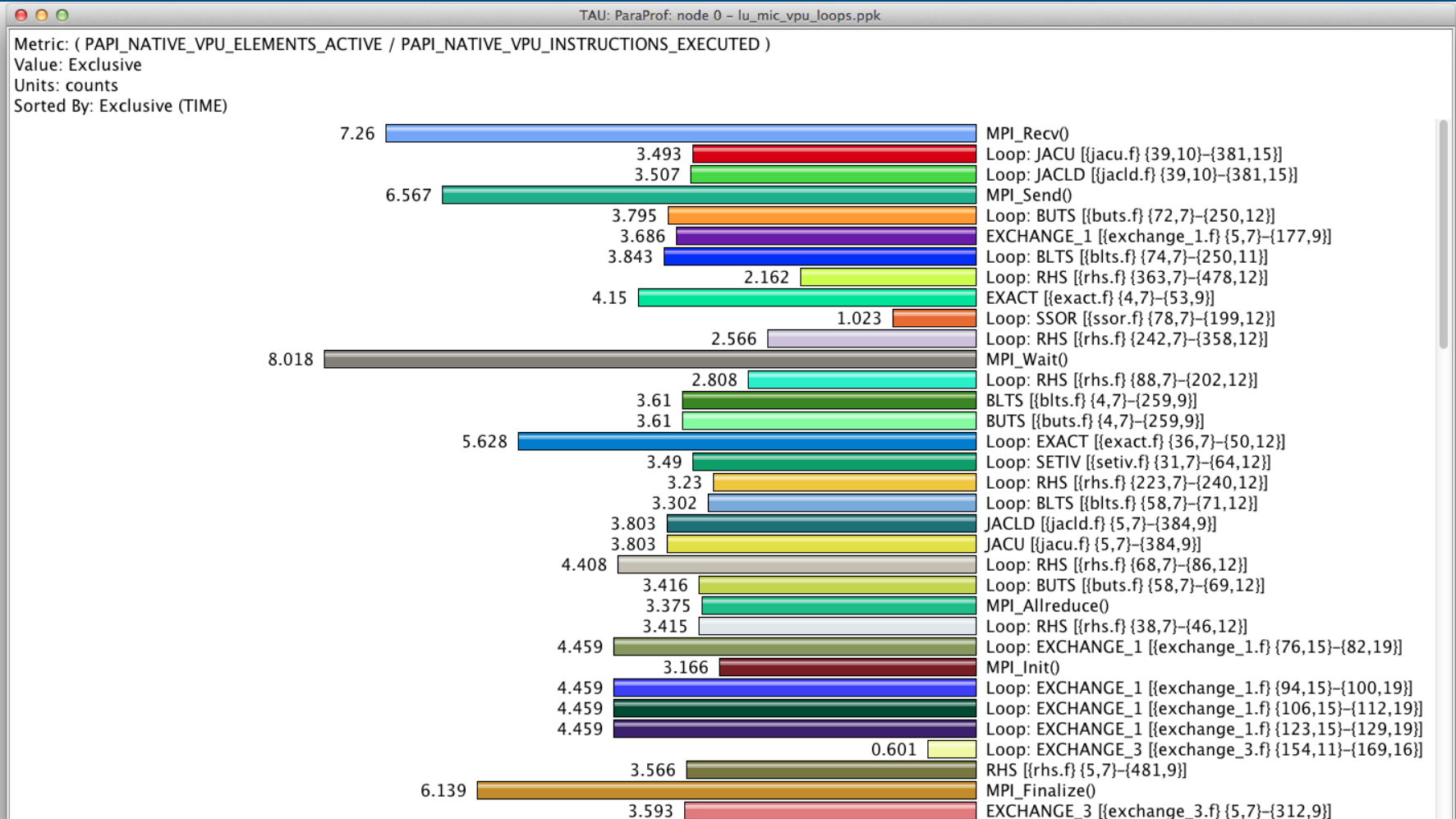
# TAU's Support for Intel OMPT



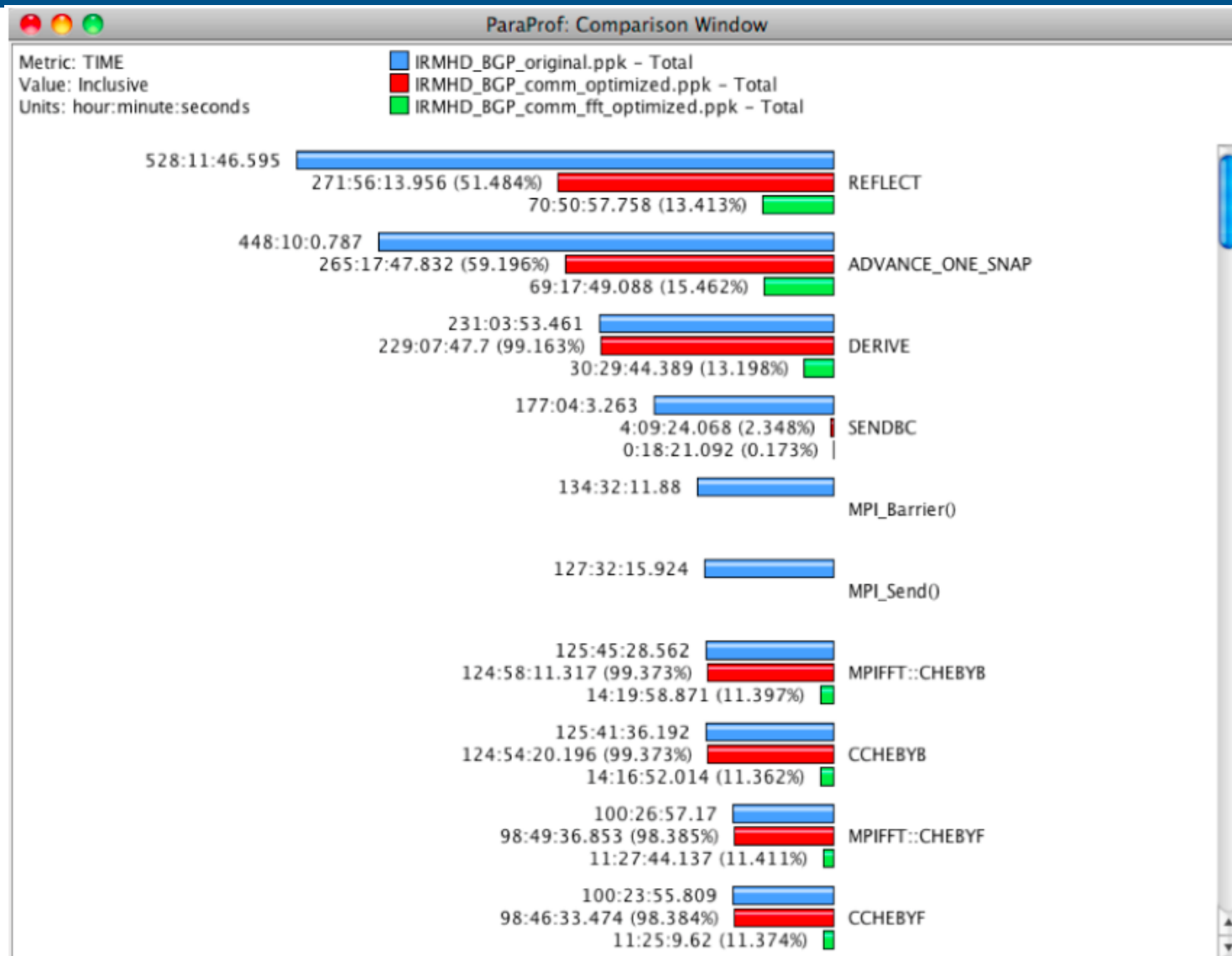
TAU: ParaProf: Statistics for: node 0, thread 0 - /usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm

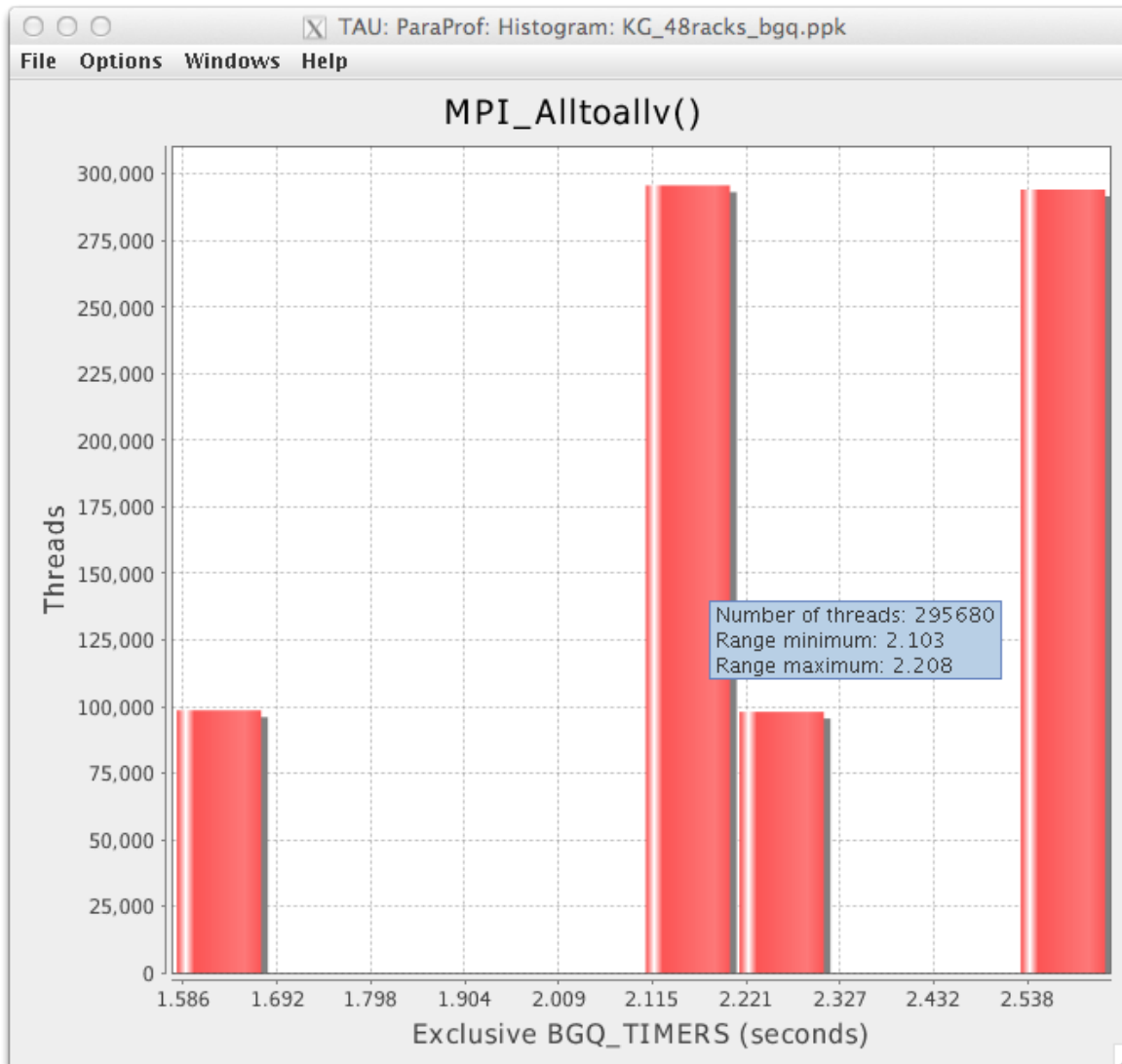
Name	Exclusi...	Inclusi...	Calls	Child Calls
.TAU application	0	2.943	1	1
int main(int, char **) C [{matmult.c} {159,1}-{229,1}]	0	2.942	1	3
MPI_Finalize()	0.034	0.034	1	5
MPI_Init_thread()	1.148	1.151	1	45
double do_work(void) C [{matmult.c} {120,1}-{151,1}]	0	1.757	1	8
double **allocateMatrix(int, int) C [{matmult.c} {36,1}-{43,1}]	0.003	0.003	3	0
void compute(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.c} {78,1}-{97,1}]	0	0.951	1	1
OpenMP_PARALLEL_REGION: [OPENMP] compute [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {80}]	0	0.951	1	2
OpenMP_BARRIER: [OPENMP] compute [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {80}]	0.004	0.004	1	0
[CONTEXT] OpenMP_BARRIER: [OPENMP] compute [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {80}]	0	0.007	1	0
OpenMP_LOOP: [OPENMP] compute [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {80}]	0.946	0.946	1	0
[CONTEXT] OpenMP_LOOP: [OPENMP] compute [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {80}]	0	0.944	62	0
[SAMPLE] L_compute_80__par_region0_2_150 [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {87}]	0.047	0.047	2	0
[SAMPLE] L_compute_80__par_region0_2_150 [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult.c} {91}]	0.897	0.897	60	0
void compute_interchange(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.c} {99,1}-{118,1}]	0	0.787	1	1
void initialize(double **, int, int) C [{matmult_initialize.c} {3,1}-{16,1}]	0.005	0.016	3	3
OpenMP_PARALLEL_REGION: [OPENMP] initialize [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult_initialize.c} {5}]	0	0.011	3	6
OpenMP_BARRIER: [OPENMP] initialize [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult_initialize.c} {5}]	0.01	0.01	3	0
[CONTEXT] OpenMP_BARRIER: [OPENMP] initialize [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult_initialize.c} {5}]	0	0.03	2	0
OpenMP_LOOP: [OPENMP] initialize [{/usr/global/tools/tau/training/tau-2.23/examples/mm/matmult_initialize.c} {5}]	0.001	0.001	3	0

```
% export TAU_MAKEFILE=$TAU/Makefile.tau-icpc-papi-mpi-pdt-ompt-openmp
% make CC=tau_cc.sh CXX=tau_cxx.sh
% export TAU_SAMPLING=1; export OMP_NUM_THREADS=16
% mpirun -np 256 tau_exec -T ompt -loadlib=$TAU/libiomp5.so ./a.out
% paraprof
```



```
% export TAU_MAKEFILE=$TAUROOT/mic_linux/lib/Makefile.tau-icpc-papi-mpi-pdt
% export TAU_METRICS=TIME,PAPI_NATIVE_VPU_ELEMENTS_ACTIVE,
          PAPI_NATIVE_VPU_INSTRUCTIONS_EXECUTED
```





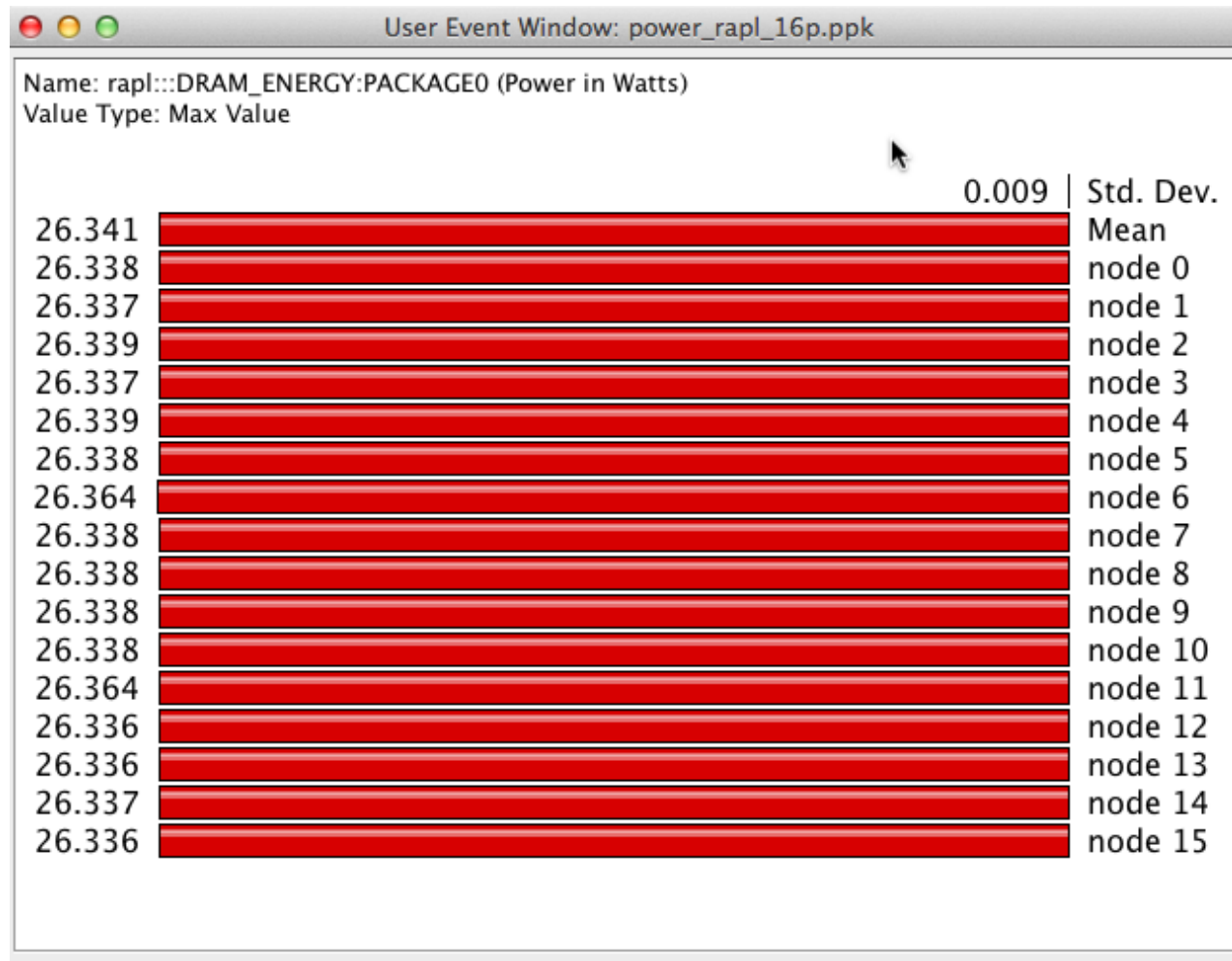
# Marker Events in TAU Show Sudden Spikes



TAU: ParaProf: Context Events for: node 2 - rapl\_marker\_16p.ppk


Name	MaxValue	MinValue	NumSamples	MeanValue	Std. Dev.
int main(int, char **) C [{matmult.c} {165,1}-{237,1}]					
double do_work(void) C [{matmult.c} {126,1}-{157,1}]					
void compute(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.c} {84,1}-{103,1}]					
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	17.585	17.469	5	17.521	0.037
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	15.261	15.218	4	15.237	0.016
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	118.903	114.923	22	116.98	1.201
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	113.466	110.207	22	111.778	0.996
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	100.138	96.266	24	98.206	1.13
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	95.846	92.758	24	94.319	0.937
[GROUP=MIN_MARKER] rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	17.397	17.303	4	17.358	0.035
[GROUP=MIN_MARKER] rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	15.048	15.042	2	15.045	0.003
int mysleep(int) C [{matmult.c} {46,1}-{49,1}]					
[GROUP=MIN_MARKER] rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	15.84	15.84	1	15.84	0
[GROUP=MIN_MARKER] rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	14.275	14.275	1	14.275	0
[GROUP=MIN_MARKER] rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	96.853	96.853	1	96.853	0
[GROUP=MIN_MARKER] rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	93.125	93.125	1	93.125	0
[GROUP=MIN_MARKER] rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	75.096	75.096	1	75.096	0
[GROUP=MIN_MARKER] rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	79.646	79.646	1	79.646	0
void compute_interchange(double **, double **, double **, int, int, int) C [{matmult.c} {105,1}-{124,1}]					
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	26.064	25.711	2	25.887	0.176
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	24.373	23.965	4	24.232	0.159
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	126.872	125.182	6	125.732	0.557
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	124.377	116.689	5	122.428	2.885
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	103.981	102.21	6	102.769	0.584
[GROUP=MAX_MARKER] rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	102.615	101.693	4	102.115	0.33
rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	26.064	15.84	36	19.053	3.39
rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	24.373	14.275	36	16.435	3.155
rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	126.872	93.125	36	117.729	5.403
rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	124.377	96.853	36	112.961	4.776
rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	103.981	75.096	36	98.208	4.466
rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	102.615	79.646	36	94.872	3.662

```
% export TAU_EVENT_THRESHOLD 0.5
```





TAU: ParaProf: Context Events for: node 0 - power\_rapl\_16p.ppk

Name 	..	NumSamples	MaxValue	MinValue	MeanValue	Std. Dev.
rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	...	39	26.338	17.673	20.514	3.031
rapl:::DRAM_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	...	39	21.29	11.462	14.182	2.275
rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	...	39	120.72	80.665	114.013	7.222
rapl:::PACKAGE_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	...	39	117.461	77.758	106.762	6.365
rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE0 (Power in Watts)	...	39	97.753	61.266	93.768	7.06
rapl:::PPO_ENERGY:PACKAGE1 (Power in Watts)	...	39	97.987	61.895	89.887	6.12

```
#include <TAU.h>
```

```
TAU_TRACK_POWER(); // In Fortran: call TAU_TRACK_POWER()
```

```
% sudo chmod -R go+r /dev/cpu/*/msr
```

```
% sudo /sbin/setcap cap_sys_rawio=ep ./a.out
```

```
% unset LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

```
% ldd ./a.out
```

should have no “not found” entries, Use `-Wl,-rpath,/path` while linking

```
% ./a.out
```

```
% paraprof
```

- The Tutorial contains Score-P experiments of BT-MZ
  - class “B”, 4 processes with 4 OpenMP threads each
  - collected on a dedicated node of the SuperMUC HPC system at Leibniz Rechenzentrum (LRZ), Munich, Germany

```
% cd
% ls
periscope-1.5          scorep_bt-mz_B_4x4_sum
README                scorep_bt-mz_B_4x4_sum+mets
run.out               scorep_bt-mz_B_4x4_trace
scorep-20120913_1740_557443655223384
```

- Start TAU’s paraprof GUI with default profile report

```
% paraprof scorep-20120913_1740_557443655223384/profile.cubex
OR
% paraprof scorep_bt-mz_B_4x4_trace/scout.cubex
```

TAU: ParaProf Manager

File Options Help

- Applications
  - Standard Applications
    - Default App
      - Default Exp
        - scout.cubex
          - Time
          - Wait at Barrier
          - Barrier Completion
          - Late Sender
          - Late Sender => Messages in Wrong Order
          - Late Sender => Messages in Wrong Order => Messages from different sources
          - Late Sender => Messages in Wrong Order => Messages from same source
          - Late Receiver
          - Early Reduce
          - Early Scan
          - Late Broadcast
          - Wait at N x N
          - N x N Completion
          - Management
          - Management => Fork
          - P2P send synchronizations
          - P2P send synchronizations => Late Receivers
          - P2P recv synchronizations
          - P2P recv synchronizations => Late Senders
          - P2P recv synchronizations => Late Senders => Messages in Wrong Order
          - Collective synchronizations
          - P2P send communications
          - P2P send communications => Late Receivers
          - P2P recv communications
          - P2P recv communications => Late Senders
          - P2P recv communications => Late Senders => Messages in Wrong Order
          - Collective exchange communications
          - Collective communications as source
          - Collective communications as destination
          - P2P bytes sent
          - P2P bytes received
          - Collective bytes outgoing
          - Collective bytes incoming
          - RMA bytes received
          - RMA bytes put

TrialField	Value
Name	scout.cubex
Application ID	0
Experiment ID	0
Trial ID	0
File Type Index	9
File Type Name	Cube

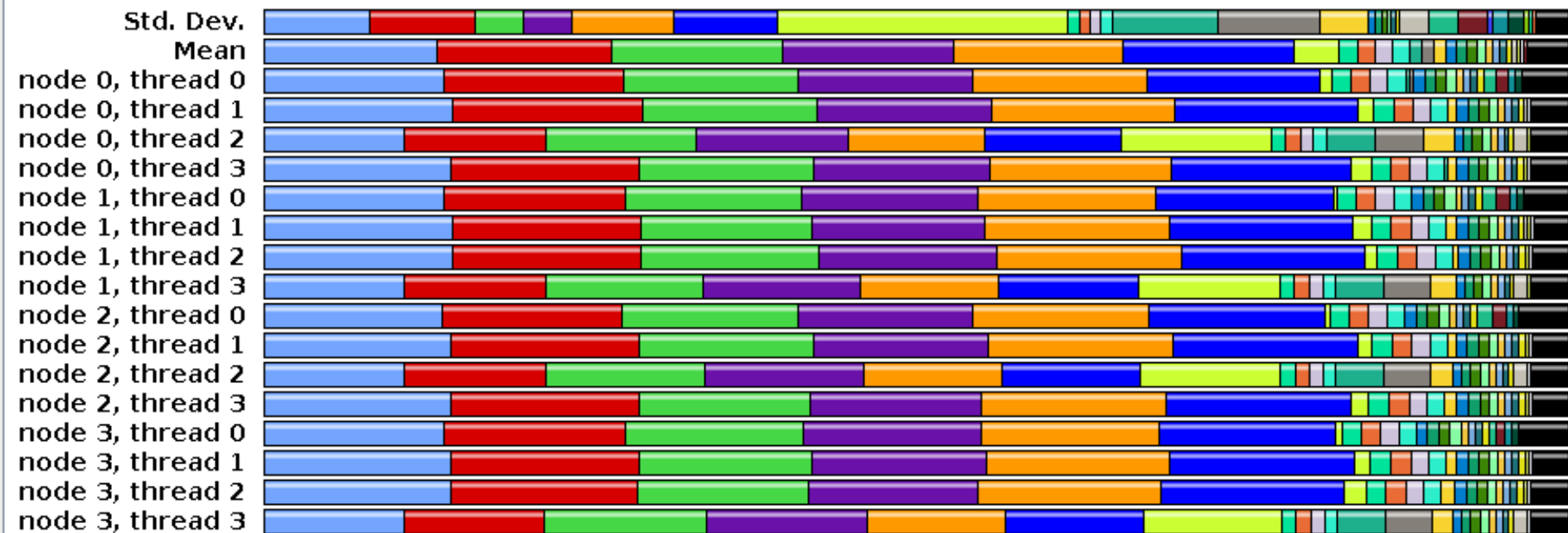
Metrics in the profile

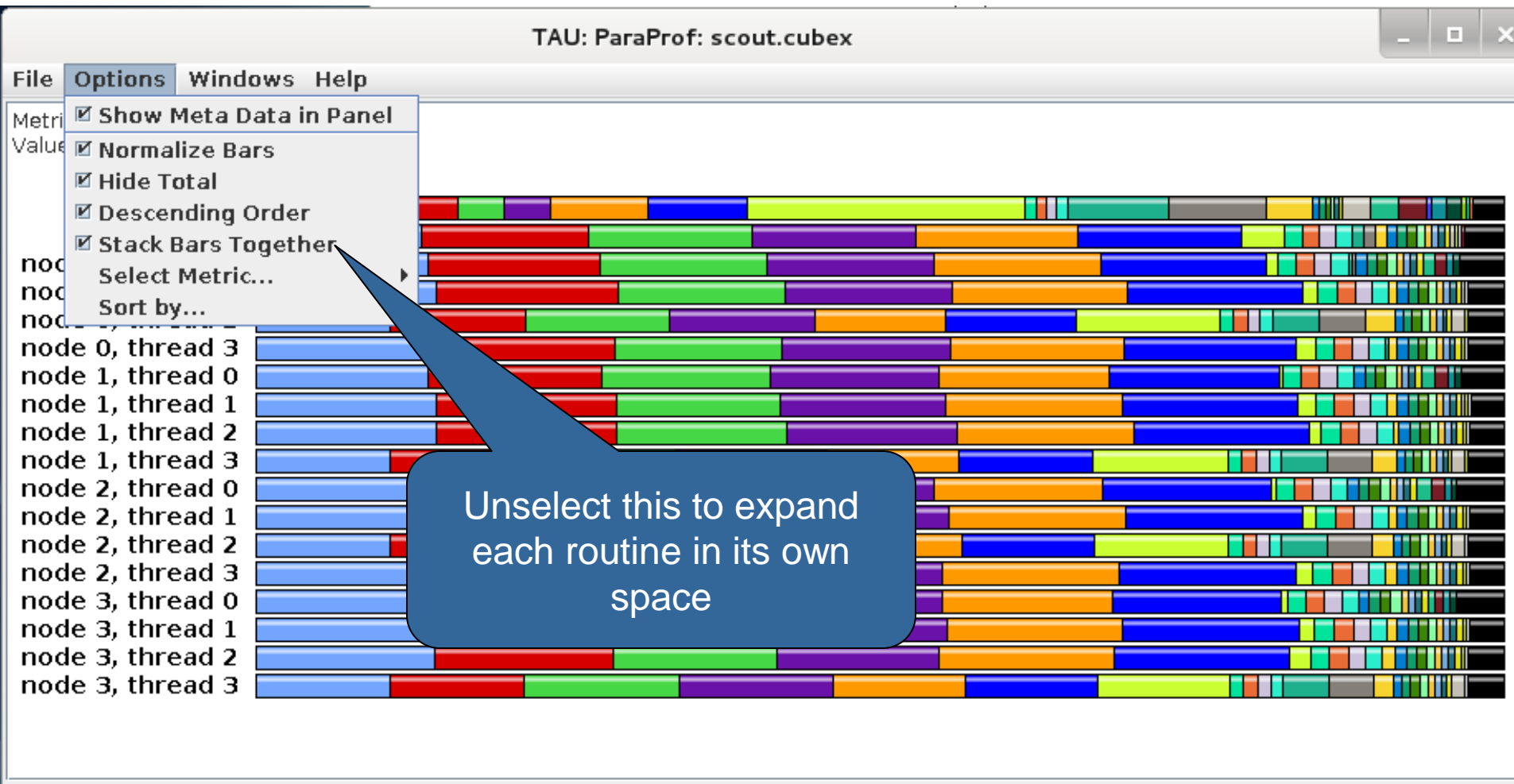
TAU: ParaProf: scout.cubex

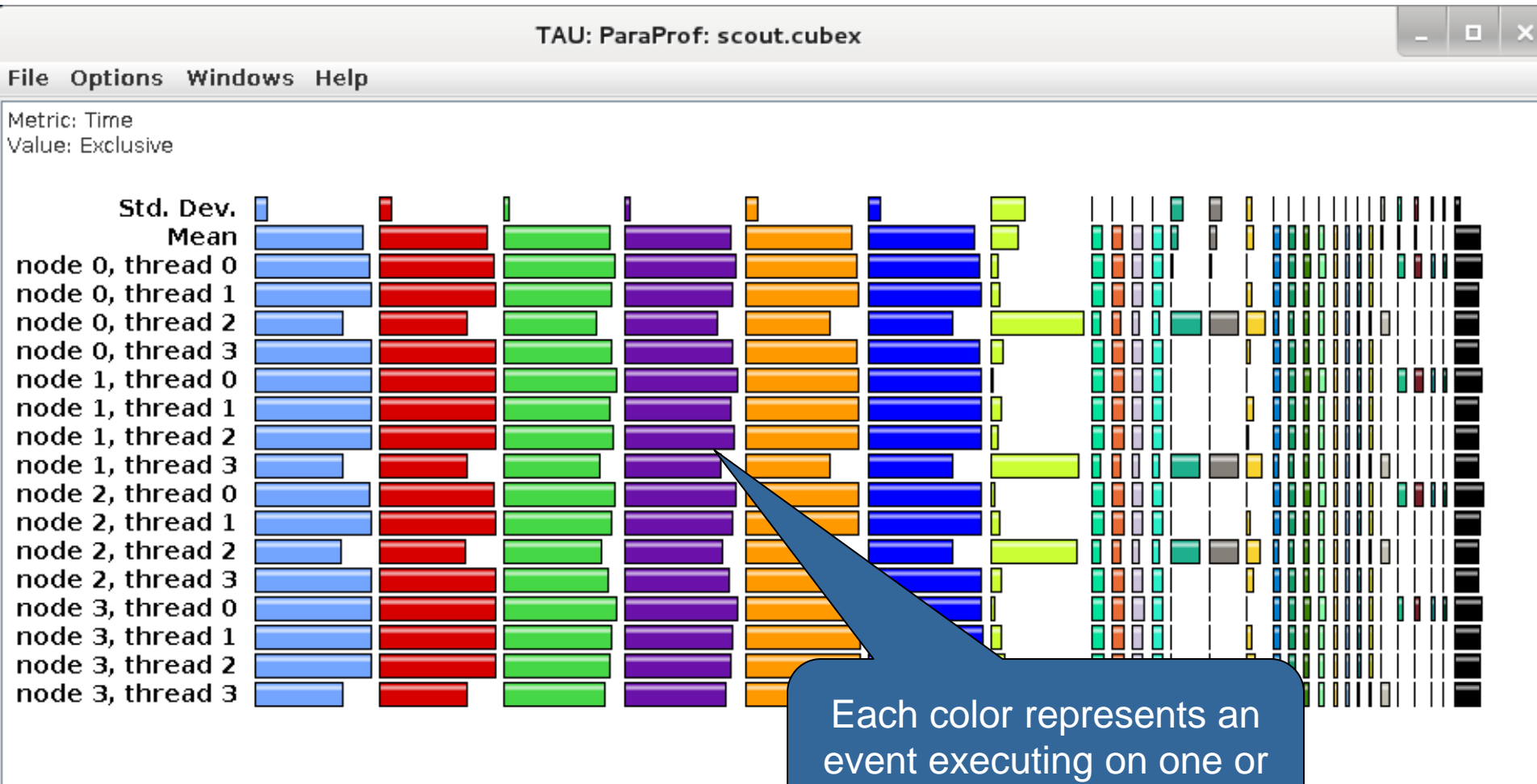


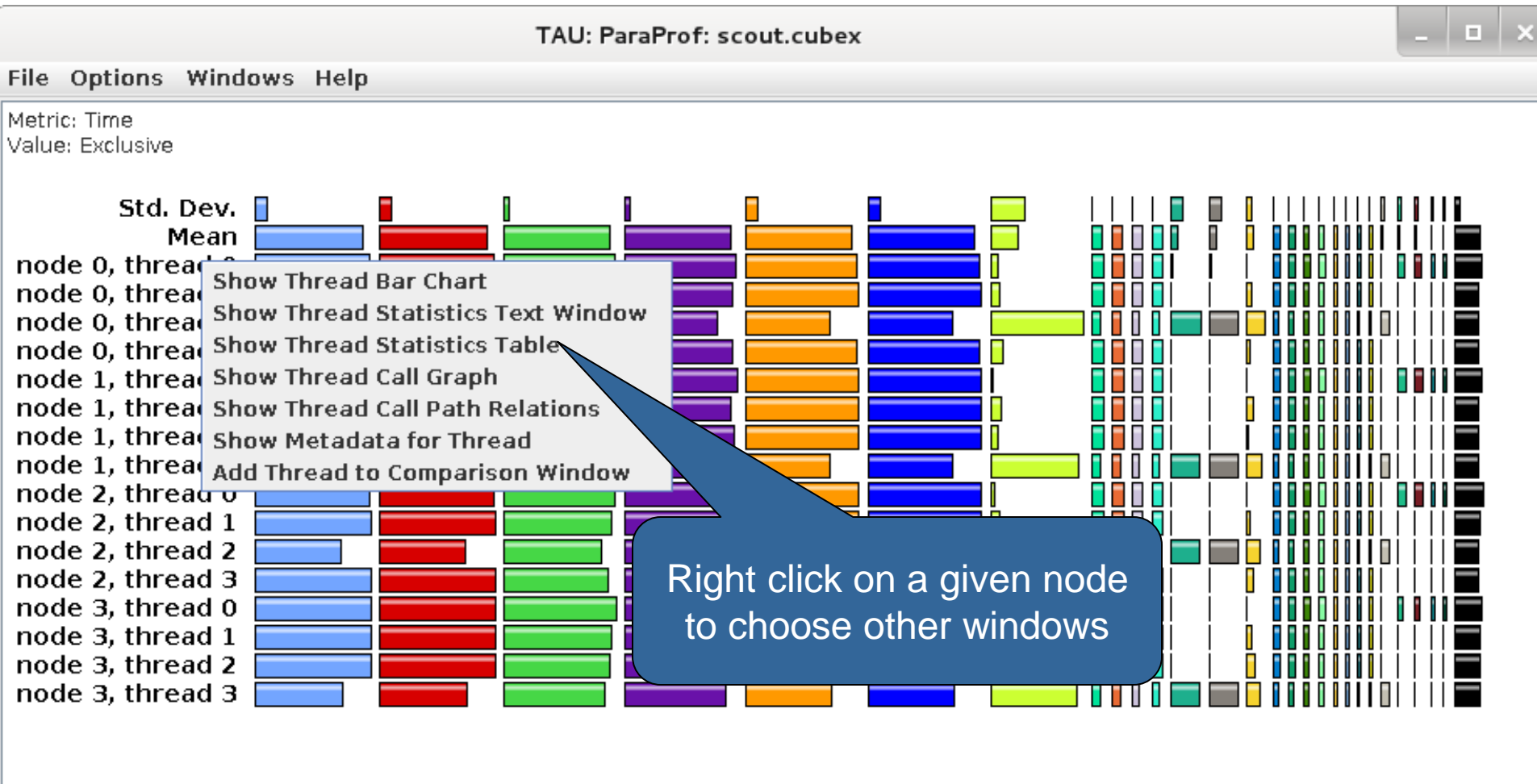
File Options Windows Help

Metric: Time  
Value: Exclusive









# ParaProf: Thread Statistics Table

TAU: ParaProf: Statistics for: node 0, thread 0 - scout.cubex

File Options Windows Help

Time

Name	Exclusive Time	Inclusive Time	Calls	Child Calls
!\$omp do @y_solve.f:52	5.817	5.817	3,216	0
!\$omp do @z_solve.f:52	5.657	5.657	3,216	0
!\$omp do @x_solve.f:54	5.609	5.609	3,216	0
!\$omp do @rhs.f:191	0.609	0.609	3,232	0
!\$omp do @rhs.f:80	0.583	0.583	3,232	0
MPI_Waitall	0.402	0.402	603	0
!\$omp implicit barrier	0.402	0.402	0	0
!\$omp do @rhs.f:301	0.36	0.36	0	0
!\$omp implicit barrier	0.026	0.026	0	0
!\$omp implicit barrier	0	0	0	0
!\$omp do @rhs.f:37	0.343	0.343	0	0
!\$omp do @rhs.f:62	0.225	0.228	3,232	3,232
!\$omp implicit barrier	0.004	0.004	3,216	0
!\$omp implicit barrier	0	0	16	0
MPI_Init_thread	0.218	0.218	1	0
!\$omp do @rhs.f:384	0.199	0.199	3,232	0
!\$omp parallel do @add.f:22	0.099	0.111	3,216	3,216
!\$omp do @rhs.f:428	0.069	0.069	3,232	0
MPI_Isend	0.043	0.043	603	0
!\$omp do @initialize.f:50	0.04	0.04	32	0
!\$omp parallel @rhs.f:28	0.03	2.536	3,232	51,712
!\$omp parallel do @exch_qbc.f:215	0.021	0.029	6,432	6,432
!\$omp parallel do @exch_qbc.f:255	0.02	0.033	6,432	6,432
!\$omp parallel @exch_qbc.f:255	0.02	0.053	6,432	6,432
!\$omp parallel @exch_qbc.f:244	0.02	0.053	6,432	6,432

FinderScreenSnapz003.png

Click to sort by a given metric, drag and move to rearrange columns

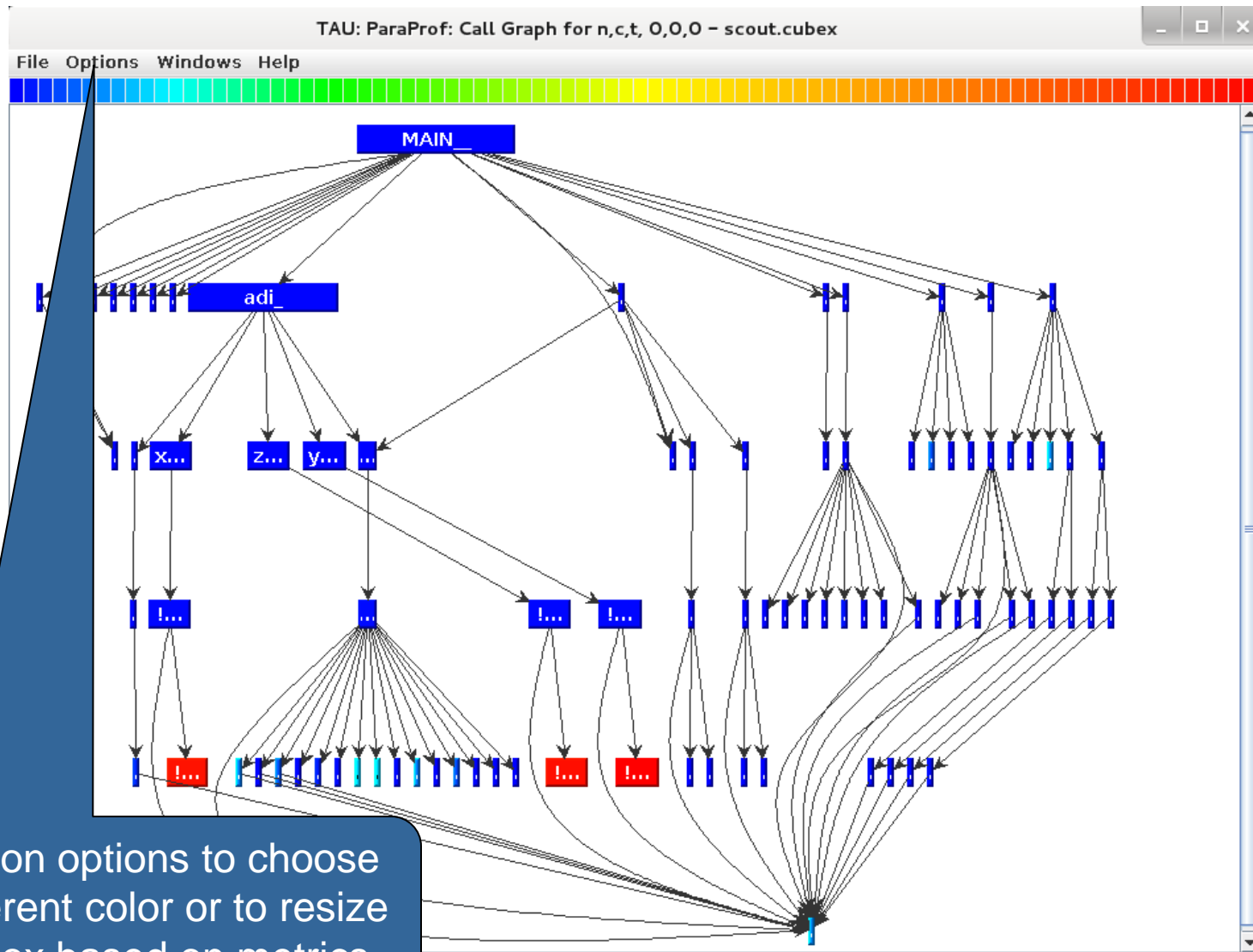


# Example: Score-P with TAU (NPB LU)

TAU: ParaProf: Statistics for: node 0, thread 0 - profile.cubex

File Options Windows Help

Name	Exclusive Time	Inclusive Time	Calls	Child Calls
APPLU [lu.f] [46,7]-[162,9]	0	8.035	1	19
SSOR [ssor.f] [4,7]-[241,9]	0.064	6.225	2	37,643
RHS [rhs.f] [5,7]-[504,9]	0.743	2.524	303	606
BLTS [blts.f] [4,7]-[259,9]	0.613	0.658	9,331	18,662
BUTS [buts.f] [4,7]-[259,9]	0.612	1.871	9,331	18,662
EXCHANGE_1 [exchange_1.f] [5,7]-[177,9]	0.024	1.259	18,662	18,662
MPI_Recv	1.235	1.235	18,662	0
MPI_Send	0	0	0	0
JACU [jacu.f] [5,7]-[384,9]	0.532	0.532	9,331	0
JACLD [jacld.f] [5,7]-[384,9]	0.522	0.522	9,331	0
MPI_Allreduce	0.018	0.018	2	0
L2NORM [l2norm.f] [4,7]-[68,9]	0	0.035	4	4
MPI_Barrier	0	0	2	0
TIMER_START [timers.f] [23,7]-[37,9]	0	0	2	0
TIMER_STOP [timers.f] [43,7]-[59,9]	0	0	2	0
TIMER_CLEAR [timers.f] [4,7]-[17,9]	0	0	2	0
TIMER_READ [timers.f] [65,7]-[77,9]	0	0	2	0
SETIV [setiv.f] [4,7]-[67,9]	0.043	0.111	2	95,232
PROC_GRID [proc_grid.f] [5,7]-[34,9]	0.011	0.011	1	0
ERHS [erhs.f] [4,7]-[536,9]	0.004	0.108	1	2
ERROR [error.f] [4,7]-[81,9]	0.004	0.009	1	7,937
SETBV [setbv.f] [5,7]-[79,9]	0.002	0.004	2	3,400
READ_INPUT [read_input.f] [5,7]-[125,9]	0	0.001	1	2
VERIFY [verify.f] [5,9]-[403,11]	0	0	1	0
PRINT_RESULTS [print_results.f] [2,7]-[115,12]	0	0	1	0
PINTGR [pintgr.f] [5,7]-[288,9]	0	0	1	6
INIT_COMM [init_comm.f] [5,7]-[57,9]	0	1.565	1	4
MPI_Finalize	0	0	1	0
SETHYPER [sethyper.f] [5,7]-[94,9]	0	0	1	0
NEIGHBORS [neighbors.f] [5,7]-[48,9]	0	0	1	0
SETCOEFF [setcoeff.f] [5,7]-[157,9]	0	0	1	0



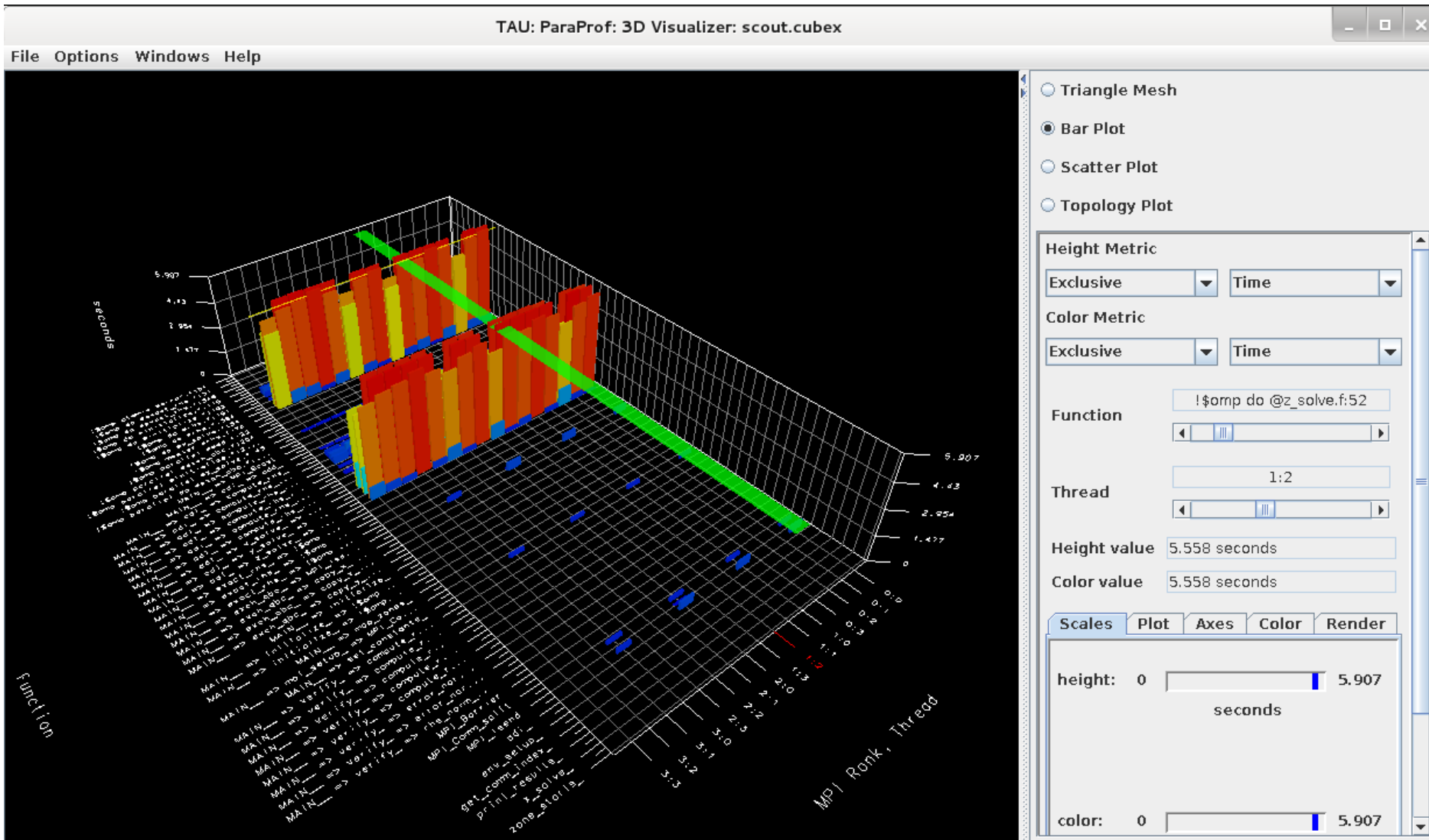
Click on options to choose a different color or to resize the box based on metrics

TAU: ParaProf: Call Path Data n,c,t, 0,0,0 - scout.cubex

File Options Windows Help

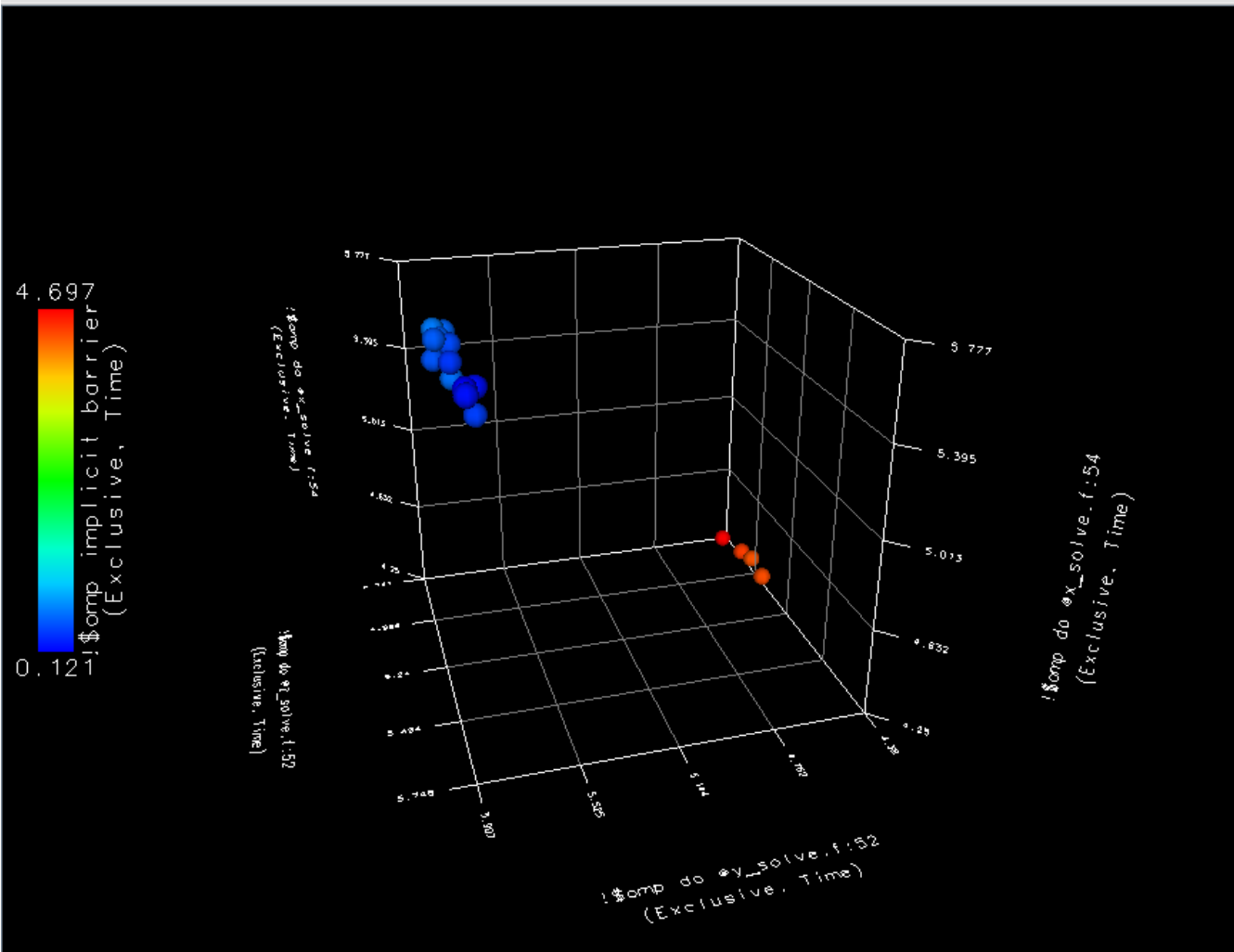
Metric Name: Time  
Sorted By: Exclusive  
Units: seconds

-->	0.04	0.04	32/32	!\$omp parallel @initialize.f:28
	0.04	0.04	32	!\$omp do @initialize.f:50
-->	0.03	2.536	3232/3232	compute_rhs_
	0.03	2.536	3232	!\$omp parallel @rhs.f:28
	9.8E-4	9.8E-4	3232/3232	!\$omp master @rhs.f:424
	0.225	0.228	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:62
	0.002	0.002	3232/3232	!\$omp master @rhs.f:74
	0.002	0.002	3232/3232	!\$omp master @rhs.f:293
	0.199	0.199	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:384
	0.002	0.002	3232/3232	!\$omp master @rhs.f:183
	0.343	0.343	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:37
	0.016	0.016	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:372
	0.014	0.027	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:413
	0.609	0.609	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:191
	0.36	0.386	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:301
	0.583	0.583	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:80
	0.019	0.019	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:400
	0.006	0.006	3232/51680	!\$omp implicit barrier
	0.069	0.069	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:428
	0.015	0.015	3232/3232	!\$omp do @rhs.f:359
-->	0.021	0.029	6432/6432	!\$omp parallel @exch_qbc.f:215
	0.021	0.029	6432	!\$omp parallel do @exch_qbc.f:215
	0.007	0.007	6432/51680	!\$omp implicit barrier
-->	0.02	0.033	6432/6432	!\$omp parallel @exch_qbc.f:255
	0.02	0.033	6432	!\$omp parallel do @exch_qbc.f:255
	0.013	0.013	6432/51680	!\$omp implicit barrier



TAU: ParaProf: 3D Visualizer: scout.cubex

File Options Windows Help



Triangle Mesh  
 Bar Plot  
 Scatter Plot  
 Topology Plot

Width:  ...

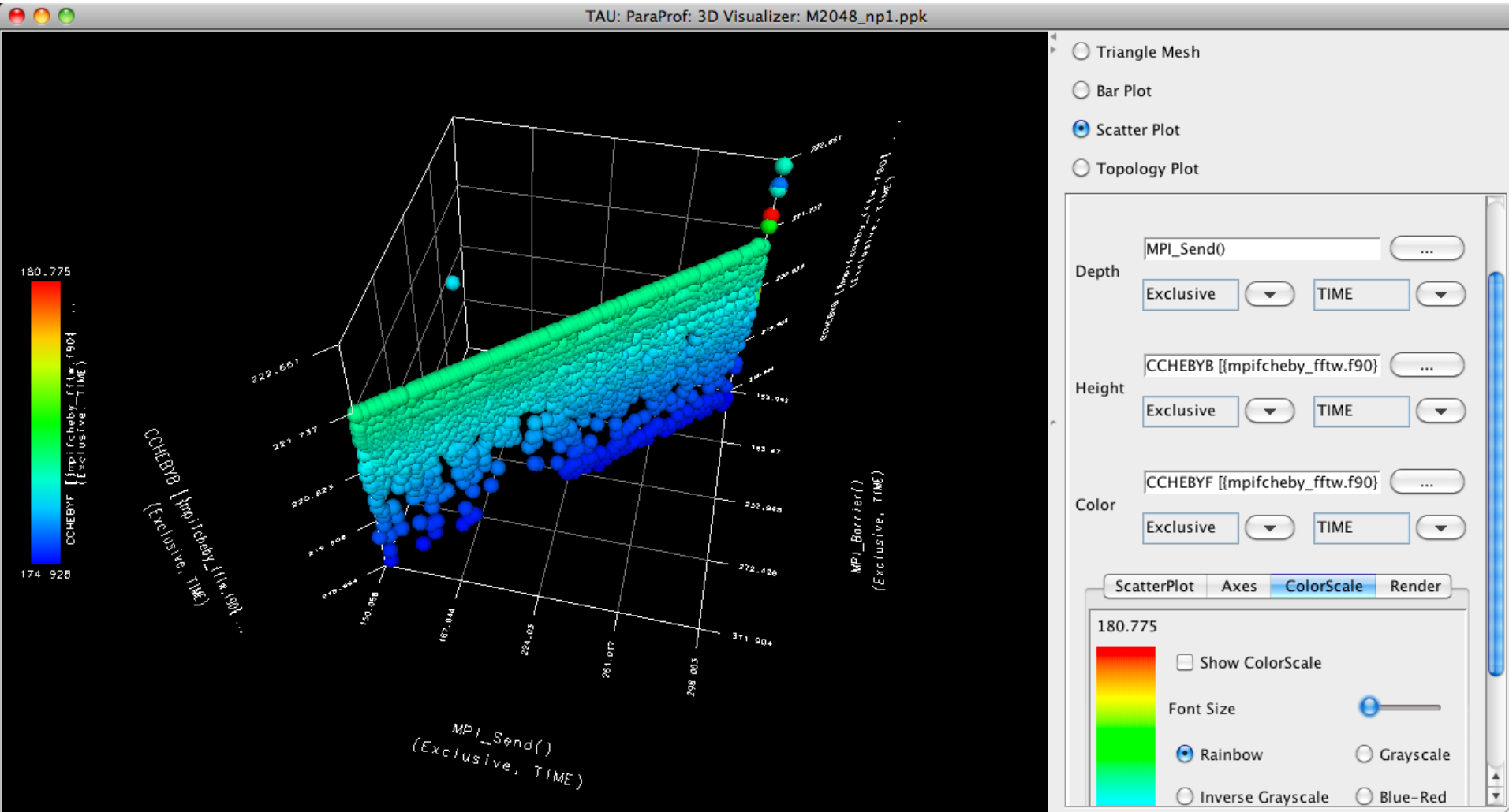
Depth:  ...

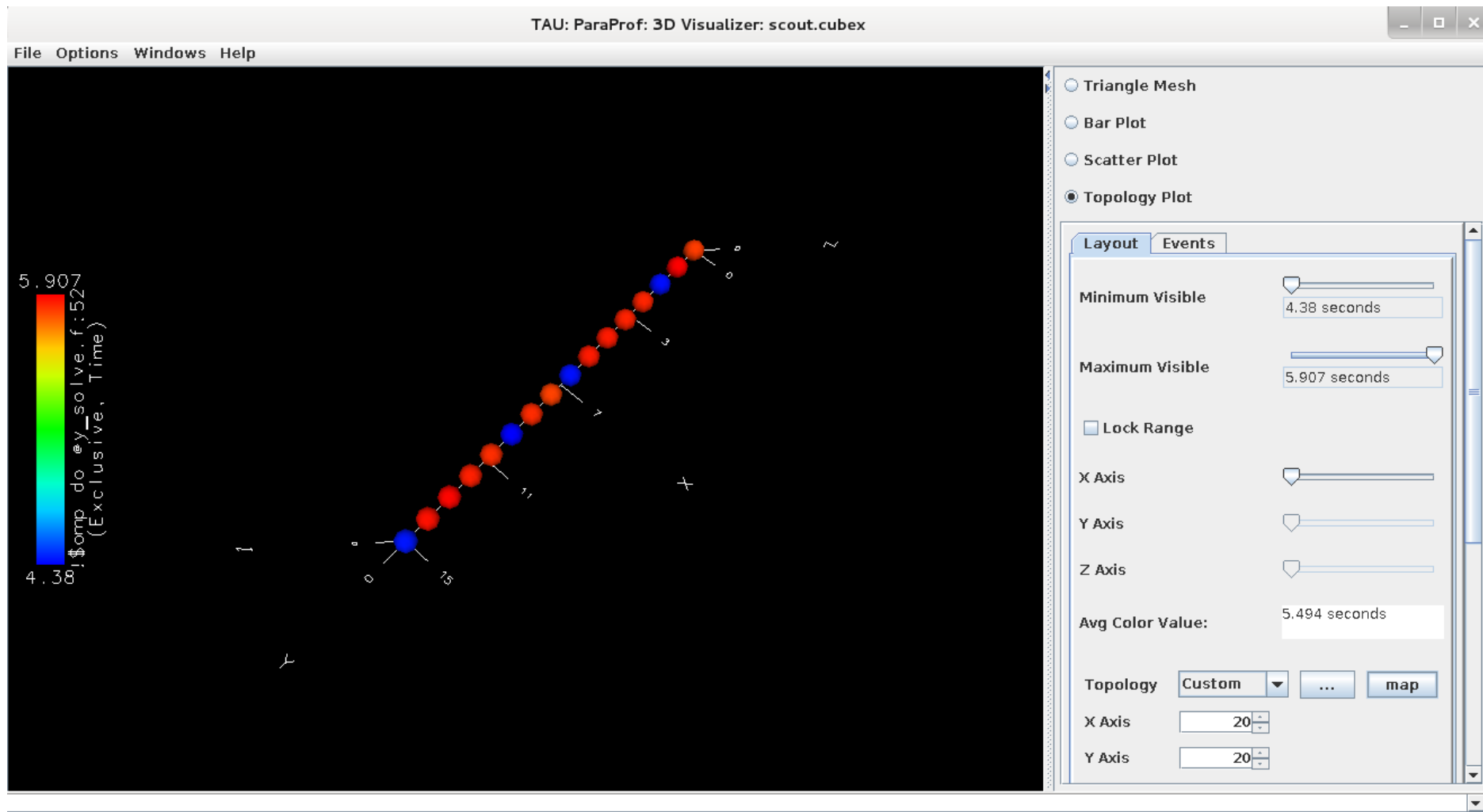
Height:  ...

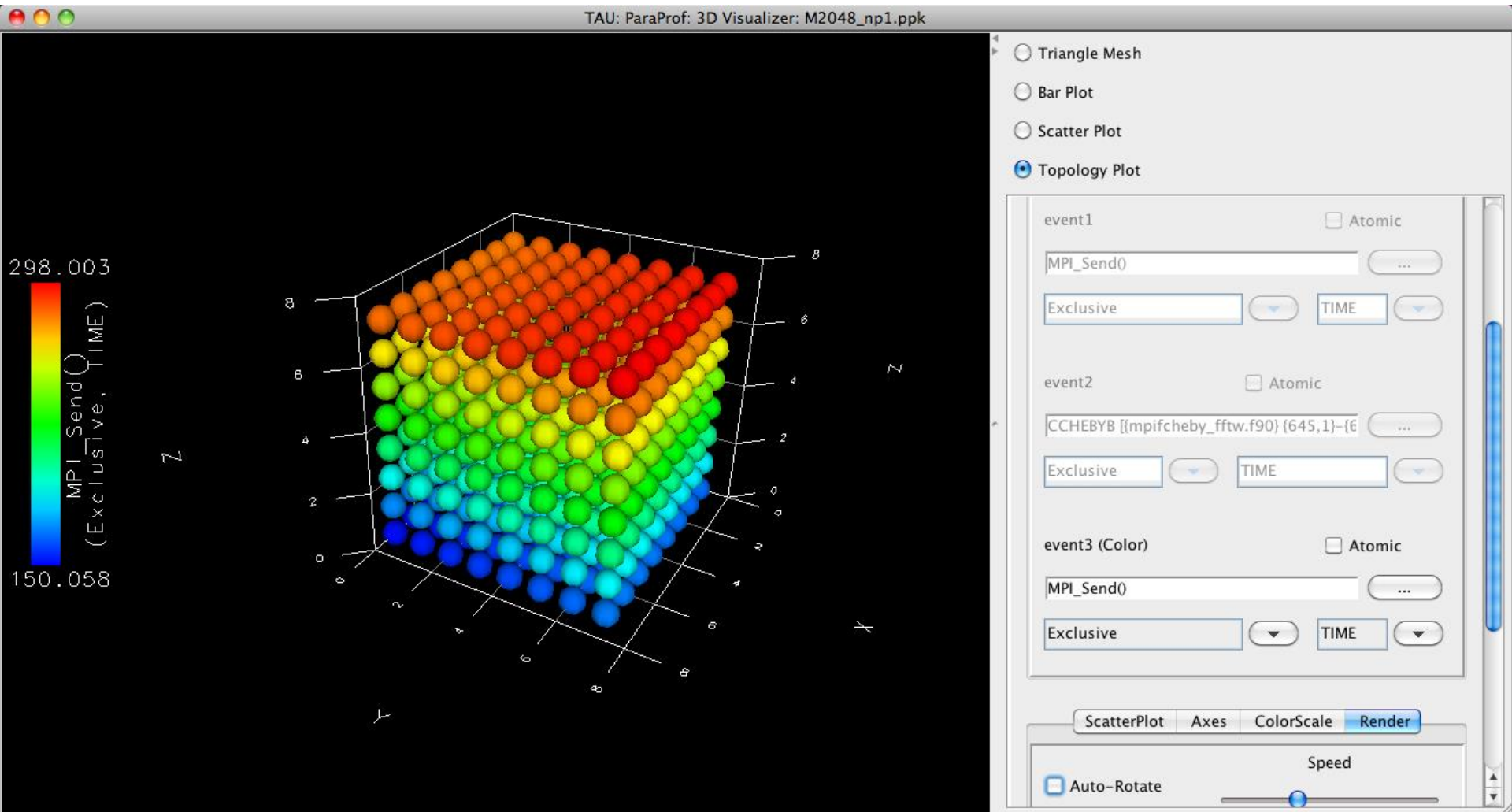
Color:  ...

Auto-Rotate  Reverse Video  Stereo

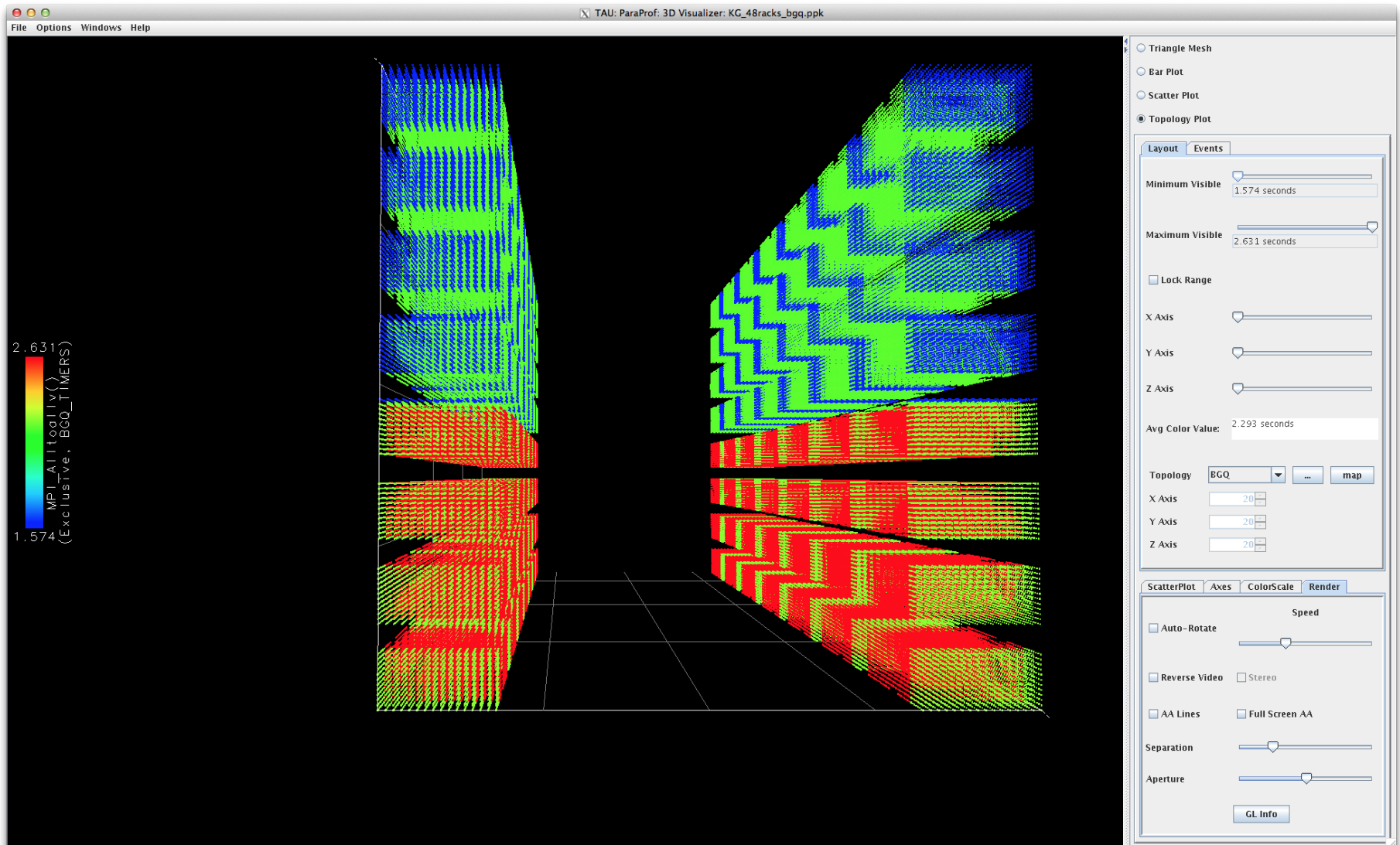
Speed:

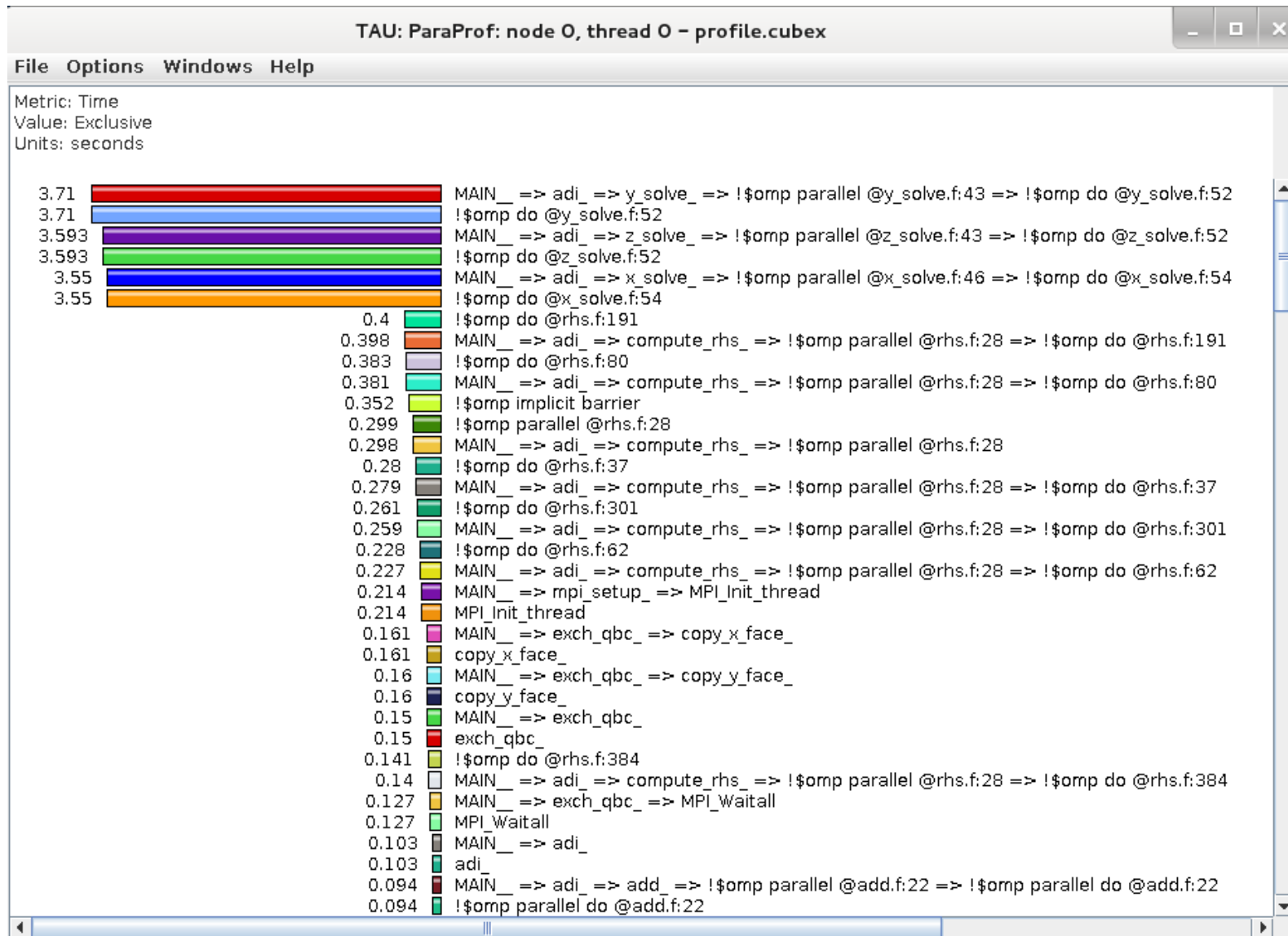


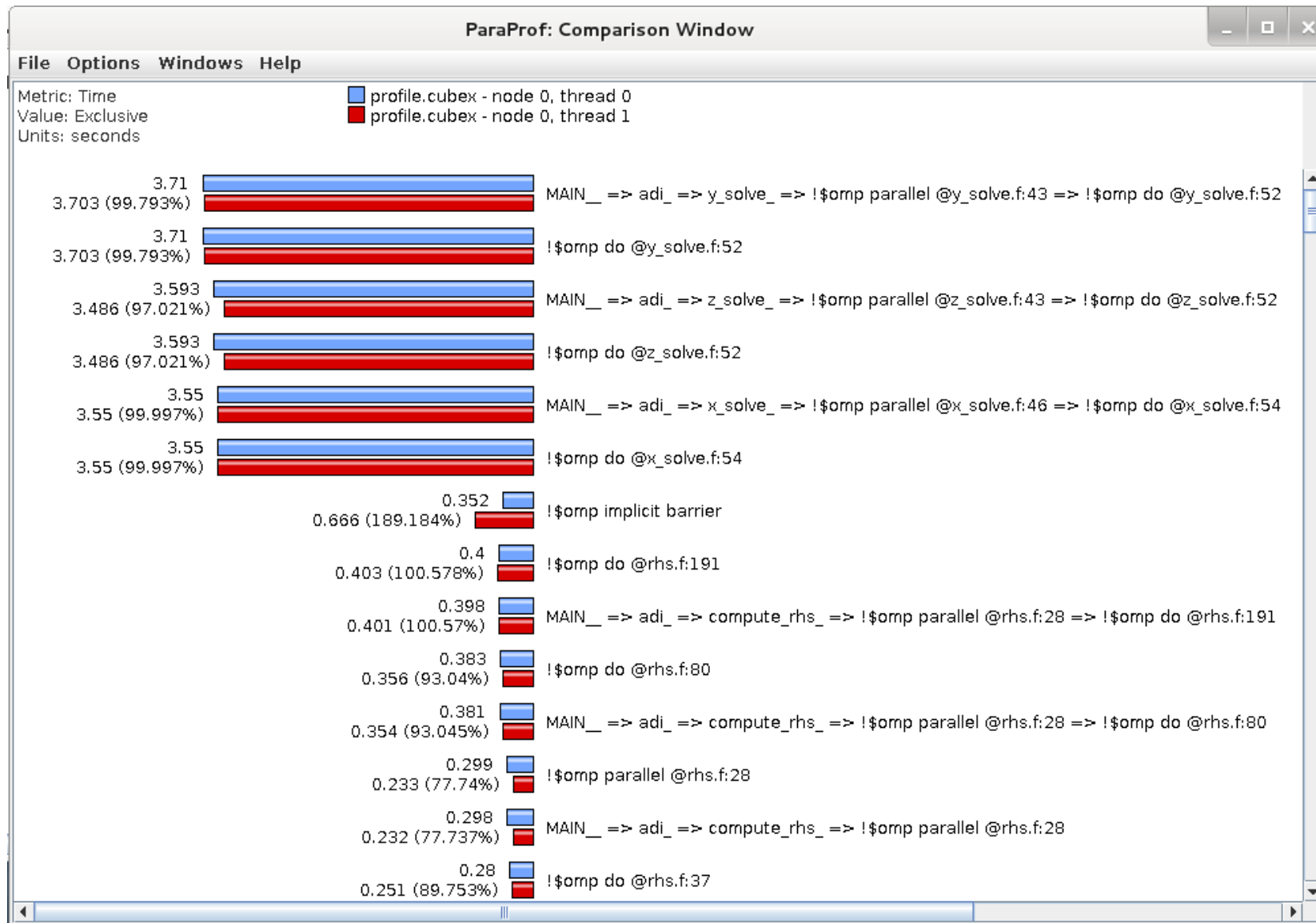












TAU: ParaProf Manager

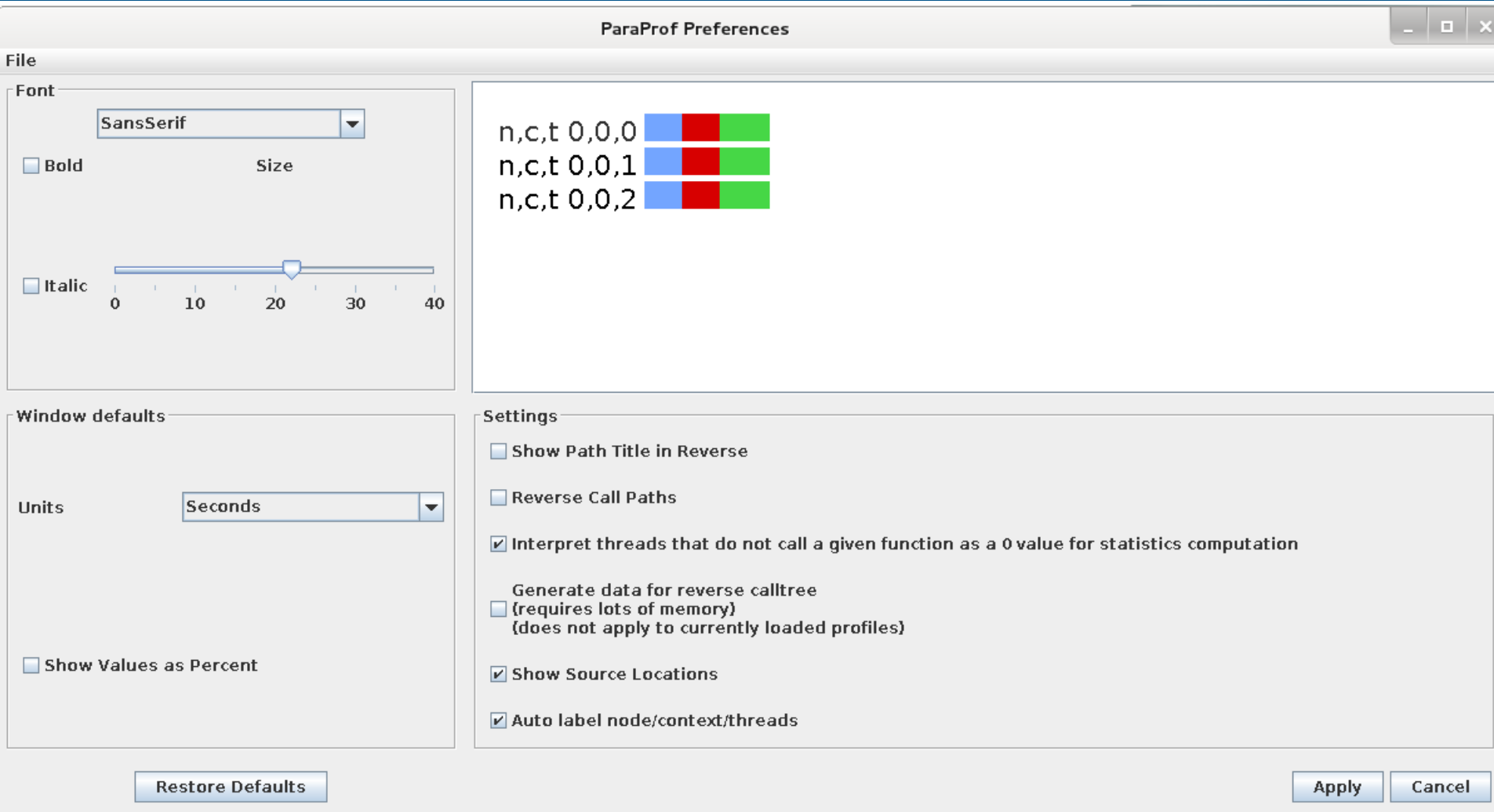
File Options Help

- Applications
  - Standard Applications
    - Default App
      - Default Exp
        - profile.cubex
          - Time
          - Minimum Inclusive Time
          - Maximum Inclusive Time
          - PAPI\_TOT\_CYC
          - PAPI\_TOT\_INS
          - PAPI\_FP\_INS
          - ru\_utime
          - ru\_stime
          - ru\_maxrss
          - ru\_ixrss
          - ru\_idrss
          - ru\_isrss
          - ru\_minflt
          - ru\_majflt
          - ru\_nswap
          - ru\_inblock
          - ru\_oublock
          - ru\_msgsnd
          - ru\_msgrcv
          - ru\_nsignals
          - ru\_nvcsw
          - ru\_nivcsw
          - bytes\_sent
          - bytes\_received
- Default (jdbc:h2:/home/livetau/.ParaProf/perfdmf;AUTO\_SERVER=TRUE)
- perfexplorer\_working (jdbc:h2:/home/livetau/.ParaProf/perfexplorer\_wo

- Add Application
- Add Experiment
- Add Trial

TrialField	Value
Name	profile.cubex
Application ID	0
Experiment ID	0
Trial ID	0
File Type Index	9
File Type Name	Cube

# ParaProf: File Preferences Window



TAU: ParaProf: Group Changer: profile.cubex

Region	Current	Available
<p>filter: <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>!\$omp atomic @error.f:104</li><li>!\$omp atomic @error.f:51</li><li>!\$omp do @error.f:33</li><li>!\$omp do @error.f:91</li><li>!\$omp do @exact_rhs.f:147</li><li>!\$omp do @exact_rhs.f:247</li><li>!\$omp do @exact_rhs.f:31</li><li>!\$omp do @exact_rhs.f:346</li><li>!\$omp do @exact_rhs.f:46</li><li>!\$omp do @initialize.f:100</li><li>!\$omp do @initialize.f:119</li><li>!\$omp do @initialize.f:137</li><li>!\$omp do @initialize.f:156</li><li>!\$omp do @initialize.f:174</li><li>!\$omp do @initialize.f:192</li><li>!\$omp do @initialize.f:31</li></ul>	<p>CUBE_DEFAULT</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="new group"/></p> <p>CUBE_CALLPATH</p>

Buttons: ^-- (Move up), --v (Move down)

TAU: ParaProf Manager

File Options Help

- Applications
  - Standard Applications
    - Default App
      - Default Exp
        - profile.cubex
          - Time**
          - Minimum Inclusive Time
          - Maximum Inclusive Time
          - PAPI\_TOT\_CYC
          - PAPI\_TOT\_INS
          - PAPI\_FP\_INS
          - ru\_utime
          - ru\_stime
          - ru\_maxrss
          - ru\_ixrss
          - ru\_idrss
          - ru\_isrss
          - ru\_minflt
          - ru\_majflt
          - ru\_nswap
          - ru\_inblock
          - ru\_oublock
          - ru\_msgsnd
          - ru\_msgsgrcv
          - ru\_nsignals
          - ru\_nvcsw

MetricField	Value
Name	Time
Application ID	0
Experiment ID	0
Trial ID	0
Metric ID	0

Expression: "PAPI\_FP\_INS"/"Time" Clear

+ - \* / = { } Apply

# Sorting Derived FLOPS metric by Exclusive Time



TAU: ParaProf: node 0, thread 0 - profile.cubex

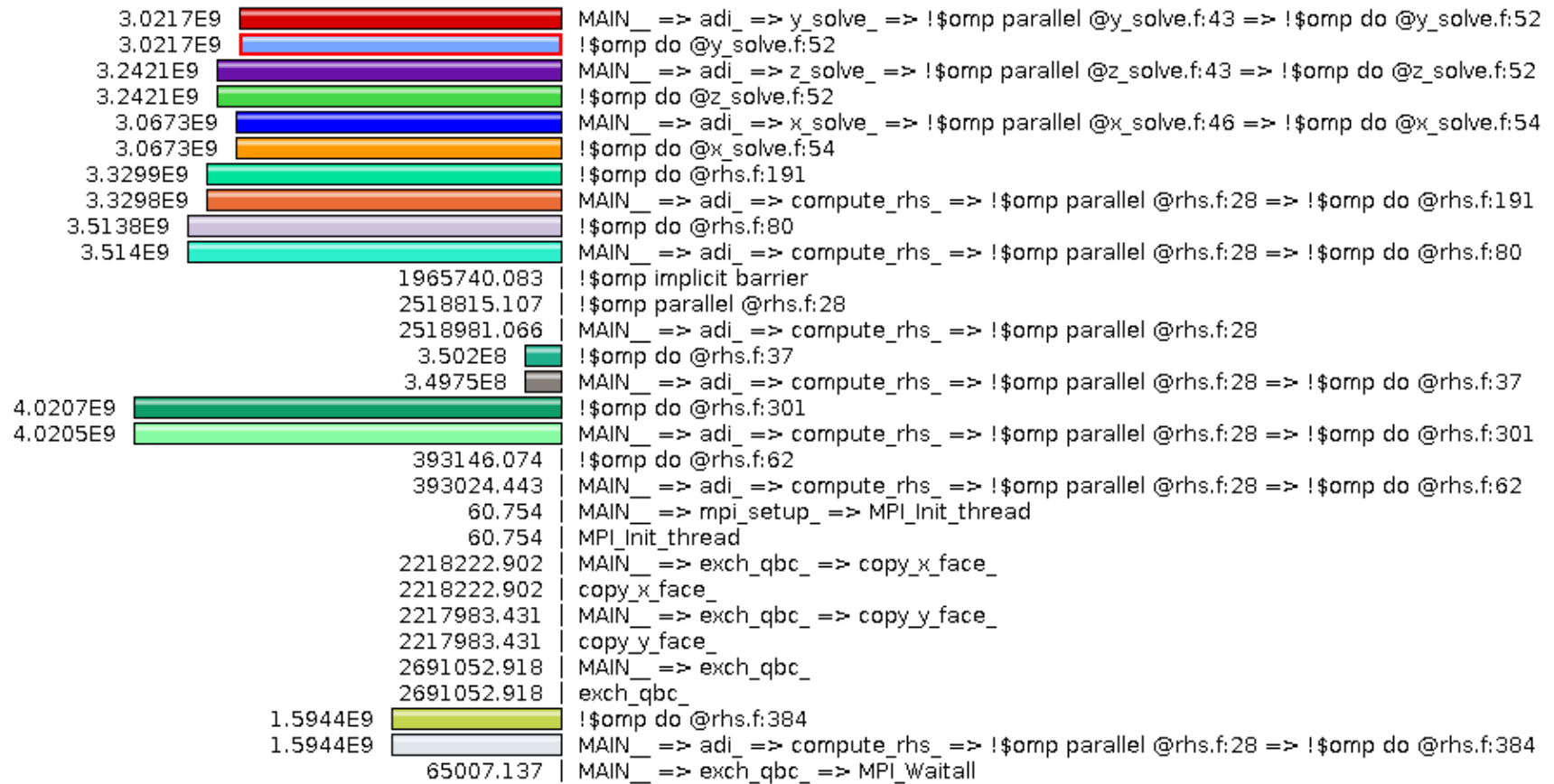
File Options Windows Help

Metric: ( PAPI\_FP\_INS / Time )

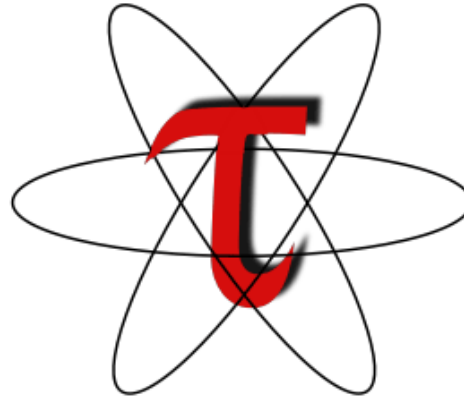
Value: Exclusive

Units: Derived metric shown in seconds format

Sorted By: Exclusive (Time)







<http://tau.uoregon.edu>

<http://www.hpclinux.com> [LiveDVD, OVA]

**Free download, open source, BSD license**

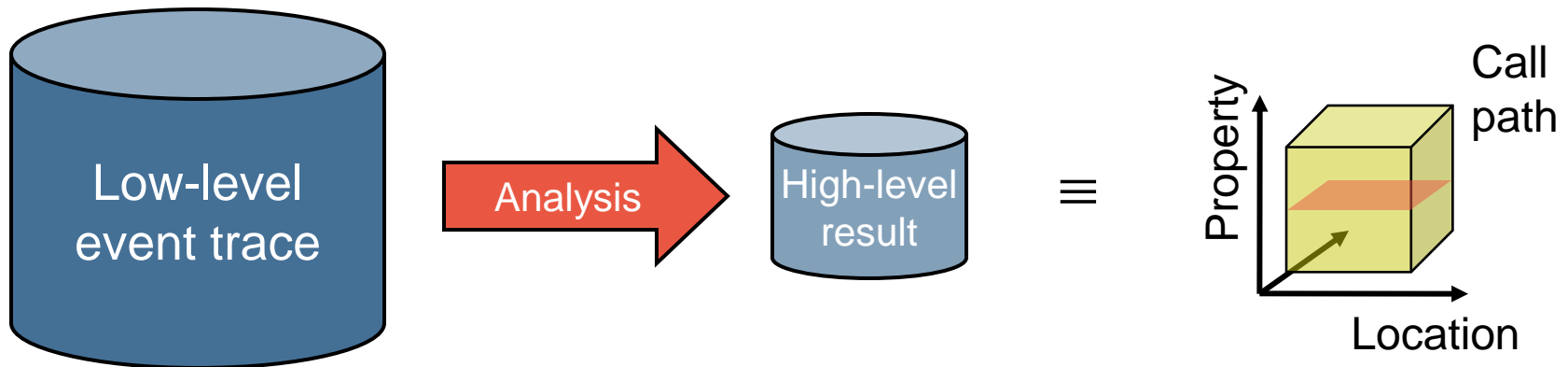


# Automatic trace analysis with Scalasca

Markus Geimer  
Jülich Supercomputing Centre



- Idea
  - Automatic search for patterns of inefficient behavior
  - Classification of behavior & quantification of significance

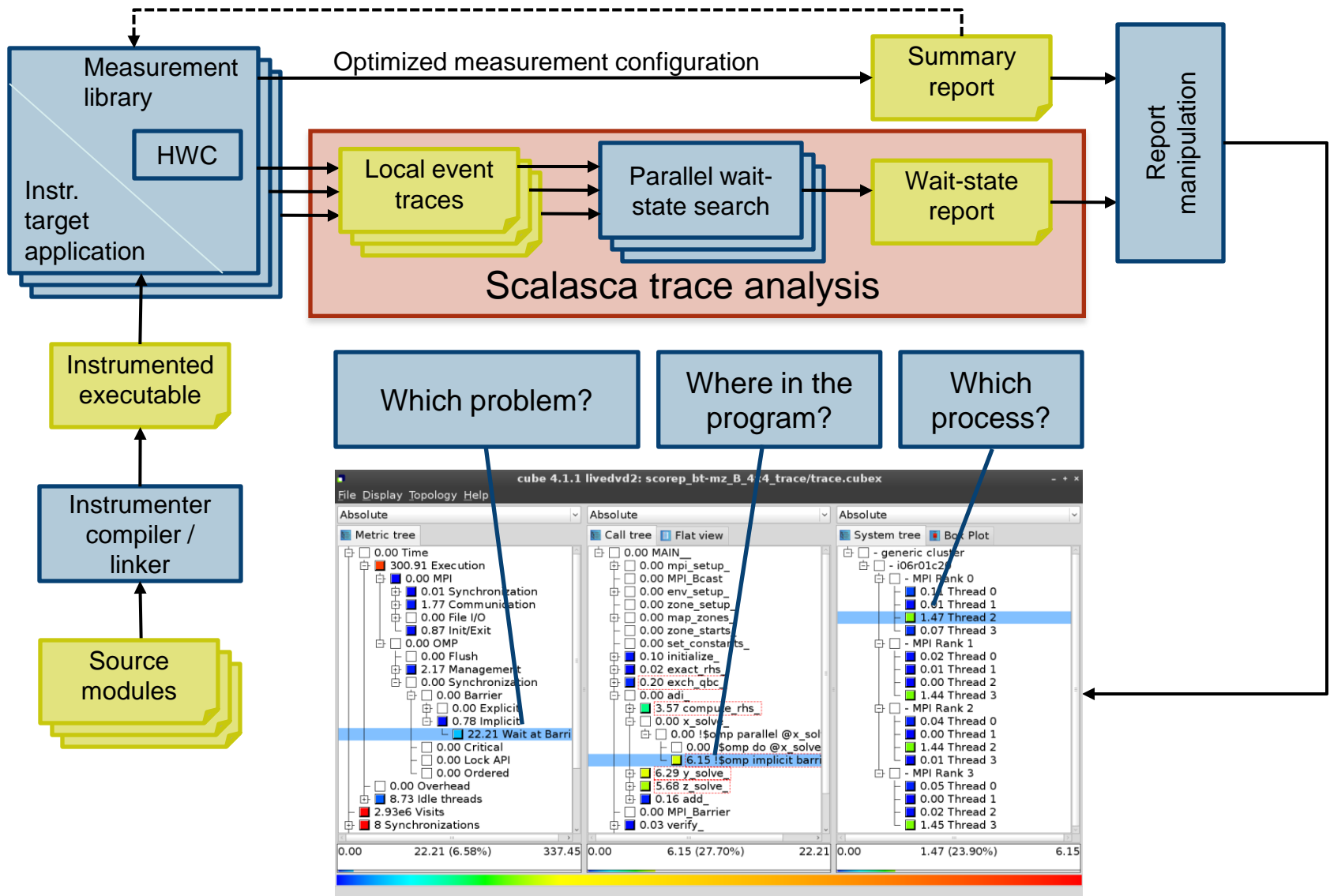


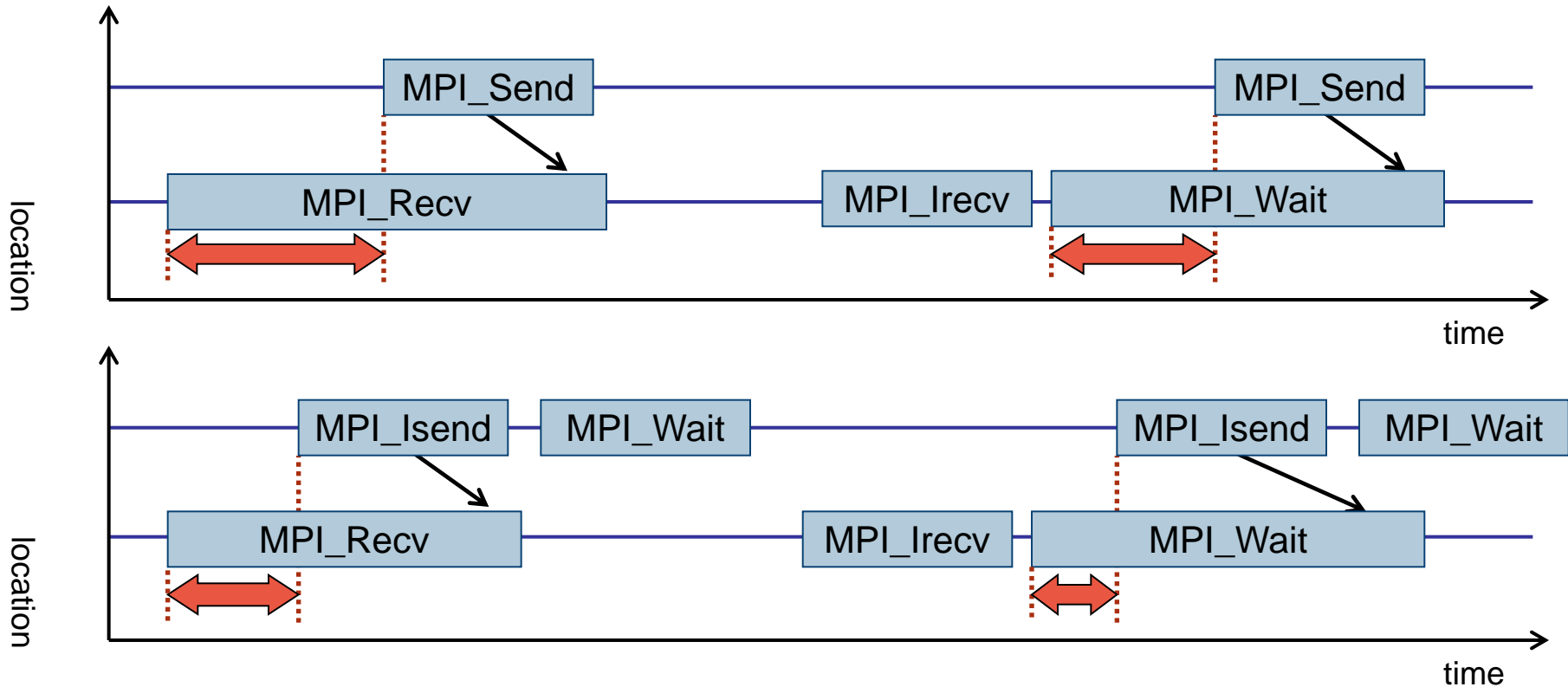
- Guaranteed to cover the entire event trace
- Quicker than manual/visual trace analysis
- Parallel replay analysis exploits available memory & processors to deliver scalability

- Project started in 2006
  - Follow-up to pioneering KOJAK project (started 1998)
- Joint development of
  - Jülich Supercomputing Centre
  - German Research School for Simulation Sciences
- Development of a **scalable** performance analysis toolset for most popular parallel programming paradigms
- Specifically targeting **large-scale** parallel applications
  - such as those running on IBM BlueGene or Cray XT systems with one million or more processes/threads
- Latest release:
  - Scalasca v2.1 (August 2014)

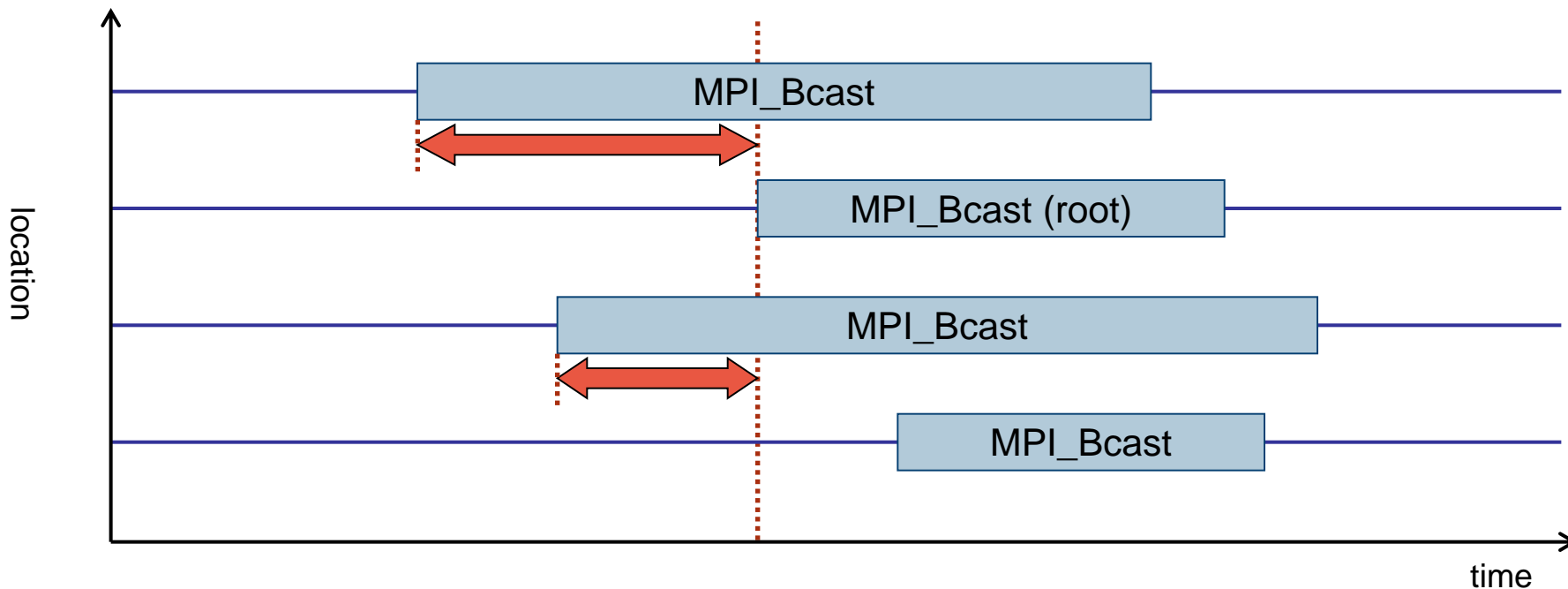


- Open source, BSD 3-clause license
- Fairly portable
  - IBM Blue Gene, IBM SP & blade clusters, Cray XT/XE/XK/XC, SGI Altix, Solaris & Linux clusters, Fujitsu FX10 & K computer, ...
- Uses Score-P instrumenter & measurement libraries
  - Scalasca 2.1 core package focuses on trace-based analyses
  - Supports common data formats
    - Reads event traces in OTF2 format
    - Writes analysis reports in CUBE4 format
- Current limitations:
  - No support for nested OpenMP parallelism and tasking
  - Unable to handle OTF2 traces containing CUDA events





- Waiting time caused by a blocking receive operation posted earlier than the corresponding send
- Applies to blocking as well as non-blocking communication



- Waiting times if the destination processes of a collective 1-to-N operation enter the operation earlier than the source process (root)
- Applies to: MPI\_Bcast, MPI\_Scatter, MPI\_Scatterv



# VI-HPS

SOFTWARE

- 0.00 <<time step loop>>
- 0.00 updatedl
- 6.62 updatex
- 372.85 updateien
- 0.00 gene
- 0.00 <<iteration loop>>
- 293.65 genbc

FAST SOLUTIONS

- PAPI\_L1\_DCM
- PAPI\_L1\_ICM
- PAPI\_L2\_DCM
- PAPI\_L2\_ICM
- PAPI\_L2\_TCM
- PAPI\_L1\_TCM

PRODUCTIVITY

## Hands-on exercise: NPB-MZ-MPI / BT

- One command for (almost) everything...

```
% scalasca
Scalasca 2.1
Toolset for scalable performance analysis of large-scale applications
usage: scalasca [OPTION]... ACTION <argument>...
  1. prepare application objects and executable for measurement:
    scalasca -instrument <compile-or-link-command> # skin (using scorep)
  2. run application under control of measurement system:
    scalasca -analyze <application-launch-command> # scan
  3. interactively explore measurement analysis report:
    scalasca -examine <experiment-archive|report> # square

-c, --show-config  show configuration and exit
-h, --help        show this help and exit
-n, --dry-run     show actions without taking them
    --quickref    show quick reference guide and exit
-v, --verbose     enable verbose commentary
-V, --version     show version information and exit
```

- Scalasca application instrumenter

```
% skin
Scalasca 2.1: application instrumenter using scorep
usage: skin [-v] [-comp] [-pdt] [-pomp] [-user] <compile-or-link-cmd>
  -comp={all|none|...}: routines to be instrumented by compiler
                        (... custom instrumentation specification for compiler)
  -pdt:  process source files with PDT instrumenter
  -pomp: process source files for POMP directives
  -user: enable EPIK user instrumentation API macros in source code
  -v:    enable verbose commentary when instrumenting

  --*:   options to pass to Score-P instrumenter
```

- Deprecated command
  - Provides compatibility with Scalasca 1.x
  - Prints corresponding Score-P instrumenter command
  - Helps in transitioning existing configurations
- Recommended: use Score-P instrumenter directly

- Scalasca measurement collection & analysis nexus

```
% scan
Scalasca 2.1: measurement collection & analysis nexus
usage: scan {options} [launchcmd [launchargs]] target [targetargs]
      where {options} may include:
  -h      Help: show this brief usage message and exit.
  -v      Verbose: increase verbosity.
  -n      Preview: show command(s) to be launched but don't execute.
  -q      Quiescent: execution with neither summarization nor tracing.
  -s      Summary: enable runtime summarization. [Default]
  -t      Tracing: enable trace collection and analysis.
  -a      Analyze: skip measurement to (re-)analyze an existing trace.
  -e exptdir   : Experiment archive to generate and/or analyze.
                  (overrides default experiment archive title)
  -f filtfile  : File specifying measurement filter.
  -l lockfile  : File that blocks start of measurement.
```

- Scalasca analysis report explorer

```
% square
Scalasca 2.1: analysis report explorer
usage: square [-v] [-s] [-f filtfiler] [-F] <experiment archive
           | cube file>
  -c <none|quick|full>: Level of sanity checks for newly created reports
  -F                   : Force remapping of already existing reports
  -f filtfiler         : Use specified filter file when doing scoring
  -s                   : Skip display and output textual score report
  -v                   : Enable verbose mode
```

- **scan** configures Score-P measurement by setting some environment variables automatically
  - e.g., experiment title, profiling/tracing mode, filter file, ...
  - Precedence order:
    - Command-line arguments
    - Environment variables already set
    - Automatically determined values
- Also, **scan** includes consistency checks and prevents corrupting existing experiment directories
- For tracing experiments, after trace collection completes then automatic parallel trace analysis is initiated
  - uses identical launch configuration to that used for measurement (i.e., the same allocated compute resources)

- Run the application using the Scalasca measurement collection & analysis nexus prefixed to launch command

```
% export SCOREP_EXPERIMENT_DIRECTORY=scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 scan mpiexec -np 4 ./bt-mz_W.4
S=C=A=N: Scalasca 2.1 runtime summarization
S=C=A=N: ./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum experiment archive
S=C=A=N: Thu Jun 12 18:05:17 2014: Collect start
mpiexec -np 4 ./bt-mz_W.4

NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark

Number of zones:      8 x      8
Iterations: 200      dt: 0.000300
Number of active processes:      4

[... More application output ...]

S=C=A=N: Thu Jun 12 18:05:39 2014: Collect done (status=0) 22s
S=C=A=N: ./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum complete.
```

- Creates experiment directory `./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum`

- Score summary analysis report

```
% square -s scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum  
INFO: Post-processing runtime summarization result...  
INFO: Score report written to ./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/scorep.score
```

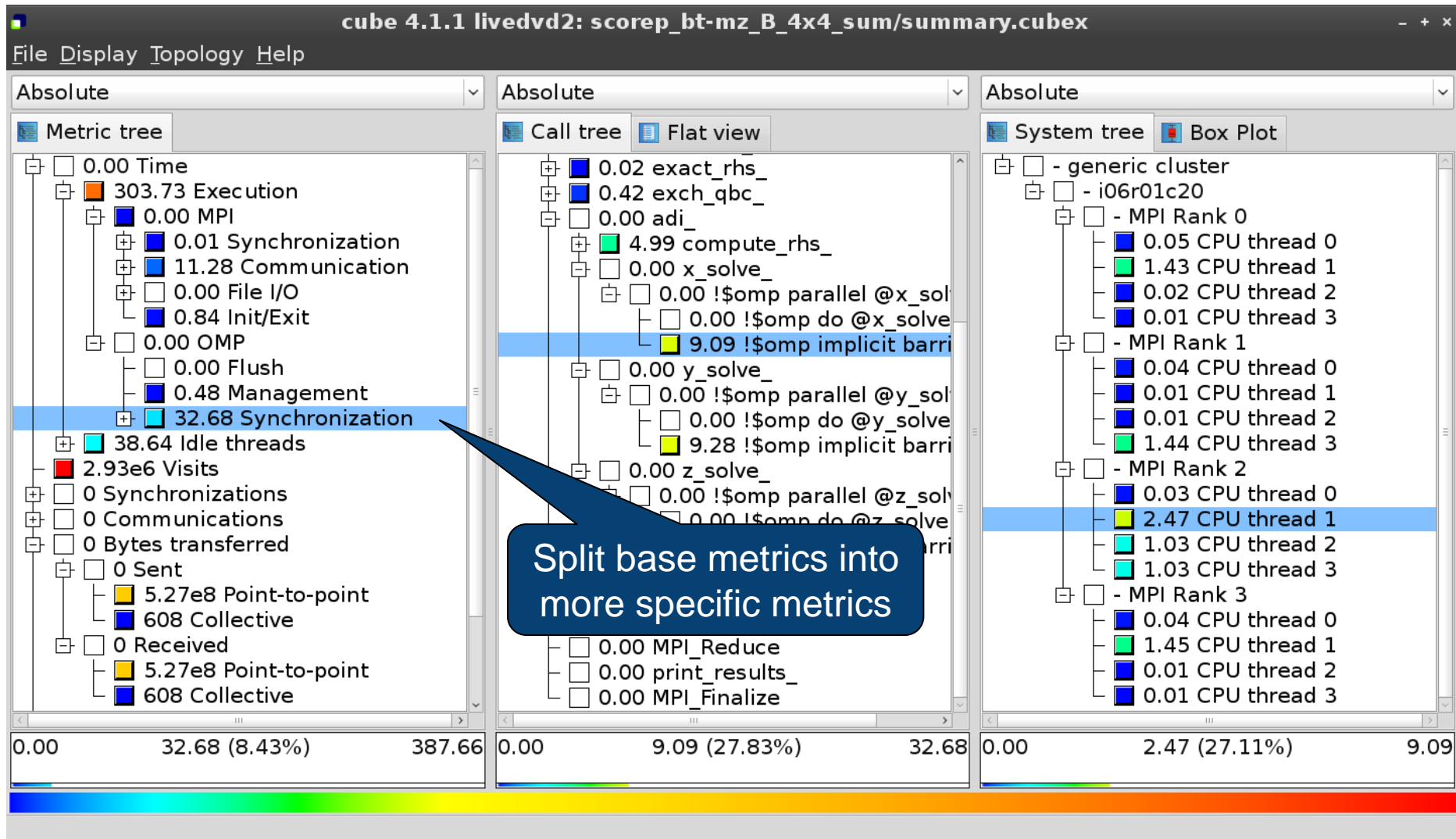
- Post-processing and interactive exploration with CUBE

```
% square scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum  
INFO: Displaying ./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_sum/summary.cubex...  
  
[GUI showing summary analysis report]
```

- The post-processing derives additional metrics and generates a structured metric hierarchy



# Post-processed summary analysis report



1. Reference preparation for validation
2. Program instrumentation
3. Summary measurement collection
4. Summary analysis report examination
5. Summary experiment scoring
6. Summary measurement collection with filtering
7. Filtered summary analysis report examination
- 8. Event trace collection**
- 9. Event trace examination & analysis**

- Re-run the application using Scalasca nexus with “-t” flag

```
% export SCOREP_EXPERIMENT_DIRECTORY=scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_trace
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 scan -t mpiexec -np 4 ./bt-mz_W.4
S=C=A=N: Scalasca 2.1 trace collection and analysis
S=C=A=N: ./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_trace experiment archive
S=C=A=N: Thu Jun 12 18:05:39 2014: Collect start
mpiexec -np 4 ./bt-mz_B.4
  NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark

Number of zones:      8 x      8
Iterations: 200      dt: 0.000300
Number of active processes:      4

[... More application output ...]

S=C=A=N: Thu Jun 12 18:05:58 2014: Collect done (status=0) 19s
[... continued ...]
```

- Continues with automatic (parallel) analysis of trace files

```
S=C=A=N: Thu Jun 12 18:05:58 2014: Analyze start
mpiexec -np 4 scout.hyb ./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_trace/traces.otf2
SCOUT Copyright (c) 1998-2012 Forschungszentrum Juelich GmbH
      Copyright (c) 2009-2012 German Research School for Simulation
      Sciences GmbH

Analyzing experiment archive ./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_trace/traces.otf2

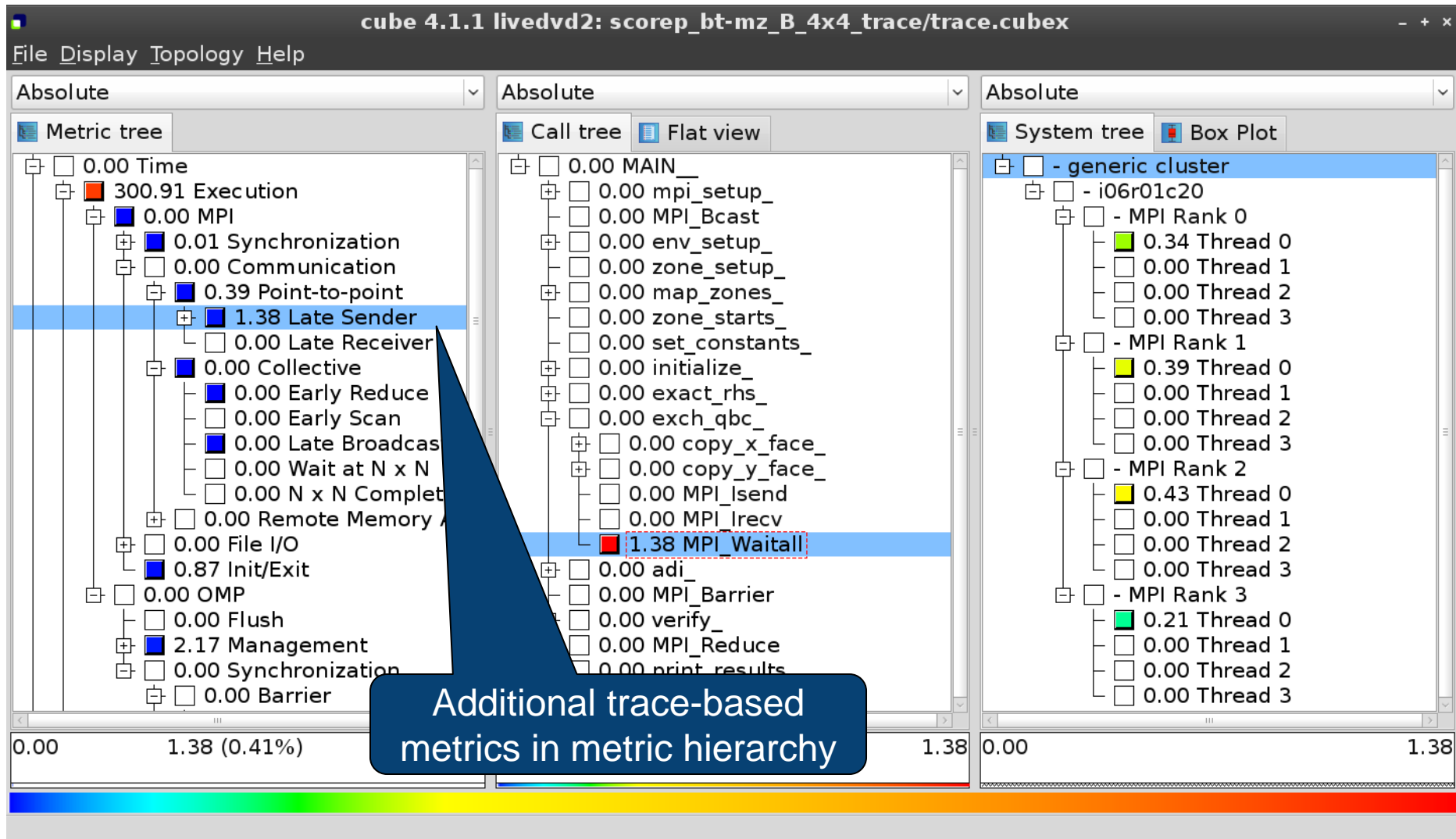
Opening experiment archive ... done (0.002s).
Reading definition data ... done (0.004s).
Reading event trace data ... done (0.130s).
Preprocessing ... done (0.259s).
Analyzing trace data ...
  Wait-state detection (fwd) (1/4) ... done (0.575s).
  Wait-state detection (bwd) (2/4) ... done (0.138s).
  Synchpoint exchange (3/4) ... done (0.358s).
  Critical-path analysis (4/4) ... done (0.288s).
done (1.360s).
Writing analysis report ... done (0.121s).

Total processing time : 1.924s
S=C=A=N: Thu Jun 12 18:06:00 2014: Analyze done (status=0) 2s
```

- Produces trace analysis report in experiment directory containing trace-based wait-state metrics

```
% square scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_trace  
INFO: Post-processing runtime summarization result...  
INFO: Post-processing trace analysis report...  
INFO: Displaying ./scorep_bt-mz_W_4x4_trace/trace.cubex...  
  
[GUI showing trace analysis report]
```

# Post-processed trace analysis report



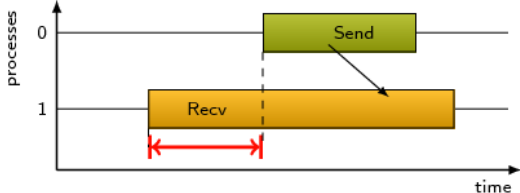
The screenshot displays the 'cube 4.1.1 livedvd2: scorep\_bt-mz\_B\_4x4\_trace/trace.cubex' application. It features three main panels: 'Metric tree', 'Call tree', and 'System tree'. The 'Metric tree' panel shows a hierarchical view of performance metrics, with '1.38 Late Sender' selected. A context menu is open over this item, listing options such as 'Info', 'Full info', 'Online description', 'Expand/collapse', 'Find items', 'Find Next', 'Clear found items', 'Copy to clipboard', 'Create derived metric...', 'Remove metric...', 'Statistics', and 'Max severity in trace browser'. The 'Online description' option is highlighted. A blue callout box with a white border and a pointer indicates that this option is used to access the online metric description. Below the panels, a status bar shows the selected item's details: '0.00 1.38 (0.41%) 337.45'. At the bottom, a text box states: 'Shows the online description of the clicked item'.

Access online metric description via context menu

**Performance properties**

## Late Sender Time

**Description:**  
Refers to the time lost waiting caused by a blocking receive operation (e.g., `MPI_Recv` or `MPI_Wait`) that is posted earlier than the corresponding send operation.



If the receiving process is waiting for multiple messages to arrive (e.g., in an call to `MPI_Waitall`), the maximum waiting time is accounted, i.e., the waiting time due to the latest sender.

**Unit:**  
Seconds

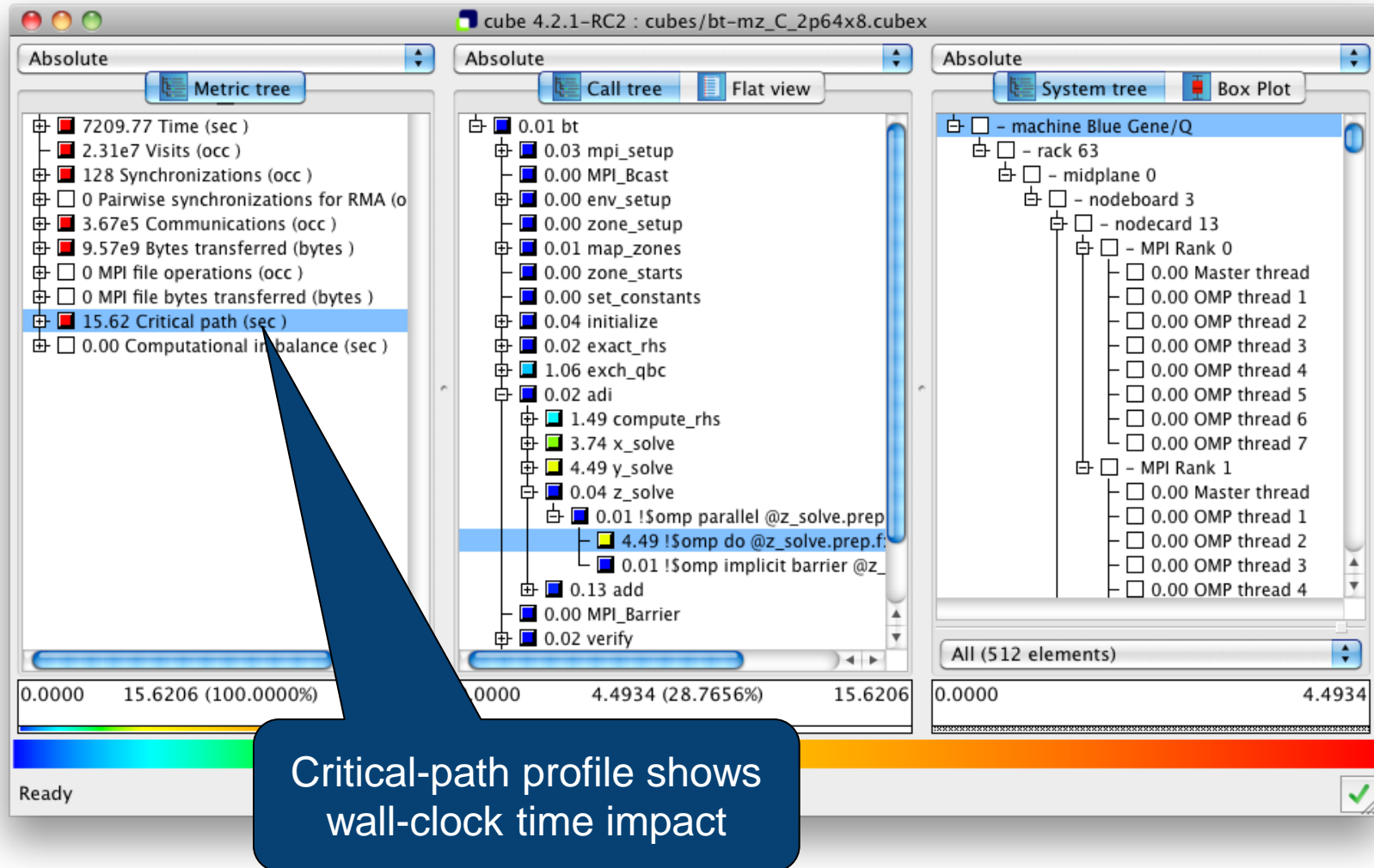
**Diagnosis:**  
Try to replace `MPI_Recv` with a non-blocking receive `MPI_Irecv` that can be posted earlier, proceed concurrently with computation, and complete with a wait operation after the message is expected to have been sent. Try to post sends earlier, such that they are available when receivers need them. Note that outstanding messages (i.e., sent before the receiver is ready) will occupy internal message buffers, and that large numbers of posted receive buffers will also introduce message management overhead, therefore moderation is advisable.

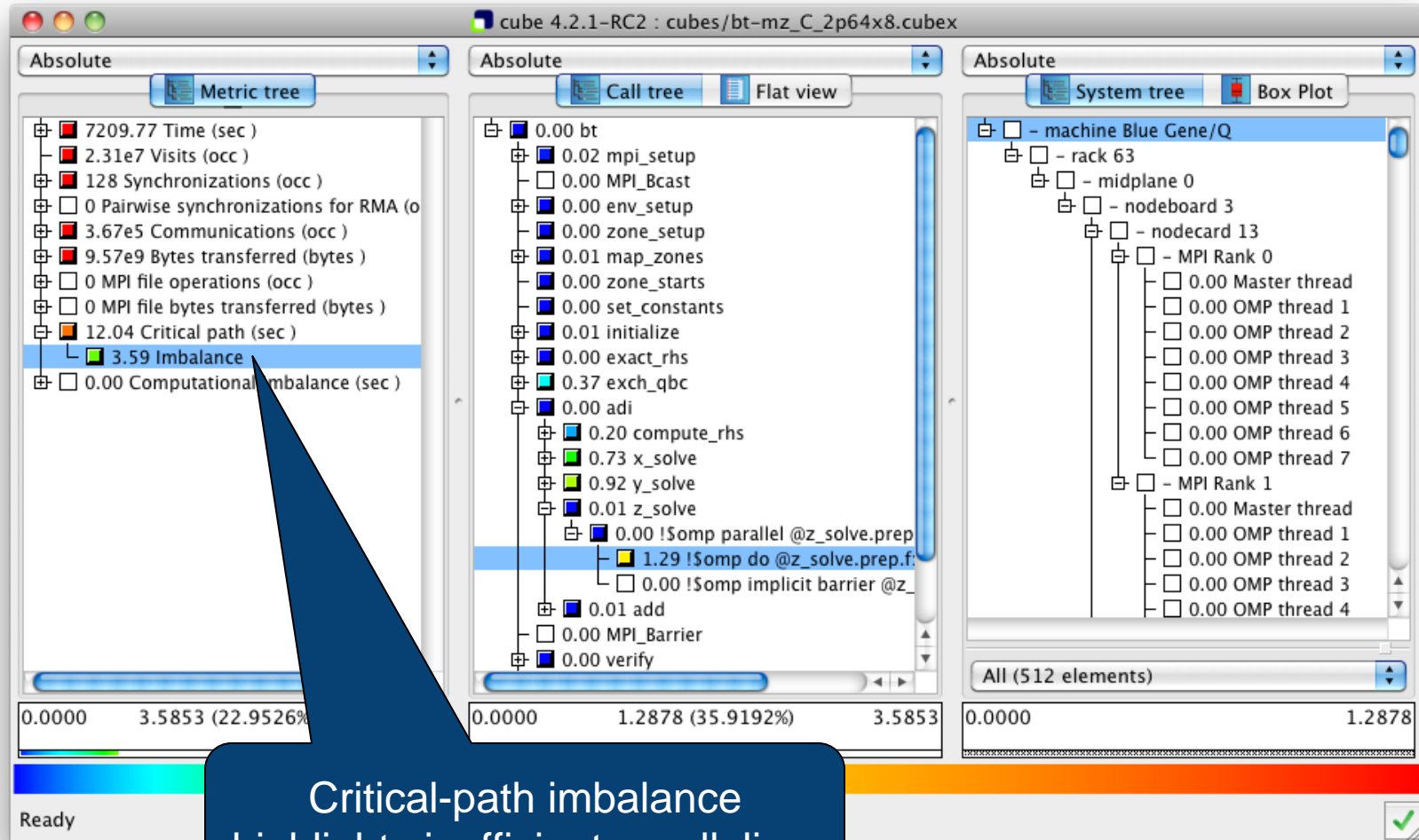
**Parent:**  
[MPI Point-to-point Communication Time](#)

**Children:**

Close







The screenshot shows the 'cube 4.1.1 livedvd2: scorep\_bt-mz\_B\_4x4\_trace/trace.cubex' application. The 'Metric tree' on the left shows a hierarchy of metrics, with '1.38 Late Sender' selected. A context menu is open over this node, listing options such as 'Info', 'Full info', 'Online description', 'Expand/collapse', 'Find items', 'Find Next', 'Clear found items', 'Copy to clipboard', 'Create derived metric...', 'Remove metric...', and 'Statistics'. The 'Statistics' option is highlighted. A callout bubble points to this option with the text 'Access pattern instance statistics via context menu'. The 'Statistics info' window displays a box plot for the selected metric. Another 'Statistics info' window is open, showing a table of statistics for the 'mpi\_latesender' pattern.

Pattern:	mpi_latesender	
Sum:	1.38	
Count:	832	
Mean:	0.00	5%
Standard deviation:	0.00	13%
Maximum:	0.03	100%
Upper quartile (Q3):	0.00	3%
Median:	0.00	3%
Lower quartile (Q1):	0.00	2%
Minimum:	0.00	0%

Buttons: To Clipboard, Close

Callout: Click to get statistics details

Callout: Access pattern instance statistics via context menu

The screenshot shows the Vampir software interface. The main window displays a call tree and system tree. A 'Connect to vampir' dialog box is open, with the 'File' field set to 'c/supermuc\_expts/scorep\_bt-mz\_B\_4x4\_trace/traces.otf2'. A 'Browse' button is visible next to the file field. A blue callout bubble points to the 'Connect to vampir...' option in the 'File' menu. Another blue callout bubble points to the 'File' field in the dialog box. A third blue callout bubble points to the 'Browse' button. The bottom of the interface shows a color-coded bar and a status bar with the text 'Connect to vampir and display a trace file'.

**To investigate most severe pattern instances, connect to a trace browser...**

**...and select trace file from the experiment directory**

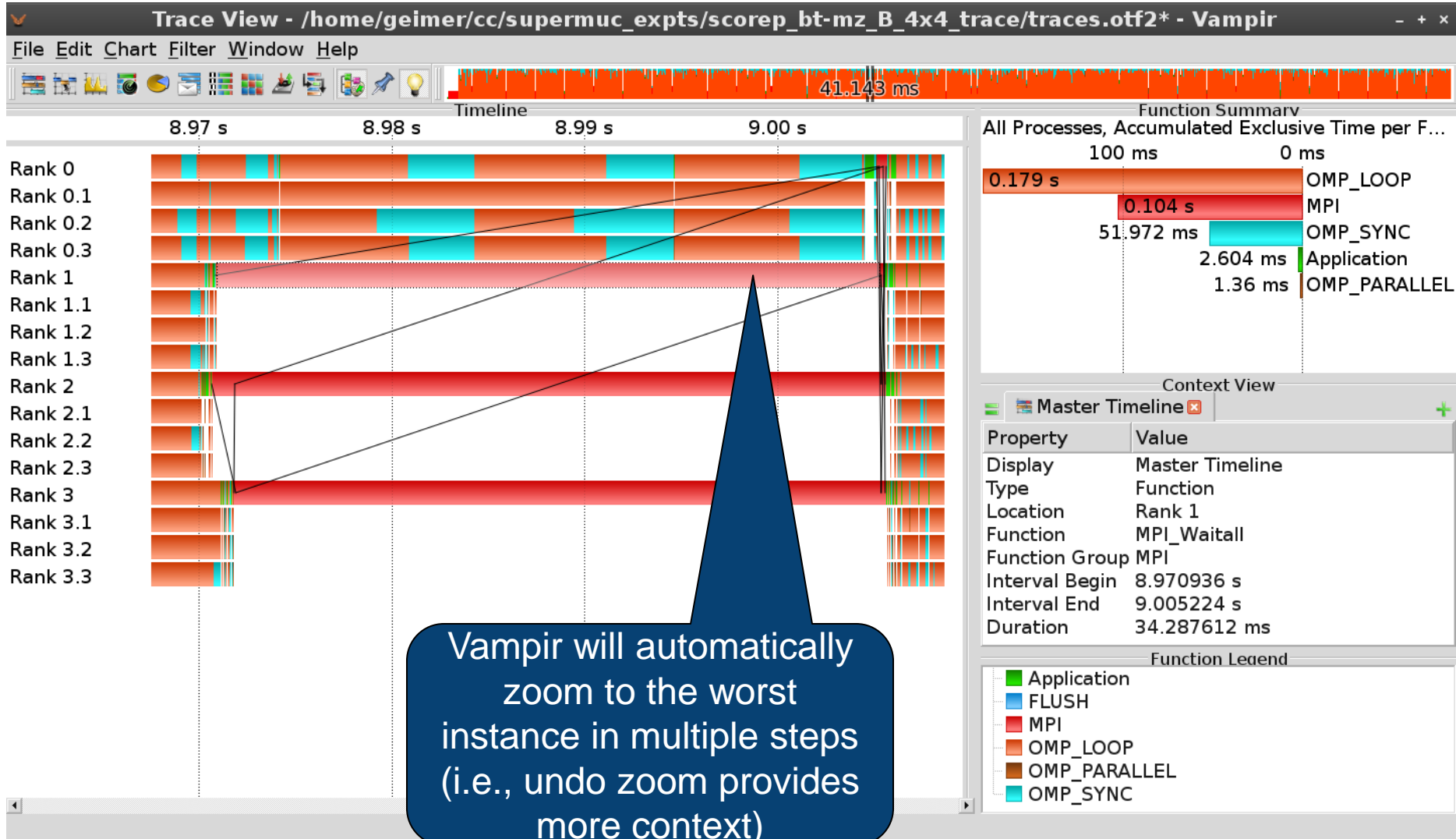
Connect to vampir and display a trace file

# Show most severe pattern instances

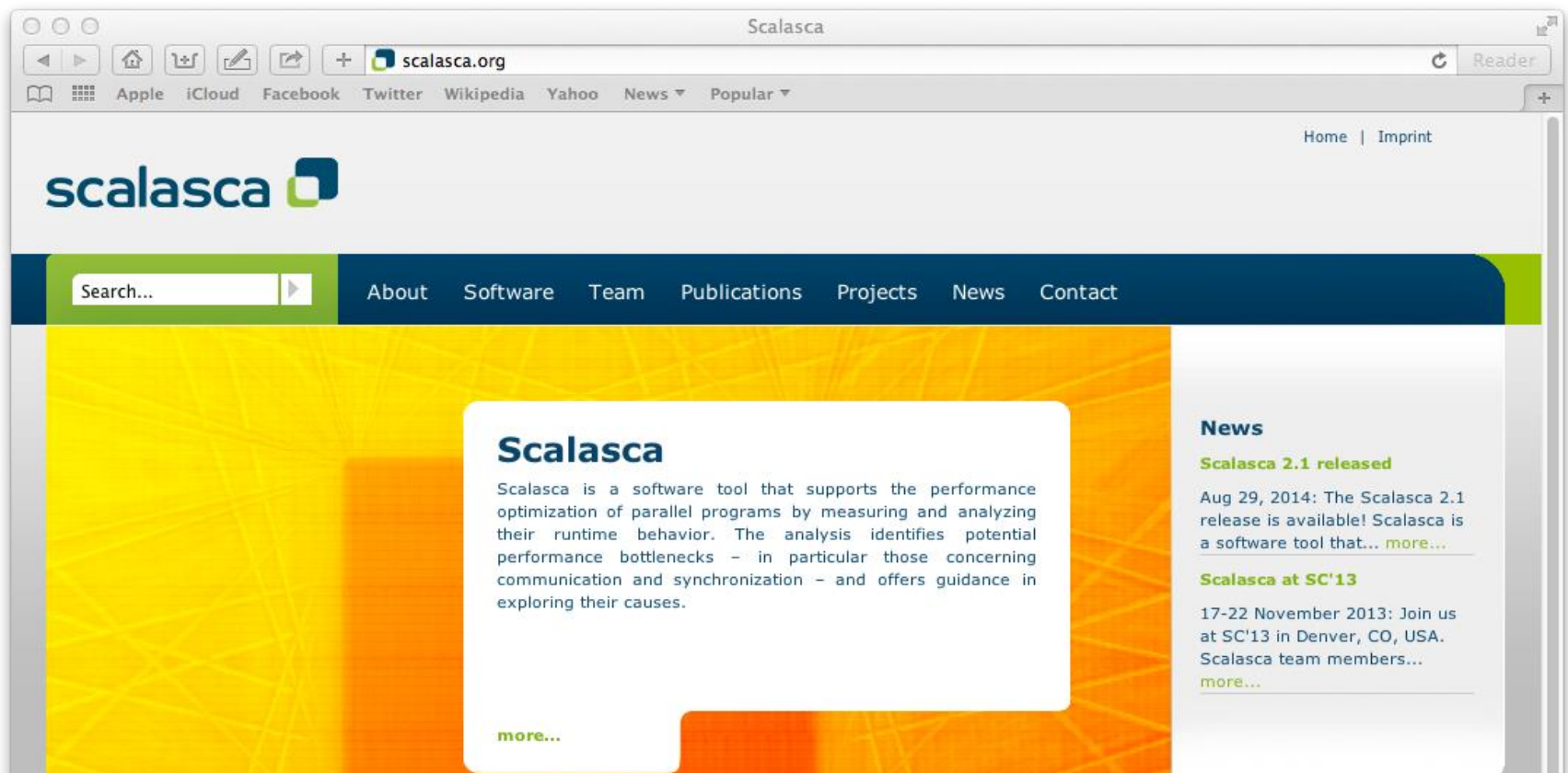
The screenshot displays the VI-HPS trace browser interface with three panels: Metric tree, Call tree, and System tree. The Metric tree on the left shows a hierarchy of performance metrics, with '1.38 Late Sender' highlighted in blue. The Call tree in the center shows a call path, with '1.38 MPI\_Waitany' highlighted in blue and enclosed in a red frame. A context menu is open over this entry, listing various actions such as 'Call site', 'Called region', 'Expand/collapse', 'Hiding', 'Cut call tree', 'Find items', 'Find Next', 'Clear found items', 'Copy to clipboard', 'Min/max values', and 'Max severity in trace browser'. The 'Max severity in trace browser' option is highlighted in blue. The System tree on the right shows a hierarchical view of the system, with 'MPI Rank 0' through 'MPI Rank 3' and their respective threads listed. A blue callout box with white text points to the 'Max severity in trace browser' option in the context menu.

Select "Max severity in trace browser" from context menu of call paths marked with a red frame

# Investigate most severe instance in Vampir



**Website:** [www.scalasca.org](http://www.scalasca.org)  
**User support:** [scalasca@fz-juelich.de](mailto:scalasca@fz-juelich.de)



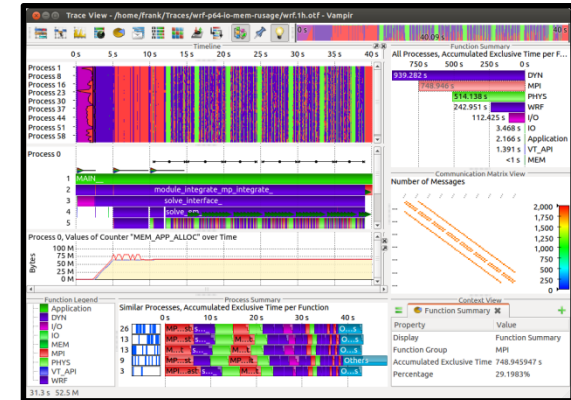


# Performance Analysis with Vampir

Bert Wesarg, Andreas Knüpfer  
ZIH, Technische Universität Dresden



- Visualization of dynamics of complex parallel processes
- Full details for arbitrary temporal and spatial levels
- Supplement to automatic analysis

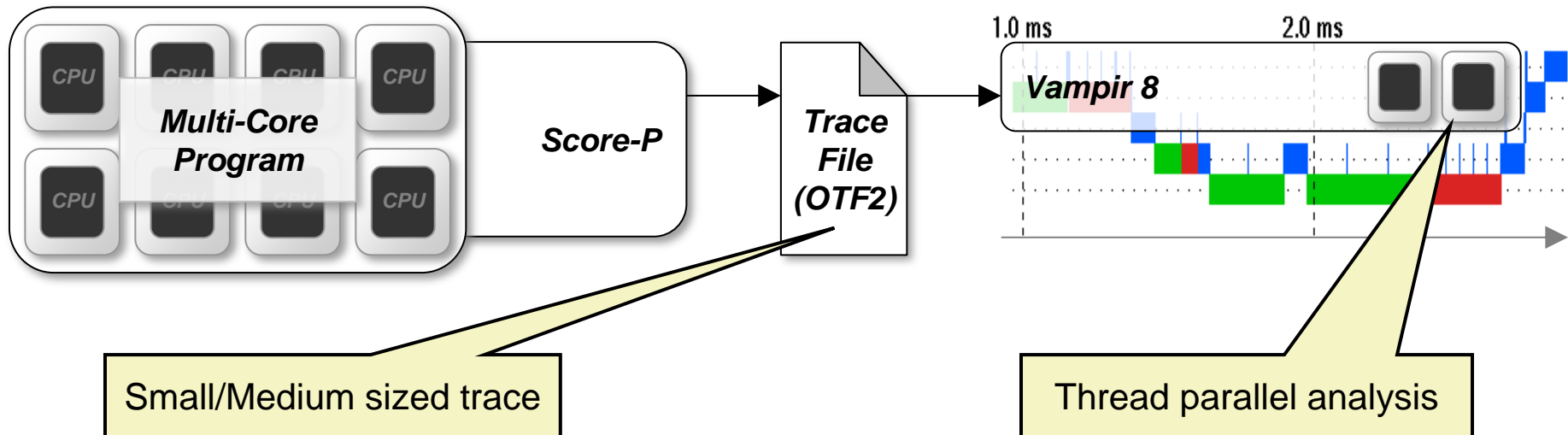


## Typical questions that Vampir helps to answer:

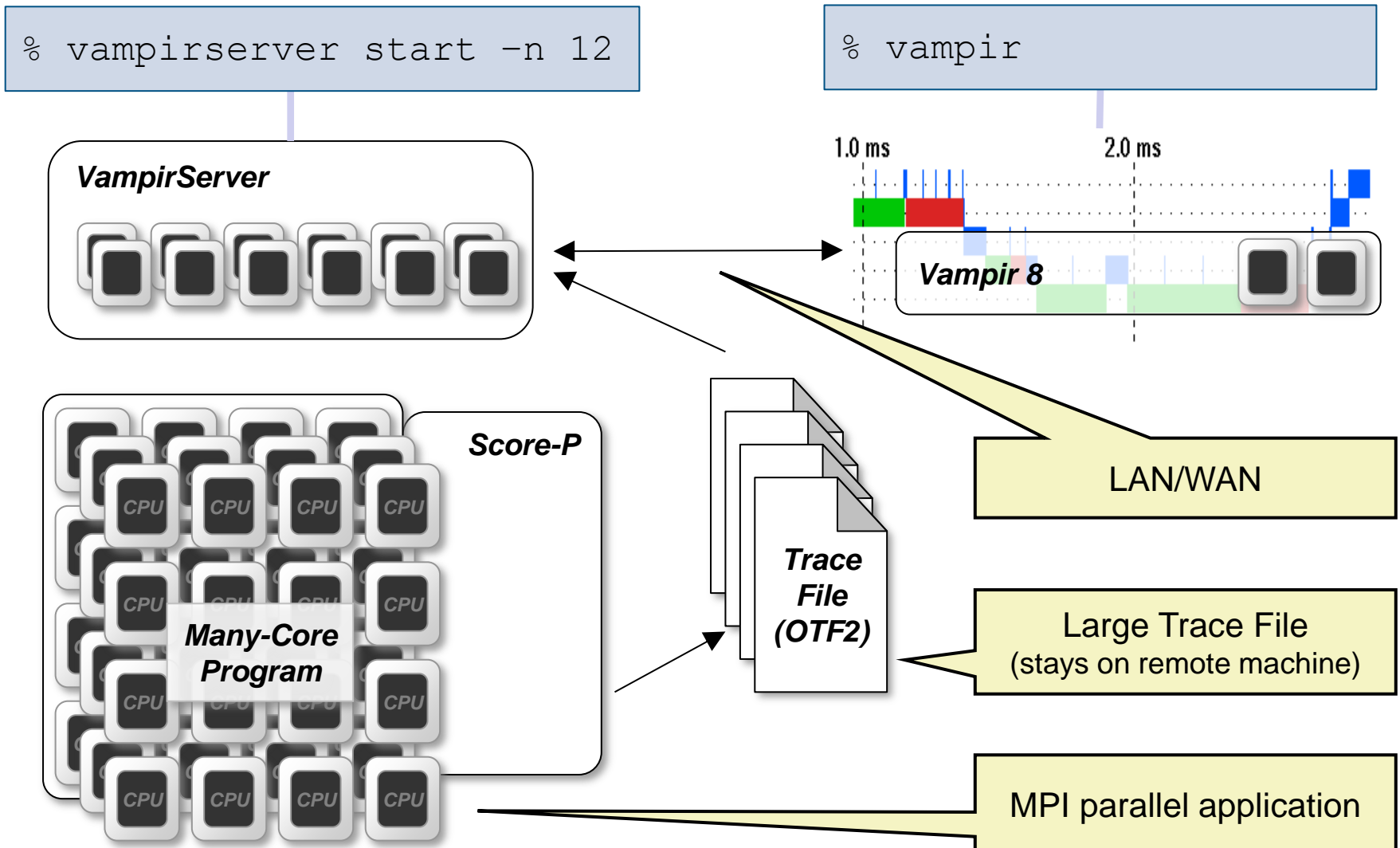
- What happens in my application execution during a given time in a given process or thread?
- How do the communication patterns of my application execute on a real system?
- Are there any imbalances in computation, I/O or memory usage and how do they affect the parallel execution of my application?

- Directly on front end or local machine

```
% vampir
```







- On local machine with remote VampirServer







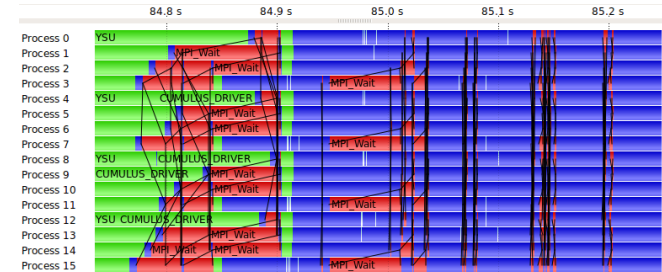
- Vampir & VampirServer
  - Interactive trace visualization and analysis
  - Intuitive browsing and zooming
  - Scalable to large trace data sizes (20 TByte)
  - Scalable to high parallelism (200000 processes)
  
- Vampir is available for Linux, Windows and Mac OS X

## • Timeline Charts:

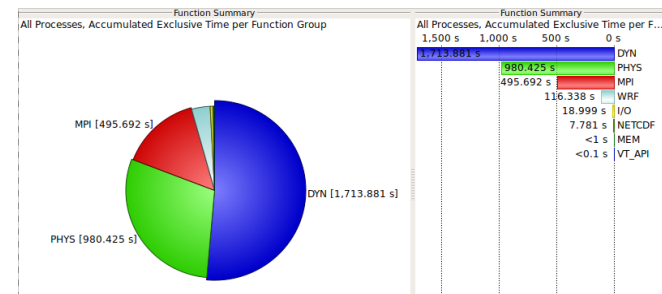
-  Master Timeline
-  Process Timeline
-  Counter Data Timeline
-  Performance Radar

## • Summary Charts:

-  Function Summary
-  Message Summary
-  Process Summary
-  Communication Matrix View



Show application activities and communication along a time axis



Provide quantitative results for the currently selected time interval

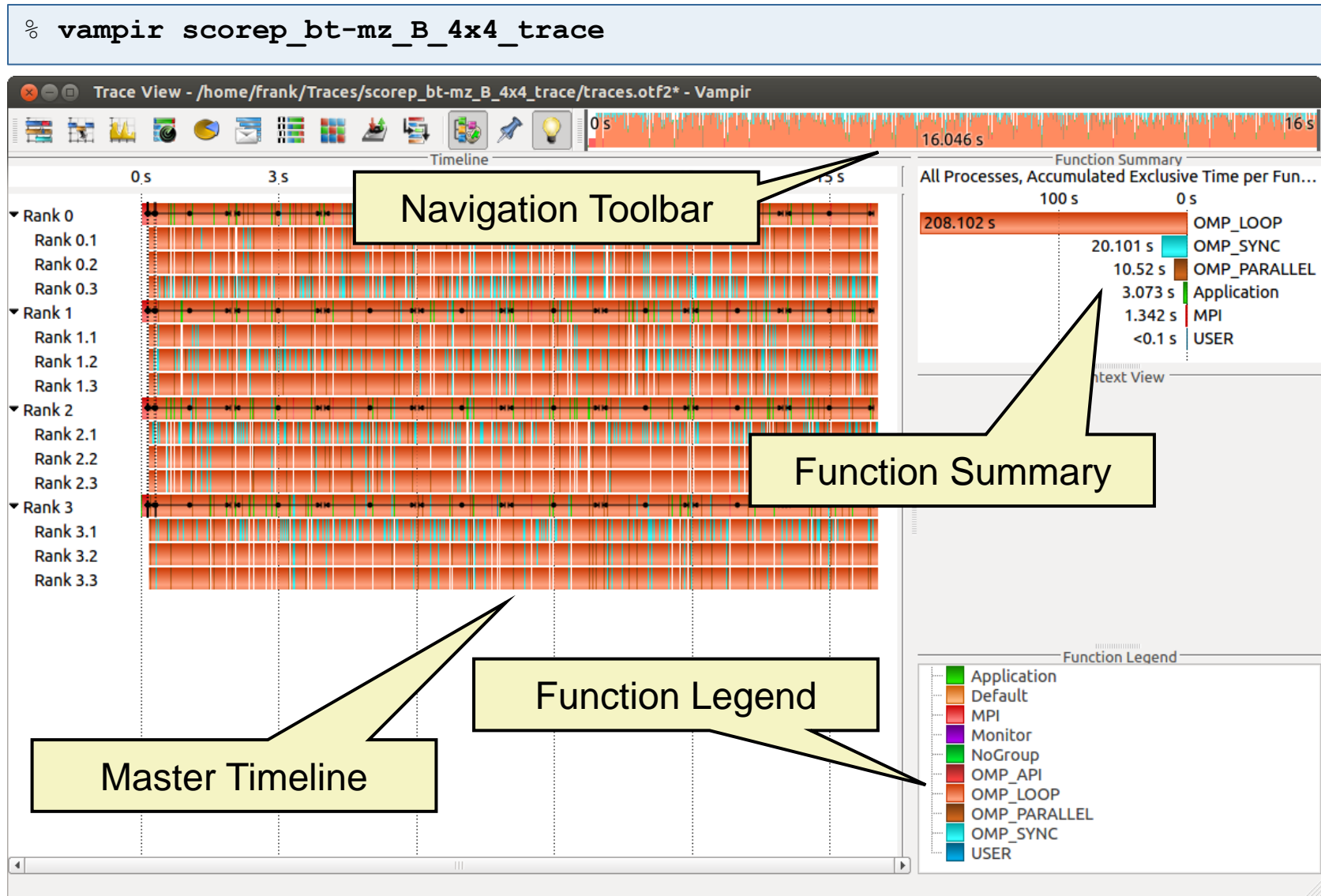
# VI-HPS



## Vampir hands-on

Visualizing and analyzing NPB-MZ-MPI / BT

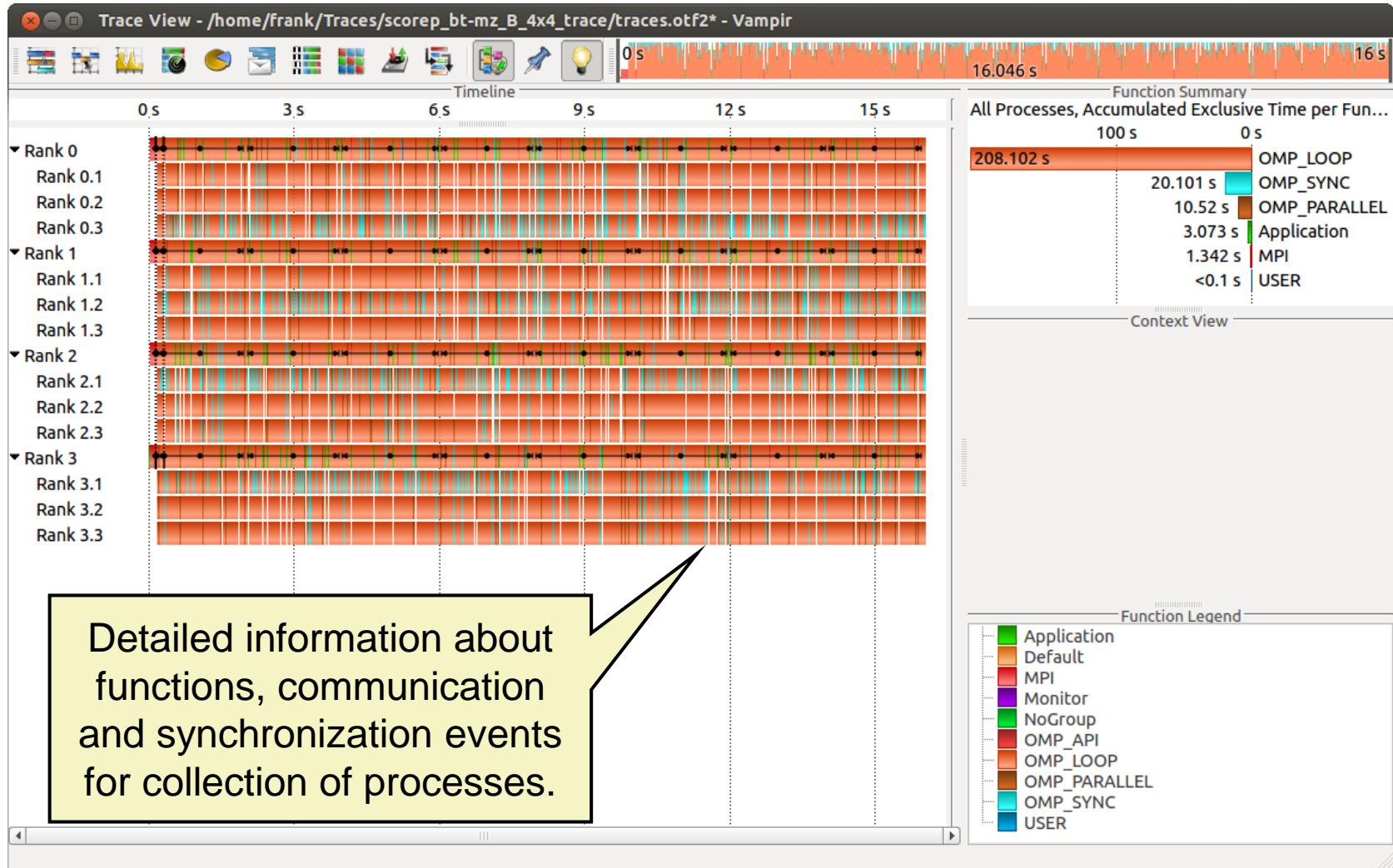
1. Reference preparation for validation
2. Program instrumentation
3. Summary measurement collection
4. Summary analysis report examination
5. Summary experiment scoring
6. Summary measurement collection with filtering
7. Filtered summary analysis report examination
8. Event trace collection
- 9. Event trace examination & analysis**





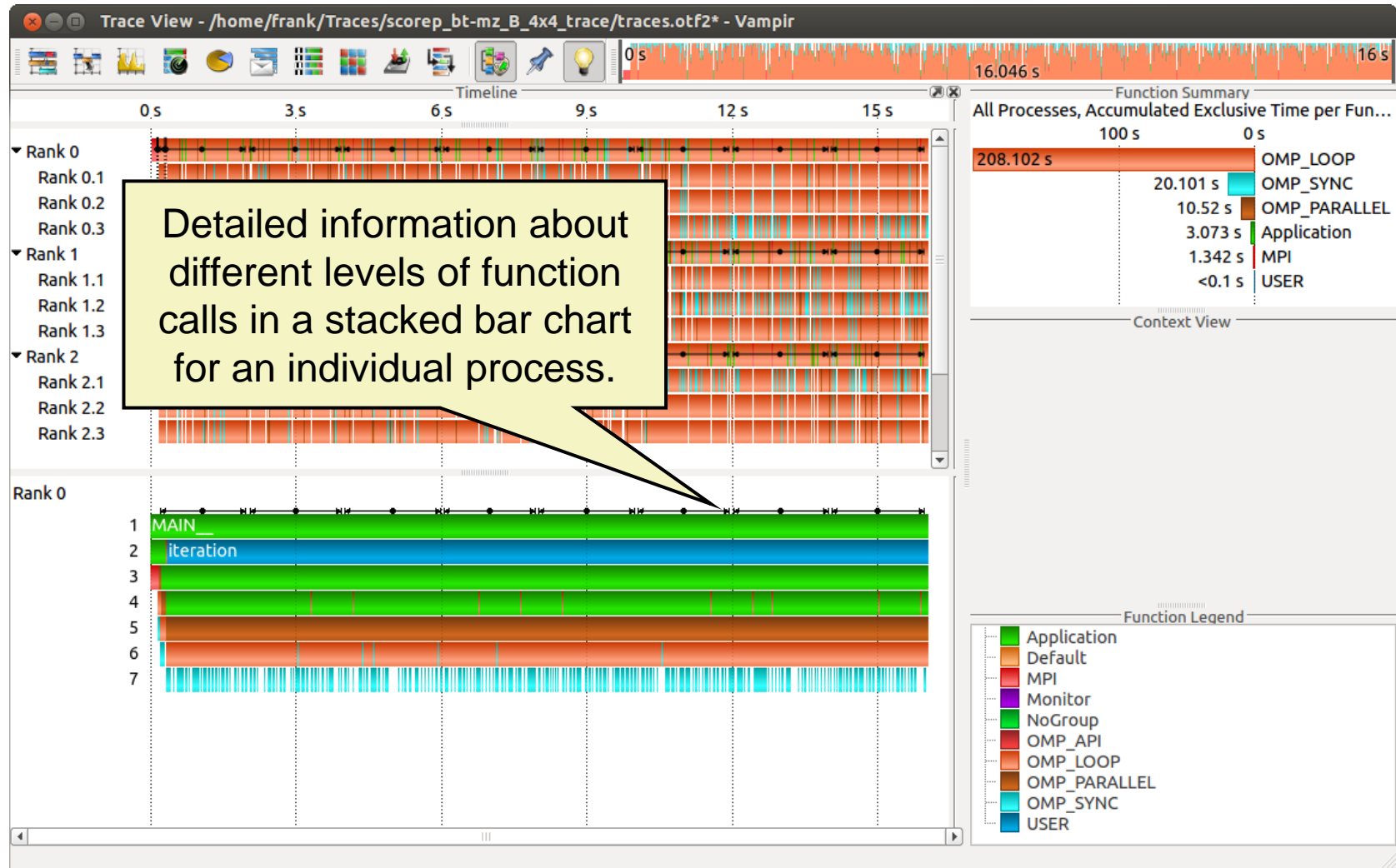


## Master Timeline

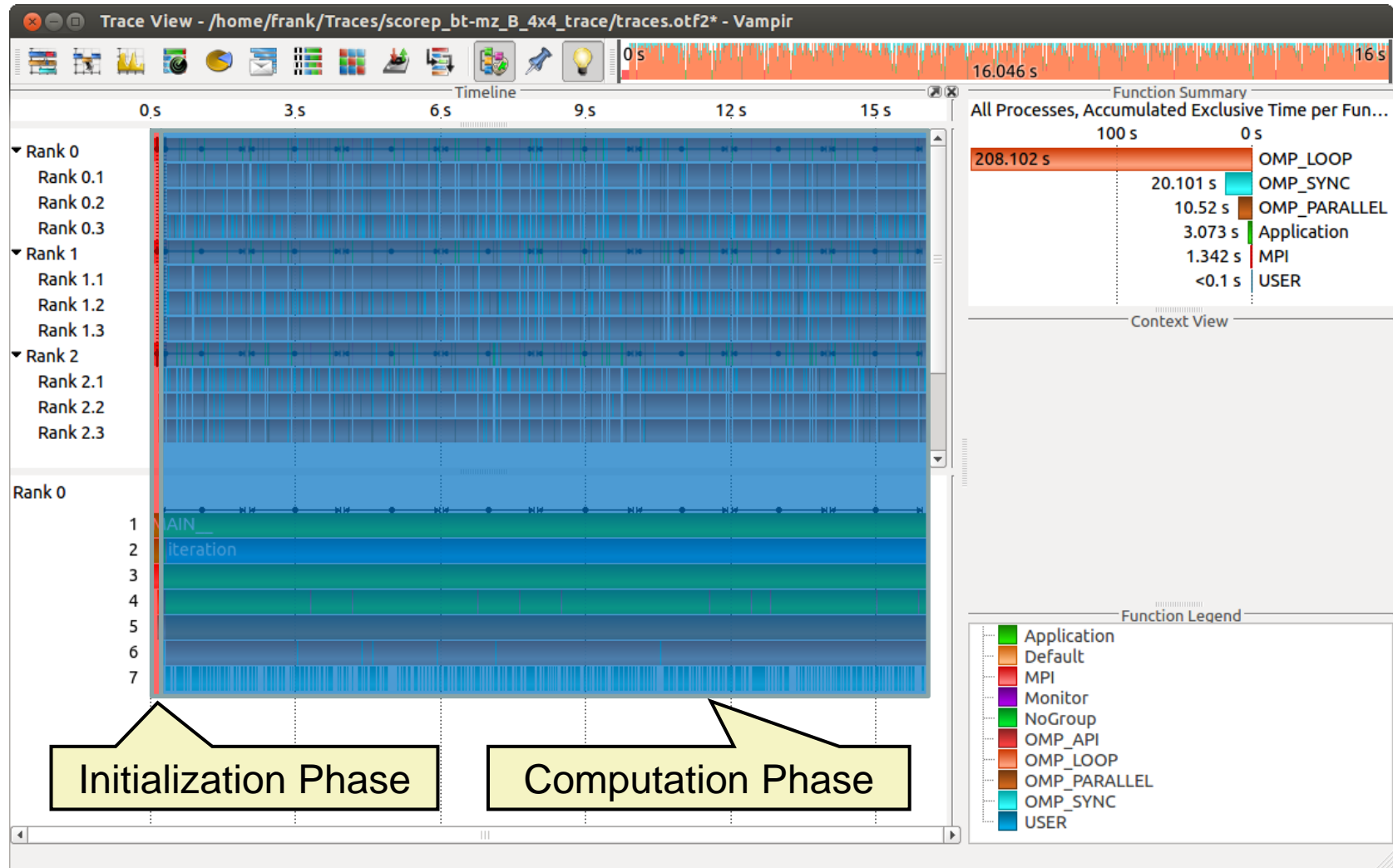




## Process Timeline

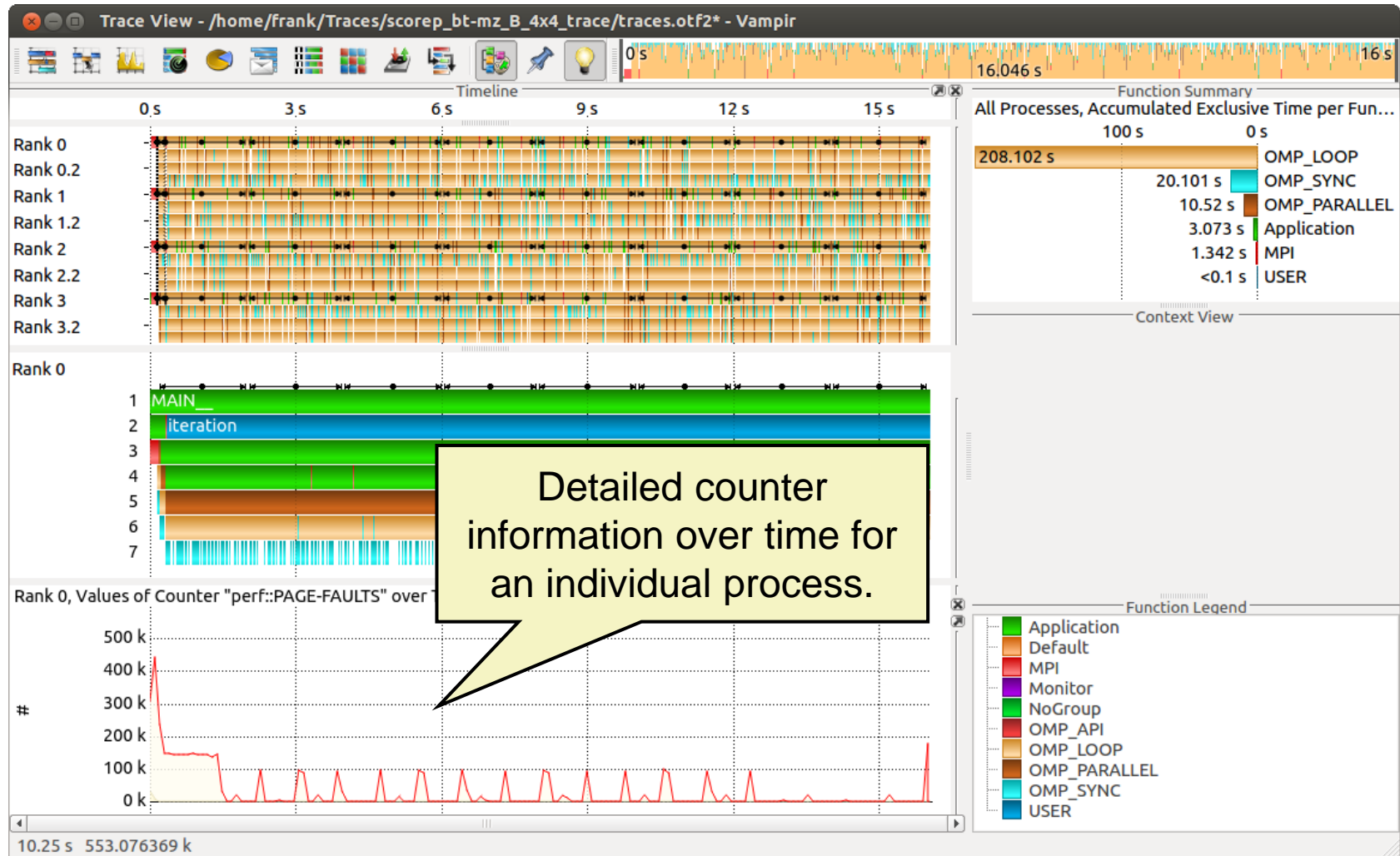


## Typical program phases

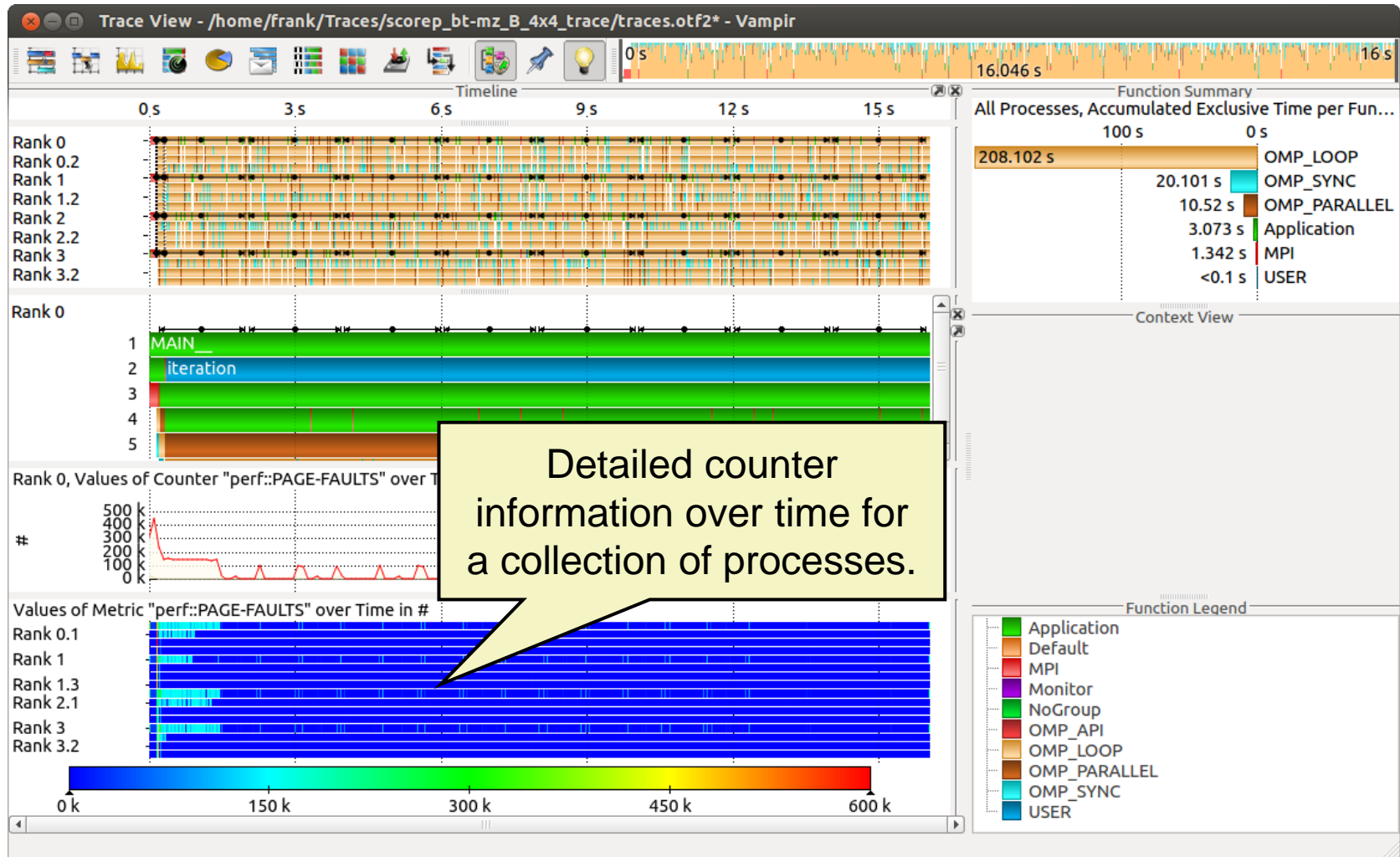




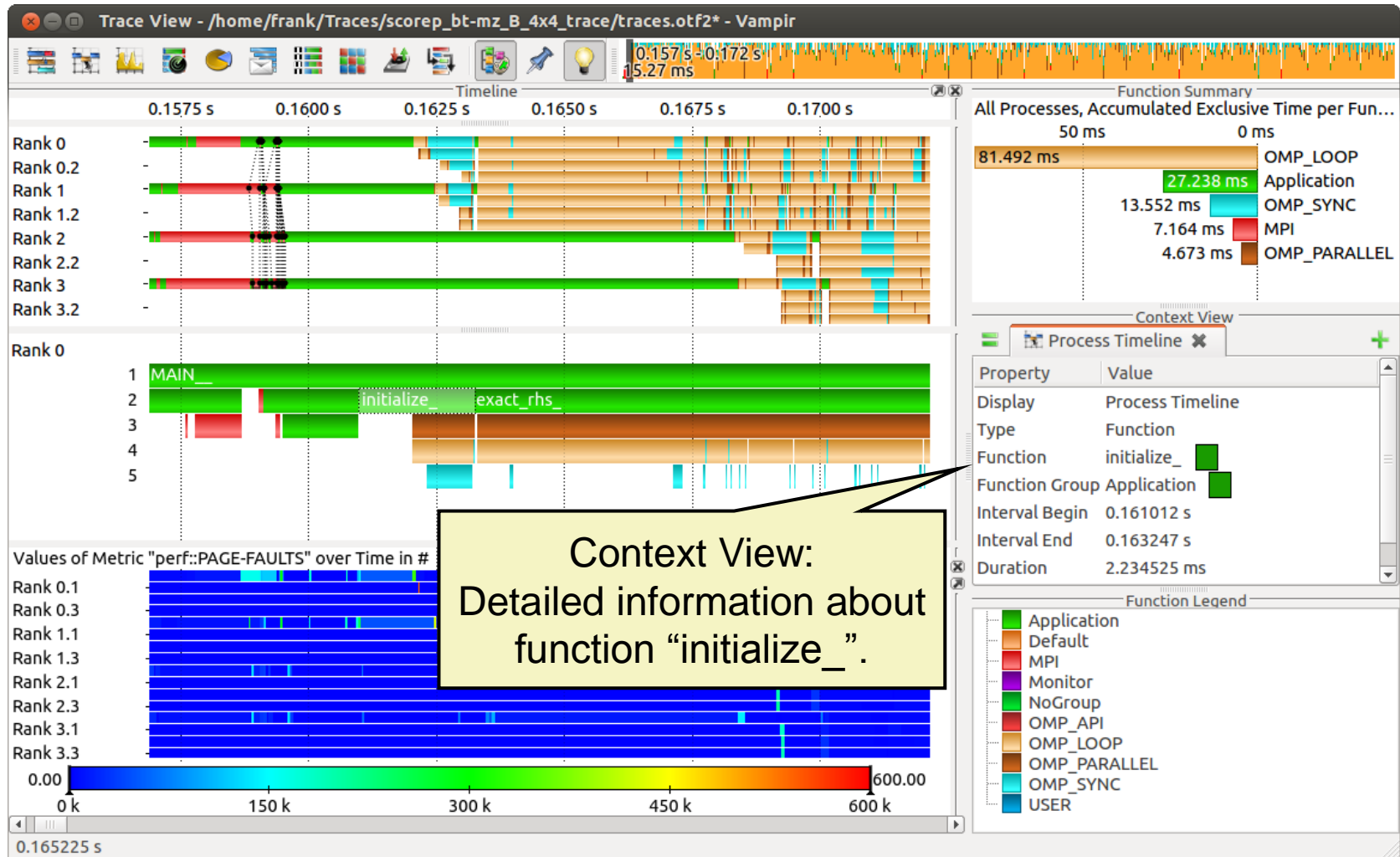
## Counter Data Timeline



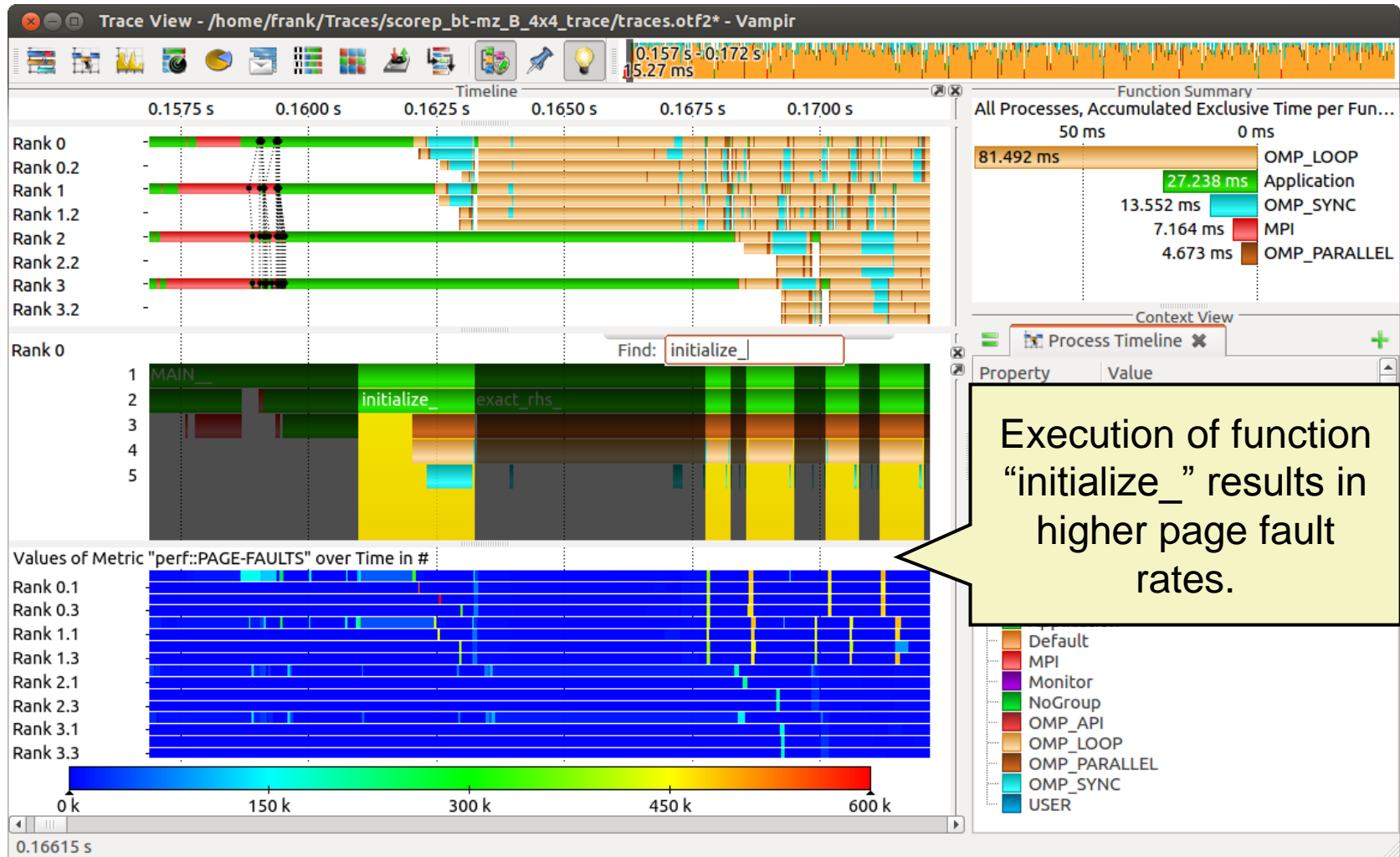
## Performance Radar



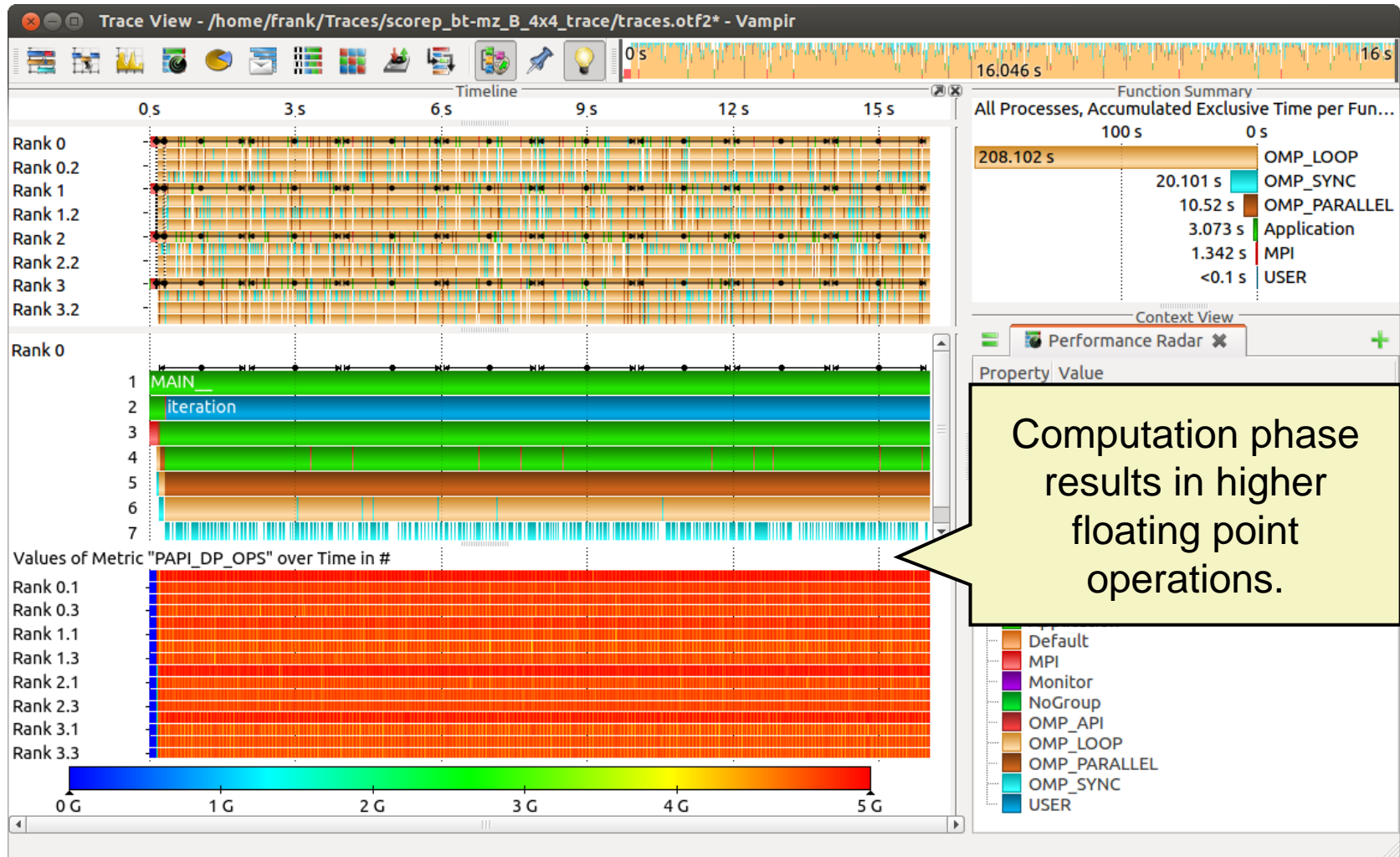
## Zoom in: Initialization Phase



## Feature: Find Function

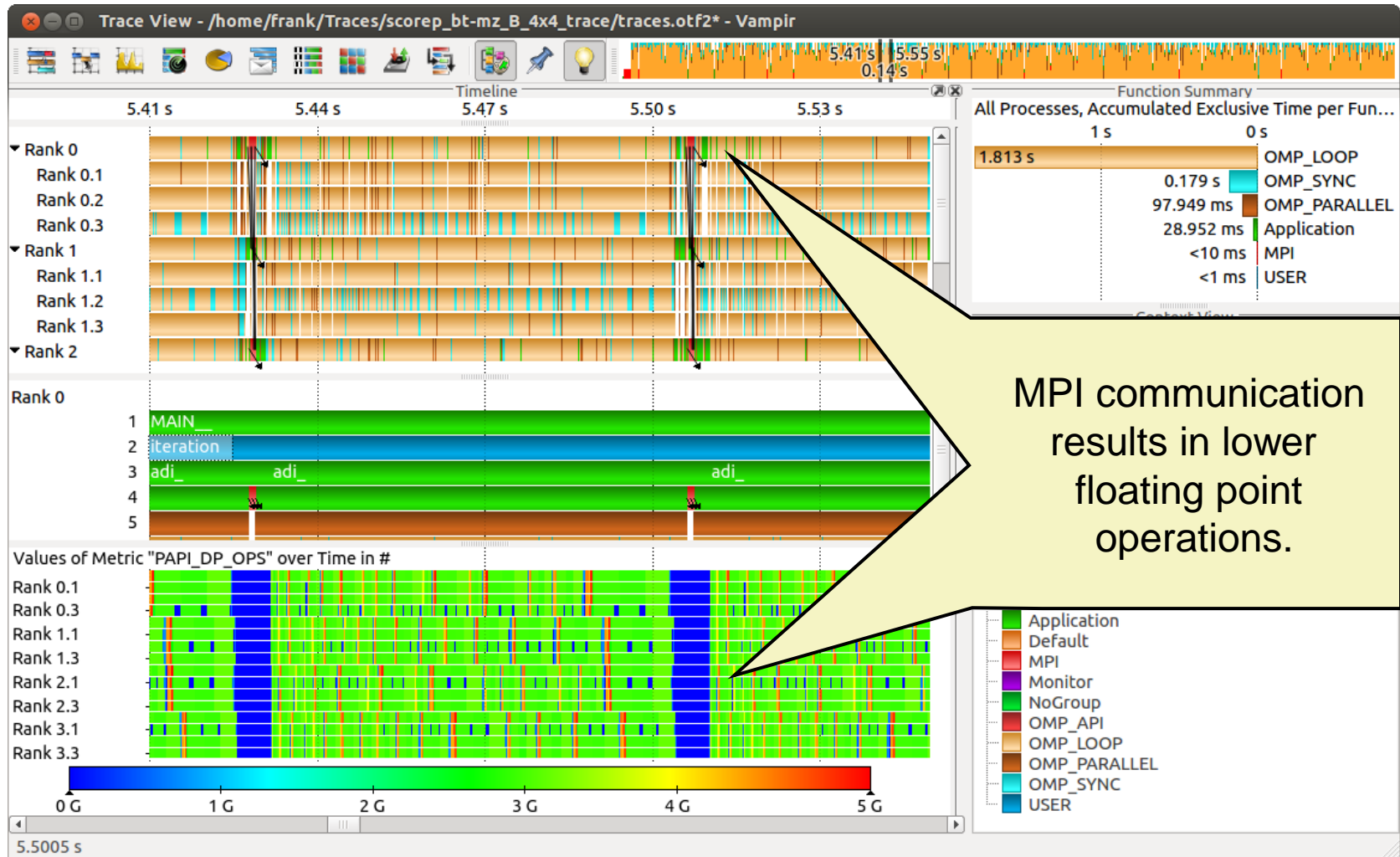


## Computation Phase

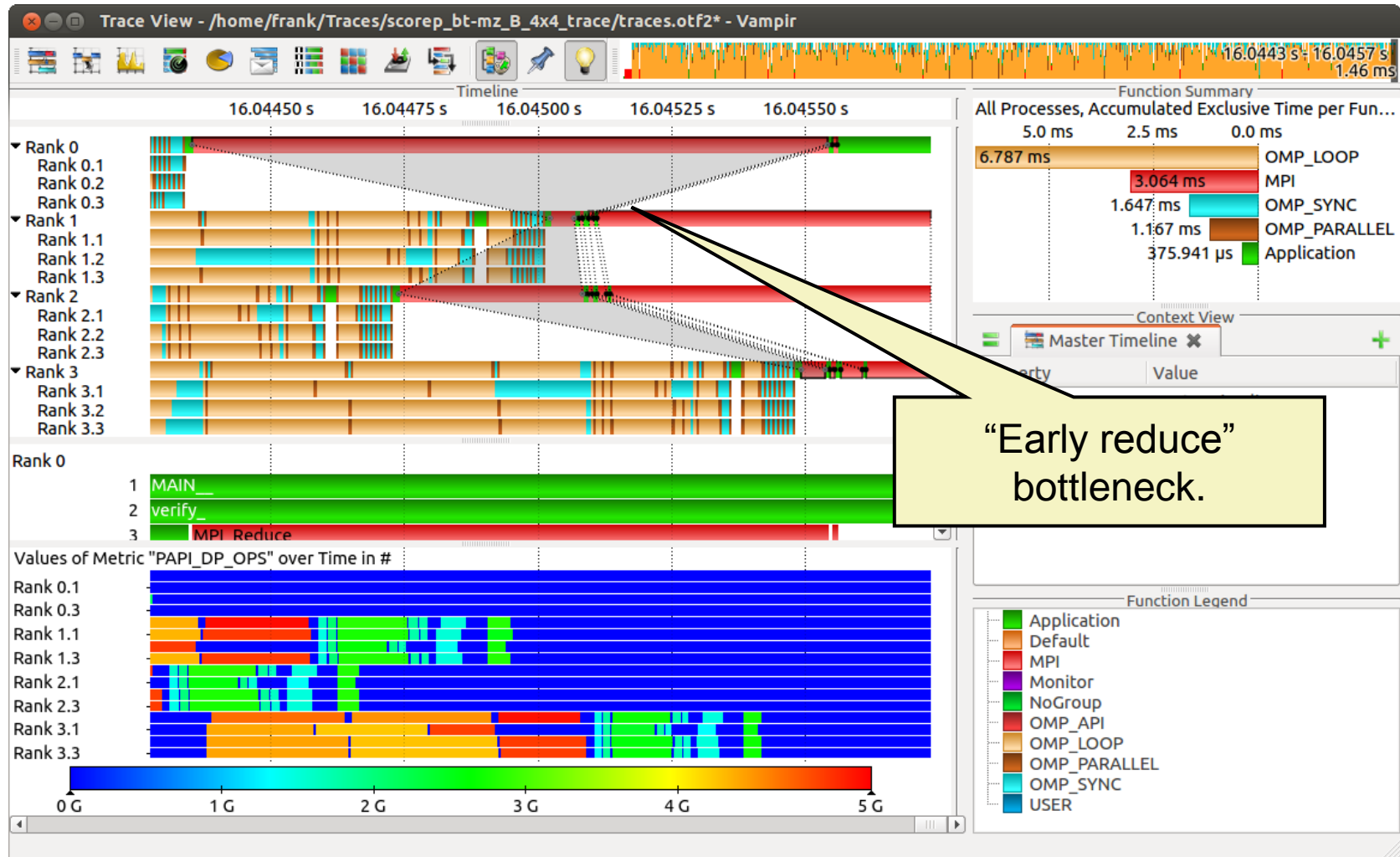




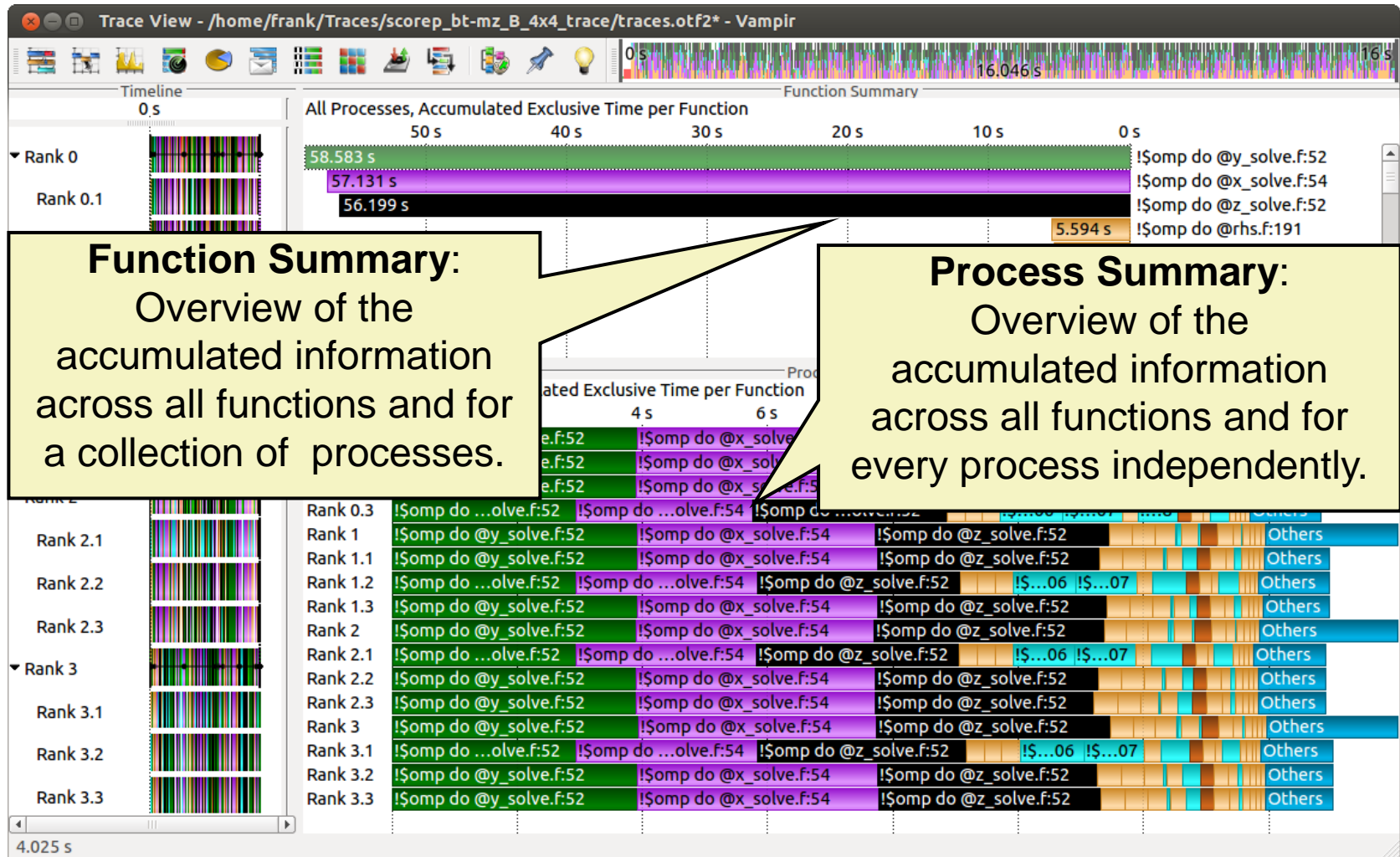
## Zoom in: Computation Phase



## Zoom in: Finalization Phase



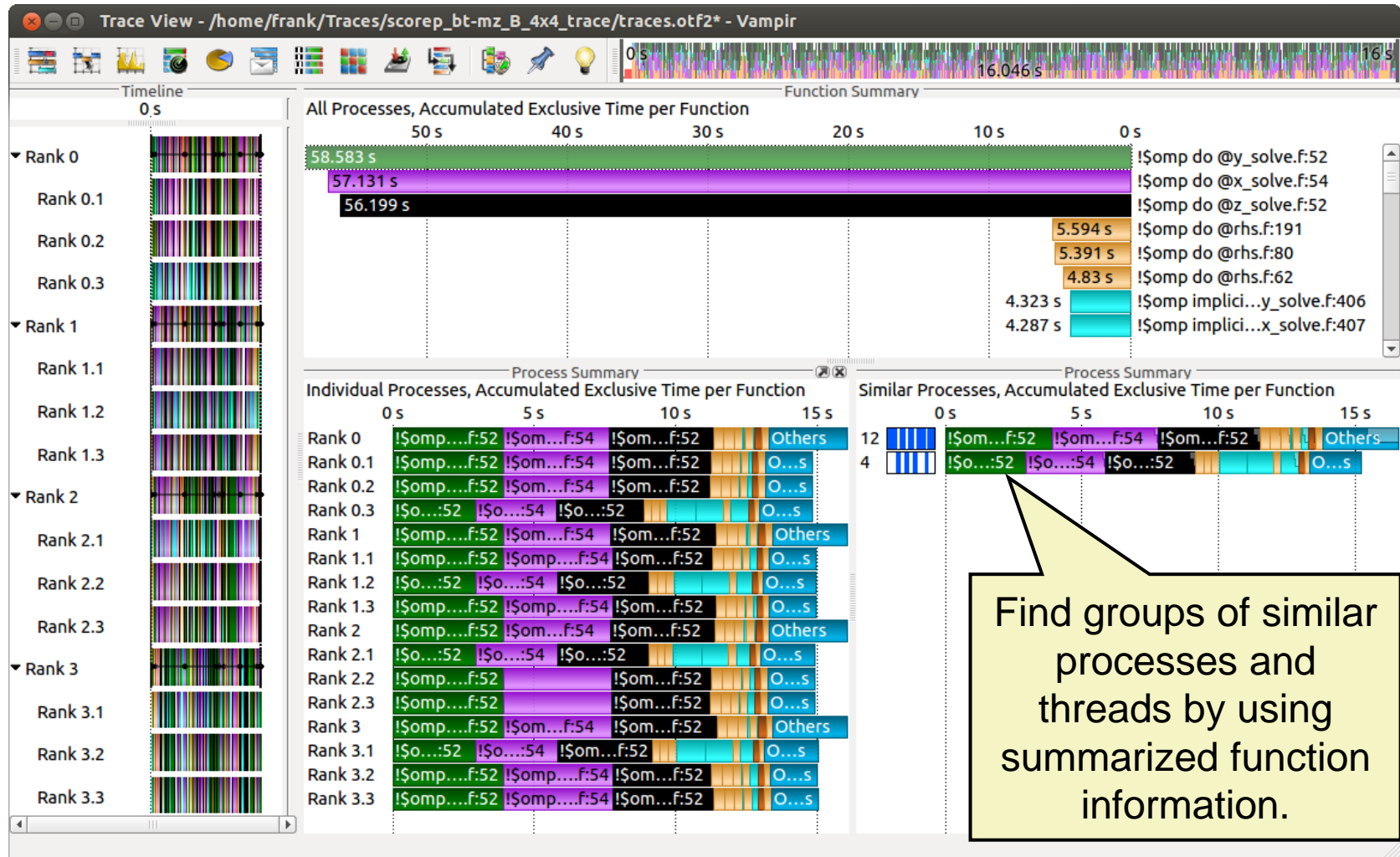
## Process Summary

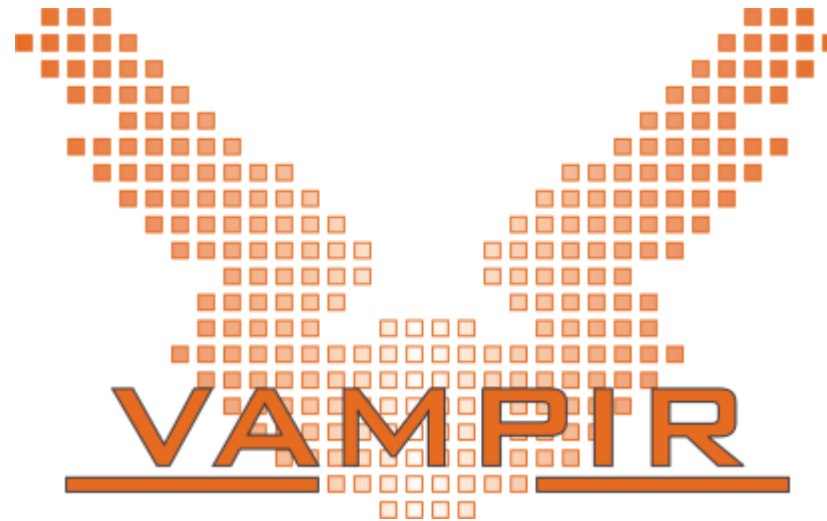


**Function Summary:**  
Overview of the accumulated information across all functions and for a collection of processes.

**Process Summary:**  
Overview of the accumulated information across all functions and for every process independently.

## Process Summary





Vampir is available at <http://www.vampir.eu>,  
Get support via [vampirsupport@zih.tu-dresden.de](mailto:vampirsupport@zih.tu-dresden.de)

# VI-HPS



## Hardware performance/soft counter measurements hands-on

VI-HPS Team

- If Score-P has been built with performance metric support it is capable of recording performance counter information
- Requested counters will be recorded with every enter/exit event
- Supported metric sources
  - PAPI
  - Resource usage statistics
  - Custom written metric plug-ins

Note: Additional memory is needed to store metric values. Therefore, you may have to adjust SCOREP\_TOTAL\_MEMORY, for example as reported using “scorep-score -c”

- Recording hardware counters via PAPI

```
% export SCOREP_METRIC_PAPI=PAPI_TOT_INS,PAPI_FP_INS
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 mpiexec -n 4 ./bt-mz_W.4

NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark

[... More application output ...]
```

- Also possible to record them only per rank

```
% export SCOREP_METRIC_PAPI_PER_PROCESS=PAPI_L3_DCM
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 mpiexec -n 4 ./bt-mz_W.4

NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark

[... More application output ...]
```



- Available PAPI metrics

- Preset events: common set of events deemed relevant and useful for application performance tuning
  - Abstraction from specific hardware performance counters, mapping onto available events done by PAPI internally

```
% papi_avail
```

- Native events: set of all events that are available on the CPU  
**(platform dependent)**

```
% papi_native_avail
```

Note:

Due to hardware restrictions

- number of concurrently measured events is limited
- there may be unsupported combinations of concurrent events
- Use `papi_event_chooser` tool to test event combinations

- Recording operating system resource usage

```
% export SCOREP_METRIC_RUSAGE=ru_stime
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 mpiexec -n 4 ./bt-mz_W.4

NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark

[... More application output ...]
```

- Also possible to record them only per rank

```
% export SCOREP_METRIC_RUSAGE_PER_PROCESS=ru_maxrss
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 mpiexec -n 4 ./bt-mz_W.4

NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark

[... More application output ...]
```

- Available resource usage metrics

```
% man getrusage
[... Output ...]

struct rusage {
    struct timeval ru_utime; /* user CPU time used */
    struct timeval ru_stime; /* system CPU time used */
    long ru_maxrss; /* maximum resident set size */
    long ru_ixrss; /* integral shared memory size */
    long ru_idrss; /* integral unshared data size */
    long ru_isrss; /* integral unshared stack size */
    long ru_minflt; /* page reclaims (soft page faults) */
    long ru_majflt; /* page faults (hard page faults) */
    long ru_nswap; /* swaps */
    long ru_inblock; /* block input operations */
    long ru_oublock; /* block output operations */
    long ru_msgsnd; /* IPC messages sent */
    long ru_msrvcv; /* IPC messages received */
    long ru_nsignals; /* signals received */
    long ru_nvcsw; /* voluntary context switches */
    long ru_nivcsw; /* involuntary context switches */
};

[... More output ...]
```

## Note:

- (1) Not all fields are maintained on each platform.
- (2) Check scope of metrics (per process vs. per thread)

# VI-HPS



## Score-P Hands-On CUDA: Jacobi example

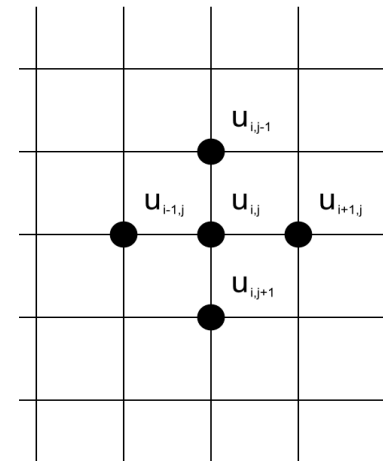
- Jacobi Example

- Iterative solver for system of equations

$$U_{old} = U$$

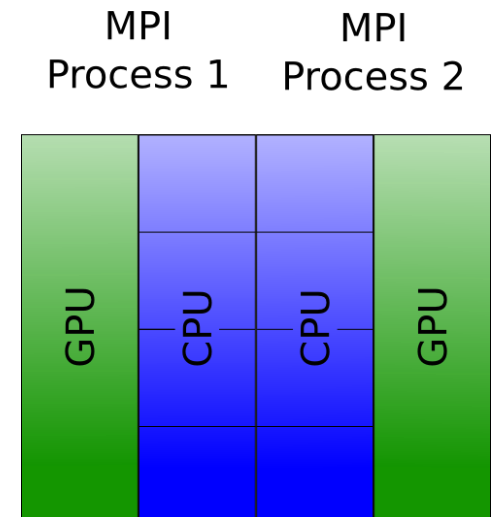
$$u_{i,j} = bu_{old,i,j} + a_x(u_{old,i-1,j} + u_{old,i+1,j}) + a_y(u_{old,i,j-1} + u_{old,i,j+1}) - rHs/b$$

- Code uses OpenMP, CUDA and MPI for parallelization



- Domain decomposition

- Halo exchange at boundaries:
  - Via MPI between processes
  - Via CUDA between hosts and accelerators



```
# Compile host code
%      mpicc -O3 -fopenmp -DUSE_MPI -I<path_to_cuda_header>
      -c jacobi_cuda.c -o jacobi_mpi+cuda.o

# Compile CUDA kernel
%      nvcc -O3 -c jacobi_cuda_kernel.cu
      -o jacobi_cuda_kernel.o

# Link executable
%      mpicc -fopenmp -lm -L<path_tocuda_libs> -lcudart
      jacobi_mpi+cuda.o jacobi_cuda_kernel.o -o ./jacobi_mpi+cuda
```

```
# Compile host code
% scorep mpicc -O3 -fopenmp -DUSE_MPI -I<path_to_cuda_header>
    -c jacobi_cuda.c -o jacobi_mpi+cuda.o

# Compile CUDA kernel
% scorep nvcc -O3 -c jacobi_cuda_kernel.cu
    -o jacobi_cuda_kernel.o

# Link executable
% scorep mpicc -fopenmp -lm -L<path_tocuda_libs> -lcudart
    jacobi_mpi+cuda.o jacobi_cuda_kernel.o -o ./jacobi_mpi+cuda
```

- Enable recording of CUDA events with the CUPTI interface via environment variable

**SCOREP\_CUDA\_ENABLE**

- Provide a list of recording types, e.g.

```
% export SCOREP_CUDA_ENABLE=runtime,driver,gpu,kernel,idle
```

- Start with using the default configuration

```
% export SCOREP_CUDA_ENABLE=yes
```

- Adjust CUPTI buffer size (in bytes) as needed

```
% export SCOREP_CUDA_BUFFER=100000
```



Recording type	Remark
<b>yes/DEFAULT/1</b>	"runtime, kernel, memcpy"
<b>no</b>	Disable CUDA measurement (same as unset SCOREP_CUDA_ENABLE)
<b>runtime</b>	CUDA runtime API
<b>driver</b>	CUDA driver API
<b>kernel</b>	CUDA kernels
<b>kernel_counter</b>	Fixed CUDA kernel metrics
<b>idle</b>	GPU compute idle time
<b>pure_idle</b>	GPU idle time (memory copies are not idle)
<b>memcpy</b>	CUDA memory copies
<b>sync</b>	Record implicit and explicit CUDA synchronization
<b>gpumemusage</b>	Record CUDA memory (de)allocations as a counter

```
% export OMP_NUM_THREADS=6
% export SCOREP_CUDA_ENABLE=yes
% export SCOREP_CUDA_BUFFER=500000
% export SCOREP_EXPERIMENT_DIRECTORY=jacobi_cuda_profile
```

```
% mpirun -n 2 ./jacobi_mpi+cuda 4096 4096 0.15
```

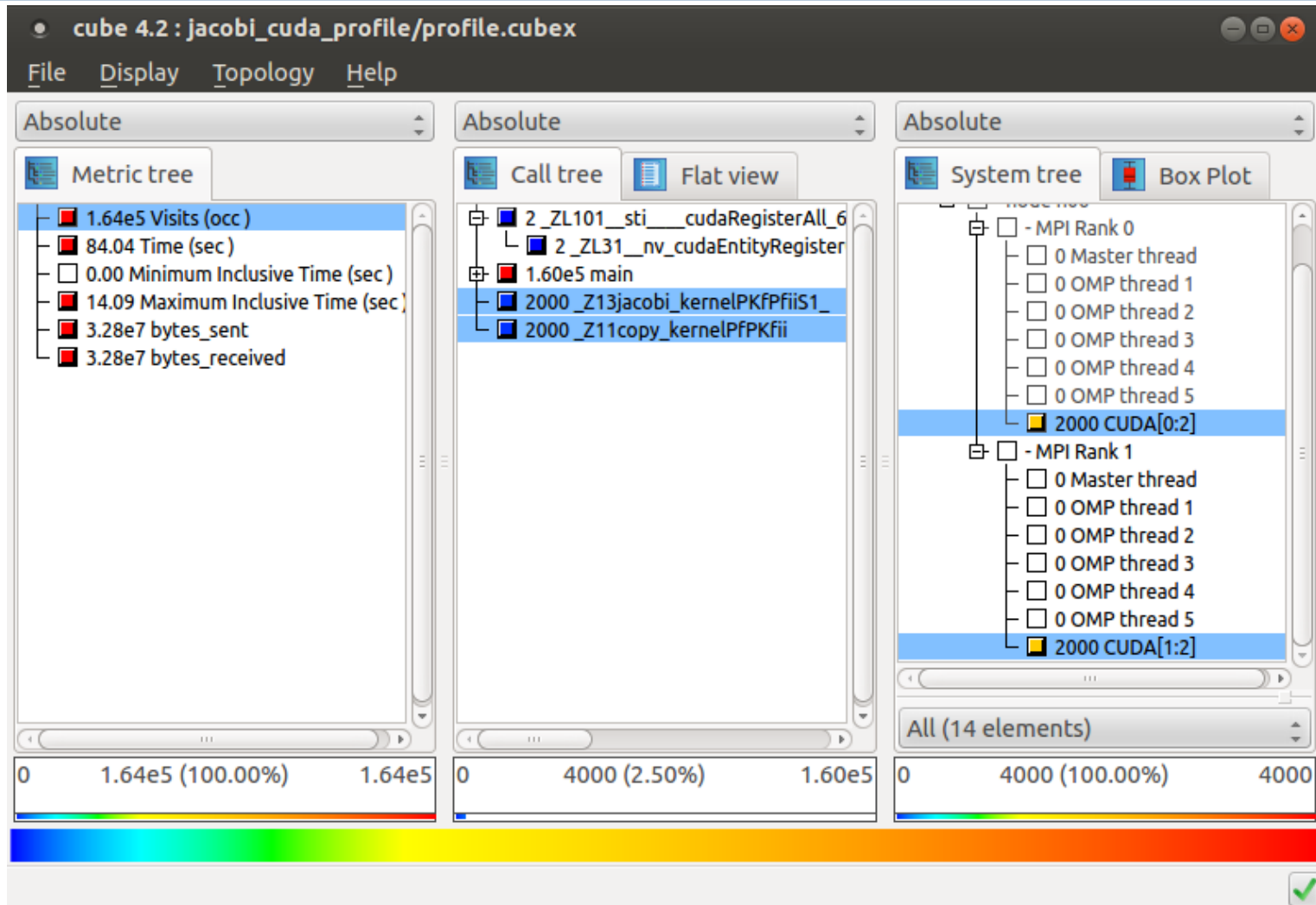
```
Jacobi relaxation Calculation: 4096 x 4096 mesh with
2 processes and 6 threads + one Tesla T10 Processor for each process.
307 of 2049 local rows are calculated on the GPU to balance the load
between the CPU and the GPU.
    0, 0.113429
... ..
    900, 0.000101
total: 12.83581
```

Problem size  
(x dimension)

Problem size  
(y dimension)

Load balancing factor  
(in this example 15% of the  
computations are calculated  
on the CPU)

```
% cube jacobi_cuda_profile/profile.cubex
```



- Do we need to filter? (Overhead and memory footprint)

```
% scorep-score jacobi_cuda_profile/profile.cubex
Estimated aggregate size of event trace (total_tbc):      3.875.472 bytes
Estimated requirements for largest trace buffer (max_tbc): 1.937.936 bytes
(hint: When tracing set SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY > max_tbc to avoid
      intermediate flushes or reduce requirements using file listing
      names of USR regions to be filtered.)

flt type      max_tbc      time      % region
  ALL          1937936      24.97    100.0 ALL
  OMP          1154110      18.78     75.2 OMP
  USR           667480       5.95     23.8 USR
  MPI           116192       0.14      0.5 MPI
  COM            154       0.10      0.4 COM
```

👉 Very small example => no filtering

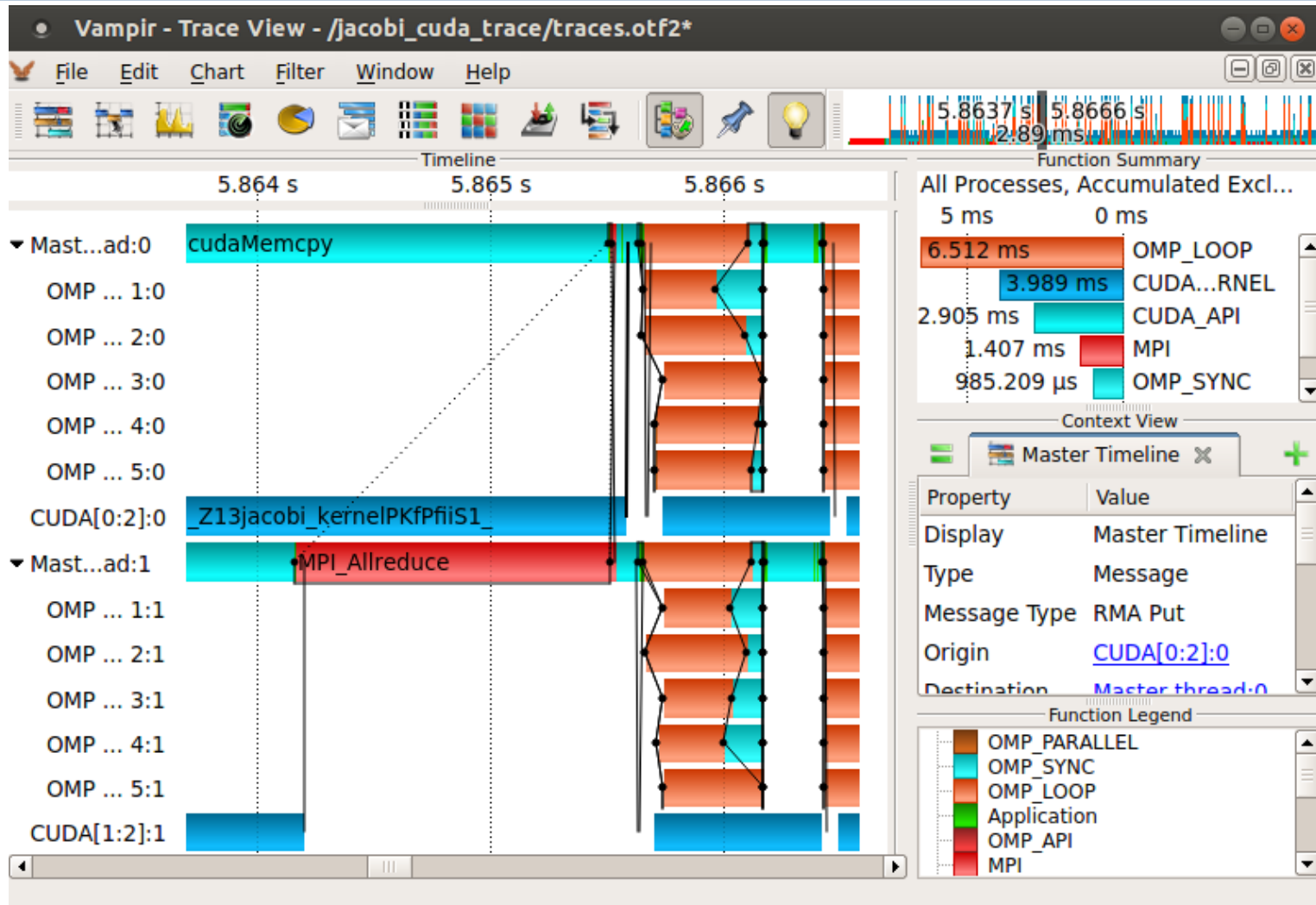
```
% export OMP_NUM_THREADS=6
% export SCOREP_CUDA_ENABLE=yes
% export SCOREP_CUDA_BUFFER=500000
% export SCOREP_EXPERIMENT_DIRECTORY=jacobi_cuda_trace
% export SCOREP_ENABLE_PROFILING=false
% export SCOREP_ENABLE_TRACING=true

% mpirun -n 2 ./jacobi_mpi+cuda 4096 4096 0.15
```

Jacobi relaxation Calculation: 4096 x 4096 mesh with  
2 processes and 6 threads + one Tesla T10 Processor for each process.  
307 of 2049 local rows are calculated on the CPU to balance the load  
between the CPU and the GPU.

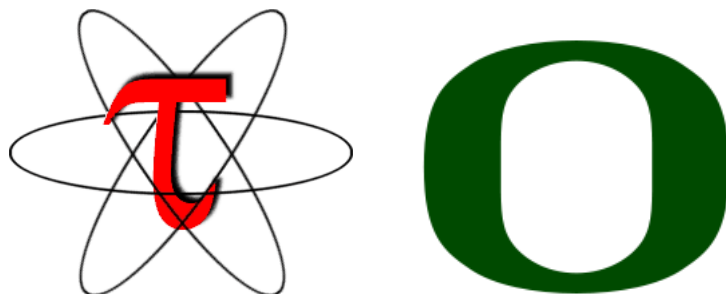
```
0, 0.113429
... ..
900, 0.000101
total: 12.875220 s
```

```
% vampir jacobi_cuda_trace/traces.otf2
```





# Performance Data Management with TAU PerfExplorer

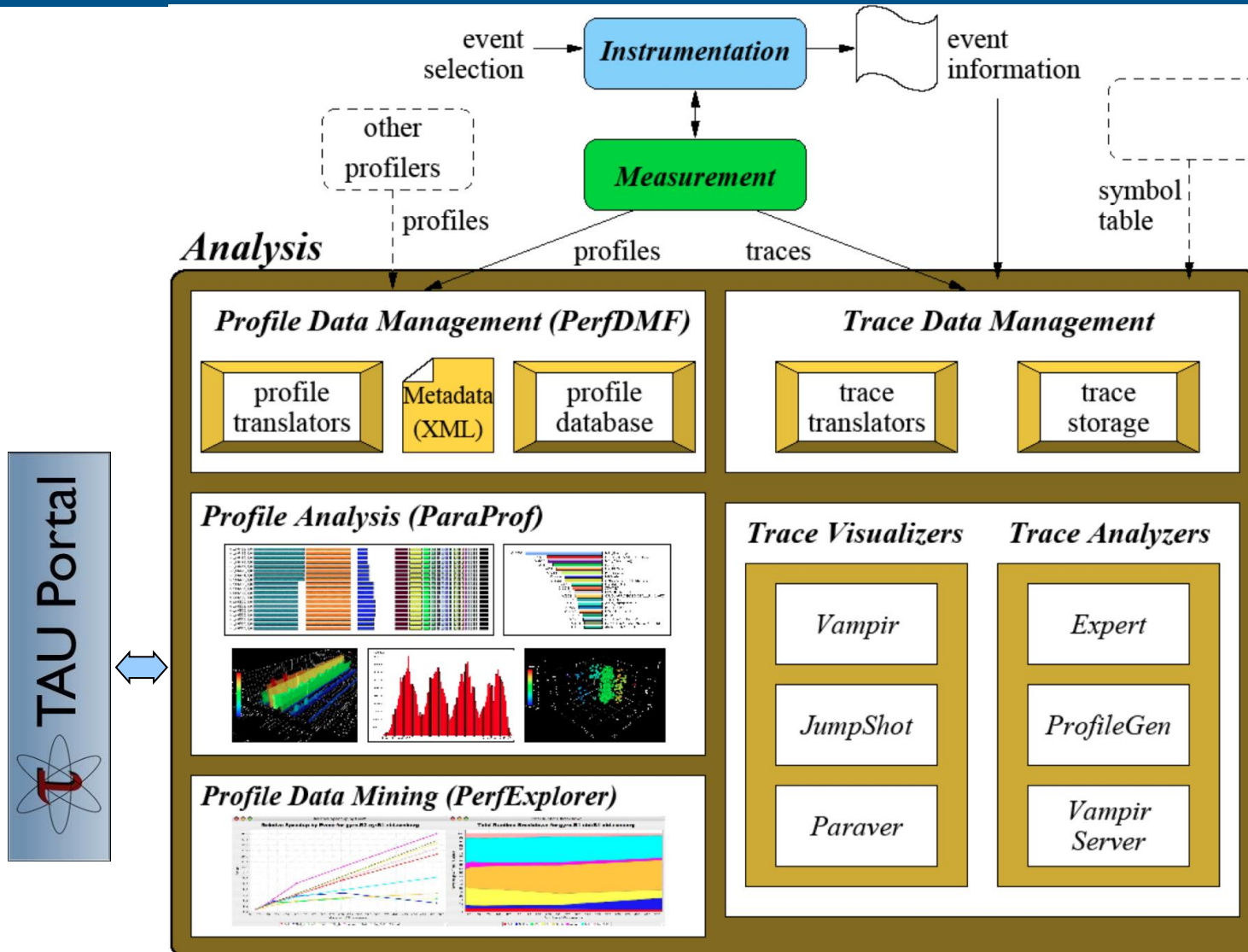


Tuning and Analysis Utilities

Sameer Shende

Performance Research Lab, University of Oregon

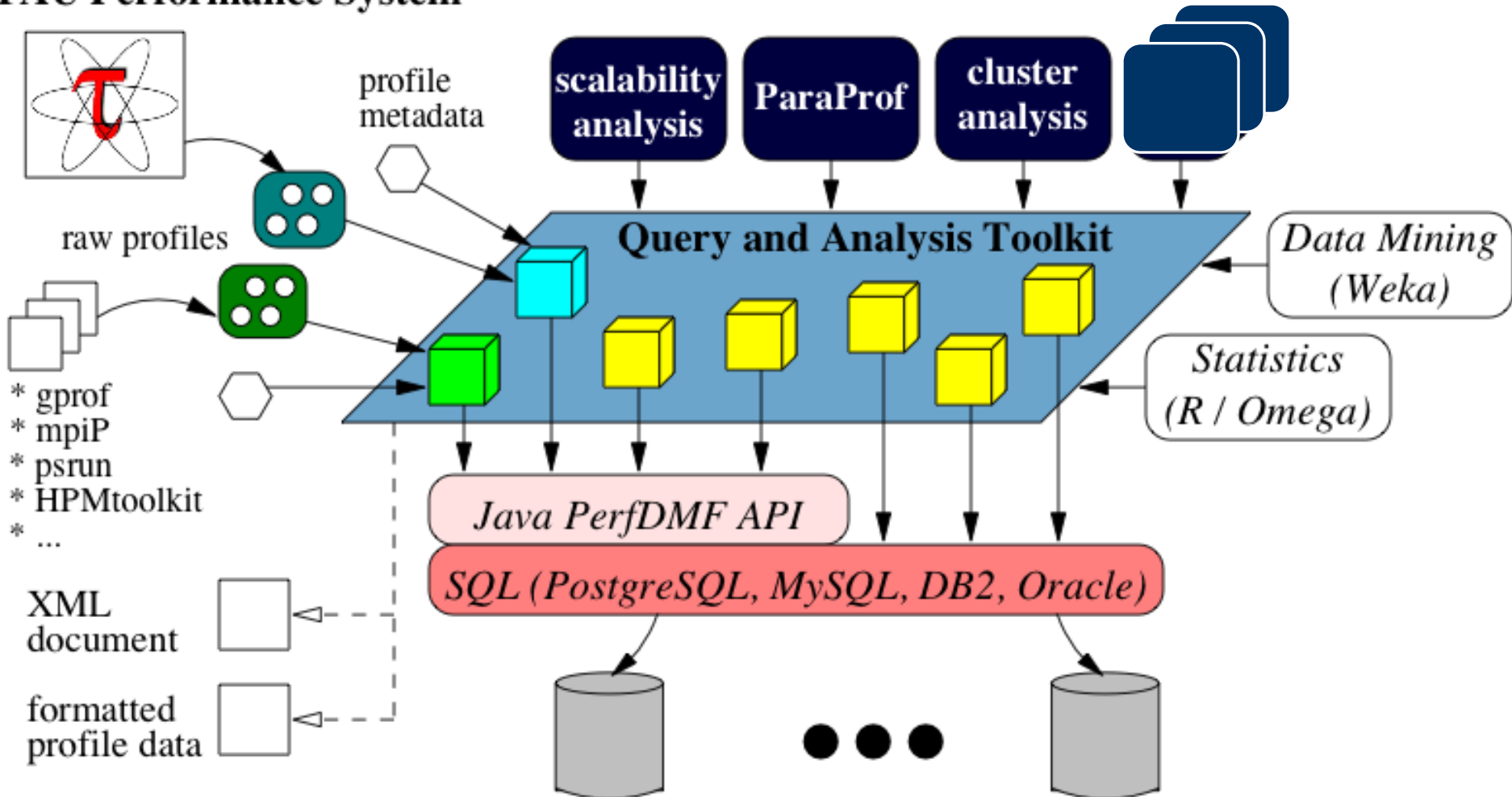
<http://TAU.uoregon.edu>





## TAU Performance System

## Performance Analysis Programs



- **Configure TAUdb (Done by each user)**

- % taudb\_configure --create-default

- Choose derby, PostgreSQL, MySQL, Oracle or DB2
    - Hostname
    - Username
    - Password
    - Say yes to downloading required drivers (we are not allowed to distribute these)
    - Stores parameters in your ~/.ParaProf/taudb.cfg file

- **Configure PerfExplorer (Done by each user)**

- % perfexplorer\_configure

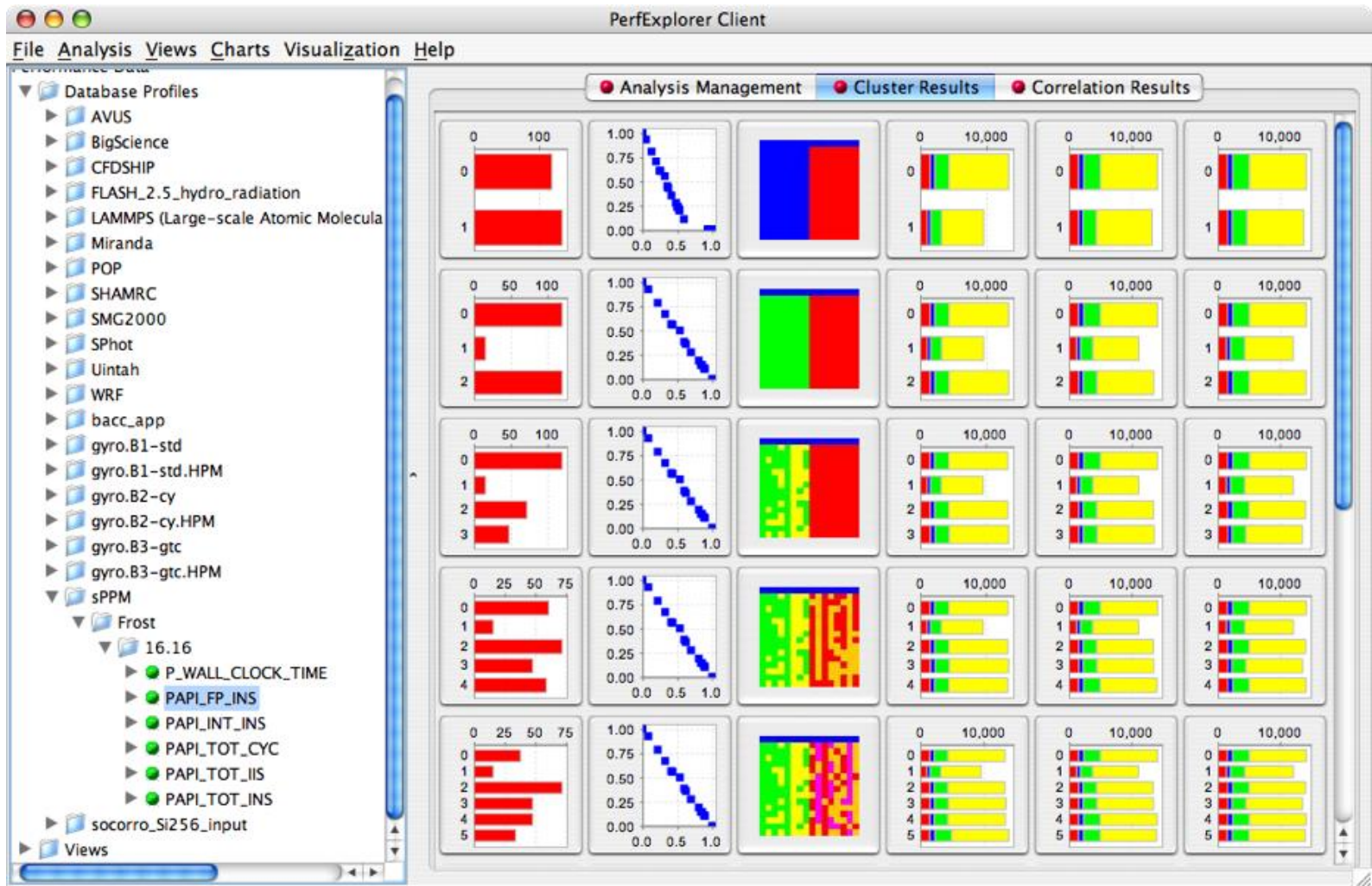
- **Execute PerfExplorer**

- % perfexplorer

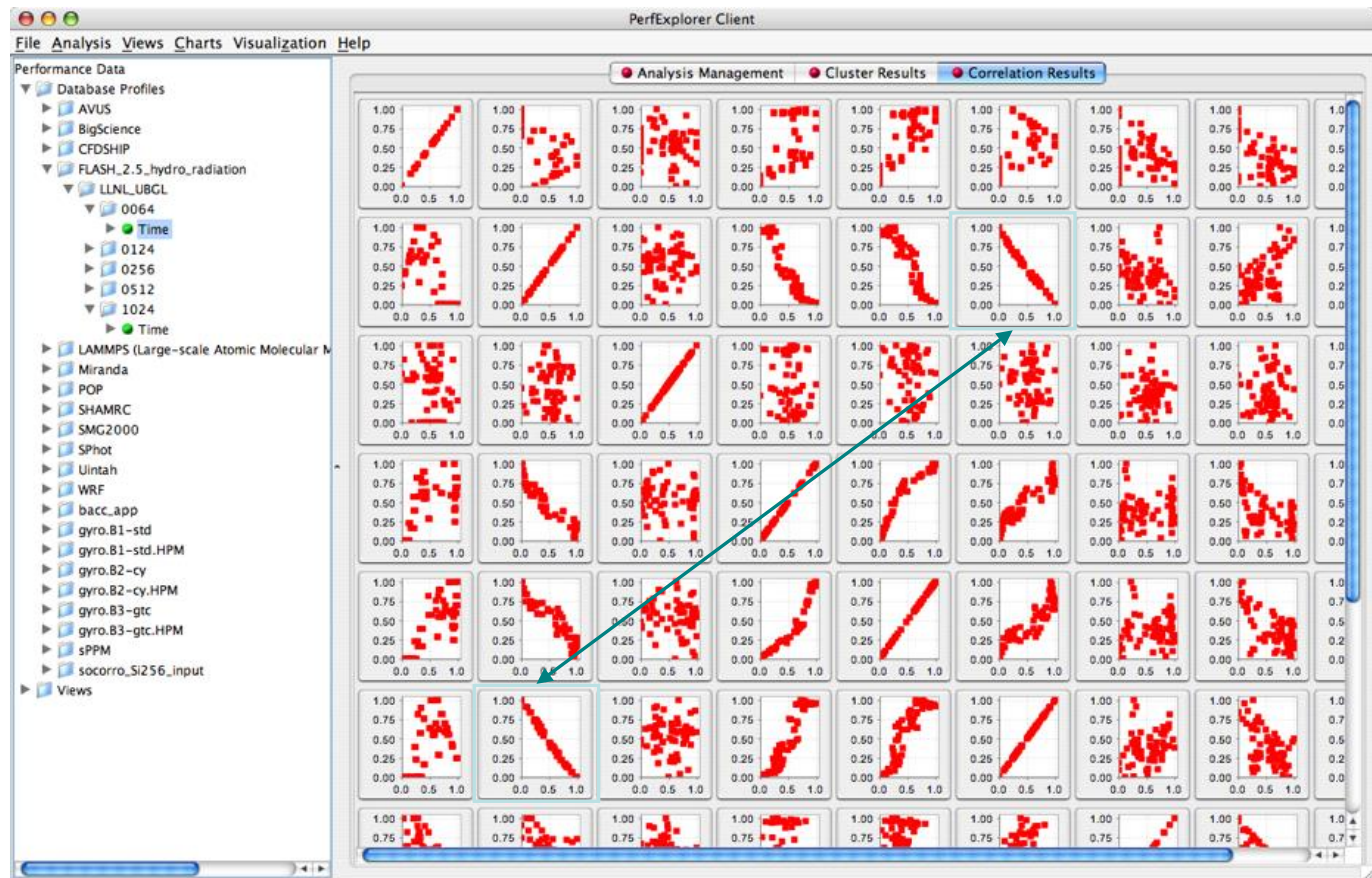
```
% wget http://tau.uoregon.edu/data.tgz (Contains CUBE profiles from Score-P)
% taudb_configure --create-default
(Chooses derby, blank user/passwd, yes to save passwd, defaults)
% perfexplorer_configure
(Yes to load schema, defaults)
% paraprof
(load each trial: DB -> Add Trial -> Type (Paraprof Packed Profile) -> OK) OR use
    taudb_loadtrial -a "app" -x "experiment" -n "name" file.ppk
Then,
% tar xzf $TAU/data.tgz; cd data/tau;
% taudb_loadtrial -a BT_MZ -x "Class_B" bt-mz_B.*.ppk
% perfexplorer
(Select experiment, Menu: Charts -> Speedup)
```

- Performance knowledge discovery framework
  - Data mining analysis applied to parallel performance data
    - comparative, clustering, correlation, dimension reduction, ...
  - Use the existing TAU infrastructure
    - TAU performance profiles, taudb
  - Client-server based system architecture
- Technology integration
  - Java API and toolkit for portability
  - taudb
  - R-project/Omegahat, Octave/Matlab statistical analysis
  - WEKA data mining package
  - JFreeChart for visualization, vector output (EPS, SVG)

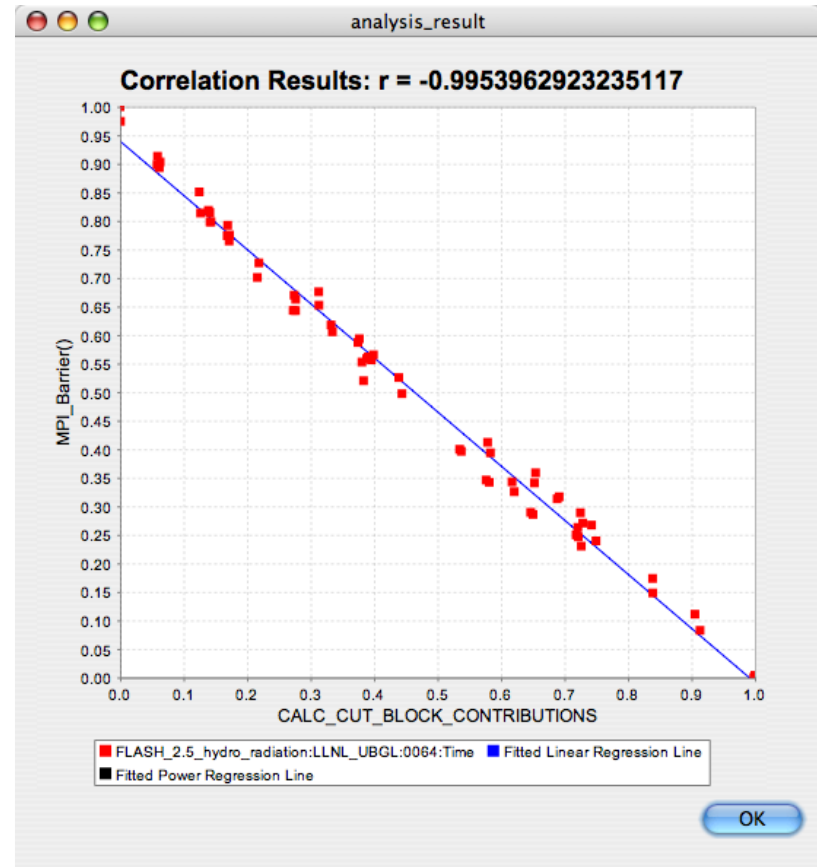
- Performance data represented as vectors - each dimension is the cumulative time for an event
- *k*-means: *k* random centers are selected and instances are grouped with the "closest" (Euclidean) center
- New centers are calculated and the process repeated until stabilization or max iterations
- Dimension reduction necessary for meaningful results
- Virtual topology, summaries constructed



- Describes strength and direction of a linear relationship between two variables (events) in the data



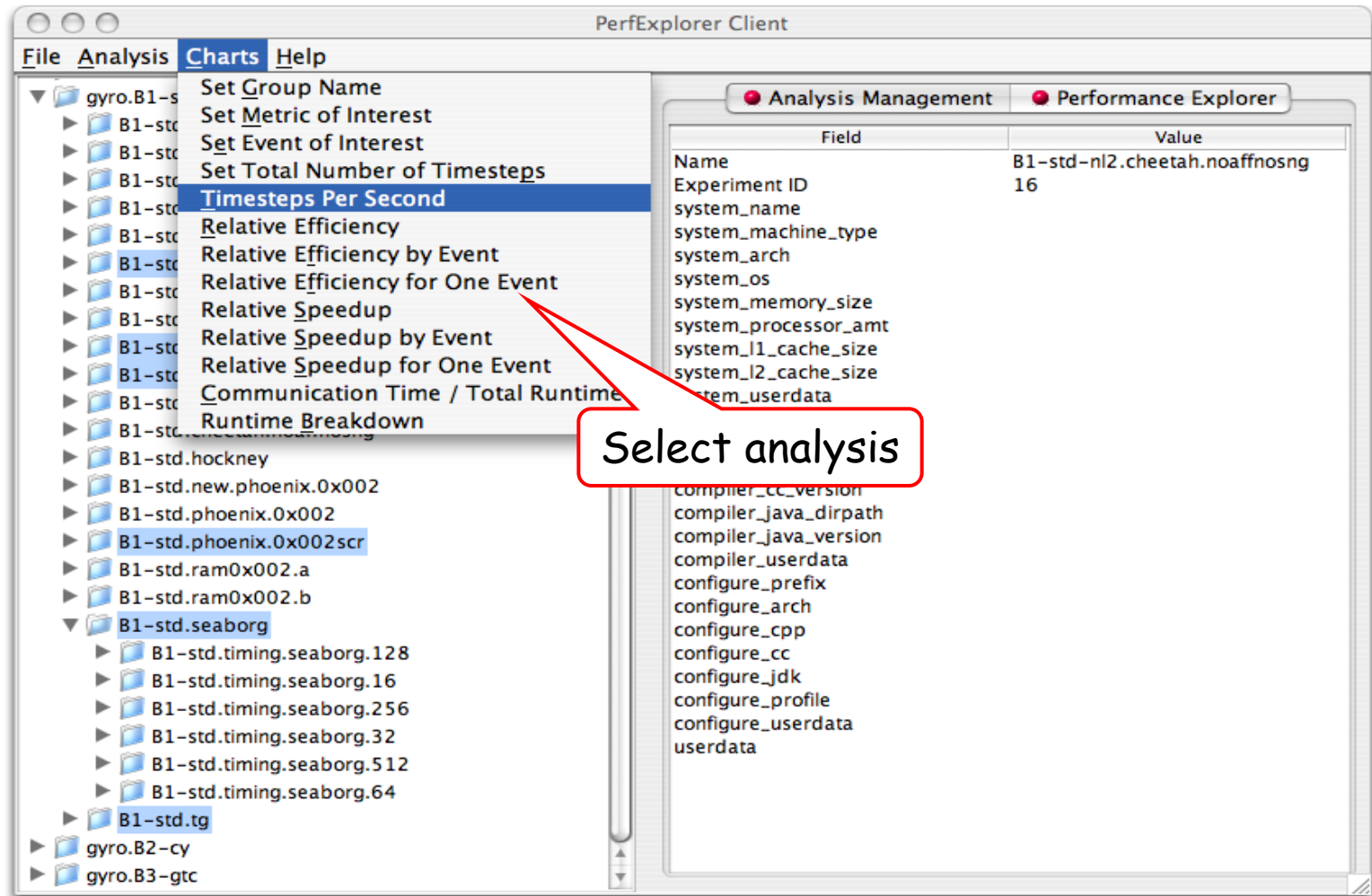
- -0.995 indicates strong, negative relationship
- As CALC\_CUT\_BLOCK\_CONTRIBUTIONS increases in execution time, MPI\_Barrier() decreases

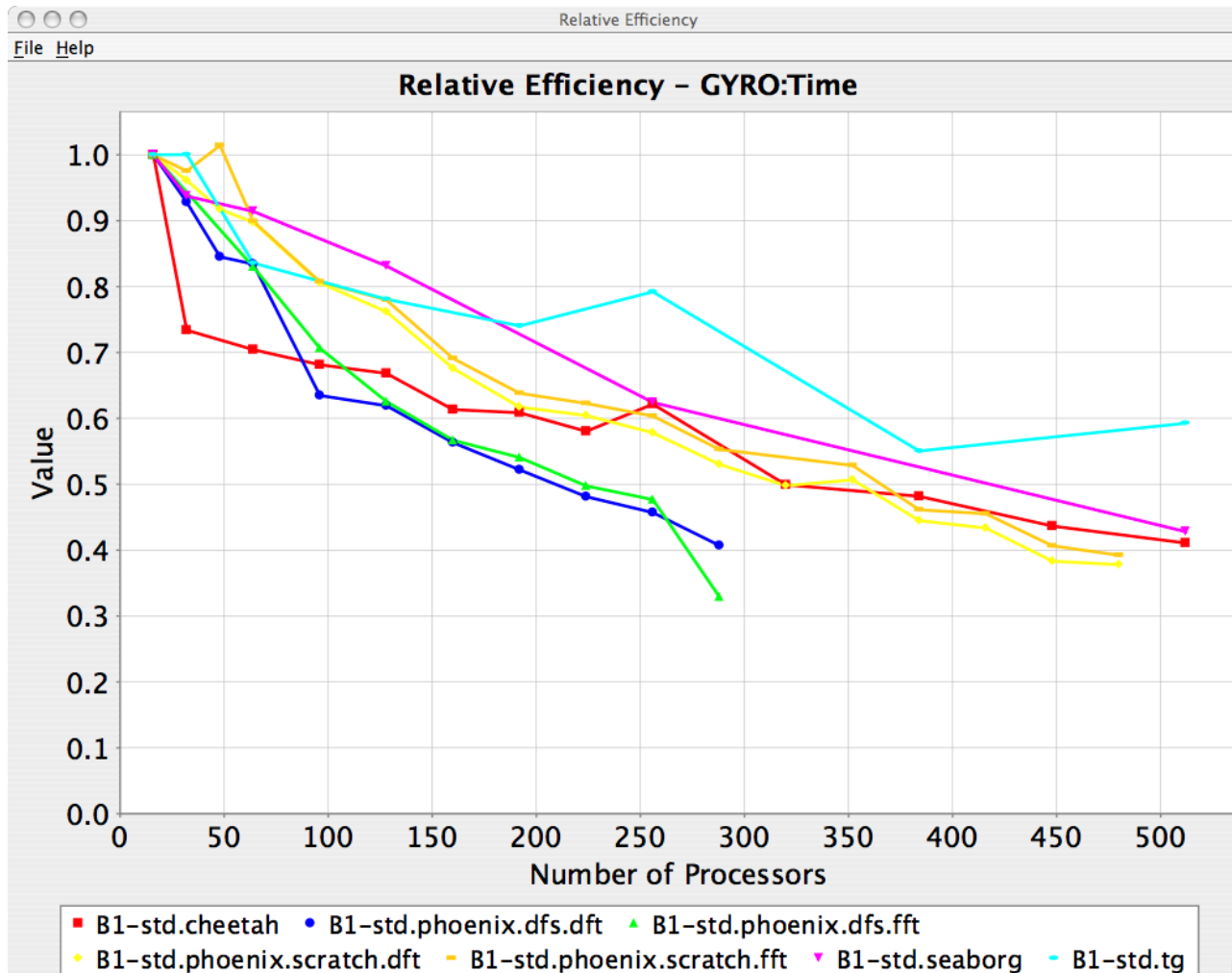


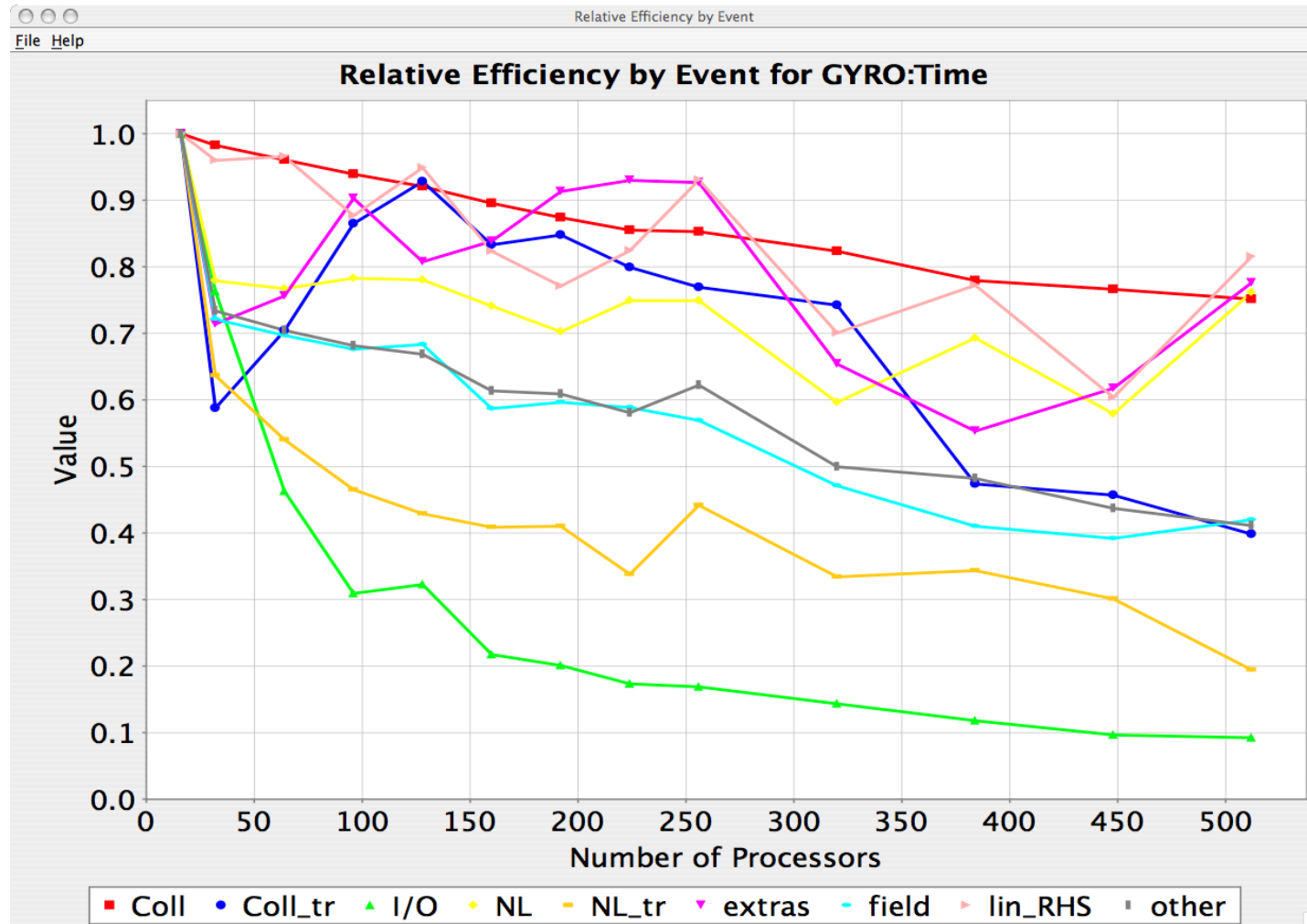


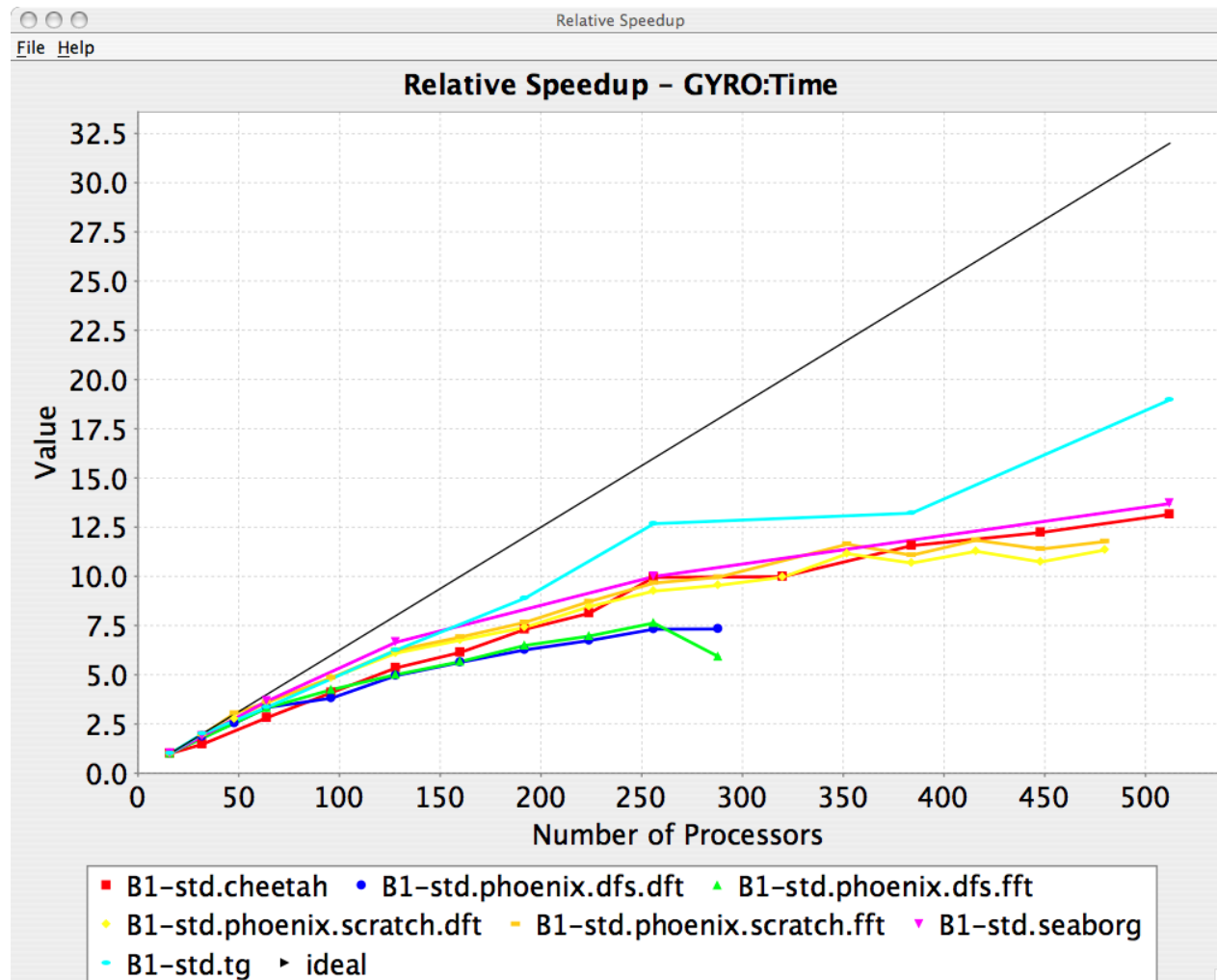
- Relative speedup, efficiency
  - total runtime, by event, one event, by phase
- Breakdown of total runtime
- Group fraction of total runtime
- Correlating events to total runtime
- Timesteps per second

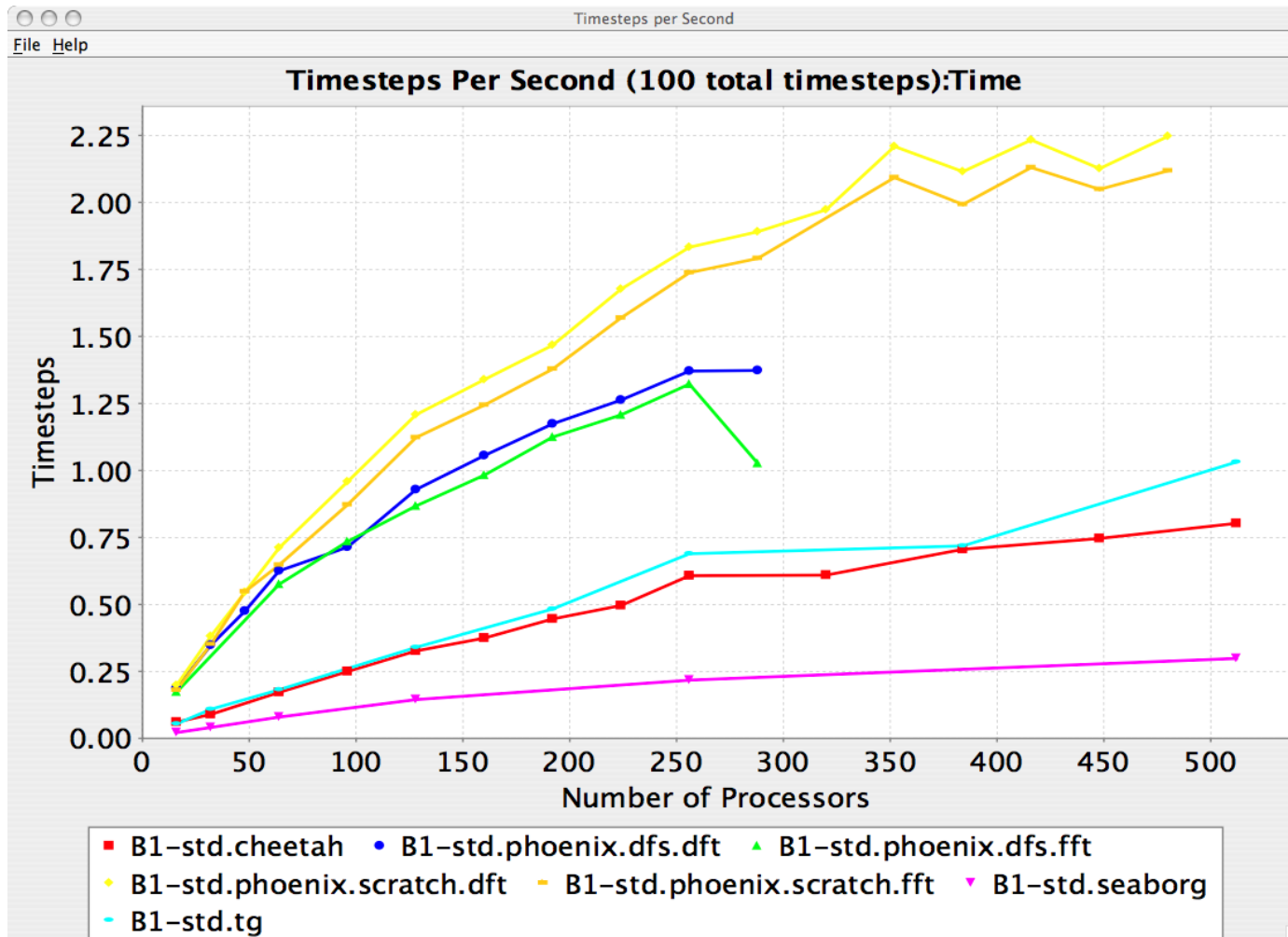




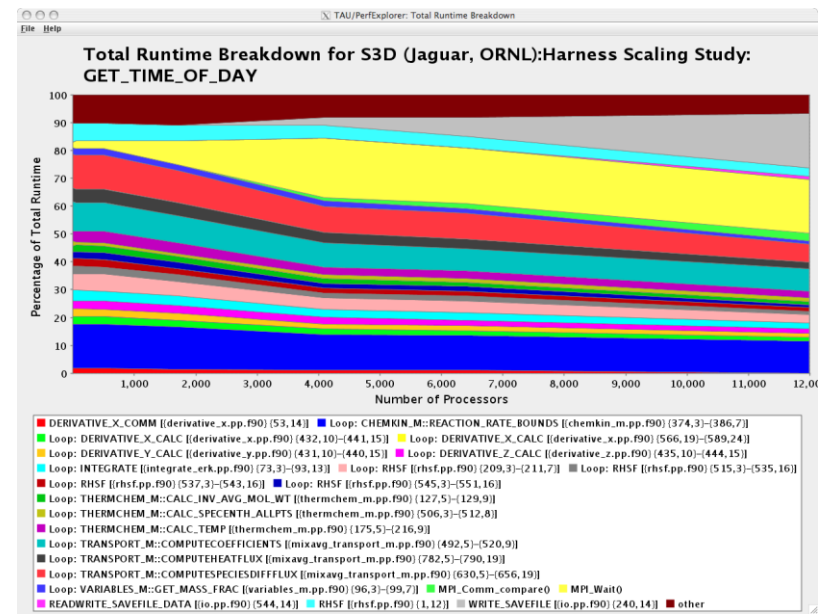
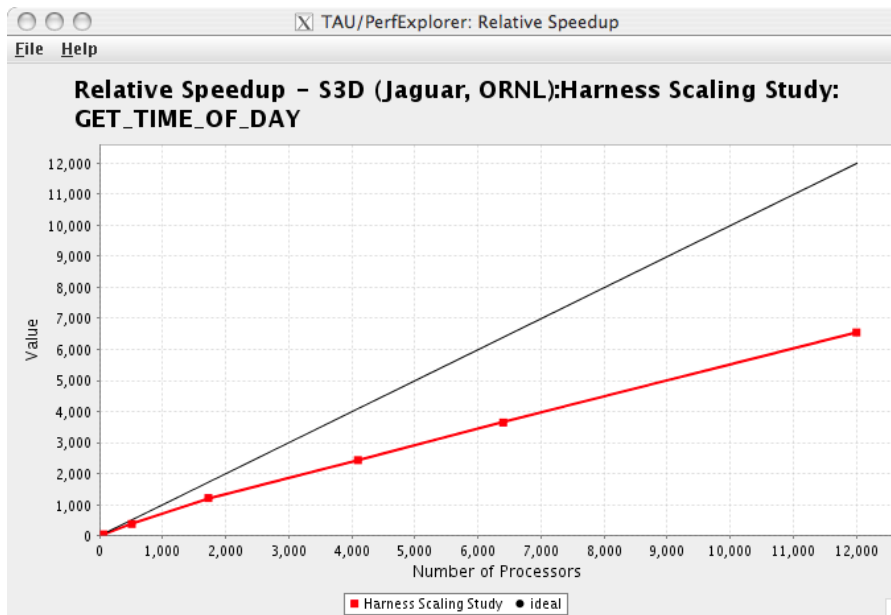




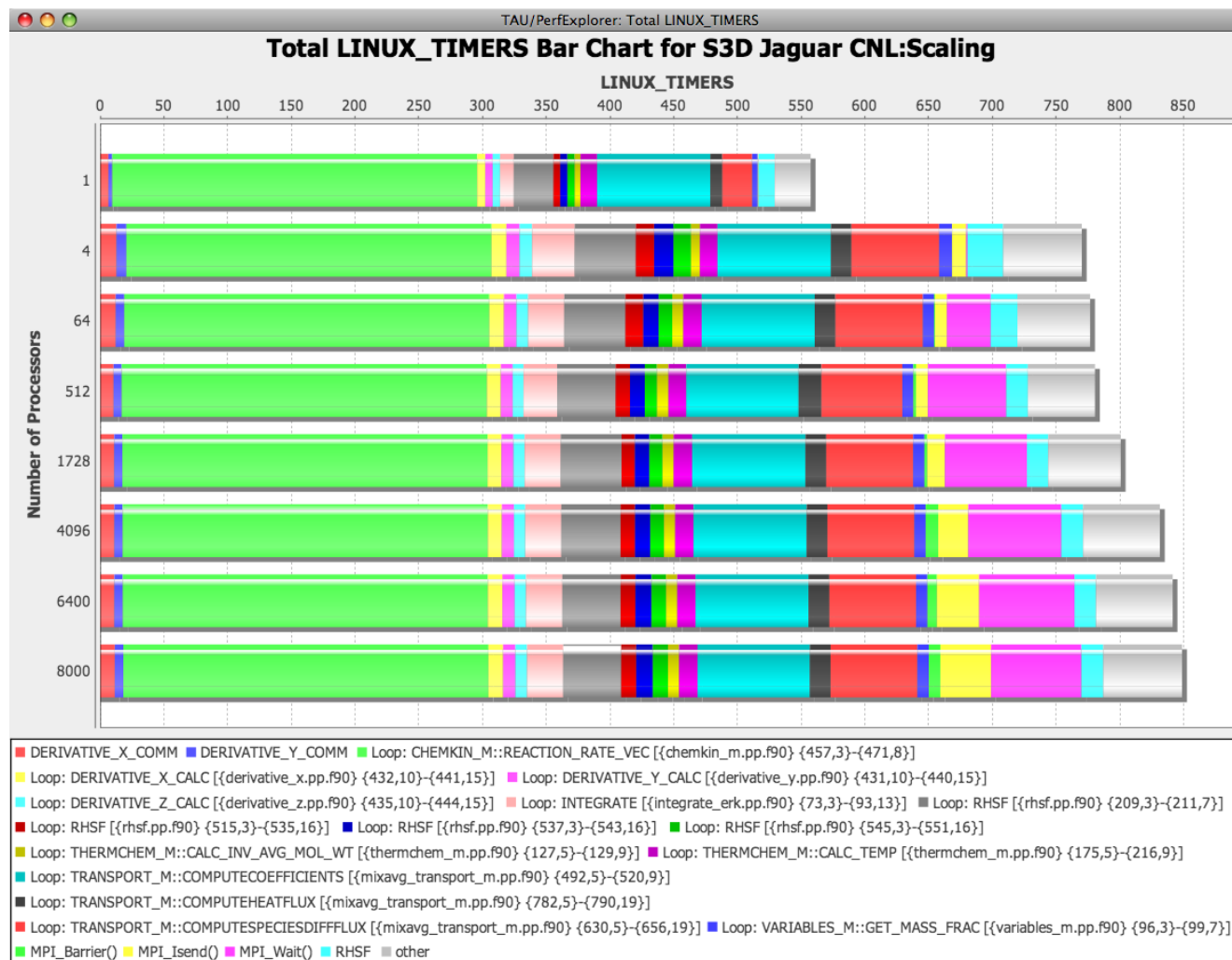


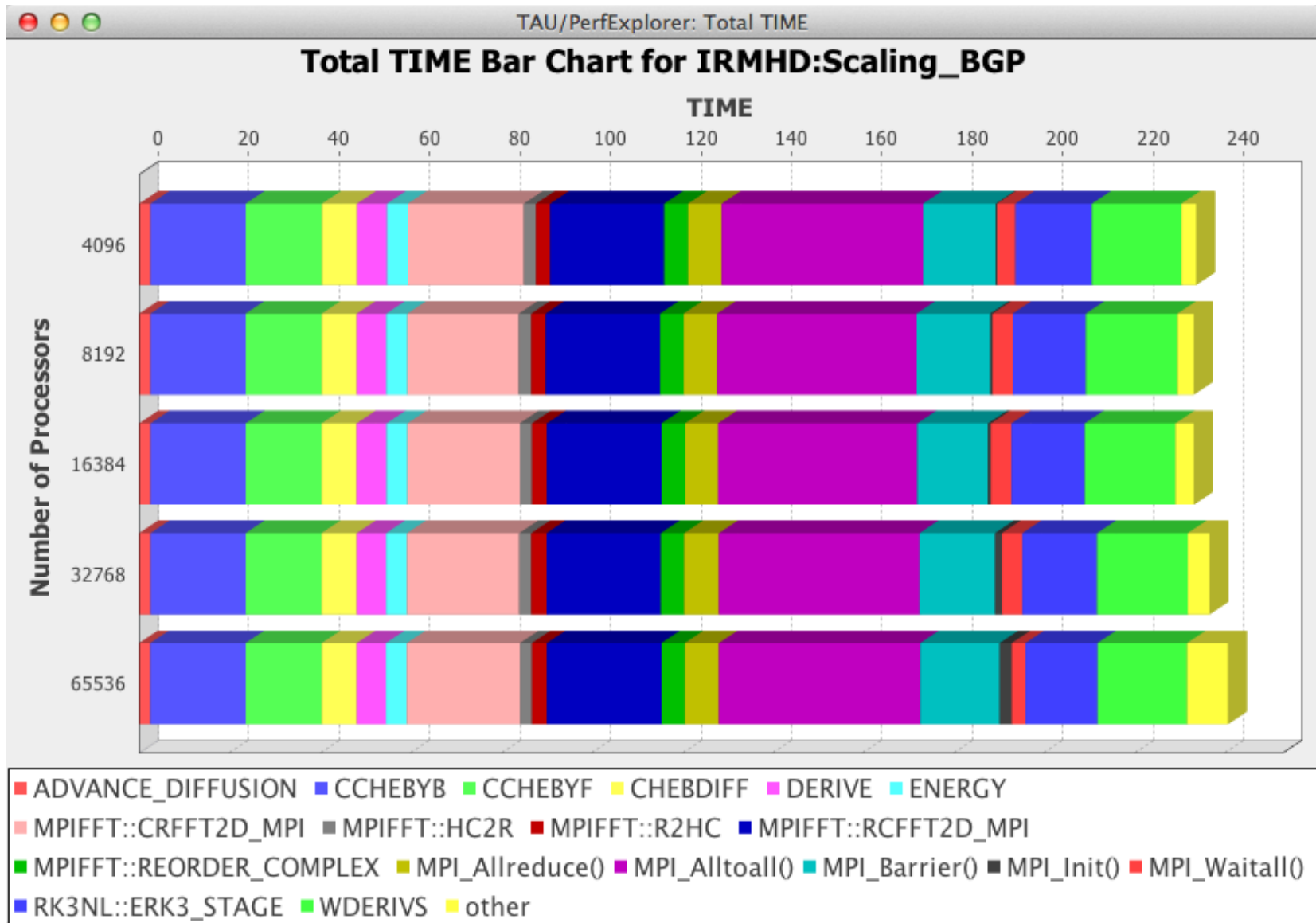


- Goal: How does my application scale? What bottlenecks occur at what core counts?
- Load profiles in taadb database and examine with PerfExplorer



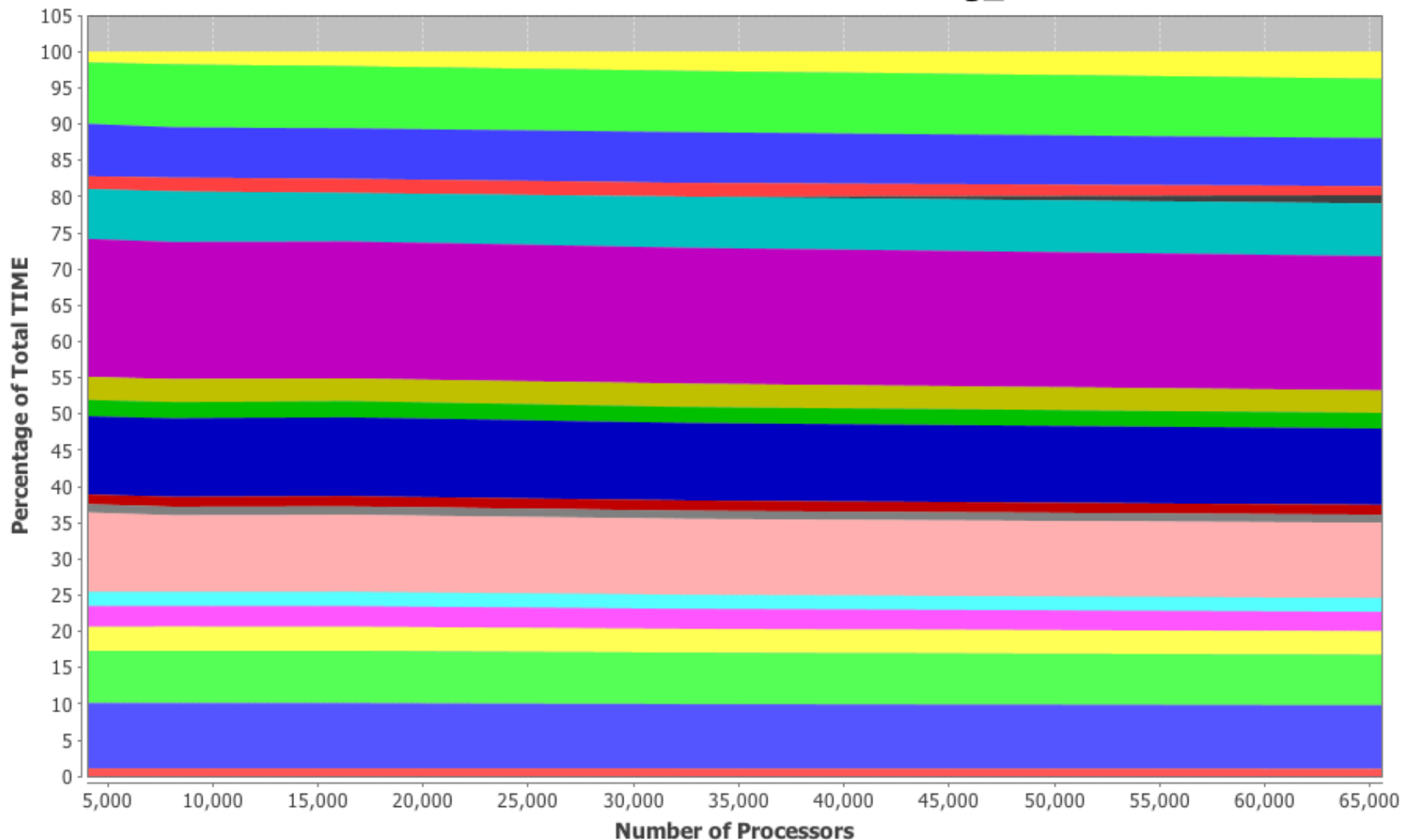




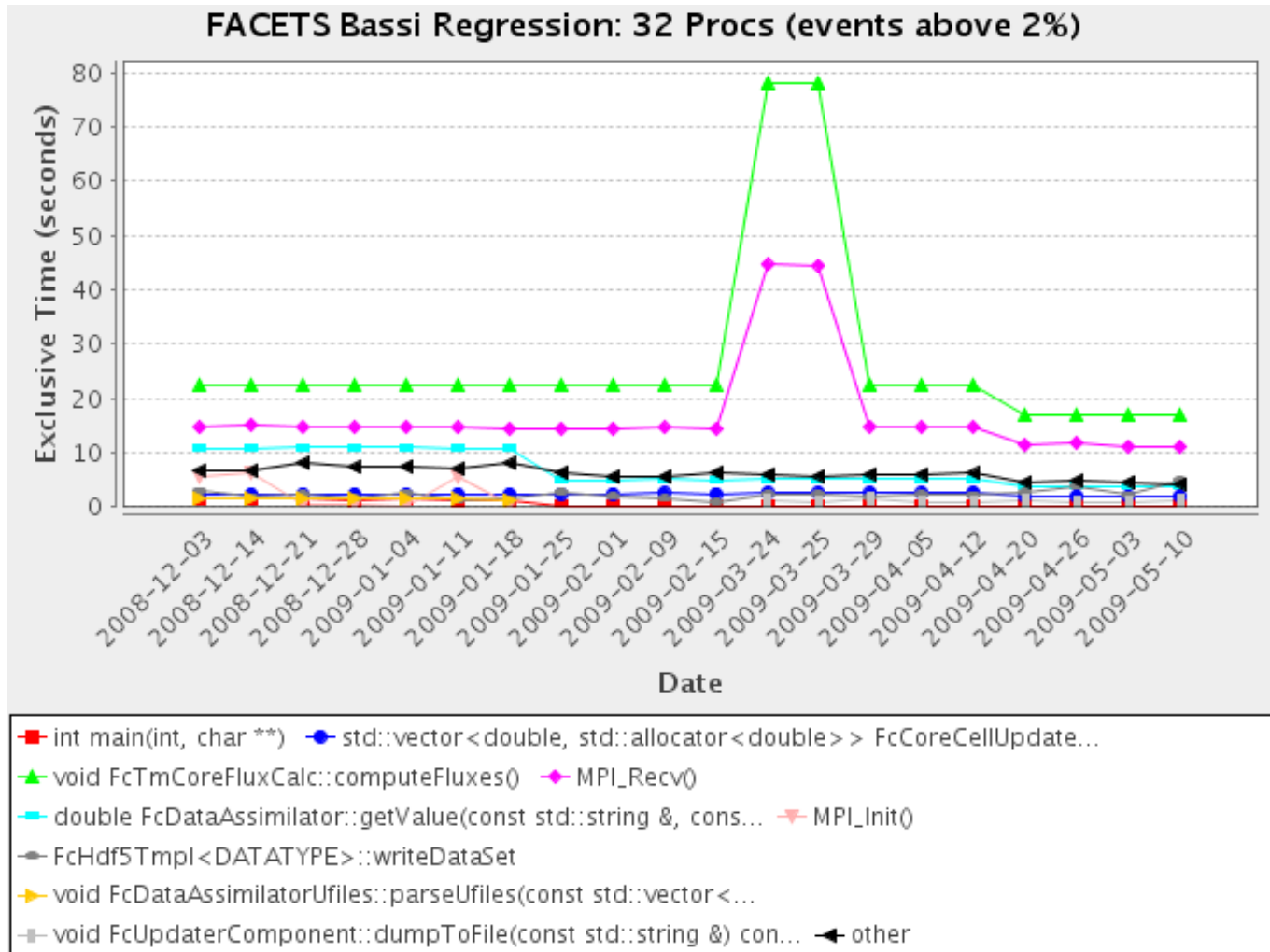


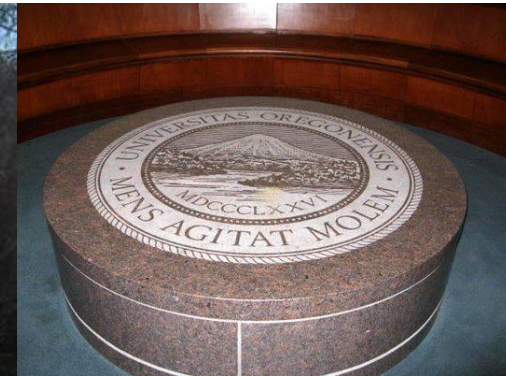
TAU/PerfExplorer: Total TIME Breakdown

## Total TIME Breakdown for IRMHD:Scaling\_BGP



- ADVANCE\_DIFFUSION
- CCHEBYB
- CCHEBYF
- CHEBDIFF
- DERIVE
- ENERGY
- MPIFFT::CRFFT2D\_MPI
- MPIFFT::HC2R
- MPIFFT::R2HC
- MPIFFT::RCFFT2D\_MPI
- MPIFFT::REORDER\_COMPLEX
- MPI\_Allreduce()
- MPI\_Alltoall()
- MPI\_Barrier()
- MPI\_Init()
- MPI\_Waitall()
- RK3NL::ERK3\_STAGE
- WDERIVS
- other





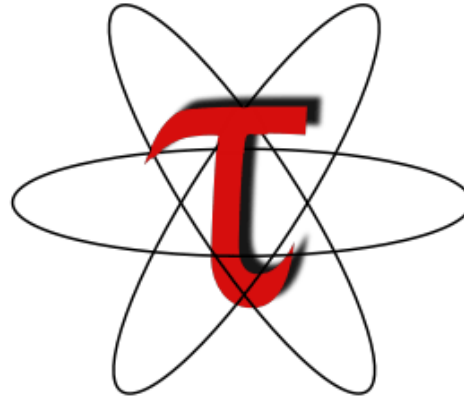
[www.uoregon.edu](http://www.uoregon.edu)

- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
  - Office of Science
  - PNNL, LBL, ORNL
  - ASC/NNSA, Tri-labs (LLNL, LANL, SNL)
- U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)
  - HPC Modernization Office (HPCMO)
- NSF Software Development for Cyberinfrastructure (SDCI)
- Juelich Supercomputing Center, NIC
- Argonne National Laboratory
- T.U. Dresden
- ParaTools, Inc.



## ParaTools





<http://tau.uoregon.edu>

<http://www.hpclinux.com> [LiveDVD, OVA]

**Free download, open source, BSD license**

# VI-HPS



## Typical performance bottlenecks and how they can be identified

Bert Wesarg

ZIH, Technische Universität Dresden



- **Case I:**
  - **Load imbalances in OpenMP codes**
  
- **Case II:**
  - **Communication and computation overlapping in MPI codes**
  
- **Note:** We won't do the complete performance engineering cycle here.

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

- A sparse matrix is a matrix populated primarily with zeros
- Only non-zero elements of  $a_{ij}$  are saved efficiently in memory
- **Algorithm**

```
foreach row r in A
  y[r.x] = 0
  foreach non-zero element e in row
    y[r.x] += e.value * x[e.y]
```

- Naive OpenMP Algorithm

```
#pragma omp parallel for  
foreach row r in A  
  y[r.x] = 0  
  foreach non-zero element e in row  
    y[r.x] += e.value * x[e.y]
```

- Distributes the rows of  $A$  evenly across the threads in the parallel region
- The distribution of the non-zero elements may influence the load balance in the parallel application

- Measuring the static OpenMP application

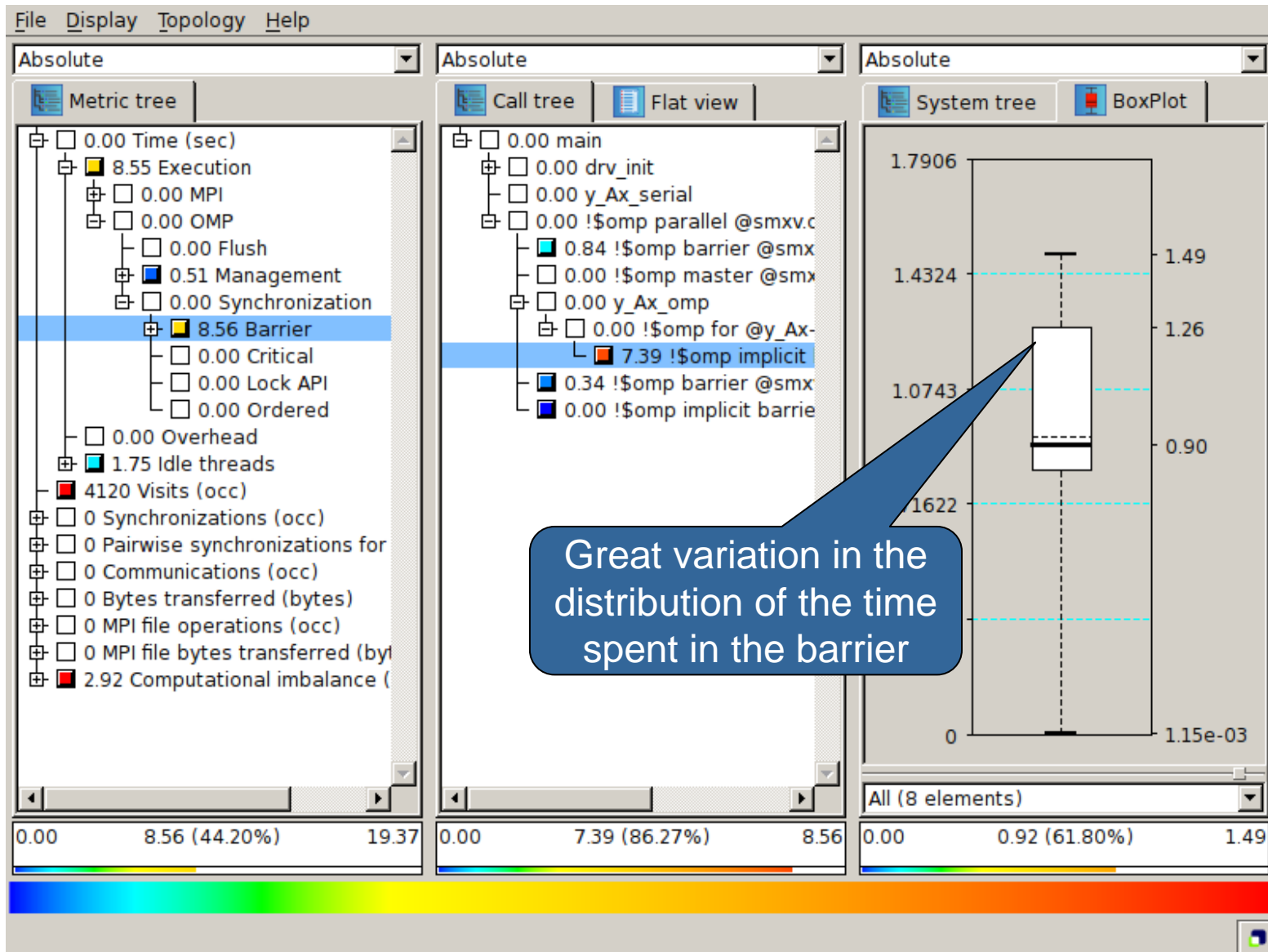
```
% cd ~/Bottlenecks/smxv
% make PREP=scorep
scorep gcc -fopenmp -DLITTLE_ENDIAN \
        -DFUNCTION_INC='"y_Ax-omp.inc.c"' -DFUNCTION=y_Ax_omp \
        -o smxv-omp smxv.c -lm
scorep gcc -fopenmp -DLITTLE_ENDIAN \
        -DFUNCTION_INC='"y_Ax-omp-dynamic.inc.c"' \
        -DFUNCTION=y_Ax_omp_dynamic -o smxv-omp-dynamic smxv.c -lm
% OMP_NUM_THREADS=8 scan -t ./smxv-omp yax_large.bin
```

- Two metrics which indicate load imbalances:
  - Time spent in OpenMP barriers
  - Computational imbalance
  
- Open prepared measurement on the LiveDVD with Cube

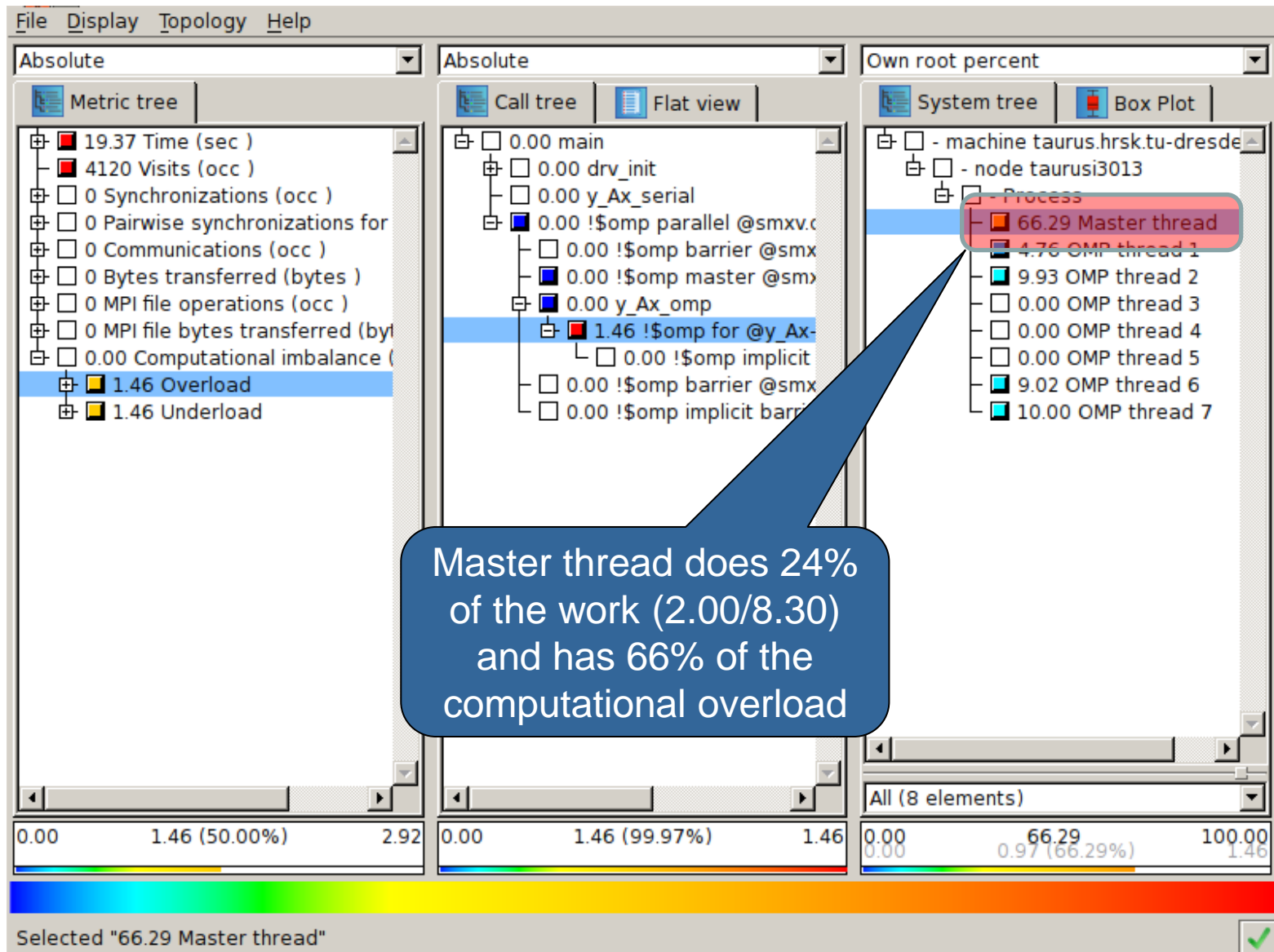
```
% cube ~/Bottlenecks/smxv/scorep_smxv-omp_large/trace.cubex
```

```
[CUBE GUI showing trace analysis report]
```

# Case I: Time spent in OpenMP barriers



# Case I: Computational imbalance



- Improved OpenMP Algorithm

```
#pragma omp parallel for schedule(dynamic,1000)
foreach row r in A
  y[r.x] = 0
  foreach non-zero element e in row
    y[r.x] += e.value * x[e.y]
```

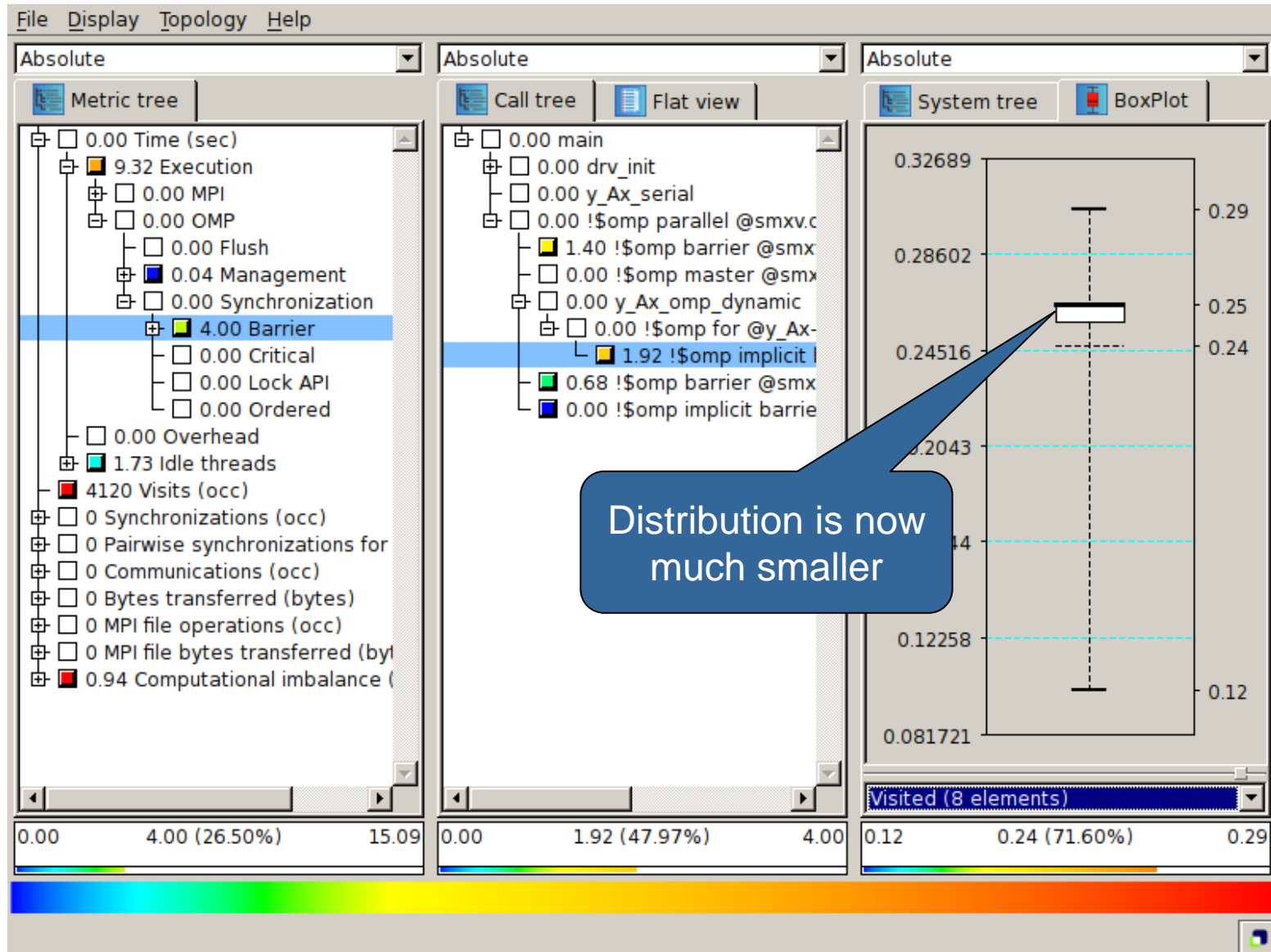
- Distributes the rows of  $A$  *dynamically* across the threads in the parallel region



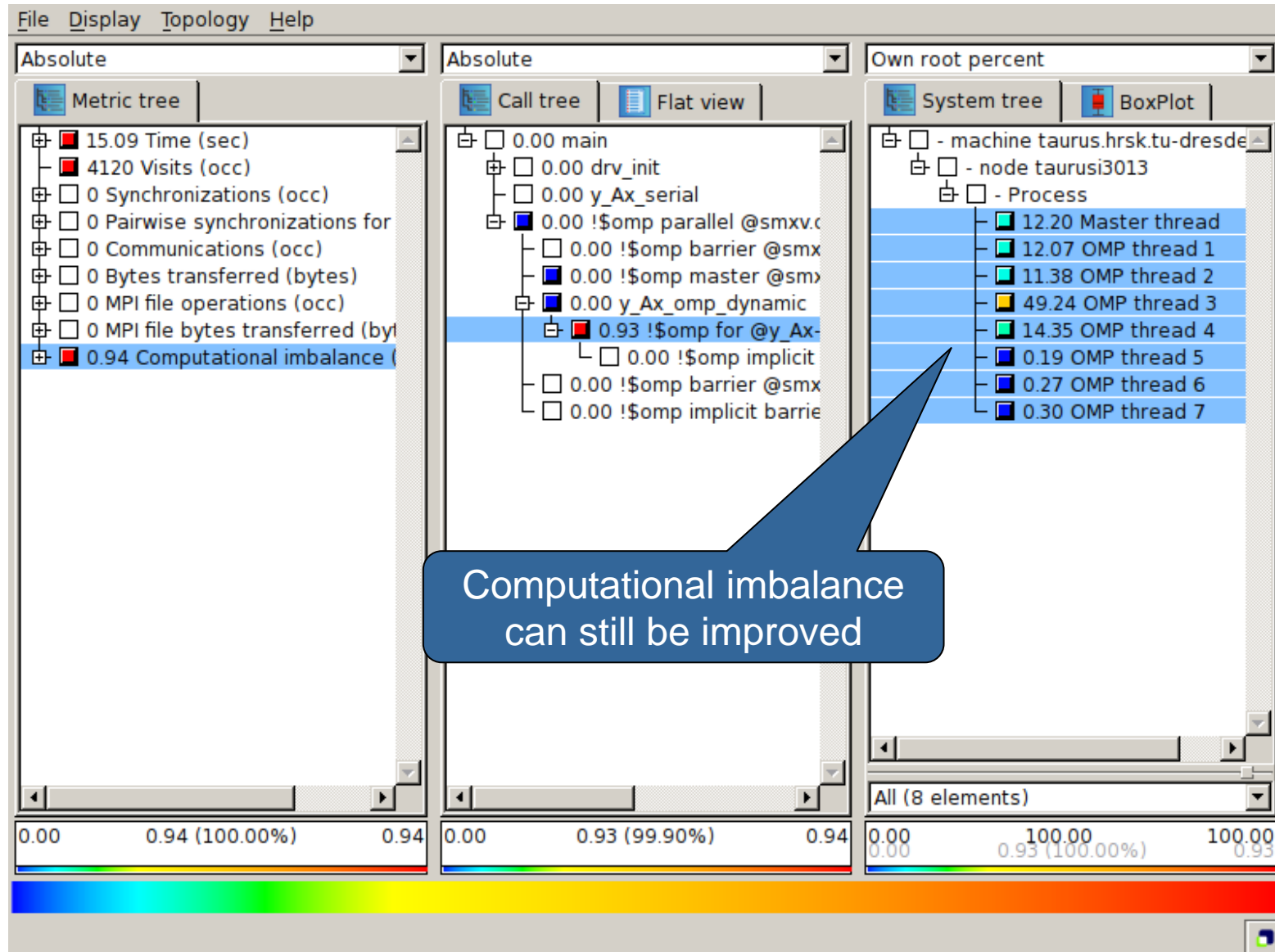
- Two metrics which indicate load imbalances
  - Time spent in OpenMP barriers
  - Computational imbalance
  
- Open prepared measurement on the LiveDVD with Cube

```
% cube ~/Bottlenecks/smxv/scorep_smxv-omp-dynamic_large/trace.cubex  
  
[CUBE GUI showing trace analysis report]
```

# Case I: Time spent in OpenMP barriers



# Case I: Computational imbalance

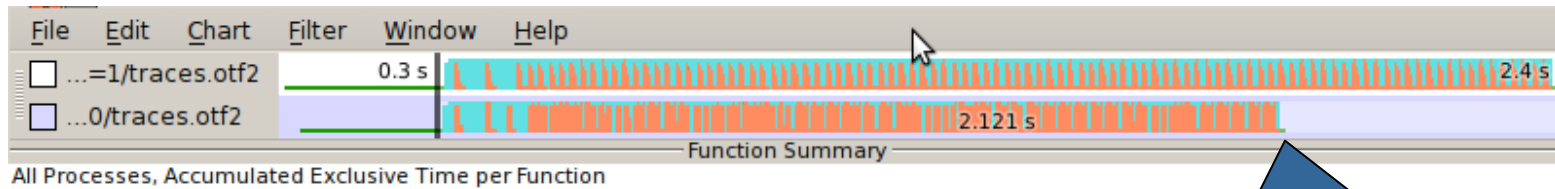


- Open prepared measurement on the LiveDVD with Vampir

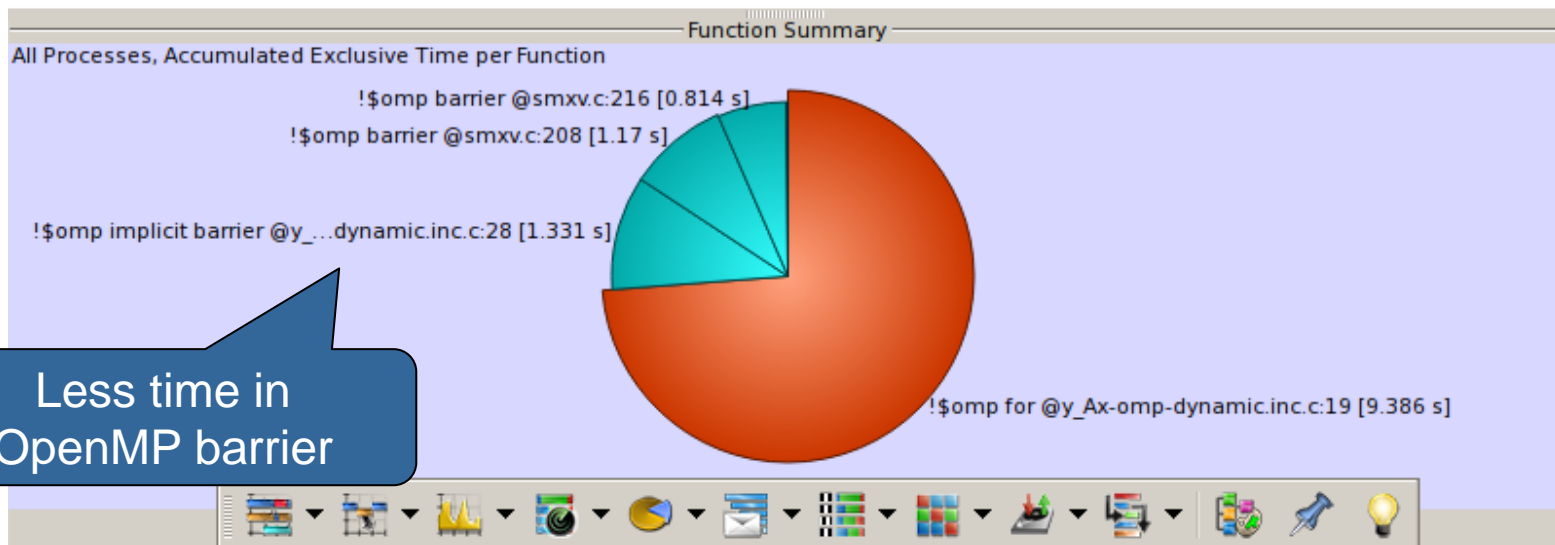
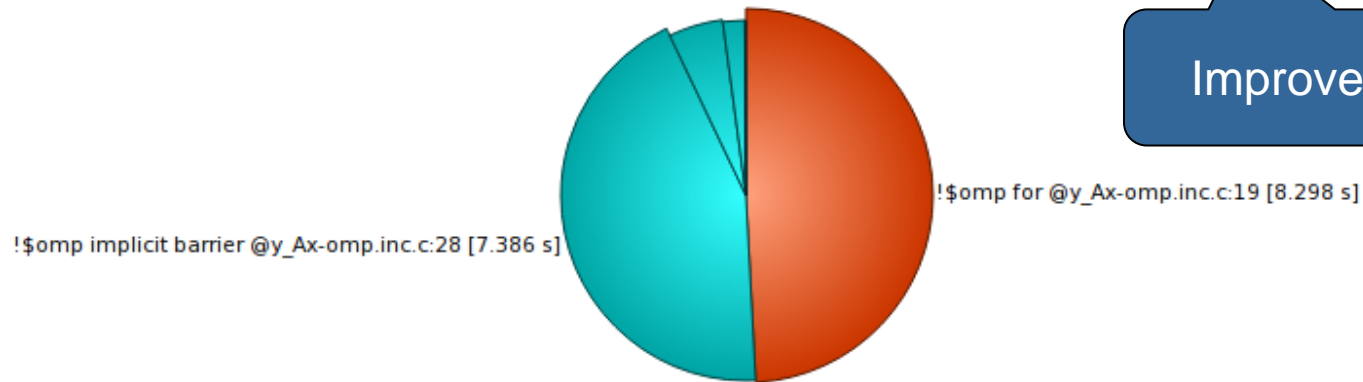
```
% vampir ~/Bottlenecks/smxv/scorep_smxv-omp_large/traces.otf2 \  
~/Bottlenecks/smxv/scorep_smxv-omp-dynamic_large/traces.otf2
```

[Vampir GUI showing trace]

# Case I: Time spent in OpenMP barriers

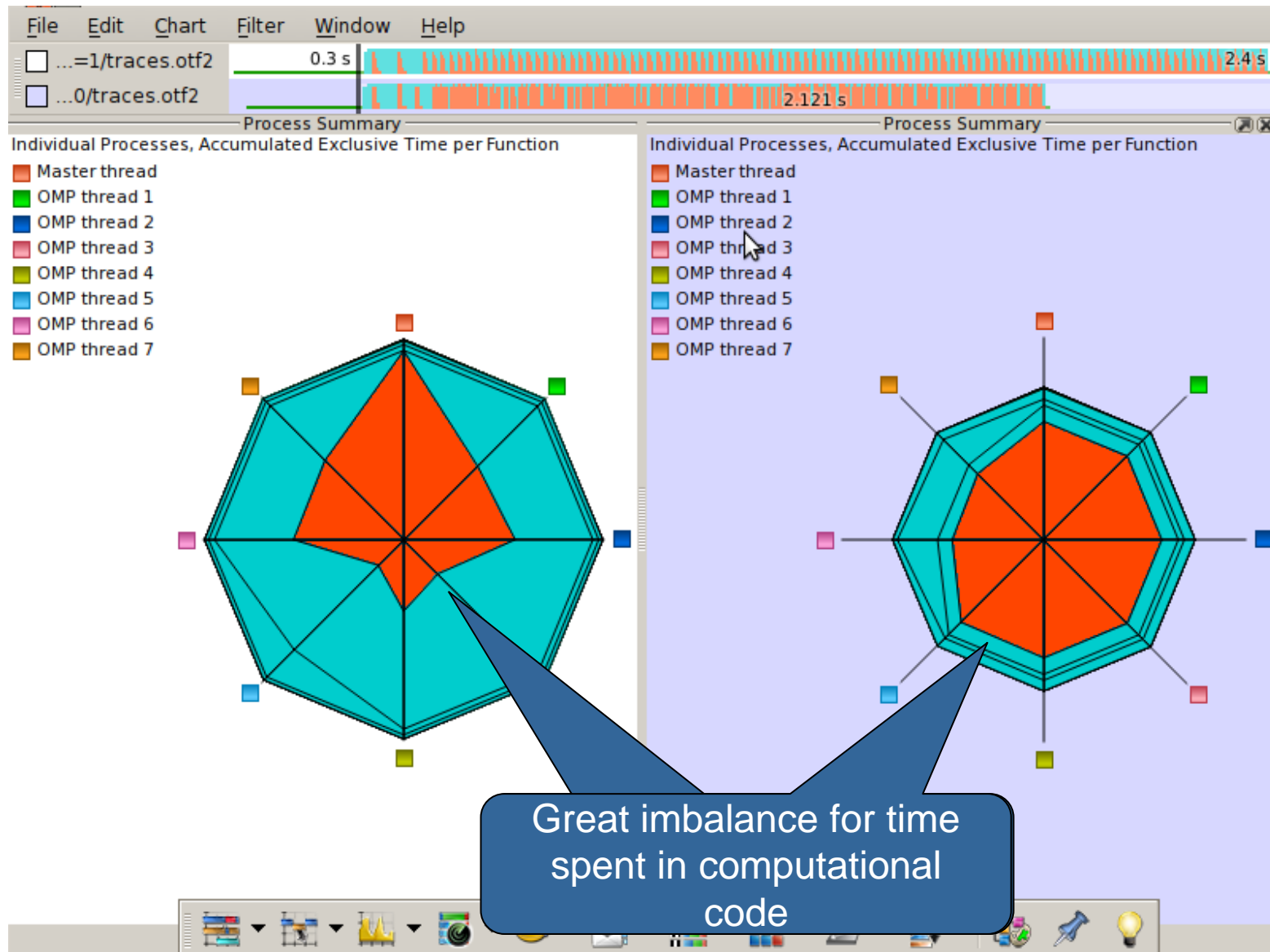


Improved runtime



Less time in OpenMP barrier

# Case I: Computational imbalance



- **Case I:**
  - Load imbalances in OpenMP codes
  
- **Case II:**
  - **Communication and computation overlapping in MPI codes**

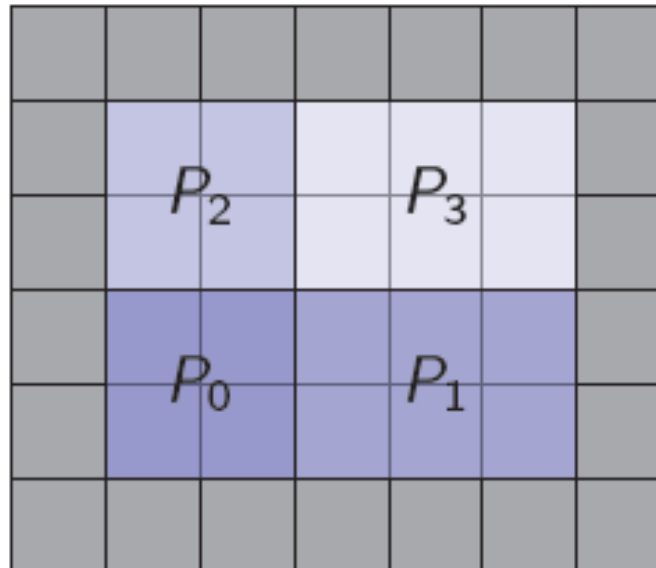
- Calculating the heat conduction at each time step
- Discretized formula for space  $dx, dy$  and time  $dt$

$$\theta_{i,j}^{t+1} = \theta_{i,j}^t + \left( \frac{\theta_{i+1,j}^t - 2\theta_{i,j}^t + 2\theta_{i-1,j}^t}{dx^2} + \frac{\theta_{i,j+1}^t - 2\theta_{i,j}^t + 2\theta_{i,j-1}^t}{dy^2} \right) \cdot k \cdot dt$$

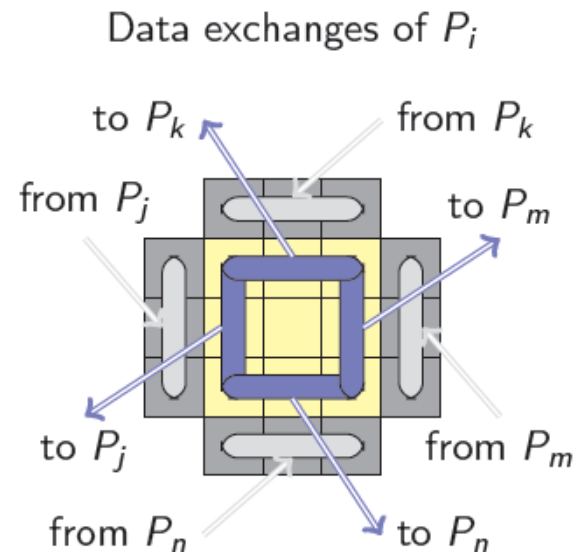
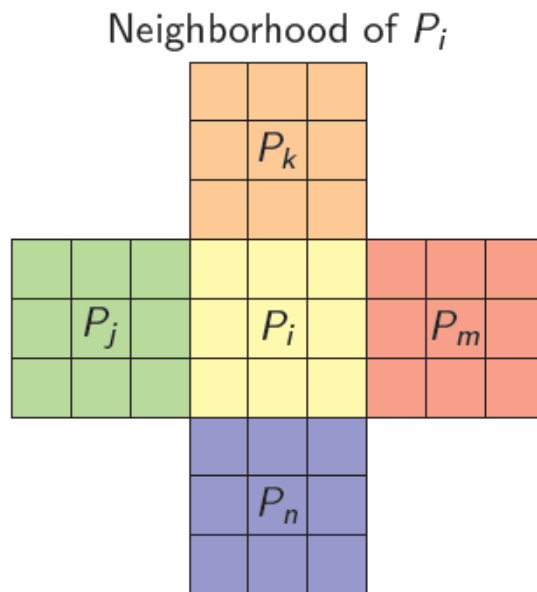




- Application uses MPI for boundary exchange
- Simulation grid is distributed across MPI ranks



- Ranks need to exchange boundaries before next iteration step



- MPI algorithm

```
foreach step in [1:nsteps]
  exchangeBoundaries
  computeHeatConduction
```

- Building and measuring the heat conduction application

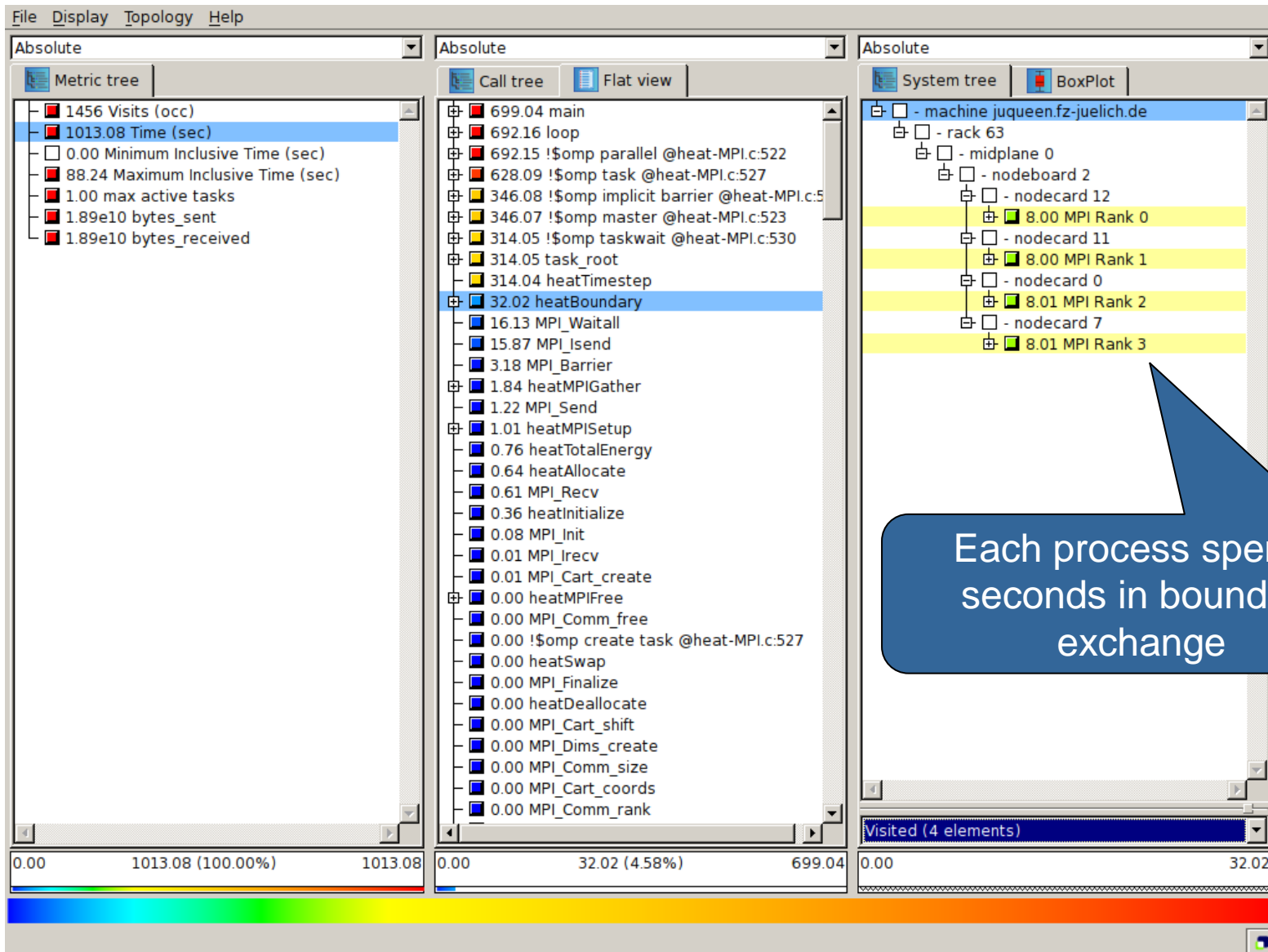
```
% cd ~/Bottlenecks/heat
% make PREP='scorep --user'
  [... make output ...]
% scan mpirun -np 16 ./heat-MPI 3072 32
```

- Open prepared measurement on the LiveDVD with Cube

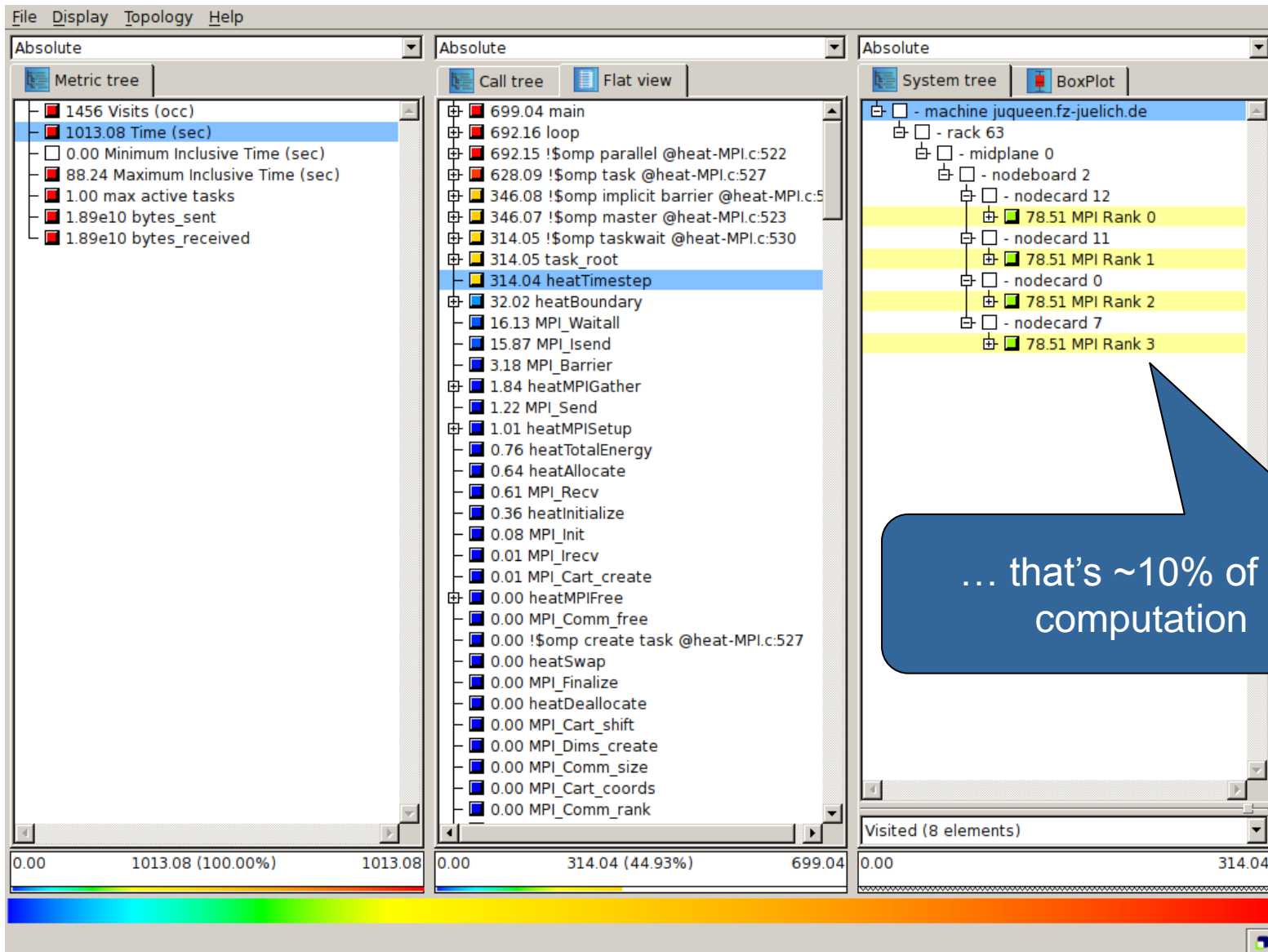
```
% cube ~/Bottlenecks/heat/scorep_heat-MPI_small/profile.cubex

[CUBE GUI showing trace analysis report]
```

# Case II: Time spent in Boundary Exchange

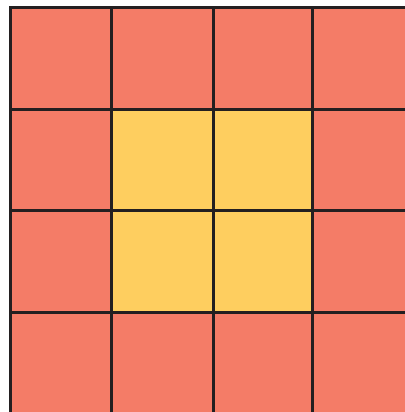


# Case II: Time spent in Boundary Exchange

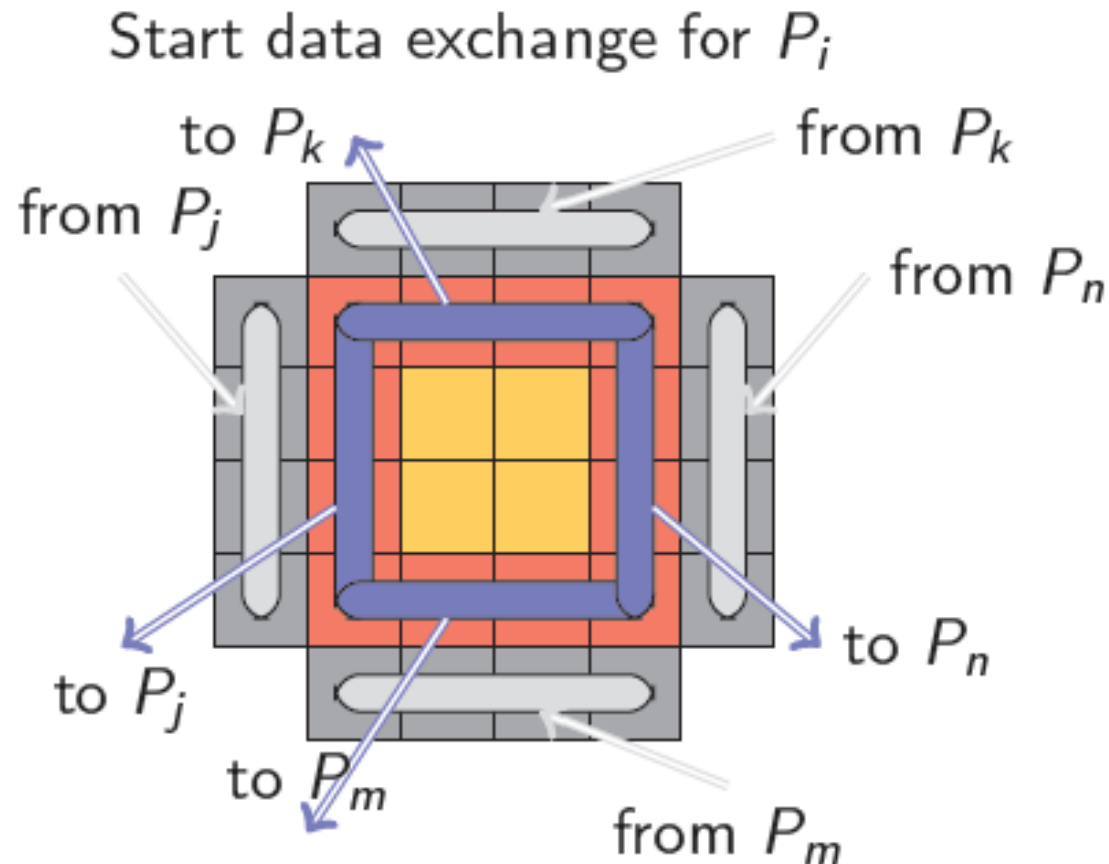


- Step 1: Compute heat in the area which is communicated to your neighbors

Compute heat conduction  
in the boundaries of  $P_i$

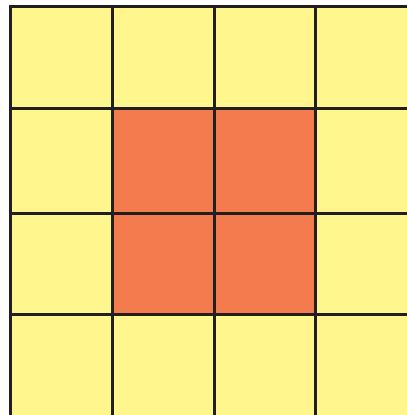


- Step 2: Start communicating boundaries with your neighbors



- Step 3: Compute heat in the interior area

Compute heat conduction  
in the interior of  $P_i$





- Improved MPI algorithm

```
foreach step in [1:nsteps]
  computeHeatConductionInBoundaries
  startBoundaryExchange
  computeHeatConductionInInterior
  waitForCompletionOfBoundaryExchange
```

- Note: As not all MPI implementations support overlapping, it is here done with the help of OpenMP tasks.
- Measuring the improved heat conduction application

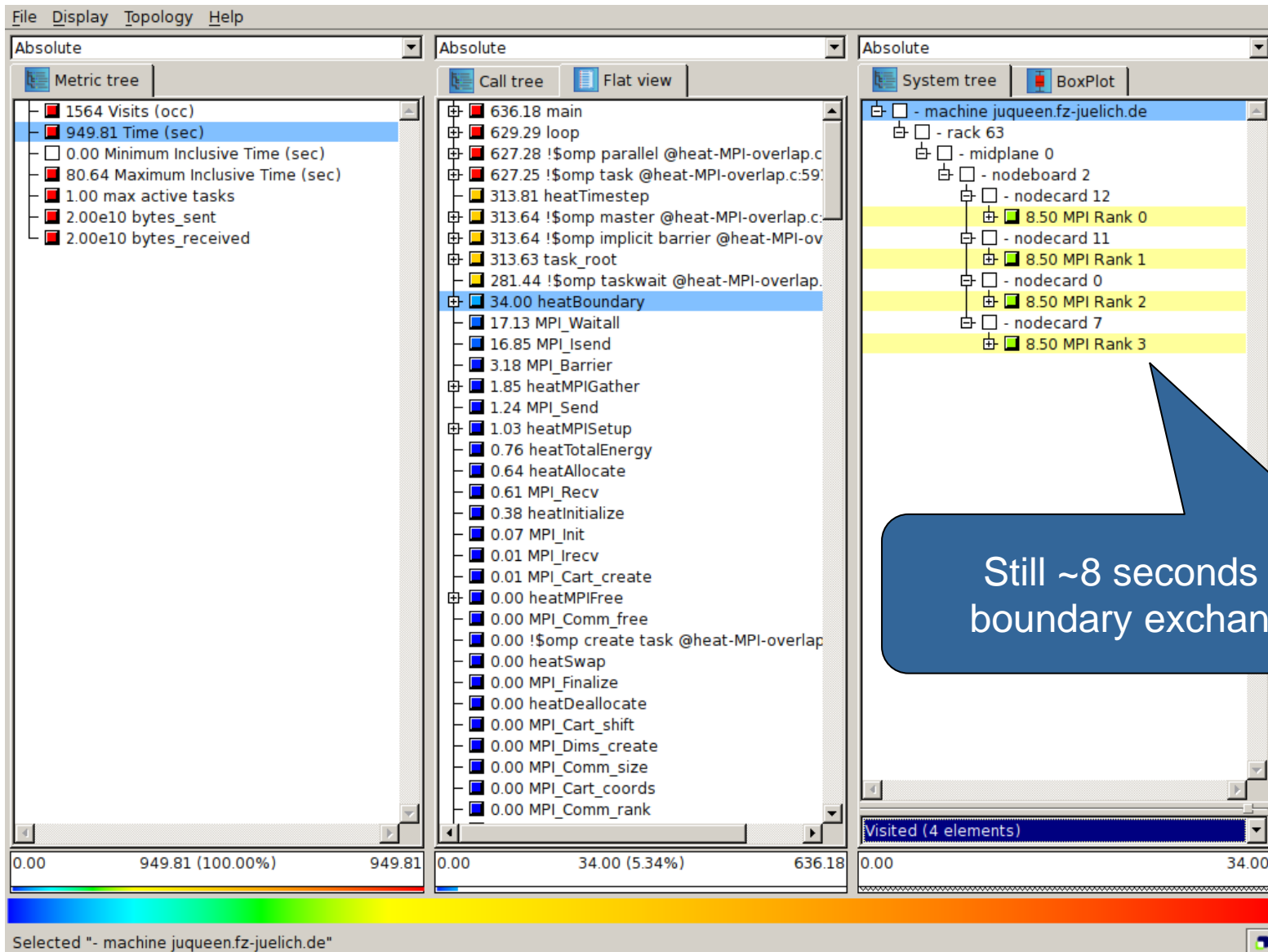
```
% scan mpirun -np 16 ./heat-MPI-overlap 3072 32
```

- Open prepared measurement on the LiveDVD with Cube

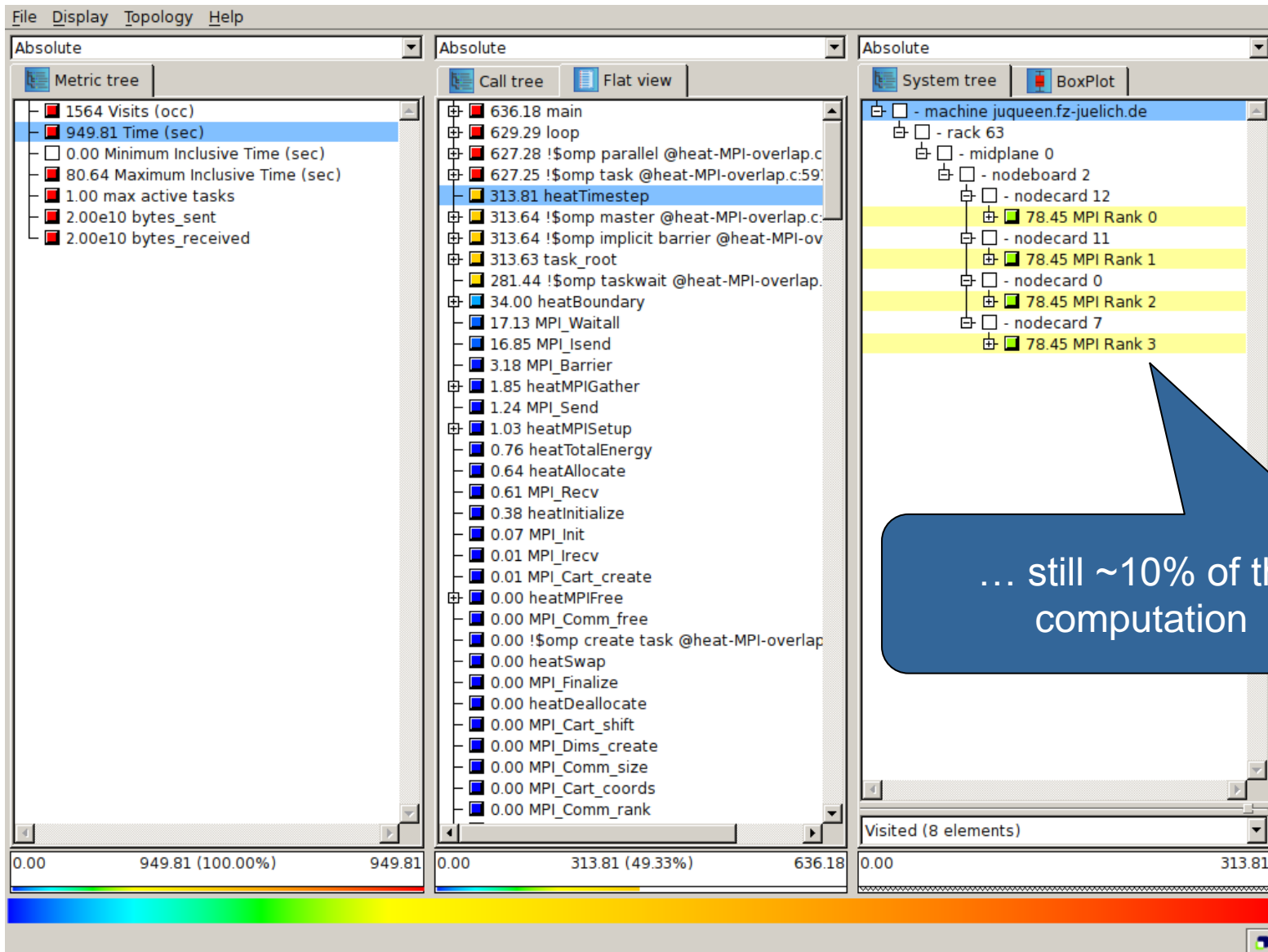
```
% cube ~/Bottlenecks/heat/scorep_heat-MPI-overlap_small/profile.cubex

[CUBE GUI showing trace analysis report]
```

# Case II: Time spent in Boundary Exchange



# Case II: Time spent in Boundary Exchange



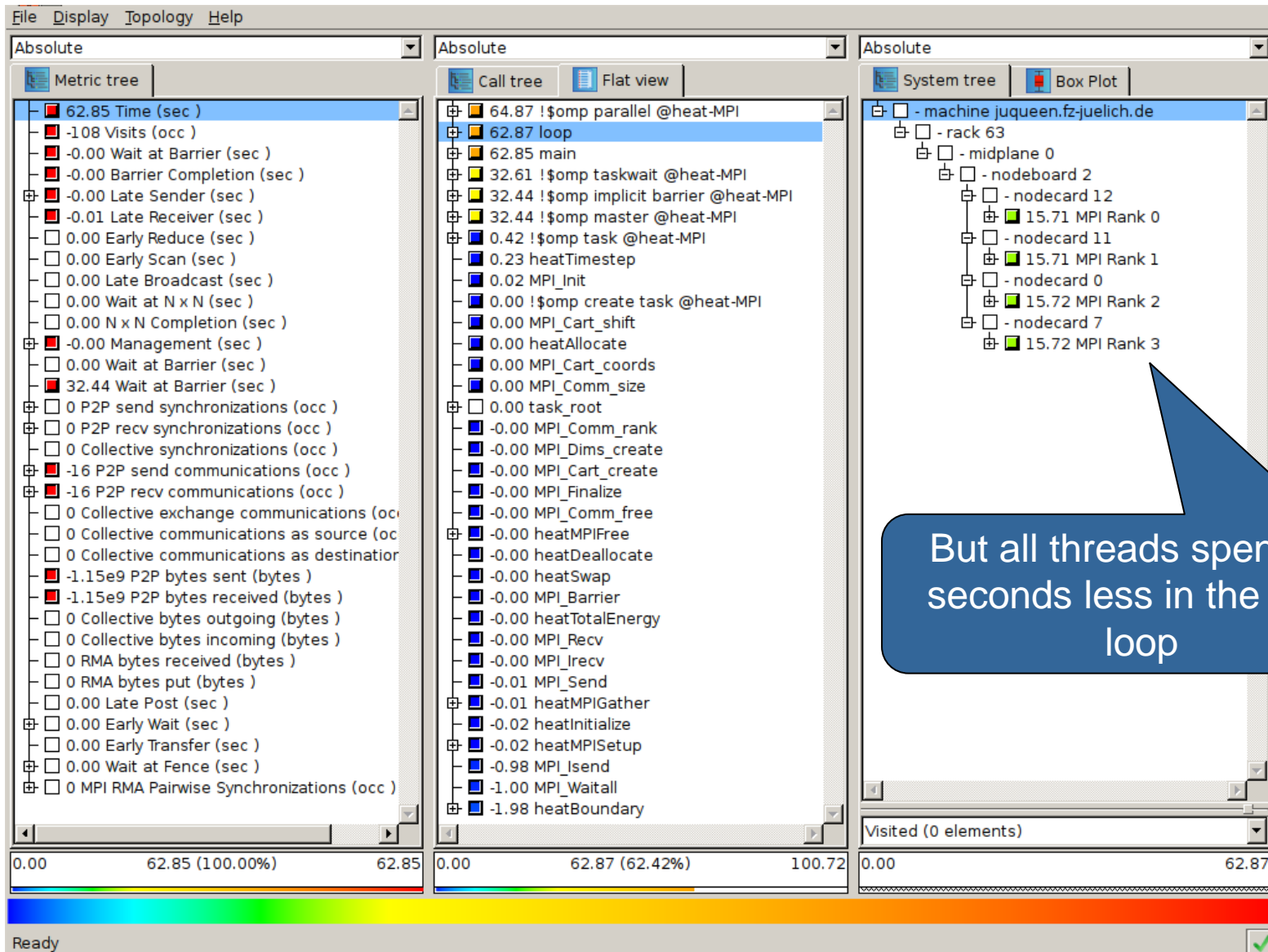
- Calculate differences between profiles

```
% cube_diff ~/Bottlenecks/heat/scorep_heat-MPI_small/profile.cubex \  
            ~/Bottlenecks/heat/scorep_heat-MPI-overlap_small/profile.cubex
```

- Open prepared profile diff on the LiveDVD with Cube

```
% cube ~/Bottlenecks/heat/diff.cubex  
  
[CUBE GUI showing trace analysis report]
```

# Case II: Profile Comparison

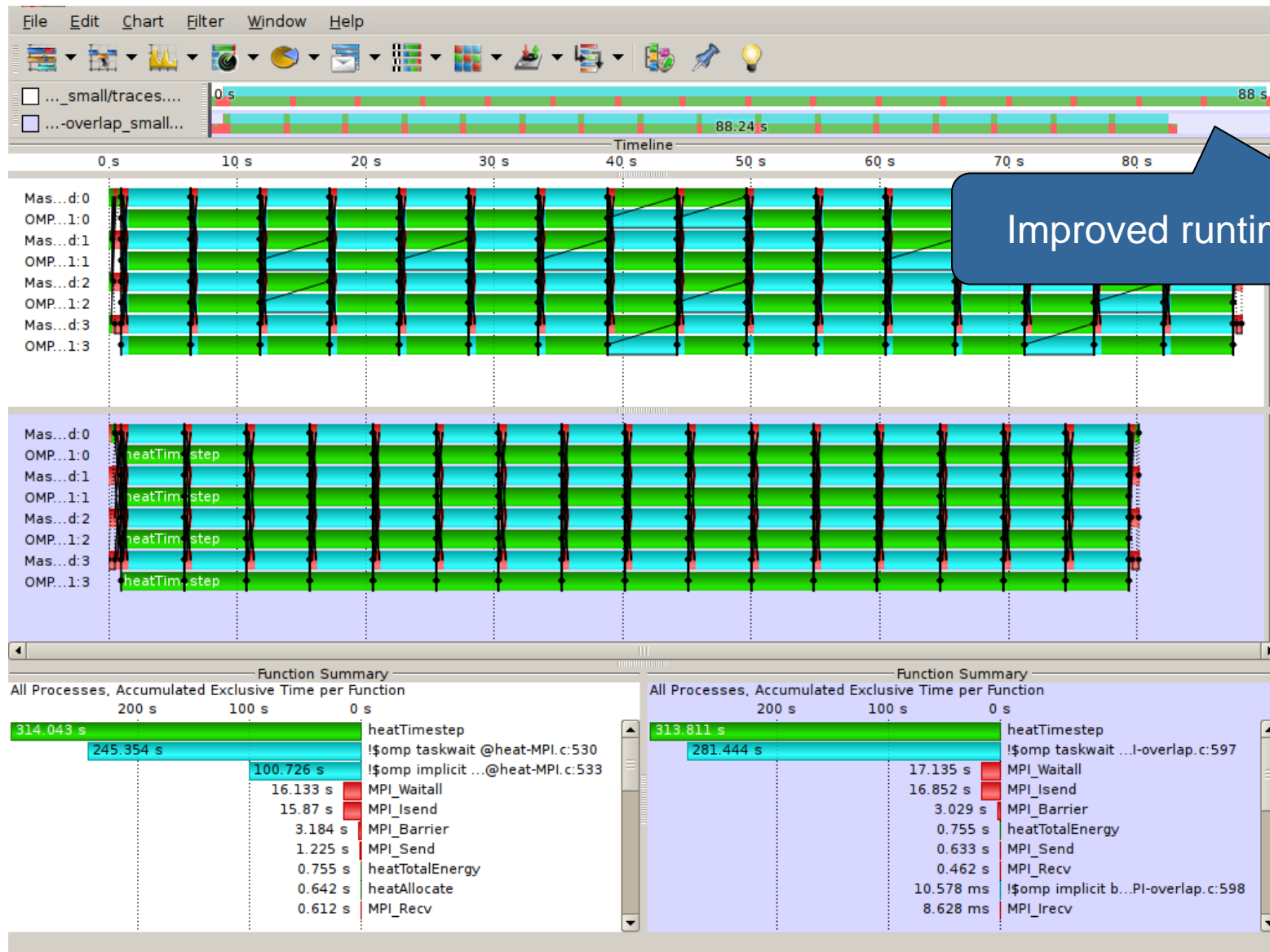


- Open prepared measurement on the LiveDVD with Vampir

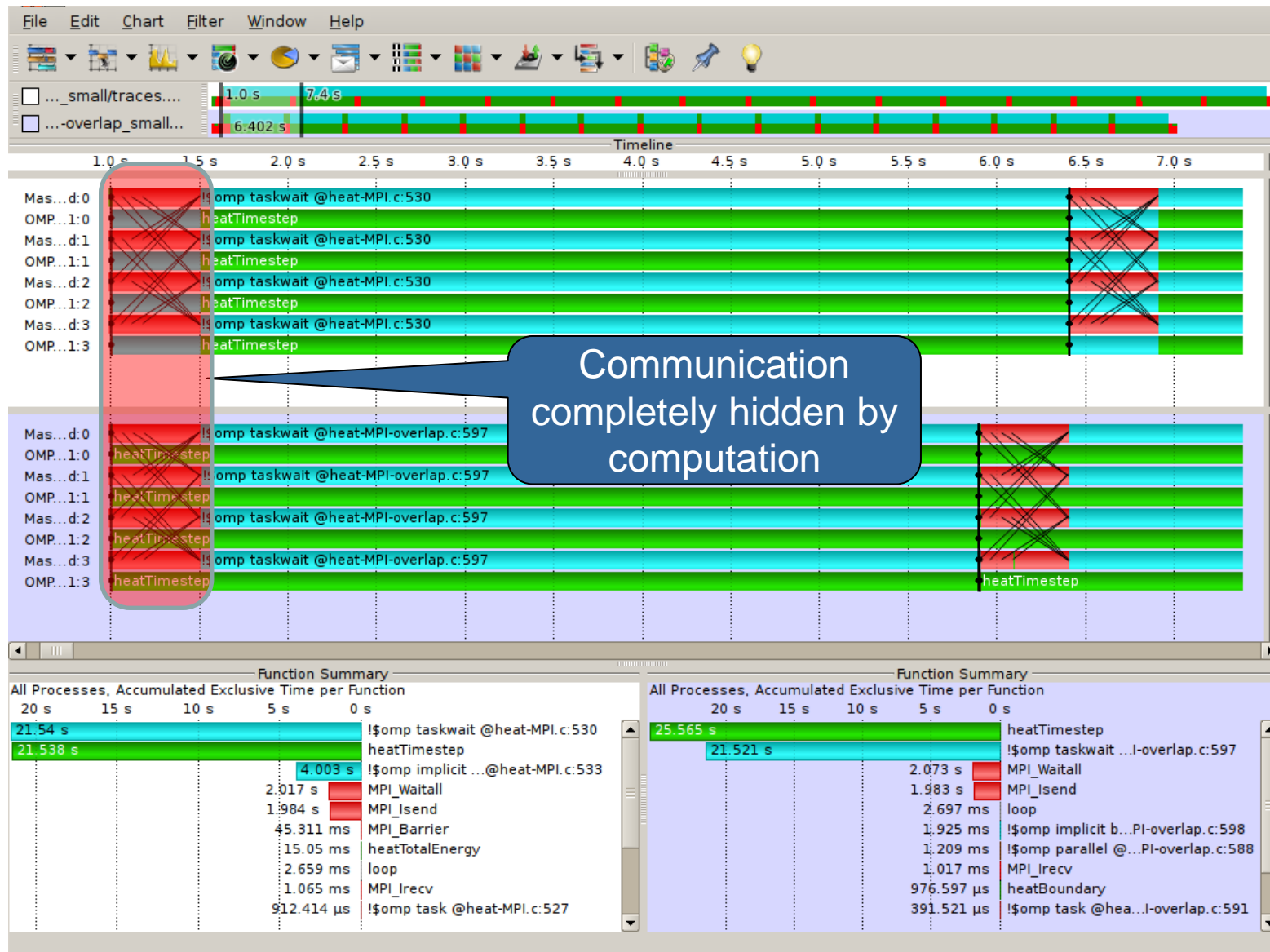
```
% vampir ~/Bottlenecks/heat/scorep_heat-MPI_small/traces.otf2 \  
~/Bottlenecks/heat/scorep_heat-MPI-overlap_small/traces.otf2
```

[Vampir GUI showing trace]

# Case II: Trace Comparison



# Case II: Trace Comparison





- Thanks to Dirk Schmidl, RWTH Aachen, for providing the sparse matrix vector multiplication code

# VI-HPS



## Review

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- You've been introduced to a variety of tools
- with hints to apply and use the tools effectively
  - Tools provide complementary capabilities
    - computational kernel & processor analyses
    - communication/synchronization analyses
    - load-balance, scheduling, scaling, ...
  - Tools are designed with various trade-offs
    - general-purpose versus specialized
    - platform-specific versus agnostic
    - simple/basic versus complex/powerful

- Which tools you use and when you use them likely to depend on situation
  - which are available on (or for) your computer system
  - which support your programming paradigms and languages
  - which you are familiar (comfortable) with using
  - which type of issue you suspect
  - which question you want to have answered
- Being aware of (potentially) available tools and their capabilities can help finding the most appropriate tools

- First ensure that the parallel application runs correctly
  - no-one will care how quickly you can get invalid answers or produce a directory full of corefiles
  - parallel debuggers help isolate known problems
  - correctness checking tools can help identify other issues
  - (that might not cause problems right now, but will eventually)
    - e.g., race conditions, invalid/non-compliant usage
- Generally valuable to start with an overview of execution performance
  - fraction of time spent in computation vs comm/synch vs I/O
  - which sections of the application/library code are most costly
- and how it changes with scale or different configurations
  - processes vs threads, mappings, bindings

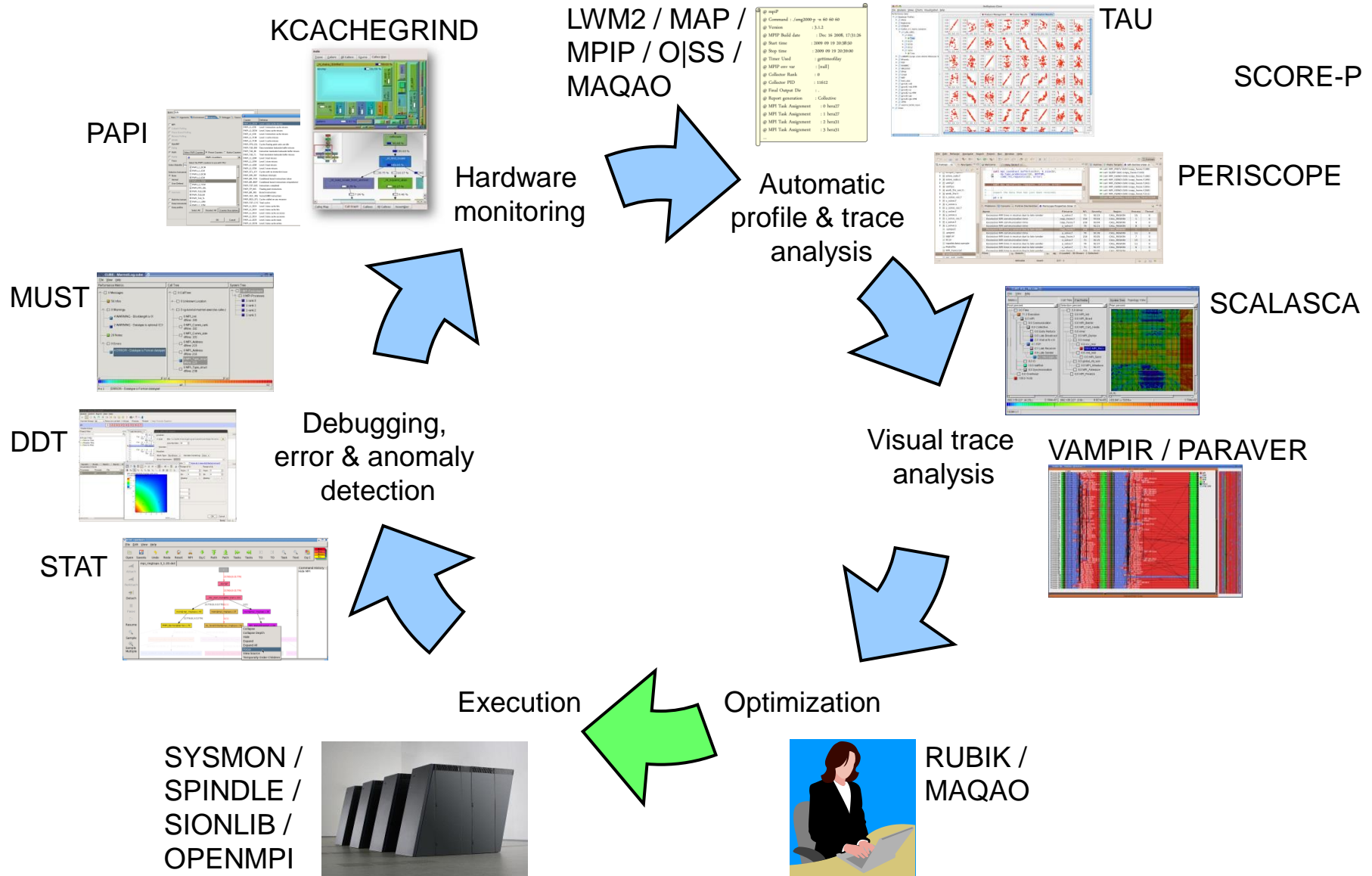
- Communication/synchronization issues generally apply to every computer system (to different extents) and typically grow with the number of processes/threads
  - *Weak scaling*: fixed computation per thread, and perhaps fixed localities, but increasingly distributed
  - *Strong scaling*: constant total computation, increasingly divided amongst threads, while communication grows
  - Collective communication (particularly of type “all-to-all”) result in increasing data movement
  - Synchronizations of larger groups are increasingly costly
  - Load-balancing becomes increasingly challenging, and imbalances increasingly expensive
    - generally manifests as waiting time at following collective ops

- Waiting times are difficult to determine in basic profiles
  - Part of the time each process/thread spends in communication & synchronization operations may be wasted waiting time
  - Need to correlate event times between processes/threads
    - *Periscope* uses augmented messages to transfer timestamps and additional on-line analysis processes
    - Post-mortem event trace analysis avoids interference and provides a complete history
    - *Scalasca* automates trace analysis and ensures waiting times are completely quantified
    - *Vampir* allows interactive exploration and detailed examination of reasons for inefficiencies

Effective computation within processors/cores is also vital

- Optimized libraries may already be available
- Optimizing compilers can also do a lot
  - provided the code is clearly written and not too complex
  - appropriate directives and other hints can also help
- Processor hardware counters can also provide insight
  - although hardware-specific interpretation required
- Tools available from processor and system vendors help navigate and interpret processor-specific performance issues





- **Score-P**
  - community-developed instrumenter & measurement libraries for parallel profiling and event tracing
- **CUBE & ParaProf/PerfExplorer**
  - interactive parallel profile analyses
- **Scalasca**
  - automated event-trace analysis
- **Vampir**
  - interactive event-trace visualizations and analyses
- **TAU/PDT**
  - comprehensive performance system

- Website
  - Introductory information about the VI-HPS portfolio of tools for high-productivity parallel application development
    - VI-HPS Tools Guide
    - links to individual tools sites for details and download
  - Training material
    - tutorial slides
    - latest ISO image of VI-HPS Linux DVD with productivity tools
    - user guides and reference manuals for tools
  - News of upcoming events
    - tutorials and workshops
    - mailing-list sign-up for announcements

<http://www.vi-hps.org>