

ISC'18 Tutorial: Hands-on Practical Hybrid Parallel Application Performance Engineering

Christian Feld
Jülich Supercomputing Centre

Markus Geimer
Jülich Supercomputing Centre

Sameer Shende
University of Oregon

Ronny Tschüter
TU Dresden

Agenda (morning)

Time	Topic	Presenter
09:00	Introduction to VI-HPS & parallel performance engineering	Geimer/Shende
09:45	Setup for hands-on exercises with Live-ISO/OVA & Stampede2	all
10:00	Instrumentation & measurement of applications with Score-P	Feld/Tschüter
10:30	Exploration & visualization of call-path profiles with CUBE	Geimer
11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:30	Configuration & customization of Score-P measurements	Feld/Tschüter
12:00	Examination & visualization of profiles with TAU	Shende
12:45	Specialized Score-P measurements and analyses	Feld
13:00	<i>Lunch break</i>	

Agenda (afternoon)

Time	Topic	Presenter
14:00	Automated analysis of traces for inefficiencies with Scalasca	Geimer
14:45	Interactive visualization and time-interval statistics with Vampir	Tschüter
15:30	Specialized Score-P measurements and analyses	Feld
16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
16:30	Performance data management with TAU PerfExplorer	Shende
16:45	Parallel application performance analysis case studies	all
17:45	Review & conclusion	Geimer
18:00	<i>Adjourn</i>	

Virtual Institute – High Productivity Supercomputing

- **Goal:** 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
 - Correctness checking & performance analysis
 - Academic workshops
 - Training workshops
 - Service
 - Support email lists
 - Application engagement

HELMHOLTZ
RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

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

VI-HPS partners (founders)



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



VI-HPS partners (cont.)



Allinea Software Ltd.

- Now part of ARM



Barcelona Supercomputing Center

- Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



Lawrence Livermore National Lab.

- Center for Applied Scientific Computing



Leibniz Supercomputing Centre



Technical University of Darmstadt

- Laboratory for Parallel Programming



VI-HPS partners (cont.)



Technical University of Munich

- Chair for Computer Architecture



University of Oregon

- Performance Research Laboratory



University of Stuttgart

- HPC Centre



University of Versailles St-Quentin

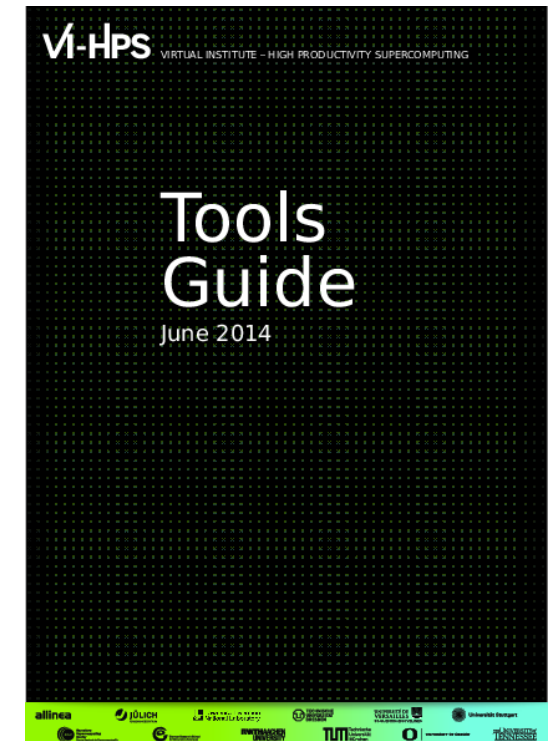
- LRC ITACA



Productivity tools

- **MUST / ARCHER**
 - MPI & OpenMP usage correctness checking
- **PAPI**
 - Interfacing to hardware performance counters
- **Periscope Tuning Framework**
 - Automatic analysis and tuning
- **Scalasca**
 - Large-scale parallel performance analysis
- **TAU**
 - Integrated parallel performance system
- **Vampir**
 - Interactive graphical trace visualization & analysis
- **Score-P**
 - Community-developed instrumentation & measurement infrastructure

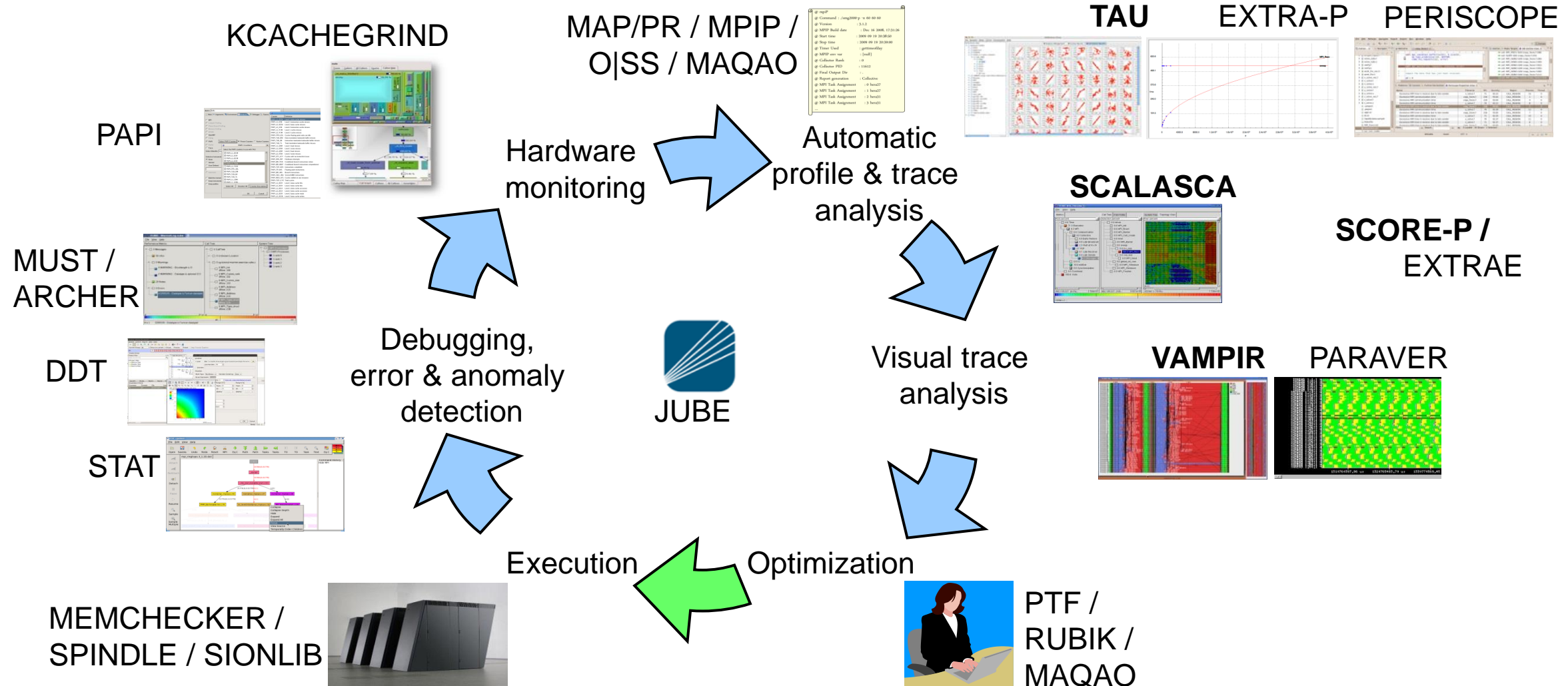
For a brief overview of tools consult the VI-HPS Tools Guide:



Productivity tools (cont.)

- [DDT/MAP/PR](#): Parallel debugging, profiling & performance reports
- [Extra-P](#): Automated performance modelling
- [JUBE](#): Automatic workflow execution for benchmarking, testing & production
- [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/Extrae](#): Event tracing and graphical trace visualization & analysis
- [Rubik](#): Process mapping generation & optimization [BG only]
- [SIONlib/Spindle](#): Optimized native parallel file I/O & shared library loading
- [STAT](#): Stack trace analysis tools

Technologies and their integration

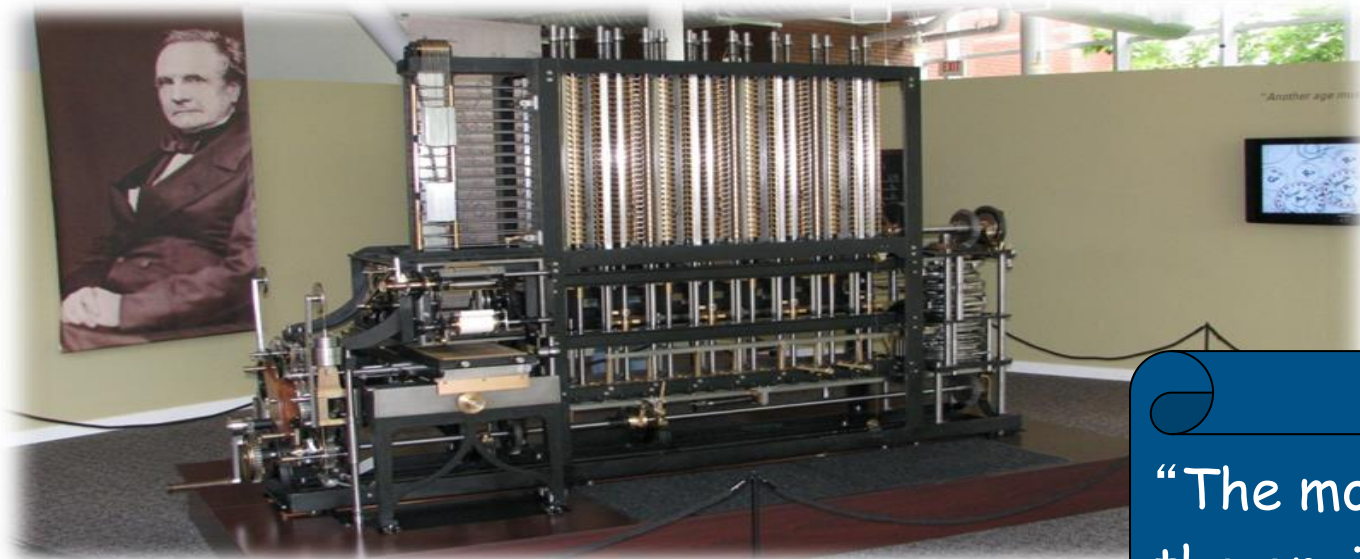


Introduction to Parallel Performance Engineering

Sameer Shende
University of Oregon

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

Performance: an old problem



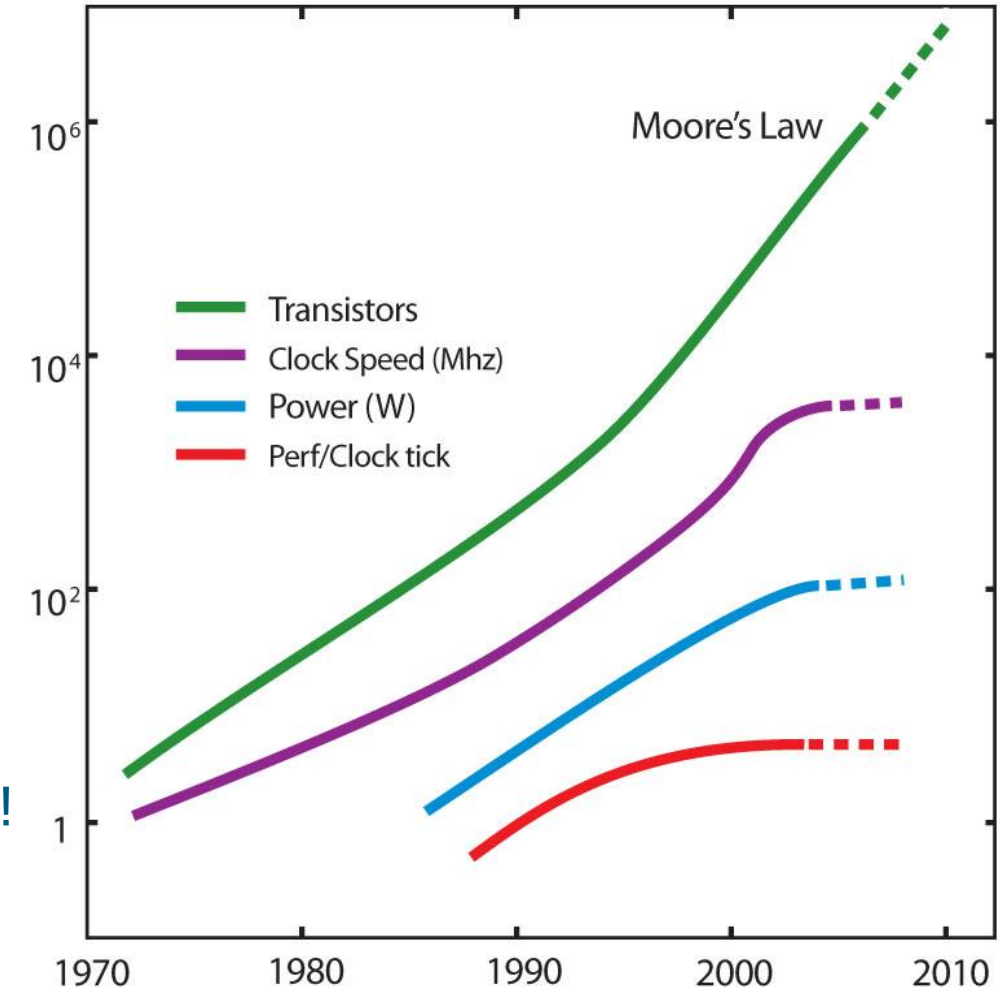
Difference Engine

“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

Today: the “free lunch” is over

- 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!



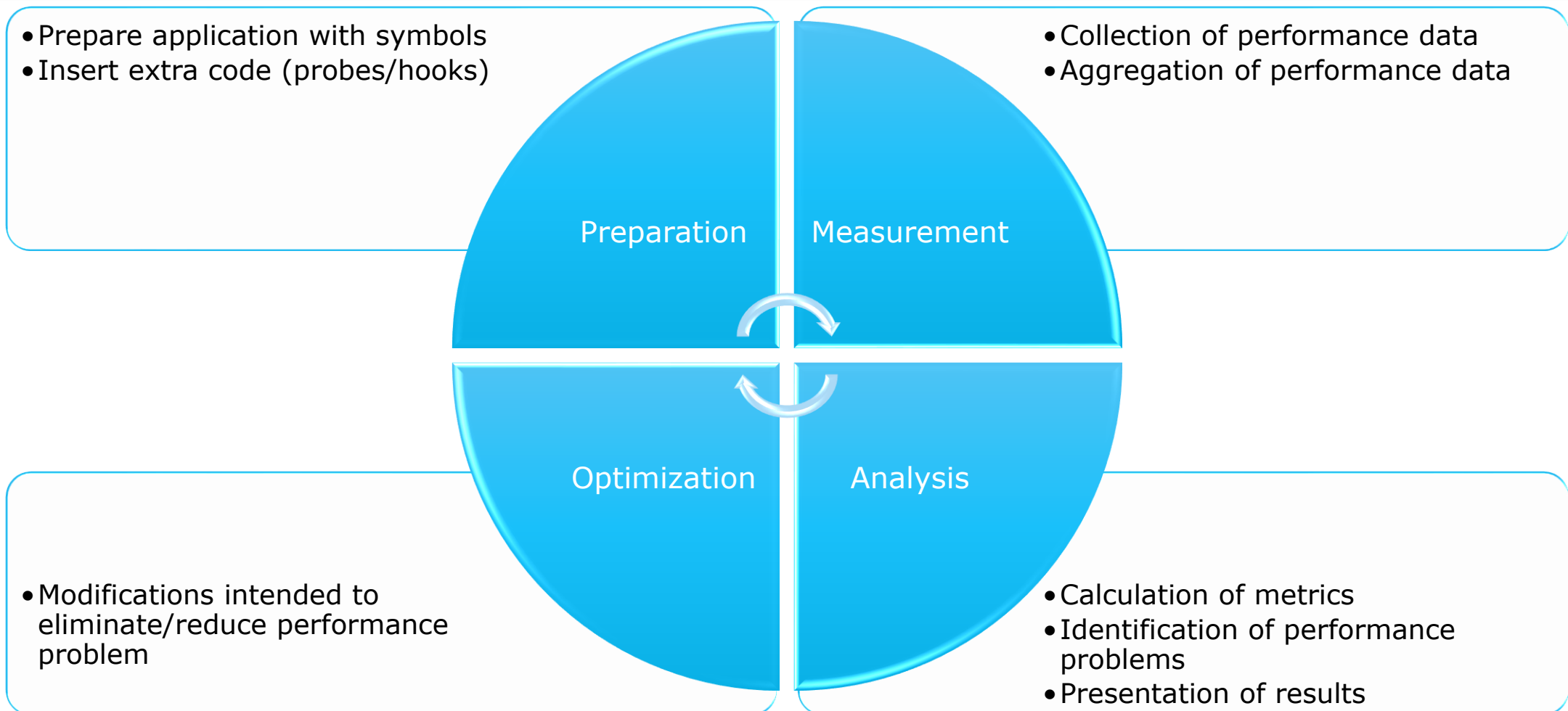
Performance factors of parallel applications

- “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

Tuning basics

- Successful engineering is a combination of
 - Careful setting of various tuning parameters
 - 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!

Performance engineering workflow



The 80/20 rule

- 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.”

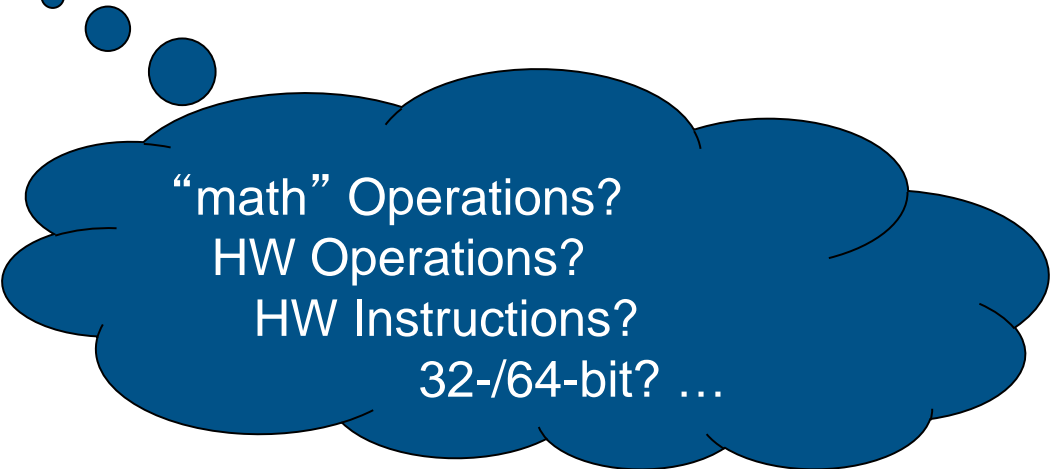
Donald E. Knuth

Metrics of performance

- 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

Example metrics

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



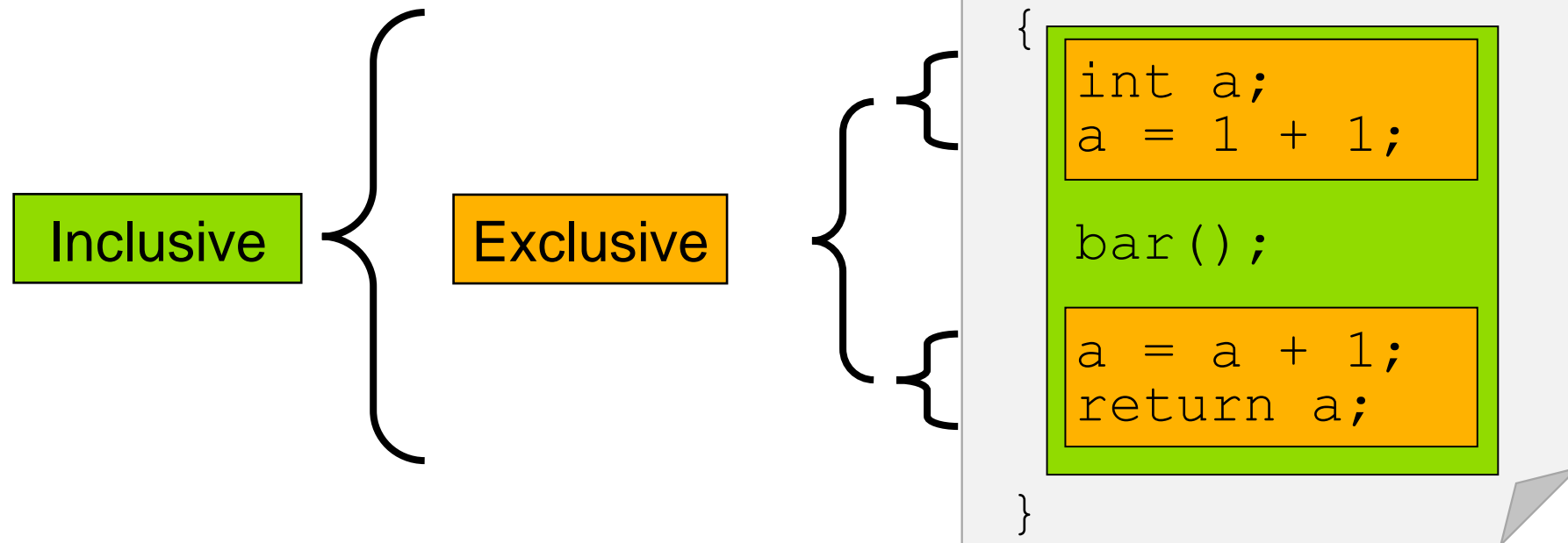
“math” Operations?
HW Operations?
HW Instructions?
32-/64-bit? ...

Execution time

- 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 vs. Exclusive values

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



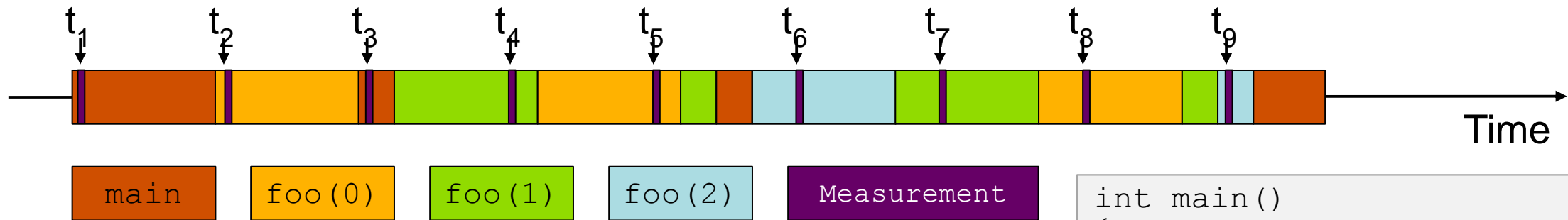
Classification of measurement techniques

- **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

Sampling



- 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

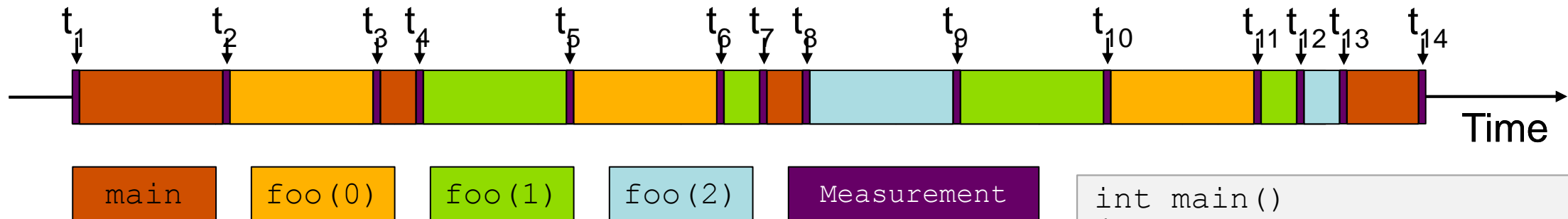
```
int main()
{
    int i;

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

    return 0;
}

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

Instrumentation



- 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

```
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");
}
```


Instrumentation techniques

- **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

Critical issues

- 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*

Classification of measurement techniques

- 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

Profiling / Runtime summarization

- 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*

Types of profiles

- 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

Tracing

- 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

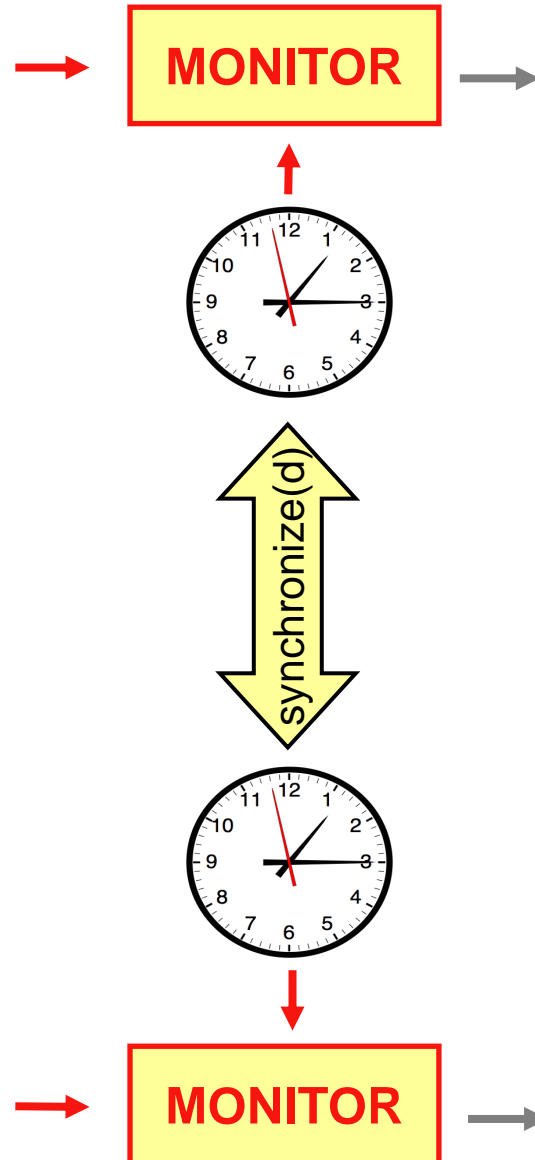
Process A

```
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
...		

(Virtual merge)

Tracing Pros & Cons

- 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

Classification of measurement techniques

- 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**

Online analysis

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

Post-mortem analysis

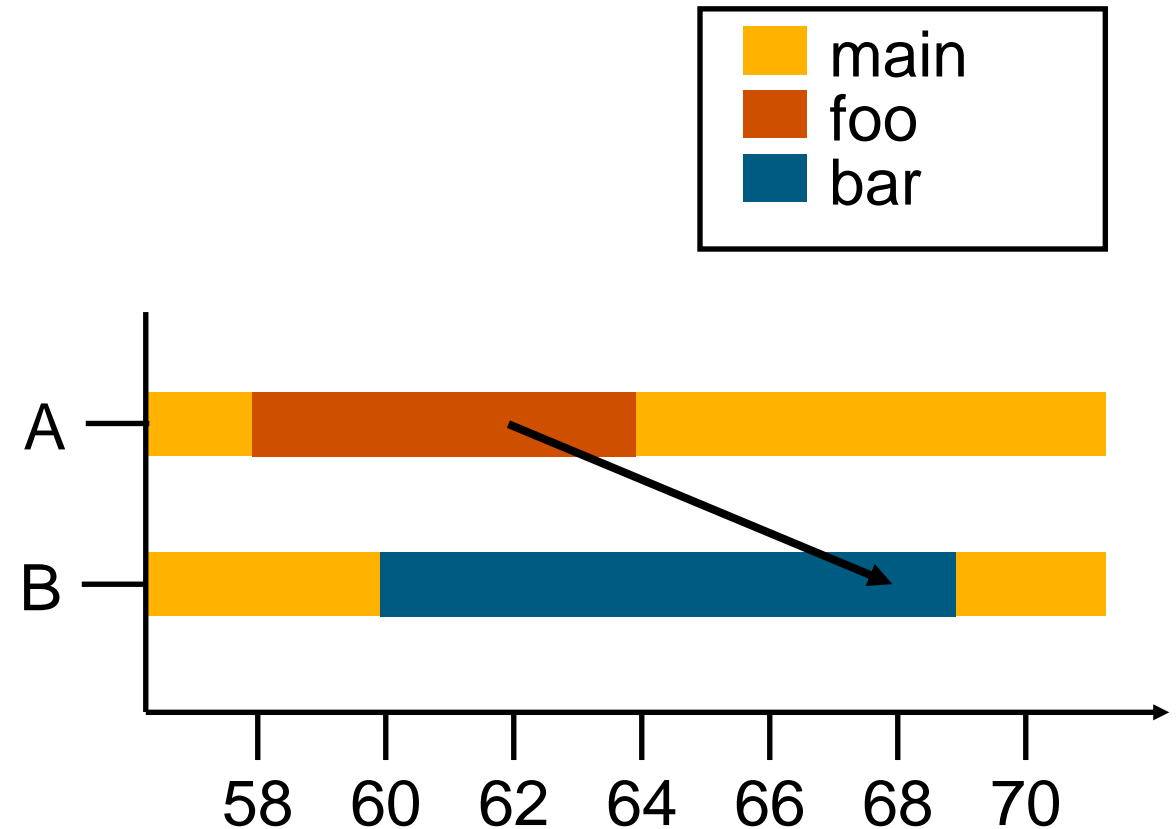
- Performance data is stored at end of measurement run
- Data analysis is performed afterwards
 - Automatic search for bottlenecks
 - Visual trace analysis
 - Calculation of statistics

Example: Time-line visualization

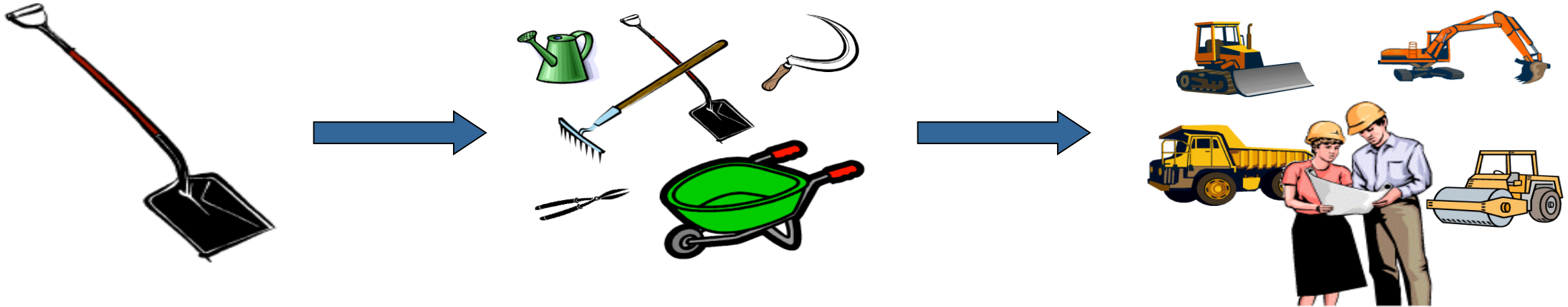
Global trace view

...		
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



No single solution is sufficient!



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, ...

Typical performance analysis procedure

- 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

Hands-on: NPB-MZ-MPI / BT

VI-HPS Team

Tutorial exercise objectives

- Familiarize with usage of VI-HPS tools
 - Complementary tools' capabilities & interoperability
- Prepare to apply tools productively to *your* application(s)
- Exercise is based on a small portable benchmark code
 - Unlikely to have significant optimization opportunities
- Optional (recommended) exercise extensions
 - Analyze performance of alternative configurations
 - Investigate effectiveness of system-specific compiler/MPI optimizations and/or placement/binding/affinity capabilities
 - Investigate scalability and analyze scalability limiters
 - Compare performance on different HPC platforms
 - ...

Access to Stampede2

```
# Connect to a Stampede2 login node
% ssh -Y userid@stampede2.tacc.utexas.edu
```

```
$HOME
$WORK
$SCRATCH
```

```
/home1/03529/tg828282/Tutorial
(shortcut: ~tg828282/Tutorial)
```

Tutorial materials

- Logging in to Stampede2
- File systems & directories
 - Use \$SCRATCH for the tutorial
 - Fast Lustre file system, ~30 PB
 - No backup
 - Files may be automatically purged 10 days after last modification

- More extensive documentation:
 - <https://portal.tacc.utexas.edu/user-guides/stampede2>

Compiling & job submission

- Development environment: Intel compiler with Intel MPI
 - Use Intel's MPI compiler wrappers
 - `mpiicc`
 - `mpiicpc`
 - `mpiifort`
- Stampede2 uses the SLURM batch system
 - Jobs submitted from tutorial accounts with provided job scripts will automatically be run in a reservation

```
% sbatch jobscript.sbatch  
% squeue -u $USER  
% scancel <jobid>
```

← Submit job

← View job queue

← Cancel job

Local installation

- VI-HPS tools not yet installed system-wide
 - Source provided shell code snippet to add local tool installations to \$PATH
 - Required for each shell session

```
% source ~tg828282/Tutorial/vihps.sh
```

- Copy tutorial sources to your working directory, ideally on a parallel file system (recommended: \$SCRATCH)

```
% cd $SCRATCH  
% tar zxvf ~tg828282/Tutorial/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI.tar.gz  
% cd NPB3.3-MZ-MPI
```

NPB-MZ-MPI suite

- 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

```
% 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 is ready to “make” one or more of the benchmarks and install them into a (tool-specific) “bin” subdirectory

Building an NPB-MZ-MPI benchmark

```
% 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 Stampede2:   *
*      make bt-mz CLASS=C NPROCS=32                         *
*****
```

- Type "make" for instructions

Building an NPB-MZ-MPI benchmark

```
% make bt-mz CLASS=C NPROCS=32
make[1]: Entering directory `BT-MZ'
make[2]: Entering directory `sys'
icc -o setparams setparams.c -lm
make[2]: Leaving directory `sys'
../sys/setparams bt-mz 32 C
make[2]: Entering directory `../BT-MZ'
mpiifort -c -g -O3 -qopenmp          bt.f
          [...]
mpiifort -c -g -O3 -qopenmp          mpi_setup.f
cd ../common; mpiifort -c -g -O3 -qopenmp          print_results.f
cd ../common; mpiifort -c -g -O3 -qopenmp          timers.f
mpiifort -g -O3 -qopenmp -o ../bin/bt-mz_C.32 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
make[2]: Leaving directory `BT-MZ'
Built executable ../bin/bt-mz_C.32
make[1]: Leaving directory `BT-MZ'
```

- Specify the benchmark configuration
 - benchmark name: **bt-mz**, lu-mz, sp-mz
 - the number of MPI processes: **NPROCS=32**
 - the benchmark class (S, W, A, B, C, D, E): **CLASS=C**

Shortcut: `% make suite`

NPB-MZ-MPI / BT (Block Tridiagonal Solver)

- What does it do?
 - Solves a discretized version of the 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
 - Proposed hands-on setup on Stampede2:
 - 2 compute nodes with 1 Intel Xeon Phi 7250 CPU (Knights Landing, KNL) each
 - 32 MPI processes with 4 OpenMP threads each
 - bt-mz_C.32 should run in less than 30 seconds

NPB-MZ-MPI / BT reference execution

```
% cd bin
% cp ../jobscript/stampede2/reference.sbatch .
% less reference.sbatch
% sbatch reference.sbatch
% less mzmplibt.o<job_id>
NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark
Number of zones: 16 x 16
Iterations: 200 dt: 0.000100
Number of active processes: 32
Total number of threads: 128 ( 4.0 threads/process)

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

BT-MZ Benchmark Completed.
Time in seconds = 22.34
```

- Copy jobscript and launch as a hybrid MPI+OpenMP application

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

Tutorial exercise steps

- Edit [config/make.def](#) to adjust build configuration
 - Modify specification of compiler/linker: [MPIF77](#)
 - See next slide for details
- Make clean and build new tool-specific executable

```
% make clean
% make bt-mz CLASS=C NPROCS=32
Built executable ../bin.$(TOOL)/bt-mz_C.32
```

- Change to the directory containing the new executable before running it with the desired tool configuration

```
% cd bin.$(TOOL)
% cp ../jobscript/stampede2/$(TOOL).sbatch .
% sbatch $(TOOL).sbatch
```


NPB-MZ-MPI / BT: config/make.def

```
#           SITE- AND/OR PLATFORM-SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS.
#
#-----
#-----
# Configured for generic MPI with INTEL compiler
#-----
#OPENMP  = -fopenmp      # GCC compiler
OPENMP = -qopenmp        # Intel compiler

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

# Alternative variant to perform instrumentation
#MPIF77 = scorep --user mpiifort

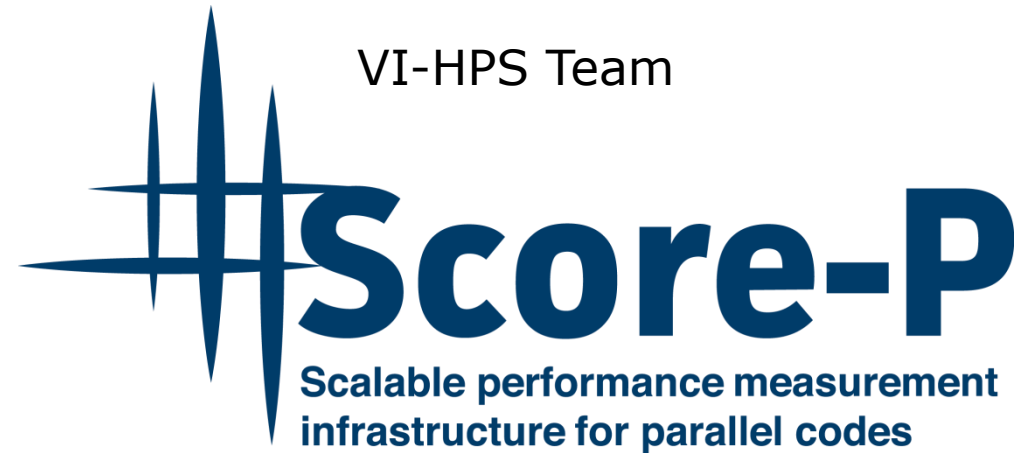
# PREP is a generic preposition macro for instrumentation preparation
#MPIF77 = $(PREP) mpiifort
...
```

Default (no instrumentation)

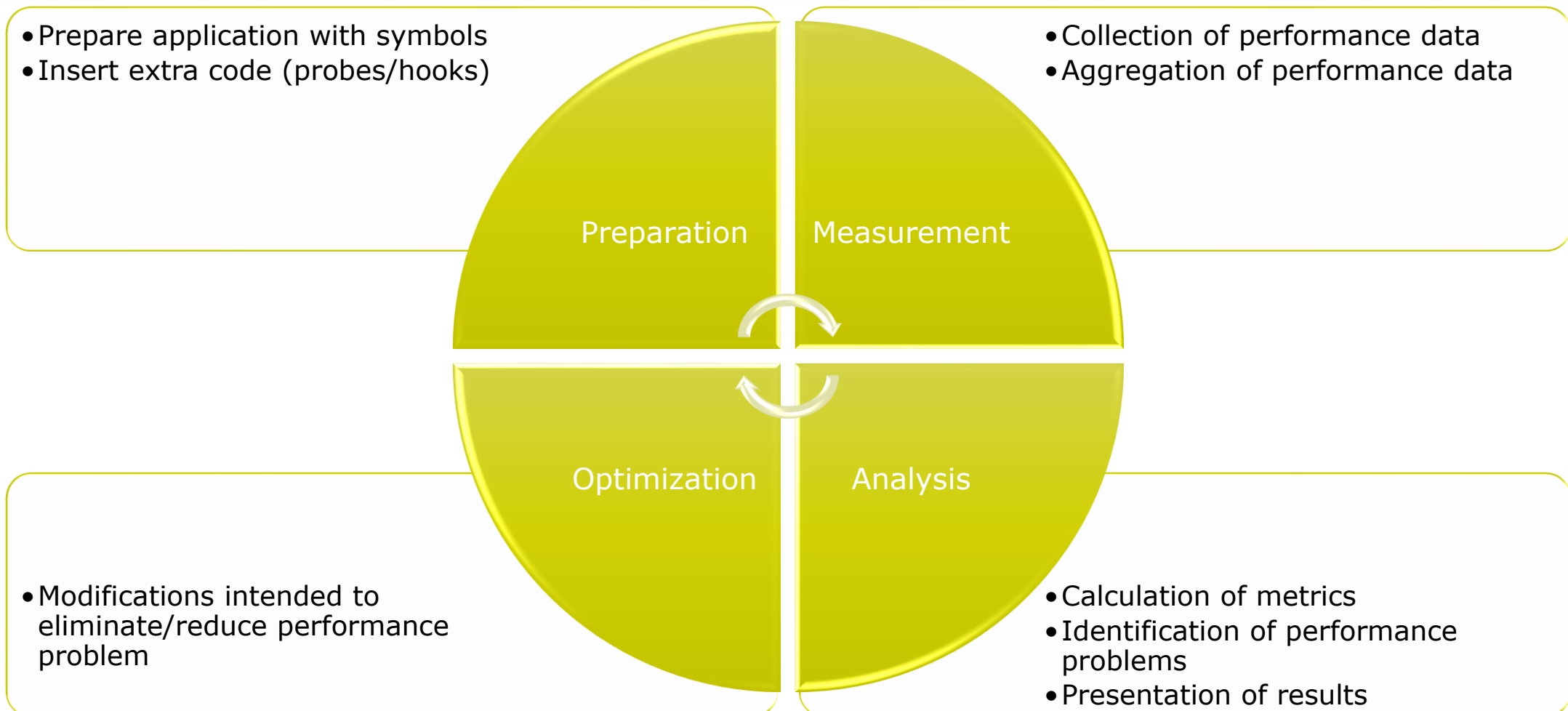
Hint: uncomment a compiler wrapper to do instrumentation

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

VI-HPS Team



Performance engineering workflow



Fragmentation of tools landscape

- 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

Vampir

VampirTrace
OTF

Scalasca

EPILOG /
CUBE

TAU

TAU native
formats

Periscope

Online
measurement

Score-P project idea

- 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
- Project funded by BMBF
- Close collaboration PRIMA project funded by DOE



GEFÖRDERT VOM

Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



Partners

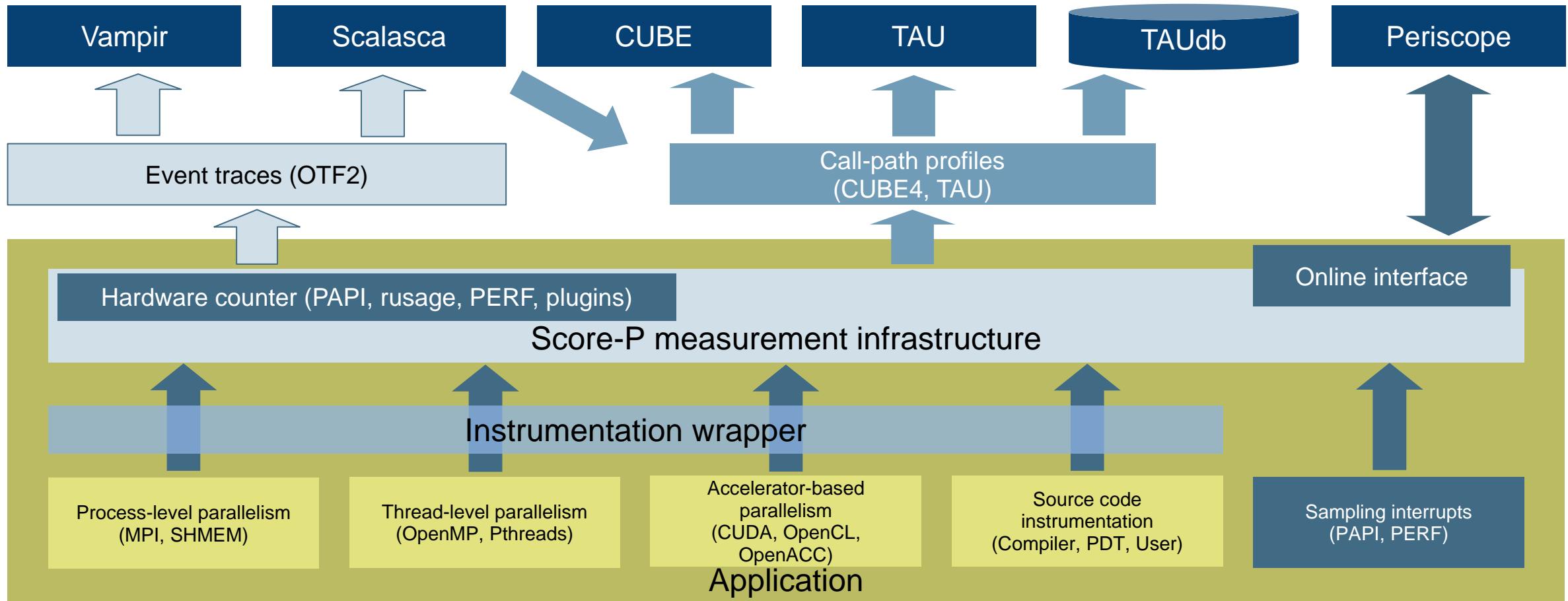
- Forschungszentrum Jülich, Germany
- Gesellschaft für numerische Simulation mbH Braunschweig, Germany
- RWTH Aachen, Germany
- Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany
- Technische Universität Dresden, Germany
- Technische Universität München, Germany
- University of Oregon, Eugene, USA



Design goals

- Functional requirements
 - Generation of call-path profiles and event traces
 - Using direct instrumentation and sampling
 - Flexible measurement without re-compilation
 - Recording time, visits, communication data, hardware counters
 - Access and reconfiguration also at runtime
 - Support for MPI, SHMEM, OpenMP, Pthreads, CUDA, OpenCL, OpenACC and their valid combinations
 - Highly scalable I/O
- Non-functional requirements
 - Portability: all major HPC platforms
 - Scalability: petascale
 - Low measurement overhead
 - Robustness
 - Open Source: 3-clause BSD license

Score-P overview



Future features and management

- Scalability to maximum available CPU core count
- Support for 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
 - Development based on meritocratic governance model
 - Open for contributions and new partners

Hands-on: NPB-MZ-MPI / BT



Performance analysis steps

- 0.0 Reference preparation for validation
- 1.0 Program instrumentation
 - 1.1 Summary measurement collection
 - 1.2 Summary analysis report examination
- 2.0 Summary experiment scoring
 - 2.1 Summary measurement collection with filtering
 - 2.2 Filtered summary analysis report examination
- 3.0 Event trace collection
 - 3.1 Event trace examination & analysis

Recap: Local installation

- VI-HPS tools not yet installed system-wide
 - Source provided shell code snippet to add local tool installations to \$PATH
 - Required for each shell session

```
% source ~tg828282/Tutorial/vihps.sh
```

- Copy tutorial sources to your working directory, ideally on a parallel file system (recommended: \$SCRATCH)

```
% cd $SCRATCH  
% tar zxvf ~tg828282/Tutorial/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI.tar.gz  
% cd NPB3.3-MZ-MPI
```

NPB-MZ-MPI / BT instrumentation

```
#-----  
# The Fortran compiler used for MPI programs  
#-----  
#MPIF77 = mpiifort  
  
# Alternative variants to perform instrumentation  
...  
MPIF77 = scorep --user mpiifort  
  
# This links MPI Fortran programs; usually the same as ${MPIF77}  
FLINK    = $(MPIF77)  
...
```

- Edit config/make.def to adjust build configuration
 - Modify specification of compiler/linker: MPFI77

Uncomment the Score-P
compiler wrapper
specification

NPB-MZ-MPI / BT instrumented build

```
% make clean

% make bt-mz CLASS=C NPROCS=32
cd BT-MZ; make CLASS=C NPROCS=32 VERSION=
make: Entering directory 'BT-MZ'
cd ../sys; icc -o setparams setparams.c -lm
../sys/setparams bt-mz 32 C
scorep --user mpiifort -c -g -O3 -qopenmp bt.f
[...]
cd ../common; scorep --user mpiifort -c -g -O3 -qopenmp timers.f
[...]
scorep --user mpiifort -g -O3 -qopenmp -o ../bin.scorep/bt-mz_C.32 \
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_C.32
make: Leaving directory 'BT-MZ'
```

- Return to root directory and clean-up
- Re-build executable using Score-P compiler wrapper

Measurement configuration: scorep-info

```
% 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 ...]
```

- Score-P measurements are configured via environmental variables

Summary measurement collection

```
% cd bin.scorep
% cp ../jobscript/stampede2/scorep.sbatch .
% vim scorep.sbatch

# Score-P measurement configuration
export SCOREP_EXPERIMENT_DIRECTORY=scorep_bt-mz_sum
#export SCOREP_FILTERING_FILE=../config/scorep.filt
#export SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY=50M
#export SCOREP_METRIC_PAPI=PAPI_TOT_INS,PAPI_TOT_CYC
#export SCOREP_ENABLE_TRACING=true

# Run the application
ibrun ./bt-mz_${CLASS}.${PROCS}

% sbatch ./scorep.sbatch
```

- Change to the directory containing the new executable before running it with the desired configuration
- Check settings

Leave these lines commented out for the moment

- Submit job

Summary measurement collection

```
% less mzmplibt.o<job_id>

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

Number of zones:  16 x  16
Iterations: 200      dt:  0.000100
Number of active processes:    32

Use the default load factors with threads
Total number of threads:    128  (  4.0 threads/process)

Calculated speedup =    125.90

Time step    1

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

- Check the output of the application run

BT-MZ summary analysis report examination

```
% ls
bt-mz_C.32  mzmpibt.e<job_id>  mzmpibt.o<job_id>
scorep_bt-mz_sum
% ls scorep_bt-mz_sum
profile.cubex  scorep.cfg
```

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

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

- Creates experiment directory including
 - A record of the measurement configuration (scorep.cfg)
 - The analysis report that was collated after measurement (profile.cubex)
- Interactive exploration with Cube

Hint:

Copy 'profile.cubex' to Live-DVD environment using 'scp' to improve responsiveness of GUI

Further information

- Community instrumentation & measurement infrastructure
 - Instrumentation (various methods)
 - Basic and advanced profile generation
 - Event trace recording
 - Online access to profiling data
- Available under 3-clause BSD open-source license
- Documentation & Sources:
 - <http://www.score-p.org>
- User guide also part of installation:
 - `<prefix>/share/doc/scorep/{pdf,html}/`
- Support and feedback: support@score-p.org
- Subscribe to news@score-p.org, to be up to date

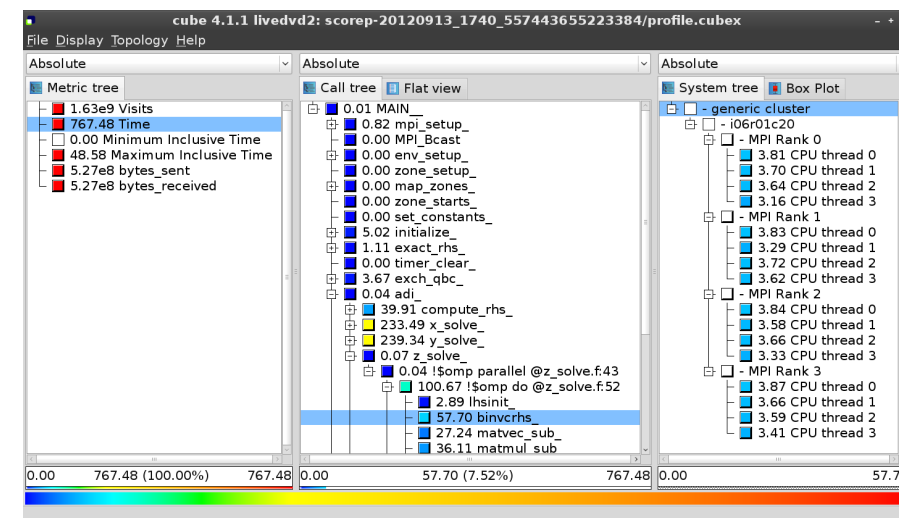
Analysis report examination with Cube

Markus Geimer
Jülich Supercomputing Centre



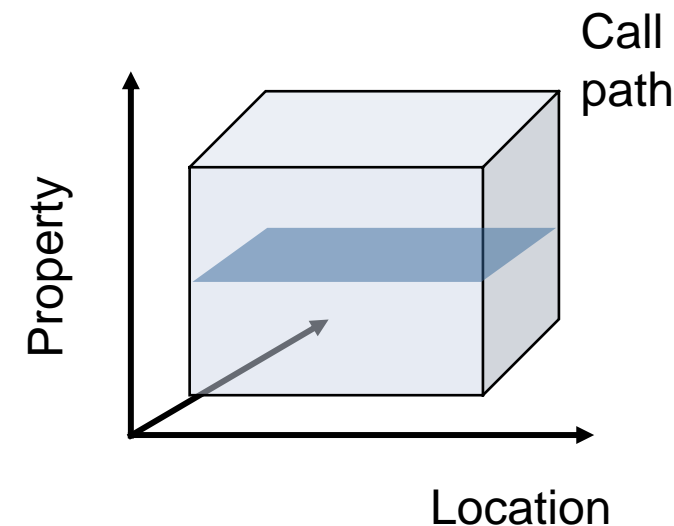
Cube

- Parallel program analysis report exploration tools
 - Libraries for XML+binary report reading & writing
 - Algebra utilities for report processing
 - GUI for interactive analysis exploration
 - Requires Qt4 ≥ 4.6 or Qt 5
- Originally developed as part of the Scalasca toolset
- Now available as a separate component
 - Can be installed independently of Score-P, e.g., on laptop or desktop
 - Latest release: Cube v4.4 (May 2018)

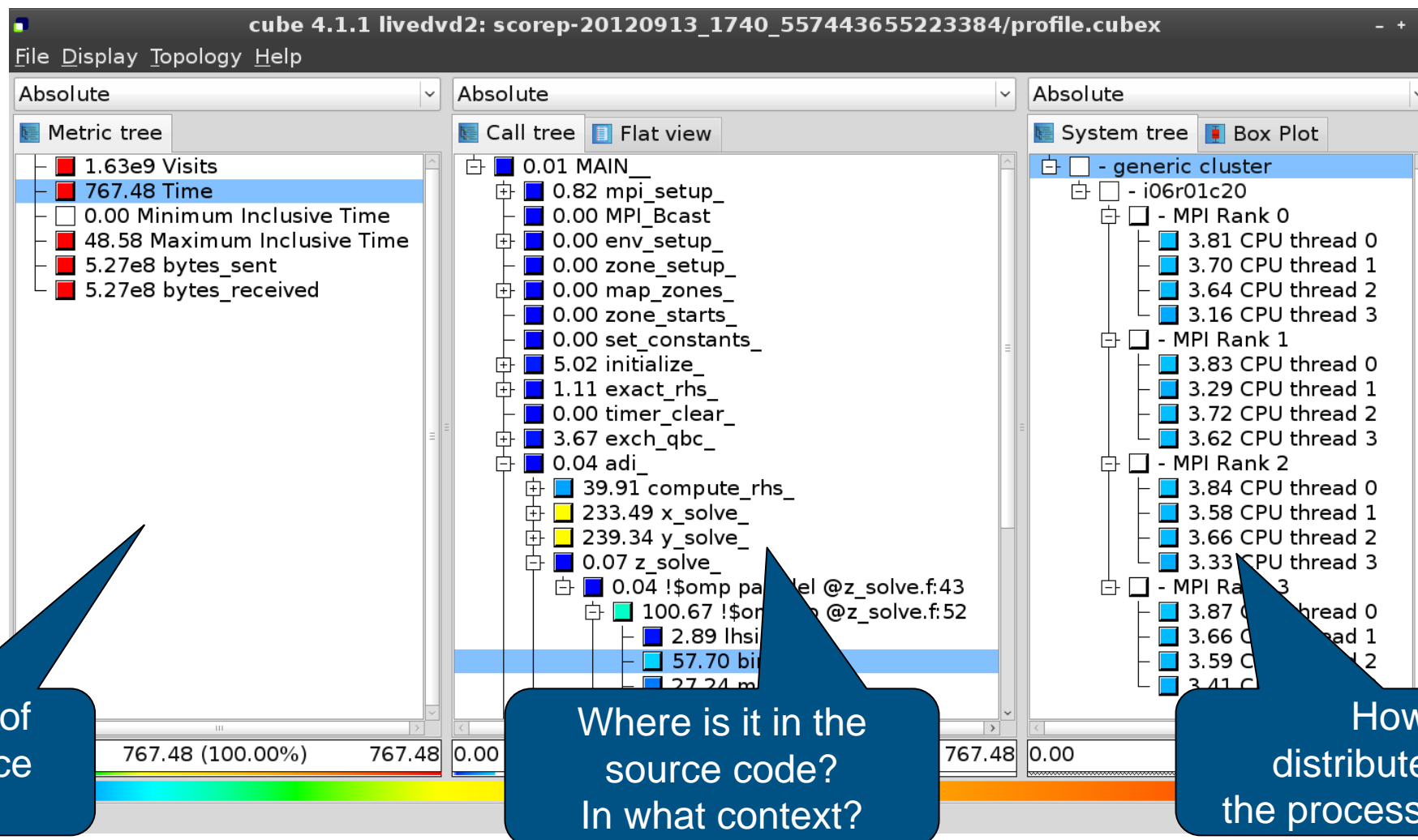


Analysis presentation and exploration

- 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 color: for easy identification of hotspots
 - Inclusive value when closed & exclusive value when expanded
 - Customizable via display modes

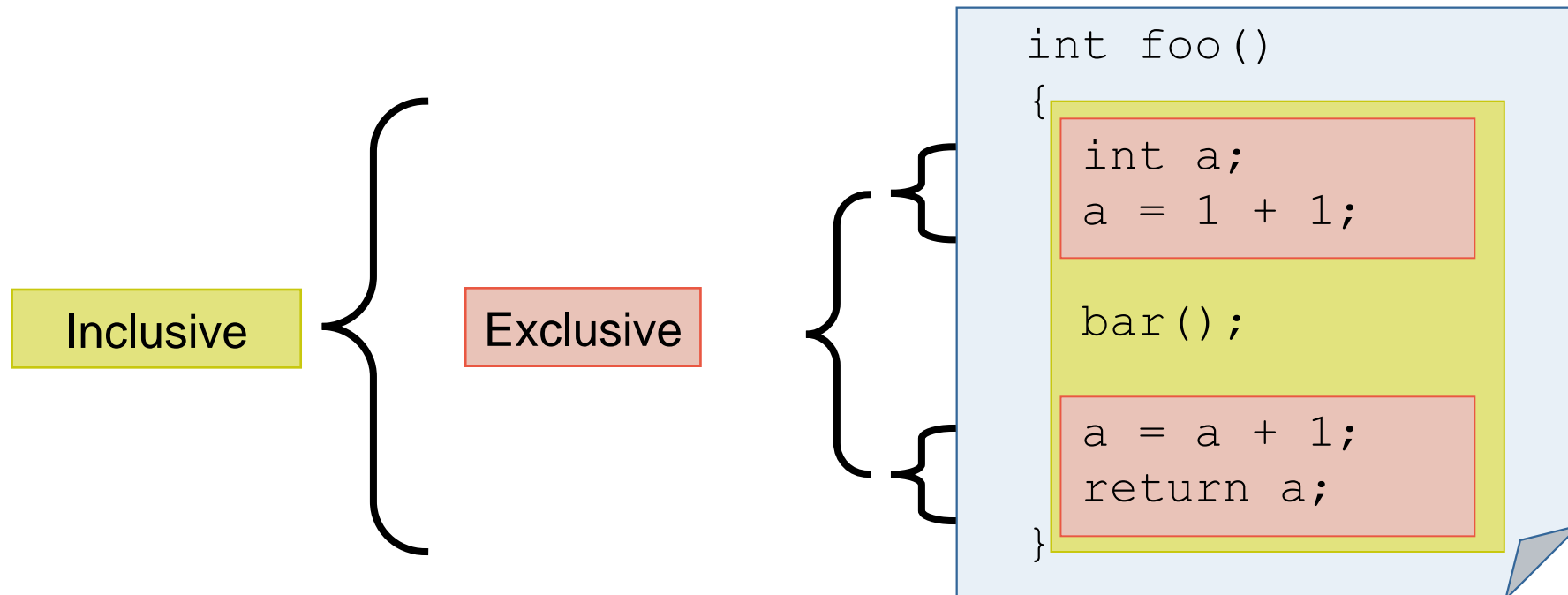


Analysis presentation

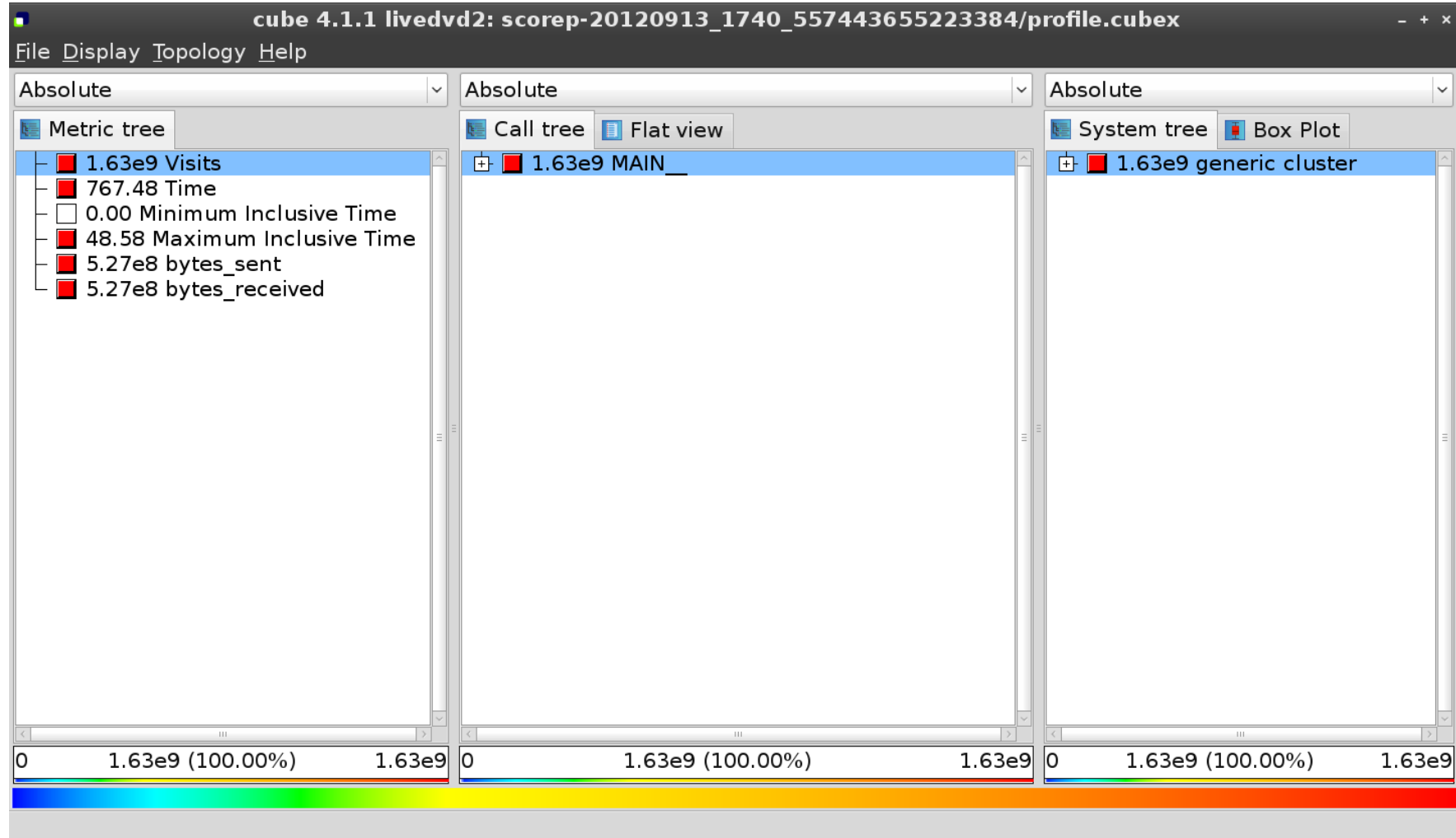


Inclusive vs. exclusive values

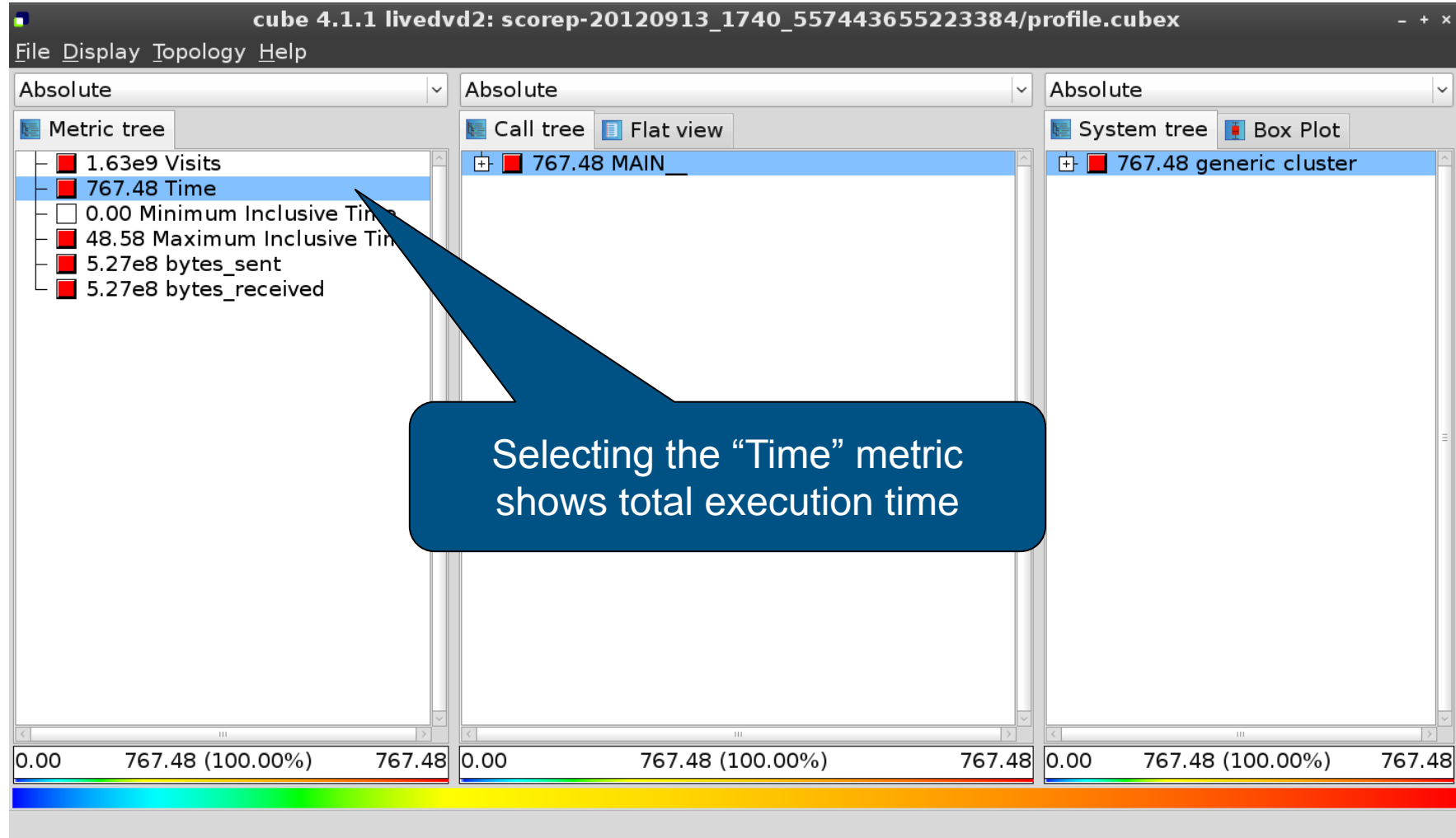
- Inclusive
 - Information of all sub-elements aggregated into single value
- Exclusive
 - Information cannot be subdivided further



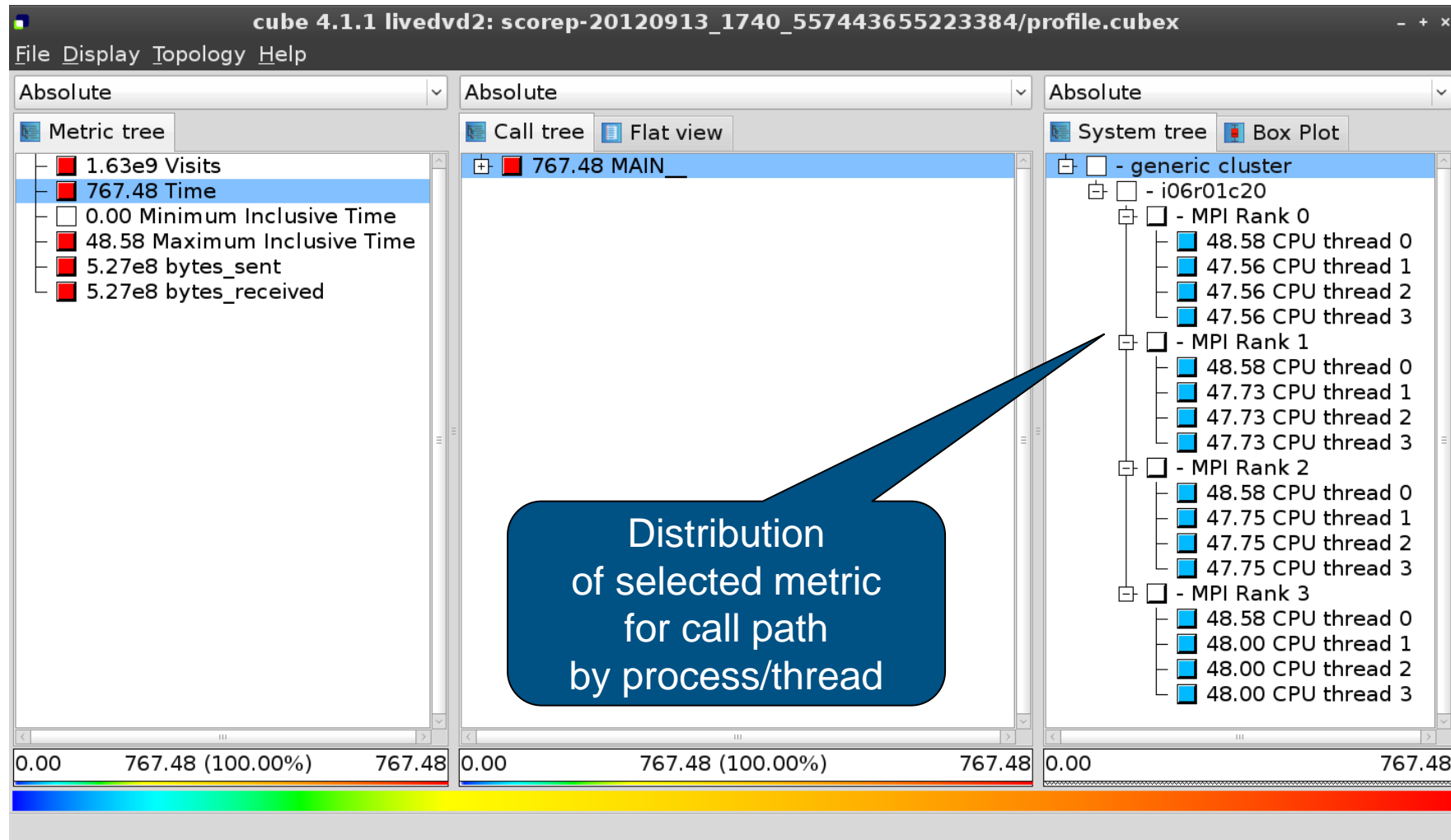
Score-P analysis report exploration (opening view)



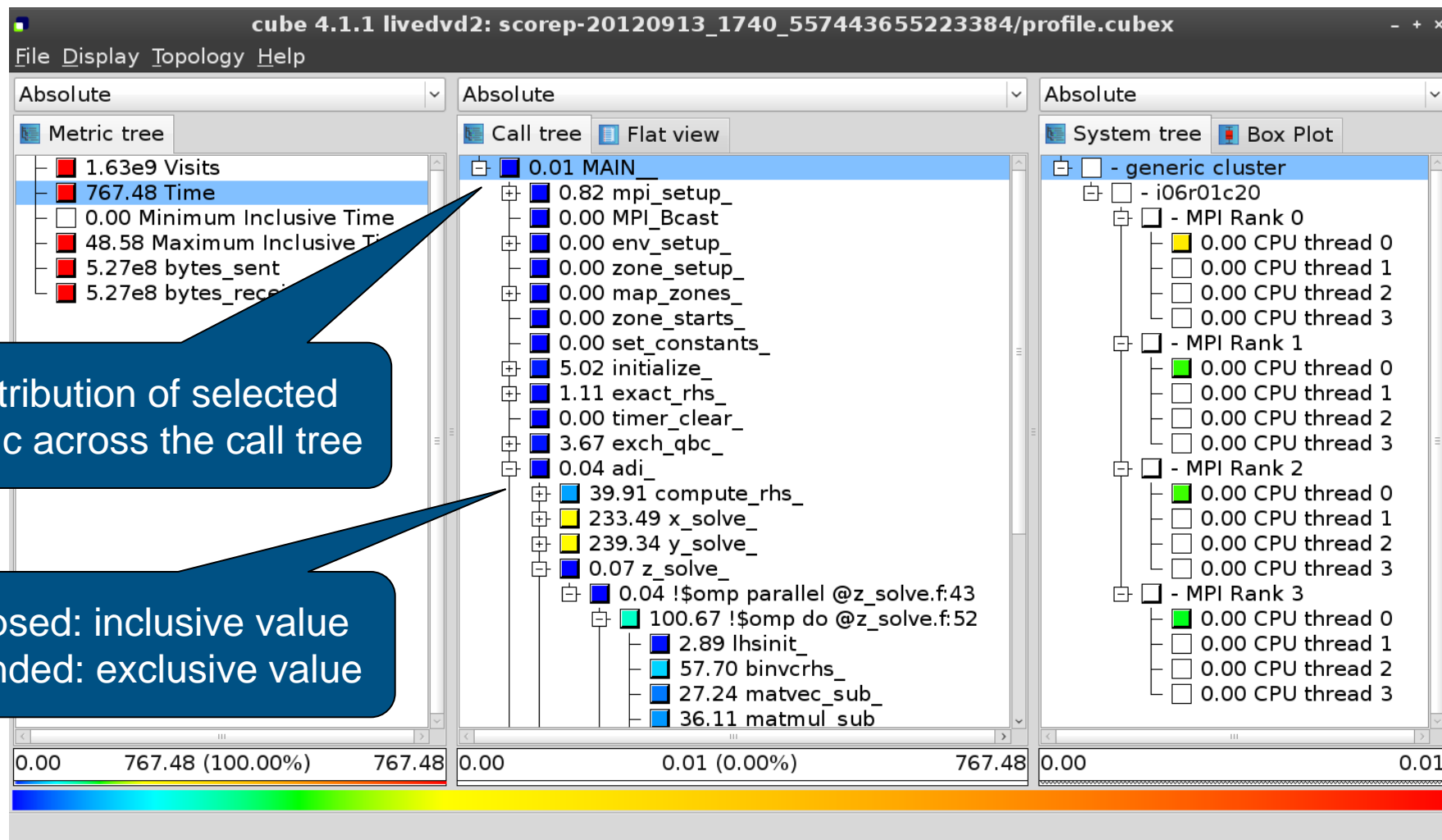
Metric selection



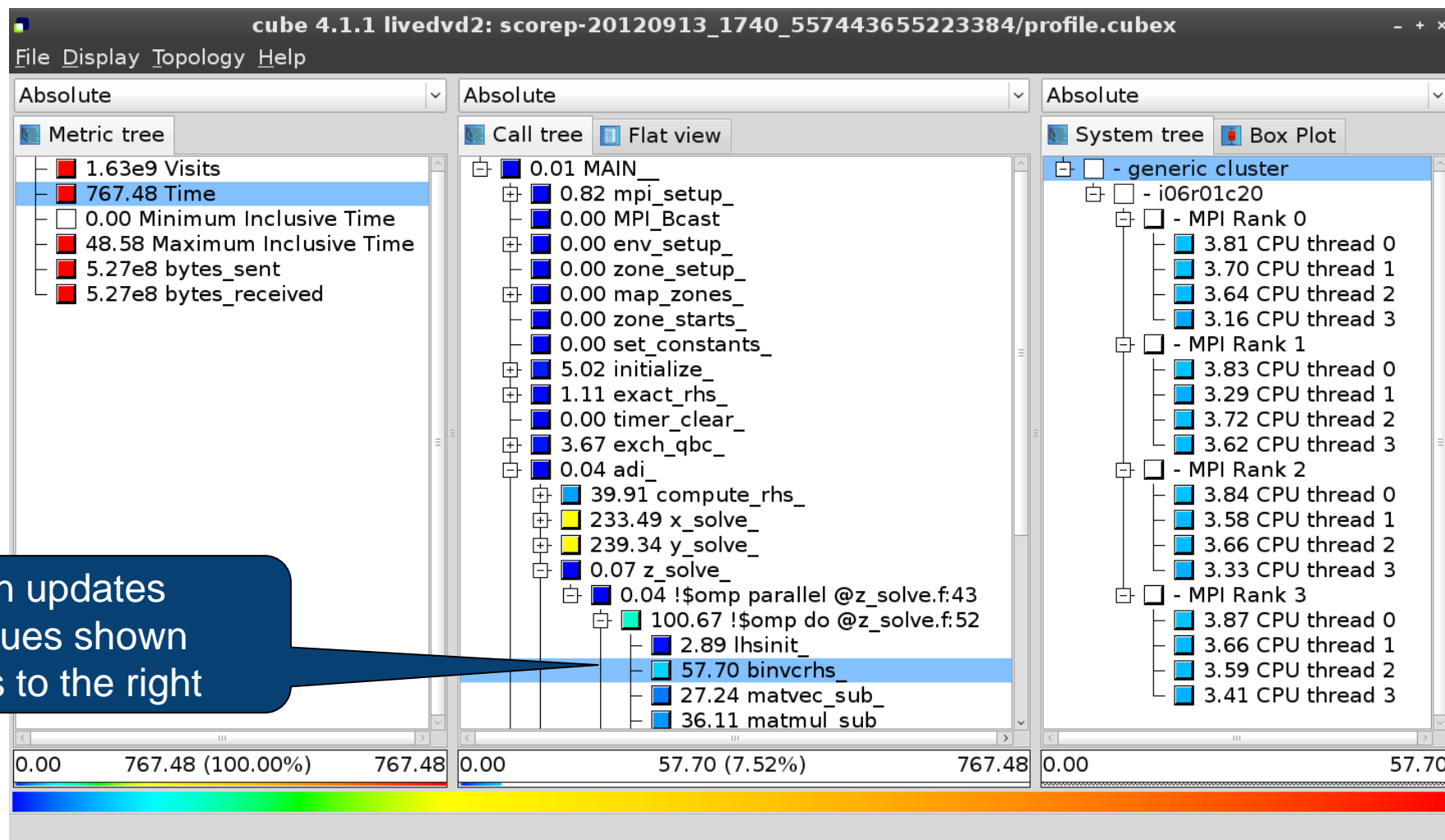
Expanding the system tree



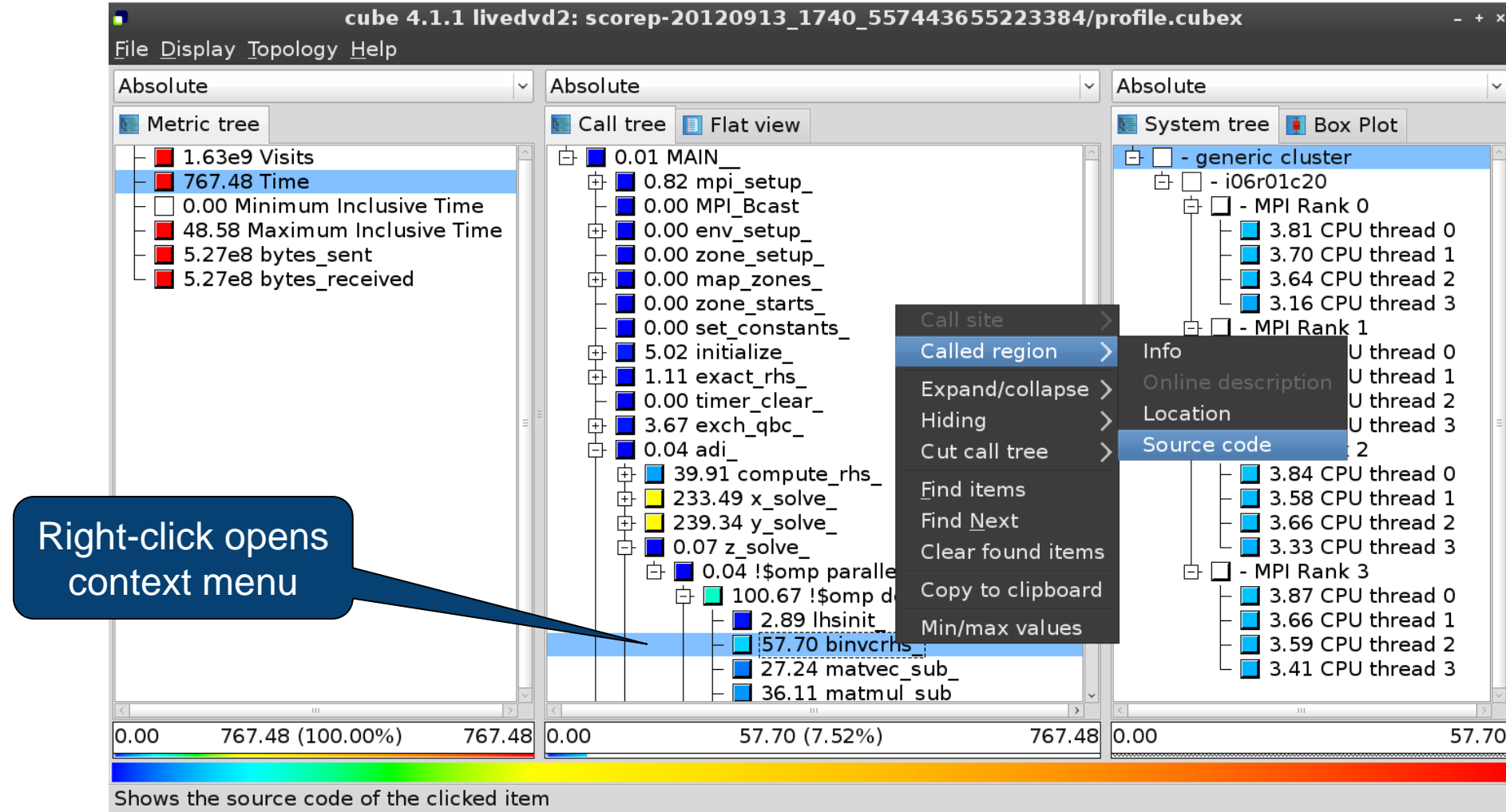
Expanding the call tree



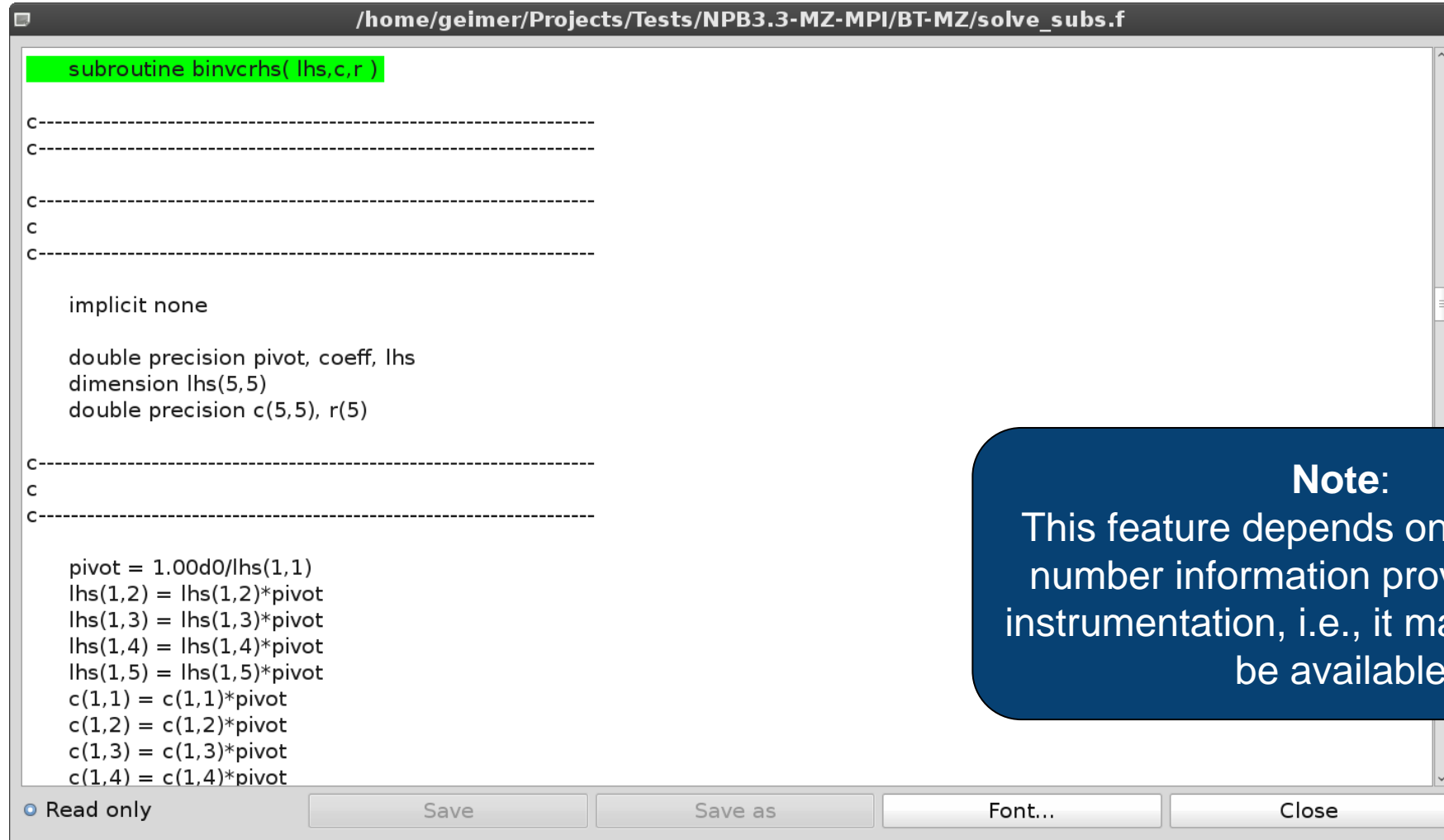
Selecting a call path



Source-code view via context menu



Source-code view



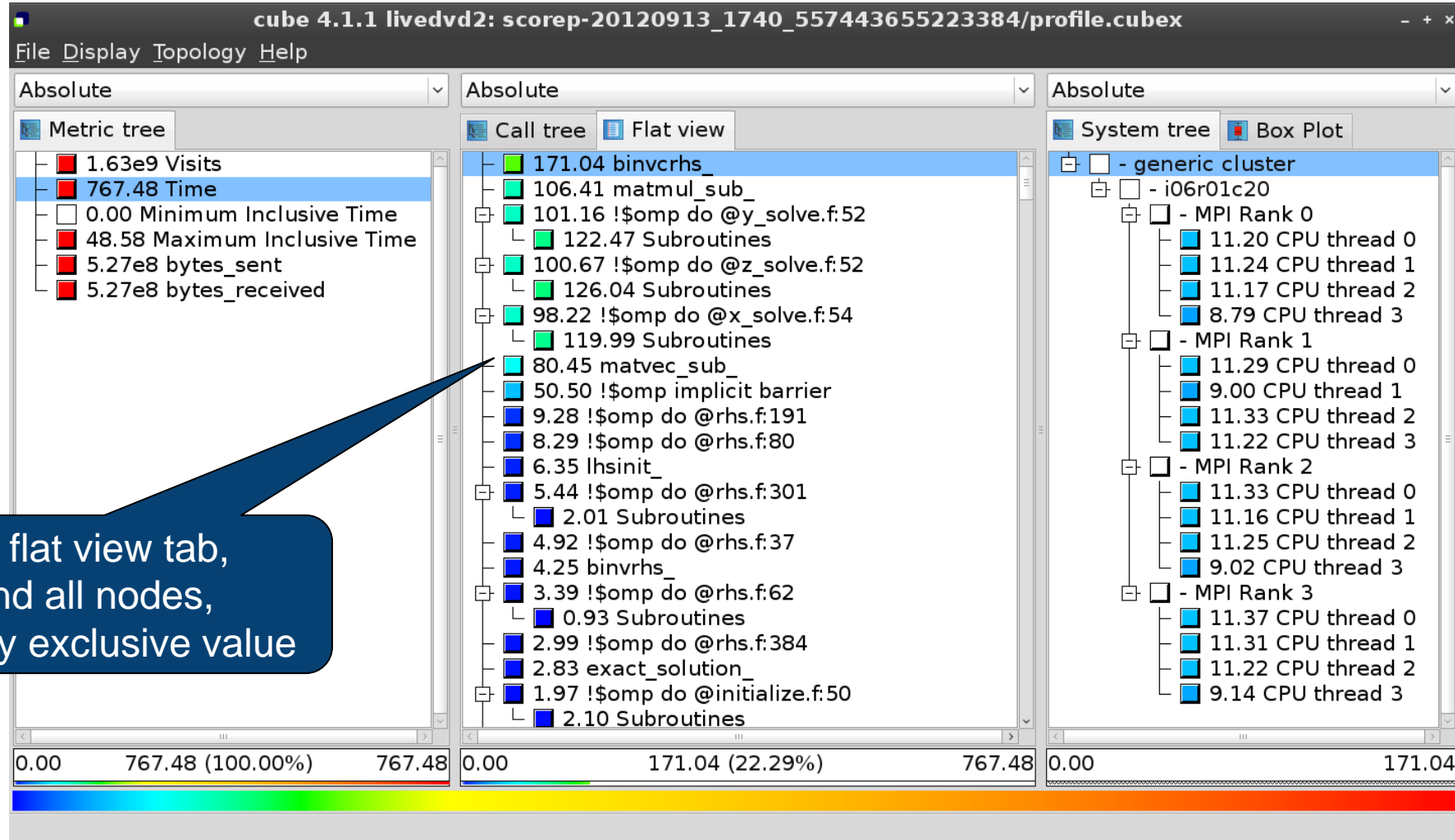
```
subroutine binvrhs( lhs,c,r )  
  
C-----  
C-----  
  
C-----  
C  
C-----  
  
implicit none  
  
double precision pivot, coeff, lhs  
dimension lhs(5,5)  
double precision c(5,5), r(5)  
  
C-----  
C  
C-----  
  
pivot = 1.00d0/lhs(1,1)  
lhs(1,2) = lhs(1,2)*pivot  
lhs(1,3) = lhs(1,3)*pivot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

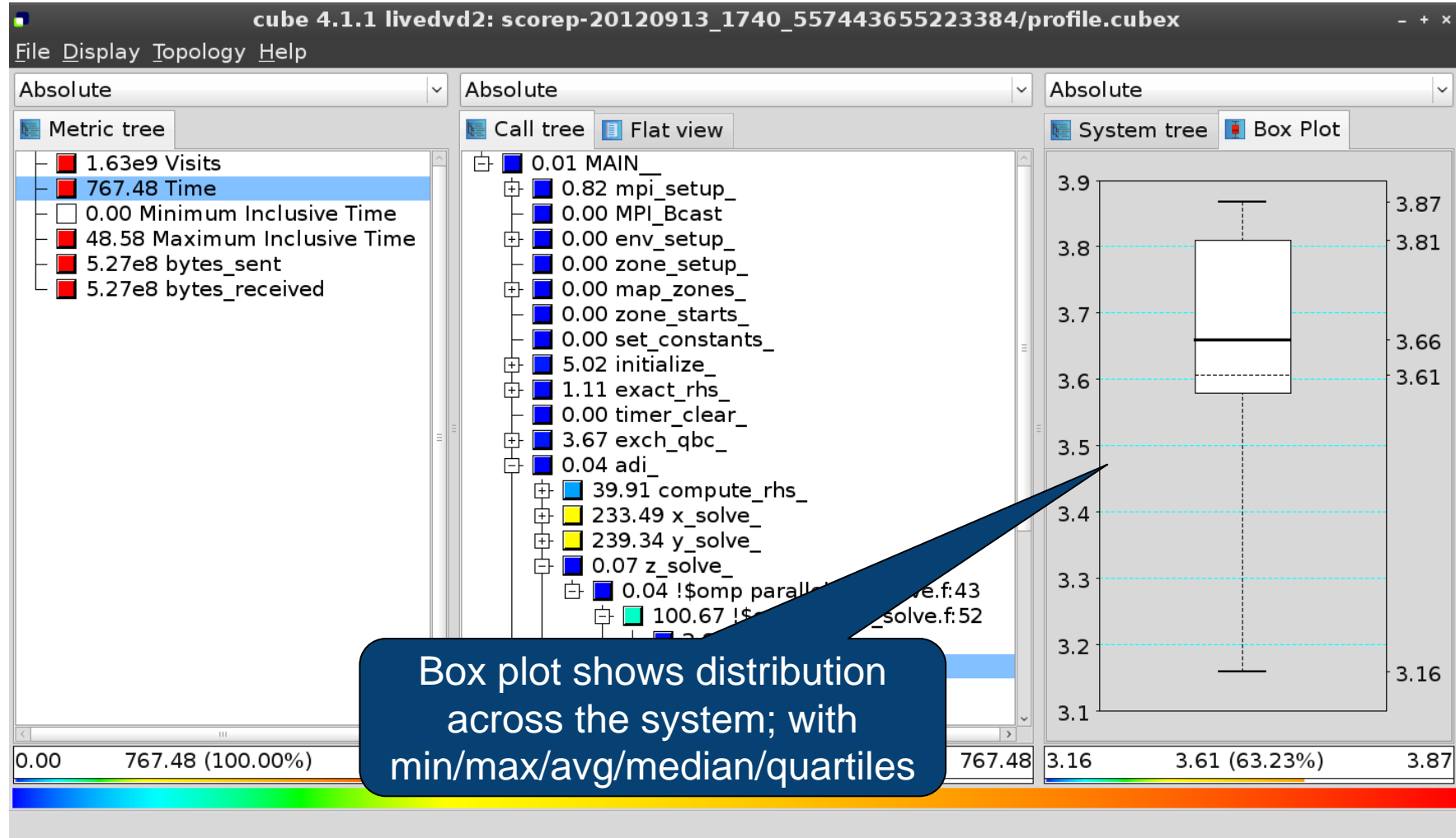
Note:

This feature depends on file and line number information provided by the instrumentation, i.e., it may not always be available

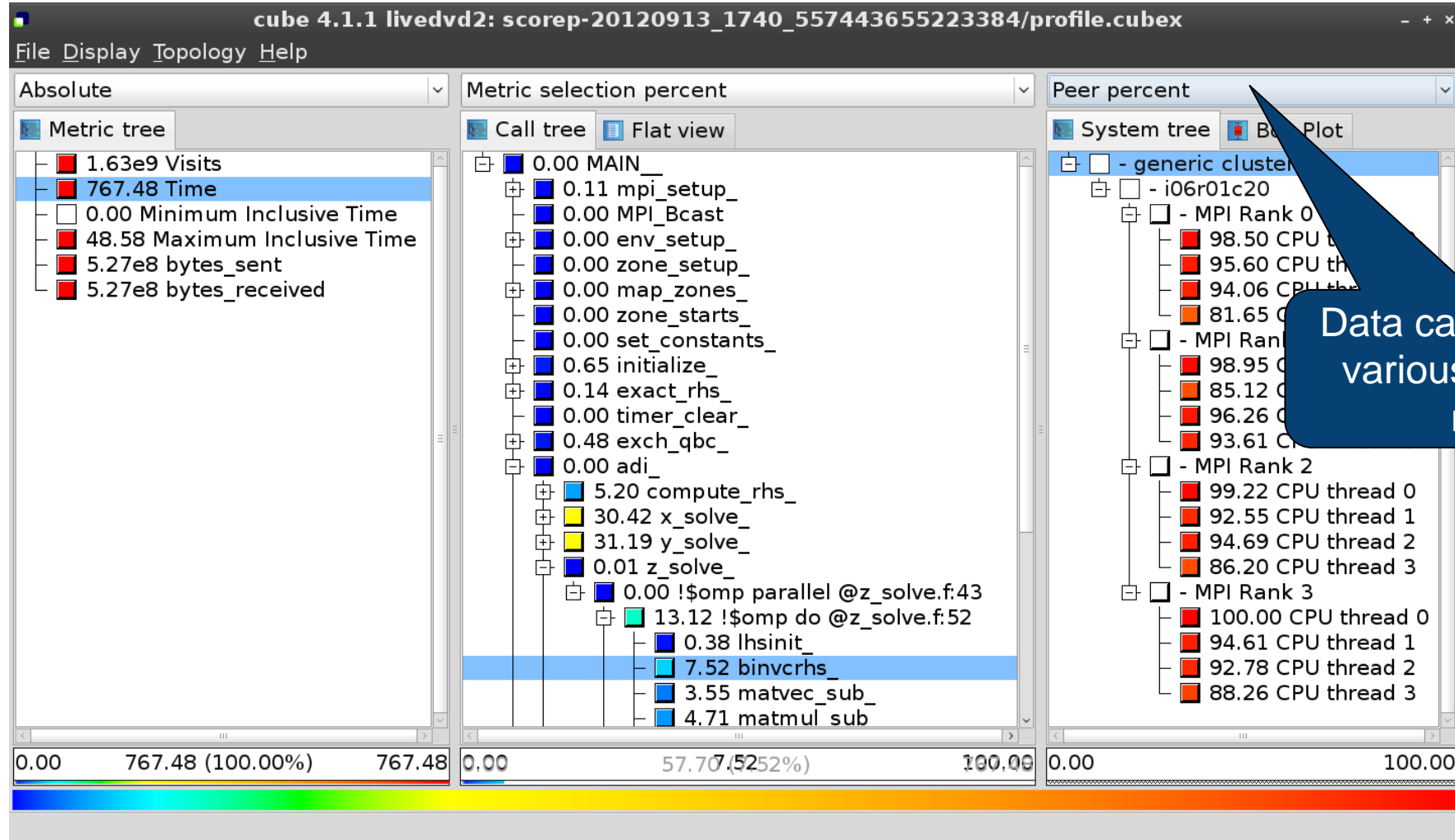
Flat profile view



Box plot view



Alternative display modes



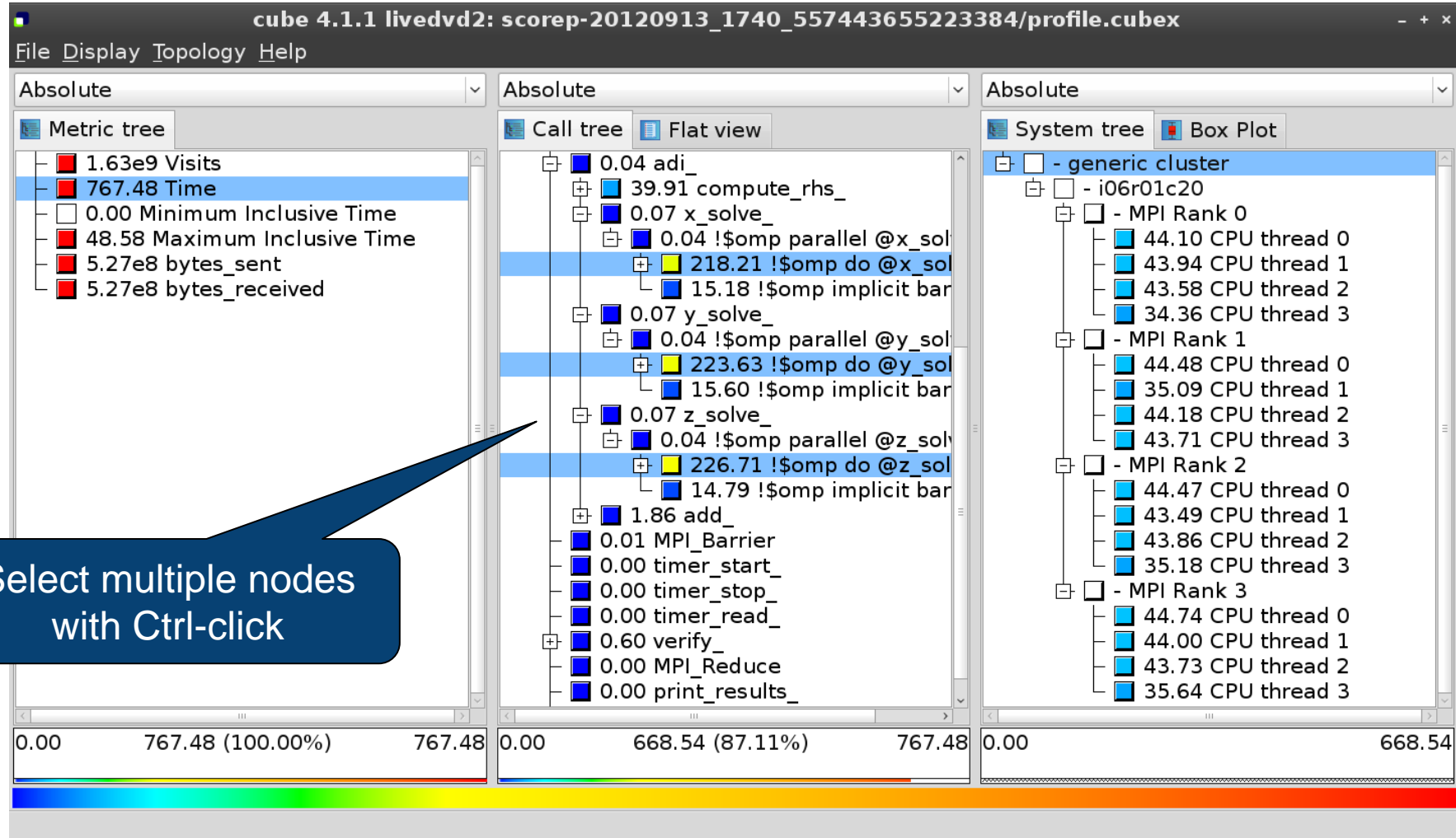
Important display modes

- Absolute
 - Absolute value shown in seconds/bytes/counts

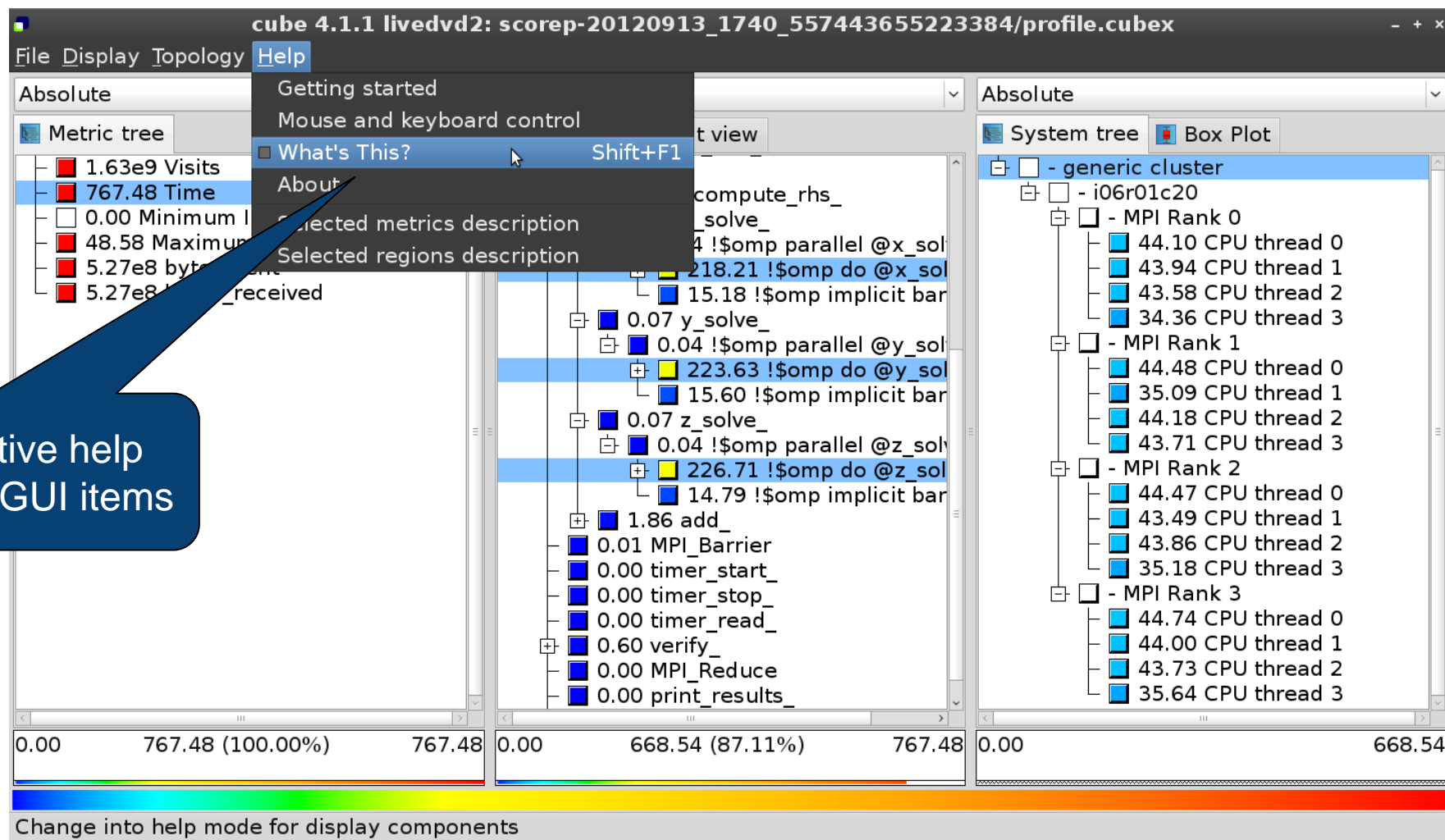
- Selection percent
 - Value shown as percentage w.r.t. the selected node
“on the left” (metric/call path)

- Peer percent (system tree only)
 - Value shown as percentage relative to the maximum peer value

Multiple selection



Context-sensitive help



Derived metrics

- Derived metrics are defined using CubePL expressions, e.g.:

`metric::time(i)/metric::visits(e)`

- Values of derived metrics are not stored, but calculated on-the-fly
- Types of derived metrics:
 - Prederived: evaluation of the CubePL expression is performed before aggregation
 - Postderived: evaluation of the CubePL expression is performed after aggregation

- Examples:

- “Average execution time”: Postderived metric with expression

`metric::time(i)/metric::visits(e)`

- “Number of FLOP per second”: Postderived metric with expression

`metric::FLOP()/metric::time()`

Derived metrics in Cube GUI

Collection of derived metrics

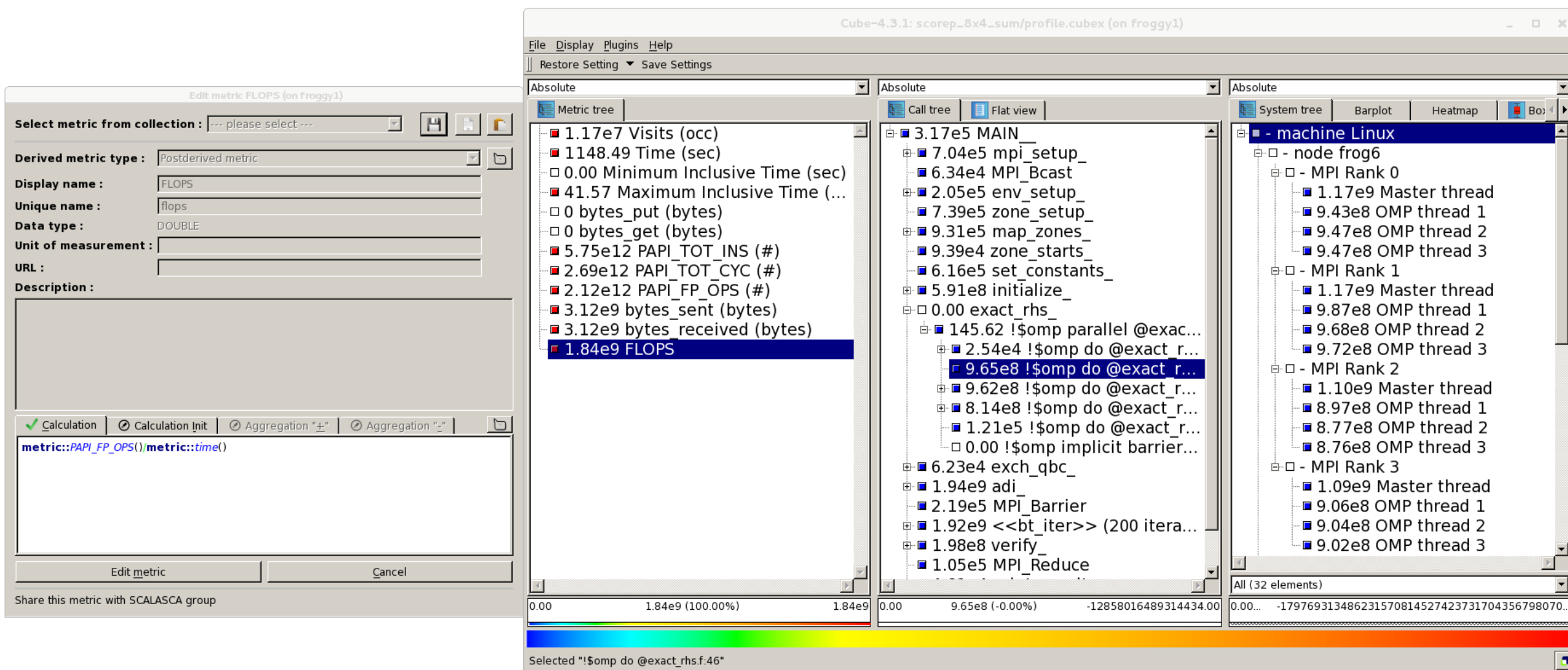
Parameters of the derived metric

CubePL expression

1.01e6 (100.00%) 1.01e6 0.00

2512.10

Example: FLOPS based on PAPI_FP_OPS and time



CUBE algebra utilities

- Extracting solver sub-tree from analysis report

```
% cube_cut -r '<<ITERATION>>' scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_sum/profile.cubex  
Writing cut.cubex... done.
```

- Calculating difference of two reports

```
% cube_diff scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_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

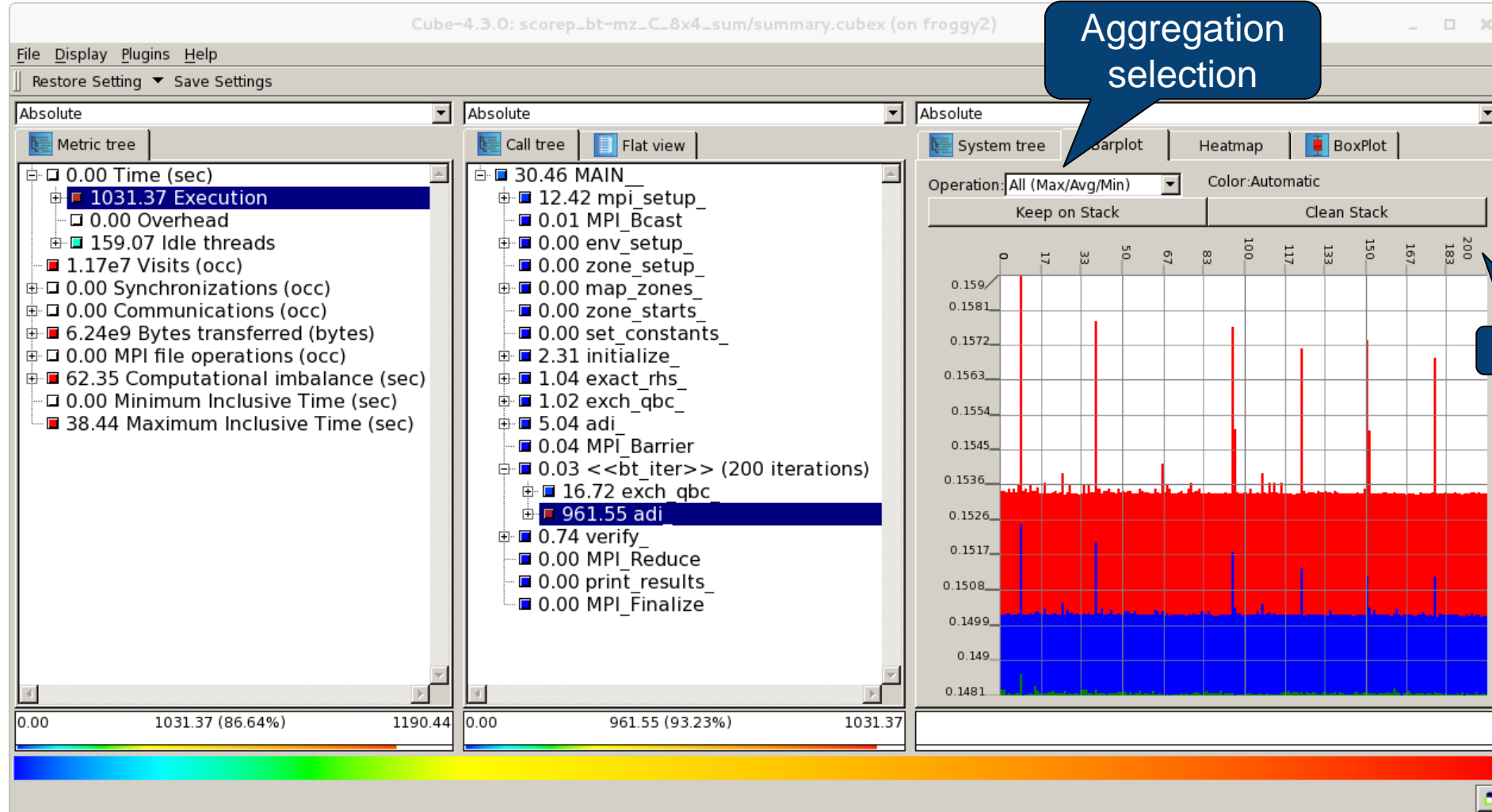
Iteration profiling

- Show time dependent behavior by “unrolling” iterations
- Preparations:
 - Mark loop body by using Score-P instrumentation API in your source code

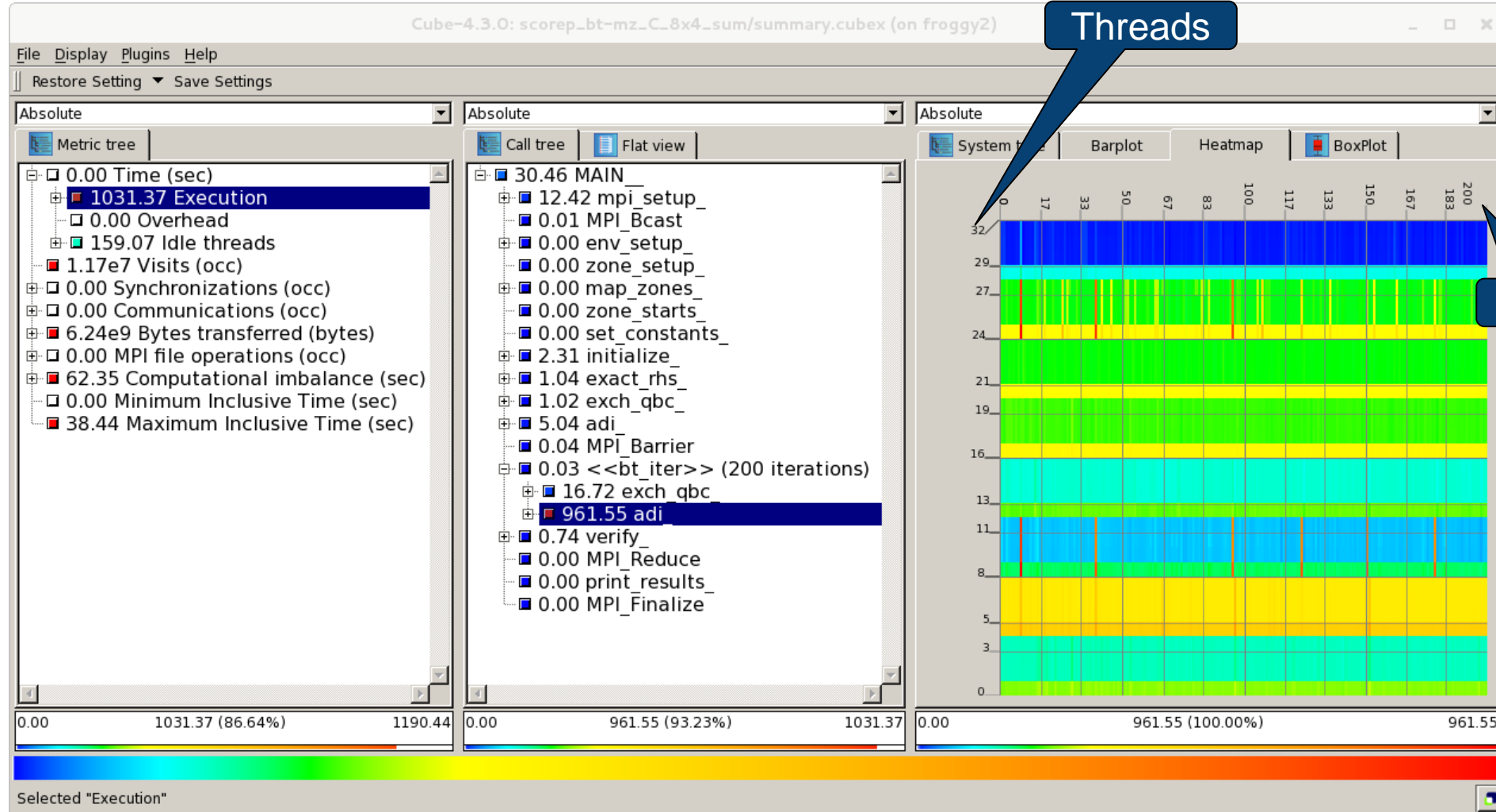
```
SCOREP_USER_REGION_DEFINE( scorep_bt_loop )  
SCOREP_USER_REGION_BEGIN( scorep_bt_loop, "<<bt_iter>>", SCOREP_USER_REGION_TYPE_DYNAMIC )  
SCOREP_USER_REGION_END( scorep_bt_loop )
```

- Result in the Cube profile:
 - Iterations shown as separate call trees
 - Useful for checking results for specific iterations
 - or
 - Select your user-instrumented region and mark it as loop
 - Choose “Hide iterations”
 - View the Barplot statistics or the (thread x iterations) Heatmap

Iteration profiling: Barplot



Iteration profiling: Heatmap



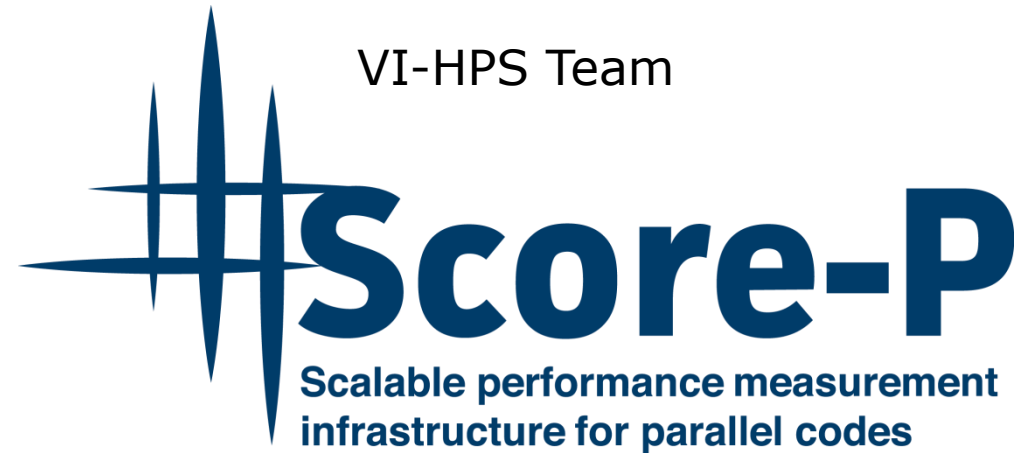
Cube: Further information

- Parallel program analysis report exploration tools
 - Libraries for Cube report reading & writing
 - Algebra utilities for report processing
 - GUI for interactive analysis exploration
- Available under 3-clause 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



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

VI-HPS Team



Congratulations!?

- 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

Performance analysis steps

- 0.0 Reference preparation for validation
- 1.0 Program instrumentation
 - 1.1 Summary measurement collection
 - 1.2 Summary analysis report examination
- 2.0 Summary experiment scoring
 - 2.1 Summary measurement collection with filtering
 - 2.2 Filtered summary analysis report examination
- 3.0 Event trace collection
 - 3.1 Event trace examination & analysis

BT-MZ summary analysis result scoring

```
% scorep-score scorep_bt-mz_sum/profile.cubex
```

Estimated aggregate size of event trace:

Estimated requirements for largest trace buffer (max_buf):

Estimated memory requirements (SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY):

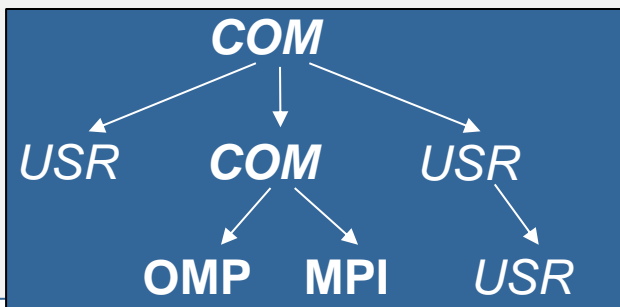
(warning: The memory requirements cannot be satisfied by Score-P to avoid intermediate flushes when tracing. Set SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY=4G to get the maximum supported memory or reduce requirements using USR regions filters.)

flt	type	max_buf[B]	visits	time[s]	time[%]	time/visit[us]	region
	ALL	5,421,104,056	6,586,922,497	8162.56	100.0	1.24	ALL
	USR	5,407,570,350	6,574,832,225	3960.99	48.5	0.60	USR
	OMP	15,783,372	10,975,232	4085.92	50.1	372.29	OMP
	MPI	944,200	386,560	92.05	1.1	238.13	MPI
	COM	665,210	728,480	23.60	0.3	32.40	COM

160 GB
6 GB
6 GB

- Report scoring as textual output

160 GB total memory
6 GB per rank!



- Region/callpath classification
 - **MPI** pure MPI functions
 - **OMP** pure OpenMP regions
 - **USR** user-level computation
 - **COM** "combined" USR+OpenMP/MPI
 - **ANY/ALL** aggregate of all region types

BT-MZ summary analysis report breakdown

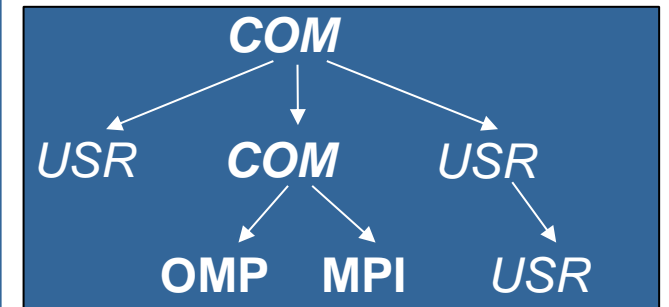
```
% scorep-score -r scorep_bt-mz_sum/profile.cubex
```

```
[...]
```

```
[...]
```

flt	type	max_buf[B]	visits	time[s]	time[%]	time/visit[us]	region
	ALL	5,421,104,056	6,586,922,497	8162.56	100.0	1.24	ALL
	USR	5,407,570,350	6,574,832,225	3960.99	48.5	0.60	USR
	OMP	15,783,372	10,975,232	4085.92	50.1	372.29	OMP
	MPI	944,200	386,560	92.05	1.1	238.13	MPI
	COM	665,210	728,480	23.60	0.3	32.40	COM

USR	1,741,005,318	2,110,313,472	1204.11	14.8	0.57	matmul_sub_
USR	1,741,005,318	2,110,313,472	851.97	10.4	0.40	matvec_sub_
USR	1,741,005,318	2,110,313,472	1754.58	21.5	0.83	binvcrhs_
USR	76,367,538	87,475,200	65.93	0.8	0.75	lhsinit_
USR	76,367,538	87,475,200	59.43	0.7	0.68	binvrhs_
USR	56,913,688	68,892,672	24.62	0.3	0.36	exact_solution_



More than
5 GB just for these
6 regions

BT-MZ summary analysis score

- Summary measurement analysis score reveals
 - Total size of event trace would be ~160 GB
 - Maximum trace buffer size would be ~6 GB per rank
 - smaller buffer would require flushes to disk during measurement resulting in substantial perturbation
 - 99.7% 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 49% of total time
 - however, much of that is very likely to be measurement overhead for frequently-executed small routines
- Advisable to tune measurement configuration
 - Specify an adequate trace buffer size
 - Specify a filter file listing (USR) regions not to be measured

BT-MZ summary analysis report filtering

```
% cat ../config/scorep.filt
```

```
SCOREP_REGION_NAMES_BEGIN
```

```
EXCLUDE
```

```
  binvcrhs*
```

```
  matmul_sub*
```

```
  matvec_sub*
```

```
  exact_solution*
```

```
  binvrhs*
```

```
  lhs*init*
```

```
  timer_*
```

```
SCOREP_REGION_NAMES_END
```

```
% scorep-score -f ../config/scorep.filt -c 2 \  
  scorep_bt-mz_sum/profile.cubex
```

```
Estimated aggregate size of event trace:
```

```
Estimated requirements for largest trace buffer (max_buf):
```

```
Estimated memory requirements (SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY):
```

```
(hint: When tracing set SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY=49MB to avoid \  
>intermediate flushes
```

```
or reduce requirements using USR regions filters.)
```

1156 MB

41 MB

49 MB

- Report scoring with prospective filter listing 6 USR regions

1,1 GB of memory in total,
49 MB per rank!

(Including 2 metric values)

BT-MZ summary analysis report filtering

```
% scorep-score -r -f ../config/scorep.filt \
  scorep_bt-mz_sum/profile.cubex
```

flt	type	max_buf[B]	visits	time[s]	time[%]	time/ visit[us]	region
-	ALL	5,421,104,056	6,586,922,497	8162.56	100.0	1.24	ALL
-	USR	5,407,570,350	6,574,832,225	3960.99	48.5	0.60	USR
-	OMP	15,783,372	10,975,232	4085.92	50.1	372.29	OMP
-	MPI	944,200	386,560	92.05	1.1	238.13	MPI
-	COM	665,210	728,480	23.60	0.3	32.40	COM
*	ALL	17,390,726	12,138,209	4201.91	51.5	346.17	ALL-FLT
+	FLT	5,407,531,376	6,574,784,288	3960.65	48.5	0.60	FLT
-	OMP	15,783,372	10,975,232	4085.92	50.1	372.29	OMP-FLT
-	MPI	944,200	386,560	92.05	1.1	238.13	MPI-FLT
*	COM	665,210	728,480	23.60	0.3	32.40	COM-FLT
*	USR	38,974	47,937	0.34	0.0	7.14	USR-FLT
+	USR	1,741,005,318	2,110,313,472	1204.11	14.8	0.57	matmul_sub_
+	USR	1,741,005,318	2,110,313,472	851.97	10.4	0.40	matvec_sub_
+	USR	1,741,005,318	2,110,313,472	1754.58	21.5	0.83	binvcrhs_
+	USR	76,367,538	87,475,200	65.93	0.8	0.75	lhsinit_
+	USR	76,367,538	87,475,200	59.43	0.7	0.68	binvrhs_
+	USR	56,913,688	68,892,672	24.62	0.3	0.36	exact_solution_

- Score report breakdown by region

Filtered
routines
marked with
'+'

BT-MZ filtered summary measurement

```
% cd bin.scorep
% cp ../jobscript/stampede2/scorep.sbatch .
% vim scorep.sbatch

# Score-P measurement configuration
export SCOREP_EXPERIMENT_DIRECTORY=scorep_bt-mz_sum_filter
export SCOREP_FILTERING_FILE=../config/scorep.filt
#export SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY=50M
#export SCOREP_METRIC_PAPI=PAPI_TOT_INS,PAPI_TOT_CYC
#export SCOREP_ENABLE_TRACING=true

# Run the application
ibrun ./bt-mz_${CLASS}.${PROCS}

% sbatch ./scorep.sbatch
```

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

Score-P filtering

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

% export SCOREP_FILTERING_FILE=\
../config/scorep.filt
```

Region name
filter block
using wildcards

Apply filter

- Filtering by source file name
 - All regions in files that are excluded by the filter are ignored
- Filtering by region name
 - All regions that are excluded by the filter are ignored
 - Overruled by source file filter for excluded files
- Apply filter by
 - exporting `SCOREP_FILTERING_FILE` environment variable
- Apply filter at
 - Run-time
 - Compile-time (GCC-plugin only)
 - Add cmd-line option `--instrument-filter`
 - No overhead for filtered regions but recompilation

Source file name filter block

- Keywords
 - Case-sensitive
 - SCOREP_FILE_NAMES_BEGIN, SCOREP_FILE_NAMES_END
 - Define the source file name filter block
 - Block contains EXCLUDE, INCLUDE rules
 - EXCLUDE, INCLUDE rules
 - Followed by one or multiple white-space separated source file names
 - Names can contain bash-like wildcards *, ?, []
 - Unlike bash, * may match a string that contains slashes
 - EXCLUDE, INCLUDE rules are applied in sequential order
 - Regions in source files that are excluded after all rules are evaluated, get filtered

```
# This is a comment
SCOREP_FILE_NAMES_BEGIN
    # by default, everything is included
    EXCLUDE */foo/bar*
    INCLUDE */filter_test.c
SCOREP_FILE_NAMES_END
```

Region name filter block

- Keywords
 - Case-sensitive
 - SCOREP_REGION_NAMES_BEGIN,
SCOREP_REGION_NAMES_END
 - Define the region name filter block
 - Block contains EXCLUDE, INCLUDE rules
 - EXCLUDE, INCLUDE rules
 - Followed by one or multiple white-space separated region names
 - Names can contain bash-like wildcards *, ?, []
 - EXCLUDE, INCLUDE rules are applied in sequential order
 - Regions that are excluded after all rules are evaluated, get filtered

```
# This is a comment
SCOREP_REGION_NAMES_BEGIN
    # by default, everything is included
    EXCLUDE *
    INCLUDE bar foo
           baz
           main
SCOREP_REGION_NAMES_END
```

Region name filter block, mangling

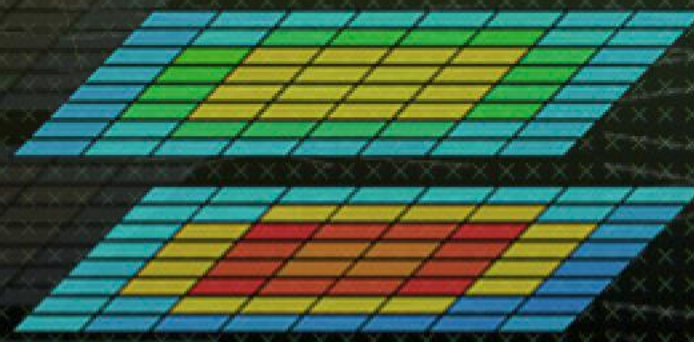
- Name mangling
 - Filtering based on names seen by the measurement system
 - Dependent on compiler
 - Actual name may be mangled
- scorep-score names as starting point
(e.g. `matvec_sub_`)
 - Use `*` for Fortran trailing underscore(s) for portability
 - Use `?` and `*` as needed for full signatures or overloading

```
void bar(int* a) {  
    *a++;  
}  
int main() {  
    int i = 42;  
    bar(&i);  
    return 0;  
}
```

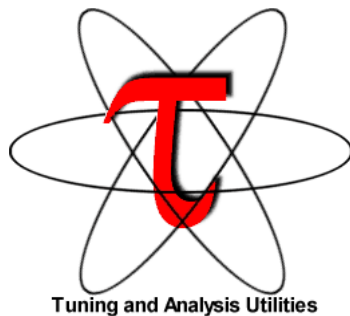
```
# filter bar:  
# for gcc-plugin, scorep-score  
# displays 'void bar(int*)',  
# other compilers may differ  
  
SCOREP_REGION_NAMES_BEGIN  
    EXCLUDE void?bar(int?)  
SCOREP_REGION_NAMES_END
```

Further information

- Community instrumentation & measurement infrastructure
 - Instrumentation (various methods)
 - Basic and advanced profile generation
 - Event trace recording
 - Online access to profiling data
- Available under 3-clause BSD open-source license
- Documentation & Sources:
 - <http://www.score-p.org>
- User guide also part of installation:
 - `<prefix>/share/doc/scorep/{pdf,html}/`
- Support and feedback: support@score-p.org
- Subscribe to news@score-p.org, to be up to date



Examination and Visualization of profiles with TAU

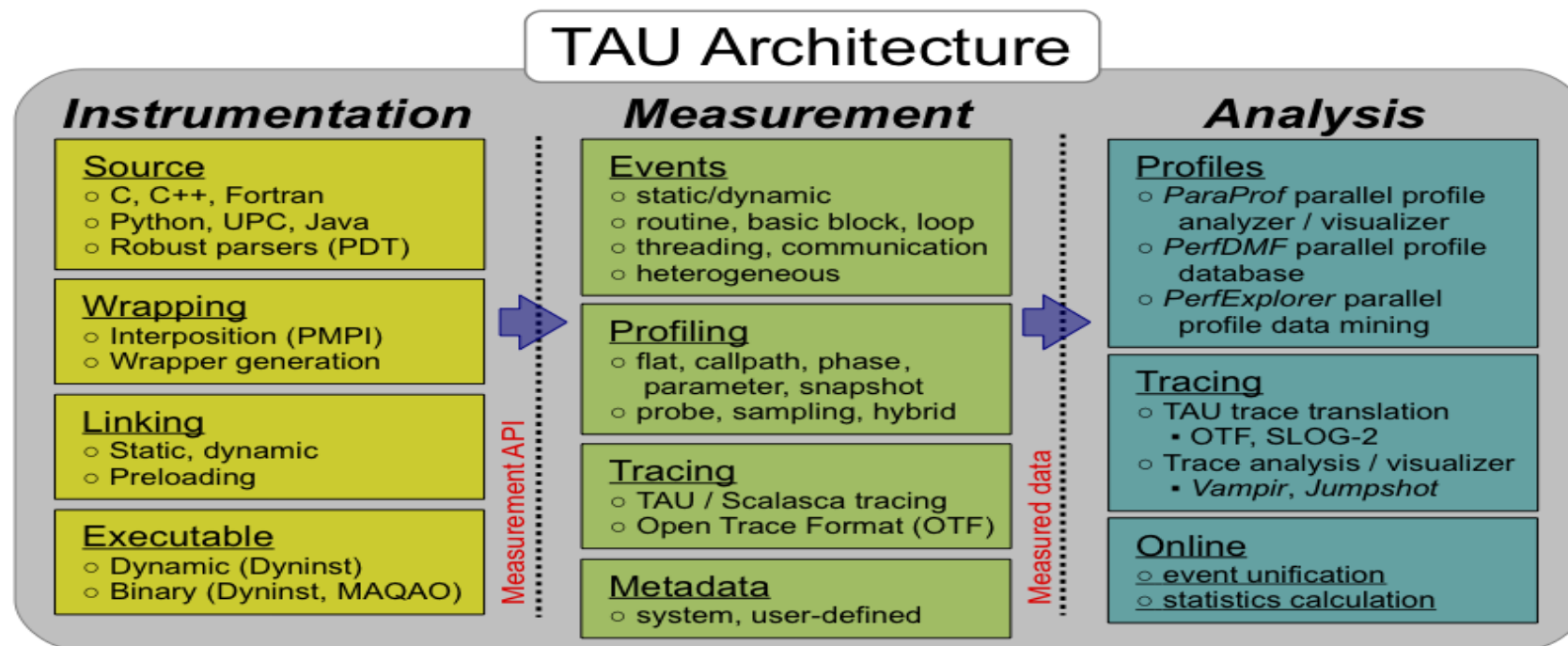


Sameer Shende
sameer@cs.uoregon.edu
University of Oregon
<http://tau.uoregon.edu>



TAU Performance System®

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



TAU Performance System

- Instrumentation
 - Fortran, C++, C, UPC, Java, Python, Chapel
 - Automatic instrumentation
- Measurement and analysis support
 - MPI, OpenSHMEM, ARMCI, PGAS, DMAPP
 - pthreads, OpenMP, OMPT interface, 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 Performance System

- 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
 - Native generation of OTF2 traces (TAU_TRACE=1, TAU_TRACE_FORMAT=otf2)
 - Callsite instrumentation with profiles and traces (TAU_CALLSITE=1)
 - PDT based Source level instrumentation: routine & loop
 - Event based sampling (TAU_SAMPLING=1 or tau_exec -ebs)
 - Callstack unwinding with sampling (TAU_EBS_UNWIND=1)
 - OpenMP Tools Interface (OMPT, tau_exec -T ompt)
 - CUDA CUPTI, OpenCL (tau_exec -T cupti -cupti)

Application Performance Engineering using TAU

- How much time is spent in each application routine and outer *loops*? Within loops, what is the contribution of each *statement*? What is the time spent in OpenMP loops?
- How many instructions are executed in these code regions?
Floating point, Level 1 and 2 *data cache misses*, hits, branches taken? What is the extent of vectorization for loops on Intel MIC?
- What is the memory usage of the code? When and where is memory allocated/de-allocated? Are there any memory leaks? What is the memory footprint of the application? What is the memory high water mark?
- How much energy does the application use in Joules? What is the peak power usage?
- 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?

Using TAU

- TAU supports several compilers, measurement, and thread options

Intel compilers, profiling with hardware counters using PAPI, 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:

```
% module load tau
```

```
% export TAU_MAKEFILE=$TAU/Makefile.tau-icpc-papi-ompt-mpi-pdt-openmp
```

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

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)
```

Installing and Configuring TAU

■ 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 --scorep=download --arch=x86_64 -bfd=download -pdt=<dir> -papi=<dir> ...`
- For MIC (KNC):
- `./configure -scorep=download --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`

Different Makefiles for TAU Compiler and Runtime Options

```
% . ~tg828282/Tutorial/vihps.sh
```

```
% ls $TAU/Makefile.*
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

■ For an MPI+OpenMP+F90 application with Intel MPI, you may choose

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

- Supports MPI instrumentation & PDT for automatic source instrumentation

```
% export TAU_MAKEFILE=$TAU/Makefile.tau-icpc-papi-ompt-mpi-pdt-openmp
```

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

```
% mpirun -np 256 ./matmult
```

```
% paraprof
```

Compile-Time Options

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.
⊠ptTrackIO	Wrap POSIX I/O call and calculates vol/bw of I/O operations (configure TAU with <i>-iowrapper</i>)
⊠ptTrackGOMP	Enable tracking GNU OpenMP runtime layer (used without <i>-opari</i>)
⊠ptMemDbg	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 <i>tau_instrumentor</i>
-optTauWrapFile="<file>"	Specify path to <i>link_options.tau</i> generated by <i>tau_gen_wrapper</i>
-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) ...

Compile-Time Options (contd.)

▪ 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 gfparsers
-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.

...

Compiling Fortran Codes with TAU

- 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`

Runtime Environment Variables

Environment Variable	Default	Description
TAU_TRACE	0	Setting to 1 turns on tracing
TAU_TRACE_FORMAT	default	Setting to “otf2” generates OTF2 traces natively.
TAU_CALLPATH	0	Setting to 1 turns on callpath profiling
TAU_CALLSITE	0	Setting to 1 generates callsite information in events. May be used with tracing.
TAU_TRACK_MEMORY_FOOTPRINT	0	Setting to 1 turns on tracking memory usage by tracking the resident set size and high water mark of memory usage
TAU_TRACK_LOAD	0	Setting to 1 tracks system load periodically.
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. Throttles 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. A routine is throttled if it takes less than 10 microseconds per call (and called > 10000 times).
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., ENERGYTIME, P_VIRTUAL_TIME, P_RL_FP, INS, PARI_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

Simplifying TAU's usage (tau_exec)

- 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
 - % mpirun -np 8 **tau_exec** -openacc ./a.out

Binary Rewriting Instrumentation

- Support for both static and dynamic executables
- Specify a list of routines to instrument
- Specify the TAU measurement library to be injected
- MAQAO [UVSQ, Intel Exascale Labs]:

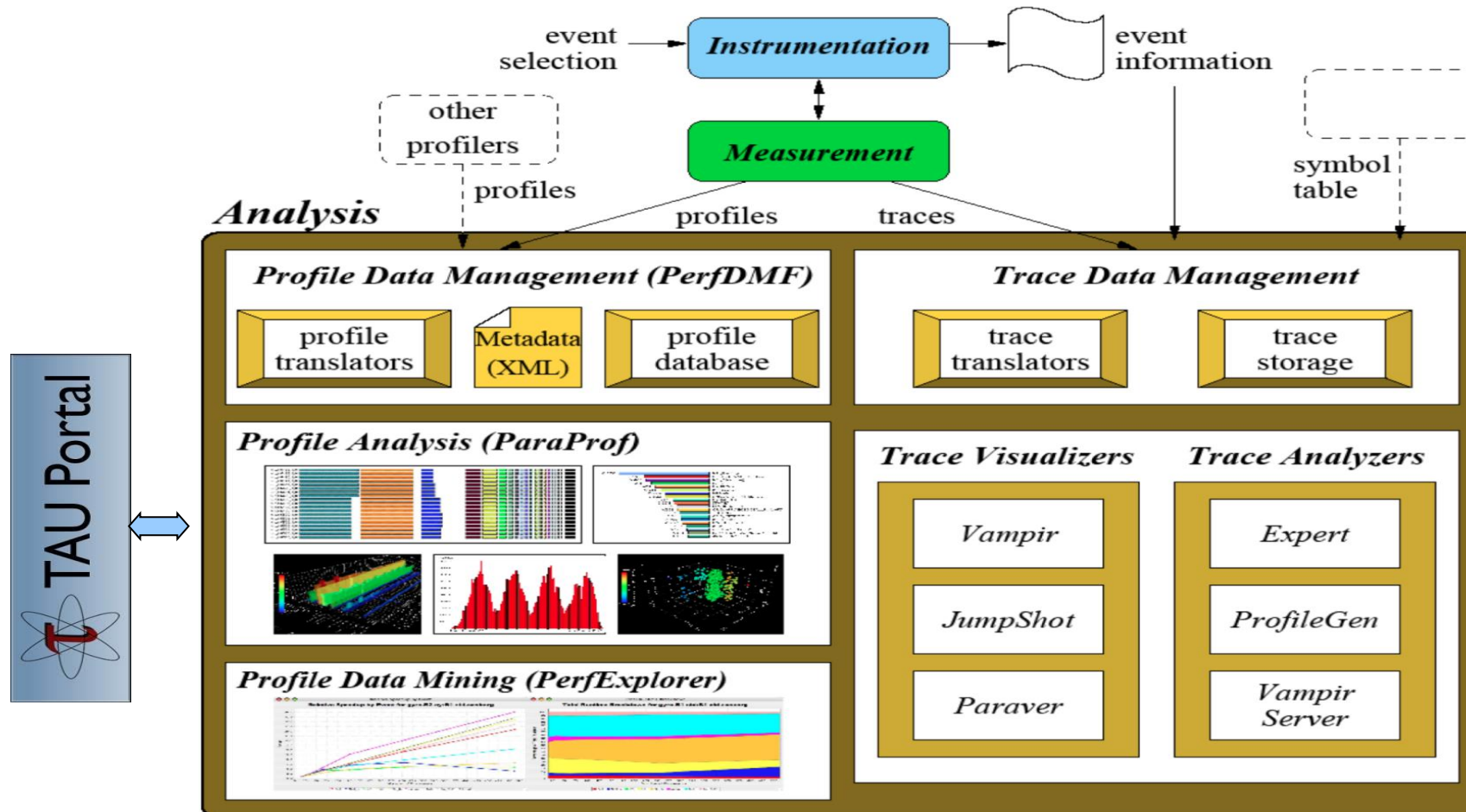
```
% tau_rewrite -T [tags] a.out -o a.inst
```
- DyninstAPI [U. Maryland and U. Wisconsin, Madison]:

```
% tau_run -T [tags] a.out -o a.inst
```
- Pebil [UC San Diego]:

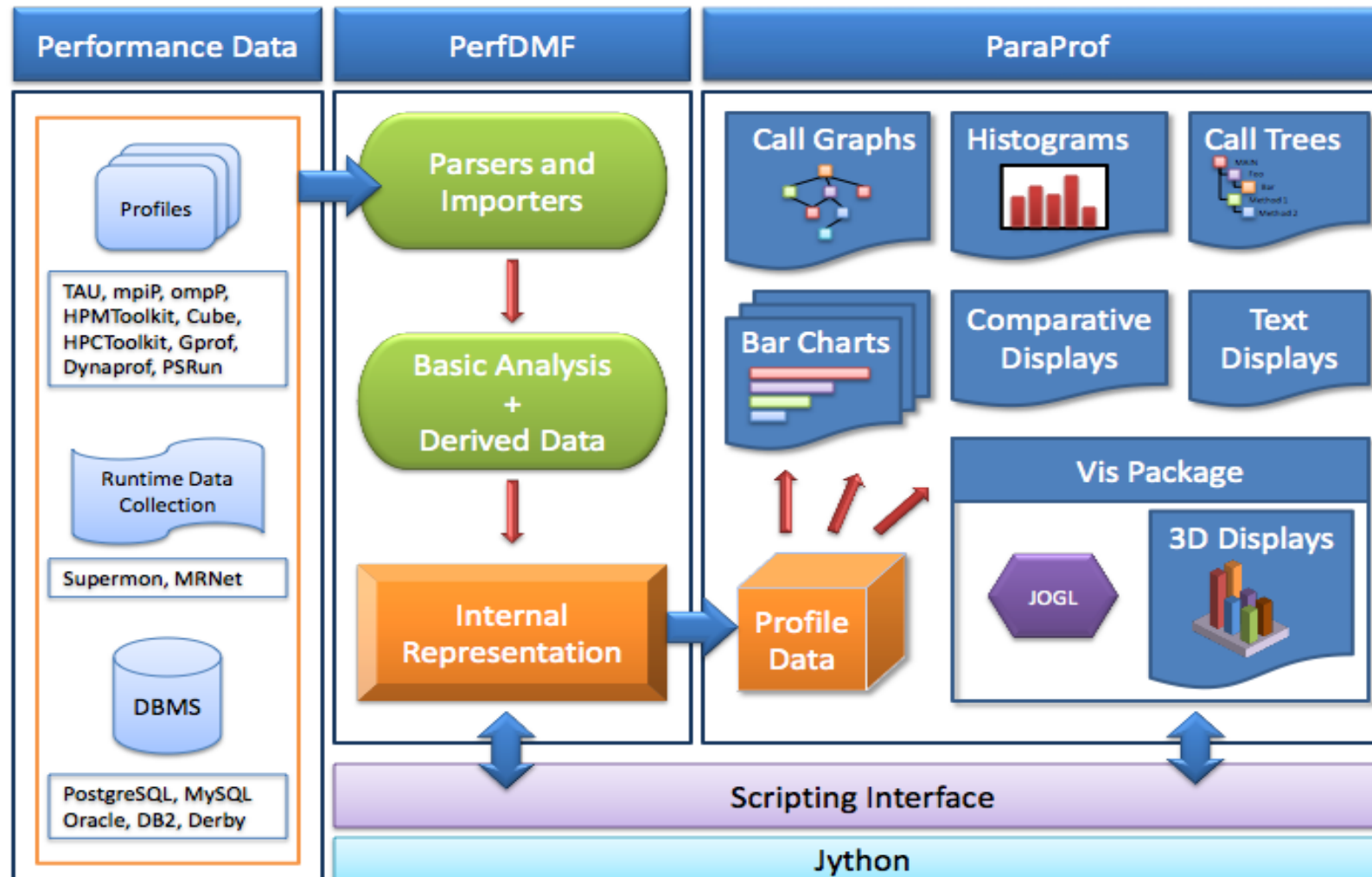
```
% tau_pebil_rewrite -T [tags] a.out -o a.inst
```
- Execute the application to get measurement data:

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

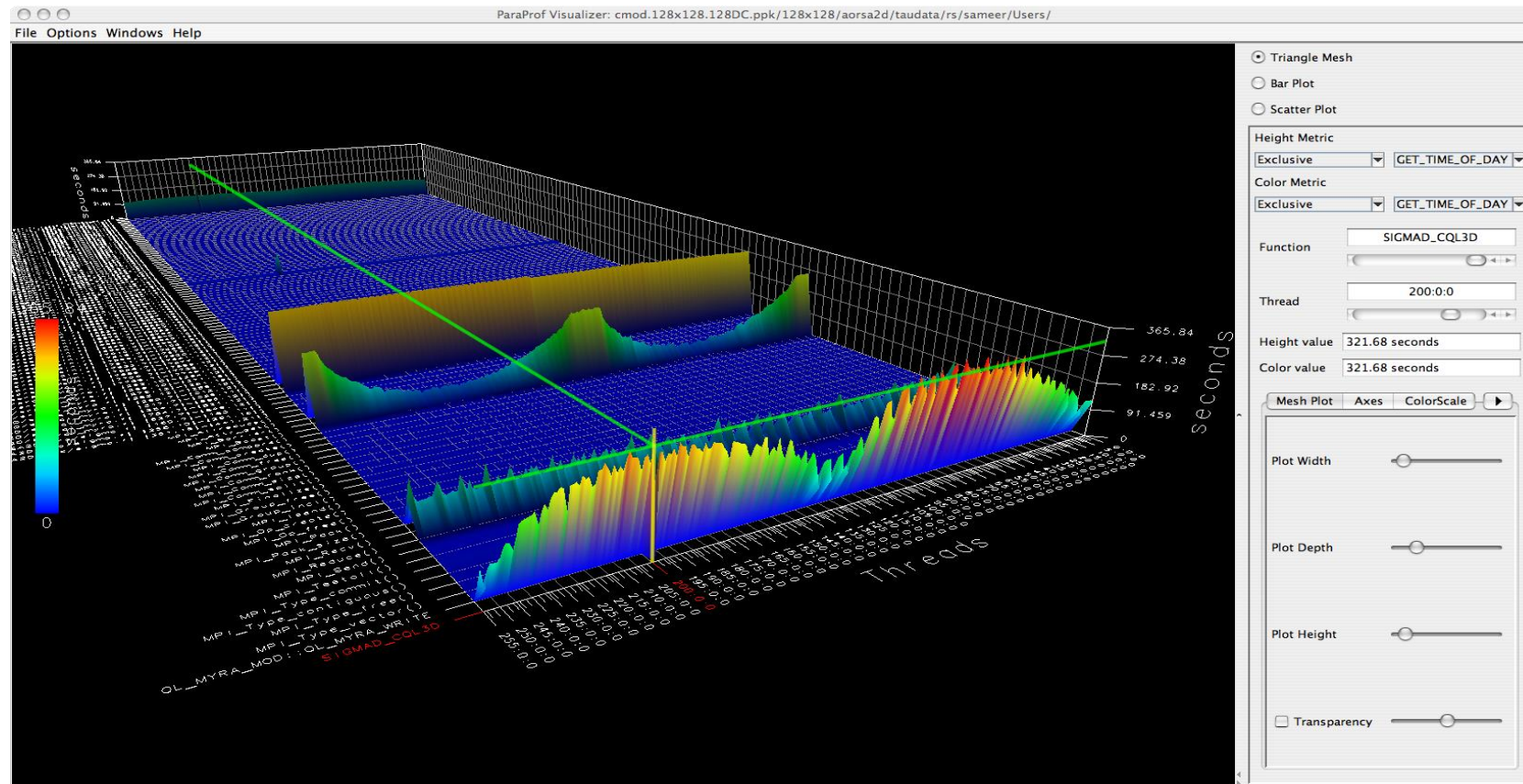

TAU Analysis



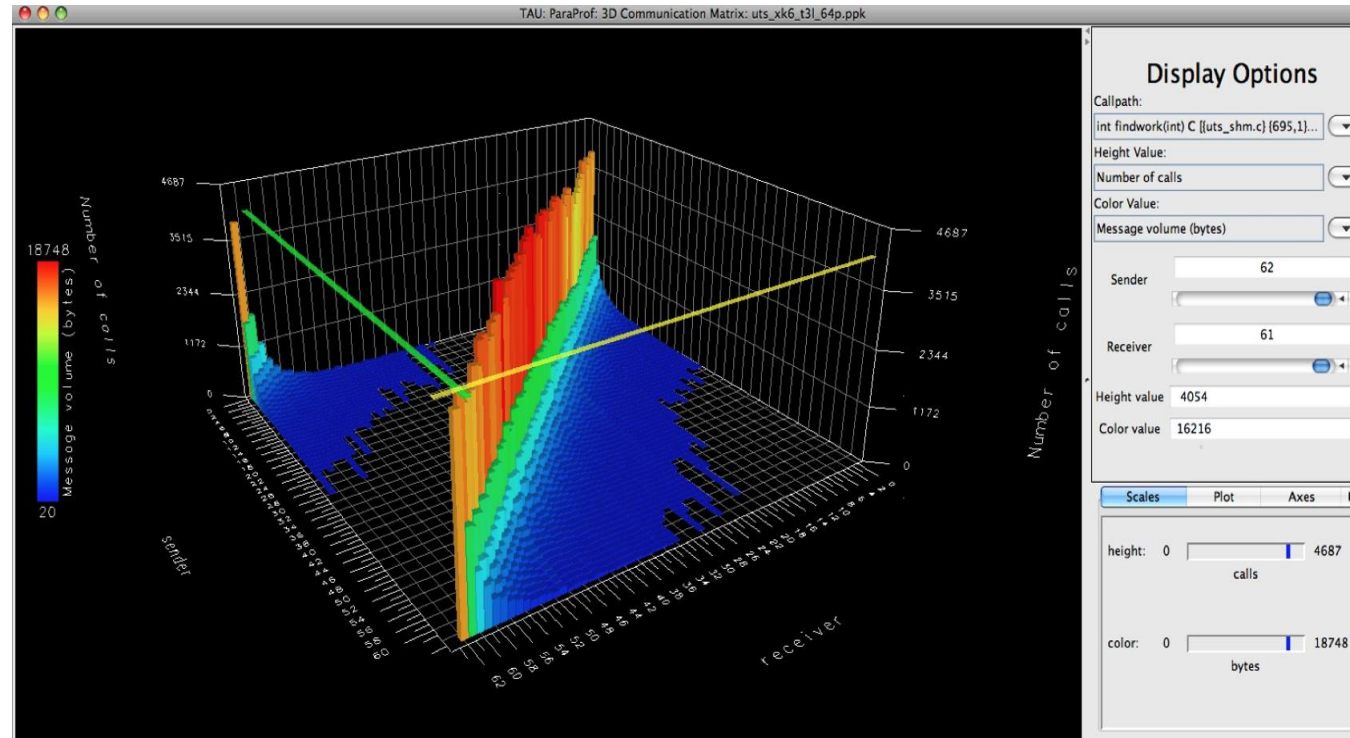
ParaProf Profile Analysis Framework



Parallel Profile Visualization: ParaProf



ParaProf 3D Communication Matrix



% export TAU_COMM_MATRIX=1

TAU tutorial exercise objectives

- Familiarise with usage of TAU tools
 - complementary tools' capabilities & interoperability
- Prepare to apply tools productively to *your* applications(s)
- Exercise is based on a small portable benchmark code
 - unlikely to have significant optimisation opportunities
- Optional (recommended) exercise extensions
 - analyse performance of alternative configurations
 - investigate effectiveness of system-specific compiler/MPI optimisations and/or placement/binding/affinity capabilities
 - investigate scalability and analyse scalability limiters
 - compare performance on different HPC platforms
 - ...

Local Installation (*Stampede, TACC*)

- Setup preferred program environment compilers
 - Default set Intel Compilers with Intel MPI
 - Generate profile files using Score-P

```
% . /home1/03529/tg828282/Tutorial/vihps.sh
% paraprof profile.cubex &
```

For PerfExplorer:

```
% wget http://tau.uoregon.edu/data.tgz; tar zxf data.tgz; cd data
% cat README
And follow the steps
```

NPB-MZ-MPI Suite

- 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

```
% 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

NPB-MZ-MPI / BT: config/make.def

```
#           SITE- AND/OR PLATFORM-SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS.
#
#-----

#-----
# Configured for generic MPI with GCC compiler
#-----
#OPENMP   = -fopenmp      # GCC compiler
OPENMP    = -openmp       # Intel compiler

...
#-----
# The Fortran compiler used for MPI programs
#-----
# MPIF77 = mpiifort # Intel compiler

# Alternative variant to perform instrumentation
MPIF77 = tau_f90.sh -tau_makefile=<path>/Makefile.tau-[options]

# PREP is a generic preposition macro for instrumentation preparation
#MPIF77 = $(PREP) mpif77 -f77=ifort
#MPIF77 = scorep ...
...
```

Default (no instrumentation)

Uncomment TAU's compiler
wrapper to do source
instrumentation with TAU
Comment out Score-P wrapper

Building an NPB-MZ-MPI Benchmark

```
% 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 HPC systems: *
*      make bt-mz CLASS=C NPROCS=32                          *
*****
```

- Type "make" for instructions

Building an NPB-MZ-MPI Benchmark

```
% make suite
make[1]: Entering directory `BT-MZ'
make[2]: Entering directory `sys'
cc -o setparams setparams.c -lm
make[2]: Leaving directory `sys'
../sys/setparams bt-mz 32 C
make[2]: Entering directory `../BT-MZ'
tau_f90.sh -c -O3 -g -openmp          bt.f
                                     [...]
tau_f90.sh -c -O3 -g -openmp          mpi_setup.f
cd ../common; mpiifort -c -O3 -g -openmp          print_results.f
cd ../common; mpiifort -c -O3 -g -openmp          timers.f
tau_f90.sh -O3 -g -openmp -o ../bin.tau/bt-mz_C.8 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
make[2]: Leaving directory `BT-MZ'
Built executable ../bin.tau/bt-mz_C.32
make[1]: Leaving directory `BT-MZ'
```

- Specify the benchmark configuration
 - benchmark name: **bt-mz**, lu-mz, sp-mz
 - the number of MPI processes: **NPROCS=3C**
 - the benchmark class (S, W, A, B, C, D, E): **CLASS=C**

Shortcut: `% make suite`

NPB-MZ-MPI / BT (Block Tridiagonal Solver)

- What does it do?
 - Solves a discretized version of the 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
 - 2 compute nodes with 1 Intel Xeon Phi 7250 CPU (Knights Landing, KNL) each
 - 32 processes each with 4 OpenMP threads should be reasonable
- bt-mz_C.32 should take around 30 seconds

TAU Source Instrumentation

- Edit `config/make.def` to adjust build configuration
 - Uncomment specification of compiler/linker: `MPIF77 = tau_f77.sh`
- Make clean and build new tool-specific executable

```
% make clean
% make bt-mz CLASS=C NPROCS=32
Built executable ../bin.tau/bt-mz_C.32
```

- Change to the directory containing the new executable before running it with the desired tool configuration

```
% cd bin.tau
% cp ../jobscript/stampede2/tau.sbatch .
% sbatch tau.sbatch
```

NPB-MZ-MPI / BT with TAU

```
% cd bin
% cp ../jobscript/stampede2/tau.sbatch .
% sbatch tau.sbatch
% cat mzmplibt.o<job_id>
NAS Parallel Benchmarks (NPB3.3-MZ-MPI) - BT-MZ MPI+OpenMP Benchmark
Number of zones: 16 x 16
Iterations: 200 dt: 0.000300
Number of active processes: 32
Total number of threads: 128 ( 4.0 threads/process)

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

BT-MZ Benchmark Completed.
Time in seconds = 22.34
% paraprof &
% paraprof --pack bt.ppk
<Copy file over to desktop using scp>
% paraprof bt.ppk &
```

- Copy jobscript and launch as a hybrid MPI+OpenMP application

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

tau_exec

```
$ tau_exec
```

```
Usage: tau_exec [options] [--] <exe> <exe options>
```

Options:

```
-v          Verbose mode
-s          Show what will be done but don't actually do anything (dryrun)
-qsub       Use qsub mode (BG/P only, see below)
-io         Track I/O
-memory     Track memory allocation/deallocation
-memory_debug Enable memory debugger
-cuda       Track GPU events via CUDA
-cupti      Track GPU events via CUPTI (Also see env. variable TAU_CUPTI_API)
-opencl     Track GPU events via OpenCL
-openacc    Track GPU events via OpenACC (currently PGI only)
-ompt       Track OpenMP events via OMPT interface
-armci      Track ARMCI events via PARMCI
-ebs        Enable event-based sampling
-ebs_period=<count> Sampling period (default 1000)
-ebs_source=<counter> Counter (default itimer)
-um         Enable Unified Memory events via CUPTI
-T <DISABLE,GNU,ICPC,MPI,OMPT,OPENMP,PAPI,PDT,PROFILE,PTHREAD,SCOREP,SERIAL> : Specify TAU tags
-loadlib=<file.so> : Specify additional load library
-XrunTAUsh=<options> : Specify TAU library directly
-gdb        Run program in the gdb debugger
```

Notes:

```
Defaults if unspecified: -T MPI
MPI is assumed unless SERIAL is specified
```

- Tau_exec preloads the TAU wrapper libraries and performs measurements.

No need to recompile the application!

tau_exec Example (continued)

Example:

```
mpirun -np 2 tau_exec -T icpc,ompt,mpi -ompt ./a.out
mpirun -np 2 tau_exec -io ./a.out
```

Example - event-based sampling with samples taken every 1,000,000 FP instructions

```
mpirun -np 8 tau_exec -ebs -ebs_period=1000000 -ebs_source=PAPI_FP_INS ./ring
```

Examples - GPU:

```
tau_exec -T serial,cupti -cupti ./matmult (Preferred for CUDA 4.1 or later)
tau_exec -openacc ./a.out
tau_exec -T serial -opencl ./a.out (OPENCL)
mpirun -np 2 tau_exec -T mpi,cupti,papi -cupti -um ./a.out (Unified Virtual Memory in CUDA 6.0+)
```

qsub mode (IBM BG/Q only):

Original:

```
qsub -n 1 --mode smp -t 10 ./a.out
```

With TAU:

```
tau_exec -qsub -io -memory -- qsub -n 1 ... -t 10 ./a.out
```

Memory Debugging:

-memory option:

Tracks heap allocation/deallocation and memory leaks.

-memory_debug option:

Detects memory leaks, checks for invalid alignment, and checks for array overflow. This is exactly like setting TAU_TRACK_MEMORY_LEAKS=1 and TAU_MEMDBG_PROTECT_ABOVE=1 and running with -memory

- tau_exec can enable event based sampling while launching the executable using the **-ebs** flag!
- On stampede, you need to put perl-mic/bin in your path
- ibrun.symm -m test.sh
- Within test.sh call tau_exec -T ompt

TAU Analysis Tools: paraprof

▪ Launch paraprof

```
% paraprof
```

Metric

TAU: ParaProf Manager

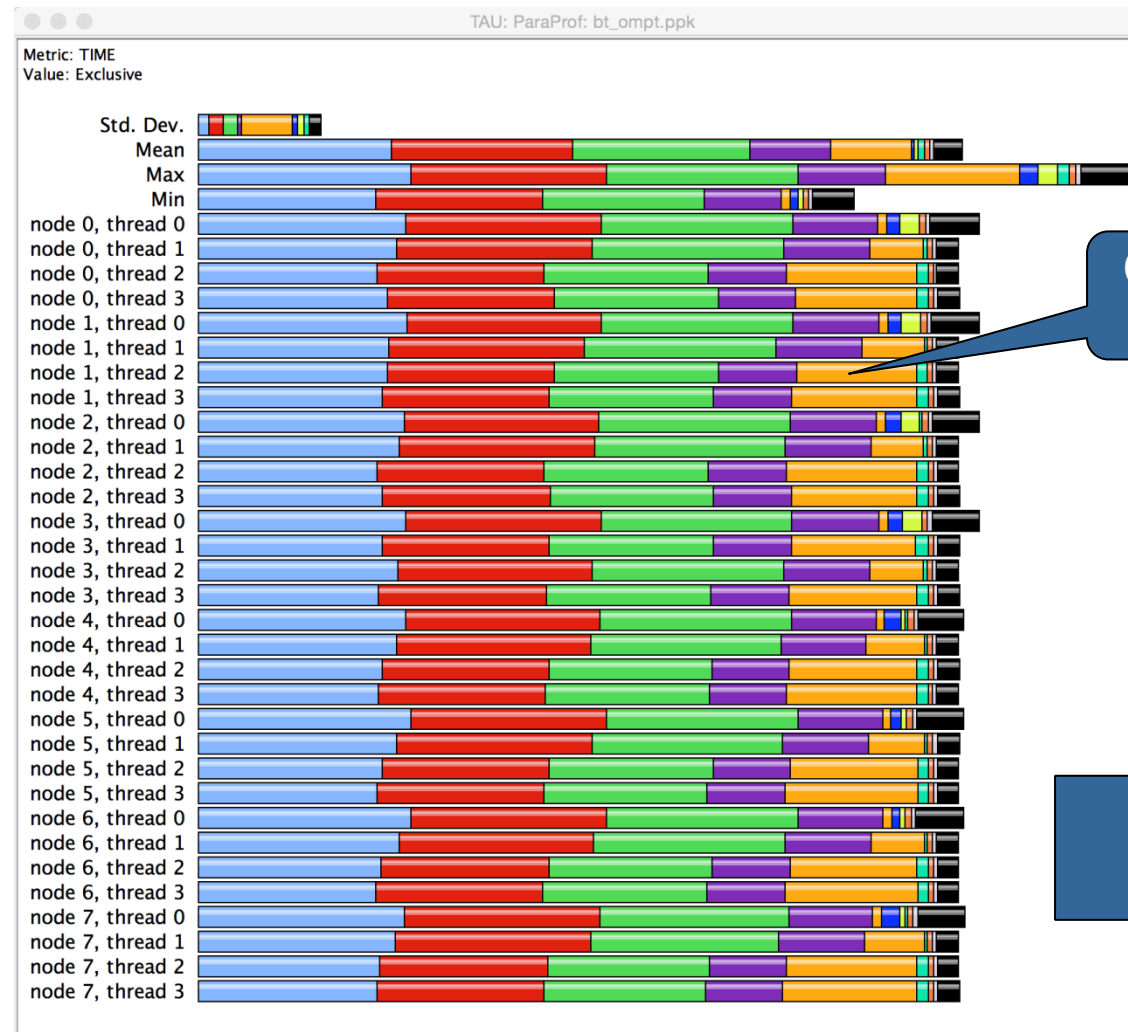
Applications

- Standard Applications
 - Default App
 - Default Exp
 - bt_ompt.ppk
 - TIME

Default (jdbc:h2:/Users/sameer/.ParaProf/perfdmf/perfdmf;AUTO_SERVER=TRUE)

TrialField	Value
Name	bt_ompt.ppk
Application ID	0
Experiment ID	0
Trial ID	0
CPU Cores	8
CPU MHz	2600.000
CPU Type	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 0 @ 2.60GHz
CPU Vendor	GenuineIntel
CWD	/scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/bin
Cache Size	20480 KB
Command Line	./bt-mz_C.8
Executable	/scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/bin/bt-mz_C.8
File Type Index	0
File Type Name	ParaProf Packed Profile
Hostname	frog9
Local Time	2015-05-18T00:37:38+02:00
MPI Processor Name	frog9
Memory Size	65944056 kB
Node Name	frog9
OMP_CHUNK_SIZE	1
OMP_DYNAMIC	off
OMP_MAX_THREADS	4
OMP_NESTED	off
OMP_NUM_PROCS	4
OMP_SCHEDULE	UNKNOWN
OS Machine	x86_64
OS Name	Linux
OS Release	2.6.32-279.5.2.el6.Bull.33.x86_64
OS Version	#1 SMP Sat Nov 10 01:48:00 CET 2012

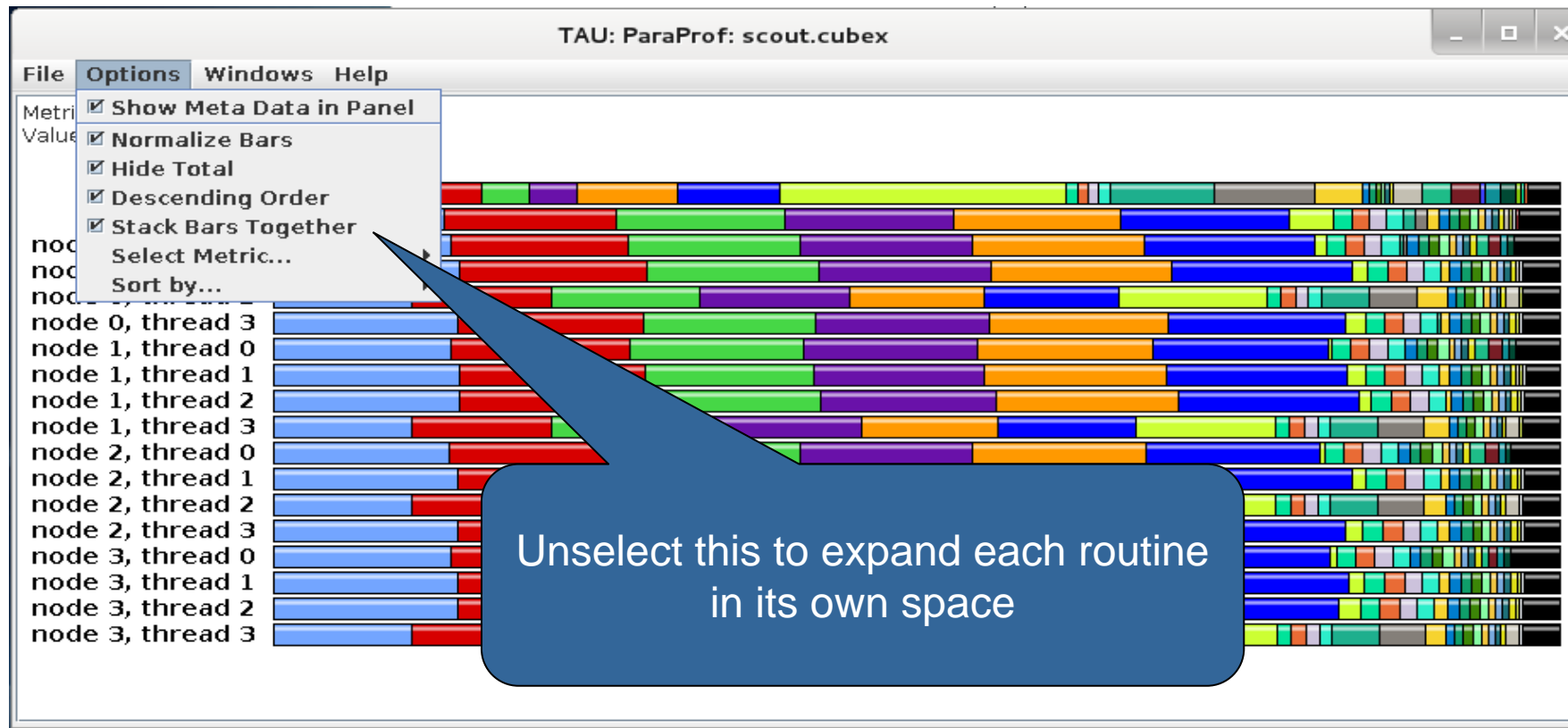
Paraprof main window



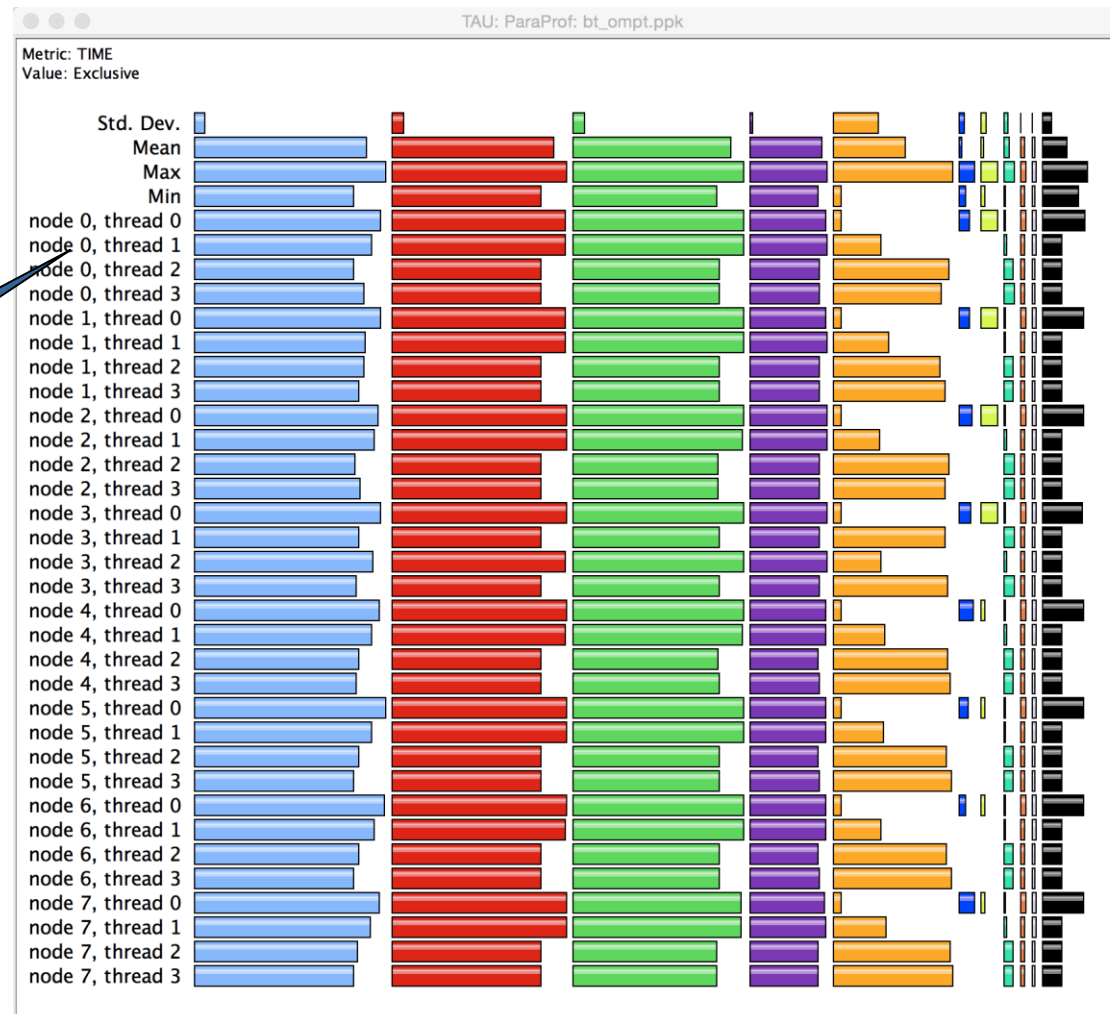
Colors represent code regions

Options -> uncheck Stack Bars Together

Paraprof main window

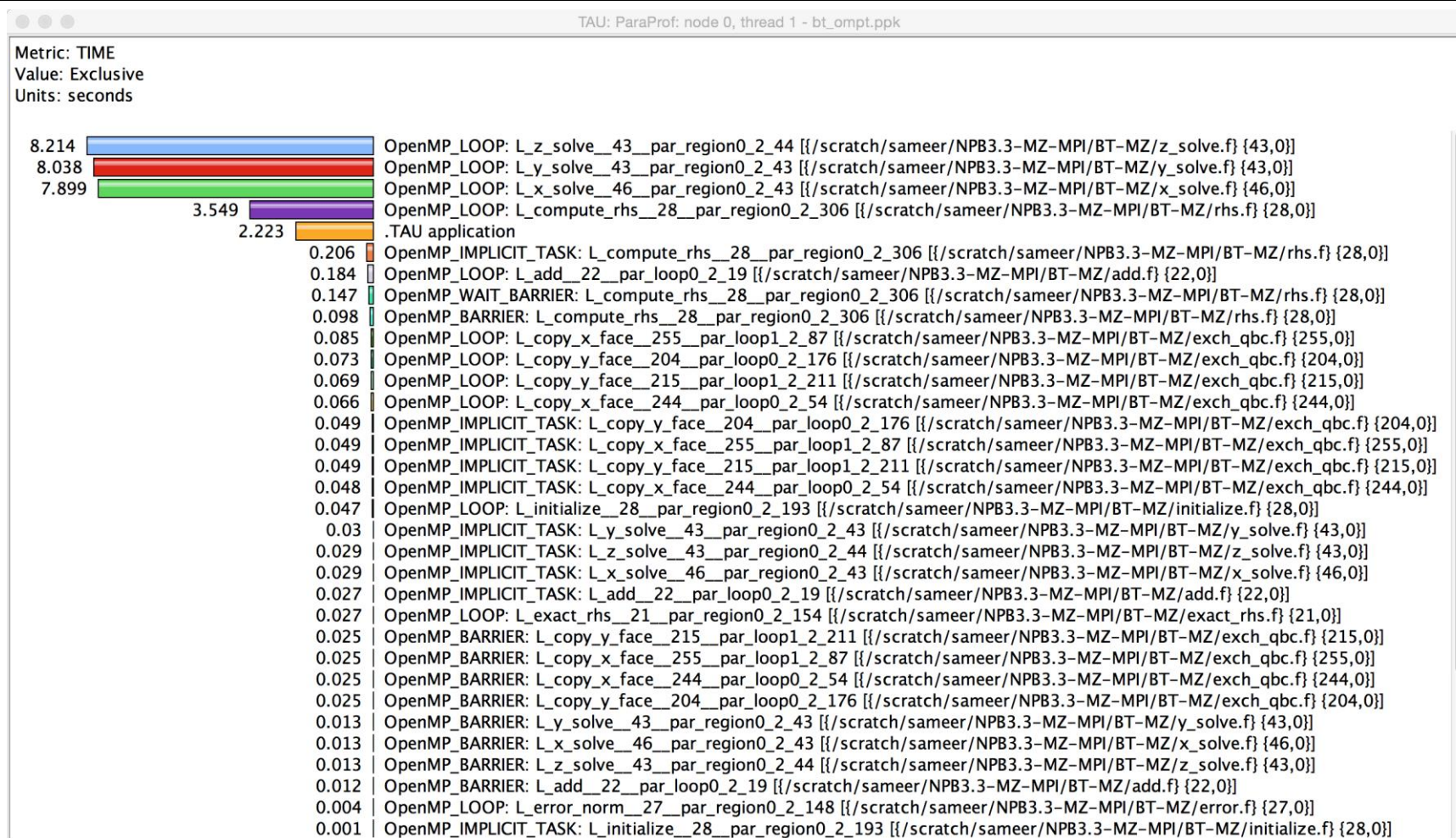


Paraprof main window



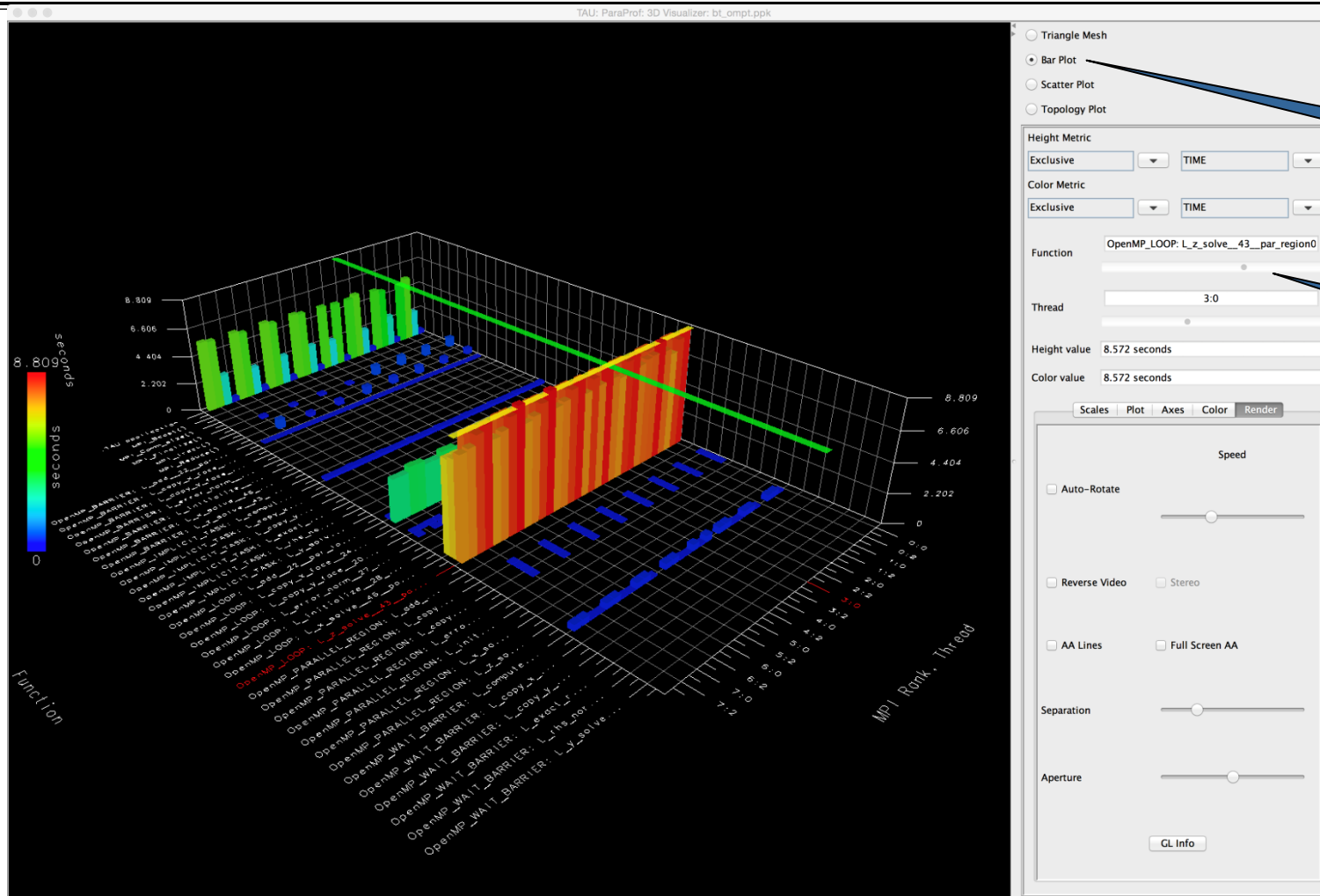
Each routine occupies its own space.
Can see the extent of imbalance
across all threads.

Paraprof node window (function barchart window)



Exclusive time spent in each code region (OpenMP loop) is shown here for MPI rank 0 thread 1

Paraprof 3D visualization window

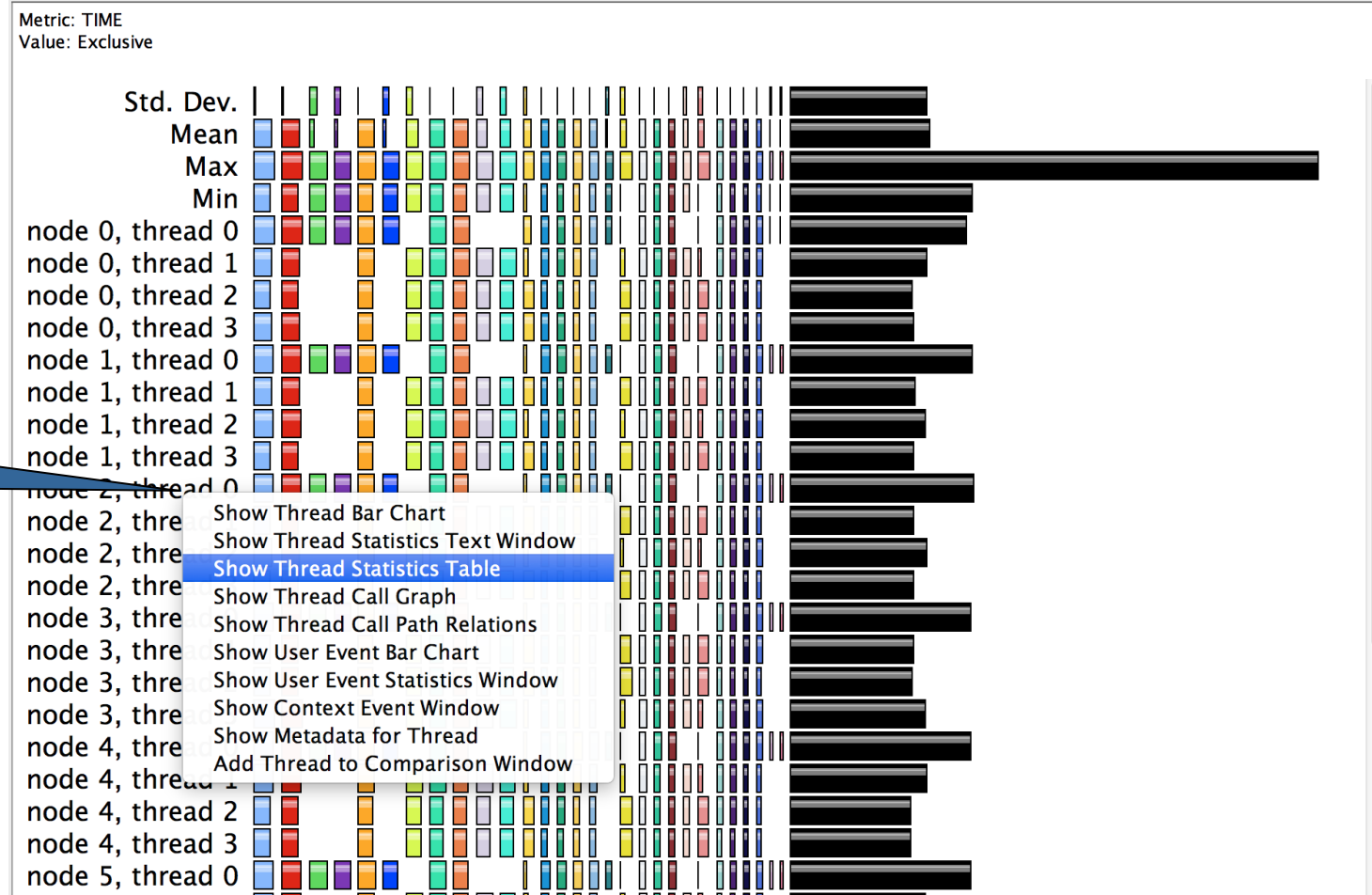


Click Bar Plot

Move Function
and Thread Sliders

Windows ->
3D visualization

Paraprof Thread Statistics Table with TAU_SAMPLING=1



Right click
here

Statement Level Profiling with TAU

```
File Help
TAU: ParaProf: Source Browser: /scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/x_solve.f
353      call matmul_sub(lhs(1,1,aa,i),
354      >      lhs(1,1,cc,i-1),
355      >      lhs(1,1,bb,i))
356
357
358 C-----
359 c      multiply c(i,j,k) by b_inverse and copy back to c
360 c      multiply rhs(1,j,k) by b_inverse(1,j,k) and copy to rhs
361 C-----
362      call binvrhs( lhs(1,1,bb,i),
363      >      lhs(1,1,cc,i),
364      >      rhs(1,i,j,k) )
365
366      enddo
367
368 C-----
369 c      rhs(isize) = rhs(isize) - A*rhs(isize-1)
370 C-----
371      call matvec_sub(lhs(1,1,aa, isize),
372      >      rhs(1, isize-1,j,k), rhs(1, isize,j,k))
373
374 C-----
375 c      B(isize) = B(isize) - C(isize-1)*A(isize)
376 C-----
377      call matmul_sub(lhs(1,1,aa, isize),
378      >      lhs(1,1,cc, isize-1),
379      >      lhs(1,1,bb, isize))
380
381 C-----
382 c      multiply rhs() by b_inverse() and copy to rhs
383 C-----
384      call binvrhs( lhs(1,1,bb, isize),
385      >      rhs(1, isize,j,k) )
386
387 C-----
388 c      back solve: if last cell, then generate U(isize)=rhs(isize)
389 c      else assume U(isize) is loaded in un pack backsub_info
390 c      so just use it
391 c      after call u(istart) will be sent to next cell
392 C-----
393
394      do i=isize-1,0,-1
395      do m=1,BLOCK_SIZE
396      do n=1,BLOCK_SIZE
397      >      rhs(m,i,j,k) = rhs(m,i,j,k)
398      >      - lhs(m,n,cc,i)*rhs(n,i+1,j,k)
399      >
400      enddo
401      enddo
402      enddo
```

Source location where samples are taken. Compute intensive region.

Paraprof Thread Statistics Table

TAU: ParaProf: Statistics for: node 2, thread 0 - bt_obs.ppk

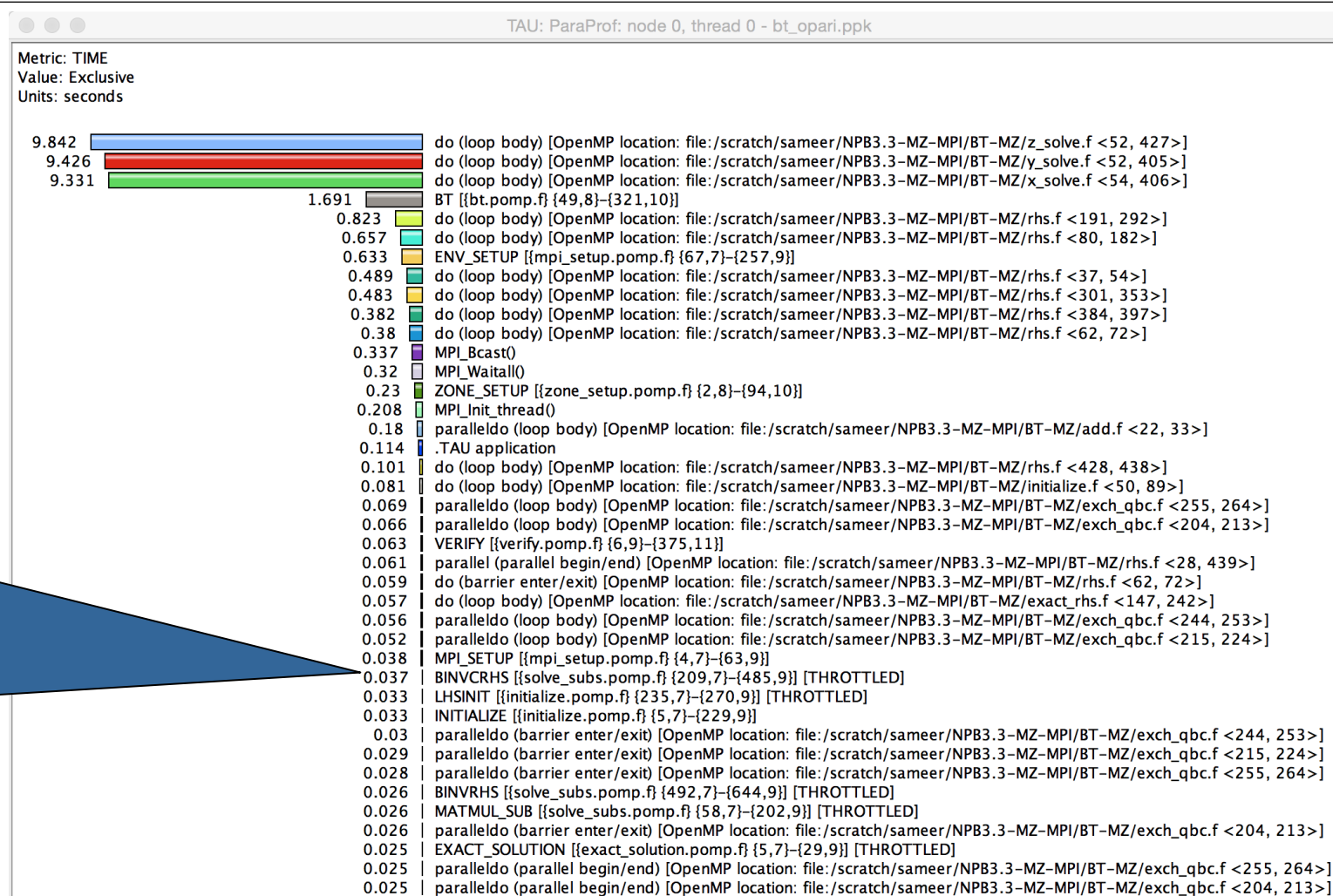
Name	Exclusive TIME	Inclusive TIME	Calls	Child Calls
TAU application	1.754	36.26	1	88,049
OpenMP_PARALLEL_REGION: L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {43,0}]	0.061	8.692	6,432	12,864
OpenMP_IMPLICIT_TASK: L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {43,0}]	0.04	8.568	6,432	6,432
OpenMP_LOOP: L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {43,0}]	8.528	8.528	6,432	0
[CONTEXT] OpenMP_LOOP: L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {43,0}]	0	9.23	847	0
[SUMMARY] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f}]	3.67	3.67	340	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f}]	3.67	3.67	340	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {419}]	0.22	0.22	21	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {58}]	0.17	0.17	16	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {418}]	0.16	0.16	12	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {123}]	0.11	0.11	11	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {193}]	0.08	0.08	5	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {126}]	0.07	0.07	7	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {247}]	0.07	0.07	6	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {158}]	0.06	0.06	5	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {313}]	0.06	0.06	4	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {230}]	0.06	0.06	4	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {308}]	0.05	0.05	3	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {191}]	0.05	0.05	3	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {81}]	0.05	0.05	4	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {301}]	0.05	0.05	5	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {67}]	0.05	0.05	5	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {175}]	0.04	0.04	4	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {89}]	0.04	0.04	4	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {55}]	0.04	0.04	4	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {275}]	0.04	0.04	4	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {129}]	0.04	0.04	4	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {168}]	0.04	0.04	4	0
[SAMPLE] L_z_solve_43_par_region0_2_44 [/{scratch/sameer/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ/z_solve.f} {238}]	0.04	0.04	4	0

Right click here and choose "Show Source Code" for a sample

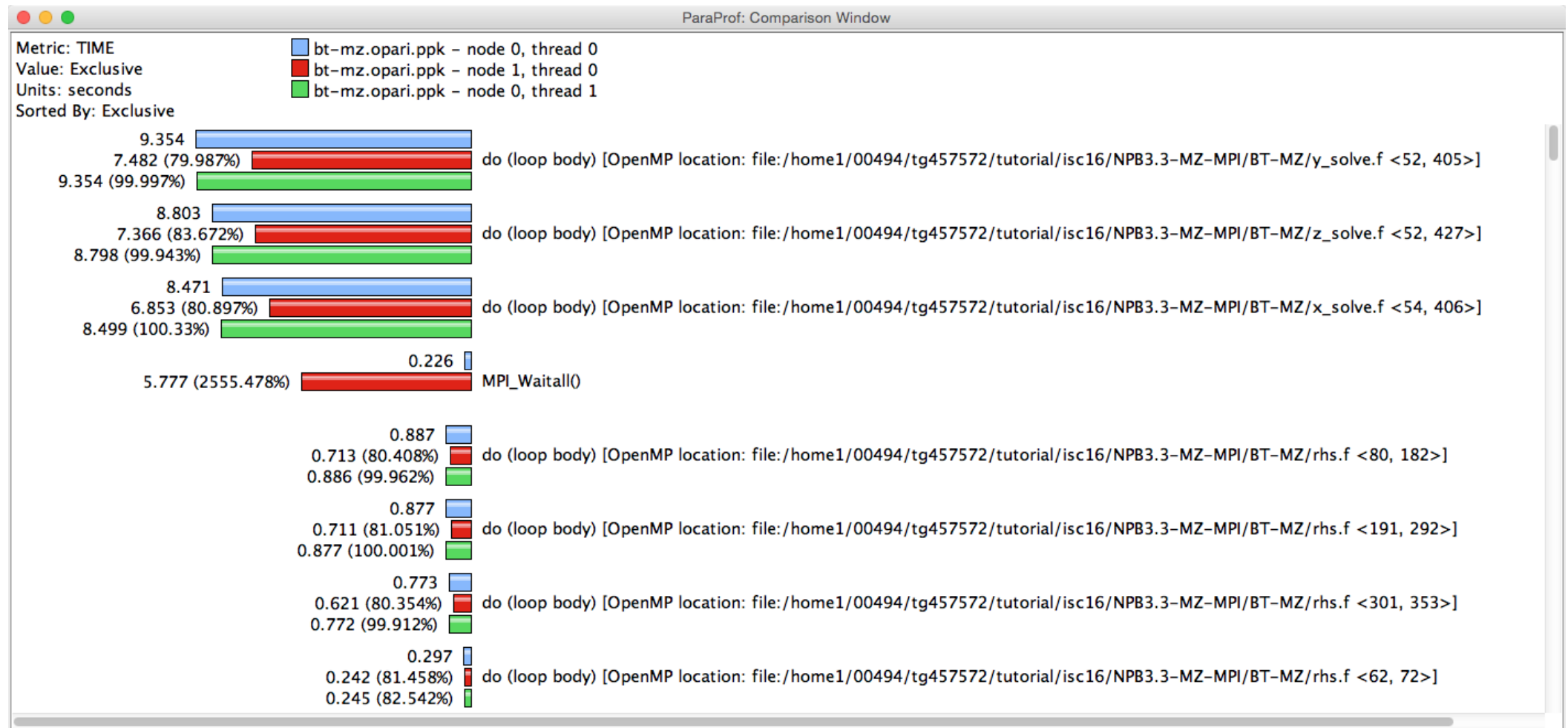
Show Source Code
Show Function Bar Chart
Show Function Histogram
Assign Function Color
Reset to Default Color

Instrumenting Source Code with PDT and Opari

Frequently
executing
lightweight
routines are
automatically
throttled at
runtime.
Reduces
runtime
dilation.



ParaProf Comparison Window



ParaProf Manager Widow: scout.cubex

TAU: ParaProf Manager

File Options Help

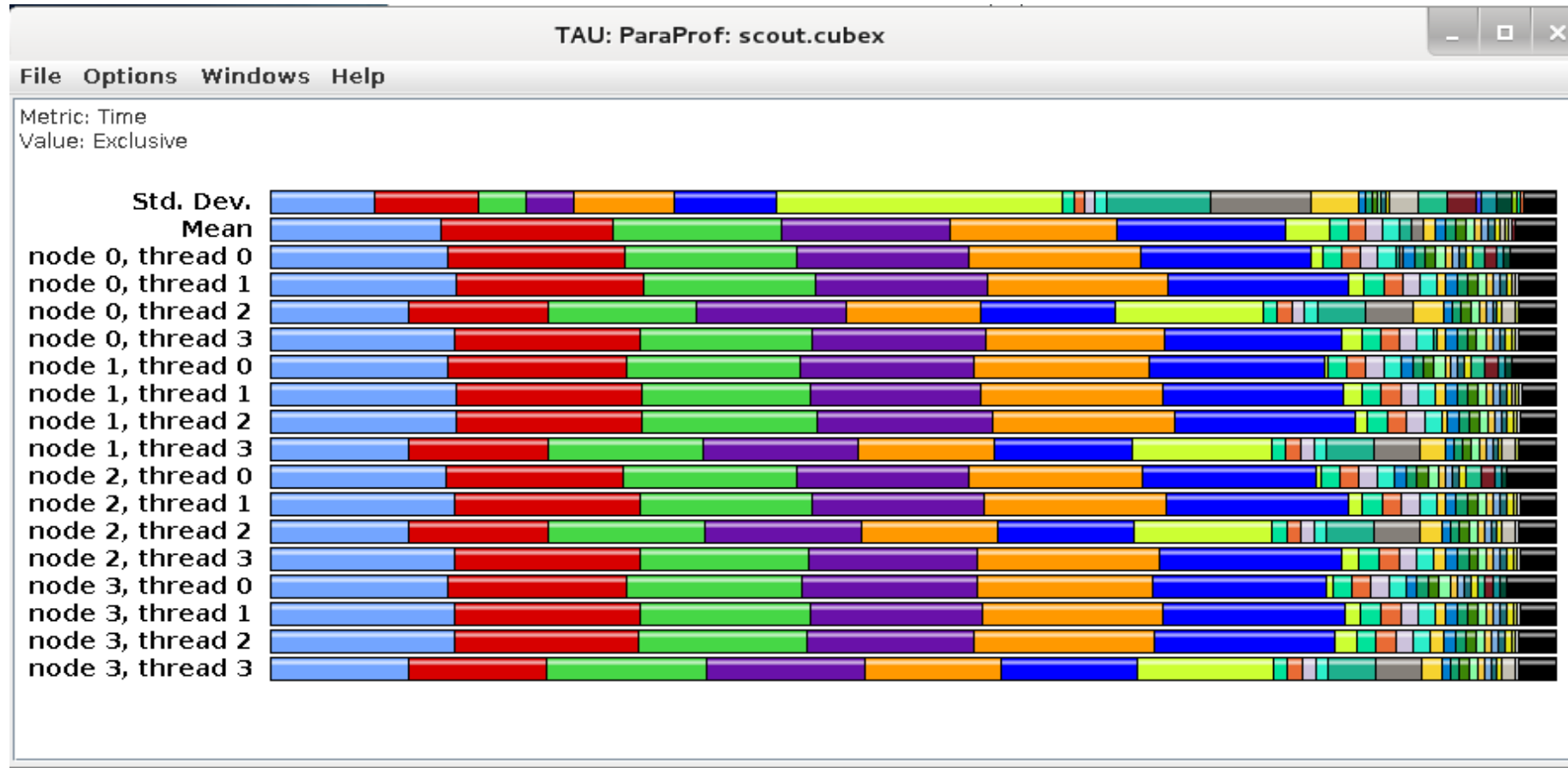
Applications

- 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 rcv synchronizations
 - P2P rcv synchronizations => Late Senders
 - P2P rcv synchronizations => Late Senders => Messages in Wrong Order
 - Collective synchronizations
 - P2P send communications
 - P2P send communications => Late Receivers
 - P2P rcv communications
 - P2P rcv communications => Late Senders
 - P2P rcv 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

ParaProf: Main Window



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		
!\$omp do @rhs.f:301	0.36	0.36		
!\$omp implicit barrier	0.026	0.026		
!\$omp implicit barrier	0	0		
!\$omp do @rhs.f:37	0.343	0.343		
!\$omp do @rhs.f:62	0.225	0.225		
!\$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				

FinderScreenSnapz003.png

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

ParaProf: Callpath Thread Relations Window

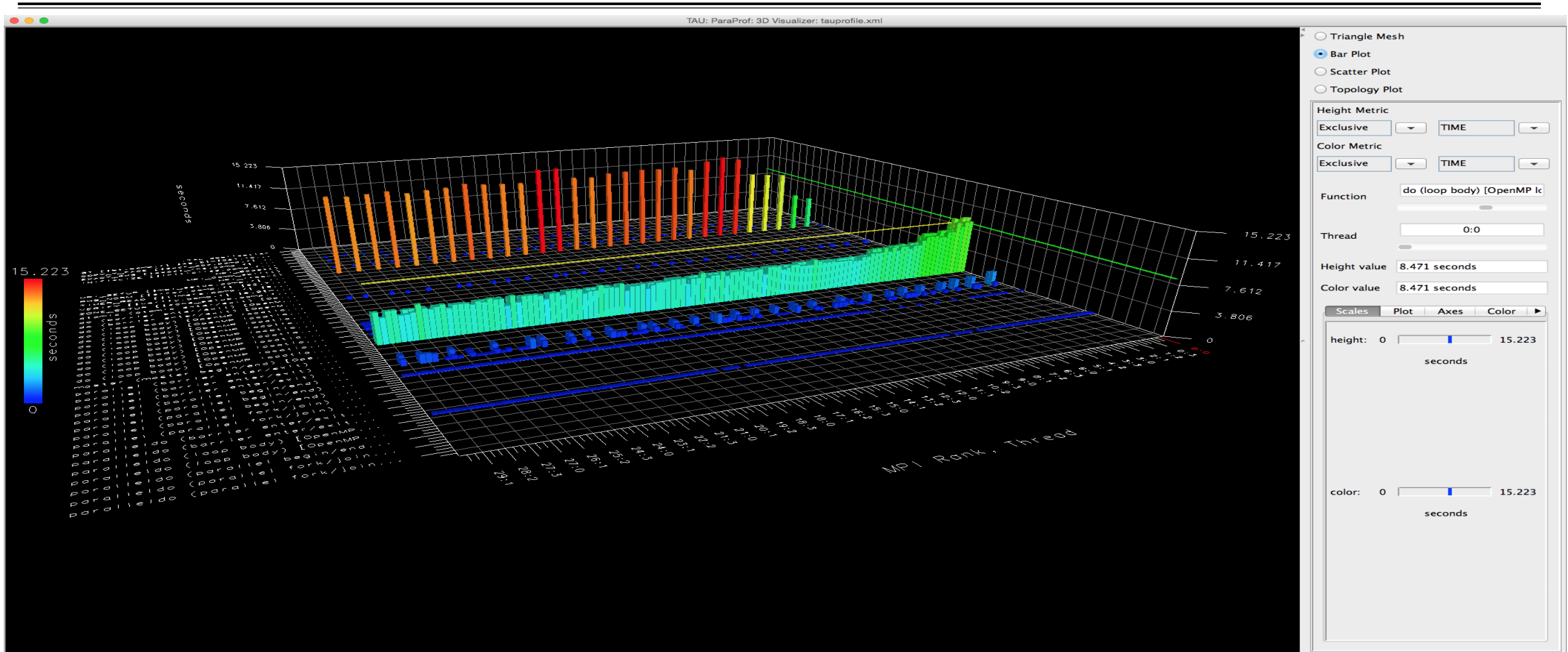
TAU: ParaProf: Call Path Data n,c,t, 0,0,0 – scout.cubex

File Options Windows Help

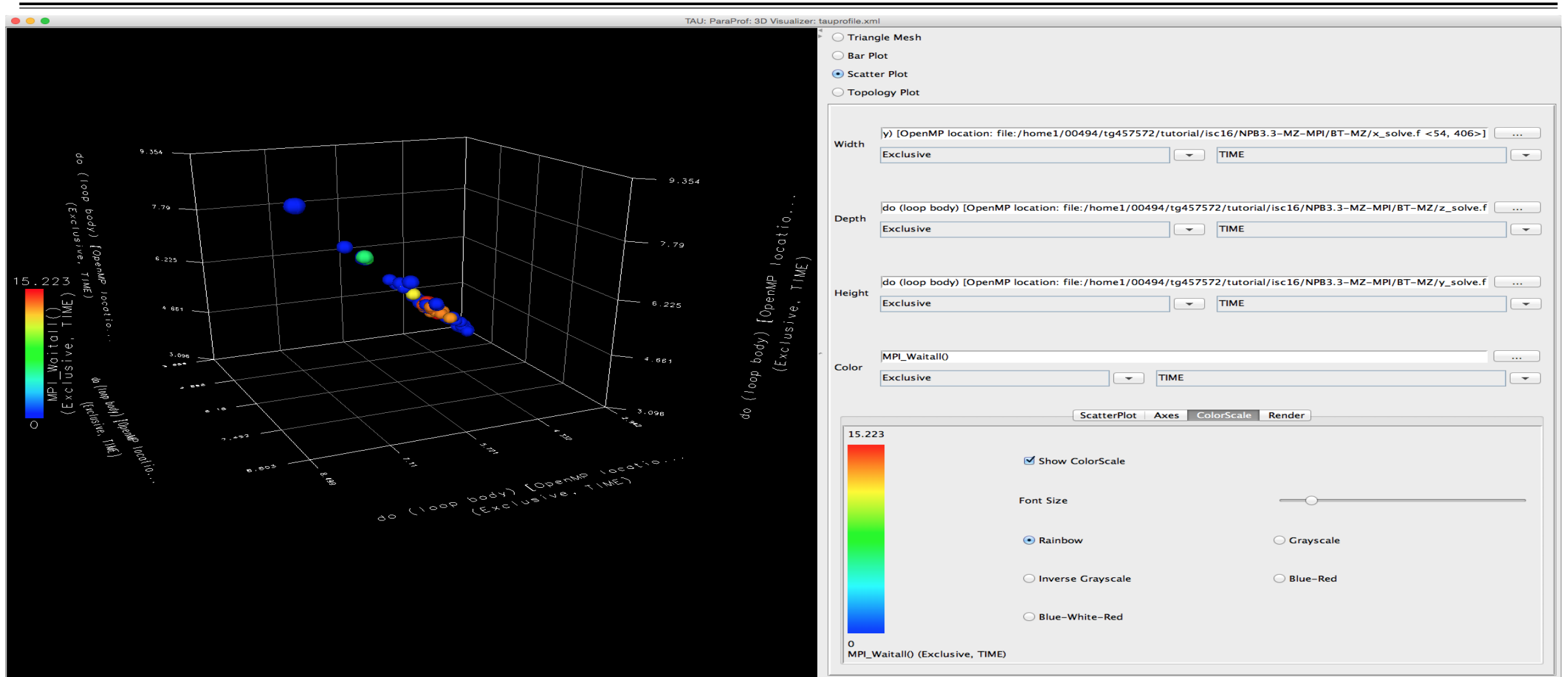
Metric Name: Time
Sorted By: Exclusive
Units: seconds

--v	0.04	0.04	32/32	!\$omp parallel @initialize.f:28
	0.04	0.04	32	!\$omp do @initialize.f:50
--v	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
--v	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
--v	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

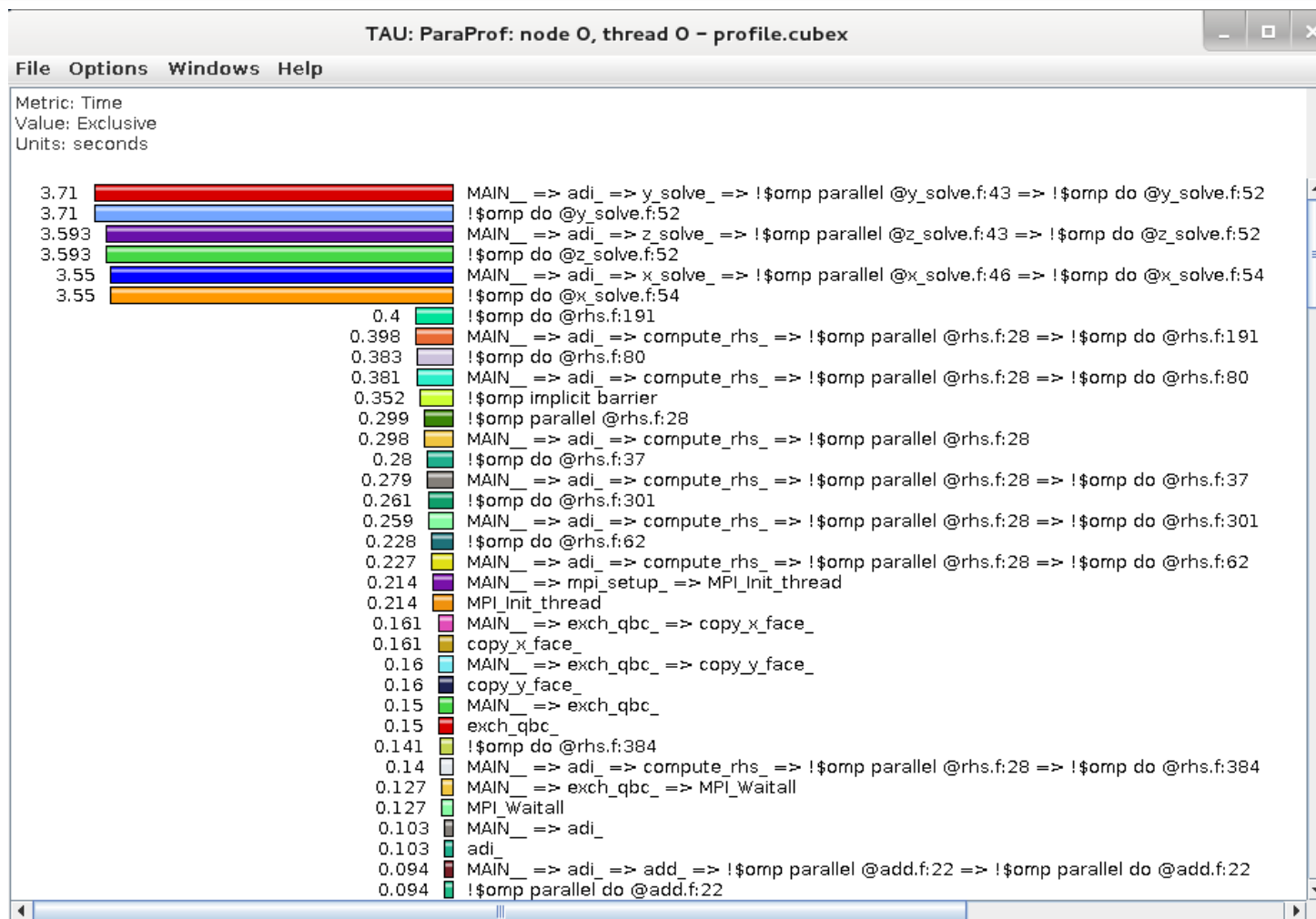
ParaProf: 3D Visualization Window Showing Entire Profile



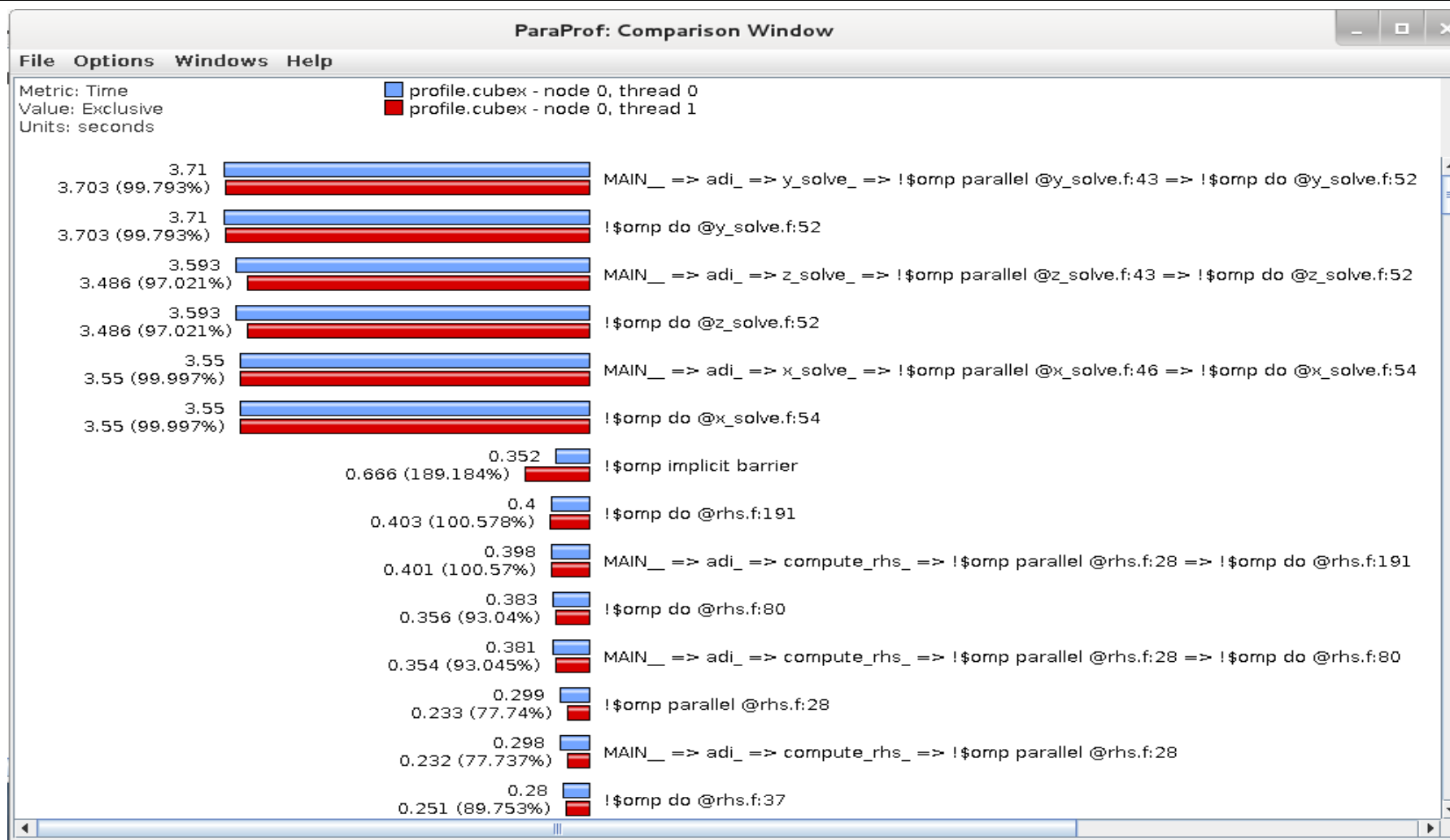
ParaProf: 3D Scatter Plot



ParaProf: Node View



ParaProf: Add thread to comparison window



ParaProf: Score-P Profile Files, Database

TAU: ParaProf Manager

File Options Help

Applications

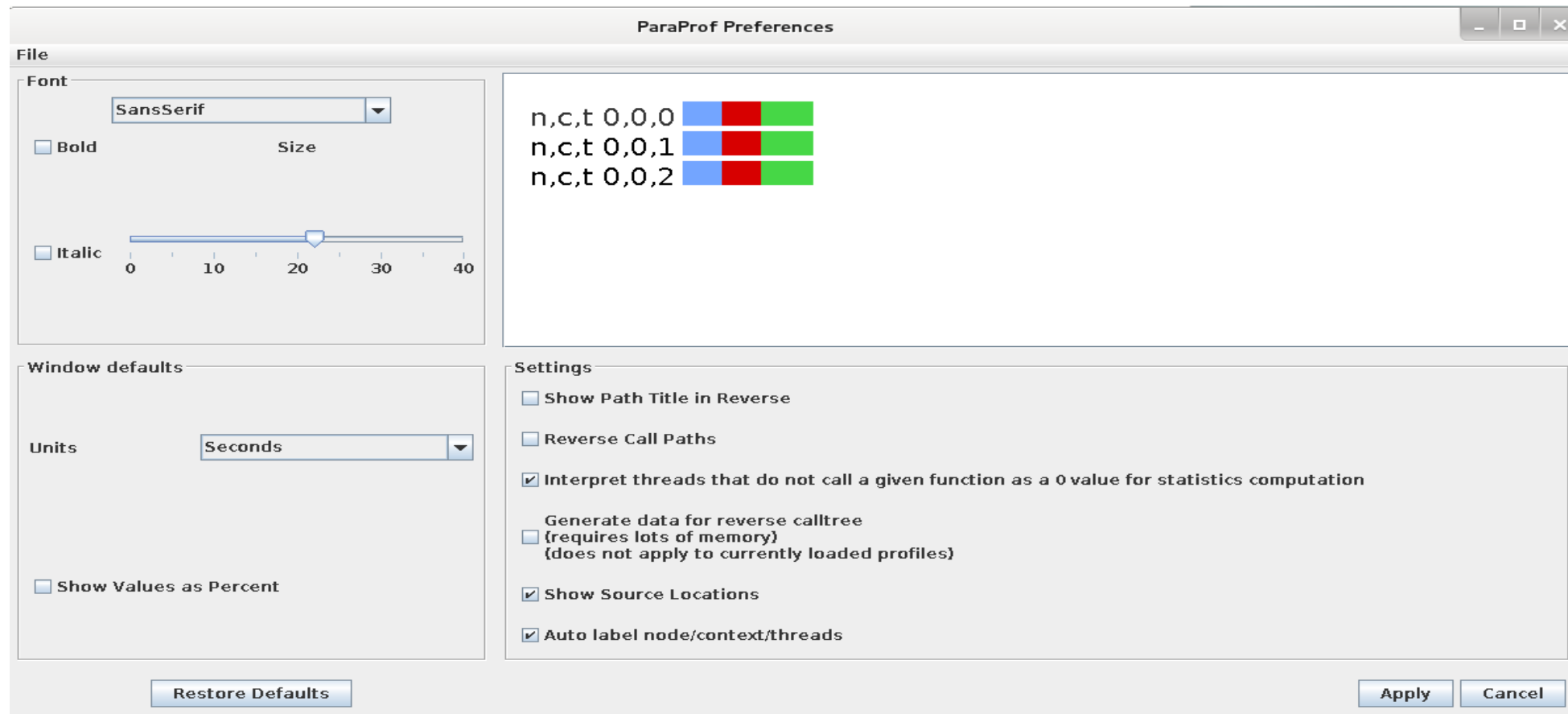
- Standard Applications
 - Default App
 - Default Exp
 - profile.cubex
 - Time
 - Minimum Inclusive Time
 - Maximum Inclusive Time
 - PAPI_TOT_CYC
 - PAPI_TOT_INS
 - PAPI_FP_INS
 - ru_utime
 - ru_stime
 - ru_maxrss
 - ru_ixrss
 - ru_idrss
 - ru_isrss
 - ru_minflt
 - ru_majflt
 - ru_nswap
 - ru_inblock
 - 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... (TRUE)

Context Menu:

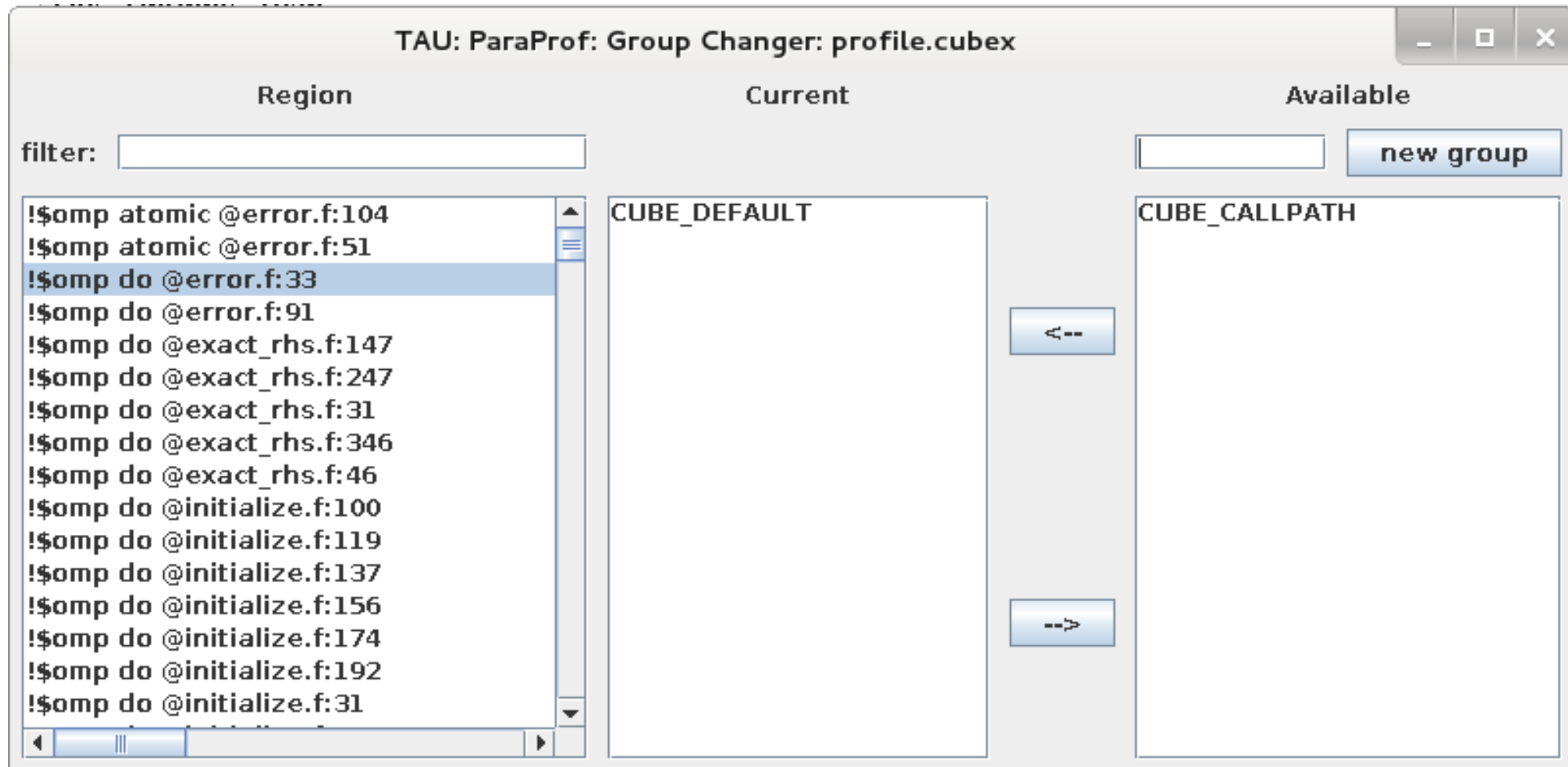
- Add Application
- Add Experiment
- Add Trial

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



ParaProf: Group Changer Window



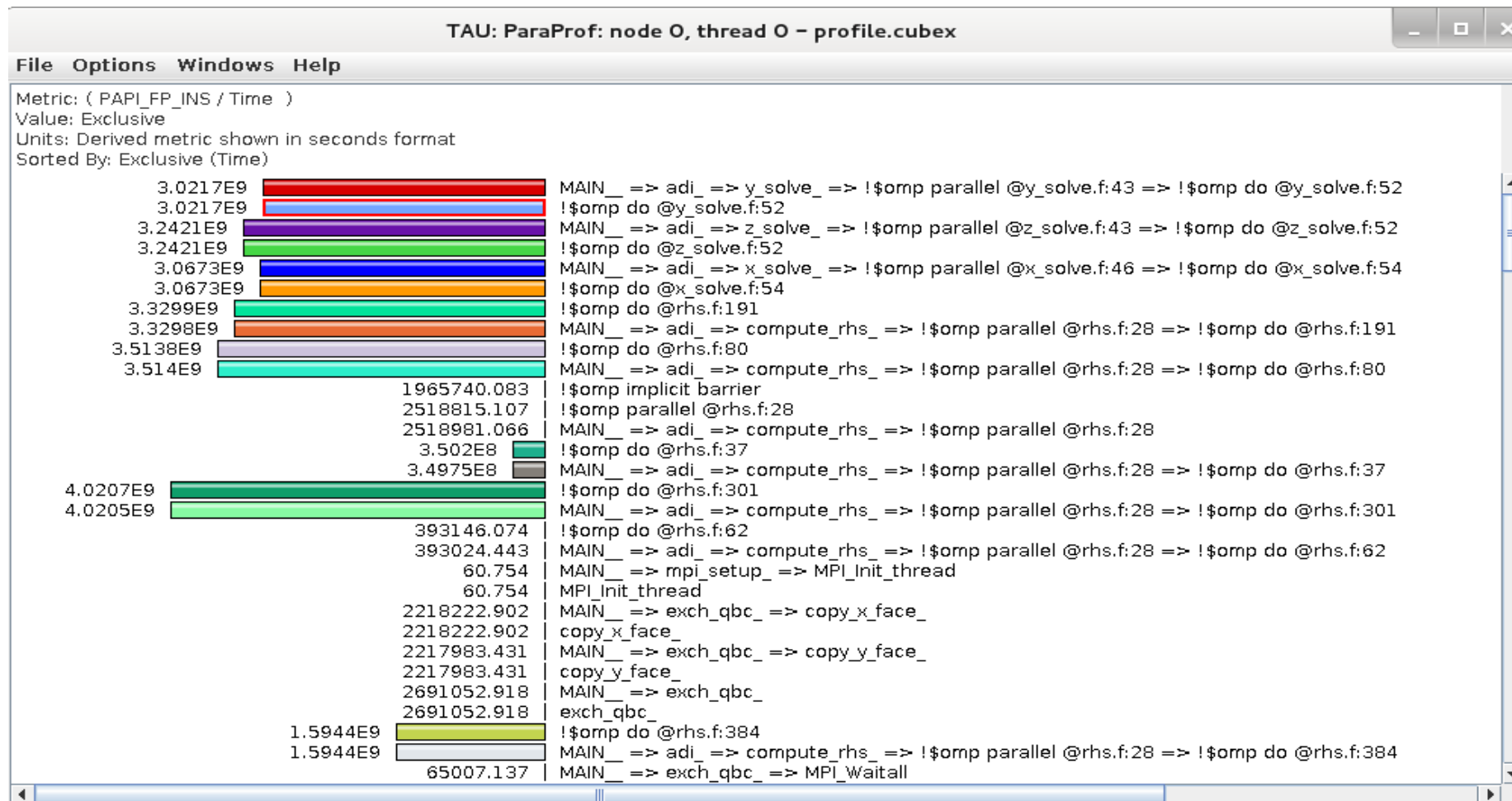
ParaProf: Derived Metric Panel in Manager Window

The screenshot displays the TAU: ParaProf Manager window. The left pane shows a tree view of applications, with 'Time' selected under 'profile.cubex'. The right pane shows a table of metrics with columns 'MetricField' and 'Value'.

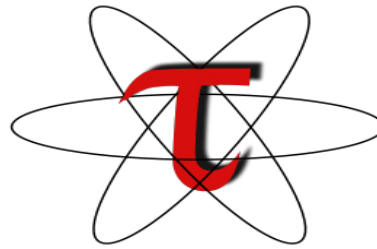
MetricField	Value
Name	Time
Application ID	0
Experiment ID	0
Trial ID	0
Metric ID	0

Below the table, the 'Expression' field contains the text "PAPI_FP_INS"/"Time". To the right of the field is a 'Clear' button. Below the expression field is a row of buttons: '+', '-', '*', '/', '=', '{', '}', and 'Apply'.

Sorting Derived FLOPS metric by Exclusive Time



Download TAU from U. Oregon



<http://tau.uoregon.edu>

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

Free download, open source, BSD license

Automatic trace analysis with the Scalasca Trace Tools

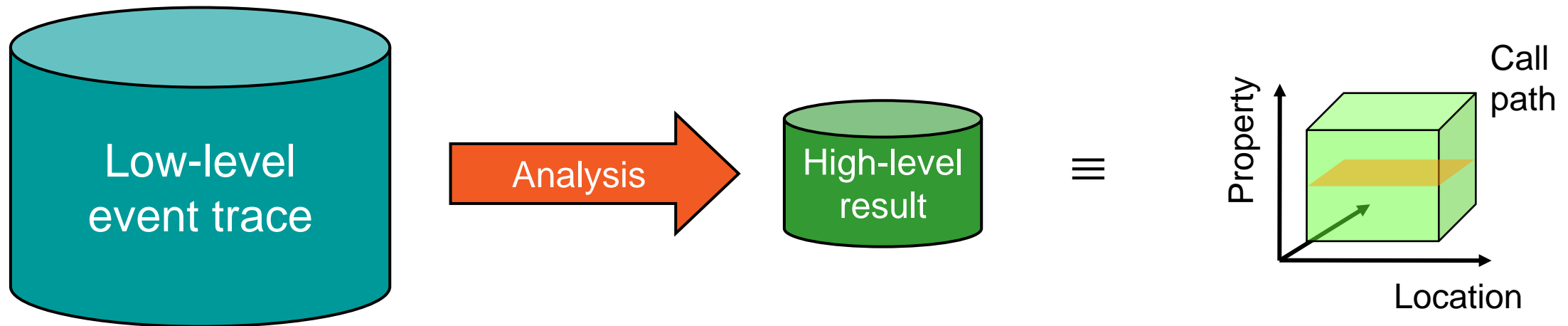
Markus Geimer
Jülich Supercomputing Centre



Automatic trace analysis

▪ Idea

- Automatic search for patterns of inefficient behavior
- Classification of behavior & quantification of significance
- Identification of delays as root causes of inefficiencies



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

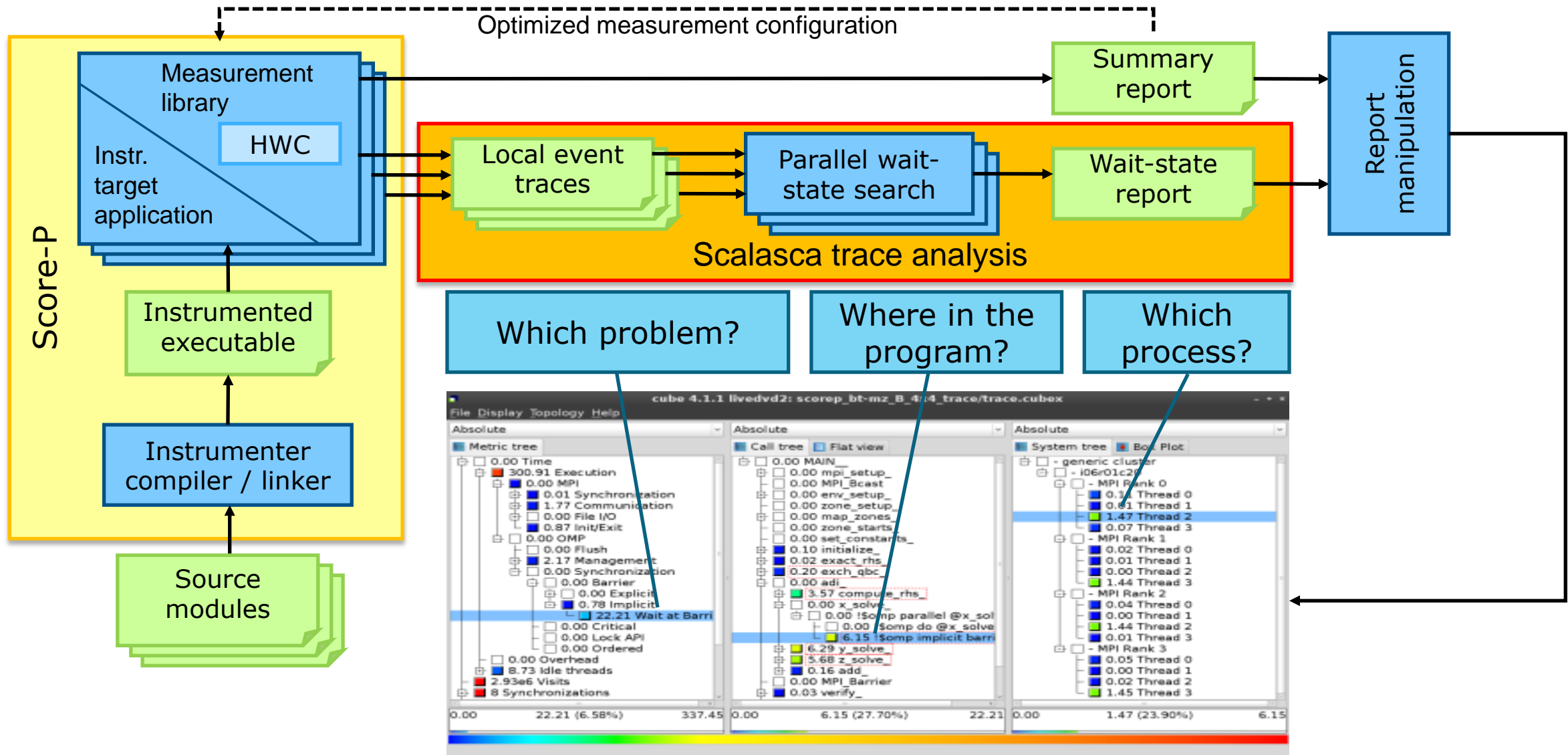
Scalasca Trace Tools: Objective

- Development of a **scalable trace-based** performance analysis toolset for the most popular parallel programming paradigms
 - Current focus: MPI, OpenMP, and POSIX threads
- Specifically targeting large-scale parallel applications
 - Such as those running on IBM Blue Gene or Cray systems with one million or more processes/threads
- Latest release:
 - Scalasca v2.4 coordinated with Score-P v4.0 (May 2018)

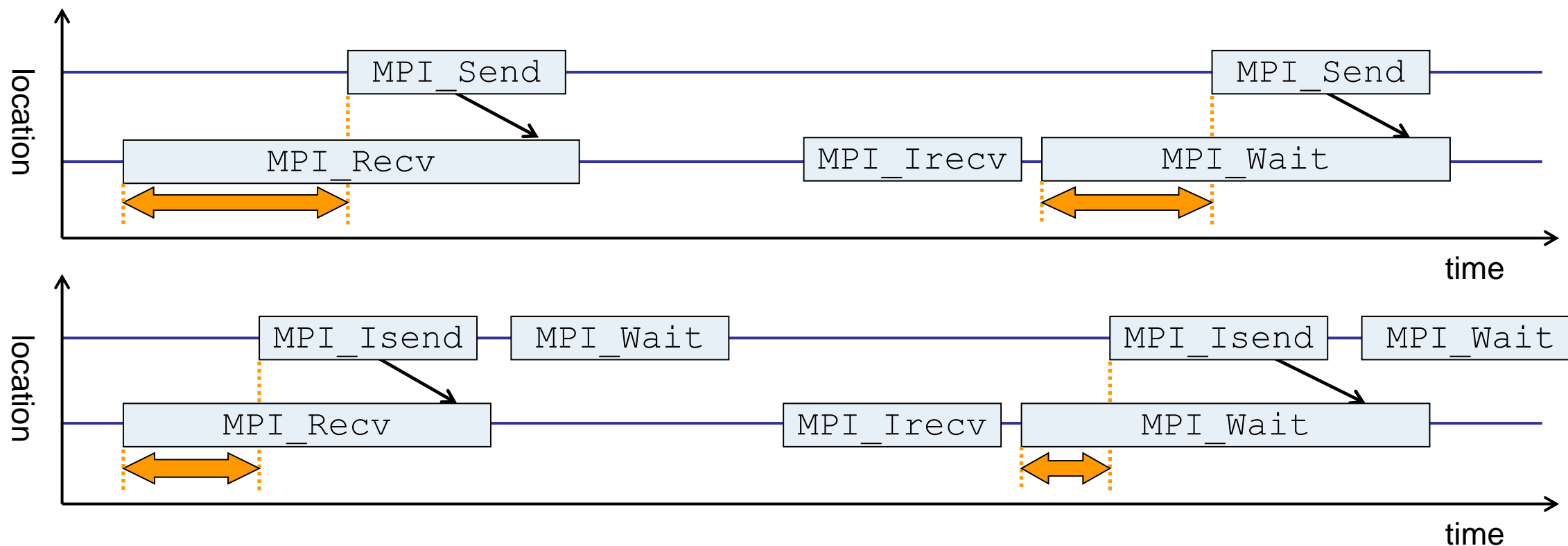
Scalasca Trace Tools features

- Open source, 3-clause BSD license
- Fairly portable
 - IBM Blue Gene, Cray XT/XE/XK/XC, SGI Altix, Fujitsu FX10/100 & K computer, Linux clusters (x86, Power, ARM), Intel Xeon Phi, ...
- Uses Score-P instrumenter & measurement libraries
 - Scalasca v2 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:
 - Unable to handle traces
 - With MPI thread level exceeding MPI_THREAD_FUNNELED
 - Containing CUDA or SHMEM events, or OpenMP nested parallelism
 - PAPI/rusage metrics for trace events are ignored

Scalasca workflow

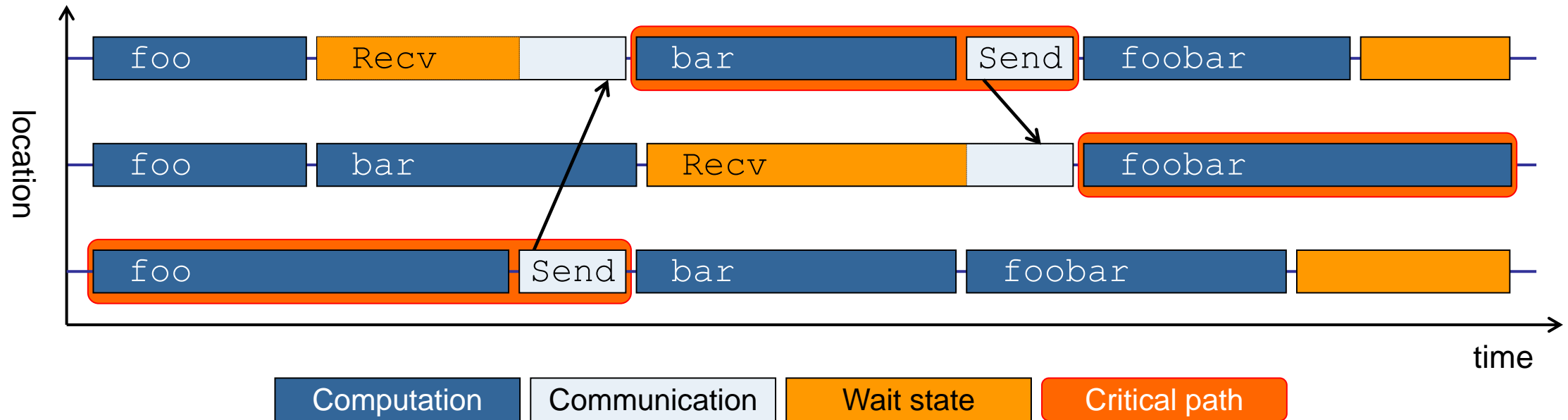


Example: “*Late Sender*” wait state



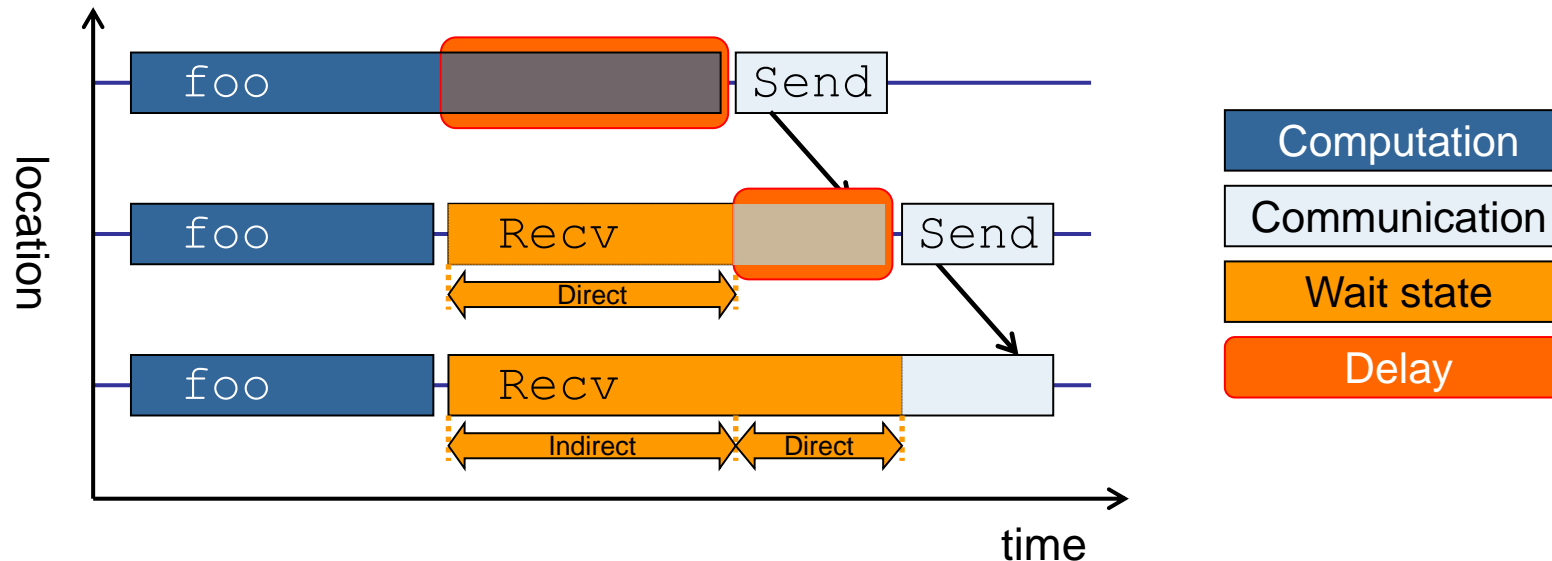
- Waiting time caused by a blocking receive operation posted earlier than the corresponding send
- Applies to blocking as well as non-blocking communication

Example: Critical path



- Shows call paths and processes/threads that are responsible for the program's wall-clock runtime
- Identifies good optimization candidates and parallelization bottlenecks

Example: Root-cause analysis



- Classifies wait states into direct and indirect (i.e., caused by other wait states)
- Identifies *delays* (excess computation/communication) as root causes of wait states
- Attributes wait states as *delay costs*

Hands-on: NPB-MZ-MPI / BT

trace tools 
scalasca

Performance analysis steps

- 0.0 Reference preparation for validation
- 1.0 Program instrumentation
 - 1.1 Summary measurement collection
 - 1.2 Summary analysis report examination
- 2.0 Summary experiment scoring
 - 2.1 Summary measurement collection with filtering
 - 2.2 Filtered summary analysis report examination
- 3.0 Event trace collection
 - 3.1 Event trace examination & analysis

Scalasca command – One command for (almost) everything

```
% scalasca
Scalasca 2.4
Toolset for scalable performance analysis of large-scale parallel 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

Options:
  -c, --show-config      show configuration summary and exit
  -h, --help             show this help and exit
  -n, --dry-run          show actions without taking them
                        --quickref      show quick reference guide and exit
                        --remap-specfile show path to remapper specification file and exit
  -v, --verbose          enable verbose commentary
  -V, --version          show version information and exit
```

- The 'scalasca -instrument' command is deprecated and only provided for backwards compatibility with Scalasca 1.x., recommended: use Score-P instrumenter directly

Scalasca compatibility command: skin / scalasca -instrument

```
% skin
Scalasca 2.4: application instrumenter (using Score-P instrumenter)
usage: skin [-v] [-comp] [-pdt] [-pomp] [-user] [--*] <compile-or-link-command>
  -comp={all|none|...}: routines to be instrumented by compiler [default: all]
                        (... custom instrumentation specification depends on compiler)
  -pdt:  process source files with PDT/TAU 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
```

- Scalasca application instrumenter
 - Provides compatibility with Scalasca 1.x
 - **Deprecated! Use Score-P instrumenter directly.**

Scalasca convenience command: scan / scalasca -analyze

```
% scan
Scalasca 2.4: 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 filtfiler  : File specifying measurement filter.
-l lockfile   : File that blocks start of measurement.
-m metrics    : Metric specification for measurement.
```

- Scalasca measurement collection & analysis nexus

Scalasca advanced command: scout - Scalasca automatic trace analyzer

```
% scout.hyb --help
SCOUT      Copyright (c) 1998-2018 Forschungszentrum Juelich GmbH
           Copyright (c) 2009-2014 German Research School for Simulation
                               Sciences GmbH

Usage: <launchcmd> scout.hyb [OPTION]... <ANCHORFILE | EPIK DIRECTORY>
Options:
  --statistics           Enables instance tracking and statistics [default]
  --no-statistics        Disables instance tracking and statistics
  --critical-path        Enables critical-path analysis [default]
  --no-critical-path     Disables critical-path analysis
  --rootcause            Enables root-cause analysis [default]
  --no-rootcause         Disables root-cause analysis
  --single-pass          Single-pass forward analysis only
  --time-correct         Enables enhanced timestamp correction
  --no-time-correct      Disables enhanced timestamp correction [default]
  --verbose, -v          Increase verbosity
  --help                 Display this information and exit
```

- Provided in serial (.ser), OpenMP (.omp), MPI (.mpi) and MPI+OpenMP (.hyb) variants

Scalasca advanced command: `clc_synchronize`

- Scalasca trace event timestamp consistency correction

```
Usage: <launchcmd> clc_synchronize.hyb <ANCHORFILE | EPIK_DIRECTORY>
```

- Provided in MPI (.mpi) and MPI+OpenMP (.hyb) variants
- Takes as input a trace experiment archive where the events may have timestamp inconsistencies
 - E.g., multi-node measurements on systems without adequately synchronized clocks on each compute node
- Generates a new experiment archive (always called `./clc_sync`) containing a trace with event timestamp inconsistencies resolved
 - E.g., suitable for detailed examination with a time-line visualizer

Scalasca convenience command: square / scalasca -examine

```
% square
Scalasca 2.4: 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
  -n                        : Do not include idle thread metric
```

- Scalasca analysis report explorer (Cube)

Automatic measurement configuration

- scan configures Score-P measurement by automatically setting some environment variables and exporting them
 - 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)

Setup environment

- Remember to source provided shell code snippet to add local tool installations to \$PATH

```
% source ~tg828282/Tutorial/vihps.sh
```

- Change to directory containing NPB3.3-MZ-MPI sources
- Existing instrumented executable in bin.scorep/ directory can be reused

```
% cd $SCRATCH/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI
```

BT-MZ summary measurement collection...

```
% cd bin.scorep
% cp ../jobscript/stampede2/scalasca.sbatch .
% vi scalasca.sbatch

# Score-P measurement configuration
export SCOREP_FILTERING_FILE=../config/scorep.filt
#export SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY=50M
#export SCOREP_METRIC_PAPI=PAPI_TOT_INS,PAPI_TOT_CYC

# Scalasca configuration
export SCAN_ANALYZE_OPTS="--time-correct"

# Run the application using Scalasca nexus
scalasca -analyze ibrun ./bt-mz_${CLASS}.${PROCS}
```

```
% sbatch scalasca.sbatch
```

- Change to directory with the executable and edit the job script

- Submit the job

BT-MZ summary measurement

```
S=C=A=N: Scalasca 2.4 runtime summarization
S=C=A=N: ./scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_sum experiment archive
S=C=A=N: Mon Aug 21 07:52:03 2017: Collect start
ibrun ./bt-mz_C.32
```

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

```
Number of zones:  16 x  16
Iterations: 200    dt:  0.000100
Number of active processes:  32
```

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

```
S=C=A=N: Mon Aug 21 07:52:36 2017: Collect done (status=0) 33s
S=C=A=N: ./scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_sum complete.
```

- Run the application using the Scalasca measurement collection & analysis nexus prefixed to launch command
- Creates experiment directory:
scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_sum

BT-MZ summary analysis report examination

- Score summary analysis report

```
% square -s scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_sum  
INFO: Post-processing runtime summarization result...  
INFO: Score report written to ./scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_sum/scorep.score
```

Hint:

Copy 'summary.cubex' to Live-DVD environment using 'scp' to improve responsiveness of GUI

- Post-processing and interactive exploration with Cube

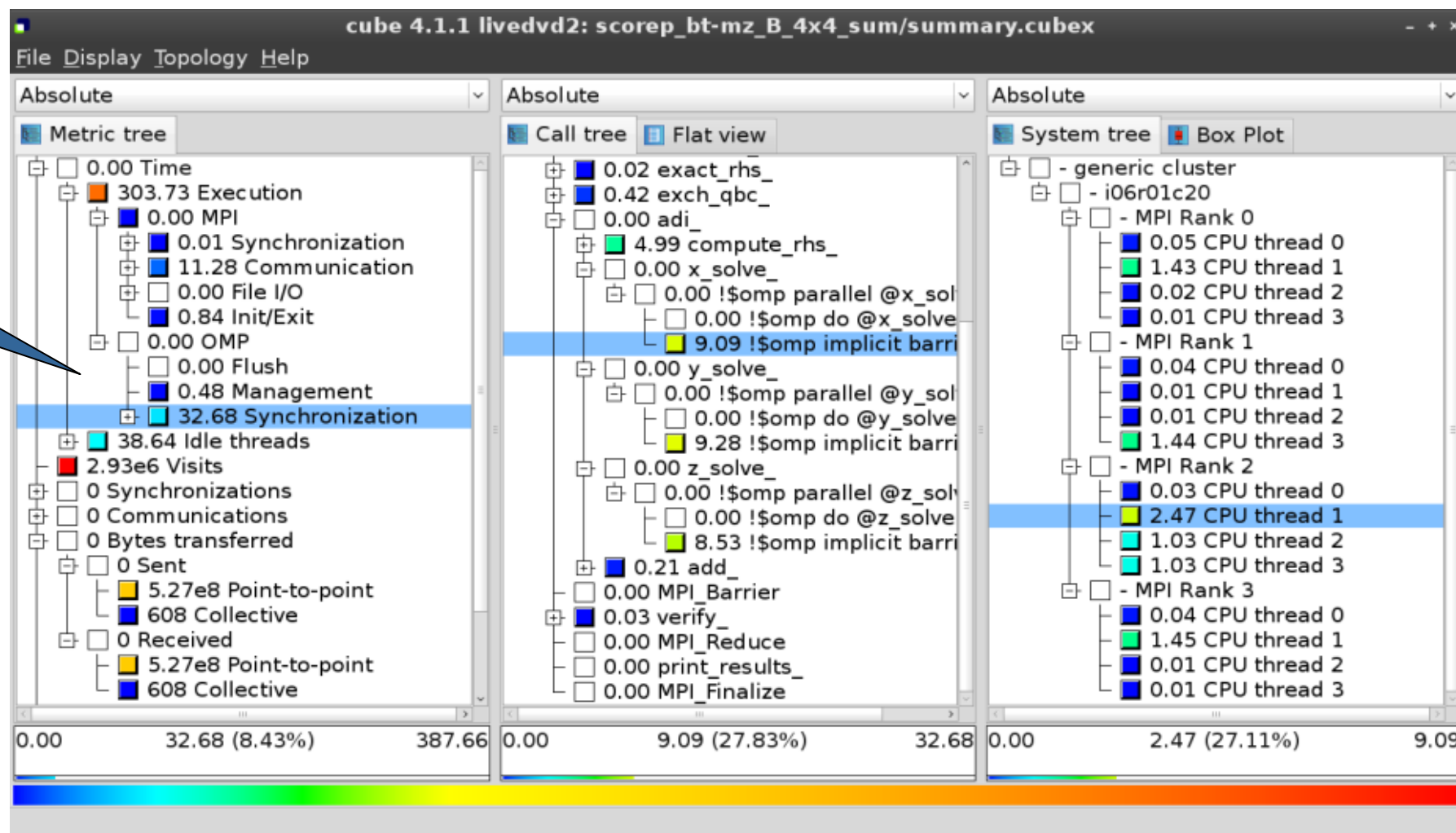
```
% square scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_sum  
INFO: Displaying ./scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_sum/summary.cubex...
```

[GUI showing summary analysis report]

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

Post-processed summary analysis report

Split base metrics into more specific metrics



Performance analysis steps

- 0.0 Reference preparation for validation
- 1.0 Program instrumentation
 - 1.1 Summary measurement collection
 - 1.2 Summary analysis report examination
- 2.0 Summary experiment scoring
 - 2.1 Summary measurement collection with filtering
 - 2.2 Filtered summary analysis report examination
- 3.0 Event trace collection
 - 3.1 Event trace examination & analysis

BT-MZ trace measurement collection...

```
% cd bin.scorep
% cp ../jobscript/stampede2/scalasca.sbatch .
% vi scalasca.sbatch

# Score-P measurement configuration
export SCOREP_FILTERING_FILE=../config/scorep.filt
export SCOREP_TOTAL_MEMORY=50M
export SCOREP_METRIC_PAPI=PAPI_TOT_INS,PAPI_TOT_CYC

# Scalasca configuration
export SCAN_ANALYZE_OPTS="--time-correct"

# Run the application using Scalasca nexus
scalasca -analyze -t ibrun ./bt-mz_${CLASS}.${PROCS}
```

```
% sbatch scalasca.sbatch
```

- Change to directory with the executable and edit the job script
- Add "-t" to the scalasca -analyze command

- Submit the job

BT-MZ trace measurement ... collection

```
S=C=A=N: Scalasca 2.4 trace collection and analysis
S=C=A=N: Mon Aug 21 07:58:54 2017: Collect start
ibrun ./bt-mz_C.32

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

  Number of zones:  16 x  16
  Iterations: 200    dt:  0.000100
  Number of active processes:    32

  [... More application output ...]

S=C=A=N: Mon Aug 21 07:59:29 2017: Collect done (status=0) 35s
```

- Starts measurement with collection of trace files ...

BT-MZ trace measurement ... analysis

```
S=C=A=N: Mon Aug 21 07:59:30 2017: Analyze start
ibrun scout.hyb ./scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_trace/traces.otf2

Analyzing experiment archive ./scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_trace/traces.otf2

Opening experiment archive ... done (0.040s).
Reading definition data ... done (0.127s).
Reading event trace data ... done (0.726s).
Preprocessing ... done (0.311s).
Timestamp correction ... done (0.556s).
Analyzing trace data ... done (15.144s).
Writing analysis report ... done (0.738s).

Total processing time : 17.754s
S=C=A=N: Mon Aug 21 07:59:50 2017: Analyze done (status=0) 20s
```

- Continues with automatic (parallel) analysis of trace files

BT-MZ trace analysis report exploration

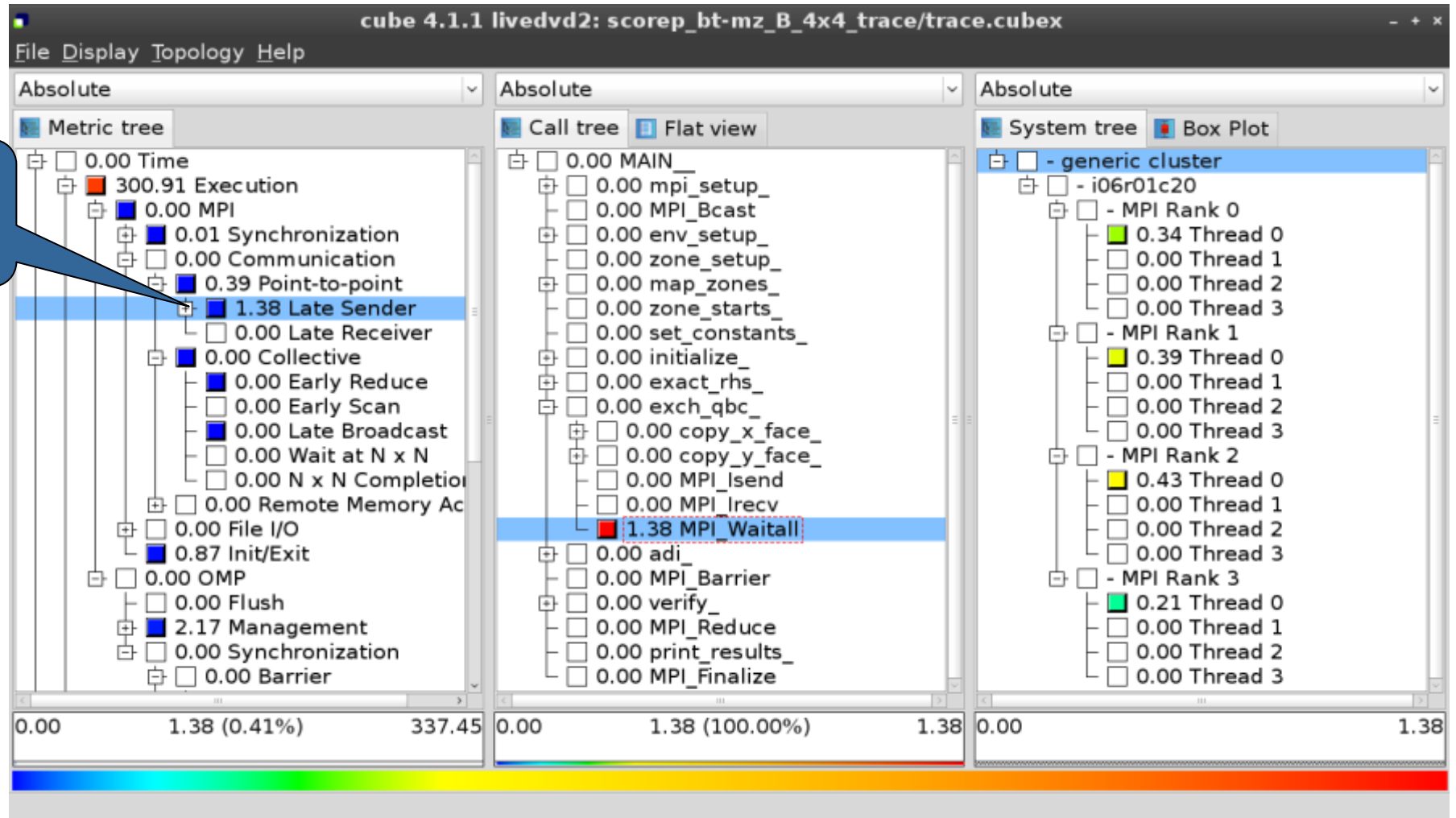
- Produces trace analysis report in the experiment directory containing trace-based wait-state metrics

```
% square scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_trace  
INFO: Post-processing runtime summarization result...  
INFO: Post-processing trace analysis report...  
INFO: Displaying ./scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_trace/trace.cubex...  
  
[GUI showing trace analysis report]
```

Hint:

Run 'square -s' first and then copy 'trace.cubex' to Live-DVD environment using 'scp' to improve responsiveness of GUI

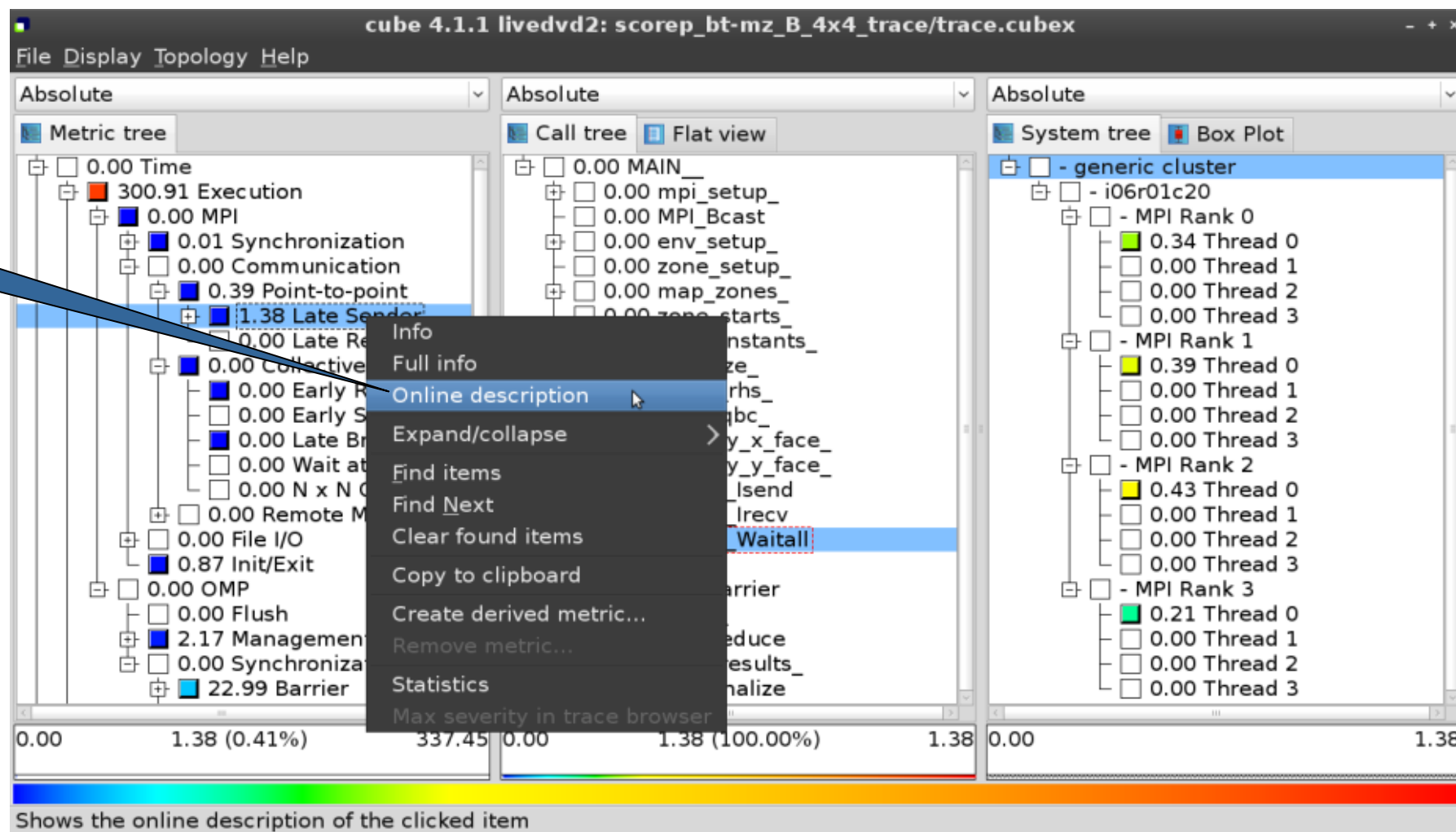
Post-processed trace analysis report



Additional trace-based metrics in metric hierarchy

Online metric description

Access online metric description via context menu

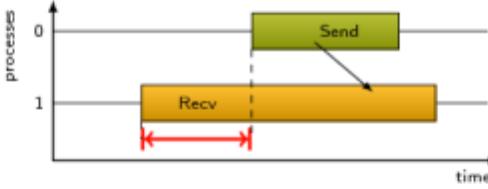


Online metric description

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.

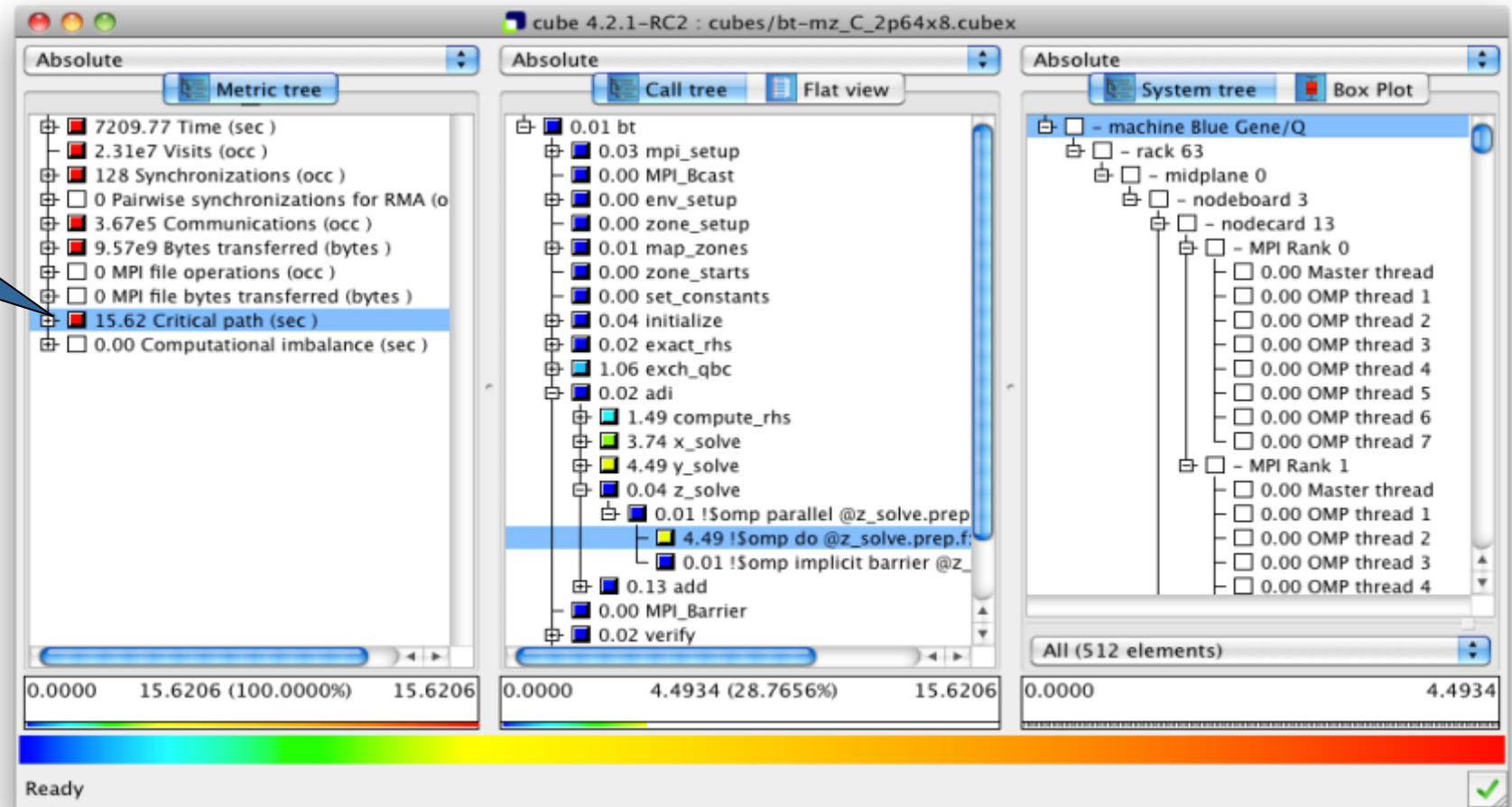
Parent:
[MPI Point-to-point Communication Time](#)

Children:

Close

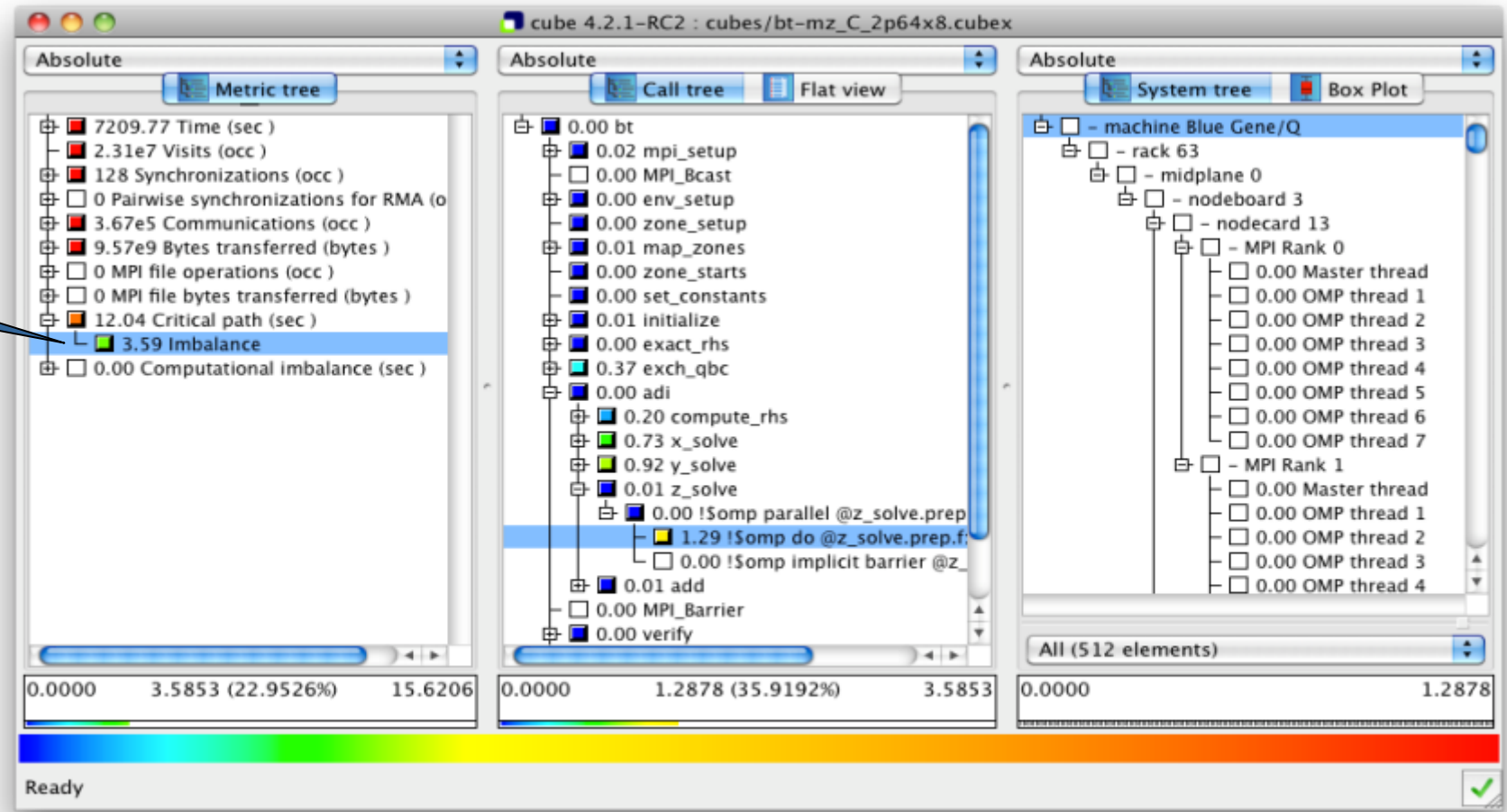
Critical-path analysis

Critical-path profile shows wall-clock time impact

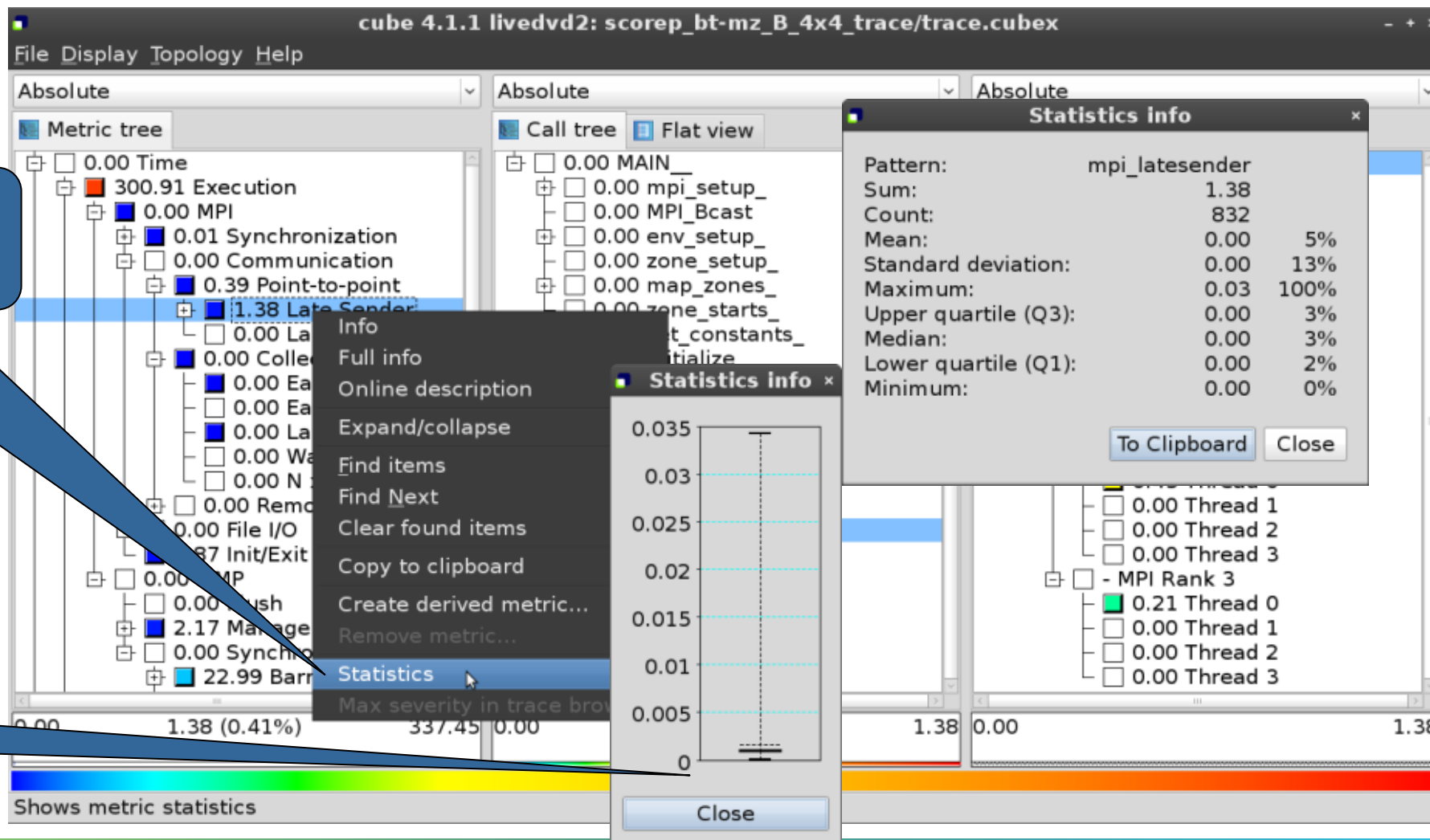


Critical-path analysis

Critical-path imbalance highlights inefficient parallelism



Pattern instance statistics

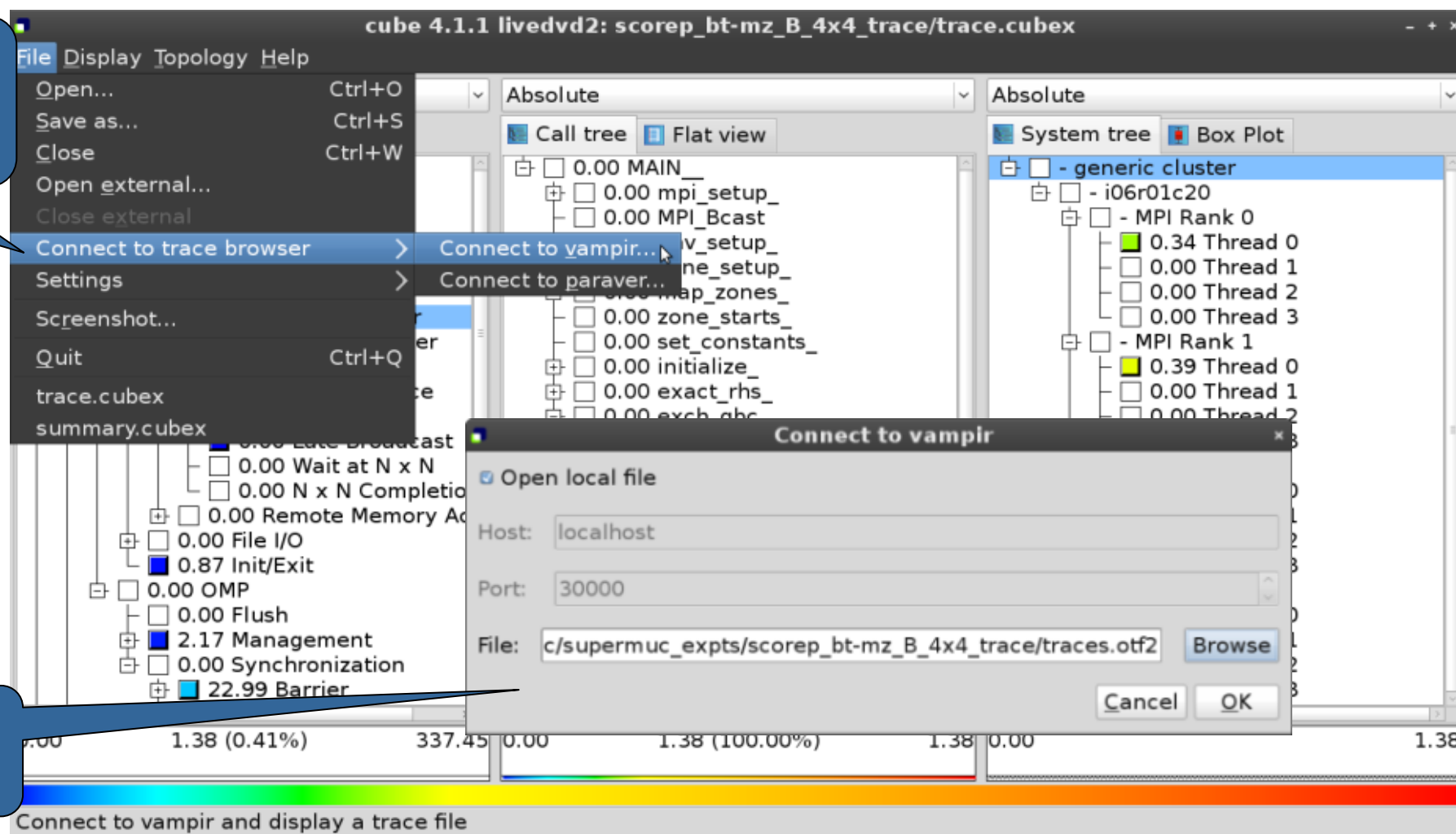


Access pattern instance statistics via context menu

Click to get statistics details

Connect to Vampir trace browser

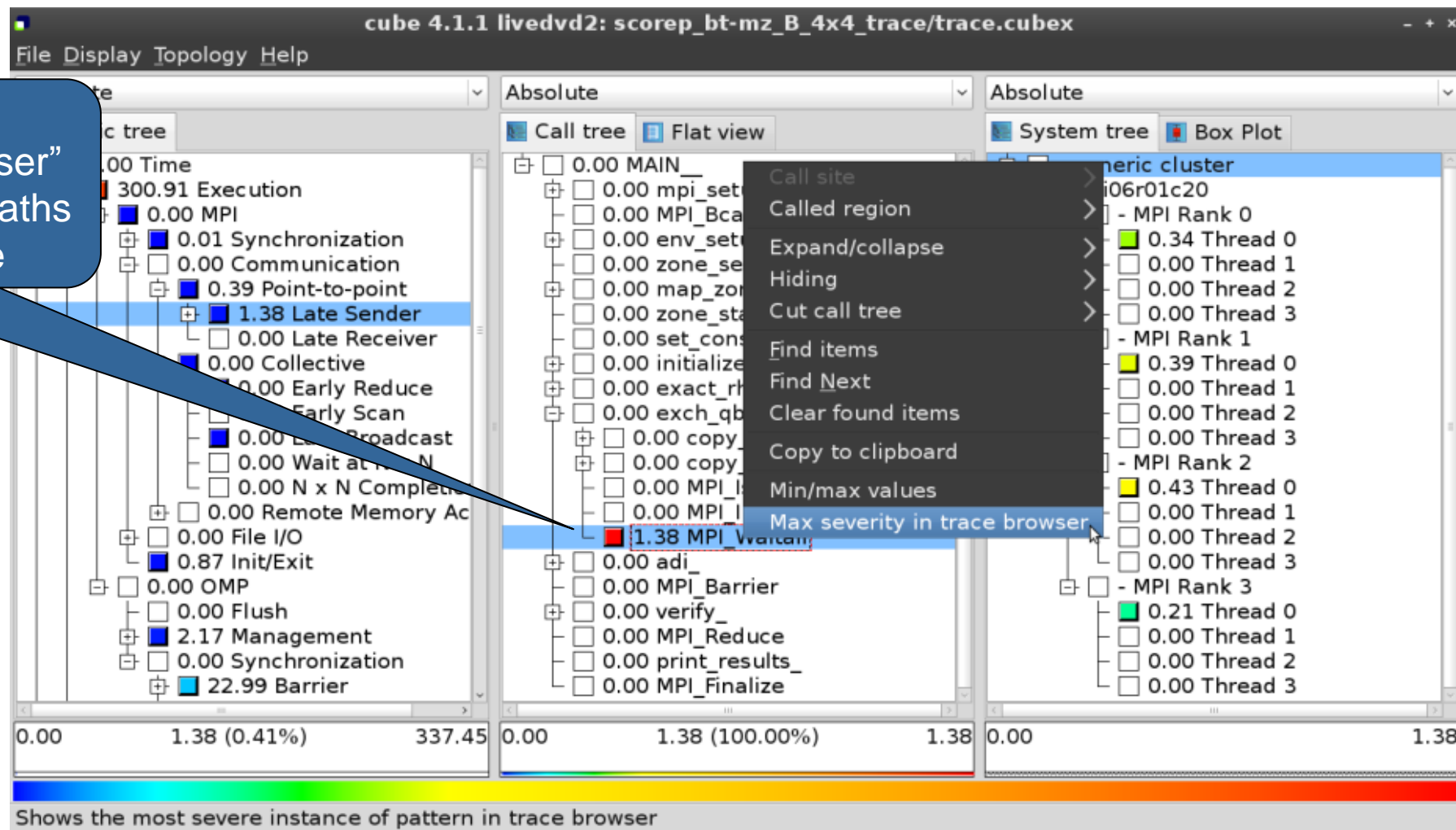
To investigate most severe pattern instances, connect to a trace browser...



...and select trace file from the experiment directory

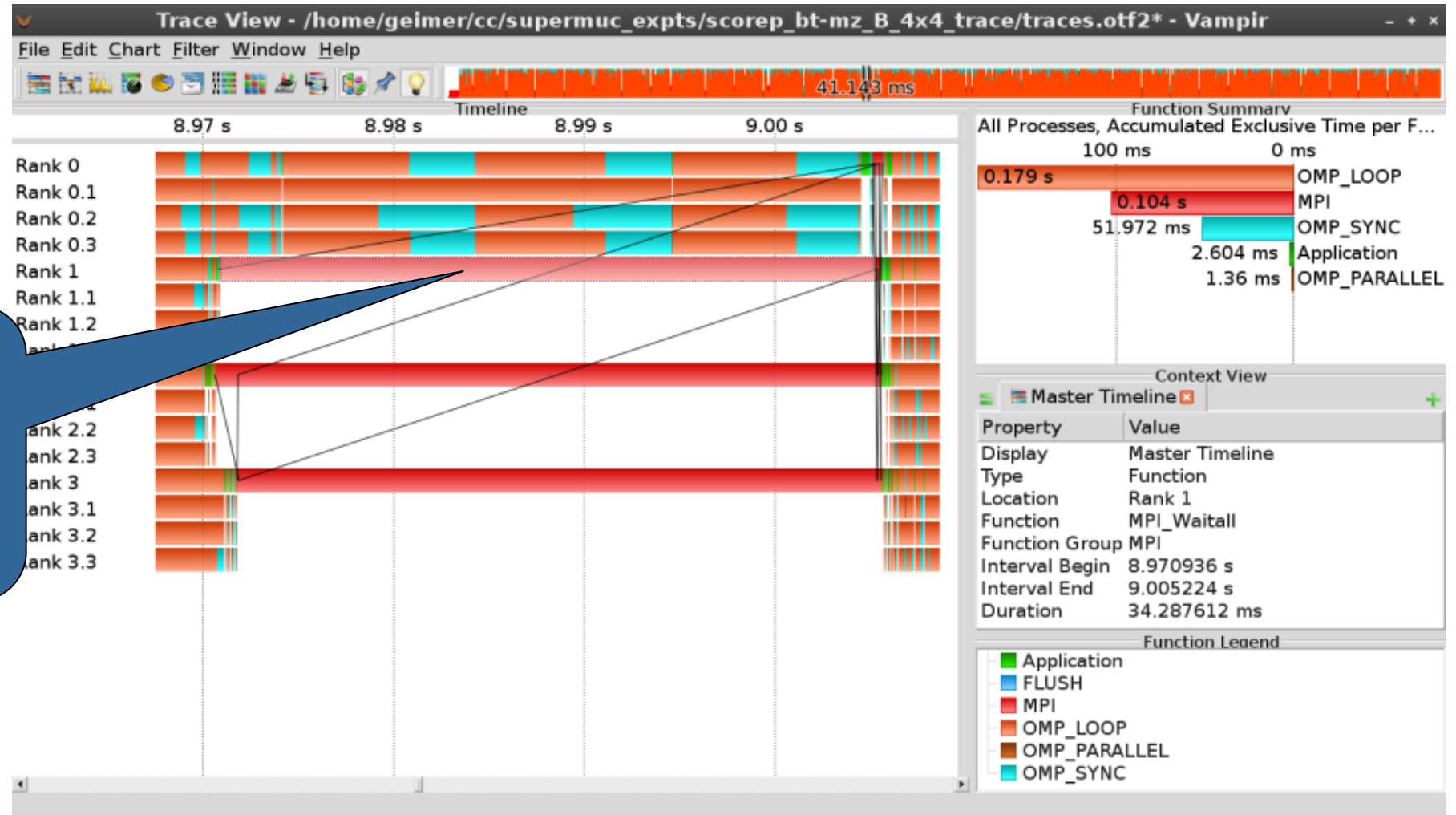
Show most severe pattern instances

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



Investigate most severe instance in Vampir

Vampir will automatically zoom to the worst instance in multiple steps (i.e., undo zoom provides more context)



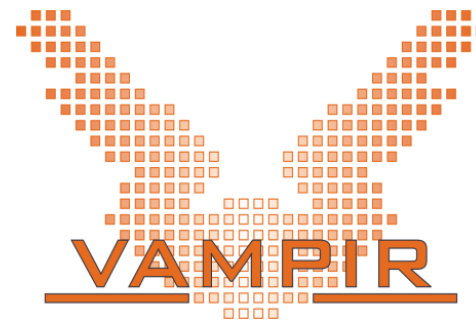
Scalasca Trace Tools: Further information

- Collection of trace-based performance tools
 - Specifically designed for large-scale systems
 - Features an automatic trace analyzer providing wait-state, critical-path, and delay analysis
 - Supports MPI, OpenMP, POSIX threads, and hybrid MPI+OpenMP/Pthreads
- Available under 3-clause BSD open-source license
- Documentation & sources:
 - <http://www.scalasca.org>
- Contact:
 - [mailto: scalasca@fz-juelich.de](mailto:scalasca@fz-juelich.de)



Performance Analysis with Vampir

Ronny Tschüter, Bert Wesarg, Matthias Weber
Technische Universität Dresden



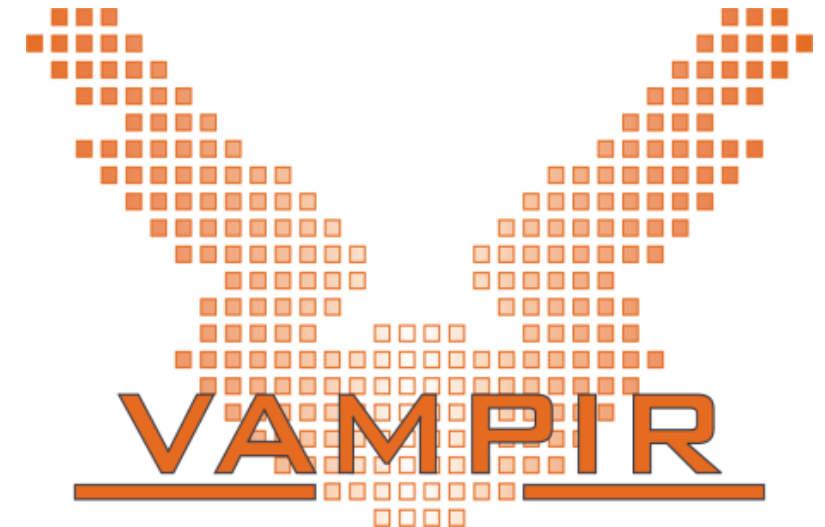
Outline

- **Part I: Welcome to the Vampir Tool Suite**

- Mission
- Event Trace Visualization
- Vampir & VampirServer
- The Vampir Displays

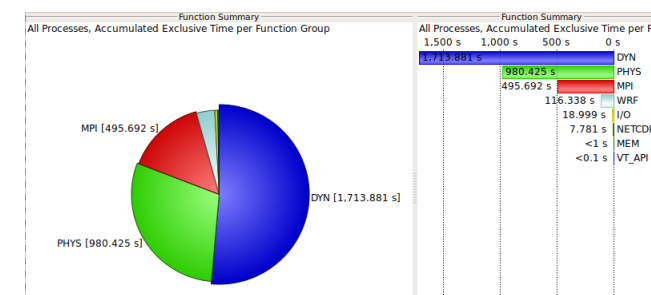
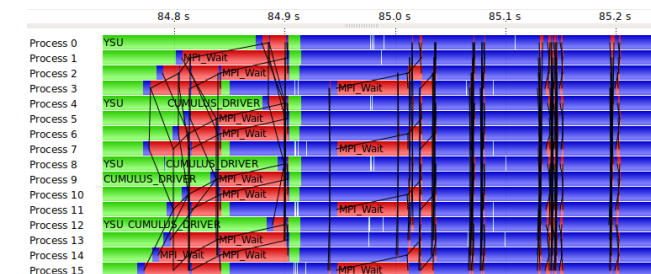
- **Part II: Vampir Hands-On**

- Visualizing and analyzing NPB-MZ-MPI / BT



Event Trace Visualization with Vampir

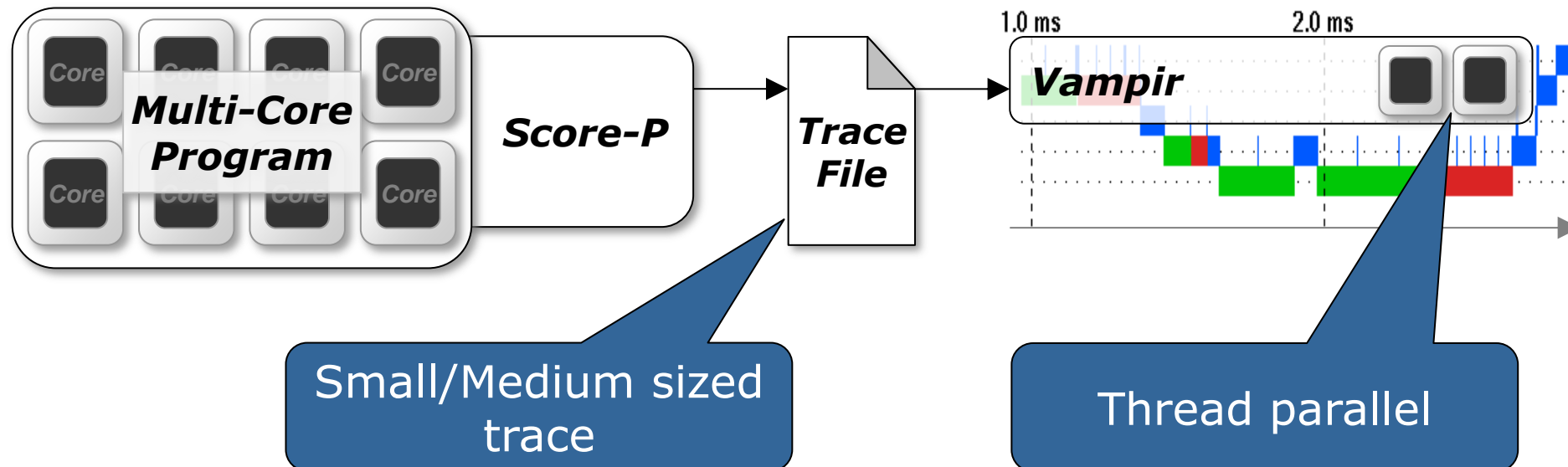
- Alternative and supplement to automatic analysis
 - Show dynamic run-time behavior graphically at any level of detail
 - Provide statistics and performance metrics
- **Timeline charts**
 - Show application activities and communication along a time axis
 - **Summary charts**
 - Provide quantitative results for the currently selected time interval



Visualization Modes (1)

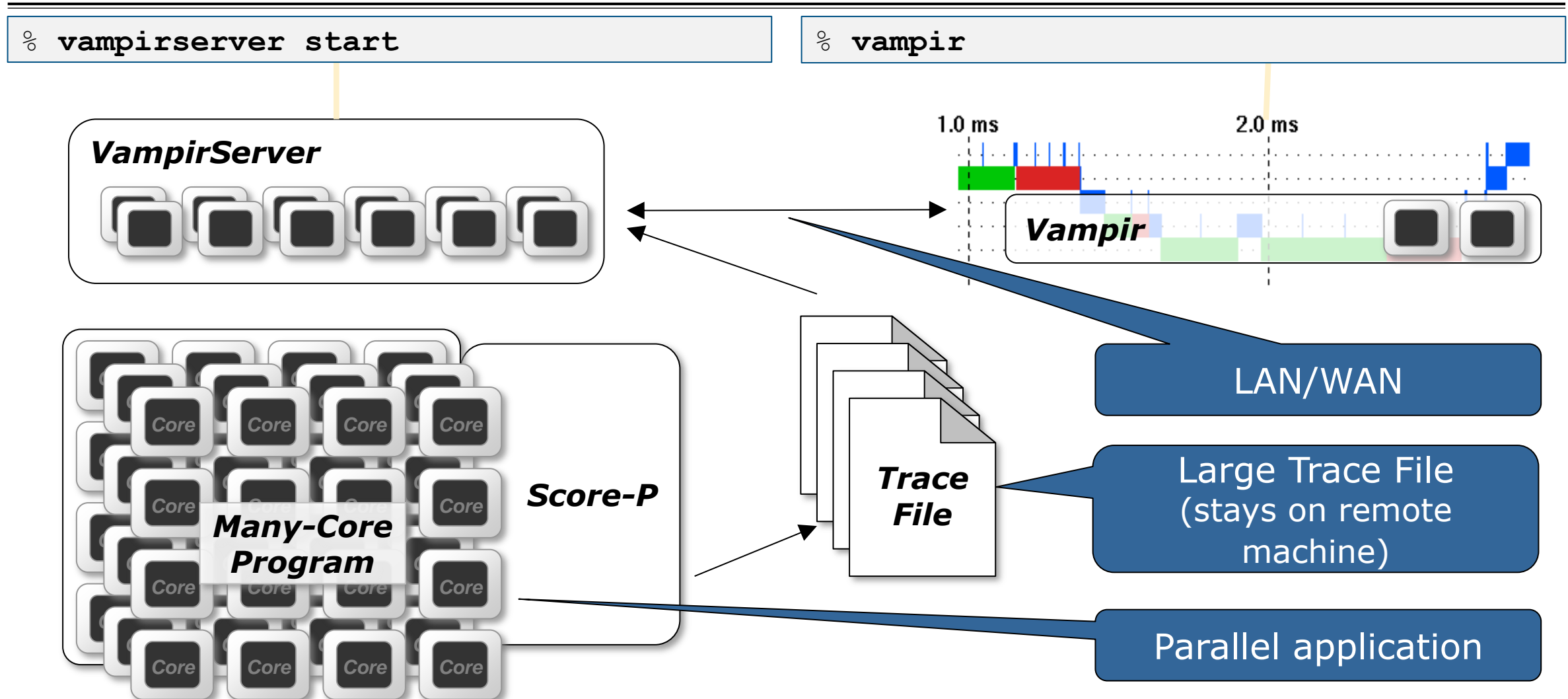
Directly on front end or local machine

```
% vampir
```







Visualization Modes (2)

On local machine with remote VampirServer







The main displays of Vampir

■ Timeline Charts:

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

■ Summary Charts:

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

Hands-on: Visualizing and analyzing NPB-MZ-MPI / BT

Help! Where is my trace file?

```
% ls $SCRATCH/NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/bin.scorep/\
> scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_trace
profile.cubex  scorep.cfg    traces/      traces.def   traces.otf2

% ls ~tg828282/Tutorial/Experiments/scorep_bt-mz_C_32x4_trace
profile.cubex  scorep.cfg    traces/      traces.def   traces.otf2
```

- If you followed the Score-P hands-on up to the trace experiment
- If you did not follow to that point, take a prepared trace

Starting VampirServer on Stampede

```
% vampirserver start  
Launching VampirServer...  
Submitting batch job (this might take a while)...
```

- Start VampirServer on Stampede2

Starting VampirServer on Stampede

```
% vampirserver start
Launching VampirServer...
Submitting batch job (this might take a while)...

VampirServer 9.2.0 (r10676)
Licensed to ZIH, TU Dresden (@ISC 2017)
Running 4 analysis processes... (abort with \
    vampirserver stop 28974)
VampirServer <28974> listens on: \
    c401-602.stampede2.tacc.utexas.edu:30019
```

- Start VampirServer on Stampede2

Copy host:port

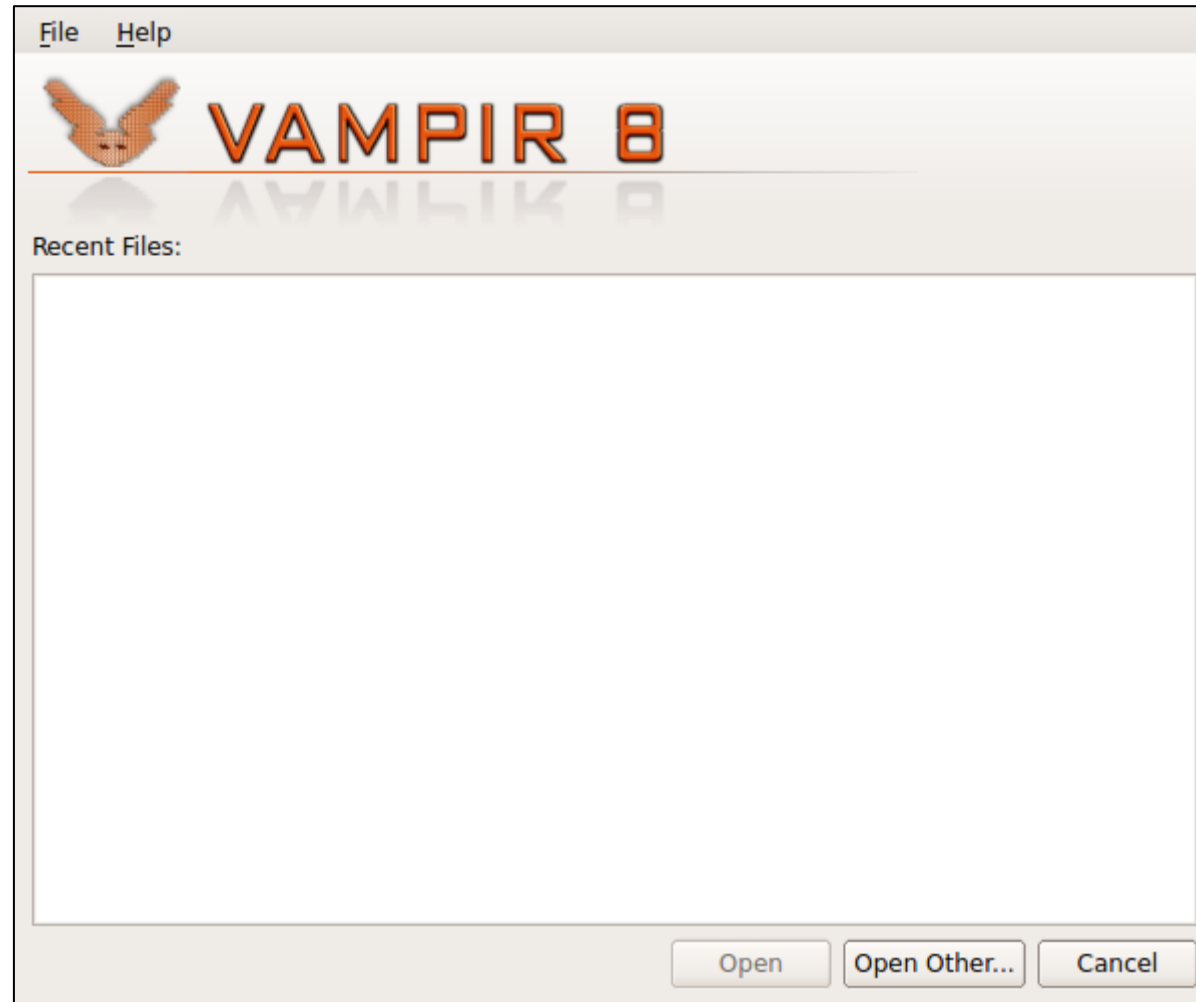
Start Vampir

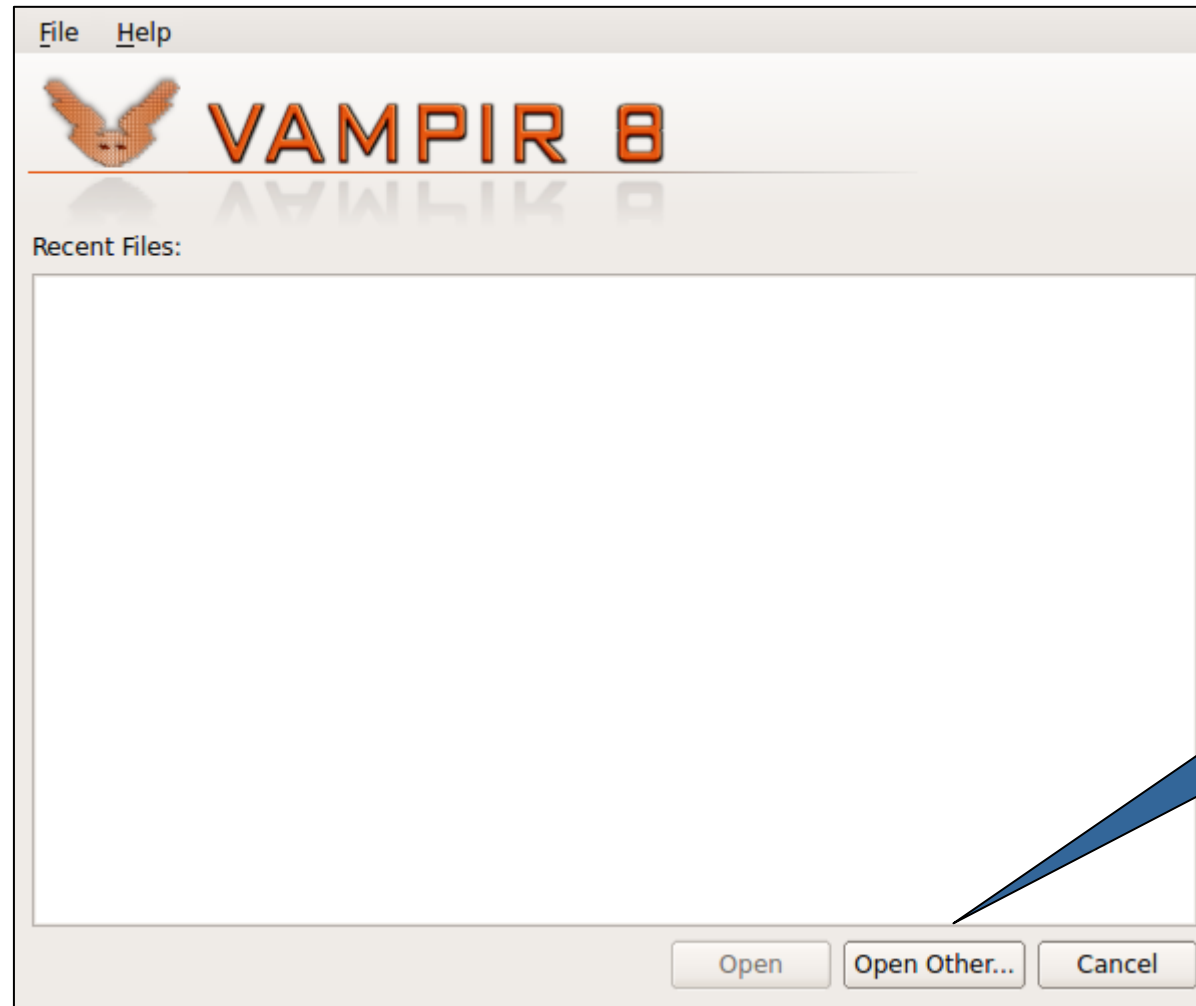
```
% ssh -N -L 30000:c401-602.stampede2.tacc.utexas.edu:30019 \
stampede.tacc.utexas.edu
```

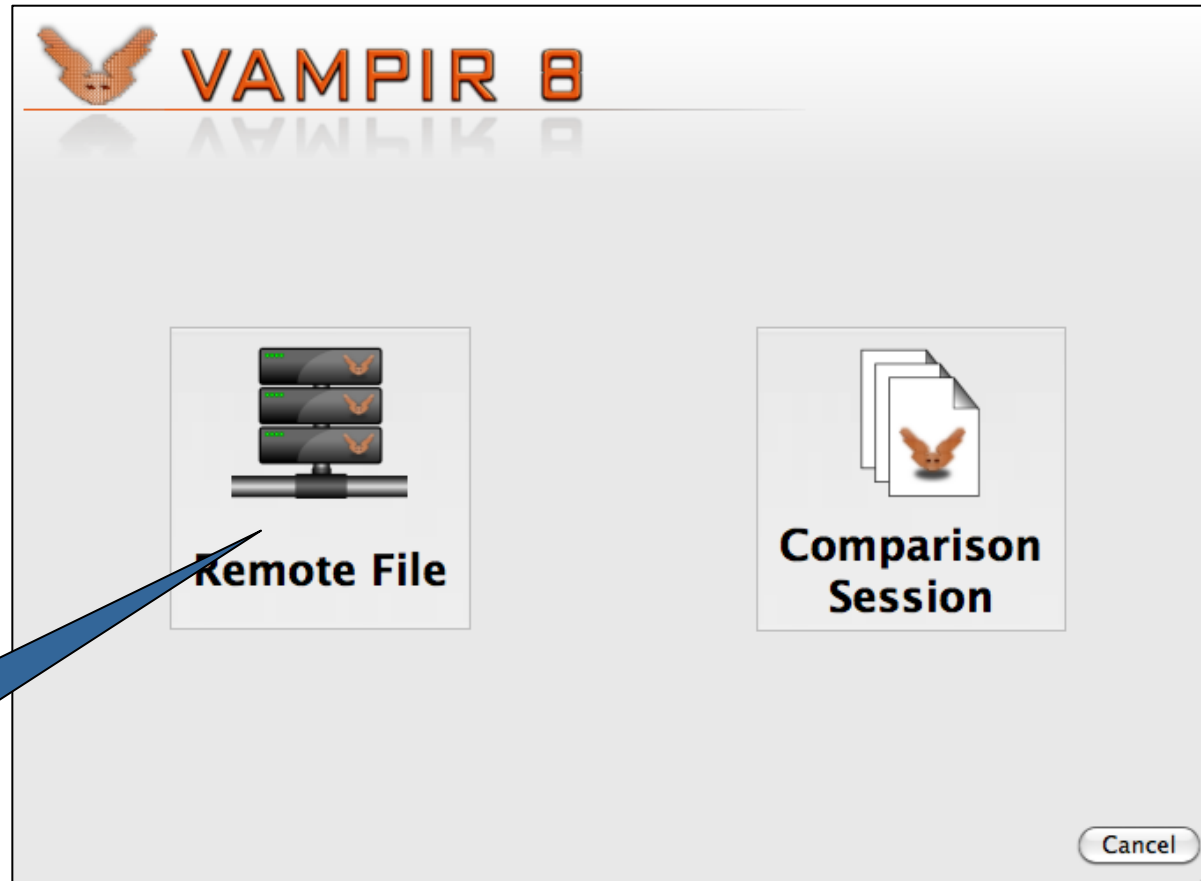
- Open a port forwarding to Stampede2 to be able to access the VampirServer

host:port from
VampirServer output

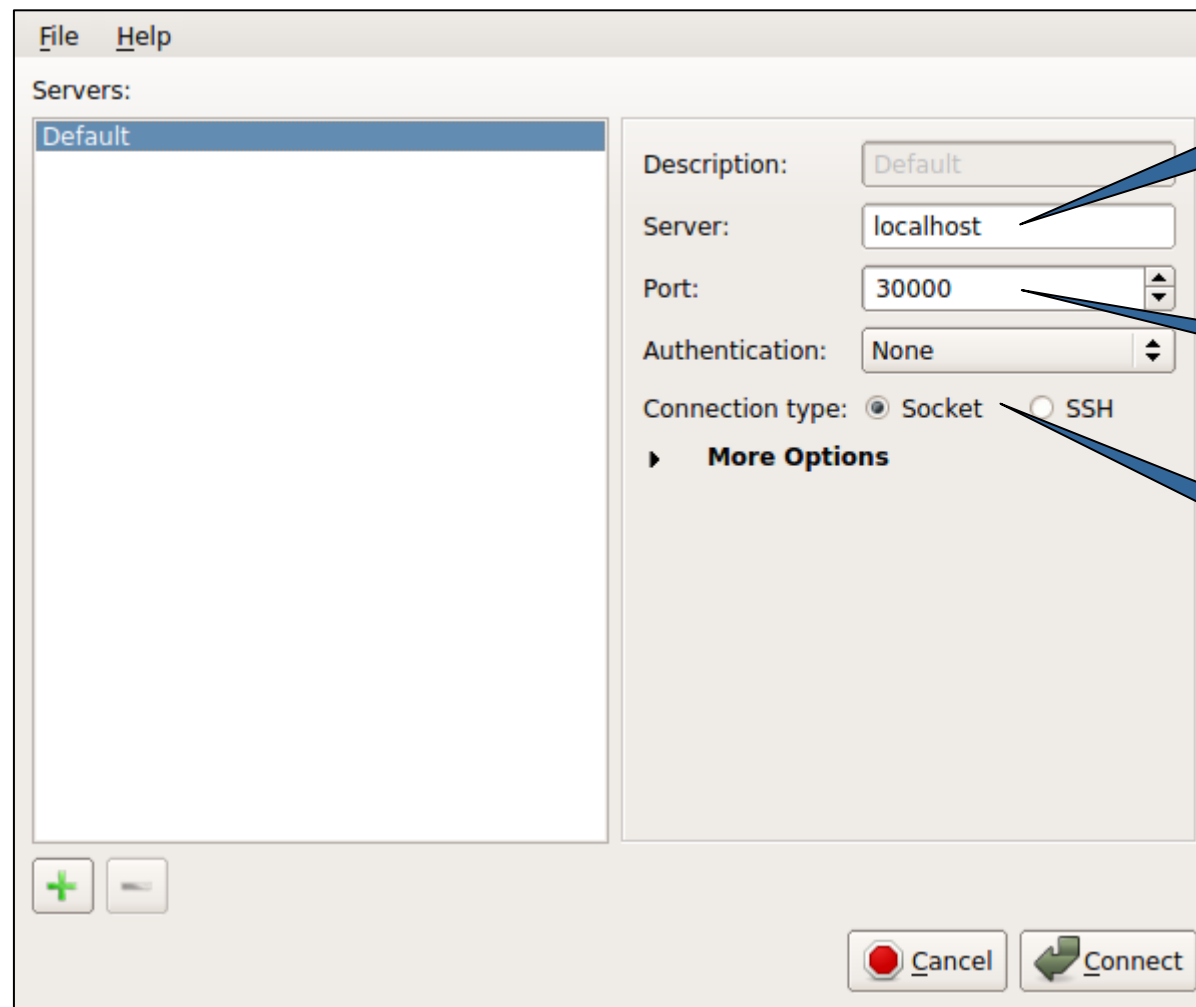
Start Vampir on local computer

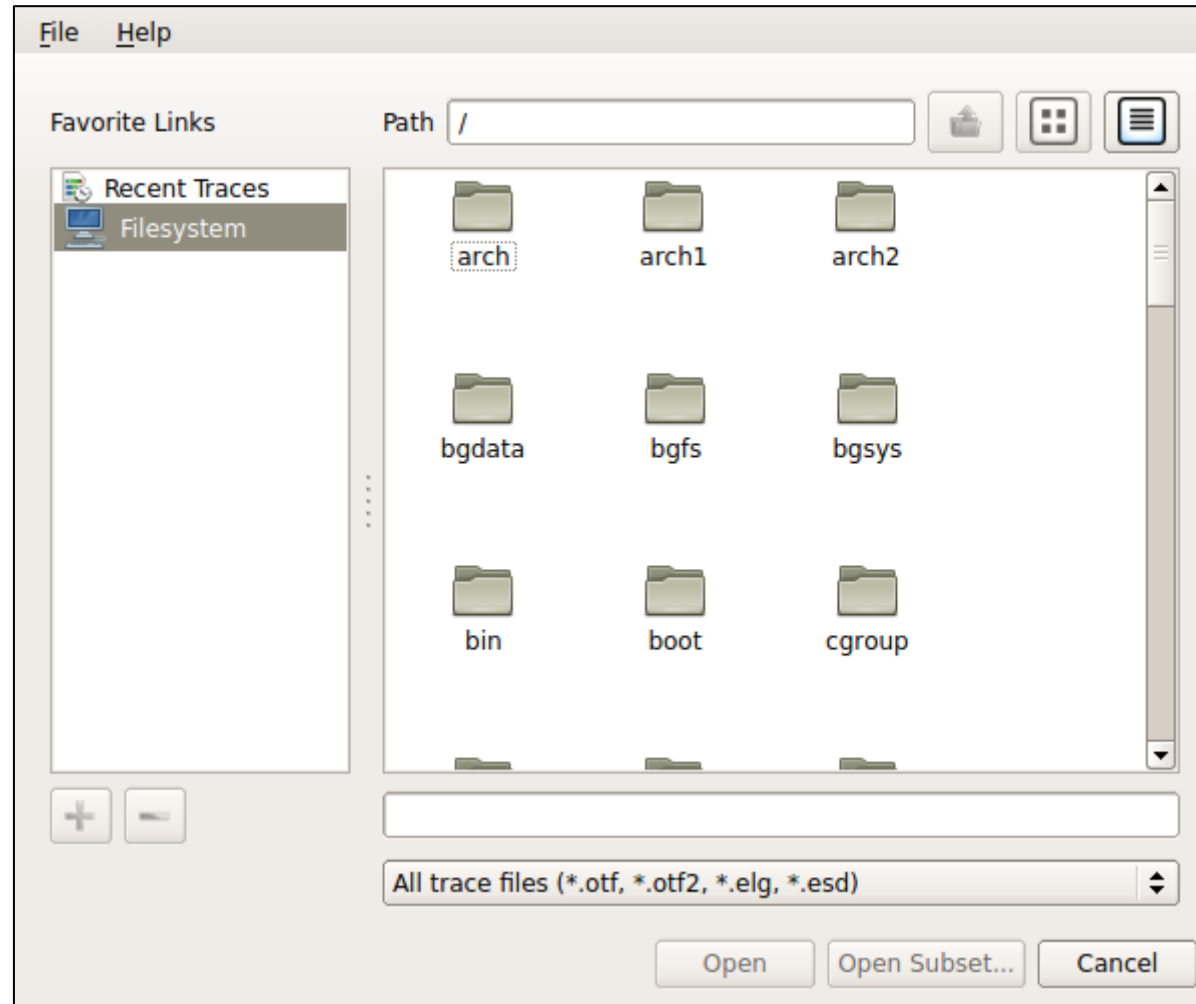




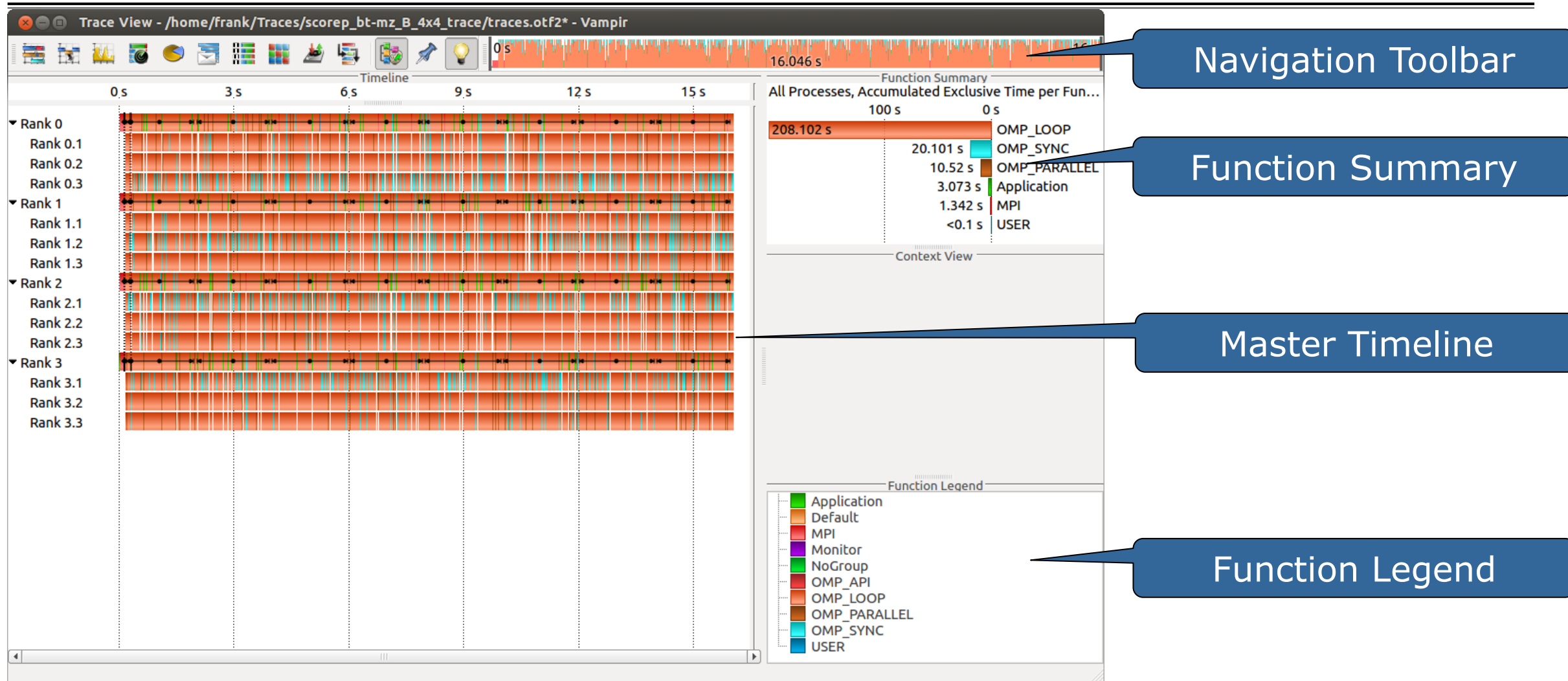


Select "Remote
File"



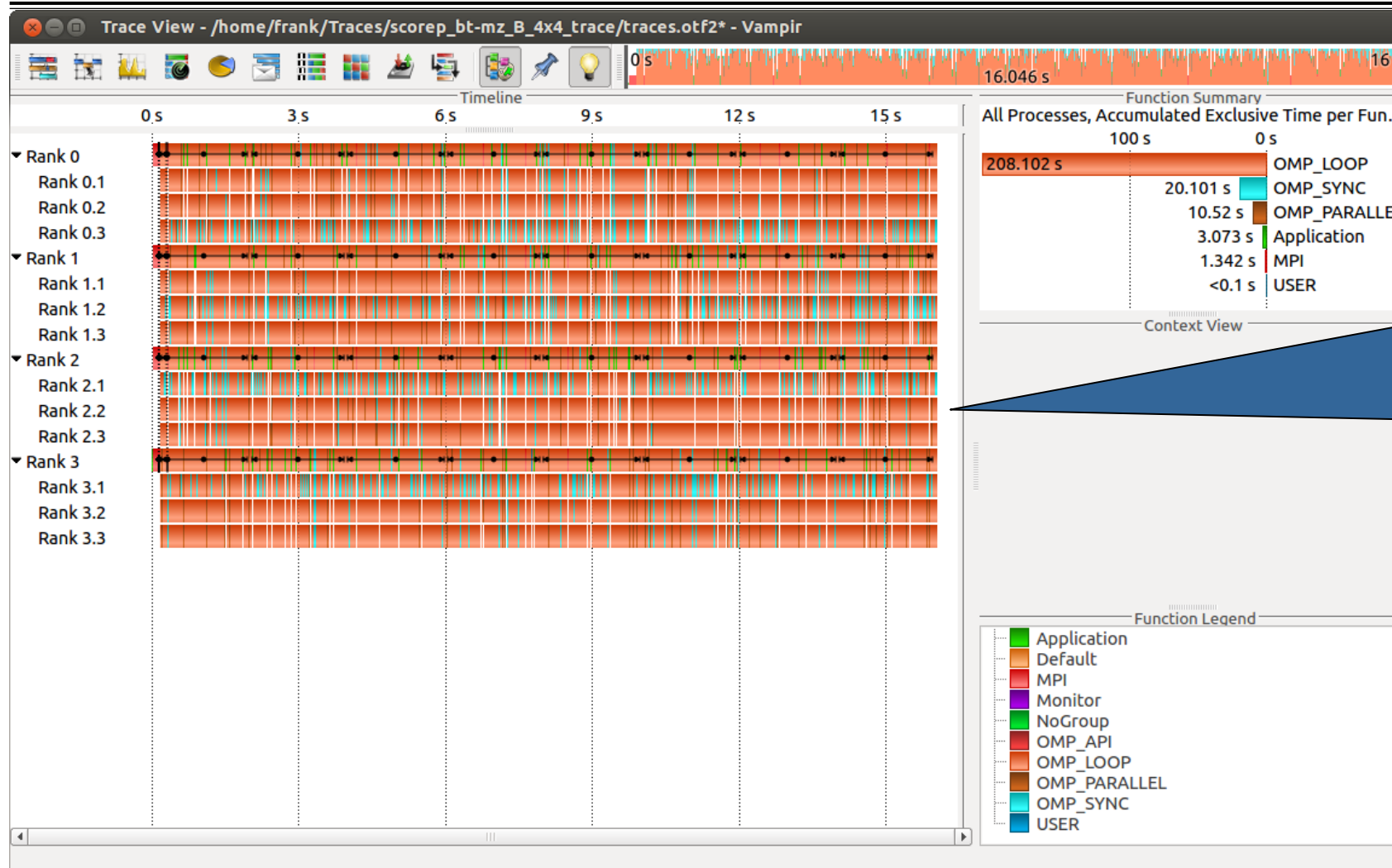


Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace



Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

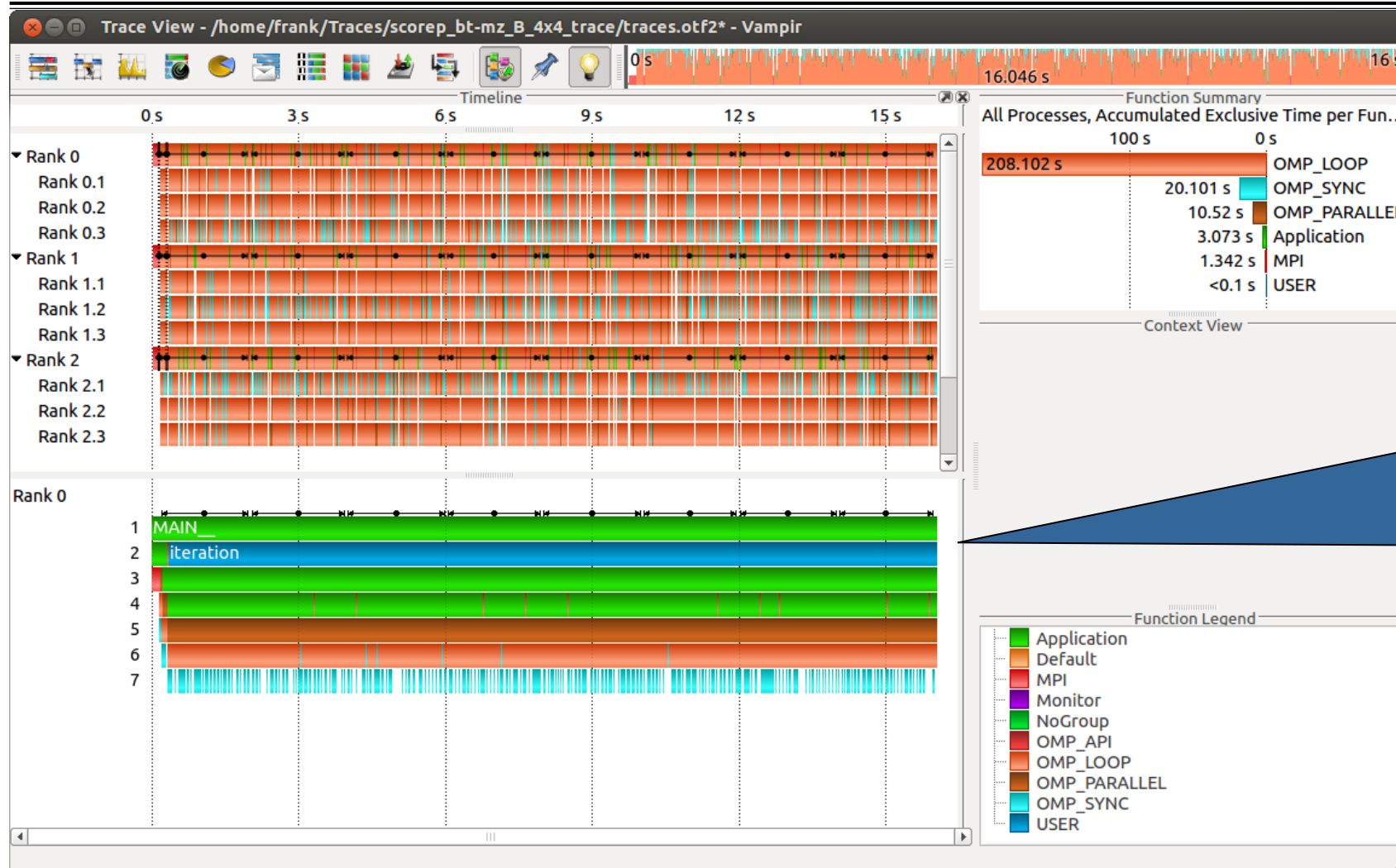
Master Timeline



Detailed information about functions, communication and synchronization events for collection of processes.

Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

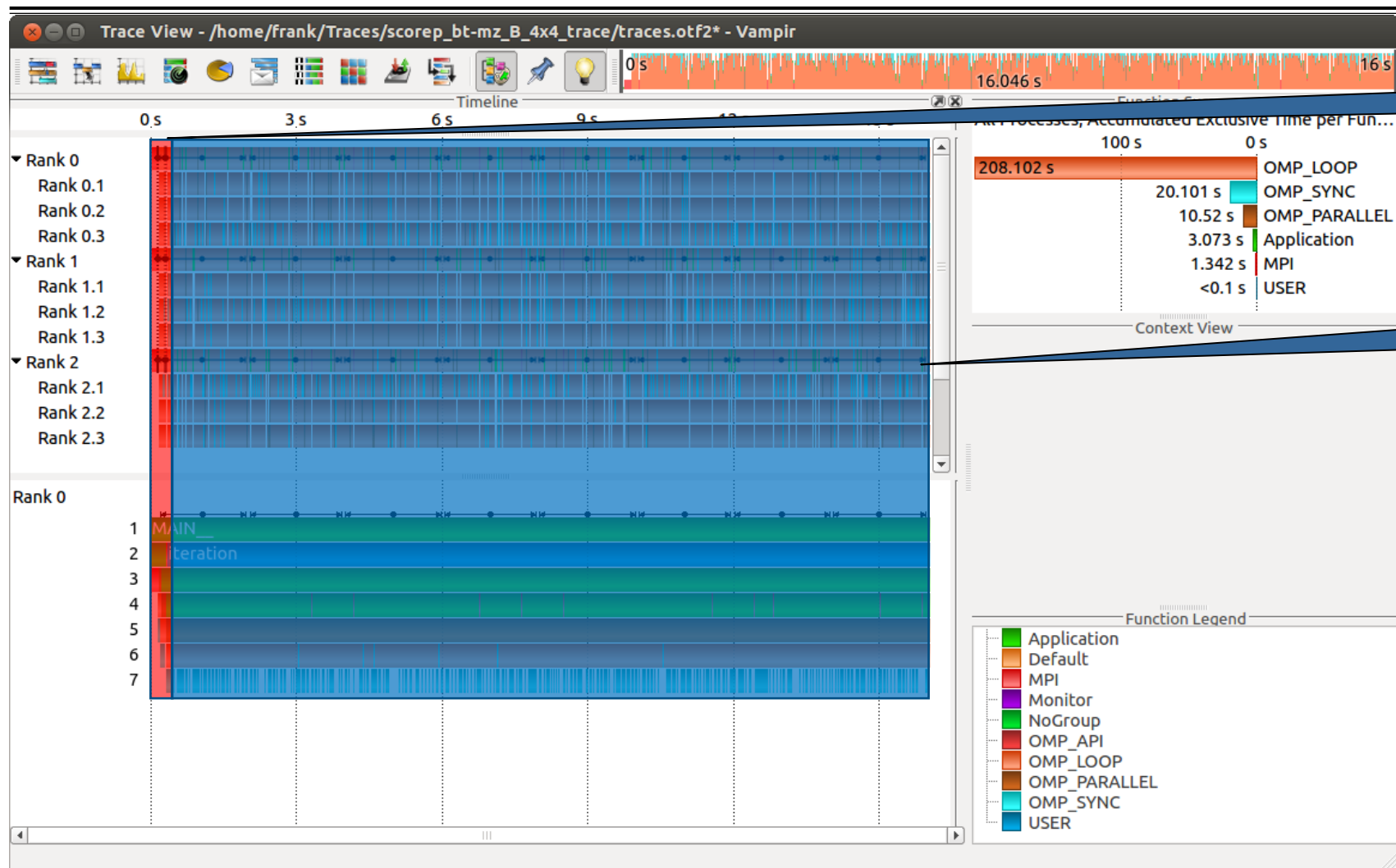
Process Timeline



Detailed information about different levels of function calls in a stacked bar chart for an individual process.

Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

Typical program phases

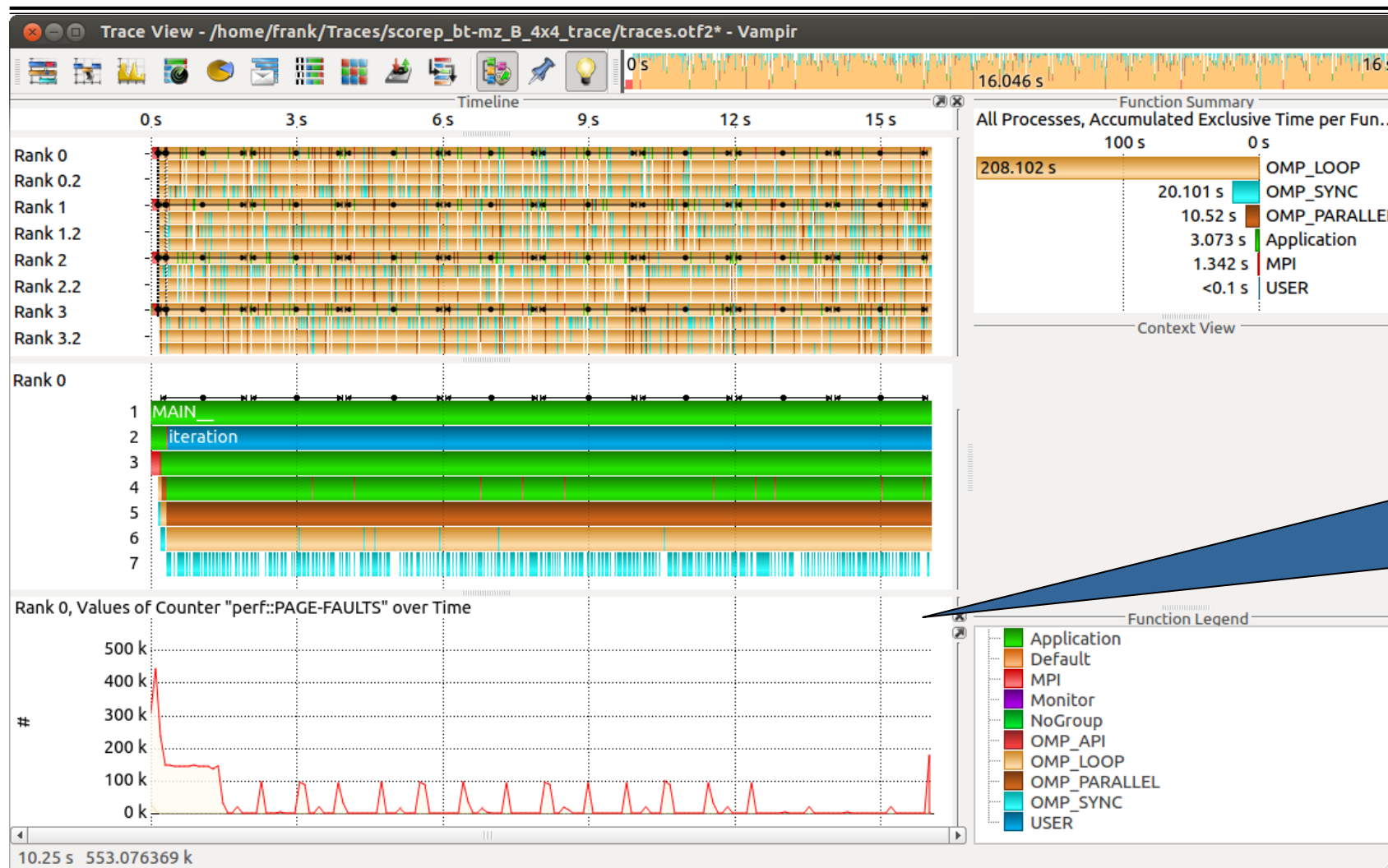


Initialisation Phase

Computation Phase

Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

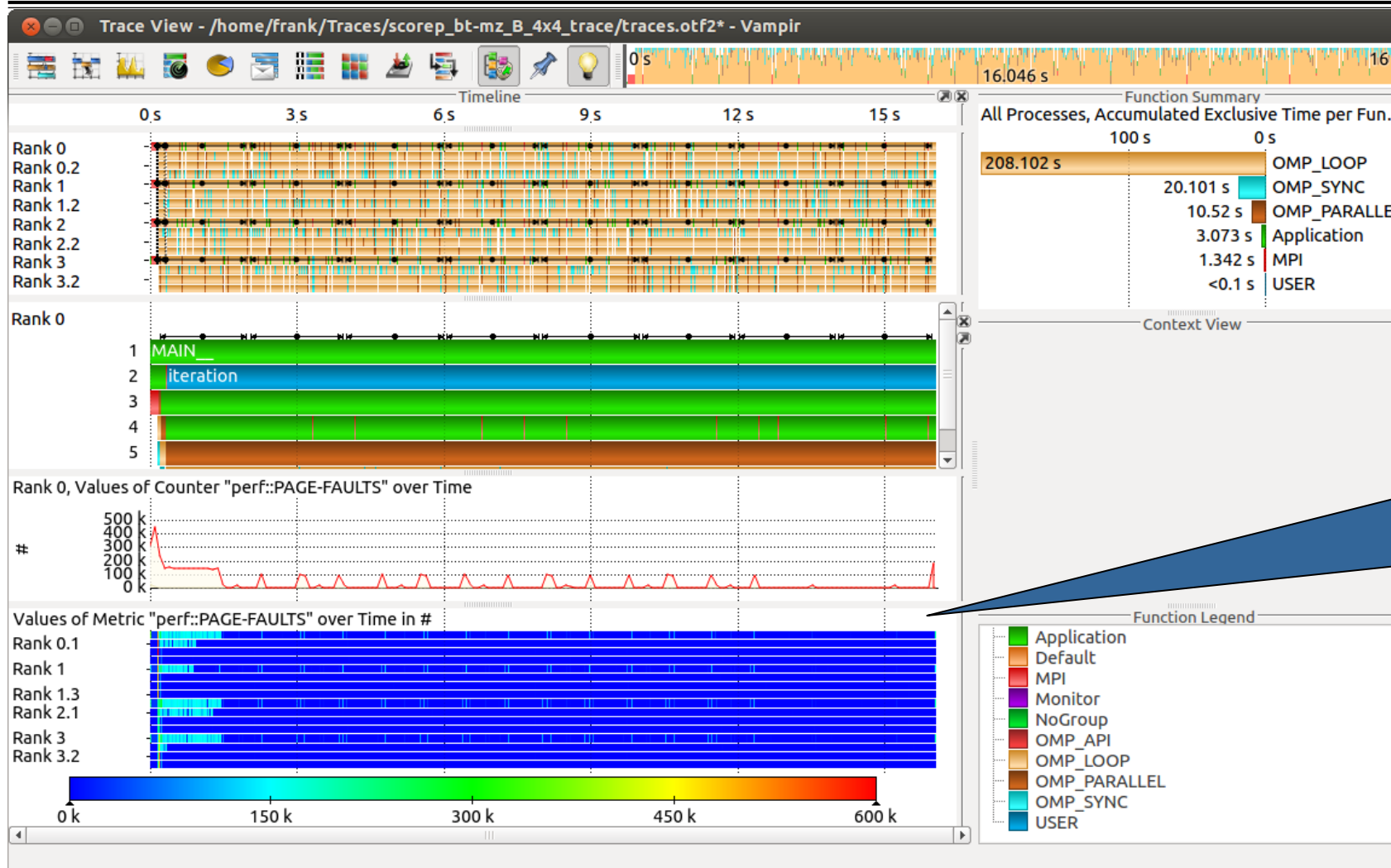
Counter Data Timeline



Detailed counter information over time for an individual process.

Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

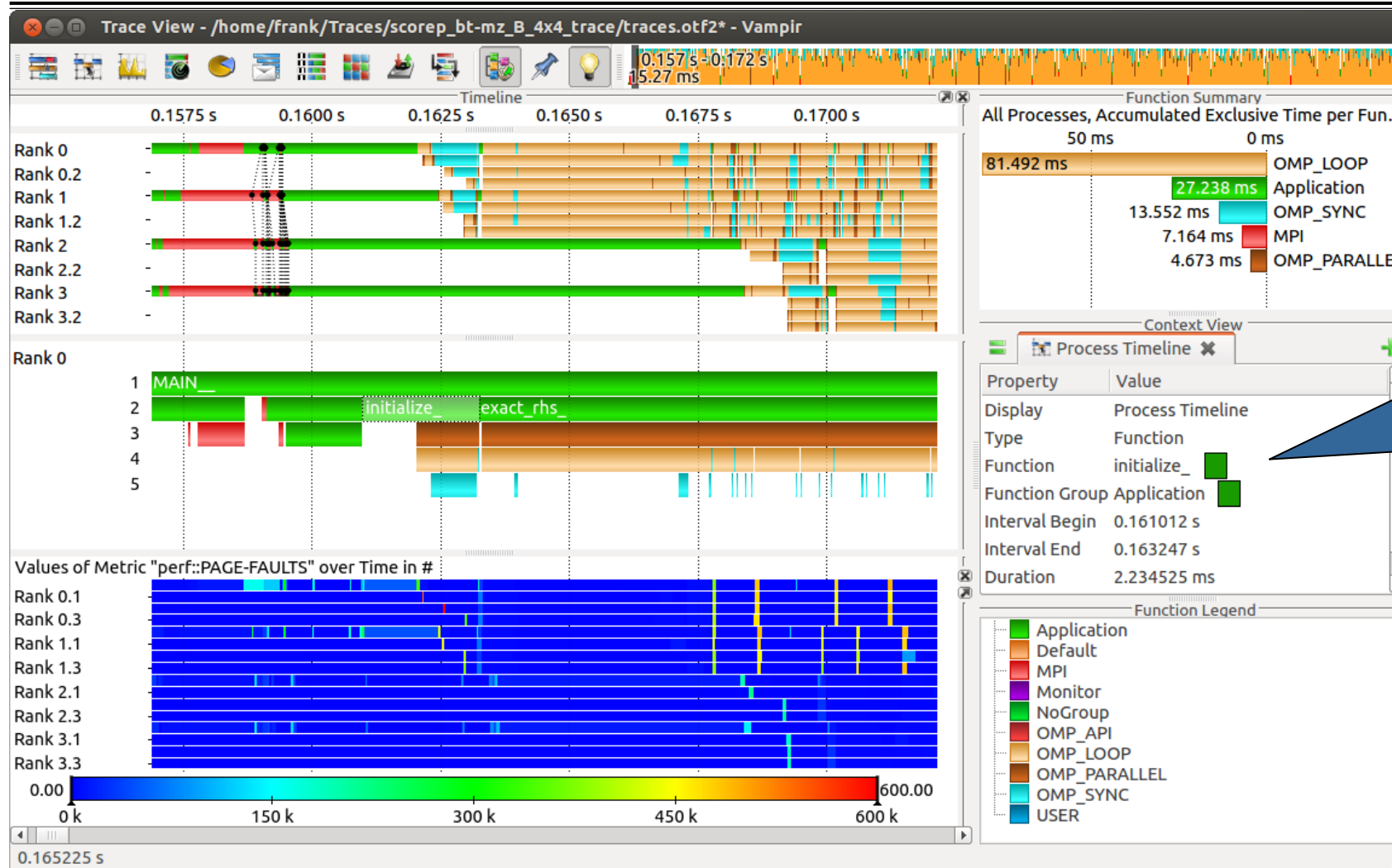
Performance Radar



Detailed counter information over time for a collection of processes.

Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

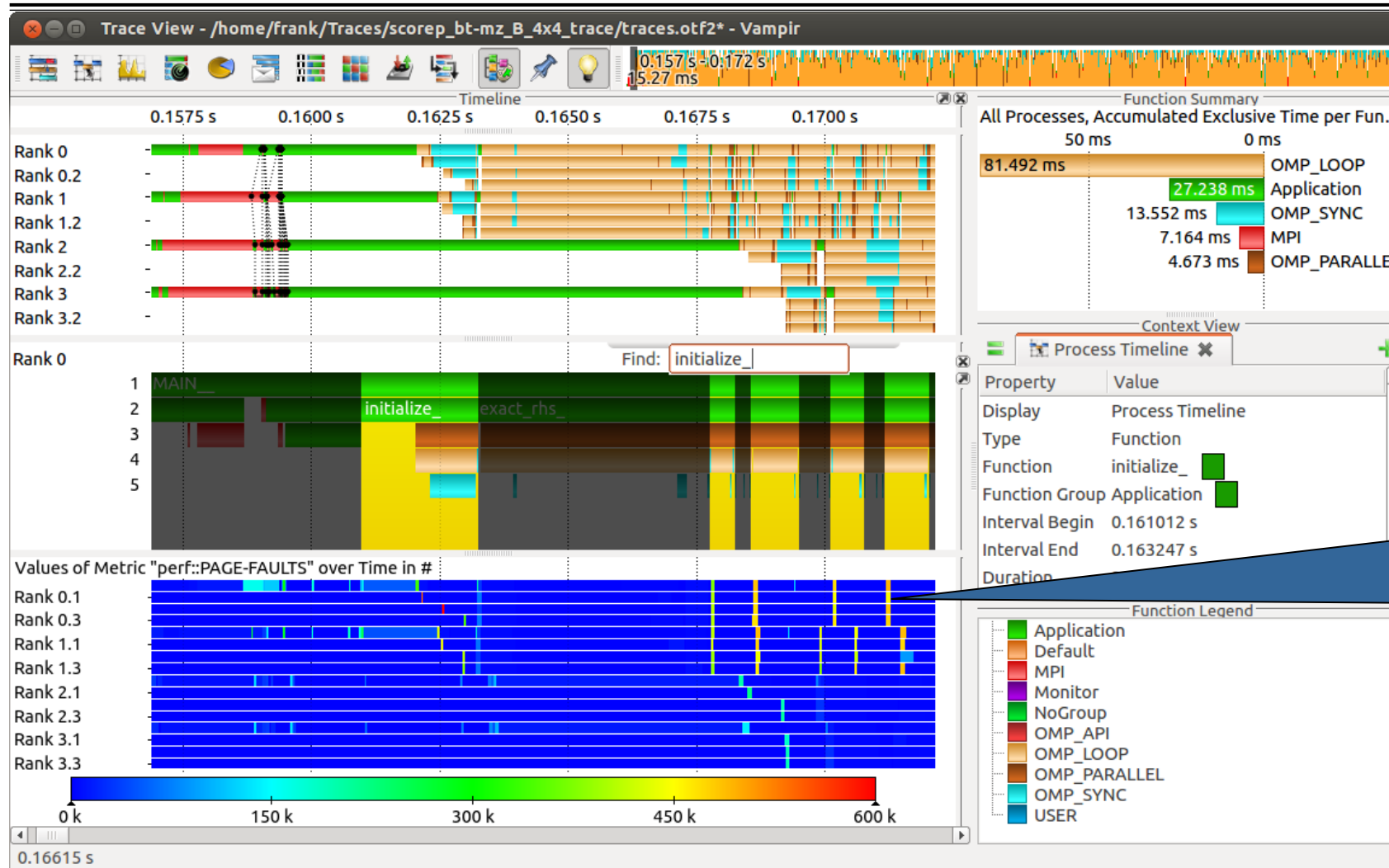
Zoom in: Initialisation Phase



Context View:
Detailed information
about function
"initialize_".

Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

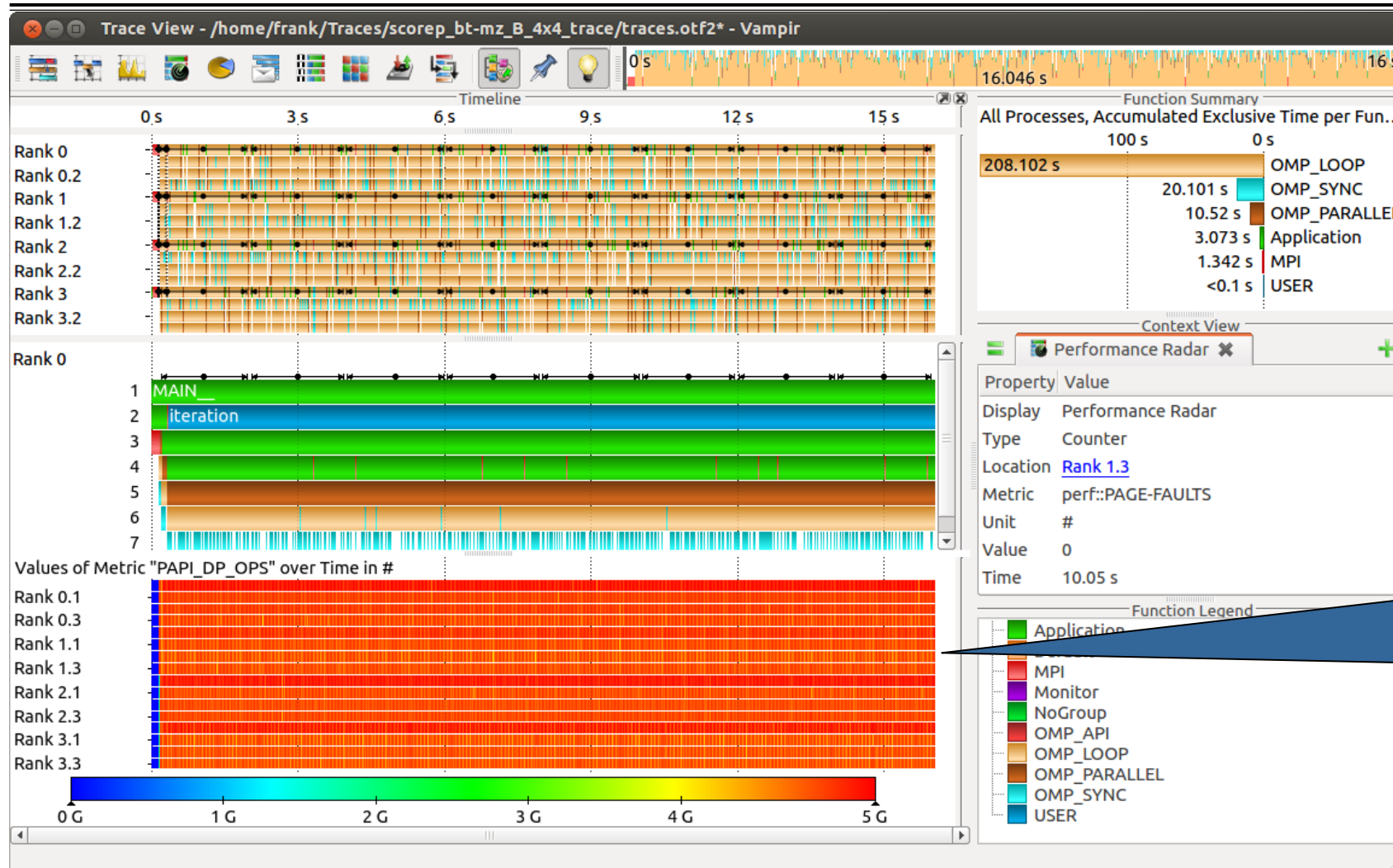
Find Function



Execution of function "initialize_" results in higher page fault rates.

Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

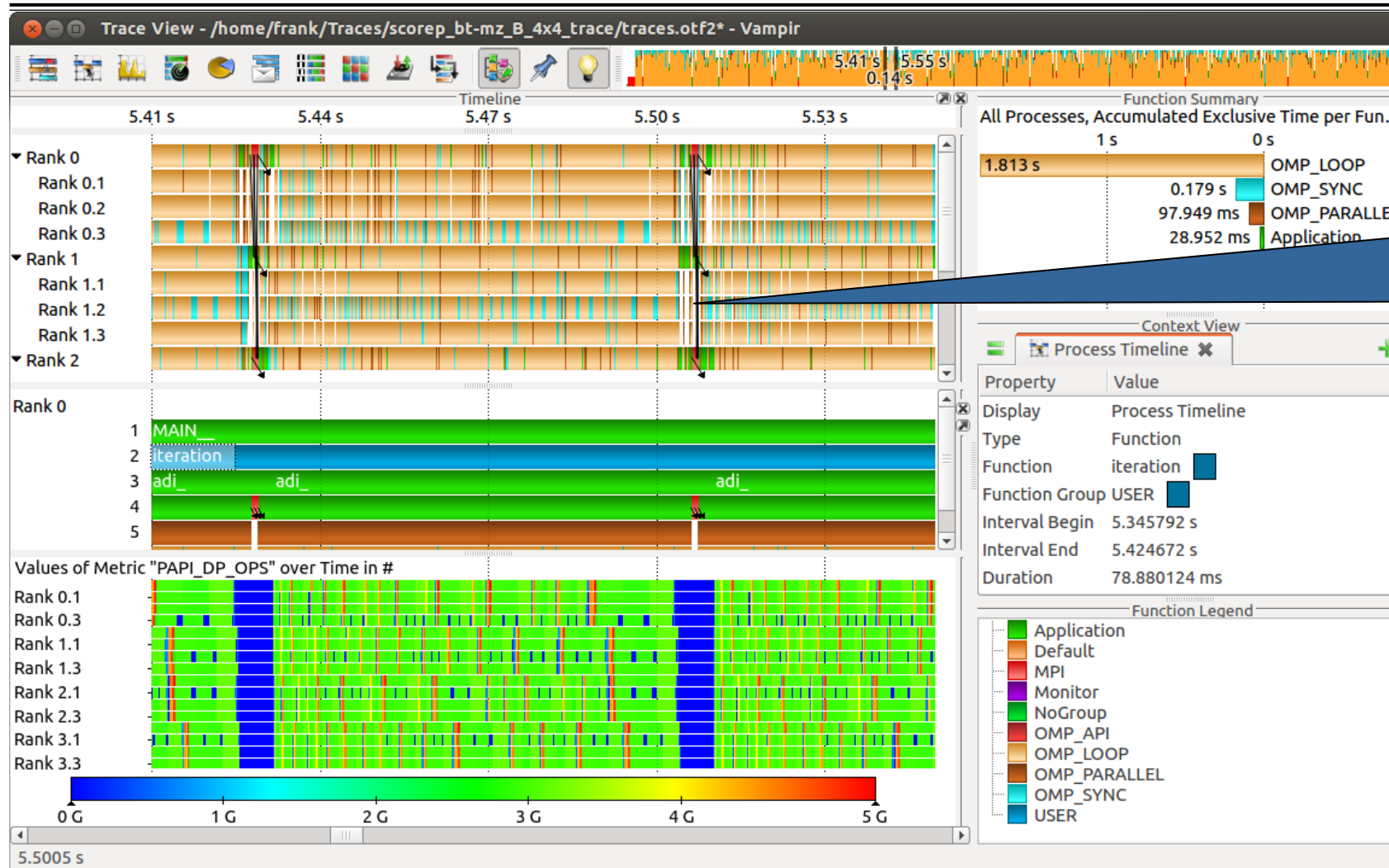
Computation Phase



Computation phase results in higher floating point operations.

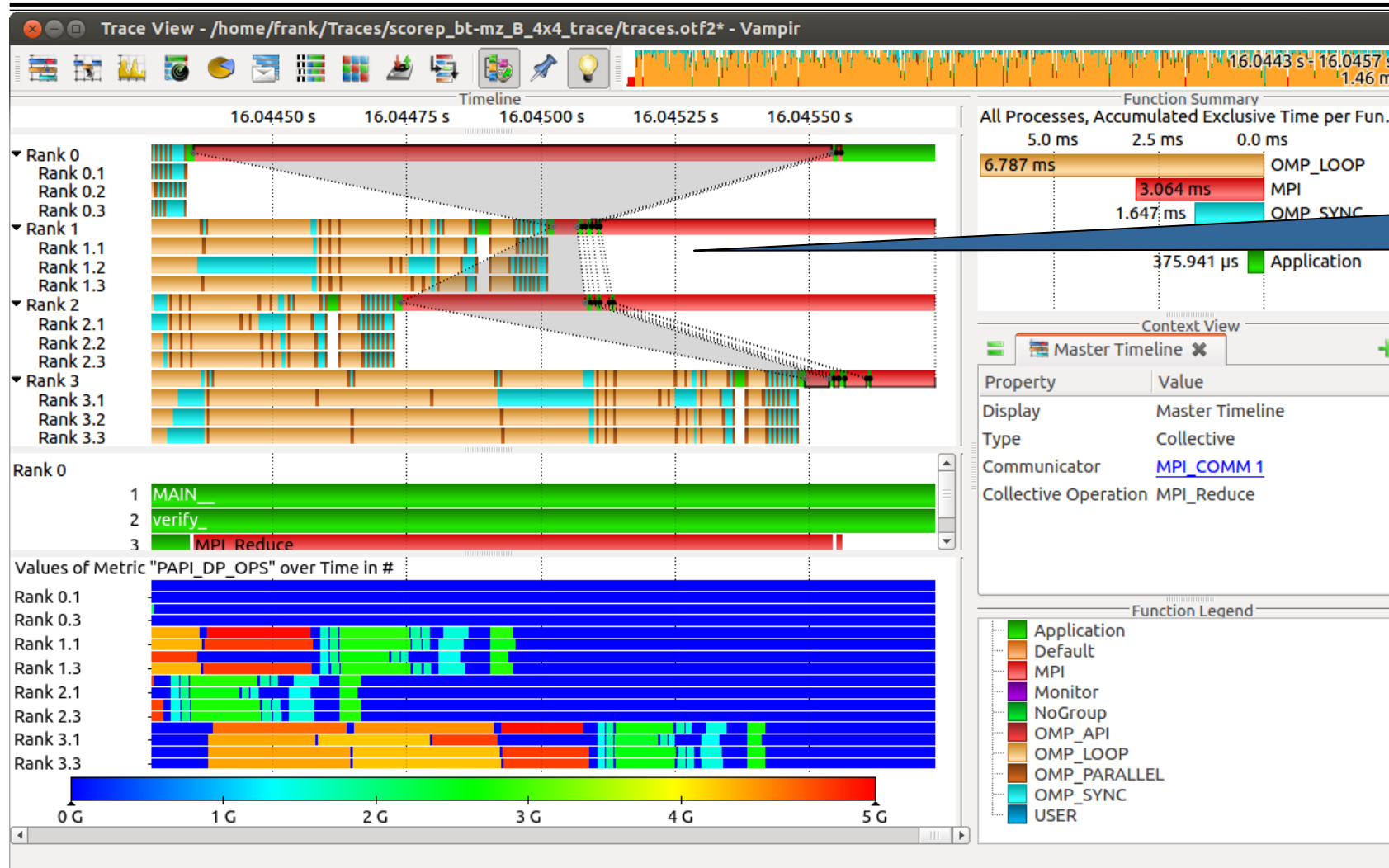
Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

Zoom in: Computation Phase



Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

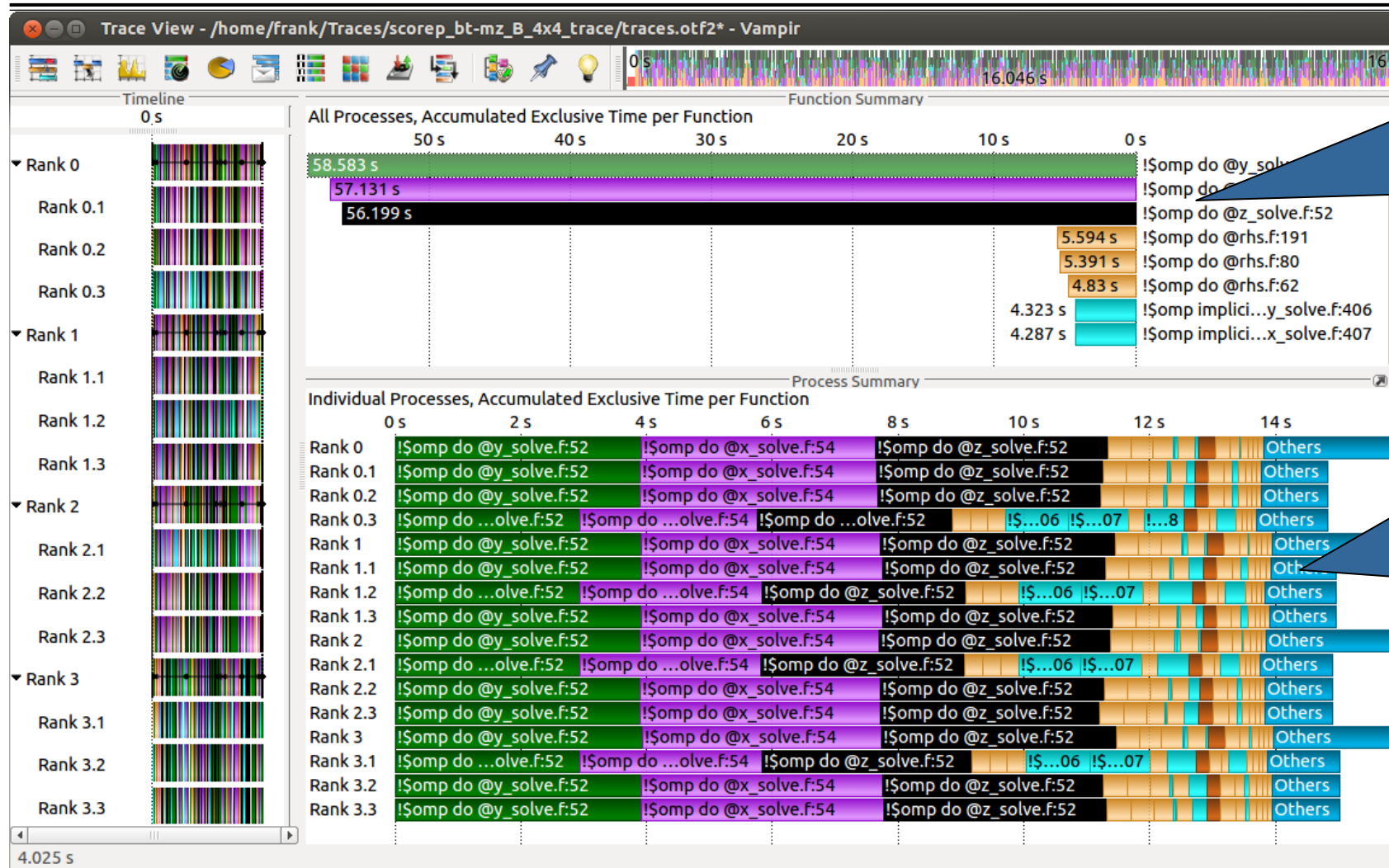
Zoom in: Finalisation Phase



"Early reduce" bottleneck.

Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

Process Summary

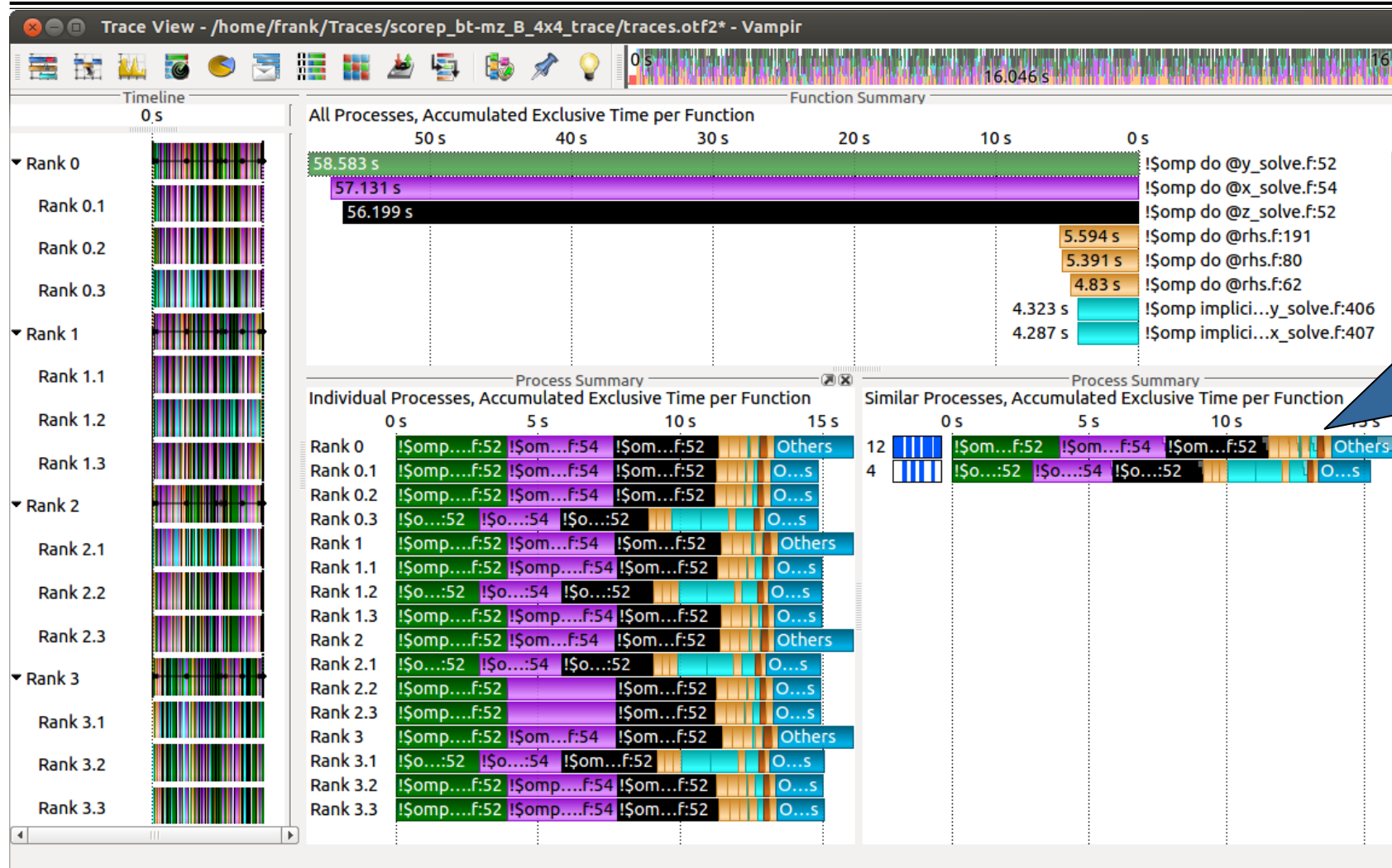


Function Summary:
Overview of the accumulated information across all functions and for a collection of processes.

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

Visualization of the NPB-MZ-MPI / BT trace

Process Summary

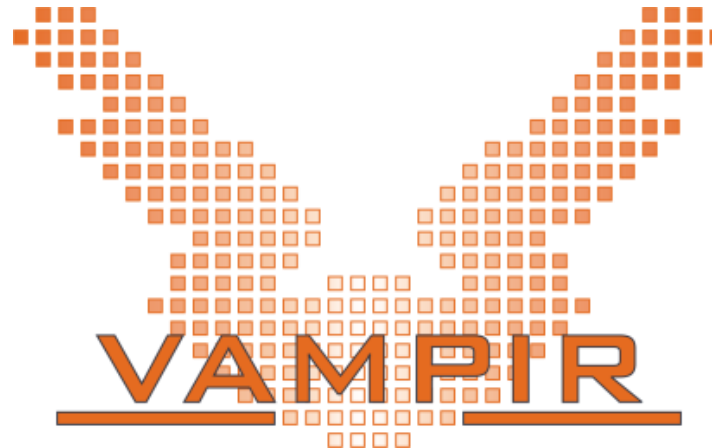


Find groups of similar processes and threads by using summarized function information.

Summary and Conclusion

Summary

- Vampir & VampirServer
 - Interactive trace visualization and analysis
 - Intuitive browsing and zooming
 - Scalable to large trace data sizes (20 TiByte)
 - Scalable to high parallelism (200,000 processes)
- Vampir for Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X



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

VI-HPS Team



Score-P: Specialized Measurements and Analyses



Mastering build systems



- Hooking up the Score-P instrumenter `scorep` into complex build environments like *Autotools* or *CMake* was always challenging
- Score-P provides new convenience wrapper scripts to simplify this (since Score-P 2.0)
- *Autotools* and *CMake* need the used compiler already in the *configure step*, but instrumentation should not happen in this step, only in the *build step*

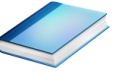
```
% SCOREP_WRAPPER=off \  
> cmake .. \  
> -DCMAKE_C_COMPILER=scorep-icc \  
> -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=scorep-icpc
```

Disable instrumentation in the *configure step*

Specify the wrapper scripts as the compiler to use

- Allows to pass addition options to the Score-P instrumenter and the compiler via environment variables without modifying the *Makefiles*
- Run `scorep-wrapper --help` for a detailed description and the available wrapper scripts of the Score-P installation

Mastering C++ applications



- Automatic compiler instrumentation greatly disturbs C++ applications because of frequent/short function calls => Use sampling instead
- Novel combination of sampling events and instrumentation of MPI, OpenMP, ...
 - Sampling replaces compiler instrumentation (instrument with `--nocompiler` to further reduce overhead) => Filtering not needed anymore
 - Instrumentation is used to get accurate times for parallel activities to still be able to identify patterns of inefficiencies

- Supports profile and trace generation

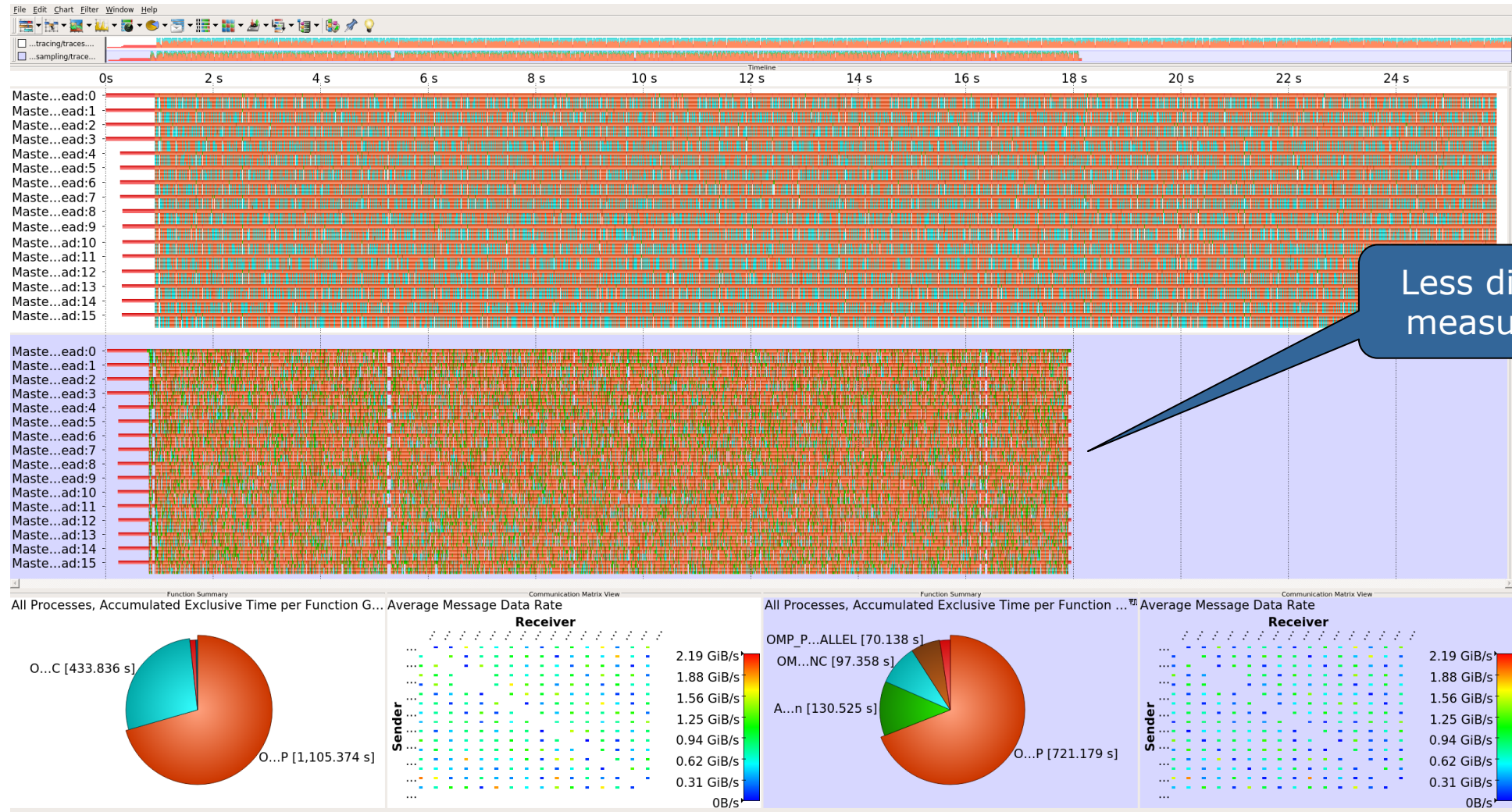
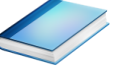
```
% export SCOREP_ENABLE_UNWINDING=true
% # use the default sampling frequency
% #export SCOREP_SAMPLING_EVENTS=perf_cycles@2000000

% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 mpiexec -np 4 ./bt-mz_W.4
```

- Set new configuration variable to enable sampling

- Available since Score-P 2.0, only x86-64 supported currently

Mastering C++ applications



Wrapping calls to 3rd party libraries



- Enables users to install library wrappers for any C/C++ library
- Intercept calls to a library API
 - no need to either build the library with Score-P or add manual instrumentation to the application using the library
 - no need to access the source code of the library, header and library files suffice
- Score-P needs to be executed with `--libwrap=...`
- Execute `scorep-libwrap-init` for directions:

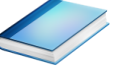
Step 1: Initialize the working directory
Step 2: Add library headers
Step 3: Create a simple example application
Step 4: Further configure the build parameters
Step 5: Build the wrapper
Step 6: Verify the wrapper
Step 7: Install the wrapper
Step 8: Verify the installed wrapper

Only once

Often

Step 9: Use the wrapper

Wrapping calls to 3rd party libraries



- Generate your own library wrappers by telling `scorep-libwrap-init` how you would compile and link an application, e.g. using FFTW

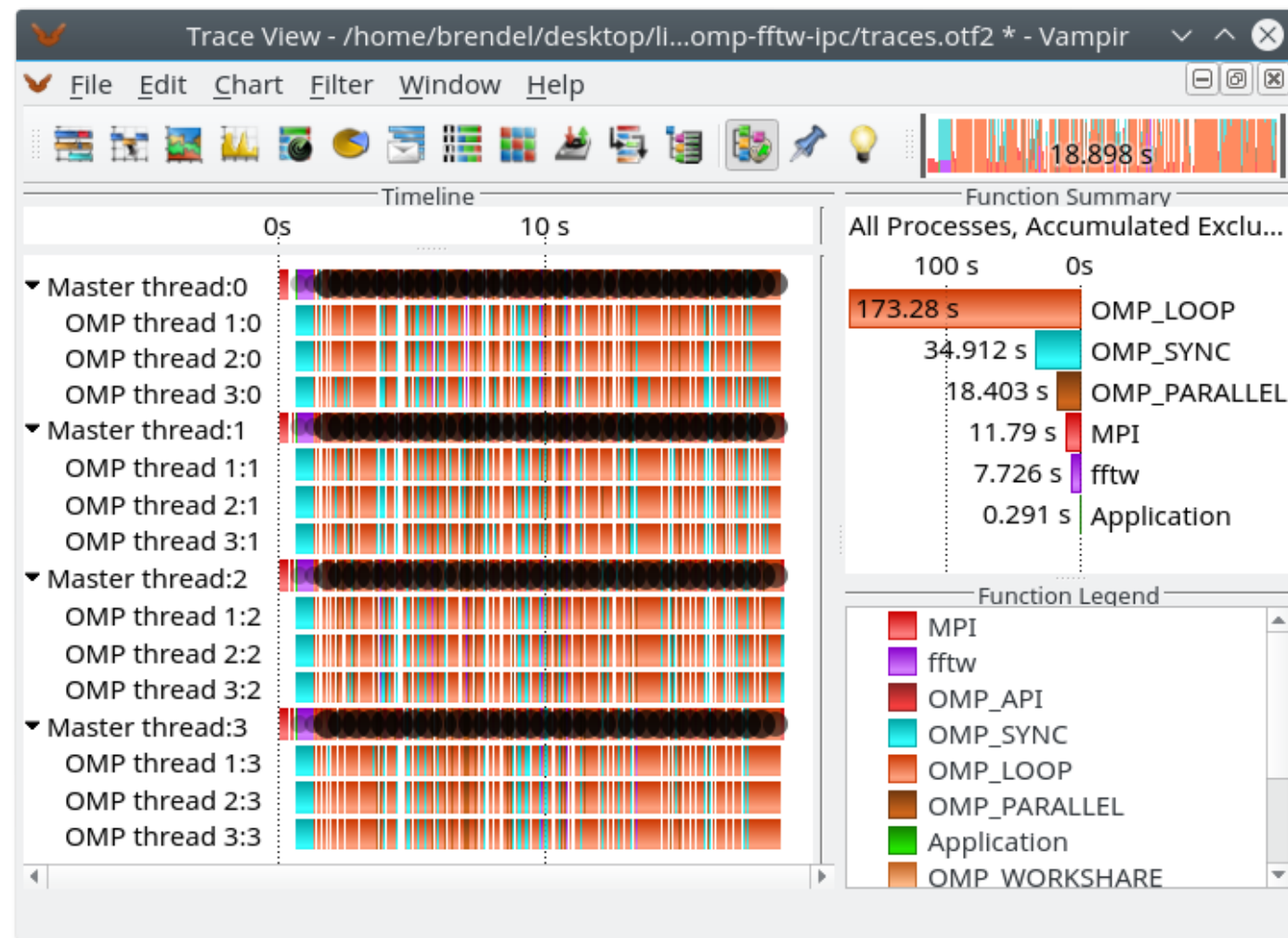
```
% scorep-libwrap-init      \  
>  --name=fftw             \  
>  --prefix=$PREFIX        \  
>  -x c                    \  
>  --cppflags="-O3 -DNDEBUG -openmp -I$FFTW_INC" \  
>  --ldflags="-L$FFTW_LIB"  \  
>  --libs="-lfftw3f -lfftw3" \  
>  working_directory
```

- Generate and build wrapper

```
% cd working_directory  
% ls                # (Check README.md for instructions)  
% make              # Generate and build wrapper  
% make check        # See if header analysis matches symbols  
% make install      #  
% make installcheck # More checks: Linking etc.
```

Wrapping calls to 3rd party libraries

- MPI + OpenMP
- Calls to FFTW library



Mastering application memory usage



- Determine the maximum heap usage per process
- Find high frequent small allocation patterns
- Find memory leaks
- Support for:
 - C, C++, MPI, and SHMEM (Fortran only for GNU Compilers)
 - Profile and trace generation (profile recommended)
 - Memory leaks are recorded only in the profile
 - Resulting traces are not supported by Scalasca yet

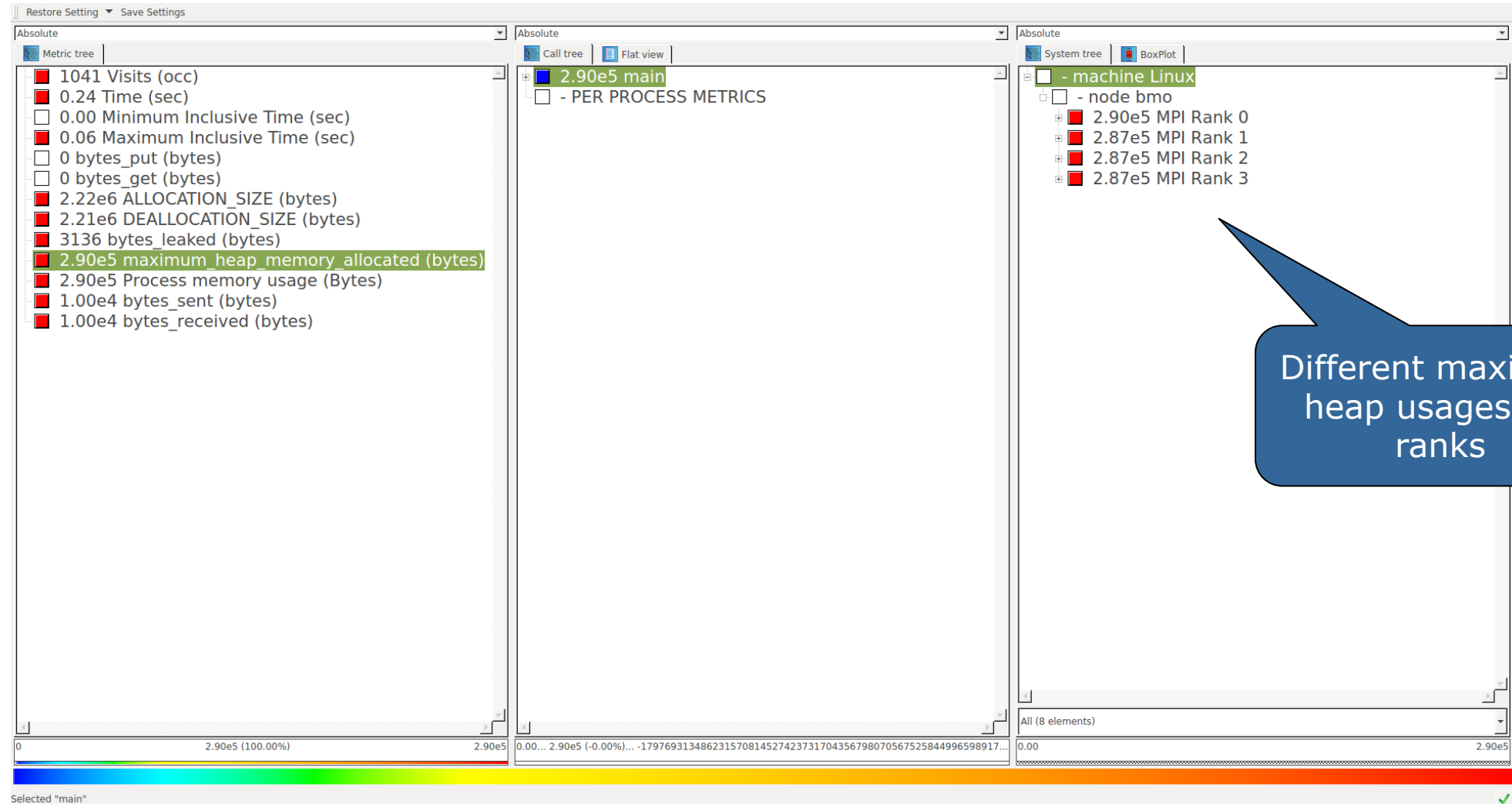
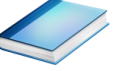
```
% export SCOREP_MEMORY_RECORDING=true
% export SCOREP_MPI_MEMORY_RECORDING=true

% OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 mpiexec -np 4 ./bt-mz_W.4
```

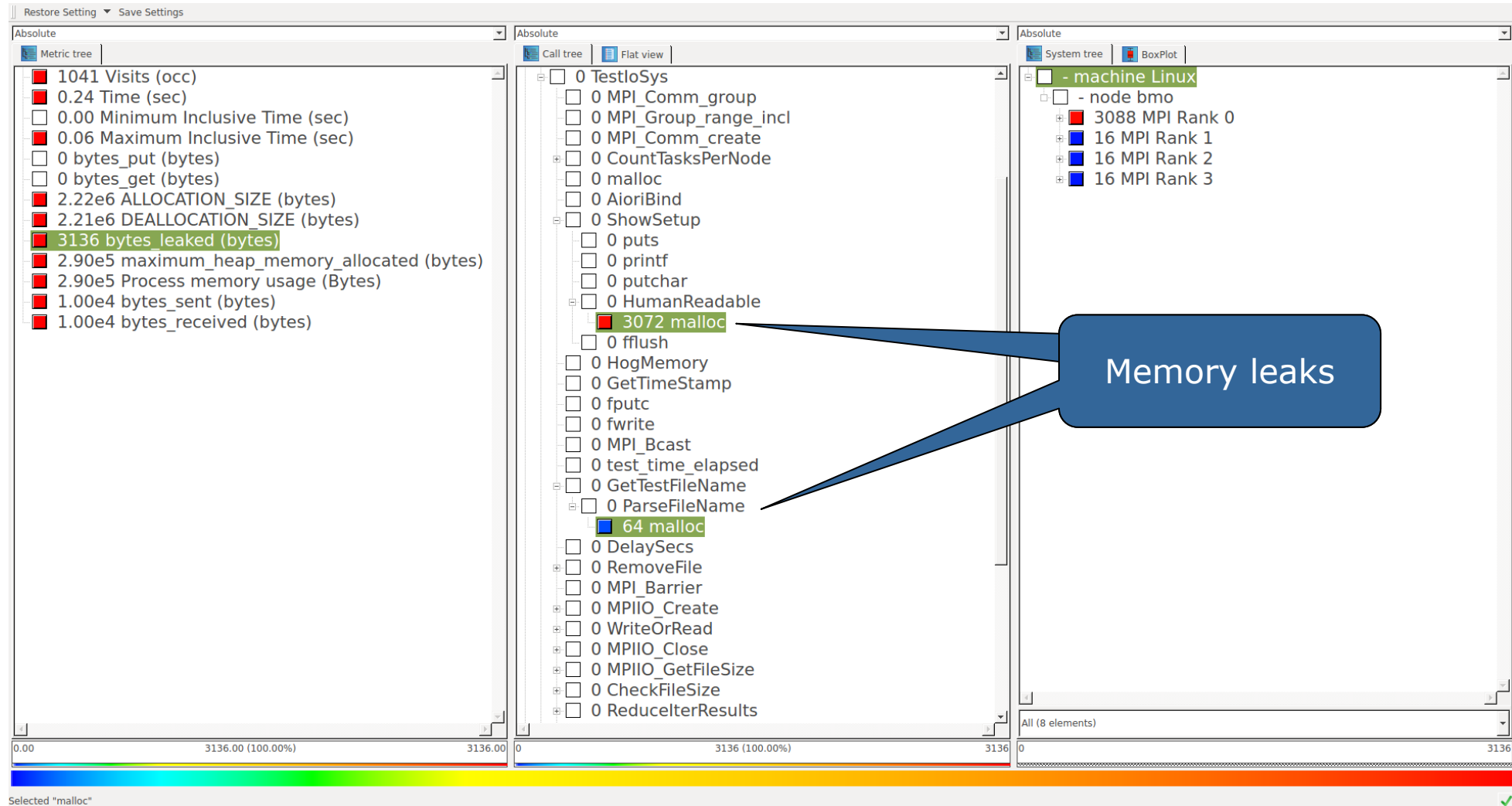
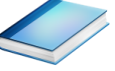
- Set new configuration variable to enable memory recording

- Available since Score-P 2.0

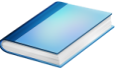
Mastering application memory usage



Mastering application memory usage



Mastering heterogeneous applications



- Record CUDA applications and device activities

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

- Record OpenCL applications and device activities

```
% export SCOREP_OPENCL_ENABLE=api,kernel
```

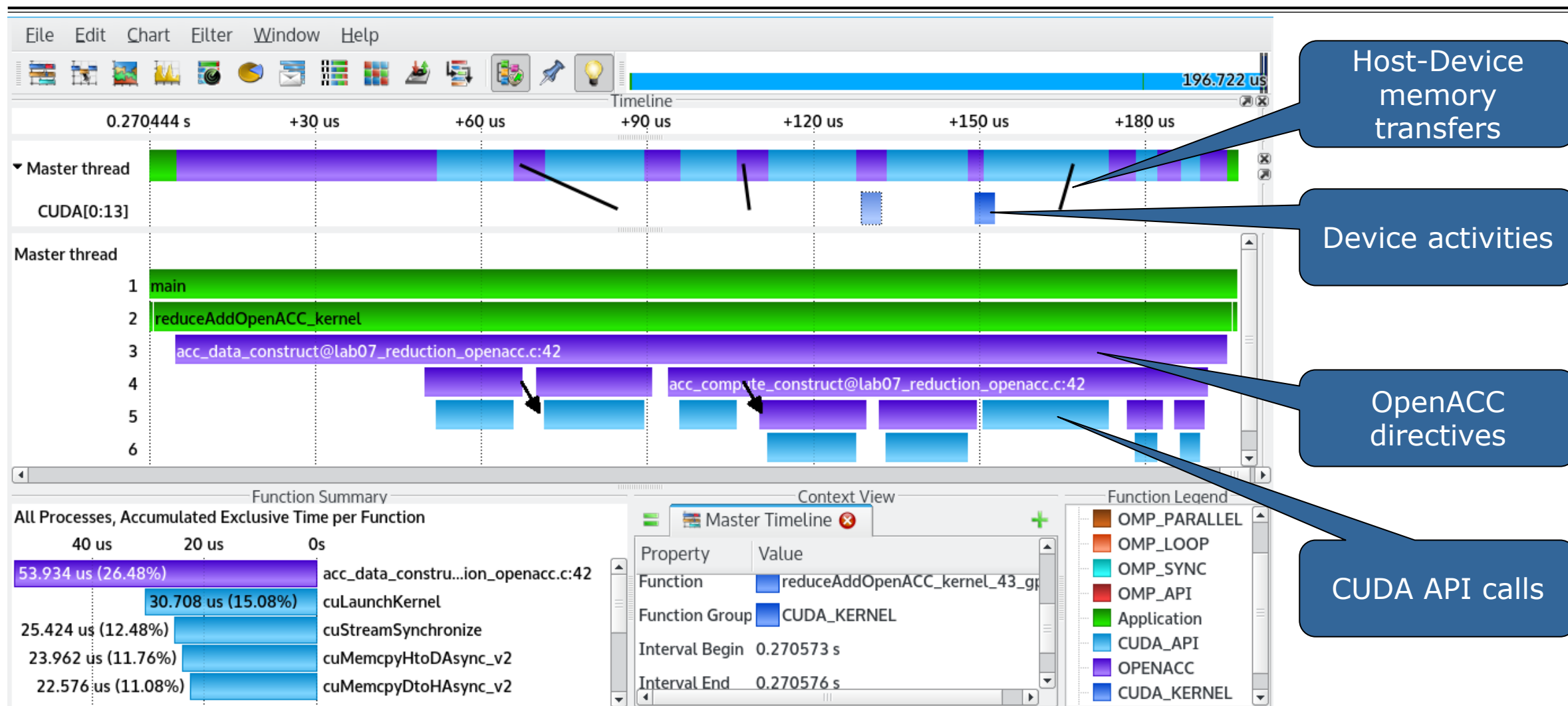
- Record OpenACC applications

```
% export SCOREP_OPENACC_ENABLE=yes
```

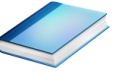
- Can be combined with CUDA if it is a NVIDIA device

```
% export SCOREP_CUDA_ENABLE=kernel
```

Mastering heterogeneous applications



Enriching measurements with performance counters



- Record metrics from PAPI:

```
% export SCOREP_METRIC_PAPI=PAPI_TOT_CYC
% export SCOREP_METRIC_PAPI_PER_PROCESS=PAPI_L3_TCM
```

- Use PAPI tools to get available metrics and valid combinations:

```
% papi_avail
% papi_native_avail
```

- Record metrics from Linux perf:

```
% export SCOREP_METRIC_PERF=cpu-cycles
% export SCOREP_METRIC_PERF_PER_PROCESS=LLC-load-misses
```

- Use the `perf` tool to get available metrics and valid combinations:

```
% perf list
```

- Write your own metric plugin

- Repository of available plugins: <https://github.com/score-p>

Only the master thread records the metric (assuming all threads of the process access the same L3 cache)

Score-P user instrumentation API



- No replacement for automatic compiler instrumentation
- Can be used to further subdivide functions
 - E.g., multiple loops inside a function
- Can be used to partition application into coarse grain phases
 - E.g., initialization, solver, & finalization
- Enabled with `--user` flag to Score-P instrumenter
- Available for Fortran / C / C++

Score-P user instrumentation API (Fortran)



```
#include "scorep/SCOREP_User.inc"

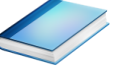
subroutine foo(...)
  ! Declarations
  SCOREP_USER_REGION_DEFINE( solve )

  ! Some code...
  SCOREP_USER_REGION_BEGIN( solve, "<solver>", \
                           SCOREP_USER_REGION_TYPE_LOOP )

  do i=1,100
    [...]
  end do
  SCOREP_USER_REGION_END( solve )
  ! Some more code...
end subroutine
```

- Requires processing by the C preprocessor
 - For most compilers, this can be automatically achieved by having an uppercase file extension, e.g., `main.F` or `main.F90`

Score-P user instrumentation API (C/C++)

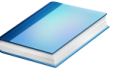


```
#include "scorep/SCOREP_User.h"

void foo()
{
    /* Declarations */
    SCOREP_USER_REGION_DEFINE( solve )

    /* Some code... */
    SCOREP_USER_REGION_BEGIN( solve, "<solver>",
                             SCOREP_USER_REGION_TYPE_LOOP )
    for (i = 0; i < 100; i++)
    {
        [...]
    }
    SCOREP_USER_REGION_END( solve )
    /* Some more code... */
}
```

Score-P user instrumentation API (C++)



```
#include "scorep/SCOREP_User.h"

void foo()
{
    // Declarations

    // Some code...
    {
        SCOREP_USER_REGION( "<solver>",
                           SCOREP_USER_REGION_TYPE_LOOP )
        for (i = 0; i < 100; i++)
        {
            [...]
        }
    }
    // Some more code...
}
```

Score-P measurement control API



- Can be used to temporarily disable measurement for certain intervals
 - Annotation macros ignored by default
 - Enabled with `--user` flag

```
#include "scorep/SCOREP_User.inc"
```

```
subroutine foo(...)
  ! Some code...
  SCOREP_RECORDING_OFF()
  ! Loop will not be measured
  do i=1,100
    [...]
  end do
  SCOREP_RECORDING_ON()
  ! Some more code...
end subroutine
```

Fortran (requires C preprocessor)

```
#include "scorep/SCOREP_User.h"
```

```
void foo(...) {
  /* Some code... */
  SCOREP_RECORDING_OFF()
  /* Loop will not be measured */
  for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    [...]
  }
  SCOREP_RECORDING_ON()
  /* Some more code... */
}
```

C / C++

Score-P: Conclusion and Outlook



Project management

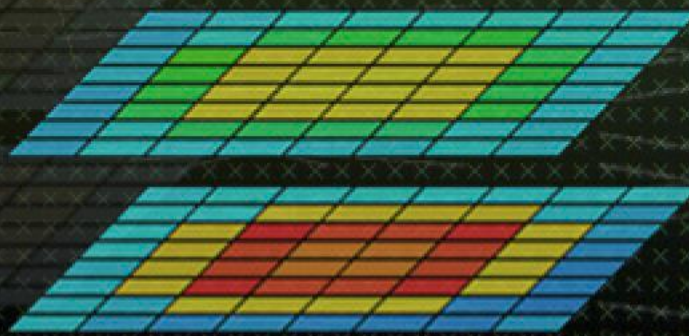
- Ensure a single official release version at all times which will always work with the tools
- Allow experimental versions for new features or research
- Commitment to joint long-term cooperation
 - Development based on meritocratic governance model
 - Open for contributions and new partners

Future features

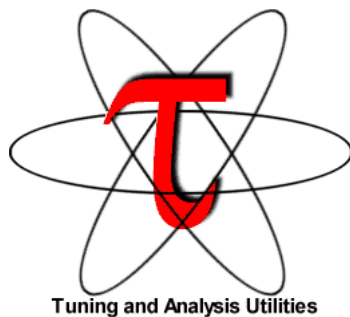
- Scalability to maximum available CPU core count
- Support for emerging architectures and new programming models
- Features currently worked on:
 - Hardware and MPI topologies
 - MPI-3 RMA support
 - OpenMP tool support (OMPT)
 - I/O recording
 - Basic support of measurements without re-compiling/-linking
 - Java recording
 - Persistent memory recording (e.g., PMEM, NVRAM, ...)

Further information

- Community instrumentation & measurement infrastructure
 - Instrumentation (various methods) and sampling
 - Basic and advanced profile generation
 - Event trace recording
 - Online access to profiling data
- Available under 3-clause BSD open-source license
- Documentation & Sources:
 - <http://www.score-p.org>
- User guide also part of installation:
 - `<prefix>/share/doc/scorep/{pdf,html}/`
- Support and feedback: support@score-p.org
- Subscribe to news@score-p.org, to be up to date



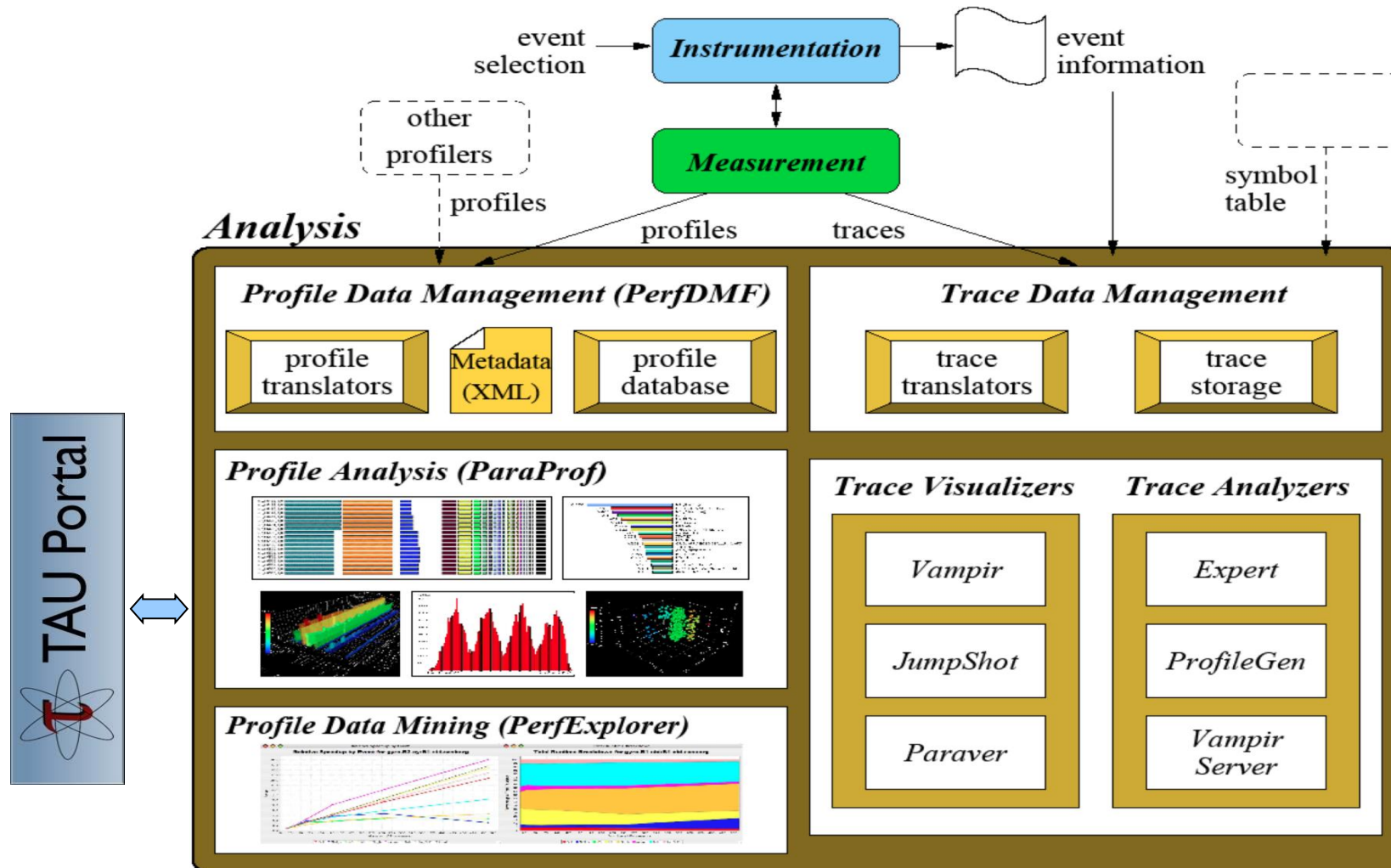
Performance data management with TAU PerfExplorer



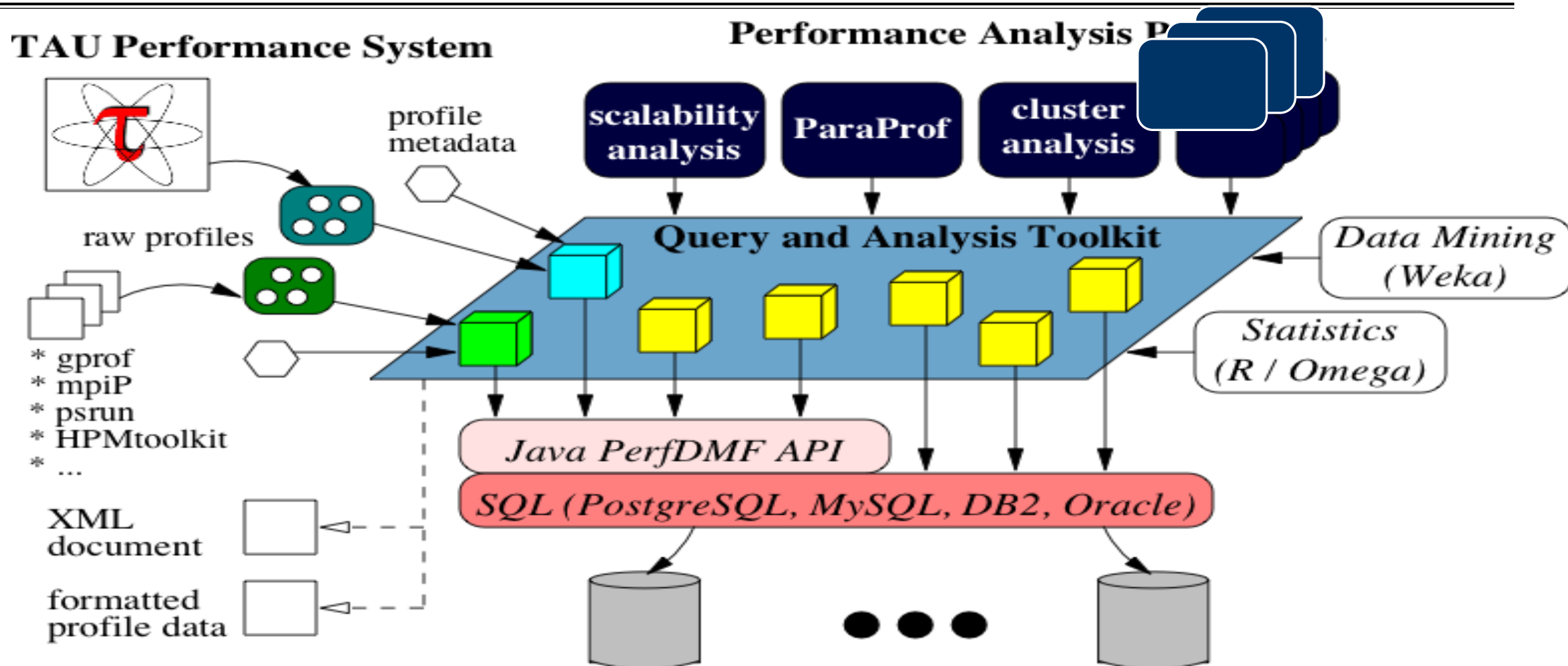
Sameer Shende
sameer@cs.uoregon.edu
University of Oregon
<http://tau.uoregon.edu>



TAU Analysis



TAUdb: Performance Data Management Framework



Using TAUdb

■ 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

Using PerfExplorer

```
% wget http://tau.uoregon.edu/data.tgz (Contains CUBE profiles from Score-P)
% tar xzf data.tgz; cd data; cat README; cd tau; ./upload.sh; perfexplorer
Or manually:
% 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)
```

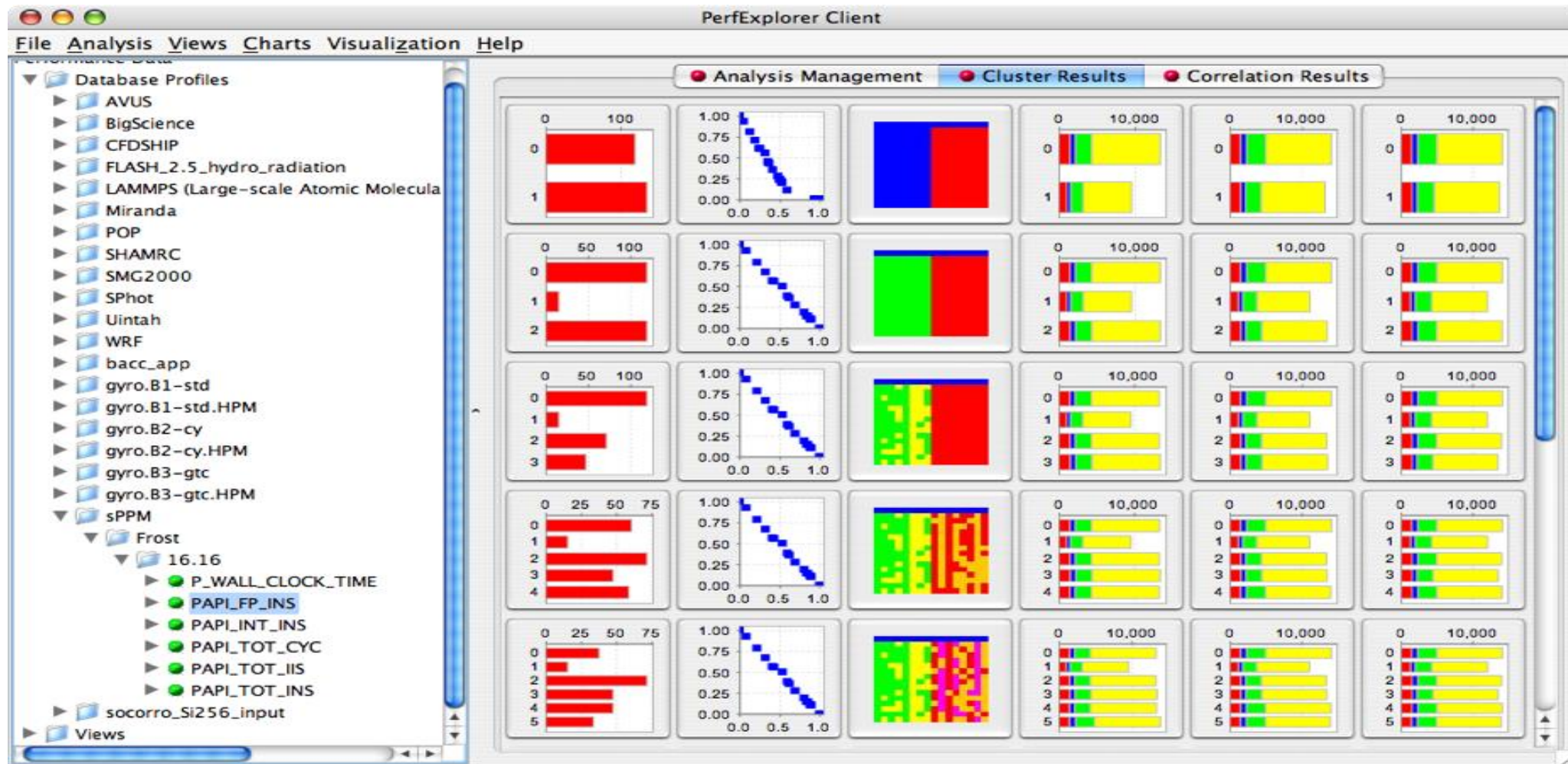
Performance Data Mining (PerfExplorer)

- 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)

PerfExplorer: Using Cluster Analysis

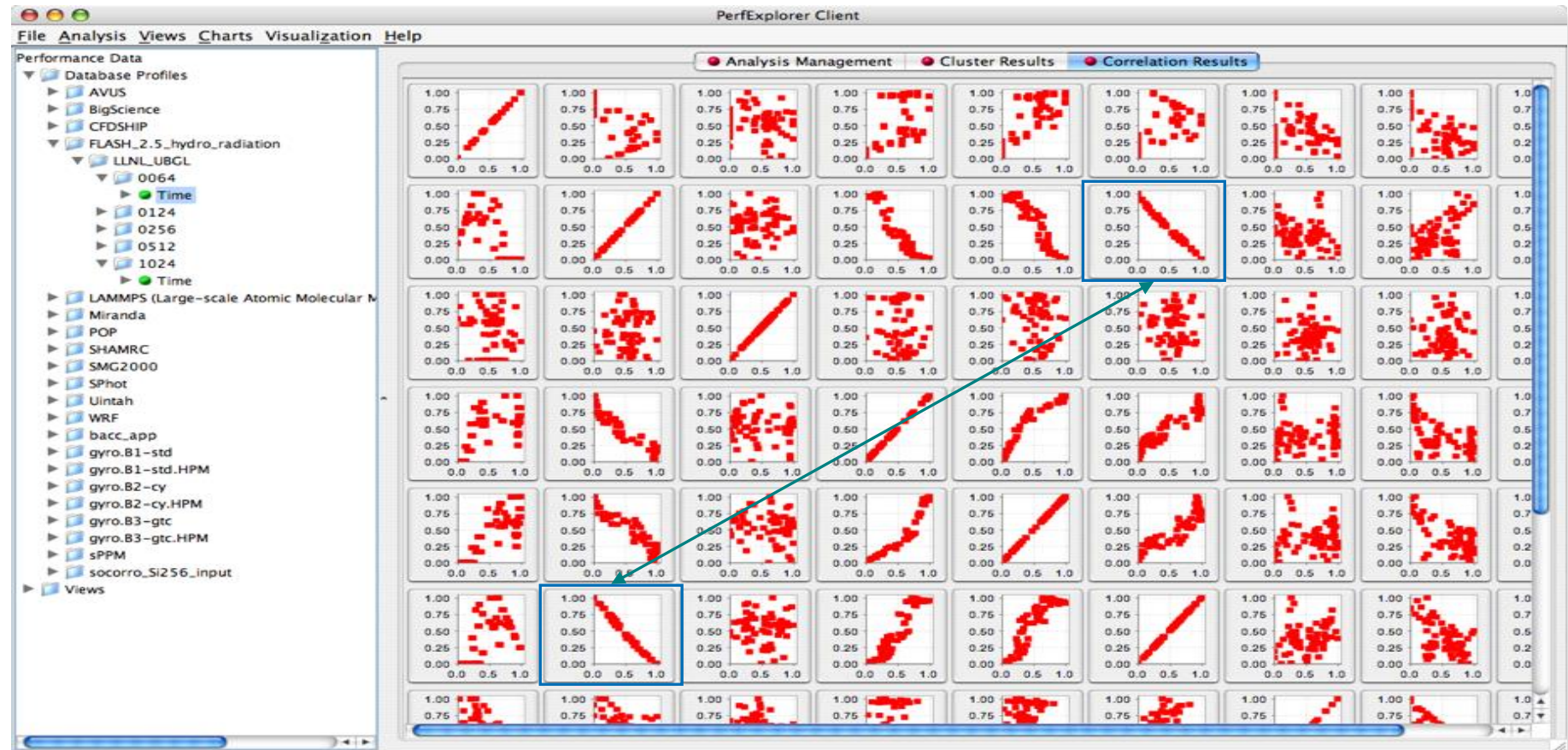
- Performance data represented as vectors - each dimension is the cumulative time for an event
- *k*-means: *k* random centers are selected and instances are grouped with the "closest" (Euclidean) center
- New centers are calculated and the process repeated until stabilization or max iterations
- Dimension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

PerfExplorer - Cluster Analysis (sPPM)



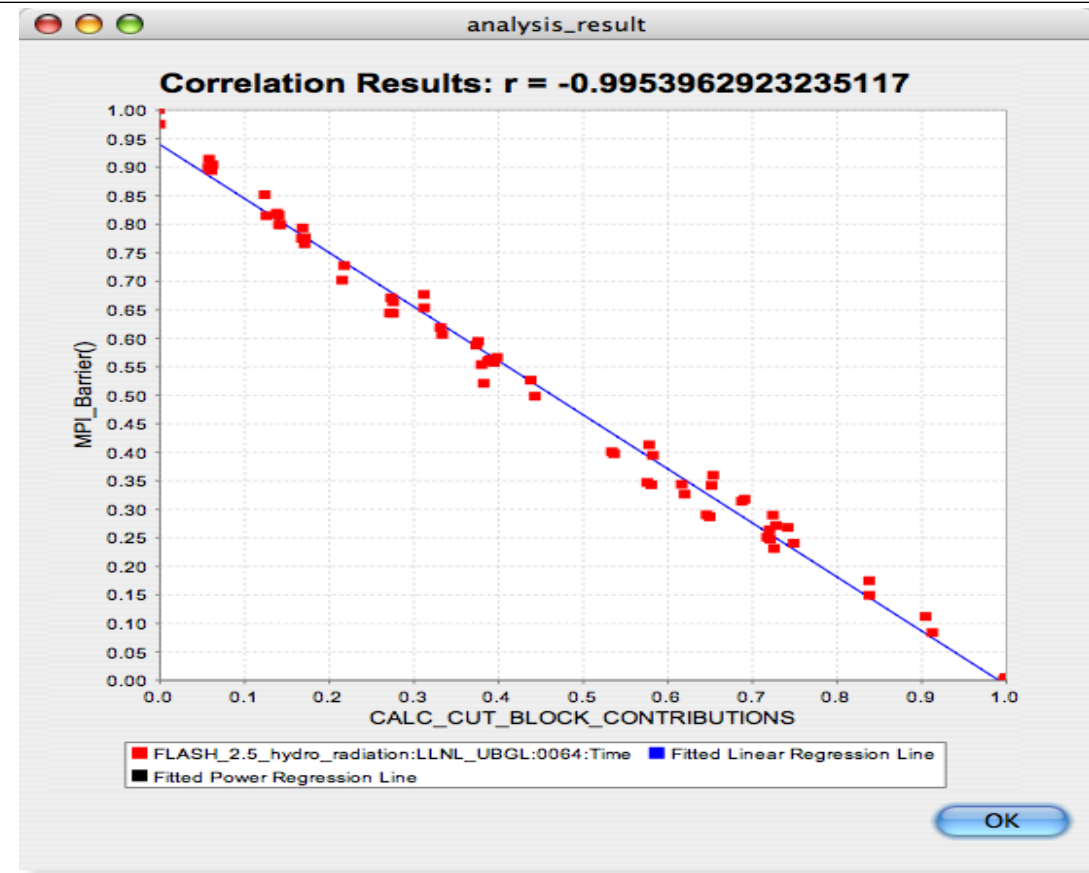
PerfExplorer - Correlation Analysis (Flash)

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



PerfExplorer - Correlation Analysis (Flash)

- -0.995 indicates strong, negative relationship
- As CALC_CUT_BLOCK_CONTRIBUTIONS() increases in execution time, MPI_Barrier() decreases



PerfExplorer - Comparative Analysis

- 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

PerfExplorer - Interface

The screenshot displays the PerfExplorer Client interface. On the left, a file tree under 'gyro.B1-std' lists various experiments and trials, such as 'B1-std-nl2.cheetah.noaffnosng' and 'B1-std.seaborg'. On the right, the 'Analysis Management' tab shows a table of experiment metadata.

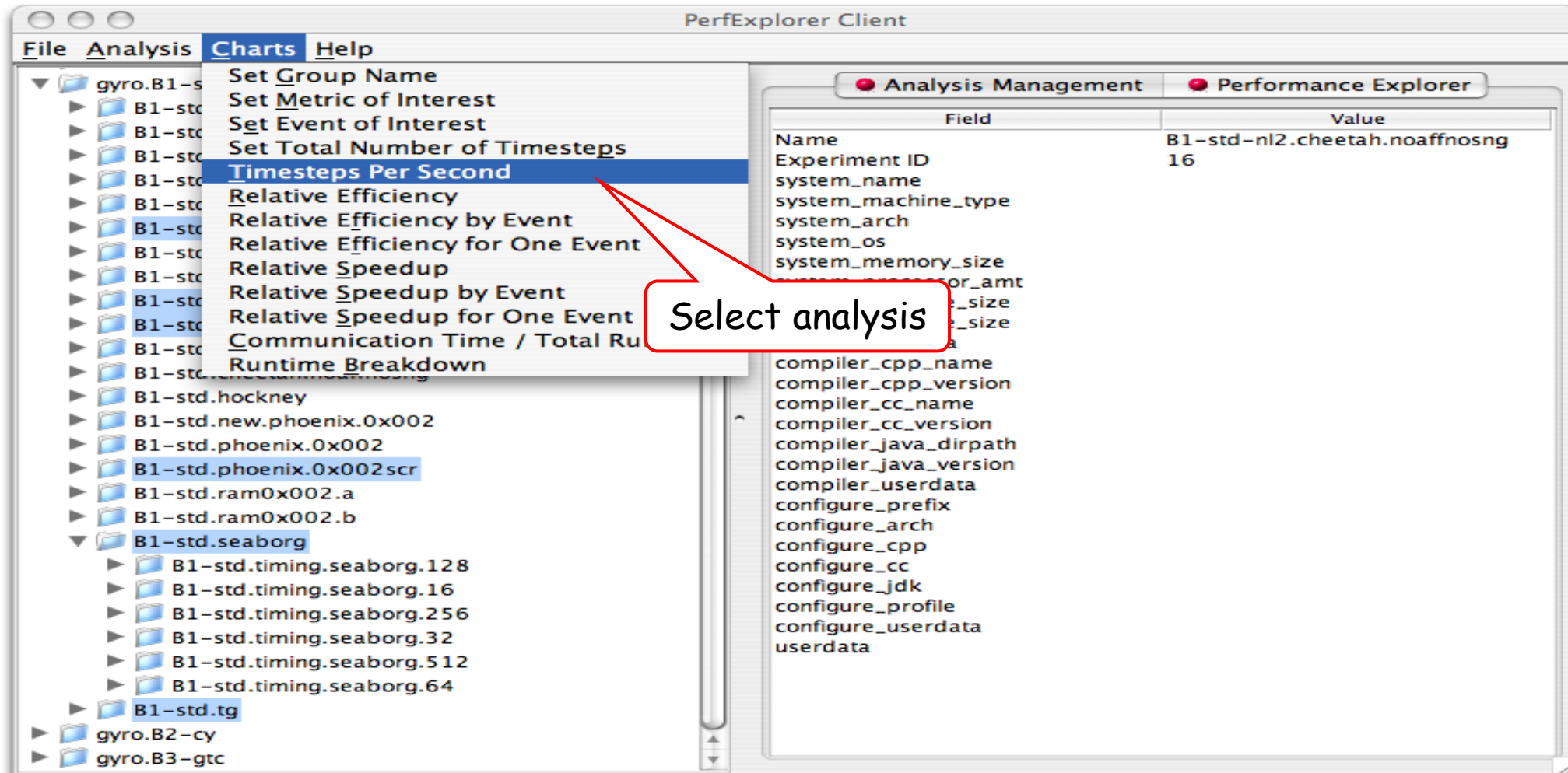
Field	Value
Name	B1-std-nl2.cheetah.noaffnosng
Experiment ID	16
system_name	
system_machine_type	
system_arch	
system_os	
system_memory_size	
system_processor_amt	
system_l1_cache_size	
system_l2_cache_size	
userdata	
cpp_name	
cpp_version	
cc_name	
cc_version	
compiler_java_dirpath	
compiler_java_version	
compiler_userdata	
configure_prefix	
configure_arch	

Select experiments and trials of interest

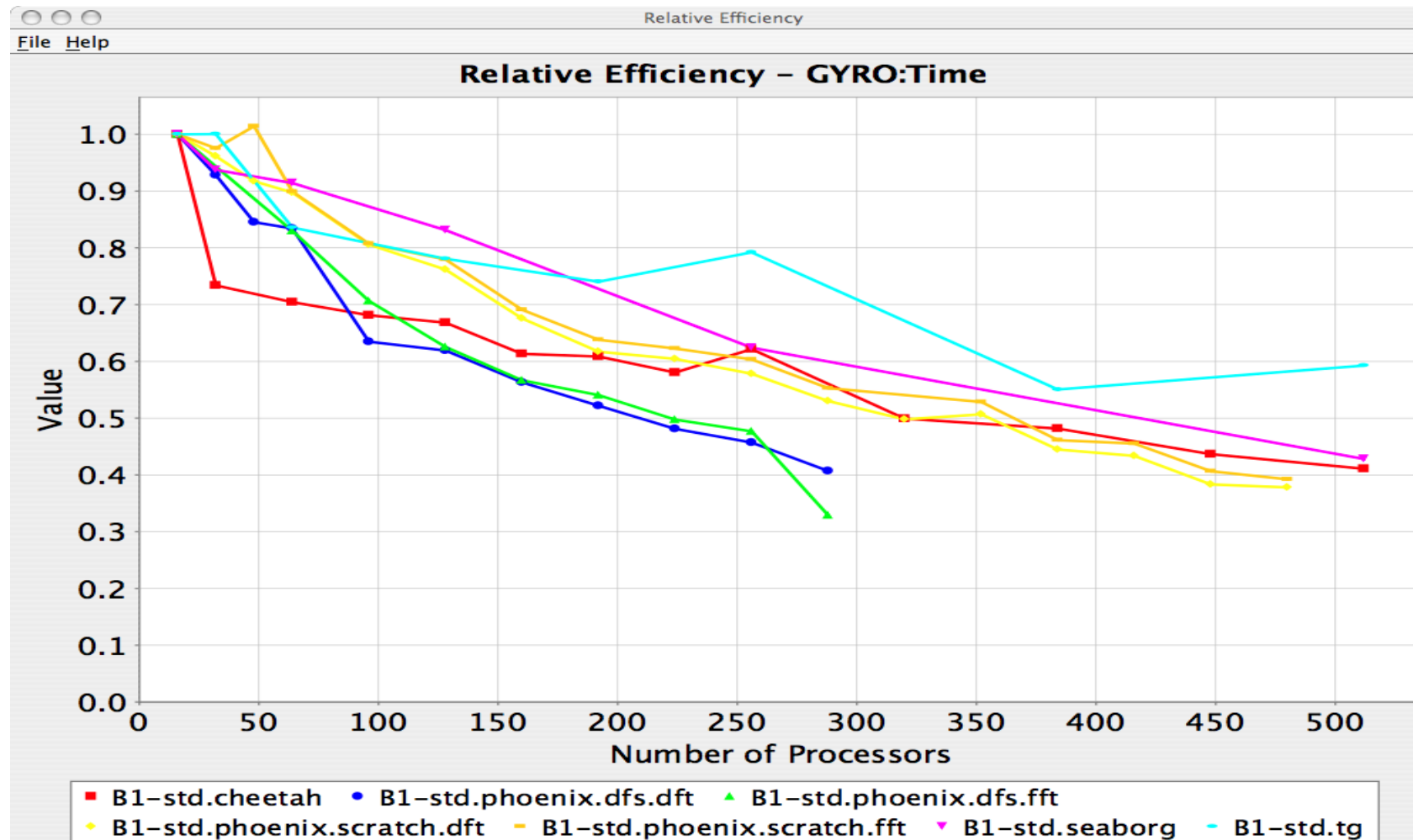
Experiment metadata

Data organized in application, experiment, trial structure (will allow arbitrary in future)

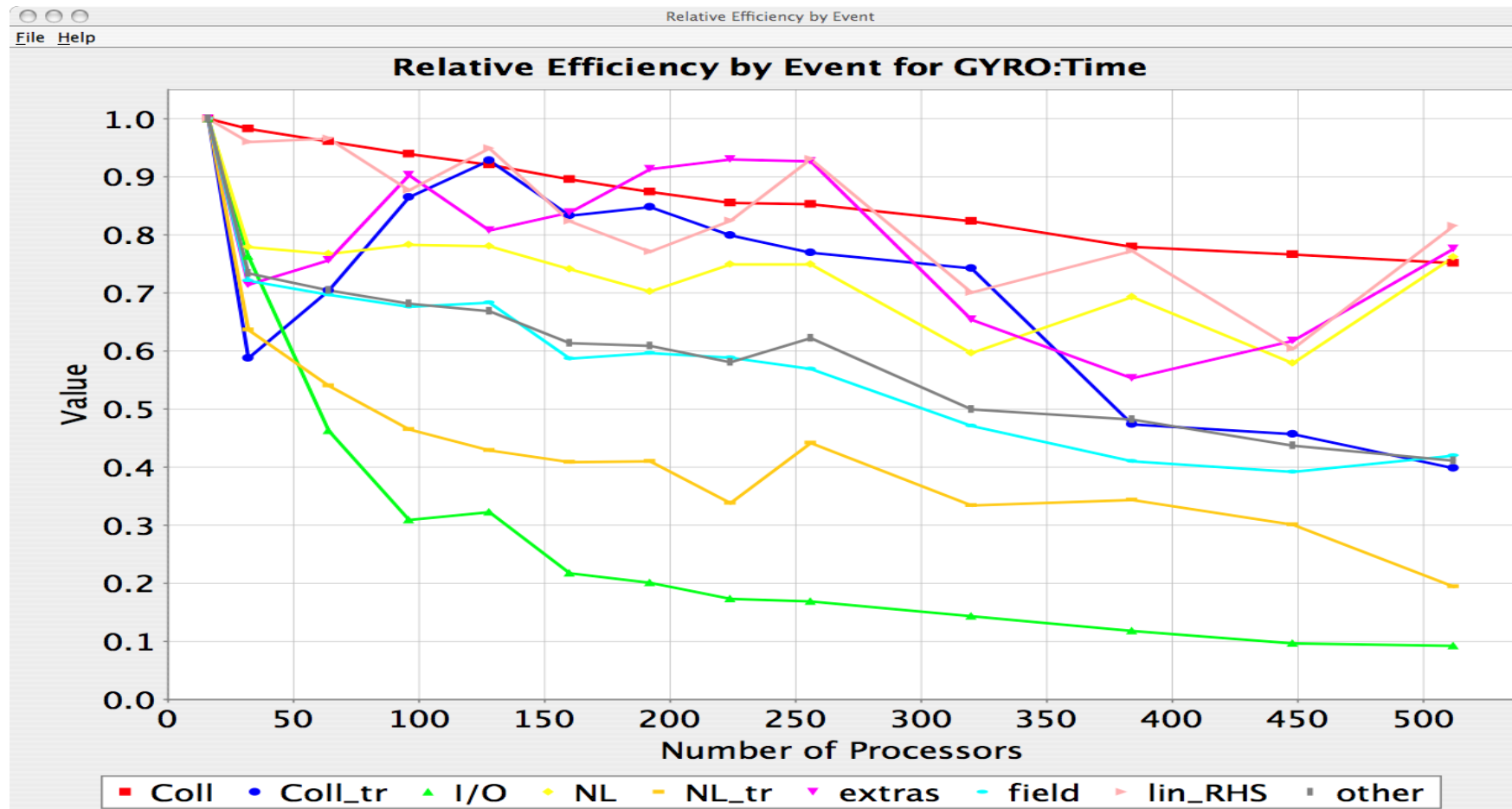
PerfExplorer - Interface



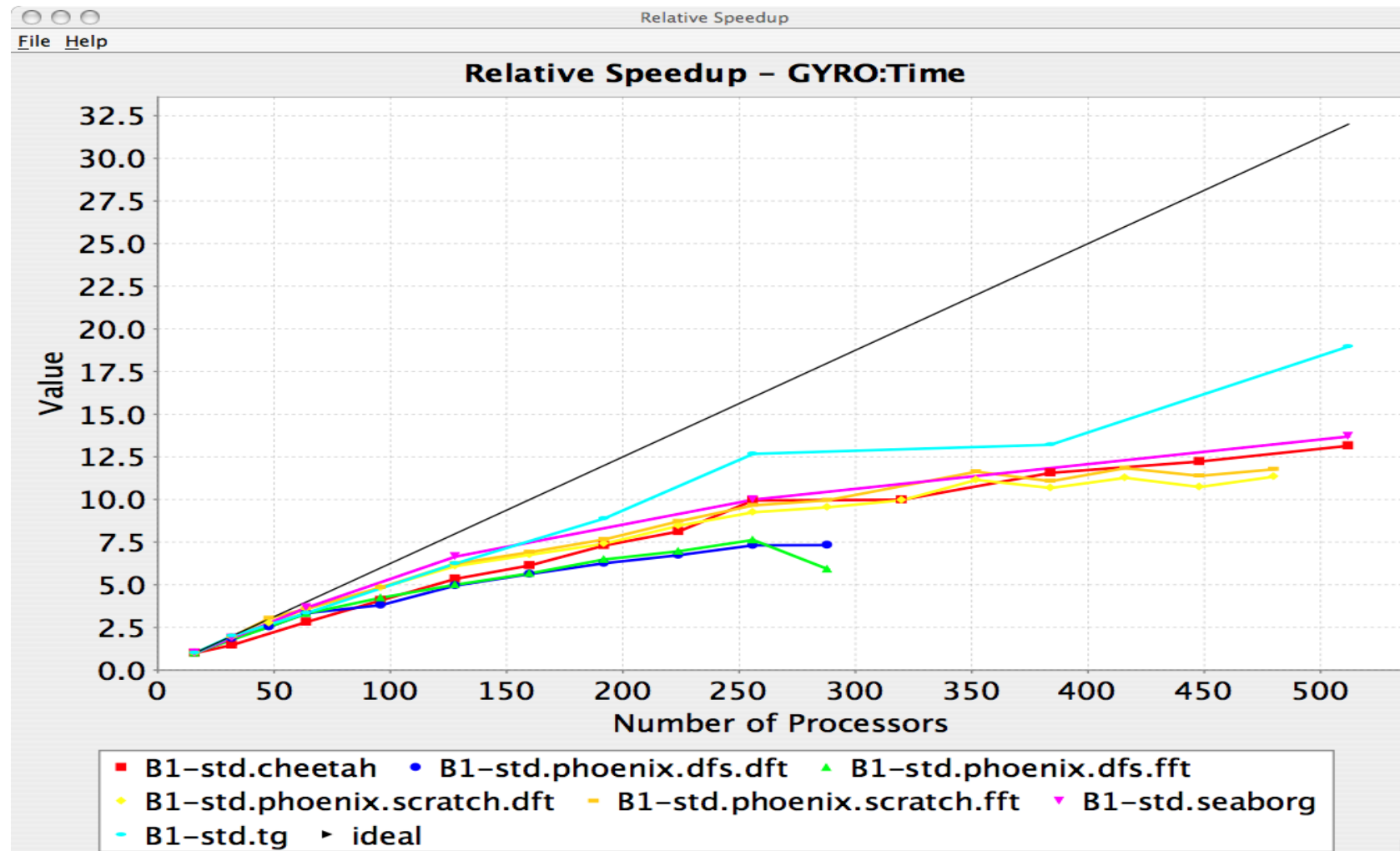
PerfExplorer - Relative Efficiency Plots



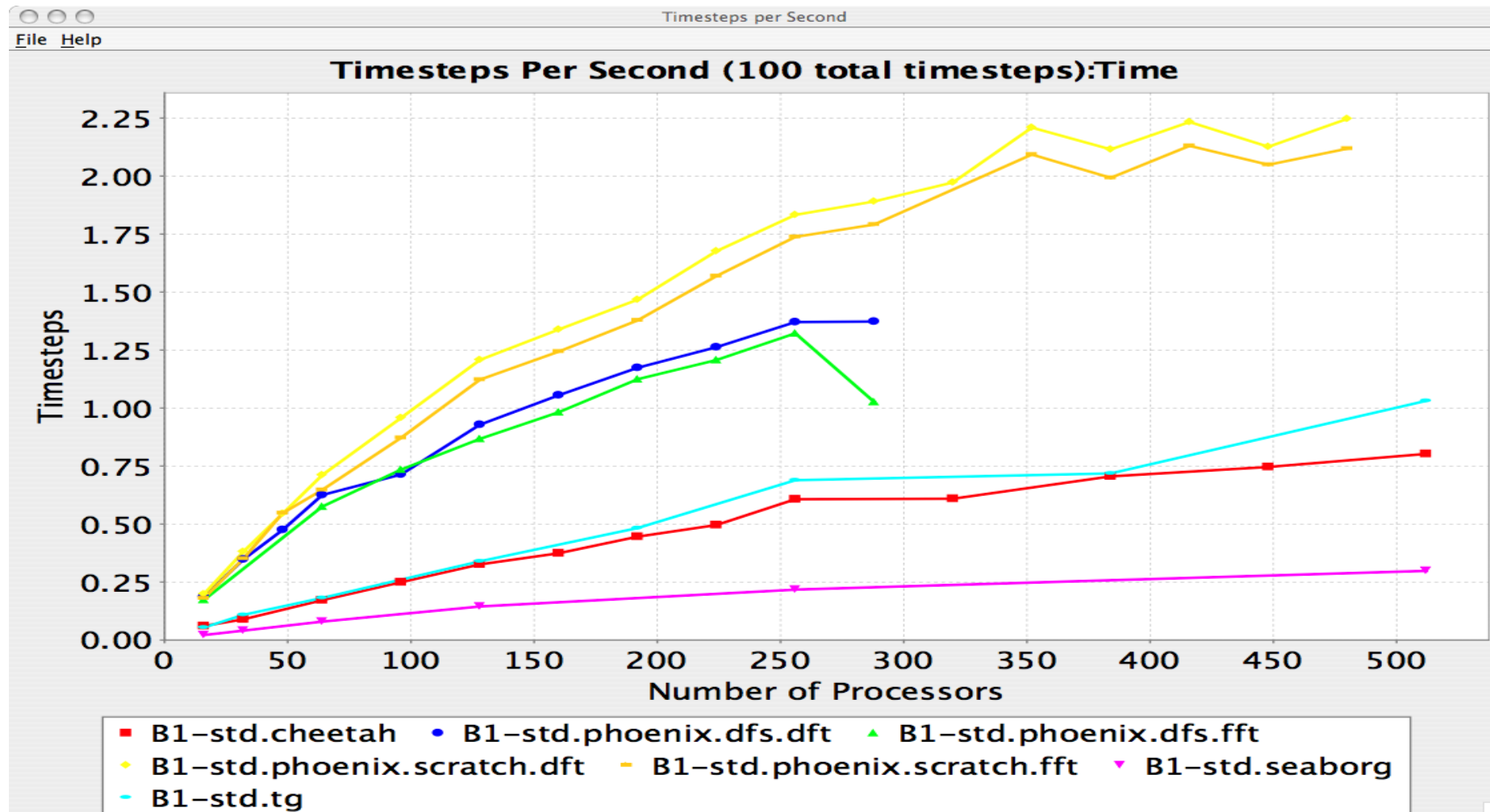
PerfExplorer - Relative Efficiency by Routine



PerfExplorer - Relative Speedup

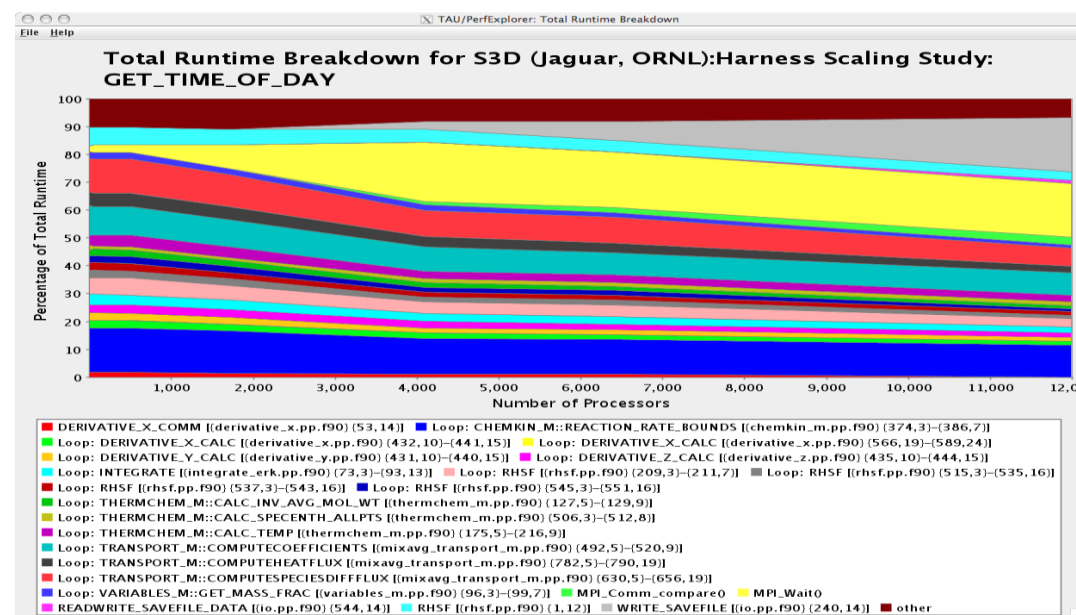
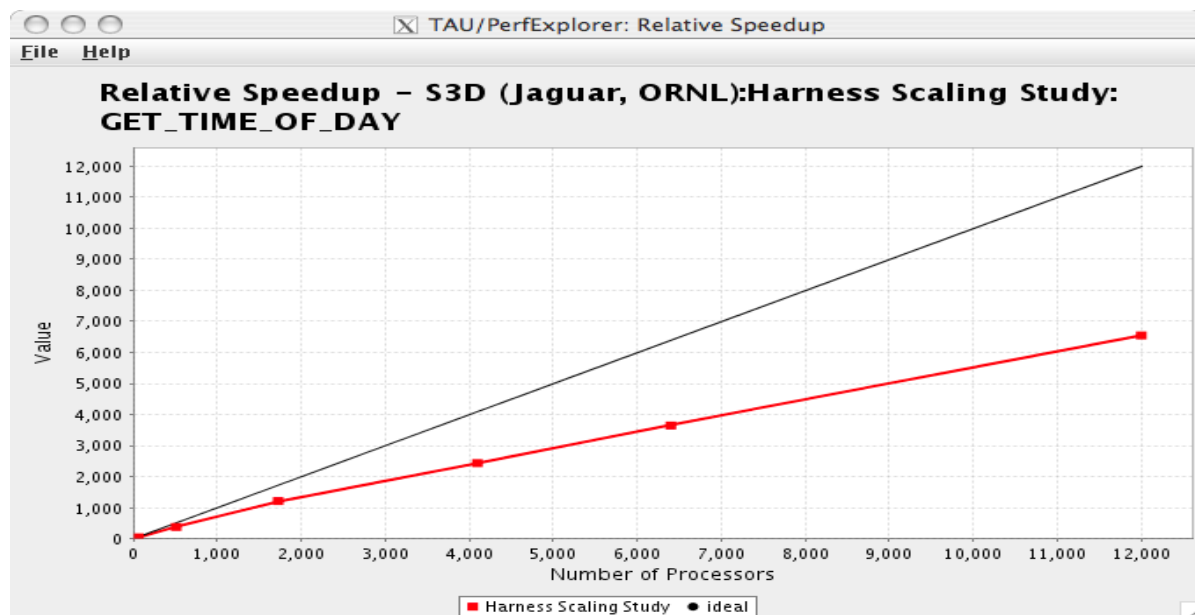


PerfExplorer - Timesteps Per Second

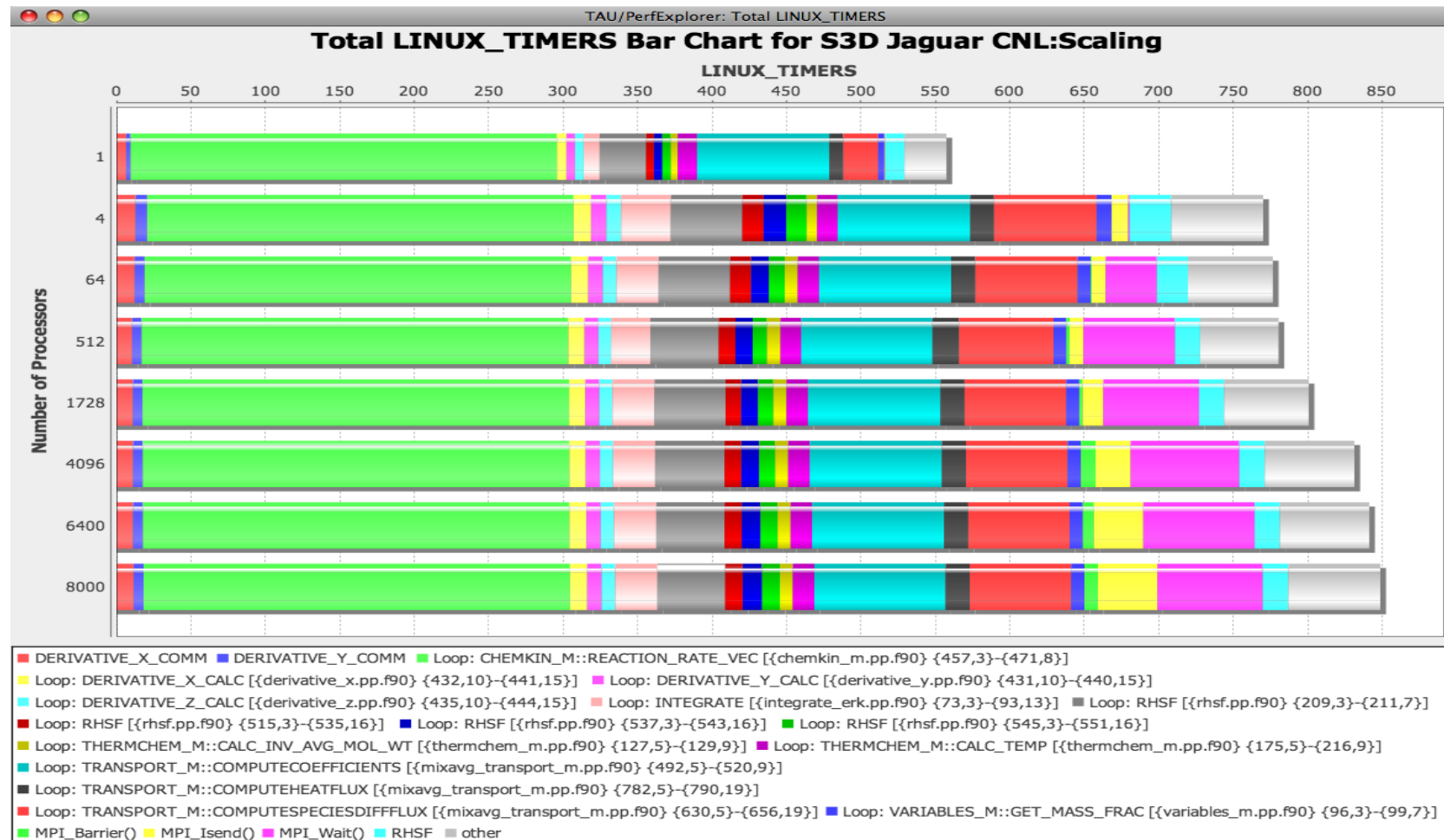


Evaluate Scalability

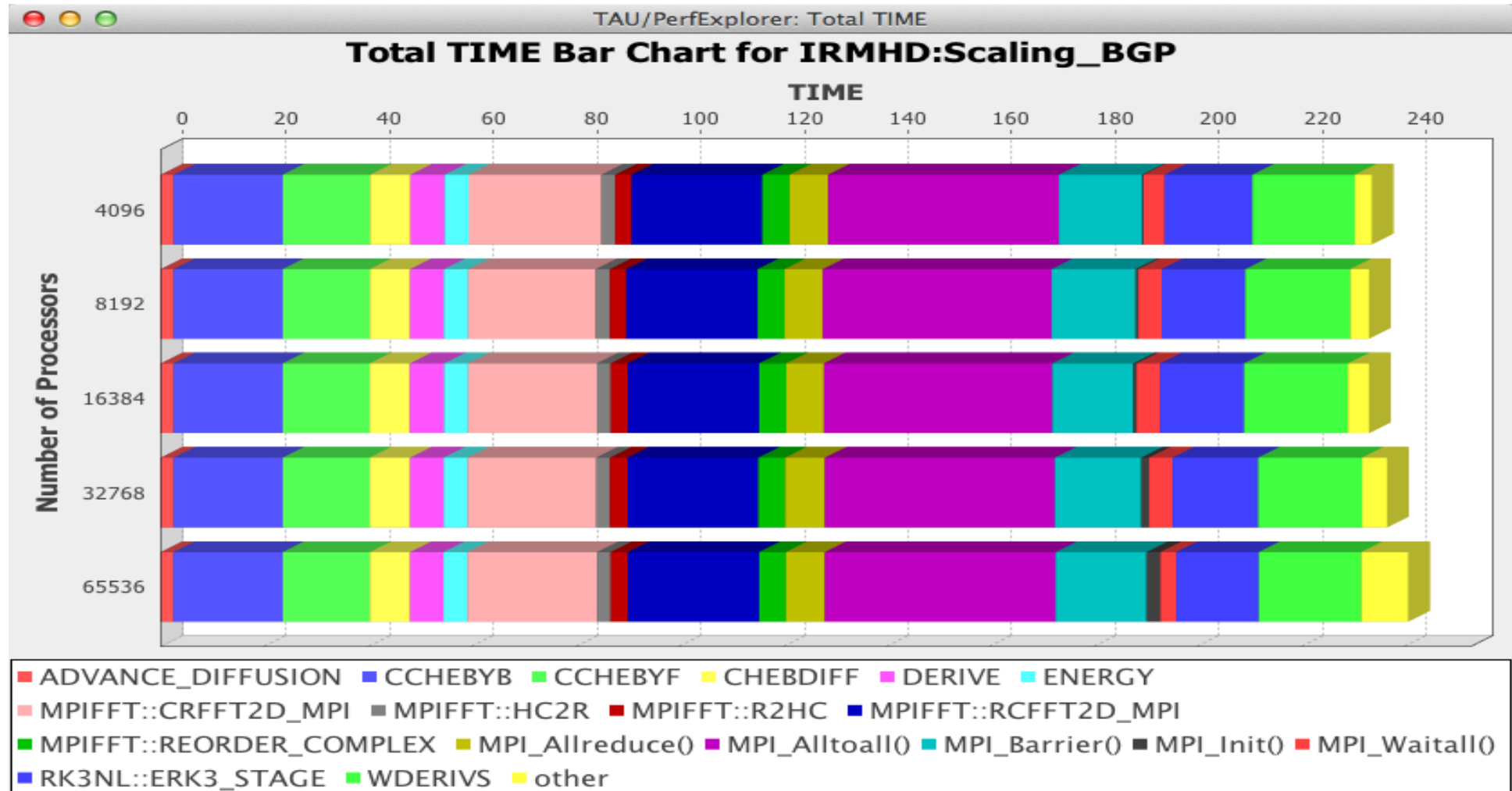
- Goal: How does my application scale? What bottlenecks occur at what core counts?
- Load profiles in taudb database and examine with PerfExplorer



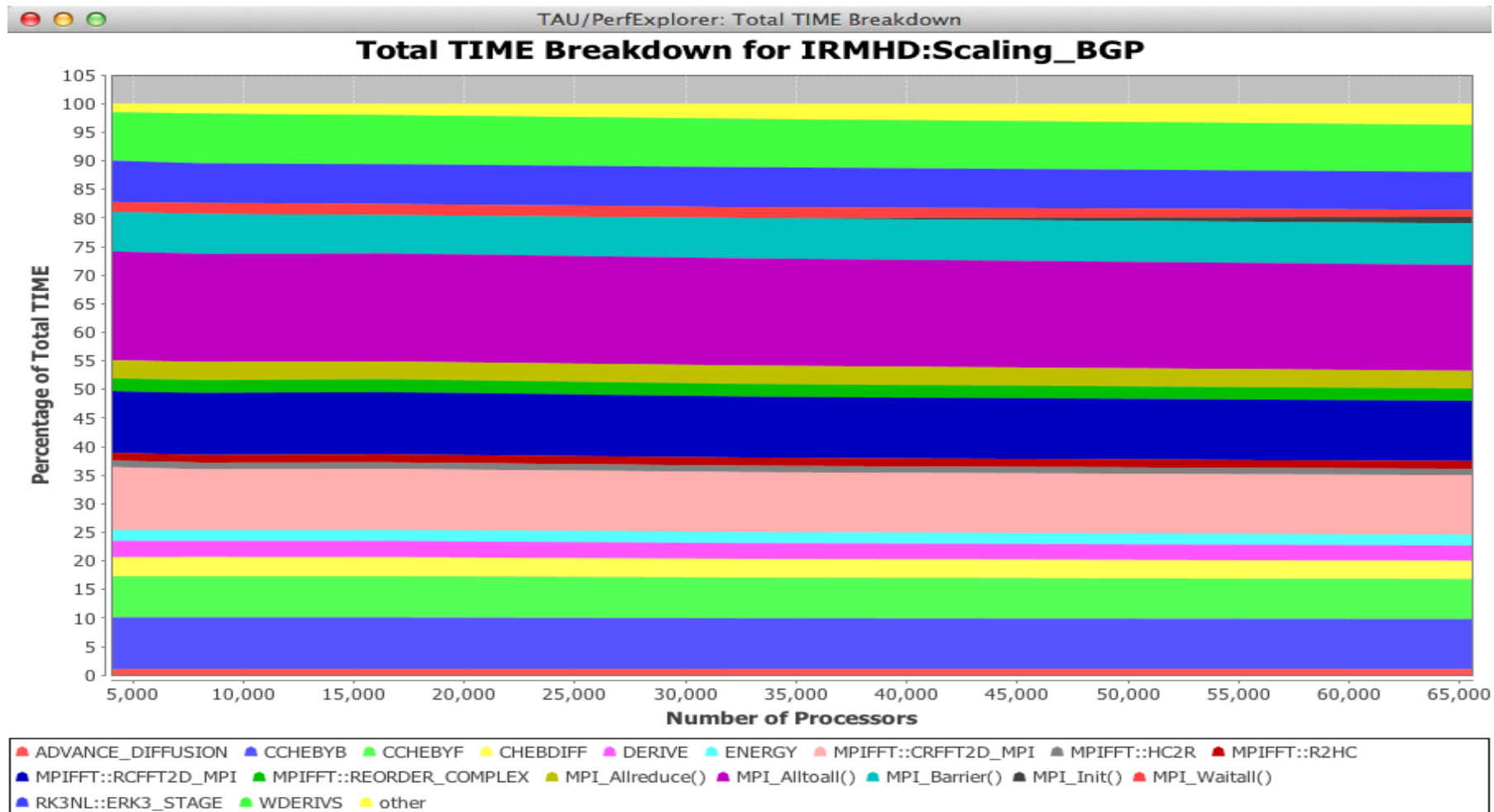
Evaluate Scalability



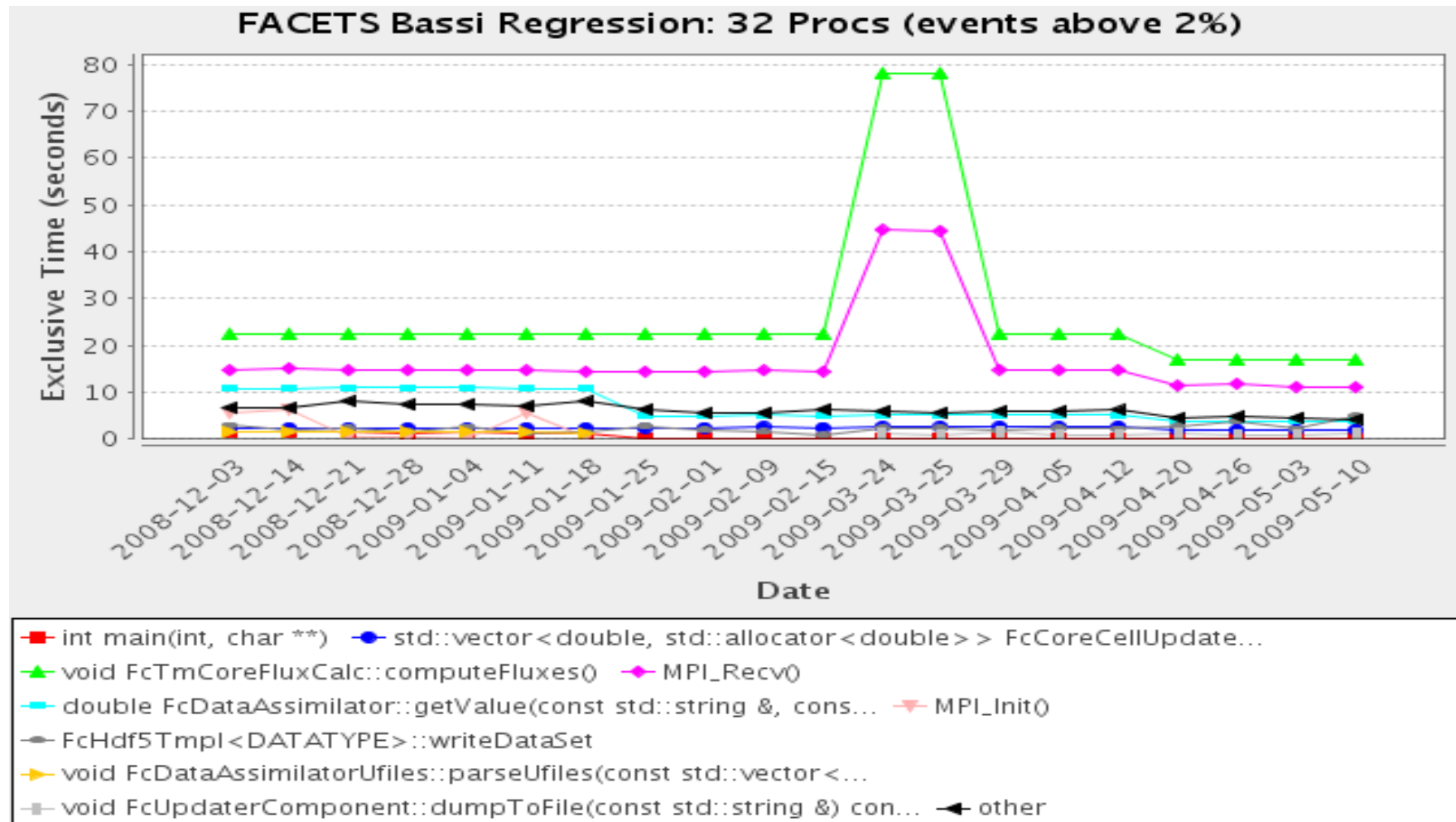
PerfExplorer



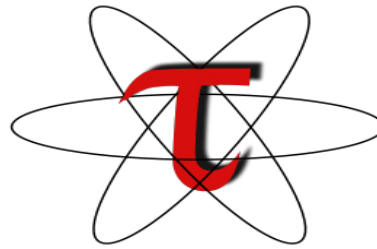
PerfExplorer



Performance Regression Testing



Download TAU from U. Oregon



<http://tau.uoregon.edu>

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

Free download, open source, BSD license

Parallel application performance analysis case studies

The VI-HPS Team

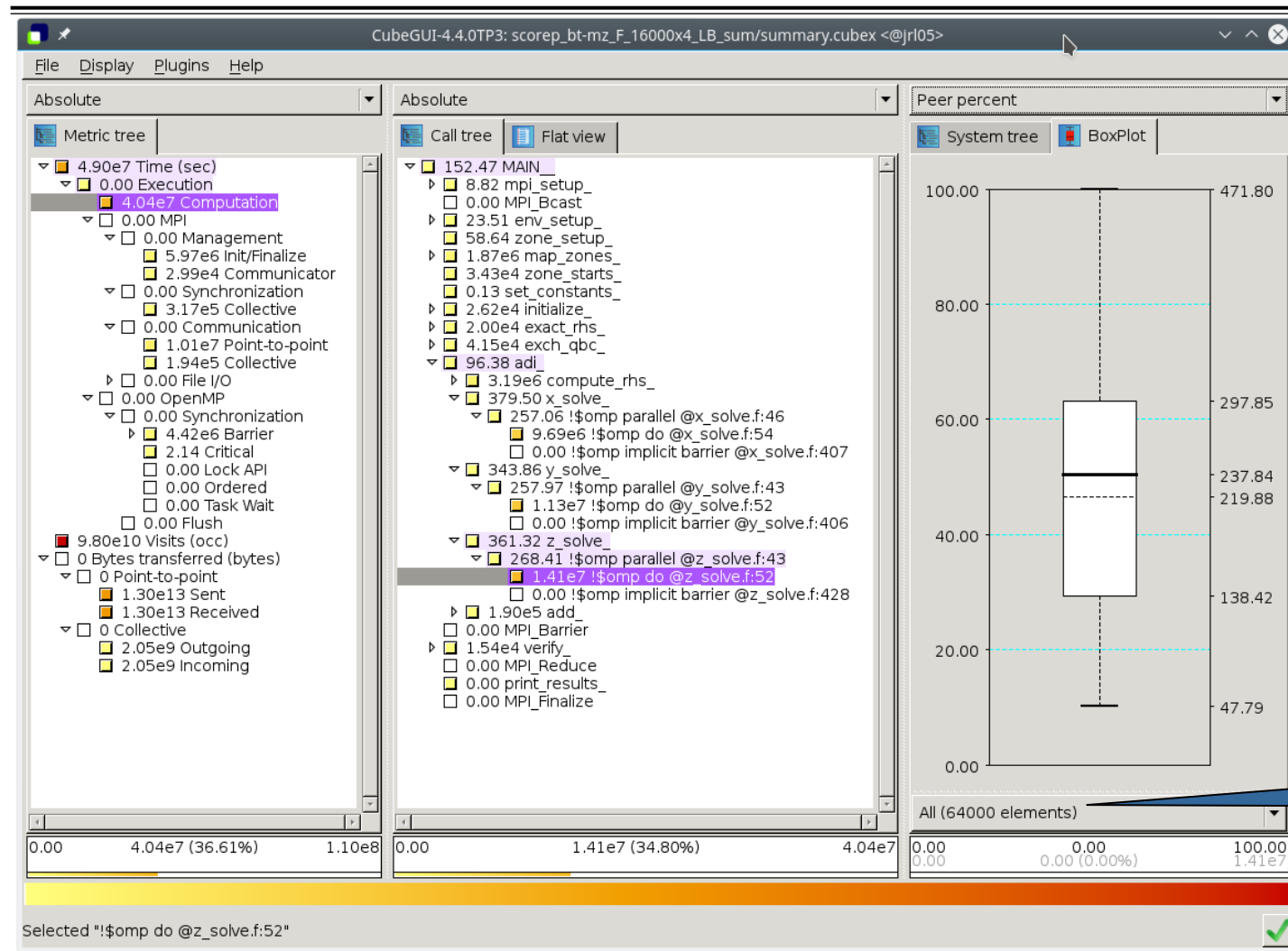
Outline

- Case I:
 - NPB3.3_MZ_MPI/**BT-MZ** (MPI+OpenMP) on *MARCONI-KNL*: load balancing
- Case II:
 - **k-Wave** (MPI+OpenMP) on *Salomon*: load-balancing in FFTW OpenMP parallel regions
- Case III:
 - **ICON** (MPI) on *Mistral*: automatic trace analysis of critical path of execution
- Case IV:
 - **PICongPU** (MPI+CUDA): computation offload to multiple attached accelerator devices
- Case V:
 - **TensorFlow** (Python+CUDA): interpreted & compiled heterogeneous execution measurement

Case I: NPB3.3-MZ-MPI/BT-MZ: balancing OMP threads per process

- Same F77 benchmark code as used in tutorial exercise, CLASS=F (128x128 zones)
 - Using Intel compilers and Intel MPI on *MARCONI-KNL* (68C), **-xMIC-AVX512**
 - 4,000 MPI processes (4 ranks/KNL), OMP_NUM_THREADS=64
 - Default execution configuration “balances” number of OpenMP threads per MPI process
 - Threads reassigned from processes with simpler zones to those with more complex zones
 - Intel compiler configuration file used when instrumenting with Score-P
 - Avoids instrumenting small/frequently-executed routines
 - Since “balancing” scheme doesn’t take account of threads (cores) per compute node, some KNL processors end up more over-subscribed
 - whereas 39 KNL nodes received 4 MPI processes each with 67 OpenMP threads (268 threads), two KNL nodes had 4 MPI processes each with only 62 OpenMP threads (248 threads)
- ⇒ 12% better performance exploiting hyper-threading and thread “balancing”**

BT-MZ.F Score-P summary profile: 16p16000x4 “balancing” active

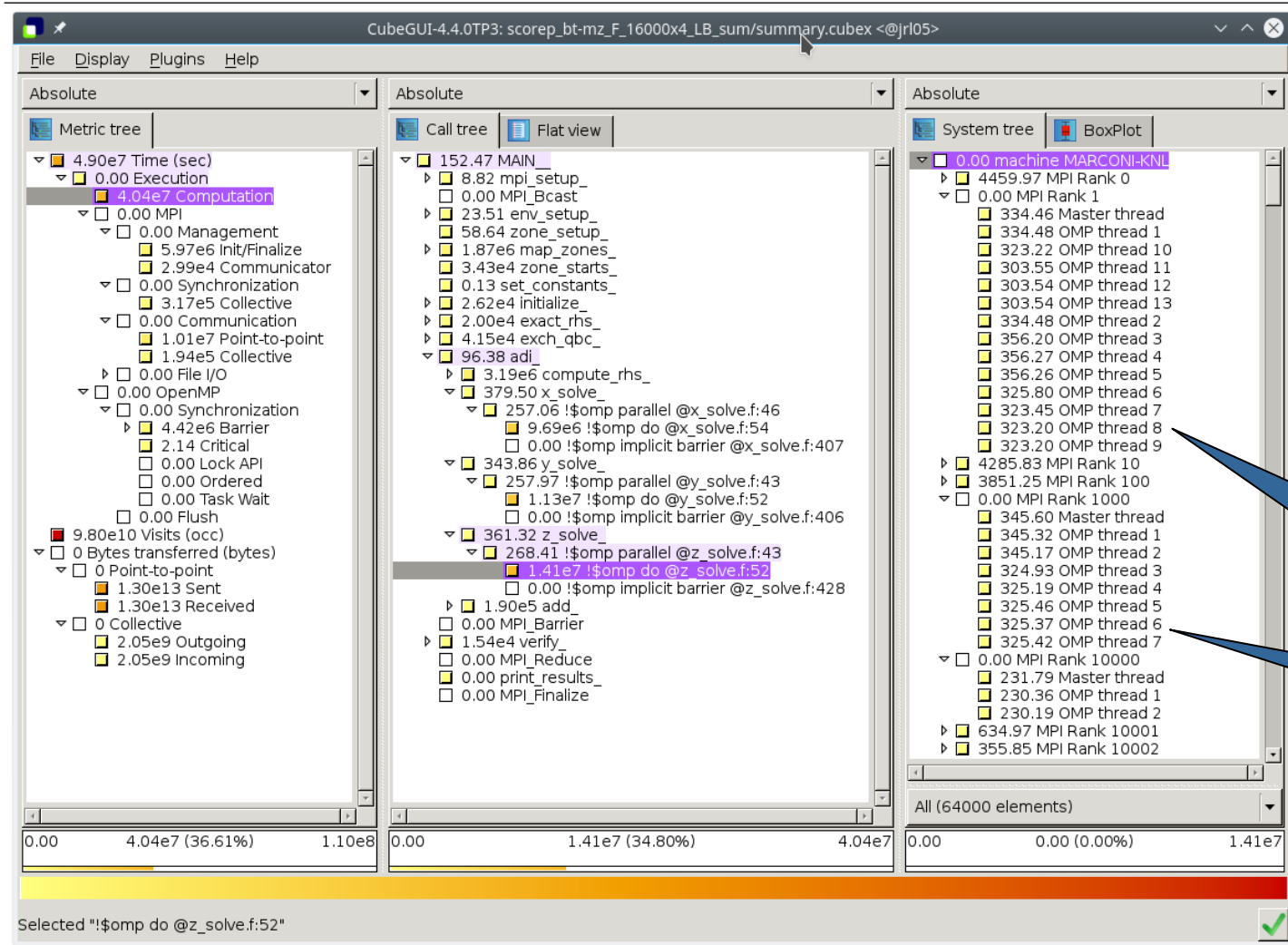


- BT-MZ class F (12032x8960x250)
- Wall clock time 1221 seconds (18.3 Mop/s total)
 - 15.0% MPI, 4.0% OMP
- Large computational imbalance for threads in each ADI solver direction, despite attempt at "balancing"

64,000 OpenMP threads in total,
running on 1000 KNL nodes

[illegible]

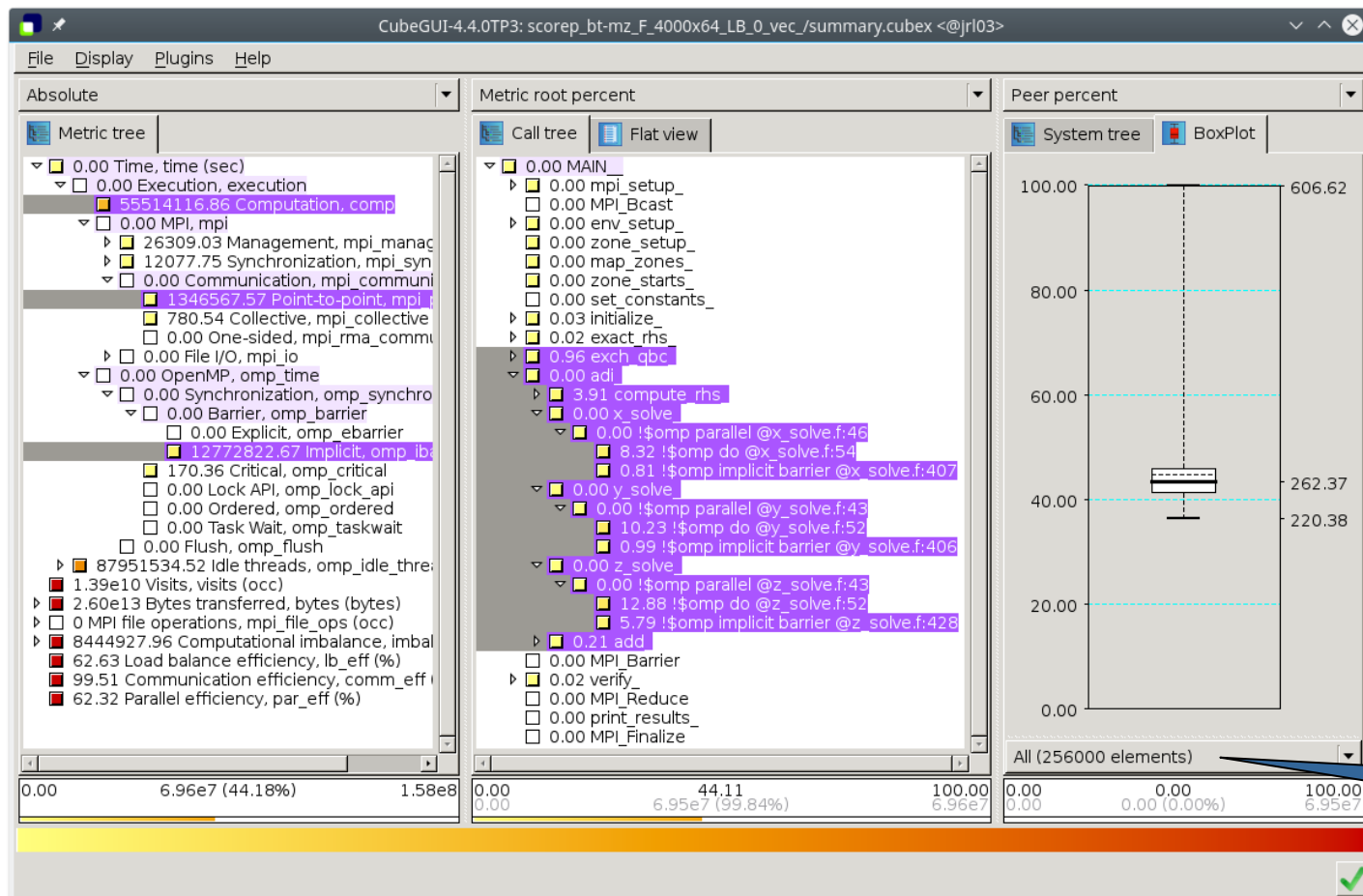
BT-MZ.F Score-P summary profile: 16p16000x4 "balancing" active



- BT-MZ class F (12032x8960x250)
- Wall clock time 1221 seconds (18.3 Mop/s total)
- 15% MPI, 4% OMP
- Computational imbalance for threads, despite attempt at "balancing"

Rank 1 has been assigned 14 threads,
whereas rank 10000 only has 3 threads

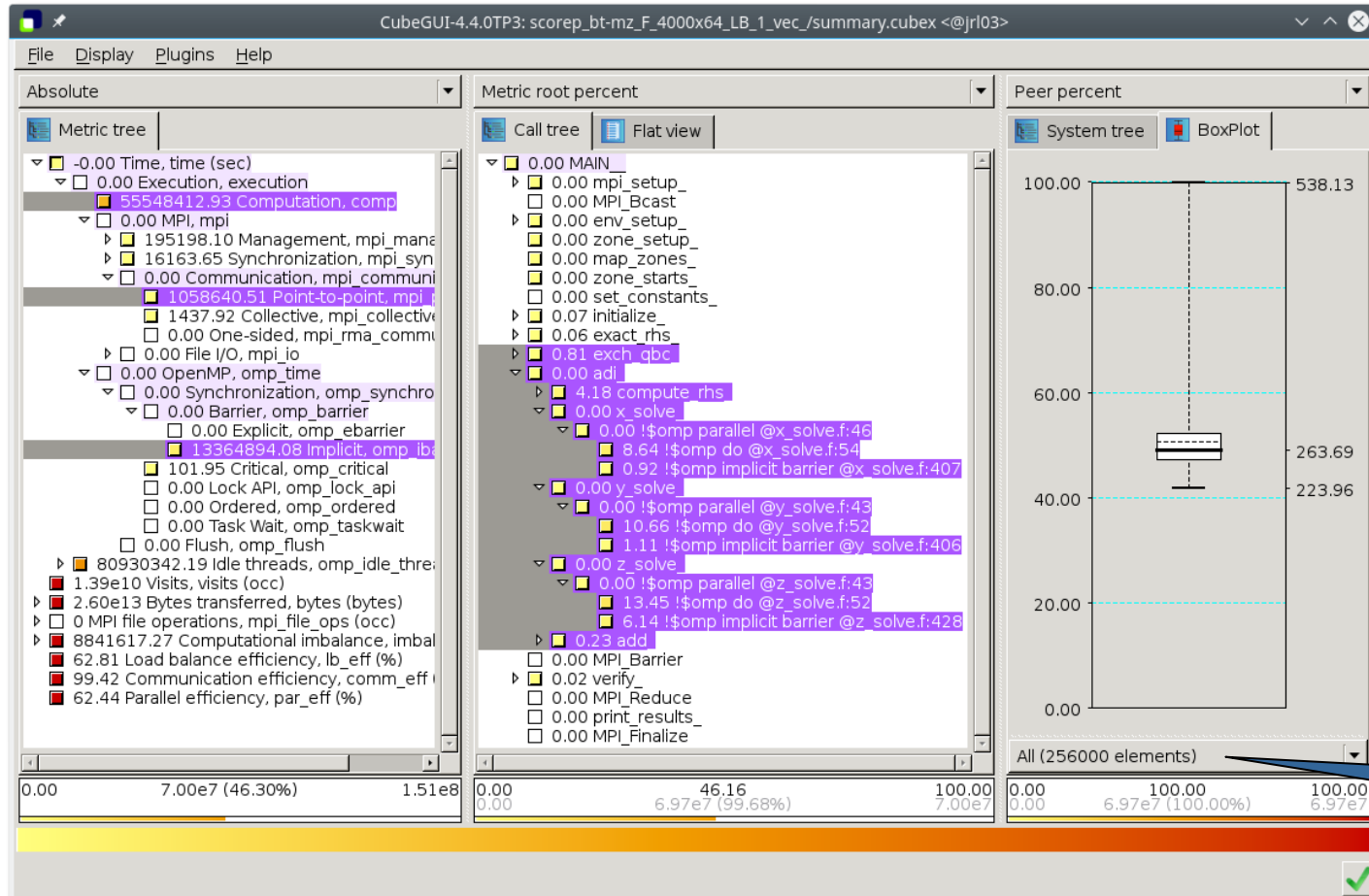
BT-MZ.F Score-P summary profile: 4p4000x64 no “balancing”



- BT-MZ class F (12032x8960x250):
4 MPI ranks/node,
64 OpenMP threads/rank
=256 threads/node
- No load “balancing”
- 4000 KNL nodes using HW
threading
- Wall clock time 603 seconds
(37.0 Mop/s total)
 - time ranging from 220 to 606s

256,000 OpenMP threads in total,
running on 4,000 KNL nodes

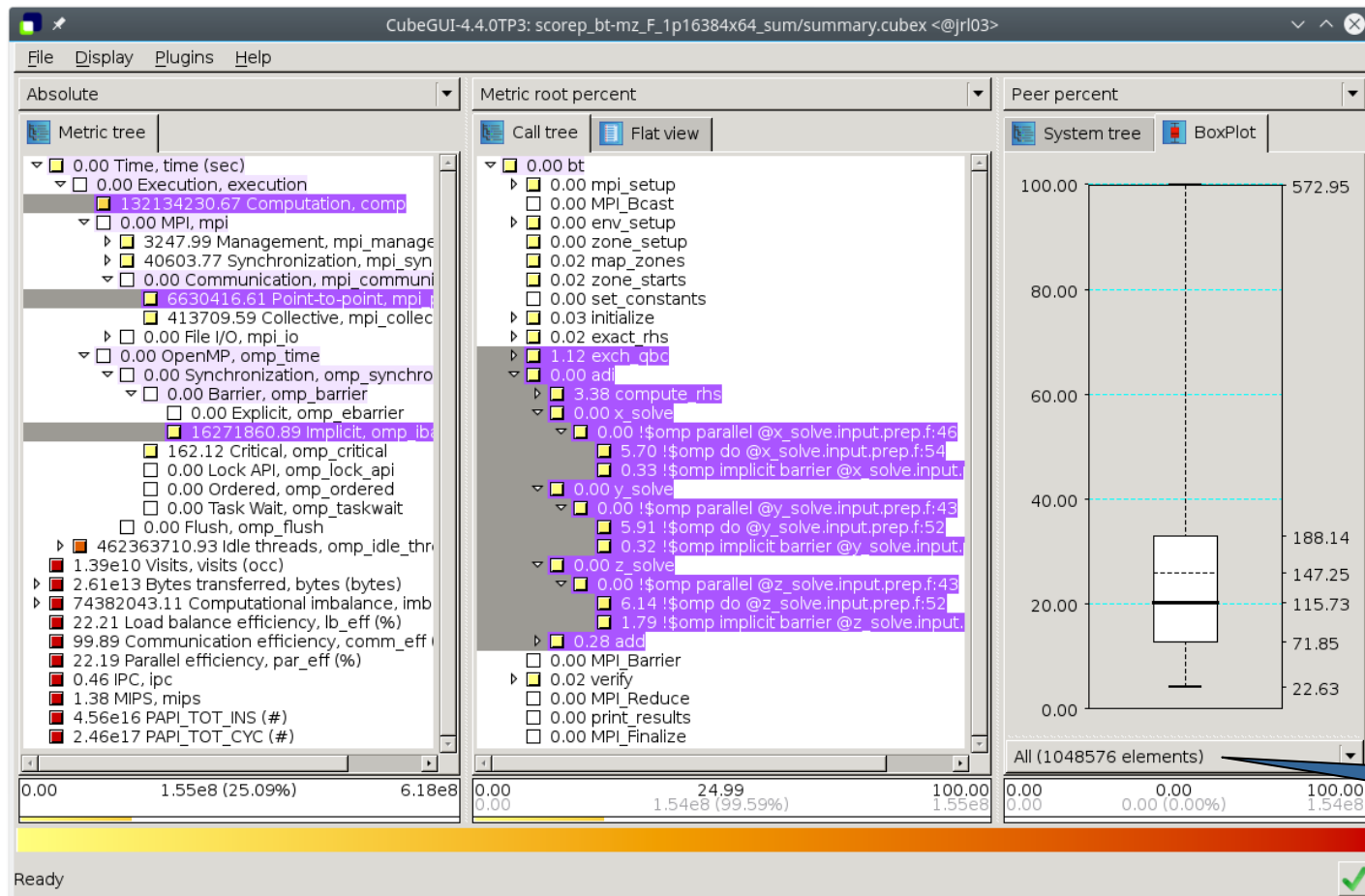
BT-MZ.F Score-P summary profile: 4p4000x64 “balancing” active



- BT-MZ class F (12032x8960x250):
4 MPI ranks/node,
62-67 OpenMP threads/rank
~256 threads/node
- Static “balancing”
- 4000 KNL nodes using HW
threading
- Wall clock time 531 seconds
(42.0 Mop/s total)
 - time ranging from 224 to 538s
- **12% gain** from static balancing of
OpenMP threads per MPI process

256,000 OpenMP threads in total,
running on 4,000 KNL nodes

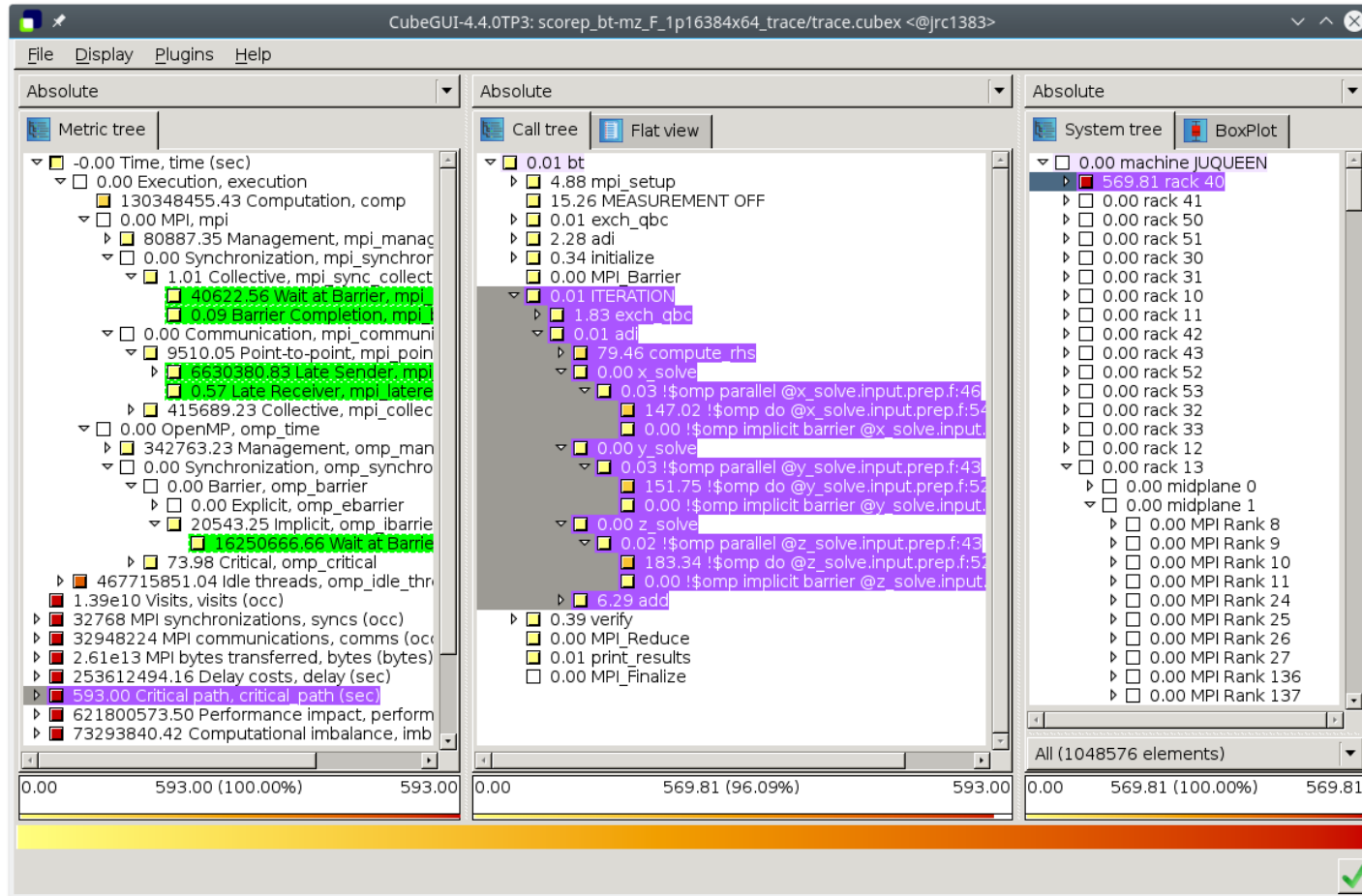
BT-MZ.F Score-P summary profile: 1p16364x64 on *JUQUEEN* BG/Q



- BT-MZ class F (12032x8960x250):
1 MPI rank/node,
64 OpenMP threads/rank
- No load “balancing”
- 16,384 PowerPC A2 compute nodes
(16 racks) of IBM Blue Gene/Q
- IBM XL compiler instrumentation
with measurement filter
- Wall clock time 573 seconds
(39.1 Mop/s total)
- 7% measurement dilation
(including 2 hardware counters)

1M OpenMP threads in total,
running on 16,384 nodes

BT-MZ.F Scalasca trace analysis: 1p16364x64 on *JUQUEEN* BG/Q



- BT-MZ class F (12032x8960x250):
1 MPI rank/node,
64 OpenMP threads/rank
- No load “balancing”
- 16,384 PowerPC A2 compute nodes
(16 racks) of IBM Blue Gene/Q
- 0.5 TiB event data written in 3.3s
(using one SIONlib file per IONode)
- Scalasca automatic trace analysis
 - distinguishes waiting times for comm&synch operations as 3.7% of total CPU time, resulting in 75% idle threads
 - quantifies callpath contributions to critical path of execution (all on MPI rank 0)

Outline

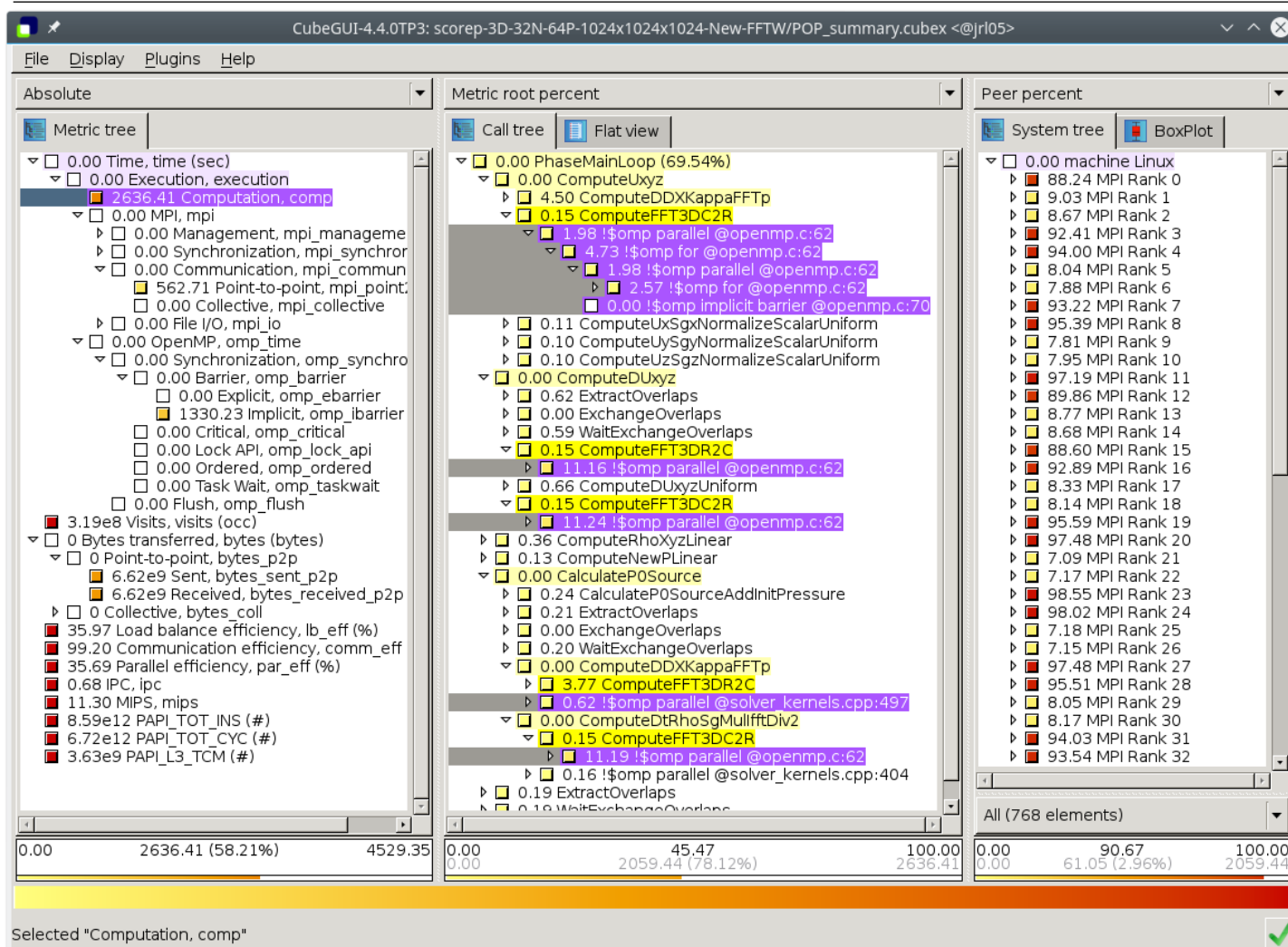
- Case I:
 - NPB3.3_MZ_MPI/**BT-MZ** (MPI+OpenMP) on *MARCONI-KNL*: load balancing
- Case II:
 - **k-Wave** (MPI+OpenMP) on *Salomon*: load-balancing in FFTW OpenMP parallel regions
- Case III:
 - **ICON** (MPI) on *Mistral*: automatic trace analysis of critical path of execution
- Case IV:
 - **PICongPU** (MPI+CUDA): computation offload to multiple attached accelerator devices
- Case V:
 - **TensorFlow** (Python+CUDA): interpreted & compiled heterogeneous execution measurement

Case II: k-Wave: load balancing in FFTW OpenMP parallel regions

- Toolbox for time-domain acoustic and ultrasound simulations in complex and tissue-realistic media, developed by Brno University of Technology (CZ)
- C++ code parallelized with MPI and OpenMP [+ CUDA unused]
 - FFTW library using OpenMP parallelization; parallel HDF5 file I/O
 - GCC compiler and OpenMPI library
- Executed on *Salomon* Intel Xeon compute nodes (IT4Innovations/CZ)
 - 64 MPI processes (2 per compute node), 12 OpenMP threads per process
 - Score-P runtime measurement filter used to eliminate FFTW computation routines
- 3D domain decomposition (1024^3 on $4 \times 4 \times 4$ processes) suffered major load imbalance
 - exterior MPI processes with fewer grid cells took 4x longer than interior
 - OpenMP-parallelized FFTs were much less efficient for (smaller) grid dimensions of exterior, requiring many more small and poorly-balanced nested parallel loops
- Revised to use a periodic domain with identical (padded) halo zones for each MPI rank
⇒ **improved kernel by a factor of 6 and overall execution time by a factor of 2**



k-Wave summary profile (initial version): parallel region imbalance



PhaseMainLoop routine extract

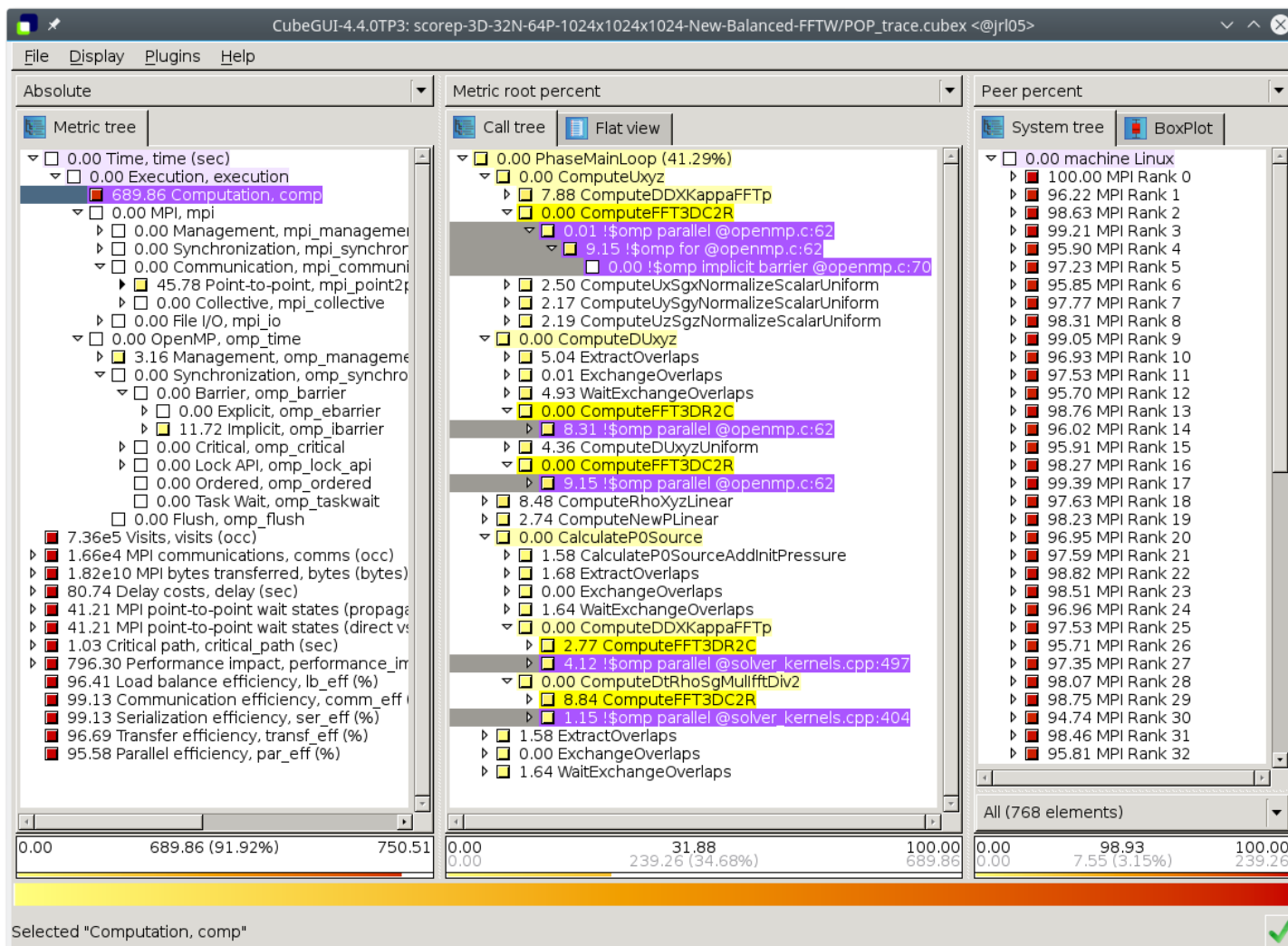
- 58% Computation time
 - 29% OMP + 12% MPI overheads
- 50% of Computation time in five ComputeFFT3D routines each with OpenMP parallel regions
 - with nested parallel regions inside
- Huge computation imbalance
 - half of the MPI ranks (1,2,5,6,9,...) ten times faster than the others
 - results in huge amounts of OpenMP implicit barrier synchronization time at end of parallel regions
- Only 35% parallel efficiency

k-Wave Vampir trace time-line comparison (original & revised)



- executions before [upper] and after [lower] balancing grid-points per MPI process
- showing processes for corner ranks (0&3) and edge ranks (1&2) of 4x4x4 geometry
- MPI synchronization in red, OpenMP synchronization in cyan

k-Wave summary profile (revised version): balanced parallel regions



- PhaseMainLoop routine
 - Execution time reduced 6-fold from 4530 to 750 seconds
- Now 92% Computation time
 - 2% OMP + 6% MPI overhead
- 32% of Computation time now in ComputeFFT3D routines
 - simplified OpenMP parallel regions no longer nested
- Greatly improved load balance
 - 1.4% standard deviation
- Over 95% parallel efficiency

Outline

- Case I:
 - NPB3.3_MZ_MPI/**BT-MZ** (MPI+OpenMP) on *MARCONI-KNL*: load balancing
- Case II:
 - **k-Wave** (MPI+OpenMP) on *Salomon*: load-balancing in FFTW OpenMP parallel regions
- Case III:
 - **ICON** (MPI) on *Mistral*: automatic trace analysis of critical path of execution
- Case IV:
 - **PICongPU** (MPI+CUDA): computation offload to multiple attached accelerator devices
- Case V:
 - **TensorFlow** (Python+CUDA): interpreted & compiled heterogeneous execution measurement

Case III: ICON

- Icosahedral non-hydrostatic unified weather forecasting and climate model jointly developed by
 - Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (MPI-M)
 - Germany's National Meteorological Service (DWD)
- ICON source code and test case provided by H. Bockelmann (DKRZ)
 - Mostly Fortran 90, some C; parallelized with MPI [+ OpenMP unused]
 - Intel compiler and bullx MPI library
 - 24-hour physical simulation in 10 min increments
- Executed on *Mistral* Intel Xeon compute nodes (DKRZ):
 - 2x 12-core Intel Xeon E5-2680 v3 (Haswell) @ 2.5GHz
 - 24 MPI processes/node, experiments with 4/8/16/32 compute nodes

⇒ ***Identification & quantification of impact of periodic additional computations***

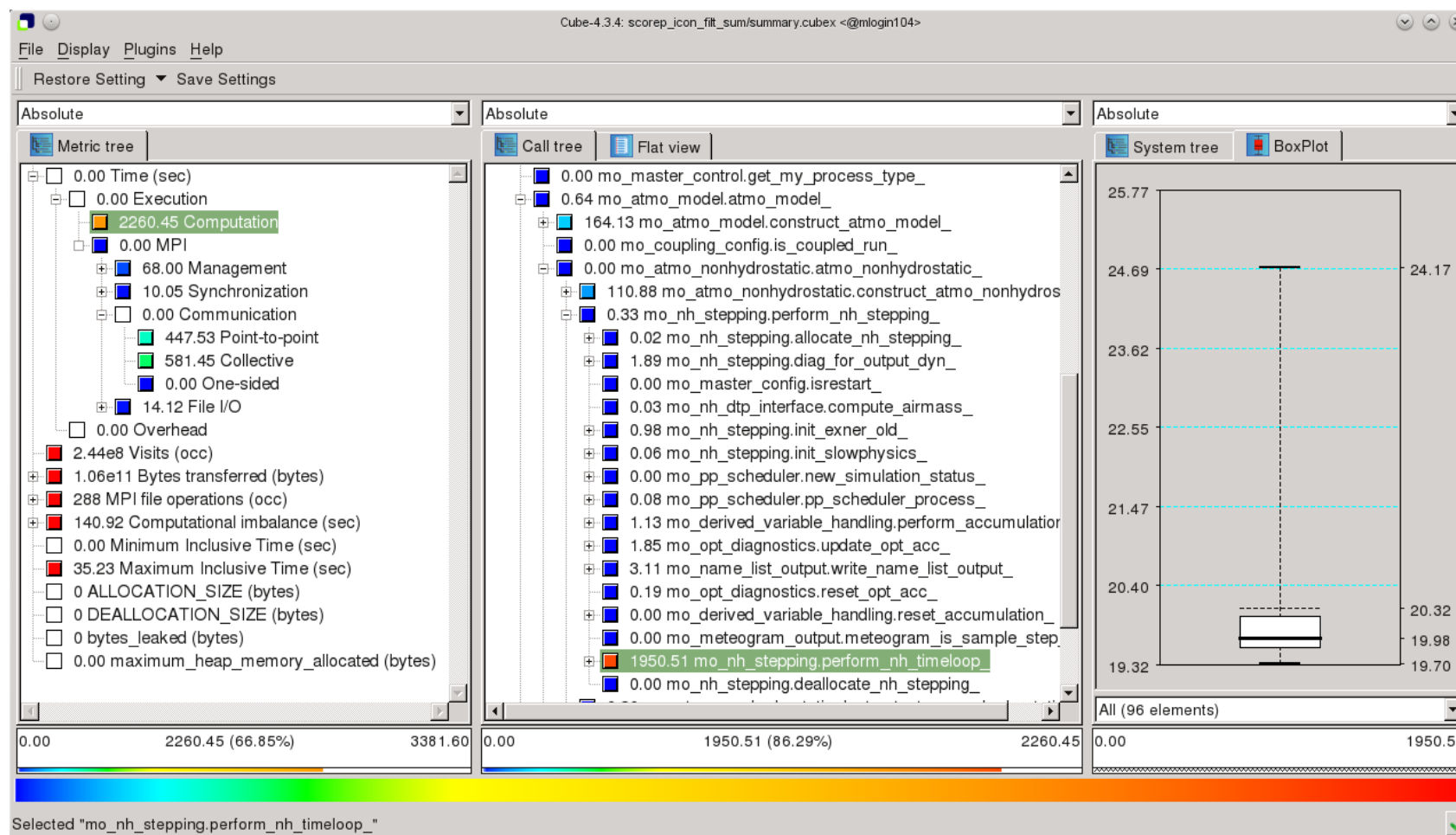
ICON instrumentation

- After configuration, adjusted compiler variables in top-level Makefile
 - Code parts written in C **not** instrumented

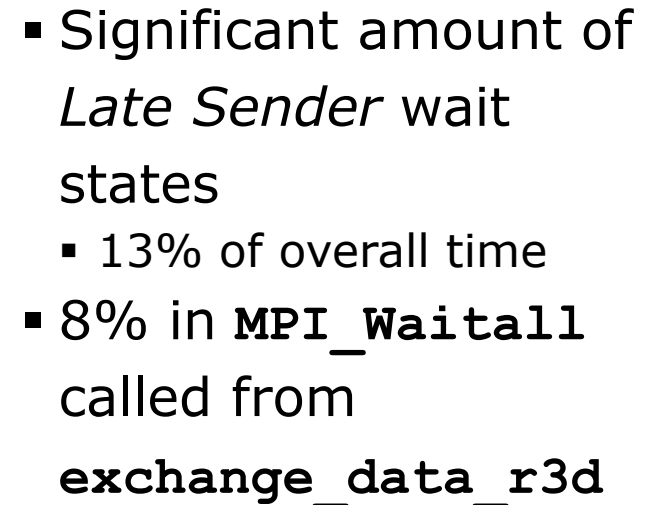
```
CC    = icc
FC    = scorep --user --mpp=mpi --thread=none ifort
F77   = scorep --user --mpp=mpi --thread=none ifort
```

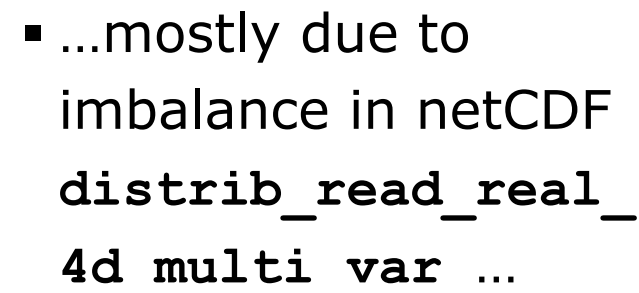
- Initial instrumented run incurred ~120% overhead
- Preparing a good filter required several iterations
 - Filter out enough routines to achieve reasonable overhead...
 - ...but not lose important information
- Overhead of filtered run <20%
 - Not perfect, but OK

ICON summary profile analysis (4 compute nodes)

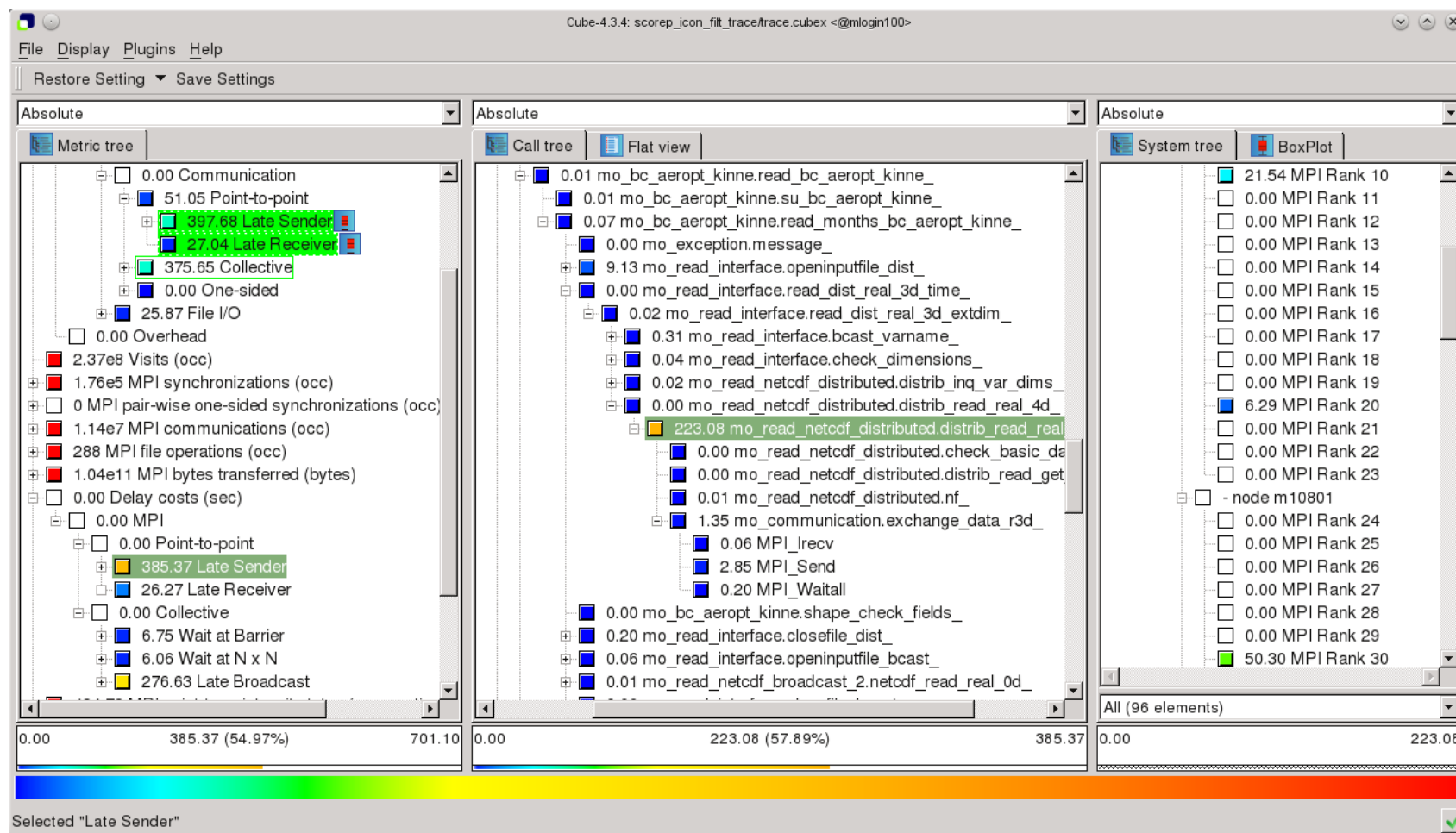


- 67% of time is computation
- >30% is MPI communication
- 87% of computation is spent in timestep loop
- ...with quite some variation across ranks



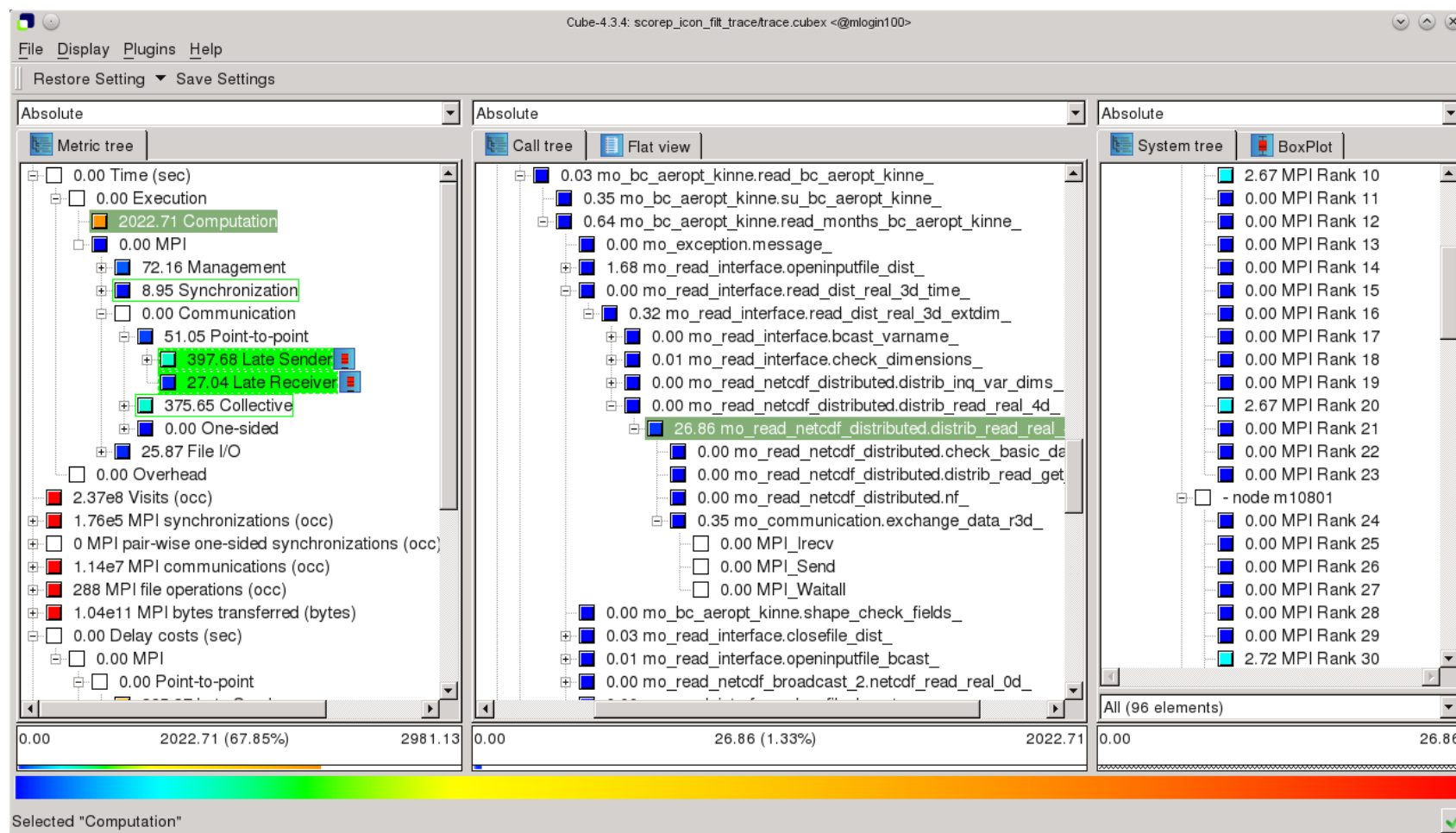


ICON Scalasca trace analysis (cont.)



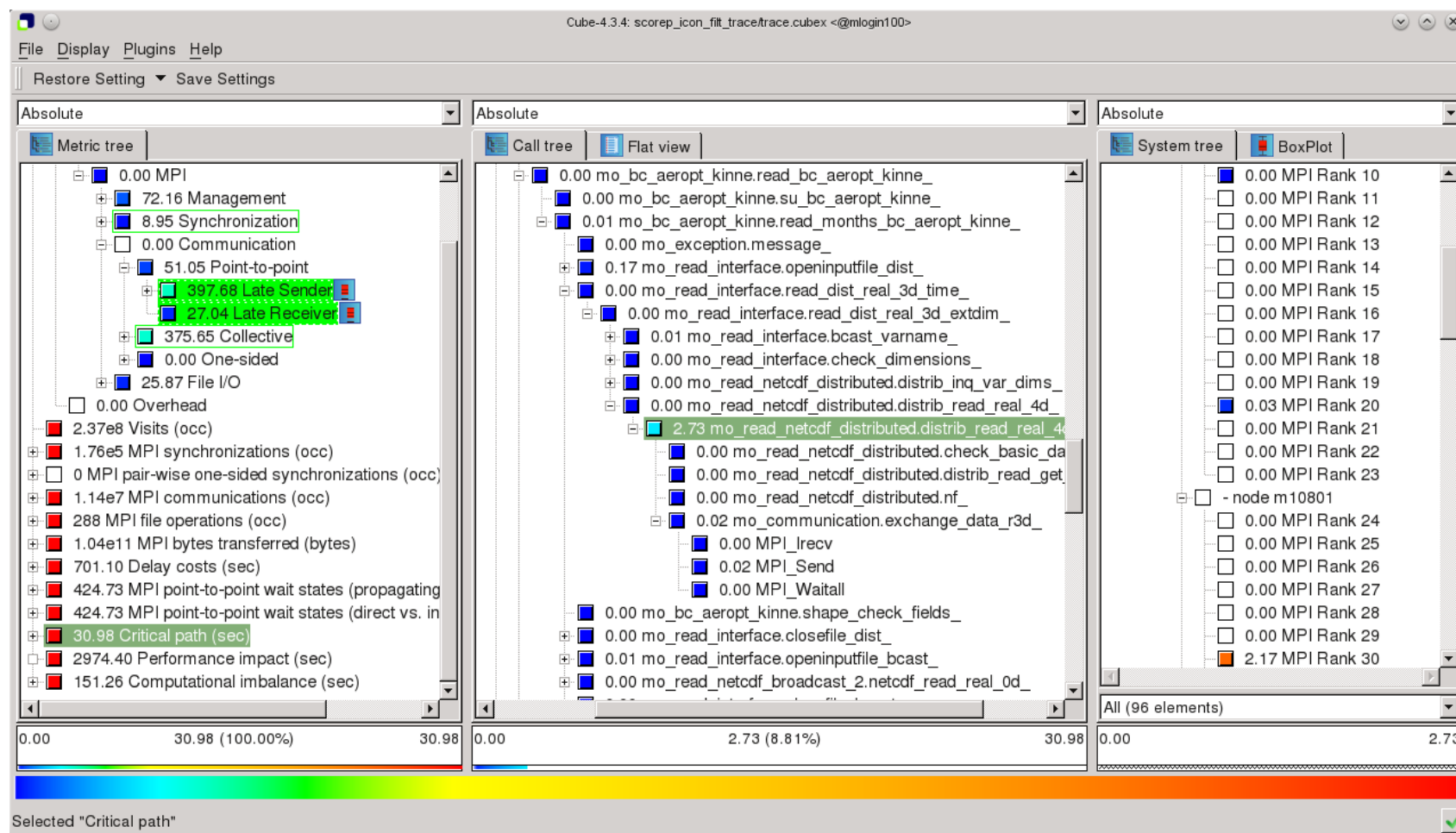
- ...where every 10th rank causes wait states...

ICON Scalasca trace analysis (cont.)



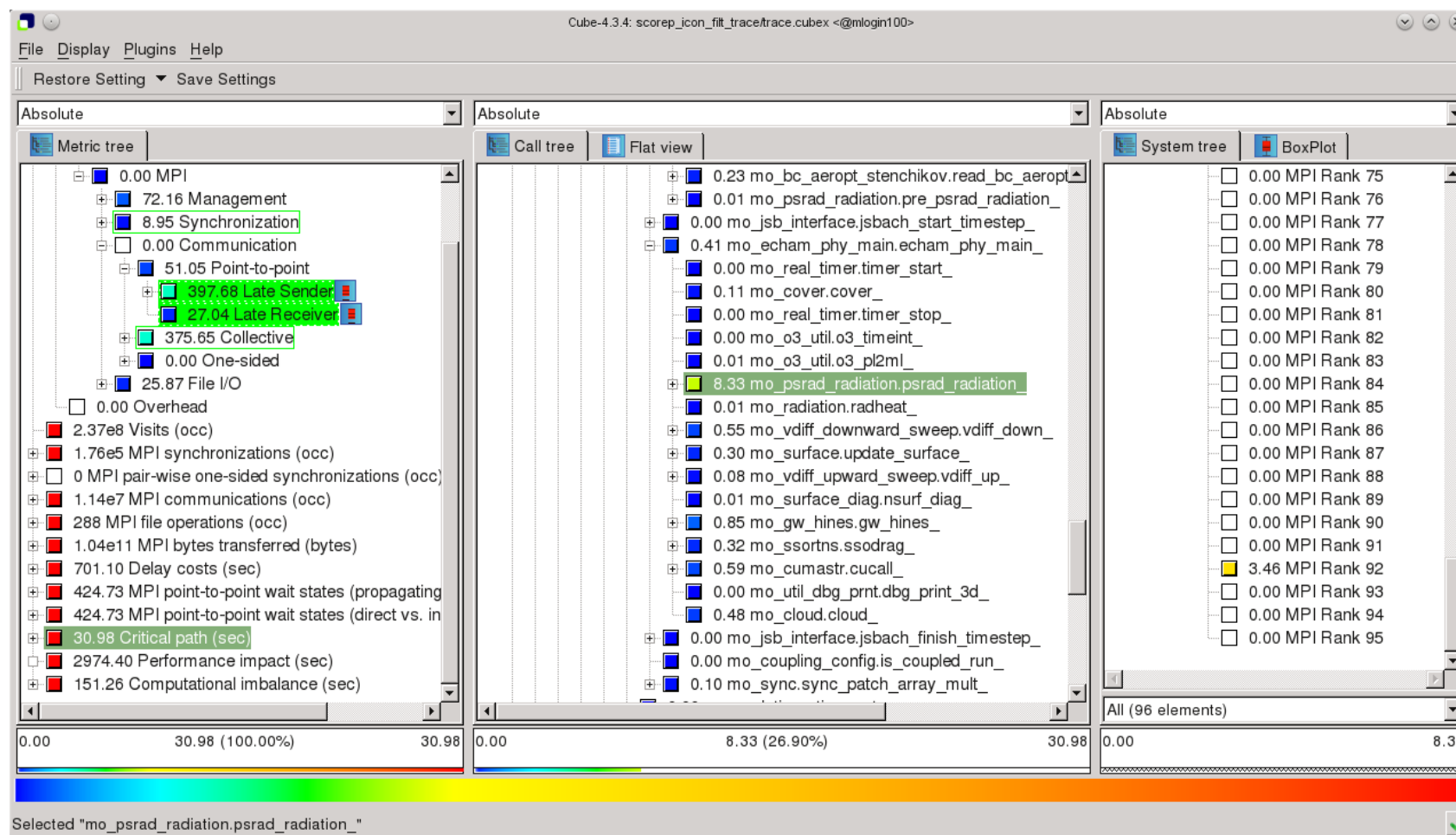
- ...much larger than the imbalance itself!

ICON Scalasca trace analysis (cont.)



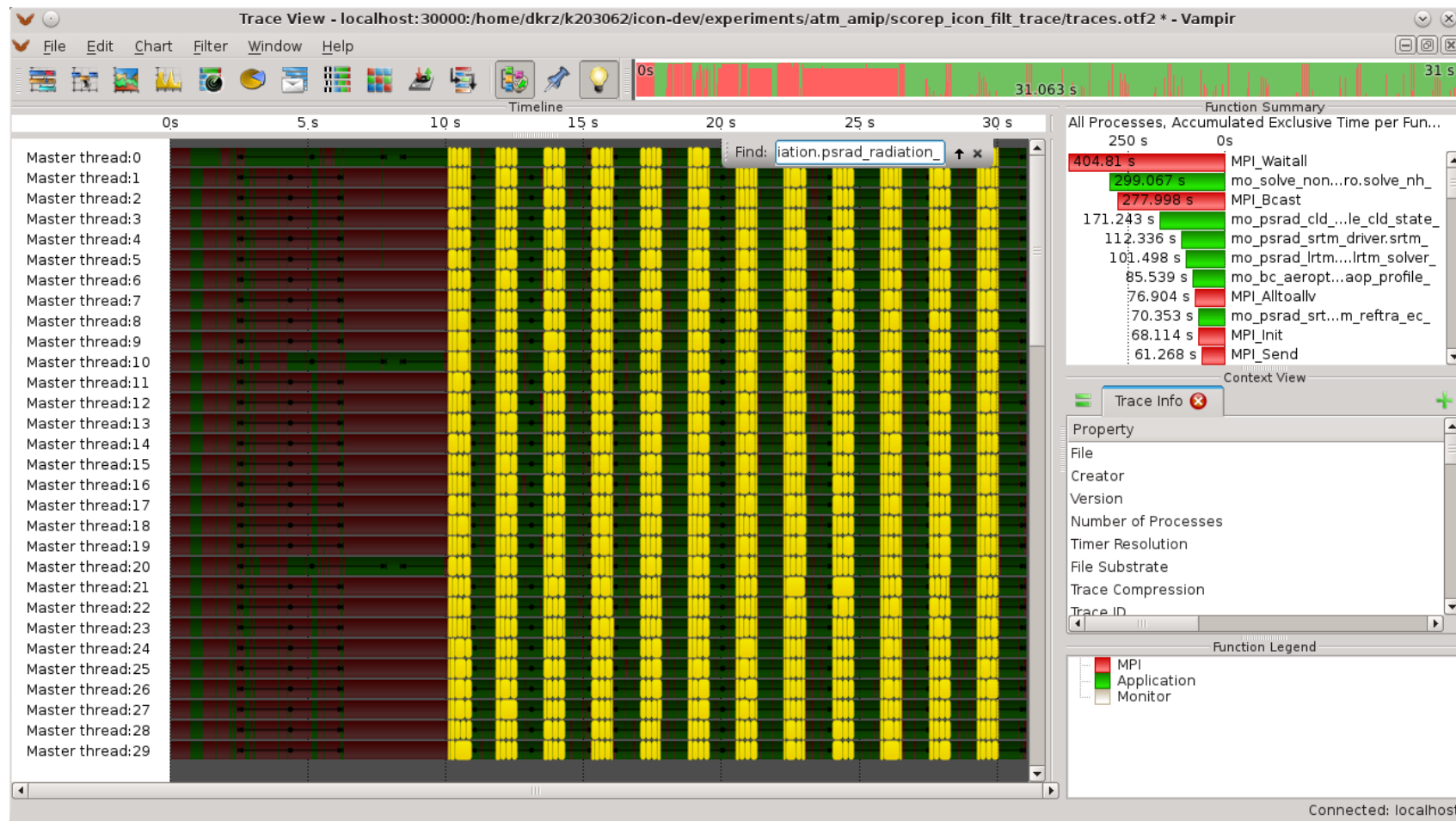
- This imbalance is also highlighted by the critical path...

ICON Scalasca trace analysis (cont.)



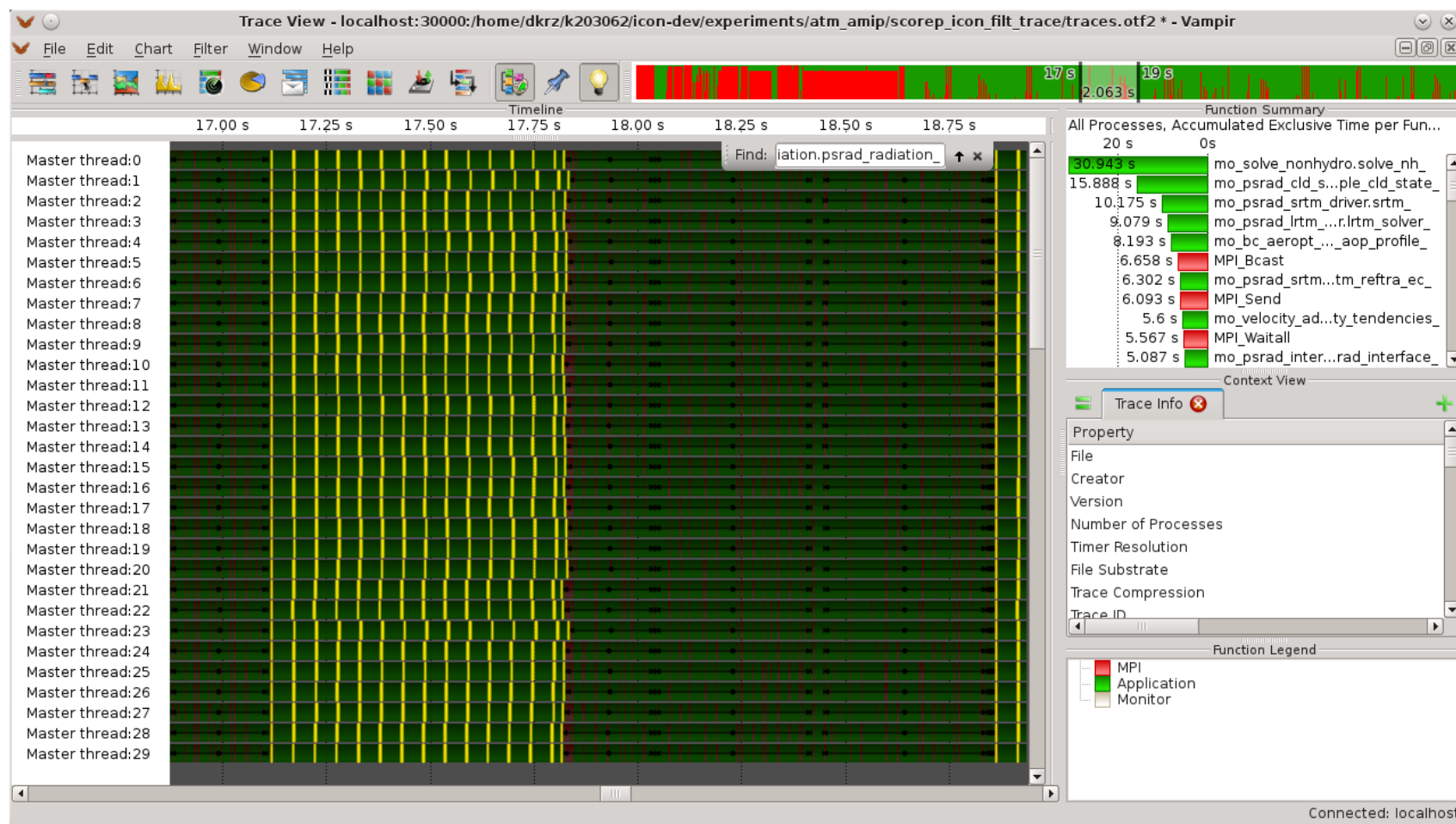
- ...as well as the **psrad_radiation** routine which consumes >10% of the critical path time

ICON Vampir trace analysis



- **psrad_radiation** routine highlighted in trace

ICON Vampir trace analysis (cont.)

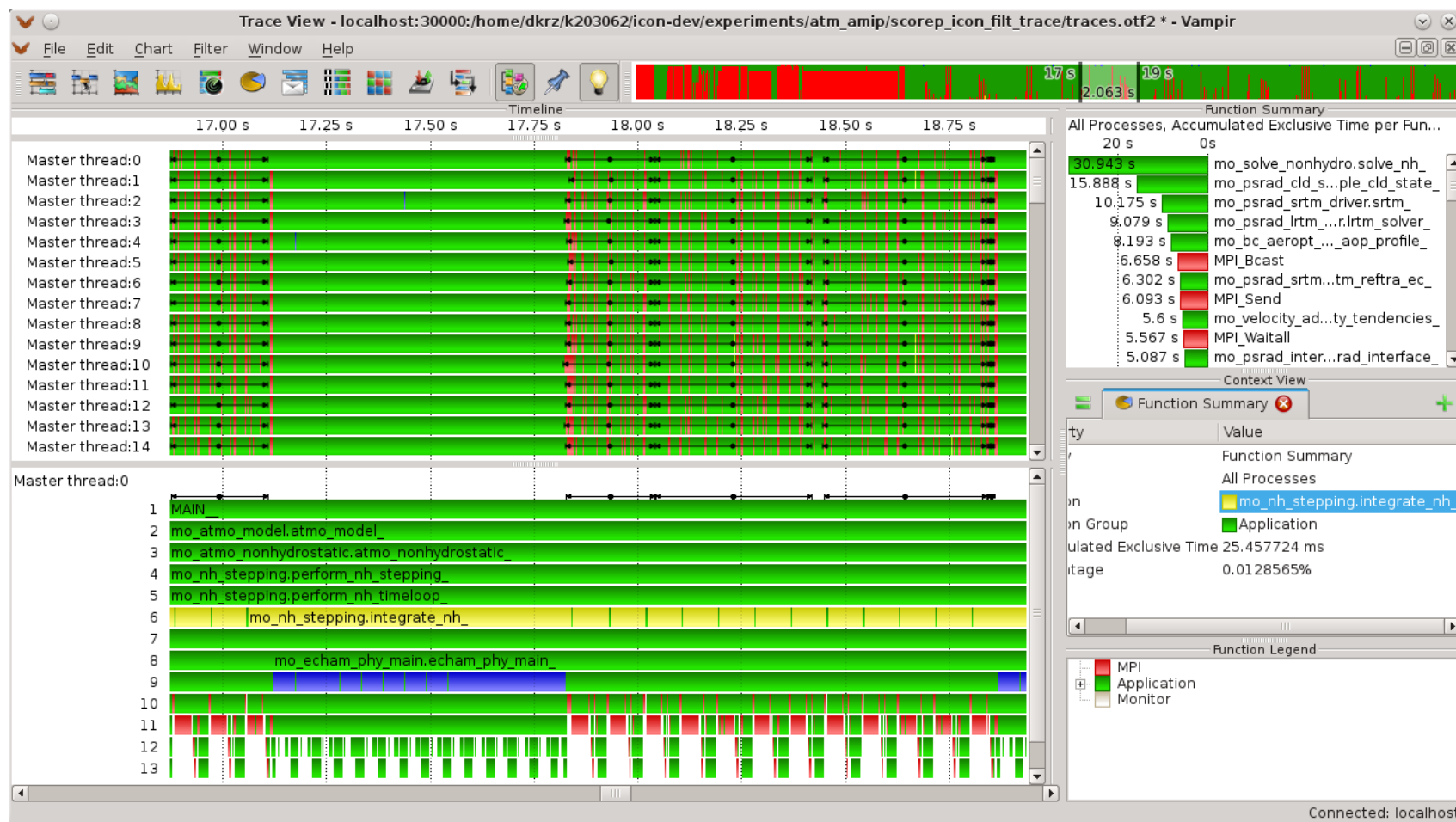


- ...zoomed on one iteration block

Outline

- Case I:
 - NPB3.3_MZ_MPI/**BT-MZ** (MPI+OpenMP) on *MARCONI-KNL*: load balancing
- Case II:
 - **k-Wave** (MPI+OpenMP) on *Salomon*: load-balancing in FFTW OpenMP parallel regions
- Case III:
 - **ICON** (MPI) on *Mistral*: automatic trace analysis of critical path of execution
- Case IV:
 - **PICongPU** (MPI+CUDA): computation offload to multiple attached accelerator devices
- Case V:
 - **TensorFlow** (Python+CUDA): interpreted & compiled heterogeneous execution measurement

ICON Vampir trace analysis (cont.)



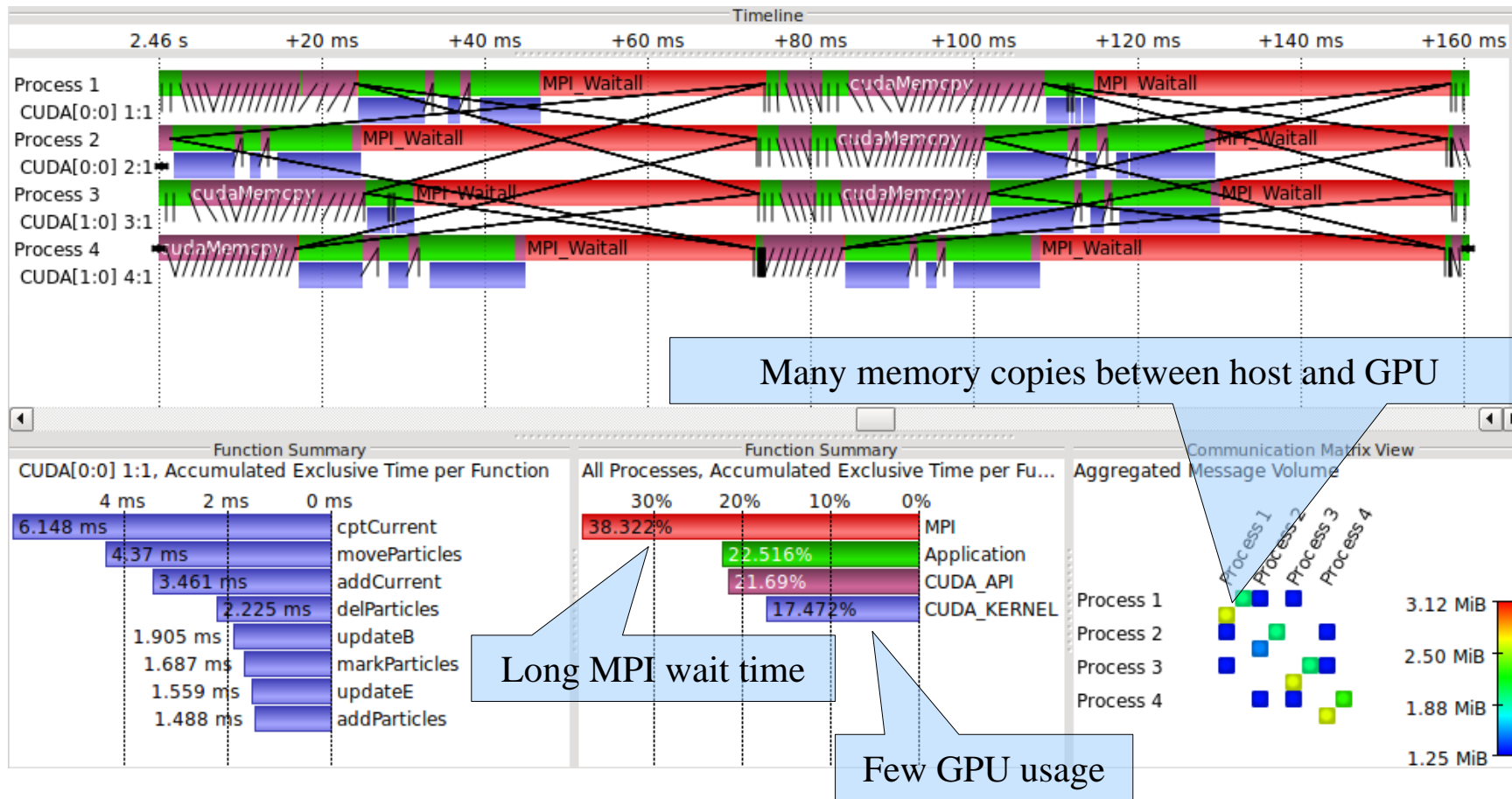
- ...with process timeline showing that **psrad_radiation** (blue) is called every 12th **integrate_nh** iteration (yellow)

Case IV: PIconGPU

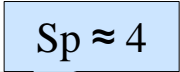
- A fully-relativistic 3D3V plasma physics particle-in-cell code for many GPGPUs, developed by HZDR in collaboration with ZIH, TU Dresden
<https://github.com/ComputationalRadiationPhysics/picongpu>
- Incremental software evolution
 - C++ & CUDA with MPI
- Continuous performance analysis and optimization
 - 2013 Gordon Bell Prize finalist for outstanding performance and scalability to over 18,000 GPGPUs



First parallel PIconGPU implementation (1 run step)



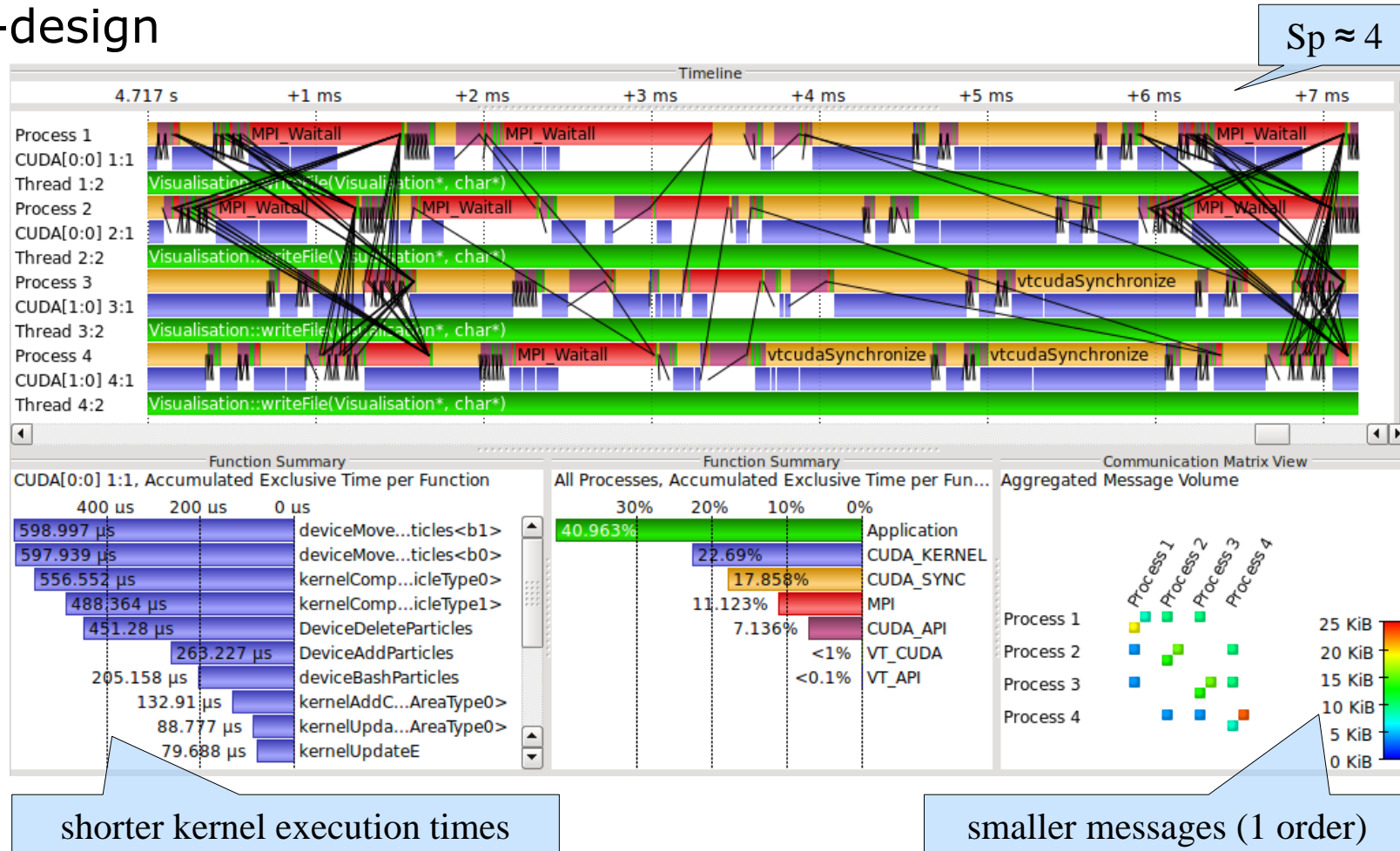
- General software design improvements



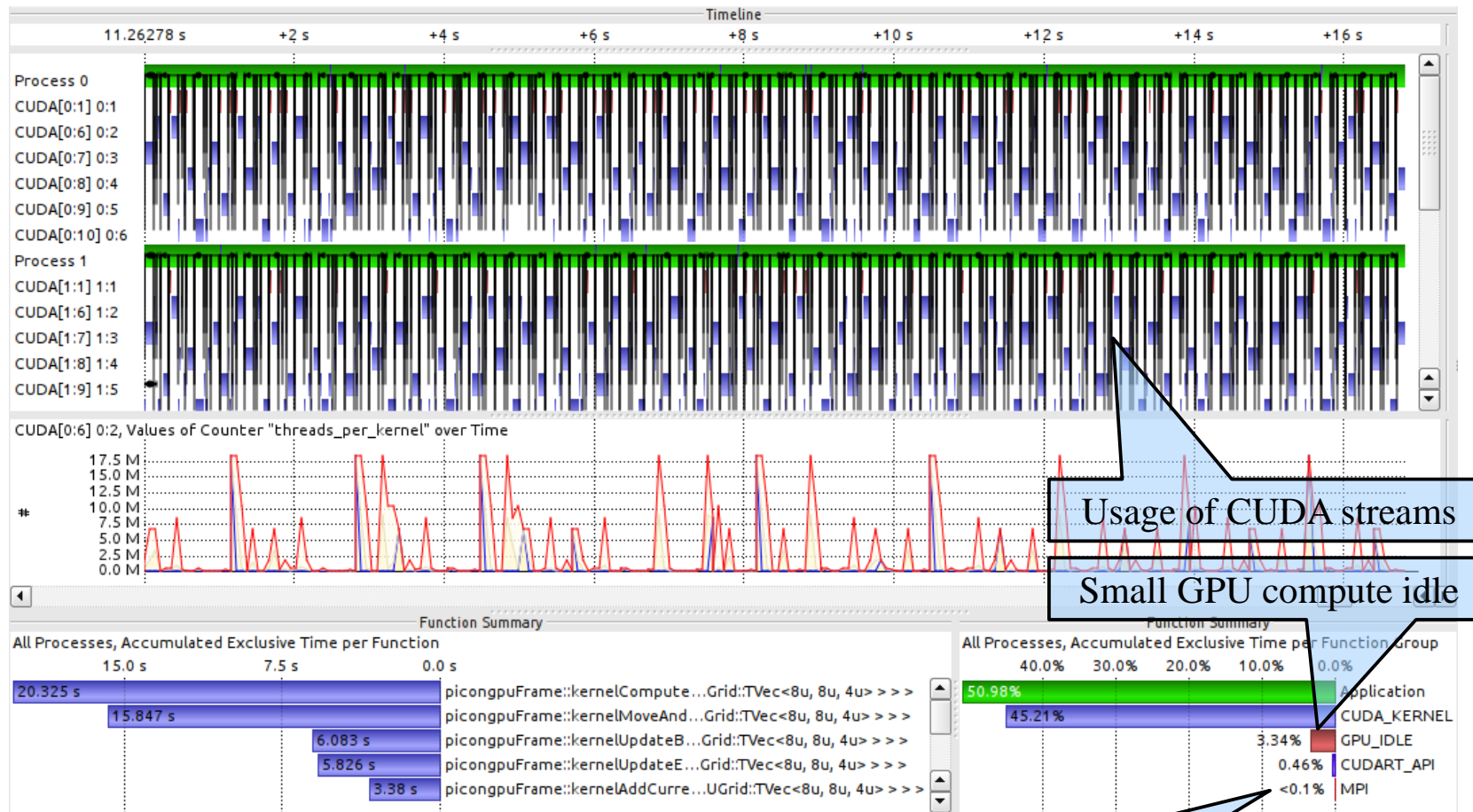
Dramatically reduced MPI wait time

PIConGPU II (1 run step)

Software re-design



PIConGPU – Today



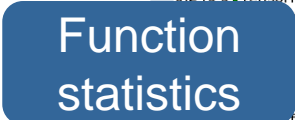
Outline

- Case I:
 - NPB3.3_MZ_MPI/**BT-MZ** (MPI+OpenMP) on *MARCONI-KNL*: load balancing
- Case II:
 - **k-Wave** (MPI+OpenMP) on *Salomon*: load-balancing in FFTW OpenMP parallel regions
- Case III:
 - **ICON** (MPI) on *Mistral*: automatic trace analysis of critical path of execution
- Case IV:
 - **PICongPU** (MPI+CUDA): computation offload to multiple attached accelerator devices
- Case V:
 - **TensorFlow** (Python+CUDA): interpreted & compiled heterogeneous execution measurement

Case V: TensorFlow

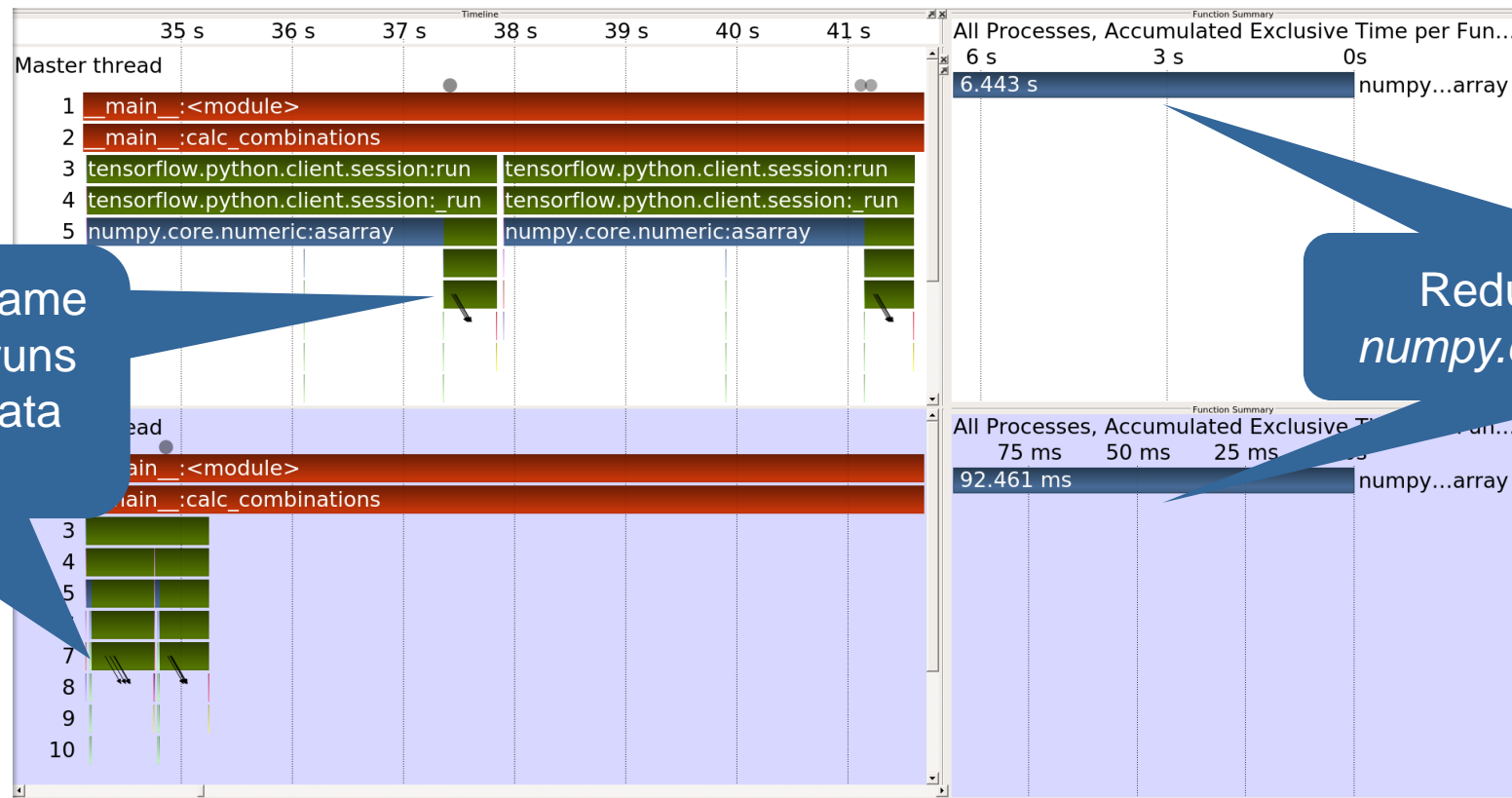
- TensorFlow is one of the most popular Deep Learning frameworks
 - also the foundation of other tools, e.g., Keras
 - Use additional Python bindings for Score-P to obtain execution performance data
 - available at https://github.com/score-p/scorep_binding_python
 - CUDA activities are recorded using CUPTI
 - Execution of a single TensorFlow process on a workstation with a single GPU device, forking multiple threads
- ⇒ ***Optimized execution using NumPy array of doubles vs. native array***

- Application process, its threads, and CUDA streams with corresponding performance counter data



TensorFlow

- Comparison view of the original (top) and optimized (bottom) application run.



One iteration of the same application, the two runs differ in their input data structures

Reduced time spent in `numpy.core.numeric:asarray`

Summary

- Score-P instrumentation & measurement infrastructure is proven to be extremely scalable, portable and flexible
- Basis for diverse execution performance analyses with Scalasca, TAU & Vampir
- Successfully used with a wide variety of parallel applications
- Small representative selection:
 - NPB3.3_MZ_MPI/**BT-MZ** (MPI+OpenMP) on *MARCONI-KNL*: load balancing
 - **k-Wave** (MPI+OpenMP) on *Salomon*: load-balancing in FFTW OpenMP parallel regions
 - **ICON** (MPI) on *Mistral*: automatic trace analysis of critical path of execution
 - **PICongPU** (MPI+CUDA): computation offload to multiple attached accelerator devices
 - **TensorFlow** (Python+CUDA): interpreted & compiled heterogeneous execution measurement

Review

Markus Geimer
Jülich Supercomputing Centre

Summary

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

Tool selection

Which tools you use and when you use them likely to depend on the 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

Workflow (getting started)

First ensure that the parallel application runs correctly

- no-one will care how quickly you can get invalid answers or produce a set of corefiles
- parallel debuggers help isolate known problems
- correctness checking tools can identify other issues
- (that might not cause problems right now, but will eventually)
 - e.g., race conditions, invalid/non-compliant usage

Best 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
- Example profilers: **Score-P + Cube/ParaProf, TAU**

and how it changes with scale or different configurations

- processes vs threads, mappings, bindings

Workflow (communication/synchronization)

Communication 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 more expensive
 - generally manifests as waiting time at following collective ops

Workflow (wasted waiting time)

Waiting times are difficult to determine in basic profiles

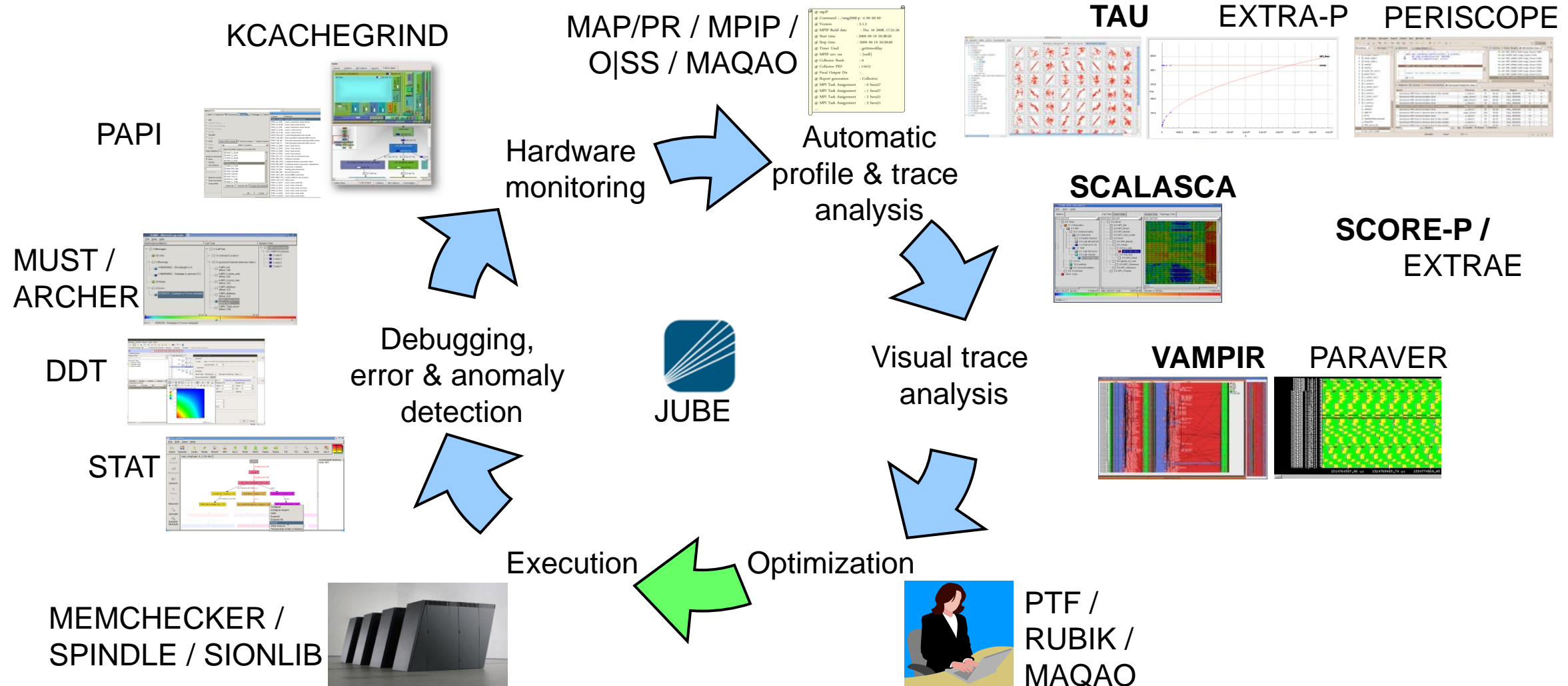
- Part of the time each process/thread spends in communication & synchronization operations may be wasted waiting time
- Need to correlate event times between processes/threads
 - Periscope uses augmented messages to transfer timestamps plus on-line analysis processes
 - Post-mortem event trace analysis 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

Workflow (core computation)

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

Technologies and their integration



Further information

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>

Acknowledgement

Many thanks to the
Texas Advanced Computing Center (TACC)
for sponsoring this tutorial by providing
training accounts and compute time!