



DAY 3: Performance Measurement and Tuning

Multi-threaded Programming, Tuning and
Optimization on Multi-core MPP Platforms

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CSCS, Manno

Using perftools for threaded and hybrid codes



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~course02/slides/day2/CrayPerf.pdf

Agenda

- Craypat basics
- Craypat Automatic Performance Analysis
- Craypat Analysis: a slightly different approach
- Detecting load imbalance
- Apprentice² basics

Craypat basics



Craypat components

- Craypat module
 - The code to be analyzed must be compiled with perftools module loaded
- pat_build
 - Utility that instruments the application
 - No source code modification required
- Run-time library (transparent to the user)
 - API for performance collection at finer granularity
 - Collects performance data during execution
 - Writes data file



Craypat components

- pat_report
 - Utility to create the performance report
- pat_help
 - Provides craypat info



pat_build: program instrumentation

- pat_build is a stand-alone utility that automatically instruments the application for performance collection
- CrayPat supports two categories of experiments
 - asynchronous experiments (sampling) which capture values from the call stack or the program counter at specified intervals or when a specified counter overflows
 - trace experiments (tracing) which count some events such as the number of times a specific system call is executed
- While tracing provides most useful information, it can be very heavy if the application runs on a large number of cores for a long period of time
- Sampling can be useful as a starting point, to provide a first overview of the work distribution



Sampling experiment

Table 1: Profile by Function Group and Function

Time %	Time	Imb. Time	Imb.	Calls	Experiment=1
100.0%	32.495064	--	--	101546.9	Total

90.0%	29.236753	--	--	44170.0	USER

9.7%	3.161488	0.886909	22.0%	1002.0	z_solve_.LOOP@li.39
9.6%	3.119553	0.822960	20.9%	1002.0	y_solve_.LOOP@li.33
9.3%	3.013514	0.423609	12.3%	1002.0	x_solve_.LOOP@li.32
8.9%	2.896714	0.898060	23.7%	1004.0	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.310
8.4%	2.732843	0.578612	17.5%	1004.0	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.87
8.2%	2.652253	0.698125	20.9%	1004.0	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.199
6.0%	1.934034	0.414945	17.7%	1004.0	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.29
5.8%	1.874099	0.416301	18.2%	1002.0	tzetar_.LOOP@li.30
4.9%	1.595281	0.314736	16.5%	1004.0	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.61
4.3%	1.397905	0.228231	14.1%	1004.0	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.392
3.8%	1.231308	0.427311	25.8%	1002.0	txinvr_.LOOP@li.30
3.6%	1.175925	0.270148	18.7%	1002.0	add_.LOOP@li.22
1.9%	0.619119	0.289468	31.9%	1004.0	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.437
1.6%	0.522802	0.168957	24.5%	1002.0	pinvr_.LOOP@li.22
1.6%	0.514470	0.283484	35.6%	1002.0	ninvr_.LOOP@li.22
=====					
8.9%	2.885000	--	--	6221.9	MPI

8.6%	2.791468	6.250720	69.3%	2066.6	mpi_waitall
=====					
1.0%	0.311773	--	--	51140.0	OMP
=====					

Tracing experiment (PAT_RT_HWPC=1)

Table 2: Profile by Function Group and Function

```
=====
USER
-----
Time%                88.5%
Time                29.123221 secs
Imb.Time            -- secs
Imb.Time%           --
Calls               0.002M/sec    53190.0 calls
PAPI_L1_DCM         10.894M/sec    317209739 misses
PAPI_TLB_DM         0.343M/sec    9982544 misses
PAPI_L1_DCA         848.617M/sec  24709968236 refs
PAPI_FP_OPS         784.181M/sec  22833719645 ops
User time (approx)   29.118 secs  61147745916 cycles  100.0%Time
Average Time per Call          0.000548 secs
CrayPat Overhead : Time        0.2%
HW FP Ops / User time   784.181M/sec  22833719645 ops   9.3%peak (DP)
HW FP Ops / WCT         784.038M/sec
Computational intensity   0.37 ops/cycle   0.92 ops/ref
MFLOPS (aggregate)      401500.50M/sec
TLB utilization          2475.32 refs/miss  4.835 avg uses
D1 cache hit,miss ratios  98.7% hits      1.3% misses
D1 cache utilization (misses) 77.90 refs/miss  9.737 avg hits
=====
```

pat_build: options

Option	Description
-w	Make tracing the default experiment and create new trace intercept routines for those function entry points for which no trace intercept routine already exists.
-u	Create new trace intercept routines for those function entry points that are defined in the source file
-o instr_program	The resulting instrumented program. If the -o option is not specified the instrumented program is named program+pat
-t tracefile -T tracefunc	List all function entry points that must be traced or not traced (!function)
-g tracegroup	Instrument the program to trace all function entry point references belonging to the trace function group tracegroup Examples: mpi, libsci, lapack, scalapack, heap
-O apa	Instrument the program for automatic program analysis.

Craypat Automatic Performance Analysis (APA)



APA phase1: generate .apa file

- Load perftools module files and build the app
 - module load perftools
 - make clean; make
- Instrument application for automatic profiling analysis
 - `pat_build -O apa a.out => get an instrumented program a.out+pat`
- Run the application to get top time consuming routines
 - `aprun ... a.out+pat`
 - You should get a performance file ("`<sdatafile>.xf`") or multiple files in a directory `<sdatadir>`



APA phase1: generate .apa file

- Generate .apa file
 - `pat_report -o my_sampling_report [<sdatafile>.xf | <sdatadir>]`
 - creates a report file & an automatic profile analysis file
`<apafile>.apa`



APA File Example

```
# You can edit this file, if desired, and use it
# to reinstrument the program for tracing like this:
#
#     pat_build -O mhd3d.Oapa.x+4125-401sdt.apa
#
# These suggested trace options are based on data from:
#
#     /home/crayadm/ldr/mhd3d/run/mhd3d.Oapa.x+4125-
#     401sdt.ap2,
#     /home/crayadm/ldr/mhd3d/run/mhd3d.Oapa.x+4125-
#     401sdt.xf
# -----
#   HWPC group to collect by default.
# -Drtenv=PAT_RT_HWPC=1 # Summary with instructions
#   metrics.
# -----
#   Libraries to trace.
# -g mpi
# -----
#   User-defined functions to trace, sorted by % of samples.
#   Limited to top 200. A function is commented out if it has <
#   1%
#   of samples, or if a cumulative threshold of 90% has been
#   reached,
#   or if it has size < 200 bytes.

-w # Enable tracing of user-defined functions.
# Note: -u should NOT be specified as an additional option.
```

```
# 43.37% 99659 bytes
#   -T mlwxyz_
# 16.09% 17615 bytes
#   -T half_
# 7.98% 12666 bytes
#   -T full_
# 6.82% 6846 bytes
#   -T artv_
...
# 1.29% 5352 bytes
#   -T currenh_
# 1.03% 25294 bytes
#   -T bndbo_
# Functions below this point account for less than 10% of
#   samples.

# 1.03% 31240 bytes
#   -T bndto_
# 0.51% 11169 bytes
#   -T bncto_
...
# -----
# -o mhd3d.x+apa           # New instrumented program.
# /work/crayadm/ldr/mhd3d/mhd3d.x # Original program.
```

APA phase2: use.apa file to collect perf data

- Look at <apafilename>.apa file
 - Verify if additional instrumentation is wanted
- Instrument application for further analysis (a.out+apa)
 - `pat_build -O <apafilename>.apa`
 - You should get an instrumented program a.out+apa
- Run the application
 - Remember to modify <script> to run a.out+apa
 - `aprun ... a.out+apa`
 - You should get a performance file ("`<datafile>.xf`") or multiple files in a directory <datadir>



APA phase2: use.apa file to collect perf data

- Create text report
 - `pat_report -o my_text_report.txt [<datafile>.xf | <datadir>]`
 - Will generate a compressed performance file (<datafile>.ap2)
- View results in text (my_text_report.txt) and/or with Cray Apprentice2
 - `app2 <datafile>.ap2`

Craypat Analysis: a slightly different approach



Step1: generate sampling profile

- Load CrayPat & Cray Apprentice2 module files
 - `module load xt-craypat apprentice2`
 - `make clean; make`
- Instrument application for sampling
 - `pat_build a.out`
- Run application to get top time consuming routines
 - `aprun ... a.out+pat (or qsub <pat script>)`
 - You should get a performance file ("`<sdatafile>.xf`") or multiple files in a directory `<sdatadir>`
- Generate sampling report file
 - `pat_report -o my_sampling_report [<sdatafile>.xf | <sdatadir>]`

Sampling experiment

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=====					
1.0%	0.311773	--	--	51140.0	OMP
=====					

```
$ cat tracefile
z_solve_
y_solve_
x_solve_
compute_rhs_
tzetar_
txinvr_
add_
```

Step2: tracing experiments

- Select user functions from sampling report and create tracefile
- Instrument application for tracing with mpi
 - `pat_build -w -t tracefile -g omp -g mpi`
- Run application to get HW counter info on specific set of routines
 - `export PAT_RT_HWPC=1`
 - `aprun ... a.out+pat`



Step3: generating short report

- Generate tracing report files

- Standard report is ok

- Generate short version

- Short version options

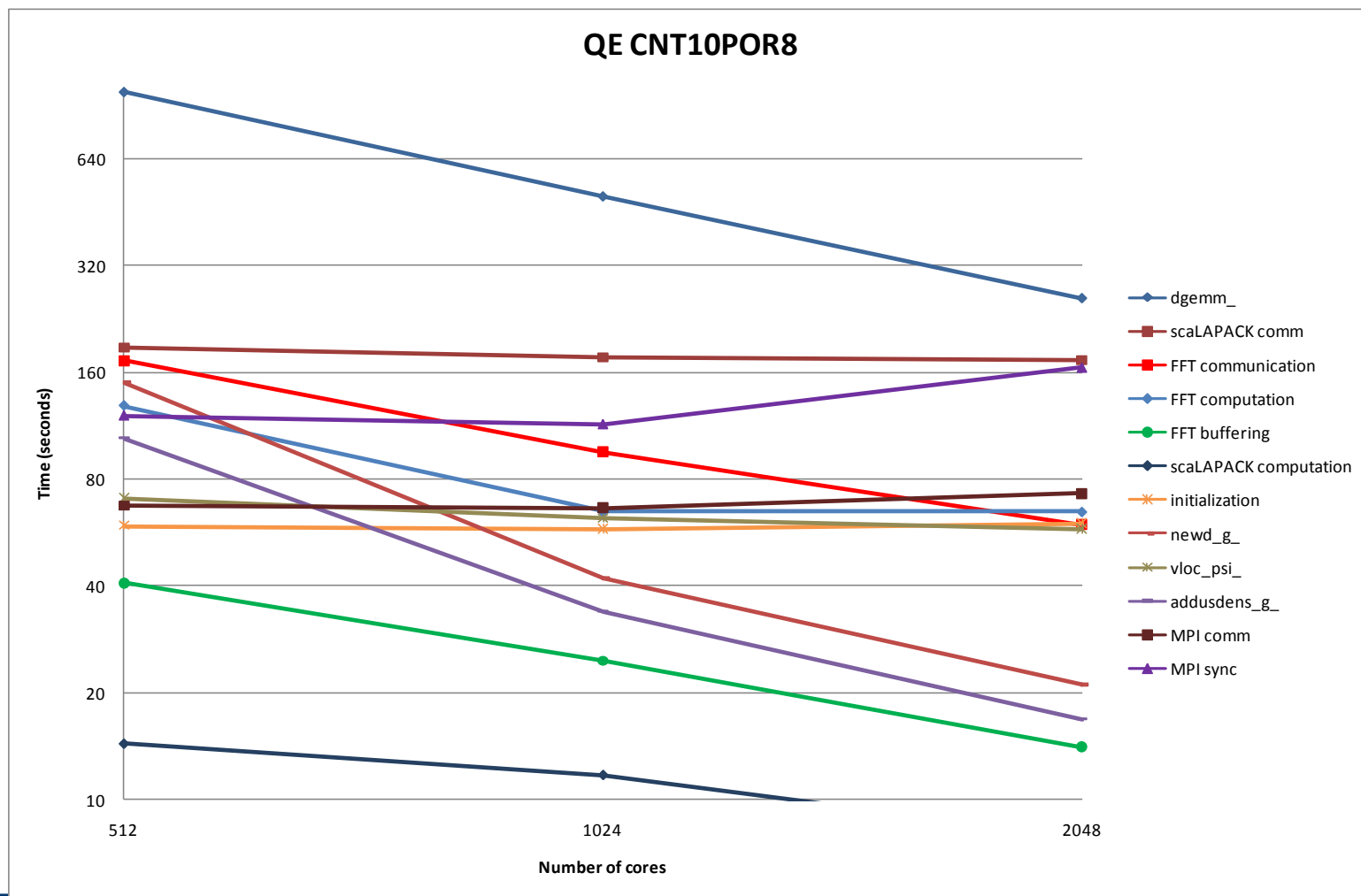
`pat_report -b fu -s show_data="cols" -d time%,cum_time%,time,mflops,flops,PAPI_L1_DCA`

Time %	Cum.	Time	MFLOPS	FLOPs	PAPI_L1_DCA	Function
Time %			(aggregate)			
100.0%	100.0%	31474.270087	0.03	46762902584966	60839512818120	Total

10.3%	10.3%	3254.149808	903.15	2942976540672	4406980573687	z_solve_.LOOP@li.39
10.2%	20.6%	3217.860677	911.84	2937747800064	4406987651604	y_solve_.LOOP@li.33
9.8%	30.3%	3078.864701	949.51	2927241068544	4212311246293	x_solve_.LOOP@li.32
9.4%	39.8%	2968.254033	908.27	2700355829760	1727105574764	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.310
8.8%	48.5%	2756.828633	1369.92	3783459078144	3275994815339	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.87
8.6%	57.2%	2714.999221	1460.47	3973878906880	2742041536928	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.199
6.0%	63.1%	1881.378693	251.25	474203111424	435472018512	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.29
5.9%	69.0%	1854.367212	404.95	752938647552	492226885000	tzetar_.LOOP@li.30
5.3%	74.3%	1665.196359	0.00	0	3268085813848	mpi_waitall
5.0%	79.3%	1559.028802	0.00	0	342460961885	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.61
4.4%	83.6%	1373.995877	828.76	1142543646720	907423821463	compute_rhs_.LOOP@li.392

Step3: get scalability information

- Repeat step2 varying the number of cores to get scalability info



Further considerations



Pat_build tracegroups (-g)

<code>adios</code>	Adaptable I/O System API
<code>aio</code>	Functions that perform asynchronous I/O.
<code>armci</code>	Aggregate Remote Memory Copy
<code>blacs</code>	Basic Linear Algebra communication subprograms
<code>blas</code>	Basic Linear Algebra subprograms
<code>caf</code>	Co-Array Fortran (Cray CCE compiler only)
<code>chapel</code>	Chapel language compile and runtime library API
<code>dmapp</code>	Distributed Memory Application API for Gemini
<code>ffio</code>	functions that perform Flexible File I/O (Cray CCE compiler only)
<code>fftw</code>	Fast Fourier Transform library
<code>ga</code>	Global Arrays API
<code>hdf5</code>	Hierarchical Data Format library
<code>heap</code>	dynamic heap
<code>io</code>	functions and system calls that perform I/O
<code>lapack</code>	Linear Algebra Package
<code>lustre</code>	Lustre File System
<code>math</code>	POSIX.1 math functions
<code>mpi</code>	MPI
<code>omp</code>	OpenMP API



Pat_build tracegroups (-g) continued

netcdf	Network Common Ddata Form (manages array-oriented scientific data)
pblas	Parallel Basic Linear Algebra Subroutines
petsc	Portable Extensible Toolkit for Scientific Computation. Supported for "real" computations only.
pgas	Parallel Global Address Space
pthread	POSIX threads
realtime	POSIX realtime extensions
scalapack	Scalable LAPACK
shmem	SHMEM
stdio	all library functions that accept or return the FILE* construct
syscall	system calls
sysio	system calls that perform I/O
upc	Unified Parallel C (Cray CCE compiler, versions 7.2 and later only)



Using Craypat on OpenMP programs

- For OpenMP programs, CrayPat can
 - measure the overhead incurred by entering and leaving parallel regions and work-sharing constructs within parallel regions
 - show per-thread timings and other data
 - calculate the load balance across threads for such constructs.
- For programs that use both MPI and OpenMP,
 - by default compute load balance across all threads in all ranks
 - but one can see load balances for each programming model separately.
- The PGI and Cray compilers automatically insert calls to trace points in the run-time library that support the CrayPat measurements.
 - With other compilers, it is currently the user's responsibility to insert API calls.



Using Craypat MPI statistics

```

MPI Msg Bytes | MPI Msg | MsgSz | 16B<= | 256B<= | 4KB<= | Experiment=1
              | Count   | <16B  | MsgSz  | MsgSz   | MsgSz  | Function
              |         | Count | <256B  | <4KB    | <64KB   | Caller
              |         |       | Count  | Count   | Count   | PE[mmm]
3062457144.0 | 144952.0 | 15022.0 | 39.0   | 64522.0 | 65369.0 | Total
|-----|
| 3059984152.0 | 129926.0 | -- | 36.0 | 64522.0 | 65368.0 | mpi_isend_
|-----|
|| 1727628971.0 | 63645.1 | -- | 4.0 | 31817.1 | 31824.0 | MPP_DO_UPDATE_R8_3DV.in.MPP_DOMAINS_MOD
3|              |         |    |     |         |         | MPP_UPDATE_DOMAIN2D_R8_3DV.in.MPP_DOMAINS_MOD
|-----|
4||| 1680716892.0 | 61909.4 | -- | -- | 30949.4 | 30960.0 | DYN_CORE.in.DYN_CORE_MOD
5|||              |         |    |    |         |         | FV_DYNAMICS.in.FV_DYNAMICS_MOD
6|||              |         |    |    |         |         | ATMOSPHERE.in.ATMOSPHERE_MOD
7|||              |         |    |    |         |         | MAIN__
8|||              |         |    |    |         |         | main
|-----|
9||||| 1680756480.0 | 61920.0 | -- | -- | 30960.0 | 30960.0 | pe.13666
9||||| 1680756480.0 | 61920.0 | -- | -- | 30960.0 | 30960.0 | pe.8949
9||||| 1651777920.0 | 54180.0 | -- | -- | 23220.0 | 30960.0 | pe.12549
|-----|
|||||||=====

```

Memory allocation data from Craypat

Table 7: Heap Leaks during Main Program

Tracked MBytes Not Freed %	Tracked MBytes Not Freed	Tracked Objects Not Freed	Experiment=1 Caller PE[mmm]
100.0%	593.479	43673	Total
97.7%	579.580	43493	_F90_ALLOCATE
61.4%	364.394	106	SET_DOMAIN2D.in.MPP_DOMAINS_MOD
3			MPP_DEFINE_DOMAINS2D.in.MPP_DOMAINS_MOD
4			MPP_DEFINE_MOSAIC.in.MPP_DOMAINS_MOD
5			DOMAIN_DECOMP.in.FV_MP_MOD
6			RUN_SETUP.in.FV_CONTROL_MOD
7			FV_INIT.in.FV_CONTROL_MOD
8			ATMOSPHERE_INIT.in.ATMOSPHERE_MOD
9			ATMOS_MODEL_INIT.in.ATMOS_MODEL
10			MAIN__
11			main
12	0.0%	364.395	110 pe.43
12	0.0%	364.394	107 pe.8181
12	0.0%	364.391	88 pe.1047

Using Craypat on large numbers of processors

- Pat_report can use an inordinate amount of time on the front-end system
 - Try submitting the pat_report as a batch job
 - Only give Pat_report a subset of the .xf files
 - Pat_report fms_cs_test13.x+apa+25430-12755tdt/*3.xf



Detecting load imbalance



Motivation for Load Imbalance Analysis

- Increasing system software and architecture complexity
 - Current trend in high end computing is to have systems with tens of thousands of processors
 - This is being accentuated with multi-core processors
- Applications have to be very well balanced In order to perform at scale on these MPP systems
 - Efficient application scaling includes a balanced use of requested computing resources
- Desire to minimize computing resource “waste”
 - Identify slower paths through code
 - Identify inefficient “stalls” within an application

Cray Tools Load Imbalance Support

- Very few performance tools focus on load imbalance
 - Need standard metrics
 - Need intuitive way of presentation
- CrayPat support:
 - Imbalance time and %
 - MPI sync time
 - OpenMP Performance Metrics
 - MPI rank placement suggestions
- Cray Apprentice² support:
 - Load imbalance visualization



Imbalance Time

- Metric based on execution time
- It is dependent on the type of activity:
 - User functions
 $\text{Imbalance time} = \text{Maximum time} - \text{Average time}$
 - Synchronization (Collective communication and barriers)
 $\text{Imbalance time} = \text{Average time} - \text{Minimum time}$
- Identifies computational code regions and synchronization calls that could benefit most from load balance optimization
- Estimates how much overall program time could be saved if corresponding section of code had a perfect balance
 - Represents upper bound on “potential savings”
 - Assumes other processes are waiting, not doing useful work while slowest member finishes

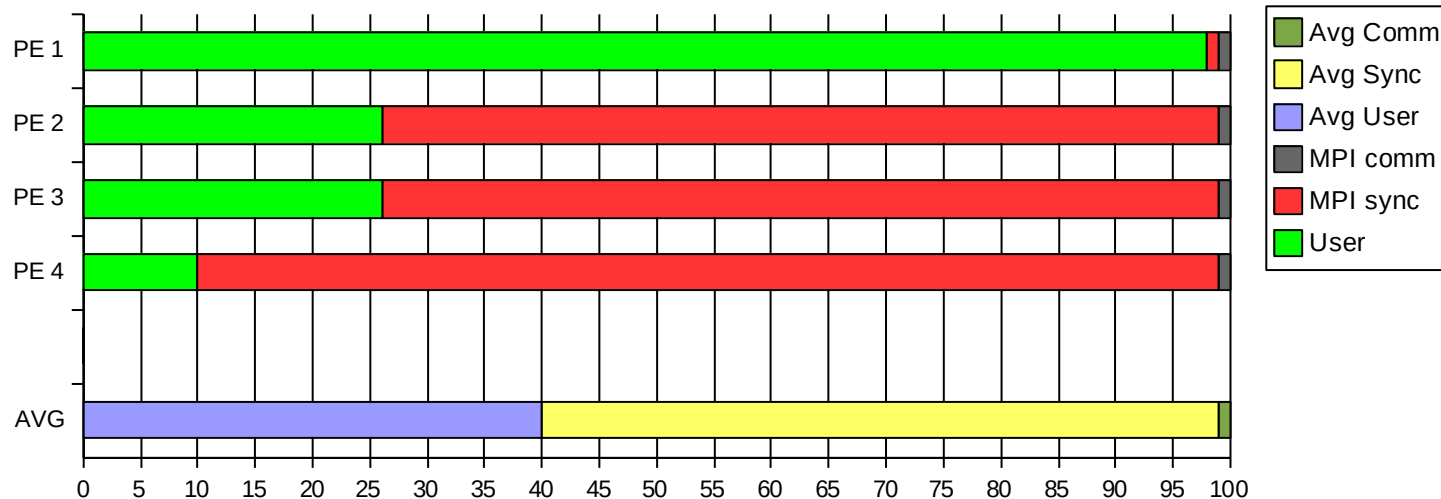
Load balance metric - rationale

Between two barriers

User: $\text{Imb} = \text{Max} - \text{Avg} = 99 - 40 = 59$

MPI Sync: $\text{Avg} = 59$

MPI Sync+Comm: $\text{Avg} - \text{Min} = 60 - 1 = 59$



Imbalance %

$$\text{Imbalance\%} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Imbalance time}}{\text{Max Time}} \times \frac{N}{N - 1}$$

- Represents % of resources available for parallelism that is “wasted”
- Corresponds to % of time that rest of team is not engaged in useful work on the given function
- Perfectly balanced code segment has imbalance of 0%
- Serial code segment has imbalance of 100%



Craypat load-imbalance data

Table 1: Profile by Function Group and Function

Time %	Time	Imb. Time	Imb. Time %	Calls	Experiment=1 Group Function PE='HIDE'
100.0%	1061.141647	--	--	3454195.8	Total

70.7%	750.564025	--	--	280169.0	MPI_SYNC

45.3%	480.828018	163.575446	25.4%	14653.0	mpi_barrier_(sync)
18.4%	195.548030	33.071062	14.5%	257546.0	mpi_allreduce_(sync)
7.0%	74.187977	5.261545	6.6%	7970.0	mpi_bcast_(sync)
=====					
15.2%	161.166842	--	--	3174022.8	MPI

10.1%	106.808182	8.237162	7.2%	257546.0	mpi_allreduce_
3.2%	33.841961	342.085777	91.0%	755495.8	mpi_waitall_
=====					
14.1%	149.410781	--	--	4.0	USER

14.0%	148.048597	446.124165	75.1%	1.0	main
=====					

MPI Sync Time

- Measure load imbalance in programs instrumented to trace MPI functions to determine if MPI ranks arrive at collectives together
- Separates potential load imbalance from data transfer
- Sync times reported by default if MPI functions traced
- If desired, `PAT_RT_MPI_SYNC=0` deactivates this feature



MPI Sync Time Statistics

Time %	Time	Imb. Time	Imb. Time %	Calls	Group	Function	PE='HIDE'
100.0%	7.193714	--	--	17604	Total		

76.5%	5.500078	--	--	4752	USER		

96.0%	5.277791	0.171848	3.3%	12	sweep_		
3.2%	0.177352	0.005482	3.1%	12	source_		
0.3%	0.018588	0.000527	2.9%	12	flux_err_		
0.2%	0.010866	0.003033	22.8%	2280	snd_real_		
0.1%	0.005032	0.000144	2.9%	1	initialize_		
0.1%	0.004933	0.000154	3.2%	1	initxs_		
0.1%	0.002819	0.001773	40.3%	2280	rcv_real_		
=====							
16.6%	1.197321	--	--	4603	MPI		

93.9%	1.124227	0.277878	20.7%	2280	mpi_recv_		
5.9%	0.070481	0.014437	17.7%	2280	mpi_send_		
0.2%	0.002210	0.001088	34.4%	32	mpi_allreduce_		
=====							
6.3%	0.453091	--	--	39	MPI_SYNC		

61.1%	0.277012	0.215608	45.7%	4	mpi_bcast_(sync)		
38.7%	0.175564	0.270049	63.2%	32	mpi_allreduce_(sync)		
0.1%	0.000515	0.000265	35.5%	3	mpi_barrier_(sync)		
=====							

Apprentice² basics



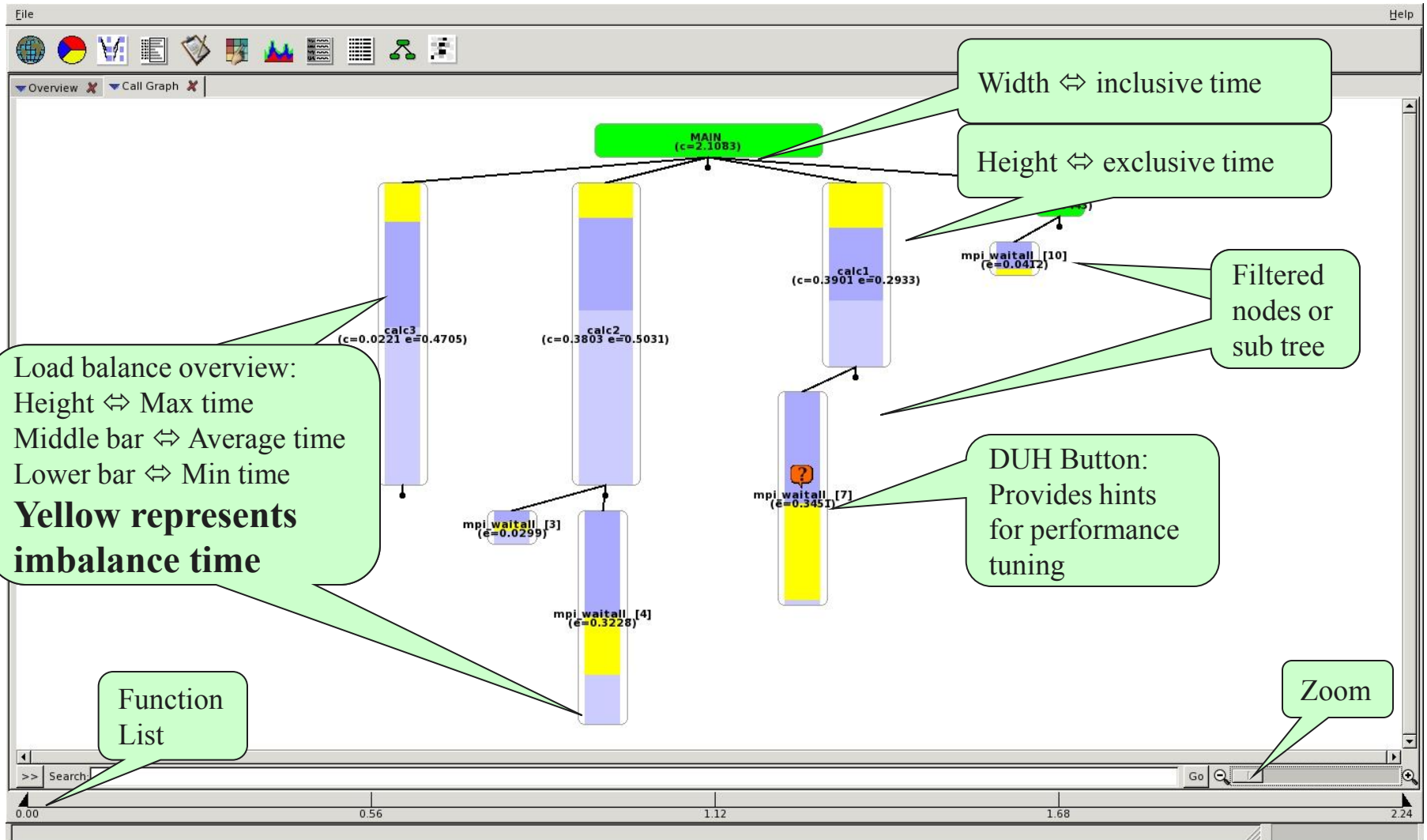
Roberto Ansaloni
roberto.ansaloni@cray.com

Apprentice² howto

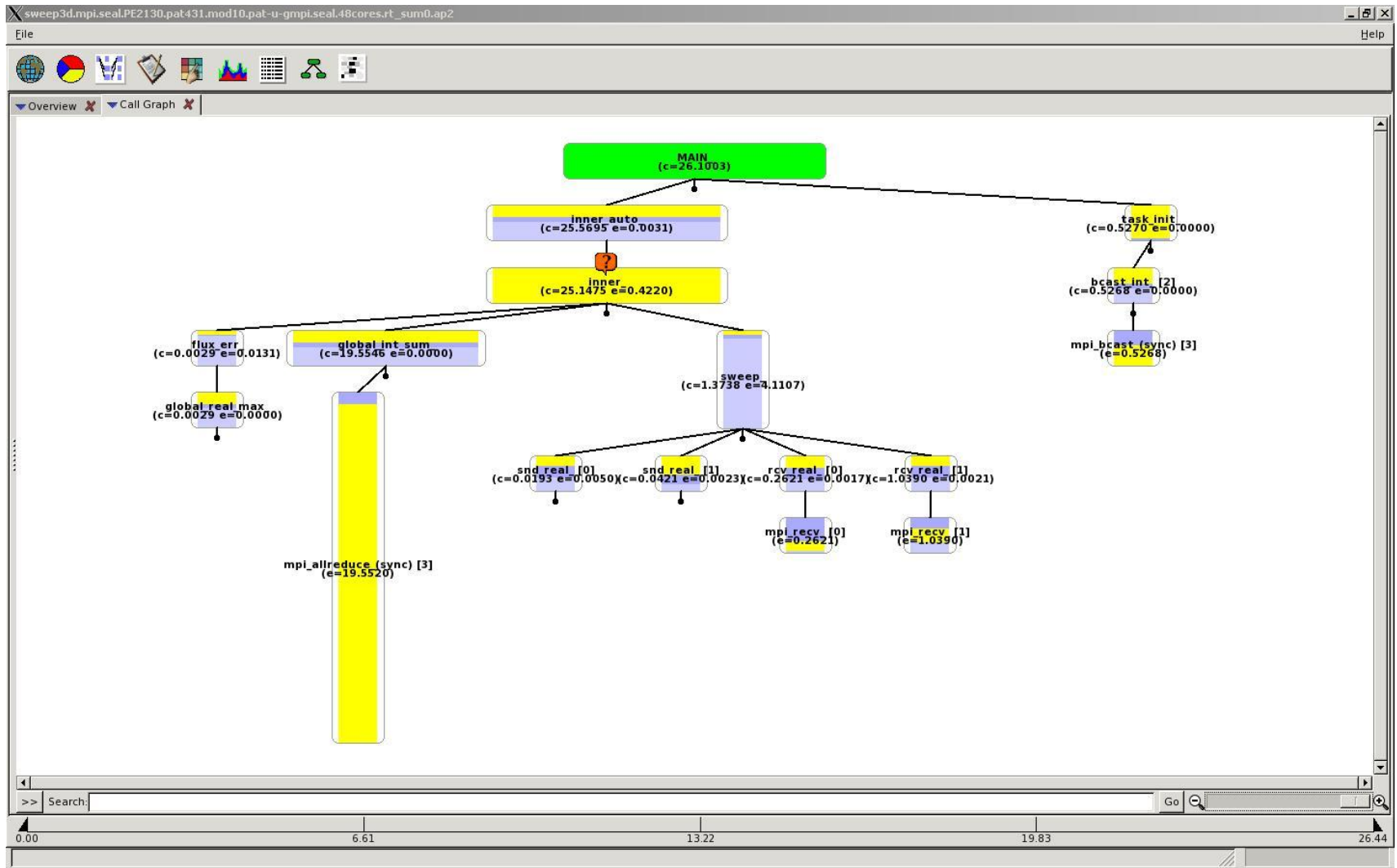
- Run the craypat instrumented code
- Generate the .ap2 file
 - First pat_report generates this automatically
 - Otherwise use `pat-report -f ap2`
 - .ap2 file is portable
- Load Apprentice² module
 - Automatically loaded by perftools
 - module load perftools
- Start Apprentice²
 - `app2 <file.ap2>`



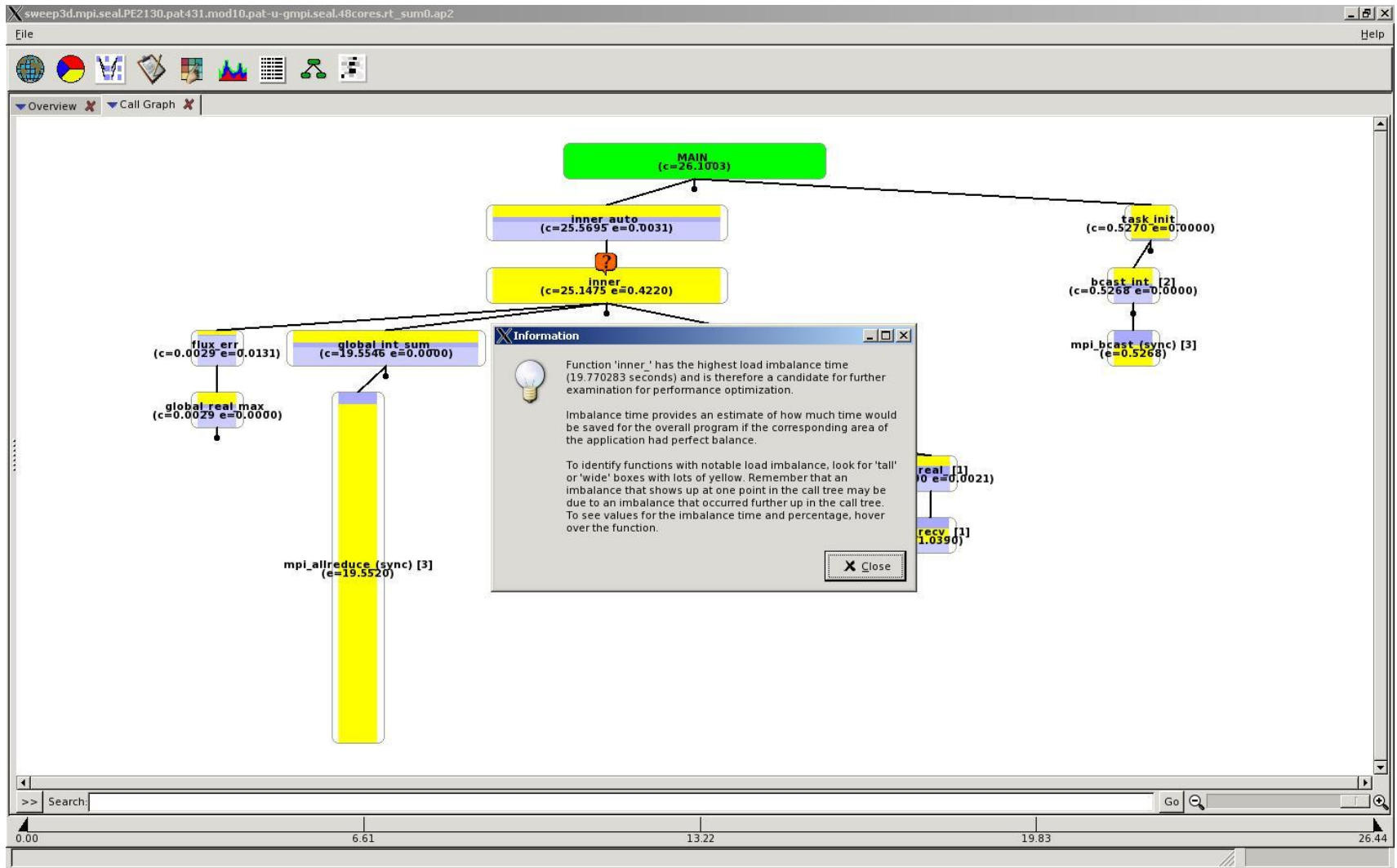
Example Cray Apprentice² Call Tree Display



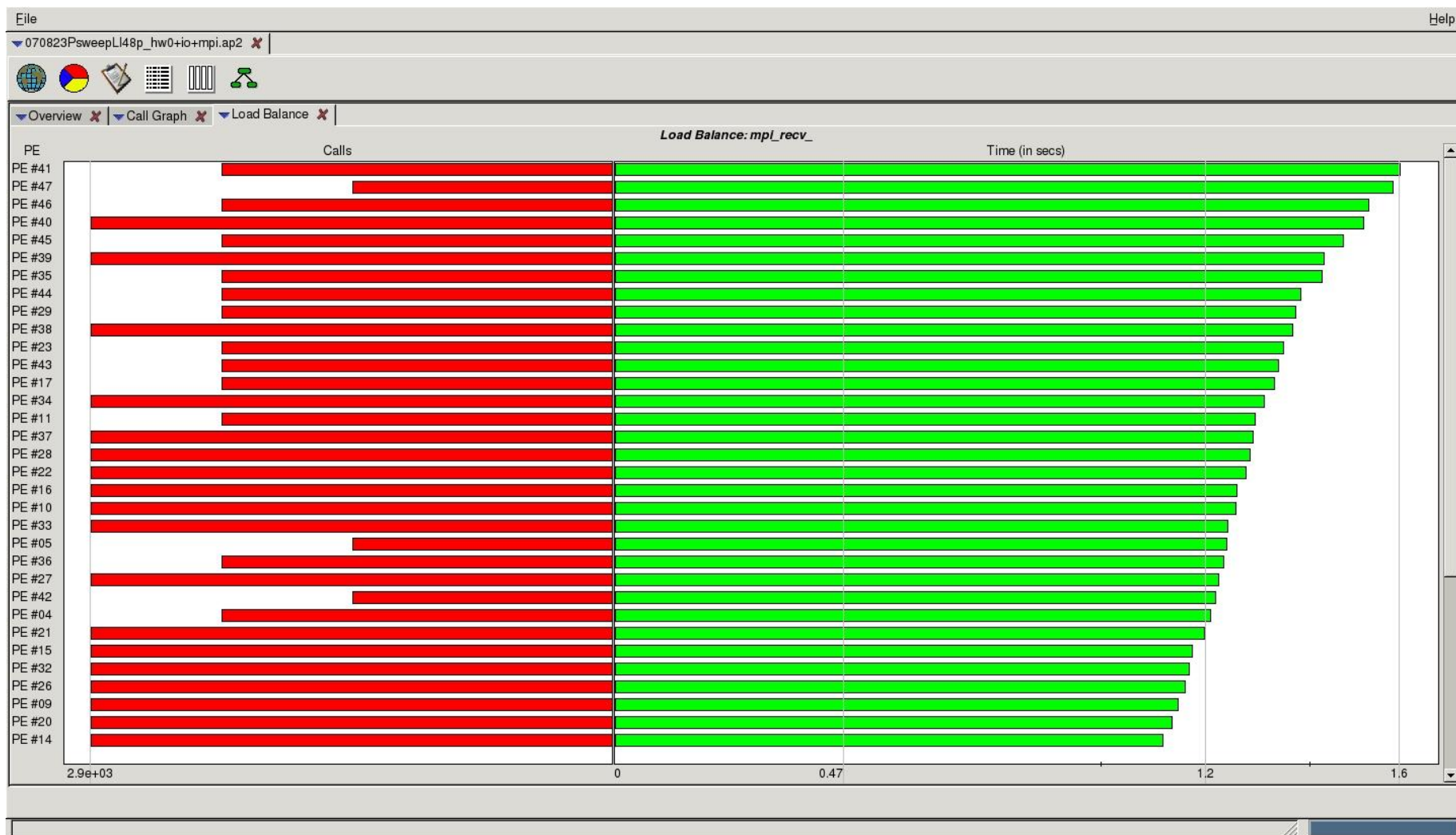
Apprentice: Call Tree Visualization (Swim3d)



Discrete Unit of Help (DUH Button)



Load Distribution

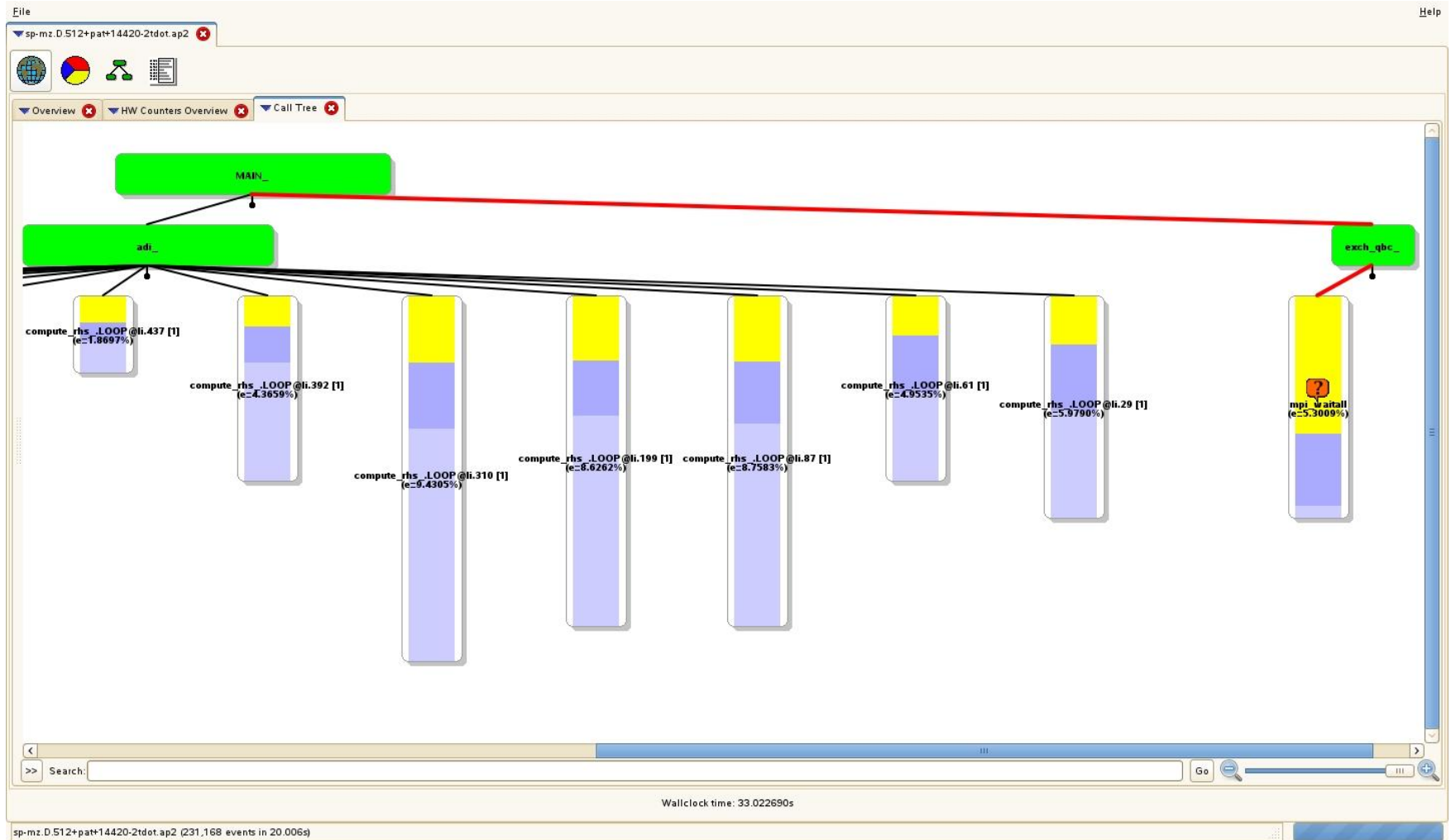


Apprentice² hidden features

- Tools available depend on the experiment
 - For tracing experiments a HW Counter Overview panel is available
- Moving the mouse around or clicking it randomly can produce surprisingly interesting info
- It is possible to get a screendump to JPEG files
 - Look for it in the File menu



Apprentice² screedump



Docs

- Man pages
 - pat_build
 - pat_report
 - hwpc: Predefined hardware performance counter groups
- pat_help
 - Online help system with examples and FAQs
- Apprentice² help panel
- Manuals
 - Performance Analysis section on CrayDocs
 - S-2376-51: Using Cray Performance Analysis Tools

Thank you !