

Analyzing Parallel Program Performance using HPCToolkit

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<http://hpctoolkit.org>



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- **Project team**
 - **Research Staff**
 - Laksono Adhianto, Mark Krentel, Scott Warren, Doug Moore
 - **Students**
 - Lai Wei
 - **Recent Alumni**
 - Xu Liu (William and Mary, 2014)
 - Milind Chabbi (HP Labs, 2015)
 - Mike Fagan (Rice)

Challenges for Computational Scientists

- **Rapidly evolving platforms and applications**
 - **architecture**
 - rapidly changing designs for compute nodes
 - significant architectural diversity
 - multicore, manycore, accelerators
 - increasing parallelism within nodes
 - **applications**
 - exploit threaded parallelism in addition to MPI
 - leverage vector parallelism
 - augment computational capabilities
- **Computational scientists need to**
 - adapt codes to changes in emerging architectures
 - improve code scalability within and across nodes
 - assess weaknesses in algorithms and their implementations

Performance tools can play an important role as a guide

Performance Analysis Challenges

- **Complex node architectures are hard to use efficiently**
 - multi-level parallelism: multiple cores, ILP, SIMD, accelerators
 - multi-level memory hierarchy
 - result: gap between typical and peak performance is huge
- **Complex applications present challenges**
 - measurement and analysis
 - understanding behaviors and tuning performance
- **Supercomputer platforms compound the complexity**
 - unique hardware & microkernel-based operating systems
 - multifaceted performance concerns
 - computation
 - data movement
 - communication
 - I/O

What Users Want

- Multi-platform, programming model independent tools
- Accurate measurement of complex parallel codes
 - large, multi-lingual programs
 - (heterogeneous) parallelism within and across nodes
 - optimized code: loop optimization, templates, inlining
 - binary-only libraries, sometimes partially stripped
 - complex execution environments
 - dynamic binaries on clusters; static binaries on supercomputers
 - batch jobs
- Effective performance analysis
 - insightful analysis that pinpoints and explains problems
 - correlate measurements with code for actionable results
 - support analysis at the desired level
 - intuitive enough for application scientists and engineers
 - detailed enough for library developers and compiler writers
- Scalable to petascale and beyond

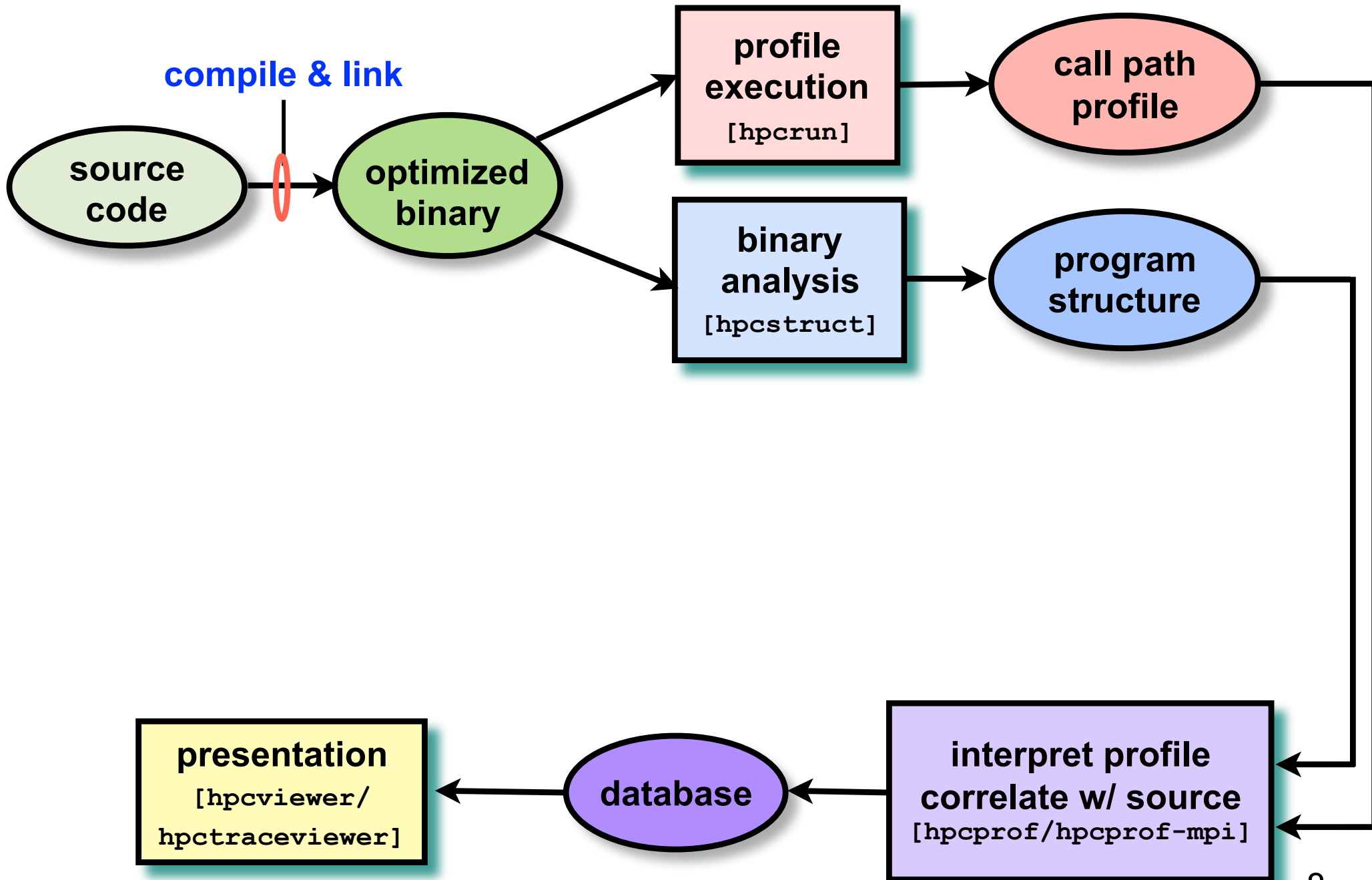
Outline

- Overview of Rice's HPCToolkit
- Pinpointing scalability bottlenecks
 - scalability bottlenecks on large-scale parallel systems
 - scaling on multicore processors
- Understanding temporal behavior
- Assessing process variability
- Understanding threading performance
 - blame shifting
- Today and the future

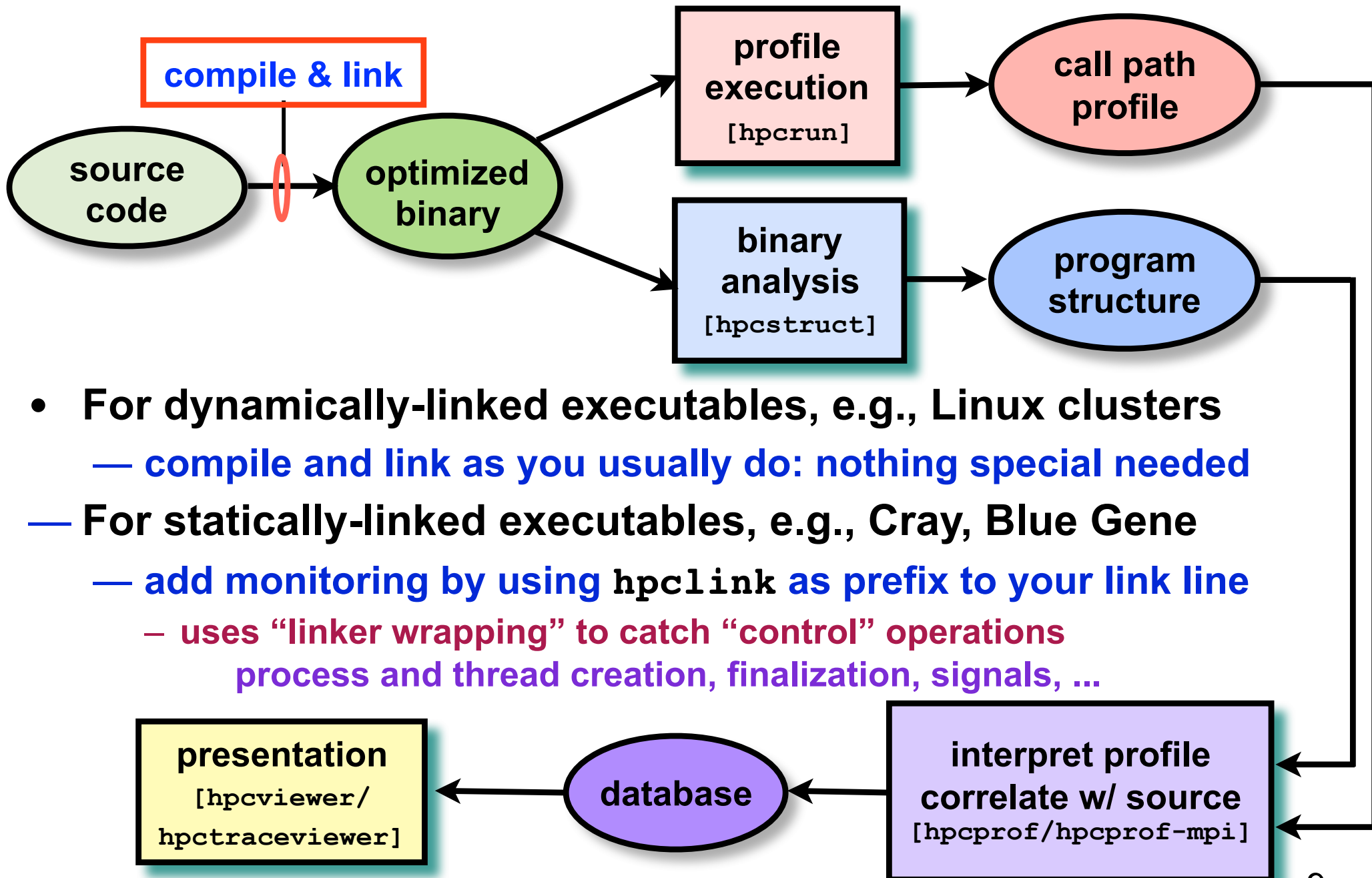
Rice University's HPCToolkit

- Employs binary-level measurement and analysis
 - observe **fully optimized**, **dynamically linked** executions
 - support **multi-lingual codes** with external binary-only libraries
- Uses sampling-based measurement (avoid instrumentation)
 - **controllable overhead**
 - **minimize** systematic error and avoid blind spots
 - enable data collection for **large-scale parallelism**
- Collects and correlates multiple derived performance metrics
 - **diagnosis** often requires more than one species of metric
- Associates metrics with both static and dynamic context
 - **loop nests**, **procedures**, **inlined code**, **calling context**
- Supports top-down performance analysis
 - **identify costs of interest and drill down to causes**
 - **up and down call chains**
 - **over time**

HPCToolkit Workflow

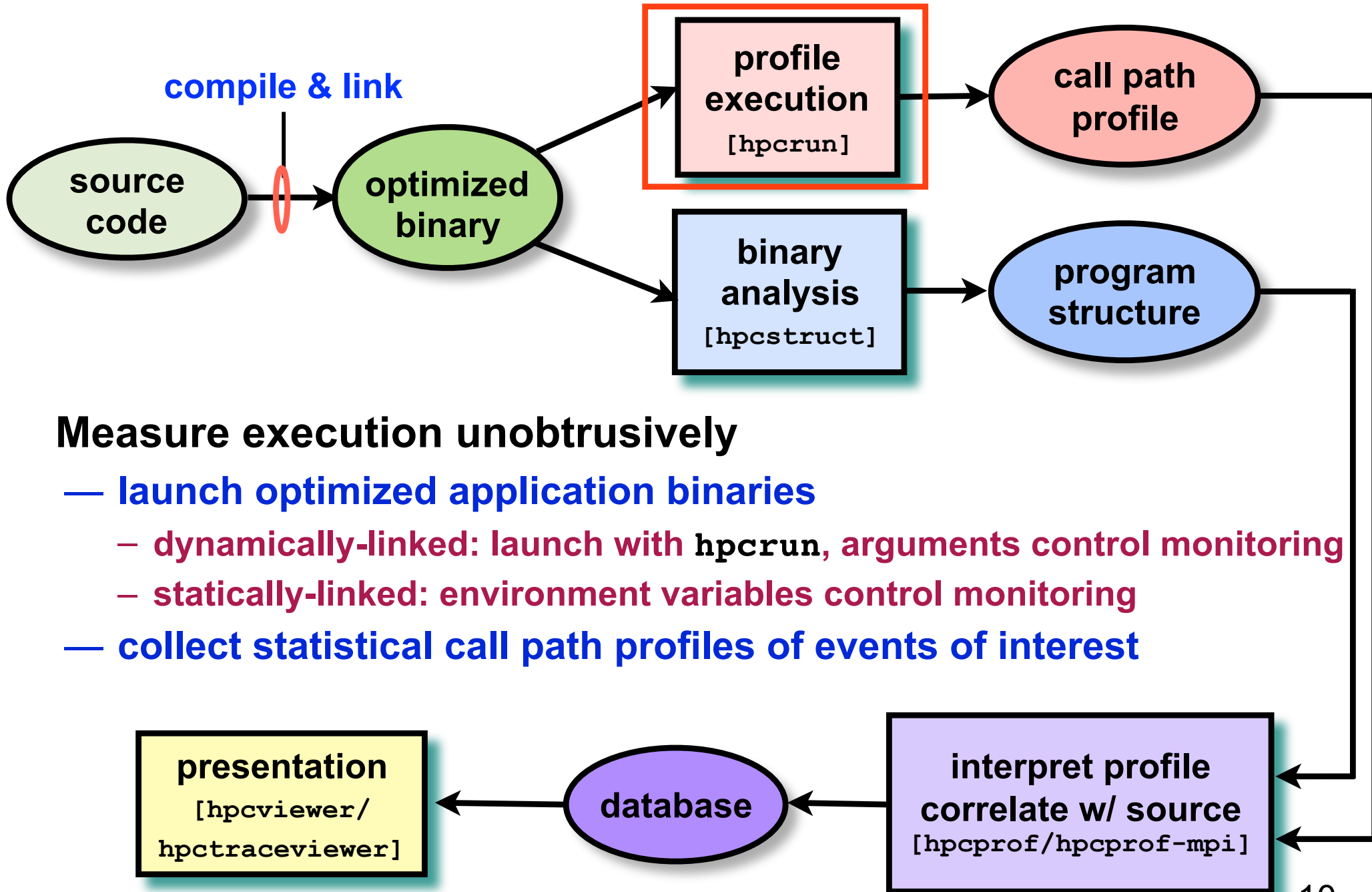


HPCToolkit Workflow



- For dynamically-linked executables, e.g., Linux clusters
 - **compile and link as you usually do: nothing special needed**
- For statically-linked executables, e.g., Cray, Blue Gene
 - **add monitoring by using `hpcLink` as prefix to your link line**
 - **uses “linker wrapping” to catch “control” operations**
process and thread creation, finalization, signals, ...

HPCToolkit Workflow



Measure execution unobtrusively

- **launch optimized application binaries**
 - **dynamically-linked: launch with `hpcrun`, arguments control monitoring**
 - **statically-linked: environment variables control monitoring**
- **collect statistical call path profiles of events of interest**

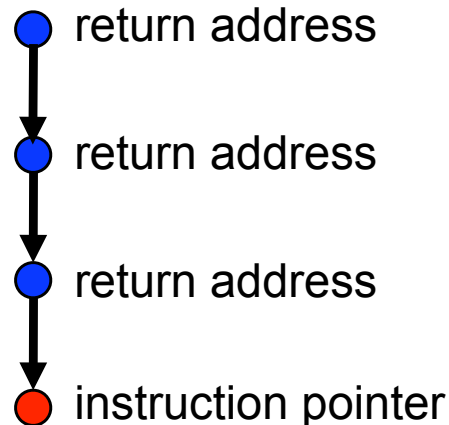
Call Path Profiling

Measure and attribute costs in context

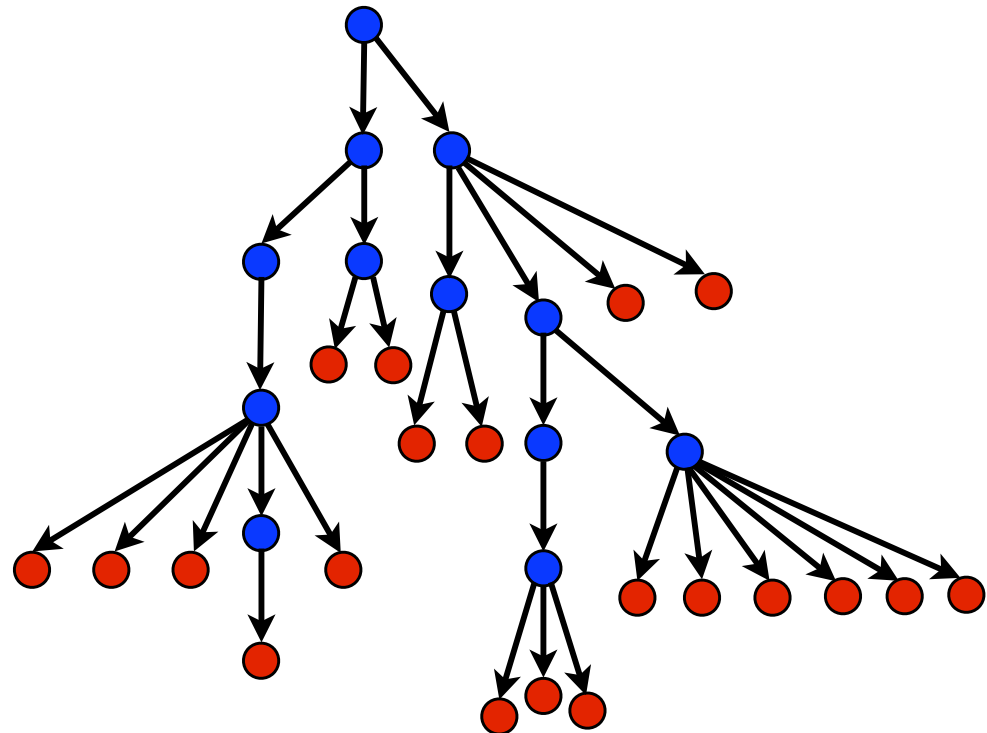
sample timer or hardware counter overflows

gather calling context using stack unwinding

Call path sample

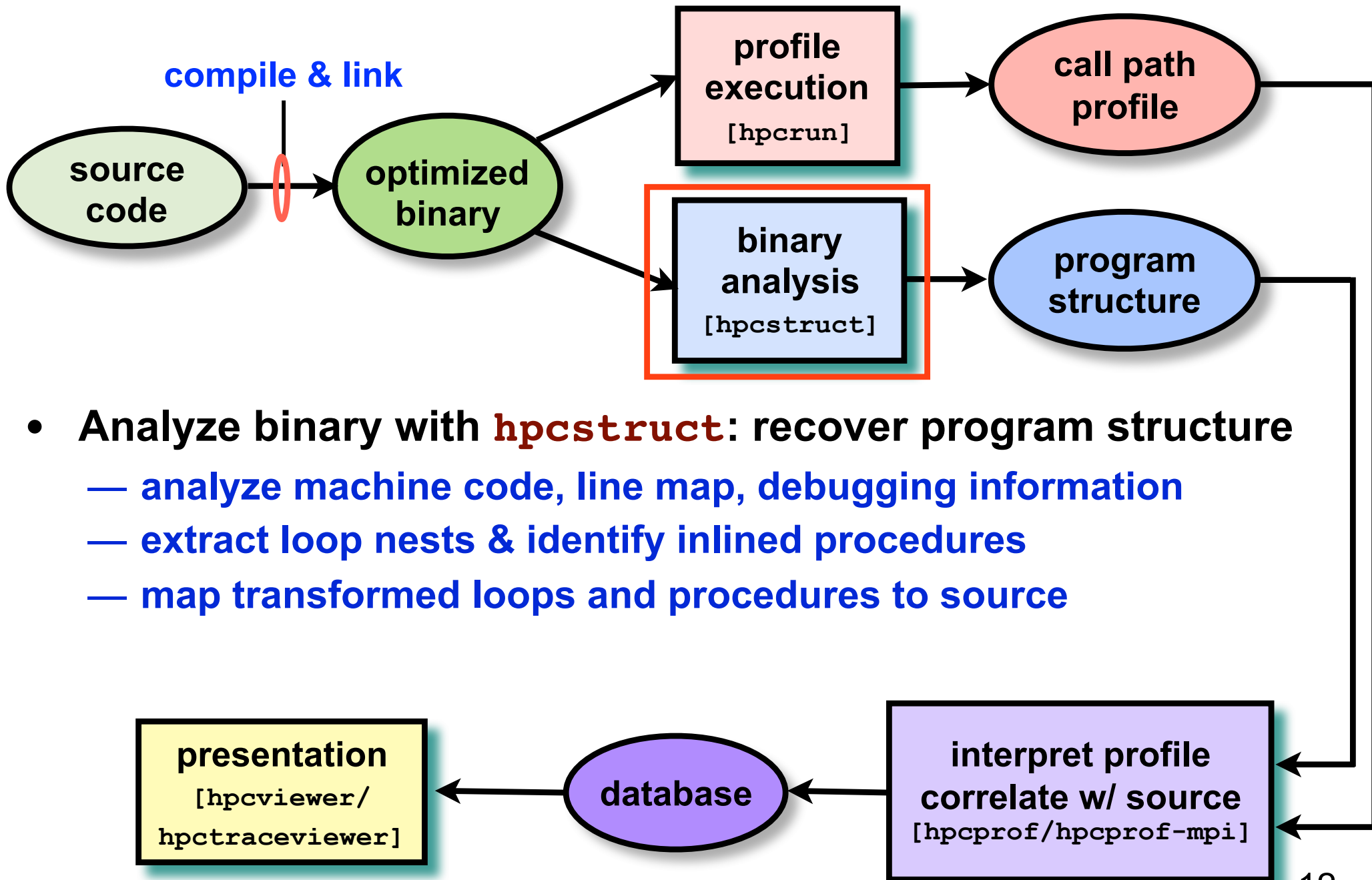


Calling context tree



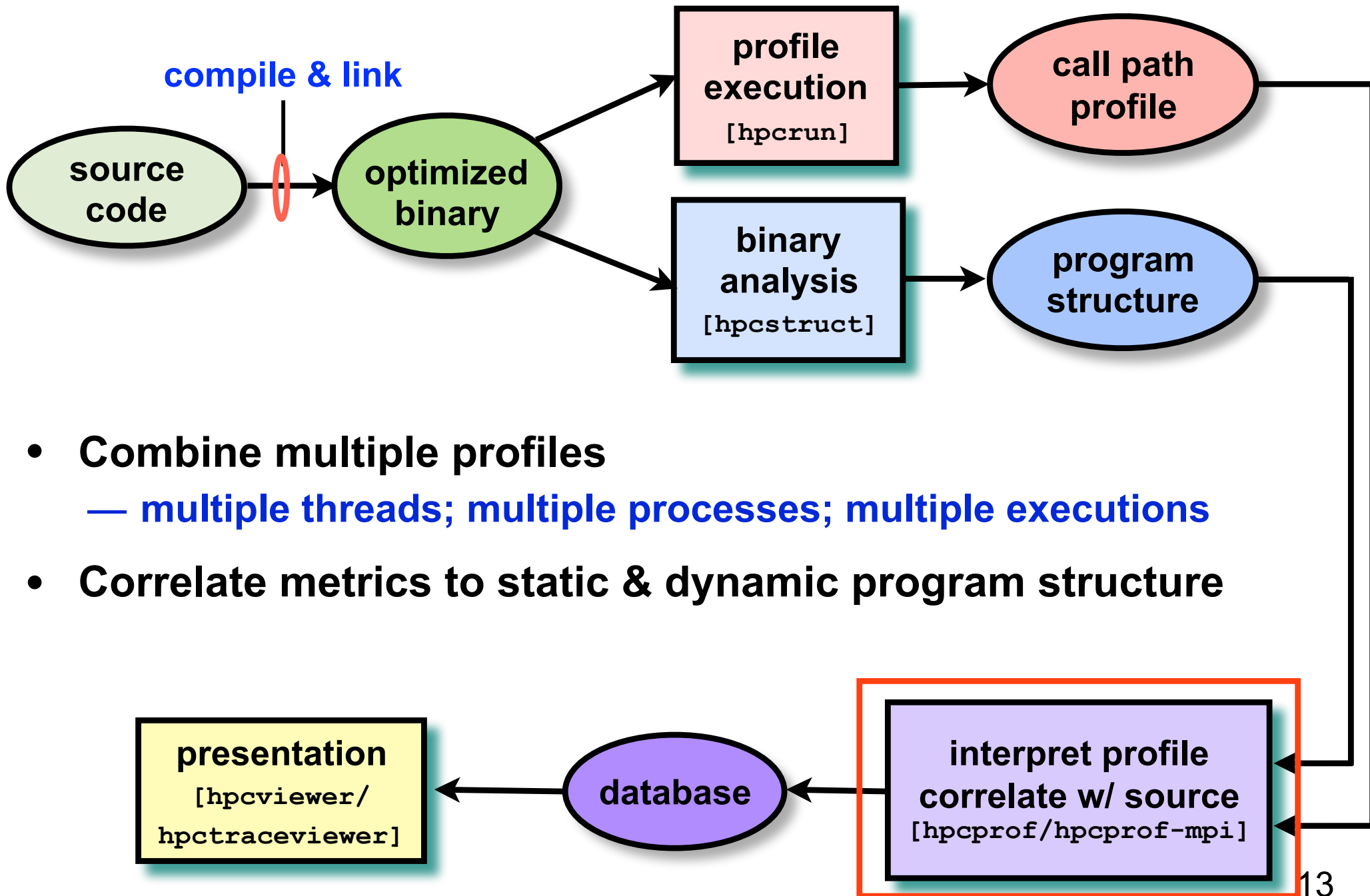
Overhead proportional to sampling frequency...
...not call frequency

HPCToolkit Workflow

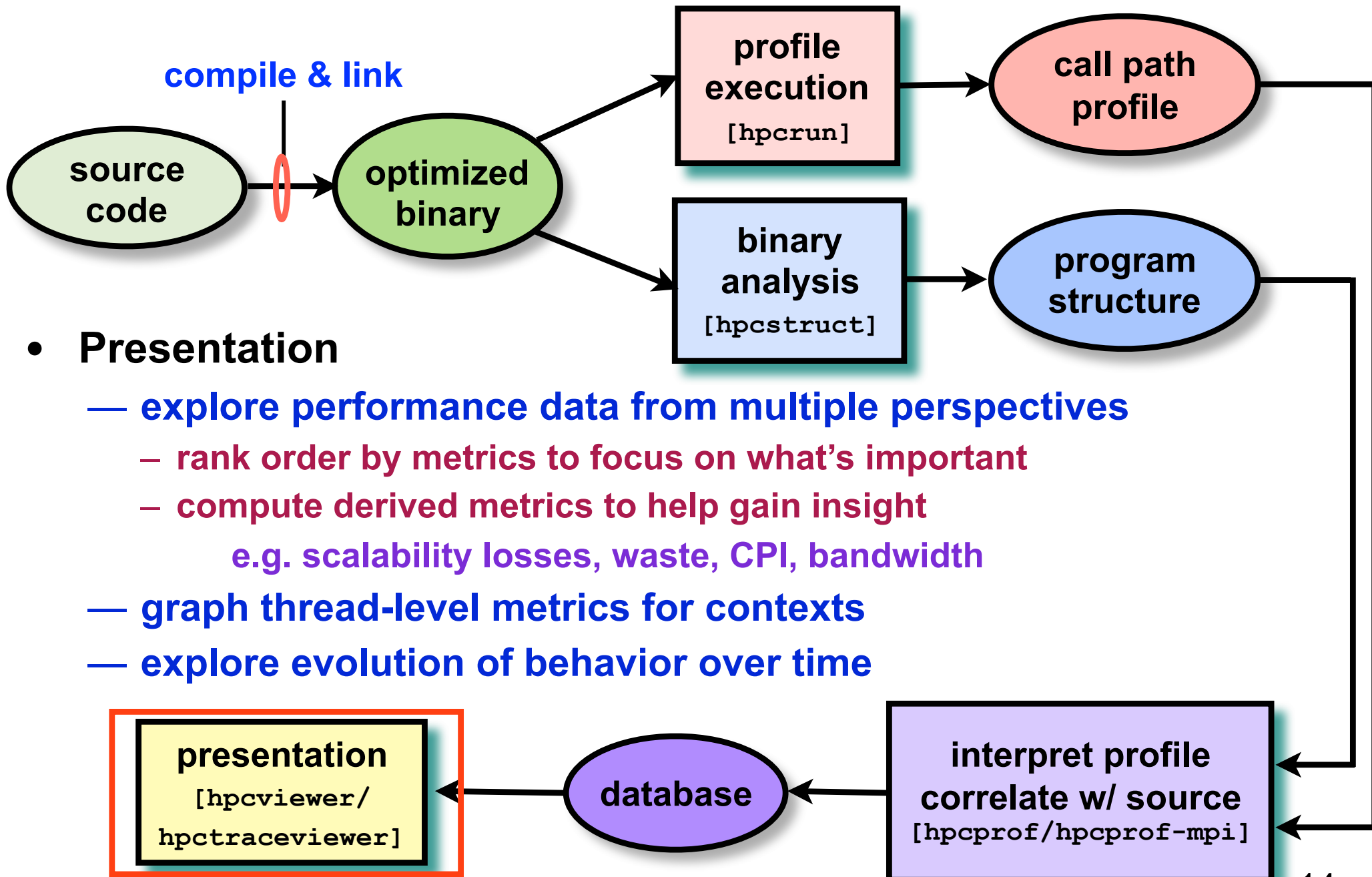


- Analyze binary with **hpcstruct**: recover program structure
 - analyze machine code, line map, debugging information
 - extract loop nests & identify inlined procedures
 - map transformed loops and procedures to source

HPCToolkit Workflow



HPCToolkit Workflow



Code-centric Analysis with hpcviewer

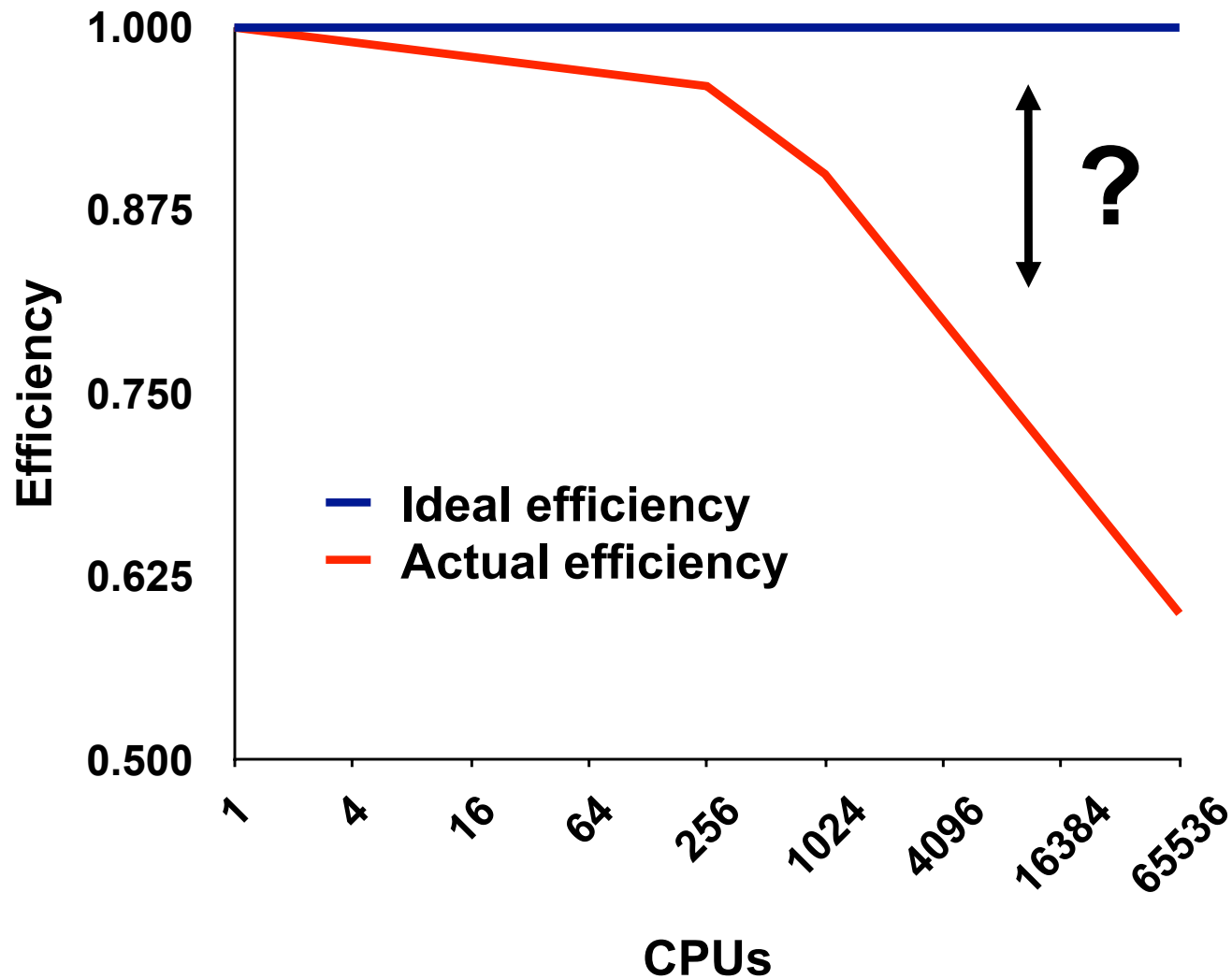
- function calls in full context
- **inlined procedures**
- **inlined templates**
- **outlined OpenMP loops**
- **loops**

The screenshot displays the hpcviewer interface for the executable 'lulesh-RAJA-parallel.exe'. The interface is divided into several panes:

- source pane:** Shows the source code of 'luleshRAJA-parallel.cxx' with a 'forall' function call highlighted.
- view control:** Includes tabs for 'Calling Context View', 'Callers View', and 'Flat View', along with navigation icons.
- metric display:** A toolbar with icons for metrics, including a flame icon and a magnifying glass.
- navigation pane:** A tree view showing the execution context, including 'main', 'loop at luleshRAJA-parallel.cxx: 3526', and various function calls like 'LagrangeLeapFrog', 'LagrangeNodal', 'CalcForceForNodes', 'CalcVolumeForceForElems', 'CalcHourglassControlForElems', 'CalcFBHourglassForceForElems', and 'void RAJA::forall'.
- metric pane:** A table showing performance metrics for the execution context.

Scope	REALTIME (usec):Sum (I)	REALTIME (usec):Sum (E)
Experiment Aggregate Metrics	2.26e+08 100 %	2.26e+08 100 %
<program root>	1.45e+08 63.9%	
497: main	1.45e+08 63.9%	6.01e+03 0.0%
loop at luleshRAJA-parallel.cxx: 3526	1.44e+08 63.8%	
3528: [I] LagrangeLeapFrog(Domain*)	1.44e+08 63.8%	
2715: [I] LagrangeNodal(Domain*)	8.25e+07 36.5%	
1554: [I] CalcForceForNodes(Domain*)	8.25e+07 36.5%	
1469: CalcVolumeForceForElems(Domain*)	5.15e+07 22.8%	
1454: [I] CalcHourglassControlForElems(Domain*, double*, double)	3.10e+07 13.7%	
1399: [I] CalcFBHourglassForceForElems(int*, double*, double*, double*, double*, double)	2.43e+07 10.8%	
1187: [I] void RAJA::forall<RAJA::IndexSet::ExecPolicy<RAJA::seq_segit, RAJA::omp_parallel_for_exec, CalcFBHourglassForceForElems>>(Domain*, double*, double)	2.43e+07 10.8%	
405: [I] void RAJA::forall<RAJA::omp_parallel_for_exec, CalcFBHourglassForceForElems>>(Domain*, double*, double)	2.43e+07 10.8%	1.00e+03 0.0%
loop at forall_seq_any.hxx: 498	2.43e+07 10.8%	
505: [I] void RAJA::forall<CalcFBHourglassForceForElems(int*, double*, double)	2.42e+07 10.7%	3.91e+04 0.0%
89: outline forall_omp_any.hxx:89 (0x423620)	2.42e+07 10.7%	3.41e+04 0.0%
loop at forall_omp_any.hxx: 90	2.42e+07 10.7%	9.84e+06 4.3%
91: [I] CalcFBHourglassForceForElems(int*, double*, double*, double*, double*, double)	1.11e+07 4.9%	1.11e+07 4.9%
1300: [I] CalcElemFBHourglassForce(double*, double*, double*, double*, double)	3.27e+06 1.4%	2.00e+05 0.1%
1260: [I] CBRT(double)		

The Problem of Scaling



Note: higher is better

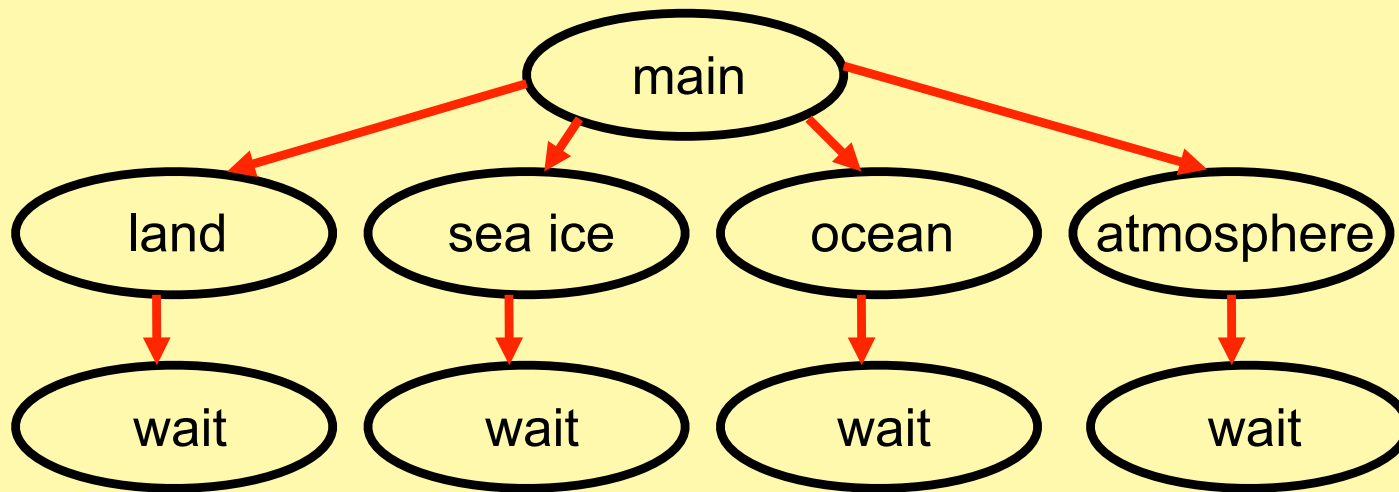
Goal: Automatic Scalability Analysis

- Pinpoint scalability bottlenecks
- Guide user to problems
- Quantify the magnitude of each problem
- Diagnose the nature of the problem

Challenges for Pinpointing Scalability Bottlenecks

- **Parallel applications**
 - modern software uses layers of libraries
 - performance is often context dependent

Example climate code skeleton

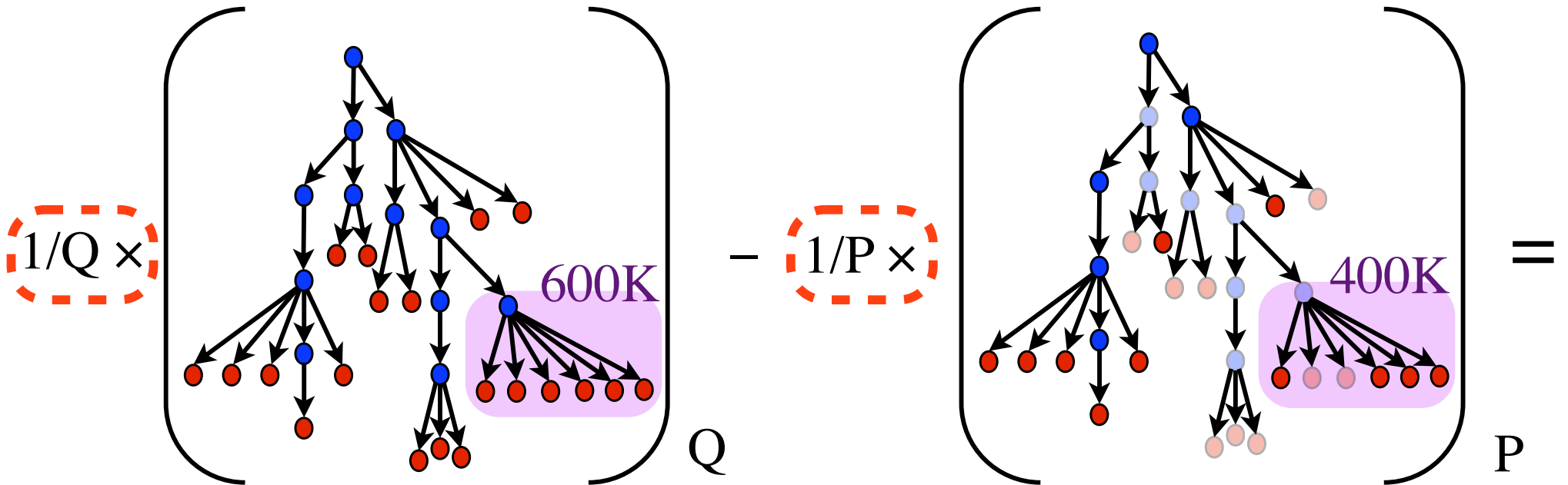


- **Monitoring**
 - bottleneck nature: computation, data movement, synchronization?
 - 2 pragmatic constraints
 - acceptable data volume
 - low perturbation for use in production runs

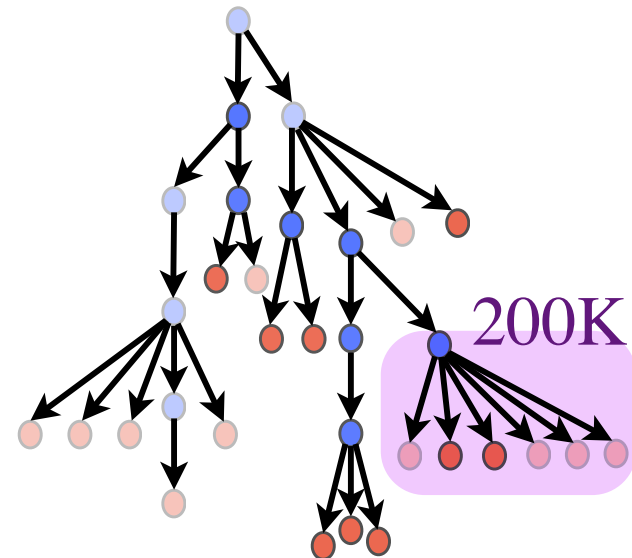
Performance Analysis with Expectations

- You have performance expectations for your parallel code
 - strong scaling: linear speedup
 - weak scaling: constant execution time
- Put your expectations to work
 - measure performance under different conditions
 - e.g. different levels of parallelism or different inputs
 - express your expectations as an equation
 - compute the deviation from expectations for each calling context
 - for both inclusive and exclusive costs
 - correlate the metrics with the source code
 - explore the annotated call tree interactively

Pinpointing and Quantifying Scalability Bottlenecks

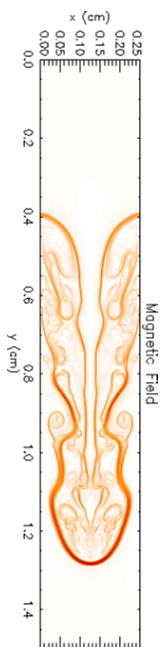


coefficients for analysis
of weak scaling

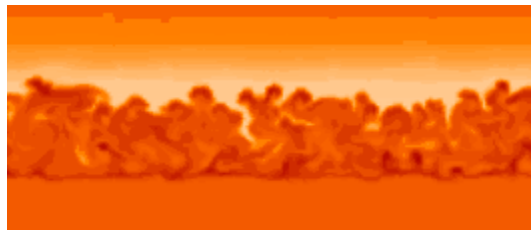


Scalability Analysis Demo

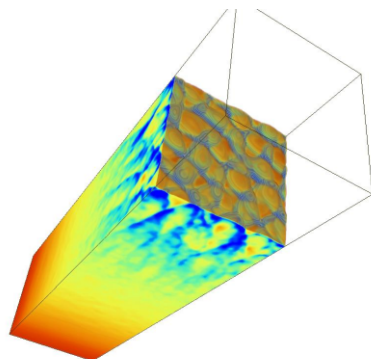
Code: University of Chicago FLASH
Simulation: white dwarf detonation
Platform: Blue Gene/P
Experiment: 8192 vs. 256 processors
Scaling type: weak



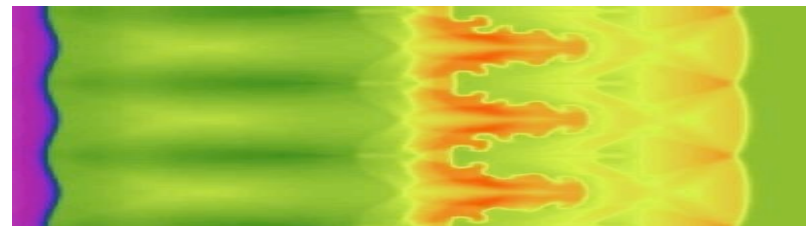
Magnetic
Rayleigh-Taylor



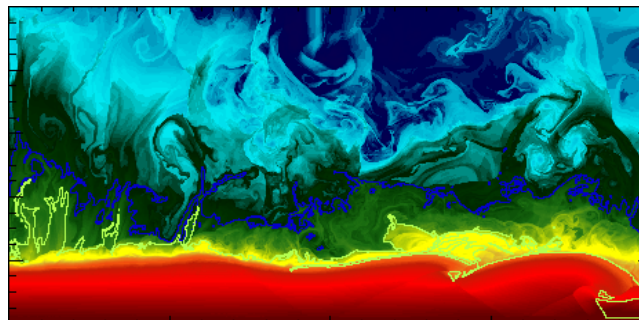
Nova outbursts on white dwarfs



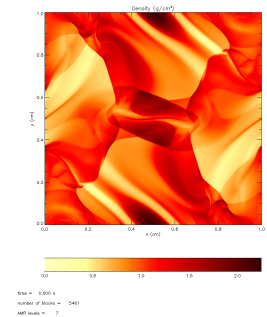
Cellular detonation



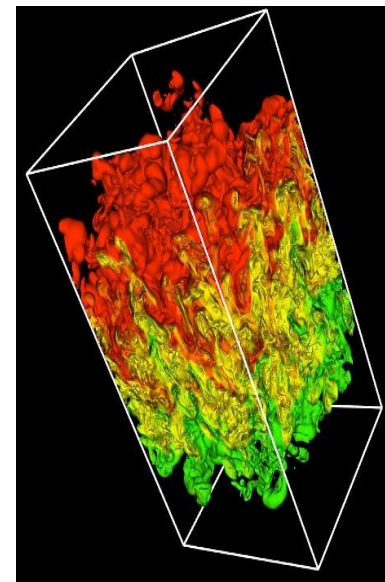
Laser-driven shock instabilities



Helium burning on neutron stars



Orzag/Tang MHD
vortex



Rayleigh-Taylor instability

Figures courtesy of FLASH Team, University of Chicago

Scalability Analysis of Flash (Demo)

hpcviewer: FLASH/white dwarf: IBM BG/P, weak 256->8192

Driver_initFlash.F90 local_tree_build.F90

```

206 !-----First pass only add lrefine = 1 blocks to tree(s)
207 !-----Second pass add the rest of the blocks.
208     Do ipass = 1,2
209
210         lnblocks_old = lnblocks
211         proc = mype
212 !-----Loop through all processors
213     Do iproc = 0, nprocs-1
214
215         If (iproc == 0) Then
216             off_proc = .False.
217         Else
  
```

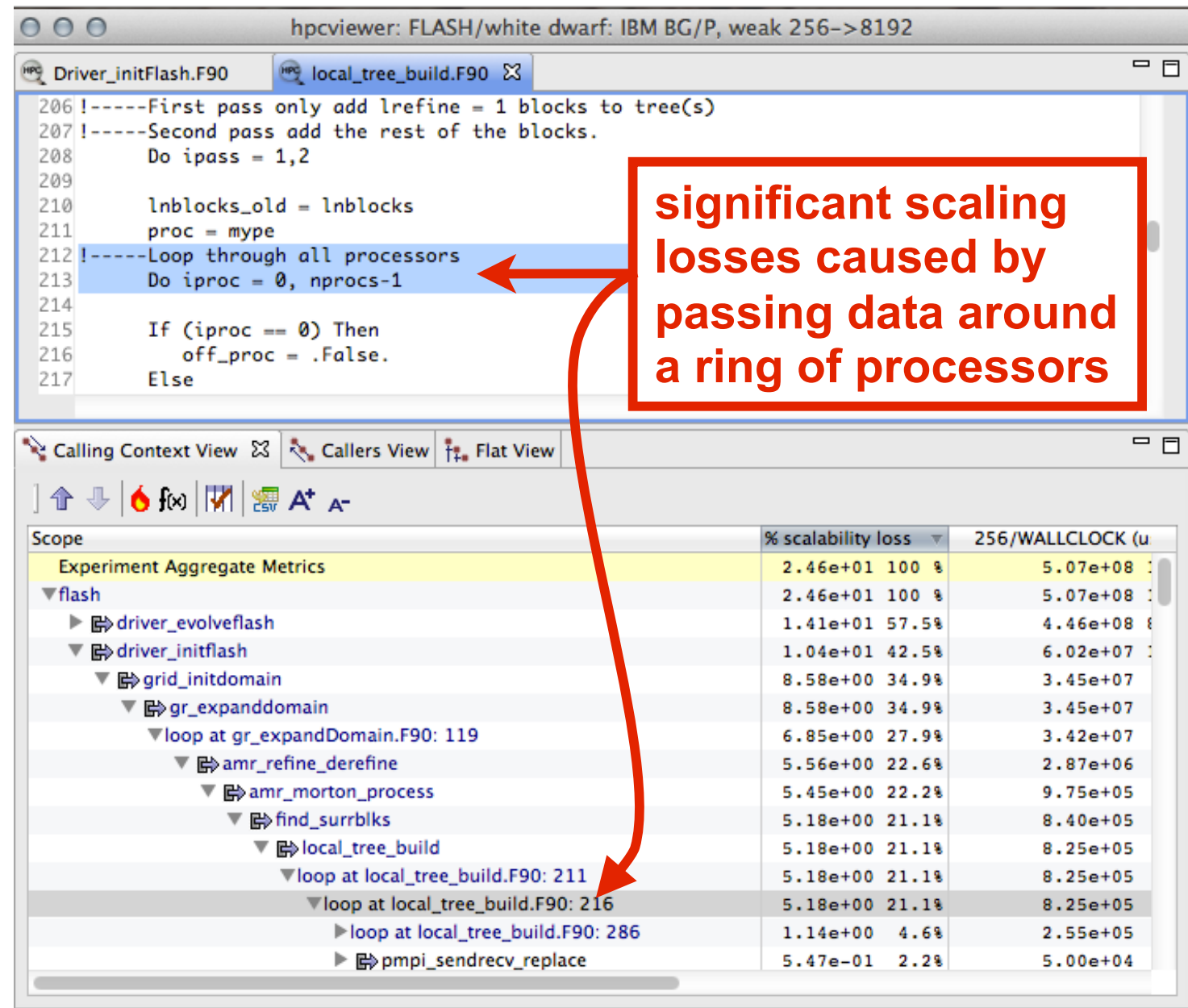
Calling Context View Callers View Flat View

Scope % scalability loss 256/WALLCLOCK (u)

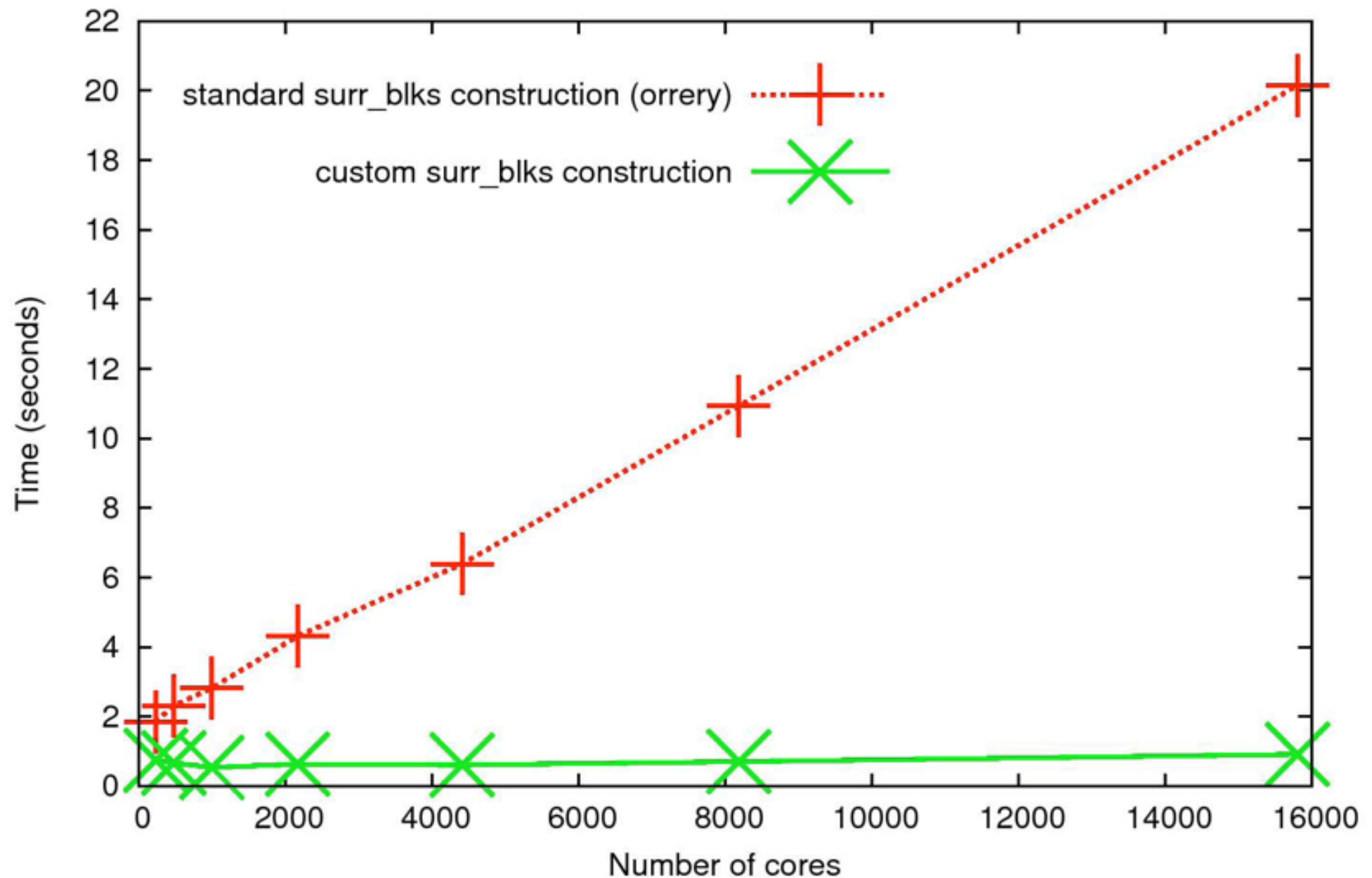
Scope	% scalability loss	256/WALLCLOCK (u)
Experiment Aggregate Metrics	2.46e+01 100 %	5.07e+08
flash	2.46e+01 100 %	5.07e+08
driver_evolveflash	1.41e+01 57.5%	4.46e+08
driver_initflash	1.04e+01 42.5%	6.02e+07
grid_initdomain	8.58e+00 34.9%	3.45e+07
gr_expanddomain	8.58e+00 34.9%	3.45e+07
loop at gr_expandDomain.F90: 119	6.85e+00 27.9%	3.42e+07
amr_refine_derefine	5.56e+00 22.6%	2.87e+06
amr_morton_process	5.45e+00 22.2%	9.75e+05
find_surrblks	5.18e+00 21.1%	8.40e+05
local_tree_build	5.18e+00 21.1%	8.25e+05
loop at local_tree_build.F90: 211	5.18e+00 21.1%	8.25e+05
loop at local_tree_build.F90: 216	5.18e+00 21.1%	8.25e+05
loop at local_tree_build.F90: 286	1.14e+00 4.6%	2.55e+05
pmpi_sendrecv_replace	5.47e-01 2.2%	5.00e+04

Scalability Analysis

- Difference call path profile from two executions
 - different number of nodes
 - different number of threads
- Pinpoint and quantify scalability bottlenecks within and across nodes



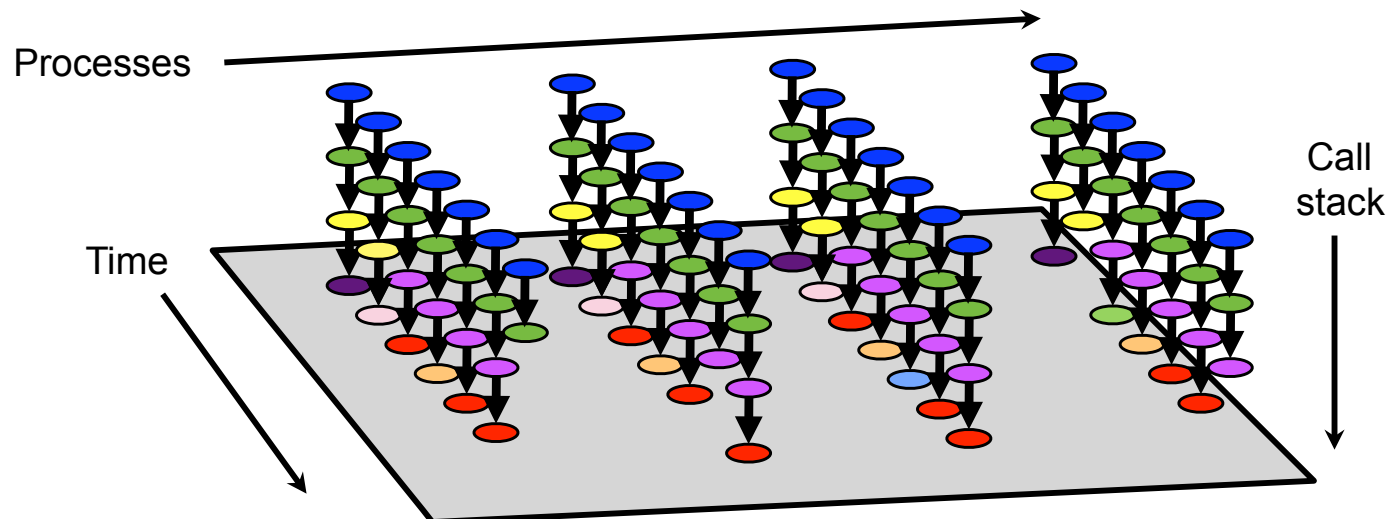
Improved Flash Scaling of AMR Setup



Graph courtesy of Anshu Dubey, U Chicago

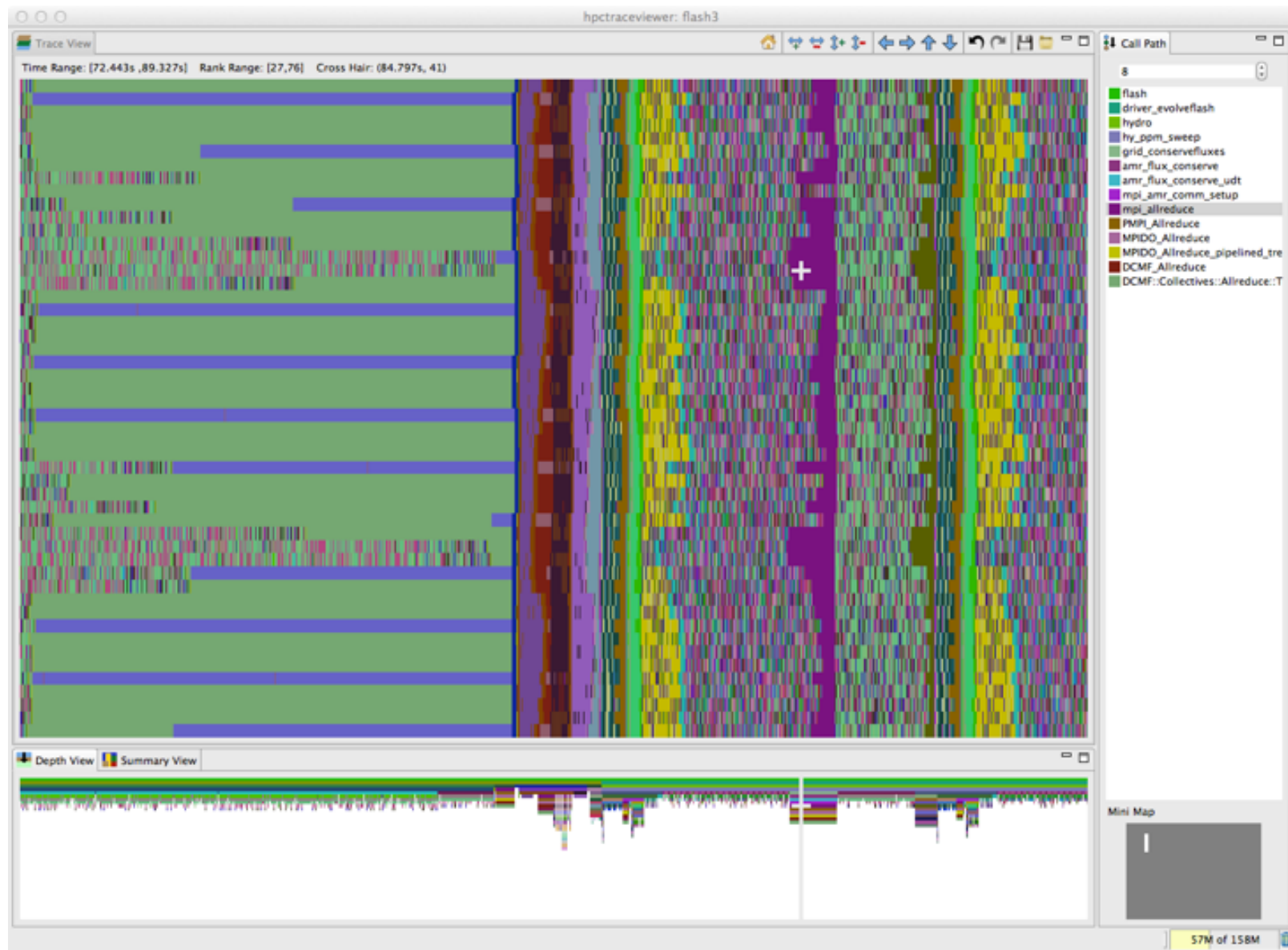
Understanding Temporal Behavior

- Profiling compresses out the temporal dimension
 - temporal patterns, e.g. serialization, are invisible in profiles
- What can we do? Trace call path samples
 - sketch:
 - N times per second, take a call path sample of each thread
 - organize the samples for each thread along a time line
 - view how the execution evolves left to right
 - what do we view?
 - assign each procedure a color; view a depth slice of an execution



hpctraceviewer: detail of FLASH@256PE

Time-centric analysis: load imbalance among threads appears as different lengths of colored bands along the x axis



OpenMP: A Challenge for Tools

- Large gap between threaded programming models and their implementations

The screenshot shows the hpcviewer interface for the LULESH_OMP.host. The top pane displays the source code of LULESH_OMP.cpp, with lines 1287 to 1290 showing a comment and a parallel region. The bottom pane shows the 'Calling Context View' with a table of performance metrics. A red box highlights the following entries in the table:

Scope	REALTIME (usec):Sum (I)	REALTIME (usec):Sum (E)
Experiment Aggregate Metrics	6.32e+08 100 %	6.32e+08 100 %
monitor_begin_thread	6.06e+08 95.8%	
940: __kmp_launch_worker(void*)	5.80e+08 91.8%	
729: __kmp_launch_thread	5.80e+08 91.8%	1.51e+04 0.0%
6314: __kmp_invoke_task_func	3.38e+08 53.5%	
7586: __kmp_invoke_pass_parms	3.38e+08 53.5%	
L_Z28CalcFBHourglassForceForElemsPdS_S_S_S_d_1291__par_loop0_2_276	6.48e+07 10.3%	4.14e+07 6.5%
L_Z22CalcKinematicsForElemsid_1931__par_loop0_2_855	5.36e+07 8.5%	1.72e+07 2.7%
L_Z28CalcHourglassControlForElemsPdd_1516__par_loop0_2_424	4.73e+07 7.5%	1.64e+07 2.6%
L_Z23IntegrateStressForElemsPdS_S_S_864__par_loop0_2_125	4.34e+07 6.9%	8.66e+06 1.4%
L_Z31CalcMonotonicQGradientsForElemsv_2040__par_loop0_2_965	2.82e+07 4.5%	1.59e+07 2.5%
6333: __kmp_join_barrier(int)	1.63e+07 2.6%	2.50e+04 0.0%
6302: __kmp_clear_x87_fpu_status_word	2.00e+04 0.0%	2.00e+04 0.0%
kmp_runtime.c: 6236		
940: __kmp_launch_monitor(void*)	2.53e+07 4.0%	
monitor_main	2.63e+07 4.2%	
483: main	2.63e+07 4.2%	2.10e+05 0.0%
3187: LagrangeLeapFrog()	2.52e+07 4.0%	
3049: Domain::AllocateNodeElemIndexes()	4.66e+05 0.1%	2.15e+05 0.0%
2995: Domain::AllocateElemPersistent(unsigned long)	8.09e+04 0.0%	

User-level calling context for code in OpenMP parallel regions and tasks executed by worker threads is not readily available

- Runtime support is necessary for tools to bridge the gap

Challenges for OpenMP Node Programs

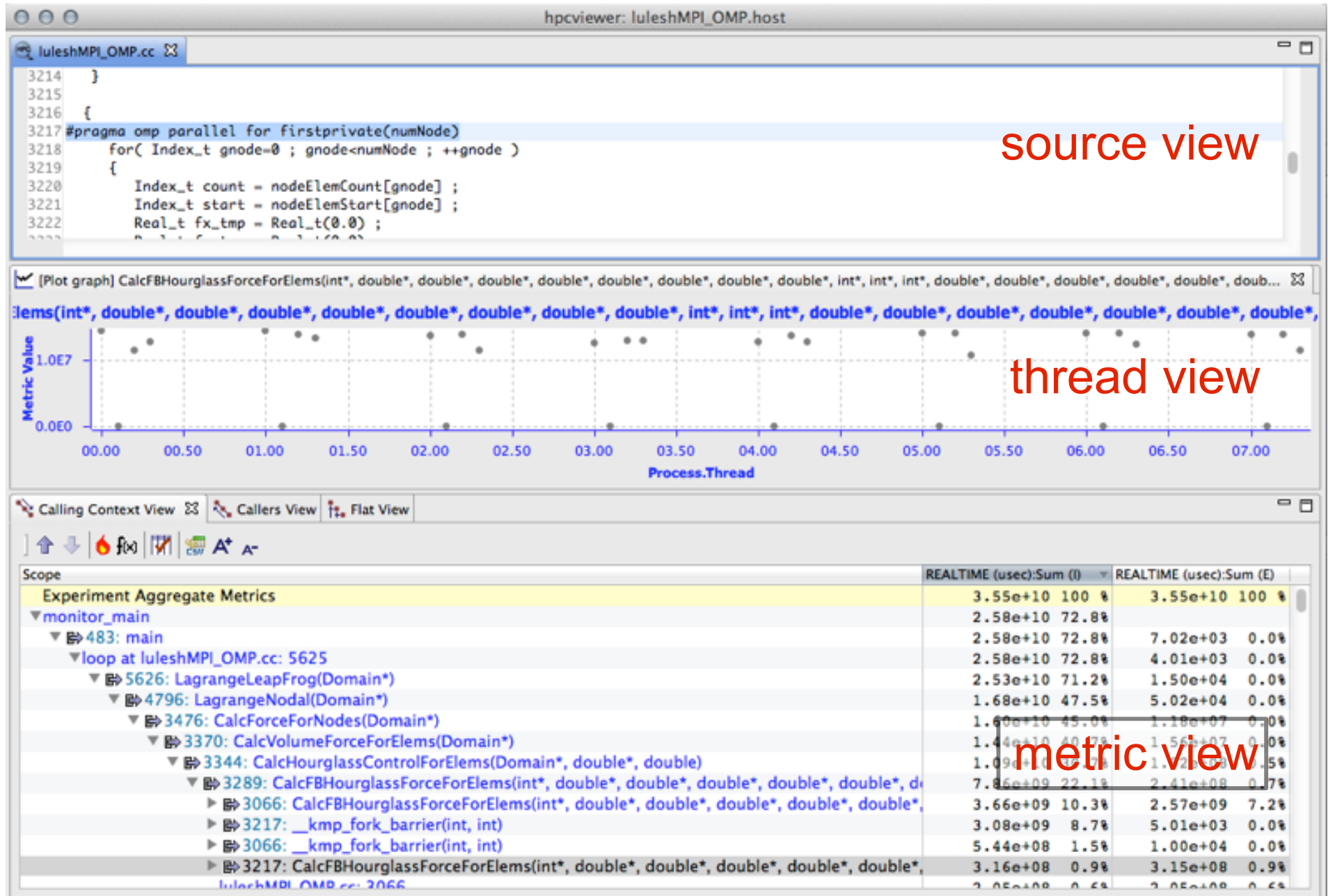
- Tools provide implementation-level view of OpenMP threads
 - asymmetric threads
 - master thread
 - worker thread
 - run-time frames are interspersed with user code
- Hard to understand causes of idleness
 - long serial sections
 - load imbalance in parallel regions
 - waiting for critical sections or locks

OMPT: An OpenMP Tools API

- **Goal: a standardized tool interface for OpenMP**
 - prerequisite for portable tools
 - missing piece of the OpenMP language standard
- **Design objectives**
 - enable tools to measure and attribute costs to application source and runtime system
 - support low-overhead tools based on asynchronous sampling
 - attribute to user-level calling contexts
 - associate a thread's activity at any point with a descriptive state
 - minimize overhead if OMPT interface is not in use
 - features that may increase overhead are optional
 - define interface for trace-based performance tools
 - don't impose an unreasonable development burden
 - runtime implementers
 - tool developers

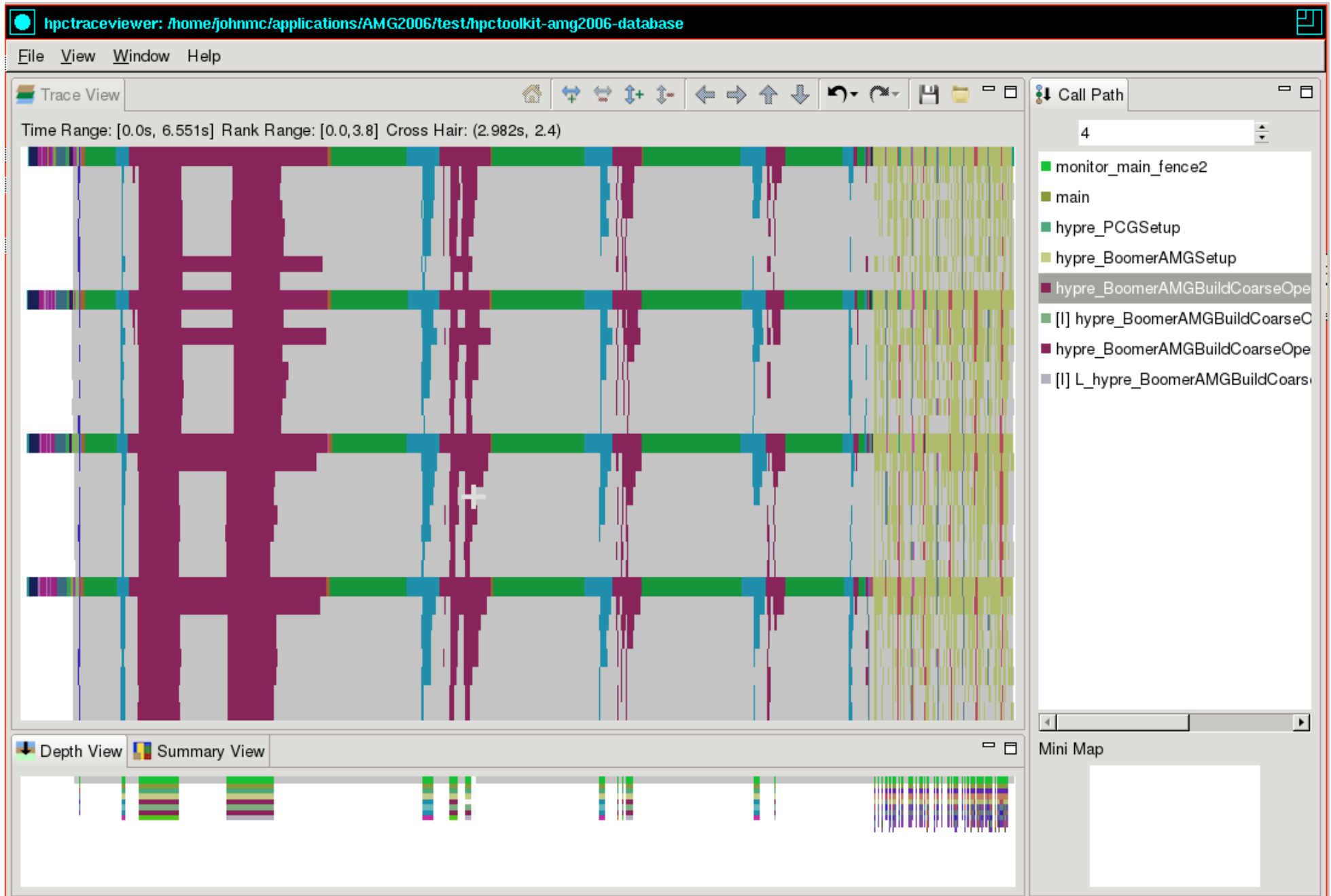
Integrated View of MPI+OpenMP with OMPT

LLNL's IuleshMPI_OMP (8 MPI x 3 OMP), 30, REALTIME@1000



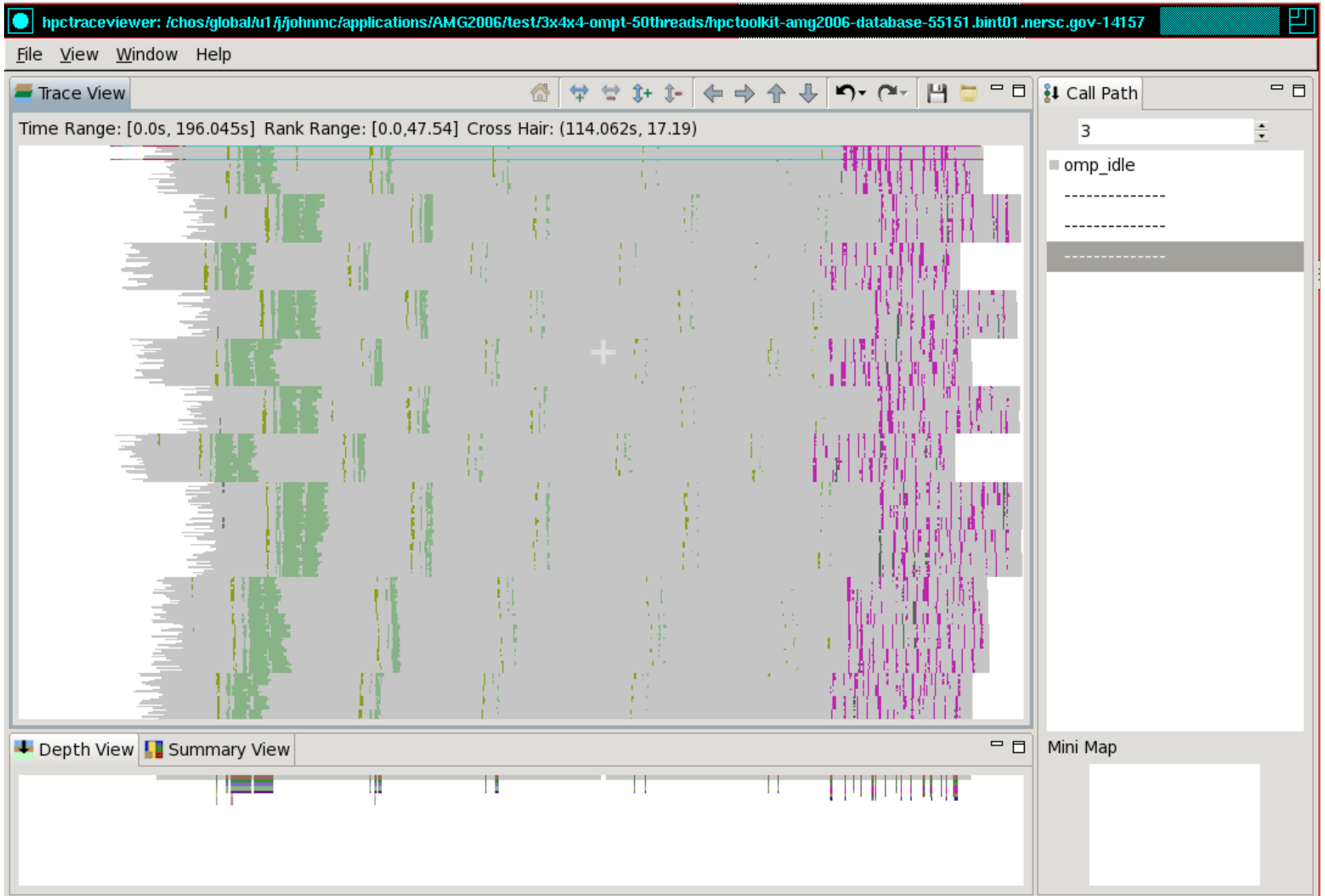
2 18-core Haswell
4 MPI ranks
6+3 threads per rank

Case Study: AMG2006



12 nodes on Babbage@NERSC
24 Xeon Phi
48 MPI ranks
50+5 threads per rank

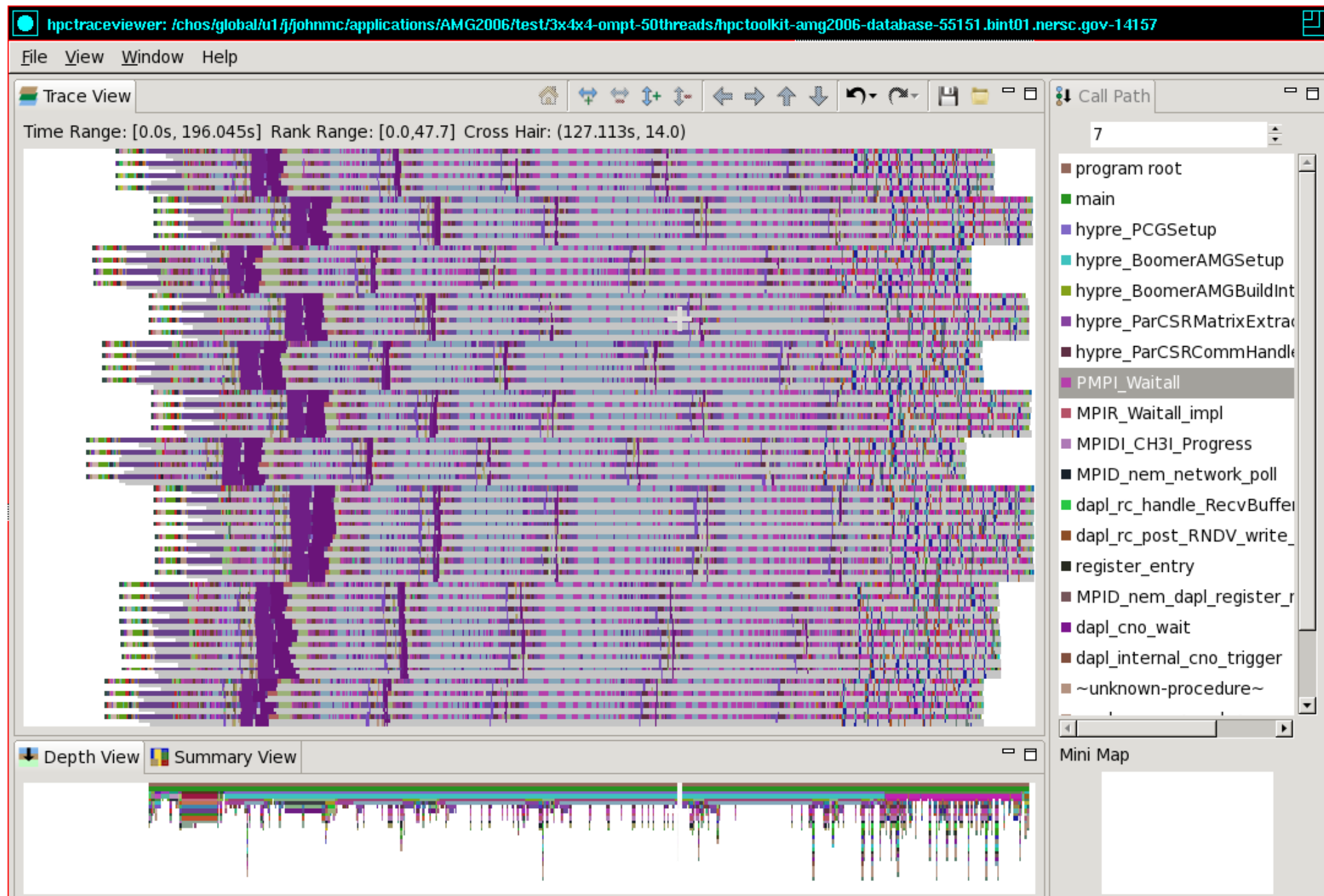
Case Study: AMG2006



12 nodes on Babbage@NERSC
24 Xeon Phi
48 MPI ranks
50+5 threads per rank

Case Study: AMG2006

Slice
Thread 0 from each MPI rank
First two OpenMP workers



Blame-shifting: Analyze Thread Performance

	Problem	Approach
Undirected Blame Shifting^{1,3}	A thread is idle waiting for work	Apportion blame among working threads for not shedding enough parallelism to keep all threads busy
Directed Blame Shifting^{2,3}	A thread is idle waiting for a mutex	Blame the thread holding the mutex for idleness of threads waiting for the mutex

¹Tallent & Mellor-Crummey: PPOPP 2009

²Tallent, Mellor-Crummey, Porterfield: PPOPP 2010

³Liu, Mellor-Crummey, Fagan: ICS 2013

Blame Shifting: Idleness in AMG2006

hpcviewer: amg2006

File View Window Help

main.c par_coarsen.c

```
1933 return (ierr);
1934 }
1935
1936
1937 int
1938 hypr_BoomerAMGCoarsenFalgout ( hypr_ParCSRMatrix *S,
1939                               hypr_ParCSRMatrix *A,
1940                               int measure_type,
1941                               int debug_flag,
1942                               int **CF_marker_ptr)
1943 {
1944     int ierr = 0;
1945
1946     /*-----
1947      * Perform Ruge coarsening followed by CLJP coarsening
1948      *-----*/
1949
```

Calling Context View Callers View Flat View

↑ ↓ 🔥 f(x) 📄 A+ A- || ▾

Scope	REALTIME (usec):Sum (I)	REALTIME (usec):Sum (E)	OMP_IDLE:Sum (I)	OMP_IDLE:Sum (E)	OMP_WORK:Sum
Experiment Aggregate Metrics	1.97e+08 100 %	1.97e+08 100 %	1.32e+08 100 %	1.32e+08 100 %	6.36e+07 11
▼ monitor_main_fence2	6.87e+07 34.8%		1.32e+08 99.9%		6.35e+07 9
▼ 497: main	6.87e+07 34.8%	9.02e+03 0.0%	1.32e+08 99.9%		6.35e+07 9
▼ 2431: hypr_PCGSetup	5.02e+07 25.4%		1.16e+08 88.1%		4.70e+07 7
▼ 236: hypr_BoomerAMGSetup	5.02e+07 25.4%		1.16e+08 88.1%		4.70e+07 7
▼ 609: hypr_BoomerAMGCoarsenFalgout	9.46e+06 4.8%		6.62e+07 50.1%		9.46e+06 1
▼ 1953: hypr_BoomerAMGCoarsen	7.78e+06 3.9%	5.13e+06 2.6%	5.44e+07 41.2%	3.59e+07 27.2%	7.78e+06 1
▼ loop at par_coarsen.c: 621	6.56e+06 3.3%		4.59e+07 34.8%		6.56e+06 1
▼ loop at par_coarsen.c: 621	4.93e+06 2.5%	2.10e+04 0.0%	3.45e+07 26.1%	1.47e+05 0.1%	4.93e+06
▼ loop at par_coarsen.c: 725	3.00e+06 1.5%	2.89e+05 0.1%	2.10e+07 15.9%	2.02e+06 1.5%	3.00e+06
▼ loop at par_coarsen.c: 732	2.10e+06 1.1%	2.10e+06 1.1%	1.47e+07 11.1%	1.47e+07 11.1%	2.10e+06
par_coarsen.c: 738	1.33e+06 0.7%	1.33e+06 0.7%	9.30e+06 7.0%	9.30e+06 7.0%	1.33e+06
par_coarsen.c: 732	3.79e+05 0.2%	3.79e+05 0.2%	2.65e+06 2.0%	2.65e+06 2.0%	3.79e+05
par_coarsen.c: 735	3.53e+05 0.2%	3.53e+05 0.2%	2.47e+06 1.9%	2.47e+06 1.9%	3.53e+05
par_coarsen.c: 734	4.01e+04 0.0%	4.01e+04 0.0%	2.80e+05 0.2%	2.80e+05 0.2%	4.01e+04

OpenMP Tool API Status

- **Currently HPCToolkit supports OMPT interface based on OpenMP TR2 (April 2014)**
- **Migrating to emerging OpenMP 5.0 (preview, Nov 2016)**
- **OMPT prototype implementations**
 - LLVM (current: OpenMP TR2; soon: OpenMP 5)
 - interoperable with GNU, Intel compilers
 - IBM LOMP (currently targets OpenMP 5)
- **Ongoing work**
 - refining OpenMP 5.0 definition of OMPT
 - refining OpenMP 5.0 OMPT support in LLVM
 - refining HPCToolkit OMPT to match emerging standard

Ongoing Work and Future Plans

- **Ongoing work**
 - measurement and analysis using Linux perf_events
 - call stacks for kernel activity in addition to application work
 - measurement and attribution of kernel blocking
 - compliance with emerging OpenMP 5.0 standard
 - updates to HPCToolkit, LLVM OpenMP, vendor OpenMP implementations
 - support for measurement and attribution of GPU accelerated code
 - support for GPU-accelerated nodes
 - sampling-based measurement and analysis of CUDA and OpenMP 5
 - data-centric analysis: associate costs with variables
 - analysis and attribution of performance to optimized code
 - automated analysis to deliver performance insights
- **Future plans**
 - scale measurement and analysis for exascale
 - support top-down analysis methods using hardware counters
 - resource-centric performance analysis
 - within and across nodes

HPCToolkit at ALCF

- **ALCF systems (vesta, cetus)**
 - in your `.soft` file, add the following line below
 - `+hpctoolkit-devel`
(this package is always the most up-to-date)
 - on theta, add the following at the head of your path
 - `/projects/Tools/hpctoolkit/pkgs-theta/hpctoolkit/bin`
- **Man pages**
 - automatically added to `MANPATH` by the aforementioned `softenv` command
- **ALCF guide to HPCToolkit**
 - <http://www.alcf.anl.gov/user-guides/hpctoolkit>
- **Download binary packages for HPCToolkit's user interfaces on your laptop**
 - <http://hpctoolkit.org/download/hpcviewer>

Detailed HPCToolkit Documentation

<http://hpctoolkit.org/documentation.html>

- **Comprehensive user manual:**

- <http://hpctoolkit.org/manual/HPCToolkit-users-manual.pdf>

- Quick start guide

- essential overview that almost fits on one page

- Using HPCToolkit with statically linked programs

- a guide for using hpctoolkit on BG/Q and Cray platforms

- The hpcviewer and hpctraceviewer user interfaces

- Effective strategies for analyzing program performance with HPCToolkit

- analyzing scalability, waste, multicore performance ...

- HPCToolkit and MPI

- HPCToolkit Troubleshooting

- why don't I have any source code in the viewer?

- hpcviewer isn't working well over the network ... what can I do?

- **Installation guide**

An Example

- **git clone <https://github.com/jmellorcrummey/hpctoolkit-examples>**
- **The repository contains the AMG2006 application benchmark**
- **The Makefile in the top level will build it on cetus, vesta, or theta**
- **The executable ‘amg2006’ is generated in the test directory with HPCToolkit’s measurement library linked in**
- **To launch and monitor amg2006 using HPCToolkit, use one of the provided scripts ./bgq-trace or ./theta-trace (as appropriate)**
- **Run a script once without arguments and the script will prompt you to add arguments, which are self-explanatory**
- **To analyze your measurement data**
 - **on theta, use the provided scripts ./theta-analyze to analyze your data in parallel**
 - **(for now) on BG/Q, analyze your data serially using hpcprof**

Exercises

- **Start with the trace**
 - use the summary view to get a rough quantitative measure of OpenMP idle time
 - notice that the master and worker thread have consistent call stacks
 - look at the depth view for a MPI thread (thread 0 of an MPI process)
- **Move to the profile view**
 - use the flame button to see where the application spends its time
 - use the OMP_IDLE column to pinpoint where threads are idle because there is insufficient parallelism
 - graph the OMP_WORK across threads for the outermost context using the “bar chart” icon
- **Additional measurements and analysis**
 - use hpcprof (the sequential version of hpcprof-mpi) to analyze profiles for a single MPI rank by specifying only its measurement files as an argument to hpcprof instead of the entire measurement directory
 - e.g. `hpcprof -S amg2006.hpcstruct <meas-dir>/amg2006-00000-*.*`
 - use hpctoolkit to measure amg2006 using a different number of OpenMP threads and try a scaling study
- **Download HPCToolkit GUIs for use on your laptop from hpctoolkit.org**

Advice for Using HPCToolkit

Using HPCToolkit

- Add hpctoolkit's bin directory to your path using softenv
- Adjust your compiler flags (if you want full attribution to src)
 - add -g flag after any optimization flags
- Add hpclink as a prefix to your Makefile's link line
 - e.g. `hpclink mpixlf -o myapp foo.o ... lib.a -lm ...`
- See what sampling triggers are available on BG/Q
 - use hpclink to link your executable
 - launch executable with environment variable `HPCRUN_EVENT_LIST=LIST`
 - you can launch this on 1 core of 1 node
 - no need to provide arguments or input files for your program
they will be ignored

Collecting Performance Data on BG/Q

- **Collecting traces on BG/Q**
 - set environment variable `HPCRUN_TRACE=1`
 - use `WALLCLOCK` or `PAPI_TOT_CYC` as one of your sample sources when collecting a trace
- **Launching your job on BG/Q using hpctoolkit**
 - `qsub -A ... -t 10 -n 1024 --mode c1 --proccount 16384 \`
 `--cwd `pwd` \`
 `--env OMP_NUM_THREADS=2:\`
 `HPCRUN_EVENT_LIST=WALLCLOCK@5000:\`
 `HPCRUN_TRACE=1\`
 `your_executable`

Monitoring Large Executions

- Collecting performance data on every node is typically not necessary
- Can improve scalability of data collection by recording data for only a fraction of processes
 - set environment variable `HPCRUN_PROCESS_FRACTION`
 - e.g. collect data for 10% of your processes
 - set environment variable `HPCRUN_PROCESS_FRACTION=0.10`

Digesting your Performance Data

- Use hpcstruct to reconstruct program structure
 - e.g. `hpcstruct your_app`
 - creates `your_app.hpcstruct`
- Correlate measurements to source code with hpcprof and hpcprof-mpi
 - run hpcprof on the front-end to analyze data from small runs
 - run hpcprof-mpi on the compute nodes to analyze data from lots of nodes/threads in parallel
 - notes
 - much faster to do this on an x86_64 vis cluster (cooley) than on BG/Q
 - avoid expensive per-thread profiles with `--metric-db no`
- Digesting performance data in parallel with hpcprof-mpi
 - `qsub -A ... -t 20 -n 32 --mode c1 --proccount 32 --cwd `pwd` \`
`/projects/Tools/hpctoolkit/pkgsvesta/hpctoolkit/bin/hpcprof-mpi \`
`-S your_app.hpcstruct \`
`-I /path/to/your_app/src/+ \`
`hpctoolkit-your_app-measurements.jobid`
- Hint: you can run hpcprof-mpi on the x86_64 vis cluster (cooley)

Analysis and Visualization

- Use hpcviewer to open resulting database
 - warning: first time you graph any data, it will pause to combine info from all threads into one file
- Use hpctraceviewer to explore traces
 - warning: first time you open a trace database, the viewer will pause to combine info from all threads into one file
- Try out our user interfaces before collecting your own data
 - example performance data
<http://hpctoolkit.org/examples.html>

Installing HPCToolkit GUIs on your Laptop

- See <http://hpctoolkit.org/download/hpcviewer>
- Download the latest for your laptop (Linux, Mac, Windows)
 - hpctraceviewer
 - hpcviewer

A Note for Mac Users

When installing HPCToolkit GUIs on your Mac laptop, don't simply download and double click on the zip file and have Finder unpack them. Follow the Terminal-based installation directions on the website to avoid interference by Mac Security.

Blue Gene/Q Notes

Measurement & Analysis of L2 Activity on BG/Q

- **L2Unit measurement capabilities**
 - e.g., counts load/store activity
 - node-wide counting; not thread-centric
 - global or per slice counting
 - supports threshold-based sampling
 - samples delivered late: about 800 cycles after threshold reached
 - each sample delivered to ALL threads/cores
- **HPCToolkit approach**
 - attribute a share of L2Unit activity to each thread context for each sample
 - e.g., when using a threshold of 1M loads and T threads, attribute 1M/T events to the active context in each thread when each sample event occurs
 - best effort attribution
 - strength: correlate L2Unit activity with regions of your code
 - weakness: some threads may get blamed for activity of others

Troubleshooting Deadlock or SEGV on BG/Q

- **Sadly, IBM's PAMI (the implementation layer below MPI) and IBM's XL OpenMP implementations have race conditions that can cause them to fail**
- **Measuring applications with sampling-based performance tools can increase the likelihood that the race conditions will resolve the wrong way, causing deadlock (PAMI) or failure (XL OpenMP)**
- **If you run into problems, the following environment variable settings can disable buggy optimizations in IBM's software**
 - **PAMID_COLLECTIVES=0**
 - **ATOMICS_OPT_LEVEL=0**
- **If you don't run into problems, don't use these settings as they reduce performance**