Virtual Institute – High Productivity Supercomputing



scalasca Performance analysis & tuning case studies

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• Example experiment archives provided for examination:

- jugene_sweep3d
 - ► 294,912 & 65,536 MPI processes on BG/P (trace)
- jump_zeusmp2
 - ► 512 MPI processes on p690 cluster (summary & trace)
- marenostrum_wrf-nmm
 - 1600 MPI processes on JS21 blade cluster, solver extract
 - summary analysis with 8 PowerPC hardware counters
 - trace analysis showing NxN completion problem on some blades
- neptun_jacobi
 - 12 MPI processes, or 12 OpenMP threads, or 4x3 hybrid parallelizations implemented in C, C++ & Fortran on SGI Altix
- ranger_smg2000
 - 12,288 MPI processes on Sun Constellation cluster, solve extract

• Comparison of NPB-BT class A in various configurations run on a single dedicated 16-core cluster compute node

VI-HPS

- 16 MPI processes
 - optionally built using MPI File I/O (e.g., SUBTYPE=full)
 - optionally including PAPI counter metrics in measurement (e.g., EPK_METRICS=PAPI_FP_OPS:DISPATCH_STALLS)
- 16 OpenMP threads
- 4 MPI processes each with 4 OpenMP threads (MZ-MPI)
- NPB-BT-MZ class B on Cray XT5 (8-core compute nodes)
 - 32 MPI processes with OMP_NUM_THREADS=8
 - More threads created on some processes (and fewer on others) as application attempts to balance work distribution
- NPB-MPI-BT on BlueGene/P with 144k processes
 - 1536x1536x1536 gridpoints distributed on 384x384 processes

Concurrency & Computation: Practice & Experience 22(6):702-719 (2010)



16-process summary analysis with HWC metrics VI-HPS



16-process summary analysis: MPI File I/O time VI-HPS



16-process summary analysis: MPI File I/O time VI-HPS





16-thread summary analysis: Implicit barrier time

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2.75% MPI time only









Even through a number of threads are never used



32x8 summary analysis: MPI communication time _ _ PS









- 3D solution of unsteady, compressible Navier-Stokes eqs
 - NASA NAS parallel benchmark suite Block-Tridiagonal solver

- series of ADI solve steps in X, Y & Z dimensions
- ~9,500 lines (20 source modules), mostly Fortran77
- Run on IBM BlueGene/P in VN mode with 144k processes
 - Good scaling when problem size matched to architecture
 - 1536x1536x1536 gridpoints mapped onto 384x384 processes
 - Measurement collection took 53 minutes
 - 38% dilation for summarization measurement compared to uninstrumented execution (using 10 function filter)
 - MPI trace size would be 18.6TB
 - 25% of time in ADI is point-to-point communication time
 - ► 13% copy_faces, 23% x_solve, 33% y_solve, 31% z_solve
 - 128s for a single MPI_Comm_split during setup!

NPB-MPI-BT on jugene@144k summary analysis VI- - PS

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NPB-MPI-BT on jugene@144k summary analysis

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- Molecular mechanics simulation
 - original version developed by Robert W. Harrison
- SPEC OMP benchmark parallel version
 - ~14,000 lines (in 28 source modules): 100% C
- Run with 32 threads on SGI Altix 4700 at TUD-ZIH
 - Built with Intel compilers
 - 333 simulation timesteps for 9,582 atoms
- Scalasca summary measurement
 - Minimal measurement dilation
 - 60% of total time lost in synchronization with lock API
 - 12% thread management overhead

ammp on jupiter@32 OpenMP lock analysis



ammp on jupiter@32 OpenMP fork analysis





- Computational electromagnetics solver
 - originates from KTH General ElectroMagnetics Solvers project
 - finite-difference time-domain method for Maxwell equations
- MPI parallel versions in SPEC MPI2007 benchmark suite
 - original v1.1 (113.GemsFDTD) "medium" size
 - revised v2.0 (145.IGemsFDTD) "large" size
 - built with PGI 9.0.4 Fortran90 compiler (21k lines of code)
 - typical benchmark optimization: -fastsse -03 -Mipa=fast,inline
- Both run on 'hector' Cray XT4 at EPCC
 - using "Itrain" dataset from v2.0 benchmark (50 timesteps)
 - default Scalasca instrumentation for measurements
 - 9 of 90 application user-level source routines specified in filter determined by scoring initial summary experiment

GemsFDTD v1 scalability on Cray XT4



GemsFDTD v1 & v2 scalability on Cray XT4



Time for initialization broadcasts (v1.1)



Computation time in solver transforms (v1.1)



Selected "1815.07 multiblock_applytransforms"



- Initialization originally dominated by numerous broadcasts and expensive serial multiblock partition by rank 0
 - Re-engineered implementation of scalable partition routine, aggregation of multiple data values into larger messages, and postpones allocations until all block information in broadcast
 - ► Initialization time reduced to less than 2% of total time
- Solver iterations using blocking communication manifests as *Late Sender* waiting originating from imbalance in local computation time (due to different computations)
 - Re-engineered implementation uses non-blocking comms and re-uses communication pattern used to exchange blocks (as well as 2 of 256 processes unintentially idled throughout)
 - computation & communication time both improved more than 25%
- Scalability improved from 128 processes to more than 1024



- Regional climate and weather model
 - developed by Consortium for Small-scale Modeling (COSMO)
 - DWD, MeteoSwiss and others
 - non-hydrostatic limited-area atmospheric model (6.6km grid)
- MPI parallel version 4.12 (Jan-2011)
 - built with PGI 10.9 Fortran90 compiler (222k lines of code)
- MeteoSwiss operational 24-hour forecast of 06-Dec-2010
 - Western Europe 393x338x60 resolution, 1440 timesteps
- Run with 984 processes on 'palu' Cray XE6 at CSCS
 - 28x35 compute grid + 4 dedicated I/O processes
 - used 41 Opteron compute nodes each with 24 cores
 - Scalasca trace measurement with 19 of 178 routines filtered
 - 44GB trace written in 23s and analyzed in 82s

Courtesy of Oliver Fuhrer (MeteoSwiss) & CSCS
COSMO/XE6 physics computation time



COSMO/XE6 physics computation time



COSMO/XE6 physics computation imbalance



COSMO/XE6 computational overload (geo)



COSMO/XE6 computational overload (hydro)

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COSMO/XE6 collective wait at N x N time



COSMO/XE6 late sender waiting time



COSMO/XE6 late sender communications



//

- 56% of total time in local computation
 - 32% in dynamics which is quite well balanced (11% std.dev)

- 12% in physics is rather less well balanced (17% std.dev)
- much of the imbalance is inherently physical/geographical
- 44% of total time in MPI
 - 5% collective synchronization (92% output_data)
 - 24% collective communication
 - 14% for MPI_Gather operations in output_data
 - ► 5% "Wait at NxN" mostly in dynamics check_cfl_horiz_advection
 - 15% point-to-point communication (91% exchg_boundaries)
 - ► 10% "Late Sender" time (44% dynamics, 36% physics)
 - ► 36% of receives are for "Late Senders" (95% in dynamics)
- Communication associated with file I/O was a major factor
 - the 4 dedicated I/O processes idle 95% of the time



- Numerical weather prediction
 - public domain code developed by US NOAA
 - flexible, state-of-the-art atmospheric simulation
 - Non-hydrostatic Mesoscale Model (NMM)
- MPI parallel version 2.1.2 (Jan-2006)
 - >315,000 lines (in 480 source modules): 75% Fortran, 25% C
- Eur-12km dataset configuration
 - 3-hour forecast (360 timesteps) with checkpointing disabled
- Run with 1600 processes on MareNostrum
 - IBM BladeCenter cluster at BSC
- Scalasca summary and trace measurements
 - 15% measurement dilation with 8 hardware counters
 - 23GB trace analysis in 5 mins

Journal of Scientific Programming 16(2-3):167-181 (2008)

WRF on MareNostrum@1600 with HWC metrics VI-HPS



WRF on MareNostrum@1600 trace analysis

CUBE: epik_wrf_3h_1600/trace_solve.cube			MareNostrum
Metrics	Call Tree Flat Profile	System Tree Topology View	JS21 topology shows blades
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- Limited system I/O requires careful management
 - Selective instrumentation and measurement filtering
- PowerPC hardware counter metrics included in summary

- Memory/cache data access hierarchy constructed
- Automated trace analysis quantified impact of imbalanced exit from MPI_Allreduce in "NxN completion time" metric
 - Intermittent but serious MPI library/system problem, that restricts application scalability
 - Only a few processes directly impacted, however, communication partners also quickly blocked
- Presentation using logical and physical topologies
 - MPI Cartesian topology provides application insight
 - Hardware topology helps localize system problems

Journal of Scientific Programming 16(2-3):167-181 (2008)



- CFD simulation of unsteady flows
 - developed by RWTH CATS group of Marek Behr
 - exploits finite-element techniques, unstructured 3D meshes, iterative solution strategies
- MPI parallel version (Dec-2006)
 - >40,000 lines of Fortran & C
 - DeBakey blood-pump dataset (3,714,611 elements)





XNS-DeBakey scalability on BlueGene/L



- Globally synchronized high-resolution clock facilitates
 efficient measurement & analysis
- Restricted compute node memory limits trace buffer size and analyzable trace size

- Summarization identified bottleneck due to unintended P2P synchronizations (messages with zero-sized payload)
- 4x solver speedup after replacing MPI_Sendrecv operations with size-dependent separate MPI_Send and MPI_Recv
- Significant communication imbalance remains due to mesh partitioning and mapping onto processors
- MPI_Scan implementation found to contain implicit barrier
 - responsible for 6% of total time with 4096 processes
 - decimated when substituted with simultaneous binomial tree

Proc. 14th EuroPVM/MPI, LNCS 4757 (2007)

- Coulomb solver used for laser-plasma simulations
 - Developed by Paul Gibbon (JSC)
 - Tree-based particle storage with dynamic load-balancing
- MPI version
 - PRACE benchmark configuration, including file I/O
- Run on BlueGene/P in dual mode with 1024 processes
 - 2 processes per quad-core PowerPC node, 1100 seconds
 - IBM XL compilers, MPI library and torus/tree interconnect
- Run on Cray XT in VN (4p) mode with 1024 processes
 - 4 processes per quad-core Opteron node, 360 seconds
 - PGI compilers and Cray MPI, CNL, SeaStar interconnect

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• Despite very different processor and network performance, measurements and analyses can be easily compared

VI-HPS

- different compilers affect function naming & in-lining
- Both spend roughly two-thirds of time in computation
 - tree_walk has expensive computation & communication
- Both waste 30% of time waiting to enter MPI_Barrier
 - not localized to particular processes, since particles are regularly redistributed
- Most of collective communication time is also time waiting for last ranks to enter MPI_Allgather & MPI_Alltoall
 - imbalance for MPI_Allgather twice as severe on BlueGene/P, however, almost 50x less for MPI_Alltoall
 - collective completion times also notably longer on Cray XT

Proc. 52nd Cray User Group (Edinburgh, 2010)

- 3D reservoir simulator combining alternating
 - PFLOW non-isothermal, multiphase groundwater flow
 - PTRAN reactive, multi-component contaminant transport
 - developed by LANL/ORNL/PNNL
- MPI with PETSc, LAPACK, BLAS & HDF5 I/O libraries
 - ~80,000 lines (97 source files) Fortran9X
 - PFLOTRAN & PETSc fully instrumented by IBM XL compilers

- Filter produced listing 856 USR routines (leaving 291 COM)
- ► 1732 unique callpaths (399 in FLOW, 375 in TRAN)
- ► 633 MPI callpaths (121 in FLOW, 114 in TRAN)
 - 29 distinct MPI routines recorded (excludes 15 misc. routines)
- Run on IBM BlueGene/P with '2B' input dataset (10 steps)
 - Scalasca summary & trace measurements (some with PAPI)
 - 22% dilation of FLOW, 10% dilation of TRAN [8k summary]

Proc. 53rd Cray User Group (Fairbanks, 2011)











Geology of DOE Hanford 300 area (WA, USA)





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Selected "13106.965 MPI_Comm_dup"

- Initialization phase dominates at larger scales
 - 10% of total execution time spent duplicating communicators with 128k processes on Cray XT5

- otherwise collective MPI File I/O relatively efficient
- typically amortized in long simulation runs
- Solver scaled well to 64k processes before degrading
 - similar computation/communication patterns in FLOW & TRAN
 - callpath profiles distinguish costs
 - MPI_Allreduce collective communication becomes a bottleneck
 - communication overhead explodes for smaller FLOW problem
 - TRAN problem is 15x larger due to 15 chemical species
 - inactive processes induce clear computational imbalance
 - ► and are associated with large amounts of MPI waiting time
 - ► however, they constitute a relatively small minority

Proc. 53rd Cray User Group (Fairbanks, 2011)

- 3D neutron transport simulation
 - ASC benchmark
 - direct order solve uses diagonal sweeps through grid cells

- 'fixups' applied to correct unphysical (negative) fluxes
- MPI parallel version 2.2b using 2D domain decomposition
 - ~2,000 lines (12 source modules), mostly Fortran77
- Run on IBM BlueGene/P in VN mode with 288k processes
 - 7.6TB trace written in 17 minutes, analyzed in 10 minutes
 - of which 10 minutes for SIONlib open/create of 576 physical files
 - (compared to 86 minutes just to open/create a file per MPI rank)
 - Mapping of metrics onto application's 576x512 process grid reveals regular pattern of performance artifacts
 - computational imbalance originates from 'fixup' calculations
 - combined with diagonal wavefront sweeps amplifies waiting times

Proc. IPDPS Workshop on Large-Scale Parallel Processing (2010)

sweep3d on jugene@288k trace analysis



sweep3d on jugene@288k trace analysis

Cube 3.2 Qt: epik_sweep3d_vn294912_trace/trace.cube.gz [©]





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sweep3d on jugene@288k trace (wait) analysis VI-HPS

Cube 3.2 Qt: epik sweep3d vn294912 trace/trace.cube.gz

File Display Topology Help Absolute -Metric selection percent -Peer percent Late Receiver time Metric tree Call tree Flat view System tree Topology 0 Topology 1 📥 🗆 0.00 Time complements sweep -0.00 driver . 🗄 🗌 0.00 task init 🗄 📃 2.94e7 Execution 🗄 🗌 0.00 MPI 🗄 🗌 0.00 MPI Init computation time □ □ 0.00 bcast int □ □ 0.00 Synchronization 🗄 🗌 8.30 Collective 0.00 MPI Bcast 563.45 Wait at Ba □ □ 0.00 barrier sync 0.00 MPI_Barrier 1.96 Barrier Com □ 0.00 Communication □ □ □ 0.00 read input 🗄 🔲 389855.18 Point-to-🗄 🗌 0.00 bcast int 🗄 📕 9.75e7 Late Send 🗆 🗌 0.00 MPI Bcast 3.14e6 Late Rece 🗄 🗌 0.00 bcast real 37622.61 Collective 0.00 MPI Bcast 0.00 Early Reduce 0.00 decomp 0.00 Early Scan 🗄 🗌 0.00 inner_auto 8524.22 Late Broa ⊢ □ 0.00 inner 1.89e7 Wait at N 🕂 🗌 0.00 initialize 24.16 N x N Comp 0.00 initxs 0.00 File I/O h □ 0.00 initsnc 5.77e6 Init/Exit └ 🗌 0.00 octant 1.53e9 Overhead – 🗌 0.00 initgeom 2.36e10 Visits 🗄 🗌 0.00 barrier sync □ 0 Synchronizations □ 0.00 MPI Barrier 🖶 🗌 0 Point-to-point 0.00 timers └ 📕 884736 Collective 0.00 source 🗄 🗌 0 Communications □ □ 0.00 sweep 🗄 🗌 0 Point-to-point 0.00 octant 🗄 📃 2.35e9 Sends 占 🗌 0.00 rcv_real 3.53e9 Late Receivers □ □ 0.00 MPI Recv 🗄 📃 3.53e9 Receives 🗄 📃 1.58e9 Late Senders 100.00 MPI Send 7.71e8 Messages in 🗗 🗌 0.00 global int sum 1.06e7 Collective 0.00 MPI Allreduce 📥 🗔 0 Bytes transferred □ □ 0.00 flux err 🗄 🗌 0.00 global_real_ma 🗄 🗌 0 Point-to-point 4.51e13 Sent - 🗆 0.00 MPI Allredu 4.51e13 Received 🗄 🗌 0.00 global real sum 0.00 MPI Allreduce • 0 Collective 1.81e13 Outgoing 🗄 🗌 0.00 task end -3.48e11 Incoming 🗄 🗌 0.00 MPI Finalize •• • •• 0.00 1.55e8 0.00 100.00 0.00 100.00 3.14e6 (2.03%) 100.00 100.00 3.14e6 (100.00%) 3.14e6 (2.52e7%) 3.14e

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- 3D neutron transport simulation
 - ASC benchmark
 - direct order solve uses diagonal sweeps through grid cells

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- 'fixups' applied to correct unphysical (negative) fluxes
- MPI parallel version 2.2b using 2D domain decomposition
 - ~2,000 lines (12 source modules), mostly Fortran77
- Run on Cray XT5 with 192k processes
 - 0.5TB trace written in 10 minutes, analyzed in 4 minutes
 - 6 minutes to open/create trace file for each rank
 - 25s for timestamp correction, 93s for parallel event replay
 - Mapping of metrics onto application's 512x384 process grid reveals regular pattern of performance artifacts
 - computational imbalance originates from 'fixup' calculations
 - combined with diagonal wavefront sweeps amplifies waiting times

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sweep3d on jaguar@192k trace analysis



VI-HPS



- The application and benchmark developers who generously provided their codes and/or measurement archives
- The facilities who made their HPC resources available and associated support staff who helped us use them effectively
 - ALCF, BSC, CSC, CSCS, EPCC, HLRN, HLRS, JSC, KSL, KTH, LRZ, NCAR, NCCS, NICS, RWTH, RZG, SARA, TACC, ZIH
 - Access & usage supported by European Union, German and other national funding organizations
- The Scalasca users for their comprehensive problem reports and improvement requests
 - as well as sharing reports of their analysis & tuning successes
- The Scalasca development team



Scalable performance analysis of large-scale parallel applications

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