Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

EXCELENCIA SEVERO OCHOA

Understanding applications with Paraver

Judit Gimenez

judit@bsc.es / tools@bsc.es

19/05/2022

POP2 Training

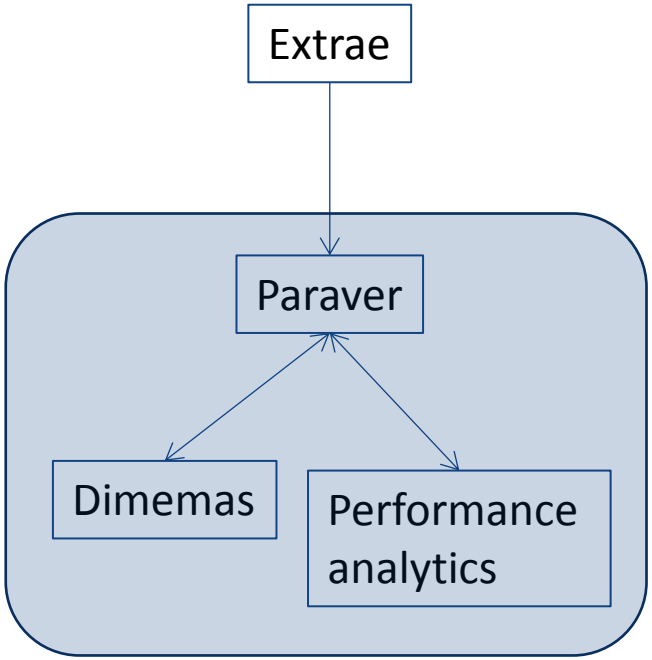
Humans are visual creatures

- Films or books? PROCESS
  - Two hours vs. days (months)
- Memorizing a deck of playing cards STORE
  - Each card translated to an image (person, action, location)
- Our brain loves pattern recognition IDENTIFY
  - What do you see on the pictures?

BSC Performance Tools

- Since 1991
- Based on traces
- Open Source (http://tools.bsc.es)

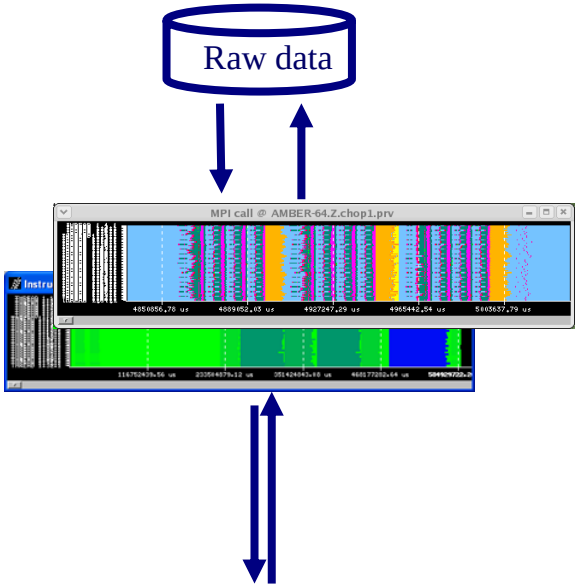
- Focus
  - Detail, variability, flexibility
  - Visual analysis
  - Intelligence: Performance Analytics
  - Behavioral structure vs. syntactic structure
  - Key factors



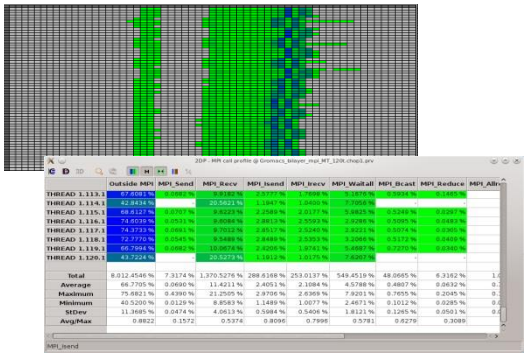
Paraver

Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Paraver – Performance data browser



Timelines



2/3D tables (Statistics)

Trace visualization/analysis

+ trace manipulation

Goal = Flexibility

No semantics

Programmable

Comparative analyses

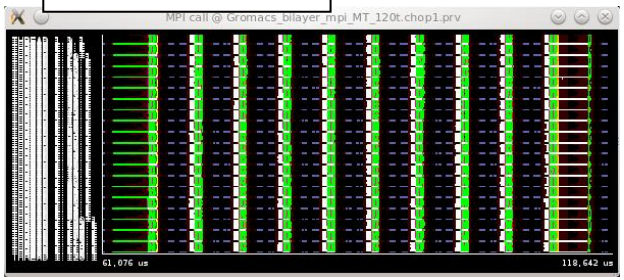
Multiple traces

Synchronize scales

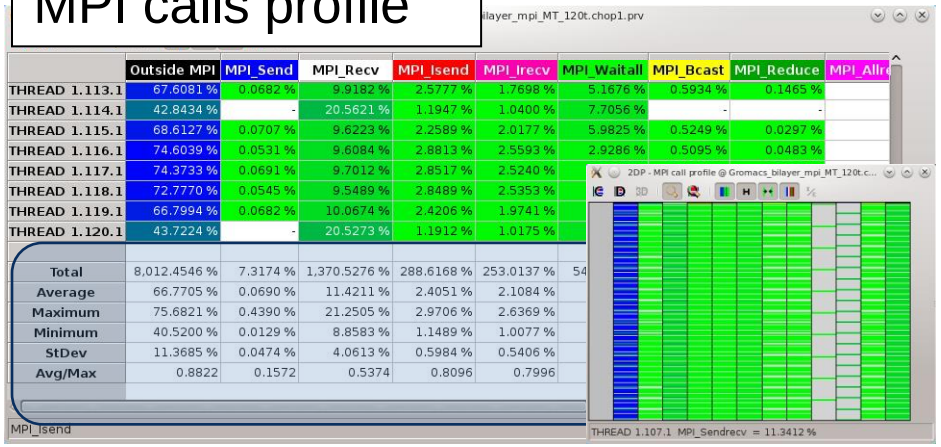
From timelines to tables

- From timelines to tables

MPI calls

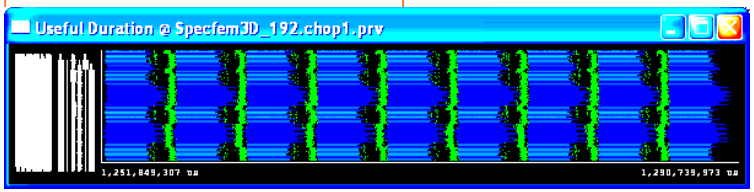


MPI calls profile

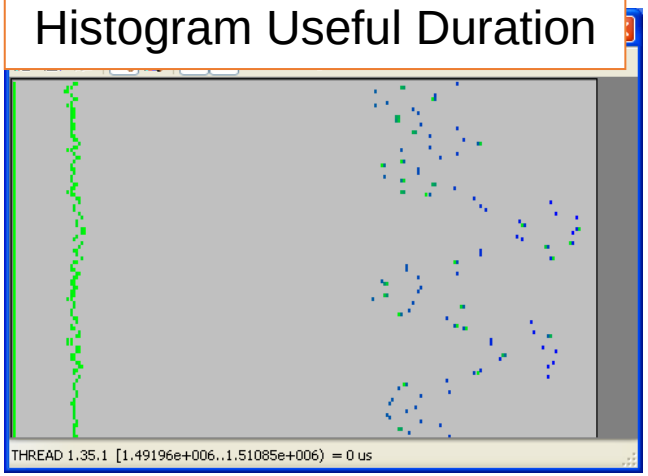


	Outside MPI	MPI_Send	MPI_Recv	MPI_Isend	MPI_Irecv	MPI_Waitall	MPI_Bcast	MPI_Reduce
THREAD 1.113.1	67.6081 %	0.0682 %	9.9182 %	2.5777 %	1.7698 %	5.1676 %	0.5934 %	0.1465 %
THREAD 1.114.1	42.8434 %	-	20.5621 %	1.1947 %	1.0400 %	7.7056 %	-	-
THREAD 1.115.1	68.6127 %	0.0707 %	9.6223 %	2.2589 %	2.0177 %	5.9825 %	0.5249 %	0.0297 %
THREAD 1.116.1	74.6039 %	0.0531 %	9.6084 %	2.8813 %	2.5593 %	2.9286 %	0.5095 %	0.0483 %
THREAD 1.117.1	74.3733 %	0.0691 %	9.7012 %	2.8517 %	2.5240 %			
THREAD 1.118.1	72.7770 %	0.0545 %	9.5489 %	2.8489 %	2.5353 %			
THREAD 1.119.1	66.7994 %	0.0682 %	10.0674 %	2.4206 %	1.9741 %			
THREAD 1.120.1	43.7224 %	-	20.5273 %	1.1912 %	1.0175 %			
Total	8,012.4546 %	7.3174 %	1,370.5276 %	288.6168 %	253.0137 %	54		
Average	66.7705 %	0.0690 %	11.4211 %	2.4051 %	2.1084 %			
Maximum	75.6821 %	0.4390 %	21.2505 %	2.9706 %	2.6369 %			
Minimum	40.5200 %	0.0129 %	8.8583 %	1.1489 %	1.0077 %			
StDev	11.3685 %	0.0474 %	4.0613 %	0.5984 %	0.5406 %			
Avg/Max	0.8822	0.1572	0.5374	0.8096	0.7996			

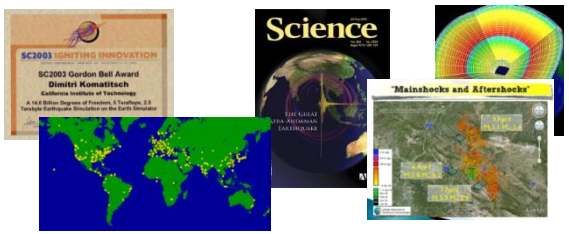
Useful Duration

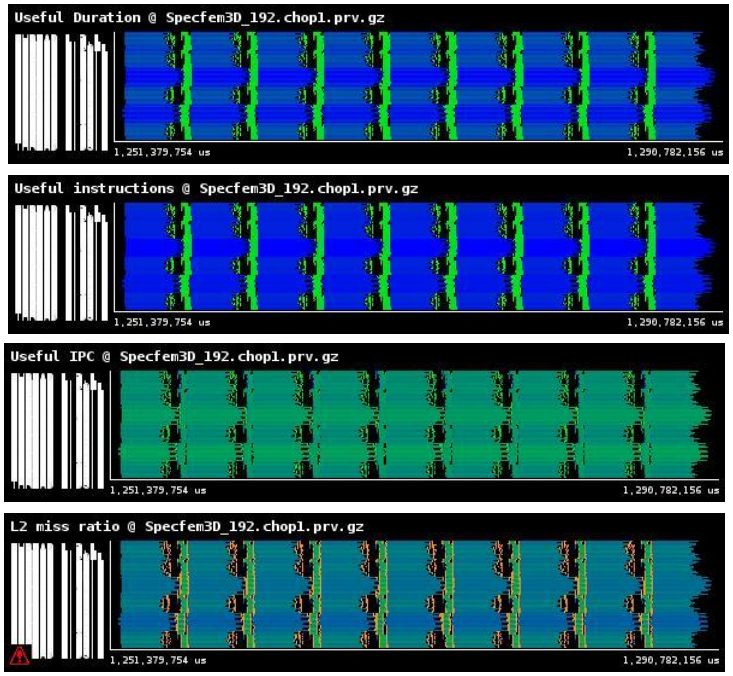


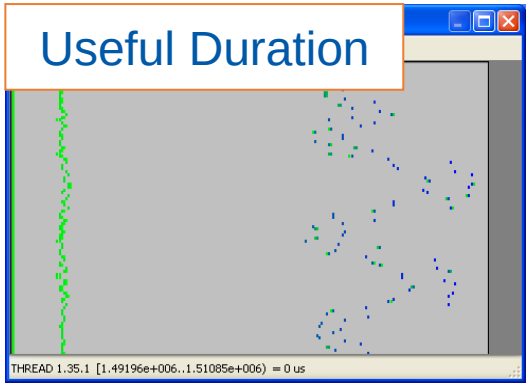
Histogram Useful Duration

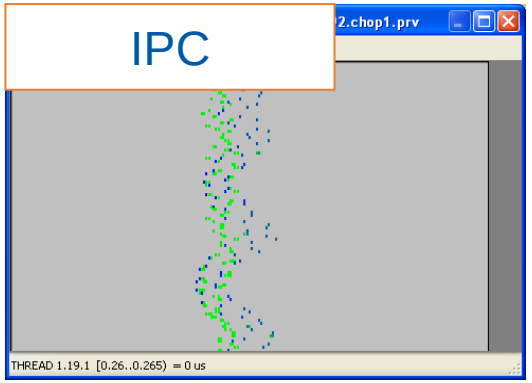


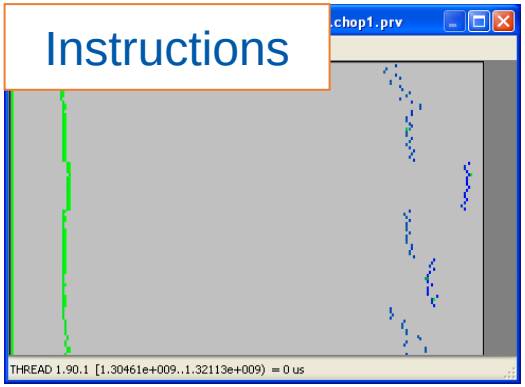
Analyzing variability

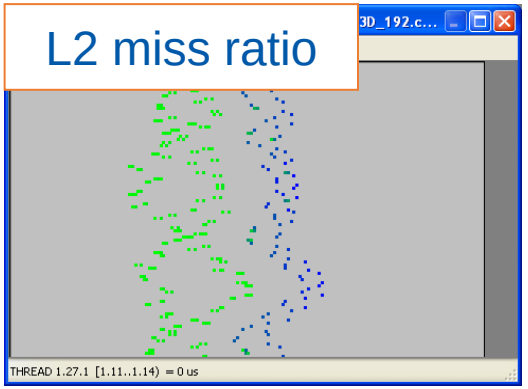






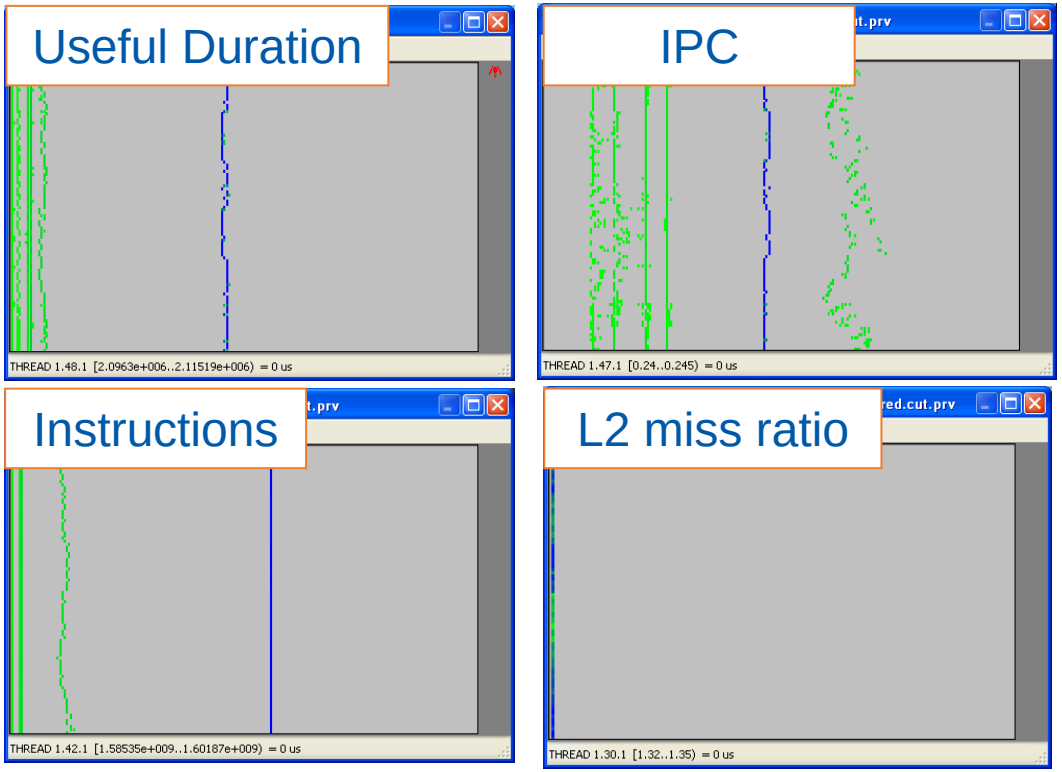






Analyzing variability

- By the way: six months later ….

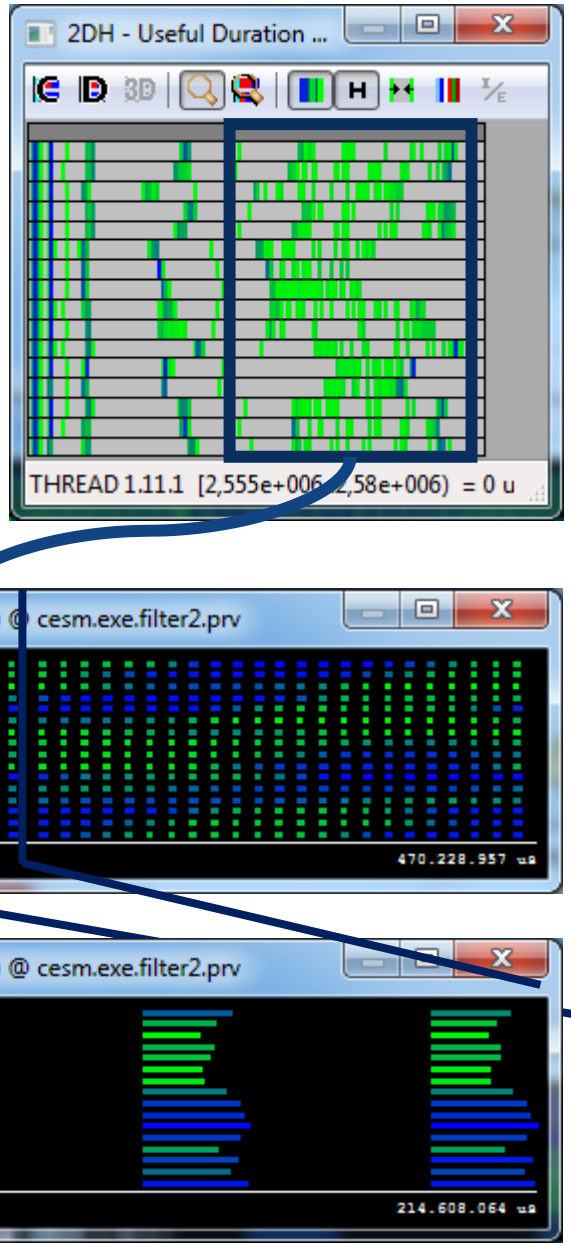


From tables to timelines

CESM: 16 processes, 2 simulated days

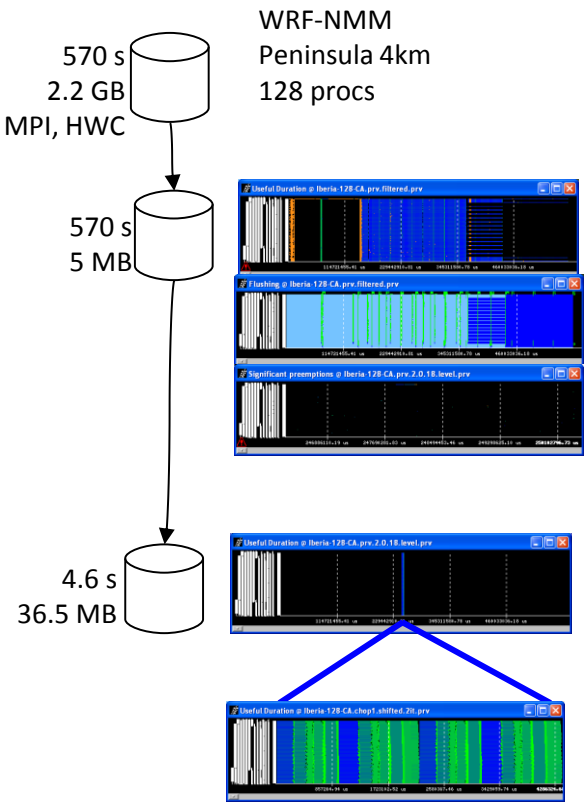
- Histogram useful computation duration shows high variability
- How is it distributed?

- Dynamic imbalance
  - In space and time
  - Day and night.
  - Season ? ☺



Trace manipulation

- Data handling/summarization capability
  - Filtering
    - Subset of records in original trace
    - By duration, type, value,…
    - Filtered trace IS a paraver trace and can be analysed with the same cfgs (as long as needed data kept)
  - Cutting
    - All records in a given time interval
    - Only some processes
  - Software counters
    - Summarized values computed from those in the original trace emitted as new even types
    - #MPI calls, total hardware count,…

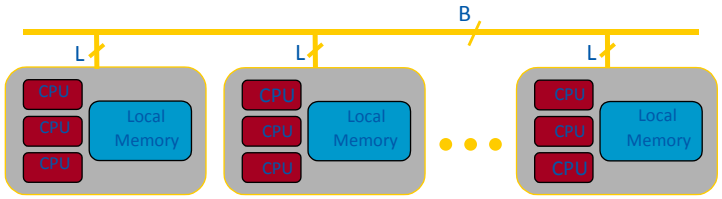


Dimemas

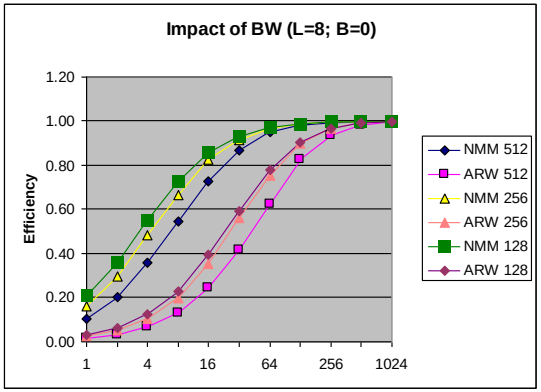

BSC
Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Dimemas: Coarse grain, Trace driven simulation

- Simulation: Highly non linear model
  - MPI protocols, resource contention…



- Parametric sweeps
  - On abstract architectures
  - On application computational regions
- What if analysis
  - Ideal machine (instantaneous network)
  - Estimating impact of ports to MPI+OpenMP/CUDA/…
  - Should I use asynchronous communications?
  - Are all parts equally sensitive to network?
- MPI sanity check
  - Modeling nominal

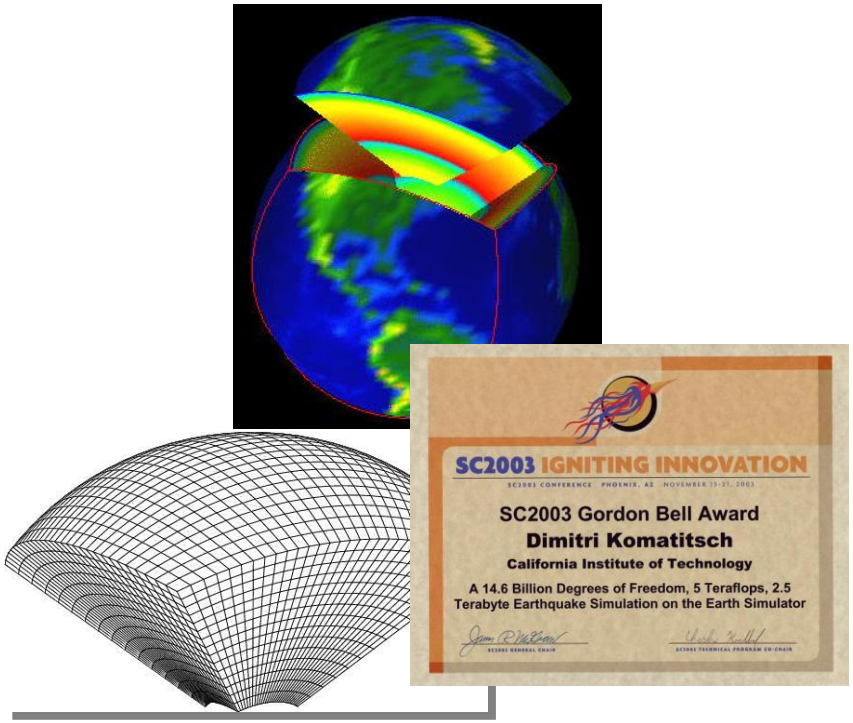


- Paraver – Dimemas tandem
  - Analysis and prediction
  - What-if from selected time window

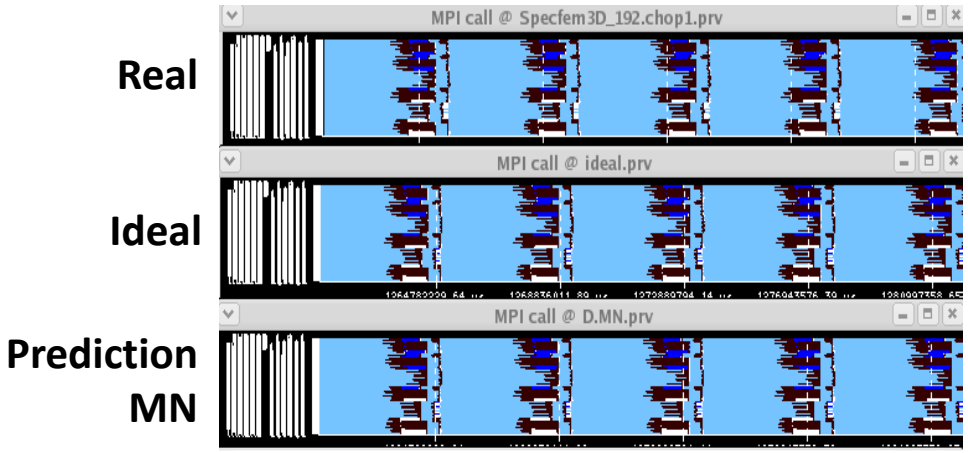
Detailed feedback on simulation (trace)

What if we had asynchronous comms

- SPECFEM3D



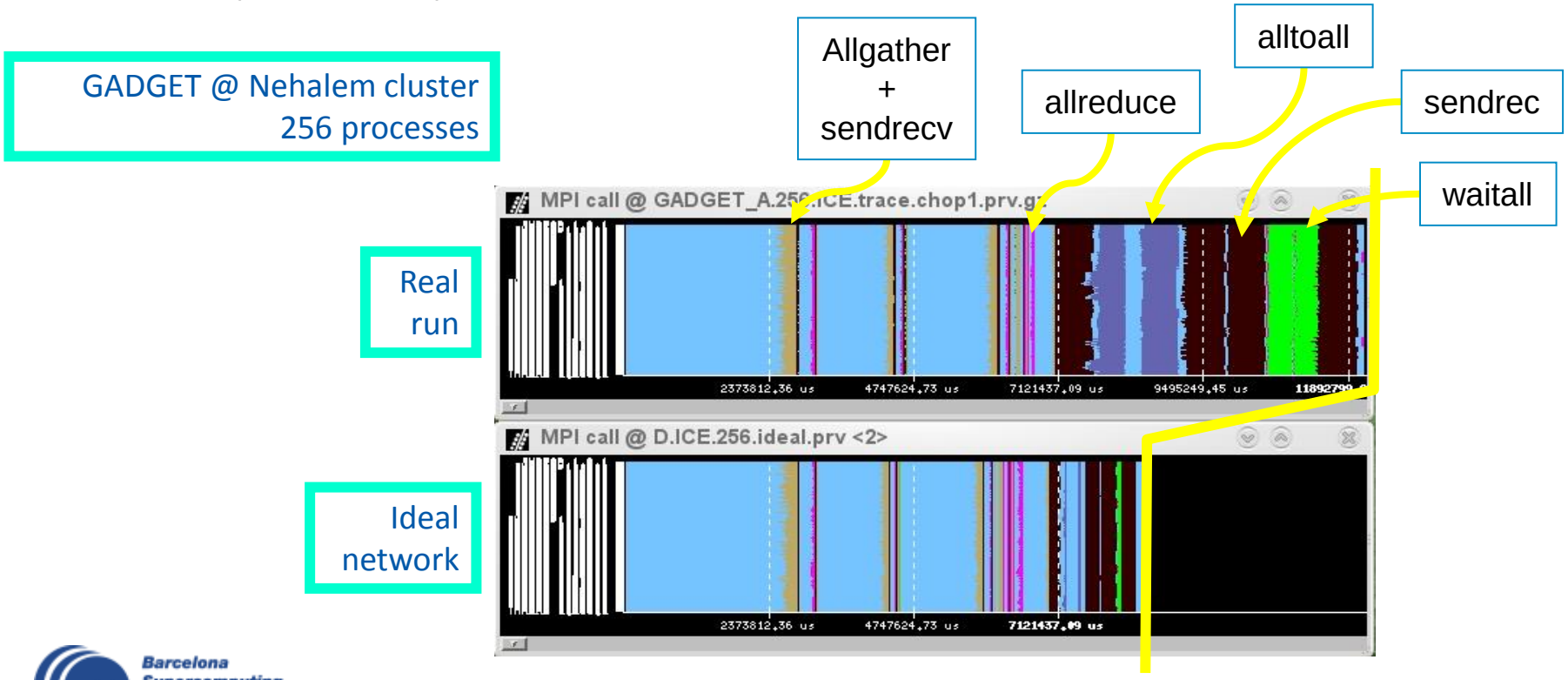
Courtesy Dimitri Komatitsch



Ideal machine

The impossible machine: BW = ∞, L = 0

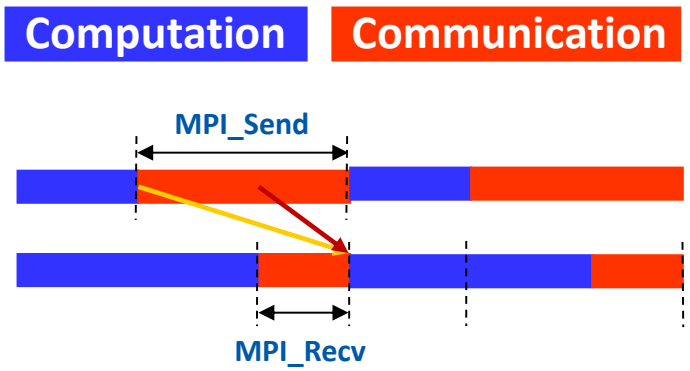
- Actually describes/characterizes Intrinsic application behavior
  - Load balance problems?
  - Dependence problems?

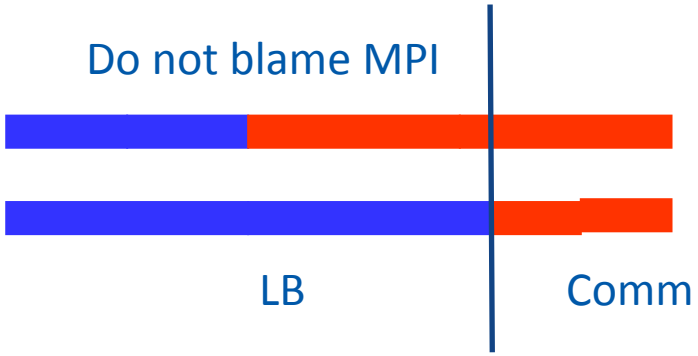


Efficiency Model

Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

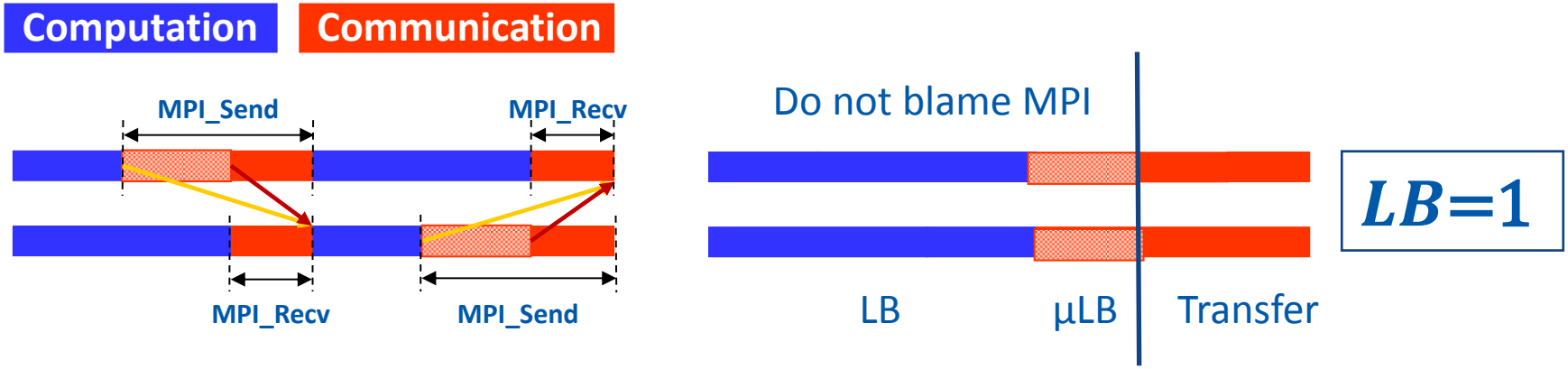
Parallel efficiency model



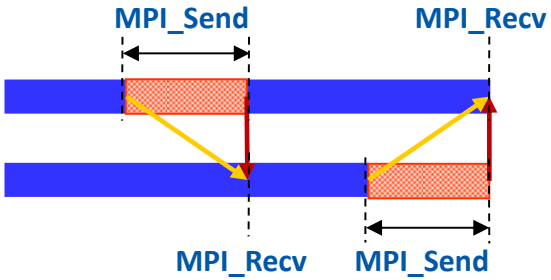


- Parallel efficiency = LB eff * Comm eff

Parallel efficiency refinement: LB * µLB * Tr



- Serializations / dependences (µLB)
- Dimemas ideal network → Transfer (efficiency) = 1

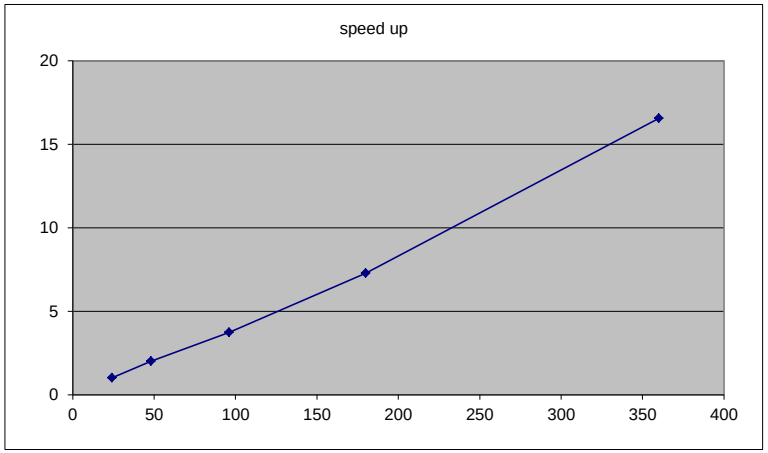


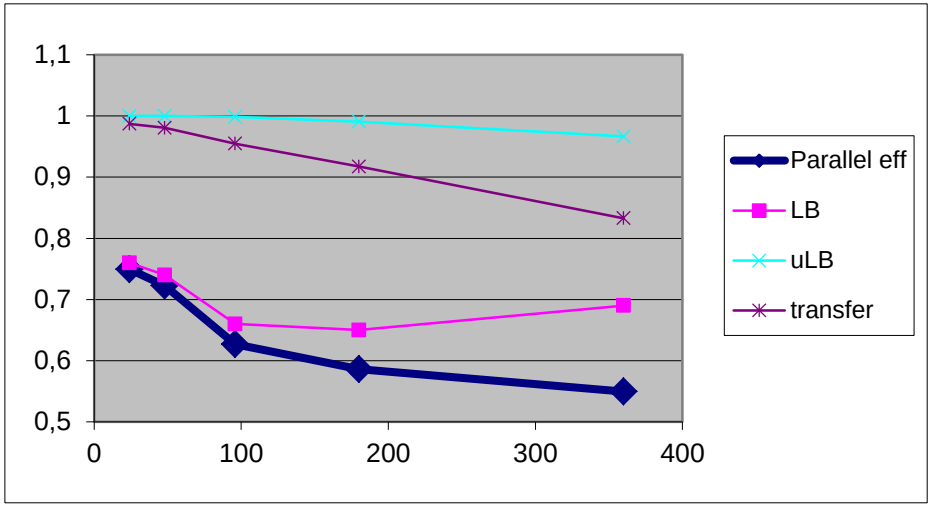
Why scaling?

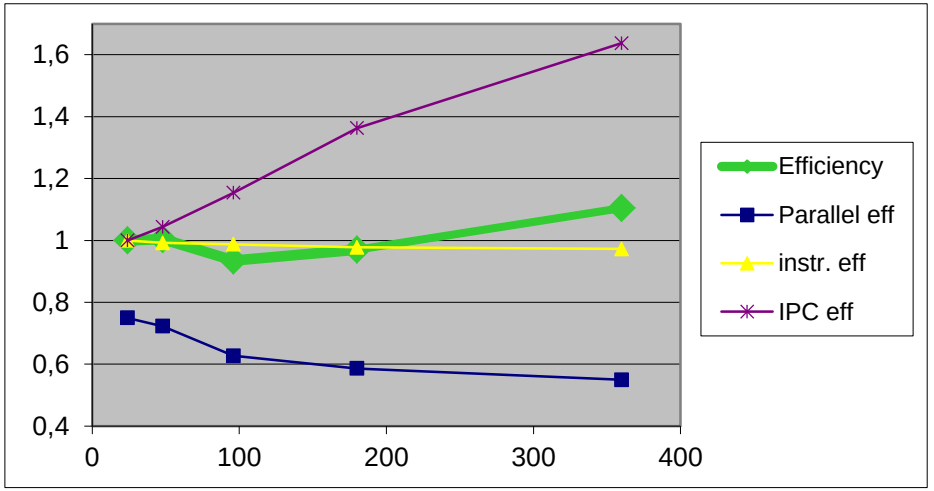
$$\eta_{\parallel} = LB * Ser * Trf$$

CG-POP mpi2s1D - 180x120

Good scalability !!
Should we be happy?



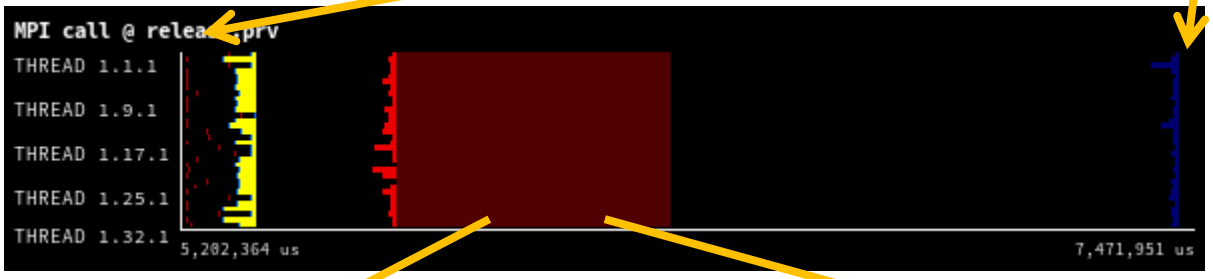




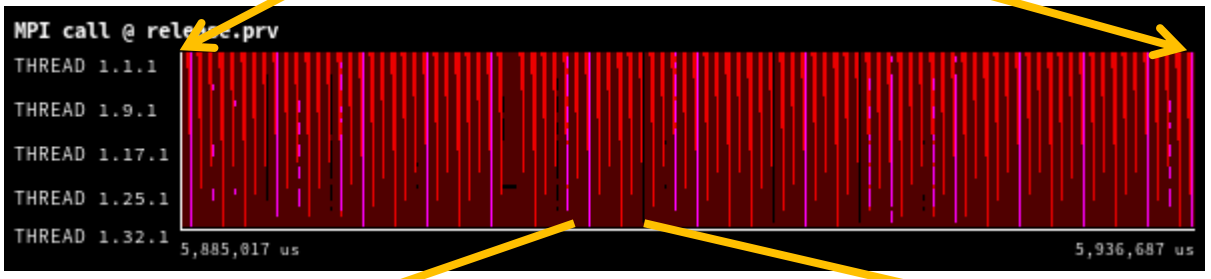
Why efficient?

Parallel efficiency =93.28
Communication = 93.84

Parallel efficiency 77.93
Communication eff . 79.79



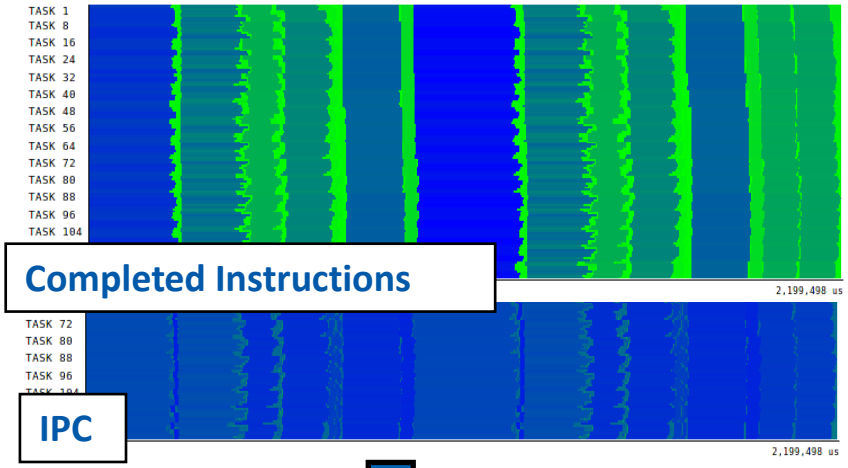
Parallel efficiency 28.84
Communication eff . 30.42

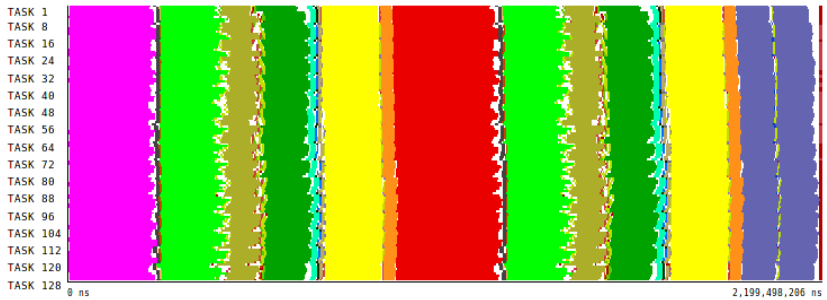


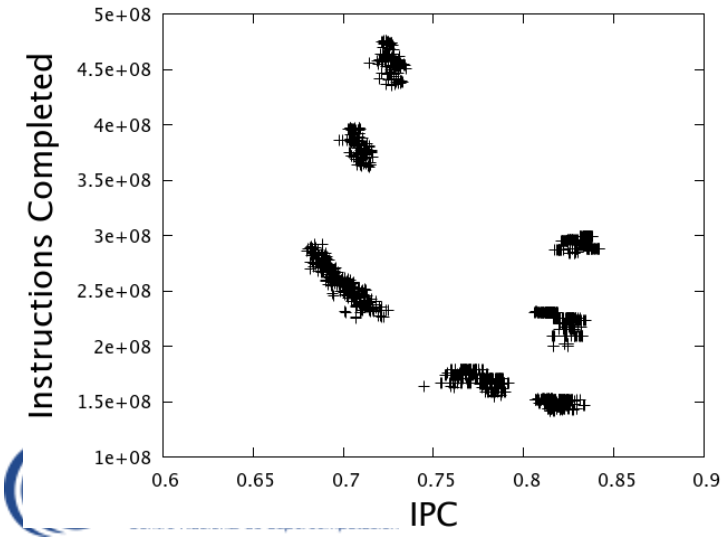
Analytics

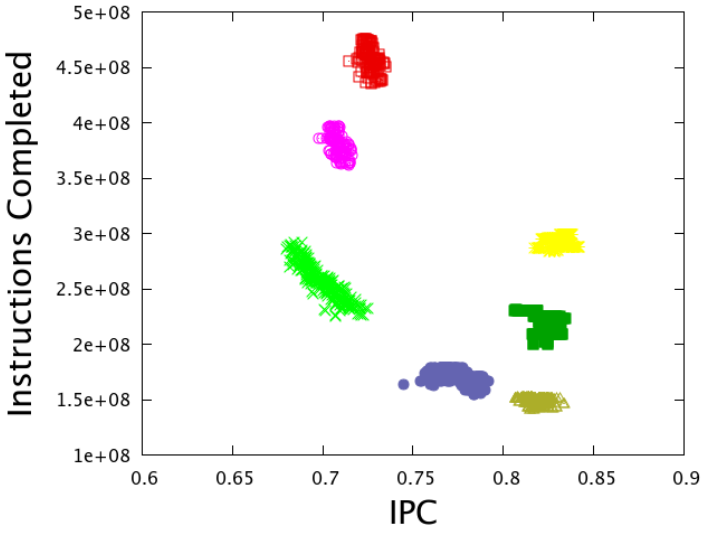
Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Using Clustering to identify structure







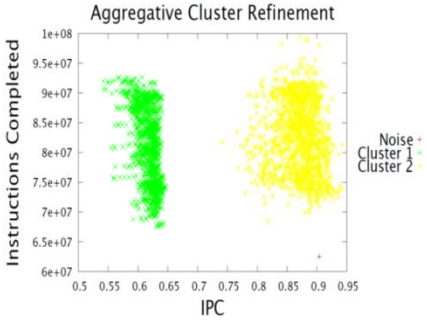


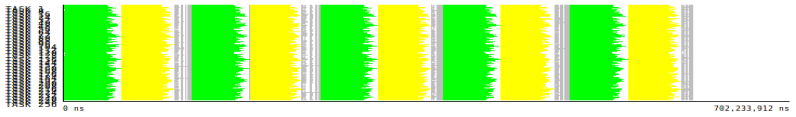
What should I improve?

What if ….

PEPC

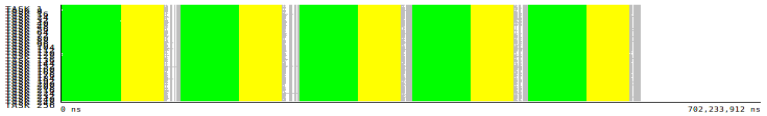
… we increase the IPC of Cluster1?





13% gain

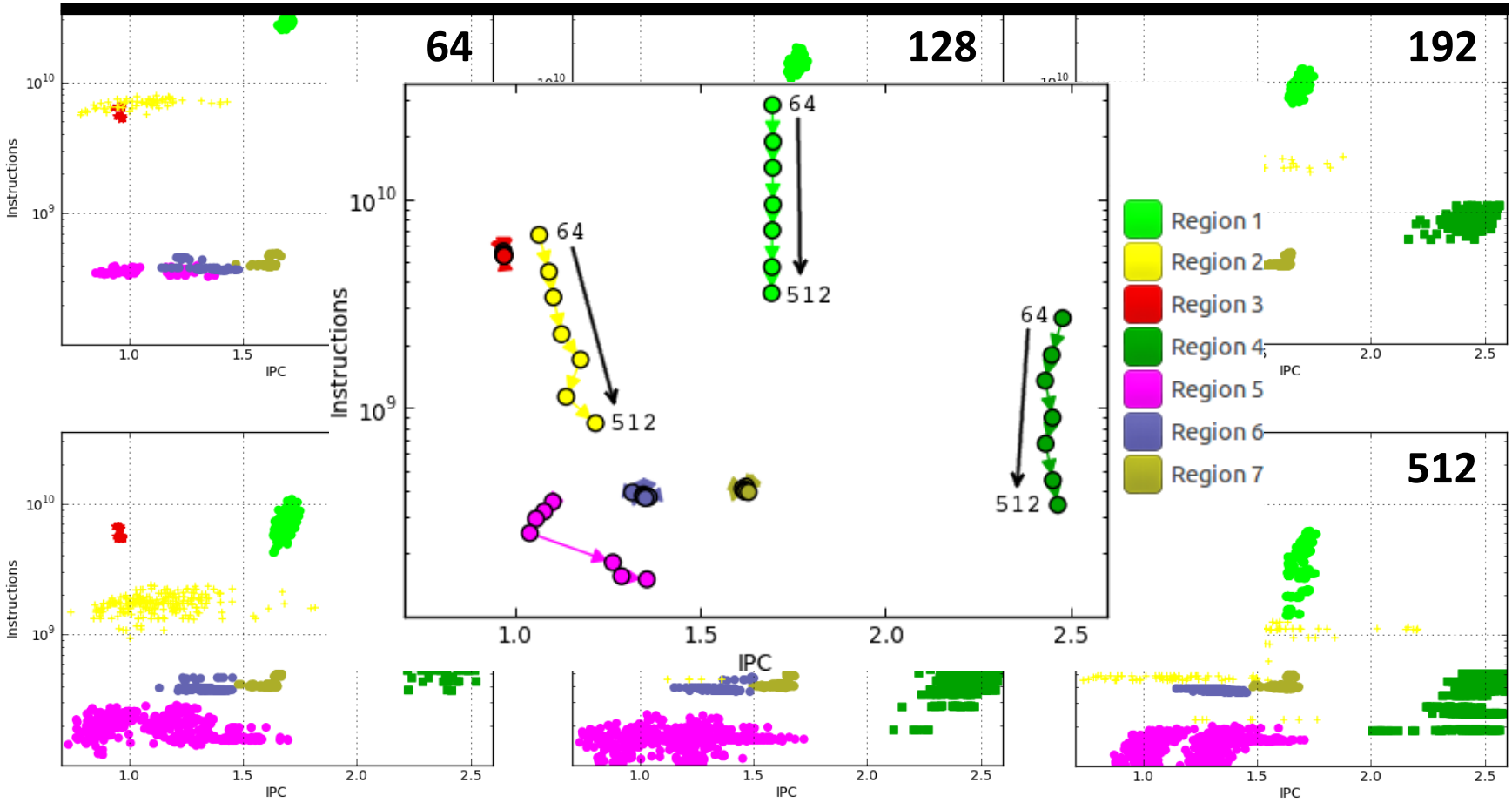
… we balance Clusters 1 & 2?



19% gain

Tracking scability through clustering

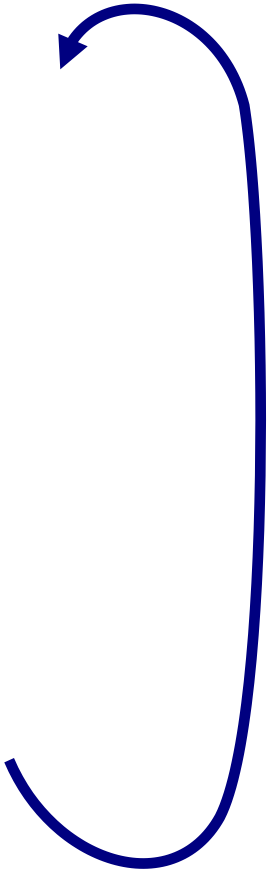
- OpenMX (strong scale from 64 to 512 tasks)



Methodology

Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Performance analysis tools objective



Help generate hypotheses

Help validate hypotheses

Qualitatively

Quantitatively

First steps

- Parallel efficiency – percentage of time invested on computation
  - Identify sources for “inefficiency”:
    - load balance
    - Communication /synchronization
- Serial efficiency – how far from peak performance?
  - IPC, correlate with other counters
- Scalability – code replication?
  - Total #instructions
- Behavioral structure? Variability?

BSC Tools web site

- tools.bsc.es
  - downloads
    - Sources / Binaries
    - Linux / windows / MAC
  - documentation
    - Training guides
    - Tutorial slides

- Getting started
  - Start wxparaver
  - Help → tutorials and follow instructions
  - Follow training guides
    - Paraver introduction (MPI): Navigation and basic understanding of Paraver operation

Some recommendations

- The power of understanding → Keep asking questions
- Our brain is more efficient with images → Use visual tools
- The key uses to be in the details → Do not miss them
- Do not expect what may be expected → Be flexible

And as Bruce Lee said, “Be water my friend!”

Demo

Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Same code, different behaviour

- Lulesh 2.0
  - Easy to install
  - Requires a cube number of MPI ranks
- What about 27? Check how the system reacts to a “weird” request

Code	Parallel efficiency	Communication eff.	Load Balance eff.
lulesh@mn3	90.55	**99.22**	91.26
lulesh@leftraru	**69.15**	99.12	**69.76**
lulesh@uv2 (mpt)	70.55	96.56	73.06
lulesh@uv2 (impi)	85.65	95.09	90.07
lulesh@mt	83.68	95.48	87.64
lulesh@cori	90.92	98.59	92.20
lulesh@thunderX	73.96	97.56	75.81
lulesh@jetson	75.48	**88.84**	84.06
lulesh@claix	77.28	92.33	83.70
lulesh@jureca	88.20	98.45	89.57
lulesh@inti	88.16	98.65	89.36
lulesh@archer	88.01	97.95	89.86
lulesh@romeo	89.56	99.01	90.45
lulesh@mn4	**91.02**	98.38	**92.52**
lulesh@ stampede2 (skl)	85.76	97.63	87.84
lulesh@ stampede2 (knl)	89.21	98.42	90.64
lulesh@isambard	90.32	97.16	92.96
lulesh@hawk (mpt)	80.16	98.98	80.98
lulesh@hawk (openmpi)	87.82	98.28	89.35

Warning::: Higher parallel efficiency does not mean faster!