

# Performance Analysis Tools for Petaflop Systems

Michael Gerndt

Technische Universität München

[gerndt@in.tum.de](mailto:gerndt@in.tum.de)



# HPCC-06

September 13-15, 2006  
Munich, Germany

## Topics of interest

Architectures, languages, tools, application for HPC

### Special sessions:

- High-Performance Simulation of Reactive Flows
- Service Level Agreements
- Pervasive Computing Application & Security Service
- Automatic Performance Analysis of Parallel/Distributed Applications

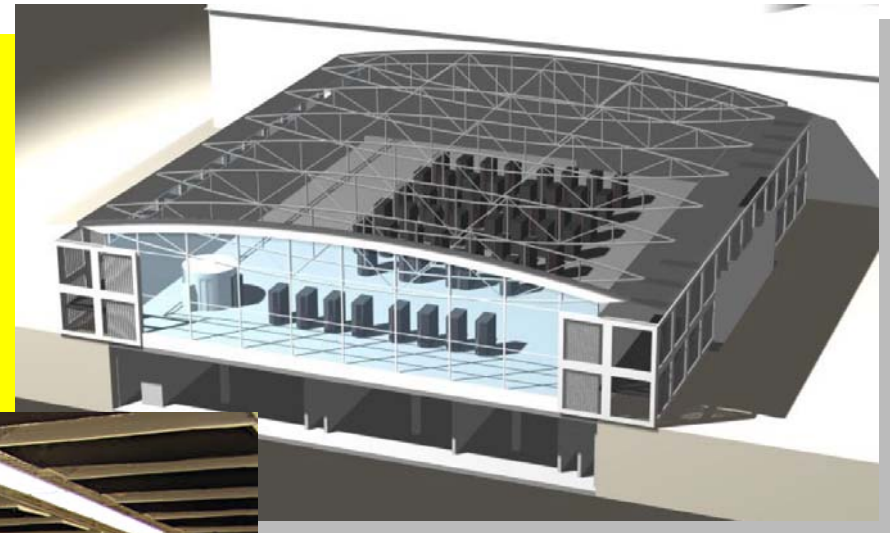
Submission Deadline: **March 13th, 2005**

**[hpcc06.lrr.in.tum.de](http://hpcc06.lrr.in.tum.de)**



# Performance Analysis is Essential

---

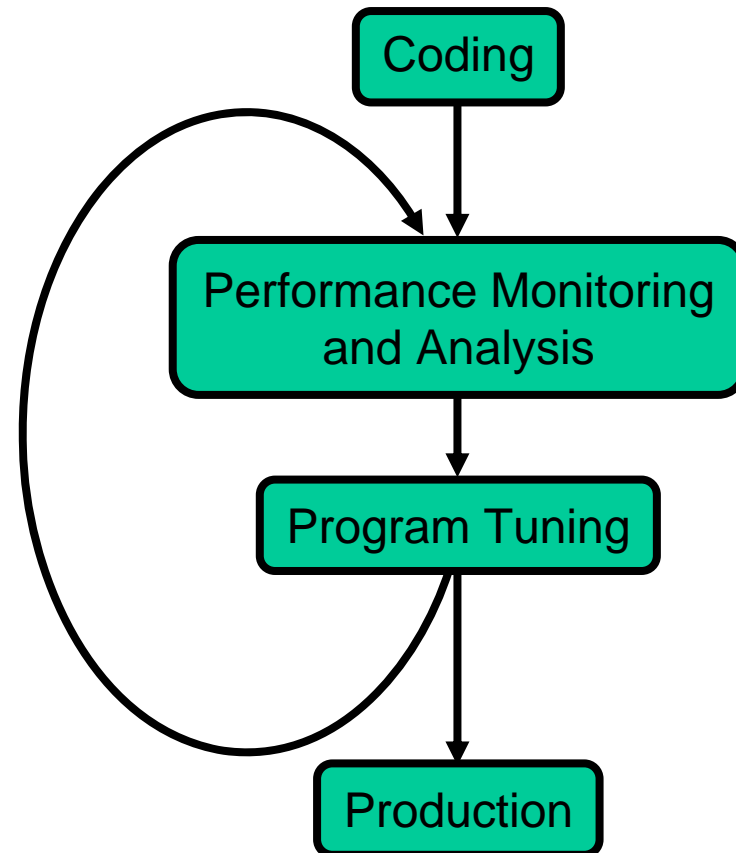


Michael Conrad

# Performance Analysis for Parallel Systems

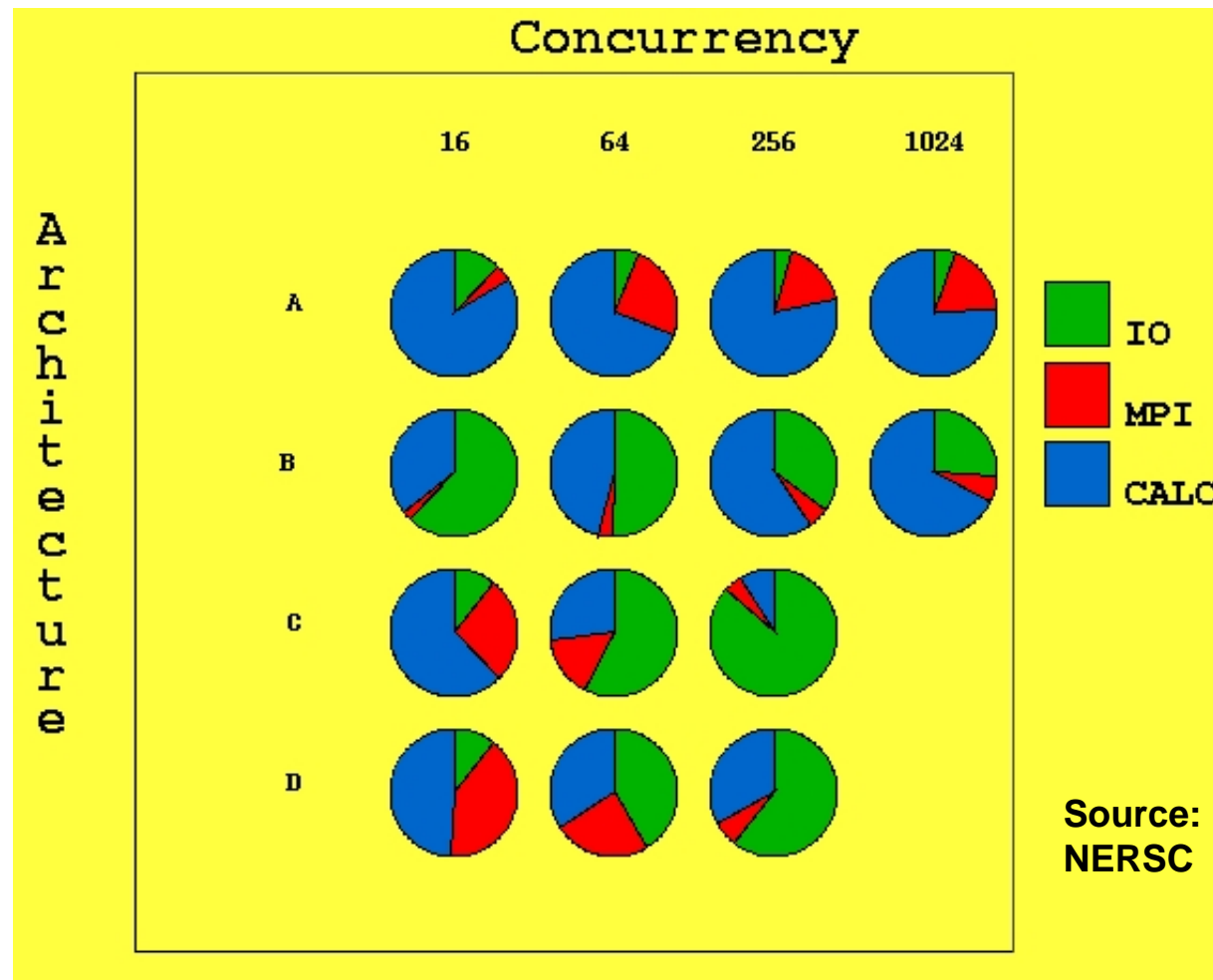
---

- **Development cycle**
  - Assumption: Reproducibility
- **Instrumentation**
  - Static vs Dynamic
  - Source-level vs binary-level
- **Monitoring**
  - Software vs Hardware
  - **Statistical profiles vs event traces**
- **Analysis**
  - Source-based tools
  - Visualization tools
  - Automatic analysis tools



# Scaling Portability: Profoundly Interesting

A high level description of the performance of cosmology code MADCAP on four well known architectures.

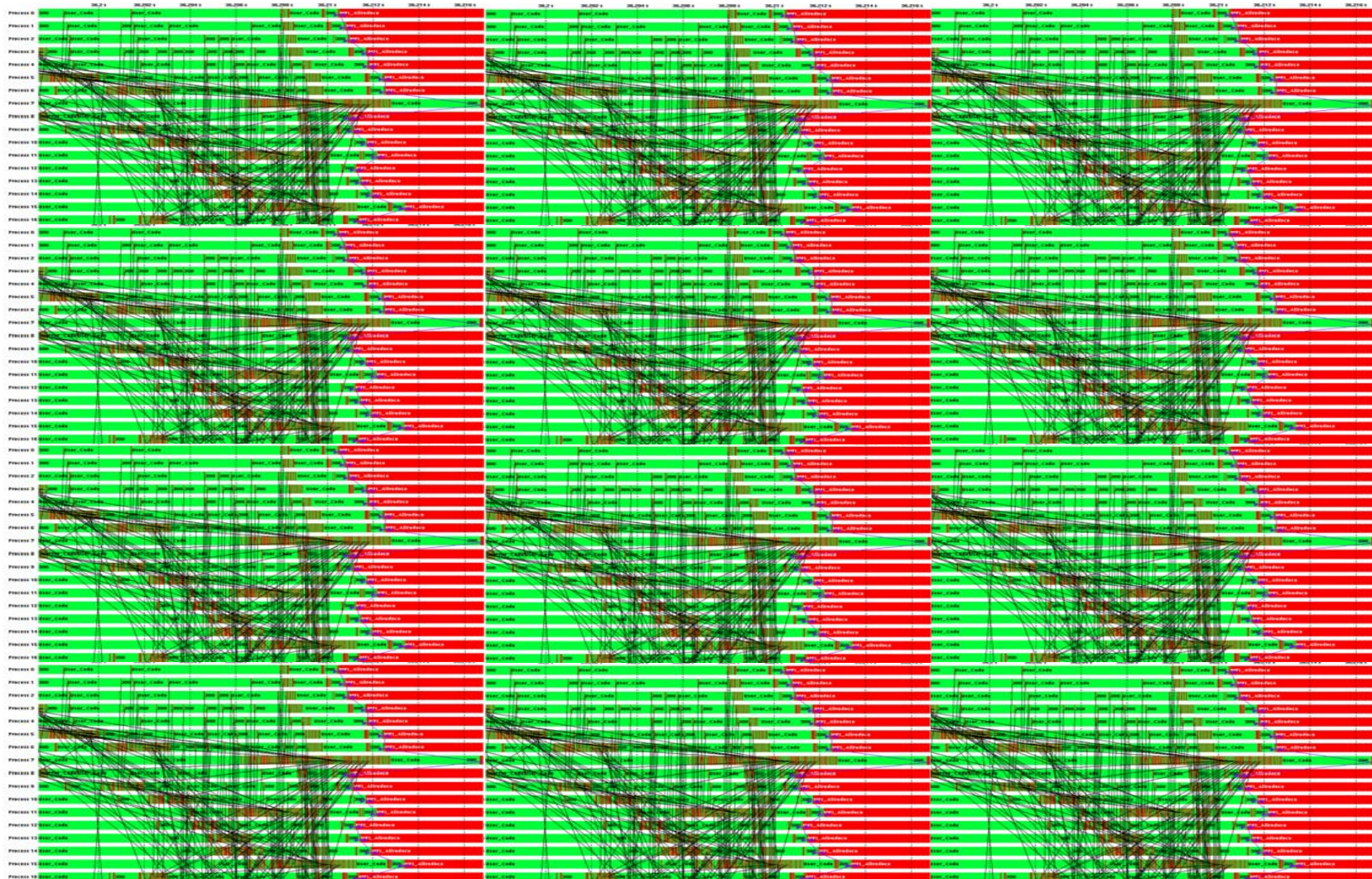


# 16 Way for 4 seconds



Source: Horst Simon

# 64 way for 12 seconds



Michael Gerndt

Source: Horst Simon



# Challenges for PA

---

- Scalability
- Ease of use
- Single node performance

## Answer - Automation

---

- **Online analysis**
  - Huge performance data sets need not be stored
- **Distributed analysis**
  - Data sets need not be collected
- **Use expert's knowledge**
  - User need not be aware of intrinsic properties of architectures and performance tools

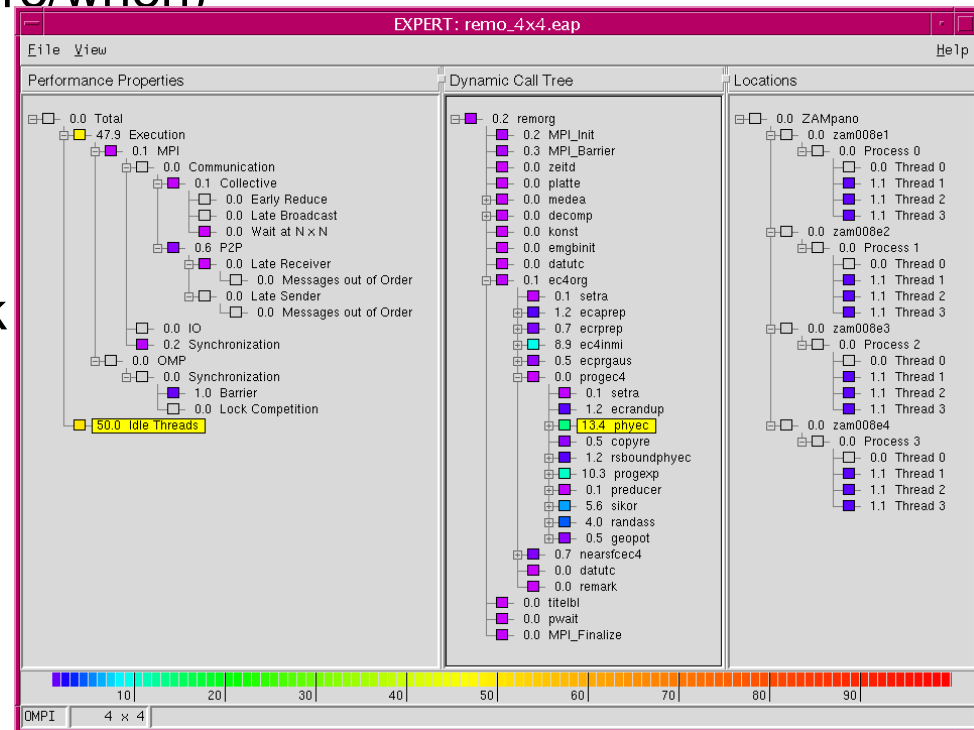
# Automated Performance Analysis: Examples

- **Paradyn/Performance Consultant:**

- Dynamic instrumentation
- W3 Search model (why/where/when)
- [www.paradyn.org](http://www.paradyn.org)

- **Expert:**

- Searching program traces
- [www.fz-juelich.de/zam/kojak](http://www.fz-juelich.de/zam/kojak)



Resume	Pause
Deferred	instrumented
Unknown	uninstrumented
True	instrumented; shadow node
False	uninstrumented; shadow node
Why Axis Refinement	Where Axis Refinement

Michael Gerndt



# Periscope Project at Technische Universität München

---

- Formal specification of performance properties
- Automated search
- Online analysis
- Distributed search

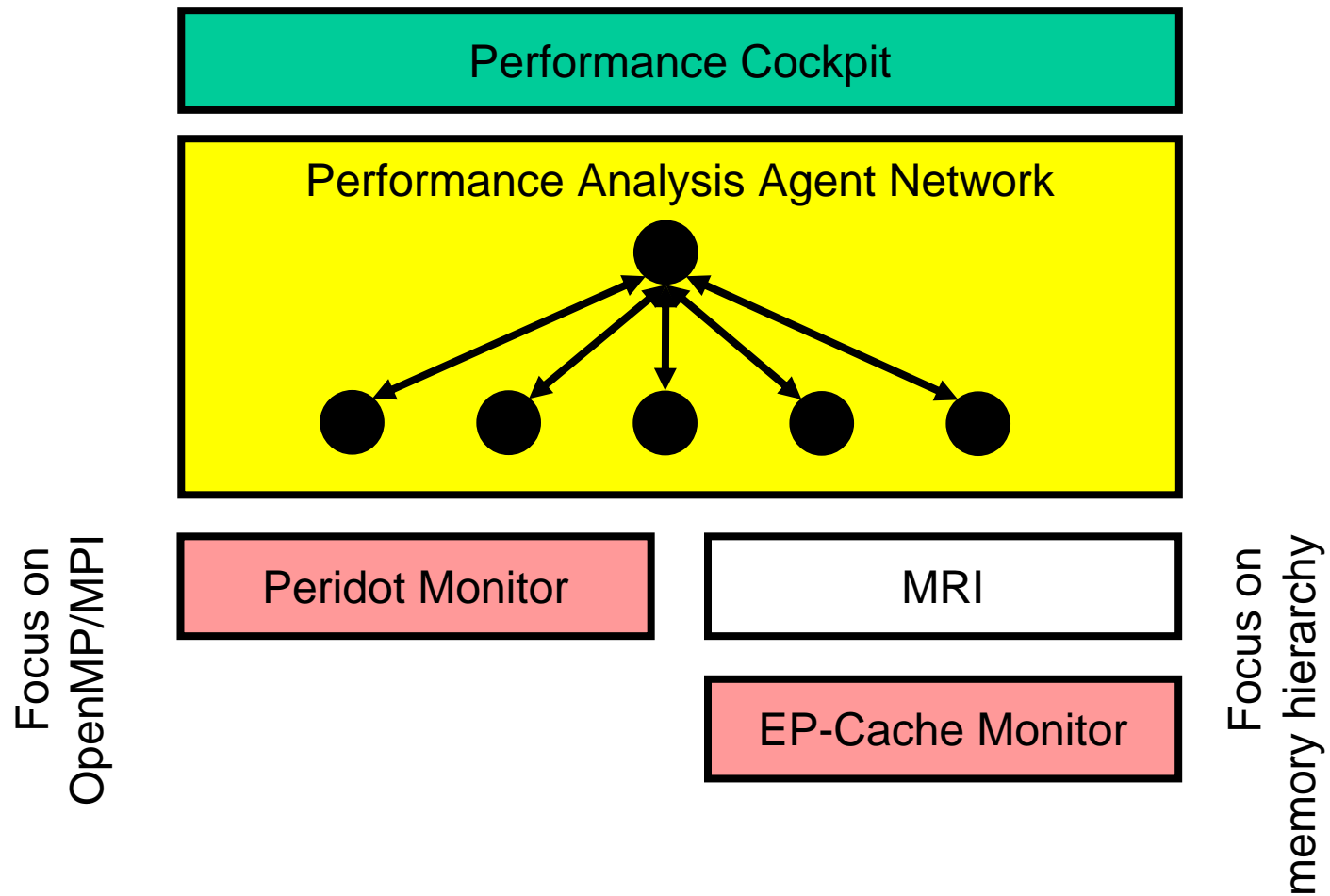
# ASL: APART Specification Language

---

```
property communication_costs (  
    Region r,  
    Experiment e,  
    Region rank_basis)  
{  
LET  
    float cost = summary(r,e).CommTime;  
IN  
    CONDITION:    cost>0;  
    CONFIDENCE:   1;  
    SEVERITY:    cost/duration(rank_basis,e);  
}
```

# Periscope Design

---

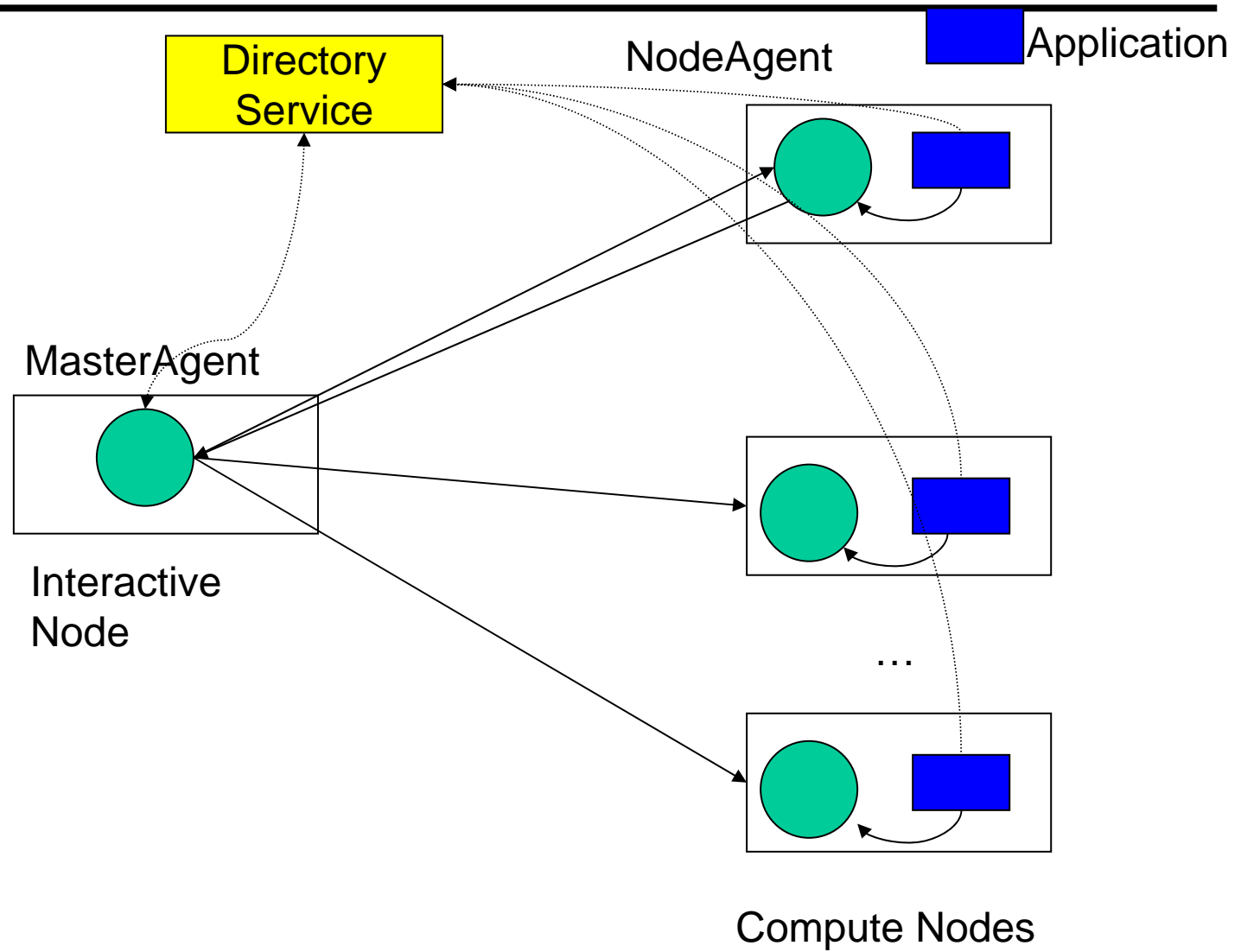


# Agent Search Strategies – Incremental Analysis

---

- Based on program phases – intervall of execution
  - Defined by phase regions
  - *Repetitive* and *execute once* phase regions
  - Phase boundaries have to be global (SPMD programs)
- Two phase-based strategies
  - Region nesting and data structure-based refinement
  - Property hierarchy-based refinement

# Usage Scenario



## Final Result

---

**LC1MissesOverMemRef (LOOP, bound.f, 139)**

**Severity: 0.68164**

**LC1WriteMissesOverMemRef (LOOP, bound.f, 139 )**

**Severity: 0.671389**

**LC1WriteMissesOverMemRef (LOOP, bound.f, 139 )**

**Severity: 0.671016**

**Data Structure: UN**

**LC1ReadMissesOverMemRef (LOOP, bound.f, 673 )**

**Severity: 0.108437**

**LC1WriteMissesOverMemRef (LOOP, bound.f, 673 )**

**Severity: 0.108429**

**LC1MissesOverMemRef (LOOP, bound.f, 28 )**

**Severity: 0.103128**

**Data Structure: UN**

# Summary

---

- Solution to challenges for PA on Petascale Computers
  - Automation
  - Distribution
  - New hardware performance monitors