



Cray Performance Tools

Gene Wagenbreth

Performance Engineer

gwagenbret@cray.com



Cray Performance Tools

Heidi Poxon

Sr. Principal Engineer

Cray Programming Environment

Agenda

- Overview
- Using Cray Performance Tools
- Bottleneck Detection
- Imbalance
- MPI rank reordering



Using Cray Performance Tools

Load modules to access software



Build and instrument program

Run program and view results

Cray Performance Analysis Tools



- **Whole program performance analysis with**
 - Novice and advanced user interfaces
 - Support for MPI, SHMEM, OpenMP, UPC, CAF, OpenACC, CUDA
 - Load imbalance detection
 - HW counter metrics (hit rates, computational intensity, etc.)
 - Observations and inefficiencies
 - Data correlation to user source
 - Minimal program perturbation
- **Sampling, tracing with runtime summarization, full trace (timeline) modes available**
- **Supports CCE, Intel and GCC compilers**

Cray Performance Analysis Tools

- Convenient to make many small runs to optimize performance
- Should make some large runs to verify that observations carry over to large runs
- Apprentice2 provides visual interface to performance data

Two Modes of Use



- **CrayPat-lite** for novice users, or convenience
- **CrayPat** for in-depth performance investigation and tuning assistance
- **Both offer:**
 - Whole program analysis across many nodes
 - Indication of causes of problems
 - Suggestions of modifications for performance improvement



“Lite” Mode

Load performance tools instrumentation module

```
$ module load perftools-base  
$ module load perftools-lite
```

Build program

(no modification to makefile)

```
$ make
```



a.out (instrumented program)

Run program

(no modification to batch script)

```
$ aprun a.out
```



Condensed **report to stdout**
a.out*.rpt (same as stdout)
a.out*.ap2
files

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Example CrayPat-lite Output



```
#####
#
#          CrayPat-lite Performance Statistics          #
#
#####
```

```
CrayPat/X:  Version 6.3.2.461 Revision 56930ff  02/01/16 15:31:33
Experiment:                lite  lite/sample_profile
Number of PEs (MPI ranks):    64
Numbers of PEs per Node:     32  PEs on each of  2  Nodes
Numbers of Threads per PE:    1
Number of Cores per Socket:   16
Execution start time:  Tue Feb  2 18:53:50 2016
System name and speed:  kay  2301 MHz (approx)
```

```
Avg Process Time:           64.38 secs
High Memory:                 1,563 MBytes  24.43 MBytes per PE
MFLOPS:                      Not supported (see observation below)
I/O Read Rate:               48.514130 MBytes/sec
I/O Write Rate:              22.281350 MBytes/sec
Avg CPU Energy:              41,820 joules  20,910 joules per node
Avg CPU Power:               649.53 watts  324.77 watts per node
```

Table 1: Profile by Function Group and Function (top 10 functions shown)

Samp%	Samp	Imb.	Imb.	Group
		Samp	Samp%	Function
				PE=HIDE
100.0%	6,156.2	--	--	Total

66.3%	4,082.5	--	--	USER

11.8%	729.2	48.8	6.4%	mult_su3_mat_vec_sum_4dir
10.2%	629.4	49.6	7.4%	mult_adj_su3_mat_4vec
6.1%	377.1	28.9	7.2%	mult_su3_nn
5.9%	365.4	42.6	10.6%	mult_su3_na
5.4%	329.4	37.6	10.4%	scalar_mult_add_lathwvec_proj
3.8%	232.9	39.1	14.6%	mult_su3_sitelink_lathwvec
=====				
25.3%	1,557.0	--	--	MPI

12.8%	789.3	163.7	17.5%	MPI_Wait
6.7%	411.9	74.1	15.5%	MPI_Isend
4.9%	300.2	95.8	24.6%	MPI_Allreduce
=====				
5.9%	365.4	44.6	11.1%	STRING

5.9%	365.4	44.6	11.1%	memcpy
=====				

Identify High Time Consuming Areas



Table 2: Profile by Group, Function, and Line

Samp%	Samp	Imb.	Imb.	Group
		Samp	Samp%	Function
				Source
				Line
				PE=HIDE
100.0%	55,605.7	--	--	Total

56.5%	31,412.8	--	--	USER

19.7%	10,944.1	--	--	create_boundary\$boundary_
3				source.omp_removed/test/compile/boundary.f90

4	7.8%	4,355.9	175.1	3.9% line.265
4	1.8%	977.0	98.0	9.1% line.268
4	1.1%	617.0	94.0	13.2% line.273
4	2.0%	1,133.6	101.4	8.2% line.549
4	1.1%	590.0	66.0	10.1% line.557
=====				
10.7%	5,937.8	--	--	get_block\$blocks_
3				source.omp_removed/test/compile/blocks.f90

4	4.1%	2,305.7	145.3	5.9% line.221
4	1.0%	569.5	77.5	12.0% line.243
4	2.9%	1,610.1	134.9	7.7% line.246

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Guidance: How Can I Learn More?



MPI utilization:

The time spent processing MPI communications is relatively high. Functions and callsites responsible for consuming the most time can be found in the table generated by `pat_report -O callers+src` (within the MPI group).

Guidance: Reduce Shared Resource Contention



Metric-Based Rank Order:

When the use of a shared resource like memory bandwidth is unbalanced across nodes, total execution time may be reduced with a rank order that improves the balance.

A file named `MPICH_RANK_ORDER.USER_Time` was generated along with this report and contains usage instructions and the custom rank order from the following table.

Rank Order	Node Metric	Reduction in Max Imb. Value	Maximum Value	Average Value
Current	15.46%		1.134e+03	9.588e+02
Custom	1.46%	14.202%	9.731e+02	9.588e+02



Data from pat_report

- **Default reports are intended to be useful for most applications**
- **Don't need to rerun program to get more detailed data**
- **Different aggregations, or levels of information available**
 - Get fined-grained thread-imbalance information for OpenMP program built with CCE
 - `$ pat_report -s pe=ALL -s th=ALL`



More In-depth Analysis and Bottleneck Detection

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How to Use CrayPat

- **Make sure the following modules are loaded:**

- `$ module load perftools-base perftools`

- **2 instrumentation examples:**

- `$ pat_build my_program`
- `$ pat_build -u -g mpi my_program`

**Same sampling
experiment is used when
perftools-lite module is
loaded**

- **Run application**

- `$ aprun -n ... my_program+pat`

- **Create report**

- `$ pat_report my_program.xf > my_report`



Sample vs Trace

- **Sample mode**

- Checks program counter and call stack 60 times per second
- Minimal effect on execution

- **Trace mode**

- Trace code inserted
- Other information such as MPI message size
- Cray compiler only – loops and loop lengths
- Trace of small routines affects runtime

- **Trace routines from sample run**

- 2 step – sample then trace gives best of both



Predefined Trace Wrappers (-g tracegroup)

- **blas** Basic Linear Algebra subprograms
- **caf** Co-Array Fortran (Cray CCE compiler only)
- **hdf5** manages extremely large data collection
- **heap** dynamic heap
- **io** includes stdio and sysio groups
- **lapack** Linear Algebra Package
- **math** ANSI math
- **mpi** MPI
- **omp** OpenMP API
- **pthread** POSIX threads
- **shmem** SHMEM
- **sysio** I/O system calls
- **system** system calls
- **upc** Unified Parallel C (Cray CCE compiler only)

For a full list, please see [pat_build\(1\)](#) man page

Control Data Collection with Runtime Options

- Runtime controlled through **PAT_RT_XXX** environment variables
- See **intro_craypat(1)** man page
- **Examples of control**
 - Enable full trace
 - Change number of data files created
 - **Enable collection of CPU, network or power counter events**
 - Enable tracing filters to control trace file size (max threads, max call stack depth, etc.)

Performance Counters Overview



- **Cray supports raw counters, derived metrics and thresholds for:**
 - Processor (core and uncore)
 - Network
 - Accelerator
 - Power
- **Counters restricted for Haswell and KNL**
- **Predefined groups**
 - Groups together counters for experiments
- See *hwpc*, *nwpc*, *accpc*, and *rapl* man pages

How to Get List of Events for a Processor

- Run the following utility on a compute node:
 - `papi_native_avail`
- To collect performance counters
 - Set `PAT_RT_PERFCTR` environment variable to list of events or group prior to execution

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 (pat_build -g mpi)**

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

Find Program Load Imbalance



Table 1: Profile by Function Group and Function

Time%	Time	Imb. Time	Imb. Time%	Calls	Group Function PE=HIDE
100.0%	1.957703	--	--	42,970.8	Total

60.0%	1.174021	--	--	3,602.0	USER

30.8%	0.603850	0.176924	23.0%	1,198.0	calc3_
19.2%	0.375117	0.128748	26.0%	1,200.0	calc2_
9.1%	0.178111	0.081880	32.0%	1,200.0	calc1_
=====					
36.0%	0.704928	--	--	9,613.0	MPI_SYNC

25.8%	0.505174	0.385130	76.2%	9,596.0	mpi_barrier_(sync)
10.2%	0.199537	0.199518	100.0%	1.0	mpi_init_(sync)
=====					
4.0%	0.078736	--	--	29,754.8	MPI

2.3%	0.045351	0.003531	7.3%	9,596.0	MPI_BARRIER
1.1%	0.021520	0.051295	71.6%	8,756.9	MPI_ISEND
=====					



Load Imbalance May be Misleading

- Time may show in Barrier, Send or Recv
- May be due to cpu imbalance elsewhere

Sort MPI Messages by Caller



MPI Msg Bytes%	MPI Msg Bytes	MPI Msg Count	MsgSz <16 Count	4KiB<= MsgSz <64KiB Count	Function Caller PE=[mmm]
100.0%	34,940,767.4	8,771.9	258.6	8,513.3	Total

100.0%	34,940,647.4	8,756.9	243.6	8,513.3	MPI_ISEND

56.2%	19,622,700.0	4,837.5	56.2	4,781.2	calc2_
3					shallow_

4	56.4%	19,718,400.0	7,200.0	2,400.0	4,800.0 pe.0
4	56.4%	19,699,200.0	4,800.0	0.0	4,800.0 pe.32
4	42.3%	14,784,000.0	4,800.0	1,200.0	3,600.0 pe.63
=====					
42.5%	14,851,950.0	3,693.8	75.0	3,618.8	calc1_
3					shallow_

4	56.4%	19,718,400.0	7,200.0	2,400.0	4,800.0 pe.0
4	42.3%	14,774,400.0	3,600.0	0.0	3,600.0 pe.31
4	42.3%	14,774,400.0	3,600.0	0.0	3,600.0 pe.62

Analyze MPI Message Sizes



Total

MPI Msg Bytes%	100.0%
MPI Msg Bytes	4,465,684,125.8
MPI Msg Count	13,057.0 msgs
MsgSz <16 Count	719.0 msgs
16<= MsgSz <256 Count	28.0 msgs
256<= MsgSz <4KiB Count	0.7 msgs
4KiB<= MsgSz <64KiB Count	279.8 msgs
64KiB<= MsgSz <1MiB Count	12,029.6 msgs

MPI_Send

MPI Msg Bytes%	100.0%
MPI Msg Bytes	4,465,680,353.8
MPI Msg Count	12,318.0 msgs
MsgSz <16 Count	8.0 msgs
16<= MsgSz <256 Count	0.0 msgs
256<= MsgSz <4KiB Count	0.7 msgs
4KiB<= MsgSz <64KiB Count	279.8 msgs
64KiB<= MsgSz <1MiB Count	12,029.6 msgs

MPI_Send / LAMMPS_NS::Comm::reverse_comm

MPI Msg Bytes%	48.6%
MPI Msg Bytes	2,171,466,150.3
MPI Msg Count	6,006.0 msgs
MsgSz <16 Count	0.0 msgs
16<= MsgSz <256 Count	0.0 msgs
256<= MsgSz <4KiB Count	0.0 msgs
4KiB<= MsgSz <64KiB Count	0.0 msgs
64KiB<= MsgSz <1MiB Count	6,006.0 msgs

MPI_Send / LAMMPS_NS::Comm::reverse_comm / LAMMPS_NS::Verlet::run

MPI Msg Bytes%	48.6%
MPI Msg Bytes	2,169,218,110.3
MPI Msg Count	6,000.0 msgs
MsgSz <16 Count	0.0 msgs
16<= MsgSz <256 Count	0.0 msgs
256<= MsgSz <4KiB Count	0.0 msgs
4KiB<= MsgSz <64KiB Count	0.0 msgs
64KiB<= MsgSz <1MiB Count	6,000.0 msgs



Maximize On-node Communication by Reordering MPI ranks

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When Is Rank Re-ordering Useful?

- Maximize on-node communication between MPI ranks
- **Physical system topology agnostic**
- Grid detection and rank re-ordering is helpful for programs with significant point-to-point communication
- Relieve on-node shared resource contention by pairing threads or processes that perform different work on the same node
 - for example: computation with off-node communication

MPI Rank Reorder – Two Interfaces Available



- **CrayPat**

- Available with sampling or tracing
- Include `-g mpi` when instrumenting program
- Run program and let CrayPat determine if communication is dominant, detect communication pattern and suggest MPI rank order if applicable

- **grid_order utility**

- User knows communication pattern in application and wants to quickly create a new MPI rank placement file
- Available when perftools-base module is loaded

MPI Rank Order Observations



Table 1: Profile by Function Group and Function

Time%	Time	Imb. Time	Imb. Time%	Calls	Group Function PE=HIDE
100.0%	463.147240	--	--	21621.0	Total
52.0%	240.974379	--	--	21523.0	MPI
47.7%	221.142266	36.214468	14.1%	10740.0	mpi_recv
4.3%	19.829001	25.849906	56.7%	10740.0	MPI_SEND
43.3%	200.474690	--	--	32.0	USER
41.0%	189.897060	58.716197	23.6%	12.0	sweep_
1.6%	7.579876	1.899097	20.1%	12.0	source_
4.7%	21.698147	--	--	39.0	MPI_SYNC
4.3%	20.091165	20.005424	99.6%	32.0	mpi_allreduce_(sync)
0.0%	0.000024	--	--	27.0	SYSCALL

MPI Rank Order Observations (2)



MPI Grid Detection:

There appears to be point-to-point MPI communication in a 96 X 8 grid pattern. The 52% of the total execution time spent in MPI functions might be reduced with a rank order that maximizes communication between ranks on the same node. The effect of several rank orders is estimated below.

A file named `MPICH_RANK_ORDER.Grid` was generated along with this report and contains usage instructions and the Custom rank order from the following table.

Rank Order	On-Node Bytes/PE	On-Node Bytes/PE% of Total Bytes/PE	MPICH_RANK_REORDER_METHOD
Custom	2.385e+09	95.55%	3
SMP	1.880e+09	75.30%	1
Fold	1.373e+06	0.06%	2
RoundRobin	0.000e+00	0.00%	0

Auto-Generated MPI Rank Order File



```
# The 'USER_Time_hybrid' rank order in this file targets nodes with multi-core
73,395,81,427,57,459,17,419, 13,471,45,503,29,479,77,511 3,440,35,432,67,400,99,408,1 722,731,763,658,642,755,739,
113,491,49,387,89,451,121,48 53,399,85,431,21,463,61,391, 1,464,43,496,27,472,51,504 675,707,650,682,715,698,666,
3 109,423,93,455,117,495,125,4 19,392,75,424,59,456,83,384, 690,747
# processors, based on Sent
6,436,102,468,70,404,38,412, 87 107,416,91,488,115,448,123,4 257,345,265,313,281,305,273,
Msg Total Bytes collected
14,444,46,476,110,508,78,500 2,530,34,562,66,538,98,522,1 80 337,609,369,577,377,617,329,
for:
86,396,30,428,62,460,54,492, 0,570,42,554,26,594,50,602 132,401,196,441,164,409,228, 513,529
#
118,420,22,452,94,388,126,48 4 18,514,74,586,58,626,82,546, 433,236,465,204,473,244,393, 545,297,633,361,625,321,585,
4 106,634,90,578,114,618,122,6 188,497 537,601,289,553,353,593,521,
# Program: /lus/ 129,563,193,531,161,571,225, 10 252,505,140,425,212,457,156, 569,561
nid00023/malice/craypat/ 539,241,595,233,523,249,603, 135,315,167,339,199,347,259, 385,172,417,180,449,148,489, 256,373,261,341,264,349,280,
WORKSHOP/bh2o-demo/Rank/ 185,555 307,231,371,239,379,191,331, 220,481 317,272,381,269,309,285,333,
sweep3d/src/sweep3d 153,587,169,627,137,635,201, 247,299 131,534,195,542,163,566,227, 277,365
# Ap2 File: 619,177,515,145,579,209,547, 175,363,159,323,143,355,255, 526,235,574,203,598,243,558, 352,301,320,325,288,357,328,
sweep3d.gmpi-u.ap2 217,611 291,207,275,183,283,151,267, 187,606 304,360,312,376,293,296,368,
# Number PEs: 768 7,405,71,469,39,437,103,413, 215,223 251,590,211,630,179,638,139, 336,344
# Max PEs/Node: 16 47,445,15,509,79,477,31,501 133,406,197,438,165,470,229, 622,155,550,171,518,219,582, 258,338,266,346,282,314,274,
# 111,397,63,461,55,429,87,421 414,245,446,141,478,237,502, 147,614 370,766,306,710,378,742,330,
# To use this file, make a 23,493,119,389,95,453,127,4 253,398 761,660,737,652,705,668,745, 678,362
copy named MPICH_RANK_ORDER, 85 157,510,189,462,173,430,205, 692,673,700,641,684,713,644, 646,298,750,322,718,354,758,
and set the 134,402,198,434,166,410,230, 390,149,422,213,454,181,494, 753,724 290,734,662,686,670,726,702,
# environment variable 442,238,466,174,506,158,394, 221,486 729,732,681,756,721,716,764, 694,654
MPICH_RANK_REORDER_METHOD to 246,474 130,316,260,340,194,372,162, 676,697,748,689,657,740,665, 262,375,263,343,270,311,271,
3 prior to 190,498,254,426,142,458,150, 348,226,308,234,380,242,332, 649,708 351,286,319,278,342,287,350,
# executing the program. 386,182,418,206,490,214,450, 250,300 760,528,736,536,704,560,744, 279,374
# 222,482 202,364,186,324,154,356,138, 520,672,568,712,592,752,552, 294,318,358,383,359,310,295,
0,532,64,564,32,572,96,540,8 128,533,192,541,160,565,232, 292,170,276,178,284,210,218, 640,600 382,326,303,327,367,366,335,
,596,72,524,40,604,24,588 525,224,573,240,597,184,557, 268,146 728,584,680,624,720,512,696, 302,334
104,556,16,628,80,636,56,620 248,605 4,535,36,543,68,567,100,527, 632,688,616,664,544,608,656, 765,661,709,663,741,653,711,
,48,516,112,580,88,548,120,6 168,589,200,517,152,629,136, 12,599,44,575,28,559,76,607 648,576 669,767,655,743,671,749,695,
12 549,176,637,144,621,208,581, 52,591,20,631,60,639,84,519, 762,659,738,651,706,667,746, 679,703
1,403,65,435,33,411,97,443,9 216,613 108,623,92,551,116,583,124,6 643,714,691,674,699,754,683, 677,727,751,693,647,701,717,
,467,25,499,105,507,41,475 5,439,37,407,69,447,101,415, 15 730,723 687,757,685,733,725,719,735,
645,759
```

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Using New MPI Rank Order

- Save grid_order output to file called **MPICH_RANK_ORDER**
- `$ export MPICH_RANK_REORDER_METHOD=3`
- Run non-instrumented binary with and without new rank order to check overall wallclock time for performance improvements
- Can be used for all subsequent executions of **same job size**

Summary



- **Users continue to need tools to help find critical performance bottlenecks within a program**
- **Cray performance tools offer functionality that reduces the time investment associated with porting and tuning applications on new and existing Cray systems**



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The background of the slide is a complex, abstract digital illustration. It features a series of glowing blue lines and dots that form a sense of depth and movement, resembling a data stream or a network. Binary digits (0s and 1s) are scattered throughout the scene, some appearing as large, semi-transparent characters and others as smaller, more numerous elements. The overall color palette is dominated by various shades of blue, from deep navy to bright, glowing cyan and white highlights.

**Arigatou
gozaimashita**

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