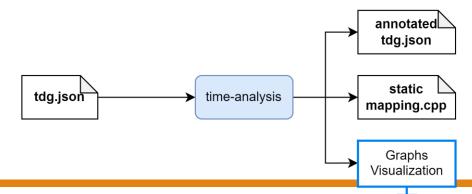
3. Time Analysis Phase

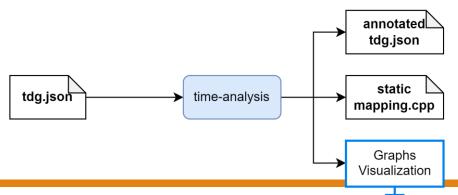
- Annotates TDG with a set of metrics based on
 - performance results per task
 - performance results of overall TDG
 - TDG structure
- Calculates static mapping using one of the existing heuristic-based mapping algorithm
- Explores multiple mapping algorithms to provide best static mapping
- Charts and GUI representation of results
- Takes as input a dot file or a json file (the output of previous tools)





Time Analysis Framework

- Tools (run without arguments to see usage):
 - dot2json: converts dot file into json
 - results-map-view: gui representation of a "result"
 - time-analysis: calculates metrics from the "raw" results in the json file
 - map-simulator: task-to-thread mapping based on a mapping algorithm
 - map-exploration: explore several mapping algorithms to provide best mapping
 - static-map-view: gui representation of static task-to-thread mapping
 - json2cpp: converts json file into a tdg.cpp file





results-map-view

```
usage: <input.json> <range as: init[:fini[:step]]>
```

 Simple web page with a graphic representation of the task-to-thread mapping of the requested result(s).





time-analysis

Calculates metrics regarding the OpenMP tasks and the overall TDG

```
time-analysis test_output.json test_analysed.json
```

- This will create a json file containing the metrics
 - Still retains the "results" key
 - Run with"-c" option to remove the "raw" results

```
"test": [
    "taskgraph_id": 2658744759,
    "nodes": {
      "0": {
        per node | metrics : | {
          "wcet": 111680,
          "avg_time": 104356.5,
          "counters": {
            "42000000": {
              "avg": 451,
              "max": 475,
              "min": 427,
              ...}
TDG "metrics":
      "volume": 200327,
      "critical_path_length": 111680,
      "max_parallelism": 2,
      . . .
```

Time-Analysis Metrics

Key	Name	Description	Level	Active
wcet	Worst case execution time	Max execution time observed	Task	X
pmc	Performance counter metrics	Metrics related to each pmc read	Task	X
volume	Volume	Total volume of the TDG	TDG	X
cpl	Critical path length	Cost of the critical path	TDG	X
max_par	Maximum parallelism	Maximum possible level of parallelism	TDG	X
depth	Depth	Maximum depth of the TDG	TDG	Χ
makespan	Makespan	Execution time from the source task to the sink task. Requires all task to be annotated with 'static_thread'	TDG	
wcrt	Worst case response time	Calculates an upper bound of the excepted worst execution time of the TDG. It presents the results for tied and untied tasks.	TDG	X



map-simulator

usage: [options] <input tdg> <output tdg>

Use one of the existing heuristic-based task-to-thread mapping algorithm to provide a static

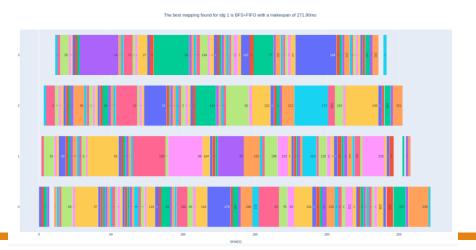
thread mapping for each task

Uses worst-case execution time per task!

```
-====== List of heuristics ========
task2thread (-t option): BestFit, BFS, SEQR
allocation queue (-q option): FIFO, BestFit
```

description <ids>(,<ids>)*` list of target tdgs to apply mapping (def: all) n/a list heuristics specify number of threads available (def: 1) <num_threads> <task2thread> specifies the scheduling algorithm (def: BFS) <allocation queue> list metrics that should be calculated (def: FIFO) n/a use one queue per thread (instead of single queue) n/a remove 'results' property from tasks n/a open a gui view with the mappings

BestFit and SEQR require the "-m" option (means multiple queues)



map-exploration

usage: [options] <config.json>

- Same as before but multiple algorithms are used for the exploration
- Will select the static mapping with best "makespan"
- Requires a configuration file using the following structure

```
argument
                               description
property
                               input tdg json file
input
                  <tdg.json>
                  <tdg.json>
                               output tdg json file
output
                               number of threads for the simulator
num_threads
                  int
                  [target_tdg+] | list of target tdgs and corresponding deadline
target_tdgs
                  {id:int,deadline:int } | id of target tdg and its deadline
 *target tdg
map algorithms
                  [algorithms+] | list of mapping algorithm specifications
argument
                               description
property
                               one of the available heuristics for task2thread
task2thread
                  <heuristic>
                  <heuristic>
                               one of the heuristics for allocation queue
queue
                               specifies if the algorithm has one queue per thread
queue per thread
                  true|false
```

map-exploration configuration

This configuration explores the currently available algorithms

```
"input": "path/to/tdg.json",
"output": "path/of/output.json",
"num threads": 4,
"map algorithms":[
    "task2thread": "BestFit",
    "queue": "BestFit",
    "queue_per_thread": true
    "task2thread": "BestFit",
    "queue": "FIFO",
    "queue_per_thread": true
```

```
"task2thread": "BFS",
"queue": "FIFO",
"queue_per_thread": false
"task2thread": "SEQR",
"queue": "FIFO",
"queue_per_thread": true
```

static-map-view

usage: <input tdg>

- Previous tools output a json with static mapping (per node)
- This can be viewed either in those tools or with *static-map-view*



json2cpp

```
usage: [options] <input.json> [<output.cpp>]
```

- Convert the json file into a .cpp file
- Important to apply the static mapping in the application
- "-n <name>" option is important to specify the name of the file in which the "parallel region" resides
 - Example if in main.c file

json2cpp -n main tdg_with_mapping.json

```
#include "tdg.hpp"
int main_kmp_tdg_outs_0[0] = {};

struct kmp_node_info main_kmp_tdg_0[2] = {{.static_id = 0, .task = NULL, .successors = {{.static_id = 1, .task = NULL, .successors = {{.static_id = 1, .task = NULL, .successors int main_kmp_tdg_roots_0[2] = {{0,1}};

extern "C" void main_kmp_set_tdg__captured_stmt_(void *loc_ref, int gtid, void {
    __kmpc_set_tdg(main_kmp_tdg_0, gtid, 2658744759, 2, main_kmp_tdg_roots_0, 2);
    __kmpc_taskgraph(loc_ref, gtid, 2658744759, entry, args, tdg_type, if_cond, not are interested.
```

Applying static mapping

- Uses the output of json2cpp and
- Requires the .o files from previous compilation
- Let's add one new line in Makefile

- Now the program can be executed in both ways (static or dynamic)
- For static mapping prepend the program: OMP_TASK_SCHEDULE=static
- E.g. with static mapping:

• E.g. with dynamic mapping:

```
OMP_TASK_SCHEDULE=static ./test
./test
```

Analysis and Optimization Flow Resume

- 1. Compile with extrae lib and taskgraph directive (dynamic mapping)
- 2. dot2json to get json file (or parsePrvAndTdg.py script)
- 3. Run **application** several times
 - In each iteration run parsePrvAndTdg script to append results to json file
- **4. time-analysis** to obtain metrics
- 5. map-exploration to obtain best static mapping
- **6. json2cpp** to obtain tdg.cpp file
- 7. Compile with .o files and tdg.cpp
- 8. Run application with static mapping
 - Create **new json** file to store new results
- 9. Compare with previous version



Some Takeaways

- Performance depends on many factors
 - Code Design
 - Compilation flags/optimization
 - Target Platform
 - System configuration/workload
 - 0
- Static task-to-thread mapping does not necessarily mean best performance
 - It might be slightly worse
 - If within requirements/restrictions, it is acceptable
 - More importantly, execution become more predictable
 - Relevant for real-time systems



Thank You!

Luis Miguel Pinho & Tiago Carvalho

CERCIRAS Training School 2023: Advanced Topics in Resource-Aware Computing

