

Guide to the **pbDPROF** Package

Wei-Chen Chen¹, Drew Schmidt², Gaurav Sehrawat³, Pragneshkumar Patel², and
George Ostrouchov^{1,2}

¹Computer Science and Mathematics Division,
Oak Ridge National Laboratory,
Oak Ridge, TN, USA

²Remote Data Analysis and Visualization Center
University of Tennessee,
Knoxville, TN, USA

³Jaypee Institute of Information Technology
Uttar Pradesh, India

September 27, 2013

Contents

Acknowledgement	iv
I Installation	1
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Supported MPI Profilers	1
1.2 Choice of Profiler	1
2 Installation	2
2.1 System Requirements	2
2.2 The Big Picture	2
2.3 Installing pbDPROF with fpmPI	3
2.3.1 Linking pbDMPI with pbDPROF	4
2.3.2 Linking pbDBASE with pbDPROF	4
2.3.3 Linking Rmpi with pbDPROF	5
2.4 Installing pbDPROF with mpiP	5
2.4.1 Linking pbDMPI with pbDPROF	6
2.4.2 Linking pbDBASE with pbDPROF	7
2.4.3 Linking Rmpi with pbDPROF	7
3 Testing pbDPROF Installation	7
3.1 Test with pbDMPI	8
3.2 Test with Rmpi	8

II	Profiling	9
4	Profiling with fpmi	9
4.1	Demo of pbdMPI	9
4.2	Demo of pbddMAT	10
4.3	Demo of Rmpi	11
5	Profiling with mpiP	12
5.1	Demo of pbdMPI	12
5.2	Demo of pbddMAT	13
5.3	Demo of Rmpi	14
6	Visualizing Profiler Outputs	16
6.1	Visualizing fpmi Profiler Output	16
6.2	Visualizing mpiP Profiler Output	17
III	Appendix	20
A	pbdPROF Troubleshooting	22
A.1	Installation	22
A.2	Running	23
B	References	24

© 2013 pbdR Core Team.

The findings and conclusions in this article have not been formally disseminated by the U.S. Department of Energy and should not be construed to represent any determination or policy of University, Agency, and National Laboratory.

Permission is granted to make and distribute verbatim copies of this vignette and its source provided the copyright notice and this permission notice are preserved on all copies.

This publication was typeset using L^AT_EX.

Acknowledgement

Chen and Ostrouchov were supported in part by the project “Visual Data Exploration and Analysis of Ultra-large Climate Data” funded by U.S. DOE Office of Science under Contract No. DE-AC05-00OR22725. Ostrouchov, Schmidt, and Patel were supported in part by the project “NICS Remote Data Analysis and Visualization Center” funded by the Office of Cyberinfrastructure of the U.S. National Science Foundation under Award No. ARRA-NSF-OCI-0906324 for NICS-RDAV center. Sehwat was generously supported by Google for Google Summer of Code 2013.

Part I

Installation

This document is written to explain the main functions of **pbDPROF** (Chen *et al.*, 2013), version 0.1-0. Every effort will be made to ensure future versions are consistent with these instructions, but features in later versions may not be explained in this document.

Information about the functionality of this package, and any changes in future versions can be found on website: “Programming with Big Data in R” at <http://r-pbd.org/>.

1 Introduction

The goal of **pbDPROF** is to utilize external MPI profiling libraries to profile parallel R code and understand hidden MPI communications between processors. The number of communications, sizes of messages, times, and types of functions calls all affect program performance, and so having these measurements can greatly aid in debugging and algorithm design.

An MPI profiling libraries is able to hijack calls to MPI functions and then capture the profiling information (such as that described above), all without disturbing the execution of the original program.

The current main features of **pbDPROF** include:

1. the support of several profiling libraries
2. provide linking information to **pbDR** (Ostrouchov *et al.*, 2012) and other MPI-using R packages
3. output profiling information associated with MPI calls
4. parse and summarize profiling information

1.1 Supported MPI Profilers

As of version 0.2-0 of **pbDPROF**, the officially supported MPI profilers are

- **fpmpi** (Gropp, 2000)
- **mpiP** (Vetter and McCracken, 2001)

with plans to eventually support additional profilers, including **TAU** (Shende and Malony, 2006).

1.2 Choice of Profiler

The **pbDPROF** package currently uses the **fpmpi** library by default. More explicitly, a source copy of **fpmpi** is located at `pbDPROF/src/fpmi` of the **pbDPROF** source. Although we bundle **pbDPROF** with **fpmpi**, it is not the best MPI profiler (though it may be sufficient for your needs). The results from other libraries, such as **mpiP**, are much more thorough and may lead to much deeper insights. Additionally, **fpmpi** does not handle profiler output file naming nearly as well as the others (see [Section 3](#)). However, **fpmpi** is the easiest to install.

If **fpmpi** is used, a static library will be built and placed in **pbdPROF/lib/libfpmpi.a** of the **pbdPROF** install directory. However, external profiling libraries such as **mpiP**, **TAU**, or even **fpmpi** can be also linked with **pbdPROF** by passing a suitable `--configure-args` argument during an installation via `R CMD INSTALL`. We will explain this procedure in depth in [Section 2.3](#) using an external **fpmpi** and **mpiP** as an example, **TAU** will be added in next release.

While it is possible to link with other profiling libraries, at the time of writing (for version 0.2-0), we only support **fpmpi** and **mpiP**. We anticipate full of **TAU** for the next version of this package.

2 Installation

In this section, we will describe the various ways that one can build **pbdPROF** and link it with MPI-using R packages. For installation troubleshooting, see [Appendix A](#).

2.1 System Requirements

The **pbdPROF** package requires an MPI installation, such as OpenMPI or MPICH2. Additionally, the package is basically useless without some kind of MPI-using R package, such as **pbdMPI** ([Chen et al., 2012a](#)) or **Rmpi** ([Yu, 2002](#)). For information regarding how to install MPI or **pbdMPI**, please see the **pbdMPI** vignette ([Chen et al., 2012b](#)) or the pbdR website <http://r-pbd.org/install>.

2.2 The Big Picture

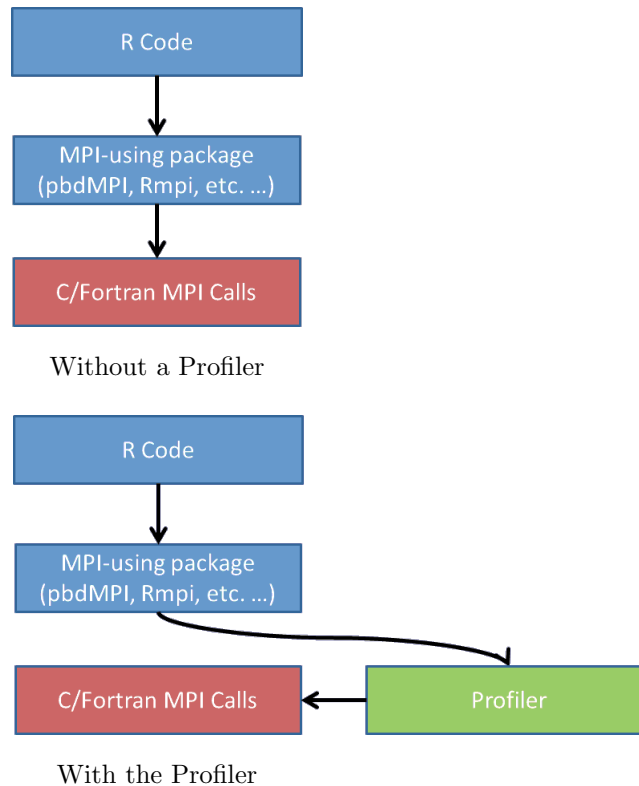
Before pressing on, let us stop to take a moment and understand the “big picture” here. The following sections will contain *more than sufficient* detail, to the point where it would be easy to lose sight of the proverbial forest for the trees.

For the remainder of this document, we will be providing information for two fairly distinct groups of people: R-level MPI package developers, and C/Fortran-level MPI package developers. If you are in the former category, then the use of this package is a bit simpler for you. All you need to do is get **pbdPROF** installed and reinstall your MPI-using package of choice (**pbdMPI**, **Rmpi**, etc. ...). Each package that directly uses MPI (packages produced by developers in the latter category) will have to explicitly support **pbdPROF** (or the reader will have to get his/her hands dirty in another developer’s makefiles — an unpleasant business). It is worth nothing here that there are instructions in this document for how a developer of the second kind could explicitly add **pbdPROF** support to his/her package.

So why the need to reinstall things? It boils down to how the profilers actually work. Under normal circumstances, a user writes some R code from an MPI-using package (e.g., `allreduce(x)` from **pbdMPI**, `mpi.allreduce(x, type=2)` from **Rmpi**, etc. ...). This then makes a call to some C or Fortran code which directly interfaces with MPI. You can see this pictures in [Figure 1](#). When you use a profiler, you instead hijack the calls to MPI from the C/Fortran code so that some metadata can be stored about MPI usage. This process is represented in [Figure 2](#). Hopefully it should be clear what, and when, something should be reinstalled. For the sake of completion, we summarize the possibilities below:

To *enable* MPI profiling:

1. install **pbdPROF**
2. reinstall an MPI-using package and link it with **pbdPROF**



3. write and execute your MPI-using R code as normal
4. use the **pbdPROF** utilities `read.prof()`, `plot()`, etc. for interpreting profiling results

To *disable* MPI profiling:

1. reinstall any MPI-using package that was linked it with **pbdPROF**, and this time *do not* link with **pbdPROF**

2.3 Installing pbdPROF with fpmpi

We can install **pbdPROF** using the internal **fpmpi** library via

Shell Command

```
R CMD INSTALL pbdPROF_0.1-0.tar.gz
```

By default, this compiles `pbdPROF/src/fpmpi/*` of the **pbdPROF** source, generates a static library `libfpmpi.a`, and installs the library to `pbdPROF/lib/` of the **pbdPROF** install. No shared library is generated or needed, so the directory `pbdPROF/libs/` is empty, i.e., there is no need to build `pbdPROF.so`. The linking argument is saved in `Makeconf` and installed to `pbdPROF/etc/` for later use by other packages, such as **pbdMPI** or **Rmpi**.

However, if we choose, we can link with an external **fpmpi** library, via

Shell Command

```
R CMD INSTALL pbdPROF_0.1-0.tar.gz \
  --configure-args="--with-fpmpi='/path_to_fpmpi/lib/libfpmpi.a'"
```

or

Shell Command

```
R CMD INSTALL pbdPROF_0.1-0.tar.gz \
  --configure-args="--with-fpmpl='-L/path_to_fpmpl/lib -lfpmpl' "
```

Or the conventional method in R console

Shell Command

```
install.packages("pbdPROF",
  configure.args=c("--with-fpmpl=/path/to/your/fpmpl/lib/libfpmpl.a"))
```

Or

Shell Command

```
install.packages("pbdPROF",
  configure.args=c("--with-fpmpl=-L/path/to/your/fpmpl/lib -lfpmpl"))
```

Since **fpmpl** only builds a static library **libfpmpl.a**, there is no difference between these two installations of **pbdPROF**. This only provides the linking arguments, either **/path_to_fpmpl/lib/libfpmpl.a** or **-L/path_to_fpmpl/lib -lfpmpl**, which is saved in **Makeconf** and installed to **pbdPROF/etc/** for later use by other packages, such as **pbdMPI** or **Rmpi**.

2.3.1 Linking pbdMPI with pbdPROF

Reinstall **pbdMPI** via

Shell Command

```
R CMD INSTALL pbdMPI_1.0-0.tar.gz --configure-args="--enable-pbdPROF "
```

Package developers who are directly interfacing with MPI (via C or Fortran) should note that **pbdMPI/R/get_conf.r** and **pbdMPI/R/get_lib.r** are used in **pbdMPI/configure.ac** or **pbdMPI/configure** to determine an appropriate linking flag **PROF_LDFLAGS** based on preset flags in **pbdPROF/etc/Makeconf**.

If the internal library is used in **pbdPROF**, then the path to **pbdPROF/lib/libfpmpl.a** is set in the flag **PKG_LIBS** of **pbdMPI/src/Makevars.in**. If the external library is used in **pbdPROF**, then the linking arguments either **/path_to_fpmpl/lib/libfpmpl.a** or **-L/path_to_fpmpl/lib -lfpmpl** is set in the flag **PKG_LIBS** of **pbdMPI/src/Makevars.in**. Therefore, the **pbdMPI** can be intercepted by the **fpmpl** library when MPI function calls are evoked.

No matter which library is used, internal or external, the **PROF_LDFLAGS** in **pbdMPI/etc/Makefile** provides the linking information to the profiling library. It is also used in **PKG_LIBS**, which will be exported to other **pbdR** packages at installation via the flag **SPMD_LDFLAGS**. Therefore there is no need for additional flags in **R CMD INSTALL** when reinstalling packages for profiling.

2.3.2 Linking pbdBASE with pbdPROF

For further profiling, such as **pbdBASE** (Schmidt *et al.*, 2012), one may reinstall the package, via

Shell Command


```
R CMD INSTALL pbdBASE_0.2-2.tar.gz
```

There is no need to provide any flag since **pbdMPI/etc/Makefile** has the information and installation of **pbdBASE** already considers it. Note that since both packages (**pbdMPI** and **pbdBASE**) have MPI-using C/Fortran functions involved, it is necessary to link with **pbdPROF** in order to profile communications evoked by the package.

2.3.3 Linking Rmpi with pbdPROF

Reinstall **Rmpi** via

Shell Command

```
wget https://github.com/snoweye/Rmpi_PROF/archive/master.zip
unzip master.zip
mv Rmpi_PROF-master Rmpi
find ./Rmpi -type f -perm 777 -print -exec chmod 644 {} \;
find ./Rmpi -type d -perm 777 -print -exec chmod 755 {} \;
chmod 755 ./Rmpi/configure
chmod 755 ./Rmpi/cleanup
chmod 755 ./Rmpi/inst/*.sh
R CMD build --no-resave-data Rmpi
R CMD INSTALL Rmpi_0.6-4.tar.gz --configure-args="--enable-pbdPROF"
```

Note that **0.6-4** is not an official release of **Rmpi**. It is a modified version of 0.6-3 and it is currently available at https://github.com/snoweye/Rmpi_PROF. The authors of **Rmpi** have plans to eventually incorporate these changes, but this can be used as a temporary measure.

2.4 Installing pbdPROF with mpiP

We have to install **mpiP** externally from its source code to use it in **pbdPROF**. We can install **pbdPROF** using the external **mpiP** library via

Shell Command

```
R CMD INSTALL pbdPROF_0.2-0.tar.gz
--configure-args="--with-mpiP='/path/to/your/mpiP/lib/libmpiP.a' "
```

Or

Shell Command

```
R CMD INSTALL pbdPROF_0.2-0.tar.gz
--configure-args="--with-mpiP='-L/path/to/your/mpiP/lib lmpiP' "
```

Or the conventional method in R console

Shell Command

```
install.packages("pbdPROF",
  configure.args=c("--with-mpiP=/path/to/your/mpiP/lib/libmpiP.a"))
```

Or

Shell Command

```
install.packages("pbdPROF",  
  configure.args=c("--with-mpiP=-L/path/to/your/mpiP/lib -lmpiP"))
```

pbdPROF/libs/ is empty, i.e., there is no need to build pbdPROF.so. The linking argument is saved in Makeconf and installed to pbdPROF/etc/ for later use by other packages, such as **pbdMPI** or **Rmpi**. Since **mpiP** has external dependency **libfmpi.a** on libunwind so while installing **mpiP** you are suggested to use the below command while configuring **mpiP** This only provides the linking arguments, either

R Script

```
./configure --disable-libunwind CPPFLAGS="-fPIC -I/usr/lib/openmpi/include"  
LDFLAGS="-L/usr/lib/openmpi/lib -lmpi"
```

since one has changed the linking so need to reinstall packages depend on **CodepbdPROF**

2.4.1 Linking pbdMPI with pbdPROF

Reinstall **pbdMPI** via

Shell Command

```
R CMD INSTALL pbdMPI_1.0-0.tar.gz --configure-args="--enable-pbdPROF"
```

Package developers who are directly interfacing with MPI (via C or Fortran) should note that pbdMPI/R/get_conf.r and pbdMPI/R/get_lib.r are used in pbdMPI/configure.ac or pbdMPI/configure to determine an appropriate linking flag PROF_LDFLAGS based on preset flags in pbdPROF/etc/Makeconf.

if your pbdMPI is correctly installed with all correct linking you will the screenshot just similar to below output during installation of **pbdMPI** or else you might get error

```
***** Results of pbdMPI package configure *****  
  
>> TMP_INC = /usr/local/include  
>> TMP_LIB = /usr/local/lib  
>> MPI_ROOT =  
>> MPITYPE = OPENMPI  
>> MPI_INCLUDE_PATH = /usr/local/include  
>> MPI_LIBPATH = /usr/local/lib  
>> MPI_LIBS = -lutil -lpthread  
>> MPI_DEFS = -DMPI2  
>> MPI_INCL2 =  
>> PKG_CPPFLAGS = -I/usr/local/include -DMPI2 -DOPENMPI  
>> PKG_LIBS = /home/g/Documents/new_life/lib/libmpiP.a -L/usr/local/lib -lmpi  
             -lutil -lpthread  
>> PROF_LDFLAGS = /home/g/Documents/new_life/lib/libmpiP.a  
  
*****
```

No mater which library is used, internal or external, the PROF_LDFLAGS in pbdMPI/etc/Makefile provides the linking information to the profiling library. It is also used in PKG_LIBS, which will be exported to other pbdR packages at installation via the flag SPMD_LDFLAGS. Therefore there is no need for additional flags in R CMD INSTALL when reinstalling packages for profiling.

2.4.2 Linking pbdBASE with pbdPROF

For further profiling, such as **pbdBASE** (Schmidt *et al.*, 2012), one may reinstall the package, via

Shell Command

```
R CMD INSTALL pbdBASE_0.2-2.tar.gz
```

There is no need to provide any flag since **pbdMPI/etc/Makefile** has the information and installation of **pbdBASE** already considers it. Note that since both packages (**pbdMPI** and **pbdBASE**) have MPI-using C/Fortran functions involved, it is necessary to link with **pbdPROF** in order to profile communications evoked by the package.

2.4.3 Linking Rmpi with pbdPROF

Reinstall **Rmpi** via

Shell Command

```
wget https://github.com/snoweye/Rmpi_PROF/archive/master.zip
unzip master.zip
mv Rmpi_PROF-master Rmpi
find ./Rmpi -type f -perm 777 -print -exec chmod 644 {} \;
find ./Rmpi -type d -perm 777 -print -exec chmod 755 {} \;
chmod 755 ./Rmpi/configure
chmod 755 ./Rmpi/cleanup
chmod 755 ./Rmpi/inst/*.sh
R CMD build --no-resave-data Rmpi
R CMD INSTALL Rmpi_0.6-4.tar.gz --configure-args="--enable-pbdPROF"
```

Note that **0.6-4** is not an official release of **Rmpi**. It is a modified version of 0.6-3 and it is currently available at https://github.com/snoweye/Rmpi_PROF. The authors of **Rmpi** have plans to eventually incorporate these changes, but this can be used as a temporary measure.

3 Testing pbdPROF Installation

Here, we provide two simple R scripts, one for **pbdMPI** and one for **Rmpi**, to test the installation and profiling capabilities of **pbdPROF**. Assuming all went well, then a profiler output file will be produced (in the directory where you executed the above command). The name of the file depends on how **pbdPROF** was built:

- **fpmpi**: the profiler output file will always be called **fpmpi_profile.txt**.
- **mpiP**: the profiler output file will be named according to the scheme **R.ncores.PID.1.mpiP**, where **ncores** is the actual number of cores used, and **PID** is the job PID that was used.

Here again, **mpiP** has several advantages over **fpmpi**. For one, **fpmpi** will always overwrite old profiler output in the same directory. Additionally, **fpmpi** profiler outputs give no context to the calling command, whereas **mpiP** gives the calling command (and whence, which R script was used to generate the profiler output) on the second line of the profiler output.

If you followed the instructions found in [Section 2](#), but no profiler output is produced, then please see the troubleshooting guide, [Appendix A](#).

For the remainder, we will be using **fpmpi** in examples.

3.1 Test with pbdMPI

Below we provide sample scripts to test that the installation of **pbdPROF** was successful. For **pbdMPI**, use:

Test script for pbdMPI

```
1 ### Save this in a file: prof_pbdMPI.r
2 library(pbdMPI, quiet = TRUE)
3 init()
4
5 set.seed(comm.rank())
6 x <- allreduce(rnorm(100), op = "sum")
7
8 finalize()
```

and run this code by

R Script

```
mpirun -np 2 Rscript prof_pbdMPI.r
```

The **fpmpi** profiling output from the file **fpmpi_profile.txt** may contain:

```
Details for each MPI routine
      Average of sums over all processes
                                % by message length
                                0.....1.....1.....
                                (max over processes [rank])      K      M
MPI_Allreduce:
  Calls      :           2           2 [ 0] 05000000050000000000000000000000
  Time       :   3.61e-05   3.72e-05 [ 0] 07000000030000000000000000000000
  Data Sent  :           804           804 [ 0]
  SyncTime   :   0.00149   0.00287 [ 0] 0*0000000.000000000000000000000000
  By bin     : 1-4 [1,1] [ 2.5e-05, 2.72e-05] [ 4.1e-05, 0.00286]
              : 513-1024 [1,1] [ 1e-05, 1e-05] [ 1.1e-05,
              : 7.61e-05]
```

In this R script, one MPI C function **MPI_Allreduce** is called twice and 804 bytes are sent that a hundred of double precision (8 bytes) for 100 normal random variables, and one integer (4 bytes) for checking data type to call the corresponding S4 method.

3.2 Test with Rmpi

For **Rmpi**, use:

Test script for pbdMPI

```
1 ### Save this in a file: prof_Rmpi.r
2 library(Rmpi, quiet = TRUE)
3 mpi.comm.dup(0, 1)
4
```

```

5 set.seed(mpi.comm.rank())
6 x <- mpi.allreduce(rnorm(100), type = 2, op = "sum")
7
8 mpi.quit()

```

and run this code by

R Script

```
mpiexec -np 2 Rscript prof_Rmpi.r
```

The **fpmpi** profiling output from the file `fpmpi_profile.txt` may contain:

```

Details for each MPI routine
      Average of sums over all processes
                                % by message length
                                0.....1.....1.....
                                (max over processes [rank])      K      M
MPI_Allreduce:
  Calls      :           1           1 [ 0] 000000000*00000000000000000000
  Time       :   4.01e-05   4.41e-05 [ 1] 000000000*00000000000000000000
  Data Sent  :           800          800 [ 0]
  SyncTime   :    0.00103    0.00204 [ 1] 000000000*00000000000000000000
  By bin     : 513-1024   [1,1]   [ 3.6e-05, 4.41e-05] [ 2.79e-05, 0
.00204]
MPI_Comm_dup:
  Calls      :           1
  Time       :   5.81e-05
  SyncTime   :    0.000211

```

Two MPI C functions `MPI_Allreduce` and `MPI_Comm_dup` are called one time for each.

Part II

Profiling

In this part, we will profile some much more substantive examples. This assumes that **pbdPROF** has been correctly configured and installed. Make sure you can produce profiler outputs as described in [Section 3](#) before proceeding. If not, please see [Appendix A](#).

4 Profiling with fpmpi

4.1 Demo of pbdMPI

The `allreduce.r` script is originally in `pbdMPI/demo/` and can be profiled by

R Script

```
mpiexec -np 2 Rscript -e "demo(allreduce, 'pbdMPI', ask=F, echo=F)"
```

which will provide an output file `fpmpi_profile.txt`. Part of output is listed in the next as

```
Processes:      2
Execute time:   1.176
Timing Stats: [seconds] [min/max]      [min rank/max rank]
wall-clock: 1.176 sec 1.171488 / 1.180277    0 / 1
user: 0.378 sec 0.360000 / 0.396000    0 / 1
sys: 0.07 sec  0.040000 / 0.100000    1 / 0

Average of sums over all processes
Routine          Calls      Time Msg Length    %Time by message length
0.....1.....1.....
K          M
MPI_Allreduce    :      10    0.000118      188 061003000000000000000000000000
MPI_Barrier      :      21    0.0054

Details for each MPI routine
Average of sums over all processes
% by message length
(max over      0.....1.....1.....
processes [rank])      K          M
MPI_Allreduce:
  Calls      :      10      10 [  0] 051004000000000000000000000000
Time       :    0.000118    0.000119 [  0] 061003000000000000000000000000
Data Sent  :      188      188 [  0]
SyncTime   :    0.000312    0.000453 [  0] 07.0020000000000000000000000000
By bin     : 1-4 [5,5]    [ 7.01e-05, 7.01e-05] [ 0.000117, 0.000343]
: 5-8 [1,1]    [ 7.87e-06, 9.06e-06] [ 9.06e-06, 9.06e-06]
: 33-64      [4,4]    [ 3.91e-05, 4.03e-05] [ 4.51e-05, 0.0001]
MPI_Barrier:
  Calls      :      21
Time       :    0.0054
```

Two MPI C functions `MPI_Allreduce` and `MPI_Barrier` are evoked inside this R code. The `MPI_Allreduce` is called 10 times, span 0.000156 seconds, and 188 bytes are sent. The `MPI_Barrier` is called 21 times and span 0.00608 seconds.

4.2 Demo of pbdDMAT

The `svd.r` is originally in `pbdDMA/demo/` ([Schmidt *et al.*, 2012](#)) and can be profiled by

R Script

```
mpiexec -np 2 Rscript -e "demo(svd,'pbdDMAT',ask=F,echo=F)"
```

which will provide an output file `fpmpi_profile.txt`. Part of output is listed in the next as

```
Processes:      2
Execute time:   1.774
Timing Stats: [seconds] [min/max]      [min rank/max rank]
wall-clock: 1.774 sec 1.766181 / 1.781962    1 / 0
user: 0.962 sec 0.956000 / 0.968000    1 / 0
sys: 0.046 sec  0.044000 / 0.048000    0 / 1

Average of sums over all processes
```

```

Routine                Calls          Time Msg Length    %Time by message length
0.....1.....1.....
K          M
MPI_Allreduce          :          12    0.000108          72 064000000000000000000000000000
MPI_Barrier            :           8    0.000784

Details for each MPI routine
Average of sums over all processes
% by message length
(max over 0.....1.....1.....
processes [rank])      K          M
MPI_Allreduce:
  Calls      :          12          12 [  0] 055000000000000000000000000000
  Time       :    0.000108    0.000113 [  0] 064000000000000000000000000000
  Data Sent  :           72          72 [  0]
  SyncTime   :    0.000143    0.00016 [  1] 064000000000000000000000000000
  By bin     : 1-4 [6,6] [ 5.44e-05, 6.91e-05] [ 6.91e-05, 8.89e-05]
               : 5-8 [6,6] [ 4.36e-05, 4.79e-05] [ 5.72e-05, 7.08e-05]
MPI_Barrier:
  Calls      :           8
  Time       :    0.000784

```

Two MPI C functions `MPI_Allreduce` and `MPI_Barrier` are evoked inside this R code. The `MPI_Allreduce` is called 12 times, span 0.000108 seconds, and 72 bytes are sent. The `MPI_Barrier` is called 8 times and span 0.000784 seconds.

4.3 Demo of Rmpi

The `masterSlavePI.r` is originally in `Rmpi/demo/` and can be profiled by

R Script

```
mpiexec -np 4 Rscript -e "demo(masterslavePI,'Rmpi',ask=F,echo=F)"
```

which will provide an output file `fpmpi_profile.txt`. Part of output is listed in the next as

```

Processes:      1
Execute time:   0.05362
Timing Stats: [seconds] [min/max]          [min rank/max rank]
wall-clock: 0.05362 sec 0.053622 / 0.053622    0 / 0
user: 0.236 sec 0.236000 / 0.236000    0 / 0
sys: 0.052 sec 0.052000 / 0.052000    0 / 0

Average of sums over all processes
Routine                Calls          Time Msg Length    %Time by message length
0.....1.....1.....
K          M
MPI_Reduce             :           1    6.51e-05          8 00*0000000000000000000000000000

Details for each MPI routine
Average of sums over all processes
% by message length
(max over 0.....1.....1.....
processes [rank])      K          M
MPI_Reduce:
  Calls      :           1           1 [  0] 00*0000000000000000000000000000

```

```
Time      : 6.51e-05      6.51e-05 [ 0] 00*000000000000000000000000
Data Sent :      8          8 [ 0]
By bin    : 5-8 [1,1]    [ 6.51e-05, 6.51e-05]
```

One MPI C function `MPI_Reduce` is evoked inside this R code. The `MPI_Reduce` is called only 1 time, span $6.51e-05$ seconds, and 8 bytes are sent. Note that there is only one processor (master in `comm=0`) profiled by `fpm`, and the other three processors (slaves in `comm=1`) are not.

5 Profiling with mpiP

5.1 Demo of pbdMPI

The `allreduce.r` is originally in `pbMPI/demo` and can be profiled by

R Script

```
mpiexec -np 2 Rscript -e "demo(allreduce,'pbdMPI',ask=F,echo=F)"
```

which will produce an output file `allreduce.r.mpiP` part of file is listed below

```
@ Collector Rank      : 0
@ Collector PID       : 24033
@ Final Output Dir    : .
@ Report generation   : Single collector task
@ MPI Task Assignment : 0 wolf-vb9
@ MPI Task Assignment : 1 wolf-vb9

-----
@--- MPI Time (seconds) -----
-----
Task      AppTime      MPITime      MPI%
0         0.153        0.00207        1.35
1         0.155        0.0284         18.35
*         0.308        0.0305         9.90
-----

@--- Callsites: 6 -----
-----
ID Lev File/Address      Line Parent_Funct      MPI_Call
1  0 0x7f335d1108c3      [unknown]              Allreduce
2  0 0x7f335d110acb      [unknown]              Barrier
3  0 0x7f335d1107f3      [unknown]              Allreduce
4  0 0x7f2ded6f68c3      [unknown]              Allreduce
5  0 0x7f2ded6f6acb      [unknown]              Barrier
6  0 0x7f2ded6f67f3      [unknown]              Allreduce
-----

@--- Aggregate Time (top twenty, descending, milliseconds) -----
-----
Call      Site      Time      App%      MPI%      COV
Barrier    5         28.1      9.13      92.21     0.00
Barrier    2          1.63     0.53      5.36     0.00
Allreduce  3          0.322    0.10      1.06     0.00
Allreduce  6          0.217    0.07      0.71     0.00
Allreduce  1          0.117    0.04      0.38     0.00
Allreduce  4          0.083    0.03      0.27     0.00
```


@--- Aggregate Sent Message Size (top twenty, descending, bytes) -----					
Call	Site	Count	Total	Avrg	Sent%
Allreduce	1	4	160	40	42.55
Allreduce	4	4	160	40	42.55
Allreduce	3	6	28	4.67	7.45
Allreduce	6	6	28	4.67	7.45

The above statistics shows various criteria for the program runned the MPI TIME shows running time per process while executing the `allreduce.r`. There are four columns **Task** which is Rank of the processor . In the above sample output there is **AppTime** which is Application level runtime having values 0.153 and 0.155 for first and second ranks respectively ,**MPITime** which is MPI level runtime of code having value 0.00207 for first rank and 0.0284 for second rank and values 1.35 and 18.35 in **MPI%** which are percentage of **MPITime** in **AppTime** for rank 0 processor and rank 1 respectively. The ***** shows sum of total ranks in respective column. Furthermore `mpiP` library provides deeper analysis of each **MPI Calls** like **Aggregate Time** and **Aggregate Sent Message Size** . In **Aggregate Time** division **Call** column shows each **MPI_Calls** used here two are used **Barrier** and **Allreduce**. The **Barrier** calls at Site 5 ran for 28.1 milliseconds of which 9.13 is Application level aggregate time percentage and 92.21 is MPI level aggregate time percentage.

Similarly in **Aggregate Sent Message Size** division per bytes info of each MPI call is elaborated. For example, for **Allreduce** at Site 1 has **Count** value of 4 while **Total Message Size** is 160 bytes ,on average 40 bytes are there. Also **Sent percentage** is 42.55 for **Allreduce** at Site 1.

5.2 Demo of pbdDMAT

The `svd.r` is originally in `pbdDMA/demo/` ([Schmidt et al., 2012](#)) and can be profiled by

R Script

```
mpiexec -np 2 Rscript -e "demo(svd,'pbdDMAT',ask=F,echo=F)"
```

which will provide an output file `svd.r.mpiP`. Part of output is listed in the next as

@ Collector Rank	:	0
@ Collector PID	:	25363
@ Final Output Dir	:	.
@ Report generation	:	Single collector task
@ MPI Task Assignment	:	0 wolf-vb9
@ MPI Task Assignment	:	1 wolf-vb9

@--- MPI Time (seconds) -----			
Task	AppTime	MPITime	MPI%
0	0.768	0.000527	0.07
1	0.784	0.00195	0.25
*	1.55	0.00248	0.16

@--- Callsites: 6 -----			
ID	Lev	File/Address	MPI_Call
1	0	0x7f676ef298c3	Allreduce
2	0	0x7f676ef29acb	Barrier

3	0 0x7f676ef297f3	[unknown]	Allreduce
4	0 0x7fa461caf8c3	[unknown]	Allreduce
5	0 0x7fa461cafacb	[unknown]	Barrier
6	0 0x7fa461caf7f3	[unknown]	Allreduce

@--- Aggregate Time (top twenty, descending, milliseconds) -----			

Call	Site	Time	App% MPI% COV
Barrier	5	1.55	0.10 62.40 0.00
Allreduce	6	0.295	0.02 11.90 0.00
Barrier	2	0.256	0.02 10.33 0.00
Allreduce	3	0.177	0.01 7.14 0.00
Allreduce	4	0.11	0.01 4.44 0.00
Allreduce	1	0.094	0.01 3.79 0.00

@--- Aggregate Sent Message Size (top twenty, descending, bytes) -----			

Call	Site	Count	Total Avrg Sent%
Allreduce	1	6	48 8 33.33
Allreduce	4	6	48 8 33.33
Allreduce	3	6	24 4 16.67
Allreduce	6	6	24 4 16.67

The above statistics shows various criteria the code has been profiled for the program runned the MPI TIME shows running time per process while executing the `allreduce.r`. There are four columns **Task** which is Rank of the each processor .In the above sample output there is **AppTime** which is Application level runtime having values 0.768 and 0.784 for first and second ranks respectively ,**MPITime** which is MPI level runtime of code having value 0.000527 for first rank and 0.00195 for second rank and values 0.7 and 0.25 **MPI%** which are percentage of MPITime in AppTime for rank 0 processor and rank 1 respectively. The * shows sum of total ranks in respective column. Furthermore mpiP library provides deeper analysis of each MPI Calls like Aggregate Time and Aggregate Sent Message Size . In Aggregate Time division **Call** column shows each MPI_Calls used here two are used **Barrier** and **Allreduce**. The **Barrier** calls at Site 5 ran for 1.5 milliseconds of which 0.10 is Application level aggregate time percentage and 62.40 is MPI level aggregate time percentage.

Similarly in Aggregate Sent Message Size division per bytes info of each MPI call is elaborated. For example, for **Allreduce** at Site 1 has Count value of 6 while Total Message Size is 48 bytes ,on average 8 bytes are there. Also Sent percentage of total bytes is 33.3 for Allreduce at Site 1.

5.3 Demo of Rmpi

The `masterSlavePI.r` is originally in **Rmpi/demo/** and can be profiled by

R Script

```
mpiexec -np 4 Rscript -e "demo(masterslavePI, 'Rmpi', ask=F, echo=F)"
```

which will provide an output file `masterSlavePI.r.mpiP`. Part of output is listed in the next as

```
@ Collector Rank      : 0
@ Collector PID       : 25839
@ Final Output Dir    : .
@ Report generation   : Single collector task
@ MPI Task Assignment : 0 wolf-vb9
```

@--- MPI Time (seconds) -----									

Task	AppTime	MPITime	MPI%						
0	0.0303	0.00125	4.12						
*	0.0303	0.00125	4.12						

@--- Callsites: 4 -----									

ID	Lev	File/Address	Line	Parent_Funct	MPI_Call				
1	0	0x7f8cdbc03628		[unknown]	Comm_free				
2	0	0x7f8cdbc03a2e		[unknown]	Intercomm_merge				
3	0	0x7f8cdbc02ce6		[unknown]	Reduce				
4	0	0x7f8cdbc0398b		[unknown]	Comm_free				

@--- Aggregate Time (top twenty, descending, milliseconds) -----									

Call	Site	Time	App%	MPI%	COV				
Intercomm_merge	2	1.06	3.52	85.47	0.00				
Reduce	3	0.102	0.34	8.19	0.00				
Comm_free	4	0.053	0.18	4.25	0.00				
Comm_free	1	0.026	0.09	2.09	0.00				

@--- Aggregate Sent Message Size (top twenty, descending, bytes) -----									

Call	Site	Count	Total	Avrg	Sent%				
Reduce	3	1	8	8	100.00				

@--- Callsite Time statistics (all, milliseconds): 4 -----									

Name	Site	Rank	Count	Max	Mean	Min	App%	MPI%	
Comm_free	1	0	1	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.09	2.09	
Comm_free	1	*	1	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.09	2.09	
Comm_free	4	0	1	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.18	4.25	
Comm_free	4	*	1	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.18	4.25	
Intercomm_merge	2	0	1	1.06	1.06	1.06	3.52	85.47	
Intercomm_merge	2	*	1	1.06	1.06	1.06	3.52	85.47	
Reduce	3	0	1	0.102	0.102	0.102	0.34	8.19	
Reduce	3	*	1	0.102	0.102	0.102	0.34	8.19	

@--- Callsite Message Sent statistics (all, sent bytes) -----									

Name	Site	Rank	Count	Max	Mean	Min	Sum		
Reduce	3	0	1	8	8	8	8		
Reduce	3	*	1	8	8	8	8		

The above statistics shows various criteria the code has been profiled for the program runned the MPI TIME shows running time per process while executing the `masterSlaveMPI.r`. There are four columns Task which is Rank of the each processor. In the above sample output there is `AppTime` which is Application level runtime having values 0.0303 and 0.0303 for first and second ranks respectively, `MPITime` which is MPI level runtime of code having value 0.00125 for first rank and 0.00125 for second rank and 4.12 MPI% and 4.12 which is percentage of MPITime in AppTime for rank 0 processor and rank 1 processor respectively. The * shows sum of total ranks in respective column.

Furthermore mpiP library provides deeper analysis of each MPI Calls like Aggregate Time and Aggregate Sent Message Size . In Aggregate Time division Call column shows each MPI_Calls used here two are used **Barrier** and **Allreduce**. The **Barrier** calls at Site 5 ran for 1.5 milliseconds of which 0.10 is Application level aggregate time percentage and 62.40 is MPI level aggregate time percentage.

Similarly in Aggregate Sent Message Size division per bytes info of each MPI call is elaborated. For example, for **Allreduce** at Site 1 has Count value of 6 while Total Message Size is 48 bytes ,on average 8 bytes are there. Also Sent percentage of total bytes is 33.3 for Allreduce at Site 1.

In Callsite Time statistics division further explanation per MPI_Call has been described by factor of Max,Min and Mean. For example the **Comm_free** Call at Site 1 of Rank 0 has Count value of 1 while **Max** of various time values is 0.26 and **Mean** has value of 0.26 and **Min** also has value of 0.26 since only one processor Rank is used.

6 Visualizing Profiler Outputs

Several useful plotting methods have been provided in the **pbDPROF** package for visualizing fpmpi and mpiP profiler outputs.

In addition, the data is stored in a fairly simple format, so it should be simple enough to create your own plots if these do not suffice.

6.1 Visualizing fpmpi Profiler Output

An example parsed fpmpi dataset is included in the **pbDPROF** package, called **fpmpi_example**. It contains the profiler output of the fpmpi library example **prof_test**, located in the example subtree of the library source. The example was run with 4 processors, and the parsed profiler output is as follows:

```
An fpmpi profiler object:
$Routine
[1] "MPI_Allreduce" "MPI_Recv"      "MPI_Send"      "MPI_Barrier"

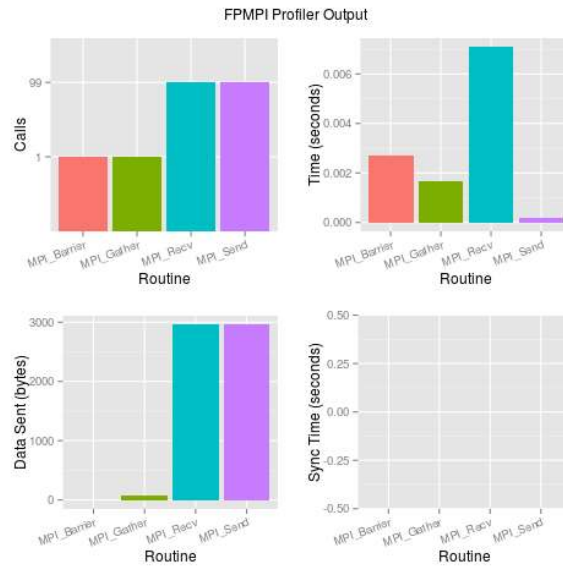
$Calls
[1] 1 1 1 2

$Time
[1] 8.46e-06 4.05e-06 1.91e-06 1.75e-05

$Data.Sent
[1] 40 40 40 0

$SyncTime
[1] 3.46e-06 0.00e+00 0.00e+00 0.00e+00
```

The package includes some default plots which can easily be produced, either by `plot()` or `autoplot()` calls. Figure 3 shows the plots which can be produced.



fpmpi Plots

6.2 Visualizing mpiP Profiler Output

An example parsed mpiP dataset is included in the **pbdPROF** package, called **mpip_example**. It contains the profiler output of the mpiP library example **11-p2p-mess-size.exe**, located in the testing subtree of the library source. The example was run with 4 processors, and the parsed profiler output is as follows:

An mpip profiler object:

```
[[1]]
```

	Task	AppTime	MPITime	MPI.
1	0	0.0192	0.00753	39.28
2	1	0.0195	0.00740	37.98
3	2	0.0194	0.00765	39.35
4	3	0.0194	0.00368	18.95
5	*	0.0775	0.02630	33.88

```
[[2]]
```

	ID	Lev	File.Address	Line_Parent_Funct	MPI_Call
1	1	0	4225651	[unknown]	Recv
2	2	0	4226678	[unknown]	Recv
3	3	0	4225914	[unknown]	Recv
4	4	0	4226382	[unknown]	Recv
5	5	0	4226540	[unknown]	Barrier
6	6	0	4226080	[unknown]	Irecv
7	7	0	4225924	[unknown]	Barrier
8	8	0	4226816	[unknown]	Recv
9	9	0	4226530	[unknown]	Irecv
10	10	0	4225661	[unknown]	Barrier
11	11	0	4226236	[unknown]	Recv
12	12	0	4226090	[unknown]	Barrier
13	13	0	4225988	[unknown]	Barrier
14	14	0	4225807	[unknown]	Ibrecv
15	15	0	4225526	[unknown]	Buffer_attach
16	16	0	4225762	[unknown]	Buffer_attach

17	17	0	4226631	[unknown]	Send
18	18	0	4226446	[unknown]	Barrier
19	19	0	4226335	[unknown]	Issend
20	20	0	4225836	[unknown]	Wait
21	21	0	4226033	[unknown]	Irsend
22	22	0	4226769	[unknown]	Ssend
23	23	0	4225563	[unknown]	Bsend
24	24	0	4225817	[unknown]	Barrier
25	25	0	4226483	[unknown]	Rsend
26	26	0	4226189	[unknown]	Isend
27	27	0	4225855	[unknown]	Buffer_detach
28	28	0	4225592	[unknown]	Buffer_detach
29	29	0	4225573	[unknown]	Barrier

[[3]]

	Call	Site	Time	App.	MPI.	COV
1	Barrier	10	6.930	8.94	26.37	1.41
2	Barrier	24	6.420	8.28	24.45	0.85
3	Barrier	7	5.140	6.63	19.56	1.41
4	Recv	1	2.440	3.15	9.29	0.97
5	Buffer_attach	15	2.250	2.91	8.59	0.99
6	Barrier	29	1.730	2.23	6.57	1.37
7	Barrier	12	0.205	0.26	0.78	0.12
8	Barrier	18	0.191	0.25	0.73	0.01
9	Recv	2	0.128	0.17	0.49	0.29
10	Recv	3	0.114	0.15	0.43	1.14
11	Wait	20	0.090	0.12	0.34	0.00
12	Bsend	23	0.084	0.11	0.32	0.71
13	Barrier	5	0.071	0.09	0.27	1.25
14	Recv	11	0.065	0.08	0.25	0.72
15	Ssend	22	0.062	0.08	0.24	0.64
16	Buffer_detach	28	0.054	0.07	0.21	0.84
17	Rsend	25	0.053	0.07	0.20	0.45
18	Irecv	6	0.047	0.06	0.18	0.75
19	Ibsend	14	0.038	0.05	0.14	0.22
20	Recv	8	0.033	0.04	0.13	0.04

[[4]]

	Call	Site	Count	Total	Avrg	Sent.
1	Ssend	22	2	32800	16400	22.22
2	Send	17	2	28700	14300	19.44
3	Rsend	25	2	24600	12300	16.67
4	Issend	19	2	20500	10200	13.89
5	Isend	26	2	16400	8190	11.11
6	Irsend	21	2	12300	6140	8.33
7	Ibsend	14	2	8190	4100	5.56
8	Bsend	23	2	4100	2050	2.78

[[5]]

	Name	Site	Rank	Count	Max	Mean	Min	App.	MPI.
1	Barrier	5	0	1	0.004	0.0040	0.004	0.02	0.05
2	Barrier	5	2	1	0.067	0.0670	0.067	0.34	0.88
3	Barrier	5	*	2	0.067	0.0355	0.004	0.09	0.27
4	Barrier	7	0	1	5.130	5.1300	5.130	26.77	68.15
5	Barrier	7	2	1	0.004	0.0040	0.004	0.02	0.05
6	Barrier	7	*	2	5.130	2.5700	0.004	6.63	19.56
7	Barrier	10	0	1	0.017	0.0170	0.017	0.09	0.23

8	Barrier	10	2	1	6.910	6.9100	6.910	35.53	90.30
9	Barrier	10	*	2	6.910	3.4600	0.017	8.94	26.37
10	Barrier	12	0	1	0.111	0.1110	0.111	0.58	1.47
11	Barrier	12	2	1	0.094	0.0940	0.094	0.48	1.23
12	Barrier	12	*	2	0.111	0.1020	0.094	0.26	0.78
13	Barrier	13	1	1	0.005	0.0050	0.005	0.03	0.07
14	Barrier	13	3	1	0.006	0.0060	0.006	0.03	0.16
15	Barrier	13	*	2	0.006	0.0055	0.005	0.01	0.04
16	Barrier	18	1	1	0.096	0.0960	0.096	0.49	1.30
17	Barrier	18	3	1	0.095	0.0950	0.095	0.49	2.58
18	Barrier	18	*	2	0.096	0.0955	0.095	0.25	0.73
19	Barrier	24	1	1	5.140	5.1400	5.140	26.38	69.45
20	Barrier	24	3	1	1.280	1.2800	1.280	6.60	34.82
21	Barrier	24	*	2	5.140	3.2100	1.280	8.28	24.45
22	Barrier	29	1	1	0.025	0.0250	0.025	0.13	0.34
23	Barrier	29	3	1	1.700	1.7000	1.700	8.76	46.25
24	Barrier	29	*	2	1.700	0.8630	0.025	2.23	6.57
25	Bsend	23	1	1	0.021	0.0210	0.021	0.11	0.28
26	Bsend	23	3	1	0.063	0.0630	0.063	0.32	1.71
27	Bsend	23	*	2	0.063	0.0420	0.021	0.11	0.32
28	Buffer_attach	15	1	1	1.920	1.9200	1.920	9.83	25.89
29	Buffer_attach	15	3	1	0.338	0.3380	0.338	1.74	9.19
30	Buffer_attach	15	*	2	1.920	1.1300	0.338	2.91	8.59
31	Buffer_attach	16	1	1	0.005	0.0050	0.005	0.03	0.07
32	Buffer_attach	16	3	1	0.005	0.0050	0.005	0.03	0.14
33	Buffer_attach	16	*	2	0.005	0.0050	0.005	0.01	0.04
34	Buffer_detach	27	1	1	0.002	0.0020	0.002	0.01	0.03
35	Buffer_detach	27	3	1	0.003	0.0030	0.003	0.02	0.08
36	Buffer_detach	27	*	2	0.003	0.0025	0.002	0.01	0.02
37	Buffer_detach	28	1	1	0.011	0.0110	0.011	0.06	0.15
38	Buffer_detach	28	3	1	0.043	0.0430	0.043	0.22	1.17
39	Buffer_detach	28	*	2	0.043	0.0270	0.011	0.07	0.21
40	Ibsend	14	1	1	0.016	0.0160	0.016	0.08	0.22
41	Ibsend	14	3	1	0.022	0.0220	0.022	0.11	0.60
42	Ibsend	14	*	2	0.022	0.0190	0.016	0.05	0.14
43	Irecv	6	0	1	0.011	0.0110	0.011	0.06	0.15
44	Irecv	6	2	1	0.036	0.0360	0.036	0.19	0.47
45	Irecv	6	*	2	0.036	0.0235	0.011	0.06	0.18
46	Irecv	9	0	1	0.003	0.0030	0.003	0.02	0.04
47	Irecv	9	2	1	0.002	0.0020	0.002	0.01	0.03
48	Irecv	9	*	2	0.003	0.0025	0.002	0.01	0.02
49	Irsend	21	1	1	0.010	0.0100	0.010	0.05	0.14
50	Irsend	21	3	1	0.009	0.0090	0.009	0.05	0.24
51	Irsend	21	*	2	0.010	0.0095	0.009	0.02	0.07
52	Isend	26	1	1	0.007	0.0070	0.007	0.04	0.09
53	Isend	26	3	1	0.007	0.0070	0.007	0.04	0.19
54	Isend	26	*	2	0.007	0.0070	0.007	0.02	0.05
55	Issend	19	1	1	0.008	0.0080	0.008	0.04	0.11
56	Issend	19	3	1	0.008	0.0080	0.008	0.04	0.22
57	Issend	19	*	2	0.008	0.0080	0.008	0.02	0.06
58	Recv	1	0	1	2.060	2.0600	2.060	10.74	27.33
59	Recv	1	2	1	0.380	0.3800	0.380	1.95	4.97
60	Recv	1	*	2	2.060	1.2200	0.380	3.15	9.29
61	Recv	2	0	1	0.051	0.0510	0.051	0.27	0.68
62	Recv	2	2	1	0.077	0.0770	0.077	0.40	1.01
63	Recv	2	*	2	0.077	0.0640	0.051	0.17	0.49
64	Recv	3	0	1	0.103	0.1030	0.103	0.54	1.37

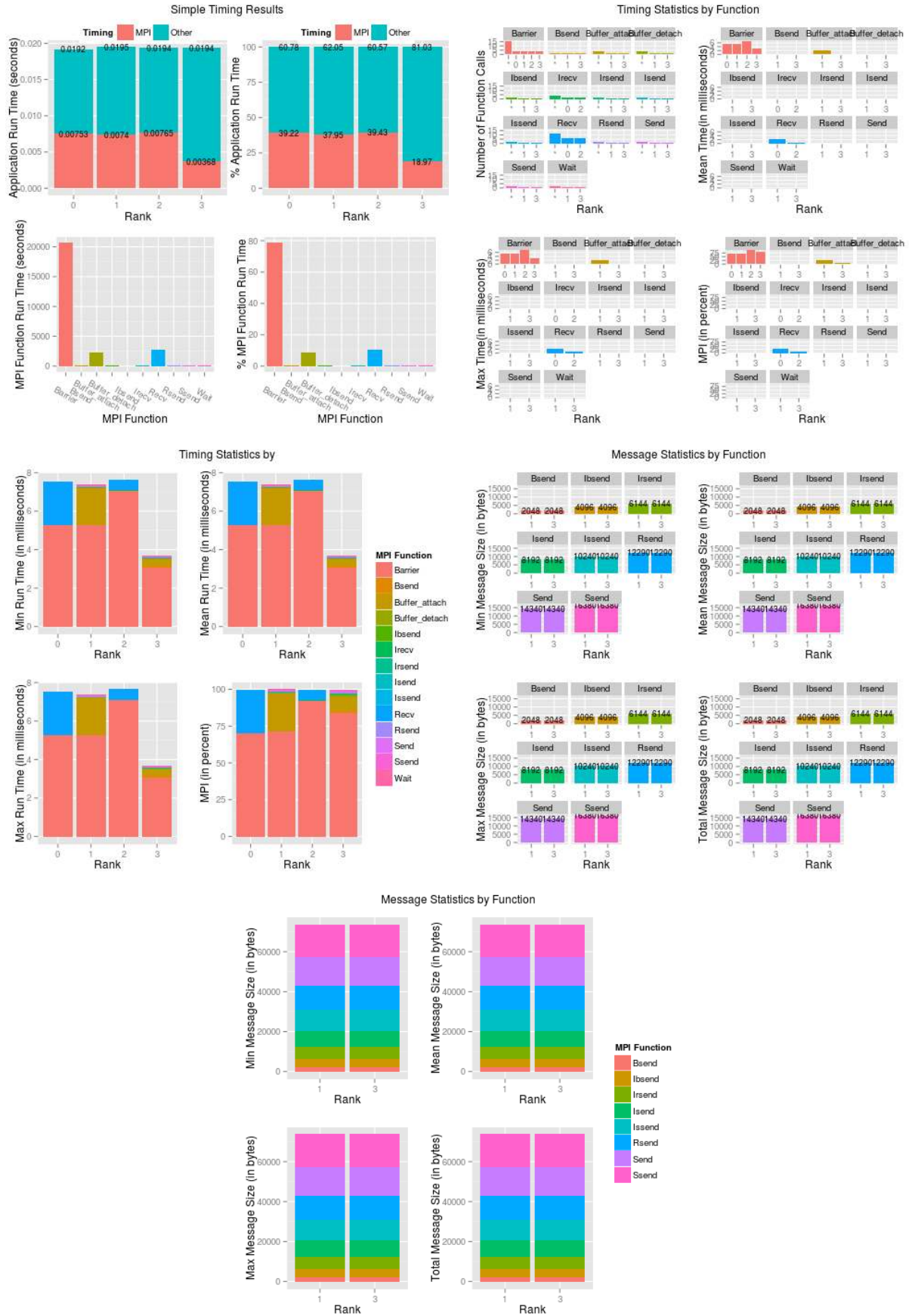
65	Recv	3	2	1	0.011	0.0110	0.011	0.06	0.14
66	Recv	3	*	2	0.103	0.0570	0.011	0.15	0.43
67	Recv	4	0	1	0.008	0.0080	0.008	0.04	0.11
68	Recv	4	2	1	0.005	0.0050	0.005	0.03	0.07
69	Recv	4	*	2	0.008	0.0065	0.005	0.02	0.05
70	Recv	8	0	1	0.016	0.0160	0.016	0.08	0.21
71	Recv	8	2	1	0.017	0.0170	0.017	0.09	0.22
72	Recv	8	*	2	0.017	0.0165	0.016	0.04	0.13
73	Recv	11	0	1	0.016	0.0160	0.016	0.08	0.21
74	Recv	11	2	1	0.049	0.0490	0.049	0.25	0.64
75	Recv	11	*	2	0.049	0.0325	0.016	0.08	0.25
76	Rsend	25	1	1	0.035	0.0350	0.035	0.18	0.47
77	Rsend	25	3	1	0.018	0.0180	0.018	0.09	0.49
78	Rsend	25	*	2	0.035	0.0265	0.018	0.07	0.20
79	Send	17	1	1	0.014	0.0140	0.014	0.07	0.19
80	Send	17	3	1	0.017	0.0170	0.017	0.09	0.46
81	Send	17	*	2	0.017	0.0155	0.014	0.04	0.12
82	Ssend	22	1	1	0.045	0.0450	0.045	0.23	0.61
83	Ssend	22	3	1	0.017	0.0170	0.017	0.09	0.46
84	Ssend	22	*	2	0.045	0.0310	0.017	0.08	0.24
85	Wait	20	1	1	0.045	0.0450	0.045	0.23	0.61
86	Wait	20	3	1	0.045	0.0450	0.045	0.23	1.22
87	Wait	20	*	2	0.045	0.0450	0.045	0.12	0.34

[[6]]

	Name	Site	Rank	Count	Max	Mean	Min	Sum
1	Bsend	23	1	1	2048	2048	2048	2048
2	Bsend	23	3	1	2048	2048	2048	2048
3	Bsend	23	*	2	2048	2048	2048	4096
4	Ibsend	14	1	1	4096	4096	4096	4096
5	Ibsend	14	3	1	4096	4096	4096	4096
6	Ibsend	14	*	2	4096	4096	4096	8192
7	Irsend	21	1	1	6144	6144	6144	6144
8	Irsend	21	3	1	6144	6144	6144	6144
9	Irsend	21	*	2	6144	6144	6144	12290
10	Isend	26	1	1	8192	8192	8192	8192
11	Isend	26	3	1	8192	8192	8192	8192
12	Isend	26	*	2	8192	8192	8192	16380
13	Issend	19	1	1	10240	10240	10240	10240
14	Issend	19	3	1	10240	10240	10240	10240
15	Issend	19	*	2	10240	10240	10240	20480
16	Rsend	25	1	1	12290	12290	12290	12290
17	Rsend	25	3	1	12290	12290	12290	12290
18	Rsend	25	*	2	12290	12290	12290	24580
19	Send	17	1	1	14340	14340	14340	14340
20	Send	17	3	1	14340	14340	14340	14340
21	Send	17	*	2	14340	14340	14340	28670
22	Ssend	22	1	1	16380	16380	16380	16380
23	Ssend	22	3	1	16380	16380	16380	16380
24	Ssend	22	*	2	16380	16380	16380	32770

As with `fpmpi`, both `plot()` and `autoplot()` methods are available. For `mpiP`, there are several different sets of plots available.

Figure 4 shows the 5 different sets of plots which can be produced.



Part III

Appendix

A pbdPROF Troubleshooting

A.1 Installation

Problem 1: If you have downloaded the package from github and tried to using R CMD INSTALL **pbdPROF** and you see an error similar to this

```
ERROR: 'configure' exists but is not executable -- see the 'R Installation and
Administration Manual'
```

Solution: You have to make the configure executable which means giving it permission , which can done by

```
chmod +x configure
```

after changing the folder to package's main directory.

Problem 2: If you are using **fpmpi** (Gropp, 2000) externally and during it's installation you get an error similar to this

```
error :checking for library containing MPI_Init... (cached) no configure:
error: Could not find MPI library
```

Solution: You probably need to specify the path to MPI library using this in command line in the fpmpi main directory

```
./configure CPPFLAGS="-fPIC -I/usr/lib/openmpi/include"
LDFLAGS="-L/usr/lib/openmpi/lib -lmpi"
```

Problem 3: If you are using **mpiP** (Vetter and McCracken, 2001) externally and during it's installation you get an error similar to this

```
libmpiP.a(wrappers.o): relocation R_X86_64_32 against '.rodata.str1.1' can not
be used when making a shared object; recompile with -fPIC
libmpiP.a: could not read symbols: Bad value collect2: error: ld returned 1
exit status
```

Solution: You probably need to specify the path to MPI library using this in command line when installing **mpiP**

```
./configure CPPFLAGS="-fPIC -I/usr/lib/openmpi/include"
LDFLAGS="-L/usr/lib/openmpi/lib -lmpi"
```

Problem 4: If you are using **mpiP** (Vetter and McCracken, 2001) externally and during **pbdMPI** (Chen *et al.*, 2012a) installation you get an error similar to this

```
Error : .onLoad failed in loadNamespace() for 'pbdMPI', details:
  call: dyn.load(file, DLLpath = DLLpath, ...)
  error: unable to load shared object 'pbdMPI.so':
  pbdMPI/libs/pbdMPI.so: undefined symbol: _Ux86_64_getcontext
```

Solution: You probably need to disable some external library prerequisite by **mpiP**, using this in command line when installing **mpiP**

R Script

```
./configure --disable-libunwind CPPFLAGS="-fPIC -I/usr/lib/openmpi/include"
LDFLAGS="-L/usr/lib/openmpi/lib -lmpi"
```

A.2 Running

Problem 5: While running **Rmpi** code for profiling, if you encounter the error below:

```
error: mpiexec was unable to launch the specified application as it could not
      access
or execute an executable:
Executable: /path/to/R/package_installation_directory/2.15/Rmpi/Rslaves.sh
Node: "Your_node"
while attempting to start process rank 0.
```

Solution: You need to make executable of the shell scripts in the "inst" directory of "Rmpi" main directory using the following command from command line in "inst" directory:

R Script

```
chmod +x *.sh
```

Problem 6: While running **Rmpi** code for profiling, if you encounter the error below:

```
[G:12221] [[39704,0],0] ORTE_ERROR_LOG: Not found in file
  ../../../../../../orte/mca/plm/base/plm_base_launch_support.c at line 758
-----
mpiexec was unable to start the specified application as it encountered an
error.
More information may be available above.
-----
```

Solution:

1. You need to check whether your **Rmpi** is working without the **pbdPROF**. If yes try running your **Rmpi** code on single process only.
2. If above does not help, then you may need `.Rprofile` in `Rmpi/inst/` to run your code from "inst" directory.

3. If still your code does not run ,you need to update your OPENMPI version to the latest one.You can check your openmpi version<http://www.open-mpi.org/software/ompi/> through

```
ompi_info
```

4. If further you came to this far and luck is not with you somehow(pun intended), there might some configuration problem in your machine.

B References

- Chen W-C Schmidt D, Sehrawat G, Patel P, Ostrouchov G (2013). “pbdPROF: Programming with Big Data – MPI Profiling Tools.” R Package, URL <http://cran.r-project.org/package=pbdPROF>.
- Chen WC, Ostrouchov G, Schmidt D, Patel P, Yu H (2012a). “pbdMPI: Programming with Big Data – Interface to MPI.” R Package, URL <http://cran.r-project.org/package=pbdMPI>.
- Chen WC, Ostrouchov G, Schmidt D, Patel P, Yu H (2012b). *A Quick Guide for the pbdMPI package*. R Vignette, URL <http://cran.r-project.org/package=pbdMPI>.
- Gropp W (2000). “FPMPI-2: Fast Profiling Library for MPI.” URL <http://www.mcs.anl.gov/research/projects/fpmi/WWW/>.
- Ostrouchov G, Chen WC, Schmidt D, Patel P (2012). “Programming with Big Data in R.” URL <http://r-pbd.org/>.
- Schmidt D, Chen WC, Ostrouchov G, Patel P (2012). “pbdBASE: Programming with Big Data – Core pbd Classes and Methods.” R Package, URL <http://cran.r-project.org/package=pbdBASE>.
- Shende SS, Malony AD (2006). “The Tau Parallel Performance System.” *Int. J. High Perform. Comput. Appl.*, **20**(2), 287–311. ISSN 1094-3420. doi:10.1177/1094342006064482. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1094342006064482>.
- Vetter JS, McCracken MO (2001). “Statistical scalability analysis of communication operations in distributed applications.” In *Proceedings of the eighth ACM SIGPLAN symposium on Principles and practices of parallel programming*, PPOPP ’01, pp. 123–132. ACM, New York, NY, USA. ISBN 1-58113-346-4. doi:10.1145/379539.379590. URL <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/379539.379590>.
- Yu H (2002). “Rmpi: Parallel Statistical Computing in R.” *R News*, **2**(2), 10–14. URL http://cran.r-project.org/doc/Rnews/Rnews_2002-2.pdf.