



Performance Analysis with Hatchet

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National Laboratory

Getting Hatchet Tutorial Materials

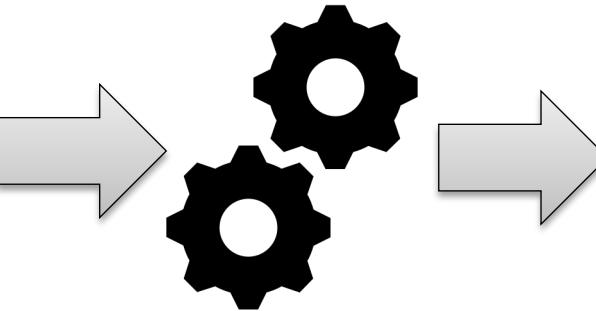
- The SPOT container includes a sample Jupyter notebook, Hatchet v1.3.0 install, and Lulesh datasets.
 - Alternatively, the sample Jupyter notebook and the Lulesh datasets are available directly at <https://github.com/llnl/spotbe>. This will require you to setup your own environment with a caliper and hatchet install (and setup the paths accordingly in the notebook)!
- Following this tutorial, you can substitute your own SPOT/Caliper data files into the example notebook.
- We'll use this material in the hands-on portion of the tutorial.

Automated Application Performance Analysis: Caliper → SPOT → Hatchet

```
#include <caliper/cali.h>

static inline
void LagrangeElements(Domain&
domain, Index_t numElem)
{
    CALI_CXX_MARK_FUNCTION;
// ...
```

Caliper instrumentation
in the application



At runtime: Performance
and Metadata Collection



Web-based Visualization and
Analysis Tools



Analyze
caliper datasets
in Python



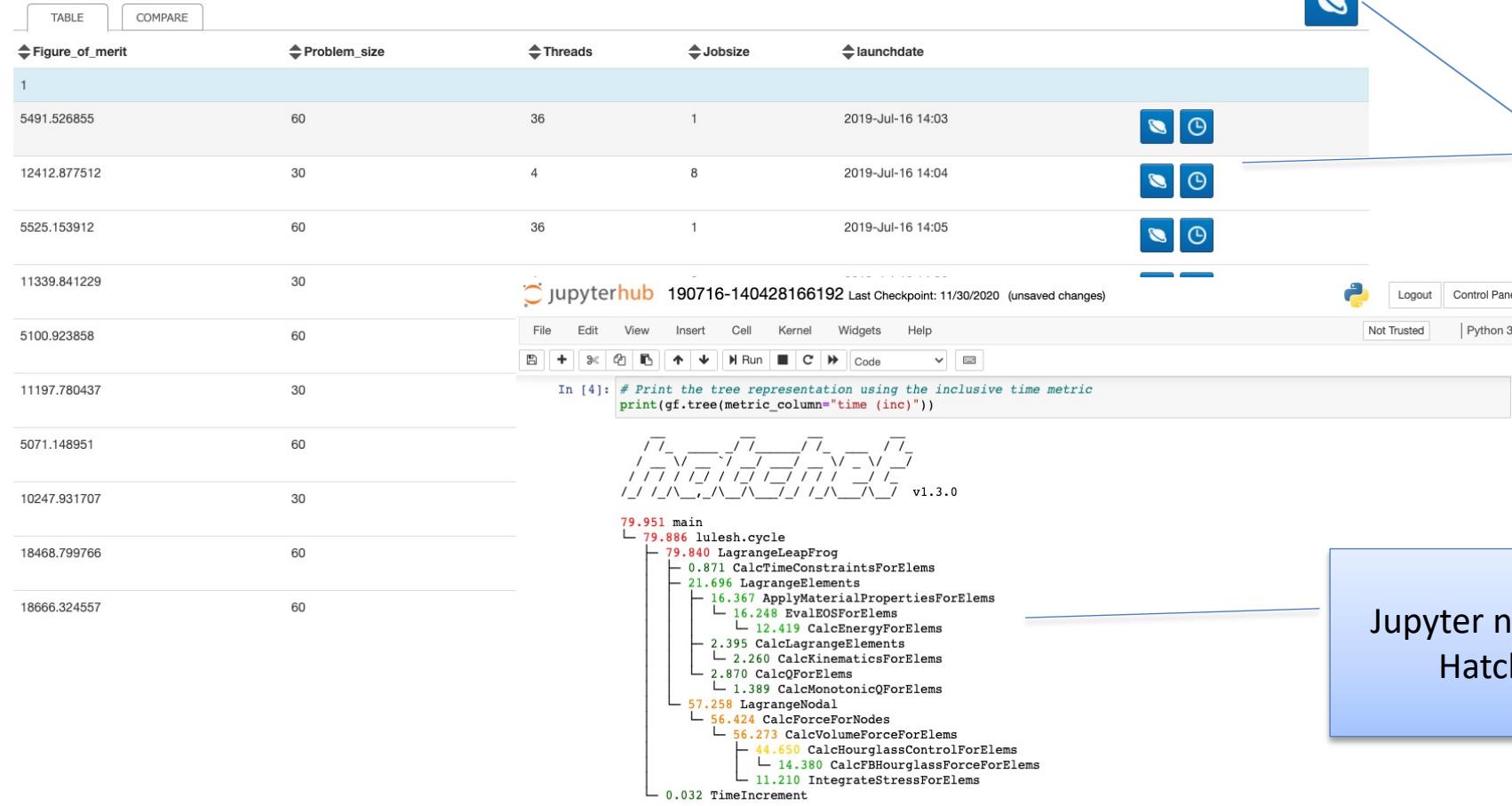
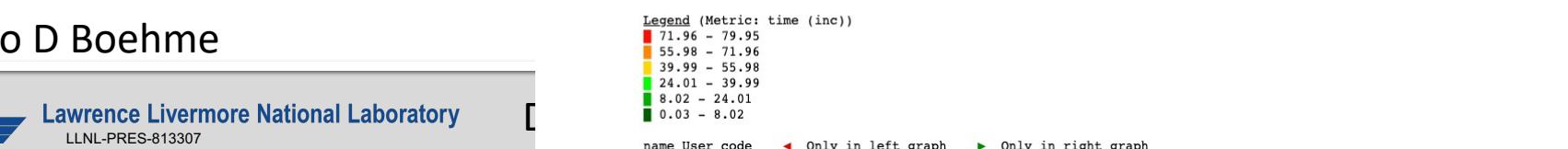
c/o D Boehme

*Hatchet can analyze other datasets (HPCToolkit, gprof, TAU (WIP), Ascent (WIP))

SPOT Web Interface: Run Table and Jupyter Notebooks

All records selected. Please click on the graph to apply filters.

TABLE COMPARISON

Figure_of_merit	Problem_size	Threads	Jobsize	launchdate	
1	5491.526855	60	36	1	2019-Jul-16 14:03
	12412.877512	30	4	8	2019-Jul-16 14:04
	5525.153912	60	36	1	2019-Jul-16 14:05
	11339.841229	30			jupyterhub 190716-140428166192 Last Checkpoint: 11/30/2020 (unsaved changes)
	5100.923858	60			
	11197.780437	30			In [4]: # Print the tree representation using the inclusive time metric print(gf.tree(metric_column="time (inc)"))
	5071.148951	60			
	10247.931707	30			
	18468.799766	60			
	18666.324557	60			

Legend (Metric: time (inc))
71.96 - 79.95
55.98 - 71.96
39.99 - 55.98
24.01 - 39.99
8.02 - 24.01
0.03 - 8.02

name User code Only in left graph Only in right graph



Buttons bring up Jupyter notebook or specialized analysis views

Jupyter notebook contains Hatchet functions



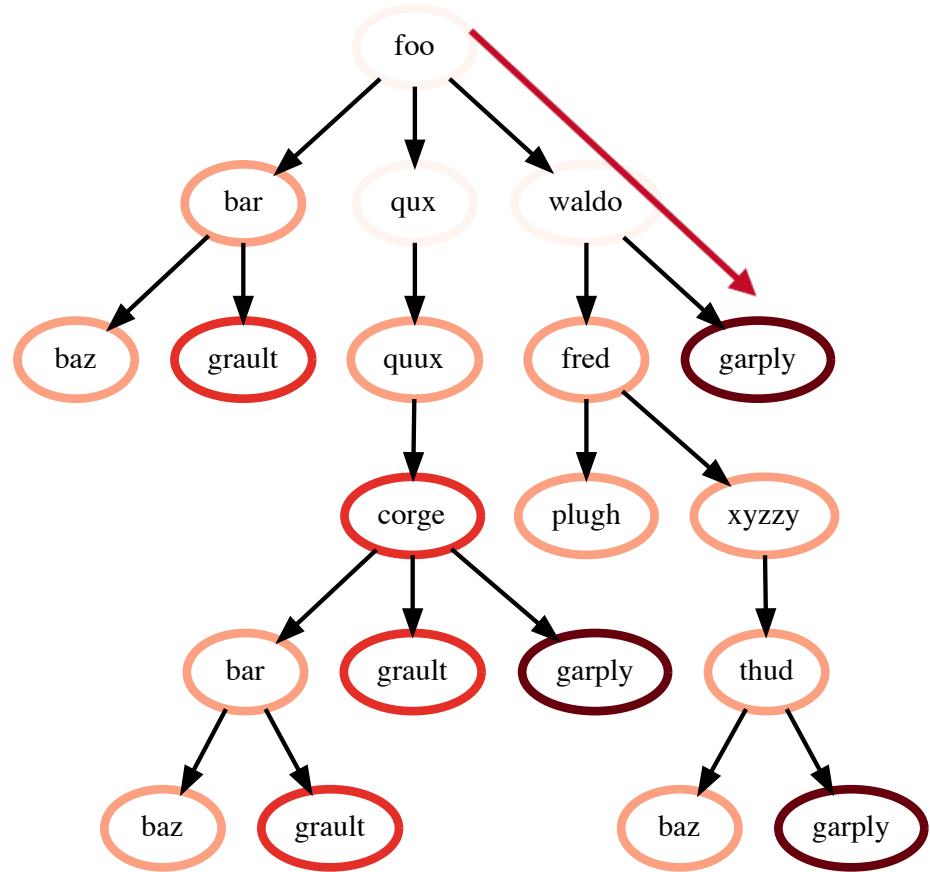
Hatchet is a performance analysis tool for parallel profiles

- Identify performance bottlenecks to enhance application development
 - Profiling and tracing tools (*e.g.*, Caliper, HPCToolkit, TAU, Score-P, Gprof, Callgrind) provide insights into parts of the code that consume the most time
- Hatchet is an open-source python-based tool for enabling programmatic analysis of structured (or hierarchical) data
- Hatchet can be used to sub-select and focus on a specific region of the data, compare multiple execution profiles, and automate analysis in python scripts



<https://github.com/hatchet/hatchet/>

What do profiling/tracing tools collect?



Calling Context Tree (CCT)

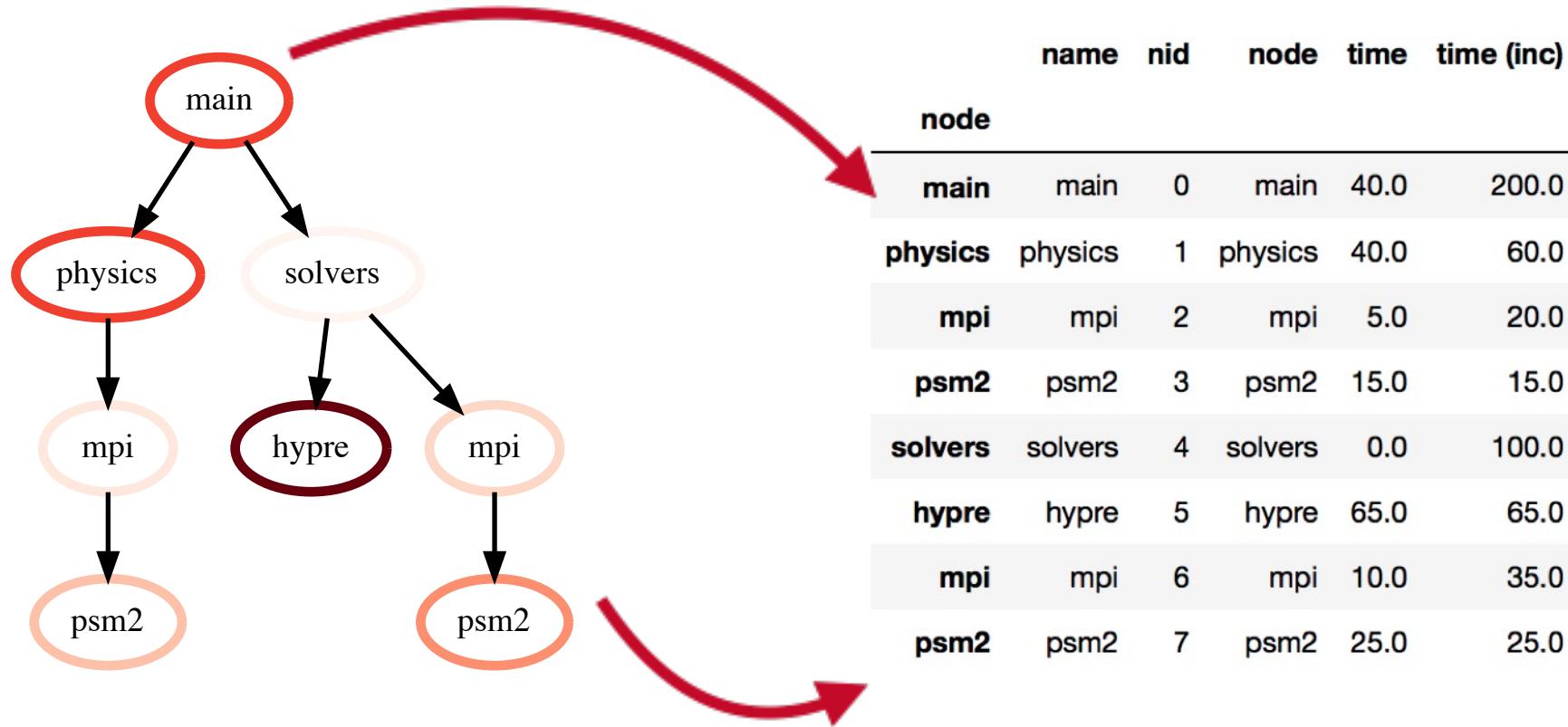
Each node may contain:

- Contextual Info
 - File
 - Line number
 - Function name
 - Callpath
 - Load module
 - Rank ID
 - Thread ID
- Performance Metrics
 - Time
 - Flops
 - Cache misses

Hatchet can read profiles from:

- Caliper
- HPCToolkit
- Gprof
- TAU (WIP)
- Ascent (WIP)

Hatchet's *GraphFrame*: a Graph and a Dataframe



Graph: Stores relationships between parents and children

Pandas Dataframe: 2D table storing numerical data associated with each node (may be unique per rank, per thread)

Visualizing Hatchet's GraphFrame components

```
>>> print(gf.tree())      # print graph  
>>> print(gf.dataframe)  # print dataframe
```

```
0.000 foo  
|   └ 6.000 bar  
|       |   └ 5.000 baz  
|   └ 0.000 qux  
|       |   └ 5.000 quux  
|           |   └ 10.000 corge  
|           |   └ 15.000 garply  
|               |   └ 1.000 grault  
15.000 waldo  
|   └ 3.000 fred  
|       |   └ 5.000 plugh  
|   └ 15.000 garply
```

Legend (Metric: time)

- 13.50 - 15.00
- 10.50 - 13.50
- 7.50 - 10.50
- 4.50 - 7.50
- 1.50 - 4.50
- 0.00 - 1.50

name User code

◀ Only in left graph

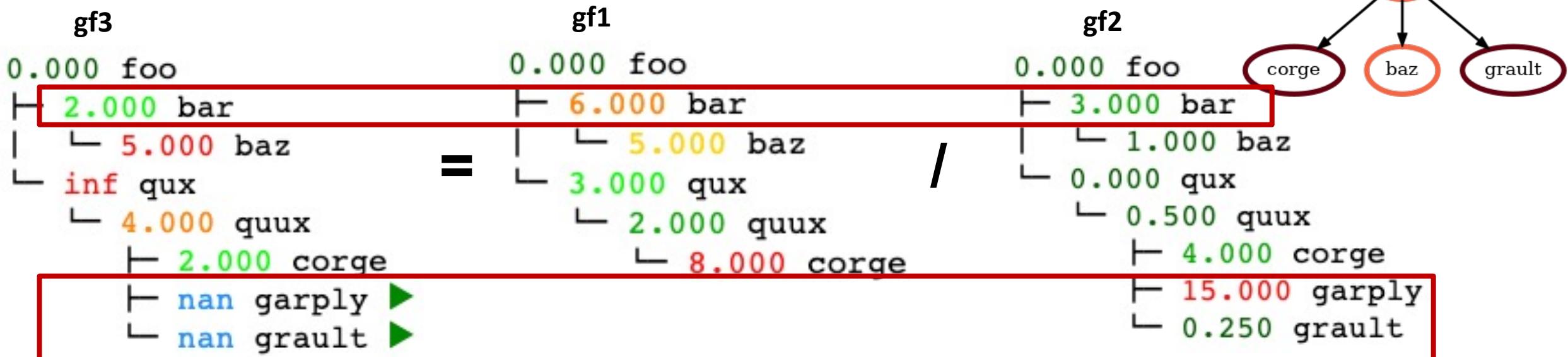
node	name	time	time (inc)
{'name': 'foo'}	foo	0.0	130.0
{'name': 'bar'}	bar	5.0	20.0
{'name': 'baz'}	baz	5.0	5.0
{'name': 'grault'}	grault	10.0	10.0
{'name': 'qux'}	qux	0.0	60.0
{'name': 'quux'}	quux	5.0	60.0
{'name': 'corge'}	corge	10.0	55.0
{'name': 'bar'}	bar	5.0	20.0
{'name': 'baz'}	baz	5.0	5.0
{'name': 'grault'}	grault	10.0	10.0
{'name': 'garply'}	garply	15.0	15.0
{'name': 'grault'}	grault	10.0	10.0

▶ Only in right graph

Compare GraphFrames using division (or add, subtract, multiply)

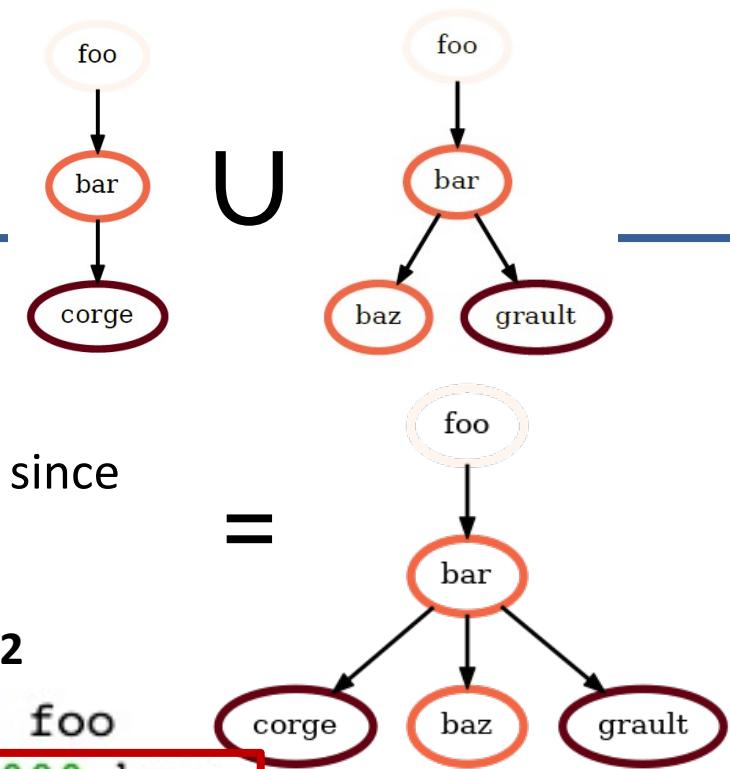
```
>>> gf3 = gf1 / gf2 # divide graphframes
```

*First, unify two trees since
structure is different



```
>>> gf3 = gf1 + gf2 # add graphframes  
>>> gf3 = gf1 - gf2 # subtract graphframes  
>>> gf3 = gf1 * gf2 # multiply graphframes
```

et.readthedocs.io



Filter the GraphFrame by node metrics in the dataframe

```
>>> filter_func = lambda x: x["time"] > 1 # filter function  
>>> filt_gf = gf.filter(filter_func, squash=True) # apply filter and rewire graph
```

```
0.000 foo  
|   └ 6.000 bar  
|       └ 5.000 baz  
|   └ 0.000 qux  
|       └ 5.000 quux  
|           └ 10.000 corge  
|           └ 15.000 garply  
|               └ 1.000 grault  
└ 15.000 waldo  
    └ 3.000 fred  
        └ 5.000 plugh  
    └ 15.000 garply
```



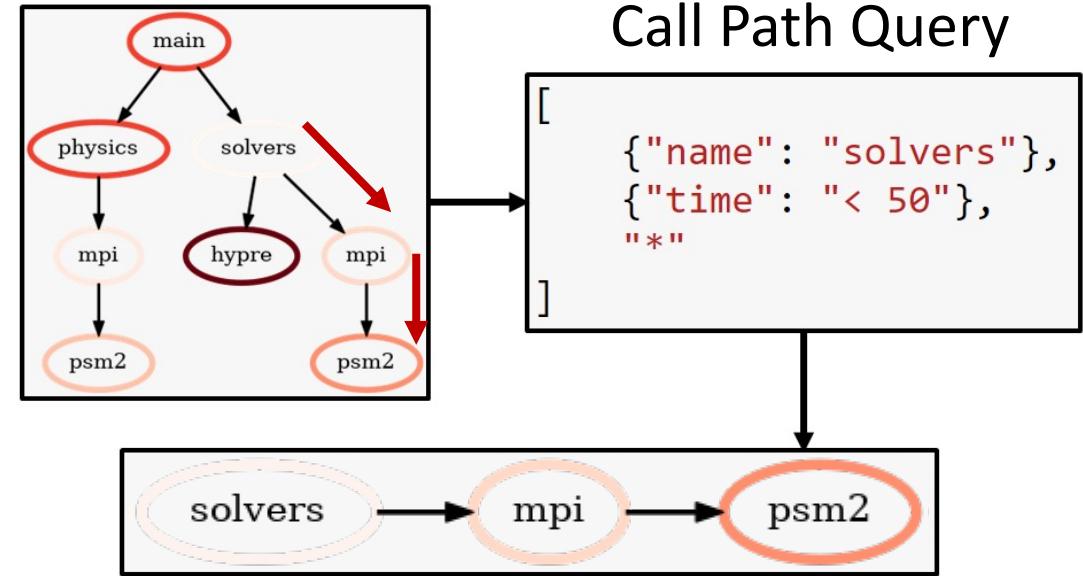
Keep only those
nodes with a value
greater than 1

```
6.000 bar  
└ 5.000 baz  
5.000 quux  
└ 10.000 corge  
└ 15.000 garply  
15.000 waldo  
└ 3.000 fred  
    └ 5.000 plugh  
    └ 15.000 garply
```

Filter the GraphFrame using Hatchet's *call path query language*

- Data reduction using *call path* pattern matching

```
# filter using call path query language
query = [
    { "name": "solvers" },
    { "time": "< 50" },
    "*"
]
filt_gf = gf.filter(query, squash=True)
```

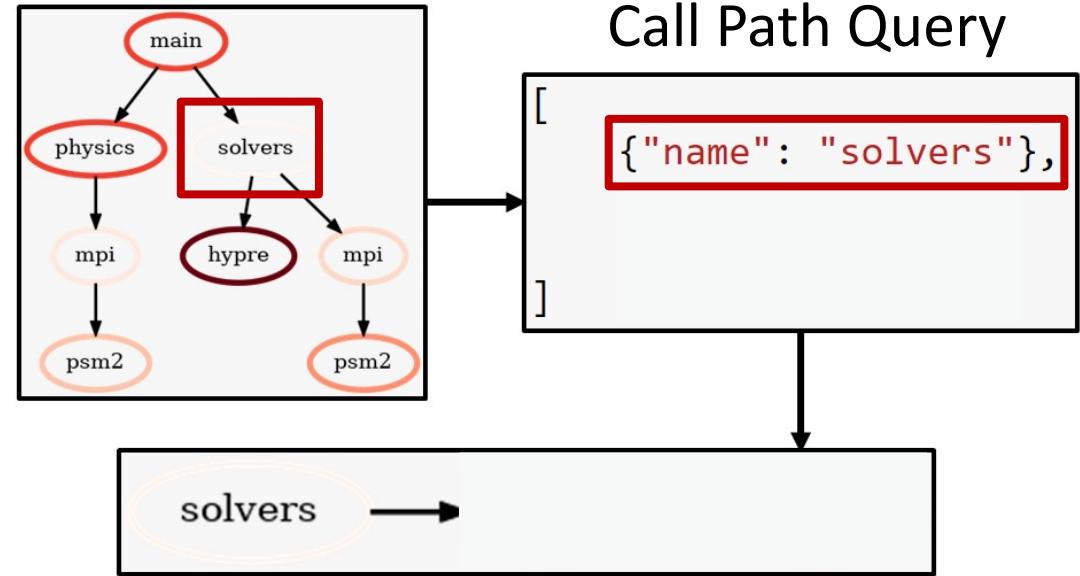


Matches a call path (1) rooted at a node with name “solvers”, (2) followed by a node with a time metric value less than 50, and (3) followed by any number of children nodes.

Filter the GraphFrame using Hatchet's *call path query language*

- Data reduction using *call path* pattern matching

```
# filter using call path query language
query = [
    { "name": "solvers" },
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```

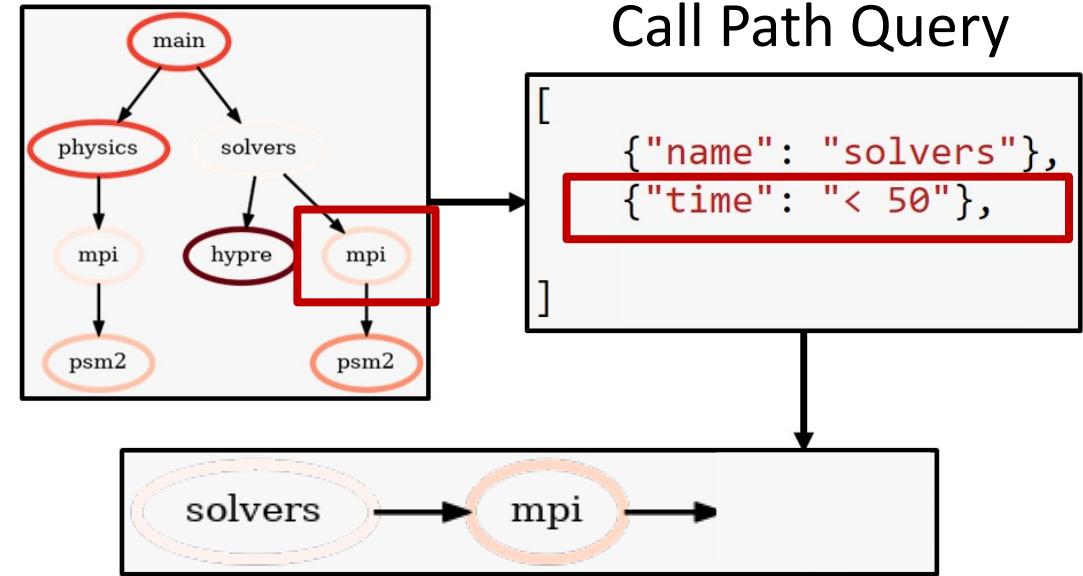


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```

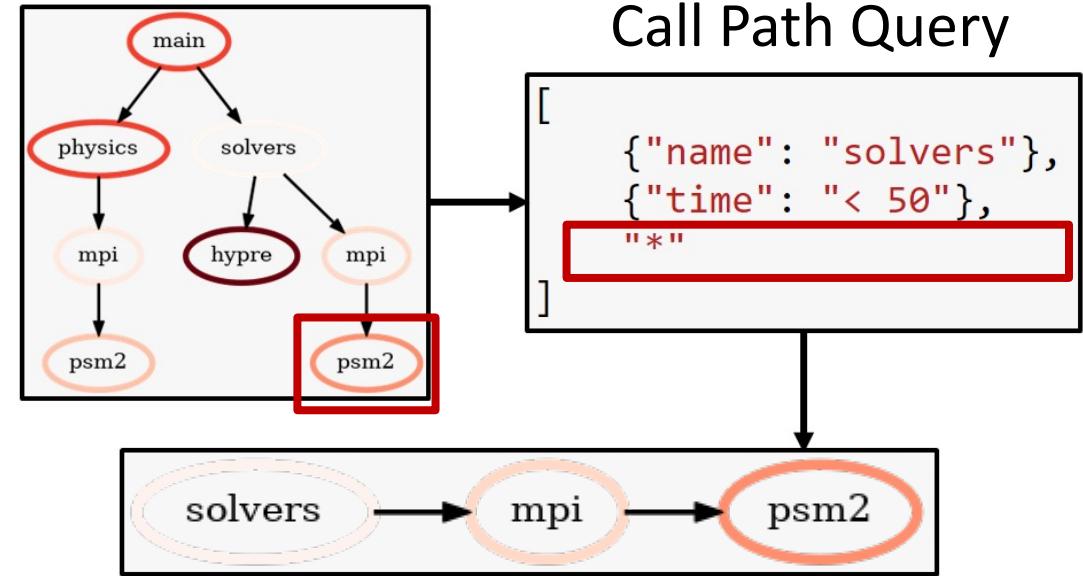


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Filter the GraphFrame using Hatchet's *call path query language*

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```



Matches a call path (1) rooted at a node with name “solvers”, (2) followed by a node with a time metric value less than 50, and (3) followed by any number of children nodes.

How do I load SPOT/Caliper data into Hatchet?

All records selected. Please click on the graph to apply filters.

1. Directory of SPOT/Caliper files

2. Buttons bring up filled-in Jupyter notebook loading 1 or many SPOT/Caliper files

3. Caliper file(s) to explore

4. Setup cali-query to extract performance data

5. Hatchet's Caliper reader loads into Hatchet's GraphFrame object

Documentation: hatchet

jupyterhub 190716-140428166192 Last Checkpoint: 11/30/2020 (unsaved changes)

Hatchet Notebook v0.1.0

```
In [ ]: import sys
import subprocess
import json
import os
import platform

import pandas as pd
from IPython.display import display, HTML

machine = platform.uname().machine

# Add hatchet to PYTHONPATH
deploy_dir = "/usr/gapps/spot/live/"
sys.path.append(deploy_dir + 'hatchet/' + machine)
import hatchet as ht

In [ ]: # Add cali-query to PATH
cali_query_path = "/usr/gapps/spot/live/caliper/" + machine + "/bin"
os.environ["PATH"] += os.pathsep + cali_query_path

cali_file = "/usr/gapps/spot/datasets/lulesh_new/190716-140428166192.cali"

grouping_attribute = "prop:nested"
default_metric = "avg#inclusive#sum#time.duration"
query = "select %s,sum(%s) group by %s format json-split" % (grouping_attribute, default_metric, grouping_attribute)

In [ ]: gf = ht.GraphFrame.from_caliper(cali_file, query)
```

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Hands-On Time!

- The SPOT container includes a sample Jupyter notebook, Hatchet v1.3.0 install, and Lulesh datasets.
 - Alternatively, the sample Jupyter notebook and the Lulesh datasets are available directly at <https://github.com/llnl/spotbe>. This will require you to setup your own environment with a caliper and hatchet install (and setup the paths accordingly in the notebook)!
- Following this tutorial, you can substitute your own SPOT/Caliper data files into the example notebook.



- Hop over to Jupyter to run the notebook
- We'll be walking through `hatchet_ecp2021_tutorial_demo.ipynb`

Review: Topics covered in today's tutorial

- Single graph:
 - Load SPOT/Caliper data file
 - Visualize tree and dataframe
 - Filter and squash tree
- # Read in a SPOT/Caliper file
gf = ht.GraphFrame.from_caliper(
 "my-file.cali",
 query,
)
- # Print tree visualization
print(gf.tree(metric_column="time (inc)"))
- Subtract two trees:
 - Load two SPOT/Caliper data files
 - Compute percent change of two nightly test runs (two different times)
 - Update existing column in dataframe
 - Added new column to dataframe
 - Visualize resulting tree
- # Print dataframe
print(gf.dataframe)
- Speedup of two trees:
 - Load two SPOT/Caliper data files
 - Divide two graphs for speedup comparison
 - Visualize resulting tree
 - Generate speedup plot for interesting functions
- # Divide two trees
gf3 = gf2 / gf1
- # Diff two trees
gf3 = (gf2 - gf1) / gf1

Readily available features not covered in today's tutorial

- **Add or multiply two graphframes**
- **Insert new column** to dataframe of metrics
 - Scale and offset “time” column by some factor:
https://hatchet.readthedocs.io/en/latest/advanced_examples.html#applying-scalar-operations-to-attributes
 - Compute imbalance across MPI ranks within a single application execution:
https://hatchet.readthedocs.io/en/latest/advanced_examples.html#applying-scalar-operations-to-attributes
- **Groupby-and-aggregate** nodes by other columns (e.g., function name, file name)
 - `res = gf.groupby_aggregate(["file"], {"time": np.sum})`
- For more details, please visit our User Guide:
https://hatchet.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user_guide.html

Summary

- Hatchet is a performance analysis tool for parallel profiles
- It enables programmatic analysis of hierarchical data from one or multiple execution profiles
- Future Work:
 - Support other profile formats, add a format for outputting GraphFrames to disk
 - Implement a higher-level API for automating performance analysis
- Hatchet <https://github.com/hatchet/hatchet/>
- Caliper <https://github.com/LLNL/Caliper>
- SPOT https://github.com/LLNL/spot2_container



Please contact us at
hatchet-help@listserv.umd.edu
or submit GitHub issues for Hatchet
questions, issues, or feature requests!



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Overview of Hatchet Tutorial Examples

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the title "jupyter hatchet_ecp2021_tutorial_demo Last Checkpoint: 22 minutes ago (autosaved)". The notebook has tabs for File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Help, Trusted, and Python 3. Below the tabs is a toolbar with icons for file operations like New, Open, Save, Run, Cell, and Help.

Setup cali-query to extract performance data

```
In [ ]: import sys  
import os  
import platform  
  
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
from IPython.display import display, HTML  
  
machine = platform.uname().machine  
  
# Add hatchet to PYTHONPATH  
deploy_dir = "/usr/gapps/spot/"  
sys.path.append(deploy_dir + 'hatchet/' + machine)  
import hatchet as ht
```

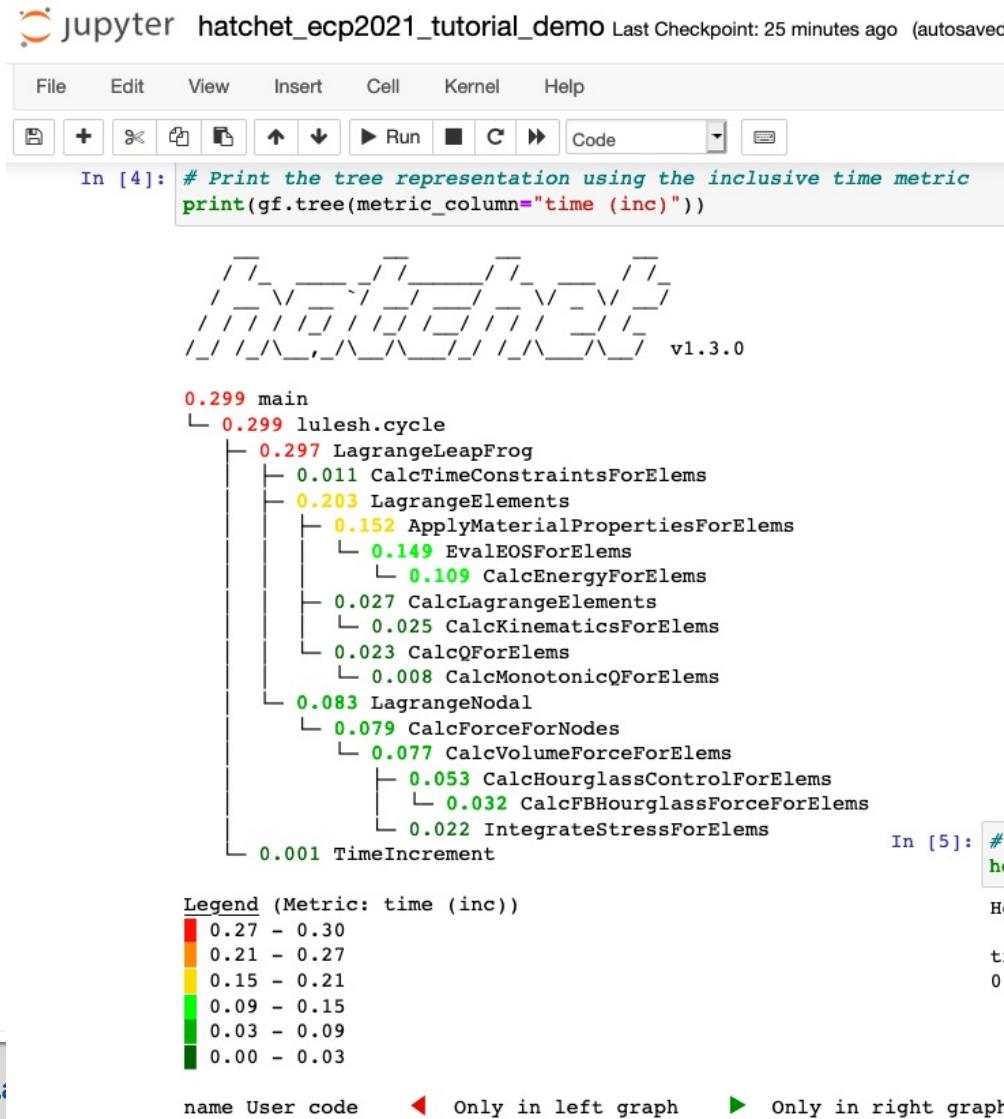
Load in a single data file and visualize the tree and dataframe

```
In [ ]: # Path to a Spot/Caliper file  
cali_file = "./hatchet-data/cDPu64825TuLB5ujG_0.cal" # problemsize=10, iter=215, jobsize=1, 2/1/21 8:04  
  
# Read Spot/Caliper file into a Hatchet GraphFrame  
gf = ht.GraphFrame.from_caliper(cali_file, query)  
  
In [ ]: # Print the tree representation using the inclusive time metric  
print(gf.tree(metric_column="time (inc)"))
```

Caliper file to explore

Hatchet's Caliper reader loads into Hatchet's data object called a GraphFrame

Visualizing the call graph



- Each node in the tree visualization maps to a function call in the application
- Nodes that are red have high execution time
- Nodes highlighted in grey indicate user functions (code from external libraries are not highlighted)

Overview of single tree dataset (Lulesh Data)

```
0.299 main
└─ 0.299 lulesh.cycle
   └─ 0.297 LagrangeLeapFrog
      └─ 0.011 CalcTimeConstraintsForElems
         └─ 0.203 LagrangeElements
            └─ 0.152 ApplyMaterialPropertiesForElems
               └─ 0.149 EvalEOSForElems
                  └─ 0.109 CalcEnergyForElems
            └─ 0.027 CalcLagrangeElements
               └─ 0.025 CalcKinematicsForElems
            └─ 0.023 CalcQForElems
               └─ 0.008 CalcMonotonicQForElems
         └─ 0.083 LagrangeNodal
            └─ 0.079 CalcForceForNodes
               └─ 0.077 CalcVolumeForceForElems
                  └─ 0.053 CalcHourglassControlForElems
                     └─ 0.032 CalcFBHourglassForceForElems
                  └─ 0.022 IntegrateStressForElems
   └─ 0.001 TimeIncrement
```

Legend (Metric: time (inc))

0.27 - 0.30
0.21 - 0.27
0.15 - 0.21
0.09 - 0.15
0.03 - 0.09
0.00 - 0.03

name User code

◀ Only in left graph

▶ Only in right graph

		time (inc)	nid	name
node				
	{'name': 'main', 'type': 'region'}	0.299168	0	main
	{'name': 'lulesh.cycle', 'type': 'region'}	0.298705	1	lulesh.cycle
	{'name': 'LagrangeLeapFrog', 'type': 'region'}	0.297491	3	LagrangeLeapFrog
	{'name': 'CalcTimeConstraintsForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.010763	18	CalcTimeConstraintsForElems
	{'name': 'LagrangeElements', 'type': 'region'}	0.203010	10	LagrangeElements
	{'name': 'ApplyMaterialPropertiesForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.151823	15	ApplyMaterialPropertiesForElems
	{'name': 'EvalEOSForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.149239	16	EvalEOSForElems
	{'name': 'CalcEnergyForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.108948	17	CalcEnergyForElems
	{'name': 'CalcLagrangeElements', 'type': 'region'}	0.026737	11	CalcLagrangeElements
	{'name': 'CalcKinematicsForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.025106	12	CalcKinematicsForElems
	{'name': 'CalcQForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.023439	13	CalcQForElems
	{'name': 'CalcMonotonicQForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.008134	14	CalcMonotonicQForElems
	{'name': 'LagrangeNodal', 'type': 'region'}	0.083145	4	LagrangeNodal
	{'name': 'CalcForceForNodes', 'type': 'region'}	0.078704	5	CalcForceForNodes
	{'name': 'CalcVolumeForceForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.076960	6	CalcVolumeForceForElems
	{'name': 'CalcHourglassControlForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.053464	8	CalcHourglassControlForElems
	{'name': 'CalcFBHourglassForceForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.032474	9	CalcFBHourglassForceForElems
	{'name': 'IntegrateStressForElems', 'type': 'region'}	0.021547	7	IntegrateStressForElems
	{'name': 'TimeIncrement', 'type': 'region'}	0.000633	2	TimeIncrement

Filtering a tree

Original Graph

```
0.299 main
└ 0.299 lulesh.cycle
  └ 0.297 LagrangeLeapFrog
    └ 0.011 CalcTimeConstraintsForElems
      └ 0.203 LagrangeElements
        └ 0.152 ApplyMaterialPropertiesForElems
          └ 0.149 EvalEOSForElems
            └ 0.109 CalcEnergyForElems
          └ 0.027 CalcLagrangeElements
            └ 0.025 CalcKinematicsForElems
          └ 0.023 CalcQForElems
            └ 0.008 CalcMonotonicQForElems
        └ 0.083 LagrangeNodal
          └ 0.079 CalcForceForNodes
            └ 0.077 CalcVolumeForceForElems
              └ 0.053 CalcHourglassControlForElems
                └ 0.032 CalcFBHourglassForceForElems
              └ 0.022 IntegrateStressForElems
    └ 0.001 TimeIncrement
```

Legend (Metric: time (inc))

0.27 - 0.30
0.21 - 0.27
0.15 - 0.21
0.09 - 0.15
0.03 - 0.09
0.00 - 0.03

name User code ◀ Only in left graph ▶ Only in right graph

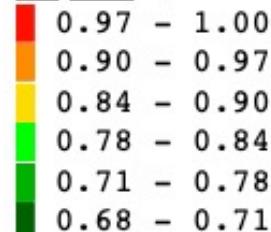
```
# Add new column to the dataframe transforming the inclusive time column to a percentage of the max inclusive time
max_time = gf.dataframe["time (inc)"].max()
gf.dataframe["pct-of-max"] = gf.dataframe["time (inc)"] / max_time
# Filter the tree to contain only nodes consuming at least 60% of max time
filter_func = lambda x: x["pct-of-max"] > 0.6
filtered_squashed_gf = gf.filter(filter_func,
                                  squash=True)
```

Filter graph to keep nodes whose time is greater than 60% of the max time, then rewire graph

Filtered Graph

```
1.000 main
└ 0.998 lulesh.cycle
  └ 0.994 LagrangeLeapFrog
    └ 0.679 LagrangeElements
```

Legend (Metric: pct-of-max)



name User code ◀ Only in left graph ▶ Only in right graph

Computing percent change between two trees



```

0.001 MPI_Allreduce
0.003 MPI_Bcast
0.106 MPI_Comm_dup
0.000 MPI_Comm_free
0.017 MPI_Comm_split
0.000 MPI_Gather
0.000 MPI_Initialized
257.411 main
    └─ 0.004 MPI_Barrier
    └─ 0.001 MPI_Irecv
    └─ 0.017 MPI_Isend
    └─ 0.002 MPI_Reduce
    └─ 0.004 MPI_Wait
    └─ 0.000 MPI_Waitall
257.300 lulesh.cycle
    └─ 171.049 LagrangeLeapFrog
        └─ 0.716 CalcTimeConstraintsForElems
        └─ 63.021 LagrangeElements
            └─ 17.173 ApplyMaterialPropertiesForElems
                └─ 16.777 EvalEOSForElems
                    └─ 10.249 CalcEnergyForElems
            └─ 13.482 CalcLagrangeElements
                └─ 12.847 CalcKinematicsForElems
            └─ 32.186 CalcQForElems
                └─ 4.585 CalcMonotonicQForElems
                └─ 0.020 MPI_Irecv
                └─ 0.039 MPI_Isend
                └─ 4.413 MPI_Wait
                └─ 13.395 MPI_Waitall
107.308 LagrangeNodal
    └─ 91.624 CalcForceForNodes
        └─ 79.865 CalcVolumeForceForElems
        └─ 65.855 CalcHourglassControlForElems
            └─ 15.643 CalcFBHourglassForceForElems
                └─ 11.857 IntegrateStressForElems
        └─ 0.022 MPI_Irecv
        └─ 0.062 MPI_Isend
        └─ 2.300 MPI_Wait
        └─ 7.601 MPI_Waitall
    └─ 0.018 MPI_Irecv
    └─ 0.070 MPI_Isend
    └─ 2.993 MPI_Wait
    └─ 7.520 MPI_Waitall
86.247 TimeIncrement
86.241 MPI_Allreduce

```

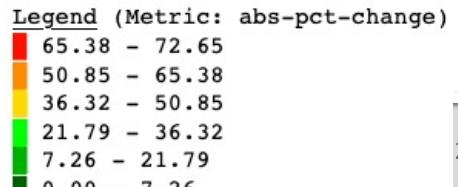
gf2

```

15.459 MPI_Allreduce
10.480 MPI_Bcast
14.103 MPI_Comm_dup
7.692 MPI_Comm_free
72.650 MPI_Comm_split
3.896 MPI_Gather
0.000 MPI_Initialized
3.909 main
    └─ 47.213 MPI_Barrier
    └─ 2.260 MPI_Irecv
    └─ 15.934 MPI_Isend
    └─ 26.740 MPI_Reduce
    └─ 20.120 MPI_Wait
    └─ 8.333 MPI_Waitall
3.909 lulesh.cycle
    └─ 0.445 LagrangeLeapFrog
        └─ 0.067 CalcTimeConstraintsForElems
        └─ 1.608 LagrangeElements
            └─ 0.457 ApplyMaterialPropertiesForElems
                └─ 0.415 EvalEOSForElems
                    └─ 0.083 CalcEnergyForElems
            └─ 0.162 CalcLagrangeElements
                └─ 0.400 CalcKinematicsForElems
            └─ 3.388 CalcQForElems
                └─ 1.591 CalcMonotonicQForElems
                └─ 1.300 MPI_Irecv
                └─ 0.038 MPI_Isend
                └─ 12.175 MPI_Wait
                └─ 14.818 MPI_Waitall
0.224 LagrangeNodal
    └─ 1.107 CalcForceForNodes
        └─ 0.576 CalcVolumeForceForElems
        └─ 0.614 CalcHourglassControlForElems
            └─ 0.670 CalcFBHourglassForceForElems
                └─ 0.428 IntegrateStressForElems
        └─ 0.182 MPI_Irecv
        └─ 0.136 MPI_Isend
        └─ 2.840 MPI_Wait
        └─ 8.935 MPI_Waitall
    └─ 2.642 MPI_Irecv
    └─ 3.152 MPI_Isend
    └─ 11.509 MPI_Wait
    └─ 15.008 MPI_Waitall
11.516 TimeIncrement
11.517 MPI_Allreduce

```

$\text{abs}((\text{gf2}-\text{gf1})/\text{gf1})$



Computing speedup of two trees



Computing speedup of two trees (invert color scheme of result)



Generate Lulesh weak scaling plot

