



# scalasca

## Performance analysis & tuning case studies

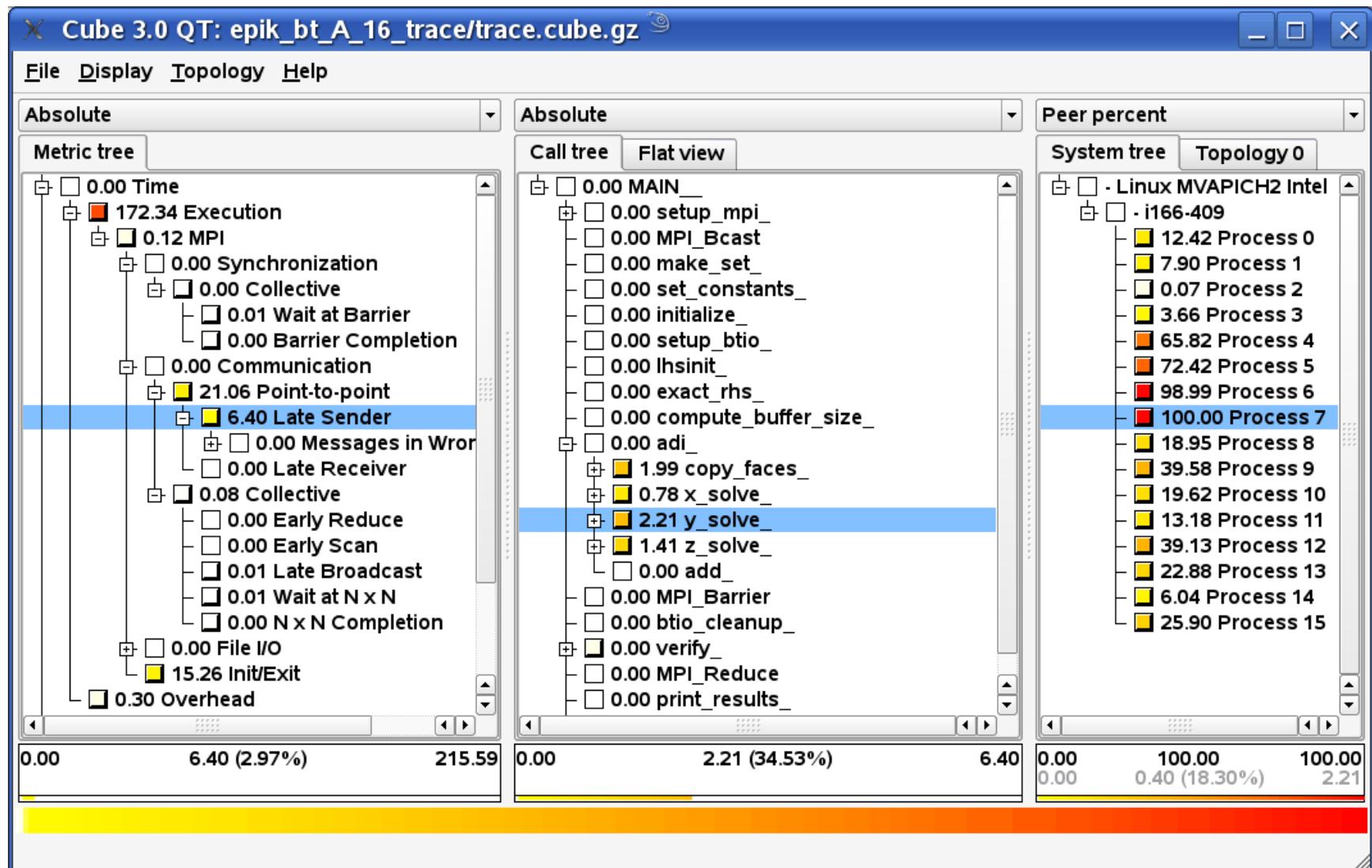
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Jülich Supercomputing Centre  
scalasca@fz-juelich.de  
September 2011

- Example experiment archives provided for examination:
  - jugene\_sweep3d
    - ▶ 294,912 & 65,536 MPI processes on BG/P (trace)
  - jump\_zeusmp2
    - ▶ 512 MPI processes on p690 cluster (summary & trace)
  - marenostrum\_wrf-nmm
    - ▶ 1600 MPI processes on JS21 blade cluster, solver extract
    - ▶ summary analysis with 8 PowerPC hardware counters
    - ▶ trace analysis showing NxN completion problem on some blades
  - neptun\_jacobi
    - ▶ 12 MPI processes, or 12 OpenMP threads, or 4x3 hybrid parallelizations implemented in C, C++ & Fortran on SGI Altix
  - ranger\_smg2000
    - ▶ 12,288 MPI processes on Sun Constellation cluster, solve extract

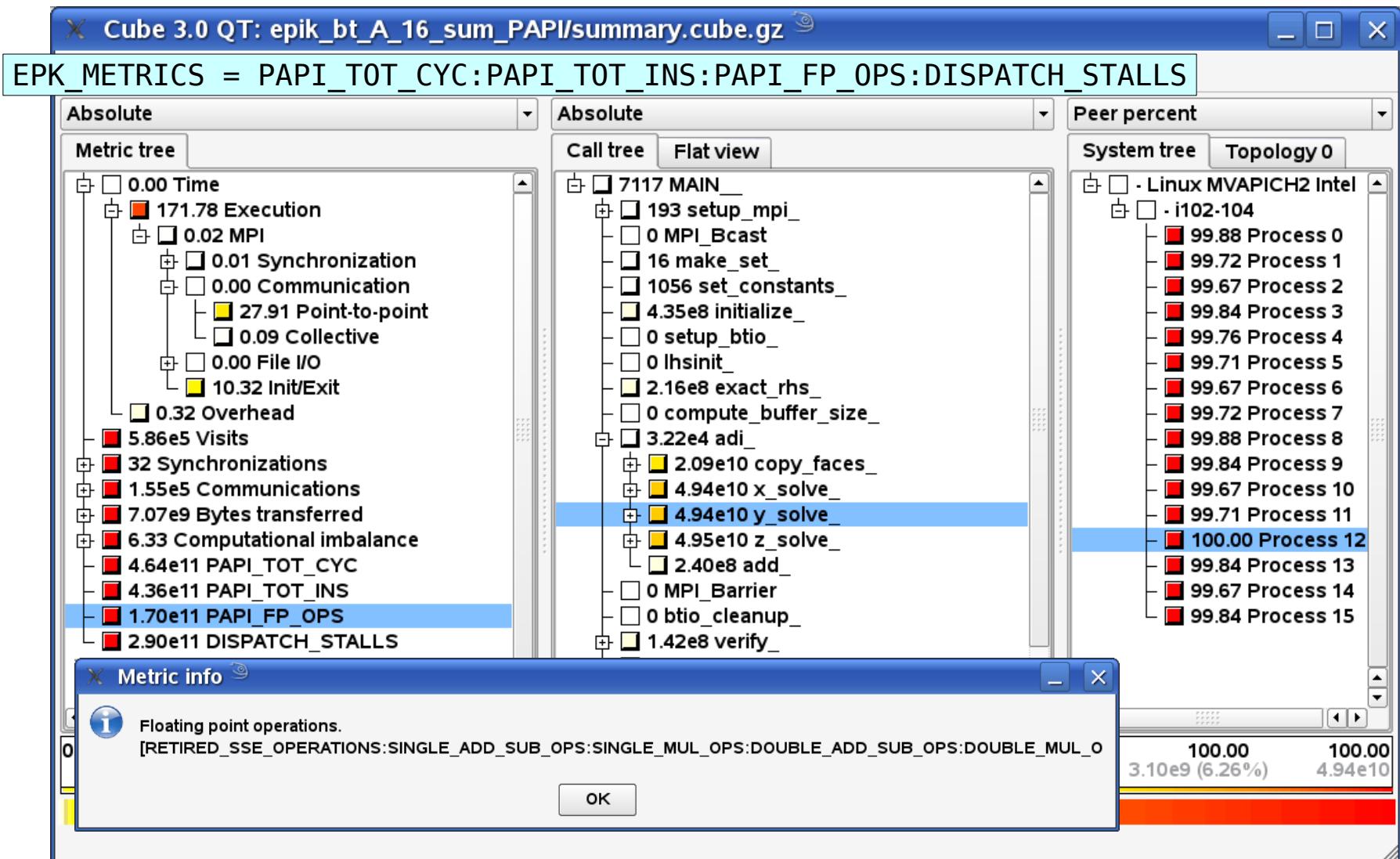
- Comparison of NPB-BT class A in various configurations run on a single dedicated 16-core cluster compute node
  - 16 MPI processes
    - ▶ optionally built using MPI File I/O (e.g., SUBTYPE=full)
    - ▶ optionally including PAPI counter metrics in measurement (e.g., EPK\_METRICS=PAPI\_FP\_OPS:DISPATCH\_STALLS)
  - 16 OpenMP threads
  - 4 MPI processes each with 4 OpenMP threads (MZ-MPI)
- NPB-BT-MZ class B on Cray XT5 (8-core compute nodes)
  - 32 MPI processes with OMP\_NUM\_THREADS=8
    - ▶ More threads created on some processes (and fewer on others) as application attempts to balance work distribution
- NPB-MPI-BT on BlueGene/P with 144k processes
  - 1536x1536x1536 gridpoints distributed on 384x384 processes

# 16-process trace analysis

VI-HPS

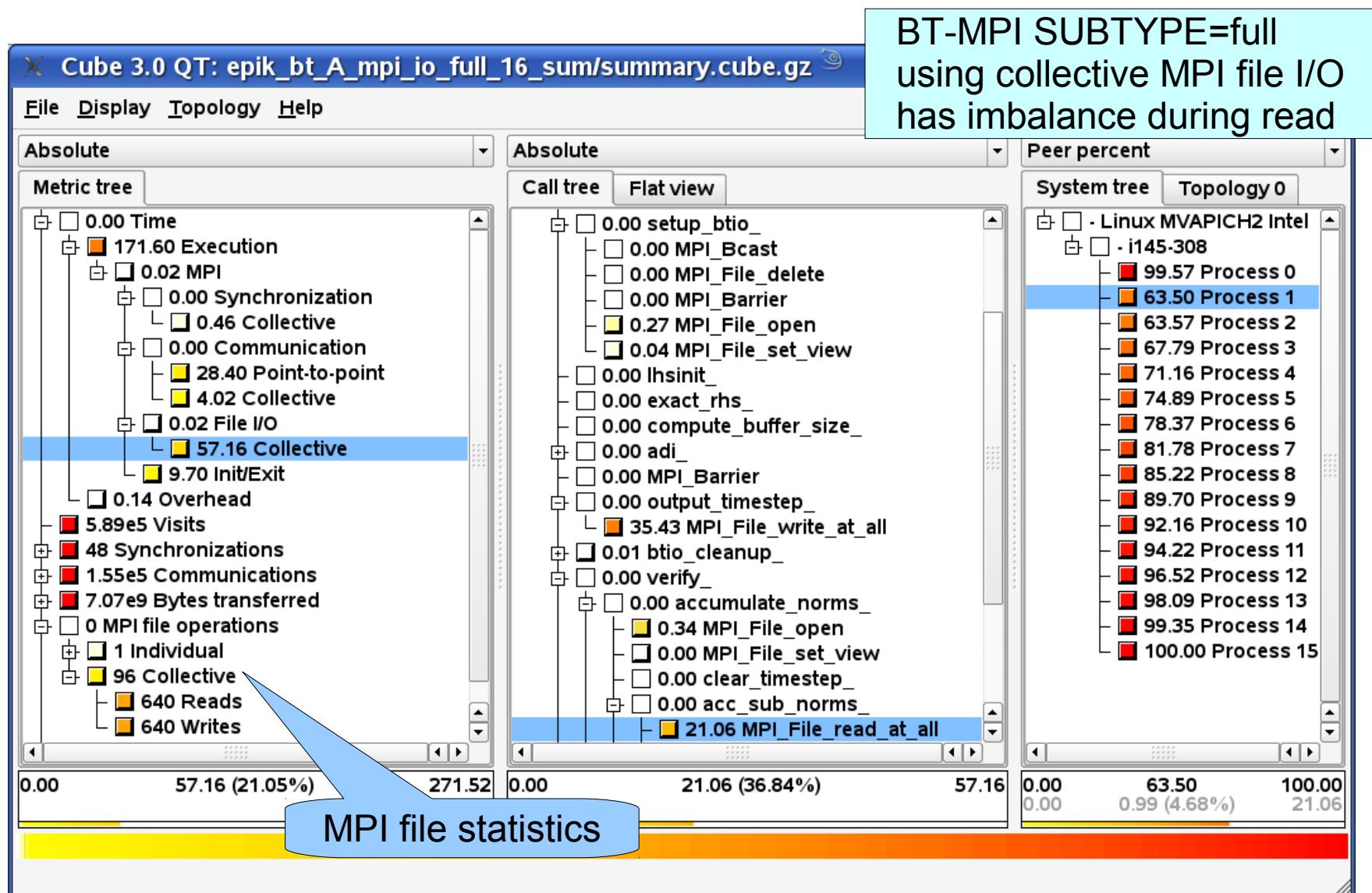


# 16-process summary analysis with HWC metrics VI-HPS



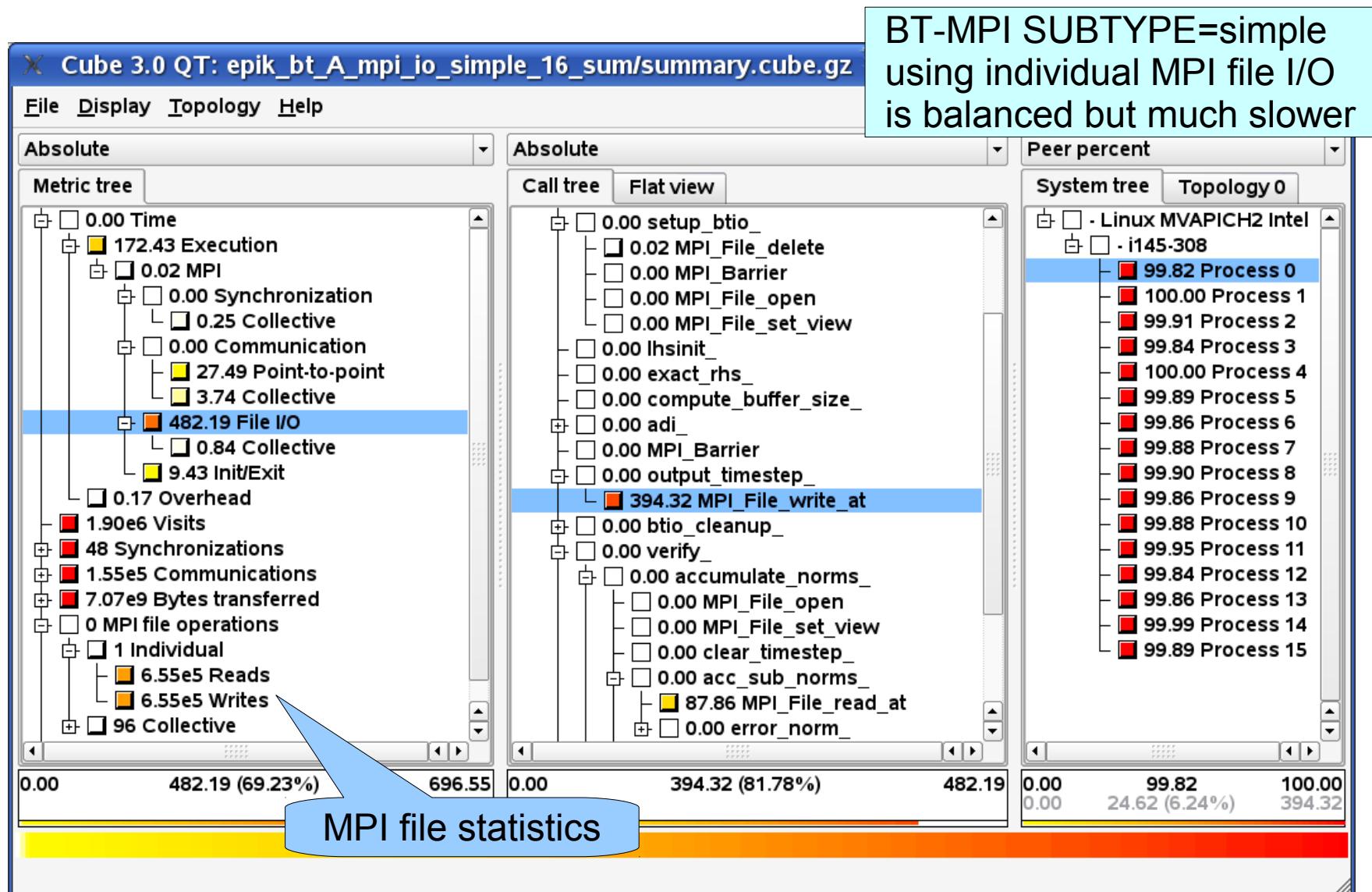
# 16-process summary analysis: MPI File I/O time

VI-HPS



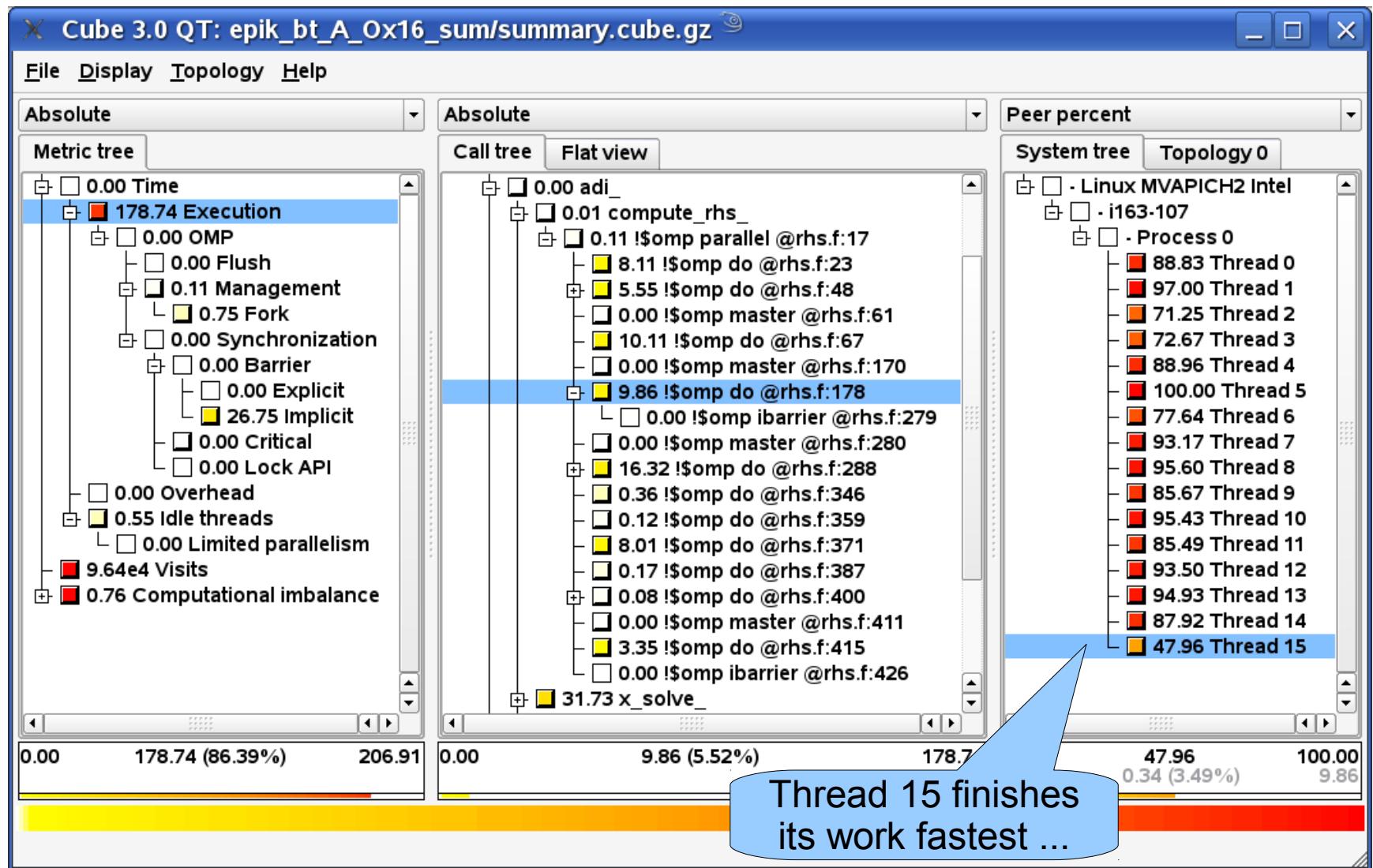
# 16-process summary analysis: MPI File I/O time

VI-HPS

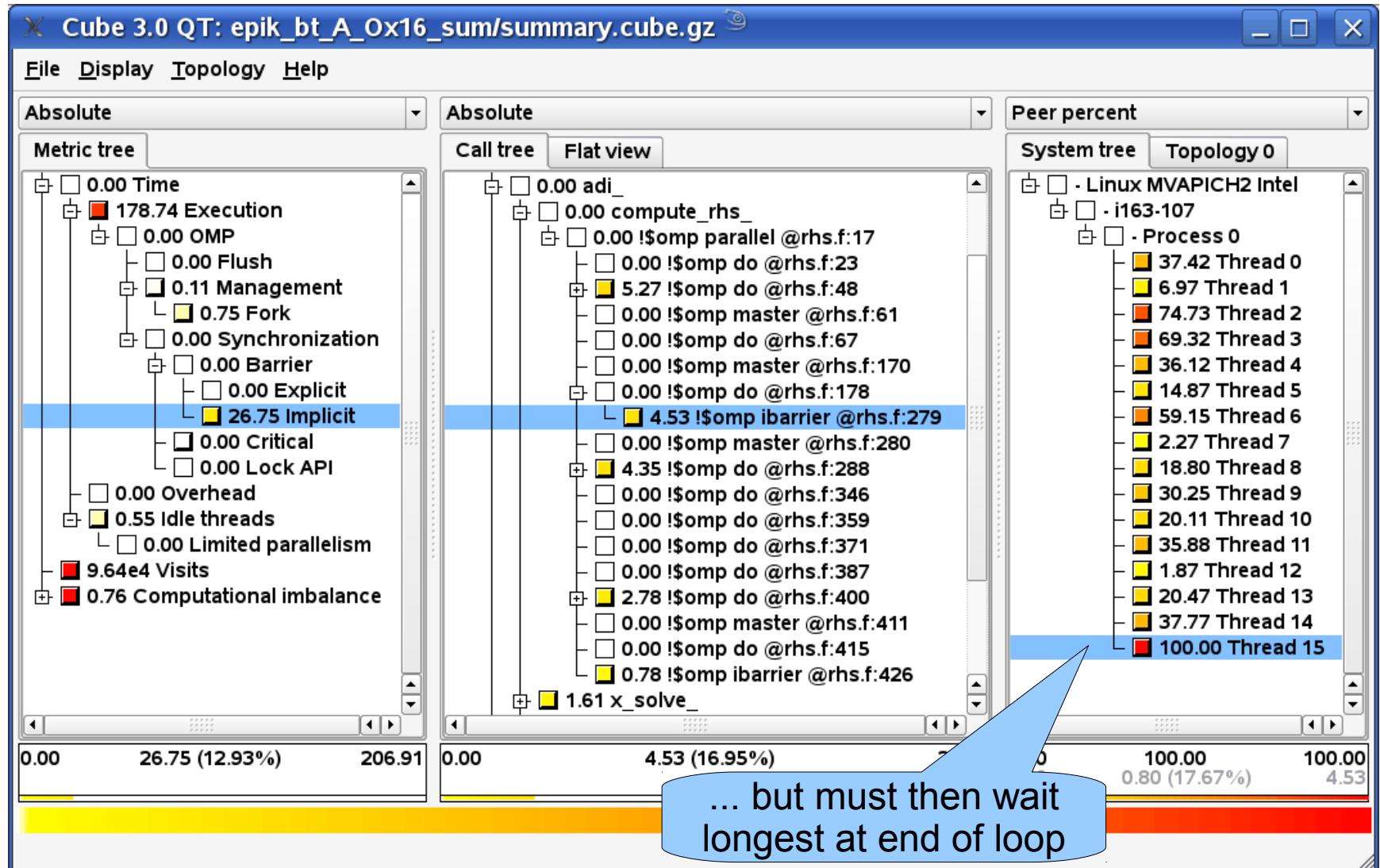


# 16-thread summary analysis: Execution time

VI-HPS

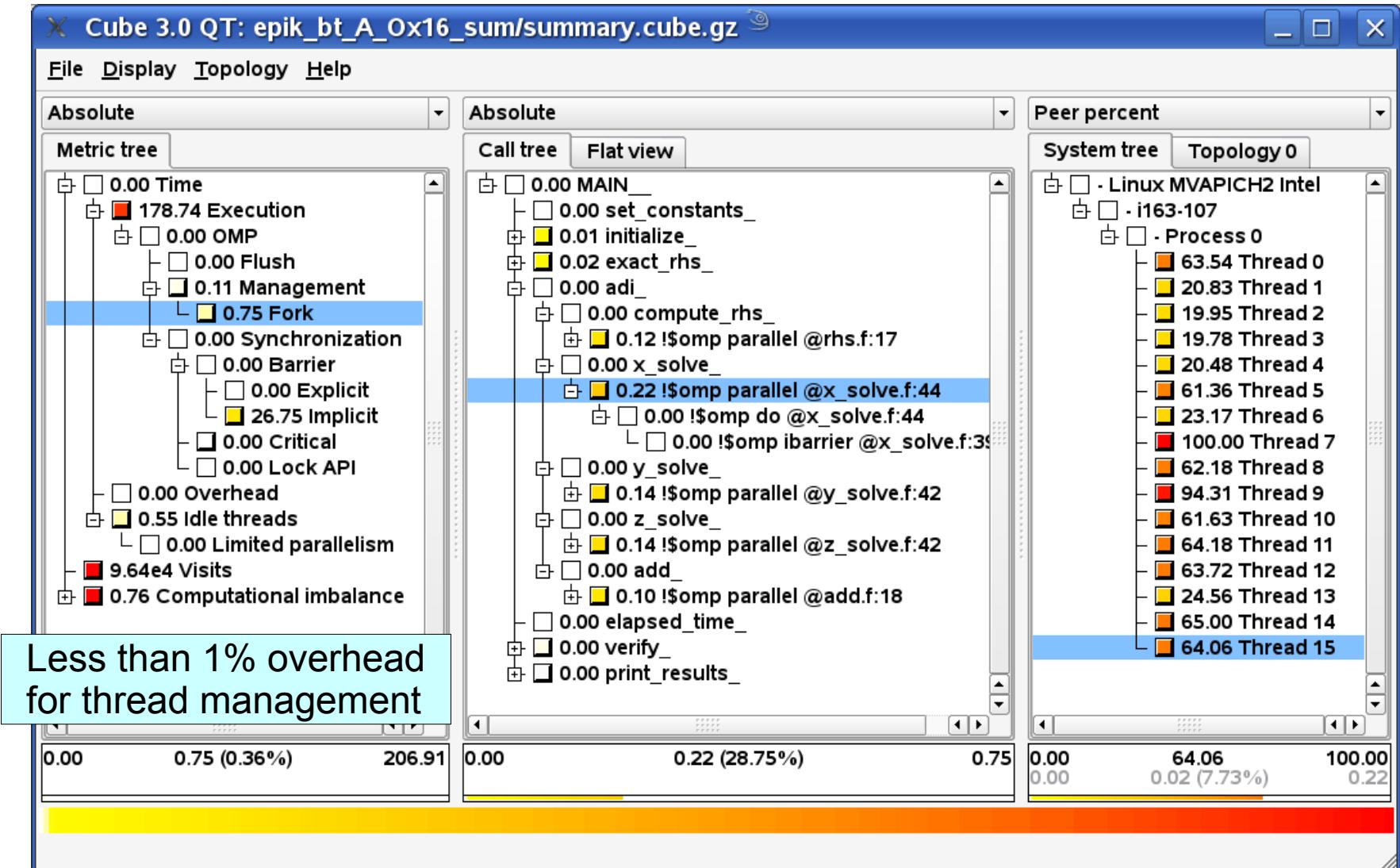


# 16-thread summary analysis: Implicit barrier time VI-HPS



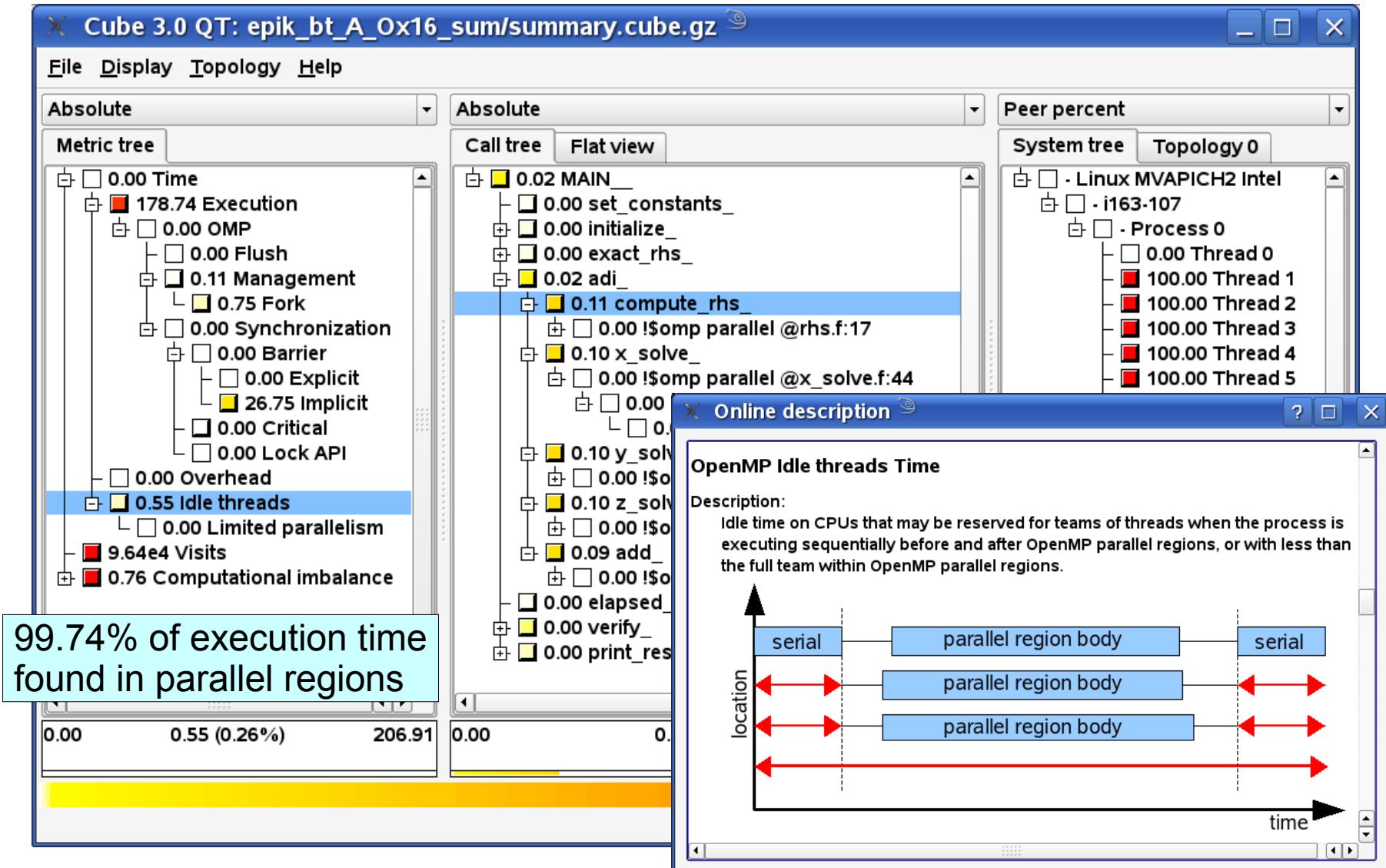
# 16-thread summary analysis: Thread fork time

VI-HPS



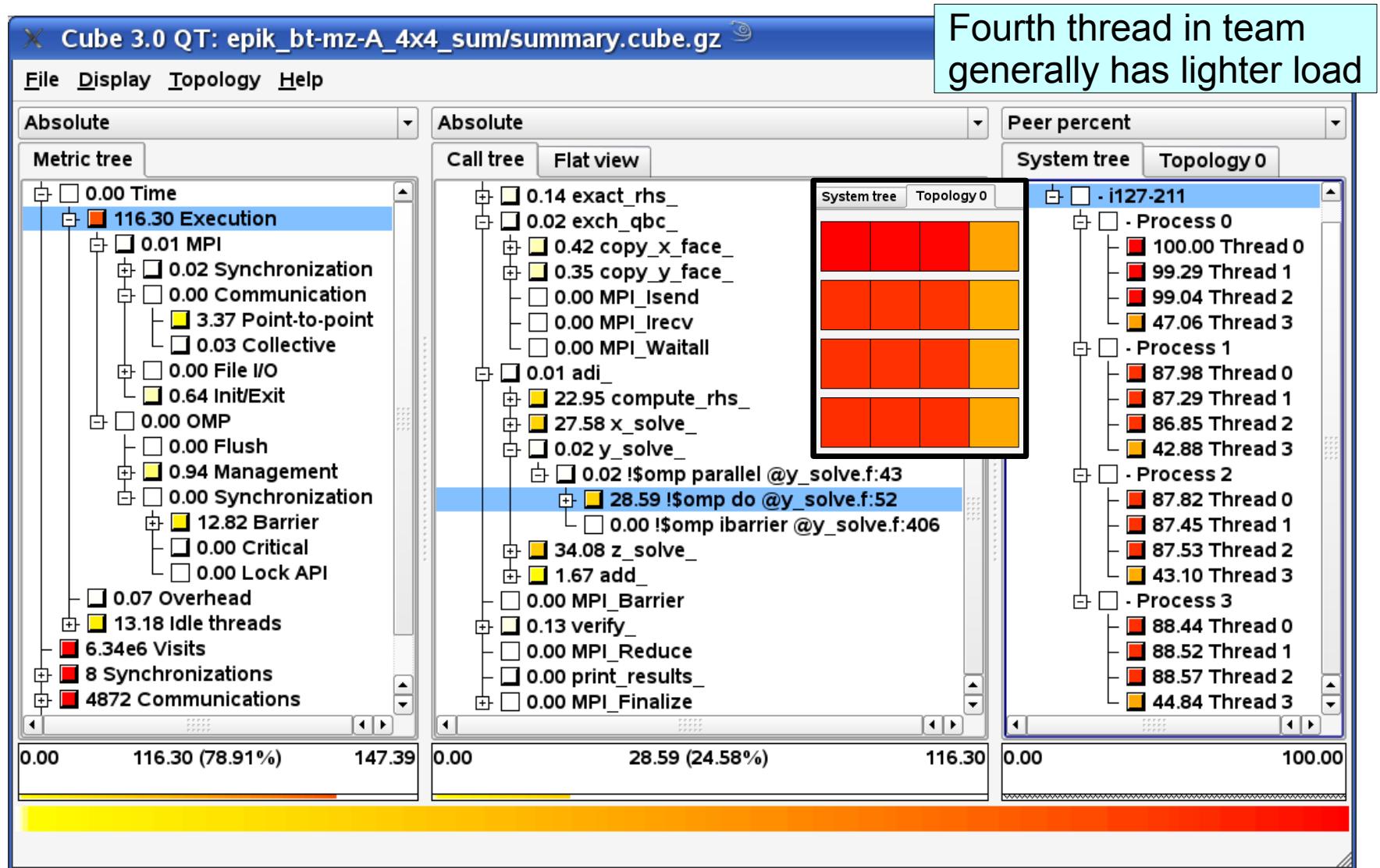
# 16-thread summary analysis: Idle threads time

VI-HPS



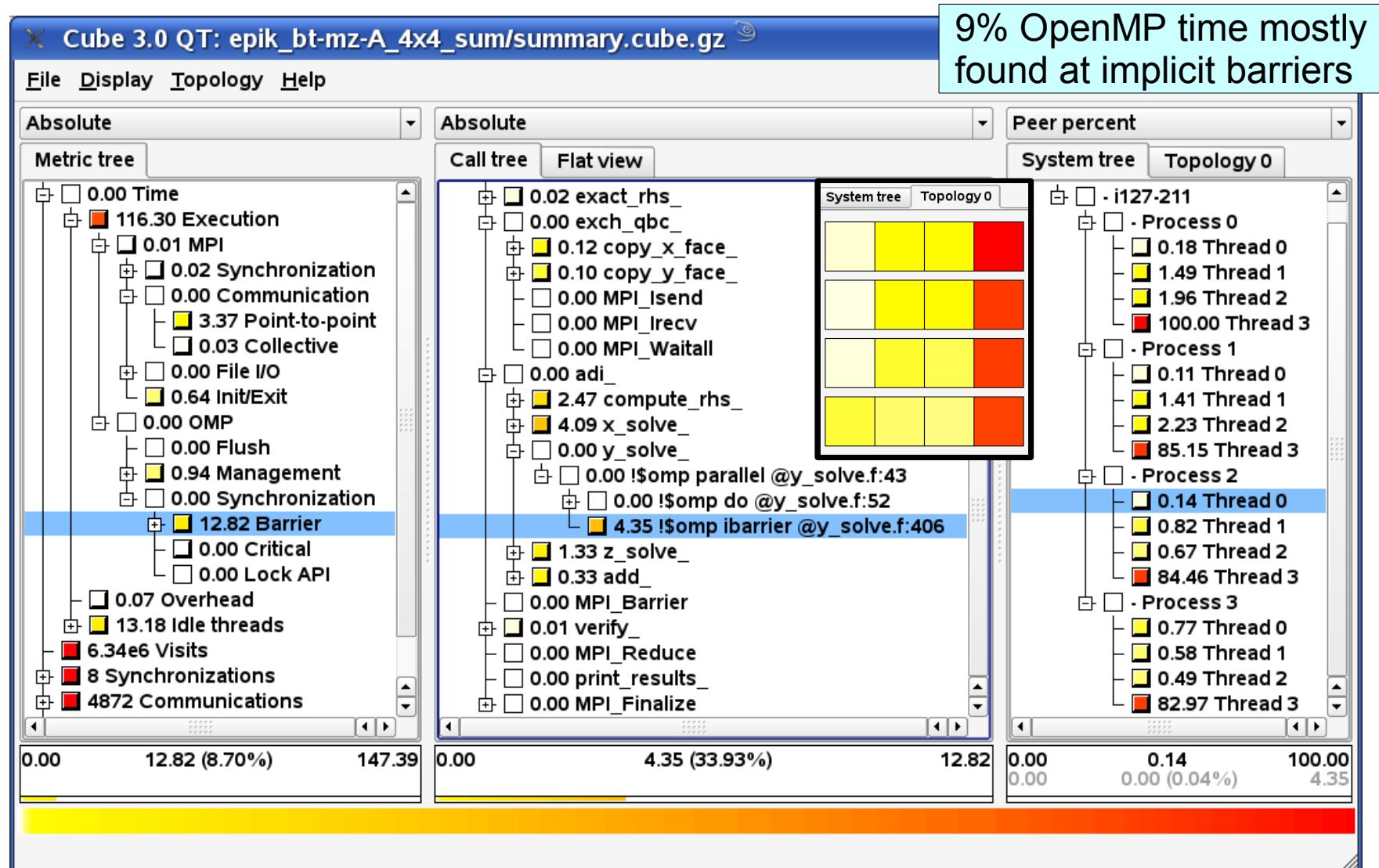
# 4x4 summary analysis: Execution time

VI-HPS



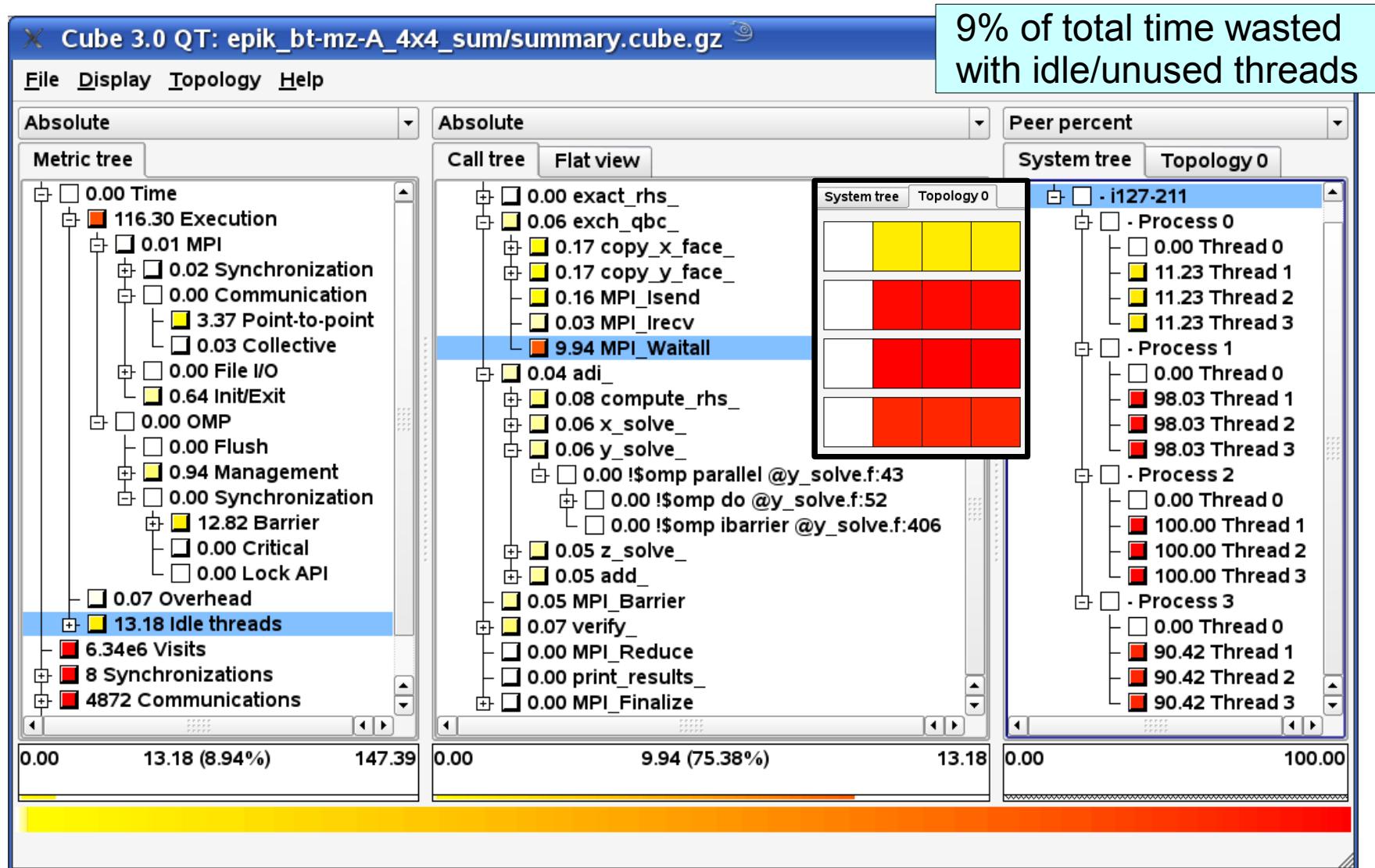
## 4x4 summary analysis: OpenMP time

VI-HPS



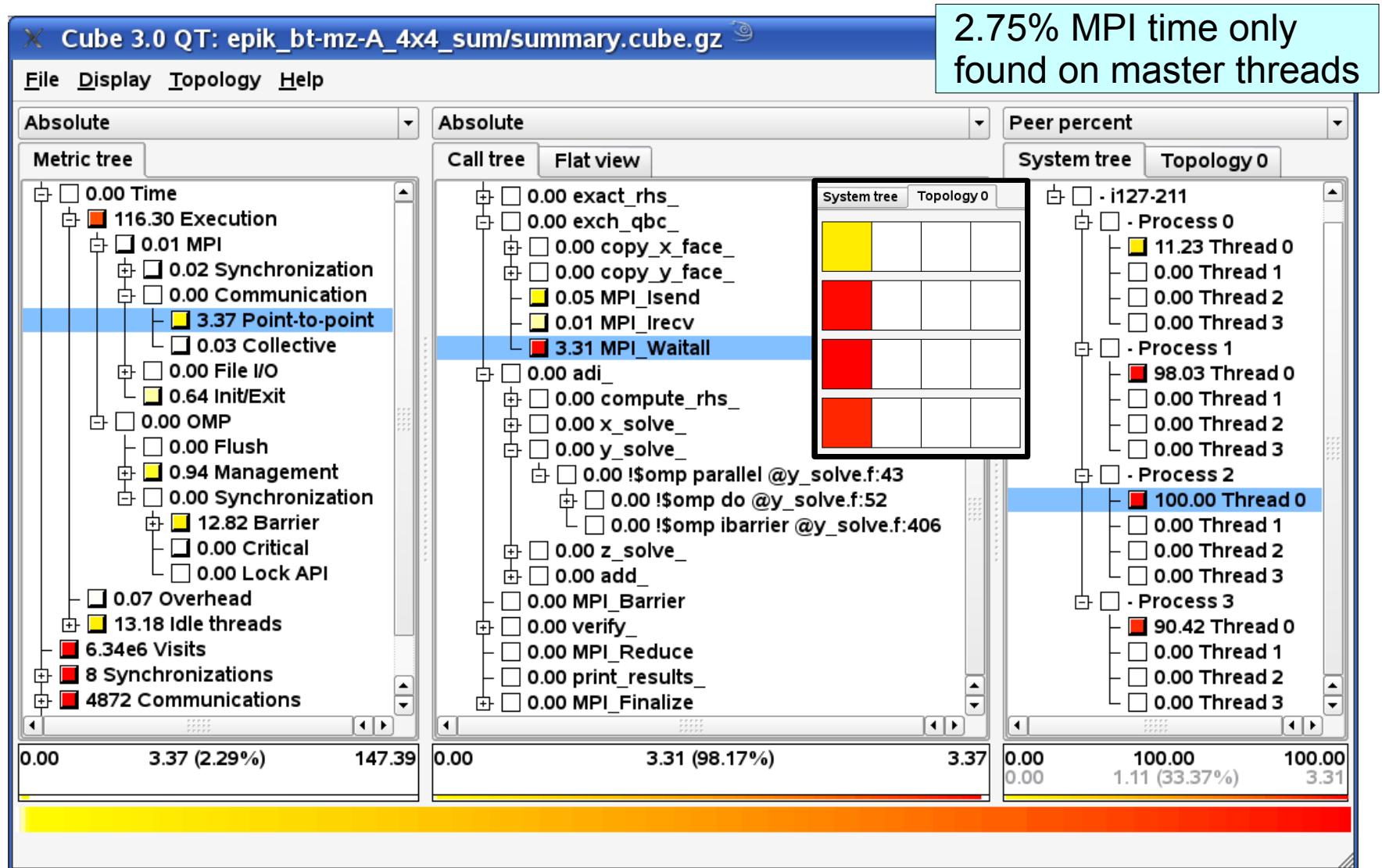
# 4x4 summary analysis: Idle threads time

VI-HPS



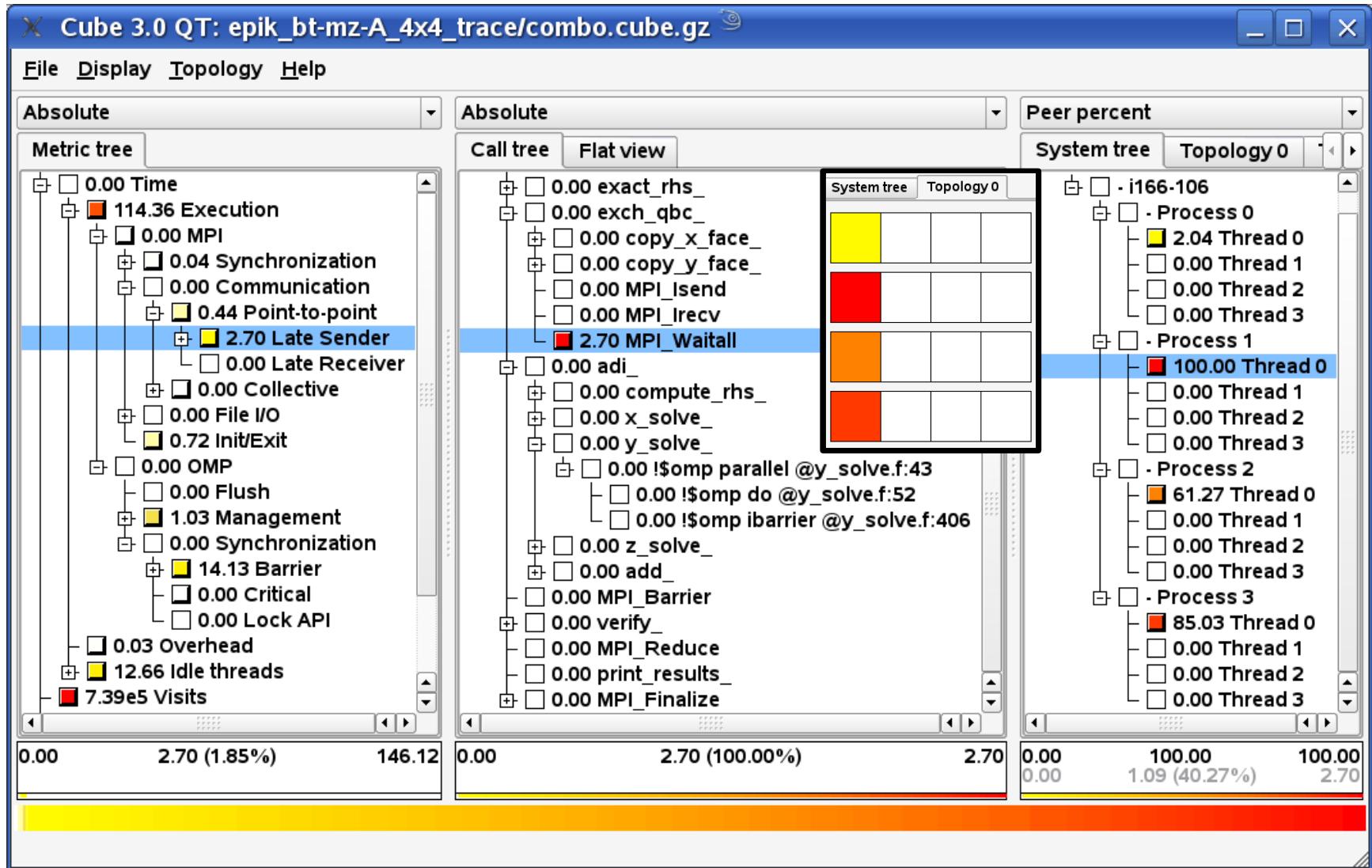
# 4x4 summary analysis: MPI time

VI-HPS



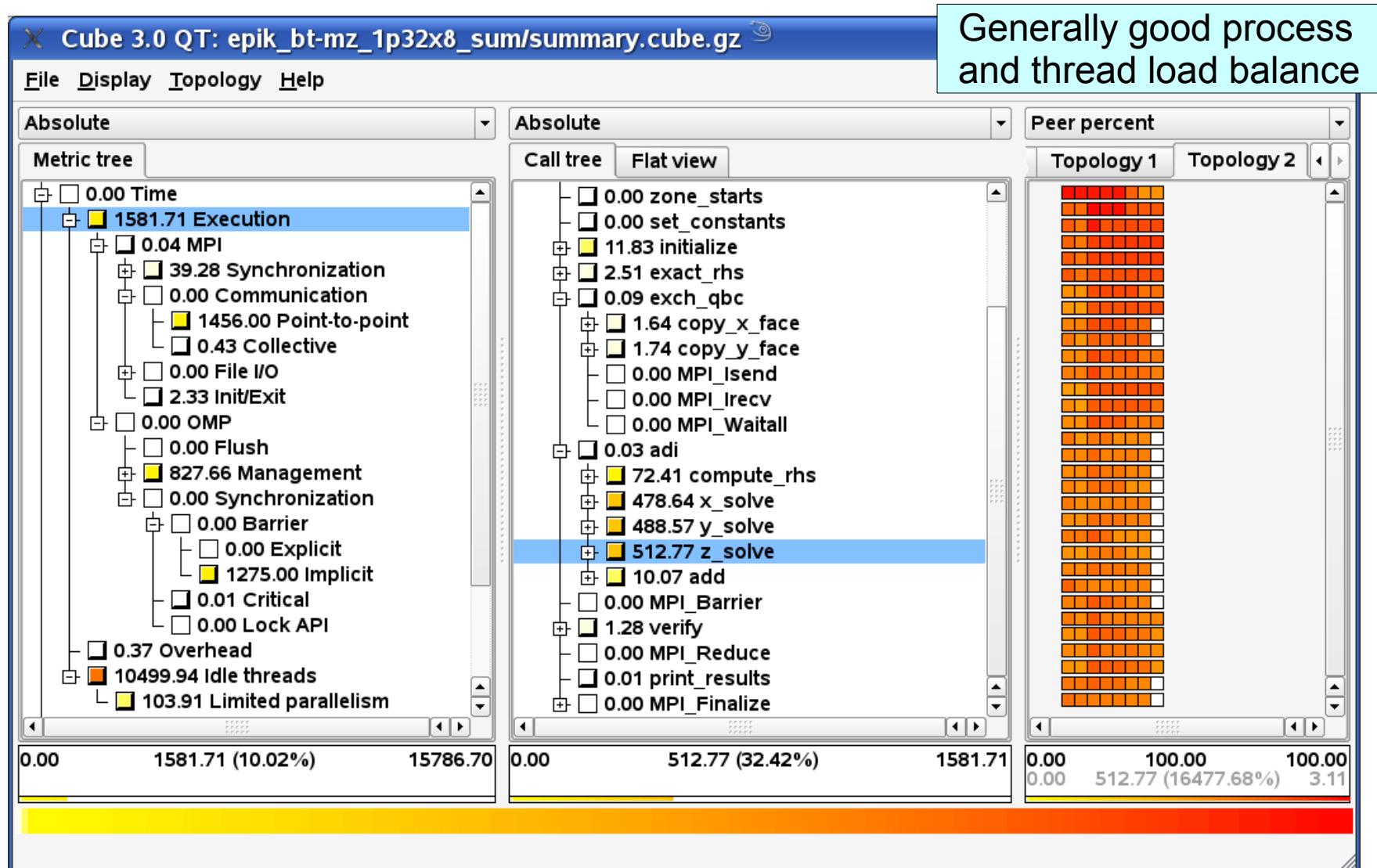
# 4x4 combined summary & trace analysis

VI-HPS



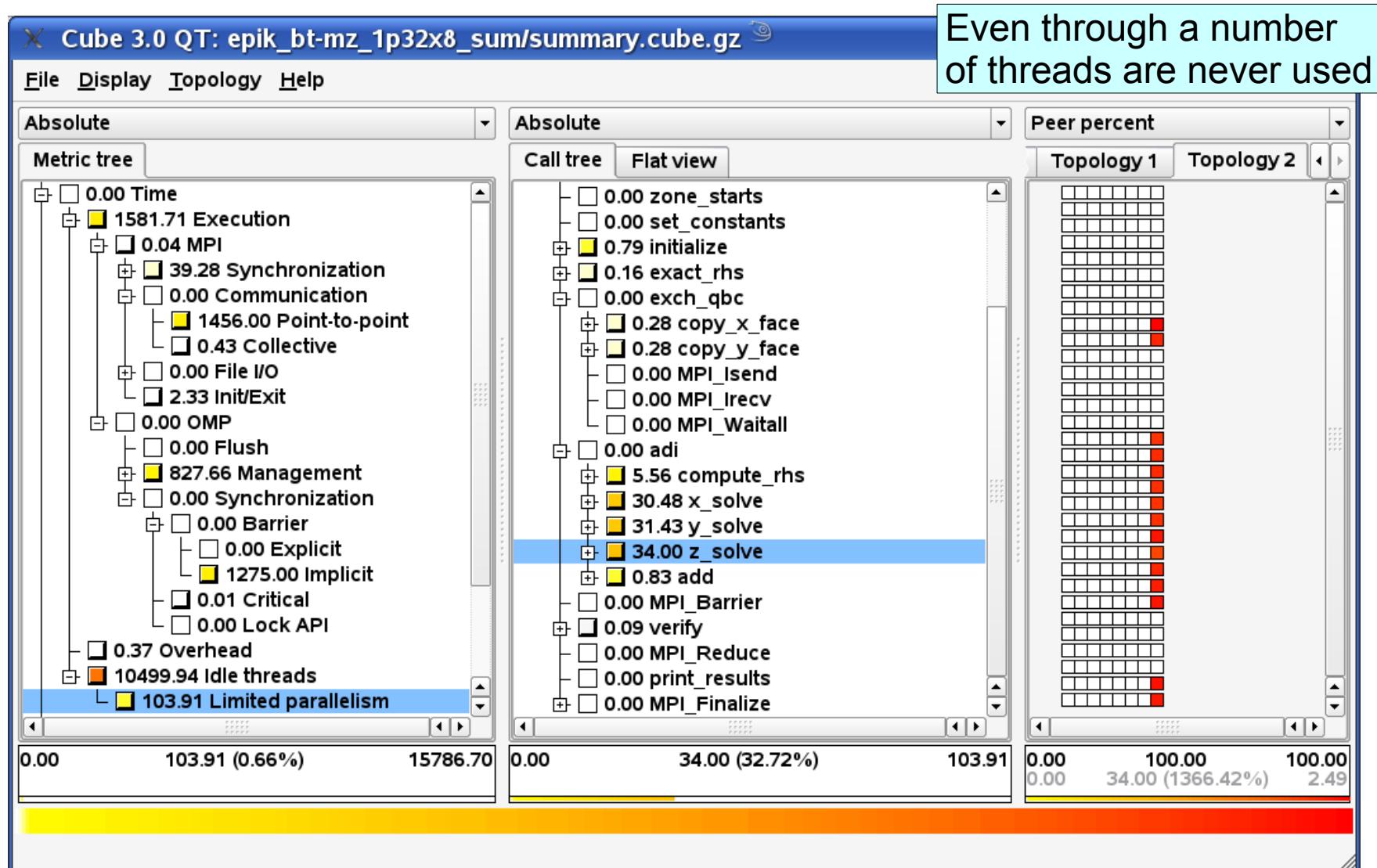
# 32x8 summary analysis: Excl. execution time

VI-HPS



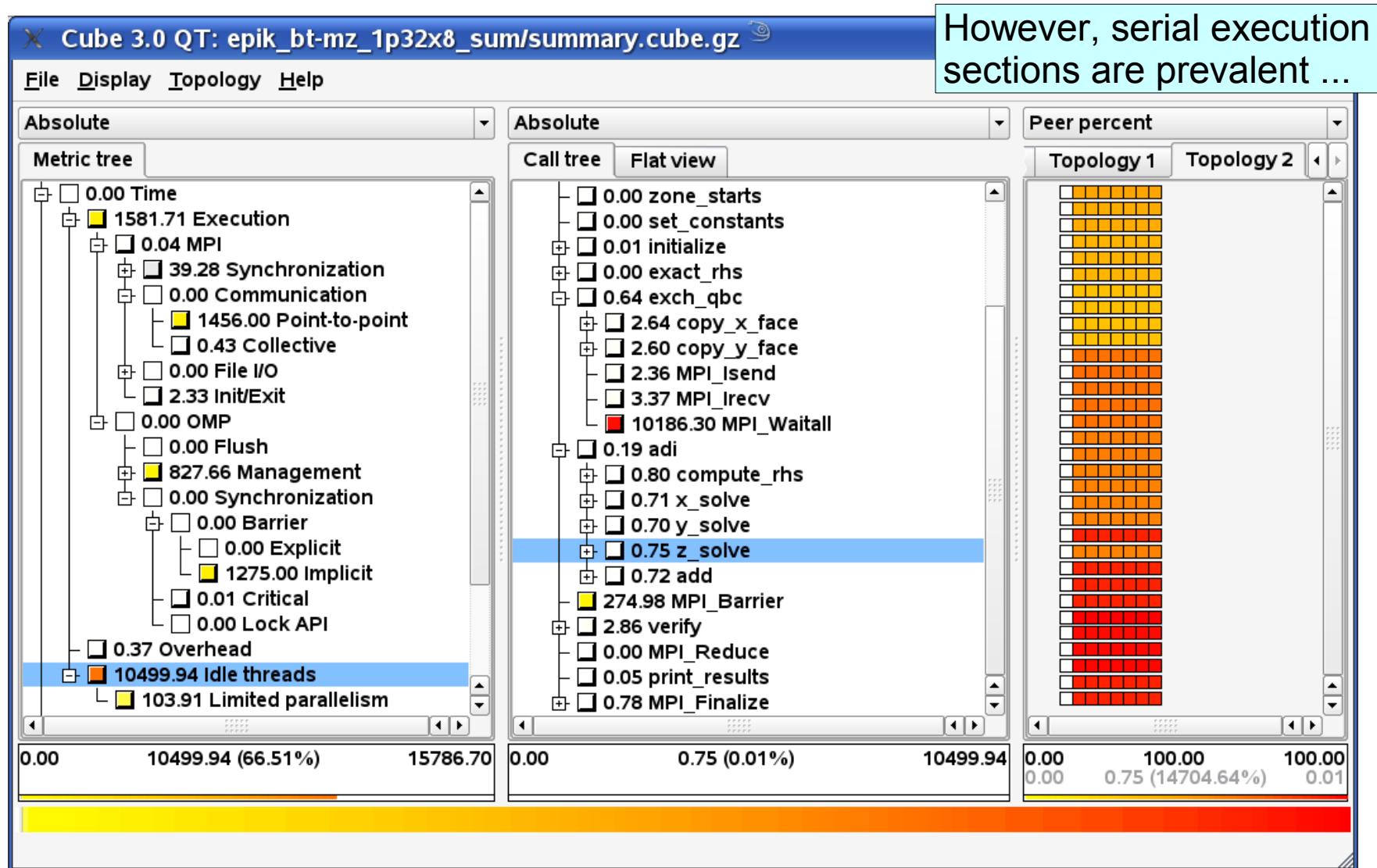
# 32x8 summary analysis: Limited parallelism

VI-HPS



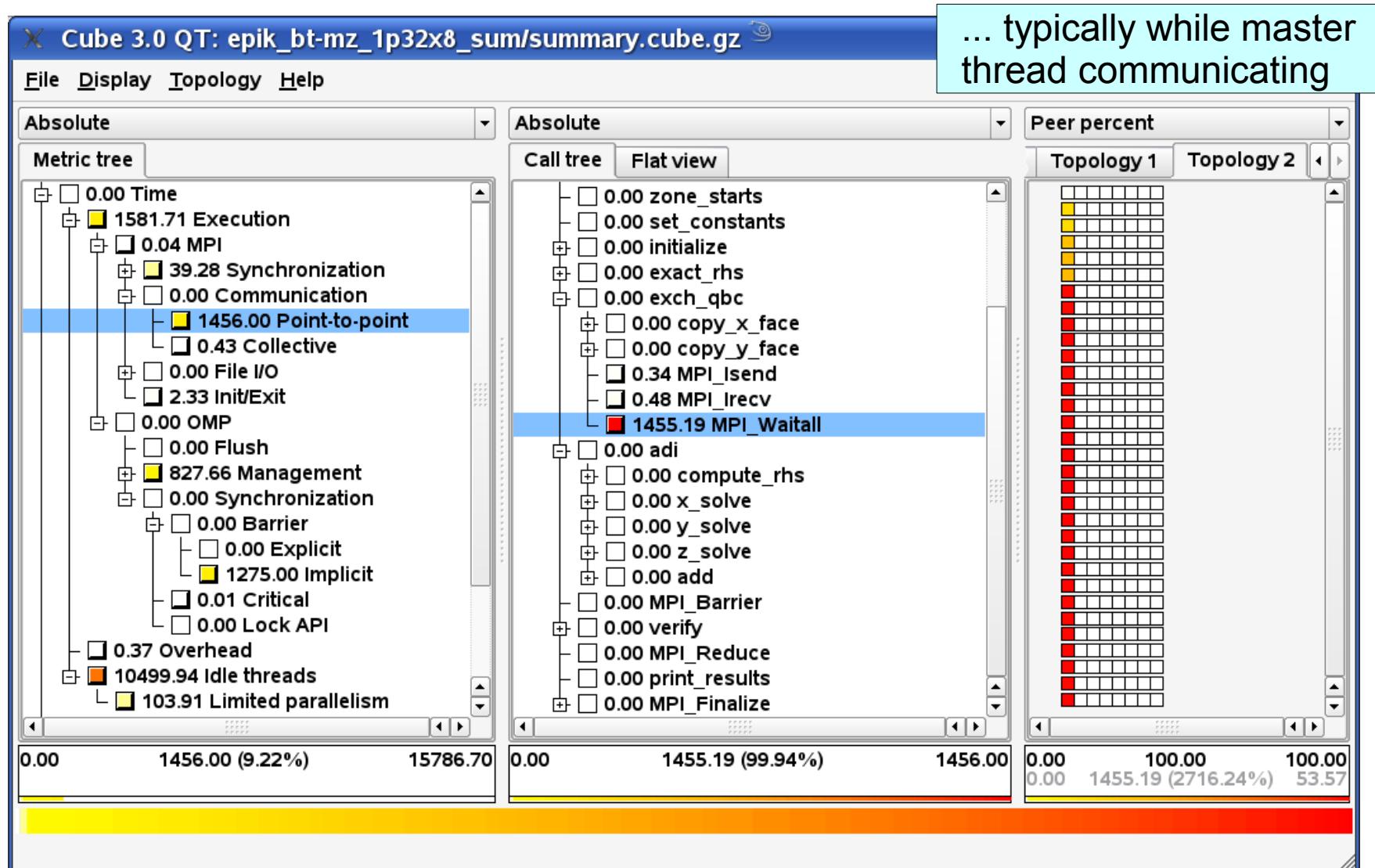
# 32x8 summary analysis: Idle threads time

VI-HPS



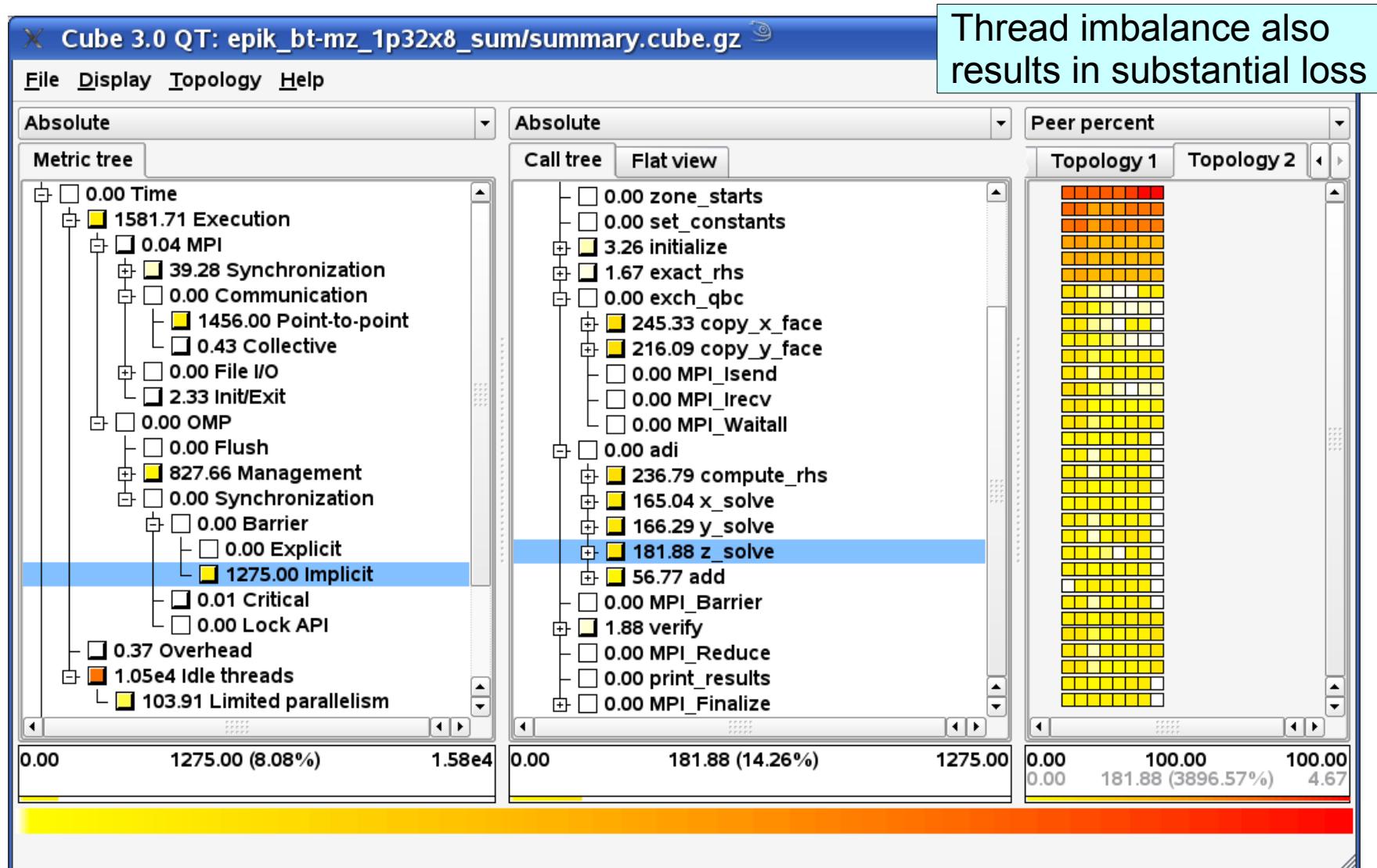
# 32x8 summary analysis: MPI communication time

VI-HPS



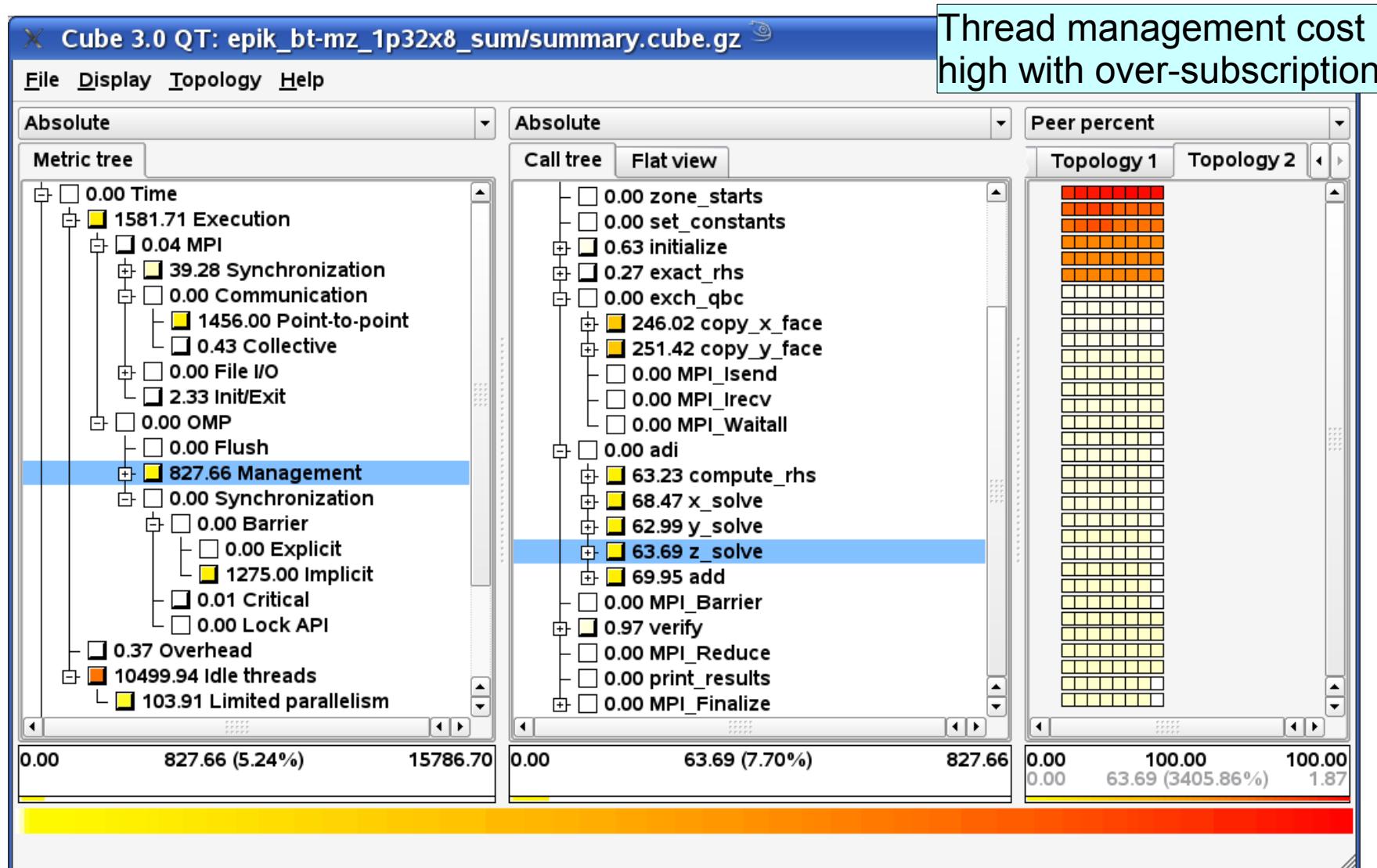
# 32x8 summary analysis: Implicit barrier time

VI-HPS



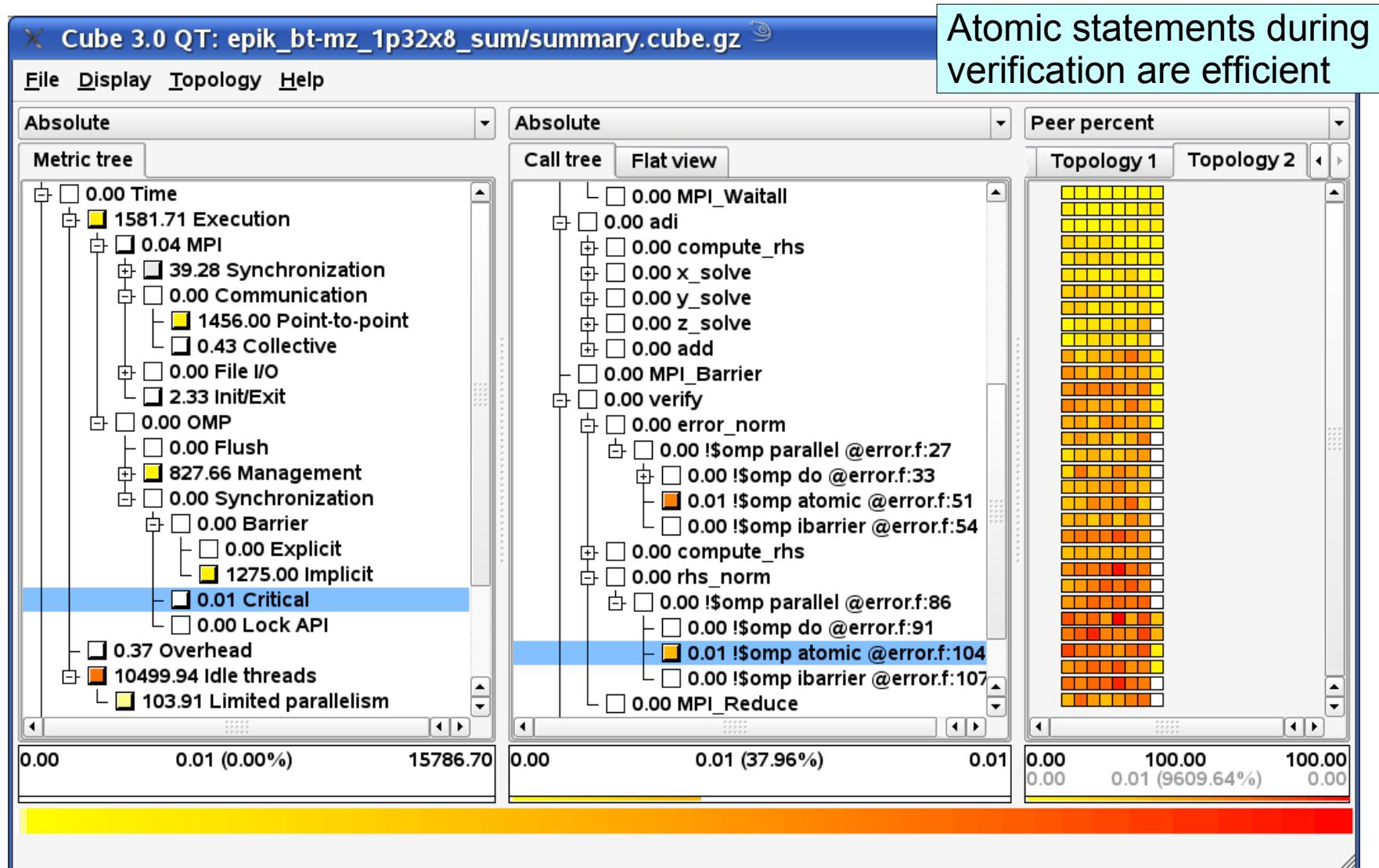
# 32x8 summary analysis: Thread management

VI-HPS

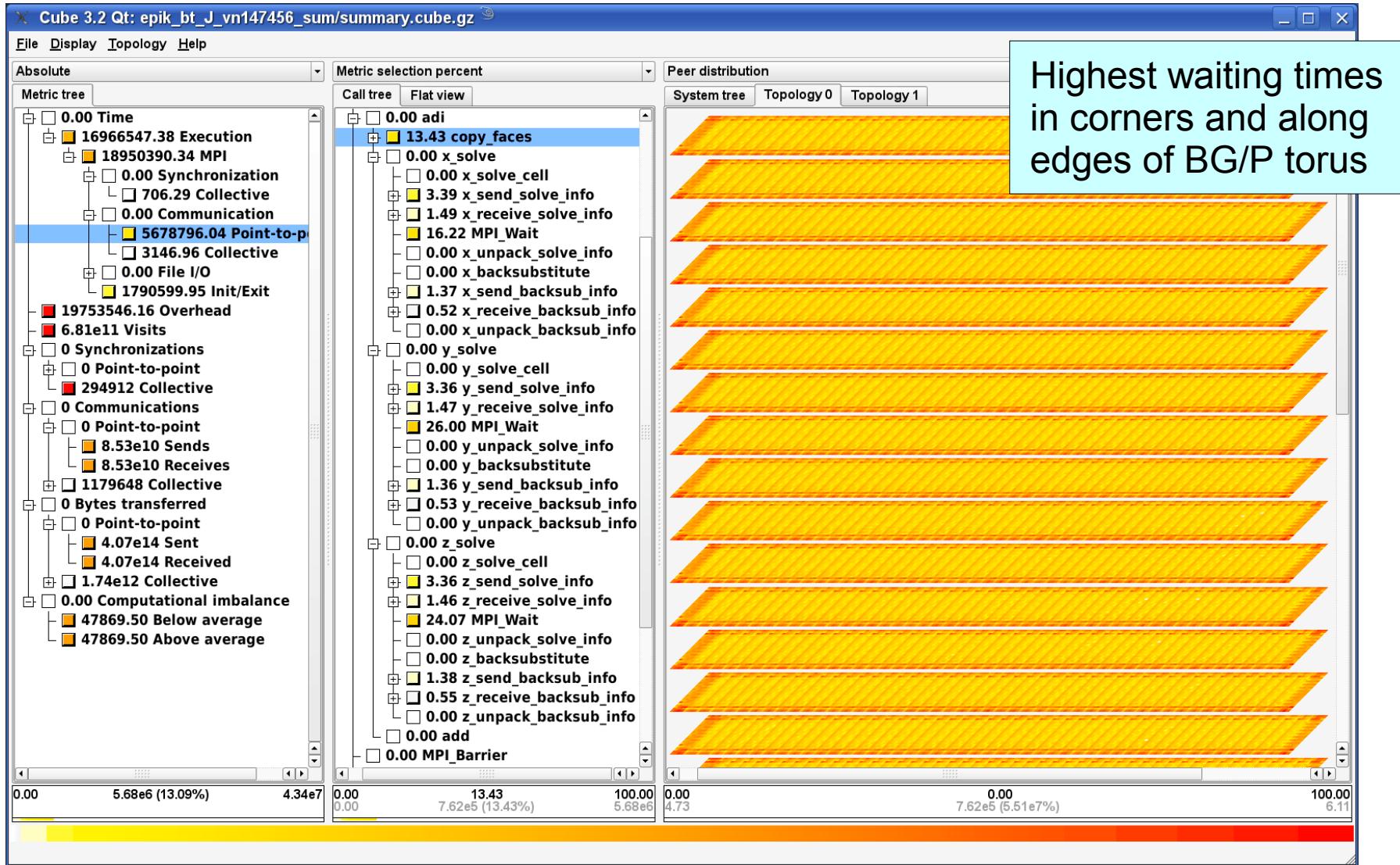


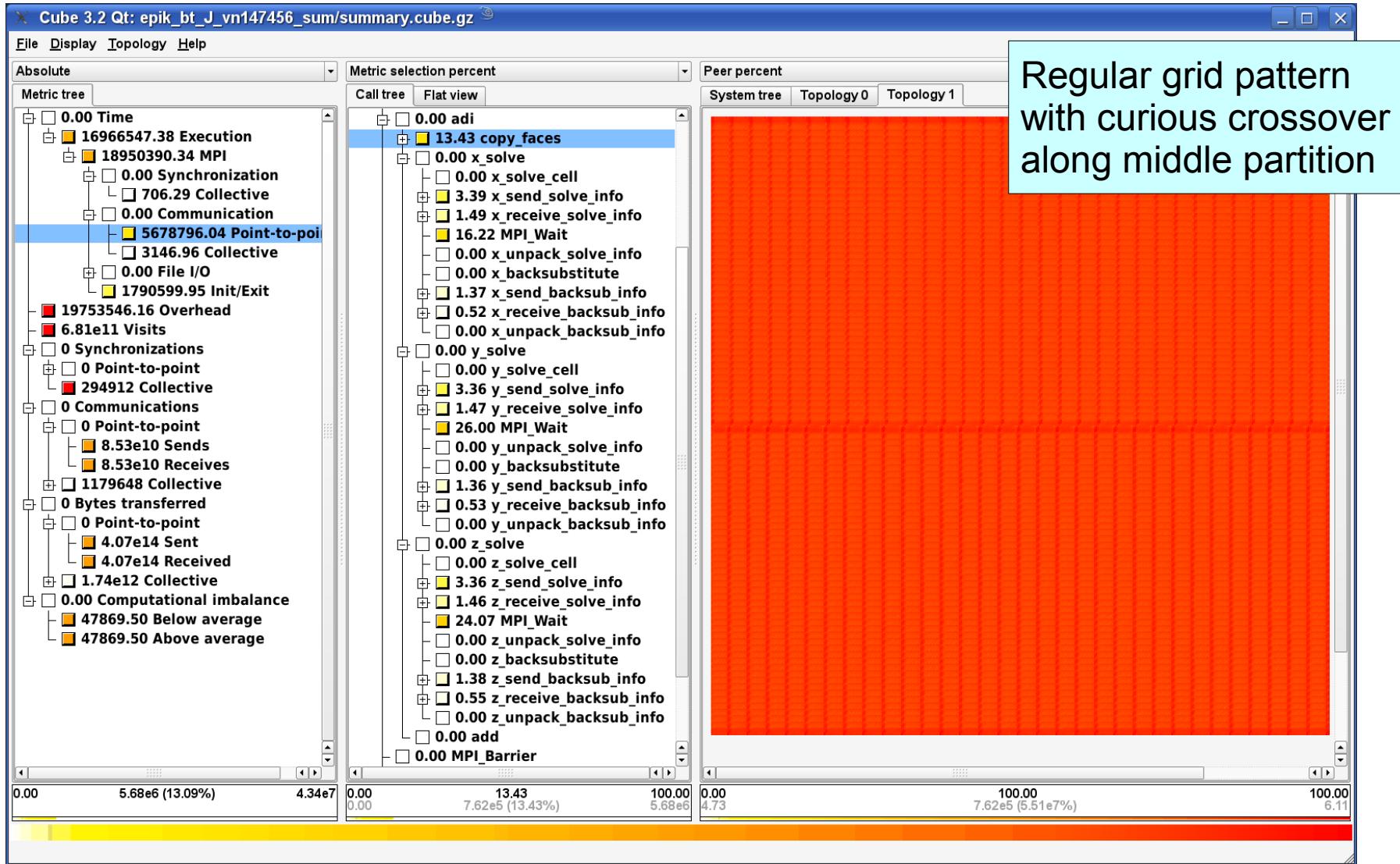
# 32x8 summary analysis: Critical section time

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- 3D solution of unsteady, compressible Navier-Stokes eqs
  - NASA NAS parallel benchmark suite Block-Tridiagonal solver
  - series of ADI solve steps in X, Y & Z dimensions
  - ~9,500 lines (20 source modules), mostly Fortran77
- Run on IBM BlueGene/P in VN mode with 144k processes
  - Good scaling when problem size matched to architecture
    - ▶ 1536x1536x1536 gridpoints mapped onto 384x384 processes
  - Measurement collection took 53 minutes
  - 38% dilation for summarization measurement compared to uninstrumented execution (using 10 function filter)
  - MPI trace size would be 18.6TB
  - 25% of time in ADI is point-to-point communication time
    - ▶ 13% copy\_faces, 23% x\_solve, 33% y\_solve, 31% z\_solve
  - 128s for a single MPI\_Comm\_split during setup!



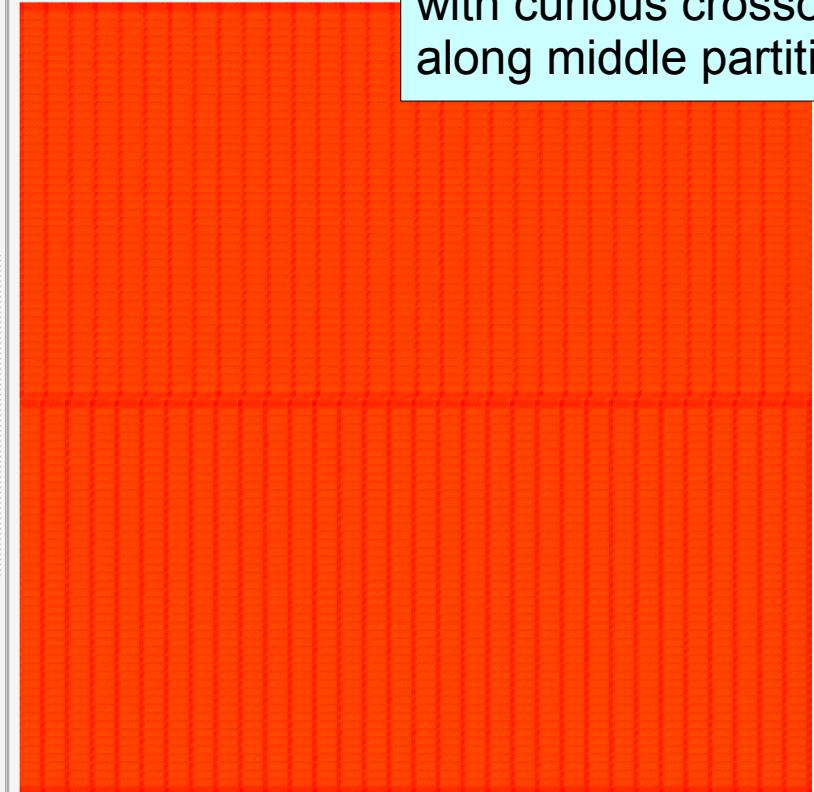


Metric selection percent

Call tree Flat view

Peer percent

System tree Topology 0 Topology 1



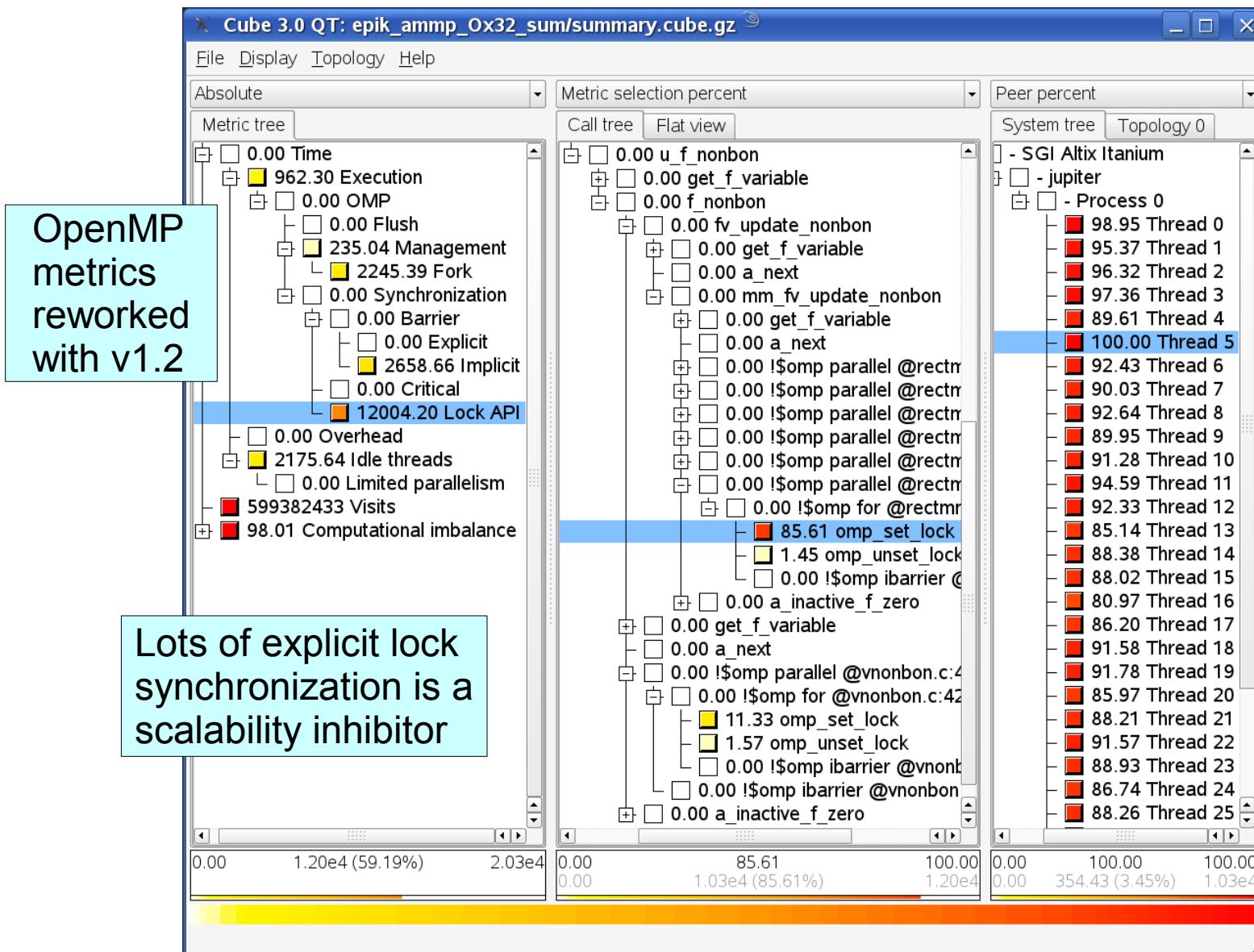
Regular grid pattern  
with curious crossover  
along middle partition

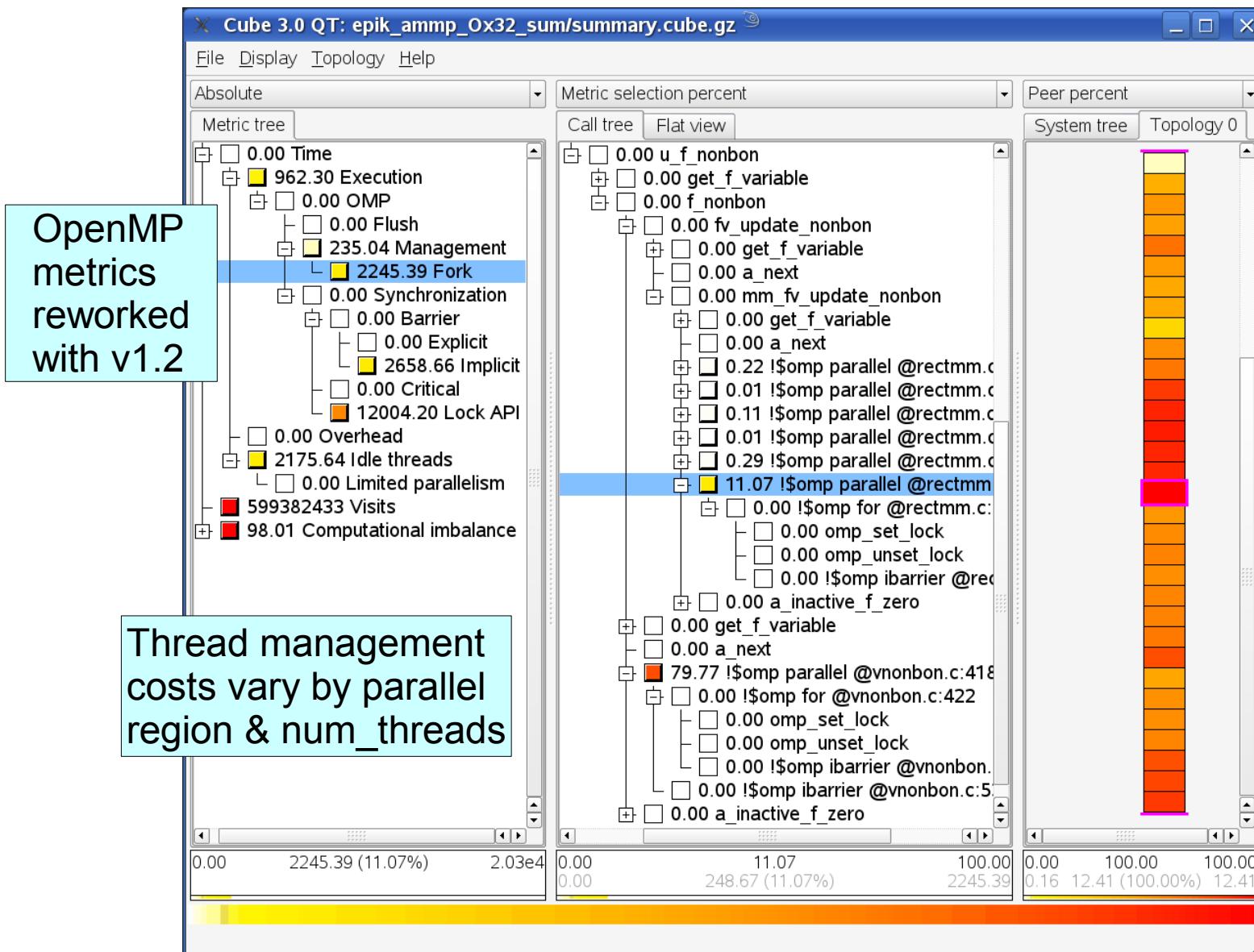
0.00 5.68e6 (13.09%) 4.34e7

0.00 13.43 100.00  
0.00 7.62e5 (13.43%) 5.68e6

0.00 100.00 100.00  
4.73 7.62e5 (5.51e7%) 6.11

- Molecular mechanics simulation
  - original version developed by Robert W. Harrison
- SPEC OMP benchmark parallel version
  - ~14,000 lines (in 28 source modules): 100% C
- Run with 32 threads on SGI Altix 4700 at TUD-ZIH
  - Built with Intel compilers
  - 333 simulation timesteps for 9,582 atoms
- Scalasca summary measurement
  - Minimal measurement dilation
  - 60% of total time lost in synchronization with lock API
  - 12% thread management overhead

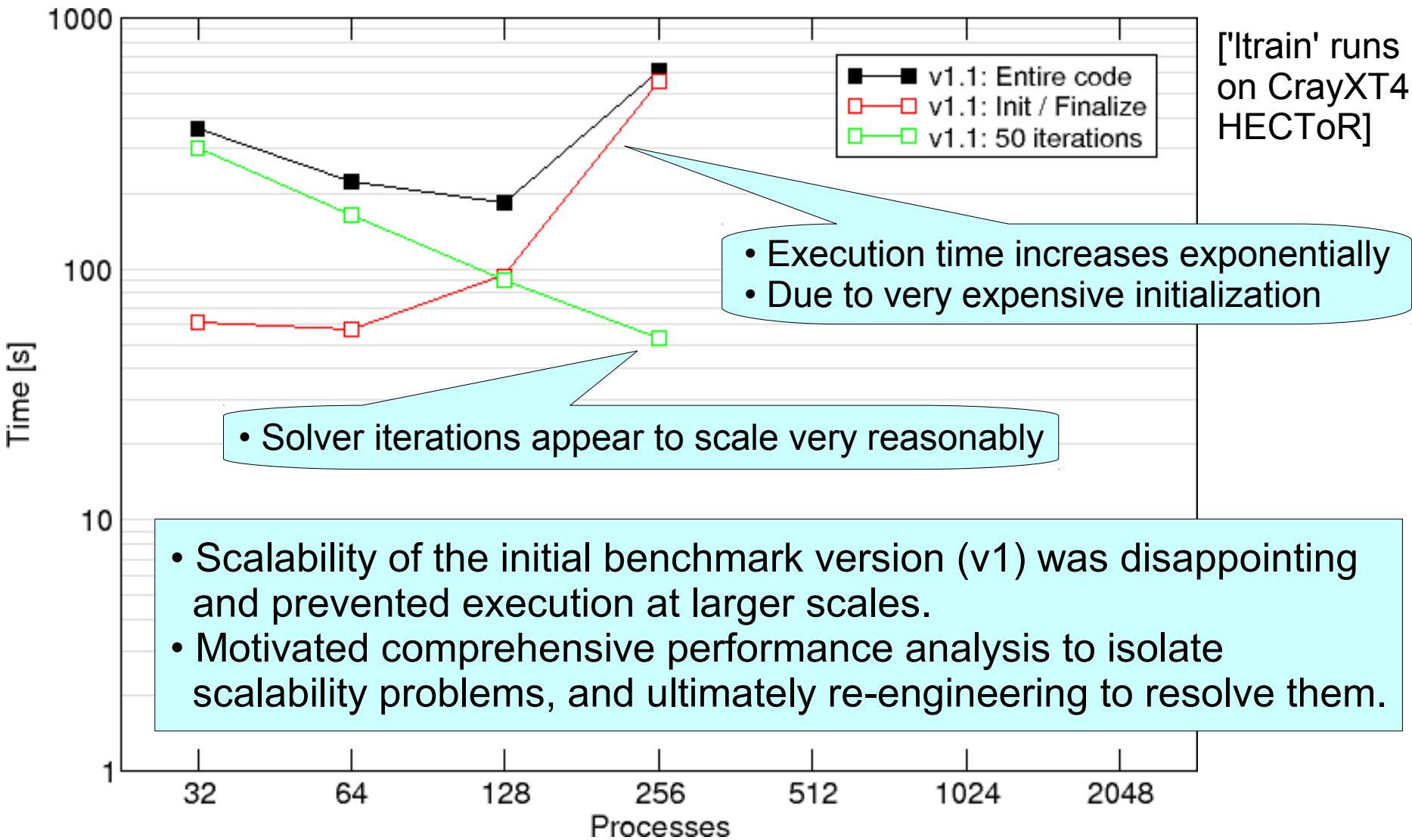




- Computational electromagnetics solver
  - originates from KTH General ElectroMagnetics Solvers project
  - finite-difference time-domain method for Maxwell equations
- MPI parallel versions in SPEC MPI2007 benchmark suite
  - original **v1.1** (113.GemsFDTD) “medium” size
  - revised **v2.0** (145.IGemsFDTD) “large” size
  - built with PGI 9.0.4 Fortran90 compiler (21k lines of code)
    - ▶ typical benchmark optimization: -fastsse -O3 -Mipa=fast,inline
- Both run on 'hector' Cray XT4 at EPCC
  - using “ltrain” dataset from v2.0 benchmark (50 timesteps)
  - default Scalasca instrumentation for measurements
    - ▶ 9 of 90 application user-level source routines specified in filter determined by scoring initial summary experiment

# GemsFDTD v1 scalability on Cray XT4

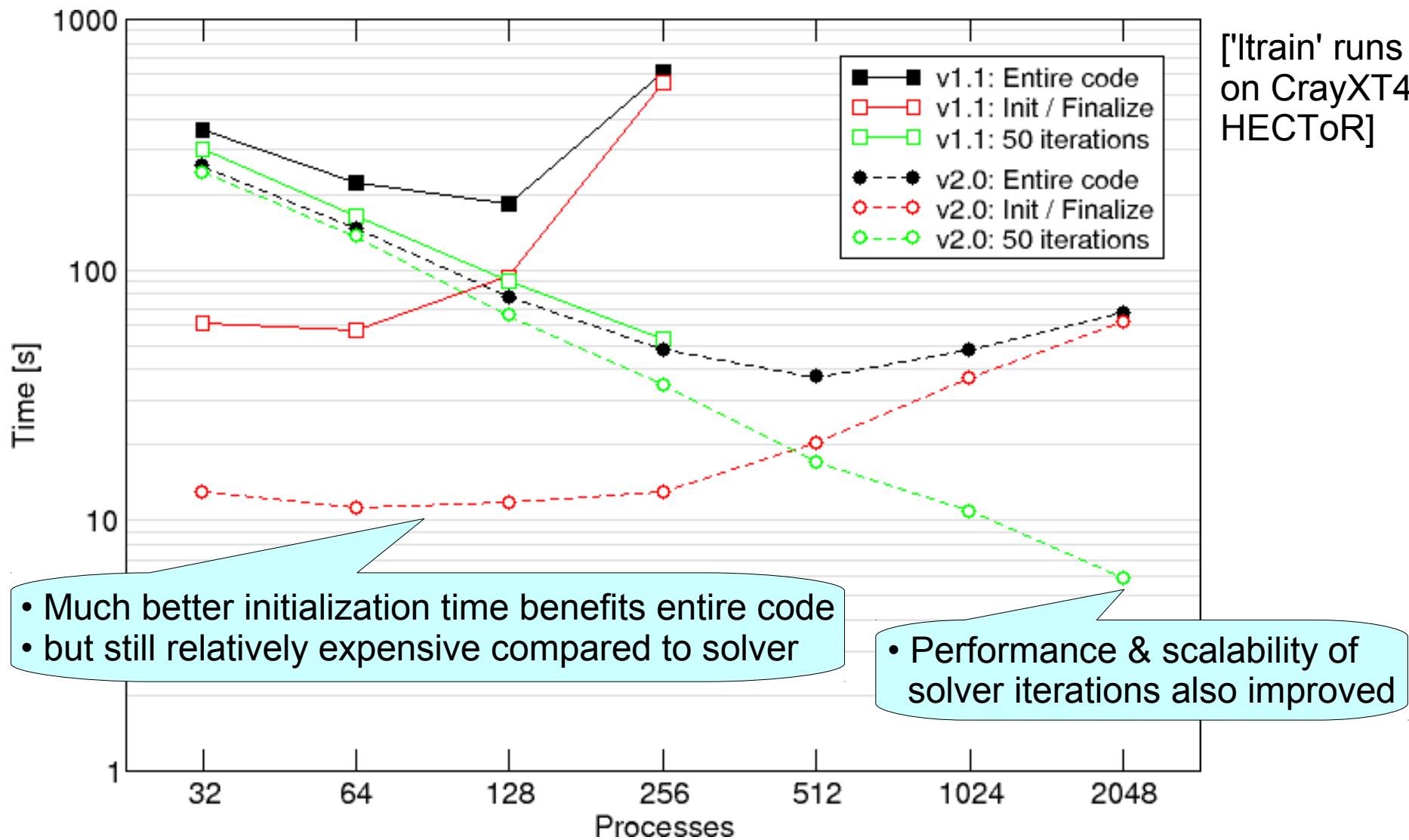
VI-HPS



# GemsFDTD v1 & v2 scalability on Cray XT4

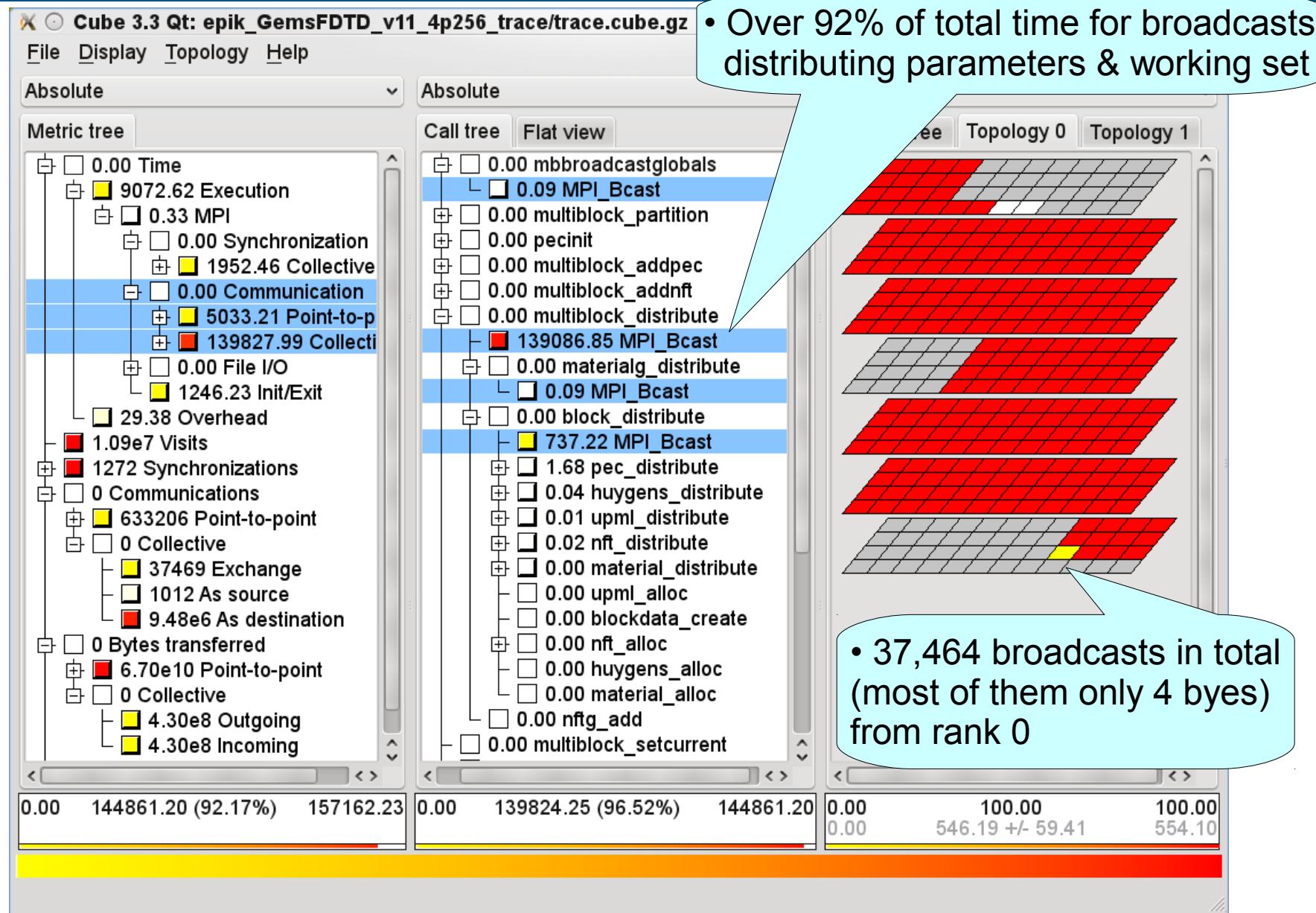
VI-HPS

[ltrain' runs  
on CrayXT4  
HECToR]



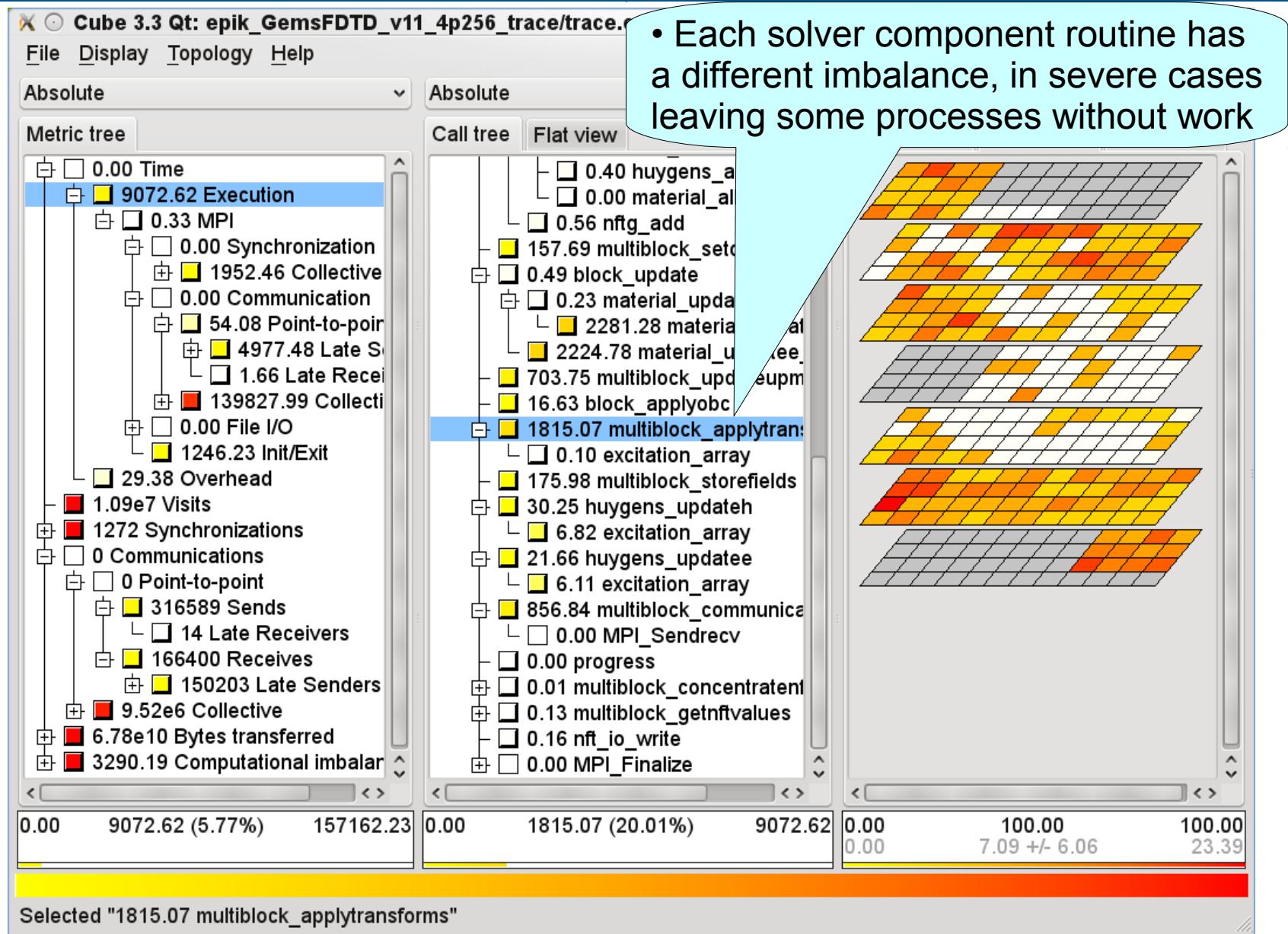
# Time for initialization broadcasts (v1.1)

VI-HPS



# Computation time in solver transforms (v1.1)

VI-HPS

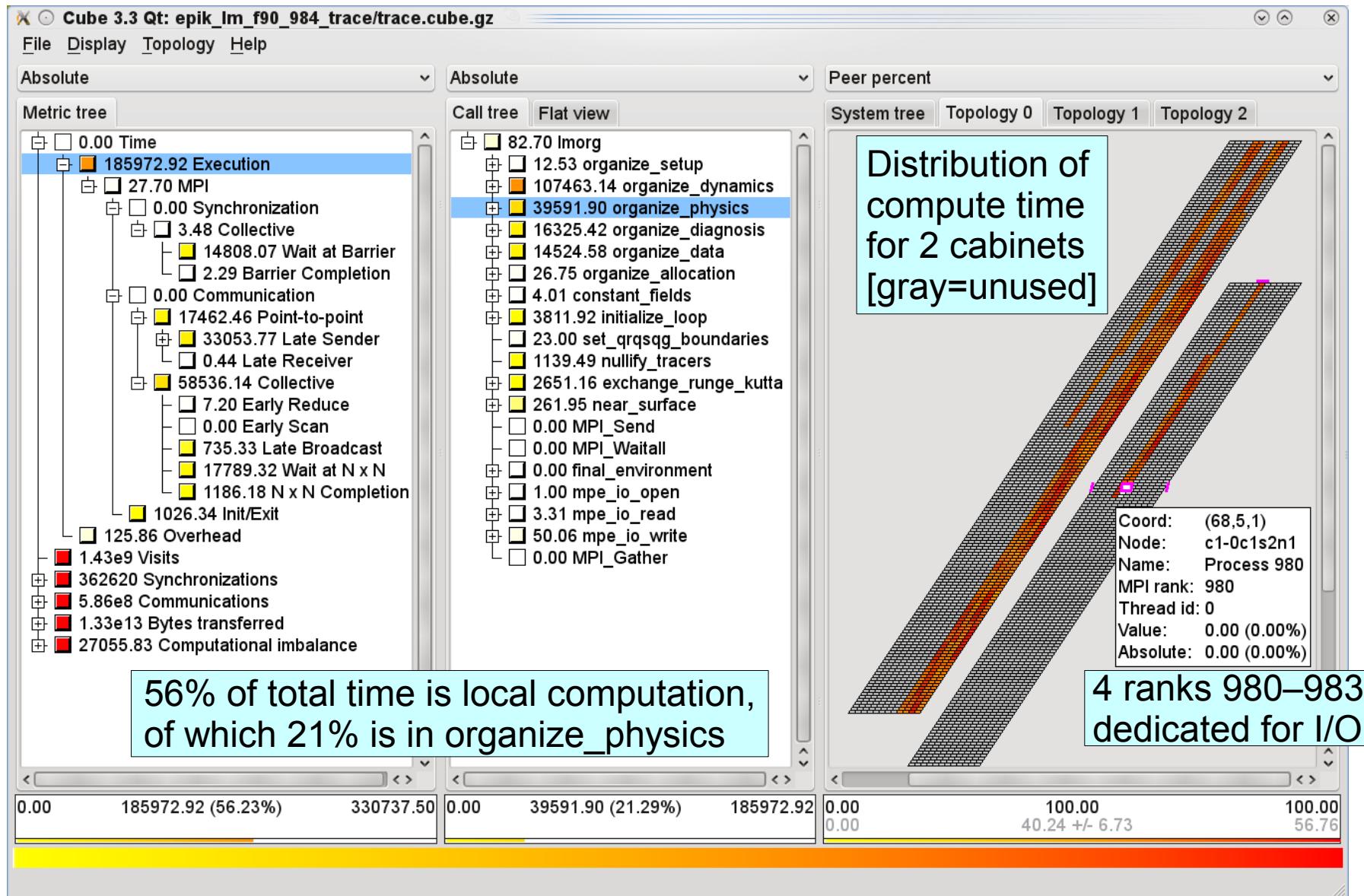


- Initialization originally dominated by numerous broadcasts and expensive serial multiblock partition by rank 0
  - Re-engineered implementation of scalable partition routine, aggregation of multiple data values into larger messages, and postpones allocations until all block information in broadcast
    - ▶ Initialization time reduced to less than 2% of total time
- Solver iterations using blocking communication manifests as *Late Sender* waiting originating from imbalance in local computation time (due to different computations)
  - Re-engineered implementation uses non-blocking comms and re-uses communication pattern used to exchange blocks (as well as 2 of 256 processes unintentionally idled throughout)
    - ▶ computation & communication time both improved more than 25%
- Scalability improved from 128 processes to more than 1024

- Regional climate and weather model
  - developed by Consortium for Small-scale Modeling (COSMO)
    - ▶ DWD, MeteoSwiss and others
  - non-hydrostatic limited-area atmospheric model (6.6km grid)
- MPI parallel version 4.12 (Jan-2011)
  - built with PGI 10.9 Fortran90 compiler (222k lines of code)
- MeteoSwiss operational 24-hour forecast of 06-Dec-2010
  - Western Europe 393x338x60 resolution, 1440 timesteps
- Run with 984 processes on 'palu' Cray XE6 at CSCS
  - 28x35 compute grid + 4 dedicated I/O processes
  - used 41 Opteron compute nodes each with 24 cores
  - Scalasca trace measurement with 19 of 178 routines filtered
  - 44GB trace written in 23s and analyzed in 82s

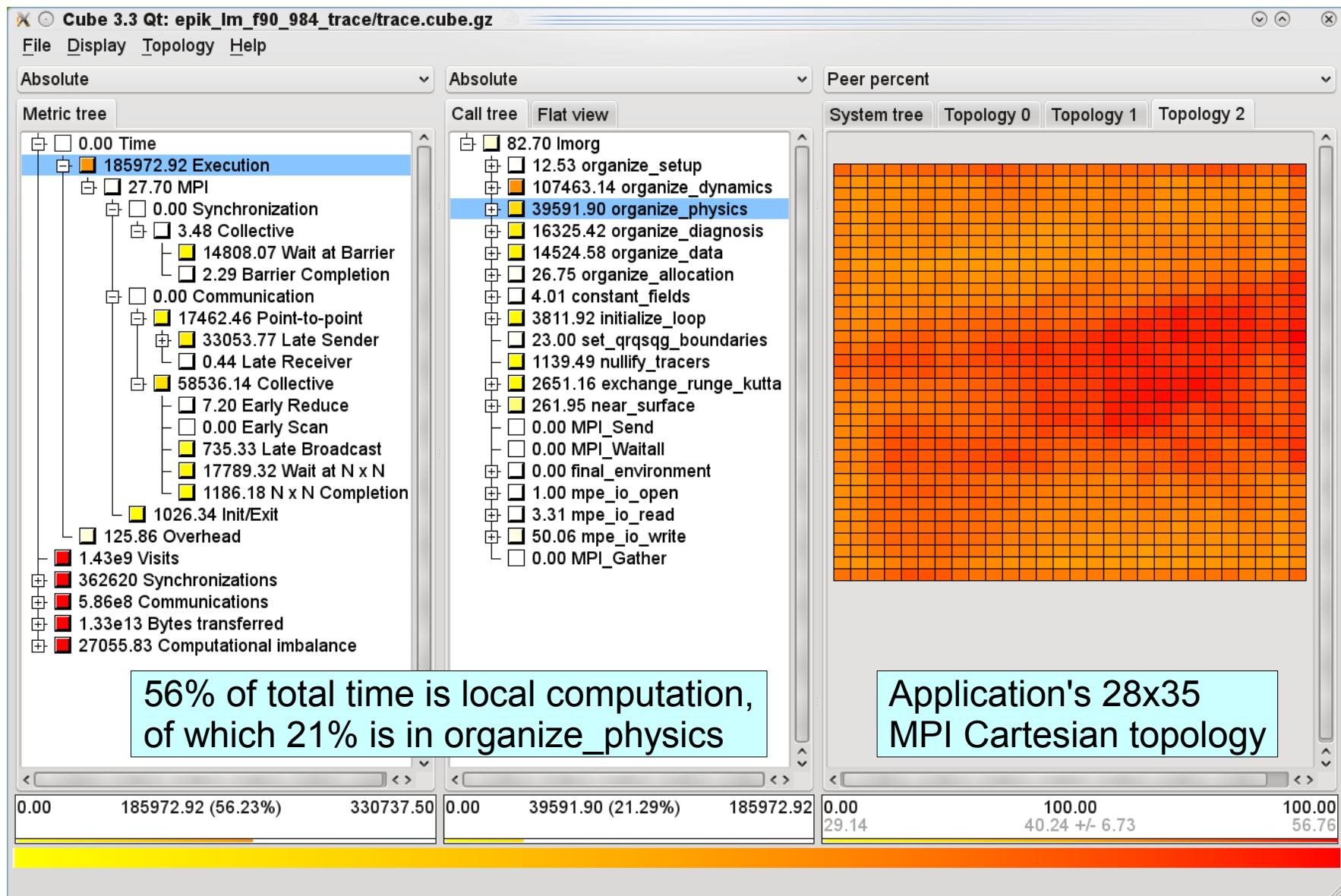
# COSMO/XE6 physics computation time

VI-HPS



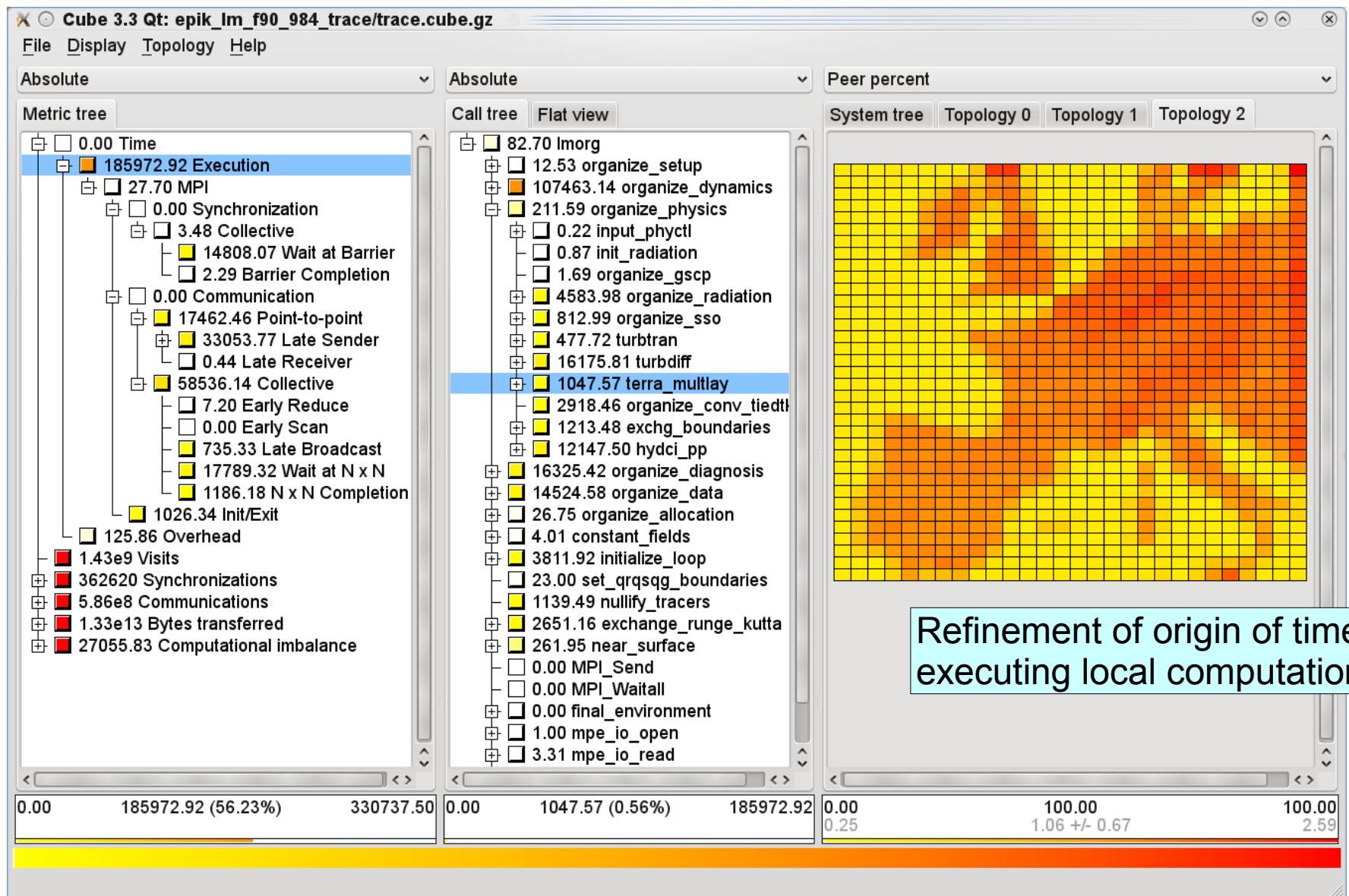
# COSMO/XE6 physics computation time

VI-HPS



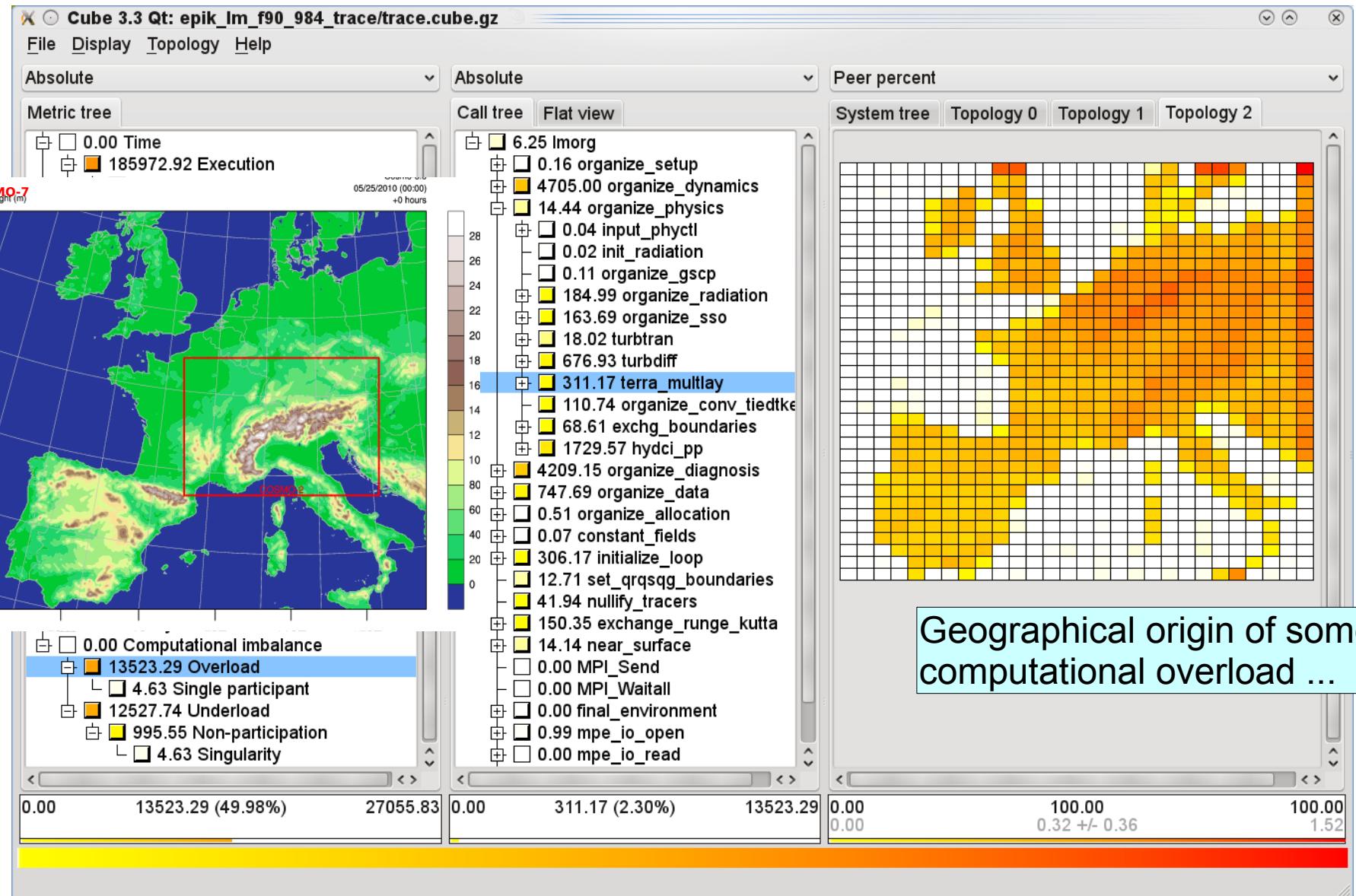
# COSMO/XE6 physics computation imbalance

VI-HPS



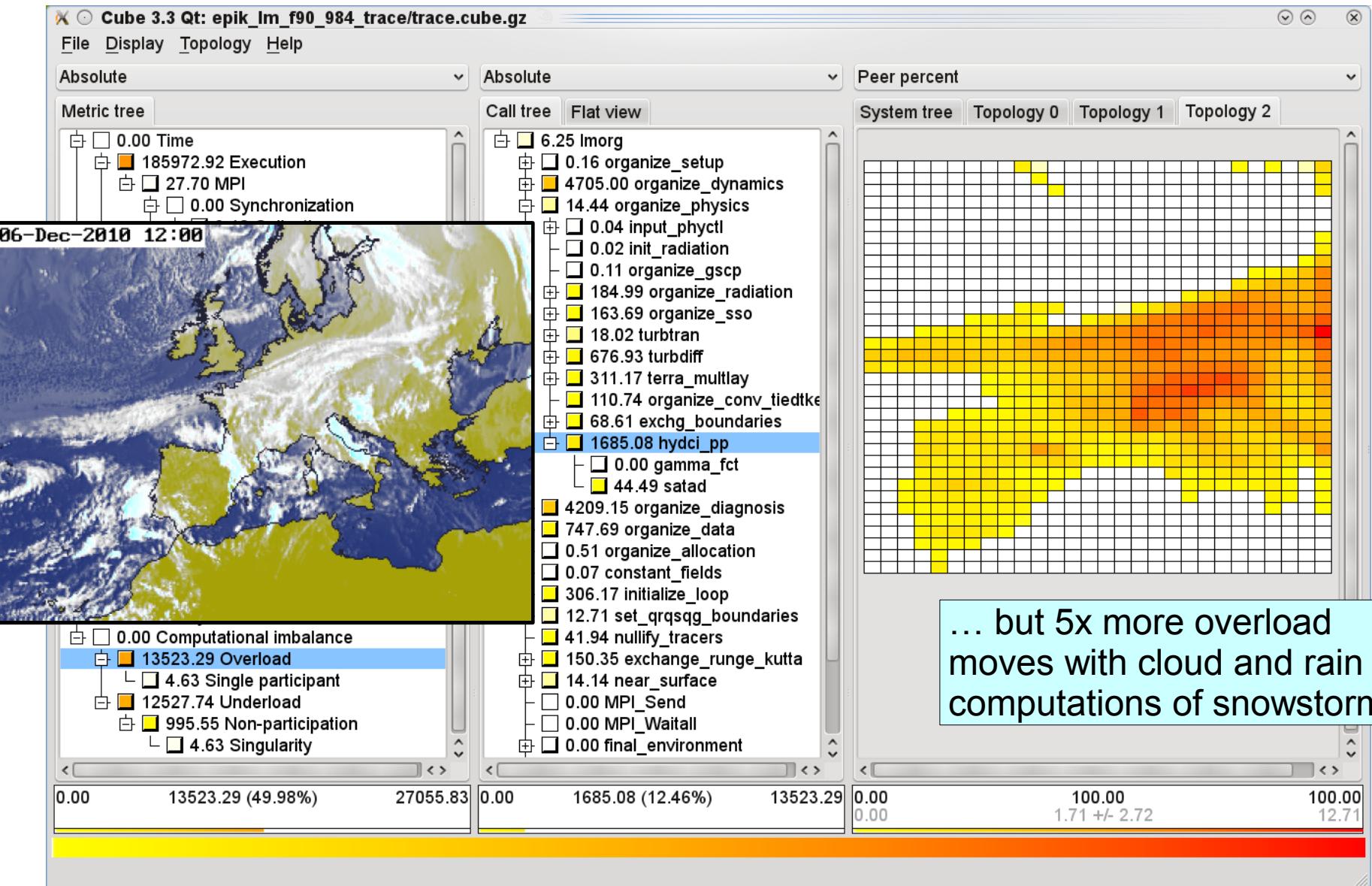
# COSMO/XE6 computational overload (geo)

VI-HPS



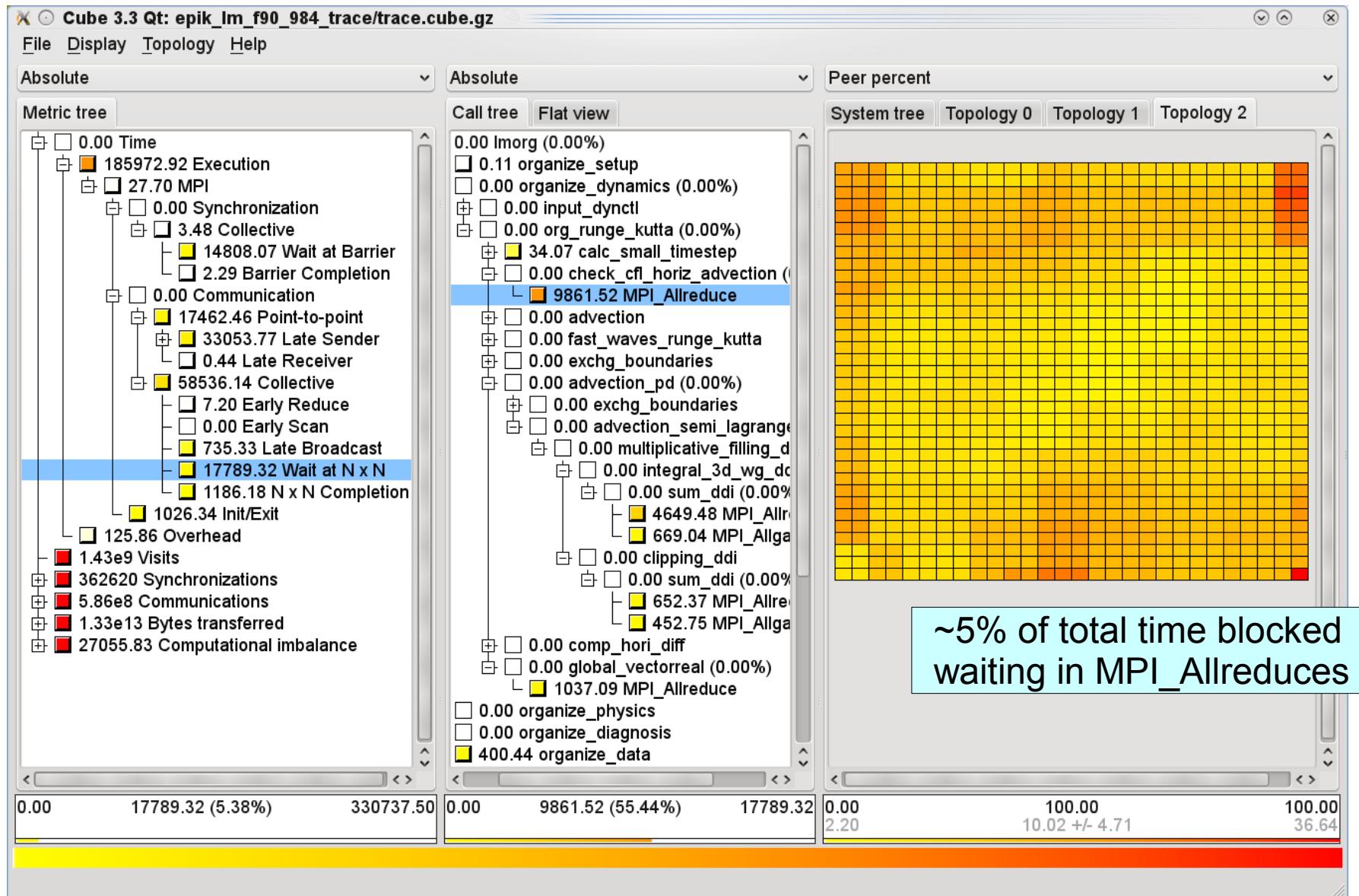
# COSMO/XE6 computational overload (hydro)

VI-HPS



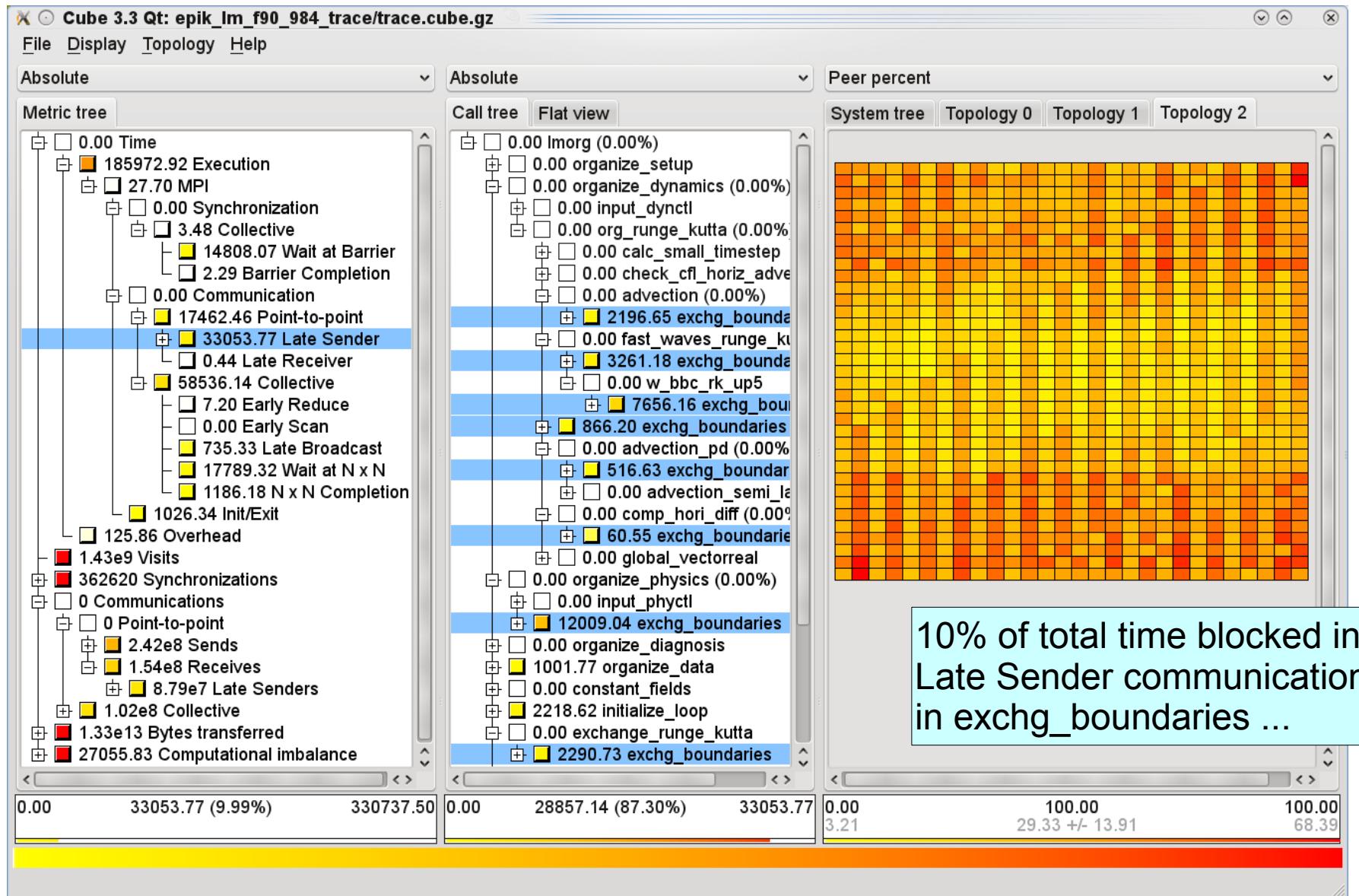
# COSMO/XE6 collective wait at N x N time

VI-HPS



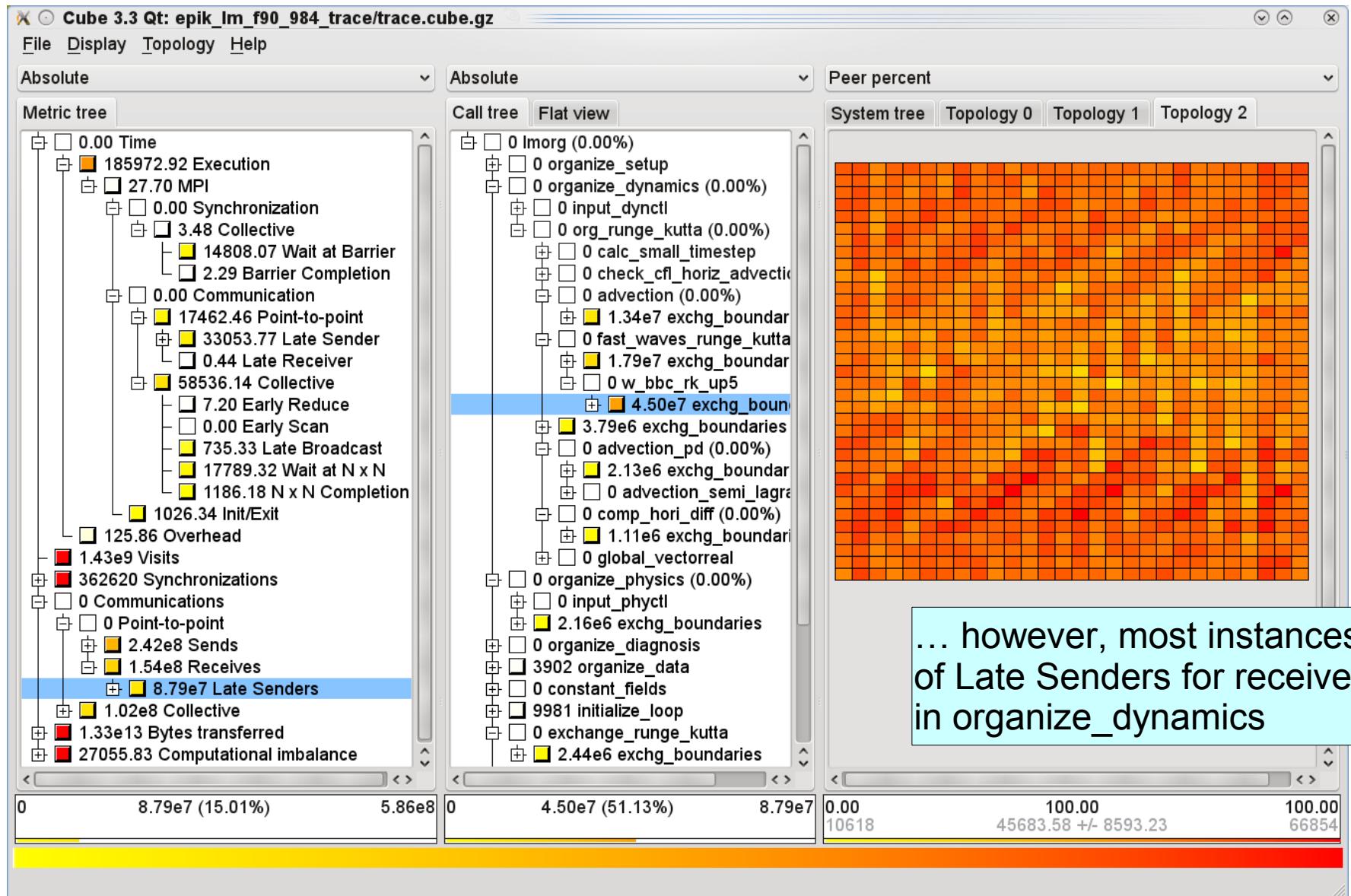
# COSMO/XE6 late sender waiting time

VI-HPS



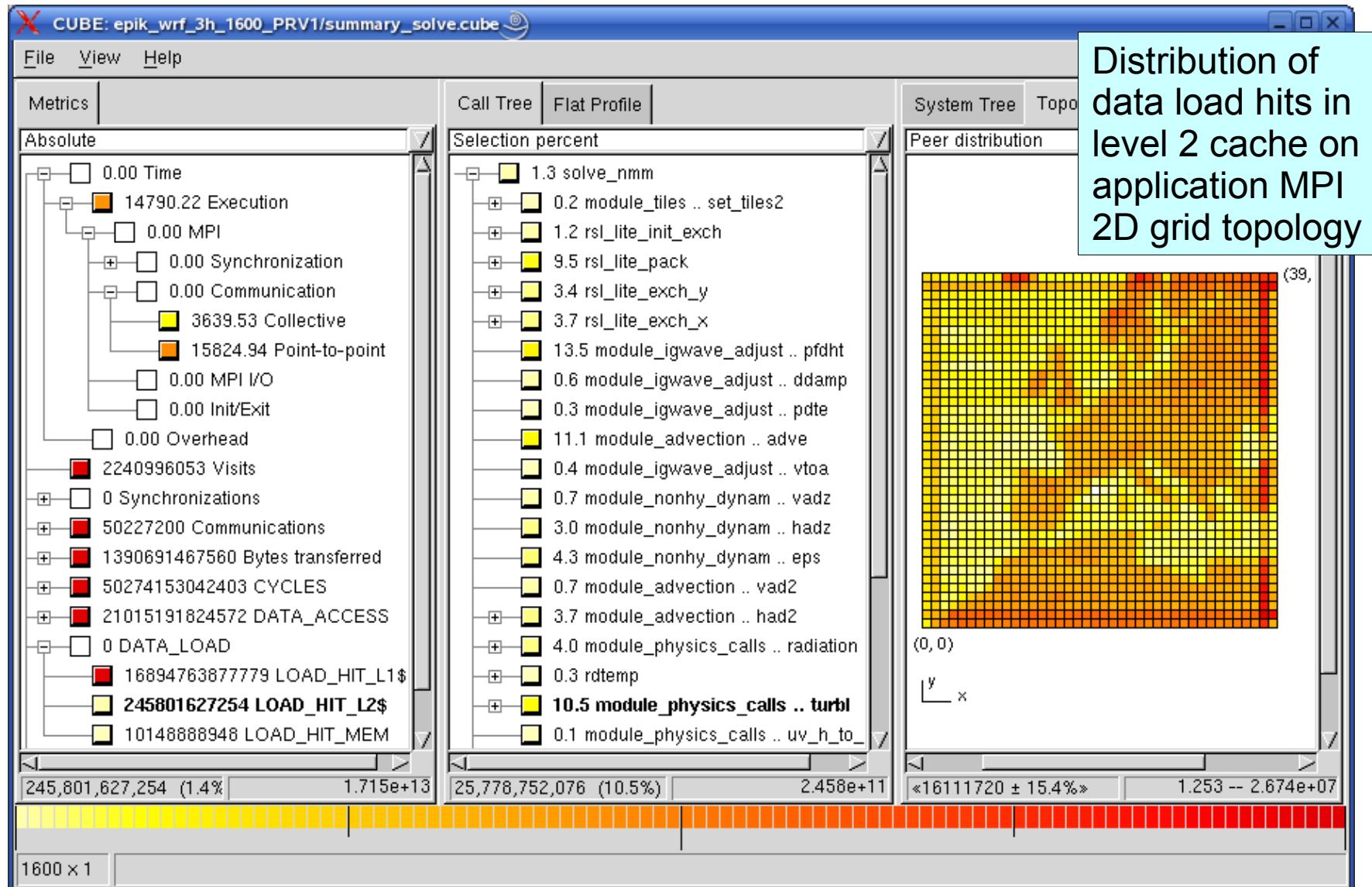
# COSMO/XE6 late sender communications

VI-HPS



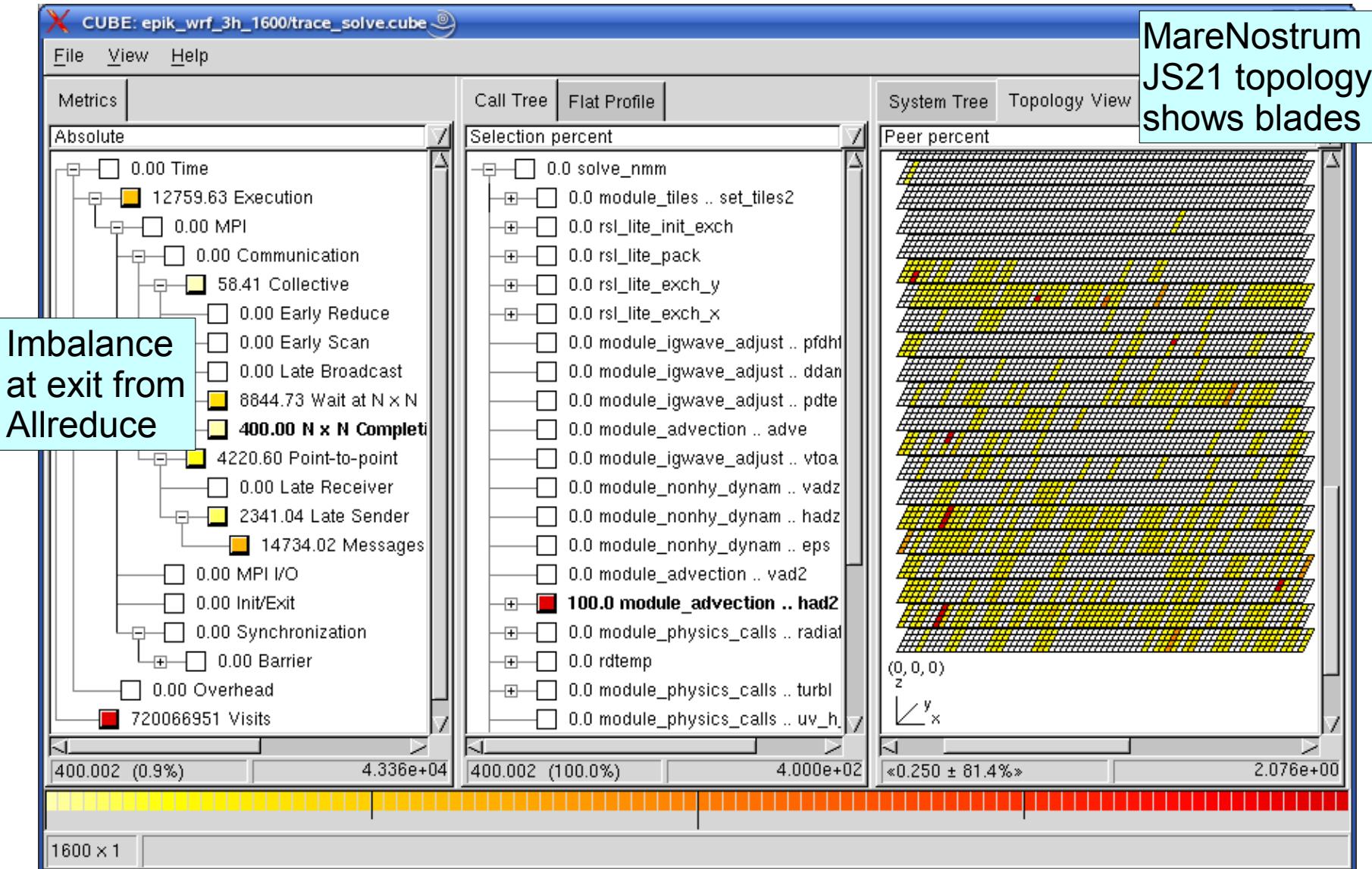
- 56% of total time in local computation
  - 32% in dynamics which is quite well balanced (11% std.dev)
  - 12% in physics is rather less well balanced (17% std.dev)
  - much of the imbalance is inherently physical/geographical
- 44% of total time in MPI
  - 5% collective synchronization (92% output\_data)
  - 24% collective communication
    - ▶ 14% for MPI\_Gather operations in output\_data
    - ▶ 5% “Wait at NxN” mostly in dynamics check\_cfl\_horiz\_advection
  - 15% point-to-point communication (91% exchg\_boundaries)
    - ▶ 10% “Late Sender” time (44% dynamics, 36% physics)
    - ▶ 36% of receives are for “Late Senders” (95% in dynamics)
- Communication associated with file I/O was a major factor
  - the 4 dedicated I/O processes idle 95% of the time

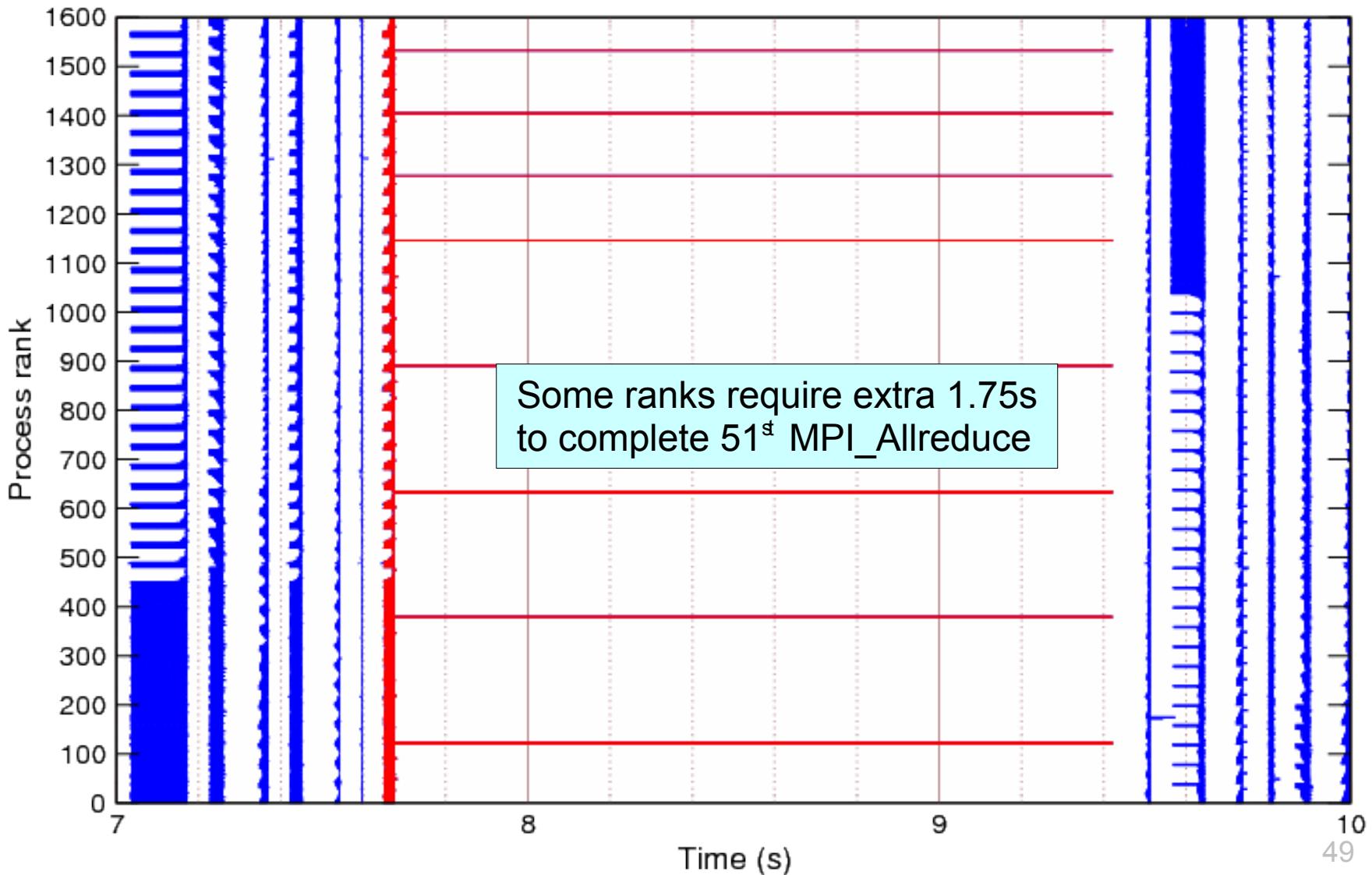
- Numerical weather prediction
  - public domain code developed by US NOAA
  - flexible, state-of-the-art atmospheric simulation
  - Non-hydrostatic Mesoscale Model (NMM)
- MPI parallel version 2.1.2 (Jan-2006)
  - >315,000 lines (in 480 source modules): 75% Fortran, 25% C
- Eur-12km dataset configuration
  - 3-hour forecast (360 timesteps) with checkpointing disabled
- Run with 1600 processes on MareNostrum
  - IBM BladeCenter cluster at BSC
- Scalasca summary and trace measurements
  - 15% measurement dilation with 8 hardware counters
  - 23GB trace analysis in 5 mins



# WRF on MareNostrum@1600 trace analysis

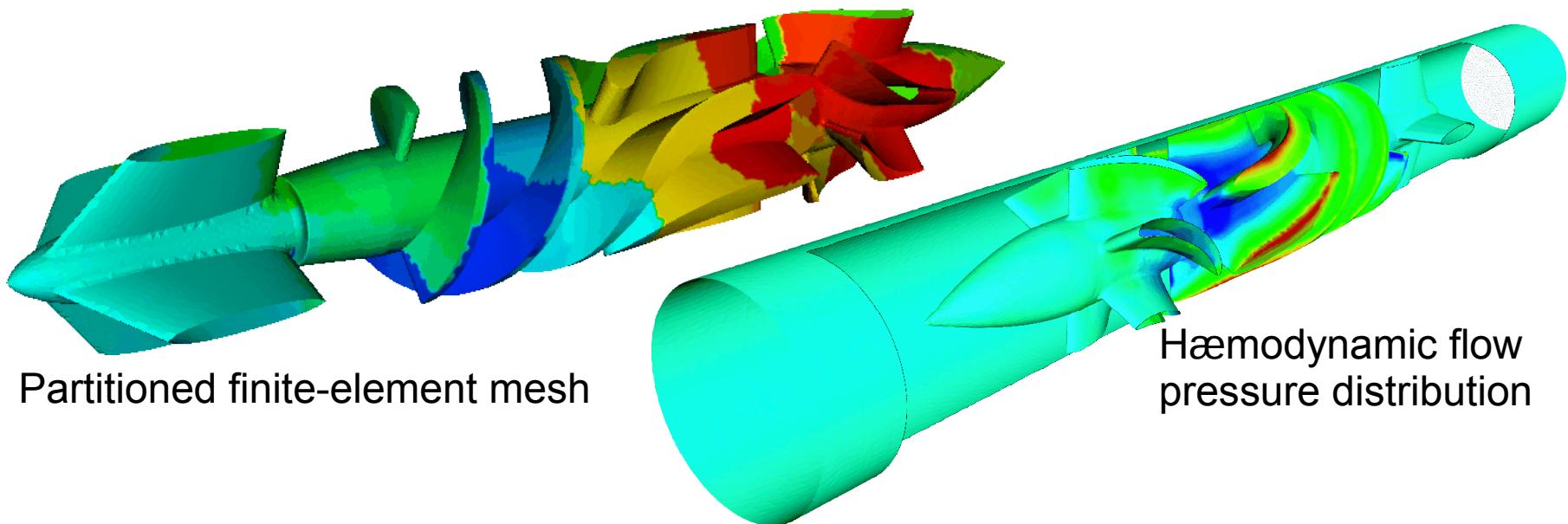
VI-HPS





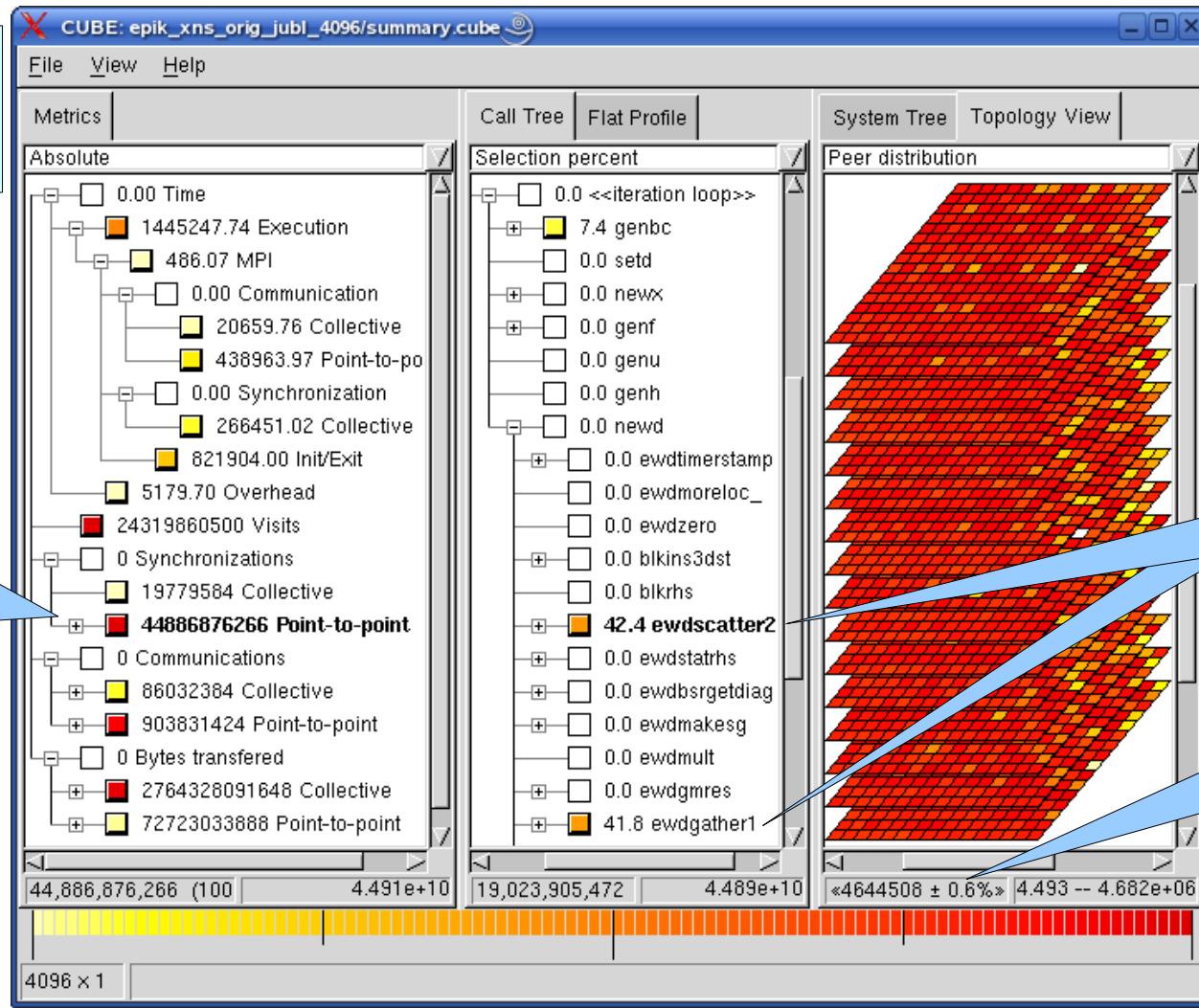
- Limited system I/O requires careful management
  - Selective instrumentation and measurement filtering
- PowerPC hardware counter metrics included in summary
  - Memory/cache data access hierarchy constructed
- Automated trace analysis quantified impact of imbalanced exit from MPI\_Allreduce in “NxN completion time” metric
  - Intermittent but serious MPI library/system problem, that restricts application scalability
  - Only a few processes directly impacted, however, communication partners also quickly blocked
- Presentation using logical and physical topologies
  - MPI Cartesian topology provides application insight
  - Hardware topology helps localize system problems

- CFD simulation of unsteady flows
  - developed by RWTH CATS group of Marek Behr
  - exploits finite-element techniques, unstructured 3D meshes, iterative solution strategies
- MPI parallel version (Dec-2006)
  - >40,000 lines of Fortran & C
  - DeBakey blood-pump dataset (3,714,611 elements)



Point-to-point msgs w/o data

Masses of P2P synch operations

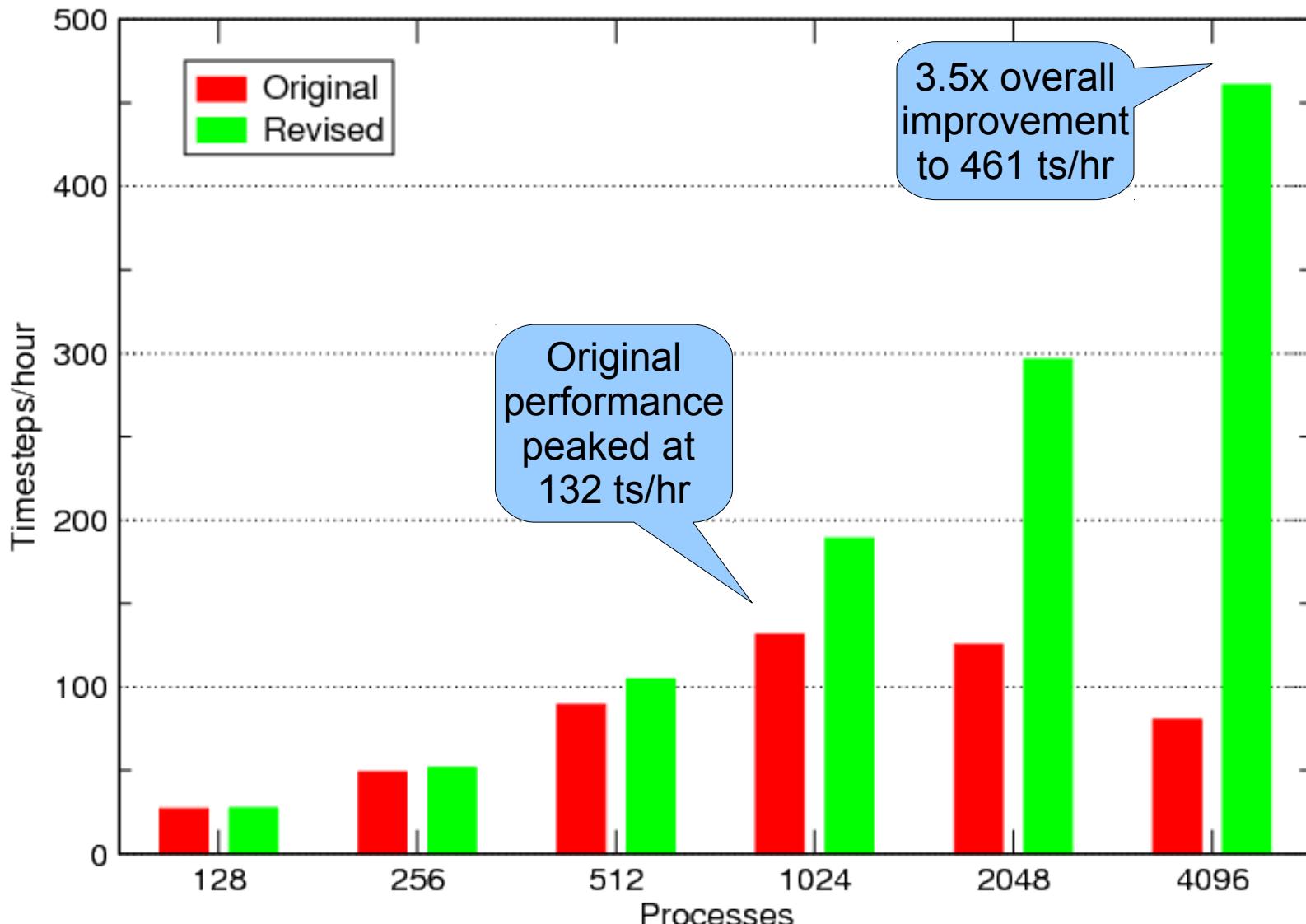


Primarily in scatter & gather

Processes all equally responsible

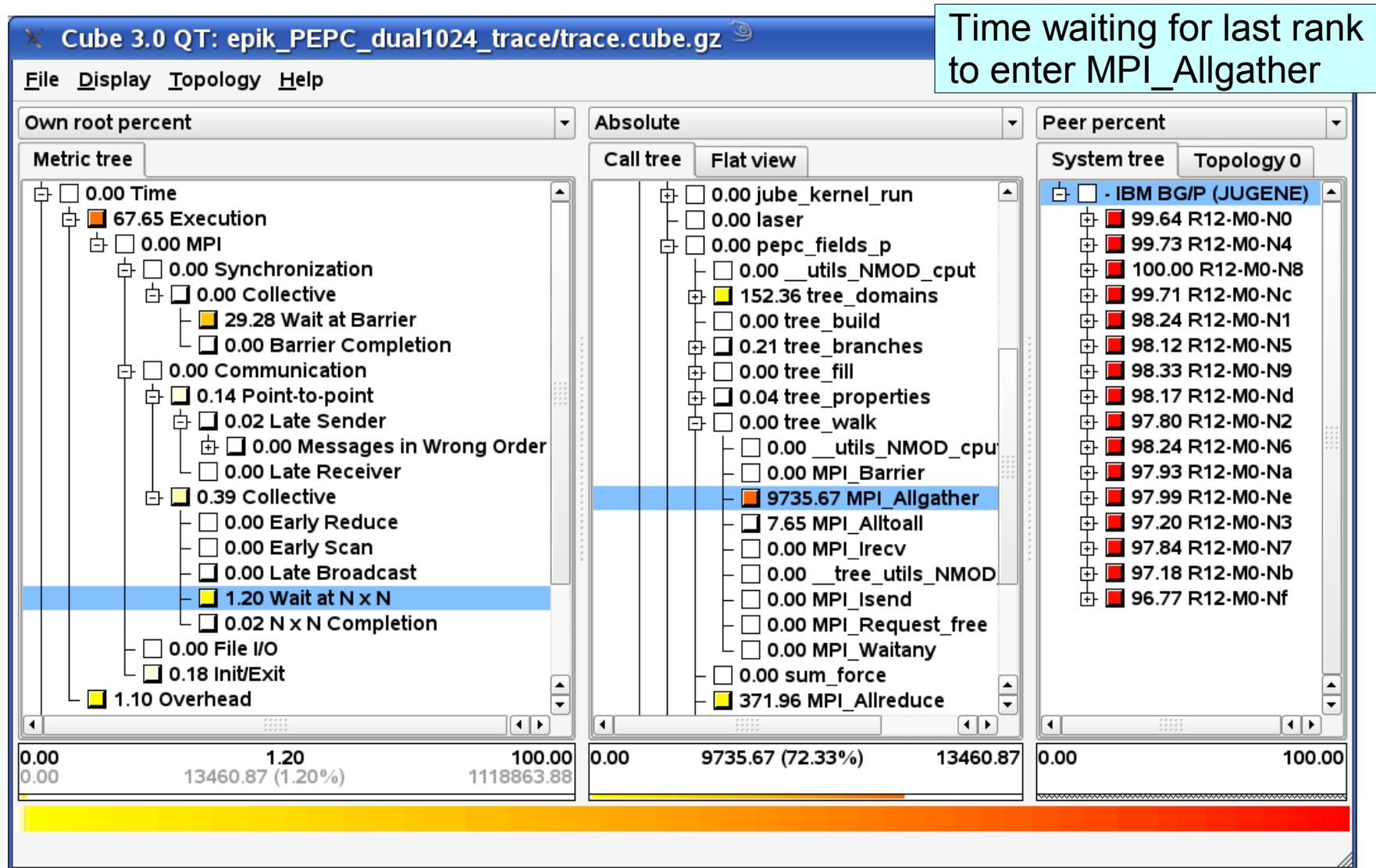
# XNS-DeBakey scalability on BlueGene/L

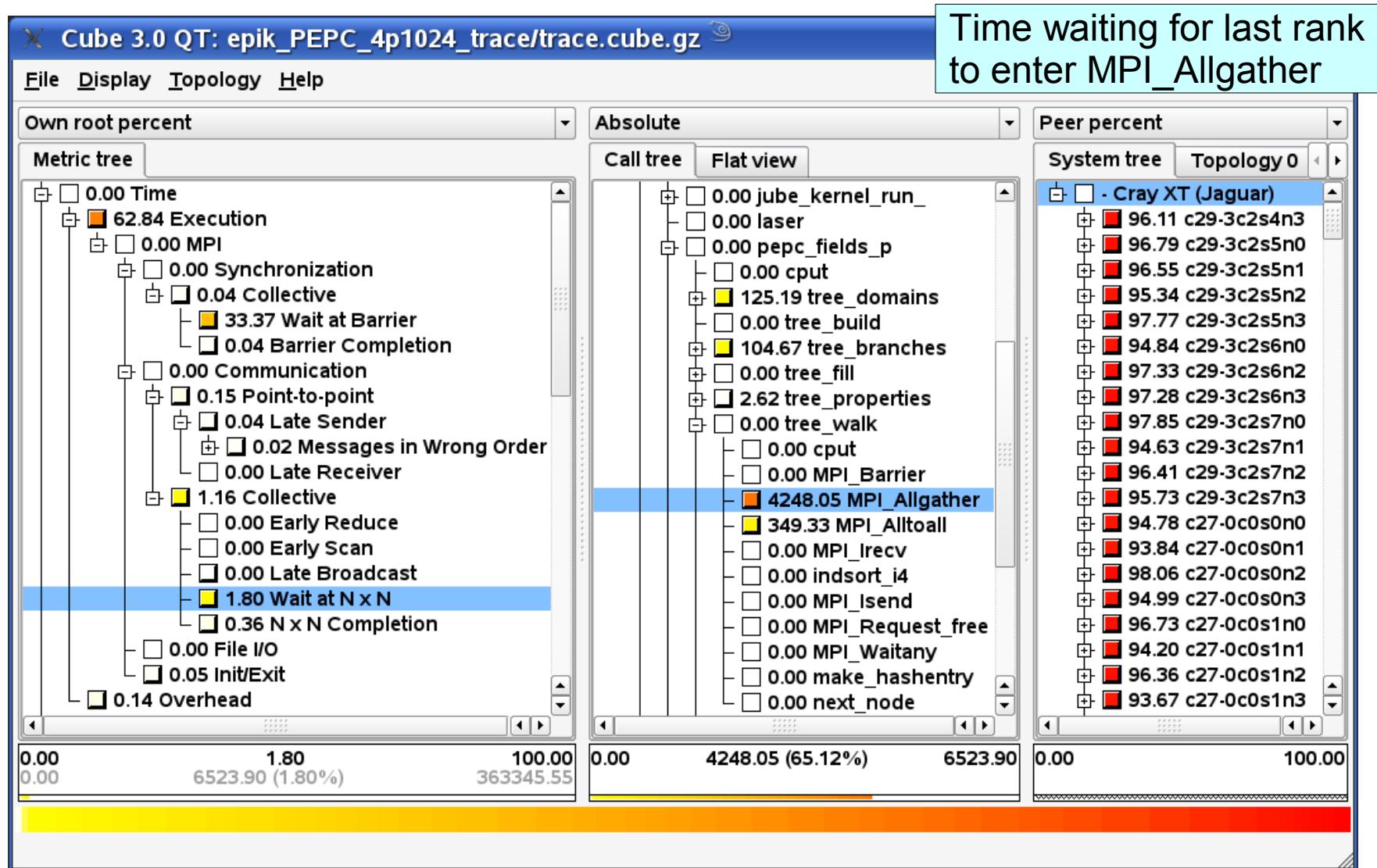
VI-HPS



- Globally synchronized high-resolution clock facilitates efficient measurement & analysis
- Restricted compute node memory limits trace buffer size and analyzable trace size
- Summarization identified bottleneck due to unintended P2P synchronizations (messages with zero-sized payload)
- 4x solver speedup after replacing `MPI_Sendrecv` operations with size-dependant separate `MPI_Send` and `MPI_Recv`
- Significant communication imbalance remains due to mesh partitioning and mapping onto processors
- `MPI_Scan` implementation found to contain implicit barrier
  - responsible for 6% of total time with 4096 processes
  - decimated when substituted with simultaneous binomial tree

- Coulomb solver used for laser-plasma simulations
  - Developed by Paul Gibbon (JSC)
  - Tree-based particle storage with dynamic load-balancing
- MPI version
  - PRACE benchmark configuration, including file I/O
- Run on BlueGene/P in dual mode with 1024 processes
  - 2 processes per quad-core PowerPC node, 1100 seconds
  - IBM XL compilers, MPI library and torus/tree interconnect
- Run on Cray XT in VN (4p) mode with 1024 processes
  - 4 processes per quad-core Opteron node, 360 seconds
  - PGI compilers and Cray MPI, CNL, SeaStar interconnect



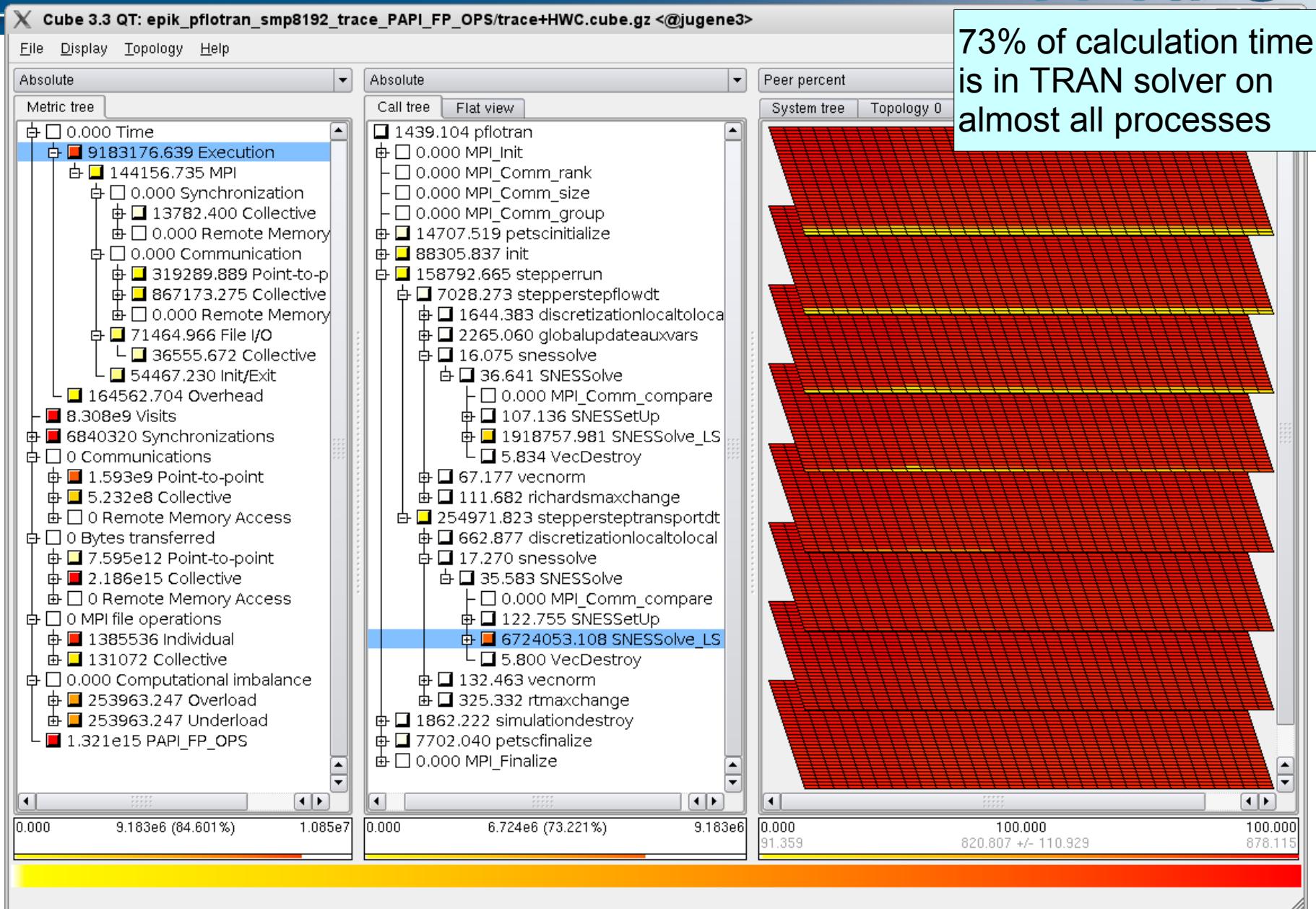


- Despite very different processor and network performance, measurements and analyses can be easily compared
  - different compilers affect function naming & in-lining
- Both spend roughly two-thirds of time in computation
  - tree\_walk has expensive computation & communication
- Both waste 30% of time waiting to enter MPI\_Barrier
  - not localized to particular processes, since particles are regularly redistributed
- Most of collective communication time is also time waiting for last ranks to enter MPI\_Allgather & MPI\_Alltoall
  - imbalance for MPI\_Allgather twice as severe on BlueGene/P, however, almost 50x less for MPI\_Alltoall
  - collective completion times also notably longer on Cray XT

- 3D reservoir simulator combining alternating
  - PFLOW non-isothermal, multiphase groundwater flow
  - PTRAN reactive, multi-component contaminant transport
  - developed by LANL/ORNL/PNNL
- MPI with PETSc, LAPACK, BLAS & HDF5 I/O libraries
  - ~80,000 lines (97 source files) Fortran9X
  - PFLOTRAN & PETSc fully instrumented by IBM XL compilers
    - ▶ filter produced listing 856 USR routines (leaving 291 COM)
    - ▶ 1732 unique callpaths (399 in FLOW, 375 in TRAN)
    - ▶ 633 MPI callpaths (121 in FLOW, 114 in TRAN)
      - 29 distinct MPI routines recorded (excludes 15 misc. routines)
- Run on IBM BlueGene/P with '2B' input dataset (10 steps)
  - Scalasca summary & trace measurements (some with PAPI)
  - 22% dilation of FLOW, 10% dilation of TRAN [8k summary]

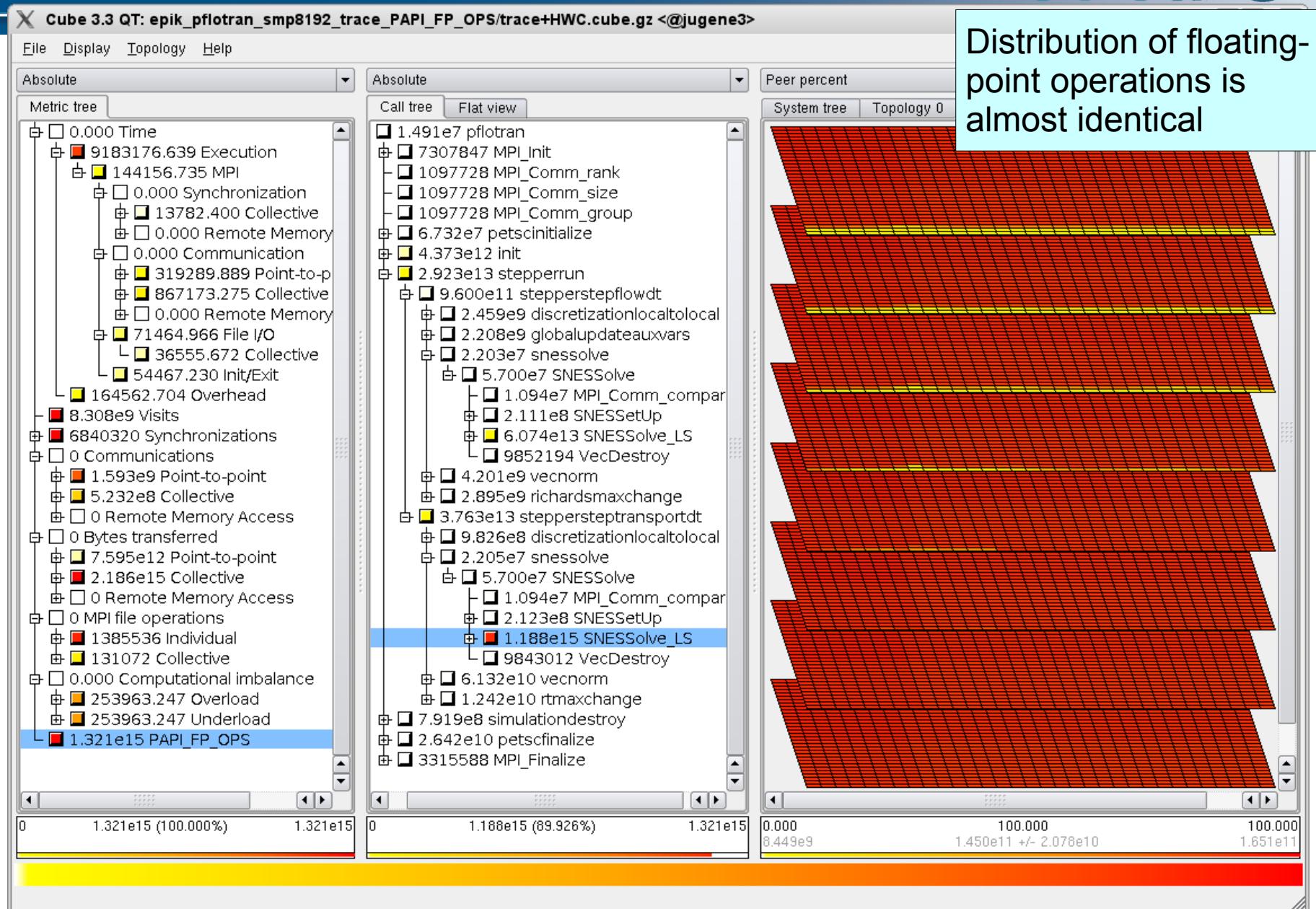
# PFLOTRAN jugene@smp8192 trace analysis

VI-HPS



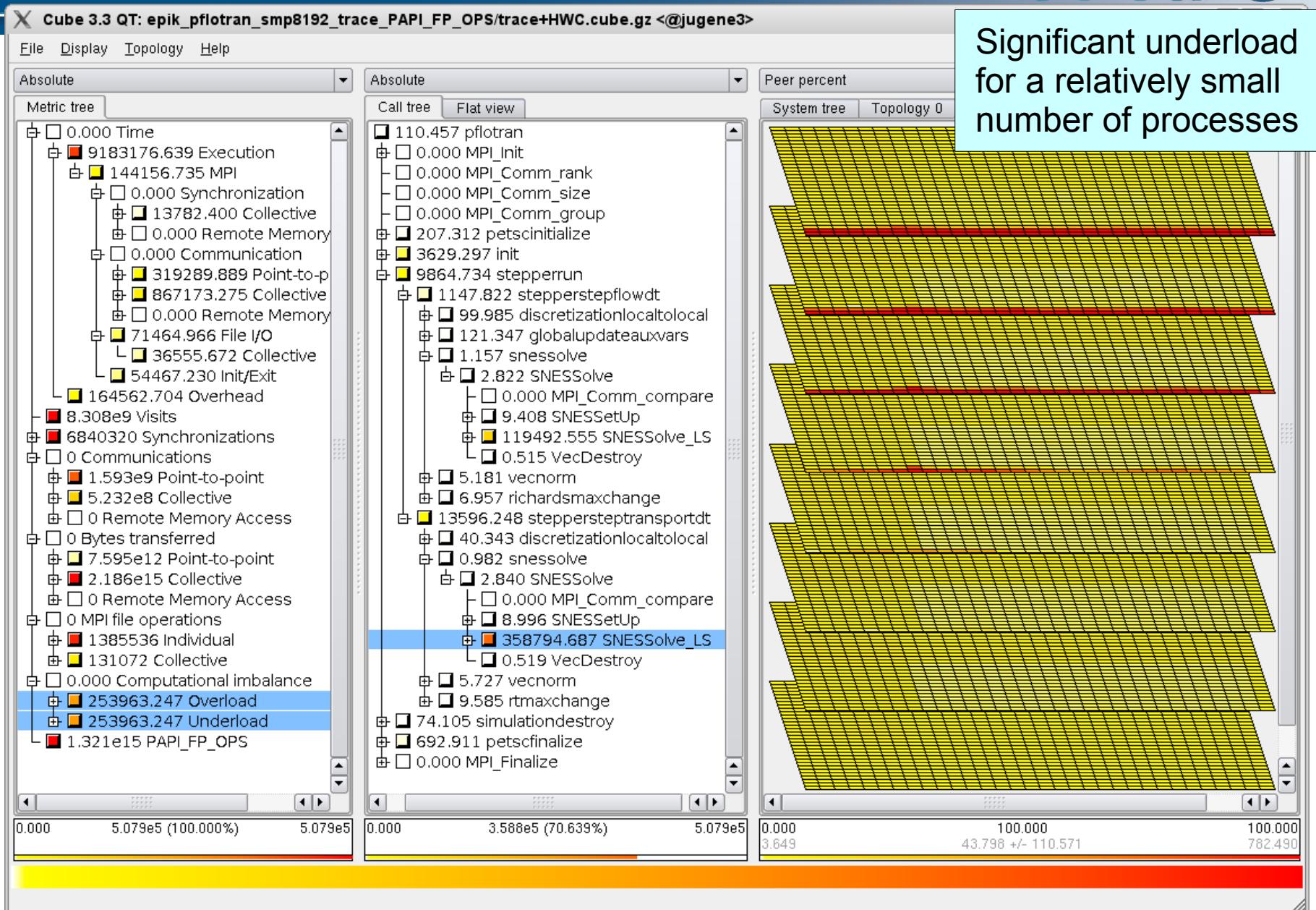
PFLOTTRAN [jogene@smp8192](mailto:jogene@smp8192) trace analysis

**VI-HPS**



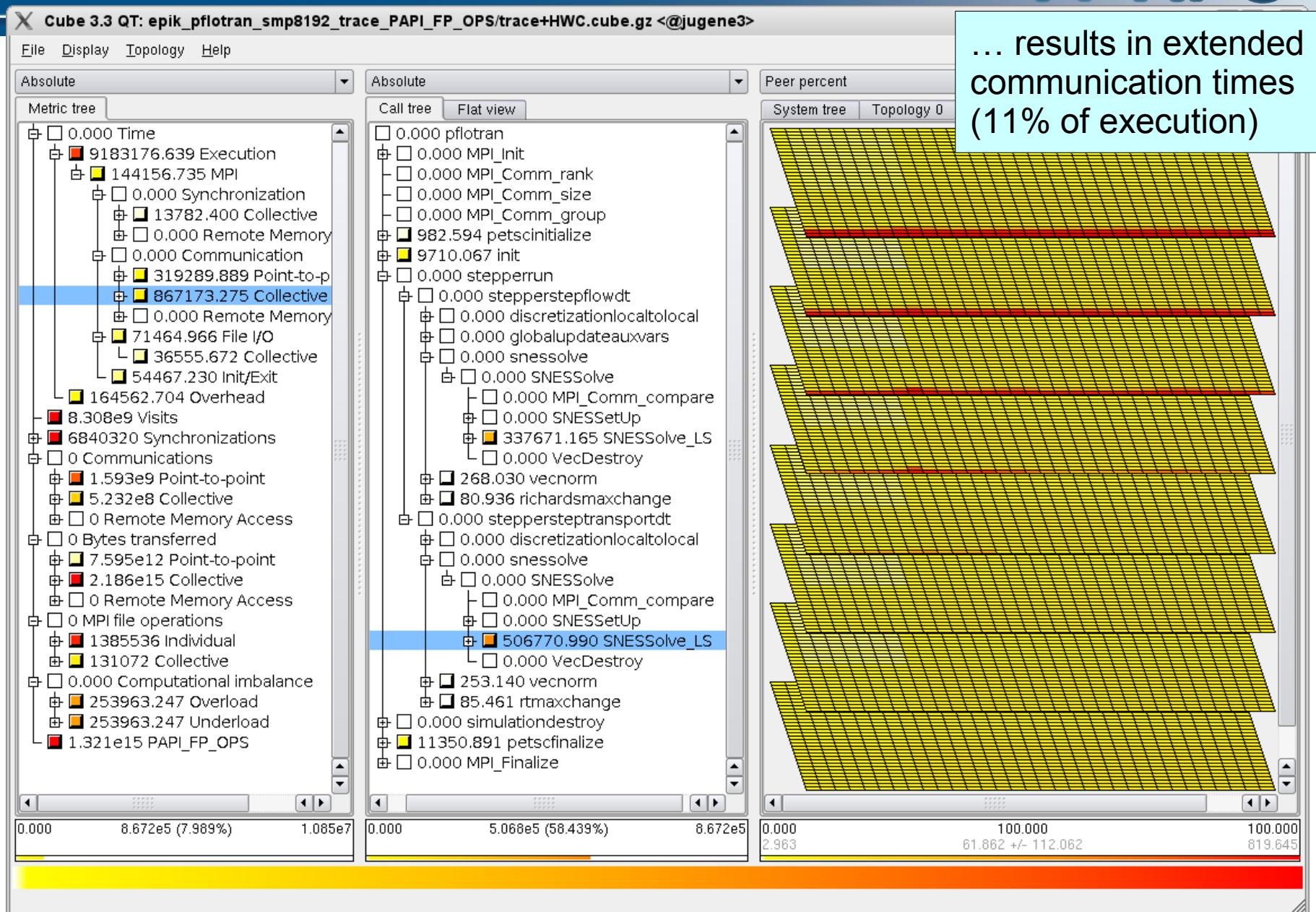
# PFLOTRAN jugene@smp8192 trace analysis

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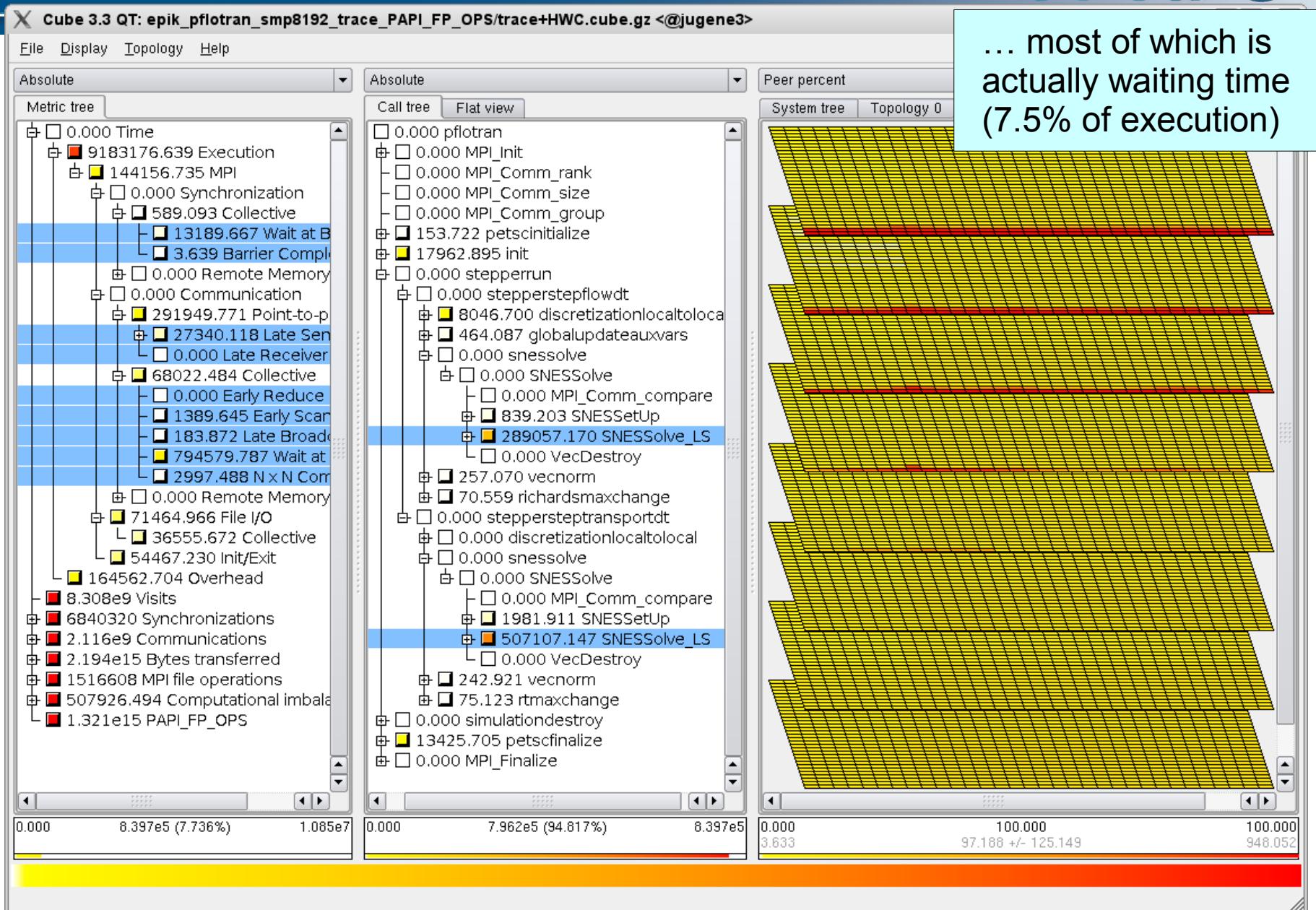
PFLOTTRAN [jogene@smp8192](mailto:jogene@smp8192) trace analysis

# VI-HPS



# PFLOTRAN jugene@smp8192 trace analysis

VI-HPS



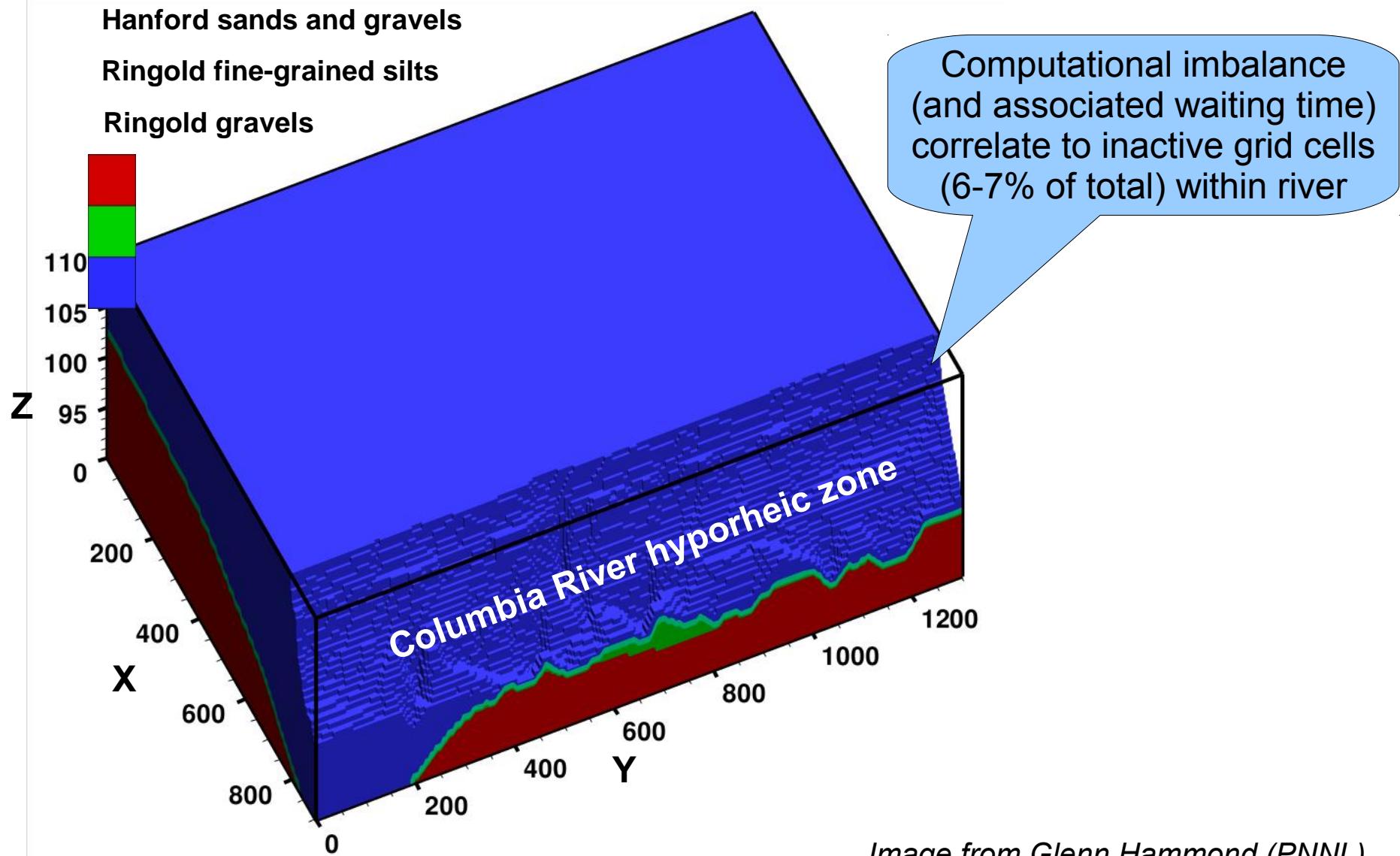
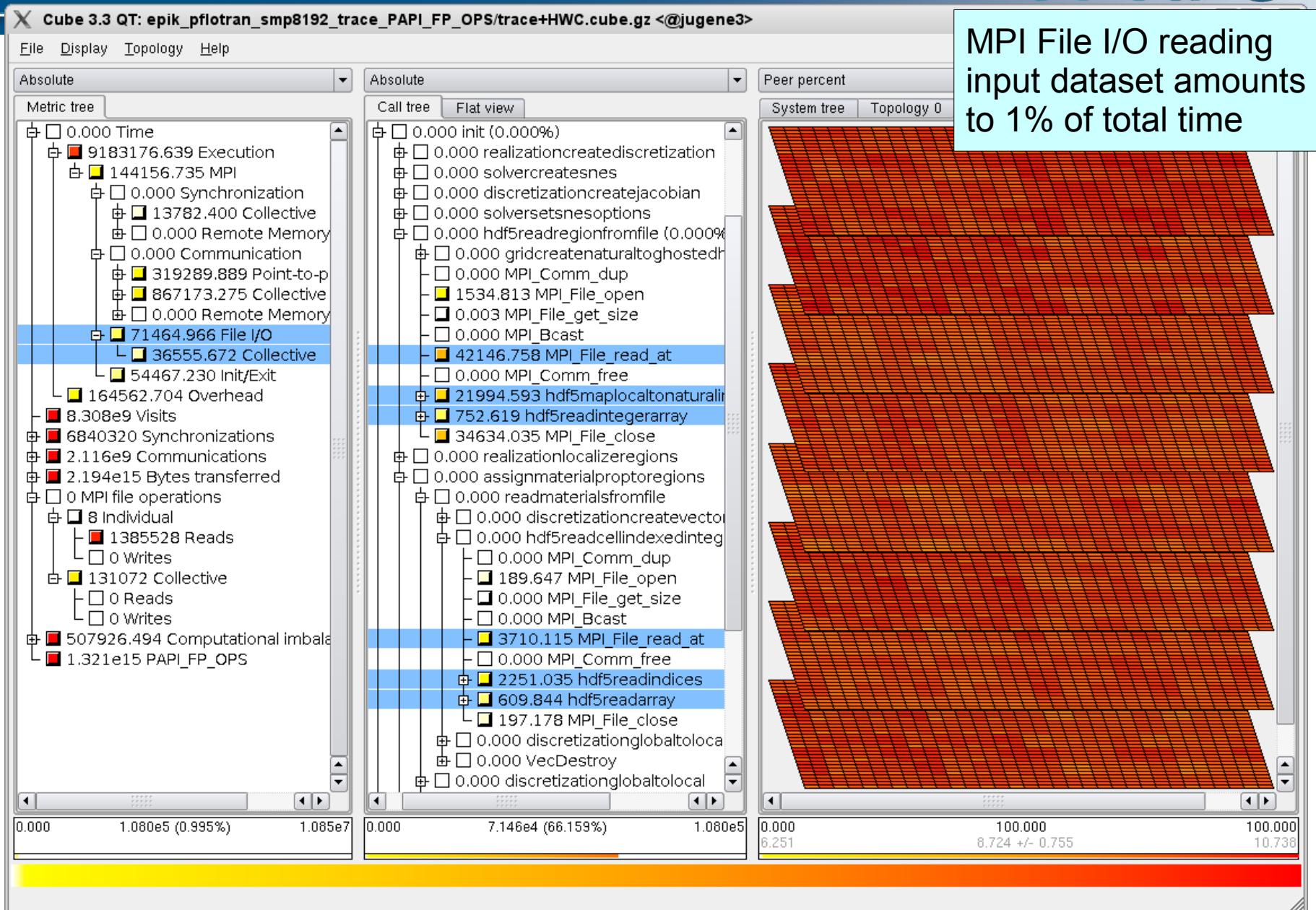


Image from Glenn Hammond (PNNL)

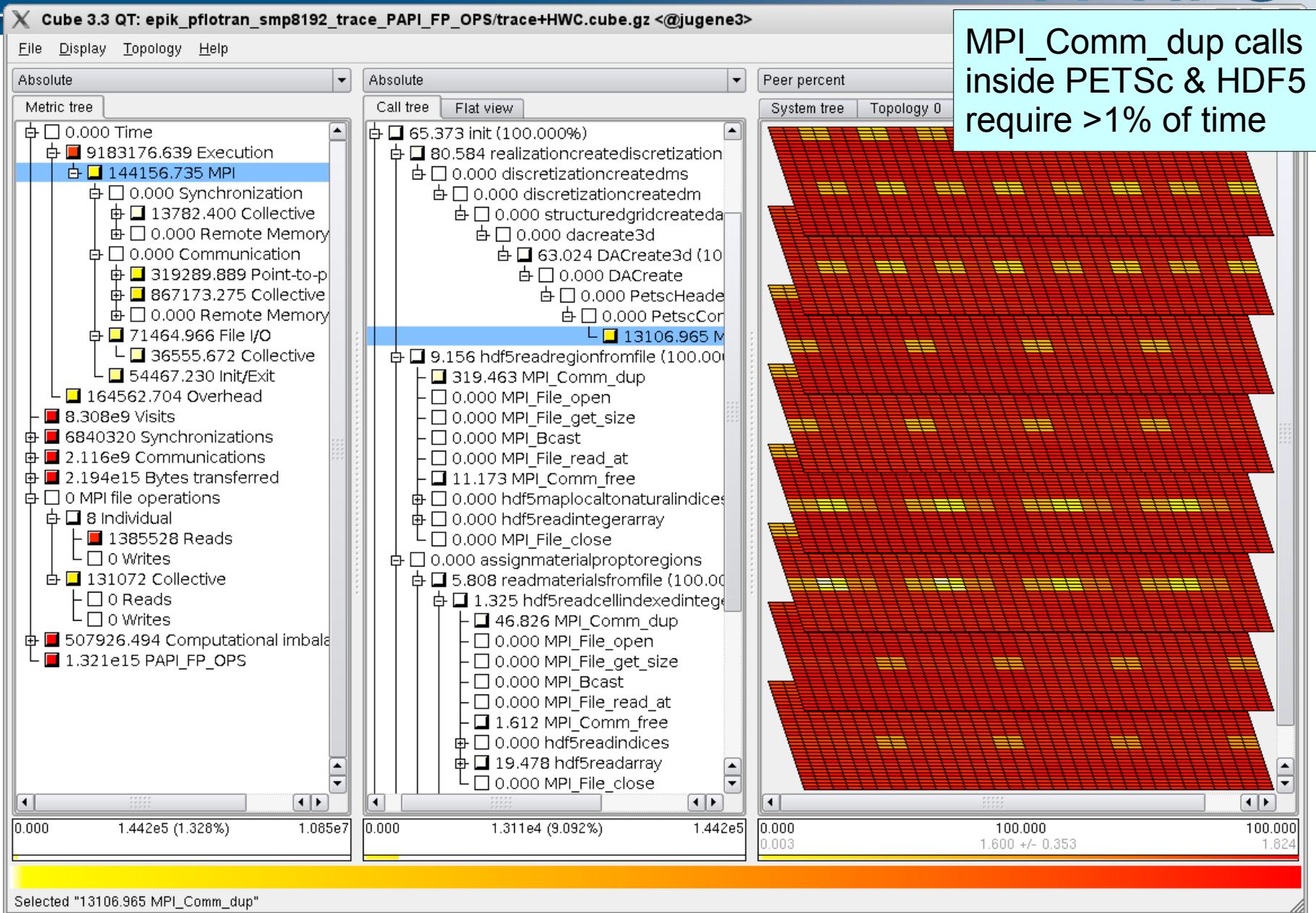
# PFLOTRAN jugene@smp8192 trace analysis

VI-HPS



# PFLOTRAN jugene@smp8192 trace analysis

VI-HPS



0.000 1.442e5 (1.328%) 1.085e7

0.000 1.311e4 (9.092%) 1.442e5

0.000 100.000 1.600 +/- 0.353 100.000 1.824

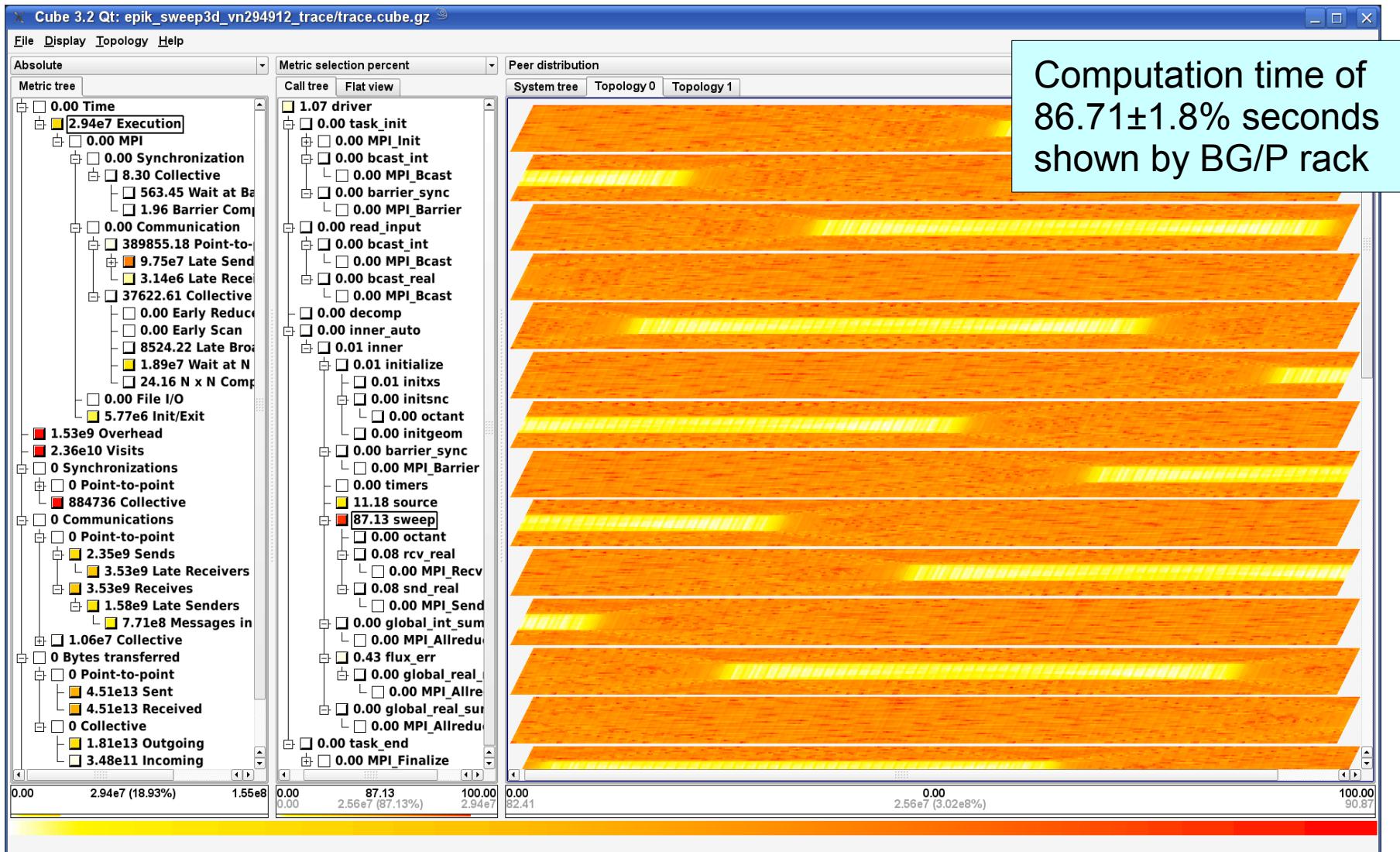
Selected "13106.965 MPI\_Comm\_dup"

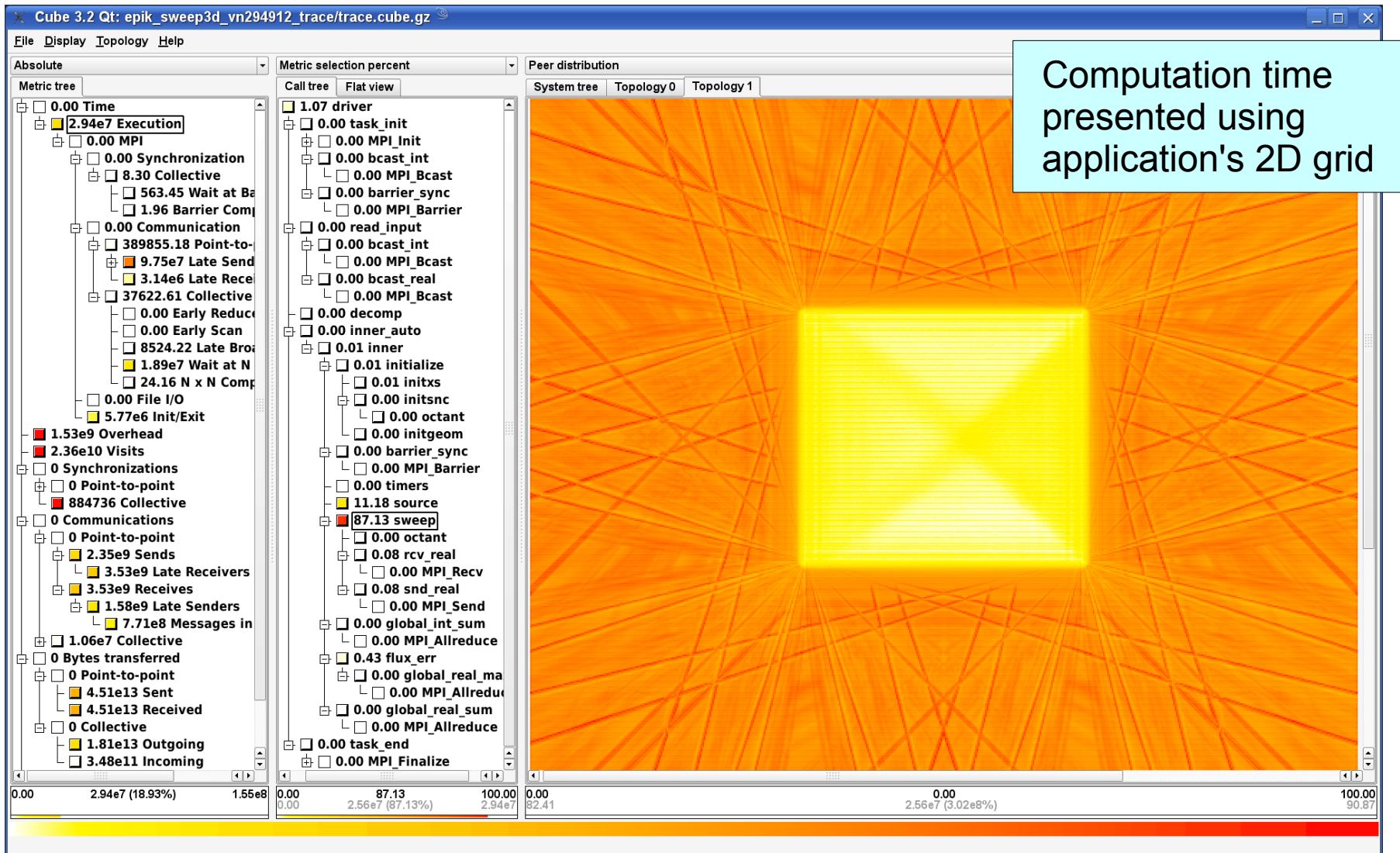
- Initialization phase dominates at larger scales
  - 10% of total execution time spent duplicating communicators with 128k processes on Cray XT5
  - otherwise collective MPI File I/O relatively efficient
  - typically amortized in long simulation runs
- Solver scaled well to 64k processes before degrading
  - similar computation/communication patterns in FLOW & TRAN
    - ▶ callpath profiles distinguish costs
    - ▶ MPI\_Allreduce collective communication becomes a bottleneck
    - ▶ communication overhead explodes for smaller FLOW problem
      - TRAN problem is 15x larger due to 15 chemical species
  - inactive processes induce clear computational imbalance
    - ▶ and are associated with large amounts of MPI waiting time
    - ▶ however, they constitute a relatively small minority

- 3D neutron transport simulation
  - ASC benchmark
  - direct order solve uses diagonal sweeps through grid cells
  - 'fixups' applied to correct unphysical (negative) fluxes
- MPI parallel version 2.2b using 2D domain decomposition
  - ~2,000 lines (12 source modules), mostly Fortran77
- Run on IBM BlueGene/P in VN mode with 288k processes
  - 7.6TB trace written in 17 minutes, analyzed in 10 minutes
    - ▶ of which 10 minutes for SIONlib open/create of 576 physical files
    - ▶ (compared to 86 minutes just to open/create a file per MPI rank)
  - Mapping of metrics onto application's 576x512 process grid reveals regular pattern of performance artifacts
    - ▶ computational imbalance originates from 'fixup' calculations
    - ▶ combined with diagonal wavefront sweeps amplifies waiting times

# sweep3d on jugene@288k trace analysis

VI-HPS



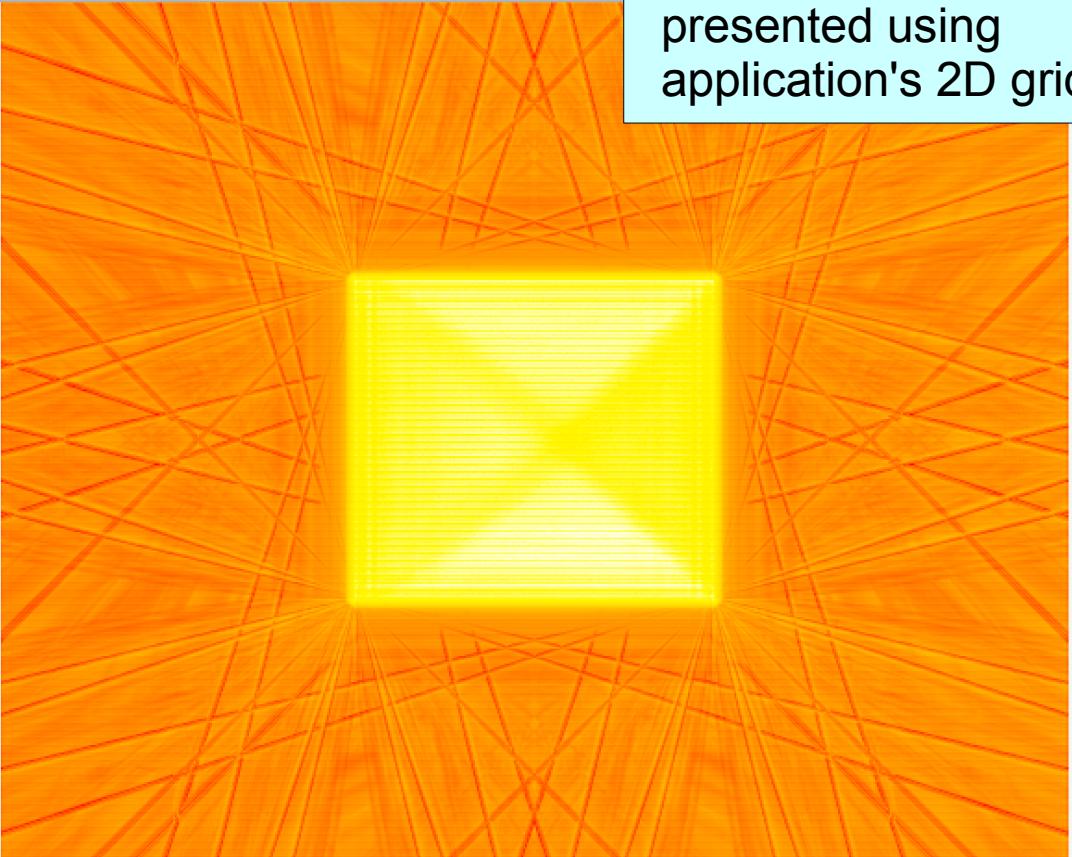


Metric selection percent

Call tree Flat view

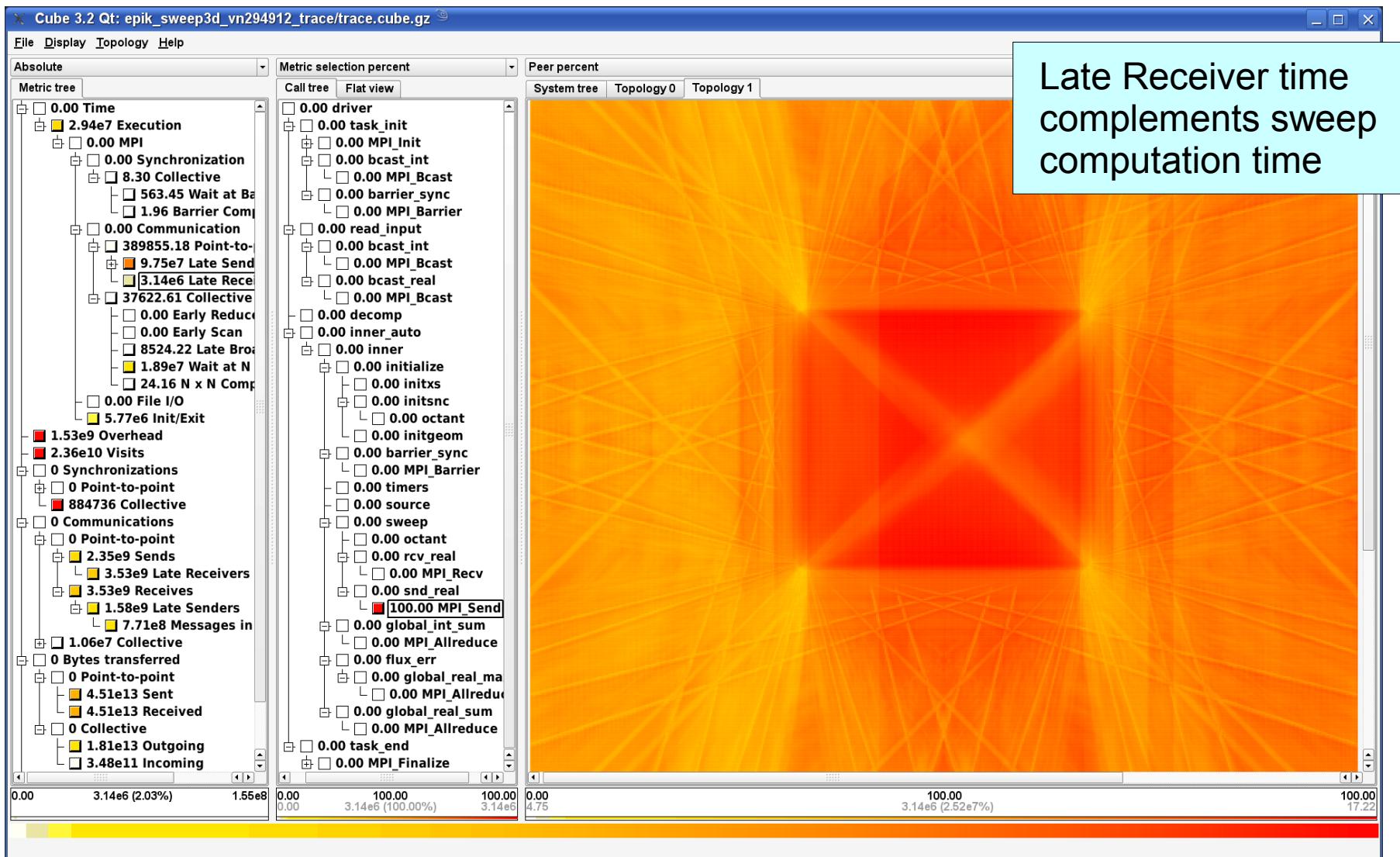
Peer distribution

System tree Topology 0 Topology 1



Computation time presented using application's 2D grid

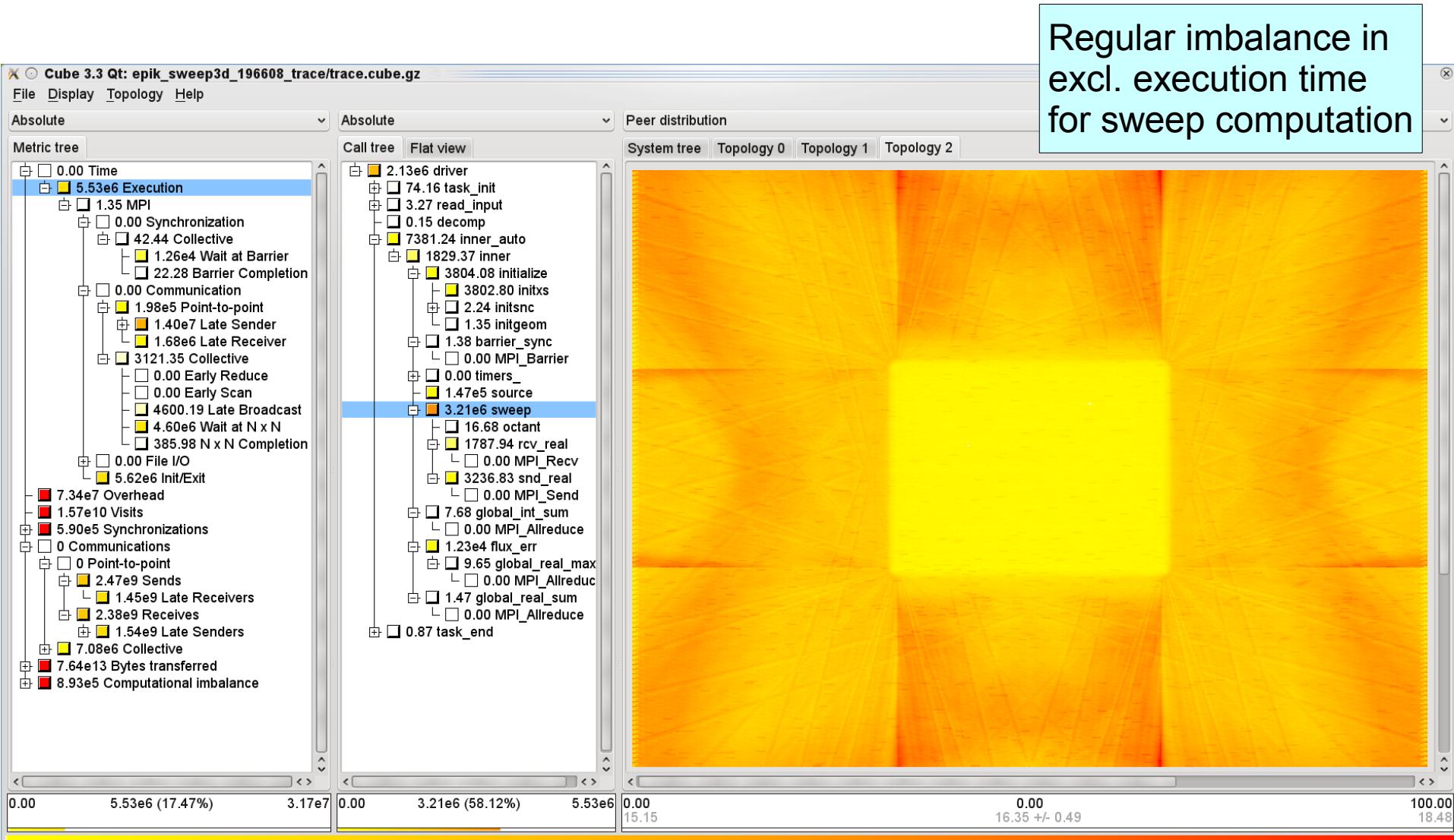
0.00	2.94e7 (18.93%)	1.55e8
0.00	87.13	100.00
0.00	2.56e7 (87.13%)	2.94e7
0.00	82.41	
0.00	2.56e7 (3.02e8%)	100.00
		90.87



- 3D neutron transport simulation
  - ASC benchmark
  - direct order solve uses diagonal sweeps through grid cells
  - 'fixups' applied to correct unphysical (negative) fluxes
- MPI parallel version 2.2b using 2D domain decomposition
  - ~2,000 lines (12 source modules), mostly Fortran77
- Run on Cray XT5 with 192k processes
  - 0.5TB trace written in 10 minutes, analyzed in 4 minutes
    - ▶ 6 minutes to open/create trace file for each rank
    - ▶ 25s for timestamp correction, 93s for parallel event replay
  - Mapping of metrics onto application's 512x384 process grid reveals regular pattern of performance artifacts
    - ▶ computational imbalance originates from 'fixup' calculations
    - ▶ combined with diagonal wavefront sweeps amplifies waiting times

# sweep3d on jaguar@192k trace analysis

VI-HPS



- The application and benchmark developers who generously provided their codes and/or measurement archives
- The facilities who made their HPC resources available and associated support staff who helped us use them effectively
  - ALCF, BSC, CSC, CSCS, EPCC, HLRN, HLRS, JSC, KSL, KTH, LRZ, NCAR, NCCS, NICS, RWTH, RZG, SARA, TACC, ZIH
    - ▶ Access & usage supported by European Union, German and other national funding organizations
- The Scalasca users for their comprehensive problem reports and improvement requests
  - as well as sharing reports of their analysis & tuning successes
- The Scalasca development team

# Scalable performance analysis of large-scale parallel applications

- toolset for scalable performance measurement & analysis of MPI, OpenMP & hybrid parallel applications
- supporting most popular HPC computer systems
- available under New BSD open-source license
- sources, documentation & publications:
  - ▶ <http://www.scalasca.org>
  - ▶ mailto: [scalasca@fz-juelich.de](mailto:scalasca@fz-juelich.de)