Universidad Nacional de La Plata Facultad de Informática

Tesis presentada para obtener el grado de Magíster en Cómputo de Altas Prestaciones

Infraestructura para el Análisis de Rendimiento

Alumno: Andrés More - amore@hal.famaf.unc.edu.ar Director: Dr Fernando G. Tinetti - fernando@lidi.info.unlp.edu.ar

Julio de 2016

Resumen

En el área del cómputo de altas prestaciones las aplicaciones son construidas por especialistas del dominio del problema, no siempre expertos en optimización de rendimiento. Se identifica entonces la necesidad de un método sistemático y automático para dar soporte al análisis de rendimiento.

Esta tesis revisa la construcción de una infraestructura que simplifica el análisis de rendimiento; incluyendo su aplicación mediante casos de estudio como etapa de validación. El objetivo es facilitar la tarea evitando la tediosa recolección de datos relevantes de modo manual, permitiendo más tiempo de experimentación para la optimización propiamente dicha.

La infraestructura brinda información de contexto sobre un programa y el sistema donde se ejecuta. Esto incluye su comportamiento al incrementar las unidades de cómputo o el tamaño del problema, el perfil de ejecución, sus cuellos de botella y la utilización de los recursos disponibles.

En particular, esta tesis contribuye entonces con un generador automático de reportes de rendimiento para aplicaciones de cómputo de altas prestaciones utilizando tecnología OpenMP sobre sistemas GNU/Linux.

Índice general \mathbf{I}

1.	Intr	oducción 6
	1.1.	Motivación
	1.2.	Objetivos
	1.3.	Metodología
	1.4.	Contribuciones
	1.5.	Estructura
2.	Tra	bajo Relacionado 9
	2.1.	Análisis de Rendimiento
		2.1.1. Rendimiento
		2.1.2. Paralelismo
		2.1.3. Métricas
		2.1.4. Técnicas de Análisis
	2.2.	Herramientas
		2.2.1. Pruebas de Rendimiento
		2.2.2. Utilización de las Herramientas 21
		2.2.3. Tiempo de Ejecución
		2.2.4. Perfil de Ejecución Funcional
		2.2.5. Perfil de Ejecución Asistido por <i>Hardware</i> 24
		2.2.6. Reporte de Vectorización
	2.3.	Trabajo Previo
3.	Des	cripción del Problema 27
		Análisis de Rendimiento
		3.1.1. Problemas Usuales
		3.1.2. Métodos de Optimización
	3.2.	Infraestructura de Soporte
4.	Pro	puesta de Solución 31
	4.1.	Procedimiento
	4.2.	Infraestructura
	4.3.	Teoría de Operación
		4.3.1. Arquitectura
		4.3.2. Funcionamiento Interno
	4.4.	Diseño de Alto Nivel
	4.5.	Diseño de Bajo Nivel
		4.5.1. Implementación
		4.5.2. Archivos

		4.5.3. Configuración	9
	4.6.	Reporte Generado	0
		4.6.1. Consideraciones Generales 4	0
		4.6.2. Consideraciones Particulares	0
5.	Case	os de Aplicación 4	3
	5.1.	Sistema de Prueba	3
	5.2.	Código de Prueba	4
		5.2.1. Multiplicación de Matrices 4	4
		5.2.2. Transmisión de Calor en 2 Dimensiones 4	8
		5.2.3. Conjunto de Mandelbrot	3
6.	Con	clusiones y Trabajo Futuro 5	6
		Conclusiones	6
		Trabajo Futuro	7
Α.	Sali	da de Ejemplo 6	2
В.	Rep	ortes de Ejemplo 6	5
		Multiplicación de Matrices	_
		Propagación de Calor en 2 Dimensiones	
		Conjunto de Mandelbrot	
C.	Con	tribuciones 10	2
		Reportes Técnicos	
		C.1.1. Estudio de Multiplicación de Matrices	
		C.1.2. Comparación de Implementaciones de una Operación BLAS11	
	C.2.	Artículos en Conferencias	
		C.2.1. Optimizing Latency in Beowulf Clusters	9
		C.2.2. Lessons Learned from Contrasting BLAS Kernel Imple-	
		mentations	4
		C.2.3. Hotspot: a Framework to Support Performance Optimiza-	
		tion on Multiprocessors	3
	C.3.	Libros	
		C.3.1. Contribuciones en el Libro <i>Programming Intel Xeon Phi</i> . 15	
			_
		C.3.2. Reseña del Libro Intel Xeon Phi Coprocessor High Per-	

Índice de figuras

2.1.	Optimización Iterativa	13
2.2.	Desviación en una distribución normal	13
2.3.	Rendimiento Agregado del Top500 [Top500])	16
2.4.	Localidad temporal versus espacial en resultados de HPCC	19
2.5.	Diagrama Kiviat [Top500]	20
4.1.	Procedimiento de Análisis	31
4.2.	Diagrama de Secuencia	35
4.3.	Diseño de Alto Nivel	36
4.4.	Diseño de Bajo Nivel	37
5.1.	Hardware	43
5.2.	Software	44
5.3.	Estabilidad de la Multiplicación de Matrices	45
5.4.	Optimización en la Multiplicación de Matrices	46
5.5.	Escalamiento del Problema en la Multiplicación de Matrices	46
5.6.	Escalamiento del Cómputo en la Multiplicación de Matrices	46
5.7.	Paralelismo en la Multiplicación de Matrices	47
5.8.	Cuello de Botella en la Multiplicación de Matrices	47
5.9.	Escritura a Disco en la Multiplicación de Matrices	47
5.10.	Instrucciones en la Multiplicación de Matrices	48
5.11.	Vectorización en la Multiplicación de Matrices	48
5.12.	Estabilidad en la Transferencia de Calor	50
5.13.	Optimizaciones en la Transferencia de Calor	50
	Escalamiento del Problema en la Transferencia de Calor	51
5.15.	Escalamiento del Cómputo en la Transferencia de Calor	51
5.16.	Paralelismo en la Transferencia de Calor	51
	Escalamiento del Problema en la Transferencia de Calor	52
5.18.	Utilización del Procesador en la Transferencia de Calor	52
5.19.	Instrucciones en la Transferencia de Calor	52
5.20.	Vectorización en la Transferencia de Calor	52
5.21.	Estructuras en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot	54
5.22.	Estabilidad en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot	55
	Paralelismo en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot	55
	Cuellos de Botellas en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot	55
	Vectorización en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot	55

Índice de cuadros

2.1.	Mejora Máxima según Amdahl	10
2.2.	Mejora Máxima según Gustafson	11
2.3.	Pruebas de Rendimiento	15
2.4.	Operaciones del Benchmark STREAM	15
2.5.	Aplicación Gradual de Herramientas	21

Índice de listados

1.	Ejecucion del Programa	22
2.	Tiempo de Ejecución	22
3.	Compilación con Información de Depuración	23
4.	Perfil de Rendimiento	23
5.	Gráficos de Llamadas	24
6.	Estadísticas de Contadores	25
7.	Perfil de Rendimiento	25
8.	Código Anotado	25
9.	Información de Vectorización	26
10.	Vectorización de Código Recursivo	26
11.	Instalación de HPCC	32
12.	Compilación del Binario	32
13.	Estabilidad de Resultados	33
14.	Escalamiento de Problema	33
15.	Escalamiento de Cómputo	33
16.	Generación de Perfil de Rendimiento	34
17.	Generación de Perfil de Sistema	34
18.	Información de Vectorización	34
19.	Ayuda de hotspot	39
20.	Configuración de hotspot	39
21.	Código de Multiplicación de Matrices	45
22.	Caso de Prueba de Multiplicación de Matrices	45
23.	Código de Transmisión de Calor en 2 Dimensiones	49
24.	Caso de Prueba de Distribución de Calor en 2 Dimensiones	50
25.	Caso de Prueba de Conjunto de Mandelbrot	53
26.	Código de Conjunto de Mandelbrot	54
27.	Salida de Ejemplo	62

Capítulo 1

Introducción

Este capítulo introduce el tema bajo estudio, definiendo los objetivos principales, las contribuciones logradas durante la investigación, y concluye detallando la estructura del resto del documento.

1.1. Motivación

En el área de cómputo de altas prestaciones (o *HPC*, por las siglas en inglés de *High Performance Computing*) los desarrolladores son los mismos especialistas del dominio del problema a resolver. Las rutinas más demandantes de cálculo son en su mayoría científicas y su gran complejidad y grado de especialización hace que los mismos investigadores del área de aplicación sea quienes las implementan. Estas cuestiones resultan en una inversión no trivial en el análisis de rendimiento que impacta directamente en la productividad de los grupos de investigación y desarrollo.

Con mayor impacto que en otras áreas de la computación, el código optimizado correctamente puede ejecutarse órdenes de magnitud mejor que una implementación directa [1]. Esto implica que invertir en optimización de un programa puede tener una ganancia interesante a largo plazo si las simulaciones a realizar son demasiadas.

Los investigadores suelen utilizar programación en paralelo para obtener una mejor utilización de la capacidad de cómputo disponible. [2]. Esto aumenta por lo tanto la complejidad de implementación, depuración y optimización con la que el experto en el dominio necesita trabajar en el día a día [3] [4].

Frecuentemente el proceso de optimización termina siendo hecho de modo adhoc, sin conocimiento pleno de las herramientas disponibles y sus capacidades, y sin la utilización de información cuantitativa para dirigir los esfuerzos de optimización. Es incluso frecuente la implementación directa de algoritmos en lugar de la utilización de librerías ya disponibles, optimizadas profundamente y con correctitud garantizada [5].

1.2. Objetivos

La propuesta principal consiste en el desarrollo de una infraestructura de soporte para el análisis de aplicaciones de cómputo de altas prestaciones.

El problema a resolver es simplificar la compleja tarea de realizar un análisis de rendimiento sobre programas de simulación y cálculo científico. El análisis implica la ejecución repetitiva de varios casos de prueba bajo diferentes condiciones, además de la aplicación de múltiples herramientas para analizar el comportamiento y la utilización de los recursos disponibles.

La infraestructura desarrollada implementa un procedimiento de análisis de rendimiento ejecutando pruebas de referencia, herramientas de perfil de rendimiento y graficación de resultados. La infraestructura genera como etapa final un informe detallado que da soporte a la tarea de optimización con información cuantitativa. El reporte final incluye datos estadísticos de la aplicación y el sistema donde se ejecuta, además de gráficos de desviación de resultados, escalamiento de problema y cómputo, e identificación de cuellos de botella.

1.3. Metodología

En base al problema y a los objetivos establecidos previamente, la metodología adoptada es la siguiente:

- 1. Analizar el estado del arte del análisis de rendimiento y las herramientas utilizadas para ello.
- 2. Formular la solución específica necesaria para simplificar la tarea.
- 3. Identificar que tipos de gráficos y tablas pueden resumir la información obtenida de modo de facilitar su utilización.
- Dada una propuesta de procedimiento sistemático de análisis de rendimiento, automatizarlo y analizar potenciales mejoras de utilidad.
- Aplicar la infraestructura sobre núcleos de cómputo conocidos para poder focalizar los esfuerzos en la mejora del reporte.
- 6. Documentación de la experiencia.

1.4. Contribuciones

La siguiente lista enumera las diferentes publicaciones realizadas durante el cursado del magíster y el desarrollo de la tesis.

- 1. Estudio de Multiplicación de Matrices. Reporte Técnico. Realizado como parte del curso *Programación en Clusters* dictado por el Dr *Fernando Tinetti* [6].
- 2. Artículo Optimizing Latency in Beowulf Clusters. HPC Latam 2012 [7].
- 3. Comparación de Implementaciones de una Operación BLAS. Reporte técnico realizado como parte del curso *Programación GPU de Propósito General* dictado por la Dra *Margarita Amor*.
- 4. Sección Intel Cluster Ready e Intel Cluster Checker en el libro Programming Intel Xeon Phi. Intel Press. 2013 [8].

- 5. Reseña del Libro Intel Xeon Phi Coprocessor High Performance Programming JCS&T Vol. 13 No. 2.
- 6. Artículo Lessons Learned from Contrasting BLAS Kernel Implementations
 XIII Workshop Procesamiento Distribuido y Paralelo (WPDP), 2013 [9].
- 7. Artículo Hotspot: a Framework to Support Performance Optimization on Multiprocessors PDPTA'15, 2015 International Conference on Parallel and Distributed Processing Techniques and Applications [10].

Las publicaciones realizadas pueden encontrarse en el apéndice C.

1.5. Estructura

El resto del documento se estructura de la siguiente manera:

- Capítulo 2: revisa el estado del arte de los temas incluidos dentro del análisis de rendimiento: paralelismo, leyes fundamentales, métricas, técnicas de análisis, herramientas de soporte y pruebas de rendimiento.
- Capítulo 3: describe la problemática a resolver como parte de esta tesis. Los problemas usuales del propio análisis, métodos de optimización a dar soporte, y una discusión de cómo debería ser una infraestructura de soporte.
- Capítulo 4: muestra la propuesta de solución. El procedimiento general propuesto, las herramientas a utilizar, y la arquitectura y diseño de la solución implementada junto con una descripción de las diferentes secciones generadas por la herramienta en el reporte final.
- Capítulo 5: aplica la solución a casos de estudio. Se incluyen los resultados de tres ejemplos ejercitando núcleos de cómputo conocidos.
- Capítulo 6: concluye reflejando aportes y proponiendo trabajo futuro.
- Apéndice A: incluye los resultados de la infraestructura.
- Apéndice B: muestra los reportes completos de los casos de aplicación.
- Apéndice C: contiene las publicaciones realizadas durante el transcurso del trabajo de tesis.

Capítulo 2

Trabajo Relacionado

Este capítulo revisa el estado del arte de los temas relevantes a esta tesis. Nos basaremos en una definición más teoría básica de análisis de rendimiento para dar contexto a los capítulos siguientes donde se aplican estos conceptos utilizando un procedimiento soportado por herramientas.

2.1. Análisis de Rendimiento

Esta sección introduce el concepto de rendimiento y teoría básica sobre su análisis; además revisa las herramientas disponibles para ello.

2.1.1. Rendimiento

El rendimiento se caracteriza por la cantidad de trabajo de cómputo que se logra en comparación con la cantidad de tiempo y los recursos ocupados. El rendimiento debe ser evaluado entonces de forma cuantificable, utilizando alguna métrica en particular de modo de poder comparar relativamente dos sistemas o el comportamiento de un mismo sistema bajo una configuración distinta.

2.1.2. Paralelismo

Una vez obtenida una implementación eficiente, la única alternativa para mejorar el rendimiento es explotar el paralelismo que ofrecen los sistemas de cómputo. Este paralelismo se puede explotar a diferentes niveles, desde instrucciones especiales que ejecutan sobre varios datos a la vez (vectorización), hasta la utilización de múltiples sistemas para distribuir el trabajo.

El cálculo de las mejoras posibles de rendimiento, cómo priorizarlas y la estimación de su límite máximo es una tarea compleja. Para ello existen algunas leyes fundamentales utilizadas durante el análisis de rendimiento.

Ley de Amdahl

La ley de Amdahl [11] dimensiona la mejora que puede obtenerse en un sistema de acuerdo a las mejoras logradas en sus componentes. Nos ayuda a establecer

un límite máximo de mejora y a estimar cuales pueden ser los resultados de una optimización.

La mejora de un programa utilizando cómputo paralelo está limitada por el tiempo necesario para completar su fracción serial o secuencial. En la mayoría de los casos, el paralelismo sólo impacta notoriamente cuando es utilizado en un pequeño número de procesadores, o cuando se aplica a problemas altamente escalables (denominados *Embarrassingly Parallel Problems* en inglés). Una vez paralelizado un programa, los esfuerzos suelen ser enfocados en cómo minimizar la parte secuencial, algunas veces haciendo más trabajo redundante pero en forma paralela.

Suponiendo que una aplicación requiere de un trabajo serial más un trabajo paralelizable, la ley de Amdahl calcula la ganancia (S) mediante la Ecuación 2.1. Donde P es el porcentaje de trabajo hecho en paralelo, (1-P) es entonces el trabajo en serie o secuencial, y N la cantidad de unidades de cómputo a utilizar.

$$S = \frac{1}{(1-P) + \frac{P}{N}} \tag{2.1}$$

Esta ley establece que incluso teniendo infinitas unidades de cómputo la ganancia está limitada. La Tabla 2.1 muestra que no importa la cantidad de unidades de procesamiento que sean utilizadas, siempre existe un límite en la práctica.

Tabla 2.1: Mejora Máxima según Amdahl

		Porcentaje de Paralelismo					
		0.1	0.3	0.5	8.0	0.9	0.95
	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	2	1.05	1.14	1.33	1.60	1.82	1.90
	4	1.08	1.23	1.60	2.29	3.08	3.48
	8	1.10	1.28	1.78	2.91	4.71	5.93
	16	1.10	1.31	1.88	3.37	6.40	9.14
	32	1.11	1.32	1.94	3.66	7.80	12.55
	64	1.11	1.33	1.97	3.82	8.77	15.42
	128	1.11	1.33	1.98	3.91	9.34	17.41
S	256	1.11	1.33	1.99	3.95	9.66	18.62
Procesadores	512	1.11	1.33	2.00	3.98	9.83	19.28
ĸ	1024	1.11	1.33	2.00	3.99	9.91	19.64
Ö	2048	1.11	1.33	2.00	3.99	9.96	19.82
F	4096	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	9.98	19.91
ę	8192	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	9.99	19.95
Número	16384	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	9.99	19.98
Ĕ	32768	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	10.00	19.99
ž	65536	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	10.00	19.99

Por ejemplo, en el caso de tener sólo un $10\,\%$ de paralelismo en una aplicación, la mejora nunca va a superar 1,1 veces la original. En el caso de tener un $95\,\%$ de paralelismo, la mejora no puede ser mayor a 20 veces la original.

En el caso de conocer los tiempos de ejecución para distinto número de procesadores, la porción serial/paralelo puede ser aproximada. En procesadores modernos, la mejora es afectada por la sincronización interna de las unidades de cómputo [12].

Ley de Gustafson

Desde un punto de vista más general, la ley de *Gustafson* [13] (Ecuación 2.2) refleja que en la práctica el tamaño del problema es escalado junto con el número de procesadores. En comparación, la ley anterior no ajusta el tamaño o resolución del problema cuando se incrementa la potencia de cálculo, es decir asume un tamaño de problema fijo.

$$Speedup(P) = P - \alpha \times (P - 1) \tag{2.2}$$

donde P es el número de unidades de cómputo y α el porcentaje de trabajo paralelizable.

Al aplicar esta ley obtenemos que un problema con datos grandes o repetitivos en cantidades grandes puede ser computado en paralelo muy eficientemente. Nos es útil para determinar el tamaño de problema a utilizar cuando los recursos de cómputo son incrementados. En el mismo tiempo de ejecución, el programa resuelve entonces problemas más grandes.

Tabla 2.2: Mejora Máxima según Gustafson

		Porcentaje de Paralelismo							
		0.1 0.25 0.5 0.75 0.9 0							
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	2	1	1	2	2	2	2		
	4	1	2	3	3	4	4		
	8	2	3	5	6	7	8		
	16	3	5	9	12	15	15		
	32	4	9	17	24	29	30		
	64	7	17	33	48	58	61		
	128 14		33	65	96	115	122		
Procesadores	256	27	65	129	192	231	243		
	512 52		129	257	384	461	486		
	1024 103		257	513	768	922	973		
Š	2048	206	513	1025	1536	1843	1946		
F	4096	411	1025	2049	3072	3687	3891		
de	8192	820	2049	4097	6144	7373	7782		
C.	16384	1639	4097	8193	12288	14746	15565		
Número	32768	3278	8193	16385	24576	29491	31130		
ž	65536	6555	16385	32769	49152	58983	62259		

Similarmente al cuadro anterior, podemos deducir de la Tabla 2.2 que en el caso de un programa con sólo $10\,\%$ de paralelismo, al incrementar los recursos 64 veces sólo podemos incrementar el tamaño del problema 7 veces. En el otro extremo, nos estima un incremento de 61 veces en el caso de tener $95\,\%$ de paralelismo.

Métrica de Karp-Flatt

Esta métrica es utilizada para medir el grado de paralelismo de una aplicación [14]. Su valor nos permite rápidamente dimensionar la mejora posible al aplicar un alto nivel de paralelismo.

Dado un cómputo paralelo con una mejora de rendimiento ψ en P procesadores, donde P>1. La fracción serial Karp-Flatt representada con e y calculada según la Ecuación 2.3 es determinada experimentalmente, mientras menor sea e mayor se supone el nivel de paralelismo posible.

$$e = \frac{\frac{1}{\psi} - \frac{1}{P}}{1 - \frac{1}{P}} \tag{2.3}$$

Para un problema de tamaño fijo, la eficiencia típicamente disminuye cuando el número de procesadores aumenta. Se puede entonces proceder a determinar si esta disminución es debida a un paralelismo limitado, a un algoritmo no optimizado o un problema de arquitectura del sistema.

2.1.3. Métricas

Algunos ejemplos de métricas de rendimiento son:

- 1. El ancho de banda y la latencia mínima de un canal de comunicación, una jerarquía de memorias o de una unidad de almacenamiento.
- 2. La cantidad de instrucciones, operaciones, datos o trabajo procesado por cierta unidad de tiempo.
- 3. El rendimiento asociado al costo del equipamiento, incluyendo mantenimiento periódico, personal dedicado y gastos propios del uso cotidiano.
- 4. El rendimiento por unidad de energía consumida (electricidad).

Un método de medición de rendimiento indirecto consiste en medir el uso de los recursos del sistema mientras se ejercita el mismo con un trabajo dado. Por ejemplo: el nivel de carga de trabajo en el sistema, la cantidad de operaciones realizadas por el sistema operativo o la unidad de procesamiento, la utilización de memoria o archivos temporales e incluso el ancho de banda de red utilizado durante la comunicación.

2.1.4. Técnicas de Análisis

El procedimiento de mejora general usualmente consiste en ciclos iterativos de medir, localizar, optimizar y comparar (Figura 2.1). Es muy importante mantener la disciplina en realizar un cambio a la vez ya que esto asegura resultados reproducibles y convergentes, sin efectos no deseados.

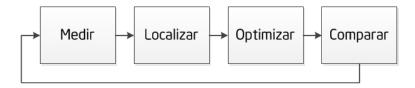


Figura 2.1: Optimización Iterativa

A la hora de tomar decisiones, éstas deben estar basadas en datos concretos, ya que en caso contrario se podría estar trabajando sin llegar a obtener un rédito adecuado.

En el caso de tener problemas de desviación en los resultados medidos, es aconsejable obtener un gran número de muestras y utilizar un valor promedio para asegurarse de evitar errores de medición tanto como sea posible. También es preferible aumentar el tamaño del problema a resolver, o la definición de los resultados, para ejercitar por más tiempo y tener así un resultado más estable [15].

Suponiendo una distribución normal de resultados, se suele controlar que haya menos de 3 desviaciones estándar de diferencia como prueba de normalidad [16]. Se busca que la mayoría de los resultados queden cerca de su promedio, como muestra la Figura 2.2.

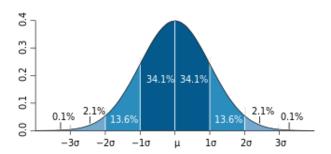


Figura 2.2: Desviación en una distribución normal

Los resultados deben también ser correctamente guardados para evitar problemas de datos, tanto numéricos como de utilización de recursos. Idealmente el caso de prueba debería validar la correctitud de la respuesta. Si la configuración del sistema bajo prueba es dinámica entonces la reproducción de los mismos es no trivial.

En el caso de no tener una configuración de sistema estable en el tiempo, es recomendable siempre ejecutar una versión optimizada contra una versión de referencia a continuación. Deben compararse primero los resultados númericos para asegurar la correctitud de los algoritmos y luego comparar la utilización de recursos para determinar si mejoró el rendimiento.

Para comparar es recomendable utilizar la media geométrica según la Ecuación 2.4 en lugar de la aritmética [17], ya que permite dimensionar la tendencia central de un valor típico en un conjunto de números. Esto permite reducir el impacto de ruido introducido por una ejecución problemática.

$$G = \sqrt[n]{x_1 \dots x_n} \tag{2.4}$$

La raíz n-ésima de un número (para un n posiblemente muy grande), es una operación ineficiente ya que se implementa con métodos numéricos de aproximación siguiendo el método de Newton [18]. En cambio se suele tomar el anti-logaritmo del promedio de los logaritmos de los valores siguiendo la ecuación 2.5.

$$G = 10^{(\log_{10}(x_1) + \dots + \log_{10}(x_n))/n}$$
(2.5)

2.2. Herramientas

Actualmente existen numerosas y diversas herramientas para el análisis de rendimiento [19]. Estas funcionan a diferentes niveles de abstracción: desde contadores de eventos a nivel de *hardware*, pasando por monitores de recursos dentro del núcleo del sistema operativo, instrumentación de código, y hasta la simple utilización del tiempo de ejecución de una aplicación o la comparación contra un trabajo similar de referencia.

2.2.1. Pruebas de Rendimiento

Para medir el rendimiento se utilizan pruebas de referencia (en inglés, benchmarks); éstas pueden ser aplicaciones sintéticas construidas específicamente, o bien el núcleo de cómputo de aplicaciones del mundo real computando un problema prefijado. Al tener valores de referencia se pueden caracterizar los sistemas de modo de predecir el rendimiento de una aplicación. Los valores a los que se llegan con un benchmark suelen ser más prácticos y comparables que los teóricos de acuerdo a condiciones ideales de uso de recursos. También es posible garantizar que el sistema sigue en un mismo estado con el correr del tiempo y después de cambios de configuraciones en hardware o software.

Las características deseables en un benchmark son portabilidad, simplicidad, estabilidad y reproducción de resultados. Esto permite que sean utilizadas para realizar mediciones cuantitativas y así realizar comparaciones de optimizaciones o entre sistemas de cómputo diferentes. También se pide que el tiempo de ejecución sea razonable y que el tamaño del problema sea ajustable para poder mantener su utilidad con el paso del tiempo y el avance de las tecnologías. La estabilidad de resultados sirve además para evitar errores de interferencia en los sistemas de cómputo durante la ejecución de pruebas.

A continuación se introducen algunos de los benchmarks más utilizados para cómputo de altas prestaciones (listados en la tabla 2.3), y posteriormente algunos detalles específicos e instancias de sus datos de salida para ser utilizados a manera de ejemplo.

Tabla 2.3: Pruebas de Rendimiento

Nombre	Componente	Descripción
STREAM	Memoria	Ancho de banda sostenido
Linpack	Procesador	Operaciones de punto flotante
IMB Ping Pong	Red	Latencia/Ancho de banda de red
HPCC	Sistema	Múltiples componentes

Los benchmarks pueden ser utilizados para diferentes propósitos. Primero, los valores reportados son usados como referencia para contrastar rendimiento. Segundo, su desviación demuestra que algo ha cambiado en el sistema (por lo tanto su no desviación indica que el sistema sigue estable). Por último, un benchmark sintético implementando el cómputo que uno quiere realizar muestra el rendimiento máximo posible a obtener en la práctica.

STREAM

STREAM [20] es un benchmark sintético que mide el ancho de banda de memoria sostenido en MB/s y el rendimiento de computación relativa de algunos vectores simples de cálculo. Se utiliza para dimensionar el ancho de banda de acceso de escritura o lectura a la jerarquía de memoria principal del sistema bajo análisis. Dentro de una misma ejecución de este benchmark se ejercitan diferentes operaciones en memoria, listadas en la tabla 2.4.

Tabla 2.4: Operaciones del Benchmark STREAM

Función	Operación	Descripción
сору	$\forall i \ b_i = a_i$	Copia simple
scale	$\forall i \ b_i = c \times a_i$	Multiplicación escalar
add	$\forall i \ c_i = b_i + a_i$	Suma directa
triad	$\forall i \ c_i = b_i + c \times a_i$	Suma y multiplicación escalar

La salida en pantalla muestra entonces los diferentes tiempos conseguidos y la cantidad de información transferida por unidad de tiempo. Como último paso, el programa valida también la solución computada.

STREAM versi	STREAM version \$Revision: 1.2 \$					
This system	uses 8 bytes p	er DOUBLE PR	ECISION word.			
Array size = 10000000, Offset = 0 Total memory required = 228.9 MB. Each test is run 10 times, but only the *best* time is used.						
Function Copy: Scale: Add: Triad:	Rate (MB/s) 4764.1905 4760.2029 4993.8631 5051.5778	Avg time 0.0337 0.0338 0.0488 0.0488	Min time 0.0336 0.0336 0.0481 0.0475	Max time 0.0340 0.0340 0.0503 0.0500		

Solution Validates

La correcta utilización de la jerarquía de la memoria de un sistema de cómputo es una tarea no trivial [21].

Linpack

Linpack [22] es un conjunto de subrutinas FORTRAN que resuelven problemas de álgebra lineal como ecuaciones lineales y multiplicación de matrices. High Performance Linpack (HPL) [23] es una versión portable del benchmark que incluye el paquete Linpack pero modificado para sistemas de memoria distribuida.

Este benchmark es utilizado mundialmente para la comparación de la velocidad de las supercomputadoras en el ranking TOP500 1 . Un gráfico del TOP500 de los últimos años (Figura 2.3) demuestra claramente la tendencia en crecimiento de rendimiento; también la relación entre el primero, el último y la suma de todos los sistemas en la lista.

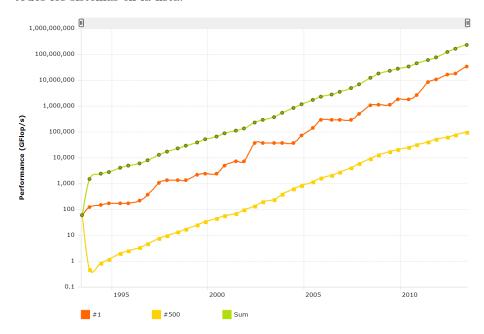


Figura 2.3: Rendimiento Agregado del Top500 [Top500])

Este benchmark requiere conocimiento avanzado para una correcta configuración, por ejemplo el tamaño de bloque que se va a utilizar para la distribución de trabajo debe estar directamente relacionado con el tamaño del cache de memoria del procesador.

La salida en pantalla resume entonces los datos de entrada y los resultados conseguidos. Como último paso el programa valida que los resultados sean correctos.

HPLinpack 2.0 - High-Performance Linpack benchmark - Sep 10, 2008

¹http://www.top500.org/

Written by A. Petitet and R. Clint Whaley

The following parameter values will be used:

N : 28888 NB : 168

PMAP : Row-major process mapping

P : 4
Q : 4
PFACT : Right
NBMIN : 4
NDIV : 2
RFACT : Crout
BCAST : 1ringM
DEPTH : 0

SWAP : Mix (threshold = 64)
L1 : transposed form
U : transposed form

EQUIL : yes

ALIGN : 8 double precision words

- The matrix A is randomly generated for each test.
- The relative machine precision (eps) is taken to be 1.110223e-16
- Computational tests pass if scaled residuals are less than 16.0

Column=000168 Fraction=0.005 Mflops=133122.97

. . .

Column=025872 Fraction=0.895 Mflops=98107.60

T/V	N	NB	P	Q	Time	Gflops
WR01C2R4	28888	168	4	4	165.83	9.693e+01

 $||Ax-b||_{oo}/(eps*(||A||_{oo}*||x||_{oo}+||b||_{oo})*N) = 0.0043035 ... PASSED$

Finished 1 tests with the following results:

- ${\tt 1}$ tests completed and passed residual checks,
- O tests completed and failed residual checks,
- O tests skipped because of illegal input values.

Existe cierta controversia de que no es una buena forma de ejercitar un sistema de cómputo distribuido ya que no implica uso significativo de la red, sólo procesamiento intensivo de aritmética de punto flotante sobre la jerarquía local de memoria.

Intel MPI Benchmarks

Es un conjunto de benchmarks cuyo objetivo es ejercitar las funciones más importantes del estándar para librerías de paso de mensajes (MPI, por la sigla de Message Passing Interface en inglés) [24]. El más conocido es el popular pingpong, el cual ejercita la transmisión de mensajes ida y vuelta entre dos nodos de cómputo con diferentes tamaños de mensajes [7].

Para obtener el máximo ancho de banda disponible, se ejercita la comunicación

a través de mensajes con datos grandes. Para obtener la mínima latencia, se ejercita la comunicación con mensajes vacíos.

```
# Intel (R) MPI Benchmark Suite V3.1, MPI-1 part
                     : Wed Mar 3 10:45:16 2010
# Machine
                     : x86_64
# System
                     : Linux
# Release
                     : 2.6.16.46-0.12-smp
                     : #1 SMP Thu May 17 14:00:09 UTC 2007
# Version
# MPI Version
                     : 2.0
# MPI Thread Environment: MPI_THREAD_SINGLE
# Calling sequence was: ../IMB-MPI1 pingpong
# Minimum message length in bytes:
# Maximum message length in bytes:
                                  4194304
                                  MPI_BYTE
# MPI_Datatype
                              :
# MPI_Datatype for reductions
                                  MPI_FLOAT
# MPI_Op
                                  MPI_SUM
# List of Benchmarks to run: PingPong
# Benchmarking PingPong
# #processes = 2
         #repetitions t[usec] Mbytes/sec
#bytes
            1000 17.13 0.00
1
             1000
                           17.89
                                       0.05
2
             1000
                           17.82
                                        0.11
4
             1000
                           17.95
                                        0.21
1048576
                         8993.23
          40
                                  111.19
                        17919.20 111.61
2097152
          20
                         35766.45 111.84
4194304
          10
```

HPC Challenge

El benchmark HPC Challenge [25] (HPCC) está compuesto internamente por un conjunto de varios núcleos de cómputo: entre ellos STREAM, HPL, Ping Pong, Transformadas de Fourier y otros más simples ejercitando la red de comunicación.

Este benchmark muestra diferentes resultados que son representativos y puestos en consideración de acuerdo al tipo de aplicación en discusión. La mejor máquina depende de la aplicación específica a ejecutar, ya que algunas aplicaciones necesitan mejor ancho de banda de memoria, mejor canal de comunicación, o simplemente la mayor capacidad de cómputo de operaciones flotantes posible.

Una analogía interesante para entender cómo el benchmark se relaciona con diferentes núcleos de cómputo se muestra en la Figura 2.4. El eje de las X representa el grado de localidad espacial que posee un núcleo de cómputo. Esto se refiere a la concentración de las lecturas y escrituras en una región de memoria cercana. El eje de las Y representa el grado de localidad temporal que posee un

núcleo de cómputo. Esto se refiere al reuso para lectura o escritura de una región de memoria dada.

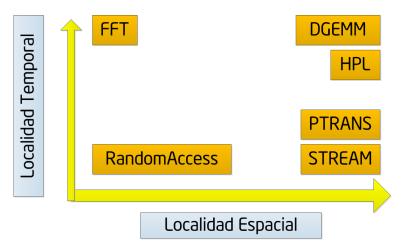


Figura 2.4: Localidad temporal versus espacial en resultados de HPCC

El núcleo FFT realiza transformadas de Fourier donde los cálculos se realizan sobre una misma zona de memoria. El núcleo RandomAccess es aleatorio en cuanto a su caracterización de acceso. Los núcleos DGEMM y HPL realizan multiplicaciones de matrices. El núcleo PTRANS incluya una rotación de una matriz densa. El núcleo STREAM realiza operaciones vectoriales para ejercitar la jerarquia de memoria.

Por ejemplo al tener un problema que utiliza principalmente acceso a memoria local, se puede suponer que un sistema con buenos resultados de STREAM va ser una buena alternativa para su ejecución.

Para una mejor comparación de resultados de HPCC se utilizan diagramas de tipo radar denominados *kiviats*, un ejemplo se muestra en la Figura 2.5. Los resultados están normalizados hacia uno de los sistemas, en este ejemplo se puede identificar mejor rendimiento en FLOPs por poseer mejores DGEMM y HPL en comparación.

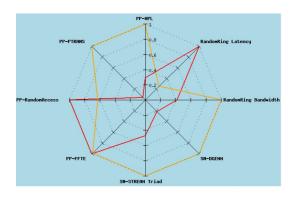


Figura 2.5: Diagrama Kiviat [Top500]

Un ejemplo de la salida que se muestra durante la ejecución se muestra a continuación.

```
This is the DARPA/DOE HPC Challenge Benchmark version 1.2.0 October 2003
Produced by Jack Dongarra and Piotr Luszczek
Innovative Computing Laboratory
University of Tennessee Knoxville and Oak Ridge National Laboratory
```

Begin of Summary section.

VersionMajor=1 VersionMinor=2 LANG=C Success=1 CommWorldProcs=3 MPI_Wtick=1.000000e-06 HPL_Tflops=0.0674008 HPL time=26.3165 HPL_eps=1.11022e-16 HPL_N=13856 HPL_NB=64 HPL_nprow=1 HPL_npcol=3 HPL_depth=2 HPL_nbdiv=2 HPL_nbmin=8 HPL_cpfact=C HPL_crfact=R HPL_ctop=1 HPL_order=R dweps=1.110223e-16 sweps=5.960464e-08 HPLMaxProcs=3 HPLMinProcs=3 DGEMM_N=4618 StarDGEMM_Gflops=68.9053 SingleDGEMM_Gflops=70.2692 PTRANS_GBs=0.794254 PTRANS_time=0.479293 PTRANS_residual=0 PTRANS_n=6928 PTRANS_nb=64 PTRANS_nprow=1 PTRANS_npcol=3 MPIRandomAccess_N=134217728 MPIRandomAccess_time=30.4475 MPIRandomAccess_Check=14.0705 MPIRandomAccess_Errors=0

End of Summary section. End of HPC Challenge tests. MPIRandomAccess_ExeUpdates=536870912 MPIRandomAccess_GUPs=0.0176327 MPIRandomAccess_TimeBound=-1 MPIRandomAccess_Algorithm=0 RandomAccess_N=33554432 StarRandomAccess_GUPs=0.0186362 SingleRandomAccess GUPs=0.0184568 STREAM_VectorSize=21332081 STREAM_Threads=8 StarSTREAM_Copy=4.34705 StarSTREAM_Scale=3.24366 StarSTREAM_Add=3.41196 StarSTREAM Triad=3.46198 SingleSTREAM_Copy=4.53628 SingleSTREAM_Scale=3.38984 SingleSTREAM_Add=3.59073 SingleSTREAM_Triad=3.65083 FFT_N=8388608 $StarFFT_Gflops=2.17339$ SingleFFT_Gflops=2.26806 MPIFFT_N=8388608 MPIFFT_Gflops=1.7043 MPIFFT_maxErr=1.77722e-15 MPIFFT Procs=2 ${\tt MaxPingPongLatency_usec=5.37932}$ RandomRingLatency_usec=5.70686 MinPingPongBandwidth_GBytes=0.675574 NaturalRingBandwidth_GBytes=0.531278 RandomRingBandwidth_GBytes=0.529161 ${\tt MinPingPongLatency_usec=5.24521}$ AvgPingPongLatency_usec=5.30978 MaxPingPongBandwidth_GBytes=0.682139 AvgPingPongBandwidth_GBytes=0.678212 NaturalRingLatency_usec=5.79357 FFTEnblk=16 FFTEnp=8 FFTE12size=1048576

 ${\tt MPIR} and {\tt omAccess_ErrorsFraction=0}$

2.2.2. Utilización de las Herramientas

Se recomienda un proceso de aplicación gradual empezando por herramientas generales de alto nivel que analizan la aplicación como un todo; terminando con herramientas de bajo nivel que proveen detalles complejos de granularidad más fina en partes específicas del código. Esto permite ir analizando el rendimiento sin tener que enfrentar la dificultad de un análisis complejo y extensivo desde un principio. Una lista de las herramientas más conocidas se muestra en la Tabla 2.5.

Tabla 2.5: Aplicación Gradual de Herramientas

Característica	Herramientas
Capacidad del sistema	Benchmark HPCC
Medición de ejecución	<pre>time, gettimeofday(), MPI_WTIME()</pre>
Perfil de ejecución	profilers: gprof, perf
Comportamiento de la aplicación	profilers: gprof, perf
Comportamiento de librerías	profilers: valgrind, MPI vampir.
Comportamiento del sistema	profilers: oprofile, perf
Vectorización	compilador: gcc
Contadores en hardware	oprofile, PAPI, perf

A grandes rasgos el procedimiento es el siguiente:

- 1. Se establece una línea de comparación al ejecutar una prueba de rendimiento del sistema, *HPCC* brinda un conjunto de métricas muy completo.
- 2. Se utilizan herramientas para medir el tiempo de ejecución de la aplicación sobre diferentes escenarios. time permite una ejecución directa sin modificación de código, gettimeofday() requiere modificación de código pero puede ser utilizados con mayor libertad dentro de la aplicación. En el caso de estar utilizando la librería MPI, MPI_WTime() y la herramienta VAMPIR² proveen soporte específico para análisis de rendimiento.
- 3. Se dimensiona el comportamiento de la aplicación mediante un perfil de ejecución y un análisis de cuello de botella utilizando gprof.
- 4. Se analiza el comportamiento del sistema ejecutando la aplicación mediante oprofile 3 o perf $^4.$
- 5. Se revisa el reporte del compilador para comprobar que se estén vectorizando los ciclos de cálculo más intensivos.
- 6. Se analiza el comportamiento de las unidades de cómputo utilizando soporte de hardware mediante herramientas como perf, oprofile y Performance Application Programming Interface (PAPI) ⁵.

2.2.3. Tiempo de Ejecución

Esta sección revisa como medir el tiempo de ejecución global de una aplicación, incluyendo ejemplos.

²http://www.vampir.eu

³http://oprofile.sourceforge.net

⁴https://perf.wiki.kernel.org

 $^{^5 \}rm http://icl.cs.utk.edu/papi$

Tiempo de ejecución global

Para medir el tiempo de ejecución de un comando en consola se utiliza time(1). Aunque rudimentaria, esta simple herramienta no necesita de instrumentación de código y se encuentra disponible en cualquier distribución GNU/Linux. El intérprete de comandos tiene su propia versión embebida, sin embargo el del sistema brinda información del uso de otros recursos del sistema, usualmente localizado en /usr/bin/time. Un ejemplo se demuestra en el listado 1.

Listado 1: Ejecución del Programa

```
/usr/bin/time -v
                               ./program
 \frac{2}{3}
\frac{4}{5}
                Command being timed: "./program"
                User time (seconds): 0.61
System time (seconds): 0.00
                Percent of CPU this job got: 99 %
                Elapsed (wall clock) time (h:mm:ss or m:ss): 0:00.62
                Average shared text size (kbytes): 0
 8
                Average unshared data size (kbytes): 0
Average stack size (kbytes): 0
Average total size (kbytes): 0
10
11
                Maximum resident set size (kbytes): 4560
Average resident set size (kbytes): 0
13
                Major (requiring I/O) page faults: 0
Minor (reclaiming a frame) page faults: 668
14
15
16
                 Voluntary context switches: 6
17
                Involuntary context switches: 2
                Swaps: 0
19
                File system inputs: 0
20
21
22
                File system outputs: 0
                Socket messages sent: 0
                Socket messages received: 0
23
                Signals delivered: 0
                Page size (bytes): 4096
                       status:
```

Reloj del sistema

La librería principal de sistema permite acceder a llamadas al sistema operativo para obtener datos precisos del paso del tiempo. Las más utilizadas son gettimeofday(3) y clock(3), aunque éste último se comporta de manera especial al utilizar multi-threading ya que suma el tiempo ejecutado en cada unidad de cómputo.

El código en el listado 2 ejemplifica como obtener un número de segundos en una representación de punto flotante de doble precisión, permitiendo una granularidad de medición adecuada.

Listado 2: Tiempo de Ejecución

```
double wtime(void)
{
    double sec;
    struct timeval tv;

    gettimeofday(&tv, NULL);
    sec = tv.tv_sec + tv.tv_usec/10000000.0;
    return sec;
}
```

2.2.4. Perfil de Ejecución Funcional

Las herramientas de perfilado denominadas profilers extraen el perfil dinámico de una aplicación en tiempo de ejecución. Se instrumenta la aplicación con una opción específica que incluye información de uso de las diferentes partes del programa y los recursos del sistema como por ejemplo procesador y memoria.

La aplicación debe ejecutarse con un conjunto de datos prefijado. El conjunto de datos debe ser representativo y debe también ejercitar la aplicación por una cantidad de tiempo suficiente como para intensificar el uso de los recursos. Los datos del perfil de una ejecución son luego obtenidos en la forma de un archivo de datos, luego se procede a procesar los datos acumulados con un analizador respectivo.

Provee un perfil plano que consiste en una simple lista de las funciones ejecutadas ordenadas por la cantidad acumulada de tiempo utilizado. También provee el gráfico de llamadas anidadas, que muestra el tiempo utilizado por cada función en llamadas sucesivas. Las funciones recursivas son manejadas de manera especial ya que imposibilitan el armado de relaciones de dependencias.

Ejemplo: gprof

El perfil de ejecución de gprof muestra el tiempo individual y el tiempo acumulado en segundos de cada línea de código de la aplicación. Los binarios deben ser compilados con información extra de depuración, en el caso de gcc, las opciones necesarias son -g -pg. Si -g no se encuentra presente entonces no se provee el reporte detallado por línea de ejecución. Esto permite identificar donde se está consumiendo tiempo durante la ejecución. La herramienta también muestra un cuadro de las llamadas entre funciones realizadas por el programa. Esto permite visualizar el esquema de dependencias durante la ejecución.

A continuación en el listado 3 se muestra cómo realizar la compilación incluyendo información de perfilado específica, además de un caso concreto contra una aplicación simulando el juego de la vida [26].

Listado 3: Compilación con Información de Depuración

```
$ gcc -g -pg program.c -o program
2 $ ./program
3 $ gprof program
4 ...
```

En el listado 4 se muestra la información de las funciones del programa ordenadas por mayor impacto en el tiempo de ejecución.

Listado 4: Perfil de Rendimiento

```
Flat profile:
Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.

% cumulative self self total
time seconds seconds calls us/call us/call name
37.50 0.15 0.15 48000 3.12 3.12 Life::neighbor_count(int, int)
...
```

En el listado 5 se muestra la información del gráfico de llamadas del programa.

Listado 5: Gráficos de Llamadas

```
Call graph
                      each sample hit covers 4 byte(s) for 2.50\% of 0.40 seconds
     granularity:
             % time self children
0.02 0.15 12/12 main [2]
                                  children
 3
                                                   called
 4
 5
          42.5 0.02 0.15 12 Life::update(void) [1] 0.15 0.00 48000/48000 Life::neighbor_count(int, int) [4]
 6
7
 8
                  0.00
                             0.17
                                            1/1
                                                               _start
9
     [2]
                42.5
                          0.00
                                                                  _{\mathrm{main}}
                                           12/12
                  0.02
10
                             0.15
                                                               Life::update(void)
11
                  0.00
                             0.00
                                           12/12
                                                               Life::print(void)
12
                  0.00
                             0.00
                                                               {\tt to\_continue}\,(\,\mathbf{void}\,)
                                                                                       [14]
                                                               instructions (void)
13
                  0.00
                             0.00
                                                                                         [16]
                                                               Life::initialize(void) [15]
14
                  0.00
```

2.2.5. Perfil de Ejecución Asistido por Hardware

Un profiler puede utilizar el hardware para analizar el uso de los recursos disponibles a nivel de núcleo del sistema operativo. Actúa de forma transparente a nivel global. Utiliza contadores de hardware del CPU y además interrupciones de un temporizador cuando no logra detectar soporte específico en hardware. Aunque tiene un costo adicional inherente, la sobrecarga es mínima.

Para obtener un perfil de ejecución representativo, usualmente se recomienda detener toda aplicación o servicio no relevante en el sistema. La herramienta de por si no requiere acceder al código fuente de la aplicación, pero si esta disponible el código correspondiente se muestra anotado con contadores si hay símbolos de depuración en el binario.

Los registros de *hardware* implementando contadores más utilizados son los siguientes:

- 1. Cantidad total de ciclos de procesador
- 2. Cantidad total de instrucciones ejecutadas
- 3. Cantidad de ciclos detenidos por espera de acceso a memoria
- 4. Cantidad de instrucciones de punto flotante
- 5. Cantidad de fallos de cache de nivel uno (L1)
- 6. Cantidad de instrucciones de carga y descarga

En núcleos *Linux* más nuevos que la versión 2.6, en lugar de oprofile se recomienda utilizar perf. Al estar implementados a nivel de núcleo, éstos evitan las llamadas al sistema y tienen una sobrecarga de un orden de magnitud menor que los *profilers* a nivel de aplicación. Las herramientas propietarias suelen tener acceso a contadores más específicos e incluso programables para funciones determinadas de medición.

Ejemplo: perf

A continuación en el listado 6 se demuestra la información provista por **perf** en sus diferentes modos de ejecución: estadísticas de contadores, perfil de sistema y por último perfil de aplicación.

Listado 6: Estadísticas de Contadores

```
$ perf stat -B program
    Performance counter stats
                                          'program
3
                  5,099 cache-misses
                                           0.005 M/sec (scaled from 66.58%)
4
               235,384
                         cache-references 0.246 M/sec (scaled from 66.56%)
5
             9\;,2\,8\,1\;,6\,6\,0
                         branch-misses 3.858 %
                                                         (scaled from 33.50%)
                         branches 251.559 M/sec (scaled from 33.66%) instructions 0.679 IPC (scaled from 50.2)
6
7
        240,609,766
1,403,561,257
                                                        (scaled from 50.23%)
8
        2,066,201,729
                        cycles 2160.227 M/sec (scaled from 66.67%)
                         page-faults 0.000 M/sec
10
                       3 CPU-migrations 0.000 M/sec
                     83 context-switches 0.000 M/sec
11
            956.474238 \hspace{0.1cm} task-clock-msecs \hspace{0.1cm} 0.999 \hspace{0.1cm} CPUs
12
                            seconds time elapsed
            0.957617512
```

En el listado 7 se muestra la salida del perfil de rendimiento. Notar que se incluye incluso la información del comportamiento del núcleo del sistema.

Listado 7: Perfil de Rendimiento

```
$\text{perf record ./mm}$$ perf report $$ # Events: 1K cycles $$ # Overhead Command Shared Object Symbol $$ 28.15\% main mm [.] 0xd10b45 $$ 4.45\% swapper [kernel.kallsyms] [k] mwait_idle_with_hints $$ 4.26\% swapper [kernel.kallsyms] [k] read_hpet $$ ...
```

En el listado 8 se muestra la salida del perfil de código anotado con las instrucciones del ensamblador respectivas.

Listado 8: Código Anotado

```
Percent
                    Source code & Disassembly of program
                   Disassembly of section .text:
 3
                   08048484 <main>:
                   #include <string.h>
                   #include <unistd.h>
 5
6
7
                   #include <sys/time.h>
                   int main(int argc, char **argv)
                                                                     %ebp
10
    0.00:
               8048484:
                                55
11
    0.00:
               8048485:
                                89 e5
                                                                     %esp, %ebp
                                                             mov
12
    0.00:
                                                            jmp 804853d <main+0xb9>
               8048530:
13
                                eb 0b
14
                                               count++:
15
    14.22:
                8048532:
                                 8b\ 44\ 24\ 2c
                                                                      0x2c(%esp),%eax
                                                             mov
16
    0.00:
               8048536:
                                83\ c0\ 01
                                                            add
                                                                     $0x1,\%eax
17
    14.78:
                8048539:
                                 89\ 44\ 24\ 2c
                                                                      %eax ,0 x2c( %esp )
                                                             mov
18
19
                            20
21
                                     tv_now.tv_usec < tv_end.tv_usec)
22
                                      count = 0;
23
                                      \mathbf{while} \ (\texttt{count} \ < \ 1000000000\text{UL})
\frac{24}{25}
    14.78:
                804853d:
                                 8b 44 24 2c
                                                             mov
                                                                      0x2c(%esp),%eax
$0x5f5e0ff,%eax
                                 3d ff e0 f5 05
    56.23:
                8048541:
                                                             _{\mathrm{cmp}}
26
    0.00:
               8048546:
                                76 ea
                                                            jbe 8048532 <main+0xae>
```

Este punto de análisis requiere conocimiento avanzado de como funciona el CPU utilizado, su acceso a memoria y los costos de las diferentes instrucciones soportadas. Una fuente de consulta debe incluir conceptos generales de arquitectura de procesadores [27] e información de los fabricantes [28].

2.2.6. Reporte de Vectorización

Una herramienta de bajo nivel para analizar rendimiento es el mismo compilador que debería estar vectorizando los ciclos de cómputo intensivo. Esto es muy útil para detectar si los cuellos de botella ya se encuentran optimizados o no.

Por ejemplo, GCC provee opciones específicas que deben ser provistas para mostrar el reporte. En el listado 9 se muestra la información incluída.

Listado 9: Información de Vectorización

En el caso de existir código recursivo, podemos comprobar que no suele estar soportado por los compiladores actuales. La información de vectorización sobre un código que posee recursividad se muestra en el listado 10

Listado 10: Vectorización de Código Recursivo

```
$\frac{\$ \gcc -Wall -Wextra -O3 -ftree-vectorizer-verbose=4 -g \quad \qquad \quad \
```

2.3. Trabajo Previo

Esta tesis se realiza como extensión al Trabajo Final Integrador *Herramientas* para el Soporte de Análisis de Rendimiento de la Especialización en Cómputo de Altas Prestaciones y Tecnología Grid ⁶.

Al ser un tema que es relevante en toda disciplina que realice simulaciones computarizadas, existen innumerables trabajos relacionados. Una introducción puede ser consultada en [29]. Una revisión general en [30]. Una propuesta de hacia donde va el estado del arte en [31]. Patrones útiles para ser reusados en [32]. Como capturar la información necesaria en [33]. Un esfuerzo de optimización automática en [34]. Más detalles del estado del arte del análisis del rendimiento en Cómputo de Altas Prestaciones en [35].

 $^{^6 \}rm http://sedici.unlp.edu.ar/handle/10915/29858$

Capítulo 3

Descripción del Problema

Este capítulo introduce el problema a resolver. Se describen las dificultades enfrentadas al realizar análisis de rendimiento y el posterior esfuerzo de optimización. Se listan las capacidades que debe poseer una infraestructura que de soporte a estos procesos de forma automatica.

3.1. Análisis de Rendimiento

El problema concreto sobre el que se trabaja es brindar automatización para ahorrar esfuerzo y minimizar el nivel de conocimiento requerido durante el desarrollo de aplicaciones de cómputo de altas prestaciones.

3.1.1. Problemas Usuales

Los desafíos usuales que se enfrentan durante el análisis de rendimiento de un programa son: interacción humana, manejo de herramientas, recopilación de datos y su representación resumida, optimización temprana e implementación teórica de algoritmos.

Interacción Humana

La interacción humana siempre es fuente de errores involuntarios, además de malgastar el tiempo de un investigador o desarrollador en tareas factibles de ser automatizadas. Usualmente una persona es requerida para ejecutar los programas, tabular los resultados y generar gráficos para su resumen. A continuación se detalla cada uno en particular.

El análisis de rendimiento requiere de una disciplina absoluta. Una de las tareas más demandantes de tiempo es la ejecución de un programa bajo distintas configuraciones para entender su comportamiento.

Manejo de Herramientas

El aprendizaje del correcto uso y aplicación de las herramientas demanda valioso tiempo. Sin embargo las herramientas adecuadas permiten extraer información

de rendimiento de mayor granularidad y calidad de la información, posibilitando tomar una mejor decisión a la hora de focalizar los esfuerzos de optimización.

El análisis requiere el correcto uso de matemática estadística para promediar resultados, descartar ejecuciones problemáticas y establecer límites en las mejoras. Es frecuente la utilización de una hoja de cálculo para centralizar los cálculos una vez tabulados los tiempos de ejecución y demás métricas de rendimiento.

Recopilación de Datos y Representación de Resultados

El análisis requiere la recopilación de datos relevantes al rendimiento sobre el comportamiento del programa y el sistema ejecutando el mismo. Cuáles son estas métricas, cómo obtenerlas y cómo representarlas para el análisis es una tarea no trivial que requiere tiempo y experiencia en el tema.

Optimización Temprana

La optimización temprana sin tener en cuenta datos cuantitativos puede implicar que un esfuerzo importante no tenga impacto alguno en el resultado global del tiempo de ejecución de un programa.

Implementación Teórica de Algoritmos

La implementación directa de un algoritmo matemático puede garantizar su correctitud pero no su eficiencia durante su ejecución. La reutilización de librerías de dominio público ofrecidas por los fabricantes es siempre preferida ya que garantizan eficiencia con un mínimo esfuerzo de aprender como utilizarlas correctamente.

3.1.2. Métodos de Optimización

Los métodos usuales de optimización de un programa que ya utiliza un algoritmo adecuado son usualmente los siguientes:

Código: se analiza el código fuente para mejorar la predicción de saltos, realizar *inlining* de rutinas muy utilizadas, alinear código y realizar *unrolling* de ciclos para posibilitar vectorización.

Las posibles optimizaciones a nivel de código son diversas. Algunas pueden ser automáticamente introducidas por el compilador en casos donde es posible garantizar una mejora.

Ejecución: se analiza el código a nivel de ensamblador para comprobar el uso de instrucciones livianas o vectoriales, y además tratando de reducir el uso de registros.

Memoria: se analiza las estructuras de datos para incrementar la tasa de transferencia a memoria, minimizar fallas de cache, alinear datos y mejorar la localidad del acceso a los mismos.

Estas optimizaciones pueden ser realizadas manualmente a nivel de código o automáticamente por el compilador.

Precarga: se analiza el uso de instrucciones de *hardware* para precargar datos en cache cuando los algoritmos predictivos no son suficientes.

Punto Flotante: se considera el relajamiento de las reglas de redondeo y representación según los estándares, intercambiando un mayor error acumulado por mejor velocidad de procesamiento.

3.2. Infraestructura de Soporte

Los problemas usuales durante el análisis de rendimiento listados anteriormente reflejan la necesidad de utilizar soporte automático para la ejecución de pruebas de rendimiento, la recopilación de métricas relevantes y la generación de un reporte con gráficos comparativos e información de contexto. Los siguientes requerimientos son los necesarios para una infraestructura de análisis de rendimiento.

Reusabilidad

La infraestructura debe ser aplicable a un gran rango de programas, no requiriendo su modificación. Preferentemente, su instalación solo debe depender de la existencia previa de las mismas herramientas que un usuario podría ejecutar para obtener información relacionada al rendimiento de un programa. La infraestructura debe ser eficiente, no debe requerir ejecutar pruebas largas y tediosas sin un objetivo concreto.

Configurabilidad

La aplicación de las herramientas debe ser configurable. Los parámetros a configurar deberían incluir entre otros: la forma de compilar y ejecutar un programa, el rango de valores de entrada, el número de repeticiones de las diferentes ejecuciones del programa.

Portabilidad

La infraestructura debe ser implementada con un lenguaje portable, de ser posible basado en código abierto de forma que pueda ser revisada fácilmente por los usuarios para incluir nuevas fuentes de información o cambiar la forma en que las herramientas base son utilizadas.

Extensibilidad

La infraestructura debe poseer un diseño de fácil extensión, la incorporación de nuevas herramientas, gráficos o secciones dentro de un reporte debe ser una tarea trivial asumiendo que ya se conoce la forma manual de obtener la información requerida para ello.

Simplicidad

La infraestructura debe reutilizar las mismas herramientas disponibles en el sistema, de tal forma el usuario puede continuar el análisis de forma directa. También debe generar archivos de soporte con la información pura de los comandos ejecutados y su salida sin depurar. Debe ser posible completar un reporte entre un día de trabajo y otro sin la interacción con un usuario.

Capítulo 4

Propuesta de Solución

Este capítulo muestra la propuesta de solución, incluyendo el diseño de la misma a diferentes niveles.

4.1. Procedimiento

Un procedimiento de análisis de rendimiento debe ser iterativo de modo de garantizar un progreso continuo asociado a la cantidad de tiempo dedicado. Se propone entonces un proceso que empieza analizando las capacidades del sistema en uso, y luego incluye múltiples ciclos de recabado de resultados, identificación de cuellos de botella y la inclusión de optimizaciones para mejorar el rendimiento.

La Figura 4.1 muestra a grandes rasgos las etapas del proceso a automatizar.



Figura 4.1: Procedimiento de Análisis

Primero se establece una línea base de rendimiento del sistema utilizando pruebas de rendimiento conocidas. Luego se procede a trabajar en etapas iterativas asegurando en cada paso la estabilidad de los resultados, revisando la utilización de recursos y utilizando un perfil de ejecución para encontrar un punto de enfoque. Luego de optimizar y comprobar la mejora, se vuelve a repetir el ciclo.

A continuación se detallan los pasos a realizar, junto con preguntas que guían el análisis de rendimiento de una aplicación. La infraestructura solo implementa los pasos específicos de ejecución de herramientas para la recolección de información.

Pruebas de Referencia: el análisis de resultados de pruebas de referencia ayuda a dimensionar la capacidad máxima del sistema bajo prueba. Para ello se propone ejecutar pruebas de rendimiento sobre el sistema a utilizar para poder entender sus capacidades máximas en contraste con las teóricas.

Un ejemplo de los pasos a seguir se muestra a continuación.

Listado 11: Instalación de HPCC

```
$ sudo apt-get install hpcc
$ mpirun -n 'grep -c proc /proc/cpuinfo' ./hpcc
$ cat hpccoutf.txt
```

Las interrogantes a resolver son las siguientes.

- 1. ¿Los resultados reflejan las capacidades esperadas del sistema?
- 2. ¿Los FLOPS se aproximan al rendimiento de un sistema similar?
- 3. ¿La latencia y ancho de banda de la memoria es la esperada?

Compilación del Binario: la correcta compilación del programa a optimizar es una tarea no trivial, ya que puede ser necesario incluir opciones extra de diagnóstico para soportar el análisis. Un binario requiere ser instrumentado para obtener datos de depuración detallados utilizados en el análisis de comportamiento a nivel de código.

Un ejemplo se lista a continuación.

Listado 12: Compilación del Binario

```
1 $ CFLAGS='-Wall_-Wextra_-O3_-g_-pg' make
```

Estabilidad de Resultados: se debe comprobar la estabilidad de los resultados obtenidos para asegurarse de que las decisiones tomadas al comparar los mismos sean acertadas. De no ser así hay que revisar la configuración del sistema o el caso de prueba a utilizar como escenario principal de análisis.

Para ello se propone primero comprobar desviacion estándar de resultados para conocer la estabilidad de los mismos. Segundo, establecer cuál es el promedio geométrico a usar como referencia para comparaciones futuras.

Un ejemplo se lista a continuación.

Listado 13: Estabilidad de Resultados

```
$ for i in 'seq 1 32'; do /usr/bin/time -v ./program >> time.csv; done
```

Las interrogantes a resolver son entonces:

- 1. ¿Son los resultados estables?
- 2. ¿La desviación estándar es significativa?
- 3. ¿Cuál es el promedio geométrico para comparaciones futuras?
- 4. ¿Es necesario incrementar el problema para mejorar la desviación?
- 5. ¿Es posible reducir la duración de cada prueba sin afectar la desviación?

Utilización de los Recursos: se deben ejecutar disciplinadamente múltiples pruebas variando el tamaño del problema y la cantidad de unidades de cómputo para entender el patrón de escalamiento del programa.

Para ello se propone primero escalar el problema para dimensionar la cantidad de trabajo según el tamaño del problema. Segundo, escalar cómputo para luego calcular límite de mejoras según *Amdalah* y *Gustafson*.

Un ejemplo de los pasos a seguir se muestra a continuación.

Listado 14: Escalamiento de Problema

```
\$ for size in 'seq 1024 1024 10240'; do /usr/bin/time -v ./program size >> size.log ; done
```

Listado 15: Escalamiento de Cómputo

Las interrogantes son entonces:

- 1. ¿Cuál es la relación entre el tiempo de las diferentes ejecuciones?
- 2. ¿Es la incremento del tiempo de ejecución lineal o constante?
- 3. ¿Cuál es la relación entre el tiempo de las diferentes ejecuciones?
- 4. ¿Es la relación lineal o constante?
- 5. ¿Qué porcentaje de la aplicación se estima paralelo?
- 6. ¿Cual es la mejora máxima posible?

Perfil de Código: la aplicación de herramientas de bajo nivel permiten entender con gran detalle el comportamiento del programa: ya sea la secuencia de llamadas que utiliza, el mapeo de porciones de código a utilización de recursos, y cuales optimizaciones automáticas se realizan.

Para ello se propone inicialmente generar el perfil de llamadas a funciones dentro de la aplicación para revisar el diseño de la misma y los posibles cuellos de botella a resolver. Luego utilizar el profiler a nivel de sistema y por último comprobar vectorizaciones.

Un ejemplo de los pasos a seguir se muestra a continuación.

Listado 16: Generación de Perfil de Rendimiento

```
1 $ gcc -g -pg program.c -o program
2 $ ./program
3 ...
4 $ gprof --flat-profile --graph --annotated-source app
5 ...
```

Listado 17: Generación de Perfil de Sistema

```
1 $ prof stat ./program
2 $ prof record ./program
3 $ prof report
```

Listado 18: Información de Vectorización

```
$ gcc -Wall -Wextra -O3 --report-loop
```

Las interrogantes son entonces:

- 1. ¿Cómo está diseñada la aplicación?
- 2. ¿Que dependencias en librerías externas tiene?
- 3. ¿Implementa algún núcleo de cómputo conocido encuadrado dentro de librerías optimizadas como BLAS?
- 4. ¿En que archivos, funciones y líneas se concentra la mayor cantidad de tiempo de cómputo?
- 5. ¿Cómo se comporta el sistema durante la ejecución de la aplicación?
- 6. ¿Son las métricas de contadores de hardware las esperadas?
- 7. ¿Es la aplicación la gran concentradora de los recursos disponibles?
- 8. ¿Qué instrucciones de hardware son las mayormente utilizadas?
- 9. ¿Hay ciclos que no pueden ser automáticamente vectorizados?
- 10. ¿Pueden los ciclos no optimizados ser modificados?

Optimización: este paso del proceso propuesto es el único que necesita intervención del investigador ya que la optimización es una tarea creativa imposible de automatizar en términos generales.

Luego de realizar cualquier optimización se reinicia el ciclo para mantener o descartar la optimización hecha.

4.2. Infraestructura

El procedimiento anterior se implementó como una infraestructura automática de generación de reportes de rendimiento denominada hotspot por ser la traduccion de cuello de botella ¹.

La automatización se comporta del mismo modo que un usuario realizando un procedimiento sistemático de análisis de rendimiento. Es decir que ejecuta utilidades del sistema como gcc, make, prof, gprof, pidstat para obtener la información relevante. LATEX se utiliza para la generación del reporte final.

 $^{^1\}mathrm{El}$ proyecto $\mathtt{hotspot}$ está disponible en
 <code>https://github.com/moreandres/hotspot</code>

Las limitaciones a-priori que posee la infraestructura son en materia de portabilidad y aplicación. Por el lado de la portabilidad, sólo se soportan sistemas GNU/Linux recientes, siendo necesarias el conjunto de utilidades de soporte especificadas anteriormente. Por el lado de la aplicación, sólo se soportan programan utilizando tecnología OpenMP.

4.3. Teoría de Operación

Esta sección detalla el funcionamiento de la infraestructura relacionando los componentes.

4.3.1. Arquitectura

A grandes rasgos el usuario utiliza la infraestructura para analizar un programa. La infraestructura ejercita el programa múltiples veces hasta obtener la información necesaria para generar un reporte resumiendo los resultados.

La interacción con la infraestructura se detalla en la Figura 4.2 a continuación.

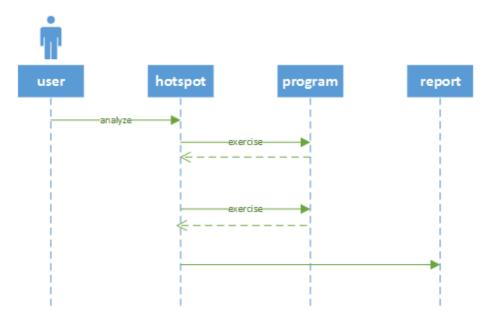


Figura 4.2: Diagrama de Secuencia

4.3.2. Funcionamiento Interno

Se utiliza un directorio escondido dentro de la carpeta que contiene la aplicación y se guardan en sub-directorios por fecha y hora las diferentes ejecuciones. Esta información puede ser usada para una comparación histórica de resultados.

Inicialmente se ejecuta la aplicación múltiples veces para validar que los resultados poseen una desviación estable. Se resume esta información con un histograma y se hace una aproximación a una distribución de resultados normales como

comparación. Se toma como referencia la media geométrica de los resultados. La primer ejecución se descarta.

Se ejercita la aplicación dentro del rango de tamaño del problema especificado, por cada punto en el rango se ejecuta múltiples veces para luego tomar un promedio. Se grafican los resultados en un gráfico de escalamiento donde se sobrepone una curva ideal suponiendo que un problema del doble de tamaño va a necesitar el doble de tiempo de cómputo.

Se detecta cuantas unidades de procesamiento hay en el sistema y se realizan pruebas utilizando más unidades incrementalmente. Se utiliza una y luego se itera hasta utilizar todas, se ejecuta múltiples veces la aplicación y se promedia el resultado. También se sobrepone una curva ideal suponiendo escalamiento ideal como en el caso anterior.

Utilizando la información anterior, se calcula el porcentaje de ejecución en serie y en paralelo. Con esta información se calculan también los limites según leyes de *Amdalah* y *Gustafson* para los procesadores disponibles y para un número grande como para visualizar el caso de poseer infinitas unidades de cómputo.

Se recompila la aplicación con información extra de depuración y se obtiene información del perfil de ejecución. Se detallan las funciones, las líneas de código y el *assembler* implementado por las mismas.

4.4. Diseño de Alto Nivel

El diseño de la infraestructura refleja la interacción manual con el sistema. Se depende de la presencia de herramientas de línea de comando, del programa a analizar en particular, y de L^AT_EX. Estos componentes se detallan en la Figura 4.3.

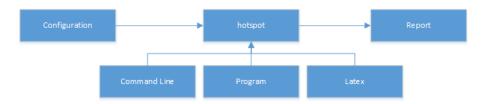


Figura 4.3: Diseño de Alto Nivel

- 1. **Configuración**: el componente lee información de configuración y la deja disponible para los demás componentes.
- 2. **Reporte**: el componente guarda valores de variables que luego utiliza para generar el reporte final.
- 3. **Infraestructura**: este componente utiliza información de configuración para generar ejercitar el programa y generar un reporte con los resultados.

La siguiente sección revisa más en detalle como la infraestructura está compuesta internamente.

4.5. Diseño de Bajo Nivel

La infraestructura se implementa mediante una jerarquía de clases bastante simple, siendo fácil de extender de ser necesario. Las diferentes clases disponibles se muestran en la Figura 4.4.

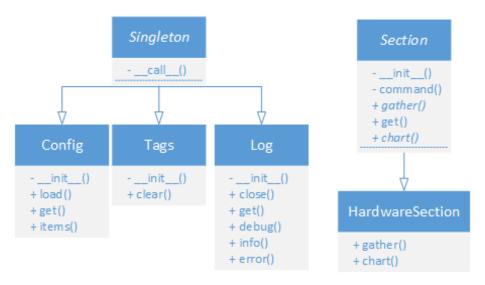


Figura 4.4: Diseño de Bajo Nivel

Aunque solo se incluye *HardwareSection* como ejemplo, existe un objeto sección por cada sección dentro del reporte.

A continuación se listan la totalidad de las clases junto con una descripción de las mismas.

- 1. Singleton: Patrón de Instancia Única. Es utilizado por otras clases para garantizar que solo existe una instancia única.
- 2. Tags: Almacenamiento de Palabras Clave. Es utilizado para guardar palabras clave que son utilizadas para generar el reporte.
- 3. Log: Generador de Mensajes. Es utilizado para estructurar los mensajes durante la ejecución.
- 4. Config. Administración de la Configuración. Es utilizado para leer y consultar la configuración.
- 5. Section: Sección del Reporte. Es utilizado como base de otras secciones.
- 6. *HardwareSection*: Descripción del *Hardware*. Es utilizado para obtener información del *hardware* disponible.
- 7. ProgramSection: Detalles sobre el Programa. Es utilizado para obtener información del programa a analizar.
- 8. SoftwareSection: Descripción del Software, Es utilizado para obtener información del software disponible.
- 9. SanitySection: Chequeo Base. Es utilizado para comprobaciones básicas del programa.
- 10. FootprintSection: Chequeo de Estructuras. Es utilizada para controlar la composición de estructuras.

- 11. BenchmarkSection: Pruebas de Rendimiento, Es utilizada para obtener información de rendimiento.
- 12. WorkloadSection: Caso de Prueba. Es utilizada para obtener información del caso de prueba.
- 13. ScalingSection: Escalamiento de Problema. Es utilizada para entender como escala el tamaño del problema.
- 14. *ThreadsSection*: Hilos. Es utilizada para entender como escalan las unidades de cómputo.
- 15. OptimizationSection: Optimización. Es utilizada para entender el efecto de los diferentes niveles de optimización del compilador.
- 16. *ProfileSection*: Sección sobre el Perfil de Rendimiento. Permite entender en que partes del programa se invierte el tiempo de ejecución.
- 17. Resources Section: Utilización de Recursos. Permite entender como se utilizan los recursos del sistema.
- 18. AnnotatedSection: Código Anotado. Incluye código ensamblador de los cuellos de botella.
- 19. Vectorization Section: Vectorización de Ciclos. Es utilizado para entender cuales ciclos fueron vectorizados o no.
- 20. CountersSection, Información de Contadores de Hardware. Es utilizado para resumir la información de los contadores de hardware.
- ConfigSection, Configuración. Es utilizado para revisar la configuración del análisis.

4.5.1. Implementación

La implementación se desarrolló sobre una plataforma GNU/Linux, utilizando la distribución Ubuntu 14.04.1 LTS. El lenguaje utilizado Python 2.7.6, publicado en $Python\ Software\ Foundation\ Package\ Index\ como\ hotspot\ versión 0.3. El repositorio de código también se encuentra disponible <math>^2$. La licencia del código fuente es GPLv2 de modo de fomentar la colaboración de sus usuarios.

Se reutilizan librerías como matplotlib.pyplot [36] y numpy [37] para gráficar los resultados obtenidos durante las pruebas de rendimiento. El código fuente sigue convenciones estandares del lenguaje, el analizador estático pylint da un puntaje de 8.4 sobre 10 en cuanto a buenas prácticas.

4.5.2. Archivos

Una vez instalado el paquete en el sistema, cualquier modificación es posible ya que se utiliza un lenguaje interpretado. Como referencia rápida, la ubicación de los archivos suele ser:

/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/hotspot-0.0.2-py2.7.egg.

Los archivos más importantes según su contenido son los siguientes:

Lógica Principal: La lógica que obtiene información para ser incluida en el reporte se puede encontrar en hotspot/hotspot.py.

Plantilla del Reporte: La plantilla LATEXque contiene el formato del reporte se puede encontrar en config/hotspot.tex.

²https://github.com/moreandres/hotspot

Configuración: Un archivo de configuración de ejemplo puede encontrarse en config/hotspot.cfg.

4.5.3. Configuración

El listado 19 muestra la pantalla de ayuda de la infraestructura. La herramienta de línea de comando toma como parámetro principal un archivo de configuración donde se describen las características del programa a analizar.

Listado 19: Ayuda de hotspot

```
\  \, \  \, hotspot\  \, --help usage: hotspot [-h] [-v] [--config CONFIG] [--debug]
\frac{2}{3}
\frac{4}{5}
    Generate performance report for OpenMP programs.
6
    optional arguments:
      -h, --help
                                 show this help message and exit
8
9
           --version
                                      program's version number and exit
       --config CONFIG, -c CONFIG
10
                                 path to configuration
11
                                 enable verbose logging
12
    Check https://github.com/moreandres/hotspot for details.
```

Entre las características necesarias se incluye la forma de compilar la aplicación, ya que para algunos pasos de análisis se necesita incorporar información extra de depuración. El archivo de configuración también permite la definición de tareas como configuración y ejecución del programa con parámetros específicos de tamaño o resolución del problema de entrada. Otro parámetro necesario es el rango de tamaños de problema a utilizar durante las ejecuciones, definidos como una secuencia de formato compatible con la herramienta Unix seq 3 .

Un ejemplo del archivo de configuración requerido se muestra en el listado 20.

Listado 20: Configuración de hotspot

```
# hotspot configuration file
3
    [hotspot]
 4
    \dot{	ilde{\#}} pyt\dot{	ilde{h}}on format method is used to pass parameters
5
 6
    \# range is a seq-like definition for problem size
    range=1024,2048,256
7
8
9
    \# cflags are the compiler flags to use when building cflags=\!-\!\text{O3} -Wall -Wextra
10
11
12
    \# build is the command used to build the program
13
    build=CFLAGS='{0}' make
14
    # clean is the cleanup command to execute
15
16
    clean=make clean
17
18
    # run is the program execution command
19
    run=OMP_NUM_THREADS=\{0\} N=\{1\} ./\{2\}
20
21
    \# count is the number of runs used to check for workload stabilization
```

³http://man.cat-v.org/unix_8th/1/seq

4.6. Reporte Generado

A continuación se explica el contenido de cada sección del reporte generado en particular. En el Apéndice B se adjuntan ejemplos utilizando núcleos de cómputo conocidos como la múltiplicación de matrices, la distribución de calor en dos dimensiones y la generación de fractales.

4.6.1. Consideraciones Generales

Las consideraciones generales tenidas en cuenta en todas las secciones fueron las siguientes:

- Formato portable similar a un artículo de investigación: Esto resulta en un documento que cualquiera puede consultar, con un formato familiar.
- Hipervínculos a archivos con la información pura: Esto permite que al identificar algun punto interesante, se pueda consultar la información tal como fue producida por la herramienta en cuestión.
- Explicación breve del objetivo de la sección y/o gráficos: Esto permite entender rápidamente la información de cada sección.
- Inclusión de líneas de tendencía y comportamiento ideal en gráficos: Esto permite una rápida comparación con el escenario ideal.
- Referencias a material de consulta: Esto permite ahondar en detalles en caso de ser necesario.
- Utilización del inglés: Esto permite compartir los resultados fácilmente entre grupos de trabajos distribuídos internacionalmente.

4.6.2. Consideraciones Particulares

Resumen

El resumen incluído en la primer página introduce el reporte junto con información sobre la infraestructura utilizada y la ubicación específica de la información de ejecución para su consulta de ser necesaria.

Contenido

Contiene un índice de secciones en formato reducido de dos columnas con hipervínculos, de modo de facilitar la búsqueda rápida de la información.

Programa

Se incluyen detalles sobre el programa bajo análisis. Esto permite recordar la versión del programa, la fecha y hora exacta del análisis, y los parámetros de entrada utilizados con el mismo.

Capacidad del Sistema

Se incluyen detalles sobre la configuración de hardware y software del sistema. En cuanto a hardware se detallan cantidad de memoria, modelo de CPU, y además la descripción de los controladores de placa madre, almacenamiento y red existentes. En cuanto a software se detallan la versión del sistema operativo y su núcleo, junto con las versiones del compilador y librería principal del sistema predeterminados. Esto permite comparar los resultados contra sistemas similares, o validar que una distinta configuración impacta o no en la ejecución del programa.

Además se incluye información de referencia obtenida de la prueba de rendimiento HPCC, detallando las pruebas individuales realizadas por la misma. Esto permite rápidamente entender las capacidades del sistema en núcleos de cómputo conocidos.

Carga de Trabajo

Se incluye información sobre el caso de prueba ejecutado. Se detalla el tamaño del mismo en memoria y la composición de sus estructuras ya que esto impacta directamente sobre la utilización de la jerarquía de memoria del sistema.

Se incluye también un resumen estadístico de la estabilidad del caso de prueba luego de repetirlo varias veces. Un histograma muestra la distribución de los resultados y el promedio geométrico resultante a ser utilizado como línea base.

También se incluye un gráfico demostrando los tiempos de ejecución del caso de prueba bajo diferentes niveles de optimización en el compilador. Esto permite entender el grado de optimización que ya posee un programa en materia de vectorización.

Escalabilidad

Se incluyen gráficos resumiendo la escalabilidad del programa al aumento el tamaño del problema y también por separado la cantidad de unidades de cómputo. Se superpone el escalamiento ideal como punto de comparación. Esto permite entender el grado de optimización del programa.

Se estima la proporción paralelo/lineal del programa de los datos de escalabilidad, y junto con ello se calculan mejoras teóricas máximas bajo las leyes de *Amdalah* y *Gustafson*. Este dato es importante para entender el tope de mejora posible.

Perfil de Ejecución

Se incluye información sobre las funciones y líneas de código más usadas del programa durante su ejecución. Esto nos focaliza explícitamente los futuros esfuerzos de optimización, ya que garantiza un alto impacto global.

En una sección aparte se incluyen gráficos sobre el uso de los recursos del sistema durante una ejecución del programa. Incluyendo utilización de CPU, memoria y lectura/escritura de disco.

Se listan también cuellos de botella, junto con el código de ensamblador respectivo. Esta valiosa información nos permite entender que tipo de instrucciones se están utilizando para llevar a cabo el trabajo más intenso del programa.

Bajo Nivel

Se incluye el reporte de vectorización emitido por el compilador. Nos permite comprobar si todos los ciclos dentro del código fuente están siendo vectorizados. En caso negativo, se muestra información relevante de la razón.

Se incluye además el reporte de contadores de hardware relacionados con el rendimiento de la unidad de procesamiento. Aunque requiere un entendimiento avanzado de la arquitectura del sistema [27], muchos problemas pueden ser identificados con esta información.

Referencias

Se incluye una lista de publicaciones relacionadas, las cuales son referenciadas en las secciones anteriores. Esto permite a los usuarios del reporte conocer más de los puntos relevantes de cada sección si así lo desean.

Capítulo 5

Casos de Aplicación

Este capítulo contiene casos de estudio mostrando los resultados de aplicar la infraestructura desarrollada a aplicaciones sintéticas implementando núcleos de cómputo de alto rendimiento conocidos. Los reportes generados están incluidos en su totalidad dentro del apéndice B, en particular secciones B.1, B.2 y B.3.

5.1. Sistema de Prueba

La configuración del sistema obtenida en todos los casos de aplicación es la misma ya que todas las pruebas fueron realizadas en el mismo sistema.

La infraestructura obtuvo correctamente información de hardware del sistema incluyendo cantidad de memoria disponible (9784 MiB), modelo de la unidad de procesamiento (i5-320M @ 2.6 GHz), modelo del controlador de la interfaz de red (82540EM) y modelo de placa madre más sus componentes (440FX). Las especificaciones listadas en la Figura 5.1 de memoria, procesador, placa madre y almacenamiento pueden ser utilizadas para buscar información de rendimiento publicada oficialmente por cada fabricante.

```
memory 7984MiB System memory
processor Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3320M CPU @ 2.60GHz
bridge 440FX - 82441FX PMC [Natoma]
bridge 82371SB PIIX3 ISA [Natoma/Triton II]
storage 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 IDE
network 82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller
bridge 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ACPI
storage 82871AB/EB/MM PIIX4 ACPI
storage 82801HM/HEM (ICH8M/ICH8M-E) SATA Controller [AHCI mode]
```

Figura 5.1: Hardware

De esta información podemos conocer por ejemplo, que el procesador utilizado posee 2 cores permitiendo 4 hilos corriendo en paralelo, con frecuencia base de 2.6 GHz y máxima de 3.3 GHz según Automated Relational Knowledgebase (ARK).

La infraestructura informó correctamente un núcleo Linux versión 3.16.0 en un sistema Ubuntu versión 14.04, incluyendo un compilador GCC versión 4.8.2 y

una librería *GNU C* versión 2.19. La identificación de la Figura 5.2 del *software* utilizado en el sistema permite ser más específicos al comparar los resultados obtenidos.

Host: ubuntu
 Distribution: Ubuntu, 14.04, trusty.
 This codename provides LSB (Linux Standard Base) and distribution-specific information.
 Compiler: gcc (Ubuntu 4.8.2-19buntul) 4.8.2.
 Version number of the compiler program.
 C Library: GNU C Library (Ubuntu EGLIBC 2.19-Oubuntu6.6) stable release version 2.19.
 Version number of the C library.

Figura 5.2: Software

La infraestructura ejecutó exitosamente pruebas de rendimiento donde entre otras se incluyen DGEMM (con 1.8 mflops) y STREAM (con 7 MB/s). Estos datos sirven como límite de capacidad del sistema en la práctica ya que son núcleos de cómputo denso diseñados para obtener rendimiento en bruto.

Benchmark	Value	Unit
hpl	0.00365811 TFlops	tflops
dgemm	1.72977 GFlops	mflops
ptrans	1.58619 GBs	MB/s
random	0.0544077 GUPs	MB/s
stream	7.00091 MBs	MB/s
fft	2.32577 GFlops	MB/s

5.2. Código de Prueba

Esta sección incluye una revisión de los resultados específicos obtenidos al aplicar la infraestructura a códigos de prueba. Se seleccionaron implementaciones de núcleos de cómputo simples pero suficientemente interesantes para demostrar las capacidades de la infraestructura. Entre ellos una implementación directa (no optimizada) de multiplicación de matrices, una simulación de transferencia de calor con un componente de ejecución serial significativo, y por último una implementación de cálculo de fractales sobre números complejos.

5.2.1. Multiplicación de Matrices

La multiplicación de matrices es una operación fundamental en diversos campos de aplicación científica como la resolución de ecuaciones lineales y la representación de grafos y espacios dimensionales. Por ello existe abundante material sobre el tema. Se tomó como ejemplo una implementación utilizando OpenMP de SpeedGo Computing. El código utilizado se muestra a continuación en el listado 21, y la configuración del caso de prueba en el listado 22.

Listado 21: Código de Multiplicación de Matrices

```
int main()
  2
             \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & \text{size} = 1024; \\ \textbf{if} & (\text{getenv}("N")) \end{array}
 3
 4
5
                 size = atoi(getenv("N"));
 6
7
             \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{float} & *a = \texttt{malloc(sizeof(float)} * \texttt{size} * \texttt{size)}; \\ \textbf{float} & *b = \texttt{malloc(sizeof(float)} * \texttt{size} * \texttt{size)}; \end{array}
8
9
10
             float *c = malloc(sizeof(float) * size * size);
11
             int i, j, k;
12
                     (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
13
                 for (j = 0; j < size; ++j)
a[i+j*size] = (float) (i
b[i+j*size] = (float) (i
14
15
16
17
                                                = 0.0 f;
                      c[i+j*size]
18
19
20
^{21}
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b,c)
             for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
    for (j = 0; j < size; ++j) {
        for (k = 0; k < size; ++k) {
            c[i+j*size] += a[i+k*size] * b[k+j*size];
        }
22
23
^{-24}
25
26
27
28
29
             }
30
             return 0:
31
```

Listado 22: Caso de Prueba de Multiplicación de Matrices

```
# hotspot configuration file
[hotspot]
range=1024,2048,256
cflags=-O3 -Wall -Wextra
build=CFLAGS='{0}' make
clean
run=OMP.NUM.THREADS={0} N={1} ./{2}
count=8
```

El reporte generado por la infraestructura puede consultarse en el apéndice B.1. El reporte de rendimiento nos ayuda a concluir lo siguiente:

1. El caso de prueba es muy estable, con una desviación estandar mucho menor a 1 como puede verse en la Figura 5.3. Esto implica que el tamaño de los datos de entrada son apropiados para realizar un análisis de rendimiento sin introducir datos aleatorios de ejecución.

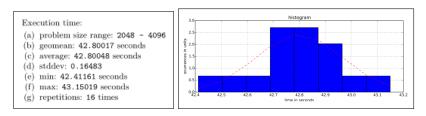


Figura 5.3: Estabilidad de la Multiplicación de Matrices

2. Las optimizaciones que realiza el compilador demuestran un impacto importante en el tiempo de ejecución, como puede verse en la Figura 5.4. Esto

implica que las optimizaciones automáticas realizadas por el compilador encuentran en el código oportunidades claras de optimización.

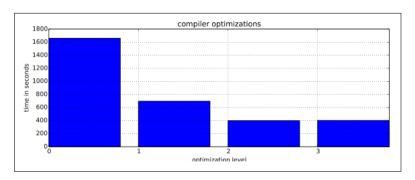


Figura 5.4: Optimización en la Multiplicación de Matrices

3. Los tiempos de ejecución al escalar el problema descubren un pico que posiblemente implique un error de implementación de algoritmos, de igual modo los tiempos de ejecución al incrementar las unidades de cómputo revelan un problema ya que no muestra mejoras constantes. Como puede verse en Figuras 5.5 y 5.6. Esto implica que la implementación del código no está optimizada para los recursos de cómputo disponibles. En este caso es recomendable la revisión de publicaciones en el tema y la reutilización de librerías ya optimizadas.

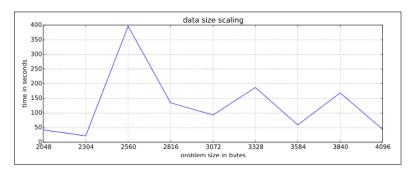


Figura 5.5: Escalamiento del Problema en la Multiplicación de Matrices

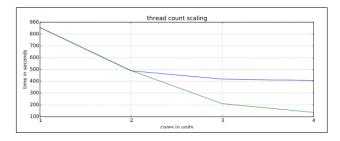


Figura 5.6: Escalamiento del Cómputo en la Multiplicación de Matrices

- 4. En la Figura 5.7 la infraestructura estima un 85 % de paralelismo, con una mejora teórica máxima de 7 veces sin escalar el tamaño del problema si utilizamos el mismo algoritmo.
 - Parallel Fraction: 0.85788.
 Portion of the program doing parallel work.

 Serial: 0.14212.
 Portion of the program doing serial work.

 Optimization limits can be estimated using scaling laws.

 Amdalah Law for 1024 procs: 7.03614 times.
 Optimizations are limited up to this point when scaling problem size. [2]

 Gustafson Law for 1024 procs: 878.60771 times.
 Optimizations are limited up to this point when not scaling problem size. [3]

Figura 5.7: Paralelismo en la Multiplicación de Matrices

5. El cuello de botella se localiza en el código que obtiene el valor parcial de un elemento de la matriz resultante. Esto identifica la operación a optimizar para maximizar la ganancia en la Figura 5.8.

Figura 5.8: Cuello de Botella en la Multiplicación de Matrices

6. La Figura 5.9 muestra que no hay escrituras al disco, por lo que no se está perdiendo rendimiento al utilizar memoria virtual. Esto implica que el tamaño elegido de problema puede ser cálculado integramente utilizando la memoria principal.

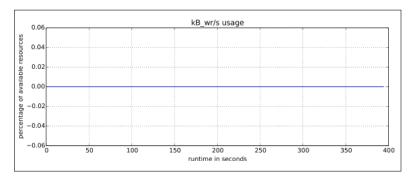


Figura 5.9: Escritura a Disco en la Multiplicación de Matrices

7. El cuello de botella principal identificado en la Figura 5.10 utiliza la instrucción add, la cual no es vectorial. Esto implica que el código no está siendo totalmente vectorizado, desaprovechando la capacidad de cómputo disponible.

```
#pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b,c)
         for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
           for (j = 0; j < size; ++j) {
             for (k = 0; k < size; ++k) {
               c[i+j*size] += a[i+k*size] * b[k+j*size];
0.20 :
         4009e8:
                       movss (rcx),xmm0
77.69 :
         4009ec:
                       add
                              r9,rcx
                              (r8,rdx,4),xmm0
9.81 :
         4009ef:
                       mulss
6.46 :
         4009f5:
                       add
                              $0x1,rdx
```

Figura 5.10: Instrucciones en la Multiplicación de Matrices

8. Las vectorizaciones no son realizadas exitosamente por el compilador en ningún ciclo dentro del código (Figura 5.11). Esto implica que los ciclos de cómputos del algoritmo no están siendo vectorizados, desaprovechando la capacidad de cómputo disponible. Una comparación de rendimiento de diferentes algoritmos de multiplicación de matrices puede encontrarse en [6].

```
Analyzing loop at matrix.c:26
matrix.c:26: note: not vectorized: multiple nested loops.
matrix.c:26: note: bad loop form.
Analyzing loop at matrix.c:26
matrix.c:26: note: bad data references.
Analyzing loop at matrix.c:27
matrix.c:27: note: step unknown.
matrix.c:27: note: reduction used in loop.
matrix.c:27: note: Unknown def-use cycle pattern.
matrix.c:27: note: Unsupported pattern.
matrix.c:27: note: unexpected pattern.
matrix.c:27: note: unexpected pattern.
```

Figura 5.11: Vectorización en la Multiplicación de Matrices

5.2.2. Transmisión de Calor en 2 Dimensiones

Otro problema interesante es la simulación de transferencia de calor en un plano bidimensional. Se utiliza una grilla donde cada celda transfiere calor a sus vecinos en una serie finita de ciclos simulando el paso del tiempo basado en el curso CS580 de *Ronald Blasche*. El código utilizado es incluido a continuación en el listado 23, la configuración del caso de prueba en el listado 24.

Listado 23: Código de Transmisión de Calor en 2 Dimensiones

```
#define CRESN
                                              /* x, y resolution */
    #define RESN
 3
    #define MAX_COLORS 8
    #define MAX_HEAT 20.0
     double solution [2] [CRESN] [CRESN], diff_constant;
 6
     int cur_gen , next_gen :
     double sim_time, final = 10000.0, time_step = 0.1, diff = 10000.0;
10
     void compute_one_iteration();
11
     void setup();
12
13
     int main()
14
15
       final = 1024;
16
       if (getenv("N"))
         final = atoi(getenv("N"));
17
18
19
       int temp;
20
       setup ():
21
       for (sim_time = 0; sim_time < final; sim_time += time_step)
22
23
             compute_one_iteration (sim_time);
            temp = cur_gen;
cur_gen = next_gen;
next_gen = temp;
24
25
26
27
28
       return 0;
29
     }
30
31
     void setup()
32
33
34
    #pragma omp parallel for shared(solution) private(i,j)
       for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++)
  for (j = 0; j < CRESN; j++)
    solution [0][i][j] = solution [1][i][j] = 0.0;</pre>
35
36
37
38
39
       cur\_gen = 0;
40
       next\_gen = 1;
       diff_constant = diff * time_step / ((float) RESN * (float) RESN);
41
42
43
     void compute_one_iteration()
44
45
      46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
       for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++)
              \begin{array}{lll} & \text{solution} \, [\, \text{cur\_gen} \, ] \, [\, \text{i} \, ] \, [\, \text{CRESN} \, - \, \, 1 \, ] \, = \, \text{solution} \, [\, \text{cur\_gen} \, ] \, [\, \text{i} \, ] \, [\, \text{CRESN} \, - \, \, 2 \, ] \, ; \\ \end{array} 
55
56
       for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++) {
    solution[cur_gen][0][i] = solution[cur_gen][1][i];
    solution[cur_gen][CRESN - 1][i] = solution[cur_gen][CRESN - 2][i];</pre>
57
58
59
60
61
    #pragma omp parallel for shared(solution, cur_gen, next_gen, diff_constant)
62
       63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
                4.0 * solution [cur_gen][i][j]) * diff_constant;
71
```

Listado 24: Caso de Prueba de Distribución de Calor en 2 Dimensiones

El reporte generado por la infraestructura puede consultarse en el apéndice B.2. Algunas conclusiones que pueden obtenerse al revisar la información generada son:

1. El caso de prueba es estable ya que la Figura 5.12 muestra una desviación baja y el histograma de ejecuciones muestra agrupaciones.

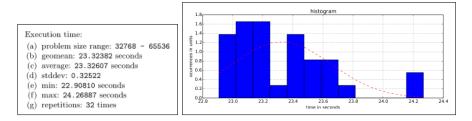


Figura 5.12: Estabilidad en la Transferencia de Calor

2. Las optimizaciones del compilador tienen impacto acotado según demuestra la Figura 5.13.

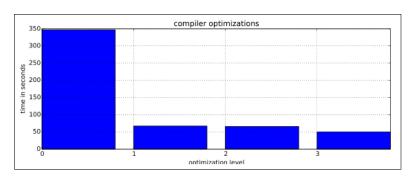


Figura 5.13: Optimizaciones en la Transferencia de Calor

3. El tiempo de ejecución al incrementar el tamaño del problema no crece monotónicamente, según lo muestra la Figura 5.14.

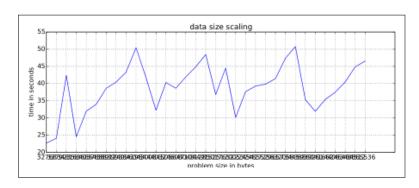


Figura 5.14: Escalamiento del Problema en la Transferencia de Calor

4. El tiempo de ejecución al sumar más unidades de cómputo no decrece sistemáticamente como muestra la Figura 5.15.

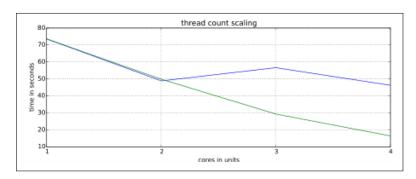


Figura 5.15: Escalamiento del Cómputo en la Transferencia de Calor

- 5. El paralelismo en el programa solo alcanza el 65 %, por lo tanto el límite máximo de mejora es de 3 veces como lo muestra la Figura 5.16.
 - Parallel Fraction: 0.67235.
 Portion of the program doing parallel work.
 Serial: 0.32765.
 Portion of the program doing serial work.
 Optimization limits can be estimated using scaling laws.
 Amdalah Law for 1024 procs: 3.05200 times.
 Optimizations are limited up to this point when scaling problem size. [2]
 Gustafson Law for 1024 procs: 688.80974 times.
 Optimizations are limited up to this point when not scaling problem size. [3]

Figura 5.16: Paralelismo en la Transferencia de Calor

6. Hay dos cuellos de botella con un $25\,\%$ y un $15\,\%$ del tiempo de ejecución, como demuestra la Figura 5.17.

```
Flat profile:
Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.
cumulative self self total
time seconds seconds calls Ts/call name
129.65 41.38 41.38 41.38 compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1 (heat2d.c:78 0 400497)
12.89 59.37 17.99 compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1 (heat2d.c:83 0 400493)
```

Figura 5.17: Escalamiento del Problema en la Transferencia de Calor

7. La utilización del CPU no es uniforme, demostrado en la Figura 5.18.

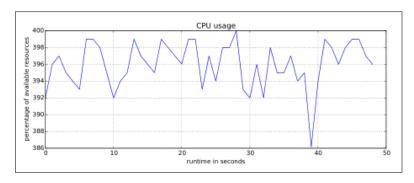


Figura 5.18: Utilización del Procesador en la Transferencia de Calor

8. El 35 % del tiempo de ejecución lo ocupa la instrucción mov según la Figura 5.19. Esto refleja que la implementación invierte tiempo en mover datos en memoria y no tanto en cómputo puro.

```
: /* set boundary values */
: for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++)
: {
: if (i < 256 || i > 768)
: solution[cur_gen][i][0] = solution[cur_gen][i][1];
6.77 : 400e3b: movsd 0x8(rdx),xmm0
36.41 : 400e40: movsd xmm0,(rdx)
2.92 : 400e44: jmpq 400db7 <compute_one_iteration+0x37>
```

Figura 5.19: Instrucciones en la Transferencia de Calor

9. Los ciclos no están siendo vectorizados de acuerdo a la salida del compilador como lo muestra la Figura 5.20.

```
Analyzing loop at heat2d.c:46
heat2d.c:46: note: not vectorized: loop contains function calls or data references that cannot be analyzed
heat2d.c:46: note: bad data references.
heat2d.c:43: note: vectorized 0 loops in function.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:46: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
```

Figura 5.20: Vectorización en la Transferencia de Calor

5.2.3. Conjunto de Mandelbrot

Los conjuntos de *Mandelbrot* resultan de un cálculo de una secuencia de operaciones sobre números complejos que no tienden a infinito. Si se supone que los componentes real y complejo corresponden a las coordenadas de un gráfico de dos dimensiones, las imágenes resultantes simulan figuras fractales [38].

El código utilizado se incluye a continuación en el listado 26, la configuración utilizada para el caso de prueba en el listado 25. El reporte generado puede consultarse en el apéndice B.3.

Listado 25: Caso de Prueba de Conjunto de Mandelbrot

Como en los casos anteriores la configuración refleja que el programa toma un parámetro de una variable de ambiente N y al implementar extensiones *OpenMP* se puede utilizar <code>OMP_NUM_THREADS</code> para controlar la cantidad de hilos de ejecución dedicados. Además, la compilación se realiza con *GNU Make* y se seleccionaron 8 ejecuciones como las repeticiones deseadas para promediar resultados.

Listado 26: Código de Conjunto de Mandelbrot

```
#define X_RESN 1024
 2
      #define
                    Y_RESN 1024
 3
      #define X_MIN
                               -2.0
      #define X_MAX 2.0
#define Y_MIN -2.0
 4
                              -2.0
 5
      #define Y_MAX 2.0
 8
9
       typedef struct complextype
          float real, imag;
10
11
         Compl;
12
13
       int main()
14
          \mathbf{int} \quad \mathrm{i} \ , \quad \mathrm{j} \ , \quad \mathrm{k} \ ;
15
16
17
          Compl z, c; float lensq, temp;
18
          int iters:
19
          int res[X_RESN][Y_RESN];
20
          iters = 1024;
if (getenv("N"))
  iters = atoi(getenv("N"));
^{21}
22
23
24
25
      #pragma omp parallel for shared (res, iters) private(i, j, z, c, k, temp,
               lensq)
(i = 0; i < Y.RESN; i++)
26
27
28
             for (j = 0; j < X_RESN; j++)
                    \begin{array}{l} \textbf{z.real} = \textbf{z.imag} = 0.0;\\ \textbf{c.real} = \textbf{X.MIN} + \textbf{j} * (\textbf{X.MAX} - \textbf{X.MIN})\\ \textbf{c.imag} = \textbf{Y.MAX} - \textbf{i} * (\textbf{Y.MAX} - \textbf{Y.MIN}) \end{array}
29
30
32
33
                    \mathbf{do} \ \ \{
                            temp = z.real * z.real - z.imag * z.imag + c.real;
z.imag = 2.0 * z.real * z.imag + c.imag;
z.real = temp;
\frac{34}{35}
36
37
                             lensq = z.real * z.real + z.imag * z.imag;
38
39
                    while (lensq < 4.0 \&\& k < iters);
40
\frac{41}{42}
                     if (k >= iters)
43
                        res[i][j] = 0;
44
                     else
45
                        res[i][j] = 1;
\frac{46}{47}
          assert (res [0][0]);
48
          return 0;
49
```

Algunas conclusiones que pueden obtenerse al analizar la información generada con la infraestructura desarrollada son:

1. La estructura utilizada para representar números complejos está alineada y no posee huecos según la Figura 5.21. Esto garantiza una buena utilización de la jerarquía de memoria.

Figura 5.21: Estructuras en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot

2. El caso de prueba es muy estable como lo demuestra la figura 5.22.

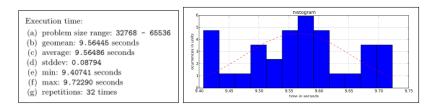


Figura 5.22: Estabilidad en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot

3. La proporción del trabajo en paralelo es demasiado alta e incluso mejor que un caso ideal según la Figura 5.23. Lo cual implica que hay problemas de implementación.

```
1. Parallel Fraction: 0.92591.
Portion of the program doing parallel work.
2. Serial: 0.07409.
Portion of the program doing serial work.

Optimization limits can be estimated using scaling laws.

1. Amdalah Law for 1024 procs: 13.49756 times.
Optimizations are limited up to this point when scaling problem size. [2]
2. Gustafson Law for 1024 procs: 948.20853 times.
Optimizations are limited up to this point when not scaling problem size. [3]
```

Figura 5.23: Paralelismo en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot

4. Cerca del $50\,\%$ del tiempo se invierte en una única línea de código, confirmado por la Figura 5.24.

```
| Flat profile: | Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds. | cumulative self | self total | time seconds seconds | calls Ts/call Ts/call name | main.omp_fn.0 (mandel.c:45 0 400afd) | d4.60 | 17.09 | 17.09 | main.omp_fn.0 (mandel.c:45 0 400afd) | seconds | secon
```

Figura 5.24: Cuellos de Botellas en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot

5. Algunos ciclos ya se encuentran optimizados, se identifica el uso de instrucciones vectoriales como movss, addss en la Figura 5.25.

```
: do
: {
    temp = z.real * z.real - z.imag * z.imag + c.real;
    z.imag = 2.0 * z.real * z.imag + c.imag;

0.57 : 400994: addad xmm6,xmm0
    unpcklpd xmm0,xmm0
    z.real = temp;
: lensq = z.real * z.real + z.imag * z.imag;

5.17 : 4009a5: mulss xmm1,xmm0

2.26 : 4009a6: mulss xmm1,xmm0

3.94 : 4009a6: movaps xmm2,xmm3

0.13 : 4009af: mulss xmm2,xmm3

19.29 : 4009af: mulss xmm2,xmm3
```

Figura 5.25: Vectorización en Conjuntos de Mandelbrot

Capítulo 6

Conclusiones y Trabajo Futuro

Este capítulo concluye revisando los objetivos propuestos y posibles líneas de investigación como continuación.

6.1. Conclusiones

La optimización del rendimiento de una aplicación es algo no trivial. Es preciso realizar un análisis disciplinado del comportamiento y del uso de los recursos antes de empezar a optimizar. Las mejoras pueden ser no significativas si son realizadas en el lugar incorrecto.

Esta tesis soporta los primeros pasos de análisis de rendimiento para expertos del dominio de un problema científico utilizando computación de altas prestaciones. Se provee una metodología de uso de herramientas de soporte para principiantes, que puede ser utilizada como una lista de pasos resumidos para usuarios casuales, e incluso como referencia de consulta diaria para expertos.

Se resume también el estado del arte del análisis de rendimiento en aplicaciones de cómputo de altas prestaciones. Respecto a herramientas de soporte, se detallan diferentes opciones y se demuestra su aplicación en varios problemas simples aunque suficientemente interesantes para mostrar los beneficios de un análisis automático.

Este estudio propone un proceso de análisis de rendimiento gradual e iterativo para cualquier investigador. Incluyendo soporte automático para la aplicación de las herramientas y la generación integrada de reportes de rendimiento.

Se desarrolló como estaba planeado una infraestructura de soporte que permite a un desarrollador especialista en el dominio de un problema obtener rápidamente información cuantitativa del comportamiento de un programa *OpenMP*, incluyendo utilización de recursos y cuellos de botella para así dirigir los esfuerzos de optimización.

La infraestructura fue construída sobre los comandos que un desarrollador utilizaría. Realizar cualquier modificación es entonces trivial para contemplar nuevas herramientas o agregar nuevas secciones en los reportes generados como etapa final.

6.2. Trabajo Futuro

Las posibilidades de extensión de esta infraestructura son muchas, cada sección del reporte final puede incluir información más detallada o utilizar otras herramientas. En particular la sección de contadores de *hardware* solo contiene una lista de contadores generalizada para cualquier arquitectura; si se asume una arquitectura dada, se puede fácilmente proveer información más especifica y por lo tanto más útil.

La utilización de estas ideas en una aplicación del mundo real es materia pendiente, otra posibilidad es re-implementar desde cero alguna aplicación científica en colaboración con algún grupo de investigación y realizar varios ciclos de optimización para validar su utilidad.

Otra posibilidad consiste en incorporar soporte para programas basados en la librería de comunicación MPI. Una vez que los programas son optimizados para ejecutarse eficientemente sobre un solo sistema, el siguiente paso consiste en utilizar varios sistemas en conjunto como se detalla en [39] [40].

Por último, aunque la generación de un documento portable en formato PDF es simple y útil, se puede pensar como siguiente paso en utilizar una tecnología que permita la generación de reportes dinámicos que posibiliten a los expertos modificar la representación de la información. Por ejemplo, una implementación en HTML5 o en un formato compatible con planillas de cálculo utilizando tablas filtrables y gráficos configurables puede ser interesante y mejorar la calidad del análisis de rendimiento.

Bibliografía

- [1] Victor W. Lee, Changkyu Kim, Jatin Chhugani, Michael Deisher, Daehyun Kim, Anthony D. Nguyen, Nadathur Satish, Mikhail Smelyanskiy, Srinivas Chennupaty, Per Hammarlund, Ronak Singhal, and Pradeep Dubey. Debunking the 100x gpu vs. cpu myth: an evaluation of throughput computing on cpu and gpu. SIGARCH Comput. Archit. News, 38(3):451–460, June 2010.
- [2] Samuel Williams, Leonid Oliker, Richard Vuduc, John Shalf, Katherine Yelick, and James Demmel. Optimization of sparse matrix-vector multiplication on emerging multicore platforms. In *Proceedings of the 2007 AC-M/IEEE Conference on Supercomputing*, SC '07, pages 38:1–38:12, New York, NY, USA, 2007. ACM.
- [3] Paul E. McKenney. Is Parallel Programming Hard, And, If So, What Can You Do About It? kernel.org, 2010.
- [4] Steven P. Levitan and Donald M. Chiarulli. Massively parallel processing: It's dÉjÀ vu all over again. In *Proceedings of the 46th Annual Design Automation Conference*, DAC '09, pages 534–538, New York, NY, USA, 2009. ACM.
- [5] Intel Corporation. Intel Math Kernel Library. Reference Manual. Intel Corporation, 2009.
- [6] Andres More. A Case Study on High Performance Matrix Multiplication. Technical report, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, 2008.
- [7] Rafael Garabato, Victor Rosales, and Andres More. Optimizing Latency in Beowulf Clusters. *CLEI Electron. J.*, 15(3), 2012.
- [8] James Jeffers and James Reinders. Intel Xeon Phi Coprocessor High Performance Programming. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc., San Francisco, CA, USA, 1st edition, 2013.
- [9] Andres More. Lessons Learned from Contrasting BLAS Kernel Implementations. In XVIII Congreso Argentino de Ciencias de la Computación, 2013.
- [10] Fernando Tinetti and Andres More. Hotspot: a Framework to Support Performance Optimization on Multiprocessors. PDPTA'15: The 2015 International Conference on Parallel and Distributed Processing Techniques and Applications, 2015.

- [11] Gene M. Amdahl. Validity of the single processor approach to achieving large scale computing capabilities. In *Proceedings of the April 18-20, 1967*, spring joint computer conference, AFIPS '67 (Spring), pages 483–485, New York, NY, USA, 1967. ACM.
- [12] L. Yavits, A. Morad, and R. Ginosar. The effect of communication and synchronization on amdahl's law in multicore systems. *Parallel Comput.*, 40(1):1–16, January 2014.
- [13] John L. Gustafson. Reevaluating Amdahl's Law. Communications of the ACM, 31:532–533, 1988.
- [14] Alan H. Karp and Horace P. Flatt. Measuring parallel processor performance. *Commun. ACM*, 33(5):539–543, May 1990.
- [15] Leonard J. Kazmier. Schaum's outline of theory and problems of business statistics /. McGraw-Hill., New York:, c1976. Includes index.
- [16] Friedrich Pukelsheim. The three sigma rule. *The American Statistician*, 48(2):88–91, 1994.
- [17] Philip J. Fleming and John J. Wallace. How not to lie with statistics: the correct way to summarize benchmark results. *Commun. ACM*, 29(3):218– 221, March 1986.
- [18] Kendall Atkinson. An Introduction to Numerical Analysis. Wiley, 2 edition, 1989.
- [19] Brendan Gregg. Linux Performance Analysis and Tools. Technical report, Joyent, February 2013.
- [20] J. D. McCalpin. Memory bandwidth and machine balance in current high performance computers. *IEEE Technical Committee on Computer Archi*tecture (TCCA) Newsletter, Dec 1995.
- [21] Ulrich Drepper. What Every Programmer Should Know About Memory. Technical report, Red Hat, November 2007.
- [22] J. J. Dongarra, C. B. Moler, J. R. Bunch, and G. W. Stewart. LINPACK User's Guide. SIAM, 1979.
- [23] A. Petitet, R. C. Whaley, Jack Dongarra, and A. Cleary. HPL a portable implementation of the High-Performance lineack benchmark for Distributed-Memory computers. Technical report, University of Tennessee, http://www.netlib.org/benchmark/hpl/, 2008.
- [24] Message Passing Interface Forum. MPI: A Message-Passing interface standard. Technical report, University of Tennessee, May 1994.
- [25] Piotr Luszczek, Jack J. Dongarra, David Koester, Rolf Rabenseifner, Bob Lucas, Jeremy Kepner, John Mccalpin, David Bailey, and Daisuke Takahashi. Introduction to the HPC Challenge Benchmark Suite. Technical report, ., 2005.

- [26] Martin Gardner. Mathematical Games: The fantastic combinations of John Conway's new solitaire game 'life'. *Scientific American*, pages 120–123, October 1970.
- [27] John L. Hennessy and David A. Patterson. Computer architecture: a quantitative approach. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc., San Francisco, CA, USA, 3rd edition, 2002.
- [28] Intel Corporation. Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Optimization Reference Manual. Number 248966-018 in 1. Intel Press, March 2009.
- [29] Connie U. Smith. Introduction to software performance engineering: origins and outstanding problems. In Proceedings of the 7th international conference on Formal methods for performance evaluation, SFM'07, pages 395–428, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2007. Springer-Verlag.
- [30] J. C. Browne. A critical overview of computer performance evaluation. In Proceedings of the 2nd international conference on Software engineering, ICSE '76, pages 138–145, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 1976. IEEE Computer Society Press.
- [31] Murray Woodside, Greg Franks, and Dorina C. Petriu. The future of software performance engineering. In 2007 Future of Software Engineering, FOSE '07, pages 171–187, Washington, DC, USA, 2007. IEEE Computer Society.
- [32] Timothy Mattson, Beverly Sanders, and Berna Massingill. *Patterns for parallel programming*. Addison-Wesley Professional, first edition, 2004.
- [33] Kevin A. Huck, Oscar Hernandez, Van Bui, Sunita Chandrasekaran, Barbara Chapman, Allen D. Malony, Lois Curfman McInnes, and Boyana Norris. Capturing performance knowledge for automated analysis. In *Proceedings of the 2008 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing*, SC '08, pages 49:1–49:10, Piscataway, NJ, USA, 2008. IEEE Press.
- [34] Tomàs Margalef, Josep Jorba, Oleg Morajko, Anna Morajko, and Emilio Luque. Performance analysis and grid computing. In Vladimir Getov, Michael Gerndt, Adolfy Hoisie, Allen Malony, and Barton Miller, editors, Performance analysis and grid computing, chapter Different approaches to automatic performance analysis of distributed applications, pages 3–19. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell, MA, USA, 2004.
- [35] Felix Wolf and Bernd Mohr. Automatic performance analysis of hybrid mpi/openmp applications. *J. Syst. Archit.*, 49(10-11):421–439, November 2003.
- [36] J. D. Hunter. Matplotlib: A 2d graphics environment. Computing In Science & Engineering, 9(3):90–95, 2007.
- [37] Stefan van der Walt, S. Chris Colbert, and Gael Varoquaux. The numpy array: A structure for efficient numerical computation. *Computing in Science and Engg.*, 13(2):22–30, March 2011.

- [38] Benoît B. Mandelbrot and Dann E. Passoja, editors. Fractal aspects of materials: metal and catalyst surfaces, powders and aggregates: extended abstracts, volume EA-4 of Materials Research Society extended abstracts, Pittsburgh, PA, USA, 1984. Materials Research Society.
- [39] Thomas Sterling, Donald J. Becker, Daniel Savarese, John E. Dorband, Udaya A. Ranawake, and Charles V. Packer. Beowulf: A parallel workstation for scientific computation. In *In Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on Parallel Processing*, pages 11–14. CRC Press, 1995.
- [40] Fernando G. Tinetti. Cómputo Paralelo en Redes Locales de Computadoras. Technical report, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, 2004.

Apéndice A

Salida de Ejemplo

Listado 27: Salida de Ejemplo

```
20150330-170802: DEBUG: Run cd /home/amore/hotspot/tests/examples/matrix &&OMP.NUM.THREADS=2 N=1024 ./matrix
in 5.09612584114
20150330-170802: INFO: Control 5 took 5.10 seconds
20150330-170807: DEBUG: Run cd /home/amore/hotspot/tests/examples/matrix &&OMP.NUM.THREADS=2 N=1024 ./matrix
in 4.48241996765
  56
  58
59
                OMP-NUM_THREADS=2 N=1024 ./matrix
in 4.48241996765
20150330-1708107: INFO: Control 6 took 4.48 seconds
20150330-170812: DEBUG: Run cd /home/amore/hotspot/tests/examples/matrix &&
OMP-NUM_THREADS=2 N=1024 ./matrix
in 5.05654096603
20150330-170812: INFO: Control 7 took 5.06 seconds
20150330-170812: INFO: Deviation: gmean 4.72 std 0.32
20150330-170812: DEBUG: Plotted histogram
20150330-170812: DEBUG: Returning tags from workload section
20150330-170812: INFO: Creating scaling section
20150330-170812: DEBUG: Run cd /home/amore/hotspot/tests/examples/matrix; make clean
; CFLAGS='-O3_-Wall_-Wextra' make for in 0.0691559314728
20150330-170817: DEBUG: Run cd /home/amore/hotspot/tests/examples/matrix &&
OMP-NUM_THREADS=2 N=1024 ./matrix
in 4.2927801609
20150330-170817: INFO: Problem at 1024 took 4.29 seconds
                               4.48241996765
  60
  65
  66
  71
  73
                  OMP.NUM.THREADS=2 N=1280 ./ matrix in 4.30518698692 20150330 -170821: INFO: Problem at 1280 took 4.31 seconds 20150330 -170831: DEBUG: Run cd /home/amore/hotspot/tests/examples/matrix && OMP.NUM.THREADS=2 N=1536 ./ matrix
              in 10.3319211006
  77
  83
  98
103
104
108
109
                  ...
20150330-172311: DEBUG: Profiling report completed
20150330-172311: DEBUG: Returning tags from profile section
20150330-172311: INFO: Creating resources section
20150330-172403: DEBUG: Run OMP_NUM_THREADS=2 N=2048 ./matrix& which pidstat >/dev/
                  null && pidstat -s - r - d - u - h - p \$! 1 1427761393,1000,20581,199.00,0.00,0.00,199.00,0.00,0.00,65968,50424
115
116
                 ...
20150330-172403: DEBUG: Resource usage plotting completed
20150330-172403: DEBUG: Returning tags from resources section
20150330-172403: INFO: Creating annotated section
20150330-172540: DEBUG: Run CFLAGS="-03--g" make && which perf >/dev/null && echo "
OMP.NUM.THREADS=2_N=2048__perf_record_-q_--_./matrix"
121
                 ...
20150330-172540: DEBUG: Source annotation completed
20150330-172540: DEBUG: Returning tags from annotated section
20150330-172540: INFO: Creating vectorization section
20150330-172540: DEBUG: Run CFLAGS='-O3_-ftree-vectorizer-verbose=2' make 2>&1 |
grep -v "^$" for Analyzing loop at matrix.c:26
matrix.c:26: note: not vectorized: multiple nested loops.
122
123
125
127
                 ...
20150330-172540: DEBUG: Vectorization report completed
20150330-172540: DEBUG: Returning tags from vectorization section
20150330-172540: INFO: Creating counters section
20150330-172924: DEBUG: Run which perf >/dev/null && N=2048 perf stat -r 3 ./matrix
128
129
130
131
                     for
Performance counter stats for './matrix' (3 runs):
132
133
                  ... 20150330-172924:\ DEBUG:\ Hardware\ counters\ gathering\ completed 20150330-172924:\ DEBUG:\ Showing\ counters\ section matrix.c:26:\ note:\ not\ vectorized:\ multiple\ nested\ loops.
134
```

```
... DEBUG: Returning tags from counters section 20150330-172924: INFO: Generating report 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro amdalah with 2.32267 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro annotation with parallel for shared(a,b,c) : for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
141
                                                                                                                                                                                                #pragma omp
142
142
143
144
145
146
147
            ... 20150330 -172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro average with 4.73038 20150330 -172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro build with CFLAGS='{0}' make 20150330 -172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro cflags with -O3 -Wall -Wextra 20150330 -172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro clean with make clean 20150330 -172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro compiler with gcc (Ubuntu 4.8.2-19ubuntul)
148
                        4.8.2
            4.8.2
20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro cores with 2
20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro count with 8
20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro counters witl
Performance counter stats for './matrix' (3 runs):
149
150
151
152
\begin{array}{c} 153 \\ 154 \end{array}
             .... 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro cwd with /home/amore/hotspot/tests/examples/
            155
156
157
158
159
                                                                                                                                                                                 3953MiB System
                       memory essor Intel(R) Core(TM) i5 -3320M CPU @ 2.60\,\mathrm{GHz}
             processor
160
           161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
172
174
175
176
176
177
178
179
180
            ...
20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro parallel with 0.56946
20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro platform with Linux-3.16.0-30-generic-x86.64
-with-Ubuntu-14.04-trusty
20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro profile with Flat profile:
Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.
181
182
183
184
185
186
            ... 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro program with matrix 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro range with [1024, 1280, 1536, 1792] 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro resources with 1427761392,1000,20581,184.00,1.00,0.00,185.00,0,914.00,0.00,65968,50424,1.25
187
            ... 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro run with OMP.NUM.THREADS={0} N={1} ./{2} 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro serial with 0.43054 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro stddev with 0.31849 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro strip with matrix: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked (uses shared libs) 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro timestamp with 20150330-170552 20150330-172924: DEBUG: Replacing macro timestamp with Analyzing loop at matrix.c
188
189
190
192
193
194
             matrix.c:26: note: not vectorized: multiple nested loops.
195
             20150330-172925: INFO: Completed execution in 1412.88 seconds
```

Apéndice B

Reportes de Ejemplo

B.1. Multiplicación de Matrices

matrix Performance Report

20150608-190308

Abstract

This performance report is intended to support performance analysis and optimization activities. It includes details on program behavior, system configuration and capabilities, including support data from well-known performance analysis tools.

This report was generated using hotspot version 0.1. Homepage http://www.github.com/moreandres/hotspot. Full execution log can be found at ~/.hotspot/matrix/20150608-190308/hotspot.log.

\mathbf{C}	ontents			4.1 Problem Size Scalability
1	Program	1		4.2 Computing Scalability
2	System Capabilities	1	5	Profile
	2.1 System Configuration	1		5.1 Program Profiling
	2.2 System Performance Baseline	2		5.1.1 Flat Profile
3	Workload	2		5.2 System Profiling
	3.1 Workload Footprint	2		5.3 Hotspots
	3.2 Workload Stability	3	6	Low Level 8
	3.3 Workload Optimization	4		6.1 Vectorization Report
4	Scalability	4		6.2 Counters Report

1 Program

This section provides details about the program being analyzed.

- 1. Program: matrix.
 - Program is the name of the program.
- 2. Timestamp: 20150608-190308.
- Timestamp is a unique identifier used to store information on disk.
- 3. Parameters Range: [2048, 2304, 2560, 2816, 3072, 3328, 3584, 3840]. Parameters range is the problem size set used to scale the program.

2 System Capabilities

This section provides details about the system being used for the analysis.

2.1 System Configuration

This subsection provides details about the system configuration.

The hardware in the system is summarized using a hardware lister utility. It reports exact memory configuration, firmware version, mainboard configuration, CPU version and speed, cache configuration, bus speed and others.

The hardware configuration can be used to contrast the system capabilities to well-known benchmarks results on similar systems.

```
memory
            7984MiB System memory
            Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3320M CPU @ 2.60 \mathrm{GHz}
processor
            440FX - 82441FX PMC [Natoma]
bridge
bridge
            82371SB PIIX3 ISA [Natoma/Triton II]
storage
            82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 IDE
            82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller
network
bridge
            82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ACPI
            82801HM/HEM (ICH8M/ICH8M-E) SATA Controller [AHCI mode]
storage
```

The software in the system is summarized using the $\mathrm{GNU}/\mathrm{Linux}$ platform string.

Linux-3.16.0-30-generic-x86_64-with-Ubuntu-14.04-trusty

The software toolchain is built upon the following components.

1. Host: ubuntu

- 2. Distribution: Ubuntu, 14.04, trusty.
- This codename provides LSB (Linux Standard Base) and distribution-specific information.
- 3. Compiler: gcc (Ubuntu 4.8.2-19ubuntu1) 4.8.2.
- Version number of the compiler program.
- C Library: GNU C Library (Ubuntu EGLIBC 2.19-Oubuntu6.6) stable release version 2.19.
 Version number of the C library.

The software configuration can be used to contrast the system capabilities to well-known benchmark results on similar systems.

2.2 System Performance Baseline

This subsection provides details about the system capabilities.

A set of performance results is included as a reference to contrast systems and to verify hardware capabilities using well-known synthetic benchmarks.

The HPC Challenge benchmark [1] consists of different tests:

- 1. HPL: the Linpack TPP benchmark which measures the floating point rate of execution for solving a linear system of equations.
- 2. DGEMM: measures the floating point rate of execution of double precision real matrix-matrix multiplication.
- 3. PTRANS (parallel matrix transpose): exercises the communications where pairs of processors communicate with each other simultaneously.
- 4. RandomAccess: measures the rate of integer random updates of memory (GUPS).
- 5. STREAM: a simple synthetic benchmark program that measures sustainable memory bandwidth (in GB/s).
- FFT: measures the floating point rate of execution of double precision complex one-dimensional Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT).

Table 1: Benchmarks

Benchmark	Value	Unit
hpl	0.00385463 TFlops	tflops
dgemm	1.79842 GFlops	mflops
ptrans	1.8496 GBs	MB/s
random	$0.0523812 \; \mathrm{GUPs}$	MB/s
stream	6.96329 MBs	MB/s
fft	2.03598 GFlops	MB/s

Most programs will have a dominant compute kernel that can be approximated by the ones above, the results helps to understand the available capacity.

3 Workload

struct _IO_FILE {

This section provides details about the workload behavior.

3.1 Workload Footprint

The workload footprint impacts on memory hierarchy usage.

matrix: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked (uses shared libs), for GNU/Linux

Binaries should be stripped to better fit inside cache.

```
_flags;
                                                                4 */
/* XXX 4 bytes hole, try to pack */
char *
                            _IO_read_ptr;
                                                                8 */
char *
                            _IO_read_end;
                                                         16
                                                                8 */
char *
                            _IO_read_base;
                                                         24
                                                                8 */
char *
                            _IO_write_base;
                                                         32
                                                                8 */
                                                         40
char *
                            _IO_write_ptr;
                                                                8 */
                            _IO_write_end;
char *
                                                         48
                                                                8 */
                            _IO_buf_base;
char *
                                                                8 */
/* --- cacheline 1 boundary (64 bytes) ---
char *
                            _IO_buf_end;
char *
                            _IO_save_base;
                            _IO_backup_base;
                                                                8 */
```

```
char *
                          _IO_save_end;
struct _IO_marker *
                           _markers;
                                                              8 */
struct _IO_FILE *
                                                      104
                                                              8 */
                          _chain;
                          _fileno;
                                                      112
                                                              4 */
                          _flags2;
                                                     116
                           _old_offset;
                                                      120
/* --- cacheline 2 boundary (128 bytes) --- */
                                                 /*
short unsigned int
                          _cur_column;
                                                     128
                                                              2 */
signed char
                           _vtable_offset;
                                                     130
                                                             1 */
char
                           _shortbuf[1];
                                                      131
                                                             1 */
/* XXX 4 bytes hole, try to pack */
_IO_lock_t *
                                                     136
                                                              8 */
                          _lock;
                           _offset;
                                                     144
                                                              8 */
__off64_t
                          __pad1;
                                                              8 */
void *
                          __pad2;
                                                     160
                                                              8 */
void *
                          __pad3;
                                                     168
                                                              8 */
void *
                          __pad4;
                                                      176
                                                              8 */
size_t
                           __pad5;
                                                      184
                                                              8 */
/* --- cacheline 3 boundary (192 bytes) --- */
                                                 /*
int
                         _mode;
                                                      192
                                                              4 */
                           _unused2[20];
                                                 /*
char
                                                     196
                                                             20 */
/* size: 216, cachelines: 4, members: 29 */
/* sum members: 208, holes: 2, sum holes: 8 */
/* last cacheline: 24 bytes */
};
struct _IO_marker {
                                                              8 */
struct _IO_marker *
                          _next;
                                                              8 */
struct _IO_FILE *
                          _sbuf;
                           _pos;
                                                       16
                                                              4 */
/* size: 24, cachelines: 1, members: 3 */
/* padding: 4 */
/* last cacheline: 24 bytes */
};
```

The in-memory layout of data structures can be used to identify issues. Reorganizing data to remove alignment holes will improve CPU cache utilization.

More information https://www.kernel.org/doc/ols/2007/ols2007v2-pages-35-44.pdf

3.2 Workload Stability

This subsection provides details about workload stability.

- $1. \ \, {\rm Execution \ time:}$
 - (a) problem size range: 2048 4096
 - (b) geomean: 42.80017 seconds
 - (c) average: 42.80048 seconds
 - (d) stddev: 0.16483
 - (e) min: 42.41161 seconds
 - (f) max: 43.15019 seconds
 - (g) repetitions: 16 times

The histogram plots the elapsed times and shows how they fit in a normal distribution sample.

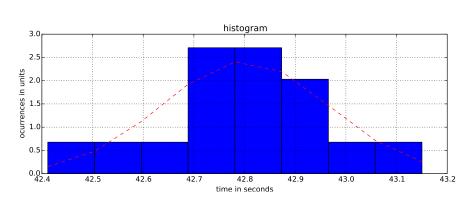


Figure 1: Results Distribution

The workload should run for at least one minute to fully utilize system resources. The execution time of the workload should be stable and the standard deviation less than 3 units.

3.3 Workload Optimization

This section shows how the program reacts to different optimization levels.

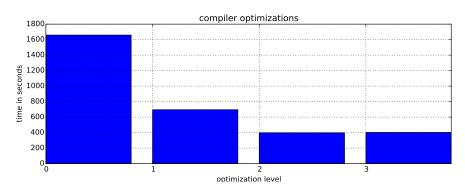


Figure 2: Optimization Levels

4 Scalability

This section provides details about the scaling behavior of the program.

4.1 Problem Size Scalability

A chart with the execution time when scaling the problem size.

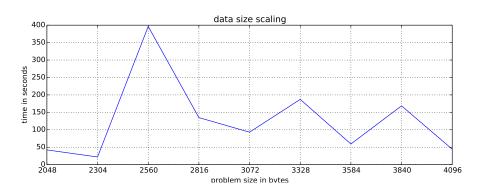


Figure 3: Problem size times

The chart will show how computing time increases when increasing problem size. There should be no valleys or bumps if processing properly balanced across computational units.

4.2 Computing Scalability

A chart with the execution time when scaling computation units.

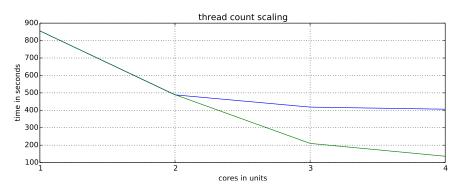


Figure 4: Thread count times

The chart will show how computing time decreases when increasing processing units. An ideal scaling line is provided for comparison.

The parallel and serial fractions of the program can be estimated using the information above.

- 1. Parallel Fraction: 0.85788.
 - Portion of the program doing parallel work.
- 2. Serial: 0.14212.
 - Portion of the program doing serial work.

Optimization limits can be estimated using scaling laws.

- 1. Amdalah Law for 1024 procs: 7.03614 times.
 - Optimizations are limited up to this point when scaling problem size. [2]
- 2. Gustafson Law for 1024 procs: 878.60771 times.
 - Optimizations are limited up to this point when not scaling problem size. [3]

5 Profile

This section provides details about the execution profile of the program and the system.

5.1 Program Profiling

This subsection provides details about the program execution profile.

5.1.1 Flat Profile

9.96

The flat profile shows how much time your program spent in each function, and how many times that function was called.

Flat profile: Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds. cumulative self self total time seconds seconds calls Ts/call Ts/call name main._omp_fn.0 (matrix.c:28 @ 400b48) 90.00 659.87 659.87 main._omp_fn.0 (matrix.c:28 @ 400b5b)

The table shows where to focus optimization efforts to maximize impact.

5.2 System Profiling

732.90

73.03

This subsection provide details about the system execution profile.

5.2.1 System Resources Usage

The following charts shows the state of system resources during the execution of the program.

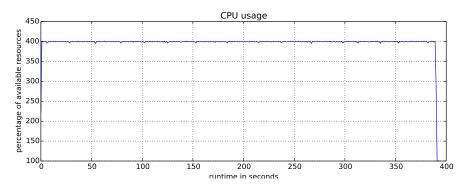


Figure 5: CPU Usage

Note that this chart is likely to show as upper limit a multiple of 100% in case a multicore system is being used.

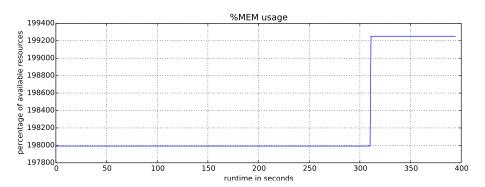


Figure 6: Memory Usage

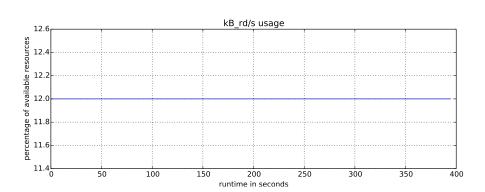


Figure 7: Reads from Disk

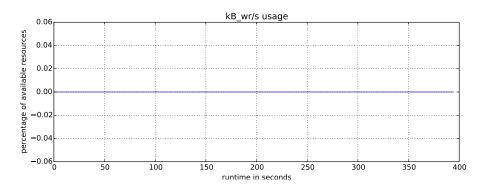


Figure 8: Writes to Disk

5.3 Hotspots

This subsection shows annotated code guiding the optimization efforts.

```
: #pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b,c)
           for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
              for (j = 0; j < size; ++j) {
                for (k = 0; k < size; ++k) {
                   c[i+j*size] += a[i+k*size] * b[k+j*size];
0.20:
           4009e8:
                            movss (rcx),xmm0
77.69 :
           4009ec:
                             add r9,rcx
                             mulss (r8,rdx,4),xmm0
9.81:
            4009ef:
                                     $0x1,rdx
6.46 :
            4009f5:
                             add
           }
       : #pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b,c)
: for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
: for (j = 0; j < size; ++j) {
                for (k = 0; k < size; ++k) {
                  c[i+j*size] += a[i+k*size] * b[k+j*size];
0.91 :
            4009fb:
                           addss xmm0,xmm1
3.52 :
            4009ff:
                             movss xmm1,(rsi)
           }
         #pragma omp parallel for shared(a,b,c)
           for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
  for (j = 0; j < size; ++j) {
    for (k = 0; k < size; ++k) {
                b[i+j*size] = (float) (i - j);
           int i, j, k;
for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
  for (j = 0; j < size; ++j) {</pre>
```

7

```
a[i+j*size] = (float) (i + j);
64.82 :
          4007c3:
                      cvtsi2ss edi,xmm0
         float *c = malloc(sizeof(float) * size * size);
          int i, j, k;
         for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
          for (j = 0; j < size; ++j) {
             a[i+j*size] = (float) (i + j);
2.24:
         4007ce:
                      movss xmm0,(r10,rcx,1)
             b[i+j*size] = (float) (i - j);
29.06:
         4007d4:
                      cvtsi2ss edi,xmm0
1.85:
         4007d8:
                       movss xmm0,(r9,rcx,1)
add r11,rcx
0.97:
         4007de:
         float *c = malloc(sizeof(float) * size * size);
         int i, j, k;
         for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
           for (j = 0; j < size; ++j) {
         float *b = malloc(sizeof(float) * size * size);
```

6 Low Level

This section provide details about low level details such as vectorization and performance counters.

6.1 Vectorization Report

This subsection provide details about vectorization status of the program loops.

```
Analyzing loop at matrix.c:26
matrix.c:26: note: not vectorized: multiple nested loops.
matrix.c:26: note: bad loop form.
Analyzing loop at matrix.c:26
matrix.c:26: note: not vectorized: not suitable for strided load 41 = * 40:
matrix.c:26: note: bad data references.
Analyzing loop at matrix.c:27
matrix.c:27: note: step unknown.
matrix.c:27: note: reduction used in loop.
matrix.c:27: note: Unknown def-use cycle pattern.
matrix.c:27: note: Unsupported pattern.
matrix.c:27: note: not vectorized: unsupported use in stmt.
matrix.c:27: note: unexpected pattern.
matrix.c:24: note: vectorized 0 loops in function.
\verb|matrix.c:24: note: not consecutive access \_10 = .omp\_data\_i\_9(D) -> size; \\
matrix.c:24: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:26: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not consecutive access .omp_data_i_9(D)->j = .omp_data_i_j_lsm.9_106;
matrix.c:24: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not consecutive access pretmp_123 = *pretmp_122;
matrix.c:24: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
matrix.c:26: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not consecutive access .omp_data_i_9(D)->k = _10;
matrix.c:24: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:28: note: can't determine dependence between *_40 and *pretmp_122
matrix.c:28: note: can't determine dependence between *_46 and *pretmp_122
matrix.c:28: note: SLP: step doesn't divide the vector-size.
matrix.c:28: note: Unknown alignment for access: *(pretmp_113 + (sizetype) ((long unsigned int) pretmp_118 * 4))
matrix.c:28: note: not consecutive access _41 = *_40;
matrix.c:28: note: not consecutive access *pretmp_122 = _49;
matrix.c:28: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
```

```
matrix.c:28: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
Analyzing loop at matrix.c:16
matrix.c:16: note: not vectorized: not suitable for strided load *_27 = _29;
matrix.c:16: note: bad data references.
Analyzing loop at matrix.c:17
matrix.c:17: note: not vectorized: not suitable for strided load *_27 = _29;
matrix.c:17: note: bad data references.
{\tt matrix.c:4:} note: vectorized 0 loops in function.
matrix.c:7: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:8: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:4: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:18: note: not consecutive access *_27 = _29;
matrix.c:18: note: not consecutive access *_32 = _34;
matrix.c:18: note: not consecutive access *_36 = 0.0;
matrix.c:18: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
matrix.c:18: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
matrix.c:16: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:4: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:4: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: misalign = 0 bytes of ref .omp_data_o.1.c
matrix.c:24: note: misalign = 8 bytes of ref .omp_data_o.1.b
matrix.c:24: note: misalign = 0 bytes of ref .omp_data_o.1.a
matrix.c:24: note: misalign = 8 bytes of ref .omp_data_o.1.size
matrix.c:24: note: misalign = 12 bytes of ref .omp_data_o.1.j
matrix.c:24: note: misalign = 0 bytes of ref .omp_data_o.1.k
matrix.c:24: note: Build SLP failed: unrolling required in basic block SLP
matrix.c:24: note: Build SLP failed: unrolling required in basic block SLP
matrix.c:24: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
matrix.c:24: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
matrix.c:4: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:10: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
matrix.c:4: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
```

The details above shows the list of loops in the program and if they are being vectorized or not. These reports can pinpoint areas where the compiler cannot apply vectorization and related optimizations. It may be possible to modify your code or communicate additional information to the compiler to guide the vectorization and/or optimizations.

6.2 Counters Report

This subsection provides details about software and hardware counters.

Performance counter stats for './matrix' (3 runs):

```
( +- 0.16 )
1568409.582702
                    task-clock (msec)
                                                 3.954 CPUs utilized
                                                 0.002 K/sec
                                                                               (+- 0.80)
                    context-switches
         2,863
                                                                               ( +- 10.00 )
                    cpu-migrations
                                             #
                                                 0.000 K/sec
            3
         1.703
                   page-faults
                                                 0.001 K/sec
                                                                               (+-0.04)
<not supported>
                    cycles
<not supported>
                    stalled-cycles-frontend
                    stalled-cycles-backend
<not supported>
                    instructions
<not supported>
                    branches
<not supported>
                   branch-misses
<not supported>
                                                                           ( +- 0.31 )
 396.643251906 seconds time elapsed
```

The details above shows counters that provide low-overhead access to detailed performance information using internal registers of the CPU.

References

 Piotr Luszczek and Jack J. Dongarra and David Koester and Rolf Rabenseifner and Bob Lucas and Jeremy Kepner and John Mccalpin and David Bailey and Daisuke Takahashi, Introduction to the HPC Challenge Benchmark Suite. Technical Report, 2005.

[2]	Amdahl, Gene M., Validity of the single processor approach to achieving large scale computing capabilities. Communications of the ACM, Proceedings of the April 18-20, 1967, spring joint computer conference Pages 483-485, 1967.
	John L. Gustafson, Reevaluating Amdahl's Law. Communications of the ACM, Volume 31 Pages 532-533, 1988. OpenMP Architecture Review Board, OpenMP Application Program Interface. http://www.openmp.org, 3.0, May 2008.
	10
	10

B.2. Propagación de Calor en 2 Dimensiones

heat2d Performance Report

20150607-141823

Abstract

This performance report is intended to support performance analysis and optimization activities. It includes details on program behavior, system configuration and capabilities, including support data from well-known performance analysis tools.

This report was generated using hotspot version 0.1. Homepage http://www.github.com/moreandres/hotspot. Full execution log can be found at ~/.hotspot/heat2d/20150607-141823/hotspot.log.

C	ontents			4.1 Problem Size Scalability 4
1	Program	1		4.2 Computing Scalability 5
2	System Capabilities	1	5	Profile 5
	2.1 System Configuration	1		5.1 Program Profiling 5
	2.2 System Performance Baseline			5.1.1 Flat Profile 6
3	Workload	2		5.2 System Profiling
	3.1 Workload Footprint	2		5.3 Hotspots
	3.2 Workload Stability	3	6	Low Level 12
	3.3 Workload Optimization	4		6.1 Vectorization Report
4	Scalability	4		6.2 Counters Report

1 Program

This section provides details about the program being analyzed.

- 1. Program: heat2d.
- Program is the name of the program.
- 2. Timestamp: 20150607-141823.
 - Timestamp is a unique identifier used to store information on disk.
- Parameters Range: [32768, 33792, 34816, 35840, 36864, 37888, 38912, 39936, 40960, 41984, 43008, 44032, 45056, 46080, 47104, 48128, 49152, 50176, 51200, 52224, 53248, 54272, 55296, 56320, 57344, 58368, 59392, 60416, 61440, 62464, 63488, 64512].

Parameters range is the problem size set used to scale the program.

2 System Capabilities

This section provides details about the system being used for the analysis.

2.1 System Configuration

This subsection provides details about the system configuration. $\,$

The hardware in the system is summarized using a hardware lister utility. It reports exact memory configuration, firmware version, mainboard configuration, CPU version and speed, cache configuration, bus speed and others.

The hardware configuration can be used to contrast the system capabilities to well-known benchmarks results on similar systems.

memory 7984MiB System memory processor Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3320M CPU @ 2.60GHz bridge 440FX - 82441FX PMC [Natoma] bridge 82371SB PIIX3 ISA [Natoma/Triton II] storage 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 IDE network 82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller bridge 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ACPI 82801HM/HEM (ICH8M/ICH8M-E) SATA Controller [AHCI mode] storage

The software in the system is summarized using the $\mathrm{GNU}/\mathrm{Linux}$ platform string.

Linux-3.16.0-30-generic-x86_64-with-Ubuntu-14.04-trusty

The software toolchain is built upon the following components.

- 1. Host: ubuntu
- 2. Distribution: Ubuntu, 14.04, trusty.

This codename provides LSB (Linux Standard Base) and distribution-specific information.

- 3. Compiler: gcc (Ubuntu 4.8.2-19ubuntu1) 4.8.2.
 - Version number of the compiler program.
- 4. C Library: GNU C Library (Ubuntu EGLIBC 2.19-Oubuntu6.6) stable release version 2.19. Version number of the C library.

The software configuration can be used to contrast the system capabilities to well-known benchmark results on similar systems.

2.2 System Performance Baseline

This subsection provides details about the system capabilities.

A set of performance results is included as a reference to contrast systems and to verify hardware capabilities using well-known synthetic benchmarks.

The HPC Challenge benchmark [1] consists of different tests:

- 1. HPL: the Linpack TPP benchmark which measures the floating point rate of execution for solving a linear system of equations.
- 2. DGEMM: measures the floating point rate of execution of double precision real matrix-matrix multiplication.
- 3. PTRANS (parallel matrix transpose): exercises the communications where pairs of processors communicate with each other simultaneously.
- 4. RandomAccess: measures the rate of integer random updates of memory (GUPS).
- 5. STREAM: a simple synthetic benchmark program that measures sustainable memory bandwidth (in GB/s).
- FFT: measures the floating point rate of execution of double precision complex one-dimensional Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT).

Table 1: Benchmarks						
Benchmark	Value	Unit				
hpl	0.00365811 TFlops	tflops				
dgemm	1.72977 GFlops	mflops				
ptrans	1.58619 GBs	MB/s				
random	0.0544077 GUPs	MB/s				
stream	7.00091 MBs	MB/s				
fft	2.32577 GFlops	MB/s				

Most programs will have a dominant compute kernel that can be approximated by the ones above, the results helps to understand the available capacity.

3 Workload

This section provides details about the workload behavior.

3.1 Workload Footprint

The workload footprint impacts on memory hierarchy usage.

heat2d: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked (uses shared libs), for GNU/Linux

Binaries should be stripped to better fit inside cache.

```
struct _IO_FILE {
                                                                4 */
                            _flags;
/* XXX 4 bytes hole, try to pack */
char *
                            _IO_read_ptr;
                                                                8 */
char *
                            _IO_read_end;
                                                         16
                                                                8 */
char *
                            _IO_read_base;
                                                         24
                                                                8 */
                                                         32
char *
                            _IO_write_base;
                                                                8 */
                            _IO_write_ptr;
                                                         40
                                                                8 */
char *
char *
                            _IO_write_end;
                                                         48
                                                                8 */
char *
                            _IO_buf_base;
                                                         56
                                                                8 */
/* --- cacheline 1 boundary (64 bytes) --
char *
                            _IO_buf_end;
```

2

```
char *
                           _IO_save_base;
char *
                           _IO_backup_base;
                                                               8 */
char *
                           _IO_save_end;
                                                               8 */
struct _IO_marker *
                           _markers;
                                                        96
struct _IO_FILE *
                           _chain;
                                                       104
                                                               8 */
int
                           _fileno;
                                                       112
                                                               4 */
{\tt int}
                           _flags2;
                                                       116
                                                               4 */
__off_t __old_offset;
/* --- cacheline 2 boundary (128 bytes) --- */
                                                       120
                                                               8 */
short unsigned int _cur_column;
                                                               2 */
                                                       128
                           _vtable_offset;
                                                       130
                                                               1 */
signed char
char
                           shortbuf[1]:
                                                       131
/* XXX 4 bytes hole, try to pack */
_IO_lock_t *
__off64_t
                           _offset;
                                                       144
                                                               8 */
void *
                           __pad1;
                                                       152
                                                               8 */
void *
                           __pad2;
                                                       160
                                                               8 */
void *
                           __pad3;
                                                       168
                                                               8 */
void *
                           __pad4;
                                                       176
                                                               8 */
size_t
                            __pad5;
                                                       184
                                                               8 */
/* --- cacheline 3 boundary (192 bytes) --- */
                           _mode;
                                                       192
                                                               4 */
int
                           _unused2[20];
char
                                                       196
                                                              20 */
/* size: 216, cachelines: 4, members: 29 */
/* sum members: 208, holes: 2, sum holes: 8 */
/* last cacheline: 24 bytes */
};
struct _IO_marker {
struct _IO_marker *
                                                               8 */
struct _IO_FILE *
                           _sbuf;
                                                         8
                                                               8 */
int
                           _pos;
                                                        16
                                                               4 */
/* size: 24, cachelines: 1, members: 3 */
/* padding: 4 */
/* last cacheline: 24 bytes */
}:
```

The in-memory layout of data structures can be used to identify issues. Reorganizing data to remove alignment holes will improve CPU cache utilization.

 ${\bf More\ information\ https://www.kernel.org/doc/ols/2007/ols2007v2-pages-35-44.pdf}$

3.2 Workload Stability

This subsection provides details about workload stability.

- 1. Execution time:
 - (a) problem size range: 32768 65536
 - (b) geomean: 23.32382 seconds
 - (c) average: 23.32607 seconds
 - (d) stddev: 0.32522
 - (e) min: 22.90810 seconds
 - (f) max: 24.26887 seconds
 - (g) repetitions: 32 times

The histogram plots the elapsed times and shows how they fit in a normal distribution sample.

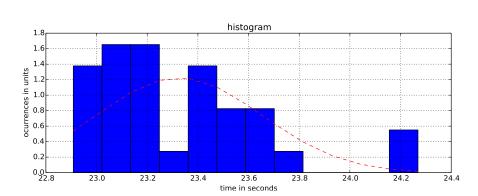


Figure 1: Results Distribution

The workload should run for at least one minute to fully utilize system resources. The execution time of the workload should be stable and the standard deviation less than 3 units.

3.3 Workload Optimization

This section shows how the program reacts to different optimization levels.

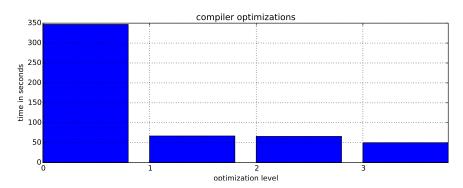


Figure 2: Optimization Levels

4 Scalability

This section provides details about the scaling behavior of the program.

4.1 Problem Size Scalability

A chart with the execution time when scaling the problem size.

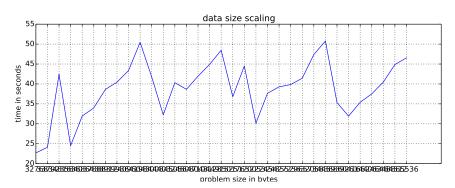


Figure 3: Problem size times

The chart will show how computing time increases when increasing problem size. There should be no valleys or bumps if processing properly balanced across computational units.

4.2 Computing Scalability

A chart with the execution time when scaling computation units.

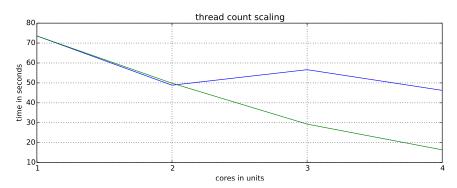


Figure 4: Thread count times

The chart will show how computing time decreases when increasing processing units. An ideal scaling line is provided for comparison.

The parallel and serial fractions of the program can be estimated using the information above.

- 1. Parallel Fraction: 0.67235.
 - Portion of the program doing parallel work.
- Serial: 0.32765.

Portion of the program doing serial work.

Optimization limits can be estimated using scaling laws.

- 1. Amdalah Law for 1024 procs: 3.05200 times.
 - Optimizations are limited up to this point when scaling problem size. [2]
- 2. Gustafson Law for 1024 procs: 688.80974 times.
 - Optimizations are limited up to this point when not scaling problem size. [3]

5 Profile

This section provides details about the execution profile of the program and the system.

5.1 Program Profiling

This subsection provides details about the program execution profile.

5.1.1 Flat Profile

The flat profile shows how much time your program spent in each function, and how many times that function was called.

Flat profile:

[19]

[23]

Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds. cumulative self self total time seconds seconds calls Ts/call Ts/call name 29.65 41.38 41.38 compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1 (heat2d.c:78 @ 400d97) 12.89 59.37 17.99 ${\tt compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1~(heat2d.c:83~@~400d93)}$ 9.89 73.18 13.81 compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1 (heat2d.c:82 @ 400d8f) 9.66 86.67 13.49 ${\tt compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1~(heat2d.c:83~@~400d70)}$ 9.35 99.72 ${\tt compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1~(heat2d.c:79~@~400d50)}$ 13.05 6.74 109.13 ${\tt compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1~(heat2d.c:81~@~400d89)}$ 9.41 ${\tt compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1~(heat2d.c:80~@~400d69)}$ 4.86 115.91 6.78 4.40 122.06 compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1 (heat2d.c:80 @ 400d83) 6.15 4.20 127.91 5.86 compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1 (heat2d.c:83 @ 400d63) 133.01 compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1 (heat2d.c:75 @ 400bd0) 3.65 5.09 2.08 135.91 2.90 compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1 (heat2d.c:79 @ 400d5c) 2.08 138.81 compute_one_iteration._omp_fn.1 (heat2d.c:83 @ 400d7b) Call graph granularity: each sample hit covers 2 byte(s) for 0.01 of 140.15 seconds index time self children called <spontaneous>

frame_dummy [23]

compute_one_iteration (heat2d.c:54 @ 400ee0) [19]

The table shows where to focus optimization efforts to maximize impact.

484290

5.2 System Profiling

0.0

0.0

This subsection provide details about the system execution profile.

0.00

0.00

5.2.1 System Resources Usage

0.03

0.00

The following charts shows the state of system resources during the execution of the program.

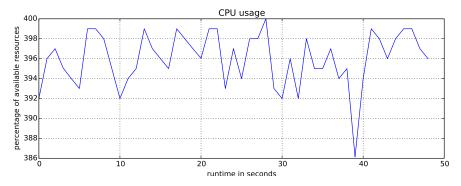


Figure 5: CPU Usage

Note that this chart is likely to show as upper limit a multiple of 100% in case a multicore system is being used.

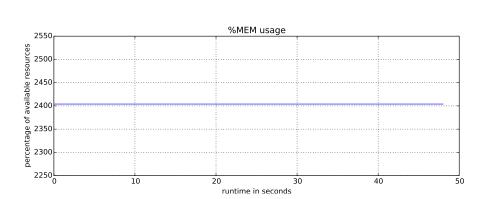


Figure 6: Memory Usage

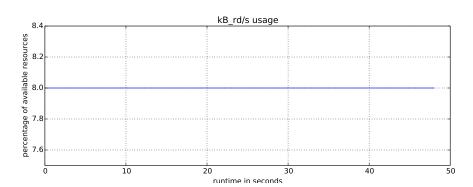


Figure 7: Reads from Disk

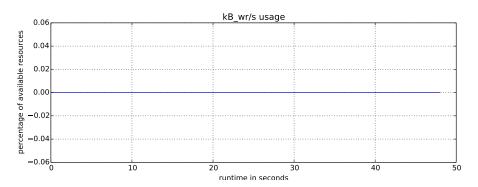


Figure 8: Writes to Disk

5.3 Hotspots

This subsection shows annotated code guiding the optimization efforts.

```
: solution[cur_gen][0][i] = solution[cur_gen][1][i];
: solution[cur_gen][CRESN - 1][i] = solution[cur_gen][CRESN - 2][i];
: }
: /* corners ? */
: #pragma omp parallel for shared(solution,cur_gen,next_gen,diff_constant) private(i,j)
3.52 : 400af3: movsd 0x365a15(rip),xmm5  # 766510 <diff_constant>
0.19 : 400b80: lea  0x10(rcx),r11
```

```
for (i = 1; i <= RESN; i++)
            for (j = 1; j \le RESN; j++)
              solution[next_gen][i][j] = solution[cur_gen][i][j] +
                 (solution[cur_gen][i + 1][j] +
solution[cur_gen][i - 1][j] +
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(solution,cur_gen,next_gen,diff_constant) private(i,j)
          for (i = 1; i <= RESN; i++)
            for (j = 1; j \le RESN; j++)
               solution[next_gen][i][j] = solution[cur_gen][i][j] +
                 (solution[cur_gen][i + 1][j] +
                         movhpd 0x8(r10,rax,1),xmm0
0.23:
          400c13:
                  solution[cur_gen][i - 1][j] +
                  solution[cur_gen][i][j + 1] +
                  solution[cur_gen][i][j - 1] -
                  4.0 * solution[cur_gen][i][j]) * diff_constant;
                        movsd (rdx,rax,1),xmm1
1.84 :
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(solution,cur_gen,next_gen,diff_constant) private(i,j)
          for (i = 1; i <= RESN; i++)
            for (j = 1; j <= RESN; j++)
               solution[next_gen][i][j] = solution[cur_gen][i][j] +
                 (solution[cur_gen][i + 1][j] +
solution[cur_gen][i - 1][j] +
8.31:
          400c1f:
                         movhpd 0x8(rax,rsi,1),xmm2
                  solution[cur_gen][i][j + 1] +
solution[cur_gen][i][j - 1] -
                  4.0 * solution[cur_gen][i][j]) * diff_constant;
                         movhpd 0x8(rax,rdx,1),xmm1
1.51:
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(solution,cur_gen,next_gen,diff_constant) private(i,j)
          for (i = 1; i <= RESN; i++)
            for (j = 1; j <= RESN; j++)
               solution[next_gen][i][j] = solution[cur_gen][i][j] +
                 (solution[cur_gen][i + 1][j] +
9.15
          400c2b:
                         addpd xmm2,xmm0
                  solution[cur_gen][i - 1][j] +
                  solution[cur_gen][i][j + 1] +
solution[cur_gen][i][j - 1] -
                  4.0 * solution[cur_gen][i][j]) * diff_constant;
0.33:
          400c2f:
                         movapd xmm1,xmm2
          400c33:
1.12:
                         mulpd xmm3,xmm2
      : #pragma omp parallel for shared(solution,cur_gen,next_gen,diff_constant) private(i,j)
          for (i = 1; i <= RESN; i++)
            for (j = 1; j \le RESN; j++)
              solution[next_gen][i][j] = solution[cur_gen][i][j] +
                 (solution[cur_gen][i + 1][j] + solution[cur_gen][i - 1][j] +
0.92 :
          400c37:
                         addpd (rdi,rax,1),xmm0
                  solution[cur_gen][i][j + 1] +
8.45 :
          400c3c:
                         addpd (r8,rax,1),xmm0
                 solution[cur_gen][i][j - 1]
2.49:
          400c42:
                         subpd xmm2,xmm0
                 4.0 * solution[cur_gen][i][j]) * diff_constant;
          400c46:
9.57:
                         mulpd xmm4,xmm0
          /* corners ? */
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(solution,cur_gen,next_gen,diff_constant) private(i,j)
          for (i = 1; i <= RESN; i++)
            for (j = 1; j <= RESN; j++)
              solution[next_gen][i][j] = solution[cur_gen][i][j] +
12.58 :
          400c4a:
                         addpd xmm1,xmm0
16.32 :
          400c4e:
                         movlpd xmm0,(rcx,rax,1)
8.25
          400c59:
                         add
                                $0x10,rax
1.10 :
          400c5d:
                         cmp
                                 $0x960,rax
0.12 :
          400c6c:
                         add
                                $0x970,r8
              solution[cur_gen][0][i] = solution[cur_gen][1][i];
solution[cur_gen][CRESN - 1][i] = solution[cur_gen][CRESN - 2][i];
          /* corners ? */
      : #pragma omp parallel for shared(solution,cur_gen,next_gen,diff_constant) private(i,j)
              compute_one_iteration (sim_time);
```

```
int temp;
            setup ();
            for (sim_time = 0; sim_time < final; sim_time += time_step)</pre>
  99.81:
            40079a:
                     movsd 0x365d5e(rip),xmm0
                                                       # 766500 <sim_time>
            compute_one_iteration (sim_time);
temp = cur_gen;
  0.19:
           4007a2:
                               0x365d64(rip),eax
                                                       # 76650c <cur_gen>
           int temp;
            setup ();
            for (sim_time = 0; sim_time < final; sim_time += time_step)</pre>
               compute_one_iteration (sim_time);
            int i, j;
            /* set boundary values */
           for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++)
               if (i < 256 || i > 768)
   5.64 :
           400da0:
                        cmp $0x200,eax
                solution[cur_gen][i][0] = solution[cur_gen][i][1];
               else
                solution[cur_gen][i][0] = MAX_HEAT;
           400dab:
                        movsd 0x135(rip),xmm1
movsd xmm1,(rdx)
   1.13 :
                                                       # 400ee8 < IO stdin used+0x18>
            400db3:
  0.28:
                      add $0x1,eax
add $0x970,rdx
  9.41 :
            400db7:
           400dba:
  0.19 :
       : void compute_one_iteration()
           int i, j;
            /* set boundary values */
            for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++)
  0.38:
           400dc1:
                        cmp $0x2e,eax
               else
                solution[cur_gen][i][0] = MAX_HEAT;
             7
           for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++)
               solution[cur_gen][i][CRESN - 1] = solution[cur_gen][i][CRESN - 2];
                      movsd 0x602a20(rbx,rax,1),xmm0
add $0x970,rax
   2.63:
           400dd0:
   4.23 :
            400de2:
               if (i < 256 || i > 768)
                 solution[cur_gen][i][0] = solution[cur_gen][i][1];
                solution[cur_gen][i][0] = MAX_HEAT;
             }
            for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++)
  1.79:
            400de8: cmp $0xb2220,rax
             {
               solution[cur_gen][i][CRESN - 1] = solution[cur_gen][i][CRESN - 2];
           for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++)
             {
            /* set boundary values */
           for (i = 0; i < CRESN; i++)
              if (i < 256 || i > 768)
                solution[cur_gen][i][0] = solution[cur_gen][i][1];
                     movsd 0x8(rdx),xmm0
movsd xmm0,(rdx)
  6.77 :
           400e3b:
  36.41 : 400e40:
  2.92 :
           400e44:
                         jmpq 400db7 <compute_one_iteration+0x37>
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of libc-2.19.so for cpu-clock
       : Disassembly of section .text:
  0.27 : 147f70:
                       mov rdi,rax
  0.55:
           147fb0:
                         movdqu (rsi),xmm0
  0.27 : 147fb4:
                         mov rdi,rcx
  0.27 : 147fbf:
0.27 : 147fcb:
                         mov
                                rcx,r8
                              0x27625e(rip),rcx
                                                        # 3be230 <obstack_exit_failure+0x38>
                         mov
                                                9
```

```
1.92 :
           147fd2:
                               rcx,rdx
                         cmp
   0.27 :
           148006:
                         add
                               rdx,rsi
   0.27 :
           14807b:
                         movdqu xmm0,(r8)
   0.82 :
           1480d7:
                                -0x80(rdx),rdx
                         lea
   0.55 :
           1480e1:
                         movdqa (rsi),xmm4
   5.48 :
           1480e9:
                         movaps 0x20(rsi),xmm2
   1.37 :
           1480ed:
                         movaps 0x30(rsi),xmm3
   6.85 :
           1480f1:
                         movdqa xmm4,(rdi)
  0.82:
           1480f5:
                         movaps xmm1,0x10(rdi)
  0.82 :
           1480f9:
                         movaps xmm2,0x20(rdi)
   1.10:
           148101:
                         sub
                               $0x80.rdx
  0.55:
           148108:
                         movaps 0x40(rsi).xmm4
   0.82 :
           14810c:
                         movaps 0x50(rsi),xmm5
   4.66 :
           148110:
                         movaps 0x60(rsi),xmm6
           148114:
   0.55 :
                         movaps 0x70(rsi),xmm7
   7.67 :
           148118:
                         lea 0x80(rsi),rsi
   0.82 :
           14811f:
                         movaps xmm4,0x40(rdi)
   0.27 :
           148123:
                         movaps xmm5,0x50(rdi)
  0.82 :
           148127:
                         movaps xmm6,0x60(rdi)
   1.10 :
           14812b:
                         movaps xmm7,0x70(rdi)
  1.10 :
           14812f:
                         lea
                              0x80(rdi),rdi
   0.27 :
           148152:
                         movdqa xmm4,(rdi)
           148188:
  3.29 :
                         lea
                               (r11,rdx,1),rdx
   0.27 :
           148280:
                         sub
                               $0x10.rdx
           148284:
  0.82:
                         movdga -0x10(rsi),xmm1
   0.82 :
           148301:
                         movdqa -0x10(rsi),xmm0
   9.59:
           148306:
                         movaps -0x20(rsi),xmm1
   1.10 :
           14830a:
                         movaps -0x30(rsi),xmm2
   8.77 :
           14830e:
                         movaps -0x40(rsi),xmm3
           148312:
   0.55 :
                         movdqa xmm0,-0x10(rdi)
   1.10 :
           148317:
                         movaps xmm1,-0x20(rdi)
   0.55:
           14831b:
                         movaps xmm2,-0x30(rdi)
   2.19:
           14831f:
                         movaps xmm3,-0x40(rdi)
  0.27:
           148323:
                         sub
                              $0x80.rdx
  9.59 .
           14832e:
                         movaps -0x60(rsi),xmm5
  11.23 :
           148336:
                         movaps -0x80(rsi),xmm7
  1.10:
           14833a:
                         lea
                               -0x80(rsi).rsi
  1.92 :
           14833e:
                         movaps xmm4,-0x50(rdi)
           148342:
                         movaps xmm5,-0x60(rdi)
   1.10:
  0.55:
           148346:
                         movaps xmm6.-0x70(rdi)
   0.82 :
           14834a:
                         movaps xmm7,-0x80(rdi)
   1.10 :
           14834e:
                        lea -0x80(rdi),rdi
   0.27:
           148352:
                                148301 <__nss_hosts_lookup+0x11081>
                         jae
   0.27 :
           148383:
                         sub
                                $0x40,rsi
   0.55:
           1483a0:
                         lea
                                (r11,rdx,1),rdx
  0.27 :
           1499d0:
                         mov
                               -0x10(rsi),r11
  -----
       : Disassembly of section .text:
  19.35 :
           74d0:
                      mov 0x206af1(rip),rax
                                                     # 20dfc8 <omp_in_final_+0x203c18>
  4.30 :
           74d7:
                       mov
                              fs:0x10(rax),rax
  2.15 :
           74dc:
                       test
                             rax,rax
  2.15 :
           74e1:
                      mov
                              (rax),eax
  72.04:
           74e3:
                       retq
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of libc-2.19.so for cpu-clock
        : Disassembly of section .text:
  1.37 : 7fc82:
                     push r14
  1.37 :
           7fc89:
                        push
                              rbx
   1.37 :
           7fc95:
                               rsi,0x8(rsp)
                        mov
   5.48 :
           7fcbe:
                               0x340e7b(rip),rbp
                                                       # 3c0b40 <__malloc_initialize_hook+0x120>
                        \mathtt{cmp}
   2.74 :
           7fcc5:
                               7fd39 <_IO_str_seekoff+0x2b99>
   5.48 :
           7fd40:
                        ja
                               7fdbf <_IO_str_seekoff+0x2c1f>
   6.85 :
           7fdbf:
                        mov
                               rbp,r9
  1.37 .
           7fe08:
                        lea
                               0x58(rbx),r14
  15.07:
           7fe3f:
                               $0xc,rax
                        shr
           7fe43:
                               rax,0x48(rsp)
  4.11:
                        mov
           7fe5b:
   1.37 :
                        add
                               $0x77,eax
           7fe6e:
                               $0x7c,eax
  1.37 :
                        add
   1.37 :
           7fe80:
                        sub
                               rax,0x10(rsp)
   2.74 :
           7fe97:
                               $0x2710,r15d
                        mov
                                               10
```

```
7fee6 <_IO_str_seekoff+0x2d46>
  1.37 : 7fe9d:
                        jmp
  16.44 :
           7fee6:
                               0x70(rbx),r12
                        mov
  1.37 :
                        cmp
                               r14,r12
   4.11 :
           7fef3:
                               0x8(r12),rsi
                        mov
   1.37 :
           7fefd:
                               $0x10,rsi
                        cmp
  1.37 :
           80187:
                        \mathtt{cmp}
                               $0x3ff,rbp
  2.74:
           801bf:
                        seta
  1.37 :
           8022c:
                        lea
                               0x20(rbp),rdx
  5.48:
           80234:
                        mov
                               rax,r12
  2.74 :
           80314:
                        \mathtt{cmp}
                               rax,rbx
  8.22 :
           80365:
                        cmp
                               rax.rdx
  1.37 :
           80858:
                               0x33df01(rip).rax
                                                      # 3be760 <__malloc_hook+0x20>
                        lea
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of libc-2.19.so for cpu-clock
       : Disassembly of section .text:
  1.96 : 7f058:
                      mov
                               0x10(rsp),esi
  1.96 :
           7f07b:
                        jе
                               7fb0c <_IO_str_seekoff+0x296c>
  1.96 :
           7f081:
                        testb $0x2,0x4(r12)
  3.92 :
                               0x341a72(rip),esi
           7f0b8:
                        mov
                                                       # 3c0b30 <__malloc_initialize_hook+0x110>
                        test
  1.96:
           7f0be:
                               esi,esi
  1.96:
           7f0c6:
                        testb $0x1,0x8(rbx)
  3.92 :
           7f16a:
                       lea
                               0x58(r12),rdx
  7.84 :
           7f180:
                        mov
                               rax,0x10(rbx)
                               rdx,0x18(rbx)
  1.96:
           7f184:
                        mov
  1.96:
           7f1a3:
                        mov
                               rbp,rax
  1.96:
                               rax,0x8(rbx)
           7f1aa:
                        mov
  1.96:
           7f1b2:
                               $0xffff,rbp
                        cmp
  21.57 :
           7f3b8:
                               $0x1,esi
                        mov
  7.84:
           7f3bd:
                               0x10(rsp),eax
                        mov
   3.92 :
           7f3c8:
                               7f3d8 <_IO_str_seekoff+0x2238>
                        jе
                               84bbb <malloc_info+0x2bb>
   9.80:
           7f3d0:
                        jne
   5.88:
           7f4b6:
                        jne
                               84bd7 <malloc_info+0x2d7>
  3.92 :
           7f4bc:
                               7f4c8 <_IO_str_seekoff+0x2328>
                        jmp
  1.96:
           7f54d:
                        add
                               r14,rbp
                               7f490 <_IO_str_seekoff+0x22f0>
  3.92 .
           7f588:
                        jb
                                                      # 3befd8 <__malloc_hook+0x898>
  1.96 :
           7f595:
                        lea
                               0x33fa3c(rip),rdx
                               $0xfffffffffffff8.rdx
  5.88 :
           7faf0:
                        and
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of libc-2.19.so for cpu-clock
       : Disassembly of section .text:
                   push rbp
  12.00 : 82750:
  12.00:
           82760:
                               (rax),rax
                       mov
  16.00 :
           82763:
                        test
                              rax,rax
  4.00:
           8276c:
                               0x33b60d(rip),rax
                                                      # 3bdd80 <_IO_file_jumps+0x6e0>
                        mov
  12.00:
           82777:
                        test
  16.00 :
           82794:
                               84dbb <malloc_info+0x4bb>
                      jne
  4.00:
           827a8:
                        mov
                              rbx,rdi
  4.00:
           827b3:
                        mov
                               rax,rdx
  4.00:
           827bf:
                        jе
                               827cc <__libc_malloc+0x7c>
 16.00:
          827c4:
                        jne
                               84dd6 <malloc_info+0x4d6>
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of libc-2.19.so for cpu-clock
       : Disassembly of section .text:
                      mov
  31.58 : 82df0:
                              0x33b0f1(rip),rax
                                                      # 3bdee8 <_IO_file_jumps+0x848>
 10.53 :
           82df7:
                               (rax),rax
                       mov
                        test rax,rax
lea -0x10(rdi),rsi
  47.37 :
           82dfa:
                      lea
 10.53 : 82e10:
       : Disassembly of section .text:
 87.50 : 7490:
12.50 : 7498:
                   cmpq $0xfffffffffffffffffff,0x206cf8(rip)
jne 749f <GOMP_parallel_end+0xf>
                                                                    # 20e190 <omp_in_final_+0x203de0>
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of libc-2.19.so for cpu-clock
       : Disassembly of section .text:
 28.57 : 85094:
28.57 : 850a3:
                      callq f1280 <__sbrk>
                       add
                              $0x8,rsp
  28.57 : 850aa:
                       retq
       : Disassembly of section .text:
  33.33 : 7460:
                     push r12
                                               11
```

```
mov
                              rbp,rdi
  16.67 : 7488:
33.33 : 748b:
                        mov
                               rax,rcx
                        jmpq 85f0 <omp_in_final+0x390>
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of libc-2.19.so for cpu-clock
         Disassembly of section .text:
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of libc-2.19.so for cpu-clock
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of heat2d for cpu-clock
       : Disassembly of section .plt:
       : Disassembly of section .text:
 25.00 : 74f7: mov
25.00 : 74fb: retq
                              fs:0x28(rax),eax
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of heat2d for cpu-clock
        : Disassembly of section .plt:
Percent | Source code & Disassembly of heat2d for cpu-clock
```

6 Low Level

This section provide details about low level details such as vectorization and performance counters.

6.1 Vectorization Report

This subsection provide details about vectorization status of the program loops.

```
Analyzing loop at heat2d.c:46
heat2d.c:46: note: not vectorized: loop contains function calls or data references that cannot be analyzed
heat2d.c:46: note: bad data references.
heat2d.c:43: note: vectorized 0 loops in function.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:46: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
{\tt heat2d.c:43:} note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: versioning for alias required: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][pretmp_
heat2d.c:75: note: versioning not yet supported for outer-loops.
heat2d.c:75: note: bad data dependence.
Analyzing loop at heat2d.c:77
heat2d.c:77: note: versioning for alias required: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][pretmp_
heat2d.c:77: note: versioning for alias required: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][pretmp_
heat2d.c:77: note: versioning for alias required: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][i_3][j_2
heat2d.c:77: note: versioning for alias required: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][i_3][_2:
heat2d.c:77: note: versioning for alias required: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][i_3][j_3]
heat2d.c:77: note: misalign = 8 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_108][pretmp_112][j_39]
heat2d.c:77: note: misalign = 8 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_108][pretmp_113][j_39]
\label{lem:heat2d.c:77:note:misalign = 0 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_108][i_3][j_26]} \\
\label{lem:heat2d.c:77:note:misalign = 0 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_108][i_3][_29]} \\
\label{eq:heat2d.c:77:note:misalign = 8 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_108][i_3][j_39]} \\
heat2d.c:77: note: misalign = 8 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_106][i_3][j_39]
heat2d.c:77: note: num. args = 4 (not unary/binary/ternary op).
heat2d.c:77: note: not ssa-name.
heat2d.c:77: note: use not simple.
heat2d.c:77: note: num. args = 4 (not unary/binary/ternary op).
heat2d.c:77: note: not ssa-name.
heat2d.c:77: note: use not simple.
heat2d.c:77: note: num. args = 4 (not unary/binary/ternary op).
heat2d.c:77: note: not ssa-name.
heat2d.c:77: note: use not simple
heat2d.c:77: note: num. args = 4 (not unary/binary/ternary op).
heat2d.c:77: note: not ssa-name.
heat2d.c:77: note: use not simple.
heat2d.c:77: note: num. args = 4 (not unary/binary/ternary op).
```

```
heat2d.c:77: note: not ssa-name.
heat2d.c:77: note: use not simple.
Vectorizing loop at heat2d.c:77
heat2d.c:75: note: vectorized 1 loops in function.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not consecutive access pretmp_106 = next_gen;
heat2d.c:75: note: not consecutive access pretmp_108 = cur_gen;
heat2d.c:75: note: not consecutive access pretmp_110 = diff_constant;
heat2d.c:75: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:79: note: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][pretmp_112][j_140] and solution[pretmp_
heat2d.c:79: note: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][pretmp_113][j_140] and solution[pretmp_
heat2d.c:79: note: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][i_3][j_146] and solution[pretmp_106][i_
heat2d.c:79: note: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][i_3][_149] and solution[pretmp_106][i_3]
heat2d.c:79: note: can't determine dependence between solution[pretmp_108][i_3][j_140] and solution[pretmp_106][i_3][i_40] and solution[pretmp_106][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_40][i_
heat2d.c:79: note: SLP: step doesn't divide the vector-size.
heat2d.c:79: note: Unknown alignment for access: solution
heat2d.c:79: note: SLP: step doesn't divide the vector-size.
heat2d.c:79: note: Unknown alignment for access: solution
heat2d.c:79: note: SLP: step doesn't divide the vector-size.
heat2d.c:79: note: Unknown alignment for access: solution
heat2d.c:79: note: SLP: step doesn't divide the vector-size.
heat2d.c:79: note: Unknown alignment for access: solution
heat2d.c:79: note: SLP: step doesn't divide the vector-size.
heat2d.c:79: note: Unknown alignment for access: solution
heat2d.c:79: note: SLP: step doesn't divide the vector-size.
heat2d.c:79: note: Unknown alignment for access: solution
heat2d.c:79: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
heat2d.c:79: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:79: note: not vectorized: no vectype for stmt: vect_var_.72_169 = MEM[(double[2][302] $)vect_psolut:
 scalar type: vector(2) double
heat2d.c:79: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
heat2d.c:79: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:75: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:43: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
Analyzing loop at heat2d.c:64
heat2d.c:64: note: misalign = 0 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_34][i_41][300]
heat2d.c:64: note: misalign = 8 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_34][i_41][301]
heat2d.c:64: note: not consecutive access _19 = solution[pretmp_34][i_41][300];
heat2d.c:64: note: not vectorized: complicated access pattern.
heat2d.c:64: note: bad data access.
Analyzing loop at heat2d.c:57
heat2d.c:57: note: not vectorized: control flow in loop.
heat2d.c:57: note: bad loop form.
heat2d.c:53: note: vectorized 0 loops in function.
heat2d.c:53: note: not consecutive access pretmp_34 = cur_gen;
heat2d.c:53: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
heat2d.c:53: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
heat2d.c:59: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:60: note: misalign = 8 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_34][i_40][1]
heat2d.c:60: note: misalign = 0 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_34][i_40][0]
heat2d.c:60: note: not consecutive access _12 = solution[pretmp_34][i_40][1];
\verb|heat2d.c:60: note: not consecutive access solution[pretmp_34][i\_40][0] = \_12;
heat2d.c:60: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
heat2d.c:60: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
heat2d.c:62: note: misalign = 0 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_34][i_40][0]
\label{lem:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma:lemma
heat2d.c:62: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
heat2d.c:62: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
heat2d.c:57: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:53: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
```

```
heat2d.c:53: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:66: note: misalign = 0 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_34][i_41][300]
heat2d.c:66: note: misalign = 8 bytes of ref solution[pretmp_34][i_41][301]
heat2d.c:66: note: not consecutive access _19 = solution[pretmp_34][i_41][300];
heat2d.c:66: note: not consecutive access solution[pretmp_34][i_41][301] = _19;
heat2d.c:66: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
heat2d.c:66: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
heat2d.c:53: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:70: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
Analyzing loop at heat2d.c:28
heat2d.c:28: note: not vectorized: number of iterations cannot be computed.
heat2d.c:28: note: bad loop form.
heat2d.c:18: note: vectorized 0 loops in function.
heat2d.c:20: note: misalign = 0 bytes of ref final
heat2d.c:20: note: not consecutive access final = 1.024e+3;
heat2d.c:20: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
heat2d.c:20: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
heat2d.c:22: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:26: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:36: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:18: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:30: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
heat2d.c:18: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
```

The details above shows the list of loops in the program and if they are being vectorized or not. These reports can pinpoint areas where the compiler cannot apply vectorization and related optimizations. It may be possible to modify your code or communicate additional information to the compiler to guide the vectorization and/or optimizations.

6.2 Counters Report

This subsection provides details about software and hardware counters.

Performance counter stats for './heat2d' (3 runs):

```
199110.369461
                    task-clock (msec)
                                                 3.944 CPUs utilized
                                                                                (+-0.87)
                                                  0.018 K/sec
         3,562
                    context-switches
                                                                               ( +- 11.48 )
                                                                               ( +- 25.00 )
            8
                    cpu-migrations
                                                  0.000 K/sec
                    page-faults
                                                                                ( +- 0.08 )
           427
                                                 0.002 K/sec
<not supported>
                    cycles
                    stalled-cycles-frontend
<not supported>
                   stalled-cycles-backend
<not supported>
<not supported>
                    instructions
<not supported>
                    branches
<not supported>
                    branch-misses
  50.489125220 seconds time elapsed
                                                                           (+- 0.97)
```

The details above shows counters that provide low-overhead access to detailed performance information using internal registers of the CPU.

References

- [1] Piotr Luszczek and Jack J. Dongarra and David Koester and Rolf Rabenseifner and Bob Lucas and Jeremy Kepner and John Mccalpin and David Bailey and Daisuke Takahashi, *Introduction to the HPC Challenge Benchmark Suite*. Technical Report, 2005.
- [2] Amdahl, Gene M., Validity of the single processor approach to achieving large scale computing capabilities. Communications of the ACM, Proceedings of the April 18-20, 1967, spring joint computer conference Pages 483-485, 1967.
- $[3] \ \ \ John \ L. \ \ Gustafson, \ \textit{Reevaluating Amdahl's Law}. \ \ Communications \ of the ACM, \ Volume \ 31 \ Pages \ 532-533, \ 1988.$
- [4] OpenMP Architecture Review Board, OpenMP Application Program Interface. http://www.openmp.org, 3.0, May 2008.

B.3. Conjunto de Mandelbrot

mandel Performance Report

20150607-151437

Abstract

This performance report is intended to support performance analysis and optimization activities. It includes details on program behavior, system configuration and capabilities, including support data from well-known performance analysis tools.

This report was generated using hotspot version 0.1. Homepage http://www.github.com/moreandres/hotspot. Full execution log can be found at ~/.hotspot/mandel/20150607-151437/hotspot.log.

C	ontents			4.1 Problem Size Scalability	4
1	Program	1		4.2 Computing Scalability	5
2	System Capabilities	1	5	Profile	5
	2.1 System Configuration	1		5.1 Program Profiling	
	2.2 System Performance Baseline	2		5.1.1 Flat Profile	
3	Workload	2		5.2.1 System Resources Usage	
	3.1 Workload Footprint	2		5.3 Hotspots	
	3.2 Workload Stability	3	6	Low Level	8
	3.3 Workload Optimization	4		6.1 Vectorization Report	8
4	Scalability	4		6.2 Counters Report	9

1 Program

This section provides details about the program being analyzed.

- 1. Program: mandel.
- Program is the name of the program.
- 2. Timestamp: 20150607-151437.
 - Timestamp is a unique identifier used to store information on disk.
- Parameters Range: [32768, 33792, 34816, 35840, 36864, 37888, 38912, 39936, 40960, 41984, 43008, 44032, 45056, 46080, 47104, 48128, 49152, 50176, 51200, 52224, 53248, 54272, 55296, 56320, 57344, 58368, 59392, 60416, 61440, 62464, 63488, 64512].

Parameters range is the problem size set used to scale the program.

2 System Capabilities

This section provides details about the system being used for the analysis.

2.1 System Configuration

This subsection provides details about the system configuration. $\,$

The hardware in the system is summarized using a hardware lister utility. It reports exact memory configuration, firmware version, mainboard configuration, CPU version and speed, cache configuration, bus speed and others.

The hardware configuration can be used to contrast the system capabilities to well-known benchmarks results on similar systems.

memory 7984MiB System memory
processor Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3320M CPU @ 2.60GHz
bridge 440FX - 82441FX PMC [Natoma]
bridge 82371SB PIIX3 ISA [Natoma/Triton II]
storage 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 IDE
network 82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller
bridge 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ACPI

storage 82801HM/HEM (ICH8M/ICH8M-E) SATA Controller [AHCI mode]

The software in the system is summarized using the GNU/Linux platform string.

Linux-3.16.0-30-generic-x86_64-with-Ubuntu-14.04-trusty

The software toolchain is built upon the following components.

- 1. Host: ubuntu
- 2. Distribution: Ubuntu, 14.04, trusty.

This codename provides LSB (Linux Standard Base) and distribution-specific information.

- 3. Compiler: gcc (Ubuntu 4.8.2-19ubuntu1) 4.8.2.
 - Version number of the compiler program.
- 4. C Library: GNU C Library (Ubuntu EGLIBC 2.19-Oubuntu6.6) stable release version 2.19. Version number of the C library.

The software configuration can be used to contrast the system capabilities to well-known benchmark results on similar systems.

2.2 System Performance Baseline

This subsection provides details about the system capabilities.

A set of performance results is included as a reference to contrast systems and to verify hardware capabilities using well-known synthetic benchmarks.

The HPC Challenge benchmark [1] consists of different tests:

- 1. HPL: the Linpack TPP benchmark which measures the floating point rate of execution for solving a linear system
- 2. DGEMM: measures the floating point rate of execution of double precision real matrix-matrix multiplication.
- 3. PTRANS (parallel matrix transpose): exercises the communications where pairs of processors communicate with each other simultaneously.
- 4. RandomAccess: measures the rate of integer random updates of memory (GUPS).
- 5. STREAM: a simple synthetic benchmark program that measures sustainable memory bandwidth (in GB/s).
- 6. FFT: measures the floating point rate of execution of double precision complex one-dimensional Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT).

Table 1: Benchmarks
k | Value Benchmark Unit 0.00385977 TFlops 1.03413 GFlops 0.997656 GBs0.0274034 GUPs

hpl tflops mflops dgemm ptrans MB/srandom MB/s5.19608 MBs MB/sstream fft 1.2658 GFlops MB/s

Most programs will have a dominant compute kernel that can be approximated by the ones above, the results helps to understand the available capacity.

Workload

This section provides details about the workload behavior.

3.1 Workload Footprint

The workload footprint impacts on memory hierarchy usage.

mandel: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked (uses shared libs), for GNU/Linux

Binaries should be stripped to better fit inside cache.

struct _IO_FILE { 4 */ _flags; /* XXX 4 bytes hole, try to pack */ char * _IO_read_ptr; 8 8 */ char * _IO_read_end; 16 8 */ char * _IO_read_base; 24 8 */ 32 char * _IO_write_base; 8 */ _IO_write_ptr; 40 8 */ char * char * _IO_write_end; 48 8 */ char * _IO_buf_base; 56 8 */ /* --- cacheline 1 boundary (64 bytes) char * _IO_buf_end; 8 */

2

```
char *
                            _IO_save_base;
char *
                            _IO_backup_base;
                                                               8 */
char *
                           _IO_save_end;
                                                               8 */
struct _IO_marker *
                           _markers;
                                                        96
                                                               8 */
struct _IO_FILE *
                           _chain;
                                                       104
                                                               8 */
int
                           _fileno;
                                                       112
                                                               4 */
{\tt int}
                           _flags2;
                                                       116
                                                               4 */
__off_t __old_ollset,
/* --- cacheline 2 boundary (128 bytes) --- */
                                                       120
                                                               8 */
short unsigned int _cur_column;
                                                       128
                                                               2 */
                            _vtable_offset;
                                                       130
                                                               1 */
signed char
char
                           shortbuf[1]:
                                                       131
/* XXX 4 bytes hole, try to pack */
_IO_lock_t *
                                                       136
__off64_t
                           _offset;
                                                       144
                                                               8 */
void *
                           __pad1;
                                                       152
                                                               8 */
void *
                           __pad2;
                                                       160
                                                               8 */
void *
                           __pad3;
                                                       168
                                                               8 */
void *
                           __pad4;
                                                       176
                                                               8 */
size_t
                            __pad5;
                                                       184
                                                               8 */
/* --- cacheline 3 boundary (192 bytes) --- */
                           _mode;
                                                       192
                                                               4 */
int
                           _unused2[20];
                                                       196
                                                              20 */
char
/\ast size: 216, cachelines: 4, members: 29 \ast/
/* sum members: 208, holes: 2, sum holes: 8 */
/* last cacheline: 24 bytes */
};
struct _IO_marker {
struct _IO_marker *
                                                               8 */
struct _IO_FILE *
                           _sbuf;
                                                         8
                                                               8 */
int
                            _pos;
                                                        16
                                                               4 */
/* size: 24, cachelines: 1, members: 3 */
/* padding: 4 */
/* last cacheline: 24 bytes */
}:
struct complextype {
float
                            real;
                                                               4 */
float
                            imag;
/* size: 8, cachelines: 1, members: 2 */
/* last cacheline: 8 bytes */
};
```

The in-memory layout of data structures can be used to identify issues. Reorganizing data to remove alignment holes will improve CPU cache utilization.

 ${\bf More\ information\ https://www.kernel.org/doc/ols/2007/ols2007v2-pages-35-44.pdf}$

3.2 Workload Stability

This subsection provides details about workload stability.

- 1. Execution time:
 - (a) problem size range: 32768 65536
 - (b) geomean: 9.56445 seconds
 - (c) average: 9.56486 seconds
 - (d) stddev: 0.08794
 - (e) min: 9.40741 seconds
 - (f) max: 9.72290 seconds
 - (g) repetitions: 32 times

The histogram plots the elapsed times and shows how they fit in a normal distribution sample.

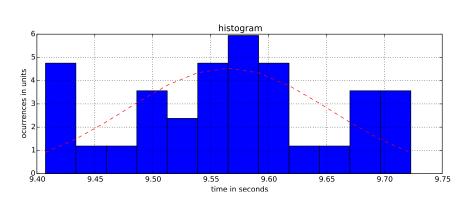


Figure 1: Results Distribution

The workload should run for at least one minute to fully utilize system resources. The execution time of the workload should be stable and the standard deviation less than 3 units.

3.3 Workload Optimization

This section shows how the program reacts to different optimization levels.

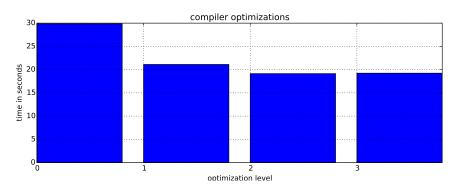


Figure 2: Optimization Levels

4 Scalability

This section provides details about the scaling behavior of the program.

4.1 Problem Size Scalability

A chart with the execution time when scaling the problem size.

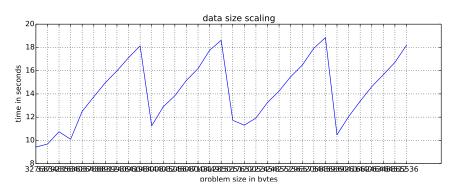


Figure 3: Problem size times

The chart will show how computing time increases when increasing problem size. There should be no valleys or bumps if processing properly balanced across computational units.

4.2 Computing Scalability

A chart with the execution time when scaling computation units.

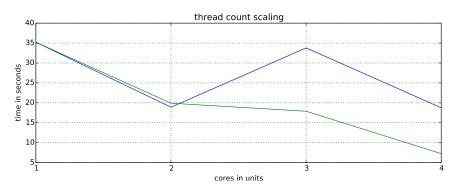


Figure 4: Thread count times

The chart will show how computing time decreases when increasing processing units. An ideal scaling line is provided for comparison.

The parallel and serial fractions of the program can be estimated using the information above.

- 1. Parallel Fraction: 0.92591.
 - Portion of the program doing parallel work.
- Serial: 0.07409.

Portion of the program doing serial work.

Optimization limits can be estimated using scaling laws.

- 1. Amdalah Law for 1024 procs: 13.49756 times.
 - Optimizations are limited up to this point when scaling problem size. [2]
- 2. Gustafson Law for 1024 procs: 948.20853 times.
 - Optimizations are limited up to this point when not scaling problem size. [3]

5 Profile

This section provides details about the execution profile of the program and the system.

5.1 Program Profiling

This subsection provides details about the program execution profile.

5.1.1 Flat Profile

The flat profile shows how much time your program spent in each function, and how many times that function was called.

Flat profile:

Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.

cu	mulative	self		self	total			
time	seconds	seconds	calls	Ts/call	Ts/call	name		
44.60	17.09	17.09				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:45	@ 400afd)
16.52	23.42	6.33				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:48	@ 400b0f)
9.76	27.16	3.74				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:43	@ 400aed)
7.69	30.10	2.95				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:43	@ 400ad8)
4.01	31.64	1.53				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:48	@ 400ac0)
3.57	33.01	1.37				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:42	@ 400ae1)
3.21	34.24	1.23				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:43	@ 400ad1)
3.21	35.47	1.23				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:43	@ 400ae5)
3.20	36.70	1.23				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:46	@ 400ace)
3.06	37.87	1.17				mainomp_fn.0	(mandel.c:36	@ 400aa4)

The table shows where to focus optimization efforts to maximize impact.

5.2 System Profiling

This subsection provide details about the system execution profile.

5.2.1 System Resources Usage

The following charts shows the state of system resources during the execution of the program.

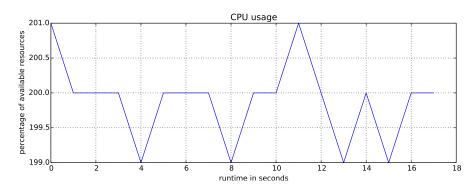


Figure 5: CPU Usage

Note that this chart is likely to show as upper limit a multiple of 100% in case a multicore system is being used.

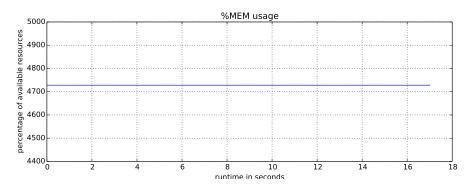


Figure 6: Memory Usage

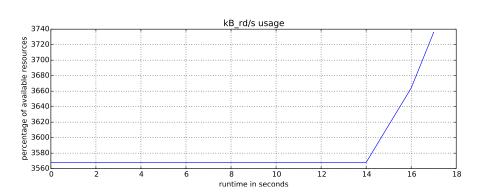


Figure 7: Reads from Disk

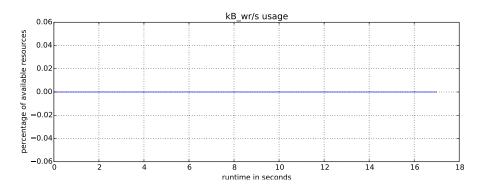


Figure 8: Writes to Disk

5.3 Hotspots

This subsection shows annotated code guiding the optimization efforts.

```
z.real = temp;
                           lensq = z.real * z.real + z.imag * z.imag;
                     while (lensq < 4.0 && k < iters);
            400968:
6.11 :
                                \mathtt{cmp}
                                         edx,eax
                     do
                          temp = z.real * z.real - z.imag * z.imag + c.real;
z.imag = 2.0 * z.real * z.imag + c.imag;
z.real = temp;
                     0: movaps xmm1,xmm0
c.imag = Y_MAX - i * (Y_MAX - Y_MIN) / Y_RESN;
1.58:
             400970:
                     k = 0;
                     do
                          temp = z.real * z.real - z.imag * z.imag + c.real;
z.imag = 2.0 * z.real * z.imag + c.imag;
z.real = temp;
                          lensq = z.real * z.real + z.imag * z.imag;
                          k++;
0.55:
            400976:
                                add
                                          $0x1,eax
                     k = 0;
                     do
                          temp = z.real * z.real - z.imag * z.imag + c.real;
z.imag = 2.0 * z.real * z.imag + c.imag;
```

```
6.64 :
                         unpcklps xmm2,xmm2
                c.imag = Y_MAX - i * (Y_MAX - Y_MIN) / Y_RESN;
                 do
                    temp = z.real * z.real - z.imag * z.imag + c.real;
                     z.imag = 2.0 * z.real * z.imag + c.imag;
0.63
          400983+
                         cvtps2pd xmm2,xmm2
6.54 :
          400986:
                         {\tt cvtps2pd\ xmm0,xmm0}
                c.imag = Y_MAX - i * (Y_MAX - Y_MIN) / Y_RESN;
                 k = 0:
                do
                  {
                    temp = z.real * z.real - z.imag * z.imag + c.real;
          400989:
0.62 :
                         subss xmm3,xmm1
                     z.imag = 2.0 * z.real * z.imag + c.imag;
6.21 :
          40098d:
                         addsd xmm0,xmm0
                c.imag = Y_MAX - i * (Y_MAX - Y_MIN) / Y_RESN;
                 k = 0;
                 do
                    temp = z.real * z.real - z.imag * z.imag + c.real;
z.imag = 2.0 * z.real * z.imag + c.imag;
          400999:
0.57:
                         addsd xmm6,xmm0
          40099d:
                         unpcklpd xmm0,xmm0
6.56:
                     z.real = temp;
                     lensq = z.real * z.real + z.imag * z.imag;
5.17 :
          4009a5:
                         movaps xmm1,xmm0
2.26 :
                         mulss xmm1,xmm0
          4009a8:
3.94 :
          4009ac:
                         movaps xmm2,xmm3
0.13
          4009af:
                         mulss xmm2,xmm3
19.29
          4009ъ3:
                         addss xmm3,xmm0
                    k++:
                while (lensq < 4.0 && k < iters);
17.24 .
          4009b7:
                7: ucomiss xmm0,xmm5 if (k >= iters)
                  res[i][j] = 0;
                 else
                  res[i][j] = 1;
          if (getenv("N"))
```

6 Low Level

This section provide details about low level details such as vectorization and performance counters.

6.1 Vectorization Report

This subsection provide details about vectorization status of the program loops.

```
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: multiple nested loops.
mandel.c:31: note: bad loop form.
Analyzing loop at mandel.c:33
mandel.c:33: note: not vectorized: control flow in loop.
mandel.c:33: note: bad inner-loop form.
mandel.c:33: note: not vectorized: Bad inner loop.
mandel.c:33: note: bad loop form.
Analyzing loop at mandel.c:42
mandel.c:42: note: not vectorized: control flow in loop.
mandel.c:42: note: bad loop form.
mandel.c:31: note: vectorized 0 loops in function.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not consecutive access pretmp_142 = .omp_data_i_50(D)->res;
mandel.c:31: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
```

```
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:36: note: not consecutive access pretmp_129 = .omp_data_i_50(D)->iters;
mandel.c:36: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
mandel.c:36: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
mandel.c:42: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:50: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:33: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:53: note: SLP: step doesn't divide the vector-size.
mandel.c:53: note: Unknown alignment for access: *pretmp_142
mandel.c:53: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
mandel.c:53: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
mandel.c:51: note: SLP: step doesn't divide the vector-size.
mandel.c:51: note: Unknown alignment for access: *pretmp_142
mandel.c:51: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
mandel.c:51: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
mandel.c:48: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:28: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:29: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: misalign = 0 bytes of ref .omp_data_o.1.res
mandel.c:31: note: misalign = 8 bytes of ref .omp_data_o.1.iters
mandel.c:31: note: not consecutive access .omp_data_o.1.res = &res;
mandel.c:31: note: not consecutive access .omp_data_o.1.iters = iters_1;
mandel.c:31: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
mandel.c:31: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
mandel.c:57: note: not vectorized: not enough data-refs in basic block.
mandel.c:19: note: not vectorized: no vectype for stmt: res ={v} {CLOBBER};
 scalar_type: int[1024][1024]
mandel.c:19: note: Failed to SLP the basic block.
mandel.c:19: note: not vectorized: failed to find SLP opportunities in basic block.
```

The details above shows the list of loops in the program and if they are being vectorized or not. These reports can pinpoint areas where the compiler cannot apply vectorization and related optimizations. It may be possible to modify your code or communicate additional information to the compiler to guide the vectorization and/or optimizations.

6.2 Counters Report

This subsection provides details about software and hardware counters.

Performance counter stats for './mandel' (3 runs):

```
37878.560427
                    task-clock (msec)
                                                 1.986 CPUs utilized
                                                                                (+- 0.75)
                                                                               (+- 3.95)
                    context-switches
                                                 0.002 K/sec
           73
                                                                               ( +- 25.00 )
            5
                    cpu-migrations
                                             #
                                                 0.000 K/sec
           582
                   page-faults
                                                 0.015 K/sec
<not supported>
                    cycles
<not supported>
                    stalled-cycles-frontend
                    stalled-cycles-backend
<not supported>
                    instructions
<not supported>
                    branches
<not supported>
                   branch-misses
<not supported>
                                                                           ( +- 0.80 )
  19.072601918 seconds time elapsed
```

The details above shows counters that provide low-overhead access to detailed performance information using internal registers of the ${\it CPU}$.

References

 Piotr Luszczek and Jack J. Dongarra and David Koester and Rolf Rabenseifner and Bob Lucas and Jeremy Kepner and John Mccalpin and David Bailey and Daisuke Takahashi, Introduction to the HPC Challenge Benchmark Suite. Technical Report, 2005.

I		Amdahl, Gene M., Validity of the single processor approach to achieving large scale computing capabilities. Communications of the ACM, Proceedings of the April 18-20, 1967, spring joint computer conference Pages 483-485, 1967.
	[3] [4]	John L. Gustafson, Reevaluating Amdahl's Law. Communications of the ACM, Volume 31 Pages 532-533, 1988. OpenMP Architecture Review Board, OpenMP Application Program Interface. http://www.openmp.org, 3.0, May 2008.
		10
		10

Apéndice C

Contribuciones

C.1. Reportes Técnicos

C.1.1. Estudio de Multiplicación de Matrices

Estudio de Multiplicación de Matrices. Reporte Técnico. Realizado como parte del curso *Programación en Clusters* dictado por el Dr *Fernando Tinetti* [6].

A Case Study on High Performance Matrix Multiplication

Andrés More - amore@hal.famaf.unc.edu.ar

Abstract

This document reviews a short case study on high performance matrix multiplication. Several algorithms were implemented and contrasted against a commonly used matrix multiplication library. Performance metrics including timings and operations were gathered allowing interesting graphical comparisons of the different approaches. The results showed that carefully optimized implementations are orders of magnitude above straightforward ones.

Contents

1.1 This Work

~	011001100		111 11115 11111
1	Introduction 1.1 This Work	1 1 1	This work was required to complete Cluster Programming, a course offered as part of the Special ization on High Performance Computing and Grid Technology offered at Universidad Nacional de Le Plata (UNLP) ¹ .
2	Algorithms	2	Tillia (CNET).
	2.1 Simple	2	During the generation of this short report, a too
	2.2 Blocked	2	was engineered from scratch to showcase several al
	2.3 Transposed	2	gorithms and to extract performance metrics.
	2.4 BLAS Library	2	Besides the course class-notes ² , other relevan- material was consulted. This included Fernando
3	Results	3	Tinetti's work [1], a discussion on architecture
	3.1 Block Size	3	aware programming [2] and also the start point o
	3.2 Timings	3	performance evaluation on clustered systems [3].
	3.3 Performance	5	
4	Parallelism	5	1.2 The Subject
	4.1 Multi-threading	5	Matrix multiplication routings are widely used in
	4.2 Message Passing Interface	5	Matrix multiplication routines are widely used in the computational sciences in general, mostly for
5	Conclusions	6	solving linear algebra equations. Therefore, is heavily applied on scientific modeling in particular.
A	The mm tool	Timing performance is the main roadblock pre	
	A.1 Source Code	7	venting such models to became more complex and
	A.2 Usage	7	rich enough to really match their real-world counterparts.
1	Introduction		More than in other areas, architecture-optimized code is needed to by-pass these time barriers.
Th	is section introduces this work and the topic u	ın-	http://www.info.unlp.edu.ar

der study.

 $^{^2 {\}tt http://ftinetti.googlepages.com/postgrado2008}$

2 Algorithms

This section surveys several intuitive matrix multiplication algorithms. For each approach, code samples showing their implementation are included as example for the reader. Square matrices will be assumed to simplify the discussion.

2.1 Simple

The formal definition of matrix multiplication is shown on equation 1. Note that it only implies the final value of each element of the result matrix; nothing is stated about how values are actually calculated.

$$(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} a_{i1}b_{1j} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + \dots + a_{in}b_{nj} \quad (1)$$

The previous definition can be translated into the following C implementation.

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)

for (j = 0; j < n; j++)

for (k = 0; k < n; k++)

c[i * n + j] +=

a[i * n + k] * b[k * n + j];
```

2.2 Blocked

An enhancing approach of the previous algorithm will be to apply the divide-and-conquer principle; it is expected that performing smaller matrix multiplications will optimize the usage of the memory cache hierarchy.

The implementation of the blocking approach is shown below.

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i += bs)

for (j = 0; j < n; j += bs)

for (k = 0; k < n; k += bs)

block(&a[i * n + k],

&b[k * n + j],

&c[i * n + j], n, bs);
```

Where the definition of block implements each block multiplication, block size should be used as a boundary limit indicator.

```
for (i = 0; i < bs; i++)
  for (j = 0; j < bs; j++)
   for (k = 0; k < bs; k++)
      c[i * n + j] +=
      a[i * n + k] * b[k * n + j];</pre>
```

Note that the code above assumes that matrix size should be a multiple of block size.

2.3 Transposed

Another interesting approach [2] is to transpose the second matrix. In this way, the cache misses when iterating over the columns of the second matrix will be avoided.

On this case, each element is defined as shown in equation 2.

$$(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} a_{ik} b_{jk}^T = a_{i1} b_{j1}^T + \ldots + a_{in} b_{jn}^T$$
 (2)

The implementation on this case is very similar to our first approach; an additional step to rotate the matrix is added before the actual algorithm.

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
  for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
    tmp[i * n + j] = b[j * n + i];

for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
  for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
  for (k = 0; k < n; k++)
    c[i * n + j] +=
       a[i * n + k] * tmp[j * n + k];</pre>
```

This technique will add overhead due to the need of the matrix rotation; it will also temporarily use more memory. Despite these drawbacks, performance gains are expected.

2.4 BLAS Library

The Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms³ (BLAS) routines provide standard building blocks for performing basic vector and matrix operations [4]. Among its multiple routines, Level 3 BLAS routines perform general matrix-matrix operations as shown on equation 3. Where A,B,C are matrices and α,β vectors.

³http://www.netlib.org/blas

$$C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C \tag{3}$$

The Automatically Tuned Linear Algebra Software (ATLAS) is a state-of-the-art, open source implementation of BLAS⁴. The library support single and multi-thread execution modes, feature that make advantage of parallelism on systems with multiple processing units.

The dgemm BLAS routine performs general matrix-matrix multiplication on double floating-point arithmetic, and the cblas_dgemm function call is a C language wrapper around the Fortran implementation. The actual library call is shown below.

The first three arguments define how the arrays are stored on memory and if any matrix operand needs to be transposed. At last, the vectors and matrices to be used are provided, together with their size.

3 Results

Multiple test cases were launched to exercise the algorithms, a summary of its analysis is presented on this section.

Results were gathered on a system featuring an Intel Core Duo T2400 @ 1.83GHz CPU and also 2GB of DDR2 RAM memory; the software layer included a Gentoo system using the 2.6.24 Linux kernel and the GCCC compiler version 4.1.2.

The output of sample executions for each approach were logged to analyze scaling performance and timing. To calculate the work done, the obtained floating point operations per seconds (FLOPs) were computed. In addition, to get the run-time in seconds the gettimeofday function was used as shown below.

```
double time;
struct timeval tv;
```

```
gettimeofday(&tv,NULL);
time = tv.tv_sec + tv.tv_usec/1000000.0;
```

3.1 Block Size

Choosing the best block size is critical on the blocked approach, this value depends on the presence and quantity of available cache memory.

Figure 1 shows experimental results while changing the block size. Best value matched the number of elements that fit inside each cache line.

To avoid binary search of the best parameter, cache line size may be used to dynamically adjust that setting.

The sysconf (2) POSIX interface allows to know this value at run-time; using the following code snippet is enough to find out the best block size on each system without recompilation or passing extra parameters.

```
size = sizeof(double);
cls = sysconf(_SC_LEVEL1_DCACHE_LINESIZE);
bs = cls / size;
```

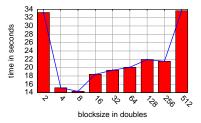


Figure 1: Block Size

3.2 Timings

According to the matrix multiplication definition, complexity will be $O(n^3)$. A better algorithm exists [5]; although it is too complex and only useful on very large sizes, not even suitable for current hardware architectures

⁴http://netlib.org/atlas

To exercise the implementation, all algorithms were executed for the following matrix sizes: 1024, 2048, 3072, 4096, 5120, 6144, 7168, 8192.

The figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 show the timings of the simple, block, transp and BLAS algorithms, respectively.

Taking the 8192×8192 matrix case as example, the performance gains based on the simple definition implementation is shown on table 3.2.

method	seconds	gain
simple	25000	$\times 1$
blocked	8000	\times 3
transposed	2000	\times 12
blas	500	\times 50

Figure 2: 8192×8192 timings



Figure 3: Simple method timings $\,$

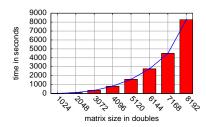


Figure 4: Block method timings $\,$

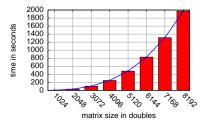


Figure 5: Transposed method timings

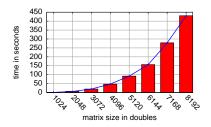


Figure 6: BLAS method timings

All results are summarized on figure 7.

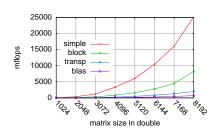


Figure 7: Timings

The exponential grow pattern is clearly depicted on each figure; imposed by the algorithms complexity. However, worst versus best implementations have differences of over 50 times.

3.3 Performance

Besides time, another interesting metric is the actual work performed per time unit.

Matrix multiplication operations can be easily estimated using formula 4, were $n\times n$ is the size of the matrix and t the time used to process it.

$$flops(method) = (n^3 - 2n^2)/t \tag{4}$$

The table below highlights overall average gains.

method	mflops	gain
simple	50	$\times 1$
blocked	150	\times 3
transposed	500	× 10
blas	1500	\times 30

Figure 8: Average mflops

Figure 3.3 compares the performance of the implemented approaches. As expected all approaches showed an steady performance, and faster methods reached higher work ratio.

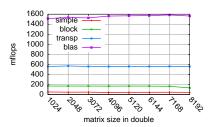


Figure 9: FLOPs Comparison

The results confirm that the system bottleneck is the memory access pattern, not the performance of the available floating point units.

4 Parallelism

Previous approaches used serial algorithms, this section details parallel solutions to the matrix multiplication problem.

4.1 Multi-threading

The ATLAS library can take advantage of multiple processing units, the multiplication is automatically spread among all available cores in the system.

Figure 10 shows a comparison between single and multi threaded BLAS executions. $\,$

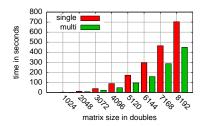


Figure 10: Single vs Multi threaded BLAS

These results shows that the ATLAS implementation has good scaling properties. Taking in account that the system has two processing units. the ideal gain is almost achieved.

4.2 Message Passing Interface

The Message Passing Interface 5 (MPI) standard defines point-to-point and collective communication among a set of processes distributed on a parallel system.

Similar to socket(7) programming using the fork(2) system call, the same binary is executed multiple times, and the programmer is in charge of the data communication protocol to be followed.

On our case, besides the actual computing of the matrix product, the code must handle the data distribution and gathering of results.

⁵http://www.mpi-forum.org

The data distribution is as follows: each worker process knows which A rows to receive (and compute) given its own task id, after computation results are sent back to the master which is in charge of the accumulation of the results into the result matrix.

The master process implementation is summarized below.

The worker process implementation is summarized below. $\,$

Although more intended to other types of systems [3], a working implementation using MPI and running on the system under test was achieved. Figure 11 contains the timings gathered on such system.

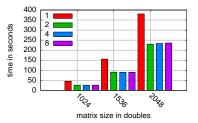


Figure 11: MPI timings according to quantity

The figure shows that using two processes nearly take half of the time. As expected, performance gain is zero when process number is greater than the quantity of processing units.

5 Conclusions

After this work, the following quick conclusions are stated.

- High performance libraries are really well optimized, their outstanding performance against mere mortals' implementations are impressive.
- High performance applications and libraries must be cache-aware, performance is highly dependant on this. To avoid recompilation, run-time information may be used for dynamic optimization.
- Theoretical approaches needs to be reviewed before the actual implementation, as the underlying architecture can alter common assumptions.
- Parallel programming is only hard, not impossible. The implementation of a distributed matrix multiplication algorithm only required the use of basic MPI communication directives and some troubleshooting.
- Memory access delays are the current bottleneck, finding a way to linearly access memory will allow easier prefetching of values and a considerable speed up.

A The mm tool

A command line tool was implemented from scratch to gather the timings and performance metrics of the different methods of matrix multiplication⁶. Serial and parallel programming approaches were included in order to analyze scaling and speed up.

The tool was made available under the GPLv2 license. Hopefully, its reuse and source code review will help to understand common issues on high performance computing.

A.1 Source Code

The source code is divided into files as shown in the table below.

file	contents
src/main.c	argument processing
src/mm.c	matrix multiplication
src/main.c	argument processing
src/utils.h	reusable definitions
src/mm.h	interface to algorithms
doc/mm.tex	document source
doc/mm.gp	gnuplot script

Figure 12: source file contents

Also, the autotools set (autoconf, automake and libtool) was applied for enabling a more portable build system package. The usual configure; make; make install is enough for deploying the tool on any supported system.

A.2 Usage

The tool support several methods for matrix multiplication, square matrices are randomly initialized and then multiplied using the requested method.

The arguments accepted include matrix size and the method to apply, optionally a check using best known implementation can be used, and also an specific block size can be requested.

Each execution output reports used time and performance achieved. The results are

The argp interface, part of the GNU C routines for argument parsing, was used for parameter handling. The tool understands short and long options, for a full list of supported options and parameters the --usage switch is available.

For instance, launching an execution of the BLAS implementation for two 8192×8192 matrices only requires the following command line. The <code>--check</code> option can be used to double check results during the troubleshooting of new algorithms.

```
$ mm 8192 cblas --check
cblas,8192,702.911549,1564.129257,8,1
```

References

- F. Tinetti. Parallel Computing in Local Area Networks. PhD thesis, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, 2004.
- [2] Ulrich Deeper. What every programmer should know about memory. Technical report, Red Hat, Inc., November 2007.
- [3] T. Sterling, D. Savarese, D. J. Becker, J. E. Dorband, U. A. Ranawake, and C. V. Packer. Beowulf: A parallel workstation for scientific computation. In Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on Parallel Processing, 1995.
- [4] C. L. Lawson, R. J. Hanson, D. R. Kincaid, and F. T. Krogh. Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms for Fortran usage. ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, September 1979.
- [5] D. Coppersmith and S. Winograd. Matrix multiplication via arithmetic progressions. *Journal of Symbolic Computation*, 1990.

⁶http://code.google.com/p/mm-matrixmultiplicationtool

C.1.2. Comparación de Implementaciones de una Operación BLAS

Comparación de Implementaciones de una Operación BLAS. Reporte técnico realizado como parte del curso $Programación\ GPU\ de\ Propósito\ General\ dictado$ por la Dra $Margarita\ Amor.$

Implementación de BLAS SSPR en GPGPU Programación GPGPU - UNLP/UDC

Andrés More more.andres@gmail.com

Resumen

El trabajo consiste en implementar diferentes versiones de la función SSPR de la librería BLAS. El objetivo principal es contrastar el uso de CPUs contra GPUs, tanto en rendimiento como complejidad de implementación.

1. SSPR

Esta función realiza una operación rank-1 update en una matriz simétrica con números de punto flotante de precisión simple, una representación gráfica puede verse en la Figura 1.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \dots a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} \dots a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \dots a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} \dots a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \dots x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Figura 1: Cálculo de SSPR

Esta operación pertenece al nivel 2 de BLAS (Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms), ya que opera sobre una matriz y un vector. Aunque la matriz se define como un vector que contiene la parte superior (o inferior) triangular empacada secuencialmente por columnas.

En particular el elemento A_{ij} en el caso superior se encuentra dentro un vector AP según la ecuación 1. El vector AP tiene entonces un tamaño de $((n\times(n+1))/2)$.

$$AP(i + (j(j-1)/2)) = A_{ij}(\forall j >= i)$$
 (1)

2. Algoritmos

En concreto se codificaron 4 versiones de la función SSPR, solo se implementó soporte para matrices superiores con desplazaje 1.

2.1. Versión secuencial en CPU

Basado fuertemente en el BLAS original http://www.netlib.org/blas/sspr.f y también en el implementado por la librería científica GNU (GSL) en gsl-X/cblas/source_spr.h.

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  const float tmp = alpha * x[i];

  for (j = 0; j <= i; j++)
      ap[((i*(i+1))/ 2 + j)] += x[j] * tmp;
}</pre>
```

Se ve claramente que la cantidad de cómputo por cantidad de datos a transferir no es significante y por lo tanto una implementación GPU no va ser mucho más eficiente que en una CPU.

2.2. Versión en GPU con llamada a cuBLAS

Para utilizar cuBLAS basta una simple llamada como la siguiente.

Este código altamente optimizado puede encontrarse en el paquete NVIDIACUBLAS 1.1 en los archivos ${\tt sspr.cu}$ y ${\tt sspr.h}$. Para acceder al código hay que inscribirse como desarrollador oficial.

El kernel primero carga en memoria compartida X[i] e X[j], luego procesa varios elementos de la matriz por hilo reusando los mismos. Otro truco que utiliza es realizar operaciones de desplazaje de bits en lugar de división por 2 para calcular ubicaciones dentro de la matriz compactada.

Para utilizar las funciones de soporte recomendadas además de las específicas de CUDA hay que utilizar cublasCreate(), y muchas otras como cublasSetVector(), cublasGetVector(), cublasDestroy(); incluyendo manejo de errores con tipos de datos opacos como cudaError_t, cublasHandle_t y cublasStatus_t, cublasFillMode_t.

2.3. Versión directa en GPU

La versión directa en GPU utiliza un hilo por cada elemento del vector X computando en paralelo la matriz resultado.

Para ejecutar el kernel se utiliza una llamada similar al caso anterior.

2.4. Versión en GPU con memoria compartida

La primer versión optimizada usa memoria compartida para disminuir el tiempo de acceso a parte del vector X. Todos los hilos de un mismo bloque cargar en memoria compartida un elemento. Luego al utilizar los elementos de X se comprueba si están en memoria compartida o global.

3

```
ap[((i*(i+1))/2 + j)] += xi[j] * tmp; \\ else \\ ap[((i*(i+1))/2 + j)] += x[j] * tmp; \\ \} \\ \}
```

3. Resultados

El sistema utilizado es una $HP\ Mobile\ Workstation\ EliteBook\ 8530w$ contando con un CPU $Intel\ T9600$ y una tarjeta gráfica $Quadro\ FX\ 770m.$

```
cpu family
                : 23
model
                : Intel(R) Core(TM)2 Duo CPU T9600 @ 2.80GHz
model name
stepping
                : 10
cpu MHz
                : 2793
cache size
                : 6144 KB
{\tt fpu}
                : yes
cpuid level
                : 13
                : fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge
flags
                  mca cmov pat pse36 clflush dts acpi mmx fxsr sse sse2
                  ss ht tm pbe pni dtes64 monitor ds_cpl vmx smx est tm2
                  ssse3 cx16 xtpr pdcm sse4_1 xsave osxsave lahf_lm
TLB size
                : 0 4K pages
```

Se utilizó CUDA Toolkit 4.2, publicado en Febrero de 2012. Como dispositivo se utilizó una version mobile de una Quadro FX 770M, con una cantidad promedio de 462 MB de memoria global disponible para cálculo.

```
capabilities.name = Quadro FX 770M
capabilities.totalGlobalMem = 512.00 MB
capabilities.sharedMemPerBlock = 16.00 KB
capabilities.regsPerBlock = 8192
capabilities.warpSize = 32
capabilities.memPitch = 2097152.00 KB
capabilities.maxThreadsPerBlock = 512
capabilities.maxThreadsDim = 512 512 64
capabilities.maxGridSize = 65535 65535 1
capabilities.totalConstMem = 64.00 KB
capabilities.major = 1
capabilities.minor = 1
capabilities.clockRate = 1220.70 MHz
capabilities.textureAlignment = 256
capabilities.deviceOverlap = 1
capabilities.multiProcessorCount = 4
cudaMemGetInfo.free = 462 MB
```

En la figura 2 se grafican los tiempos obtenidos en segundos con diferentes tamaños de matriz. Los tiempos son el promedio de 32 ejecuciones de cada

método. Para validar las implementaciones se redujo la matriz a una suma global.

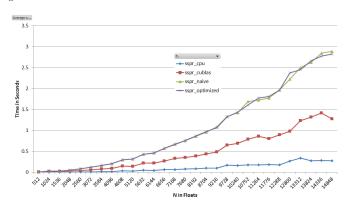


Figura 2: Comparación del Tiempo de Ejecución

Se denota claramente que la optimización realizada no impacta positivamente, por lo que la estrategia que aplica cuBLAS es superior. Sin embargo la versión serial en CPU es aún más eficiente.

4. Análisis de Rendimiento

Se realizo un análisis de rendimiento como para justificar las optimizaciones y entender el rendimiento de cada método.

4.1. Uso de Registros

Primero se ejecutó el compilador nvcc con información extra como para controlar la cantidad de registros. La cantidad de registros por thread es mínima.

```
ptxas info: Compiling entry function 'sspr_naive_kernel' for 'sm_13' ptxas info: Used 7 registers, 48+16 bytes smem, 4 bytes cmem[1] ptxas info: Compiling entry function 'sspr_optimized_kernel' for 'sm_13' ptxas info: Used 10 registers, 48+16 bytes smem, 4 bytes cmem[1]
```

Se encontró el problema que esta información no se muestra cuando se especifica $-arch=compute_11$ pero sí con $-arch=sm_13$.

4.2. NVIDIA Visual Profiler

En la figura 3 se muestra una captura de la herramienta nvvp sobre el código desarrollado.

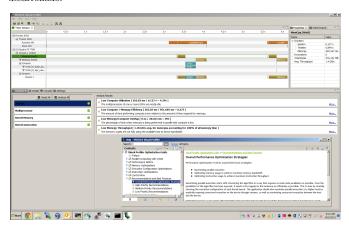


Figura 3: Análisis de Rendimiento

La herramienta identifica que:

- \blacksquare no hay sola
pamiento de transferencia de datos y cómputo
- no se utiliza todo el ancho de banda durante la transferencia
- no se utiliza completamente la capacidad de cómputo

Estos problemas se deben mayormente a la baja cantidad de memoria disponible en el dispositivo, y al hecho de que debido a la representación compactada de matrices no se realiza suficiente cantidad de cómputo por byte transmitido como para justificar el uso de GPU como acelerador.

5. Aceleraciones

Para calcular las aceleraciones logradas se eligió un tamaño de entrada de casi la totalidad de la memoria libre de la GPU. Las aceleraciones más interesantes son mostradas en la tabla 1.

INPUT

 $SSPR_N = 14848 \text{ floats (packed 110238976 floats)}$

6

SSPR_ALPHA = 3.141593 memory = 420 MB cudaMemGetInfo.free = 462 MB

Cuadro 1: Aceleración para N=14848

Cuadro 1. Hecteración para 11—11010		
Método 1	Método 2	Aceleración
cublas (1.4995 seg)	cpu (0.389625 seg)	3.85x
naive (3.090625 seg)	cpu (0.389625 seg)	7.93x
optimized (2.97325 seg)	cpu (0.389625 seg)	7.63x
naive (3.090625 seg)	cublas (1.4995 seg)	2.06x
optimized (2.97325 seg)	cublas (1.4995 seg)	1.98x
optimized (2.97325 seg)	naive (3.090625 seg)	0.95x

6. Conclusión

6.1. Rendimiento

Un estudio relacionado fue realizado por Microsoft Research, comparando el rendimiento de BLAS nivel 2 en FPGA, CPU y GPU. La figura 4 muestra los resultados que convalidan los obtenidos durante este trabajo. Es decir, la cantidad de cómputo no es significante como para justificar la transferencia de datos.

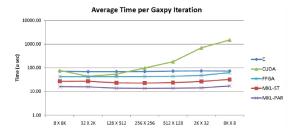


Figura 4: Microsoft Research: BLAS Comparison on FPGA, CPU and GPU

6.2. cuBLAS

El encuentro con la librería cuBLAS no fue muy grato. No hay funciones que se encarguen del ciclo completo de inicialización, transferencia de datos, cálculo y transferencia de resultados. Se necesitan aproximadamente 60 líneas de código para poder ejecutar una llamada BLAS.

cuBLAS no incluye una función para traducir códigos de error como ${\tt strerr}()$ o ${\tt cudaGetErrorString}()$. La documentación es confusa, por ejemplo dice que no hay

que usar cudaAlloc() porque esta deprecada, pero la referencia a cublas_sspr() dice
que hay que usarla.
Donorstandario habe anno action anno action del collina de cionale Linna
Para este trabajo hubo que realizar una migración del código de ejemplo <i>Linux</i> a <i>Windows</i> , durante el proceso se identificó y resolvió el problema de que gettimeofday()
no está disponible.
9
8

C.2. Artículos en Conferencias

C.2.1. Optimizing Latency in Beowulf Clusters

Artículo Optimizing Latency in Beowulf Clusters. HPC Latam 2012 [7].

Optimizing Latency in Beowulf Clusters

Rafael Garabato¹, Andrés More¹², and Victor Rosales¹

 $^1\,$ Argentina Software Design Center (ASDC - Intel Córdoba) $^2\,$ Instituto Universitario Aeronáutico (IUA)

Abstract. This paper discusses how to decrease and stabilize network latency in a Beowulf system. Having low latency is particularly important to reduce execution time of High Performance Computing applications. Optimization opportunities are identified and analyzed over the different system components that are integrated in compute nodes, including device drivers, operating system services and kernel parameters.

This work contributes with a systematic approach to optimize communication latency, provided with a detailed checklist and procedure. Performance impacts are shown through the figures of benchmarks and mpiBLAST as a real-world application. We found that after applying different techniques the default Gigabit Ethernet latency can be reduced from about 50 μ s into nearly 20 μ s.

 ${\bf Keywords:} \ {\bf Beowulf, \ Cluster, \ Ethernet, \ Latency}$

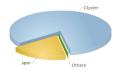
1 Introduction

1.1 Beowulf Clusters

Instead of purchasing an expensive and high-end symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) system, most scientists today choose to interconnect multiple regularsize commodity systems as a means to scale computing performance and gain the ability to resolve bigger problems without requiring heavy investments [14] [13] [16].

The key driving factor is cost, hence out-of-the-box hardware components are used together with open source software to build those systems. In the specific case of academia, open source software provides the possibility to make software stack modifications, therefore enabling innovation and broadening their edention

Clusters are nearly ubiquitous at the Top500 ranking listing most powerful computer systems worldwide, clustered systems represent more than 80% of the list (Figure 1).



 ${\bf Fig.\,1.}$ Top 500 System Share by Architecture (as of June 2012)

As the cheapest network fabrics are the ones being distributed on-board by system manufacturers, Ethernet is the preferred communication network in Beowulf clusters. At the moment Gigabit Ethernet is included integrated on most hardware.

1.2 Latency

Latency itself can be measured at different levels, in particular communication latency is a performance metric representing the time it takes for information to flow from one compute node into another. It then becomes not only important to understand how to measure the latency of the cluster but also to understand how this latency affects the performance of High Performance applications [12].

In the case of latency-sensitive applications, messaging needs to be highly optimized and even be executed over special-purpose hardware. For instance latency directly affects the synchronization speed of concurrent jobs in distributed applications, impacting their total execution time.

1.3 Related Work

There are extensive work on how to reduce communication latency [10] [6]. However, this work contributes not with a single component but with a system wide point of view.

The top supercomputers in the world report latencies that commodity systems cannot achieve (Table 1). They utilize specially built network hardware, where the cost factor is increased to get lower latency.

Table 1. Communication Latency at the HPCC ranking

System	Latency	Description
HP BL280cG65	$0.49~\mu sec$	Best Latency
Fujitsu K Computer	$6.69~\mu sec$	Top System

High performance network technology (like InfiniBand [2]) is used in cases were state-of-the-art Ethernet cannot meet the required latency (see reference

values in Table 2). Some proprietary network fabrics are built together with supercomputers when they are designed from scratch.

Table 2. System Level Ethernet Latency

	Technology
$30-125 \ \mu sec$	1Gb Ethernet
$5-30~\mu sec$	10Gb Ethernet

1.4 Problem Statement

The time it takes to transmit on a network can be calculated as the required time a message information is assembled and dissembled plus the time needed to transmit message payload. Equation 1 shows the relation between these startup plus throughput components for the transmission of n bytes.

$$t(n) = \alpha + \beta \times n \tag{1}$$

In the hypothetical case where zero bytes are transmitted, we can get the minimum possible latency on the system (Equation 2). The value of α is also known as the theoretical or zero-bytes latency.

$$t(0) = \alpha \tag{2}$$

It is worth noticing that α is not the only player in the equation, $1/\beta$ is called network bandwidth, the maximum transfer rate that can be achieved. β is the component that affects the overall time as a function of the package size.

2 Benchmarking Latency

There are different benchmarks used to measure communication latency.

2.1 Intel MPI Benchmarks

The Intel MPI Benchmarks (IMB) are a set of timing utilities targeting most important Message Passing Interface (MPI) [7] functions. The suite covers the different versions of the MPI standard, and the most used utility is Ping Pong.

IMB Ping Pong performs a single message transfer exercise between two active MPI processes (Figure 2). The action can be run multiple times using varying message lengths, timings are averaged to avoid measurement errors.

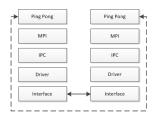
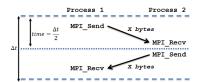


Fig. 2. IMB Ping Pong Communication

Using only MPI basic routines, a package is sent (MPI_SEND) from a host system and received (MPI_RECV) on a remote one (Figure 3) and the time is reported as half the time in μs for an X long bytes (MPI_BYTE) package to complete a round trip.



 ${\bf Fig.\,3.}$ IMB Ping Pong Benchmark

As described by the time formula at Equation 1, different measures of transmission time are obtained depending on the package size. To get the minimum latency an empty package is used.

2.2 Other Benchmarks

There are other relevant HPC benchmarks that are usually used to exercise clusters: HPL and HPCC. These exercise the system from an application level, integrating all components performance for a common goal.

It is worth mentioning that there are other methods that work at a lower level of abstraction, for instance using Netperf [9] or by following RFC 2544 [3] techniques. However these last two measure latency at network protocol and device level respectively.

High Performance Linpack High Performance Linpack is a portable benchmark for distributed-memory systems doing pure matrix multiplication [1]. It

provides a testing and timing tool to quantify cluster performance. It requires MPI and BLAS supporting libraries.

High Performance Computing Challenge Benchmarks The HPC Challenge benchmark suite [5] packages 7 benchmarks:

HPL: measures floating point by computing a system of linear equations.

DGEMM: measures the floating point rate of execution of double precision real matrix-matrix multiplication.

STREAM: measures sustainable memory bandwidth.

PTRANS: computes a distributed parallel matrix transpose

RandomAccess: measures random updates of shared distributed memory

FFT: double precision complex one-dimensional discrete Fourier transform.

 b_eff : measures both communication latency and bandwidth

HPL, DGEMM, STREAM, FFT run in parallel in all nodes, so they can be used to check if cluster nodes are performing similarly. PTRANS, RandomAccess and b_eff exercise the system cluster wide. It is expected that latency optimizations impact their results differently.

3 Methods

Given a simplified system view of a cluster, there are multiple compute nodes that together run the application. An application uses software such as libraries that interface with the operating system to reach hardware resources through device drivers. This work analyzes the following components:

Ethernet Drivers: interrupt moderation capabilities System Services: interrupt balancing and packet-based firewall Kernel Settings: low latency extensions on network protocols

Further work to optimize performance is always possible; only the most relevant optimizations were considered according to gathered experience over more than 5 years on the engineering of volume HPC solutions.

3.1 Drivers

As any other piece of software, device drivers implement algorithms which, depending on different factors, may introduce latency. Drivers may even expose hardware functionalities or configurations that could change the device latency to better support the Beowulf usage scenario.

Interrupt Moderation Interrupt moderation is a technique to reduce CPU interrupts by caching them and servicing multiple ones at once [4]. Although it make sense for general purpose systems, this introduces extra latency, so Ethernet drivers should not moderate interruptions when running in HPC clusters.

To turn off Interrupt Moderation on Intel network drivers add the following line on each node of the cluster and reload the network driver kernel module. Refer to documentation [8] for more details.

echo "options e1000e InterruptThrottleRate=0" > /etc/modprobe.conf
modprobe -r e1000e && modprobe e1000e

For maintenance reasons some Linux distributions do not include the configuration capability detailed above. In those cases, the following command can be used to get the same results.

ethtool eth0 rx-usecs

There is no portable approach to query kernel modules configurations in all Linux kernel versions, so configuration files should be used as a reference.

3.2 Services

Interrupt Balancing Some system services may directly affect network latency. For instance irgbalance job is to distribute interrupt requests (IRQs) among processors (and even between each processor cores) on a Symmetric Multi-Processing (SMP) system. Migrating IRQs to be served from one CPU to another is a time consuming task that although balance the load it may affect overall latency.

The main objective of having such a service is to balance between power-savings and optimal performance. The task it performs is to dynamically distribute workload evenly across CPUs and their computing cores. The job is done by properly configuring the IO-ACPI chipset that maps interruptions to cores.

An ideal setup will assign all interrupts to the cores of a same CPU, also assigning storage and network interrupts to cores near the same cache domain. However this implies processing and routing the interrupts before running them, which has the consequence of adding a short delay on their processing.

Turning off the irqbalance service will help then to decrease network latency. In a Red Hat compatible system this can be done as follows:

- # service irqbalance stop
- # chkconfig irqbalance off
- \$ service irqbalance status

Firewall As compute nodes are generally isolated on a private network reachable only through the head node, the firewall may not even be required. The system firewall needs to review each package received before continuing with the execution. This overhead increases the latency as incoming and outgoing packet fields are inspected during communication.

Linux-based systems have a firewall in its kernel that can be controlled throughout a user-space application called iptables. This application runs in the system as a service, therefore the system's service mechanisms has to be used to stop it.

```
# service iptables stop
# chkconfig iptables stop
$ lsmod | grep iptables
```

3.3 Kernel Parameters

The Linux Transport Control Protocol (TCP) stack makes decisions by default that favors higher throughput as opposed to low latency. The Linux TCP stack implementation has different packet lists to handle incoming data, the PreQueue can be disabled so network packets will go directly into the Receive queue. In Red Hat compatible systems this can be done with the command:

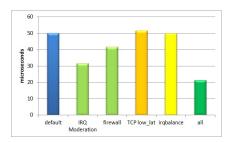
```
# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/tcp_low_latency
$ sysctl -a | grep tcp_low_latency
```

There are others parameters that can be analyzed [15], but the impact they cause are too application specific to be included on a general optimization study.

4 Optimization Impact

4.1 IMB Ping Pong

Using IMB Ping Pong as workload, the following results (Figure 4) reflect how the different optimizations impact communication latency. The actual figures on average and deviation are shown below at Table 3.



 ${\bf Fig.\,4.}\ {\bf Comparison}\ {\bf of}\ {\bf Optimizations}$

 ${\bf Table~3.~{\rm IMB~Ping~Pong~Optimization~Results}}$

Optimization	$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ (σ^2)	Impact
Default	50.03 (4.31)	N/A
IRQ Moderation	31.63 (0.83)	36.79%
Firewall	41.62 (8.90)	16.82 %
TCP LL	51.59 (8.22)	-3.11%
	49.72 (9.68)	
Combined	21.31 (2.09)	57.40 %

The principal cause of overhead in communication latency is then IRQ moderation. Another important contributor is the packet firewall service. We found that the low latency extension for TCP was actually slightly increasing the IMB Ping Pong reported latency. In the case of the IRQ balance service, the impact is only minimal.

Optimizations impact vary, and not surprisingly they are not accumulative when combining them all. At a glance, it is possible to optimize the average latency in nearly 54%, nearly halving result deviations.

4.2 High Performance Linpack

A cluster-wide HPL running over MPI reported results as shown in Table 4. The problem size was customized to Ns:37326 NBs:168 Ps:15 Qs:16 for a quick but still representative execution with a controlled deviation.

Table 4. HPL Results

[Optimization	Wall-time	Gflops
ſ	Default	00:20:46	0.02921
ſ	Optimized	00:09:03	0.07216

As we can see on the results, the actual synchronization cycle done by the algorithm heavily relies on having low latency. The linear system is partitioned in smaller problem blocks which are distributed over a grid of processes which may be on different compute nodes. The distribution of matrix pieces is done using a binary tree among compute nodes with several rolling phases between them. The required time was then reduced 56%, and the gathered performance was increased almost 2.5 times.

4.3 HPCC

Figure 5 and table 5 show HPCC results obtained with a default and optimized Beowulf cluster. As we can see on the results, the overall execution time is directly affected with a 29% reduction. The performance figures differ across packaged benchmarks as they measure system characteristics that are affected by latency in diverse ways.



Fig. 5. HPCC Performance Results (higher is better)

Table 5. HPCC Timing Results

Optimization	Wall-time
Default	00:10:32
Optimized	00:07:27

Local benchmarks like STREAM, DGEMM and HPL are not greatly affected, as they obviously do not need communication between compute nodes. However, the actual latency, bandwidth and PTRANS benchmark are impacted as expected due they communication dependency.

4.4 mpiBLAST

In order to double check if any of the optimization have hidden side effects and the real impact on the execution of a full-fledge HPC application, a real-world code was exercised. mpiBLAST [11] is an open source tool that implements DNA-related algorithms to find regions of similarity between biological sequences.

Table 6 shows the actual averaged figures after multiple runs. Results got with a default and optimized system on a fixed workload for mpiBLAST. The required time to process the problem was reduced by 11% with the previous 42% improvement as measured by IMB Ping Pong.

 ${\bf Table~6.}~{\bf mpiBLAST~Results}$

Optimization	Wall-time
Default	534.33 seconds
Optimized	475.00 seconds

This shows that the results of a synthetic benchmark like IMB Ping Pong can not be used directly to extrapolate figures, they are virtually the limit to what can be achieved by an actual application.

4.5 Testbed

The experiments done as part of this work were done over 32 nodes with the following bill of materials (Table 7).

Table 7. Compute Node Hardware and Software

Component	Description
Server Board	Intel(R) S5000PAL
CPU	Intel(R) Xeon(R) X5355 @ 2.66GHz
Ethernet controller	Intel(R) 80003ES2LAN (Copper) (rev 01)
RAM Memory	4 GB DDR2 FB 667 MHz
Operating System	Red Hat Enterprise 5.5 (Tikanga)
Network Driver	Intel(R) PRO/1000 1.2.20-NAPI
Ethernet Switch	Hewlett Packard HPJ4904A

5 Optimization Procedure

Figure 6 summarizes the complete optimization procedure. It is basically a sequence of steps involving checking and reconfiguring Ethernet drivers and system services if required. Enabling TCP extensions for low latency is not included due their negative consequences.

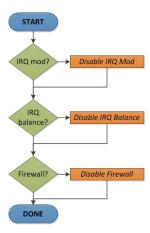


Fig. 6. Latency Optimization Procedure

5.1 Detailed Steps

The steps below include the purpose and an example of the actual command to execute as required on Red Hat compatible systems. The $pdsh^3$ parallel shell is used to reach compute nodes at once.

Questions (1) helps to dimension the required work to optimize driver configuration to properly support network devices. Questions (2) helps to understand what's needed to properly configure system services.

- 1. Interrupt Moderation on Ethernet Driver
 - (a) Is the installed driver version the latest and greatest?
 - \$ /sbin/modinfo -F version e1000e
 - 1.2.20-NAPI

³ http://sourceforge.net/projects/pdsh

```
(b) Is the same version installed across all compute nodes?
```

```
\ pdsh\ -N\ -a\ '/sbin/modinfo\ -F\ version\ e1000e'\ |\ uniq 1.2.20-NAPI
```

- (c) Are interrupt moderation settings in HPC mode?
 - # pdsh -N -a 'grep "e1000e" /etc/modprobe.conf' | uniq options e1000e InterruptThrottleRate=0
- 2. System Services
 - (a) Is the firewall disabled?

```
# pdsh -N -a 'service iptables status' | uniq
Firewall is stopped.
```

(b) Is the firewall disabled at startup?

```
# pdsh -N -a 'chkconfig iptables --list' irqbalance 0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off
```

- (c) Was the system rebooted after stopping firewall services?
 - \$ uptime
 15:42:29 up 18:49, 4 users, load average: 0.09, 0.08, 0.09
- (d) Is the IRQ balancing service disabled?
 - # pdsh -N -a 'service irqbalance status' | uniq irqbalance is stopped
- (e) Is IRQ balancing daemon disabled at startup?
 - # pdsh -N -a 'chkconfig irqbalance --list' | uniq irqbalance 0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off

Once gathered all the information required to known if optimizations can be applied, the following list can be used to apply configuration changes. Between each change a complete cycle of measurement should be done. This include contrasting old and new latency average plus their deviation using at least IMB Ping Pong.

Disable IRQ Moderation

```
# pdsh -a 'echo "options e1000e InterruptThrottleRate=0" >> \
/etc/modprobe.conf'
# modprobe -r e1000e; modprobe e1000e
```

Disable IRQ Balancer

```
# pdsh -a 'service irqbalance stop'
# pdsh -a 'chkconfig irqbalance off'
```

Disable Firewall

```
# pdsh -a 'service iptables stop'
# pdsh -a 'chkconfig iptables off'
```

6 Conclusion

This work shows that by only changing default configurations the latency of a Beowulf system can be easily optimized, directly affecting the execution time of High Performance Computing applications. As a quick reference, an out-of-the-box system using Gigabit Ethernet has around 50 μ s of communication latency. Using different techniques, it is possible to get as low as nearly 20 μ s.

After introducing some background theory and supporting tools, this work analyzed and exercised different methods to measure latency (IMB, HPL and HPCC benchmarks). This work also contrasted those methods and provided insights on how they should be executed and their results analyzed.

We identified which specific items have higher impact over latency metrics (interrupt moderation and system services), using de-facto benchmarks and a real-world application such as mpiBLAST.

6.1 Future Work

Running a wider range of real-world computational problems will help to understand the impact in different workloads. A characterization of the impact according to the application domain, profiling information or computational kernel might be useful to offer as a reference.

There are virtually endless opportunities to continue with the research on latency optimization opportunities; among them components like BIOS, firmware, networking switches and routers. An interesting opportunity are the RX/TX parameters of Ethernet drivers that control the quantity of packet descriptors used during communication.

Another option is to implement an MPI trace analysis tool to estimate the impact of having an optimized low latency environment. At the moment there are several tools to depict communication traces (Jumpshot⁴, Intel's ITAC⁵), but they do not provide a simulation of what would happen while running over a different network environment. Having this approximation can be useful to decide if it is worth to purchase specialized hardware or not.

At last, it would be interesting also to understand the impact of this work into research or development processes using clusters, not only in industry but also in academia.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thanks the Argentina Cluster Engineering team at the Argentina Software Design Center (ASDC Intel) for their contributions.

⁴ http://www.mcs.anl.gov/research/projects/perfvis/software/viewers

References

- 1. J. Dongarra A. Petitet, R. C. Whaley and A. Cleary. A portable implementation of the high-performance linpack benchmark for distributed-memory computers. Technical report, 2008.
- 2. Infiniband Trade Association. Infiniband architecture specification release 1.2.1. Technical report, 2008.
- 3. S. Bradner and J. McQuaid. Ieee rfc2544: Benchmarking methodology for network interconnect devices, 1999.
- 4. Intel Corporation. Interrupt Moderation Using Intel Gigabit Ethernet Controllers
- Application Note . Technical report, 2007.
 5. Jack J. Dongarra, I. High, and Productivity Computing Systems. Overview of the hpc challenge benchmark suite, 2006.
- 6. A.P. Foong, T.R. Huff, H.H. Hum, J.R. Patwardhan, and G.J. Regnier. Tcp perfor- ${\it mance re-visited.}\ {\it In}\ {\it Performance}\ {\it Analysis}\ {\it of}\ {\it Systems}\ {\it and}\ {\it Software},\ 2003.\ {\it ISPASS}.$ $2003\ IEEE\ International\ Symposium\ on,$ pages 70 – 79, march 2003.
- 7. Message Passing Interface Forum. Mpi: A message-passing interface standard. Technical report, 2009.
- 8. Improving Measured Latency in Linux for Intel(R) 82575/82576 or 82598/82599 Ethernet Controllers. Interrupt moderation using intel gigabit ethernet controllers application note. Technical report, 2009.
- 9. R. Jones. Netperf, 2007.
- 10. S. Larsen, P. Sarangam, and R. Huggahalli. Architectural breakdown of end-toend latency in a tcp/ip network. In Computer Architecture and High Performance Computing, 2007. SBAC-PAD 2007. 19th International Symposium on, pages 195 -202, oct. 2007.
- 11. Heshan Lin, Pavan Balaji, Ruth Poole, Carlos Sosa, Xiaosong Ma, and Wu-chun Feng. Massively parallel genomic sequence search on the blue gene/p architecture. In Proceedings of the 2008 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing, SC '08, pages 33:1–33:11, Piscataway, NJ, USA, 2008. IEEE Press.
- $12.\,$ QLogic. Introduction to ethernet latency. Technical report, 2011.
- 13. John Salmon, Christopher Stein, and Thomas Sterling. Scaling of beowulf-class distributed systems. In In Proceedings of SC'98, 1998.
- 14. Thomas Sterling, Donald J. Becker, Daniel Savarese, John E. Dorband, Udaya A. Ranawake, and Charles V. Packer. Beowulf: A parallel workstation for scientific computation. In In Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on Parallel Processing, pages 11–14. CRC Press, 1995.
- 15. Assigning Interrupts to Processor Cores using an Intel(R) 82575/82576 or 82598/82599 Ethernet Controller. Interrupt moderation using intel gigabit ethernet controllers application note. Technical report, 2009.
- $16. \ \ \text{Ewing Lusk William Gropp and Thomas Sterling}. \ \textit{Beowulf Cluster Computing with}$ $Linux,\ Second\ Edition.$ The MIT Press, 2003.

C.2.2. Lessons Learned from Contrasting BLAS Kernel Implementations

Artículo Lessons Learned from Contrasting BLAS Kernel Implementations - XIII Workshop Procesamiento Distribuido y Paralelo (WPDP), 2013 [9].

Lessons learned from contrasting a BLAS kernel implementations

Andrés More¹²

Intel Software Argentina (Argentina Software Design Center) andres.more@intel.com Instituto Aeronáutico Córdoba amore@iua.edu.ar

Abstract. This work reviews the experience of implementing different versions of the SSPR rank-one update operation of the BLAS library. The main objective was to contrast CPU versus GPU implementation effort and complexity of an optimized BLAS routine, not considering performance. This work contributes with a sample procedure to compare BLAS kernel implementations, how to start using GPU libraries and offloading, how to analyze their performance and the issues faced and how they were solved.

Keywords: BLAS libraries, SSPR kernel, CPU architecture, GPU architecture, Performance analysis, Performance measurement, Software Optimization.

XIII Workshop de Procesamiento Distribuido y Paralelo

1 Introduction

With the growth of the application of general-purpose GPU techniques to compute intensive problems [?], there will be lots of domain experts trying to implement an specific math kernel operation both in CPU and GPU, applying optimizations and finally doing a performance comparison to double check if gains are relevant due the invested effort [?].

It is non trivial to identify the outcome. While CPUs are designed for general purpose, GPUs are designed for specific purposes; specific problems are well suited to GPU architecture and can be solved faster than using CPUs, but they usually need to be represented in a way parallelism is explicitly exposed. Picking the right approach will contribute to faster, more detailed problem solving in domain specific problems. It is expected that the procedure of reviewing an specific kernel implementations will be done on each release of new CPU and GPU architecture by people doing problem solving simulations. From that point of view this work contributes with a similar analysis experience. Related work is included as part of the results as a validation proof.

The rest of the document is structured as follows: this section is completed with information on the operation and system being used for the comparison, plus a quick discussion on the GPU programming model. Section 2 include details on which algorithms were executed after reviewing well-known implementations. Section 3 provide details on how the performance was contrasted, including results and related work validating our results.

1.1 Single-precision Symmetric Packed Rank-one update

The Single-precision Symmetric Packed Rank-one update (SSPR) operation computes a rank-1 update of a symmetric matrix of single precision floating point numbers. SSPR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation show in Equation 1, where α is a real scalar, x is an n element vector and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.

$$A := \alpha \times x \times x^T + A \tag{1}$$

A graphical representation of the operation is shown in Figure 1.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \dots a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} \dots a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \dots a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} \dots a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} [x_1 \dots x_n]$$

Fig. 1. Graphical representation of rank 1-update

The SSPR operation belongs to level 2 BLAS (Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms) [?] [?], as it runs over a matrix-vector combination. Matrix-vector multiplication has $O(N^2)$ complexity on the size of the matrix [?]. However, the matrix is required to be represented as a vector which contains only half of the symmetric matrix triangular, packed sequentially per column. Represented by Equation 2. In particular, the vector has a size of $(n \times (n+1)/2)$. This approach avoids redundancy and saves device memory for bigger input.

$$AP(i + (j \times (j-1)/2) = A_{ij}(\forall j \ge i)$$
(2)

Operation signature in the Fortran language is defined in Listing 1 and clarified in Table 1 below. Towards generality of the function, UPLO specifies if the packed triangular matrix is the upper or the lower part of the original data. INCX is the required increment to reference the vector elements in the provided vector reference. This is useful to iterate over a vector which is part of a matrix, avoiding extra buffer copies.

Listing 1. SSPR Fortran Signature

```
SUBROUTINE SSPR (UPLO, N, ALPHA, X, INCX, AP)

Scalar Arguments ...

REAL ALPHA
INTEGER INCX, N
CHARACTER UPLO
...
Array Arguments ...

REAL AP(*), X(*)
```

Table 1. SSPR Arguments Description

Argument	Description
UPLO	Specifies whereas upper/lower triangular part of A is supplied in array
N	Specifies the order of the matrix A
ALPHA	Specifies the scalar alpha
X	Array of dimension at least $(1 + (n-1) * abs(INCX))$
INCX	Specifies the increment for the elements of X
AP	Array of dimension at least $((n*(n+1))/2)$

1.2 Testbed

The system used for experiments was an *HP Mobile Workstation EliteBook 8530w*, having integrated an *Intel CPU model T9600* 3 plus a *Quadro FX 770m GPU* 4 . Although the system is a little bit outdated and it is not state-of-the-art, the computing devices were integrated at the same time-frame and hence provide a valid point of comparison.

The relevant information from their hardware specifications are shown below. The CPU information was taken from /proc/cpuinfo and a custom program to access GPU attributes not yet exposed thru standard kernel interfaces.

```
cpu family: 6
model: 23
model name: Intel(R) Core(TM) 2 Duo CPU T9600 @ 2.80GHz
stepping: 10
cpu MHz: 2793
cache size: 6144 KB
fpu: yes
cpuid level: 13
flags: fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr
pge mca cmov pat pse36 clflush dts acpi mmx fxsr sse sse2
ss ht tm pbe pni dtes64 monitor ds_cpl vmx smx est tm2
ssse3 cx16 xtpr pdcm sse4_1 xsave osxsave lahf_lm
TLB size: 0 4K pages
```

³ T9600 CPU specifications

⁴ Quadro FX 770m GPU specifications

The GPU card has built-in 512MB memory, meaning that in average during executions there is about 462 MB of global memory available for computation.

```
capabilities.name = Quadro FX 770M
capabilities.totalGlobalMem = 512.00 MB
capabilities.sharedMemPerBlock = 16.00 KB
capabilities.regsPerBlock = 8192
capabilities.warpSize = 32
capabilities.memPitch = 2097152.00 KB
capabilities.maxThreadsPerBlock = 512
capabilities.maxThreadsDim = 512 512 64
capabilities.maxGridSize = 65535 65535 1
capabilities.totalConstMem = 64.00 KB
capabilities.major = 1
capabilities.minor = 1
capabilities.clockRate = 1220.70 MHz
capabilities.textureAlignment = 256
capabilities.deviceOverlap = 1
capabilities.multiProcessorCount = 4
cudaMemGetInfo.free = 462 MB
```

As depicted in Figure 2, the different in single-precision (real) floating point operations is significant. It might be expected results that choose GPUs as the winner, which will be a different assumption if the operation was using double precision floating point operations.

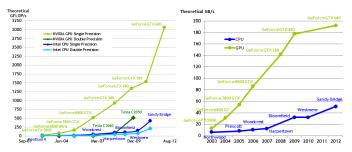


Fig. 2. FLOPs and Bandwidth Comparison between CPUs and GPUs [?]

1.3 CUDA Programming

The Compute Unified Device Architecture (CUDA) is a high performance computing architecture and programming model created by NVIDIA. The CUDA programming model gives access to GPUs instruction set to be used for general purpose computing, providing both low level and high level interfaces to simplify application.

The programming model assumes that the host system will execute kernels by asynchronous offloading to a GPU device. Memory allocation and transfer are also controlled by the developer. The programming model relies on a hierarchy of thread groups that can access per-group shared memory and can synchronize between them. An extension to the C language allows the inclusion of compute kernels that run in the GPU device. Hardware threads are part of an N-dimensional block with N=1, 2, 3.

All threads on a block are expected to share (faster than global) memory resources and to synchronize with each other. Blocks per-se are also organized in sets called grids, similar to blocks. Thread blocks perform independent computation. Each block memory hierarchy consists of local, global, shared, constant and texture memory; the latter having special addressing to better fit graphical rendering. All but shared memory is persistent across kernel executions.

GPU hardware and software capabilities are evolving fast, not only instructions per cycle have increased. Support for native arithmetic instructions have expanded the set of atomic operations and the provided math functions. The usual

printf capability has been recently made available, the runtime uses a special device buffer that it is transferred together with the device memory. It is worth noting that IEEE 754-2008 binary floating-point arithmetic has deviations from standard by default. Enabling strict support imposes a performance penalty.

2 Algorithms

As part of the work 4 different versions of SSPR functions were exercised, using well-known implementations as a reference. The following subsections contains details on how the versions were implemented that can be reused for any other BLAS kernel. In order to streamline analysis only support for upper matrices with 1 increments were incorporated.

2.1 CPU Sequential

Using both the original BLAS implementation ⁵ and the GNU Scientific Library version ⁶ an initial CPU sequential version was implemented as shown in Listing 2. It is worth to note that any BLAS kernel can be reviewed also on this two implementations. A naive implementation of the mathematical definition was not used as proper speedup computation requires best known sequential algorithm [?], shown in Listing 3.

Listing 2. Naive SSPR CPU Implementation

Listing 3. Optimized SSPR CPU Implementation

Here it can be estimated that the required computation per data quantity is not enough to justify accelerator offload time. It is expected then that a GPU version of it is not going to have huge performance increments for small data.

2.2 GPU cuBLAS

This implementation was done directly reusing CUDA source code. NVIDIA CUDA [?] provides its own version of BLAS routines, which are heavily optimized to their architecture. Using the *cuBLAS* [?] library requires one call, an example is shown in Listing 4.

Listing 4. cuBLAS SSPR GPU Implementation

```
ret = cublasSspr(handle, mode, n, &alpha, cx, incx, cap);
if (ret != CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS)
err("cublasSspr:_%d_(%s)", ret, cublas2str[ret]);
```

This highly optimized code can be found in the package available to registered developers, inside <code>sspr.cu</code> and <code>sspr.h</code> files. The main routine is <code>cublasSspr()</code>. This implementation first loads into device shared memory elements reused during computation, then computes several matrix elements for hardware thread. It also uses cheap left bit-shifting instructions instead of expensive division-by-2 to locate elements inside the packed matrix.

The library documentation recommends the use of on utilities like: cublasCreate(), cublasSetVector(), cublasSetVector(), cublasSetVector(). They provide easier allocation of memory on the GPU device. The library also defines opaque data-types for parameters and error handling such as: cudaError_t, cublasHandle_t, cublasStatus_t, cublasFillMode_t.

⁵ BLAS SSPR implementation.

⁶ GSL SSPR implementation.

2.3 GPU Naive

A naive GPU implementation is useful to have a worst-estimate to be compared against potential optimizations. A direct translation to GPU using one thread per vector element to computing the result in parallel is shown in Listing 5. Here it is assumed that the number of elements in x it is close to the number of GPU threads.

Listing 5. Naive SSPR GPU Implementation

```
__global__ void sspr_naive_kernel(int uplo, int n, float alpha, const float *x, int incx, float *ap) {
    int i = blockldx.x * blockDim.x + threadldx.x;
    if (i < n) {
        const float tmp = alpha * x[i];
    }
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
                                       int j = 0;

for (j = 0; j \le i; j++)

ap[((i*(i+1))/2 + j)] += x[j] * tmp;
```

How to execute the kernel is shown in Listing 6. CUDA will run a preprocessor transforming the code before performing actual compilation.

Listing 6. GPU Kernel execution

```
int threads = capabilities.maxThreadsPerBlock;
sspr_naive_kernel <<< (n / threads), (threads) >>> (uplo, n, alpha, cx, incx, cap);
```

2.4 GPU using shared-memory

The recommended approach to start optimizing GPU code is to use shared memory to reduce access time to data. Every thread on the same thread block loads in shared memory one element of the vector, this work is done in parallel and a barrier is used to synchronize. During computation, elements are then gathered from faster shared memory when possible, slower global memory is used otherwise. The implementation is shown in Listing 7.

Listing 7. Optimized SSPR GPU Implementation

```
__global__ void sspr_optimized_kernel(int uplo, int n, float alpha, const float *x, int incx, float *ap) {
    int i = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (i < n) {
        int tid = threadIdx.x;
        extern __shared__ float cache[];
        float *xi = (float *) cache;
        xi[tid] = x[i];
        __syncthreads();
        const float tmp = alpha * x[i];
        int i = 0.
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
                                            }
                           }
```

However, this method does not take into account any other potential optimization, it is included here to show that naive optimizations are not preferred and it is more useful to build upon CUDA implementation source code.

3 Performance Analysis

This section includes details on how the performance of the different implementations were conducted. The tools and procedure can be reused for any other BLAS kernel without major modifications.

3.1 GPU Registers

The CUDA nvcc compiler can be configured to show extra information about the number of registers used during execution. With this option the code can be optimized so register usage metric is minimal.

```
ptxas info: Compiling entry function 'sspr_naive' for 'sm_13'
ptxas info: Used 7 registers, 48+16 bytes smem, 4 bytes cmem[1]
ptxas info: Compiling entry function 'sspr_optimized' for 'sm_13'
ptxas info: Used 10 registers, 48+16 bytes smem, 4 bytes cmem[1]
```

It was discovered that running with the <code>-arch=compute_11</code> option did not included this output, but using <code>-arch=sm_13</code> instead solved the issue. The first one uses the compute capability version to specify the hardware target, while the second uses the hardware architecture generation.

3.2 Nvidia Visual Profiler

The nvvp tool depicts a visual execution profile of the program, useful when trying to understand where the computation is spending execution time. On our case, even with cuBLAS implementation the tool identified:

- there is no overlap between data transfer and computation
- the data transfer action does not fully saturate available memory bandwidth
- the computation does not fully load processing cores capacity

The affected GPU device does not have enough internal memory to run an interesting enough problem, the required computation per transfered bytes does not justify GPU offloading.

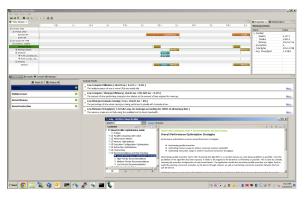


Fig. 3. GPU Profiler

3.3 Results

Figure 4 shows wall clock times in seconds with varying matrix sizes. ⁷ Here it can be seen that the CPU optimized version is taking the least time on all of the matrix sizes. On the other hand we double check that the GPU naive and shared-memory optimized versions are not a match against the CUDA one provided by cuBLAS. Here it can be clearly confirmed that the introduced shared memory optimization do not positively impact execution time, so *cuBLAS* strategy is hence superior.

⁷ Times are the geometric mean of 32 executions in order to reduce measurement noise. To validate results the output matrix was reduced to a single figure being the common global sum of the elements.

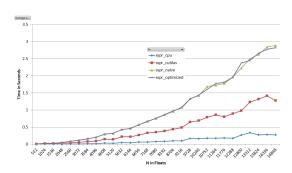


Fig. 4. Execution Time Speedup

3.4 Speedups

To measure speedups the input size was selected as big as possible to fit inside the available memory in GPU. This is always recommended to maximize computation per transfered byte. The time taken to transfer the data to the GPU is included on the measurements, the goal was to contrast the complete operation execution from start to end.

```
SSPR_N = 14848 floats (packed 110238976 floats) 
 SSPR_ALPHA = 3.141593 
 memory = 420 MB 
 cudaMemGetInfo.free = 462 MB
```

Most interesting speedup comparisons are shown in Table 2. The optimized CPU version has nearly 4x of cuBLAS version, and close to 8x of our naive implementations using GPU. It is interesting to note that cuBLAS optimization got 2x speedup when matched against our naive optimization with shared memory.

Table 2. Speedup comparisons

cublas (1.4995 seg)	cpu (0.389625 seg)	3.85x
naive (3.090625 seg)	cpu (0.389625 seg)	7.93x
optimized (2.97325 seg)	cpu (0.389625 seg)	7.63x
naive (3.090625 seg)	cublas (1.4995 seg)	2.06x
optimized (2.97325 seg)	cublas (1.4995 seg)	1.98x
optimized (2.97325 seg)	naive (3.090625 seg)	0.95x

3.5 Related Work

There is a related study conducted by Microsoft Research [?], that performed benchmarking of BLAS Level 2 routines in FPGA, CPU and GPU. Their findings in Figure 5 validates the results obtained as part of this work. An an optimized implementation in CPU is better than an optimized GPU implementation. Note that *Intel Math Kernel* library version is still far better than an optimized CPU version, as it uses advanced knowledge of the architecture of computing units inside the CPU.

It is worth to note that state-of-the-art GPU devices have increased their internal memory to cope with this limitation, up to 4GB in latest 2012 boards. If ECC is enabled to verify contents then this quantity is decreased 10%. A detailed analysis on how to better exploit GPU performance is reviewed in [?] using a complete application as case study.

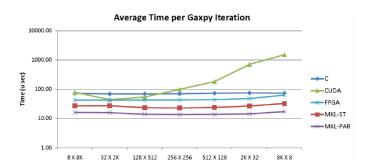


Fig. 5. Independent measurement of matrix-vector kernels (extract from [?])

4 Conclusions

This works provides a sample procedure to contrast BLAS kernel implementations after a experience with the SSPR operation. Source code pointers details are provided that guides through well-known implementation, also include performance analysis tools and their application example. In order to gather performance figures, it is always recommended to review the optimized code of BLAS instead of doing naive implementations. It is also worth to note that efficient GPU offload requires significant amounts of required computation per transfered byte. In this case, matrix-vector kernel computation showed that CPUs provide better results than GPUs; even when using highly optimized implementations of the kernel operation.

Regarding the experience with CUDA, the cuBLAS library documentation and interface properly support development, although they can still be improved. Some utility calls like <code>cublasAlloc()</code> are deprecated but still referenced by <code>cudaSspr()</code> and others, confusing the reader. The library does not provide a wrapper call that goes over the complete offload cycle: initialization, data transference to and from accelerator, explicit computation, etc. Using the documented primitives plus required error checking implies nearly 60 lines of code, just to offload one BLAS routine. cuBLAS also lacks an error formatter function to translate error codes to text representations (similar to <code>strerr())</code>. If it is required to support both Linux and Windows environments, the usual time keeping routines are not portable so a <code>gettimeofday()</code> stub was coded that could have been provided by the CUDA runtime instead.

Regarding further work, developing a framework to quickly benchmark compute kernels on different processing devices will be of value to domain experts researching what type of hardware to acquire. Ideally, including support for state-of-the-art BLAS implementations to provide figures from optimized algorithms. Also extending the comparison will be a good initial step, including other parallel programming techniques and technologies like OpenMP and MPI. Including results from other devices like FPGAs and co-processors would be another interesting option. There are other GPU optimizations that although require advanced knowledge (i.e. overlapping communication and computation, using texture memories) may result in better performance figures. Upcoming GPU architectures having more memory or new hardware-assisted features (i.e. zero-copy data replication) may also show different results.

C.2.3. Hotspot: a Framework to Support Performance Optimization on Multiprocessors

Artículo Lessons Learned from Contrasting BLAS Kernel Implementations - PDPTA'15: The 2015 International Conference on Parallel and Distributed Processing Techniques and Applications [10].

Hotspot: a Framework to Support Performance Optimization on Multiprocessors

Fernando G. Tinetti¹, Andres More²

¹III-LIDI, Fac. De Informática, UNLP
Comisión de Inv. Científicas Prov. de Bs. As.
1900, La Plata, Argentina

²Intel Corp., Argentina Software Design Center
5000, Córdoba, Argentina

Abstract—High Performance Computing programs are usually developed by domain specialists, and they are not always experts on performance optimization. Those experts usually have to rely on a systematic and unattended (and/or partially guided) method to support performance analysis and optimization. This paper presents a framework that simplifies the job, including several case studies as a validation step and as a proof of concept. The main objective is to make the data recollection task straight-forward, allowing to focus on experimentation and optimization. The framework gathers context information about the program and the underlying system, detailing scaling behavior, execution profile, resource utilization, and bottlenecks. In a nutshell, this work contributes with a performance report generator for OpenMP programs.

Keywords: Computer Aided Analysis, Performance Analysis, High Performance Computing, Parallel Processing

1. Introduction

High Performance Computing (HPC) optimized code can run several orders of magnitude faster than a naïve implementation [1]. This implies that investing on program parallelization and optimization can lead to large gains in productivity for processing intensive programs, which usually require multiple runs to simulate or solve a problem.

Parallel programming is used to fully take advantage of available computing power; incrementing both complexity and the required effort when implementing, debugging and optimizing any program [2]. The optimization and parallelization tasks are usually performed ad-hoc, without knowledge of available tools and their capabilities. Lacking the use of quantitative information to direct optimizations is another (not minor) problem underlying such parallelization and optimization work. Many times, well-known algorithms are (re)implemented instead of using already heavily optimized libraries, with proven correctness and a supporting community.

This paper is focused on simplifying the tedious and error-prone task of performance analysis. The methodology implies repetitive execution of multiple executions under

different input conditions, taking advantage of the expertise on different tools to instrument behavior and understand resource utilization internals. The framework runs benchmarks on the system, apply profiling tools, and graphically show results into a final detailed report with statistical data on scaling and bottlenecks.

The rest of this paper is structured as follows: in Section 2 we introduce performance analysis background and related work. Section 3 the problem we aim to solve is reviewed, and in Section 4 we cover our proposed solution and the implemented framework. Finally, in Section 5, we apply the framework to several well-known computing kernels before concluding remarks are discussed.

1.1 Related Work

Performance optimization is relevant to almost any discipline involving computing processing. An introduction can be found in [12], a general revision in [13], just to mention a few. A proposal of the direction of the state-of-the-art in [14]. Useful reus-able design patterns in [15]. Several ideas for gathering relevant performance information can be found in [16], and an effort on automatic optimization in [17]. Further details on the state-of-the-art can be found in [18].

2. Performance Analysis

Performance is characterized by a metric which must be quantifiable units of achieved work in contrast with utilized time and resources. Metrics allows the relative comparison of systems, and also understand a reconfigured system behavior.

There are several laws that provide some guidance for estimating performance gains when incrementing computing resources. The so called Amdahl Law [7] pro-vides some insight in potential speedup according to the serial and parallel parts of an program. Gustafson [8] establishes something similar, but taking into account how many times we can compute the same problem and, also, the fact that increasing processing facilities implies increasing problem size (thus, also increasing processing requirements). A raw representation on how parallelism ratios impact speedup when doubling processing units is shown in Fig. 1.

	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.95		0.1	0.25	0.5	0.75	0.9	0.95
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1.05	1.14	1.33	1.60	1.82	1.90	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	1.08	1.23	1.60	2.29	3.08	3.48	4	1	2	3	3	4	4
8	1.10	1.28	1.78	2.91	4.71	5.93	8	2	3	5	6		8
16	1.10	1.31	1.88	3.37	6.40	9.14	16	3	5	9	12	15	15
32	1.11	1.32	1.94	3.66	7.80	12.55	32	4	9	17	24	29	30
64	1.11	1.33	1.97	3.82	8.77	15.42	64	7	17	33	48	58	61
128	1.11	1.33	1.98	3.91	9.34	17.41	128	14	33	65	96	115	122
256	1.11	1.33	1.99	3.95	9.66	18.62	256	27	65	129	192	231	243
512	1.11	1.33	2.00	3.98	9.83	19.28	512	52	129	257	384	461	486
1024	1.11	1.33	2.00	3.99	9.91	19.64	1024	103	257	513	768	922	973
2048	1.11	1.33	2.00	3.99	9.96	19.82	2048	206	513	1025	1536	1843	1946
4096	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	9.98	19.91	4096	411	1025	2049	3072	3687	3891
8192	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	9.99	19.95	8192	820	2049	4097	6144	7373	7782
16384	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	9.99	19.98	16384	1639	4097	8193	12288	14746	15565
32768	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	10.00	19.99	32768	3278	8193	16385	24576	29491	31130
65536	1.11	1.33	2.00	4.00	10.00	19.99	65536	6555	16385	32769	49152	58983	62259

Fig. 1: Speedup Limits According to Amdahl (left) and Gustafson (right)

The procedure to perform optimizations involves cycles of measurement, bottleneck identification, optimization, and gain comparison and analysis. Every decision should be made using strongly meaningful data in order to focus the work on maximizing impact. In the case the measurement of a metric has deviations, it is required to take several samples and use an average to avoid transient noise. Usually, a longer execution time of a problem will help to stabilize results. If the system has dynamic configuration, then results reproduction is non-trivial. On this case, it is advisable to run together old and new versions of the program for a direct comparison.

2.1 Performance Tools

There are many available tools for performance analysis [19]. Tools work at different levels of abstraction: from hardware-based event counters, to resource monitoring inside operating system kernels, code and binary instrumentation, up to the simple utilization of runtime as a reference metric.

Benchmarks are specially-built synthetic programs, or even a predefined set of real-world programs that provide a reference figure to compare performance. The required features for a benchmark are portability, simplicity, stability and results reproduction. It is also required that execution time is reasonable, and problem size can be adjusted to keep applicability over time and the evolution of technologies. High Performance Computing Challenge (HPCC) [22] is a package that includes several HPC benchmarks and provides multiple metrics at once.

An incremental approach is proposed in this paper, applying tools in the sequence shown in Table 1, every step adding more information and detail to the analysis. The overall system capacity extracted using the HPCC benchmarks allows to set a practical limit on performance of the system being used. The timing of workload executions allows to understand their runtime deviation. The execution profile will show call flows and bottlenecks at function, source code line and assembly levels. The program scaling behavior

Table 1: Performance Tools Incremental Application.

1. I citormanice 10013 incremental Applie						
Information	Tools					
Overall System Capacity	HPCC Benchmark					
Workload Execution	time, gettimeofday()					
Execution Profile	gprof, perf					
Program Scaling	gprof, perf					
System Profile	Perf					
Vectorization	Compilers					
Hardware Counters	Perf					

shows speedup trends when incrementing either problem size or processing units. A system profile show impact on available system resources. At last, low-level reports on vectorization details and hardware counter status can lead to fine-tuning needs at CPU instruction level.

3. Optimization Problems

The approach in this paper identifies three different dimensions in which the problems have to be addressed: performance analysis, optimization methods implementation, and supporting infrastructure.

3.1 Performance Analysis

The performance analysis has multiple challenges:

- Human interaction is always a source of involuntary mistakes. Miss investing valuable time in tasks that can be automated. Usually, one person should run tests, gather results, and draw charts in a performance report to rely on during subsequent analysis. Absolute discipline is mandatory as the main time-consuming task is to execute the same program under different configurations to record its behavior.
- Required expertise in tools. Learning about the proper use of the multiple tools takes considerable time. However, those tools povide high quality information necessry to take data-driven decisions at the time of optimization efforts. The analysis requires the correct use of statistics to average results, discard noise and outliers, and understand limits on potential improvements.
- Data gathering and representation of results. The analysis requires the gathering of supporting data about both
 the program and the system being analyzed. Idetifying
 metrics, how to get them and even how to represent
 them is non-trivial and requires time and expertise.
- Early optimization. An optimization made in the wrong place implies wasted effort and potentially little impact on the overall execution runtime of the program.
- Naïve implementation of algorithms. Direct implementation of an algorithm may guarantee correctness but not efficiency without first understanding underlying low-level details of the computer architecture. Reuse of portable math libraries guarantee both correctness and

performance with only a minimum effort on learning how to apply them.

And many of them (maybe all) are interraleted, so they cannot be treated indepently of each other.

3.2 Optimization Methods Implementation

The usual optimization methods target different aspects of a given program:

- Code. The source code is analyzed to improve jump prediction by pre-fetching units, in-lining frequently used routines to avoid unnecessary returns, align code and unroll loop to make program steps easy to map into vectorised instructions, among many other aspects.
- Execution. The generated assembly level code is inspected to verify the usage of lightweight and vectorised instructions, trying also to reduce the number of used registers.
- Memory. Program structures are analyzed to minimize cache failures, align inner components and improve the locality of data to enhance the memory hierarchy performance.
- Prefetching. Use of pre-fetching instructions are analyzed to help prediction unit to be more effective.
- Floating point arithmetic. Given a problem it can be considered to relax representation assumptions following standards, in order to exchange accumulated error and final precision by processing speed.

And, again (as in the case of the performance analysis explained above), many of them (maybe all) are interraleted, so they cannot be treated indepently of each other.

3.3 Supporting Infrastructure

Clearly, performance analysis needs (semi)automated support, the following are some requirements that any framework should include:

- Reusability. The framework should be applicable to a
 wide range of programs, without requiring its modification. Its deployment should only depend on the same
 tools that any user may need to gather performancerelated information manually.
- Configuration. The framework should be configurable and parameters should include how to compile and execute the program, the input range to consider, and the number of repetitions to check for stability, among other details.
- Portability. The framework should be implemented in a portable (and maybe interpreted) language, to allow easy review and the expansion with new tools, new data gathering experiments or the modification on how things are being done.
- Extensibility. The framework should be designed for extension from scratch, incorporating new tools, charts o sections on a final report should be an almost trivial

- task given the user already knows how to gather the metric manually.
- Simplicity. The framework should reuse the same tools available at system level to a regular user. It should generate log files of all the issued commands and their output so any user can check them if required. It should be possible to use the framework to run overnight and allow incremental optimization.

4. Proposed Solution

We propose an approach that combines a generic procedure on top of an automated framework that takes care of running the program multiple times, applying performance analysis tools, identifying bottlenecks, gathering metrics and representing results graphically into a performance report. This allow the user to solely focus on optimization of the identified bottlenecks, freeing him of performance-related data recollection work.

4.1 Method

The performance analysis procedure needs to be done incrementally to guarantee progress no matter the allowed time for the task. We propose then a process which starts analyzing system computing power. The computing power is taken into account to follow a sequence of improvement cycles of execution of the program for gathering performance metrics and revealing bottlenecks. Thus, optimization efforts can be focused on those identified bottlenecks, in order to maximize overall impact. The following steps reflects how the process should be done:

- 1) Run the HPCC benchmark to get insights on overall system performance.
- Run the program multiple times using the same workload to check deviations.
- Establish a baseline using geometric mean to avoid measurement noise.
- Run the program scaling problem size to dimension its behavior.
- Run the program scaling computing resources to dimension its behavior.
- 6) Extract execution profile of the program
- 7) Extract system profile while running the program.

4.2 Framework

A framework named hotspot (https://github.com/moreandres/hotspot) was built, implementing the previous procedure. The automation behaves exactly like a regular user running commands and checking their output. It executes tools like gcc, make, prof, gprof, pidstat (among others) to gather relevant information and finally using the Latex typesetting environment to compile a human-friendly report including the data and associated charts. Currently, only GNU/Linux systems with kernels above 2.6.32 and OpenMP threaded programs are supported out-of-the-box. Old kernel versions do not properly support the tools used to identify bottlenecks at assembly level. OpenMP threaded programs easily let to change the number of processing units in order to understand scaling behavior.

At a lower abstraction level, the framework is designed with two simple object class hierarchies as shown in Fig. 2. The first one keeps the main engine which runs the second one as independent sections that gather information and report back metrics. The latter one can be extended to add more sections to the final report. The implementation

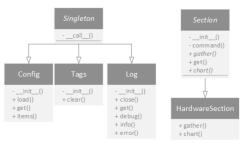


Fig. 2: Speedup Limits According to Amdahl (left) and Gustafson (right)

defines multiple objects as part of these class hierarchies. The components of the framework engine are:

- Singleton: extended by other object to guarantee unique instance.
- Tags: storage of keywords to be replaced at the report template.
- Log: manager used to structure output messages.
- Config: manager used to read and share configuration attributes.

And the components that hold the responsibility and knowledge of running experiments and gathering relevant metrics are the following:

- Section: extended by sections to be included in the report.
- HardwareSection: hardware-related information such as used CPU and Memory.
- ProgramSection: program-related information such as used problem input range.
- SoftwareSection: program-related information such as used compiler and libraries.
- SanitySection: basic check on that the workload can run without issues.
- BenchmarkSection: runs HPCC and gather relevant metrics.
- WorkloadSection: reports on program footprint and its stability.

- ScalingSection: reports on problem size scalability.
- · ThreadsSection: reports on computing scalability.
- OptimizationSection: reports on program behavior under compiler optimizations.
- ProfileSection: reports on program execution profile, call flow and bottlenecks.
- ResourcesSection: reports on the use of system resources while the program runs.
- AnnotatedSection: reports annotated bottlenecks mapping code to assembly.
- VectorizationSection: reports loops being vectorised or not and the impediments
- CountersSection: reports hardware counter status.
- ConfigSection: reports used configuration for the overall framework execution.

The framework uses a per-program hidden directory to keep record on executions, classified per timestamp and caching the different results to avoid long waiting times.

A configuration file is used to define the framework parameters to handle any program. It is important to note that the framework needs to know how to run, compile and instrument each program as part of the configuration. The framwork will rely on variables that hold problem input size, numbers of OpenMP threads to use and even compiler flags to instrument binaries.

4.3 Operation and Report

At high level the design mimics how a user manually interacts with the system. The framework depends on tools available on the system, the program, and its matching configuration plus the LaTeX typesetting system.

After reading the configuration, the workload is executed multiple times and its wall time is checked for stability by charting a histogram using as a baseline a normally distributed curve. The geometric mean is extract to be used as a reference in future executions. As second step, the program is executed over the full range of input size and available computing resources, with this scaling charts are generated, plotting ideal scaling as a comparison approach as well. Using this scaling information the potential speedups are computed according to Amdahl and Gustafson laws. Then using expanded debugging information bottlenecks are identified on logical, source and assembly program levels. One last execution is done while at the same time resource usage is recorded to understand system bottlenecks. After all these executions the gathered information is used to generate a detailed PDF report to support the performance optimization task.

The general considerations followed when building the report include:

- Format similar to a scientific paper.
- Hyperlinks to full logs of tools output.
- Brief explanation of each section and chart objective.
- · Inclusion of ideal trends and behavior in charts.

· References to base bibliography.

Several pieces of information are given, such as: a) Abstract: a brief summary introducing the framework and the location of the supporting output for detailed review, b) Content: reduced table of content with direct links to the information. c) Program: details of the program under analysis, timestamp of the analysis and input parameters used during tests, d) System computing poer: beyond specifics about hardware and software on the system, the framework includes the metric reported by an HPCC execution, e) Workload: working set and in-memory structures, histogram of execution to understand its deviation and the geometric mean used as a baseline. Also a chart checking how the compiler optimization levels improve time.

5. Case Study - Examples

This section will showcase the hints that the framework can lead to, but will not include solutions to those as they are out-of-scope. The framework was used to analyze three well-known compute kernels: a) Mtrix Multiplication: a naïve implementation of dense matrix multiplication., b) 2D Heat Distribution: a naïve implementation of iterative heat distribution, and c) Mandelbrot Set: a naïve implementation of a recursive fractal algorithm.

The HPCC benchmarks executed and its multiple reference metrics are included to be used as top reference of system capabilities, shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Performance Metrics Reported by HPCC

rable 2. I critimance Medies Reported by III C							
	Benchmark	Value	Unit				
	hpl	0.00385977 TFlops	tflops				
	dgemm	1.03413 GFlops	mflops				
	ptrans	0.997656 GBs	MB/s				
	random	$0.0274034 \; \mathrm{GUPs}$	MB/s				
	stream	5.19608 MBs	MB/s				
	fft	1.2658 GFlops	MB/s				

5.1 Examples

Fig. 3 shows the initial performance and metrics report provided by our tool. As a first step towards optimization,

Execution time:

(a) problem size range: 1024 - 2048

(b) geomean: 4.61694 seconds

(c) average: 4.61757 seconds

(d) stddev: 0.07678

(e) min: 4.52168 seconds max: 4.73660 seconds (g) repetitions: 8 times

Fig. 3: Initial Matrix Multiplication Report

the different compiler optimization options are also reported, shown in Fig. 4. We have seen almost the same pattern

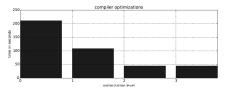


Fig. 4: Compiler Optimizations on Matrix Multiplication

for the different compiler optimization levels on several programs, e.g. a huge improvement for -O1 and -O2, and relatively small improvement for -O3. Fig. 5 shows the information about serial and parallel fractions as well as the limits of parallelization according to de the so called Amdhal and Gustafson laws.

- 1. Parallel Fraction: 0.52260.
- Portion of the program doing parallel work. 2. Serial: 0.47740.
- Portion of the program doing serial work.

Optimization limits can be estimated using scaling laws

- Amdhal Law for 1024 procs: 2.09466 times.
- Optimizations are limited up to this point when scaling problem size. [2]

 2. Gustafson Law for 1024 procs: 535.61564 times.

 Optimizations are limited up to this point when not scaling problem size. [3]

Fig. 5: Matrix Multiplication Parallelization Reports

The tool on the naïve implementation of heat distribution in 2 dimensions identifies:

- · Workload is stable, although deviation is greater than in the previous case.
- Compiler optimizations have little impact.
- Execution time does not grow monotonically when scaling input size; it neither decreases when adding more computing units.
- · Parallelism only reaches 65%, therefore speedup has a limit on 2.9x.
- There are two main bottlenecks with 30% and 15% of overall execution time.
- · CPU utilization is not constant, and loops are not vectorised.

On the third example, the naïve implementation of Mandelbrot sets [23], the tool reports:

- · Structures used to represent complex numbers are aligned, without holes that may consume cache memory.
- · Workload is stable.
- 50% of the time is spent on the same line of code.
- · There are already optimized cycles using the movss and adds vectorised in-structions.

6. Conclusions and Further Work

The performance optimization process is not trivial and requires disciplined analysis of used resources and gathering of metrics characterizing program behavior. This works reviews the development of a supporting framework that streamlines the process by running in unattended mode and generating a report to direct optimization efforts. The generated report combines multiple tools to identify bottlenecks at function, source, and assembly level (e.g. vectorization). It also records system configuration and resource usage. All of this is offered as an unattended automated task before undergoing the program optimization analysis. We hence propose a systematic procedure supported with an automated framework that is suitable for both newcomers and experts. It also allows the exchange of standardized performance reports between research and development groups.

Extension possibilities on this framework are straightforward considering new sections can be added to the report including the application of new tools, charts or contextual information. The application of this framework to a wellknown open source program will size its usefulness and provide feedback on both the procedure and the generated report. At last, it may be interesting to move from a static report format to a dynamic one offering pivot tables and charts that can be reconfigured easily. This may be better achieved using HTML5 technologies over a browser for

References

- A. More. A Case Study on High Performance Matrix Multiplication. Technical Report, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, 2008, Available
- at http://mm-matrixmultiplicationtool.googlecode.com/files/mm.pdf
 P. E. McKenney. Is Parallel Programming Hard, And, If So, What Can
 You Do About It? kernel.org, 2010.
- [3] Intel Corporation. Intel Math Kernel Library. Reference Manual. Intel Corporation, 2009.
- R. Garabato, V. Rosales, A. More. Optimizing Latency in Beo-wulf Clusters. CLEI Electron. J., 15(3), 2012.
 J. Jeffers, J. Reinders. Intel Xeon Phi Coprocessor High Performance Programming. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc., San Francisco, CA,
- USA, 1st edition, 2013. A. More. Lessons Learned from Contrasting BLAS Kernel Implementations. In XVIII Congreso Argentino de Ciencias de la Computación,
- [27] G. M. Amdahl. Validity of the single processor approach to achieving large scale computing capabilities. In Proceedings of the April 18-20, 1967, spring joint computer conference, AFIPS '67 (Spring), pages 483-485, New York, NY, USA, 1967. ACM.
- [8] J. L. Gustafson. Reevaluating Amdahl's Law. Communications of the ACM, 31:532-533, 1988.
 [9] A. H. Karp, H. P. Flatt. Measuring parallel processor performance. Commun. ACM, 33(5):539-543, May 1990.
- [10] P. J. Fleming, J. J. Wallace. How not to lie with statistics: the correct way to summarize benchmark results. Commun. ACM, 29(3):218-221, March 1986.
- Natch 1980.

 [13] K. Atkinson. An Introduction to Numerical Analysis. Wiley, 2 edition, 1989.

 [12] C. U. Smith. Introduction to software performance engineering: origins and outstanding problems. In Proceedings of the 7th international conference on Formal methods for performance evaluation, SFM'07, pages 395-428, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2007. Springer-Verlag.

- [13] J. C. Browne. A critical overview of computer performance evaluation. In Proceedings of the 2nd international conference on Software engineering, ICSE '76, pages 138-145, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 1976.
- IEEE Computer Society Press.
 [14] M. Woodside, G. Franks, D. C. Petriu. The future of software perfor-[14] M. Woodside, G. Franks, D. C. Petriu. The future of software performance engineering. In 2007 Future of Software Engineering, FOSE '07, pages 171-187, Washington, DC, USA, 2007. IEEE Computer Society.
 [15] T. Mattson, B. Sanders, B. Massingill. Patterns for parallel programming. Addison-Wesley Professional, First edition, 2004.
 [16] K. A. Huck, O. Hernandez, V. Bui, S. Chandrasekaran, B. Chapman,
- A. D. Malony, L. Curfman McInnes, B. Norris. Capturing performance knowledge for automated analysis. In Proceedings of the 2008 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing, SC '08, pages 49:1-49:10,
- Matohy, B. Miller, editors, retromatice analysis and girt computing, chapter Different approaches to automatic performance analysis of distributed applications, pages 3-19. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell, MA, USA, 2004.
- [18] F. Wolff B. Mohr. Automatic performance analysis of hybrid mpi/openmp applications. J. Syst. Archit., 49(10-11):421-439, November 2003.
- [19] B. Gregg. Linux Performance Analysis and Tools. Technical report, Joyent, February 2013.
- [20] J. D. McCalpin, Memory bandwidth and machine balance in current high perfor-mance computers. IEEE Technical Committee on Computer Architecture (TCCA) Newsletter, Dec 1995.
- [21] U. Drepper. What Every Programmer Should Know About Memory. Tech-nical report, Red Hat, November 2007.
 [22] P. Luszczek, J. J. Dongarra, D. Koester, R. Rabenseifner, B. Lucas, J.
- Kepner, J. Mccalpin, D. Bailey, D. Takahashi. Introduction to the HPC Challenge Benchmark Suite. Technical report, 2005.
 B. B. Mandelbrot, D. E. Passoja, editors. Fractal aspects of mate-
- rials: metal and catalyst surfaces, powders and aggregates: extended abstracts, volume E-4 of Materials Research Society extended abstracts, Pittsburgh, PA, USA, 1984. Materials Research Society.

C.3. Libros

C.3.1. Contribuciones en el Libro Programming Intel Xeon Phi

Agradecimiento incluído de los autores por el borrador de los capítulos sobre Intel Cluster Checker e Intel Cluster Ready.

C.3.2. Reseña del Libro Intel Xeon Phi Coprocessor High Performance Programming

Reseña del Libro Intel Xeon Phi Coprocessor High Performance Programming - JCS&T Vol13 N 2 Octubre 2013 $^1.$

¹JCS&T Vol. 13 No. 2

JCS&T Vol. 13 No. 2 October 2013

Book Review:

Intel Xeon Phi Coprocessor High Performance Programming

James Jeffers, James Reinders Morgan Kaufmann, 2013 ISBN-13: 978-0124104143

James Reinders (Chief Evangelist of Intel® Software at Intel) and Jim Jeffers (Principal Engineer at Intel) have gathered in this book the working knowledge of the people involved to prototype and productize the Intel® Xeon Phi coprocessor. This include the experience of Intel's Product, Field, Application and Technical Consulting Engineers, as well as key partners involved on product pre-release work.

The book offers a hands-on and practical guide, presenting best-known-methods for High Performance Computing programming with the Intel Xeon Phi coprocessor. The book's contents can be split in four main sections: the usual introduction, an interesting optimization guide, plus product architecture details and, before concluding, a review of available tools and libraries.

The initial section introduces Intel Xeon Phi through analogies to a racing car. Chapter 1 - Introduction details when, why and how to use Intel Xeon Phi coprocessors. This chapter starts applying an analogy of how sports cars are designed and how they behave in a variety of situations. One key point of this introduction is that learning how to optimize code to expose parallelism will be useful to any other processor, not only Intel Xeon Phi. Chapter 2 - High Performance Closed Track Test Drive takes the sports cares analogy to a test with a sample hello world code with the usual SAXPY computation. Through real command line examples takes the reader from the C compiler invocation, passing for the checking of the vectorization results, up to the actual execution. Surprisingly, all of this happening in a Linux image running inside the coprocessor card. Discussion continues showing how to use multithreading computation using OpenMP extensions. How to offload work directly from a host-system is also shown, double checking that gathered performance is about the same. Chapter 3 - A Friendly Country Road Race moves the sports car out of the synthetic and controlled environment to solve a 9point stencil algorithm. On this case even running over multiple coprocessors using MPI capabilities. Then low-level tuning start with access to memory taking into account memory alignment, streaming stores and bigger memory pages. Chapter 4 - Driving Around Town uses a short but still representative example on how to vectorize a loop by exposing parallelism properly, focusing on data locality and data tiling to favor cache reuse.

The second section goes into detail on parallelization techniques. A good aspect to take into account is these optimization techniques might end up favoring any multicore system. Chapter 5 - Lots of Data (Vectors) gives helpful vectorization insights, proposing a simple systematic procedure that can be iterated over the code. For instance, manual loop unrolling is disregarded here as it is more future-proof to guide the compiler instead of manual re-tuning when architecture evolves. Chapter 6 - Lots of Tasks (not Threads) takes the parallelism abstraction up level, up to computation threads. Here it is pointed out that thread creation should happen at the microprocessor, thread launch nesting is discussed and shown with language extensions like OpenMP and FORTRAN arrays, plus abstraction libraries like Intel® Threading Building Blocks, Cilk and the well-known Intel® Math Kernel library.

The third section shows product specific details, showing how to offload work and exciting internals on the available hardware and computation units. Chapter 7 – Offload discusses available offload models, the code can be executed natively, offloaded manually or even automatically. This enables asynchronous computation when offload is properly scheduled. Chapter 8 - Coprocessor Architecture touches bare metal architecture, providing details about cache organization, vector processing units, direct memory access and available power management interfaces. Chapter 9 - Coprocessor System Software details low level libraries used to exchange information between the host system and the coprocessor. These libraries abstract PCI mapped memory as a regular networking device, allowing usual IPC mechanisms to work against the coprocessor. Memory allocation at operating system kernel level is discussed as it provides yet another optimization possibility.

JCS&T Vol. 13 No. 2 October 2013

Chapter 10 - Linux on the Coprocessor provides Linux specifics of the image running inside the processor, this fact enables easy extension of the available software, as Open Source tools and libraries might be compiled natively and included inside the Linux image.

A fourth section explain how to use the multiple libraries and tools made available by Intel to increment productivity. Not only for compiling code, but also graphical tools to review profiling information of code running on the coprocessor. This tools were built specifically for the product, with negligible overhead thanks to the use of special purpose hardware counters. *Chapter 11 - Math Library* and *Chapter 12 - MPI* shows how the well-known software now supports Intel Xeon Phi, offering specific optimizations and abstractions to de-facto interfaces like BLAS and FFT. *Chapter 13 - Profiling and Timing* makes a useful summary of profiling information such as expected CPI, monitored events and efficiency metrics to look at while reviewing performance.

In a nutshell, this book covers parallel programming with Intel Xeon Phi. The book is reader friendly, both for the novice and expert, as it includes tons of analogies and examples with real-world code. Luckily, the end of the book specifies that a Volume 2 is coming with even more low level details to exploit every available computing capability left. Lots of pointers to relevant publications are included on each chapter during the discussion of presented ideas, it is up to the reader to follow them and get in-deep details.

Disclaimer: the author of this review currently works for Intel Corp. as a Senior Software Engineer. He personally collaborated with draft content of the book sections about Intel Cluster Ready and Intel Cluster Checker, projects on which contributed for more than 5 years.

Andres More Intel Corporation (andres.more@intel.com) Instituto Universitario Aeronáutico (amore@iua.edu.ar)