NSF/IUCRC CAC PROJECT

MONITORING, VISUALIZING, AND PREDICTING HEALTH STATUS OF HPC CENTERS

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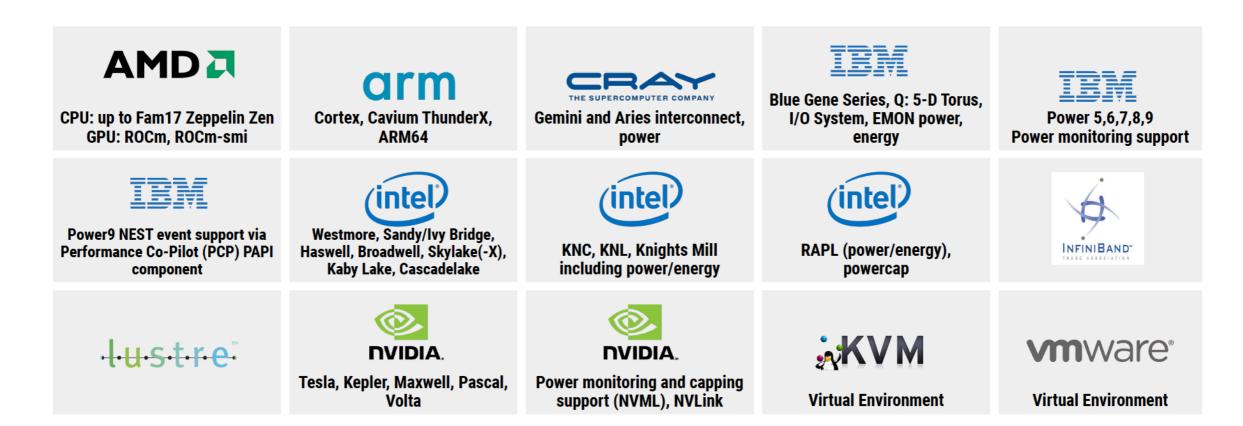
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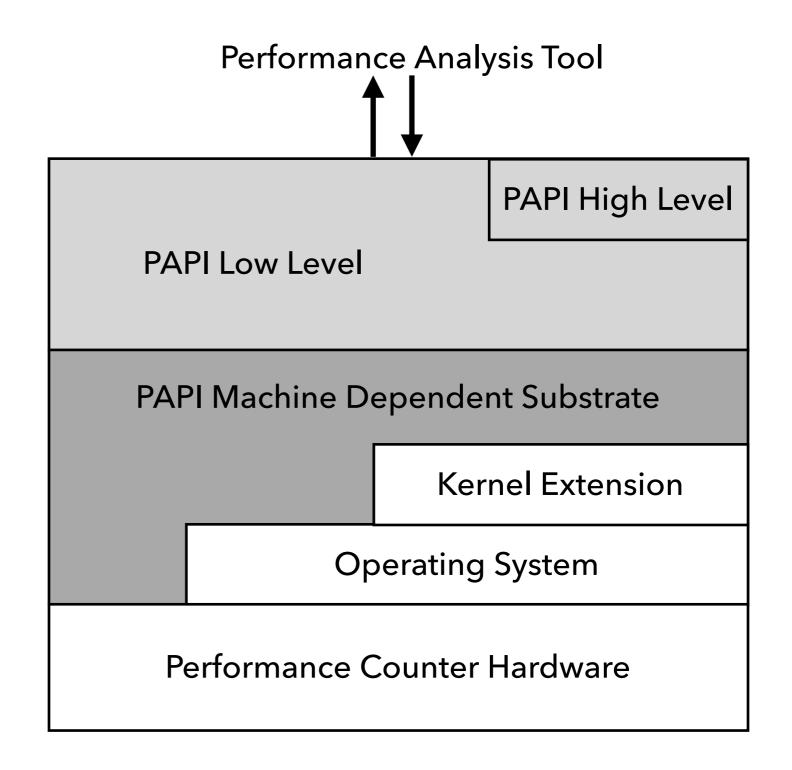
- On-chip performance monitoring (PM) exists on almost every microprocessor.
- PM hardware consists of a small number of registers with connections to various other parts of the chip.
- Two methods of using the PM hardware:
 - Aggregate (direct)
 - Involves reading the counters before and after the execution of a region of code and recording the difference.
 - Permits explicit, highly accurate, fine-grained measurements.
 - Statistical (indirect)
 - The PM hardware is set to generate an interrupt when a performance counter reaches a preset value. This interrupt includes the program counter (PC), the text address at which the interrupt occurred.
 - Facilitates a good high-level understanding of where and why the bottlenecks are occurring.

- Performance Application Programming Interface (PAPI) library.
- Provides a consistent interface and methodology for using low-level performance counters in CPUs, GPUs, on/off-chip memory, interconnects, I/O system, and energy/power management.
- Enables monitoring of both types of performance events— hardware- and softwarerelated events— in a uniform way.
- Implemented on a wide variety of architectures and operating systems.



Portable Layer (Machine independent)

Machine-dependent Layer



	Component Name	Description
CPU	perf_event	Linux perf_event CPU counters (default)
	perf_event_uncore	Linux perf_event CPU uncore and northbridge (default)
	•••	
GPU	cuda	CUDA events and metrics via NVIDIA CuPTI interfaces
	nvml	NVIDIA hardware counters (usage, power, temperature, fan speed, etc)
	•••	
Power	powercap	Linux powercap energy measurements
	rapl	Linux RAPL energy measurements
	•••	

Ref: https://bitbucket.org/icl/papi/wiki/PAPI-Overview.md

	Component Name	Description
Network	infiniband	Linux Infiniband statistics using the sysfs interface
	net	Linux network driver statistics
I/O	appio	Linux I/O system calls
	io	Linux I/O statistics from /proc/self/io
	lustre	Lustre filesystem statistics
	•••	
Other	coretemp	Linux hwmon temperature and other info
	Vmware	Support for VMware (vmguest and pseudo counters)
	•••	

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Sample events in the perf_event component:

- L1 and L2 cache hit rates, indicate how how cache-friendly a program is.
 - L1 cache hit rate: 1.0 (PAPI_L1_DCM/(PAPI_LD_INS + PAPI_SR_INS))
 - L2 cache hit rate: 1.0 (PAPI_L2_DCM/PAPI_L1_DCM)
- TLB misses: PAPI_TLB_DM
- Floating-point operations: PAPI_FP_OPS
- Completed operations per cycle (IPC): (PAPI_TOT_INS/PAPI_TOT_CYC)

DEMO

- Explore other events and understand the meaning.
- Investigate the overhead of PAPI.
- Build metrics collector utilizing PAPI interface.

