

Programming Environments & Debugging

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Introduction

- Parallel Tools Platform
 - Provides basic functionality for developing parallel codes
 - Provides a platform for the integration of parallel tools
- Starting to get some experiences with tool integration
- Convincing argument for using an IDE?
- Debugging

Case Study 1: Cell SDK

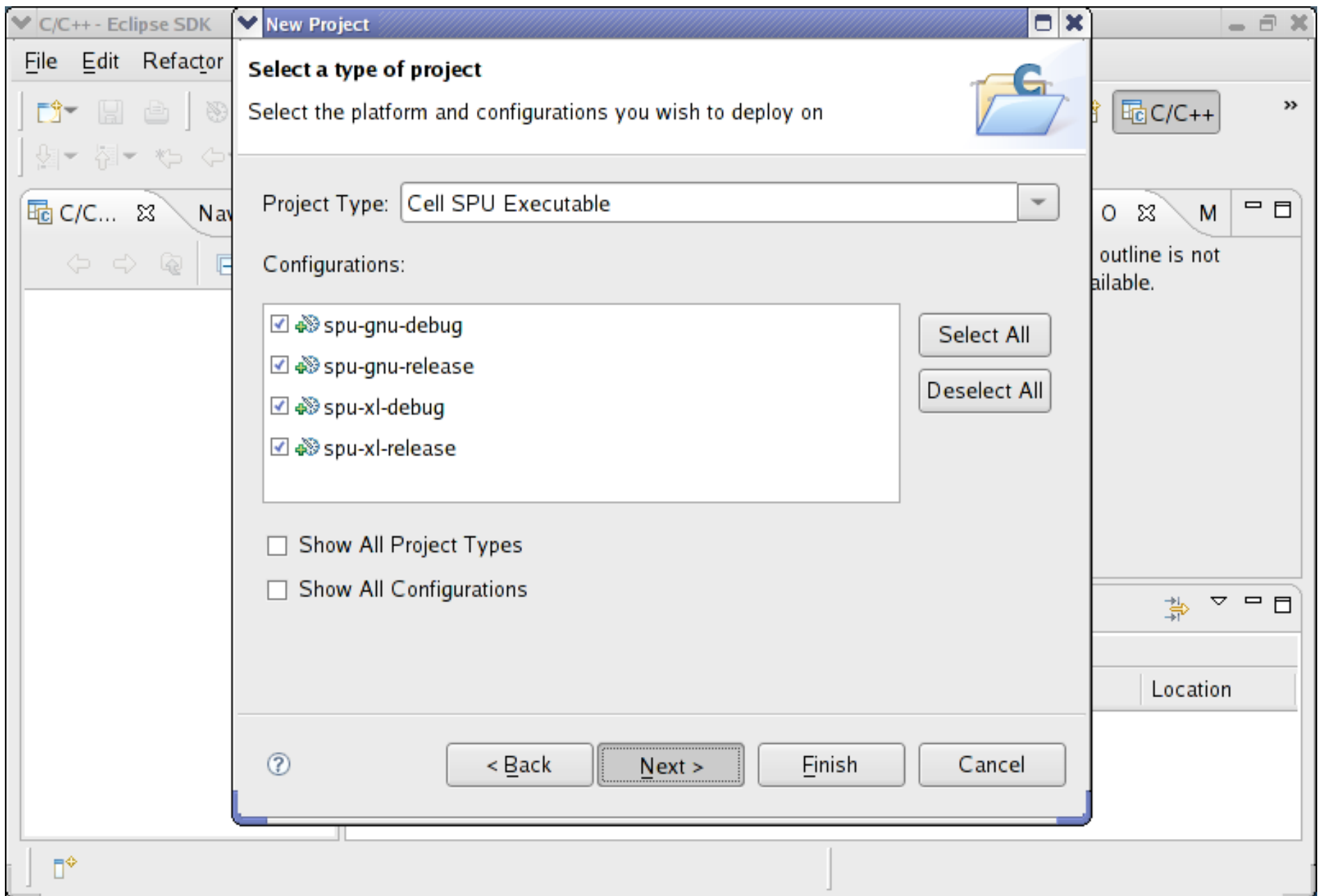
- Traditional build model
 - Requires three directories: project, PPE, SPU
 - Manually edit makefiles and include template
 - Specify SPU imports in project
 - Partition code into PPE and SPU (!)
 - During build process:
 - Compiles PPE code
 - Cross-compiles SPU code
 - Runs tool to embed SPU code into PPE executable

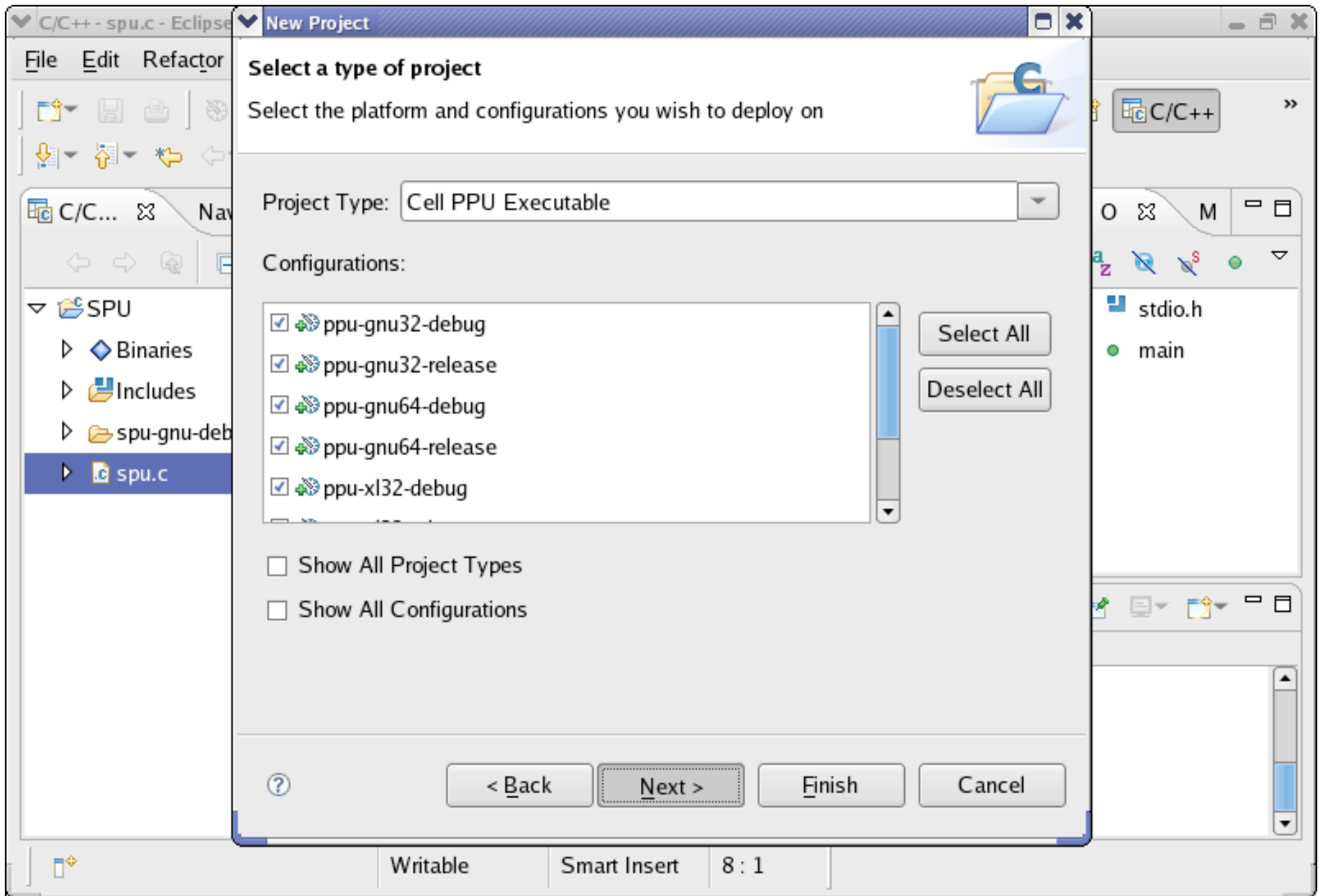
Case Study 1 (cont...)

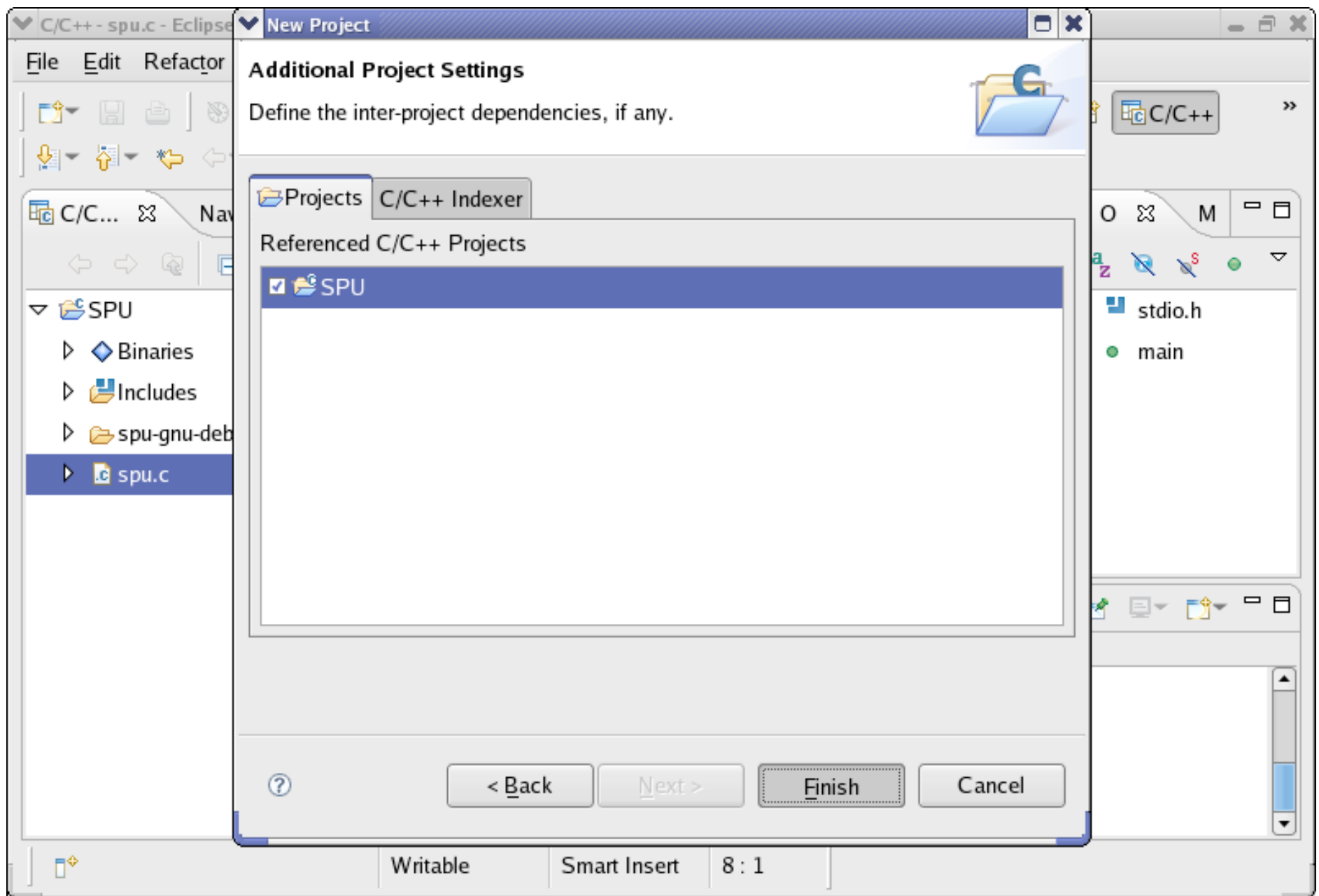
- Traditional (cont...)
 - Copy PPE executable to target
 - Run PPE executable
 - If debugging:
 - Launch separate debugger for PPE or SPU target
 - Connect to running SPU process as remote target
- Cell SDK
 - Version 2.0 available 15 December
 - Provides combined PPE/SPU debugger

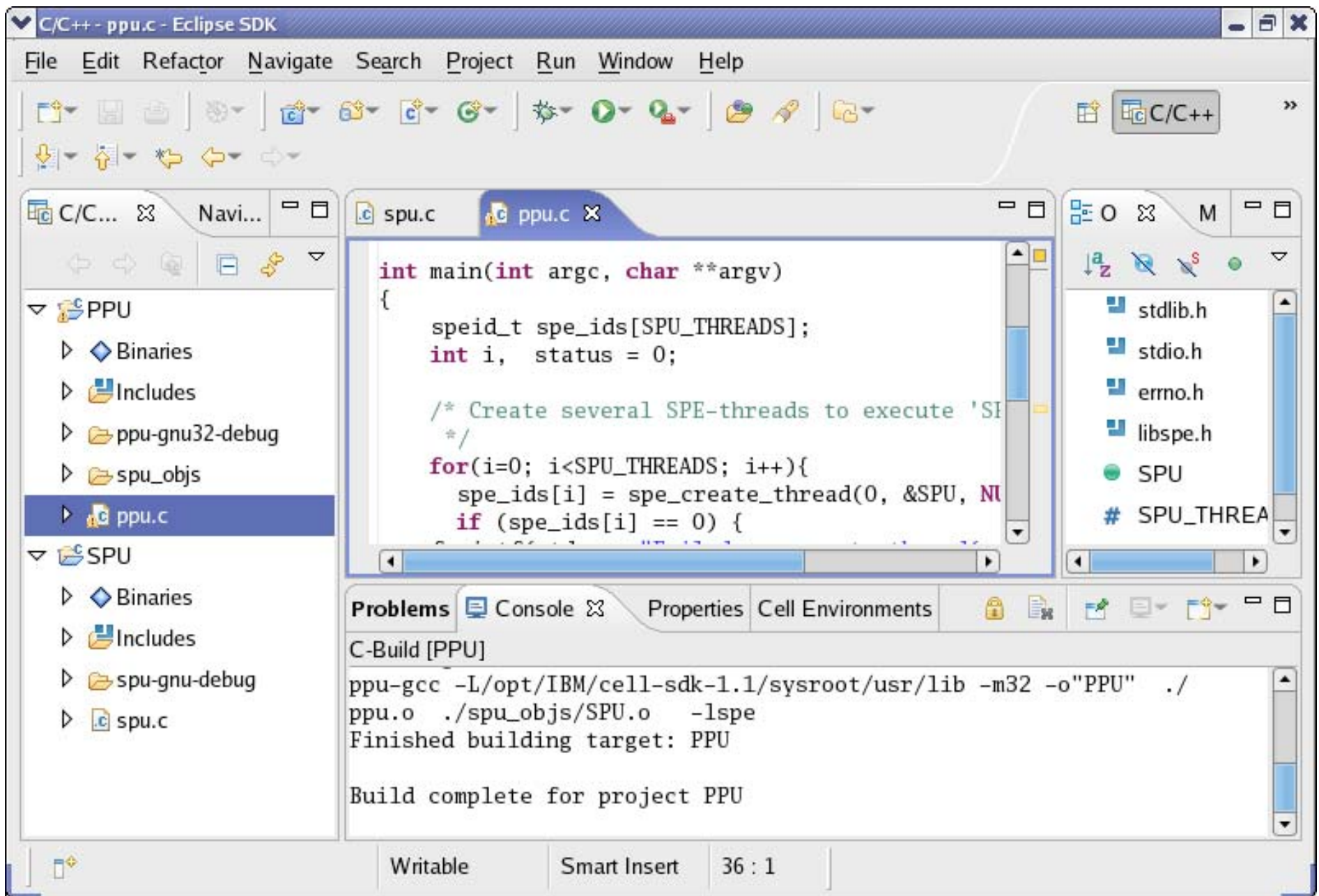
Case Study 1 (cont...)

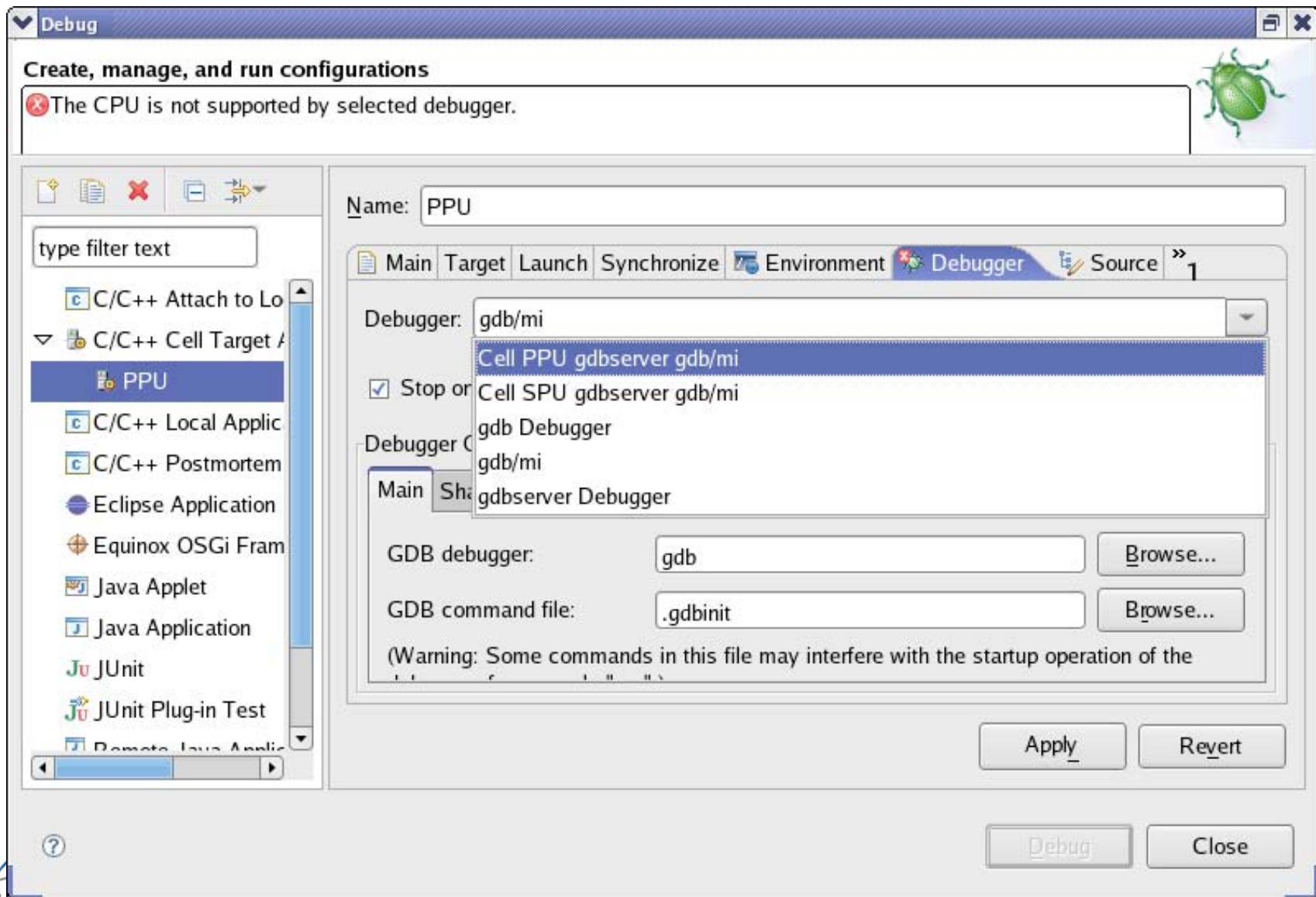
- Cell IDE
 - Eclipse based

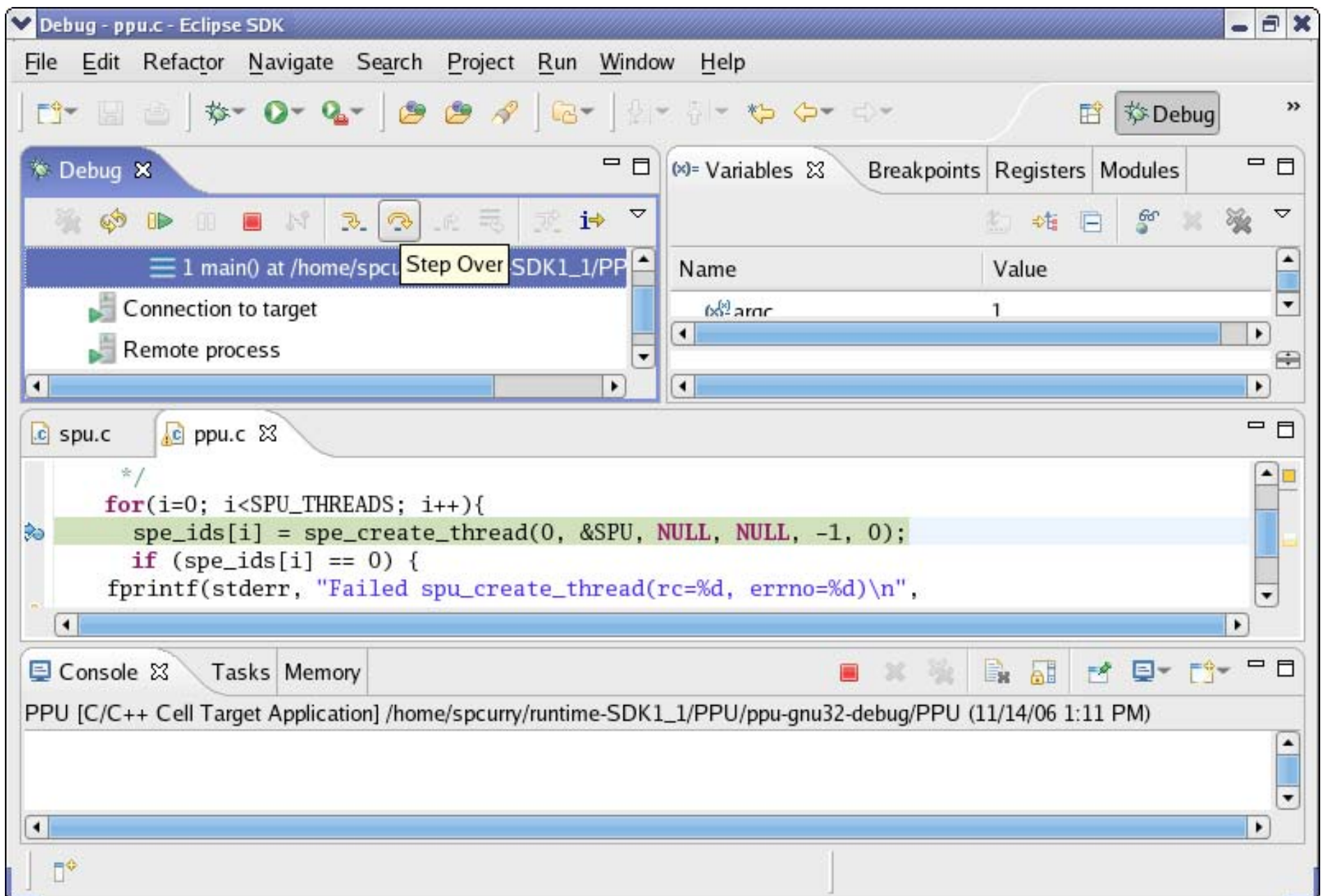












Case Study 2: TAU

- Traditional
 - Stub makefile and library created when TAU installed
 - Manually include stub makefile in build system
 - Enable/disable instrumentation using TAU_DEFS environment variable
 - Launch application, selective instrumentation controlled by TAU_THROTTLE environment variable or by editing instrumentation file
 - Manually collect data
 - Run visualizer on collected instrumentation data

Case Study 2 (cont...)

- Eclipse
 - Uses existing Eclipse-based project
 - Click on Profile button instead of Run button
 - Select instrumentation from GUI
 - Automatically rebuilds application if necessary
 - Profile data automatically added to project database
 - Right-click to launch paraprof

Lessons

- Complex tool chains can be significantly simplified
 - Hide unnecessary details from the user
 - Presents much more logical workflow
- Advanced interface features
 - Greatly simplify user interaction with tool chain
 - Can provide features difficult or impossible otherwise

Lessons (cont...)

- New tool design and development simplified
 - No need to re-implement shared services
 - Can focus on core tool functionality
- Training and support costs are lower
 - Much easier to learn development tools
 - Support can focus on single environment across a range of architectures/machines

Other Advantages

- Managing legacy codes
 - Refactoring C structs to MPI types
 - Converting Fortran common blocks to derived types
 - Conversion to new languages
- Meta-compiler error checking
 - Concurrency checking for OpenMP
 - Fortran default single precision constants
- Programming model support
 - Visual aids for program design
 - Source code generation (e.g. MPI communicators)

Debugging

- Traditional debugging methodology
 - B.I.S.R. (breakpoint, inspect, step, repeat)
 - printf
 - May not work with advanced languages
 - Will not work with peta-scale architectures
- Assumption is that gdb and TotalView will solve the problem

Debugging Advances

- Identifying error occurrence
 - Predicates/assertions
 - Message/data patterns
- Locating error data
 - Visualize global program state
 - Comparison/search across application
- Rewinding/replaying
- As easy as printf

Debugging Advances (cont...)

- *and*
 - how does this work in heterogeneous environments?

What is needed?

- Universal parallel debugging platform
- Rich user interface
- Community willing to undertake research
 - Open source
- Confidence
 - Technology can be advanced
 - Will aid developers, not hinder
 - Longevity