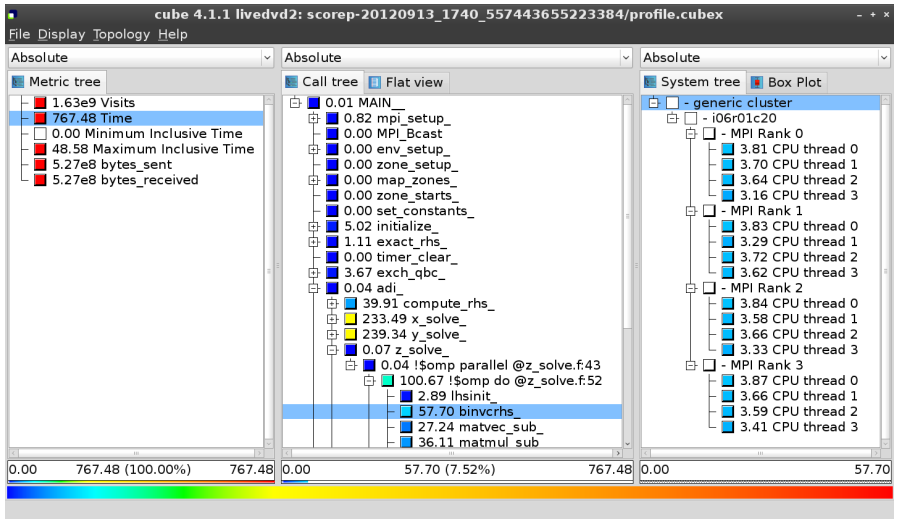
Analysis report examination with Cube

The Scalasca Team
Jülich Supercomputing Centre

cube scalasca

Cube

- Parallel program analysis report exploration tools
  - Libraries for XML+binary report reading & writing
  - Algebra utilities for report processing
  - GUI for interactive analysis exploration
    - Requires Qt4 ≥4.6
- Originally developed as part of the Scalasca toolset
- Now available as a separate component
  - Can be installed independently of Score-P, e.g., on laptop or desktop
  - Latest release: Cube v4.7 (April 2022)



Cube GUI (archer2)

mailto: **scalasca@fz-juelich.de**

- Run ***remote*** *(often convenient)*
  - start X server (e.g., Xming) locally, or use alternative such as mobaXterm
  - connect to Archer2 with X forwarding enabled
    - **-Y** may be faster but is insecure!
  - load scalasca module and start cube remotely

```
desk$ ssh –X login.archer2.ac.uk
Welcome to ARCHER2…
uan01$ module load scalasca
uan01$ cube ./scorep_sum/profile.cubex
```

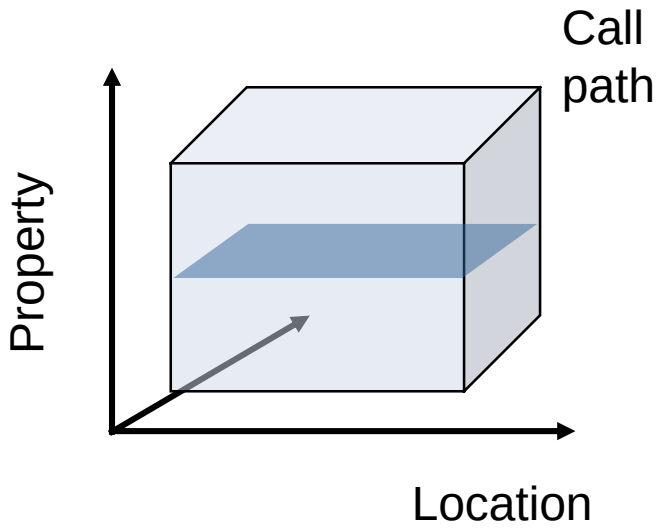
Sample measurements (CUBE files) on Archer2:
/work/y23/shared/tutorial/samples

- Install & run ***local*** *(recommended)*
  - install Cube GUI locally on desktop
    - binary packages available for MacOS & Windows and externally provided by OpenHPC and various Linux distributions
    - source package available for Linux, requires Qt
      - configure/build/install manually or use your favourite framework (e.g. Spack or EasyBuild)
  - copy .cubex file (or entire scorep directory) to desktop from remote system
    OR locally mount remote filesystem
  - start cube locally

```
desk$ mkdir $HOME/mnt
desk$ sshfs [user@]remote.sys:[dir] $HOME/mnt
desk$ cd $HOME/mnt
desk$ cube ./scorep_sum/profile.cubex
```

Analysis presentation and exploration

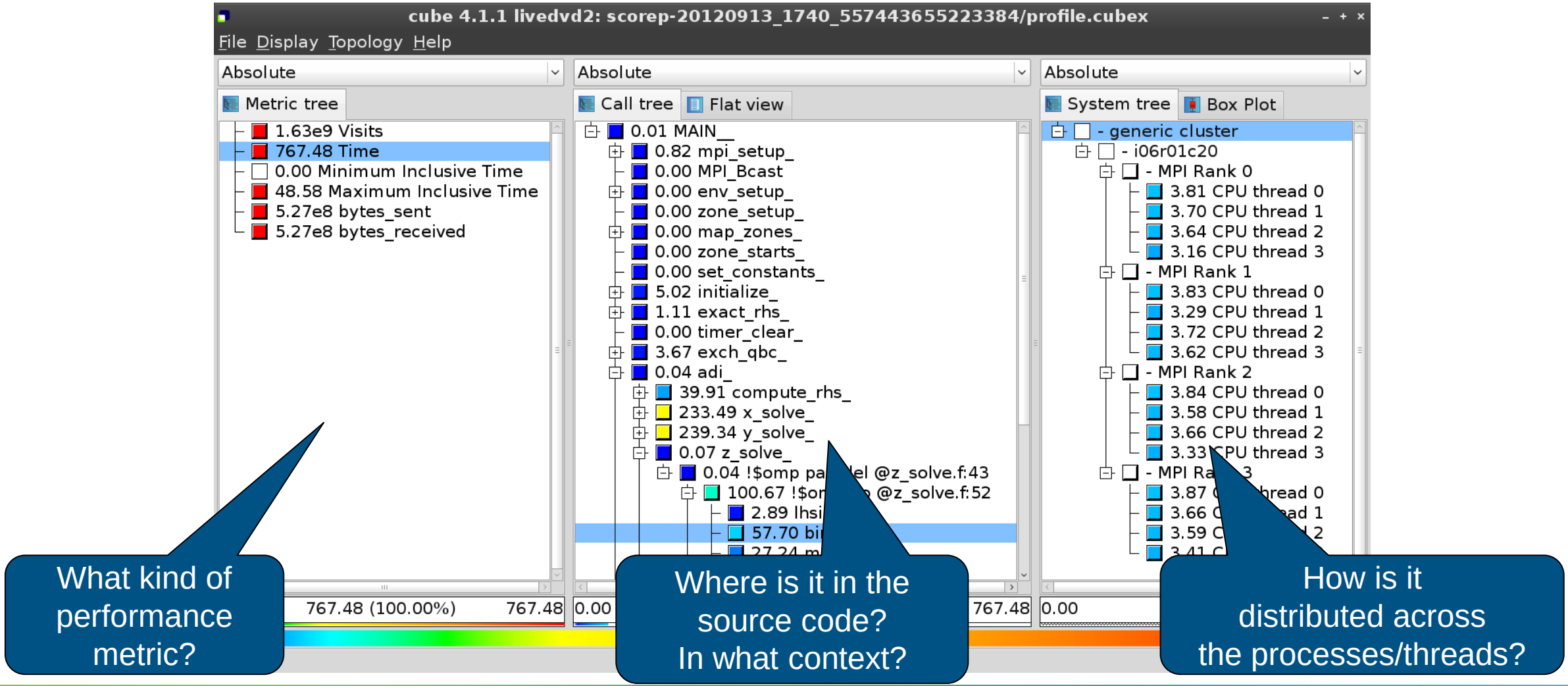
- Representation of values (severity matrix) on three hierarchical axes
  - Performance property (metric)
  - Call path (program location)
  - System location (process/thread)



- Three coupled tree browsers

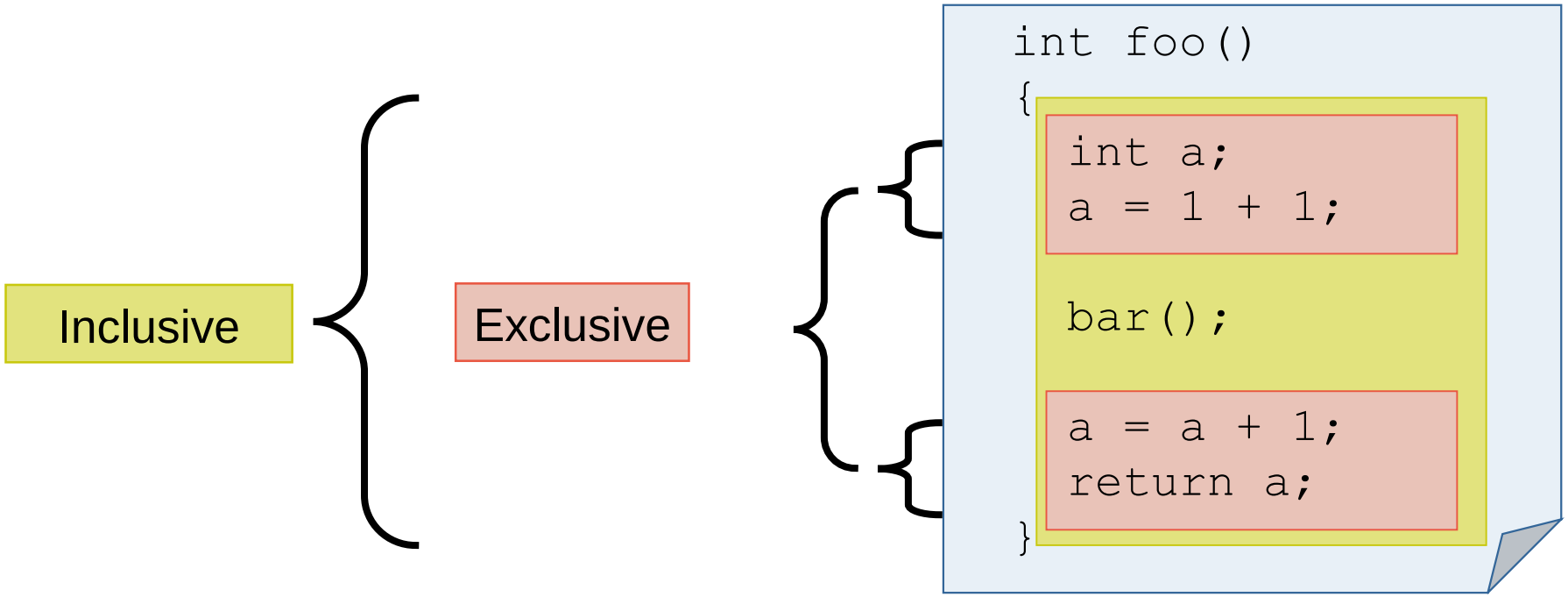
- Cube displays severities
  - As *value*: for precise comparison
  - As *colour*: for easy identification of hotspots
  - *Inclusive* value when closed & *exclusive* value when expanded
  - Customizable via display modes

Analysis presentation

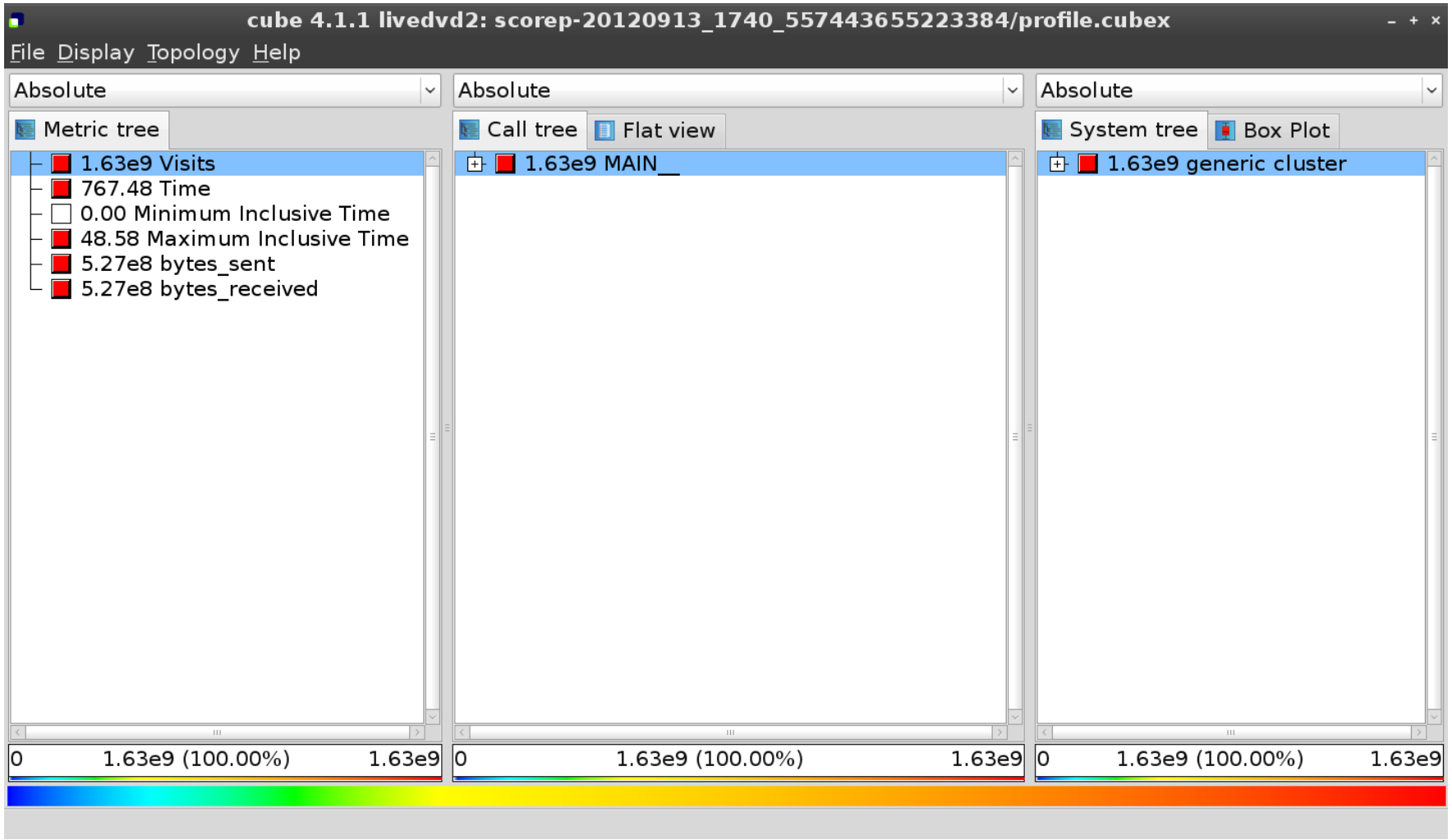


Inclusive vs. exclusive values

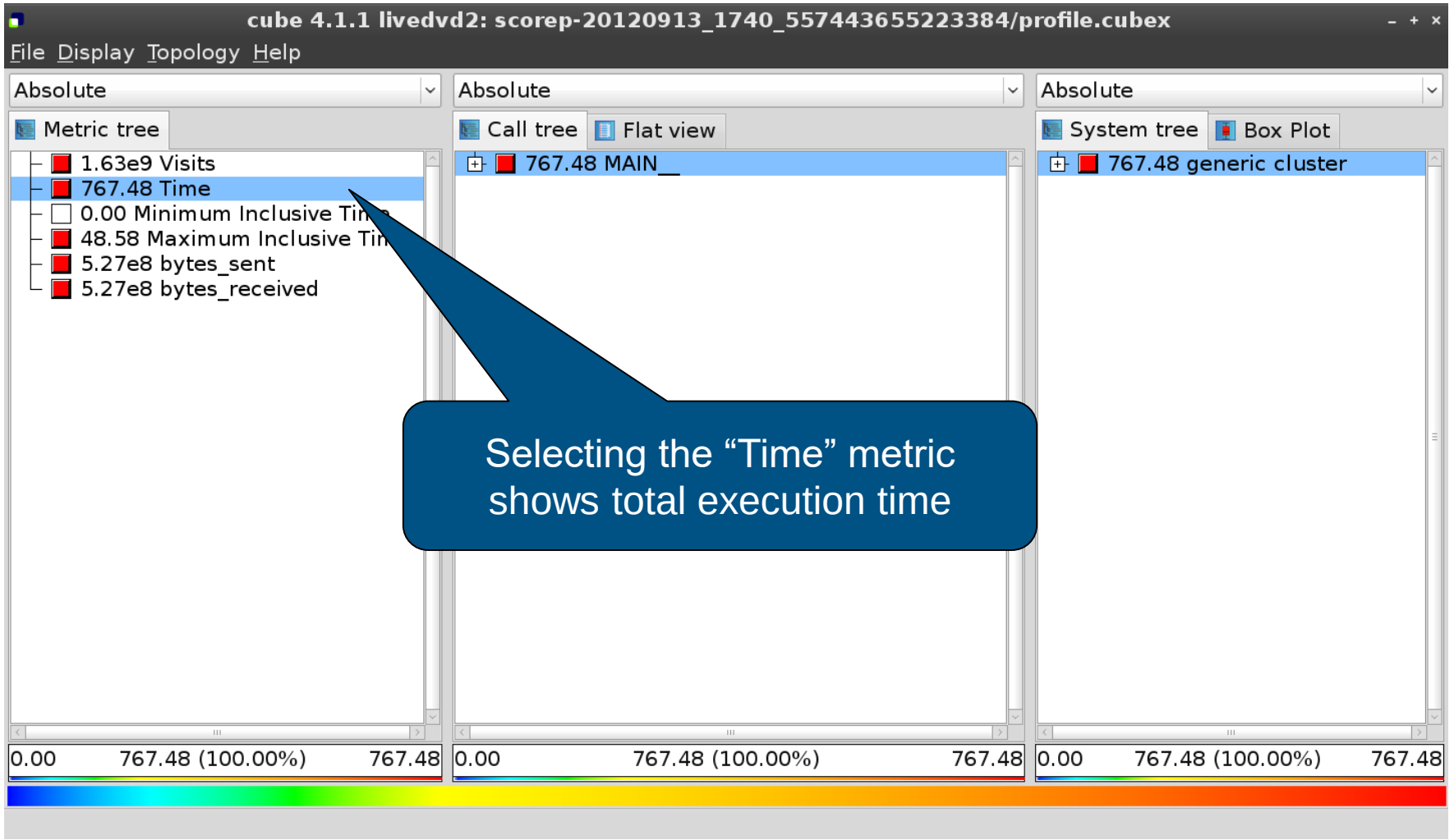
- Inclusive
  - Information of all sub-elements aggregated into single value
- Exclusive
  - Information cannot be subdivided further



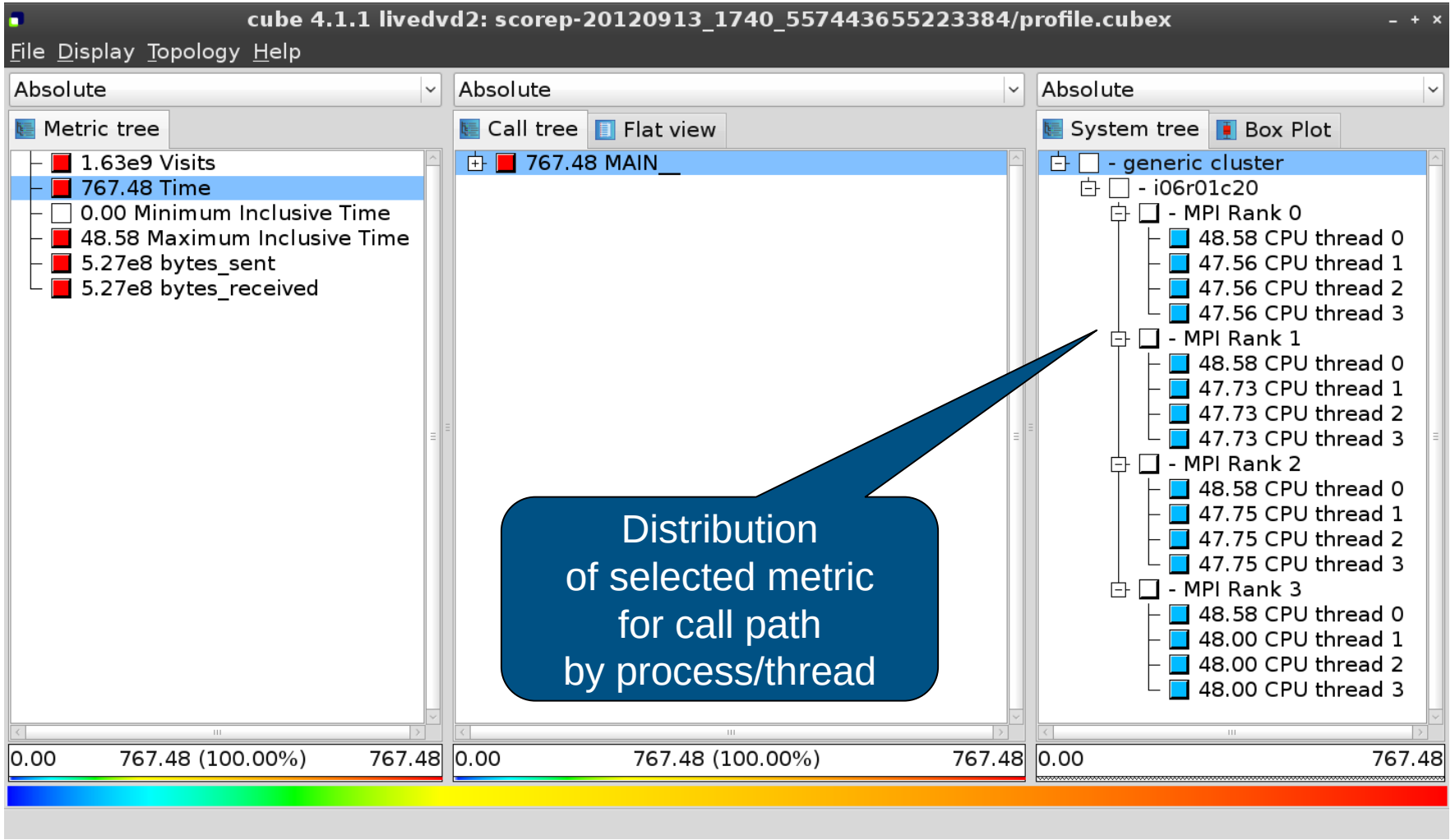
Score-P analysis report exploration (opening view)



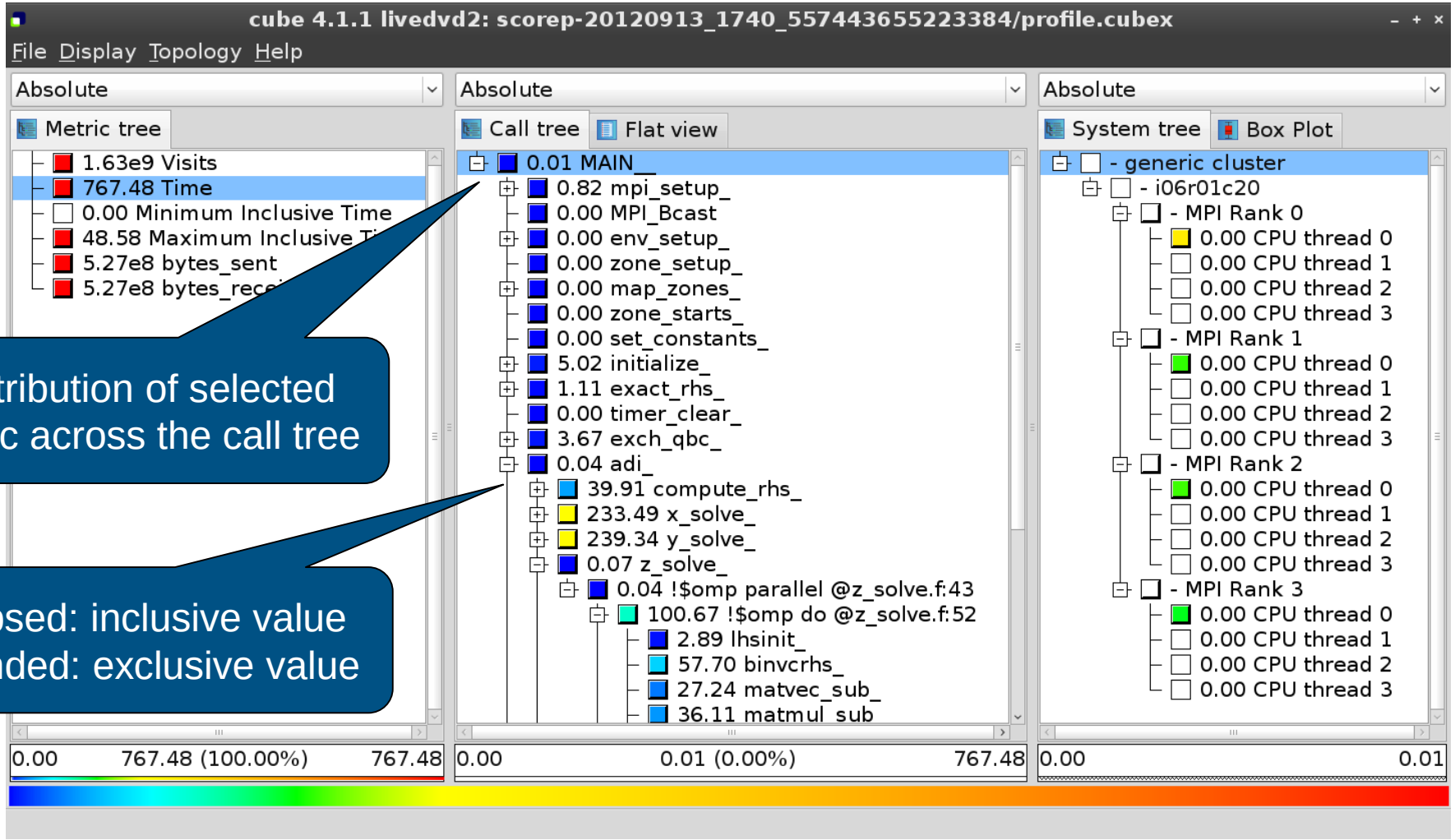
Metric selection



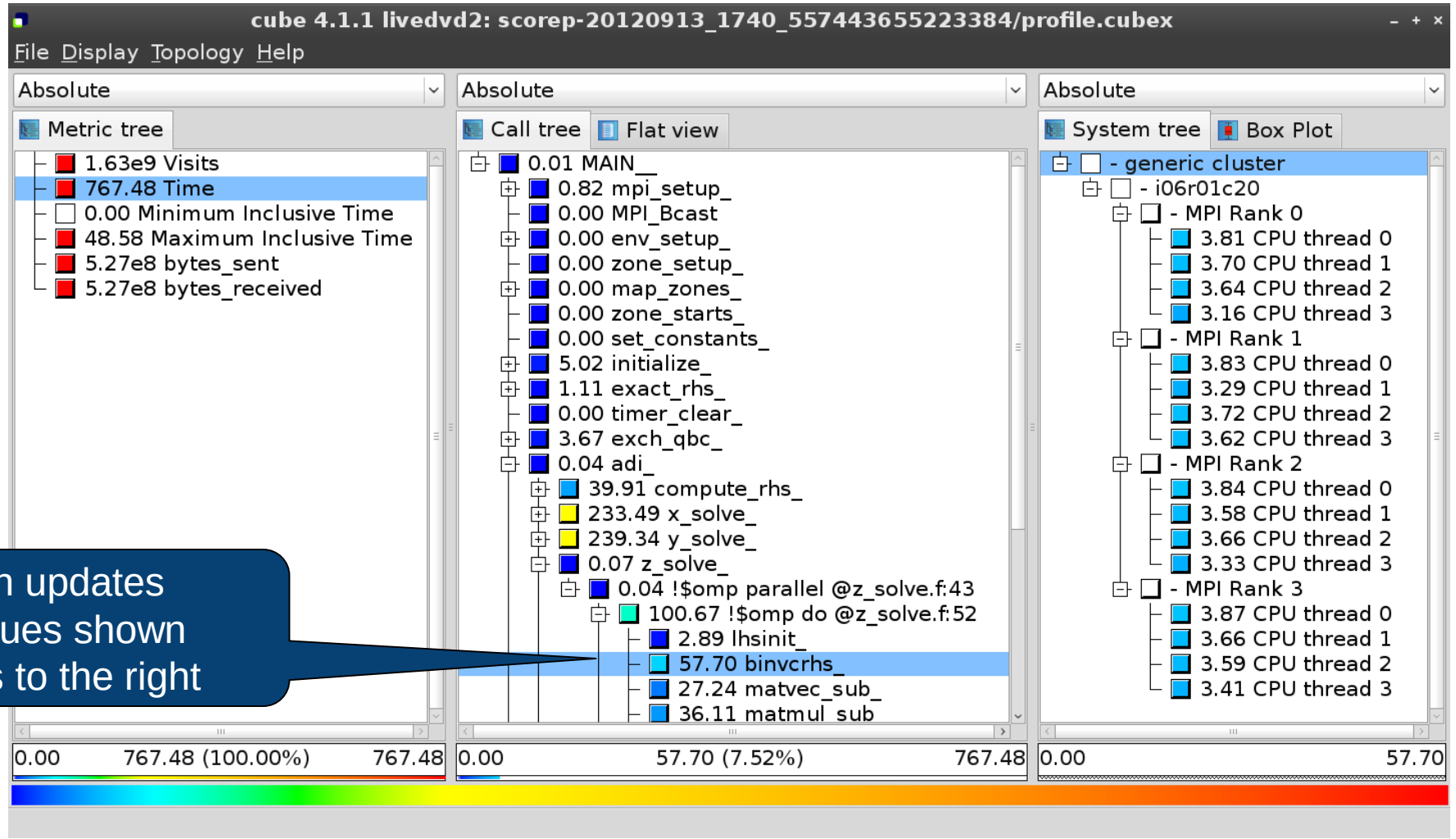
Expanding the system tree



Expanding the call tree

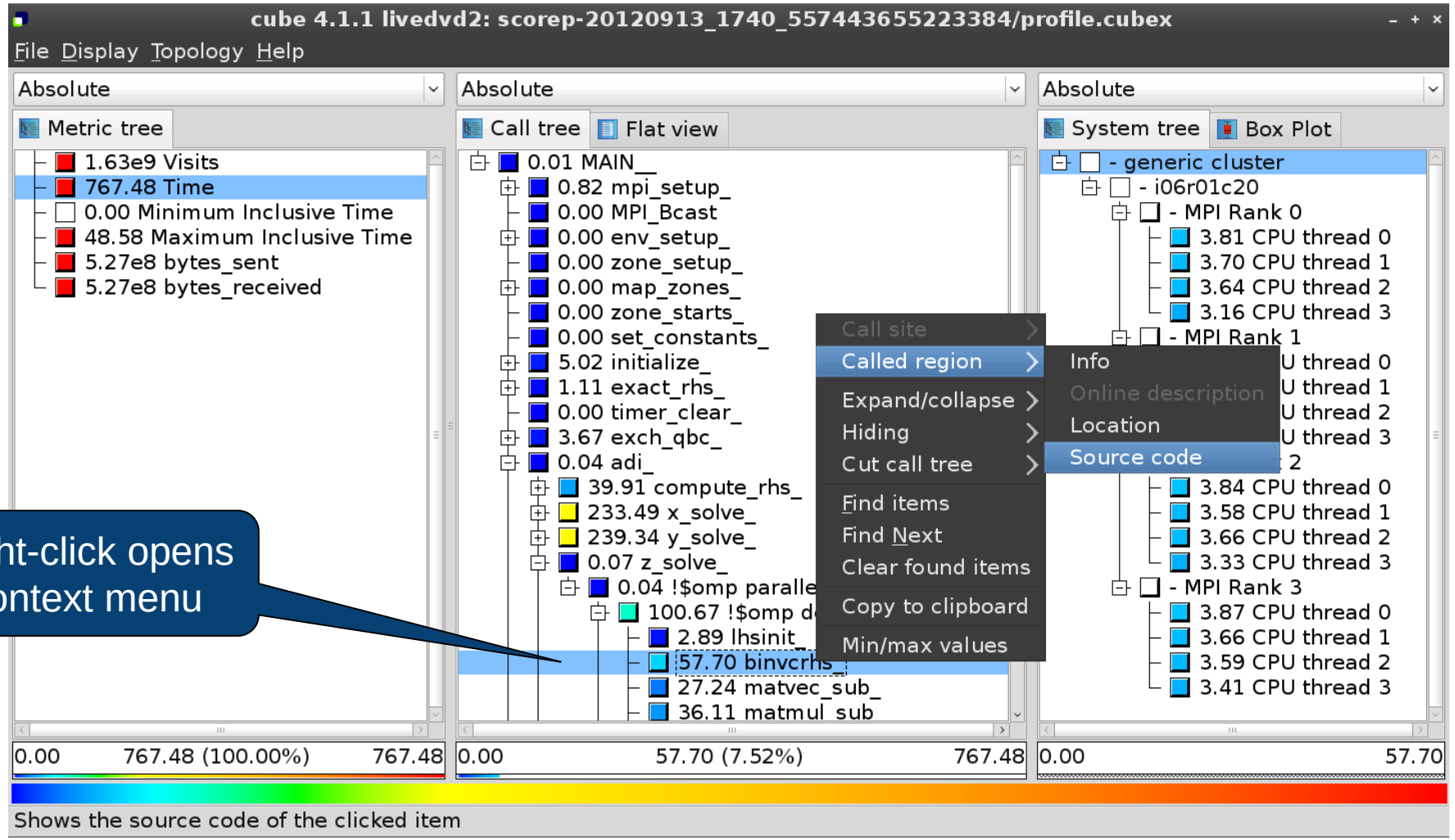


Selecting a call path

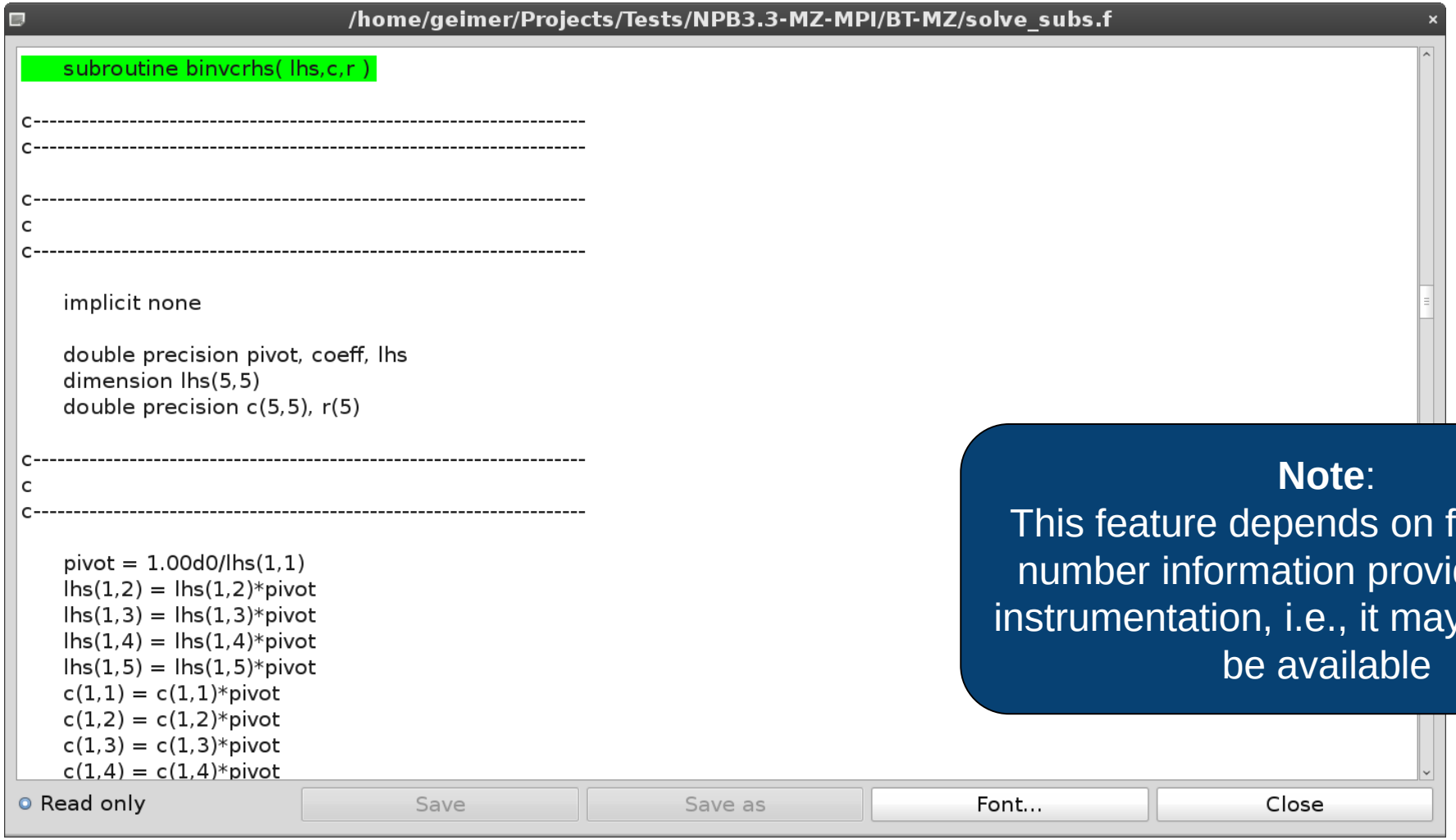


Selection updates metric values shown in columns to the right

Source-code view via context menu

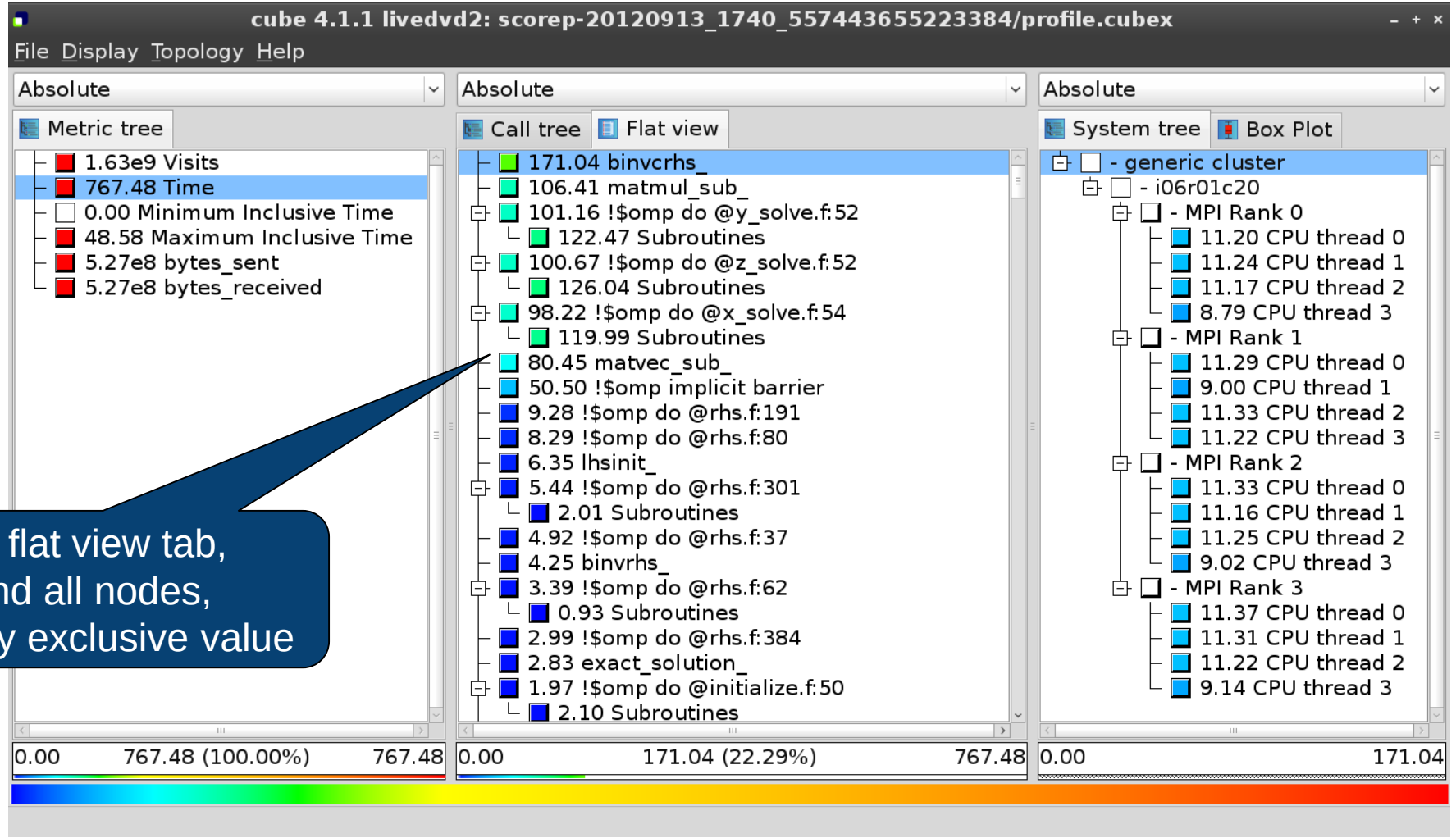


Source-code view

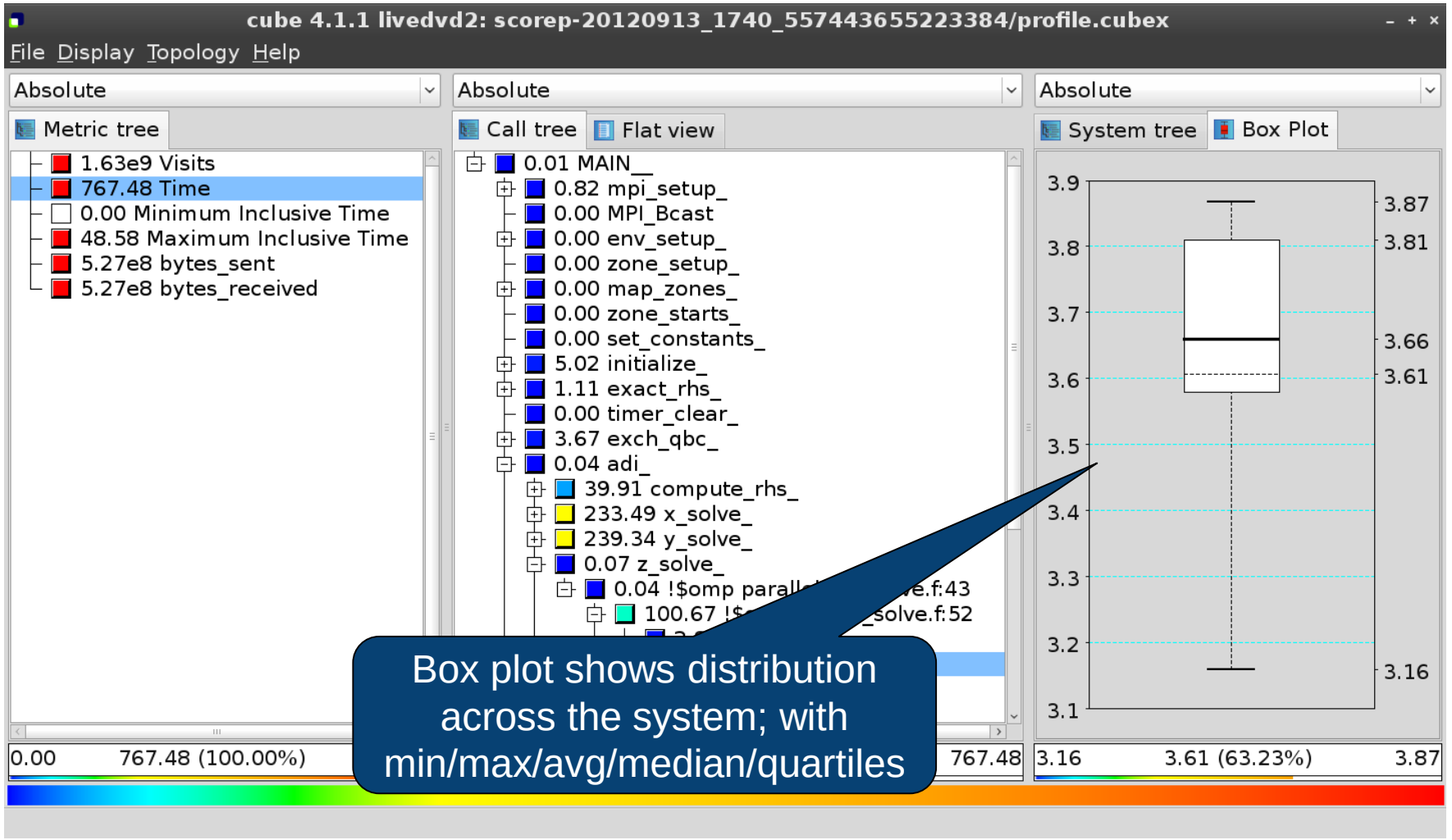


Note:
This feature depends on file and line number information provided by the instrumentation, i.e., it may not always be available

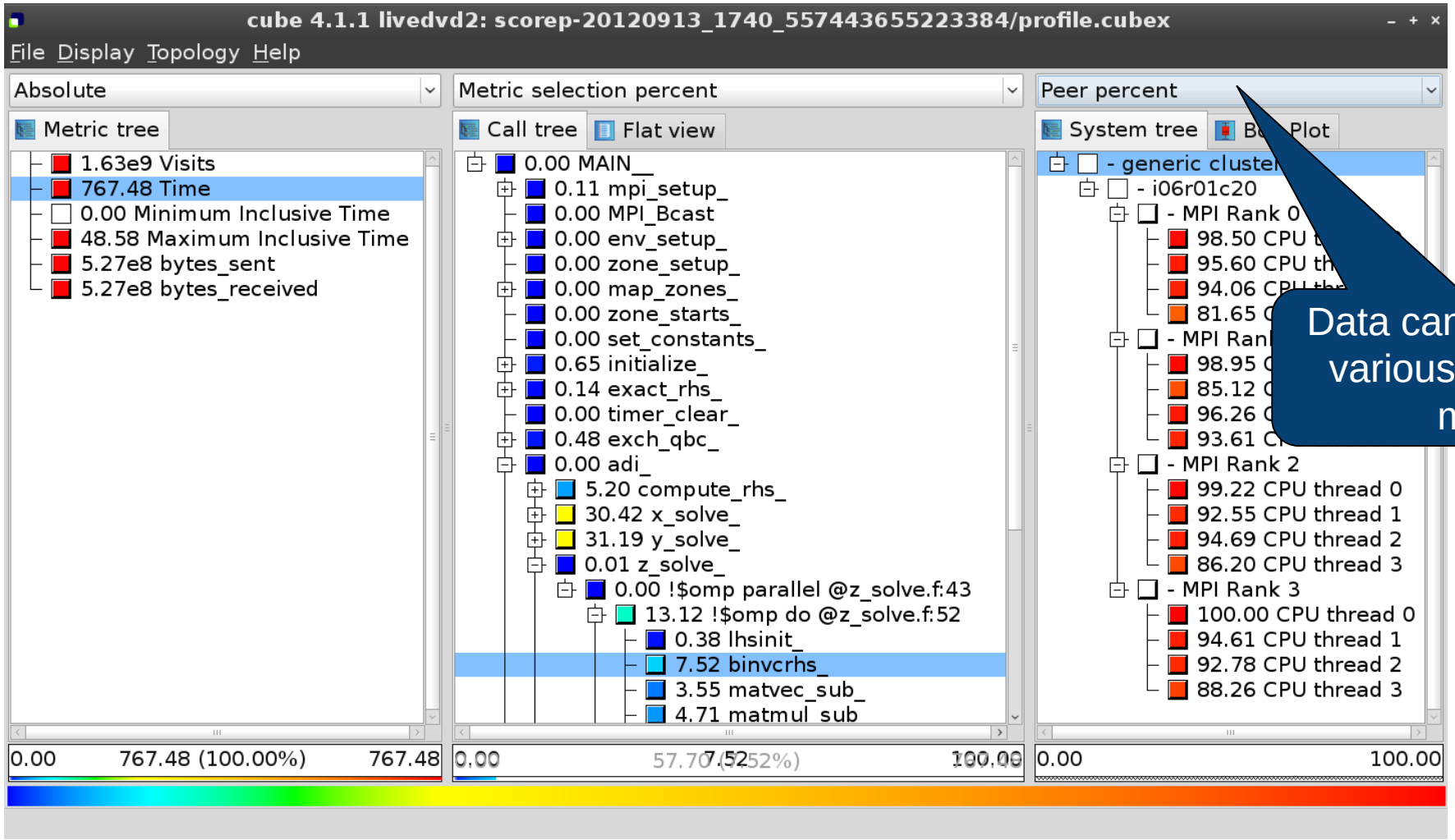
Flat profile view



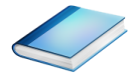
Box plot view



Alternative display modes

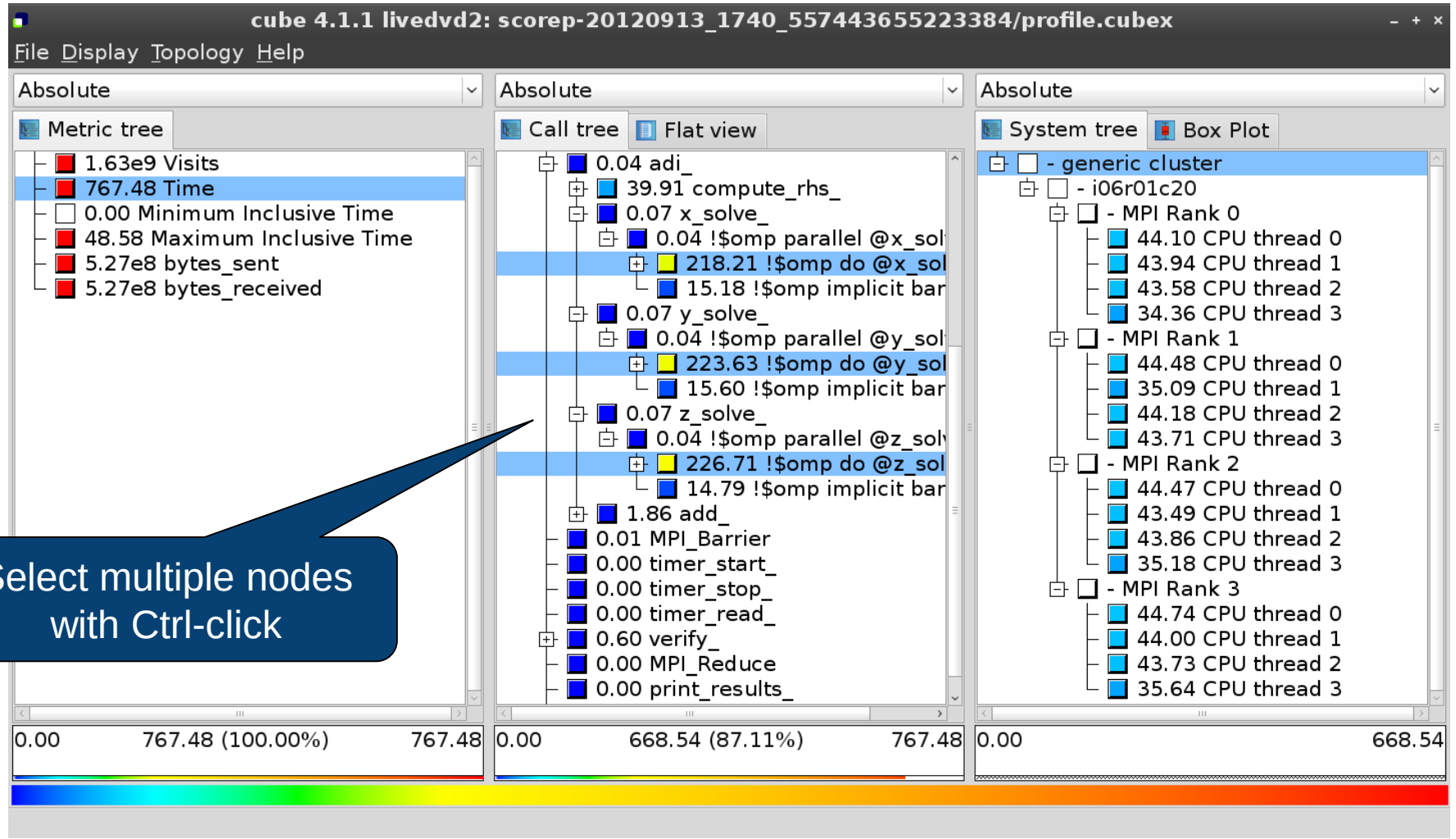


Important display modes

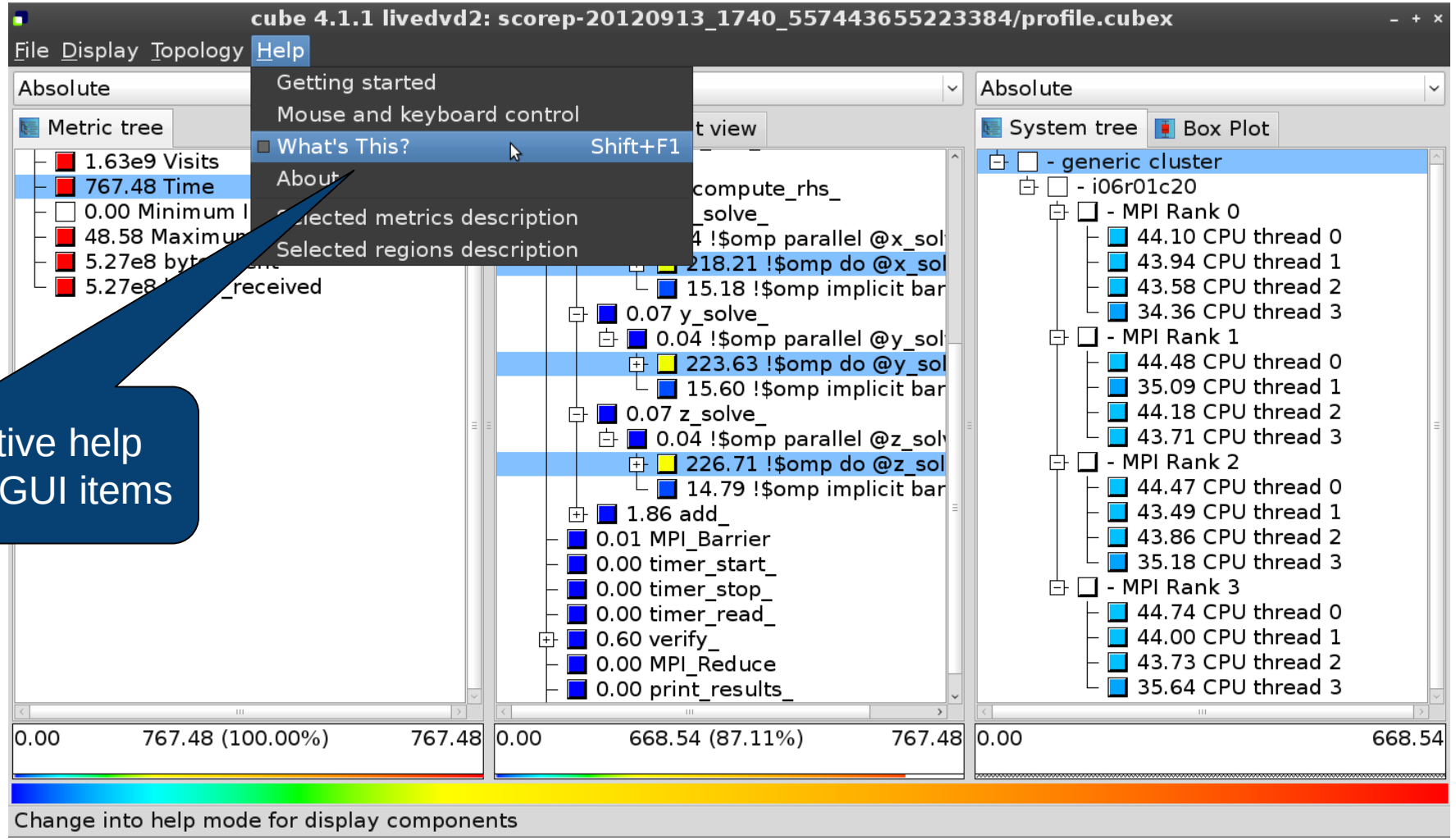


- Absolute
  - Absolute value shown in seconds/bytes/counts
- Selection percent
  - Value shown as percentage w.r.t. the selected node "on the left" (metric/call path)
- Peer percent (system tree only)
  - Value shown as percentage relative to the maximum peer value

Multiple selection

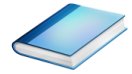


Context-sensitive help



Context-sensitive help available for all GUI items

Derived metrics



- Derived metrics are defined using CubePL expressions, e.g.:

  metric::time(i)/metric::visits(e)

- Values of derived metrics are not stored, but calculated on-the-fly
- Types of derived metrics:
  - Prederived: evaluation of the CubePL expression is performed before aggregation
  - Postderived: evaluation of the CubePL expression is performed after aggregation

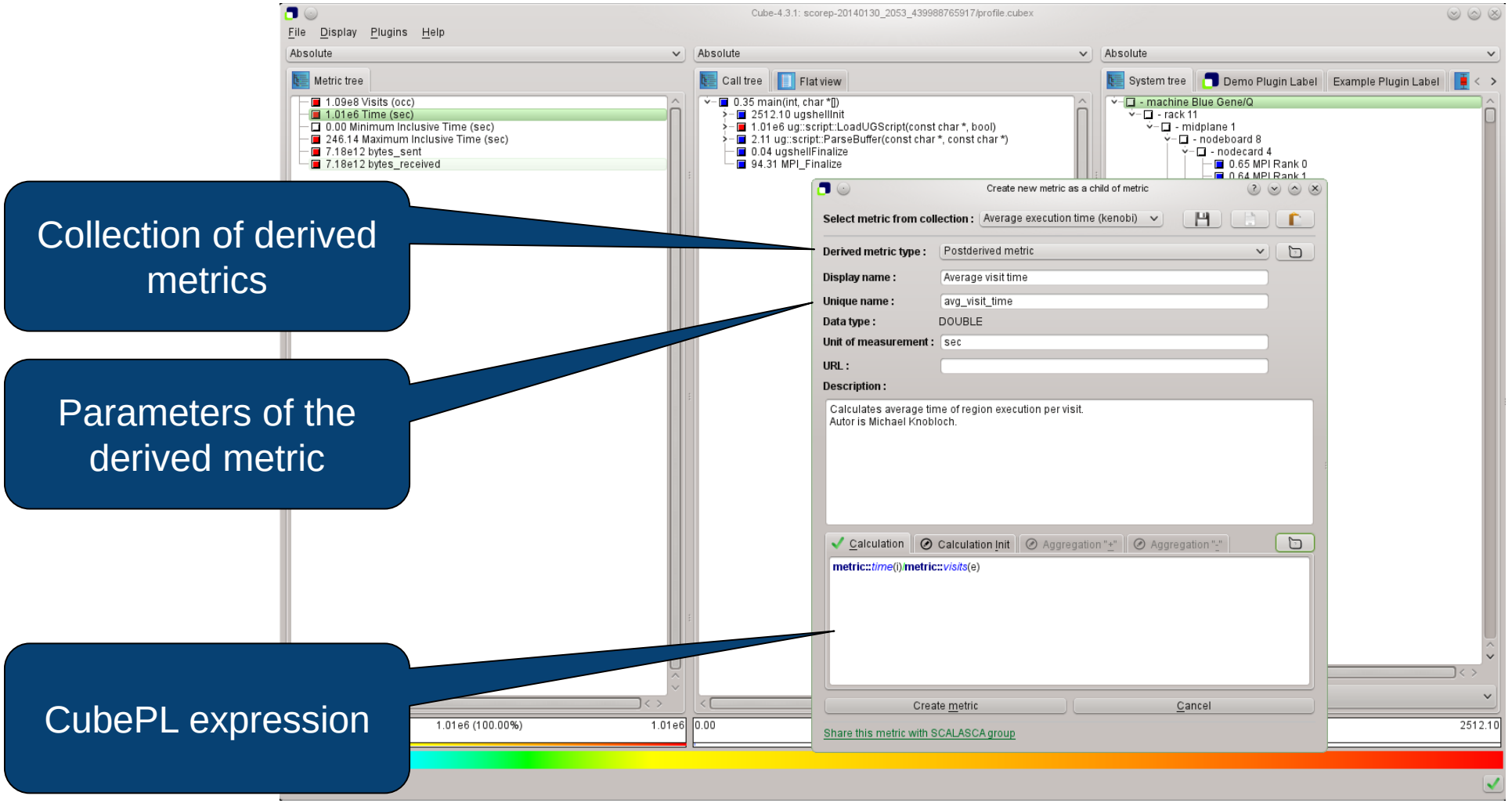
- Examples:
  - "Average execution time": Postderived metric with expression

    metric::time(i)/metric::visits(e)

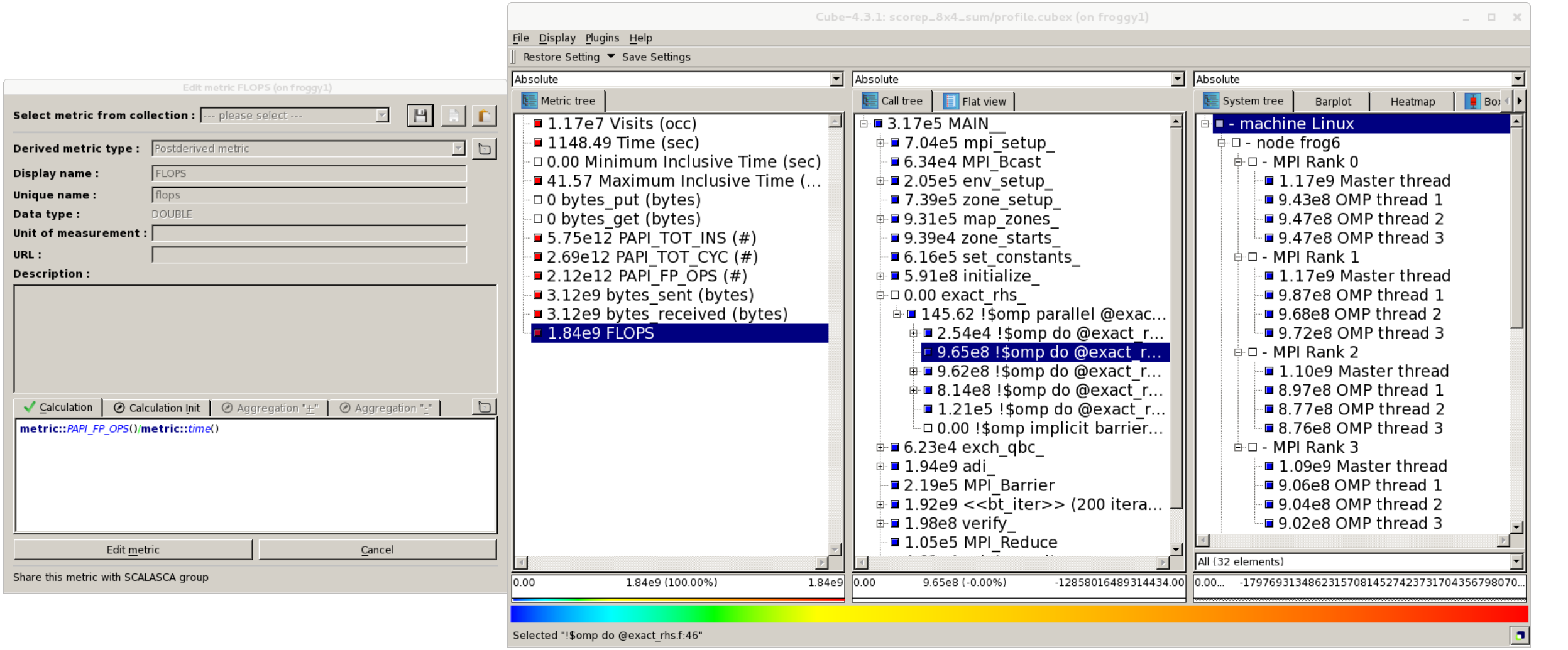
  - "Number of FLOP per second": Postderived metric with expression

    metric::FLOP()/metric::time()

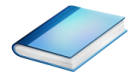
Derived metrics in Cube GUI



Example: FLOPS based on PAPI_FP_OPS and time



Iteration profiling



- Show time dependent behavior by “unrolling” iterations
- Preparations:
  - Mark loop body by using Score-P instrumentation API in your source code

```
SCOREP_USER_REGION_DEFINE( scorep_bt_loop )
SCOREP_USER_REGION_BEGIN( scorep_bt_loop, "<<bt_iter>>", SCOREP_USER_REGION_TYPE_DYNAMIC )
SCOREP_USER_REGION_END( scorep_bt_loop )
```

- Result in the Cube profile:
  - Iterations shown as separate call trees

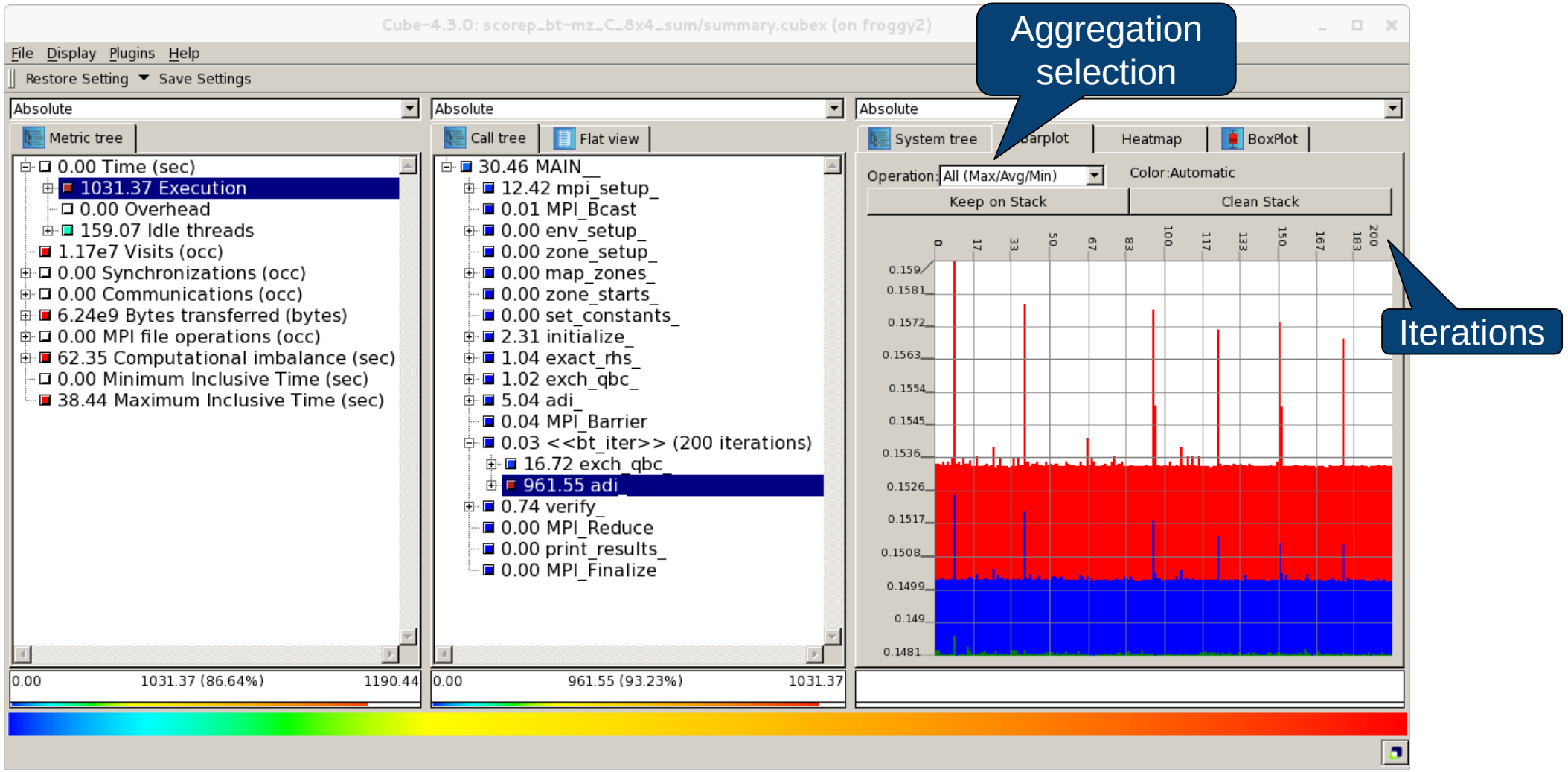
➢Useful for checking results for specific iterations

or

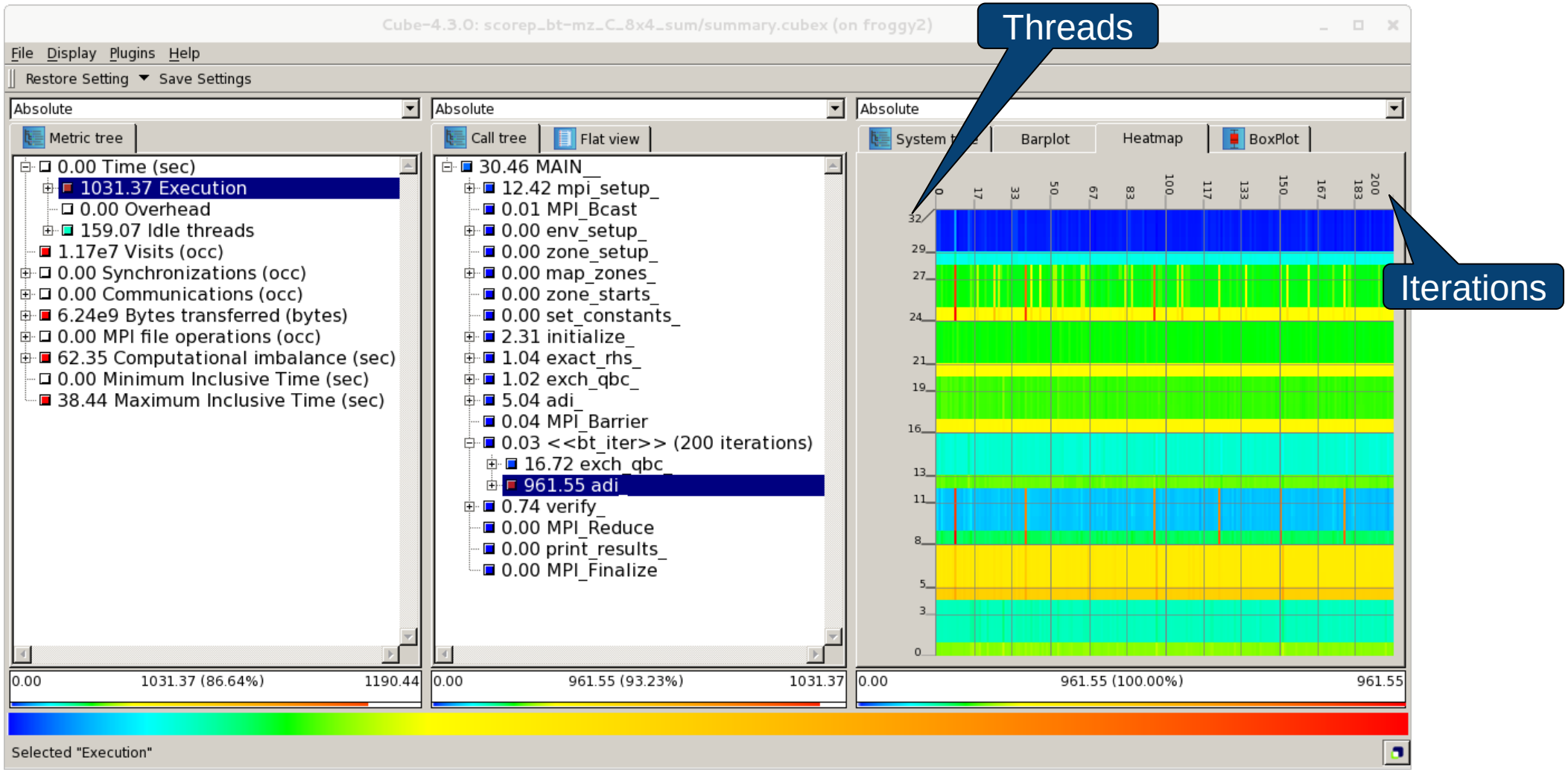
  - Select your user-instrumented region and mark it as loop
  - Choose “Hide iterations”

➢View the Barplot statistics or the (thread x iterations) Heatmap

Iteration profiling: Barplot



Iteration profiling: Heatmap



CUBE algebra utilities

- Extracting solver sub-tree from analysis report

```
% cube_cut  -r '<<ITERATION>>'  scorep_bt-mz_C_16x8_sum/profile.cubex
Writing cut.cubex... done.
```

- Calculating difference of two reports

```
% cube_diff  scorep_bt-mz_C_16x8_sum/profile.cubex  cut.cubex
Writing diff.cubex... done.
```

- Additional utilities for merging, calculating mean, etc.
- Default output of cube_*utility* is a new report *utility*.cubex
- Further utilities for report scoring & statistics
- Run utility with `-h' (or no arguments) for brief usage info

Square sneak preview

- Scalasca provides ***square*** to facilitate analysis report exploration
  - square = scalasca –examine [OPTIONS] (./scorep_expt_sum | ./profile.cubex)
- Processes intermediate .cubex files produced by Score-P and Scout
  - profile.cubex -> summary.cubex
  - scout.cubex -> trace.cubex
- and (optionally) starts CUBE GUI with the post-processed file
  - containing additional derived metrics and metric hierarchies

Cube: Further information

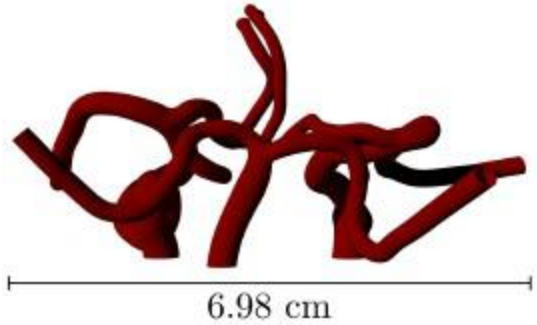
- Parallel program analysis report exploration tools
  - Libraries for Cube report reading & writing
  - Algebra utilities for report processing
  - GUI for interactive analysis exploration
- Available under 3-clause BSD open-source license
- Documentation & sources:
  - http://www.scalasca.org
- User guide also part of installation:
  - <prefix>/share/doc/CubeGuide.pdf
- Contact:
  - mailto: scalasca@fz-juelich.de

Score-P/CUBE case study HemeLB

HemeLB (SuperMUC-NG: no GPUs)

CompBioMed
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.4105743

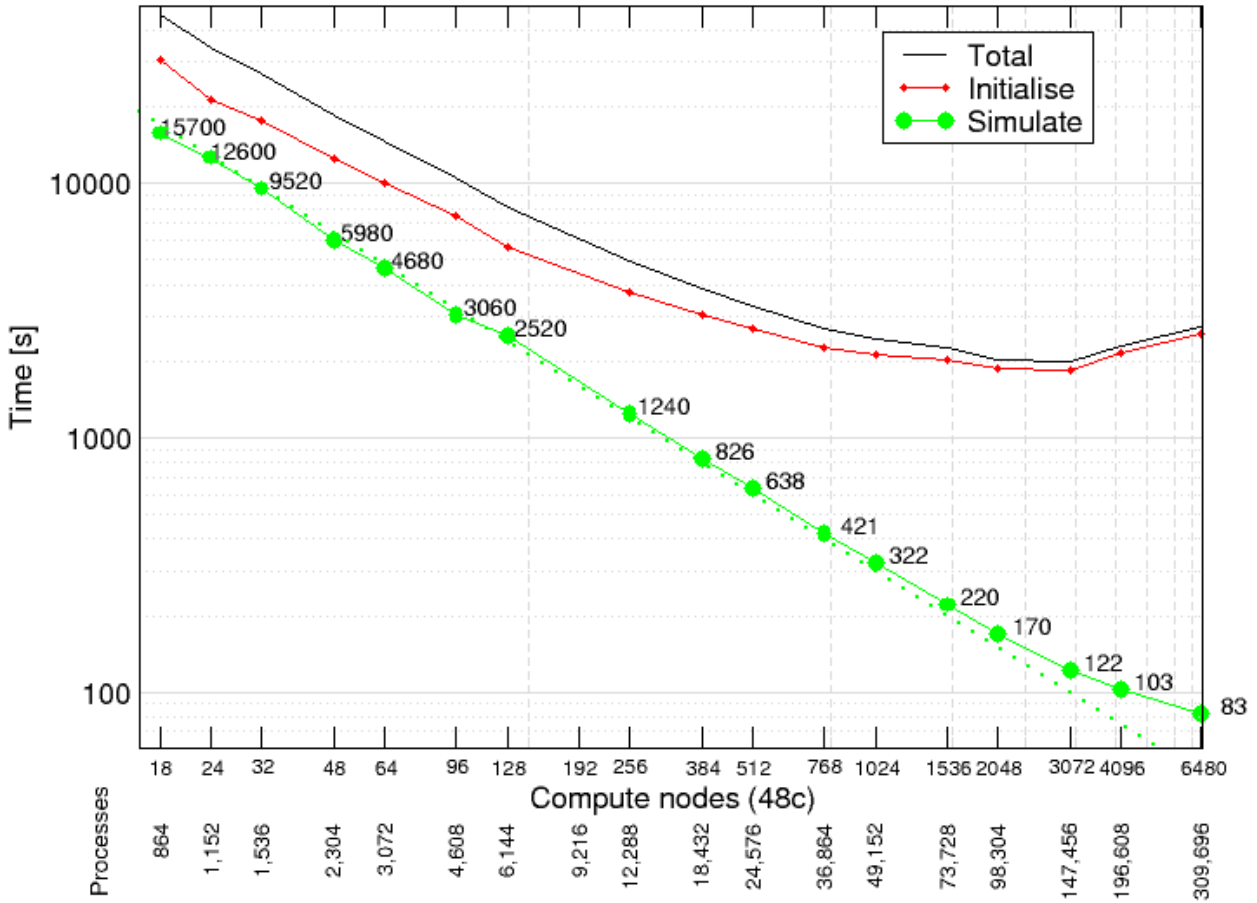
- 3D macroscopic blood flow in human arterial system developed by UC London (UK)
  - lattice-Boltzmann method tracking fluid particles on a lattice grid with complex boundary conditions
  - exascale flagship application of EU H2020 HPC Centre of Excellence for Computational Biomedicine
- HemeLB open-source code and test case: www.hemelb.org
  - C++ parallelized with MPI [+ CUDA unused]
    - Intel Studio 2019u4 compiler and MPI library (v19.0.4.243)
    - configured with 2 'reader' processes (intermediate MPI file writing disabled)
    - MPI-3 shared-memory model employed within compute nodes
      to reduce memory requirements when distributing lattice blocks from reader processes

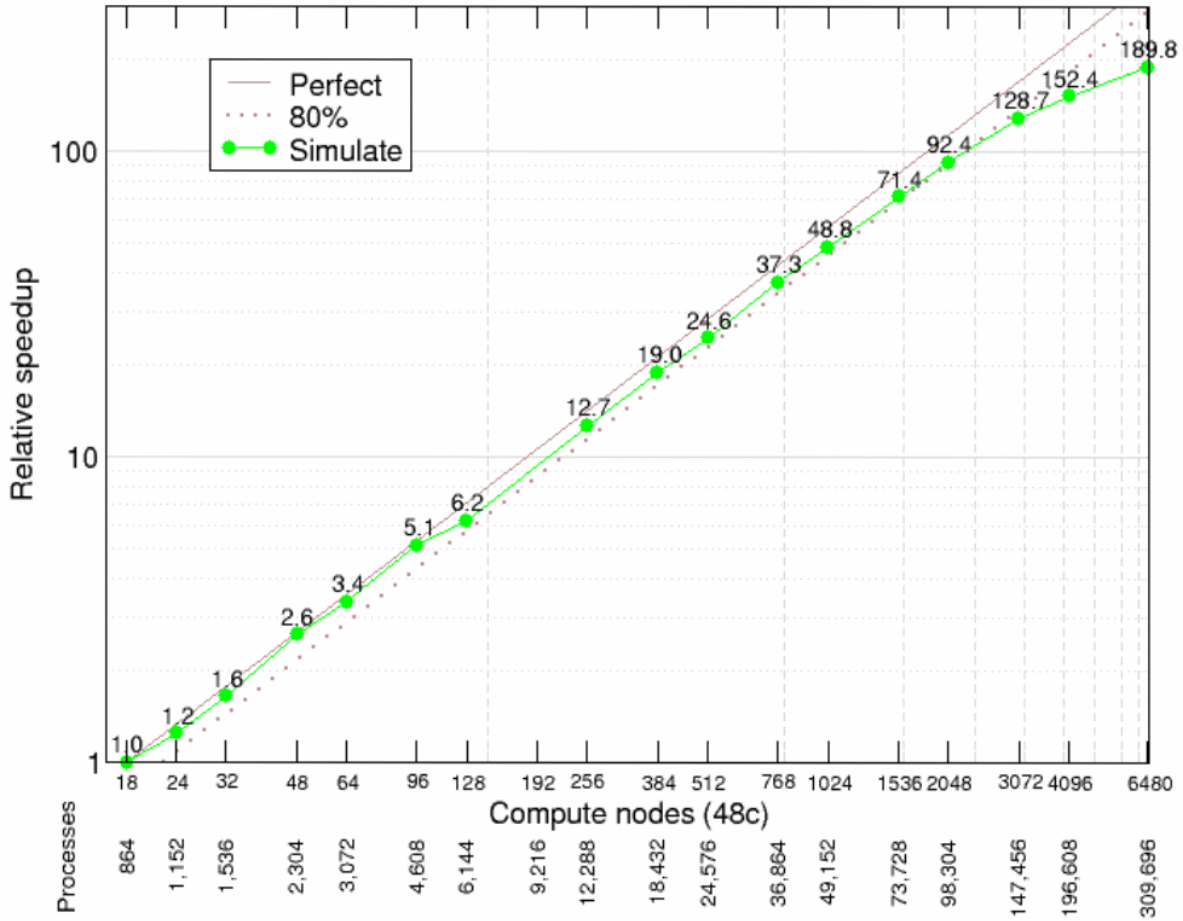


  - Focus of analysis 5,000 time-step (500μs) simulation of cerebrovascular "circle of Willis" geometry
    - 6.4μm lattice resolution (21.15 GiB): 10,154,448,502 lattice sites
- Executed on *SuperMUC-NG* Lenovo ThinkSystem SD650 (LRZ):
  - 2x 24-core Intel Xeon Platinum 8174 ('Skylake') @ 3.1GHz
  - 48 MPI processes/node, 6452 (of 6480) compute nodes: 309,696 MPI processes
  - 190x speed-up from 864 cores: 80% scaling efficiency to over 100,000 cores

⇒ ***Identification & quantification of impact of load balance and its variation***

HemeLB@SNG strong scaling of FOA *RunSimulation*





[Execution of 9,216 processes on 192 compute nodes not possible due to insufficient compute nodes with adequate memory in 'fat' partition (768 GiB vs. regular 96 GiB node memory]

HemeLB@SNG strong scaling efficiency of FOA *RunSimulation*

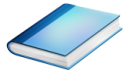
Compute nodes	24	32	48	64	96	128	192	256	384	512	768	1024	1536	2048	3072	4096	6452
Processes	**1152**	**1536**	**2304**	**3072**	**4608**	**6144**	**9216**	**12288**	**18432**	**24576**	**36864**	**49152**	**73728**	**98304**	**147456**	**196608**	**309696**
Global scaling efficiency	**0.79**	**0.79**	**0.84**	**0.80**	**0.82**	**0.75**		**0.73**	**0.72**	**0.73**	**0.74**	**0.68**	**0.68**	**0.65**	**0.62**	**0.57**	**0.45**
- Parallel efficiency	0.79	0.80	0.87	0.83	0.86	0.80		0.75	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.71	0.72	0.70	0.72	0.70	0.73
- - Load balance efficiency	0.79	0.80	0.88	0.84	0.86	0.80		0.75	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.72	0.74	0.72	0.74	0.73	0.80
- - Communication efficiency	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.92
- Computation scaling	*1.00*	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.93		0.98	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.93	0.87	0.81	0.61
- - Instructions scaling	*1.00*	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.94	0.89	0.79	0.67	0.45
- - IPC scaling	*1.00*	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.93		0.98	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.04	1.11	1.21	1.36
IPC	1.411	1.395	1.353	1.355	1.342	1.316		1.377	1.387	1.396	1.383	1.390	1.417	1.473	1.566	1.704	1.919
											Key:	<0.65	<0.75	<0.85	<0.95	<1.00	>1.00

Global scaling efficiency fairly good around 80%, before degrading at larger scales

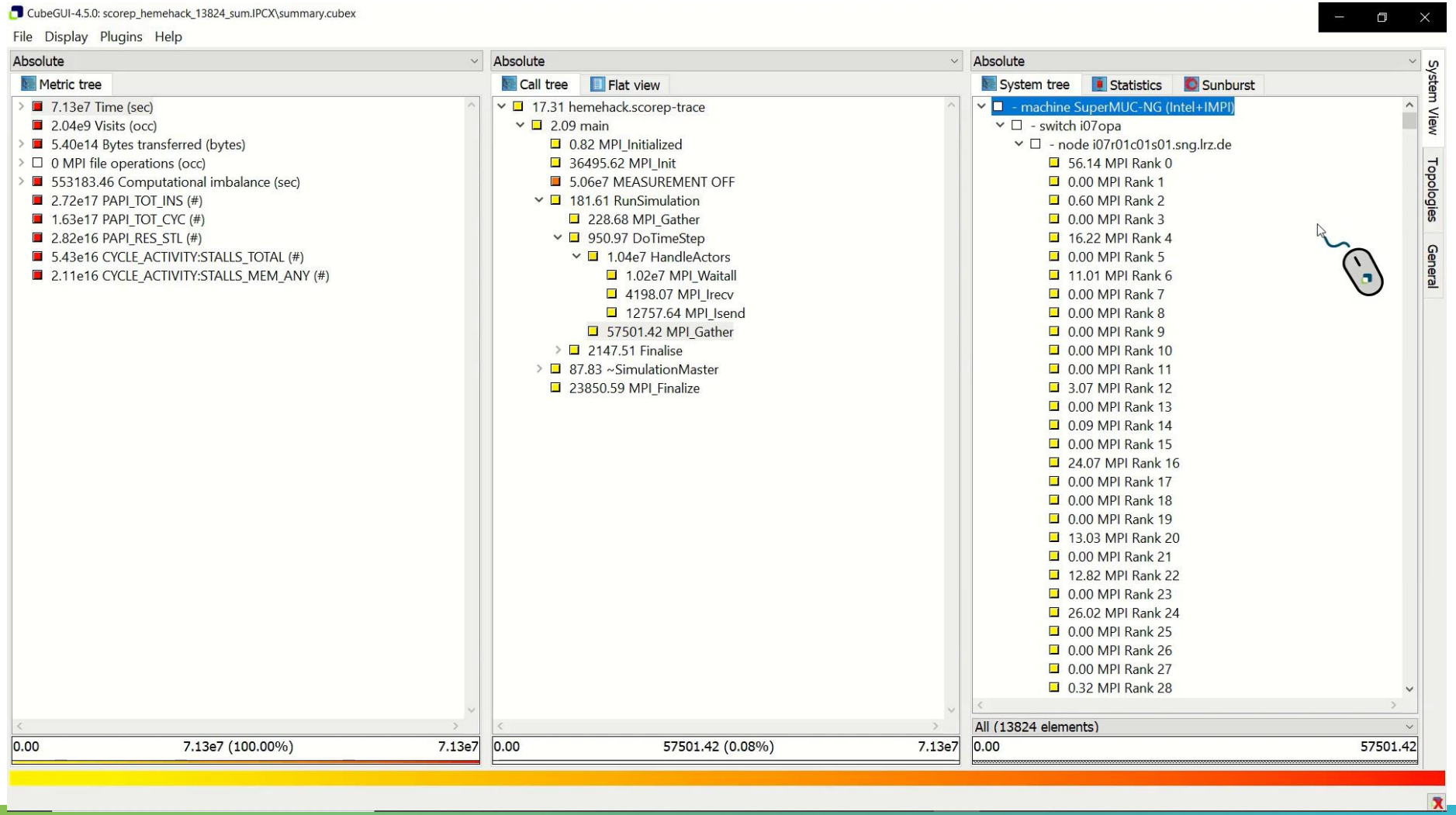
- Parallel efficiency deteriorating following Load balance efficiency
  - Communication efficiency excellent throughout
- Computation scaling (relative to 1152 processes) very good except at largest scale
  - Degradation of Instructions scaling partially compensated by improving IPC scaling

[POP CoE scaling efficiency model: www.pop-coe.eu]

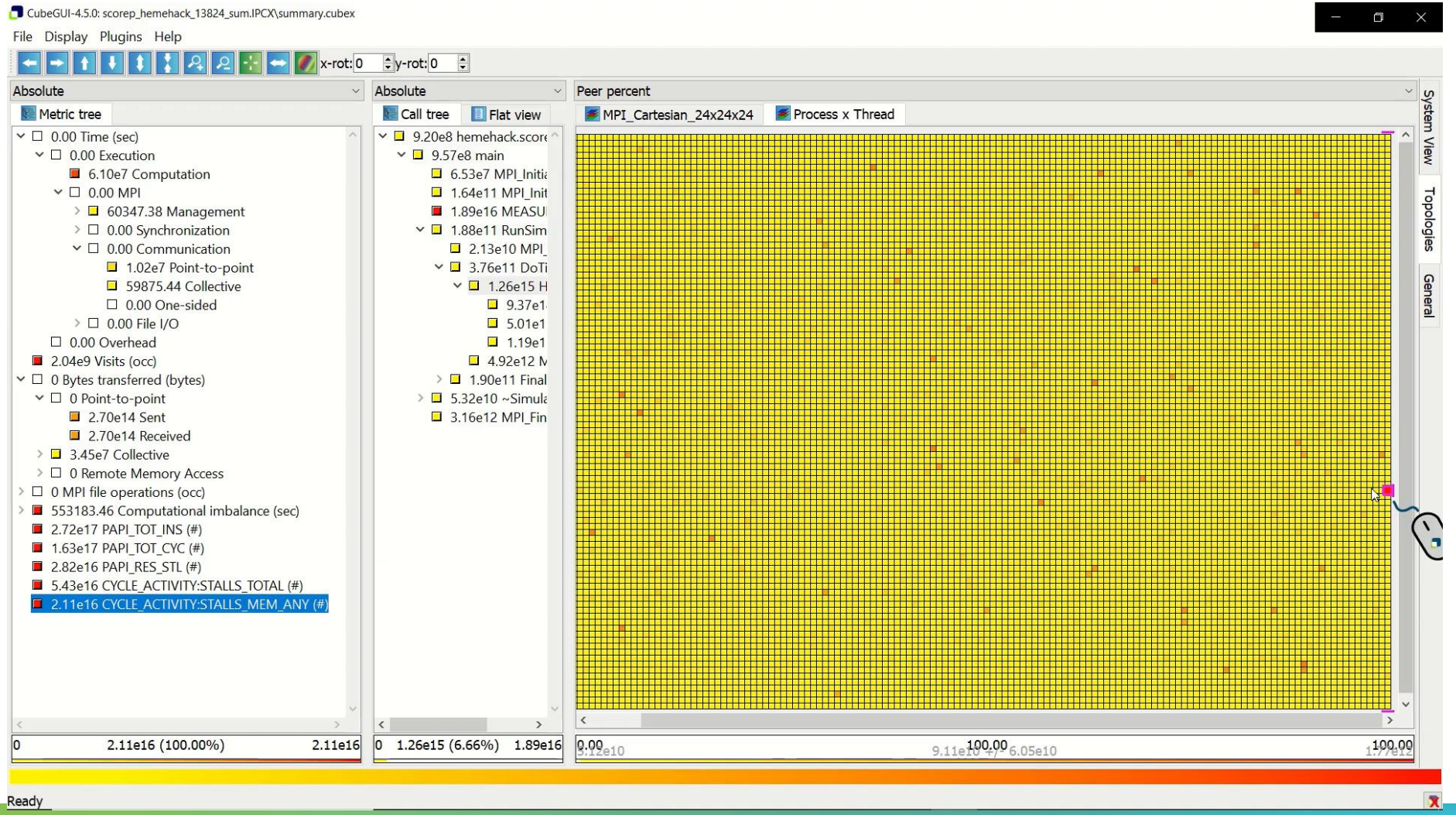
Initial tree presentation: Time of MPI_Gather per MPI process



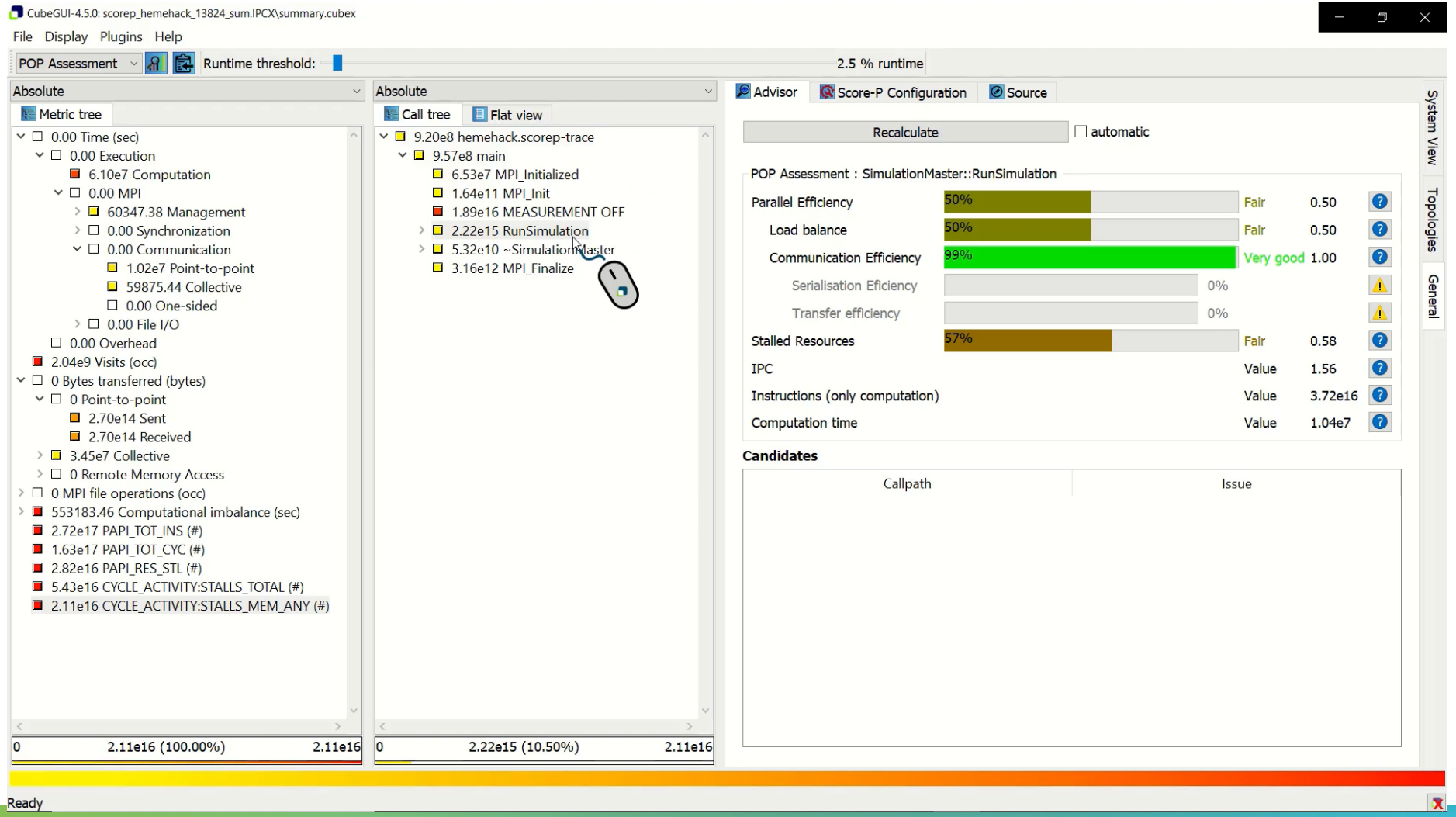
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.4080701



Topological presentation: STALLS_MEM_ANY for HandleActors



Advisor: POP efficiency assessment for RunSimulation



HemeLB (JUWELS-Volta)

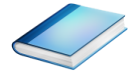
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.4117942

- 3D macroscopic blood flow in human arterial system developed by UC London (UK)
  - lattice-Boltzmann method tracking fluid particles on a lattice grid with complex boundary conditions
  - exascale flagship application of EU H2020 HPC Centre of Excellence for Computational Biomedicine
- HemeLB open-source code and test case: www.hemelb.org
  - C++ parallelized with MPI + CUDA (in development)
    - GCC/8.3.0 compiler, CUDA/10.1.105 and ParaStationMPI/5.4 library
    - configured with 2 'reader' processes and intermediate MPI file writing
    - rank 0 'monitor' process doesn't participate in simulation

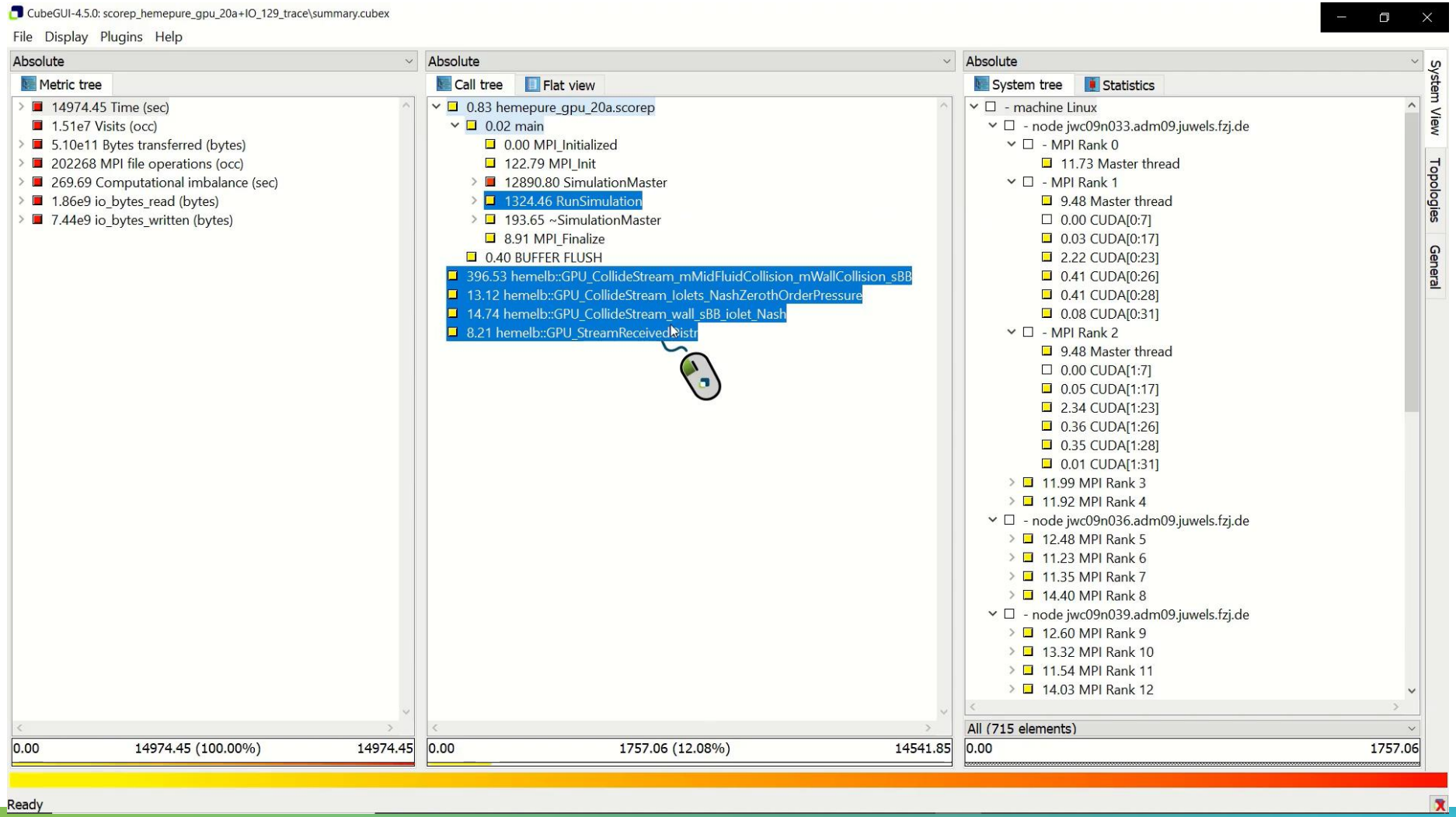
  - Focus of analysis 2,000 time-step (each 100μs) simulation of CBM2019_Arteries_patched geometry
    - 1.78 GiB: 66,401,494 lattice sites, 1+38 iolets
- Executed on *JUWELS-Volta* (@JSC):
  - 2x 20-core Intel Xeon Platinum 8168 ('Skylake') CPUs + 4 Nvidia V100 'Volta' GPUs
  - 4* MPI processes/node (one per GPU), 32 (of 56) compute nodes: 129 MPI processes

⇒ ***Identification & quantification of impact of load balance and its variation***

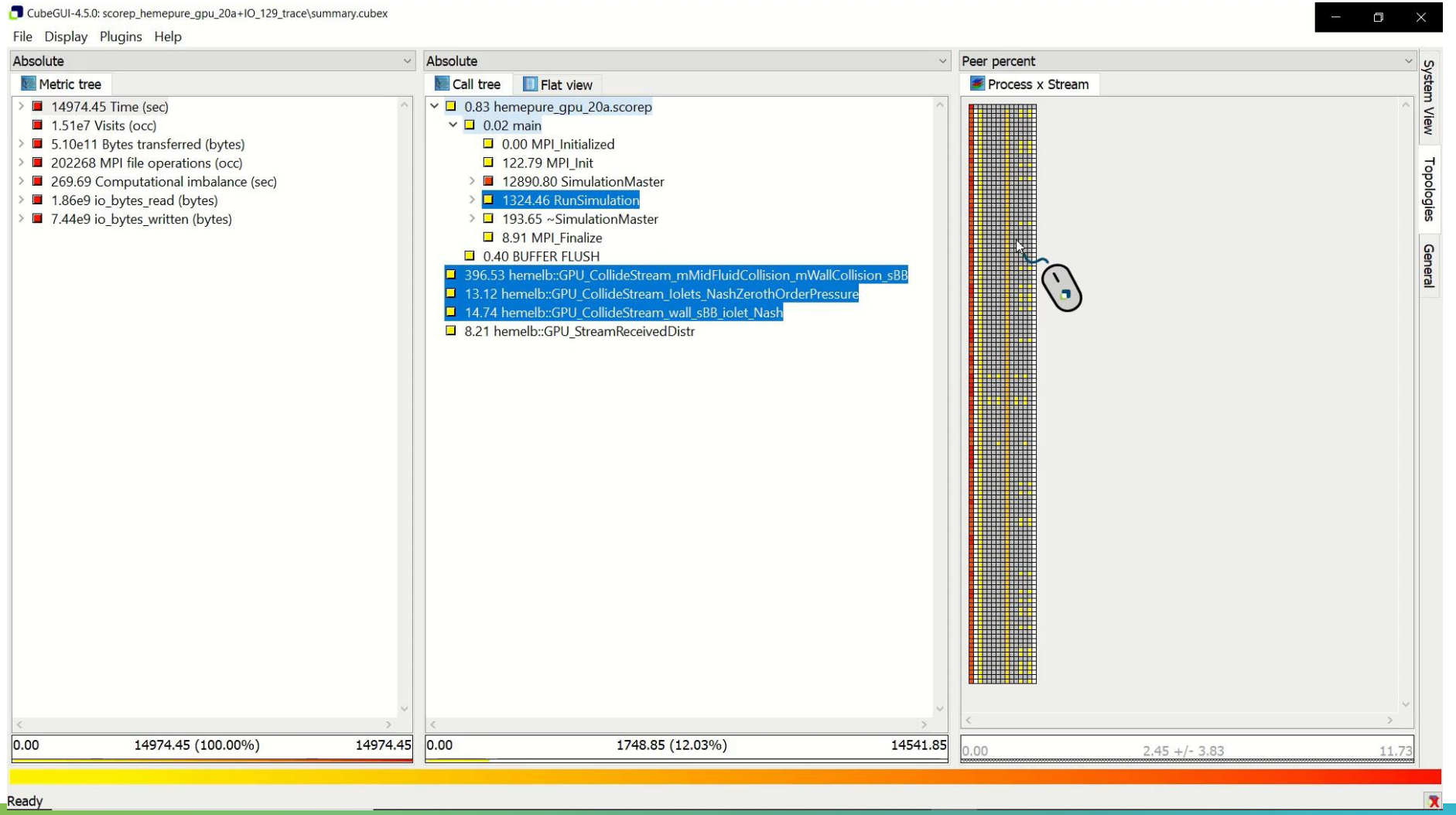
Tree: Time for asynch. CUDA kernels on separate CUDA streams



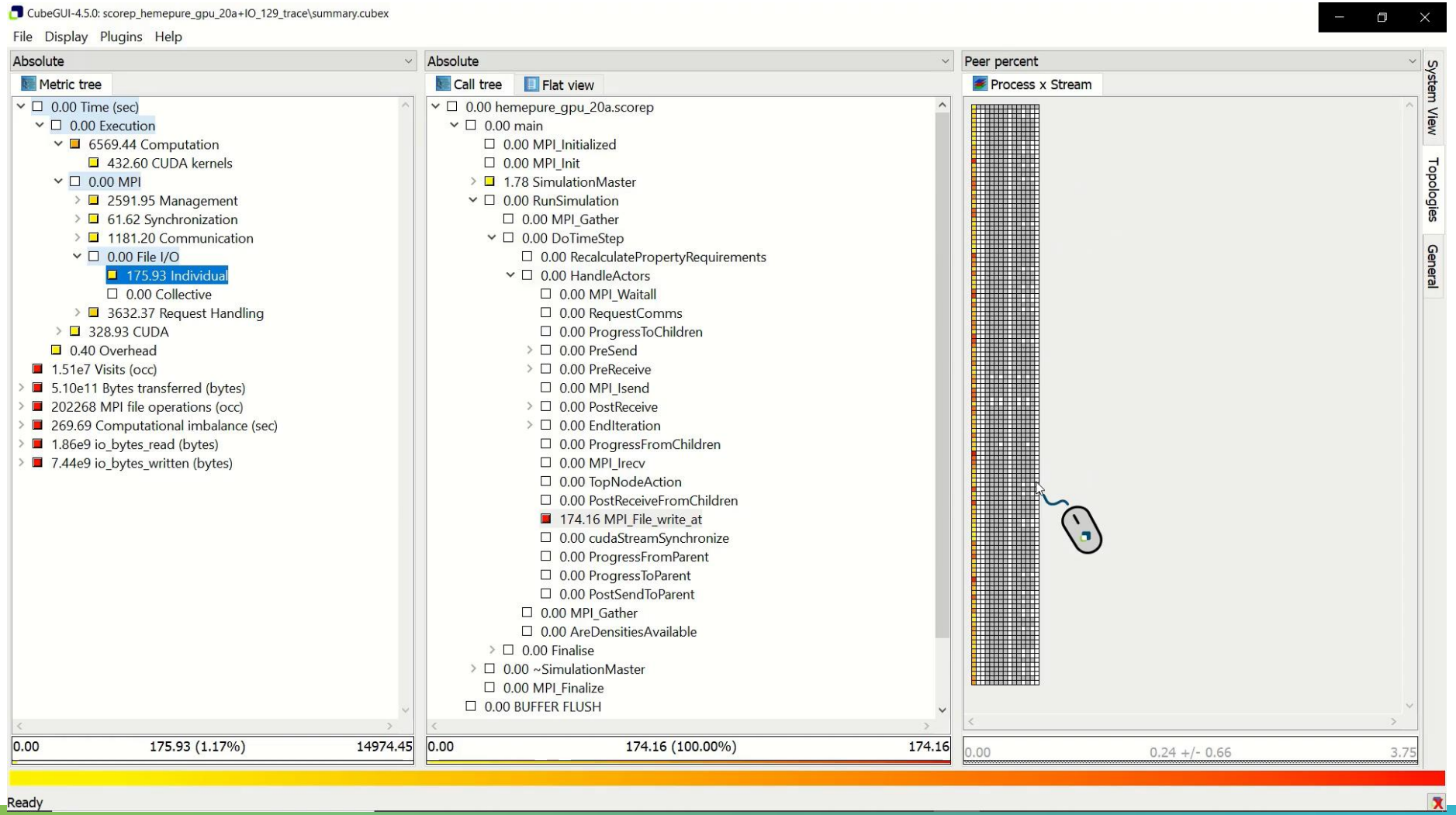
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.4081080



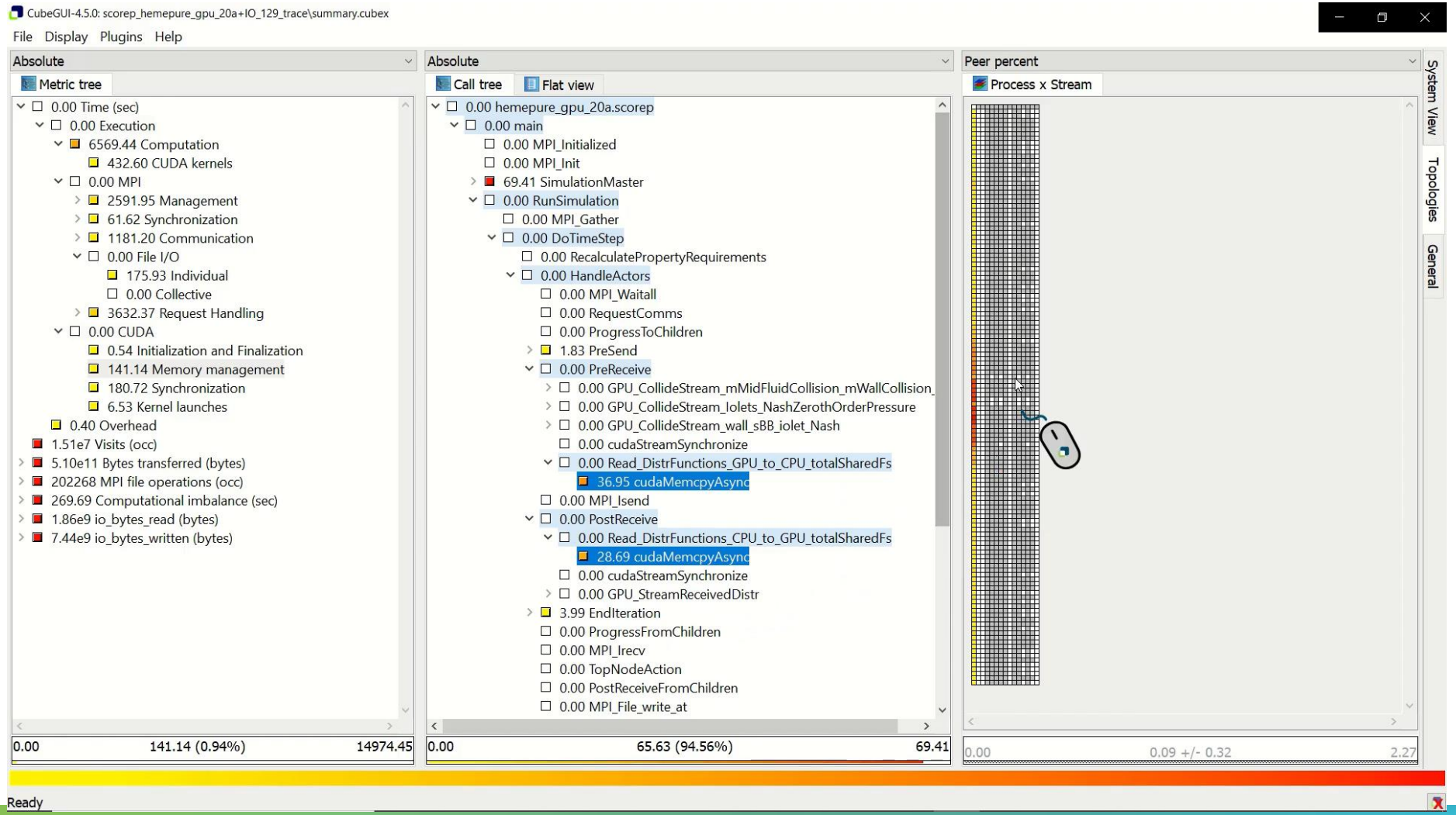
Topo: Time for asynch. CUDA kernels on separate CUDA streams



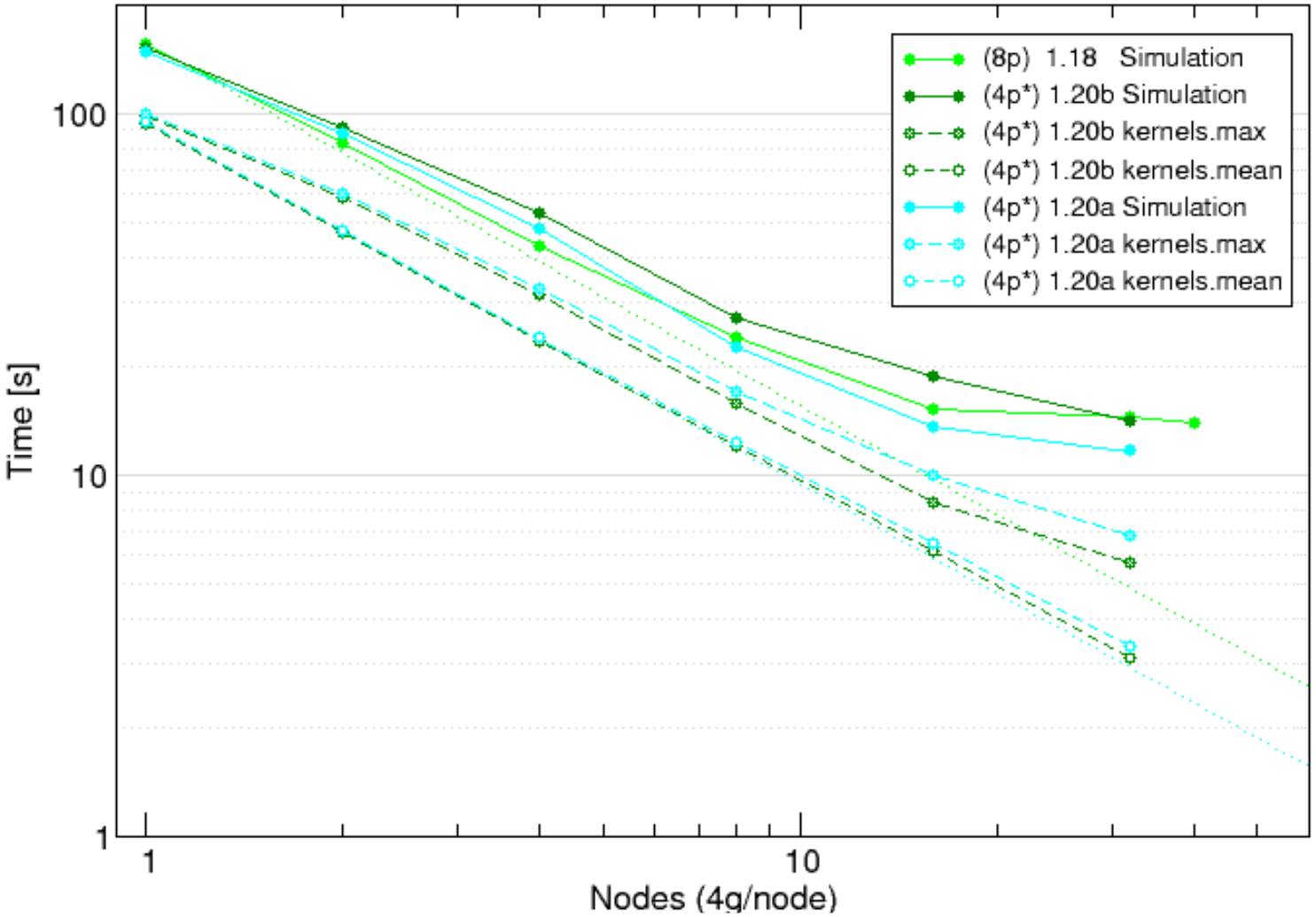
Topo: Time for MPI file writing on CPU varies per MPI process



Topo: Time for CUDA asynchronous memory copies is imbalanced



HemeLB@JUWELS-Volta strong scaling of FOA *RunSimulation*



- Reference execution with 8ppn
  - multiple processes offloading GPU kernels generally unproductive
- Comparison of versions (4ppn)
  - v1.20a generally better
- Synchronous MPI file writing is the primary bottleneck
- CUDA kernels on GPUs
  - less than half of Simulation time (therefore GPUs mostly idle)
  - total kernel time scales very well (0.93 scaling efficiency)
  - load balance deteriorates (0.95 for single node, 0.50 for 32 nodes)

HemeLB@JUWELS/Volta strong scaling efficiency of *RunSimulation*

	1n 5p	2n 9p	4n 17p	8n 33p	16n 65p	32n 129p
Simulation time [s]	147.87	88.38	48.13	22.66	13.68	11.67
Global scaling efficiency	0.64	0.53	0.49	0.52	0.43	0.25
– Parallel efficiency	0.64	0.53	0.50	0.54	0.47	0.29
– – Load balance efficiency (GPU)	0.95	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.65	0.50
– – Communication efficiency (GPU)	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.75	0.73	0.58
– Computation scaling (GPU)	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.92	0.87

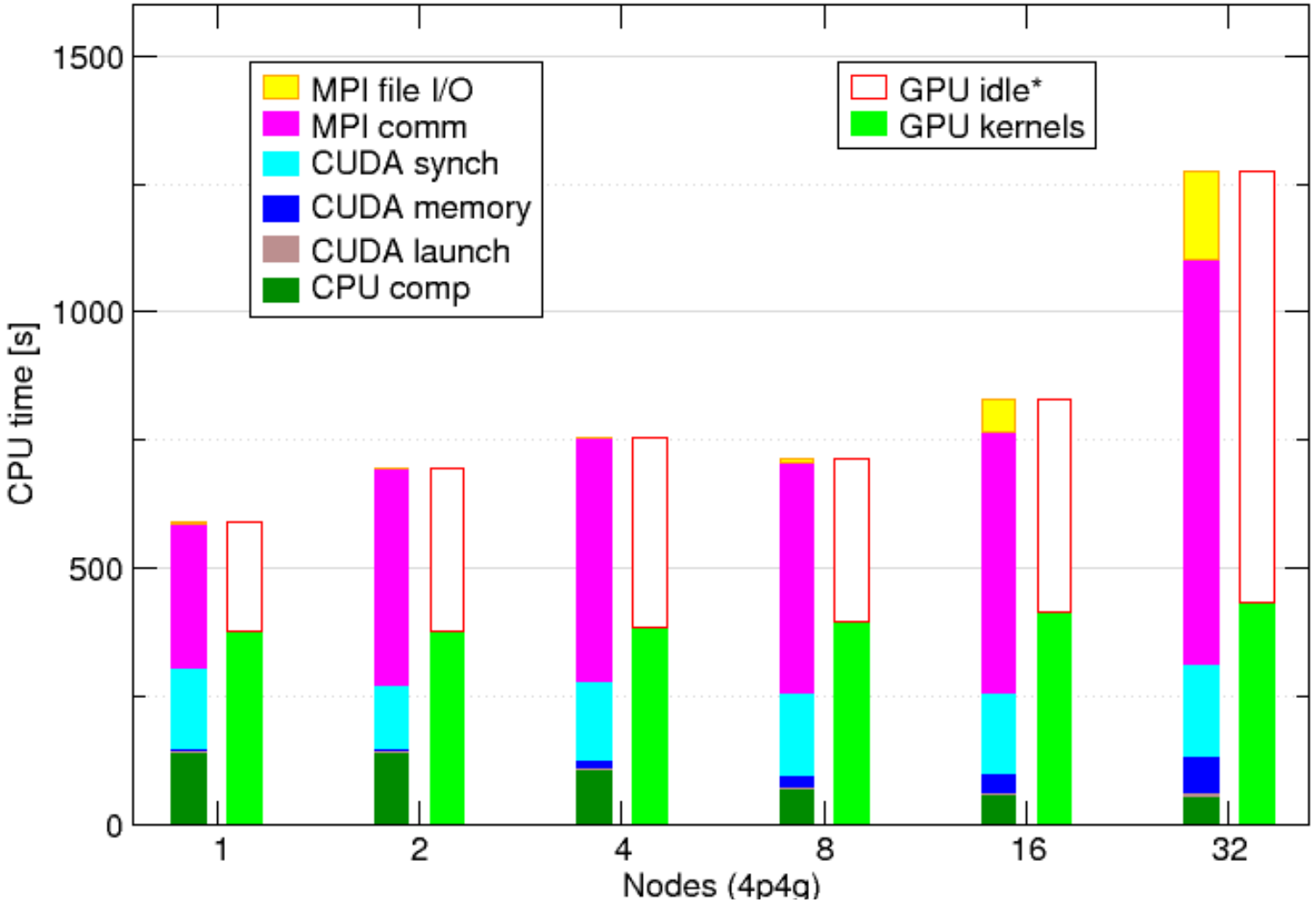
Key: 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0

Only considering GPUs (ignoring all CPU cores, 90% of which are completely unused)

- Single (quad-GPU) node already suffers significant communication inefficiency
  - includes MPI file writing, but doesn't degrade much as additional nodes are included
- Load balance of GPUs deteriorates progressively
- GPU computation scaling remains reasonably good

[POP CoE scaling efficiency model: www.pop-coe.eu]

HemeLB@JUWELS-Volta strong scaling of FOA *RunSimulation*



- CPU+GPU time breakdown
- CUDA kernels on GPUs
  - less than half of Simulation time (therefore GPUs mostly idle)
  - total kernel time scales very well (0.87 scaling efficiency)
- MPI processes on CPUs
  - computation time decreases
  - CUDA synchronization time fairly constant, but time for memory management increases somewhat
  - MPI communication time dominates, with much more time for file writing with 16+ nodes