

Performance analysis of Sweep3D on Blue Gene/P with Scalasca

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Overview

Introduction

- Scalasca performance analysis toolset
- Blue Gene/P supercomputer
- Sweep3D compact application

Measurements & Analyses

- Default & improved Sweep3D configurations
- Refined instrumentation & analyses

Scalasca scalability

Conclusions

Scalasca project

Overview

- Helmholtz Initiative & Networking Fund project started in 2006
 - *Headed by Prof. Felix Wolf (RWTH Aachen, GRS & JSC)*
- Follow-up to pioneering KOJAK project (started 1998)
 - *Automatic pattern-based trace analysis*

Objective

- Development of a **scalable performance analysis** toolset
- Specifically targeting **large-scale parallel applications**

Status

- Scalasca v1.3 released in March 2010
- Available for download from www.scalasca.org

Supercomputers at Jülich Supercomputing Centre

Period	Machine	#Cores
■ 2003-8	“jump” IBM p690 cluster	1,312
■ 2006-8	“jubl” IBM Blue Gene/L	16,384
■ 2009-	“juropa” Bull/Sun/Intel blades	26,304
■ 2009-	“jugene” IBM Blue Gene/P	294,912

[jugene is the largest system in the Top500 list, Jun/Nov 2009]

JUGENE - IBM Blue Gene/P system



- 72 racks with 32 nodecards of 32 compute nodes (multiple networks)
 - *Quad-core 850 MHz PowerPC 450 processors*
 - *2 Gbytes main memory (aggregate 144 TB)*
- Proprietary Linux microkernel, MPI, XL compilers, GPFS filesystem

Large-scale parallel applications (* analyzed by Scalasca)

Selected applications from Jülich Blue Gene Scaling Workshops:

- 294,912 (288k) cores
 - *GENE (MPI-RZG/D) gyrokinetic turbulence**
 - *KKRnano (FZJ/D) electronic structure**
 - *MUPHY/PEBS (Harvard/USA) MD/evolutionary biology*
 - *OSIRIS (IST/PT) 3D relativistic plasma**
 - *PHASTA (RPI/USA) unsteady fluid dynamics**
 - *UNIC (ANL/USA) neutron transport in fast reactors*
 - *(various) lattice QCD*
- 262,144 (256k) cores
 - *MP2C (FZJ/D) mesoscale particle dynamics**
 - *NEK5000 (ANL/USA) CFD**

Sweep3D

Ubiquitous ASCI benchmark code from Los Alamos National Laboratory

- 3-dimensional neutron transport simulation
- direct order solve uses diagonal wavefront sweeps over grid cells combined with pipelining of blocks of k -planes and octants
- execution performance extensively modeled & analyzed

MPI parallel version using 2D domain decomposition

- ~2,000 lines of code (12 source modules), mostly Fortran77
- very portable, and highly scalable
- tunable via input deck, e.g., number of k -planes in blocks (MK)
- benchmark configuration does 12 iterations
 - *flux correction 'fixups' applied after 7th iteration*

Scalasca features

Open source, New BSD license

Portable

- IBM BlueGene/L, BlueGene/P, SP & blade clusters, Cray XT4/5, NEC SX, SGI Altix, SiCortex, Linux cluster® (SPARC, x86-64), ...

Supports typical HPC languages & parallel programming paradigms

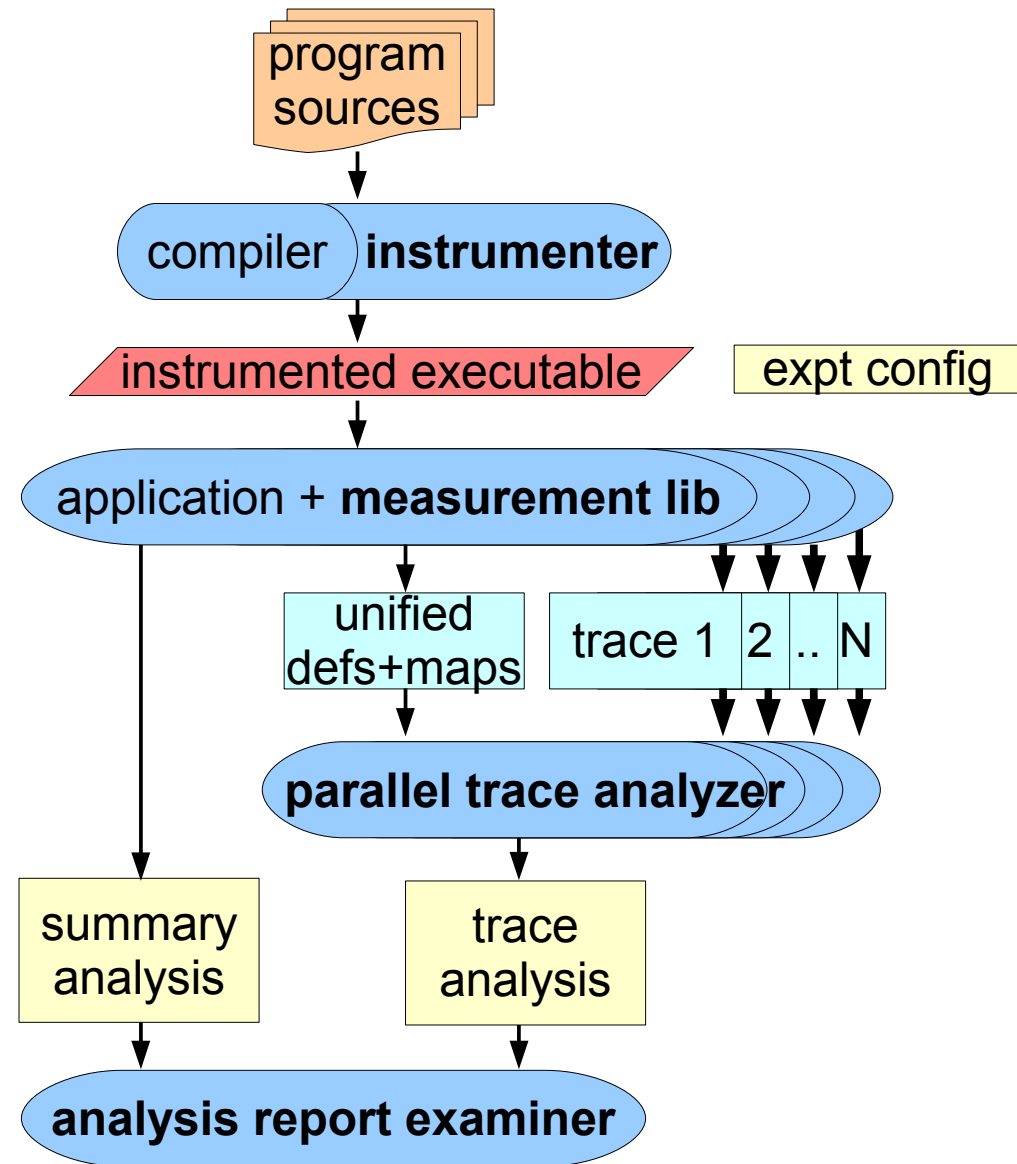
- Fortran, C, C++
- MPI, OpenMP & hybrid MPI/OpenMP

Integrated instrumentation, measurement & analysis toolset

- Customizable automatic/manual instrumentation
- Runtime summarization (*aka* profiling)
- Automatic event trace analysis

Scalasca components

- Automatic program instrumenter creates instrumented executable
- Unified measurement library supports both
 - *runtime summarization*
 - *trace file generation*
- Parallel, replay-based event trace analyzer invoked automatically on set of traces
- Common analysis report explorer & examination/processing tools



Scalasca usage

1. Prepare application objects and executable for measurement:

- **scalasca -instrument** mpixlf77 -03 -qarch=450 -qtune=450 ...

2. Run application under control of measurement nexus:

- **scalasca -analyze** mpirun -mode VN -np 294912 sweep3d

- *epik_sweep3d_vn294912_sum* experiment produced

- **scalasca -analyze -t** mpirun -mode VN -np 294912 sweep3d

- *epik_sweep3d_vn294912_trace* experiment produced

3. Interactively explore measurement analysis report

- **scalasca -examine** epik_sweep3d_vn294912_trace

- *epik_sweep3d_vn294912_trace/trace.cube.gz* presented

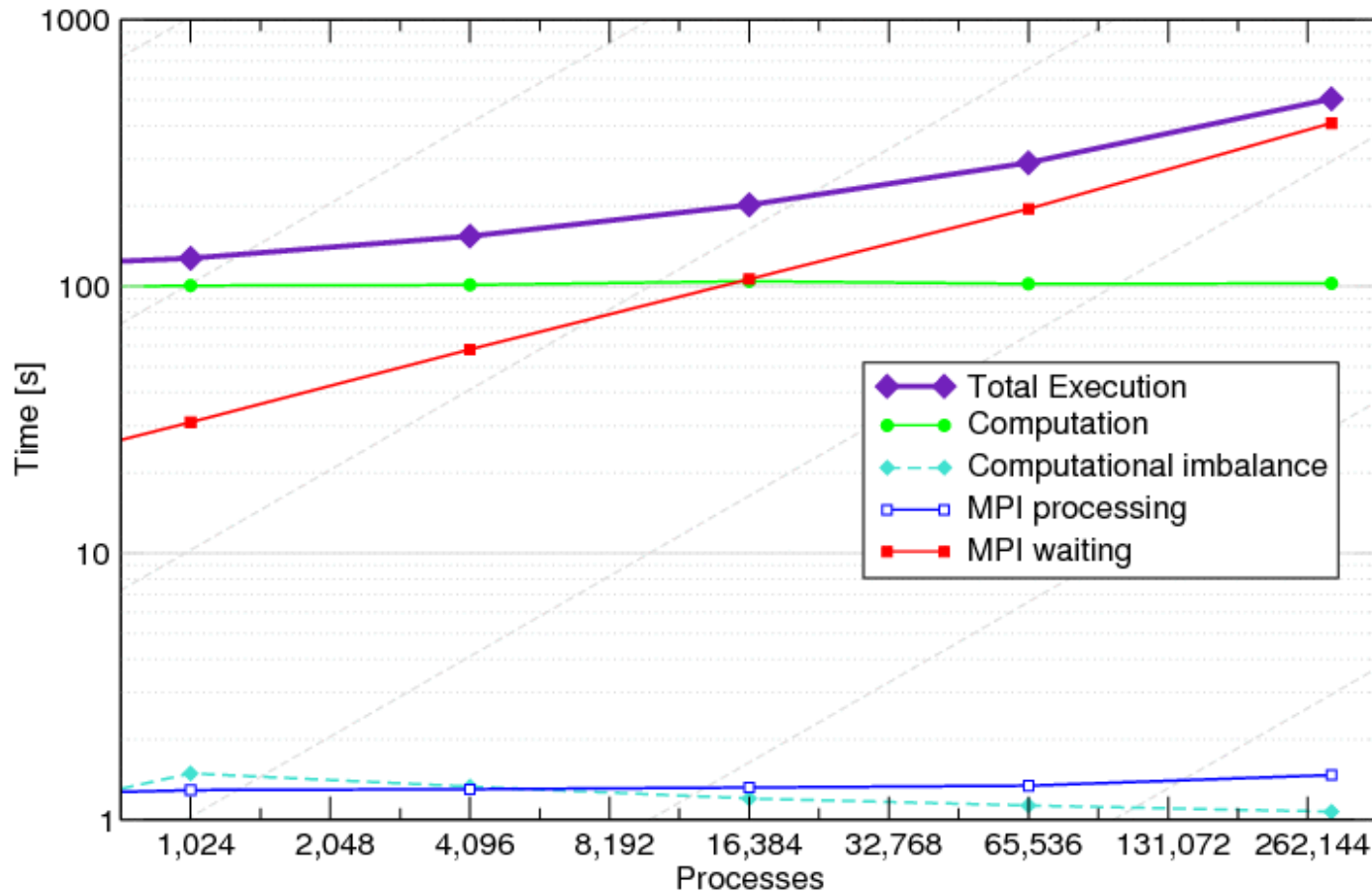
Measurement & analysis methodology

1. Run uninstrumented/optimized version (as reference for validation)
 - determine memory available for measurement
2. Run automatically-instrumented version collecting runtime summary
 - determine functions with excessive overheads
 - *examine distortion and trace buffer capacity requirement*
 - if necessary, prepare filter file and repeat measurement
3. Reconfigure measurement to collect and automatically analyze traces
4. Refine instrumentation by manually annotating key code sections
 - use EPIK instrumentation API macros

Compare original MK=10 and alternative MK=1 Sweep3D configurations

- varies computation wavefront pipelining concurrency

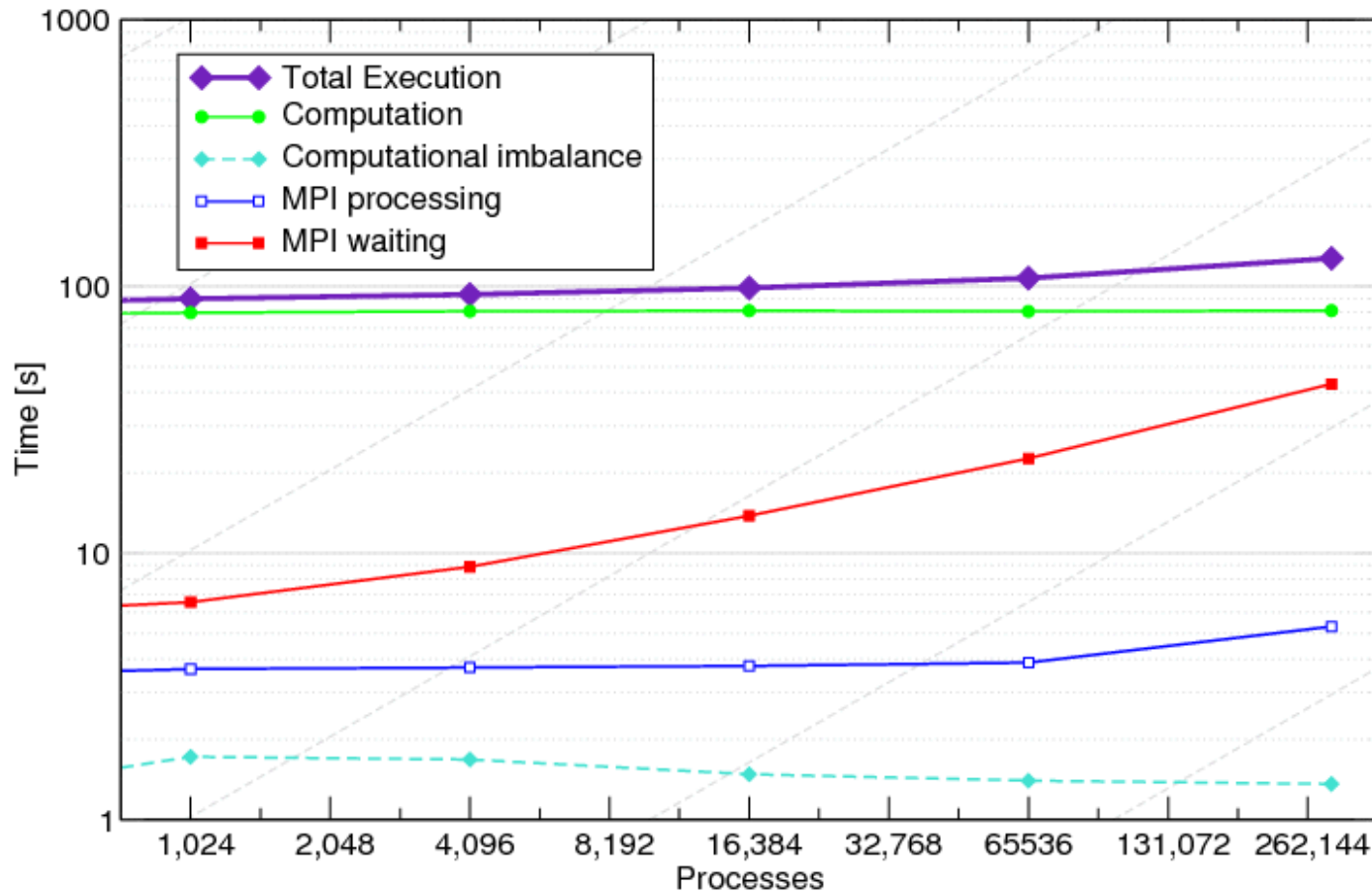
Sweep3D execution time scaling: original MK=10



- Default input deck settings
- *Weak scaling* due to fixed problem size per process
- Reasonable scalability(?)
- Constant time for *computation*
- Rapid growth in *MPI* time, which is almost all *waiting* time

[Replication of scaling characteristics reported by others]

Sweep3D execution time scaling: improved MK=1



- Much improved performance and scalability
- *Computation* 20% faster (better caching?)
- *MPI processing* time increased (10x messages)
- *MPI waiting* time significantly reduced, though still growing markedly

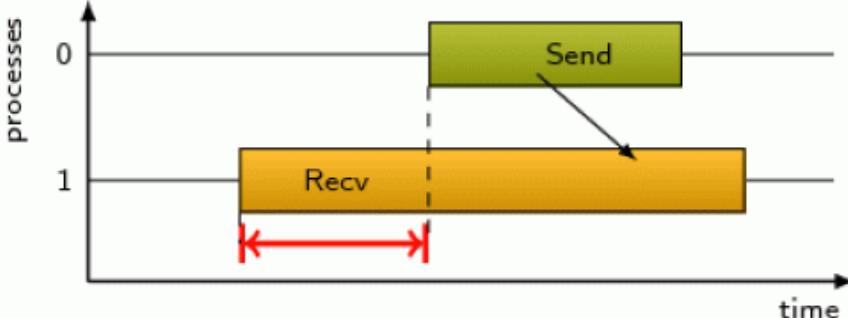
[Single *k*-planes rather than default batches of 10]

Scalasca GUI description for *Late Sender* metric

Online description

Late Sender Time

Description:
 Refers to the time lost waiting caused by a blocking receive operation (e.g., `MPI_Recv` or `MPI_Wait`) that is posted earlier than the corresponding send operation.

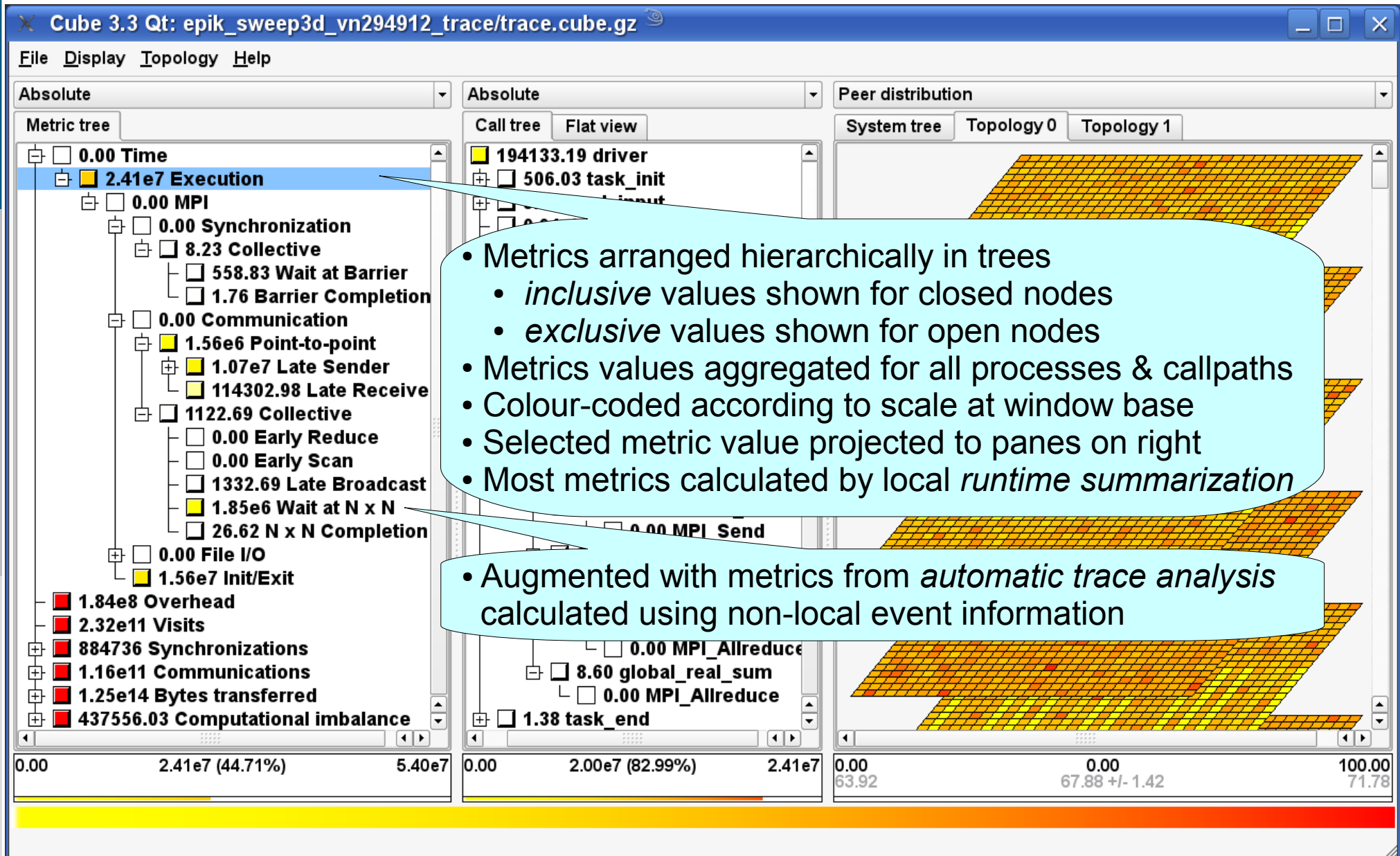


Unit:
 Seconds

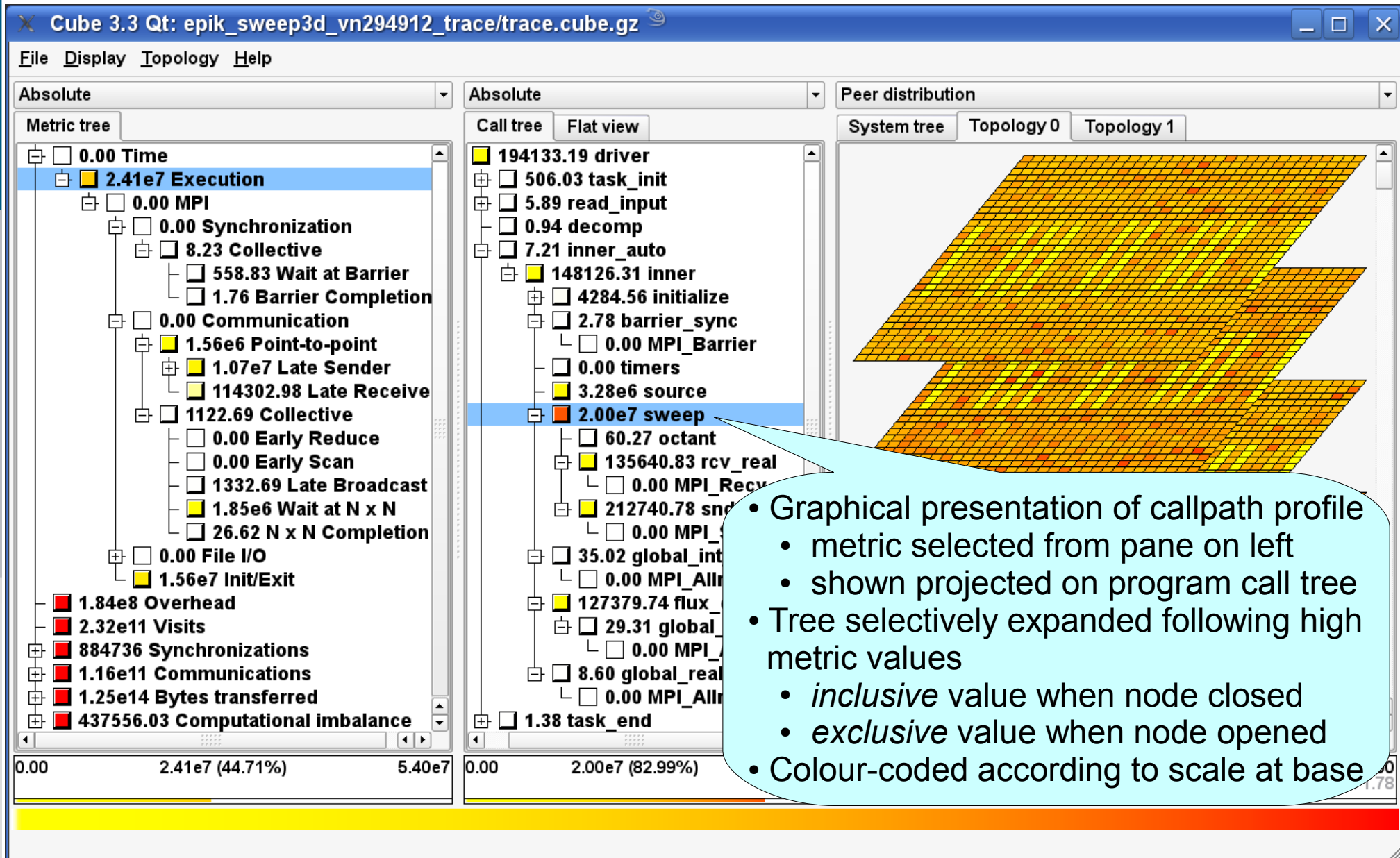
Diagnosis:
 Try to post sends earlier, such that they are available when receivers need them. Note that outstanding messages (i.e., sent before the receiver is ready) will occupy internal message buffers.

- Analysis report explorer GUI provides hyperlinked online descriptions of metrics
- Diagnosis hints suggest how to refine diagnosis of performance problems and possible remediation

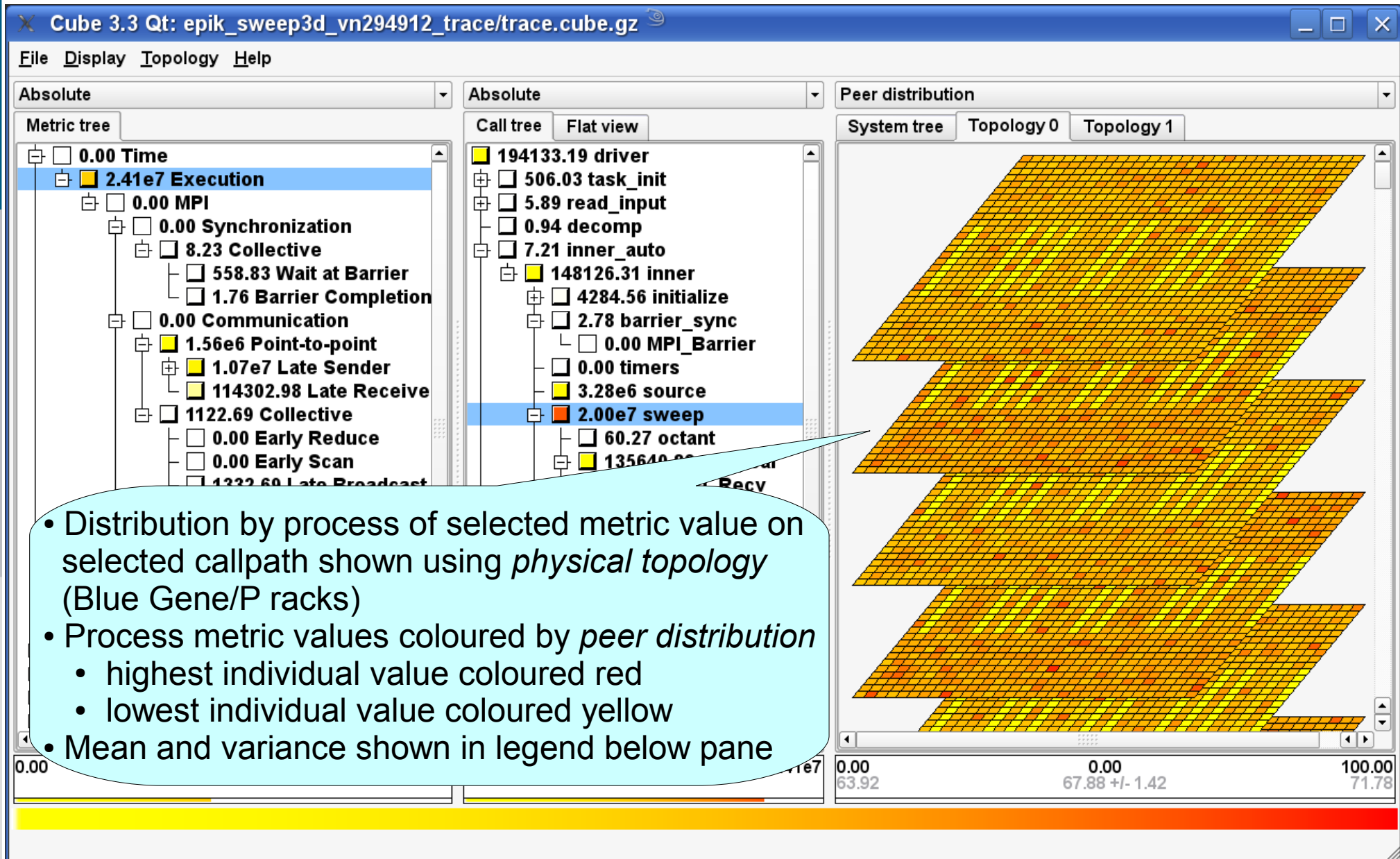
Scalasca analysis report: performance metric tree



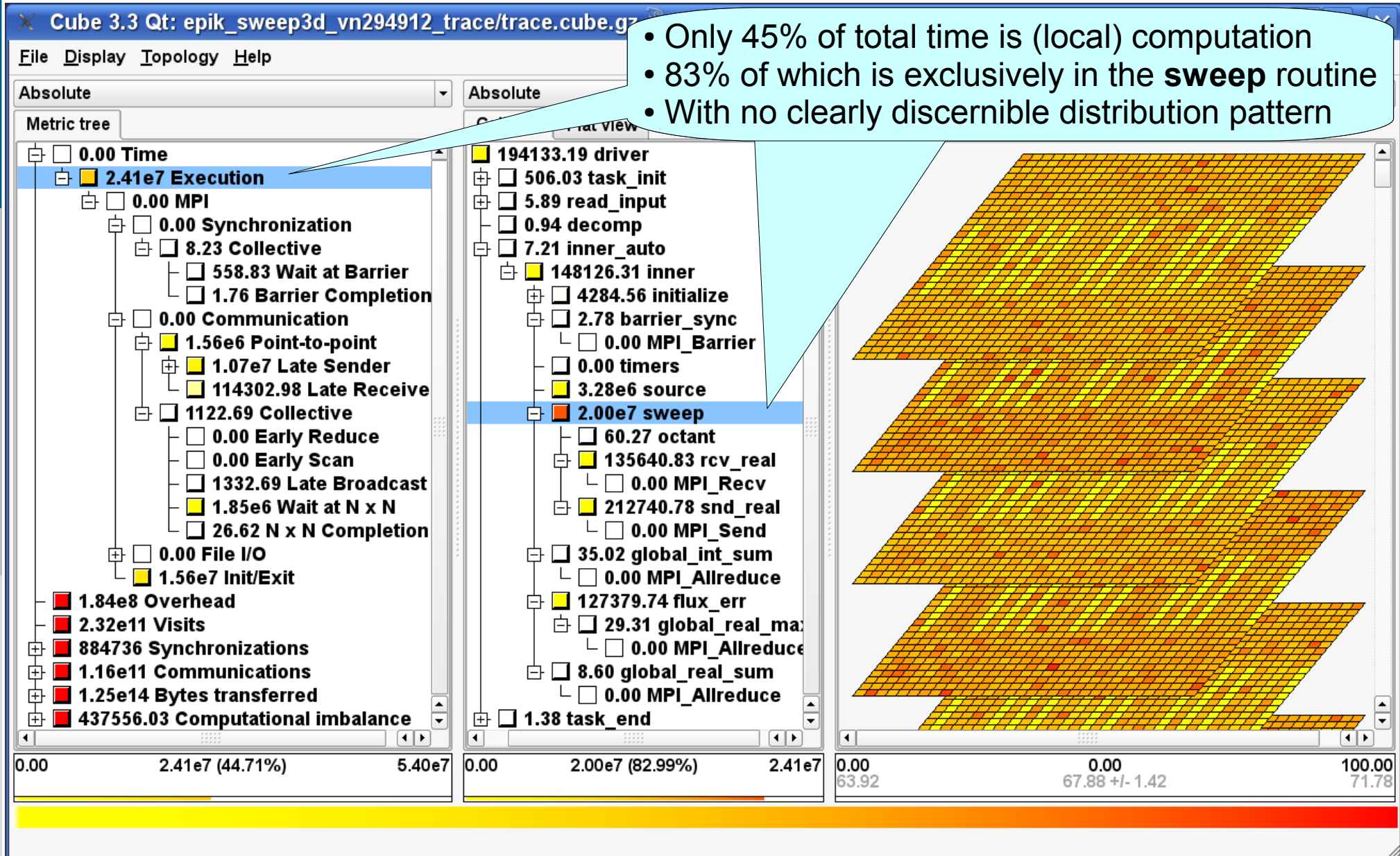
Scalasca analysis report: program call tree



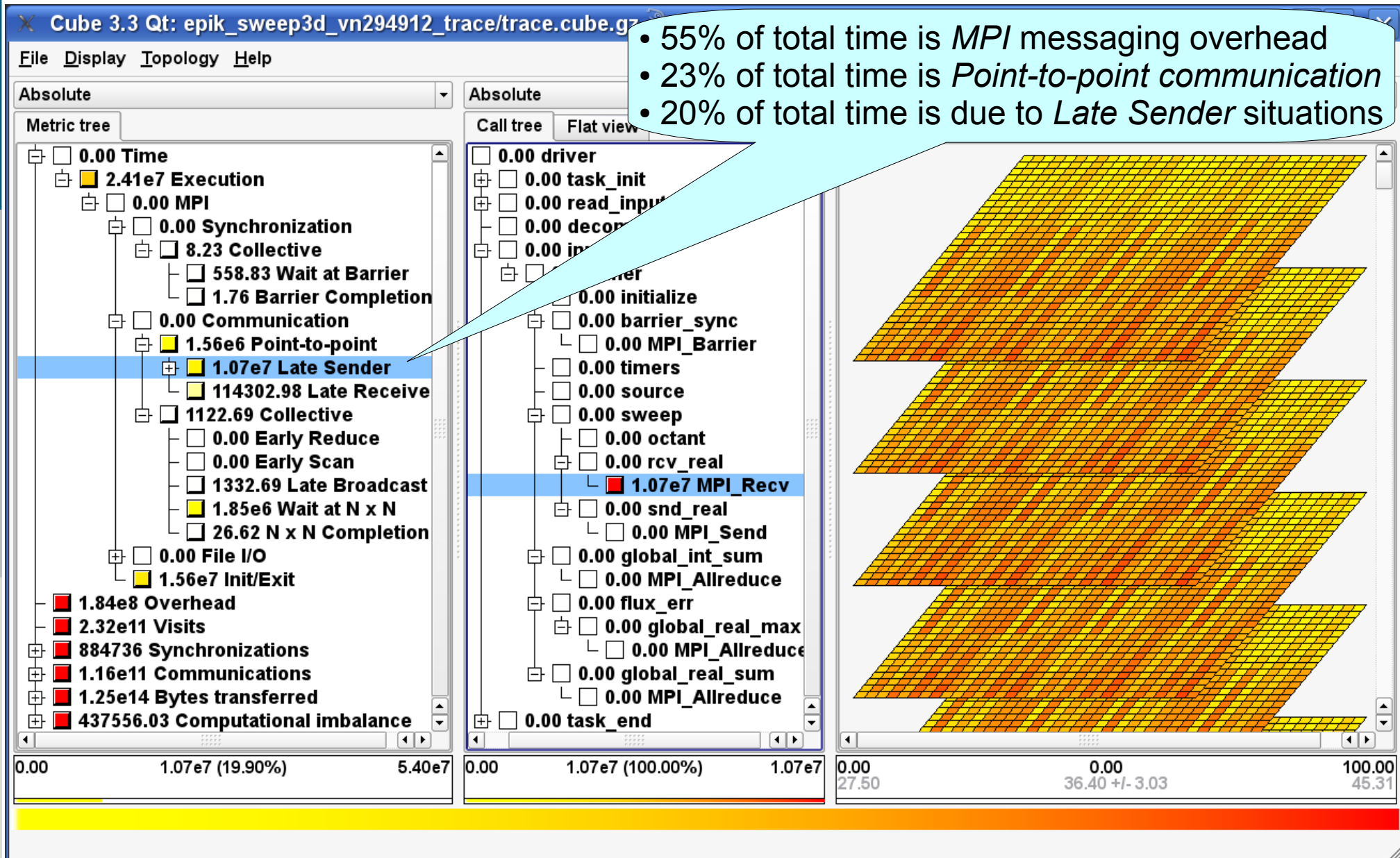
Scalasca analysis report: system tree/topology



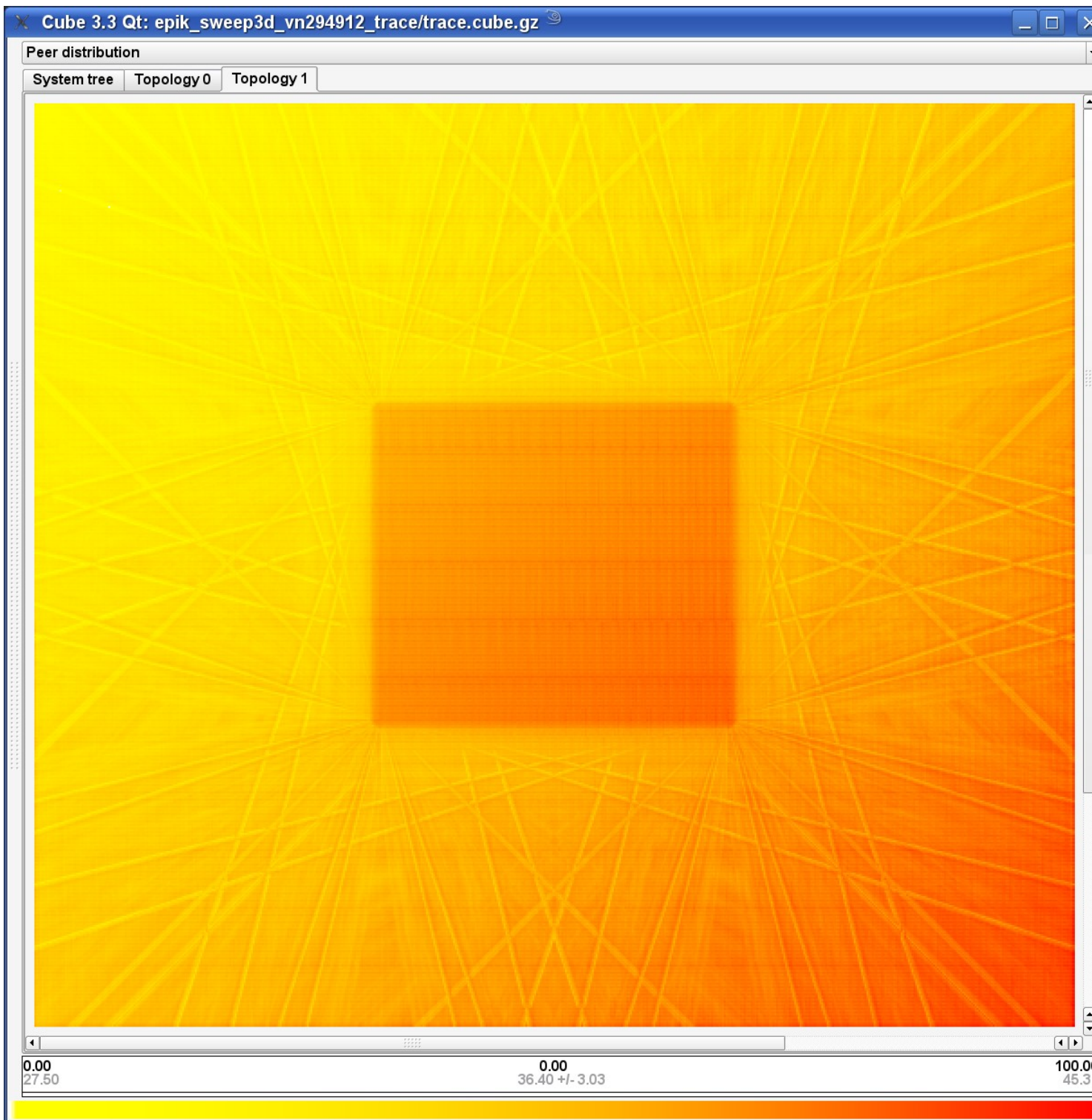
Scalasca analysis report: sweep computation time



Scalasca analysis report: *Late Sender* time

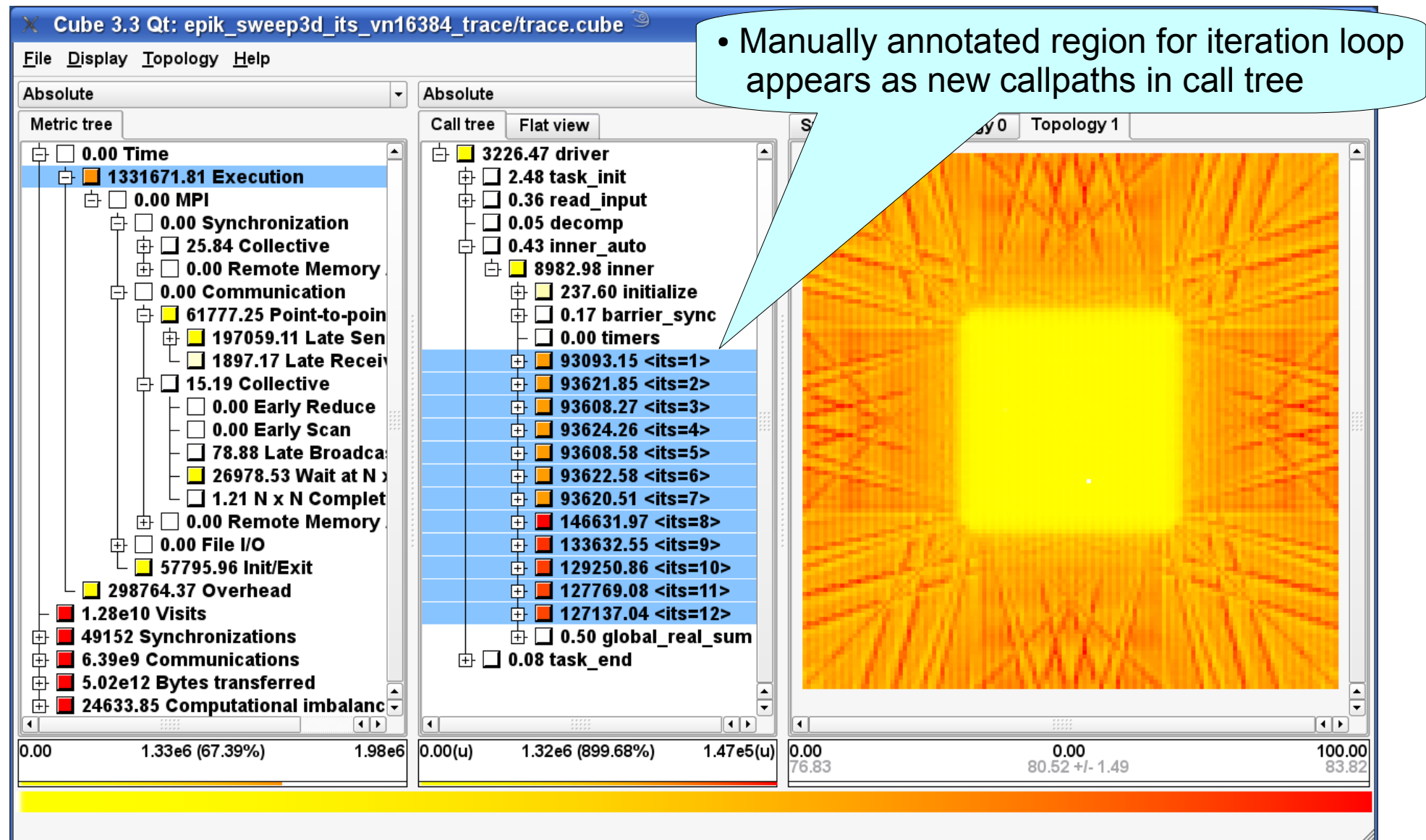


Sweep3D grid topology view

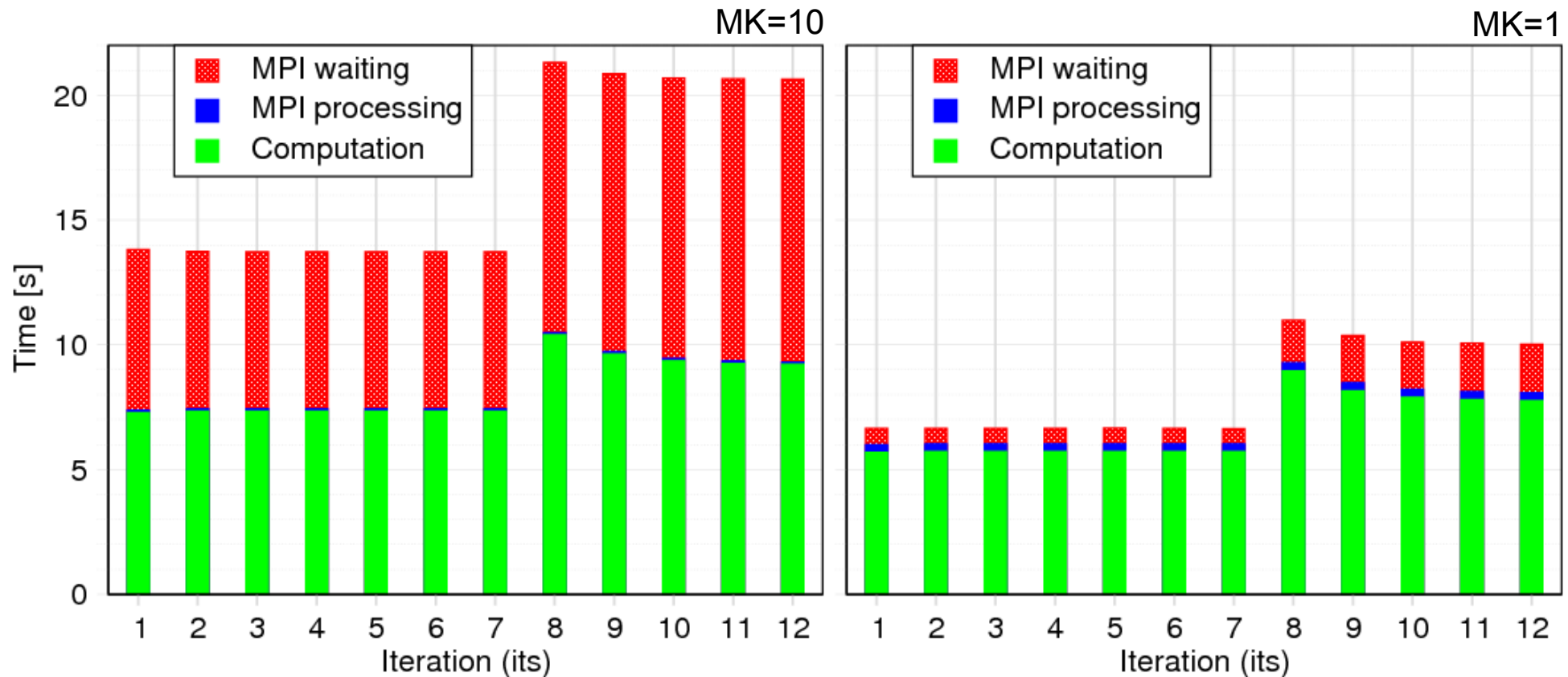


- Application's 2D topology of 576x512 procs
- Reveals clear pattern in the distribution of *Late Sender* metric values
- Arises from superimposing octant sweeps with imbalanced computation

Sweep3D computation time by iteration (16,384 processes)

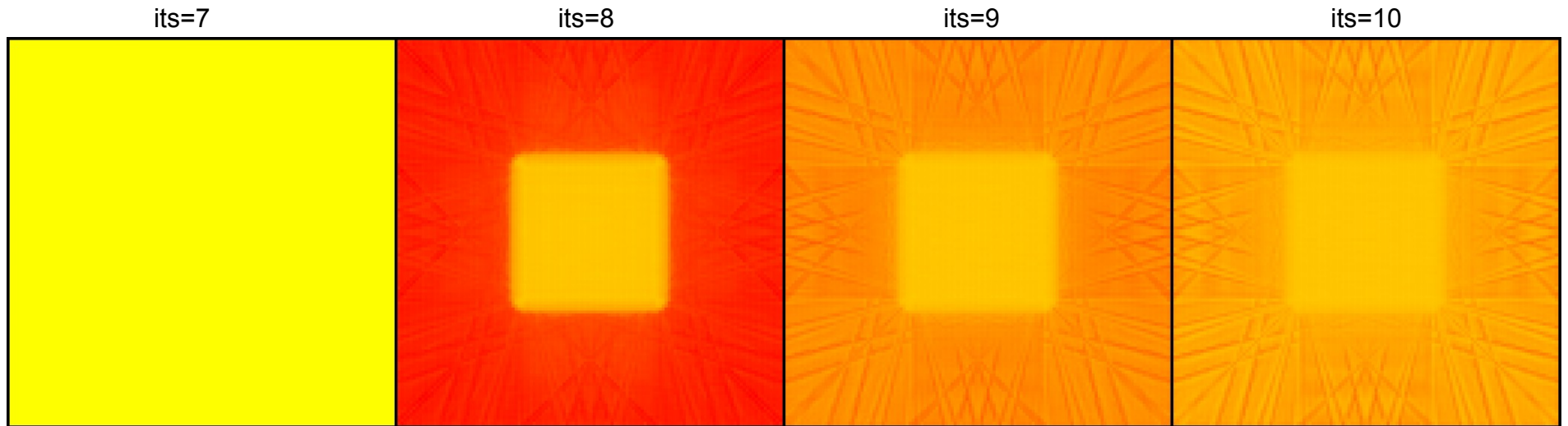


Iteration execution time breakdown (16,384 processes)



- Initial 7 (non-fixup) iterations faster than later 5 (fixup) iterations
- *MPI waiting* time dominates original; amplified by fixup imbalance
- *MPI processing* time a fixed cost in each iteration

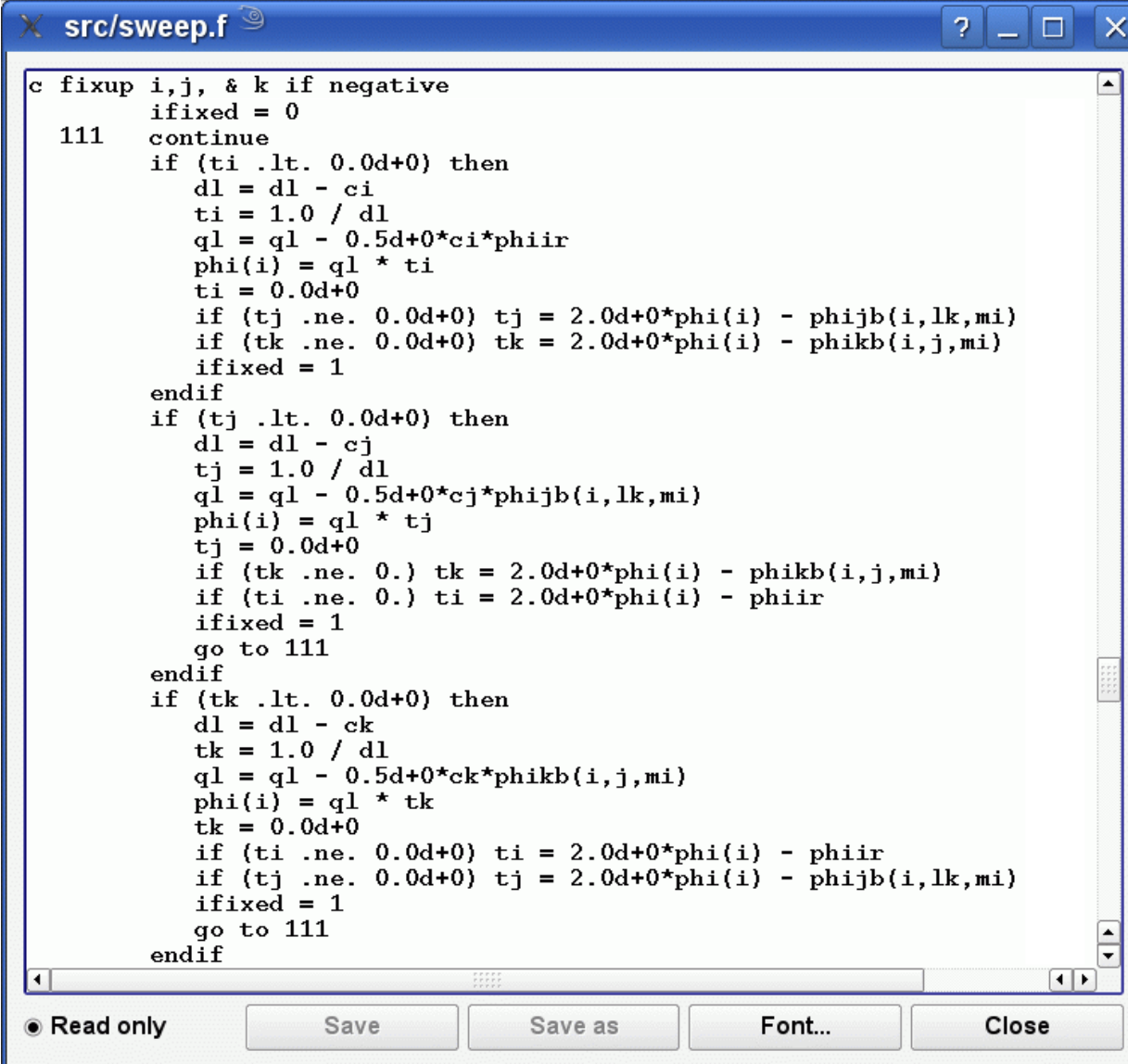
Sweep3D computation time distribution evolution



[Values coloured on scale 5 to 10 seconds]

- Initial 7 (non-fixup) iterations are very well balanced
- Fixups introduced after iteration 7 are computationally imbalanced
- Iteration 8 clearly shows central rectangular imbalance feature
- Subsequent iterations have less imbalance in the rectangular core, however, pronounced symmetric oblique lines of excess computation

Scalasca source code browser



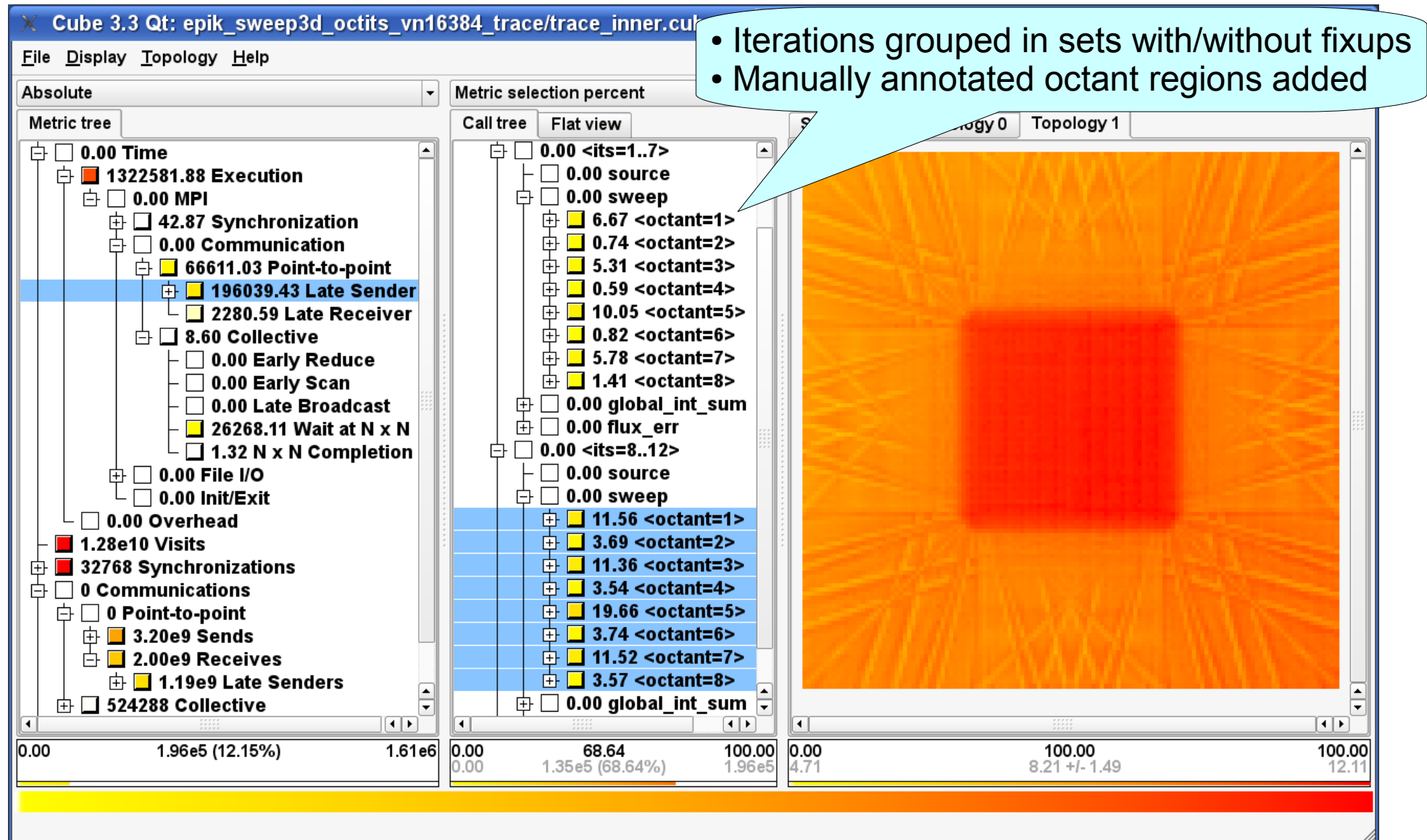
```

c fixup i,j, & k if negative
  ifixed = 0
111  continue
    if (ti .lt. 0.0d+0) then
      dl = dl - ci
      ti = 1.0 / dl
      ql = ql - 0.5d+0*ci*phiir
      phi(i) = ql * ti
      ti = 0.0d+0
      if (tj .ne. 0.0d+0) tj = 2.0d+0*phi(i) - phijb(i,lk,mi)
      if (tk .ne. 0.0d+0) tk = 2.0d+0*phi(i) - phikb(i,j,mi)
      ifixed = 1
    endif
    if (tj .lt. 0.0d+0) then
      dl = dl - cj
      tj = 1.0 / dl
      ql = ql - 0.5d+0*cj*phijb(i,lk,mi)
      phi(i) = ql * tj
      tj = 0.0d+0
      if (tk .ne. 0.) tk = 2.0d+0*phi(i) - phikb(i,j,mi)
      if (ti .ne. 0.) ti = 2.0d+0*phi(i) - phiir
      ifixed = 1
      go to 111
    endif
    if (tk .lt. 0.0d+0) then
      dl = dl - ck
      tk = 1.0 / dl
      ql = ql - 0.5d+0*ck*phikb(i,j,mi)
      phi(i) = ql * tk
      tk = 0.0d+0
      if (ti .ne. 0.0d+0) ti = 2.0d+0*phi(i) - phiir
      if (tj .ne. 0.0d+0) tj = 2.0d+0*phi(i) - phijb(i,lk,mi)
      ifixed = 1
      go to 111
    endif
  endif

```

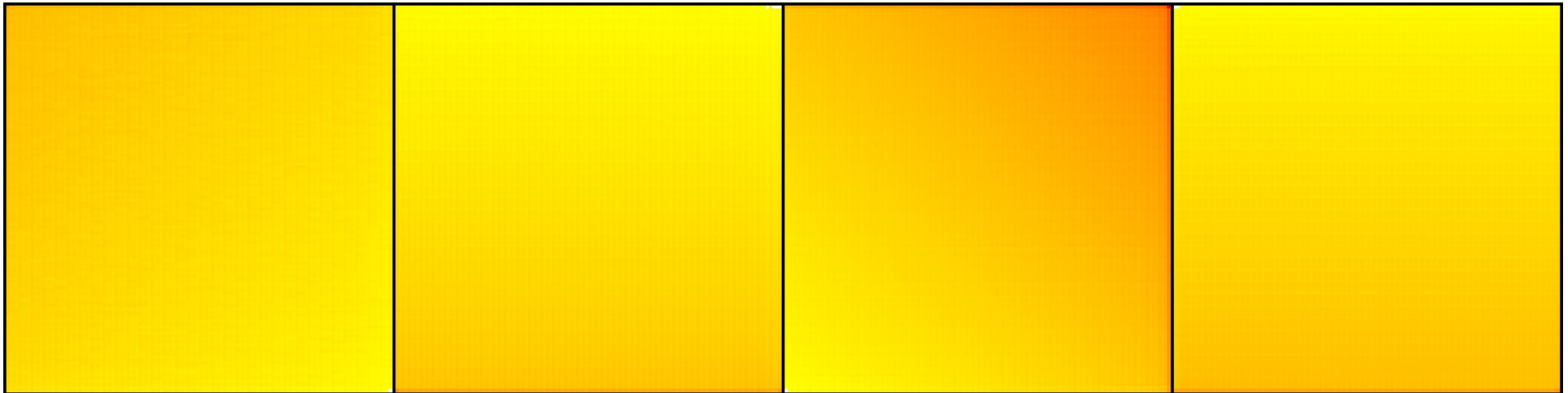
- Source file **sweep.f** contains 625-line **sweep** flow routine
- Computationally imbalanced *i*-line section where corrective 'fixups' for negative fluxes are recursively applied in *i, j, k* grid directions
- Hotspot also typically identified by profilers based on sampling

MPI Late Sender time variation by sweep octant

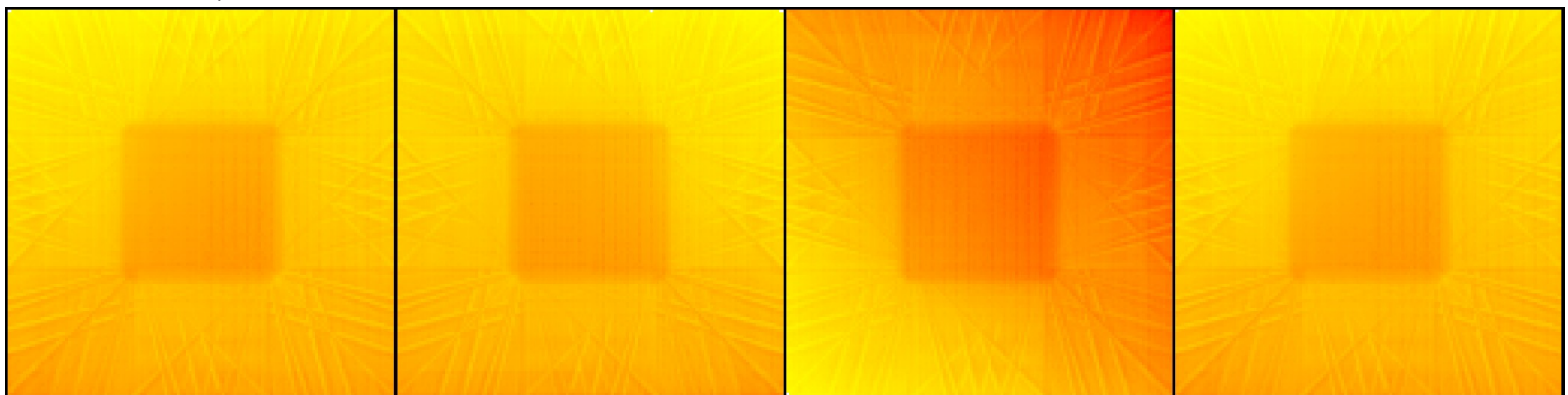


MPI *Late Sender* time distributions for octant pairs

Iterations without fixups:



Iterations with fixups:



octant=1+2

octant=3+4

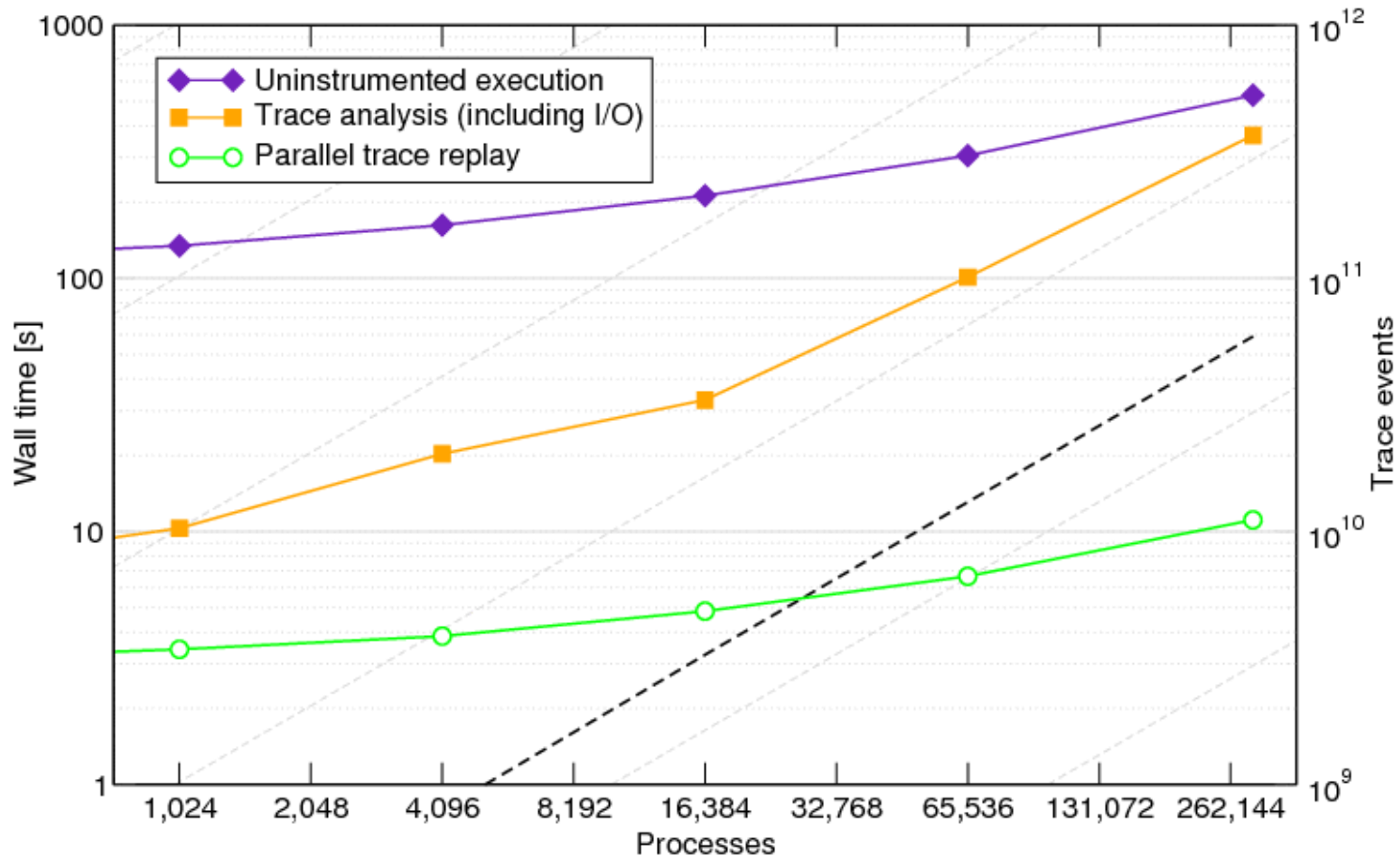
octant=5+6

octant=7+8

Scalasca experiment statistics: sweep3d_vn294912_trace

Scalasca	v1.2	v1.3+
Sweep3d size of k-blocks MK	10	1
Sweep3d elapsed time [s]	505	129
Measurement dilation [%]	5	3
Unification time [mins]	43	41
Trace event records [G]	59	510
Trace buffer content [MB]	2.75	27
Trace total size [TB]	0.79	7.6
Trace (physical) files [#]	294912	576
Trace open/create time [mins]	86	10
Trace flush rate [GB/s]	3.7	19.1
Trace analysis time [s]	368	546
- Trace analysis collation [s]	162	91
- Trace analysis replay [s]	11	74

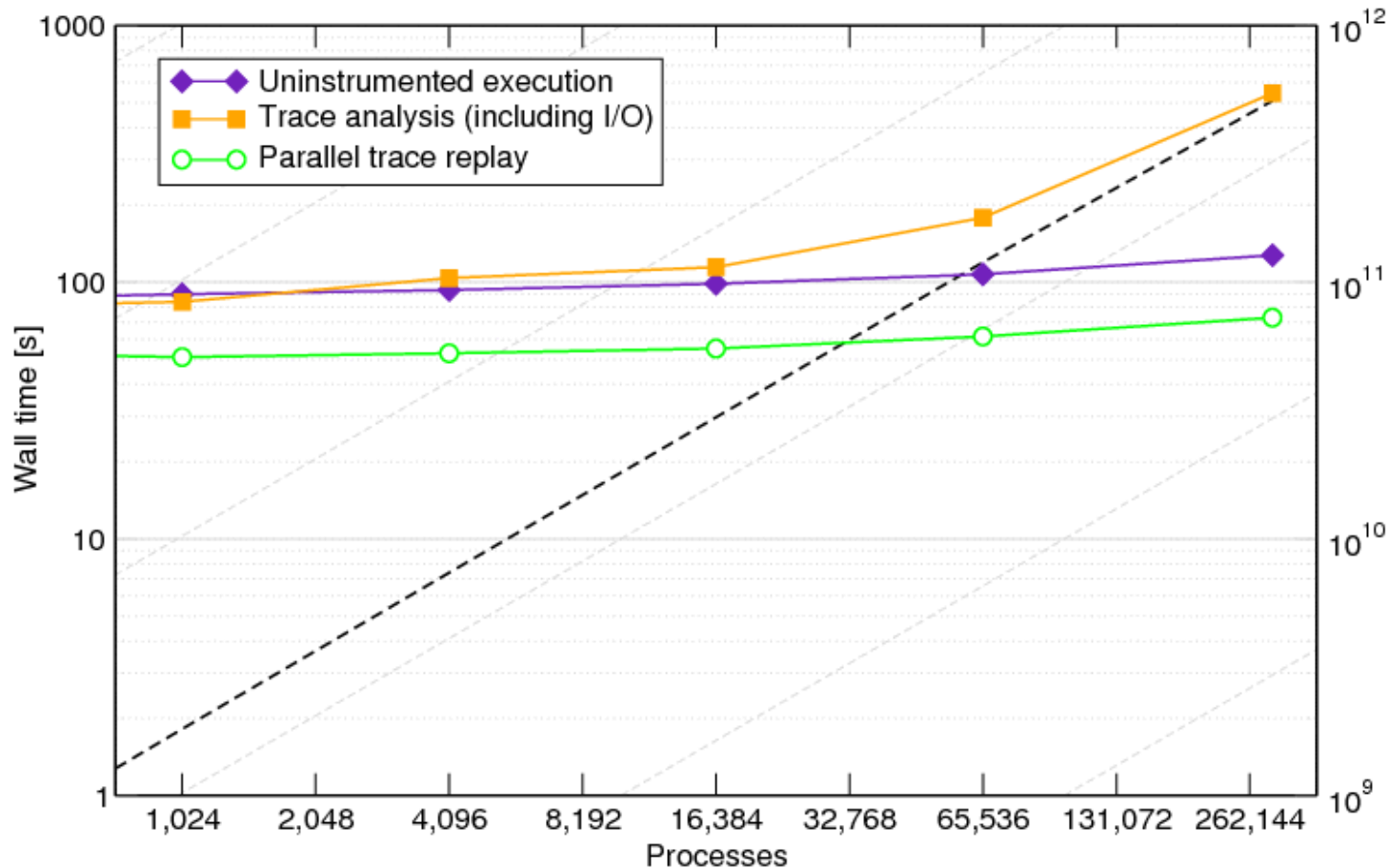
Scalasca trace analysis time scaling: original MK=10



- 2.75MB of trace event records per process (determined from summary)
- Total trace size (---) increases linearly to 790GB for 59G events
- Trace replay time scales with application execution time

[Scalasca v1.2]

Scalasca trace analysis time scaling: improved MK=1



- 10x larger traces due to 10x messages
- 27MB of trace event records per process
- Total trace size (---) increased to 7.6TB for 510G events
- 10x longer trace replay time still scales with application execution time

[Scalasca v1.3 using SIONlib & prototype binary-format report]

Scalasca scalability issues/optimizations

Time for unification of identifiers grows linearly with number of processes

- use *hierarchical* unification scheme

Creating individual traces files for each process is prohibitive

- use SIONlib *multi-files* (e.g., one per Blue Gene/P IONode)

Analysis reports are large and slow to collate

- *binary format* for metric value data plus *separate* XML metadata

Analysis presentation is slow and requires lots of memory

- store metrics as *inclusive* values and load them *incrementally*

Full analysis presentation requires very large, high-resolution screens

- :-)

Conclusions

Blue Gene/P efficiently supports application executions at extreme scale

Sweep3D is scalable to 294,912 MPI processes on Blue Gene/P

- appropriate input configuration/tuning is necessary
- 'fixups' are computationally imbalanced and amplify waiting times
 - *they therefore need to be used sparingly*
- there might be further opportunities for performance improvement
 - *e.g., with non-default mapping of processes to cores*

Scalasca has demonstrated performance measurement/analysis at unprecedented scale

- however, further significant improvements are in progress



Scalable performance analysis of *extremely* large-scale parallel applications

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