

SCORE-P AND OMPT

Smoothing the bumpy road to OpenMP performance measurement

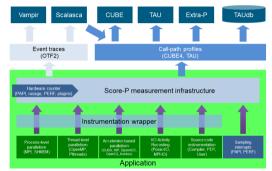
September 19, 2024 | Jan André Reuter | Jülich Supercomputing Centre (JSC)



Member of the Helmholtz Association

WHAT IS SCORE-P?

- Score-P is a highly scalable performance measurement tool
- Support for multi-process, thread-parallel and accelerator-based paradigms
- Support for additional metrics (I/O, HW counters, ...)
- Flexible measurement without re-compilation:
 - Profile generation (CUBE4 format)
 - Event trace recording (OTF2 format)
- Support for C, C++, Fortran and Python





OPENMP INSTRUMENTATION

Two adapters for OpenMP



- Source-to-source instrumentation tool
- Independent from compiler used
- Instrumentation up to OpenMP 3.1
- Various limitations → Code sometimes has to be prepared for OPARI2
 - Especially with C++ and some Fortran features



- Standardised tool interface since OpenMP 5.0
- Enables development of tools based on the OpenMP specification
- Support for the latest and greatest OpenMP features
- Continuously expanded with new versions



OPENMP TOOLS INTERFACE CALLBACKS

- Interface offers callbacks for almost all OpenMP events.
- Some callbacks are grouped by similar events (e.g. sync).
- A tool can freely decide how many callbacks it wants to implement.

Please note

- Runtimes may not (fully) implement some callbacks.
- Runtimes may behave differently for the same callback.
- \rightarrow Careful investigation of runtimes required

<pre>ompt_callback_[NAME] thread_begin thread_end implicit_task parallel_begin parallel_end masked work dispatch sync_region reduction task_create task_create task_create lock_init lock_destroy mutex_acquire mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock flush</pre>	
thread.end implicit.task parallel.begin parallel.end masked work dispatch sync.region reduction task.create task.schedule lock.init lock.destroy mutex.acquire mutex.acquired mutex.released nest.lock	ompt_callback_[NAME]
<pre>implicit_task parallel_begin parallel_end masked work dispatch sync_region reduction task_schedule lock_init lock_destroy mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock</pre>	thread_begin
parallel.begin parallel.end masked work dispatch sync.region reduction task.create task.schedule lock.init lock.destroy mutex.acquired mutex.acquired nett.lock	thread_end
parallel.end masked work dispatch sync.region reduction task.create lock.init lock.destroy mutex.acquire mutex.acquired mutex.released nest_lock	implicit_task
masked work dispatch sync.region reduction task.create lock.init lock.destroy mutex.acquire mutex.acquired mutex.released nest.lock	parallel_begin
work dispatch sync_region reduction task_create task_schedule lock_init lock_destroy mutex_acquired mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	parallel_end
dispatch sync_region reduction task_create task_schedule lock_init lock_destroy mutex_acquire mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	masked
sync_region reduction task_create lock_init lock_destroy mutex_acquire mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	work
reduction task.create task.schedule lock.init lock.destroy mutex.acquire mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	dispatch
task_create task.schedule lock_init lock_destroy mutex_acquire mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	sync_region
task_schedule lock_init lock_destroy mutex_acquire mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	reduction
lock_init lock_destroy mutex_acquire mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	task_create
lock_destroy mutex_acquire mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	task_schedule
mutex_acquire mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	lock_init
mutex_acquired mutex_released nest_lock	lock_destroy
mutex_released nest_lock	mutex_acquire
nest_lock	mutex_acquired
	mutex_released
flush	nest_lock
	flush



CALLBACK EXAMPLES

- Callbacks transfer most information to tool
- Tools are able to store additional information
- Identification in user code via code pointer, lookup e.g. via addr21ine
- But: Which arguments are passed for a certain user code?

```
typedef void (*ompt_callback_parallel_begin_t)
  ompt data t*
                      encountering_task_data,
  const ompt frame t* encountering task frame.
  ompt_data_t*
                      parallel data.
  unsigned int
                      requested_parallelism,
  int
                      flags.
  const void*
                       codeptr_ra
```

```
);
```

```
typedef void (*ompt callback work t) (
  ompt work t
                         work type.
  ompt_scope_endpoint_t endpoint,
  ompt data t*
                         parallel data.
  ompt data t*
                         task data.
  uint64 t
                         count.
  const void*
                         codeptr_ra
):
```

```
tvpedef void (*ompt_callback_task_create_t) (
                       encountering_task_data.
  ompt_data_t*
  const ompt_frame_t* encountering_task_frame.
  ompt_data_t*
                       new_task_data.
  int
                       flags.
                       has_dependences.
  int
  const void*
                       codeptr_ra
):
        Slide 4
```

DUMPING RUNTIME INFO: OMPT-PRINTF

- Specification gives guidelines, but offers some freedom for runtime implementers.
- To analyze runtimes, we developed a basic tool dumping passed information.
- Support for OpenMP 5.2 & TR13 via separate feature branches.
- Available on GitHub: https://github.com/FZJ-JSC/ompt-printf

C README and OpenMP Tools Interface Example Tool: ompt-printf Description This tool is a simple example of how to use the OpenMP Tools Interface (OMPT) to collect information about the execution of an OpenMP program The OpenMP Tools Interface is part of the OpenMP standard since version 5.0 and allows programs like performance and correctness tools to collect information such as parallel regions tasking, worksharing, officiation and more. More information can he found in the *R* documentation This tool implements the callback-based part of the OMPT interface. The tool is registered through the standardised empt_start_tool function: Here, we decide between three different modes of operation, which can be controlled via the environment variable OMPT PRINTE HODE Mode Description Disable the tool entirely Enable tool, but print no information Print all events, but without arguments Print all events with accuments

These modes are implemented via C++ templates. This should keep the overhead of the tool as low as possible when choosing between the different modes. By default, the tool is built with mode 2.

Requirements

These are the requirements to build the tool with the available build system. The library can also be built manually, but is not covered here.

- CMake 3.10 or newer
- · A C++17 compliant compiler
- An OpenMP runtime supporting the OMPT interface (e.g. LLVM/Clang, oneAPI, NVHPC, ...)
- CMake will only check the presence of the sep-tools.h header file. Actual runtime support is not checked.



CHECKING SCORE-P AND RUNTIMES

- Internal OpenMP CI, built with:
 - Official OpenMP 5.2 examples
 - Additional tests for tasks and teams
 - Regression and smoke tests
- In total 554 tests, with more coming:
 - 310 C / C++
 - 244 Fortran
- Tests uninstrumented and instrumented program runs, includes ompt-printf
- Allows for quick comparison of new features and compiler versions

Summary mestable_lock.l.f: status did not match! rum != fail. 2282 tests fordut (truncates to last 20 lines) 2282 tests fordut diversionerselements.lines.lines.lines 5000 profiles the "the" run iter the status diversionerselements.lines.lines 5000 profiles the" run iter the status diversionerselements.lines.lines.lines.lines.lines 5000 profiles the" run iter the status correct and tube correct run iter the status diversionerselement to run iter the status lines.lin							
Job	Duration	Failed	Errors	Skipped	Passed	Total	
compare-results:gcc	0.00ms	21	40	0	493	554	
compare-results:clang	0.00ms	28	9	0	273	310	
compare-results:oneap	oi 0.00ms	65	0	0	489	554	
compare-results:nvhp	0.00ms	31	0	0	523	554	
compare-results:rocm	0.00ms	38	0	0	272	310	



RUNTIME BUGS AND THEIR EFFECT ON SCORE-P

[0] [Enter: parallel_begin]
parallel_data = 0 (0x25bfc0)
[0] [Exit: parallel_begin]
parallel_data = 666000001 (0x25bfc0)
[0] [mutex_acqui
[0] [parallel_data = 666000001 (0x25bfc0)
[0] [mutex_acqui
[0] [Enter: parallel_begin]
parallel_data = 666000001 (0x25bfc0)
[1] [mutex_acqui
[2] [Exit: parallel_begin]
parallel_data = 66600002 (0x25bfc0)
[2] [parallel_data = 66600002 (0x25bfc0)

[0] [lock_init] kind = lock [0] [mutex_acquire] kind = lock [0] [mutex_acquired] kind = lock [1] [mutex_acquire] kind = lock [0] [mutex_released] kind = lock [1] [mutex_acquired] kind = lock [1] [mutex_released] kind = lock [0] [lock_destroy] kind = lock [0] [parallel_begin] [0] [implicit_task] endpoint = begin [0] [work] type = loop | endpoint = begin [0] [work] type = loop | endpoint = end [1] [thread_begin] type = worker [1] [implicit_task] endpoint = begin [1] [work] type = loop | endpoint = begin [1] [synckregin] endpoint = begin [0] [synckregin] endpoint = begin [0] [synckregin] endpoint = begin [0] [synckregin] endpoint = end [0] [mplicit_task] endpoint = end [0] [synckregin] endpoint = end [0] [synckregin] endpoint = end [1] [synckregin] endpoint = end [1] [synckregin] endpoint = end [1] [synckregin] endpoint = end

Minor issues, e.g. reusing data Remediable issues, e.g. missing test lock information

Critical issues, e.g. missing end event

[1][thread end]

Around 70 OMPT-related bugs were reported since Dec. 2022



RUNTIME SUPPORT

- Widely adopted runtime support by vendors
- Almost all runtimes still have minor issues

OMPT support:	yes
OMPT header:	
OMPT tool:	
OMPT C support:	
OMPT C++ support:	
OMPT Fortran support	
OMPT critical checks	passed: \
OMPT remediable chec	ks passed: \
OMPT is default:	

Summary for Intel oneAPI 2024.1.0

Compiler	Host Events
GCC 14.2	None
CCE 17.0.1	Partial
Clang 19.1.0	Full
NVHPC 24.7	Full
oneAPI 2024.2.1	Full
ROCm 6.2	Full

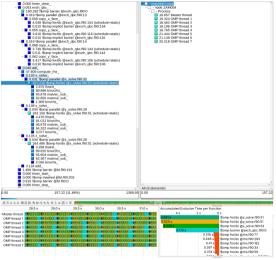


EXAMPLE – BT-MZ

System:

- Ubuntu 22.04 LTS
- Intel Core i7-1260P, 4P+8E cores
- flang-new 19.1.0-rc3
- Score-P 4d9083fd (Aug. 20th 2024)

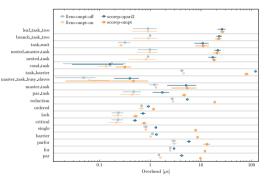
BT-MZ Benchmark	Completed.	
Class		
Size	= 480x 320x 28	
Iterations	= 200	
Time in seconds	= 83,11	
Total o_threads		
Total threads		
Mop/s total		
Mop/s/thread		
Operation type		
Verification	= SUCCESSFUL	
Version	= 3.4.3	
Compile date	= 26 Aug 2024	
Compile options:		
FC	= scorep-flang-new	
FLINK	= \$(FC)	
F_LIB	= (none)	
F_INC	= (none)	
FELAGS	= -03 -fopenmp	
FLINKFLAGS		
RAND	= (none)	





WHAT ABOUT OVERHEAD?

- Runtime has to call the registered tool callbacks for each event
- A tool handles the events, causing overhead
- Altogether, we want to have a low overhead for accurate measurements
- In 2019, a low overhead was identified without a tool. OMPT caused noticable overhead, but within acceptable range.



Score-P and OMPT, IWOMP 2019



OVERHEAD: TEST SETUP (1/2)

- 1 JURECA-DC CPU node
 (2× AMD EPYC 7742, 512 GiB DDR4)
- Stage 2024 JSC software stack
 - AOCC 4.1.0
 - Clang 16.0.6
 - NVHPC 23.7 (with & without OMPT)
 - oneAPI 2023.2.0
- Benchmarks via JUBE benchmarking environment





OVERHEAD: TEST SETUP (2/2)

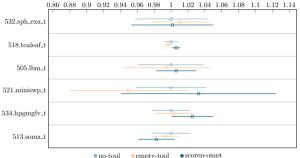
- Selected benchmarks:
 - 6 SPEC HPC 2021 benchmarks
 - 22 EPCC OpenMP 4.0 benchmarks
- Test scenarios:
 - Uninstrumented
 - With ompt-printf mode 1: No output
 - Instrumented with Score-P (a0b8195e, July 18th 2024)
- Five runs per toolchain, per benchmark, per test scenario





OVERHEAD: SPEC HPC 2021 (AOCC 4.1.0)

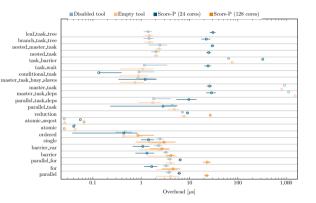
- SPEC HPC benchmarks are mostly compute reliant
- Overhead visible, but in acceptable range
- High variation between benchmark results, across all compilers
 - Especially 532.sph_exa_t and 521.miniswp_t





OVERHEAD: EPCC (OPENMP 4.0, CLANG 16.0.6)

- Parallel regions cause noticable overhead
 - EPCC has a very low computation amount
 - Score-P needs to handle overdue events
 - Affects task tests as well
 - Dependent on number of threads
- Task tests did not finish for 128 cores
 - Score-P reported out of memory
- Otherwise low overhead for handling directives





DISCUSSION (1/2) – OVERHEAD

- Score-P has a low overhead for computation intensive applications.
- Parallel regions cause high overhead due to overdue event handling.
- Many (very small) parallel regions can skew results.
- Many tasks can abort measurement: Improvements to memory handling required.



DISCUSSION (2/2) – OPENMP TOOLS INTERFACE

- OMPT is a huge leap forward for tool developers compared to OPARI2.
- Analyzing runtime releases for changes and bugs is a major task.
- It took many bug reports and tests to have a working and stable adapter.
- History may repeat itself with OpenMP 6.0
- Our wish: Close collaboration between tool and runtime developers.



Thanks for your attention! Any questions?



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