# C-DAC Four Days Technology Workshop

*ON*

**Hybrid Computing – Co-Processors/Accelerators**
**Power-aware Computing – Performance of Applications Kernels**

**hyPACK-2013**
**(Mode-1:Multi-Core)**

# Lecture Topic :

# Multi-Core Processors : Intel Tools

(Thread Checker, Profiler, Performance Analyzer).

***Venue** : CMSD, UoHYD ; **Date** : October 15-18, 2013*

# Introduction

- Moving from Multiple processor on single box (SMP) Multiple Core on Single Chip.
- Two, four or even eight processor cores on the same die are fast becoming commonplace.
- Moving to a multi-core world means applications will have to be written in a different manner.
- Multicore architectures involve multi-processing, and to take advantage of that, parallel programming is almost compulsury.
- The lack of parallel-programming tools and expertise is threatening the progress of multi-core architectures.

# Cause of Poor Scalability

- Insufficient parallel work
- Synchronization overhead
- Contention
- Load imbalance
- Task granularity
- Memory bandwidth / false sharing

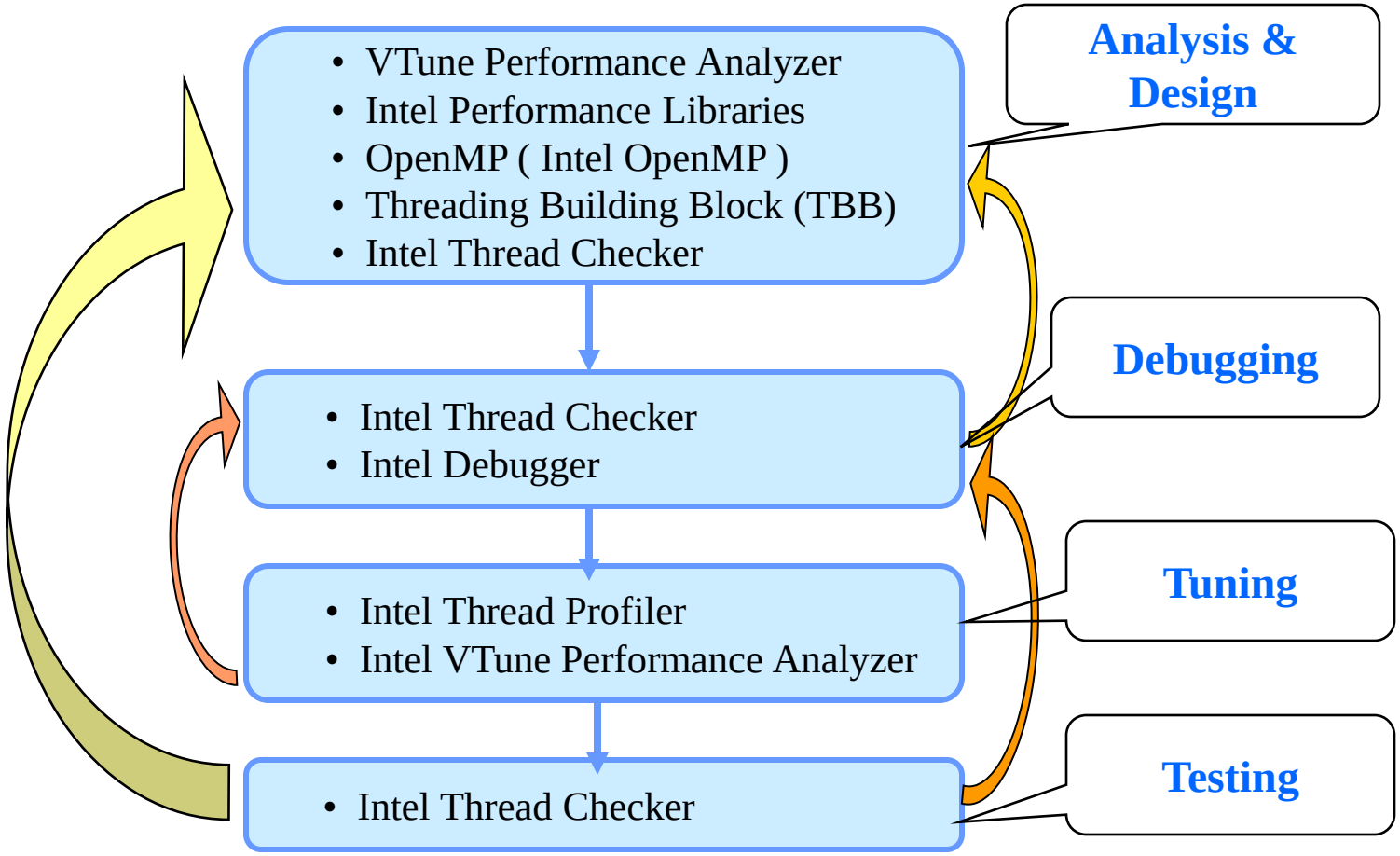
# Road Map To Better Performance

- Fully utilize available cores
- Identify which synchronization objects are contended and whose waiting actually affect performance
- Highlight workload imbalance
- Pinpoints issues regarding performance bottleneck in the source code

# Intel Multicore Tools

- Intel Thread Checker.
- Intel Thread Profiler.
- Intel VTune Performance Analyzer.

# Performance Improvement Cycle



# Intel Thread Checker : Features

Intel® Thread Checker detects data races, deadlocks, stalls, and other threading issues. It can detect the potential for these errors even if the error does not occur during an analysis session.

- Detect the potential errors.
- Filter out specific types of Diagnostics
- Identify critical source locations
- Get tips to improve the robustness

# Intel Thread Checker : Benefits

Intel® Thread Checker detects data races, deadlocks, stalls, and other threading issues. It can detect the potential for these errors even if the error does not occur during an analysis session.

- Pinpoint the function, context, line, variable, and call stack in the source code to aid analysis and repair of bugs
- Identify nearly impossible-to-find data races and deadlocks using an advanced error detection engine. Helps to reduce untraceable errors.
- Instrumental for effective design of threaded applications
- Errors do not need to actually occur to be detected. Make the code as more robust

# Intel Thread Checker : Case Study

```
#define   NTHREADS  4
int   globalX = 0;        pthread_mutex_t cs;
```

```
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
   pthread_t h[NTHREADS];
   int rc;
   int i;

   pthread_mutex_init (&cs, 0);
   for (i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++)  {
    rc = pthread_create (&h[i], 0
                    , increment, 0);
   }

   for (i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++)  {
      rc = pthread_join (h[i], 0);
   }
}
```

```
void * increment (void *arg)
                {
  pthread_mutex_lock (&cs);
        globalX++;
pthread_mutex_unlock (&cs);

pthread_mutex_destroy (&cs);

        return 0;
            }
```

# Intel Thread Checker : Output

| ID | Short Description | Severity Name | Count | Context[Best] | Description | 1st Access[Best] | 2nd Access[Best] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Function call fails | Warning | 3 | "dataraces.c":21 | Function call pthread_mutex_lock fails with 22 returned at "dataraces.c":21 | "dataraces.c":21 | "dataraces.c":21 |
| 2 | Read -> Write data-race | Error | 3 | "dataraces.c":21 | Memory write at "dataraces.c":25 conflicts with a prior memory read at "dataraces.c":25 (anti dependence) | "dataraces.c":25 | "dataraces.c":25 |
| 3 | Write -> Read data-race | Error | 3 | "dataraces.c":21 | Memory read at "dataraces.c":25 conflicts with a prior memory write at "dataraces.c":25 (flow dependence) | "dataraces.c":25 | "dataraces.c":25 |
| 4 | Write -> Write data-race | Error | 3 | "dataraces.c":21 | Memory write at "dataraces.c":25 conflicts with a prior memory write at "dataraces.c":25 (output dependence) | "dataraces.c":25 | "dataraces.c":25 |
| 5 | Function call fails | Warning | 3 | "dataraces.c":21 | Function call pthread_mutex_unlock fails with 22 returned at "dataraces.c":26 | "dataraces.c":26 | "dataraces.c":26 |
| 6 | Thread termination | Information | 1 | WholeProgram 1 | Thread termination at "dataraces.c":45 - includes stack allocation of 10.004 MB and use of 3.746 KB | "dataraces.c":45 | "dataraces.c":45 |
| 7 | Thread termination | Information | 1 | WholeProgram | Thread termination at "dataraces.c":45 - includes stack | "dataraces.c": | "dataraces.c": |

# Intel Thread Checker : Whats Gone Wrong

```
#define   NTHREADS  4
int   globalX = 0;        pthread_mutex_t cs;
```

```
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    pthread_t h[NTHREADS];
    int rc;
    int i;

    pthread_mutex_init (&cs, 0);
    for (i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++)  {
        rc     =     pthread_create     (&h[i],
increment, 0);
    }

    for (i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++)  {
        rc = pthread_join (h[i], 0);
    }
}
```

Declearing mutex at global location

Initializing mutex with in main thread

# Intel Thread Checker : Whats Gone Wrong

```
#define   NTHREADS  4
int   globalX = 0;        pthread_mutex_t cs;
```

Destroying mutex within thread after completion of execution

```
void * increment (void *arg)
{
   pthread_mutex_lock (&cs);
   globalX++;
   pthread_mutex_unlock (&cs);

   pthread_mutex_destroy (&cs);

   return 0;
}
```

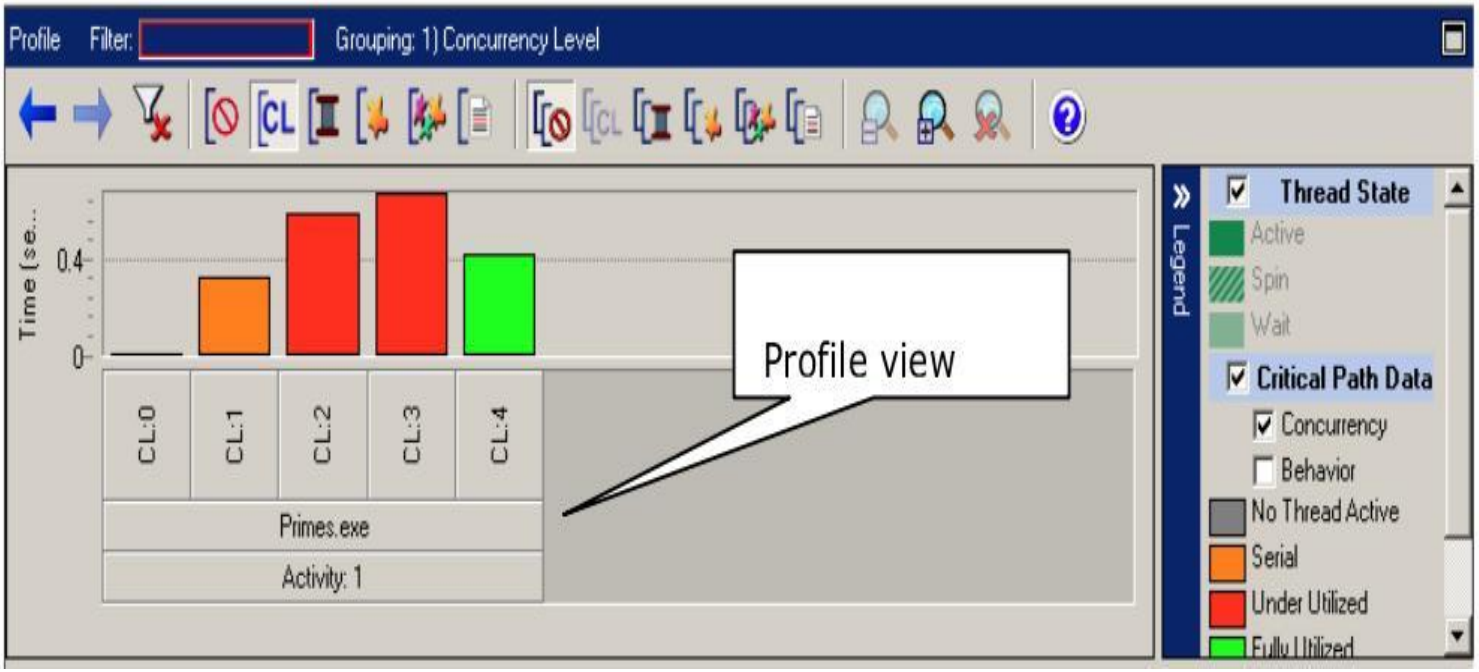
# Intel Thread Profiler

Intel® Thread Profiler helps you to improve the performance of applications threaded with Windows API, OpenMP, or POSIX threads (Pthreads).

- Identify bottlenecks that limit the parallel performance of your multi threaded application.
- Locate synchronization delays, stalled threads, excessive blocking time, and ineffective utilization of processors.
- Find the best sections of code to optimize for sequential performance and for threaded performance.
- Compare scalability across different numbers of processors or using different threading methods.

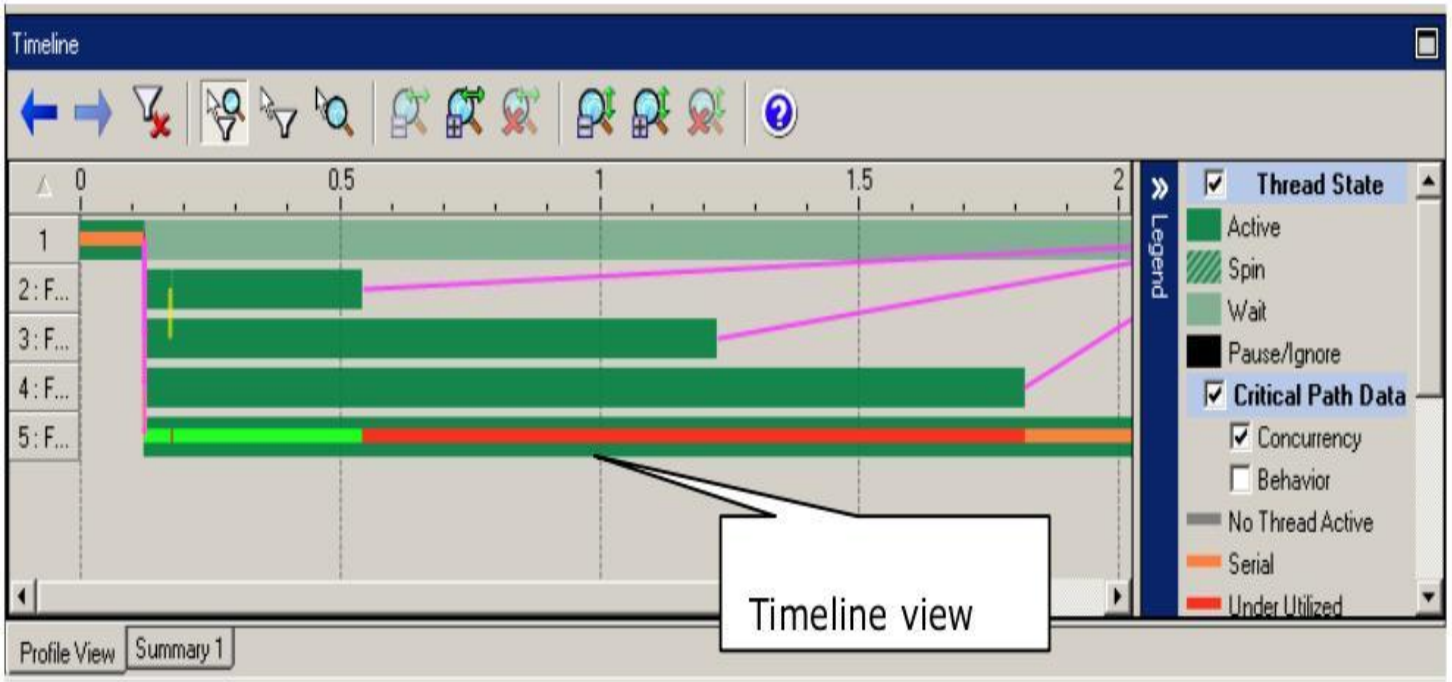
# Intel Thread Profiler : Profiler View

The Profile view (on top) displays a high-level summary of the time spent on the critical path, decomposed into time categories.



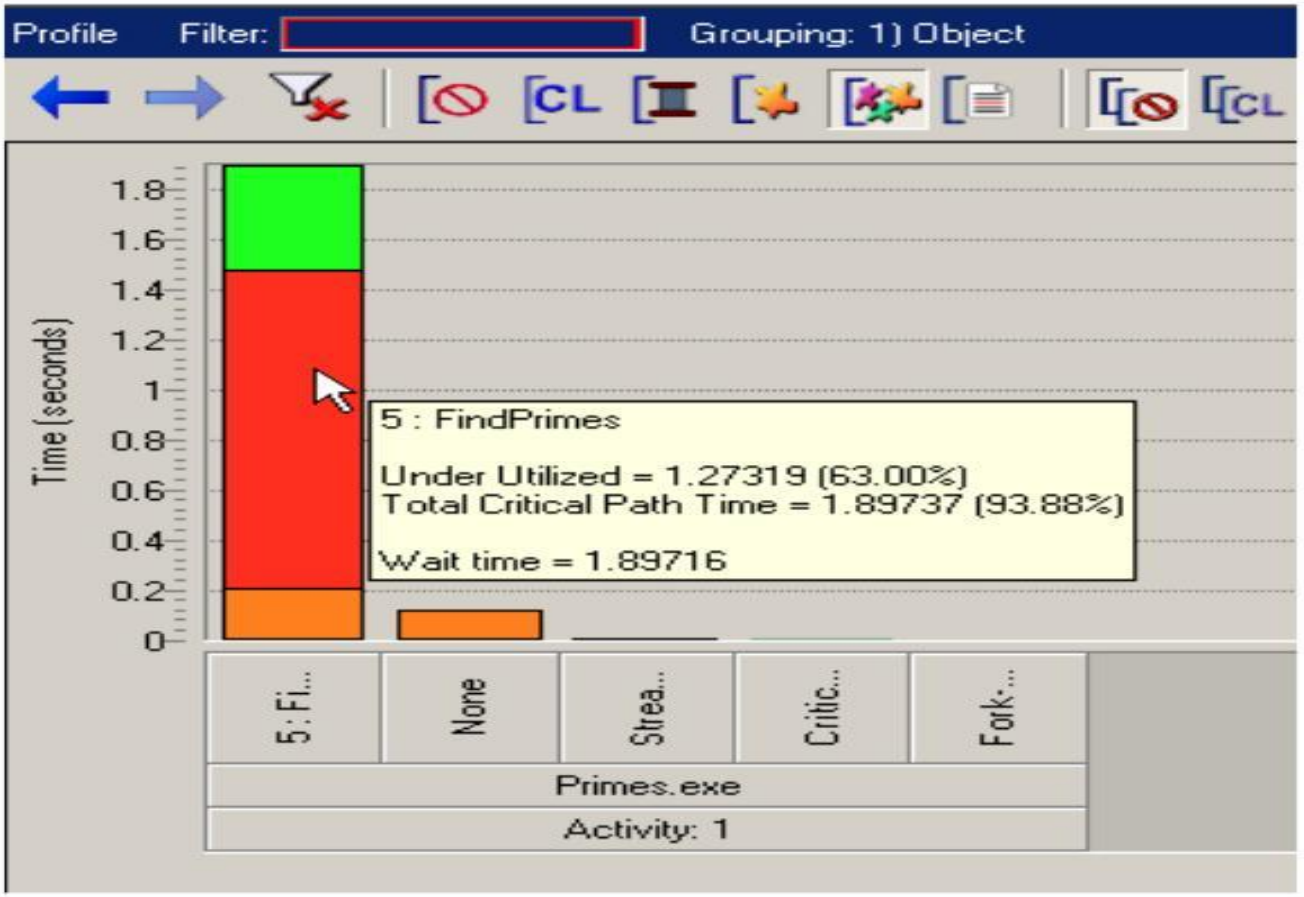
# Intel Thread Profiler : Time Line View

The Timeline view (on bottom) illustrates the behavior of your program over time.



# Intel Thread Profiler : Case Study

In the following case, the majority of time was spent in under utilized (red) time.



# Intel Vtune Performance Analyzer

The VTune™ Performance Analyzer provides information on the performance of your code. The VTune analyzer shows you the performance issues, enabling you to focus your tuning effort and get the best performance boost in the least amount of time.

- Locate a performance issue
- Revise the code to remove the issue
- Compare the performance of the new code with the initial code

# Intel VTune Performance Analyzer

Three different wizard is provided to analyze an application using VTune™ Performance Analyzer

- First Use Wizard
- Sampling wizerd
- Call Graph Wizard

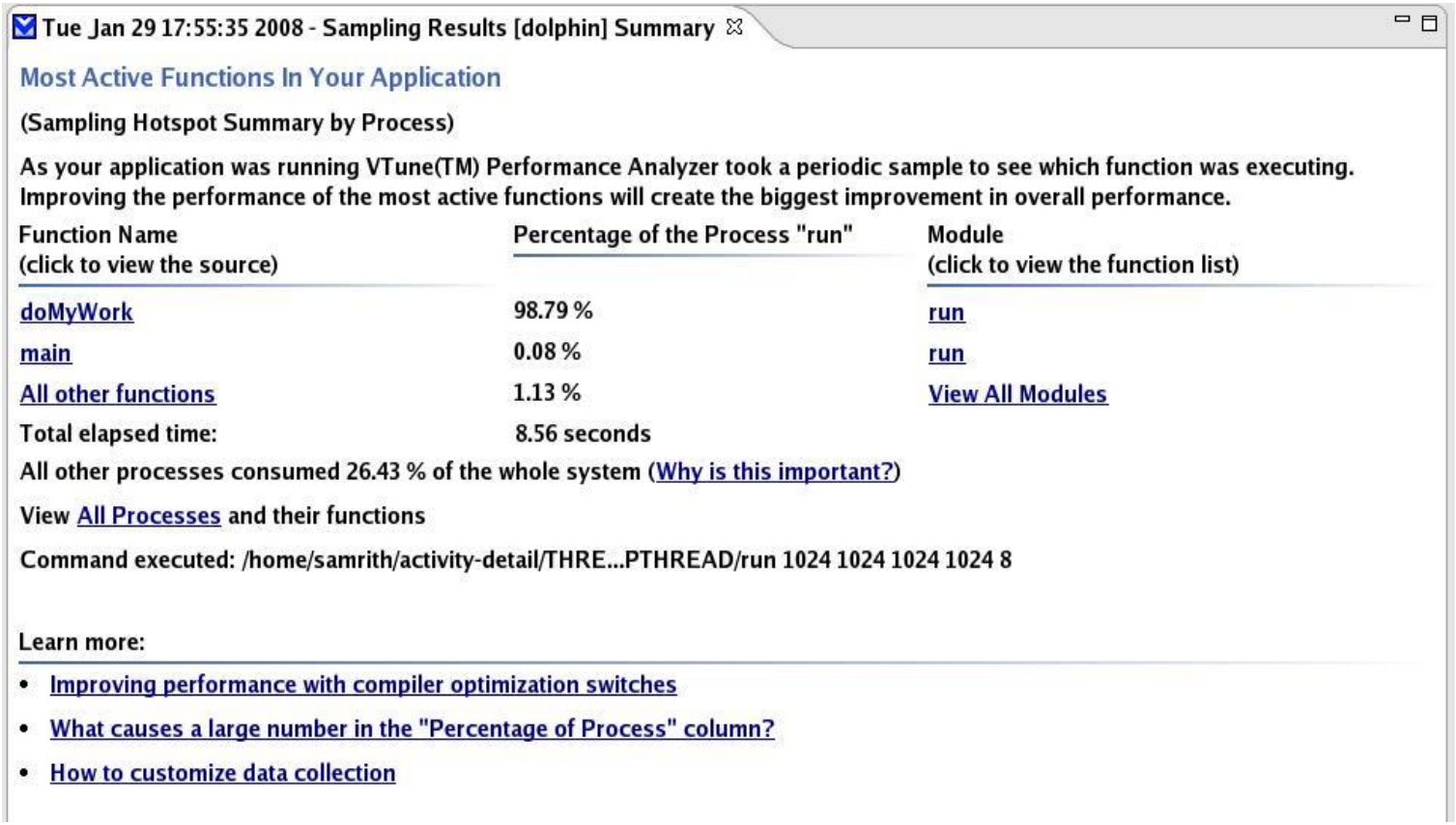
# VTune : First User Wizard

The first use wizard creates and runs a performance tuning Activity. After the Activity run is complete, a Summary view displays, showing the five most active functions in your application.

- The Activity runs the sampling collector
- Collects data on the Clock ticks processor event.
- Calculate percentage of processor time spent in each module of your application.

# VTune : First User Wizard

First Use Wizard's output of analyzing Matrix Matrix Multiplication Code with Posix Thread



Tue Jan 29 17:55:35 2008 - Sampling Results [dolphin] Summary

Most Active Functions In Your Application

(Sampling Hotspot Summary by Process)

As your application was running VTune(TM) Performance Analyzer took a periodic sample to see which function was executing. Improving the performance of the most active functions will create the biggest improvement in overall performance.

| Function Name (click to view the source) | Percentage of the Process "run" | Module (click to view the function list) |
|---|---|---|
| doMyWork | 98.79 % | run |
| main | 0.08 % | run |
| All other functions | 1.13 % | View All Modules |
| Total elapsed time: | 8.56 seconds | |

All other processes consumed 26.43 % of the whole system (Why is this important?)

View All Processes and their functions

Command executed: /home/samrith/activity-detail/THRE...PTHREAD/run 1024 1024 1024 1024 8

Learn more:

- Improving performance with compiler optimization switches
- What causes a large number in the "Percentage of Process" column?
- How to customize data collection

# VTune : Sampling Wizard

The VTune Performance Analyzer's sampling collector collects system-wide data.

- Sampling data collection is a non-intrusive process.
- Collect sampling data of active processes on your system
- The VTune analyzer is meant to be a statistical sampling tool and is not meant to sample after every instruction.

# VTune : Sampling Wizard

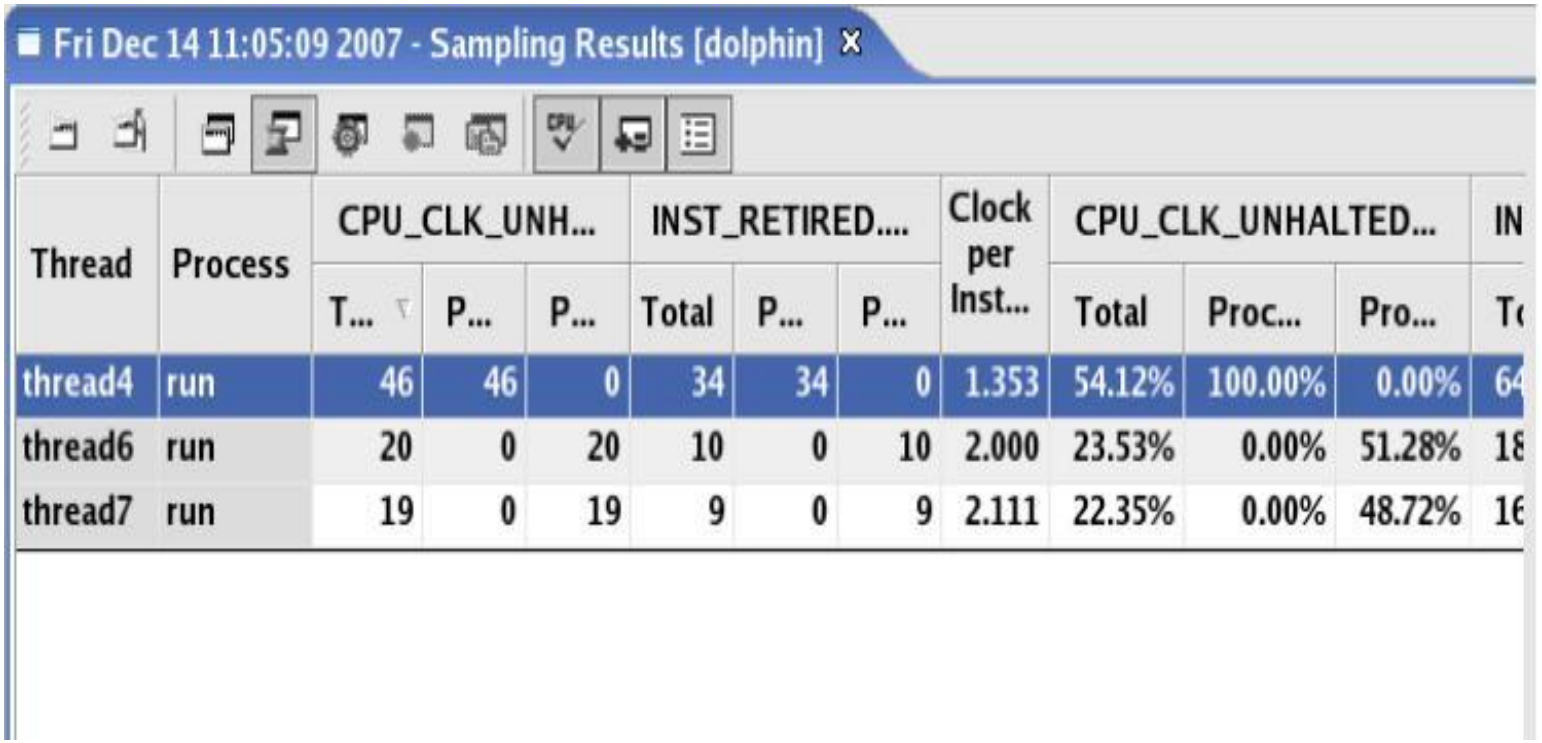
The VTune(TM) Performance Analyzer's sampling collector collects system-wide data and display in the following picture.

Fri Dec 14 11:05:09 2007 - Sampling Results [dolphin]

| Process | CPU_CLK_UNH... | | | INST_RETIRED.... | | | Clock per Inst... | CPU_CLK_UNHALTED | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T... | P... | P... | Total | P... | P... | | Total | Pro... | Pro |
| run | 85 | 46 | 39 | 53 | 34 | 19 | 1.604 | 29.72% | 31.29% | 28.0 |
| java | 67 | 0 | 67 | 49 | 0 | 49 | 1.367 | 23.43% | 0.00% | 48.2 |
| Xorg | 63 | 53 | 10 | 23 | 18 | 5 | 2.739 | 22.03% | 36.05% | 7.1 |
| firefox-bin | 35 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3.182 | 12.24% | 14.29% | 10.0 |
| metacity | 12 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1.333 | 4.20% | 8.16% | 0.0 |
| wnck-applet | 8 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1.333 | 2.80% | 5.44% | 0.0 |
| pid_0x0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1.250 | 1.75% | 2.04% | 1.4 |
| gnome-settings-daemon | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3.000 | 1.05% | 0.68% | 1.4 |
| gnome-terminal | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3.000 | 1.05% | 0.68% | 1.4 |
| dbus-daemon | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 0.35% | 0.68% | 0.0 |
| gnome-panel | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.35% | 0.00% | 0.7 |
| gnome-volume-manager | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.35% | 0.00% | 0.7 |
| mixer_applet2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.35% | 0.68% | 0.0 |

# VTune : Sampling Wizard

Display Sampling Information for specific process




| Thread | Process | CPU_CLK_UNH... | | | INST_RETIRED.... | | | Clock per Inst... | CPU_CLK_UNHALTED... | | | IN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T... | P... | P... | Total | P... | P... | | Total | Proc... | Pro... | T |
| thread4 | run | 46 | 46 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 1.353 | 54.12% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 64 |
| thread6 | run | 20 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 2.000 | 23.53% | 0.00% | 51.28% | 18 |
| thread7 | run | 19 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 2.111 | 22.35% | 0.00% | 48.72% | 16 |

# VTune : Sampling Wizard

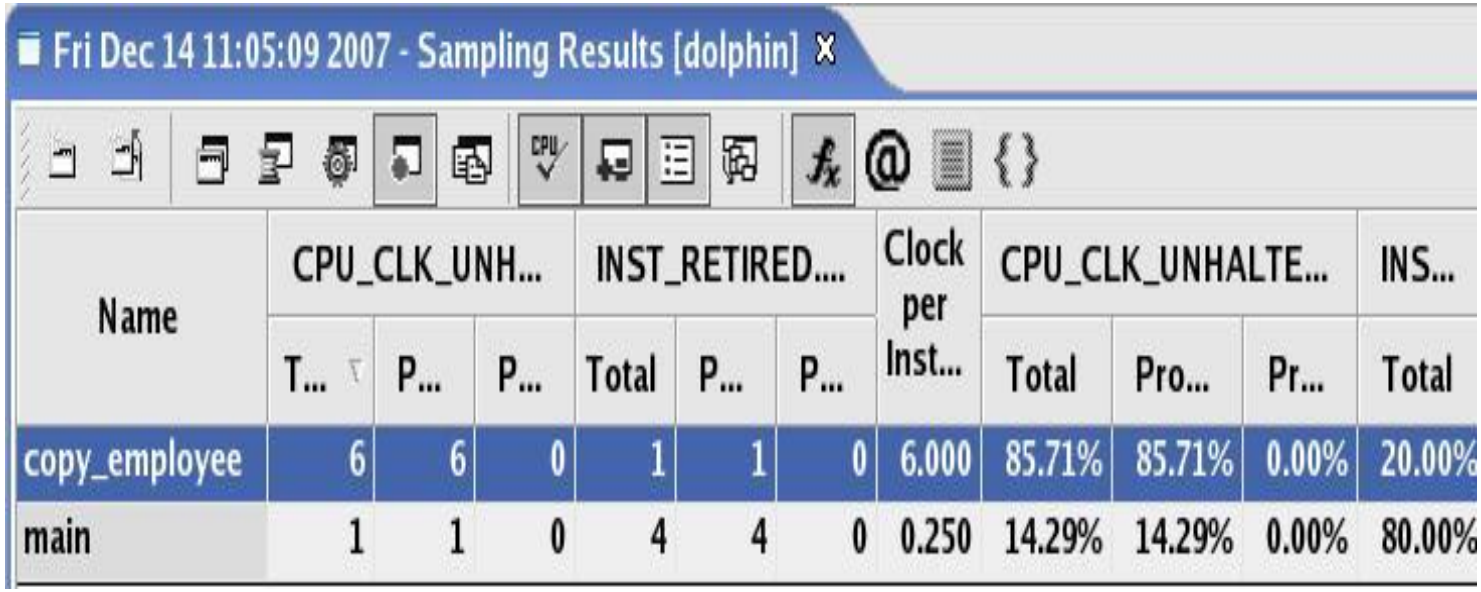
Display Sampling information of specific modules of specific thread

Fri Dec 14 11:05:09 2007 - Sampling Results [dolphin]

| Module | Process | CPU_CLK_UNH... | | | INST_RETIRED.... | | | Clock per Inst... | CPU_CI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T... | P... | P... | Total | P... | P... | | Total |
| vmlinux-2.6.15-1.2054_FC5smp | run | 20 | 20 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 1.429 | 43.48% |
| libpthread-2.4.so | run | 8 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2.667 | 17.39% |
| libc-2.4.so | run | 7 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0.583 | 15.22% |
| run | run | 7 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1.400 | 15.22% |
| Other32 | run | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 8.70% |

# VTune : Sampling Wizard

Display Sampling information of specific function of specific module of specific thread.

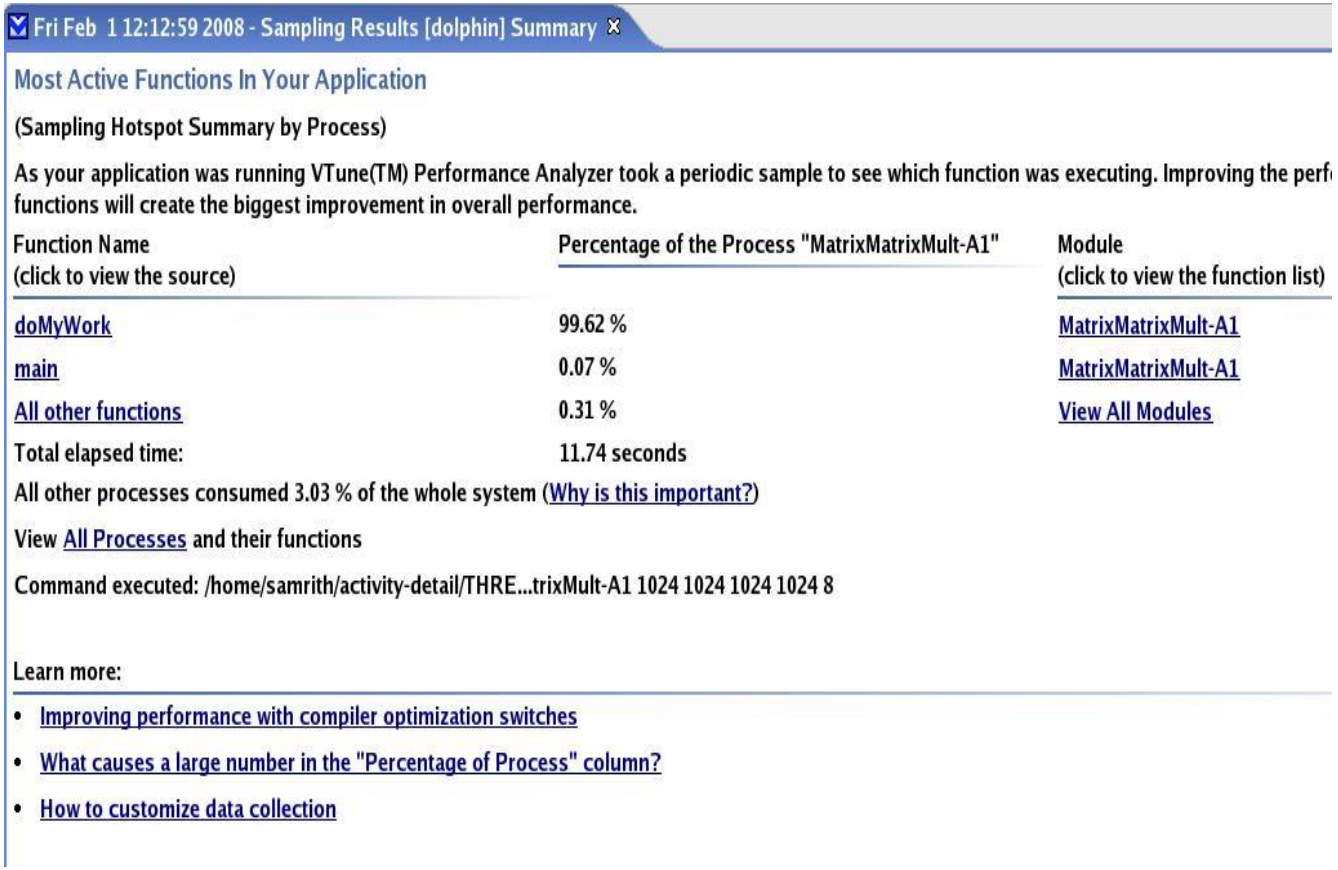



| Name | CPU_CLK_UNH... | | | INST_RETIRED.... | | | Clock per Inst... | CPU_CLK_UNHALTE... | | | INS... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T... | P... | P... | Total | P... | P... | | Total | Pro... | Pr... | Total |
| copy_employee | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6.000 | 85.71% | 85.71% | 0.00% | 20.00% |
| main | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.250 | 14.29% | 14.29% | 0.00% | 80.00% |

# VTune : Case Study : Cont…

| ID | Short Description | Severity Name | Count | Context [Best] | Description | 1st Access [Best] | 2nd Access [Best] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Thread termination | Information | 1 | Whole Program 1 | Thread termination at "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 - includes stack allocation of 10.004 MB and use of 2.98 KB | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 |
| 2 | Thread termination | Information | 1 | Whole Program 2 | Thread termination at "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 - includes stack allocation of 10.004 MB and use of 2.98 KB | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 |
| 3 | Thread termination | Information | 1 | Whole Program 3 | Thread termination at "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 - includes stack allocation of 10.004 MB and use of 2.98 KB | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 |
| 4 | Thread termination | Information | 1 | Whole Program 4 | Thread termination at "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 - includes stack allocation of 10.004 MB and use of 2.98 KB | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 |
| 5 | Thread termination | Information | 1 | Whole Program 5 | Thread termination at "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 - includes stack allocation of 10.004 MB and use of 2.98 KB | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 | "MatrixMatrixMult-1.c":169 |

# VTune : Case Study : Cont…



Fri Feb 1 12:12:59 2008 - Sampling Results [dolphin] Summary

Most Active Functions In Your Application

(Sampling Hotspot Summary by Process)

As your application was running VTune(TM) Performance Analyzer took a periodic sample to see which function was executing. Improving the perf functions will create the biggest improvement in overall performance.

| Function Name (click to view the source) | Percentage of the Process "MatrixMatrixMult-A1" | Module (click to view the function list) |
|---|---|---|
| doMyWork | 99.62 % | MatrixMatrixMult-A1 |
| main | 0.07 % | MatrixMatrixMult-A1 |
| All other functions | 0.31 % | View All Modules |
| Total elapsed time: | 11.74 seconds | |

All other processes consumed 3.03 % of the whole system (Why is this important?)

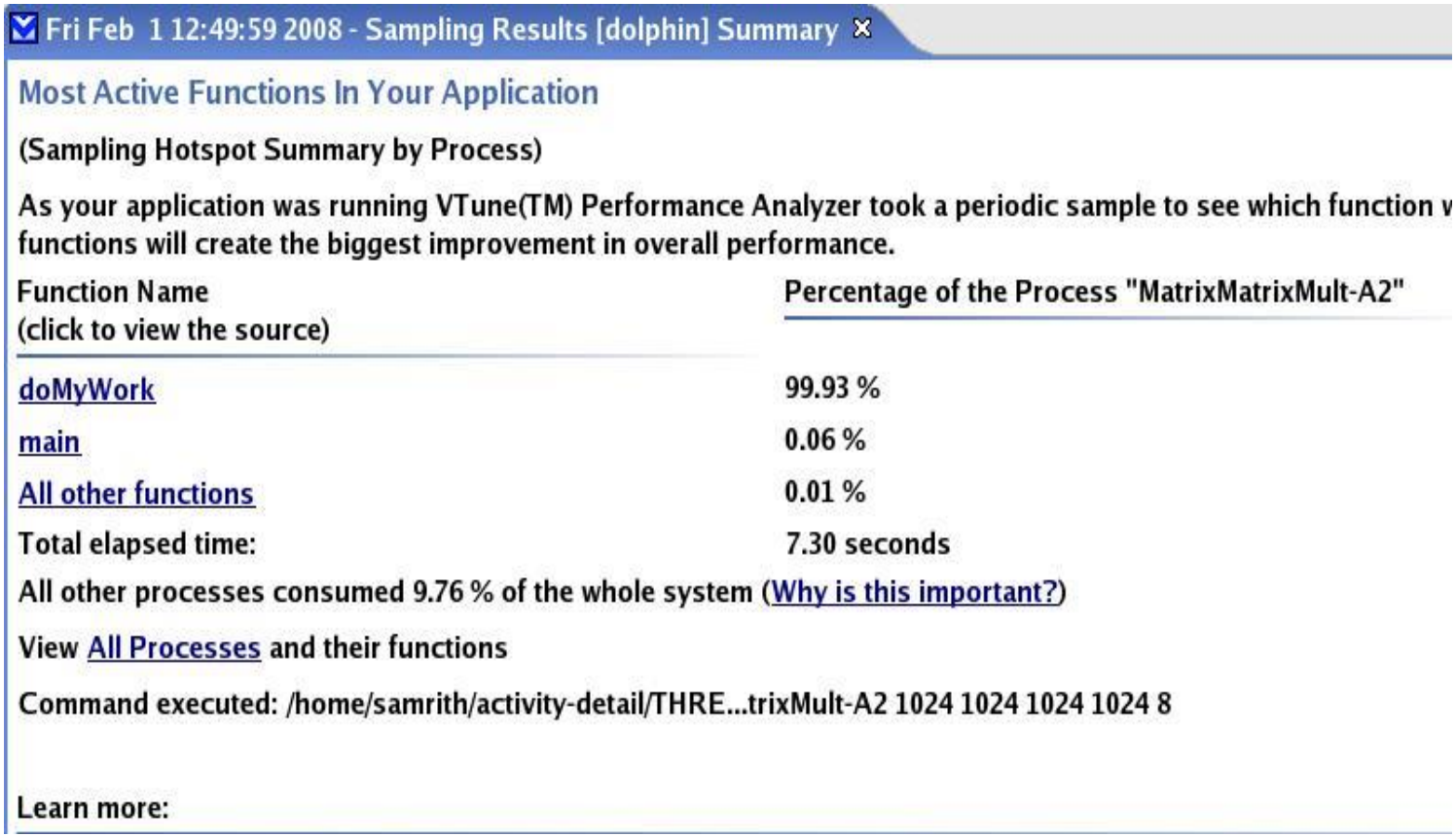
View All Processes and their functions

Command executed: /home/samrith/activity-detail/THRE...trixMult-A1 1024 1024 1024 1024 8

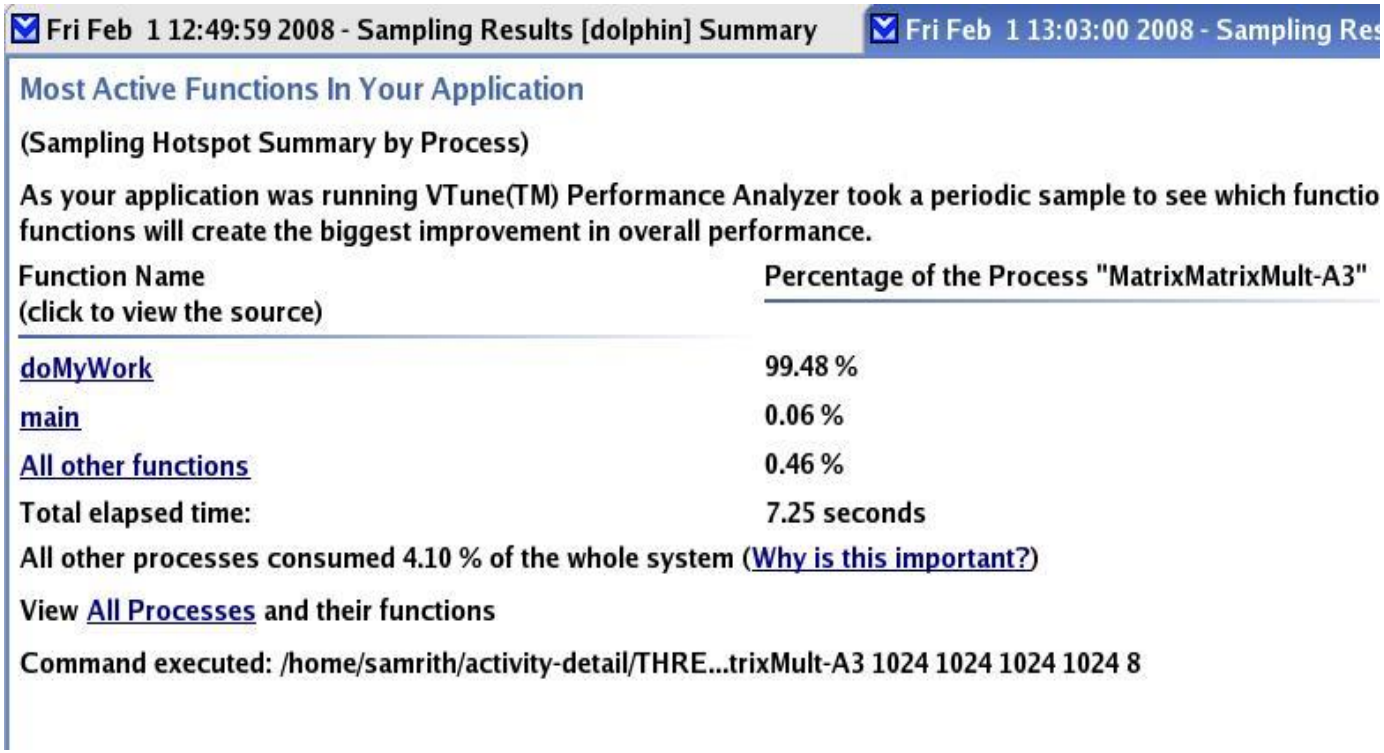
Learn more:

- Improving performance with compiler optimization switches
- What causes a large number in the "Percentage of Process" column?
- How to customize data collection

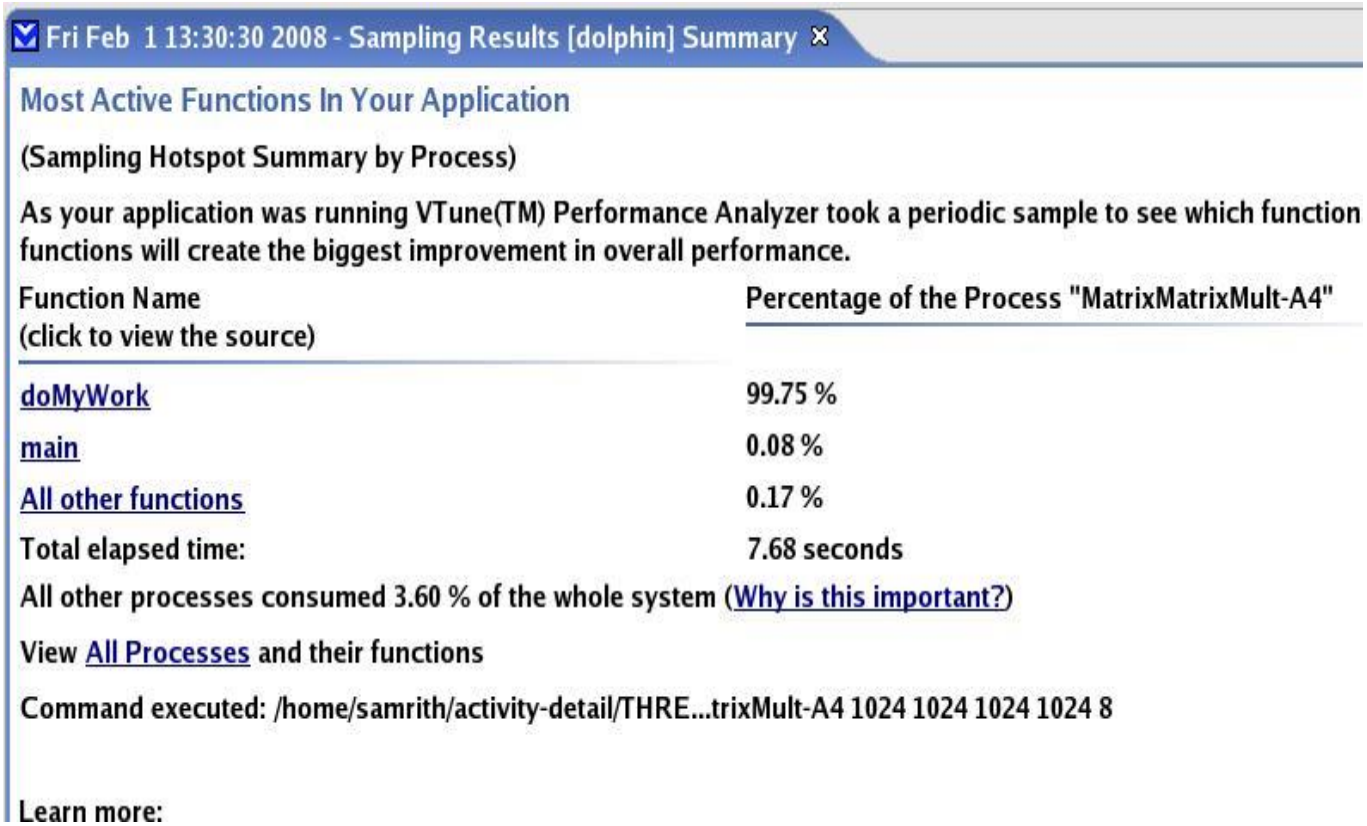
# VTune : Case Study : Cont…



# VTune : Case Study : Cont…



# VTune : Case Study : Cont…



Fri Feb 1 13:30:30 2008 - Sampling Results [dolphin] Summary

Most Active Functions In Your Application

(Sampling Hotspot Summary by Process)

As your application was running VTune(TM) Performance Analyzer took a periodic sample to see which function functions will create the biggest improvement in overall performance.

| Function Name (click to view the source) | Percentage of the Process "MatrixMatrixMult-A4" |
|---|---|
| doMyWork | 99.75 % |
| main | 0.08 % |
| All other functions | 0.17 % |
| Total elapsed time: | 7.68 seconds |

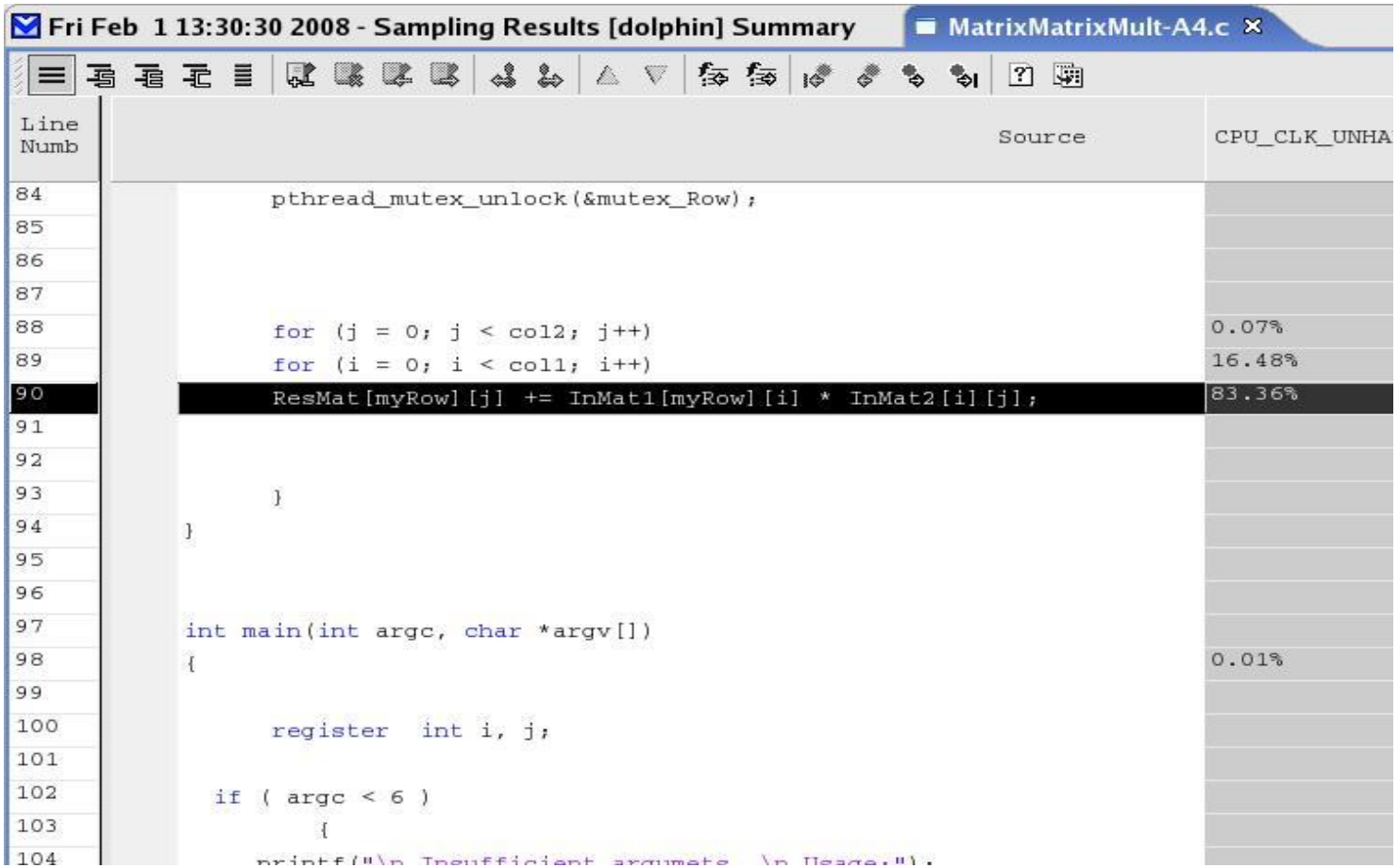
All other processes consumed 3.60 % of the whole system (Why is this important?)

View All Processes and their functions

Command executed: /home/samrith/activity-detail/THRE...trixMult-A4 1024 1024 1024 1024 8

Learn more:

# VTune : Case Study : Cont…



# VTune : Case Study : So What is Solution

```
for (j = 0; j < col2; j++)
 {
  //temp_value = ResMat[myRow][j];

   /*********************most time consuming "for loop" of this program*******
   for (i = 0; i < col1; i++)
        temp_value  += InMat1[myRow][i] * InMat2[i][j];
   ****************************************************************************/
   for (i = 0; i < col1; i+=8)
        {
          /*************************removing data dependancy*********************
          temp_value  += InMat1[myRow][i] * InMat2[i][j];
          temp_value  += InMat1[myRow][i+1] * InMat2[i+1][j];
          temp_value  += InMat1[myRow][i+2] * InMat2[i+2][j];
          temp_value  += InMat1[myRow][i+3] * InMat2[i+3][j];
          ****************************************************************************/
          temp_value1  = InMat1[myRow][i] * InMat2[i][j];
          temp_value2  = InMat1[myRow][i+1] * InMat2[i+1][j];
          temp_value3  = InMat1[myRow][i+2] * InMat2[i+2][j];
          temp_value4  = InMat1[myRow][i+3] * InMat2[i+3][j];

          temp_value5  = InMat1[myRow][i+4] * InMat2[i+4][j];
          temp_value6  = InMat1[myRow][i+5] * InMat2[i+5][j];
          temp_value7  = InMat1[myRow][i+6] * InMat2[i+6][j];
          temp_value8  = InMat1[myRow][i+7] * InMat2[i+7][j];
        }


  ResMat[myRow][j] = ResMat[myRow][j] + temp_value1 + temp_value2 + temp_value3 +
                     temp_value4 + temp_value5 + temp_value6 +
                     temp_value7 + temp_value8;
  }
```

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# Thank You

*Any questions ?*