

# An Introduction to Hardware Performance Analysis and PAPI

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*SIAM Parallel Processing 2004*

*San Francisco, CA*



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*“The single most important impediment to good parallel performance is still poor single-node performance.”*

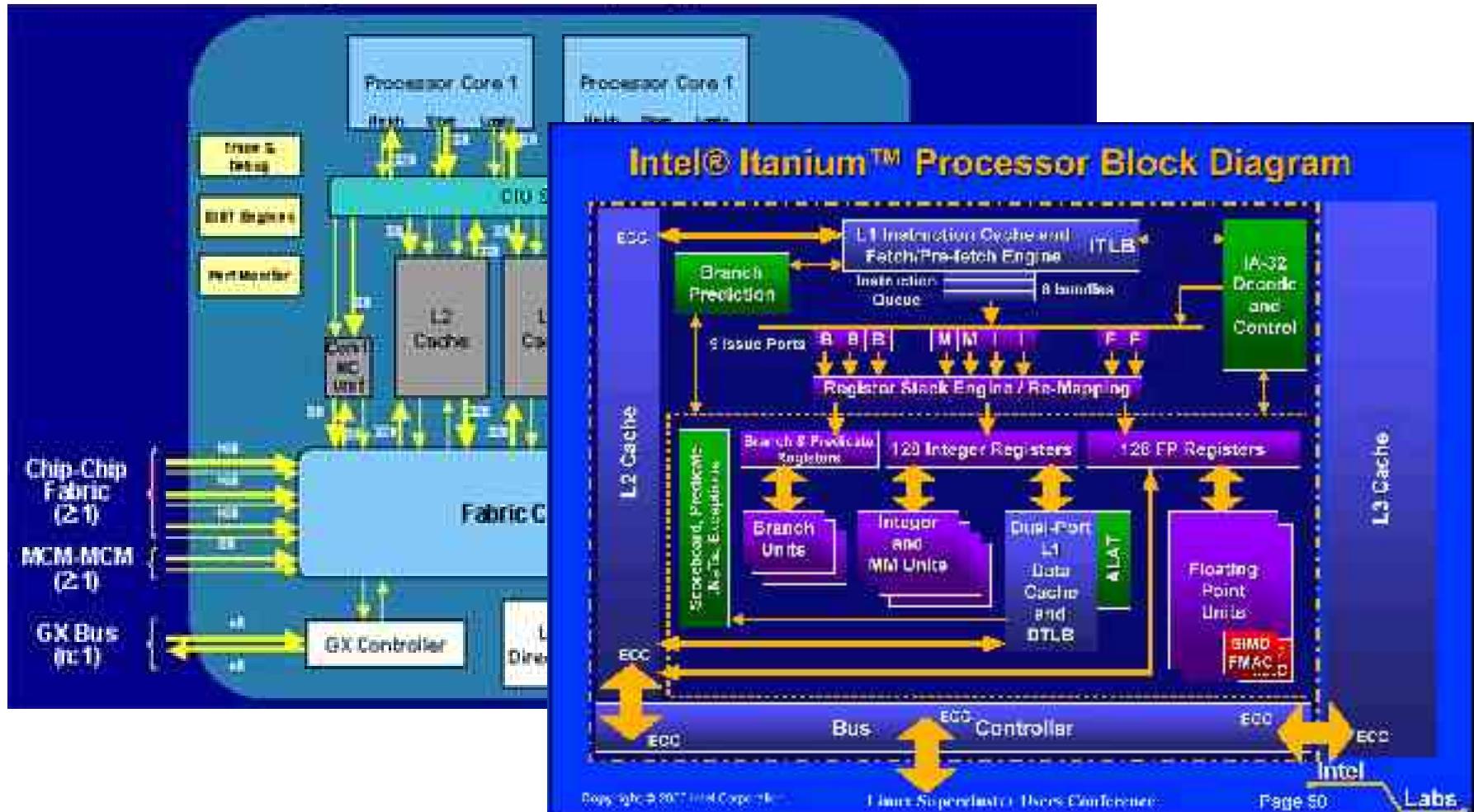
*- William Gropp*

*Argonne National Lab*

- Traditionally, timing and performance evaluation has been an art:
  - Resolution of the clock
  - Issues about cache effects
  - Different systems
  - Can be cumbersome and inefficient with traditional tools
- Situation has changed
  - Today's processors have internal counters



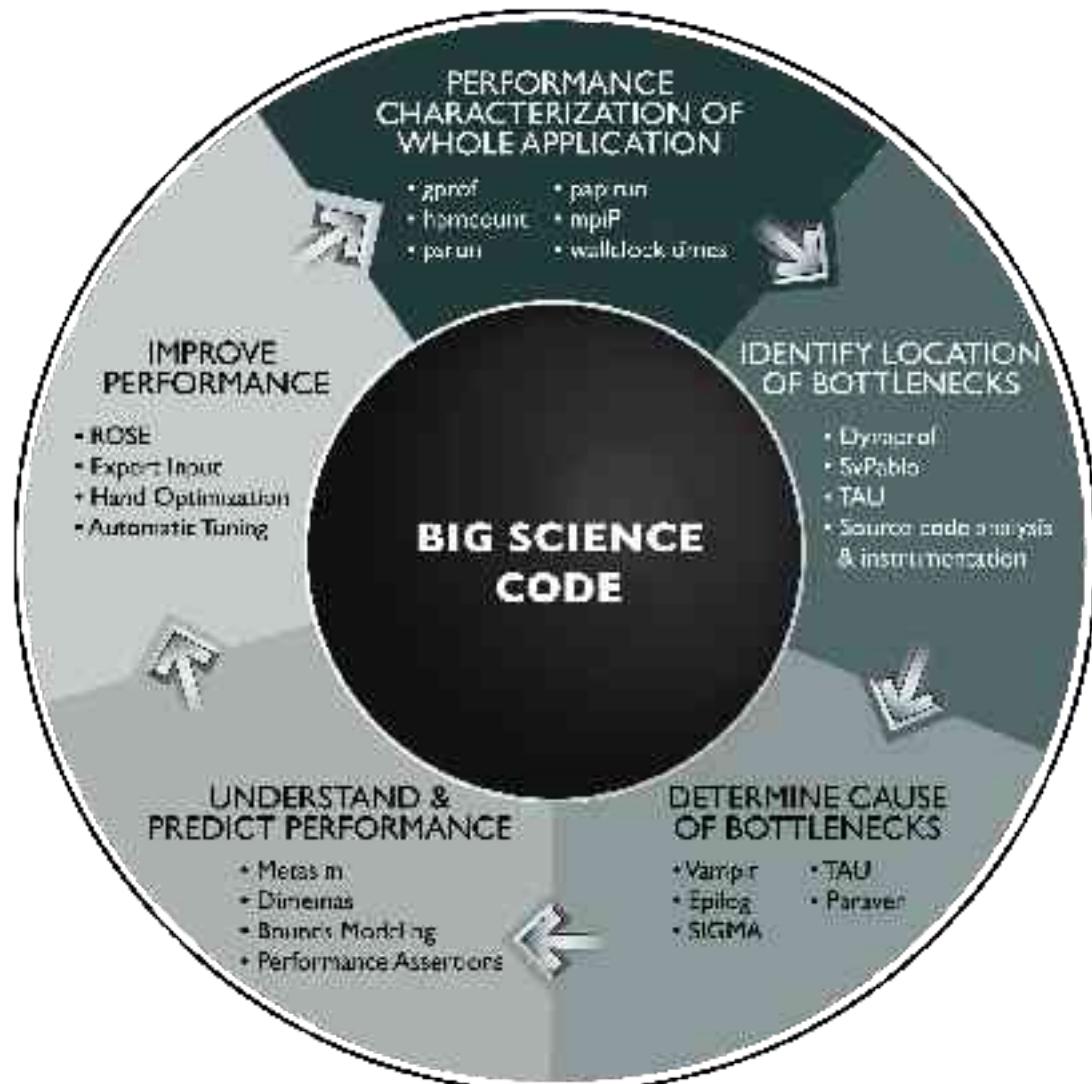
# Rising Complexity





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# New Performance Science



- Today most high performance processors include hardware performance counters.
- Some are easy to access, others not available to users.
- On most platforms the APIs, if they exist, are not appropriate for the end user or well documented.
- Existing performance counter APIs
  - Compaq Alpha EV6 & 6/7
  - SGI MIPS R10000
  - IBM Power Series
  - CRAY T3E, X1
  - Sun Solaris
  - Pentium and AMD
  - IA-64
  - HP-PARISC
  - Hitachi
  - Fujitsu
  - NEC



- **P**erformance **A**pplication **P**rogramming **I**nterface
- *The purpose of PAPI is to implement a standardized portable and efficient API to access the hardware performance monitor counters found on most modern microprocessors.*
- *The goal of PAPI is to facilitate the optimization of parallel and serial code performance by encouraging the development of cross-platform optimization tools.*

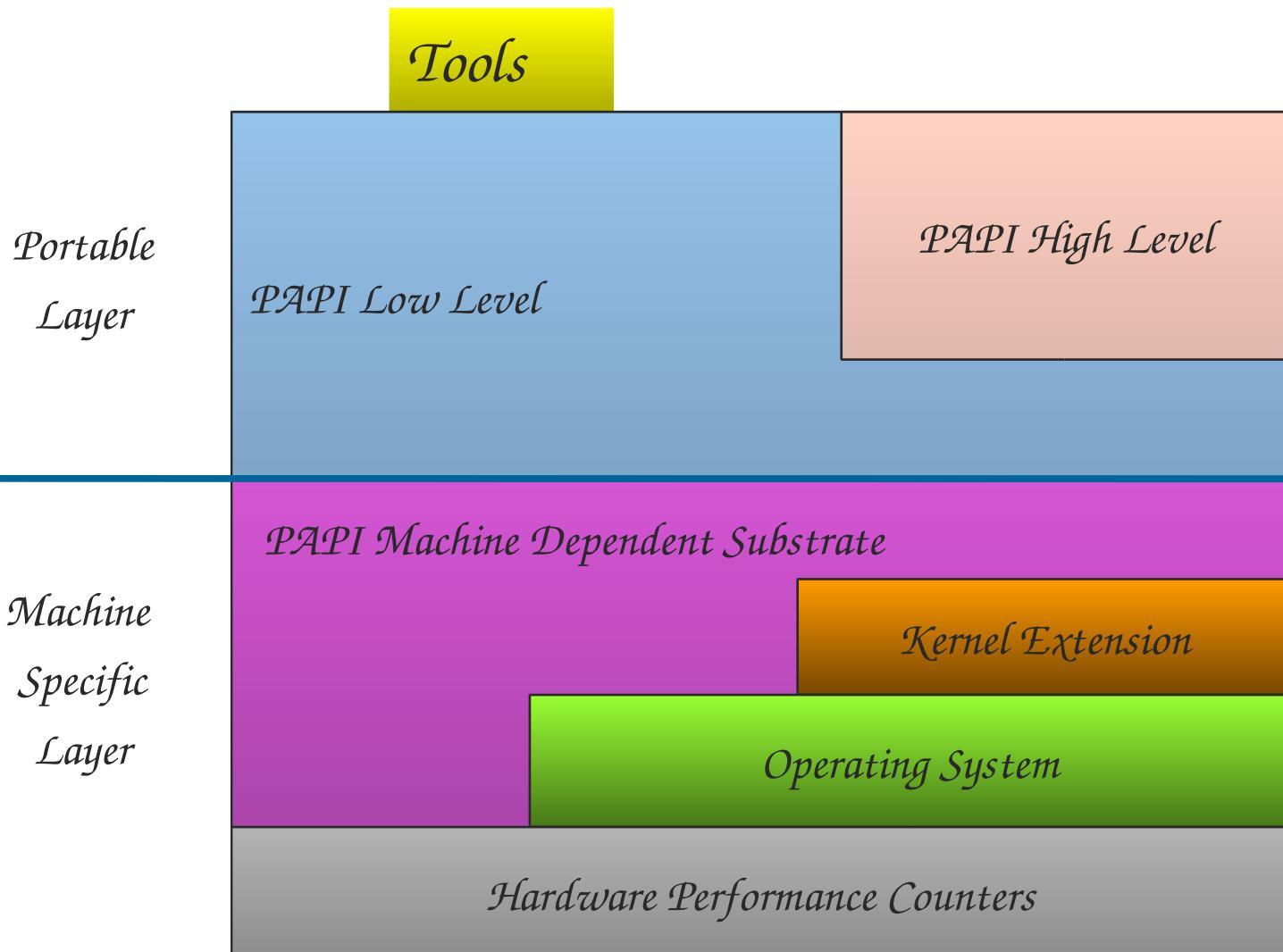


# PAPI Counter Interfaces



- PAPI provides 3 interfaces to the underlying counter hardware:
  1. The low level interface manages hardware events in user defined groups called EventSets, and provides access to advanced features.
  2. The high level interface provides the ability to start, stop and read the counters for a specified list of events.
  3. Graphical and end-user tools provide facilitate data collection and visualization.

# PAPI Implementation



- Meant for application programmers wanting coarse-grained measurements
- Not tuned for efficiency
- Calls the lower level API
- Only allows PAPI Presets
- Easier to use and less setup (less additional code) than low level

- Increased efficiency and functionality over the high level PAPI interface
- Obtain information about the executable, the hardware & the memory
- Thread-safe
- Fully programmable (native events)
- Multiplexing
- Callbacks on counter overflow
- Profiling
- 54 functions



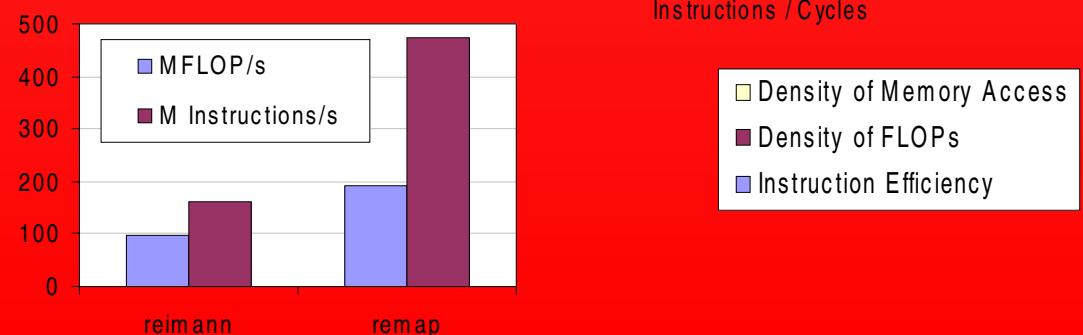
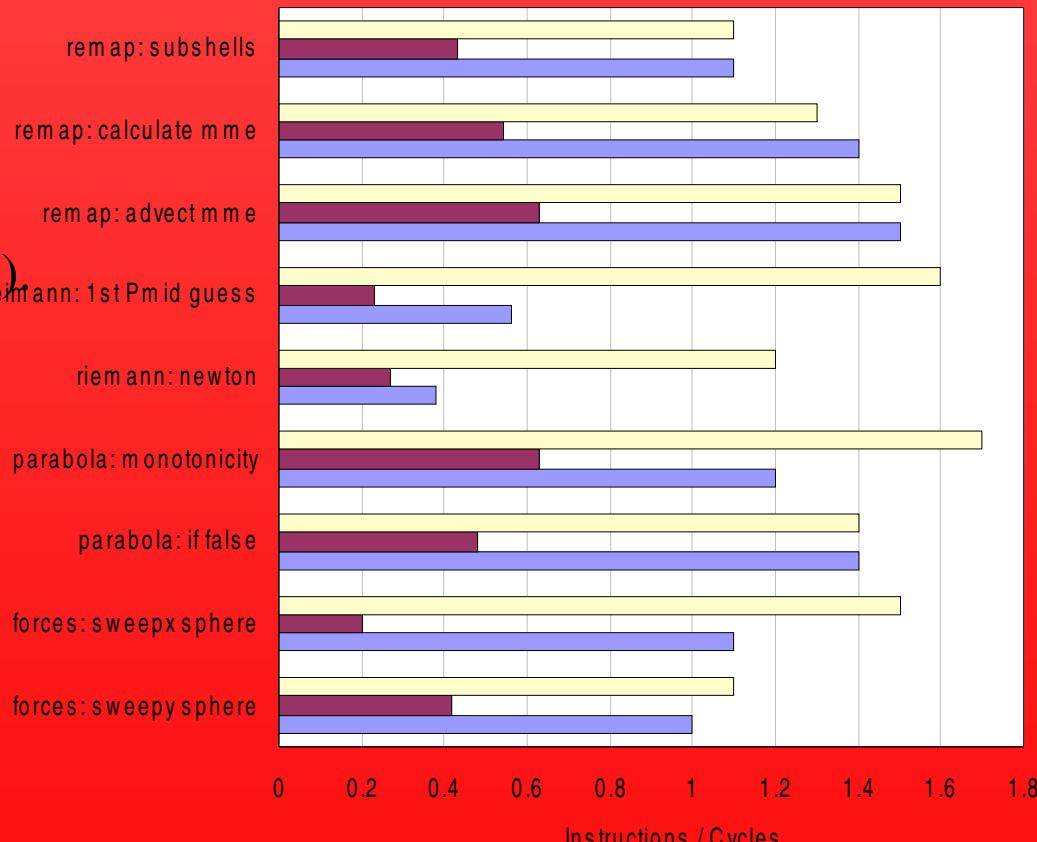
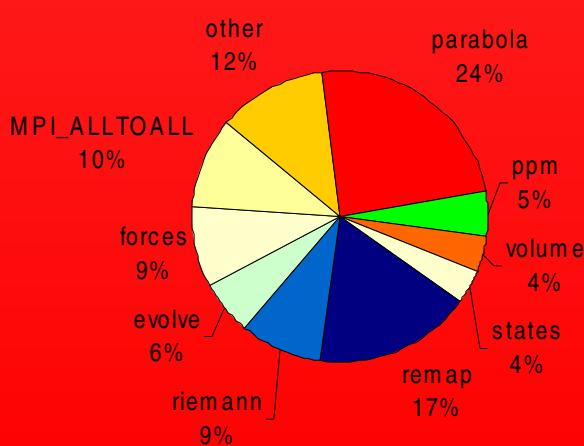
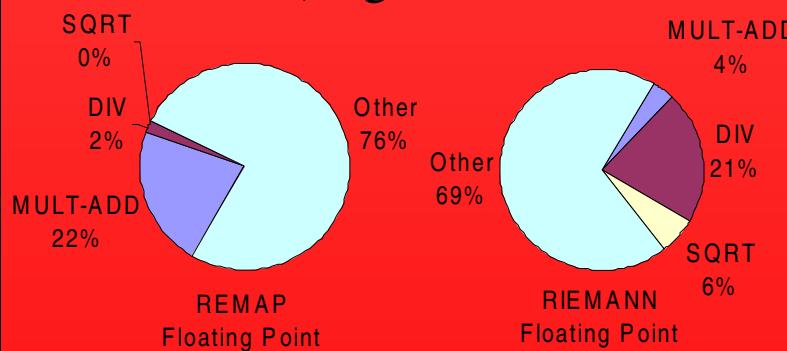
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# Available Performance Data



- *Cycle count*
- *Instruction count*
  - *All instructions*
  - *Floating point*
  - *Integer*
  - *Load/store*
- *Branches*
  - *Taken / not taken*
  - *Mispredictions*
- *Pipeline stalls due to*
  - *Memory subsystem*
  - *Resource conflicts*
- *Cache*
  - *I/D cache misses for different levels*
  - *Invalidations*
- *TLB*
  - *Misses*
  - *Invalidations*

Aggregate performance measures over all tasks for a .1 simulation-second run. Collected with PAPI on an IBM SP (Nighthawk II / 375MHz).



# Parallel Ocean Program Performance

## Run: x1 Data Set, 2x2 Procs, 10 Steps



Raw Data	Debug	Optimized	Metric	Debug	Optimized
PAPI_LD_INS	1.21E+011	2.104E+10	% Ld Ins	36.86	33.63
PAPI_SR_INS	2.02E+010	7.783E+09	% Sr Ins	6.17	12.44
PAPI_BR_INS	8.64E+009	5.043E+09	% Br Ins	2.63	8.06
PAPI_FP_INS	2.21E+010	2.251E+10	% FP Ins	6.75	35.98
PAPI_FMA_INS	1.04E+010	1.007E+10	% FMA Ins	3.16	16.09
PAPI_FPU_FDIV		2.551E+08	% FP Divide		0.41
PAPI_FPU_FSQRT		1.317E+08	% FP SQRT		0.21
PAPI_TOT_INS	3.28E+011	6.257E+10	MFLIPS	12.19	72.31
PAPI_TOT_CYC	3.63E+011	6.226E+10	% MFLIPS Peak	3.05	18.08
			IPC	0.90	1.00
			Mem Opt/FLIP	6.38	1.28
PAPI_L1_LDM	1.03E+009	1.011E+09	% L1 Ld HR	99.15	95.19
PAPI_L1_STM	3.54E+008	3.475E+08	% L1 Sr HR	98.25	95.54
PAPI_L2_LDM	6.94E+008	6.894E+08	% L2 Ld HR	99.43	96.72
PAPI_FPU_IDL	1.66E+011	1.411E+10	% FPU Idle Cyc	45.77	22.66
PAPI_LSU_IDL	4.06E+010	1.483E+10	% LSU Idle Cyc	11.17	23.82
PAPI_MEM_RCY	1.03E+011	1.368E+10	% Ld Stall Cyc	28.28	21.97
PAPI_MEM_SCY	1.26E+011	2.413E+10	% Sr Stall Cyc	34.59	38.76
PAPI_STL_CCY	2.01E+011	3.367E+10	% No Ins. Cyc	55.25	54.08

- *AMD Athlon and Opteron*
- *Cray T3E and X1*
- *HP Alpha (caveats)*
- *IBM POWER3, POWER4*
- *Intel Pentium Pro, II, III + 4, Itanium 1 + 2*
- *MIPS R10K R12K R14K*
- *Sun UltraSparc I, II, III*



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# Standard PAPI Features

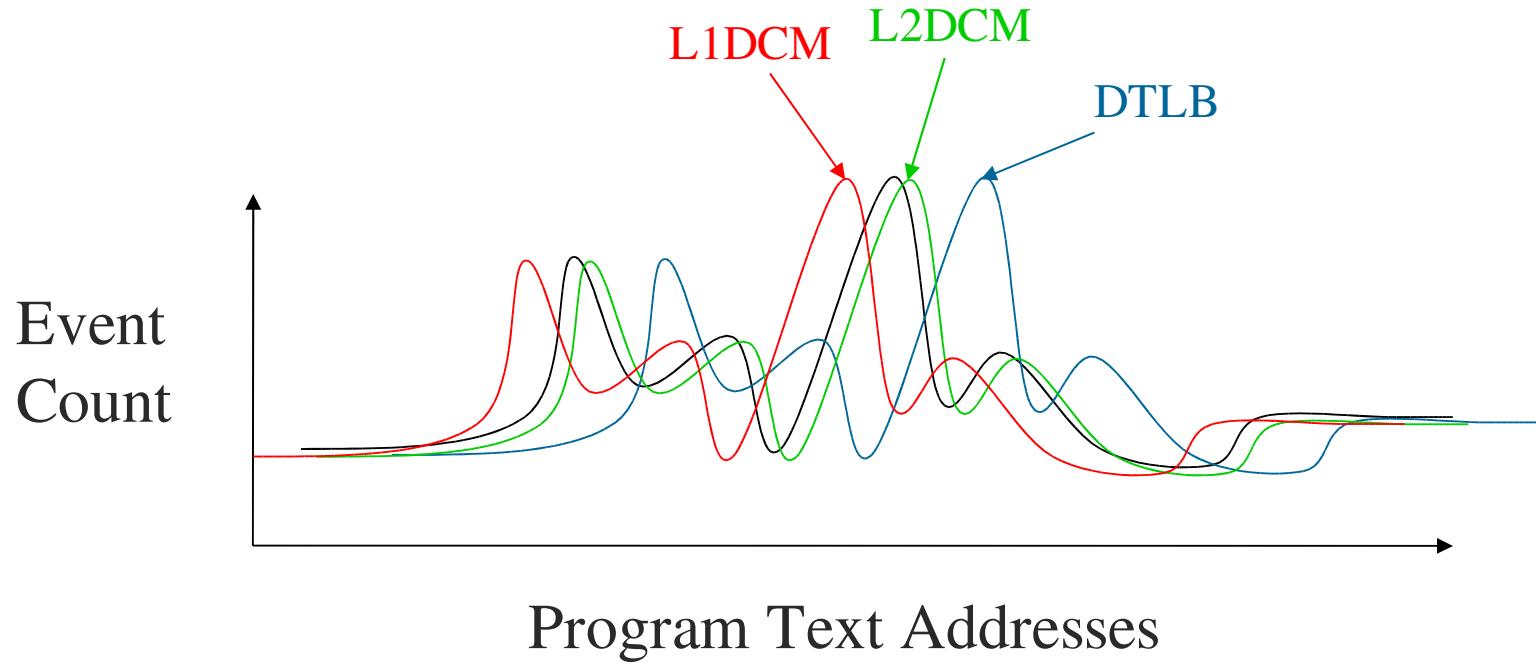


- *Standardized Access to Performance Counters*
- *Standardized Performance Metrics*
- *Easy Access to Platform-Specific Metrics*
- *Multiplexed Event Measurement*
- *Dispatch on Overflow*
- *Event Profiling*
- *Bindings for C, Fortran, Matlab, and Java*

- *Lower Measurement Overheads*
- *Overflow and Profiling on Multiple Simultaneous Events*
- *Easy Access to Platform-Specific Metrics*
- *High level API is now thread safe*
- *Internal timer/signal/thread abstractions*

- *Lower Measurement Overheads*
- *Overflow and Profiling on Multiple Simultaneous Events*
- *Complete and Easy Access to All Platform-Specific Metrics*
- *High level API is now thread safe*
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# Multiple Counter Profiling



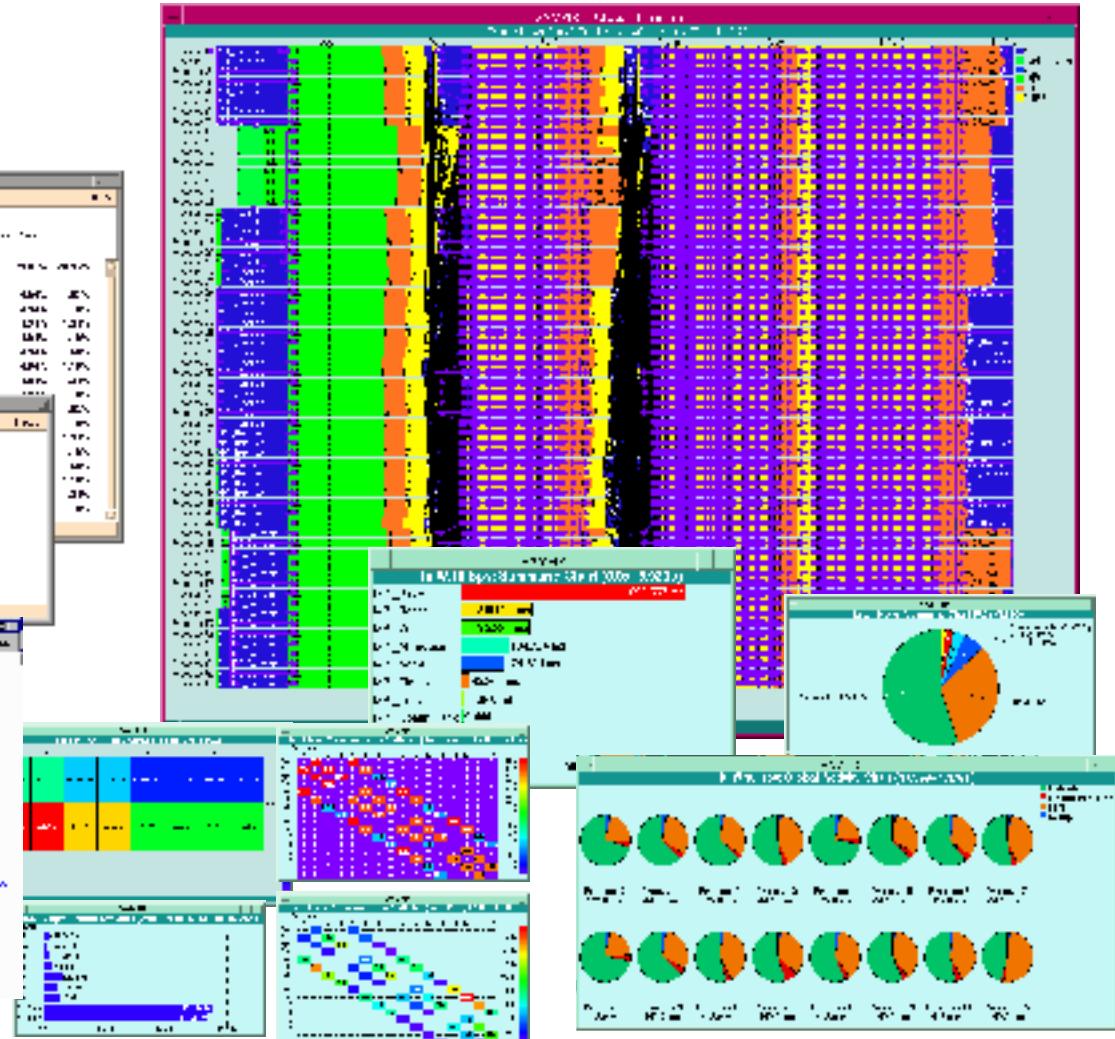
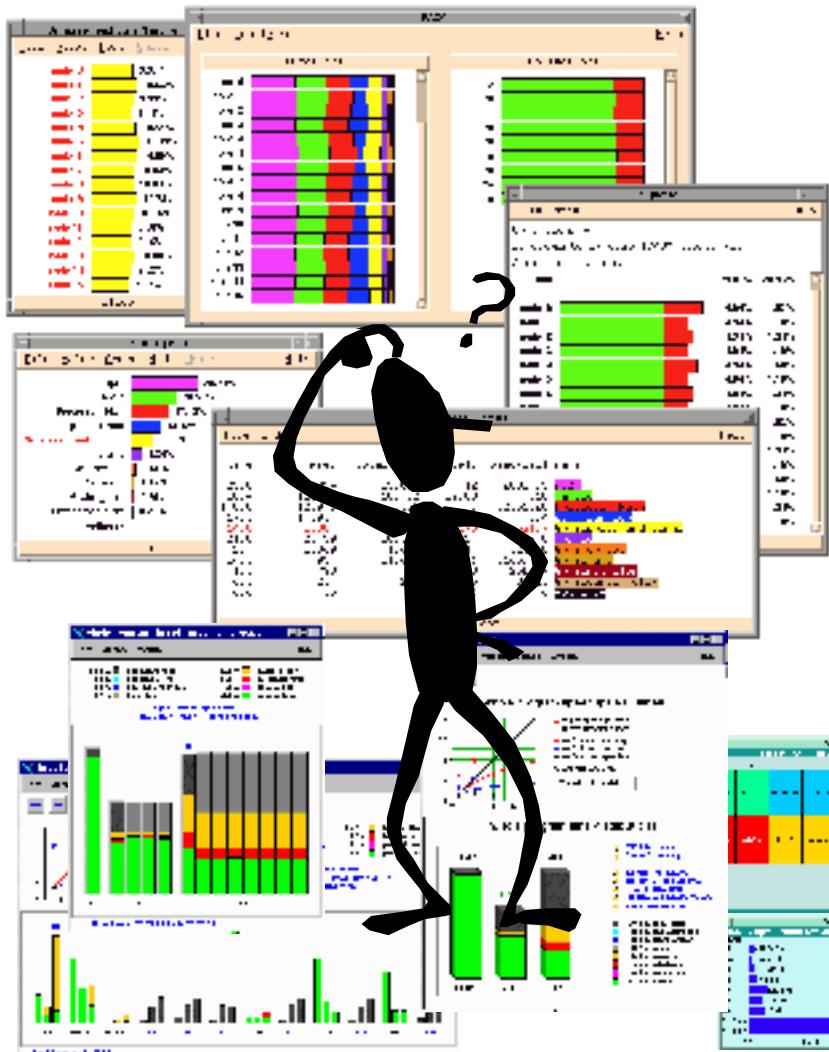
# New in PAPI 3.0

- *Lower Measurement Overheads*
- *Overflow and Profiling on Multiple Simultaneous Events*
- *Complete and Easy Access to All Platform-Specific Metrics*
- *High level API is now thread safe*
- *Internal timer/signal/thread abstractions*



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# Which Tool?



- You must have the right tool for the job.
- What are your needs? Things to consider:
  - User Interface
    - Complex Suite
    - Quick and Dirty
  - Data Collection Mechanism
    - Aggregate
    - Trace based
    - Statistical

- *Instrumentation Mechanism*
  - *Source*
  - *Binary (DPCL/DynInst)*
  - *Library interposition*
- *Data Management*
  - *Performance Database*
  - *User (Flat file)*
- *Data Visualization*
  - *Run Time*
  - *Post Mortem*
  - *Serial/Parallel Display*
  - *ASCII*

# Some Tools that use PAPI



- *TAU (Sameer Shende, U Oregon)*

<http://www.cs.uoregon.edu/research/paracom/p/tau/>

- *SvPablo (Celso Mendes, UIUC)*

<http://www-pablo.cs.uiuc.edu/Project/SVPablo/>

- *HPCToolkit (J. Mellor-Crummey, Rice U)*

<http://hipersoft.cs.rice.edu/hpctoolkit/>

- *psrun (Rick Kuprin, NCSA, UIUC)*

<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/~rkuprin/perfsuite/psrun/>

- *Titanium (Dan Bonachea, UC Berkeley)*

<http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/Research/Projects/titanium/>

- *SCALEA (Thomas Fahringer, U Innsbruck)*

<http://www.par.univie.ac.at/project/scalea/>

# Some Tools that use PAPI 2



- *KOJAK* (*Bernd Mohr, FZ Juelich; U Tenn*)

<http://www.fz-juelich.de/zam/kojak>

- *Cone* (*Felix Wolf, U Tenn*)

<http://icl.cs.utk.edu/kojak/cone>

- *HPMtoolkit* (*Luiz Derosse, IBM*)

<http://www.alphaworks.ibm.com/tech/hpmtoolkit>

- *CUBE* (*Felix Wolf, U Tenn*)

<http://icl.cs.utk.edu/kojak/cube>

- *ParaVer* (*J. Labarta, CEPBA*)

<http://www.oepba.upc.es/paraver>

- *VAMPIR* (*Pallas*)

<http://www.pallas.com/e/products/vampir/index.htm>

- *DynaProf* (*P. Mucci, U Tenn*)

<http://www.cs.utk.edu/~mucci/dynaprof>

*This talk:*

- [http://www.cs.utk.edu/~mucci/latest/mucci\\_talks.html](http://www.cs.utk.edu/~mucci/latest/mucci_talks.html)

*PAPI Homepage:*

- <http://id.cs.utk.edu/papi>