

# On the Shoulders of Giants

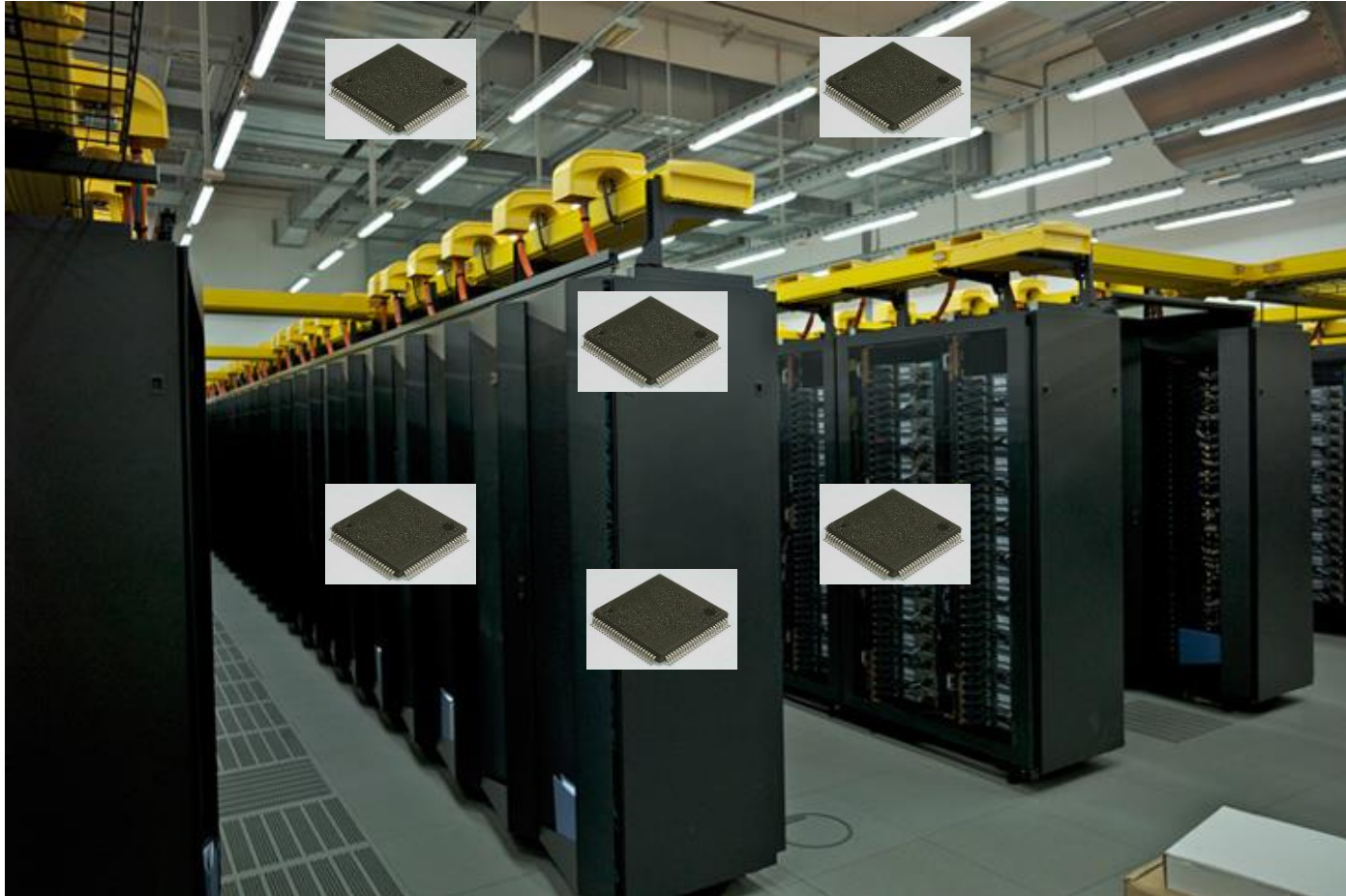
Can we Learn Diagnosis from SoC's Larger Siblings?



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# From HPC to SoC



## Learn Diagnosis from HPC

crash, data loss, wrong  
computation, ...

too much  
communication,  
inefficient threading, ...

hard fail

inefficiency

debugging

**profiling,  
performance engineering**

## Why learn from HPC?

SuperMUC today: ~155,000 cores  
SoC today: ~16 cores



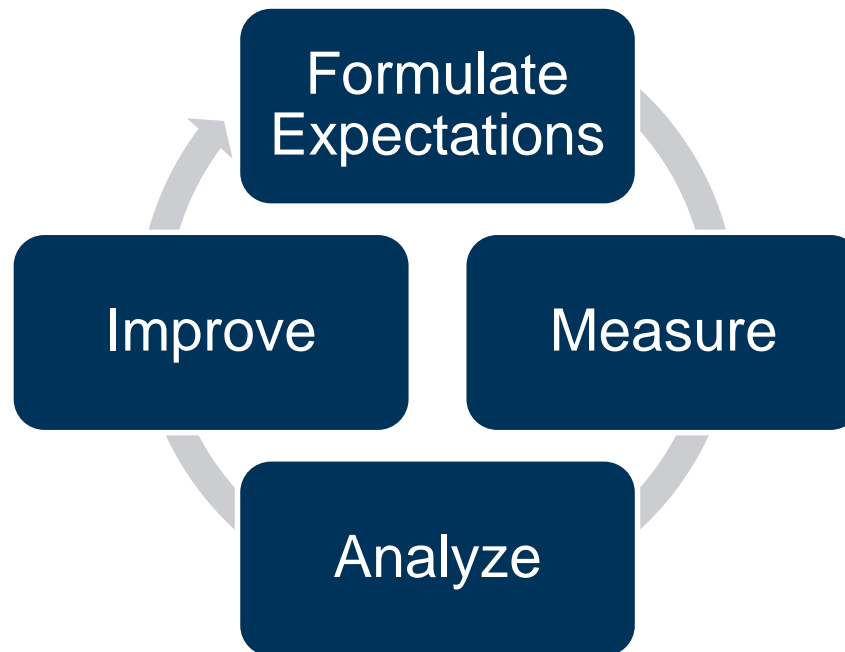
SoC in 2026: ~155,000 cores  
SoC in 2041: 155,000 cores



can we handle diagnosis for 16 cores?

ITRS Roadmap 2011, 1.4x growth of core count in networking per year

## The Circle of Performance Diagnosis



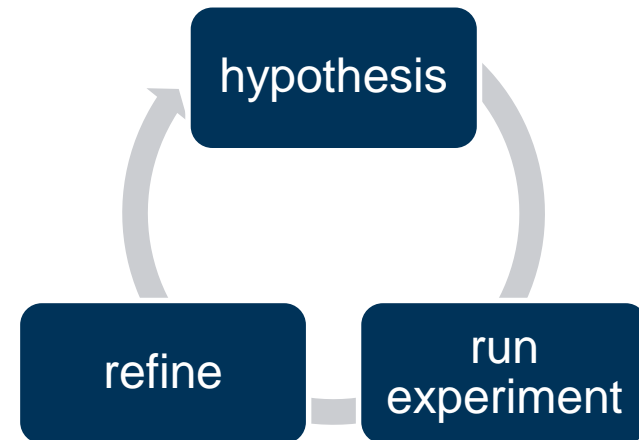
## Collecting Data – Approaches

- “Big Data”
  - Collect everything and analyze later
  - in SoC: full system trace; not sufficient off-chip bandwidth
  
- “Smart Data”
  - determine a minimal set of data to collect
  - performance experiments: search in the time domain



## Collecting Data – Performance Experiments

- working **hypothesis** why the system could be performing poorly  
L2 cache misses are exceeding a threshold
- test hypothesis: **run experiment**
  - determine focus: core, process, thread, function, ...
  - configure data collection
  - run application
- evaluate experiment
  - hypothesis holds? **refine** experiment (adjust focus)
- result: search tree



### SoC Reuse Check

applicable to iterative software on SoCs (control loops, stream processing,...)

## Describing Performance Problems – Why?

- make performance expectations explicit
  - others - “expert knowledge”
  - your own
- create detailed metrics describing system performance
- prerequisite to automation, i.e. to increased productivity



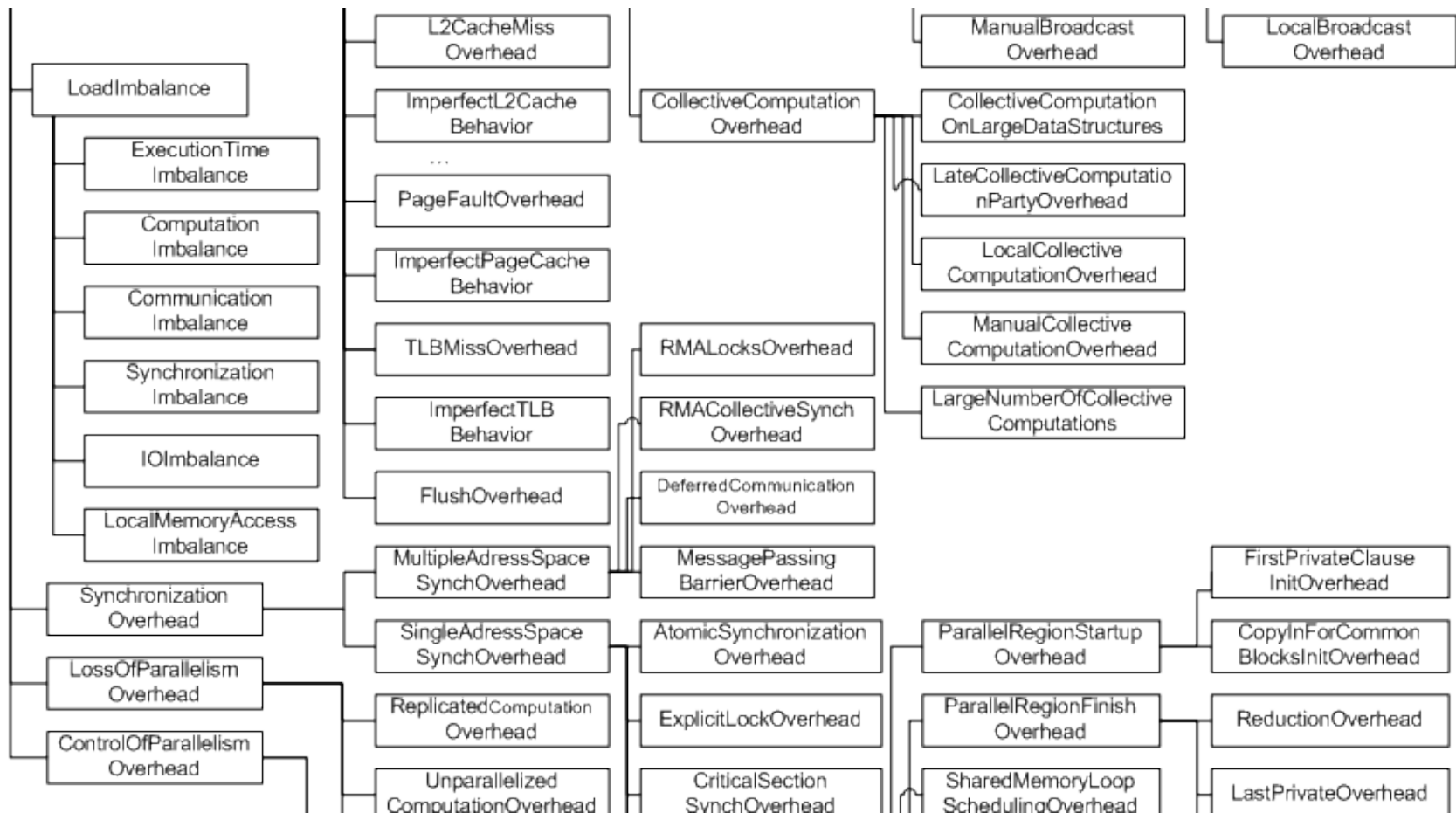
## Describing Performance Problems – How?

- **pattern matching** in performance traces
  - EDL (regular expression matching, 1983), EARL (“analysis scripts”, 1999)
- **rule-based specification** of performance bottlenecks
  - set of hypothesis, proof and refinement rules
- **formal language** for performance properties: APART Specification Language (ASL)
  - Properties consist of a description of the required input data, a boolean condition (property holds?), a confidence metric, and a severity score to allow for filtering
  - no known implementation, Periscope only contains hand-coded C++ describing performance properties
  - Java version: JavaPSL (no code available either)



**SoC Reuse Check**  
be inspired by the ideas

# Ideas for Performance Metrics



Pert of a graphic showing JavaPSL planned performance metrics (AKSUM project)  
<http://www.dps.uibk.ac.at/projects/aksum/Overview.php>

## Collecting Data – Instrumentation

- Source to Source
  - “automated `printf()` insertion”
  - Program Database Toolkit (PDT), Univ. of Oregon
- Binary/dynamic instrumentation
  - Dyninst toolkit, Cobi (from Scalasca)
- Compiler instrumentation
  - using compiler plugins (supported by LLVM and GCC)
- Interposition/Library Wrappers
  - use GCC’s/clang’s `-finstrument-functions` and a preloaded library
- Interpreter/VM Instrumentation
  - JVM Tool Interface (JVMTI)
- Hardware Performance Counters
- Configurable debugging hardware
  - ARM CoreSight, Infineon MCDS, ...



### SoC Reuse Check

already good HW debug support in production, powerful SW instrumentation ready for use

## Visualizing Data

- Oldie but goodie: **call graph**
  - can be extended to system level (e.g. node, core, process, thread, function, basic block)
  - enhancement: prune/collapse subgraphs with no relevant information
- **Timeline view**
  - see barriers and patterns
  - Vampir NG, Paraver

# Visualizing Data – Timeline View

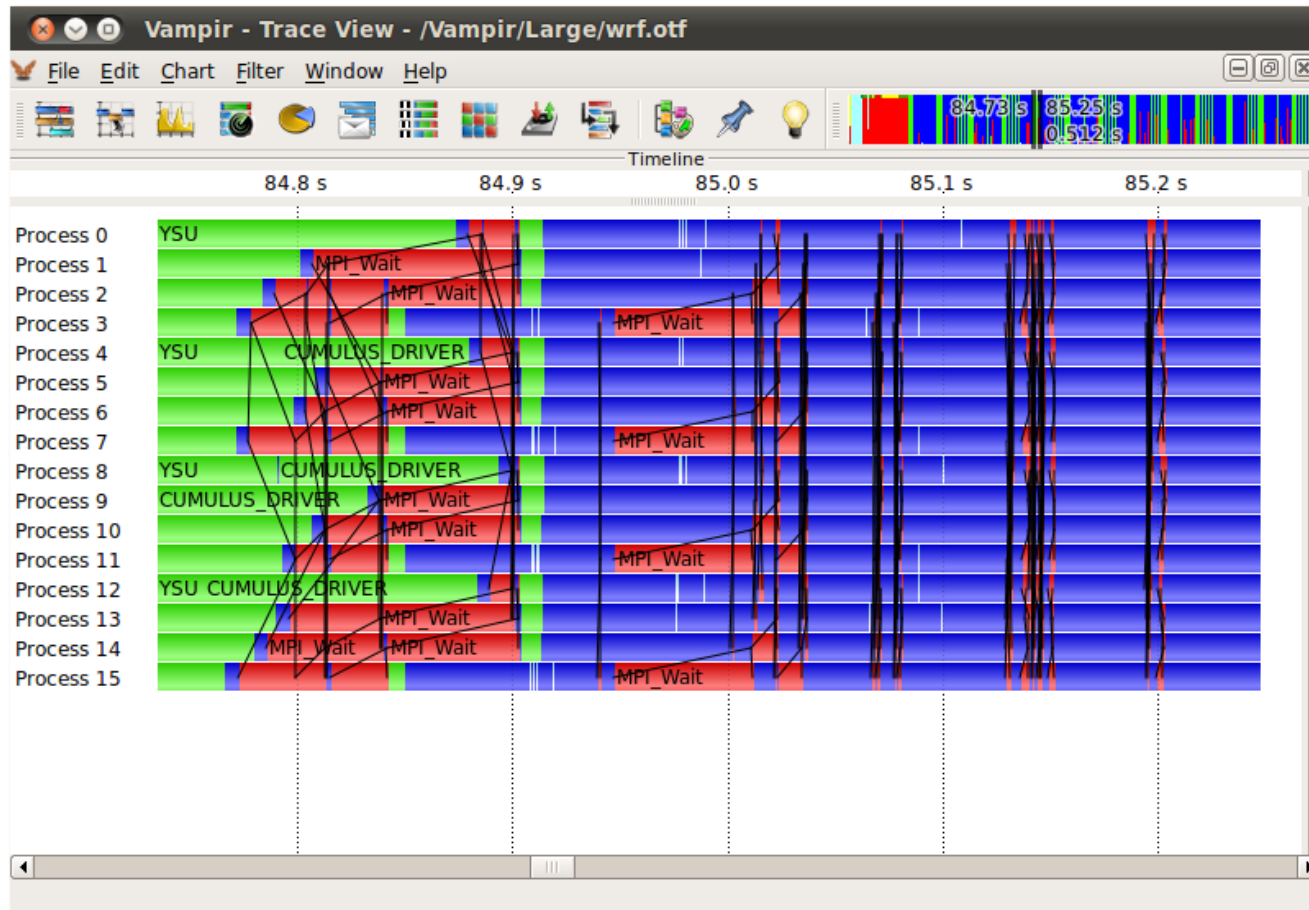


Image from the Vampir Manual

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- **Multi-dimensional views**
  - Cube (Scalasca): three dimensions: performance metric, call path, system resource

# Visualizing Data – Multi-Dimensional View (Cube)

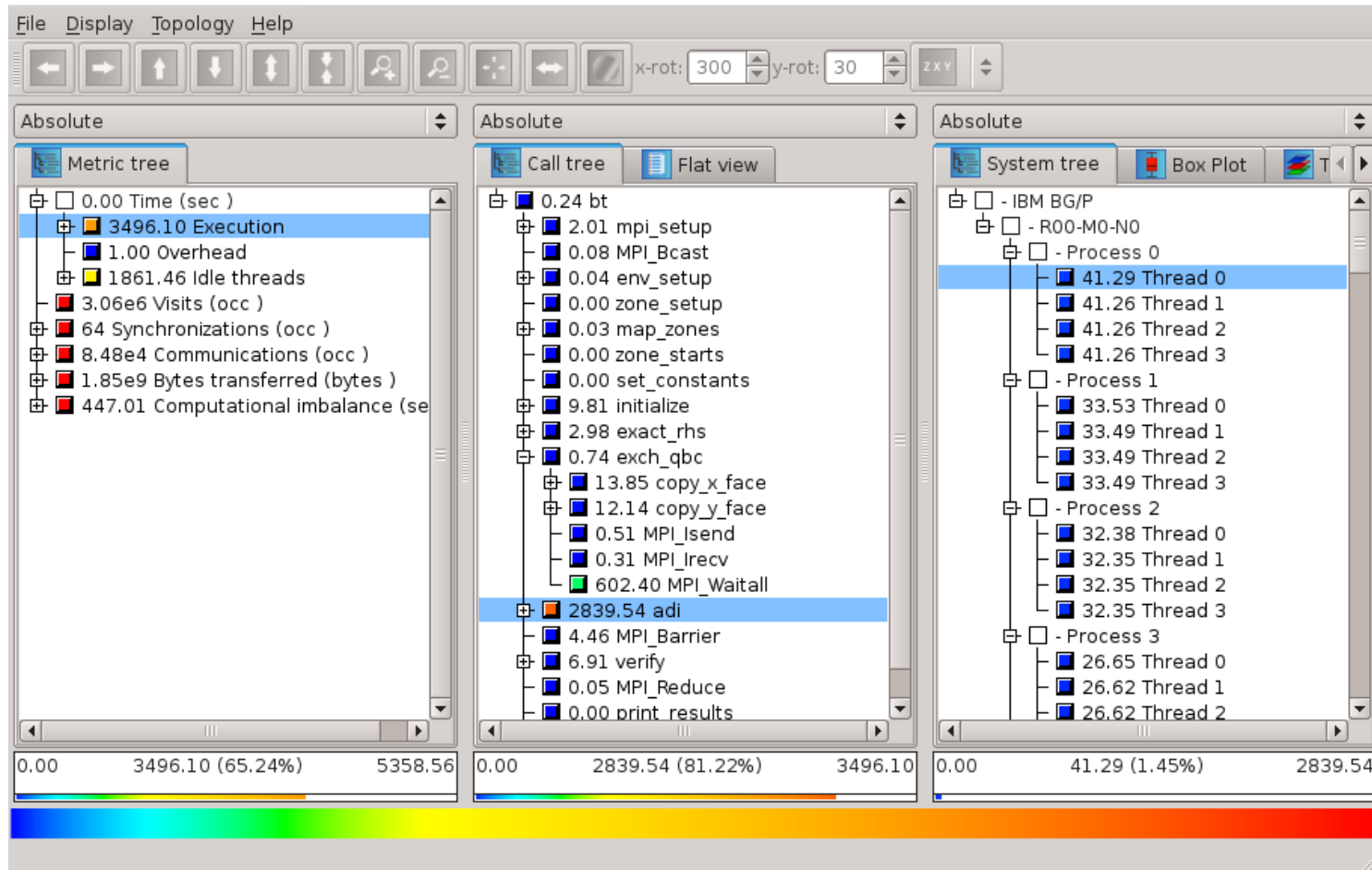
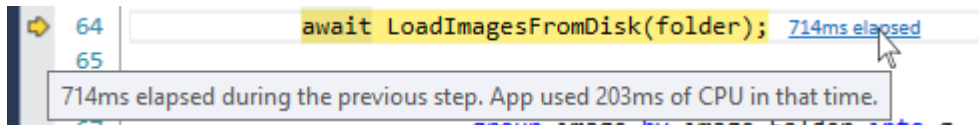


Image from the Cube 4.1 User Guide

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- **Annotate source code**
  - VisualStudio PerfTips
  - Linux `perf` annotate, Valgrind/KCacheGrind



The screenshot shows a code editor with a yellow highlight on the line `await LoadImagesFromDisk(folder);`. A tooltip is displayed over the line, showing the performance annotation `714ms elapsed`. Below the tooltip, a message reads: "714ms elapsed during the previous step. App used 203ms of CPU in that time."



### SoC Reuse Check

take as many ideas as we can!



## Solving Problems

- IBM High Productivity Computing Systems Toolkit (HPCS)
  - database containing patterns of known performance problems
  - database also contains possible solutions, which can be applied directly
- AutoTune
  - extend Periscope with suggestions how to improve performance and energy efficiency
  - modify parameters, e.g. MPI buffer sizes
  - almost finished EU project



### **SoC Reuse Check**

still a long way to go, let's see – but why not?

## What can we Take from HPC to the SoC World?

- Formulate Expectations
  - Be inspired by formal languages like ASL
- Measure
  - Great tools in addition to HW tracing are available!
- Analyze
  - Some automated options for problem classification
  - Visualization remains a challenge
- Improve
  - Still mostly your job

