# CrayPat - Cray X1 Performance Analysis Tool

# Steve Kaufmann and Bill Homer, Cray Inc.

ABSTRACT: The new Cray Performance Analysis Tool, CrayPat was designed to analyze and evaluate the performance of applications running on the Cray X1 system. It is a single point of entry tool that supports multiple performance experiments. With CrayPat, instrumenting an application requires only a link step with no required recompilation. The instrumented application is then executed on the Cray X1 like any normal application to produce a binary experiment data file. CrayPat then evaluates the contents of the data file and generates reports, the content and format of which can be customized. Experiment data can also be exported to alternate file formats for further processing.

#### 1 Introduction

The Cray X1 represents the convergence of the Cray T3E (MPP) and the traditional Cray parallel vector processors (PVP). It s a highly scalable, cache coherent, shared-memory multiprocessor, using powerful vector processors as its building blocks.

The core of the Cray X1 system is its multi-streaming processor (MSP), an eight-chip multi-chip module containing four processor chips and four custom cache chips. Each processor chip consists of a superscalar processor with a two-pipe vector unit, and the four cache chips implement a 2 megabyte cache that is shared by the four processors.

The resources that an application consumes are often an important development consideration. The amount of CPU time, memory, cache, network, or disk resources needs to be at least understood so that applications can take advantage of the full potential of the Cray X1.

The CrayPat performance analysis tool collects data at all levels of parallelism: the SSP-level, thread-level, and process level. CrayPat then helps developers locate opportunities for improvements in both performance and system resource usage.

#### **CrayPat Overview**

The CrayPat tool is a new tool for the Cray X1 platform. It was developed mindful of the performance analysis tools that preceded it on the Cray PVP and Cray MPP computer systems, and inherits some of their best features.

Copyright © 2003. Cray Inc. All rights reserved.

CrayPat provides a single point of entry into performance analysis of applications on the Cray X: it performs experiments on running applications.

An experiment is an evaluation of an application as it executes. The way that experiments work is determined both by how an application is instrumented, and how it is executed.

CrayPat is applied to applications for single or multiple PEs with shared memory (SM) or distributed memory (DM) design. CrayPat also supports threaded applications, and both MSP and SSP mode applications.

Preparing an application for performance analysis always takes the following steps:

- instrument the application
- execute the instrumented application
- obtain reports

Users interact with CrayPat through command-line utilities. Future releases of CrayPat will feature an optional GUI and text-based interactive PerfShell.

CrayPat provides a number of experiments that collect data in different ways. This way, if several experiments are applied to the same application, the bias implicit in any given experiment is rendered acceptable.

Instrumentation of an application is the first preparatory step required for performance evaluation. Instrumentation sets up the capture of software state, hardware state and time:

- Software state can include thread and call stack information or the actual parameter values passed into a function entry point.
- Hardware state can include the Program Counter (PC) or some Hardware Performance Counter (HWPC) event values.
- Time stamps are recorded in high resolution using the Real-Time Clock (RTC) and HWPC cycle counter.

Instrumentation uses the application itself to collect state and timing information. The instrumented application is executed in the same manner and in the same environment as the original application. It can be executed multiple times with varying data sets, each iteration producing a new experiment data file. The CrayPat reporting features can accept multiple experiment data files for a single application - the more material, the more complete and thorough the performance evaluation.

CrayPat does not require that applications or parts of applications be recompiled. A single link, managed by CrayPat, is all that is required. Link details are contained in a special ELF section in an executable file. CrayPat uses these details to create the link operands and the instrumented application. The original application is not changed.

An instrumented applications overhead varies depending on the type of experiment. The default CrayPat experiments minimize application user and/or system time requirements to typically less than 10 percent of the original application. However, more sophisticated experiments can more than double their requirements.

### 3 pat\_hwpc

The pat\_hwpc utility is a stand-alone utility that executes a given application, records specified HWPC events, and writes a summary report to standard output. (Alternately, it can be used to attach to a process that is already executing.) HWPC events and other timing information can also be saved to a file for later evaluation by the CrayPat report facility.

The pat\_hwpc utility by default collects those HWPC events that maximize the usefulness of the resulting report. Derived statistics, such as average vector length, megaflopts, rates, and percentages are displayed. You can change the type of HWPC groups the utility collects. The following groups are predefined for the your convenience:

- papi (performance API)
- scalar\_detail
- scalar\_stall
- vector\_detail
- vector stall

These are not required - you can ask for any HWPC event, and override a predefined event.

#### 4 Hardware Performance Counters

The Cray X1 computer system has an abundance of HWPC events. The processing chip (P chip) contains over 120 individual events available for counting. Some of these events include:

- cycles
- · number of instructions dispatched
- number of instruction TLB misses
- · number of A register instructions graduated
- number of vector TLB misses
- · number of mispredicted branches
- number of elemental vector instructions graduated Instrument

The cache chip (E chip) can count over 60 events. Some of these events include:

- · cache line allocations
- · processor requests processed
- updates received

The memory chip (M chip) can count over 50 events. Some of theses events include:

- · total requests to local memory
- · local ecache requests to local memory
- invalidations sent to a single MSP

# 5 Experiment Types

The CrayPat tool can instrument an application in one of two ways:

- asynchronously
- · synchronously

#### Asynchronous Experiments

If an application is instrumented for an asynchronous experiment, the nature of the experiment is selected at run-time. Asynchronous experiments are statistical: they sample the state of the application at given intervals. The interval can be a time interval (for example, every 10 milliseconds), or it can be an HWPC event that overflows a defined value.

For each interval, a sample of the state of the application is collected. The nature of the data collected is determined by the asynchronous experiment performed on the application. These experiments include:

- profil, mprofil OS domain profiling experiments that capture absolute PC values
- samp\_pc\_time, samp\_pc\_ovfl user domain sampling experiments that capture relative PC values

- samp\_cs\_time, samp\_cs\_ovfl user domain sampling experiments that capture relative PC values and call stack traces
- samp\_heap\_time, samp\_heap\_ovfl user domain sampling experiments that capture relative PC values and dynamic heap state
- samp\_ru\_time, samp\_ru\_ovfl user domain sampling experiments that capture relative PC values and system resource usage

Profiling experiments produce the most compact experiment data files, and incur the least amount of run-time overhead.

#### Synchronous Experiments

If an application is instrumented for a synchronous experiment, function entry points are counted and recorded. At the time of instrumentation, you choose which function entry points to record. For each instrumented function entry that is executed during runtime, a tracing record is recorded in the experiment data file.

Some function entry points have predefined trace wrappers, all of which can be traced. However, if your desired function entry point does not have a predefined trace wrapper, than only function entry points written in C, C++, or Fortran can be traced.

# **Profiling**

If no other experiment type has been specified with the PAT\_RT\_EXPERIMENT run-time environment variable, the profil and mprofil profiling experiments are the default asynchronous experiments done at run-time. The profil experiment is the default for a SSP mode application, and the mprofil experiment is the default for a MSP mode application (the PC for only SSP 0 is recorded by default).

Profiling experiments add the lowest overhead to the instrumented applications and generate the most compact experiment data file. These experiments sample the PC every 10 milliseconds. Program counter sampling is done by the operating system. It is not in the user domain. The profiling rate is currently fixed, but future enhancements will allow the rate to have a higher resolution and to be changed at run-time.

Having collected the state of the PC during run-time, the CrayPat report can show the distribution of the PCs, and map the addresses to the source code line corresponding to the address. Reports can also aggregate the PCs per code block or per function.

Profiling is a common performance evaluating process available on every UNIX system, including Cray PVP and Cray MPP computer systems.

#### Sampling

The sampling experiments (those titled beginning with "samp") are similar to the profiling experiments, except the PC is recorded in the user domain with a timestamp. Because the sampling is conducted in the user domain, sampling has a larger run-time overhead than profiling. But because each PC is timestamped, more is known of the control flow of the application.

The interrupt interval is by timer-based by default, set at 10 milliseconds. This is the fastest rate at which sampling can occur using timers. The value of the rate is increased at run-time using the PAT\_RT\_RATE environment variable. Increasing the value of the rate results in fewer samples recorded over a given time span.

The interrupt interval can alternately be controlled by the overflow of a HWPC event. This applies to the sampling experiments that end with "ovfl". For example, to get an increased rate, at the expense of higher runtime overhead, you can set the PAT RT HWPC OVERFLOW environment variable P:0:0:100000. The application at run-time samples the state every 100,000 cycles.

Sampling in the user domain also allows recording of HWPC events. You can use the PAT RT HWPC environment variable to record the state of user-specified HWPC events at each interval.

Sampling also supports recording other states of the softand hardware. The samp heap time ware samp heap ovfl experiments sample the PC in addition to the internal state of the dynamic heap. The samp\_ru\_time and samp ru ovfl experiments sample the PC and the state of the resources consumed by the application during runtime. Some of the resource parameters collected include:

- page faults
- TLB misses
- number of system calls executed
- context switches

#### 8 Tracing

The tracing experiments count the number of times an event occurs, specifically, the number of times a function entry point is entered and returned. Each time a traced function entry point is executed various state information is recorded. This includes:

- time function entered and returned
- value returned by function
- value of formal parameters to function
- call stack trace and call stack size
- · HWPC event values when function entered and returned

A number of trace function *groups* are predefined. They represent function entry points that are related in function and application. These groups include:

- MPI, SHMEM, UPC, CAF
- · Pthreads
- OpenMP
- Heap
- · System Calls
- IO

Having these predefined function groups allows recording state unique to the group. This gives the CrayPat report facility more information for further detailed analysis.

For example, if function entry points related to the dynamic heap are traced, state information on the internals of the data structures that manage the heap are also recorded. If MPI tracing is selected, additional state such as rank and communicator information is recorded.

The overhead of tracing is the highest of all experiments, especially if the HWPC are activated. Depending on the application and the programming model used, the experiment data file created by an application instrumented for tracing is quite large (on the order of hundreds of megabytes).

#### 9 Application Programming Interface

The CrayPat tool provides an Application Programming Interface (API) to provide you with finer control over the recording of the state during run-time. The API encompasses a number of functions that you can insert into your application source code. These functions are only activated in the instrumented program. The API facilitates recording similar state to tracing.

The API functions available include:

- PAT\_profiling\_state activate or deactivate profiling
- PAT\_sampling\_state activate or deactivate sampling
- PAT\_tracing\_state activate or deactivate tracing
- PAT\_record\_ssp activate or deactivate recording state on SSPs
- PAT\_trace\_user\_1 record an event trace with a list of values
- PAT\_trace\_user\_v record an event trace with an array of values
- PAT\_trace\_user record an event trace
- PAT\_trace\_function activate or deactivate recording state of instrumented function entry point

All of the API functions are available to C an C++. All but PAT\_trace\_user\_l are available to Fortran.

You can use the API to control the size of the experiment data file by turning the state of data recording off and on at key points. The API can also be used to limit recording state, especially HWPC events, in certain programming models.

For example, since function entry points written in assembly language can not be traced, place a PAT\_trace\_user API call before and after the reference to the function entry point to trace, as shown here:

```
PAT_trace_user ("foo");
foo ();
PAT_trace_user ("");
```

Similarly, individual loops can be bracketed and are reported by the initial label. See the end of this paper for examples using the API.

#### 10 Instrumenting an Application

The CrayPat tool pat\_build utility is used to instrument an application without altering the original application. And, except for any CrayPat API function calls added to the original application source code, you are not required to recompile or otherwise rebuild their application. The pat\_build utility creates the instrumented application from the original relocatable files and original libraries. When pat\_build creates the instrumented application, it includes CrayPats run-time libraries that facilitate the recording of run-time state.

By default (with no special options) pat\_build creates an instrumented application that performs an asynchronous experiment. If the PAT\_RT\_EXPERIMENT environment variable is not set at run-time, the default experiment is profiling.

If the -t or -T options are specified, pat\_build creates an instrumented application that performs a synchronous experiment (tracing of function entry points).

See the end of this paper for examples of instrumenting applications using pat\_build.

# 11 Executing the Instrumented Application

Once an application has been instrumented, it is executed in the same way as the original. The instrumented application is used in all the same ways the original application was used, except now each time the instrumented application is executed, a binary experiment data file is created.

If the application is instrumented asynchronously, you can execute the instrumented application multiple times, each time as a different asynchronous (profiling or sampling) experiment. There is no need to reinstrument the application to change the type of asynchronous experiment.

If the application is instrumented as a tracing experiment, you must reinstrument the application to trace additional function entry points. However, if you want a subset of the instrumented function entry points, setting PAT\_RT\_FUNCTION\_LIMITS environment variable at run-time suppresses instrumented function entry points from being recorded in the experiment data file

There are a number of environment variables in the CrayPat library that allow you to control various run-time features. These variables let you fine tune the run-time aspects of data collection, in addition to other details. Some of the more commonly used run-time environment variables are:

- PAT RT EXPERIMENT experiment type
- PAT\_RT\_RATE profiling or sampling rate in microseconds
- PAT\_RT\_HWPC HWPC events to record for each sample
- PAT RT HWPC OVERFLOW sampling rate in terms of HWPC event overflow
- PAT\_RT\_FUNCTION\_LIMITS instrumented function entry points to suppress
- PAT RT FUNCTION MAX maximum number of trace records to record in data file
- PAT RT RECORD SSP SSPs to record for a MSP mode program (default is to record SSP 0 only)

#### **Generating a Report**

The CrayPat pat\_report utility analyzes state and event data in the experiment data file, created as a result of executing the instrument application. It then produces a report from that file which you can customize for content and format.

A report consists of information that is provided for any experiment, such as the program name, its arguments, its environment, execution time, placement, etc., as well as performance data that is specific to the type of experiment that was performed.

The performance data is presented in one or more tables, each having one or more columns of data values and a column of labels, or key values. Like a spreadsheet pivot table, the report table can have a hierarchical organization, with each higher level showing totals of the values at the next lower level, and with the flexibility to specify any order for the hierarchy.

For example, a table might show flops data labeled by function name and SSP. In this case, there are two ways to organize the table. The can be lines with total flops for each function, each followed by four lines showing the flops contributed by the individual SSPs. Alternatively, there can be lines with total flops for each SSP, each followed by lines showing the flops contributed by each function. For either alternative, a grand total of flops for the whole program is also shown. The order of the labels specified to the pat\_report utility determines which alternative is used, and both alternatives can be shown in the same report.

The pat\_report utility can export the contents of the experiment data file to various formats, including XML and tab- or space-delimited flat data files, appropriate for spreadsheet program such as Excel.

In particular, the pat\_report utility can aggregate data or keep it segregated by SSP, thread, and process. Reports display such detail as HWPC event values, call trees (caller-callee relationships), and special processing for the function groups mentioned earlier.

#### 13 **Examples**

In many cases, it is adequate to instrument an application for profiling, which collects enough data to show time spent in each function or subroutine (optionally broken out by line number, process, SSP number, or any combination). The following examples show some of the other possibilities.

#### pat\_hwpc Example

The overall performance of an application is measured without instrumenting it. For this SSP mode Fortran program, the default report shows a variety of performance metrics based on the HWPC events. Note that for MSP mode applications, and multi-process applications, the numbers can be shown by process and by SSP, as well as for the whole application.

#### API Example

In the application used for the HWPC example, the regions of interest are subroutines, each of which is called as the entire body of a timing loop. The simplest approach to performance measurement in such cases is to instrument it to trace the subroutines. Here, as an alternative, CrayPat API calls were inserted into the source of the program to measure the performance of the entire loops. The advantage of the API method is that it works even if the subroutine calls are inlined, and it has lower overhead. The overhead is lower because a pair of API calls were used to measurement each loop, instead of a pair of API calls to measurement each iteration in each loop.

#### Cody Style Example

In this Fortran application, a sum-of-neighbors algorithm is coded in five different styles, using loops, array syntax, intrinsics, etc. Each style is in a separate subroutine, and the program is compiled to prevent those subroutines from being inlined. The program is instrumented to trace those subroutines, and at run-time, enough HWPC event data is collected to calculate the metrics of interest: megaflops rates and average vector lengths. One of the arguments specifies the problem size, and each subroutine is called with a sequence of problem sizes. Reports are generated to show the overall performance for each subroutine, as well as its performance as a function of problem size.

#### IO Example

To investigate the IO of this C program, it is instrumented to trace the functions in the CrayPat TraceIO, TraceFIO, and TraceAIO list files. Several reports are generated to show the overall IO activity, the IO by number of bytes transferred, and where in the application call tree the IO is performed

#### DM Example

This two-process Fortran MPI benchmark calls a series of subroutines, each engages in a particular pattern of communication. It is instrumented to sample the call stack by time, and reports are generated to show the relative times consumed by those subroutines, the time spent in the MPI and other subroutines they call, and the load balance between the two processes.

#### 14 Compatibility With Previous Cray Performance Tools

Previous Cray PVP and Cray MPP computer systems supported a number of performance analysis tools, all of which have been replaced by CrayPat.

Performance tools on the Cray PVP systems and the equivalent CrayPat experiments are as follows:

- ATExpert tracing OpenMP, Pthreads, system calls
- Flowtrace samp\_cs\_time and all tracing experiments
- hpm pat\_hwpc utility
- Jumptrace tracing user functions
- Perftrace samp\_pc\_time and all tracing experiments capturing HWPC event values
- procstat samp\_ru\_time, tracing IO, heap, system calls
- prof profil, mprofil, samp\_pc\_time

Performance tools on the Cray MPP systems and the equivalent CrayPat experiments are:

- MPP Apprentice tracing MPI, SHMEM, UPC, CAF
- MPP pat profil, mprofil, samp\_pc\_time, most tracing experiments

#### 15 Future Development

The CrayPat tool is currently early in its development. Opportunities for a number of enhancements have already been identified, and work continues on a number of new features to make CrayPat as fully-featured and more user-friendly.

One of our top priorities is to optimize, where possible, the CrayPat run-time library to reduce the overhead of recording software and hardware state. This is especially true when accessing HWPC, as a context switch is done every time the HWPC events are acquired.

Also, new software and/or hardware state are being considered for recording. For example, the No Forward Progress interrupt is an event that signals a state of memory thrashing.

While collecting new state is important, the size of the experiment data file needs to be more compact. Especially for tracing experiments, the events recorded accumulate very quickly, resulting in very large data files. A long running application, if the sampling rate has not been reduced, also generates very large experiment data files. This is another area for improvement.

Report evaluation, analysis, and display are being reimplemented. The report component needs to increase the rate that it processes the experiment data file. It also requires enchancements in the area of processing the special function groups.

This initial release of the CrayPat tool does not officially support a GUI. An early GUI prototype, built on top of an interactive character-based interface called the PerfShell, was developed and has been evaluated by various internal users. Users will have access both to the PerfShell and the accompanying GUI when it becomes available. No specific Programming Environment release has been identified for GUI and PerfShell availability.

The Performance API (PAPI) provides a consistent interface across hardware platforms in accessing hardware performance counters. This project is managed by the Innovative Computer Laboratory at the University of Tennessee. The Cray X1 PAPI will be available for download from

http://icl.cs.utk.edu/projects/papi/

by June 2003.

#### 16 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank colleagues of the Programming Environments and Testing group, and users in the Benchmarking and Applications group at Cray Inc. in Mendota Heights, MN for their contributions during the development, implementation, and testing of CrayPat.

#### 17 Summary

CrayPat, a single point of entry into Cray X1 performance analysis, supports multiple levels of parallelization. It records various software and hardware state during run-time of instrumented applications. The instrumented application is executed multiple times and in the same manner as the original application. An API is supported to provide you finer control over what parts of an application the state is recorded, how much state is recorded, and when the state is recorded.

The resulting data can be viewed in a variety of ways, depending on the data collected and the programming model used by the application.

#### About the Authors

Steve Kaufmann and Bill Homer are Software Engineers in the Programming Environment group at Cray Inc. They can be reached at Cray Inc., 1340 Mendota Heights Road, Mendota Heights, MN 55122, or email at sbk@cray.com or homer@cray.com, respectively

# pat\_hwpc Example

### \$ pat\_hwpc naskern

Command executed: ./naskern

0 Exit status

Host name & type sn801b crayx1 400 MHz

Operating system UNICOS/mp 0.0.1\_unreleased-irixdev-work\_sv2-X1 05080403

Text page size 16 Mbytes Other page size 16 Mbytes

Start time Thu May 8 15:46:03 2003 Thu May 8 15:46:06 2003 End time

Elapsed time 3.147 seconds
User time 1.887 seconds 60%
System time 1.109 seconds 35%

Logical pe: 0 Node: 2 PID: 6831

P	counter	data
---	---------	------

P counter data			
CPU Seconds		1.904457	sec
Cycles	1381.532M/sec	2631068634	cycles
Instructions graduated	222.922M/sec	424545101	instr
Branches & Jumps	10.019M/sec	19080619	instr
Branches mispredicted	0.261M/sec	497848	misses 2.609%
Correctly predicted	9.758M/sec	18582771	misses 97.391%
Vector instructions	52.950M/sec	100841062	instr 23.753%
Scalar instructions	169.972M/sec	323704039	instr 76.247%
Vector ops	2412.304M/sec	4594129936	ops
Vector FP adds	585.222M/sec	1114530314	ops
Vector FP multiplies	557.634M/sec	1061989111	ops
Vector FP divides etc	12.950M/sec	24663146	ops
Vector FP misc	19.597M/sec	37321274	ops
Vector FP ops	1175.403M/sec	2238503845	ops 99.355%
Scalar FP ops	7.627M/sec	14524395	ops 0.645%
Total FP ops	1183.029M/sec	2253028240	ops
FP ops per load		1.148	flops/load
Scalar integer ops	15.748M/sec	29991061	ops
Scalar memory refs	20.200M/sec	38470129	refs 1.960%
Vector TLB misses	0.000M/sec	755	misses
Scalar TLB misses	0.001M/sec	992	misses
Instr TLB misses	0.000M/sec	405	misses
Total TLB misses	0.001M/sec	2152	misses
Dcache references	11.889M/sec	22642232	refs 58.857%
Dcache bypass refs	8.311M/sec	15827897	refs 41.143%
Dcache misses	8.880M/sec	16910661	misses 74.686%
Dcache hits	3.010M/sec	5731571	hits 25.314%
Vector integer adds	3.561M/sec	6781904	ops
Vector logical ops	152.406M/sec	290250040	ops
Vector shifts	57.743M/sec	109969332	ops
Vector int ops	213.710M/sec	407001276	ops
Vector loads	685.935M/sec	1306333248	refs
Vector stores	324.594M/sec	618174476	refs
Vector memory refs	1010.528M/sec	1924507724	refs 98.040%
Scalar memory refs	20.200M/sec	38470129	refs 1.960%
Total memory refs	1030.728M/sec	1962977853	refs
Average vector length		45.558	
A-reg Instr	94.221M/sec	179439097	instr
Scalar FP Instr	7.627M/sec	14524395	instr
Syncs Instr	12.821M/sec	24417008	instr
Stall VLSU	2.334secs	933456649	clks

Stall VU	4.842secs	1936861589 cl	ks
Vector Load Alloc	685.275M/sec	1305076790 re	fs
Vector Load Index	0.008M/sec	15900 re	fs
Vector Load Stride	343.149M/sec	653513416 re	fs
Vector Store Alloc	323.717M/sec	616505004 re	fs
Vector Store Stride	185.204M/sec	352713815 re	fs

# **API Example**

P:19:0

```
$ pat_build -w -T main -f naskern naskern+trace
$ PAT_RT_RECORD_SSP=0-3 PAT_RT_HWPC='P:*:0,P:25:1' aprun ./naskern+trace > naskern.stdout
$ pat_report -d mflops,P:0:0,vl -b function,ssp naskern+trace+118777tt.xf
Experiment: trace
Experiment data file:
  /pesim/ptmp/homer/cpat_build/20/src/demos/msp/naskern+trace+118777tt.xf
Current path to data file:
  /ptmp/homer/cpat_build/20/src/demos/msp/naskern+trace+118777tt.xf
Original program:
  /ptmp/homer/cpat_build/20/src/demos/msp/naskern
Instrumented program:
  /pesim/ptmp/homer/cpat_build/20/src/demos/msp/./naskern+trace
Program arguments: <none>
Traced functions:
 __pat_api_profiling_state .../src/lib/backend/api.c
 __pat_api_record_ssp
                        .../src/lib/backend/api.c
 __pat_api_sampling_state .../src/lib/backend/api.c
 __pat_api_trace_function .../src/lib/backend/api.c
 __pat_api_trace_user
                          .../src/lib/backend/api.c
                           .../src/lib/backend/api.c
 __pat_api_trace_user_v
 __pat_api_tracing_state
                           .../src/lib/backend/api.c
                           .../libc/src/proc/exit.c
 exit
 execve
                           .../libc/src/proc/execve.c
 exit
                           .../libc/src/gen/cuexit.c
 fork
                           .../libc/src/proc/fork.c
                           ==NA==
 longjmp
 main
                           .../demos/msp/../naskern.f
 pthread_create
                           .../lib/libpthread/src/pt.c
Notes:
 Hardware performance counter values collected for:
  P:0:0
  P:1:0
  P:2:0
  P:3:0
  P:4:0
  P:5:0
  P:6:0
  P:7:0
  P:8:0
  P:9:0
  P:10:0
  P:11:0
  P:12:0
  P:13:0
  P:14:0
  P:15:0
  P:16:0
  P:17:0
  P:18:0
```

```
P:20:0
P:21:0
P:22:0
P:23:0
P:24:0
P:25:1
P:26:0
P:27:0
P:28:0
P:29:0
P:30:0
P:31:0
```

#### Table 1: -d mflops,P:0:0,vl -b pe, thread, function, ssp

MFLOPS P:0:0 Avg VL PE

> Thread Function SSP

### 1202.39 749365025 45.55 Total

1202.39 749365025 45.55 pe.0

thread.0 7140.87 23496076 64.00 MXM 1792.22 23404284 64.00 ssp.0 1801.11 23288721 64.00 ssp.1 1787.55 23465360 64.00 ssp.2 1785.22 23496076 64.00 ssp.3 3726.23 31869814 59.95 EMIT 945.09 31592816 59.93 ssp.0 931.04 31826946 59.96 ssp.1 929.85 31869814 59.96 ssp.2 937.85 31593568 59.96 ssp.3 3022.06 32603389 37.76 VPENTA 769.09 32027748 37.76 ssp.0 767.22 32105889 37.76 ssp.1 764.02 32240547 37.76 ssp.2 755.51 32603389 37.76 ssp.3 1620.50 78313597 29.04 BTRIX 829.83 77497992 28.55 ssp.0 266.44 78313597 29.49 ssp.1 266.81 78203738 29.49 ssp.2 268.21 77796118 29.49 ssp.3 1110.96 78313210 61.33 CHOLSKY 288.59 77609037 61.03 ssp.0 279.17 77280659 61.53 ssp.1

788.12 252811289 42.03 CFFT2D 197.91 251749972 42.04 ssp.0 197.42 252290199 42.03 ssp.1

277.16 77839894 61.53 ssp.2 274.00 78313210 61.27 ssp.3

```
197.34 252392686 42.03 ssp.2
197.01 252811289 42.03 ssp.3
761.52 127927386 56.37 GMTRY
580.09 127927386 57.84 ssp.0
 96.69 80004853 49.43 ssp.1
 94.69 81694289 49.43 ssp.2
 99.04 78131379 49.43 ssp.3
43.46 123964455 31.88 main
 43.35 123964455 27.35 ssp.0
  0.07 63104348 35.01 ssp.1
  0.07 61799749 35.59 ssp.2
  0.07 60095489 35.01 ssp.3
         65809
 0.00
                 0.25 (N/A)
           25755 0.25 ssp.0
  0.00
  0.00
           65809 0.00 ssp.1
  0.00 65809 0.00 ssp.1
0.00 42006 0.00 ssp.2
0.00 65767 0.00 ssp.3
```

Process 118777: date: begin: Wed Apr 30 15:55:12 2003

end: Wed Apr 30 15:55:14 2003

2.206793

utime: 1.836220 stime: 0.256458

Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads

pe/thread 0/0: 215104660 rtc (2.1510466 sec)

# **Coding Style Example**

```
$ pat build -w -T \'/^count/ ising ising+trace
$ PAT_RT_RECORD_SSP=0-3 PAT_RT_HWPC='P:*:0,P:25:1' ising 8
$ pat_report -d mflops,flops,vl -b function ising+trace+5376tt.xf
Experiment: trace
Experiment data file:
  /pesim/ptmp/homer/cpat_build/20/src/demos/msp/ising+trace+5376tt.xf
Current path to data file:
  /ptmp/homer/cpat_build/20/src/demos/msp/ising+trace+5376tt.xf
Original program:
  /ptmp/homer/cpat_build/20/src/demos/msp/ising
Instrumented program:
  /pesim/ptmp/homer/cpat_build/20/src/demos/msp/./ising+trace
Program arguments: <none>
Traced functions:
 {	t \_exit}
           .../demos/msp/../ising.f90
           .../libc/src/proc/exit.c
 count1_
              .../demos/msp/../ising.f90
 count2_
              .../demos/msp/../ising.f90
 count3_
               .../demos/msp/../ising.f90
 count4_
 count5_
               .../demos/msp/../ising.f90
               .../libc/src/proc/execve.c
 execve
 fork
               .../libc/src/proc/fork.c
              ==NA==
 longjmp
main
               .../demos/msp/../ising.f90
pthread_create .../lib/libpthread/src/pt.c
               .../demos/msp/../ising.f90
 try_
Notes:
 Hardware performance counter values collected for:
  P:0:0
  P:1:0
  P:2:0
  P:3:0
  P:4:0
  P:5:0
  P:6:0
  P:7:0
  P:8:0
  P:9:0
  P:10:0
  P:11:0
  P:12:0
  P:13:0
  P:14:0
  P:15:0
  P:16:0
  P:17:0
  P:18:0
  P:19:0
  P:20:0
  P:21:0
  P:22:0
```

```
P:24:0
  P:25:1
  P:26:0
  P:27:0
 P:28:0
 P:29:0
  P:30:0
  P:31:0
Table 1: -d mflops,flops,vl
         -b function
MFLOPS | FLOPs | Avg.VL | Function
  68.76 |319243515 | 54.09 |Total
 503.54 | 47070782 | 55.90 | count3_
 491.14 | 47017686 | 55.90 |count2_
 480.29 | 46495370 | 39.08 |count5_
| 395.82 | 46495250 | 61.38 |count4_
| 342.03 | 56931216 | 56.55 |count1_
 26.64 | 9415385 | 55.78 | main
 17.70 | 65817826 | 55.84 |try_
   0.00
               0 | 0.50 | (N/A)
   0.00
               0 | 6.37 |_exit
|-----
Elapsed time in seconds for processes
            5376: date: begin: Fri May 2 14:56:15 2003
 Process
                        end: Fri May 2 14:56:18 2003
                        2.829560
                 utime: 1.479112
                 stime: 0.631095
Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads
 pe/thread
              0/0:
                       268189105 rtc (2.68189105 sec)
$ pat_report -d flops,mflops,vl -b ssp,function,argument2 ising+trace+5376tt.xf
Table 1: -d flops, mflops, vl
         -b ssp,function,argument2
   FLOPS | MFLOPS | Avg.VL | SSP
                           Function
                            Arg#2
319243515 | 198.37 | 54.09 | Total
|137055978 | 85.16 | 54.46 |ssp.0
|| 65817826 | 48.93 | 55.84 |try_
                           (0)
```

| 14435740 | 350.23 | 56.50 | count1\_

P:23:0

```
|||-----
||| 3178496 | 252.64 | 63.99 |(128)
| | 2798436 | 432.74 | 61.23 | (122)
| | 2368256 | 420.94 | 58.46 | (116)
||| 2020097 | 405.29 | 55.24 |(109)
||| 1644036 | 397.37 | 52.02 |(102)
||| 1184960 | 358.33 | 47.41 |(92)
||| 840051 | 311.96 | 42.35 |(81)
||| 401408 | 282.31 | 63.91 |(64)
| 11922555 | 518.56 | 39.05 | count5_
|||-----
||| 2670086 | 485.20 | 45.06 |(128)
||| 2277014 | 631.05 | 42.95 |(122)
||| 1991030 | 570.99 | 40.83 |(116)
||| 1639257 | 620.14 | 38.36 |(109)
||| 1331514 | 457.63 | 35.88 |(102)
||| 998390 | 472.96 | 32.35 |(92)
  675546 | 344.56 | 28.47 | (81)
||| 339718 | 441.81 | 34.71 |(64)
|||-----
|| 11900617 | 522.18 | 55.83 |count3_
|||-----
||| 2623744 | 563.46 | 63.97 |(128)
||| 2309260 | 575.23 | 60.97 |(122)
||| 1953232 | 563.86 | 57.97 |(116)
||| 1665388 | 510.29 | 54.47 |(109)
||| 1354440 | 498.71 | 50.97 |(102)
||| 975088 | 432.93 | 45.97 |(92)
| | 690505 | 413.19 | 40.47 | (81)
   328960 | 437.22 | 63.79 | (64)
|||-----
|| 11887457 | 506.21 | 55.83 |count2_
|||-----
||| 2621699 | 531.82 | 63.97 |(128)
||| 2307279 | 573.44 | 60.97 |(122)
||| 1951379 | 554.93 | 57.97 |(116)
||| 1663599 | 510.06 | 54.47 |(109)
||| 1352779 | 460.07 | 50.97 |(102)
   973619 | 428.42 | 45.97 | (92)
689164 | 352.33 | 40.46 | (81)
\Pi\Pi
III
   327939 | 562.52 | 63.79 | (64)
III
|||-----
| 11676398 | 403.69 | 61.36 | count4_
|||-----
||| 2596864 | 283.23 | 63.73 |(128)
||| 2262246 | 491.40 | 62.90 |(122)
||| 1930936 | 436.86 | 62.01 |(116)
||| 1618705 | 452.79 | 60.89 |(109)
| | 1321206 | 458.48 | 59.69 | (102)
| | | 960664 | 455.39 | 57.69 | (92)
||| 664241 | 431.39 | 55.36 |(81)
||| 321536 | 513.99 | 63.31 |(64)
|| 9415385 | 75.47 | 55.78 |main
                  (0x400040fffda0)
Ш
      0 | 0.00 | 0.50 | (N/A)
\prod
                  (0)
П
          0.00 | 6.37 |_exit
П
                      (0)
```

П	=======	:======		
i	60394975	58.62	53.92	ssp.1
H				
Ш	14085574	336.77	56.57	count1_
	11681199	494.33	55.93	(0)  count3_
	11001133	131.33	33.33	(0)
ii	11667759	479.40	55.92	count2_
H	İ			(0)
	11589576	394.71	61.38	count4_
Ц		4		(0)
Ш	11370867	455.75	39.08	count5_
	0	0.00	0.00	(0)  try_
ii				(0)
İİ	0	0.00	0.00	(N/A)
	l			(0)
Ц	0	0.00	0.00	main
		0 00	0.00	(0)
	0	0.00	0.00	_exit   (0)
	  ========		 =======	:======================================
i'	61402911	60.79	53.81	ssp.2
	14238198	341.43	56.57	count1_
	11000531	407 53	20.07	(0)
	11922531	487.53	39.07	count5_   (0)
Н	   11807767	498.18	55.93	count3_
Ϊİ				(0)
	11794711	490.83	55.93	count2_
IJ				(0)
	11639704	394.12	61.39	count4_
	0	0.00	0.00	(0)  try_
ii				(0)
İİ	0	0.00	0.00	(N/A)
$\prod$	l			(0)
Ц	0	0.00	0.00	main
		0 00	0.00	(0)
	0	0.00	0.00	_exit   (0)
	  ========	.=======:	=======	:======================================
į'	60389651	60.80	53.95	ssp.3
ij				
	14171704	339.79	56.57	count1_
	   11681199	500.13	55.93	(0)  count3_
	11001199	300.13	33.73	(0)
ii	11667759	488.61	55.92	count2_
П	İ			(0)
ļļ	11589572	390.91	61.38	count4_
Ц	11070415	460.00	20.10	(0)
	11279417	462.09	39.12 	count5_   (0)
	0	0.00	0.00	try_
ij				(0)
Įİ	0	0.00	0.00	(N/A)
Ц	_			(0)
	0	0.00	0.00	main

- 1	1	- 1	I	(0)
-	0		0.00	0.00  _exit
	1			(0)
- 1	========	==	=======	

5376: date: begin: Fri May 2 14:56:15 2003 Process

end: Fri May 2 14:56:18 2003

2.829560

utime: 1.479112 stime: 0.631095

Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads

pe/thread 0/0: 268189105 rtc (2.68189105 sec)

### **IO Example**

```
$ pat_build -t $PAT_SV2/lib/TraceIO -t $PAT_SV2/lib/TraceAIO -t $PAT_SV2/lib/TraceFio equake
equake+tio
$ aprun equake+tio < equake.5</pre>
$ pat_report -d time%,time,traces,io -b function equake+tio+58269t.xf
Experiment: trace
Experiment data file:
 /hosts/da/ptmp/sbk/127124847-ssp/trace-sn702-31010/equake+tio+58269t.xf
Current path to data file:
  /ptmp/sbk/127124847-ssp/trace-sn702-31010/equake+tio+58269t.xf
Original program:
  /users/sbk/SV2/PAT-extra/tests/Source/ssp/equake
Instrumented program:
 /hosts/da/ptmp/sbk/127124847-ssp/equake+tio
Program arguments: <none>
Traced functions:
 _exit .../libc/src/proc/exit.c
acquire_lock .../src/mp/sv2/libmutexs.c
        .../libc/src/sys/close.c
close
          .../libc/src/proc/execve.c
execve
init_lock .../libc/src/mp/libmutexc.c
lseek
        .../libc/src/sys/lseek.c
            .../Source/ssp/../equake.c
main
           .../libc/src/sys/open.c
open
read
            .../libc/src/sys/read.c
release_lock .../libc/src/mp/libmutexc.c
spin_lock .../src/mp/sv2/libmutexs.c
stat_lock .../libc/src/mp/libmutexc.c
          .../libc/src/sys/write.c
write
Notes:
 Hardware performance counter values collected for:
 P:0:0
 P:1:0
 P:2:0
 P:16:0
 P:17:0
Table 1: -d time%, time, traces, io
        -b function
              Time | Traces | Input | Output | Function
Time%
100.0% | 310.319100 | 555 | 1648240 | 3106 | Total
|-----
 99.1% | 307.470239 | 1 | -- | main
  0.6% | 2.013595 | 403 | 1648240 |
                                       -- read
  0.3%
          0.813111 | 150 | -- |
                                     3106 write
                                -- |
                                      -- |(N/A)
 0.0% |
                     0 |
1 |
          0.019983
                              -- |
          0.002172
 0.0%
                                       -- |_exit
|-----
```

58269: date: begin: Wed May 7 17:14:50 2003 Process end: Wed May 7 17:20:01 2003

311.266656

utime: 299.462732 stime: 3.596126

Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads

pe/thread 0/0: 31032347568 rtc (310.32347568 sec)

\$ pat\_report -d time,traces -b function,ar1:return equake+tio+58269t.xf

Table 1: -d time, traces

-b function,arl:return

Time | Traces | Function Arg#1:Return

310.319100	555  Total	
307.470239	1  main   (1):0	
2.013595   	403   read	
2.009012      0.004583	402  (0):4096 1  (0):1648	
	•	
0.813111	150  write	
    0.214141	27  (2):10	
0.116898	28 (2):4	
0.089263	17 (2):8	
0.049679	10  (1):69	
0.047720	8 (1):68	
0.042913	7 (1):67	
0.040001	8 (2):1	
0.032051	6 (2):43	
0.026901	5 (2):5	
0.025619	6 (2):3	
0.022529	5 (2):24	
0.017038	4 (2):9	
0.015015	2 (1):70	
0.012926	3 (2):16	
0.012023	3   (2):2	
0.008869	2   (2):13	
0.005761	1   (2):19	
0.004934	1   (2):18	
0.004400	1  (2):35	
0.004241	1   (2):17	
0.004160	1  (2):22	
0.004092	1  (2):6	
0.004019	1   (2):27	
0.004000	1   (2):20	
0.003919	1  (2):36	

```
||------
  0.019983
         0 (N/A)
          (0):0
  0.002172
          1 |_exit
           (0):0
|------
Elapsed time in seconds for processes
      58269: date: begin: Wed May 7 17:14:50 2003
 Process
             end: Wed May 7 17:20:01 2003
             311.266656
         utime: 299.462732
         stime: 3.596126
Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads
 pe/thread 0/0: 31032347568 rtc (310.32347568 sec)
$ pat_report -d traces -b calltree equake+tio+58269t.xf
Table 1: -d traces
     -b calltree
Traces | Calltree
  555 |Total
|-----
  553 | main
||-----
 405 |arch_init
   readpackfile
11
||||-----
|||| 399 |fscanf
    _doscan
|||||
||||| 296 |number
       _filbuf
read
||||| 103 |_filbuf
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
     read
6 |fprintf
\Pi\Pi\Pi
      _doprnt
      _dowrite
\Pi\Pi\Pi
\Pi\Pi\Pi
       fwrite
IIII
     write
|| 117 |fprintf
    _doprnt
||||-----
|||| 82 |_dowrite
fwrite
||||||-----
    65 |write
17 |_xflsbuf
```

write

```
35 |_xflsbuf
IIII
      write
27 |fflush
      | _xflsbuf
      write
    4 | arch_readnodevector
      fscanf
      _doscan
       _filbuf
         read
||-----
    1 | <no caller>
     main
    1 |exit
     _exit
    0 | (N/A)(exclusive)
|-----
Elapsed time in seconds for processes
        58269: date: begin: Wed May 7 17:14:50 2003
                end: Wed May 7 17:20:01 2003
                311.266656
            utime: 299.462732
            stime: 3.596126
Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads
         0/0: 31032347568 rtc (310.32347568 sec)
 pe/thread
$ pat_report -d traces -b function,callers equake+tio+58269t.xf
Table 1: -d traces
      -b function, callers
Traces | Function
     Caller
  555 | Total
         ______
   403 | read
     _filbuf
|||-----
||| 296 |number
       _doscan
Ш
       fscanf
        readpackfile
         arch_init
          main
||| 107 |_doscan
      fscanf
|||||------
||||| 103 |readpackfile
        arch_init
IIIIII
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
        main
     4 | arch_readnodevector
IIIIII
```

```
main
| 150 | write
||-----
  79 |_xflsbuf
|||-----
Ш
  35 |_doprnt
\Pi\Pi
   fprintf
   main
||| 27 |fflush
main
||| 17 |fwrite
\Pi\Pi
   _dowrite
    _doprnt
fprintf
main
|||-----
П
  71 |fwrite
Ш
   _dowrite
   _doprnt
Ш
П
   fprintf
||||||-----
65 | main
ШШі
   6 |readpackfile
     arch_init
main
||-----
  1 |main
   | <no caller>
  1 |_exit
   exit
  0 | (N/A)
|-----
```

58269: date: begin: Wed May 7 17:14:50 2003 Process end: Wed May 7 17:20:01 2003 311.266656

> utime: 299.462732 stime: 3.596126

Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads

pe/thread 0/0: 31032347568 rtc (310.32347568 sec)

# **DM Example**

```
$ pat build PMB-MPI1 PMB-MPI1+async
$ PAT_RT_EXPERIMENT=samp_cs_time mpirun -np 2 ./PMB-MPI1+async
$ pat_report -b ct1,ct2 -s percent=relative PMB-MPI1+async+26200sd.xf
Experiment: samp_cs_time
Experiment data file:
 /pesim/ptmp/homer/Pallas/pmb/src/PMB-MPI1+async+26200sd.xf
Current path to data file:
 /ptmp/homer/Pallas/pmb/src/PMB-MPI1+async+26200sd.xf
Original program:
 /ptmp/homer/Pallas/pmb/src/PMB-MPI1
Instrumented program:
 /pesim/ptmp/homer/Pallas/pmb/src/./PMB-MPI1+async
Program arguments: <none>
Traced functions:
 _exit .../libc/src/proc/exit.c
 execve .../libc/src/proc/execve.c
main .../Pallas/pmb/src/pmb.c
Table 1: -d samples%,cum_samples%,samples,counters
        -b ct1,ct2
Samp% | Cum.Samp% | Samp | Calltree#1
                     |Calltree#2
100.0% | 100.0% | 593 | Total
|-----
 99.7% | 99.7% | 591 |main
||-----
|| 17.6% | 17.6% | 104 | Init_Buffers
|| 12.2% | 29.8% | 72 | Exchange
|| 8.8% | 38.6% | 52 |Allgatherv
|| 8.3% | 46.9% | 49 | PingPong
|| 7.1% |
          54.0% | 42 | PingPing
|| 6.9% |
          60.9% | 41 | Sendrecv
          67.9% | 41 |Allgather
|| 6.9% |
          74.3% | 38 | Reduce_scatter
  6.4%
  6.4%
          80.7% | 38 | Allreduce
         86.3% | 33 | Alltoall
90.0% | 22 | Output
  5.6%
  3.7%
  3.2% | 93.2% | 19 |Bcast
  2.9% | 96.1% | 17 | Reduce
  2.7%
          98.8% | 16 |Warm_Up
  0.7%
          99.5% | 4 | (N/A)
Ш
  0.3%
          99.8% | 2 |Basic_Input
П
  0.2% | 100.0% | 1 | Init_Communicator
||-----
  0.3% | 100.0% | 2 |exit
          [
                   __dm_exit_barrier
|------
```

Elapsed time in seconds for processes

```
26197: date: begin: Mon May 5 18:21:21 2003
                  end: Mon May 5 18:21:27 2003
                  6.034060
             utime: 5.063177
             stime: 0.797301
         26200: date: begin: Mon May 5 18:21:21 2003
 Process
                  end: Mon May 5 18:21:27 2003
                  6.052026
             utime: 4.673398
             stime: 1.157005
Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads
           0/0:
                571676677 rtc (5.71676677 sec)
 pe/thread
 pe/thread
          1/0:
                575910908 rtc (5.75910908 sec)
$ pat_report -d samp%,samp -b ct -s percent=relative PMB-MPI1+async+26200sd.xf
Table 1: -d samp%, samp
       -b ct
Samp% | Samp | Calltree
100.0% | 593 | Total
|-----
| 99.7% | 591 | main
|| 17.6% | 104 | Init_Buffers
          set_buf
          ass_buf
Ш
| 12.5% | 74 | Exchange
||| 56.8% | 42 |MPI_Recv
|||| 97.6% | 41 |MPI_CRAY_recv_wait
||||
| | | | | | 51.2% | 21 | MPI_CRAY_recv_wait(exclusive)
||||| 36.6% | 15 |bcopy
           __bcopy_wordstrm
||||| 12.2% | 5 |_bcopy_prv
|||| 2.4% | 1 |MPI_Recv(exclusive)
||||-----
||| 32.4% | 24 |MPI_Isend
||||-----
|||| 79.2% | 19 | MPI_CRAY_request_send
|||| 8.3% | 2 |MPI_CRAY_progress_incoming
| | | | 8.3% | 2 | MPI_Isend(exclusive)
| | | | 4.2% | 1 | MPI_CRAY_progress_ack
||| 8.1% | 6 |MPI_Waitall
||||-----
| | | | | 33.3% | 2 | MPI_Waitall(exclusive)
          2 |MPI_CRAY_progress_ack
|||| 33.3% |
|||| 16.7% |
         1 |MPI_CRAY_type_free
```

Process

```
| | | | 16.7% | 1 | MPI_CRAY_progress_incoming
||| 2.7% | 2 |Exchange(exclusive)
|||-----
|| 8.8% | 52 |Allgatherv
|||-----
||| 98.1% | 51 |MPI_Allgatherv
||||-----
|||| 62.7% | 32 |MPI_CRAY_bcast
|||||-----
|||| 93.8% | 30 | MPI_CRAY_bcast(exclusive)
||||| 3.1% | 1 |bcopy
__bcopy_wordstrm
||||| 3.1% | 1 |_bcopy_prv
|||| 37.3% | 19 |MPI_CRAY_gatherv
||||
|||| 57.9% | 11 |MPI_CRAY_gatherv(exclusive)
||||| 42.1% | 8 |bcopy
|||||
||||| 87.5% | 7 |__bcopy_wordstrm
||||| 12.5% | 1 |bcopy(exclusive)
||||-----
||| 1.9% | 1 |MPI_Barrier
|||-----
|| 8.3% | 49 |PingPong
|||-----
||| 57.1% | 28 |MPI_Recv
||| | MPI_CRAY_recv_wait
||||
||||| 71.4% | 20 | MPI_CRAY_recv_wait(exclusive)
||||| 28.6% | 8 |bcopy
||||| | __bcopy_wordstrm
||| 40.8% | 20 |MPI_Send
||| 2.0% | 1 |MPI_Barrier
|||-----
|| 7.1% | 42 |PingPing
||-----
||| 81.0% | 34 |MPI_Recv
||| | MPI_CRAY_recv_wait
|||||-----
| | | | | | 73.5% | 25 | MPI_CRAY_recv_wait(exclusive)
||||| 26.5% | 9 |bcopy
||||| | __bcopy_wordstrm
||| 11.9% | 5 |MPI_Wait
||||-----
|||| 80.0% | 4 |MPI_CRAY_progress_ack
|||| 20.0% | 1 |MPI_Wait(exclusive)
||| 7.1% | 3 |MPI_Isend
||||-----
|||| 33.3% | 1 |MPI_Isend(exclusive)
|| 6.9% | 41 |Sendrecv
|||-----
||| 95.1% | 39 |MPI_Sendrecv
||||-----
```

```
|||| 48.7% | 19 |MPI_CRAY_send_wait
|||||-----
| | | | | 84.2% | 16 | MPI_CRAY_progress_incoming
|||||
||||| 50.0% | 8 |MPI_CRAY_progress_incoming(exclusive)
||||| 50.0% | 8 |bcopy
||||| | __bcopy_wordstrm
||||||
|||| 15.8% | 3 |MPI_CRAY_send_wait(exclusive)
| | | | 17.9% | 7 | MPI_Sendrecv(exclusive)
| | | | 17.9% | 7 | MPI_CRAY_request_recv
| | | | 12.8% | 5 | MPI_CRAY_progress_incoming
|||||------
| | | | | 80.0% | 4 | MPI_CRAY_progress_incoming(exclusive)
||||| 20.0% | 1 |bcopy
|||||-----
|||| 2.6% | 1 |MPI_CRAY_type_free
||| 4.9% | 2 |MPI_Barrier
|||-----
|| 6.9% | 41 |Allgather
||-----
||| 97.6% | 40 |MPI_Allgather
||||-----
|||| 60.0% | 24 |MPI_CRAY_gather
|||||-----
||||| 25.0% | 6 |bcopy
||||| | __bcopy_wor
|||| 8.3% | 2 |_bcopy_prv
       __bcopy_wordstrm
|||| 40.0% | 16 |MPI_CRAY_bcast
|||||-----
| | | | | | 75.0% | 12 | MPI_CRAY_bcast(exclusive)
||||| 25.0% | 4 |bcopy
|||| | __bcopy_wordstrm
||| 2.4% | 1 |MPI_Barrier
| 6.4% | 38 | Reduce_scatter
|||-----
||| 97.4% | 37 |MPI_Reduce_scatter
||||-----
|||| 51.4% | 19 |MPI_CRAY_reduce
|||||-----
|||| 52.6% | 10 |MPI_CRAY_reduce(exclusive)
|||| 43.2% | 16 |MPI_CRAY_scatterv
|||||-----
|||| 56.2% | 9 | MPI_CRAY_scatterv(exclusive)
||||| 31.2% | 5 |bcopy
       __bcopy_wordstrm
11111
     ||||| 12.5% | 2 |_bcopy_prv
| | | | 5.4% | 2 | MPI_Reduce_scatter(exclusive)
||| 2.6% | 1 |MPI_Barrier
```

```
|| 6.4% | 38 |Allreduce
 | MPI_Allreduce
П
||||-----
|||| 76.3% | 29 |MPI_CRAY_reduce
|||||-----
||||| 27.6% | 8 | MPI_CRAY_op_strm_func_sum3
|||| 23.7% | 9 |MPI_CRAY_bcast
|||||
||||| 88.9% | 8 |MPI_CRAY_bcast(exclusive)
|||| 11.1% | 1 |__bcopy_prv
||||-----
|| 5.8% | 34 |Alltoall
|||-----
||| 94.1% | 32 |MPI_Alltoall
||||-----
|||| 50.0% | 16 |MPI_Alltoall(exclusive)
|||| 43.8% | 14 |bcopy
| | | | | | | -----
||||| 28.6% | 4 | bcopy(exclusive)
|||| 6.2% | 2 |_bcopy_prv
||||-----
||| 2.9% | 1 |Alltoall(exclusive)
||| 2.9% | 1 |MPI_Barrier
|||-----
|| 3.7% | 22 |Output
|||-----
||| 95.5% | 21 |Display_Times
      fflush
\Pi
      _xflsbuf
\Pi
     | write
IIII
      __write
\Pi\Pi
||| 4.5% | 1 |MPI_Gather
||| | MPI_CRAY_gather
|||-----
|| 3.2% | 19 |Bcast
||| 94.7% | 18 |MPI_Bcast
||| MPI_CRAY_bcast
|||||-----
||||| 33.3% | 6 |bcopy
||||||------
||||| 83.3% | 5 |_bcopy_wordstrm
||||| 16.7% | 1 |bcopy(exclusive)
|||||------
||| 5.3% | 1 |MPI_Barrier
|||-----
|| 2.9% | 17 |Reduce
|||||------
||||| 64.7% | 11 | MPI_CRAY_reduce(exclusive)
||||| 35.3% | 6 | MPI_CRAY_op_strm_func_sum3
|| 2.7% | 16 |Warm_Up
```

31.2%  60.0%	5	
60.0%		PingPong
		MPI_Send
20.0%		MPI_Recv
20 0%	•	MPI_CRAY_recv_wait
20.0% =====		MPI_Barrier 
25.0%		Allgather   MPI_Allgather
	I 	MFI_AII9athei
-	-	2  MPI_CRAY_gather
50.0	0%	1  bcopy
	•	bcopy_wordstrm
		1   MPI_CRAY_gather(exclusive)
		2  MPI_CRAY_bcast
į į		
50.0	0%	1
	 0%	bcopy_wordstrm 1  MPI_CRAY_bcast(exclusive)
! !	•	
12.5%	2	Alltoall
50.0%	1	MPI_Alltoall
50.0%	-	MPI_Barrier
====== 12.5%	_	======================================
12.50	:	MPI_Allreduce
	İ	MPI_CRAY_bcast
	 0%	1  bcopy
30.1	∪∘   	bcopy_wordstrm
50.0	0%	1 MPI_CRAY_bcast(exclusive)
6.2%	1 	Bcast   MPI_Bcast
	! 	MPI_BCast   MPI_CRAY_bcast
	i İ	bcopy
	<u> </u>	bcopy_wordstrm
6.2%	1	Reduce_scatter
	 	MPI_Reduce_scatter   MPI_CRAY_reduce
6.2%	1	Allgatherv
	İ	MPI_Allgatherv
	<u> </u>	MPI_CRAY_gatherv
	 	bcopy
=====:	 ======:	bcopy_wordstrm 
0.3%		Basic_Input
 50.0%	   1	MPI_Bcast
		MPI_CRAY_bcast
50.0%	1	Construct_BList
	 	Set_Bmark   Get_Def_Index
	! 	Get_Det_Index   LWR
	======:	

```
| Set_Communicator
П
          MPI_Comm_split
          MPI_CRAY_comm_split
            MPI_CRAY_allgather
             MPI_CRAY_bcast
 0.2% | 1 | MPI_Barrier
||-----
  0.3% | 2 |exit
       __dm_exit_barrier
   |||-----
||| 50.0% | 1 |<u>dm_barrier</u>
         nanosleep
\Pi
__nanosleep
||| 50.0% | 1 |sched_yield
          __sched_yield
|-----
Elapsed time in seconds for processes
        26197: date: begin: Mon May 5 18:21:21 2003
 Process
                 end: Mon May 5 18:21:27 2003
                 6.034060
            utime: 5.063177
            stime: 0.797301
        26200: date: begin: Mon May 5 18:21:21 2003
                 end: Mon May 5 18:21:27 2003
                 6.052026
            utime: 4.673398
            stime: 1.157005
Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads
         0/0:
               571676677 rtc (5.71676677 sec)
 pe/thread
 pe/thread
         1/0:
               575910908 rtc (5.75910908 sec)
$ pat_report -d samp%, samp -b fu,pe -s percent=relative PMB-MPI1+async+26200sd.xf
Table 1: -d samp%, samp
      -b fu,pe
Samp% | Samp | Function
          PE
100.0% | 593 | Total
|-----
17.5% | 104 |ass_buf
|| 47.1% | 49 |pe.0
|| 52.9% | 55 |pe.1
||------
| 14.0% | 83 |__bcopy_wordstrm
||-----
|| 44.6% | 37 |pe.0
|| 55.4% | 46 |pe.1
||-----
```

| 11.3% | 67 | MPI\_CRAY\_recv\_wait

```
|| 61.2% |
    41 pe.0
|| 38.8% | 26 |pe.1
||-----
11.1% | 66 | MPI_CRAY_bcast
||-----
|| 48.5% | 32 |pe.0
|| 51.5% | 34 |pe.1
||-----
7.3% | 43 | MPI_CRAY_reduce
||-----
|| 18.6% | 8 |pe.0
|| 81.4% | 35 |pe.1
||-----
3.9% | 23 | MPI_Send
||-----
|| 30.4% | 7 |pe.0
|| 69.6% | 16 |pe.1
||-----
3.7% | 22 | MPI_CRAY_op_strm_func_sum3
||-----
|| 90.9% |
     20 |pe.0
|| 9.1% | 2 |pe.1
||-----
3.5% | 21 | MPI_CRAY_request_send
||-----
|| 47.6% | 10 |pe.0
|| 52.4% | 11 |pe.1
||-----
| 3.5% | 21 |<u>write</u>
     | pe.0
 3.0% | 18 | MPI_CRAY_gather
||-----
|| 66.7% | 12 |pe.0
|| 33.3% | 6 |pe.1
||-----
| 2.9% | 17 | MPI_Alltoall
||-----
|| 52.9% | 9 |pe.0
|| 47.1% |
    8 |pe.1
||-----
2.5% | 15 | MPI_CRAY_progress_incoming
||-----
|| 60.0% | 9 |pe.0
|| 40.0% | 6 |pe.1
||-----
2.2% | 13 |_bcopy_prv
||-----
|| 30.8% | 4 |pe.0
     9 |pe.1
|| 69.2% |
||-----
1.9% | 11 | MPI_CRAY_gatherv
||-----
|| 63.6% | 7 |pe.0
|| 36.4% | 4 |pe.1
||-----
 1.9% | 11 |MPI_Barrier
      pe.1
| | pe.1
1.5% | 9 | MPI_CRAY_scatterv
||-----
```

```
|| 55.6% | 5 |pe.0
     4 |pe.1
|| 44.4% |
||-----
 1.2% | 7 | MPI_CRAY_progress_ack
| 42.9% | 3 |pe.0
|| 57.1% | 4 |pe.1
||-----
1.2% | 7 | bcopy
|| 57.1% | 4 |pe.0
      3 |pe.1
|| 42.9% |
||-----
1.2% | 7 | MPI_Sendrecv
||-----
|| 85.7% | 6 |pe.0
|| 14.3% | 1 |pe.1
||-----
| 1.2% | 7 | MPI_CRAY_request_recv
|| 42.9% | 3 |pe.0
     4 |pe.1
|| 57.1% |
||-----
| 0.5% | 3 | MPI_Isend
      pe.1
 0.5% | 3 | MPI_CRAY_send_wait
      pe.1
 0.3% | 2 | Exchange
       pe.1
     2 | MPI_Reduce_scatter
0.3%
______
| 50.0% | 1 |pe.0
     1 |pe.1
| 50.0% |
|-----
 0.3% | 2 | MPI_CRAY_type_free
      pe.1
 0.3% | 2 | MPI_Waitall
||-----
|| 50.0% |
      1 |pe.0
| 50.0% |
      1 |pe.1
||-----
 0.2% | 1 | MPI_CRAY_op_func_sum3
       pe.0
 0.2% | 1 |_sched_yield
      pe.0
 0.2% | 1 | MPI_Wait
       pe.1
 0.2%
     1 |__nanosleep
       pe.1
     1 Alltoall
 0.2%
       pe.1
 0.2% | 1 |LWR
       pe.0
 0.2% | 1 | MPI_Recv
      pe.0
______
```

Process 26197: date: begin: Mon May 5 18:21:21 2003 end: Mon May 5 18:21:27 2003

6.034060

utime: 5.063177 stime: 0.797301

26200: date: begin: Mon May 5 18:21:21 2003 Process

end: Mon May 5 18:21:27 2003

6.052026

utime: 4.673398 stime: 1.157005

#### Elapsed time in real-time clocks for threads

0/0: 571676677 rtc (5.71676677 sec) 1/0: 575910908 rtc (5.75910908 sec) pe/thread pe/thread