

Attributing Performance Variation from Integrated Application and System Data

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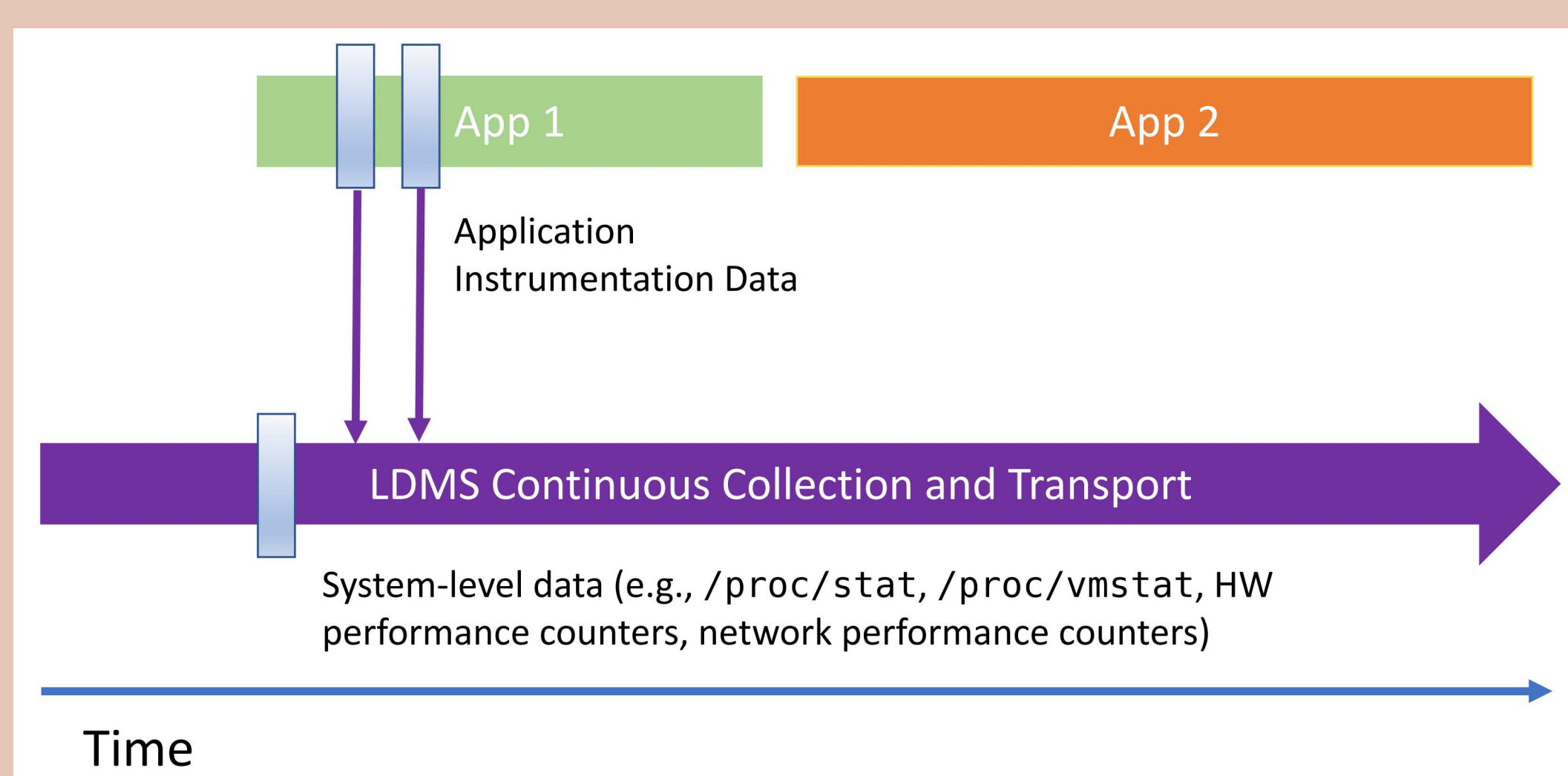
Objective

High fidelity integrated collection and analysis of application and system information to:

- Detect performance variation and diagnose root causes
- Assess effectiveness of code changes on use of architectural features (e.g., cache, memory, network) and runtime
- Detect inefficient resource usage
- Develop intelligent resource management techniques to improve system throughput

Coupling Application and System Data

- Common representation for output from Kokkos profiling and Trilinos timers. JSON key-value pairs as an application agnostic format
- Minimize code modifications required to identify application phases and progress by leveraging existing timers and built-in profiling tools
- Export application metadata to indicate comparable runs and capture execution environment
- LDMS continuously collects whole system performance data

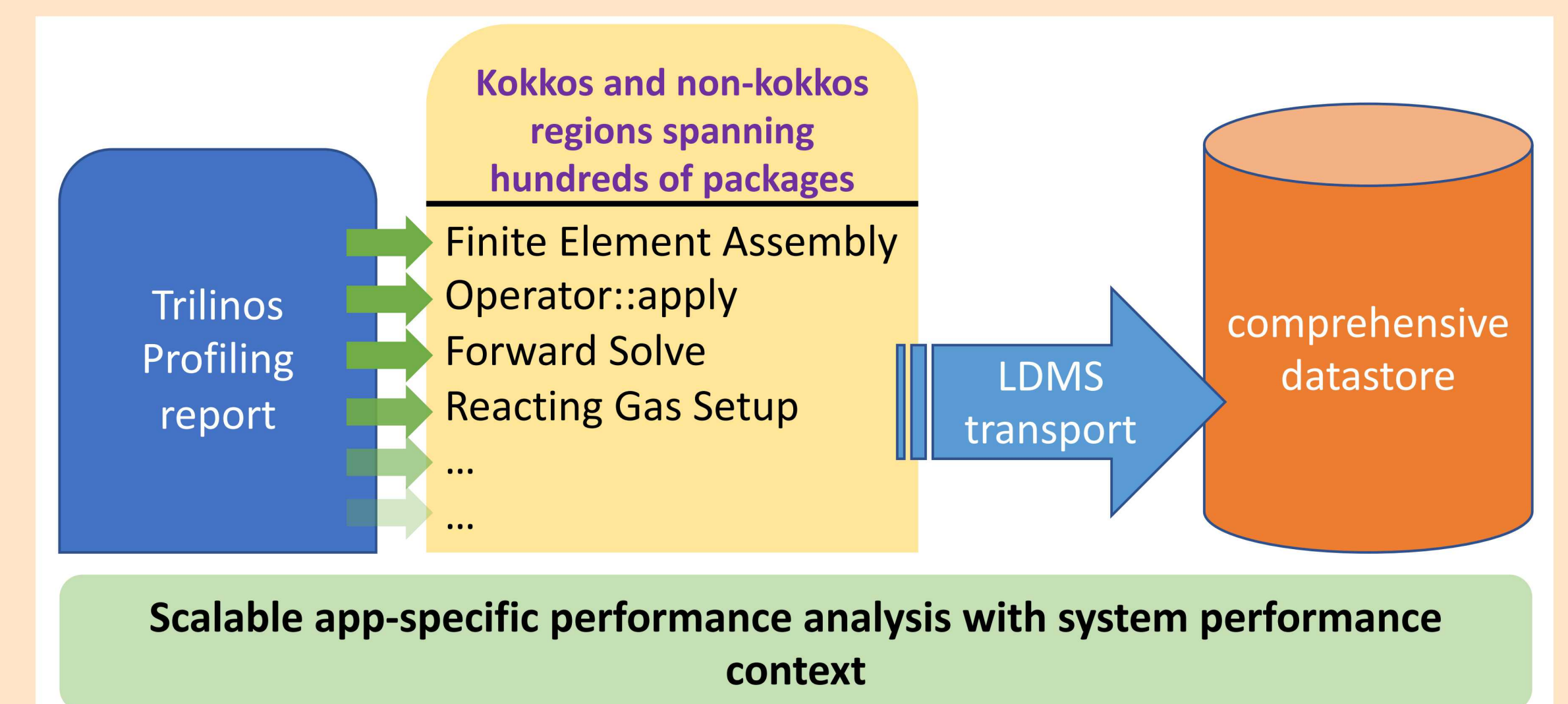
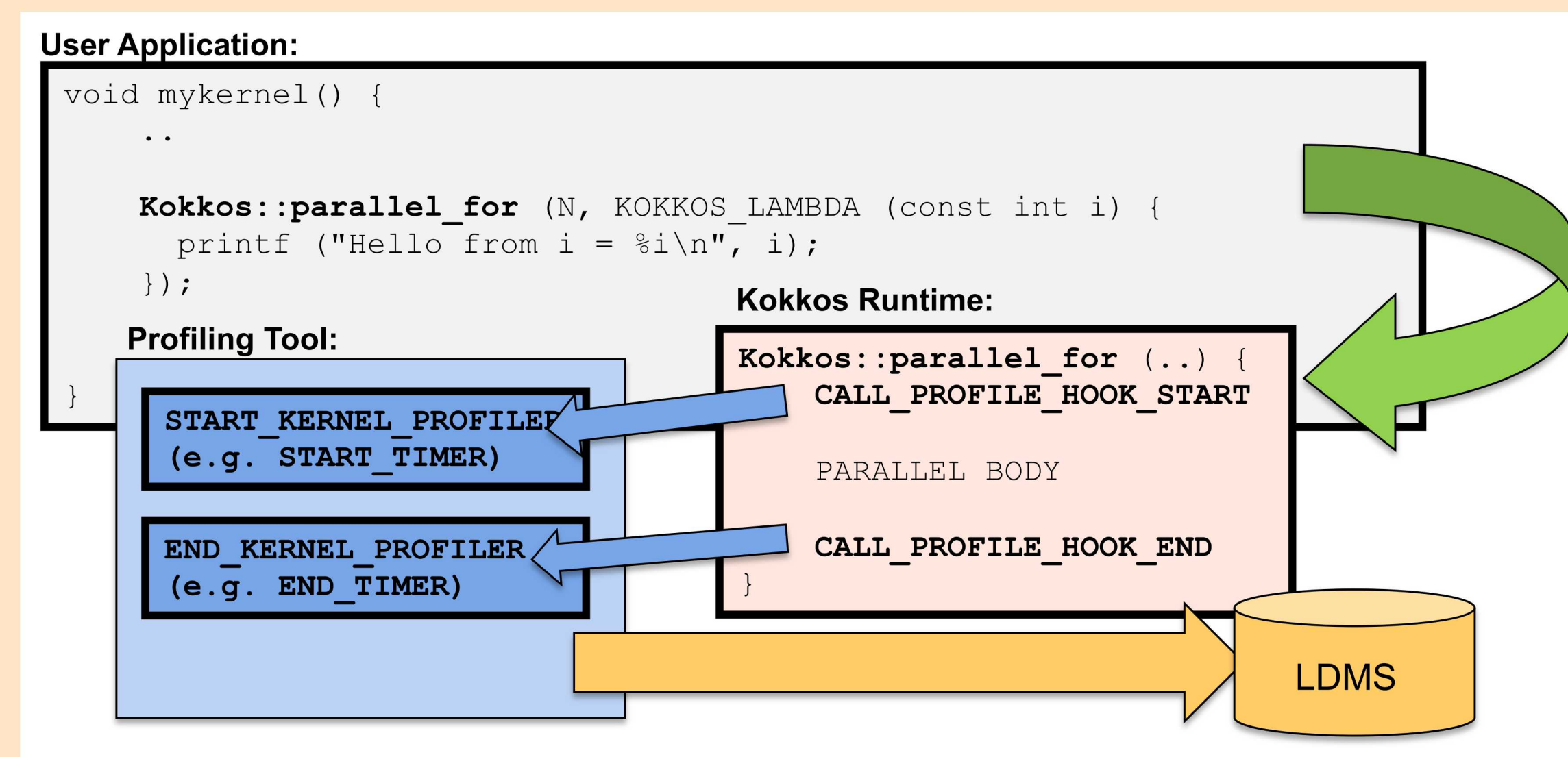


Combine Application-level data with System-level data, jointly transported via LDMS for integrated analysis

Data Representation

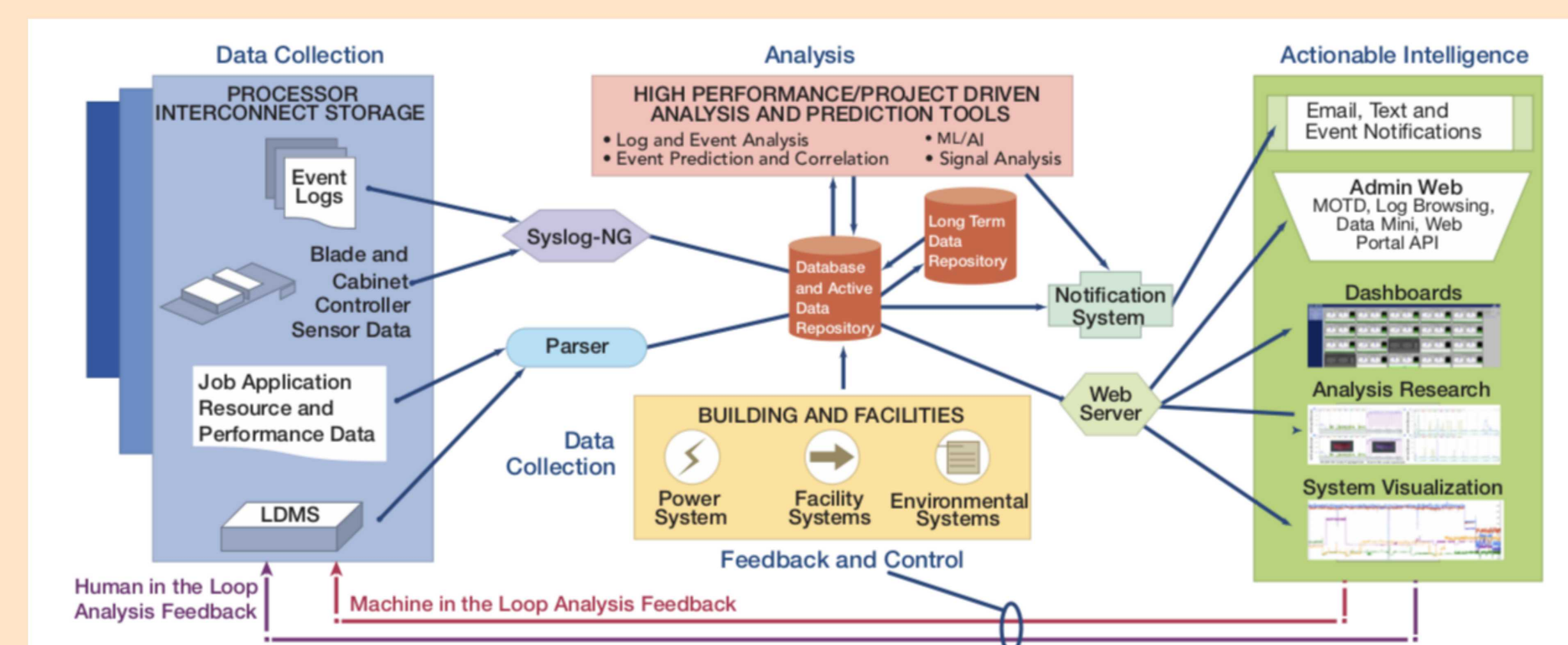
- High Performance Object Store to ingest 1000s of individual data types and 10s TB/day
- Store complete data history to analyze application performance progression and compare across platform generations
- Python interface for analysis development

Architecture



Existing, extensive Trilinos profiling interface provides app specific timings at a coarser granularity than Kokkos

Application data injected into LDMS transport using LDMS Streams interface



Runtime analytics enable insights and operational decision-making while applications are running

Analysis

Machine Learning and Statistical analysis:

- Detect anomalous application performance
- Determine most important data features
- Quantify relationships between ensembles of data values and application performance
- Root cause attribution of performance variation
- Incorporate Architecture and Application relevant data features

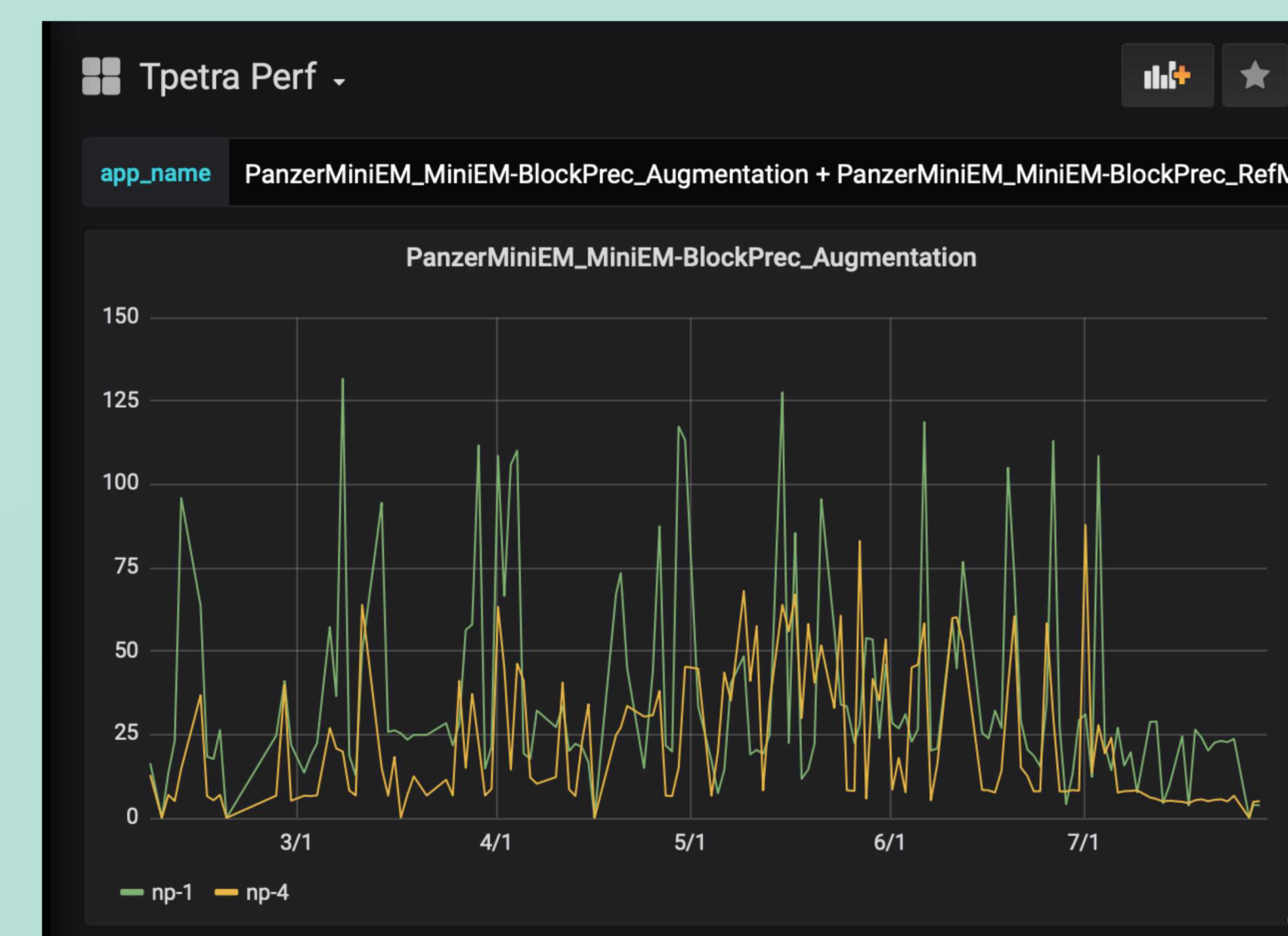
Visualization

User and SysAdmin dashboard associates overall application performance with subsystem Figures of Merit to guide diagnosis

Different FoMs target different HPC subsystem aspects

Job ID	App ID	Node ID	Runtime (s)	Back Pressure	Mem Score	Anomalies	PAPI Perf	App Perf
42093	minAMR	ni000[52-55]	439	0.0	2	None	Back	1.45
42092	minGhost	ni000[21-29-31]	1043	49.07	2	Cache	Back	-1.93
42091	minMD	ni000[57-60]	617	5.24	3	Cache	Back	No data
42089	CoMD	ni000[52-55]	742	91.68	1	Cache	Back	1.52
42088	minAMR	ni000[21-29-31]	447	0.0	2	Cache	Back	1.45
42087	minGhost	ni000[57-60]	1043	73.88	2	Cache	Back	-0.27
42086	minMD	ni000[21-29-31]	619	13.33	3	Cache	Back	No data
42084	CoMD	ni000[52-55]	742	90.88	1	Cache	Back	1.81
42034	minGhost	ni000[52-55]	1022	98.59	1	None	Back	No data
42028	kripke	ni000[57-58]	748	0.0	1	Mem	No data	No data
42027	kripke	ni000[21-29-31]	751	0.0	1	Mem	Back	No data
42019	kripke	ni000[52-55]	1092	0.0	1	Mem	Front, Back	No data

Application metadata enables tracking of historical performance variations



App-specific names and timers are selectable via Grafana variables (mapping to queries)

Feedback and Response

- Runtime feedback of analysis results to applications and system software to enable better application-to-resource mapping and co-scheduling decisions
- Enable app teams and library developers to quickly identify and investigate performance regressions and runtime issues
- Data collection can occur from existing independent tool chains. e.g., nightly regression testing infrastructure feeds continuous performance data for improved developer R&D
- Low-latency Autonomous response can improve HPC operations

Let us know!

- What information or analyses might you find useful?
- How would you like to get this feedback?