



# Darshan I/O Runtime Monitoring

Integrating DARSHAN into Continuous HPC Monitoring and Analysis

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Northeastern  
University

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# Motivation

I/O performance degradation is one of the main culprits of application behavior variation

Darshan currently collects detailed I/O information about an application run, however it aggregates data over the course of the run and reports out at the end

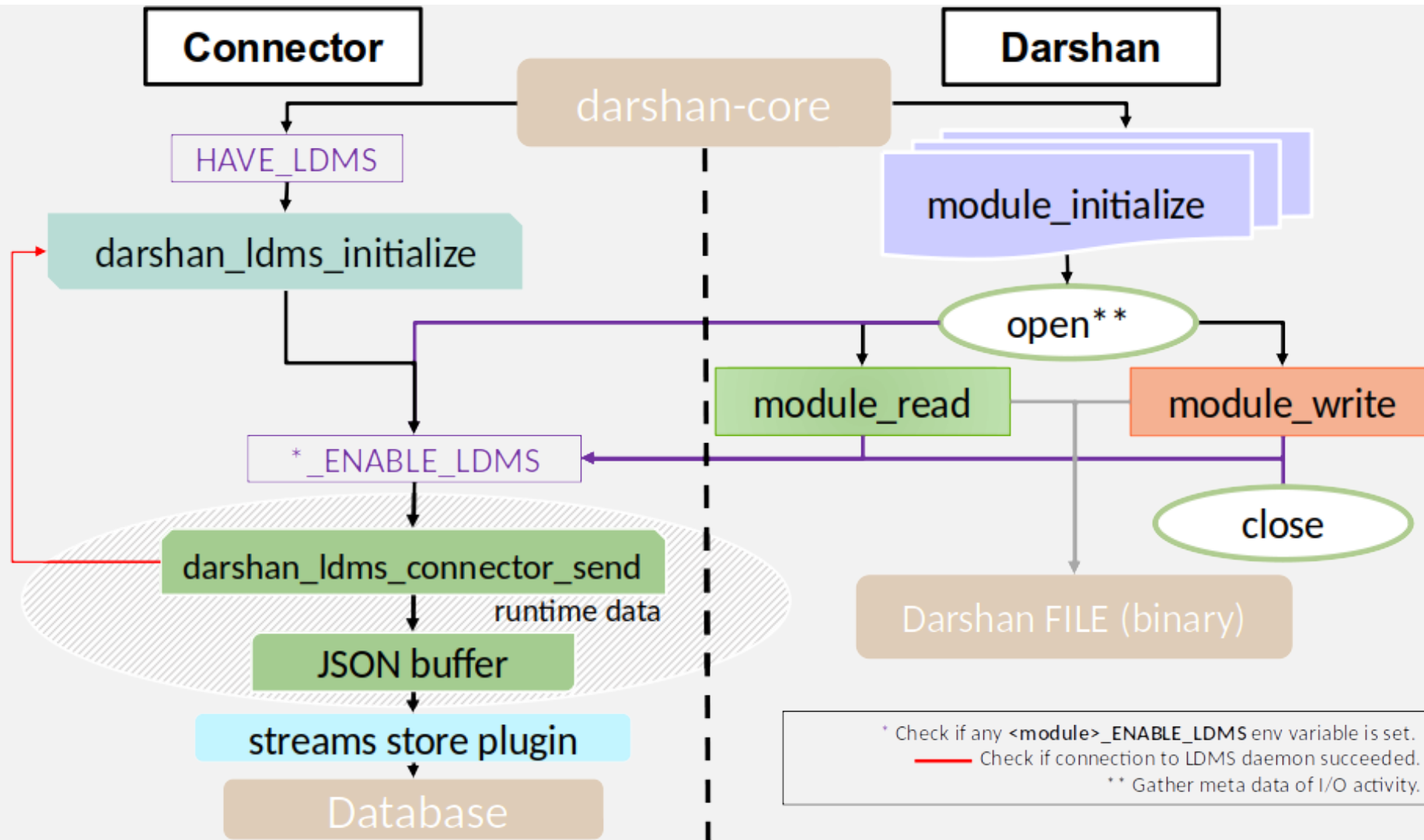
Darshan Extended Trace Plugin can acquire run time data but it is deliberately constrained in buffer/memory, and therefore data, size, and also reports at the end

Timestamped time-series of I/O data available at run time is needed to find errors, correlate with other events, and take actionable response

# Benefits of Darshan+LDMS Interoperability

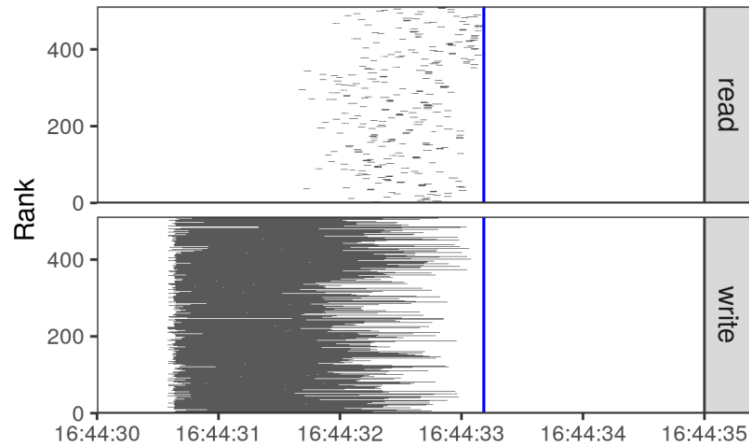
- Captures I/O events at runtime to generate time-series histories of I/O behavior
- Provides absolute time-series timestamps that can be used to evaluate I/O performance in many levels of the I/O subsystem and correlate to system monitoring data / logs
- Captures read/write/close/open/flushes
- Captures POSIX, MPI-IO and STDIO
- Distinguishes STDIN, STDOUT, and STDERR for POSIX opens

# Darshan – LDMS Block Diagram



# Use Case 1: Detect Runtime Bottlenecks

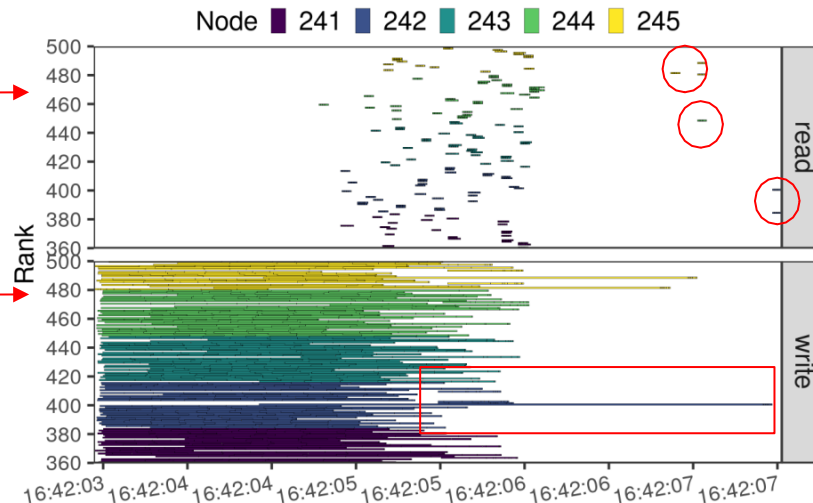
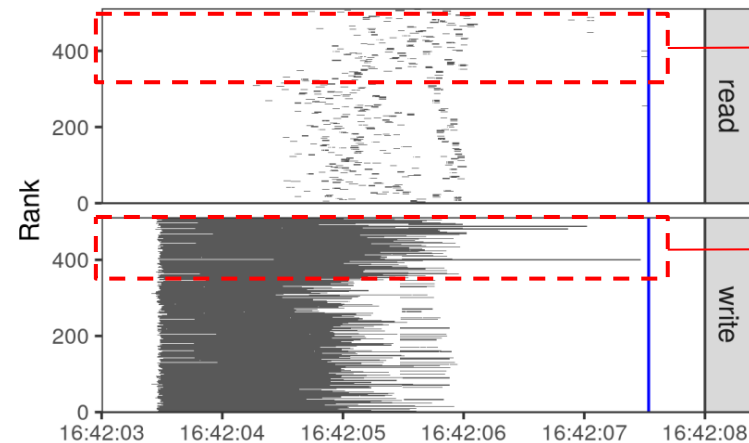
Fastest HACC-I/O run



We can identify bottlenecks in the execution and use the **absolute timestamp** to correlate with the system health logs.

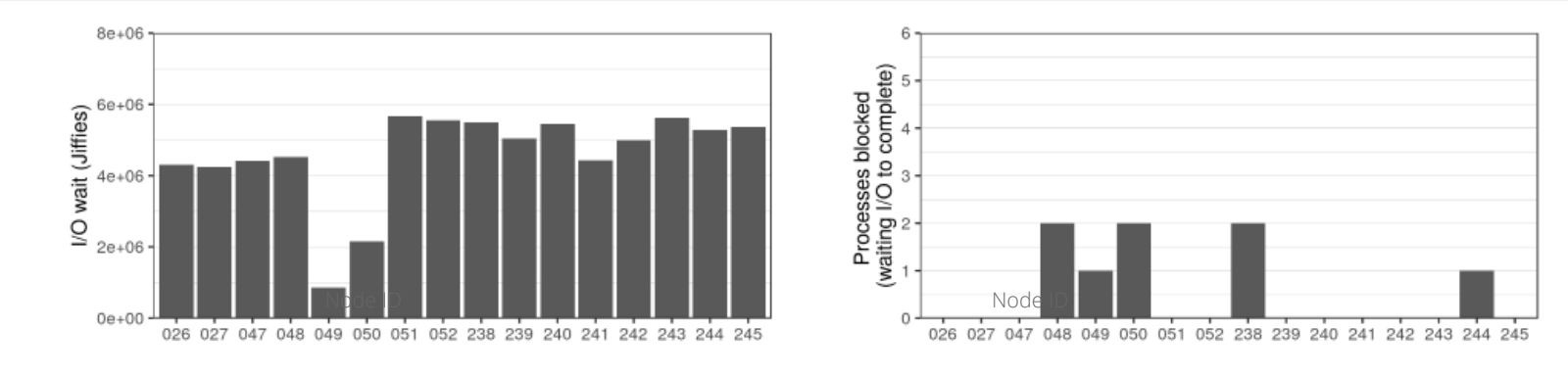
```
245 read 488 10.00000 2022-09-08 12:42:07 0.002477
245 read 480 10.00000 2022-09-08 12:42:07 0.002501
242 write 400 20.00000 2022-09-08 12:42:07 2.988597
242 write 400 20.00000 2022-09-08 12:42:07 0.005700
```

Slowest HACC-I/O run



# Use Case 2: Correlate with System Data

Fastest HACC-I/O run



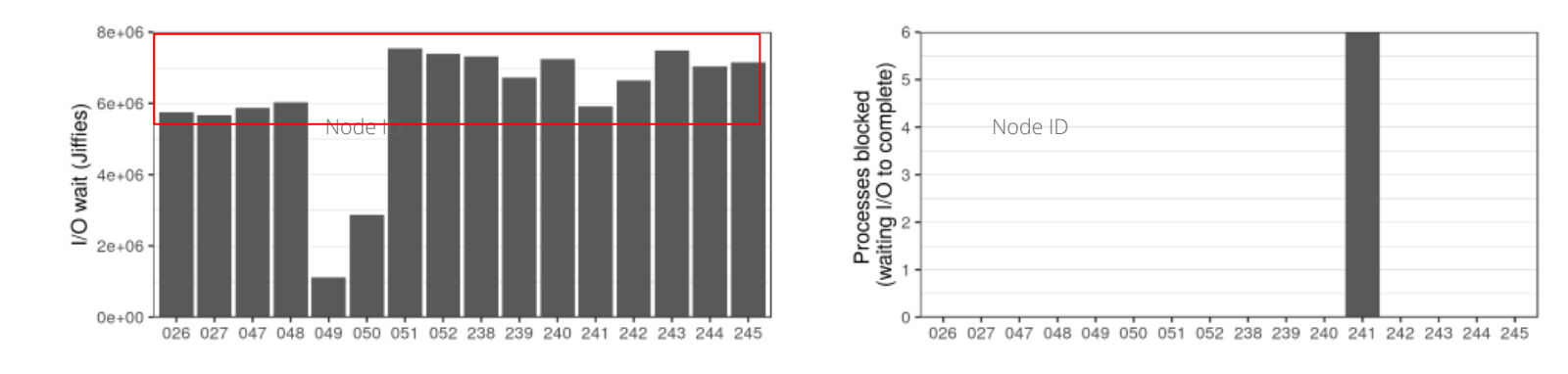
Slowest case had 6 processes blocked in the same node (241).

This is one of the slowest nodes.

And 2e+06 Jiffes more in I/O wait than the fastest case.

/proc/stat iowait data

Slowest HACC-I/O run



# Other Analysis Opportunities

LDMS also ingests application progress information using a similar architecture (e.g., kokkos, caliper):

- Understand performance impact wrt the science and algorithms.
- Potential for dynamic response

In progress: Use of ML for IO characterization, profile building, and discovery of association with system conditions

Open question: monitoring and analysis of “burst-buffer”/data-staging storage technologies