

Geometry-Aware Visualization of Performance Data

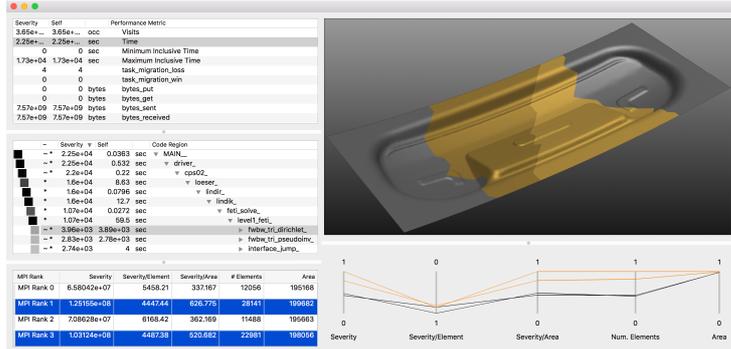
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1 Introduction

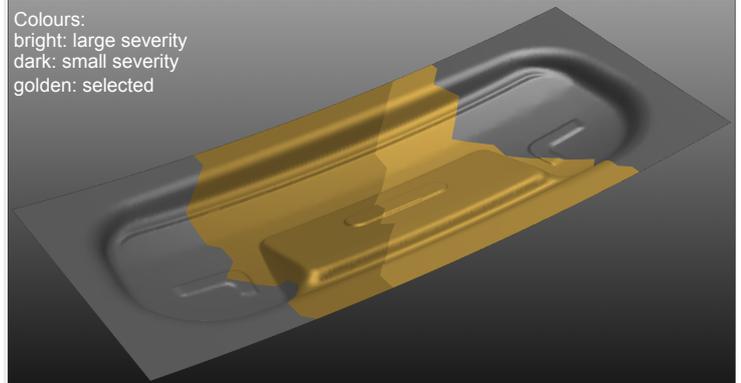
Visualizing performance data [1] in intuitive domains [2] helps analysts optimize massively parallel applications.

Thus, we propose a tool featuring linked views that

- guides analysts towards *important* parts of performance data,
- visualizes performance data in its spatial context:



Performance data is visualized in its spatial context:



The data is related to the properties of the simulated geometry:

MPI Rank	Severity	Severity/Element	Severity/Area	# Elements	Area
MPI Rank 0	6.58042e+07	5458.21	337.167	12056	195168
MPI Rank 1	1.25155e+08	4447.44	626.775	28141	199682
MPI Rank 2	7.08628e+07	6168.42	362.169	11488	195663
MPI Rank 3	1.03124e+08	4487.38	520.682	22981	198056

2 Performance Profiles

Profiles summarize performance data according to

- performance metrics $m \in \mathcal{M}$
- for the call paths $c \in \mathcal{C}$
- per system resource $s \in \mathcal{S}$.

Let $v_{m,c} : \mathcal{S} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ denote a severity view, then

- $v_{m,c}(s')$ yields the severity of, e.g., execution time spent in function c , for an MPI rank $s' \in \mathcal{S}_{MPI} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$.

With a mapping to the simulated geometry

- $v_{m,c}(s')$ yields the severity for the individual geometry parts.

3 Detecting Variation

For severity views

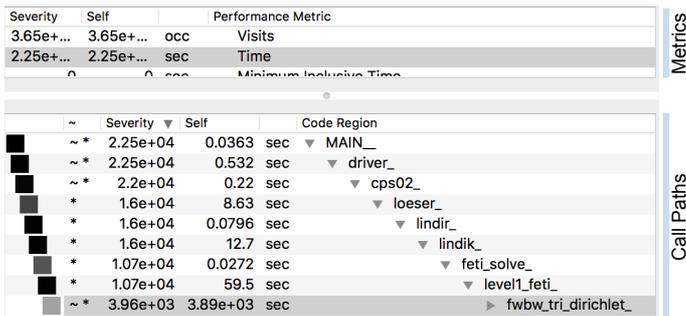
- with little variation a single number represents performance,
- with large variation a detailed analysis is required.

Large-variation views are detected via the variation coefficient

$$q_{m,c} = \sigma_{m,c} \cdot \mu_{m,c}^{-1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \mu_{m,c}: \text{mean severity} \\ \sigma_{m,c}: \text{standard dev.} \end{array} \quad \text{in } v_{m,c}$$

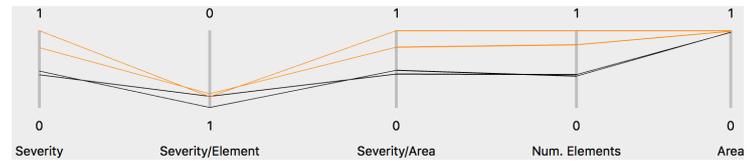
4 Visualization

A severity view gets selected in two tree-view widgets:



Large-variation indicator: ~ in respective view, * in descendants

A parallel-coordinates plot summarizes the above data:



5 Results

Preliminary evaluation (4 thin nodes of SuperMUC, Phase 1):

- search-space reduction by 29 %;
- data forms two almost separate classes;
- MPI ranks 1 and 3 required most CPU-time;
- MPI ranks 1 and 3 are computing high-detail geometry.

6 Conclusion

- Our tool greatly reduces the search space,
- quickly guides analysts towards *important* severity views,
- relates performance phenomena to the simulation domain,
- thus helps simulation experts understand performance data.

Acknowledgements

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References

- [1] Isaacs K.E., Giménez A., Jusufi I., Gamblin T., Bhatle A., Schulz M., Hamann B., Bremer P.-T.: State of the Art of Performance Visualization. In EuroVis - STARs, 2014.
- [2] Schulz M., Levine J.A., Bremer P.-T., Gamblin T., Pascucci V.: Interpreting Performance Data across Intuitive Domains. In Proc. 40th Int. Conf. Parallel Process., 2011.

