2024 HDF5 USER GROUP (HUG) MEETING





Drishtivol

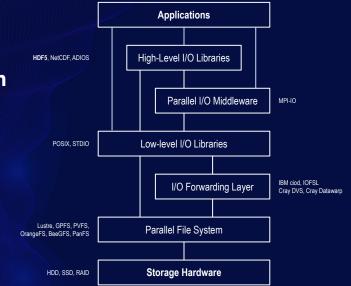
THE PERFORMANCE PROFILING AND TRACING HDF5 VOL CONNECTOR

JEAN LUCA BEZ <jlbez@lbl.gov>

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COMPLEX I/O STACK!

- Using the HPC I/O stack efficiently is a **tricky problem**
- Interplay of factors can affect I/O performance
- Various optimizations techniques available
- Plethora of tunable parameters
- Each layer brings a new set of parameters

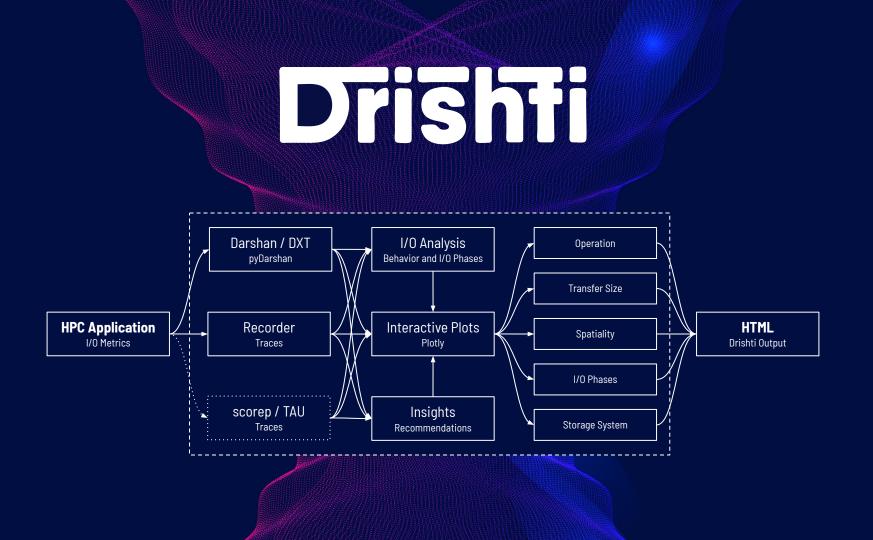


WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

- There is still a gap between profiling and tuning
- How to convert I/O metrics to **meaningful information**?
 - Visualize characteristics, behavior, and bottlenecks
 - Detect root causes of I/O bottlenecks
 - Map I/O bottlenecks into actionable items
 - **Guide** end-user to tune I/O performance
- Towards a **cross-layer** I/O profiling exploration



TUNED APPLICATION



DARSHAN DXT

- Darshan collects I/O profiling
- It aggregates information
- Extended tracing mode (DXT)
 - Fine grain view of I/O behavior
 - POSIX or MPI-IO, read/write
 - Rank, segment, offset, size
 - Start and end timestamp

DXT, file_id: 13771918696892050919, file_name: /gpfs/alpine/csc300/scratch/houjun/Flash-X-apr8.gcc/FLASH_I0_hdf5_1.10.6/2366525/flash.par # DXT, rank: 0, hostname: d11n01 # DXT, write count: 0, read count: 3 # DXT, mnt_pt: /gpfs/alpine, fs_type: gpfs # Module Rank Wt/Rd Segment Offset Start(s) End(s) Lenath X POSIX 0 783 0.0110 0.0110 Ω read 0 X POSIX 0 read 1 783 0 0.0111 0.0111 X POSIX 0 read 783 0 0.0111 0.0111 # DXT, file_id: 17855743881390289785, file_name: /gpfs/alpine/csc300/scratch/houjun/Flash-X-apr8.gcc/FLASH_I0_hdf5_1.10.6/2366525/flash.log

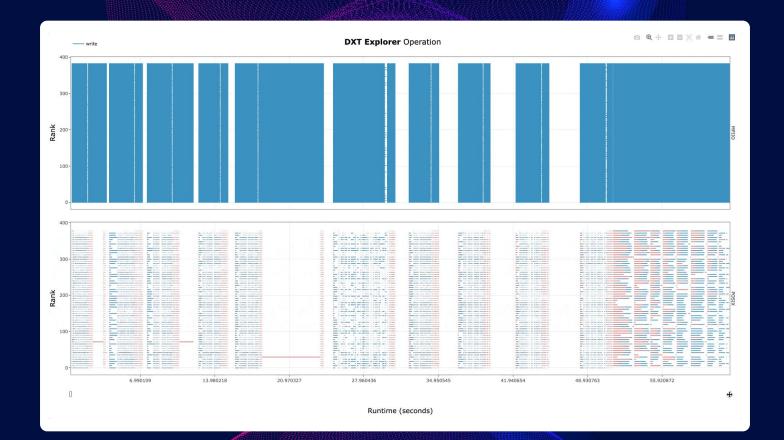
DXT, rank: 0, hostname: d11n01

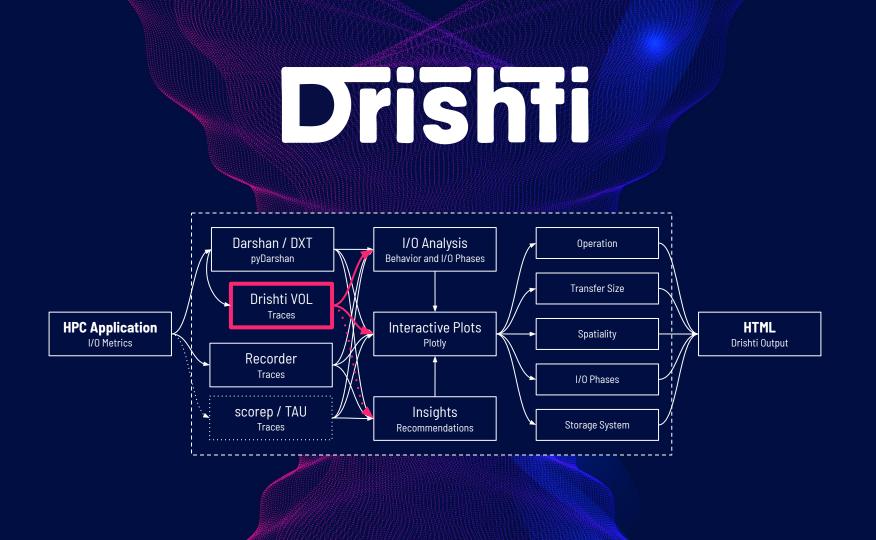
DXT POSIX module data

DXT, write_count: 62, read_count: 0

DXT, mnt_pt: /gpfs/alpine, fs_type: gpfs

# Module	Rank	Wt/Rd	Segment	Offset	Length	Start(s)	End(s)
X_POSIX	Θ	write	Θ	Θ	4105	0.0518	0.0527
X_POSIX	Θ	write	1	4105	4141	0.0530	0.0530
X_POSIX	0	write	2	8246	4127	0.0532	0.0532
X_POSIX	Θ	write	3	12373	4097	0.0534	0.0547





WHAT ABOUT HDF5?

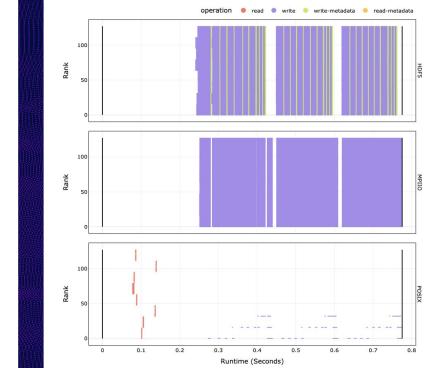
- Focus on:
 - The aspects upon which the user might have control
 - Dynamic user metadata defined by the attributes API
 - Operations that go through the VOL
- Ensured **timestamps** (microseconds) from Darshan DXT and VOL will match
- Implemented as a **passthrough** VOL connector
- Designed for use in combination with **Darshan DXT**
- VOL traces stored in **memory** and persisted in a **file-per-process** at the end

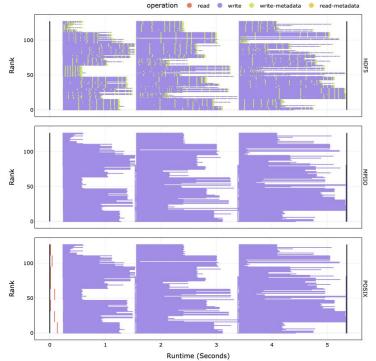
DRISHTI VOL

	Operation	File Operations	Drishti-VOL
	H5Dcreate	∼ *	
	H5Dopen		_
Datasets	H5Dwrite		\checkmark
	H5Dread		\checkmark
	H5Dclose	\bigcirc	—
	H5Acreate		—
	H5Aopen	\mathbf{e}	—
Attributes	H5Awrite		\checkmark
	H5Aread		
	H5Aclose	0	-

* H5Dcreate could result in I/O operations if file space allocation is set

CROSS LAYER EXPLORATION HDF5 VOL CONNECTOR





OVERHEAD? YES, BUT...

- Our target is exploratory/debug **small-scale** runs to replicate the issue
 - Tracing is **expensive**!
- **Non-negligible** overhead of collecting data from multiple layers of the I/O stack

	R	untime (seconds	Overhead	Combined	
	Min.	Median	Max.	(Min. %)	Log/Trace
Baseline	5.99	7.52	8.62	-	-
+ Darshan	6.59	8.03	8.57	+9.62	35.88 KB
+ DXT	6.76	7.53	8.51	+3.03	38.88 MB
+ VOL	7.09	8.73	11.19	+4.88	41.69 MB

CROSS LAYER EXPLORATION SOURCE CODE

AMREX

DARSHAN | 3 critical issues | 2 warnings | 8 recommendations

- ▶ 57 files (2 use STDIO, 1 use POSIX, 10 use MPI-IO)
- Application is write operation intensive (99.98% writes vs. 0.02% reads)
- Application is write size intensive (100.00% write vs. 0.00% read)
- ▶ High number (491640) of small write requests (< 1MB)
 - 99.99% of all write requests
 - ▶ Observed in 10 files:
 - ▶ plt00007.h5 with 49164 (10%) small write requests
 - I rank made small write requests to "plt00007.h5"
 - /home/abuild/rpmbuild/BUILD/glibc-2.31/csu/../sysdeps/x86_64/start.S:122
 - /h5bench/amrex/Src/Extern/HDF5/AMReX_PlotFileUtilHDF5.cpp:380
 - /h5bench/amrex/Tests/HDF5Benchmark/main.cpp: 134
 - /h5bench/amrex/Tests/HDF5Benchmark/main.cpp: 24
 - plt00004.h5 with 49164 (10%) small write requests:
 - 1 rank made small write requests to "plt00004.h5"
 - /home/abuild/rpmbuild/BUILD/glibc-2.31/csu/../sysdeps/x86 64/start.S:122
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 - /h5bench/amrex/Tests/HDF5Benchmark/main.cpp: 24
 - Recommended action:
 - ▶ Consider buffering write operations into larger, contiguous ones
 - Since the application uses MPI-IO, consider using collective I/O calls to aggregate requests into larger, contiguous ones
 - (e.g., MPI File write all() or MPI File write at all())

SOLUTION EXAMPLE SNIPPET

MPI_File_open(MPI_COMM_WORLD, "out.txt", MPI_MODE_CREATE|MPI_MODE_WRONLY, MPI_INFO_NULL, &fh); MPI_File_write_all(fh, &buffer, size, MPI_CHAR, &s);

- Detected data transfer imbalance caused by stragglers
 - Observed in 10 shared file:
 - plt00007.h5 with a load imbalance of 100.00%
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Recommended action:

- High number (10878) of small read requests (< 1MB) 100% of all read requests Observed in 1 files: map f case 16p.h5 with 49164 (10%) small read requests ▶ 1 rank made small write requests to "map f case 16p.h5" /h5bench/e3sm/src/drivers/e3sm io driver.cop: 120 /h5bench/e3sm/src/drivers/e3sm io driver.cpp: 120 /h5bench/e3sm/src/e3sm_io.c: 539 (discriminator 5) /home/abuild/rpmbuild/BUILD/glibc-2.31/csu/../sysdeps/x86 64/start.S: 122 Recommended action: Consider buffering read operations into larger, contiguous ones Since the application uses MPI-IO. consider using collective I/O calls to aggregate requests into larger, contiguous ones (e.g., MPI_File_write_all() or MPI_File_write_at_all()) High number (4122) of random read operations (< 1MB) ▶ 37.89% of all read requests Observed in 1 files: Below is the backtrace for these calls I rank made small write requests to "map f case 16p.h5" /home/abuild/rpmbuild/BUILD/glibc-2.31/csu/../svsdeps/x86 64/start.S: 122 /h5bench/e3sm/src/cases/var wr case.cpp: 448 /h5bench/e3sm/src/e3sm io core.cpp: 97 /h5bench/e3sm/src/e3sm io.c: 563 /h5bench/e3sm/src/drivers/e3sm io driver h5blob.cpp: 254 /h5bench/e3sm/src/cases/e3sm io case.cpp: 136 Recommended action: Consider changing your data model to have consecutive or sequential reads Application uses MPI-IO and issues 10877 (100.00%) independent read calls 10877 (100.0%) of independent reads in "map f case 16p.h5" Observed in 1 files: Below is the backtrace for these calls /h5bench/e3sm/src/e3sm io.c: 539 (discriminator 5) /home/abuild/rpmbuild/BUILD/glibc-2.31/csu/../sysdeps/x86 64/start.S: 122 /h5bench/e3sm/src/drivers/e3sm_io_driver_hdf5.cpp: 552 /h5bench/e3sm/src/read decomp.cpp: 253 Recommended action: Consider using collective read operations and set one aggregator per compute node
 - (e.g. MPI_File_read_all() or MPI_File_read_at_all())

CROSS LAYER EXPLORATION SOURCE CODE

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KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Drishti:
 - Detects root causes based on metrics
 - Maps them to I/O bottlenecks, and
 - **Recommends** actionable items to tune I/O performance
- Drishti uses > 30 triggers to check how an application is accessing data
- Drishti can ingest **multiple sources** of I/O metrics (e.g., Darshan, DXT, Recorder, scorep)
- Drishti VOL connector enhances the reports with **HDF5**-related metrics



2024 HDF5 USER GROUP (HUG) MEETING

DARPH

C gitl

github.com/hpc-io/drishti

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