ECE574: Cluster Computing – Homework 3

Due: Thursday 2 February 2017, 3:30PM

1. Background

   - For this assignment, log into my Haswell-EP server as described on the account slip that I handed out in class.
     On Linux or OSX you will do the following (replace username with the one on the slip):
     `ssh -p 2131 username@weaver-lab.eece.maine.edu`
     On a Windows machine you'll want to get a program such as `putty`, some directions can be found here, be sure you connect to port 2131:
     `http://web.eece.maine.edu/~vweaver/classes/ece571_2013s/using_ssh.html`
   - We will be using the HPL Linpack benchmark for this test.
   - Create a document that contains the data described in the Analysis sections below. A .pdf or .txt file is preferred but I can accept MS Office format if necessary.

2. Aggregate measurements

   - `time` tool
     - First copy `xhpl` and `HPL.dat` to your local directory:
       `cp /opt/ece574/hpl/* .`
       `xhpl` is a precompiled HPL-2.2 Linpack/OpenBLAS executable, and `HPL.dat` is a configuration file set up to run Linpack with N=20000
     - The copy command should also have copied a file called `time_hpl.sh`. We will be using the "slurm" job submission tool in this class (more discussion of this will happen in class on Tuesday). The Haswell-EP machine is a shared machine, and the job submission tool makes sure that there are never more jobs running than cores are available.
     - To submit a job, you create a shell script (such as the provided `time_hpl.sh`) and submit it with a command such as:
       `sbatch ./time_hpl.sh`
       The job will be queued up (you can check the queue with the `squeue` command.)
       Once it runs, the output will be created in the current directory with a filename such as `slurm.haswell.X.out` which contains the output, where X is the job number.
     - The time tool actually prints its output to stderr, which can be found in `slurm.haswell.X.err`
     - Try submitting the job and looking at the output just to make sure it works.
     - You can change the number of threads used by this version of HPL by setting the `OMP_NUM_THREADS` environment variable. You can do this by modifying the `export OMP_NUM_THREADS=1` line in the shell script.
       You can modify the script for each run, or you can create multiple copies of the script.

- Analysis:
  (a) Run xhpl as described above with 1, 2, 4, and 8 threads.
  Record the "real" time as well as the GFLOPs values in your writeup.
  (b) List the speedup of 2, 4, and 8 threads (versus 1 thread).
  (c) List the parallel efficiency of 2, 4 and 8 threads.
  (d) Does this benchmark show strong scaling? Why or why not?
  (e) Do the results gathered contain enough info to say if the benchmark exhibits weak scaling?

3. Profiling with perf

- Create or modify a script that runs
  `perf record`
  on HPL while measuring 4 threads.
- Use `perf report` and `perf annotate` and answer the following questions.
- Questions:
  (a) What function accounts for most of the run time?
  (b) What instruction is reported as taking the most time?
  (c) What effect discussed in class might cause the answer to the previous question to not be the exact instruction causing the slowdown?

4. Submitting your work.

- Create the document containing the data as well as answers to the questions asked.
- Please make sure your name appears in the document.
  Also include your username (i.e. ece574-0)
- e-mail the file to me by the homework deadline.