

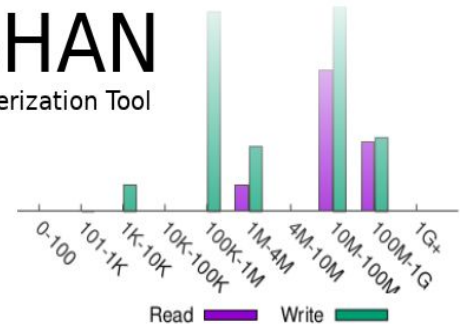
December 18, 2023

Analyzing I/O behavior of HEP workflows with Darshan

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DARSHAN

HPC I/O Characterization Tool



HEP-CCE All-hands meeting

What is Darshan?

- ❖ Darshan is a lightweight I/O characterization tool that captures concise views of HPC application I/O behavior
 - Produces a summary of I/O activity for each instrumented job
 - Counters, histograms, timers, & statistics
 - If requested by user, full I/O traces
- ❖ Widely available
 - Deployed (and commonly enabled by default) at many HPC facilities around the world
- ❖ Easy to use
 - No code changes required to integrate Darshan instrumentation
 - Negligible performance impact; just “leave it on”
- ❖ Modular
 - Adding instrumentation for new I/O interfaces or storage components is straightforward

How does Darshan work?

Two primary components:

1. Darshan runtime library

- Instrumentation modules: lightweight wrappers (interposed at link or run time) intercept application I/O calls and record statistics about file accesses
 - File records are stored in bounded, compact memory on each process
- Core library: aggregate statistics when the application exits and generate a log file
 - Collect, filter, compress records and write a single summary file for the job

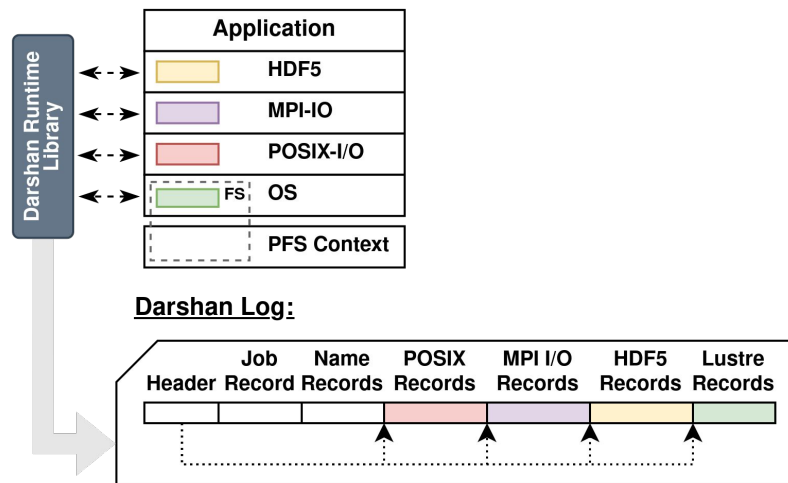


Figure courtesy Jakob Luettgau (UTK)

How does Darshan work?

Two primary components:

2. Darshan log analysis tools

- Tools and interfaces to inspect and interpret log data
 - PyDarshan command line utilities like the new job summary tool
 - Python APIs for usage in custom tools, Jupyter notebooks, etc.
 - Legacy C-based tools/library

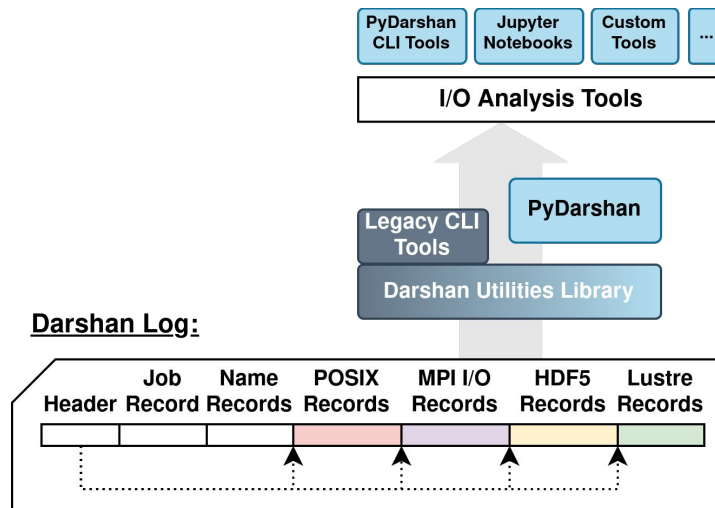


Figure courtesy Jakob Luetzgau (UTK)

Darshan enhancements from HEP-CCE



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Darshan enhancements for HEP use case

❖ Handling of fork() (AthenaMP)

- Forked processes inherit a copy of parent process's memory – including all Darshan library instrumentation state
 - Child process logs inaccurate as they include all pre-fork parent I/O
- Modifications made to Darshan library to resolve this:
 - Mechanism to reset a process's instrumentation state
 - Use `pthread_atfork()` function to define handler that resets Darshan state on fork children

The `pthread_atfork()` function registers fork handlers that are to be executed when `fork(2)` is called by this thread. The handlers are executed in the context of the thread that calls `fork(2)`.

Three kinds of handler can be registered:

- * `prepare` specifies a handler that is executed before `fork(2)` processing starts.
- * `parent` specifies a handler that is executed in the parent process after `fork(2)` processing completes.
- * `child` specifies a handler that is executed in the child process after `fork(2)` processing completes.

Darshan enhancements for HEP use case

❖ Detailed runtime library configuration

- HEP Python frameworks access tons of files, many irrelevant for I/O analysis (shared libraries, headers, compiled Python byte code, etc.)
- Darshan users need more control over memory limits and instrumentation scope
- Comprehensive runtime library configuration integrated into Darshan
 - Total and per-module memory limits
 - File name patterns to ignore
 - Application name patterns to ignore

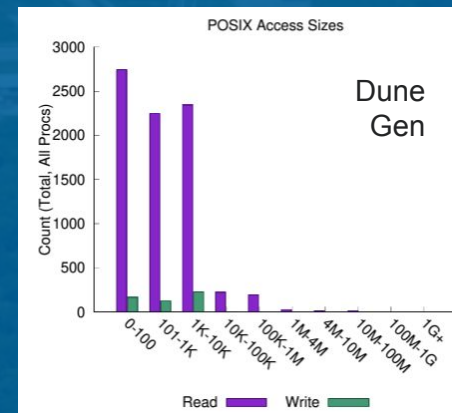
```
# allocate 4096 file records for POSIX and MPI-IO modules
# (darshan only allocates 1024 per-module by default)
MAX_RECORDS      5000      POSIX

# the '*' specifier can be used to apply settings for all modules
# in this case, we want all modules to ignore record names
# prefixed with "/home" (i.e., stored in our home directory),
# with a superseding inclusion for files with a ".out" suffix)
NAME_EXCLUDE     .pyc$, ^/cvmfs, ^/lib64, ^/lib, ^/blues/gpfs/home/software  *
NAME_INCLUDE     .pool.root.*  *

# bump up Darshan's default memory usage to 8 MiB
MODMEM          8

# avoid generating logs for git and ls binaries
APP_EXCLUDE     git, ls, sh, hostname, sed, g++, date, cclplus, cat, which, tar, ld
```

Analysis of HEP workflows with Darshan – ATLAS, CMS & DUNE



Case study: ATLAS & CMS workflow



Talk + proceeding @ CHEP2023

Broadwell on LCRC@ANL

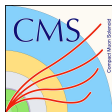
GPFS

SDCC@BNL

Lustre

Simulation

Data



Stage	Workflow	Job config (events * threads)	Running time (s)	I/O read/write (MB)	POSIX transfer (MB/s)
Gen	CMS	100 * 16	680	~0.007 / ~193	~49
Sim	ATLAS	50 * 8	7267	~314 / ~380	~90
	CMS	100 * 16	1648	~188 / ~6831	~266.6
Rec	CMS	100 * 16	1019	~5110 / ~1857	~128.9
Filtering	ATLAS	3600 * 8	3800 (main) 1908 (worker)	~1300 / ~0.32 (worker) ~3.13 / ~485 (writer)	~53.1 (main) ~326.8 (worker)
	CMS	100 * 16	383	~431 / ~25	~321.4
Ana	ATLAS	405K * 1	1319	~6709 / ~106	~84.5

Haswell on Cori @Nersc

SSD + Lustre

100 events, 16 threads

- **Multi-thread**
- **Multi-process**
- **Serial**

Case study: I/O operations



Broadwell on LCRC@ANL
GPFS
SDCC@BNL
GPFS

- ❖ **Equal number of writes/seek**
 - Generation & Simulation & Reconstruction & SharedWriter process in Filtering stage at ATLAS (marked)
- ❖ **Equal sequential & consecutive I/O**



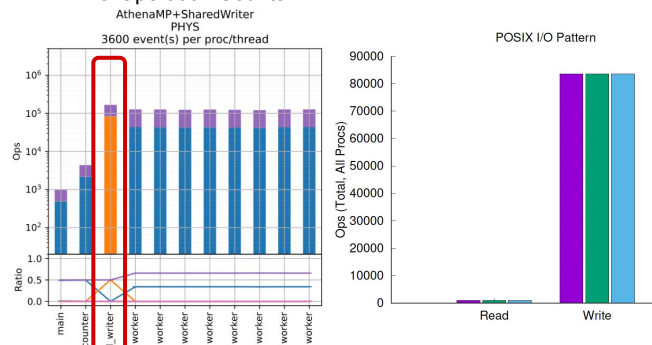
Data



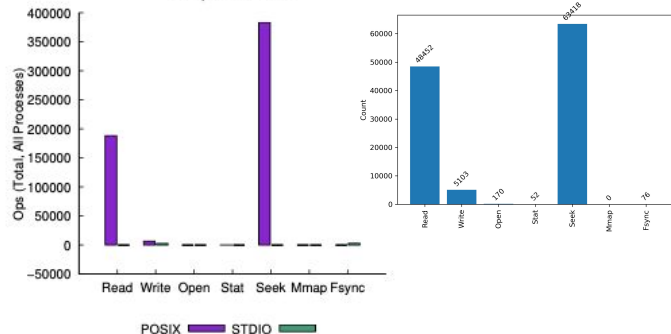
Haswell on Cori @Nersc
SSD + Lustre
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- ❖ **Seeks > reads**
 - Filtering stage (worker process at ATLAS)
 - Analysis stage
- ❖ **Sequential > consecutive I/O**

I/O Operation Counts



I/O Operation Counts

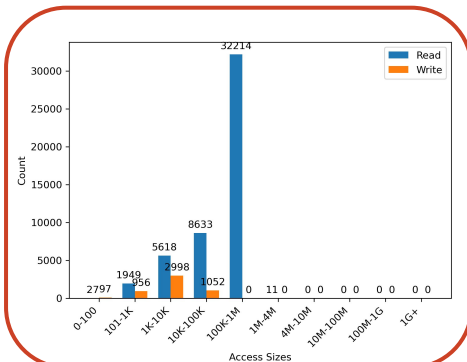
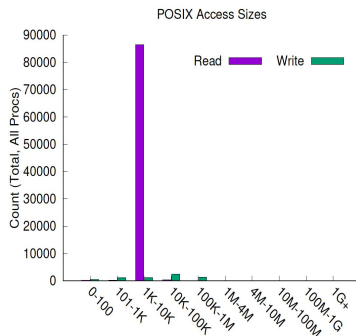


Sequential – next access came somewhere after the last one in the file
Consecutive – next access starts with the byte immediately following the last access

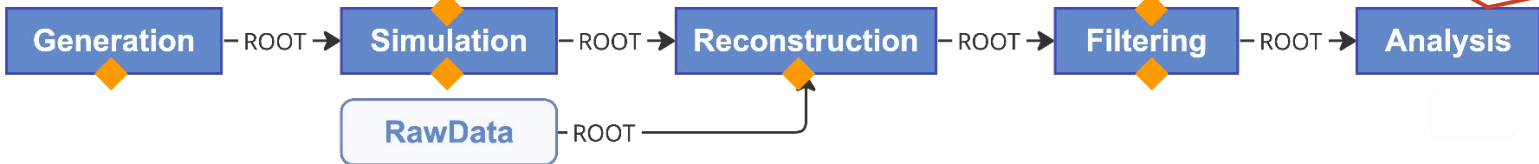
Case study: Access size



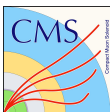
Broadwell on LCRC@ANL
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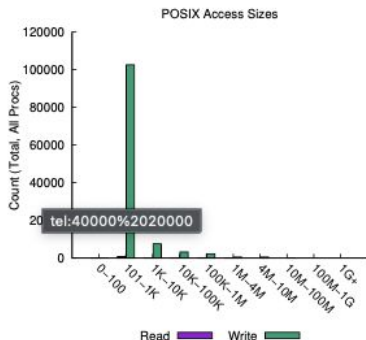
Simulation



Data



Haswell on Cori @Nersc
SSD + Lustre
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Small reads/writes at O(1KB)

- All stages (marked) except ATLAS Analysis which is at O(100KB)
- Related to ROOT TTreeCache vector I/O support on certain FSES
- **Potential bottleneck need to be paid attention to for future HEP workflow developments**
- ROOT has a data sieving concept (overread) that might be taken advantage of

Deliver Darshan as a tool for HEP

Fixes/enhancements to common software and experiments frameworks

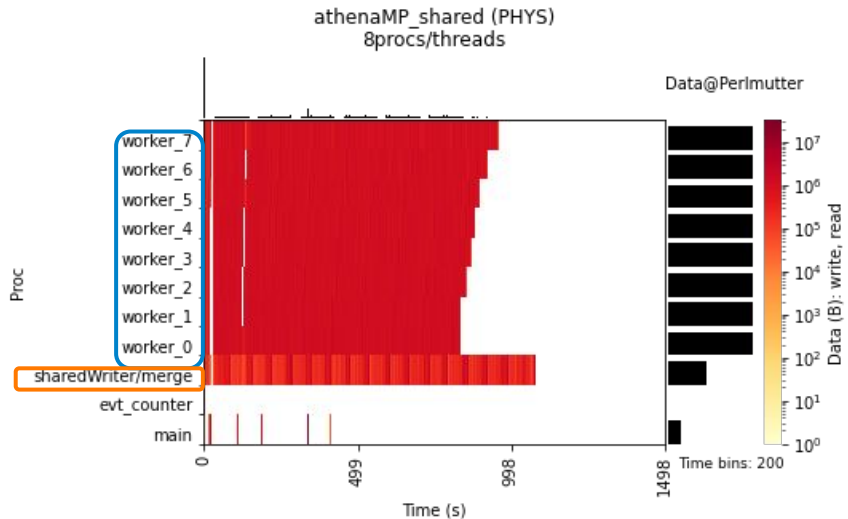
- Darshan included fork-safety and better filtering for I/O.
- ROOT serialization bottleneck was fixed.
- Patch to resolve the Athena library issue on DSO loading hooks which cause PyRoot crash when running with Darshan

Available in CVMFS

- Installed in ATLAS ALRB as an external tool
- Can be load and used out of box

Workflow I/O characterization

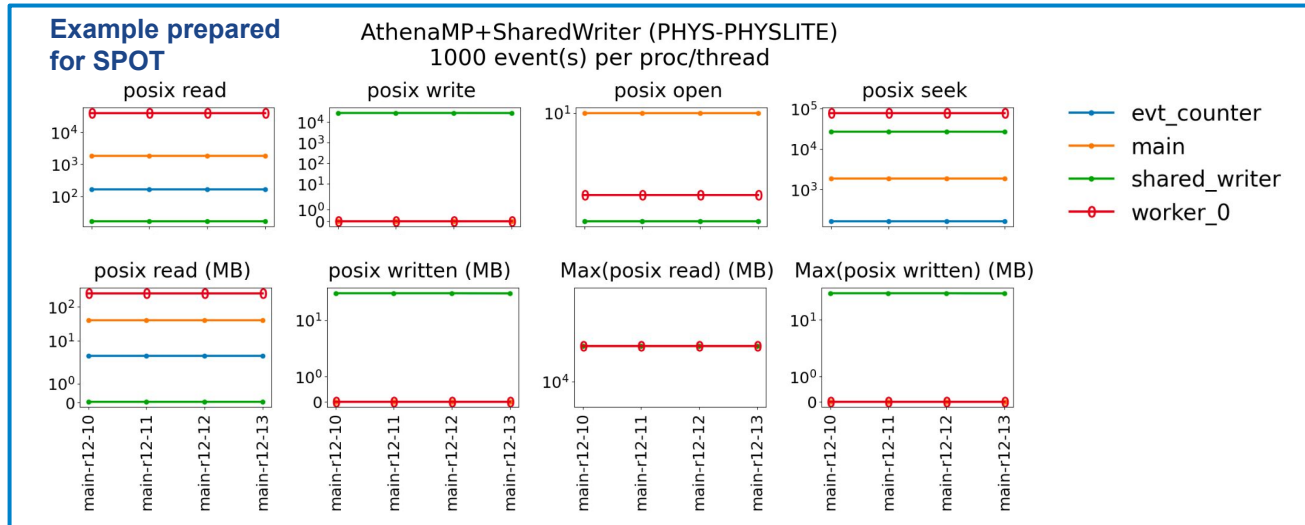
- Capture MPI and HDF I/O
- GPU workflows Benchmarking (DUNE)
- Darshan with container (SULI project)
- Monitor analysis workflows to better understand optimal storage parameter for data products



Heatmap visualization of multiprocess data processing workflow (AthenaMP). 8 **workers** read input data, while a **shared writer** process writes all worker output data from shared memory.

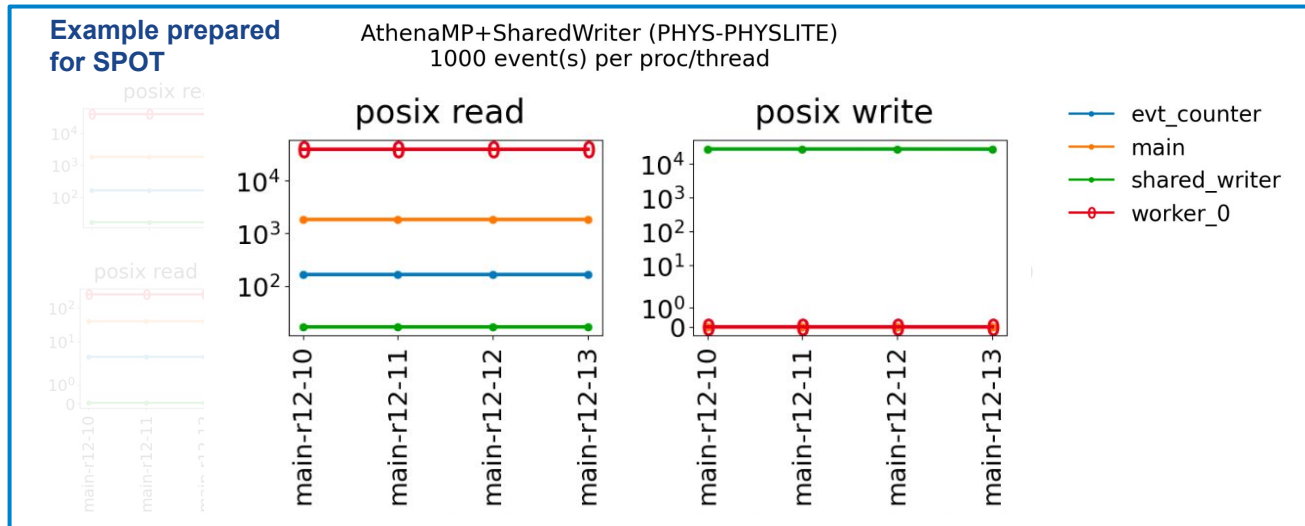
Adding Darshan to SPOT Toolkit

- Software performance monitoring between releases at ATLAS – SPOT
 - Guiding the evolution of the software and EDM to optimize performance in technical performance, resource usage needs and usability for analysis
 - Monitoring the performance of the software, including the transient and persistent event data models
 - Darshan adds abilities of insight on forked processes in time & detailed data access of specific file(s)**
 - Detailed usage to be explored with the SPOT



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Student Engagement

Yanli Lyu (Summer intern from NMSU)

- Refining PyDarshan log analysis framework for workflow analysis



Yanli Lyu
New Mexico State
University

Adhithya Vijayakumar (2023 summer SULI from Texas A&M)

- I/O monitoring for portable HPC applications ([report](#))
 - Darshan with container



Adhithya Vijayakumar
Texas A&M University
Physics

Nehemyah Green (Summer student from IIT)

- Working on Ceph, learn Darshan with Ken

