

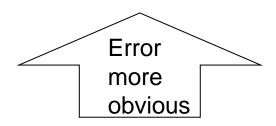
VERIFYING MPI EXECUTION CONFORMANCE WITH MUST

28.11.2018 | MICHAEL KNOBLOCH



MOTIVATION

- MPI programming is error prone
 - Complex API
- Bugs may manifest as
 - Crash
 - Application hanging
 - Application finishes (but gives wrong result)



- Questions
 - Why crash/hang?
 - Is my result correct?
 - Will my code also give correct results on another system?
- MUST helps to pin-point these bugs



MUST



- Next generation MPI correctness and portability checker
- http://doc.itc.rwth-aachen.de/display/CCP/Project+MUST
- MUST reports
 - Errors: violations of the MPI-standard
 - Warnings: unusual behavior or possible problems
 - Notes: harmless but remarkable behavior.
 - Further: potential deadlock detection
- Stores output in html files for easy analysis
- Scalability of MUST depends strongly on the scalability of the attached application.

MUST ERROR CLASSES

- Constants and integer values
- Communicator usage
- Datatype usage
- Group usage
- Operation usage
- Request usage
- Leak checks (MPI resources not freed before calling MPI Finalize)
- Type mis-matches
- Overlapping buffers passed to MPI
- Deadlocks resulting from MPI calls
- Basic checks for thread level usage (MPI_Init_thread)



MUST: EXAMPLE

- Usage
 - Compile application with debug symbols (-g)
 - Run application under the control of mustrun
 - Requires one additional MPI process
 - See MUST_Output.html report

MUST: EXAMPLE OUTPUT

[MUST] MUST configuration ... centralized checks with fall-back application crash handling (very slow)

[MUST] Information: overwritting old intermediate data in directory "/path/to/application/must_temp"!

 $[MUST]\ Using\ prebuilt\ infrastructure\ at\ /usr/local/software/jureca/Stages/2016b/software/MUST/New and the substitution of the substitution$

1.5.0-iimpi-2016b-Python-2.7.12/modules//mode1-layer2

[MUST] Weaver ... success

[MUST] Generating P^nMPI configuration ... success

[MUST] Search for linked P^nMPI ... not found ... using LD_PRELOAD to load P^nMPI ... success

[MUST] Executing application:

. . .

Application output

..

======MUST========

ERROR: MUST detected a deadlock, detailed information is available in the MUST output file.

You should either investigate details with a debugger or abort, the operation of MUST will stop from now.

[MUST] Execution finished, inspect "/path/to/application/MUST_Output.html"!

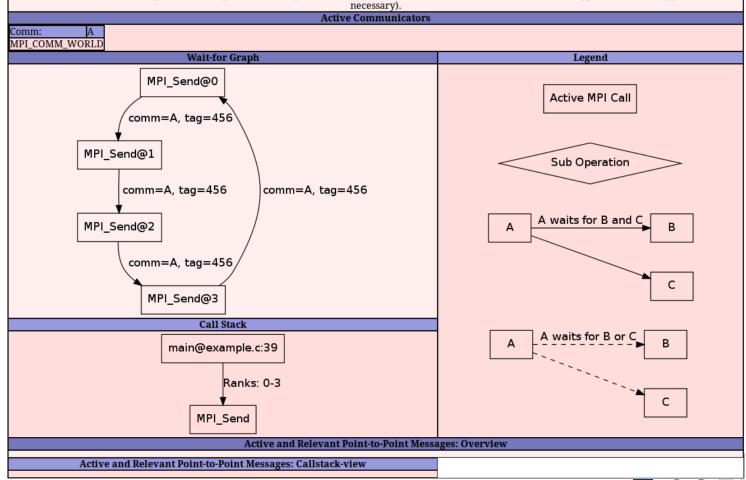
Rank(s)	Туре	Message						
	Error	The application issued a set of MPI calls that can cause a deadlock! A graphical representation of this situation is available in a detailed deadlock view (MUST_Output-f	iles/MI	JST_Deadlock.ht				
Details:								
		Message	From	References				
		an cause a deadlock! A graphical representation of this situation is available in a <u>detailed deadlock view (MUST_Output-files/MUST_Deadlock.html)</u> . References 1-4 list turther calls may be involved). The application still runs, if the deadlock manifested (e.g. caused a hang on this MPI implementation) you can attach to the involved ranks with a debugger or abort the application (if necessary).		References of a representative process: reference 1 rank 0: call MPI_Send (1st occurrence) reference 2 rank 1: call MPI_Send (1st occurrence) reference 3 rank 2: call MPI_Send (1st occurrence) reference 4 rank 3: call MPI_Send (1st occurrence)				

FUISCHUNGSZEHLIUN

MUST DEADLOCK DETECTION

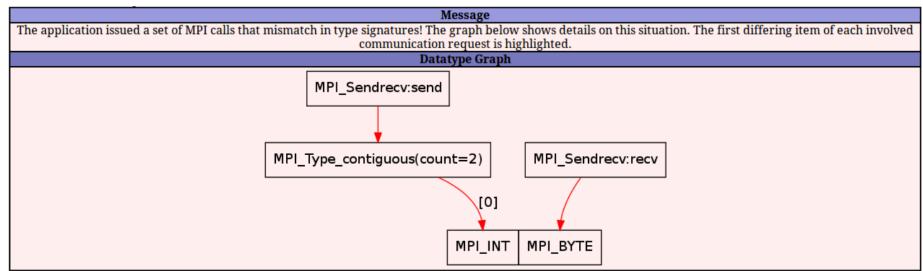
Message

The application issued a set of MPI calls that can cause a deadlock! The graphs below show details on this situation. This includes a wait-for graph that shows active wait-for dependencies between the processes that cause the deadlock. Note that this process set only includes processes that cause the deadlock and no further processes. A legend details the wait-for graph components in addition, while a parallel call stack view summarizes the locations of the MPI calls that cause the deadlock. Below these graphs, a message queue graph shows active and unmatched point-to-point communications. This graph only includes operations that could have been intended to match a point-to-point operation that is relevant to the deadlock situation. Finally, a parallel call stack shows the locations of any operation in the parallel call stack. The leafs of this call stack graph show the components of the message queue graph that they span. The application still runs, if the deadlock manifested (e.g. caused a hang on this MPI implementation) you can attach to the involved ranks with a debugger or abort the application (if



MUST DATATYPE MISMATCH

Rank	Туре	Message	From	References
0	Error	A send and a receive operation use datatypes that do not match! Mismatch occurs at (contiguous) [0](MPI_INT) in the send type and at (MPI_BYTE) in the receive type (consult the MUST manual for a detailed description of datatype positions). A graphical representation of this situation is available in a detailed type mismatch view (MUST_Output-files/MUST_Typemismatch_0.html). The send operation was started at reference 1, the receive operation was started at reference 2. (Information on communicator: MPI_COMM_WORLD) (Information on send of count 1 with type:Datatype created at reference 3 is for C, committed at reference 4, based on the following type(s): { MPI_INT}Typemap = {(MPI_INT, 0), (MPI_INT, 4)}) (Information on receive of count 8 with type:MPI_BYTE)	MPI_Sendrecv called from: #0 main@example.c:33	reference 1 rank 0: MPI_Sendrecv called from: #0 main@example.c:33 reference 2 rank 1: MPI_Sendrecv called from: #0 main@example.c:33 reference 3 rank 0: MPI_Type_contiguous called from: #0 main@example.c:29 reference 4 rank 0: MPI_Type_commit called from: #0 main@example.c:30



HANDS-ON: QUIZ

How many issues are in the following MPI program?

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main (int argc, char **argv) {
  int rank, size, buf[8];
  MPI Comm rank (MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
  MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
  MPI Datatype type;
  MPI Type contiguous (2, MPI_INTEGER, &type);
 MPI Recv (buf, 2, MPI INT, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
  MPI Send (buf, 2, type, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD);
  printf ("Hello, I'm rank %d of %d.\n", rank, size);
  return 0;
```



FIX 1: INIT AND FINALIZE MPI

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main (int argc, char **argv) {
  int rank, size, buf[8];
 MPI Init (&argc, &argv);
  MPI Comm rank (MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
  MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
 MPI Datatype type;
  MPI Type contiguous (2, MPI INTEGER, &type);
 MPI Recv (buf, 2, MPI INT, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
  MPI Send (buf, 2, type, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD);
  printf ("Hello, I'm rank %d of %d.\n", rank, size);
 MPI Finalize ();
  return 0;
```



FIX 2: USE ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVE

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main (int argc, char **argv) {
 int rank, size, buf[8];
 MPI Init (&argc, &argv);
 MPI Comm rank (MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
 MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
 MPI Datatype type;
 MPI Type contiguous (2, MPI INTEGER, &type);
 MPI Request request;
 MPI Irecv (buf, 2, MPI INT, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD, &request);
 MPI Send (buf, 2, type, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD);
  printf ("Hello, I'm rank %d of %d.\n", rank, size);
 MPI Finalize ();
  return 0;
```



FIX 3: SAME MESSAGE SIZE FOR SEND/RECEIVE

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main (int argc, char **argv) {
  int rank, size, buf[8];
 MPI Init (&argc, &argv);
  MPI Comm rank (MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
  MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
  MPI Datatype type;
  MPI Type contiguous (2, MPI INTEGER, &type);
  MPI Request request;
 MPI Irecv (buf, 2, MPI INT, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD, &request);
  MPI Send (buf, 1, type, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD);
  printf ("Hello, I'm rank %d of %d.\n", rank, size);
  MPI Finalize ();
  return 0:
```



FIX 4: USE MPI_TYPE_COMMIT AND MPI_INT

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main (int argc, char **argv) {
  int rank, size, buf[8];
 MPI Init (&argc, &argv);
 MPI Comm rank (MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
 MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
 MPI Datatype type;
 MPI Type contiguous (2, MPI INT, &type);
 MPI Type commit(&type);
 MPI Request request;
 MPI Irecv (buf, 2, MPI INT, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD, &request);
 MPI Send (buf, 1, type, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD);
  printf ("Hello, I'm rank %d of %d.\n", rank, size);
 MPI Finalize ();
  return 0;
```



FIX 5: USE INDEPENDEND MEMORY REGIONS

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main (int argc, char **argv) {
 int rank, size, buf[8];
 MPI Init (&argc, &argv);
 MPI Comm rank (MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
 MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
 MPI Datatype type;
 MPI Type contiguous (2, MPI INT, &type);
 MPI Type commit(&type);
 MPI Request request;
 MPI Irecv (buf, 2, MPI INT, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD, &request);
 MPI Send (buf + 4, 1, type, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD);
  printf ("Hello, I'm rank %d of %d.\n", rank, size);
 MPI Finalize ();
  return 0;
```



FIX 6: FREE DATATYPE AND USE MPI_WAIT

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main (int argc, char **argv) {
 int rank, size, buf[8];
 MPI Init (&argc, &argv);
 MPI Comm rank (MPI COMM WORLD, &rank);
 MPI Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &size);
 MPI Datatype type;
 MPI Type contiguous (2, MPI INT, &type);
 MPI Type commit(&type);
 MPI Request request;
 MPI Irecv (buf, 2, MPI INT, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD, &request);
 MPI Send (buf + 4, 1, type, size - rank - 1, 123, MPI COMM WORLD);
 MPI Wait (&request, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
 printf ("Hello, I'm rank %d of %d.\n", rank, size);
 MPI Type free (&type);
 MPI Finalize ();
  return 0;
```

