

Performance Analysis of GPU-accelerated Applications with HPCToolkit

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Outline

- Introduction to HPCToolkit performance tools
 - Overview of HPCToolkit components and their workflow
 - HPCToolkit's graphical user interfaces
- Analyzing the performance of GPU-accelerated codes with HPCToolkit
 - GAMESS (OpenMP)
 - Quicksilver (CUDA)
 - PeleC (AMReX)
 - LAMMPS at Exascale (Kokkos)
- Coming attractions
- Hands-on materials

Hands-on Materials

- Downloading and installing hpcviewer on your laptop
- Using hpcviewer on polaris
- Collecting performance data with HPCToolkit on turnkey examples
- Troubleshooting measurement and analysis with HPCToolkit

Linux Foundation's HPCToolkit Performance Tools

Collect **profiles and traces of unmodified parallel CPU and GPU-accelerated applications**

Understand where an application spends its time and why

call path profiles **associate metrics with application source code** contexts

analyze instruction-level performance within GPU kernels and attribute it to your source code

hierarchical **traces to understand execution dynamics**

Parallel programming models

across nodes: MPI, SHMEM, UPC++, ...

within nodes: OpenMP, Kokkos, RAJA, HIP, DPC++, Sycl, CUDA, OpenACC, ...

Languages

C, C++, Fortran, Python, ...

Hardware

CPU cores and GPUs within a node

CPU: x86_64, Power, ARM

GPU: NVIDIA, AMD, Intel

all of the nodes in Polaris

Why HPCToolkit?

Measure and analyze performance of CPU and GPU-accelerated applications

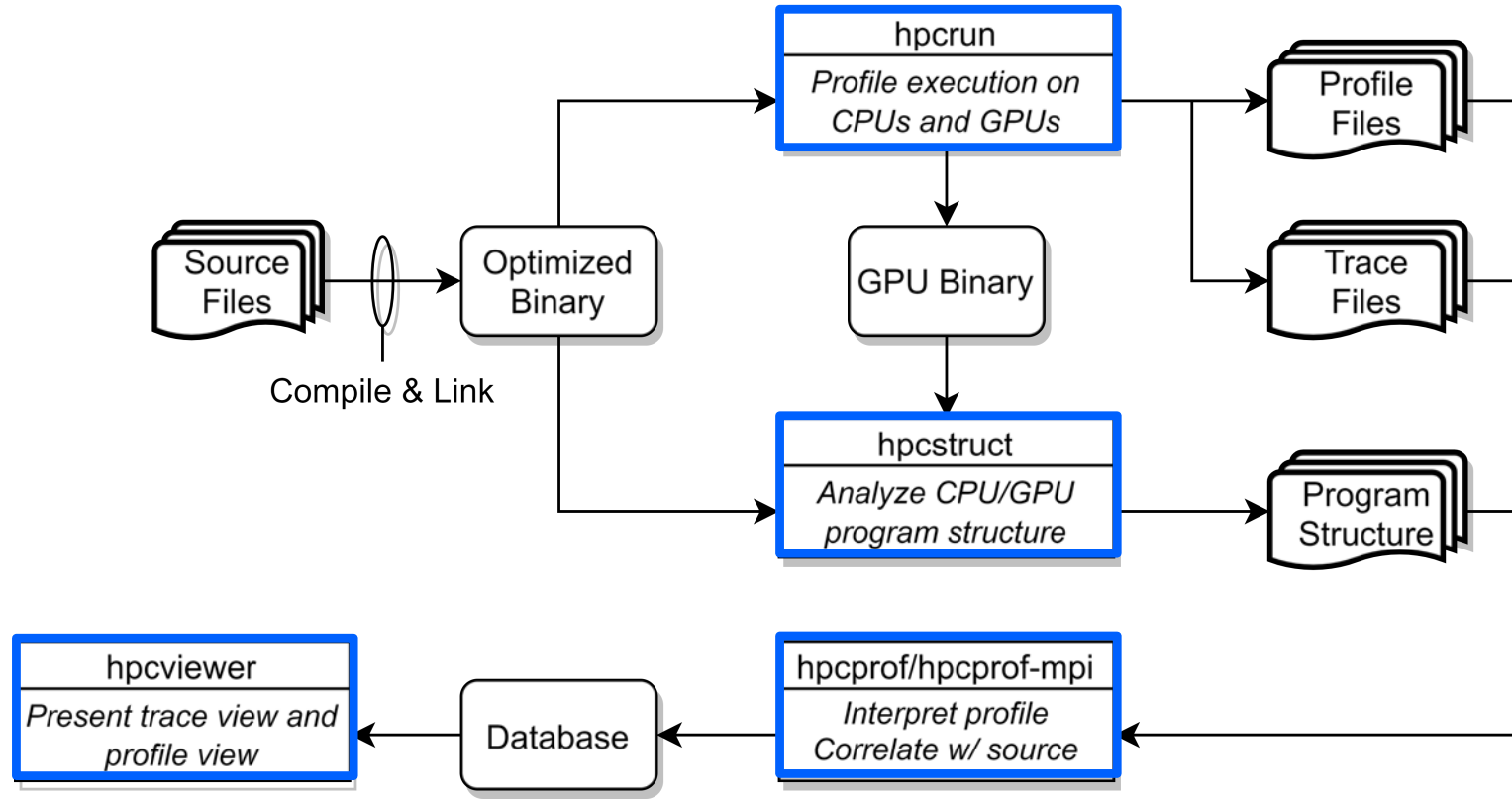
- Easy: profile unmodified application binaries
- Fast: low-overhead measurement
- Informative: understand where an application spends its time and why
 - call path profiles associate metrics with application source code contexts
 - optional hierarchical traces to understand execution dynamics
- Broad audience
 - application developers
 - framework developers
 - runtime and tool developers

- Unlike vendor tools, works with a wide range of CPUs and GPUs

How does HPCToolkit Differ from NVIDIA's Tools?

- NVIDIA NSight Systems
 - tracing of CPU and GPU streams
 - analyze traces when you open them with the GUI
 - long running traces are huge and thus extremely slow to analyze, limiting scalability
 - designed for measurement and analysis within a node
- NVIDIA NSight Compute
 - detailed measurement of kernels with counters and execution replay
 - very slow measurement
 - flat display of measurements within GPU kernels
- HPCToolkit
 - supports more scalable tracing than Nsight Systems
 - measure exascale executions across many GPUs and nodes
 - scalable, parallel post-mortem analysis vs. non-scalable in-GUI analysis
 - detailed reconstruction of estimates for calling context profiles within GPU kernels

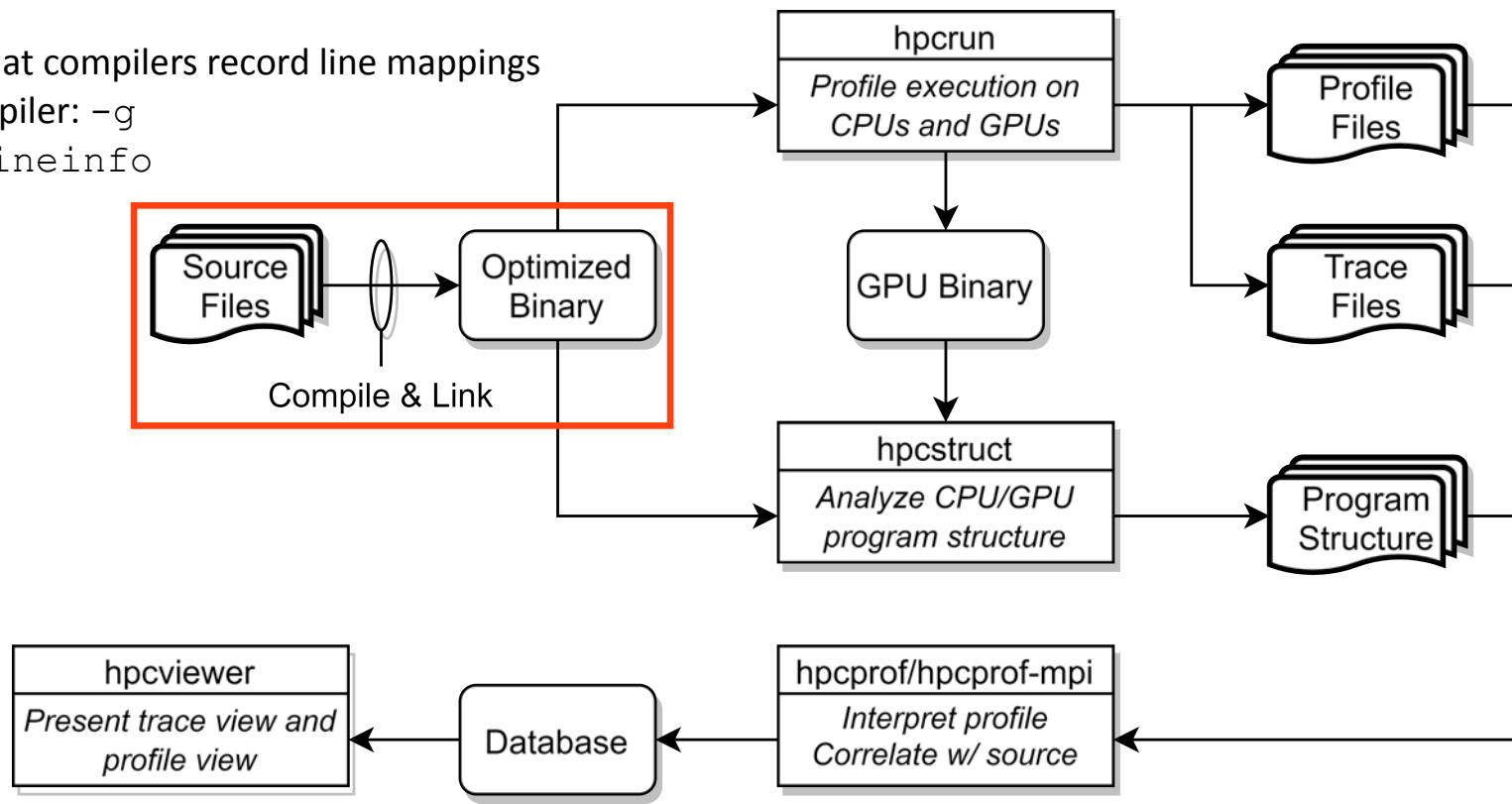
HPCToolkit's Workflow for GPU-accelerated Applications



HPCToolkit's Workflow for GPU-accelerated Applications

Step 1:

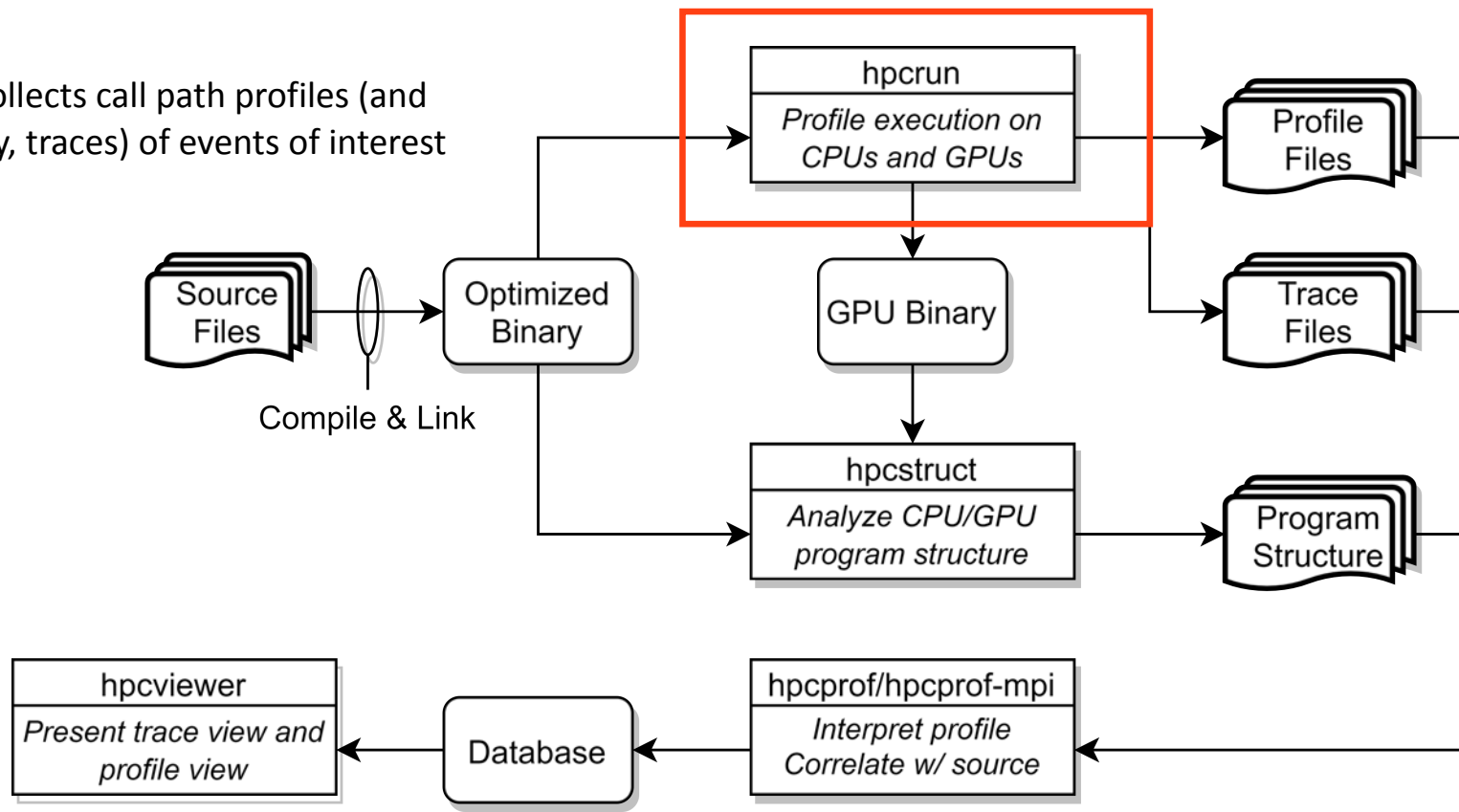
- Ensure that compilers record line mappings
- host compiler: `-g`
- `nvcc: -lineinfo`



HPCToolkit's Workflow for GPU-accelerated Applications

Step 2:

- *hpcrun* collects call path profiles (and optionally, traces) of events of interest



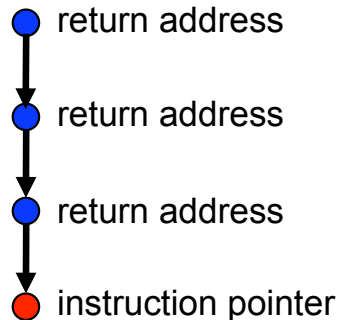
Measurement of CPU and GPU-accelerated Applications

- Sampling using Linux timers and hardware counter overflows on the CPU
- Callbacks when GPU operations are launched and (sometimes) completed
- Event stream for GPU operations
- PC Samples: NVIDIA (in progress: AMD, Intel)
- Binary instrumentation of GPU kernels on Intel GPUs for fine-grain measurement

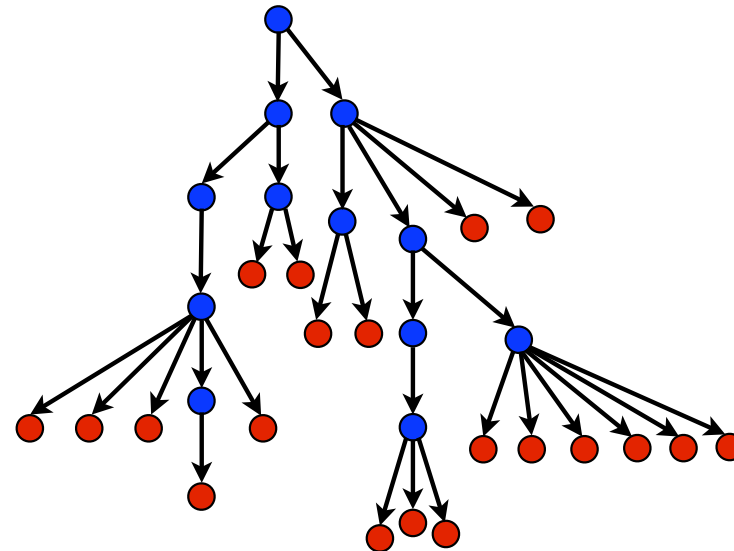
Call Stack Unwinding to Attribute Costs in Context

- Unwind when timer or hardware counter overflows
 - measurement overhead proportional to sampling frequency rather than call frequency
- Unwind to capture context for events such as GPU kernel launches

Call path sample



Calling context tree



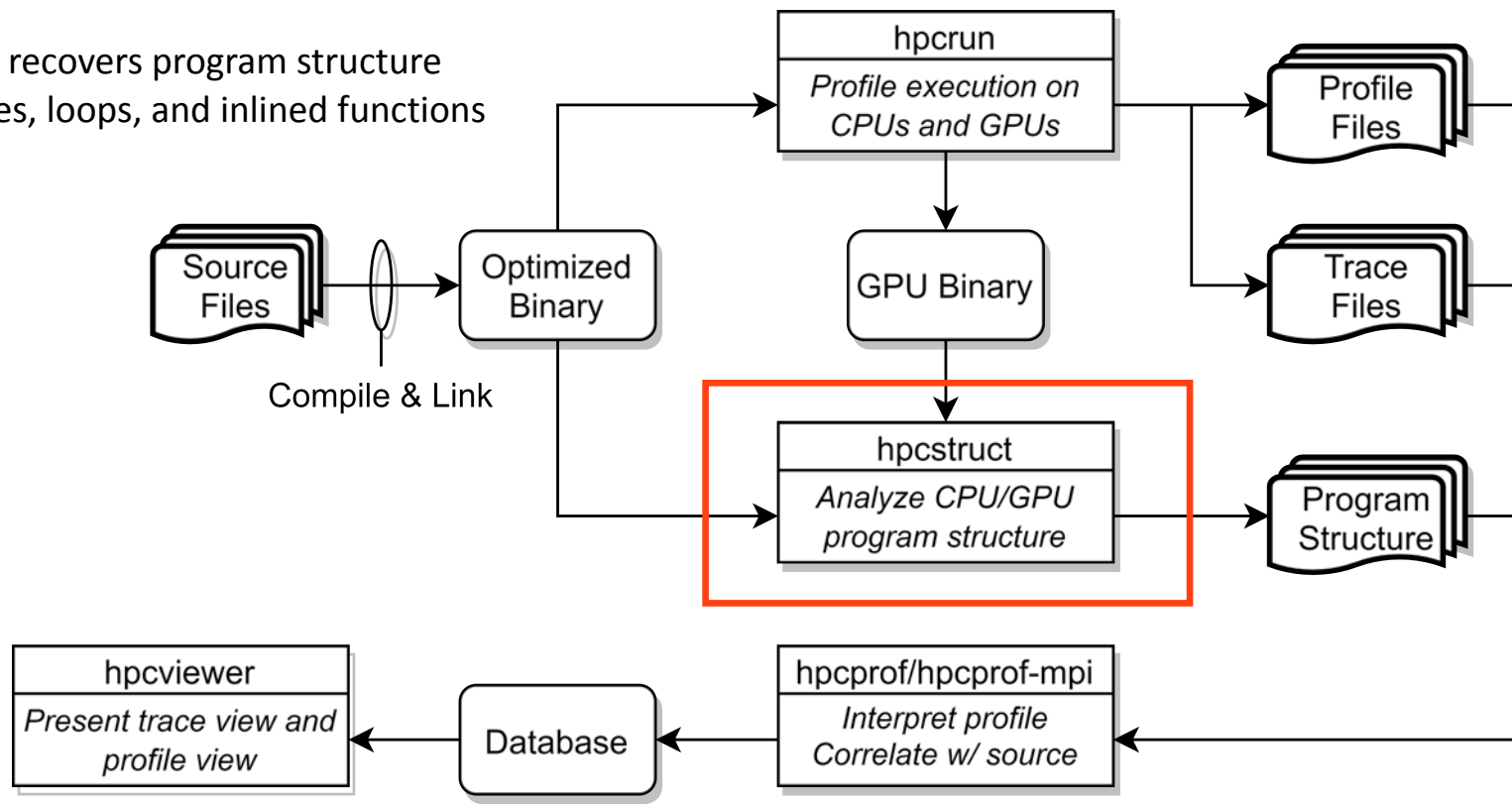
hpcrun: Measure CPU and/or GPU activity

- GPU profiling
—hpcrun -e gpu=xxx <app> ... xxx ∈ {nvidia,amd,opencl,level0}
- GPU PC sampling (NVIDIA GPU only)
—hpcrun -e gpu=nvidia,pc <app>
- CPU and GPU Tracing (in addition to profiling)
—hpcrun -e CPUTIME -e gpu=xxx -tt <app>
- Use hpcrun with MPI on Polaris
—mpiexec -n <ranks> ... hpcrun -e gpu=xxx <app>

HPCToolkit's Workflow for GPU-accelerated Applications

Step 3:

- *hpcstruct* recovers program structure about lines, loops, and inlined functions



hpcstruct: Analyze CPU and GPU Binaries Using Multiple Threads

- Usage

```
hpcstruct [--gpucfg yes] <measurement-directory>
```

- What it does

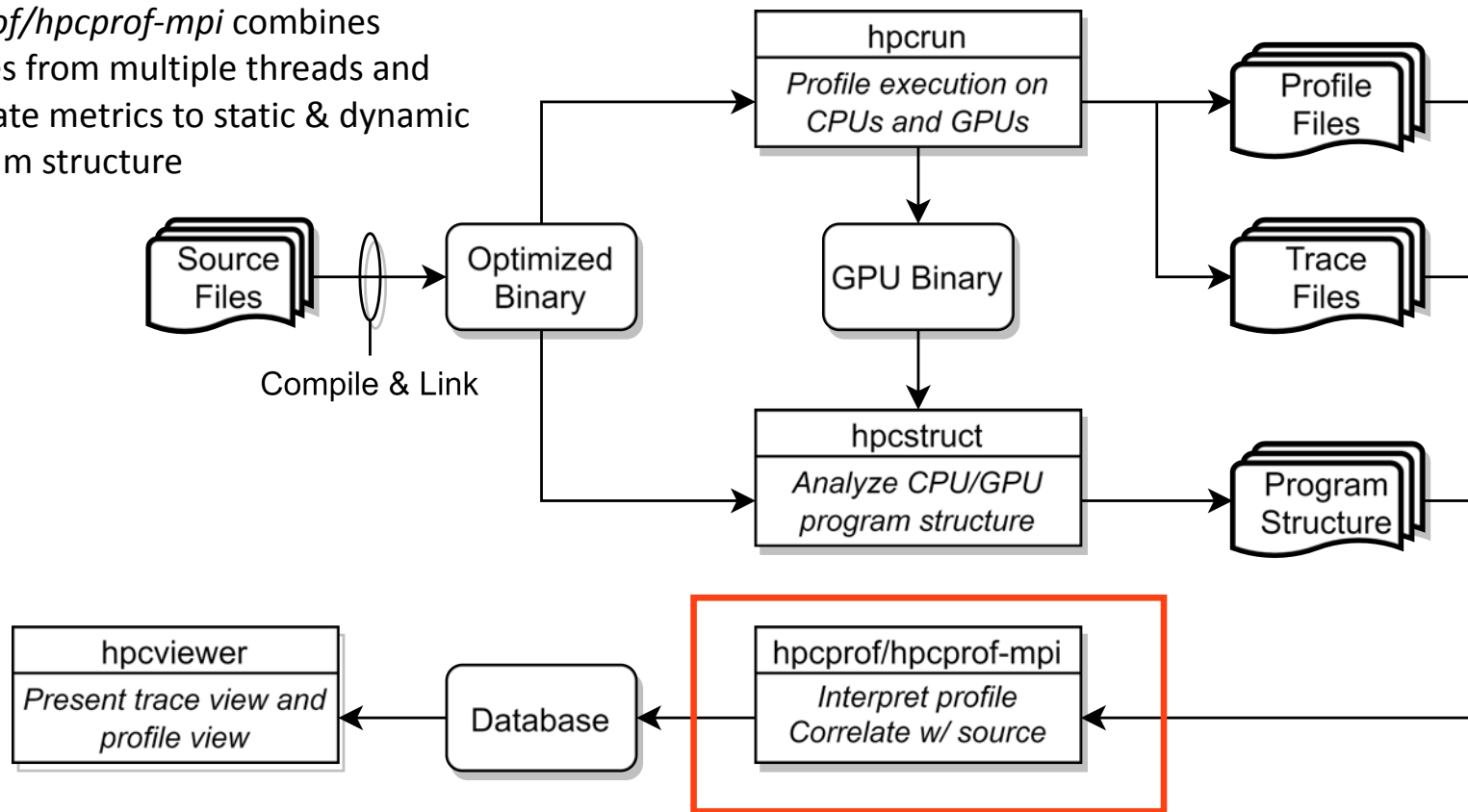
- Recover program structure information
 - Files, functions, inlined templates or functions, loops, source lines
- In parallel, analyze all CPU and GPU binaries that were measured by HPCToolkit
 - typically analyze large application binaries with 16 threads
 - typically analyze multiple small application binaries concurrently with 2 threads each
- Cache binary analysis results for reuse when analyzing other executions

NOTE: `--gpucfg yes` needed only for analysis of GPU binaries for interpreting PC samples on NVIDIA GPUs

HPCToolkit's Workflow for GPU-accelerated Applications

Step 4:

- *hpcprof/hpcprof-mpi* combines profiles from multiple threads and correlate metrics to static & dynamic program structure



hpcprof/hpcprof-mpi: Associate Measurements with Program Structure

- Analyze data from modest executions with multithreading (moderate scale)

```
hpcprof <measurement-directory>
```

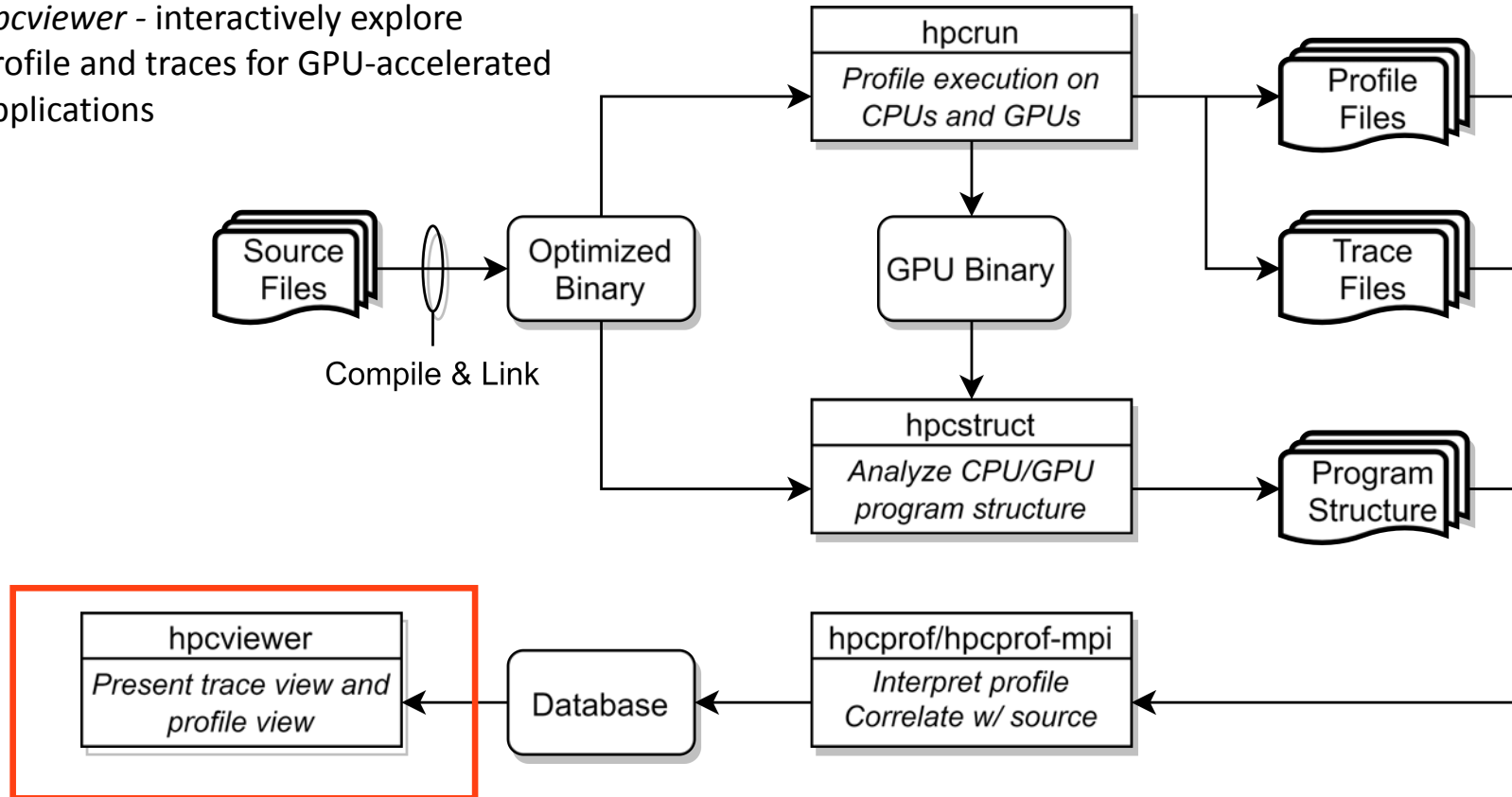
- Analyze data from large executions with distributed-memory parallelism + multithreading (large scale)

```
mpiexec -n ${NODES} --ppn 1 -depth=128 \  
hpcprof-mpi <measurement-directory>
```


HPCToolkit's Workflow for GPU-accelerated Applications

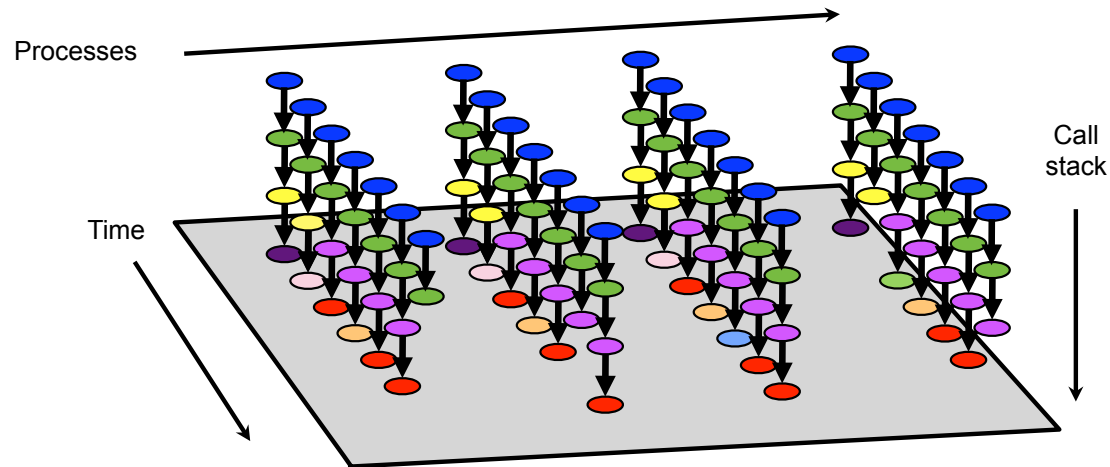
Step 4:

- *hpcviewer* - interactively explore profile and traces for GPU-accelerated applications



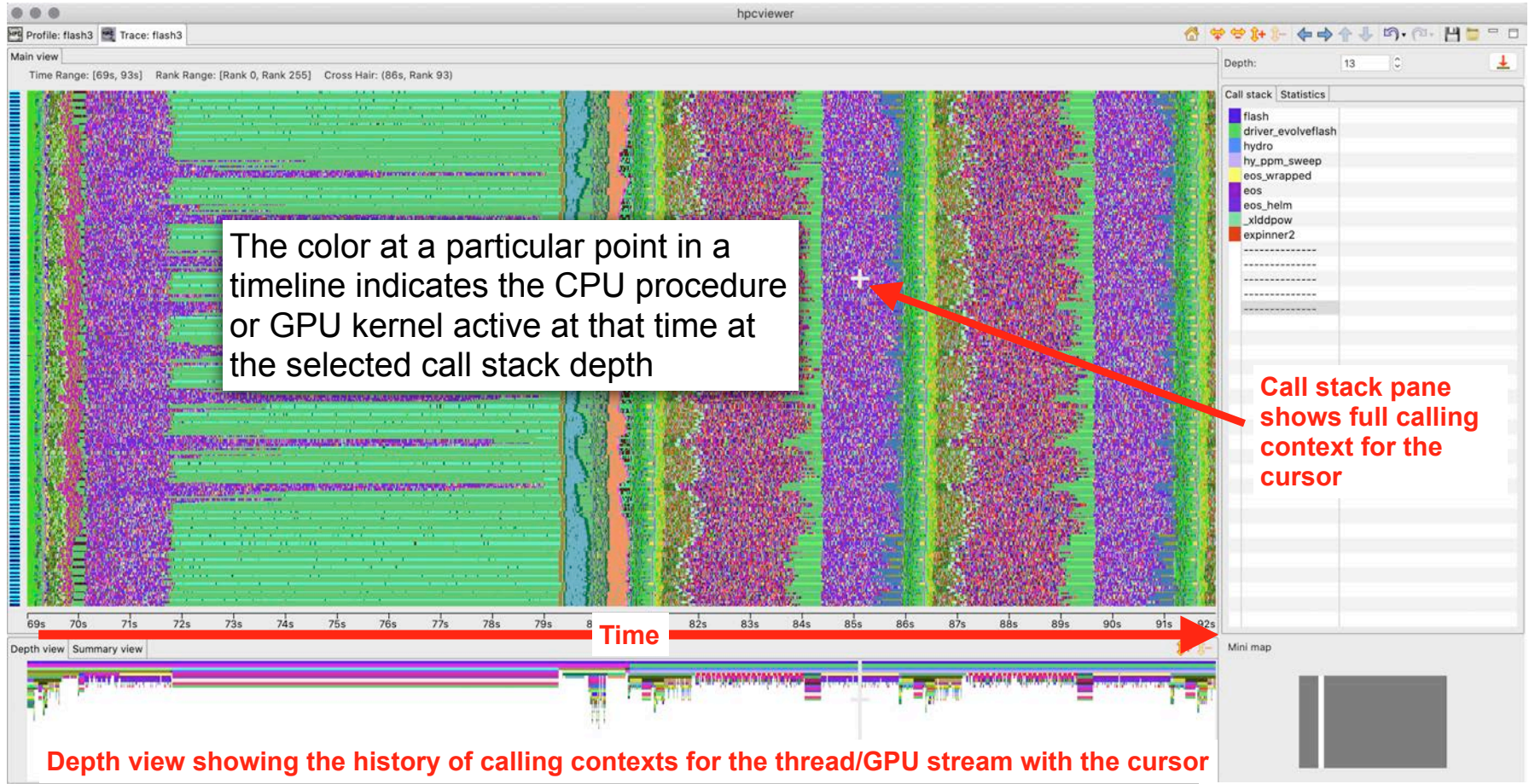
Understanding Temporal Behavior

- Profiling compresses out the temporal dimension
 - Temporal patterns, e.g. serial sections and dynamic load imbalance are invisible in profiles
- What can we do? Trace call path samples
 - N times per second, take a call path sample of each thread
 - Organize the samples for each thread along a time line
 - View how the execution evolves left to right
 - What do we view? assign each procedure a color; view a depth slice of an execution



Time-centric Analysis with hpcviewer

MPI ranks, OpenMP Threads, GPU streams

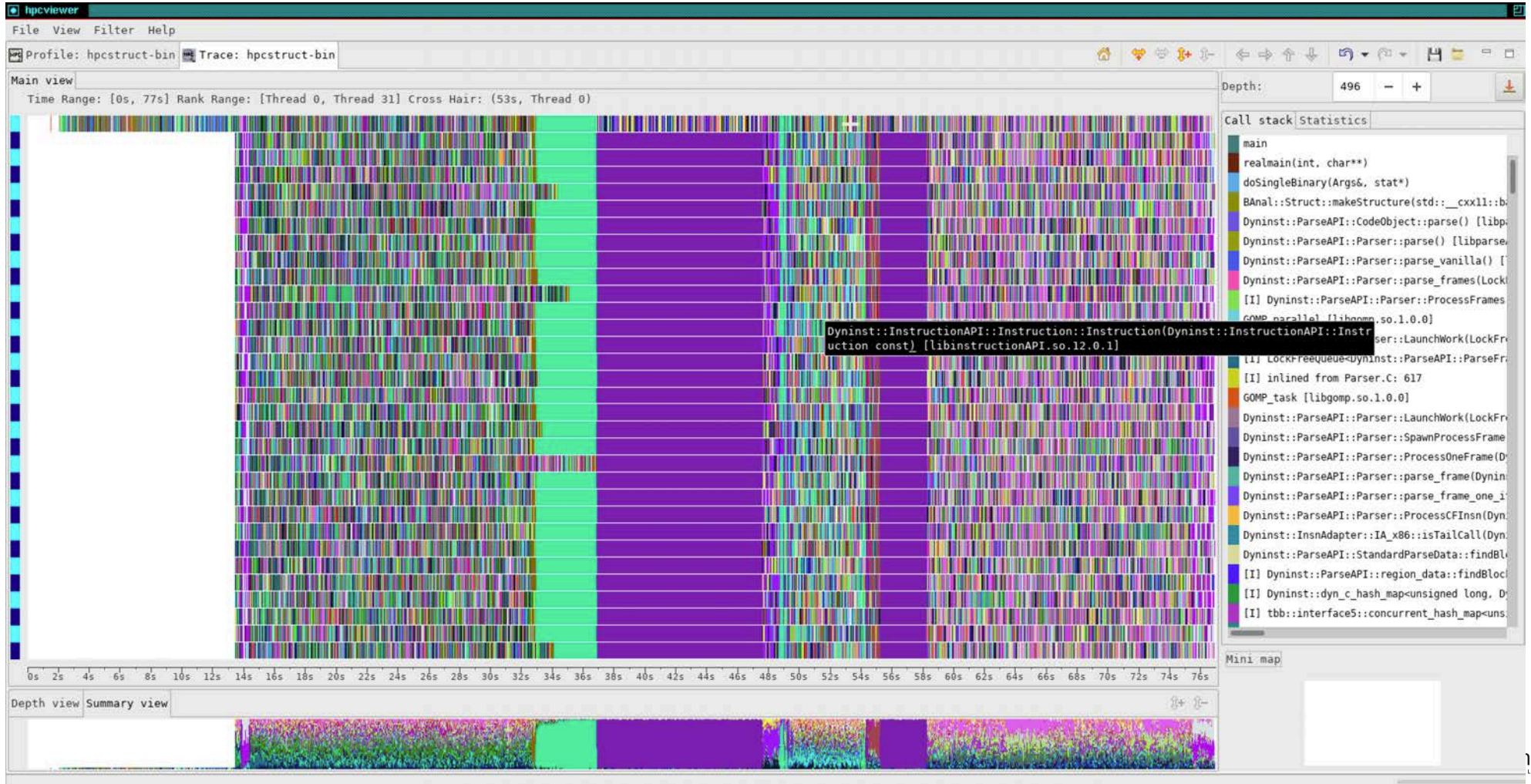


Minimap indicates part of execution trace shown

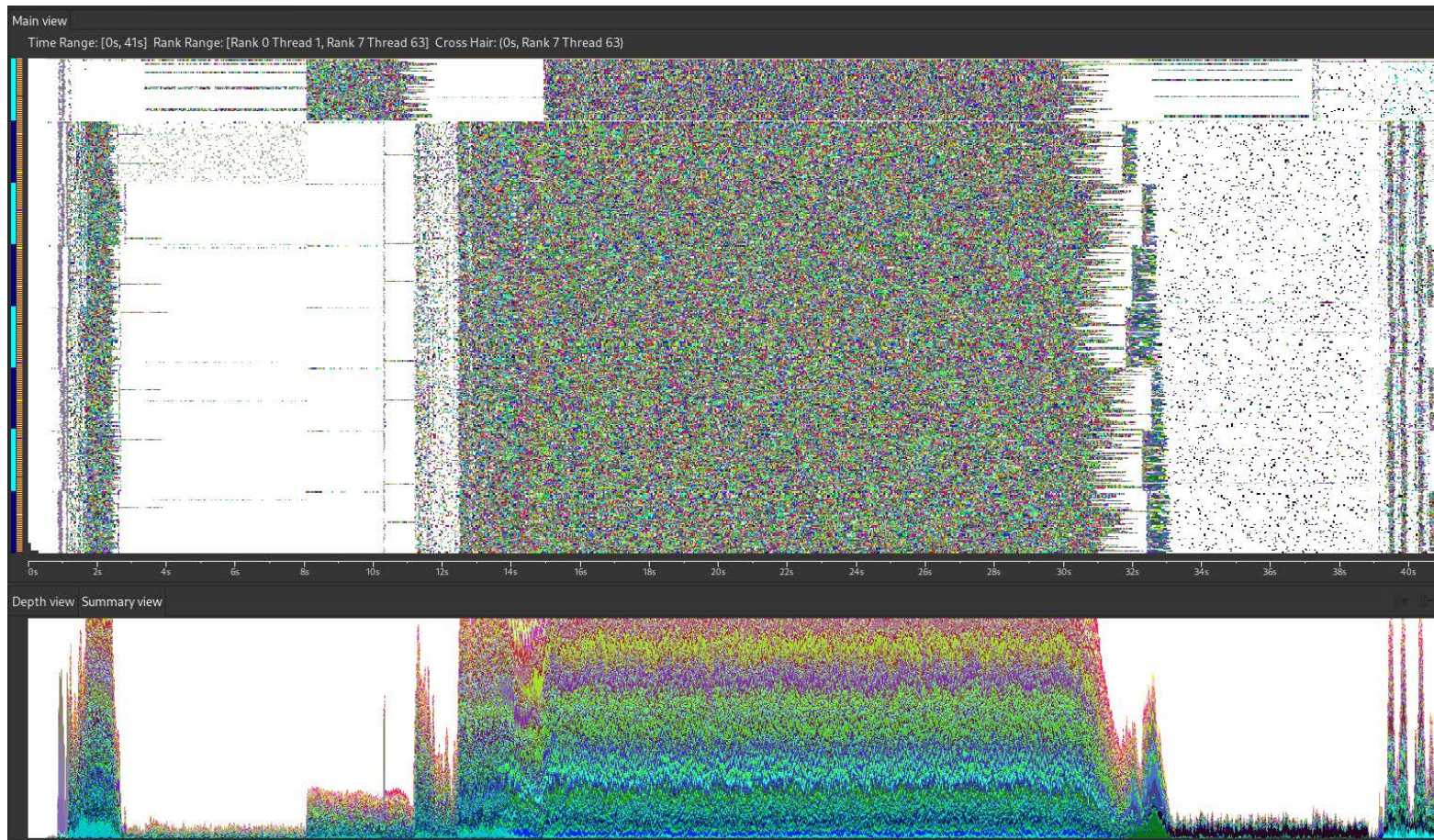
Enhancements for Exascale

- Measurement
 - profile and trace GPU-accelerated applications on AMD, Intel, and NVIDIA GPUs
- Binary analysis
 - parallel analysis of CPU and GPU binaries to speed recovery of program structure
- Performance analysis and attribution
 - MPI + OpenMP highly parallel analysis of measurement data at exascale
 - sparse representations observed to reduce performance analysis results by > 1000x
 - detailed attribution of PC samples to rich calling contexts within GPU kernels
- Presentation
 - interactive display profiles and terabytes of traces from exascale executions

hpcstruct Example: Analyze 7.7GB TensorFlow library (170MB text) in 77s



Analyze 38.1GB data for 2K MPI ranks + 2K GPUs using 1K threads in 41s



Case Studies

- ExaWind
- GAMESS (OpenMP)
- Quicksilver (CUDA)
- PeleC (AMReX)
- LAMMPS (Kokkos) at exascale

ExaWind: Wakes from Three Turbines over Time

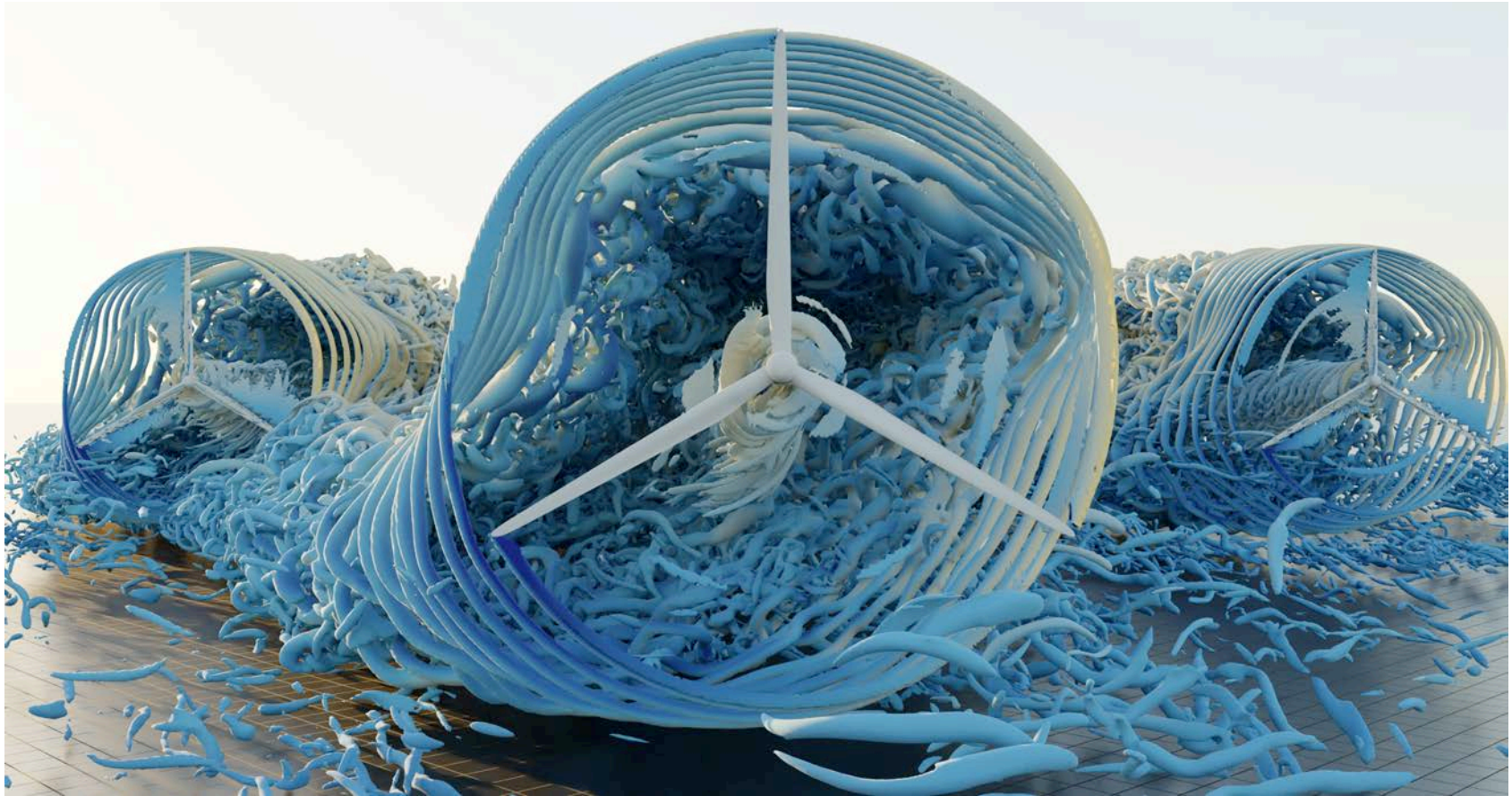


Figure credit: Jon Rood, NREL

ExaWind: Visualization of a Wind Farm Simulation

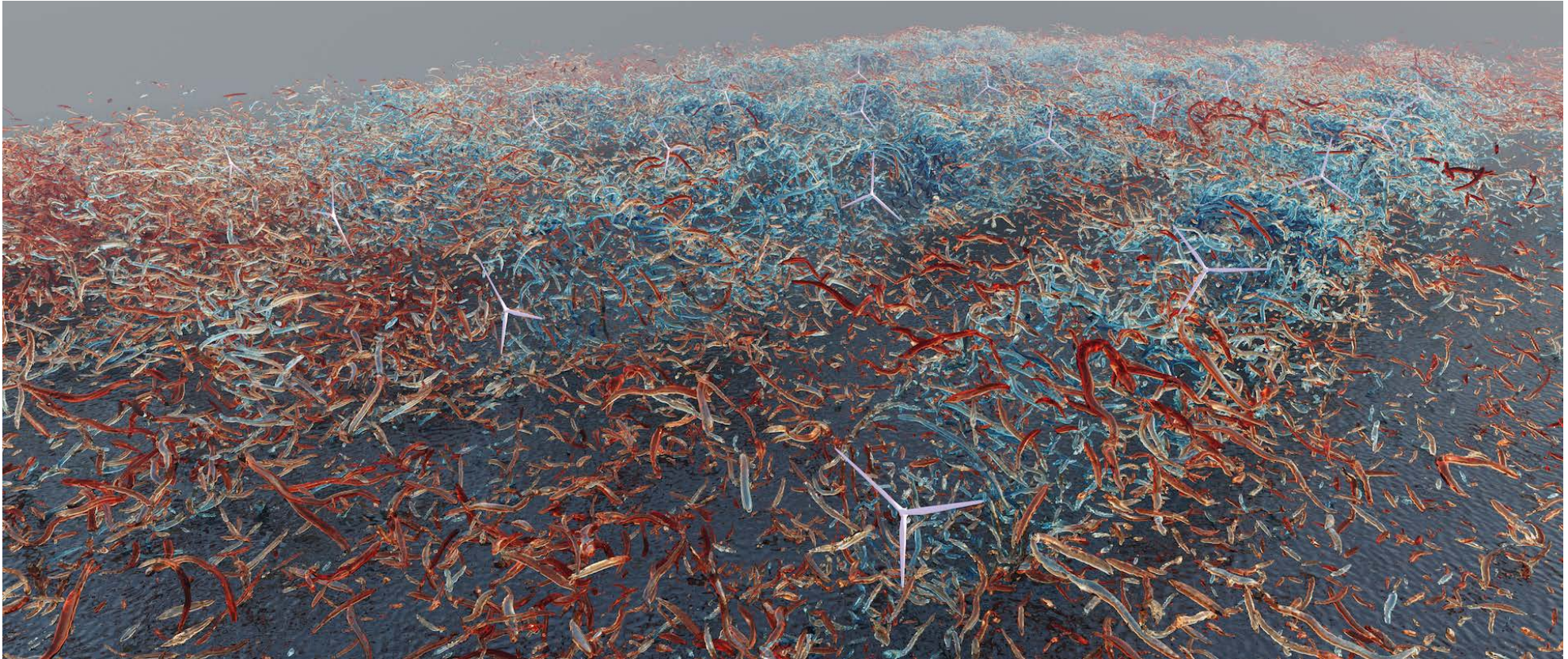


Figure credit: Jon Rood, NREL

ExaWind: Execution Traces on Frontier Collected with HPCToolkit

Traces on roughly ~70K MPI ranks for ~17minutes

Before: MPI waiting (bad), shown in red

After: MPI overhead negligible*

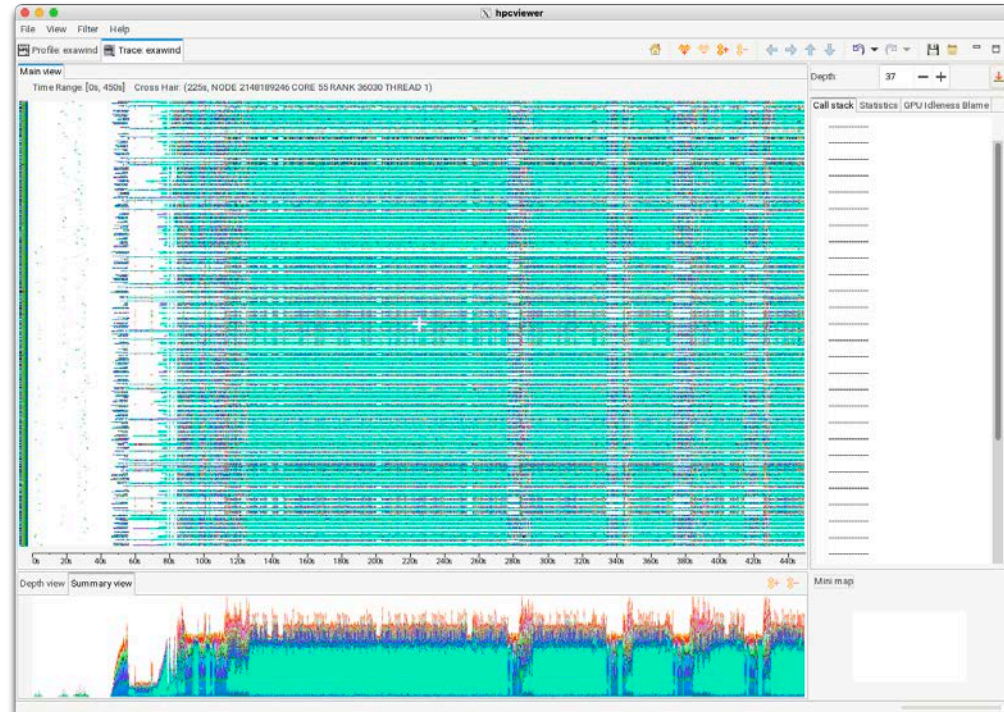


Figure credits: Jon Rood, NREL

*replaced non-blocking send/recv with ialltoallv

ExaWind Testimonials for HPCToolkit

*I just wanted to mention we've been using HPCToolkit a lot for our ExaWind application on Frontier, which is **a hugely complicated code**, and **your profiler is one of the only ones we've found that really lets us easily instrument and then browse what our application is doing at runtime including GPUs**. As an example, during a recent hackathon we had, we **improved our large scale performance by 24x** by understanding our code better with HPCToolkit and **running it on 1000s of nodes while profiling**. We also recently improved upon this by 10% for our total runtime.*

- Jon Rood NREL (5/31/2024)

*One big thing for us is that we can't overstate how complicated ExaWind is in general, and how complicated it is to build, so finding out that **HPCToolkit could easily profile our entire application without a ton of instrumentation during the build process, and be able to profile it on a huge amount of Frontier with line numbers and visualizing the trace was really amazing to us**.*

- Jon Rood NREL (6/3/2024)

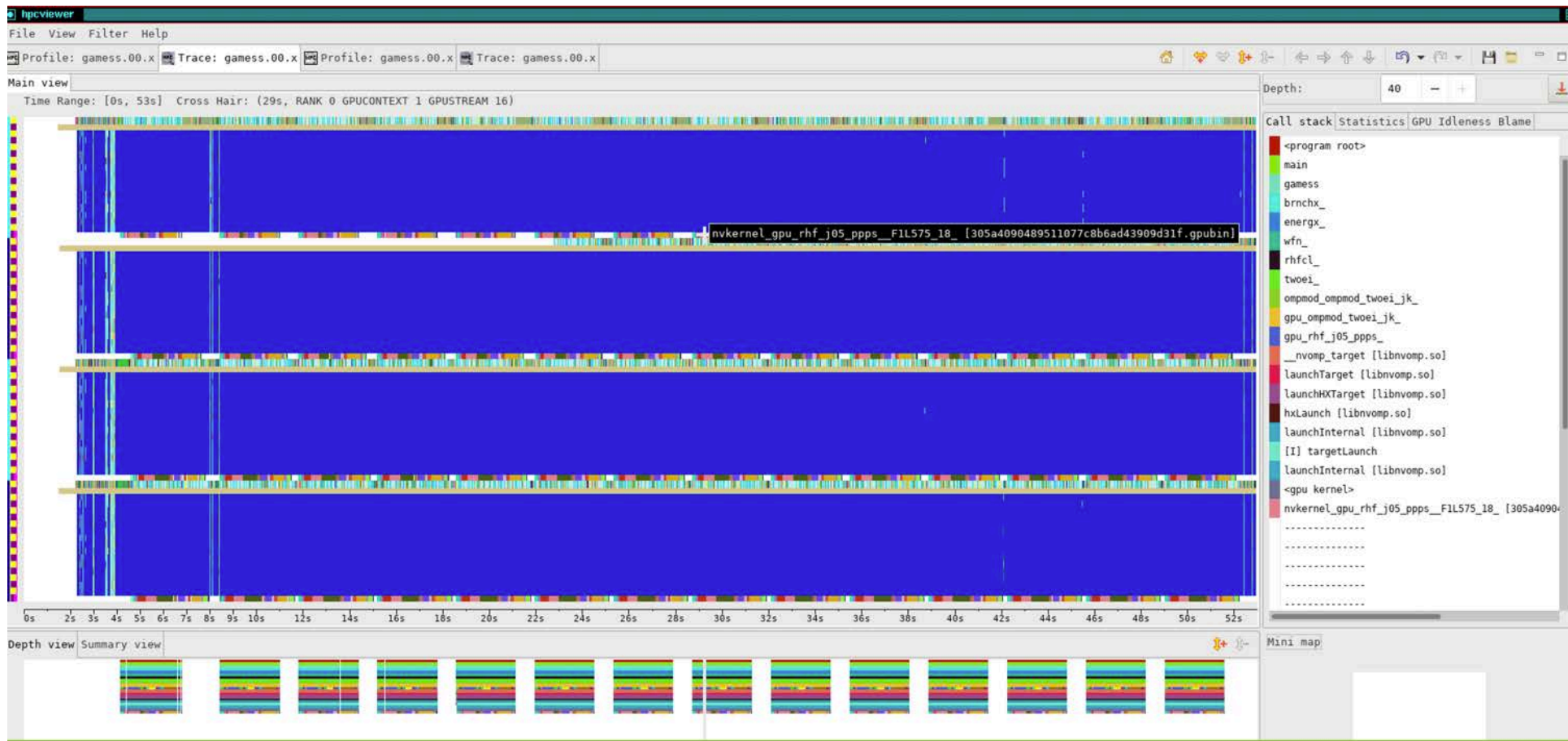
Case Study: GAMESS

- General Atomic and Molecular Electronic Structure System (GAMESS)
 - general *ab initio* quantum chemistry package
- Calculates the energies, structures, and properties of a wide range of chemical systems
- Experiments
 - GPU-accelerated nodes at a prior Perlmutter hackathon
 - Single node with 4 GPUs
 - Five nodes with 20 GPUs

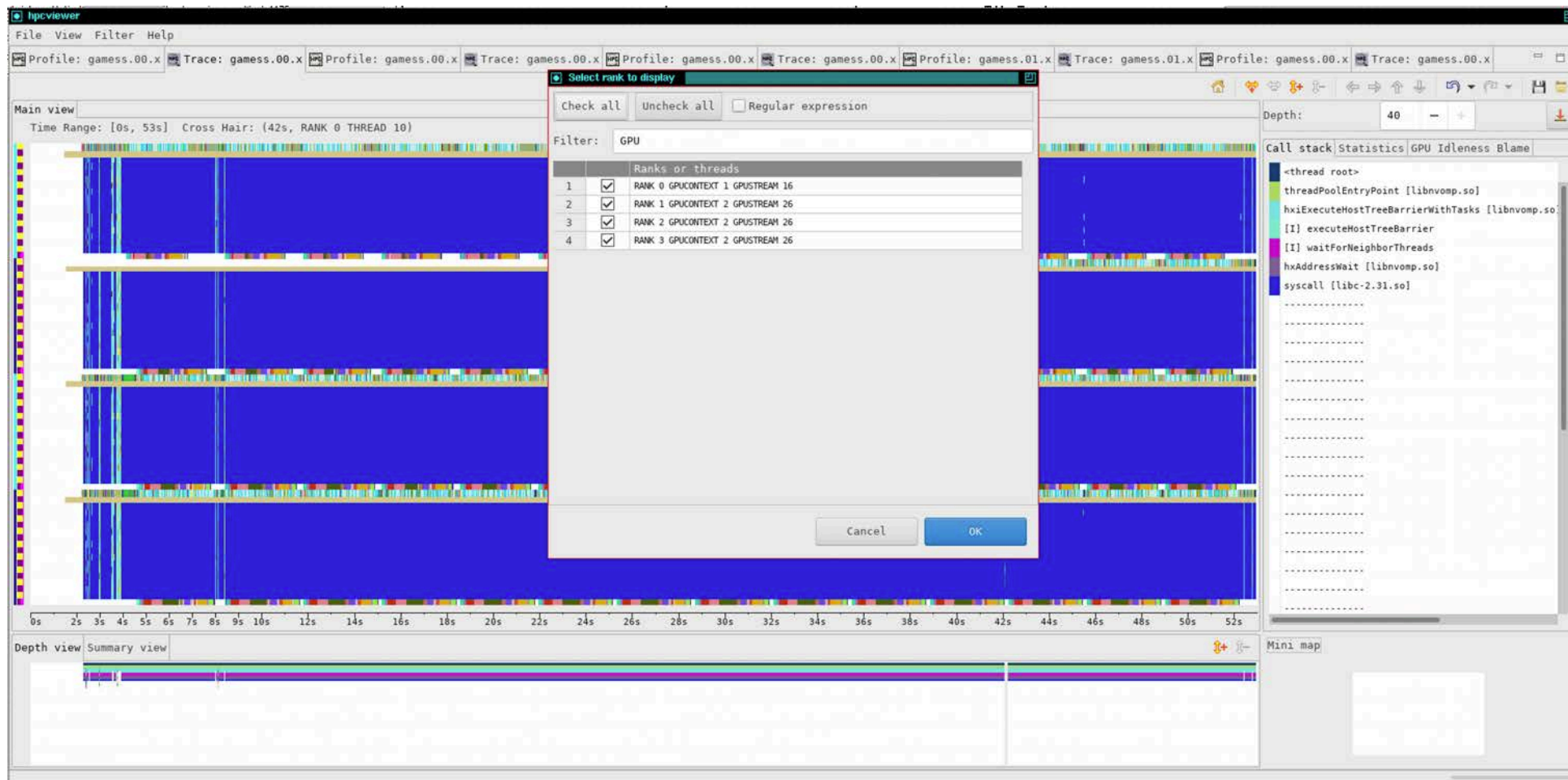
Perlmutter node at a glance

AMD Milan CPU
4 NVIDIA A100 GPUs
256 GB memory

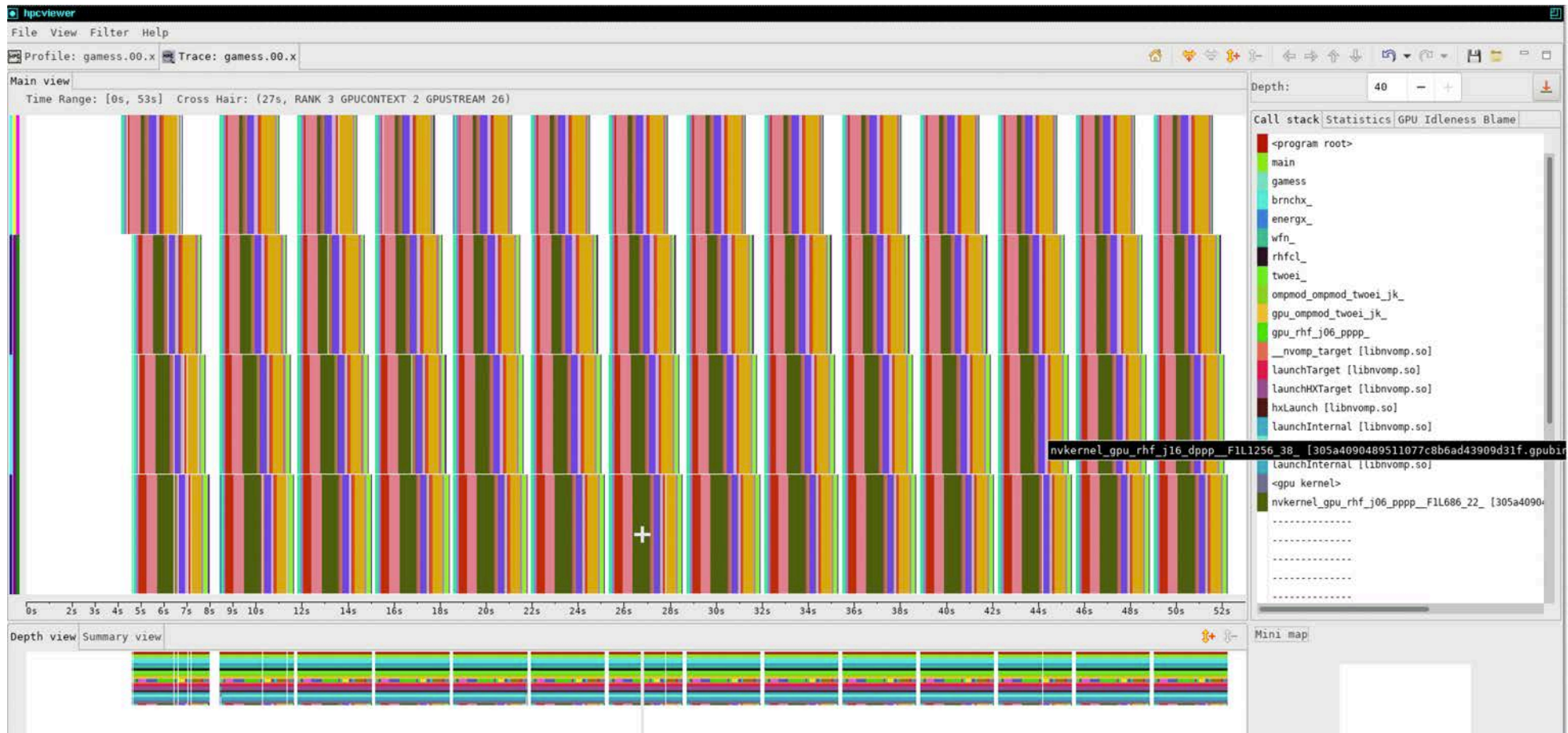
Time-centric Analysis: GAMESS 4 ranks, 4 GPUs on Perlmutter



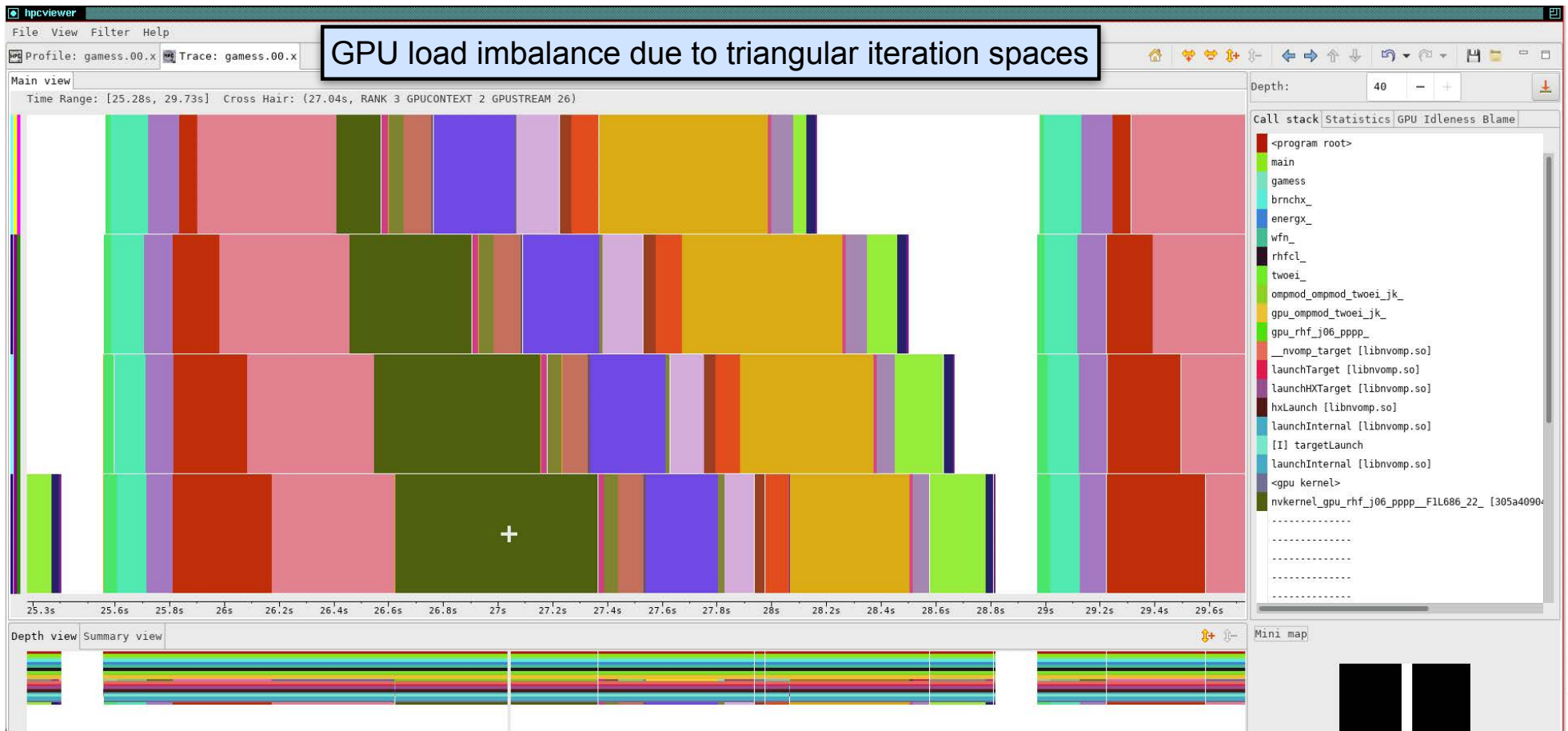
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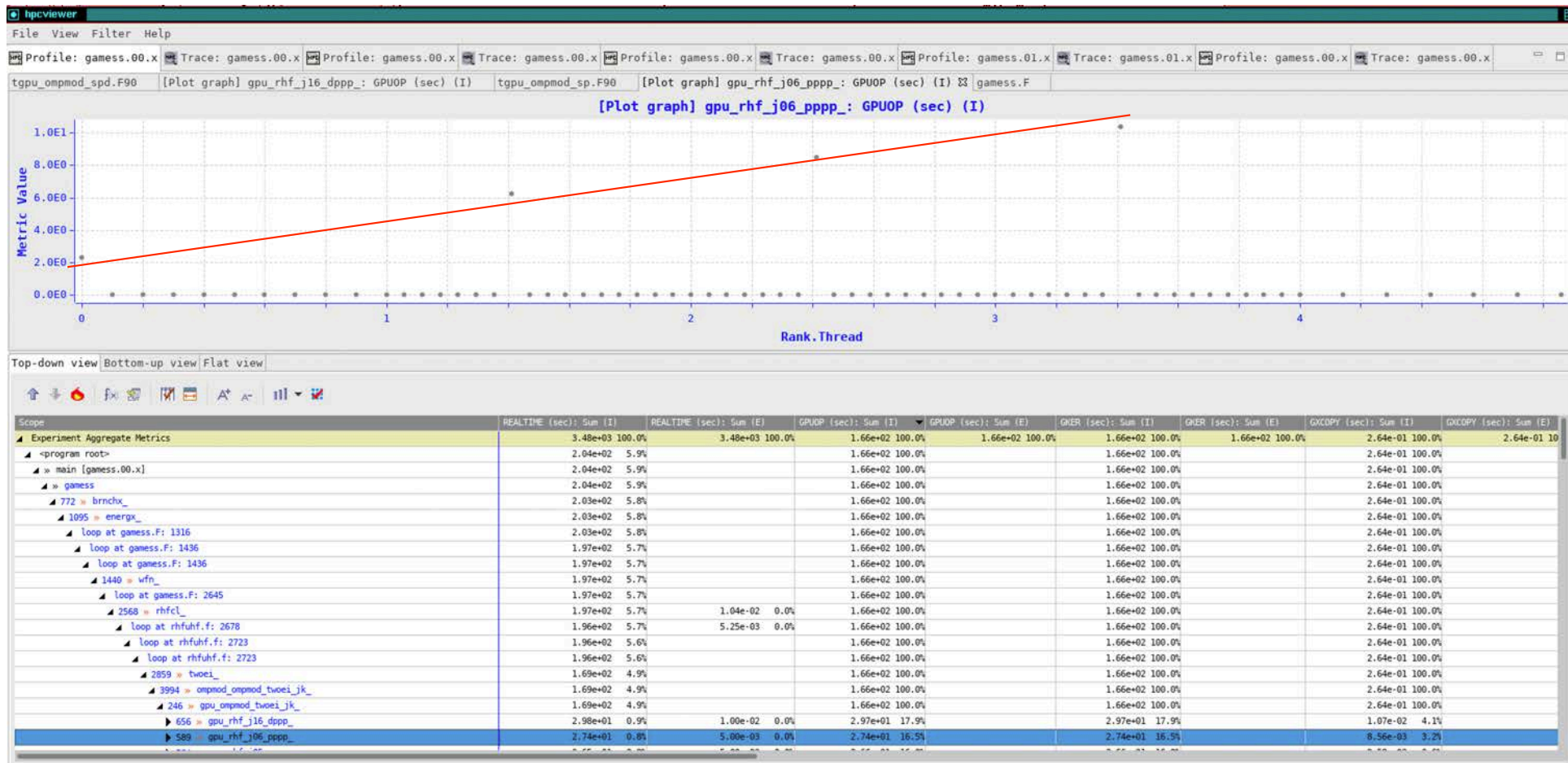
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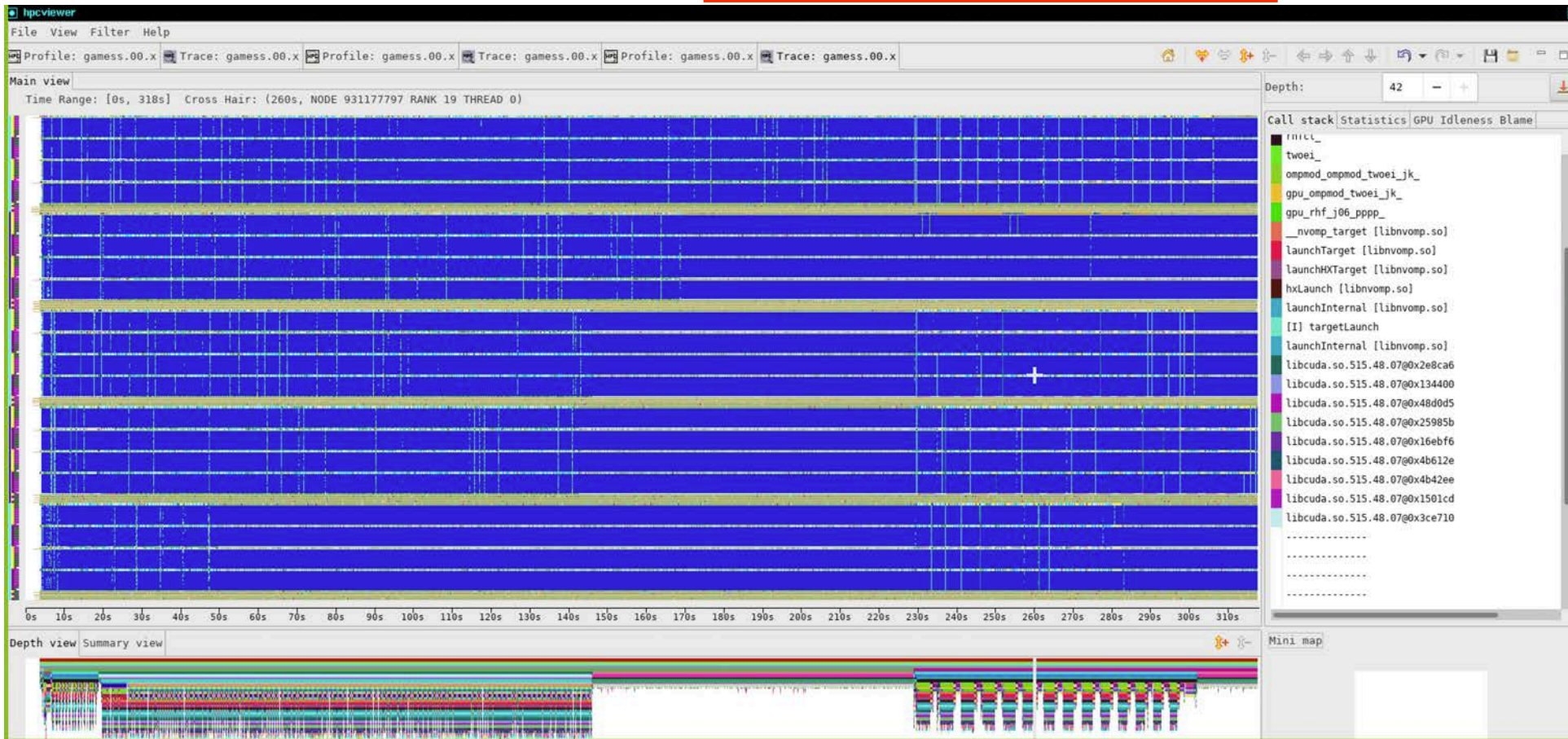
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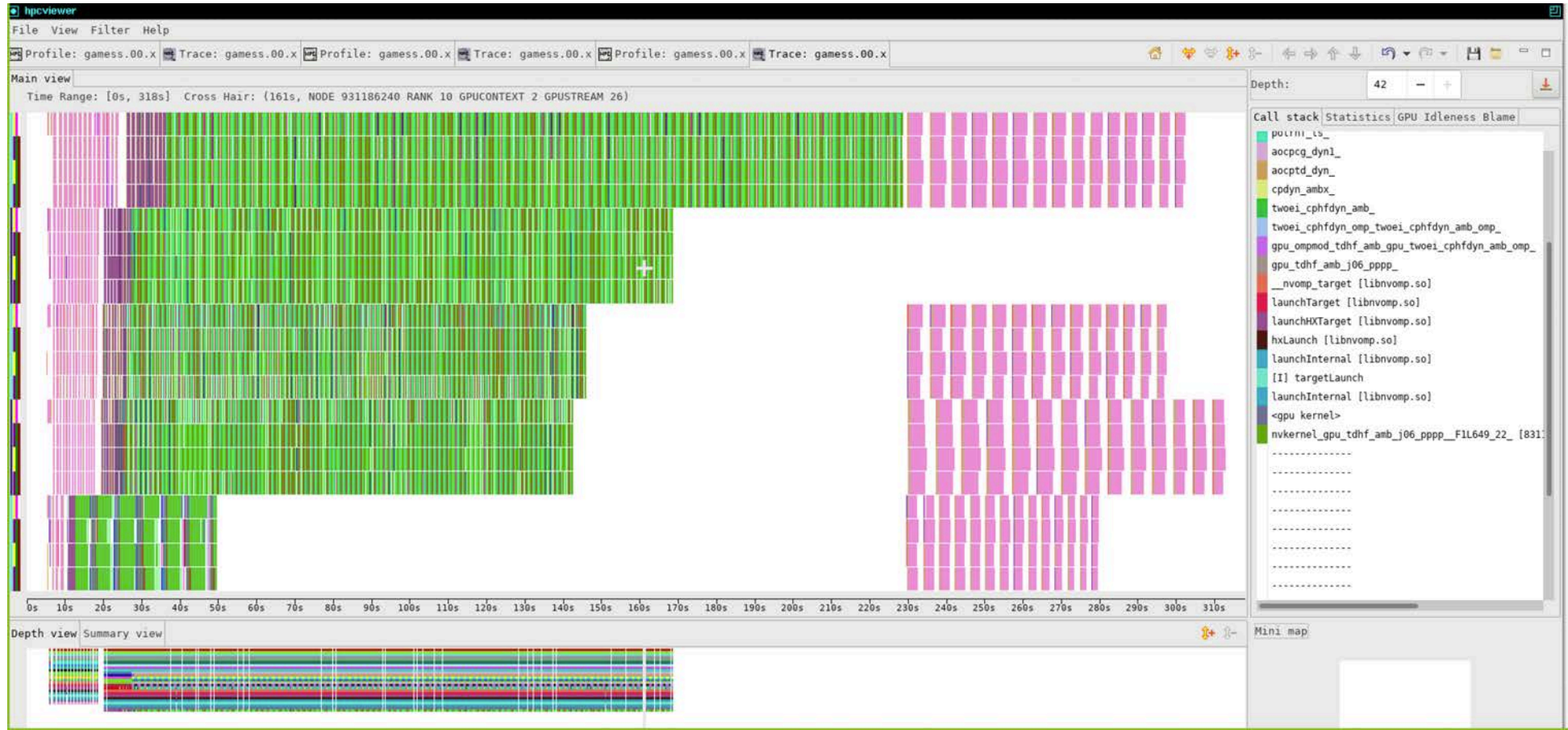
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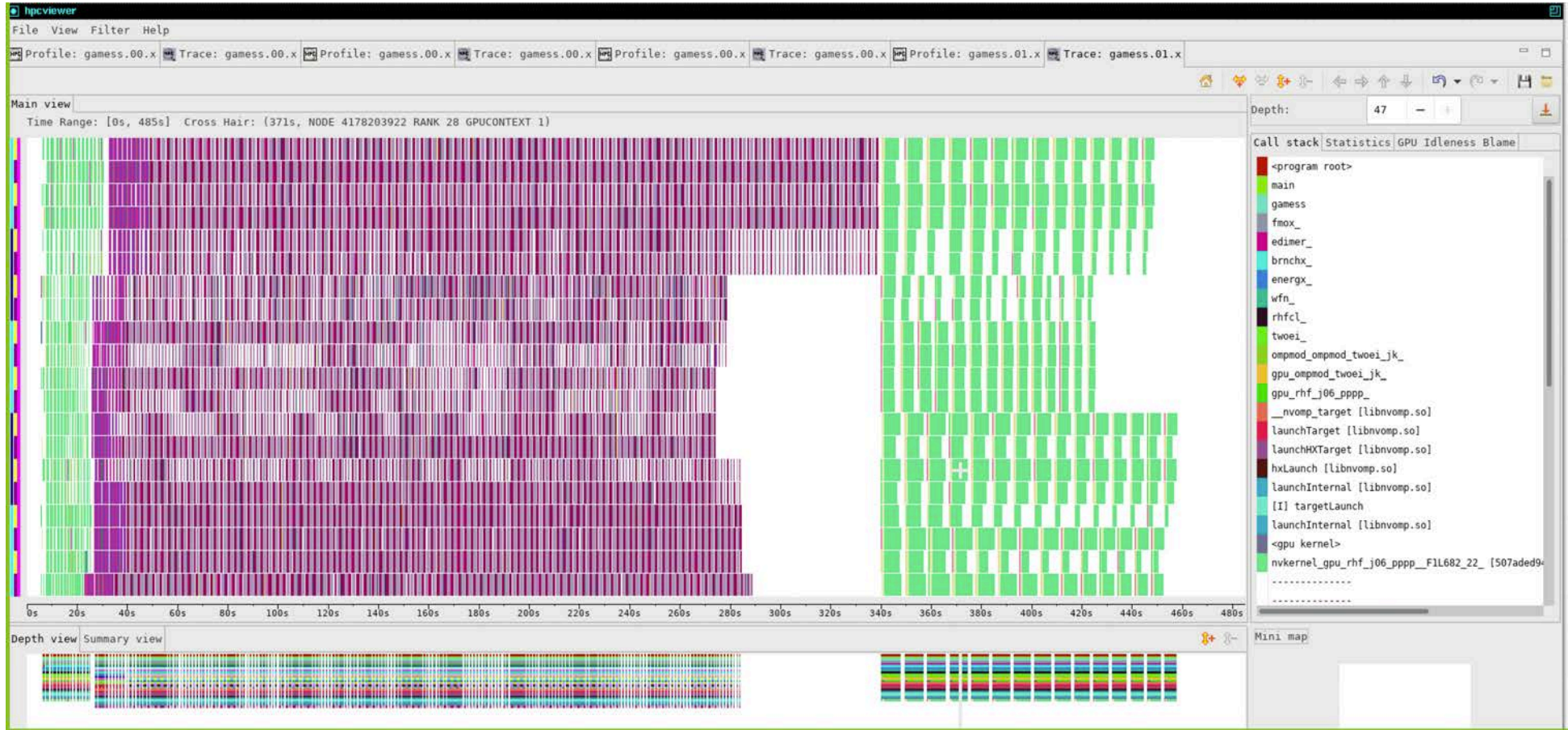
Time-centric Analysis: GAMESS 5 nodes, 40 ranks, 20 GPUs on Perlmutter



Time-centric Analysis: GAMESS 5 nodes, 40 ranks, 20 GPUs on Perlmutter

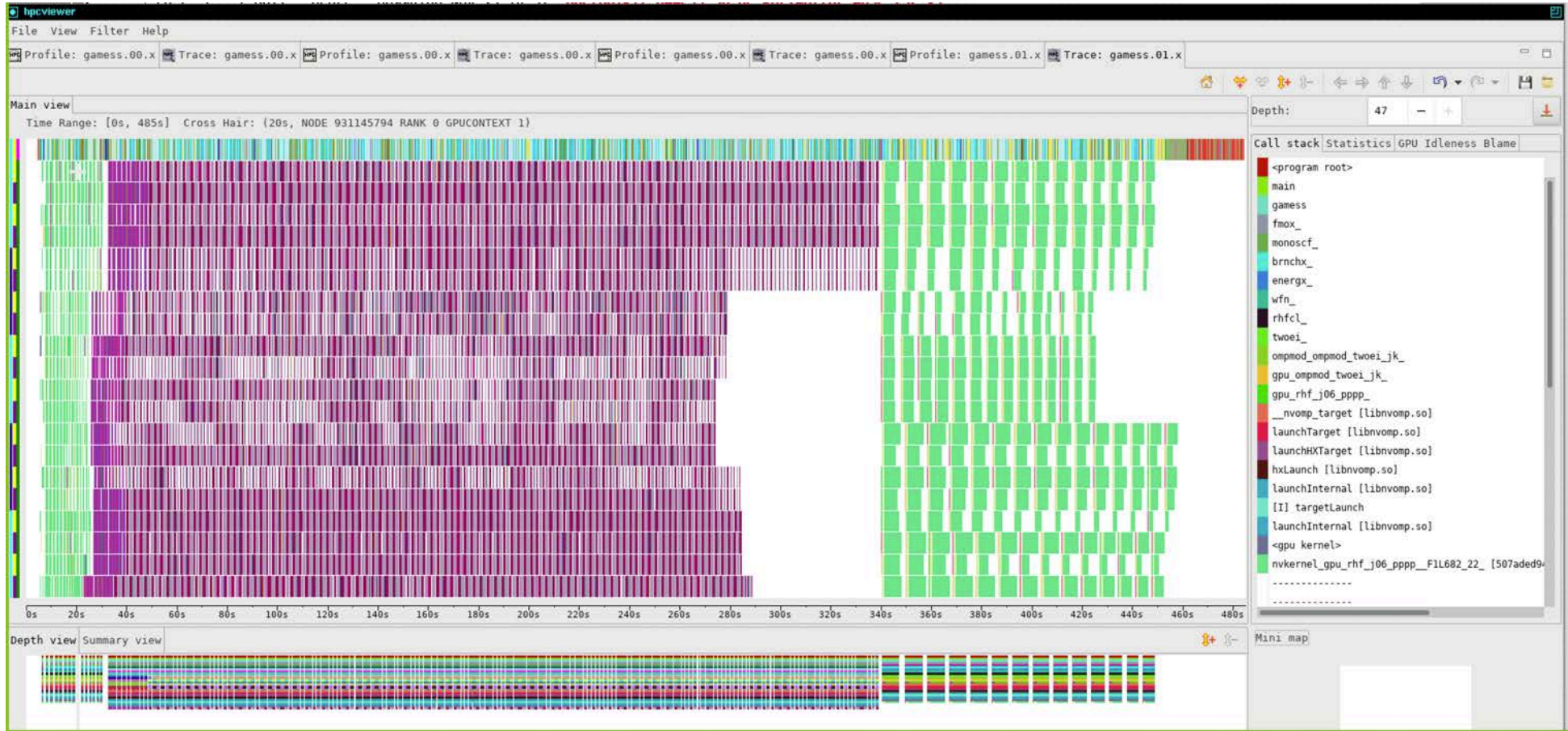


Time-centric Analysis: GAMESS 5 nodes, 40 ranks, 20 GPUs on Perlmutter

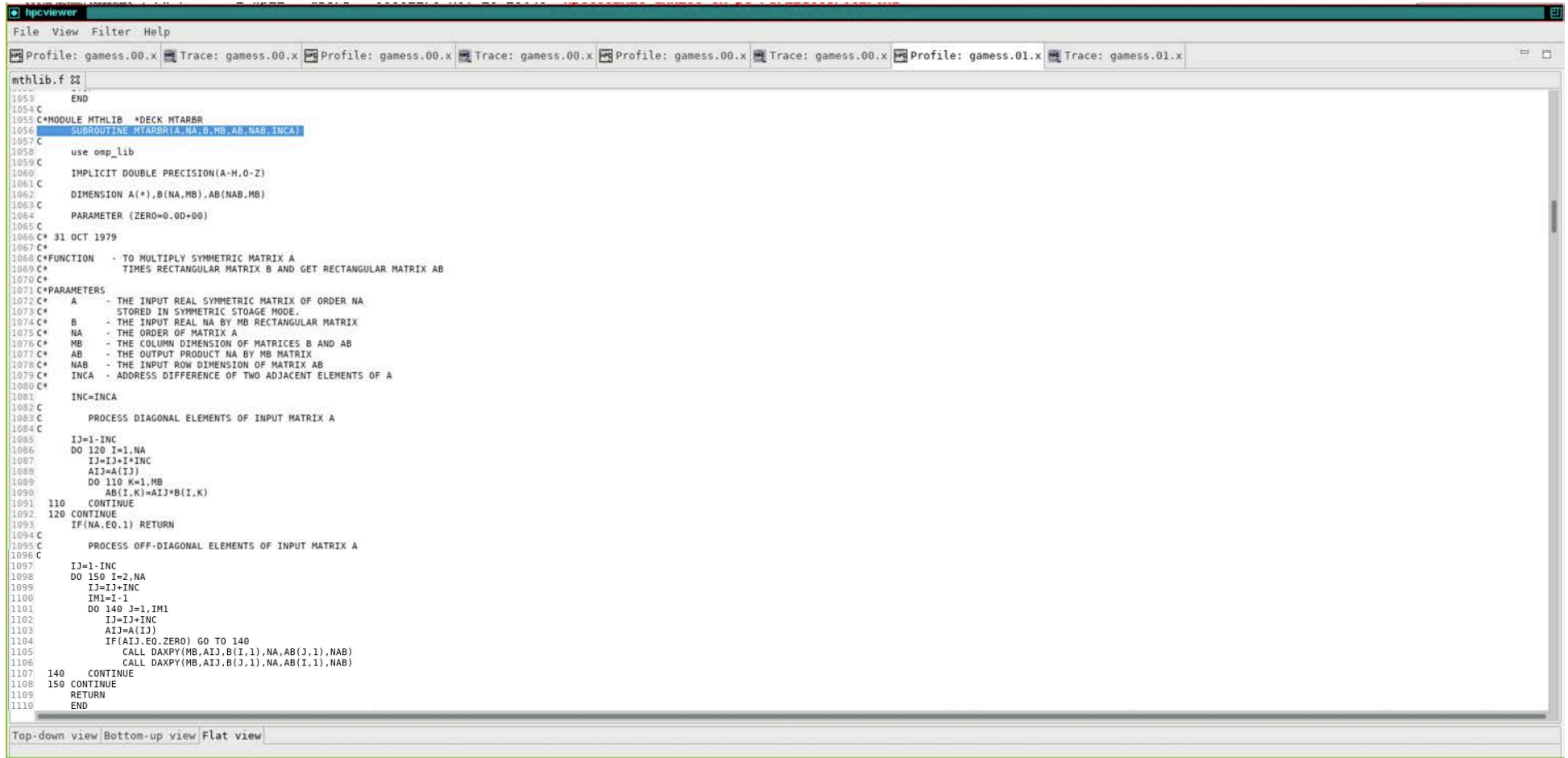


GAMESS improved with better manual distribution of work in input

Time-centric Analysis: GAMESS 5 nodes, 40 ranks, 20 GPUs on Perlmutter



Time-centric Analysis: GAMESS 5 nodes, 40 ranks, 20 GPUs on Perlmutter

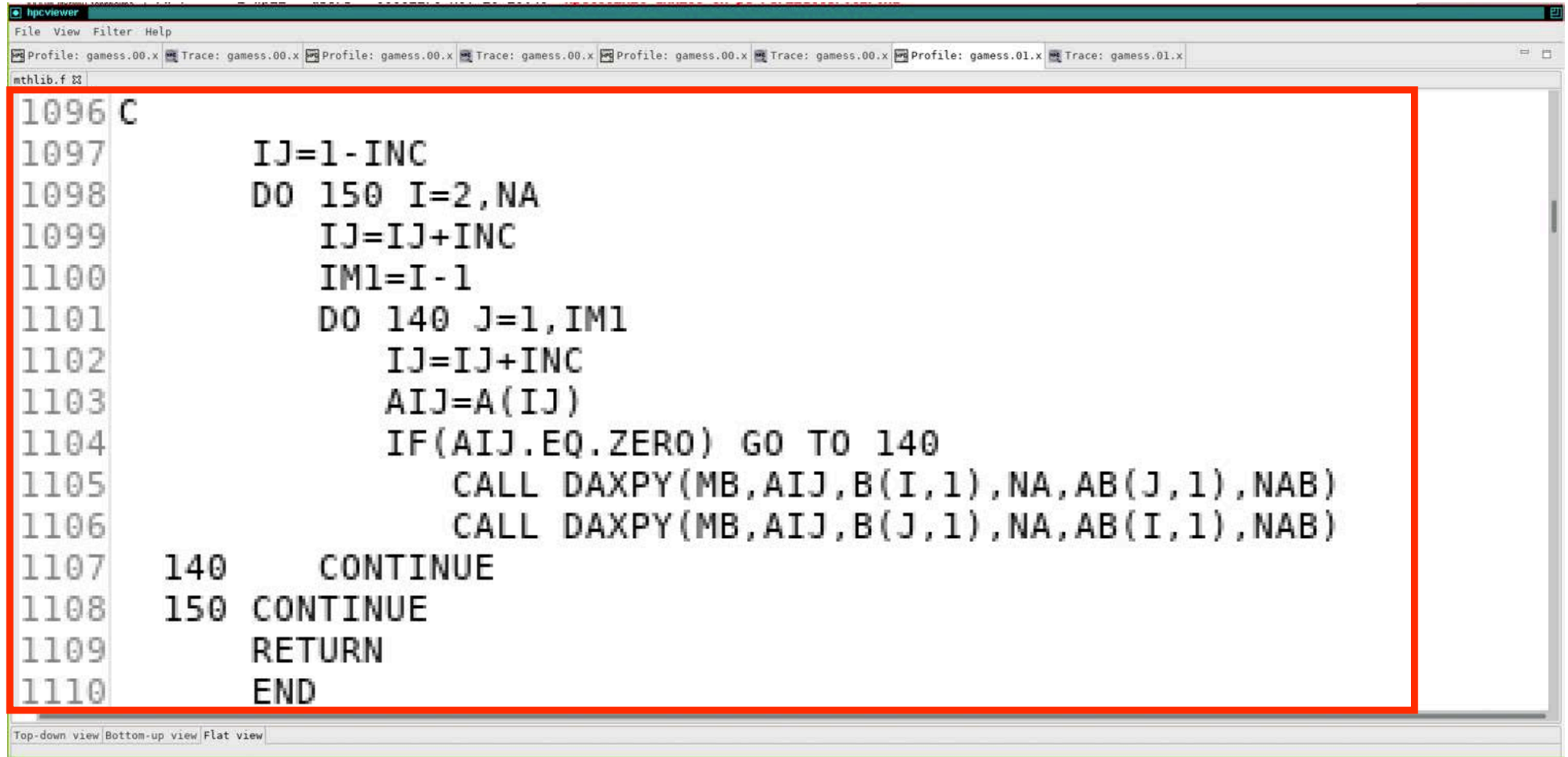


```
hpcviewer
File View Filter Help
Profile: gamess.00.x Trace: gamess.00.x Profile: gamess.00.x Trace: gamess.00.x Profile: gamess.00.x Trace: gamess.00.x Profile: gamess.01.x Trace: gamess.01.x
mthlib.f
1053 END
1054 C
1055 C*MODULE MTHLIB *DECK MTARBR
1056 SUBROUTINE MTARBR(A,NA,B,MB,AB,NAB,INCA)
1057 C
1058 use omp_lib
1059 C
1060 IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H,O-Z)
1061 C
1062 DIMENSION A(*),B(NA,MB),AB(NAB,MB)
1063 C
1064 PARAMETER (ZERO=0.0D+00)
1065 C
1066 C* 31 OCT 1979
1067 C*
1068 C*FUNCTION - TO MULTIPLY SYMMETRIC MATRIX A
1069 C* TIMES RECTANGULAR MATRIX B AND GET RECTANGULAR MATRIX AB
1070 C*
1071 C*PARAMETERS
1072 C* A - THE INPUT REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX OF ORDER NA
1073 C* STORED IN SYMMETRIC STORAGE MODE.
1074 C* B - THE INPUT REAL NA BY MB RECTANGULAR MATRIX
1075 C* NA - THE ORDER OF MATRIX A
1076 C* MB - THE COLUMN DIMENSION OF MATRICES B AND AB
1077 C* AB - THE OUTPUT PRODUCT NA BY MB MATRIX
1078 C* NAB - THE INPUT ROW DIMENSION OF MATRIX AB
1079 C* INCA - ADDRESS DIFFERENCE OF TWO ADJACENT ELEMENTS OF A
1080 C*
1081 INC=INCA
1082 C
1083 C PROCESS DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF INPUT MATRIX A
1084 C
1085 IJ=1-INC
1086 DO 120 I=1,NA
1087 IJ=IJ+INC
1088 AIJ=A(IJ)
1089 DO 110 K=1,MB
1090 AB(I,K)=AIJ*B(I,K)
1091 110 CONTINUE
1092 120 CONTINUE
1093 IF(NA.EQ.1) RETURN
1094 C
1095 C PROCESS OFF-DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF INPUT MATRIX A
1096 C
1097 IJ=1-INC
1098 DO 150 I=2,NA
1099 IJ=IJ+INC
1100 IM1=I-1
1101 DO 140 J=1,IM1
1102 IJ=IJ-INC
1103 AIJ=A(IJ)
1104 IF(AIJ.EQ.ZERO) GO TO 140
1105 CALL DAXPY(MB,AIJ,B(I,1),NA,AB(J,1),NAB)
1106 CALL DAXPY(MB,AIJ,B(J,1),NA,AB(I,1),NAB)
1107 140 CONTINUE
1108 150 CONTINUE
1109 RETURN
1110 END
Top-down view Bottom-up view Flat view
```


Time-centric Analysis: GAMESS 5 nodes, 40 ranks, 20 GPUs on Perlmutter

```
hpcviewer
File View Filter Help
Profile: gamess.00.x Trace: gamess.00.x Profile: gamess.00.x Trace: gamess.00.x Profile: gamess.00.x Trace: gamess.00.x Profile: gamess.01.x Trace: gamess.01.x
mthlib.f
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1054 C
1055 C*MODULE MTHLIB *DECK MTARBR
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1058 use omp_lib
1059 C
1060 IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H,O-Z)
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1063 C
1064 PARAMETER (ZERO=0.0D+00)
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1066 C* 31 OCT 1979
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1068 C*FUNCTION - TO MULTIPLY SYMMETRIC MATRIX A
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1083 C PROCESS DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF INPUT MATRIX A
1084 C
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1087 IJ=IJ+INC
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1090 AB(I,K)=AIJ*B(I,K)
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1093 IF(NA.EQ.1) RETURN
1094 C
1095 C PROCESS OFF-DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF INPUT MATRIX A
1096 C
1097 IJ=1-INC
1098 DO 150 I=2,NA
1099 IJ=IJ+INC
1100 IM1=I-1
1101 DO 140 J=1,IM1
1102 IJ=IJ-INC
1103 AIJ=A(IJ)
1104 IF(AIJ.EQ.ZERO) GO TO 140
1105 CALL DAXPY(MB,AIJ,B(I,1),NA,AB(J,1),NAB)
1106 CALL DAXPY(MB,AIJ,B(J,1),NA,AB(I,1),NAB)
1107 140 CONTINUE
1108 150 CONTINUE
1109 RETURN
1110 ENDO
```

Time-centric Analysis: GAMESS 5 nodes, 40 ranks, 20 GPUs on Perlmutter

A screenshot of the hpcviewer application window. The window title is 'hpcviewer' and it has a menu bar with 'File', 'View', 'Filter', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, there are several tabs for profiles and traces, including 'Profile: gamess.00.x' and 'Trace: gamess.00.x'. The main content area shows the source code for 'mthlib.f'. The code is enclosed in a red rectangular box. The code consists of several lines of Fortran, including a loop from 1096 to 1110. The code is as follows:

```
1096 C
1097     IJ=1-INC
1098     DO 150 I=2,NA
1099         IJ=IJ+INC
1100         IM1=I-1
1101         DO 140 J=1,IM1
1102             IJ=IJ+INC
1103             AIJ=A(IJ)
1104             IF(AIJ.EQ.ZERO) GO TO 140
1105                 CALL DAXPY(MB,AIJ,B(I,1),NA,AB(J,1),NAB)
1106                 CALL DAXPY(MB,AIJ,B(J,1),NA,AB(I,1),NAB)
1107     140     CONTINUE
1108     150 CONTINUE
1109         RETURN
1110     END
```

Case Study: Quicksilver

- Proxy application that represents some elements of LLNL's Mercury workload
- Solves a simplified dynamic Monte Carlo particle transport problem
 - Attempts to replicate memory access patterns, communication patterns, and branching or divergence of Mercury for problems using multigroup cross sections
- Parallelization: MPI, OpenMP, and CUDA
- Performance Issues
 - load imbalance (for canned example)
 - latency bound table look-ups
 - a highly branchy/divergent code path
 - poor vectorization potential

Quicksilver: Detailed analysis within a Kernel using PC Sampling

The screenshot displays the hpcviewer interface. The top pane shows C++ code from CollisionEvent.cc, with line 73 highlighted: `currentCrossSection := macroscopicCrossSection(monteCarlo, reactIndex, mc_particle.domain, mc_particle.cell, isoIndex, mc_particle.energy_group);`. The bottom pane shows a performance analysis table with columns for various metrics.

Scope	GINS: Sum (I)	GINS: Sum (E)	GINS:STL_ANY: Sum (I)	GINS:STL_ANY: Sum (E)	GINS:STL_IFET: Sum (I)	GINS:STL_IFET: Sum (E)	GINS:STL_IDEP:
14 » [I] cudaLaunchKernel<char>	1.30e+11	100.0%	1.19e+11	100.0%	5.27e+09	100.0%	9.34e+
211 » cudaLaunchKernel [qs]	1.30e+11	100.0%	1.19e+11	100.0%	5.27e+09	100.0%	9.34e+
» <gpu kernel>	1.30e+11	100.0%	1.19e+11	100.0%	5.27e+09	100.0%	9.34e+
» CycleTrackingKernel(MonteCarlo*, int, ParticleVault*, ParticleVau...	1.30e+11	100.0%	4.08e+07	0.0%	1.19e+11	100.0%	9.34e+
132 » CycleTrackingGuts(MonteCarlo*, int, ParticleVault*, Particle...	1.30e+11	100.0%	9.03e+09	7.0%	1.19e+11	100.0%	9.32e+
26 » [I] CycleTrackingFunction(MonteCarlo*, MC_Particle&, int, P...	8.36e+10	64.4%	4.12e+08	0.3%	7.25e+10	61.1%	9.25e+
» loop at CycleTracking.cc: 118	8.35e+10	64.3%	3.76e+08	0.3%	7.25e+10	61.1%	9.24e+
63 » CollisionEvent(MonteCarlo*, MC_Particle&, unsigned int) [...]	5.20e+10	40.1%	4.99e+09	3.8%	4.44e+10	37.4%	6.37e+
» loop at CollisionEvent.cc: 67	4.09e+10	31.5%	8.15e+08	0.6%	3.42e+10	28.8%	5.67e+
» loop at CollisionEvent.cc: 71	3.85e+10	29.6%	2.70e+09	2.1%	3.22e+10	27.1%	5.33e+
73 » macroscopicCrossSection(MonteCarlo*, int, int, int, 1...	3.58e+10	27.5%	1.22e+10	9.4%	3.01e+10	25.4%	4.60e+
41 » NuclearData::getReactionCrossSection(unsigned int, u...	2.09e+10	16.1%	1.09e+10	8.4%	1.79e+10	15.1%	2.19e+
253 » [I] NuclearDataReaction::getCrossSection(unsigned ...	6.89e+09	5.3%	3.77e+09	2.9%	5.86e+09	4.9%	8.88e+
» NuclearData.cc: 253	6.28e+09	4.8%	6.28e+09	4.8%	5.66e+09	4.8%	6.11e+
» NuclearData.cc: 251	1.85e+09	1.4%	1.85e+09	1.4%	1.64e+09	1.4%	2.47e+
» NuclearData.cc: 248	1.61e+09	1.2%	1.61e+09	1.2%	1.18e+09	1.0%	3.62e+
252 » [I] qs_vector<NuclearDataSpecies>::operator[](int)	1.29e+09	1.0%	1.29e+09	1.0%	1.14e+09	1.0%	1.24e+
» NuclearData.cc: 252	1.12e+09	0.9%	1.12e+09	0.9%	9.48e+08	0.8%	2.50e+
252 » [I] qs_vector<NuclearDataReaction>::size() const	9.41e+08	0.7%	9.41e+08	0.7%	8.17e+08	0.7%	4.63e+

Quicksilver: Detailed analysis within a Kernel using PC Sampling

```
Scope
  ▲ 14 » [1] cudaLaunchKernel<char>
    ▲ 211 » cudaLaunchKernel [qs]
      ▲ » <gpu kernel>
        ▲ » CycleTrackingKernel(MonteCarlo*, int, ParticleVault*, ParticleVau...
          ▲ 132 » CycleTrackingGuts(MonteCarlo*, int, ParticleVault*, Particle...
            ▲ 26 » [I] CycleTrackingFunction(MonteCarlo*, MC_Particle&, int, P...
              ▲ loop at CycleTracking.cc: 118
                ▲ 63 » CollisionEvent(MonteCarlo*, MC_Particle&, unsigned int) [...
                  ▲ loop at CollisionEvent.cc: 67
                    ▲ loop at CollisionEvent.cc: 71
                      ▲ 73 » macroscopicCrossSection(MonteCarlo*, int, int, int, i...
                        ▲ 41 » NuclearData::getReactionCrossSection(unsigned int, u...
                          ▶ 253 » [I] NuclearDataReaction::getCrossSection(unsigned ...
                            NuclearData.cc: 253
                            NuclearData.cc: 251
                            NuclearData.cc: 248
                          ▶ 252 » [I] qs_vector<NuclearDataSpecies>::operator[](int)
                            NuclearData.cc: 252
                          ▶ 252 » [I] qs_vector<NuclearDataReaction>::size() const
                          ▶ 252 » [I] qs_vector<NuclearDataReaction>::operator[](int)
```


Analysis of PeleC using PC Sampling on an NVIDIA GPU

```

438 UserData udata = static_cast<ARKODEUserData*>(user_data);
439 udata->dt_save = t;
440
441 #ifdef AMREX_USE_GPU
442 const auto ec = amrex::Gpu::ExecutionConfig(udata->ncells_d);
443 amrex::launch_global<<<
444 udata->nbBlocks, udata->nbThreads, ec.sharedMem, udata->stream>>>{
445 [=] AMREX_GPU_DEVICE() noexcept {
446     for (int icell = blockDim.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x,
447         stride = blockDim.x * gridDim.x;
448         icell < udata->ncells_d; icell += stride) {
449         fKernelSpec(
450             icell, udata->dt_save, udata->ireactor_type, yvec_d, ydot_d,
451             udata->rho_init_d, udata->rhoescr_ext_d, udata->rYsrc_d);
452     }
453 };
454 #else
455 for (int icell = 0; icell < udata->ncells_d; icell++) {
456     fKernelSpec(

```

Cause:
passed udata structure pointer to lambda capture

Improvement:
pass udata components as scalars
<https://github.com/AMReX-Combustion/PelePhysics/pull/192>
4% speedup on PeleC PMF drm19 test case

Scope	GINS [0,0] (I)	GINS [0,0] (E)	GINS:STL_ANY [0,0] (I)	GINS:STL_ANY [0,0] (E)	GINS:STL_GMEM [0,0] (I)	GINS:STL_GMEM [0,0] (E)
loop at AMReX_Amr.cpp: 2061	1.24e+13	88.6%	1.05e+13	88.7%	5.58e+12	89.3%
amrex::Amr::timeStep(int, double, int, int, double)	1.24e+13	88.6%	1.05e+13	88.7%	5.58e+12	89.3%
PeleC::advance(double, double, int, int)	1.24e+13	88.5%	1.05e+13	88.6%	5.57e+12	89.2%
PeleC::do_sdc_advance(double, double, int, int)	1.24e+13	88.5%	1.05e+13	88.6%	5.57e+12	89.2%
loop at Advance.cpp: 302	1.24e+13	88.4%	1.05e+13	88.5%	5.57e+12	89.1%
PeleC::do_sdc_iteration(double, double, int, int, int)	1.24e+13	88.4%	1.05e+13	88.5%	5.57e+12	89.1%
PeleC::react_state(double, double, bool, amrex::MultiFab*)	9.61e+12	68.5%	8.29e+12	70.0%	4.17e+12	66.8%
loop at React.cpp: 109	9.43e+12	67.2%	8.14e+12	68.7%	4.06e+12	65.0%
react(amrex::Box const&, amrex::Array4<double> const&, amrex::Array4<double> cons...	9.39e+12	66.9%	8.10e+12	68.4%	4.03e+12	64.5%
arkEvolve [libsundials_arkode.so.4.7.0]	9.28e+12	66.2%	8.00e+12	67.6%	3.94e+12	63.1%
erkStep_TakeStep [libsundials_arkode.so.4.7.0]	7.16e+12	51.1%	6.19e+12	52.3%	3.05e+12	48.9%
cF_RHS(double, _generic_N_Vector*, _generic_N_Vector*, void*)	6.27e+12	44.7%	5.49e+12	46.3%	2.48e+12	39.7%
amrex::launch_global<_nv_d1_wrapper_t<_nv_d1_tag<int (*)>(double, _generic_N...	6.27e+12	44.7%	5.49e+12	46.3%	2.48e+12	39.7%
_nv_d1_wrapper_device_stub_launch_global<_nv_d1_wrapper_t<_nv_d1_tag<int (*)>(do...	6.27e+12	44.7%	5.49e+12	46.3%	2.48e+12	39.7%
_nv_device_stub_ZN5amrex13launch_globalI26cF_RHSdP17_generic_N_VectorS2...	6.27e+12	44.7%	5.49e+12	46.3%	2.48e+12	39.7%
[] cudaLaunchKernel<char>	6.27e+12	44.7%	5.49e+12	46.3%	2.48e+12	39.7%
cudaLaunchKernel [PeleC3d.gnu.TPROF.CUDA.ex]	6.27e+12	44.7%	5.49e+12	46.3%	2.48e+12	39.7%
cgpu kernel>	6.27e+12	44.7%	5.49e+12	46.3%	2.48e+12	39.7%
amrex::launch_global<cF.RHS(double, _generic_N_Vector*, _generic_N_Vector*, v...	6.27e+12	44.7%	1.75e+10	0.1%	5.49e+12	46.3%
cF_RHS(double, _generic_N_Vector*, _generic_N_Vector*, void*)::lambda...	6.25e+12	44.6%	1.17e+12	8.3%	5.47e+12	46.2%
loop at reactor.cpp: 446	5.14e+12	36.6%	5.35e+10	0.4%	4.36e+12	36.8%
reactor.cpp: 448	1.11e+12	7.9%	1.11e+12	8.4%	1.11e+12	9.4%
AMReX_GpuIaunchGlobal.H: 12	1.75e+10	0.1%	1.75e+10	0.1%	1.70e+10	0.1%

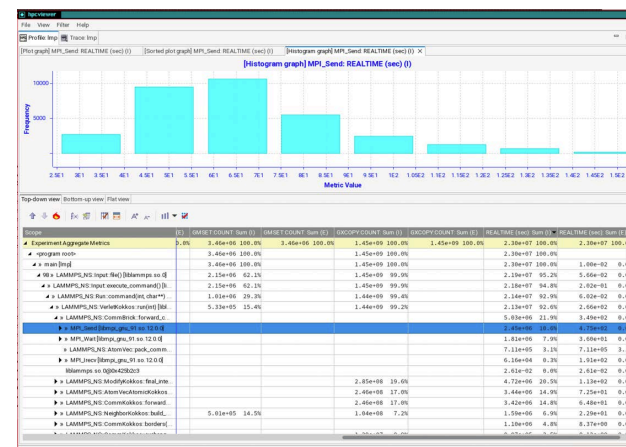
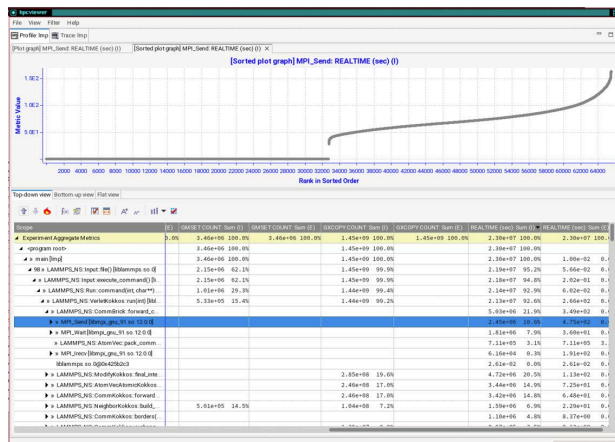
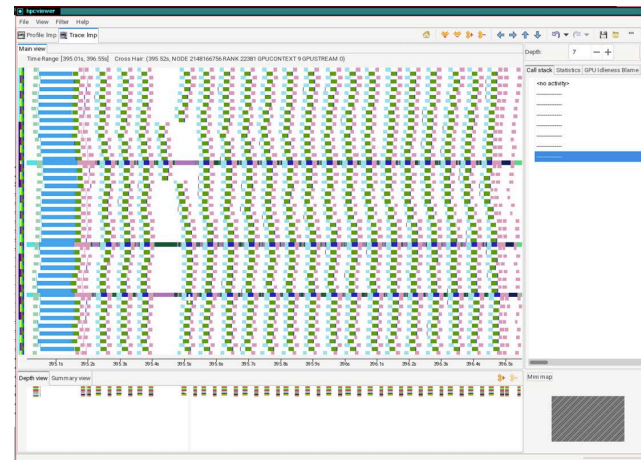
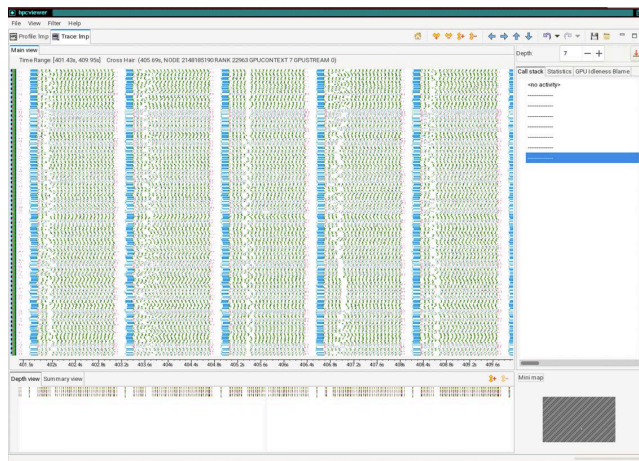
Key Metrics for GPU Kernels

- GPUOP: GPU operation time (kernel launch, copies, etc.)
- GXCOPY:* GPU copies of various kinds
- GKER: GPU kernel time
- GKER:FGP_ACT: fine grain parallelism actual (active warps per SM)
- GKER:FGP_MAX: maximum possible fine-grain parallelism (max warps per SM)
- GKER:BLK_THR: threads per block
- GKER:BLK_SM: block shared memory
- GKER:OCC_THR: theoretical thread occupancy

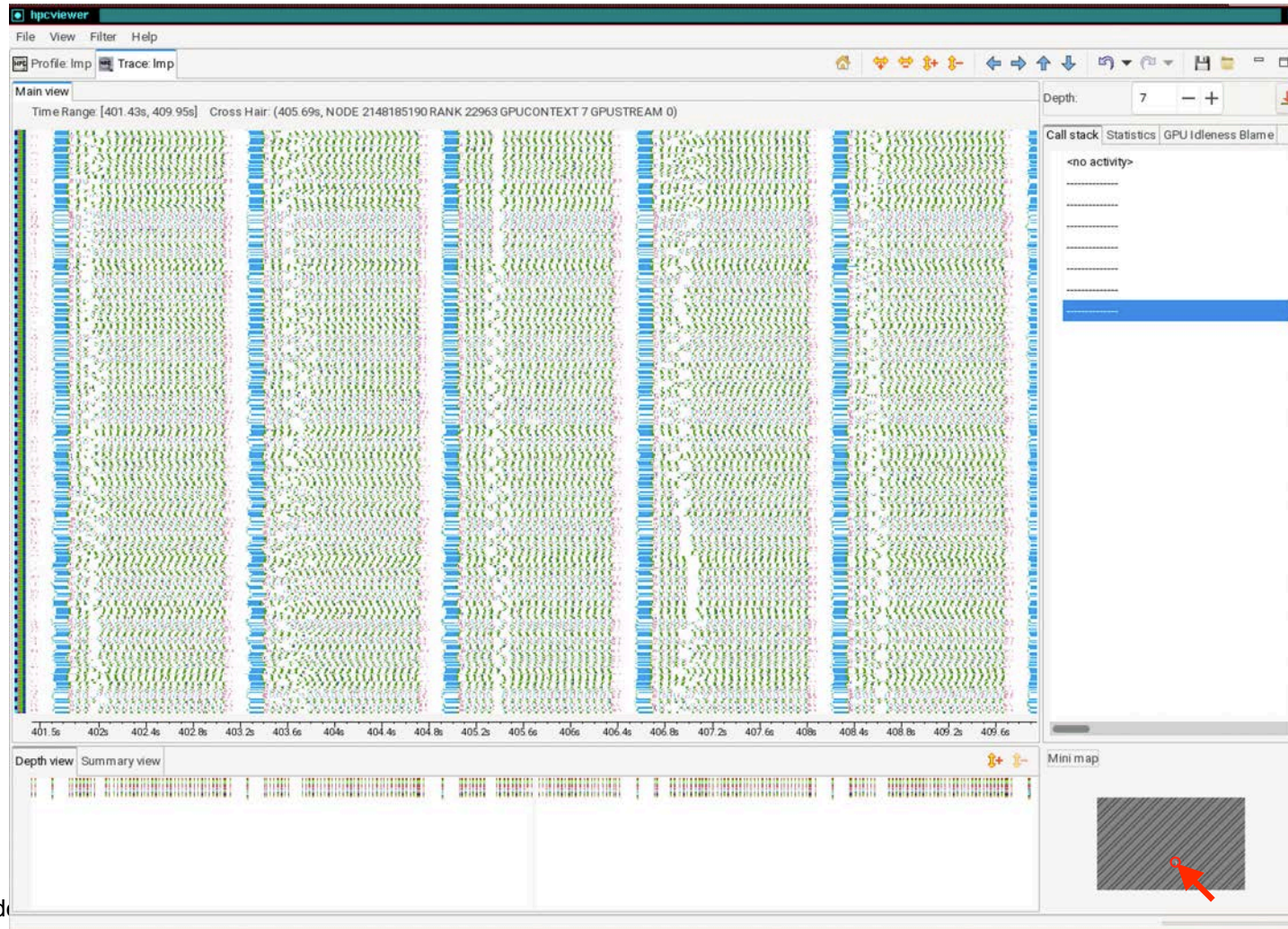
Metrics for GPU Kernels with PC Samples

- GINS: GPU instructions
 - GINS:STL_ANY: GPU instruction stalls for any reason
 - GINS:STL_IFET: GPU instruction stalls for instruction fetch
 - GINS:STL_GMEM: GPU instruction stalls for global memory
 - GINS:STL_CMEM: GPU instruction stalls for constant memory
 - GINS:STL_IDEP: GPU instruction stalls for instruction dependences
 - GINS:STL_PIPE: GPU instruction pipeline stalls
 - GINS:STL_MTHR: GPU instruction stalls for memory throttling
-
- GSAMP:EXP: expected number of samples
 - GSAMP:TOT: total number of samples recorded
 - GSAMP:UTIL: GPU utilization = (PC samples expected) / (PC samples total)

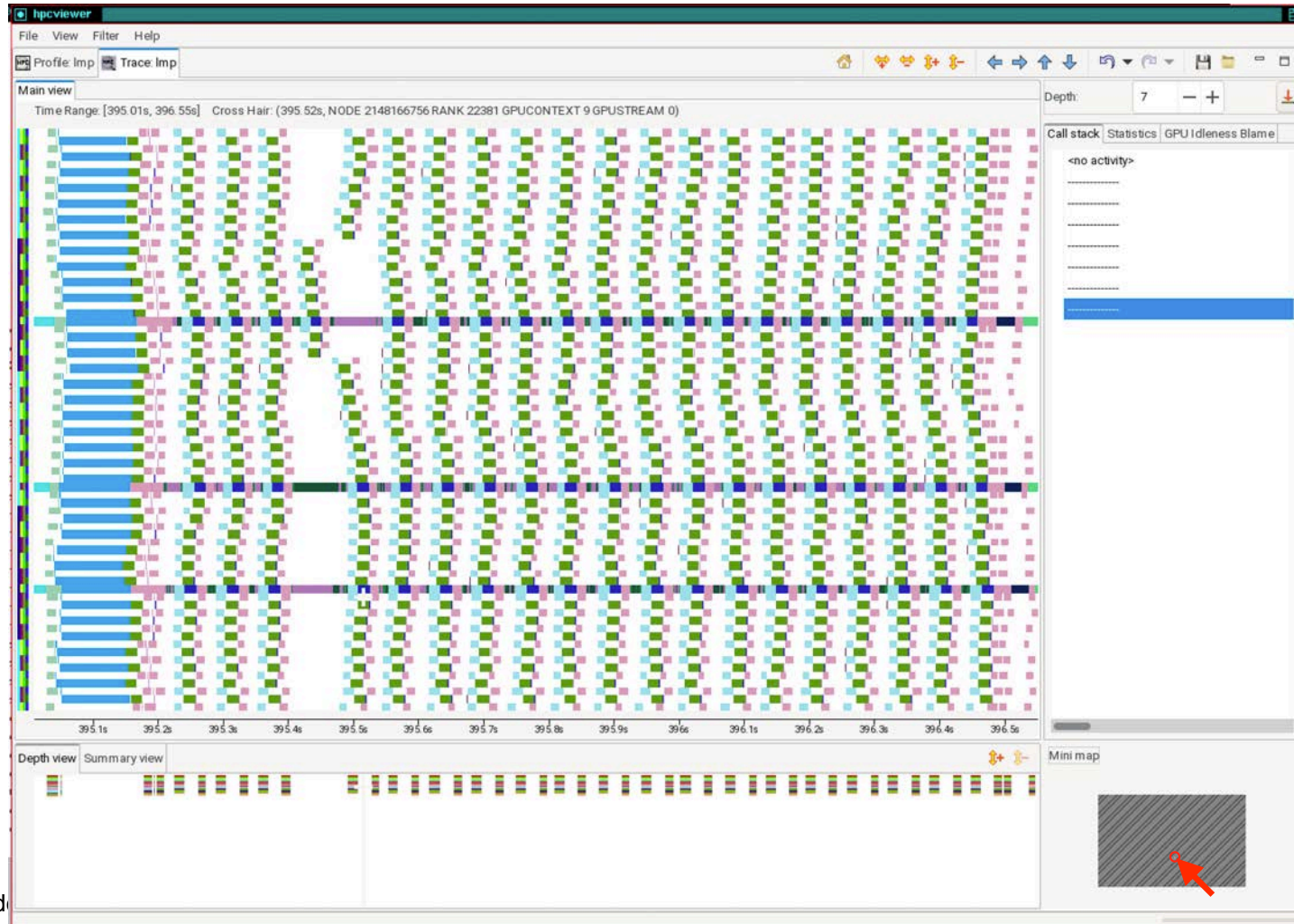
LAMMPS on Frontier: Executions with Kernel Duration of Milliseconds



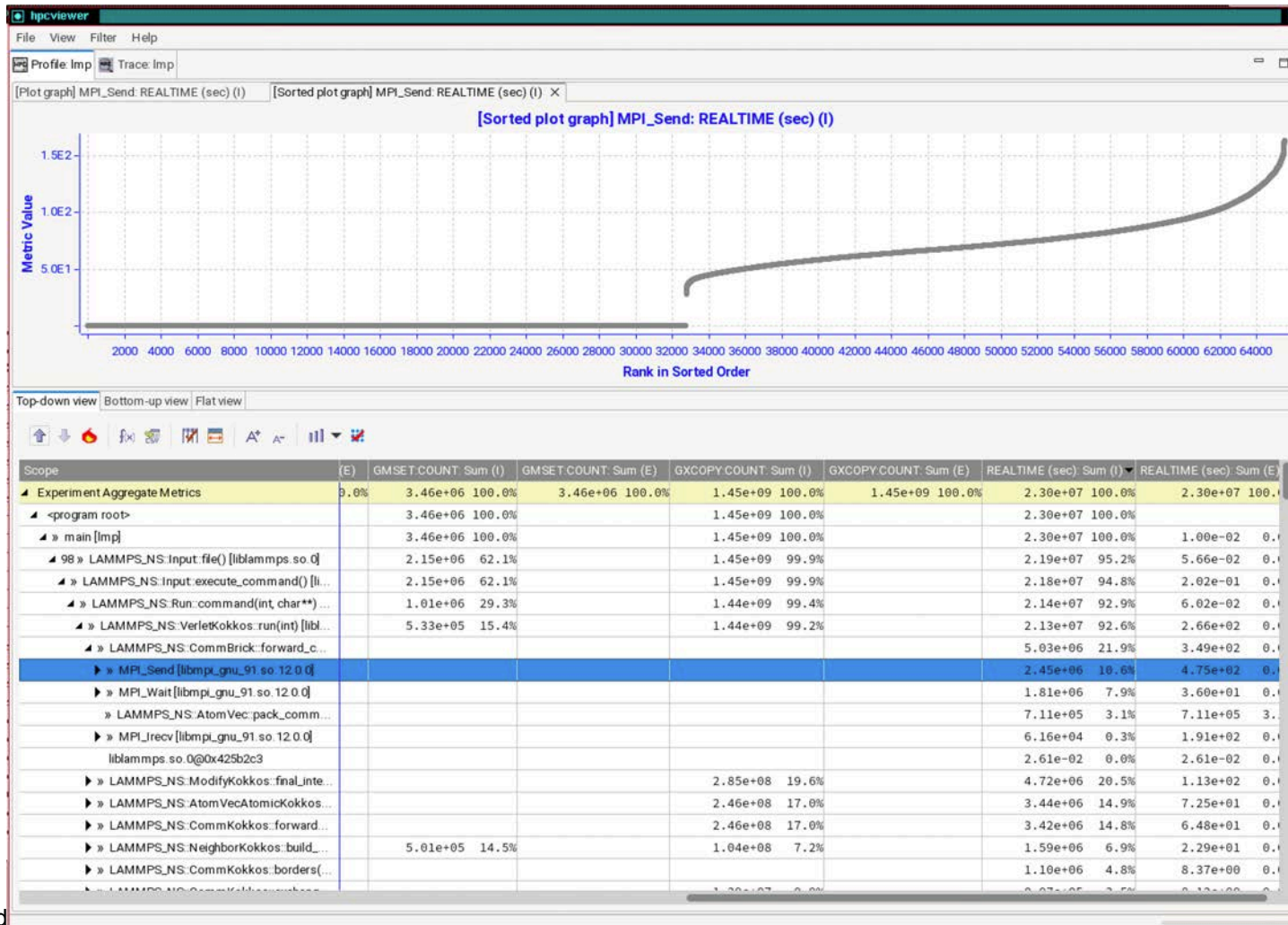
LAMMPS on Frontier: Executions with Kernel Duration of Milliseconds



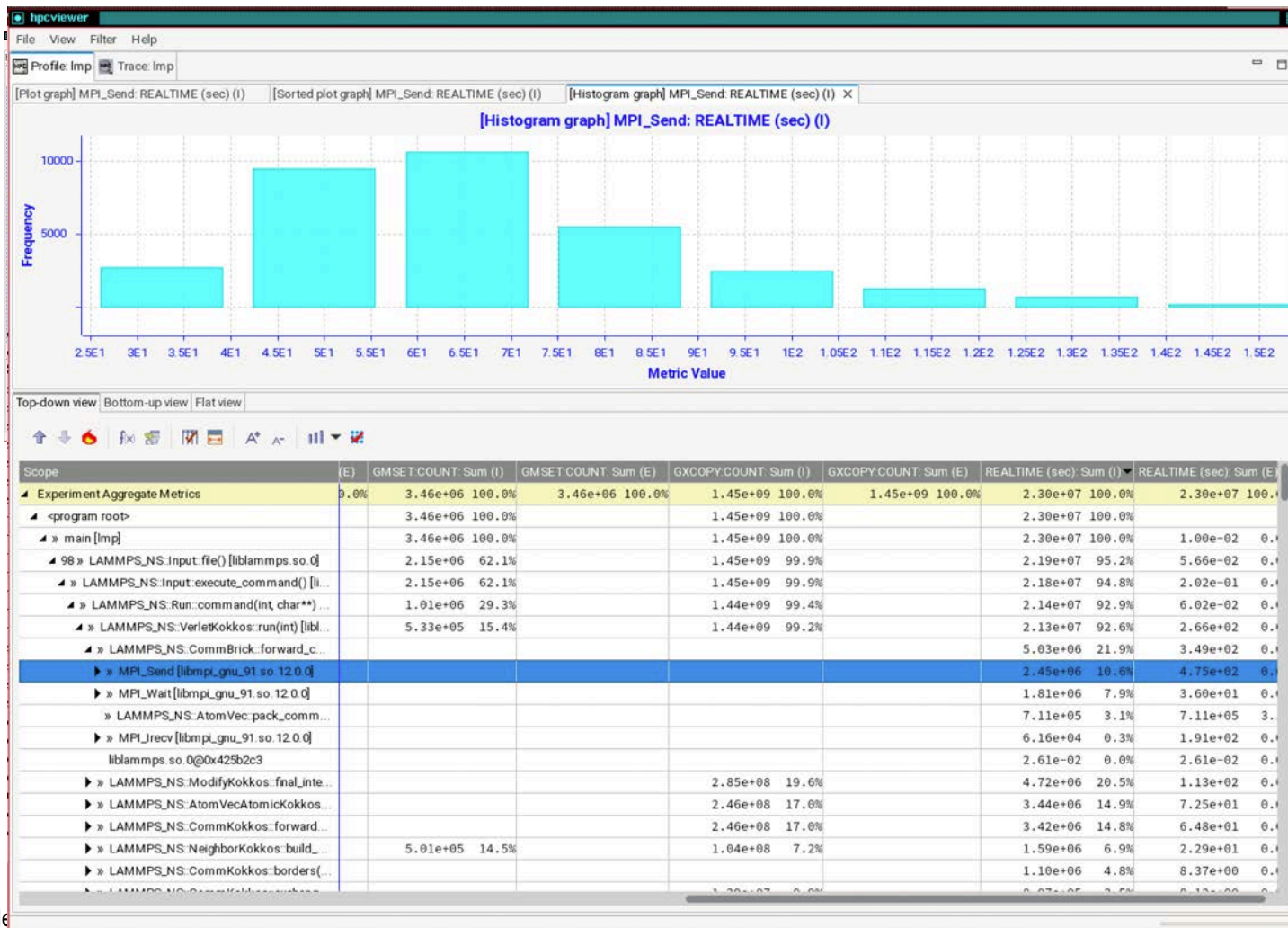
LAMMPS on Frontier: Executions with Kernel Duration of Milliseconds



LAMMPS on Frontier: Executions with Kernel Duration of Milliseconds

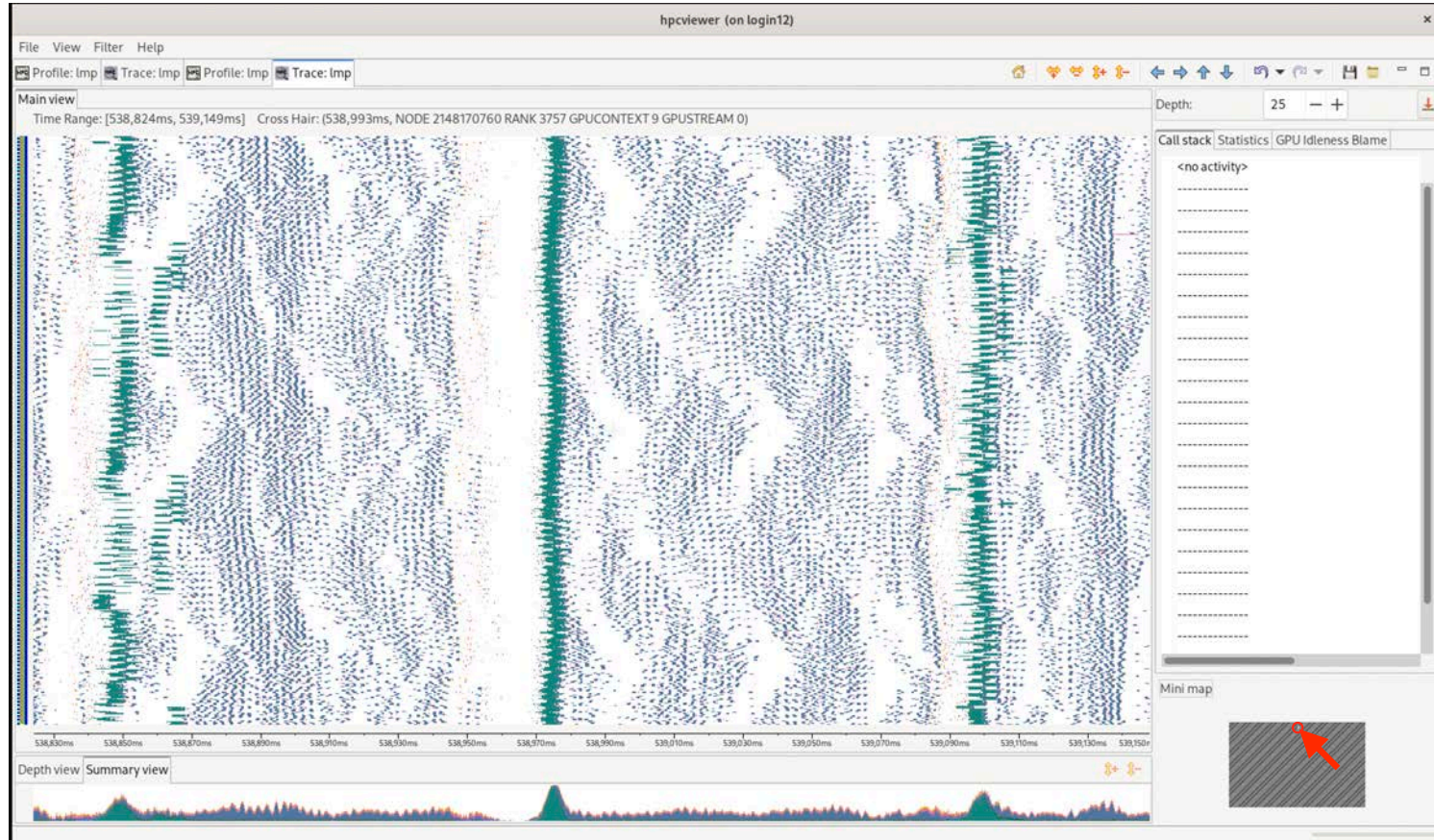


LAMMPS on Frontier: Executions with Kernel Duration of Milliseconds



LAMMPS on Frontier: 8K nodes, 64K MPI ranks + 64K GPU tiles

Kernel duration of microseconds



Coming Attractions

- Integrated support for NVTX/ROCTX/Caliper/Kokkos Labels
- Python-based interface for analysis of performance results
- Support for instruction-level measurement and attribution on AMD and Intel GPUs

HPCToolkit Resources

- Documentation
 - User manual
 - <http://hpctoolkit.org/manual/HPCToolkit-users-manual.pdf>
 - Tutorial videos
 - <http://hpctoolkit.org/training.html>
 - recorded demo of GPU analysis of Quicksilver: <https://youtu.be/vixa3hGDuGg>
 - recorded tutorial presentation including demo with GPU analysis of GAMESS: <https://vimeo.com/781264043>
 - Cheat sheet
 - <https://gitlab.com/hpctoolkit/hpctoolkit/-/wikis/home>
- Software
 - Download hpcviewer GUI binaries for your laptop, desktop, cluster, or supercomputer
 - OS: Linux, Windows, MacOS
 - Processors: x86_64, aarch64, ppc64le
 - <http://hpctoolkit.org/download.html>
 - Install HPCToolkit on your Linux desktop, cluster, or supercomputer using Spack
 - <http://hpctoolkit.org/software-instructions.html>

Current Funding for HPCToolkit

- Government
 - Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Subcontract B665301
 - DOE Software Tools Ecosystem Project - UT-Battelle Subcontract CW54422
 - Argonne National Laboratory Subcontract 4F-60094
- Corporate
 - Advanced Micro Devices
 - TotalEnergies EP Research & Technology USA, LLC

Downloading, Installing, and Using Hpcviewer on Your Laptop

Hpcviewer Graphical User Interface on Your Laptop

Prepare to explore performance data on your laptop

- Download and install hpcviewer: <https://hpctoolkit.org/download.html>

Select the right one for your laptop: MacOS (Apple Silicon, Intel), Windows, Linux

- User manual for hpcviewer: <https://hpctoolkit.gitlab.io/hpcviewer>

Viewing Performance Data

- Copy a performance database directory to your laptop and open it locally
- Open a performance database on a remote system

Note: using a HPCViewer with a remote system presumes that hpcserver has already been installed on the remote system

— hpcserver has been installed on Polaris

Configuring Hpcviewer Remote Access

Run hpcviewer

From the file menu, select “Open remote database”

Fill in the hostname/IP address: polaris.alcf.anl.gov

Fill in your username on Polaris

Fill in the remote installation directory for hpcviewer’s server: `/soft/perftools/hpctoolkit/hpcserver`

Select the authentication method: “Use password”

Click “OK”

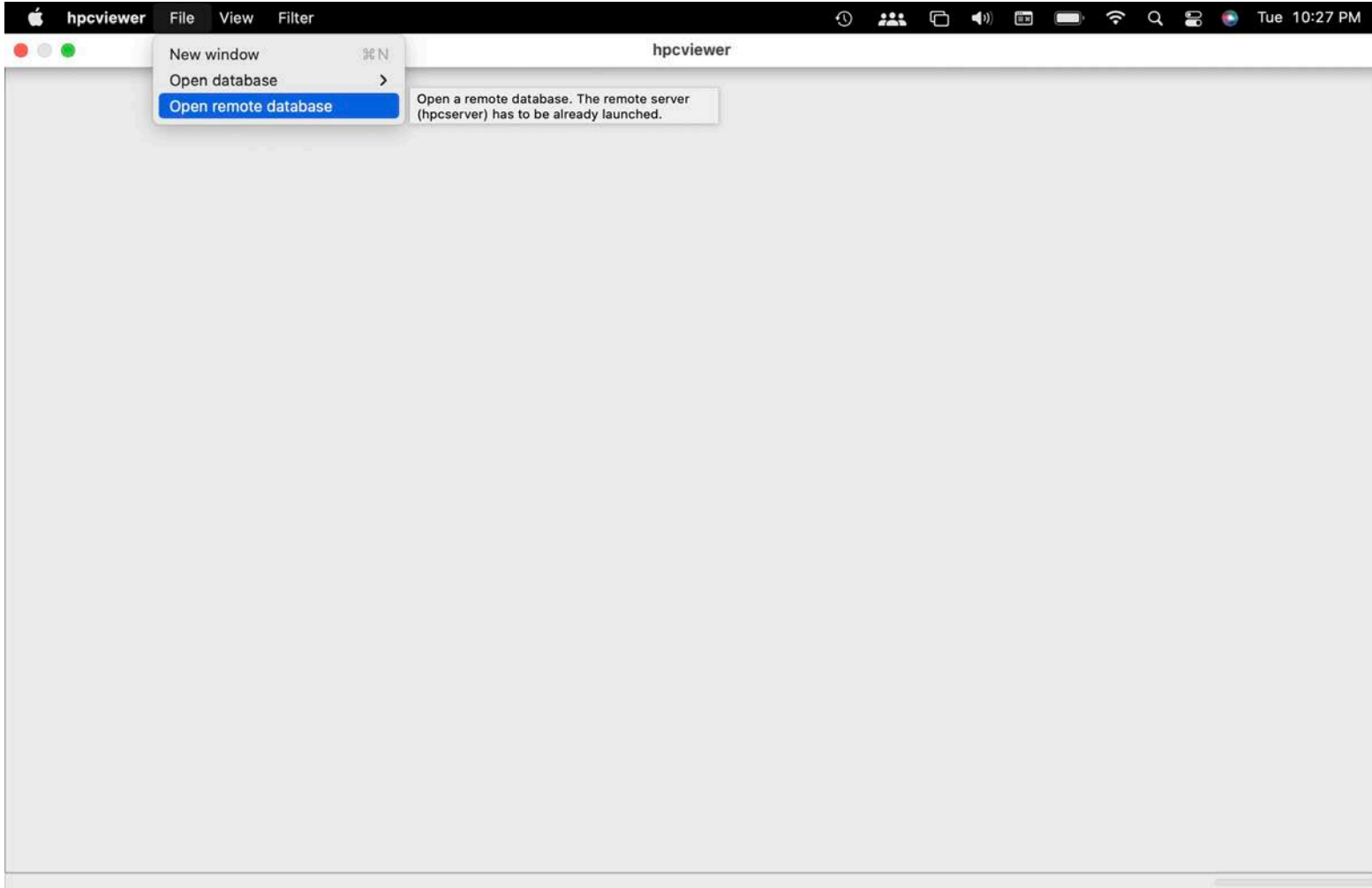
Authenticate using your token as you normally do

Navigate to a database with the file chooser in `/soft/perftools/hpctoolkit/examples`: quicksilver, lammmps

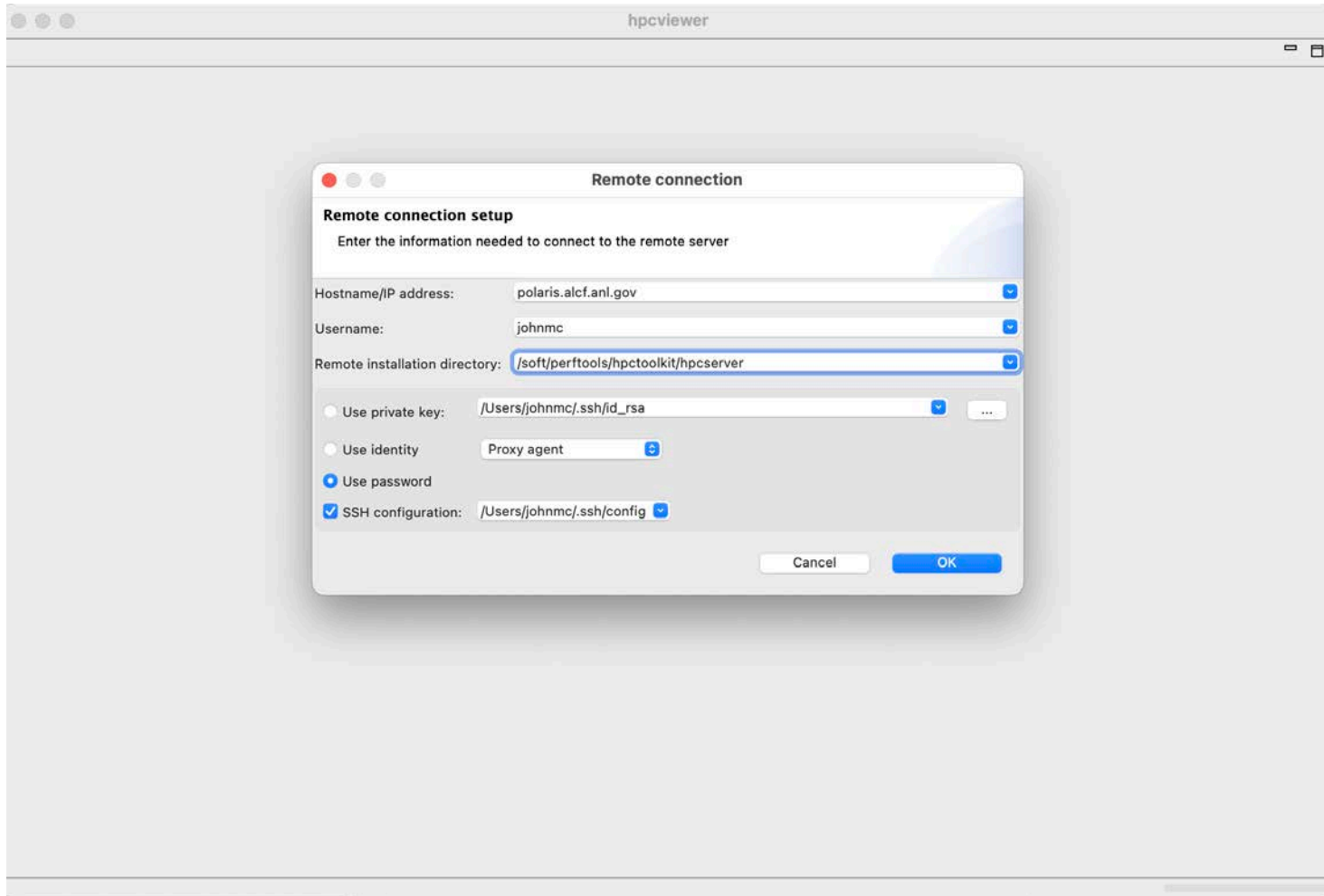
lammmps: `hpctoolkit-lmp.d` `hpctoolkit-lmp-pc.d`

quicksilver: `hpctoolkit-qs.d` `hpctoolkit-qs-pc.d`

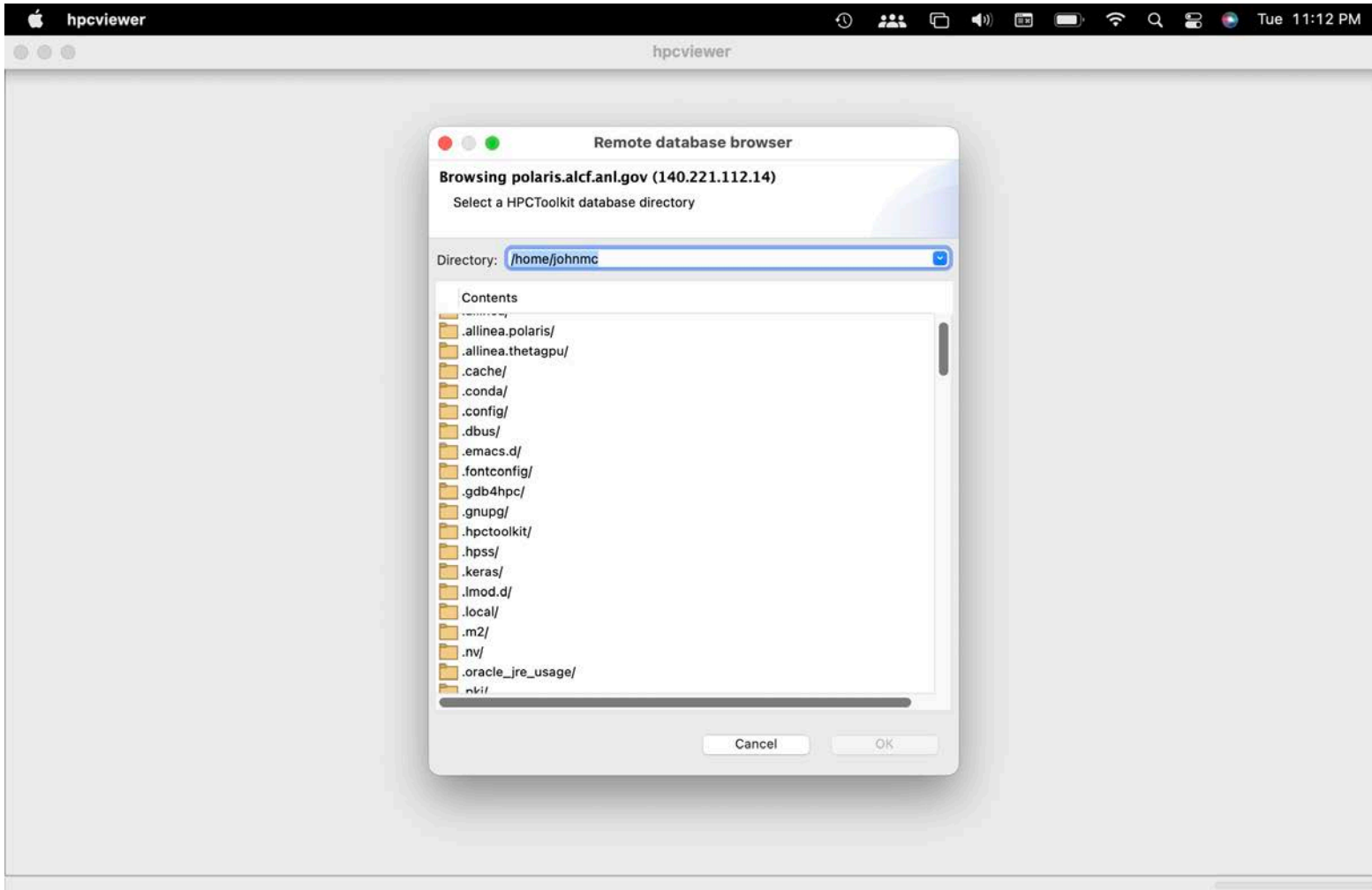
Opening a Remote Database



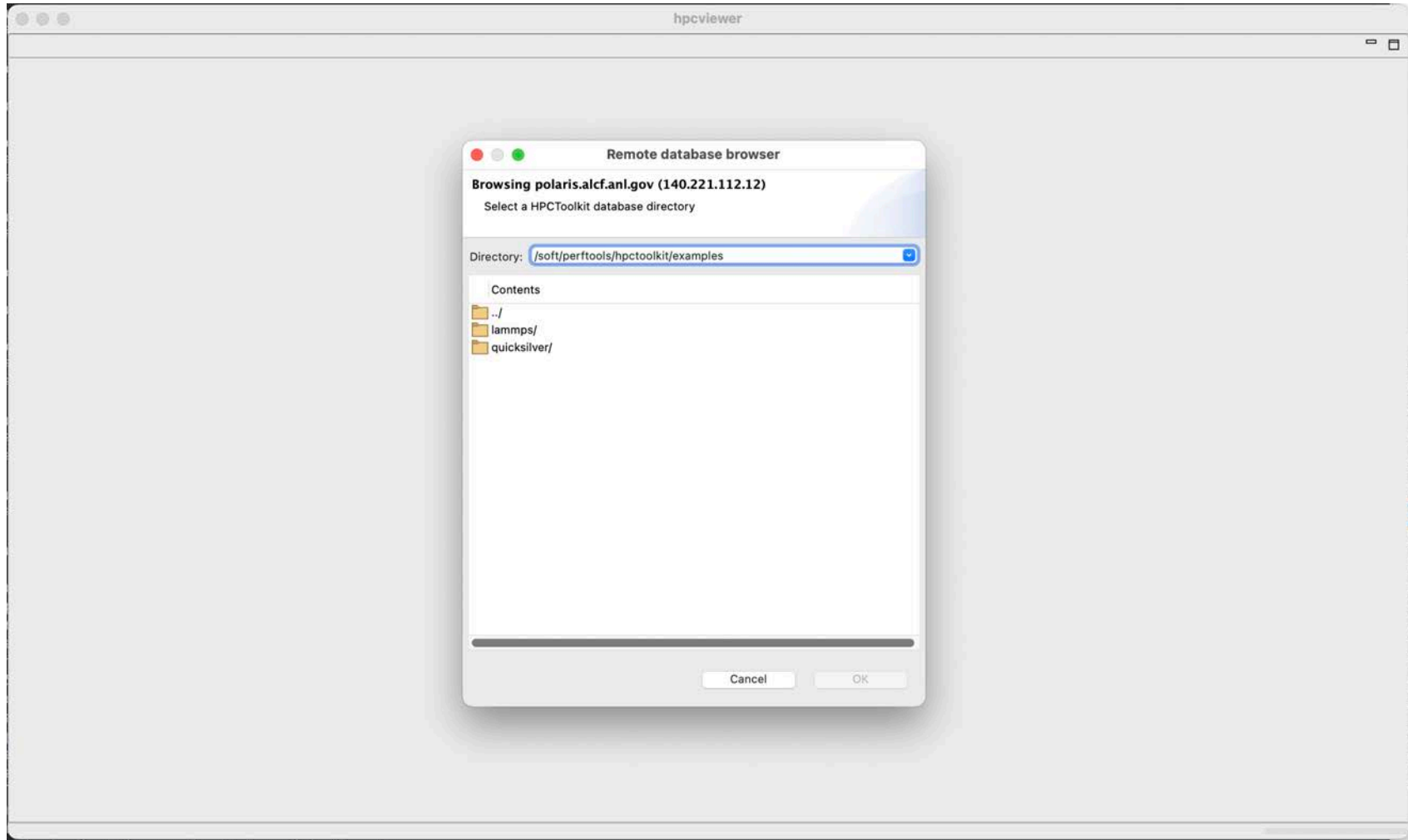
Configuring for use with Polaris



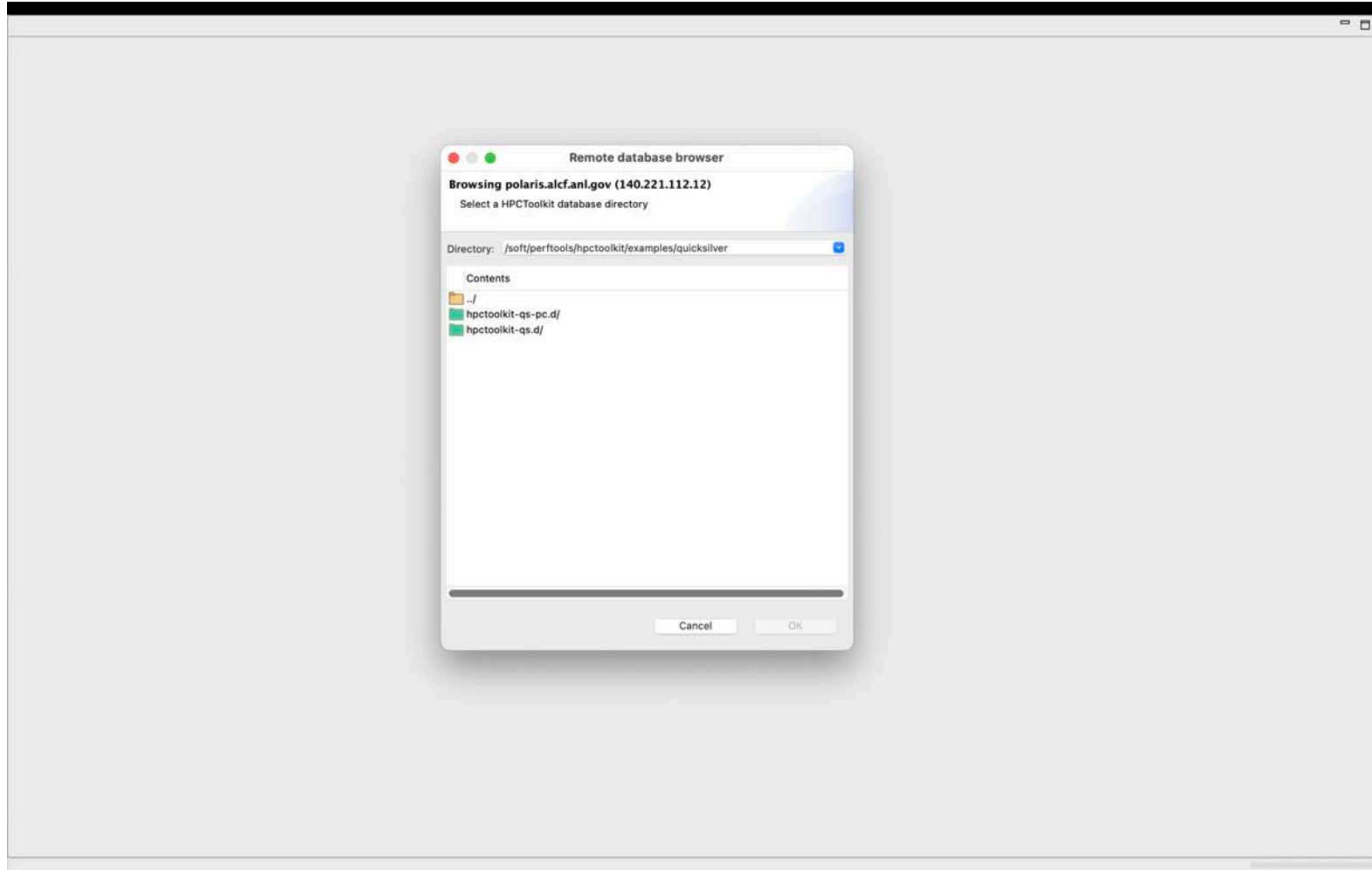
First View of Polaris: Your Home Directory



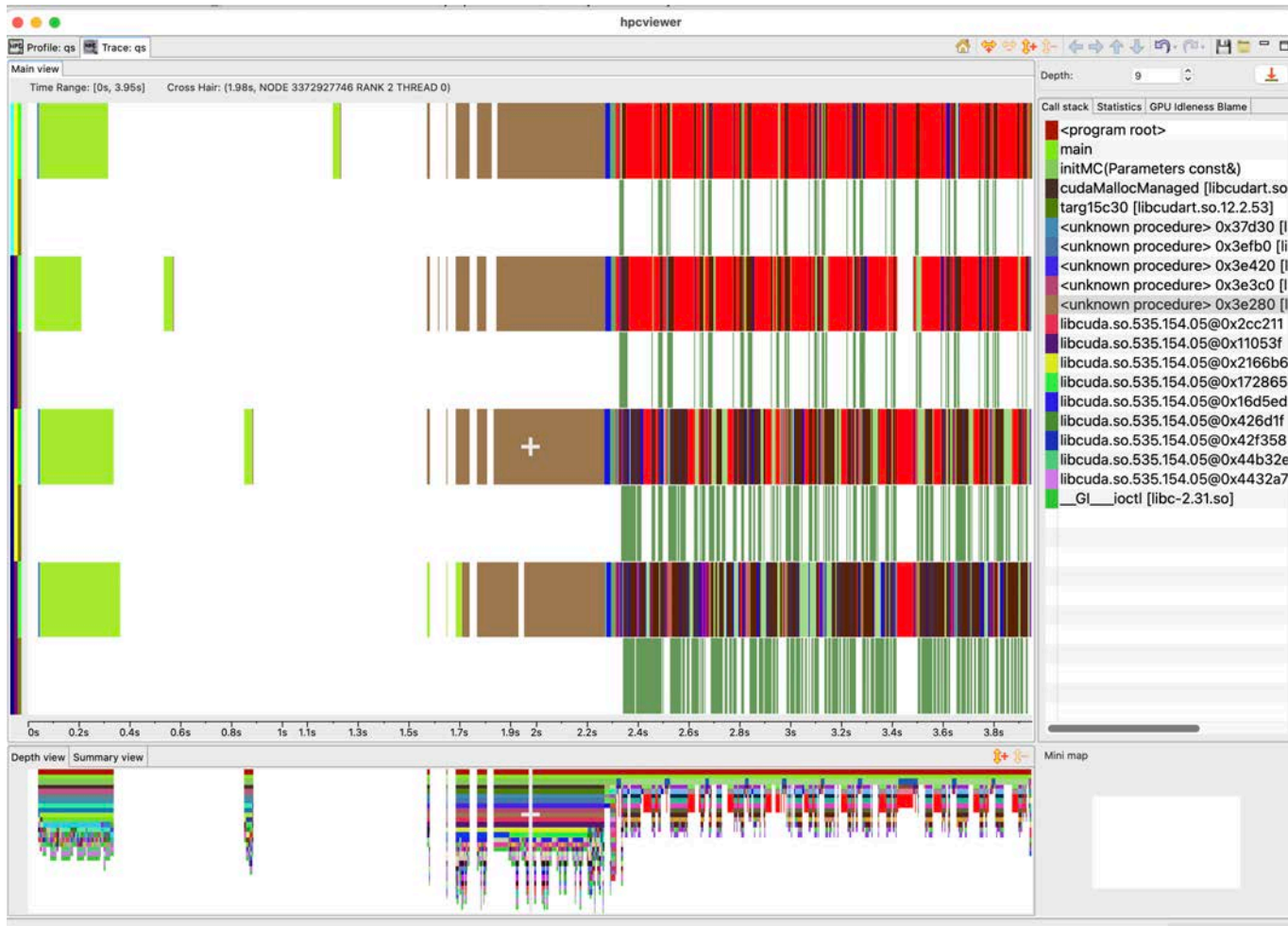
Navigate to Example Databases



Select a Quicksilver Database with Traces



Select the Tab “Trace: qs”



Use the Filter to “Uncheck all” and Check “GPU” streams

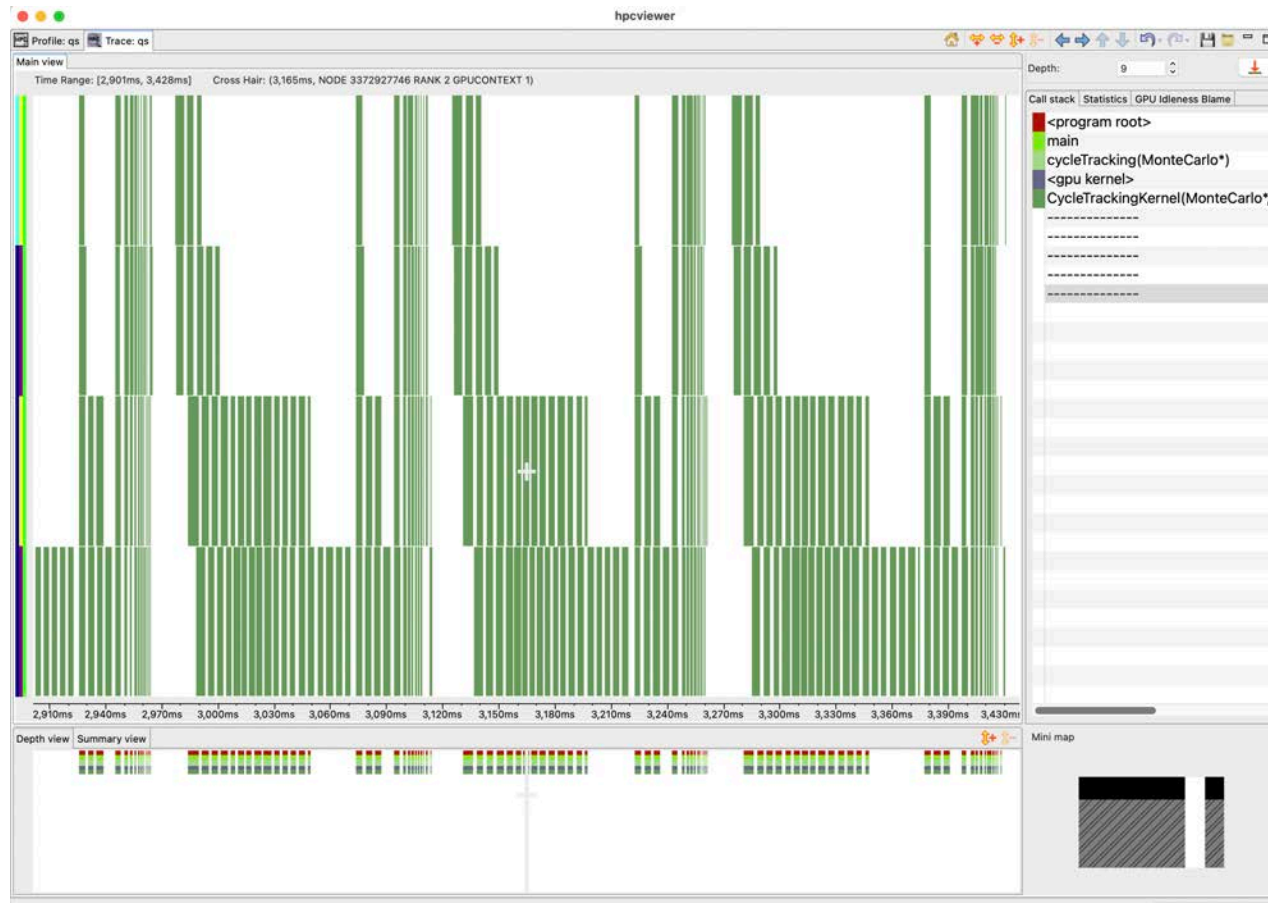
The screenshot shows the hpcviewer application with a 'Filter execution context' dialog box open. The dialog has three radio buttons: 'Check all' (selected), 'Uncheck all', and 'Regular expression'. The 'Filter' field contains 'GPU'. Below the filter is a table with the following data:

Visible	Execution context	Samples
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NODE 3372934401 RANK 0 GPUCONTEXT 1	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NODE 3372927746 RANK 1 GPUCONTEXT 1	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NODE 3372927746 RANK 2 GPUCONTEXT 1	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NODE 3372927746 RANK 3 GPUCONTEXT 1	0

The background of the hpcviewer shows a heatmap of execution over time, with a time range of [0s, 3.95s] and a cross hair at [1.98s, NODE 3372927746 RANK 2 THREAD 0]. The right side of the window shows a call stack with the following entries:

```
<program root>
main
initMC(Parameters const&)
cudaMallocManaged [libcudart.so
targ15c30 [libcudart.so.12.2.53]
<unknown procedure> 0x37d30 [I
<unknown procedure> 0x3efb0 [li
<unknown procedure> 0x3e420 [I
<unknown procedure> 0x3e3c0 [I
<unknown procedure> 0x3e280 [I
libcuda.so.535.154.05@0x2cc211
libcuda.so.535.154.05@0x11053f
libcuda.so.535.154.05@0x2166b6
libcuda.so.535.154.05@0x172865
libcuda.so.535.154.05@0x16d5ed
libcuda.so.535.154.05@0x426d1f
libcuda.so.535.154.05@0x42f358
libcuda.so.535.154.05@0x44b32e
libcuda.so.535.154.05@0x4432a7
__GL__ioct! [libc-2.31.so]
```

See Load Imbalance Across the Four GPUs



The Profile View in the other “PC Sampling” Database

```
67 for (int isoIndex = 0; isoIndex < numIsos && currentCrossSection >= 0; isoIndex++)
68 {
69     int uniqueNumber = monteCarlo->_materialDatabase->_mat[globalMatIndex]._iso[isoIndex]._gid;
70     int numReacts = monteCarlo->_nuclearData->getNumberReactions(uniqueNumber);
71     for (int reactIndex = 0; reactIndex < numReacts; reactIndex++)
72     {
73         currentCrossSection -= macroscopicCrossSection(monteCarlo, reactIndex, mc_particle.domain, mc_particle.cell,
74                 isoIndex, mc_particle.energy_group);
75         if (currentCrossSection < 0)
76         {
77             selectedIso = isoIndex;
78             selectedUniqueNumber = uniqueNumber;
79             selectedReact = reactIndex;
80             break;
81         }
82     }
```

Scope	GINS: Sum (I)		GINS: Sum (E)		GINS:STL_ANY: Sum (I)		GINS:STL_ANY: Sum (E)	
Experiment Aggregate Metrics	2.15e+11	100.0%	2.15e+11	100.0%	2.03e+11	100.0%	2.03e+11	100.0%
<program root>	2.15e+11	100.0%			2.03e+11	100.0%		
main	2.15e+11	100.0%			2.03e+11	100.0%		
loop at main.cc: 66	2.15e+11	100.0%			2.03e+11	100.0%		
58 » cycleTracking(MonteCarlo*)	2.15e+11	100.0%			2.03e+11	100.0%		
loop at main.cc: 232	2.15e+11	100.0%			2.03e+11	100.0%		
loop at main.cc: 232	2.15e+11	100.0%			2.03e+11	100.0%		
127 » <gpu kernel>	2.15e+11	100.0%			2.03e+11	100.0%		
» CycleTrackingKernel(MonteCarlo*, int, ParticleVault*, ParticleVault*)	2.15e+11	100.0%	1.03e+08	0.0%	2.03e+11	100.0%	9.83e+07	0.0%
132 » CycleTrackingGuts(MonteCarlo*, int, ParticleVault*, ParticleVault*)	2.15e+11	99.9%	2.04e+09	1.0%	2.03e+11	99.9%	2.03e+09	1.0%
26 » [] CycleTrackingFunction(MonteCarlo*, MC_Particle&, int, ParticleV...	1.08e+11	50.4%	4.95e+08	0.2%	9.63e+10	47.5%	4.38e+08	0.2%
loop at CycleTracking.cc: 118	1.08e+11	50.4%	4.61e+08	0.2%	9.63e+10	47.5%	4.11e+08	0.2%
63 » CollisionEvent(MonteCarlo*, MC_Particle&, unsigned int)	7.08e+10	32.9%	7.69e+09	3.6%	6.21e+10	30.7%	6.42e+09	3.2%
loop at CollisionEvent.cc: 67	5.66e+10	26.3%	1.51e+09	0.7%	4.88e+10	24.1%	1.31e+09	0.6%
loop at CollisionEvent.cc: 71	5.27e+10	24.5%	3.97e+09	1.8%	4.54e+10	22.4%	3.08e+09	1.5%
73 » macroscopicCrossSection(MonteCarlo*, int, int, int, int)	4.87e+10	22.7%	1.78e+10	8.3%	4.23e+10	20.9%	1.49e+10	7.3%
41 » NuclearData::getReactionCrossSection(unsigned int, unsigne...	2.71e+10	12.6%	1.35e+10	6.3%	2.40e+10	11.8%	1.20e+10	5.9%
253 » [] NuclearDataReaction::getCrossSection(unsigned int)	9.00e+09	4.2%	4.83e+09	2.2%	7.87e+09	3.9%	4.43e+09	2.2%
NuclearData.cc: 253	6.76e+09	3.1%	6.76e+09	3.1%	6.45e+09	3.2%	6.45e+09	3.2%

Using Hpcviewer on Polaris

Inspecting Precomputed Databases on Polaris

NOTE: Displaying performance results by running hpcviewer directly on Polaris requires you to be using an X11 desktop

- Load hpctoolkit module to get hpcviewer on your path

```
module use /soft/perftools/hpctoolkit/modulefiles
module load hpctoolkit
```

- Use hpcviewer to open example database directories

- Quicksilver

```
hpcviewer /soft/perftools/hpctoolkit/examples/quicksilver/hpctoolkit-qs.d
hpcviewer /soft/perftools/hpctoolkit/examples/quicksilver/hpctoolkit-qs-pc.d
```

- LAMMPS

```
hpcviewer /soft/perftools/hpctoolkit/examples/lammps/hpctoolkit-lmp.d
hpcviewer /soft/perftools/hpctoolkit/examples/lammps/hpctoolkit-lmp-pc.d
```

Collecting Performance Data with HPCToolkit: Turnkey Examples

Hands-on Tutorial Examples

```
% git clone https://github.com/hpctoolkit/hpctoolkit-tutorial-examples
% cd hpctoolkit-tutorial-examples/gpu/nvidia
% ls
    arborx.kokkos    lammps.kokkos    quicksilver.cuda
```


A Hands-on Example: Quicksilver

A LLNL proxy application for dynamic Monte Carlo particle transport (MPI + CUDA)


```
cd hpctoolkit-tutorial-examples/gpu/nvidia/quicksilver.cuda
source setup/polaris.sh
make build
make run
make run-pc
make view
make view-pc
```

Notes

- Running “make view” or “make view-pc” requires an X11 desktop to support the GUI
- Alternatively, you can use the hpcviewer’s “open remote database” capability to view the databases
 - hpctoolkit-qs-gpu-cuda.d: profiles + traces
 - hpctoolkit-qs-gpu-cuda-pc.d: GPU PC samples




Analyzing Quicksilver Traces

Using a measurement database with profiles and traces

- Select the Trace tab “Trace: qs”
- Identifying the traces
 - Select a pixel on a trace line
 - Look at legend on the top of the display, which reports the location of the “cross hair”
 - Is this a CPU or GPU trace line?
 - Repeat this a few times to identify what each of the trace lines represents
- Notice that each time you select a colored pixel on a trace line, you will be shown the function call stack in the rightmost pane
- At the top of the pane is a “depth” indicator, that indicates what level in the call stack you are viewing. The selected level will also be highlighted
- You can change the depth of your view by using the depth up/down, typing a depth, or simply selecting a frame in the call stack at the desired depth
- You can select  above the call stack frame to show the call stacks at the deepest depth
 - If a sample doesn't have an entry at the selected depth, its deepest frame will be shown

Analyzing Quicksilver Traces

Using a measurement database with profiles and traces

- Zoom in on a region in a trace by selecting it in the trace display
- Use the back button  to undo a zoom
- Use the control buttons  at the top of the trace pane to
 - expand or contract the pane
 - move left, right, up, or down
- Keep an eye on the minimap in the lower right corner of the display to know what part of the trace you are viewing
- Use the home button  to reset the trace view to show the whole trace




Analyzing Quicksilver Traces

Using a measurement database with profiles and traces

- Select the Trace tab “Trace: qs”
- Configure filtering
 - Use the Filter menu to select Filter Execution Contexts
 - In the filtering menu, select "Uncheck all"
 - Now, in the empty box preceded by "Filter:", type "GPU" and then click "Check all"
 - Select "OK".
 - Now, the Trace View will show only trace lines for the GPUs.
- Inspect the trace data
 - Is the work load balanced across the GPUs? How can you tell?
 - Bring up the filter menu again. Select "Uncheck all". Type in "RANK 3" in the Filter box. Select thread 0 and the GPU context. Select “OK”.
 - Move the call stack to depth 2
 - What CPU function is Rank 3 thread 0 executing when the GPU is idle?
 - Does this suggest any optimization opportunities?

Analyzing the Quicksilver Summary Profile

Using a measurement database with profiles and traces

- Select the Profile Tab “Profile: qs”
- Use the column selector  to deselect and hide the two REALTIME columns
- Select the GPU OPS column, which represents time spent in all GPU operations
- Select the  button to show the “hot path” according to the selected column
 - the hot path of parent will continue into a child as long as the child accounts for 50% or more of the parent’s cost
- The hot path will select “CycleTrackingKernel” — a GPU kernel that consumes 100% of the GPU cost in this profile
- Use the  button to graph “GPU OPS (I)” — inclusive GPU operations across the profiles
 - Are the GPU operations balanced or not across the execution contexts (ranks)?

Analyzing the Quicksilver Summary Profile

- You will notice that for quicksilver, HPCToolkit doesn't report any data copies between the host and device
 - The quicksilver code uses “unified memory” so that all of the data movement occurs between CPU and GPU using page faults rather than explicit copies
 - Today's GPU hardware doesn't support attribution of page faults to individual instructions
 - We could profile them, but not attribute them to code

Analyzing Quicksilver PC Samples

Using a measurement database with traces that was collected *with* PC sampling enabled

Using the default top-down view of the profile

- Select the column “GINS (I)” to focus on the measurement of inclusive GPU Instructions
- Select use the flame button to look at where the instructions are executed
- In the call stack revealed, you will see a <gpu kernel> placeholder that separates CPU activity (above) from GPU kernel activity (below)
- Below the <gpu kernel> placeholder you will see the function calls, inlined functions, loops and statements in HPCToolkit’s reconstruction of calling contexts within the CycleTrackingKernel
- Using the bottom-up view of the profile
 - Select the bottom-up tab of above the control pane
 - Select the GINS STL_ANY (E) column, which will sort the functions by the exclusive GPU instruction stalls within that function
 - Scroll right to see which of the types of contributing types of stalls accounts for most of the STL_ANY amount
 - Select the function that has the most exclusive stalls
 - Select the the hot path to see where this function is called from.
 - Where do the calls to the costly function come from?
 - Does there appear to be an opportunity to reduce the number of calls to this function?

Filtering Tips to Hide Unwanted Implementation Details

- Filter “descendants-only” of CCT nodes with names *MPI* to hide the details of MPI implementation in profiles and traces
- Filter internal details of RAJA and SYCL templates to suppress unwanted detail using a “self-only” filter

A Hands-on Example: ArborX

Performance portable algorithms for geometric search MPI + Kokkos + OpenMP

```
cd hpctoolkit-tutorial-examples/gpu/nvidia/arborx.kokkos
source setup/polaris.sh
make build
make run
make run-pc
make view
make view-pc
```

Notes

- Running “make view” or “make view-pc” requires an X11 desktop to support the GUI
- Alternatively, you can use the hpcviewer’s “open remote database” capability to view the databases
 - hpctoolkit-arborx-md.d: profiles + traces
 - hpctoolkit-arborx-md-pc.d: GPU PC samples

Analyzing ArborX Traces

Using a measurement database with profiles and traces

- Is the GPU active for most of the brief execution or not?
- Zoom in on the pair of trace lines that represents the GPU activity for a rank
 - You will see that there are two GPU trace lines per process
 - What happens on each?

A Hands-on Example: LAMMPS

A molecular dynamics code with a focus on materials modeling (Kokkos + MPI)

```
cd hpctoolkit-tutorial-examples/gpu/nvidia/lammps.kokkos
source setup/polaris.sh
make build
make run
make run-pc
make view
make view-pc
```

Notes

- Running “make view” or “make view-pc” requires an X11 desktop to support the GUI
- Alternatively, you can use the hpcviewer’s “open remote database” capability to view the databases
 - hpctoolkit-imp.d: profiles and traces
 - hpctoolkit-imp-pc.d: GPU PC samples

Analyzing LAMMPS Profiles, Traces, and PC Samples

HPCToolkit can profile, trace, and collect PC samples for codes regardless of their complexity

Troubleshooting Measurement and Analysis with HPCToolkit

Troubleshooting: Only GPU kernel Name

- Need to measure with PC sampling to measure within GPU kernels

The screenshot shows the hpcviewer application. The top pane displays C++ code from Kokkos_Cuda_KernelLaunch.hpp. The bottom pane shows a performance table with columns for Scope, GKER (sec): Sum (I), GKER (sec): Sum (E), GXCOPY (sec): Sum (I), GXCOPY (sec): Sum (E), and GXCOPY:H2D (B). A red box highlights the entry for the GPU kernel.

Scope	GKER (sec): Sum (I)	GKER (sec): Sum (E)	GXCOPY (sec): Sum (I)	GXCOPY (sec): Sum (E)	GXCOPY:H2D (B)
437 [I] ArborX::Details::traverse<Kokkos::Cuda, ArborX::BoundingVolumeHierarchy<Kokkos::CudaSpace, ArborX::PairValue...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
497 ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<ArborX::BoundingVolumeHierarchy<Kokkos::CudaSpace, ArborX::PairValueIndex<Arbo...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
63 Kokkos::parallel_for<Kokkos::RangePolicy<Kokkos::Cuda, ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<ArborX::BoundingVolumeHie...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
144 Kokkos::impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<ArborX::BoundingVolumeHierarchy<Kokkos::CudaSpace, A...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
108 [I] Kokkos::impl::CudaParallelLaunch<Kokkos::impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<ArborX::BoundingV...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
717 [I] Kokkos::impl::CudaParallelLaunchImpl<Kokkos::impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<ArborX::Bound...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
678 [I] Kokkos::impl::CudaParallelLaunchKernelInvoker<Kokkos::impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<Arb...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
368 [I] cuda_parallel_launch_local_memory<Kokkos::impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<ArborX::Boun...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
86 [I] __wrapper__device_stub_cuda_parallel_launch_local_memory<Kokkos::impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::Tr...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
406 » _ZL592_device_stub_ZN6Kokkos4ImplI33cuda_parallel_launch_local_memoryINS0_11ParallelForIN6Arbor...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
403 [I] cuda_parallel_launch_kernel_cbar...	3.63e-04	39.9%			
216 » <gpu kernel>	3.63e-04	39.9%			
» Kokkos::impl::cuda_parallel_launch_local_memory<Kokkos::impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<Ar...	3.63e-04	39.9%	3.63e-04	39.9%	
216 » <gpu kernel>					
182 ArborX::BoundingVolumeHierarchy<Kokkos::CudaSpace, ArborX::PairValueIndex<ArborX::Box, unsigned int>, ArborX::D...	2.53e-04	27.8%			
209 ArborX::Details::KokkosExt::exclusive_scan<Kokkos::Cuda, Kokkos::View<int*, Kokkos::CudaSpace>, Kokkos::View<int*,...	9.15e-06	1.0%			
237 Kokkos::parallel_for<Kokkos::RangePolicy<Kokkos::Cuda>, __nv_hdl_wrapper_t<false, false, false, __nv_dl_tag<void (*)...	2.30e-06	0.3%			
205 Kokkos::parallel_for<Kokkos::RangePolicy<Kokkos::Cuda>, __nv_hdl_wrapper_t<false, false, false, __nv_dl_tag<void (*)...	2.18e-06	0.2%			
211 ArborX::Details::KokkosExt::lastElement<Kokkos::Cuda, int*, Kokkos::CudaSpace><Kokkos::Cuda const&, Kokkos::View<cl...			1.92e-06	1.3%	
210 ArborX::Details::KokkosExt::lastElement<Kokkos::Cuda, Kokkos::View<double, Kokkos::CudaSpace><Kokkos::Cuda const&, Kokkos::View<double, Kokkos::CudaSpace>>>			1.00e-06	0.8%	

Troubleshooting: No GPU source code lines with PC sampling

- If you don't see source code with PC sampling on NVIDIA GPUs: compile with "-lineinfo" option

The screenshot shows the hpcviewer interface. The top pane displays source code from `ArborX_DetailsTreeTraversal.hpp`. The code includes a `Kokkos::parallel_for` loop for spatial traversal and a `KOKKOS_FUNCTION` `TreeTraversal` function. The bottom pane shows a performance table with columns for Scope, GINS: Sum (I), GINS: Sum (E), GINS-STL_ANY: Sum (I), GINS-STL_ANY: Sum (E), GINS-STL_IFET: Sum (I), and GINS-STL_IFET: Sum (E). A red box highlights the 'gpu kernel' scope, which shows a loop at `[29c7dccbe52b18735fc23021402e20bb.gpubin]: 0` with a GINS: Sum (I) of `3.40e+05` and a GINS: Sum (E) of `3.40e+05`.

Scope	GINS: Sum (I)	GINS: Sum (E)	GINS-STL_ANY: Sum (I)	GINS-STL_ANY: Sum (E)	GINS-STL_IFET: Sum (I)	GINS-STL_IFET: Sum (E)
244 » ArborX::BoundingVolumeHierarchy<Kokkos::CudaSpace, ArborX::PairValueIndex<ArborX::Box, uns...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
437 » [!] ArborX::Details::traverse<Kokkos::Cuda, ArborX::BoundingVolumeHierarchy<Kokkos::CudaSpa...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
497 » ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<ArborX::BoundingVolumeHierarchy<Kokkos::CudaSpace, ArborX::...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
63 » Kokkos::parallel_for<Kokkos::RangePolicy<Kokkos::Cuda, ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<ArborX::...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
144 » Kokkos::Impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::TreeTraversal<ArborX::BoundingVolumeHierarchy<K...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
108 » [!] Kokkos::Impl::CudaParallelLaunch<Kokkos::Impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::TreeTraversa...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
717 » [!] Kokkos::Impl::CudaParallelLaunchImpl<Kokkos::Impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Details::TreeTrav...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
678 » [!] Kokkos::Impl::CudaParallelLaunchKernelInvoker<Kokkos::Impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Detail...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
368 » [!] cuda_parallel_launch_local_memory<Kokkos::Impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Detail...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
86 » [!] _wrapper__device_stub_cuda_parallel_launch_local_memory<Kokkos::Impl::ParallelFo...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
406 » _ZL592__device_stub__ZN6Kokkos4Impl33cuda_parallel_launch_local_memoryINS0_1...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
403 » [!] cuda_launchKernelschar>	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
216 » <gpu kernel>	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.25e+07	48.0%	2.07e+06	53.9%
» Kokkos::Impl::cuda_parallel_launch_local_memory<Kokkos::Impl::ParallelFor<ArborX::Det...	1.39e+07	47.4%	1.36e+07	46.2%	1.22e+07	46.8%
» loop at [29c7dccbe52b18735fc23021402e20bb.gpubin]: 0	1.39e+07	47.3%	1.64e+05	0.6%	1.25e+07	47.9%
» loop at [29c7dccbe52b18735fc23021402e20bb.gpubin]: 0	1.37e+07	46.7%	1.34e+07	45.5%	1.24e+07	47.4%
» [29c7dccbe52b18735fc23021402e20bb.gpubin]: 0	1.34e+07	45.5%	1.34e+07	45.5%	1.21e+07	46.2%
» \$ _ZN6Kokkos4Impl33cuda_parallel_launch_local_memoryINS0_11ParallelForIN6Arbor...	3.40e+05	1.2%	3.40e+05	1.2%	3.03e+05	1.2%
» [29c7dccbe52b18735fc23021402e20bb.gpubin]: 0	3.40e+05	1.2%	3.40e+05	1.2%	3.03e+05	1.2%
» \$ _ZN6Kokkos4Impl33cuda_parallel_launch_local_memoryINS0_11ParallelForIN6Arbor...	3.40e+05	1.2%	3.40e+05	1.2%	3.03e+05	1.2%

Troubleshooting: Compiling ArborX with GPU Line Map Info

- ArborX cmake isn't set up to include GPU line mappings
- Force the compiler to record GPU line mappings

```
% cmake -DARBORX_ENABLE_EXAMPLES=true \  
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=`pwd`/../install \  
        -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=g++ \  
        -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=RelWithDebInfo \  
        -DCMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_RELWITHDEBINFO="-O2 -g -DNDEBUG -lineinfo"
```