Support for Debugging
Automatically Parallelized
Programs

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Background

- Computational Intensive Applications
- Fortran, C/C++
- Migration of codes to parallel computers
- Shared memory parallelization:
  - Multithreading
  - Compiler support via directives
- Distributed memory parallelization:
  - Requires explicit message passing, e.g. MPI
- Desire to generate message passing versions of existing sequential code.
The CAPTools Parallelization Support Tool

- Developed at the University of Greenwich
- Transforms existing sequential Fortran code into parallel message passing code
  - Extensive dependence analysis across statements, loop iterations, and subroutine calls.
  - Partitioning of array data
  - Generation of necessary calls to communication routines

```
program Laplace
real u(100), v(100)
...
do 10 i = 2, 99
   u(i) = 0.5 * (v(i-1) + v(i+1))
end do
...
```

```
program PARALLELlaplace
real u(100), v(100)
...
CALL CAP_EXCHANGE(v, CAP_RIGHT,...)
CALL CAP_EXCHANGE(v, CAP_LEFT,...)
do i = CAP_LOW, CAP_HIGH
   u(i) = 0.5*(v(i-1) + v(i+1))
end do
...
```

Possible sources for errors:
- Wrong user information
- Tool makes mistake
Relative Debugging

- P1: version of a program that produces correct results.
- P2: version of the same program that produces incorrect results.
- Relative Debugging:
  - Compare data between P1 and P2 to locate the error.
  - P1 and P2 can possibly run on different machines, e.g., a sequential and a parallel architecture.
    - Applies directly to our situation.

![Diagram showing comparison between P1 and P2 versions]

- P1
  - compare
  - P2₁, P2₂, P2₃, P2₄
Questions

- What data values should be compared?
  - Variables that have been determined as being incorrect and variables that define them.

- When during execution should they be compared?
  - Places where suspicious variables are defined.

- Where should data residing in multiple address space be compared?
  - Suspicious values from both executables written to file.
  - Debugger collects data from both executables.
  - Executables establish communication and compare data.

- How do we decide whether the values are correct?
  - Array checksums, element-by-element comparison, etc.

- How do we handle distributed data?
  - Array distribution information is necessary.
Main Players in the Prototype: The CAPTools Database

- The CAPTools Database:
  - Provides **variable definition information** across subroutines to determine which variables should be checked.
  - Provides **array distribution information** to determine how distributed data should be compared against undistributed data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undistributed array</th>
<th>Replicated Memory</th>
<th>Reduced Memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Block wise distributions

**CAPTools Information:**

sub1: var1: CAP1_LOW:CAP1_HIGH, 1:N
sub2: var2: 1:M,CAP1_LOW:CAP2_HIGH
Main Players in the Prototype:

**The Comparison Routines**

- The comparison routines: inserted at entry and exit of suspicious routines to bracket error location.

  - compit1: Inserted in sequential program S
    - Receives data from each processor from parallel program P1, P2, ...
    - Compares data to its own:
      - checksum, partial checksums, element-by-element
    - Calls special routine if discrepancy detected.

  - compit2: Inserted in parallel program.
    - Sends local data to sequential process.

```
S
... subroutine sub1(var1)
call compit1(var1)
...
call compit1(var1)
end

P1
... subroutine sub1(var1)
call compit2(var1)
...
call compit2(var1)
end

P2
... subroutine sub1(var1)
call compit2(var1)
...
call compit2(var1)
end
```
Main Players in the Prototype: **Instrumentation Server and P2d2**

- **Instrumentation Server (IS):**
  - Based on dyninstAPI which was developed at the University of Maryland,
    - C++ library that provides API for runtime code patching,
  - Permits insertion of calls to comparison routines into a running program,

- **P2d2 debugger:**
  - Developed at NASA Ames Research Center
  - Portable, scalable, parallel debugger
  - Client-Server architecture based on gdb
  - P2d2 coordinates the actions of the other players and provides user Interface
A Relative Debugging Session (1)
Behind the Scenes (1)

- p2d2
- gdb
- CAPTools database
- Instrumentation Server
- Contact Info File

Connections:
- p2d2 to gdb
- gdb to Contact Info File
- CAPTools database to Instrumentation Server
- Instrumentation Server to Contact Info File
- Contact Info File to gdb
- Instrumentation Server to gdb
- Instrumentation Server to Contact Info File

Participants:
- compit1
- P1
- compit2
- P2
- compit1
- P3
- compit2
- P4
Behind the Scenes

- p2d2
- gdb
- CAPTools database
- Copyphi: oldphi5
  Update: phi4
  Setupgrid: phi6
- Instrumentation Server
- P1
- P2
- P3
- P4
Behind the Scenes (2)

p2d2

---

gdb

compit1

S

\[\text{breakpoint trap if error is detected}\]

\[\text{p2d2 indicates to user that difference was detected.}\]

\[\text{• Run outside of debugger control.}\]

\[\text{• Communicate with S.}\]
A difference was detected in variable 'phi4' when exiting from function 'update'. The variable had tested equal when entering function 'update'.
Related Work

- GUARD
  - Relative Debugger for Parallel Programs
  - Developed at the Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia.
  - The debugger collects data from both executables and performs comparison.
  - Does not aim particularly at automatically parallelized programs.
  - Provides user commands like “assert” and “compare” for comparison.
  - Provides means for the user to describe array distribution.
- We have built a prototype of a relative debugging system for comparing serial codes and their tool produced counterparts.
  - Prototype runs on SGI Origin IRIX6.5
  - We used dynamic instrumentation to minimize comparison overhead.
  - First timing experiments were inconclusive.
- We plan to modify the p2d2 user interface to support multiple computations executing simultaneously.
- Extend prototype to handle OpenMP programs.