

# **Session #1330**

## **Intel® IPF®**

### **Application Development Review**

Steven Speer  
Intel®

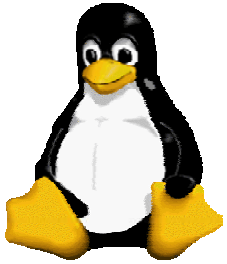
Joel Berman  
HP



# Why 64-Bits?

- Performance
- Scalability
- And it isn't very difficult

# Linux is Linux develop once, deploy often!



some workloads run best on IPF

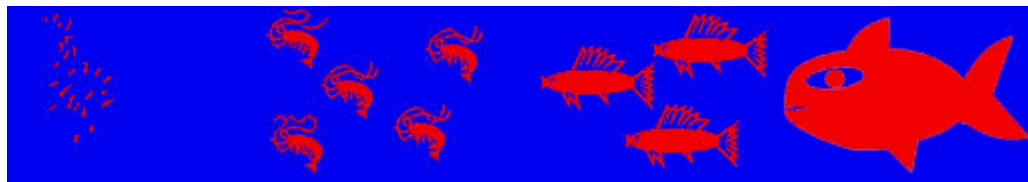


some workloads run best on IA32



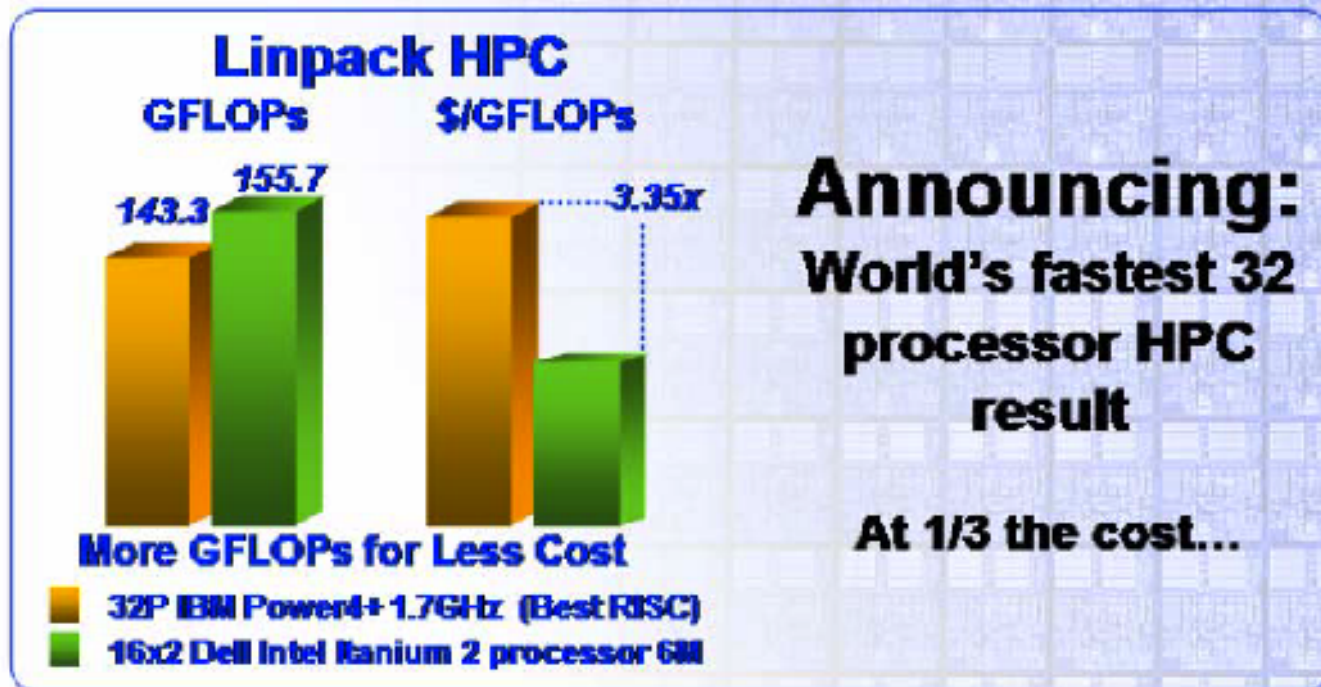
# what is the benefit of 64-bits?

- A 32-bit processor addresses  $2^{32}$  bytes (4GB)
- A 64-bit processor addresses  $2^{64}$  bytes (18EB)
  - byte kilobyte megabyte gigabyte terabyte petabyte exabyte zettabyte yottabyte
  - rx2600 - 24GB
  - rx 5670 - 48GB
- 64-bit cpu does 64-bit integer math in one go
- More data in memory, more data used per cycle
- Scalability! Performance! It's the big fish



# Intel® Spring Analyst Meeting

## Leading the (Lin) Pack: Intel® Itanium® 2 Processor 6M



Source: Dell Computer for Itanium®2 processor 6M results on a cluster of 16 Dell PowerEdge Servers, each with 2 Itanium®2 processors 6M at 1.5GHz, 4GB RAM, Red-Hat Linux AS 2.1. Source: <http://www.fhpc.com/press/press030401.htm#top> for Best RISC result on IBM eServer p680 with 32 Power4+ processors at 1.7GHz. \$/GFLOP based on estimated street prices of these systems.



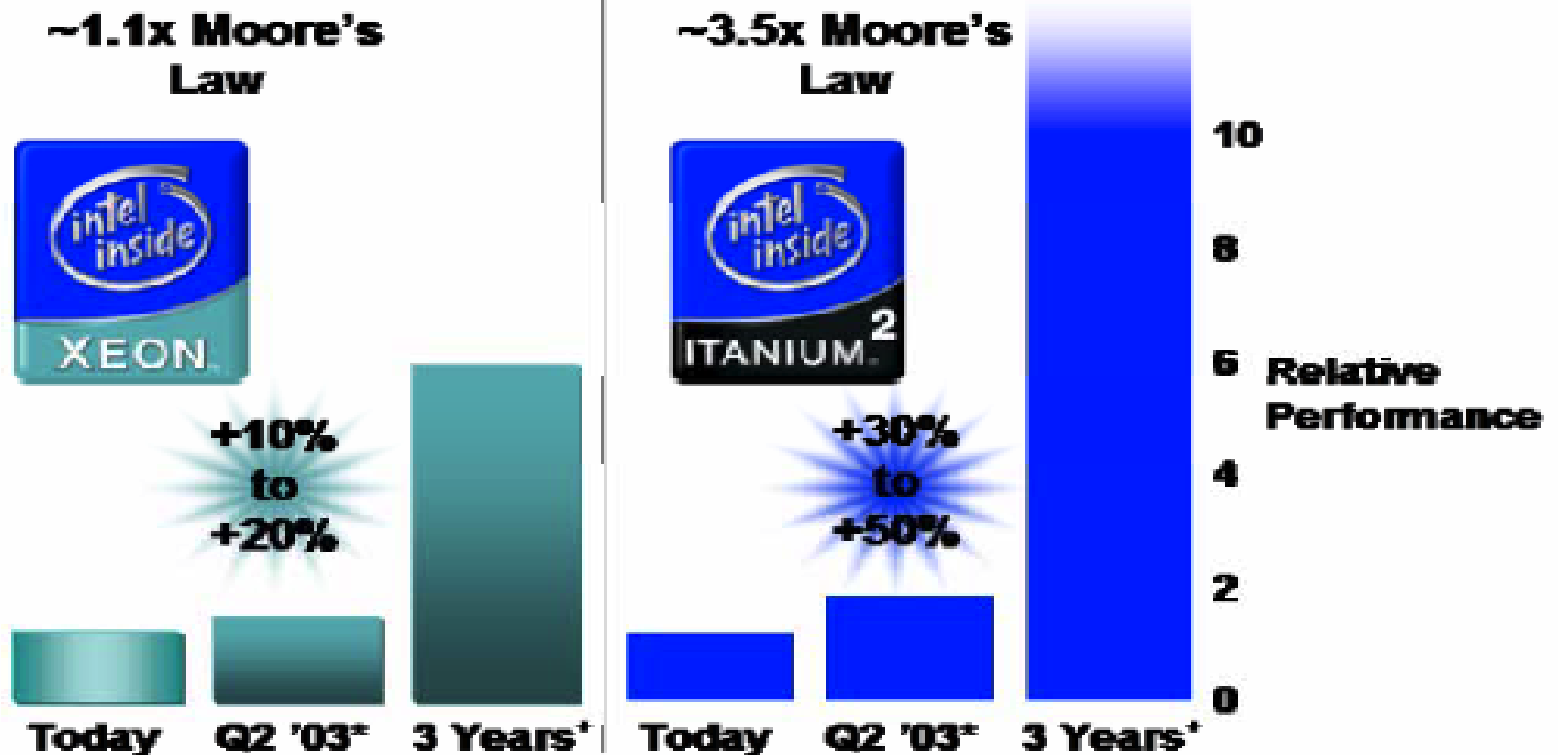
Performance tests and ratings are measured on specific computer systems and for some products and reflect the approximate performance of Intel products as measured by these tests. Any difference in system hardware or software configuration may affect actual performance. Users should consult other sources of information to evaluate the performance of systems or components they are considering purchasing. For more information on performance tests and on the performance of Intel products, visit [www.intel.com/performance](http://www.intel.com/performance).

Results as of 5/12/03

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# Intel® Spring Analyst Meeting

## Intel® Xeon® Processor and Intel® Itanium® Processor Families Continuing to Win: Short and Long Term



\*Q2 '03 is a performance range based on an average increase measured and estimated across workloads that include: SPECint2000, SPECfp2000, SPECint92\_500, SPECfp92\_500, and SPECint92\_500 benchmarks on 4-way servers with Intel Xeon® processor at 1.5 GHz with 4MB L3 cache and Intel Itanium® MP processor at 2.0 GHz with 2MB L3 cache. +3 Year performance is based on Intel internal projections using an OLTP workload.



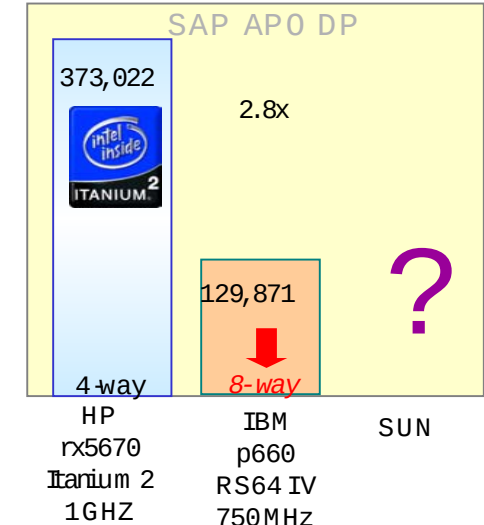
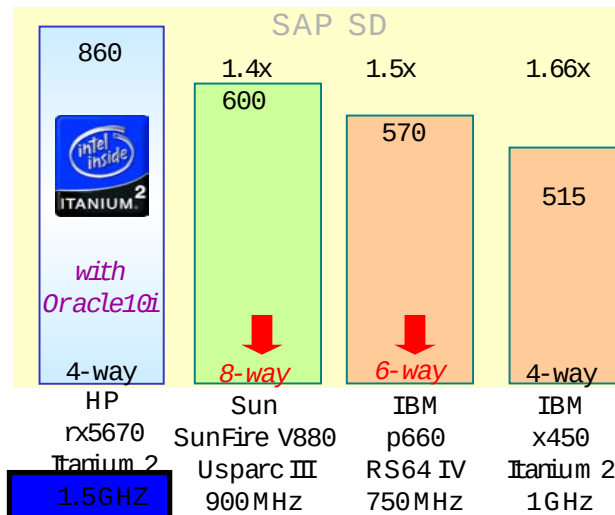
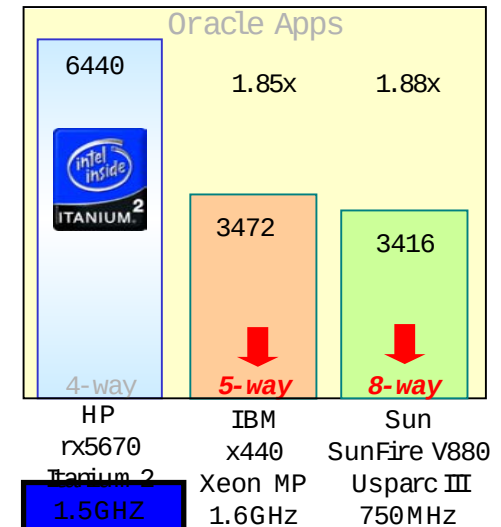
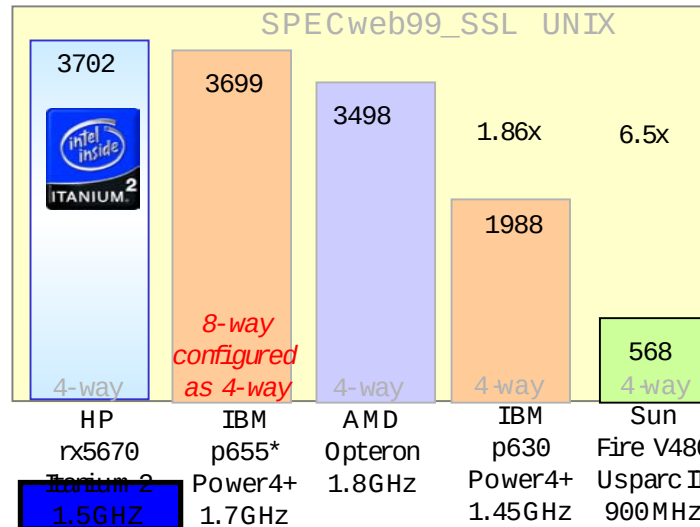
# 4-way Itanium m outperforms larger non-IPF® Systems

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**Unmatched  
application  
performance  
!**

*The 4-way rx5670 delivers  
outstanding performance  
with fewer CPUs  
than the competition*

\*IBM p655 result achieved with 8-way-worth of cache plus hardware accelerator card





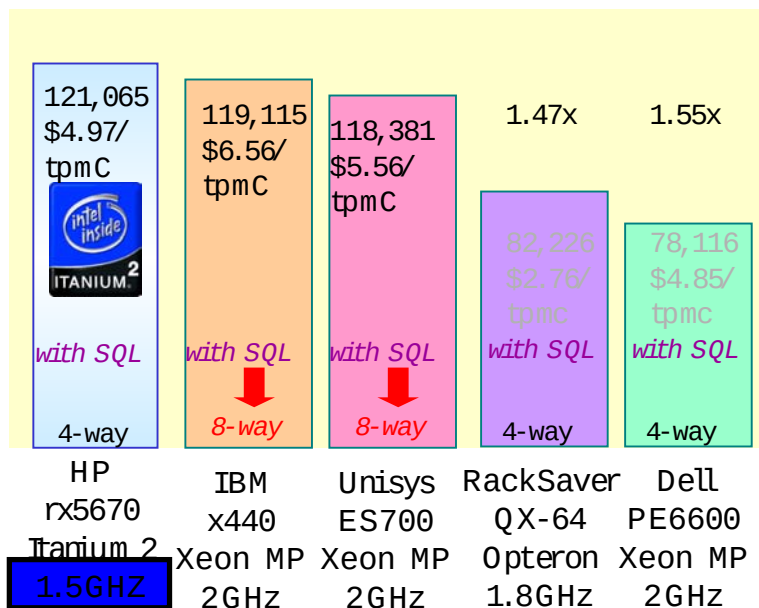
# 4-way Itanium OLTP

top performance with Windows, Linux, and UNIX

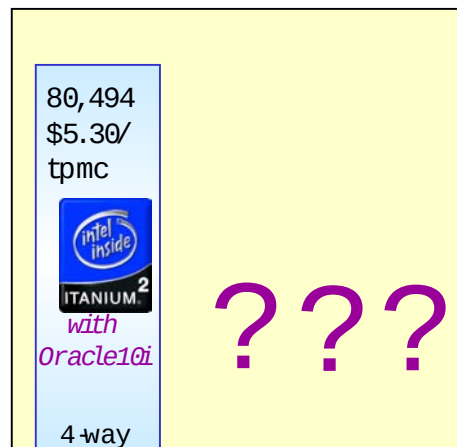
## #1 4-way performance!

HP Server rx5670 with next generation Itanium 2 processors and 64-bit Windows tops all other 4-way and 8-way servers!

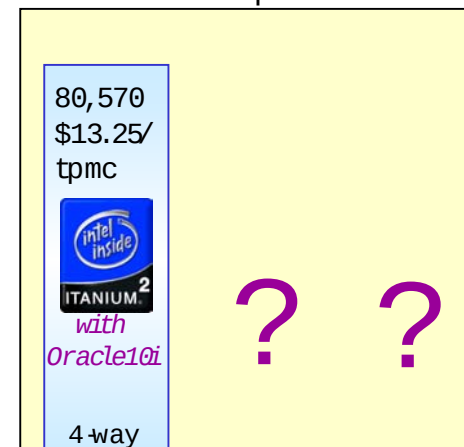
OLTP tpmC  
with Windows



OLTP tpmC  
with Linux



OLTP tpmC  
with Enterprise Unix



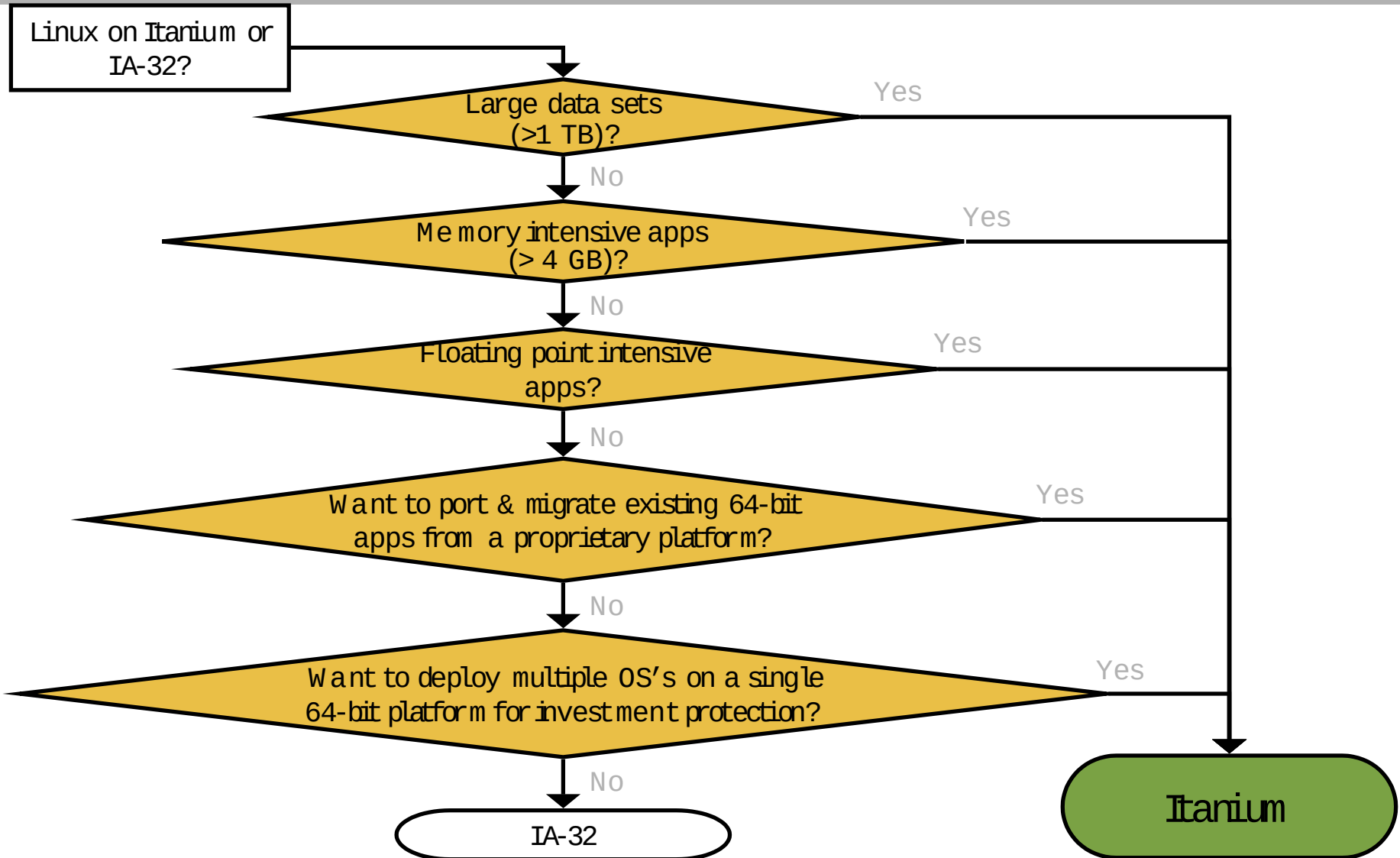
**IBM withdrew their x440 4-way results**

Tpm-C and \$/tpm-C results from April 2003  
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# When to deploy Linux on Itanium?

## Some Positioning Guidelines



# Market Opportunities & Committed ISVs

| Workloads                                                                                                                                                          | Needs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Key ISVs Committed                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>High-Performance Technical Computing</b><br>scientific research<br>life & materials sciences<br>oil & gas<br>government & defense<br>computer-aided engineering | Heavy use of floating-point operations<br>Large data sets<br>64-bit computing with high memory bandwidth and low latency means faster calculations, more in-depth data analysis, and more vivid, precise modeling and simulation – all for quicker time-to-breakthroughs | Adina, MSC.Software, Accelrys, Earth Decision Sciences, Metacomp Technologies, Mecalog, Platform Computing, Linux NetworX, Scyld, Scali, Cluster File Systems, ... |
| <b>Large Database Applications</b><br>data warehousing & data mining<br>online analytical processing (OLAP)<br>memory-intensive, mid-level DBs                     | Load entire databases into memory for faster data access, faster throughput, and faster time-to-discovery                                                                                                                                                                | Oracle9i, Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise, IBM DB2 and Informix, TeraText Solutions, ...                                                                         |
| <b>Enterprise Resource Planning (Limited)</b>                                                                                                                      | Large data sets can be processed in memory for faster response times and support for more users                                                                                                                                                                          | SAP mySAP                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Application Development</b><br>organizations porting & migrating their in-house applications<br>ISVs moving to Linux on Itanium                                 | Developers need a complete 64-bit computing and data environment to move to Linux from proprietary 64-bit UNIX environments, while also providing the opportunity to re-architect source code to optimize performance                                                    | Many open source development tools, Intel Compiler 7.0, Rational Software, BEA JRockit, Etnus, Pallas, Tibco Software, ...                                         |
| <b>Financial Services</b><br>financial and economic modeling                                                                                                       | Floating-point performance for Monte Carlo simulations means faster time-to-solutions and a competitive edge                                                                                                                                                             | Primarily in-house applications                                                                                                                                    |

# Linux roadmap for Itanium® 2 – based systems



## Intel® Itanium® 2 Processor Platform Release

- **HP Enablement Kit for Linux** – installation and configuration tools for HP Itanium2 – based systems



- **MSC Linux** – performance - tuned distribution for compute clusters running high performance computing workloads



- **Debian** – available in the open source community for advanced users



- **Red Hat Advanced Workstation**

- **Red Hat Advanced Server**



- **SuSe** – a UnitedLinux-based distribution

**Q3  
CY 2002**

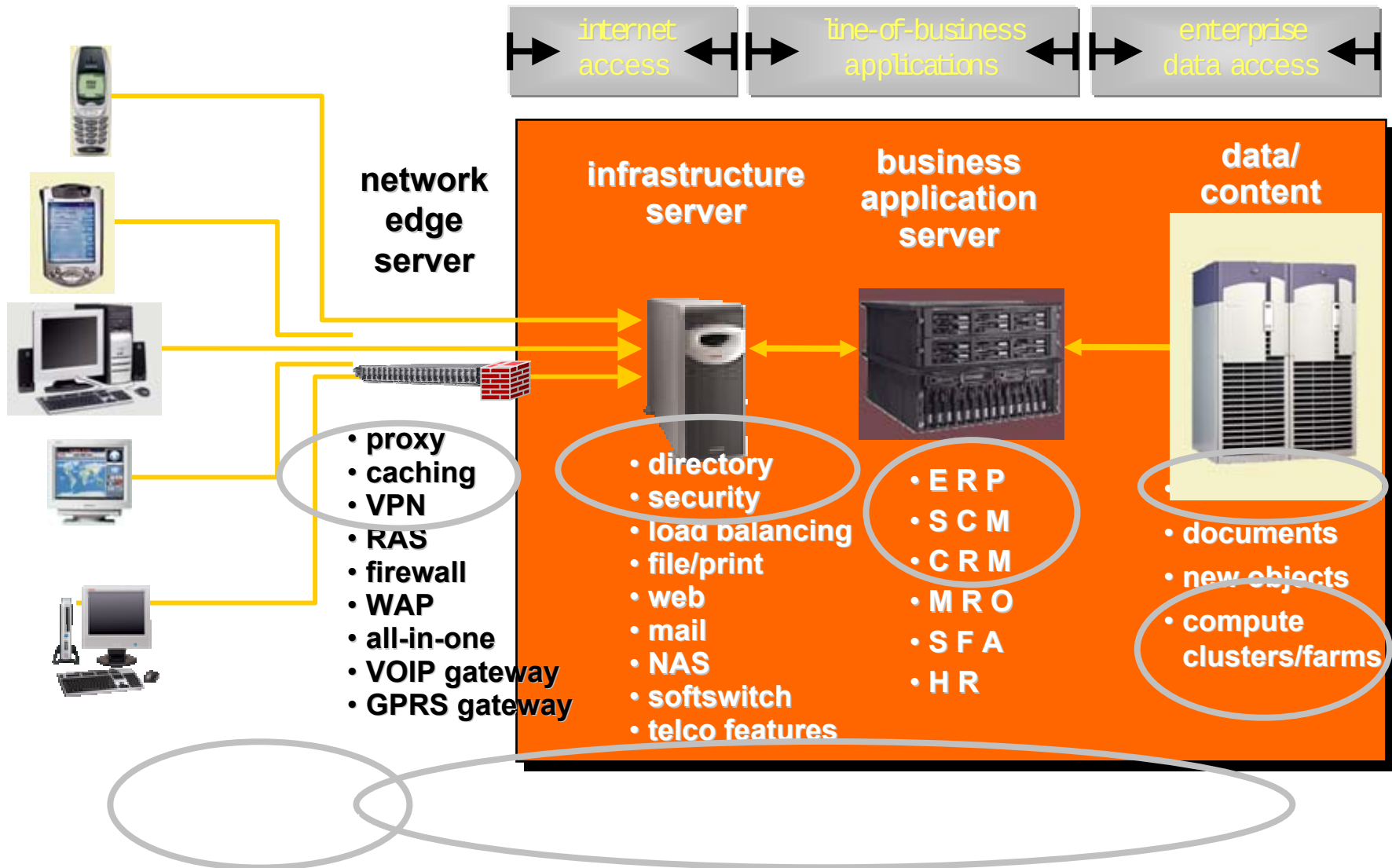
**Q4  
CY 2002**

**Q1  
CY 2003**

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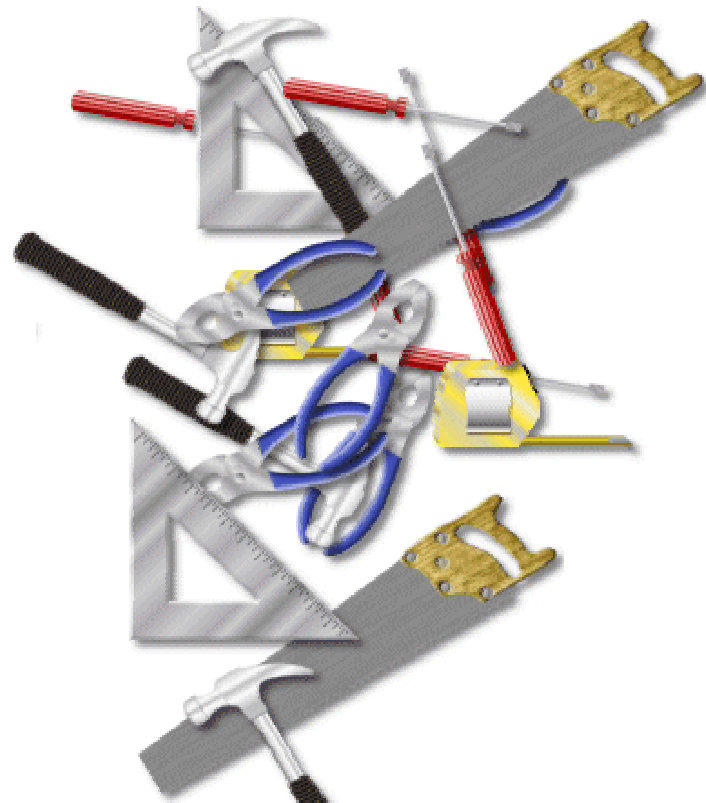
# Linux solution workloads

- where Linux products and solutions are making significant in-roads -



# so how do I use 64-bits on Linux?

- Tools?
- what is the 64-bit programming model?
- why should I port?
- how do I prepare my code?
- What tools are available?



# so you've decided to develop on/for Linux...

## ■ questions to ask yourself

- what do you need to be concerned with?
- is this Unix fragmentation, again?
- what kind of tools do I have to choose from?



# Linux complexities for application development

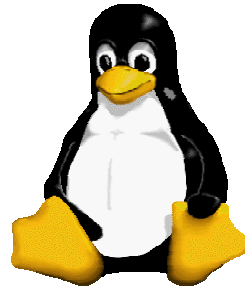


- multiple distributions, but just one kernel ([www.kernel.org](http://www.kernel.org))
- distro = kernel + core dev tools + lots of applications
- different “package managers” (Red Hat and Debian) to build system
- regional distro market leaders
- some ISVs only certify certain distros with their applications
- good news: lots of innovation
- bad news: no single dictator/owner
- .even releases (2.4) = production
- .odd releases (2.5) = development

# how to avoid Linux fragmentation: adhere to Linux Standards Base (LSB)



committed to be  
LSB-compliant



Linux standards base  
([www.freestandards.org](http://www.freestandards.org))



definition and test  
suites to bound and  
verify LSB  
compatibility

pick one LSB-compliant  
distribution to test with



deploy based on  
market need on any  
LSB-compliant



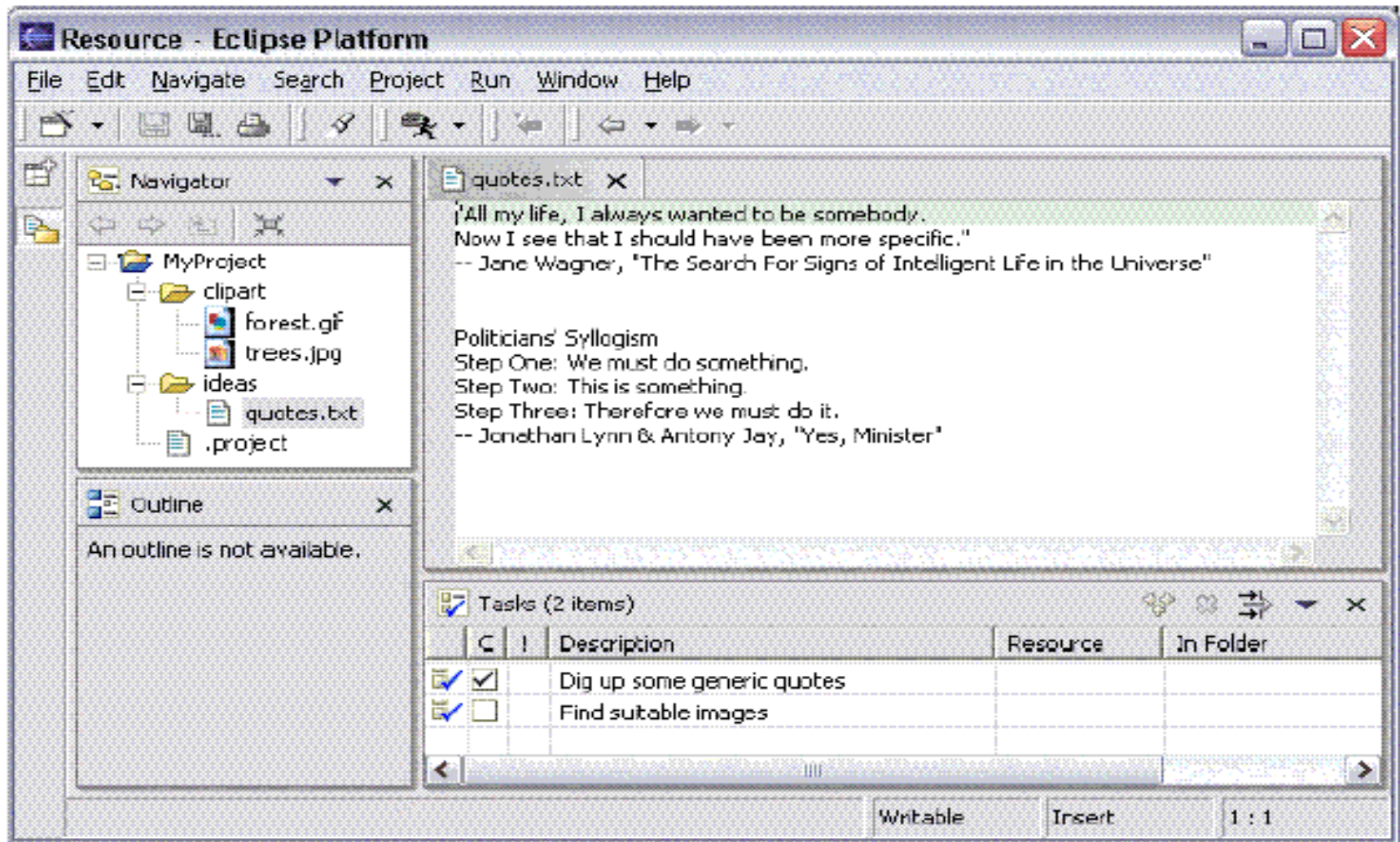
# how do you choose between open source and commercial tools?



- try the “free” tools early and often
- look for support for any tool you pick
- go with tools that you’re familiar with or have good recommendations
- you’ll likely end up with a mix of commercial and open source tools

“free” can be cheaper and better than proprietary,  
but not always!

# Introduction to Eclipse





<http://ptk.progeny.com>  
(over 1200 packages for ia64)



## Linux programmer's toolkit (PTK)

[home](#)

[software](#)

[community](#)

[feedback](#)

**quick links**

**How has PTK helped you? Have you saved time, effort, money? Tell us how.**

We're looking for firsthand accounts of how people use PTK. What are the benefits of the toolkit? What could we do to improve it? Send us your [comments or ideas](#).



### What's new?

- KDE 3.1.1 for i386 and IA64.
- GNOME 2.2 for i386 and IA64.
- Mozilla 1.3 for i386 and IA64.
- For a more detailed list of changes, see the [What's new?](#) page. Visit the [installation](#) page for details on installing the latest version.
- Develop and test your applications on PTK's [Itanium 2 machines](#).

**What is the Linux Programmer's Toolkit (PTK)?**

- [what's new](#) with PTK?
- [about](#) PTK
- [log in](#) or [register](#)
- is PTK [open source](#)?
- [install](#) packages
- [download](#) updates
- log a [bug report](#)
- [newsletters](#)
- [hp home page](#)
- [Progeny home page](#)
- [hp privacy policy](#)
- [hp terms and conditions](#)
- [warranty](#)

# the easy part

- Linux and the Linux/GNU tools are identical on 32 and 64
- Oracle, mysql and other common databases are on both
- Java is the same on both, runs better on IA64
- common web tools, apache, perl, php, ssl, python are the same on both
- system management is or will be the same on both
- any IA32 admin or developer will be productive on IA64 immediately.

# The Frosting on the Cake

# Intel® Tools Take Performance Over The Top



# Intel® Software Development Tools for the Itanium® 2 processor

Intel®  
**software**  
college

[www.intel.com/software/college](http://www.intel.com/software/college)



# Agenda

- **Overview of Intel® Software Tools**
- **The sample application explained**
- **The Intel VTune™ Performance Analyzer**
- **Using the Intel C++ Compilers**
- **Using the Intel Libraries**
- **Intel Software College**
- **Summary**

# Three Main Principles of the EPIC Architecture

- “The compiler should play the key role in designing the plan of execution, and the architecture should provide the requisite support for it to do so successfully;
- The Architecture should provide features that assist the compiler in exploiting statistical ILP; and
- The Architecture should provide a mechanisms to communicate the compiler's plan of execution to the hardware”

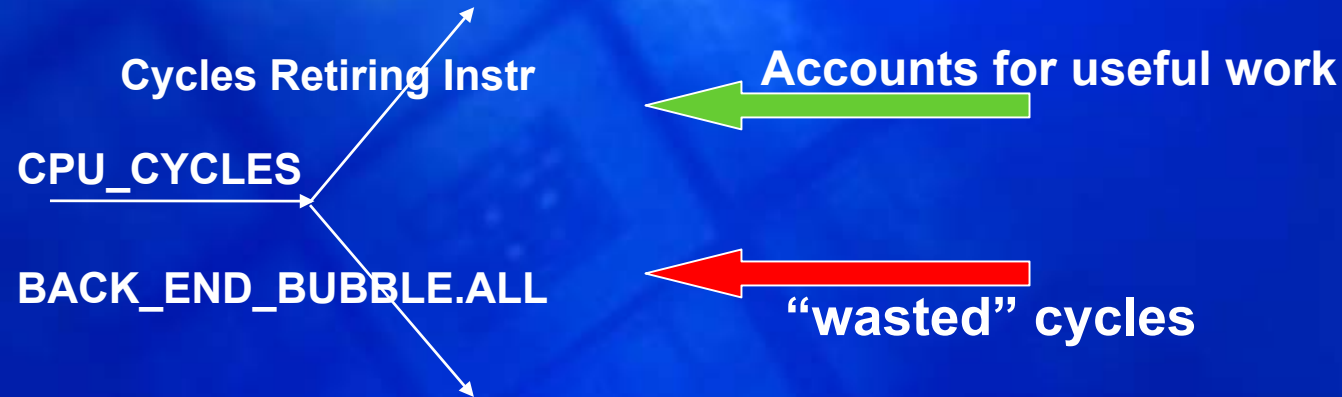
Schlansker, Michael S. and Rau, B. Ramakrishna from HP Laboratories, “EPIC: Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computing” Computer , February 2000

# Performance Analysis on Itanium® 2 Processors

- **The Itanium® Processor Family supports multiple new performance monitoring capabilities**
  - Detailed Core Pipeline Cycle Accounting
  - Performance Event Collection Scoping
  - Event Address Register (EAR) events
- **Facilitates state-of-the-art performance tuning**
  - Improves developer insight into true code performance
  - Heavily utilized to quickly ramp compiler technology

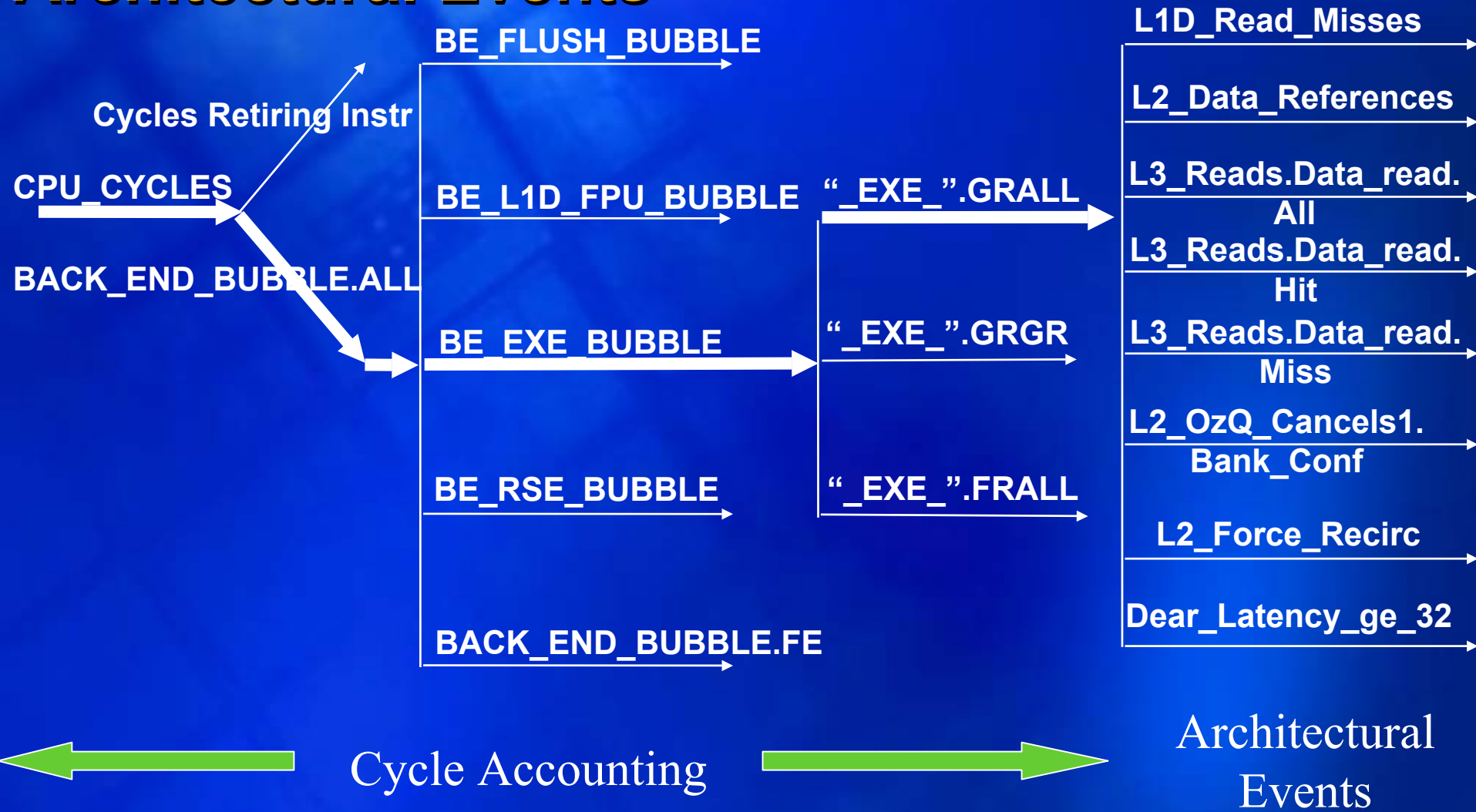
**Unique Features of the Itanium® Processor Family**

# Follow the Cycle Accounting Tree



**Stall Cycles Start the Analysis**

# Cycle Accounting Tree Determines the Architectural Events



**Stall Cycles are Associated with Architectural Events**





# Constraining Performance Monitoring Events on IPF

- The Performance Monitoring Events can be constrained to increment by originating
  - Instruction type (opcode matching)
  - Instruction Pointer range (IP matching)
  - Virtual Address Range (Data Address matching)
  - Or any combination of the above

**Unique Feature of the Itanium® Processor Family**



# Opcode Matching Examples

- Increment memory hierarchy events (cache misses etc) only for
  - Integer memory ops
  - FP loads/FP stores
  - Prefetch
- Find 1 and 2 byte memory ops
  - Locating poorly aligned memory accesses
- Find reciprocal approximations
  - Estimate FP scoreboard dependency stalls
- Tune Compiler code generation
  - Help compiler teams generate better code

# **EAR (Event Address Register) Events**

- **Identify long latency loads**
- **Record exact IP, Virtual Address and data delivery latency in Hardware**
  - **Sampled subset of all loads**
- **Unambiguously identifying slow data accesses in code**
- **Powerful tool for developing prefetch strategies in compilers**

**Unique Feature of the Itanium® Processor Family**

## Overview

# Intel® Software Development Products

- **Intel Compilers**

- Intel C++ 7.1 for Windows\* and Linux\*
- Intel Fortran 7.1 for Windows/Linux
- All support Pentium® 4 Processor, Itanium® Processor, Itanium® 2 Processor, Intel Xeon™ processor
- Supports latest Microsoft .Net\* development environment
- Compatible with gcc

- **Intel Libraries**

- Intel Integrated Performance Primitives (Intel IPP), Intel Math Kernel (Intel MKL) support Windows and Linux
- Intel IPP SA, supports WinCE\*
- Intel IPP for Intel XScale™ microarchitecture

- **Intel VTune™ Performance Analyzer**

- 7.0, Pentium 4 Processor support, Itanium 2 Processor, Windows and Linux support

- **Intel Threading Tools**

- Intel® Thread Checker
- VTune™ Analyzer Thread Profiler
- Parallel Applications Center, threading lab in Champaign, Illinois

- **Intel VTune™ Enterprise Analyzer**

- Performance analysis tool for the MS n-tier infrastructure
- Gathers information on network traffic
- Measures system resources



# Agenda

- Overview of Intel® Software Tools
- **The Sample Application Explained**
- The Intel VTune™ performance analyzer
- Using the Intel C++ Compilers
- Using the Intel threading tools
- Using the Intel Libraries
- Intel Software College
- Summary



# The Sample Application

- Modified “C” version of Linpack benchmark
  - Solves a linear system of equations
    - $Ax=B$
    - First does LU decomposition on A
      - `dgefa`
    - Then solves for x
      - `dgesl`
  - Reports results in millions of floating point operations per second (MFLOPS)

# Sample Application

## Disclaimer:

- Results reported are not meant to be used as an official benchmark report
- Meant to show tool usage not System performance
- The System: 4 Intel® Itanium® 2 Processors at 1 Ghz



## The Sample Application

# Baseline Performance: How Does GCC Do?

- Various options used:
  - s -static -O3 -fomit-frame-pointer -funroll-loops -fexpensive-optimizations -fschedule-insns2 -ffast-math
- 76 MFlops GCC 2.96 : -O2
- 77 MFlops GCC 3.2.2 : Max Options

Performance tests and ratings are measured using specific computer systems and/or components and reflect the approximate performance of Intel products as measured by those tests. Any difference in system hardware or software design or configuration may affect actual performance. Buyers should consult other sources of information to evaluate the performance of systems or components they are considering purchasing. For more information on performance tests and on the performance of Intel products, visit <http://www.intel.com/performance/resources/limits.htm>.



# Agenda

- Overview of Intel® Software Tools
- The Sample Application Explained
- **The Intel VTune™ Performance Analyzer**
- Using the Intel C++ Compilers
- Using the Intel threading tools
- Using the Intel Libraries
- Intel Software College
- Summary

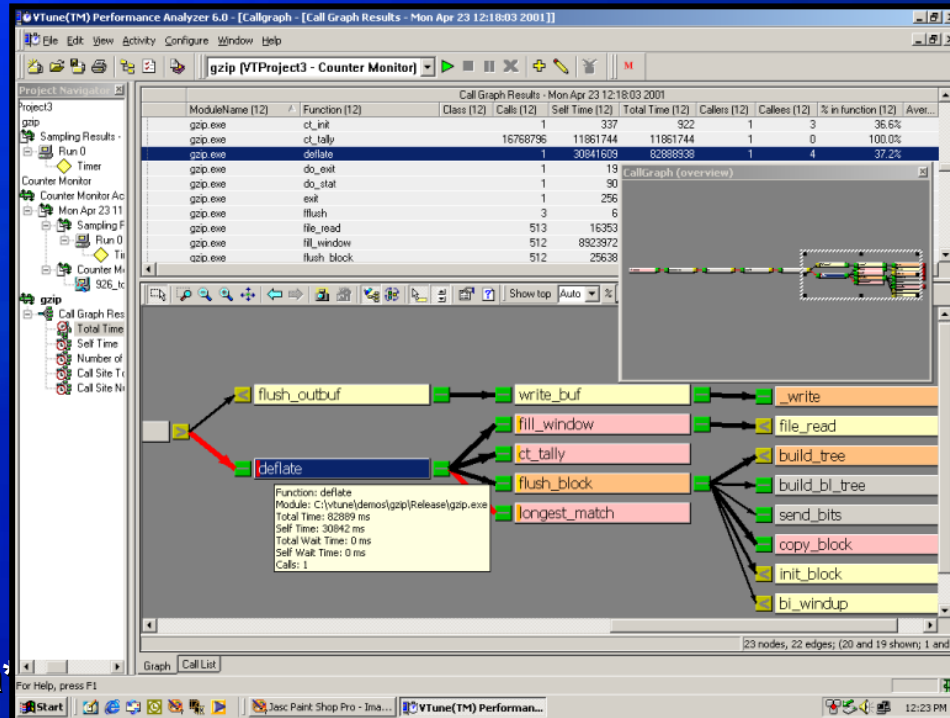
# Intel® VTune™ Performance Analyzer 7.0

- Available now

- Features:

- Supports Pentium® 4, Intel® Xeon™ and Itanium® 2 processors, and the Mobile Intel Pentium III Processor-M
- Linux\* remote data collectors (32- and 64-bit)
- Multi-threading support and Hyper-threading on processors
- Adds .Net\* and C# support
  - Also supports C/C++, Fortran, Java, SDK 1.3 & 1.4, Assembler, Visual Basic\*

- Identifies performance bottlenecks in source code with low intrusion event and time based technology
  - Interrupt-based sampling using CPU registers



# **VTune™ Performance Analyzer in The Linux\* Environment**

- **Collection**

- Remote collector on Linux**

- Remote sampling driver compiled into kernel
    - Then start VTServer

- **Analysis**

- VTune Performance Analyzer GUI runs in Windows\***

# VTune™ Performance Analyzer

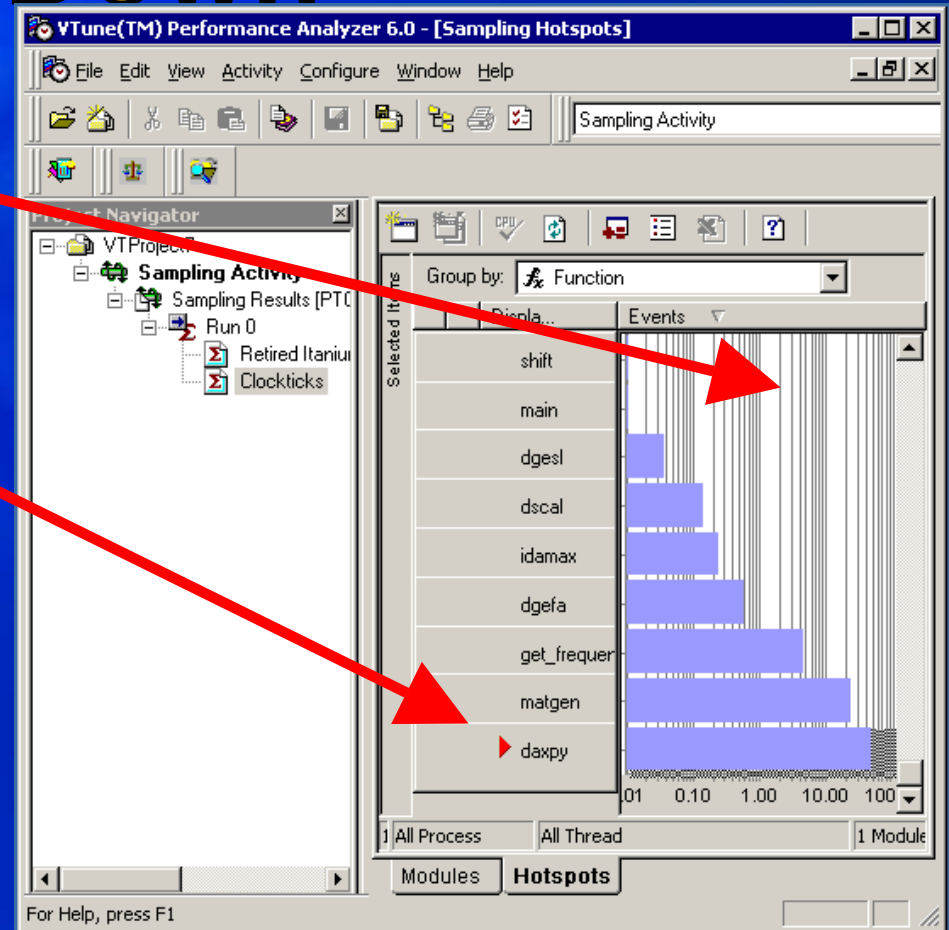
## Hotspot Drill Down

Log scale

Most samples within daxpy

Use in combo with gprof  
for better understanding

Call Graph for  
Linux\* - Coming Soon!

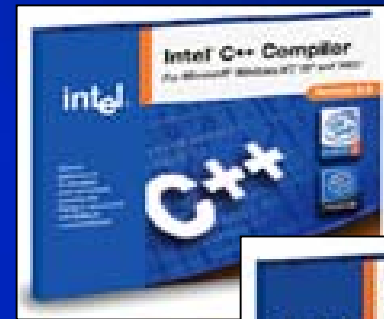


# Agenda

- Overview of Intel® Software Tools
- The sample application explained
- The Intel VTune™ Performance Analyzer
- **Using the Intel C++ Compilers**
  - Switches for Itanium™ processor
  - High level optimizer
  - Inter-procedural optimizations
  - Profile guided optimizations
  - Report creation
  - Sample application performance
  - Auto-parallelization
  - OpenMP
- Using the Intel Libraries
- Intel Software College
- Summary



# Intel® Compilers 7.0



- **Newly Released version!**
  - C++ and Fortran
  - IA-32 and Intel® Itanium™ processor-based systems
  - Windows\* or Linux\*
- **Advanced optimization features**
  - IA32 specific features such as support for SSE2, Intel® NetBurst™ microarchitecture, and Automatic Vectorization
  - Itanium specific features like Branch Prediction and Software Pipelining
- **Threaded application support (Hyper-Threading Technology)**
  - OpenMP\* 2.0 standard support
  - Auto-Parallel feature that automatically generates threaded code for parallel loops
- **Linux Specific:**
  - Source/Binary compatibility with GNU C
  - C++ ABI conformance
  - Ability to build the Linux Kernel with minor modifications
- **Windows specific:**
  - Integrates into MS Visual Studio (6.0 or .NET\*) IDE
  - Support for MSVC.NET\* language features (no support for C# or managed code)
  - Substantial native source and object code compatibility with MSVC++\* 6.0 & .NET

# Advance Compiler Optimization

- **HLO – High Level Optimizer (-O3)**
  - Enables Loop Unrolling & Loop Interchange
  - Aggressive SW Pipelining
- **IPO – Interprocedural Optimizations**
  - Inlining across code modules
  - “Whole Program” optimization
    - Pointer Alias Disambiguation

# Advance Compiler Optimization

- **PGO – Profile Guided Optimization**
  - Use execution-time feedback to guide opt
  - Helps I-cache, paging, branch-prediction
    - Basic block ordering
    - Better register allocation & function inlining
    - Branching vs. Predication

## Compilers

# Speedup in Linpack

- **Max GCC**
  - 77 Mflops
- **Intel Compiler at -O2**
  - 146 Mflops
- **Intel® compiler switches**
  - 414 Mflops

## Compilers

# OpenMP\*

- OpenMP: An API which supports multi-platform shared-memory parallel programming in C/C++ and Fortran on most architectures (OS and CPU)
- Very simple example:

```
#pragma omp parallel for
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    dy[i] = dy[i] + da*dx[i];
}
```

- Switch: -openmp

# Parallelization of Linpack

- **Could parallelize daxpy**
  - Careful analysis indicates that DAXPY is memory bound not CPU bound
  - No speedup found
- **Parallelize at highest level possible**
  - Lets you choose the functions that call DAXPY (dgefa and dgesl)
  - Primary loop in dgefa is loop dependant
  - Parallelize the loop which called daxpy



## Compilers

# Speedup in Linpack

- Intel® compiler switches
  - 414 Mflops
- OpenMP + Switches:
  - 2,923 Mflops
- Better approach: Find parallel LU decomposition algorithm
- Even Better approach: Get the Intel Parallel Applications Center to parallelize my application
- Best approach: Use Intel Math Kernel Library!

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# **Intel Math Kernel Library**

- **Four Basic APIs**
  - **Basic linear algebra system (BLAS) 1, 2, and 3**
    - **Basic matrix/vector/scalar operations**
  - **LAPACK (linear algebra package)**
    - **Solvers and eigenvector/eigenvalue solvers**
  - **VML (vector math library)**
    - **Transcendentals (sin,abs) on large data sets**
  - **FFT (fast Fourier transform)**

# Adding Intel MKL to LinPack

- **Could directly replace with BLAS:**
  - daxpy, idamax, dscal, and ddot.
- **No direct replacement:**
  - dgefa or dgesl – the main routines!

**Let's contact Intel support!**

# Intel MKL Support

The screenshot shows the Intel Premier Support website in a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The address bar shows the URL: [https://premier.intel.com/scripts-quad/issue\\_detail.asp?iss\\_id=103637&cboStatus=act&cboProduct=0&cboContact=2694&cboSortOrder=iss&radSortTyp](https://premier.intel.com/scripts-quad/issue_detail.asp?iss_id=103637&cboStatus=act&cboProduct=0&cboContact=2694&cboSortOrder=iss&radSortTyp).

The page features a sidebar on the left with links for Premier Features, Premier Reports, and Your Account. The main content area is titled "Looking for LinPack replacements" and displays a support ticket for issue number 103637.

|                        |                                |                        |                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Issue Number:</b>   | 103637                         | <b>Status:</b>         | Waiting For Customer |
| <b>Product:</b>        | Intel(R) Performance Libraries |                        |                      |
| <b>Company:</b>        | Intel                          | <b>Customer Owner:</b> | Mohamed Mekias       |
| <b>Customer:</b>       | Eric Moore                     | <b>Problem Owner:</b>  | Mohamed Mekias       |
| <b>Intel Contact:</b>  | Eric Moore                     | <b>Product Status:</b> | Released             |
| <b>Date Submitted:</b> | 11/4/01 18:16                  | <b>Date Answered:</b>  | n/a                  |

**Question**

Hi

Which libraries in MKL can I use to replace?

dgefa: A function which computes the LU decomposition of a given matrix.

dgesl: A function which solves  $LUx=B$

**Issue Communication**

Updated by Intel: 11/5/01 8:47:17 AM

Eric,  
In LinPack you should replace the dgefa() and dgesl() function by the LAPACK equivalent DGETRF() and DGETRS(). Beware of the parameters of the latter, first they must be passed by reference in C/C++, and they are not the same parameters as dgefa and dgesl. Thanks for using MKL

Mohamed M  
Intel Customer Support

At the bottom of the browser window, a status bar indicates: "You have 39 minutes until your session times out." and "Local intranet".

# Replace and Compile

- **Replace:**

```
        t1 = second();  
#ifdef MKL  
        DGETRF(&lda,&lda,a,&lda,ipvt,&info);  
#else  
        dgefa(a,lda,n,ipvt,&info);  
#endif  
        atime[0][0] = second() - t1;  
        t1 = second();  
#ifdef MKL  
        DGETRS(&trans,&n,&nhrs,a,&lda,ipvt,b,&lda,&info  
        );  
#else  
        dgesl(a,lda,n,ipvt,b,0);  
#endif  
        atime[1][0] = second() - t1;
```



Intel® Performance Libraries

# New C Linpack Linux\* Performance

# 9,701 Mflops

## 125x performance increase

Performance tests and ratings are measured using specific computer systems and/or components and reflect the approximate performance of Intel products as measured by those tests. Any difference in system hardware or software design or configuration may affect actual performance. Buyers should consult other sources of information to evaluate the performance of systems or components they are considering purchasing. For more information on performance tests and on the performance of Intel products, visit <http://www.intel.com/performance/resources/limits.htm>.



# Agenda

- Overview of Intel® Software Tools
- The sample application explained
- The Intel VTune™ Performance Analyzer
- Using the Intel C++ Compilers
- Using the Intel® threading tools
- Using the Intel Libraries
- **Intel Software College**
- Summary

# Intel® Software College

- **CISCO, HEWLETT PACKARD, COMPAQ**

*"Each of the three courses gave valuable insights on the latest Intel technologies and products. My time and money could not have been used better. We are expecting a two-fold performance boost in some of our software products using Intel's tools."*

**Amit Pabalkar, Software Engineer, California Digital**

- **Expert Instructors**

- Practicing experts in each field
- Certified on each course

- **Flexible Delivery**

- Worldwide Training Centers
- Onsite delivery and customized courses available
- Online courses available anytime anywhere

- **Courses cover:**

- Tools: Compilers, VTune™ analyzer 6.0, Libraries, Threading Tools, EFI
- Platforms: Pentium™ 4, Intel® Xeon™, Itanium® (and Itanium 2) processors
- Operating Systems: Windows\*, Linux\*



# What's New in the College?

## Thread Programming and Hyper-Threading Technology

New

- Develop and improve thread programming skills
- Learn about different threading models and methodologies
- Gain hands-on experience on the most efficient techniques for developing well optimized threaded applications for Hyper-Threading and multi-processors

## High Performance Computing: Clustering Workshop

New

- Build hands-on experience in cluster system setup, parallel programming models, and tuning for single-node performance
- Program and optimize for clusters using shared-memory nodes with OpenMP\* and distributed memory / cluster systems with MPI

## Tuning for the Intel® Itanium® 2 Architecture

Updated

- Gain a thorough understanding of the Itanium® 2 processor and platform architecture
- Build expertise in 64 bit application development and optimization through lecture and hands-on labs

For the complete course catalog visit <http://www.intel.com/software/college>



# Agenda

- Overview of Intel® Software Tools
- The sample application explained
- The Intel VTune™ Performance Analyzer
- Using the Intel C++ Compilers
- Using the Intel® threading tools
- Using the Intel Libraries
- Intel Software College
- **Summary**



# Summary

- **Use Intel® Software Development Tools to help maximize performance with less effort**
- **Consider use of the following tools for Windows & Linux**
  - **Intel VTune™ Performance Analyzer**
  - **Intel C++ & Fortran compilers**
  - **Intel Threading Tools**
  - **Intel Performance Libraries**
- **Intel Software College provides detailed training**





## Reference

# For Further Information: Evals, Training and Support

- Web-based and classroom training  
[www.intel.com/software/college](http://www.intel.com/software/college)
- Evaluation Versions of Software Tools  
[www.intel.com/software/products](http://www.intel.com/software/products)
- Product & Developer support resources  
[www.intel.com/software/products/support](http://www.intel.com/software/products/support)  
[www.intel.com/ids](http://www.intel.com/ids)

# Backup

Intel®  
**software**  
college

[www.intel.com/software/college](http://www.intel.com/software/college)



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\* Other brands and names may be claimed as the property of others.

# References

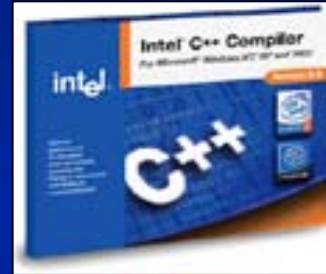
**Isom L. Crawford, Kevin R. Wadleigh, “Software Optimization for High Performance Computers”, Prentice Hall PTR, 05/2000**

**Krishnaiyer, Rakesh..., “An Advanced Optimizer for the IA-64 Architecture”, IEEE Micro, December 2000**

**Schlansker, Michael S. and Rau, B. Ramakrishna, “EPIC: Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computing” IEEE Micro , February 2000**

**Moore, Eric W, “Intel Software Development Tools for Linux” April 2002 - Intel Senior Software Engineer**

# Intel® Compiler Products



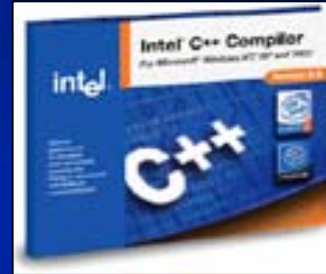
- **Intel® C++ for Windows\***
  - Plugs into Microsoft\* Visual Studio\* 6.0 & .NET
  - Object compatible with Visual C++\*
- **Intel® C++ for Linux\***
  - Uses Linux\* tool-chain for development
  - Object compatible with gnu C and supports the C++ ABI
  - Support for GNU in assembler on IA-32 processors
- **Intel® Fortran for Windows\***
  - Plugs into Microsoft\* Visual Studio\* 6.0 & .NET\*
  - Substantially compatible with Compaq\* Visual Fortran (CVF) with important 'bridge' features for CVF users
- **Intel® Fortran for Linux\***
  - Uses Linux\* tool-chain for development, including Intel-sponsored gdb Fortran 95 (<http://gdbf95.sourceforge.net/>)
  - Substantial compatibility with CVF to support portability



\*Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.



# Intel® Compilers 7.1 Features



- **Support latest Intel processors: Intel® Pentium® 4, Xeon™ and Itanium® 2 processors, including Intel® Pentium® M**
  - Pentium processor support: SSE2, Net-Burst Architecture, Hyper-threading, Intel® Centrino™ mobile technology
  - Itanium® 2 processor support: Takes advantage of software pipelining, improved branch prediction, branch reduction thru predication
- **Advanced optimization features of Intel compilers**
  - Profile Guided Optimization (PGO), Inter-Procedural Optimization (IPO)
  - Parallelism: Auto-parallelization, vectorization, support for OpenMP\*
  - Data prefetching
  - Processor dispatch on IA-32 processors
- **Intel Premier Support: Secure internet connection directly into Intel**
  - Support
  - Updates
  - Information



\*Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.



\* Other brands and names may be claimed as the property of others.



# Intel® Compilers 7.1 Features



- **Supported Linux\* Platforms: 2.4 kernels**
  - Pentium processor support: glibc 2.2.5, 2.2.93 (includes Red Hat\* 8.0, SuSE 8.0)
  - Itanium processor support: glibc 2.2.4, 2.2.5 (includes Red Hat\* Advanced Server 2.1, United\* Linux\* 1.0 / SuSE\* Linux\* Enterprise Server 8.0)
- **Supported Windows\* Platforms**
  - Pentium processor support: Win2K-32, Win98/SE, WinNT 4.0, Windows\* ME, Windows\* XP, Windows.Net\*Server
  - Itanium® processor support
    - Cross compilers: Win2K-32, Win98/SE, WinNT 4.0, Windows\* ME, Windows\* XP, Windows.Net\*Server, Platform SDK
    - Native compilers: Win2K-64, Windows.Net Server



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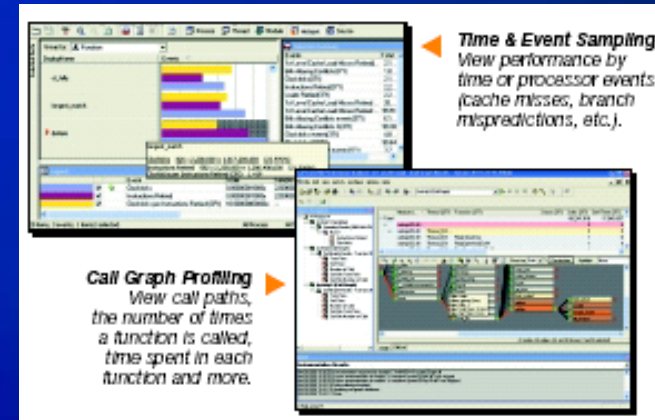


\* Other brands and names may be claimed as the property of others.



# VTune™ Performance Analyzer 7.0

- Allows you to save time in the development cycle by quickly identifying “hot spots” for review
- Identifies performance bottlenecks in Source Code using three modes
  - 1.) Sampling – events and time based
  - 2.) Call Graph – presents program flow
  - 3.) Counter Monitor – monitors process against the CPU
- Supports latest Intel® processors incl. Itanium® 2, Pentium® 4 and Centrino™ mobile technology
- New Features:
  - Visual Studio\* integration
  - Linux\* remote call graph data collector (32-bit only)
  - Windows\* command line interface for sampling
  - VTune Analyzer Driver Kit for unsupported Linux distributions & kernels
  - Intel® XScale™ technology support (PXA250 processor using Win CE\*)
  - HT enhancements with comparison view



Integrates cleanly into MS Visual Studio\* development environment.



# **Process**

- **Step 1)**
  - **Binary placement/access**
    - **Accessibility from both Windows\* and Linux\***
- **Step 2)**
  - **Start VTServer**
- **Step 3)**
  - **Launch Windows\* GUI**
- **Step 4)**
  - **Instruct GUI to start sampling application**

## VTune™ Performance Analyzer

# Sampling Wizard Step 1

Remote Host Name

Choose Linux\*,  
Choose Itanium® architecture

/Path/Binary

Sampling Configuration Wizard (Step 1 of 3)

Remote name / IP Address: PTOLAB-L64

Remote OS type: Linux

Application

Application to launch: ☒ No application to launch

/home/ewmoore/linpack/linpack\_pc

Working directory: /home/ewmoore/linpack/linpack\_pc

Command line arguments:

☐ Modify default configuration when done with wizard

☐ Run activity when done with wizard

Hint:

Specify the executable that launches the modules you wish to analyze. For Java applications, specify the CLASS or HTML file to be launched. To collect call graph data, you need to specify an application to launch.

< Back Next > Finish Cancel Help

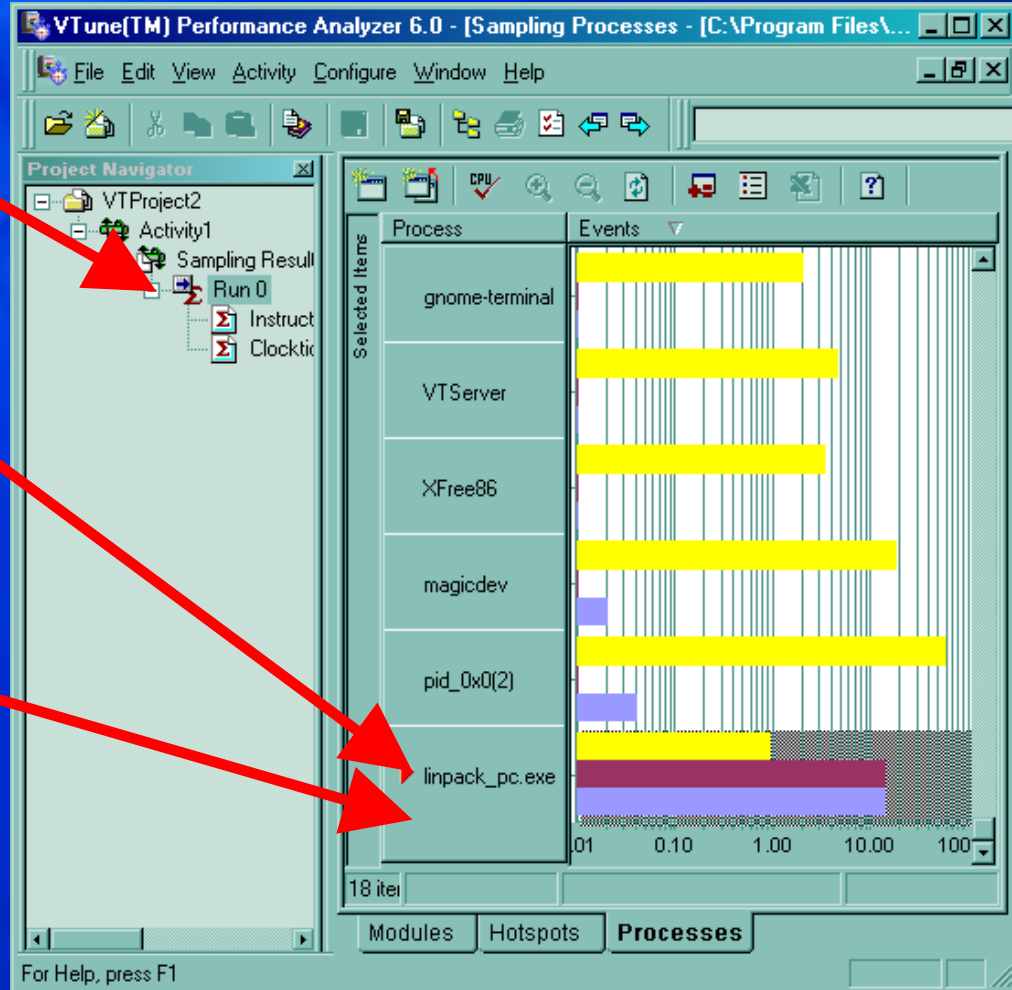
## VTune™ Performance Analyzer

# Analyze the Results

**Choose  
Project/Activity/Run**

**View Hotspot**

**Most Clockticks**



# VTune™ Performance Analyzer

## Source Level View

HotSpot

Efficiency?

The screenshot shows the VTune Performance Analyzer 6.0 Source View for the file [Z:\linpackc2\daxpy.c]. The code is a C++ snippet for a linear algebra operation. A red arrow points from the 'HotSpot' label to the first line of the inner loop. Another red arrow points from the 'Efficiency?' label to the 'Function Sum...' table at the bottom.

```
Source
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    dy[i] = dy[i] + da*dx[i];
}

endif

#ifdef UNROLL

    m = n % 4;
    if ( m != 0 ) {
        for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
            dy[i] = dy[i] + da
```

| Function Sum... | Sampling Result | [PTOLAB-W64] - Sun Nov 04 19:...                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Size            | Name            | Clock... Retir... Cvc... Unhalted Cycles per B... |
| -----           | ---             | 58,357 28,943 2.016 6.049                         |
| 0x0220          | daxpy           | 58,621 29,638 1.978 5.934                         |

# VTune™ Performance Analyzer

# Advanced Sampling

The image shows two overlapping dialog boxes from the Intel VTune Performance Analyzer. The background dialog is 'Advanced Activity Configuration' with the 'General' tab selected. It shows 'Data Collectors' with 'Sampling' checked, and 'Application/Module Profiles' with 'linpack\_pc' selected. The foreground dialog is 'Configure Sampling' with the 'Events' tab selected. It shows 'Event Groups' set to 'All events' and a list of 'Available Events'. Below this is a table of 'Selected Events'.

| Event Name                    | Sample After |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Retired Itanium(TM) Instru... | 800000       |
| Clockticks                    | 800000       |

Below the table, there is a checkbox for 'Calibrate Sample After value' which is checked. A red arrow points from a yellow box labeled 'Calibration?' to this checkbox. The 'Event Ratios' dialog is also open, showing 'Ratio Groups' set to 'Recommended Metrics'. A red arrow points from a yellow box labeled 'Recommended Ratios' to this dropdown. The 'Available Ratios' list includes 'Recommended Metrics' which is highlighted. The 'Selected Ratios' section shows the formula:  $\text{CPI excluding NOPs} = \frac{\text{Cycles per Retired Instruction} \cdot \text{CPI}}{\text{Unhalted Cycles per Bundle}}$ .

**Calibration?**

**Recommended Ratios**



# High-Level Optimizer

- Overview
  - Loop level optimizations
  - Converts source code algorithm to use more optimal memory access pattern
- How
  - Linux\*: -O3
- Loops must meet certain criteria...
  - Iteration independence
  - Memory disambiguation
  - High loop count

## Compilers

# High Level Optimizer

```
for (j=1; j<1000; j++) {  
    y(j) = y(j) + a*x(j)  
}
```

turns into:

```
for (j=1; j<1000; j+=2) {  
    y(j) = y(j) + a*x(j)  
    y(j+1) = y(j+1) + a*x(j+1)  
}
```

- Now it can use **ldfp** instead of **ldf**
- Unroll again based on number of memory

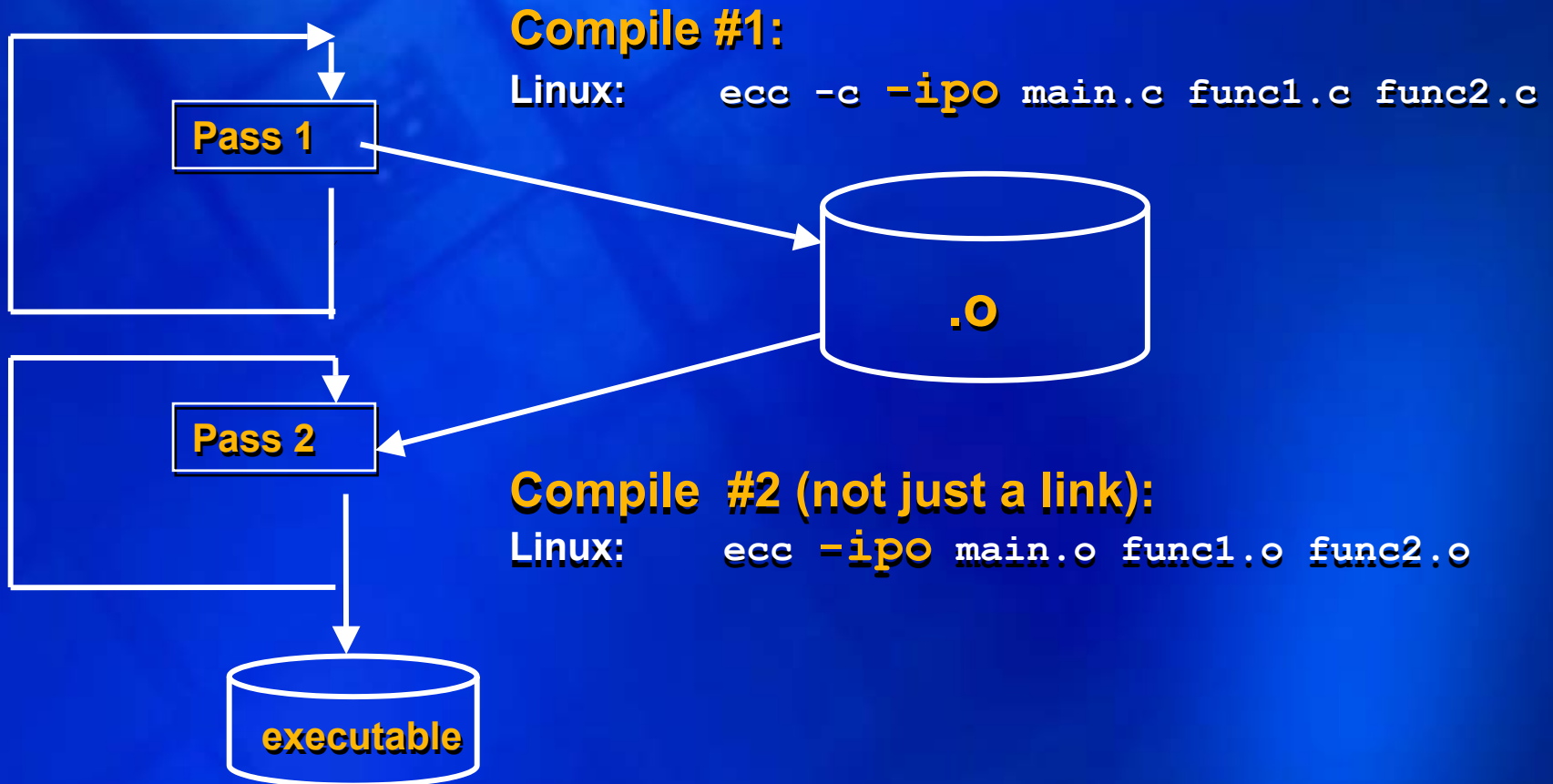
intel<sup>®</sup> ports

# Inter-Procedural Optimizations (IPO)

- **-ip: Enables interprocedural optimizations for single file compilation**
- **-ipo: Enables interprocedural optimizations across files**

## Compilers

# IPO Usage: 2 Step Process



# Profile-Guided Optimizations (PGO)

- Use execution-time feedback to guide opt
- Helps I-cache, paging, branch-prediction
- Enabled optimizations:
  - Basic block ordering
  - Better register allocation
  - Better decision of functions to inline
  - Function ordering
  - Switch-statement optimization

## Compilers

# PGO Usage: Three Step Process

## Step 1

### Instrumented Compilation

Windows\*: `icl /Qprof_gen prog.c`

Instrumented  
Executable:  
Prog.exe

## Step 2

### Instrumented Execution

Prog.exe (on a typical dataset)

DYN file containing  
dynamic info: .dyn

## Step 3

### Feedback Compilation

Windows: `icl /Qprof_use prog.c`

Merged DYN  
Summary File: .dpi  
Delete old dyn files  
unless you want their  
info included too



## Compilers

# Creating the Reports

- Which loops optimized?
- Which criteria did my loop not meet...
- OpenMP\*, SWP and HLO
- How

Linux\*:

`-opt_report`  
`-openmp_report`



`-opt_report_help`

## Compilers

# Software Pipelining Report

Daxpy.c: 42-44

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    dy[i] = dy[i] + da*dx[i];  
}
```

-----  
Swp report for loop at line 43 in daxpy in file daxpy.c

According to the estimate of the Modulo Scheduler, the acyclic global scheduler can achieve a better schedule than software pipelining. Perhaps this loop has too many IF statements, or it has a loop-carried memory dependence => loop not pipelined

Following are the loop-carried memory dependence edges:

Store at line 43 --> Load at line 43

-----

# Pointer Disambiguation

- **Pointer disambiguation**
- **-fno-alias**
  - Assume no aliasing on all pointers
- **-restrict**
  - Use the “restrict” keyword on any pointer that is not aliased

# Auto-Parallelization

- Automatically converts loops to use multiple processors
- Enabled through
  - Linux\*: -parallel
- Loops must meet certain criteria...
  - Iteration independence
  - Memory disambiguation
  - High loop count

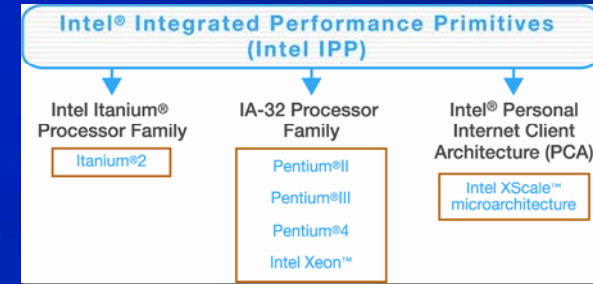
## Compilers

# dgefa with OpenMP\* Directives

```
#pragma omp parallel omp for private(t)
for (j = kp1; j < n; j++) {
    t = a[lda*j+1];
    if (l != k) {
        a[lda*j+1] = a[lda*j+k];
        a[lda*j+k] = t;
    }
    daxpy(n - (k+1), t, &a[lda*k+k+1], 1,
        &a[lda*j+k+1], 1);
}
```

# Intel Integrated Performance Primitives (Intel IPP)

- A library of signal, image, graphic, multimedia and numeric processing functions
- One API across Intel architectures
- Highly-optimized, processor-specific code
  - Optimized for application performance on Intel Pentium® 4, Intel® Pentium M processor component of Intel® Centrino™ mobile technology, Xeon™ and Intel® Itanium™ 2 processors, plus Intel® Personal Internet Client Architecture (Intel PCA) applications processors based on Intel® XScale™ technology.



## Benefits

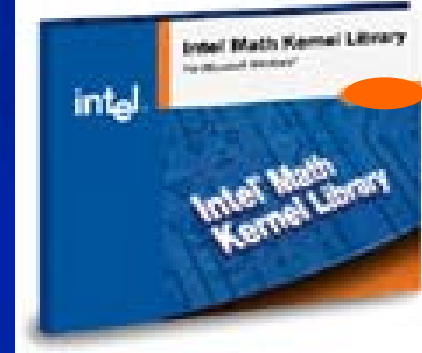
- Pre-built library functions enable developers to focus on building value-add functionality, speeding application time to market, saves development costs
- Apps use single API - no hand-coding for processor functions
- Provides optimized performance across Intel® processors

### Intel Performance Libraries:

Write once, realize the performance of your SW over many processor generations



# Intel® Math Kernel Library Version 6.0



- A library of numerical processing functions highly optimized for math, scientific, engineering and financial applications
- Pre-built library functions enable developers to focus on building value-add functionality, speeding application time to market, saves development costs
  - Linear Algebra: LAPACK plus BLAS (Levels 1, 2, 3)
  - Discrete Fourier Transforms (DFT)
  - Vector Statistical Library functions (VSL)
  - Vector transcendental math functions (VML)
- **New Functionality:**
  - New Discrete Fourier Transforms (DFTs) commonly used in digital signal processing and image processing simulation and modeling
    - Extended multidimensional transforms beyond 1D & 2D → up to 7D
    - Mixed radix support (not just radix-2)
    - Multiple 1D FFTs on single call
  - New Vector Statistical Library (VSL), random number generators for accelerating Monte Carlo simulations such as used in physics, chemistry, medical simulations as well as financial analysis software

# Intel® Math Kernel Library Version 6.0 (Continued)

- **Provides optimized performance across Intel® processors**
  - Intel® Pentium® 4, Intel® Pentium M processor component of Intel® Centrino™ mobile technology, Intel® Xeon™ and Itanium®2 processors
  - Version 6.0 improvement cases include:
    - BLAS dgemm small matrix 10X improvement
    - BLAS dgemm large matrix ~15% improvement
  - New dispatching static libraries offer run-time selection of processor for best performance
  - Multi-threading support using OpenMP\*, Thread safe library
- **Available for Microsoft\* Windows & Linux operating systems**

## Intel Performance Libraries:

Write once, realize the performance of your SW over many processor generations



## Compilers

# InterProcedural Optimizer

One example of optimization!!!!

- 254.gap, integer.c, (from SPEC CPU2000)

```
for ( (k=SIZE(hdR) / 4 * sizeof(TypDigit)) ;  
      k != 0; --k) {  
    c = L * *r++ + (c>>16) ; *p++ = c;  
    c = L * *r++ + (c>>16) ; *p++ = c;  
    c = L * *r++ + (c>>16) ; *p++ = c;  
    c = L * *r++ + (c>>16) ; *p++ = c;  
}
```

- **r** passed in as formal parameter
- **p** is dynamically allocated

Are **\*r** and **\*p** independent?

Should we disambiguate?

# InterProcedural Optimizer

## Memory disambiguation / data speculation

- **r and p are probably independent**

```
ld r1 = *r
mul r3 = L * r1
```

Advanced load

```
ld.a r21 = *r
mul r23 = L * r21
```

Loads/checks have cost.

```
shift r4 = (c >>16)
add c = r3 + r4
st *p = c
```

Check for earlier  
writes to same  
location.

```
shift r24 = (c >>16)
chk.a r21, L3
add c = r23 + r24
st *p = c
```

```
ld.a r31 = *r
mul r33 = L * r31
```

```
shift r34 = (c >>16)
chk.a r31, L4
add c = r33 + r34
st *p = c
```

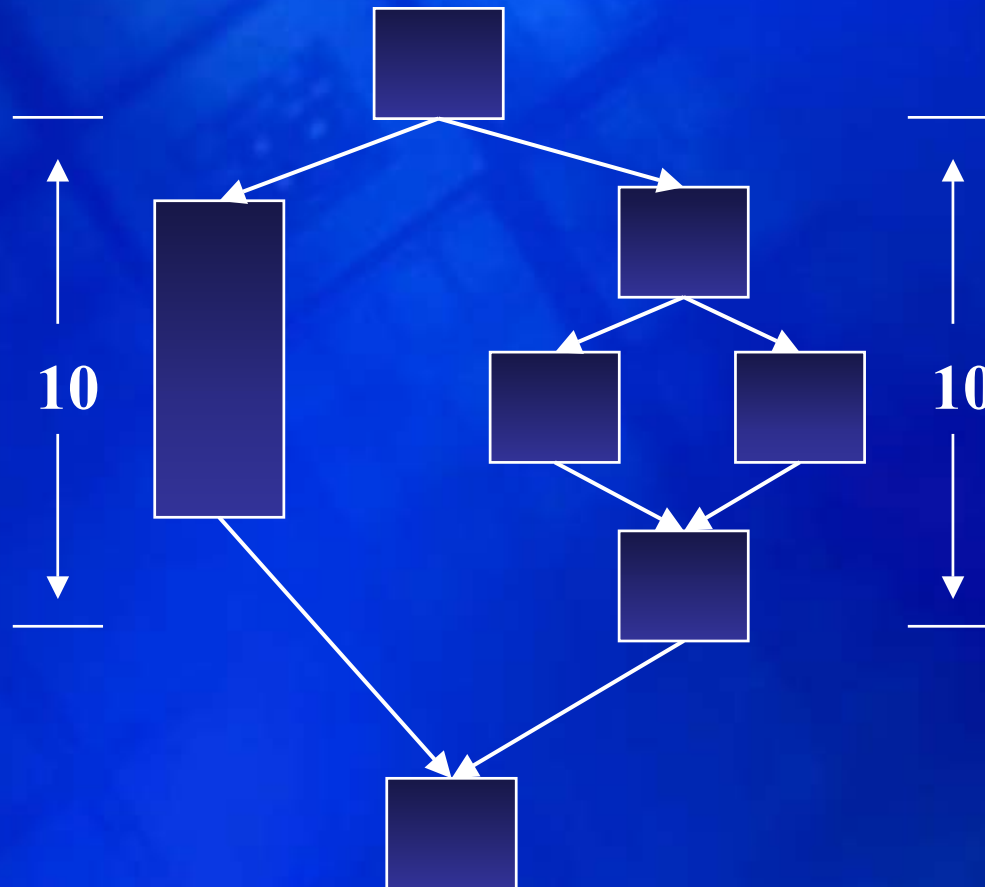
# Profile Guided Optimizer

Affects many compiler optimizations

- **Predication**
- Speculation
- Cache utilization
- Loop (pipeline versus unroll versus none)
- Classical (block order, inline, reg alloc)
- Function splitting

# Compilers

# Predication

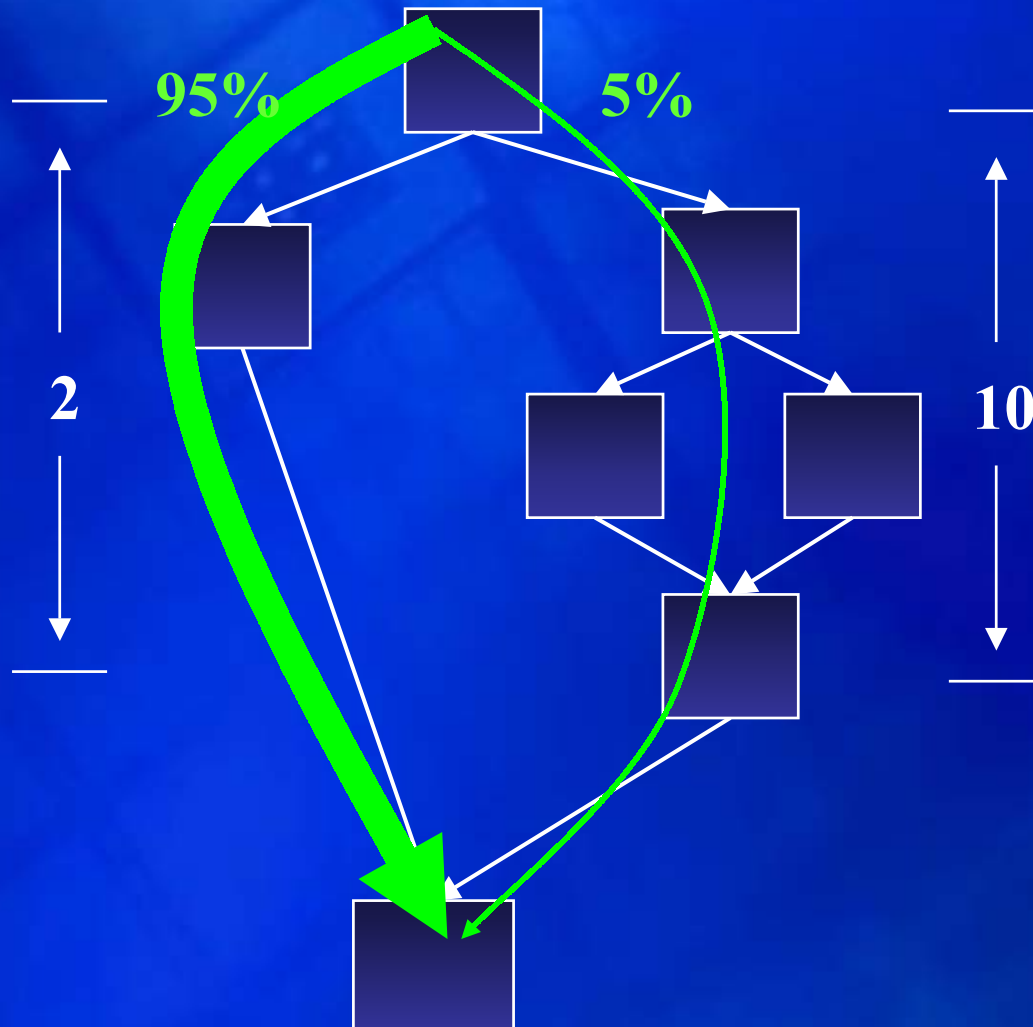


Do we predicate?

**Balanced Paths -**  
Balanced Paths -  
Good opportunity  
to predicate  
independent  
of profile



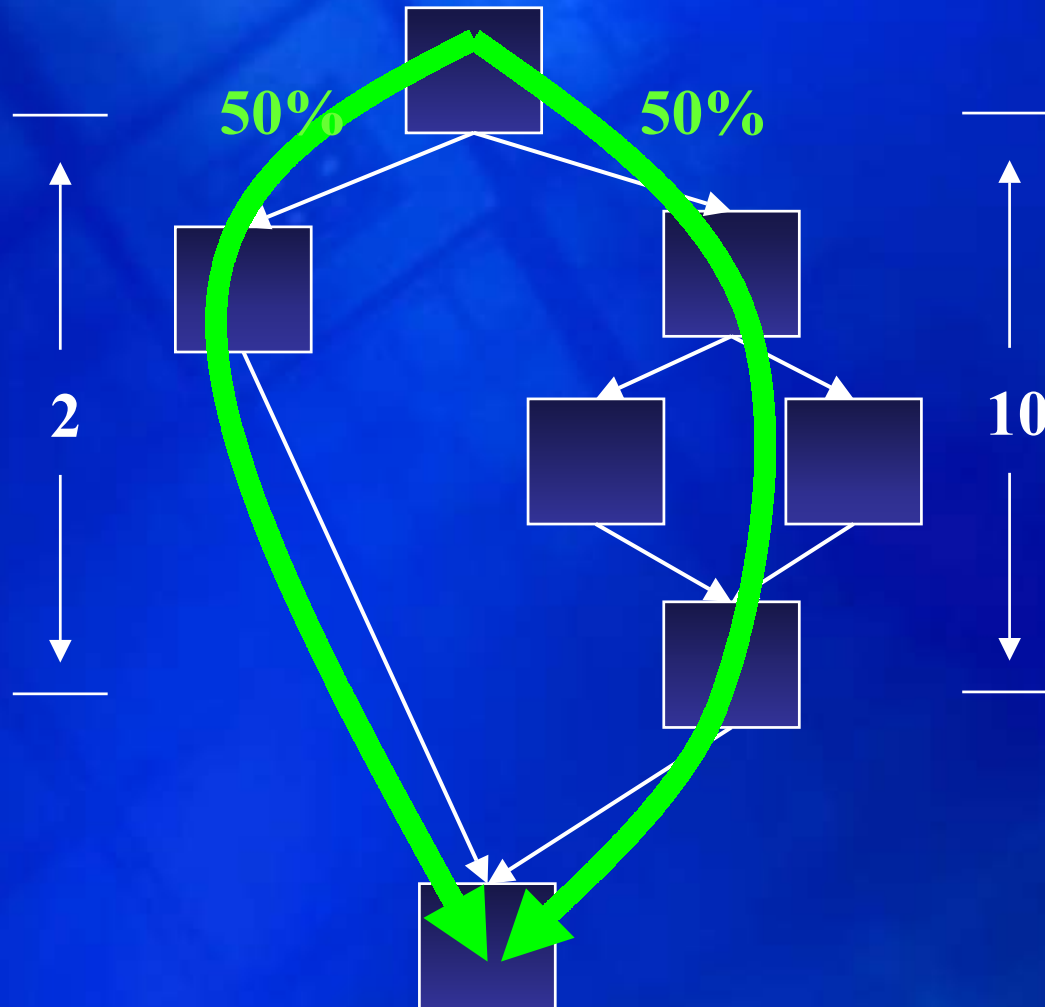
# Predication



**Do we predicate?**

**Bad Move!**  
Main path  
length increases  
from 2 to 10.

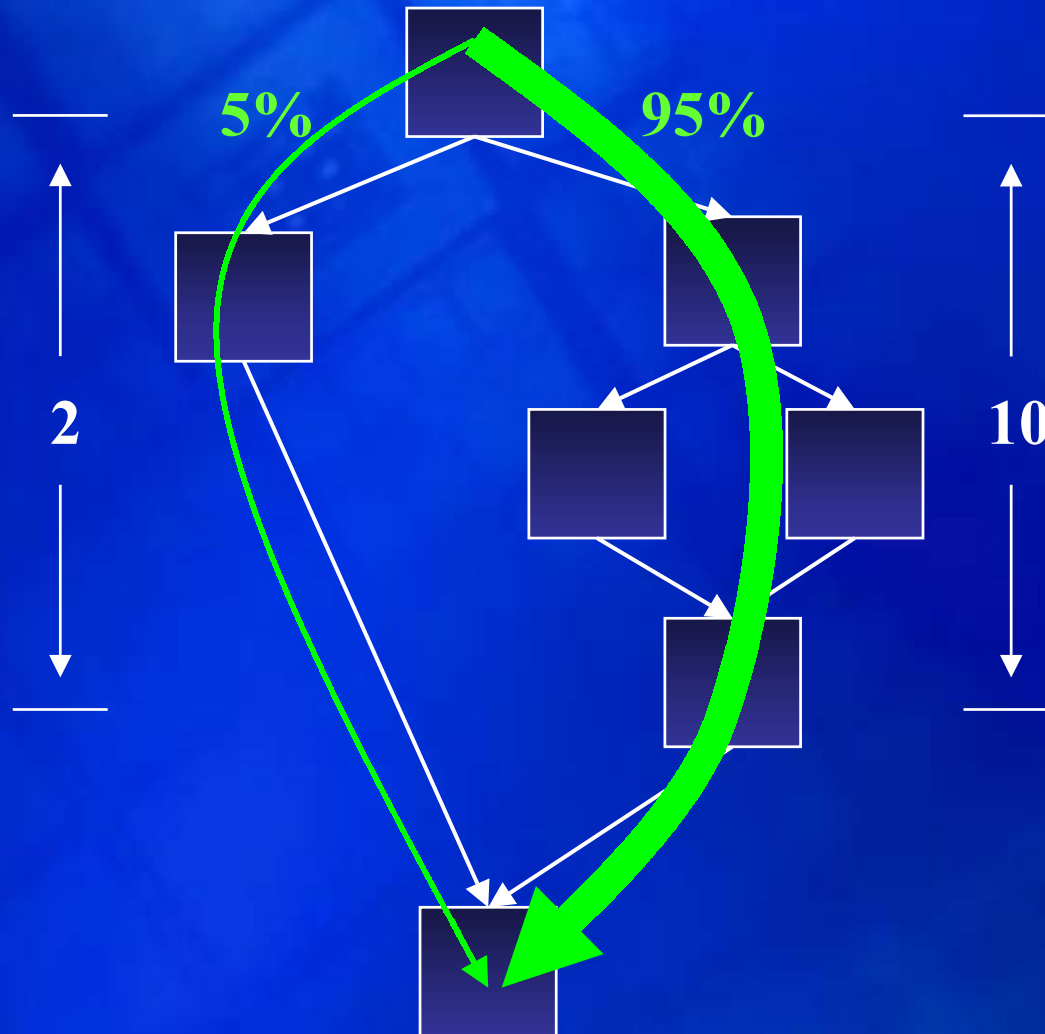
# Predication



**Do we predicate?**

**Not as clear.  
Main path  
length increased  
but mispredicts  
reduced.**

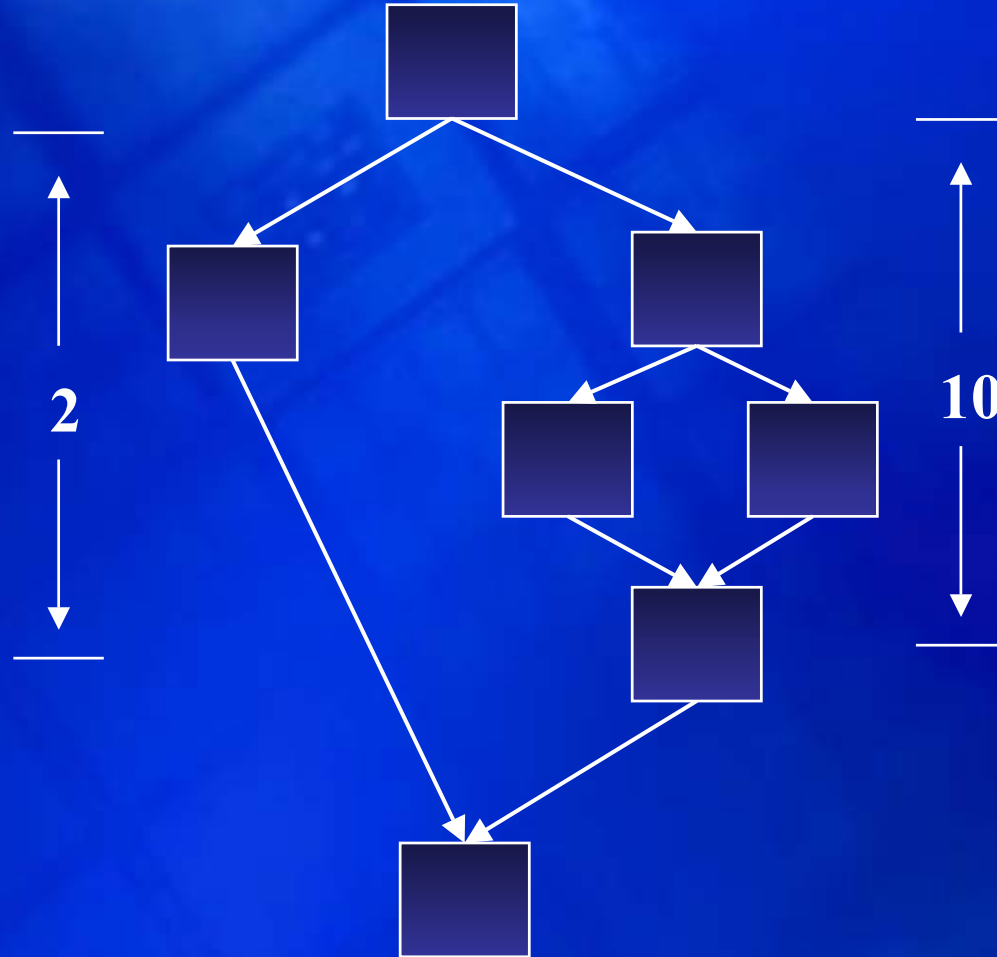
# Predication



**Do we predicate?**

**Good move.  
Left side will  
slide in for free.**

# Predication



Without profile  
we won't predicate.  
Without profile  
we won't predicate.

Not any worse  
than traditional  
architectures.

Forfeit chance to  
improve performance.

# dgefa with OpenMP\* Directives

```
#pragma omp parallel for private(t)
for (j = kp1; j < n; j++) {
    t = a[lda*j+1];
    if (l != k) {
        a[lda*j+1] = a[lda*j+k];
        a[lda*j+k] = t;
    }
    daxpy(n-(k+1), t, &a[lda*k+k+1], 1,
        &a[lda*j+k+1], 1);
}
```

# Optimizing Parallel Loop

```
#pragma omp parallel for private(t) if (n-kp1 >
40)
for (j = kp1; j < n; j++) {
    t = a[lda*j+1];
    if (l != k) {
        a[lda*j+1] = a[lda*j+k];
        a[lda*j+k] = t;
    }
    daxpy(n-(k+1), t, &a[lda*k+k+1], 1,
        &a[lda*j+k+1], 1);
}
```





i n v e n t