http://eclipse.org/ptp

Developing Scientific Applications Using Eclipse and the Parallel Tools Platform

Greg Watson, IBM g.watson@computer.org

Beth Tibbitts, IBM tibbitts@us.ibm.com

Jay Alameda, NCSA jalameda@ncsa.uiuc.edu

Jeff Overbey, UIUC overbey2@illinois.edu

July 7, 2010

Portions of this material are supported by or based upon work supported by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) under its Agreement No. HR0011-07-9-0002, the United States Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-FG02-06ER25752, and the Blue Waters sustained petascale computing project, which is supported by the National Science Foundation under award number OCI 07-25070.

Eclipse Parallel Tools Platform

- → Material adapted from SC09 tutorial
- → Tutorial source modules indicated in + First coordinated next slide
- → All PTP tutorials posted to
 - http://wiki.eclipse.org/ptp
- Primary changes: restrict scope to functions that work remotely

- ★ Eclipse 3.6 (Helios) and PTP 4.0 released June 23, 2010
- release of Eclipse PTP!
- → First release with significant improvement of usability of remote capabilities

Topics covered today

- → Overview
- + C/C++/MPI development
- → Remote build
- → Remote execution
- Remote debugging
- Other features and wrap-up

- → More slides than have time (certainly!)
- → Not all machines are supported equally well (unfortunately!)
- → Please don't hesitate to ask questions -I'd rather have you not get stuck and not get as far, rather than getting stuck early...

Out of band setup

- → Please see your machine's instructions at
- https://wiki.ncsa.illinois.edu/display/AAG/ AASG+Projects
- → Need to
 - Copy mpi code to your home directory
 - Modify environment to have suitable version of java and MPI

- Verification of correct out of band install
 - + Is −Ia ~/mpi
 - → Java –version
 - → Which mpicc
- Machine paths at
 - https://wiki.ncsa.illino is.edu/display/AAG/A ASG+Projects

Module 3: Working with C/C++, MPI and Remote Machines

→ Objective

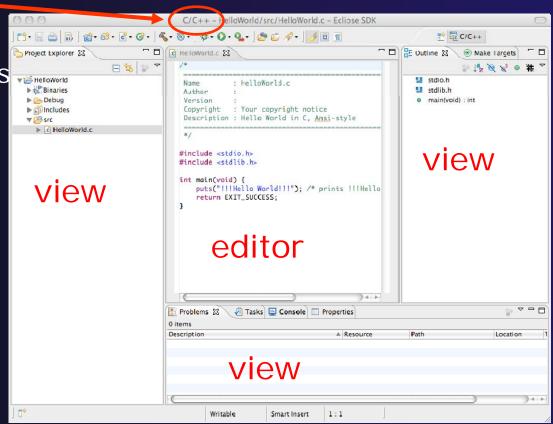
- → Learn how to use Eclipse to develop C programs
- → Learn how to develop, build and launch, and debug an MPI program on a remote parallel machine

→ Contents

- → Brief introduction to the C/C++ Development Tools (CDT)
- → Create a simple application
- → Remote project setup
- → Working with resource managers
- → Launching a parallel application

Workbench

- → A Workbench contains perspectives
- → A Perspective contains views and editors
- The Workbench represents the desktop development environment
 - → Contains a set of tools for resource mgmt
 - → Provides a common way of navigating through the resources
- Multiple workbenches can be opened at the same time



Perspectives

- Perspectives define the layout of views in the Workbench
- → They are task oriented, i.e. they contain specific views for doing certain tasks:
 - → There is a Resource Perspective for manipulating resources
 - → C/C++ Perspective for manipulating compiled code
 - → Debug Perspective for debugging applications
- You can easily switch between perspectives

曾

Switch to C/C++ Perspective

Window

<u>H</u>elp

New Window

New Editor

→ Only needed if you're not already in the perspective

Open Perspective

Show View

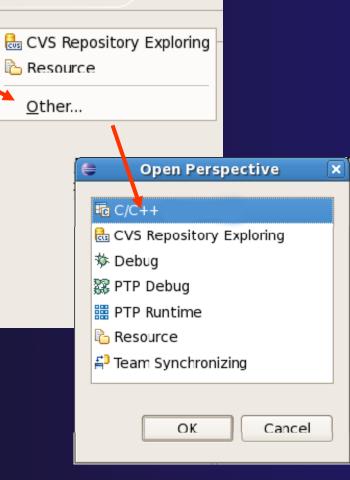
Customize Perspective...
Save Perspective As...
Reset Perspective
Close Perspective
Close All Perspectives

Navigation

Working Sets
Preferences...

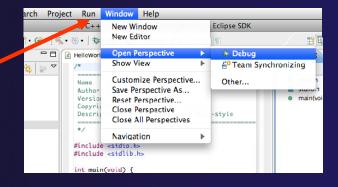
→What Perspective am in in?
See Title Bar

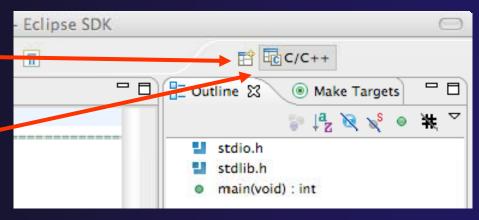




Switching Perspectives

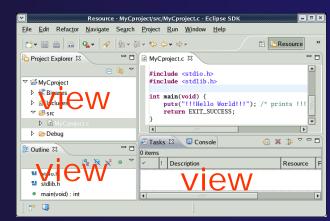
- → You can switch Perspectives by:
 - Choosing the Window ► OpenPerspective menu option
 - Clicking on the Open Perspective button
 - Clicking on a perspective shortcut button



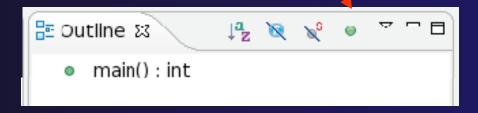


Views

→ The workbench window is divided up into Views



- → The main purpose of a view is:
 - → To provide alternative ways of presenting information
 - → For navigation
 - → For editing and modifying information
- Views can have their own menus and toolbars
 - → Items available in menus and toolbars are available only in that view
 - Menu actions only apply to the view
- Views can be resized

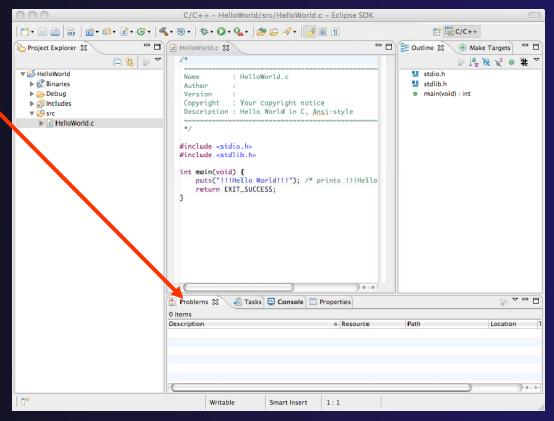


Stacked Views

→ Stacked views appear as tabs

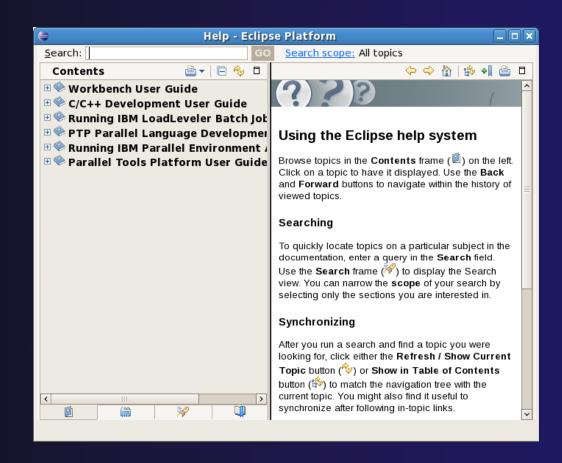
→ Selecting a tab brings that view to the

foreground



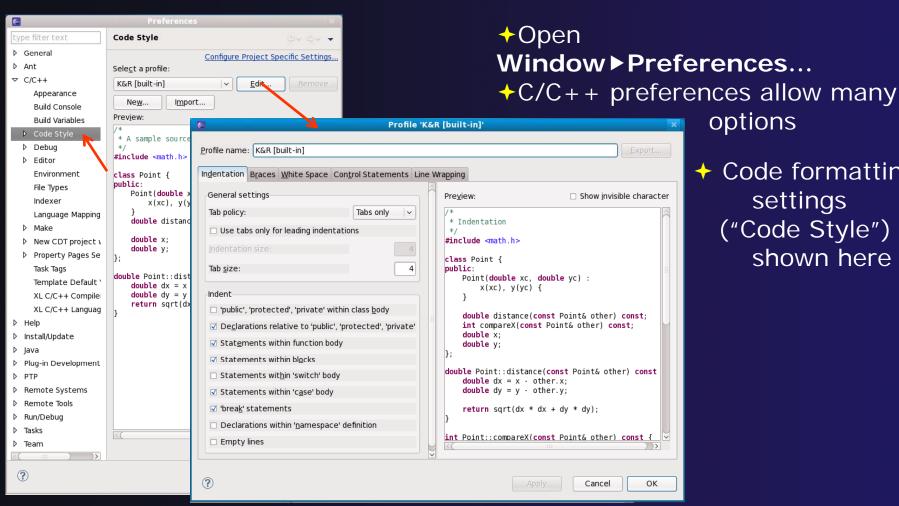
Help

- Access help
 - **+** Help ► Help Contents
 - + Help ► Search
 - + Help ▶ Dynamic Help
- → Help Contents provides detailed help on different Eclipse features
- ★ Search allows you to search for help locally, or using Google or the Eclipse web site
- → Dynamic Help shows help related to the current context (perspective, view, etc.)



Preferences

Eclipse Preferences allow customization of almost everything



Code formatting settings ("Code Style") shown here

options

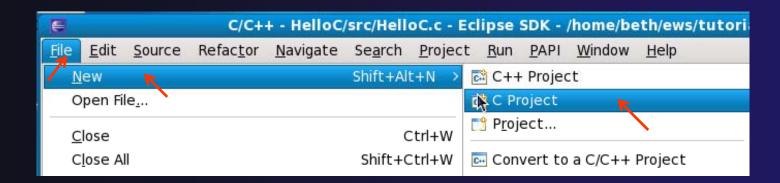
Module 3



Creating a C/C++ Application

Steps:

- → Create a new C project
- → Edit source code
- → Save and build



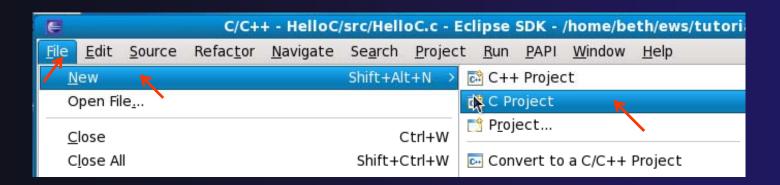


Creating a C/C++ Application

Steps:

- Create a new C project
- → Edit source code
- → Save and build

Note: the next several slides will illustrate some local development concepts. While local development is not the focus of this mini-tutorial, we will use what we learn to help with remote development

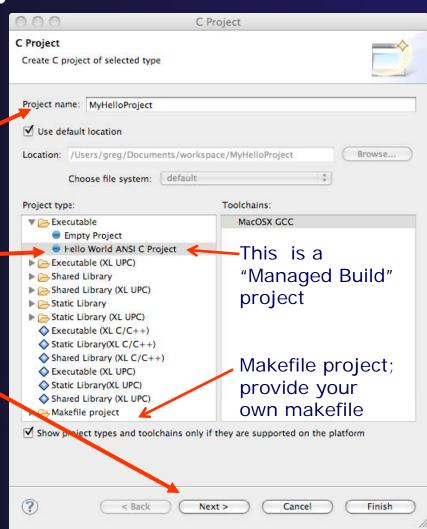




New C Project Wizard

Create a new C project

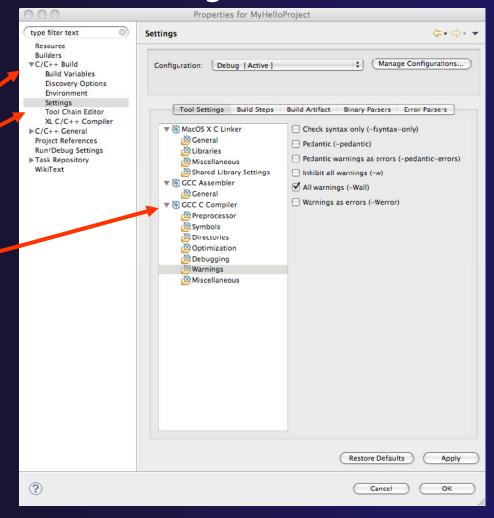
- → File New C Project (see prev. slide)
- Name the project 'MyHelloProject'
- Under Project types, under Executable, select Hello World ANSI C Project (no makefile req'd) and hit Next
- → On Basic Settings page, fill in information for your new project (Author name etc.) and hit Finish



Changing the C/C++ Build Settings Manually



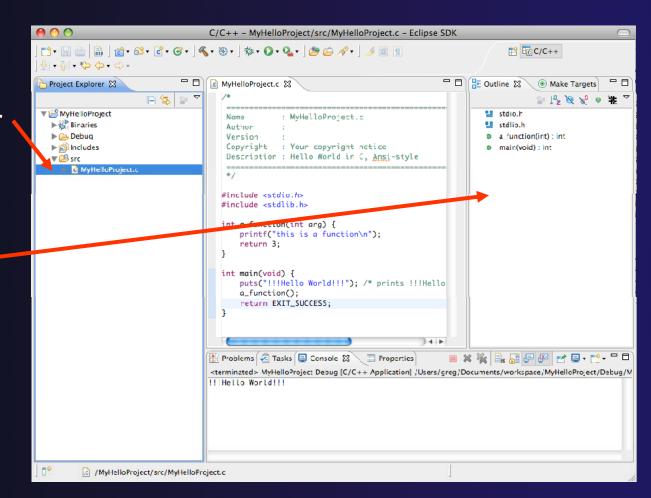
- → Open the project properties by right-mouse clicking on project and select Properties
- → Open C/C++ Build
- → Select Settings
- Select C Compiler to change compiler settings
- Select C Linker to change linker settings
- It's also possible to change compiler/linker arguments
- → Hit OK to close





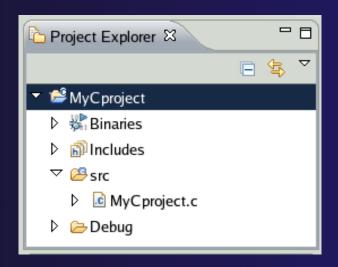
Editor and Outline View

- → Double-click on source file in the Project Explorer to open C editor
- → Outline view is shown for file in editor
- We'll describe the editor in the next few slides...



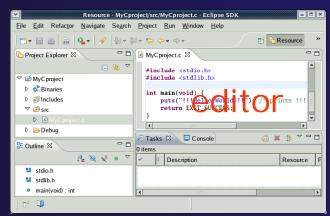
Project Explorer View

- → Represents user's data
- It is a set of user defined resources
 - **→** Files
 - **→** Folders
 - → Projects
 - Collections of files and folders
 - → Plus meta-data
- → Resources are visible in the Project Explorer View

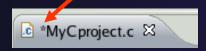


Editors

→ An editor for a resource (e.g. a file) opens when you double-click on a resource



- → The type of editor depends on the type of the resource
 - → .c files are opened with the C/C++ editor
 - → Some editors do not just edit raw text
- → When an editor opens on a resource, it stays open across different perspectives
- An active editor contains menus and toolbars specific to that editor
- When you change a resource, an asterisk on the editor's title bar indicates unsaved changes
- → How to Save

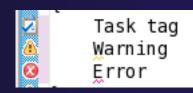


Source Code Editors

- A source code editor is a special type of editor for manipulating source code
- Language features are highlighted
- Marker bars for showing
 - → Breakpoints
 - → Errors/warnings
 - + Task Tags, Bookmarks
- Location bar for navigating to interesting features in the entire file

```
| linear_function.c \( \text{\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\
```

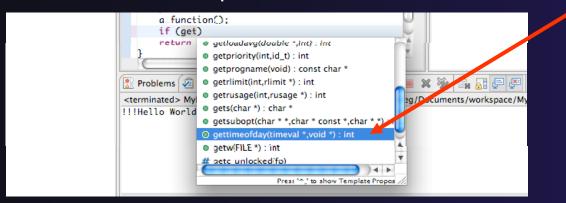
Icons:



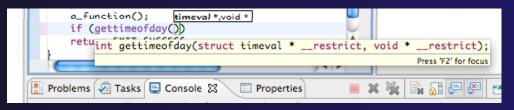


Content Assist

- → Type an incomplete function name e.g. "get" into the editor, and hit ctrl-space
- + Select desired completion value with cursor or mouse



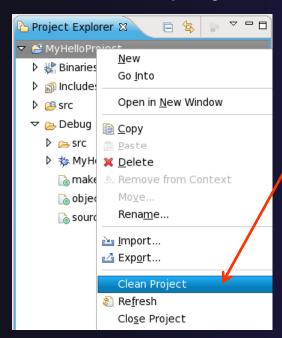
 Hover over a program element in the source file to see additional information

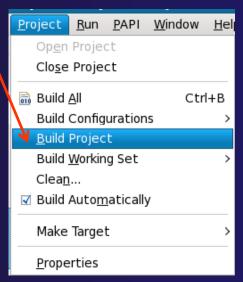




Build

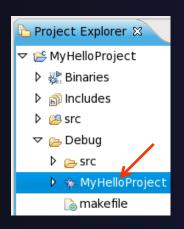
- → Your program should build when created.
- → To rebuild, many ways include:
 - → Select project, Hit hammer icon in toolbar
 - → Select project, Project ➤ Build Project
 - → Right mouse on project, Clean Project





Build (2)

- → See the results of the build in the Console View
- ★ Executable should be in Debug folder:



```
Problems Tasks Console State Properties

C-Build [MyHelloProject]

**** Build of configuration Debug for project MyHelloProject ****

make all
Building file: .../src/MyHelloProject.c

Invoking: GCC C Compiler
gcc -00 -g3 -Wall -c -fmessage-length=0 -MMD -MP -MF"src/MyHelloProject.d" -
MT"src/MyHelloProject.d" -o"src/MyHelloProject.o" "../src/MyHelloProject.c"
Finished building: .../src/MyHelloProject.c

Building target: MyHelloProject
Invoking: GCC C Linker
gcc -o"MyHelloProject" ./src/MyHelloProject.o
Finished building target: MyHelloProject
Finished building target: MyHelloProject
```

Preparation for Remote C/C++ Project

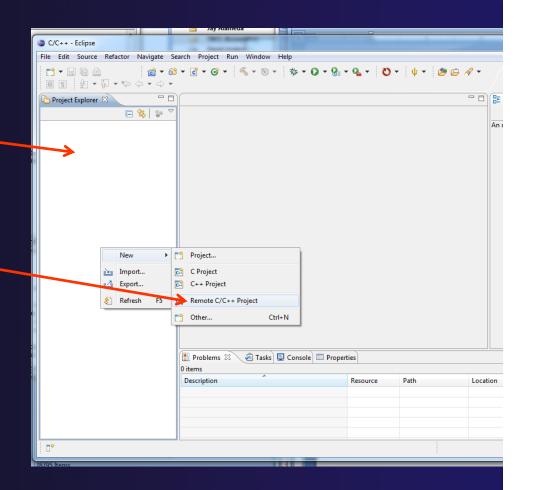
- → General notes:
 - ↑ This has been tested and found to work on the following machines: Queenbee
- ↑ The example shown is worked on Queenbee

- → There are "out of band" setup steps that you need to do prior to starting the tutorial
 - Copy sample MPI code to your directory
 - →Set up environment on remote machine
- Please refer to setup instructions for your machine



Remote C/C++ Project

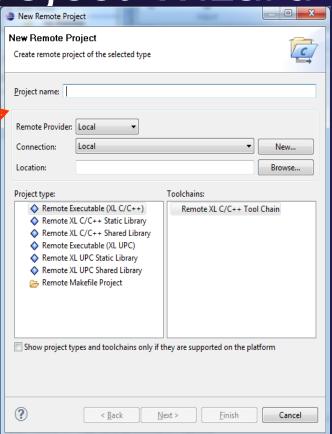
- → While in the C/C++ perspective:
 - → Right click in the Project Explorer
 - ★ Select New > Remote C/C++ Project





Remote Project Wizard

★ This starts the New Remote Project
Wizard

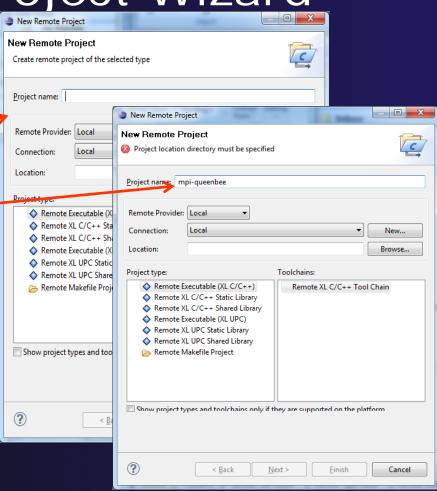


Module 3



Remote Project Wizard

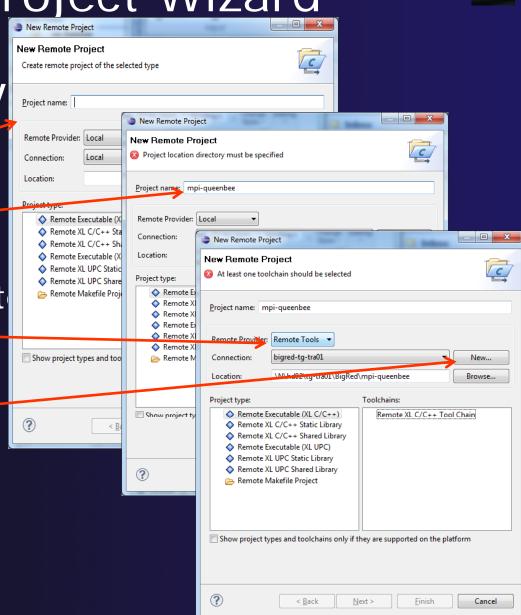
- ★ This starts the New Remote Project
 Wizard
- → Name the project



Module 3

Remote Project Wizard

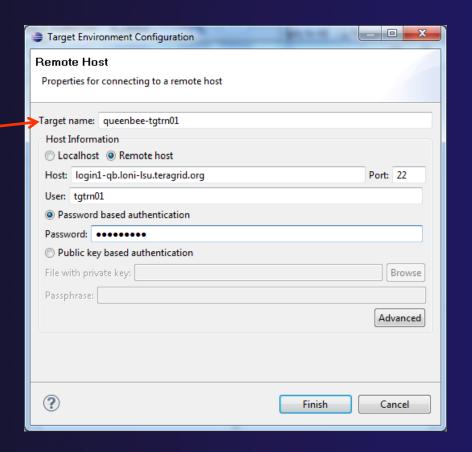
- ★ This starts the New Remote Project
 Wizard
- → Name the project
- → Select Remote Tools as the Remote Provider
- → Select New...
 Connection





New Remote Connection

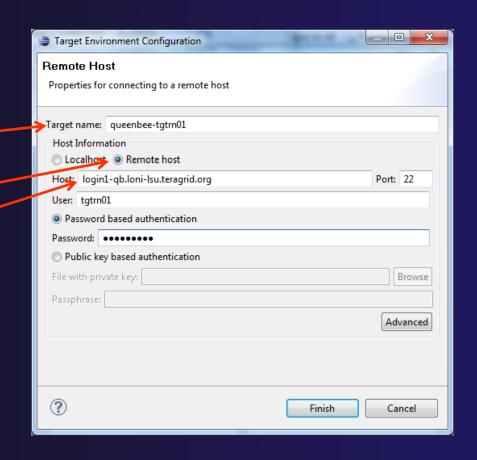
- → Remote Host Configuration
 - → Name the remote target





New Remote Connection

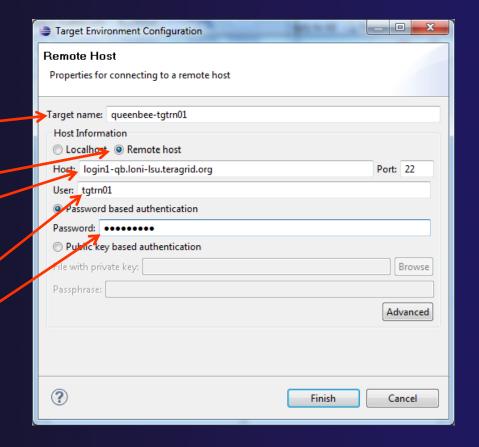
- → Remote Host Configuration
 - → Name the remote target
 - ★ Select Remote Host, and fill in the hostname
 - Use the host you were assigned





New Remote Connection

- → Remote Host Configuration
 - → Name the remote target
 - ★ Select Remote Host, and fill in the hostname
 - → Use the host you were assigned /
 - ◆ And add in your username and password (this is currently not editable once saved)

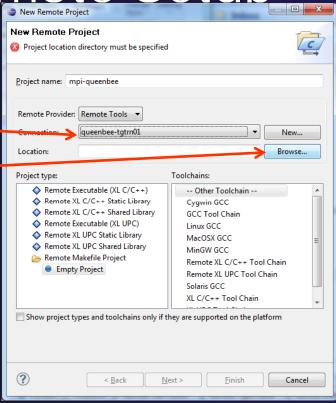


Module 3



Finish Remote Setup

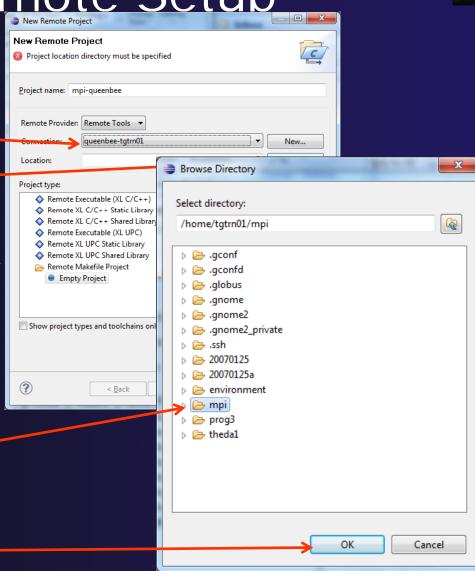
- Choose new remote connection
 - ↑ Then select Browse to choose one's working directory
 - N.B. this is conceptually similar to "importing" existing code into a project, note that you can also create an empty directory and start coding away!



Module 3

Finish Remote Setup

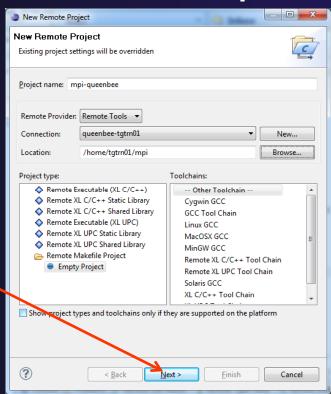
- Choose new remote connection
 - ↑ Then select Browse to choose one's working directory
 - → N.B. this is conceptually similar to "importing" existing code into a project, note that you can also create an empty directory and start coding away!
 - Choose the mpi sample code directory, and then select OK





Finish Remote Setup

- → We'll step through the rest of the wizard to finish the remote project
 - **→** Select **Next**

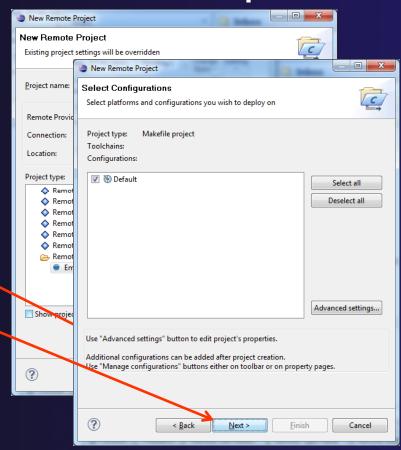


Module 3



Finish Remote Setup

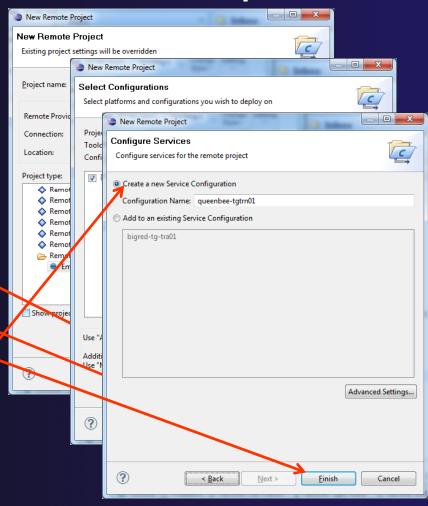
- → We'll step through the rest of the wizard to finish the remote project
 - **→** Select **Next**
 - + And Next





Finish Remote Setup

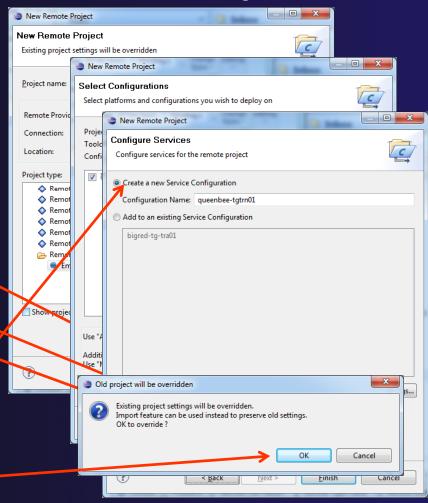
- ★ We'll step through the rest of the wizard to finish the remote project
 - → Select Next
 - → And Next
 - → And Finish
 - N.B. We'll be creating a new service configuration





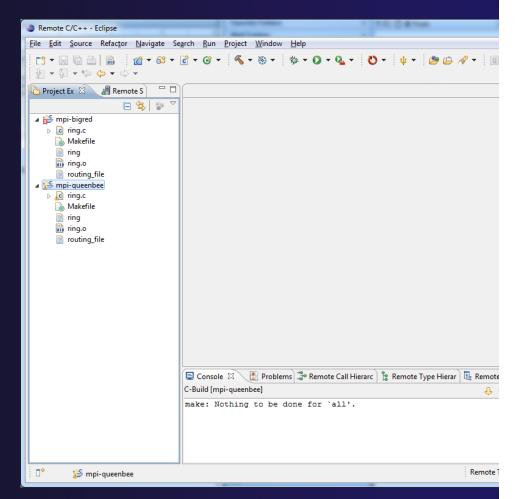
Finish Remote Setup

- → We'll step through the rest of the wizard to finish the remote project
 - → Select Next
 - → And Next
 - → And Finish
 - N.B. We'll be creating a new service configuration
 - Select **OK** to override existing project settings



Remote C/C++ Project

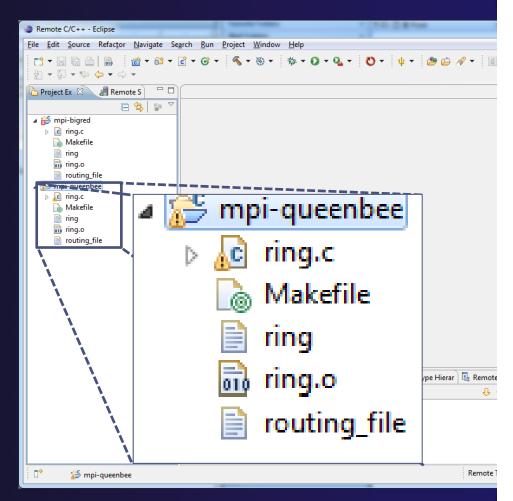
→ If prompted to switch to the Remote C/C++ perspective, select OK.





Remote C/C++ Project

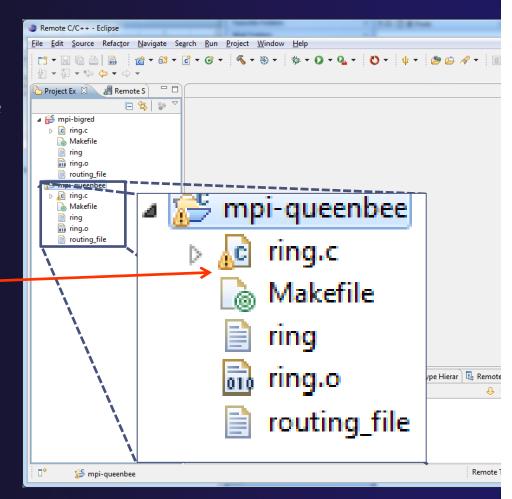
→ If prompted to switch to the Remote C/C++ perspective, select OK.





Remote C/C++ Project

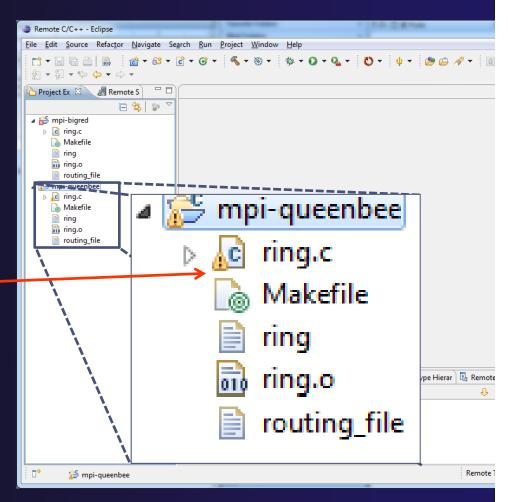
- → If prompted to switch to the Remote C/C++ perspective, select OK.
 - Note that there is an issue with the ring.c source





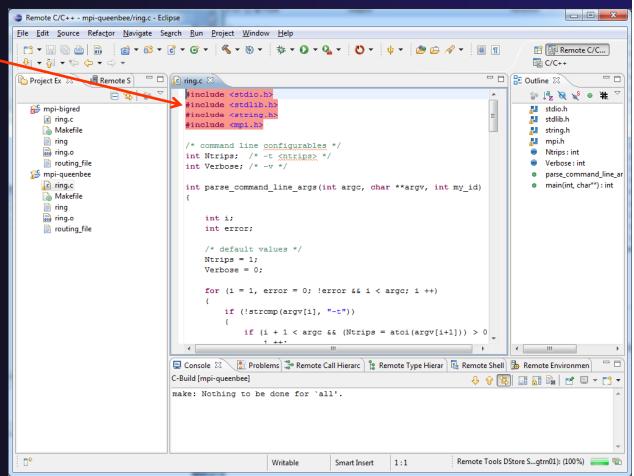
Remote C/C++ Project

- → If prompted to switch to the Remote C/C++ perspective, select OK.
 - Note that there is an issue with the ring.c source
 - → Double click on ring.c to load it into the editor, to see if we can determine the issue



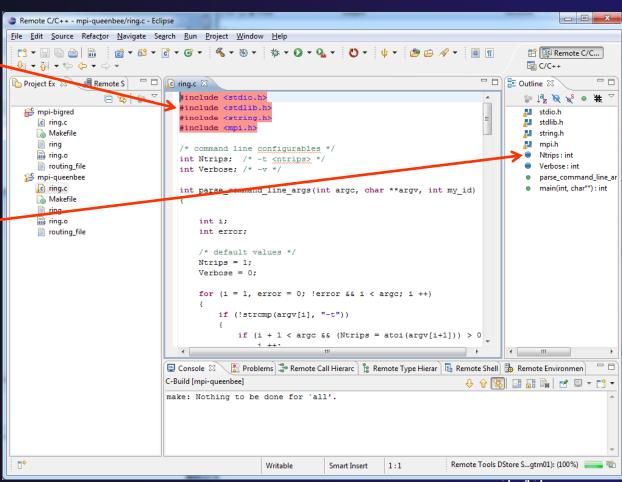
Ring.c

Note the header files marked in red



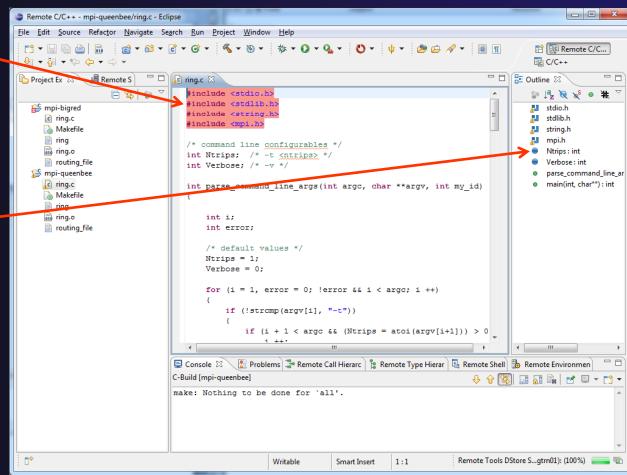
Ring.c

- Note the header files marked in red
- → Also, note that the remote indexer has produced a source outline



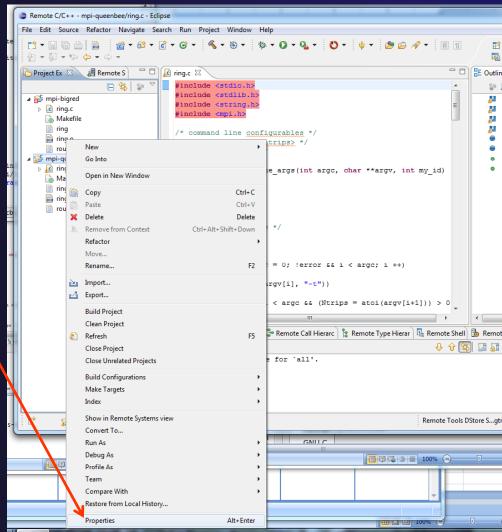
ring.c

- Note the header files marked in red
- ✦ Also, note that the remote indexer has produced a source outline
- ★ We need to amend the include paths for this project...



Include paths

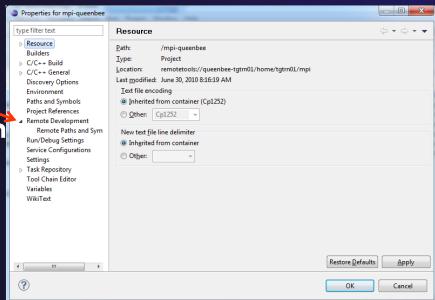
→ Right click on project name, then select→ Properties





Project properties

- Open Remote Development,
 - Select Remote Path and Symbols





Project properties

type filter text

Resource

Builders

C/C++ Build

C/C++ General

Discovery Options

Paths and Symbols

Properties for mpi-queenbee

Path:

Type:

Text file encoding

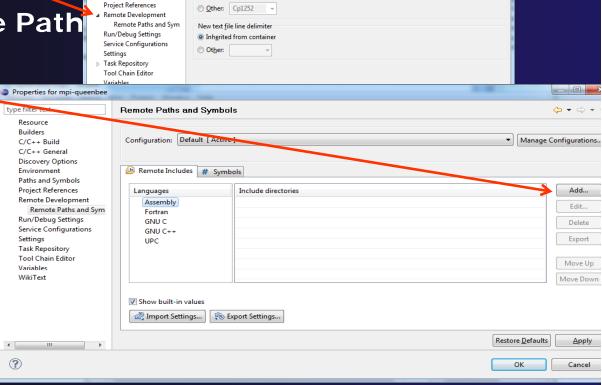
Last modified: June 30, 2010 8:16:19 AM

Inherited from container (Cp1252)

Open Remote Development,

> Select Remote Path and Symbols

+ Click Add

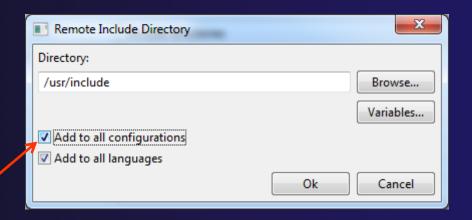


remotetools://queenbee-tgtrn01/home/tgtrn01/mpi



Remote Include Directory

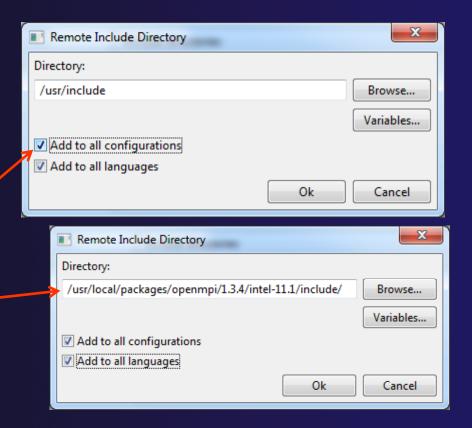
- ★ Add /usr/include for queenbee
 - Note to check "add to all configurations" and "add to all languages
 - **→** Hit OK
- → Include paths for all other machines are in the machine instructions





Remote Include Directory

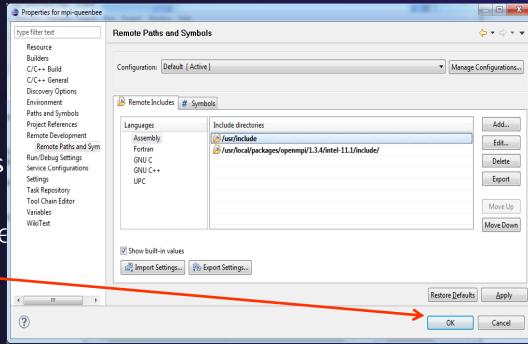
- → Add /usr/include for queenbee
 - Note to check "add to all configurations" and "add to all languages
 - → Hit OK
- → Repeat for MPI includes...





Remote include paths

- ★ And you have the paths you need for your platform
 - → Note that the details differ by platform
 - → Press "OK" to finalize the changes

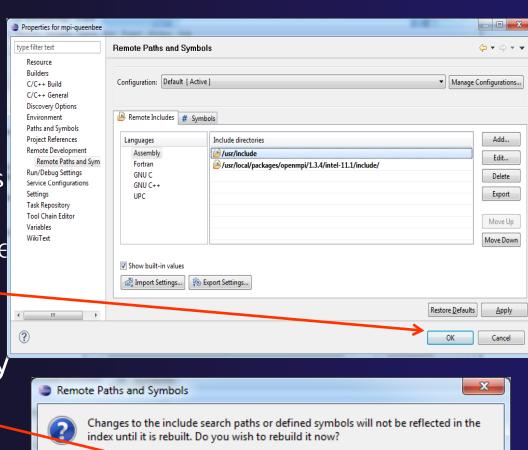




Remote include paths

Remember my decision

- ★ And you have the paths you need for your platform
 - → Note that the details differ by platform
 - → Press "OK" to finalize the changes
- Allow Eclipse to rebuild the index by pressing "Yes"



Module 3

3-51

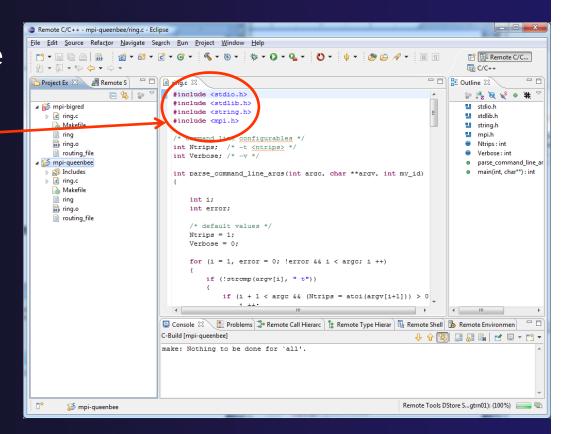
No

Yes



Include path issues resolved

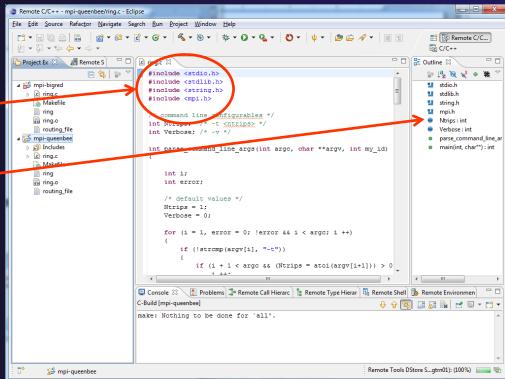
Verify that include paths are now resolved ______





Include path issues resolved

- Verify that include paths are now resolved
- Also note the outline view



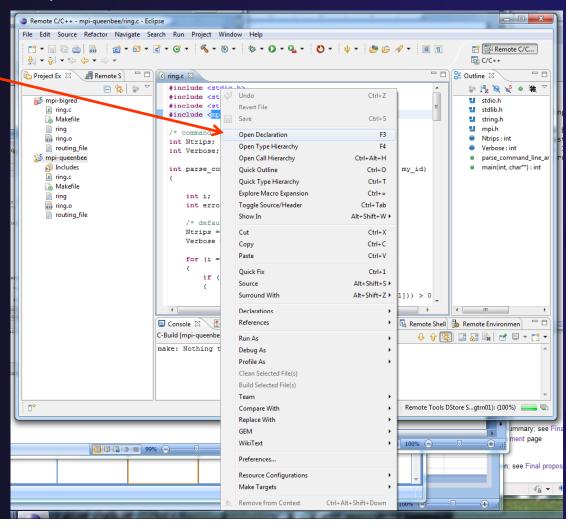


Follow an include path...

→ Right-click on mpi.h,

and select Open

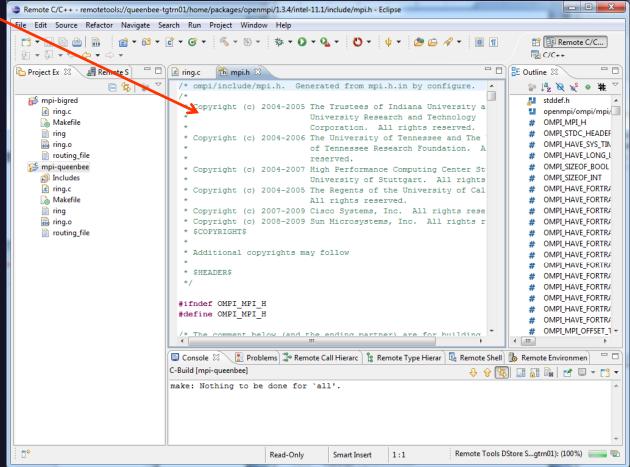
Declaration



Following declarations

And you can see the contents of mpi.h on

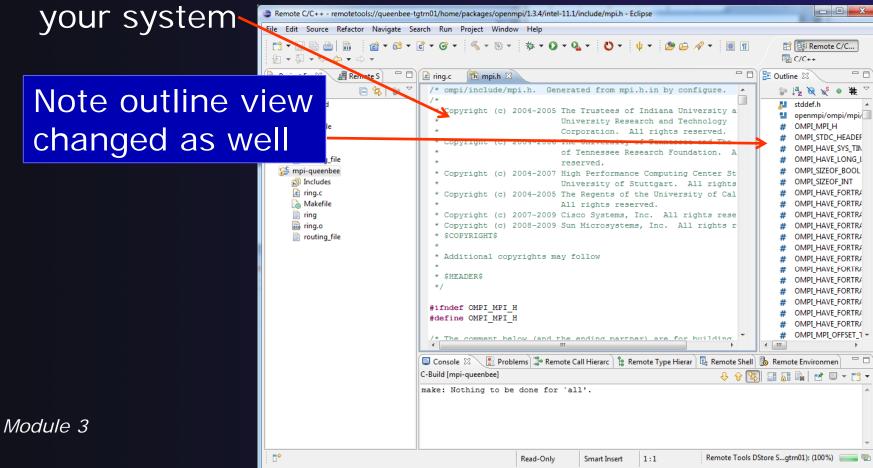
your system





Following declarations

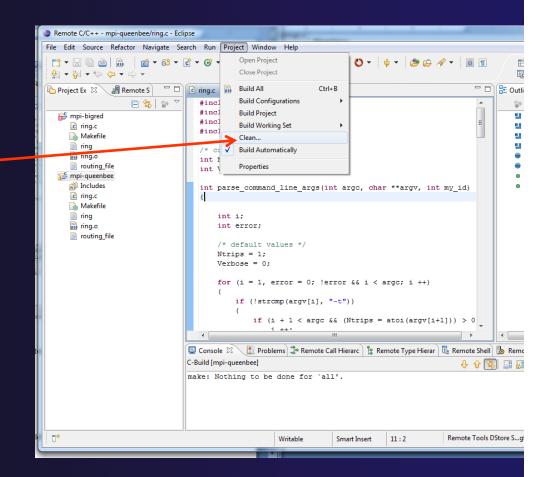
★ And you can see the contents of mpi.h on





Building your code

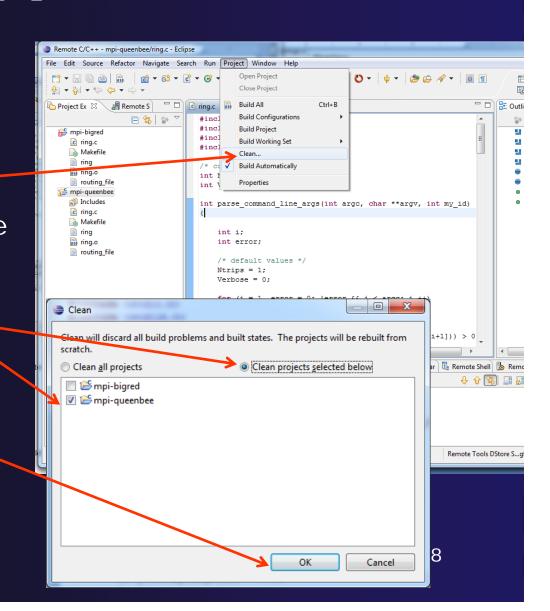
- Let's start our build by doing a clean build
 - → Project > Clean...





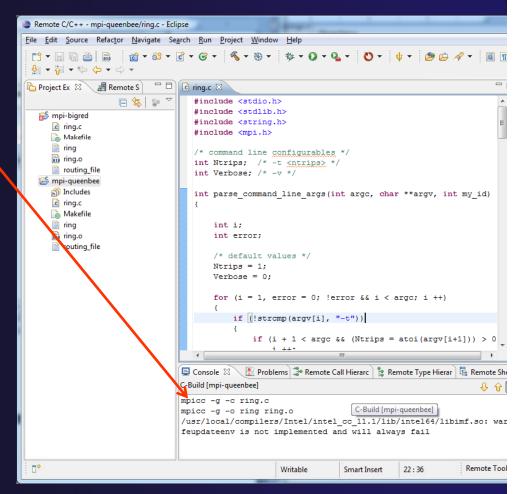
Building your code

- Let's start our build by doing a clean build
 - → Project > Clean...
 - → Select the project we are working on (and the clean projects selected below button)
 - → Press OK



Build clean

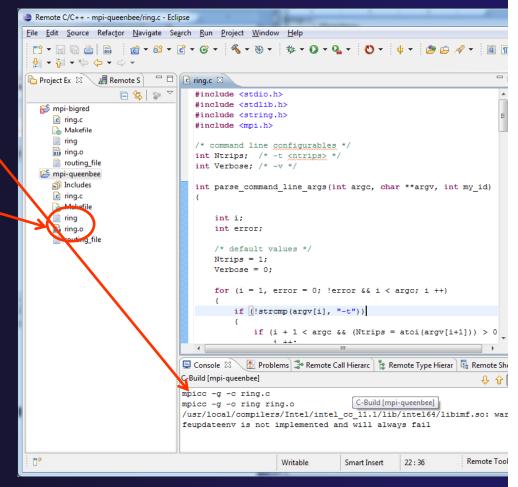
→ Note output from compiler/make





Build clean

- → Note output from compiler/make
 - Ring, ring.o should also appear in your project



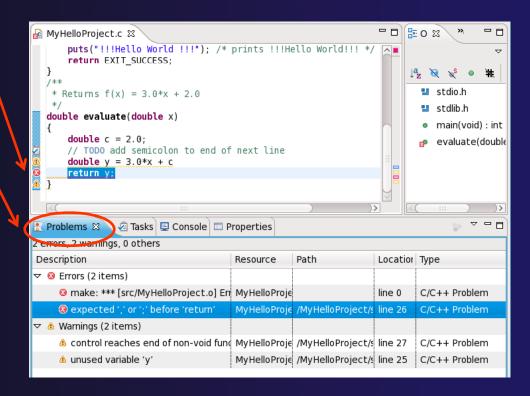
Build clean

- Note you can refresh your project's file list
 − right click on Project Explorer, then Refresh
- → You can also refresh specific projects, by right-clicking on the project itself

```
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help
                               ∮
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
<p
   Project Ex 🖾 🚜 Remote S 📅 🗖 📵 ring.c 🗯
                            #include <stdlib.h>
   避 mpi-bigred
                                                    #include <string.h>
   📂 mpi-queenbee
                                                    #include <mpi.h>
       Includes
        c ring.c
                                                     /* command line configurables */
       Makefile
                                                    int Ntrips; /* -t <ntrips> */
                                                    int Verbose; /* -v */
        ing.o
       irouting_file import...
                                                    int parse command line args (int argc, char **argv, int my id)
                        Export...
                             Refresh
                                                          int i:
                                                          int error;
                                                          /* default values */
                                                          Verbose = 0;
                                                          for (i = 1, error = 0; !error && i < argc; i ++)
                                                                if (!strcmp(argv[i], "-t"))
                                                                      if (i + 1 < argc && (Ntrips = atoi(argv[i+1])) > 0
                                                🖳 Console 🕱 🔪 🛃 Problems 🦆 Remote Call Hierarc 🔭 Remote Type Hierar 🖫 Remote S
                                                No consoles to display at this time.
                                                                                                                                          Remote To
            0 items selected
```

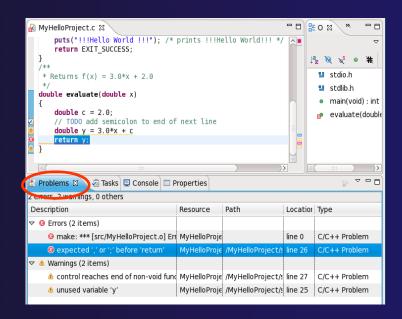
Build problems?

- → If there are problems, see:
- → Marker on editor line
- **→** Problems view
- → Double-click on line in **Problems** view to go to location of error



Build problems? Try it

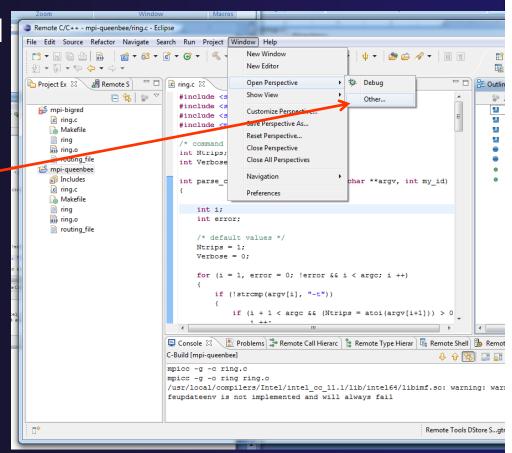
- → Remove a semicolon from a line in your "Hello World" example
- + Save file
- + Rebuild
- See the Problems view
- → Double-click on line in Problems view to go to location of error
- → Fix it and rebuild to continue





Running your code

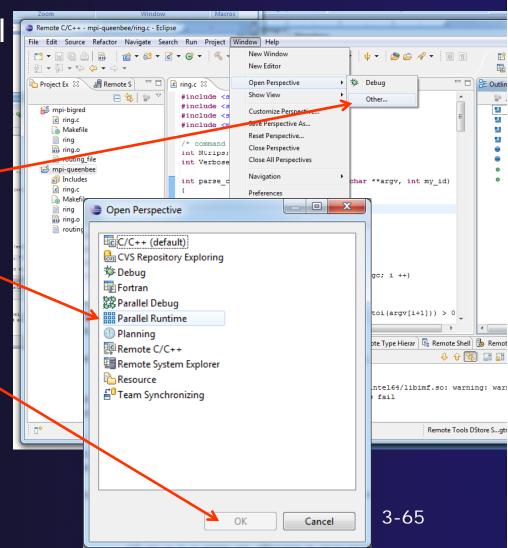
- → Switch to the parallel runtime perspective
- → Window> Open Perspective> Other...





Running your code

- Switch to the parallel runtime perspective
- Window> Open Perspective> Other...
- → Choose Parallel Runtime
- → Then press OK



Terminology

- → The PTP Runtime perspective is provided for monitoring and controlling applications
- Some terminology
 - ★ Resource manager Corresponds to an instance of a resource management system (e.g. a job scheduler). You can have multiple resource mangers connected to different machines.
 - → Queue A queue of pending jobs
 - → Job A single run of a parallel application
 - → Machine A parallel computer system
 - → Node Some form of computational resource
 - Process An execution unit (may be multiple threads of execution)

Module 4 4-66

Resource Managers

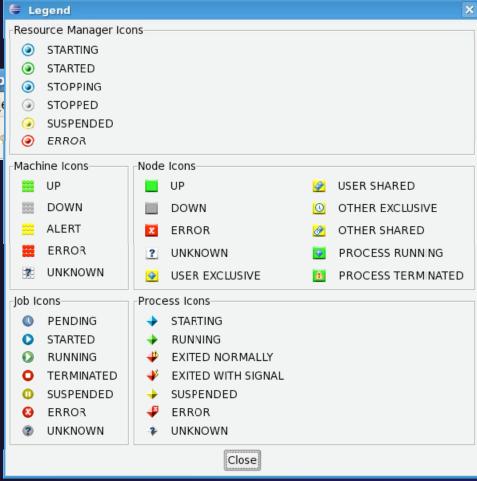
- → PTP uses the term "resource manager" to refer to any subsystem that controls the resources required for launching a parallel job.
- → Examples:
 - Job scheduler (e.g. LoadLeveler)
 - → Open MPI Runtime Environment (ORTE)
- → Each resource manager controls one target system
- → Resource Managers can be local or remote



About PTP Icons

Open using legend icon in toolbar

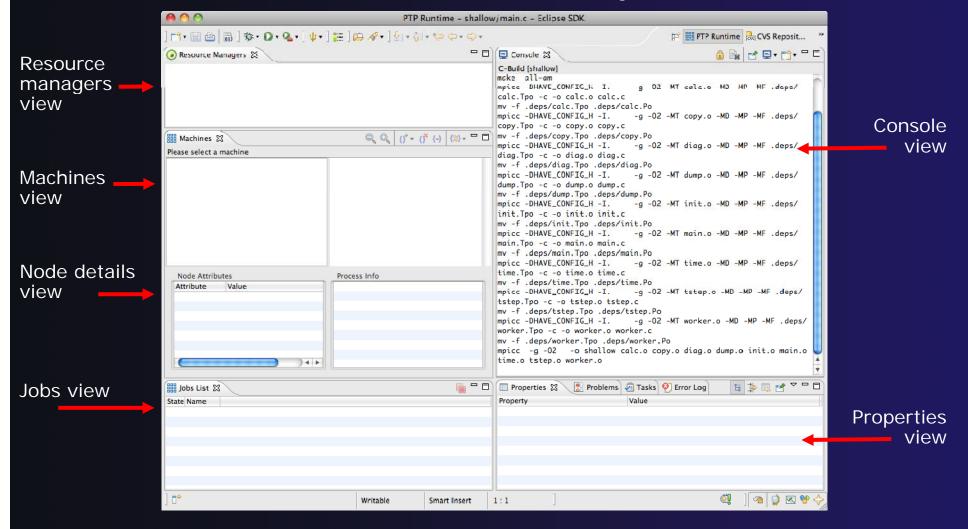




Module 4 4-68



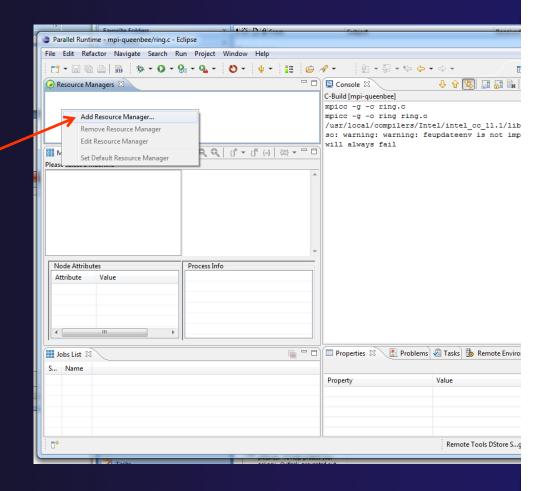
PTP Runtime Perspective



Module 4 4-69

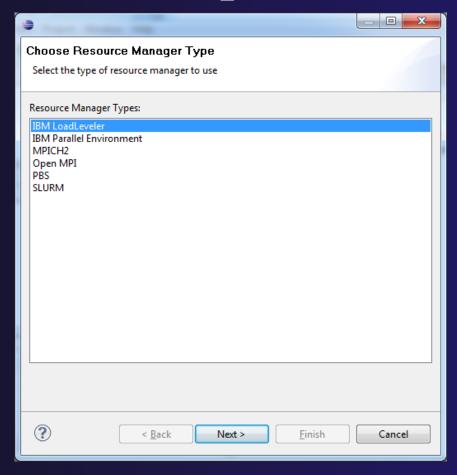
Add a resource manager

→ Right click in resource managers view, select Add Resource Manager...



Add resource manager

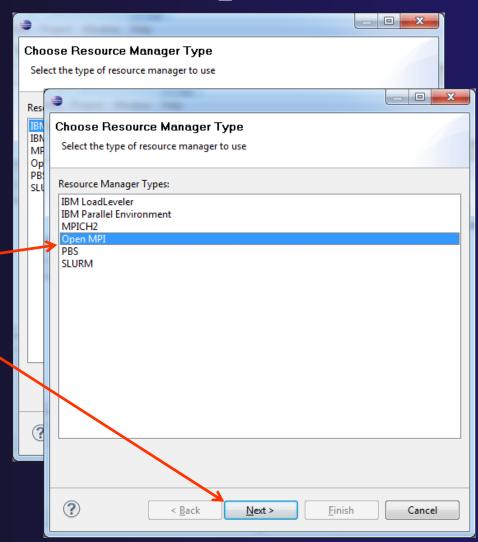
★ We'll add 2 resource managers for queenbee – one for OpenMPI, another for PBS





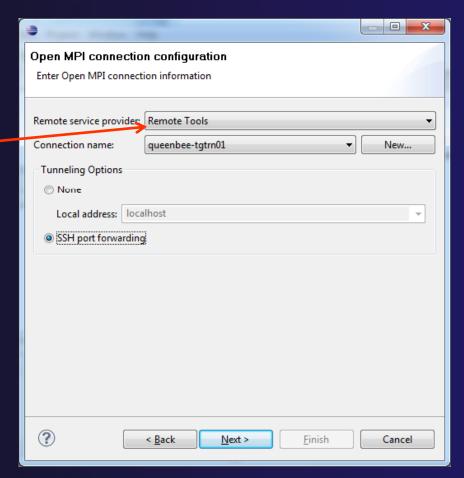
Add resource manager

- → We'll add 2 resource managers for queenbee – one for OpenMPI, another for PBS
- → Choose OpenMPI, then select Next



OpenMPI Resource Manager

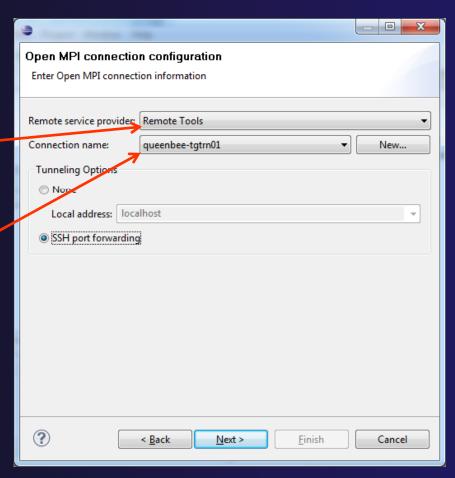
→ Select Remote Tools as the remote service provider ——





OpenMPI Resource Manager

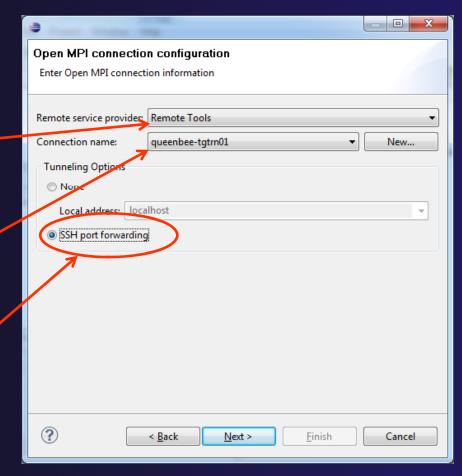
- ★ Select Remote Tools as the remote service provider —
- → Then select the appropriate connection name





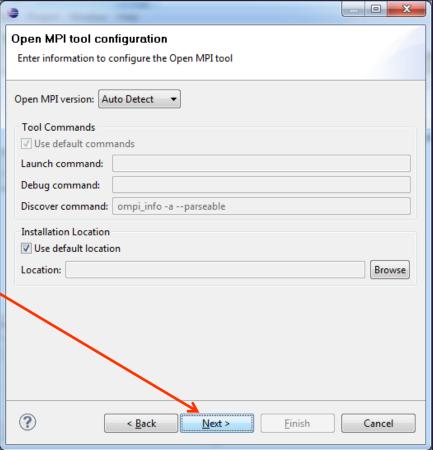
OpenMPI Resource Manager

- ★ Select Remote Tools as the remote service provider ——
- Then select the appropriate connection name
- → Important: be sure to click SSH port forwarding to enable ssh tunneling of connections back to your laptop



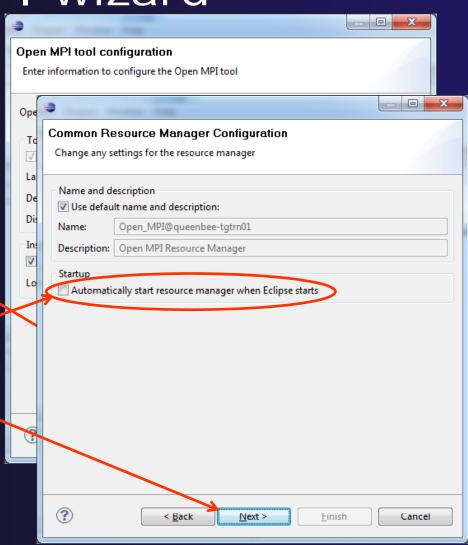
OpenMPI wizard

★ Leave this page as default values, select next



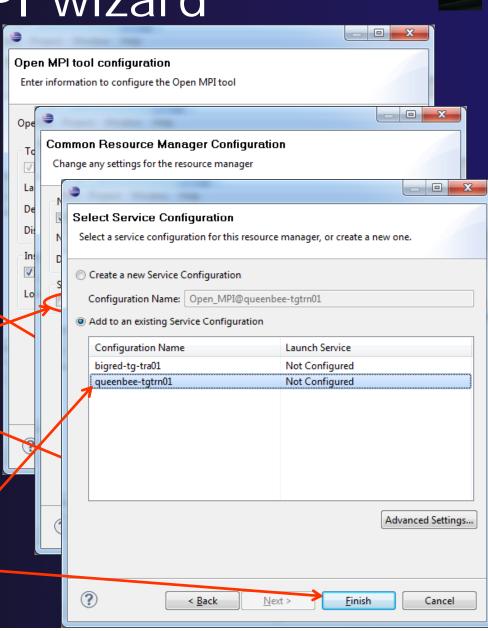
OpenMPI wizard

- ★ Leave this page as default values, select next
- → Only start resource manager when you need it (leave Startup unselected)
 - → Press Next



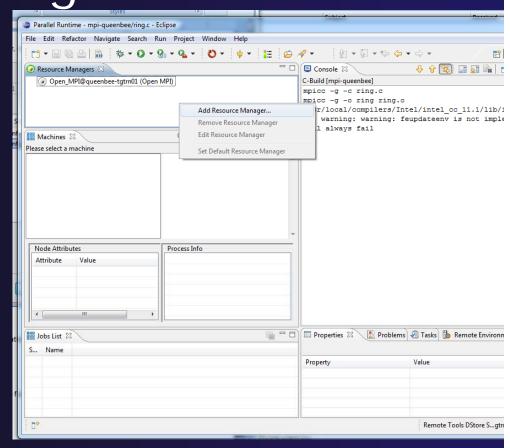
OpenMPI wizard

- ★ Leave this page as default values, select next
- → Only start resource manager when you need it (leave Startup unselected)
 - → Press Next
- Add to an existing service configuration
- ★ Select the machine we were working on, then select Finish_____



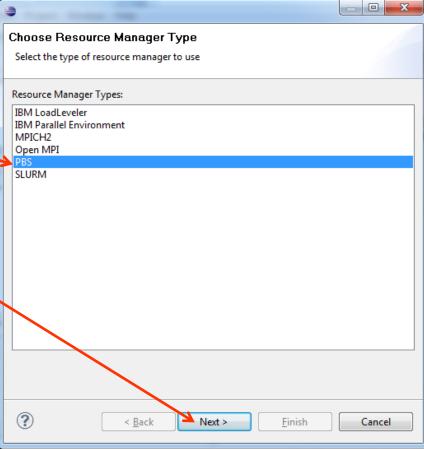
Repeat for the PBS Resource Manager

→ Right-click in the Resource Manager view, select Add Resource Manager... again





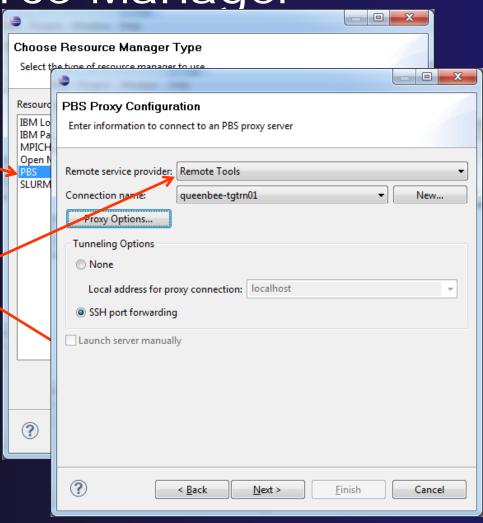
★ Select PBS Resource Manager... then Next>



PBS Resource Manager

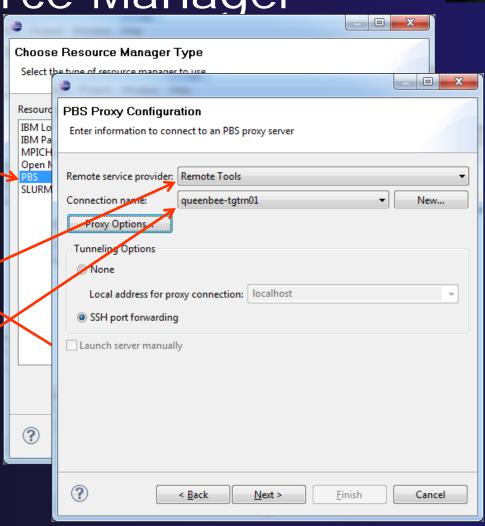
★ Select PBS Resource Manager... then Next>

→ Select Remote Tools Remote Service Provider



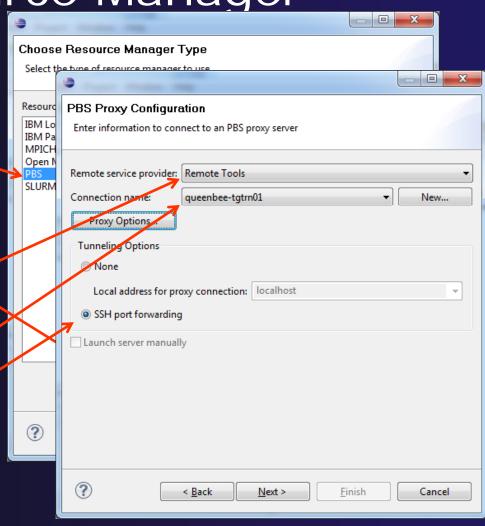
PBS Resource Manager

- ★ Select PBS Resource Manager... then Next>
- → Select Remote Tools Remote Service Provider
- And appropriate connection name



PBS Resource Manager

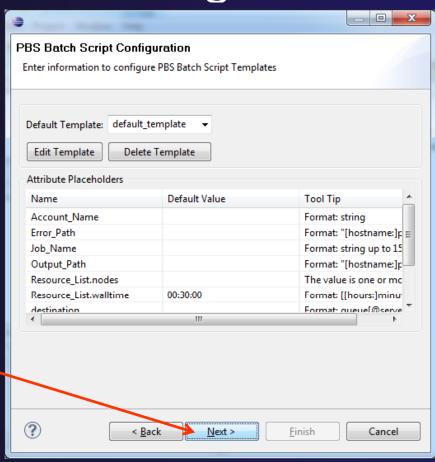
- ★ Select PBS Resource Manager... then Next>
- → Select Remote Tools Remote Service Provider
- And appropriate connection name
- ★ And enable SSH port forwarding





PBS Resource Manager

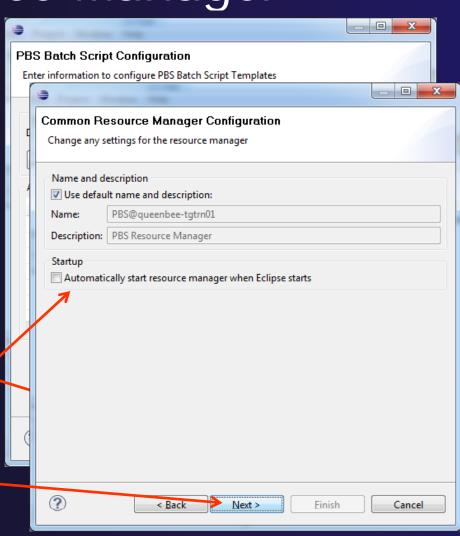
- ★ Leave the PBS Batch Script Configuration as default
 - Provides an opportunity to customize resource manager
- → Select Next





PBS Resource Manager

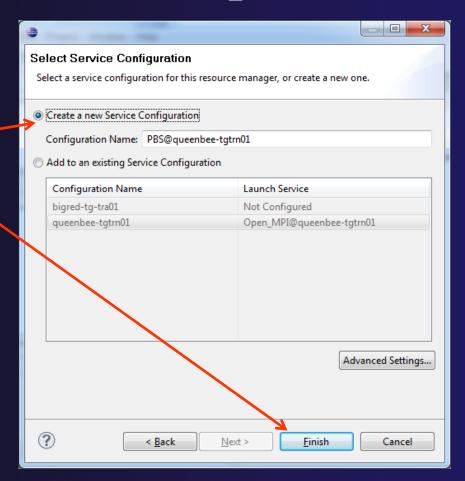
- ★ Leave the PBS Batch Script Configuration as default
 - Provides an opportunity to customize resource manager
- → Select Next
- Only start resource manager manually
- → And select Next





PBS Resource Manager

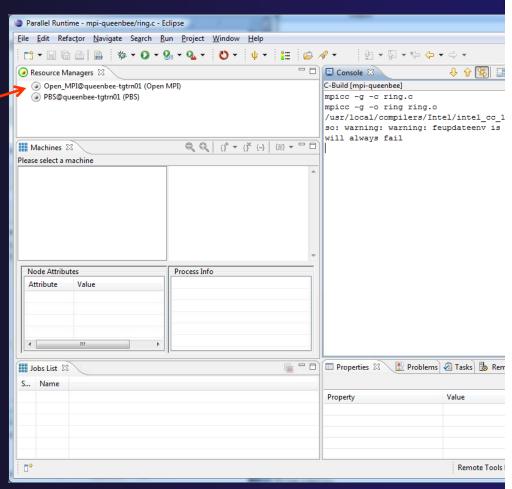
- This time, create a new service configuration
- → And select Finish





Resource managers

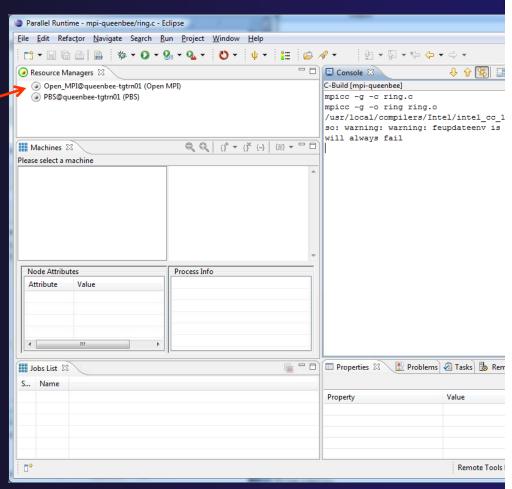
★ Voila! We now have two resource managers





Resource managers

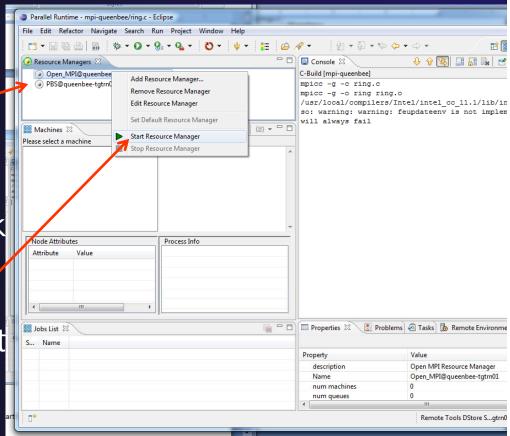
★ Voila! We now have two resource managers





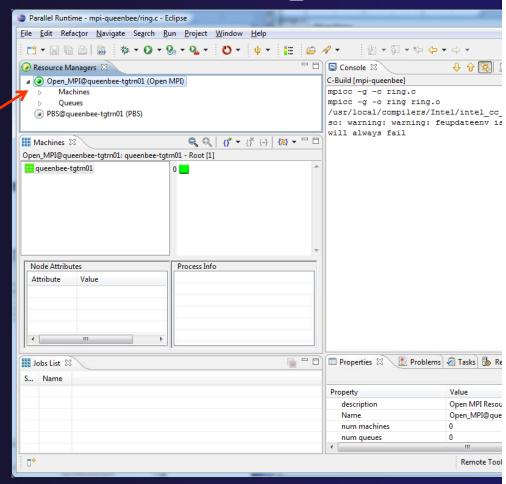
Resource managers

- ★ Voila! We now have two resource managers
- ★ To start a resource manager — right click on the resource manager (OpenMPI this time), and select Start Resource Manager



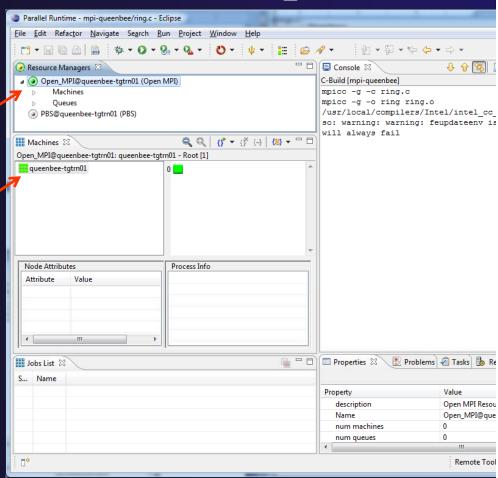
OpenMPI Resource Manager

Note that Resource Manager is now running (green icon)



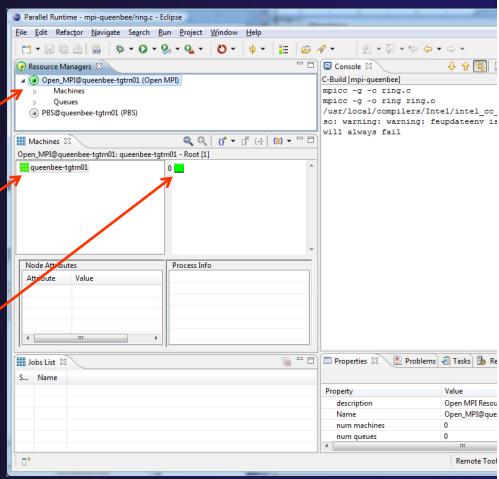
OpenMPI Resource Manager

- → Note that Resource Manager is now running (green icon)
 - ★ Also, queenbee as a system is denoted as up and running



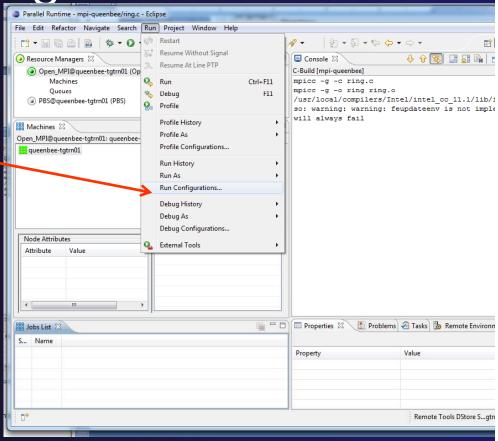
OpenMPI Resource Manager

- Note that Resource Manager is now running (green icon)
 - ★ Also, queenbee as a system is denoted as up and running
 - ★ And we have one head node available for interactive use



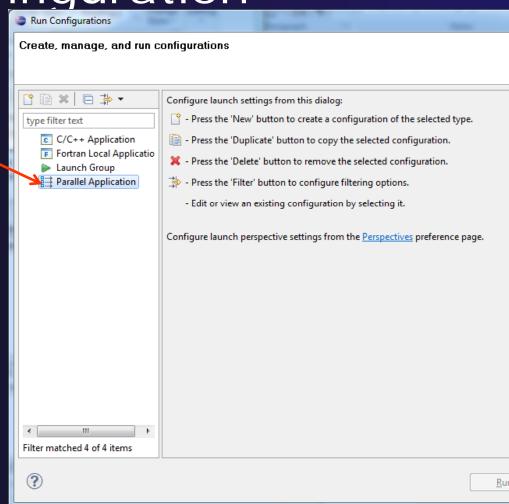
Run Configuration

★ To run our code, select Run> Run Configurations



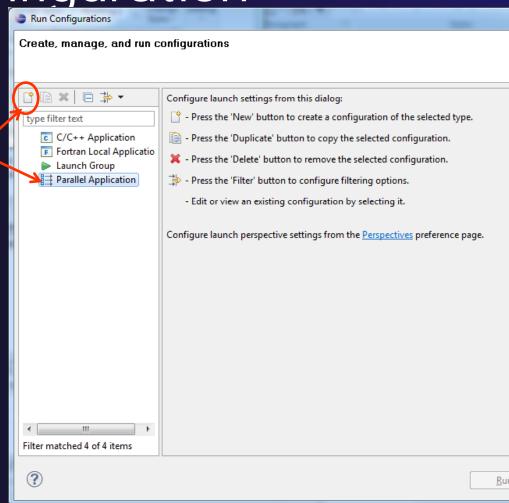
Run Configuration

- → Sneaky detail
 - → Select Parallel Application, then



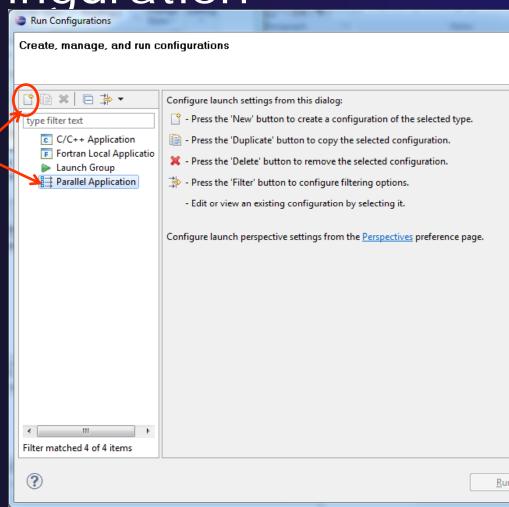


- → Sneaky detail
 - → Select Parallel Application, then
 - → Select the New button



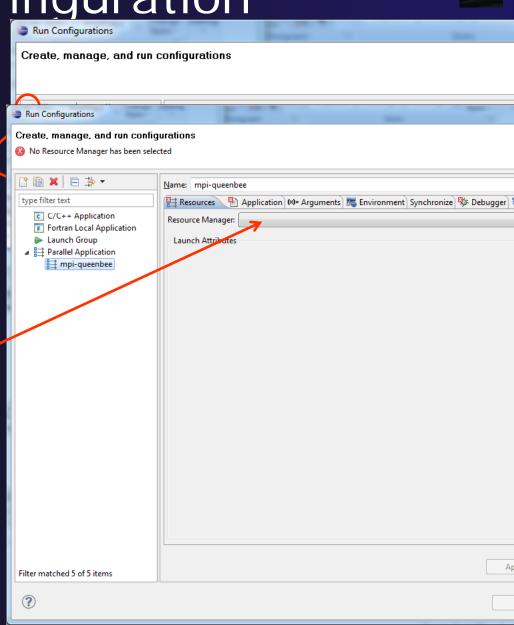


- → Sneaky detail
 - → Select Parallel Application, then
 - → Select the New button



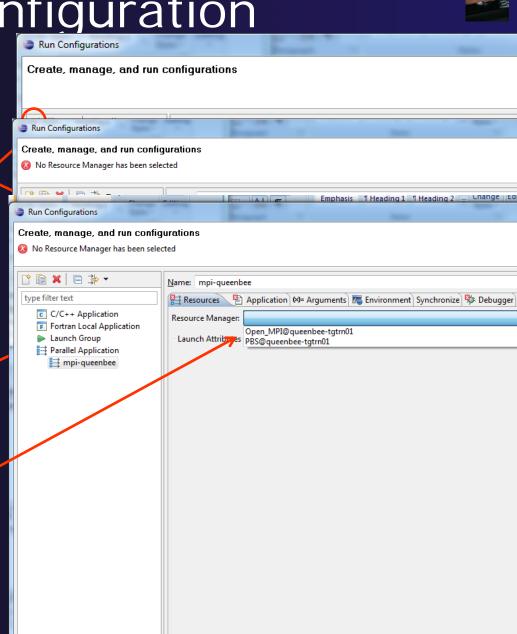
Run Configuration

- → Sneaky detail
 - → Select Parallel Application, then
 - → Select the New button
- Now need to setup the Resource Manager (pull down resource manager menu)



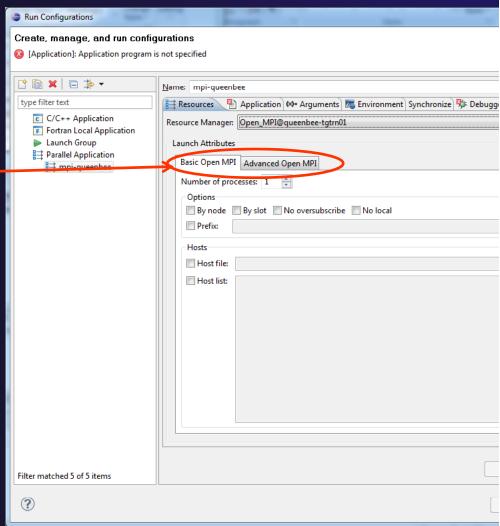
Run Configuration

- → Sneaky detail
 - → Select Parallel Application, then
 - → Select the New button
- Now need to setup the Resource Manager (pull down resource manager menu)
 - → Choose OpenMPI



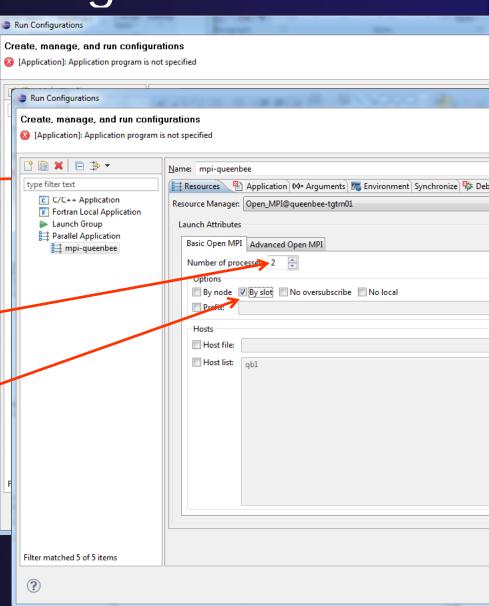
OpenMPI Configuration

- Note that the OpenMPI has both basic and advanced attributes...
 - → We'll stick with basic for today



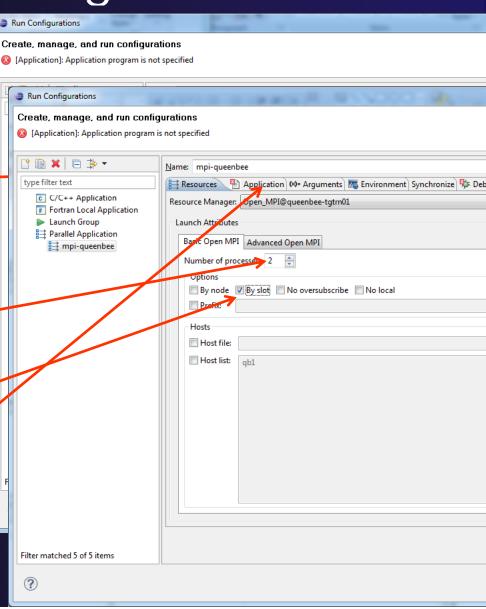
OpenMPI Configuration

- Note that the OpenMPI has both basic and advanced attributes...
 - → We'll stick with basic for today
- Configure 2processes
 - → And allocate "by slot"



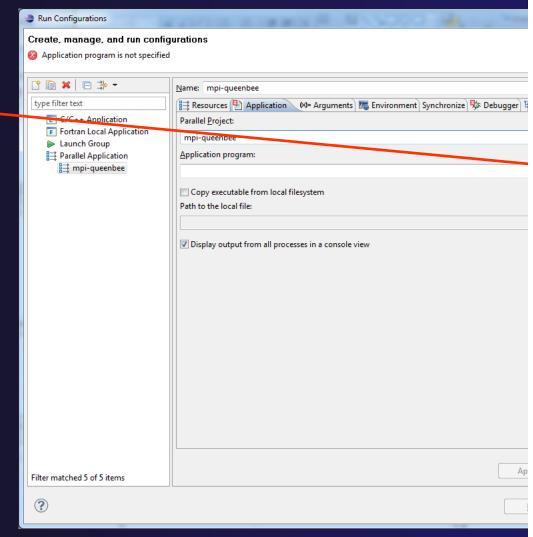
OpenMPI Configuration

- Note that the OpenMPI has both basic and advanced attributes...
 - → We'll stick with basic for today
- Configure 2processes
 - → And allocate "by slot"
- Select the Application tab



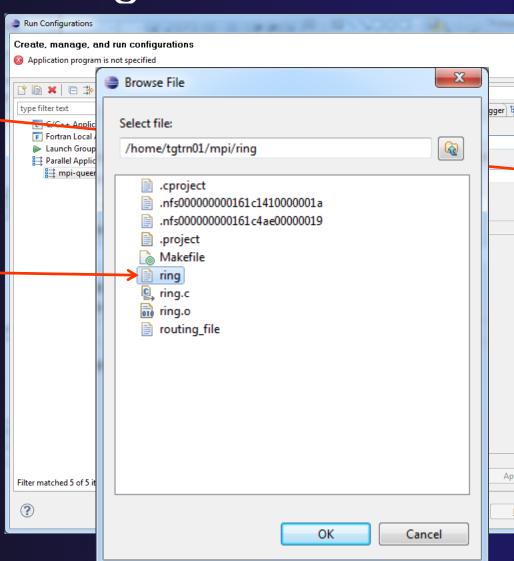
OpenMPI Configuration

→ Browse for the application code



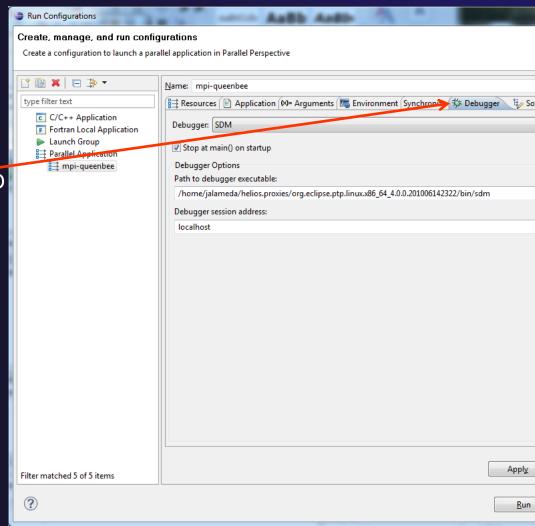
OpenMPI Configuration

- → Browse for the application code
- → Select the ring executable we built previously, then press **OK**



OpenMPI Configuration

- → We'll need to configure the debugger as well
 - → Select debugger tab



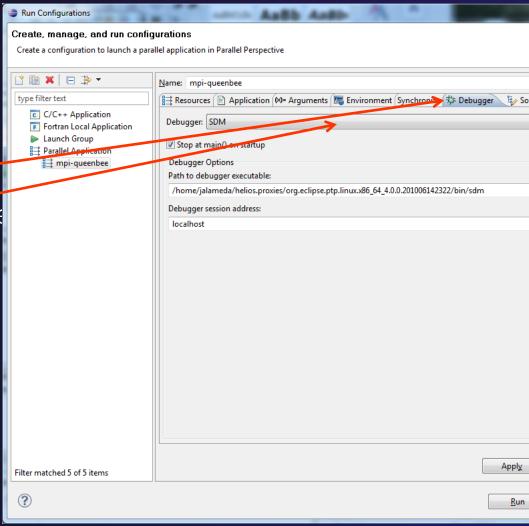
OpenMPI Configuration

Run Configurations

→ We'll need to configure the debugger as well

→ Select debugger tab

→ Select SDM debugge



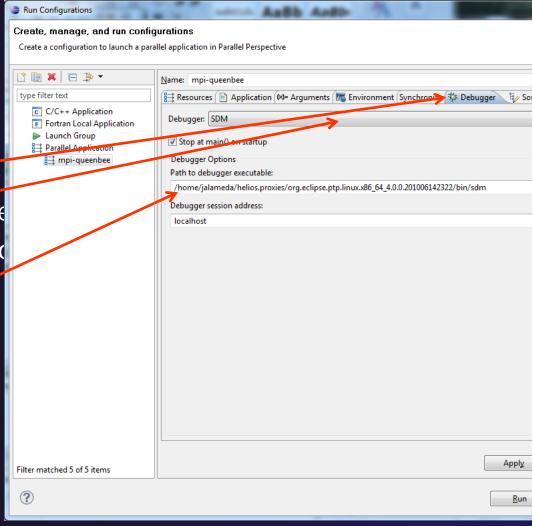
OpenMPI Configuration

★ We'll need to configure the debugger as well

→ Select debugger tab

→ Select SDM debugge

→ Browse to the location of the executables



OpenMPI Configuration

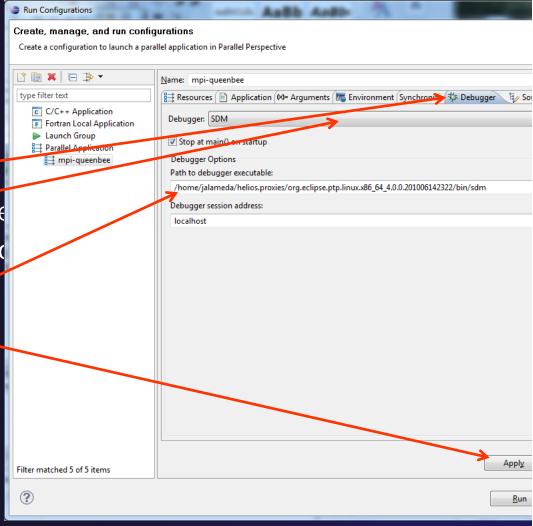
We'll need to configure the debugger as well

→ Select debugger tab

→ Select SDM debugge

→ Browse to the location of the executables

Press Apply

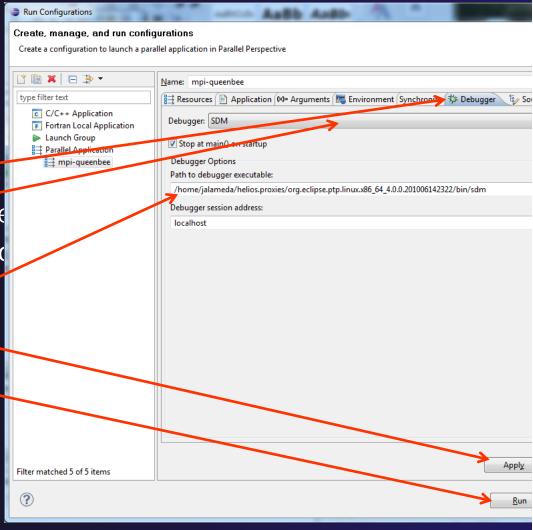


OpenMPI Configuration

We'll need to configure the debugger as well

→ Select debugger tab

- → Select SDM debugge
- → Browse to the location of the executables
- → Press Apply, then press Run



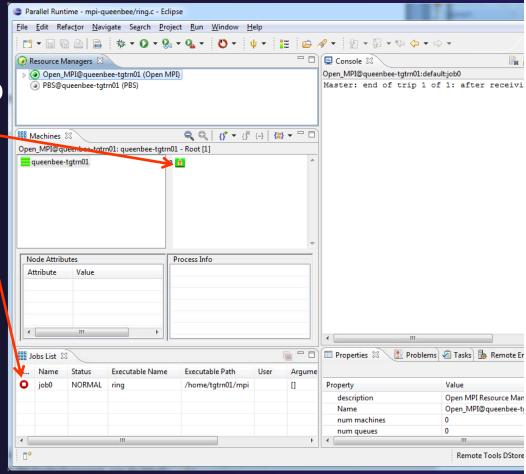
Module 3

3-108



Interactive code run

Note successful completion (refer to icons previously)

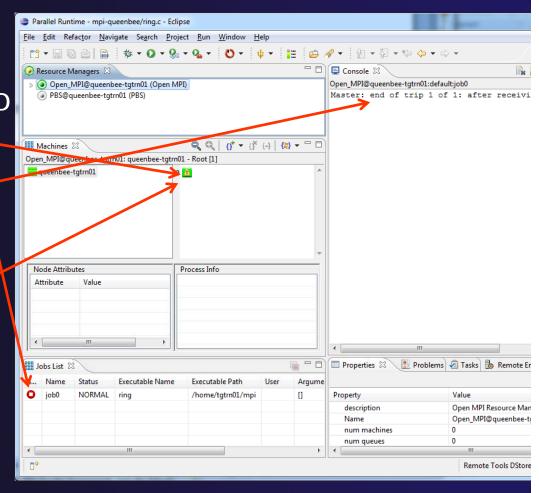


Module 3 3-109



Interactive code run

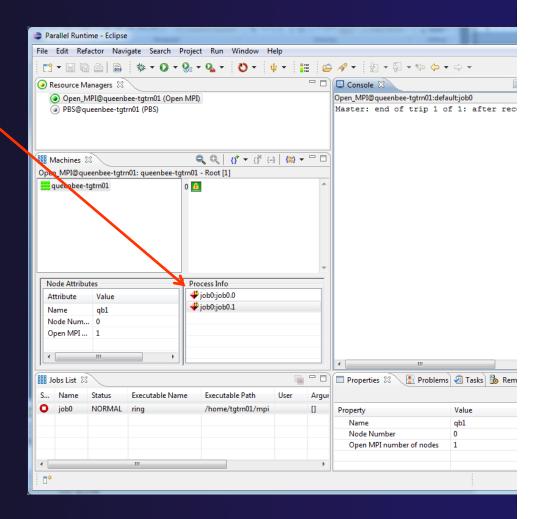
- Note successful completion (refer to icons previously)
 - ★ Code output to console
 - Click on node to get process information



Module 3 3-110

Process information

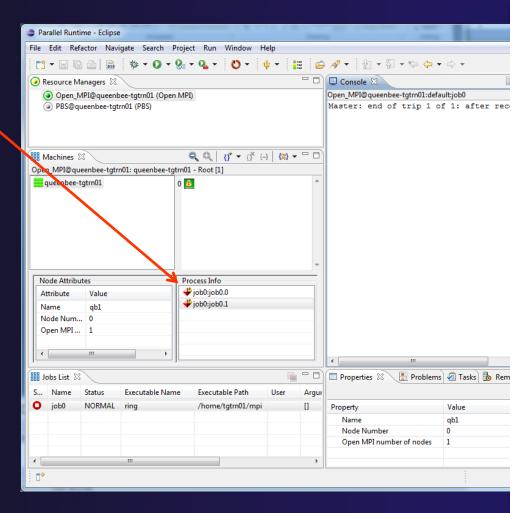
→ Note information on the 2 MPI ranks





Process information

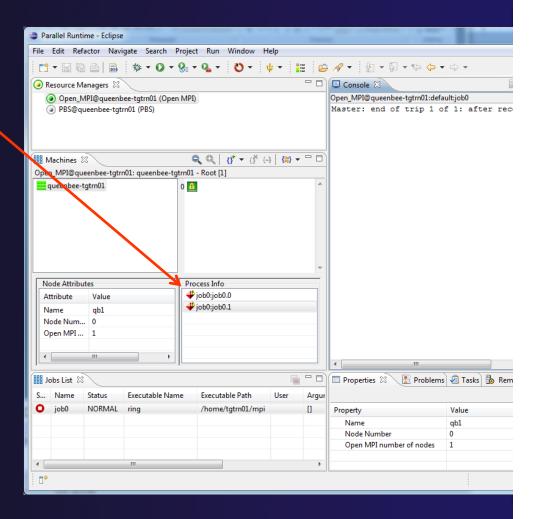
→ Note information on the 2 MPI ranks





Process information

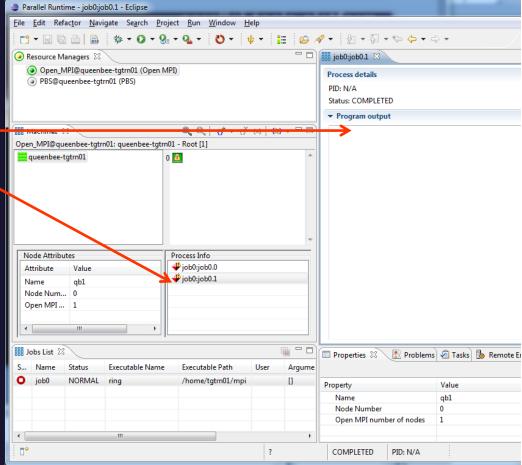
→ Note information on the 2 MPI ranks





Process information

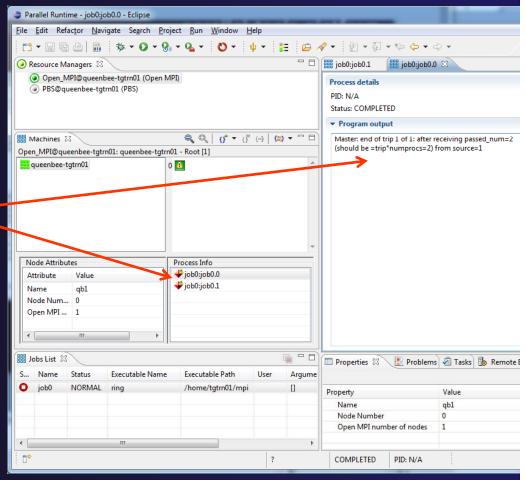
- Note information on the 2 MPI ranks
 - → Rank 1
 - → Rank 1 output





Process information

- → Note information on the 2 MPI ranks
 - → Rank 1
 - → Rank 1 output
 - → Rank 0 —
 - → Rank 0 output



Module 5: Parallel Debugging

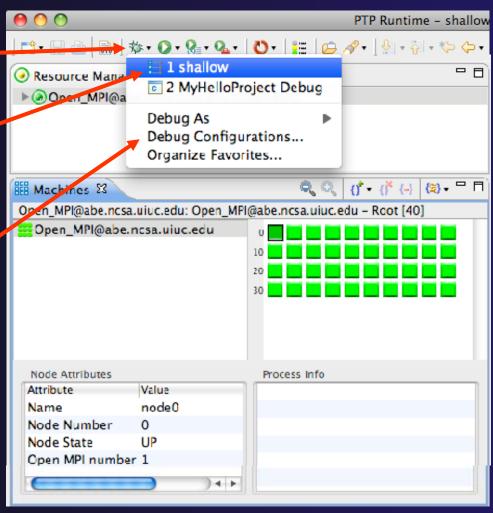
- → Objective
 - → Learn the basics of debugging parallel programs with PTP
- **→** Contents
 - → Launching a parallel debug session
 - → The PTP Debug Perspective
 - → Controlling individual processes
 - → Parallel Breakpoints
 - → Terminating processes

5-116 Module 5



Launching A Debug Session

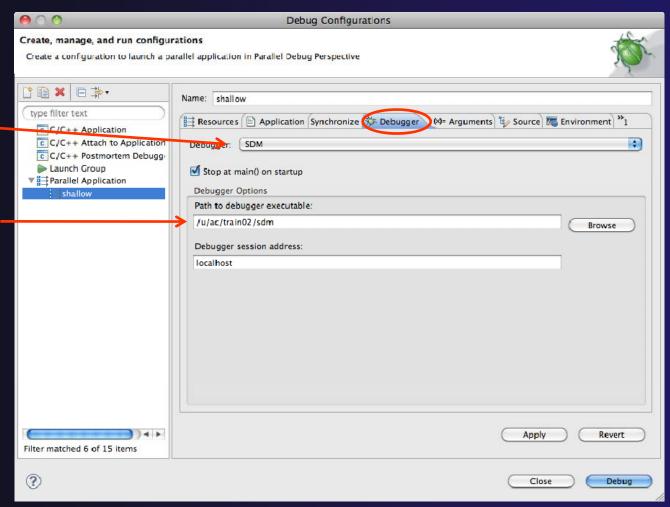
- Use the drop-down next to the debug button (bug icon) instead of run button
- Select the project to launch.
- ★ The debug launch will use the same number of processes that the normal launch used
- First, select **Debug** Configurations... to verify the debugger settings





Verify the Debugger Tab

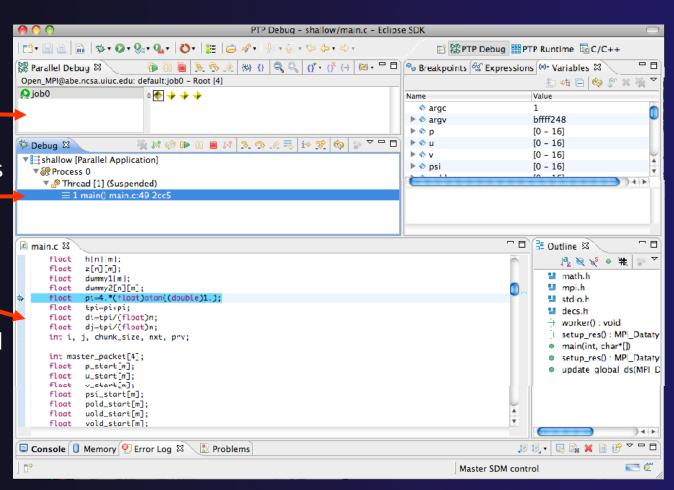
- Select Debugger tab
- Make sure SDM is selected in the Debugger dropdown
- Use the Browse
 button to select the
 debugger executable
 if required
 - If launching remotely, the debugger executable must also be located remotely
- Debugger session address should not need to be changed
- Click on **Debug** to launch the program



5-118 Module 5

The PTP Debug Perspective (1)

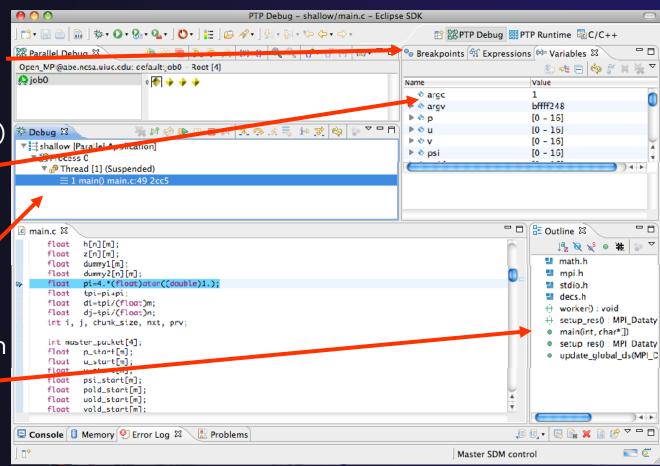
- Parallel Debug view shows job and processes being debugged
- Debug view shows threads and call stack for individual processes
- Source view shows a current line marker for all processes



5-119 Module 5

The PTP Debug Perspective (2)

- Breakpoints view shows breakpoints that have been set (more on this later)
- Variables view shows the current values of variables for the currently selected process in the Debug view
- Outline view (from CDT) of source ____

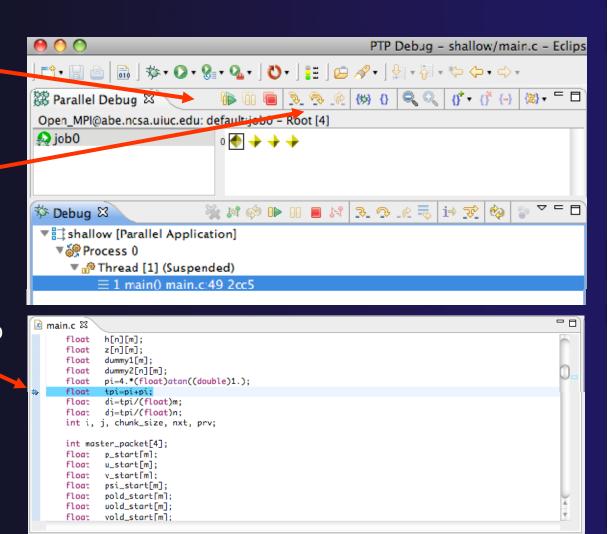


5-120 Module 5



Stepping All Processes

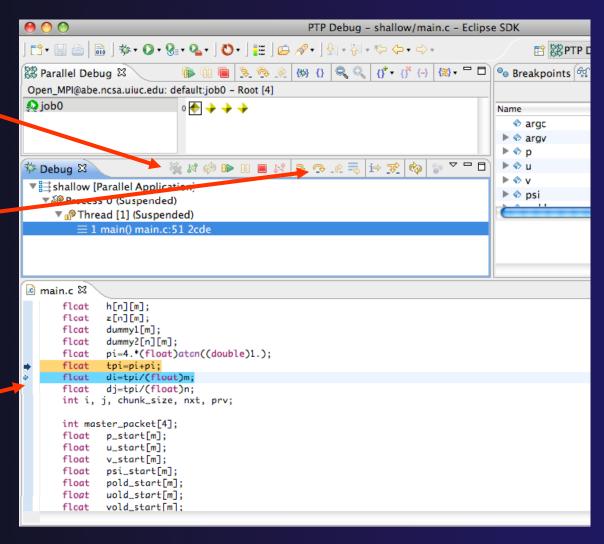
- The buttons in the Parallel Debug View control groups of processes
- Click on the Step Over button
- Observe that all process icons change to green, then back to yellow
- Notice that the current line marker has moved to the next source line





Stepping An Individual Process

- The buttons in the Debug view are used to control an individual process, in this case process 0
- Click the Step Over button
- → You will now see two current line markers, the first shows the position of process 0, the second shows the positions of processes 1-3



Module 5 6-122

Current Line Marker

- → The current line marker is used to show the current location of suspended processes
- → In traditional programs, there is a single current line marker (the exception to this is multi-threaded programs)
- → In parallel programs, there is a current line marker for every process
- → The PTP debugger shows one current line marker for every group of processes at the same location

5-123 Module 5

Colors And Markers

- ★ The highlight color depends on the processes suspended at that line:
 - → Blue: All registered process(es)
 - Orange: All unregistered process(es)
 - → Green: Registered or unregistered process with no source line (e.g. suspended in a library routine)
- → The marker depends on the type of process stopped at that location
- Hover over marker for more details about the processes suspend at that location

```
int proc_cnt;
int tid;
MPI_Datatype * res_type;

MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);

MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &proc_cnt);
MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &tid);

if ( proc_cnt < 2 )
{
    fprintf(stderr, "must have at least 2 processes, not %d\n", proc_cnt);
    MPI_Finalize();
    return 1;
}</pre>
```

- Multiple processes marker
- Registered process marker
- Un-registered process marker

```
Multiple markers at this line
-Suspended on unregistered process: 2
-Suspended on registered process: 1
```

else{

print:

MPI_Final

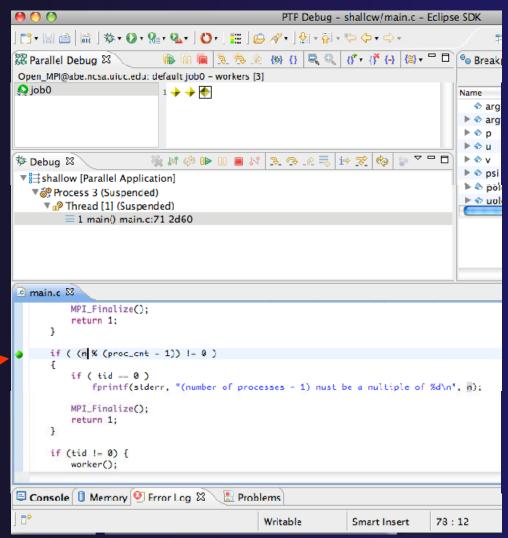
Breakpoints

- → Apply only to processes in the particular set that is active in the Parallel Debug view when the breakpoint is created
- → Breakpoints are colored depending on the active process set and the set the breakpoint applies to:
 - → Green indicates the breakpoint set is the same as the active set.
 - → Blue indicates some processes in the breakpoint set are also in the active set (i.e. the process sets overlap)
 - → Yellow indicates the breakpoint set is different from the active set (i.e. the process sets are disjoint)
- When the job completes, the breakpoints are automatically removed

5-125 Module 5

Creating A Breakpoint

- Select the process set that the breakpoint should apply to, in this case, the workers set
- Double-click on the left edge of an editor window, at the line on which you want to set the breakpoint, or right click and use the Parallel Breakpoint ▶ Toggle Breakpoint context menu
- The breakpoint is displayed on the marker bar



Module 5

Global Breakpoints

- → Apply to all processes and all jobs
- Used for gaining control at debugger startup
- → To create a global breakpoint
 - First make sure that no jobs are selected (click in white part of jobs view if necessary)
 - → Double-click on the left edge of an editor window
 - → Note that if a job is selected, the breakpoint will apply to the current set

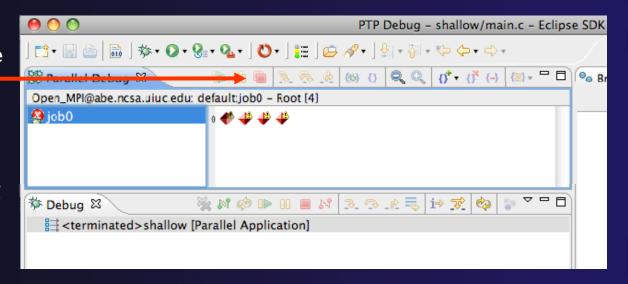
```
if (my_rank != 0) {
    /* create message */
    sprintf(message, "Greeting
```

5-127 Module 5

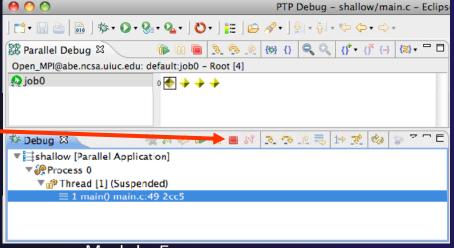


Terminating A Debug Session

- Click on the Terminate icon in the Parallel
 Debug view to terminate all processes in the active set
- → Make sure the Root set is active if you want to terminate all processes



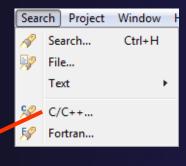
You can also use the terminate icon in the Debug view to terminate the currently selected process

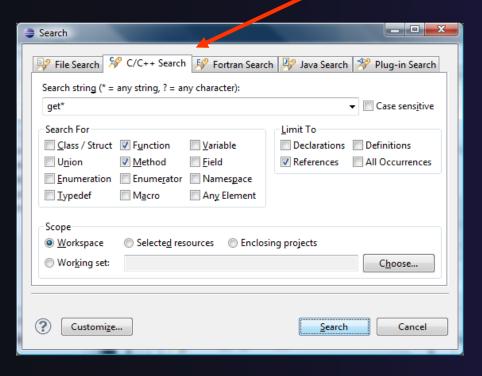


Other CDT features

- → Searching
- → Open Declaration / hyperlinking between files in the editor
- → Rename in file (in-place in editor)
- → Refactoring
 - → Rename refactoring / Preview panes
 - → Extract Constant refactoring
 - → Other refactorings in CDT

Language-Based Searching

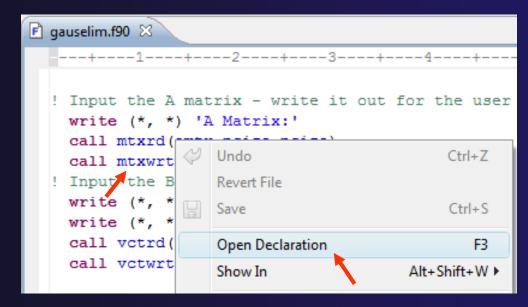




- "Knows" what things can be declared in each language (functions, variables, classes, modules, etc.)
- E.g., search for every call to a function whose name starts with "get"
- Search can be project- or workspace-wide

Open Declaration Need this for C

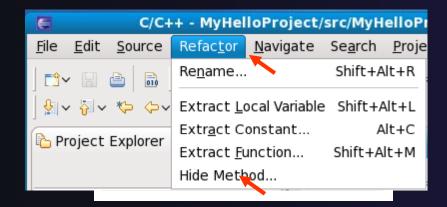
- → Jumps to the declaration of a variable, function, etc., even if it's in a different file
- ★ Right-click on an identifier
- → Click Open Declaration



Tip: Open Declaration works in C/C++, and it works in Fortran, but it cannot jump "across languages"

Rename Refactoring

- Changes the name of a variable, function, etc., including every use (change is semantic, not textual, and can be workspace-wide)
- Only proceeds if the new name will be legal (aware of scoping rules, namespaces, etc.)



- → Select C/C++ Perspective
- → Open a source file
- Click in editor view on declaration of a variable
- → Select menu itemRefactor ➤ Rename
 - → Or use context menu
- → Enter new name

CDT Rename in File

- Position the caret over an identifier.
- → Press Ctrl+1 (Command+1 on Mac).
- Enter a new name. Changes are propagated within the file as you type.

```
🖻 example.cc 🔀
 class MyClass {
  public:
    MyClass();
    ~MyClass();
    int getX();
    void setX(int x);
  private:
    int x ;
 mint MyClass::getX() {
    return x ;
 oid MyClass::setX(int x) {
```

Module 8: Other Tools and Wrap-up

- → Objective
 - → How to find more information on PTP
 - → Learn about other tools related to PTP
 - → See PTP upcoming features
- → Contents
 - → Links to other tools, including performance tools
 - → Planned features for new versions of PTP
 - → Additional documentation
 - → How to get involved

8-134 Module 8



NCSA HPC Workbench

- → Tools for NCSA Blue Waters
 - http://www.ncsa.illinois.edu/BlueWaters/
 - → Sustained Petaflop system
- → Based on Eclipse and PTP
- → Includes some related tools
 - → Performance tools
 - → Scalable debugger
 - → Workflow tools (https://wiki.ncsa.uiuc.edu/display/MRDPUB/MRD +Public+Space+Home+Page)
- → Part of the enhanced computational environment described at:

http://www.ncsa.illinois.edu/BlueWaters/ece.html



Online Information

- → Information about PTP
 - → Main web site for downloads, documentation, etc.
 - http://eclipse.org/ptp
 - → Developers' wiki for designs, planning, meetings, etc.
 - http://wiki.eclipse.org/PTP
 - → Articles and other documents
 - → http://wiki.eclipse.org/PTP/articles
- → Information about Photran
 - → Main web site for downloads, documentation, etc.
 - http://eclipse.org/photran
 - → User's manuals
 - → http://wiki.eclipse.org/PTP/photran/documentation

7-136 Module 8

Mailing Lists

- → PTP Mailing lists
 - → Major announcements (new releases, etc.) low volume
 - → http://dev.eclipse.org/mailman/listinfo/ptp-announce
 - → User discussion and queries medium volume
 - → http://dev.eclipse.org/mailman/listinfo/ptp-user
 - → Developer discussions high volume
 - → http://dev.eclipse.org/mailman/listinfo/ptp-dev
- → Photran Mailing lists
 - → User discussion and queries
 - http://dev.eclipse.org/mailman/listinfo/photran
 - → Developer discussions
 - http://dev.eclipse.org/mailman/listinfo/photran-dev

Getting Involved

- → See http://eclipse.org/ptp
- → Read the developer documentation on the wiki
- → Join the mailing lists
- Attend the monthly developer meetings
 - → Teleconference each second Tuesday, 1:00 pm ET

→ PTP will only succeed with your participation!

8-138 Module 8