Programmatic Analysis of Large-Scale Performance Data

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Measuring and Analyzing Applications with HPCToolkit

HPCToolkit collects fine-grained measurement data

- typically entire program executions
- CPU and GPU performance
- CCTs contain detailed information about program's execution
- Measuring does not require a lot of manual work — users don't have to annotate code or specify regions to measure
- Analyzing can be difficult and time consuming
 - generated databases can be huge: long executions, large-scale parallelism
 - manual inspection using GUI tool can be tedious because of the overwhelming detail
 - users need support for automated and programmatic analysis





Approaches for Programmatic Analysis

- Using existing tools for automated analysis
 - Hatchet for analyzing single application runs
 - Thicket for analyzing multiple application runs
 - techniques for automatically reducing large HPCToolkit's calling context trees
- > New API for analyzing large-scale HPCToolkit data
 - selective read of slices of performance data from persistent storage
 - users can use query expressions to extract slices of performance data
 - more scalable and efficient for analyzing large-scale executions



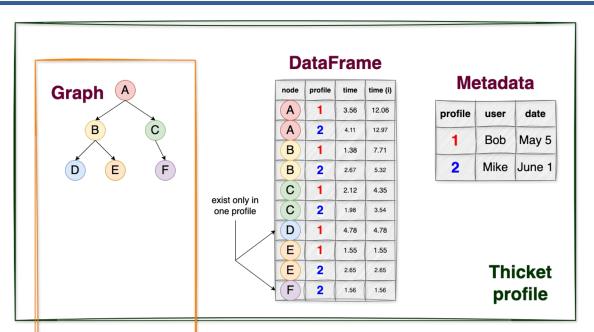


Using Hatchet and Thicket to Analyze HPCToolkit Data

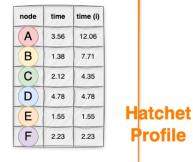




Hatchet and Thicket Performance Profiles



DataFrame



- Programmatic analysis of performance data generated by different tools
 - Hatchet profile modeled with a Graph object and DataFrame table
 - Thicket profile modeled with a Graph object, DataFrame table, and Metadata table





Large Calling Context Trees

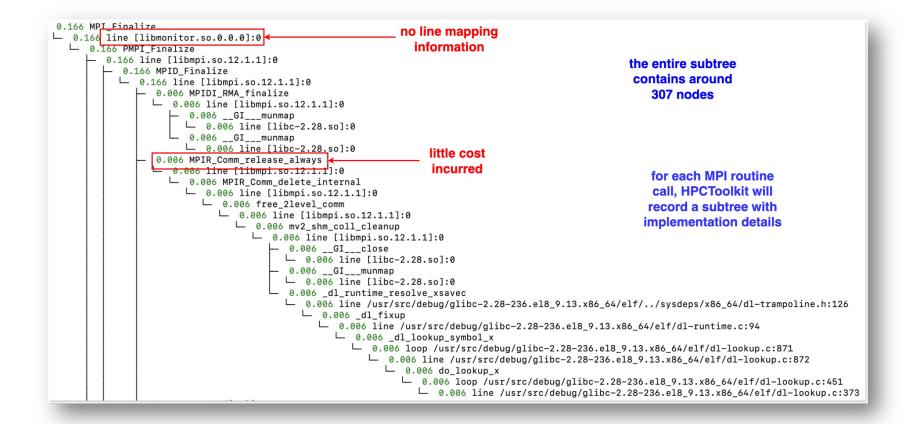
> HPCToolkit's calling context trees can contain many nodes

- nodes with little cost incurred
- implementation details of library functions
- nodes with no line mapping information (compiled without -g option)
- Hatchet and Thicket were not designed to handle data as large as HPCToolkit's
 - calling context trees are huge and difficult to interpret and visualize
 - importing multiple application runs into Thicket is slow as unifying calling context trees is costly for large trees





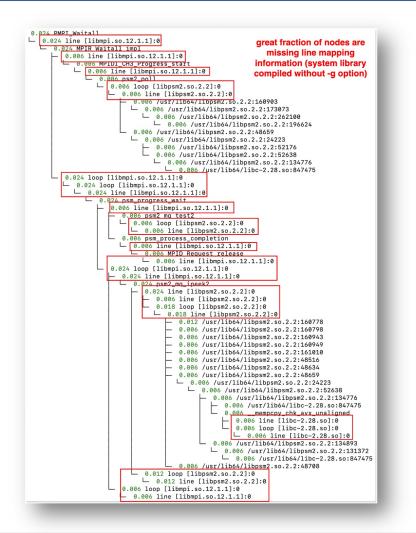
MPI_Finalize Subtree







MPI_Waitall Subtree







OpenMP Subtrees

0.006 <omp barrier wait> 0.006 kmpc fork call 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin 32e-rtl int 5 nor dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp csupport.cpp:358 0.006 __kmp_fork_call 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_runtime.cpp:2144 └ 0.006 ompt_parallel_begin └ 0.006 line [libhpcrun.so]:0 0.006 hpcrun_get_thread_data_specific_avail └ 0.006 line [libhpcrun.so]:0 0.006 loop /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_runtime.cpp:2443 └ 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_runtime.cpp:2450 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_csupport.cpp:371 └─ 0.006 kmp join call └ 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/coenmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin 32e-rtl int 5 nor dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp runtime.cpp:2681 └─ 0.006 __kmp_internal_join └ 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_runtime.cpp:8231 0.006 __kmp_join_barrier 6.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_barrier.cpp:2332 └ 0.006 _ZN17_INTERNAL92a63c0c26__kmp_hyper_barrier_gatherE12barrier_typeP8kmp_infoiiPFvPvS3_ES3_ 0.006 loop /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_barrier.cpp:1064 6.006 loop /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_barrier.cpp:1064 🕒 0.006 loop /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promc/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_barrier.cpp:1064 0.006 line 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/nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_wait_release.h:553 └ 0.006 kmp_flag_native 6.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_wait_release.h:205 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_wait_release.h:596 0.006 <omp barrier wait> 0.006 kmpc fork call 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/oromo/20220128/tmp/lin 32e-rtl int 5 nor dvn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp csupport.cop:358 └─ 0.006 kmp fork call 🕒 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_runtime.cpp:2226 └─ 0.006 __kmp_serial_fork_call 6.006 line /nfs/site/oroj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_runtime.cpp:1802 └─ 0.006 __kmpc_serialized_parallel 6.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_csupport.cpp:582 └─ 0.006 __kmp_serialized_parallel 6.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_runtime.cpp:1422 L 0.006 ___kmp_allocate └ 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_alloc.cpp:2054 └ 0.006 scalable_aligned_malloc 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/tbb/oneTBB-20210907/src/tbbmalloc/frontend.cpp:3109 └ 0.006 allocateAligned └ 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/tbb/oneTBB-20210907/src/tbbmalloc/frontend.cpp:2374 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_csupport.cpp:371 └─ 0.006 __kmp_join_call └ 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_runtime.cpp:2681 └─ 0.006 __kmp_internal_join 🖵 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_runtime.cpp:8231 0.006 __kmp_join_barrier 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin 32e-rtl int 5 nor dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp barrier.cpp:2332 0.006 _ZN17_INTERNAL92a63c0c26__kmp_hyper_barrier_gatherE12barrier_typeP8kmp_infoiiPFvPvS3_ES3_ L 0.006 loop /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_barrier.cpp:1064 └ 0.006 loop /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_barrier.cpp:1064 - 0.006 loop /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/.././src/kmp_barrier.cpp:1064 └ 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_barrier.cpp:1110 └─ 0.006 kmp flag 64 6.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_wait_release.h:890 └─ 0.006 kmp_flag_native L 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_wait_release.h:179 └ 0.006 kmp_flag_native └ 0.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_wait_release.h:179 └ 0.006 kmp_flag 6.006 line /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_wait_release.h:139 L 0.006 kmp flag 0.006 loop /nfs/site/proj/openmp/promo/20220128/tmp/lin_32e-rtl_int_5_nor_dyn.rel.c0.s0.t1..h1.w1-fxilab153/../../src/kmp_wait_release.h:553 🕒 0.006 line 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cudaDeviceSynchronize Subtree







Testing Thicket with AMG Benchmark

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	1 rank	2 ranks	4 ranks	8 ranks	16 ranks	32 ranks	64 ranks
Sequential	1689 _{nodes} 0.71s	3170 nodes 3.99s	4194 _{nodes} 9.61s	5392 _{nodes} 24.58s	6663 _{nodes} 47.21s	7713 _{nodes} 79.25s	<mark>9749_{nodes}</mark> 158.08s
OpenMP	2849 _{nodes} 1.19s	5195 _{nodes} 8.72s	6961 _{nodes} 22.65s	8577 _{nodes} 46.14s	10829nodes 97.80s	13553nodes 208.04s	18336nodes 416.86s
CUDA	13063nodes 5.61s	31828 nodes 207.85s	38453nodes 672.13s	48045 _{nodes} 1589.72s	65030nodes 3213.55s	89239nodes 6525.85s	
80000	Sequental ze of CCT (number nen importing data		7000 6000 5000 4000 3000 2000	Sequent Performance (time when importing display="block">	e in seconds)	/	Almost two hours
20000 01 rank	2 ranks 4 ranks 8 ra	anks 16 ranks 32 ranks 6	1000	1 rank 2 ranks 4 ranks	5 8 ranks 16 ranks 32	ranks 64 ranks	



Data Reduction

- Heuristic for automatically reducing the size of large calling context trees before importing into analysis model
 - automatically detect and remove specific nodes from the tree and optionally their entire subtree
 - users can choose which heuristics they want to enable when reading the data
- Two performance improvements
 - the reader does not have to parse subtree of a node declared uninteresting by a specific heuristic
 - performing union operation of Hatchet profiles inside Thicket is faster for smaller trees





Reduction Heuristics

- > removing nodes with inclusive time less than 1% of application time
- removing implementation details of library functions (MPI, OpenMP, CUDA)
- removing nodes with no line mapping information (system library routines)
- removing function call line nodes (each function call is recorded with a source line node that represents the place of the call and function itself)

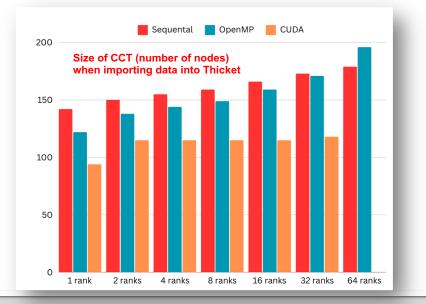




Improvement: Number of CCT nodes

	1 rank	2 ranks	4 ranks	8 ranks	16 ranks	32 ranks	64 ranks
Sequential	142 out of 1689 (8%)	150 out of 3170 (5%)	155 out of 4194 (4%)	159 out of 5392 (3%)	166 out of 6663 (2%)	173 out of 7713 (2%)	179 out of 9749 (2%)
OpenMP	122 out of 2849 (4%)	138 out of 5195 (3%)	144 out of 6961 (2%)	149 out of 8577 (2%)	159 out of 10829 (1%)	171 out of 13553 (1%)	196 out of 18336 (1%)
CUDA	94 out of 13063 (0.7%)	115 out of 31828 (0.4%)	115 out of 38453 (0.3%)	115 out of 48045 (0.2%)	115 out of 65030 (0.2%)	118 out of 89239 (0.1%)	

More than 95% of the database consists of regions where little cost was incurred, library implementation details, etc.

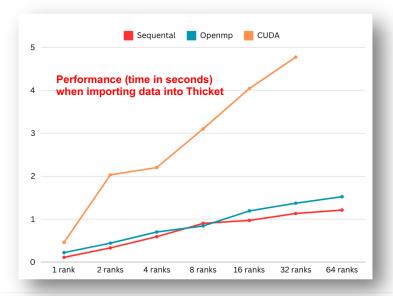






Improvement: Performance of Importing Data

	1 rank	2 ranks	4 ranks	8 ranks	16 ranks	32 ranks	64 ranks
Sequential	0.71s	3.99s	9.61s	24.58s	47.21s	79.25s	158.08s
	0.11s	0.33s	0.59s	0.90s	0.97s	1.13s	1.21s
OpenMP	1.19s	8.72s	22.65s	46.14s	97.80s	208.04s	416.86s
	0.22s	0.44s	0.70s	0.84s	1.19s	1.37s	1.52s
CUDA	5.61s 0.46s	207.85s 2.03s	672.13s 2.20s	1589.72s <mark>3.10s</mark>	3213.55s 4.04s	6525.85s 4.77s	

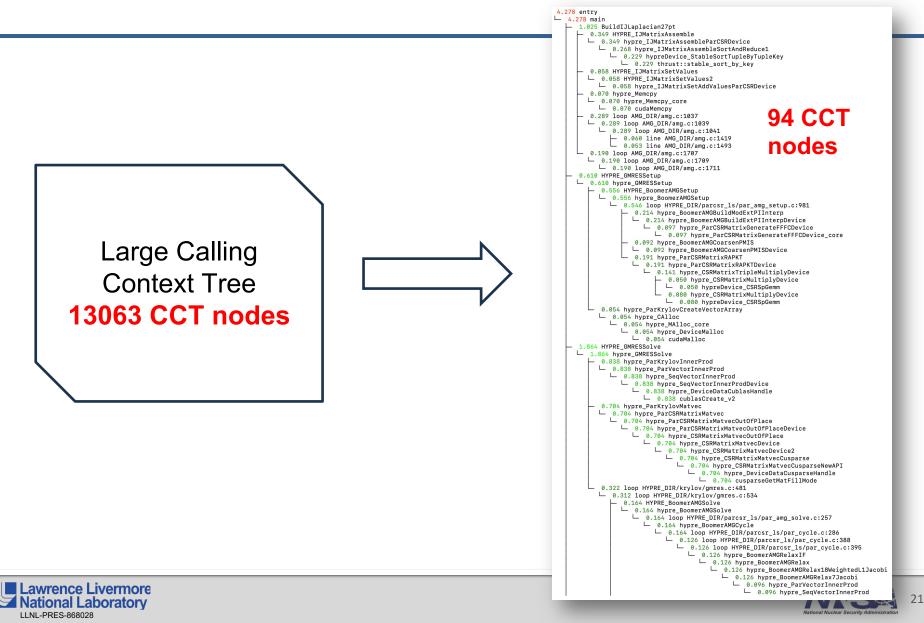


Several hours vs. several seconds

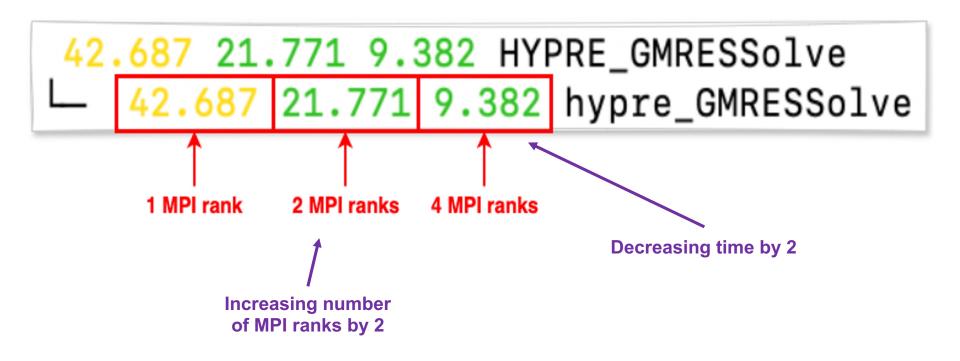




Transforming the Original Tree



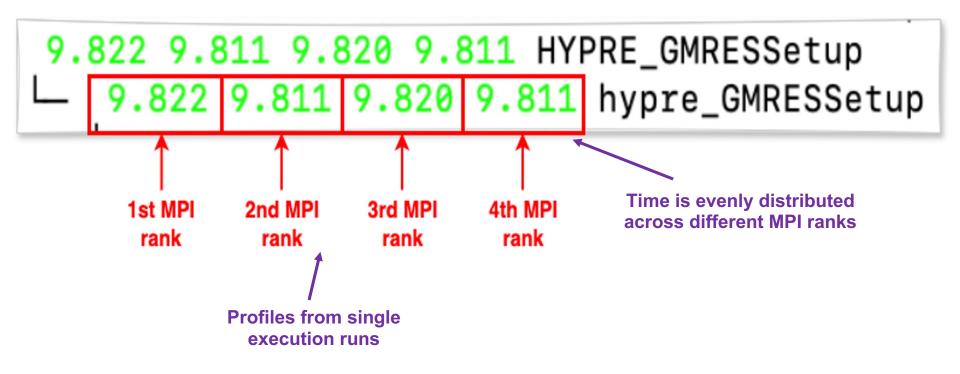
Experiments with Thicket







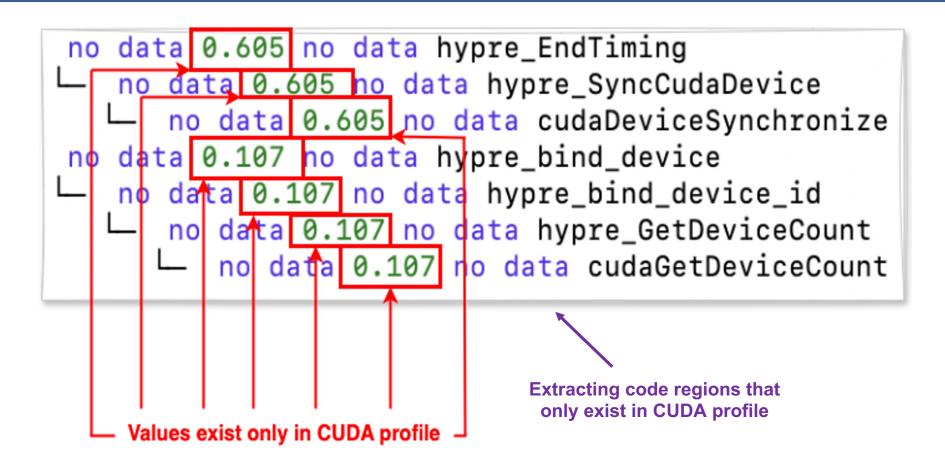
Detecting Load Imbalance







Comparing Different Parallelization Strategies







New API for Analyzing HPCToolkit Data





New API: Selective Read of Slices of Data

When analyzing large-scale executions users might want to selectively read slices of performance data

- performance profiles for specific execution contexts
- performance profiles for specific calling contexts
- performance profiles for specific metrics
- trace lines for specific execution contexts
- trace lines for specific time intervals

Hatchet and Thicket don't support trace analysis





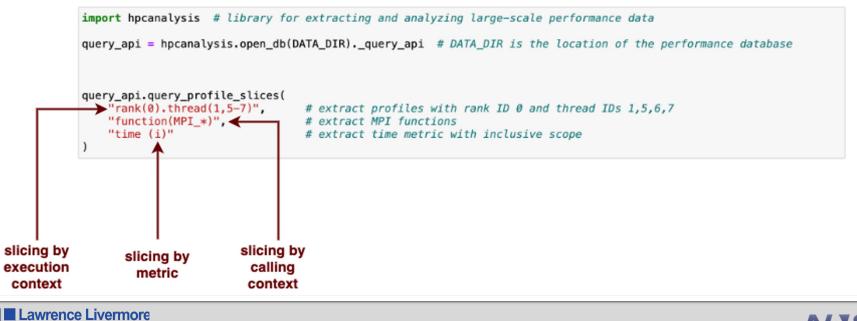
What is a Slice of Profile?

Slicing can be performed in three dimensions

- slicing by execution context ("rank(0).thread(1,5-7)")
- slicing by calling context ("function(MPI_*)")
- slicing by metrics ("time (i)")

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Example of Reading Slices of Profiles

8	Profile: gem_mai	in 🗮 Trace: ge	m_main												
M	in view														
	Time Range: [40).24s, 41.72s]	Cross Hair: (40.45s, CORE 2 RA	NK 0 THREAD 1)										
			-												
	40.3s	40.4s	40.5s	40.6s	40.7s	40.8s	40.9s	41s	41.1s	41.2s	41.3s	41.4s	41.5s	41.6s	41.7s

Trace view of GEM execution showcasing CPU underutilization

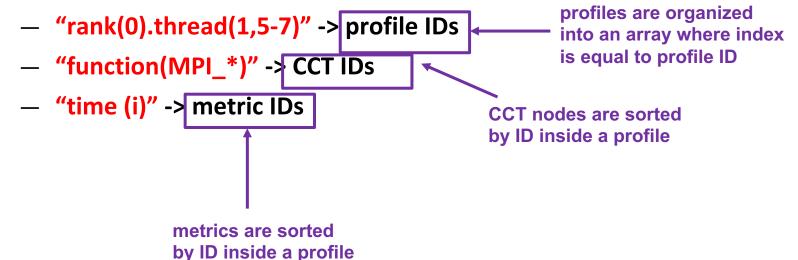
- □ Slicing execution context: instead of reading all parallel profiles, extract only CPU profiles
- □ Slicing CCT: instead of reading the entire CCT, extract only OpenMP idle nodes
- □ Slicing metrics: instead of reading all metrics, extract only time metric





How is Slicing Performed?

> Query API maps query expressions into positions inside file



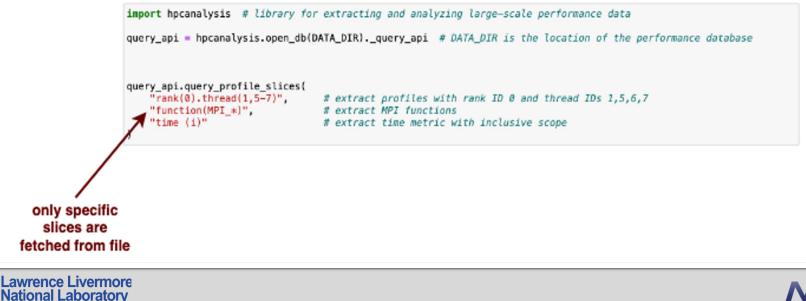
The API uses special metadata tables to map queries to logical IDs of data slices within the file





Extracting and Storing Slices of Profiles

- Profiles are stored in a Pandas DataFrame that is initially empty
 - on the first access on a specific slice of profile, only that slice is fetched and stored in memory
 - users extract slices using queries, and Query API maps queries to logical positions inside the file



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Detecting CPU Underutilization



Trace view of GEM execution showcasing CPU underutilization



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			percentage (70)
rank	thread		
0	1	183.652248	99.32
	2	183.666212	99.33
	3	183.528916	99.26
	4	183.470563	99.23
	5	183.565956	99.28
	6	183.680228	99.33
1	1	183.684245	99.34
	2	183.634589	99.32
	3	183.544208	99.26
	4	183.607711	99.30
	5	183.639453	99.31
	6	183.572144	99.27
2	1	183.609443	99.31
	2	183.524535	99.25
	3	183.607519	99.30
	4	183.556586	99.27
	5	183.507577	99.24
	6	183.665352	99.32

<omp idle> (sec) percentage (%)



Detecting GPU Idleness



Trace view of GAMESS execution showcasing GPU idleness



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	GPU total time (sec)	GPU idle time (sec)	MPI_Barrier (sec)
rank			
6	379.957775	79.858442	11.194035
2	378.830011	81.006407	34.237175
38	368.295603	91.608697	64.447354
0	365.880202	93.668491	34.131954
4	359.614108	100.009650	34.207448
34	346.879048	112.856035	69.843765
30	322.464969	137.355333	67.799732
36	320.288131	139.580611	69.862606
32	319.383060	140.467428	67.748216
26	314.848771	144.919576	87.029797
16	312.376347	147.438938	89.359397
24	310.638123	149.151571	86.975268
28	300.709540	158.974191	67.771281
20	298.809228	161.044371	96.421229
8	285.247963	174.591349	11.238722
12	267.222066	192.546391	89.464256
10	263.630137	196.264350	11.253637
22	251.233301	208.621200	119.560394
18	240.735282	218.906282	89.379163
14	237.997966	221.905124	89.423164

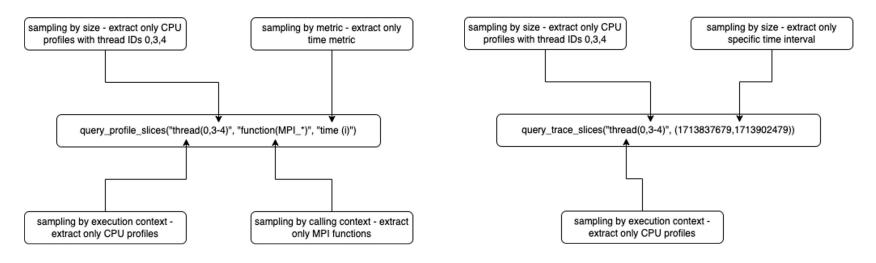


Sampling Strategies

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- Query API enables users to sample performance data in two different ways
 - sampling by context sampling by execution context, calling context, or sampling by specific metrics when extracting slices of profiles
 - sampling by size sampling by fragments of data range of values for the execution context or time intervals when extracting slices of traces





Analyzing Large-Scale Executions

Large-scale execution of LAMMPS - 4TB of data

	<pre>import hpcanalysis # library for extracting and analyzi</pre>	ng large-scale performance daa		
	<pre>hpc_api = hpcanalysis.open_db(DIR_PATH) # DIR_PATH is t</pre>	he location of the performance database	sar	nples cou
extract	<pre>hpc_api.load_imbalance(</pre>	# extract 100000/10000=10 samples	0	
1000th rank	<pre>hpć_api.load_imbalance("rank(0-100000:1000).thread(0)", "function(MPI_*)") hpc_api.load_imbalance(</pre>		1	1
	<pre>>"rank(0-100000:100).thread(0)", "function(MPI_*)") hpc_api.load_imbalance(</pre>	# extract 100000/100=1000 samples # extract 100000/10=10000 samples	2	10
extract every 100th	<pre>hpć_api.load_imbalance("rank(0-100000).thread(0)", "function(MPI_*)") </pre>	# extract 100000/1=100000 samples	3	100
rank			4	1000
extract every 10th ran	extract every rank k		-	-

	samples count	time (sec)	memory (bytes)	MSE error
0	10	3.742822	10976	0.034474
1	100	3.641423	49096	0.017945
2	1000	4.270574	405595	0.007701
3	10000	15.736037	4006007	0.000425
4	100000	2197.340860	45430836	0.000000

load	ad imbalance	1	ad imbalance	lo	ad imbalance	loa	ad imbalance	loa
function		function		function		function		function
MPI_Cart_rank	0.726031	MPI_Cart_rank	0.848439	MPI_Cart_rank	0.971205	MPI_Cart_rank	1.000000	MPI_Cart_rank
MPI_Scan	0.769399	MPI_Scan	0.976709	MPI_Scan	0.997816	MPI_Scan	1.000000	MPI_Scan
MPI_Finalize	0.614790	MPI_Finalize	0.716778	MPI_Finalize	0.787869	MPI_Finalize	0.842299	MPI_Finalize
MPI_Reduce	0.298850	MPI_Reduce	0.327811	MPI_Reduce	0.434601	MPI_Reduce	0.600000	MPI_Reduce
MPI_Bcast	0.211739	MPI_Bcast	0.216440	MPI_Bcast	0.234888	MPI_Bcast	0.336671	MPI_Bcast
MPI_Cart_create	0.078125	MPI_Cart_create	0.082632	MPI_Cart_create	0.092303	MPI_Cart_create	0.317299	MPI_Cart_create
MPI_Barrier	0.276795	MPI_Barrier	0.277750	MPI_Barrier	0.280955	MPI_Barrier	0.286229	MPI_Barrier
MPI_Sendrecv	0.182100	MPI_Sendrecv	0.203069	MPI_Sendrecv	0.209480	MPI_Sendrecv	0.215673	MPI_Sendrecv
MPI_Irecv	0.129364	MPI_Irecv	0.144470	MPI_Irecv	0.153511	MPI_Irecv	0.192319	MPI_Irecv
MPI_Send	0.138305	MPI_Send	0.138225	MPI_Send	0.143607	MPI_Send	0.155680	MPI_Send
MPI_Wait	0.132081	MPI_Wait	0.132652	MPI_Wait	0.136728	MPI_Wait	0.135578	MPI_Wait
MPI_Allreduce	0.043631	MPI_Allreduce	0.043685	MPI_Allreduce	0.044204	MPI_Allreduce	0.049684	MPI_Allreduce
100000 sampl	ples	10000 sa	les	1000 samp	es	100 sampl	es	10 sample

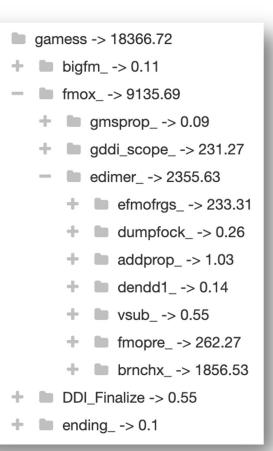




Blaming GPU Idleness



Detecting longest GPU idle event and blaming corresponding CPU code



Visualizing CPU activity while GPU was idle





Conclusion

- Users can analyze HPCToolkit data using Hatchet and Thicket
 - when reading the data, they can enable various data reduction heuristics
- New API for extracting slices of HPCToolkit data
 - users can extract slices of performance data from the persistent storage using queries
 - efficient solution when analyzing very large-scale executions
 - users can analyze both profiles and traces
 - > ongoing work:
 - creating custom regression tests for validating the performance database
 - more work on trace analysis
 - > extending the library to read the data from a remote server







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