Parallel Debugging with DDT

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Outline

- Software Bugs
- What is Debugging?
- Symbolic Debuggers
- What is DDT?
- Setting up DDT on Teach
 - ► Hello-mpi Hands-on
- Client-Server Mode
- Matrix-Matrix Multiply Hands-on Example



Outline

- Running DDT on a GPU
- Other Useful Features of DDT
 - ► Attach Mode
 - ► Submitting Jobs to a Scheduler
 - ► Running Core Files



Software Bugs



Software Bugs

- Writing clean, efficient, error-free code is nearly impossible
- At some point you will run into situations such as:
 - Compile time errors
 - ► Segmentation faults

```
laptop:~$ gcc app.c -o app
laptop:~$ ./app
Segmentation fault
```

- ► Your code doesn't do what you expect
- ► Incorrect results
- These are all examples of what is known as a software bug



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Common Symptoms

- Compile time errors
 - ► Code syntax errors (easy to fix)
 - ► Linker errors when linking against libraries
 - Cross-compilation, i.e. compiling for a different computing architecture compared to the host
 - ► Compilation warnings

Always turn compiler warnings on and fix or understand them before running your code! It will save you future headaches.

• But just because it compiles does not mean it is correct!



Common Symptoms

- Runtime errors
 - ► Floating point exceptions
 - ► Segmentation faults
 - ► Aborted
 - ► Incorrect output (e.g. NaNs, Inf)



Error Examples

Туре	Reason
Arithmetic Memory Access Logic	Corner cases e.g. sqrt(-0.0), infinities Index out of range, uninitialised pointers Infinite loop, corner cases
Misuse Syntax Resource Starvation Parallel	Wrong input, ignored error, no initialisation Wrong operators/arguments Memory leak, quota exceeded Race conditions, deadlock



What is going on?

- Almost always, a condition you are sure is satisfied, is not
- But your application likely relies on many such assumptions
- · First order of business is finding out what is going wrong and what assumption is not warranted
- Follow the Fundamental Principle of Confirmation:
 - ► Process of confirming, one by one, that many things you **believe** to be true about the code are **actually** true
- Debugger: program to help detect errors in other programs
- . Debugging: Methodical process of finding and fixing flaws in software
- You are the real debugger



How to Avoid Debugging

- Write better code:
 - ► Simple, clear, straightforward code
 - ► Modular (no global variables or 10,000 line functions)
 - ► Avoid "cute" tricks (no obfuscated C code winners)
- Improve your code/algorithm/language/API understanding
- Don't reinvent the wheel, use existing libraries
- Write (simple) tests for each part of your code
- Use version control (GIT) so you can "roll back" your code if a bug is found



Debugging Workflow

- As soon as you are convinced there is a real problem, create the simplest test case that reproduces the bug
- This is science: model, hypothesis, experiment, conclusion
- Try a smaller problem size, turning off physical effects with options, etc. until you have a simple, fast repeatable example of the bug
- Try to narrow it down to a particular module/function/class. For Fortran, switch on bounds checking (-fbounds-check)
- Now you're ready to start debugging



Ways to Debug

- Preemptive:
 - ► Turn on compiler warnings: fix or understand them!

```
laptop:~$ gcc/gfortran -Wall
```

- ► Check your assumptions (e.g. use assert)
- Inspect the exit code and read the error messages!
- Add print statements
 - ► No way to debug!



What's wrong with using print statements?

Strategy

- Constant cycle:
 - Strategically add print statements
 - 2 Compile
 - 3 Run
 - 4 Analyse output
- Bug not found? Repeat from 1. again
- Have to remove extra code after the bug is fixed
- Rinse and repeat for each bug

Disadvantages

- Time consuming
- Error prone
- Changes memory, timing. . .

There's a better way!



Symbolic Debuggers



Symbolic Debuggers

Features

- Crash inspection
- 2 Function call stack
- Step through code
- 4 Automated interruption
- 5 Variable checking and setting

Use a graphical debugger or not?

- Local work station: graphical is convenient
- Remotely (Trillium): can be slow, but we will look at ways to improve this later

In any case, graphical and text-based debuggers use the same concepts



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Preparing Your Code for the Debugger

Add debugging flags when compiling your code:

```
laptop:~$ gcc/g++/gfortran -g [-gstabs]
laptop:~$ icc/icpc/ifort -g [-debug parallel]
laptop:~$ nvcc -g -G --cudart shared
```

• Optional flag: switch off optimisation -00 (sometimes symbol values are hidden to the debugger at higher optimisation levels e.g. -02, -03)



Examples of Symbolic Debuggers

- Command-line based debuggers: GDB, LLDB
- Graphical based debuggers: DDT, Visual Studio, Eclipse
 - ► Nice, more intuitive graphical user interface
 - ► Front-end to command-line based tools: Same concepts
 - ► Need graphics support: X11 forwarding (or VNC)
- The rest of the workshop will focus on DDT

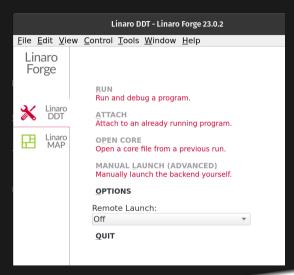


What is DDT?



What is DDT?

- DDT stands for Distributed Debugging
 Tool
- Powerful GUI-based commercial debugger by Linaro
- Developed for debugging parallel, multi-threaded and distributed applications
- Widely used in high-performance computing environments
- Available on Trillium and other Alliance systems (Note: license only allows debugging up to 256 processes)





DDT Features

• Key Features:

- ► Parallel and distributed debugging capabilities
- ► Graphical user interface for intuitive navigation
- ► Support for multiple programming languages (e.g. C, C++, Fortran, Python)
- ► Supports MPI, OpenMP, threads, CUDA, ROCm and more
- ► Integrated performance analysis tools MAP
- ► Memory debugging functionalities



Launching DDT on Teach

• Load the latest software stack with a compiler and MPI module:

```
teach-login01:~$ module load StdEnv/2023
```

Load DDT:

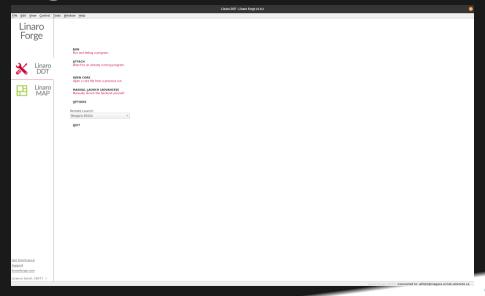
```
teach-login01:~$ module load ddt-cpu/23.1.1
```

Start DDT with one of these commands:

```
teach-login01:~$ ddt
teach-login01:~$ ddt <exe compiled with -g flag>
teach-login01:~$ ddt <exe compiled with -g flag> <arguments>
teach-login01:~$ ddt -n <numprocs> <exe compiled with -g flag> <arguments>
```

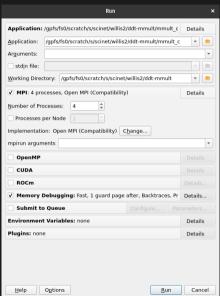


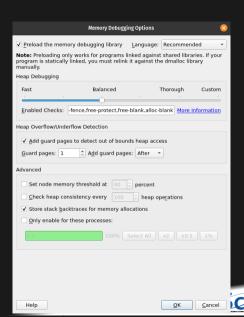
Launching DDT on Teach

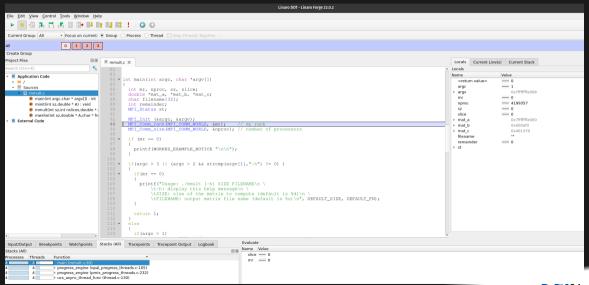




Creating a Debug Session

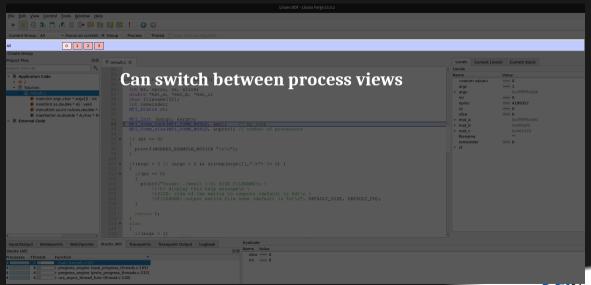


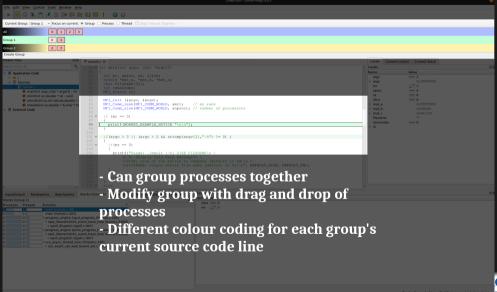


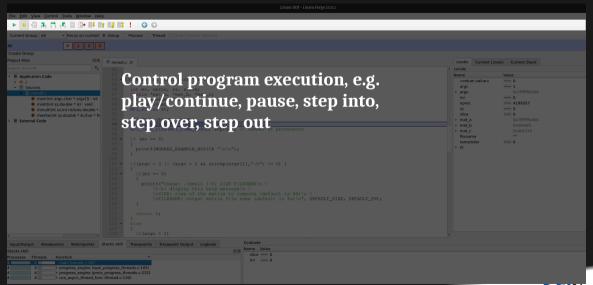


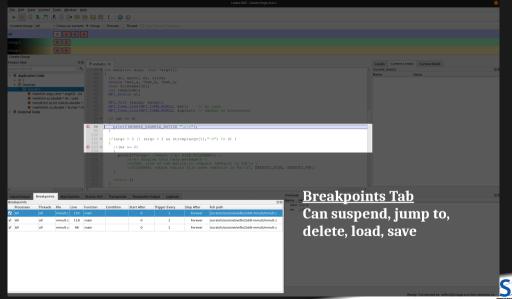


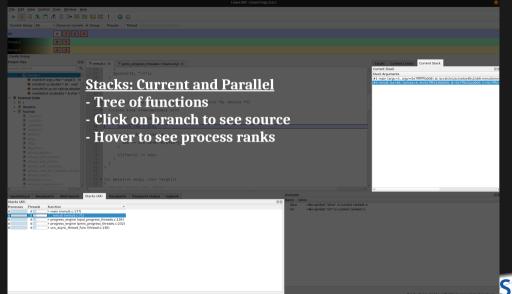


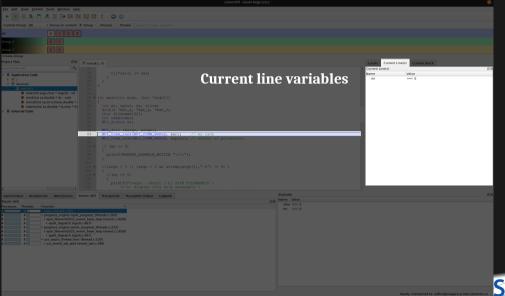


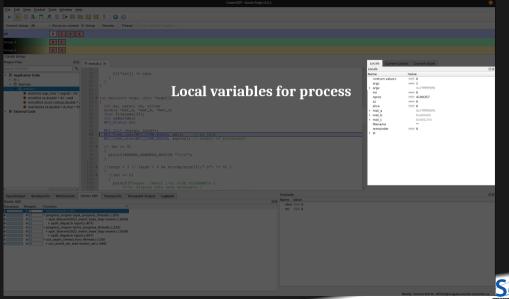


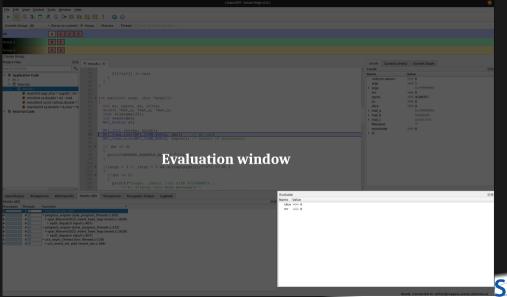












DDT Setup Demonstration



Hands-on hello-mpi Example

Login to Teach:

```
laptop:~$ ssh -X USERNAME@teach.scinet.utoronto.ca
```

Load compilers, MPI library and ddt:

```
teach-login01:~$ module load StdEnv/2023 gcc openmpi ddt-cpu/23.1.1
```

• Copy examples from the course directory:

```
teach-login01:~$ cp -r /home/1/1cl_uothpc245/hpc245starter/ddt-examples .
```

• Compile MPI Hello World example, hello-mpi.c:

```
teach-login01:~/ddt-examples/ddt-hello-mpi$ mpicc -g hello-mpi.c -o hello-mpi
```

Run ddt:

```
teach-login01:~/ddt-examples/ddt-hello-mpi$ ddt -n <numprocs> hello-mpi
```

Experiment with different features of DDT



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Client-server Mode

- This mode can be very beneficial if you have a slow internet connection
- Keeps the bulk of the computation on Teach (server)
- Only sends minimal amounts of information (network traffic) to your locally running version of DDT (client)
- Results in a much smoother experience, avoids slow/laggy interface



Setting up the server side

• Connect to Teach and create a startup script which will be run by the server and load the modules that your code needs:

```
#!/bin/bash
module purge
module load StdEnv/2023
module load gcc openmpi
module load ddt-cpu/23.1.1
module load python/3.11.5
module load scipy-stack/2025a mpi4py/4.0.3
export OMPI_MCA_pml=ob1
export ARM_TOOLS_CONFIG_DIR=${HOME}/.arm
mkdir -p ${ARM_TOOLS_CONFIG_DIR}
```

Name it ddt_remote_setup.sh and place it in \$HOME



Setting up the client side

- Download DDT on your local machine from Linaro and make sure the version matches the one on Teach (23.1.1): https://www.linaroforge.com/downloadForge/
- 2 Launch ddt and select Configure from Remote Connections







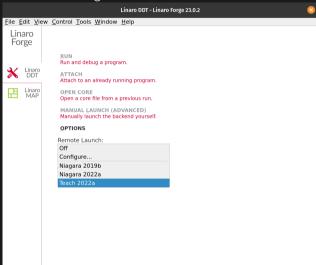
3 Click Add and fill out the fields as shown below

Note: Remote Installation Directory can be found by running echo \$EBROOTALLINEA on Teach

	Remote Launch Settings		×
Connection Name:	Teach		
<u>H</u> ost Name:	willis2@teach.scinet.utoronto.ca		~
	How do I connect via a gateway (multi-hop)?		
Remote \underline{I} nstallation Directory:	cvmfs/restricted.computecanada.ca/easybuild/software/2023/x86-64-v3/Core/forge/23.1.1		
Remote <u>S</u> cript:	/home/s/scinet/willis2/ddt_remote_setup.sh		
Private <u>K</u> ey:	Optional		
	Always look for source files locally		
KeepAlive Packets:	<u>E</u> nable		
I <u>n</u> terval:			\$
	Proxy through login node		
	<u>T</u> est	Remote Lau	nch
Help		<u>O</u> K <u>C</u> ar	ncel



4 Click OK and now the DDT starting screen should look like this:





If you have MFA enabled follow the instructions outlined in the text box:



- More detailed instructions can be found here: https://docs.linaroforge.com/23.0.2/html/forge/forge/connecting_to_a_remote_system/connecting_remotely.html
- Please try settting up DDT with client-server mode



Memory Debugging in DDT

- Memory debugging can be turned on in the Run window
- Causes the code to stop on an error i.e. memory corruption/leak
- Allows you to check the pointer where the memory corruption has occurred
- Can give an overall view of the memory stats/usage
- Lets look at a real example



Matrix-Matrix Multiply Example

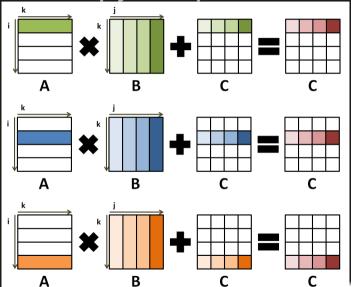
• Imagine we want to compute the result of this Matrix equation in parallel with MPI:

$$C = A * B + C$$

- The algorithm works as follows:
 - Rank 0 initialises A, B and C
 - 2 Rank 0 sends the entire matrix B. with slices of A and C to all other ranks
 - 3 Each rank performs matrix multiplication on their domain and computes a slice of C
 - 4 Rank 0 collects the slices of C from each rank and forms the final matrix C
 - Sank 0 writes C to a file



Matrix-Matrix Multiply Example





Hands-on Matrix-Matrix Multiply

• Change to the ddt-mmult directory from the course examples and compile the code:

```
teach-login01:~/ddt-mmult$ make
```

- This will build C and Fortran executables with -g -00 named mmult_c and mmult_f
- The example can then be run with:

```
teach-login01:~/ddt-mmult$ mpirun -np 4 ./mmult c
```

 For python, load a python, scipy and mpi4py module before compiling the C and Fortran libraries with:

```
teach-login01:~/ddt-mmult$ ml python/3.11.5 scipy-stack/2025a mpi4py/4.0.3 teach-login01:~/ddt-mmult$ make -f mmult py.makefile
```

• Then run the example:

```
mpirun -np 4 python ./mmult.py
```



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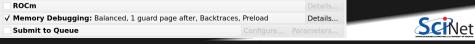
Hands-on Matrix-Matrix Multiply

- Try running the code. What output do you get?
- Run the code in DDT to find out what the error is
- Note: if running with python you will need the setup shown below



or from the command line:

- Can you locate the error?
- Can you fix it?
- Hints: Try running with memory debugging enabled and make sure Add guard pages is enabled



Matrix-Matrix Multiply Demonstration



Running DDT on a GPU

- DDT can also debug code on GPUs
- It supports both Nvidia and AMD GPUs
- The Teach cluster has no GPUs but Trillium has Nvidia H100 GPUs available
- Let's look at how to run a simple vector addition GPU example with DDT on Trillium



Running DDT on a GPU

• On Trillium you will need to load the ddt-gpu module instead of ddt-cpu and cuda:

```
laptop:~$ ssh USERNAME@trillium-gpu.scinet.utoronto.ca
trig-login01:~$ module load StdEnv/2023 intel/2023.2.1
trig-login01:~$ module load cuda/12.6 ddt-gpu/23.1.1
```

• Debugging on a GPU also requires extra flags "-g -G --cudart shared" during compilation: trig-login01:~/ddt-vec-add\$ nvcc -g -G --cudart shared vec-add.cu -o vec-add

Then you can run DDT as normal, for example:

```
trig-login01:~/ddt-vec-add$ ddt ./vec-add 1000000
```

- More information on using DDT with GPUs can be found on the Linaro website here: https://docs.linaroforge.com/23.0.1/html/forge/ddt/gpu_debugging/index.html
- DDT GPU demonstration



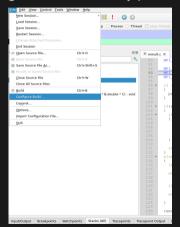
Other Useful Features of DDT

- Editing and recompiling code from within DDT GUI
- Attaching to a running job
- Submit SLURM jobs with DDT
- Running with core files
- Running DDT from a browser (Open OnDemand)



Editing and Compiling

- DDT also has the ability to edit and recompile source code on-the-fly
- Making it much easier to try potential bug fixes





Build demonstration



Attach to a Running Job

- DDT allows you to attach to an already running job
- For example, say you have submitted a job to the scheduler on Teach and want to monitor it
- You can use the Attach button
- More detailed instructions can be found here: https://docs.linaroforge.com/23.0.2/html/forge/ddt/get_started_ddt/attaching_to_running_programs.html#index-9





Attach demonstration



Submit SLURM Jobs

- DDT allows you to submit jobs directly to the SLURM scheduler on Teach
- The job will be monitored in the queue and as soon as it runs DDT will attach to the job

Setup

Click Run -> Submit to Queue -> Configure





Running .core Files

- When your code terminates unexpectedly it will generate what is known as a core dump
- A core dump is a set of files ending in .core per process running
- Each .core file contains the process's address space (memory) at the time of the crash
- DDT allows you to run with the core files showing the state of the code at the time of the crash
- Can be useful if your job fails after running for a long time
- If no core dump is generated check that ulimit -c is set to unlimited, this sets the maximum size a .core file can be
- Demonstration



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Running DDT from a browser (Open OnDemand)

- DDT can also be run inside the new Open OnDemand portal via the Remote Desktop application
- This allows you to run DDT from your browser
- Once you are in the remote desktop, you can launch DDT as you would on Trillium or Teach
- This is a great way to run DDT if you are having issues with X11 forwarding or can't install DDT on your local machine
- More information on Open OnDemand can be found here: https://docs.scinet.utoronto.ca/index.php/Open_OnDemand_Quickstart
- Demonstration



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Summary

- DDT is a powerful graphical debugger
- ullet Supports parallel debugging in multiple languages (e.g. C, C++, Fortran, Python)
- Supports MPI, OpenMP, threads, CUDA and more
- DDT documentation: https://docs.linaroforge.com/23.0.2/html/forge/ddt/index.html

Support

Questions? Need help?

Don't be afraid to contact us! We are here to help.

Email to support@scinet.utoronto.ca or to trillium@computecanada.ca



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References

- Slide 19: Linaro DDT
- Slide 38: Matrix-Matrix Multiply Worked Example
- Slide 44: Client-Server Mode
- Slide 51: Attach Mode
- Slide 52: Submitting to a Queue

