

Coding, Debugging, and Profiling

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- age of ~10: first **CASIO** programmable calculator
- age of ~12: first computer (**Spectrum ZX81**): **BASIC**, **Assembler** (chess)
- **ATARI ST**: many things in **GFA-Basic**, including science, games, computer go (European computer go champion 2000 & 2001 with “*GoAhead*”)
- **LINUX**: **F77** (my science) and **C**-programming (computer go “*Suzie*”)
- 2003-2009: **F90 + MPI** FLASH hydrodynamics + dust formation + MC RT, running on **parallel super-computers**
- 2009-now: **F90 + OpenMP** disc simulation software “*ProDiMo*”
 - astrochemistry, radiative transfer, heating & cooling → observations
 - ~100 users world-wide, ~5 programmers, **SVN**-based
- since 2015: various science **F90** projects, **GIT**-based, for example “*GGchem*” using **python** for making plots
- since 2012: AS3013 Computational Astrophysics (**F90**, **python**)
AS4012 Stars and nebulae II (**Mathematica**, **python**)

Resources

- <https://software.intel.com/en-us/parallel-studio-xe/choose-download/student-linux-fortran>
 - **ifort** : the INTEL FORTRAN compiler
 - **idb** : the INTEL DEBUGGER
 - **vtune** : the INTEL PROFILER
- free Linux
 - **gfortran** : the GNU FORTRAN compiler
 - **gdb** : the GNU DEBUGGER (not graphical)
 - **gprof** : the GNU PROFILING Library (not graphical)
 - **gprof2dot.py**, use with **dot** binary (→ package XDot)
- from <http://www.star.st-and.ac.uk/~pw31/CodeCake.tgz>: short example programs
 - **debug.f90**
 - **bench.f90** and **bench.py**

Debugging

- good for: **(1) find problems,**
(2) better understand your code
- you need a **reproducible problem** (which occurs after $t <$ some minutes)
- **most frequent problems:**
 - incorrect variable declaration (rank / dimension / type)
 - incorrect argument lists (rank / dimension / type)
 - index errors
 - NaN production
 - forgotten / wrong initialisation
- use debugging **compiler flags:**
 - gfortran:** -g -O0 -fbacktrace -fcheck=all -Wall -pedantic
-Wimplicit-interface
 - ifort:** -g -O0 -traceback -fpe0 -check all -warn all -fp-stack-check
-gen-interfaces -warn interfaces
- try **different compilers** (!)
- use “**print & stop**”
- **graphical debuggers:** **idb**, there is also ddd, gdbgui (both using **gdb**), ...

Profiling

- good for: **(1) identify the time-consuming parts of your code, (2) better understand (!) and accelerate your code**
- **most frequent issues:**
 - inefficient algorithm
 - inefficient memory layout
 - inefficient parallelisation
- use profiling **compiler flags** (for gprof):
 - gfortran:** -g -O0 -p
 - ifort:** -g -O0 -p
- try:
 - (1) UNIX **time** command
 - (2) **self-made in code**, using **CPU_TIME()** and **SYSTEM_CLOCK()**
 - (3) **gprof** myprogram → call and time statistics of subroutines/functions
 - (4) **gprof -l** myprogram → call and time statistics of code lines
 - (5) **gprof** myprogram | **gprof2dot.py** | **dot -Tpng -o gprof.png**
→ graphical output of (3)
- **graphical** profiler analysis: **vtune**
- how to improve performance?
 - can you use **external packages** (LAPACK, FFTW, ODE-solver, ...)?
 - think about **memory re-organisation**, e.g. array(fast,slow,slower)

Self-made profiling

```
implicit none
real*8 :: t0,t1,ut0,ut1
integer :: count, count_rate,count_max

call cpu_time(t0)
call SYSTEM_CLOCK(count, count_rate, count_max)
ut0 = DBLE(count)/DBLE(count_rate)
...
call cpu_time(t1)
call SYSTEM_CLOCK(count, count_rate, count_max)
ut1 = DBLE(count)/DBLE(count_rate)
print*,"total usertime[sec] = ",ut1-ut0
print*,"total CPU time[sec] = ",t1-t0
```





