



# Intel® VTune™ Amplifier XE 2013

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## Second Generation VTune™ Analyzer



### Fast, Accurate Performance Profiles

- Hotspot (Statistical call tree)
- Hardware-Event Based Sampling<sup>1</sup>

### Thread Profiling

- Visualize thread interactions on timeline
- Balance workloads

### Easy set-up

- Pre-defined performance profiles
- Use a normal production build

### Compatible

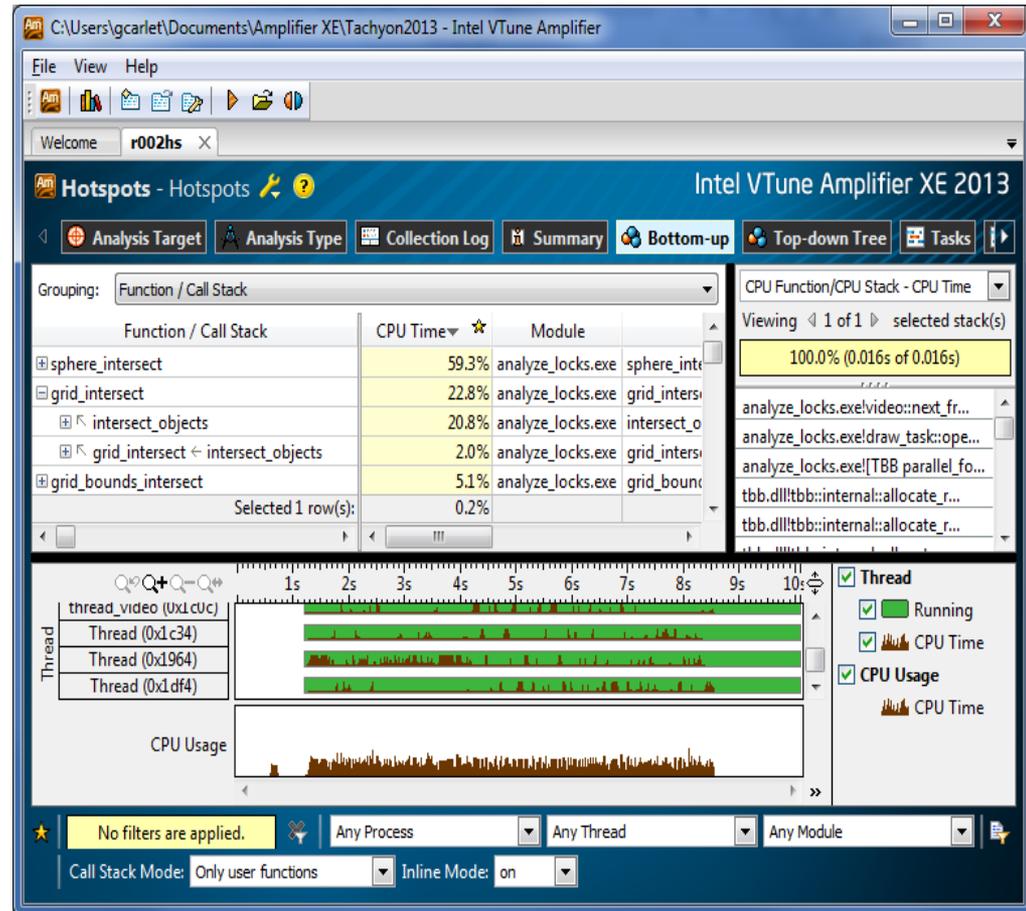
- Microsoft, GCC, Intel compilers
- C/C++, Fortran, Assembly, .NET, Java\*
- Latest Intel® processors and compatible processors<sup>1</sup>

### Find Answers Fast

- Filter extraneous data
- View results on the source / assembly
- Event multiplexing

### Windows or Linux

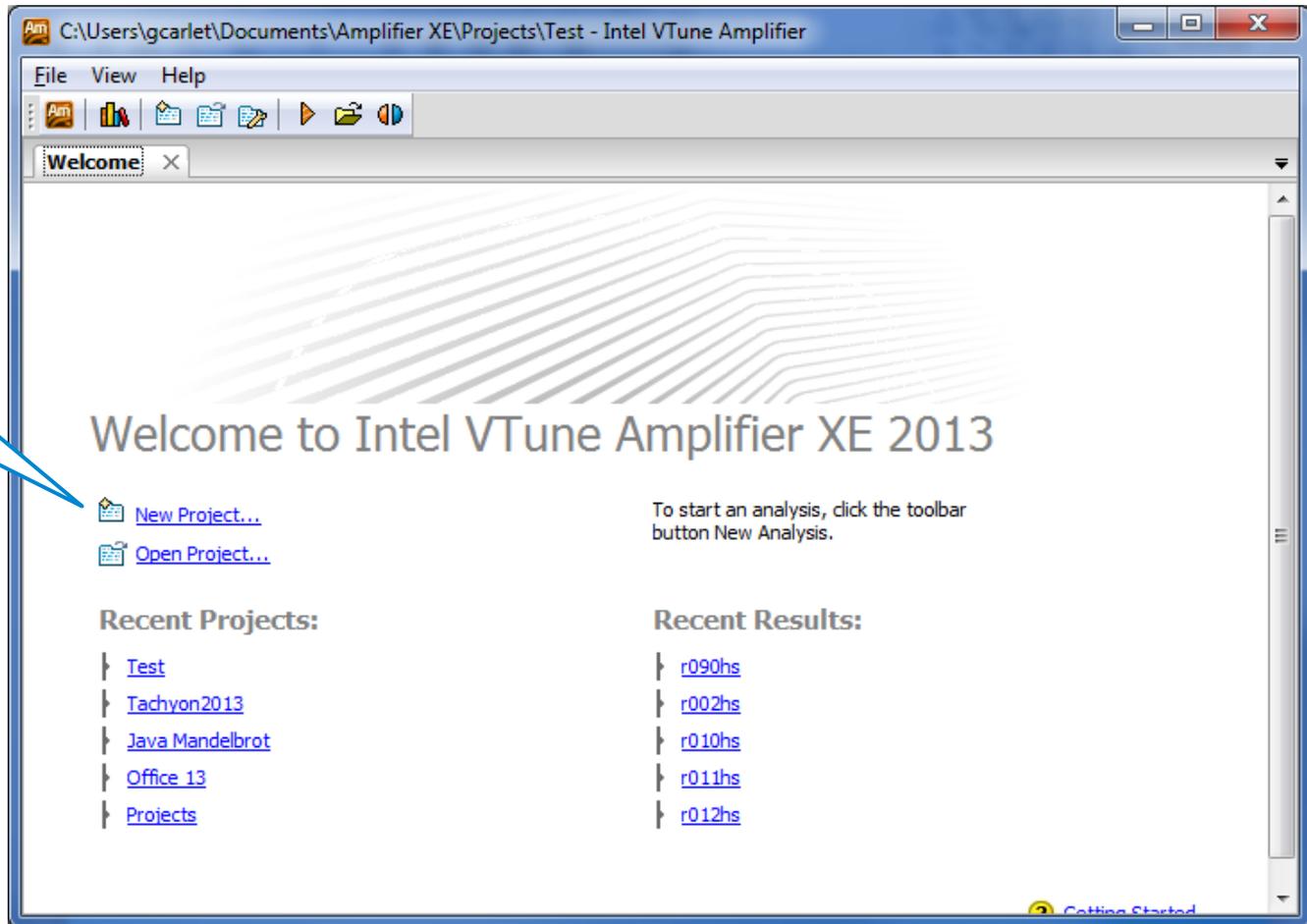
- Visual Studio Integration (Windows)
- Standalone user i/f and command line
- 32 and 64-bit



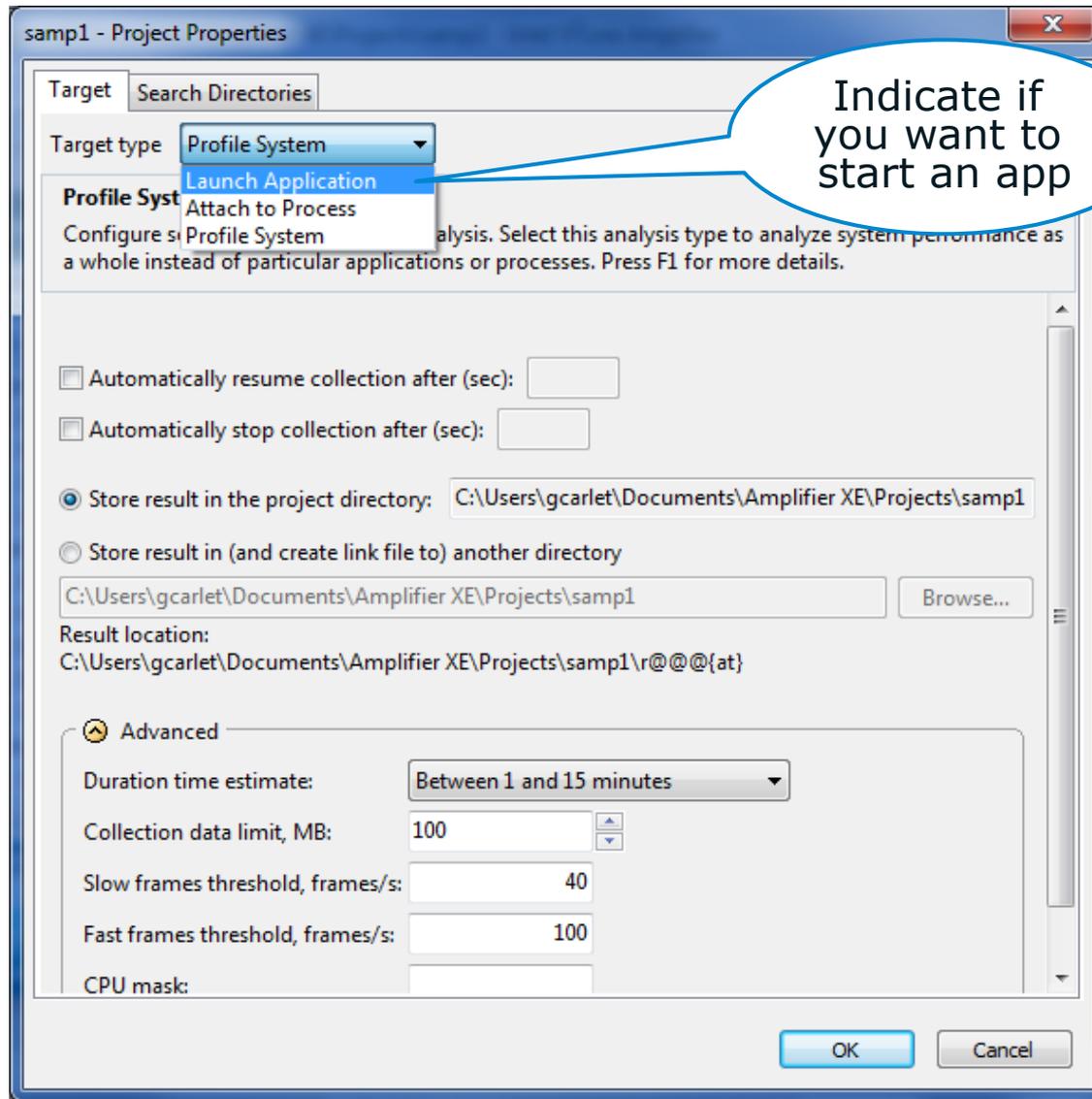
<sup>1</sup> IA32 and Intel® 64 architectures. Many features work with compatible processors. Event based sampling requires a genuine Intel® Processor.

# Starting VTune™ Amplifier XE - The First Time

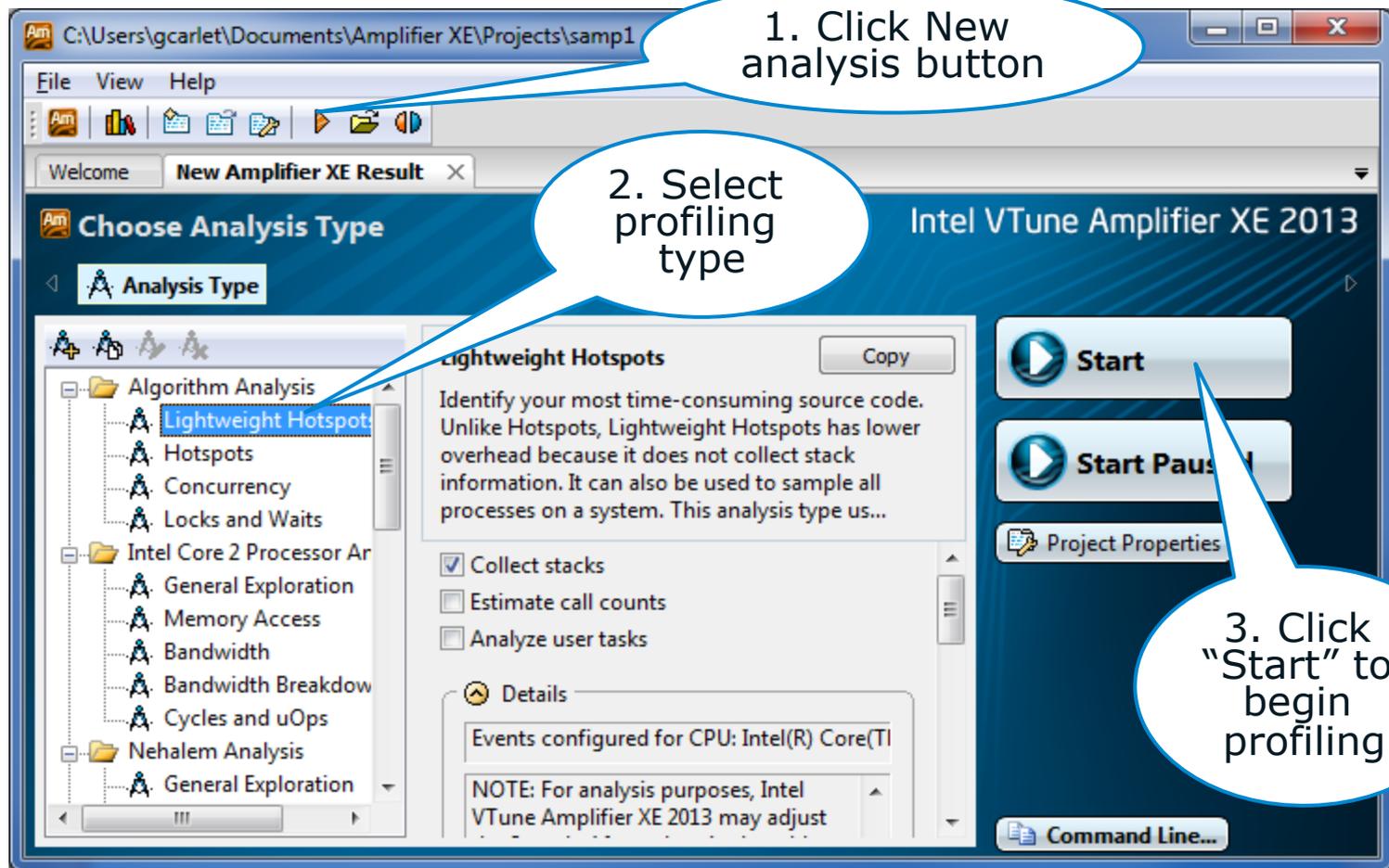
First create a project



# Specify optional app to launch

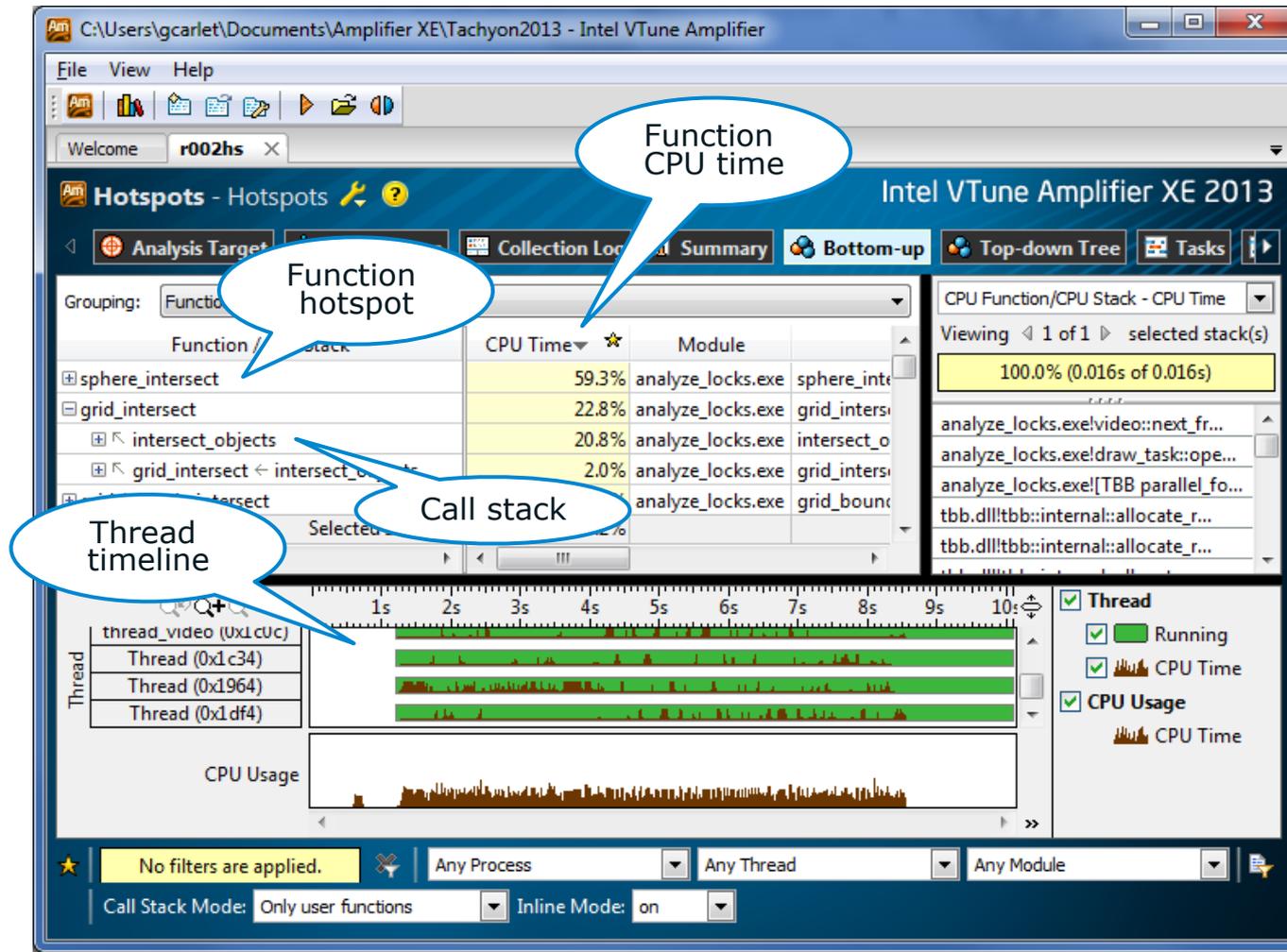


# Indicate type of profiling (ex: Lightweight Hotspots)



# Demo: Hotspot Collector

# Hotspots analysis



# Hotspots analysis – Source View

The screenshot displays the Intel VTune Amplifier XE 2013 interface in Source View. The main window title is "C:\Users\gcarlet\Documents\Amplifier XE\Tachyon2013 - Intel VTune Amplifier". The application is running on a target named "r002hs". The "Hotspots" view is active, showing a table of source code snippets and their corresponding CPU time percentages.

Sour...	Source	CPU Time
578	else if (tmax.z < tmax.y) {	0.0%
579	cur = g->cells[voxindex];	1.2%
580	while (cur != NULL) {	0.0%
581	if (ry->mbox[cur->obj->id] != ry->serial) {	5.9%
582	ry->mbox[cur->obj->id] = ry->serial;	5.5%

The selected row (581) is highlighted in blue. The "CPU Function/CPU Stack" panel on the right shows the selected function: "analyze\_locks.exelgrid..." with a CPU time of 29.3% (0.516s of 1.765s). Below the source view, there are performance graphs for "Thread" (showing activity for thread\_video (0x1c0c) and other threads) and "CPU Usage" (showing overall system CPU usage over time). The bottom status bar indicates "No filters are applied" and shows filter settings for "Any Process", "Any Thread", and "Any Module".

# Types of Performance Data Collection

## Hardware Event-based Sampling Analysis

- Collection Types: Lightweight Hotspots, Advanced Processor Analysis
- System wide analysis
  - Kernel mode code, device drivers, OS, ...
- Measures cache misses, branch mispredictions, ...
- Uses the Performance Monitoring Unit of each Intel CPU Core.

## User Mode Sampling and Tracing Analysis

- Collection Types: Hotspots, Concurrency, & Lock and Waits
  - Dynamically instruments binary
    - Minimal = Hotspots
    - More = Concurrency, & Locks and Waits
- 1 process only
- User mode SW only
- Uses OS Timer Service for each thread to collect a sample

# Advanced Processor Analysis – General Exploration

- Predefined Analysis Type that collects different types of CPU performance events
- Good for first look at whether any CPU event categories are affecting performance
- GUI highlights those events and functions that have performance problems

# Demo – General Exploration Collector

# Running the General Exploration collector

1. Click "New Analysis" button

2. Select "General Exploration" for your CPU architecture

3. Click "Start" to begin profiling

# CPU HW Sampling results

**Performance problems are highlighted**

/Function	PMU Event Count		CPI	Retire Stalls	LLC Miss	LLC Load	Conte... Acces...	Instru... Starva...	Branch Mispr...	Execut... Stalls	Data Sharing
	CPU_CLK_...	INST_RETIRED...									
initialize_2D_buffer	42,564,000,000	63,586,000,000	0.669	0.530	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.062	0.021	0.147	0.000
sphere_intersect	20,652,000,000	19,174,000,000	1.077	0.815	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.059	0.045	0.179	0.000
grid_intersect	11,816,000,000	8,086,000,000	1.461	0.847	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.273	0.221	0.227	0.000
grid_bounds_intersect	1,700,000,000	994,000,000	1.710	0.688	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.444	0.122	0.291	0.000
GdipCreateSolidFill	528,000,000	866,000,000	0.610	0.295	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.197	0.000
shader	302,000,000	184,000,000	1.641	0.603	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.000
Selected 1 row(s):	90,000,000	0									

**Hovering the mouse over a highlighted problem displays a tooltip with a problem definition and high level suggestions for fixes or analysis next steps**

# Intel® VTune™ Amplifier XE Frame Analysis

Frame: a region executed repeatedly (non-overlapping).

API marks start and finish

Examples:

- Game – Compute next graphics frame
- Database – Query response time
- Computation – Convergence loop

## Application

```
void algorithm_1();  
void algorithm_2(int myid);  
double GetSeconds();  
DWORD WINAPI do_xform (void * lpmyid);  
bool checkResults();  
__itt_frame =  
__itt_frame_createA("myDomain");
```

## Region (Frame)

```
while( gRunning ) {  
    __itt_frame_begin(itt_frame);  
    ...  
    //Do Work  
    ...  
    __itt_frame_end(itt_frame);  
}
```

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; ++k) {  
    int ik = i*N + k;  
    int kj = k*N + j;  
    c2[ij] += a[ik]*b[kj];  
}
```

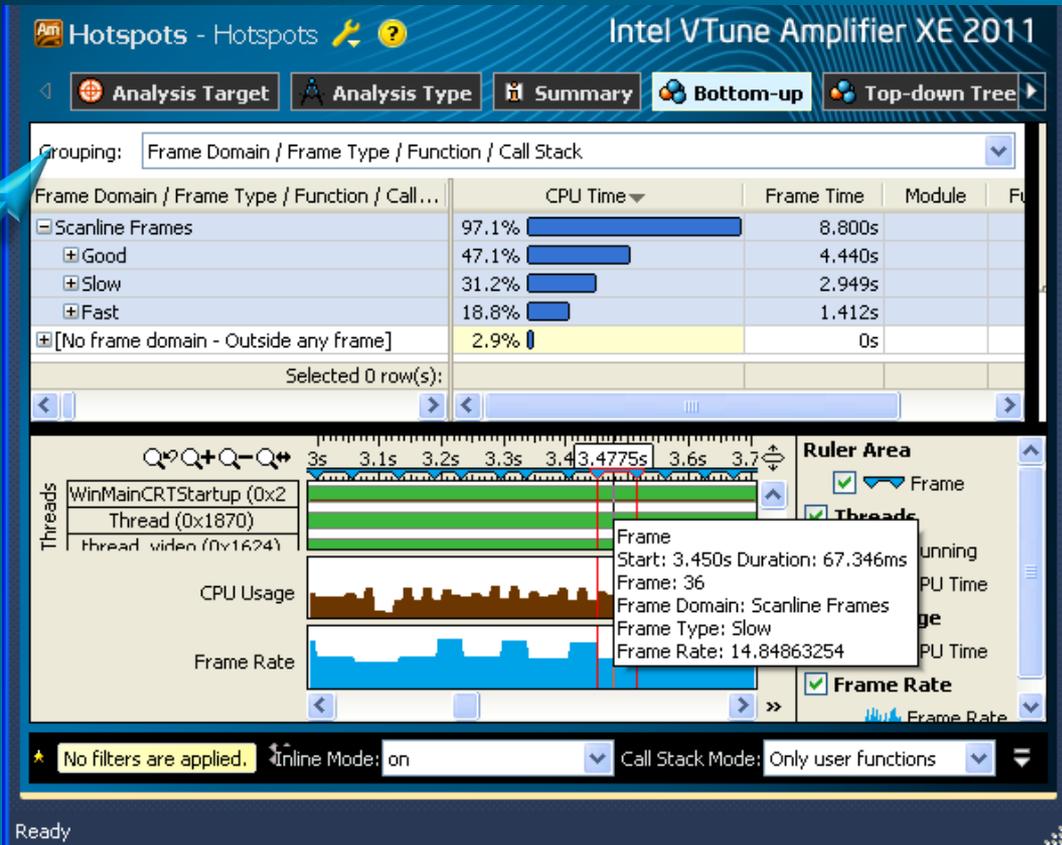
# Intel® VTune™ Amplifier XE Find Slow Frames With One Click

## (1) Regroup Data

- Function - Call Stack
- Module - Function - Call Stack
- Source File - Function - Call Stack
- Thread - Function - Call Stack
- Function - Thread - Call Stack
- OpenMP Region - Function - Call Stack
- Task Type - Function - Call Stack
- Frame Domain - Frame - Function - Call Stack
- Frame Domain - Frame Type - Function - Call Stack**

... (Partial list shown)

## Result:



# Locks and Waits Collection

Identifies those threading items that are causing the most thread block time

- Synchronization locks
- Threading APIs
- I/O

# Demo:

# Locks-And-Waits Collector

# Running the “Locks and Waits” collector

The screenshot shows the Intel VTune Amplifier XE 2011 interface. The 'Project Navigator' on the left lists several projects, with 'Tachyon' selected. The main window displays the 'Choose Analysis Type' dialog. The 'Analysis Type' tree on the left has 'Locks and Waits' selected under the 'Algorithm Analysis' folder. The right pane shows the description of the 'Locks and Waits' analysis type and a list of options to be collected, including 'Collect Spin time data', 'Collect highly accurate', and 'Collect signals'. The 'Start' button is highlighted with a callout bubble.

1. Click “New Analysis” button

2. Select “Locks and Waits”

3. Click “Start” to begin profiling

# Locks-and-Waits View

The screenshot displays the 'Locks and Waits' analysis in Intel VTune Amplifier XE 2011. The main table lists the following data:

Sync Object	Wait Time	Wait Cou..	Module	Object Type	Object Creation F
Mutex 0x3de2bb60	25.316s	492	[Unknown]	Mutex	thread_trace
draw_task::operator	25.316s	492	tachyon_...	Mutex	[Unknown]
TBB Scheduler	10.735s	1	[Unknown]	Constant	tbb::parallel_for<tbb::blocked_ra
Stream 0xc287898b	9.950s	828	[Unknown]	Stream	tbb::parallel_for<tbb::blocked_ra
Stream 0xbbb17798	0.664s	327	[Unknown]	Stream	[libX11.so.6.2]
Socket 0x7b5836b3	0.013s	134	[Unknown]	Socket	[libX11.so.6.2]
Mutex 0x76509717	0.010s	3	[Unknown]	Mutex	drawing_area::~drawing_area
Stream 0x1d3...	0.000s	7	[Unknown]	Stream	[libX11.so.6.2]
<b>Selected (1 row(s)):</b>	<b>25.316s</b>	<b>492</b>			

The timeline at the bottom shows the execution of thread 0x7fffff, with CPU usage and thread concurrency visualized over a 35-second period. The interface includes filters for 'Module: [All]' and 'Thread: [All]', and a 'Call Stack Mode' set to 'Only user functions'.

# Locks-and-Waits Source View

Intel VTune Amplifier XE 2011

Locks and Waits - Locks and Waits

Analysis Type | Collection Log | Summary | Bottom-up | Top-down Tree | analyze\_1...

Line	Source	Wait Time	Address	Assembly	Wait
162	drawing_area drawing(startx, totaly-y, stopx		0x323a	calll 0x804ae00 <	
163			0x323f	<b>Block 5:</b>	
164	// Acquire mutex to protect pixel calculation		0x323f	add \$0x14, %esp	
165	pthread_mutex_lock (&rgb_mutex);	25.316s	0x3242	pushl \$0x805d544	
166	for (int x = startx; x < stopx; x++) {		0x3247	calll 0x8049b10 <	25.
167	color_t c = render_one_pixel (x, y, local_r		0x324c	<b>Block 6:</b>	
168	drawing.put_pixel(c);		0x324c	movl 0x805d574, '	
169	}		0x3252	add \$0x10, %esp	

Selected (1 row(s)): 25.316s | Highlighted 2 row(s):

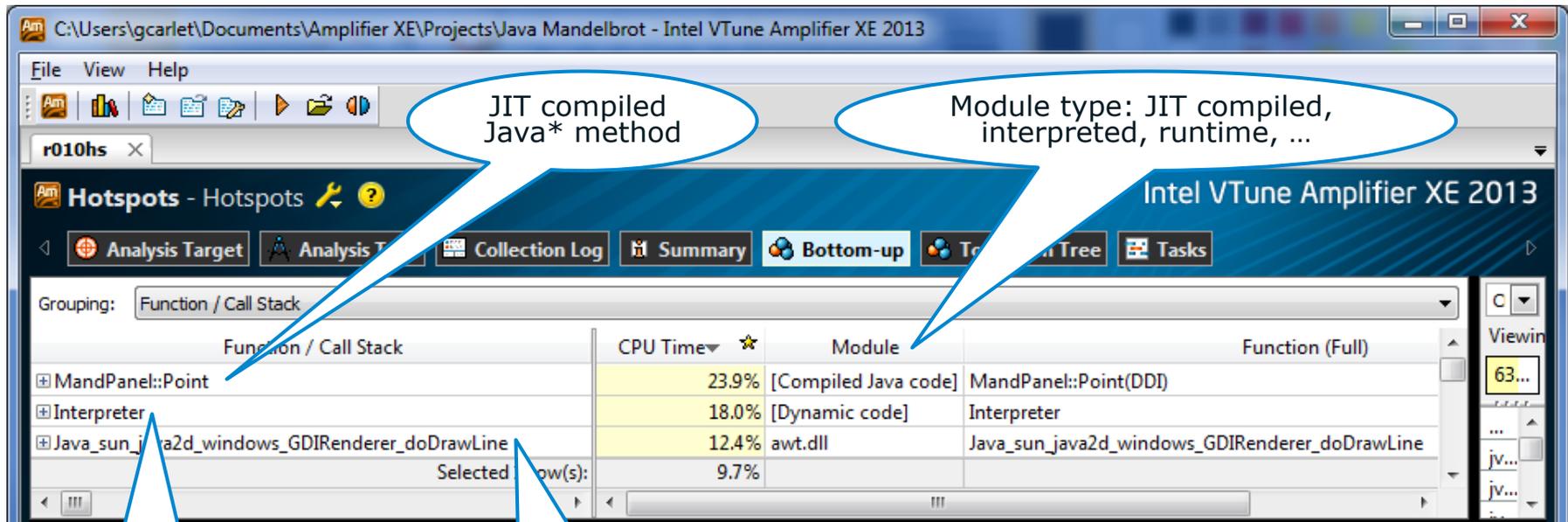
Thread (0x7fffff) | tbb::internal::rml... | CPU Usage | Thread Concurr...

No filters are applied. | Module: [All] | Thread: [All] | Call Stack Mode: Only user functions

Ready

# Java\* Support

- Analyze CPU usage and HW events (cache misses, ...)
- Drill down to Java source code
- See how much time the Java Interpreter is consuming
- Mixed Mode Profiling: Java\* and C/C++ code



# Intel® VTune™ Amplifier XE 2013

## Power profiling

- Profile sleep state and dynamic frequency speeds
- Identify causes of wake-ups
- See sleep state and frequency transitions in timeline view
- Determine best BIOS power settings
- Currently Linux\* only

## Intel® Xeon Phi™ Coprocessor support

- Hardware CPU event profiling (CPU usage, cache misses,...)
- Correlate data events across multiple cards

# Intel® VTune™ Amplifier XE 2013

## Analyze User Tasks via APIs

- Timeline is marked with start and stop times of your tasks
- Tasks can correspond to functions
- Supported by all collection modes
- Can be Nested

## User Defined Performance Metrics

- Define new columns in sampling results displays
- Define formulas based on sampling counters
- Define tooltip text/descriptions for the new metric also
- Implemented using Python scripts
- See help under “user-defined metrics”

# Summary

- The Intel® VTune Amplifier XE can be used to find:
  - Source code for performance bottlenecks
  - Characterize the amount of parallelism in an application
  - Determine which synchronization locks or APIs are limiting the parallelism in an application
  - Easily find CPU performance events that are causing additional CPU clocks

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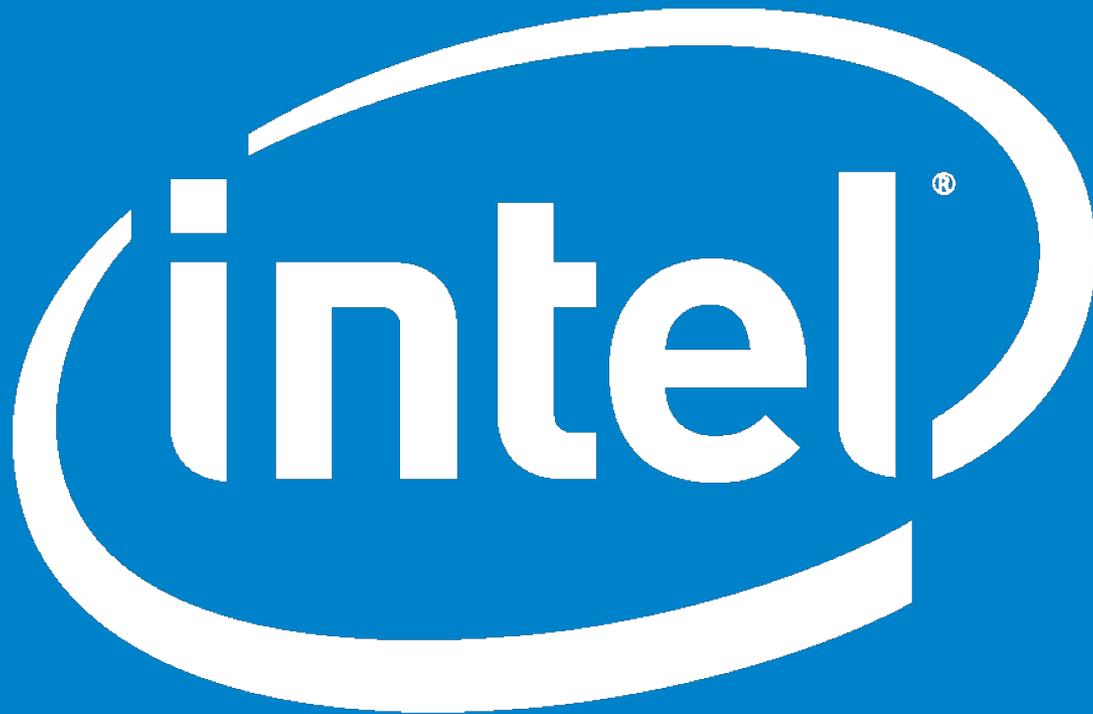
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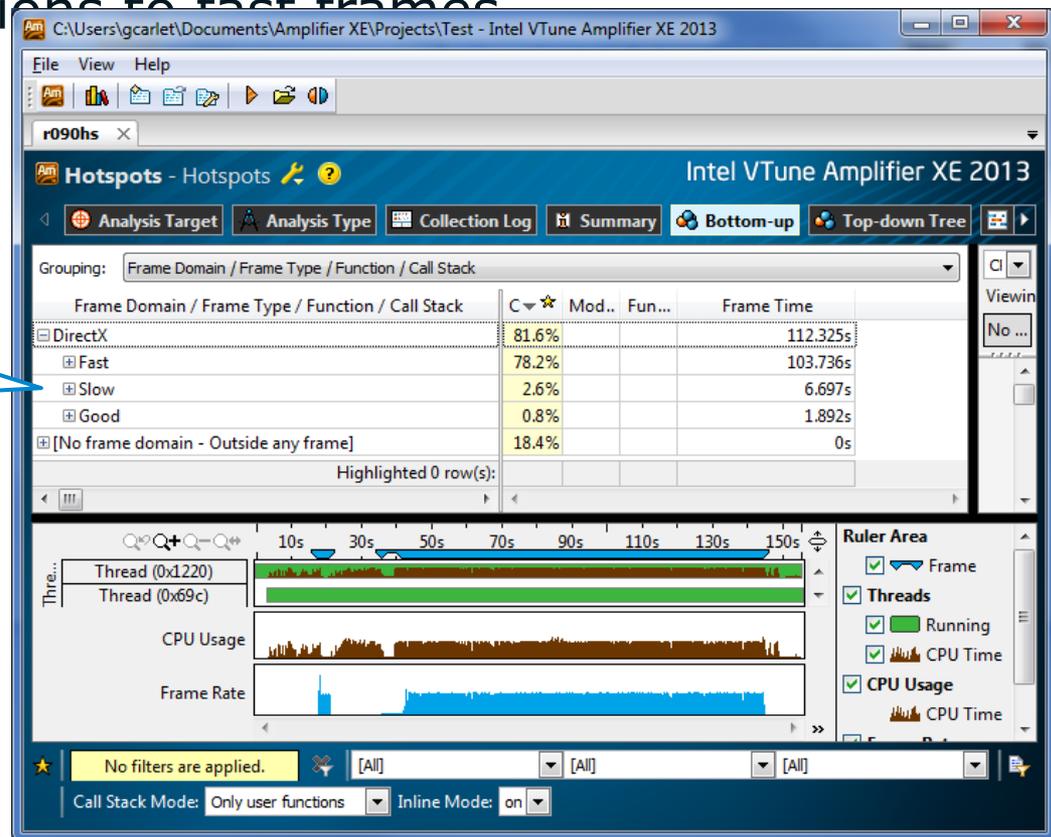
# Intel® VTune™ Amplifier XE 2013

## AutoDetect DirectX\* Frames

- Find occasional slow video frames
  - Identify causes of intermittently slow frames by comparing slow frame functions to fast frames
  - Definition of “slow” is user configurable

2.6% of DirectX frames were too slow

- Expand “Slow” and “Fast” nodes to see the differences and identify slow frame causes



# “JIT” APIs

Profiling Runtime generated code

APIs to indicate attributes of code

- Code memory address
- Symbol information
  - Function names, Line Numbers

Drill down to source code when viewing profiling analysis

APIs are defined in `jitprofiling.h`