

PLASMA Contributors' Guide

Parallel Linear Algebra Software for Multi-core Architectures

Version 2.0

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

This document contains all software development guidelines for the PLASMA project not documented elsewhere, in order to assure that PLASMA is a high quality software package. It is a recommended reading for new people joining the project at the participating institutions, as well as community developers.

CHAPTER 2

Coding Style

2.1 FORTRAN Style

FORTRAN means FORTRAN 77. Extensions from Fortran 90, Fortran 95, or Fortran 2003 are not allowed.

Currently PLASMA doesn't contain any FORTRAN code in the library. The only FORTRAN code in PLASMA is located in the `testing/lin/` directory. This code is coming from the Netlib LAPACK testings and differ only by the call to the equivalent PLASMA routines in place of LAPACK ones. The advantage of keeping this code in FORTRAN is its close resemblance of LAPACK code, from which the code is derived. By the same token, the main coding rule, applying to the development and maintenance of this code, is that it should follow LAPACK as closely as possible. This applies to the use of whitespaces, punctuation, indentation, line breaking, the use of lower and uppercase characters, comments, variable naming, etc.

2.2 C Style

Only code that conforms to the ANSI C standard is allowed. The standard is commonly referred to as C89 and was ratified by ISO. One way to check for compliance is to use the

2.2. C STYLE

following command:

```
gcc -std=c89 -W -Wall -pedantic -c plasma.c
```

Since the C89 standard does not support complex data types the following command needs to be used to remove warnings about it:

```
gcc -std=c99 -W -Wall -pedantic -c plasma.c
```

PLASMA code needs to be portable and work on Windows where the most commonly used compiler is a C++ compiler. PLASMA code must then compile with a C++ compiler. The following command will compile a C source code using the GNU C++ compiler:

```
gcc -x c++ -W -Wall -pedantic -c plasma.c
```

No Trailing Whitespaces: There should be no trailing whitespace characters at the end of lines, no whitespace characters in empty lines and no whitespace characters at the end of files (The last closing curly bracket should be followed by a single newline). This is easy to accomplish by using an editor that shows whitespace characters, such as Kwrite, Kate, Emacs (just use M-x delete-trailing-whitespace command). Otherwise a sed, awk, or perl “one-liner” script can be used to clean up the file before committing to the repository (e.g., tools/code_cleanup).

Whitespace Separators: There should be a whitespace between a C language keyword and the left round bracket and a whitespace between the right round bracket and the left curly bracket. There should be no whitespace immediately after a left round bracket and immediately before a right round bracket. Commas separating arguments are followed by a single space and not preceded by a space.

End-of-line Management: Every file should have an end-of-line character at the end unless it’s a zero-length file. End-of-file character is `\n` (as it is on Unix including Linux; ASCII code 10). Other end-of-line schemes should not be used: Windows and DOS (`\n\r` – ASCII codes 10 and 13) and Mac (`\r` – ASCII code 13).

Indentation: The unit of indentation is four spaces. The left curly bracket follows the control flow statement in the same line. There is no newline between the control flow statement and the block enclosed by curly braces. The closing curly bracket is in a new line right after the end of the enclosed block.

There is no specific limit on the length of lines. Up to a 100 columns is fine. Clarity is paramount. For multi-line function calls it is recommended that new lines start in the column immediately following the left bracket.

Tabs: Tab characters should not be used. Tabs should always be emulated by four spaces, a feature available in almost any text editor. If that proves difficult, again, a `sed`, `awk`, or perl “one-liner” can be used to do the replacement before the commit.

Variable Declarations: For the most part all variables should be declared at the beginning of each function, unless doing otherwise significantly improves code clarity in a specific case.

Constants: Constants should have appropriate types. If a constant serves as a floating point constant, it should be written with the decimal point. If a constant is a bit mask, it is recommended that it is given in hexadecimal notation.

printf Strings: ANSI C concatenates strings separated by whitespace. There is no need for multiple `printf` calls to print a multi-line message. One `printf` can be used with multiple strings.

F77 Trailing Underscore: When calling a FORTRAN function the trailing underscore should never be used. If the underscore is needed it should be added by an appropriate conditional preprocessor definition in an appropriate header file (e.g.: `core_blas.h`, `lapack.h`).

Special Characters: No special characters should be used in the code. The ASCII codes allowed in the file are between 32 and 127 and code 10 for new line.

2.3 Coding Practices

Preprocessor Macros: Conditional compilation, through the `#define` directive, should only be used for portability reasons and never for making choices that can be decided at runtime. Excessive use of the `#define` macros leads to frequent recompilations and obscure code.

Dead Code: There should be no dead code: no code that is never executed, no including of header files that are not necessary, no unused variables. Dead code can be justified if it serves as a comment, e.g., canonical form of optimized code. In such case the code should be in comments.

OS Interactions: Error checks have to follow each interaction with the OS. The code should never be terminated by the OS. In particular each memory allocation should be checked. The code cannot produce a segmentation fault.

User Interactions: User input needs to be checked for correctness. The user should not be able to cause undefined behavior. In particular the user should not be able to cause termination of the code by the OS.

2.4 Naming Convention

Any externally visible C symbols should be prefixed with `PLASMA_`. Following the prefix, the name should be in lower case (this will create a mixed-case name and thus will guarantee the lack of name clashes with FORTRAN interfaces that are always either all lower-case or all upper-case). For example: `PLASMA_dgetrf`. This is in line with C interfaces for MPI (`MPI_Send`), PETSc, and BLAS (`BLAS_dgemm`).

2.5 Boiler Plate text/code for Each File

Copyright, License, year, ...

2.6 Exceptions

As often is the case all rules have exceptions. Exceptions should only be used after consulting with the PLASMA team members.

CHAPTER 3

Code Generation

3.1 Introduction

PLASMA uses code generation to streamline the writing of similar code for multiple data types. This has been done in the past: NAG Fortran tools were used for LAPACK development and Clint Whaley’s Extract for ATLAS and BLACS. Other solutions include use of C preprocessor in Goto BLAS and m4 macros in the p4 messaging system that eventually became the basis of the MPICH 1.

After looking at these tools, the PLASMA team decided to use a simpler solution: a custom Python script that resides in `tools/codegen.py`

3.2 Basic Usage

The usual workflow for PLASMA team when developing a new computational routine is as follows:

1. Write and debug the routine using double precision real data type using arbitrary tools (editors, compilers, etc.) without worrying about PLASMA’s development tools.
2. Convert the double precision real routine so it works with double precision complex

data type.

3. Use the PLASMA's code generation script to generate single and double precision real versions and single precision complex version.
4. Compare the result of conversion with the initial version done in step 1.

Of course, this is a typical workflow so there may be others that are equally good. However, as a rule PLASMA team only maintains double precision complex version of all the computational routines: the remaining three are automatically generated with the code generation script.

The code generation step is done through the various Makefiles using the `generate` rule and a simple line stating what conversions are to be done in the file comments. The file's header comments should include a directive 3.4 like this:

```
@precisions normal z -> c d s
```

A typical invocation of the script is:

```
./codegen.py -f core_zblas.c
```

As a result of the above command three files will be generated:

```
core\_sblas.c  
core\_dblas.c  
core\_cblas.c
```

3.3 Advanced Usage

By taking advantage of precision generation in your functions, many intelligent compilation features are uncovered. This section addresses several tricks that can be applied to your code to reduce the amount of code written and thusly, debugged.

The header directive 3.4 from above can even be adapted to allow conversions of any kind. For example, mixed precision files take advantage of this by using a different directive:

```
@precisions mixed zc -> ds
```

3.3.1 Complex Value Passing with CBLAS_SADDR

The CBLAS_SADDR() macro helps in dealing with old C code such as CBLAS that passes real scalars by value and complex scalars by address. Consider the matrix-matrix multiply routines:

```
double real_alpha = 1.0;
double _Complex complex_alpha = 1.0;

/* pass by value */
cblas_dgemm(col_major, trans, trans, M, N, K, real_alpha, ... );

/* pass by address */
cblas_zgemm(col_major, trans, trans, M, N, K, &complex_alpha, ... );
```

The double precision complex code in PLASMA looks like this:

```
PLASMA_Complex64_t alpha = 1.0;

cblas_zgemm( ..., CBLAS_SADDR(alpha), ... );
```

The code generation script will:

1. change PLASMA_Complex64_t to PLASMA_Complex32_t for single precision complex version of the code.
2. change PLASMA_Complex64_t to double for double precision real version of the code and will remove CBLAS_SADDR.
3. change PLASMA_Complex64_t to float for single precision real version of the code and will remove CBLAS_SADDR.

CBLAS_SADDR is defined as a single argument macro that returns an address of its argument so it will do the right thing for both complex versions of the code.

3.3.2 Conditional Code Generation

It is possible to generate code conditionally. For example Hermitian routines only make sense for complex data type:

```
#ifdef COMPLEX
```

3.3. ADVANCED USAGE

```
void CORE_zherk(int uplo, int trans,
               int N, int K,
               double alpha, PLASMA_Complex64_t *A, int LDA,
               double beta, PLASMA_Complex64_t *C, int LDC)
{
/* ... */
}
#endif
```

On the other hand, routines specific to floating-point arithmetic make sense only for real data types. When code generation occurs, `#ifdef COMPLEX` becomes `#ifdef REAL`. More importantly, this feature requires the following lines in the original double precision complex version:

```
#undef REAL
#define COMPLEX
```

After generation, these two lines become:

```
#undef COMPLEX
#define REAL
```

So that this code works to conditionally inserting logic for real data types:

```
#ifdef REAL
double
BLAS_dfpinfo(enum blas_cmach_type cmach)
{
/* ... */
}
#endif
```

3.3.3 Code Dependent on Data Type

Sometimes, the code for different data types needs to be different. This can be coded in plain C without any preprocessor intervention. Here is a sample:

```
if (sizeof(PLASMA_Complex64_t) == sizeof(double))
    tmult = 1; /* testing with real data types */
else
    tmult = 2; /* testing with complex data types */
```

3.3. ADVANCED USAGE

For complex versions the `else` branch of the `if` statement is used but the compiler and `tmult` is set to 2. For single precision real version the code generating script will produce:

```
if (sizeof(float) == sizeof(float))
    tmult = 1; /* testing with real data types */
else
    tmult = 2; /* testing with complex data types */
```

and `tmult` will be set to 1. For double precision real version the code generating script will produce:

```
if (sizeof(double) == sizeof(double))
    tmult = 1; /* testing with real data types */
else
    tmult = 2; /* testing with complex data types */
```

and `tmult` will be set to 1 as well.

Introduction of `if` statements might have adverse effects on performance. But modern compilers will likely remove the above `if` statements because their conditional expression is known compiled time. If preferred, the same can be accomplished *with* the preprocessor using a technique similar to the previously mentioned method. In example:

```
#define DCOMPLEX
#ifdef DCOMPLEX
...
#endif
```

or, similarly:

```
#define DCOMPLEX 1
if(DCOMPLEX){
...
}
```

Both of the above examples require only a single simple rule be added to the code generator substitution module 3.5:

```
('SINGLE', 'DOUBLE', 'COMPLEX', 'DCOMPLEX')
```

3.4 Specifying Code Generation in Files

A special keyword is used to enable code generation in your files. A single line will indicate not only that generation is required, but what kind(s) of generation, and which types should be done.

3.4.1 Forward Example

The indicator line has a very specific structure (explained in section 3.4.2). The indicator line should be included in a front-closed comment line.

```
KEYWORD CONV_TYPE[,CONV_TYPE]* ORIGIN_TYPE -> OUTPUT_TYPE[ OUTPUT_TYPE]*  
@precisions normal z -> c d s  
@precisions normal,specialz z -> c
```

The first line is the normal conversion line. The second line uses a special conversion `specialz` and only goes from double complex to single complex.

3.4.2 Header Description

KEYWORD The keyword is `@precisions` to work within Doxygen comments.

CONV_TYPE You can specify one or more conversion sets to be used.

ORIGIN_TYPE This is the origin type to use as the search needle for replacements. There can only be one.

OUTPUT_TYPE There can be one or more of these specified. These are the precisions used as the output. For each entry, either zero or one file will be generated. This is dependent on some replacement causing a change in the original filename.

3.5 Code Generator Substitution Module

The substitution module specifies the rule types and substitutions for each of the precision types during generation. This module is called `subs.py` and is located in the `tools` directory.

3.5.1 Forward Example

Modules have a very specific structure (explained in section 3.5.2):

```
subs = {
    'all' : [ ## Special key
              ## Changes are applied to all applicable conversions automatically
              [None, None]
            ],
    'mixed' : [
                ['zc', 'ds'],
                ('PLASMA_Complex64_t', 'double'),
                ('PLASMA_Complex32_t', 'float'),
                ## This is a deletion on conversion from zc -> ds
                ('COMPLEXONLY', ''),
            ],
    'normal' : [
                ['s', 'd', 'c', 'z'],
                ('float', 'double', 'PLASMA_Complex32_t', 'PLASMA_Complex64_t'),
                ## There is no replacement here from z -> d
                ('NOTDOUBLE', None, 'NOTDOUBLE', 'DOUBLE'),
            ],
}
```

3.5.2 Description of Members

subs A dictionary listing all of the replacement types.

subs['all'] This is a special set of replacements executed on *all* files matching types in `subs['all'][0]`.

subs[x or CONVERSION_TYPE] These are special sets of replacements for designation in the file generation header.

subs[x][0] This is a special list specifying the conversion types. These types are those used in the header specification. For example this may be `['z', 'c', 'd', 's']`.

subs[x][1:n] These are tuples that are replacements made during generation. They can be `''`, `None`, or any regular expression string. These replacements are done using Python's regular expression engine. If the replacement value is `''`, then the search needle is deleted from the haystack. If the replacement value is `None`, then no replacement is made.

3.6 Fortran Interfaces

PLASMA includes two FORTRAN interfaces, the first one is made for F77 code and the second for Fortran 90 exploits the `iso_c_binding` module provided by the recent Fortran compilers.

The first one is always compiled, while the second one compilation is enabled by the presence of the following line in the `make.inc` file to allow people without `iso_c_binding` support to compile PLASMA.

```
PLASMA_F90=1
```

For both interface, the Fortran wrappers to the computational routines is automatically generated from the `include/plasma.z.h` file with Perl scripts `genf77interface.pl` and `genf90interface.pl`. Both scripts have to be ran in PLASMA main directory and will print on the standard output the generated interface.

CHAPTER 4

Comments

4.1 API Routines

Doxygen comments are used to comment these routines to automatically generate documentation (Reference Guide). These comments must be constructed in such a way that they are consistent with the other comments in the source.

4.1.1 Grouping Computational Routines

A routine should belong to a certain group that will cause those routines of the same group to be collected into a single Doxygen Module. This is done with the Doxygen command `@ingroup`

Precision

For the most part, routines are grouped by precision. This allows code generated from another source to not require any special rules.

4.1. API ROUTINES

Routine Precision	Doxygen Group Command
PLASMA_Complex64_t	@ingroup PLASMA_Complex64_t
PLASMA_Complex32_t	@ingroup PLASMA_Complex32_t
double	@ingroup double
float	@ingroup float

Expert Interface - Asynchronous / Synchronous

Special groups must be used for the expert API (the individual tile routines) interface consisting of Asynchronous and Synchronous functions. These groups should also abide by the precision grouping from the previous section.

Interface	Doxygen Group Command
...Tile	@ingroup PLASMA_Complex64_t_Tile
...Tile_Async	@ingroup PLASMA_Complex64_t_Tile_Async

4.1.2 Grouping Other Routines

These routines include all of the other routines, specifically those internal to the working of PLASMA.

User Routines (Auxiliary)

Any routine that the user should have access to falls into this category. These routines are usually prefixed with a PLASMA_. These routines' documentation is generated for the reference manual. All of these routines are placed in the group Auxiliary. See section [4.1.9](#) for an example.

Developer Routines (Control)

Any routine that the user should **not** have access to falls into this category. These routines' documentation **is not** generated for the reference manual. All of these routines are currently placed in the unused group Control.

Note: While these routines are not documented for the end user, they should still be well done for your fellow developers.

4.1.3 Routine Documentation with \LaTeX Math

The next section of comments for the routine may include the normal comments in addition to being able to take advantage of Doxygen’s ability to parse \LaTeX math. You can insert \LaTeX by using the Doxygen commands \backslash \$, \backslash [, and \backslash].

\LaTeX Math Syntax	Doxygen \LaTeX Math Command
$\$A\backslash\times x = b\$$	$\backslash\$A\backslash\times x = b\backslash\$$
$\backslash[A\backslash\times x = b\backslash]$	$\backslash[A\backslash\times x = b\backslash]$

4.1.4 Routine Parameters

Parameters should be specified with the following simple syntax:

Parameter Name	Properties	Doxygen Parameter Syntax
A	double* input/output	@param[in,out] A
x	int input	@param[in] x

The next line should be an indented description of the parameters role. This description can span multiple lines and can contain \LaTeX formulas according to 4.1.3.

4.1.5 Return Values

The next section of the comments is/are the return value(s) of the routine. See the structure section (4.1.8) for reference on how to construct the return value comments.

Note: The return value in the documentation must not contain spaces.

4.1.6 See Also Section

For a given routine the “See also” section includes the following routines:

1. The same precision, different interfaces
(..._Tile, ..._Tile_Async),
2. The same interface, different precisions
(PLASMA_z..., PLASMA_c..., PLASMA_d..., PLASMA_s...),
3. the same precision, the same interface, related routines
(e.g., the solve routine for a corresponding factorization routine).

4.1. API ROUTINES

The “See also” section for the PLASMA_zgetrf() routine can serve as an example:

```
*****
*
* @sa PLASMA_zgetrf_Tile
* @sa PLASMA_zgetrf_Tile_Async
* @sa PLASMA_cgetrf
* @sa PLASMA_dgetrf
* @sa PLASMA_sgetrf
* @sa PLASMA_zgetrs
*
*****/
```

4.1.7 File Comments

Each file should have a block of comments at the top of it indicating its purpose, author(s), version, and date. The segment below is an example of how this should be done:

```
/**
 *
 * @file auxiliary.c
 *
 * PLASMA auxiliary routines
 * PLASMA is a software package provided by Univ. of Tennessee,
 * Univ. of California Berkeley and Univ. of Colorado Denver
 *
 * @version 2.6.0
 * @author Jakub Kurzak
 * @author Piotr Luszczek
 * @author Emmanuel Agullo
 * @date 2010-11-15
 *
 **/
```

4.1.8 Comment Section Structure Summary

Comment sections should have a very specific structure. In general, the structure is such:

```
/** ***** ... (80 Columns wide)
 *
 * @ingroup <GROUP-NAME>
 *
 * <ROUTINE-NAME> - <DESCRIPTION>
 *
 ***** ...
 *
 * @param[in]      <PARAMETER-NAME>
 *      <DESCRIPTION>
 * @param[out]     <PARAMETER-NAME>
 *      <DESCRIPTION>
 * @param[in,out]  <PARAMETER-NAME>
 *      <DESCRIPTION>
 *
 ***** ...
 *
 * @return <DESCRIPTION>
 *      \retval <VALUE> <DESCRIPTION>
 *      \retval <VALUE> <DESCRIPTION>
 *
 ***** ...
 *
 * @sa <SEE-ALSO>
 *
 *****/
```

Note: Descriptions can span multiple lines.

Note: A line should begin with a <SPACE><ASTERISK>

Note: Sections should be separated with <SPACE><ASTERISK×79 >

Note: The comment sections should begin with:

<SPACE><ASTERISK×2 ><SPACE><ASTERISK×76 >

4.1.9 An Actual Example : PLASMA_Version

```
/** *****
 *
 * @ingroup Auxiliary
 *
 * PLASMA_Version - Reports PLASMA version number.
 *
 *****
 *
 * @param[out] ver_major
 *             PLASMA major version number.
 *
 * @param[out] ver_minor
 *             PLASMA minor version number.
 *
 * @param[out] ver_micro
 *             PLASMA micro version number.
 *
 *****
 *
 * @return
 *         \retval PLASMA_SUCCESS successful exit
 *
 *****/
```

CHAPTER 5

Traces in PLASMA

This chapter explains how generate execution traces within PLASMA and how to modify the library to add some informations in traces. In PLASMA, traces can be automatically generated to record all calls to coreblas functions with static scheduling as with dynamic scheduling. During execution a binary trace will be generated, that will be converted post-execution in the format of your choice: OTF, Tau or Paje.

5.1 Requirements

Traces in PLASMA relies on several external libraries:

FXT: Fast Kernel/User Tracing. This library provides an efficient support for recording traces.

<http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/fkt/>

GTG: Generic Trace Generator aims at providing a simple and generic interface for generating execution traces in several formats (OTF, Paje, ...).

<https://gforge.inria.fr/projects/gtg/>

EZTRACE: EZTrace is a tool that aims at generating automatically execution trace from HPC (High Performance Computing) programs.

<http://eztrace.gforge.inria.fr/>

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Adding to these libraries, two other are optional regarding the tarce format you want to generate:

OTF: OpenTraceFormat (OTF) is an API specification and library implementation of a scalable trace file format, developed at TU Dresden in partnership with ParaTools with funding from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and released under the BSD open source license. The intent of OTF is to provide an open source means of efficiently reading and writing up to gigabytes of trace data from thousands of processes.

<http://www.tu-dresden.de/zih/otf>

TAU: Tuning and Analysis Utilities is a portable profiling and tracing toolkit for performance analysis of parallel programs written in Fortran, C, C++, Java, Python.

Remark: Tau is actually work in progress in GTG and can not be used for now in PLASMA.

<http://www.cs.uoregon.edu/research/tau/>

Three different visualizer can be used to go through the traces:

VITE: Visual Trace Explorer that is able to read Paje, OTF and TAU format.

<http://vite.gforge.inria.fr/>

VAMPIR: Vampir provides an easy to use analysis framework which enables developers to quickly display program behavior at any level of detail. Vampir reads the OTF format.

<http://www.vampir.eu/>

5.2 Usage

This section describes the different steps to generate traces, once the libraries have been installed and more expecially on x86_64 architectures available at ICL. We will consider in the following that the libraries have been installed in the directory: `/opt/eztrace`.

1. Be sure you have set up you environnment correctly, to have access to the header files and libraries:

```
export PATH=$PATH:/opt/eztrace/bin
export LD_RUN_PATH=$LD_RUN_PATH:/opt/eztrace/lib
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/opt/eztrace/lib
export INCLUDE_PATH=$INCLUDE_PATH:/opt/eztrace/include
```

On ICL clusters, you can directly use the following command:

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```
source /home/mfaverge/trace/opt/trace_env.sh
```

2. Update your `make.inc`.

```
PLASMA_TRACE = 1
EZT_DIR = /opt/eztrace
# You need to specified the following directories
# if they are different from the previous one
#GTG_DIR = /opt/gtg
#FXT_DIR = /opt/FxT
```

On ICL clusters, you can use:

```
EZT_DIR = /home/mfaverge/trace/opt
```

3. Compile and/or link your program.
4. Run the test/timing as usual:

```
% ./time_dpotrf --n_range=1000:1000:1 --trace
Starting EZTrace... done
#   N NRHS threads seconds   Gflop/s Deviation
  1000    1    16    0.018    18.18    0.00
Stopping EZTrace... saving trace /tmp/mfaverge_eztrace_log_rank_1
```

5. You now need to convert the binary file obtained in one format readable by your preferred visualizer. Firstly, you need to specify where to find the library to interpret the events generated during the execution.

```
export EZTRACE_LIBRARY_PATH=$PLASMA_DIR/lib
```

Secondly, you convert your file with EZTrace:

```
% eztrace_convert -t PAJE -o potrf /tmp/mfaverge_eztrace_log_rank_1
```

5.2.1 FAQ

- *My traces are unreadable and contain too many events. How can I limit the number of coreblas functions?*

EZTrace allows you to produce events for many different modules like PThread, OpenMP or MPI. The available modules can be listed with the following command:

```
% eztrace_avail
1      omp      Module for OpenMP parallel regions
2      pthread  Module for PThread synchronization functions
              (mutex, semaphore, spinlock, etc.)
3      stdio    Module for stdio functions
              (read, write, select, poll, etc.)
4      mpi      Module for MPI functions
5      memory   Module for memory functions
              (malloc, free, etc.)
16 coreblas    Module for kernels used in PLASMA
              (BLAS, LAPACK and coreblas)
```

And the modules loaded at runtime are listed by:

```
% eztrace_loaded
5 memory   Module for memory functions
              (malloc, free, etc.)
2 pthread  Module for PThread synchronization functions
              (mutex, semaphore, spinlock, etc.)
```

To enable coreblas module, you need to add coreblas to the subset of modules you want to enable through the environment variable EZTRACE_TRACE. For PLASMA, the most common use will be:

```
export EZTRACE_TRACE="coreblas"
```

If you are using Quark-D, you might want to enable the MPI module:

```
export EZTRACE_TRACE="mpi coreblas"
```

Once you have set EZTRACE_TRACE, you can check the modules are loaded correctly:

```
% eztrace_loaded
4      mpi      Module for MPI functions
16     coreblas Module for kernels used in PLASMA
              (BLAS, LAPACK and coreblas)
```

Remark: This environment variable can be set to different values for execution time and at conversion time. This means, you can enable all available modules while running your application, and then change the value to extract only one subset of the information.

5.3. HOW TO ADD A KERNEL?

- *How can I change the output directory?*

By default, the generated file in /tmp directory with the name `username_eztrace_log_rankX` where `username` is replaced by your user-name, and `X` by the rank number of the MPI process. The directory where output is stored can be changed with the following line:

```
export EZTRACE_TRACE_DIR=$HOME/traces
```

5.3 How to add a kernel?

All kernels present in the `core_blas` directory are automatically added to the module through a script. Here are a few rules to follow and explanations on the module extension if you want to enable or disable tracing of new kernels.

5.3.1 Enable tracing on a kernel

Traces within PLASMA are using the *weak symbols* that might be provided by the compiler. Those symbols allows us to give aliases to our functions that can be overloaded at link time if it is statically linked, or at runtime is shared library are generated. So, if you want to add one kernel to the EZTRACE coreblas module, you will have to define this symbol as shown in the following example for `CORE_zgemm`. If used, `CORE_zgemm` becomes the traced call, and `PCORE_zgemm` becomes the original function with no tracing information.

```
#if defined(PLASMA_HAVE_WEAK)
#pragma weak CORE_zgemm = PCORE_zgemm
#define CORE_zgemm PCORE_zgemm
#endif
void CORE_zgemm(...) {
    ...
}
```

The second important point here is that you will need to keep the return type on the same line than the `CORE_z` name of the function, otherwise the script that generates automatically the new version of `CORE_zgemm` with tracing information will skip this function.

5.3.2 Disable tracing on a kernel

To disable tracing on one kernel, *weak symbol* need to be removed, and return type of the function has to be on previous line as shown in following example with `CORE_zparfb`:

```
int
CORE_zparfb(...) {
    ...
}
```

5.3.3 Automatic generation

The script `tools/convert2eztrace.pl` is *simple and stupid* perl script that needs a lot of improvement for sure, but which does the basic work. So if you want to improve it, you are more than welcome to do so, and to update this documentation. That being said, the script has to be run in the `core_blas` directory and nowhere else. It will parse all `core_z*.c` files to search for functions that needs to be traced and directly update the `core_blas-eztrace/coreblas.z.c` file.

Important: Once you ran the script, check for the diff on this file before any commit.

Here are a few small things to know about it:

- the list of files parse is defined at the beginning of the script by the following command:

```
my @files = 'ls -1 core_z*.c core_dzasum.c';
```

If you file is not part of this list, it won't be parse.

- Functions which are available only in complex cases as `hemm`, `herk`, ..., needs to be protected to avoid double declaration in real cases. The list of those files is defined in the `complexlist` variable at the beginning of the script.
- You might not want your file to be parse by the script even if it matches the `core_z*.c` expressions. The variable `avoidlist` contains the list of those files.

CHAPTER 6

Miscellaneous

6.1 Constants

PLASMA defines a few constant parameters, such as *PlasmaTrans*, *PlasmaNoTrans*, *PlasmaUpper*, *PlasmaLower*, etc., equivalent of CBLAS and LAPACK parameters. The naming and numbering of these parameters follow the one of the CBLAS from Netlib (<http://www.netlib.org/blas/blast-forum/cblas.tgz>) and the C Interface to LAPACK from Netlib (<http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lapwrapc/>).

PLASMA includes a macro, *lapack_const()*, which takes PLASMA's (integer) constants and returns LAPACK's (string) constants. From the standpoint of LAPACK, only the first letter of each string is significant. Nevertheless, the macro returns meaningful strings, such as “No transpose”, “Transpose”, “Upper”, “Lower”, etc.