

TOTALVIEW

(a graphical debugger)

www.roguewave.com

TUesday Rabbit Diversion

Apr. 15 2014; Apr. 22 2014

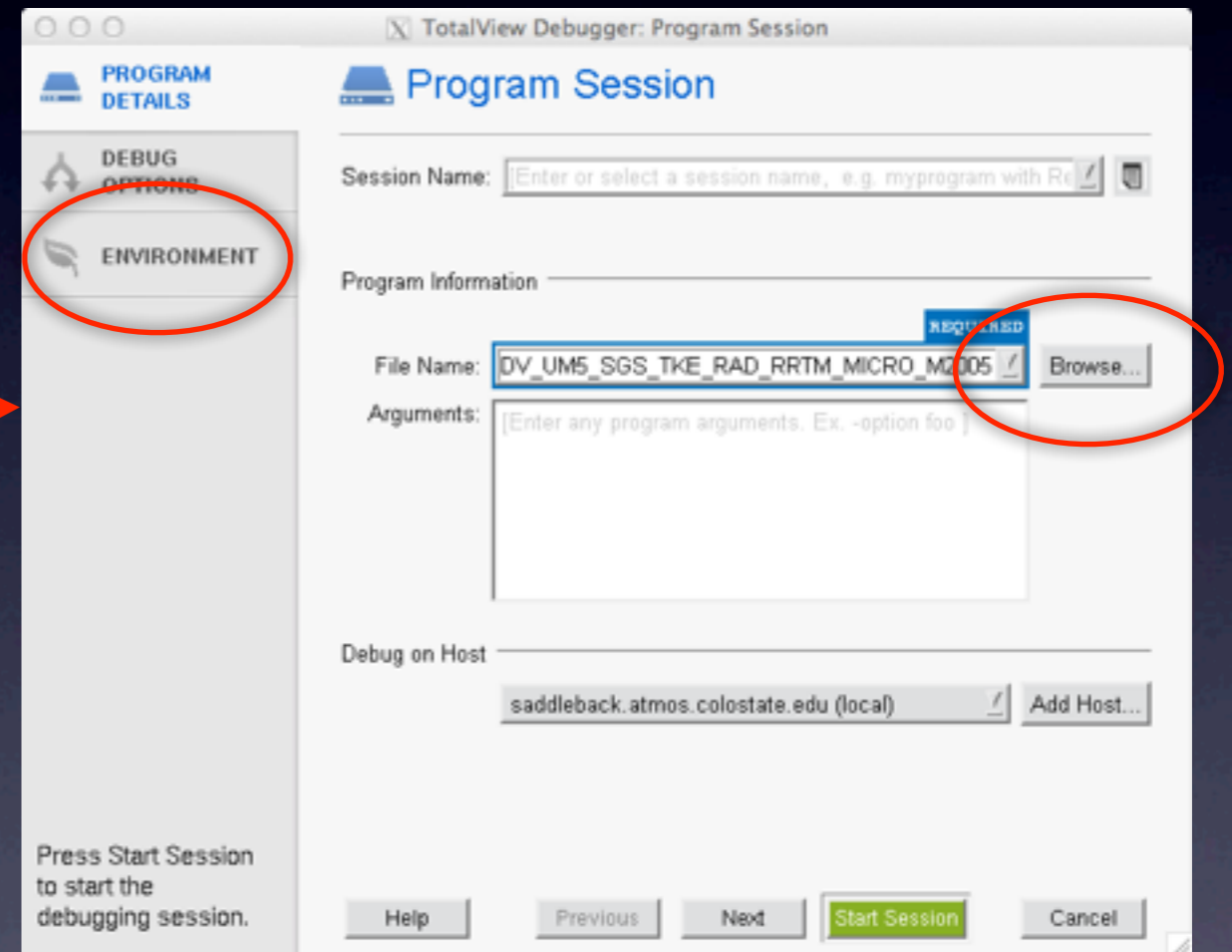
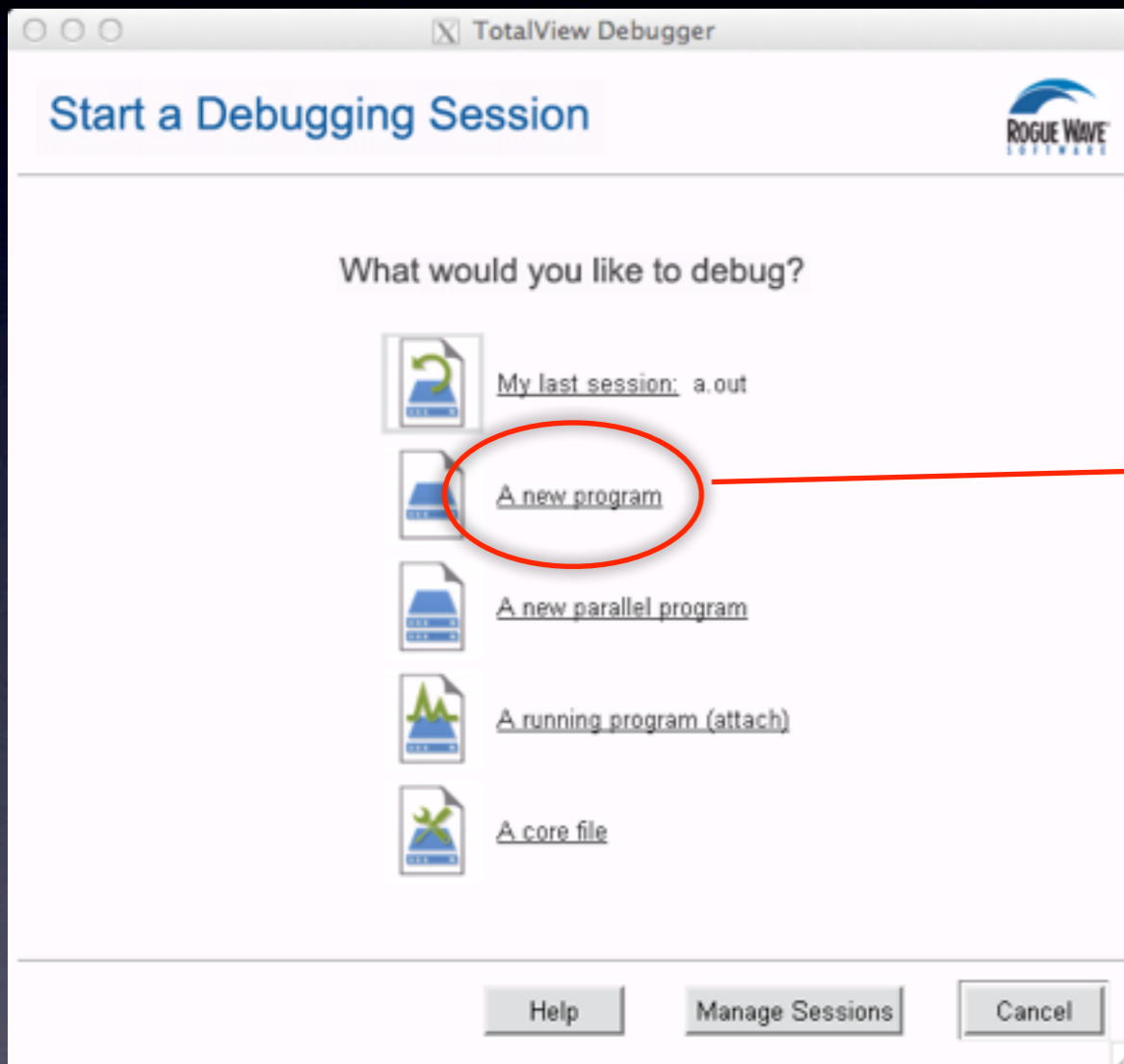
“...a GUI-based source code defect analysis tool that gives you unprecedented control over processes and thread execution and visibility into program state and variables.”

Launching Totalview - serial job

- Requires licensing - see Kelley for details
- path - /usr/local/toolworks/totalview/bin/
- make sure \$DISPLAY is set to your machine
- compile your code with -c -g options (on saddleback include -O0)
- from terminal window : **tv8 <executable>** or **totalview <executable>**

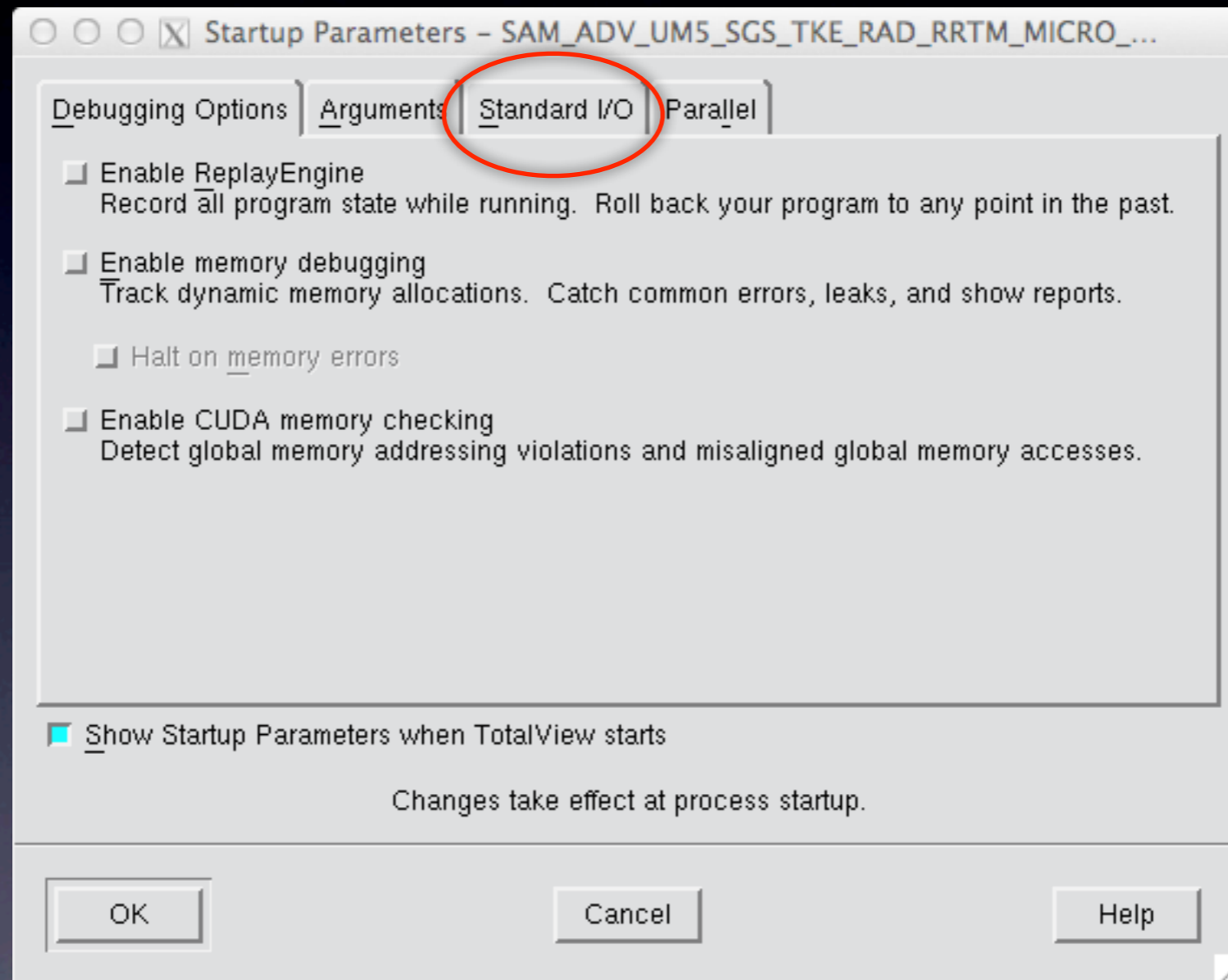
Launching Totalview - serial job

- without specifying executable
- browse for your executable
- control stdin and stdout from ENVIRONMENT (default stdout is terminal window)

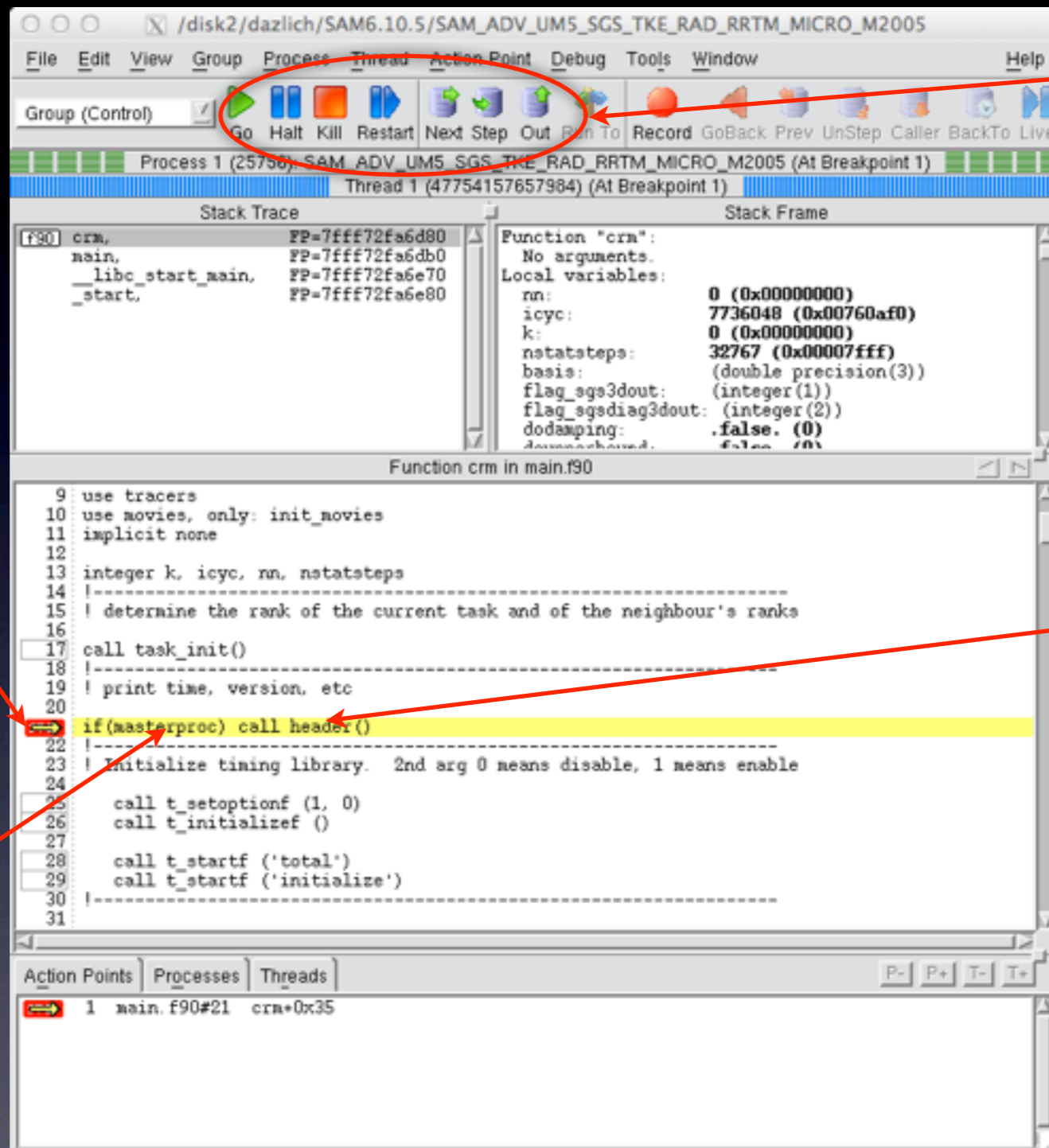


Launching Totalview - serial job

- executable specified at launch
- get an window to set ENVIRONMENT



Totalview window



buttons to control execution

click to set a breakpoint

double-click to dive into subroutines

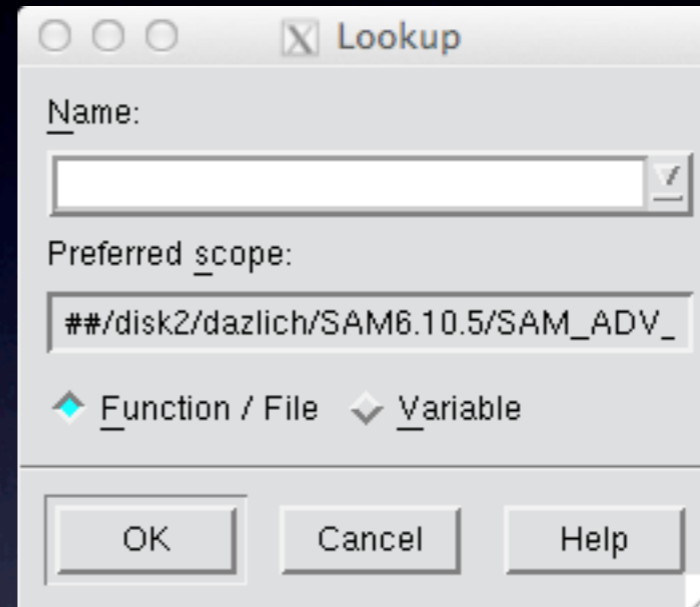
hover (scalar) or double-click (array) to see values

Execution control

- GO - run until execution terminated or a breakpoint is encountered
- HALT - stop execution immediately
- KILL - kill the program
- RESTART - start over and GO from the beginning
- NEXT - advance one line of code in current subroutine
- STEP - advance to next executable line of code - will step into a called subroutine
- OUT - return to the calling subroutine

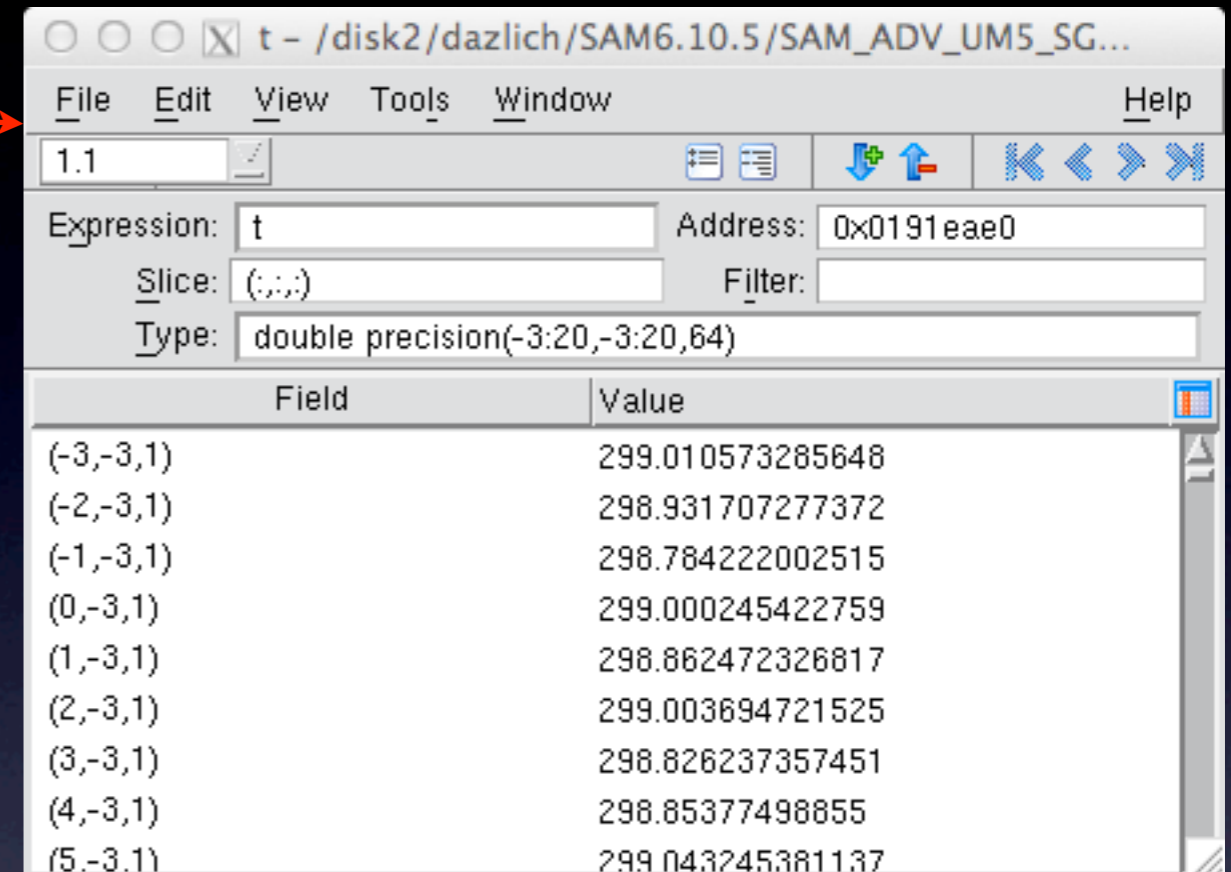
Navigating

- Double-click on a subroutine, scroll and repeat....
- OR File > Open Source



Examining Data

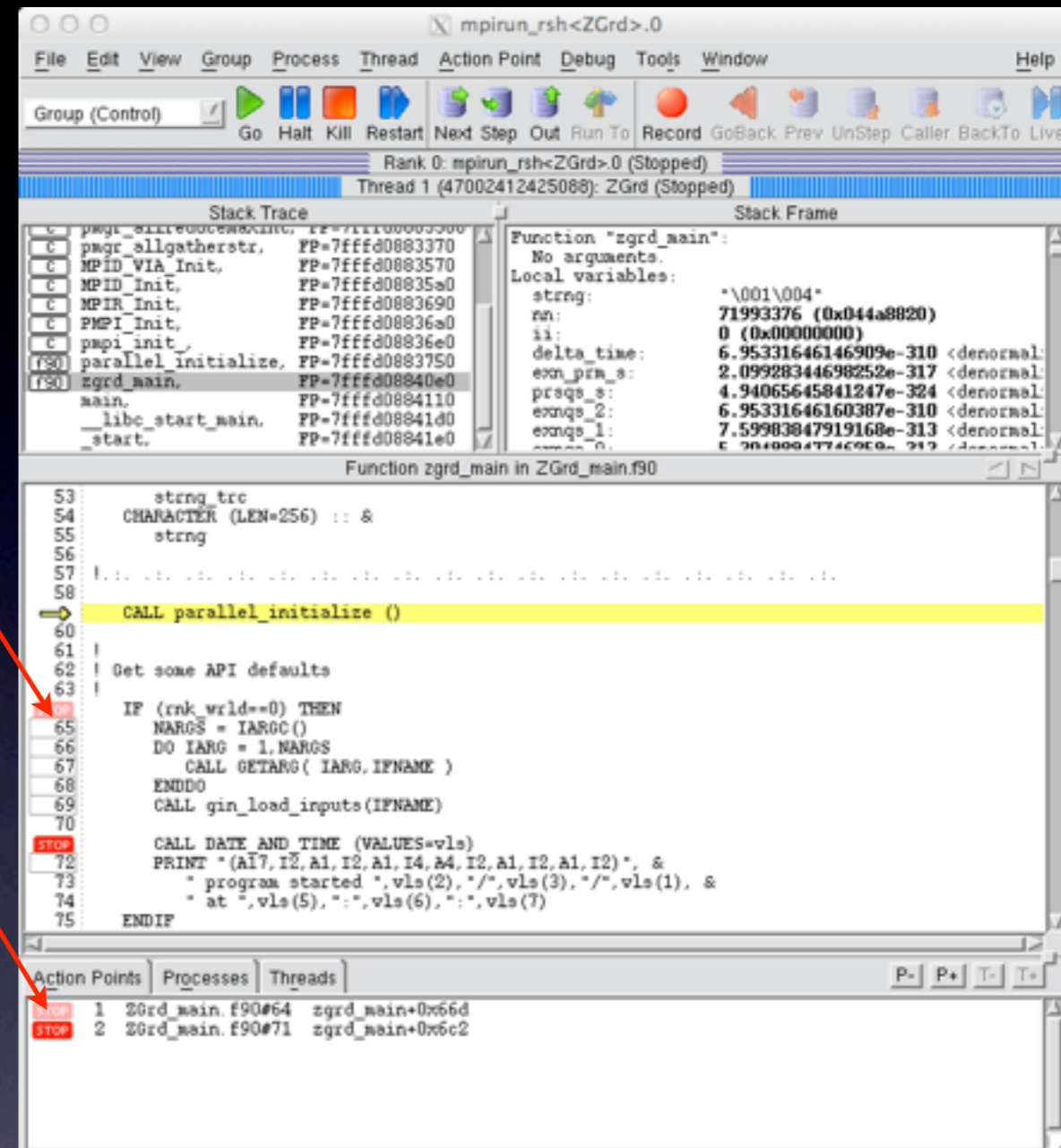
- Hover over a scalar ...OR...
- Double-click a variable
- Can select a slice of the array to view
- File > Save Pane will save values to disk
- Tools > Statistics gives summary of values
- Window > Duplicate copies the pane and lets you manipulate it independently of the original pane
- Main window: Tools > Fortran Modules lets you examine contents of a module - only way to get parameter values
- Execution must be halted to examine data



Field	Value
(-3,-3,1)	299.010573285648
(-2,-3,1)	298.931707277372
(-1,-3,1)	298.784222002515
(0,-3,1)	299.000245422759
(1,-3,1)	298.862472326817
(2,-3,1)	299.003694721525
(3,-3,1)	298.826237357451
(4,-3,1)	298.85377498855
(5,-3,1)	299.043245381137

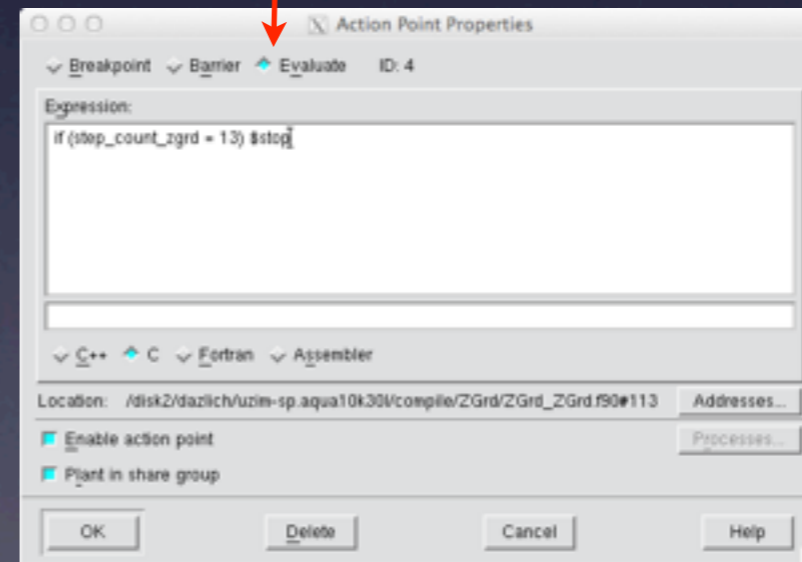
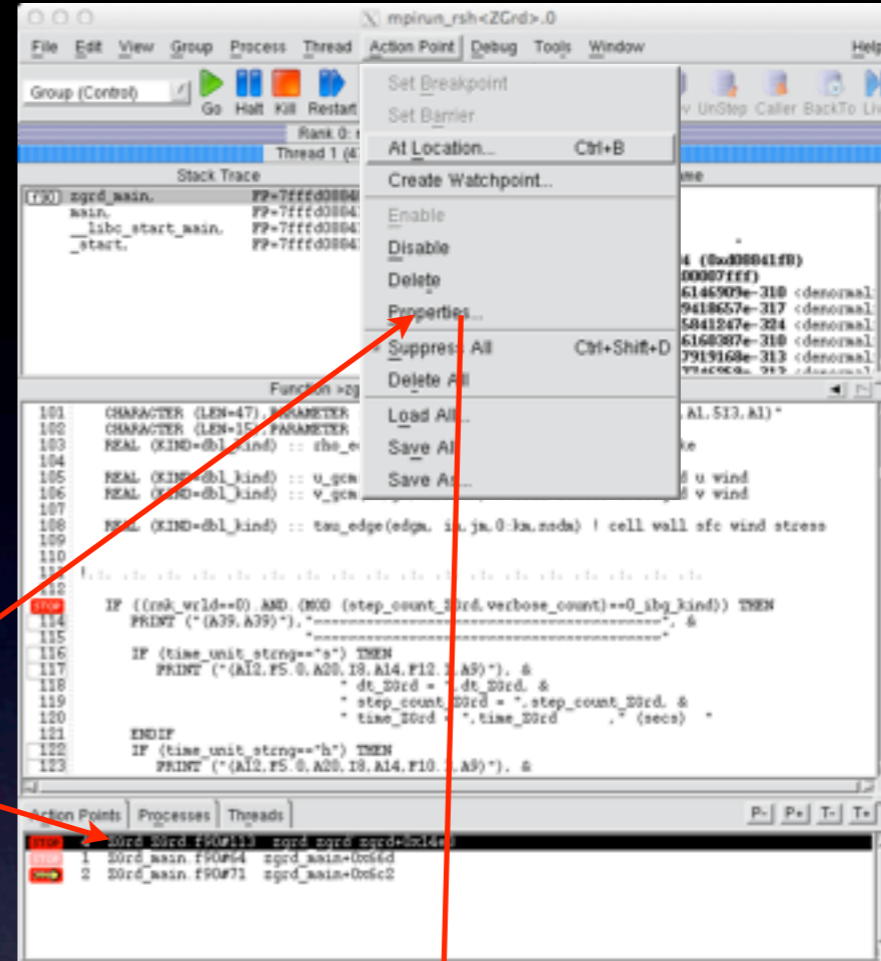
Breakpoints

- let the user define where execution will halt so data can be examined
- Set/remove by clicking on line number in left column
- can disable/enable by clicking on the list in the lower frame.
- double-clicking on line in lower frame takes the source frame there.



Evaluation Points

- Execution will halt every time a breakpoint is encountered - can be a nuisance in a do loop.
- You can be selective about when you will halt at a break point by converting it to an evaluation point.
- First, create the breakpoint. Then select it in the lower frame.
- Choose 'Properties' in the 'Action Point' menu
- Click 'Evaluate', enter the expression, then OK. Syntax is fortran except for the \$stop.



Evaluation Points (2)

- The evaluation point is distinct from the breakpoint by color (orange) and label (eval)

The screenshot shows a debugger window for a program named 'mpirun_rsh<ZGrd>.0'. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Group, Process, Thread, Action Point, Debug, Tools, Window, Help) and a toolbar with various debugging actions like Go, Halt, Kill, Restart, Next Step, Out, Run To, Record, GoBack, Prev, UnStep, Caller, BackTo, and Live.

The status bar indicates the current thread is 'Thread 1 (47002412425088): ZGrd (At Breakpoint 2)'. Below this, there are two panels: 'Stack Trace' and 'Stack Frame'. The 'Stack Trace' panel shows the call stack with frames for 'zgrd_main', 'main', '_libc_start_main', and '_start'. The 'Stack Frame' panel shows the function 'zgrd_main' with local variables: 'strng', 'na', 'ii', 'delta_time', 'exn_prn_s', 'prsq_s', 'exnqs_2', 'exnqs_1', and 'exnqs_0'.

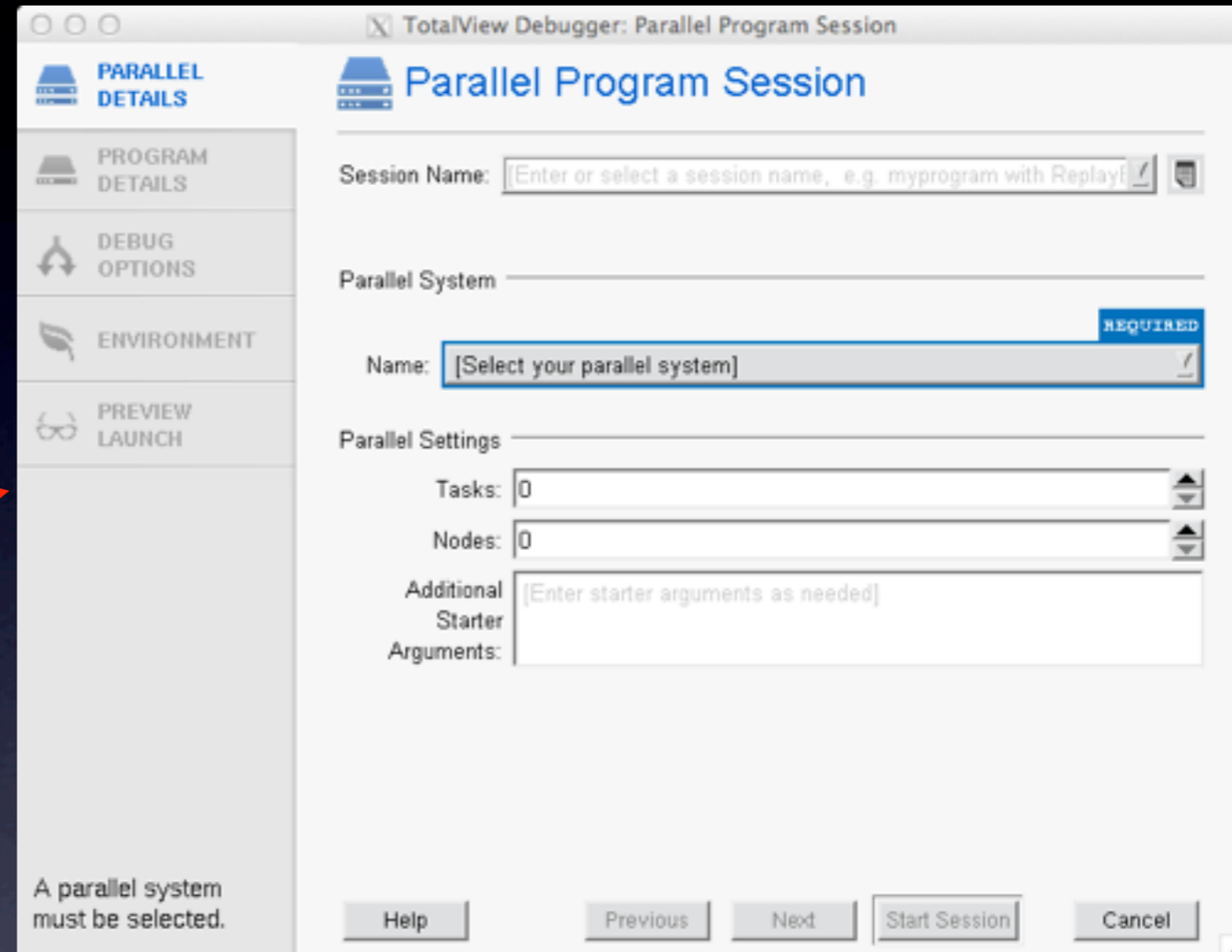
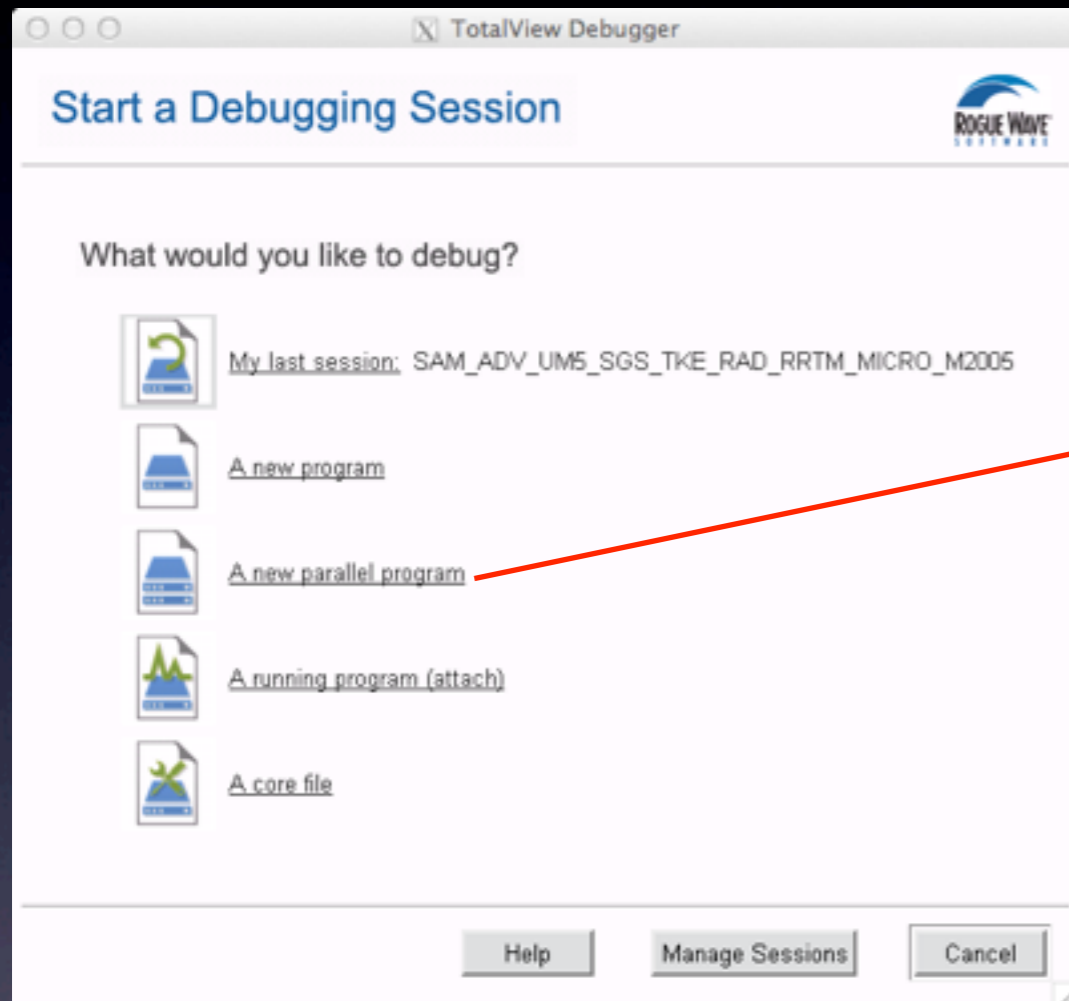
The main window displays the source code of the function 'zgrd_zgrdzgrd' in 'ZGrd_ZGrd.f90'. The code includes several character and real variables, and a series of calculations. An evaluation point (orange box with 'EVAL' label) is set at line 114, which is the first line of a PRINT statement. The code continues with conditional logic based on 'time_unit_strng' and 'time_unit_strng'.

At the bottom, there is a table with columns 'Action Points', 'Processes', and 'Threads'. The table shows three entries:

Action Points	Processes	Threads
EVAL	4	ZGrd_ZGrd.f90#113 zgrd_zgrdzgrd+zgrd+0x14e3
STOP	1	ZGrd_main.f90#64 zgrd_main+0xb6d
STOP	2	ZGrd_main.f90#71 zgrd_main+0x6c2

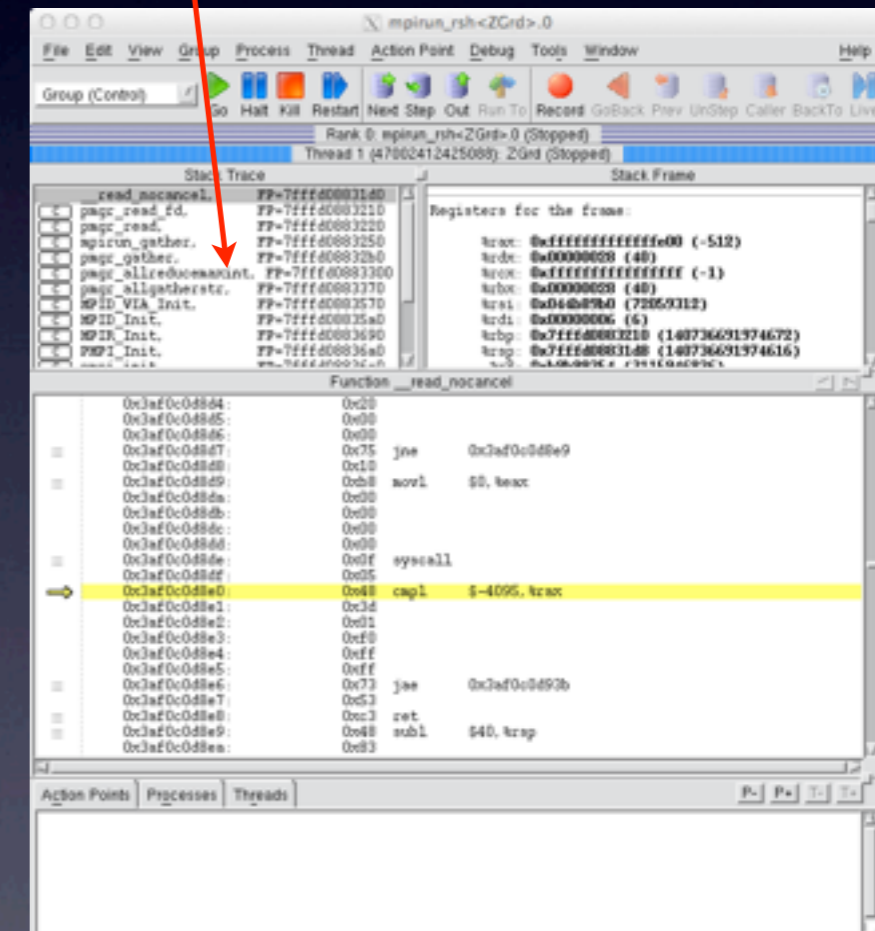
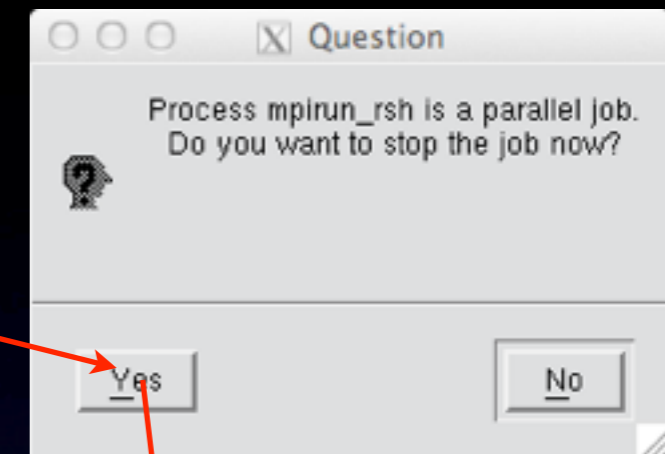
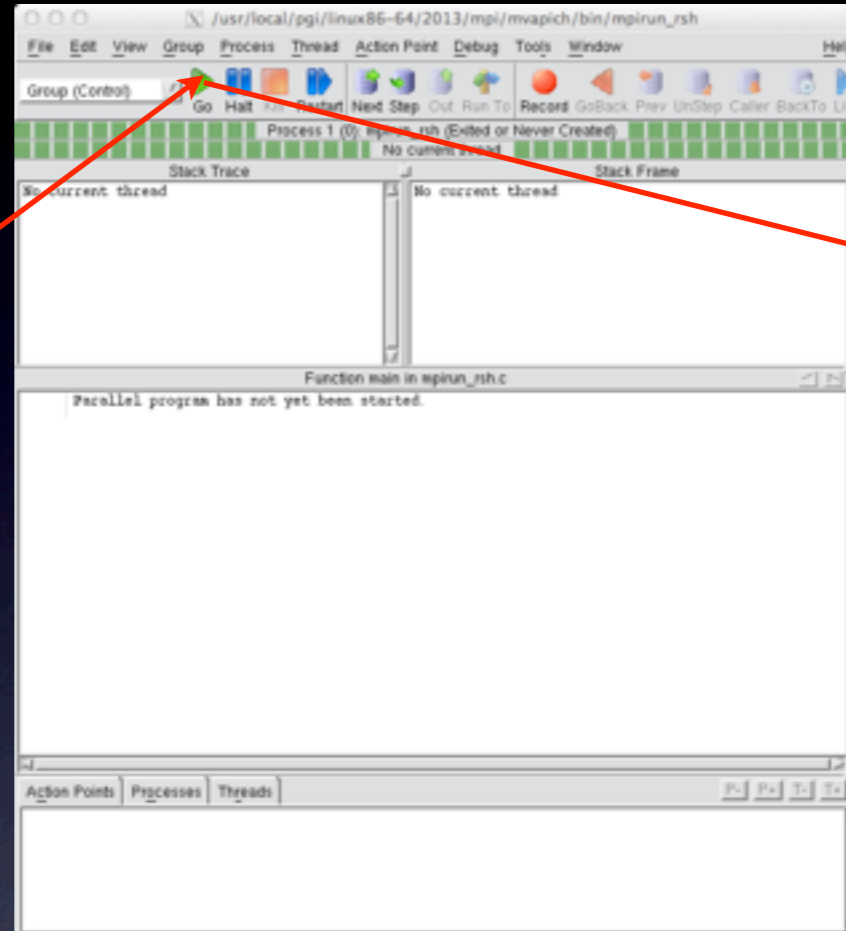
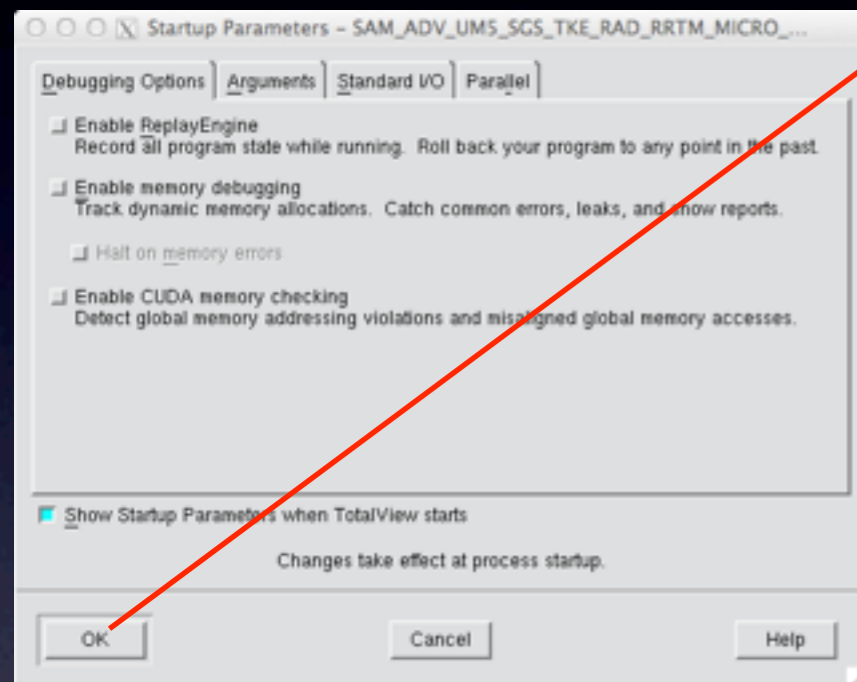
Parallel Startup

- terminal command line : `totalview`



Parallel Startup (alternative)

- terminal command line : `mpirun -tv -np 4 executable`



Parallel Navigation

- Default process is rank 0
- Rank and thread number displayed across top
- Navigate with the P- and P+ buttons
- Must open a new data pane to display data when process is changed
- 'Tools' drop down menu has 'Message Queue' to examine pending MPI messages

The screenshot shows a debugger window titled "mpirun_rsh<ZGrd>.2". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Group, Process, Thread, Action Point, Debug, Tools, Window, Help) and a toolbar with buttons for Go, Halt, Kill, Restart, Next Step, Out, Run To, Record, GoBack, Prev, UnStep, Caller, BackTo, and Live. Below the toolbar, a status bar displays "Rank 2: mpirun_rsh<ZGrd>.2 (At Breakpoint 4)" and "Thread 1 (47995284500352): ZGrd (At Breakpoint 4)".

The main window is divided into two panes. The left pane, titled "Stack Trace", shows a list of stack frames with their respective frame pointers (FP):

FP	Function	FP
f90	zgrd_zgrd'zgrd.	FP=7ffffd0fa7e0
f90	zgrd_main.	FP=7ffffd0fb170
	main.	FP=7ffffd0fb1a0
	_libc_start_main.	FP=7ffffd0fb260
	_start.	FP=7ffffd0fb270

The right pane, titled "Stack Frame", shows the function "Function 'zgrd_zgrd' zgrd*" with no arguments and a list of local variables:

Variable	Value
cvmean:	2.12199579985845e-314 <denormal>
sum_glbl:	9.82395831415526e+252
m:	1836213039 (0x6d72632f)
nnn:	808668767 (0x30334e5f)
k:	809054277 (0x30393045)
nsd:	6516270 (0x00636e2e)
j:	-317746464 (0xed0f92e0)
i:	32767 (0x00007fff)

Below the stack frames, the code for "Function zgrd_zgrd'zgrd in ZGrd_ZGrd.f90" is displayed. The code includes several lines of Fortran code, with line 113 highlighted in yellow:

```
101 CHARACTER (LEN=47),PARAMETER :: fmt2 = "(A10,E12.4,A1.5I3,A1,E12.4,A1.5I3,A1)"
102 CHARACTER (LEN=15),PARAMETER :: fmt3 = "(F8.3,256E16.8)"
103 REAL (KIND=dbl_kind) :: rho_edg(edga, ia, ja, ka, nsda) ! cell wall tke
104
105 REAL (KIND=dbl_kind) :: u_gcn(ia, ja, ka, nsda) ! cell center averaged u wind
106 REAL (KIND=dbl_kind) :: v_gcn(ia, ja, ka, nsda) ! cell center averaged v wind
107
108 REAL (KIND=dbl_kind) :: tau_edge(edga, ia, ja, 0:ka, nsda) ! cell wall sfc wind stress
109
110 !...
111 !...
112
113 IF ((rnk_wrl==0).AND.(MOD (step_count_ZGrd,verbose_count)==0_ibg_kind)) THEN
114 PRINT ("(A39,A39)", "*****", &
115 "*****")
116 IF (time_unit_strng=="s") THEN
117 PRINT ("(A12,F5.0,A20,I8,A14,F12.1,A9)", &
118 " dt_ZGrd = ",dt_ZGrd, &
119 " step_count_ZGrd = ",step_count_ZGrd, &
120 " time_ZGrd = ",time_ZGrd, "(secs) ")
121 ENDIF
122 IF (time_unit_strng=="h") THEN
123 PRINT ("(A12,F5.0,A20,I8,A14,F10.3,A9)", &
```

At the bottom of the window, there are tabs for "Action Points", "Processes", and "Threads". The "Processes" tab is active, showing a list of processes:

Process ID	Process Name	Thread Name
4	ZGrd_ZGrd.f90#113	zgrd_zgrd'zgrd+0x14e3
1	ZGrd_main.f90#64	zgrd_main+0x66d
2	ZGrd_main.f90#71	zgrd_main+0x6c2

Navigation buttons "P-", "P+", "T-", and "T+" are visible at the bottom right of the window. Red arrows from the text on the left point to the "P-" button and the rank/thread information at the top of the debugger window.