

OPEN TRACE FORMAT 2

USER MANUAL

2.0 (revision 4265)



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Chapter 1

Open Trace Format 2

1.1 Introduction

The OTF2 library provides an interface to write and read trace data.

OTF2 is developed within the Score-P project. The Score-P project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research. OTF2 is available under the BSD open source license that allows free usage for academic and commercial applications.

1.2 Get started

[OTF2 records](#)

[Usage of OTF2 tools](#)

Appendices

Appendix A

OTF2 INSTALL

For generic installation instructions see below.
When building for an Intel MIC platform, carefully follow the
platform-specific instructions below.

Configuration of OTF2

'configure' configures OTF2 to adapt to many kinds of systems.

Usage: ./configure [OPTION]... [VAR=VALUE]...

To assign environment variables (e.g., CC, CFLAGS...), specify them as
VAR=VALUE. See below for descriptions of some of the useful variables.

Defaults for the options are specified in brackets.

Configuration:

-h, --help	display this help and exit
--help=short	display options specific to this package
--help=recursive	display the short help of all the included packages
-V, --version	display version information and exit
-q, --quiet, --silent	do not print 'checking ...' messages
--cache-file=FILE	cache test results in FILE [disabled]
-C, --config-cache	alias for '--cache-file=config.cache'
-n, --no-create	do not create output files
--srcdir=DIR	find the sources in DIR [configure dir or '..']

Installation directories:

--prefix=PREFIX	install architecture-independent files in PREFIX [/opt/otf2]
--exec-prefix=EPREFIX	install architecture-dependent files in EPREFIX [PREFIX]

By default, 'make install' will install all the files in
'/opt/otf2/bin', '/opt/otf2/lib' etc. You can specify
an installation prefix other than '/opt/otf2' using '--prefix',
for instance '--prefix=\$HOME'.

For better control, use the options below.

Fine tuning of the installation directories:

--bindir=DIR	user executables [EPREFIX/bin]
--sbindir=DIR	system admin executables [EPREFIX/sbin]
--libexecdir=DIR	program executables [EPREFIX/libexec]
--sysconfdir=DIR	read-only single-machine data [PREFIX/etc]
--sharedstatedir=DIR	modifiable architecture-independent data [PREFIX/com]
--localstatedir=DIR	modifiable single-machine data [PREFIX/var]
--libdir=DIR	object code libraries [EPREFIX/lib]
--includedir=DIR	C header files [PREFIX/include]
--oldincludedir=DIR	C header files for non-gcc [/usr/include]
--datarootdir=DIR	read-only arch.-independent data root [PREFIX/share]
--datadir=DIR	read-only architecture-independent data [DATAROOTDIR]
--infodir=DIR	info documentation [DATAROOTDIR/info]

```

--localedir=DIR          locale-dependent data [DATAROOTDIR/locale]
--mandir=DIR             man documentation [DATAROOTDIR/man]
--docdir=DIR            documentation root [DATAROOTDIR/doc/otf2]
--htmldir=DIR           html documentation [DOCDIR]
--dvidir=DIR            dvi documentation [DOCDIR]
--pdfdir=DIR            pdf documentation [DOCDIR]
--psdir=DIR             ps documentation [DOCDIR]

```

Program names:

```

--program-prefix=PREFIX      prepend PREFIX to installed program names
--program-suffix=SUFFIX      append SUFFIX to installed program names
--program-transform-name=PROGRAM  run sed PROGRAM on installed program names

```

System types:

```

--build=BUILD      configure for building on BUILD [guessed]
--host=HOST        cross-compile to build programs to run on HOST [BUILD]

```

Optional Features:

```

--disable-option-checking  ignore unrecognized --enable/--with options
--disable-FEATURE          do not include FEATURE (same as --enable-FEATURE=no)
--enable-FEATURE[=ARG]    include FEATURE [ARG=yes]
--enable-silent-rules      less verbose build output (undo: 'make V=1')
--disable-silent-rules     verbose build output (undo: 'make V=0')
--disable-dependency-tracking speeds up one-time build
--enable-dependency-tracking do not reject slow dependency extractors
--enable-platform-mic      Force build for Intel MIC platform [no]
--enable-debug             activate internal debug output [no]
--enable-backend-test-runs
                        Run tests at make check [no]. If disabled, tests are
                        still build at make check. Additionally, scripts
                        (scorep_*tests.sh) containing the tests are
                        generated in <builddir>/build-backend.
--enable-shared[=PKGS]    build shared libraries [default=no]
--enable-static[=PKGS]    build static libraries [default=yes]
--enable-fast-install[=PKGS]
                        optimize for fast installation [default=yes]
--disable-libtool-lock     avoid locking (might break parallel builds)

```

Optional Packages:

```

--with-PACKAGE[=ARG]      use PACKAGE [ARG=yes]
--without-PACKAGE          do not use PACKAGE (same as --with-PACKAGE=no)
--with-sionlib[=<sionlib-bindir>]
                        Use an already installed sionlib. Provide path to
                        sionconfig. Auto-detected if already in $PATH.
--with-pic                 try to use only PIC/non-PIC objects [default=use
                        both]
--with-gnu-ld              assume the C compiler uses GNU ld [default=no]
--with-sysroot=DIR         Search for dependent libraries within DIR
                        (or the compiler's sysroot if not specified).

```

Some influential environment variables:

```

CC_FOR_BUILD
    C compiler command for the frontend build
CXX_FOR_BUILD
    C++ compiler command for the frontend build
F77_FOR_BUILD
    Fortran 77 compiler command for the frontend build
FC_FOR_BUILD
    Fortran compiler command for the frontend build
CPPFLAGS_FOR_BUILD
    (Objective) C/C++ preprocessor flags for the frontend build,
    e.g. -I<include dir> if you have headers in a nonstandard
    directory <include dir>
CFLAGS_FOR_BUILD
    C compiler flags for the frontend build
CXXFLAGS_FOR_BUILD
    C++ compiler flags for the frontend build
FFLAGS_FOR_BUILD
    Fortran 77 compiler flags for the frontend build
FCFLAGS_FOR_BUILD
    Fortran compiler flags for the frontend build
LDFLAGS_FOR_BUILD
    linker flags for the frontend build, e.g. -L<lib dir> if you

```

```

        have libraries in a nonstandard directory <lib dir>
LIBS_FOR_BUILD
    libraries to pass to the linker for the frontend build, e.g.
    -l<library>
CC          C compiler command
CFLAGS      C compiler flags
LDFLAGS     linker flags, e.g. -L<lib dir> if you have libraries in a
            nonstandard directory <lib dir>
LIBS        libraries to pass to the linker, e.g. -l<library>
CPPFLAGS    (Objective) C/C++ preprocessor flags, e.g. -I<include dir> if
            you have headers in a nonstandard directory <include dir>
CXX         C++ compiler command
CXXFLAGS    C++ compiler flags
CPP         C preprocessor
CXXCPP      C++ preprocessor
PYTHON      The python interpreter to use. Not a build requirement, but
            needed when developing. Python 2.5 or above, but no python 3.
            Use PYTHON=: to disable python support.

```

Use these variables to override the choices made by 'configure' or to help it to find libraries and programs with nonstandard names/locations.

Please report bugs to <support@score-p.org>.

Platform-specific instructions

Intel MIC

Building OTF2 for the Intel MIC platform requires some extra care, and in some cases two installations into the same location. Therefore, we strongly recommend to strictly follow the procedure as described below.

1. Ensure that Intel compilers are installed and available in \$PATH, and that the Intel Manycore Platform Software Stack (MPSS) is installed.
2. Configure OTF2 to use the MIC platform:

```
./configure --enable-platform-mic [other options, e.g., '--prefix']
```

3. Build and install:

```
make; make install
```

On non-cross compiling systems (e.g., typical Linux clusters), that's it. On cross-compiling systems (e.g., Cray XC30 with Xeon Phi daughter board), a second installation of OTF2 *on top* of the just installed one is required to provide a single installation serving login nodes, compute nodes, and MIC:

4. Remove MIC program binaries, object files, and configure-generated files from the source code directory:

```
make distclean
```

5. Reconfigure for login/compute nodes using *identical directory options* (e.g., '--prefix' or '--bindir') as in step 2:

```
./configure [other options as used in step 2]
```

This will automatically detect the already existing native MIC build and enable the required support in the login node tools.

6. Build and install:

```
make; make install
```

Note that this approach also works with VPATH builds (even with two separate build directories) as long as the same options defining directory locations are passed in steps 2 and 5.

Installation Instructions

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Basic Installation
=====

Briefly, the shell commands `./configure; make; make install` should
configure, build, and install this package. The following
more-detailed instructions are generic; see the `README` file for
instructions specific to this package. Some packages provide this
`INSTALL` file but do not implement all of the features documented
below. The lack of an optional feature in a given package is not
necessarily a bug. More recommendations for GNU packages can be found
in `*note Makefile Conventions: (standards)Makefile Conventions`.

The `configure` shell script attempts to guess correct values for
various system-dependent variables used during compilation. It uses
those values to create a `Makefile` in each directory of the package.
It may also create one or more `.h` files containing system-dependent
definitions. Finally, it creates a shell script `config.status` that
you can run in the future to recreate the current configuration, and a
file `config.log` containing compiler output (useful mainly for
debugging `configure`).

It can also use an optional file (typically called `config.cache`
and enabled with `--cache-file=config.cache` or simply `-C`) that saves
the results of its tests to speed up reconfiguring. Caching is
disabled by default to prevent problems with accidental use of stale
cache files.

If you need to do unusual things to compile the package, please try
to figure out how `configure` could check whether to do them, and mail
diffs or instructions to the address given in the `README` so they can
be considered for the next release. If you are using the cache, and at
some point `config.cache` contains results you don't want to keep, you
may remove or edit it.

The file `configure.ac` (or `configure.in`) is used to create
`configure` by a program called `autoconf`. You need `configure.ac` if
you want to change it or regenerate `configure` using a newer version
of `autoconf`.

The simplest way to compile this package is:

1. `cd` to the directory containing the package's source code and type
`./configure` to configure the package for your system.

Running `configure` might take a while. While running, it prints
some messages telling which features it is checking for.

2. Type `make` to compile the package.
3. Optionally, type `make check` to run any self-tests that come with
the package, generally using the just-built uninstalled binaries.
4. Type `make install` to install the programs and any data files and
documentation. When installing into a prefix owned by root, it is
recommended that the package be configured and built as a regular
user, and only the `make install` phase executed with root
privileges.
5. Optionally, type `make installcheck` to repeat any self-tests, but
this time using the binaries in their final installed location.
This target does not install anything. Running this target as a
regular user, particularly if the prior `make install` required
root privileges, verifies that the installation completed

correctly.

6. You can remove the program binaries and object files from the source code directory by typing 'make clean'. To also remove the files that 'configure' created (so you can compile the package for a different kind of computer), type 'make distclean'. There is also a 'make maintainer-clean' target, but that is intended mainly for the package's developers. If you use it, you may have to get all sorts of other programs in order to regenerate files that came with the distribution.
7. Often, you can also type 'make uninstall' to remove the installed files again. In practice, not all packages have tested that uninstallation works correctly, even though it is required by the GNU Coding Standards.
8. Some packages, particularly those that use Automake, provide 'make distcheck', which can be used by developers to test that all other targets like 'make install' and 'make uninstall' work correctly. This target is generally not run by end users.

Compilers and Options

=====

Some systems require unusual options for compilation or linking that the 'configure' script does not know about. Run './configure --help' for details on some of the pertinent environment variables.

You can give 'configure' initial values for configuration parameters by setting variables in the command line or in the environment. Here is an example:

```
./configure CC=c99 CFLAGS=-g LIBS=-lposix
```

*Note Defining Variables::, for more details.

Compiling For Multiple Architectures

=====

You can compile the package for more than one kind of computer at the same time, by placing the object files for each architecture in their own directory. To do this, you can use GNU 'make'. 'cd' to the directory where you want the object files and executables to go and run the 'configure' script. 'configure' automatically checks for the source code in the directory that 'configure' is in and in '..'. This is known as a "VPATH" build.

With a non-GNU 'make', it is safer to compile the package for one architecture at a time in the source code directory. After you have installed the package for one architecture, use 'make distclean' before reconfiguring for another architecture.

On MacOS X 10.5 and later systems, you can create libraries and executables that work on multiple system types--known as "fat" or "universal" binaries--by specifying multiple '-arch' options to the compiler but only a single '-arch' option to the preprocessor. Like this:

```
./configure CC="gcc -arch i386 -arch x86_64 -arch ppc -arch ppc64" \  
CXX="g++ -arch i386 -arch x86_64 -arch ppc -arch ppc64" \  
CPP="gcc -E" CXXCPP="g++ -E"
```

This is not guaranteed to produce working output in all cases, you may have to build one architecture at a time and combine the results using the 'lipo' tool if you have problems.

Installation Names

=====

By default, 'make install' installs the package's commands under '/usr/local/bin', include files under '/usr/local/include', etc. You can specify an installation prefix other than '/usr/local' by giving 'configure' the option '--prefix=PREFIX', where PREFIX must be an

absolute file name.

You can specify separate installation prefixes for architecture-specific files and architecture-independent files. If you pass the option `--exec-prefix=PREFIX` to `'configure'`, the package uses PREFIX as the prefix for installing programs and libraries. Documentation and other data files still use the regular prefix.

In addition, if you use an unusual directory layout you can give options like `--bindir=DIR` to specify different values for particular kinds of files. Run `'configure --help'` for a list of the directories you can set and what kinds of files go in them. In general, the default for these options is expressed in terms of `'${prefix}'`, so that specifying just `--prefix` will affect all of the other directory specifications that were not explicitly provided.

The most portable way to affect installation locations is to pass the correct locations to `'configure'`; however, many packages provide one or both of the following shortcuts of passing variable assignments to the `'make install'` command line to change installation locations without having to reconfigure or recompile.

The first method involves providing an override variable for each affected directory. For example, `'make install prefix=/alternate/directory'` will choose an alternate location for all directory configuration variables that were expressed in terms of `'${prefix}'`. Any directories that were specified during `'configure'`, but not in terms of `'${prefix}'`, must each be overridden at install time for the entire installation to be relocated. The approach of makefile variable overrides for each directory variable is required by the GNU Coding Standards, and ideally causes no recompilation. However, some platforms have known limitations with the semantics of shared libraries that end up requiring recompilation when using this method, particularly noticeable in packages that use GNU Libtool.

The second method involves providing the `'DESTDIR'` variable. For example, `'make install DESTDIR=/alternate/directory'` will prepend `'/alternate/directory'` before all installation names. The approach of `'DESTDIR'` overrides is not required by the GNU Coding Standards, and does not work on platforms that have drive letters. On the other hand, it does better at avoiding recompilation issues, and works well even when some directory options were not specified in terms of `'${prefix}'` at `'configure'` time.

Optional Features

=====

If the package supports it, you can cause programs to be installed with an extra prefix or suffix on their names by giving `'configure'` the option `--program-prefix=PREFIX` or `--program-suffix=SUFFIX`.

Some packages pay attention to `--enable-FEATURE` options to `'configure'`, where FEATURE indicates an optional part of the package. They may also pay attention to `--with-PACKAGE` options, where PACKAGE is something like `'gnu-as'` or `'x'` (for the X Window System). The `'README'` should mention any `--enable-` and `--with-` options that the package recognizes.

For packages that use the X Window System, `'configure'` can usually find the X include and library files automatically, but if it doesn't, you can use the `'configure'` options `--x-includes=DIR` and `--x-libraries=DIR` to specify their locations.

Some packages offer the ability to configure how verbose the execution of `'make'` will be. For these packages, running `./configure --enable-silent-rules` sets the default to minimal output, which can be overridden with `'make V=1'`; while running `./configure --disable-silent-rules` sets the default to verbose, which can be overridden with `'make V=0'`.

Particular systems

=====

On HP-UX, the default C compiler is not ANSI C compatible. If GNU CC is not installed, it is recommended to use the following options in order to use an ANSI C compiler:

```
./configure CC="cc -Ae -D_XOPEN_SOURCE=500"
```

and if that doesn't work, install pre-built binaries of GCC for HP-UX.

On OSF/1 a.k.a. Tru64, some versions of the default C compiler cannot parse its '<wchar.h>' header file. The option '-nodtk' can be used as a workaround. If GNU CC is not installed, it is therefore recommended to try

```
./configure CC="cc"
```

and if that doesn't work, try

```
./configure CC="cc -nodtk"
```

On Solaris, don't put '/usr/ucb' early in your 'PATH'. This directory contains several dysfunctional programs; working variants of these programs are available in '/usr/bin'. So, if you need '/usr/ucb' in your 'PATH', put it after '/usr/bin'.

On Haiku, software installed for all users goes in '/boot/common', not '/usr/local'. It is recommended to use the following options:

```
./configure --prefix=/boot/common
```

Specifying the System Type

=====

There may be some features 'configure' cannot figure out automatically, but needs to determine by the type of machine the package will run on. Usually, assuming the package is built to be run on the same architectures, 'configure' can figure that out, but if it prints a message saying it cannot guess the machine type, give it the '--build=TYPE' option. TYPE can either be a short name for the system type, such as 'sun4', or a canonical name which has the form:

```
CPU-COMPANY-SYSTEM
```

where SYSTEM can have one of these forms:

```
OS  
KERNEL-OS
```

See the file 'config.sub' for the possible values of each field. If 'config.sub' isn't included in this package, then this package doesn't need to know the machine type.

If you are building compiler tools for cross-compiling, you should use the option '--target=TYPE' to select the type of system they will produce code for.

If you want to use a cross compiler, that generates code for a platform different from the build platform, you should specify the "host" platform (i.e., that on which the generated programs will eventually be run) with '--host=TYPE'.

Sharing Defaults

=====

If you want to set default values for 'configure' scripts to share, you can create a site shell script called 'config.site' that gives default values for variables like 'CC', 'cache_file', and 'prefix'. 'configure' looks for 'PREFIX/share/config.site' if it exists, then 'PREFIX/etc/config.site' if it exists. Or, you can set the 'CONFIG_SITE' environment variable to the location of the site script. A warning: not all 'configure' scripts look for a site script.

Defining Variables

=====

Variables not defined in a site shell script can be set in the environment passed to 'configure'. However, some packages may run configure again during the build, and the customized values of these variables may be lost. In order to avoid this problem, you should set them in the 'configure' command line, using 'VAR=value'. For example:

```
./configure CC=/usr/local2/bin/gcc
```

causes the specified 'gcc' to be used as the C compiler (unless it is overridden in the site shell script).

Unfortunately, this technique does not work for 'CONFIG_SHELL' due to an Autoconf bug. Until the bug is fixed you can use this workaround:

```
CONFIG_SHELL=/bin/bash /bin/bash ./configure CONFIG_SHELL=/bin/bash
```

'configure' Invocation
=====

'configure' recognizes the following options to control how it operates.

'--help'

'-h'

Print a summary of all of the options to 'configure', and exit.

'--help=short'

'--help=recursive'

Print a summary of the options unique to this package's 'configure', and exit. The 'short' variant lists options used only in the top level, while the 'recursive' variant lists options also present in any nested packages.

'--version'

'-v'

Print the version of Autoconf used to generate the 'configure' script, and exit.

'--cache-file=FILE'

Enable the cache: use and save the results of the tests in FILE, traditionally 'config.cache'. FILE defaults to '/dev/null' to disable caching.

'--config-cache'

'-C'

Alias for '--cache-file=config.cache'.

'--quiet'

'--silent'

'-q'

Do not print messages saying which checks are being made. To suppress all normal output, redirect it to '/dev/null' (any error messages will still be shown).

'--srcdir=DIR'

Look for the package's source code in directory DIR. Usually 'configure' can determine that directory automatically.

'--prefix=DIR'

Use DIR as the installation prefix. *note Installation Names:: for more details, including other options available for fine-tuning the installation locations.

'--no-create'

'-n'

Run the configure checks, but stop before creating any output files.

'configure' also accepts some other, not widely useful, options. Run 'configure --help' for more details.

Appendix B

Deprecated List

Module [records_definition](#)

In version 2.0

Module [records_event](#)

In version 1.2

In version 1.2

In version 1.2

In version 1.2

In version 1.2

In version 1.2

In version 1.2

Appendix C

Module Documentation

C.1 Usage of OTF2 tools

Modules

- [OTF2 config tool](#)
- [OTF2 print tool](#)
- [OTF2 snapshots tool](#)
- [OTF2 marker tool](#)
- [OTF2 estimator tool](#)

C.1.1 Detailed Description

C.2 OTF2 config tool

A call to `otf2-config` has the following syntax:

Usage: `otf2-config [OPTION]... COMMAND`

Commands:

```
--cflags      prints additional compiler flags. They already contain
               the include flags
--cppflags    prints the include flags for the OTF2 headers
--libs        prints the required libraries for linking
--ldflags     prints the required linker flags
--cc          prints the C compiler name
--features <FEATURE-CATEGORY>
               prints available features selected by <FEATURE-CATEGORY>.
               Available feature categories:
                 * substrates
                 * compressions
                 * targets
--help        prints this usage information

--version     prints the version number of the OTF2 package and
--otf2-revision
               prints the revision number of the OTF2 package
--common-revision
               prints the revision number of the common package
--interface-version
               prints the interface version number
```

Options:

```
--target <TARGET>
               displays the requested information for the given <TARGET>.
               On non-cross compiling systems, the 'backend' target is ignored.
--backend     equivalent to '--target backend' (deprecated)
--cuda        specifies that the required flags are for the CUDA compiler
               nvcc (deprecated)
```

C.3 OTF2 print tool

A call to `otf2-print` has the following syntax:

Usage: `otf2-print [OPTION]... [--] ANCHORFILE`

Print selected content of the OTF2 archive specified by `ANCHORFILE`.

Options:

<code>-A, --show-all</code>	print all output including definitions and anchor file
<code>-G, --show-global-defs</code>	print all global definitions
<code>-I, --show-info</code>	print information from the anchor file
<code>-T, --show-thumbnails</code>	print the headers from all thumbnails
<code>-M, --show-mappings</code>	print mappings to global definitions
<code>-C, --show-clock-offsets</code>	print clock offsets to global timer
<code>--timestamps=<FORMAT></code>	format of the timestamps. <FORMAT> is one of: plain - no formatting is done (default) offset - timestamps are relative to the global offset (taken from the <code>ClockProperties</code> definition)
<code>-L, --location <LID></code>	limit output to location <LID>
<code>-s, --step <N></code>	step through output by steps of <N> events
<code>--time <MIN> <MAX></code>	limit output to events within time interval
<code>--system-tree</code>	output system tree to dot-file
<code>--silent</code>	only validate trace and do not print any events
<code>--unwind-calling-context</code>	unwind the calling context for each calling context event. Each calling context node is prefixed depending on the unwind distance of the current event: '?' - unwind distance is undefined '+' - region was newly entered '*' - region was not left ' ' - region did not made any progress
<code>-d, --debug</code>	turn on debug mode
<code>-V, --version</code>	print version information
<code>-h, --help</code>	print this help information

C.4 OTF2 snapshots tool

A call to `otf2-snapshots` has the following syntax:

Usage: `otf2-snapshots [OPTION]... ANCHORFILE`

Append snapshots to existing otf2 traces at given 'break' timestamps.

Options:

<code>-n, --number <BREAKS></code>	Number of breaks (distributed regularly) if <code>-p</code> and <code>-t</code> are not set, the default for <code>-n</code> is 10 breaks.
<code>-p <TICK_RATE></code>	Create break every <code><TICK_RATE></code> ticks if both, <code>-n</code> and <code>-p</code> are specified the one producing more breaks wins.
<code>--progress</code>	Brief mode, print progress information.
<code>--verbose</code>	Verbose mode, print break timestamps, i.e. snapshot informations to stdout.
<code>-V, --version</code>	Print version information.
<code>-h, --help</code>	Print this help information.

C.5 OTF2 marker tool

A call to otf2-marker has the following syntax:

Usage: otf2-marker [OPTION] [ARGUMENTS]... ANCHORFILE
Read or edit a marker file.

Options:

	Print all markers sorted by group.
--def <GROUP> [<CATEGORY>]	Print all marker definitions of group <GROUP> or of category <CATEGORY> from group <GROUP>.
--defs-only	Print only marker definitions.
--add-def <GROUP> <CATEGORY> <SEVERITY>	Add a new marker definition.
--add <GROUP> <CATEGORY> <TIME> <SCOPE> <TEXT>	Add a marker to an existing definition.
--remove-def <GROUP> [<CATEGORY>]	Remove all marker classes of group <GROUP> or only the category <CATEGORY> of group <GROUP>; and all according markers.
--clear-def <GROUP> [<CATEGORY>]	Remove all markers of group <GROUP> or only of category <CATEGORY> of group <GROUP>.
--reset	Reset all marker.
-V, --version	Print version information.
-h, --help	Print this help information.

Argument descriptions:

<GROUP>, <CATEGORY>, <TEXT>	Arbitrary strings.
<SEVERITY>	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">* NONE* LOW* MEDIUM* HIGH
<TIME>	One of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">* <TIMESTAMP> A valid timestamp inside the trace range 'global offset' and 'global offset' + 'trace length'.* <TIMESTAMP>+<DURATION> <TIMESTAMP> and <TIMESTAMP> + <DURATION> must be valid timestamps inside the trace range 'global offset' and 'global offset' + 'trace length'.* <TIMESTAMP-START>-<TIMESTAMP-END> Two valid timestamps inside the trace range 'global offset' and 'global offset' + 'trace length', with <TIMESTAMP-START> <= <TIMESTAMP-END>. See the CLOCK_PROPERTIES definition with the help of the 'otf2-print -G' tool.
<SCOPE>[:<SCOPE-REF>]	The <SCOPE> must be one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">* GLOBAL* LOCATION:<LOCATION-REF>* LOCATION_GROUP:<LOCATION-GROUP-REF>* SYSTEM_TREE_NODE:<SYSTEM-TREE-NODE-REF>* GROUP:<GROUP-REF>* COMM:<COMMUNICATOR-REF> <SCOPE-REF> must be a valid definition reference of the specified scope. Use 'otf2-print -G' for a list of defined references. There is no <SCOPE-REF> for <SCOPE> 'GLOBAL'. For a scope 'GROUP' the type of the referenced group must be 'OTF2_GROUP_TYPE_LOCATIONS' or 'OTF2_GROUP_TYPE_COMM_LOCATIONS'.

C.6 OTF2 estimator tool

A call to `otf2-estimator` has the following syntax:

Usage: `otf2-estimator [OPTION]...`
This tool estimates the size of OTF2 events.
It will open a prompt to type in commands.

Options:

<code>-V, --version</code>	Print version information.
<code>-h, --help</code>	Print this help information.

Commands:

<code>list definitions</code>	Lists all known definition names.
<code>list events</code>	Lists all known event names.
<code>list types</code>	Lists all known type names.
<code>set <DEFINITION> <NUMBER></code>	Specifies the number of definitions of a type of definitions.
<code>get DefChunkSize</code>	Prints the estimated definition chunk size.
<code>get Timestamp</code>	Prints the size of a timestamp.
<code>get AttributeList [TYPES...]</code>	Prints the estimated size for an attribute list with the given number of entries and types.
<code>get <EVENT> [ARGS...]</code>	Prints the estimated size of records for <EVENT>.
<code>exit</code>	Exits the tool.

This tool provides a command line interface to the estimator API of the OTF2 library. It is based on a stream based protocol. Commands are sent to the standard input stream of the program and the result is written to the standard output stream of the program. All definition and event names are in there canonical CamelCase form. Numbers are printed in decimal. The TYPES are in ALL_CAPS. See the output of the appropriate 'list' commands. Arguments are separated with an arbitrary number of white space. The 'get' commands are using everything after the first white space separator verbatim as a key, which is then printed in the output line and appended with the estimated size.

Here is a simple example. We have at most 4 region definitions and one metric definition. We want to know the size of a timestamp, enter, and leave event, and a metric event with 4 values.

```
cat <<EOC | otf2-estimator
set Region 4
set Metric 1
get Timestamp
get Enter
get Leave
get Metric 4
exit
EOC
Timestamp 9
Enter 3
Leave 3
Metric 4 44
```

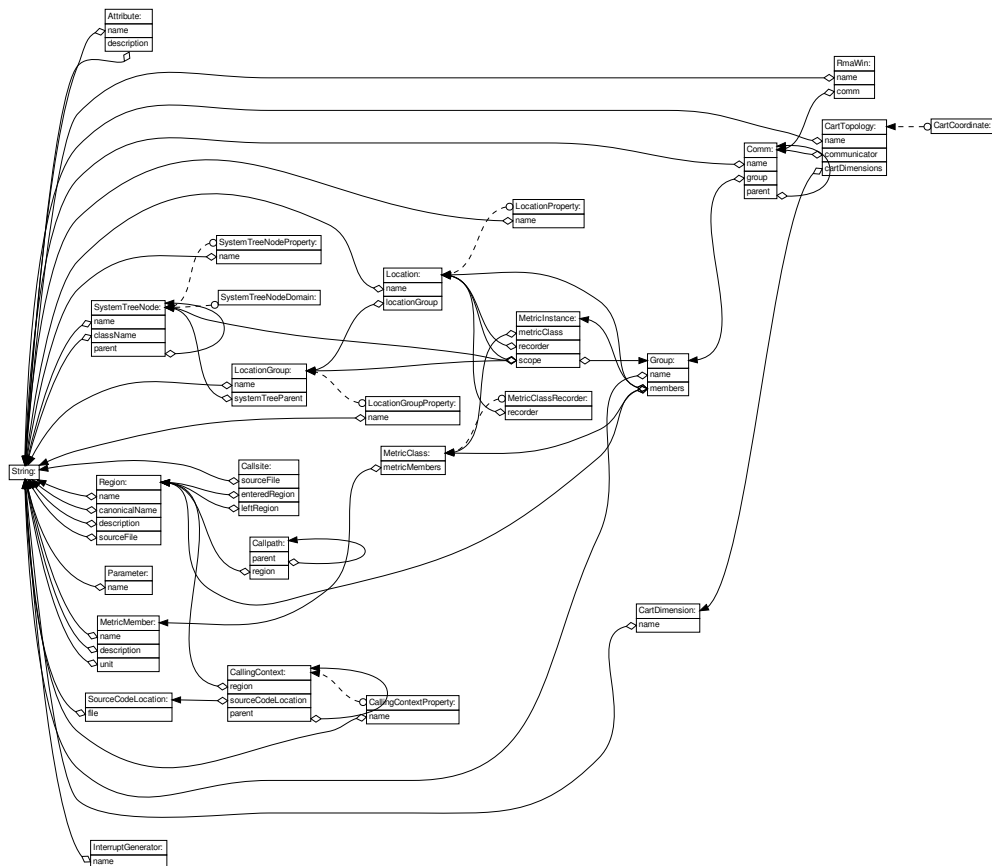
C.7 OTF2 records

Modules

- [List of all definition records](#)
- [List of all event records](#)
- [List of all marker records](#)
- [List of all snapshot records](#)

C.7.1 Detailed Description

C.8 List of all definition records



C.9 ClockProperties

Defines the timer resolution and time range of this trace. There will be no event with a timestamp less than `globalOffset`, and no event with timestamp greater than `(globalOffset + traceLength)`.

This definition is only valid as a global definition.

Attributes

<i>uint64_t</i>	<code>timerResolution</code>	Ticks per seconds.
<i>uint64_t</i>	<code>globalOffset</code>	A timestamp smaller than all event timestamps.
<i>uint64_t</i>	<code>traceLength</code>	A timespan which includes the timespan between the smallest and greatest timestamp of all event timestamps.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteClockProperties()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetClockPropertiesCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.10 Paradigm

Attests that the following parallel paradigm was available at the time when the trace was recorded, and vice versa. Note that this does not attest that the paradigm was used. For convenience, this also includes a proper name for the paradigm and a classification. This definition is only allowed to appear at most once in the definitions per [Paradigm](#).

This definition is only valid as a global definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2</i> ↔ <i>Paradigm</i>	paradigm	The paradigm to attest.
<i>OTF2</i> ↔ <i>StringRef</i>	name	The name of the paradigm. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2</i> ↔ <i>Paradigm</i> ↔ <i>Class</i>	paradigmClass	The class of this paradigm.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteParadigm()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetParadigmCallback()

Since

Version 1.5

C.11 ParadigmProperty

Extensible annotation for the [Paradigm](#) definition.

The tuple (*paradigm*, *property*) must be unique.

This definition is only valid as a global definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2</i> ↔ <i>Paradigm</i>	paradigm	The paradigm to annotate.
<i>OTF2</i> ↔ <i>Paradigm</i> ↔ <i>Property</i>	property	The property.
<i>OTF2</i> ↔ <i>Type</i>	type	The type of this property. Must match with the defined type of the <i>property</i> .
<i>OTF2</i> ↔ <i>Attribute</i> ↔ <i>Value</i>	value	The value of this property.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteParadigmProperty()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetParadigmPropertyCallback()

Since

Version 1.5

C.12 MappingTable

Mapping tables are needed for situations where an ID is not globally known at measurement time. They are applied automatically at reading.

This definition is only valid as a local definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2</i> ↔ <i>Mapping</i> ↔ <i>Type</i>	mappingType	Says to what type of ID the mapping table has to be applied.
<i>const OT</i> ↔ <i>F2_IdMap*</i>	idMap	Mapping table.

See also

OTF2_DefWriter_WriteMappingTable()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetMappingTableCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.13 ClockOffset

Clock offsets are used for clock corrections.

This definition is only valid as a local definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2</i> ↔ <i>Time</i> ↔ <i>Stamp</i>	time	Time when this offset was determined.
<i>int64_t</i>	offset	The offset to the global clock which was determined at <i>time</i> .
<i>double</i>	standard ↔ Deviation	A possible standard deviation, which can be used as a metric for the quality of the offset.

See also

OTF2_DefWriter_WriteClockOffset()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetClockOffsetCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.14 OTF2_StringRef String

The string definition.

C.15 Attribute

Attributes

<i>const char*</i>	string	The string, null terminated.
------------------------	--------	------------------------------

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteString()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetStringCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteString()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetStringCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.15 OTF2_AttributeRef Attribute

The attribute definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2 ↔ StringRef</i>	name	Name of the attribute. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2 ↔ StringRef</i>	description	Description of the attribute. References a String definition. Since version 1.4.
<i>OTF2 ↔ Type</i>	type	Type of the attribute value.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteAttribute()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetAttributeCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteAttribute()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetAttributeCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.16 OTF2_SystemTreeNodeRef SystemTreeNode

The system tree node definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2 ↔ StringRef</i>	name	Free form instance name of this node. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2 ↔ StringRef</i>	className	Free form class name of this node References a String definition.

<i>OTF2_↔ System↔ Tree↔ NodeRef</i>	parent	Parent id of this node. May be <i>OTF2_UNDEFINED_SYSTEM_TREE_NODE</i> to indicate that there is no parent. References a SystemTreeNode definition.
---	--------	--

Supplements

[SystemTreeNodeProperty](#)
[SystemTreeNodeDomain](#)

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteSystemTreeNode()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetSystemTreeNodeCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteSystemTreeNode()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetSystemTreeNodeCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.17 OTF2_LocationGroupRef LocationGroup

The location group definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	Name of the group. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ GroupType</i>	locationGroup↔ Type	Type of this group.
<i>OTF2_↔ System↔ Tree↔ NodeRef</i>	systemTree↔ Parent	Parent of this location group in the system tree. References a SystemTree↔Node definition.

Supplements

[LocationGroupProperty](#)

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteLocationGroup()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetLocationGroupCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteLocationGroup()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetLocationGroupCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.18 OTF2_LocationRef Location

The location definition.

C.19 Region

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	name	Name of the location References a <i>String</i> definition.
<i>OTF2_↔Location↔Type</i>	locationType	Location type.
<i>uint64_t</i>	numberOfEvents	Number of events this location has recorded.
<i>OTF2_↔Location↔GroupRef</i>	locationGroup	Location group which includes this location. References a <i>LocationGroup</i> definition.

Supplements

LocationProperty

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteLocation()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetLocationCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteLocation()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetLocationCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.19 OTF2_RegionRef Region

The region definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	name	Name of the region (demangled name if available). References a <i>String</i> definition.
<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	canonicalName	Alternative name of the region (e.g. mangled name). References a <i>String</i> definition. Since version 1.1.
<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	description	A more detailed description of this region. References a <i>String</i> definition.
<i>OTF2_↔Region↔Role</i>	regionRole	Region role. Since version 1.1.
<i>OTF2_↔Paradigm</i>	paradigm	Paradigm. Since version 1.1.
<i>OTF2_↔Region↔Flag</i>	regionFlags	Region flags. Since version 1.1.
<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	sourceFile	The source file where this region was declared. References a <i>String</i> definition.
<i>uint32_t</i>	beginLine↔Number	Starting line number of this region in the source file.

<i>uint32_t</i>	endLineNumber	Ending line number of this region in the source file.
-----------------	---------------	---

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteRegion()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetRegionCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteRegion()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetRegionCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.20 OTF2_CallsiteRef Callsite

The callsite definition.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ <i>StringRef</i>	sourceFile	The source file where this call was made. References a String definition.
<i>uint32_t</i>	lineNumber	Line number in the source file where this call was made.
OTF2_↔ <i>RegionRef</i>	enteredRegion	The region which was called. References a Region definition.
OTF2_↔ <i>RegionRef</i>	leftRegion	The region which made the call. References a Region definition.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteCallsite()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetCallsiteCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteCallsite()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetCallsiteCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

Deprecated In version 2.0

C.21 OTF2_CallpathRef Callpath

The callpath definition.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ <i>Callpath↔ Ref</i>	parent	The parent of this callpath. References a Callpath definition.
------------------------------------	--------	--

C.22 Group

<i>OTF2_↔ RegionRef</i>	region	The region of this callpath. References a Region definition.
-----------------------------	--------	--

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteCallpath()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetCallpathCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteCallpath()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetCallpathCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.22 OTF2_GroupRef Group

The group definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	Name of this group References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ GroupType</i>	groupType	The type of this group. Since version 1.2.
<i>OTF2_↔ Paradigm</i>	paradigm	The paradigm of this communication group. Since version 1.2.
<i>OTF2_↔ GroupFlag</i>	groupFlags	Flags for this group. Since version 1.2.
<i>uint32_t</i>	numberOf↔ Members	The number of members in this group.
<i>uint64_t</i>	members [numberOf↔ Members]	The identifiers of the group members.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteGroup()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetGroupCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteGroup()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetGroupCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.23 OTF2_MetricMemberRef MetricMember

A metric is defined by a metric member definition. A metric member is always a member of a metric class. Therefore, a single metric is a special case of a metric class with only one member. It is not allowed to reference a metric member id in a metric event, but only metric class IDs.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	name	Name of the metric. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	description	Description of the metric. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔MetricType</i>	metricType	Metric type: PAPI, etc.
<i>OTF2_↔Metric↔Mode</i>	metricMode	Metric mode: accumulative, fix, relative, etc.
<i>OTF2_↔Type</i>	valueType	Type of the value. Only <i>OTF2_TYPE_INT64</i> , <i>OTF2_TYPE_UINT64</i> , and <i>OTF2_TYPE_DOUBLE</i> are valid types. If this metric member is recorded in a Metric event, than this type and the type in the event must match.
<i>OTF2_↔Base</i>	base	The recorded values should be handled in this given base, either binary or decimal. This information can be used if the value needs to be scaled.
<i>int64_t</i>	exponent	The values inside the Metric events should be scaled by the factor $\text{base}^{\text{exponent}}$, to get the value in its base unit. For example, if the metric values come in as KiBi, than the base should be <i>OTF2_BASE_BINARY</i> and the exponent 10. Than the writer does not need to scale the values up to bytes, but can directly write the KiBi values into the Metric event. At reading time, the reader can apply the scaling factor to get the value in its base unit, ie. in bytes.
<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	unit	Unit of the metric. This needs to be the scale free base unit, ie. "bytes", "operations", or "seconds". In particular this unit should not have any scale prefix. References a String definition.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteMetricMember()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetMetricMemberCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteMetricMember()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetMetricMemberCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.24 *OTF2_MetricRef* MetricClass

For a metric class it is implicitly given that the event stream that records the metric is also the scope. A metric class can contain multiple different metrics.

Attributes

<i>uint8_t</i>	numberOf↔Metrics	Number of metrics within the set.
<i>OTF2_↔Metric↔Member↔Ref</i>	metricMembers [numberOf↔Metrics]	List of metric members. References a MetricMember definition.

C.25 MetricInstance

<i>OTF2_↔ Metric↔ Occurrence</i>	metric↔ Occurrence	Defines occurrence of a metric set.
<i>OTF2_↔ Recorder↔ Kind</i>	recorderKind	What kind of locations will record this metric class, or will this metric class only be recorded by metric instances. Since version 1.2.

Supplements

[MetricClassRecorder](#)

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteMetricClass()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetMetricClassCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteMetricClass()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetMetricClassCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.25 OTF2_MetricRef MetricInstance

A metric instance is used to define metrics that are recorded at one location for multiple locations or for another location. The occurrence of a metric instance is implicitly of type *OTF2_METRIC_ASYNCHRONOUS*.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ MetricRef</i>	metricClass	The instanced MetricClass . This metric class must be of kind <i>OTF2_RECORDER_KIND_ABSTRACT</i> . References a MetricClass definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	recorder	Recorder of the metric: location ID. References a Location definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ Metric↔ Scope</i>	metricScope	Defines type of scope: location, location group, system tree node, or a generic group of locations.
<i>uint64_t</i>	scope	Scope of metric: ID of a location, location group, system tree node, or a generic group of locations.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteMetricInstance()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetMetricInstanceCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteMetricInstance()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetMetricInstanceCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.26 OTF2_CommRef Comm

The communicator definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	name	The name given by calling <code>MPI_Comm_set_name</code> on this communicator. Or the empty name to indicate that no name was given. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔GroupRef</i>	group	The describing MPI group of this MPI communicator The group needs to be of type <code>OTF2_GROUP_TYPE_COMM_GROUP</code> or <code>OTF2_GROUP_TYPE_COMM_SELF</code> . References a Group definition.
<i>OTF2_↔CommRef</i>	parent	The parent MPI communicator from which this communicator was created, if any. Use <code>OTF2_UNDEFINED_COMM</code> to indicate no parent. References a Comm definition.

See also

`OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteComm()`
`OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetCommCallback()`
`OTF2_DefWriter_WriteComm()`
`OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetCommCallback()`

Since

Version 1.0

C.27 *OTF2_ParameterRef* Parameter

The parameter definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔StringRef</i>	name	Name of the parameter (variable name etc.) References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ParameterType</i>	parameterType	Type of the parameter, <code>OTF2_ParameterType</code> for possible types.

See also

`OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteParameter()`
`OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetParameterCallback()`
`OTF2_DefWriter_WriteParameter()`
`OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetParameterCallback()`

Since

Version 1.0

C.28 *OTF2_RmaWinRef* RmaWin

A window defines the communication context for any remote-memory access operation.

C.29 MetricClassRecorder

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	Name, e.g. 'GASPI Queue 1', 'NVIDIA Card 2', etc.. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	comm	Communicator object used to create the window. References a Comm definition.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteRmaWin()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetRmaWinCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteRmaWin()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetRmaWinCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.29 MetricClassRecorder

The metric class recorder definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ MetricRef</i>	metricClass	Parent MetricClass definition to which this one is a supplementary definition. References a MetricClass definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	recorder	The location which recorded the referenced metric class. References a Location definition.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteMetricClassRecorder()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetMetricClassRecorderCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteMetricClassRecorder()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetMetricClassRecorderCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.30 SystemTreeNodeProperty

An arbitrary key/value property for a [SystemTreeNode](#) definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ System↔ Tree↔ NodeRef</i>	systemTreeNode	Parent SystemTreeNode definition to which this one is a supplementary definition. References a SystemTreeNode definition.
---	----------------	---

<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	Name of the property. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ Type</i>	type	The type of this property. Since version 2.0.
<i>OTF2_↔ Attribute↔ Value</i>	value	The value of this property. Since version 2.0.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteSystemTreeNodeProperty()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetSystemTreeNodePropertyCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteSystemTreeNodeProperty()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetSystemTreeNodePropertyCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.31 SystemTreeNodeDomain

The system tree node domain definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ System↔ Tree↔ NodeRef</i>	systemTreeNode	Parent SystemTreeNode definition to which this one is a supplementary definition. References a SystemTreeNode definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ System↔ Tree↔ Domain</i>	systemTree↔ Domain	The domain in which the referenced SystemTreeNode operates in.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteSystemTreeNodeDomain()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetSystemTreeNodeDomainCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteSystemTreeNodeDomain()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetSystemTreeNodeDomainCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.32 LocationGroupProperty

An arbitrary key/value property for a [LocationGroup](#) definition.

C.33 LocationProperty

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ GroupRef</i>	locationGroup	Parent LocationGroup definition to which this one is a supplementary definition. References a LocationGroup definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	Name of the property. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ Type</i>	type	The type of this property. Since version 2.0.
<i>OTF2_↔ Attribute↔ Value</i>	value	The value of this property. Since version 2.0.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteLocationGroupProperty()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetLocationGroupPropertyCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteLocationGroupProperty()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetLocationGroupPropertyCallback()

Since

Version 1.3

C.33 LocationProperty

An arbitrary key/value property for a [Location](#) definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	Parent Location definition to which this one is a supplementary definition. References a Location definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	Name of the property. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ Type</i>	type	The type of this property. Since version 2.0.
<i>OTF2_↔ Attribute↔ Value</i>	value	The value of this property. Since version 2.0.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteLocationProperty()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetLocationPropertyCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteLocationProperty()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetLocationPropertyCallback()

Since

Version 1.3

C.34 OTF2_CartDimensionRef CartDimension

Each dimension in a Cartesian topology is composed of a global id, a name, its size, and whether it is periodic or not.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	The name of the cartesian topology dimension. References a String definition.
<i>uint32_t</i>	size	The size of the cartesian topology dimension.
<i>OTF2_↔ Cart↔ Periodicity</i>	cartPeriodicity	Periodicity of the cartesian topology dimension.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteCartDimension()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetCartDimensionCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteCartDimension()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetCartDimensionCallback()

Since

Version 1.3

C.35 *OTF2_CartTopologyRef* CartTopology

Each topology is described by a global id, a reference to its name, a reference to a communicator, the number of dimensions, and references to those dimensions. The topology type is defined by the paradigm of the group referenced by the associated communicator.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	The name of the topology. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	communicator	Communicator object used to create the topology. References a Comm definition.
<i>uint8_t</i>	numberOf↔ Dimensions	Number of dimensions.
<i>OTF2_↔ Cart↔ Dimension↔ Ref</i>	cartDimensions [↔ numberOf↔ Dimensions]	The dimensions of this topology. References a CartDimension definition.

Supplements

[CartCoordinate](#)

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteCartTopology()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetCartTopologyCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteCartTopology()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetCartTopologyCallback()

Since

Version 1.3

C.36 CartCoordinate

Defines the coordinate of the location referenced by the given rank (w.r.t. the communicator associated to the topology) in the referenced topology.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Cart↔ Topology↔ Ref</i>	cartTopology	Parent CartTopology definition to which this one is a supplementary definition. References a CartTopology definition.
<i>uint32_t</i>	rank	The rank w.r.t. the communicator associated to the topology referencing this coordinate.
<i>uint8_t</i>	numberOf↔ Dimensions	Number of dimensions.
<i>uint32_t</i>	coordinates [numberOf↔ Dimensions]	Coordinates, indexed by dimension.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteCartCoordinate()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetCartCoordinateCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteCartCoordinate()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetCartCoordinateCallback()

Since

Version 1.3

C.37 OTF2_SourceCodeLocationRef SourceCodeLocation

The definition of a source code location as tuple of the corresponding file name and line number.

When used to attach source code annotations to events, use the *OTF2_AttributeList* with a [Attribute](#) definition named "SOURCE_CODE_LOCATION" and typed *OTF2_TYPE_SOURCE_CODE_LOCATION*.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	file	The name of the file for the source code location. References a String definition.
<i>uint32_t</i>	lineNumber	The line number for the source code location.

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteSourceCodeLocation()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetSourceCodeLocationCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteSourceCodeLocation()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetSourceCodeLocationCallback()

Since

Version 1.5

C.38 OTF2_CallingContextRef CallingContext

Defines a node in the calling context tree. These nodes are referenced in the [CallingContextSample](#), [Calling↔ContextEnter](#), and [CallingContextLeave](#) events.

The referenced [CallingContext](#) node in these events form a path which represents the calling context at this time. This path will be partitioned into at most three sub-paths by the *unwindDistance* attribute. For the [CallingContext↔Leave](#) event, the *unwindDistance* is defined to be 1.

Starting from the referenced [CallingContext](#) node, the first $N \geq 0$ nodes were newly entered regions since the previous calling context event. The next node is a region which was not left but made progress since the previous calling context event. All other nodes did not make progress at all, and thus the regions were neither left nor entered again. The *unwindDistance* is then $N + 1$. In case the *unwindDistance* is 0, there are neither newly entered regions nor regions which made progress.

It is guaranteed, that the node referenced by the *unwindDistance* exists in the previous and current calling context. All descendants of this node's child in the previous calling context were left since the previous calling context event.

It is valid that this node is the *OTF2_UNDEFINED_CALLING_CONTEXT* node and that this node is already reached after *unwindDistance* -1 steps. In the latter case, there exists no region which made progress, all regions in the previous calling context were left and all regions in the current calling context were newly entered.

Note that for [CallingContextLeave](#) events, the parent of the referenced [CallingContext](#) must be used as the previous calling context for the next event.

Regions which were entered with a [CallingContextEnter](#) event form an upper bound for the unwind distance, i.e., the *unwindDistance* points either to the parent of the last such entered region, or a node which is a descendant to this parent.

To summarize, an *unwindDistance* of 0 means that no regions were left, newly entered, or made any progress. An *unwindDistance* of 1 means that some regions were left regarding the previous calling context, no regions were newly entered, and there was progress in the region of the first node. An *unwindDistance* greater than 1 means that some regions were left regarding the previous calling context, there was progress in one region, and the first *unwindDistance* -1 regions were newly entered.

Attributes

OTF2↔RegionRef	region	The region. References a Region definition.
OTF2↔Source↔Code↔Location↔Ref	sourceCode↔ Location	The absolute source code location of this calling context. References a SourceCodeLocation definition.
OTF2↔Calling↔ContextRef	parent	Parent id of this context. References a CallingContext definition.

Supplements

[CallingContextProperty](#)

See also

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteCallingContext()
 OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextCallback()
 OTF2_DefWriter_WriteCallingContext()
 OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextCallback()

Since

Version 1.5

C.39 CallingContextProperty

An arbitrary key/value property for a [CallingContext](#) definition.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Calling↔ ContextRef</i>	callingContext	Parent CallingContext definition to which this one is a supplementary definition. References a CallingContext definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	Property name. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ Type</i>	type	The type of this property. Must match with the defined type of the <i>property</i> .
<i>OTF2_↔ Attribute↔ Value</i>	value	The value of this property.

See also

```

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteCallingContextProperty()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextPropertyCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteCallingContextProperty()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextPropertyCallback()

```

Since

Version 2.0

C.40 OTF2_InterruptGeneratorRef InterruptGenerator

Defines an interrupt generator which periodically triggers [CallingContextSample](#) events. If the mode of the interrupt generator is set to *OTF2_INTERRUPT_GENERATOR_MODE_TIME*, the generator produces interrupts which are uniformly distributed over time, and the unit of the period is implicitly in seconds. If the mode is *OTF2_INTERRUPT_↔
T_GENERATOR_MODE_COUNT*, the interrupt is triggered if a specific counter threshold is reached in the system. Therefore these samples are unlikely to be uniformly distributed over time. The unit of the period is then implicitly a number (threshold value).

The interrupts period in base unit (which is implicitly seconds or number, based on the *mode*) is derived out of the *base*, the *exponent*, and the *period* attributes by this formula:

$$\text{base-period} = \text{period} \times \text{base}^{\text{exponent}}$$

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	name	The name of this interrupt generator. References a String definition.
<i>OTF2_↔ Interrupt↔ Generator↔ Mode</i>	interrupt↔ GeneratorMode	Mode of the interrupt generator.
<i>OTF2_↔ Base</i>	base	The base for the period calculation.
<i>int64_t</i>	exponent	The exponent for the period calculation.
<i>uint64_t</i>	period	The period this interrupt generator generates interrupts.

See also

```

OTF2_GlobalDefWriter_WriteInterruptGenerator()
OTF2_GlobalDefReaderCallbacks_SetInterruptGeneratorCallback()
OTF2_DefWriter_WriteInterruptGenerator()
OTF2_DefReaderCallbacks_SetInterruptGeneratorCallback()

```

Since

Version 1.5

C.41 List of all event records

C.42 BufferFlush

This event signals that the internal buffer was flushed at the given time.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	stopTime	The time the buffer flush finished.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_BufferFlush()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetBufferFlushCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetBufferFlushCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.43 MeasurementOnOff

This event signals where the measurement system turned measurement on or off.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Measurement↔ Mode</i>	measurement↔ Mode	Is the measurement turned on (<i>OTF2_MEASUREMENT_ON</i>) or off (<i>OTF2_↔ _MEASUREMENT_OFF</i>)?

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_MeasurementOnOff()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMeasurementOnOffCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMeasurementOnOffCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.44 Enter

An enter record indicates that the program enters a code region.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RegionRef</i>	region	Needs to be defined in a definition record References a Region definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_REGION</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_Enter()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetEnterCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetEnterCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.45 Leave

A leave record indicates that the program leaves a code region.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RegionRef</i>	region	Needs to be defined in a definition record References a Region definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_REGION</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_Leave()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetLeaveCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetLeaveCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.46 MpiSend

A MpiSend record indicates that a MPI message send process was initiated (MPI_SEND). It keeps the necessary information for this event: receiver of the message, communicator, and the message tag. You can optionally add further information like the message length (size of the send buffer).

C.47 Mpilsend

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint32_t</i>	receiver	MPI rank of receiver in <i>communicator</i> .
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	communicator	Communicator ID. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	msgTag	Message tag
<i>uint64_t</i>	msgLength	Message length

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_MpiSend()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiSendCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiSendCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.47 Mpilsend

A Mpilsend record indicates that a MPI message send process was initiated (MPI_ISEND). It keeps the necessary information for this event: receiver of the message, communicator, and the message tag. You can optionally add further information like the message length (size of the send buffer).

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint32_t</i>	receiver	MPI rank of receiver in <i>communicator</i> .
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	communicator	Communicator ID. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	msgTag	Message tag
<i>uint64_t</i>	msgLength	Message length
<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the related request

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_Mpilsend()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpilsendCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpilsendCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.48 **MpilsendComplete**

Signals the completion of non-blocking send request.

C.49 MpilrecvRequest

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the related request

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_MpilsendComplete()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpilsendCompleteCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpilsendCompleteCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.49 MpilrecvRequest

Signals the request of a receive, which can be completed later.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the requested receive

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_MpilrecvRequest()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpilrecvRequestCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpilrecvRequestCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.50 MpiRecv

A MpiRecv record indicates that a MPI message was received (MPI_RECV). It keeps the necessary information for this event: sender of the message, communicator, and the message tag. You can optionally add further information like the message length (size of the receive buffer).

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint32_t</i>	sender	MPI rank of sender in <code>communicator</code> .
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	communicator	Communicator ID. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</code> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	msgTag	Message tag
<i>uint64_t</i>	msgLength	Message length

See also

[OTF2_EvtWriter_MpiRecv\(\)](#)
[OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiRecvCallback\(\)](#)
[OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiRecvCallback\(\)](#)

Since

Version 1.0

C.51 Mpilrecv

A Mpilrecv record indicates that a MPI message was received (`MPI_IRecv`). It keeps the necessary information for this event: sender of the message, communicator, and the message tag. You can optionally add further information like the message length (size of the receive buffer).

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint32_t</i>	sender	MPI rank of sender in <code>communicator</code> .
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	communicator	Communicator ID. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</code> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	msgTag	Message tag
<i>uint64_t</i>	msgLength	Message length
<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the related request

See also

[OTF2_EvtWriter_Mpilrecv\(\)](#)
[OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpilrecvCallback\(\)](#)
[OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpilrecvCallback\(\)](#)

Since

Version 1.0

C.52 MpiRequestTest

This events appears if the program tests if a request has already completed but the test failed.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the related request

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_MpiRequestTest()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiRequestTestCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiRequestTestCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.53 MpiRequestCancelled

This events appears if the program canceled a request.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the related request

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_MpiRequestCancelled()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiRequestCancelledCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiRequestCancelledCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.54 MpiCollectiveBegin

A MpiCollectiveBegin record marks the begin of a MPI collective operation (MPI_GATHER, MPI_SCATTER etc.).

Attributes

C.55 **MpiCollectiveEnd**

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_MpiCollectiveBegin()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiCollectiveBeginCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiCollectiveBeginCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.55 **MpiCollectiveEnd**

A **MpiCollectiveEnd** record marks the end of a MPI collective operation (MPI_GATHER, MPI_SCATTER etc.). It keeps the necessary information for this event: type of collective operation, communicator, the root of this collective operation. You can optionally add further information like sent and received bytes.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Collective↔ Op</i>	collectiveOp	Determines which collective operation it is.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	communicator	Communicator References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	root	MPI rank of root in <i>communicator</i> .
<i>uint64_t</i>	sizeSent	Size of the sent message.
<i>uint64_t</i>	sizeReceived	Size of the received message.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_MpiCollectiveEnd()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiCollectiveEndCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMpiCollectiveEndCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.56 **OmpFork**

An **OmpFork** record marks that an OpenMP Thread forks a thread team.

This event record is superseded by the [ThreadFork](#) event record and should not be used when the [ThreadFork](#) event record is in use.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint32_t</i>	numberOf↔ Requested↔ Threads	Requested size of the team.

See also

[OTF2_EvtWriter_OmpFork\(\)](#)
[OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpForkCallback\(\)](#)
[OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpForkCallback\(\)](#)

Since

Version 1.0

Deprecated In version 1.2

C.57 OmpJoin

An OmpJoin record marks that a team of threads is joint and only the master thread continues execution.

This event record is superseded by the [ThreadJoin](#) event record and should not be used when the [ThreadJoin](#) event record is in use.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.

See also

[OTF2_EvtWriter_OmpJoin\(\)](#)
[OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpJoinCallback\(\)](#)
[OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpJoinCallback\(\)](#)

Since

Version 1.0

Deprecated In version 1.2

C.58 OmpAcquireLock

An OmpAcquireLock record marks that a thread acquires an OpenMP lock.

This event record is superseded by the [ThreadAcquireLock](#) event record and should not be used when the [Thread↔
AcquireLock](#) event record is in use.

C.59 OmpReleaseLock

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint32_t</i>	lockID	ID of the lock.
<i>uint32_t</i>	acquisitionOrder	A monotonically increasing number to determine the order of lock acquisitions (with unsynchronized clocks this is otherwise not possible). Corresponding acquire-release events have same number.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_OmpAcquireLock()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpAcquireLockCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpAcquireLockCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

Deprecated In version 1.2

C.59 OmpReleaseLock

An OmpReleaseLock record marks that a thread releases an OpenMP lock.

This event record is superseded by the [ThreadReleaseLock](#) event record and should not be used when the [Thread↔ReleaseLock](#) event record is in use.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>uint32_t</i>	lockID	ID of the lock.
<i>uint32_t</i>	acquisitionOrder	A monotonically increasing number to determine the order of lock acquisitions (with unsynchronized clocks this is otherwise not possible). Corresponding acquire-release events have same number.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_OmpReleaseLock()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpReleaseLockCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpReleaseLockCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

Deprecated In version 1.2

C.60 OmpTaskCreate

An OmpTaskCreate record marks that an OpenMP Task was/will be created in the current region.

This event record is superseded by the [ThreadTaskCreate](#) event record and should not be used when the [ThreadTaskCreate](#) event record is in use.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location where this event happened.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
uint64_t	taskID	Identifier of the newly created task instance.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_OmpTaskCreate()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskCreateCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskCreateCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

Deprecated In version 1.2

C.61 OmpTaskSwitch

An OmpTaskSwitch record indicates that the execution of the current task will be suspended and another task starts/restarts its execution. Please note that this may change the current call stack of the executing location.

This event record is superseded by the [ThreadTaskSwitch](#) event record and should not be used when the [ThreadTaskSwitch](#) event record is in use.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location where this event happened.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
uint64_t	taskID	Identifier of the now active task instance.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_OmpTaskSwitch()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskSwitchCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskSwitchCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

Deprecated In version 1.2

C.62 OmpTaskComplete

An OmpTaskComplete record indicates that the execution of an OpenMP task has finished.

This event record is superseded by the [ThreadTaskComplete](#) event record and should not be used when the [ThreadTaskComplete](#) event record is in use.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location where this event happened.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
uint64_t	taskID	Identifier of the completed task instance.

See also

`OTF2_EvtWriter_OmpTaskComplete()`
`OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskCompleteCallback()`
`OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskCompleteCallback()`

Since

Version 1.0

Deprecated In version 1.2

C.63 Metric

A metric event is always stored at the location that recorded the metric. A metric event can reference a metric class or metric instance. Therefore, metric classes and instances share same ID space. Synchronous metrics are always located right before the according enter and leave event.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location where this event happened.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
OTF2_↔ MetricRef	metric	Could be a metric class or a metric instance. References a MetricClass , or a MetricInstance definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_METRIC</code> is available.
uint8_t	numberOf↔ Metrics	Number of metrics with in the set.
OTF2_↔ Type	typeIDs [numberOf↔ Metrics]	List of metric types. These types must match that of the corresponding MetricMember definitions.

<i>OTF2_↔ Metric↔ Value</i>	metricValues [numberOf↔ Metrics]	List of metric values.
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See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_Metric()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetMetricCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetMetricCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.64 ParameterString

A ParameterString record marks that in the current region, the specified string parameter has the specified value.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Parameter↔ Ref</i>	parameter	Parameter ID. References a Parameter definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_PARAMETER</i> is available.
<i>OTF2_↔ StringRef</i>	string	Value: Handle of a string definition References a String definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_↔ _STRING</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ParameterString()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetParameterStringCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetParameterStringCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.65 ParameterInt

A ParameterInt record marks that in the current region, the specified integer parameter has the specified value.

Attributes

C.66 ParameterUnsignedInt

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Parameter↔ Ref</i>	parameter	Parameter ID. References a Parameter definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_PARAMETER</i> is available.
<i>int64_t</i>	value	Value of the recorded parameter.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ParameterInt()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetParameterIntCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetParameterIntCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.66 ParameterUnsignedInt

A ParameterUnsignedInt record marks that in the current region, the specified unsigned integer parameter has the specified value.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Parameter↔ Ref</i>	parameter	Parameter ID. References a Parameter definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_PARAMETER</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	value	Value of the recorded parameter.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ParameterUnsignedInt()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetParameterUnsignedIntCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetParameterUnsignedIntCallback()

Since

Version 1.0

C.67 RmaWinCreate

A RmaWinCreate record denotes the creation of a RMA window.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window created. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaWinCreate()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaWinCreateCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaWinCreateCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.68 RmaWinDestroy

A RmaWinDestroy record denotes the destruction of a RMA window.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window destroyed. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_↔ _RMA_WIN</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaWinDestroy()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaWinDestroyCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaWinDestroyCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.69 RmaCollectiveBegin

A RmaCollectiveBegin record denotes the beginning of a collective RMA operation.

C.70 RmaCollectiveEnd

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaCollectiveBegin()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaCollectiveBeginCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaCollectiveBeginCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.70 RmaCollectiveEnd

A RmaCollectiveEnd record denotes the end of a collective RMA operation.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Collective↔ Op</i>	collectiveOp	Determines which collective operation it is.
<i>OTF2_↔ Rma↔ SyncLevel</i>	syncLevel	Synchronization level of this collective operation.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔ PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	root	Root process for this operation.
<i>uint64_t</i>	bytesSent	Bytes sent in operation.
<i>uint64_t</i>	bytesReceived	Bytes receives in operation.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaCollectiveEnd()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaCollectiveEndCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaCollectiveEndCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.71 RmaGroupSync

A RmaGroupSync record denotes the synchronization with a subgroup of processes on a window.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Rma↔ SyncLevel</i>	syncLevel	Synchronization level of this collective operation.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>OTF2_↔ GroupRef</i>	group	Group of remote processes involved in synchronization. References a Group definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_GROUP</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaGroupSync()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaGroupSyncCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaGroupSyncCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.72 RmaRequestLock

A RmaRequestLock record denotes the time a lock was requested and with it the earliest time it could have been granted. It is used to mark (possibly) non-blocking lock request, as defined by the MPI standard.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	remote	Rank of the locked remote process.
<i>uint64_t</i>	lockId	ID of the lock acquired, if multiple locks are defined on a window.
<i>OTF2_↔ LockType</i>	lockType	Type of lock acquired.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaRequestLock()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaRequestLockCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaRequestLockCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.73 RmaAcquireLock

A RmaAcquireLock record denotes the time a lock was acquired by the process.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	remote	Rank of the locked remote process.
<i>uint64_t</i>	lockId	ID of the lock acquired, if multiple locks are defined on a window.
<i>OTF2_↔ LockType</i>	lockType	Type of lock acquired.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaAcquireLock()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaAcquireLockCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaAcquireLockCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.74 RmaTryLock

A RmaTryLock record denotes the time of an unsuccessful attempt to acquire the lock.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	remote	Rank of the locked remote process.
<i>uint64_t</i>	lockId	ID of the lock acquired, if multiple locks are defined on a window.
<i>OTF2_↔ LockType</i>	lockType	Type of lock acquired.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaTryLock()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaTryLockCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaTryLockCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.75 RmaReleaseLock

A RmaReleaseLock record denotes the time the lock was released.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	remote	Rank of the locked remote process.
<i>uint64_t</i>	lockId	ID of the lock released, if multiple locks are defined on a window.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaReleaseLock()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaReleaseLockCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaReleaseLockCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.76 RmaSync

A RmaSync record denotes the direct synchronization with a possibly remote process.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	remote	Rank of the locked remote process.
<i>OTF2_↔ Rma↔ SyncType</i>	syncType	Type of synchronization.

C.77 RmaWaitChange

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaSync()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaSyncCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaSyncCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.77 RmaWaitChange

A RmaWaitChange record denotes the change of a window that was waited for.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔ PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaWaitChange()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaWaitChangeCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaWaitChangeCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.78 RmaPut

A RmaPut record denotes the time a put operation was issued.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.

<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔ PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	remote	Rank of the target process.
<i>uint64_t</i>	bytes	Bytes sent to target.
<i>uint64_t</i>	matchingId	ID used for matching the corresponding completion record.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaPut()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaPutCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaPutCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.79 RmaGet

A RmaGet record denotes the time a get operation was issued.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔ PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	remote	Rank of the target process.
<i>uint64_t</i>	bytes	Bytes received from target.
<i>uint64_t</i>	matchingId	ID used for matching the corresponding completion record.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaGet()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaGetCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaGetCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.80 RmaAtomic

A RmaAtomic record denotes the time a atomic operation was issued.

C.81 RmaOpCompleteBlocking

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	remote	Rank of the target process.
<i>OTF2_↔ Rma↔ Atomic↔ Type</i>	type	Type of atomic operation.
<i>uint64_t</i>	bytesSent	Bytes sent to target.
<i>uint64_t</i>	bytesReceived	Bytes received from target.
<i>uint64_t</i>	matchingId	ID used for matching the corresponding completion record.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaAtomic()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaAtomicCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaAtomicCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.81 RmaOpCompleteBlocking

A RmaOpCompleteBlocking record denotes the local completion of a blocking RMA operation.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	matchingId	ID used for matching the corresponding RMA operation record.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaOpCompleteBlocking()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaOpCompleteBlockingCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaOpCompleteBlockingCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.82 RmaOpCompleteNonBlocking

A RmaOpCompleteNonBlocking record denotes the local completion of a non-blocking RMA operation.

C.83 RmaOpTest

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	matchingId	ID used for matching the corresponding RMA operation record.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaOpCompleteNonBlocking()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaOpCompleteNonBlockingCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaOpCompleteNonBlockingCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.83 RmaOpTest

A RmaOpTest record denotes that a non-blocking RMA operation has been tested for completion unsuccessfully.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	matchingId	ID used for matching the corresponding RMA operation record.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaOpTest()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaOpTestCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaOpTestCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.84 RmaOpCompleteRemote

A RmaOpCompleteRemote record denotes the remote completion of a RMA operation.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RmaWin↔ Ref</i>	win	ID of the window used for this operation. References a RmaWin definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔PPING_RMA_WIN</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	matchingId	ID used for matching the corresponding RMA operation record.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_RmaOpCompleteRemote()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaOpCompleteRemoteCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetRmaOpCompleteRemoteCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.85 ThreadFork

A ThreadFork record marks that a thread forks a thread team.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Paradigm</i>	model	The threading paradigm this event took place.
<i>uint32_t</i>	numberOf↔ Requested↔ Threads	Requested size of the team.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadFork()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadForkCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadForkCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.86 ThreadJoin

A ThreadJoin record marks that a team of threads is joint and only the master thread continues execution.

C.87 ThreadTeamBegin

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Paradigm</i>	model	The threading paradigm this event took place.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadJoin()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadJoinCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadJoinCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.87 ThreadTeamBegin

The current location enters the specified thread team.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	threadTeam	Thread team References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadTeamBegin()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTeamBeginCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTeamBeginCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.88 ThreadTeamEnd

The current location leaves the specified thread team.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	threadTeam	Thread team References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadTeamEnd()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTeamEndCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTeamEndCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.89 ThreadAcquireLock

A ThreadAcquireLock record marks that a thread acquires a lock.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Paradigm</i>	model	The threading paradigm this event took place.
<i>uint32_t</i>	lockID	ID of the lock.
<i>uint32_t</i>	acquisitionOrder	A monotonically increasing number to determine the order of lock acquisitions (with unsynchronized clocks this is otherwise not possible). Corresponding acquire-release events have same number.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadAcquireLock()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadAcquireLockCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadAcquireLockCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.90 ThreadReleaseLock

A ThreadReleaseLock record marks that a thread releases a lock.

C.91 ThreadTaskCreate

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Paradigm</i>	model	The threading paradigm this event took place.
<i>uint32_t</i>	lockID	ID of the lock.
<i>uint32_t</i>	acquisitionOrder	A monotonically increasing number to determine the order of lock acquisitions (with unsynchronized clocks this is otherwise not possible). Corresponding acquire-release events have same number.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadReleaseLock()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadReleaseLockCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadReleaseLockCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.91 ThreadTaskCreate

A ThreadTaskCreate record marks that a task in was/will be created and will be processed by the specified thread team.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	threadTeam	Thread team References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	creatingThread	Creating thread of this task.
<i>uint32_t</i>	generation↔ Number	Thread-private generation number of task's creating thread.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadTaskCreate()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTaskCreateCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTaskCreateCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.92 ThreadTaskSwitch

A ThreadTaskSwitch record indicates that the execution of the current task will be suspended and another task starts/restarts its execution. Please note that this may change the current call stack of the executing location.

C.93 ThreadTaskComplete

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	threadTeam	Thread team References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	creatingThread	Creating thread of this task.
<i>uint32_t</i>	generation↔ Number	Thread-private generation number of task's creating thread.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadTaskSwitch()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTaskSwitchCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTaskSwitchCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.93 ThreadTaskComplete

A ThreadTaskComplete record indicates that the execution of an OpenMP task has finished.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	threadTeam	Thread team References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	creatingThread	Creating thread of this task.
<i>uint32_t</i>	generation↔ Number	Thread-private generation number of task's creating thread.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadTaskComplete()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTaskCompleteCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadTaskCompleteCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.94 ThreadCreate

The location created successfully a new thread.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	thread↔ Contingent	The thread contingent. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	sequenceCount	A <code>threadContingent</code> unique number. The corresponding ThreadBegin event does have the same number.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadCreate()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadCreateCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadCreateCallback()

Since

Version 1.3

C.95 ThreadBegin

Marks the begin of a thread created by another thread.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	thread↔ Contingent	The thread contingent. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	sequenceCount	A <code>threadContingent</code> unique number. The corresponding ThreadCreate event does have the same number.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadBegin()
 OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadBeginCallback()
 OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadBeginCallback()

Since

Version 1.3

C.96 ThreadWait

The location waits for the completion of another thread.

C.97 ThreadEnd

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	thread↔ Contingent	The thread contingent. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	sequenceCount	A <code>threadContingent</code> unique number. The corresponding ThreadEnd event does have the same number.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadWait()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadWaitCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadWaitCallback()

Since

Version 1.3

C.97 ThreadEnd

Marks the end of a thread.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	thread↔ Contingent	The thread contingent. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	sequenceCount	A <code>threadContingent</code> unique number. The corresponding ThreadWait event does have the same number. <i>OTF2_UNDEFINED_UINT64</i> in case no corresponding ThreadWait event exists.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_ThreadEnd()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadEndCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetThreadEndCallback()

Since

Version 1.3

C.98 CallingContextEnter

The thread entered an instrumented region, represented by the referenced [CallingContext](#). In contrast to the [Enter](#) event, it gives the full calling context through the [CallingContext](#) tree.

Events based on the [CallingContext](#) definition are mutually exclusive with the [Enter/Leave](#) events in a trace.

If no callback for this event is set but a callback for [Enter](#) events is defined, the reader will automatically generate an [Enter](#) callback call for the [Region](#) referenced by the [CallingContext](#) attribute of this event. Note that this emulation does **not** re-create the full calling context! It only re-creates the event order for instrumented regions.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location where this event happened.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
OTF2_↔ Calling↔ ContextRef	callingContext	The entered region as referenced by the CallingContext definition. References a CallingContext definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_CALLING_CONTEXT</code> is available.
uint32_t	unwindDistance	The unwindDistance for this <code>callingContext</code> . See the description in CallingContext .

See also

[OTF2_EvtWriter_CallingContextEnter\(\)](#)
[OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextEnterCallback\(\)](#)
[OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextEnterCallback\(\)](#)

Since

Version 2.0

C.99 CallingContextLeave

The thread left an instrumented region, represented by the referenced [CallingContext](#). In contrast to the [Leave](#) event, it gives the full calling context through the [CallingContext](#) tree.

The unwind distance for this [CallingContext](#) is defined to be 1. Because it must be assumed that the instrumented region made progress since the previous [CallingContext](#) event.

Events based on the [CallingContext](#) definition are mutually exclusive with the [Enter/Leave](#) events in a trace.

The parent of the [CallingContext](#) must be used as the previous calling context for the next event.

If no callback for this event is set but a callback for [Leave](#) events is defined, the reader will automatically generate an [Leave](#) callback call for the [Region](#) referenced by the [CallingContext](#) attribute of this event. Note that this emulation does **not** re-create the full calling context! It only re-creates the event order for instrumented regions.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location where this event happened.
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C.100 CallingContextSample

<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Calling↔ ContextRef</i>	callingContext	The left region as referenced by the CallingContext definition. References a CallingContext definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_CALLING_CONTEXT</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_CallingContextLeave()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextLeaveCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextLeaveCallback()

Since

Version 2.0

C.100 CallingContextSample

The thread was interrupted to take a sample of its current state (region and source code location).

Events based on the [CallingContext](#) definition are mutually exclusive with the [Enter/Leave](#) events in a trace.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location where this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Calling↔ ContextRef</i>	callingContext	Describes the calling context of the thread when it was interrupted. References a CallingContext definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_CALLING_CONTEXT</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	unwindDistance	The unwindDistance for this callingContext. See the description in CallingContext .
<i>OTF2_↔ Interrupt↔ Generator↔ Ref</i>	interrupt↔ Generator	References a InterruptGenerator definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_INTERRUPT_GENERATOR</i> is available.

See also

OTF2_EvtWriter_CallingContextSample()
OTF2_GlobalEvtReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextSampleCallback()
OTF2_EvtReaderCallbacks_SetCallingContextSampleCallback()

Since

Version 1.5

C.101 List of all marker records

C.102 *OTF2_MarkerRef* DefMarker

Group markers by name and severity.

Attributes

const char*	markerGroup	Group name, e.g., "MUST", ...
const char*	markerCategory	Marker category, e.g., "Argument type error", ...
<i>OTF2_MarkerSeverity</i>	severity	The severity for these markers.

See also

OTF2_MarkerWriter_WriteDefMarker()
OTF2_MarkerReaderCallbacks_SetDefMarkerCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.103 Marker

A user marker instance, with implied time stamp.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_TimeStamp</i>	timestamp	The time when this marker happened.
<i>OTF2_TimeStamp</i>	duration	A possible duration of this marker. May be 0.
<i>OTF2_MarkerRef</i>	marker	Groups this marker by name and severity. References a DefMarker definition.
<i>OTF2_MarkerScope</i>	scope	The type of scope of this marker instance.
uint64_t	scopeRef	The scope instance of this marker. Depends on <code>scope</code> .
const char*	text	A textual description for this marker.

See also

OTF2_MarkerWriter_WriteMarker()
OTF2_MarkerReaderCallbacks_SetMarkerCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.104 List of all snapshot records

C.105 SnapshotStart

This record marks the start of a snapshot.

A snapshot consists of a timestamp and a set of snapshot records. All these snapshot records have the same snapshot time. A snapshot starts with one [SnapshotStart](#) record and closes with one [SnapshotEnd](#) record. All snapshot records inbetween are ordered by the `origEventTime`, which are also less than the snapshot timestamp. I.e. The timestamp of the next event read from the event stream is greater or equal to the snapshot time.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
uint64_t	numberOf↔ Records	Number of snapshot event records in this snapshot. Excluding the Snapshot↔ End record.

See also

`OTF2_SnapWriter_SnapshotStart()`
`OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetSnapshotStartCallback()`
`OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetSnapshotStartCallback()`

Since

Version 1.2

C.106 SnapshotEnd

This record marks the end of a snapshot. It contains the position to continue reading in the event trace for this location. Use `OTF2_EvtReader_Seek` with `contReadPos` as the position.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
uint64_t	<code>contReadPos</code>	Position to continue reading in the event trace.

See also

`OTF2_SnapWriter_SnapshotEnd()`
`OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetSnapshotEndCallback()`
`OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetSnapshotEndCallback()`

Since

Version 1.2

C.107 MeasurementOnOffSnap

The last occurrence of a *MeasurementOnOff* event of this location, if any.

C.108 EnterSnap

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location of the snapshot.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Measurement↔ Mode</i>	measurement↔ Mode	Is the measurement turned on (<i>OTF2_MEASUREMENT_ON</i>) or off (<i>OTF2_↔ _MEASUREMENT_OFF</i>)?

See also

[MeasurementOnOff](#) event

OTF2_SnapWriter_MeasurementOnOff()

OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMeasurementOnOffCallback()

OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMeasurementOnOffCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.108 EnterSnap

This record exists for each [Enter](#) event where the corresponding [Leave](#) event did not occur before the snapshot.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location of the snapshot.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ RegionRef</i>	region	Needs to be defined in a definition record References a Region definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MA↔ PPING_REGION</i> is available.

See also

[Enter](#) event

OTF2_SnapWriter_Enter()

OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetEnterCallback()

OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetEnterCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.109 MpiSendSnap

This record exists for each [MpiSend](#) event where the matching receive message event did not occur on the remote location before the snapshot. This could either be a [MpiRecv](#) or a [Mpilrecv](#) event. Note that it may so, that a previous [Mpilsend](#) with the same envelope than this one is neither completed not canceled yet, thus the matching receive may already occurred, but the matching couldn't be done yet.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
uint32_t	receiver	MPI rank of receiver in <code>communicator</code> .
OTF2_↔ CommRef	communicator	Communicator ID. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</code> is available.
uint32_t	msgTag	Message tag
uint64_t	msgLength	Message length

See also

[MpiSend](#) event
[OTF2_SnapWriter_MpiSend\(\)](#)
[OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpiSendCallback\(\)](#)
[OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpiSendCallback\(\)](#)

Since

Version 1.2

C.110 MpilsendSnap

This record exists for each [Mpilsend](#) event where a corresponding [MpilsendComplete](#) or [MpiRequestCancelled](#) event did not occur on this location before the snapshot. Or the corresponding [MpilsendComplete](#) did occurred (the [MpilsendCompleteSnap](#) record exists in the snapshot) but the matching receive message event did not occur on the remote location before the snapshot. (This could either be an [MpiRecv](#) or a [Mpilrecv](#) event.)

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.

C.111 MpilsendCompleteSnap

<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
<i>uint32_t</i>	receiver	MPI rank of receiver in <code>communicator</code> .
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	communicator	Communicator ID. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</code> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	msgTag	Message tag
<i>uint64_t</i>	msgLength	Message length
<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the related request

See also

[Mpilsend](#) event
OTF2_SnapWriter_Mpilsend()
OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpilsendCallback()
OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpilsendCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.111 MpilsendCompleteSnap

This record exists for each [Mpilsend](#) event where the corresponding [MpilsendComplete](#) event occurred, but where the matching receive message event did not occur on the remote location before the snapshot. (This could either be a [MpiRecv](#) or a [Mpilrecv](#) event.) .

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location of the snapshot.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the related request

See also

[MpilsendComplete](#) event
OTF2_SnapWriter_MpilsendComplete()
OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpilsendCompleteCallback()
OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpilsendCompleteCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.112 MpiRecvSnap

This record exists for each [MpiRecv](#) event where the matching send message event did not occur on the remote location before the snapshot. This could either be a [MpiSend](#) or a [MpilsendComplete](#) event. Or a [MpilrecvRequest](#)

occurred before this event but the corresponding [MpiRecv](#) event did not occurred before this snapshot. In this case the message matching couldn't performed yet, because the envelope of the ongoing [MpiRecvRequest](#) is not yet known.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
uint32_t	sender	MPI rank of sender in <code>communicator</code> .
OTF2_↔ CommRef	communicator	Communicator ID. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</code> is available.
uint32_t	msgTag	Message tag
uint64_t	msgLength	Message length

See also

[MpiRecv](#) event
[OTF2_SnapWriter_MpiRecv\(\)](#)
[OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpiRecvCallback\(\)](#)
[OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpiRecvCallback\(\)](#)

Since

Version 1.2

C.113 MpiRecvRequestSnap

This record exists for each [MpiRecvRequest](#) event where an corresponding [MpiRecv](#) or [MpiRequestCancelled](#) event did not occur on this location before the snapshot. Or the corresponding [MpiRecv](#) did occurred (the [MpiRecvSnap](#) record exists in the snapshot) but the matching receive message event did not occur on the remote location before the snapshot. This could either be an [MpiRecv](#) or a [MpiRecv](#) event.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.

C.114 MpilrecvSnap

<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the requested receive
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See also

[MpilrecvRequest](#) event
OTF2_SnapWriter_MpilrecvRequest()
OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpilrecvRequestCallback()
OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpilrecvRequestCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.114 MpilrecvSnap

This record exists for each [Mpilrecv](#) event where the matching send message event did not occur on the remote location before the snapshot. This could either be a [MpiSend](#) or a [MpilsendComplete](#) event. Or a [MpilrecvRequest](#) occurred before this event but the corresponding [Mpilrecv](#) event did not occurred before this snapshot. In this case the message matching couldn't performed yet, because the envelope of the ongoing [MpilrecvRequest](#) is not yet known.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location of the snapshot.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
<i>uint32_t</i>	sender	MPI rank of sender in <code>communicator</code> .
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	communicator	Communicator ID. References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</code> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	msgTag	Message tag
<i>uint64_t</i>	msgLength	Message length
<i>uint64_t</i>	requestID	ID of the related request

See also

[Mpilrecv](#) event
OTF2_SnapWriter_Mpilrecv()
OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpilrecvCallback()
OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpilrecvCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.115 MpiCollectiveBeginSnap

Indicates that this location started a collective operation but not all of the participating locations completed the operation yet, including this location.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location of the snapshot.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.

See also

[MpiCollectiveBegin](#) event

OTF2_SnapWriter_MpiCollectiveBegin()

OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpiCollectiveBeginCallback()

OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpiCollectiveBeginCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.116 MpiCollectiveEndSnap

Indicates that this location completed a collective operation locally but not all of the participating locations completed the operation yet. The corresponding [MpiCollectiveBeginSnap](#) record is still in the snapshot though.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location of the snapshot.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Collective↔ Op</i>	collectiveOp	Determines which collective operation it is.
<i>OTF2_↔ CommRef</i>	communicator	Communicator References a Comm definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_COMM</i> is available.
<i>uint32_t</i>	root	MPI rank of root in <i>communicator</i> .
<i>uint64_t</i>	sizeSent	Size of the sent message.
<i>uint64_t</i>	sizeReceived	Size of the received message.

See also

[MpiCollectiveEnd](#) event

OTF2_SnapWriter_MpiCollectiveEnd()

OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpiCollectiveEndCallback()

OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMpiCollectiveEndCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.117 OmpForkSnap

This record exists for each [OmpFork](#) event where the corresponding [OmpJoin](#) did not occurred before this snapshot.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
uint32_t	numberOf↔ Requested↔ Threads	Requested size of the team.

See also

[OmpFork](#) event
OTF2_SnapWriter_OmpFork()
OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetOmpForkCallback()
OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetOmpForkCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.118 OmpAcquireLockSnap

This record exists for each [OmpAcquireLock](#) event where the corresponding [OmpReleaseLock](#) did not occurred before this snapshot yet.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
uint32_t	lockID	ID of the lock.
uint32_t	acquisitionOrder	A monotonically increasing number to determine the order of lock acquisitions (with unsynchronized clocks this is otherwise not possible). Corresponding acquire-release events have same number.

See also

[OmpAcquireLock](#) event
OTF2_SnapWriter_OmpAcquireLock()
OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetOmpAcquireLockCallback()
OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetOmpAcquireLockCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.119 OmpTaskCreateSnap

This record exists for each [OmpTaskCreate](#) event where the corresponding [OmpTaskComplete](#) event did not occur before this snapshot. Neither on this location nor on any other location in the current thread team.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
uint64_t	taskID	Identifier of the newly created task instance.

See also

[OmpTaskCreate](#) event

OTF2_SnapWriter_OmpTaskCreate()

OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskCreateCallback()

OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskCreateCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.120 OmpTaskSwitchSnap

This record exists for each [OmpTaskSwitch](#) event where the corresponding [OmpTaskComplete](#) event did not occur before this snapshot. Neither on this location nor on any other location in the current thread team.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.

C.121 MetricSnap

<i>uint64_t</i>	taskID	Identifier of the now active task instance.
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See also

[OmpTaskSwitch](#) event
OTF2_SnapWriter_OmpTaskSwitch()
OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskSwitchCallback()
OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetOmpTaskSwitchCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.121 MetricSnap

This record exists for each referenced metric class or metric instance event this location recorded metrics before and provides the last known recorded metric values.

As an exception for metric classes where the metric mode denotes an *OTF2_METRIC_VALUE_RELATIVE* mode the value indicates the accumulation of all previous metric values recorded.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location of the snapshot.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ MetricRef</i>	metric	Could be a metric class or a metric instance. References a MetricClass , or a MetricInstance definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_METRIC</i> is available.
<i>uint8_t</i>	numberOf↔ Metrics	Number of metrics with in the set.
<i>OTF2_↔ Type</i>	typeIDs [numberOf↔ Metrics]	List of metric types. These types must match that of the corresponding MetricMember definitions.
<i>OTF2_↔ Metric↔ Value</i>	metricValues [numberOf↔ Metrics]	List of metric values.

See also

[Metric](#) event
OTF2_SnapWriter_Metric()
OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetMetricCallback()
OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetMetricCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.122 ParameterStringSnap

This record must be included in the snapshot until the leave event for the enter event occurs which has the greatest timestamp less or equal the timestamp of this record.

C.123 ParameterIntSnap

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
OTF2_↔ Parameter↔ Ref	parameter	Parameter ID. References a Parameter definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_PARAMETER</code> is available.
OTF2_↔ StringRef	string	Value: Handle of a string definition References a String definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_↔ _STRING</code> is available.

See also

[ParameterString](#) event

OTF2_SnapWriter_ParameterString()

OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetParameterStringCallback()

OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetParameterStringCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.123 ParameterIntSnap

This record must be included in the snapshot until the leave event for the enter event occurs which has the greatest timestamp less or equal the timestamp of this record.

Attributes

OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref	location	The location of the snapshot.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
OTF2_↔ Parameter↔ Ref	parameter	Parameter ID. References a Parameter definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <code>OTF2_MAPPING_PARAMETER</code> is available.
int64_t	value	Value of the recorded parameter.

See also

[ParameterInt](#) event

OTF2_SnapWriter_ParameterInt()

OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetParameterIntCallback()

OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetParameterIntCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

C.124 ParameterUnsignedIntSnap

This record must be included in the snapshot until the leave event for the enter event occurs which has the greatest timestamp less or equal the timestamp of this record.

Attributes

<i>OTF2_↔ Location↔ Ref</i>	location	The location of the snapshot.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	timestamp	The snapshot time of this record.
<i>OTF2_↔ Time↔ Stamp</i>	origEventTime	The original time this event happened.
<i>OTF2_↔ Parameter↔ Ref</i>	parameter	Parameter ID. References a Parameter definition and will be mapped to the global definition if a mapping table of type <i>OTF2_MAPPING_PARAMETER</i> is available.
<i>uint64_t</i>	value	Value of the recorded parameter.

See also

[ParameterUnsignedInt](#) event

OTF2_SnapWriter_ParameterUnsignedInt()

OTF2_GlobalSnapReaderCallbacks_SetParameterUnsignedIntCallback()

OTF2_SnapReaderCallbacks_SetParameterUnsignedIntCallback()

Since

Version 1.2

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