

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

# Timescale Stream Statistics for Hierarchical Management

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March 23 STREAM 2016 Tysons, VA Implications of the datacenter's shifting center.

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# Non-Volatile Storage



"The arrival of high-speed, non-volatile storage ... is likely the most significant architectural change that datacenter and software designers will face in the foreseeable future."

# Hierarchical Cache Memory

- Science
  - nothing travels faster than light
    - the faster the access, the smaller the data capacity
- Engineering
  - speed, size and cost
    - no single technology can satisfy all demands
  - e.g. SCM mentioned in the CACM article
- Programmability
  - automatic, transparent, modular, efficient, portable
  - efficient sharing of fast/local memory
- Uses
  - CPU/GPU caches, virtual memory
  - software cache, e.g. Memcached, Redis

| GPU                              | <b>G</b> 80 | GT200              | Fermi                          |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Transistors                      | 681 million | 1.4 billion        | 3.0 billion                    |
| CUDA Cores                       | 128         | 240                | 512                            |
| <b>Double Precision Floating</b> | None        | 30 FMA ops / clock | 256 FMA ops /clock             |
| Point Capability                 |             |                    |                                |
| Single Precision Floating        | 128 MAD     | 240 MAD ops /      | 512 FMA ops /clock             |
| Point Capability                 | ops/clock   | clock              |                                |
| Special Function Units           | 2           | 2                  | 4                              |
| (SFUs) / SM                      |             |                    |                                |
| Warp schedulers (per SM)         | 1           | 1                  | 2                              |
| Shared Memory (per SM)           | 16 KB       | 16 KB              | Configurable 48 KB or          |
|                                  | N 1         |                    |                                |
| L1 Cache (per SM)                | None        | None               | Configurable 16 KB or<br>48 KB |
| L2 Cache                         | None        | None               | 768 KB                         |
| ECC Memory Support               | No          | No                 | Yes                            |
| Concurrent Kernels               | No          | No                 | Up to 16                       |
| Load/Store Address Width         | 32-bit      | 32-bit             | 64-bit                         |

Whitepaper

NVIDIA's Next Generation CUDA<sup>™</sup> Compute Architecture:

Fermi<sup>™</sup>

### What is Locality?



locality analysis is a streaming problem
too many data points, unusable for optimization

# Locality Theory

- Since 1960s
  - working-set theory [Denning 1968]
  - stack simulation [Mattson et al. 1970]

• Since 1999

- reuse distance (i.e. LRU stack distance)
- 5 dimensions of locality [TOPLAS'09] "The authors were supported by the National Science Foundation (CAREER Award

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- HPCToolkit by Mellor-Crummey et al. at Rice [CCPE'10]
- not composable, unable to derive shared-cache performance
- Since 2008
  - footprint timescale statistics

## Timescale Stream Statistics

#### • A stream

- "a possibly unbounded sequence of events" [Stream workshop 2015]
- a time window or interval
- a timescale x is a length of time
- $\cdot$  f(x) is the average behavior of all windows of length x
  - a function for all non-negative x
- Peak temperature variation pv(x)
  - each window has a peak variation
  - $\cdot$  pv(x) is the average of all windows of length x
    - e.g. a week time or a month time
  - avoid data bias
    - e.g. if we were to measure just calendar weeks/months

## Timescale Locality

4e + 10

- Footprint fp(x)
  - working-set size (WSS): the amount data accessed in a window
  - fp(x): average WSS of all tength x windows

1e+10



- Theoretical properties (selected)
  - composable
  - miss ratio is the increase of footprint
  - concavity [ASPLOS'13]
    - (computed) miss ratio is monotone
  - linear time measurement [PACT'11]
    - real-time sampling [CCGrid'15]
- A function is worth a thousand pictures



# Theory is for Optimization

- Key-value store Memcached [USENIX'15]
  - DRAM as cache for database
  - optimization vs. heuristics by Facebook and Twitter
    - faster steadystate/convergence on a Facebook test set
  - monotonicity: no Belady anomaly
- Concurrent memory allocation [see white paper]
  - optimization vs. Google's tcmalloc
    - 26% higher throughput 64-thread MongoDB
  - · consistency: intermediate steps order insensitive
- Storage cache [Wires/Warfield et al. OSDI'14]
  - independent validation of footprint theory
- Other theories
  - optimal data placement [PLDI'04, POPL'06, POPL'16]
  - optimal collaborative caching [LCPC'08, ISMM'11/12/13]

# Summary: Locality Theory/Optimization

#### Locality theory

- partly a streaming problem/solution
- equivalent\* definitions of locality
  - reuse distance, footprint, working set, miss ratio curve
- Possible uses in a streaming system
  - Nathan's IPPD
    - memory resource steering
  - timescale statistics
    - user decision support

#### A conjecture

- memory: hierarchical and shared
- timescale stream statistics: optimal sharing of a hierarchy