



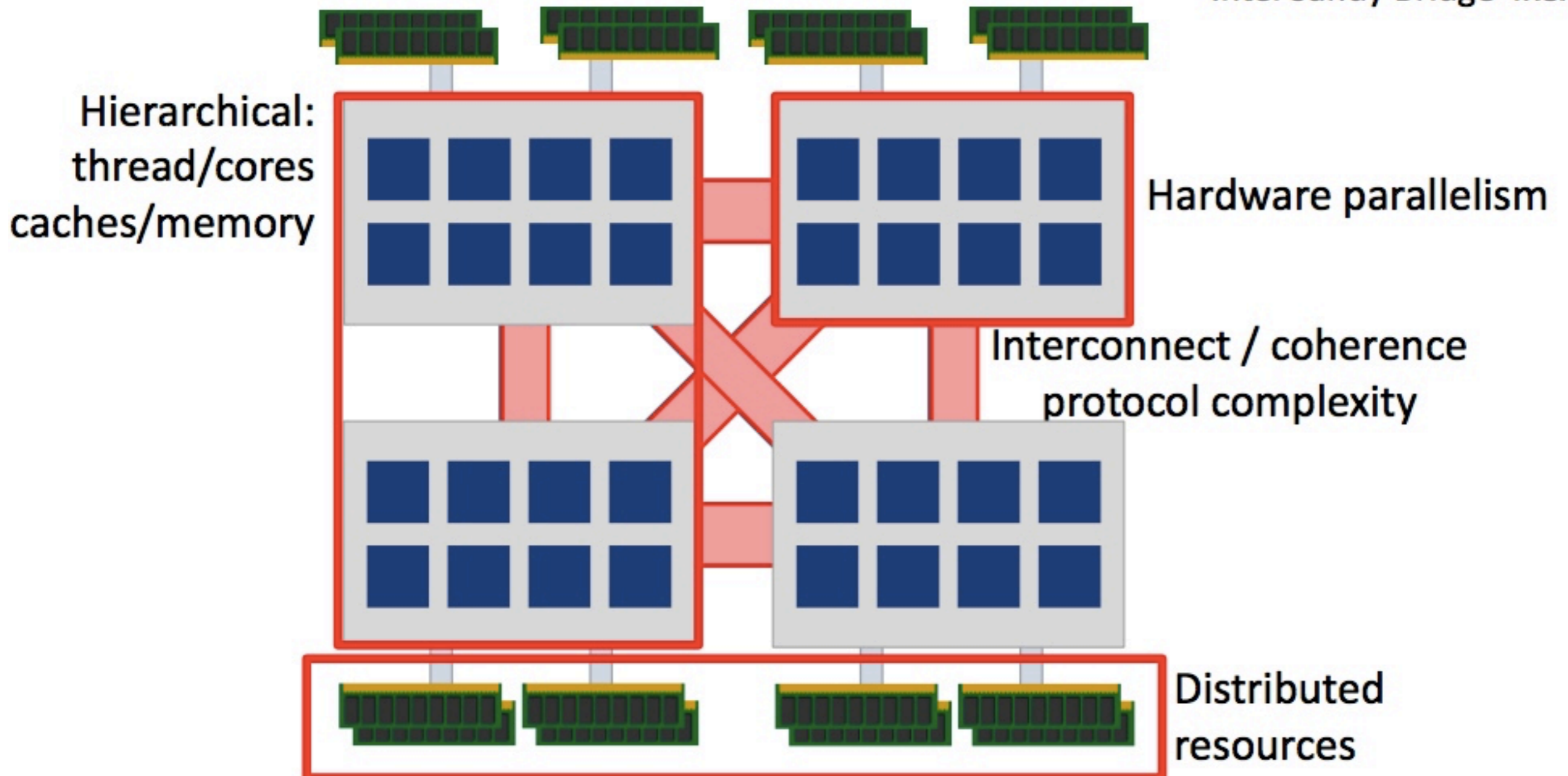
Taking the most out of Asymmetric NUMA Systems

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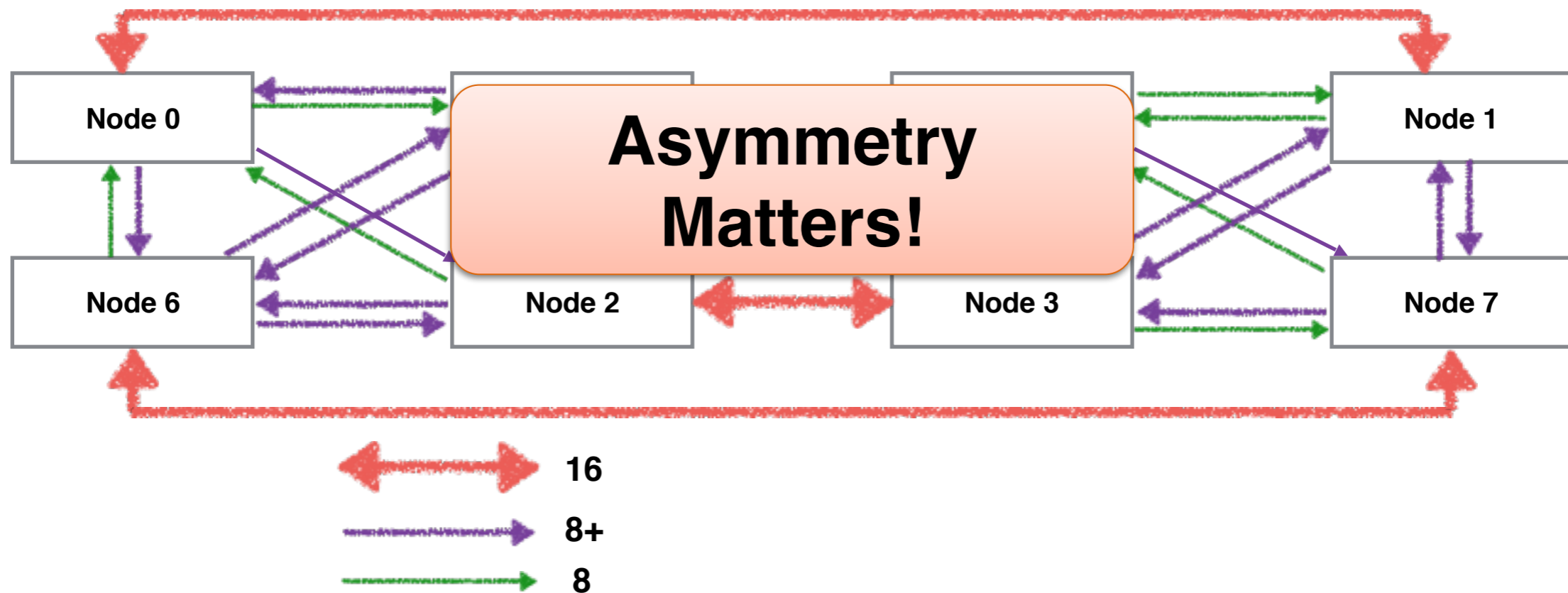
Modern architectures are complex

Intel Sandy Bridge 4x8x2



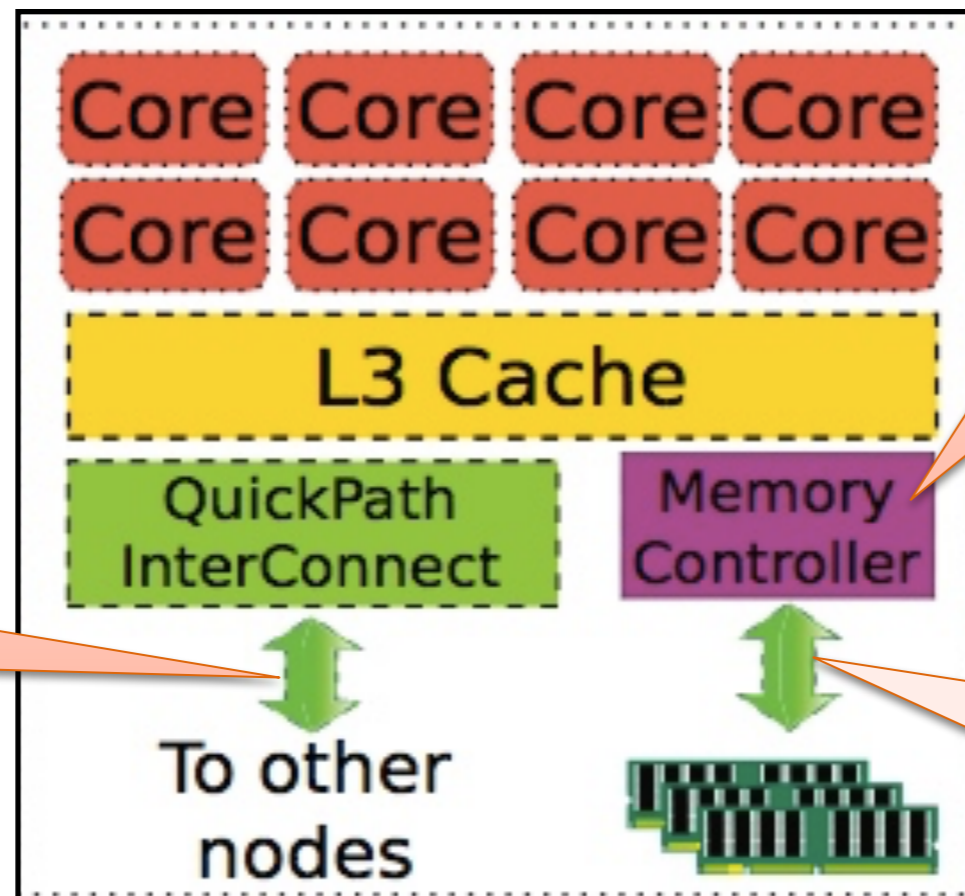
Machines are Asymmetrically NUMA

AMD Opteron 8x6x1



- Interconnect links exhibit different bandwidths
- Direct and Indirect links

Shared resource contention can lead to performance degradation



Congestion on Interconnect

Load Imbalance of Memory Controllers

Congestion on the Memory Controllers

Example: Streamcluster running on 2 nodes

- Streamcluster (data-intensive application)
executing with 12 threads on 2 nodes
 - ✓ Where to place threads?
 - ✓ Where to allocate pages?

Example: Streamcluster running on 2 nodes

Best placement

Thread Placement	Data Placement	Execution Time (s)
0,1	0 1	188 182

Nodes	% perf. relative to the best configuration
5, 6	-91%

Worst placement

Goal: place threads and data optimally

0,7	0 7 0,7	219 328 195
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- Performance of parallel application depends on; memory allocation, thread placement and data structures used (distributed/replicated)
- suboptimal allocation = bad performance

Challenges

- **Actually, thread/data placement is hard because:**
 - ✓ It depends on accurate online measurements of communication patterns
 - ✓ It is combinatorially difficult
 - ✓ It needs to adapt to changes in workloads
 - ✓ All the above becomes harder when multiple applications exist

Current Optimizations

- Focus exclusively on Thread Placement [*NuCore HPCA'16*]
or Data Placement [*Shoal USENIX ATC'15, Carrefour ASPLOS'13*]
- Rely on heuristic simplifications of hardware topology and memory behavior of the application [*AsymSched USENIX ATC'15*]
- Neglect high impact micro-bursts

Our approach

- Unify thread and data placement
- Model all factors that affect performance on an asymmetric NUMA System
 - ✓ Hardware topology
 - ✓ Memory behavior of the application
 - ✓ High impact micro-burst events
- Dynamically adjusting data and thread placement as workload changes

THANK YOU!

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