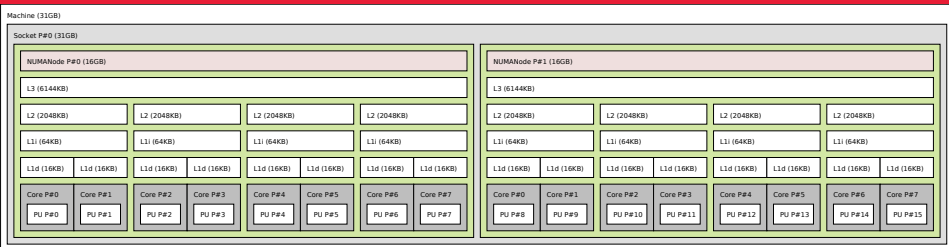




# Performance models of parallel applications and machines

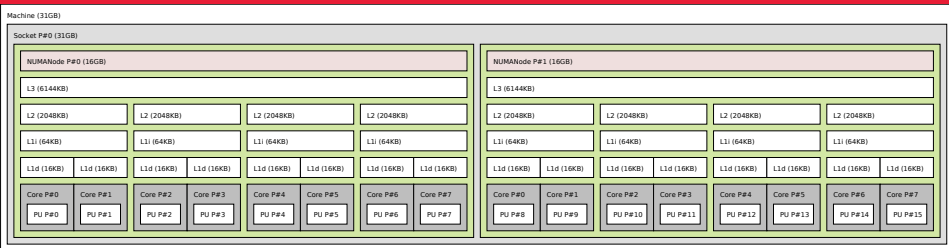
# INTRODUCTION



Memory hierarchy is growing deeper and larger.

- caches levels
- NVRAM
- NUMA nodes
- IO
- Sockets
- Network
- 3D RAM

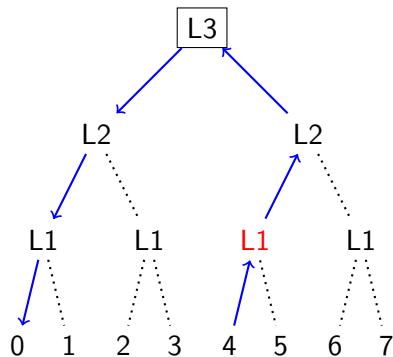
# INTRODUCTION



Hence, data locality becomes a concern for performance.  
Process mapping enhance data locality.

How to efficiently choose processes placement ?

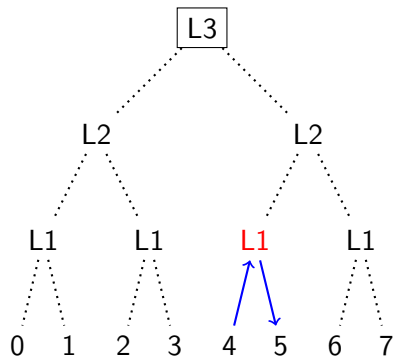
# Affinity Mapping



Improves

- Communications
- Data sharing
- Synchronisation

# Affinity Mapping



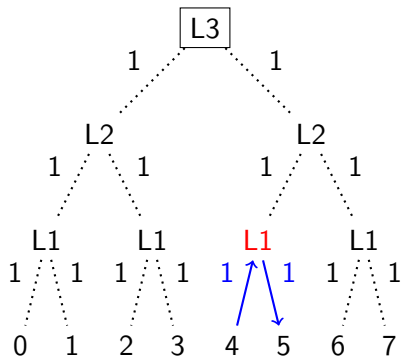
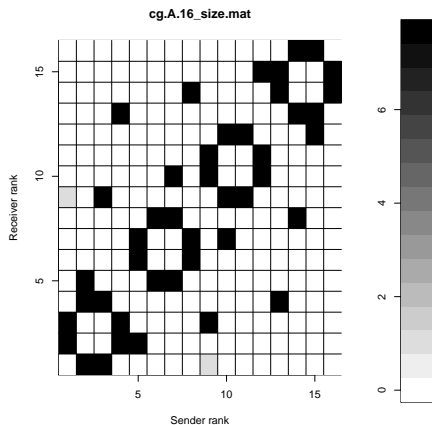
Improves

Communications

Data sharing

Synchronisation

# Affinity Mapping



# Affinity Mapping

## Affinity metrics

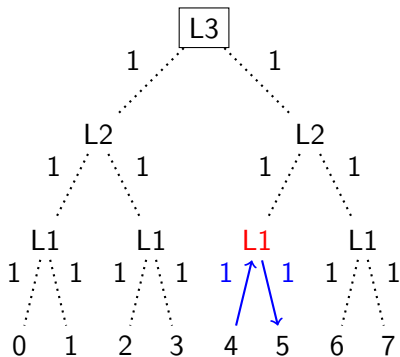
number of messages.

total messages size.

## Tree weights

Latency.

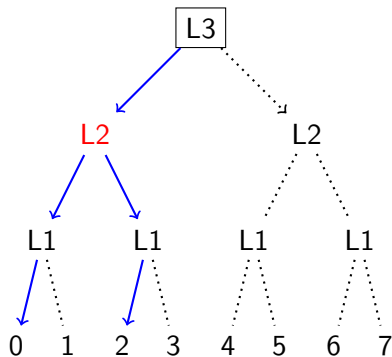
Bandwidth.



# Concurrency Mapping

## Reduces

Races on memory levels  
Contention on bandwidth.

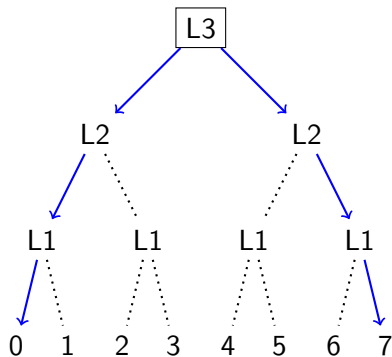




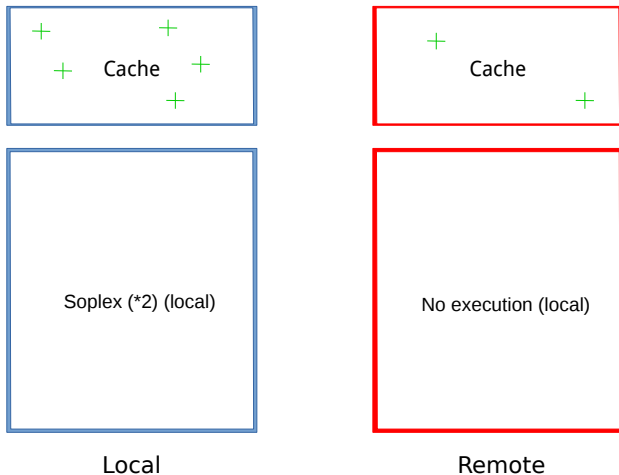
# Concurrency Mapping

## Reduces

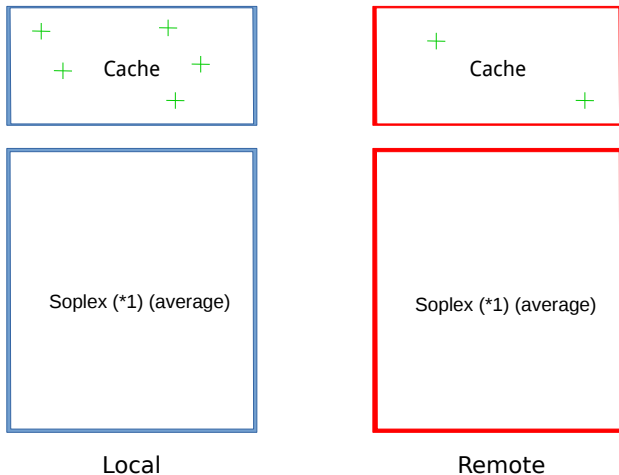
Races on memory levels  
Contention on bandwidth.



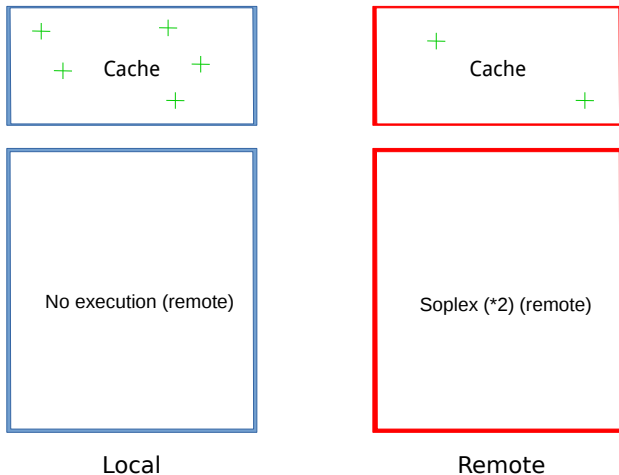
## A tradeoff case [Zoltan Majo and Thomas R. Gross. 2011.]



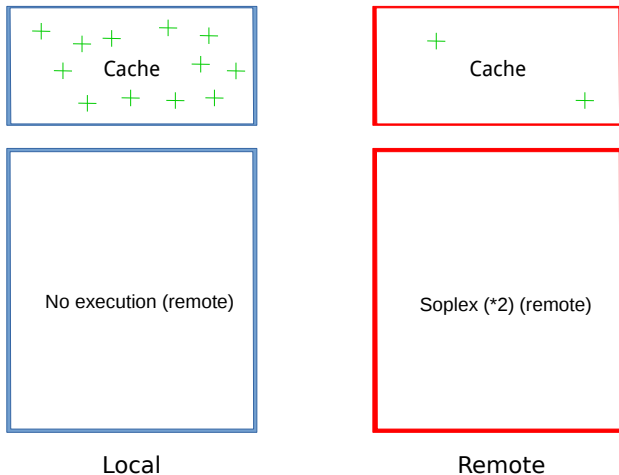
## A tradeoff case [Zoltan Majo and Thomas R. Gross. 2011.]



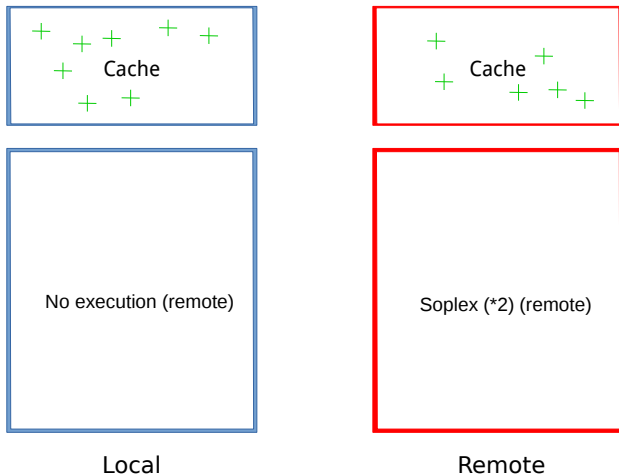
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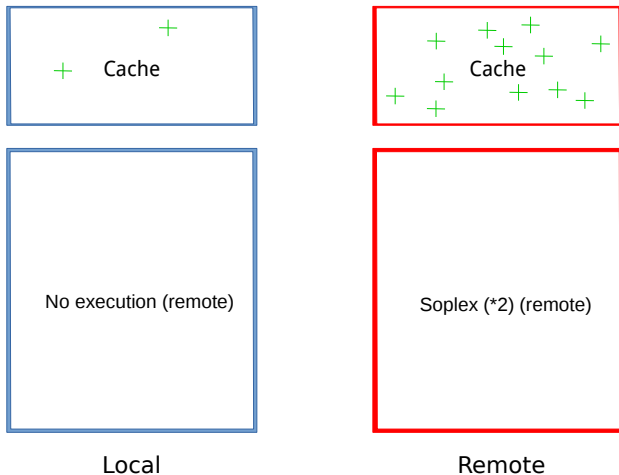
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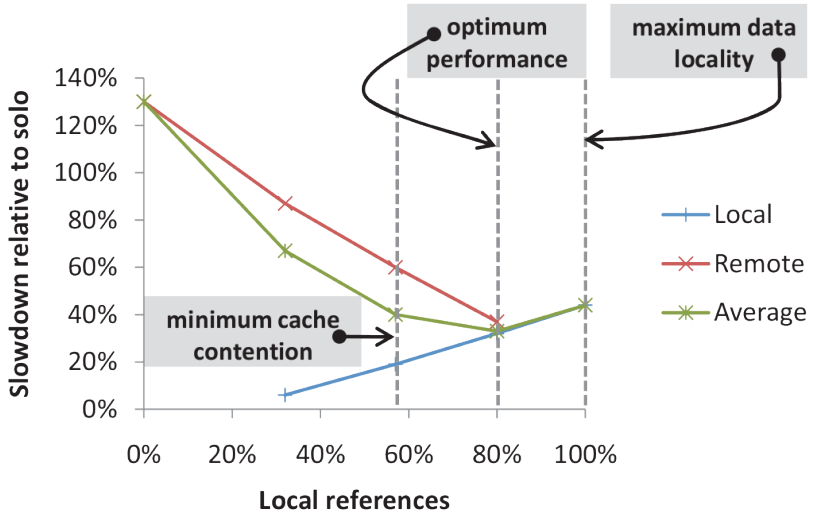
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# A tradeoff case [Zoltan Majo and Thomas R. Gross. 2011.]



# A tradeoff case [Zoltan Majo and Thomas R. Gross. 2011.]





## A tradeof case [Zoltan Majo and Thomas R. Gross. 2011.]

We aim to tackle a single part of the problem.

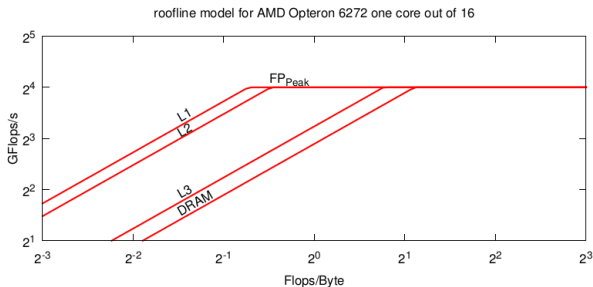
We only consider the local execution.

What are the slowdown causes when cloning the local processus under a shared memory?

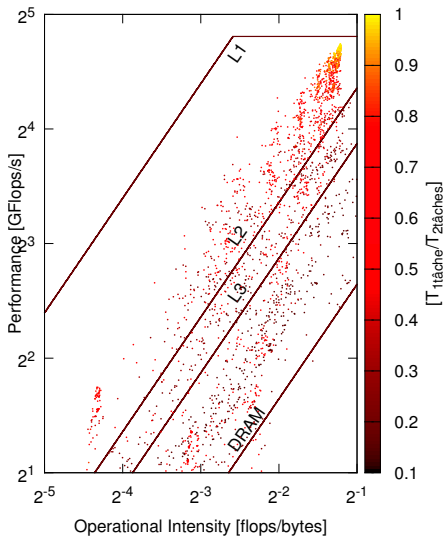
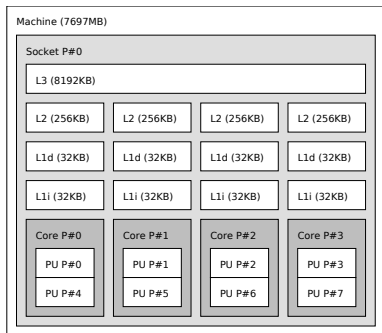
# Parallel Application Model

Memory continuum  $\implies$  memory bound application continuum.

Metrics: Performance, data reuse.



# Parallel Application Model



# Parallel Application Model

Understanding the slow down causes is not so easy.

We need a lower level of application model.

The roofline representation hides the application dynamic memory usage.

## A Visual tool using hwloc & PAPI to track imbalances

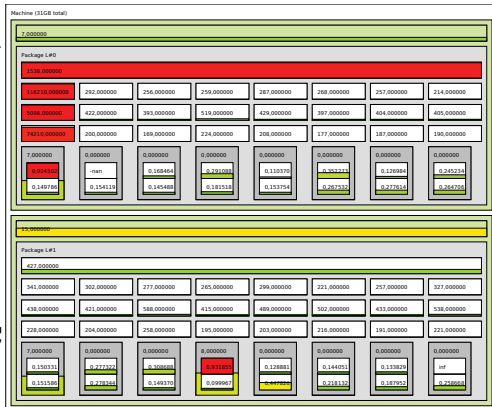
We need to examine a lot of benchmarks cases. . .

A lot of low levels metrics. . .

And detect imbalances such as reaching memory limits,  
as shown in the Cache Aware Roofline model.

# A Visual tool using hwloc & PAPI to track imbalances

```
FOPS{NUMANode, PAPI_FP_OPS}  
L3TCM{L3, PAPI_L3_TCM}  
L2ICM{L2, PAPI_L2_ICM}  
L1DCM{L1d, PAPI_L1_DCM}  
L1ICM{L1i, PAPI_L1_ICM}  
DOPS{Core, PAPI_DP_OPS}  
INS_per_CYC{  
  PU,  
  PAPI_TOT_INS/PAPI_REF_CYC  
}
```



THANK YOU



Coloc

Grenoble

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