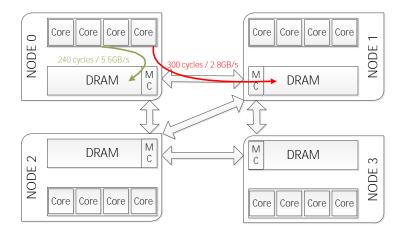
Traffic Management: A Holistic Approach to Memory Placement on NUMA Systems

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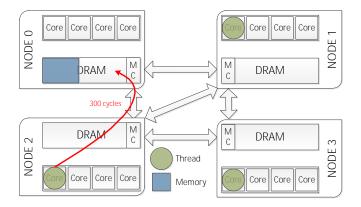
> ¹Simon Fraser University ²Université Joseph Fourier ³CNRS ⁴Grenoble INP

> > March 19, 2013

New multicore machines are NUMA

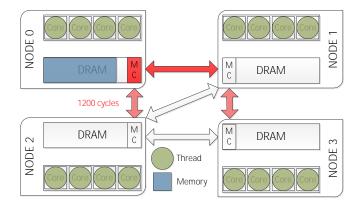


Well-know issue: remote access latency overhead



Impacts performance by at most 30%

New issue: Memory controller and interconnect congestion



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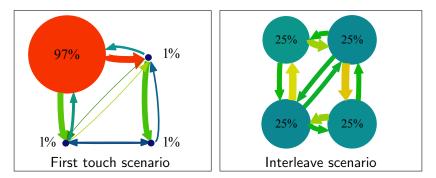
Current solutions

- Try to improve locality
 - Thread scheduling and page migration (USENIX ATC'11)
 - Thread Clustering (EuroSys'07)
 - Page replication (ASPLOS'96)
 - Etc.

But the main problem is MC/interconnect congestion

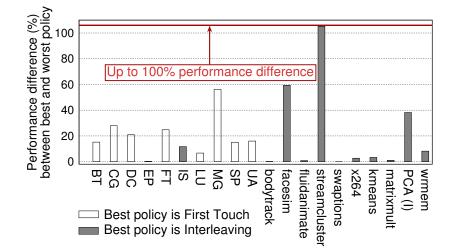
MC/Interconnect congestion impact on performance

- 16 threads, one per core
- Memory either allocated on first touch or interleaved



Example: Streamcluster

MC/Interconnect congestion impact on performance (2)



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Why do applications benefit from interleaving? (1)

	Streamcluster	
	Interleaving	First touch
Local access ratio	25%	25%
Memory latency (cycles)	471	1169
Memory controller imbalance	7%	200%
Interconnect imbalance	21%	86%
Perf. improvement / first touch	105%	-

⇒ Interconnect and memory controller congestion drive up memory access latency

Why do applications benefit from interleaving? (2)

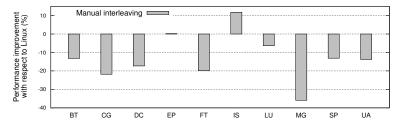
	РСА	
	Interleaving	First touch
Local access ratio	25%	33%
Memory latency (cycles)	480	665
Memory controller imbalance	4%	154%
Interconnect imbalance	19%	64%
Perf. improvement / first touch	38%	-

 $\Rightarrow\,$ Balancing load on memory controllers is more important than improve locality

Conclusions

Balance is more important than locality

- Memory controller and interconnect congestion can drive up access latency
- Always manually interleaving memory is NOT the way to go

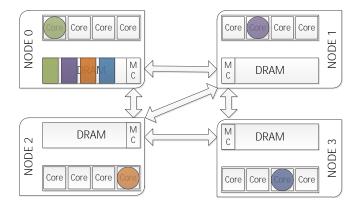


 \Rightarrow Need a new solution

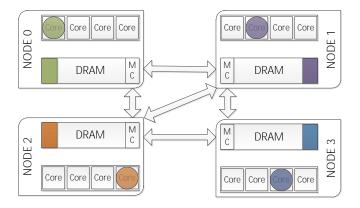
Carrefour: A new memory traffic management algorithm

- ▶ First goal: balance memory pressure on interconnect and MC
- Second goal: improve locality

Mechanism #1: Page relocation



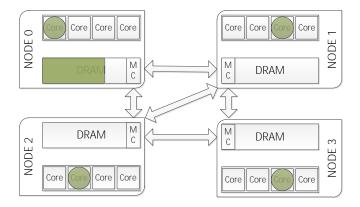
Mechanism #1: Page relocation



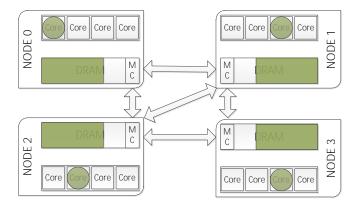
- Better locality
- 😳 Lower interconnect load
- Balanced load on MC

Cannot be applied if region is shared by multiple threads

Mechanism #2: Page replication



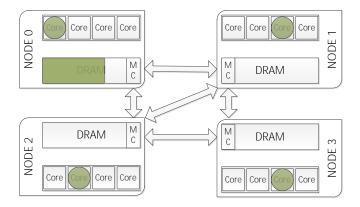
Mechanism #2: Page replication



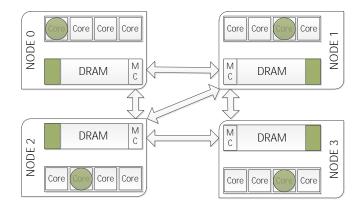
- Better locality
- 😳 Lower interconnect load
- Balanced load on MC

Higher memory consumptionExpensive synchronization

Mechanism #3: Page interleaving



Mechanism #3: Page interleaving



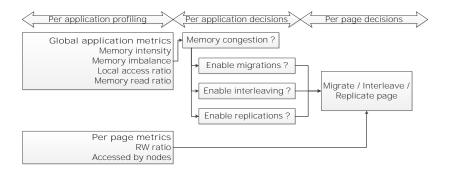
Balanced load on interconnect
Balanced load on MC

Can decrease locality

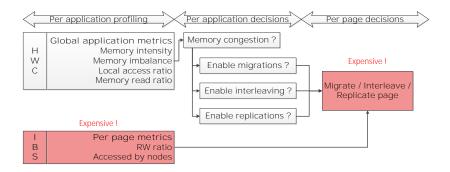
Carrefour in details

Goal: Combine these techniques to:

- 1. Balance memory pressure
- 2. Increase locality



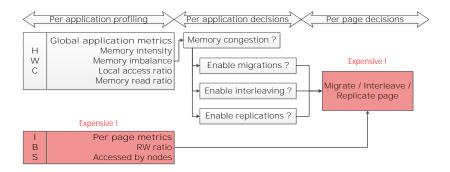
Carrefour in details



Accurate and low-overhead page access statistics

- Adaptive IBS sampling
- Include cache accesses
- Use hardware counter feedback

Carrefour in details

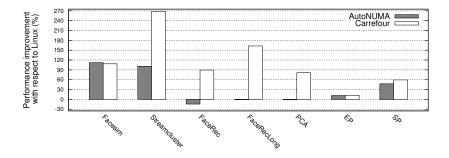


- Efficient page replication
 - Use a careful implementation (fine grain locks)
 - Prevent data synchronization

Evaluation

- Carrefour is implemented in Linux 3.6
- Machines
 - ▶ 16 cores, 4 nodes, 64 GB of RAM
 - 24 cores, 4 nodes, 64 GB of RAM
- Benchmarks (23 applications)
 - Parsec
 - FaceRec
 - Metis (Map/Reduce)
 - NAS
- Compare Carrefour to
 - Linux (default)
 - Linux Autonuma
 - Manual Interleaving

Performance



 \Rightarrow Carrefour significantly improves performance !

Configuration	Maximum overhead / default
Autonuma	25%
Carrefour	4%

► Carrefour average overhead when no decision are taken: 2%

Conclusion

- In modern NUMA systems:
 - Remote latency overhead is not the main bottleneck
 - MC and interconnect congestion can drive up memory latency

• Carrefour: a memory traffic management algorithm

- First goal: balance memory pressure on interconnect and MC
- Second goal: improve locality

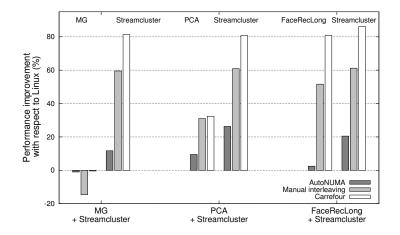
Performance:

- Improves performance significantly (up to 270%)
- Outperforms others solutions

Questions?

https://github.com/Carrefour

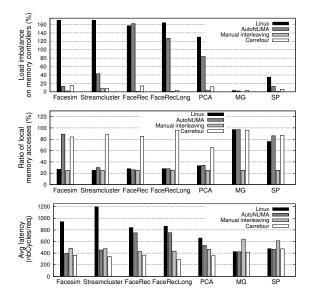
Carrefour supports multi-applications workloads



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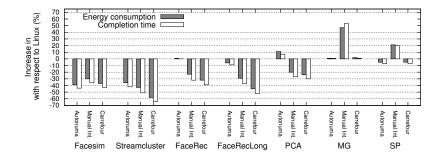
Detailed profiling



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Energy consumption



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