**Memory Benchmarking**

**Design Decisions:**

* Strong scaling is performed by having the problem size in our case 1.3Gb fixed memory and varying the number of threads to execute(1, 2, 4 ,8) and number of blocks
* The program allocates memory to both source and target memory using malloc function.
* The main method divides the memory for thread to be equal, meaning each thread will have same amount of memory to copy from source block to target memory block.
* Also, big memory of 1.3 GB is logically divided into small chunk based on block size, so that we can avoid collision of threads working on same piece of memory block.

**Performance Results**

**1) Throughput Results:**

Throughput results is calculated for all three operation that is Sequential Read/Write, Sequential Write and Random Write and the below table illustrates that.

From the tables below, we can observe that as the block size increases, we can observer that the throughput also increases for both sequential and random operations since bigger memory block copies a significantly larger data in a single operation.

**a) Sequential Read/Write**

Throughput readings for Sequential Read Write operations varying block sizes and varying concurrency.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **8KB** | **8MB** | **80MB** |
| **Threads - 1** | 147.910590 | 102.153846 | 116.363636 |
| **Threads - 2** | 121.017045 | 110.666667 | 116.363636 |
| **Threads - 4** | 110.932292 | 109.272727 | 116.363636 |
| **Threads - 8** | 110.932292 | 191.428571 | 206.666667 |

**b) Sequential Write**

Throughput readings for Sequential Write operations varying block sizes and varying concurrency.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **8KB** | **8MB** | **80MB** |
| **Threads - 1** | 102.399639 | 120.727273 | 128.000000 |
| **Threads - 2** | 121.017045 | 132.800000 | 106.666667 |
| **Threads - 4** | 133.118750 | 119.272727 | 116.363636 |
| **Threads - 8** | 95.084821 | 98.461538 | 106.666667 |

**c) Random Write**

Throughput readings for Random Write operations varying block sizes and varying concurrency.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **8KB** | **8MB** | **80MB** |
| **Threads - 1** | 43.041016 | 184.000000 | 236.190476 |
| **Threads - 2** | 58.490625 | 180.190476 | 165.925926 |
| **Threads - 4** | 73.028906 | 186.909091 | 77.333333 |
| **Threads - 8** | 5561.857031 | 689.043478 | 8056.000000 |

**2)Latency**

Latency results are calculated only for an 8Byte memory and varying the number of threads and calculating it for various operations.

In latency we see a different trend, as the block size increases we see increase in latency as each operation involved gets more and more expensive.

Readings for \* Byte block size with varying operations and varying concurrency.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sequential Read/Write** | **Sequential Write** | **Latency** |
| **Threads - 1** | 0.103162 | 0.103162 | 59.483269 |
| **Threads - 2** | 0.103162 | 0.097431 | 50.340681 |
| **Threads - 4** | 0.103162 | 0.108893 | 0.237753 |
| **Threads - 8** | 0.097431 | 0.114799 | 0.191605 |

**Performance Graph**

**Throughput**

**Latency**

Latency results are calculated only for an 8Byte memory and varying the number of threads and calculating it for various operations.

In scaled out graph in fig 1, and from zoomed in graph in fig -2, it is observed that for Random write operation, latency is huge and we also can see from the graph that for both sequential Read/Write operation and Sequential Write operation, latency increases when the number of threads are increased.

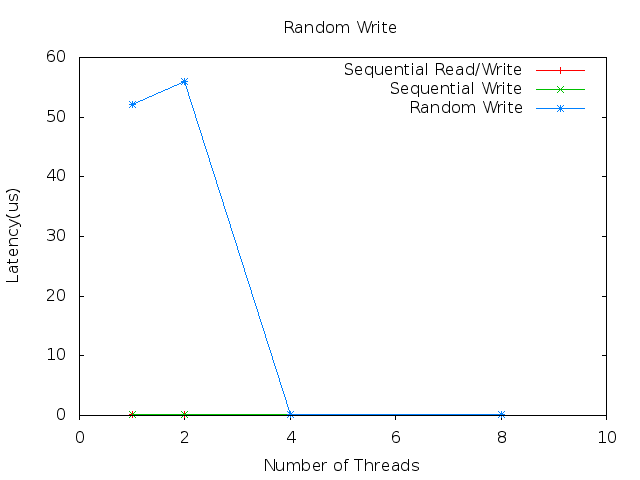
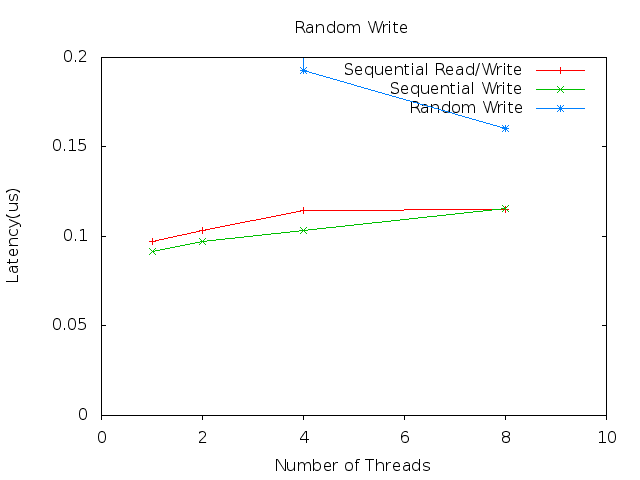
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Fig 1- Scaled out graph for latency

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**Fig 2 - Zoomed in graph of latency**

**Theoretical Peak Performance**

**Intel(r) Xeon (r) CPU E5-2670 v3 (formerly Haswell)**

Max Memory Size (dependent on memory type) - 768 GB

Memory Types - DDR4 1600/1866/2133

Max # of Memory Channels - 4

Max Memory Bandwidth - 68 GB/s

Theoretical Maximum Memory Bandwidth is calculated using formula:

Base DRAM clock frequency \* lines per clock \* memory bus width \* number of interfaces = 133000000\* 2 \* 64 \* 2 = 4256 Mb/s

From the intel specification of the processor, and though the below link <https://ark.intel.com/products/81709/Intel-Xeon-Processor-E5-2670-v3-30M-Cache-2_30-GHz> we can see that the maximum memory bandwidth **is 68 GB/s**.

This number is higher than the one we have obtained in the result, since we run on KVM instances and the hardware performance of the host machine is much higher than the once given to each KVM machine.

**Stream Benchmark**

Below is the output obtained from stream benchmark. Based on the documentation by stream, it performs operations considering 8 bytes block size. The best result obtained from stream for copy operation is 6098.8 MB/sec which is nearer to what I obtained for 8KB of data.

This system uses 8 bytes per array element.

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Array size = 10000000 (elements), Offset = 0 (elements)

Memory per array = 76.3 MiB (= 0.1 GiB).

Total memory required = 228.9 MiB (= 0.2 GiB).

Each kernel will be executed 10 times.

The \*best\* time for each kernel (excluding the first iteration)

will be used to compute the reported bandwidth.

-------------------------------------------------------------

Number of Threads requested = 1

-------------------------------------------------------------

Your clock granularity/precision appears to be 1 microseconds.

Each test below will take on the order of 33256 microseconds.

(= 33256 clock ticks)

Increase the size of the arrays if this shows that

you are not getting at least 20 clock ticks per test.

-------------------------------------------------------------

Function Best Rate MB/s Avg time Min time Max time

Copy: 6098.8 0.028200 0.026235 0.030877

Scale: 5879.3 0.029207 0.027214 0.031715

Add: 8536.6 0.030117 0.028114 0.032621

Triad: 8319.4 0.031016 0.028848 0.032983

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Solution Validates: avg error less than 1.000000e-13 on all three arrays