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## HELP YOUR BUSY NEIGHBOURS

DYNAMIC MULTICASTS
OVER STATIC TOPOLOGIES

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Distributed Systems / Operating Systems

#### **OUR TARGET SCENARIO**



objective: scalable multicasts

+ acknowledgement of completion

+ dynamic group membership (join/leave)

applications: cache invalidation, esp. TLB shootdown

hardware: many-cores like Intel XeonPhi, Tilera TilePro...

+ cache-coherent shared memory

+ point-to-point message passing

### **EXAMPLE: LINUX TLB SHOOTDOWN**

Linux 4.11 x86 smp\_call\_function\_many()



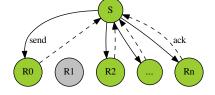
### Initiator (Sender)

- 1. update page tables
- 2. enqueue invalidation tasklet at each thread
- 3. send IPI to each thread
- 4. wait on flag in each tasklet

## Other CPU Threads

IPI handler processes tasklet:

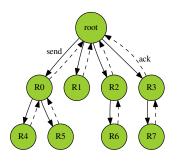
- 1. invalidate page(s) in TLB
- 2. set ACK flag in tasklet



- ⇒ flat topology
- fast join/leave via bit-mask
- $\P$   $\mathcal{O}(n)$  latency

### **EXAMPLE: MULTICASTS IN BARRELFISH**





- propagate along a tree topology
- use constraint solver for optimized topology
- proposed for TLB shootdowns<sup>1</sup>
- expensive join/leave or interrupt ex-members
- $\bullet$   $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$  latency

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Baumann et al., The multikernel: A new OS architecture for scalable multicore systems, 2009

### **DESIGN SPACE**



## Broadcasts

(over all threads)

- Multicasts (just members)
- low latency for small groups
- high latency for large groups
- fast join/leave
- always low latency
- costly join/leave

- always high latency
- interrupts non-members

- good latency for large groups
- bad latency for small groups
- interrupts non-members

Tree

Flat

### **MULTICASTS ON A STATIC TOPOLOGY**



### Problem Statement: Combine...

- fast join/leave like with flat topology
- low latency like in tree topologies (parallel propagation)

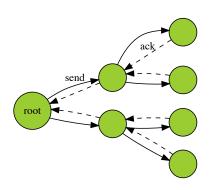
### Solution Idea

- use static tree topology like in broadcasts (can be hand-crafted for the processor)
- membership as bit-mask for fast join/leave
- exploit shared memory to skip non-members, just message passing to actual members

### TREES WITH ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

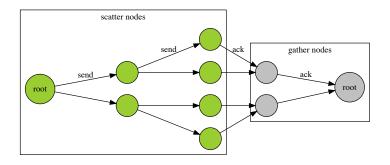
Nodes = Cores; Two roles at each node





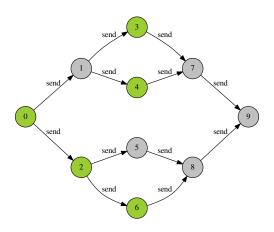
## TREES WITH ACKNOWLEDGEMENT Logical nodes for larger design space & simpler code





### NON-MEMBER NODES IN BROADCASTS

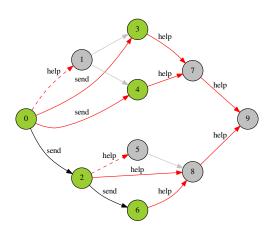




### **SOLUTION: HELPING**

### Skip non-member scatter nodes

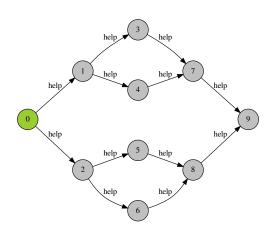




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# HUGE OVERHEAD FOR SMALL GROUPS :(

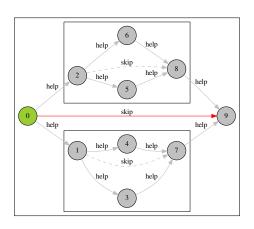




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## SOLUTION: SKIPPING Jump over whole subtrees





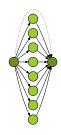
### **EVALUATION SETUP**



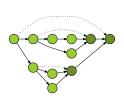
## Setup

- Intel XeonPhi Knights Corner (1.053 GHz)
- 60 cores
- message passing via shared memory
- polling

## Flat Topology



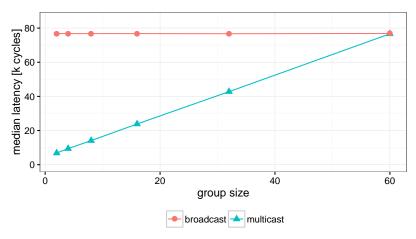
## **Binary Tree**



### **FLAT TOPOLOGY**

multicast similar to Linux TLB shootdown



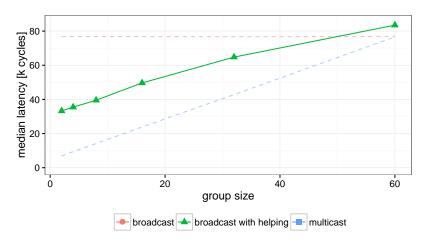


3-Evaluation • • • • • 14

### **FLAT TOPOLOGY WITH HELPING**

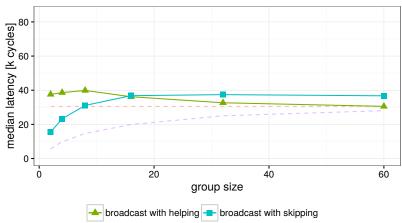
Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus - Senftenberg

Overhead from membership tests and graph traversal



### **BINARY TREE WITH HELPING, SKIPPING**





3-Evaluation • • • • 16

#### **CONCLUSION**



Scalable, acknowledged, dynamic multicasts for manycores:

Challenges: generating good topologies is costly,

flat topology not scalable,

non-members should not be interrupted

Solution: static optimized broadcast topology,

help and skip non-member cores

Result: success for large groups, alright for small

Implications: improve Linux TLB shootdown for Many-Core HPC apps

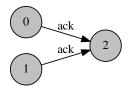
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### **ACKNOWLEDGE VIA SHARED MEMORY**

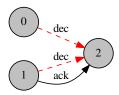




### Only message passing:



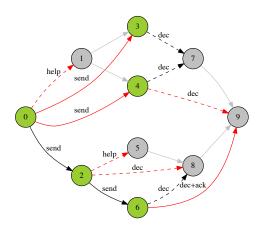
### Using shared memory:



### HELPING WITH SHARED MEM ACK

 $\rightarrow$  tree combining<sup>2</sup> for gather nodes





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Yew et al., Distributing Hot-Spot Addressing in Large-Scale Multiprocessors, 1987