



# PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTED GPU-ACCELERATED TASK-BASED WORKFLOWS



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#### **Motivation**

**Research Question**: What are the main factors to consider to run distributed GPU-accelerated task-based workflows efficiently?

#### **Contributions**:

- ➤ A systematic performance analysis of thread-level parallelism:
  - Our results reveal that the gains provided by GPUs are highly affected by the parallel fraction processing within tasks
- ➤ A systematic performance analysis of task-level parallelism:
  - Our results reveal that depending on the amount of tasks, scheduling policy and storage architecture used, data (de-)serialization can be significantly high, dominating the total execution time
- ➤ Feature extraction considering algorithm, data set, resource and distributed execution framework:
  - We demonstrate that these features are highly correlated with the performance in terms of execution time and, therefore, can be considered as key features to characterize the execution of such workflows

### **Execution Setup**

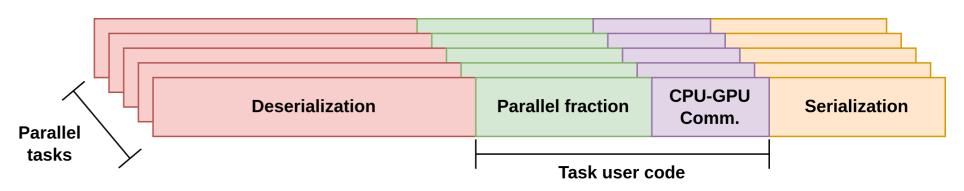
Total worker nodes	8	CPU-GPU bus	PCle 3.0
Total CPU cores	128	Total GPU devices	32
RAM memory per node	128 GB	GPU memory per device	12 GB
CPU model	Intel Xeon E5-2630	GPU model	NVIDIA K80

Table 1: Cluster settings

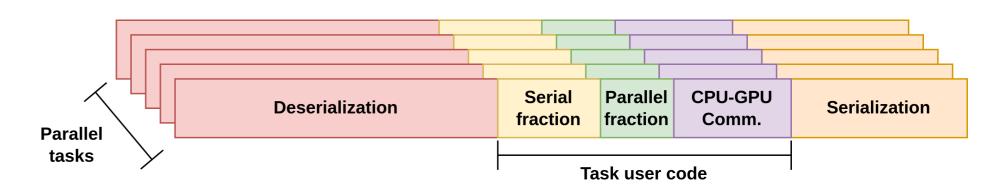
Algorithm	Task	Computational Complexity	Data Set
Matmul	matmul_func	$O(N^3)$	8 GB
	add_func	O(N)	(32000 x 32000)
K-means	nartial cum	$O(MNK^2)$	10 GB
	partial_sum		(12500000 x 100)

Table 2: Algorithm tasks and data sets (M and N are the number of rows and columns in a block, respectively, and K is the number of clusters)

#### Multi-level Parallelism



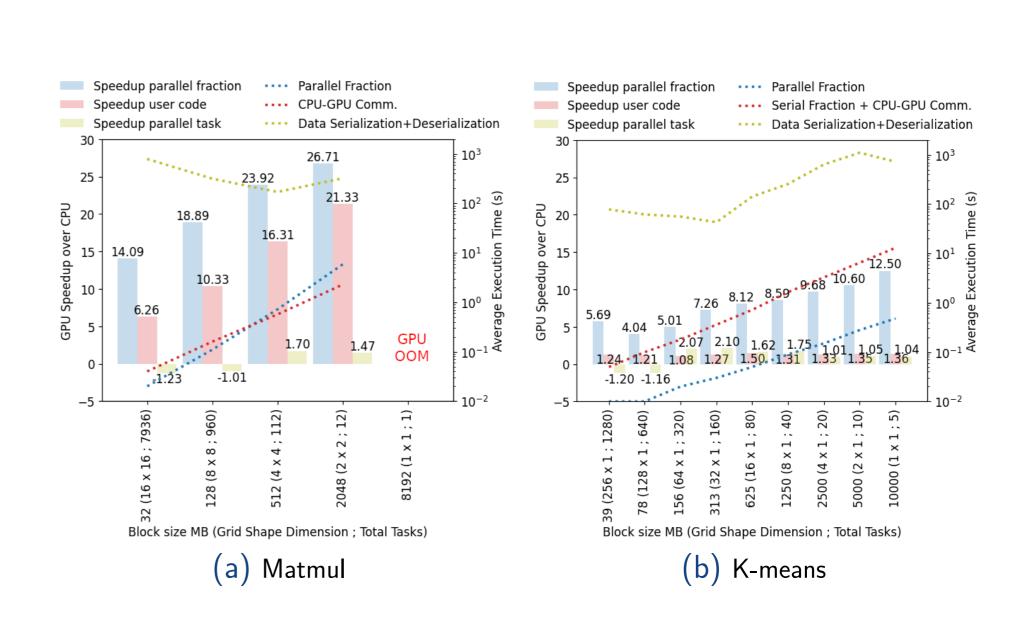
(a) Massively parallel algorithm (e.g. Matmul)



(b) Slightly parallel algorithm (e.g. K-means)

Figure 1: Monitored metrics in each class of algorithms

## **End-to-end Analysis**



# Performance Analysis of Task User Code Processing

