

Building Blocks: Hardware

Processors, Cores, Memory and Accelerators

Partners



Funding



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Outline

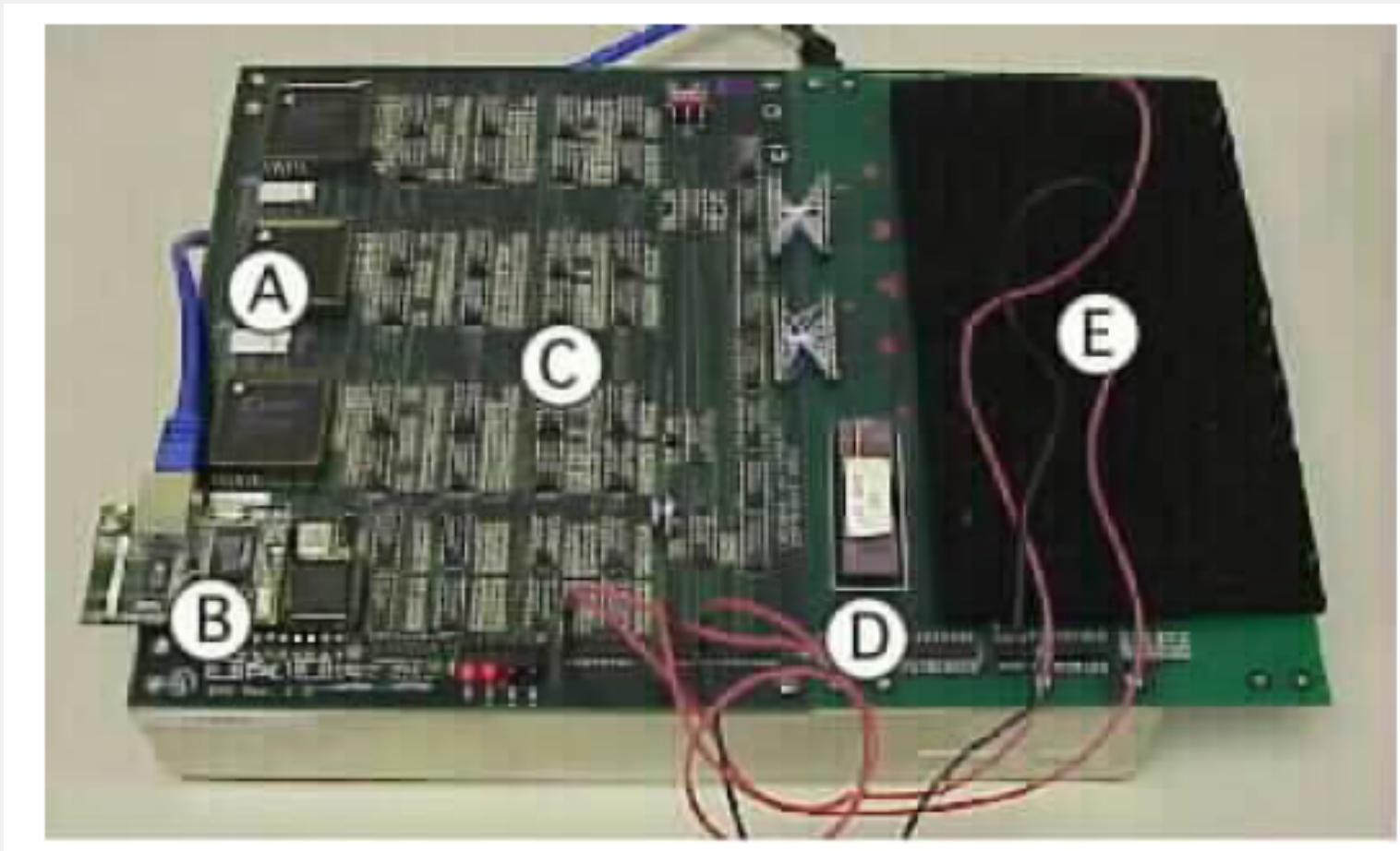
Building Blocks of HPC systems

- Processors
- Memory
- Interconnect
- Storage
- Evolution of the Processor
 - Moore's Law
 - Parallelism in Hardware
 - Vector instructions (SIMD)
 - Multicore processors
 - Simultaneous multi-threading (SMT)
- Accelerators (GPU)
 - What are they good for?

What is a computer?



What is a computer?

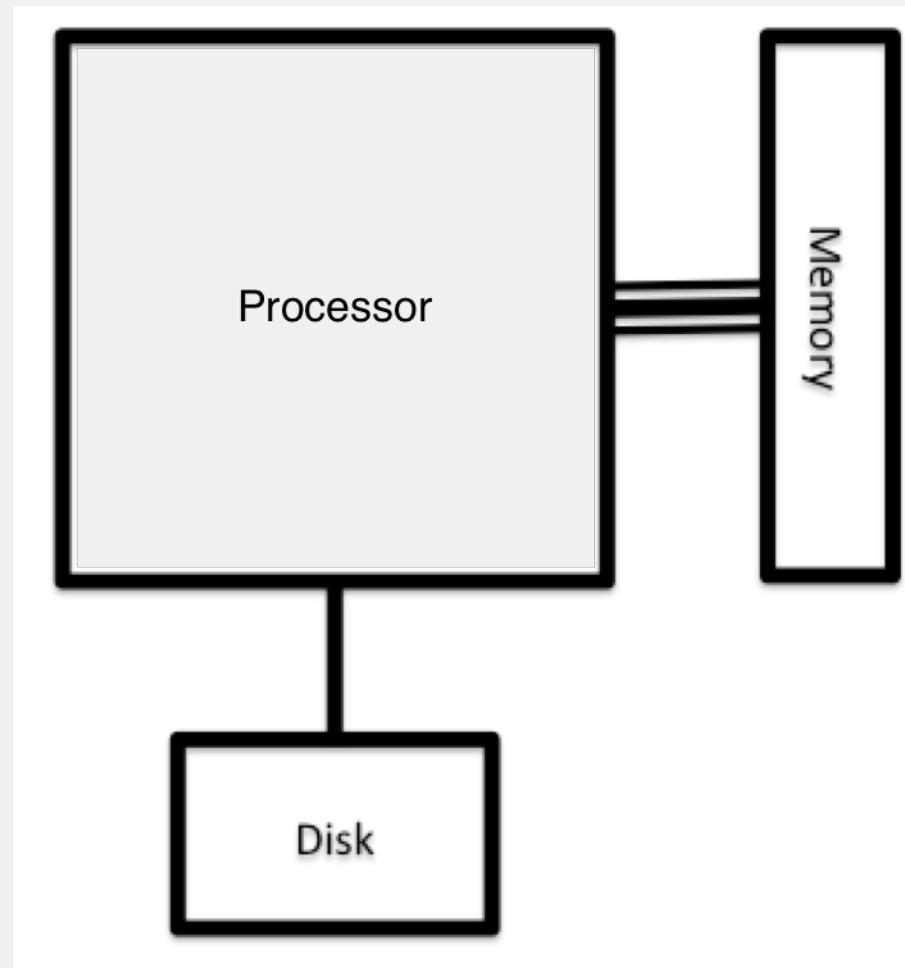


Computational Building Blocks

Four principal hardware technologies make up HPC systems:

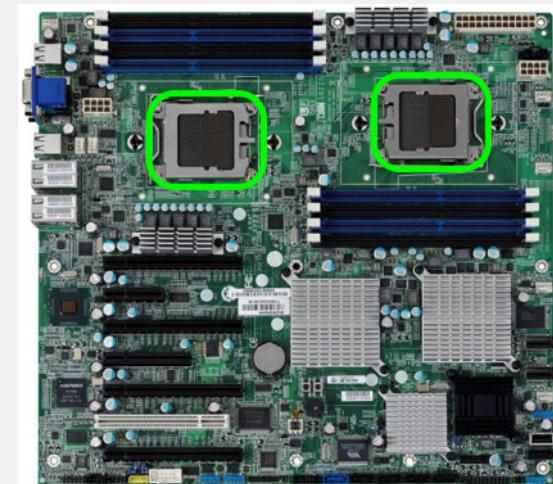
- Processors (& accelerators)
 - to calculate
- Memory
 - for temporary storage of data
- Interconnect
 - enabling processors to talk to each other (and the outside world)
- Storage
 - disks for storing input/output data, other for long term archiving of data
- We will focus on the first two of these

Anatomy of a Computer



What do you mean, “processor”?

- Terminology gradually varied over time and in different contexts (hardware, software)
- Usually taken to mean “the thing you plug in to a socket on the motherboard” (e.g. two processor sockets below)
- ARCHER2: each node has two processors (each in its own socket)
- Your laptop: one multicore processor

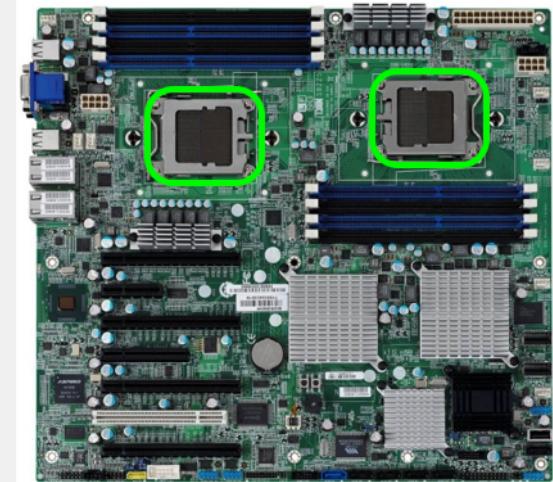


What do you mean, “CPU”?

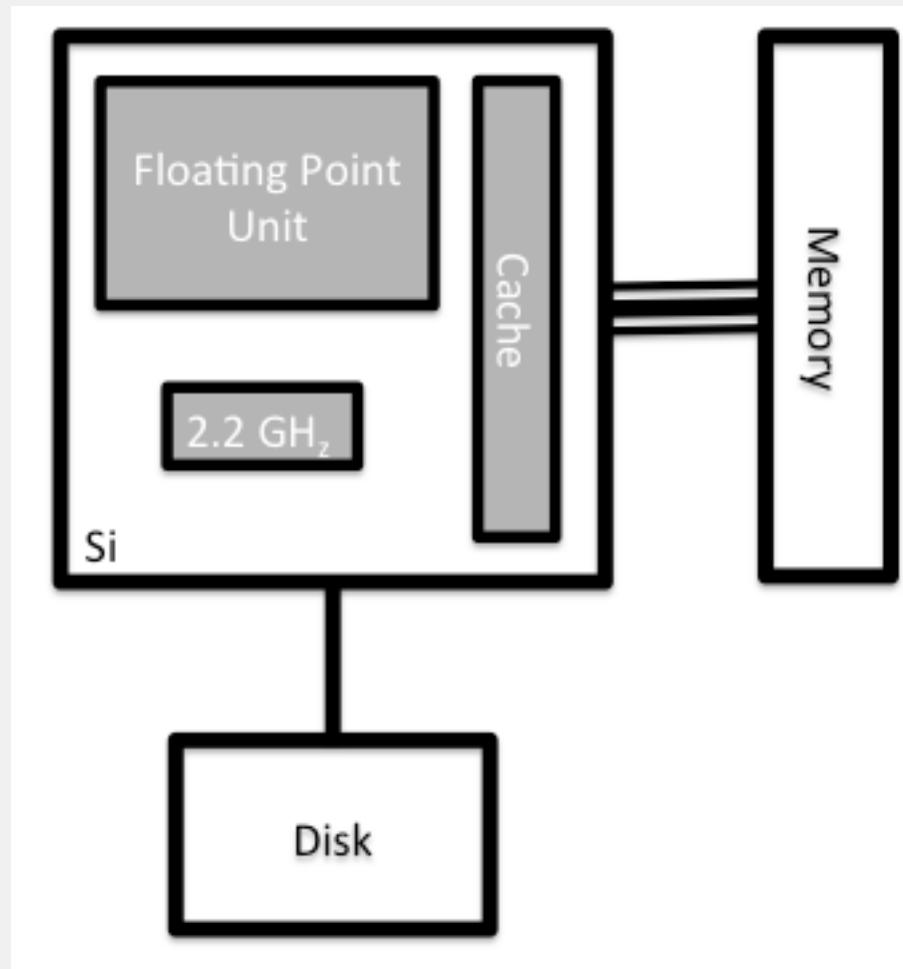
Ambiguous!

Nowadays may refer to:

- Entire multicore processor
 - Usage from single-core processor era
- A (physical) processor core
- A logical core
 - Anything that looks to the Operating System like an independently addressable and usable core to assign threads or processes to execute on
 - E.g. physical cores, also logical subunit(s) of physical cores



Anatomy of a Computer (single-core processor)



Processors

- Basic functionality
 - execute instructions to perform arithmetic operations (integer and floating point)
 - load data from memory and store data to memory
 - decide which instructions to execute next
- Mathematical operations performed on values in registers (local storage in the processor)
 - Moving data between memory and registers = load and store instructions
 - Separate integer and floating point registers
 - Typical size ~100 values
- Basic characteristics:
 - Clock speed
 - Peak floating point capability

Functional Units

Functional units are the basic building blocks of processors

- Number and type of units varies with processor design.

Core units for any processor include:

- **Instruction unit**

- Responsible for fetching, decoding and dispatching of instructions.
- Fetches instruction from instruction caches
- Decodes instruction.
- Sends the instructions to the appropriate unit
- May also be responsible for scheduling instructions (see later).

Functional Units

Core units for any processor include:

- **Integer unit**
 - Handles integer arithmetic
 - Integer addition, multiplication and division
 - Logical ops (and, or, shift etc.)
 - Also known as arithmetic and logic unit (ALU)
- **Floating point unit**
 - Handles floating point arithmetic
 - Addition, multiplication, division.
 - Usually the critical resource for HPC
 - Machines sold by peak floating point operations per second (flop/s)

Functional Units

Core units for any processor include:

- **Control unit**
 - Responsible for branches and jumps
- **Load/store unit**
 - Responsible for loading data from memory and storing it back.
- **Register file**
 - Local storage in the CPU
 - Accessed by name (not address)
 - Separate files for integers/addresses and floating point

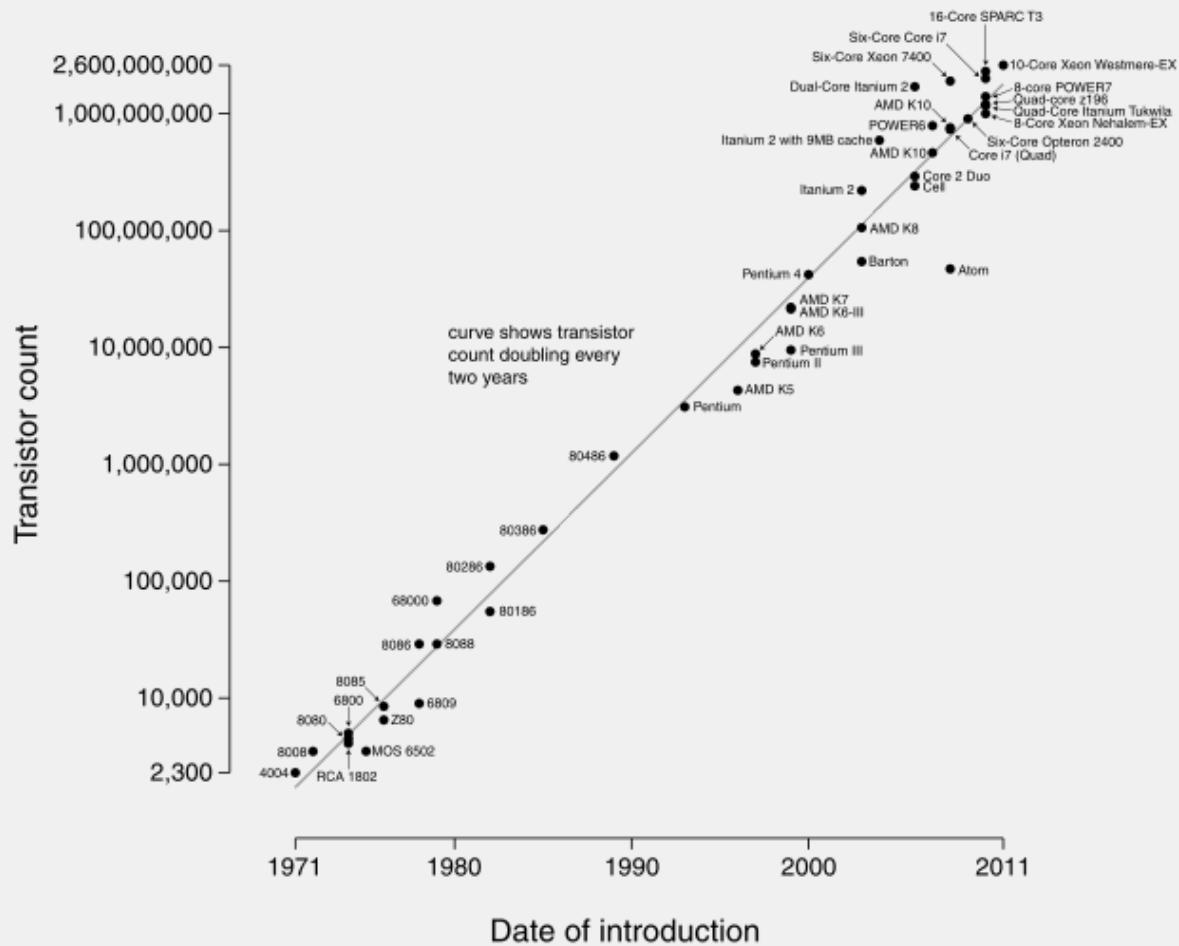
Also memory management, cache controller, bus interface, graphics/multimedia,.....

Moore's Law, Processor Evolution, and Parallelism in Hardware

Moore's Law

Micropocessor Transistor Counts 1971-2011 & Moore's Law

- Number of transistors doubles every 18-24 months
 - enabled by advances in semiconductor technology and manufacturing processes



What to do with all those transistors?

- For over 3 decades (the “good old days”) until early 2000’s
 - processors became more complicated / sophisticated
 - caches became bigger
 - clock speeds increased year on year (100 MHz, 200 MHz, 400MHz, ...)
 - for your program to run faster just wait a year and buy a newer processor
- Clock rate increases as inter-transistor distances decrease
 - so performance doubled every 18-24 months
- Came to a grinding halt about a decade ago
 - reached power and heat limitations
 - who wants a laptop that runs for an hour and scorches your trousers!

Processor performance

- Clock speed determines rate at which instructions are executed
 - modern chips are around 2-3 GHz
 - integer and floating point calculations can be done in parallel
 - can also have multiple issue, e.g. simultaneous add and multiply
 - peak flop rate is just clock rate x no. of floating point operations per clock cycle
- Decades of research and \$\$\$ into hardware innovations, complex design and optimisations
 - Out-of-order execution
 - Assembly code specifies an order of instructions....
 - Hardware chooses to reorder instructions to minimise pipeline stalls
 - Requires some complex bookkeeping to ensure correctness
 - Branch prediction
 - Hardware tries to guess which way the next branch will go
 - Uses a hardware table that tracks the outcomes of recent branches in the code.
 - Keeps the pipeline going and only stalls if prediction is wrong

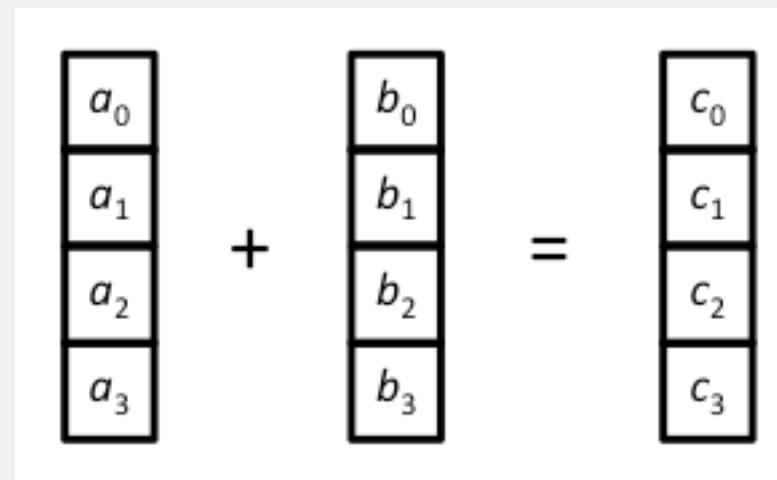
Processor performance

Introduce parallelism into the processor itself

- **Vector instructions (vectorisation) (“SIMD” = “Single Instruction, Multiple Data)**
- **Multiple cores close together on same chip (multicore processor)**
- **Simultaneous Multi-Threading (“SMT”)**

Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD)

- For example, vector addition:

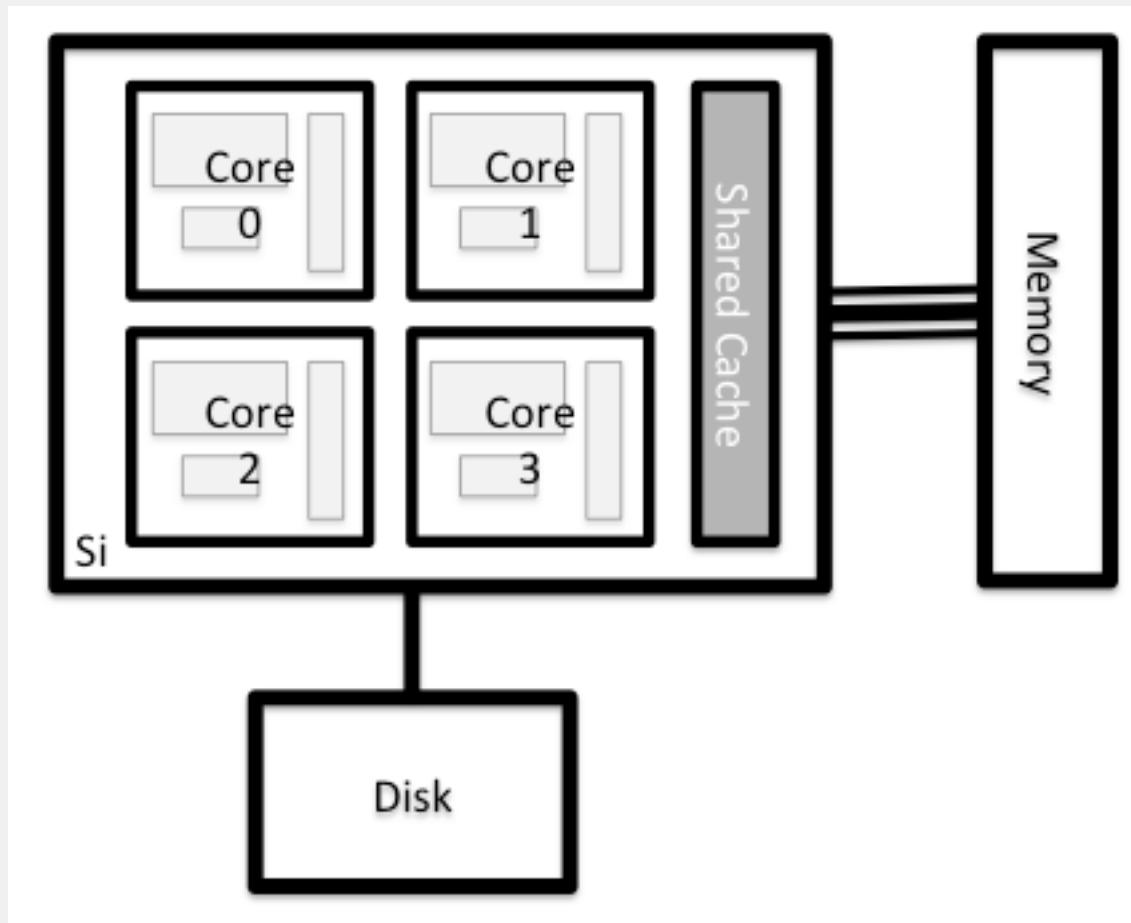


- single instruction adds 4 numbers
- potential for 4 times the performance
- SIMD width (vector width) is the number of operations encoded in a SIMD instruction
 - Often 2, 4 or 8

Multicore

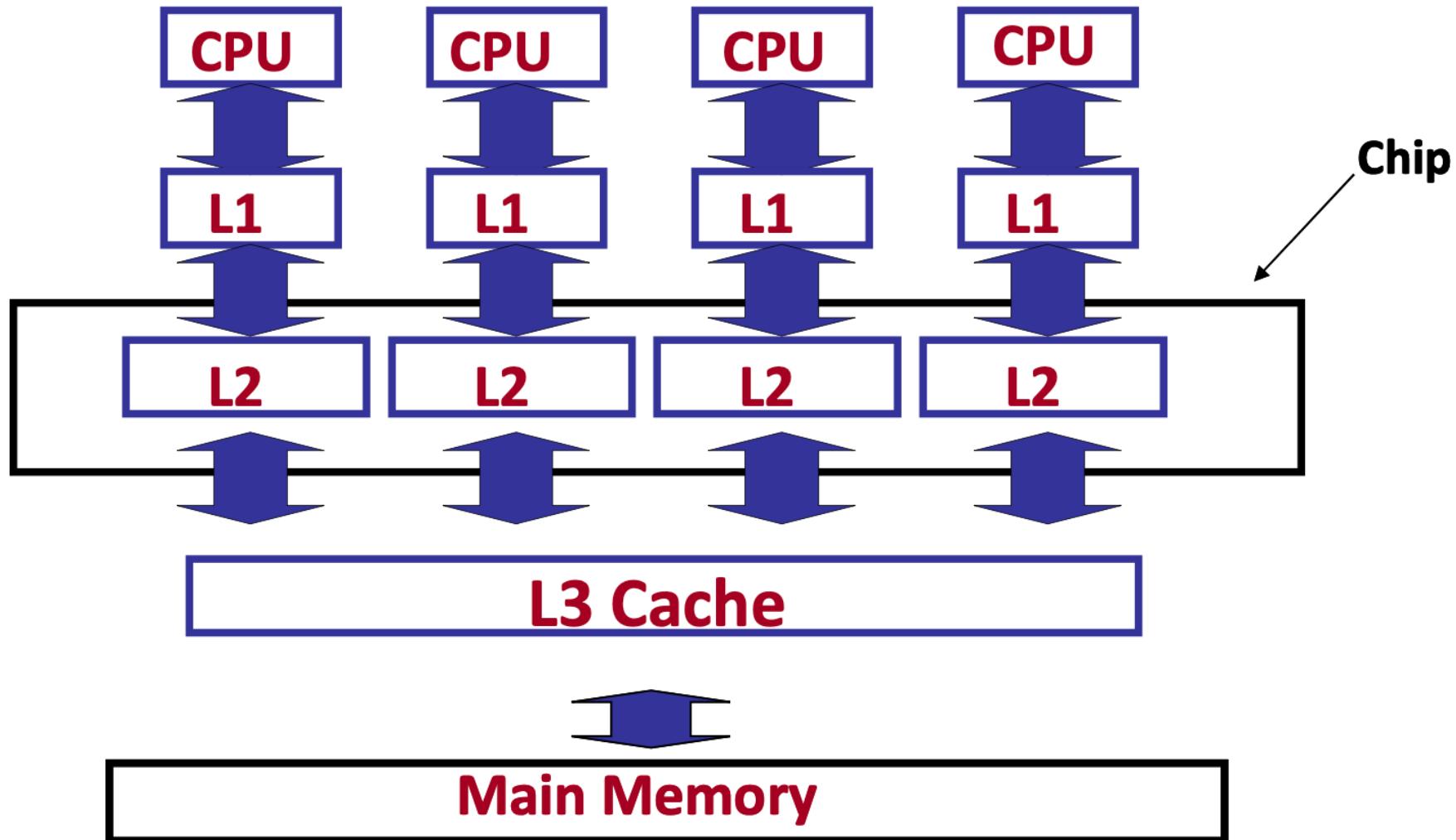
- Twice the number of transistors gives 2 choices
 - a new more complicated processor with twice the clock speed
 - two versions of the old processor with the same clock speed
- Second option is more power efficient
 - and now the only option as we have reached heat/power limits
- Effectively two independent single-core processors
 - ... except they can share cache
 - Commonly called “cores”
 - Cores may also share some functional units

Anatomy of a computer (single processor, multicore)



- Cores share path to memory
 - More cores makes this an *increasing* bottleneck!

Multicore Cache Hierarchy



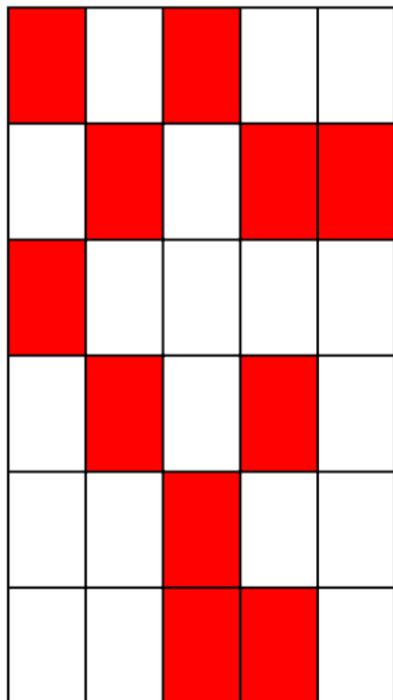
Multicore Cache Hierarchy

- Cores on the same chip can communicate with low latency and high bandwidth
 - reads and writes through shared cache
- Cores share space in the shared cache
 - Possible contention: one thread may suffer capacity and/or conflict issues caused by threads/processes on another core
 - If only single core is running, then it may have access to the whole shared cache
- Cores also share off-chip bandwidth
 - access to main memory

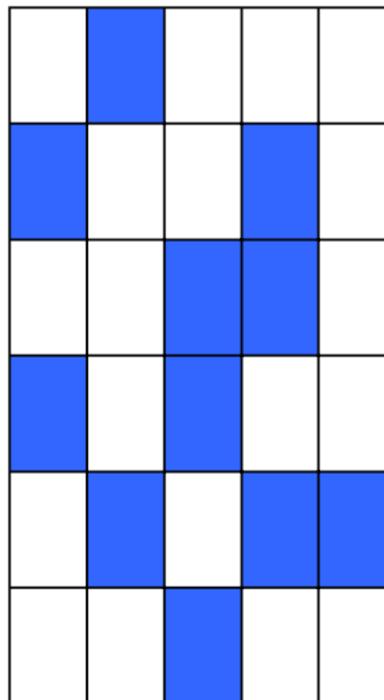
Simultaneous Multi-Threading (SMT)

- Some processors supports running multiple instruction streams simultaneously on the same processor, e.g.
 - stream 1: loading data from memory
 - stream 2: multiplying two floating-point numbers together
- Requires some replication of hardware, but everything else is shared between threads
 - functional units, register file, memory system (including caches)
- “Threading” can be a misnomer - can refer to processes as well as threads
 - These are “hardware threads”, not software threads
 - = ability to execute instructions threads or processes
 - Appear to the Operating System as distinct logical cores
 - For most architectures, two or four threads is all that makes sense
 - Intel Xeon & AMD EPYC Zen2 supports 2-way SMT

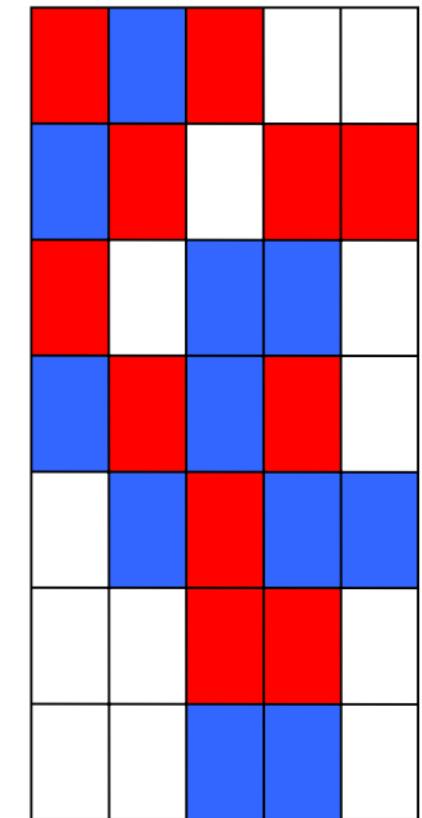
Simultaneous Multi-Threading (SMT)



Two threads on two physical cores



Time



Two threads on one physical core
with SMT enabled

Simultaneous Multi-Threading (SMT)

- How successful is SMT?
 - depends on the application, and how the threads contend for the shared resources.
- In practice, gains seem to be limited to around 1.2 to 1.3 times speedup over a single thread
 - benefits will be limited if both threads are using the same functional units (e.g. FPUs) intensively.
- For some codes, SMT can cause slow down
 - increased contention for memory bandwidth and/or cache space
 - increasing the number of threads/processes can increase overheads such as communication or load imbalance

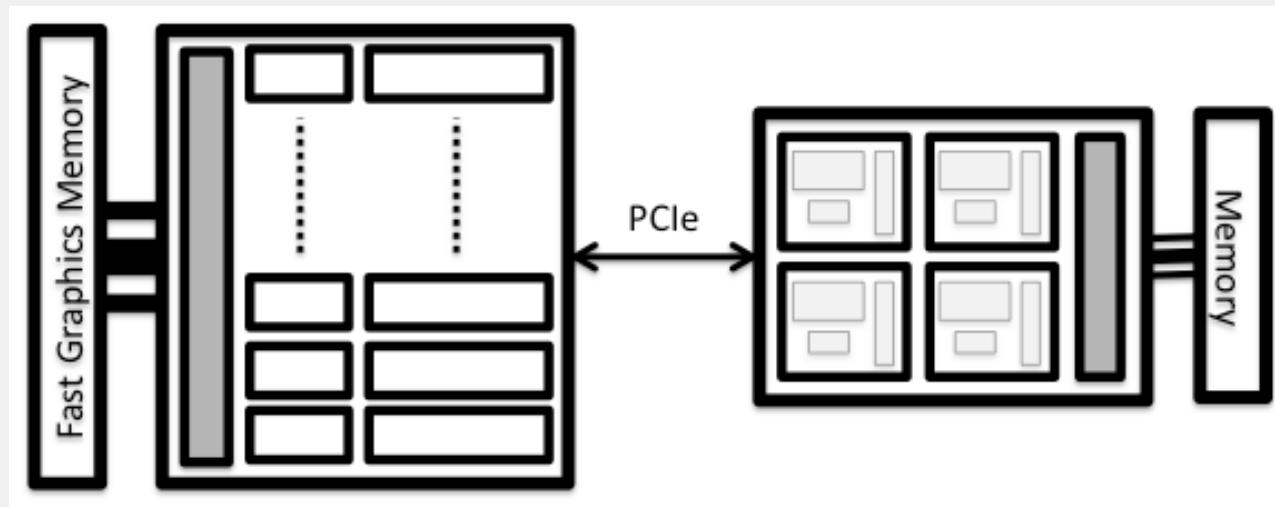
AMD EPYC Zen2 (Rome) Processor

- Proper name: AMD EPYC 7742
- No. of cores = 64
- Clock rate = 2.25 GHz (base)
- 2 FMA floating point vector units
- 256-bit wide AVX vector instructions
 - 4 double precision floating point ops
- Peak 16 flops per clock
= 36 Gflop/s per core
= 2304 Gflop/s per socket
= 4608 Gflop/s per node
- SMT: 2 hardware threads per core

Accelerators

Anatomy

- An *Accelerator* is an additional resource that can be used to off-load heavy floating-point calculation
 - additional processing engine attached to the standard processor
 - has its own floating point units and memory

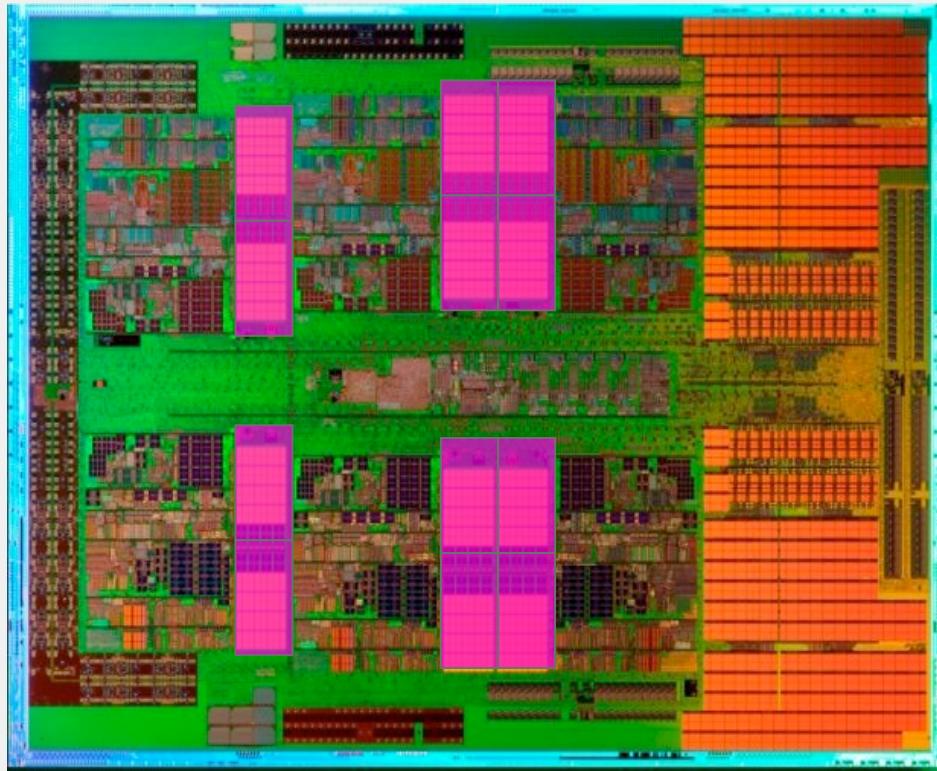


Accelerators

- Very widespread to include on compute nodes alongside the main CPU
 - large numbers of relatively simple cores
 - high memory bandwidth
 - separate memory from CPU
- Much of current interest is focussed on GPGPUs (general purpose graphics processing units)
 - low cost due to high mass market volumes
 - tricky to program
 - significant overheads in moving data to/from GPU memory

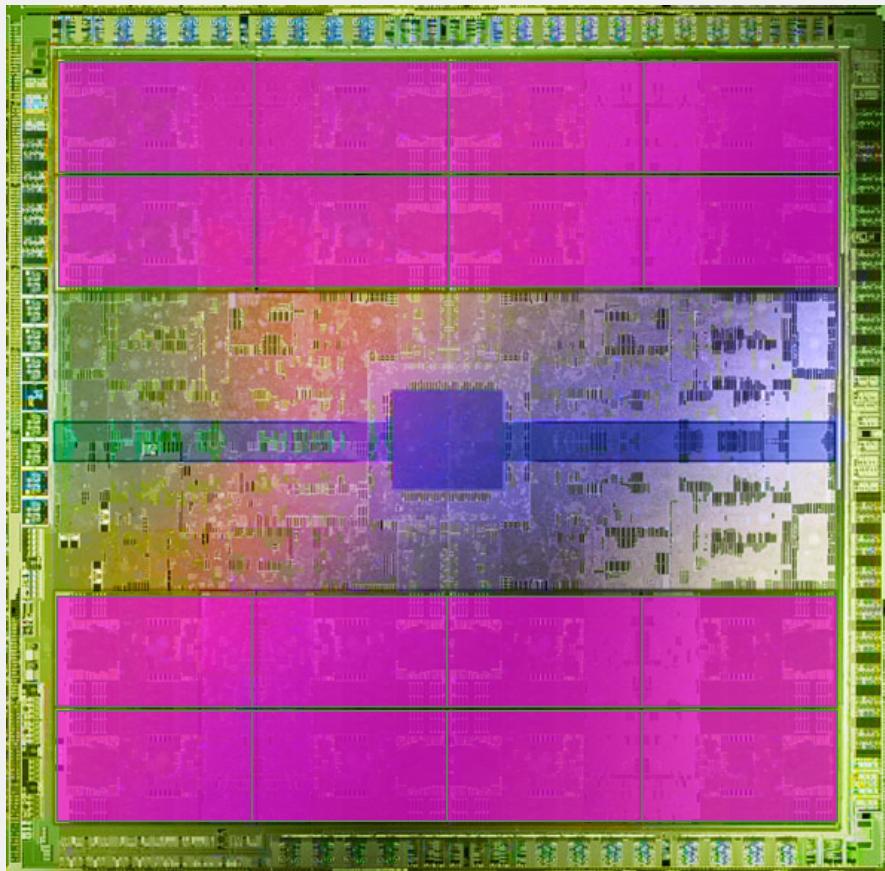
AMD 12-core CPU

- Not much space on CPU is dedicated to computation

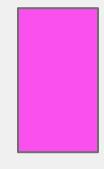


 = compute unit
 (= core)

NVIDIA Fermi GPU



- GPU dedicates much more space to computation
 - At expense of caches, controllers, sophistication etc

 = compute unit
(= SM
= 32 CUDA cores)

Memory



Data Access Bottlenecks

Performance depends on getting data to the processor quickly

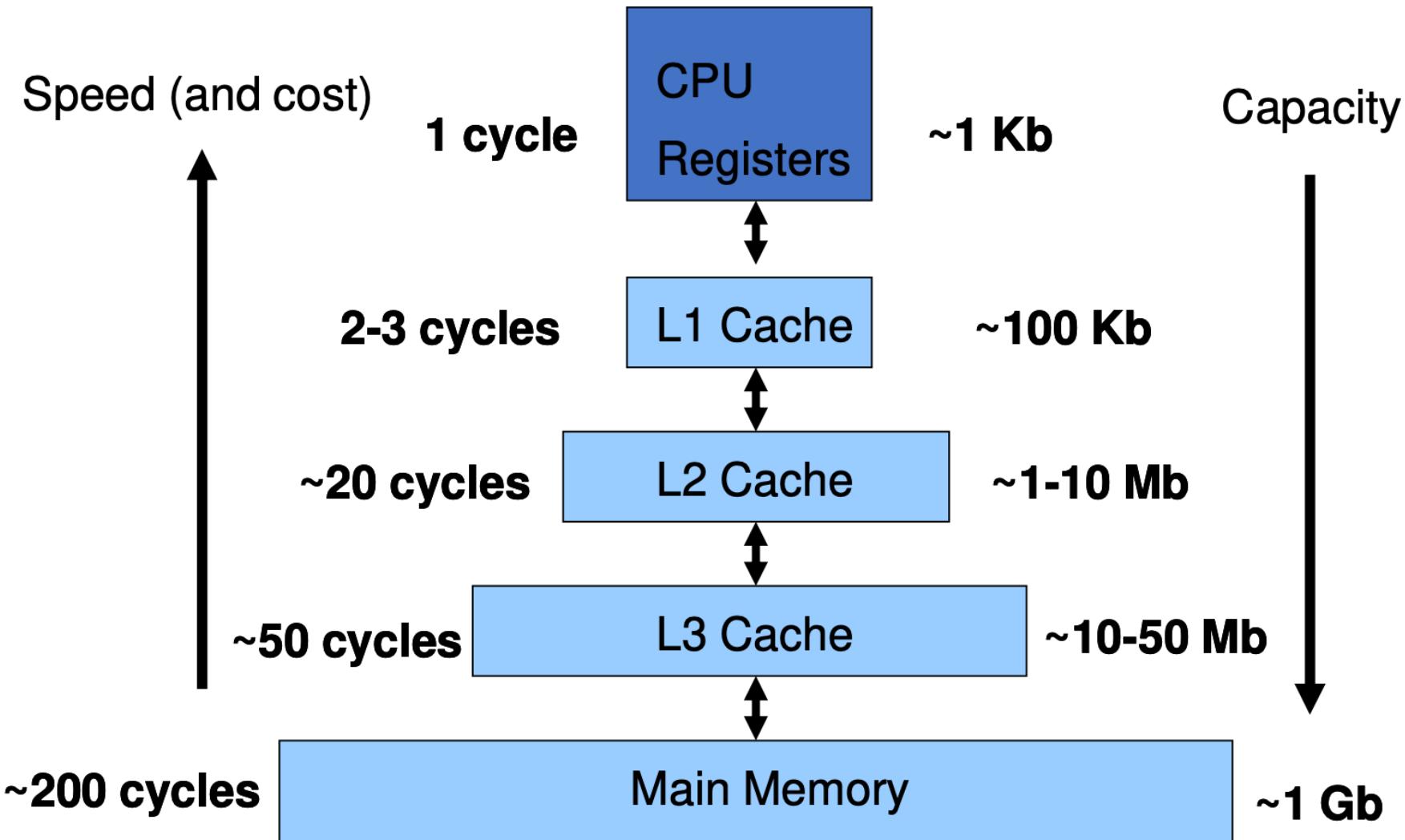
- Latency: time delay until data starts arriving
- Bandwidth: amount of data arriving per second

- Disk access is slow
 - few hundred MB/s
 - significantly higher latency than memory

- Memory access is faster than disk
 - Large enough memory may contain all application data
 - Can still be too slow - few tens of GB/s

- Accessing cache (fast memory inside processor) is much faster
 - hundreds of GB/s
 - limited in size: a few MB at most

Memory Hierarchy



Performance (overview)

Application performance often described as:

- Compute bound (limited by processor performance)
- Memory bound (limited by memory access)
- IO bound (limited by disk access)
- Communication bound (limited by interconnect)

For majority of current HPC codes:

- many calculations are limited by memory bandwidth
- processor can calculate much faster than it can access data