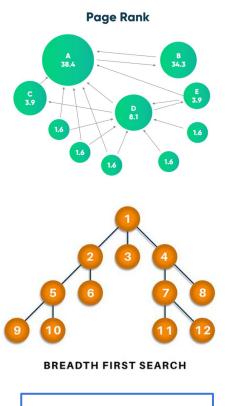
Improving Locality of Irregular Updates with Hardware Assisted Propagation Blocking

Vignesh Balaji

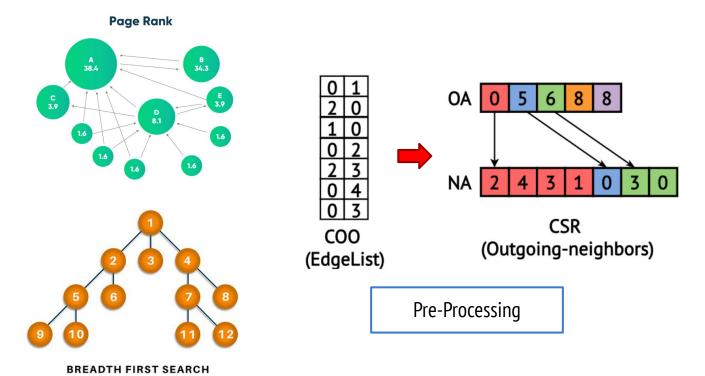
Brandon Lucia



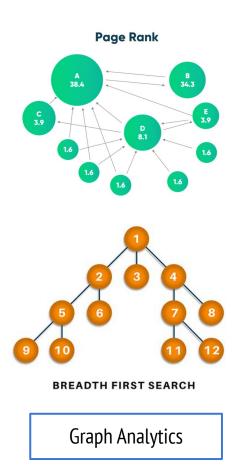


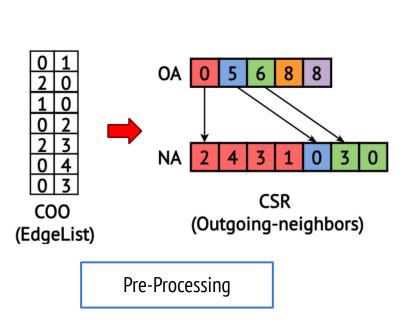


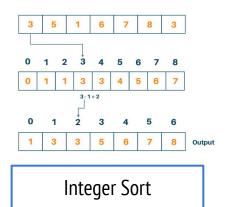
Graph Analytics

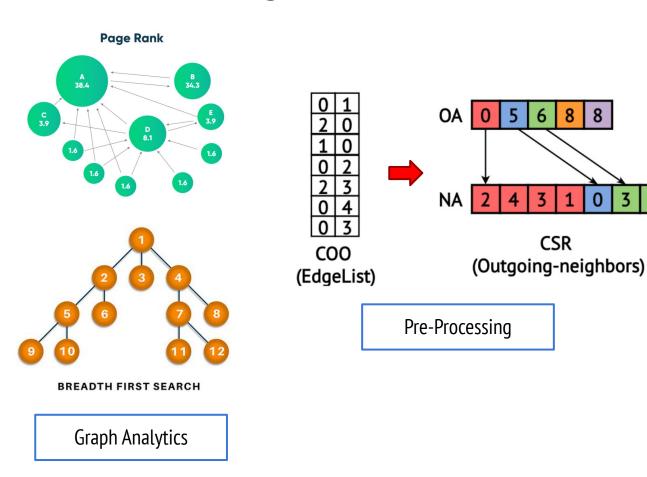


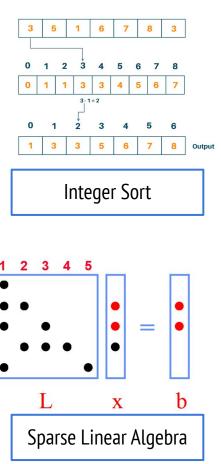
Graph Analytics

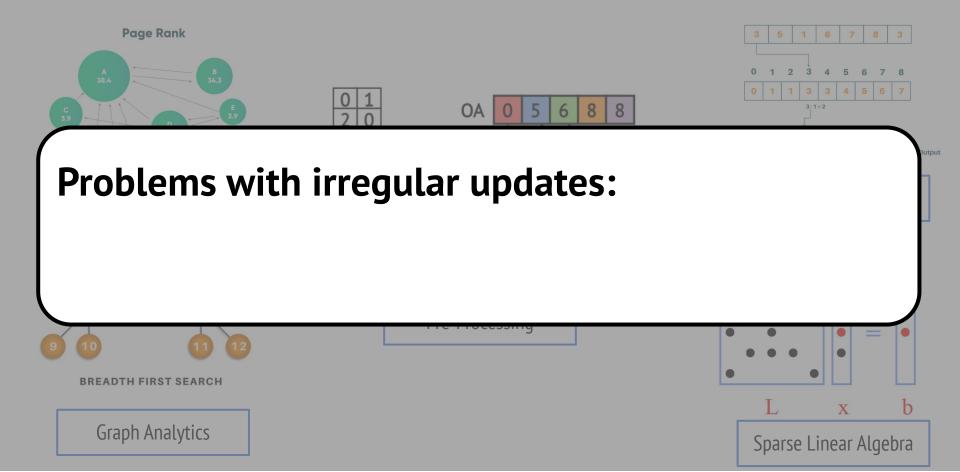


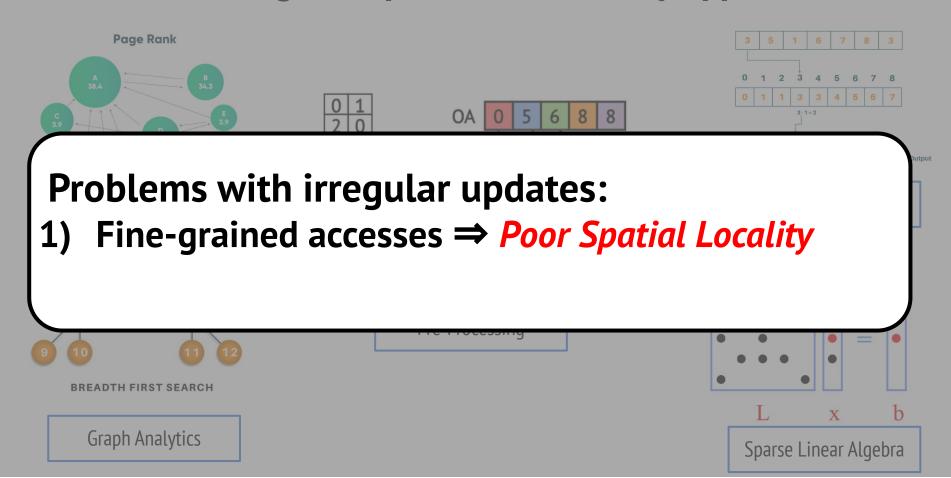


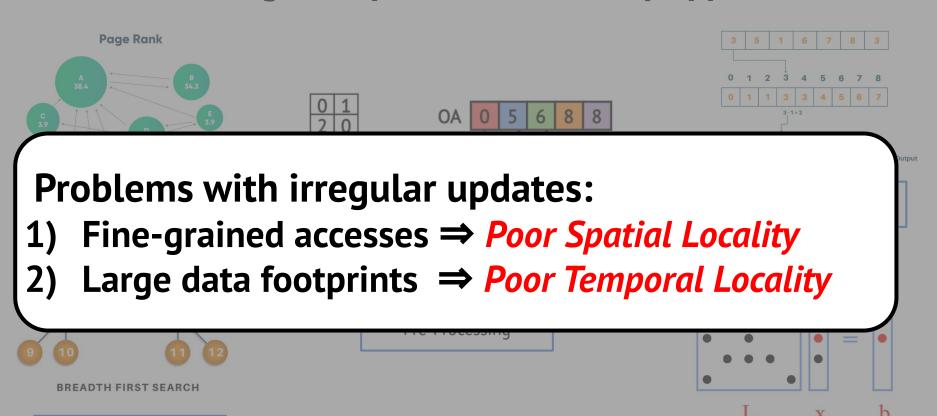










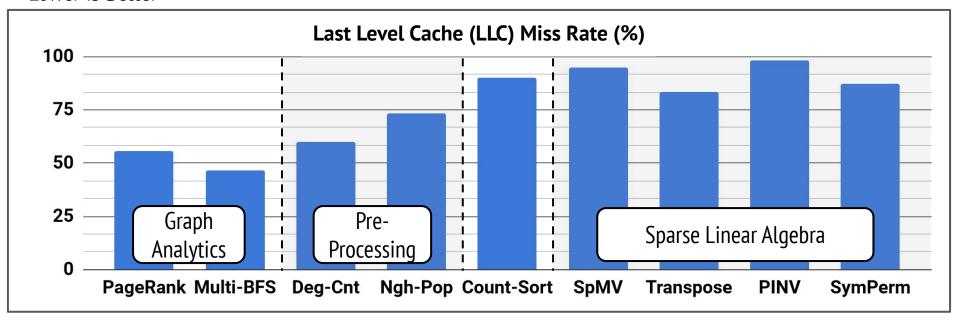


Sparse Linear Algebra

Graph Analytics

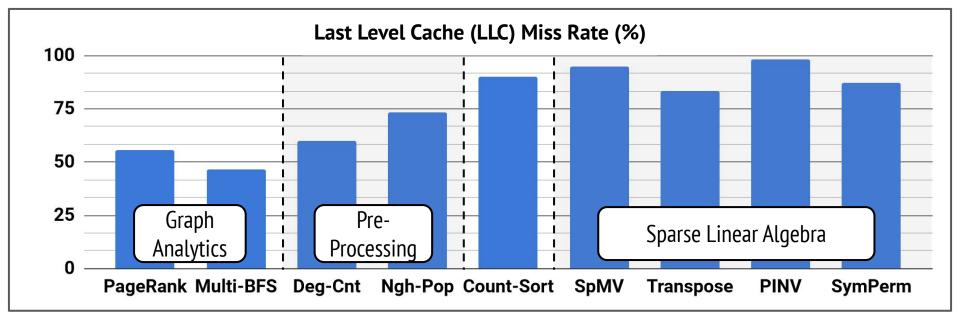
Poor Locality Due To Irregular Updates

Lower is Better



Poor Locality Due To Irregular Updates

Lower is Better



Poor LLC Locality leads to *long-latency* and *energy-intensive* DRAM Accesses

Outline

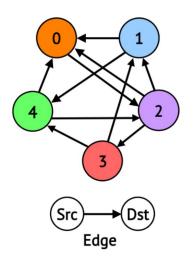
- Poor Cache Locality Due To Irregular Updates
- Propagation Blocking Improves Locality
- Limitations of Propagation Blocking
- COBRA: Architecture Support For Optimizing Propagation Blocking

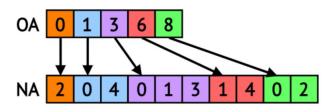
Outline

- Poor Cache Locality Due To Irregular Updates
- Propagation Blocking Improves Locality
- Limitations of Propagation Blocking
- COBRA: Architecture Support For Optimizing Propagation Blocking

PageRank (Push traversal)

```
for src in G:
   for dst in out_neighs(src):
     dstData[dst] += srcData[src]
```

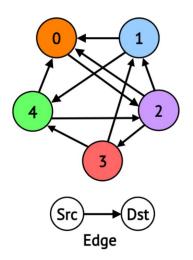


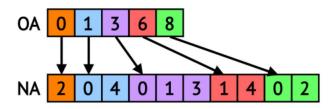


PageRank (Push traversal)

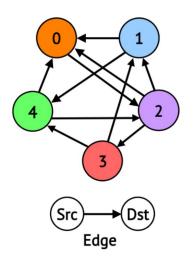
```
for src in G:
  for dst in out_neighs(src):
    dstData[dst] += srcData[src]

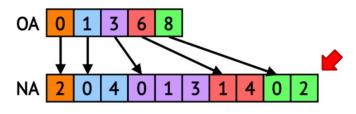
    Streaming Reads
```





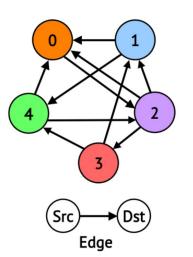
PageRank (Push traversal)

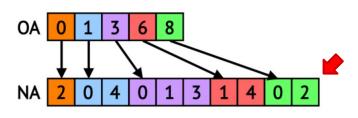




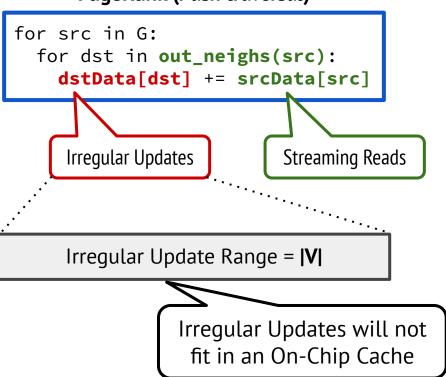
PageRank (Push traversal)

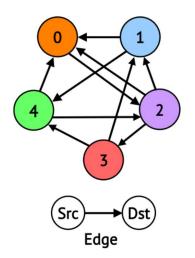
```
for src in G:
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    dstData[dst] += srcData[src]
     Irregular Updates
                           Streaming Reads
     Irregular Update Range = |V|
```

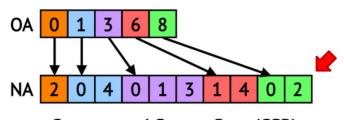




PageRank (*Push traversal*)







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PB (Phase-I) -- Binning

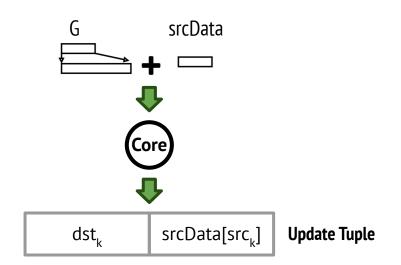
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for src in G:
  for dst in out_neighs(src):
    updVal = srcData[src]
    binID = dst / BinRange
    bins[binID].append(dst, updVal)
```

```
for bin in bins:
  for tuple in bin:
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  dstData[ind] += updval
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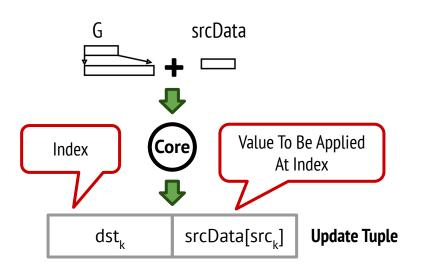
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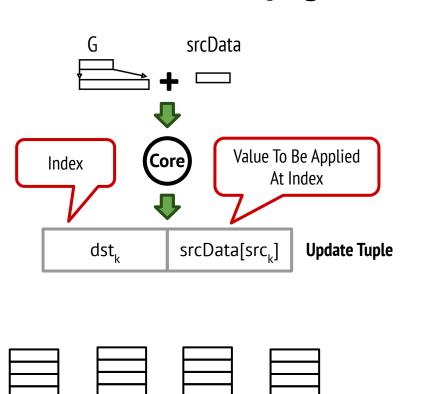
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Bin-2

Bin-3

Bin-1

Bin-0

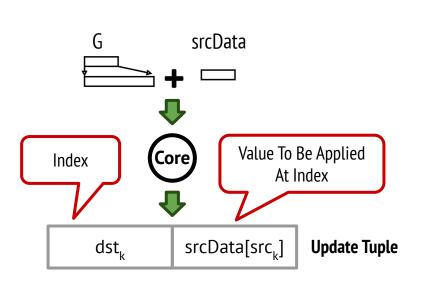
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    bins[binID].append(dst, updVal)
```

PB (Phase-II) -- Accumulate

```
for bin in bins:
  for tuple in bin:
   (ind, updval) = tuple
   dstData[ind] += updval
```

Bins store update tuples of disjoint range of indices

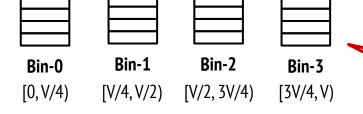


PB (Phase-I) -- Binning

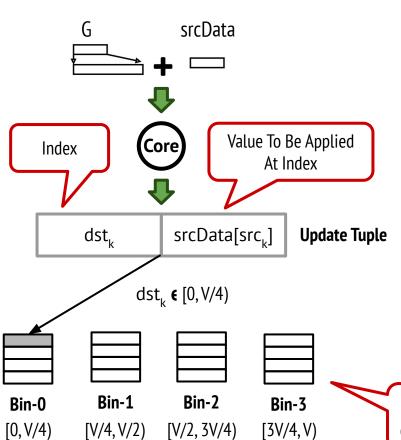
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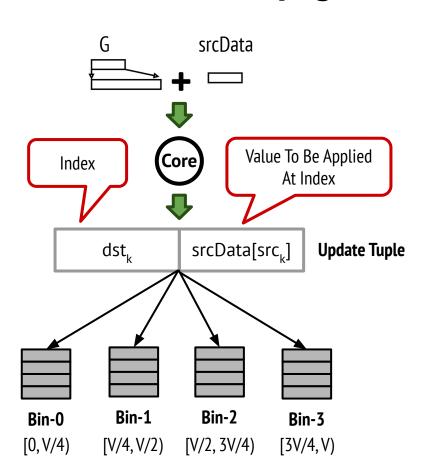
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Bins store update tuples of disjoint range of indices



PB (Phase-I) -- Binning

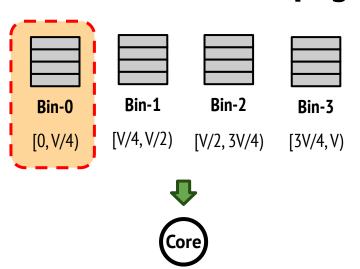
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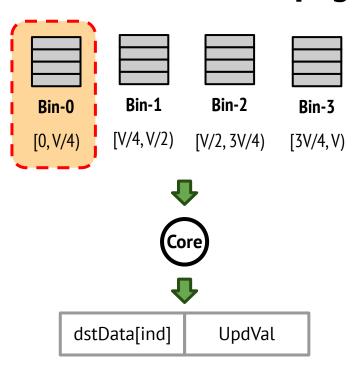
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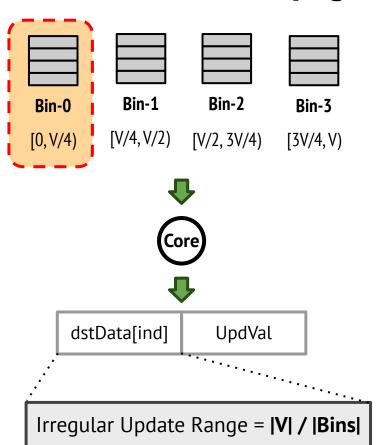
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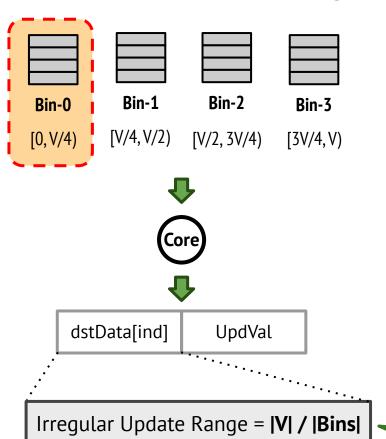
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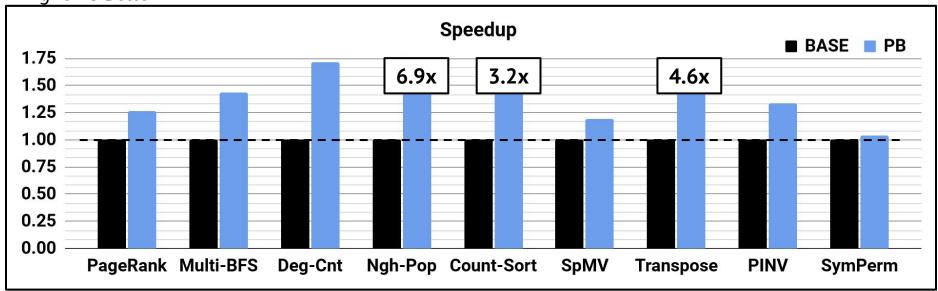
PB (Phase-II) -- Accumulate

```
for bin in bins:
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   (ind, updval) = tuple
   dstData[ind] += updval
```

PB reorganizes irregular updates to improve locality

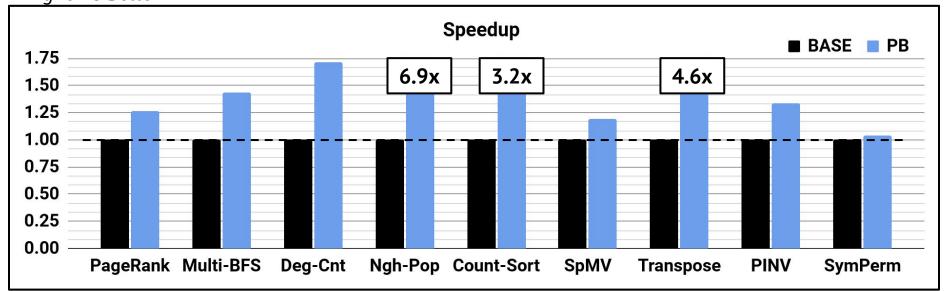
Propagation Blocking Optimizes Apps with Irregular Updates

Higher is Better



Propagation Blocking Optimizes Apps with Irregular Updates

Higher is Better



Propagation Blocking improves locality of irregular updates

Outline

- Poor Cache Locality Due To Irregular Updates
- ♦ Propagation Blocking Improves Locality ✓
- Limitations of Propagation Blocking
- COBRA: Architecture Support For Optimizing Propagation Blocking

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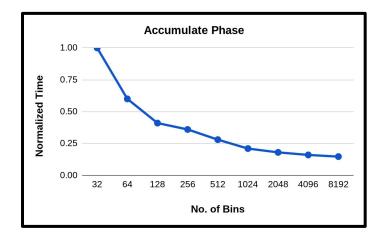
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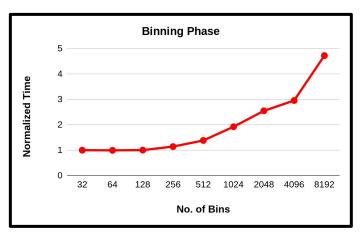
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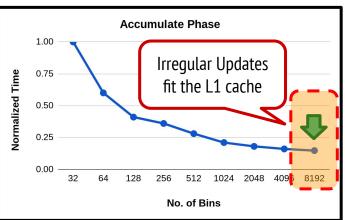
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    bins[binID].append(dst, updVal)
```

Accumulate Phase 1.00 O.75 Irregular Updates fit the L1 cache 0.25 0.00 32 64 128 256 512 1024 2048 409 8192 No. of Bins

PB (Phase-II) -- Accumulate

```
for bin in bins:
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    .dstData[ind] += updval
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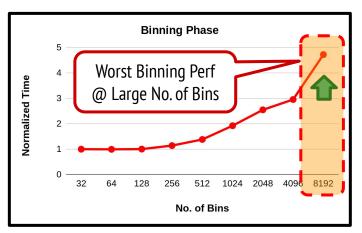


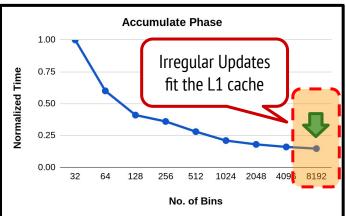


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PB (Phase-II) -- Accumulate





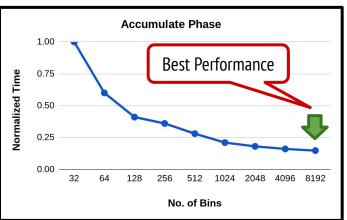
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PB (Phase-II) -- Accumulate

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for bin in bins:
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_dstData[ind]_+= updval
```



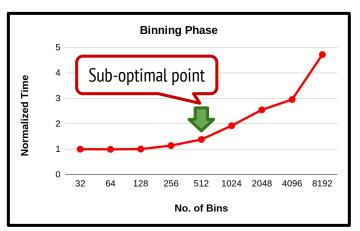


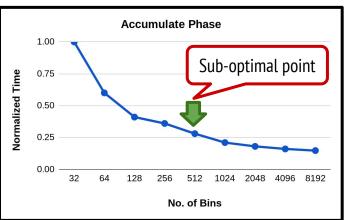
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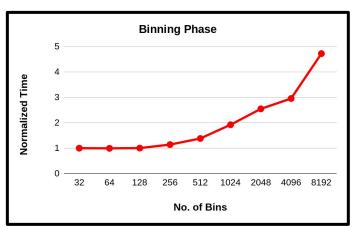


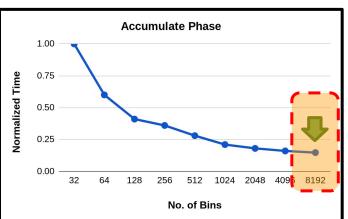
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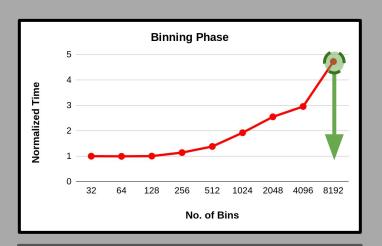


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```
PB (Phase-I) -- Binning
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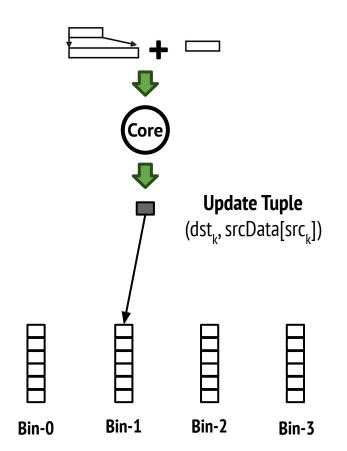
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PB (Phase-II) -- Accumulate

for hin in hine

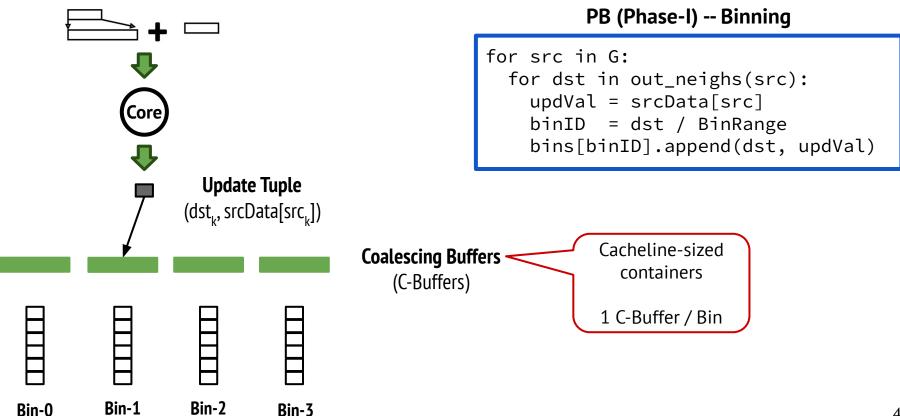
Accumulate Phase

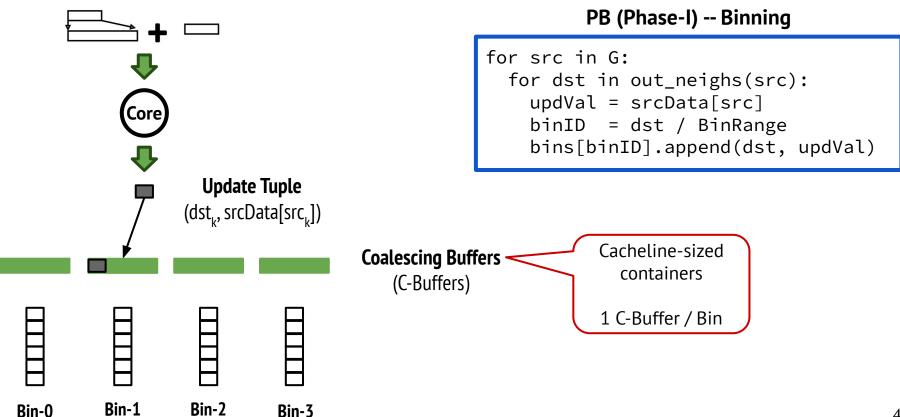
PB Optimization Opportunity: Improve Binning Performance when there are a large number of Bins

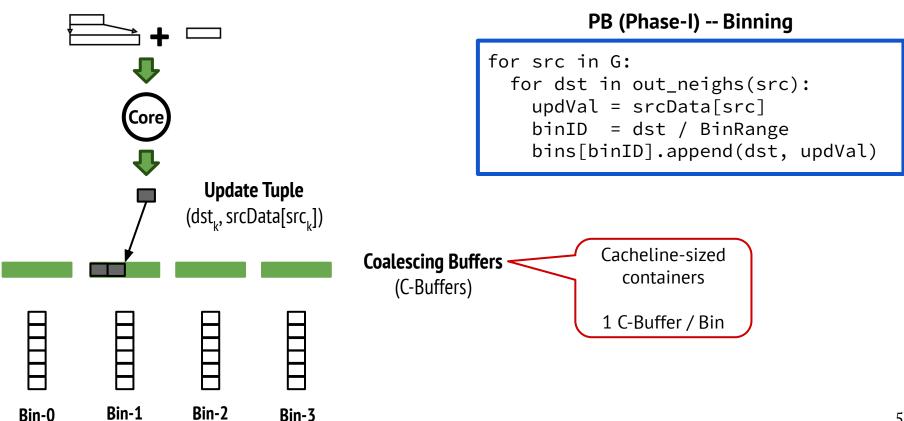


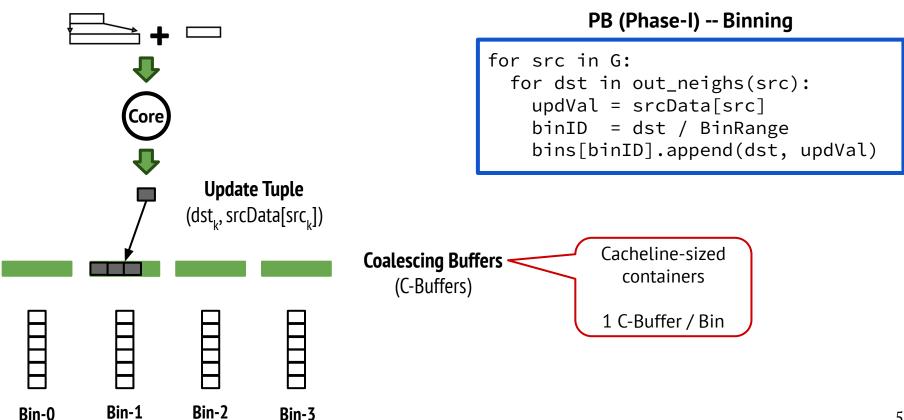
PB (Phase-I) -- Binning

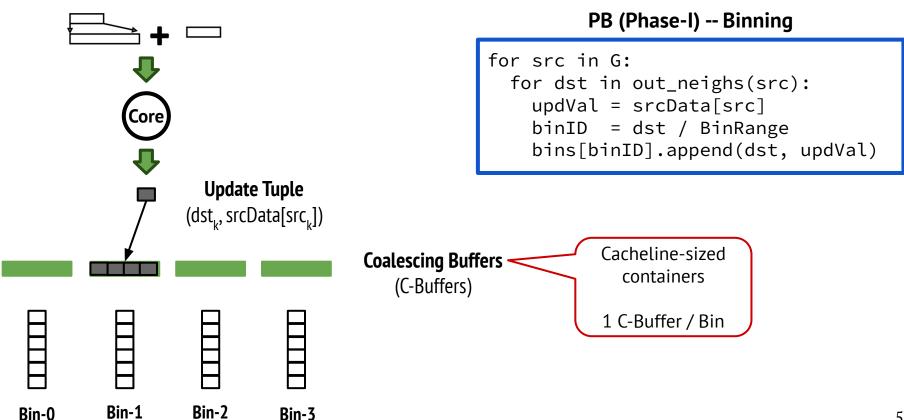
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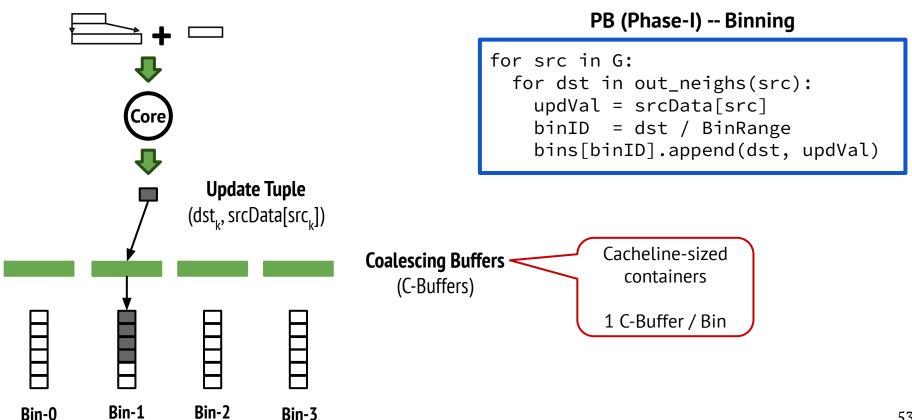


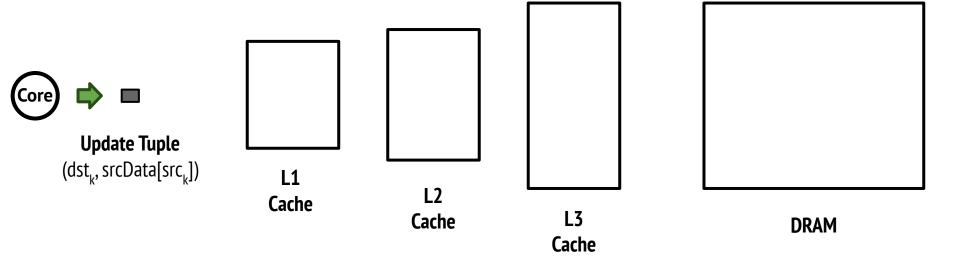












C-Buffers

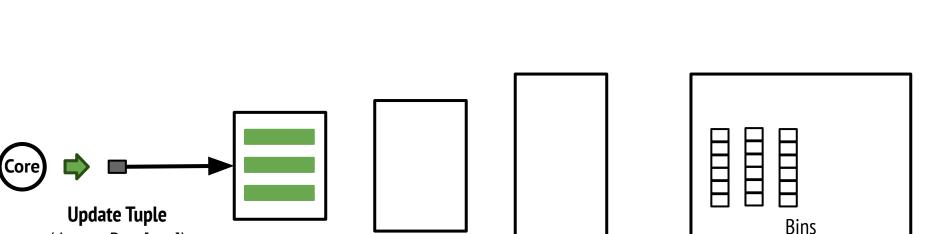
L2

Cache

(dst_k, srcData[src_k])

L1

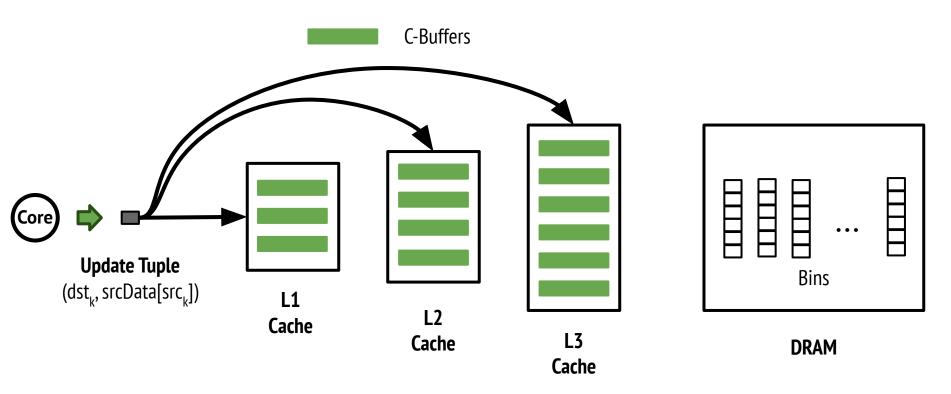
Cache

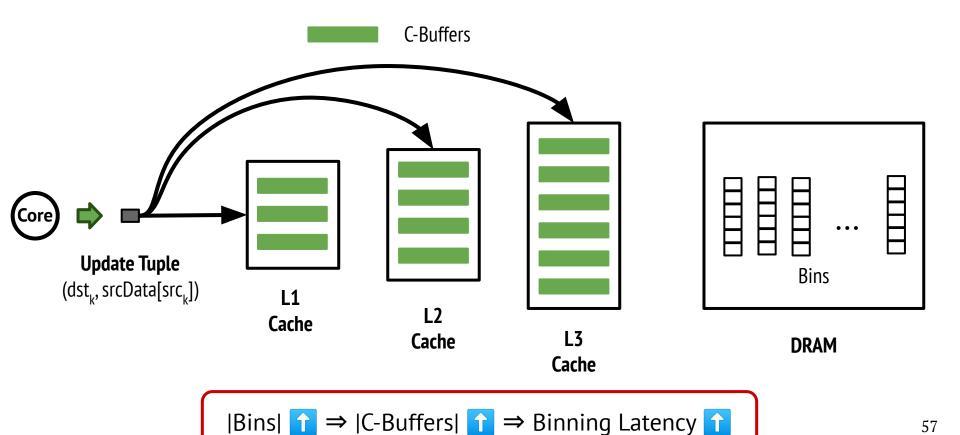


L3

Cache

DRAM



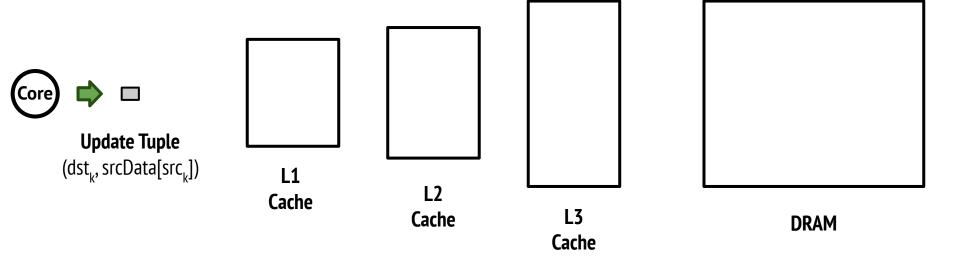


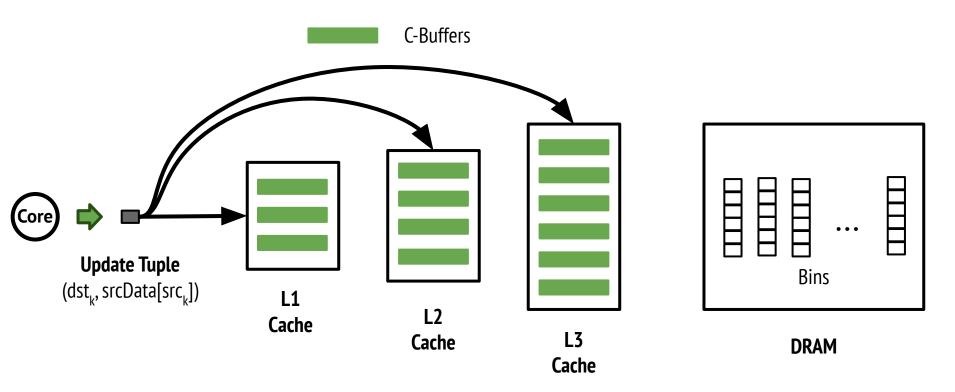
Outline

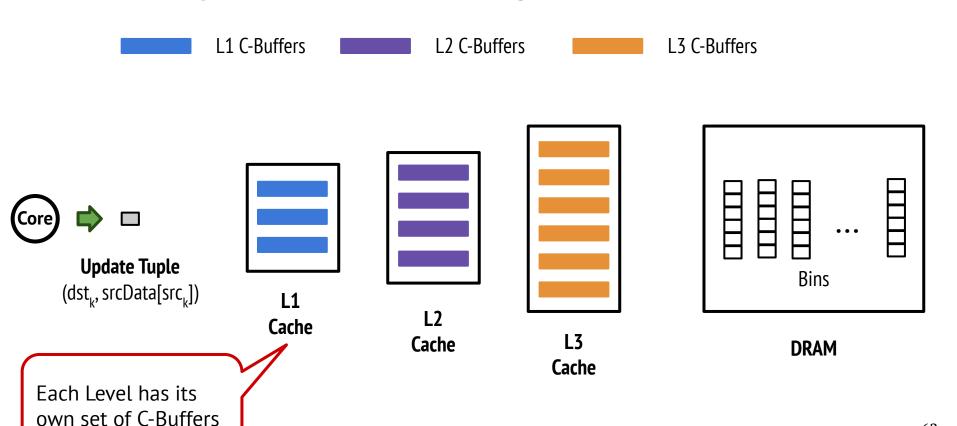
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- COBRA: Architecture Support For Optimizing Propagation Blocking

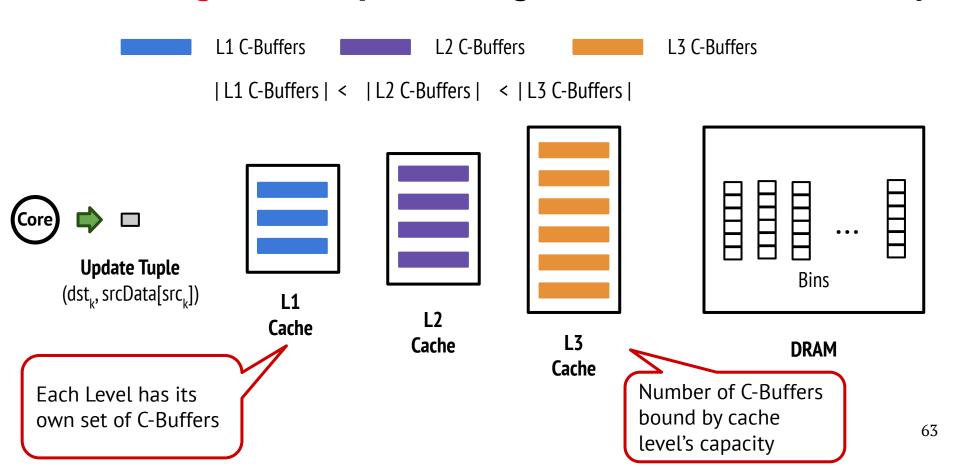
Outline

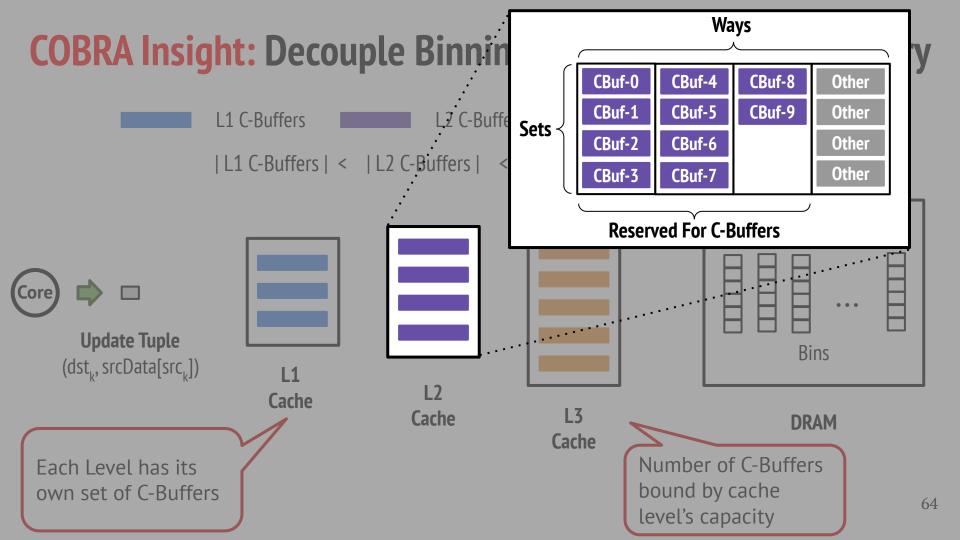
- Poor Cache Locality Due To Irregular Updates
- Propagation Blocking Improves Locality
- Limitations of Propagation Blocking
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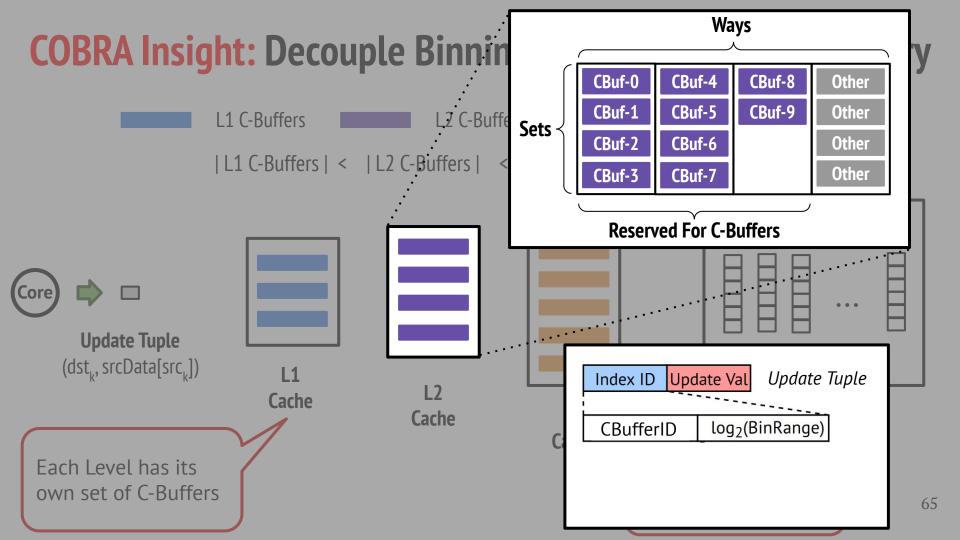


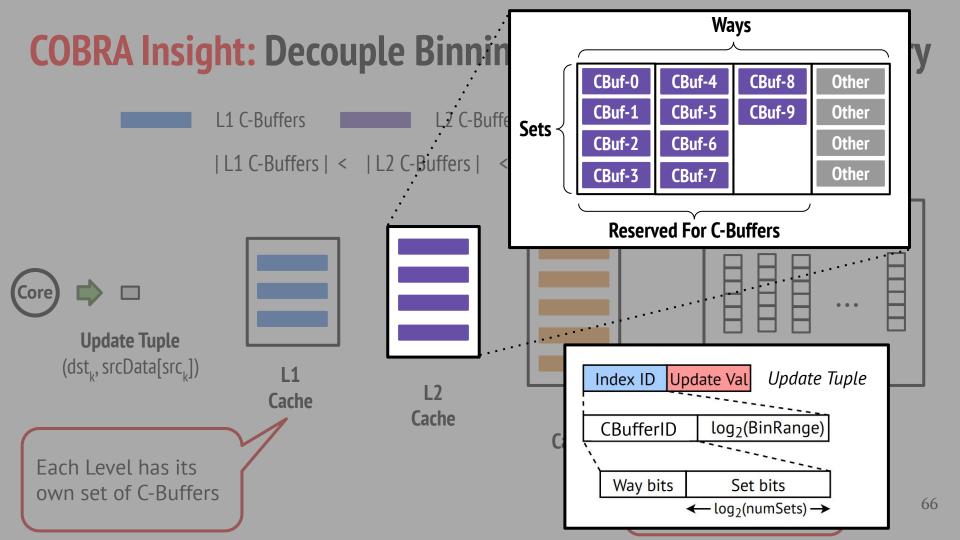


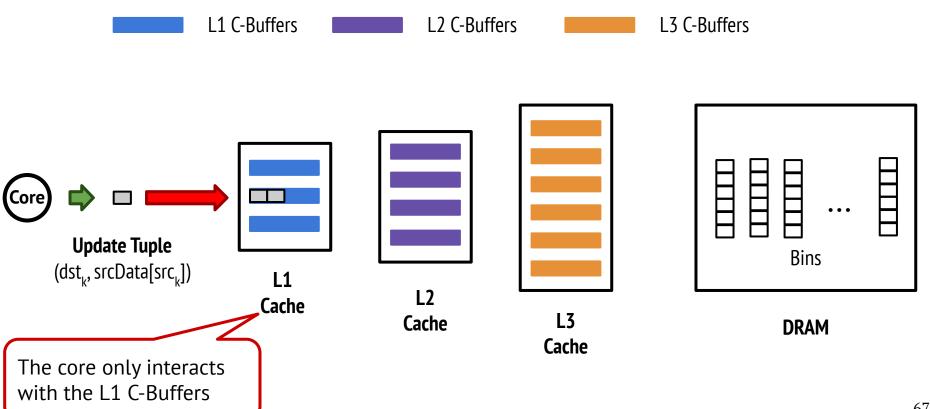


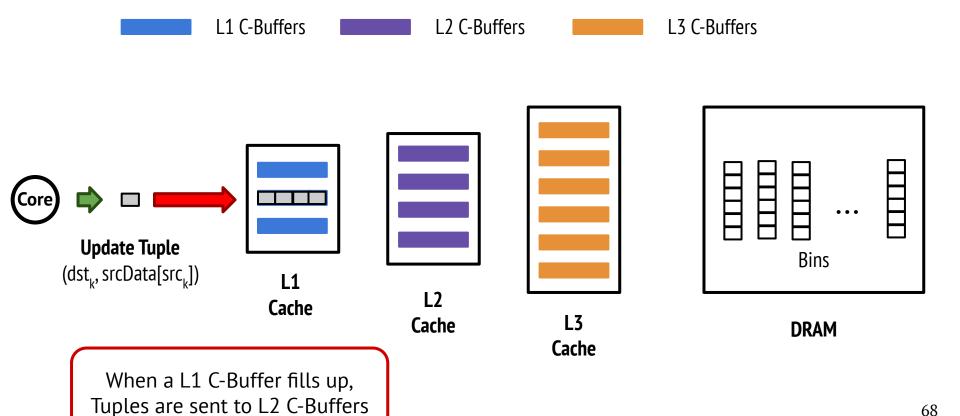


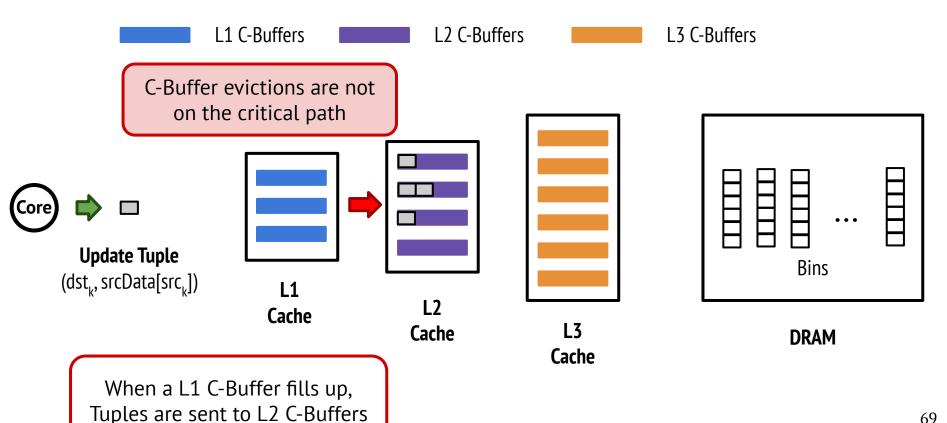


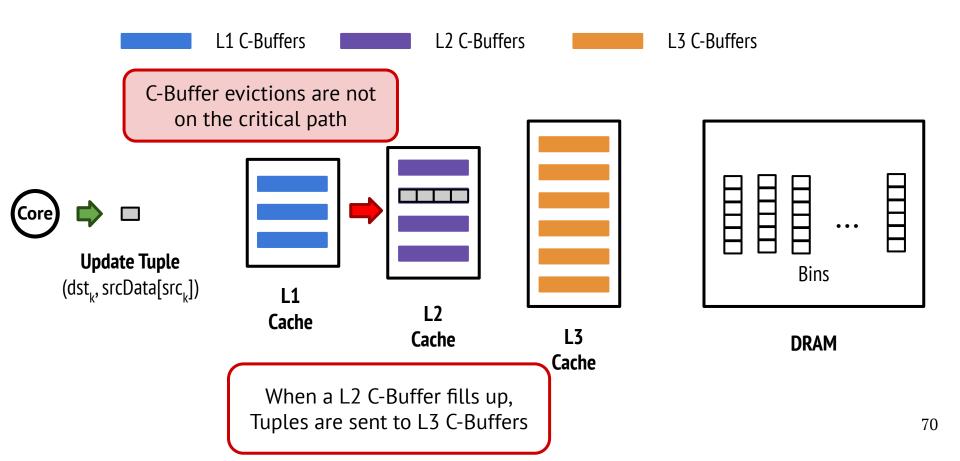


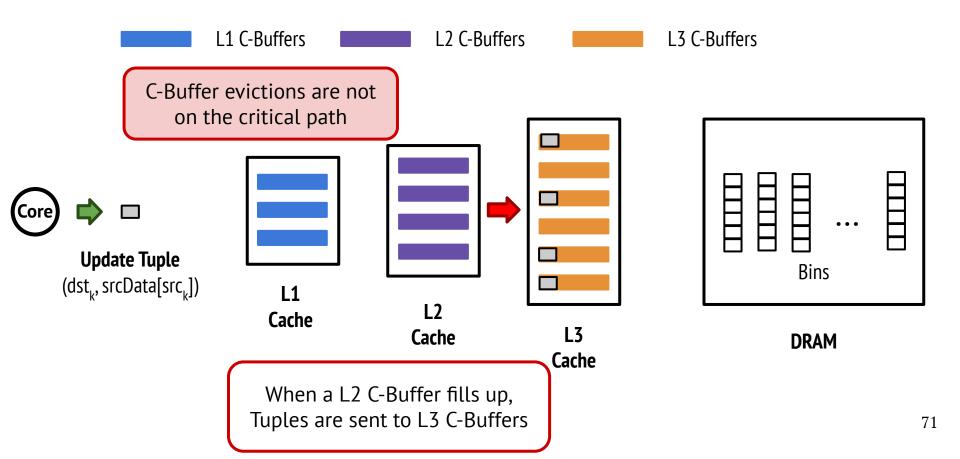


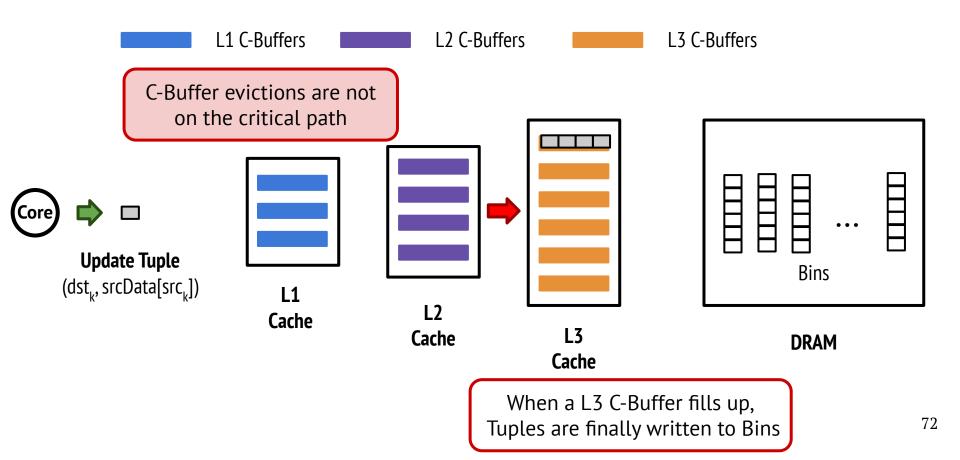


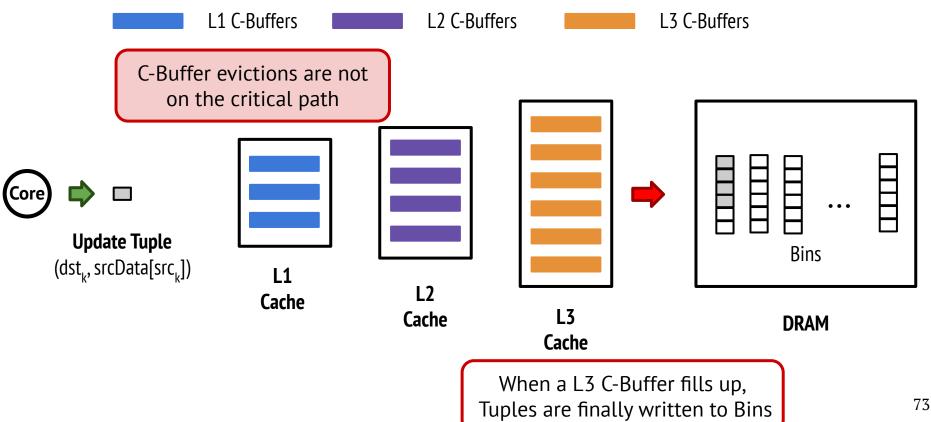


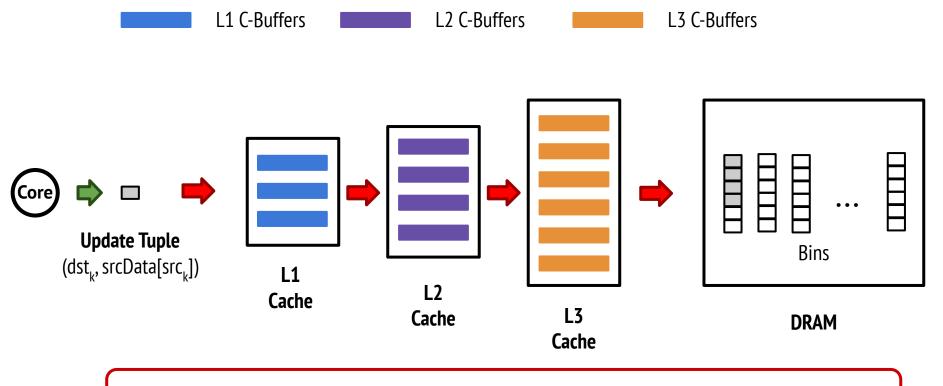




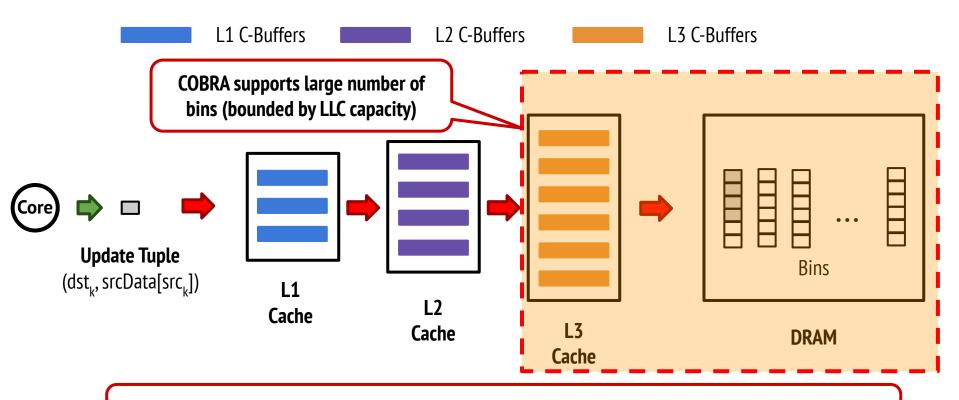




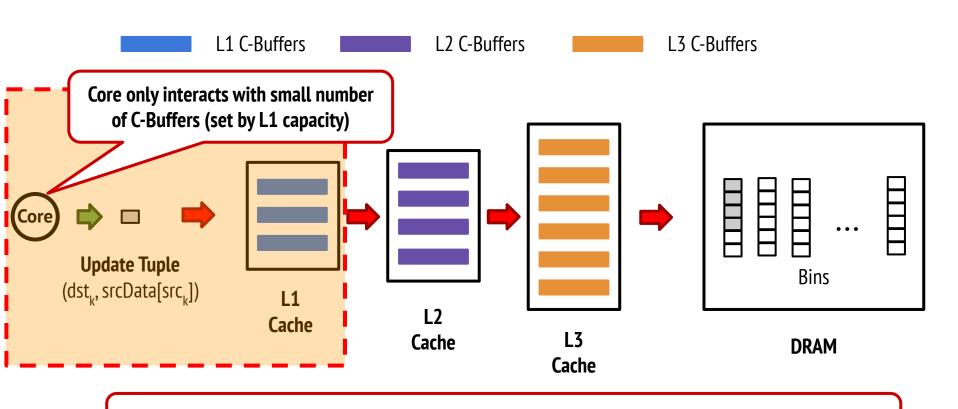




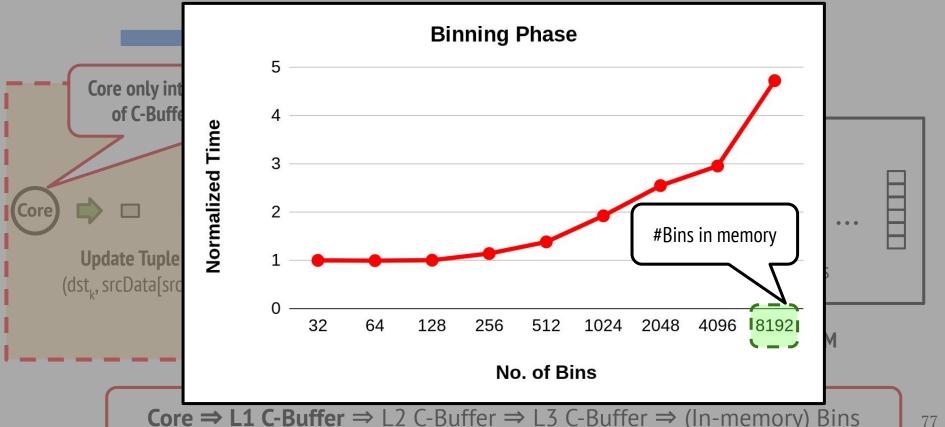
Core \Rightarrow L1 C-Buffer \Rightarrow L2 C-Buffer \Rightarrow L3 C-Buffer \Rightarrow (In-memory) Bins

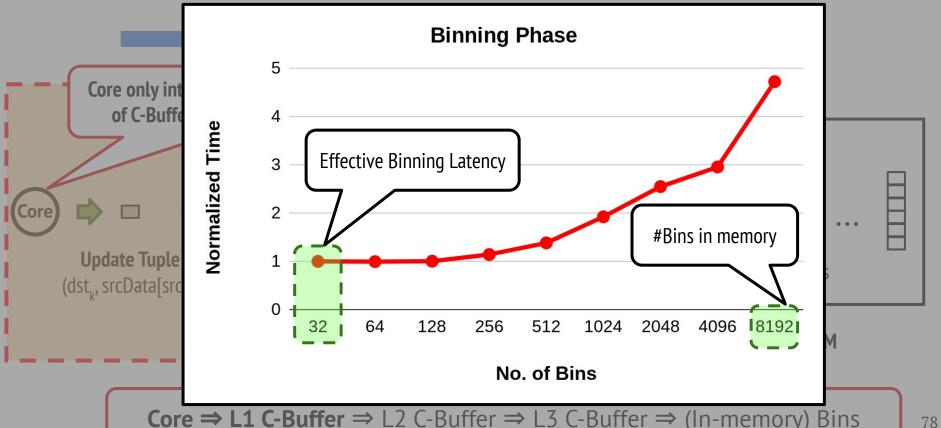


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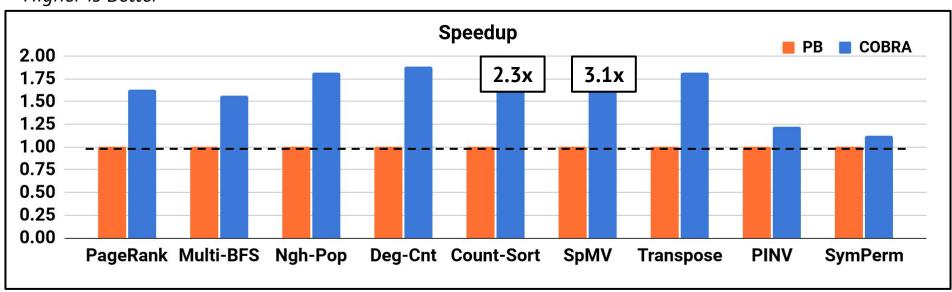
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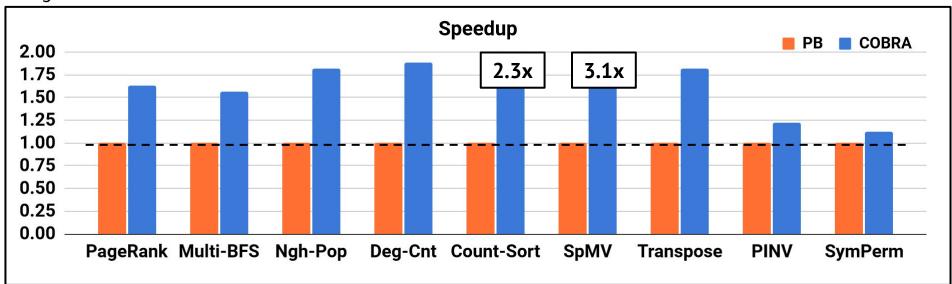
COBRA Improves Propagation Blocking Performance

Higher is Better



COBRA Improves Propagation Blocking Performance

Higher is Better



COBRA eliminates PB's inefficiencies to provide a mean speedup of 1.75x

More Details In The Paper

- COBRA does not require update commutativity
 - Unlike PHI, COBRA applies to workloads with non-commutative updates
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- COBRA improves ILP of the Binning phase
- COBRA's performance sensitivity studies:
 - No. of ways reserved for C-Buffers
 - Eviction Buffer sizes
 - OS Scheduling quantum
- Comparison of PB vs CAGRA (SOTA 1D Graph Tiling)

Summary

- Propagation Blocking improves performance of a broad range of applications
- Propagation Blocking is unable to select the optimal number of bins
- COBRA improves Propagation Blocking performance by:
 - Improving Binning performance when there are a large number of bins
 - Reducing the instruction overhead of managing C-Buffers in Software

Improving Locality of Irregular Updates with Hardware Assisted Propagation Blocking

Vignesh Balaji

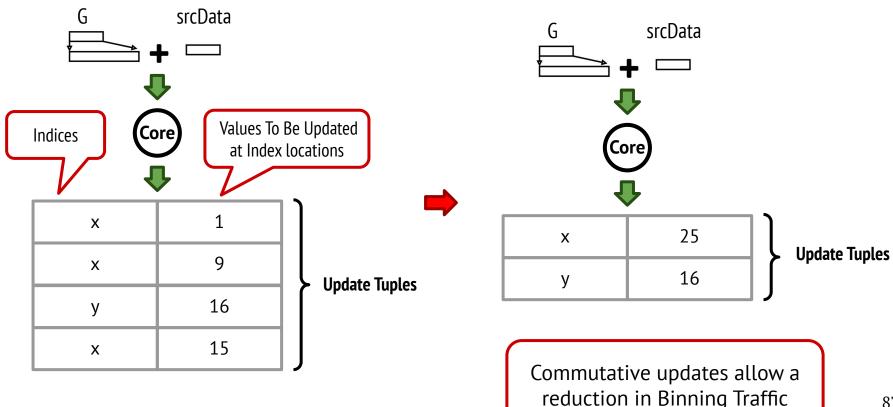
Brandon Lucia



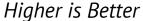


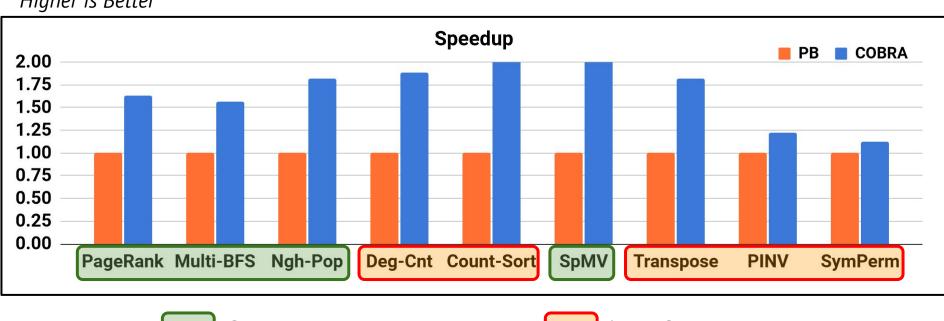
Backup Slides

COBRA Does Not Require Update Commutativity



COBRA Does Not Require Update Commutativity





Commutative Updates

Non-Commutative Updates

Example of a Non-Commutative Workload

```
Algorithm 1 Kernel to populate neighbors (Edgelist-to-CSR)
```

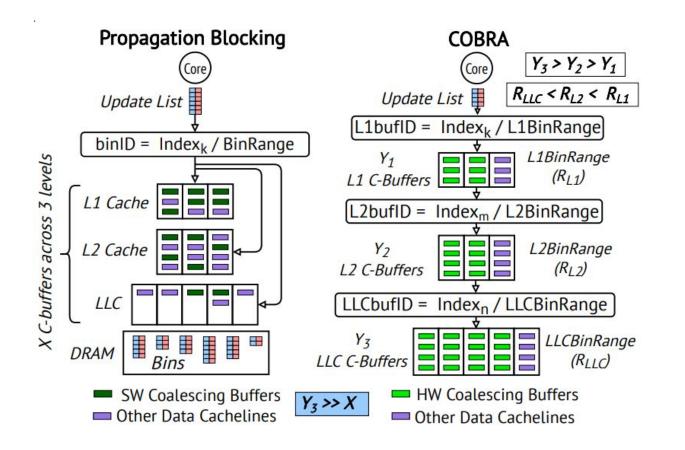
- 1: offsets ← PrefixSum(degrees) ▷ OA in Figure 1
- 2: par_for e in EL do
- 3: $neighs[offsets[e.src]] \leftarrow e.dst$ $\triangleright NA$
- 4: AtomicAdd(offsets[e.src], 1)

PB Execution Breakup

$APPS \rightarrow$	PB Phases ↓	DC	NP	PR	RD	IS	SPMV	PINV	TR	SP
Medium No. of Bins	Init	9.91%	5.68%	18.43%	23.75%	5.72%	0.29%	8.6%	14.63%	6.76%
	Binning	73%	54.18%	47%	51.78%	44.47%	77.09%	56.11%	48.16%	14.26%
	Binning Accumulate	17.09%	40.14%	34.57%	24.47%	49.81%	22.61%	35.28%	37.21%	78.98%
Large No. of Bins	Init	7.72%	6.01%	13.17%	18.22%	6.95%	0.22%	8.88%	11.96%	6.71%
	Binning Accumulate	86.15%	78.57%	65.52%	71.60%	77.94%	87.46%	64.42%	67.82%	17.1%
	Accumulate	6.01%	15.42%	21.32%	10.18%	15.12%	12.32%	26.7%	20.22%	76.19%

Table I: **PB** execution breakup: Binning dominates a PB execution both when using a medium no. of bins (which offers the best overall PB performance) and when using a large no. of bins (which offers the best Accumulate performance).

COBRA Overview



COBRA C-Buffer Organization

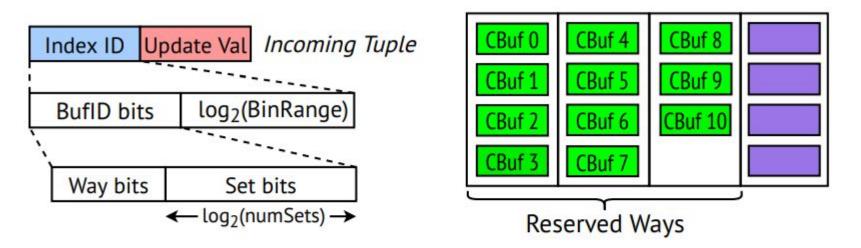


Figure 7: *C-Buffer* organization within each cache level: Each cache level has a unique bin range that is used to map an incoming tuple into one of the C-Buffers pinned in cache.

Handling C-Buffer Evictions

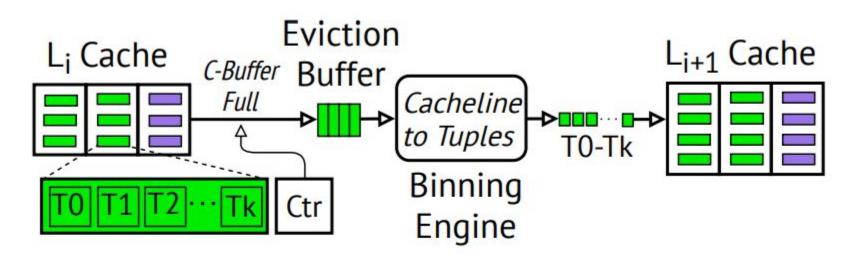


Figure 8: **Handling evictions when a** *C-Buffer* **fills up:** *Eviction buffers hide the latency of evicting tuples.*

C-Buffers in the LLC

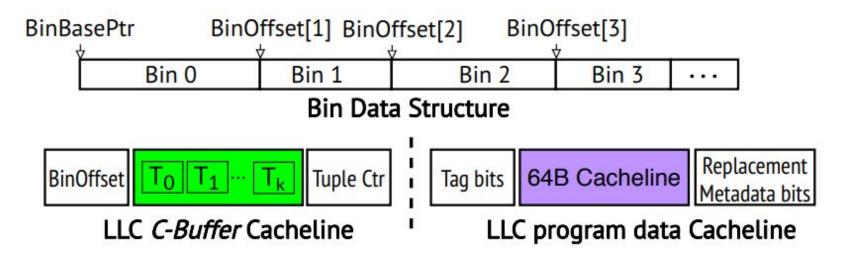


Figure 9: **Organization of per-thread bins in memory:** BinOffsets are stored in the tag bits of cache lines containing LLC C-Buffers.

COBRA Optimizes Both Phases of PB

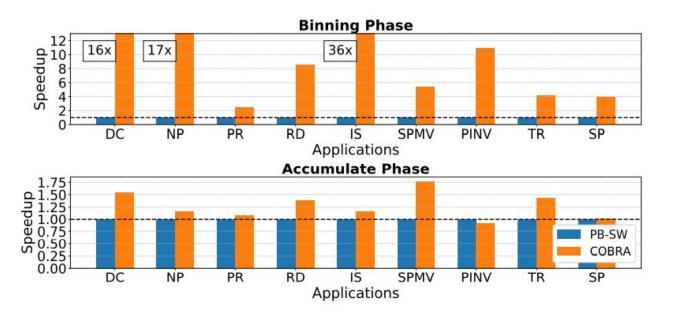


Figure 11: **COBRA speedup across both phases of PB**: *COBRA uses a large number of bins naturally optimizing Accumulate and uses architecture support to optimize Binning.*

COBRA Improves ILP of the Binning Phase

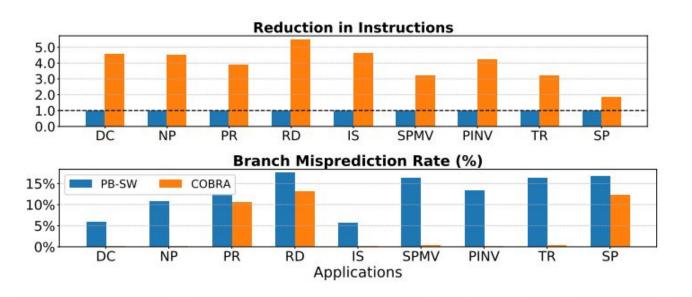
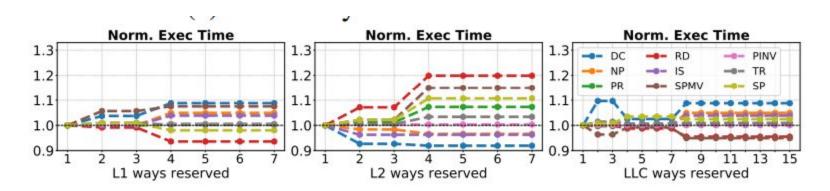


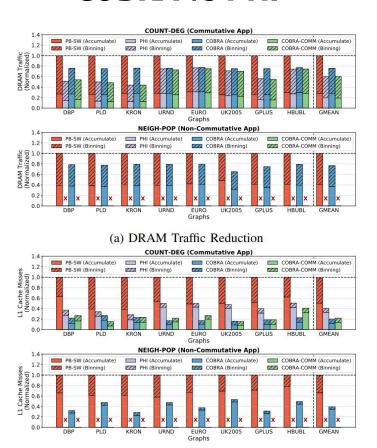
Figure 12: Efficiency gains from eliminating instruction overhead of binning: The binupdate instruction in COBRA enables an OoO core to exploit more ILP.

COBRA's Sensitivity to C-Buffer Ways



(b) Sensitivity to ways reserved for C-Buffers

COBRA vs PHI



(b) L1 Cache Miss Reduction

Figure 14: Comparisons against PHI: PHI and COBRA-