Adaptive Tuning of Parallel Programs with CnC

Concurrent Collections (CnC) 2016

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Computing Landscape is Dynamic

Parallel systems are continuously evolving

Diverse architectures, workloads and data

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Parallel systems are continuously evolving

Diverse architectures, workloads and data

• Execution environment is dynamic!

Need adaptive parallelism partitioning and mapping.

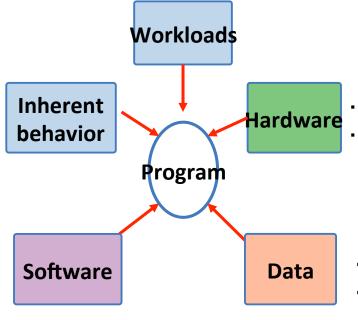
Adaptive Parallelism Mapping

- Co-executing programs
- Varying degree of resource contention

Compute/memory/IO bound

Phased behavior

- Recurring upgrades
- Versions compatibility



- Large number of components
- Increased chances of failure

Varying amount of I/O

Scalability issues

Adaptive Parallelism Mapping

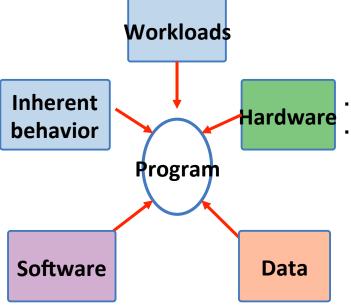
Program performance is sensitive to the environment

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- Varying degree of resource contention

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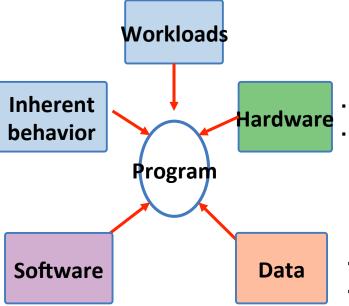
Adaptive Parallelism Mapping

Tune program for better performance

- Co-executing programs
- Varying degree of resource contention

- Compute/memory/IO bound
- Phased behavior

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- Large number of components
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- Varying amount of I/O
- Scalability issues

Tuners

Is it enough to tune once and leave as-is?

Execution environment might change

 Tuning has to adapt to the environment through the program execution

Tuners in CnC

Several knobs available to tune

- Step priorities
 - Rank steps based on amount / importance of work
 CNC USE PRIORITY

- Thread affinity
 - Improve locality and minimize thread movement

```
FIFO_AFFINITY / step_tuner::affinity()
CNC_PIN_THREADS
```

Tuners in CnC

Number of threads

CnC::debug::set_num_threads
CNC NUM THREADS

- Tag-Ranges / Tuning Ranges
 - Group of steps instead of single instances

Partitioning ranges

• Hierarchical CnC ?

Current work

(1) Optimal Tuner Selection

Determining

- which parameters to tune and
- how much to tune

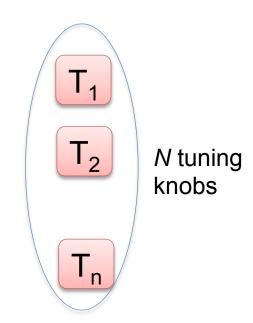
Each tunable parameter may have different impact

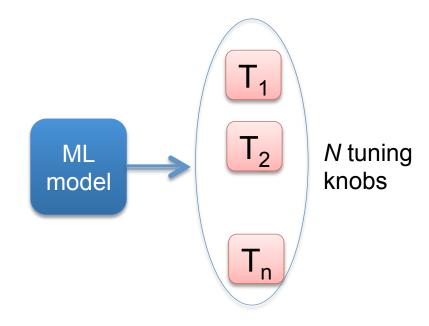
Strong / Weak Correlation analysis

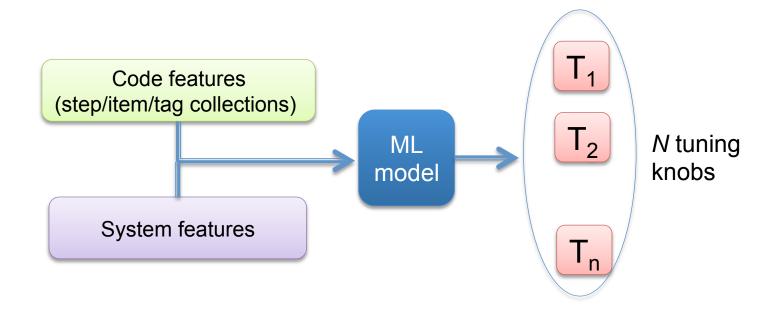
- For example,
 - (a) #threads (b) affinity and (c) partitioner
 - Fibonacci series, with different combinations gave up to 2x speedup!!

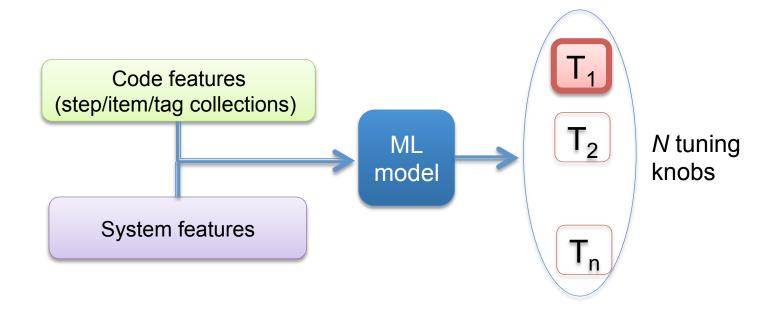
Machine learning could be of help

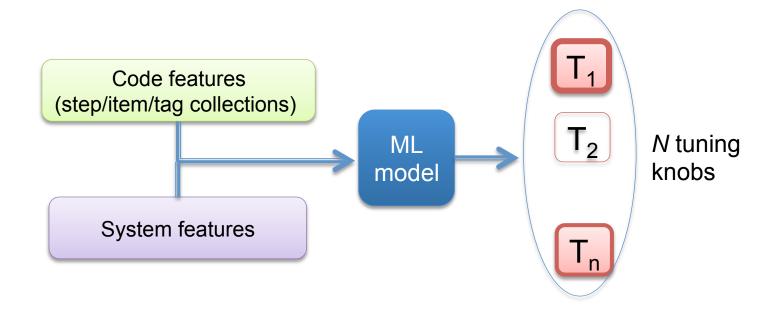
- ICS '06: "Online power-performance adaptation of multi-threaded programs using hardware event-based prediction", Curtis-Maury, M., Dzierwa, J., Antonopoulos, C. D., and Nikolopoulos, D. S.
- ISPASS'12: "Using Utility Prediction Models to Dynamically Choose Program Thread Counts.", Moore, R. W. and Childers, B. R
- PLDI'12: "Parcae: A System for Flexible Parallel Execution", A. Raman, A. Zaks, J. W. Lee, and D. I. August.
- CGO '13: "Smart, Adaptive Mapping of Parallelism in the Presence of External Workload", M. Emani, Z. Wang and M. O'Boyle
- PLDI'14: "Adaptive, Efficient, Parallel Execution of Parallel Programs", Sridharan, G. Gupta, and G. S. Sohi.
- PLDI'15: "Celebrating Diversity: A Mixture of Experts Approach for Runtime Mapping in Dynamic Environments", M. Emani and M. O'Boyle
- LCPC '16: "Mapping Medley: Adaptive Parallelism Mapping with Varying Optimization Goals", M.Emani







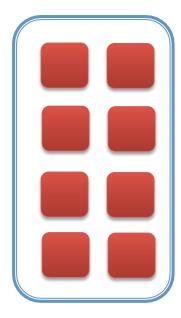




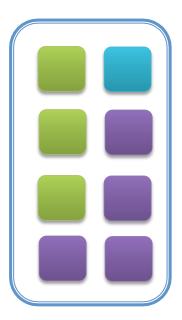
(2) How to determine optimal #threads



Step collection

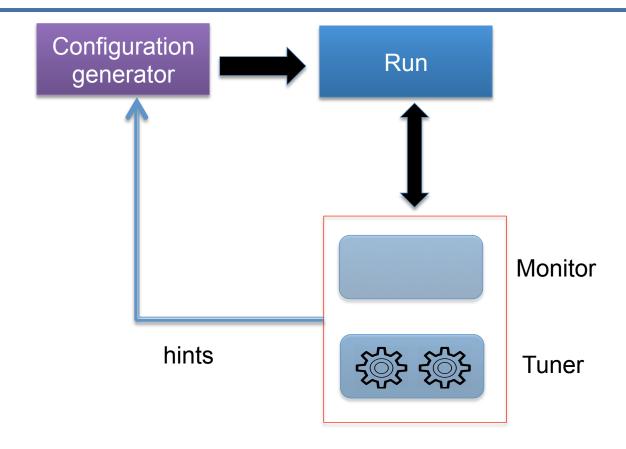


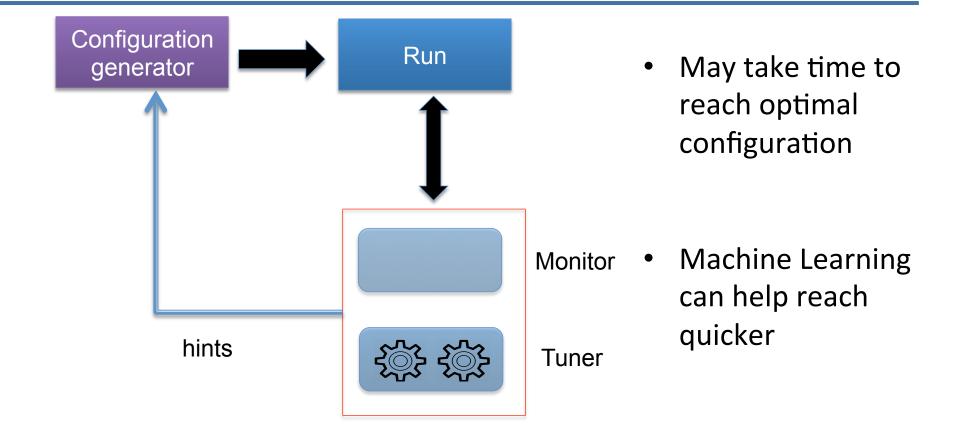
Schedule all instances



Schedule range of instances

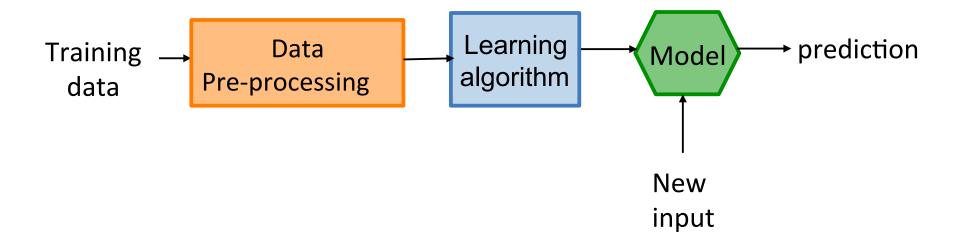
How it works





Approach – Machine Learning

Hand crafted solutions infeasible



Train offline, deploy online

Challenges

- Training Data
 - Experiment Design space
 - Prune data

- Supervised / Unsupervised
 - Semi-supervised ?
 - Start with a learned heuristic,
 - update and re-learn as and when required

- Active / Passive invoke
 - Heartbeat mode monitor at regular intervals, or
 - As and when required

Ensure no additional overhead

Summary

- Tuning needs to be adaptive
- Faster decision to tune can deeply impact performance
- Machine Learning could be one way forward.

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