

# A Batch Task Migration Approach for Distributed Global Rescheduling

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**Abstract**—Morbi luctus, wisi viverra faucibus pretium, nibh est placerat odio, nec commodo wisi enim eget quam. Quisque libero justo, consectetur a, feugiat vitae, porttitor eu, libero. Suspendisse sed mauris vitae elit sollicitudin malesuada. Maecenas ultricies eros sit amet ante. Ut venenatis velit. Maecenas sed mi eget dui varius euismod. Phasellus aliquet volutpat odio. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Pellentesque sit amet pede ac sem eleifend consectetur. Nullam elementum, urna vel imperdiet sodales, elit ipsum pharetra ligula, ac pretium ante justo a nulla. Curabitur tristique arcu eu metus. Vestibulum lectus. Proin mauris. Proin eu nunc eu urna hendrerit faucibus. Aliquam auctor, pede consequat laoreet varius, eros tellus scelerisque quam, pellentesque hendrerit ipsum dolor sed augue. Nulla nec lacus.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Parallel machines are at their best when work is evenly distributed among compute nodes, and idle time is merely a myth. Unfortunately, the strong scaling applications for these platforms has been a challenge as long as they have existed. Uneven distribution of work and high communication overheads are the main villains when developing parallel applications [1], [2]. Concern towards these problems increases as system grow in size, consuming more power and resources to solve problems.

Applications such as simulations of molecular dynamics [3] and hydrodynamics [4] suffer from load imbalance due to their intrinsic dynamic and iterative nature. Since the load of a simulation will vary over time, it is impossible to statically schedule work evenly if this is done only prior to application execution. This creates an impending need for fast and effective scheduling strategies, seeking minimal overhead and maximum increase in performance.

Rescheduling algorithms have been able to take molecular dynamics from a few thousands to the hundreds of millions of atoms in the last 25 years [5]. However, centralized algorithms can only take you so far. Since mapping work to processing elements (PEs) is a NP-Hard problem [6], the increase in application data and platform size have rapidly made algorithm overheads prohibitive in platforms of today. This creates a need for more scalable, decentralized, rescheduling

approaches, avoid both excess of data to process and network contention.

In the iterative application domain, there are two main paths to achieve scalability in global rescheduling. The first being Hierarchical load balancing, which explores parallelism using different approaches for fine-grain and coarse-grain steps. These can scale, but are usually tied to the same limitations as the Centralized, as data is still aggregated in master nodes. And the second is Distributed load balancing, which seeks to achieve scalability in a decentralized fashion. These scale better, but have limited system information and may incur in high amounts of communication.

Few are the Distributed strategies in the domain of global rescheduling, but their effectiveness is notable [7], [8]. In this paper, we present the concept of *Batch Task Migration* and a novel distributed global rescheduling algorithm that applies this technique, *PackDrop*. Our approach is based on the idea of grouping tasks prior to migration decisions in batches, decreasing communication overhead in algorithm decision time and enhancing locality of migrated tasks.

In this paper, we present the following contributions:

- 1) A *Batch Task Migration* approach for distributed rescheduling algorithms, which presents high scalability and task affinity potential.
- 2) A novel distributed rescheduling algorithm, using our *Batch Task Migration* approach, *PackDrop*.
- 3) An implementation of our algorithm, as well as a performance evaluation of this implementation.

The remainder of this paper is divided as follows: Section II presents recent work in dynamic rescheduling of scientific applications. Section III presents our novel approach and the developed algorithms. Section IV is a complexity analysis of *PackDrop*, our distributed algorithm. Section V displays implementation details, execution environments and benchmarks used in this paper. Section VI displays our performance evaluation and discussed experiments. And Section VII presents the conclusion of this work and our future research.

## II. RELATED WORK

Global rescheduling is a well studied problem in high performance computing [1], [9]. Redistributing work inside the

parallel system is a way to mitigate load imbalance created by dynamic applications. This is done in order to achieve strong scalability, and thus, efficient use of computing resources. In this section, we will present how different approaches seek balancing load in distributed systems, why the scalability of these approaches is important, and how we mitigate these issues.

We define efficient global rescheduling as the ability of re-distributing work between PEs during runtime while reducing the total execution time of the application. The more this time is diminished, the more efficient a technique is. Specifically, in the iterative application domain, this rescheduling is performed between iterations, while the application is “paused”. Thus, the rescheduler must perform its work fast, in order to provide benefits to the application.

In the centralized domain, strategies implement a variety of heuristics in order to achieve an homogeneous distribution of load. Although centralized algorithms are used the most, they lack scalability and new approaches must be pursued as systems grow. Different approaches have been used to scale scheduling strategies, being *Hierarchical* and *Distributed* the most widespread ones. In this work we propose a new approach for the Distributed rescheduling domain.

Hierarchical algorithms will work differently in different granularity levels, exploring parallelism and delivering better performance [10], [11]. These strategies are able to acquire as much static system information as the centralized techniques, while taking advantage of system parallelism. Some hierarchical strategies have used topology-aware approaches to increase mapping affinity [10], [12], while others rely on a hypergraph representation to precisely describe application communication [13]. However, these approaches still tend to create communication bottlenecks and may take too long to aggregate the necessary information to perform the rescheduling itself. As parallel systems grow, the cost of having all this system information increases, and tend become inefficient.

Distributed global rescheduling algorithms try to provide an homogenous distribution of load based mostly on local information, in order to avoid communication and computing bottlenecks, being completely decentralized. *Work stealing* is one of the most broadly used techniques for balancing load in parallel systems [14], [15]. The essence of work stealing makes it a very effective solution for highly irregular parallel and distributed applications. However, in the iterative application domain, work stealing may not be as effective, since its concurrent and randomized nature may interfere with application execution [16].

Also in the distributed domain, diffusive techniques have been used to irradiate work in an iterative fashion among PEs [8]. Although such an approach is interesting since it may not impact much communication costs, it may also have a high convergence time, easily becoming inefficient in very imbalanced scenarios. Differing this approach, refinement-based distributed techniques are able to provide fast and efficient rescheduling while not needing much system information to do so [7]. The main disadvantage of these techniques is the

lack of affinity in migrated tasks, diminishing task locality, and thus, increasing their total workload.

In the loop scheduling domain, a *Bin Packing* oriented approach has been able to exploit iteration affinity by adaptively partitioning loops [17]. Due to its greedy approach, this strategy can efficiently distribute work among chunks before scheduling, increasing the overall application performance. We intend to utilize a similar approach to increase affinity and diminish communication overheads in a Distributed rescheduler. Our novel completely decentralized algorithm intends to take profit from both distributed and affinity oriented approaches.

### III. BATCH TASK MIGRATION APPROACH

The role of the global rescheduler is to ultimately reduce the application makespan. Thus, the scheduler policy must incur low overheads as to not overshadow its benefits. Moreover, we envision that a *Batch Task Migration* approach can ensure a quick and informed remapping of tasks, ultimately reducing the amount of messages during the scheduling decision process. Therefore, this section is dedicated to present our *PackDrop* strategy as a distributed refinement-based technique that implements our proposed *Batch Task Migration* approach.

The main benefits we expect with our approach are:

- 1) *Reducing unnecessary communication;*
- 2) *Exploring locality* of tasks mapped to the same PE, since migrations are done in groups;
- 3) *An accelerated decision making process*, consequence of the first;
- 4) And a diminished total application runtime.

First we will explain the *Batch Assembly* (Algorithm 1) and the *Batch Sending* (Algorithm 2) processes of this strategy. Then the complete strategy will be presented in Algorithm 3, *PackDrop*. All presented algorithms execute individually on each PE and communicate via message passing.

For simplicity, in all algorithms presented here: i) the symbol: “ $\rightarrow$ ” will represent a remote procedure call; ii) and the symbol: “ $\Rightarrow$ ” will represent the start of a reduction process. Other symbols used in the algorithms may be found in Table I.

Qual a lógica para a ordem na tabela? Aceito opiniões sobre como ordenar a tabela

#### A. Batch Assembly

The *Batch Assembly* process for the *PackDrop* strategy is presented in Algorithm 1. It uses an estimated batch size ( $s$ ), a set of local tasks ( $T$ ), the current PE *load* and a threshold for PE loads ( $v$ ), to create a set of leaving tasks ( $LT$ ). The threshold is used to calculate an upper bound of the average system load ( $load_{avg}$ ), using Equation 1. The load of any set of tasks is given by Equation 2.

$$ub(load, v) = (1 + v) \times load \quad (1)$$

$$load_{set}(T) = \sum_{t \in T} load_{task}(t) \quad | \quad T \text{ is a set of tasks} \quad (2)$$

With this information, each PE will take the task with the smallest load within its pool, and pack it (lines 3 – 5). Then,

TABLE I  
LIST OF SYMBOLS, VARIABLES AND FUNCTIONS.

Symbol	Meaning	Definition
$v$	Load threshold in %	Equation 1
$ub(load, v)$	Upper bound of $l$ with threshold $v$	Equation 1
$load$	Compute load of the local PE	
$load_{task}(t)$	Compute load of a task $t$	Equation 2
$load_{set}(T)$	Load of a set ( $T$ )	Equation 2
$T$	Set of tasks	Equations 2, 3
$M$	Mapping of tasks	Equation 3
$\rightarrow$	Remote procedure call	Section III
$\Rightarrow$	Reduction process	Section III
$load_{avg}$	Average system load of a PE	Section III-A
$s$	Compute load in a batch of tasks	Section III-A
$rand(S)$	Random element of $S$	Section III-B
$P$	Global set of PEs	Section III-C
<i>Gossip</i>	Start of information propagation	Section III-C
<i>pack</i>	Set of leaving tasks	Section III-C
$LT$	Set of tasks leaving a PE	Algorithm 1
$L$	Set of tasks, subset of $LT$	Algorithm 1
$G$	Target for task receiving	Algorithm 2
$BG$	Pairs expecting migration ack	Algorithm 2
$Send(T) \rightarrow G$	Send a set $T$ to target $G$	Algorithm 2
$Id_l$	Local PE identifier	Algorithm 3
<i>TaskMap</i>	Call RTS to start migrations	Algorithm 3

if the sum of all tasks in the pack is greater than the expected batch size ( $s$ ), the batch is assembled and the strategy starts creating another one (lines 6 – 9). The process is repeated while the set load is greater than the upper bound (line 2).

Parâmetros explicados. TODO: Overexplained?

#### Algorithm 1: Batch Assembly

**Input:**  $s$ , expected load of a batch;  $T$ , set of local tasks;  $load_{avg}$ , average global PE load;  $v$ , imbalance tolerance ratio

**Output:**  $LT$ , set of tasks leaving this PE

```

1  $L \leftarrow \emptyset$ ,  $LT \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
2 while  $load_{set}(T) > ub(load_{avg}, v)$  do
3    $t \leftarrow a \in T \mid a$  is the lower bound of  $T$ 
4    $T \leftarrow T \setminus \{t\}$ 
5    $L \leftarrow L \cup \{t\}$ 
6   if  $load_{set}(L) > s$  then
7      $LT \leftarrow LT \cup L$ 
8      $L \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
9   end
10 end
11  $LT \leftarrow LT \cup L$ 
```

Any unfinished  $LT$ s should be sent even if those are not complete. This is done to avoid having an overloaded PE that can still migrate tasks. A PE that receives this load will not receive as much load as others, but since the PE will not overload, it should not be prejudicial to global system balance.

#### B. Batch Sending

The *Batch Sending* process is presented in Algorithm 2. The algorithm will use the  $LT$ s, produced by *Batch Assembly*, and

the set of *Targets*, produced by an information propagation step (*Gossip* [18]), in order to schedule packs on remote PEs. This will produce a set of expected Batch/Target ( $BG$ ) pairs, which should be confirmed by the remote target.

For each subset  $b \subset LT$  (as assigned in Algorithm 1), the algorithm will select a random target from  $G$  (line 3). It will invoke a remote *Send* procedure on the target  $g$  (line 4), and register its attempt in a pair  $(b, g)$ . This pair is then stored in the expecting confirmation set ( $BG$ ) (line 5).

#### Algorithm 2: Batch Sending

**Input:**  $LT$ , set of tasks leaving the local PE;  $G$ , set of possible migration targets

**Output:**  $BG$ , set of expected migrations

```

1  $BG \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
2 foreach  $b \subset LT$  do
3    $g \leftarrow rand(G)$ 
4    $Send(b) \rightarrow g$ 
5    $BG \leftarrow BG \cup \{(b, g)\}$ 
6 end
```

When *Sends* receive a negative response, Algorithm 2 can be refed with the failed attempts and initiate another round of sends, until every member of  $LT$  is migrated.

#### C. PackDrop Algorithm

The PackDrop strategy is presented in Algorithm 3. For the sake of simplicity, in the explanation of this algorithm *packs* will be a short for “set of leaving tasks” (seen in Sections III-A and III-B).

It will run individually on each PE, in a distributed fashion. Using a current local mapping of tasks to PEs ( $M$ ), local load ( $load$ ), a local PE identification ( $Id_l$ ) and knowing all PEs within the system ( $P$ ), to produce a new mapping ( $M'$ ). The mapping of tasks is defined by Equation 3 as a set of pairs ( $task, PE$ ), describing the location of tasks. A local map of tasks contains only tasks that are assigned to the current PE.

$$M : T \rightarrow P \quad (3)$$

The first part of the algorithm (lines 1 – 6) is the information sharing and setup process. This process is done through 2 global reductions of average PE load (line 2) and global number of tasks (line 3). In this implementation we used two constants: 0.05, in order to limit the imbalance at 5% (on line 5), and 2, in order to regulate the size of packs (on line 6).

After setup PEs are divided between two different workflows (line 7). At this time, *overloaded* PEs will start the Batch Creation process (line 8), further explained in Algorithm 1. Meanwhile, *underloaded* PEs will initiate a *Gossip Protocol* [18] in order to inform other elements they are willing to receive work (line 11). *Gossip* is a well known epidemic algorithm used to spread information on a system, providing fast convergence and near-global awareness of what was shared.

After the information propagation, each PE must synchronize to start the remap (line 13). At this point, the remapping process will begin. PEs will send their packs using Algorithm 2, *Batch Send*, asynchronously (line 14). After a pack is sent, a PE will accept or reject it based on their current load, this is done via *three-way handshake*, so both parts confirm the migration.

If one or more packs were not successfully exchanged, an *overloaded* PE must attempt a new *Batch Send*, in order to achieve load balance, as specified in Section III-B. Once the PEs know their new mappings, tasks are migrated and the strategy is finished, requesting the confirmed migrations to the RTS (line 15). The *TaskMap* function will take care of informing on  $M'$  all tasks received via *Send* and removed via *BatchSend*.

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**Algorithm 3:** PackDrop

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**Input:**  $M$ , local mapping of tasks;  $load$ , local PE load;  
 $P$ , set of all PEs in the system;  $Id_l$ , local PE identifier  
**Output:**  $M'$ , new mapping of local tasks

```

1  $M' \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
2  $load_{avg} \leftarrow (AveragePeLoadReduction(load) \Rightarrow P)$ 
3  $ttc \leftarrow (TotalTaskCountReduction(|M|) \Rightarrow P)$ 
4  $ats \leftarrow \frac{load_{avg}}{ttc}$  //Average task size
5  $v \leftarrow 0.05$  //5% precision on balance
6  $s \leftarrow ats \times (2 - \frac{|P|}{ttc})$  //Pack load
7 if  $load > ub(load_{avg}, v)$  then
8   |  $packs \leftarrow BatchCreation(ps, T(M), load, v)$ 
9 else
10  |  $packs \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
11  |  $G \leftarrow (Gossip \rightarrow P)$  //Targets for migration
12 end
13  $--SynchronizationBarrier--$ 
14 //Requests are processed as they are received back
    $R \leftarrow BatchSend(packs, G)$ 
15  $TaskMap(R, M, M', Id_l)$ 
```

---

*PackDrop* intends to remap tasks to PEs in a distributed, workload-aware fashion. This approach is the basis for new batch task migration distributed strategies that may take other factors into account.

#### IV. ANALYSIS OF THE ALGORITHM

This section presents an analysis of the Parallel Algorithm 3 (*PackDrop*). Symbols presented in this section are available on Tables I and II. The complexity of the information propagation (*Gossip*) has been evaluated as  $O(\log_{f_{out}} n)$  [7], where  $f_{out}$  is the fanout for the algorithm and  $n$  is the number of PEs in the system. Here we use  $f_{out} = 2$ , in order to avoid network congestion.

For the sake of simplicity, in the remainder of this analysis, the number of tasks in the system will be referred to as  $m$ , and the costs for computation and communication will be represented as  $p_c$  and  $c_c$ , respectively. We also assume  $c_c > p_c$

TABLE II  
LIST OF SYMBOLS USED IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE ALGORITHM

Symbol	Meaning
$f_{out}$	Fanout for <i>Gossip</i> protocol
$p_c$	Computational (processing) base cost
$c_c$	Communication base cost
$C(A)$	The total cost of a given fuction A
$m$	Number of tasks in the system
$ps$	The average number of tasks in <i>LTs</i>
$m_l$	$max( T )$ in an overloaded PE

for all concurrent scenarios, since communication costs are several orders of magnitude higher than computational costs.  $C(A)$  is referred here as the total cost for a given workload A. Unmentioned lines are assumed to have non-varying cost, and thus will not interfere in the asymptotic analysis.

Lines 2 and 3 are global reductions, which have a well known cost of  $O(\log n)$ . Lines 8 and 11 are concurrent, so their cost will be the max among both:

$$\max(C(BatchCreation), C(Gossip)) \quad (4)$$

We also know that the worst case for *BatchCreation* (Algorithm 1) is rather unrealistic, since it would assume that a single PE contains  $m$  tasks and a single task may have a load greater than the average system load, being  $O(m-1)$ , assuming 1 would not be migrated, asymptotically,  $O(m)$ .

This takes lines 8 and 11 cost to:

$$\max((p_c \times m), (c_c \times \log n)) \quad (5)$$

and since  $c_c$  is several orders of magnitude bigger than  $p_c$ , we could assume  $C(BatchCreation) \in C(Gossip)$ , which makes the complexity of these lines to  $O(\log n)$ .

Finally, line 14 will have a complexity equal to the largest number of packs migrated by an overloaded PE. Let  $ps$  be the average number of tasks inside of a *LT*, and  $m_l$  the maximum number of tasks in a given overloaded PE. At this step, a solution without Batch Task Migration would have a cost of  $c_c \times m_l$ , while our approach will divide this complexity by  $ps$ . This is the most expensive in Algorithm 3, and as such it is the most interesting one to optimize. Our final asymptotic complexity will be:

$$C(PackDrop) = O(m_l/ps) + O(\log n) \quad (6)$$

This shows that determining a good  $ps$  value is crucial to achieve the best performance with this algorithm. Higher values of  $ps$  will lower communication complexity, but may lead to an imprecise scheduling. In our Implementation, we chose a moderate value of  $ps$ , of around 2 average tasks, varying to smaller values according to system load. This guarantees a precise scheduling, but still gives margin to have several small tasks migrating at once, saving communication costs.

## V. IMPLEMENTATION

*PackDrop* was implemented as a load balancing strategy in Charm++<sup>1</sup>. Charm++ is a parallel programming model that provides a *load balancing framework* based on migration of its parallel, message-driven objects, the *chares* [19], [20]. *Chares* are mapped as *tasks* to PEs and the Charm++ runtime system (RTS) provides the load information needed for our rescheduling strategy.

The Charm++ RTS allows for the desired asynchronous behavior of *PackDrop*. It also provides necessary reduction and quiescence detection mechanisms, used in this implementation. Reductions are used to evaluate the total number of chares and the average load in the system, while the quiescence detection is necessary to finalize the information propagation step of the algorithm.

Charm++ provides application-independent load balancing, which means that any application may use global rescheduling strategies implemented for this RTS. This way, any of the available applications for Charm++ can be used to evaluate our strategy and compare it to other load balancers available for this RTS.

### A. Benchmarks

We experimented our strategy with 2 benchmarks that are publicly available for Charm++. The first is a synthetic benchmark called **LB Test**. It simulates work with a variety of communication topologies, such as ring, meshes and randomized patterns. *LB Test* is known to have a low migration cost, with light *chares*, and most of its load bound to computation, instead of communication.

The second is a molecular dynamics (MD) mini-app called *LeanMD*<sup>2</sup>. This mini-app simulates the behavior of atoms and it mimics the force computation done in the state-of-the-art MD application NAMD, winner of the Golden Bell Award [7]. *LeanMD* uses geometric decomposition in a three-dimensional (3D) simulation space. However, since the number of simulated atoms in each region affects the number of exchanged messages, it has an irregular and dynamic communication pattern, even though it respects the geometric distribution.

### B. Other schedulers

*PackDrop* was compared to strategies available on the Charm++ load balancing suite. More specifically, strategies that may be selected by Charm++’s workload-aware *Meta-balancer* [21]. Their behavior is briefly presented ahead:

- *Refine* is a refinement-based strategy that tries to minimize the number of migrated *tasks*, exchanging load among PEs. This strategy is specially efficient if the system imbalance is low, and may not be able to deal with high imbalance due to its limited migration approach.
- *Greedy* creates two heaps, one for *tasks* (max-min) and one for PEs (min-max). Then, it assigns tasks to PEs,

associating the most work-heavy tasks with the least loaded PEs. This strategy provides a good load balance, but may incur in high migration overhead.

- *Distributed*, also known as *Grapevine*, is a distributed strategy based on epidemic communication and probabilistic transfer of work. This strategy has good scalability, but does not performs as well as centralized ones in smaller scenarios.

## VI. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Two platforms were for performance evaluation of our novel *PackDrop* scheduler: i) A tightly coupled *Supercomputer* with 24 (in 2 separate NUMA nodes) PEs per node, using an Infiniband interconnection supported by Intel’s Parallel Studio XE implementation of MPI (v2017.4). ii) A smaller *Cluster* with 4 PEs per node, using a Gigabit Ethernet interconnection. Details of both platforms are available on Table III.

TABLE III  
PLATFORM INFORMATION OF EACH NODE FROM SUPERCOMPUTER AND CLUSTER EVALUATIONS.

Node Info.	Supercomputer	Cluster
CPUs	2 × 12	4
Intel Xeon	E5-2695v2	X3440
CPU Freq.	2.4GHz	2.53GHz
RAM	64GB	16GB
Network	Infiniband FDR	Gigabit Ethernet
OS	RedHat Linux 6.4	Ubuntu 14.04
GCC	5.3.1	5.4.0
Charm++	6.8.1	6.8.1
MPI	3.1.0	-
GCC Flags	-std=c++11 -O3	-std=c++11 -O3

Ahead we present the metrics used to compare our new global rescheduling strategy with *Greedy*, *Refine* and *Distributed*. Then, we discuss results obtained in both platforms described in Table III and the scalability of our proposed solution. All raw data of our results, as well as parsing scripts for analysis are publicly available<sup>3</sup>.

*Metrics: Application time* is one of the most relevant metrics to evaluate load balancers in Charm++. Since migrations may induce high overhead and impact communication costs, a bad algorithm may finish fast, but increase imbalance, and thus, application time.

*Load balancer decision time*, although not the most relevant for the application itself, the decision time is an indicator of its scalability. Some centralized schedulers, such as *Greedy*, work very well on local machines, with a reasonable data input. However, when executing on distributed memory environments, the scalability of centralized strategies is limited.

### A. Evaluation on Cluster

All experiments executed on cluster were compiled with Charm++ using the `--with-production` option, combined with the specifications detailed on Table III. 32 homogeneous compute nodes were used, with a total of 128 PEs.

<sup>1</sup>Available at: <https://github.com/viniciusmctf/packdrop-code/tree/SBAC-Release>

<sup>2</sup>Available at: <http://charmplusplus.org/miniApps>

<sup>3</sup>Available at: <https://github.com/eclufsc/packdrop-data-analysis>.



TABLE IV  
AVERAGE LB TEST APPLICATION TIME ON THE CLUSTER EXECUTION.

Scheduler	Time (Ring)	Time (2D)	Time (3D)
Distributed	47.49298s	48.64839s	49.05481s
Greedy	46.54101s	49.56052s	51.06850s
Dummy	52.43016s	53.17254s	53.94068s
PackDrop	46.81598s	47.37120s	47.97426s
Refine	45.49095s	46.29277s	47.21924s

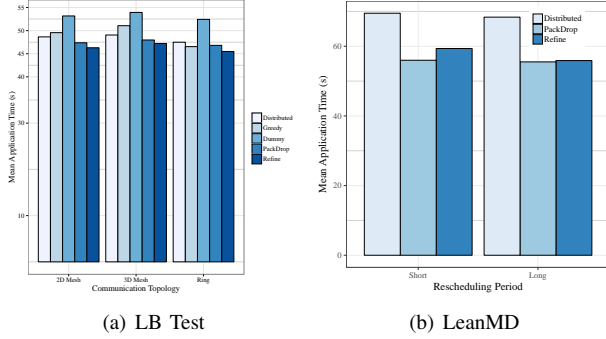


Fig. 1. Cluster Execution Results for both applications.

In addition to previously mentioned schedulers, *Dummy* was added as the representative of a situation with no remap of tasks, it only aggregates the information a centralized strategy needs (its cost is the base for every centralized strategy).

1) *Evaluation with Synthetic Load: LB Test* experiments had a total of 18990 tasks, executed over 150 iterations, performing load balance every 40 iterations. Task loads vary from 30ms to 9000ms, which provides reasonable imbalance of load, causing global rescheduling to be useful in this case. Ring, 2D mesh and 3D mesh communication topologies were used to provide different levels of migration impact and communication cost.

Acho que não faz sentido apresentarmos tantas casas depois da vírgula. Não é como se tivéssemos um precisão nos tempos onde isso fizesse diferença.

Figuras estão muito longas.

Análise estatística para poder dizer que esses tempos são verdadeiramente diferentes?

Each configuration of the benchmark was executed 15 times, with results depicted on Figure 1(a) and Table IV. Results for *Greedy* show how different communication topologies affect the scheduling performance. Since *Greedy* migrates many tasks, the more they communicate, the more migrations impact the application time.

The increased in communication cost can be verified among all scheduling strategies, but in none as much as in *Greedy*. Our novel approach, *PackDrop* has outperformed the other decentralized strategy, *Distributed*, in the *LB Test* case in this scale. However, since the platform is not large enough to present all of the potential gains of decentralized strategies, *Refine*, with a reduced migration count approach, still outperforms any other scheduler in this benchmark. Nevertheless, this indicates a good scalability pontential, specially in a cluster

with high communication overhead, due to its Gigabit Ethernet connection.

2) *Evaluation with Molecular Dynamics: LeanMD* experiments generated a  $9 \times 9 \times 9$  space, with a total of 27702 tasks. Each execution ran 500 iterations, with a first rescheduling step at the 10th iteration. Rescheduling periods (RP) of every 30 (short) and every 60 (long) iterations were used, providing different impacts of rescheduling on the application. *Greedy* and *Dummy* were excluded from this evaluation due to their high cost in an application such as *LeanMD*.

TABLE V  
LEANMD MEAN APPLICATION TIME ON THE CLUSTER EXECUTION.

Scheduler	Time (Short RP)	Time (Long RP)	Mean LB Time
Distributed	69.35606s	68.36055s	167.0444ms
PackDrop	55.98428s	55.51554s	143.1028ms
Refine	59.35696s	55.89895s	539.8364ms

Each configuration of *LeanMD* was executed 10 times, making a total of 5000 steps per configuration and are depicted in Table V and in Figure 1(b). Observed application times presented a standard deviation from the mean lower than 2% for all results presented.

Results show a better overall performance of *PackDrop*, outperforming both compared strategies in the two scenarios chosen. Since our strategy migrates groups of tasks, it improves locality of tasks after migration, outperforming *Distributed* due to this.

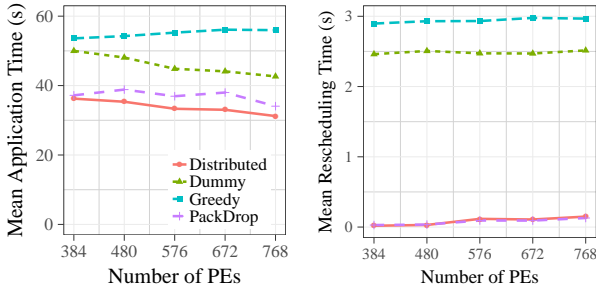
The *Mean LB Time*, presented in Table V, shows the time taken by the periodical rescheduling (LB), task migration and the first iteration after the LB call. It shows the increased cost of *Refine*, which is due to both information agregation costs and dealing with the high amounts of application data in a centralized fashion. *PackDrop* displays its effectiveness in rescheduling time, outperforming both compared strategies, and resulting in an overall better application time.

## B. Evaluation on Supercomputer

All experiments executed on supercomputer were compiled with Charm++ using the `--with-production` option, combined with the specifications detailed on Table III. Different numbers of homogeneous  $2 \times 12$  PE compute nodes (2 NUMA-nodes with 12 cores each) were used to evaluate our strategy's scalability. We ranged from 16 (384 PEs) to 32 (768 PEs) unique nodes in our evaluation.

1) *Evaluation with Molecular Dynamics: LeanMD* experiments generated a  $10 \times 15 \times 10$  space, with a total of 171K tasks. Each execution ran 100 iterations, with a first rescheduling step at the 9th iteration. Rescheduling was performed every 30 iterations and each configuration of *LeanMD* was executed 10 times, making a total of 1000 steps per configuration.

Results of mean application time are displayed in Figure 2(a) and mean rescheduling time in Figure 2(b). *Refine* was excluded from this evaluation since this *LeanMD* input presents more data than *Refine* is able to process in a **reasonable time**, being in average 1000ms slower than *Greedy* in the 384 PEs test case.



(a) Application Time (s) (b) Rescheduling Time (ms)

Fig. 2. LeanMD supercomputer execution results.

*Distributed* benefits from this platform due to the Infini-band low latency communication, which reflects on improved total application times, as seen in Figure 2(a). Our novel approach, *PackDrop*, followed it closely and we can see that its rescheduling time in larger systems outperforms *Distributed*, displayed in Figure 2(b).

The rescheduling and application time results of LeanMD in this platform highlight the importance of using scalable approaches to load balancing, as well as using available parallelism in execution environments. This is specially visible in *Greedy* results on Figure 1(a), where the application performance was decreased after the global rescheduling process. Increased migration costs and higher *hop* counts in communication, consequences of load balancing, heavily impacted LeanMD in this case.

### C. Performance Evaluation Overview

Most scientific applications today seek strong scaling, increasing their computational platforms to solve problems faster. Our results show that, to achieve such an objective, an application must implement efficient load balancing strategies. We present *PackDrop* as a solution for scalable rescheduling of work in distributed memory systems.

Section VI-A1 shows the efficiency of our strategy. Results highlight the importance of load balancing even in synthetic loads. The *LB Test* benchmark used has very low migration and communication overhead, and most of its work is done locally, which is optimal for rescheduling evaluation of raw computational workload. Our strategy was only outperformed by *Refine* in all test cases, which is expected, since the total load dealt with is considerably small ( $\sim 19K$  tasks) and migrations cheap, which benefits centralized schedulers.

Sections VI-A2 and VI-B1 display evaluation of a MD mini-app, LeanMD (better described in Section V-A). This represents “a real world-like” scenario, in which applications may have dynamic communication patterns and high migration overhead. Results presented here highlight the overhead of centralized rescheduling approaches when joined with large-scale applications (171K tasks) and big environments, which increases work and information aggregation costs, respectively.

*Distributed* outperformed our approach in the Supercomputer platform, due to its more refined approach for load bal-

ancing and high-speed network interconnection. However, the results show that *PackDrop* and its locality friendly batching of tasks for migration guarantees better performance in the Cluster platform, which portrays a Gigabit Ethernet interconnection. *PackDrop* was able to efficiently scale applications among all observed platforms, and had a faster rescheduling time than *Distributed* in most of the observed cases.

## VII. CONCLUSION

In this work we have presented the *Batch Task Migration* approach for distributed global rescheduling. It benefits from task communication locality, migrating multiple work units from one source to one destination. This increases communication efficiency in comparison to other workload-aware strategies.

Our approach also mitigates communication costs during algorithm execution time. We do this by transmitting information on multiple migrations at a time. Thanks to this, our novel scheduler (presented in Section III-C) has an increased performance in high communication overhead platforms, discussed in Section VI-A.

We have evaluated our strategy in two different execution environments. The first was a high communication cost, 4 cores/node cluster, executing over 32 cores. In this scenario, *PackDrop* had a rescheduling speedup of up to 3.77 and 1.16 when compared to centralized and distributed approaches, respectively (Section VI-A).

The second scenario was a highly coupled cluster with low communication overhead, with 24 cores/node. We executed our experiments varying platform size from 16 to 32 nodes. In this scenario, rescheduling time of *PackDrop* and *Distributed* were, statically, equal, although both had a time up to 3 orders of magnitude faster than any centralized approach. This reinforces the relevance of work in the distributed scheduling domain, and approaches such as *Batch Task Migration*.

### A. Future Work

Future work on this theme includes the use of *Batch Task Migration* in the communication-aware domain. Since our approach already has locality-based benefits, combining this with communication pattern information may incur on even greater performance increase in applications. We believe a novel strategy focused on the Stencil programming model is something to be considered, prioritizing migration of the edges, instead of random parts of the stencil.

Further work will also be developed in order to increase performance in heterogeneous clusters. These may have heterogeneous processing capacities and network capabilities, which enhances complexity of load balancing significantly. In this given scenario, enhancing rescheduling decision processes may be crucial to ensure gains in application performance.

- *PackSteal*: Similar to *PackDrop*, but underloaded seek overloaded to steal work.
- *AffinityPacks*: Create packs prioritizing tasks that communicate with each other the most.
- *PackAware*: Consider communication as part of packload, comm part is increased after migration (req/hops).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors acknowledge the National Laboratory for Scientific Computing (LNCC/MCTI, Brazil) for providing HPC resources of the SDumont supercomputer, which have contributed to the research results reported within this paper. URL: <http://sdumont.lncc.br>.

Experiments presented in this paper were carried out using the Grid'5000 testbed, supported by a scientific interest group hosted by Inria and including CNRS, RENATER and several Universities as well as other organizations (see <https://www.grid5000.fr>).

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