NUMA - 2

산업용병렬처리특론

정내훈

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한국산업기술대학교 스마트팩토리융합학과

목차

- 과제리뷰
- NUMA 구현 환경
- NUMA Aware Programming
- **5**차 과제

SSY

- read only 제거
- thread 마다 로컬 객체 재사용
- 메모리 재사용 미흡

```
C:\depot\Projects\Lecture\TMT\HW_Universal\SSY\Universal\X64\Release\Universal.exe

0, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 38, 1Threads, , Duration: 674 msecs.

0, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 32, 35, 36, 39, 43, 45, 46, 2Threads, , Duration: 720 msecs.

0, 4, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 4Threads, , Duration: 633 msecs.

4, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 37, 40, 41, 8Threads, , Duration: 701 msecs.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 24, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 16Threads, , Duration: 965 msecs.

계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . . _
```

CJY

- 메모리 재사용
- local object 재사용, read_only 별도 취급

```
C:\depot\Projects\Lecture\TMT\HW_Universal\CJY\Universal\Release\Universal.exe
0, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 38,
1Threads, , Duration: 1027 msecs.
0, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 39, 44, 46, 47,
2Threads, , Duration: 891 msecs.
7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 19, 23, 24, 25, 37, 41, 44, 47, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
4Threads, , Duration: 786 msecs.
0, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,
8Threads, , Duration: 792 msecs.
0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 22, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
16Threads, , Duration: 1109 msecs.
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

LSK

- 메모리 재사용 없음
- read only invocation 별도처리
- local object 재사용.

${\color{red} \underline{\textbf{GS}}} \textbf{C:} {\color{red} \textbf{\#}} \textbf{depot} {\color{red} \textbf{\#}} \textbf{Projects} {\color{red} \textbf{\#}} \textbf{Lecture} {\color{red} \textbf{\#}} \textbf{TMT} {\color{red} \textbf{\#}} \textbf{HW_Universal} {\color{red} \textbf{\#}} \textbf{LSK} {\color{red} \textbf{\#}} \textbf{Universal_LSK} {\color{red} \textbf{\#}} \textbf{Release} {\color{red} \textbf{\#}} \textbf{Universal_LSK}. \textbf{exe}$

```
First 20 item : 0, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 38, 1Threads, , Duration : 1136 msecs.
First 20 item : 0, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 14, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 35, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45, 2Threads, , Duration : 846 msecs.
First 20 item : 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 37, 39, 4Threads, , Duration : 766 msecs.
First 20 item : 0, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 8Threads, , Duration : 792 msecs.
First 20 item : 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 18, 24, 29, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 16Threads, , Duration : 1123 msecs.
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

KSB

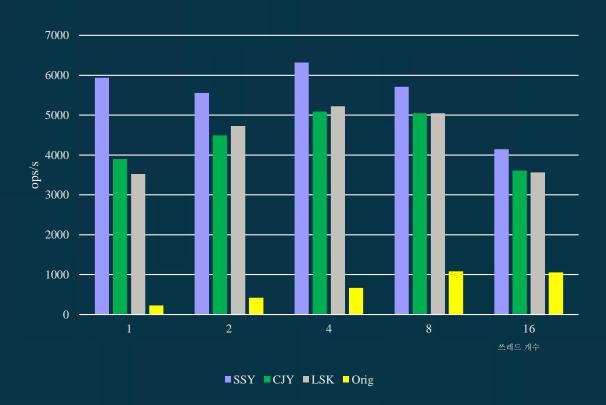
● 컴파일 오류

```
配 C:\depot\Projects\Lecture\TMT\HW_Universal\KSB\Universal_KSB\Release\Universal_KSB.exe

0, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46,
1Threads, , Duration: 17696 msecs.
2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 28, 32, 35, 39, 41, 42,
2Threads, , Duration: 9530 msecs.
0, 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39,
4Threads, , Duration: 5993 msecs.
0, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35,
8Threads, , Duration: 3700 msecs.
1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, 43, 45,
16Threads, , Duration: 3795 msecs.
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

성능비교

• 컴파일 오류



평가

- 최적화를 적용한 결과 성능이 많이 개선되었다.
 - 하지만 single thread version보다 나을 것이 없다.
 - 작업의 병렬성이 없다.
 - Add(734)를 호출했다면, 모든 쓰레드에서 독자적으로 Add(734)가 호출된다.
 - 멀티쓰레드 성능개선이 없다.
 - log의 next에서의 잦은 충돌 때문인 것으로 보인다.
 - 최적화 이전 버전에서 병렬성을 보였던 이유?
 - log의 next에서의 충돌로 인한 영향이 미미했다.

- 병렬성 문제 해결?
 - "A Wait Free Universal Construct for Large Objects", PPoPP '20: Proceedings of the 25th ACM SIGPLAN Symposium on Principles and Practice of Parallel ProgrammingFebruary 2020
 - thread마다 object를 두지 않고, object의 pool을 작성하여 교대로 사용.
 - rw-lock을 두어 read-only-method는 병렬 수행

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CX Algorithm

```
struct Combined {
   seqObject s_o;
   rwlock lck;
   seqNode * ptr;
}
Combined combs[NUM_COM];
```

```
Apply(invocation &inv)
   if (is read only(inv)){
      max seq = get max seq()
      for (auto &c : combs) {
         if (c.try rwlock read()) {
            if (max seq == c.seq)
               return c.apply(inv);
   for (auto &c : combs)
       if (c.try rwlock write()) {
          combs.update();
          return c.apply(inv)
```

CX Algorithm

- log가 무한히 길어질 수 없으므로 log의 길이가 어느 정도 이상이 되면 log를 줄이고 combs들 중 ptr가 사용 불능이 되는 것들을 초기화 한다.
- 초기화된 combs의 update()에서는 적절한 combs의 원소를 copy한 후 update()한다.
- 이를 위해 seqObject는 deepcopy()메소드를 가지고 있어야 한다.

5주차 과제

- Universal Constructor를 사용하여 구현한 Lock-Free Skiplist의 성능 개선
 - 제출 E-Class에 제출
 - 최적화 기법들을 적용하시오
 - Invocation호출 최소화, Read Only Invocation제거
 - CX 알고리즘을 적용하시오
 - 소스코드, 성능 벤치마크 결과(초당 Operation수, 메모리 사용량, Contains의 비율 변화), 구현기법 설명, 성능 분석
 - 지금 부터는 벤치마크를 NUMA machine에서 함.
 - 계정이 없는 수강생은 nhjung골뱅이kpu.ac.kr로 id/passwd를 적어서 신청할 것
 - 기한
 - 4월 23일 목요일 오후 1시까지.

목차

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- 5차 과제

- 테스트 환경
 - LINUX, Ubuntu 18.04.1
 - gcc 7.5.0
 - Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-4620 0 @ 2.20GHz(family: 0x6, model: 0x2d, stepping: 0x7)
 - NUMA: 8Core X 4 CPU, Hyperthreading
 - 256GB 메모리
 - 접속방법: ssh로 210.93.61.41에 접속
 - id요청은 <u>nhjung골뱅이kpu.ac.kr</u>로 (id/passwd) email을 보낼것.

- 참조
 - https://lunatine.net/2016/07/14/numa-with-linux/
 - 운영체제에서의 **NUMA**관리가 잘 정리되어 있음.
 - https://frankdenneman.nl/2016/07/06/introductionelleman.nl/2016-numa-deep-dive-series/
 - 여러가지 많은 자료.
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YXYw8I8ZVYw
 - 유료라서 시청불가

LINUX

- NUMA 컴퓨터에서 운영체제가 실행되는 것에 더해서 여러가지 기능들이 추가됨
 - Kernel 2.5부터 NUMA기능들이 들어가기 시작해서 지금은 default로 NUMA 메모리 관리 기능이 지원됨.

nhjung@GameServer32:~\$ sysctl kernel.numa_balancing
kernel.numa_balancing = 1

- 메모리 할당이 프로세스가 실행되는 노드에서 이루어지고
- 어떤 노드에 부하가 집중되면 프로세스와 함께 메모리도 다른 노드로 자동 이전된다.

numactl

```
nhjung@GameServer32:~$ numactl --show
policy: default
preferred node: current
physcpubind: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58
59 60 61 62 63
cpubind: 0 1 2 3
nodebind: 0 1 2 3
membind: 0 1 2 3
```

numactl

```
nhjung@GameServer32:~$ numactl --show
policy: default
preferred node: current
physcpubind: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58
59 60 61 62 63
cpubind: 0 1 2 3
membind: 0 1 2 3
```

numactl

```
nhjung@GameServer32:~$ numactl --hardware
available: 4 \text{ nodes } (0-3)
node 0 cpus: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
node 0 size: 64411 MB
node 0 free: 63439 MB
node 1 cpus: 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47
node 1 size: 64508 MB
node 1 free: 64306 MB
node 2 cpus: 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
node 2 size: 64508 MB
node 2 free: 64298 MB
node 3 cpus: 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
node 3 size: 64483 MB
node 3 free: 63520 MB
node distances:
node 0 1 2 3
  0: 10 21 30 21
 1: 21 10 21 30
 2: 30 21 10 21
     21
        30 21 10
```

numstats

nhjung@GameServer32:~\$ numastat				
	node0	node1	node2	node3
numa_hit	1266433	183977	154698	6209282
numa_miss	0	0	0	0
numa_foreign	0	0	0	0
interleave_hit	21223	21387	21206	21377
local_node	1265187	158932	130021	6186463
other_node	1246	25045	24677	22819

● Linux의 NUMA 기능 테스트

```
constexpr long SIZE = 32ULL * 1024 * 1024 * 1024;
struct MEM {
   char buf[SIZE];
};

int main()
{
   MEM *p = new MEM;
   while(true)
      for (long i=0;i<SIZE;i += 4096) p->buf[i] = 0;
}
```

- 위의 프로그램을 실행 후
- numastat -p <프로그램이름>을 실행.

- 인텔의 mlc(Memory Latency Checker)사용
 - https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intelrmemory-latency-checker
 - Machine Status Register에 접근 가능해야 한다.
 - prefetch를 disable시키기 위해
 - mlc도 당연히 root로 실행되어야 한다.

```
nhjung@GameServer32:~/NUMA/Linux$ sudo modprobe msr
nhjung@GameServer32:~/NUMA/Linux$ sudo ./mlc
```

● 결과

- Remote Node의 Latency는 약 3.5배

● 결과

```
Measuring Memory Bandwidths between nodes within system
Bandwidths are in MB/sec (1 MB/sec = 1,000,000 Bytes/sec)
Using all the threads from each core if Hyper-threading is enabled
Using Read-only traffic type

Numa node

Numa node

0 1 2 3
0 28467.3 4224.8 4110.3 4180.6
1 4130.6 27943.0 4263.4 4090.4
2 4094.5 4197.6 28568.7 4192.9
3 4286.8 4101.5 4156.6 28591.5
```

- Bandwidths의 차이는 7배 (Latency의 2배)

● 결과

```
Measuring cache-to-cache transfer latency (in ns)...
Local Socket L2->L2 HIT latency
Local Socket L2->L2 HITM latency
                                    37.6
Remote Socket L2->L2 HITM latency (data address homed in writer socket)
                     Reader Numa Node
Writer Numa Node
            - 152.8 208.1 148.6
          1 150.1 - 151.9 206.7
               206.9 150.2
                                    152.5
               151.4 207.5 151.2
Remote Socket L2->L2 HITM latency (data address homed in reader socket)
                     Reader Numa Node
Writer Numa Node
                      206.1 233.4 205.2
               202.1 - 202.2 237.4
               231.4 206.8
                                     205.3
               201.8 237.8
                             201.9
```

- HITM: modified cache line 전송
- writer node에서 reader node로 전송

목차

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- 5차 과제

apt-get install libnuma-dev

```
#include <numa.h>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
   if (numa available() < 0)</pre>
      cout << "No NUMA!\n";
   else
      cout << "This is NUMA.\n";</pre>
```

Pinning to node

```
1 #include <numa.h>
 2 #include <iostream>
 3 #include <thread>
 5 using namespace std;
 7 void run on node (int node)
       numa run on node(node);
       while(true);
10
12
13 int main()
14 {
       cout << "Number of nodes :" << numa num configured nodes() << endl;</pre>
15
16
       cout << "Numpber of cpus :" << numa num configured cpus() << endl;</pre>
       cout << "I will run 2 threads on node #1 and #3i each\n";
18
       thread t1 {run on node, 1};
19
       thread t2 {run on node, 1};
20
       thread t3 {run on node, 3};
21
       thread t4 {run on node, 3};
       cout << "Press \'Return\' to end." << std::endl;</pre>
2.2
23
       cin.get();
24 }
```

● 결과

```
2.5 0.0 97.5 0.0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0.0 100.0 0 0
0.0 0.0 0.0 100.0|
0.0 0.0 0.0 100.0|
0.0 0.0 0.0 100.0|
0.0 0.0 0.0 100.0|
```

```
nhjung@GameServer32:~/NUMA$ !g++
g++ -std=c++11 -o numa_run numa_run.cpp -lnuma -pthread
nhjung@GameServer32:~/NUMA$ ./numa_run
Number of nodes :4
```

```
Numpber of cpus :64
I will run 2 threads on node #1 and #3 each
Press 'Return' to end.
```

Pinning to CPU

```
1 #include <numa.h>
   #include <iostream>
   #include <thread>
   using namespace std;
 6
   void run on cpu(int cpuid)
 8
 9
       struct bitmask *cpubuf;
10
       cpubuf = numa allocate cpumask();
11
       numa bitmask setbit(cpubuf, cpuid);
12
       numa sched setaffinity(0, cpubuf);
13
       while (true);
14
       numa free cpumask(cpubuf);
15 }
16
   int main()
18
19
       cout << "I will run 4 threads on cpu #1, #3, #5</pre>
20
       thread t1 {run on cpu, 1};
21
       thread t2 {run on cpu, 3};
22
       thread t3 {run on cpu, 5};
23
       thread t4 {run on cpu, 13};
24
       cout << "Press \'Return\' to end." << std::endl;</pre>
25
       cin.get();
26 }
```

```
0.5 99.5
           0.0 100.0
0.0
     0.0
0.0
     0.0
          0.0 100.0 >
  -Warning: Some Statistics may not shown
```

• 메모리 할당

- void *numa_alloc_onnode(size_t size, int node);
 - 해당 노드에 size만큼 메모리 할당
 - 실제로는 page 묶음 단위로 할당. 아래의 모든 함수에도 적용됨
 - 반드시 numa_free로 해제해야 함
- void *numa_alloc_local(size_t size);
 - 자신의 노드에서 size만큼 할당
- void *numa_alloc_interleaved(size_t size);
 - 여러 노드에 걸쳐 골고루 할당. page 묶음 보다 size가 작으면 한 node에서 할당
- void numa_free(void *start, size_t size);
 - 일반 free와는 달리 size를 주어야 함.

- 그밖에 많은 함수들이 있음.
- 자세한 것은 'man numa'

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- 5차 과제

과제

- CX 알고리즘을 사용한 만능 머신 최적화.
 - 12페이지 참조