Transparent Dual Memory Compression Architecture

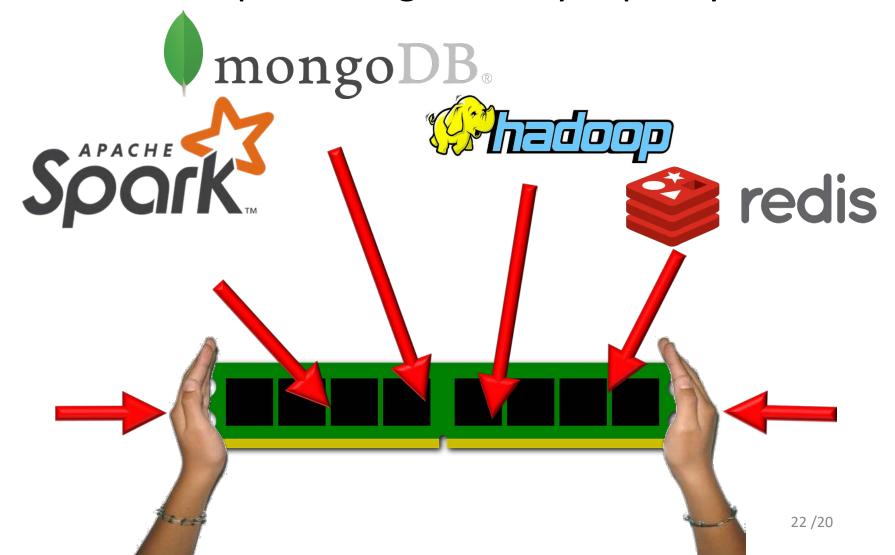
Seikwon Kim^{1,2}, Seonyoung Lee¹, Taehoon Kim¹, Jaehyuk Huh¹

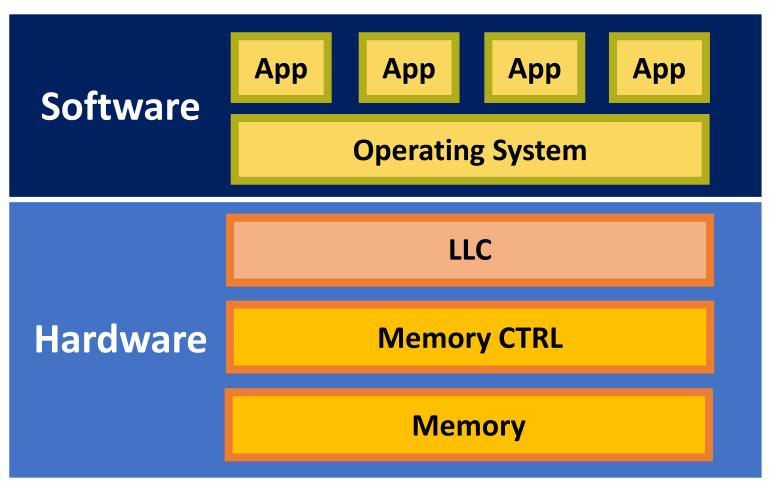
KAIST¹
Samsung Electronics²

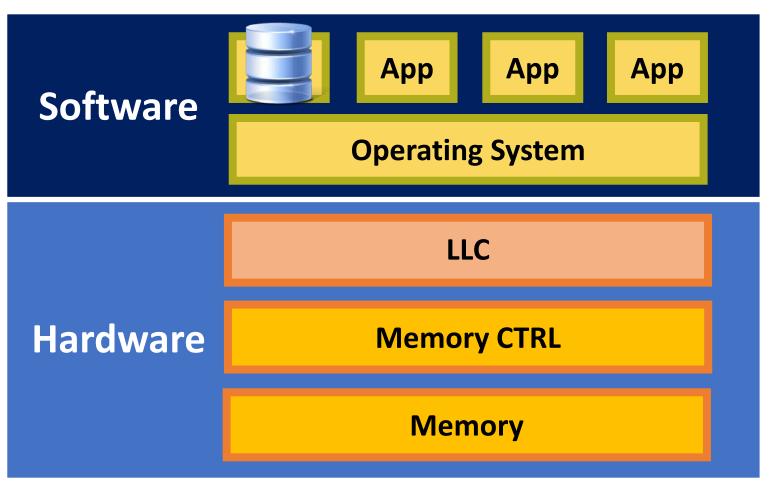


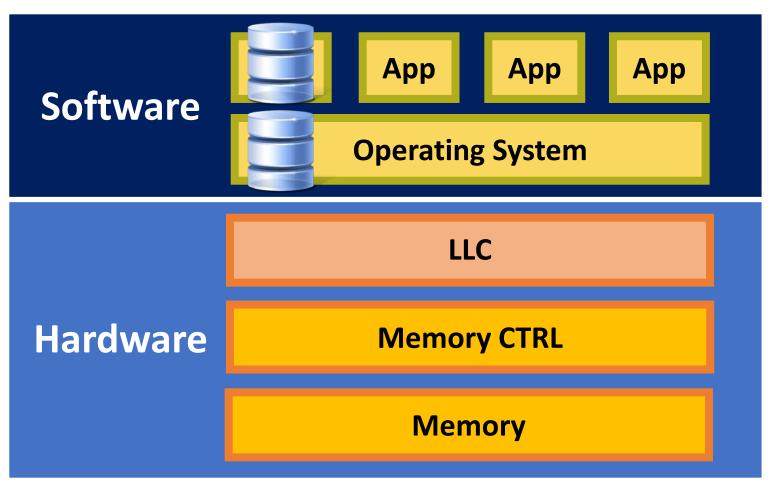
Why Compression?

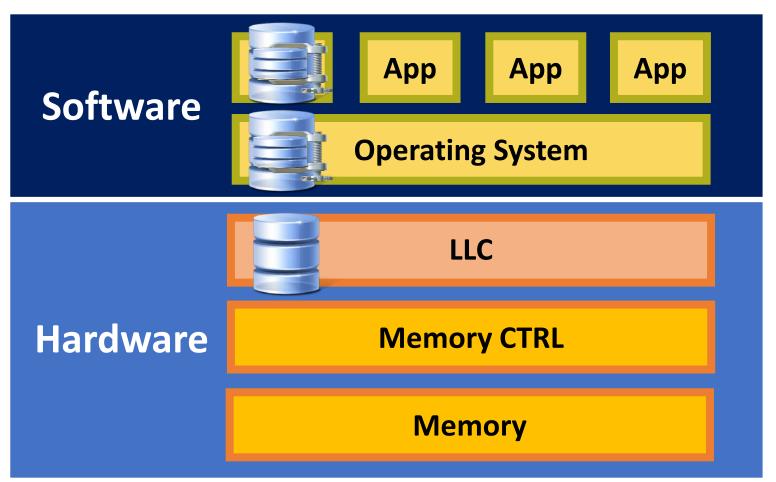
Workloads pressuring memory capacity

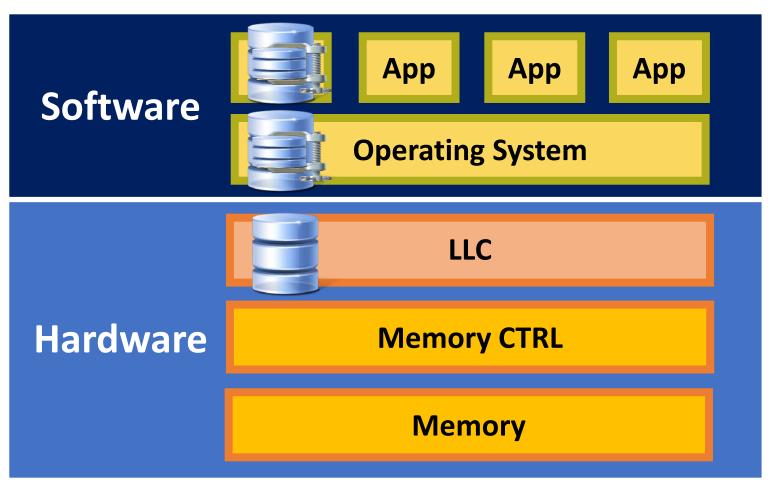




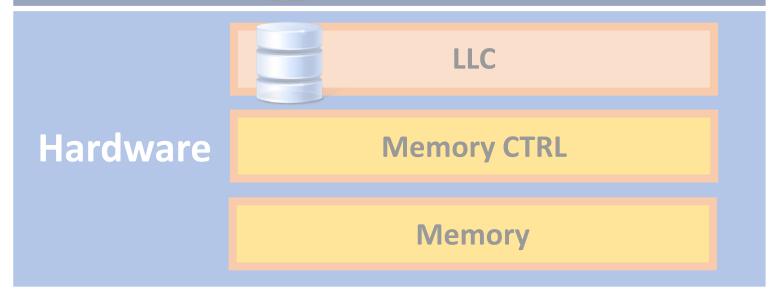




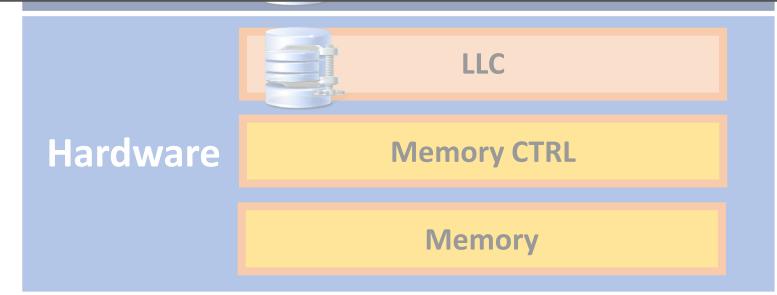




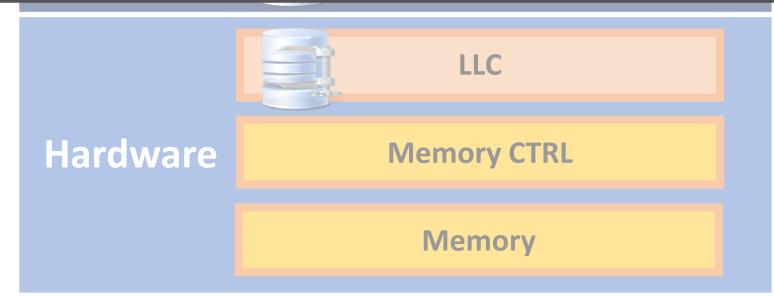
- Works only for limited workloads
- Incurs CPU processing overhead
- Hard to be fine-grained



- Compression techniques to mitigate pressure
 - Works only for limited workloads
 - Incurs CPU processing overhead
 - Hard to be fine-grained

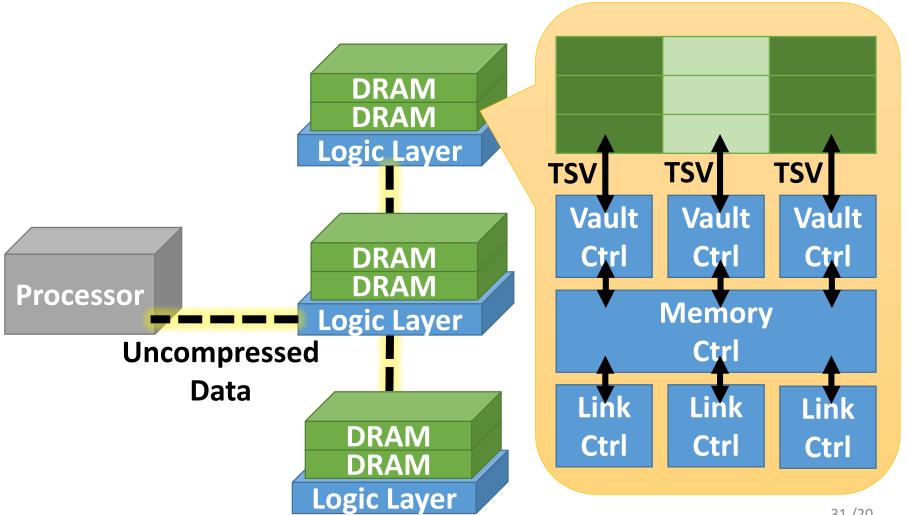


- Compression techniques to mitigate pressure
 - Works only for limited workloads
 - Incurs CPU processing overhead
 - Hard to be fine-grained



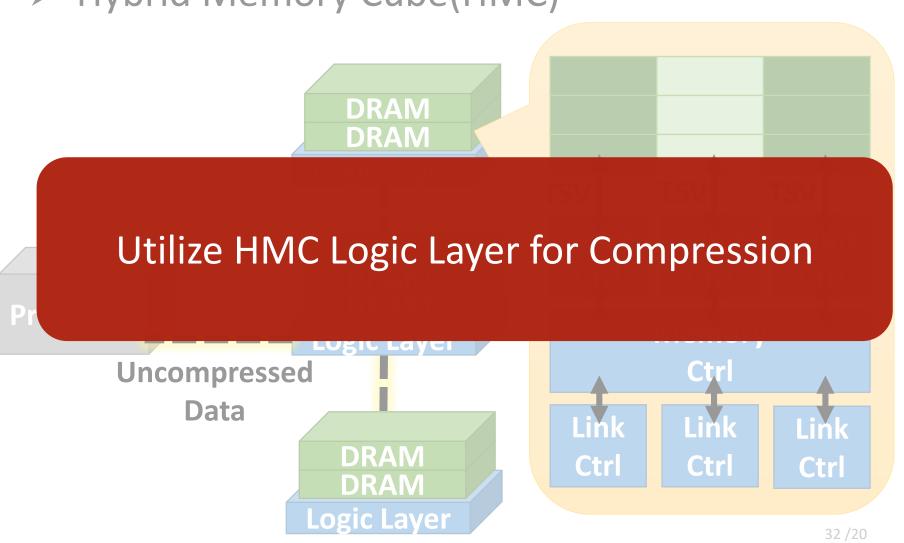
Where to Compress: HMC

Hybrid Memory Cube(HMC)

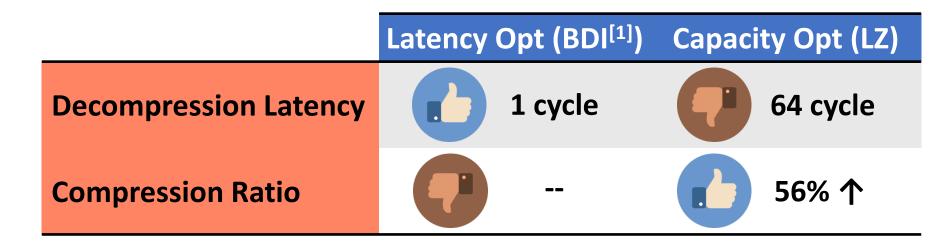


Where to Compress: HMC

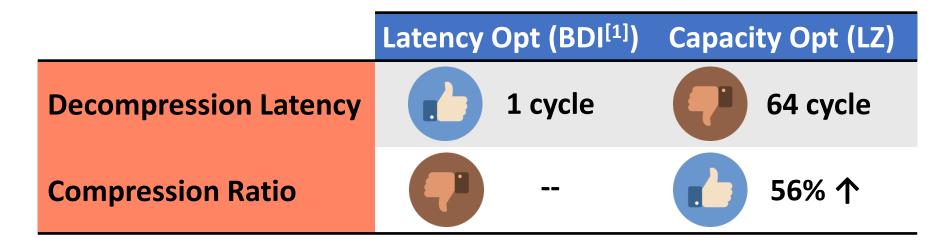
Hybrid Memory Cube(HMC)



	Latency Opt (BDI ^[1])	Capacity Opt (LZ)
Decompression Latency	1 cycle	64 cycle
Compression Ratio		56% 个



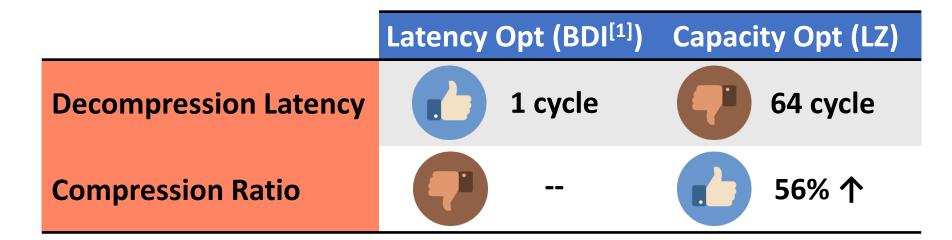




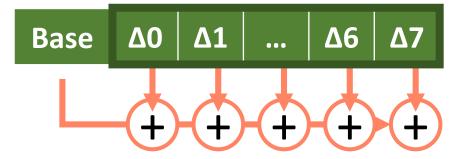




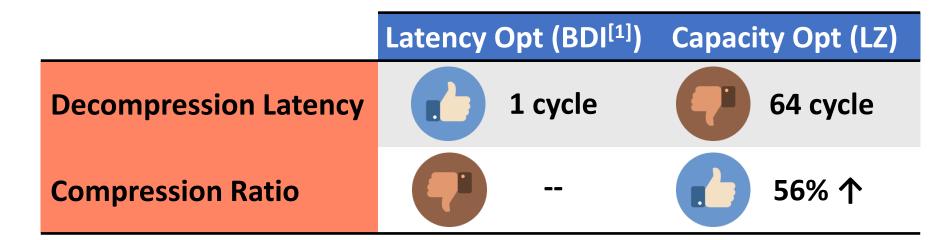
35 /20

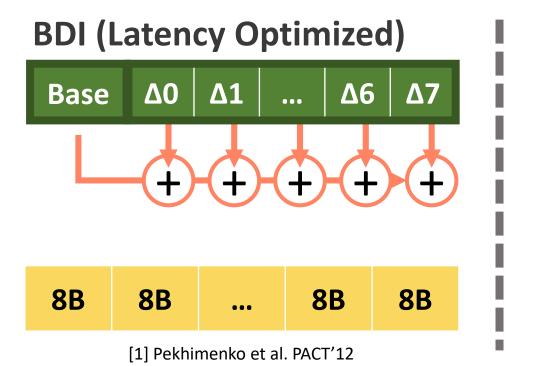


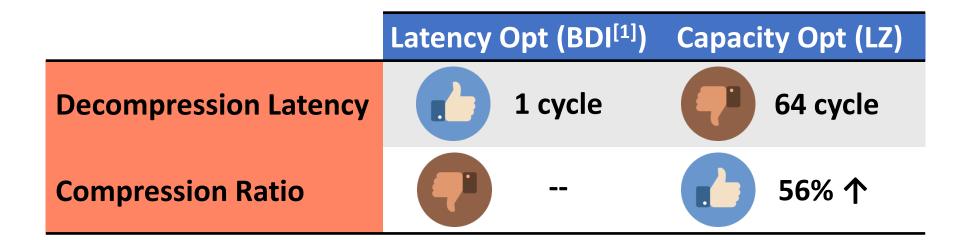
BDI (Latency Optimized)

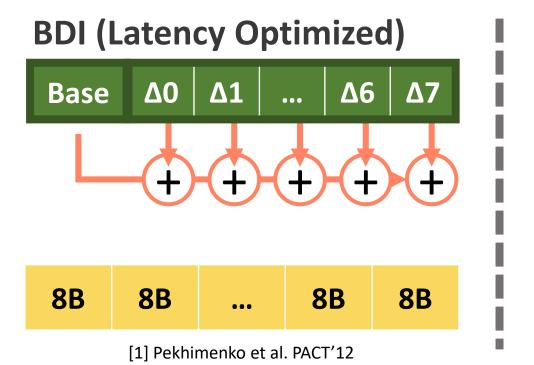


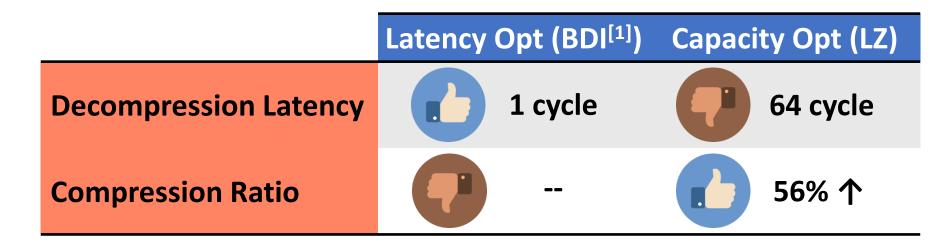
36/20

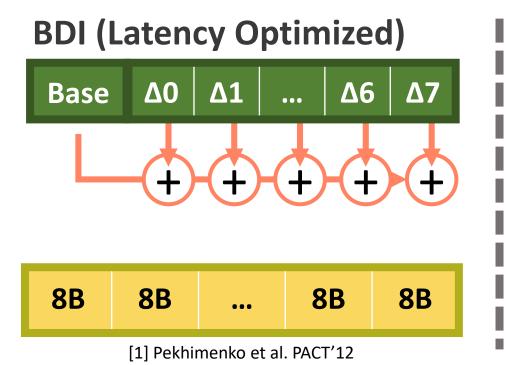


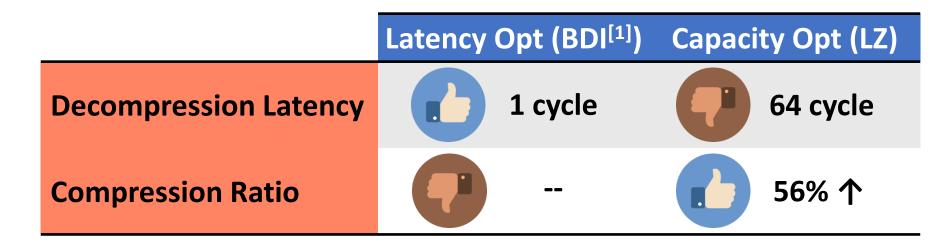


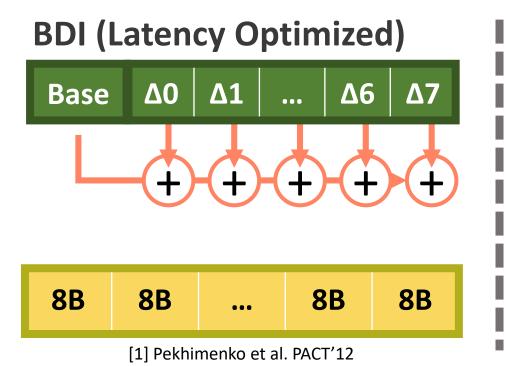


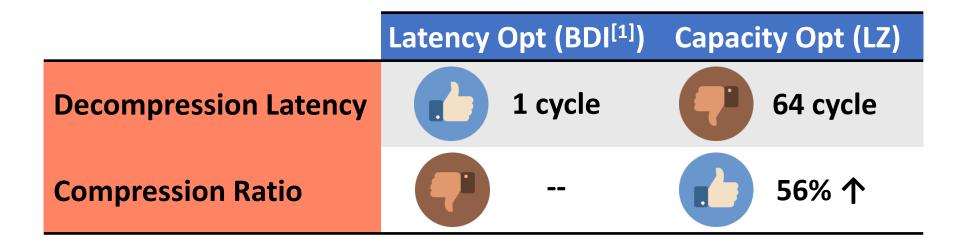


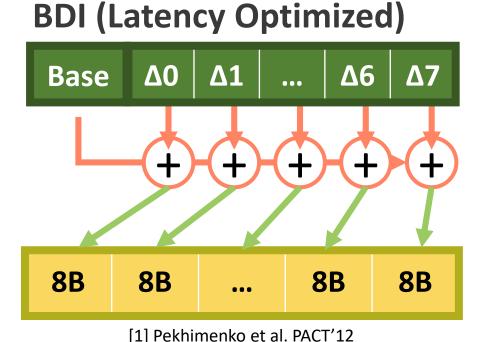




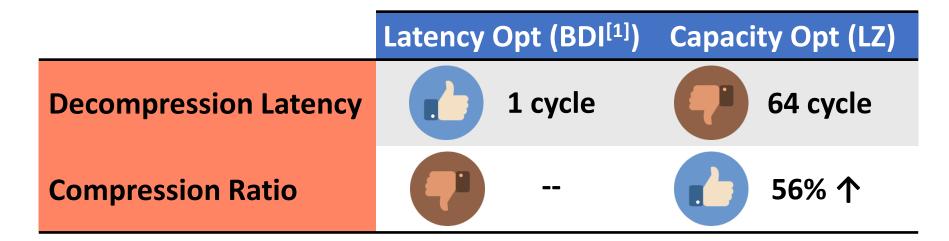




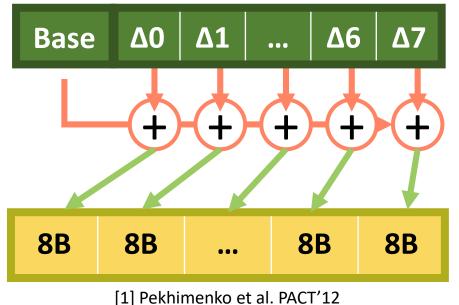






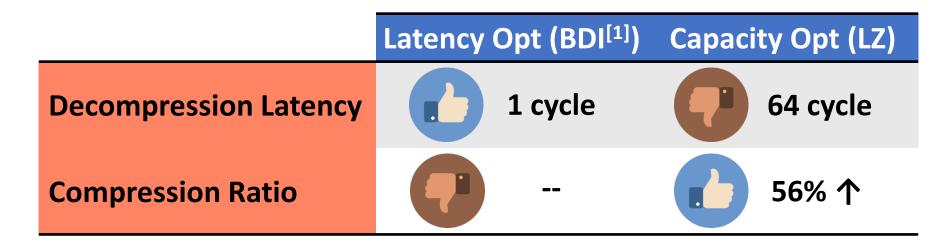




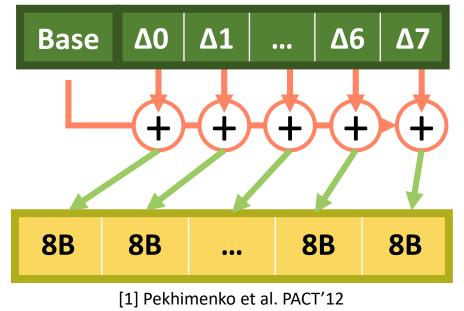


LZ77 (Capacity Optimized)





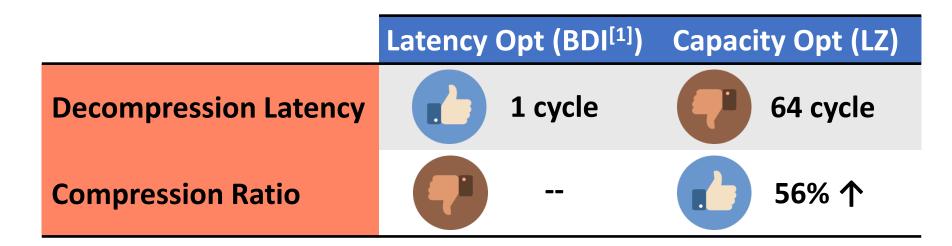


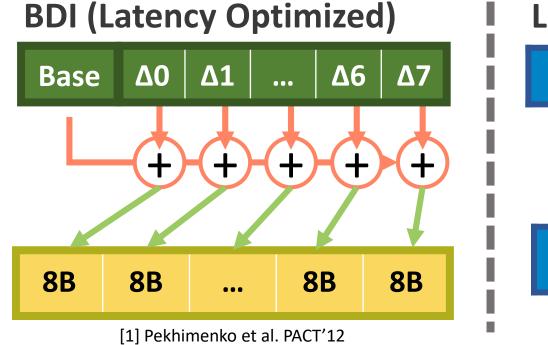


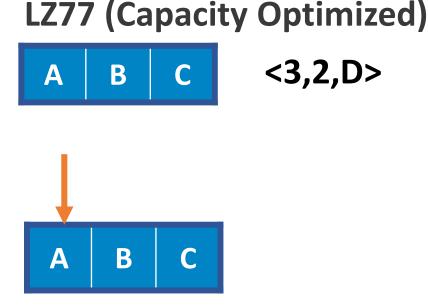
LZ77 (Capacity Optimized)



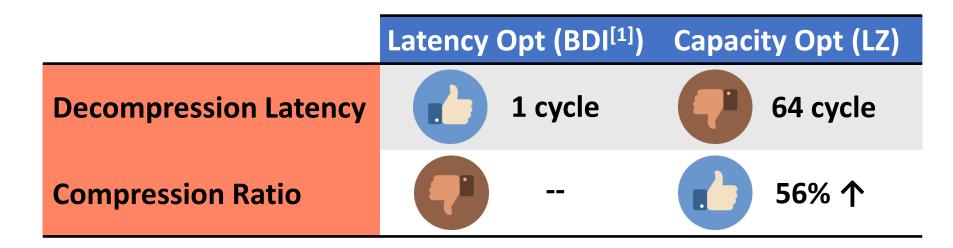


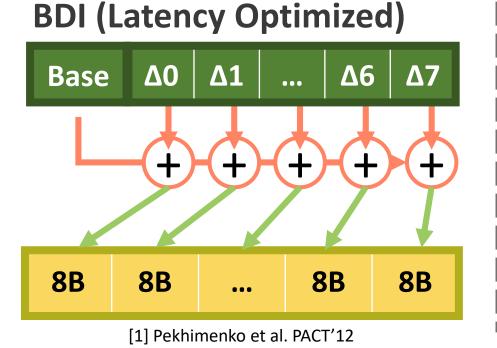


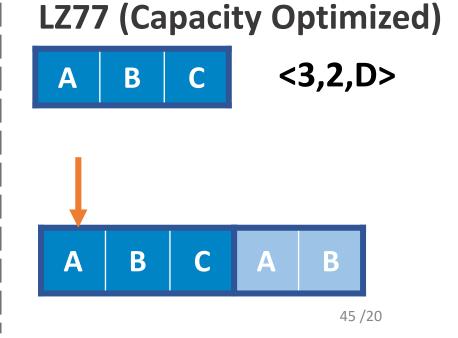


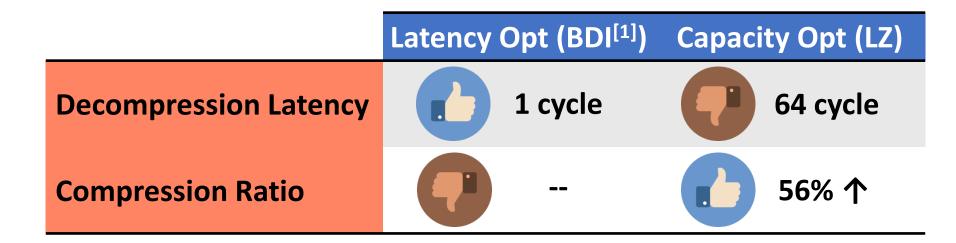


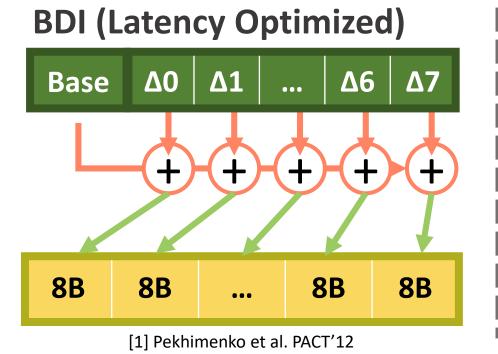
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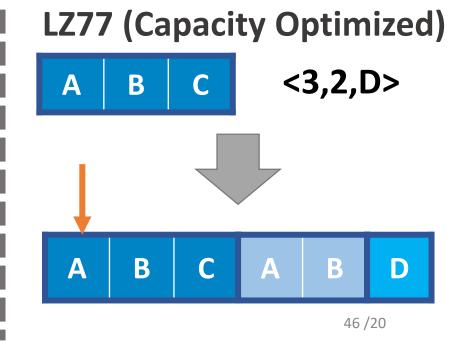


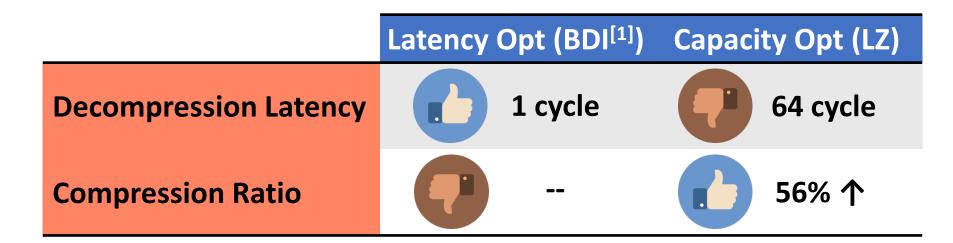


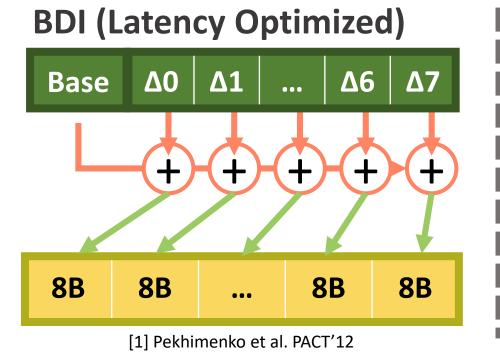


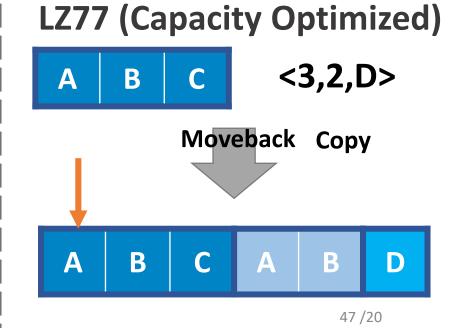


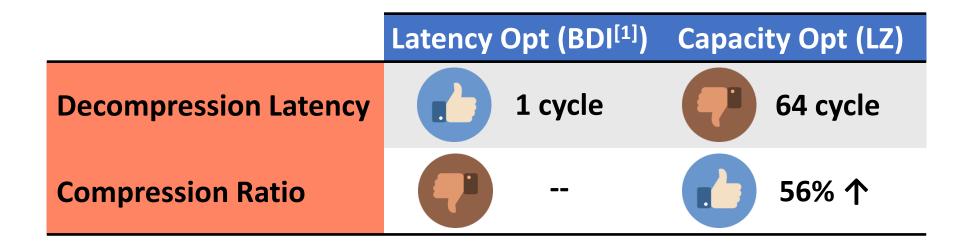


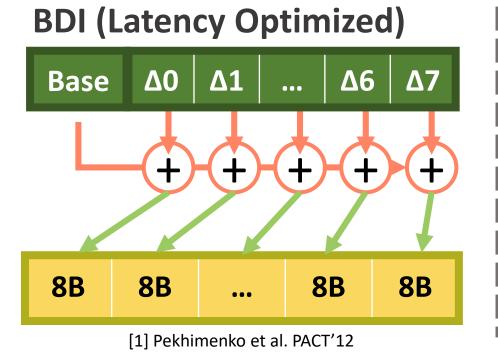


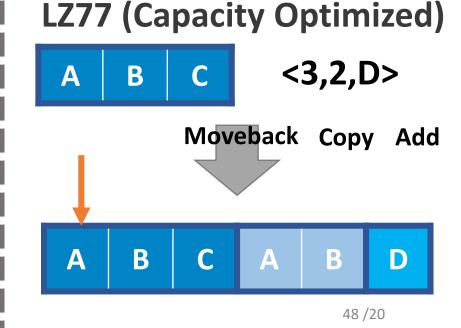


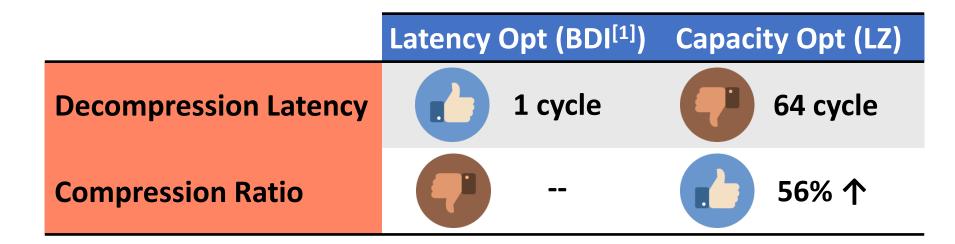


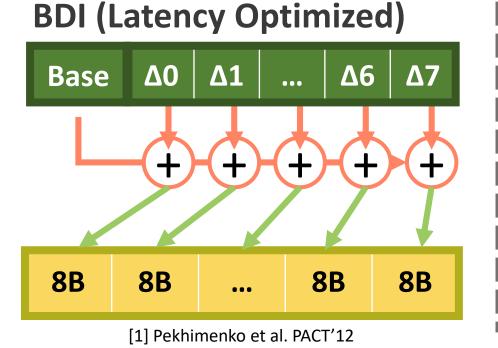


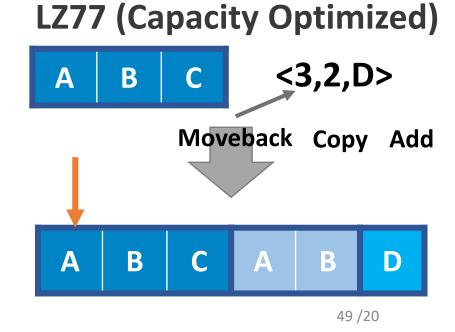


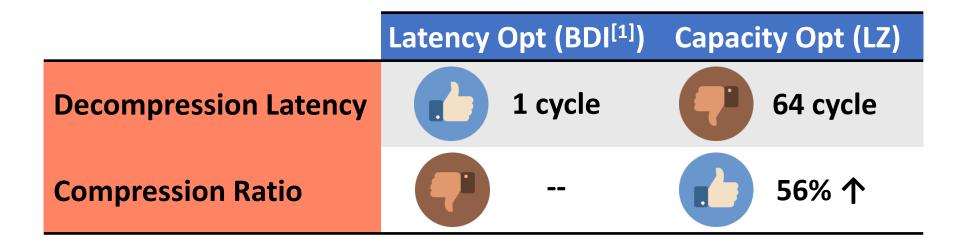












Base Δ0 Δ1 ... Δ6 Δ7

[1] Pekhimenko et al. PACT'12

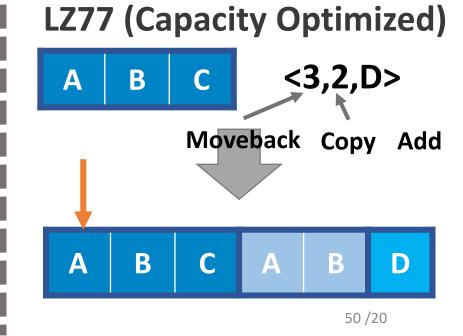
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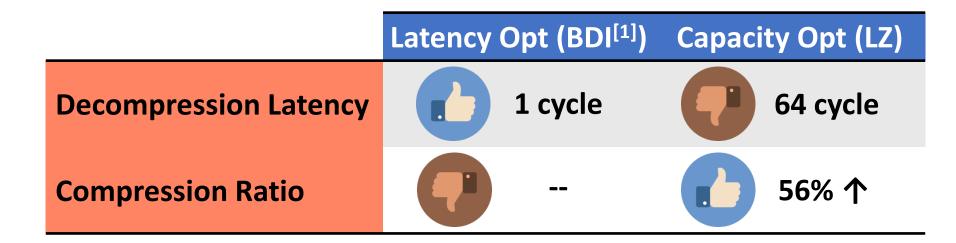
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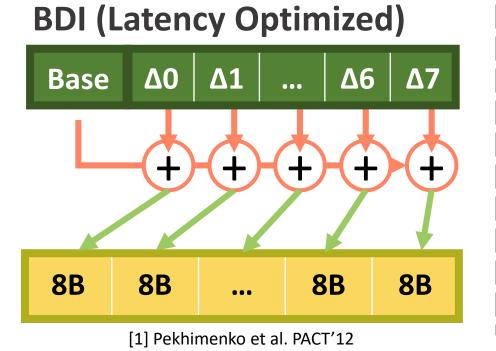
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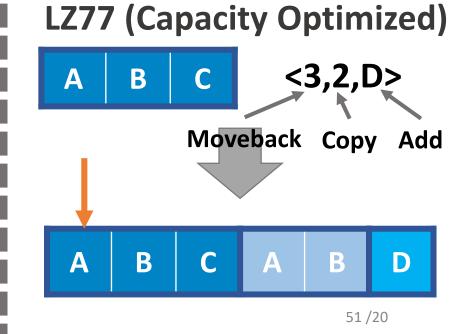
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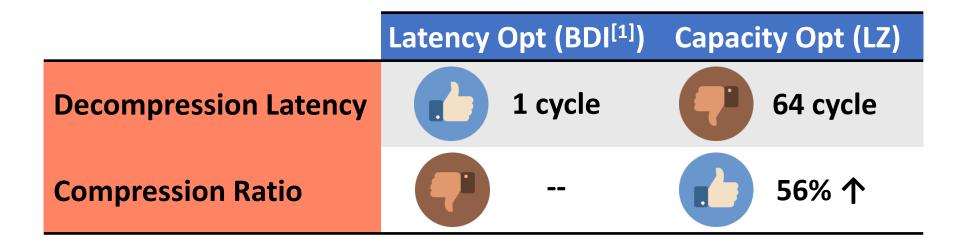
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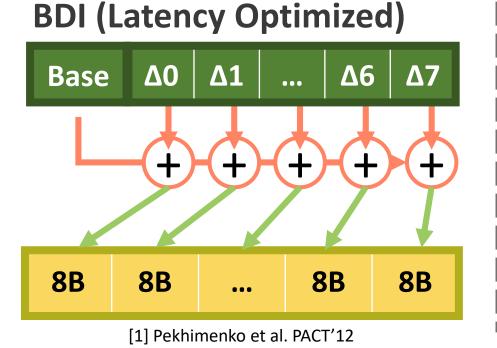


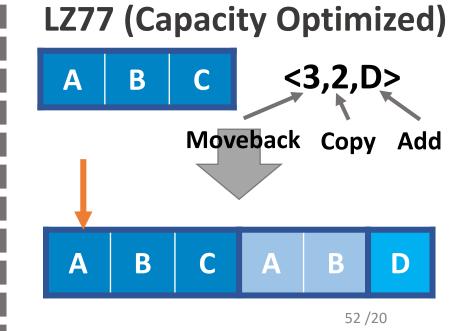


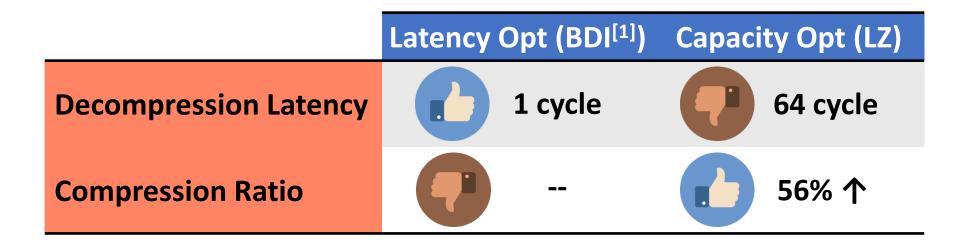


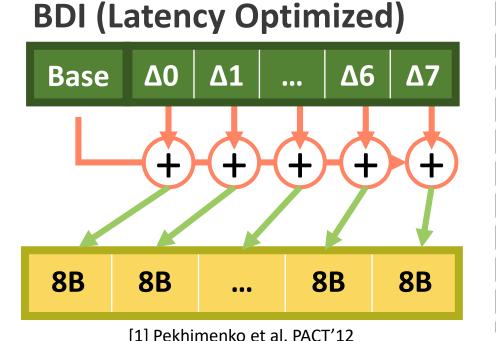


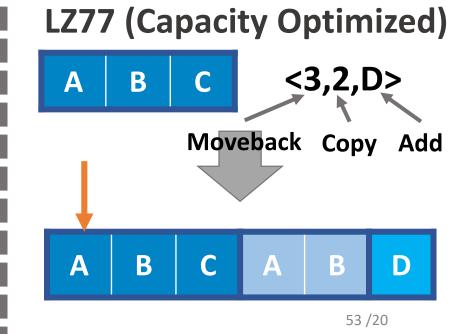


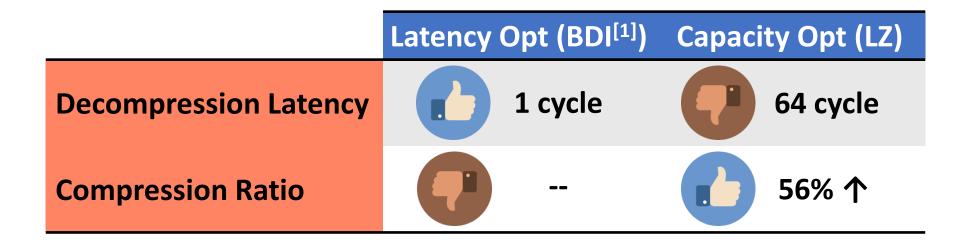


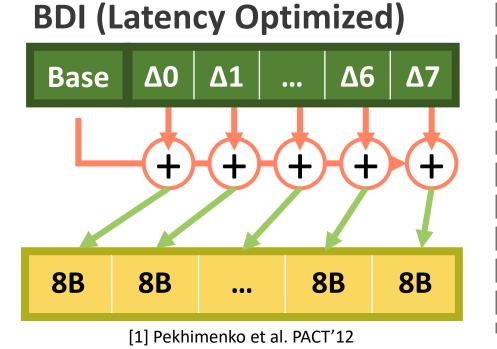


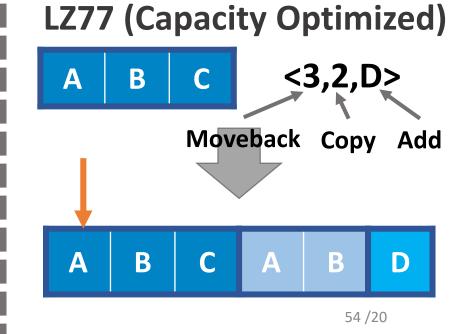


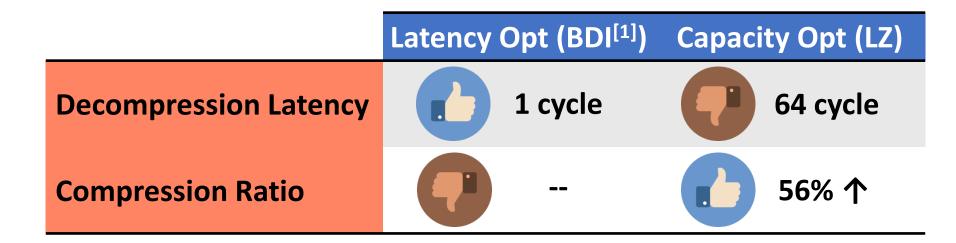


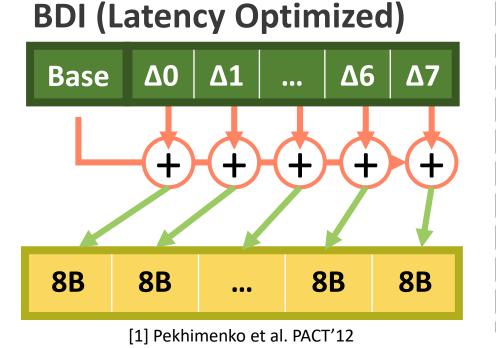


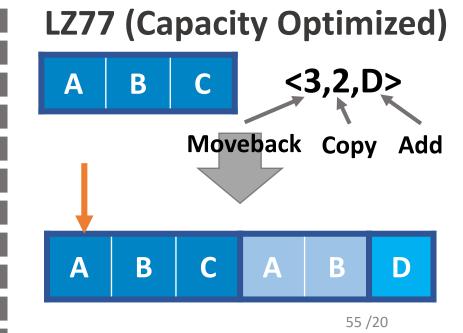


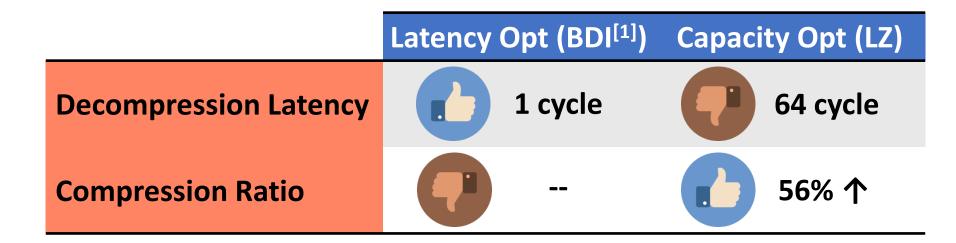


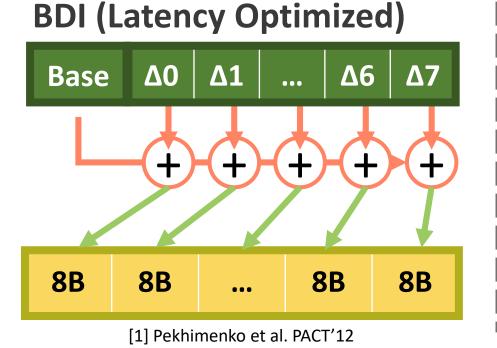


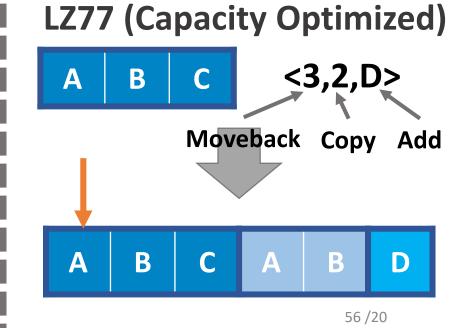




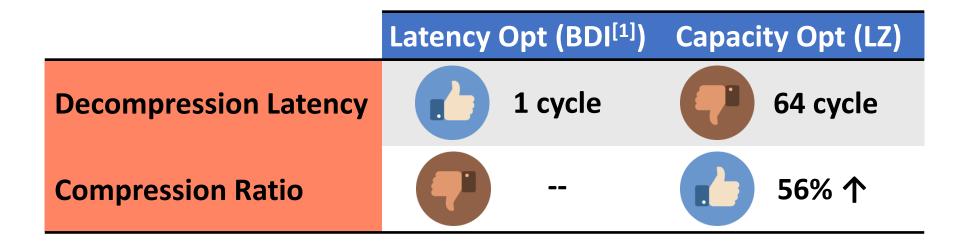


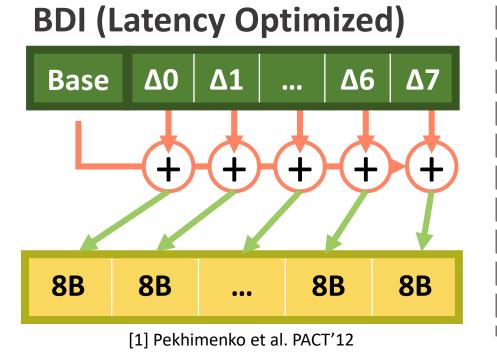


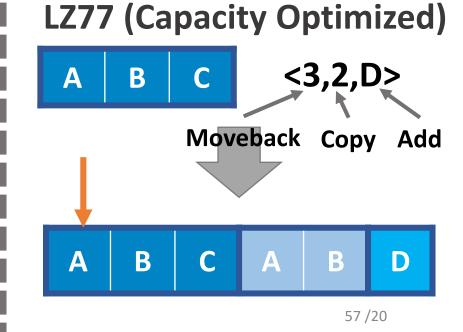




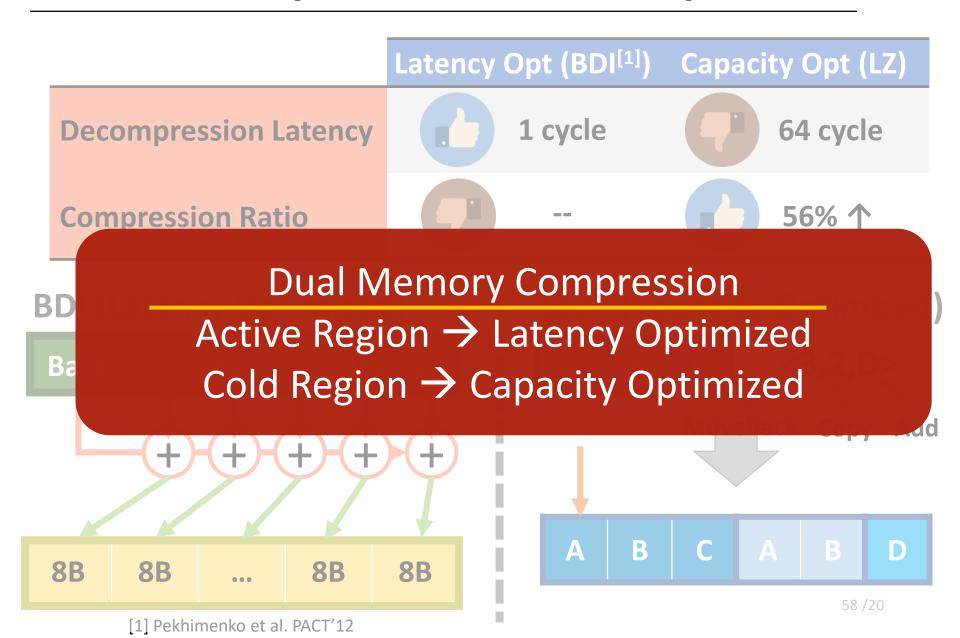
What Compression Technique?







What Compression Technique?



➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data

➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data

64B 64B 64B 64B ... 64B

Compressed Page

➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data



Compressed Page

> MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data



Compressed Page

➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data





Compressed Page

> MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data

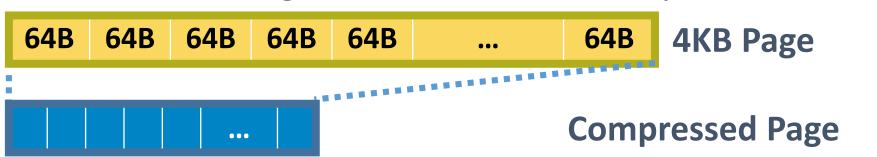




Compressed Page

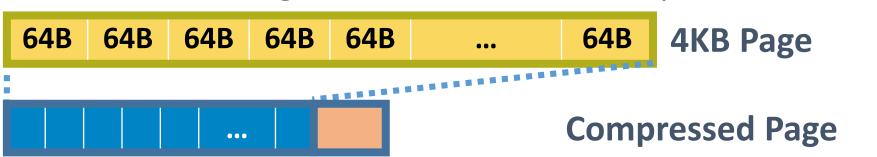
➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data



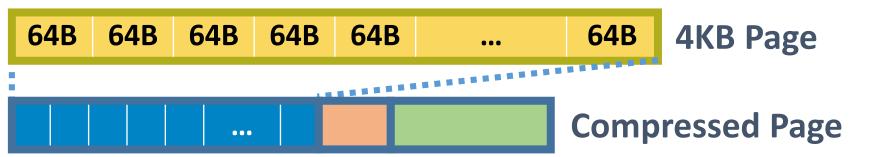
> MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

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➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

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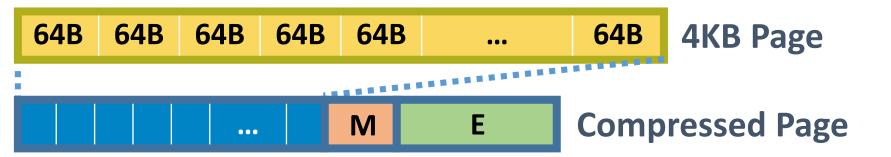
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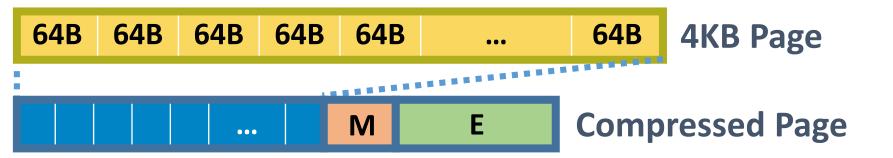
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➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

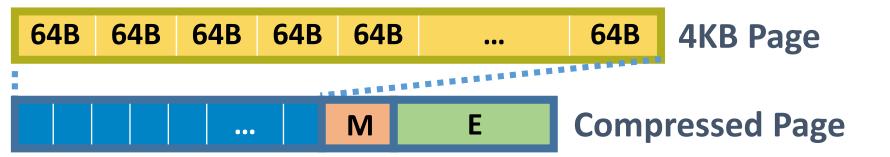
➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data



➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

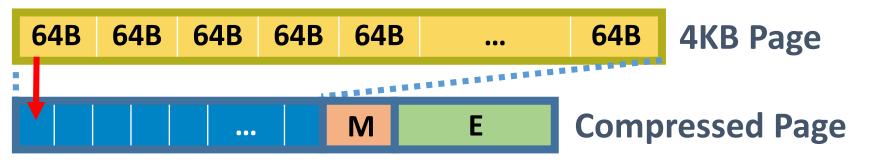
^[3] Tremaine et el. IBM Journal of Research and Development, March 2001

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data



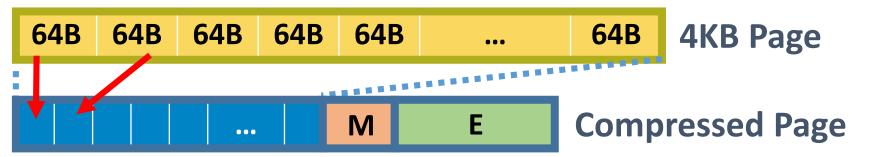
➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data



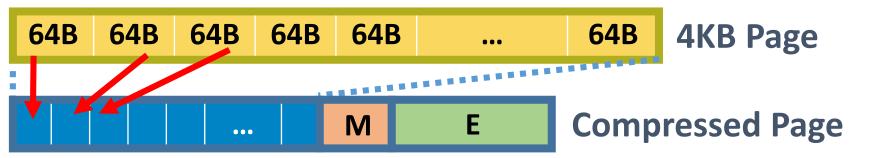
➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data



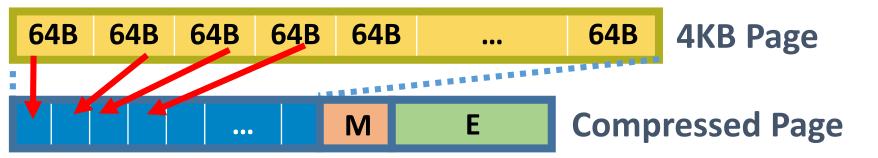
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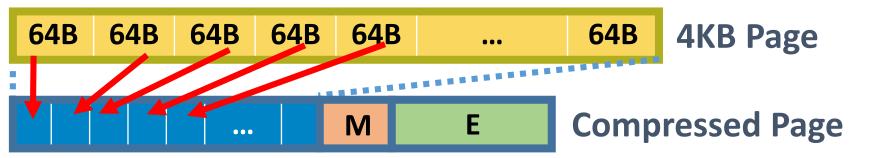
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➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

➤ LCP^[2]: OS Page table to locate compressed data



➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculation

 Bound to largest compression size
- ➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

PTR	PTR	PTR	PTR
PTR	PTR	PTR	PTR

- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculation

 Bound to largest compression size
- ➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

PTR	PTR	PTR	PTR
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- ➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

PTR	PTR	PTR	PTR		
PTR	PTR	PTR	PTR		
256B Sector					
256B Sector					

[2] Pekhimenko et al. MICRO-46

- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
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PTR	PTR	PTR	PTR	
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256B Sector				
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[2] Pekhimenko et al. MICRO-46

- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
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PTR PTR PTR PTR

256B Sector

...

256B Sector

PTR

PTR

PTR

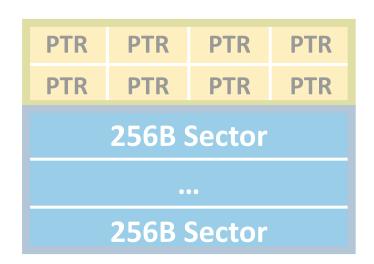
Memory Controller

^[2] Pekhimenko et al. MICRO-46

- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculationBound to largest compression size
- ➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

Compressor Decompressor

Memory Controller



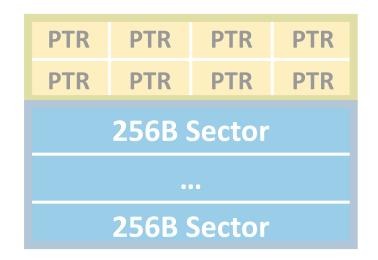
- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculation

 Bound to largest compression size
- ➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data

32MB LLC

Compressor Decompressor

Memory Controller

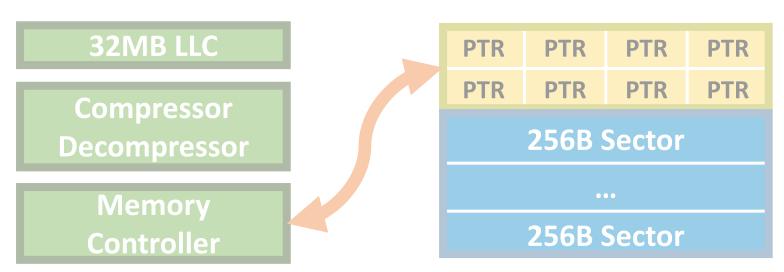


^[2] Pekhimenko et al. MICRO-46

^[3] Tremaine et el. IBM Journal of Research and Development, March 2001

- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculation

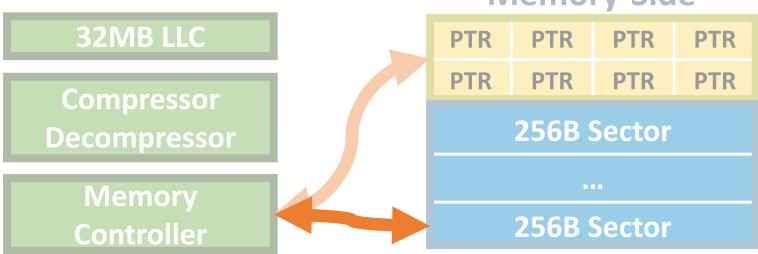
 Bound to largest compression size
- ➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data



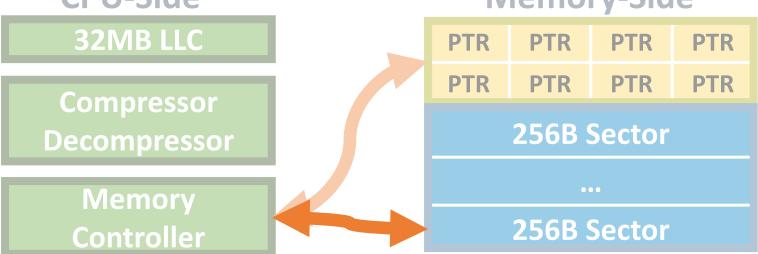
[2] Pekhimenko et al. MICRO-46

- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculation

 Bound to largest compression size
- ➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data Memory-Side

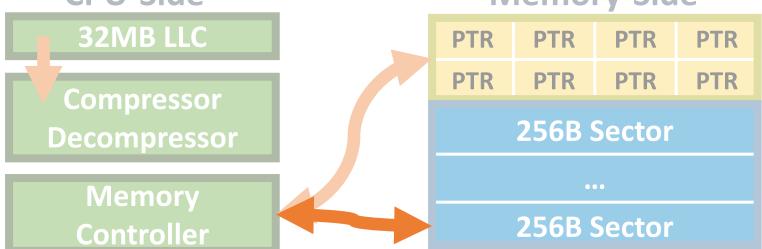


- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculationBound to largest compression size
- ➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data CPU-Side Memory-Side



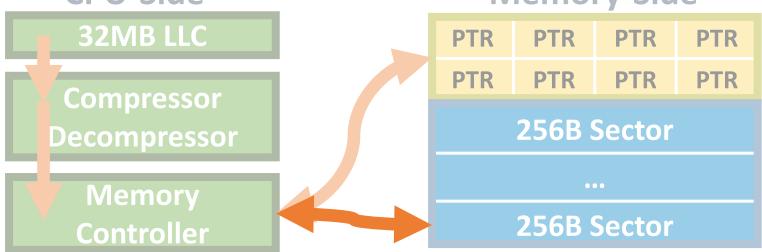
[2] Pekhimenko et al. MICRO-46

- > ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculationBound to largest compression size
- ➤ MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data CPU-Side Memory-Side



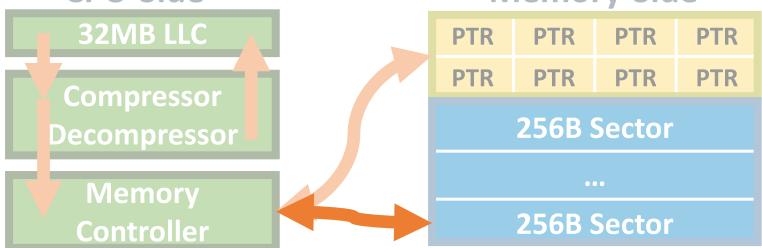
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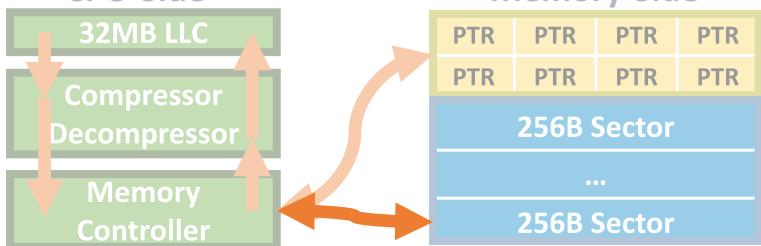


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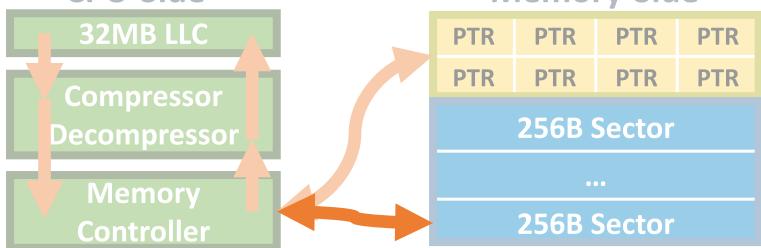


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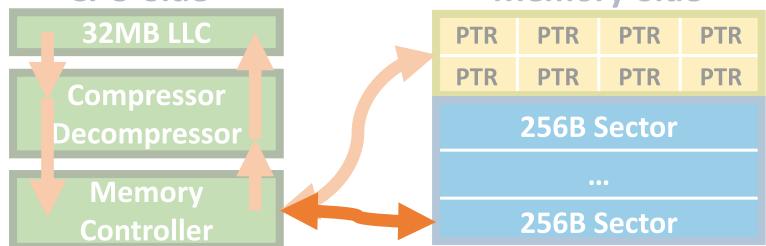


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How to Locate Compressed Data?

- ICP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculation Bound to largest compression size
- > MXT^[3]: OS transparent approach to locate data
 - OS transparent address translation
 - Requires large (32MB) cache

- [2] Pekhimenko et al. MICRO-46
- [3] Tremaine et el. IBM Journal of Research and Development, March 2001

How to Locate Compressed Data?

- CP[2]. OS Page table to locate compressed data
 - Simple cacheline offset calculation
 - Bound to largest compression size

Dual Memory Compression

Similar to MXT in general

LCP for active region (latency optimized)

- UD UD Hallspaletti audless Hallslation
- Requires large (32MB) cache

Memory Controller

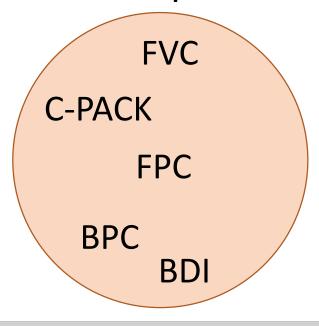


256B Sector

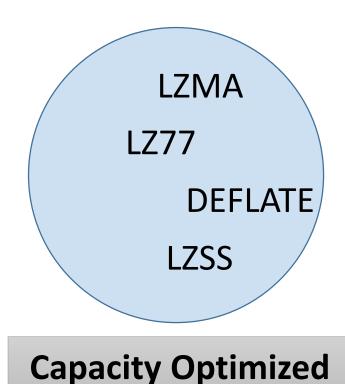
- [2] Pekhimenko et al. MICRO-46
- [3] Tremaine et el. IBM Journal of Research and Development, March 2001

Dual Memory Compression (DMC)

- Goal of DMC
 - Short decompression latency
 - > High compression ratio
 - OS transparent



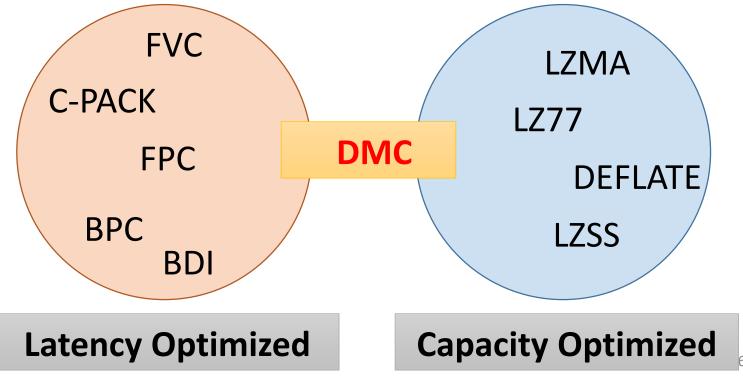
Latency Optimized



5 /2

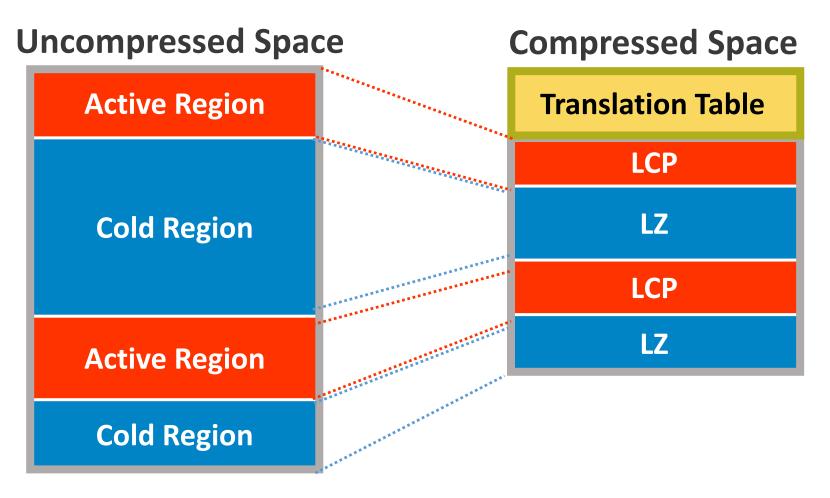
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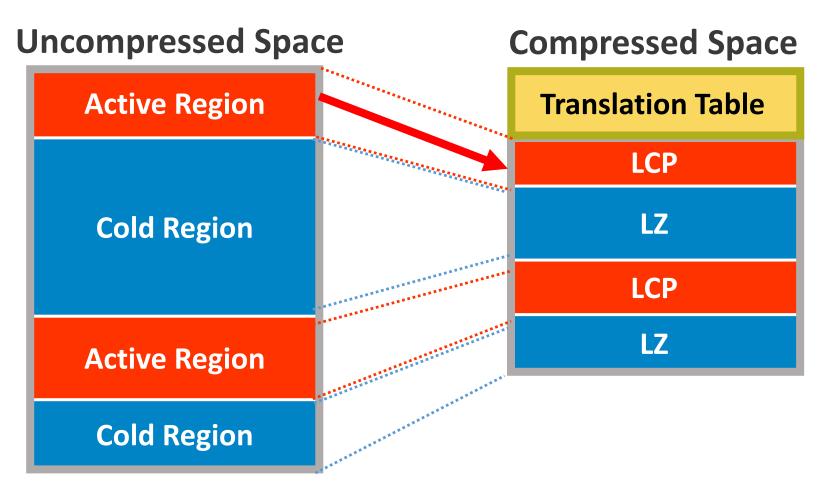
DMC: Basic Idea

> 5.9% 1KB memory block access per 500M instr



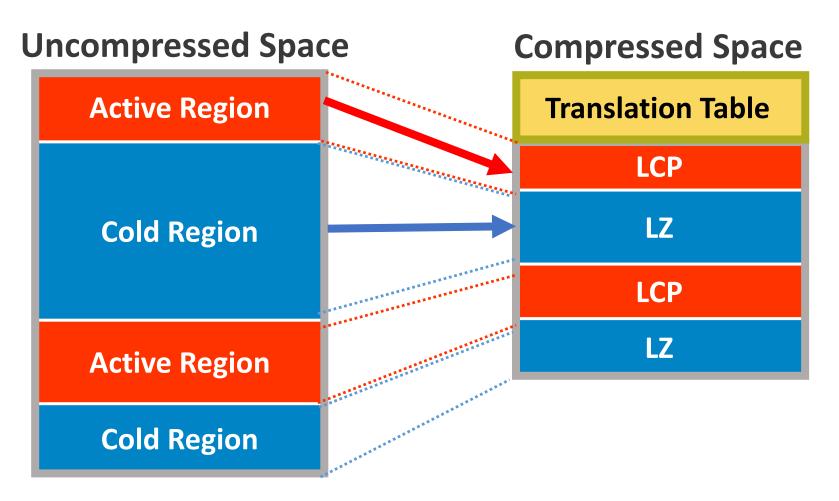
DMC: Basic Idea

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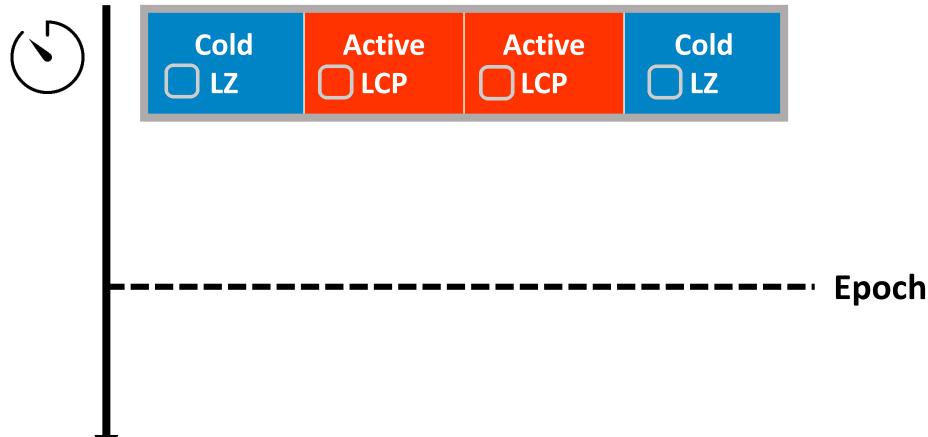


DMC: Basic Idea

> 5.9% 1KB memory block access per 500M instr



- ➤ On-demand LZ → LCP
- ➤ Periodic LCP → LZ



- \triangleright On-demand LZ \rightarrow LCP
- ➤ Periodic LCP → LZ





A	cti	ve
	_C	P

Active LCP

Active LCP

Cold LZ

Epoch

- ➤ On-demand LZ → LCP
- ➤ Periodic LCP → LZ



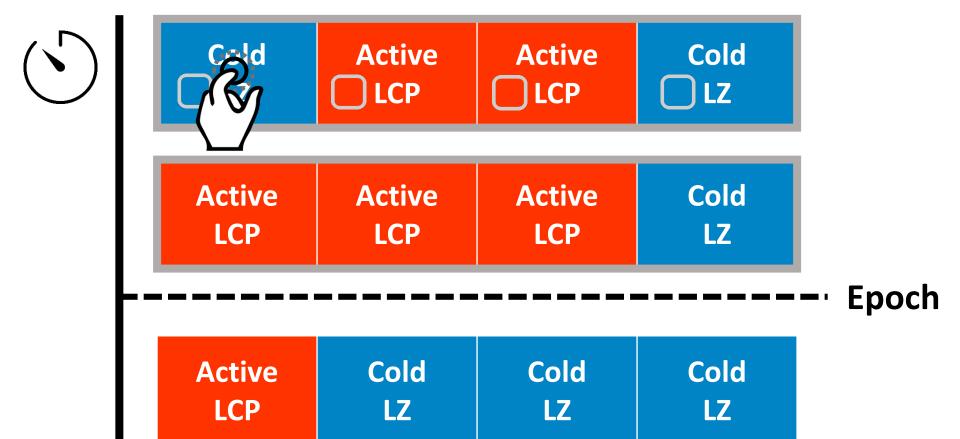
ActiveActiveActiveColdLCPLCPLCPLZ

Epoch

Cold

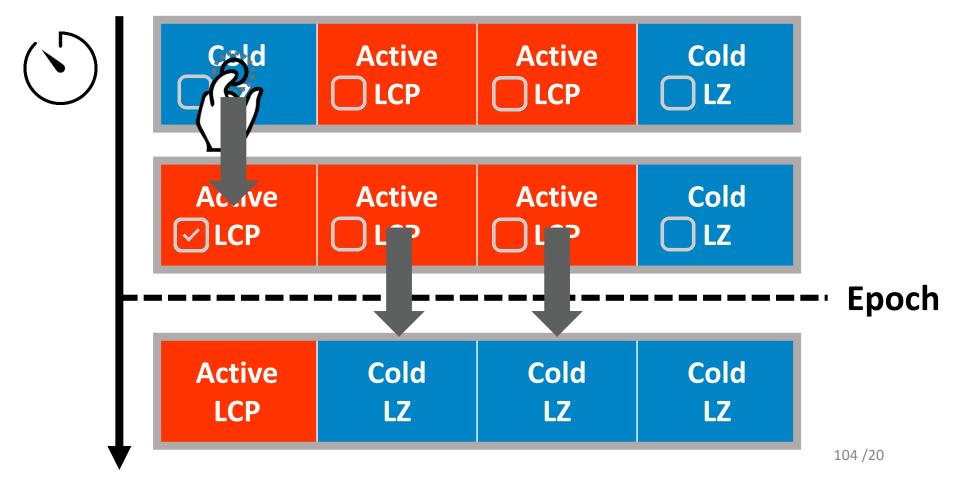
] LZ

- ➤ On-demand LZ → LCP
- \rightarrow Periodic LCP \rightarrow LZ

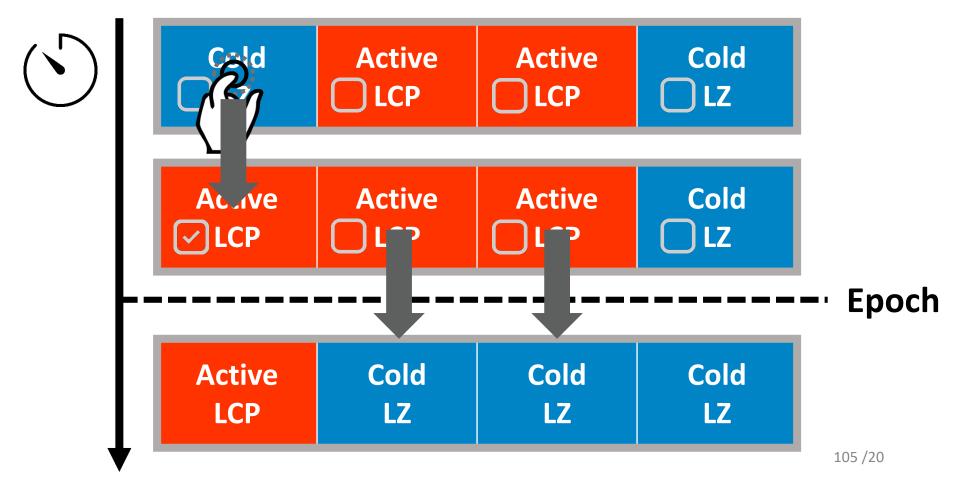


103 /20

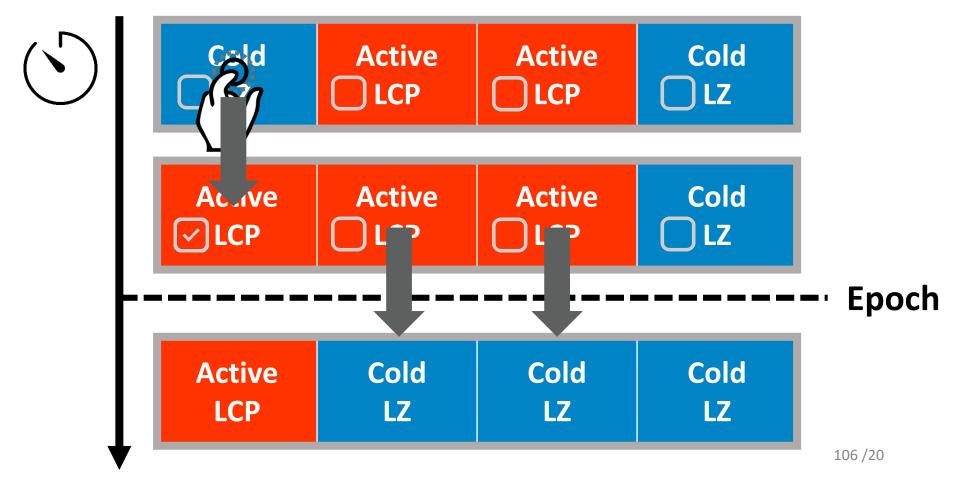
- ➤ On-demand LZ → LCP
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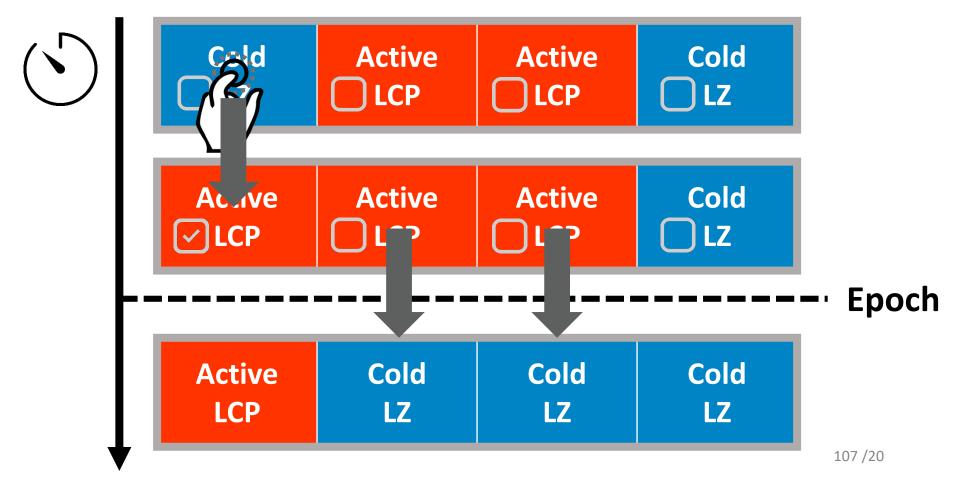
- ➤ On-demand LZ → LCP
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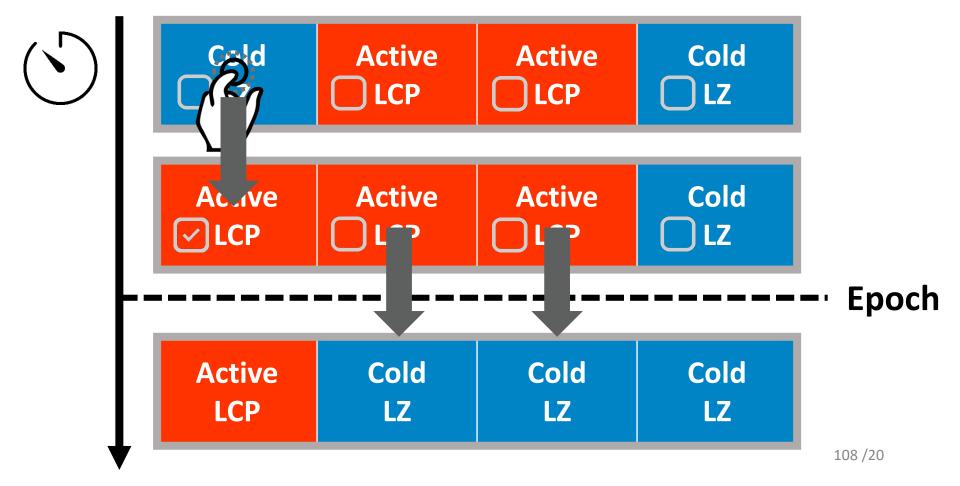
- ➤ On-demand LZ → LCP
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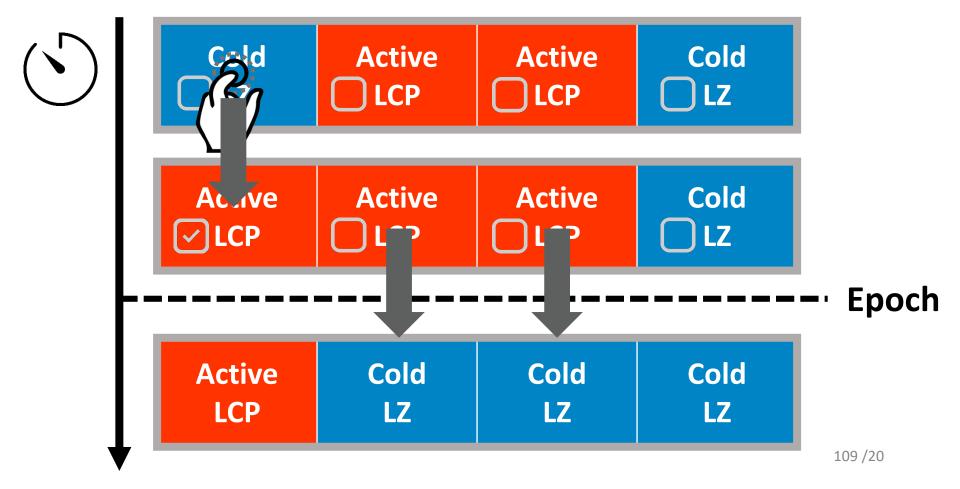
- ➤ On-demand LZ → LCP
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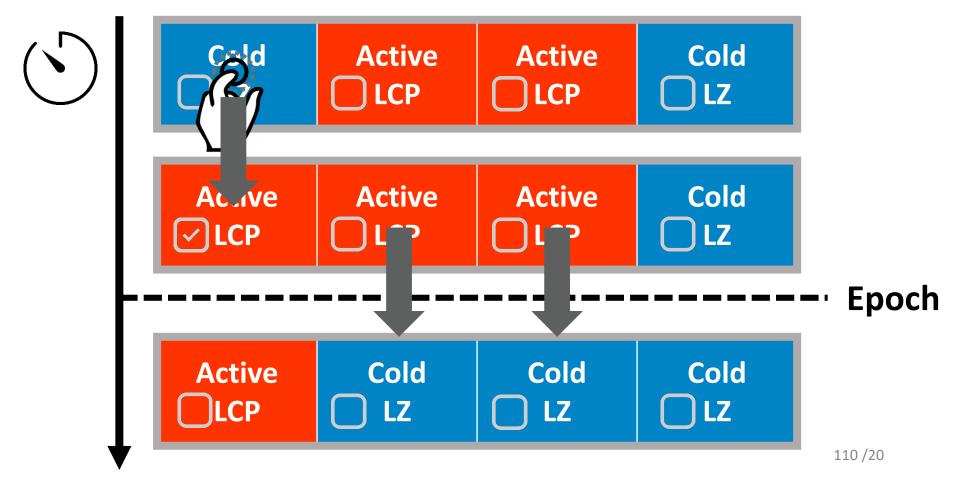
- ➤ On-demand LZ → LCP
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- \triangleright On-demand LZ \rightarrow LCP
- ➤ Periodic LCP → LZ



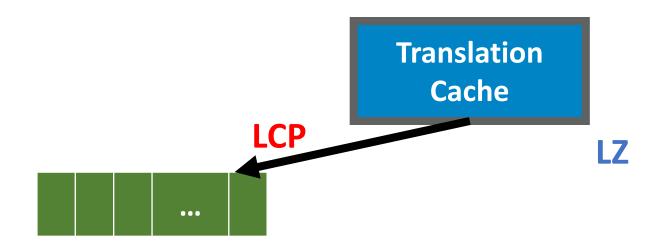
- ➤ On-demand LZ → LCP
- ➤ Periodic LCP → LZ

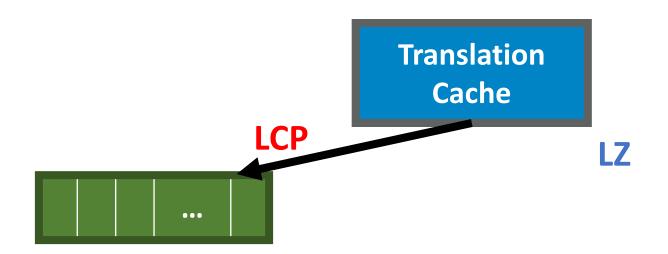


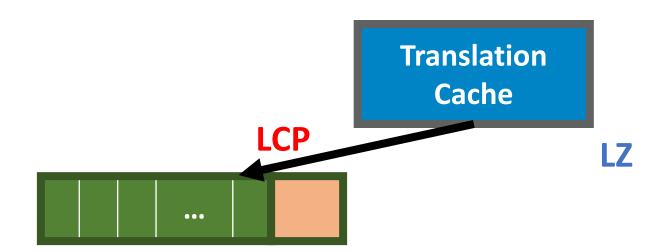
Translation Cache

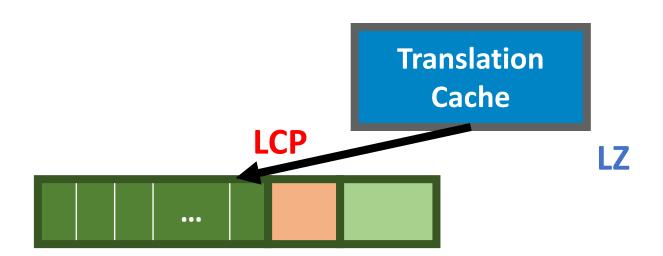
Translation Cache

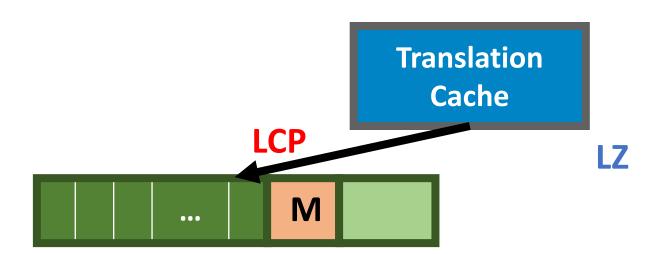
LCP

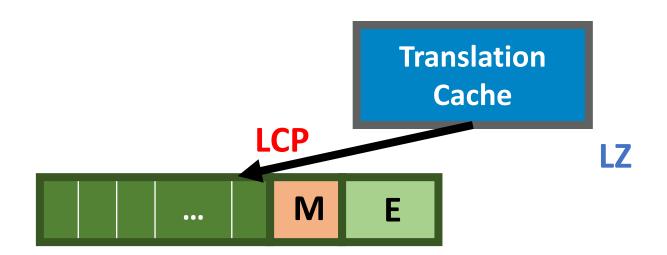


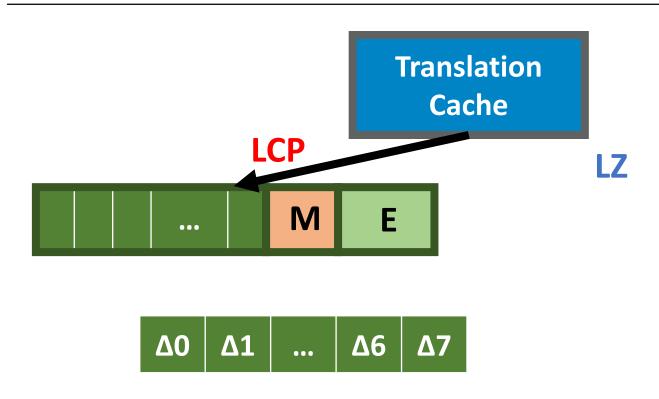


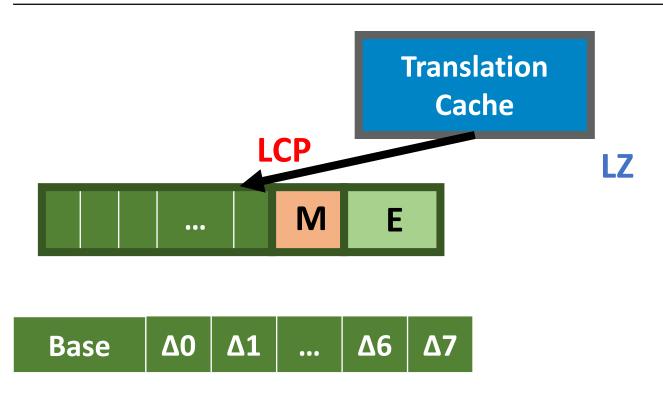


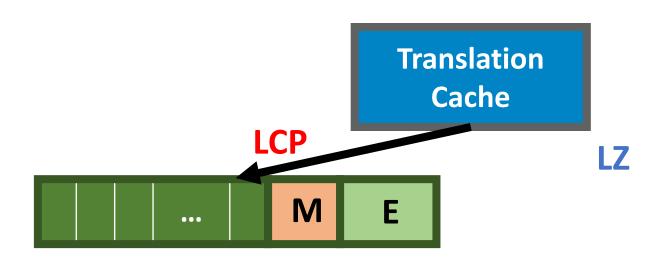


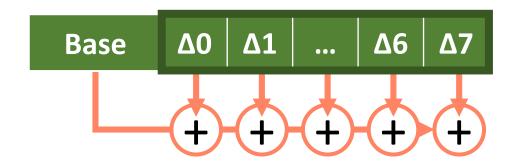


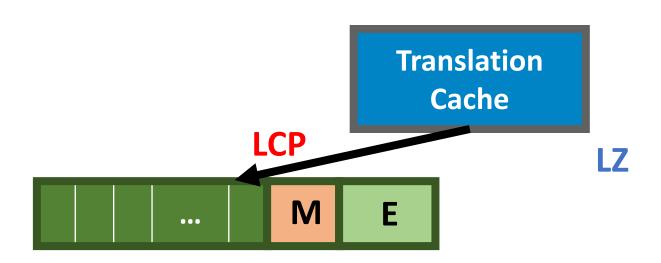


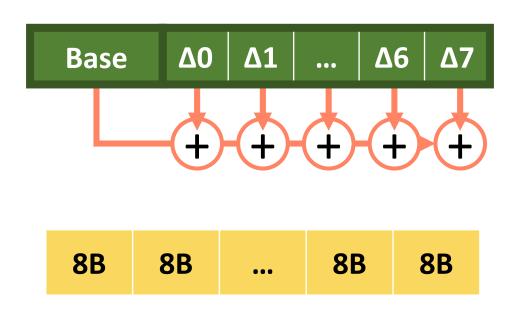


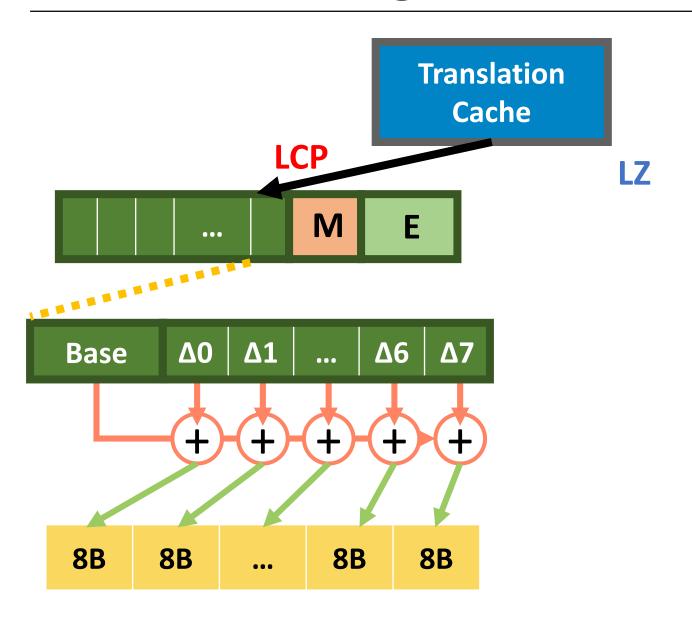


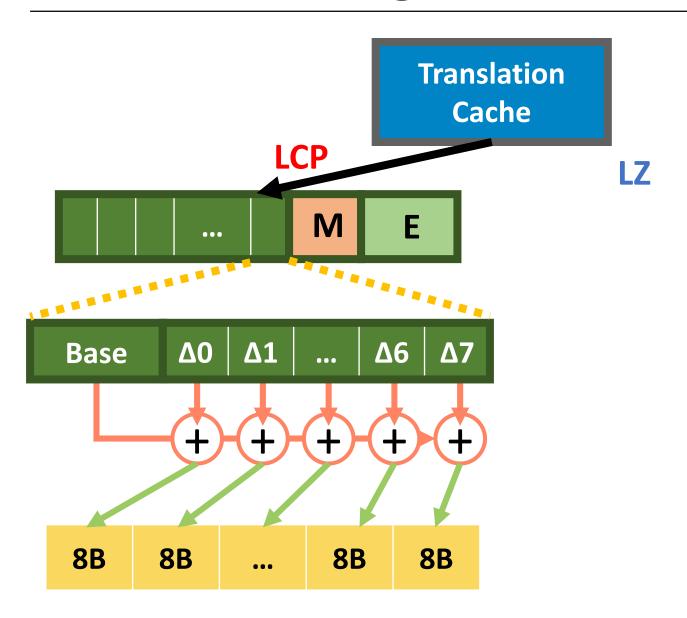


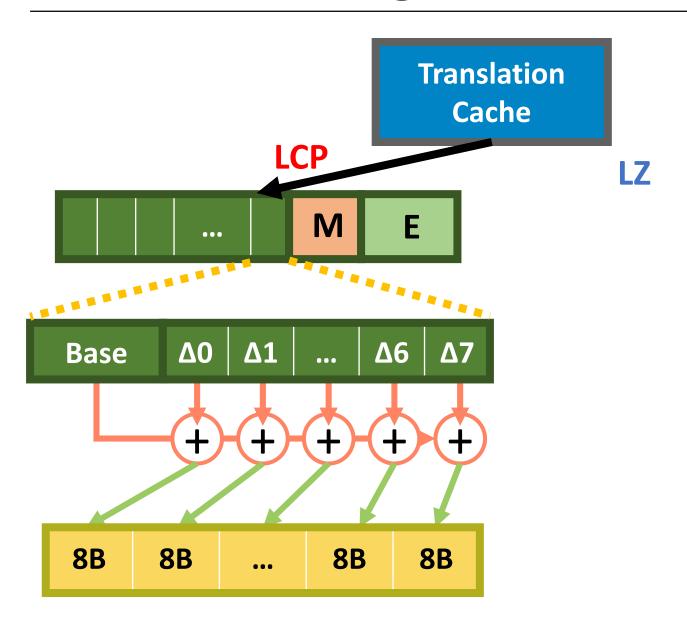


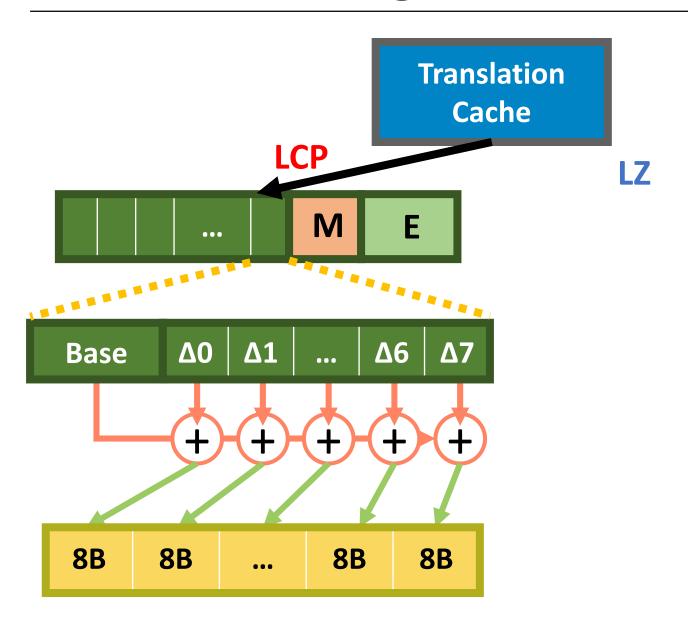


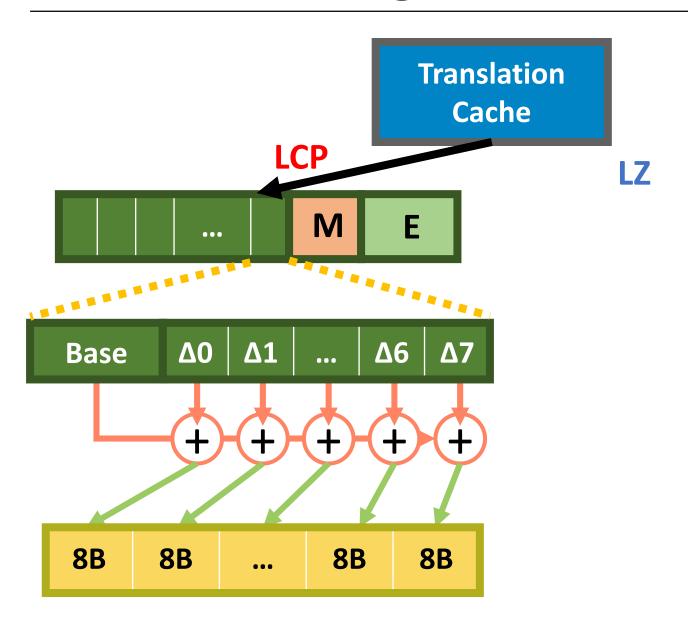


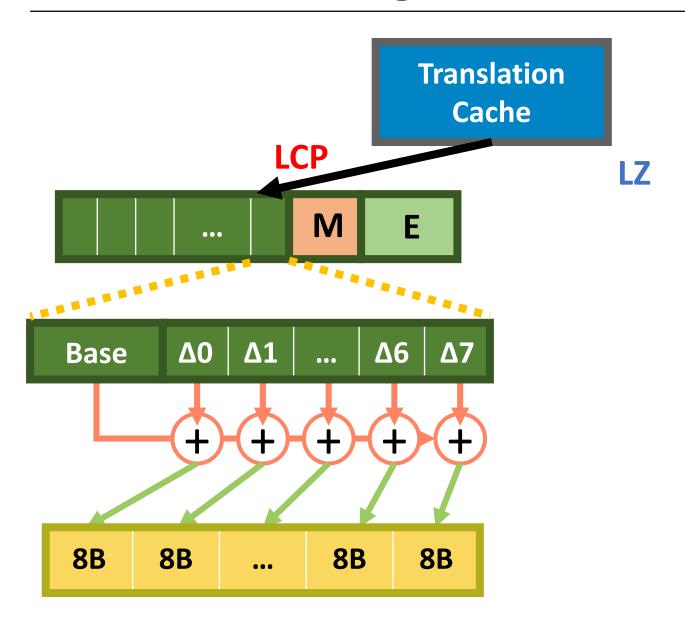


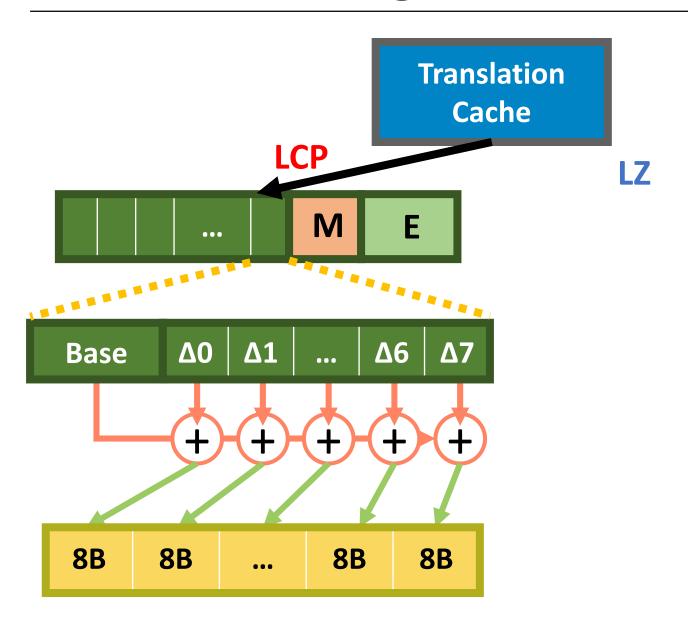


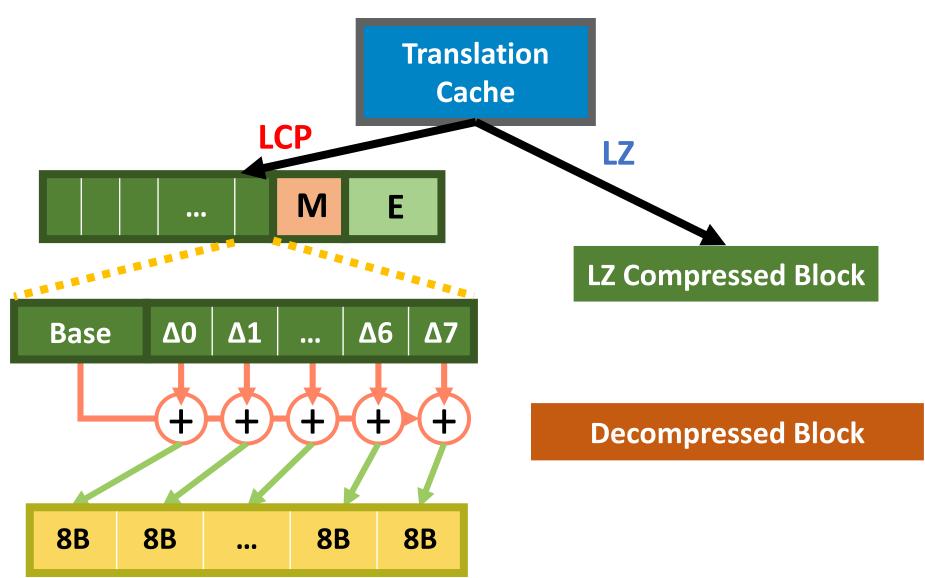


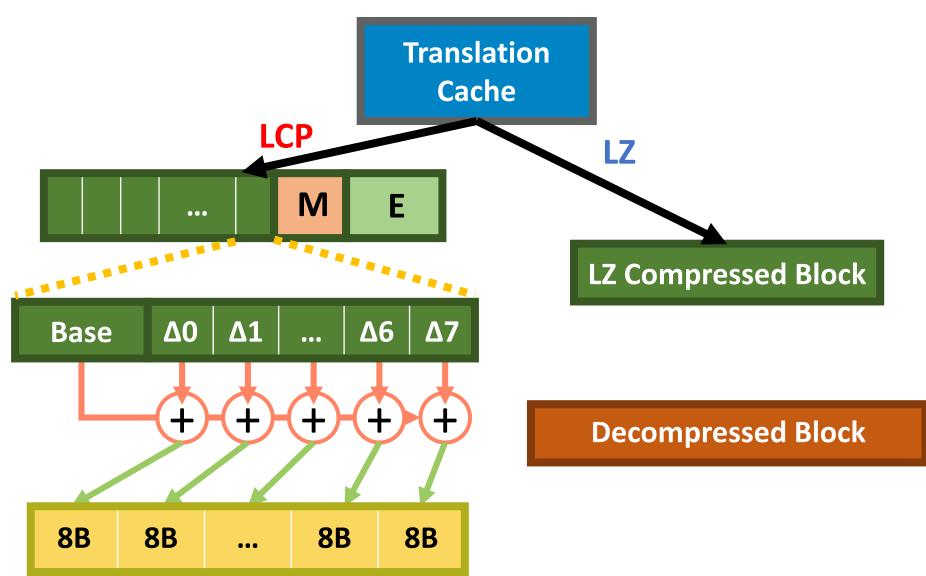


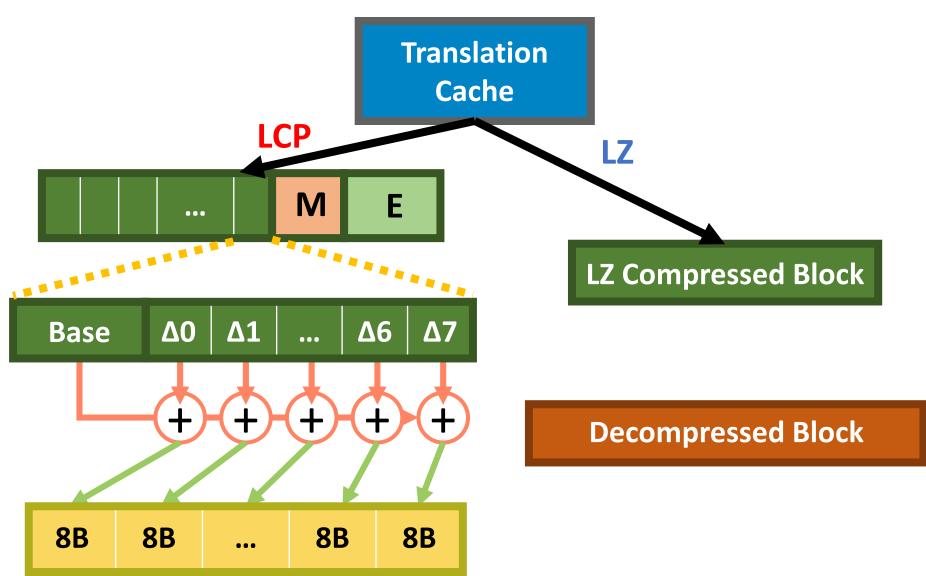


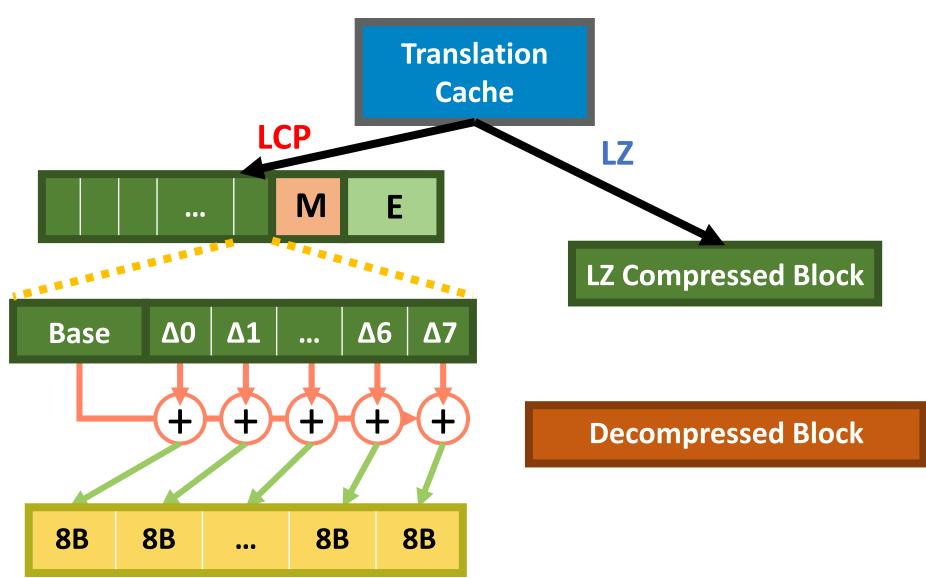


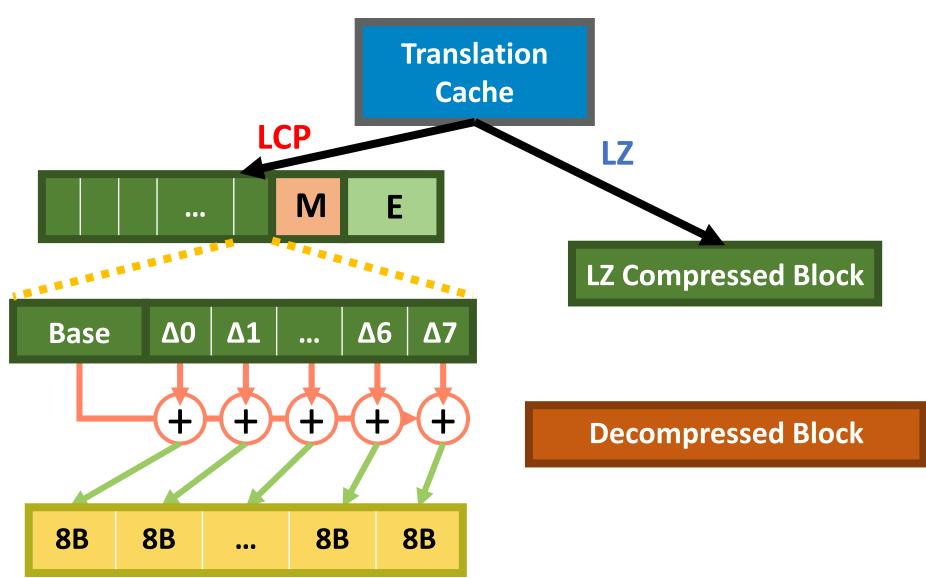


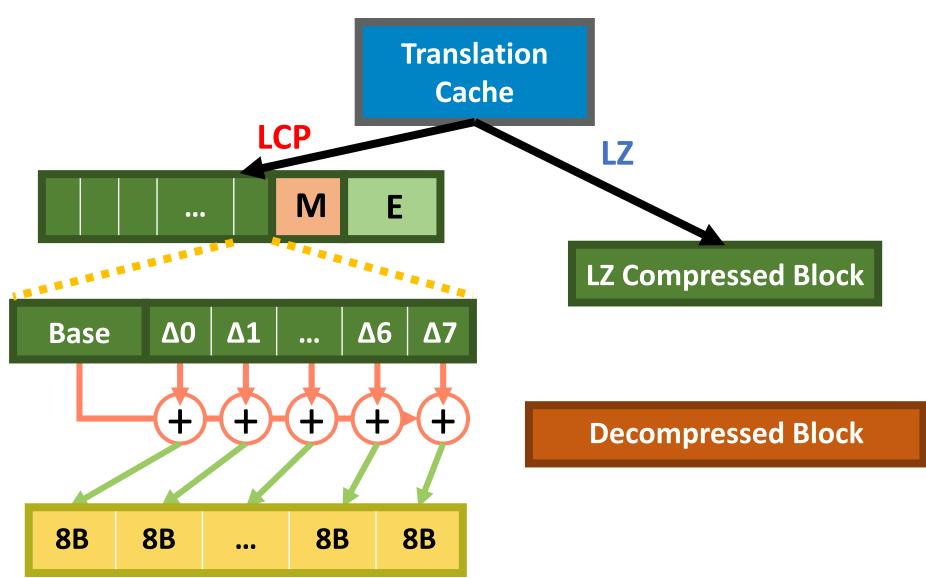


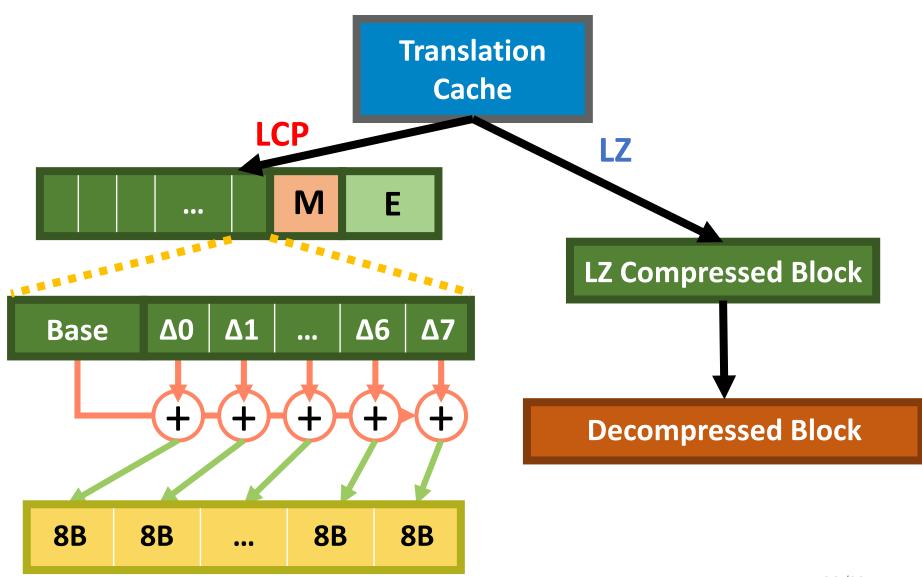


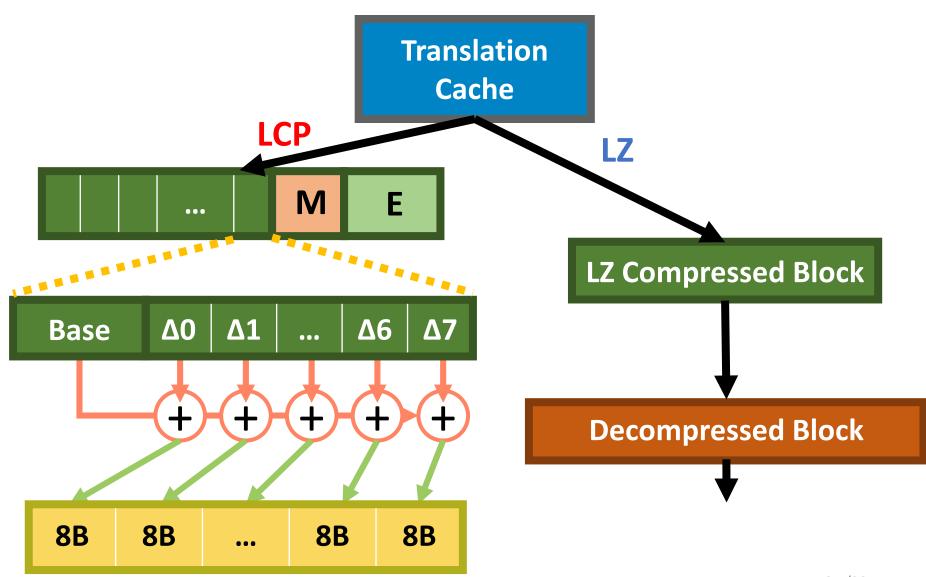


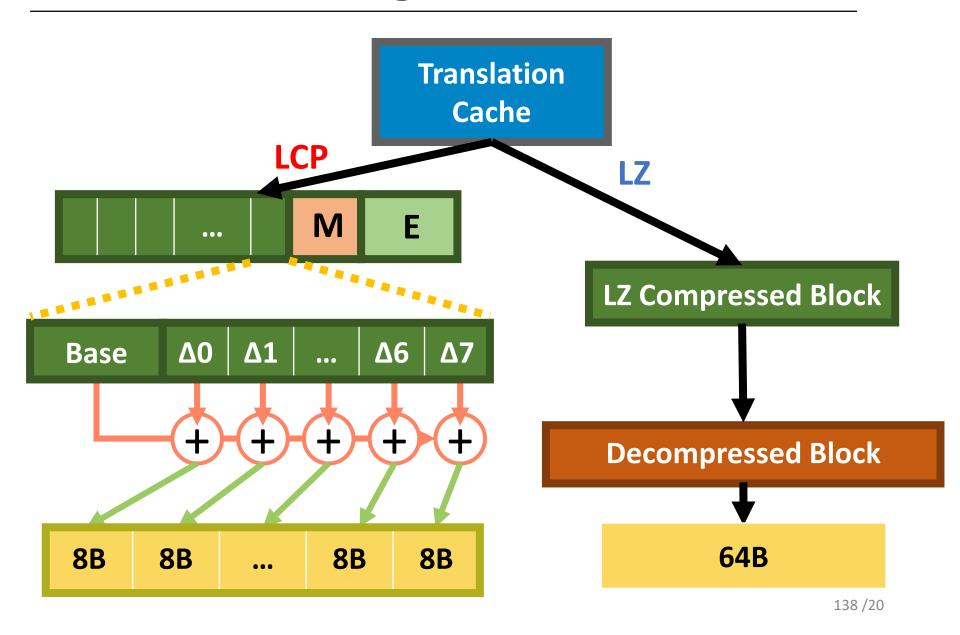


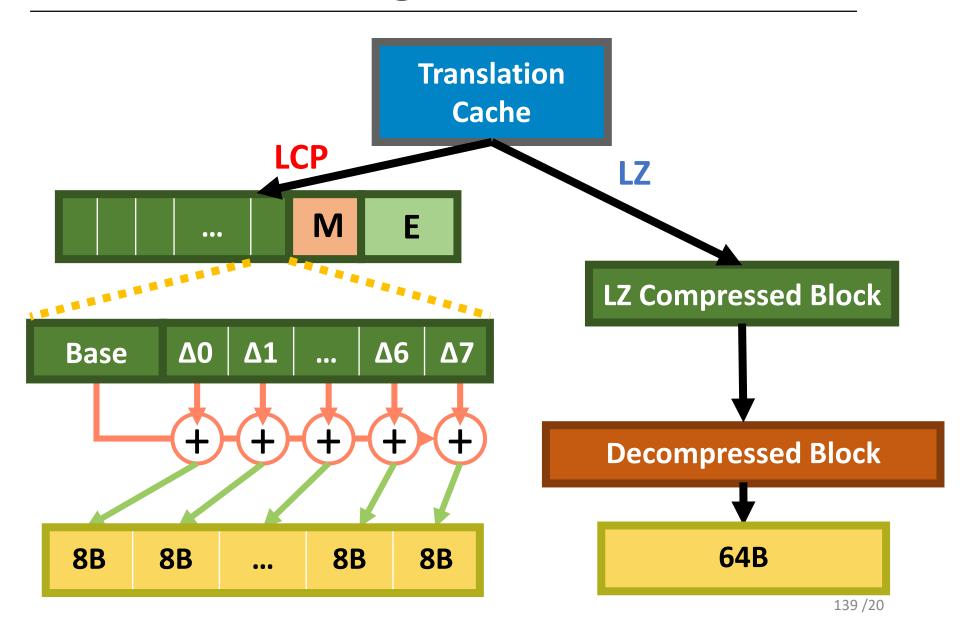


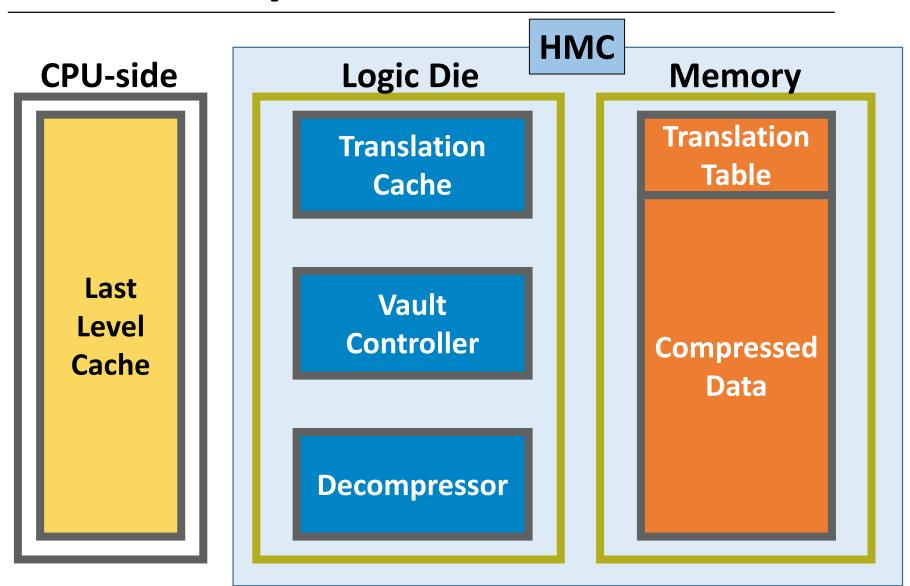


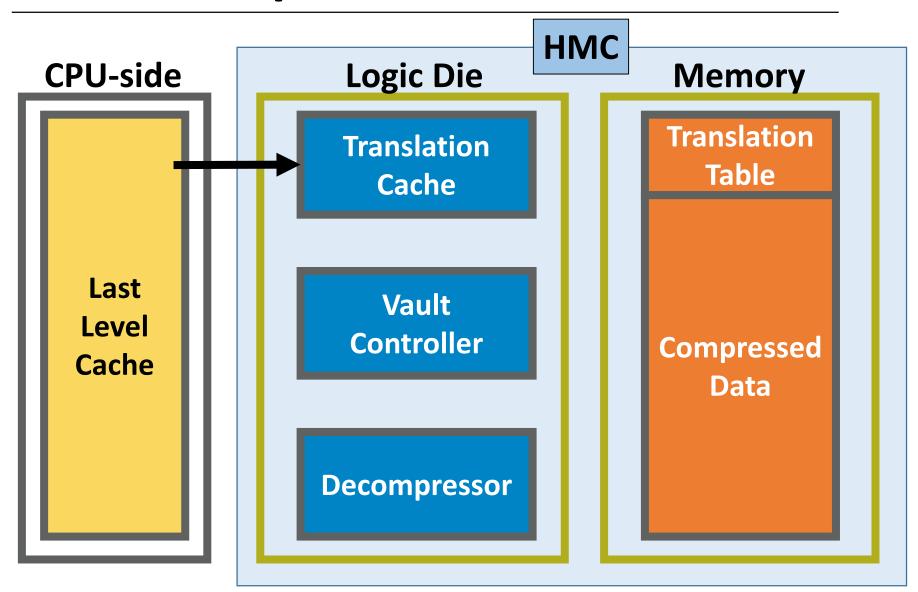


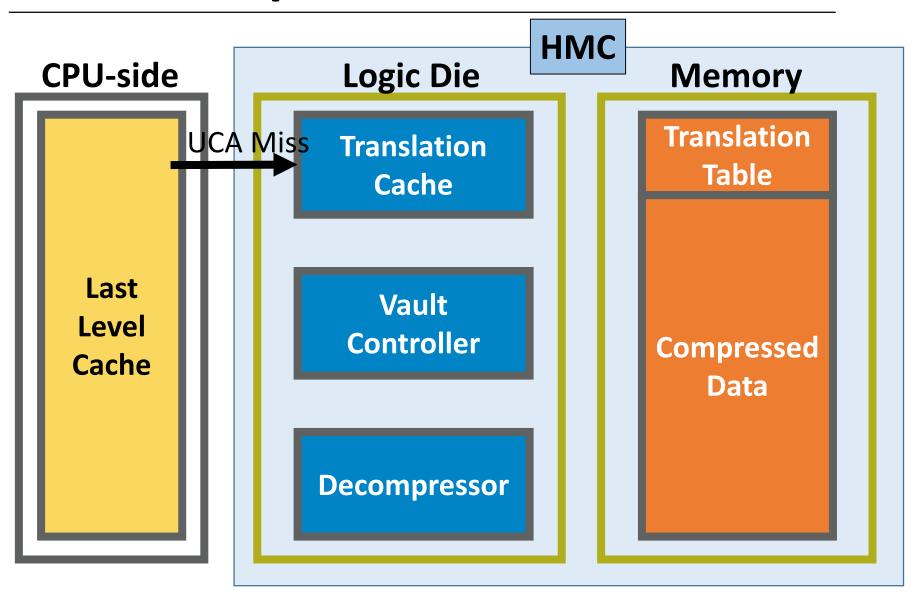


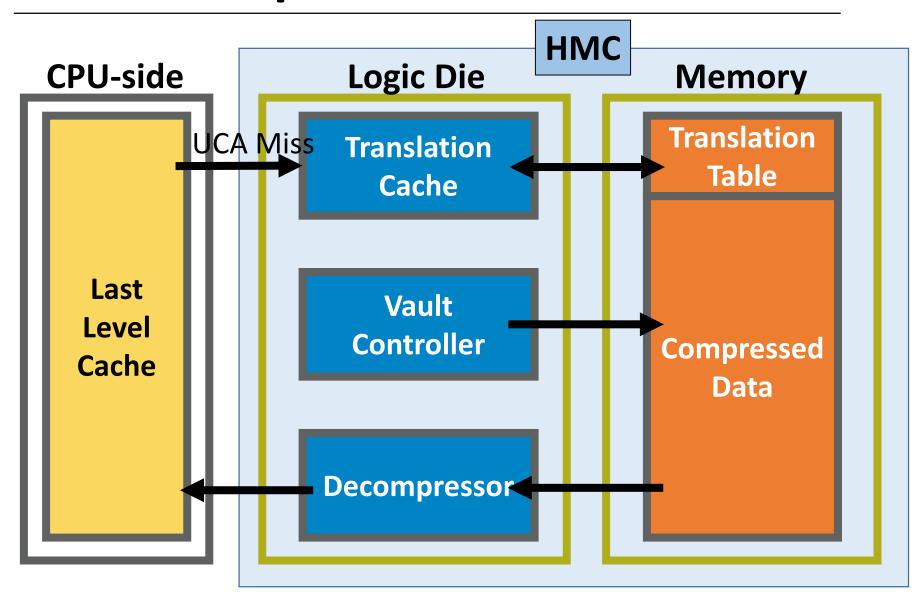


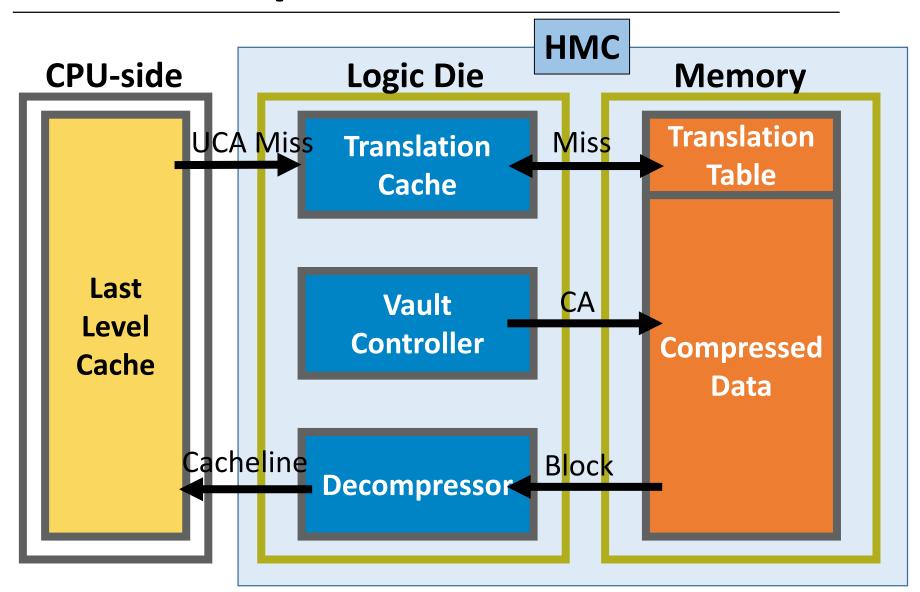


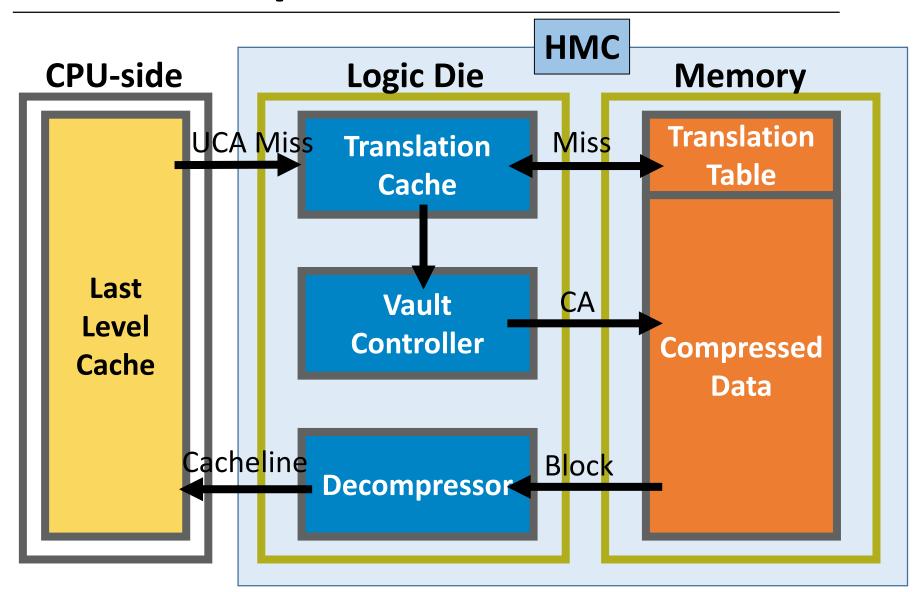


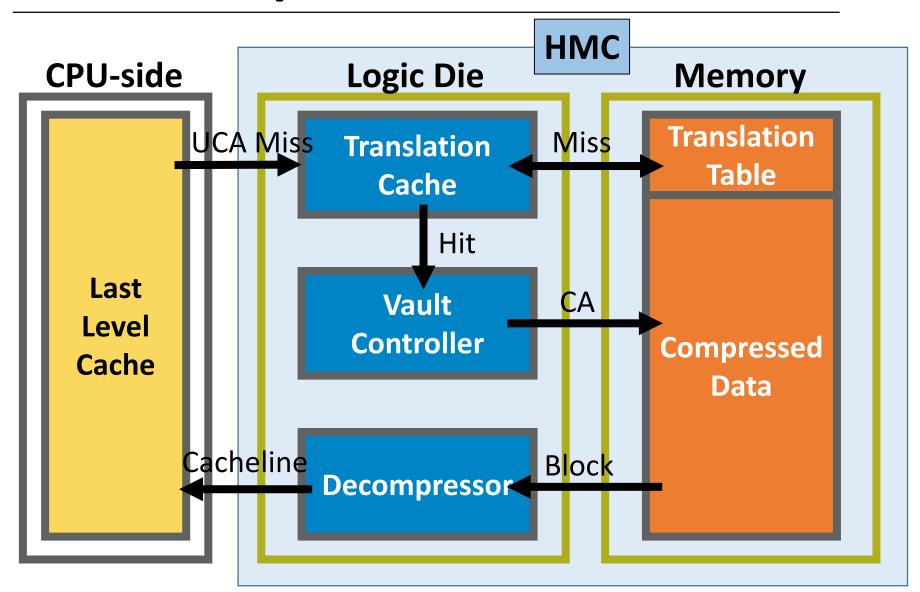


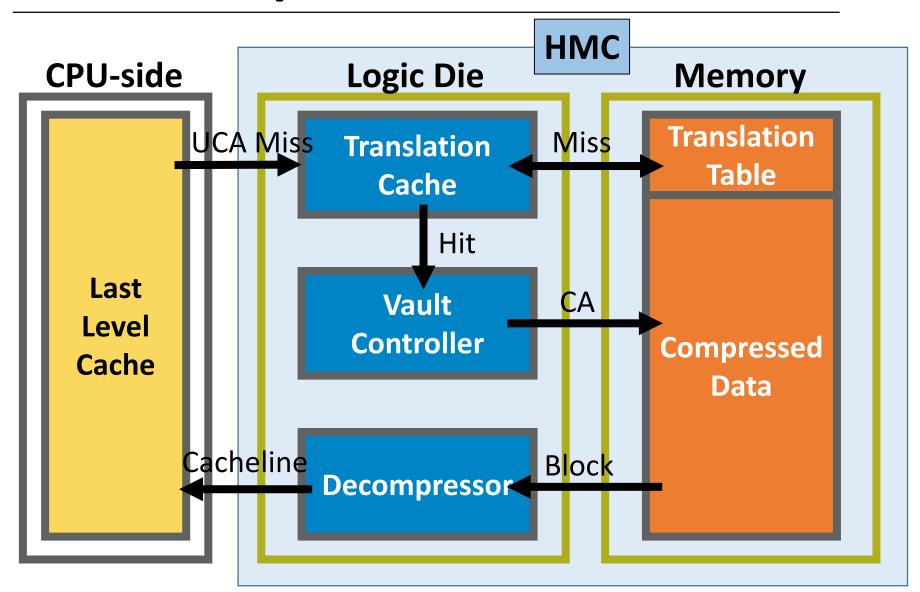


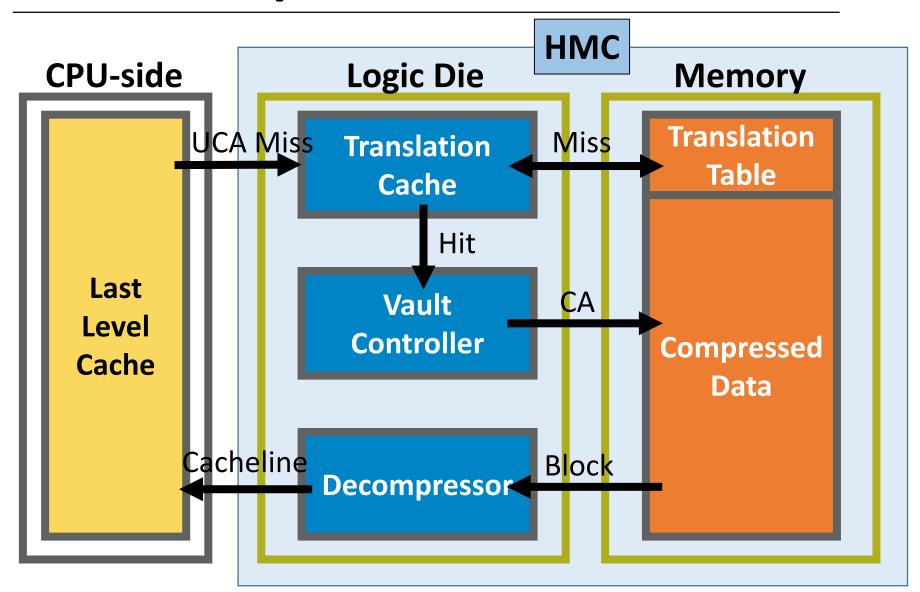


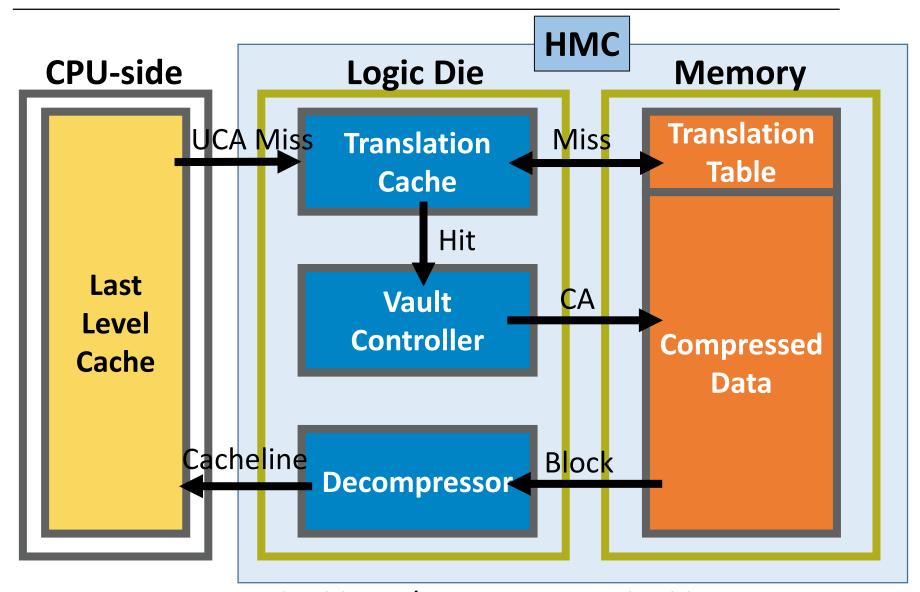


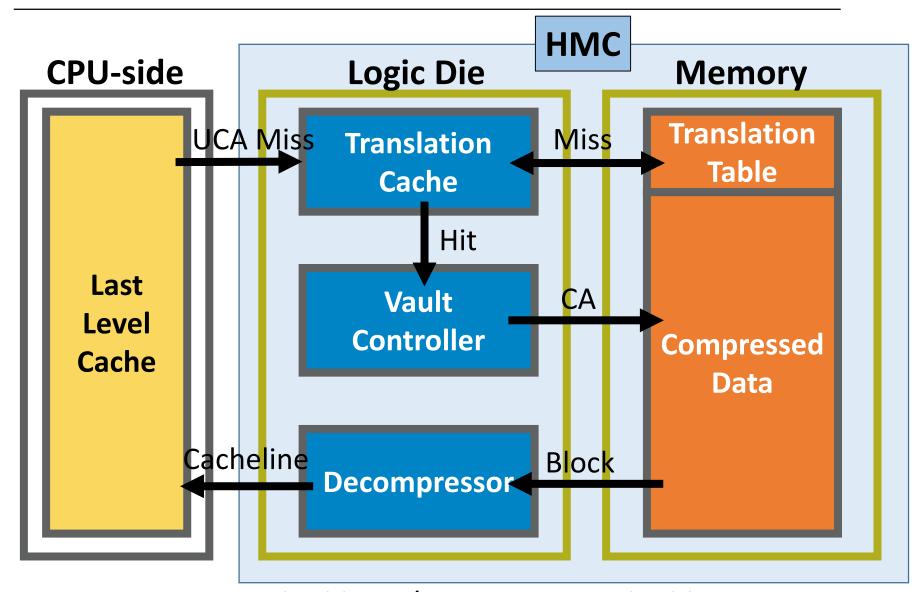


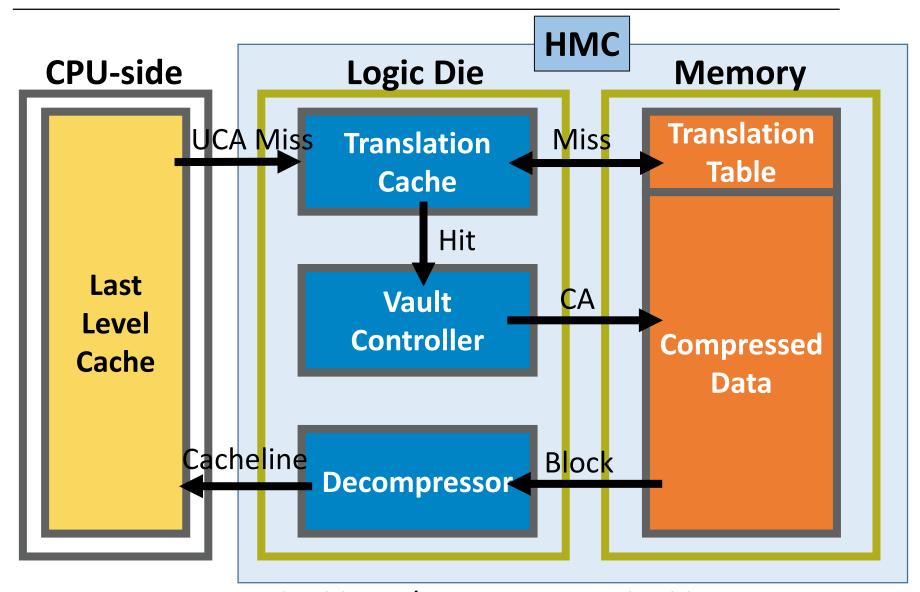


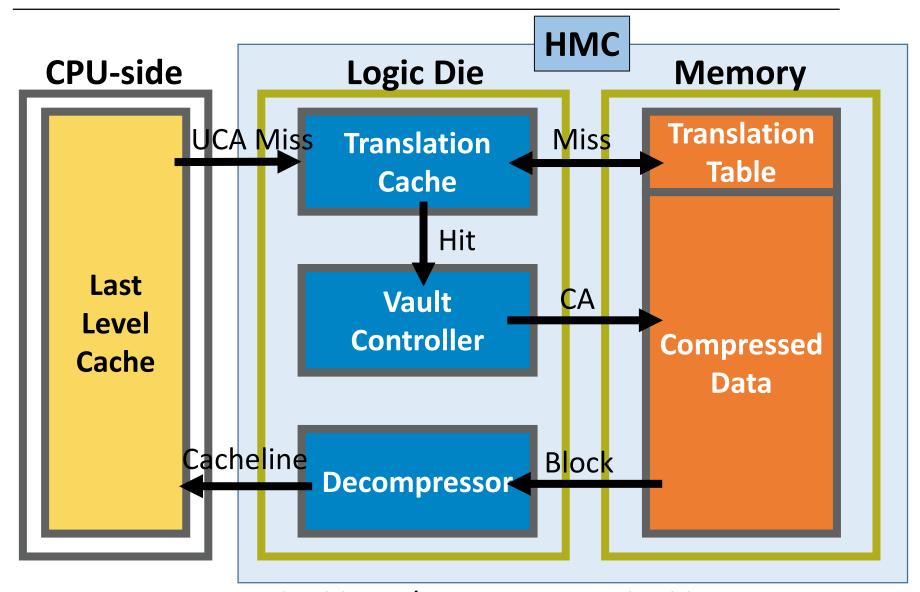


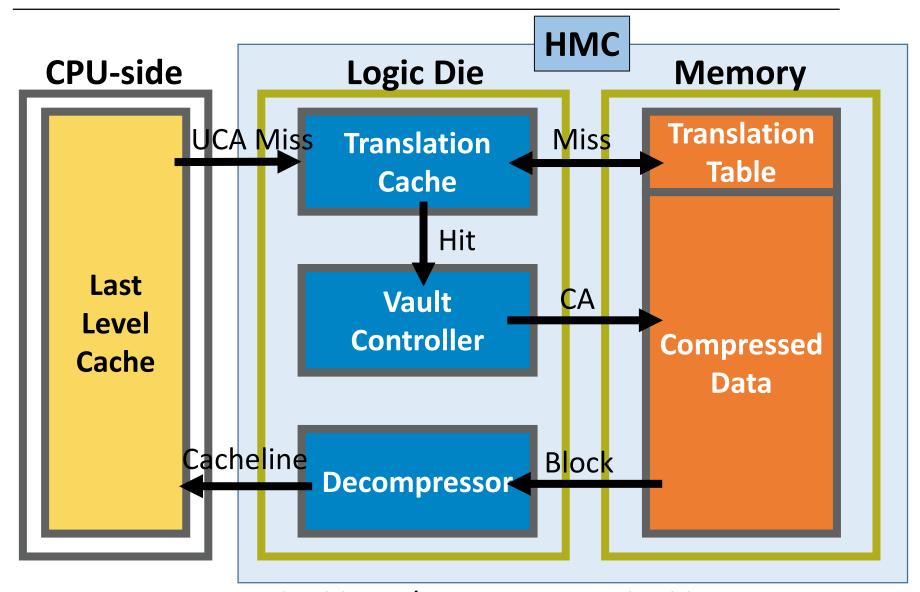












Blocksize Considerations

- Block: Unit of compression
- Large block size problem
 - LCP compression ratio drops
 - > LZ decompression latency increases
- > Small block size problem
 - Translation cache overhead increases
 - Cost of finding cold regions increases

Blocksize Considerations

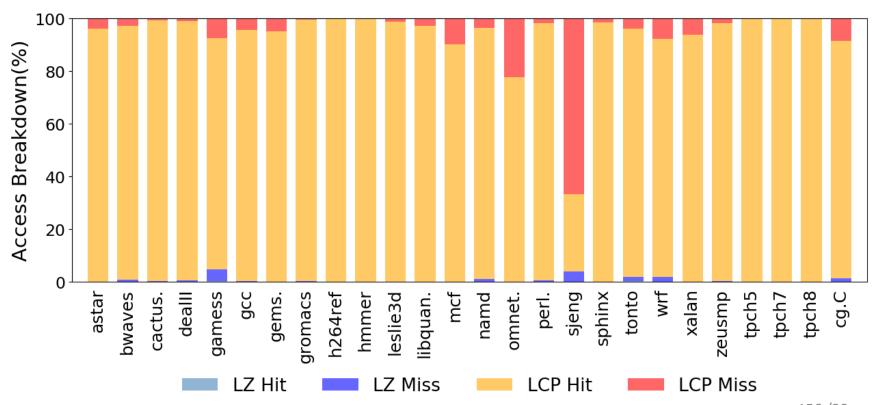
- ➤ Block: Unit of compression
- Large block size problem
 - LCP compression ratio drops

Two Different Block Sizes: One for *LCP*, One for *LZ*

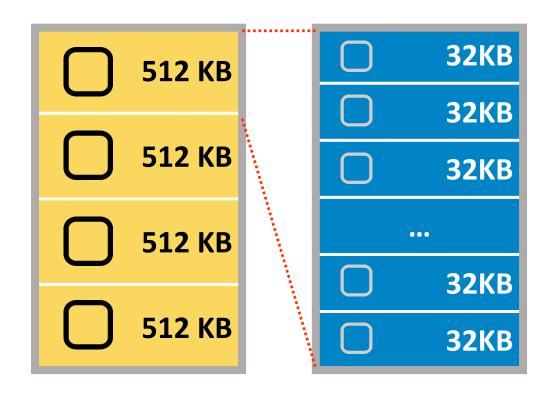
Cost of finding cold regions increases

Translation Cache Decomposition

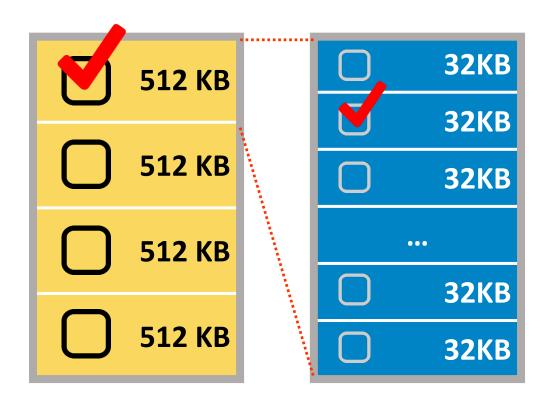
- Mostly LCP hits and misses
 - Larger block on LCP
 - Smaller block on LZ



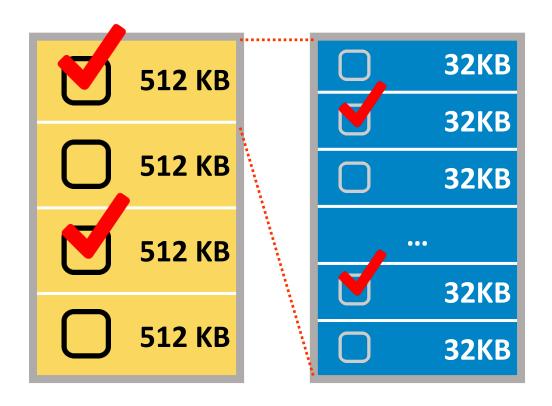
- Periodic LCP to LZ transcompression
- Two-level region-based cold region search



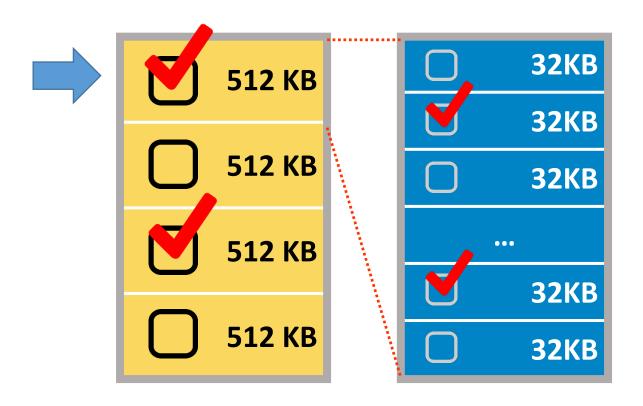
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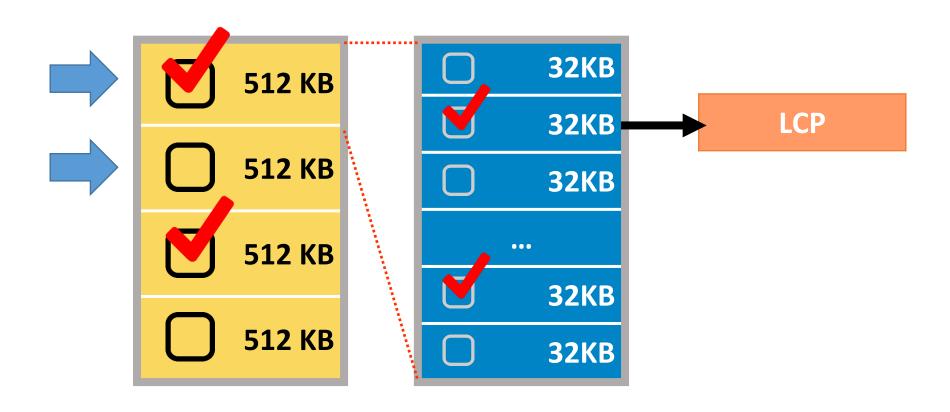
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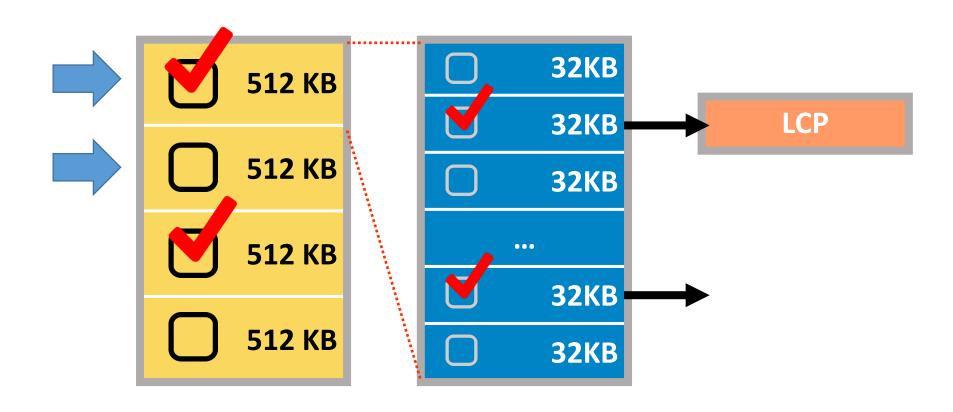
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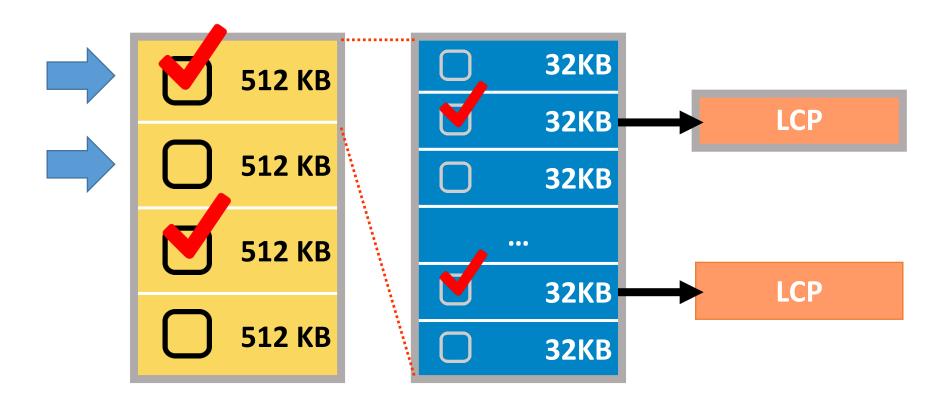
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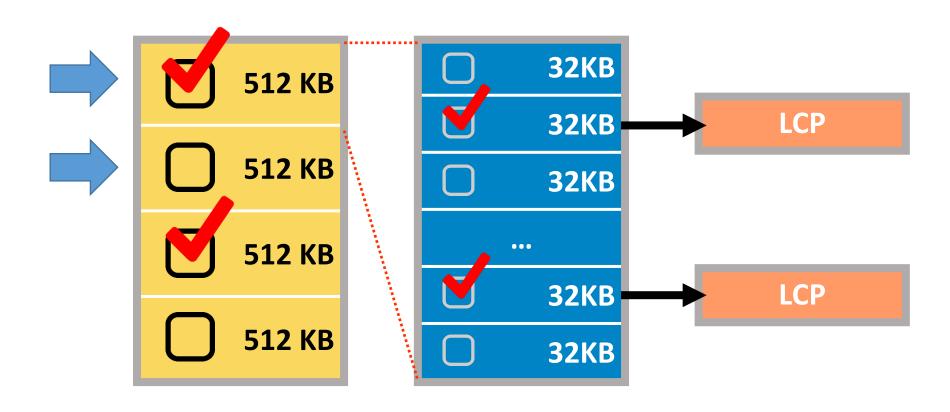
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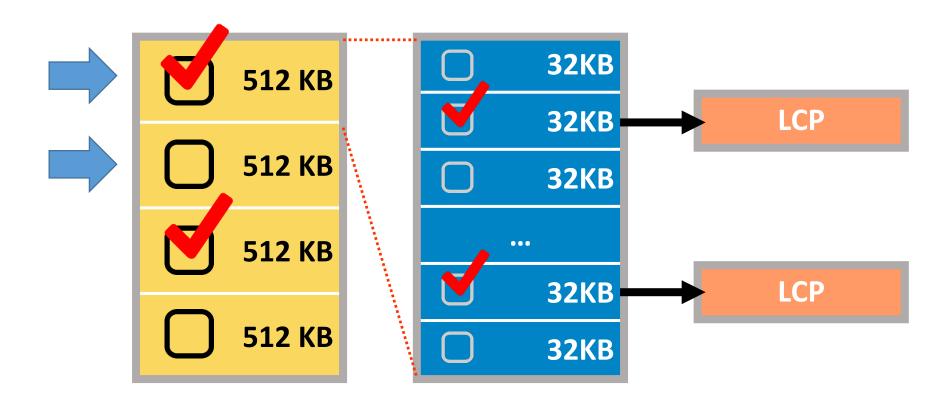
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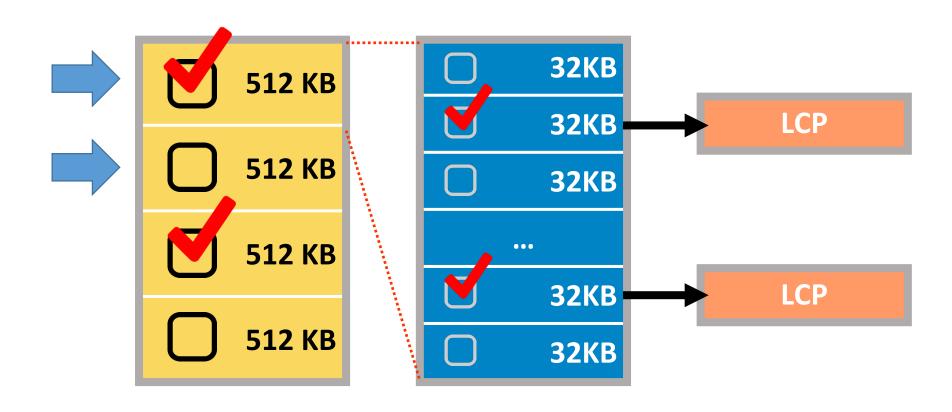
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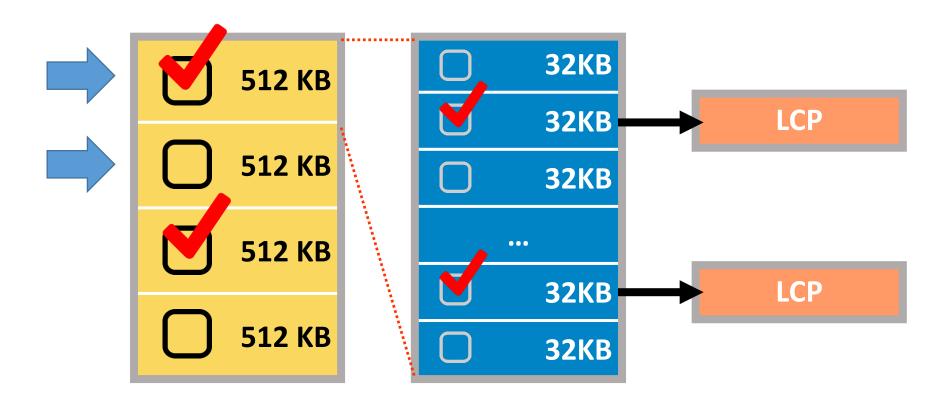
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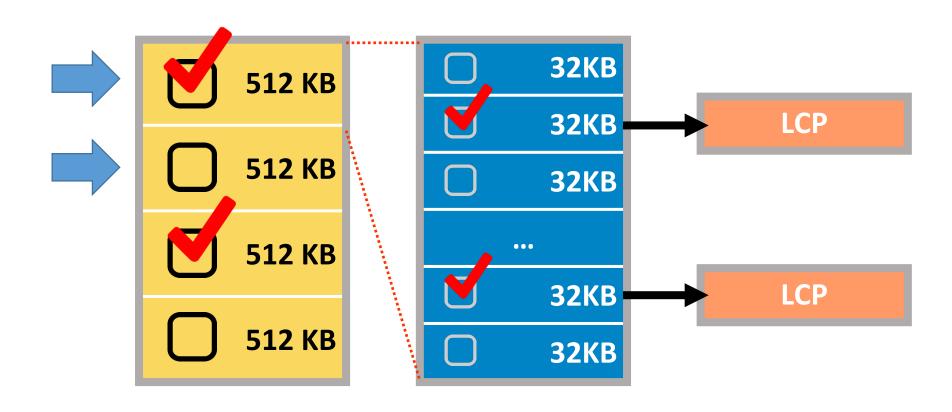
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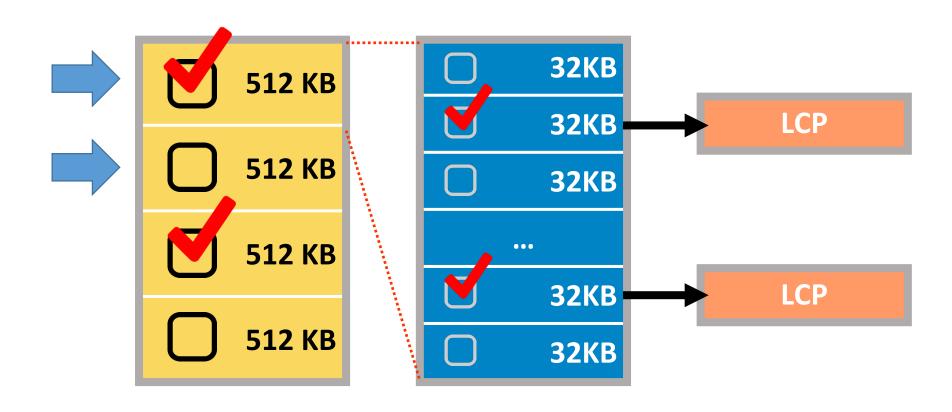
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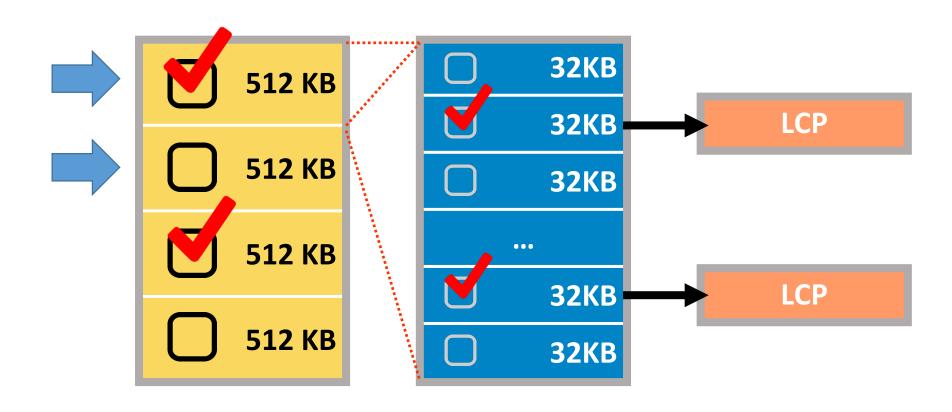
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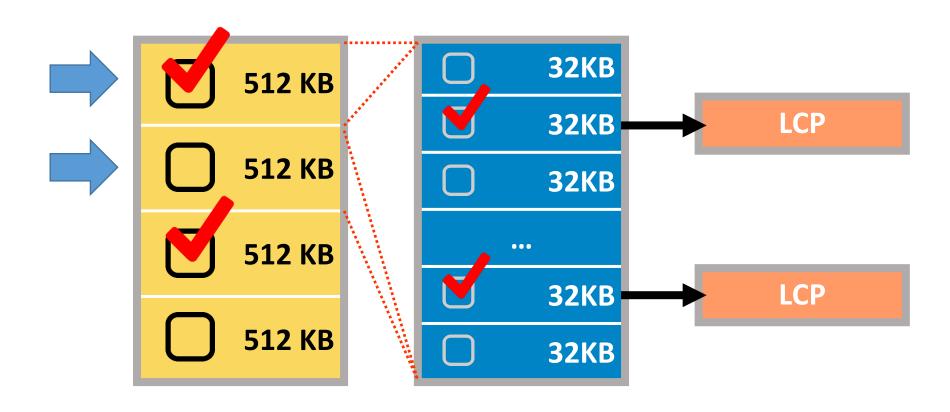
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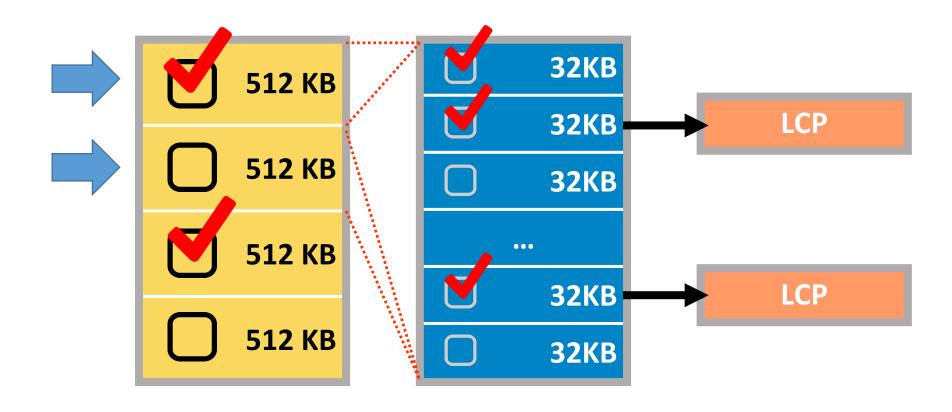
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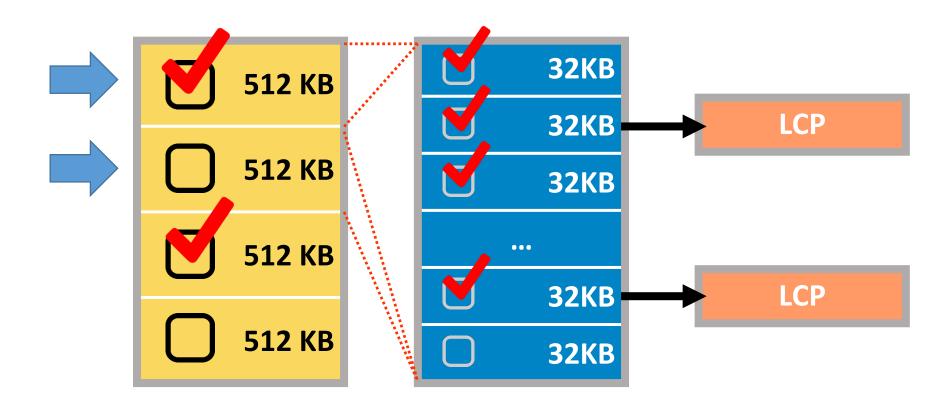
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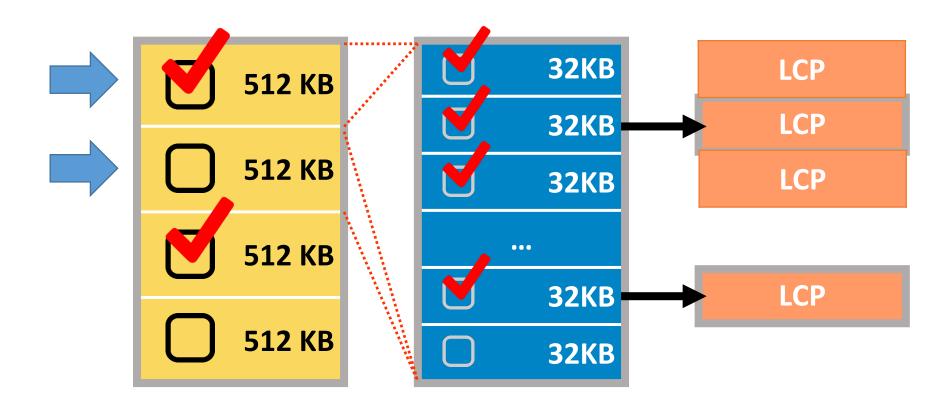
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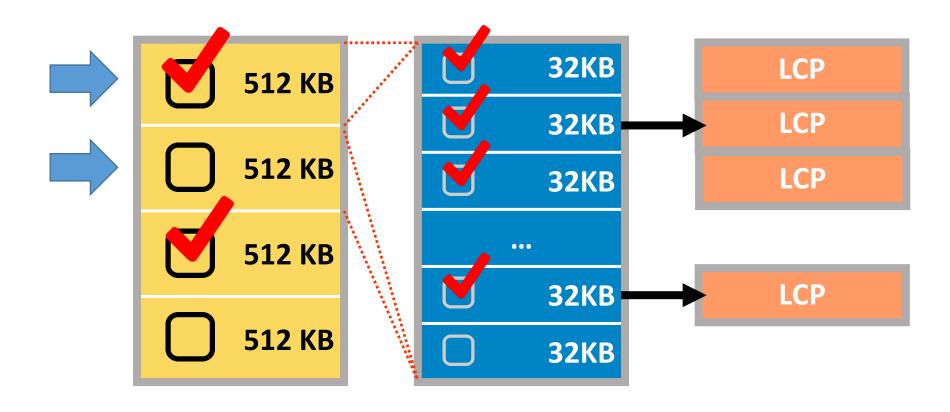
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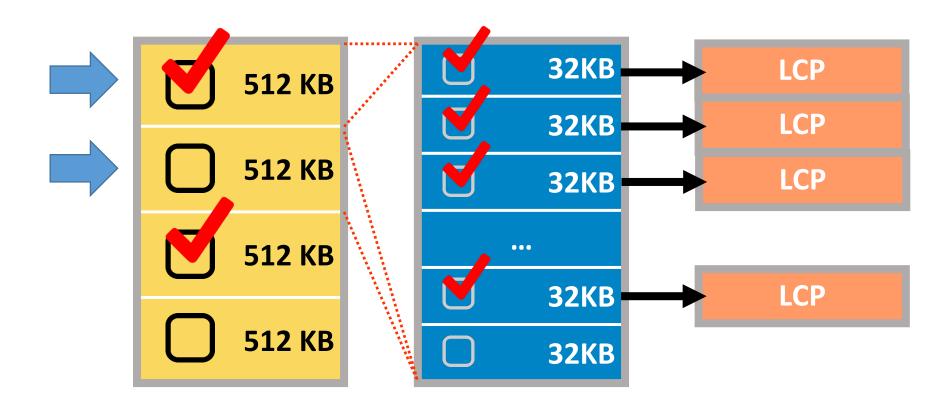
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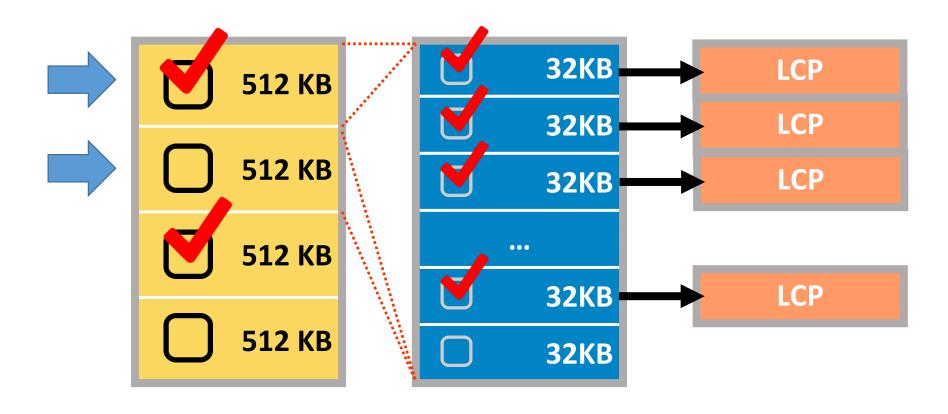
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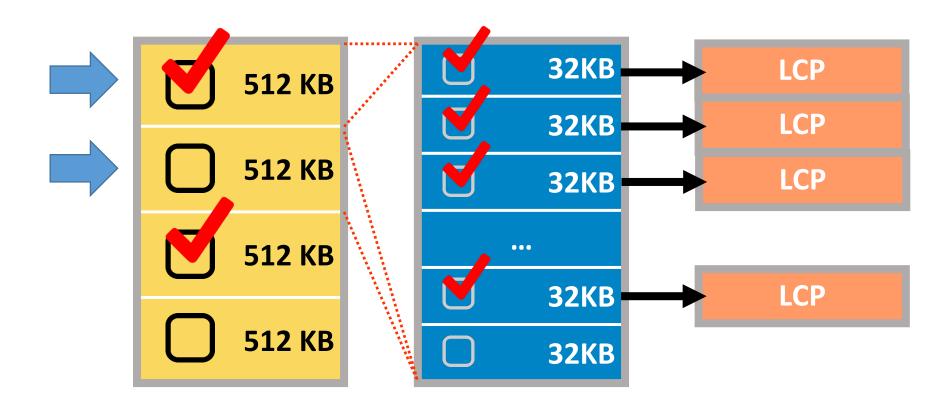
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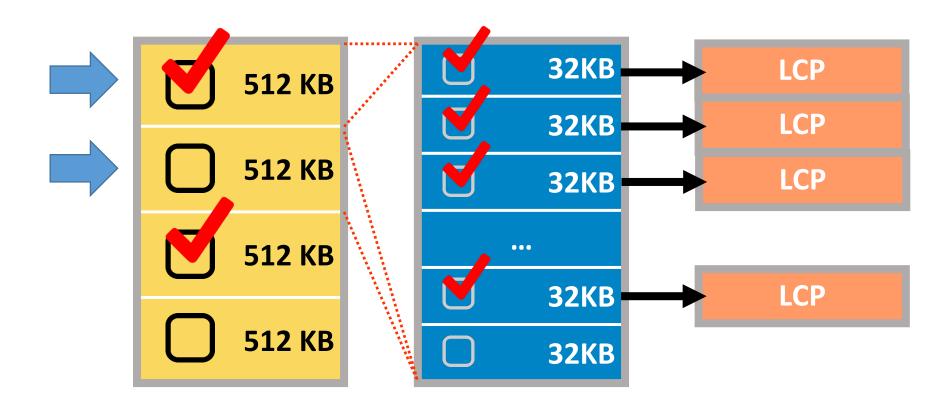
- Periodic LCP to LZ transcompression
- Two-level region-based cold region search



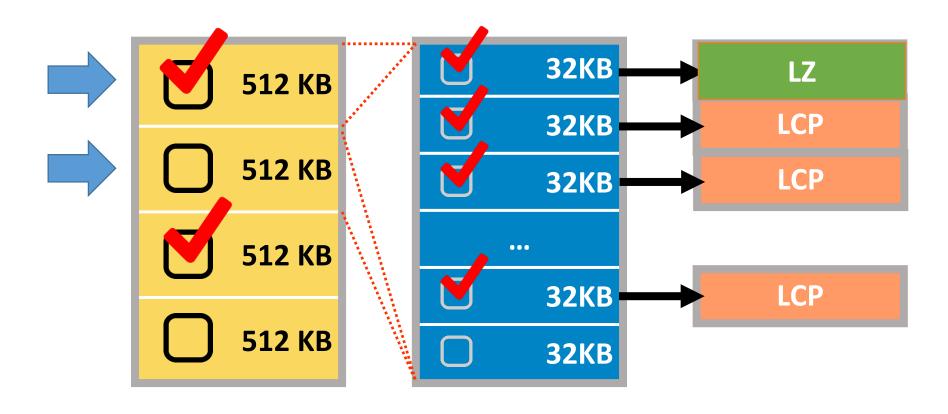
- Periodic LCP to LZ transcompression
- Two-level region-based cold region search



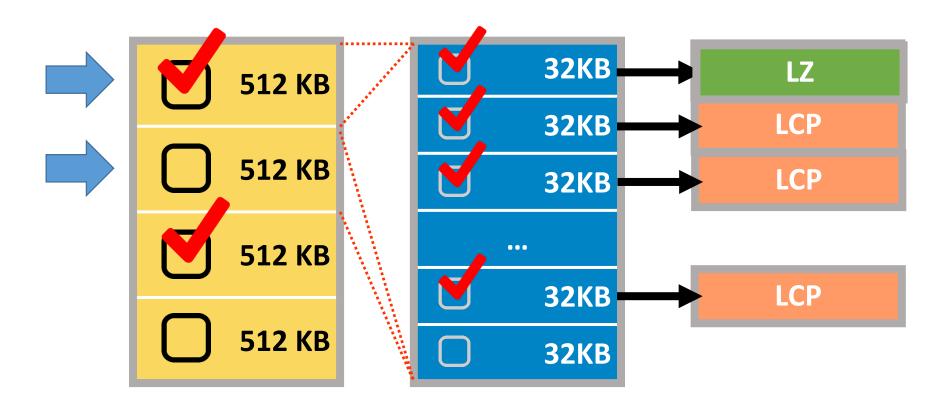
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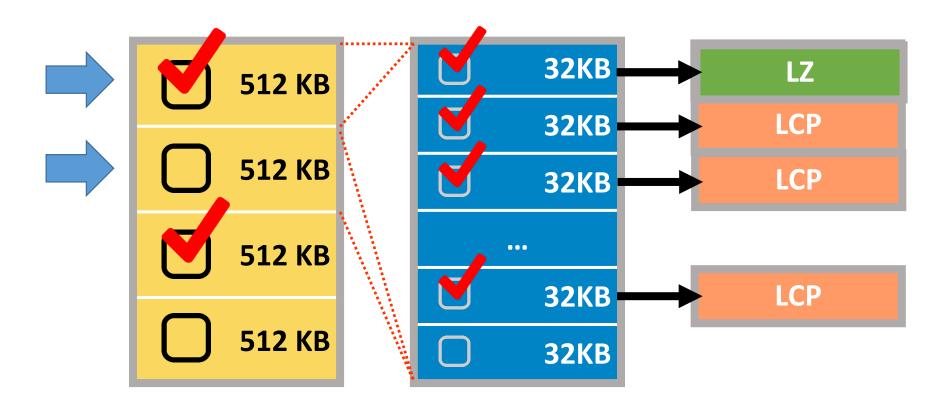
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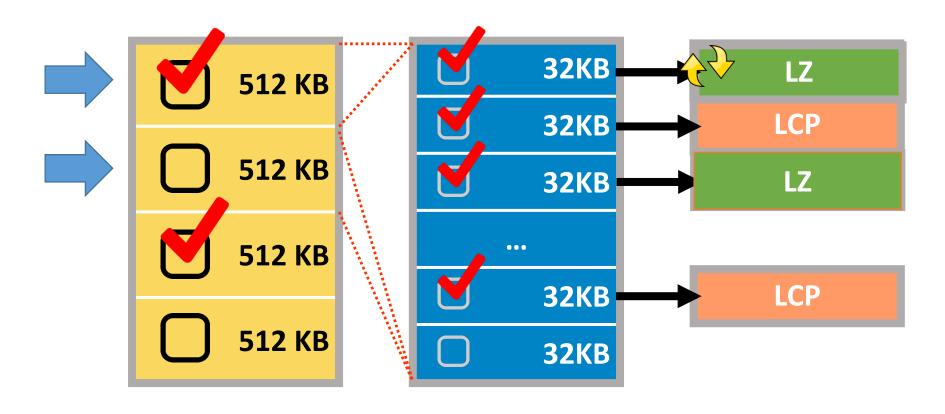
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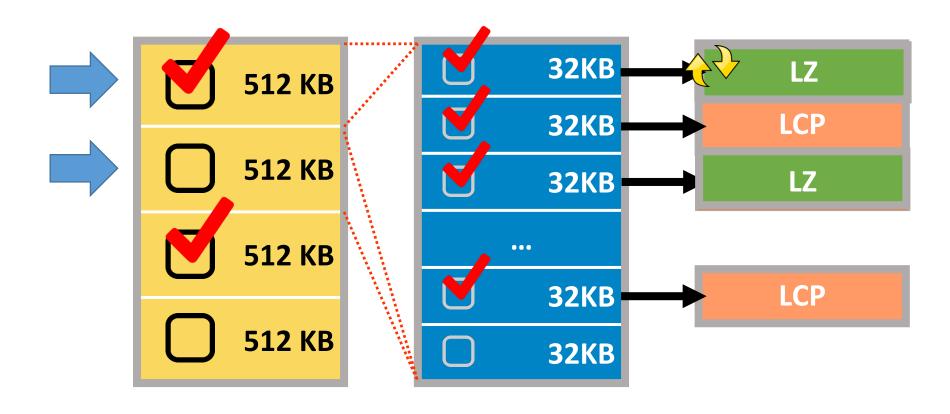
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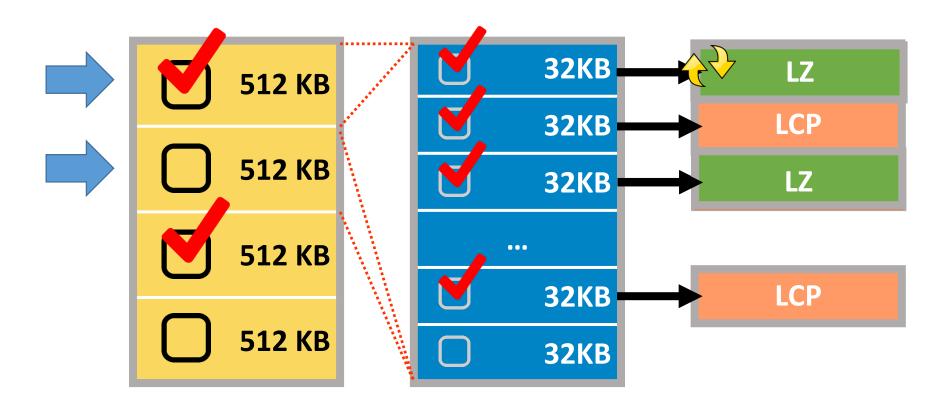
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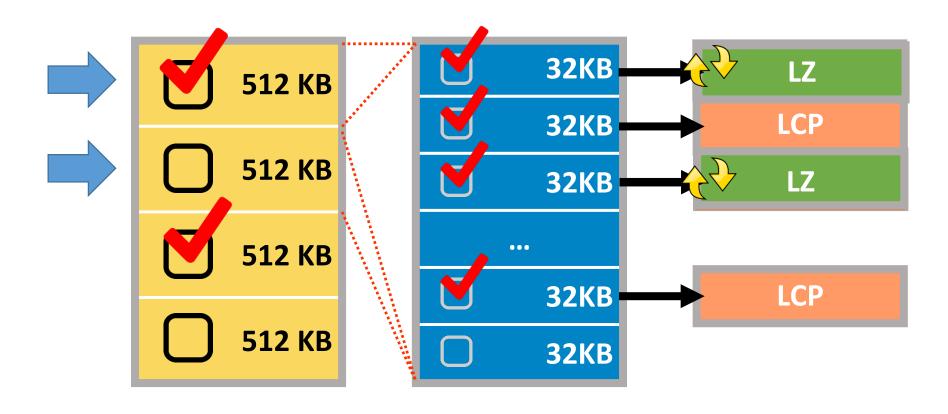
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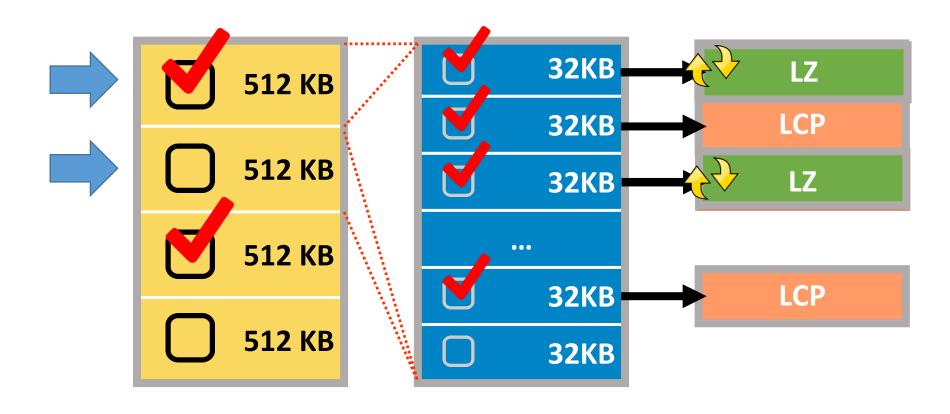
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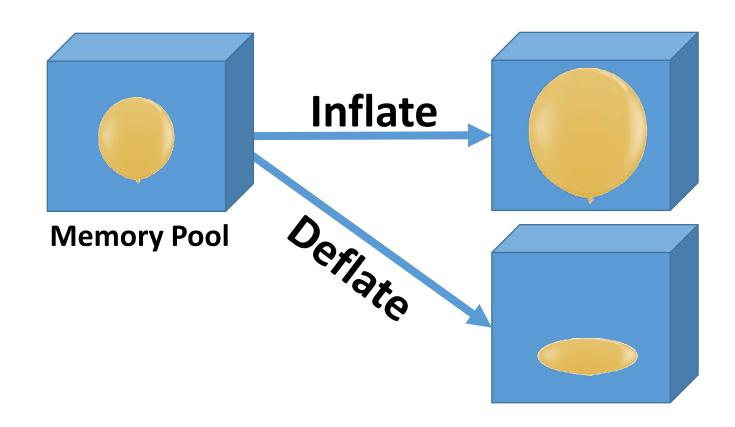


- Periodic LCP to LZ transcompression
- Two-level region-based cold region search



OS Modifications

- Memory balloon driver
 - ➤ Inflate: OS is forced to page out
 - Deflate: OS can page in

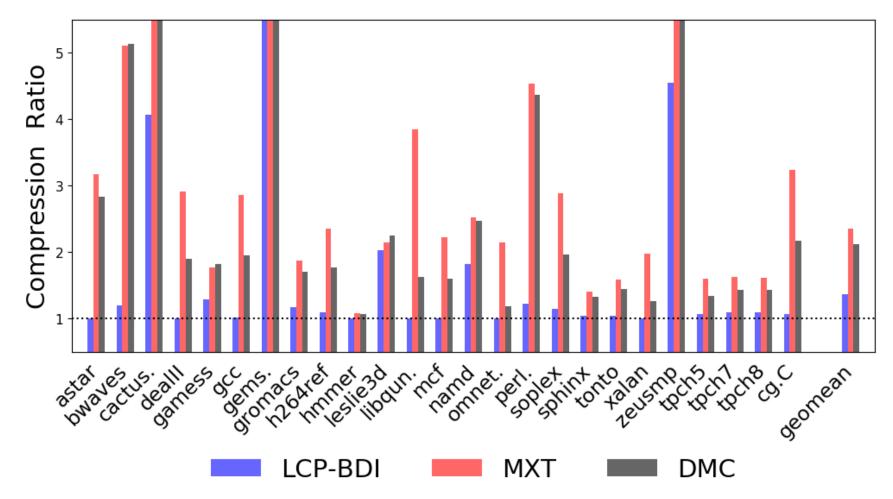


Simulation Configuration

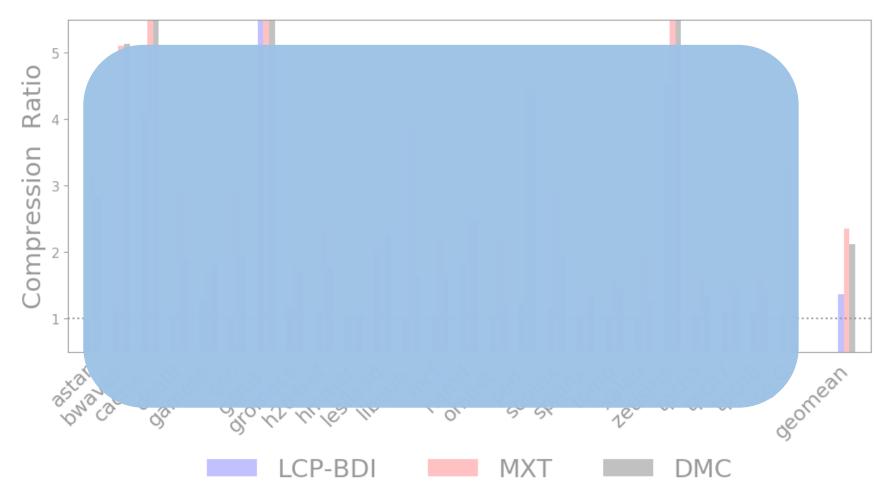
- McSimA+ for core architecture
- GEMS for cache hierarchy

CPU Processor	OoO x86 ISA, 4GHz, 1-4 cores
CPU L1 Cache	32KB I cache, 32KB D cache 64B cacheline, 8 ways
CPU L2 Cache	2MB, 64B cacheline, 32 ways
Epoch Length	50 Million cycles
Transcompression Limit	2400
LCP-BDI Config	1 cycle decomp, Translation cache(X)
MXT Config	64 cycle decomp, Translation cache(0)

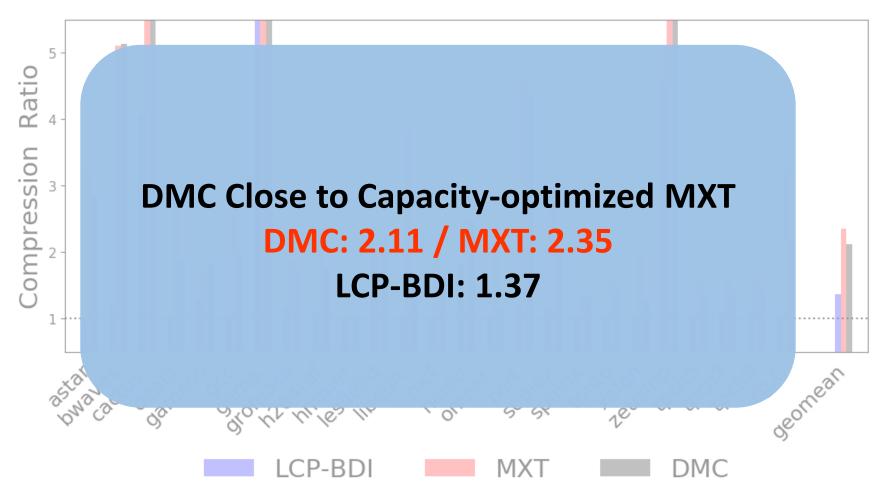
Single-core evaluation

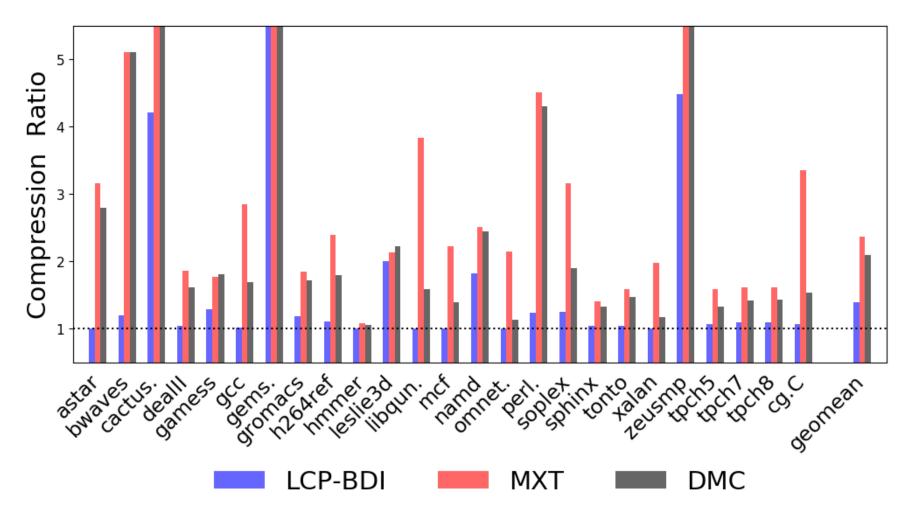


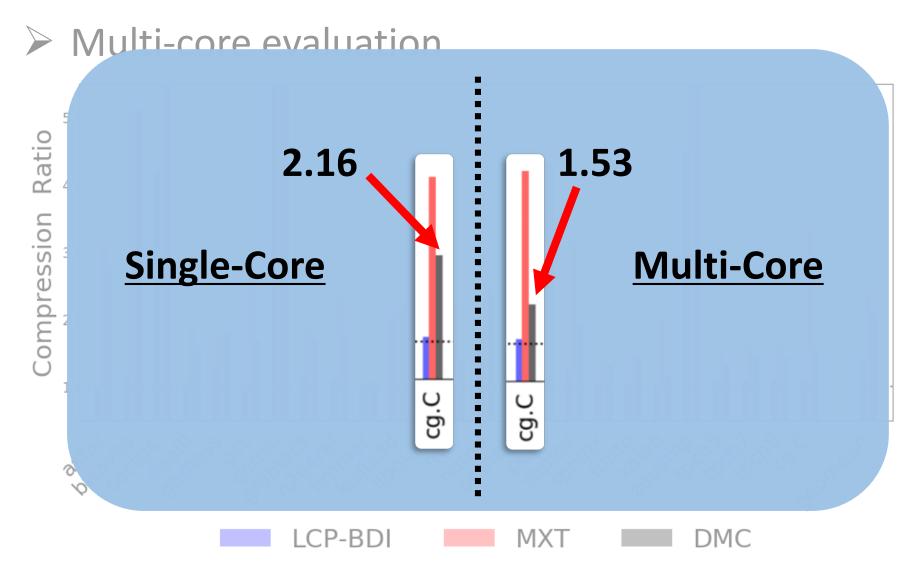
Single-core evaluation



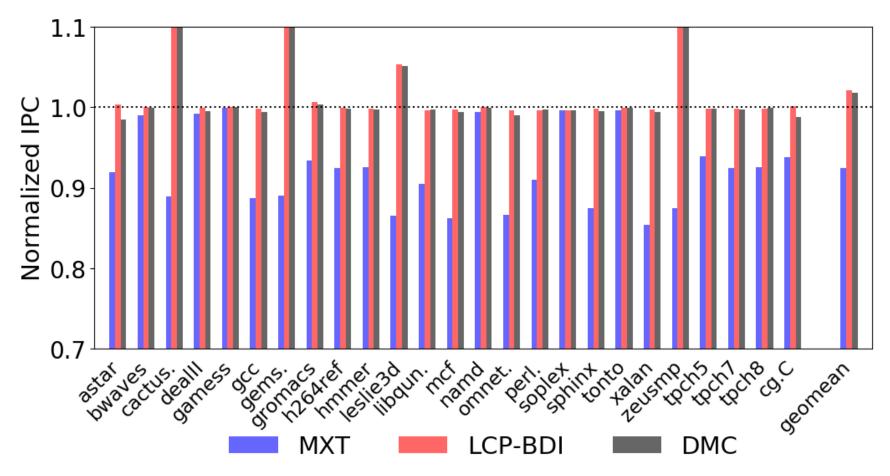
Single-core evaluation



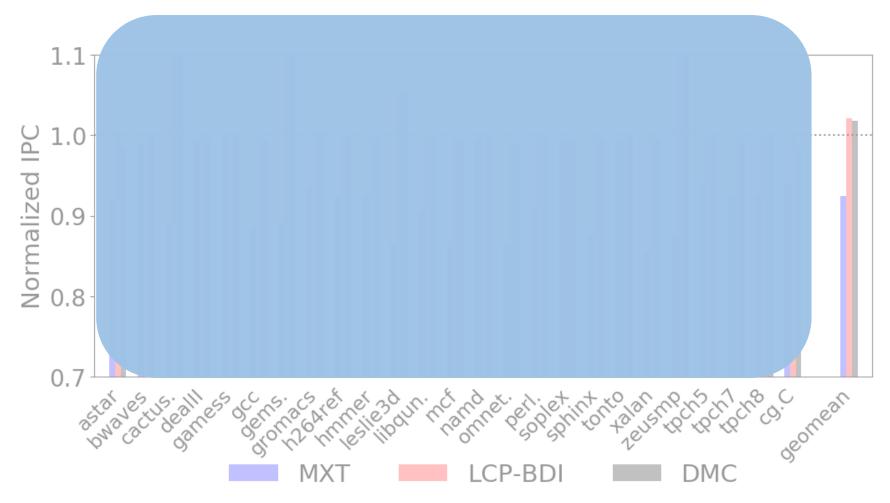




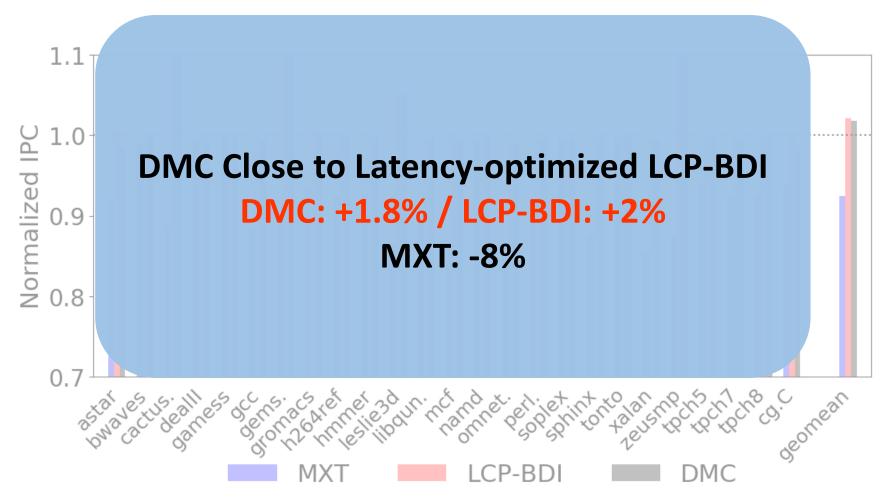
Evaluation: Performance



Evaluation: Performance

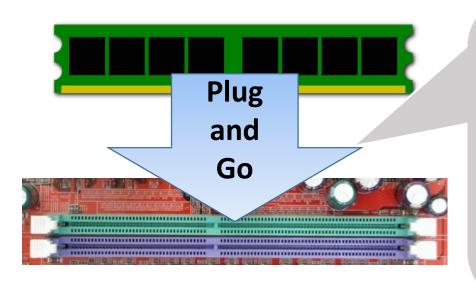


Evaluation: Performance



Summary and Future Work

- ✓ DMC performs:
 - ✓ Similar to compression ratio of the MXT
 - ✓ Similar to IPC of the LCP
- ✓ Future work: Smart self-managed memory



DMC: First step toward Self-managed memory

- 1. Power management
- 2. Deduplication
- 3. Data migration

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