

# COMET: Communication-Optimised Multi-threaded Error-detection Technique

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# Outline

- Redundant multi-threaded error detection
- Breakdown of overheads
- COMET optimisations
- Results

# Redundant Multi-threaded Error Detection

## original code

```
r1 = r1 + 16  
load r2, (r1)  
r2 = r2 + 100  
r3 = r1 + 16  
store (r3), r2
```

## software redundant multi-threading error detection code

```
r1 = r1 + 16  
call enqueue(r1)  
load r2, (r1)  
call enqueue(r2)  
r2 = r2 + 100  
r3 = r1 + 16  
call enqueue(r2)  
call enqueue(r3)  
store (r3), r2
```

```
r1' = r1' + 16  
r1 = call dequeue()  
cmp r1, r1'  
jmp  
r2 = call dequeue()  
r2' = r2 + 100  
r3' = r1' + 16  
r2 = call dequeue()  
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jmp  
r3 = call dequeue()  
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jmp
```

original thread

checker thread

# Redundant Multi-threaded Error Detection

communication  
for checking



software redundant multi-threading  
error detection code

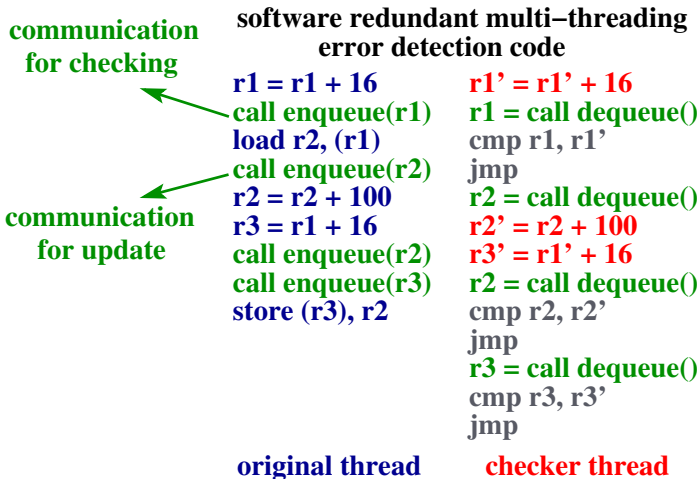
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**call enqueue(r3)**  
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**original thread**

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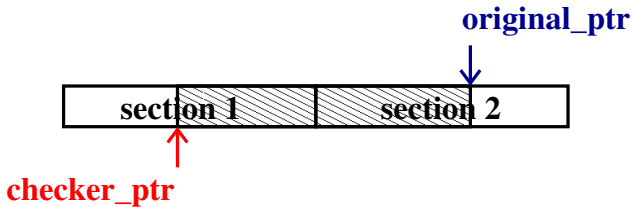
**checker thread**

# Redundant Multi-threaded Error Detection



## Redundant Multi-threaded Error Detection

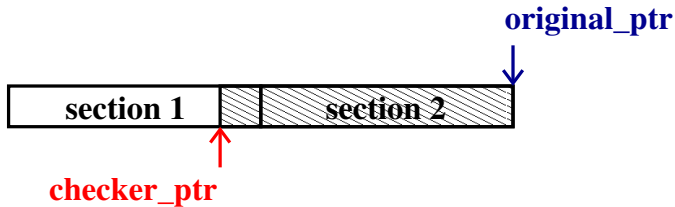
The two threads communicate through a multi-section queue.



- Each section is exclusively used by one thread.

## Redundant Multi-threaded Error Detection

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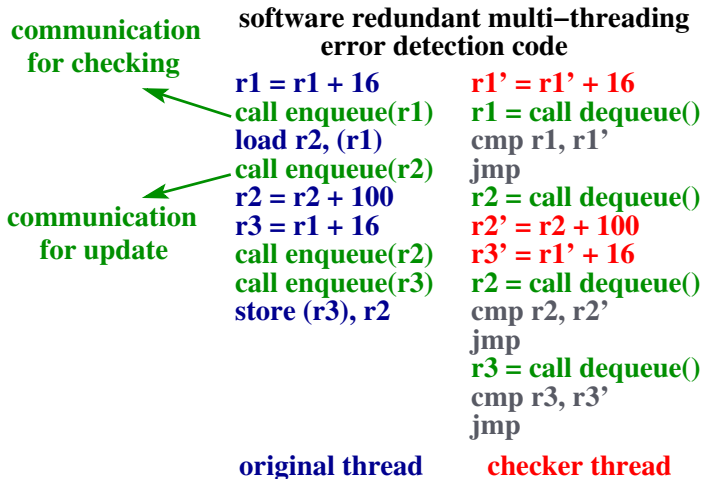
- Each section is exclusively used by one thread.
- Each thread cannot access the following section if the other thread still uses it.

# Breakdown of Communication Overheads



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- Frequent communication

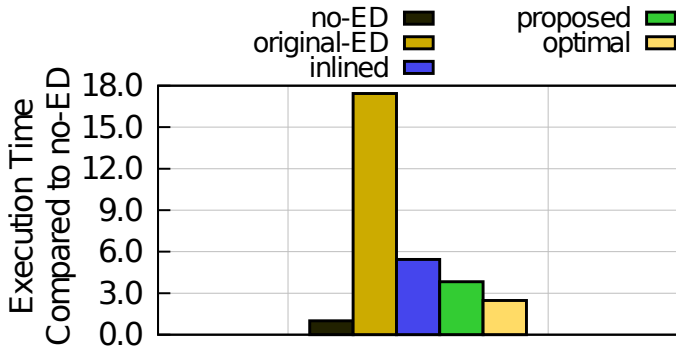


## Breakdown of Communication Overheads

- Frequent communication
- Function call overhead

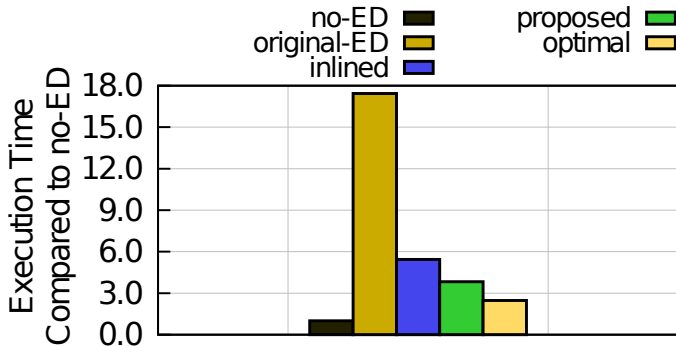
## Breakdown of Communication Overheads

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## Breakdown of Communication Overheads

- Frequent communication
- Function call overhead
- inline enqueue/dequeue functions



## Breakdown of Communication Overheads

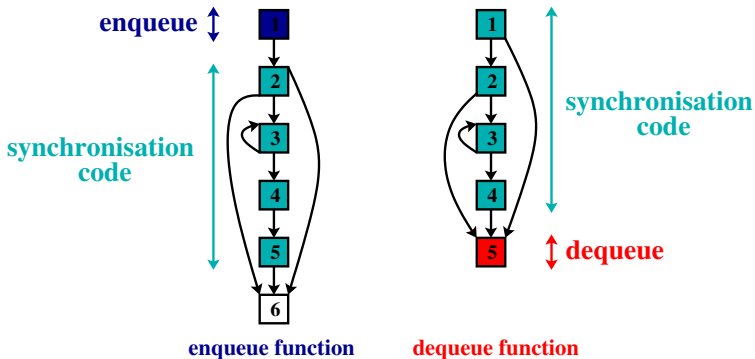
- Frequent communication
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- Overheads of inlining

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  - control-flow overhead

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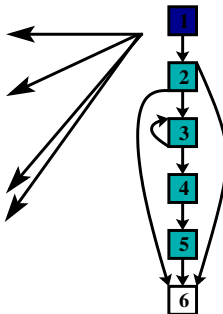
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- Function call overhead
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call enqueue(r1)
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call enqueue(r2)
call enqueue(r3)
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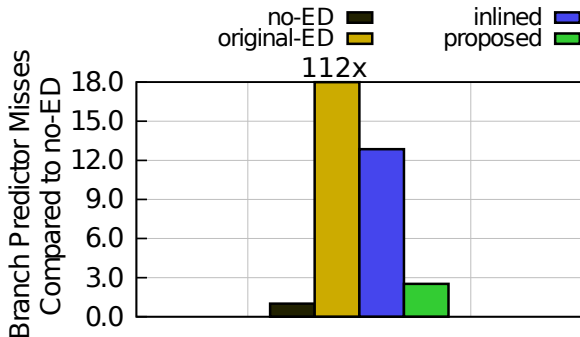
**original thread**





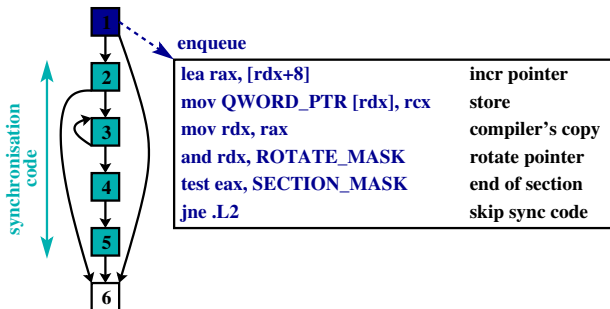
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## Breakdown of Communication Overheads

- Frequent communication
- Function call overhead
- Overheads of inlining
  - control-flow overhead
  - **6** instructions in the critical path

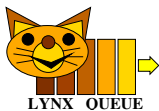


## Reduce Communication Overhead

**Optimality:** enqueue and dequeue operations should have **2** instructions overheads:

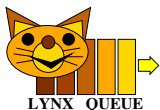
- a store instruction for writing the data to the queue
- an addition to increment the enqueue or dequeue pointer

## Reduce Communication Overhead

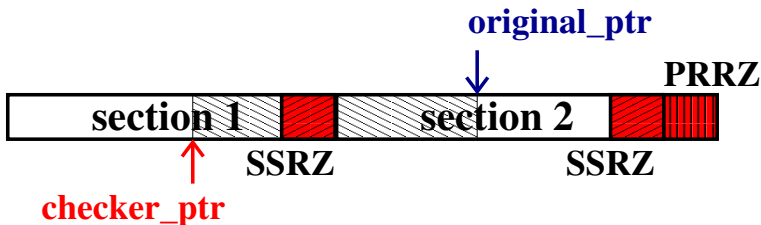


**Lynx** is a SP/SC queue which relies on memory protection system. In this way, each enqueue/dequeue operation has **2** instructions overhead.

## Reduce Communication Overhead



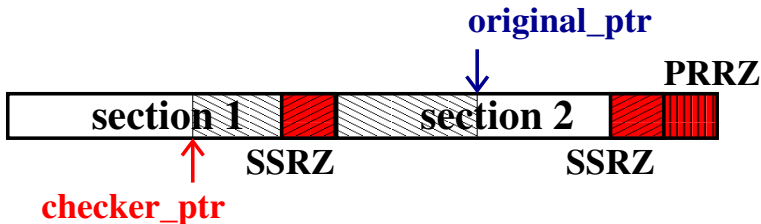
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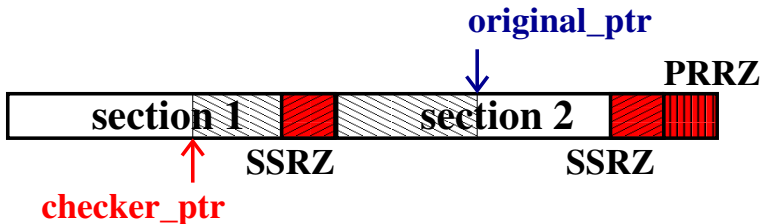


- SSRZ: Section Synchronisation Red Zone

## Reduce Communication Overhead

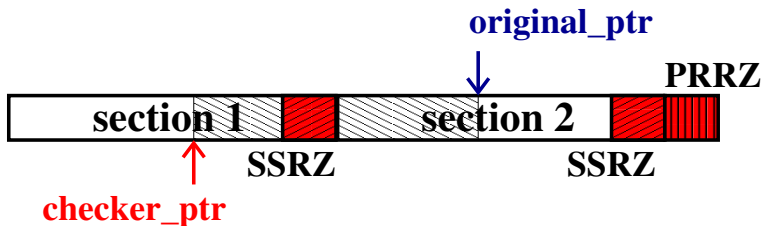


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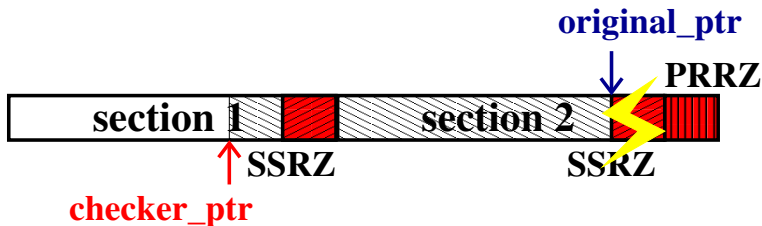
- SSRZ: Section Synchronisation Red Zone
- PRRZ: Pointer Rotation Red Zone

## Reduce Communication Overhead





## Reduce Communication Overhead



- The exception is captured by Lynx's handler
- Lynx's handler does the job of the synchronization code

## Reduce Communication Overhead

COMET optimises Lynx queue by applying the following compiler optimisations:

## Reduce Communication Overhead

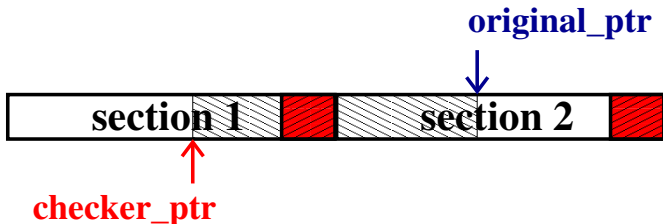
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- Simplify Lynx design by using a fixed register (R15) for the enqueue/dequeue pointers:

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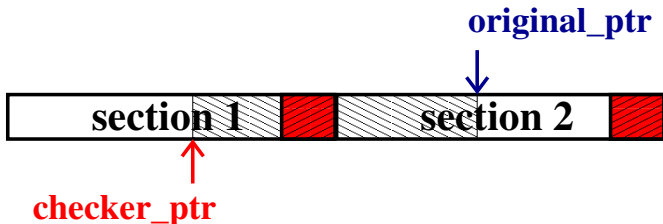
- Simplify Lynx design by using a fixed register (R15) for the enqueue/dequeue pointers:
  - The queue has two fixed red-zones



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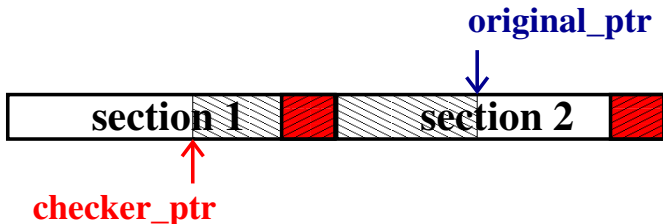
- Simplify Lynx design by using a fixed register (R15) for the enqueue/dequeue pointers:
  - The queue has two fixed red-zones
  - The handler has less things to do



## Reduce Communication Overhead

COMET optimises Lynx queue by applying the following compiler optimisations:

- Simplify Lynx design by using a fixed register (R15) for the enqueue/dequeue pointers:
  - The queue has two fixed red-zones
  - The handler has less things to do
  - We can apply more optimisations



## Reduce Communication Overhead

COMET optimises Lynx queue by applying the following compiler optimisations:

- Simplify Lynx design

```

r1 = r1 + 16
call enqueue(r1)
r2 = r2 + 100
call enqueue(r2)
store (r1), r2

```

**original thread**

```

r1' = r1' + 16
r1 = call dequeue()
cmp r1, r1'
jmp
r2' = r2' + 100
r2 = call dequeue()
cmp r2, r2'
jmp

```

**checker thread**

**error detection code with  
enqueue and dequeue calls**

```

r1 = r1 + 16
store (r15), r1
r15 = r15 + 8
r2 = r2 + 100
store (r15), r2
r15 = r15 + 8
store (r1), r2

```

**original thread**

```

r1' = r1' + 16
load r1, (r15)
r15 = r15 + 8
cmp r1, r1'
jmp
r2' = r2' + 100
load r2, (r15)
r15 = r15 + 8
cmp r2, r2'
jmp

```

**checker thread**

**inlined code with COMET**

## Reduce Communication Overhead

COMET optimises Lynx queue by applying the following compiler optimisations:

- Simplify Lynx design
- Address offset fusion optimisation

**r1 = r1 + 16**  
**store (r15), r1**  
**r15 = r15 + 8**  
**r2 = r2 + 100**  
**store (r15), r2**  
**r15 = r15 + 8**  
**store (r1), r2**

**r1' = r1' + 16**  
**load r1, (r15)**  
**r15 = r15 + 8**  
**cmp r1, r1'**  
**jmp**  
**r2' = r2' + 100**  
**load r2, (r15)**  
**r15 = r15 + 8**  
**cmp r2, r2'**  
**jmp**

**r1 = r1 + 16**  
**store (r15), r1**  
**r2 = r2 + 100**  
**store (r15 + 8), r2**  
**store (r1), r2**

**original thread**

**r1' = r1' + 16**  
**load r1, (r15)**  
**cmp r1, r1'**  
**jmp**  
**r2' = r2' + 100**  
**load r2, (r15 + 8)**  
**cmp r2, r2'**  
**jmp**

**checker thread**

**original thread** **checker thread**

**inlined code with COMET**

**inlined code with COMET  
and offset optimisation**



## Reduce Communication Frequency

**Packed Checking:** COMET packs the communication operations for each store instruction:

**r1 = r1 + 16**  
**store (r15), r1**  
**r2 = r2 + 100**  
**store (r15 + 8), r2**  
**store (r1), r2**

**original thread**

**inlined code with COMET  
and offset optimisation**

**r1' = r1' + 16**  
**load r1, (r15)**  
**cmp r1, r1'**  
**jmp**  
**r2' = r2' + 100**  
**load r2, (r15 + 8)**  
**cmp r2, r2'**  
**jmp**

**checker thread**

**r1 = r1 + 16**  
**r2 = r2 + 100**  
**r2 = r1 XOR r2**  
**store (r15), r2**  
**store (r1), r2**

**original thread**

**COMET with packed  
checking optimisation**

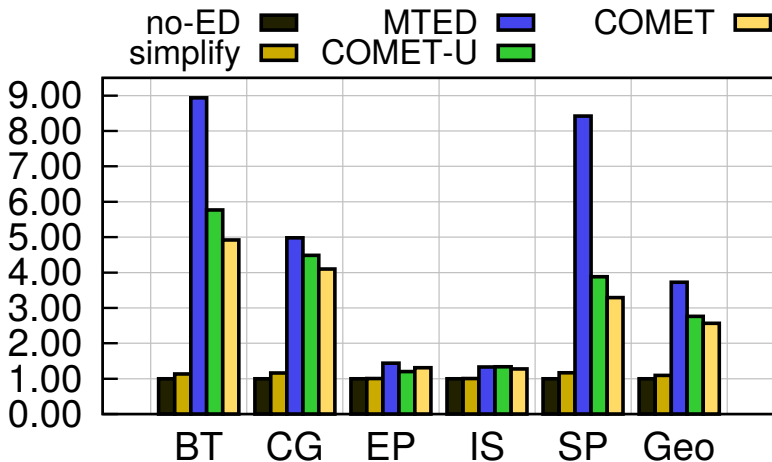
**r1' = r1' + 16**  
**r2' = r2' + 100**  
**r2' = r1' XOR r2'**  
**load r2, (r15)**  
**cmp r2, r2'**  
**jmp**

**checker thread**

## Experimental Setup

- Compiler:
  - GCC-4.9.0
- Performance evaluation:
  - Intel Core i5-4570 @ 3.2GHz desktop machine
- Fault-coverage evaluation:
  - in-house tool based on gdb
- Benchmark suite:
  - NAS benchmarks

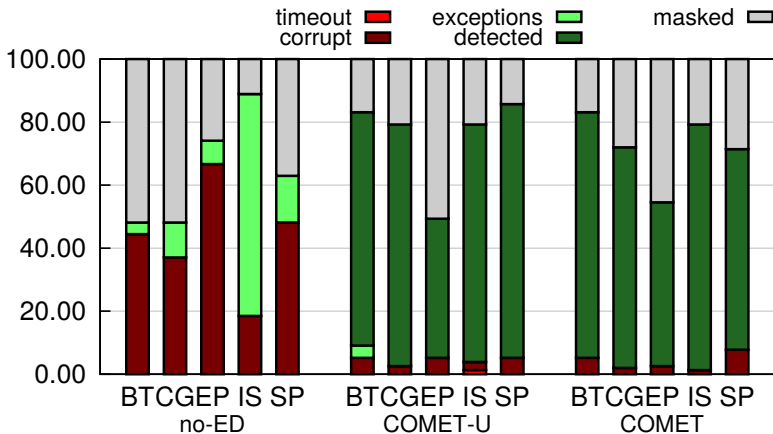
## Performance Evaluation



## Fault Coverage Evaluation

- Single-Event Upset (SEU) fault model
- Monte Carlo simulation:
  - ① count the dynamic instructions
  - ② randomly pick one instruction
  - ③ randomly pick one bit of the instruction's output
  - ④ run the program
  - ⑤ repeat steps 2 to 4 for 300 times
- Type of errors:
  - *detected errors* are the ones that COMET detects
  - *masked errors* do not alter program's output
  - *exceptions* can be detected by a specialised exception handler
  - *corrupt errors* change program's output
  - *timeout errors* result in infinite execution of the program

# Fault Coverage Evaluation



## Summary

- The communication is the main performance bottleneck of redundant multi-threaded error detection

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- COMET can potentially reduce the communication overhead down to one instruction
- COMET reduces the communication frequency
- COMET improves performance by 31.4% on average
- The proposed optimisations do not affect the fault-coverage