



Motivation and Goal

- Quantitatively understand the correspondence of proxy to parent applications with respect to their underlying node and memory hardware behavior.
- Ensure the system co-design and procurement that proxy application are high fidelity models of the target applications
- Find an **efficient** similarity measurement.

Methodology

- Application representation
 - A vector with 700 dimensions (features), each of which is an average rank value for one hardware event.
- Feature set
 - Overall (700 features)
 - Subset (subgroup features selected by experts):
 - Cache-related, e.g., longest_lat_cache.miss
 - Instruction mix
 - Pipeline
- Distance measurement
 - Euclidean distance:
 - Cosine similarity

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\|x\| \|y\|}$$
 - Statistic distance:
 - Kullback–Leibler divergence

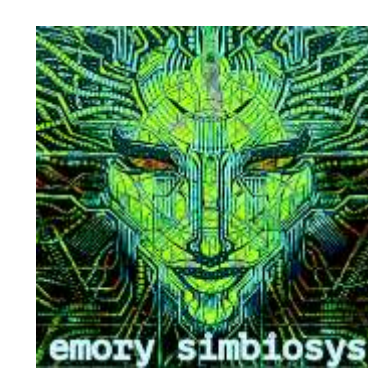
$$D_{KL}(P \parallel Q) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} P(x) \log \left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \right)$$
 - Jensen-Shannon divergence

$$JSD(P \parallel Q) = \frac{1}{2} D(P \parallel M) + \frac{1}{2} D(Q \parallel M)$$
 - Wasserstein distance

$$W_2(p, q) = \sqrt{\min_{P_{XY}} E_{P_{XY}} [\|x - y\|_2^2]} \text{ s. t. } P_X \sim p, P_Y \sim q$$

- Cluster similar applications
 - Hierarchical Clustering
 - Get the similarity by tree branch height to rank applications.
- Evaluation
 - Similarity ranking
 - Self similarity

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Experiment

Applications

- [ECP](#) Applications in scientific domain of cosmology, seismic modeling, molecular dynamics, and thermal transport.
- 16 apps in proxy/parent pairs and 5 unpaired.

System platform

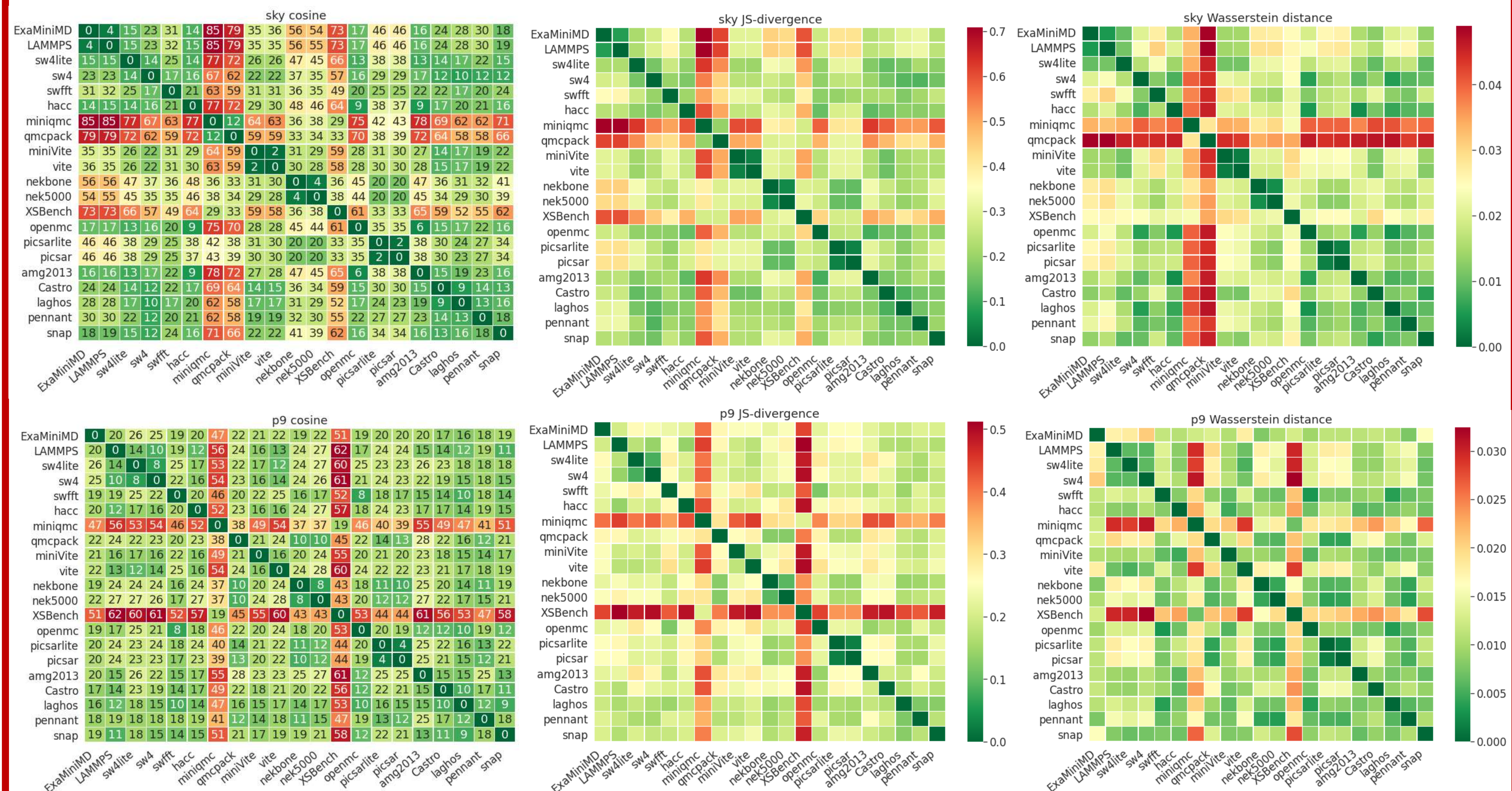
- Intel Skylake** (sky)
- IBM Power9** (p9)
- Configuration: MPI-only mode, 128 ranks, 1 rank/core, on four nodes.

Data collection

- Collection infrastructure: LDMS
- PAPI sampler collect 700 hardware events performance for each application.
- Standard input and parameters across applications.

Result

- Feature results of three distance methods look alike within each system!
- Two pairs (nek5000/nekbone and vite/miniVite) show high similar performance in cosine similarity, and relatively high similar performance in other two methods.
- The last five unpaired applications show relative similarity.



Conclusion

- Overall rankings show similar results for three distance methods.
- Cross-platform similarities show different results.
- Most proxies are good representations of their parents, only with few divergences.
- Cosine similarity is simple, quick and interpretable by geometric angle
- Since other distance methods show similar results, cosine similarity is sufficient for similarity measurement.

Future work

- Calculate self-similarity for time series data with sliding windows to further validate the similarity methods.
- Validate similarity through measures of latency or some other environmental / real metric.