Thesis Presentation

Optimized Heterogeneous Scheduling Driven By State-Transition Graphs

Arsen Mutalapov

Supervised by Artem Burmyakov

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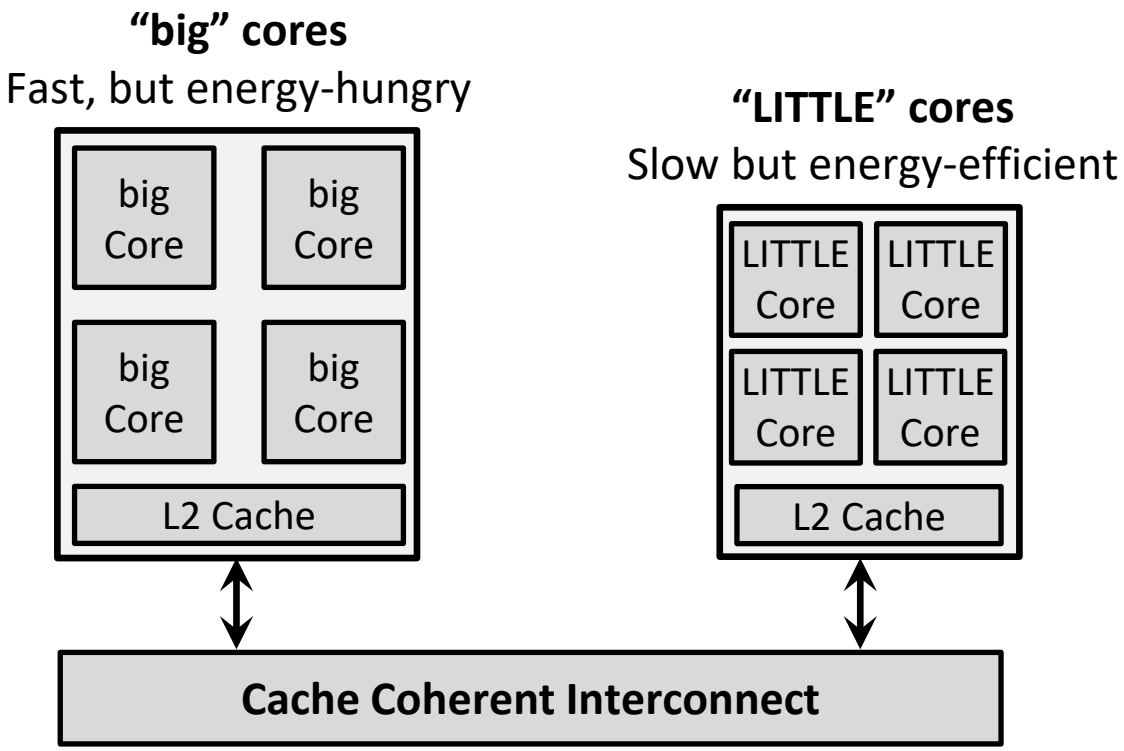
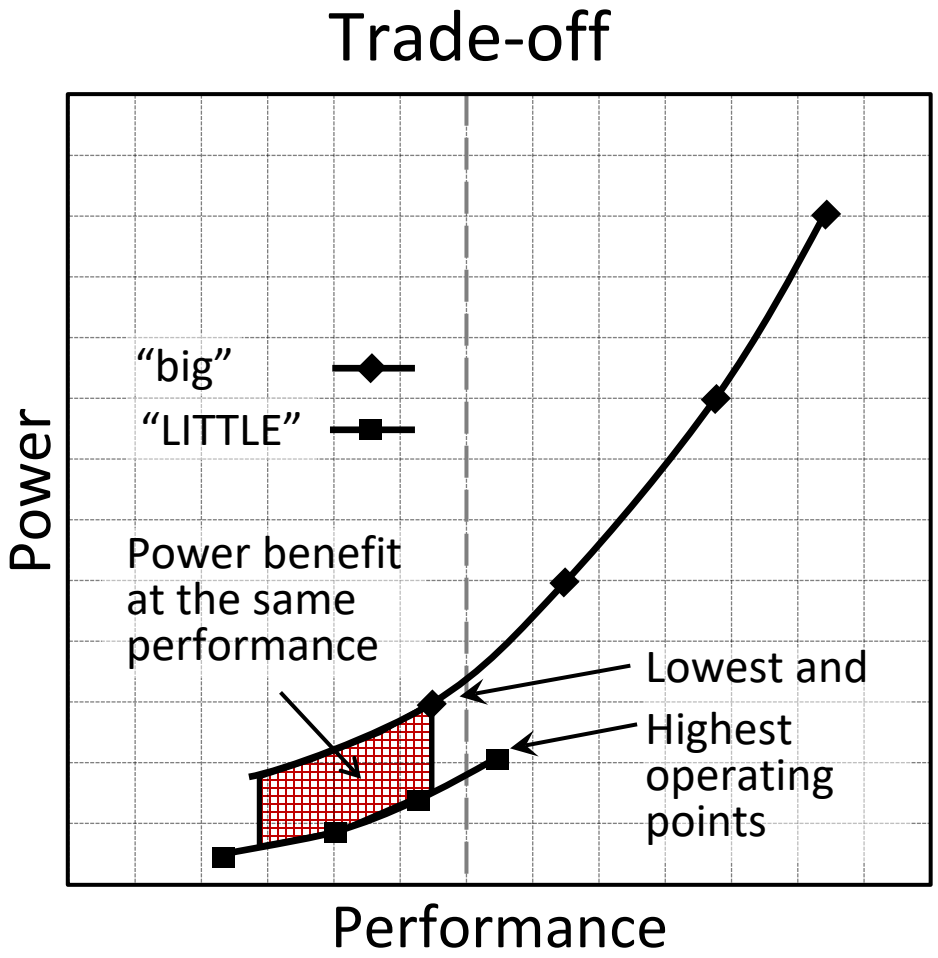
INNOPOLIS UNIVERSITY

Time vs Energy Trade-off: ARM big.LITTLE Case





Heterogeneous Schedules: Time/Energy Trade-off

Prog.	“big” Core		“LITTLE” Core	
	Time	Energy	Time	Energy
A	5	2	8	1
B	4	4	10	3

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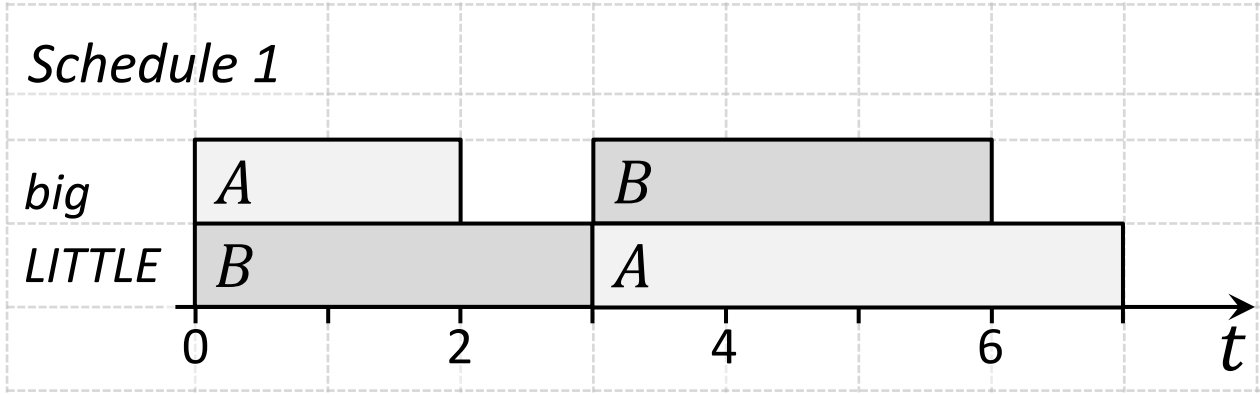
(non-work-conserving case)



Prog.	RT	E
A	7	4
B	6	5

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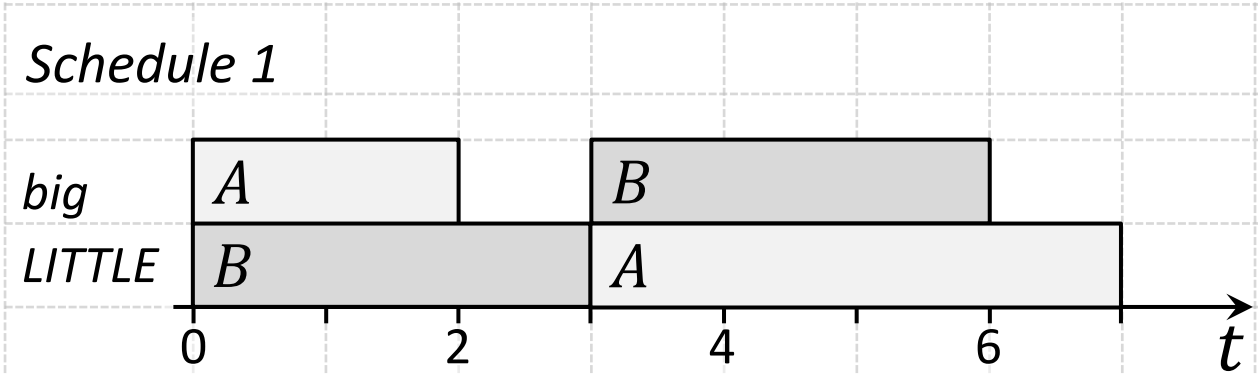
Schedule 1



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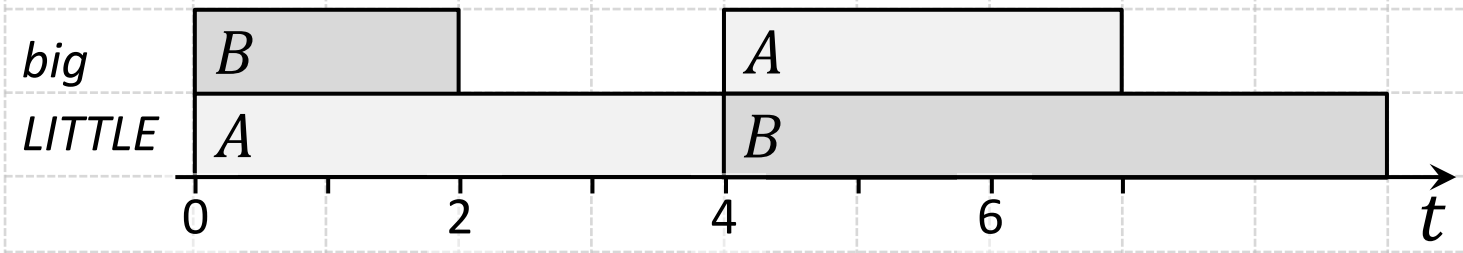
Schedule 2

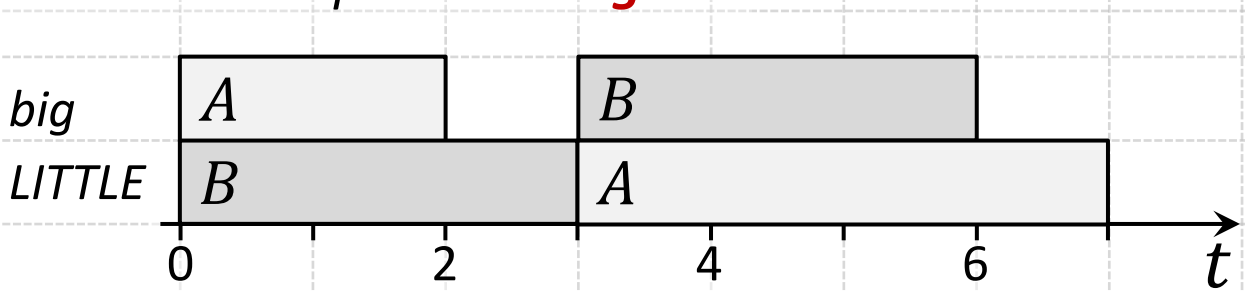


Prog.	**RT**	**E**
A	**7**	**4**
B	**9**	**4**

Heterogeneous Schedules: Time/Energy Trade-off

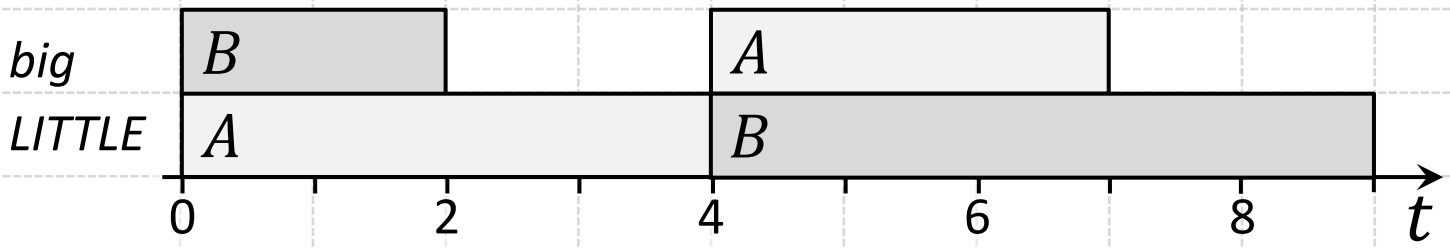
Prog.	"big" Core		"LITTLE" Core	
	Time	Energy	Time	Energy
A	5	2	8	1
B	4	4	10	3

*Schedule 1: Optimized **Avg. RT***



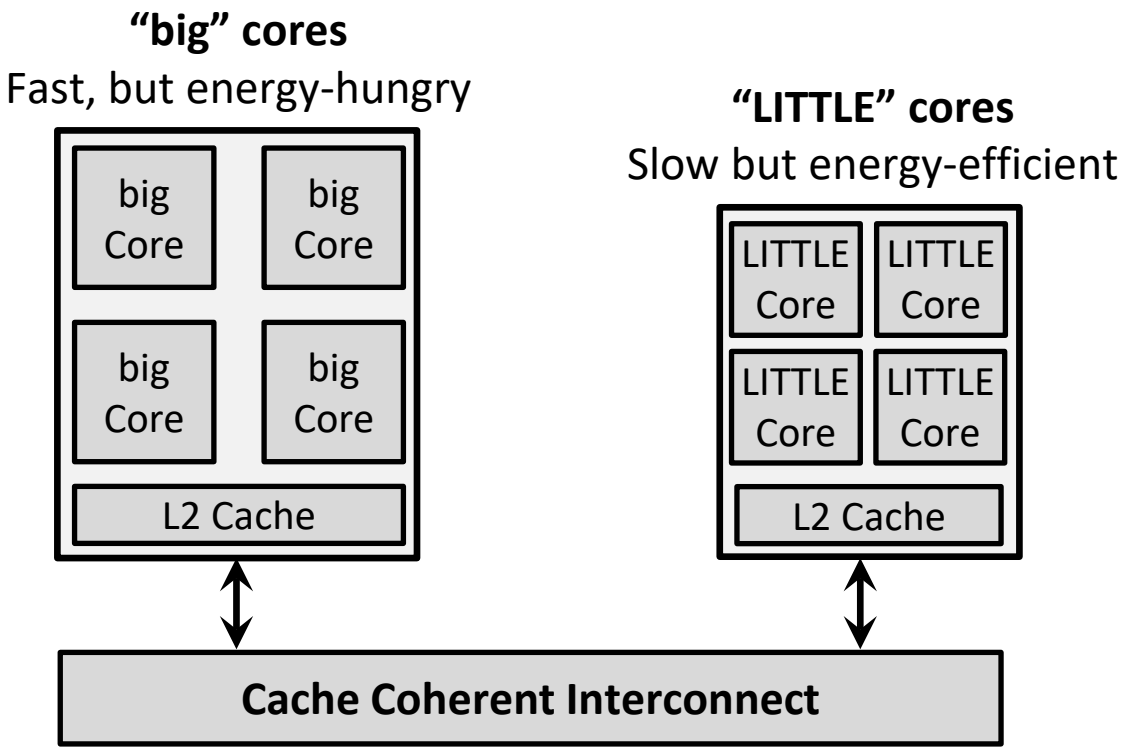
Prog.	**RT**	E
A	**7**	4
B	**6**	5

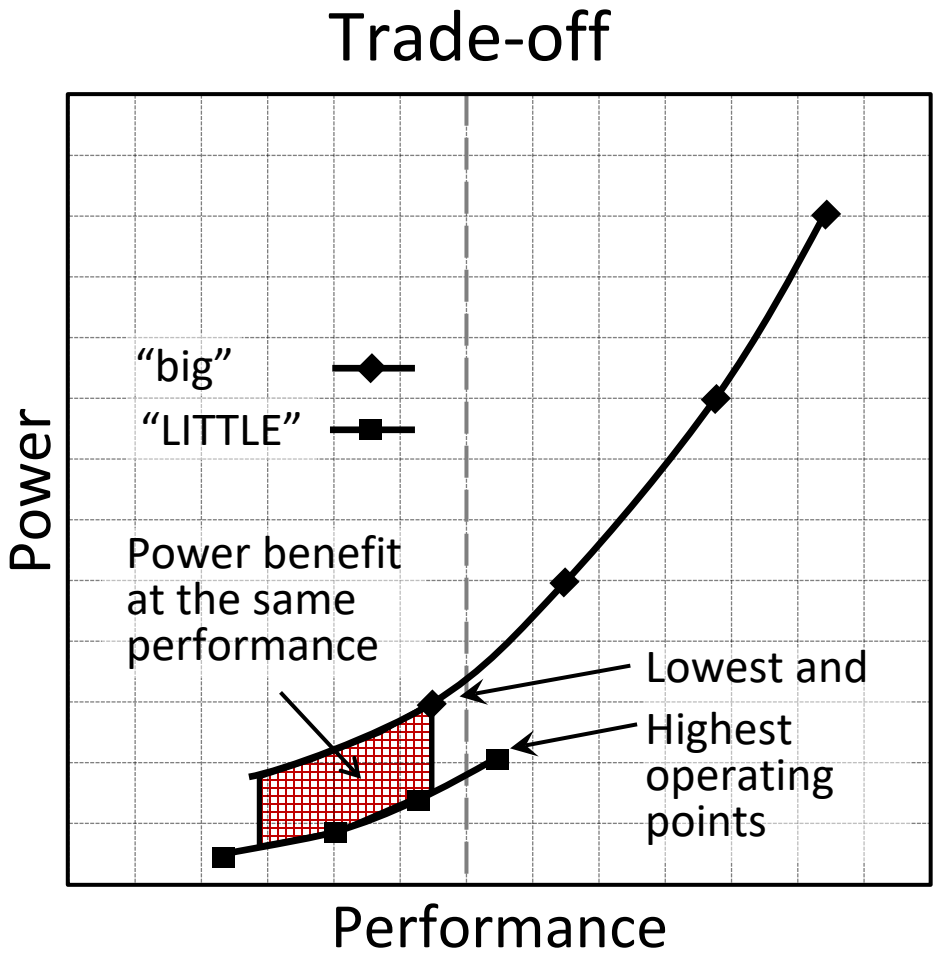
*Schedule 2: Optimized **Avg. Energy***



Prog.	RT	**E**
A	7	**4**
B	9	**4**

Time vs Energy Trade-off: ARM big.LITTLE Case





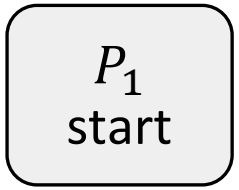
- Scheduler affects time and energy consumption;
- **Efficient scheduler is demanded (e.g. for mobile devices)**

Existing Heterogeneous Schedulers

- HEFT: Heterogeneous Earliest Finish Time;
- HASS: Heterogeneity-Aware Signature-Supported

Properties of HEFT and HASS Schedulers	
Objective	Response times minimization
Principle	Greedy-based heuristics
Limitations	Suboptimal; Energy consumption not considered

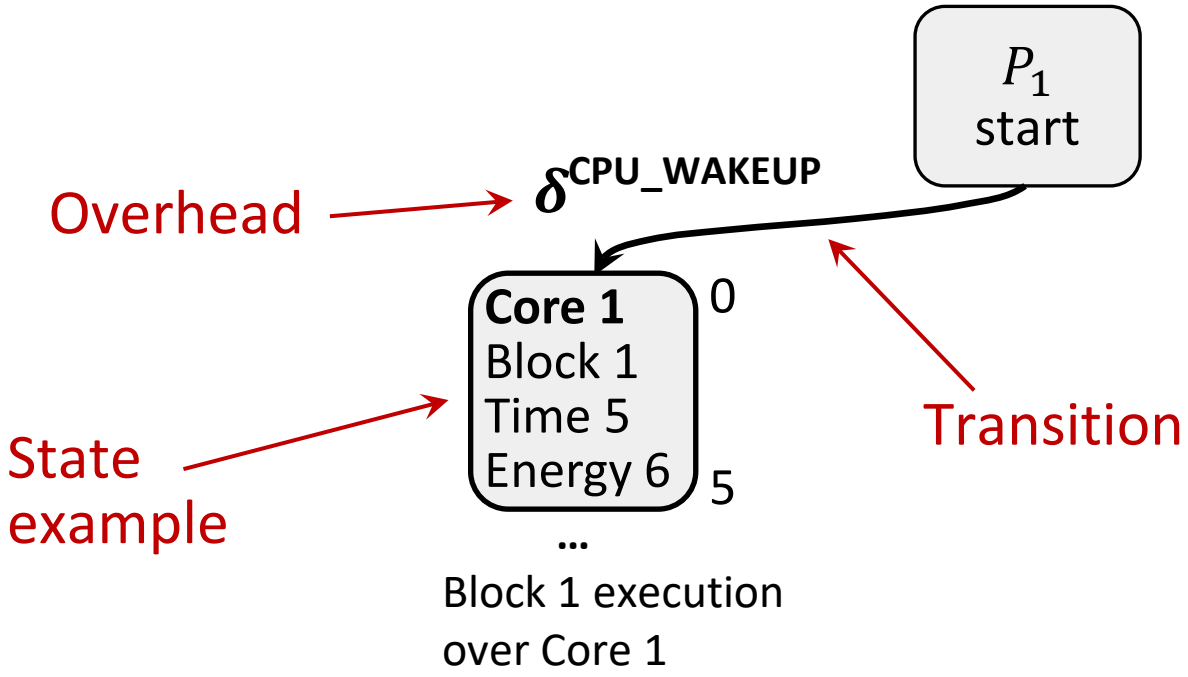
State-Transition Graph for a Solo Program P_1



P_1 requirements

Blocks	Param	Core 1	Core 2
Block 1	Time	5	4
	Energy	6	10
Block 2	Time	3	2
	Energy	3	7
Block 3	Time	2	2
	Energy	3	6

State-Transition Graph for a Solo Program P_1



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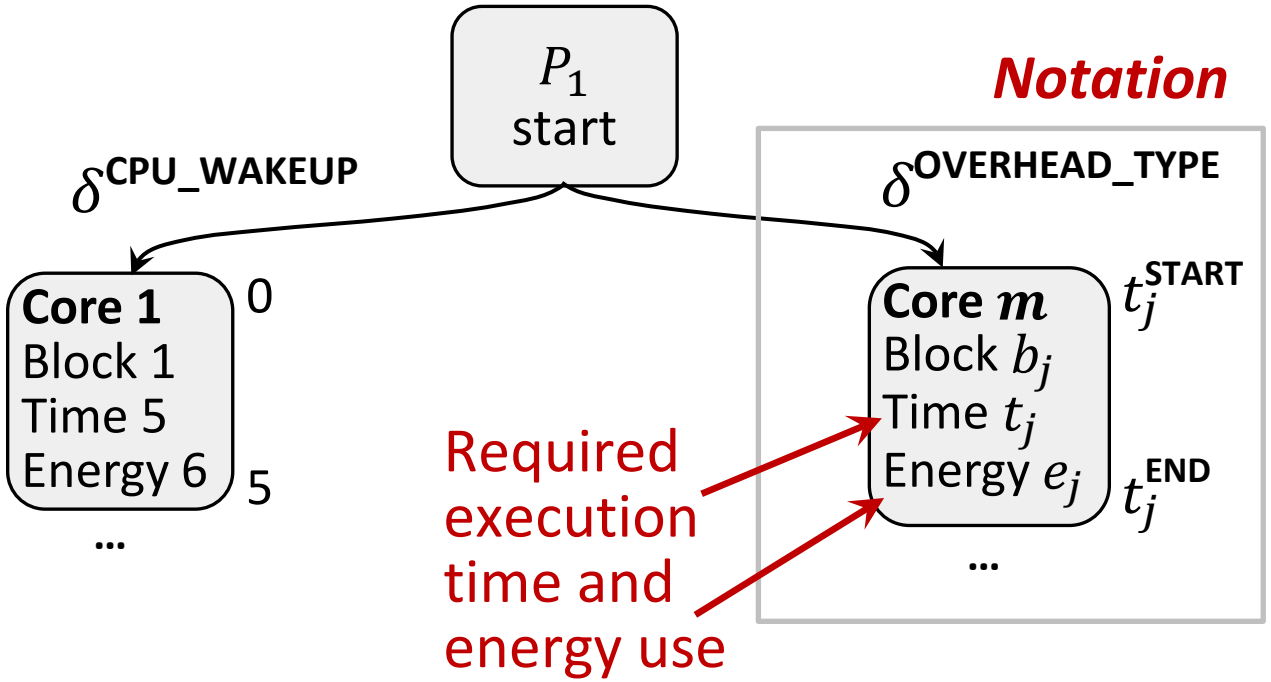

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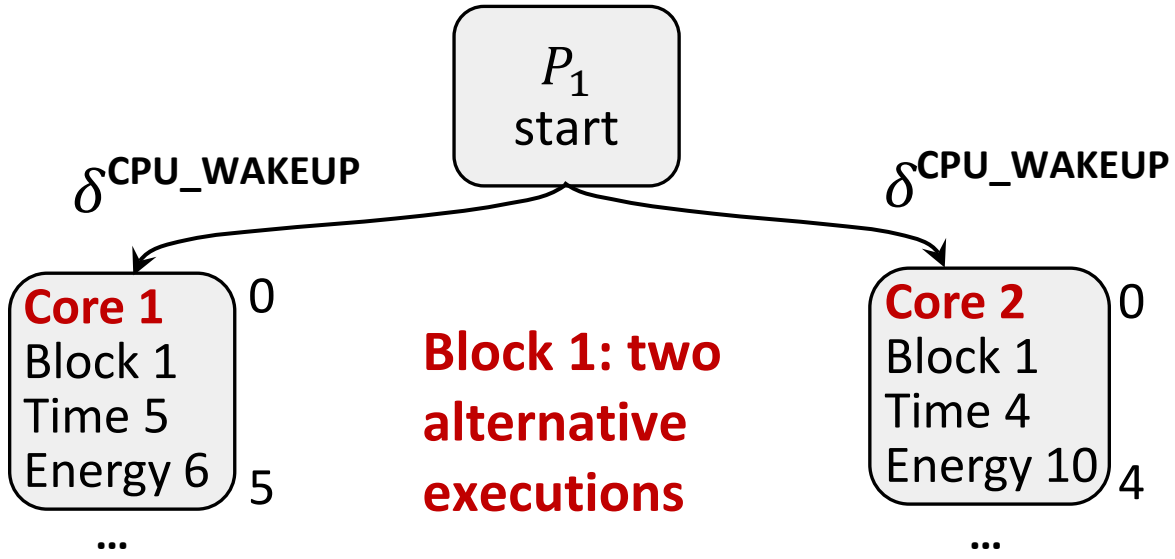

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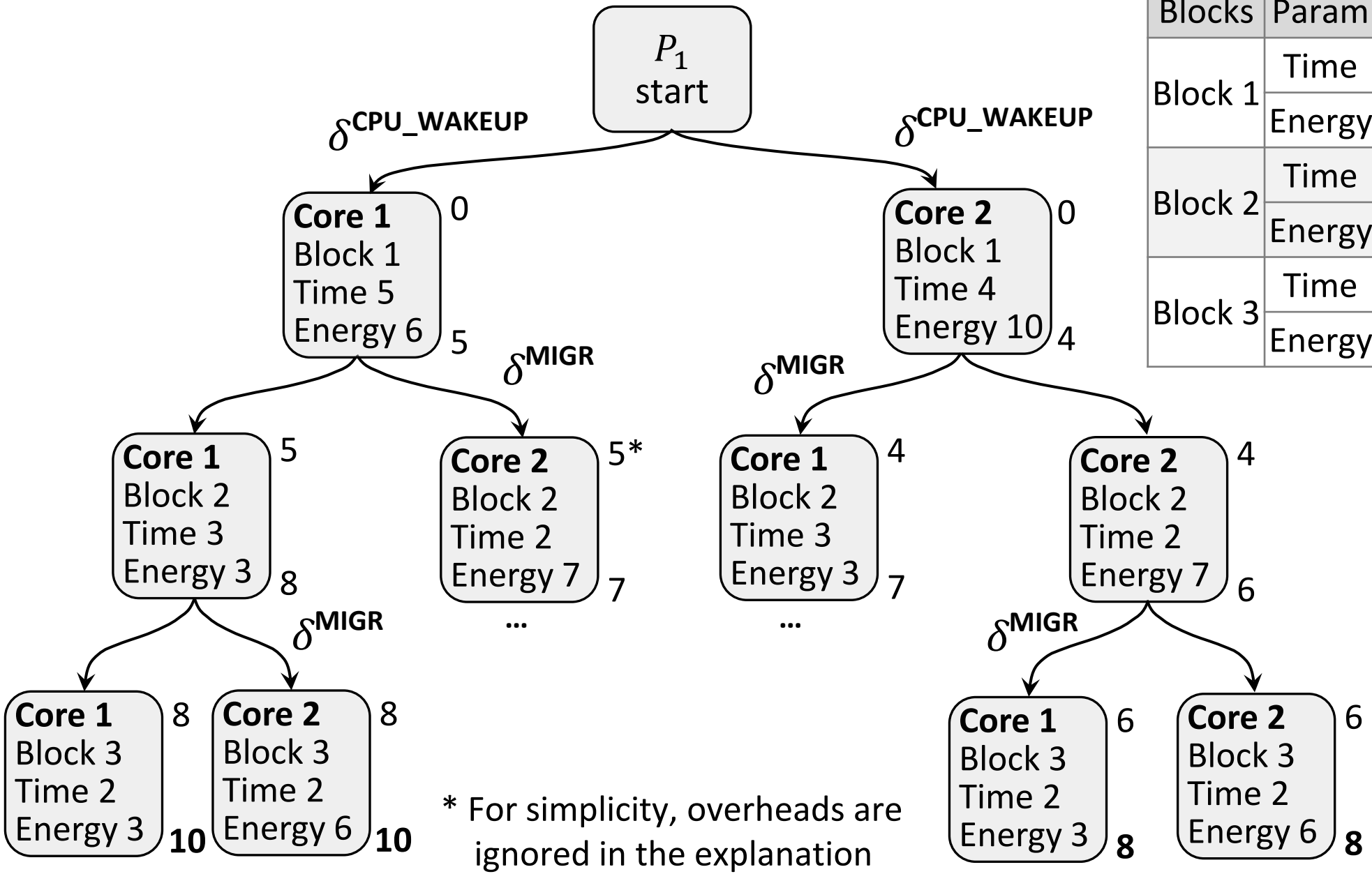

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Block 2	Time	3	2
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Block 3	Time	2	2
	Energy	3	6

* For simplicity, overheads are ignored in the explanation

State-Transition Graph for a Solo Program P_1

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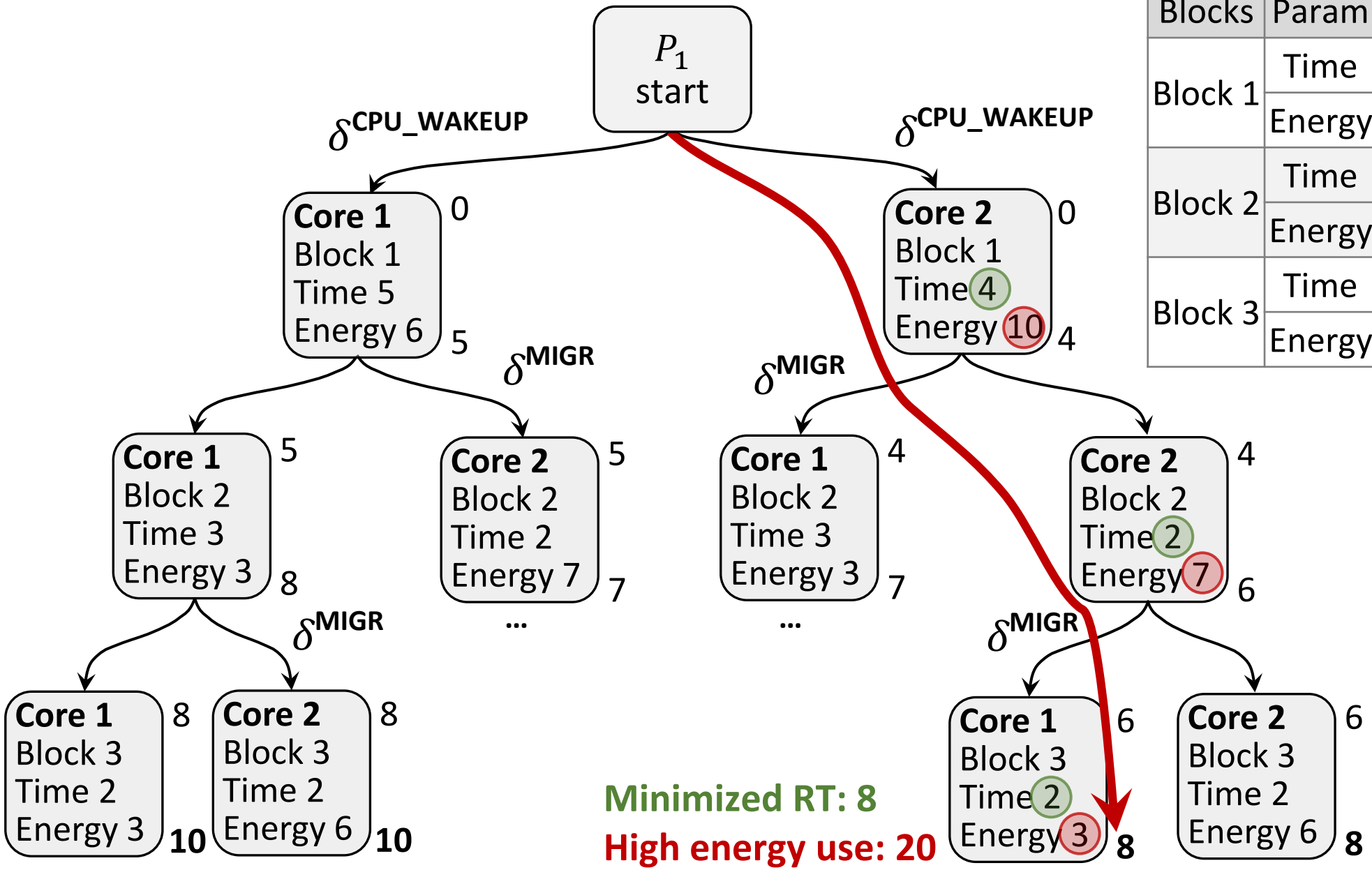

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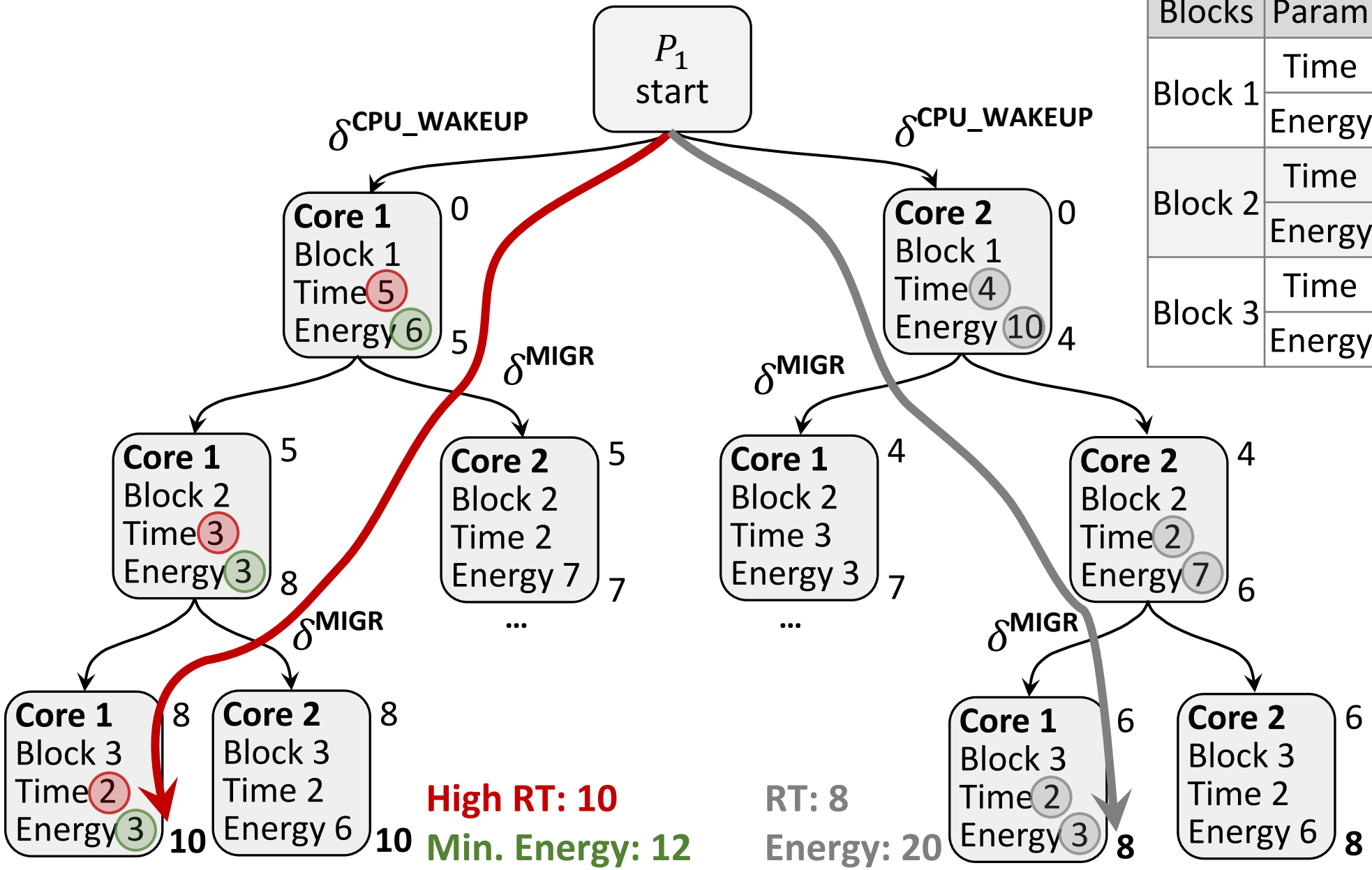

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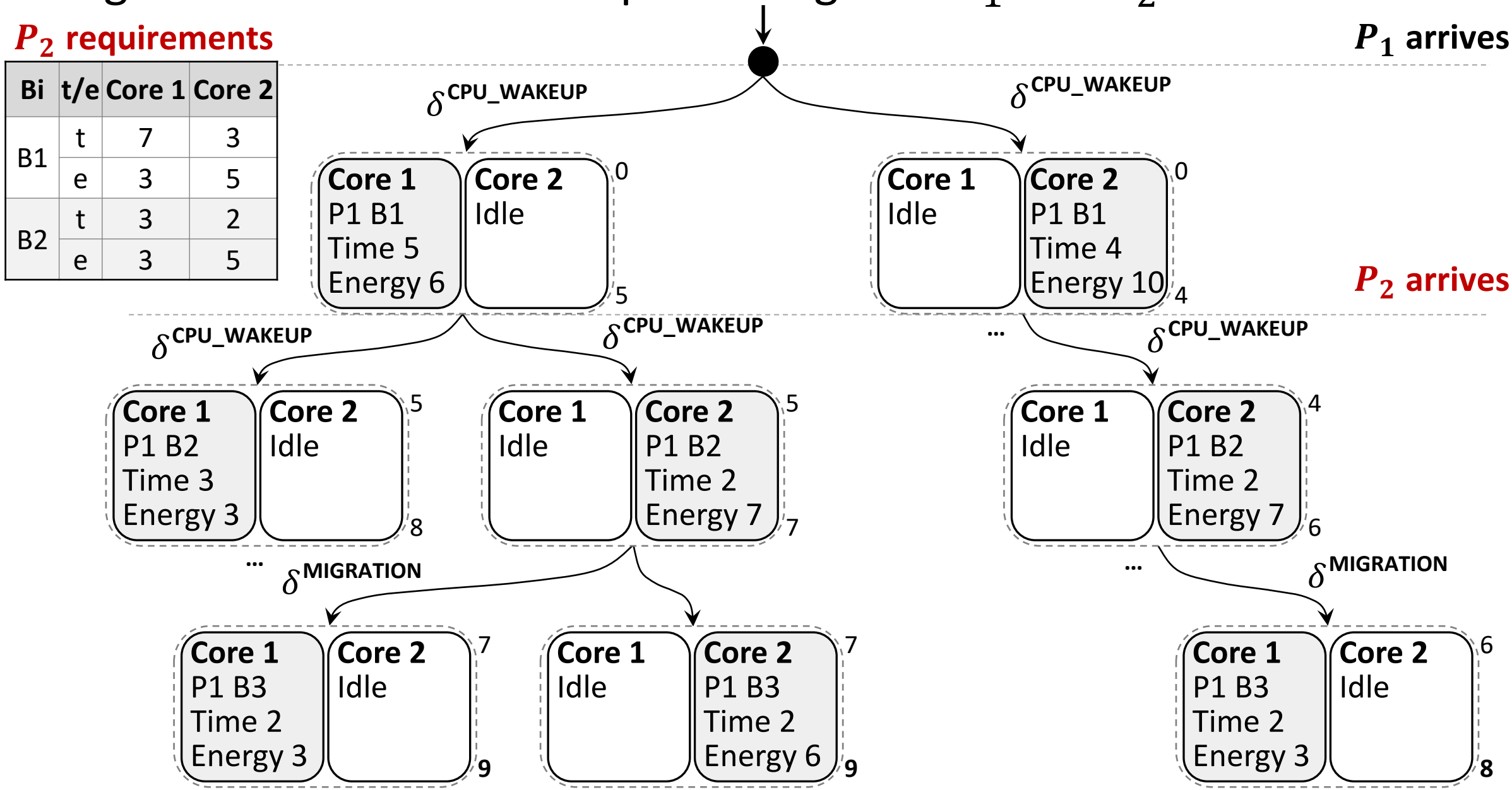
	Energy	3	7
Block 3	Time	2	2
	Energy	3	6

Merged State-Transition Graph of Programs P_1 and P_2

P_2 requirements

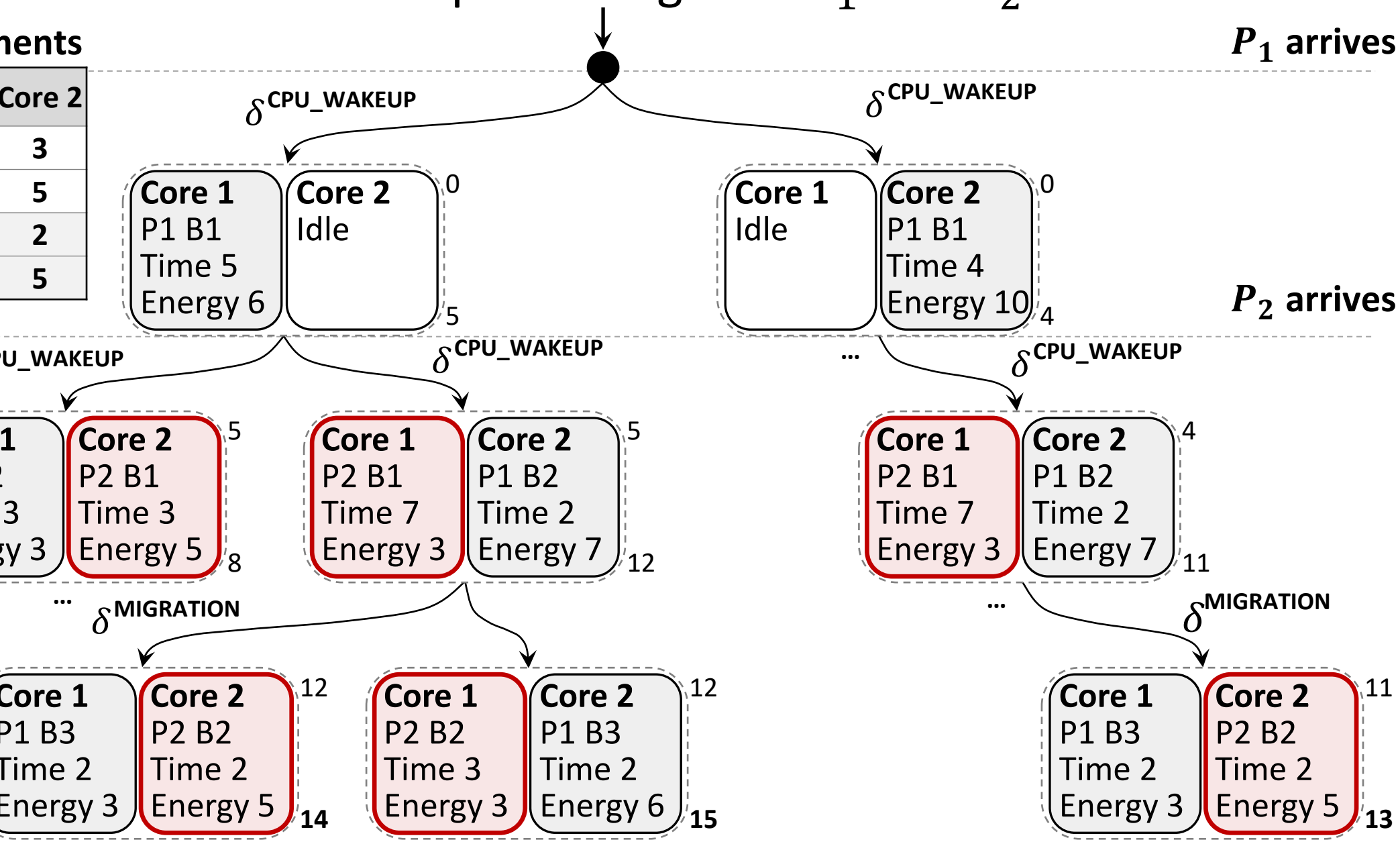
Bi	t/e	Core 1	Core 2
B1	t	7	3
	e	3	5
B2	t	3	2
	e	3	5



Merged State-Transition Graph of Programs P_1 and P_2

P_2 requirements

Bi	t/e	Core 1	Core 2
B1	t	**7**	**3**
	e	**3**	**5**
B2	t	**3**	**2**
	e	**3**	**5**



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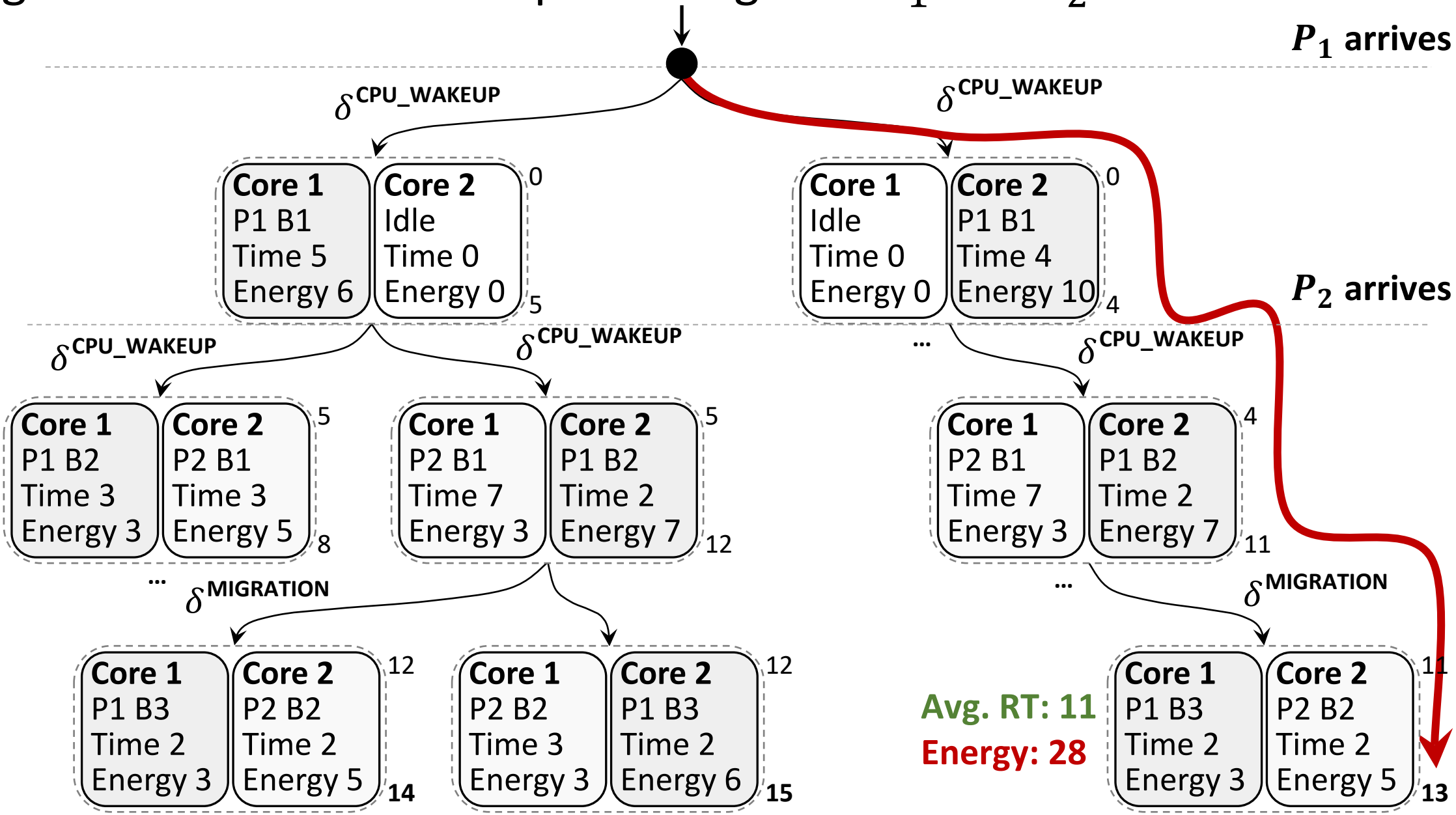

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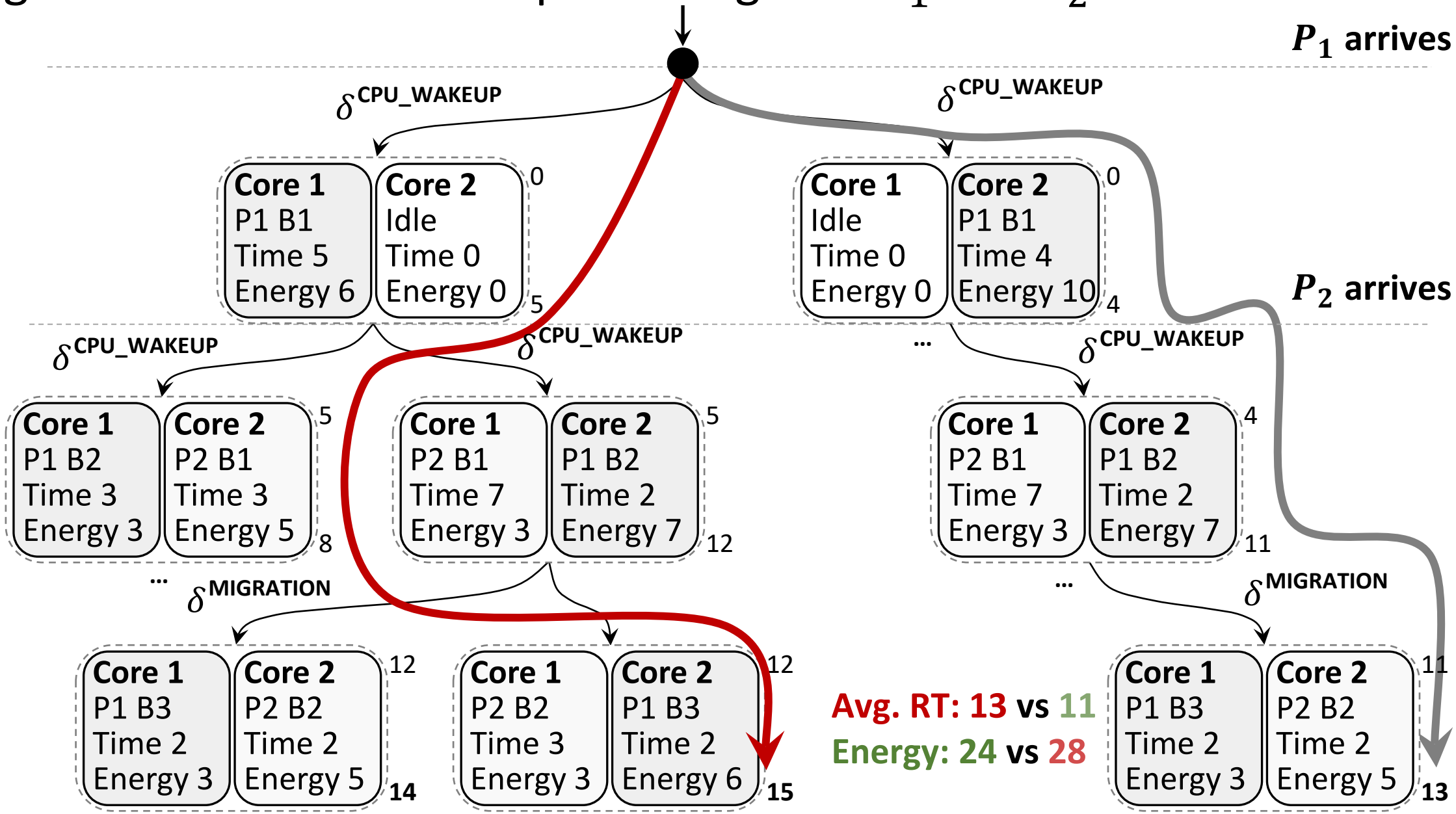

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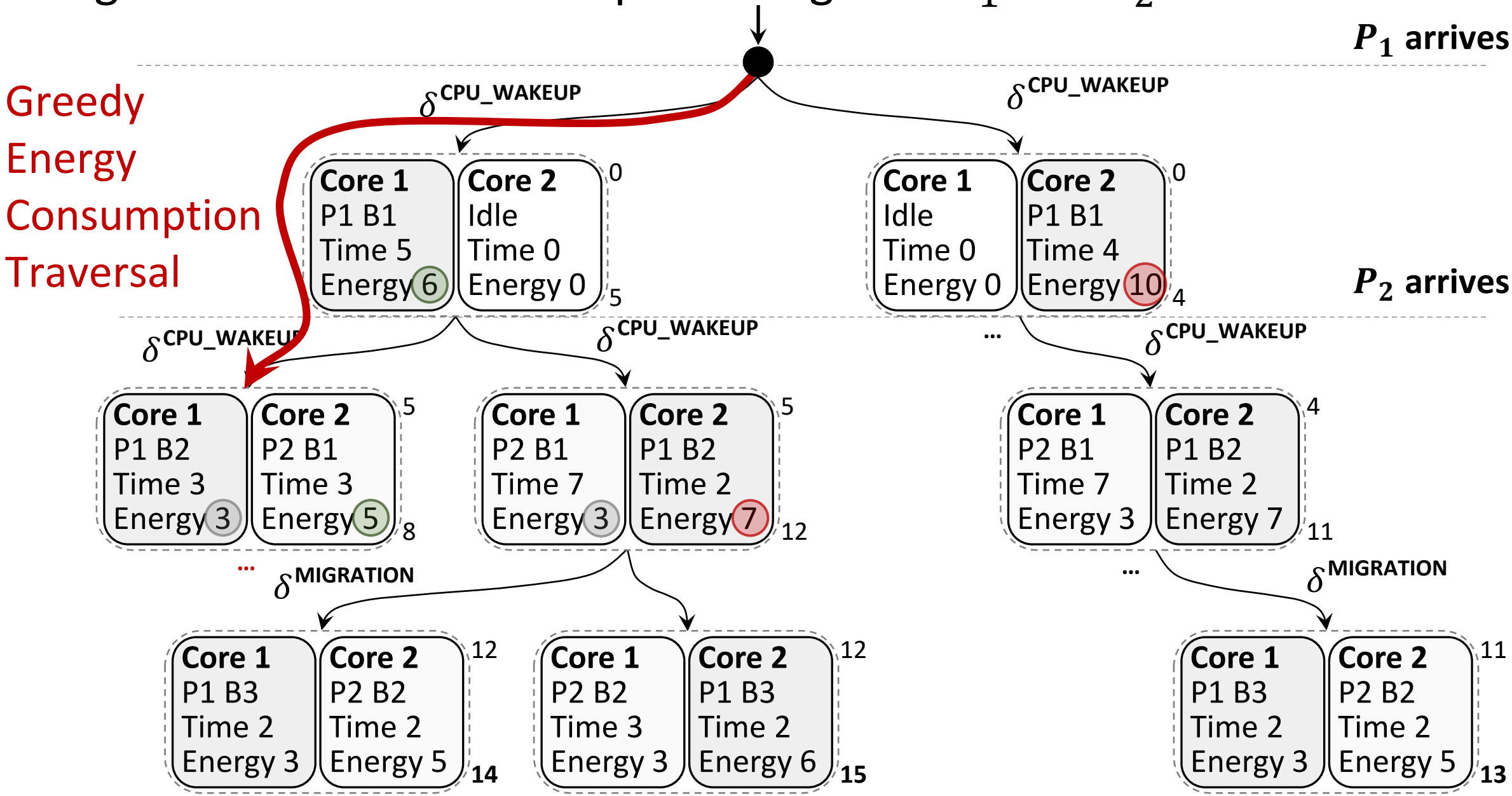

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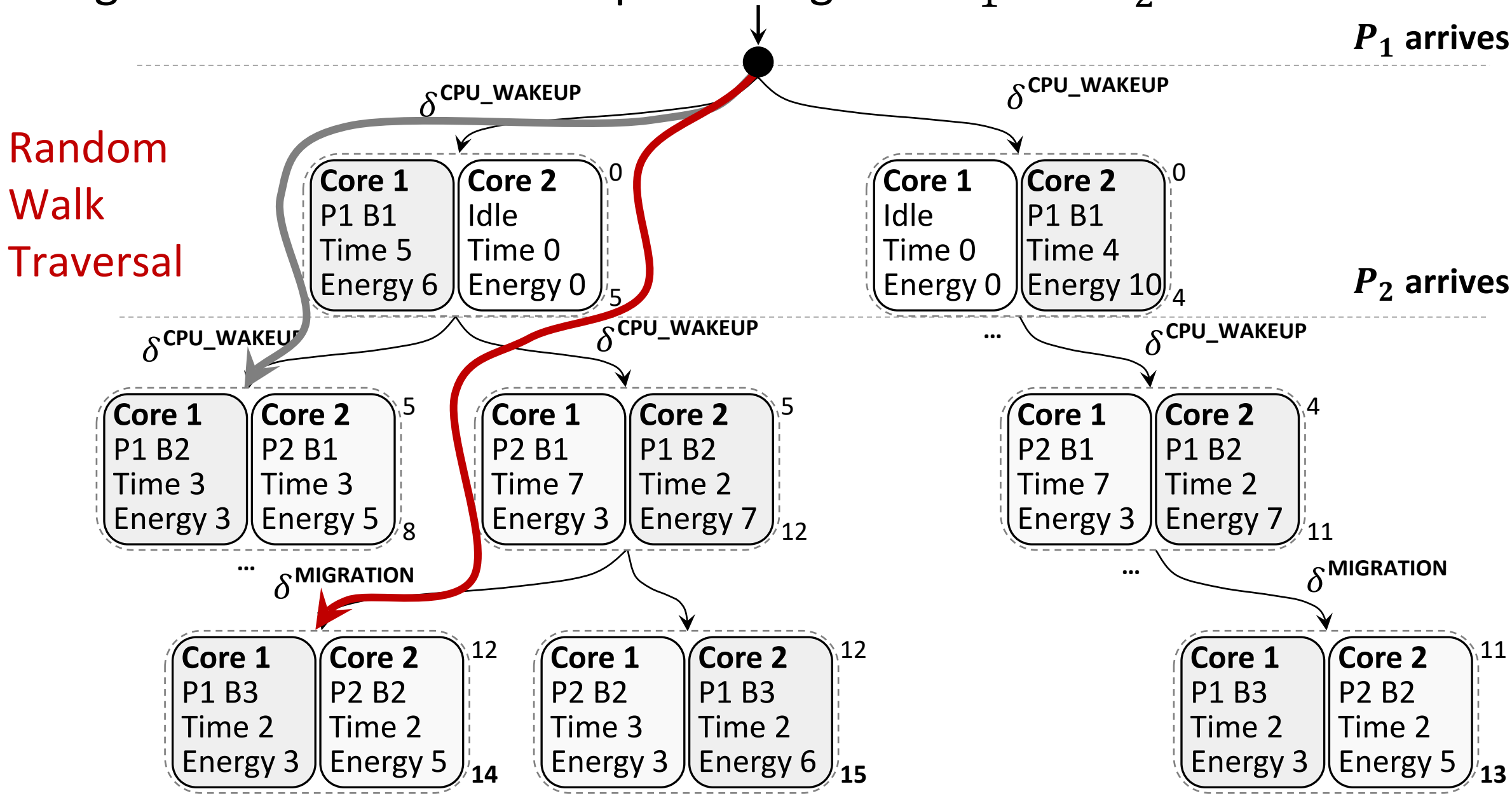
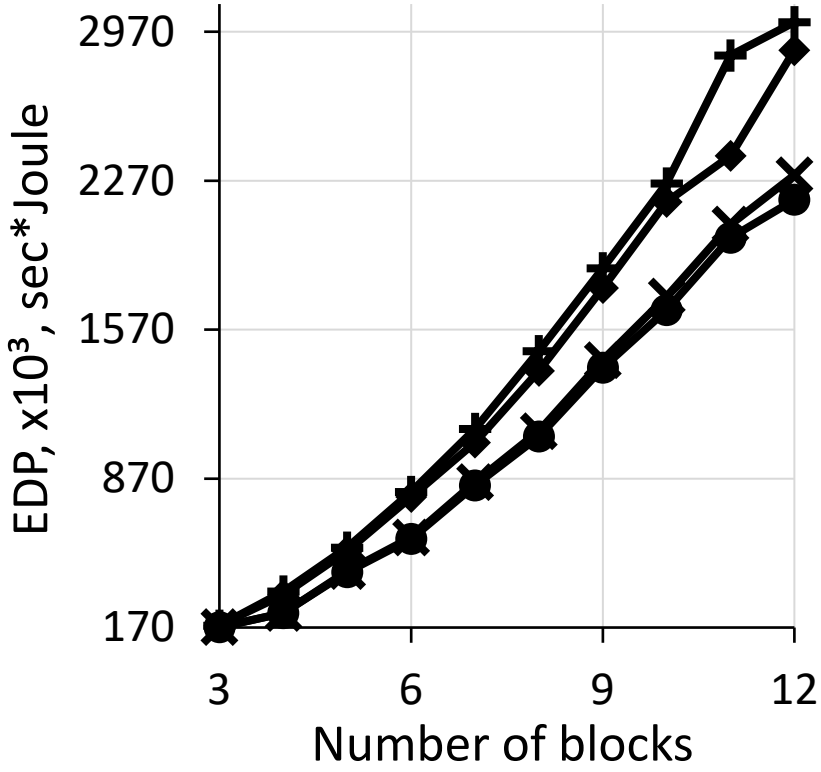


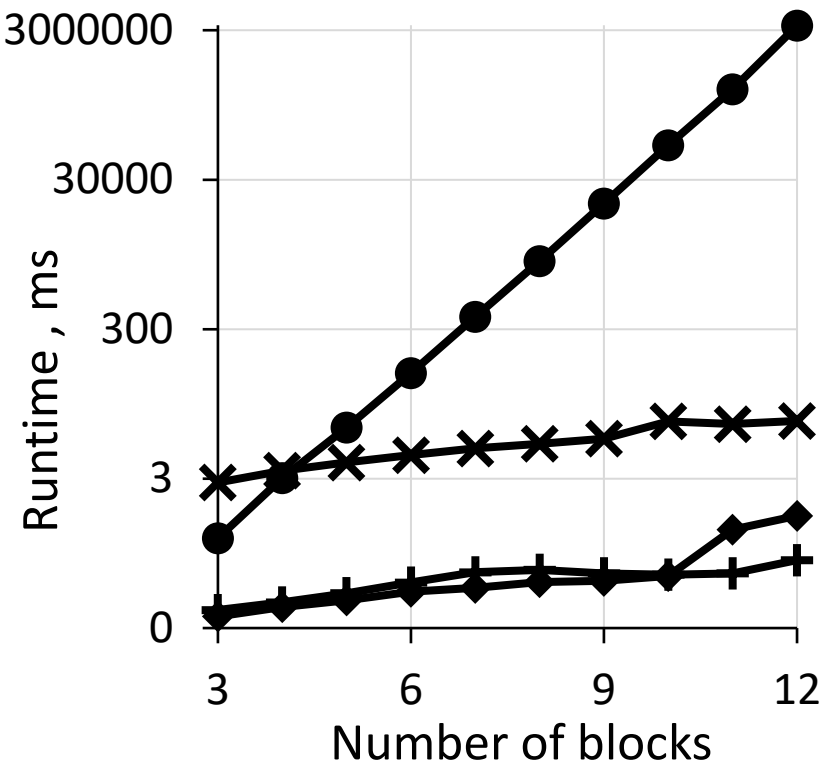
Schedulers Evaluation

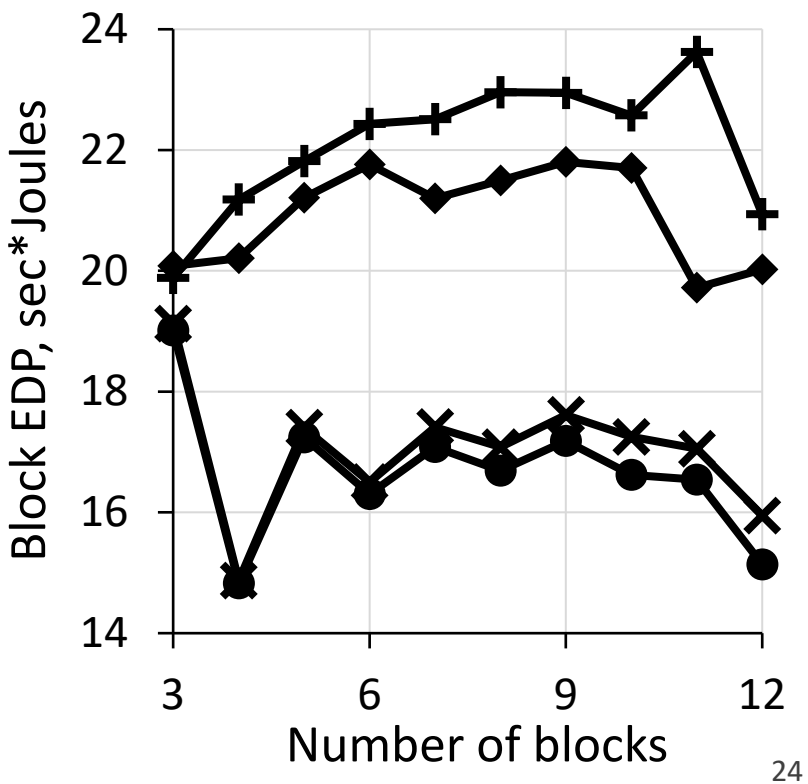
Settings:
Programs number – 3;
Cores number – 2;

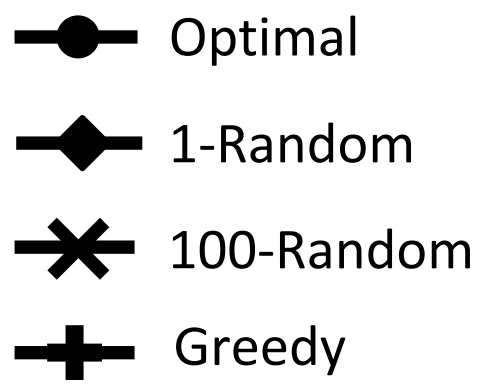
Blocks Requirements per Core 1,2:
Runtime – 1: [220; 250], 2: [210; 230];
Energy use – 1: [120; 130], 2: [125; 150].

Input generation: numbers of programs and cores are fixed, blocks requirements are picked from uniform distributions









Conclusion

- We proposed optimal and suboptimal scheduling techniques based on the notion of State-Transition Graph for heterogeneous platforms;
- Address programs energy consumption;
- Suggested suboptimal heuristics are much faster and some is near-optimal;
- Implemented and evaluated all schedules in C++ programming language.
- This methodology triggered a potential collaboration with Huawei

References

1. E. L. Padoin, L. L. Pilla, M. Castro, F. Z. Boito, P. O. Alexandre Navaux, and J.-F. M´ehaut, “Performance/energy trade-off in scientific computing: the case of arm big.little and intel sandy bridge,” IET Computers & Digital Techniques, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 27–35, 2015. [Online]. Available: https://ietresearch.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1049/ietcdt. 2014.0074

2. H. Topcuoglu, S. Hariri, and M.-Y. Wu, “Task scheduling algorithms for heterogeneous processors,” in Proceedings. Eighth Heterogeneous Computing Workshop (HCW’99), 1999, pp. 3–14;

3. D. Shelepov, J. C. Saez Alcaide, S. Jeffery, A. Fedorova, N. Perez, Z. F. Huang, S. Blagodurov, and V. Kumar, “Hass: a scheduler for heterogeneous multicore systems,” SIGOPS Oper. Syst. Rev., vol. 43, no. 2, p. 66–75, Apr. 2009. [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.1145/1531793.1531804