

# Memory Access Scheduling to Reduce Thread Migrations

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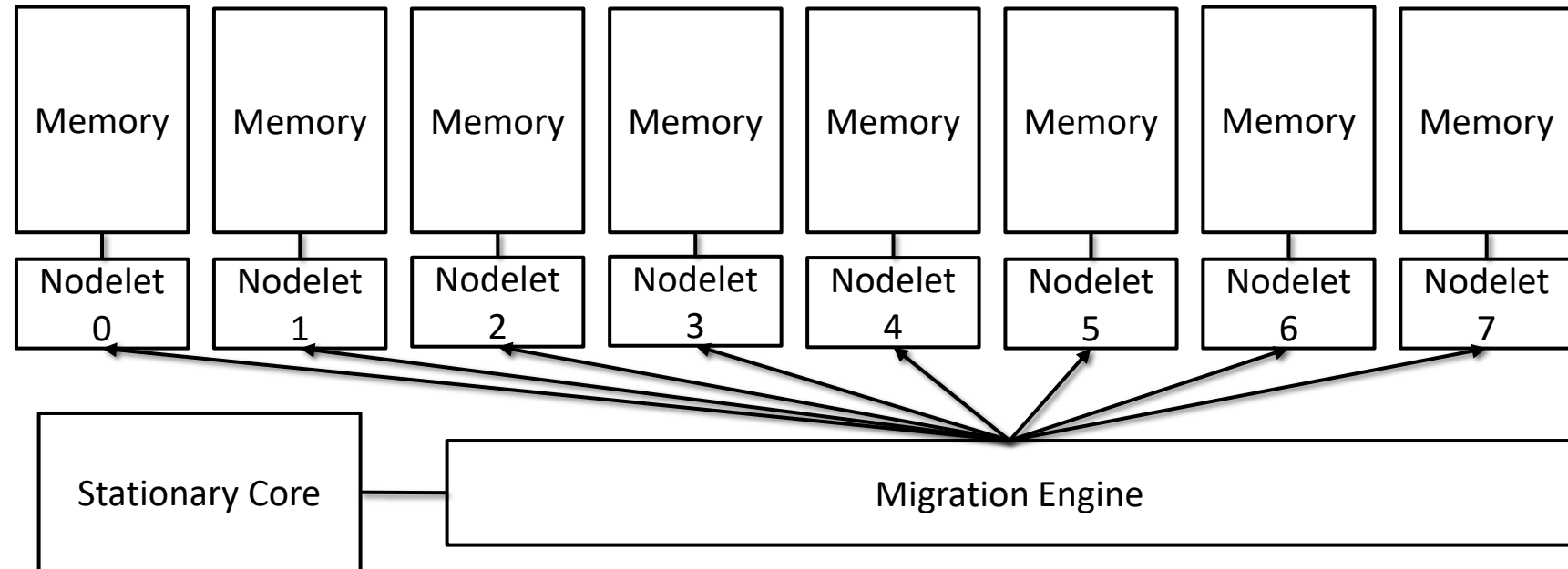
HABANERO EXTREME SCALE SOFTWARE RESEARCH LABORATORY

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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# EMU Architecture

Migrate small thread context instead of data.



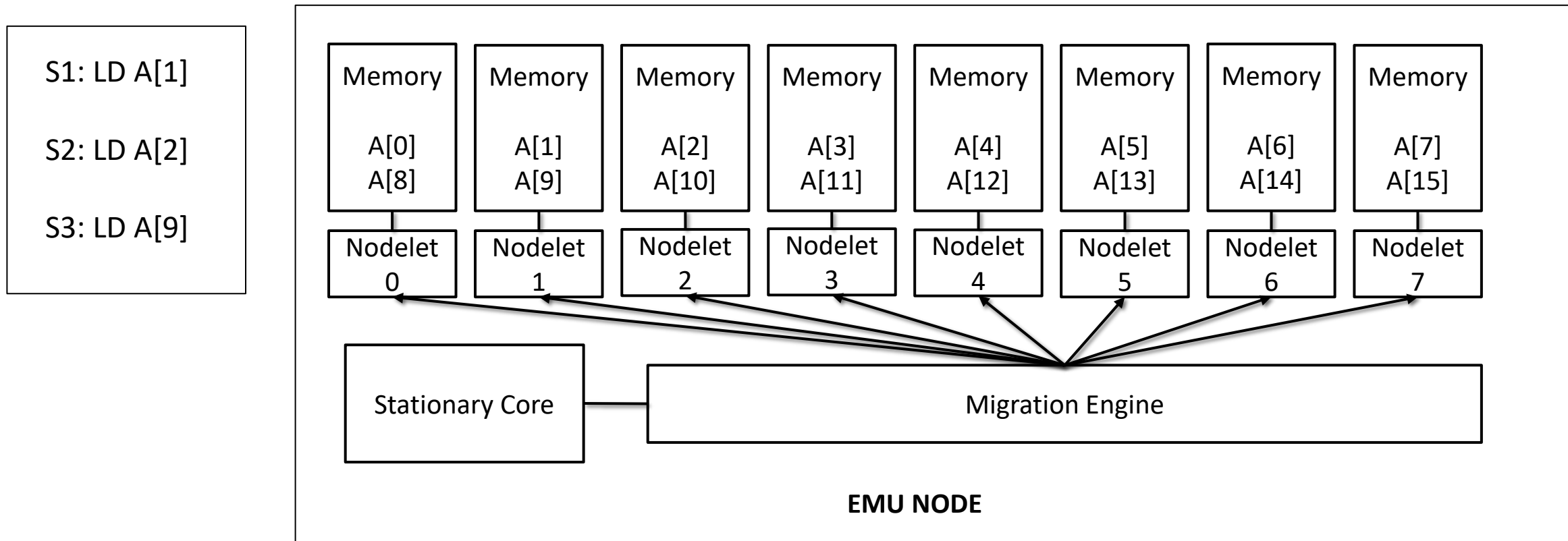
Applications with weak data locality:

- Graph algorithms
- Sparse matrix applications

**EMU NODE**

<http://lucata.com>

# Suboptimal Thread Migrations

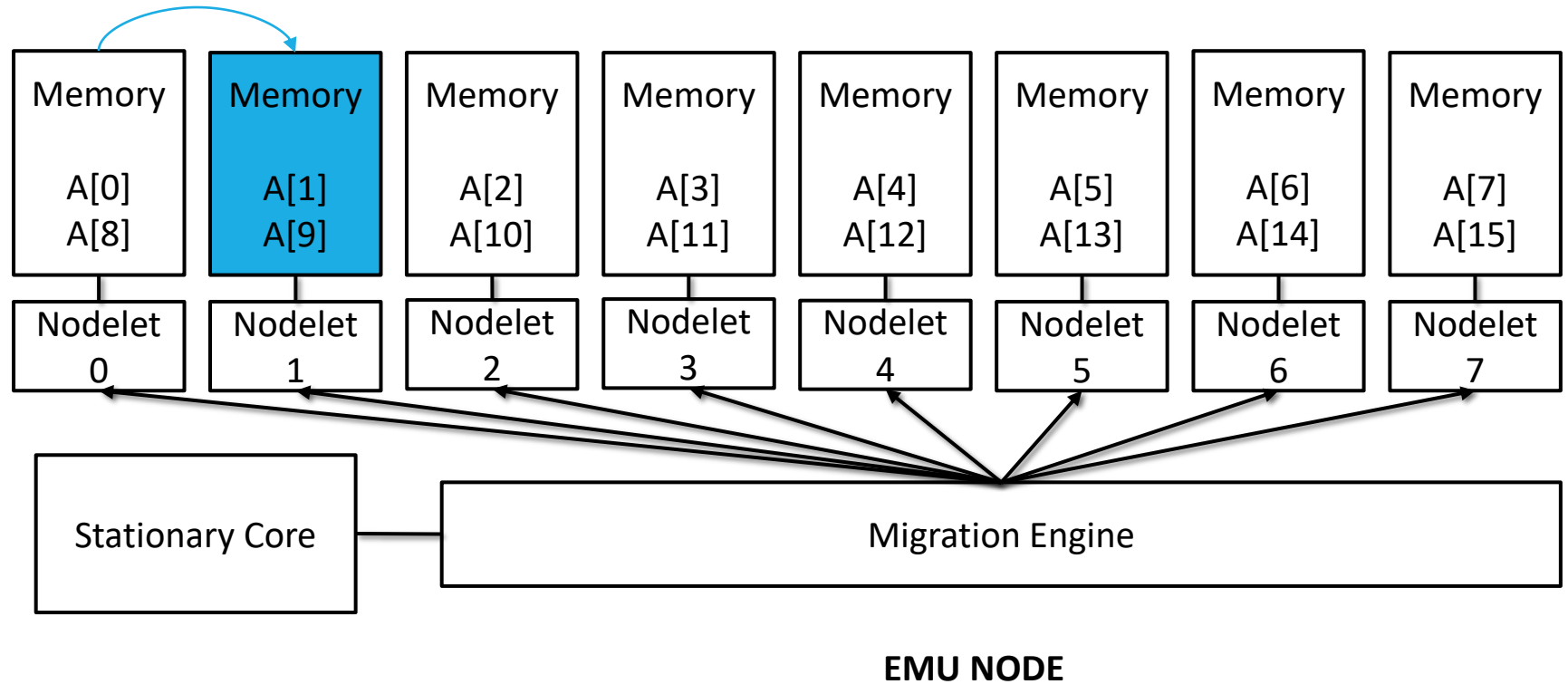


# Suboptimal Thread Migrations

S1: LD A[1]

S2: LD A[2]

S3: LD A[9]

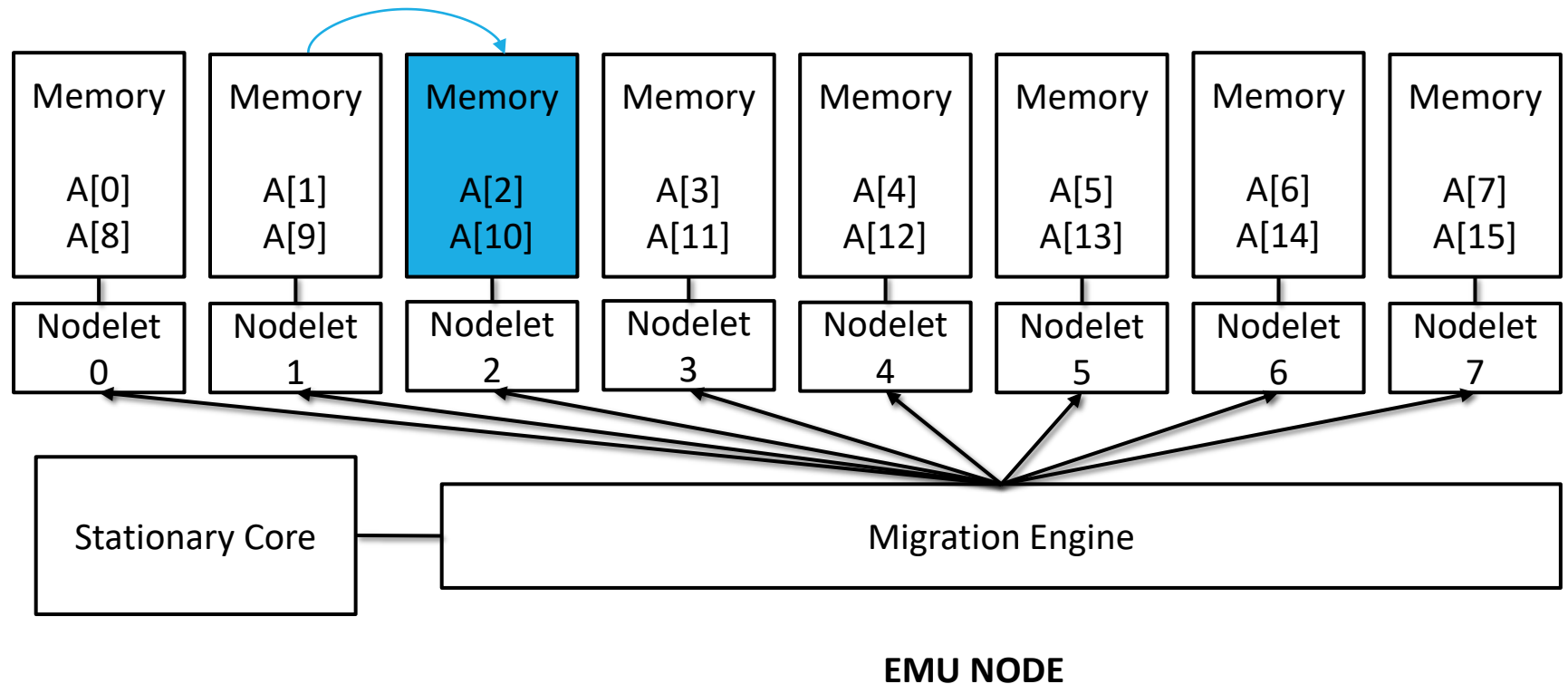


# Suboptimal Thread Migrations

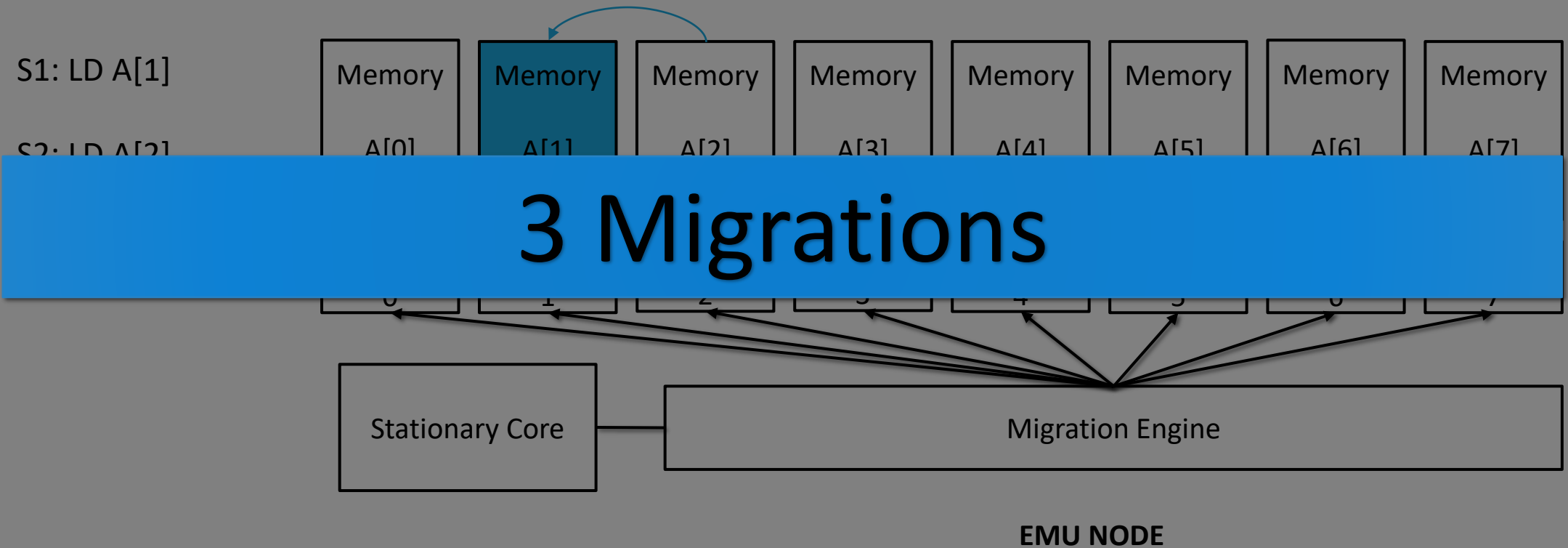
S1: LD A[1]

S2: LD A[2]

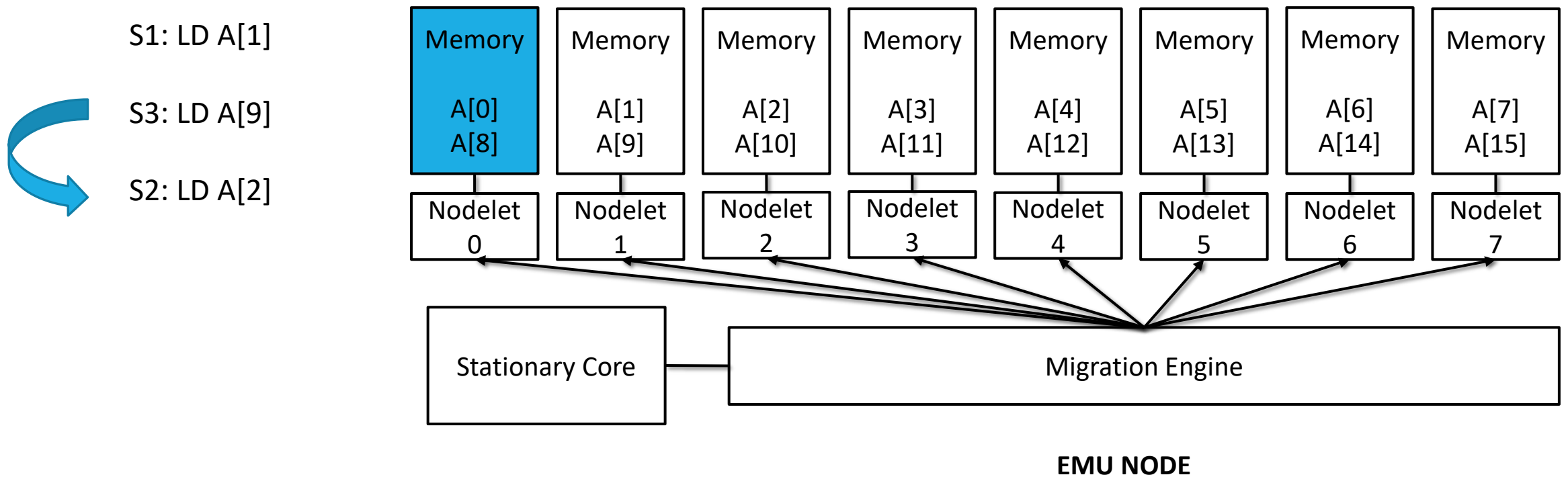
S3: LD A[9]



# Redundant Thread Migrations



# Memory Access Scheduling

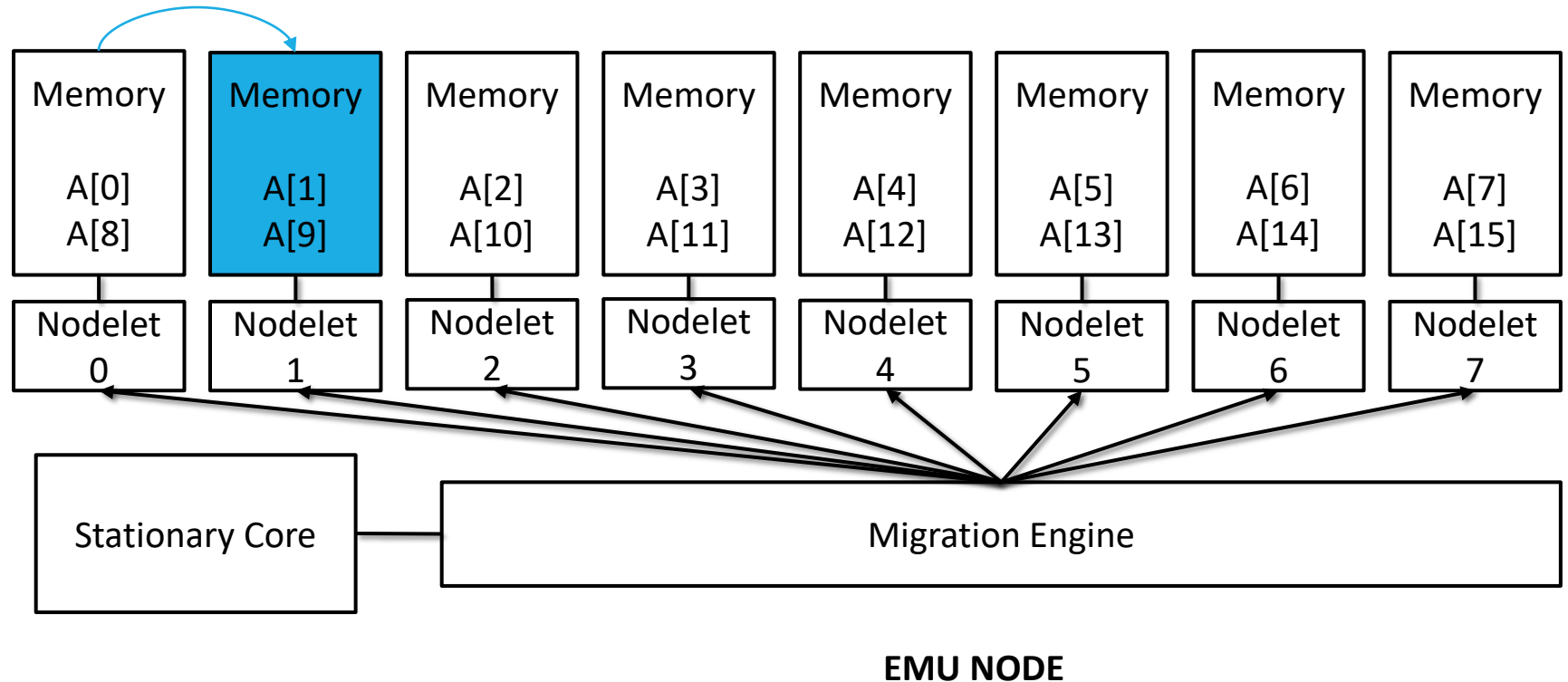


# Memory Access Scheduling

S1: LD A[1]

S3: LD A[9]

S2: LD A[2]



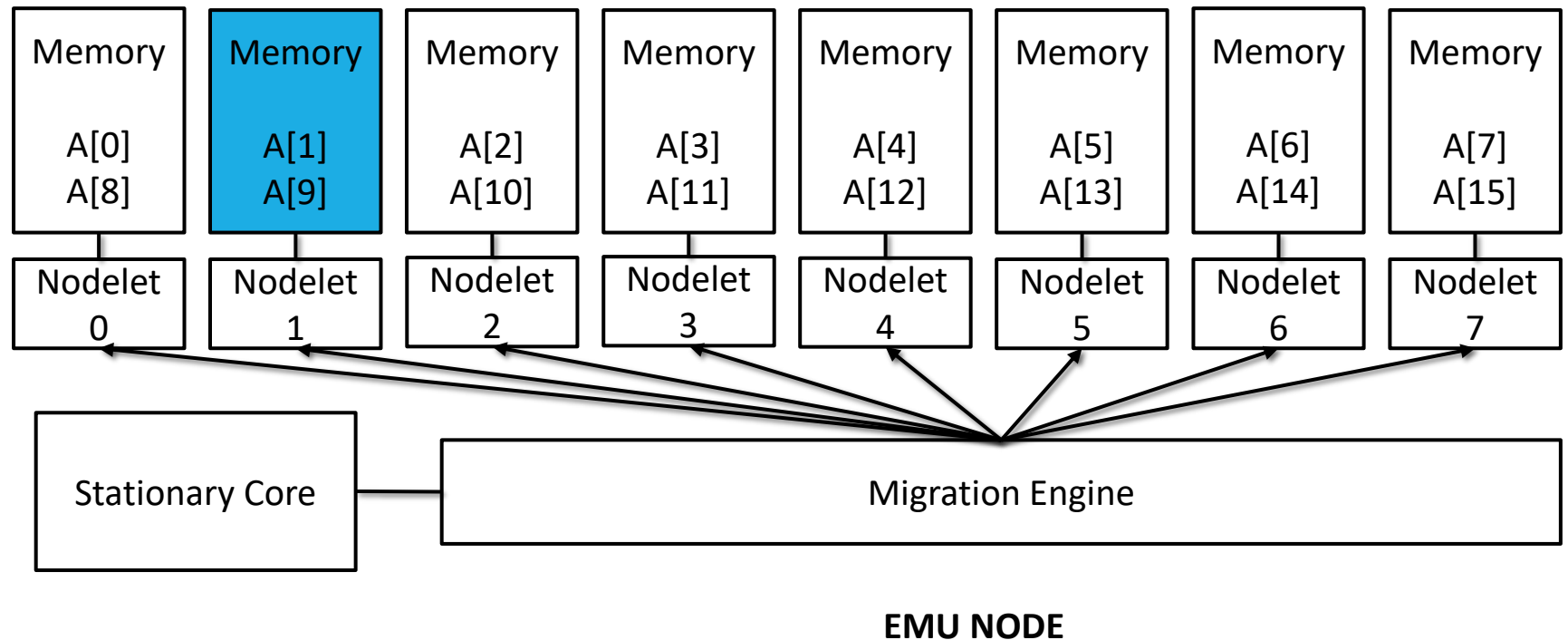


# Memory Access Scheduling

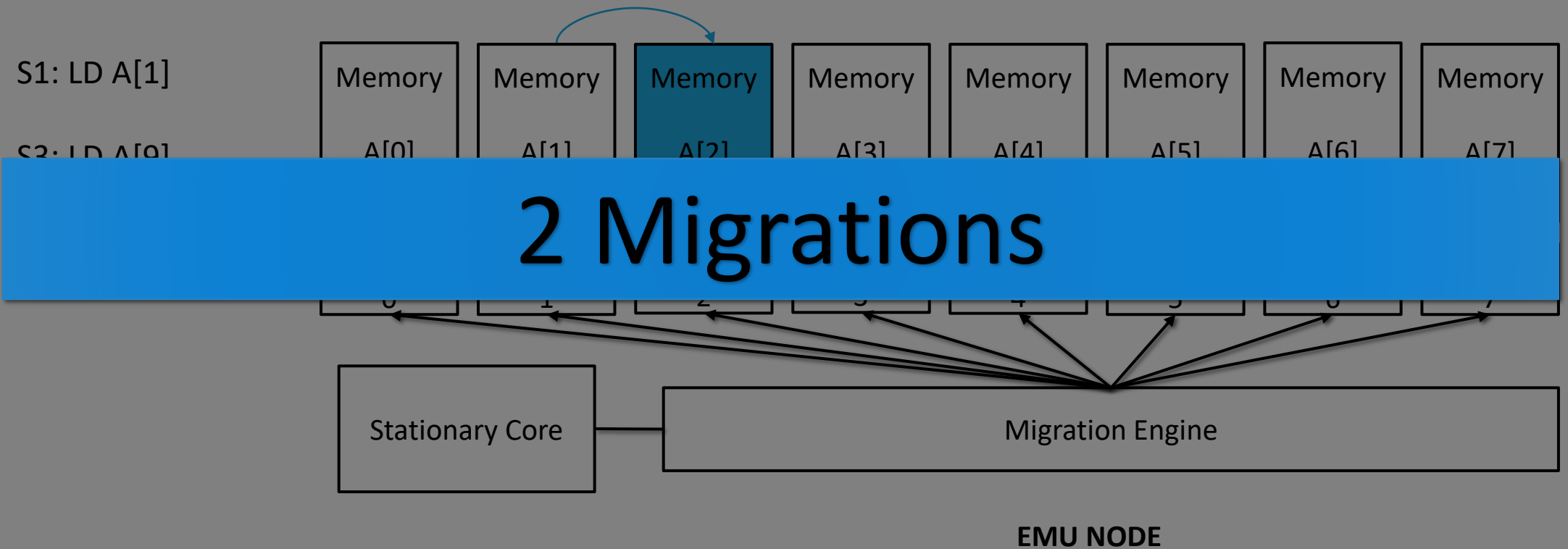
S1: LD A[1]

S3: LD A[9]

S2: LD A[2]



# Memory Access Scheduling



# Memory Access Scheduling

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Migrating threads instead of data helps applications with weak data locality

Redundant thread migrations result in slowdowns

Memory access scheduling:

- Identify and group co-located accesses to reduce thread migrations
- Maintain dependences

# Design: Analysis

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Goal: Identify co-located accesses

- Layout analysis:
  - A: 1D
- Stride analysis:
  - A[1], A[9]: nodelet 1
  - A[2]: nodelet 2
- Dependence graph

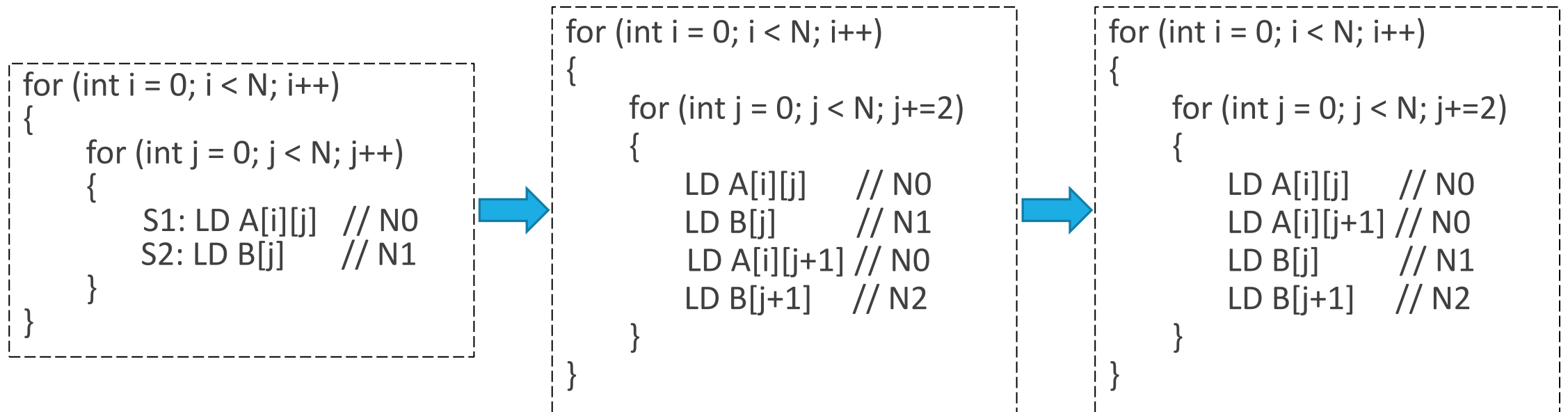
# Design: Transform

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Goal: Memory Access Scheduling to group co-located accesses

- Integer Linear Programming
- Greedy Scheduler

# Interaction with Loop Unrolling



Base  
 $2N*N$

Loop Unroll  
 $2N*N$

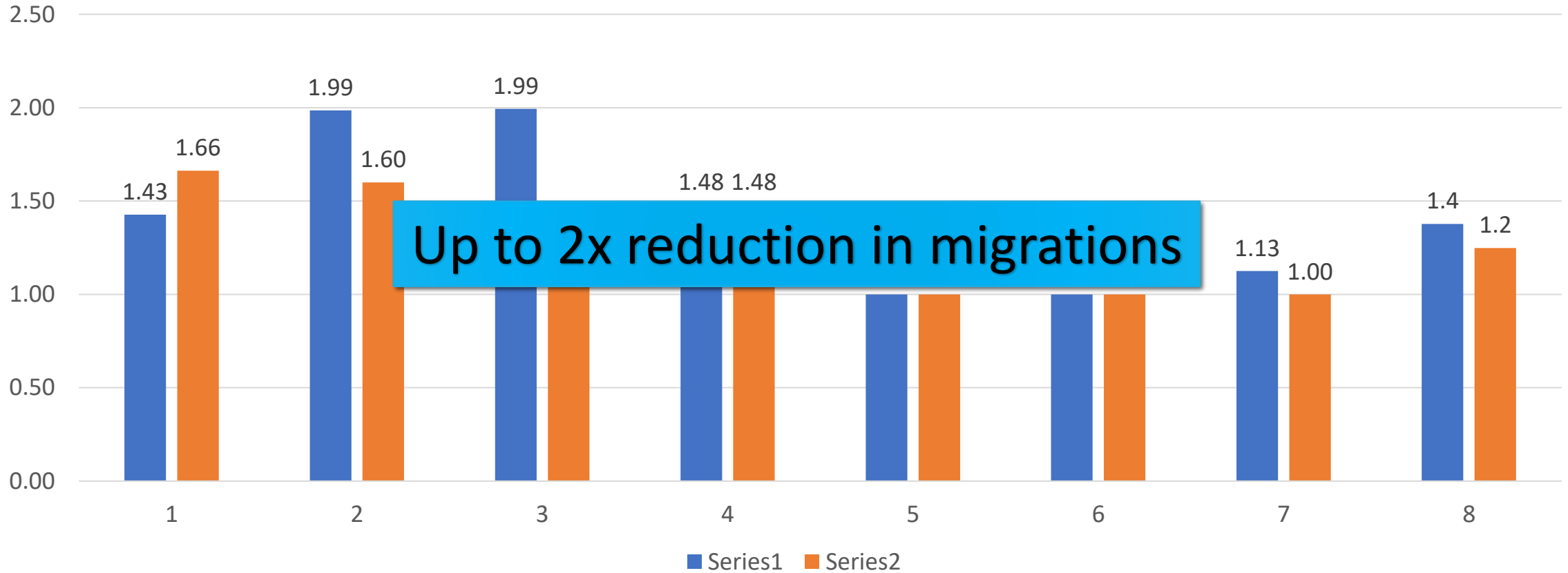
Memory Access Scheduling  
 $3/2*N*N$

# Experimental Setup

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<b>Performance Metric</b>	Thread Migrations, Speedup
<b>EMU Configuration</b>	1 Node, 8 Nodelets
<b>Per-Thread Registers</b>	16
<b>Compiler</b>	LLVM-Cilk
<b>Migration Profiling</b>	emusim
<b>Applications</b>	Linear Algebra, Polybench
<b>Unroll factor</b>	2

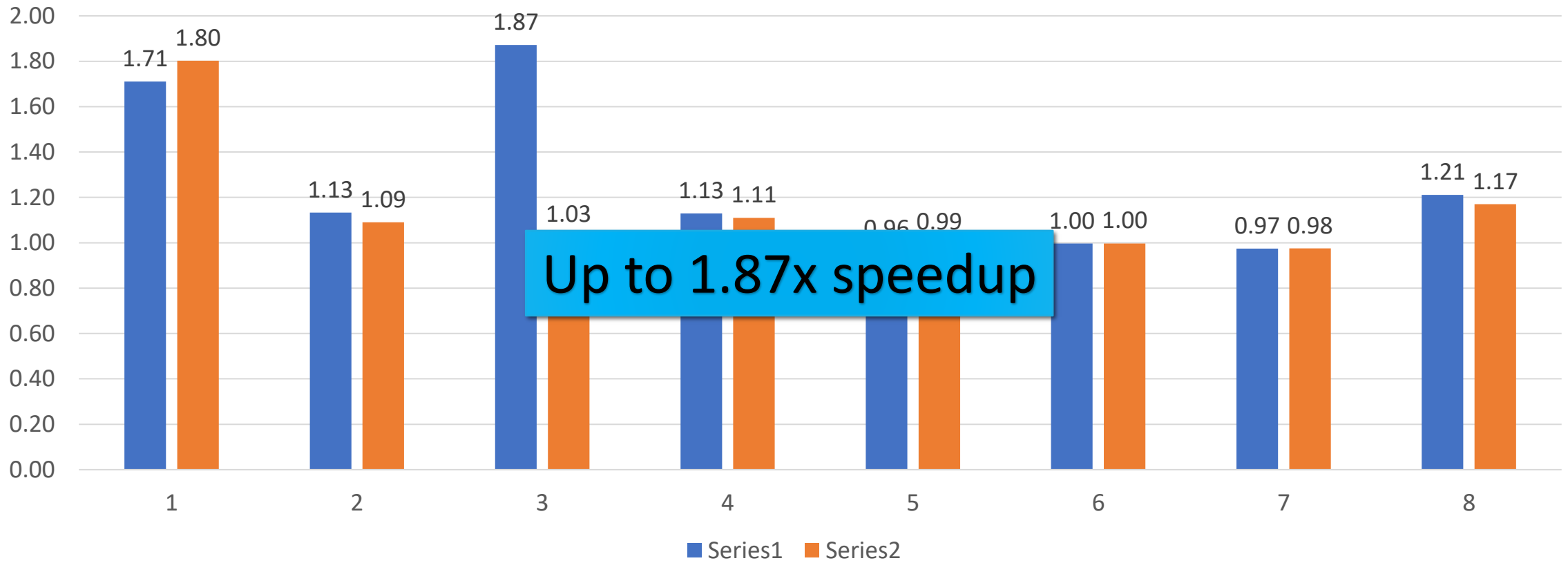
## Migration Reduction Factor with Memory Access Scheduling



Reduction in Migrations



## Speedup on Emu HW with Unrolling and Memory Access Scheduling



Speedup

# Conclusion

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<b>Benefits</b>	<b>Cost &amp; Challenges</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify &amp; group co-located accesses</li><li>• Reduce thread migrations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Register pressure, spills</li><li>• Compile time overhead</li><li>• Indirect accesses, pointers</li></ul>

# Thank You

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