ECE 571 – Advanced Microprocessor-Based Design Lecture 2

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Announcements

• Lecture notes are posted to the course website.



Review: What is Performance?

- Getting results as quickly as possible?
- Getting *correct* results as quickly as possible?
- What about Budget?
- What about Development Time?
- What about Hardware Usage?
- What about Power Consumption?
- What about Security?



Motivation for HPC Optimization

HPC environments are expensive:

- Procurement costs: \sim \$40 million
- Operational costs: \sim \$5 million/year
- Electricity costs: 1 MW / year ${\sim}\$1$ million
- Air Conditioning costs: ??



Know Your Limitation

- CPU Constrained
- Memory Constrained (Memory Wall)
- I/O Constrained
- Thermal Constrained
- Energy Constrained



Performance Optimization Cycle





Wisdom from Knuth

"We should forget about small efficiencies, say about 97% of the time:

premature optimization is the root of all evil.

Yet we should not pass up our opportunities in that critical 3%. A good programmer will not be lulled into complacency by such reasoning, he will be wise to look carefully at the critical code; but only after that code has been identified" — Donald Knuth



Amdahl's Law





Software Tools for Performance Analysis



Simulators

- Architectural Simulators
- Can generate traces, profiles, or modeled metrics
- Slow, often 1000x or more slower
- Not real hardware, only a model
- Did I mention, slow?
- m5, gem5, simplescalar, etc



Dynamic Binary Instrumentation

- Pin, Valgrind (cachegrind), Qemu
- Still slow (10-100x slower)
- Can model things like cache behavior (can model parameters other than system running on)
- Complicated fine-tuned instrumentation can be created
- Architecture availability Pin (no longer ARM), Valgrind, Qemu most architectures, hardest to use



Compiler Profiling

- gprof
- gcc -pg
- Adds code to each function to track time spent in each function.
- Run program, gmon.out created. Run "gprof executable" on it.
- Adds overhead, not necessarily fine-tuned, only does time based measurements.
- Pro: available wherever gcc is.



Gathering Performance Info – Aggregate Counts

- Aggregate counts (total instructions, total cycles, etc)
- Actual measurements: perf, time
- DBI measurements: valgrind, qemu
- Simulators: gem5, simplescalar



Gathering Performance Info – Profiling

- Insert calls on entry to function (or basic block) to track how much time spent in each
- Do you need source code?
- Manually add?
- DBI: valgrind
- compiler: gprof



Gathering Performance Info – Sampled Counts

- Sampled counts periodically interrupt program, note the instruction pointer
- Can use info to statistically determine which part of code where most time (or other metric) is spent
- hardware: perf
- DBI: valgrind



Gathering Performance Info – Tracing

- Tracing gather a record of every event (instruction?) that is executed. Can then replay this trace through various tools for analysis.
- Downside: huge trace files (gigabytes+)



Performance Data Analysis

Manual Analysis

- Visualization, Interactive Exploration, Statistical Analysis
- Examples: TAU, Vampir

Automatic Analysis

- Try to cope with huge amounts of data by automatic analysis
- Examples: Paradyn, KOJAK, Scalasca, Perf-expert



Evaluating Performance of Modern Systems



Benchmarks

- When measuring performance, need a reference workload to compare
- Ideally reproducible, portable, easy to compile, relevant
- Benchmarks can be gamed



Selected Commonly Seen Benchmarks

- SPEC
 - CPU 2000, CPU 2006, CPU 2017 Commercial, Single-threaded (floating point and integer)
 - OMP Commercial, Parallel
 - ∘ jbb Java
- HPC Challenge Free. HPL (Linpack). Highperformance / Linear Algebra
- HPCG (conjugate gradient) new replacement for HPL
- PARSEC Free, Multithreaded / CMP



- MiBench Free, Embedded (2000)
- BioBench, BioParallel Free, Bio/Data-Mining
- Imbench Free, Operating System
- iobench Disk I/O
- Stream Memory

