### Turning Contention Into Cooperation: Reducing the cost of synchronized

global data structures in Grappa



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simple, distributed, batched synchronization

**sequential consistency** at cluster scale

**Brandon Holt**, Jacob Nelson, Brandon Myers, Preston Briggs, Luis Ceze, Simon Kahan, Mark Oskin

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## Irregular Applications



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### Irregular Applications

### **Challenges**

### **Opportunities**

#### Poor data locality

- unpredictable, small, frequent accesses across all of memory
- difficult to partition

### Data-dependent execution

- work imbalance
- dynamic data distribution

### Lots of data!

- We can exploit this parallelism!

> S.cerevisiae [von Mering et al.]

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Brandon Holt - MSR: Cambridge - 9 Oct 2013

Partitioned Global Address Space (PGAS) programming model

- memory distributed over cluster and partitioned among cores
- programmed as a single machine (global view)
- C++11 library interface

#### Runtime capabilities:

- Aggregated communication
- Cooperatively-scheduled lightweight threads for **latency tolerance**
- Access other cores' data only via delegate operations
- Sequential consistency



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# synchronized shared data structures

Standard library aids productivity

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**Generality** costs performance/scalability



Core

Worker

Worker

Worker

s->push(7)

s->push(8)

s->pop()

# synchronized shared data structures

Standard library aids **productivity Generality** costs performance/scalability Must maintain **consistency** 

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# contention: global lock



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## contention: fine-grained sync



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**Cooperation** via publication list

One **combiner** does all the work

[1] "Flat Combining and the Synchronization-Parallelism Tradeoff" Danny Hendler, Itai Incze, Nir Shavit, and Moran Tzafrir (SPAA '10)



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![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

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[1] "Flat Combining and the Synchronization-Parallelism Tradeoff" Danny Hendler, Itai Incze, Nir Shavit, and Moran Tzafrir (SPAA '10)

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

[1] "Flat Combining and the Synchronization-Parallelism Tradeoff" Danny Hendler, Itai Incze, Nir Shavit, and Moran Tzafrir (SPAA '10)

![](_page_28_Figure_1.jpeg)

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# Flat combining<sup>1,2</sup> in multicore

Simple locking scheme, but maximum of 1 failed CAS per thread

– beats combining **trees** and **funnels**<sup>[3,4]</sup>

beats fine-grained synchronization

Applicable if combined ops are faster than individually, due to:

- cache locality
- shared traversal (e.g. some linked list)
- better sequential algorithm
   (priority queue: pairing heap vs. skiplist)

[1] D. Handler, I. Incze, N. Shavit, M. Tzafrir. "Flat Combining and the Synchronization-Parallelism Tradeoff" (SPAA 2010)

- [2] D. Hendler, I. Incze, N. Shavit, M. Tzafrir. "Scalable Flat-Combining Based Synchronous Queues" (DISC 2010)
- [3] S. Kahan and P. Konecny. "MAMA!" (2006)
- [4] N. Shavit and A. Zemach. "Combining funnels" (2000)
- [5] P.-C. Yew, N.-F. Tzeng, and D. H. Lawrie. "Combining trees" (1987)

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![](_page_29_Figure_15.jpeg)

#### **Distributed** synchronization

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- reduce serialization on global lock
- avoid making operations globally visible if possible

![](_page_30_Figure_4.jpeg)

#### **Distributed** synchronization

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- avoid making operations globally visible if possible

Combining structure: local **proxy** 

- calls operate on this instead
- resolve locally if possible

![](_page_31_Figure_7.jpeg)

#### **Distributed** synchronization

- reduce serialization on global lock
- avoid making operations globally visible if possible

Combining structure: local **proxy** 

- calls operate on this instead
- resolve locally if possible

One worker commits combined op

 progress guarantee: always one in flight per core

🖗 Samoa

![](_page_32_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

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Workers operate on local proxy – resolve locally where possible

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![](_page_34_Figure_2.jpeg)

Workers operate on local proxy – resolve locally where possible

![](_page_35_Figure_2.jpeg)

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![](_page_36_Figure_2.jpeg)

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Workers operate on local proxy – resolve locally where possible

![](_page_37_Figure_2.jpeg)

W 🕀 sallipa

Workers operate on local proxy – resolve locally where possible

![](_page_38_Figure_2.jpeg)

Workers operate on local proxy

resolve locally where possible

#### One worker becomes **combiner**:

- freeze current Proxy, create fresh one for next round
- globally commit

- wake blocked workers
   when finished
- trigger next Proxy to go

![](_page_39_Figure_8.jpeg)

Workers operate on local proxy

resolve locally where possible

#### One worker becomes **combiner**:

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![](_page_40_Figure_8.jpeg)

Workers operate on local proxy

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![](_page_41_Figure_8.jpeg)

Workers operate on local proxy

resolve locally where possible

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- globally commit

- wake blocked workers
   when finished
- trigger next Proxy to go

![](_page_42_Figure_8.jpeg)

#### C++ model: SC for Data-Race-Free

#### Enforcing **linearizability**:

- ensure program order by blocking thread until globally committed
- globally- and locally-observable order must coincide

![](_page_43_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Picture_6.jpeg)

#### C++ model: SC for Data-Race-Free

#### Enforcing **linearizability**:

- ensure program order by blocking thread until globally committed
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#### <u>GlobalStack</u>

push/pop *annihilate* each other, can be anywhere in global order

![](_page_44_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### C++ model: SC for Data-Race-Free

#### Enforcing **linearizability**:

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![](_page_45_Figure_5.jpeg)

#### C++ model: SC for Data-Race-Free

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#### <u>GlobalSet/GlobalMap</u>

- insert/lookup must preserve order
- cheaper to disallow local lookups

![](_page_46_Figure_8.jpeg)

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![](_page_47_Figure_8.jpeg)

# Flat combining in Grappa

![](_page_48_Figure_1.jpeg)

Brandon Holt – Quals – 7 Nov 2013

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# Flat combining in Grappa

Massive multithreading

- many workers, lots of combining
- lightweight suspend/wake

Synchronizing with Proxy is free

- cooperative multithreading within core
- only access other cores' memory via delegate ops

![](_page_49_Figure_7.jpeg)

### Experimental setup

- Run on the PIC cluster at Pacific Northwest National Lab (PNNL)
- AMD Interlagos 2.1 GHz,
  - 40 Gb Infiniband (Mellanox Connect-X 2, with QLogic switch)
- 16 cores per node,
  2048 workers per core

### Methodology

Random throughput workload

- -With/without flat combining
- Varied operation mix (push/pop, lookup/insert)

```
void test(GlobalAddress<GlobalStack<long>> stack)
{
   forall_global(0, 1<<28, [=](long i){
      if (choose_random(push_mix)) {
        stack->push(next_random<long>());
      } else {
        stack->pop();
      }
   });
}
```

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![](_page_52_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_54_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Flat combining

### performance evaluation

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### **Application Kernels**

- Scale 26 Graph500-spec graph (64 M vertices, 1 B edges)
- Breadth First Search benchmark (find parent tree from random root)
- Connected Components (using 3-phase algorithm)

# Flat combining

### performance evaluation

![](_page_56_Figure_2.jpeg)

### Future directions: "Schrödinger" consistency

![](_page_57_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_57_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_57_Picture_3.jpeg)

### Future directions:

### "Schrödinger" consistency

Hiding even more behind high-level data structure abstraction

Delay synchronization as long as possible

- commit when operation would be able to **observe** order
- example: pushes kept local, pops search for an available push

![](_page_58_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Picture_7.jpeg)

### Future directions: abstract data structure semantics

![](_page_59_Picture_1.jpeg)

### Future directions:

### abstract data structure semantics

- "Transactional Boosting"
  - abstract semantics to determine conflicts
  - express how operations affect and observe abstract state
  - abstract locks determine what can happen concurrently
  - inverse operations for rolling back aborted transaction

### Applying to Grappa and distributed memory

- commutative ops proceed locally in parallel
- inverse ops annihilate without external synchronization
- tasks with conflicting operations delayed; when out of tasks with commutative ops, then commit and allow others to proceed

Synthesize abstract lock conditions from annotations

Maurice Herlihy & Eric Koskinen. PPoPP 2008. Transactional Boosting: A Methodology for Highly-Concurrent Transactional Objects.

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![](_page_61_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_61_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_61_Picture_3.jpeg)

**Jacob Nelson** 

![](_page_61_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_61_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_61_Picture_6.jpeg)

**Mark Oskin** 

![](_page_61_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_61_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_61_Picture_10.jpeg)

# Thank you!

![](_page_62_Picture_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_62_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_62_Picture_4.jpeg)

**Jacob Nelson** 

![](_page_62_Picture_5.jpeg)

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![](_page_62_Picture_9.jpeg)

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