

# Using LDMS for Performance and Proxy Representativeness Characterization

Jeanine Cook (SNL) and Jefferey Kuehn (LANL)

Omar Aaziz (SNL)

Courtenay Vaughan (SNL)

# Light-Weight Distributed Metric System Architecture

# LDMS Application -Level Samplers

## **Network (Aries)**

- NIC, Router Tiles
  - Packets, FLITS, stalls
- Latency/message size
- Extract congestion metrics

## **Meminfo**

- Memory watermark
- Large page count

## **PAPI (Processor)**

- Frontend
- Backend
- Execution
- Cache/memory hierarchy

## **Kokkos**

- Time stamps Kokkos/code regions
  - Correlation with other sampler data

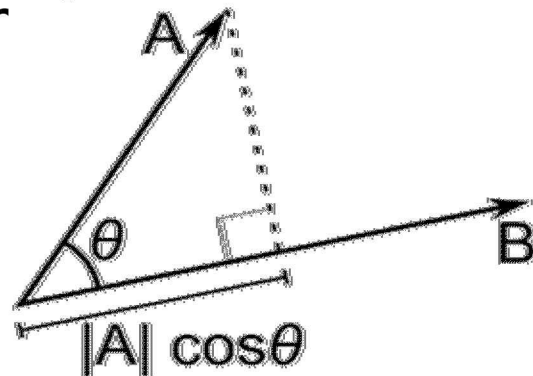
# How Can LDMS be used?

- Performance characterization
  - Network, node memory
- Identify hardware bottlenecks
  - Vendor analyses such as Intel's Top-Down Microarchitecture Analysis (TMA)
    - E.g., Memory latency and/or bandwidth bound, compute bound, etc.
- Collect application signatures
  - Cosine similarity
    - Can use it for all sorts of analysis!

LDMS is cross-platform tool: Intel (KNL, BDX, HSX, SKX), IBM P9, ARM, GPUs (coming soon)

# Cosine Similarity

- Is a property of dot (inner) product in vector spaces in two or more dimensions
  - Think: “Projection of **A** in the direction of **B**”
- Uses  $\cos\theta$  as an angular distance metric
- Quantifies distance of A and B independent of their magnitude



- Application signatures → Vectors A and B
  - Events that characterize system design constraints
    - E.g., Pipeline frontend
      - UOPS\_EXECUTED:THREAD
      - UOPS\_EXECUTED.CYCLES\_GE\_1\_UOPS\_EXEC
      - UOPS\_EXECUTED.CYCLES\_GE\_2\_UOPS\_EXEC
      - UOPS\_EXECUTED.CYCLES\_GE\_3\_UOPS\_EXEC
      - UOPS\_EXECUTED.CYCLES\_GE\_4\_UOPS\_EXEC
      - UOPS\_EXECUTED.CORE\_CYCLES\_NONE
      - UOPS\_EXECUTED.STALL\_CYCLES
      - ARITH.FPU\_DIV\_ACTIVE

# How can Cosine Similarity be Used?

- Distance between performance signatures → Compare applications/workloads
  - Compare proxy/parent applications
    - Representativeness, redundancy, gaps, artifacts
  - Compare application behavior across different problems/inputs
  - Compare application behavior across different versions
    - Determine what changed (e.g., cache, memory, frontend, backend, network)
  - Performance portability
  - Set error bounds on proxy-based performance projections for parent apps
    - Future work



**Thank you!**