

Similarity between Real and Proxy Applications



PRESENTED BY

Omar Aaziz (Sandia National Labs)

Courtenay Vaughan (Sandia National Labs)

Ben Schwaller (Sandia National Labs)

Jonathan Cook (New Mexico State University)

Jeanine Cook (Sandia National Labs)

Jeffery Kuehn (Los Alamos National Lab)

David Richards (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory)

Motivation for Examining Representativeness



Proxy applications used for

- Long term vendor collaboration projects (e.g., PathForward)
- Procurements (benchmarking/performance estimation)
- Testing new systems/architectures

Incentive to limit the number of proxy codes

- Constrained on staff and time (labs & vendors)
- Vendors have limited time & staff to respond to RFPs

Qualitatively down-select number of project codes

- Debate among team of SMEs about perceived relevance
- Choices often advocated based on familiarity, ease, etc

Strategy: Add quantitative support to balance qualitative inputs

What are the Resource Domains?



Basic Node

- Host processors and memory

Communication

- MPI
- Cluster interconnect

Accelerator

- GPU, et al.

Storage I/O

- Filesystem

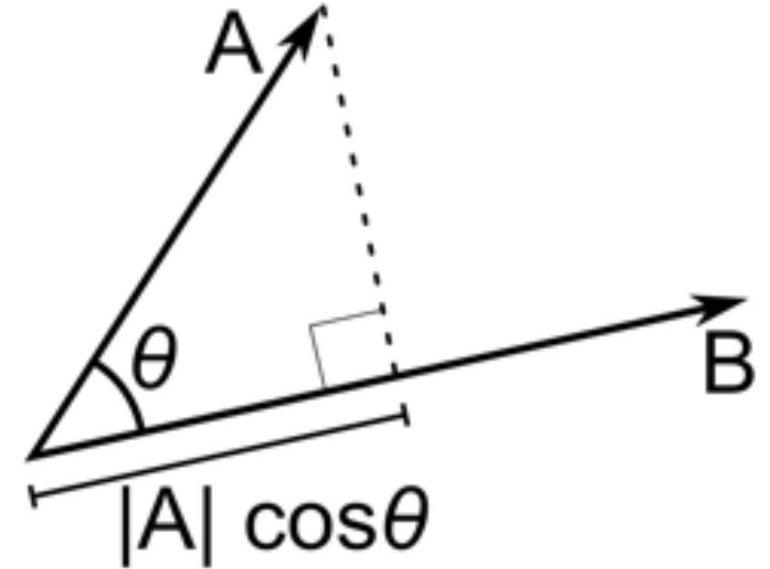
Cosine Similarity

A property of the inner (dot) product in vector spaces of two or more dimensions

- Think: “Projection of **A** in the direction of **B**”

Uses $\cos\theta$ as an angular distance metric

- Quantifies the distance between A and B independent of their magnitude



$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i = \|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\| \cos \theta$$
$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i)}{(\|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|)}$$

What Parent/Proxy Pairs?

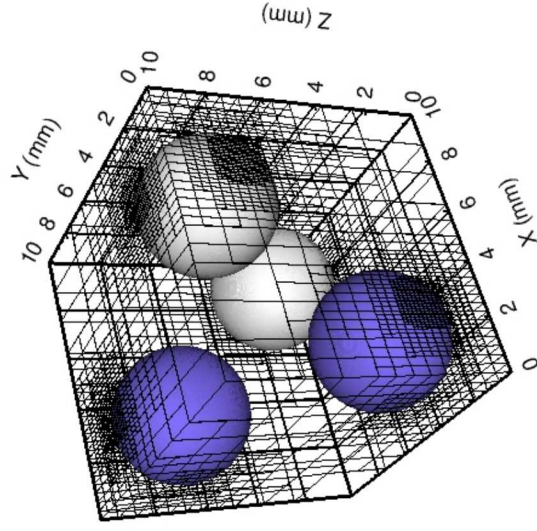


List of the Proxy and real applications used in this work:

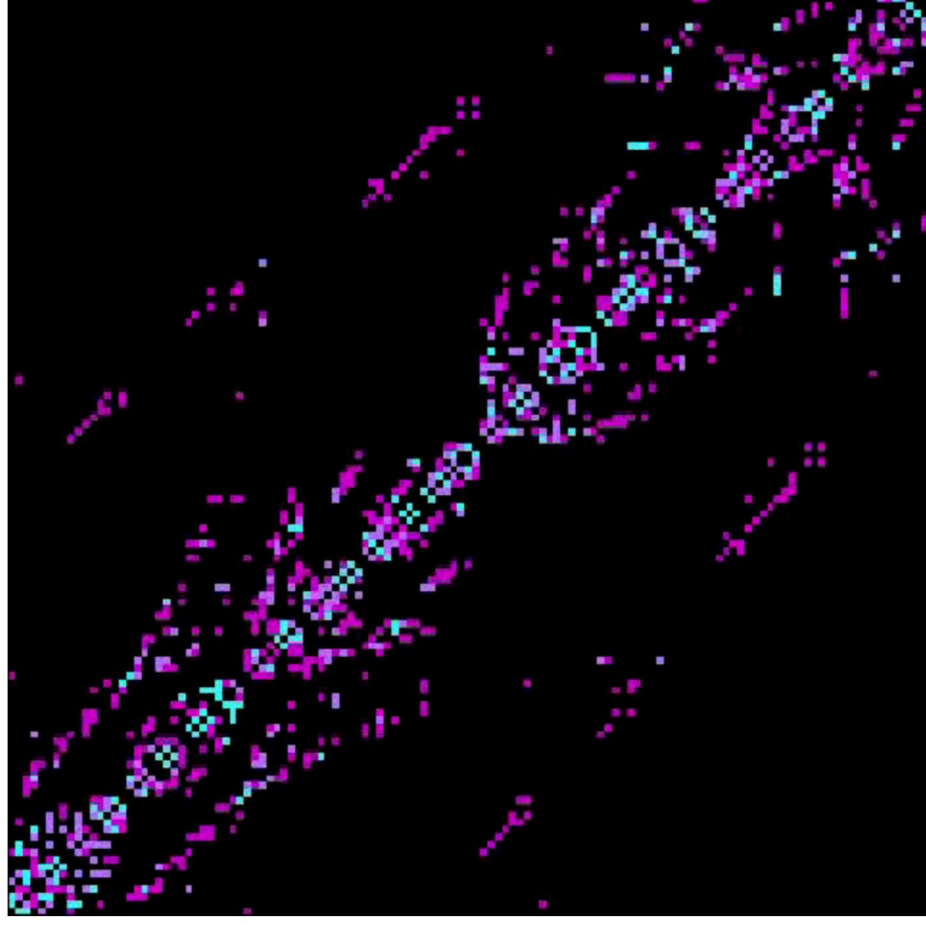
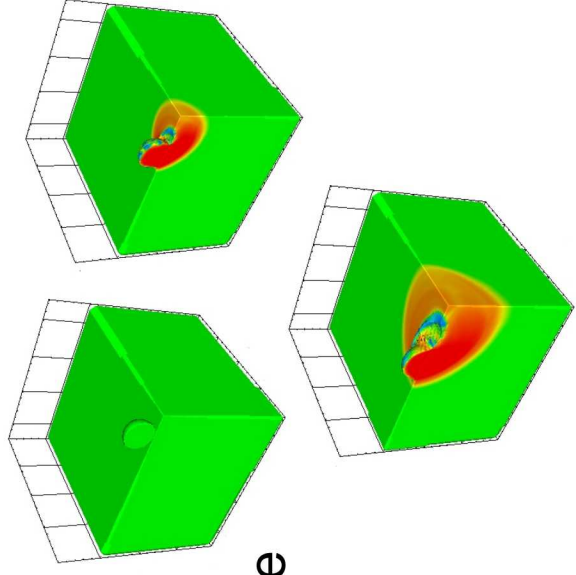
Proxy	Parent	
miniAMR	CTH	Shock Hydrodynamics
miniAMR ^Z	CTH	Shock Hydrodynamics
SWFFT	HACC	Cosmology/FFT
ExaMiniMD	LAMMPS	Molecular dynamics
sw4lite	sw4	Geo dynamics

CTH/miniAMR(Z)

4 Sphere

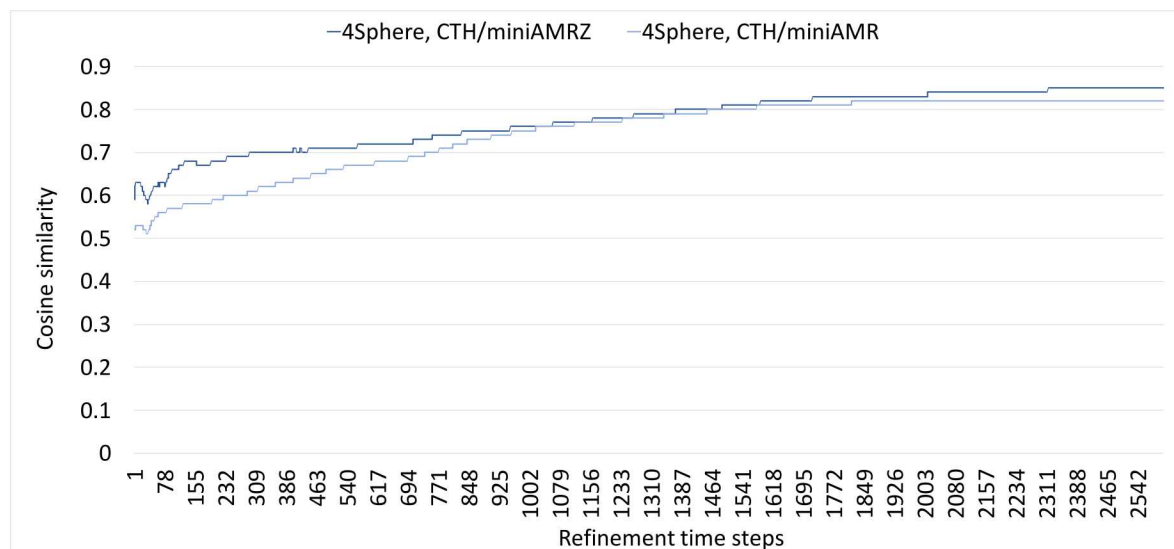
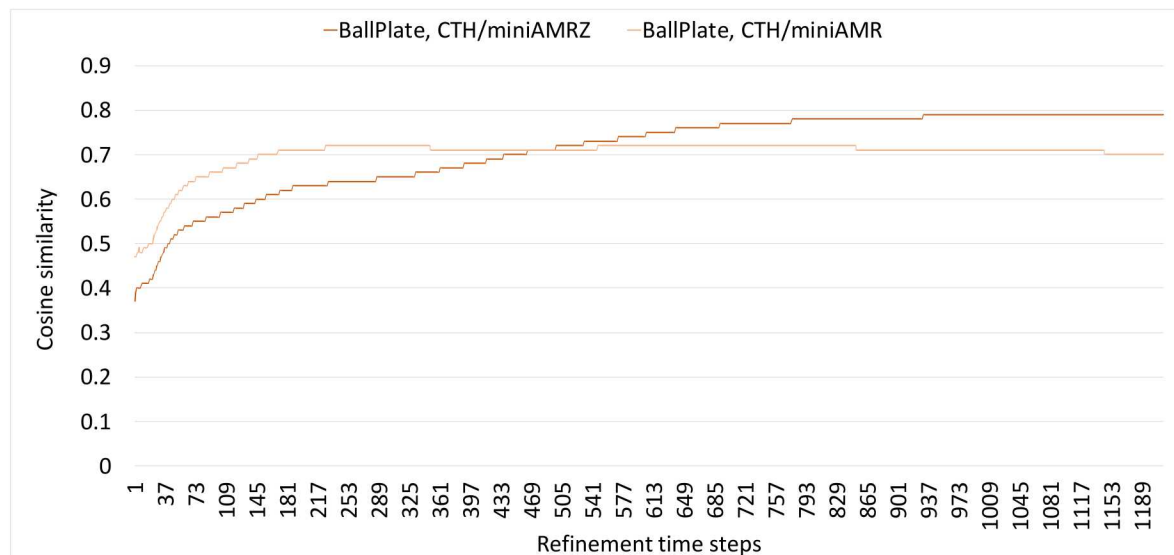
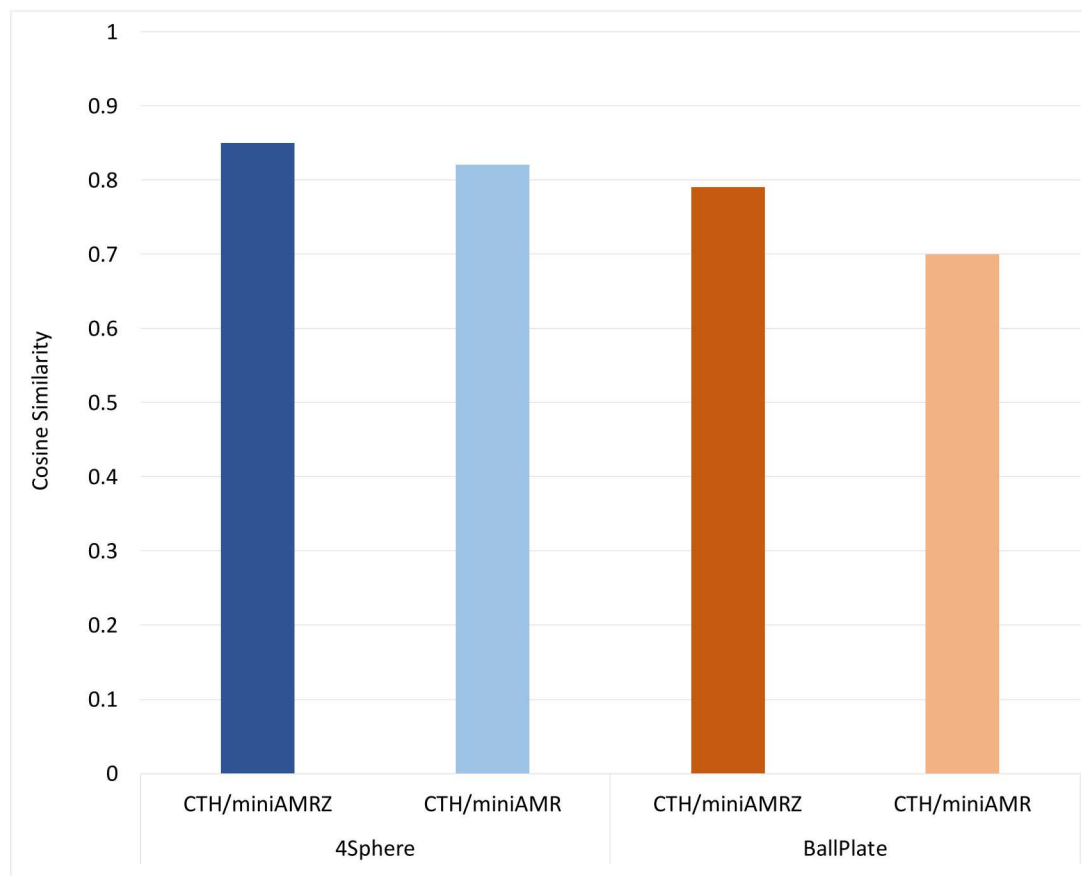


Ball & Plate



CTH Communication Time-Varying Patterns

MPI Communication Cosine Similarity





Latency

- Report, in microseconds, the latency measured across request-response packet-pairs
- latency helps to find what?

Bandwidth

- Measure of the raw bandwidth consumed (Flit rate)
 - Each NIC network packet is between one and five flits long.

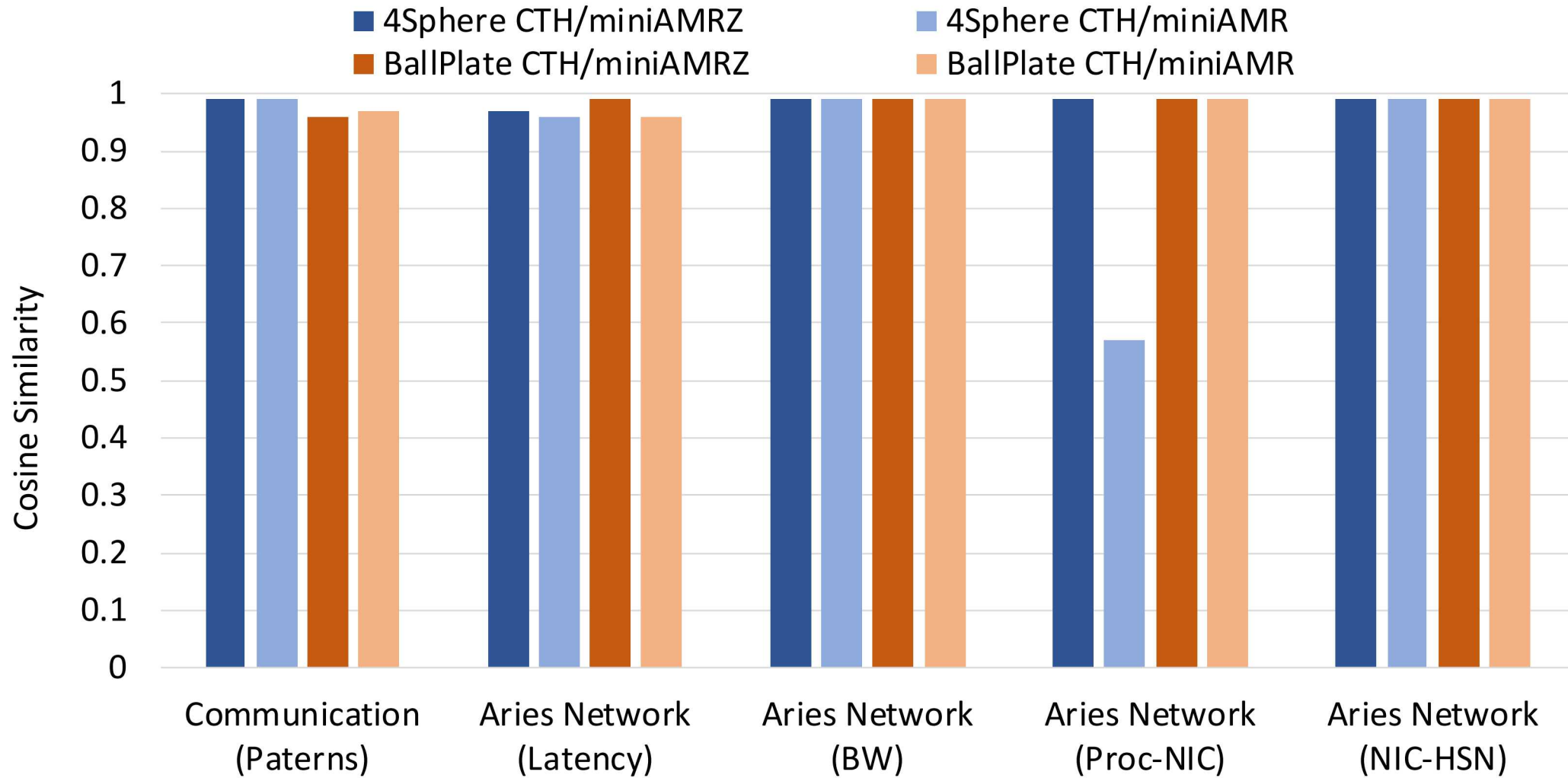
Measurement of Traffic Between the NIC and the Processor

- A high ratio of stalls to flits

Measurement of Traffic Between the NIC and the HSN

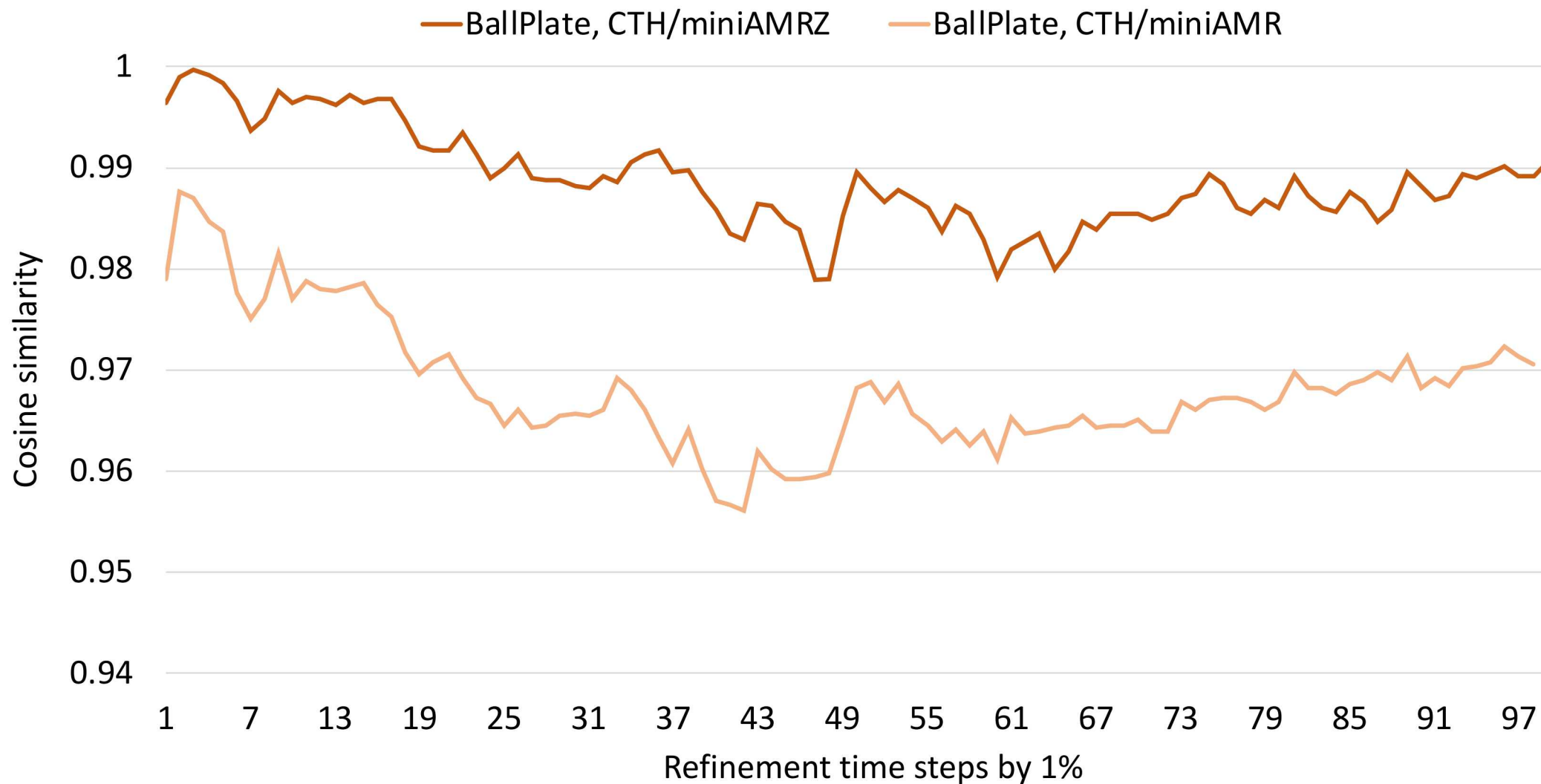
- A high ratio of stalls to flits

Similarity – Aries vs MPI patterns (Averaged Data)



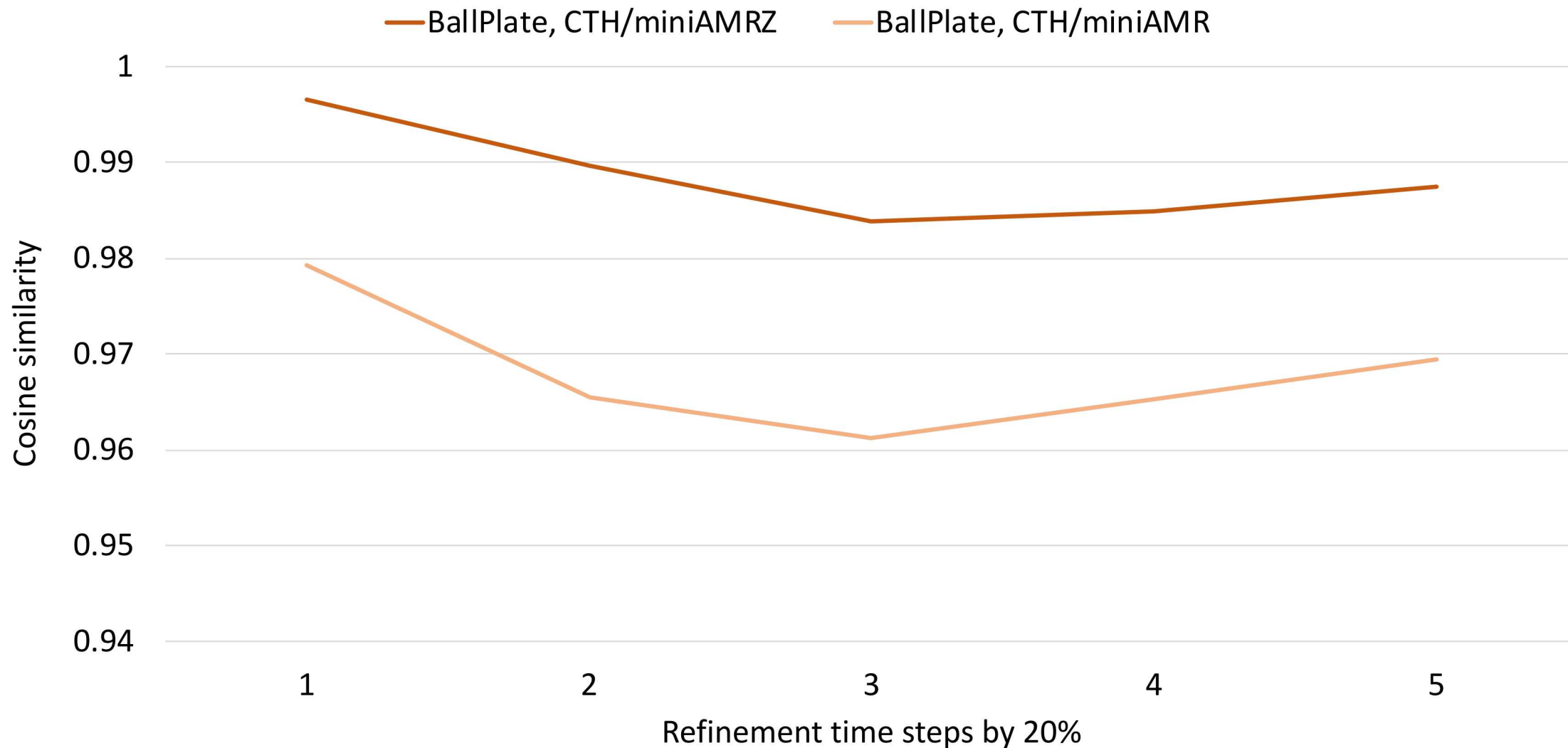
Latency

Similarity Metrics over Detailed Time Series Data, Ball & Plate



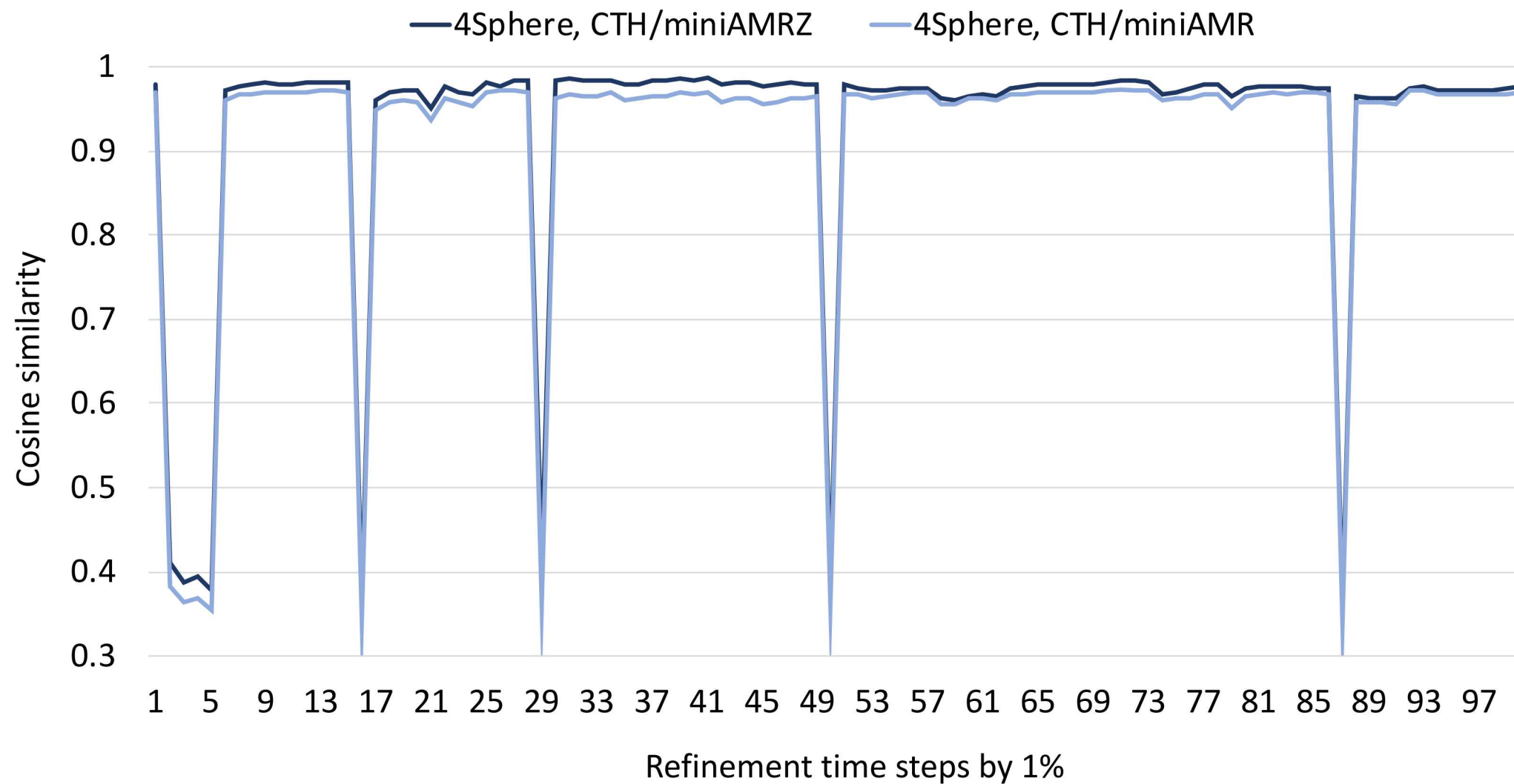
Latency

Similarity Metrics over Detailed Time Series Data, Ball & Plate

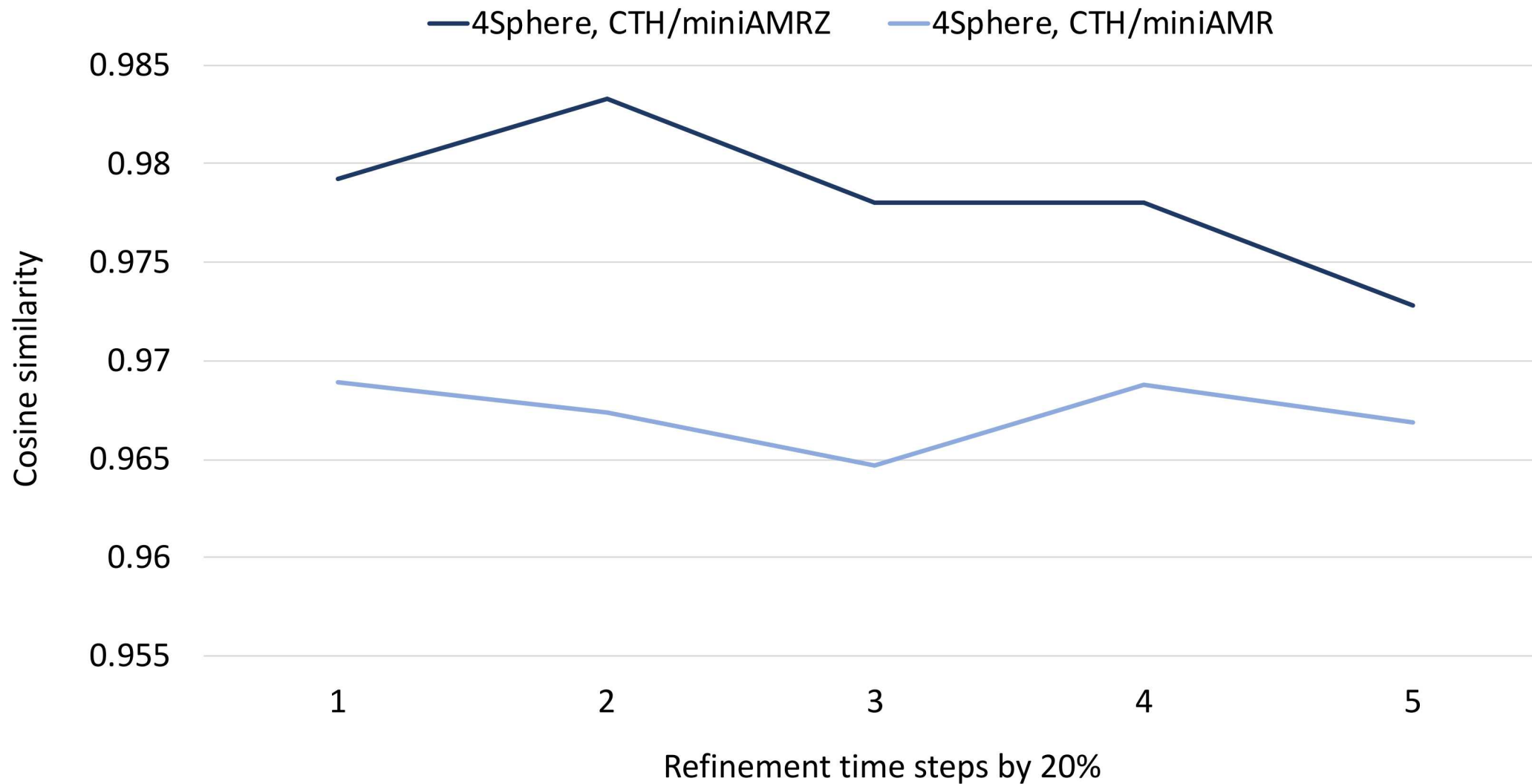


Latency

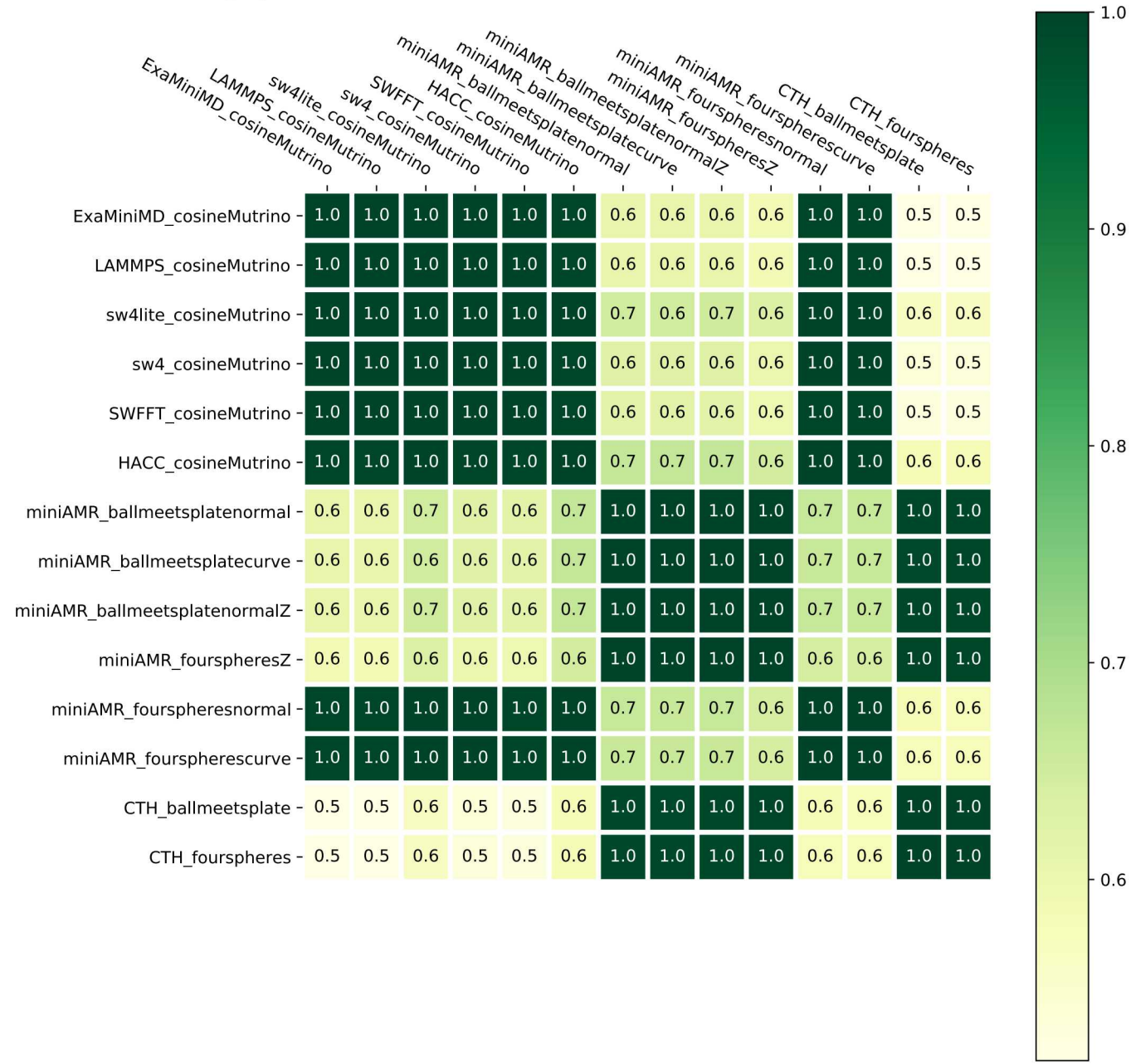
Similarity Metrics over Detailed Time Series Data, 4 Sphere



Latency Similarity Metrics over Detailed Time Series Data, 4 Sphere



Cosine Between Applications – Proc/NIC



We showed how LDMS data was used for work beyond monitoring the system health!

Explored how the underlying network performance of a proxy application relates to its parent application

- Network congestion
- Traffic at the NIC

Presented a time-varying quantification method:

- A time-varying network performance quantification method that captures how much of one application matches the other



Study the similarity in terms of GPU performance (we just had the GPU sampler!)

Examine alternative similarity methods

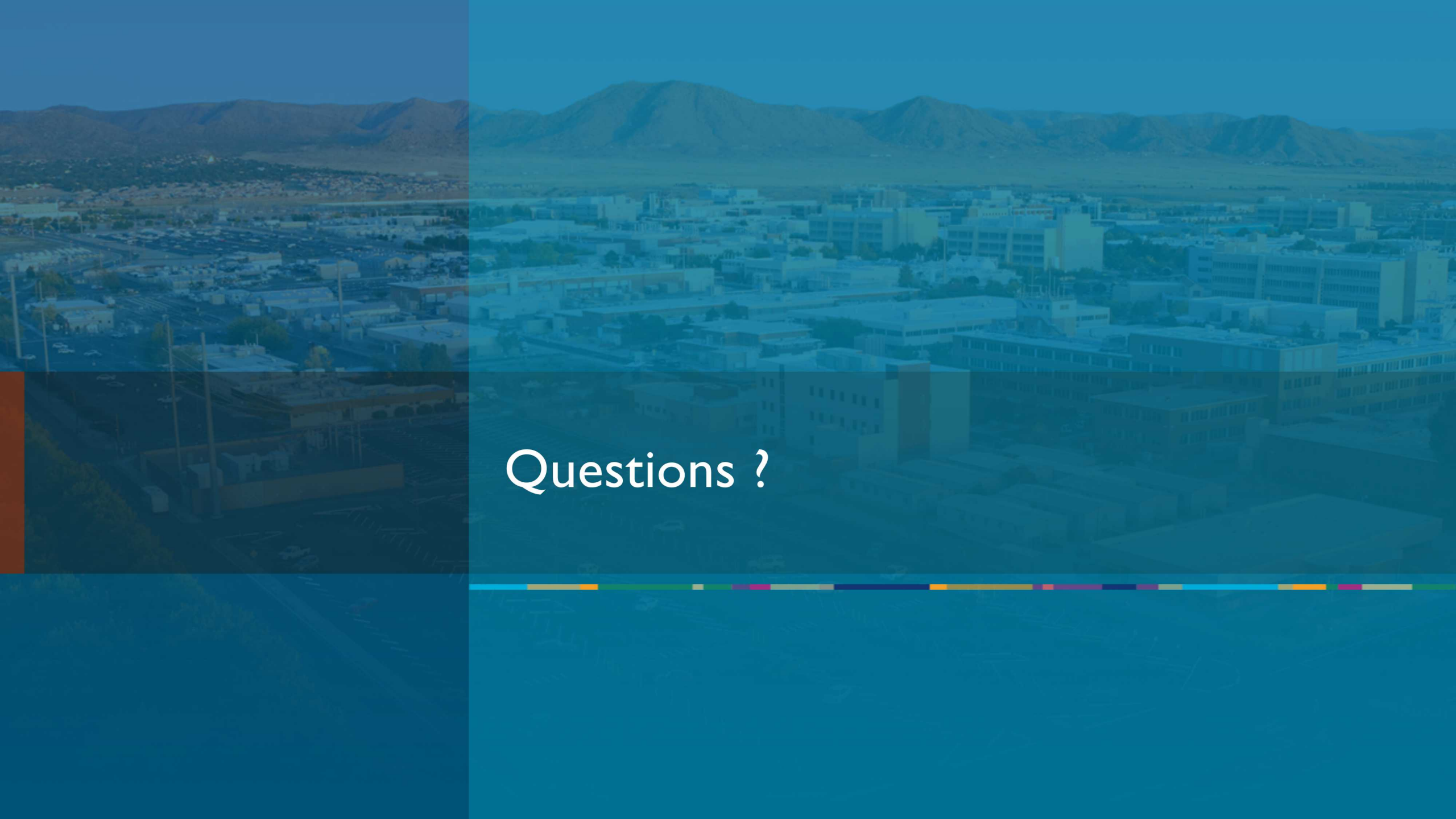
Investigation of underlying network performance for networks other than Aries.

- Do the differences in observed similarity matter in other type of networks?
 - Network congestion



This research was supported by the **Exascale Computing Project (ECP)**, Project Number 17-SC-20-SC, a collaborative effort of two DOE organizations, the Office of Science and the National Nuclear Security Administration, responsible for the planning and preparation of a capable exascale ecosystem including software, applications, hardware, advanced system engineering, and early testbed platforms, to support the nation's exascale computing imperative.

Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE- NA0003525.



Questions ?
