

SC22

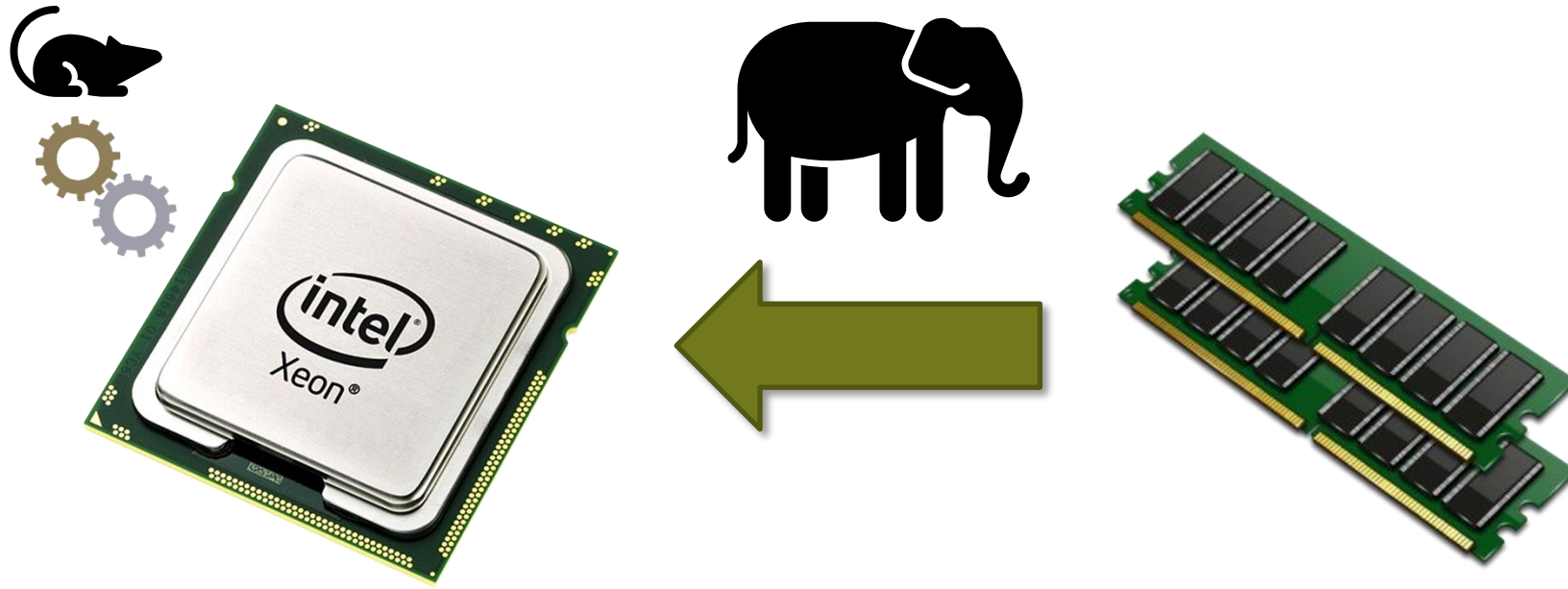
Dallas, TX | hpc
accelerates.

Boosting Performance Optimization with Interactive Data Movement Visualization

Philipp Schaad*, Tal Ben-Nun*, Torsten Hoefler*

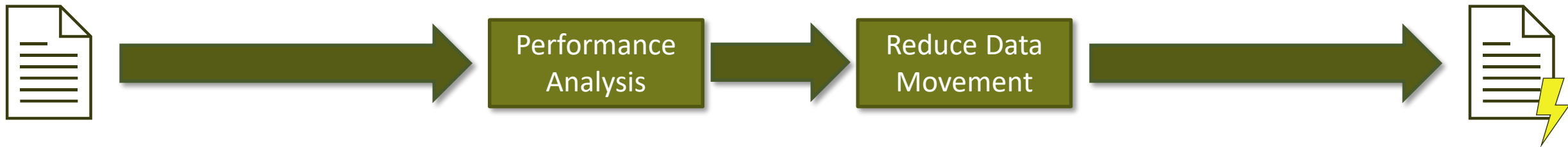
* Scalable Parallel Computing Laboratory, ETH Zurich

The Cost of Data Movement

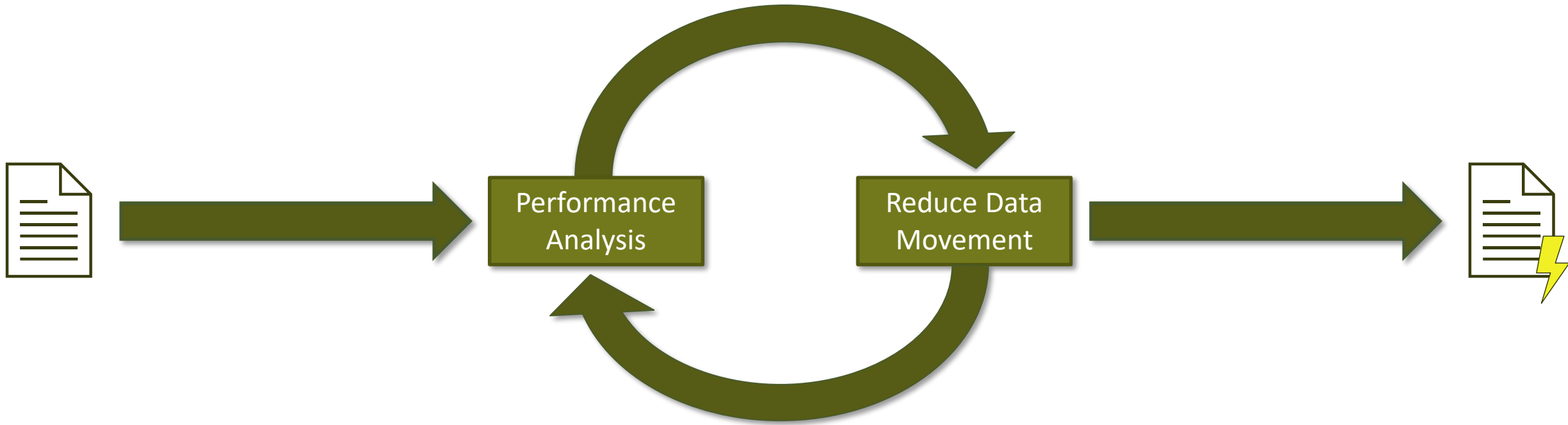


Exploit *spatial locality*
and *temporal locality*!

Data Movement Optimization



Data Movement Optimization

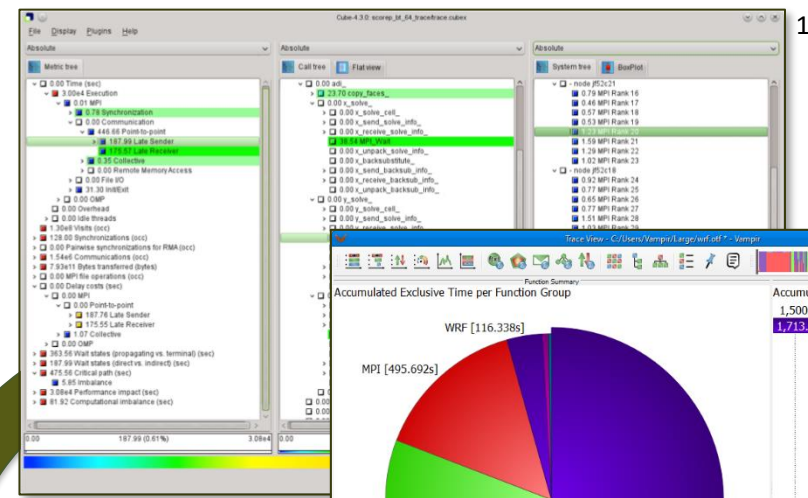


Data Movement Optimization

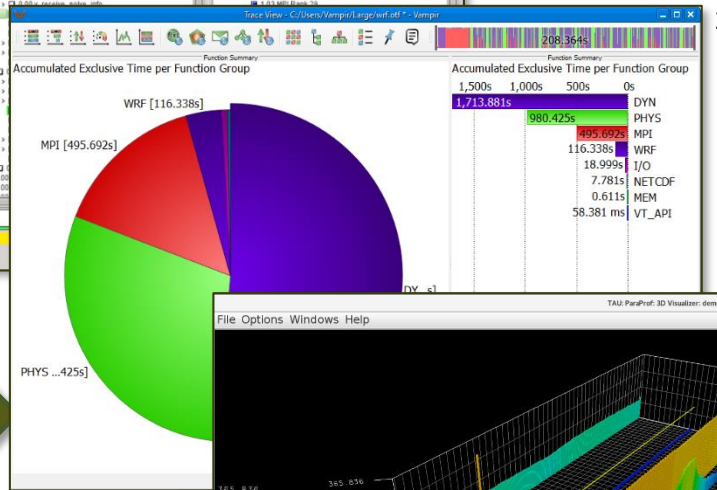


Performance Analysis

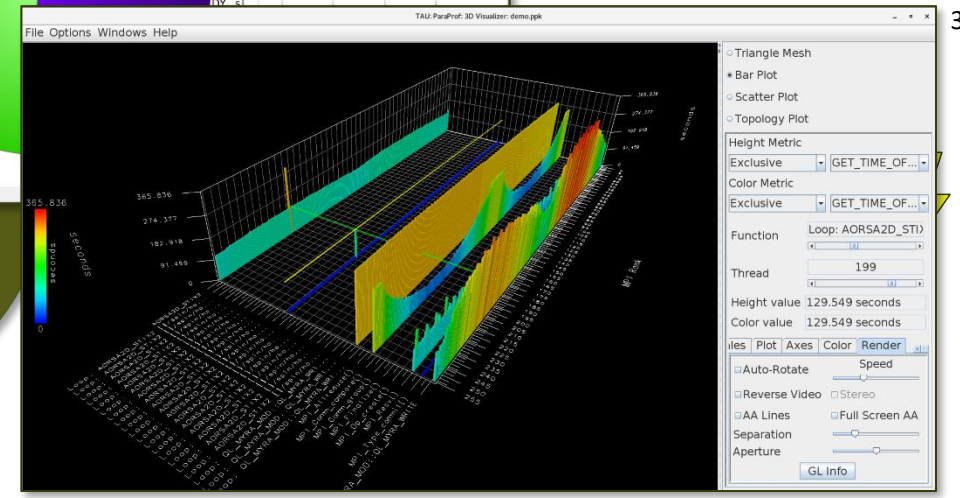
PAPI
Intel Vtune
LIKWID
Perf



1



2



3

[1] Saviankou et al., Cube v4: From Performance Report Explorer to Performance Analysis Tool
 [2] Nagel et al., VAMPIR: Visualization and Analysis of MPI Resources
 [3] Bell et al., ParaProf: A Portable, Extensible, and Scalable Tool for Parallel Performance Profile Analysis

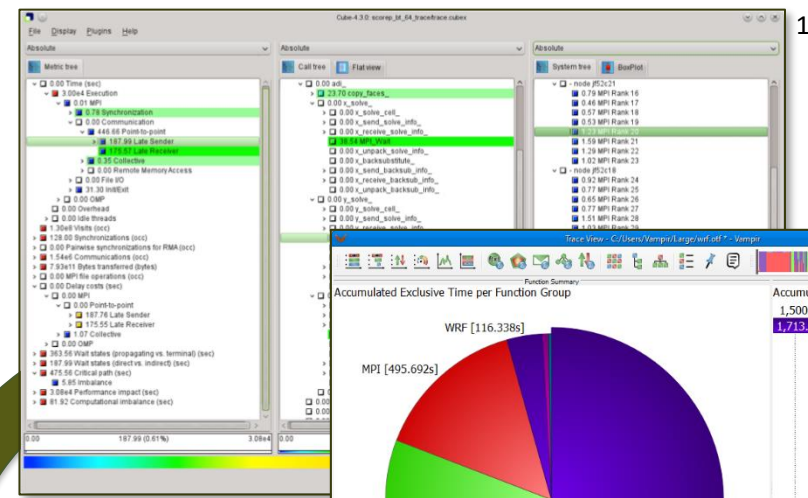
Data Movement Optimization



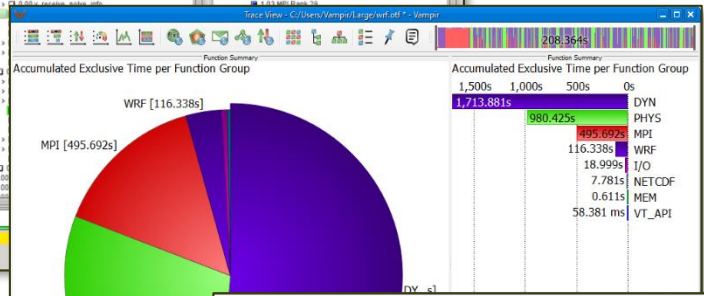
Performance Analysis

PAPI
Intel Vtune
LIKWID
Perf

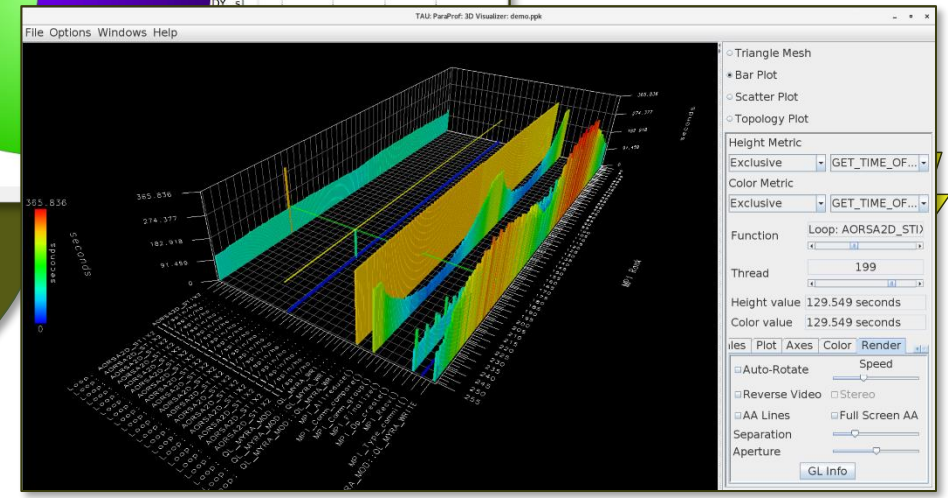
Requires Execution!



1



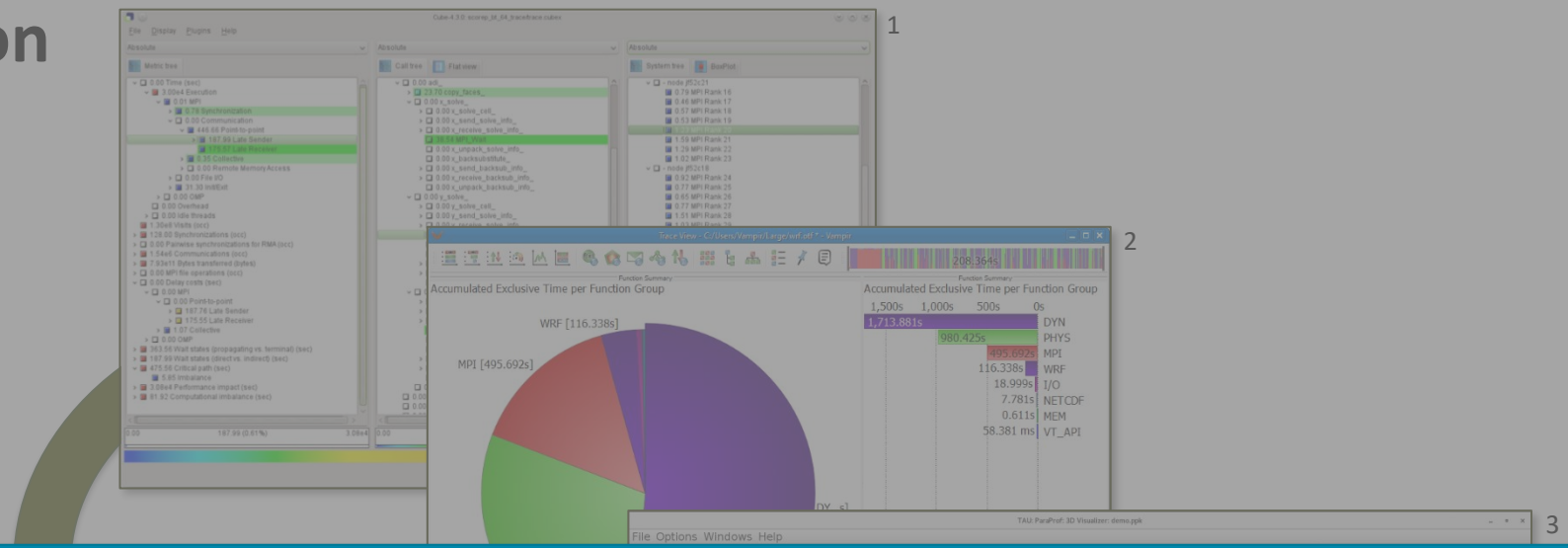
2



3

[1] Saviankou et al., Cube v4: From Performance Report Explorer to Performance Analysis Tool
[2] Nagel et al., VAMPIR: Visualization and Analysis of MPI Resources
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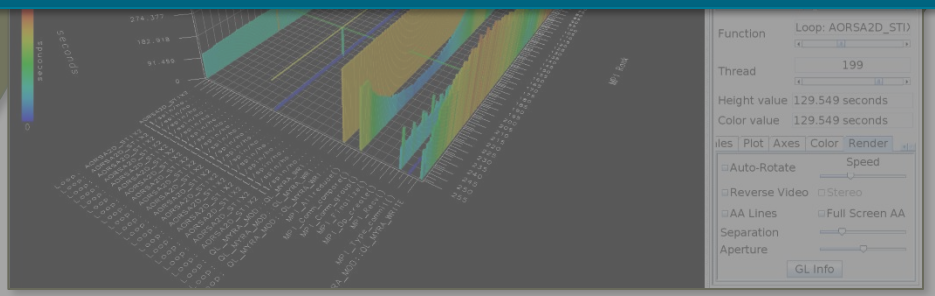
Data Movement Optimization



Performance analysis *without* program execution

PAPI
Intel Vtune
LIKWID
Perf

Requires Execution!



[1] Saviankou et al., Cube v4: From Performance Report Explorer to Performance Analysis Tool
[2] Nagel et al., VAMPIR: Visualization and Analysis of MPI Resources
[3] Bell et al., ParaProf: A Portable, Extensible, and Scalable Tool for Parallel Performance Profile Analysis

Overlay scaling method:
 Histogram Mean Median
 Linear Interpolation Exponential Interpolation

Overlays:
 Memory Volume Static FLOP
 Storage Location Operational Intensity

Runtime Measurements:

Load runtime report [Browse](#) [Clear](#)

Measurement: Mean

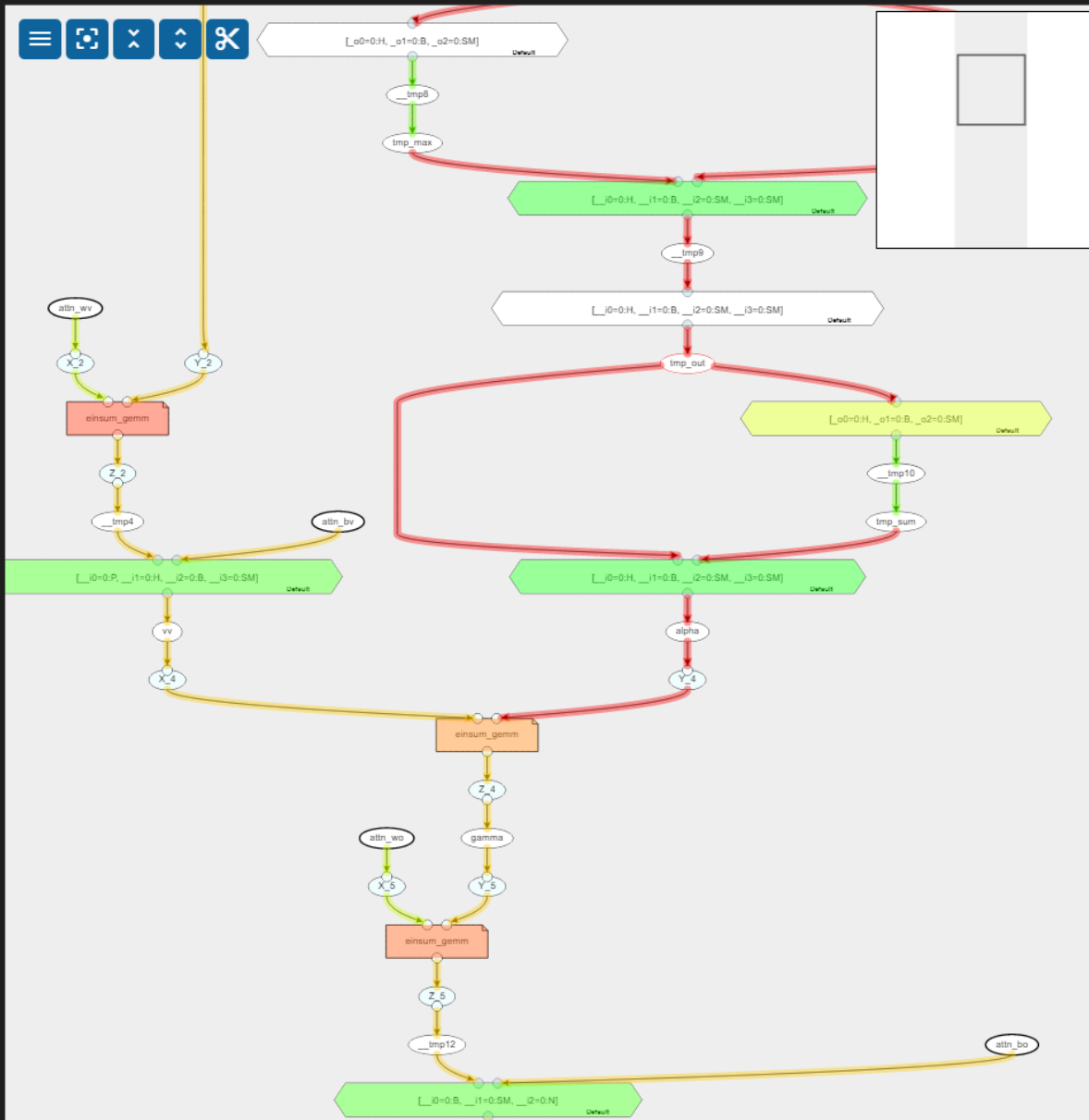
Symbol list:

B	8	Clear
H	16	Clear
N	1024	Clear
P	64	Clear
SM	512	Clear
emb	4096	Clear

SDFG OUTLINE

- SDFG encoder (1)
 - call_mha_forward_160 (117)
 - x
 - attn_wq
 - attn_wk
 - attn_wv
 - attn_wo
 - attn_bq
 - attn_bk
 - attn_bv
 - attn_bo
 - attn_scale
 - attn
 - attn_dropout
 - dropout_ret_0

Search the graph



Display Breakpoints

AccessNode tmp_out [Go to source](#) [Go to Generated Code](#) [Clear Info x](#)

General

data tmp_out

in_connectors

instrument No_Instrumentation

out_connectors

setzero

Array properties:

General

alignment 0

allow_conflicts

dtype float32

lifetime Scope

location

may_alias

offset [0, 0, 0, 0]

shape [H, B, SM]

start_offset 0

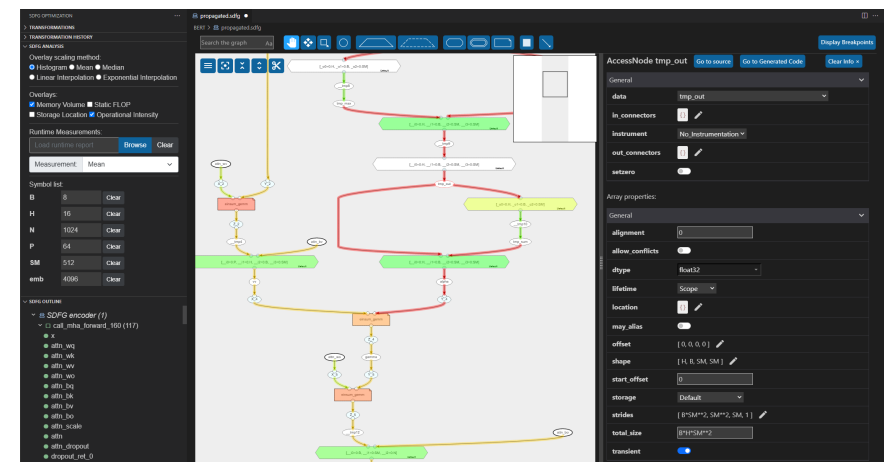
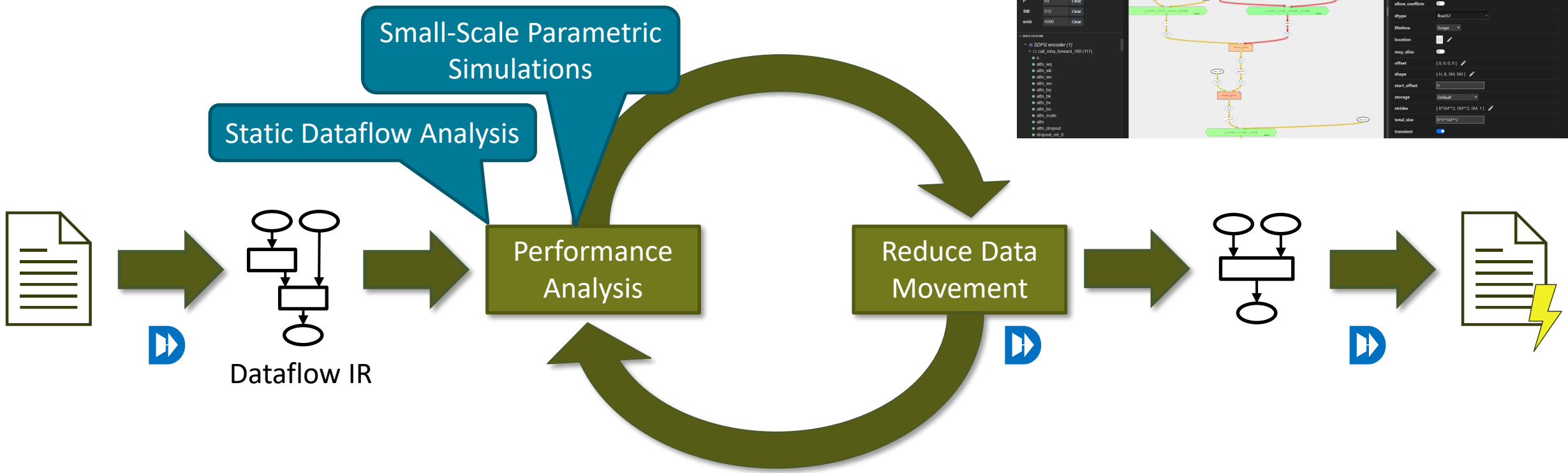
storage Default

strides [B*SM**2, SM**2, SM, 1]

total_size B*H*SM**2

transient

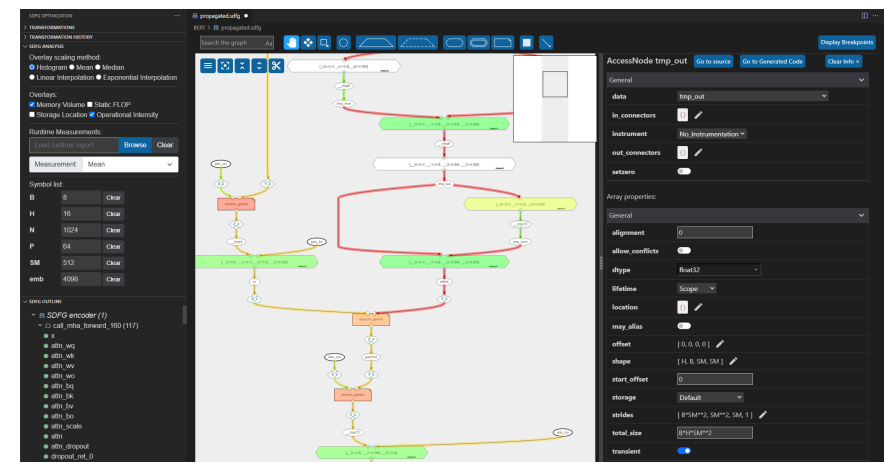
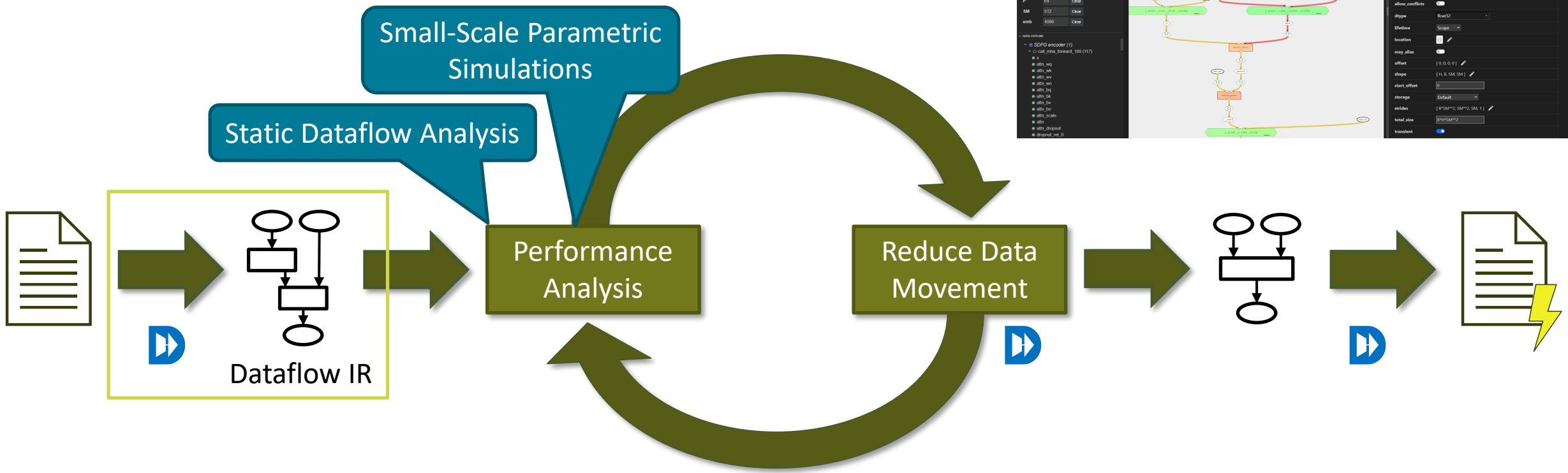
Data Movement Optimization



 **DaCe [1]**
 Stateful DataFlow multiGraphs (SDFGs)

[1] Ben-Nun et al., Stateful Dataflow Multigraphs: A Data-Centric Model for Performance Portability on Heterogeneous Architectures

Data Movement Optimization



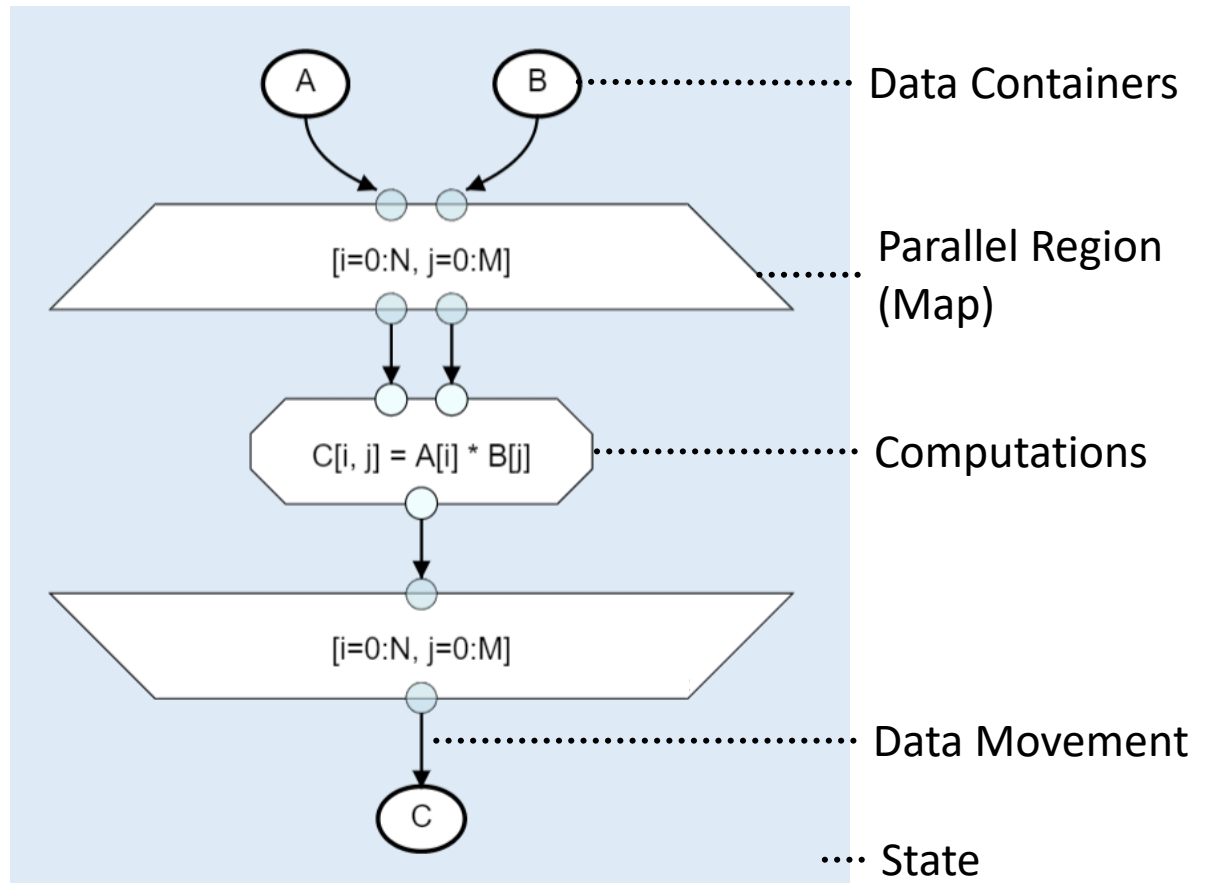
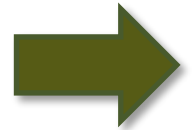
DaCe [1]
Stateful DataFlow multiGraphs (SDFGs)

[1] Ben-Nun et al., Stateful Dataflow Multigraphs: A Data-Centric Model for Performance Portability on Heterogeneous Architectures

Stateful DataFlow multiGraph (SDFG)

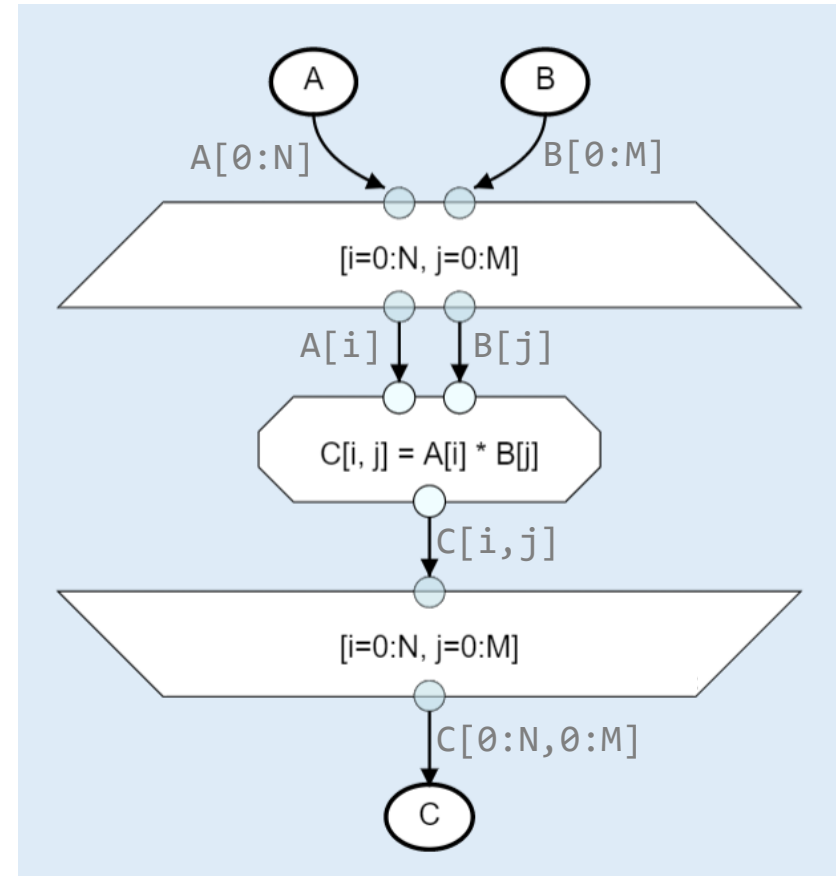
$$C = A \otimes B \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^N, B \in \mathbb{R}^M, C \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M}$$

```
def outer_prod(A, B, C, N, M):
    for i in range(N):
        for j in range(M):
            C[i, j] = A[i] * B[j]
```



Static Dataflow Analysis

Data Movement Volume



Static Dataflow Analysis

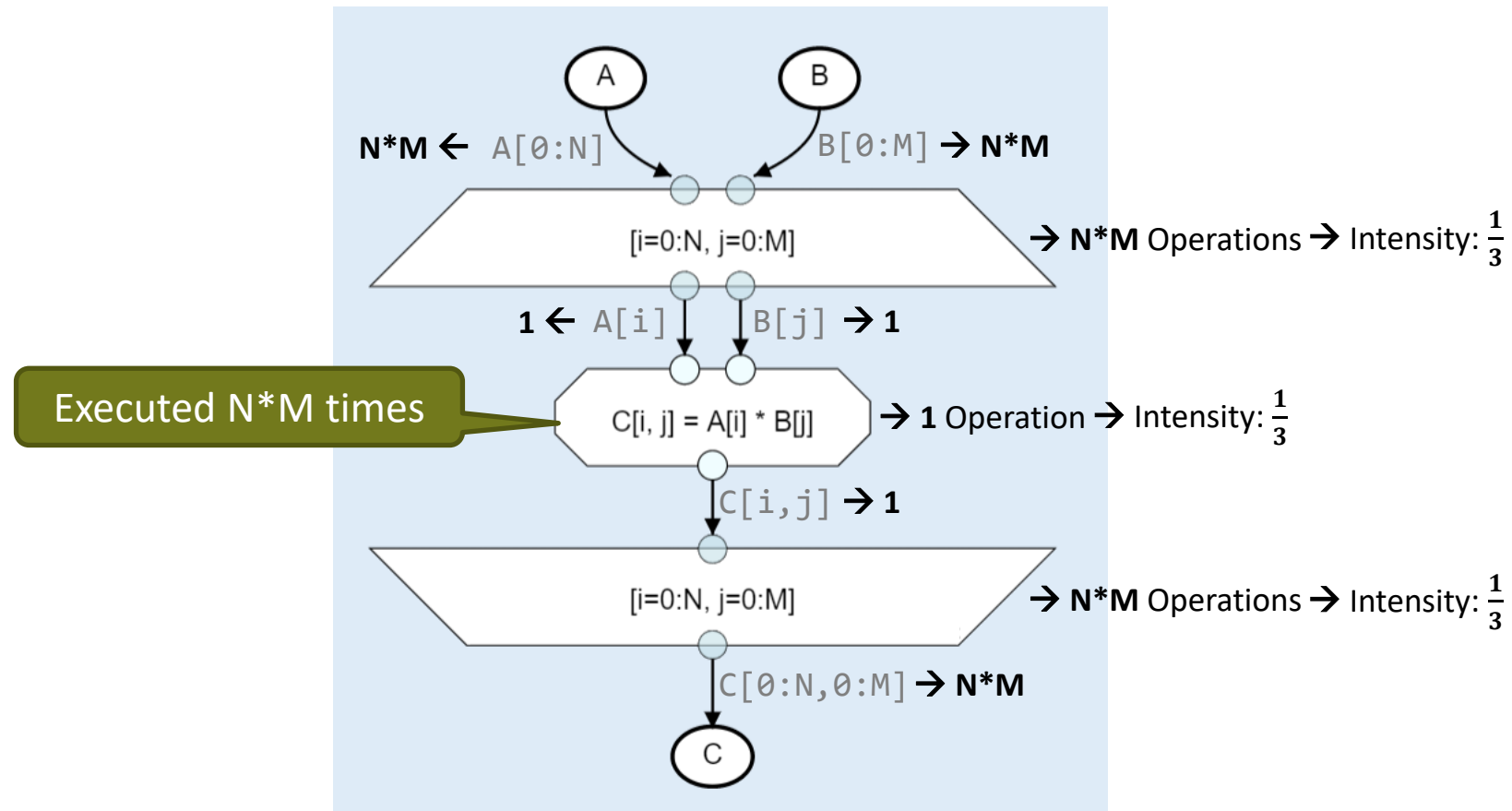
Data Movement Volume

1. Derive volume for computations
2. Propagate through graph

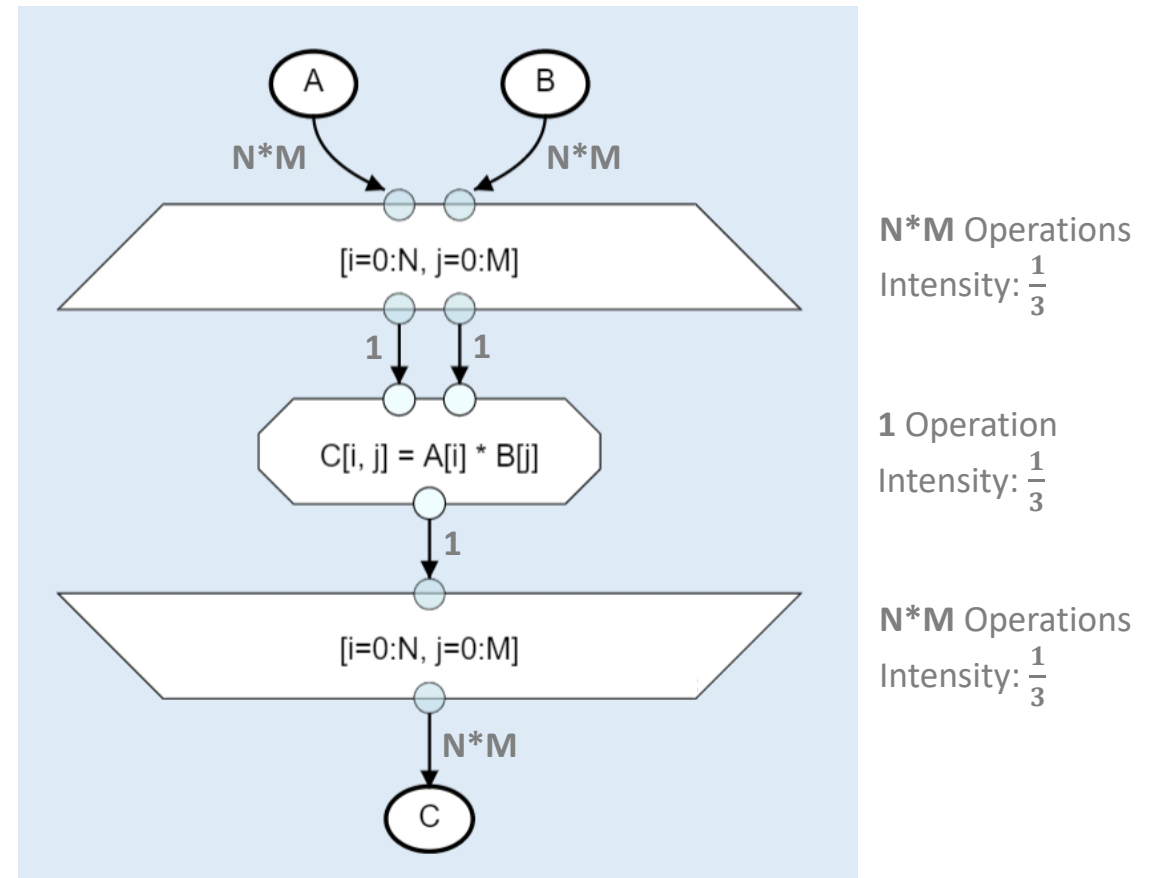
Arithmetic Operations Count

1. Count operations in AST of computations
2. Propagate through graph

Operational Intensity



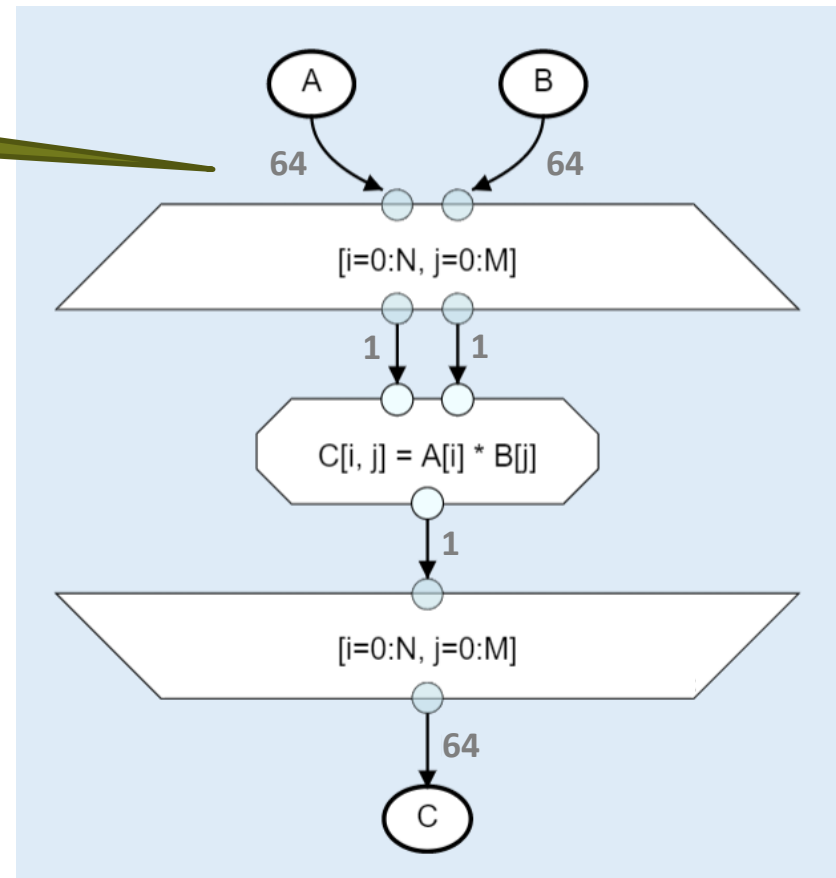
Static Dataflow Analysis



Static Dataflow Analysis

$N = 8$
 $M = 8$

Substitute symbols



64 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

1 Operation
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

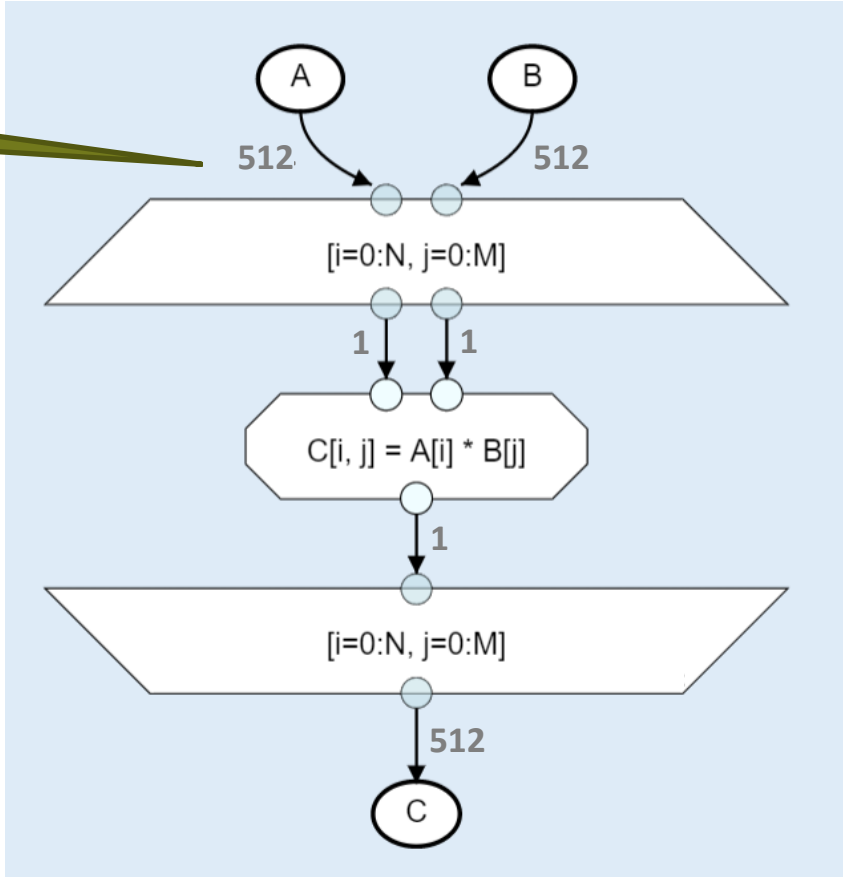
64 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

Static Dataflow Analysis

$N = 8$
 $M = 64$

Change symbol values to perform *scaling analysis*

Substitute symbols



512 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

1 Operation
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

512 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

Visualization

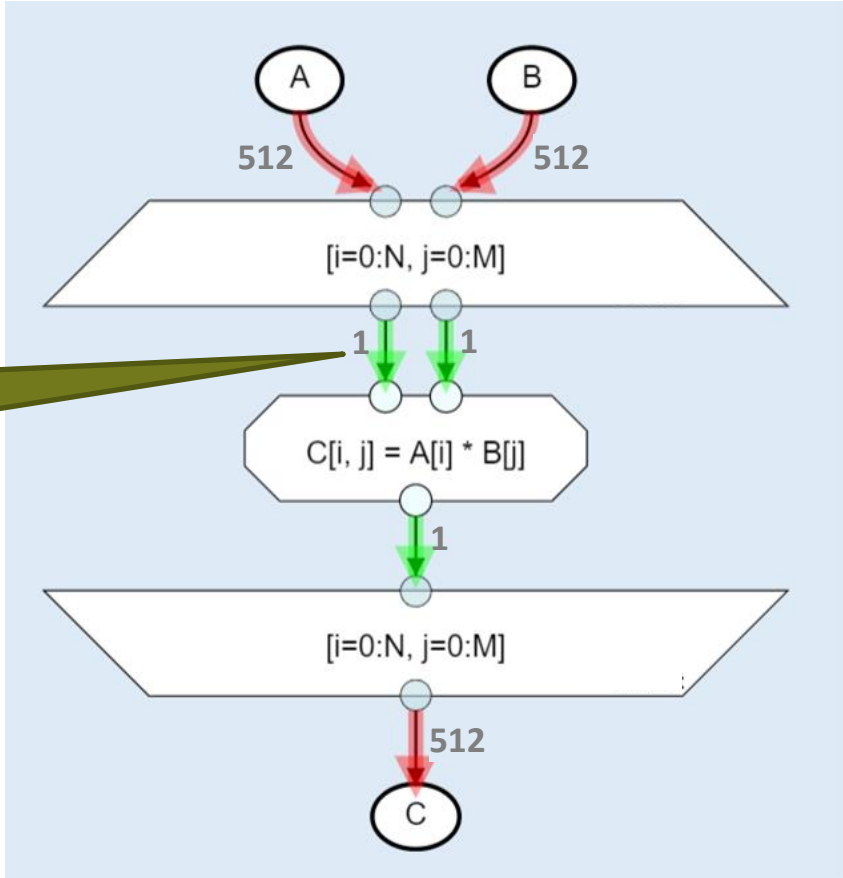
$N = 8$
 $M = 64$

Low volume

High volume



Visualize data by overlaying a *heatmap*



512 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

1 Operation
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

512 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

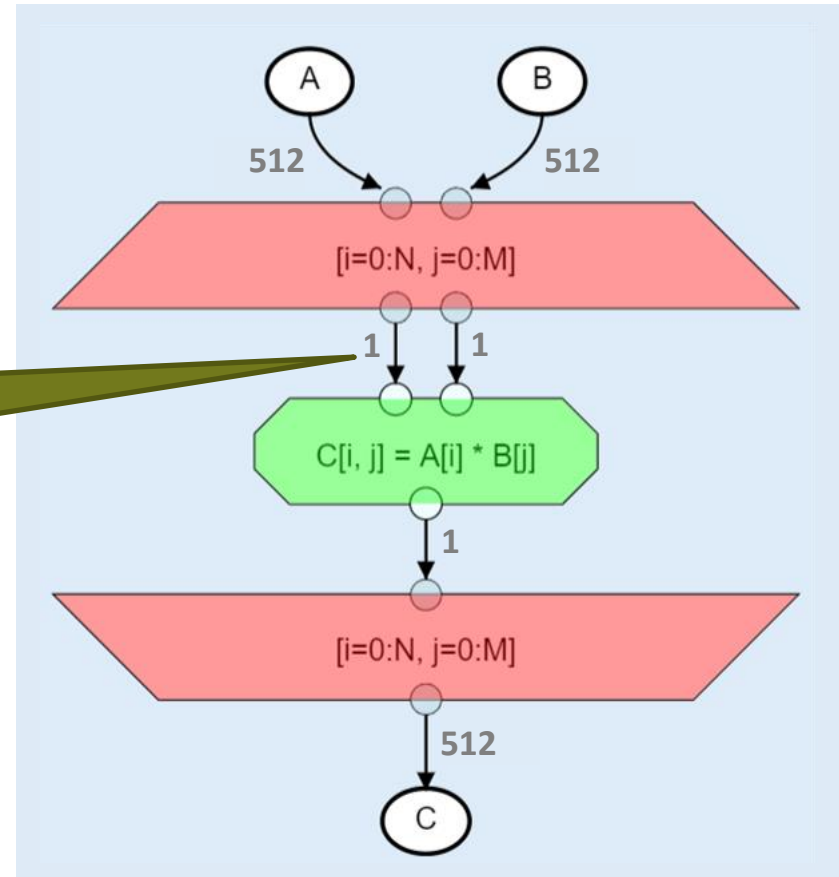
Visualization

$N = 8$
 $M = 64$

Visualize data by overlaying a *heatmap*

Low operation count

High operation count



512 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

1 Operation
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

512 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

Visualization

$N = 8$
 $M = 64$

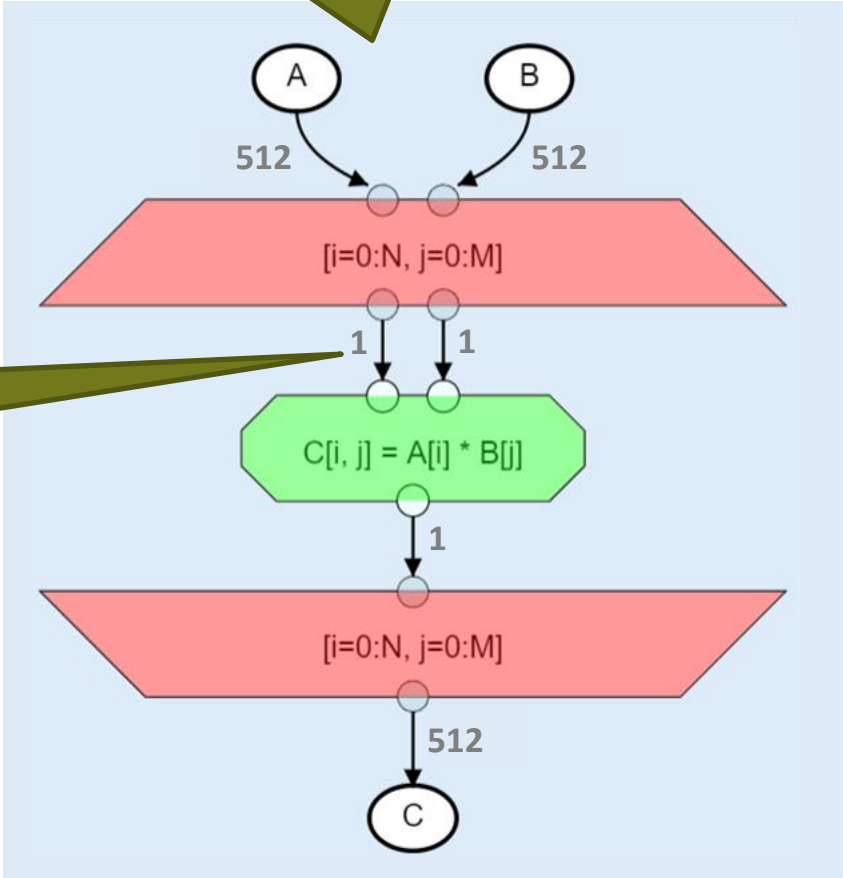
Low operation count

High operation count



Visualize data by overlaying a *heatmap*

In-Situ performance data reduces context switching

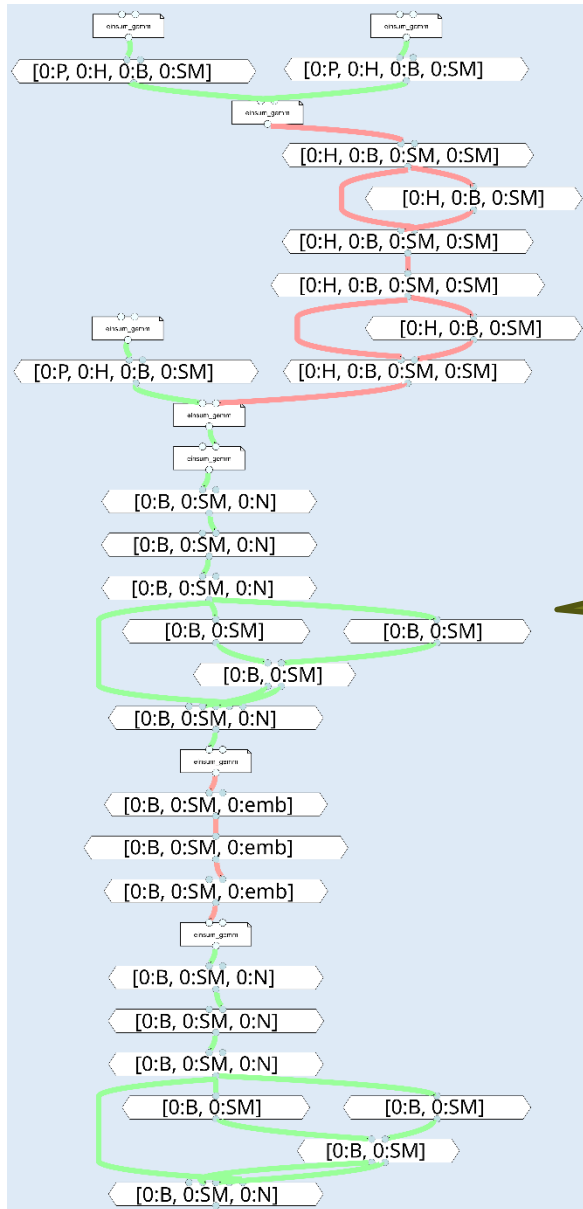


512 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

1 Operation
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

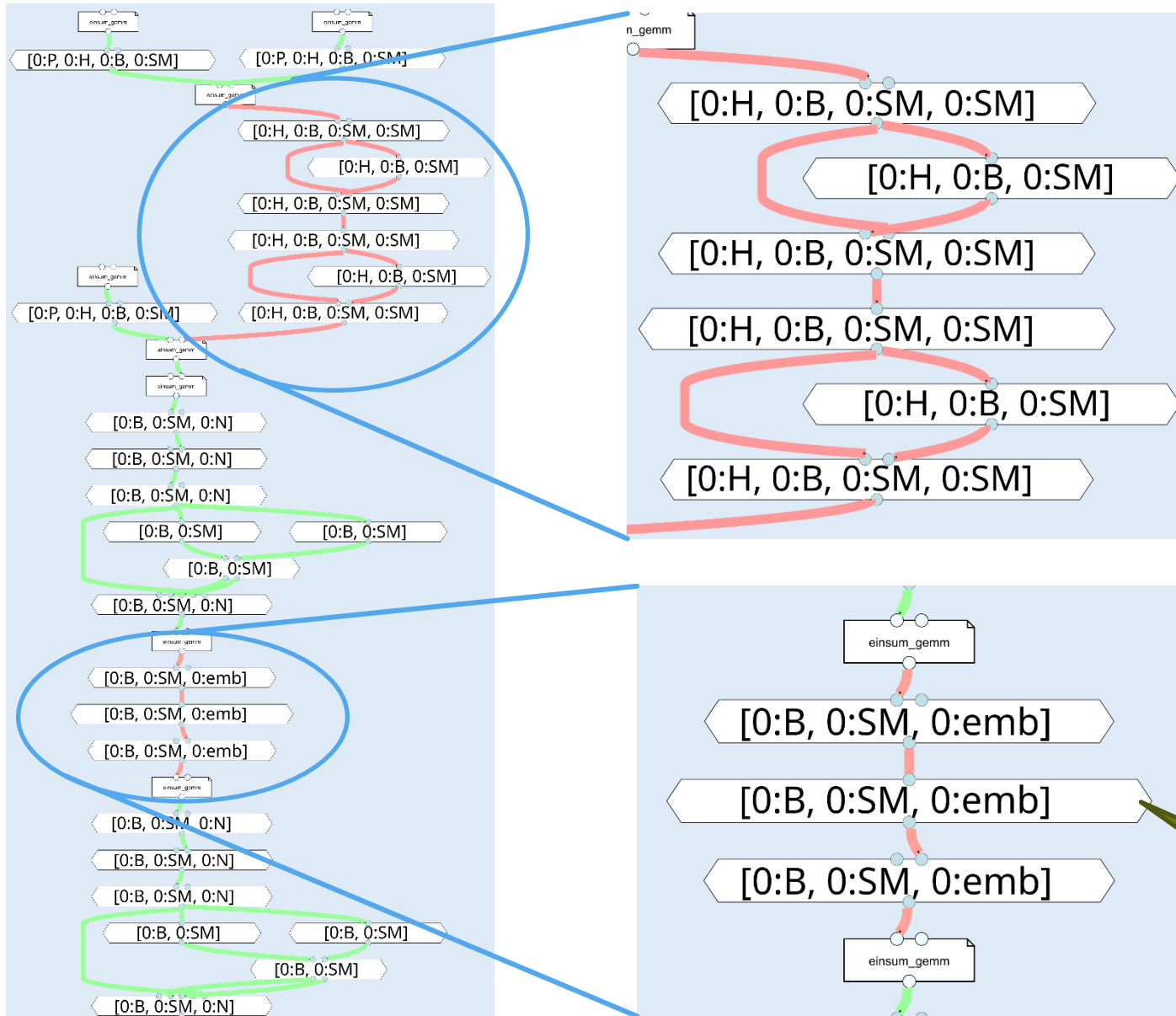
512 Operations
 Intensity: $\frac{1}{3}$

Optimizing BERT Transformer Encoder



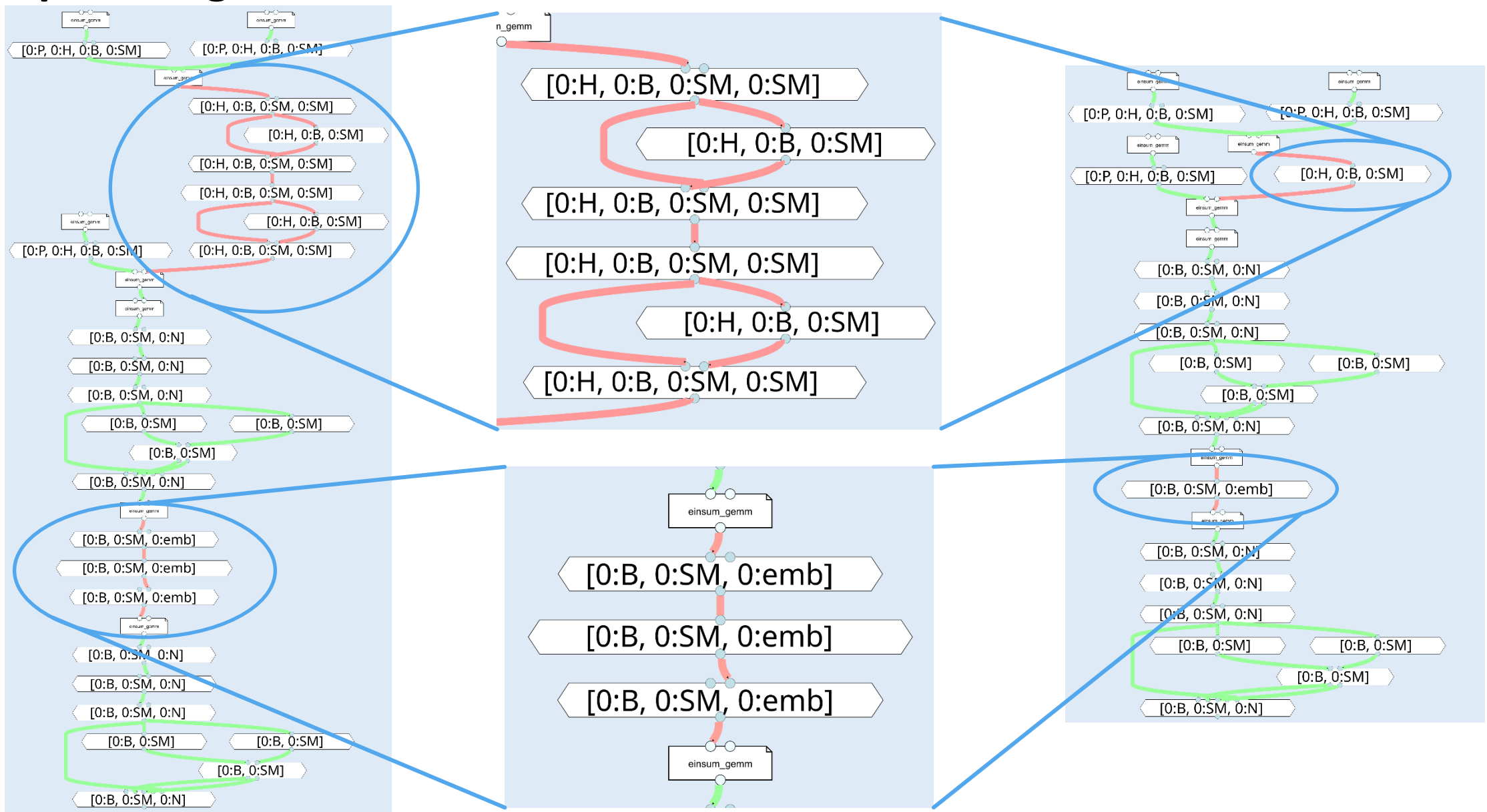
Data movement heatmap

Optimizing BERT Transformer Encoder

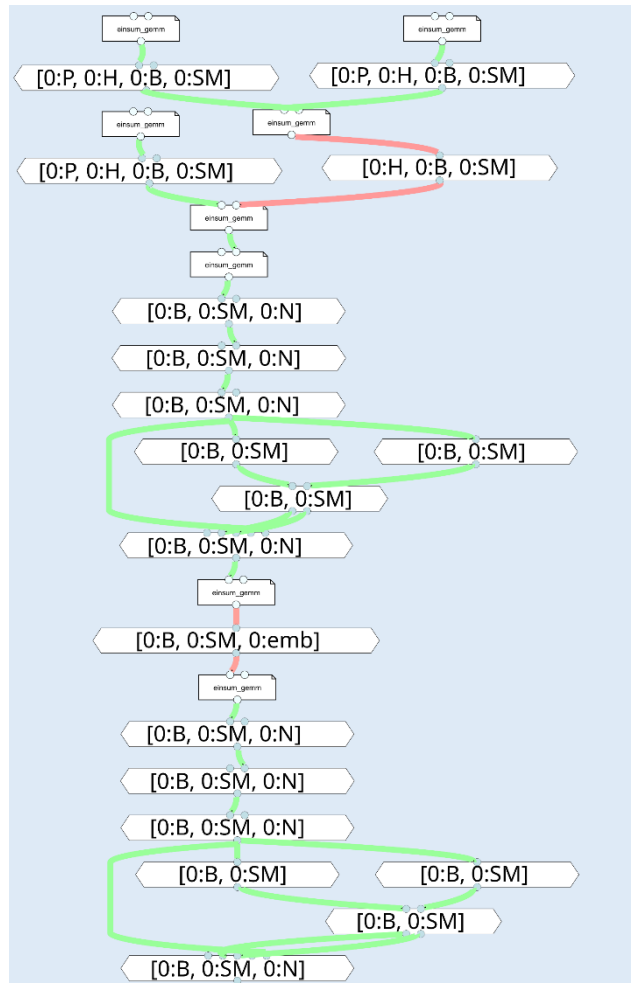


Loops with similar bounds

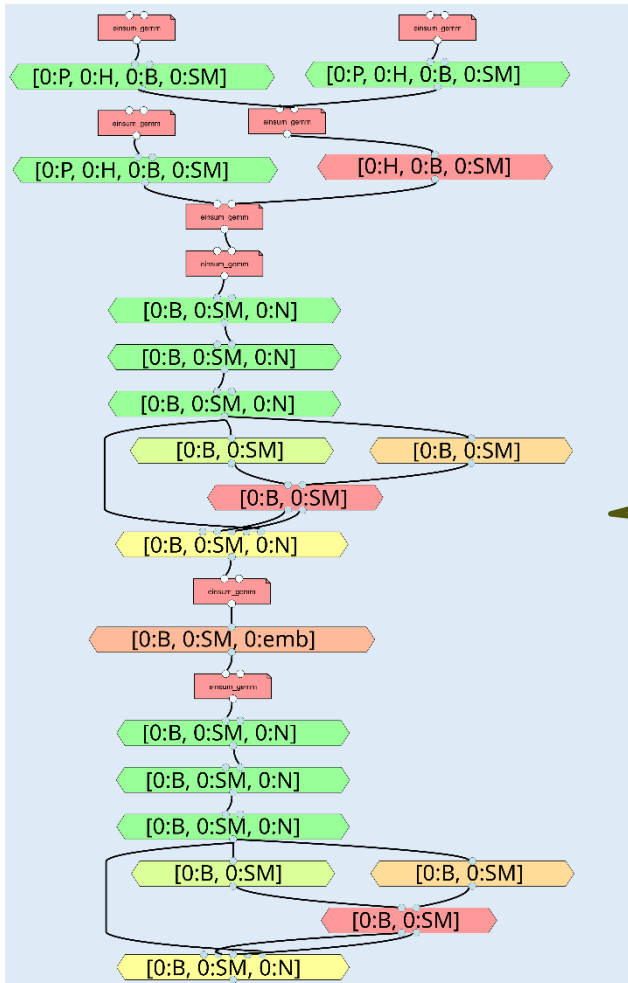
Optimizing BERT Transformer Encoder



Optimizing BERT Transformer Encoder

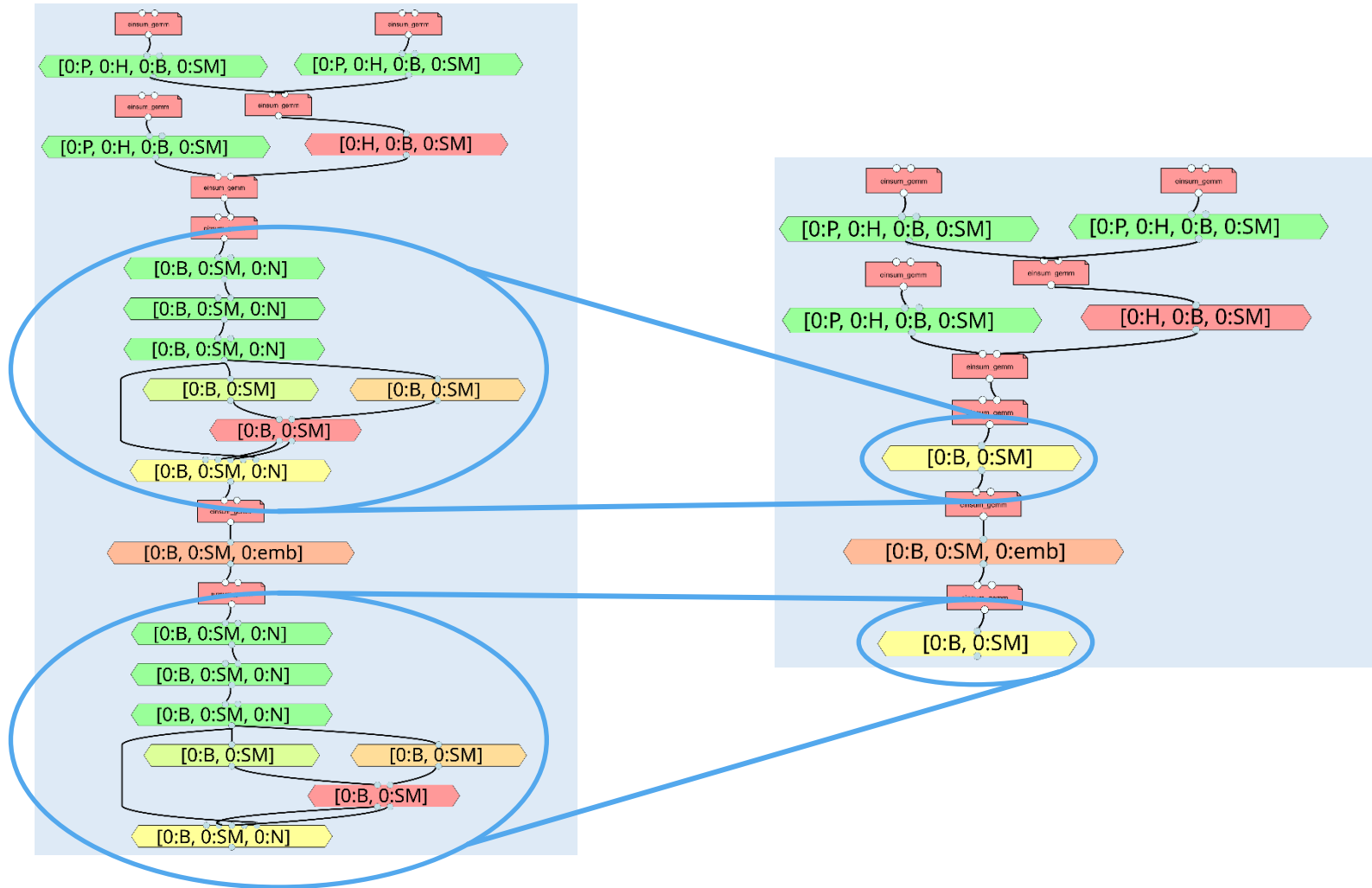


Optimizing BERT Transformer Encoder



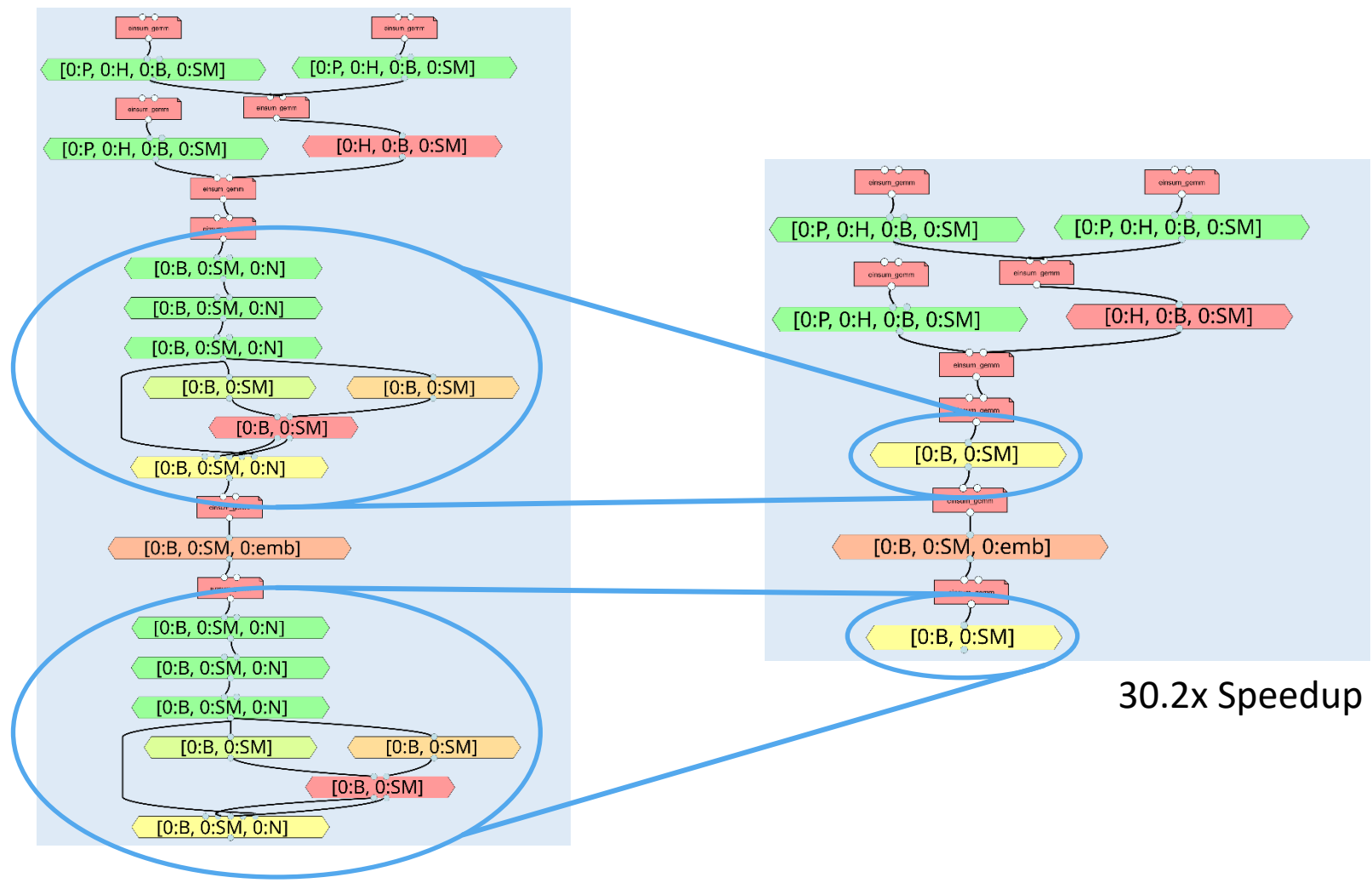
Operational intensity heatmap

Optimizing BERT Transformer Encoder

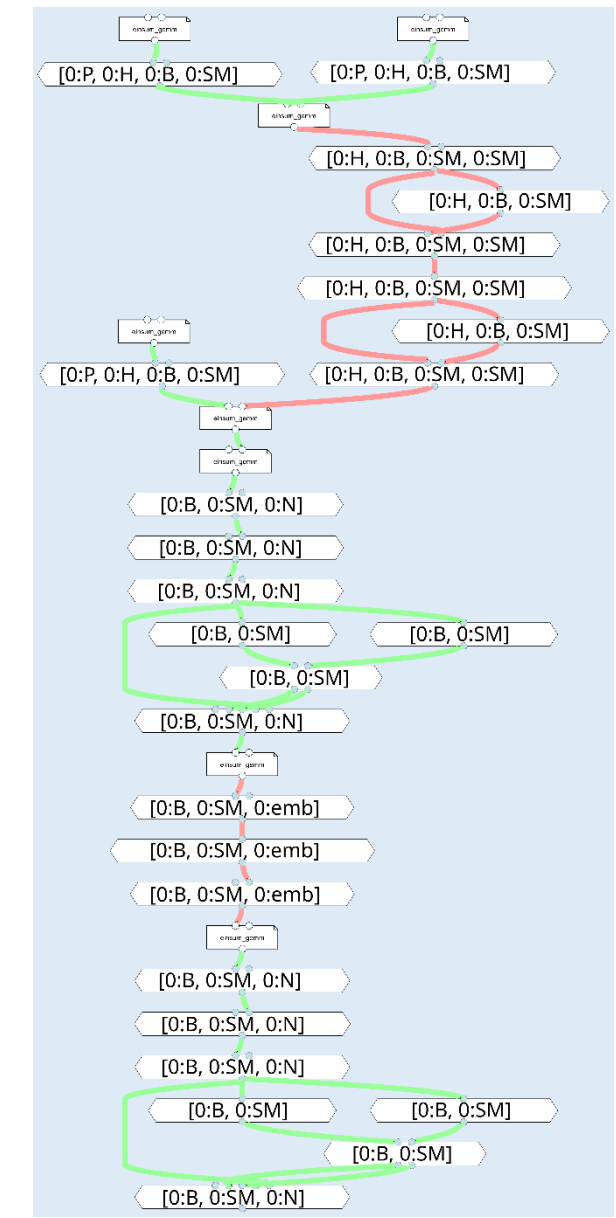


Optimizing BERT Transformer Encoder

16-core Intel Xeon Gold 6130 at 2.1 GHz, 1.5 TB RAM



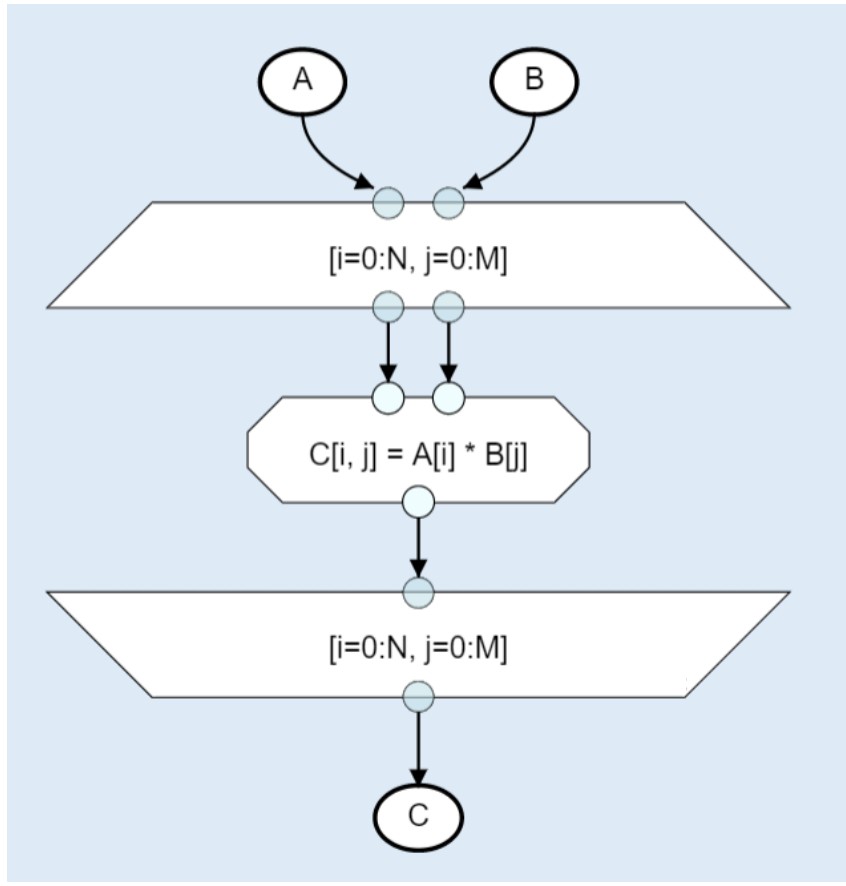
30.2x Speedup



Close-Up Reuse Analysis

Simulate data reuse behavior

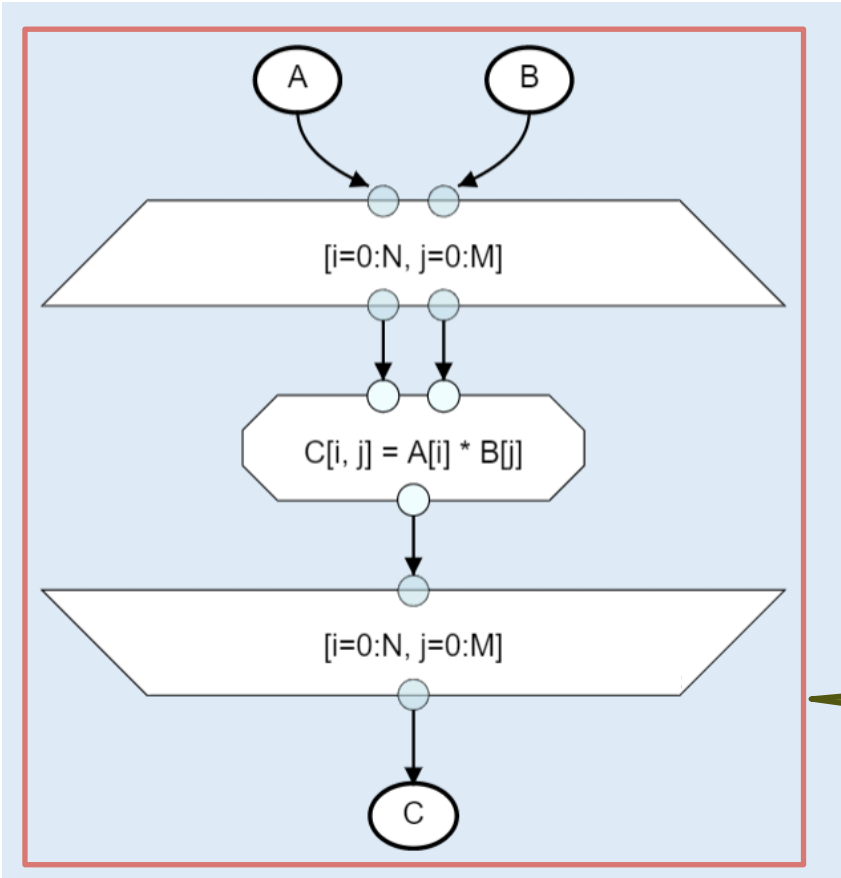
$$C = A \otimes B \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^N, B \in \mathbb{R}^M, C \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M}$$



Close-Up Reuse Analysis

Simulate data reuse behavior

$$C = A \otimes B \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^N, B \in \mathbb{R}^M, C \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M}$$



Specify program region

Close-Up Reuse Analysis

Simulate data reuse behavior

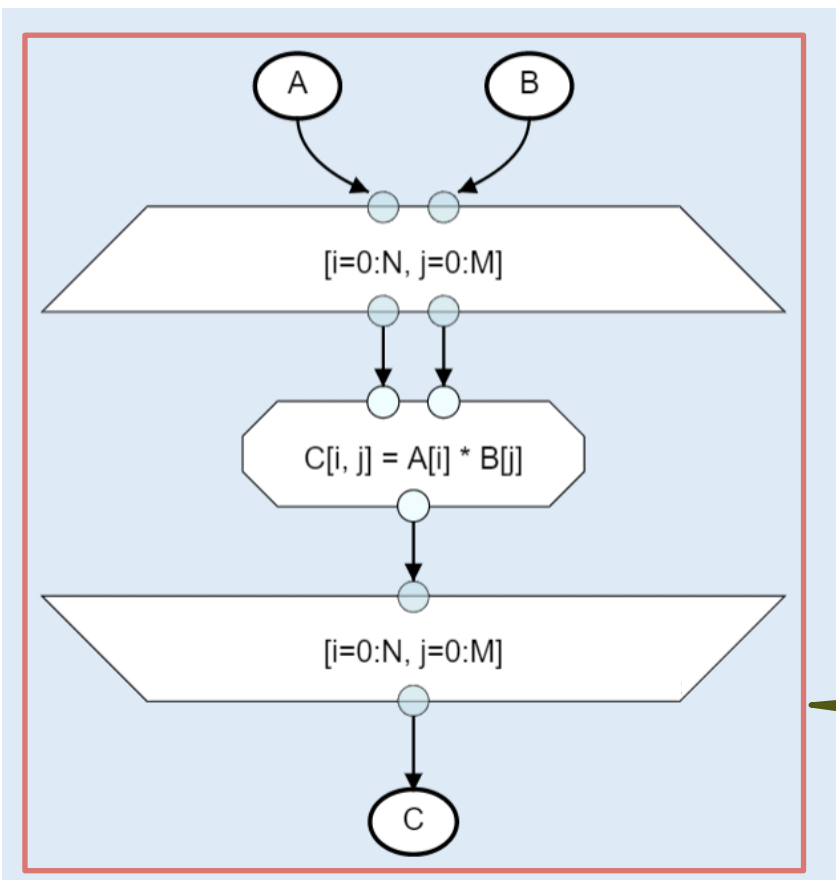
$$C = A \otimes B \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^3, B \in \mathbb{R}^4, C \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4}$$

Specify small example input parameters

$$N = 3$$

$$M = 4$$

Specify program region



Close-Up Reuse Analysis

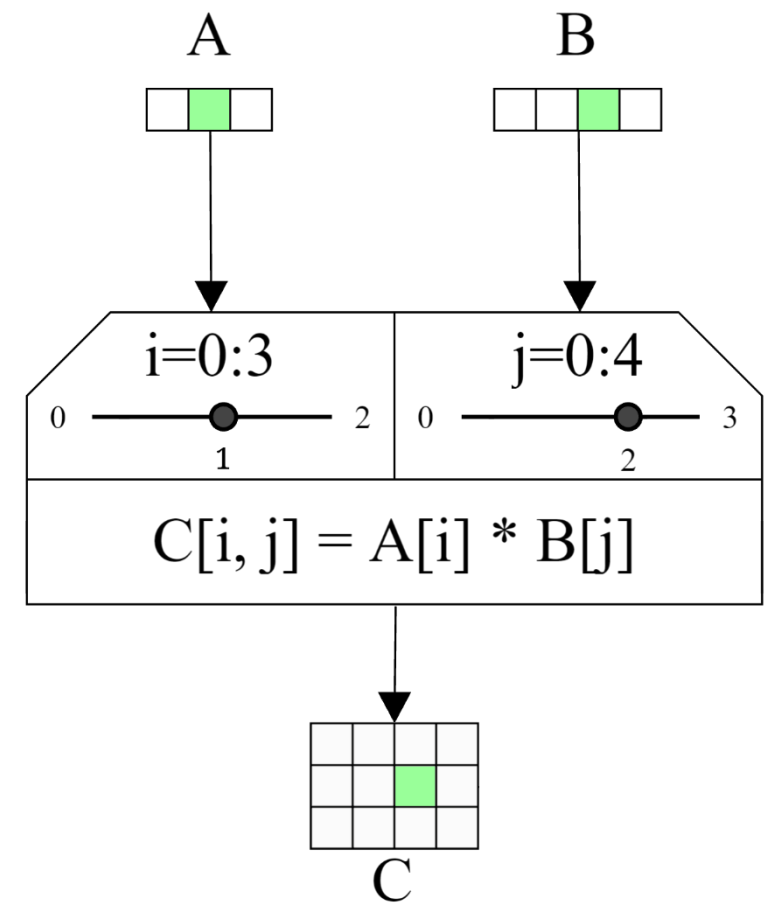
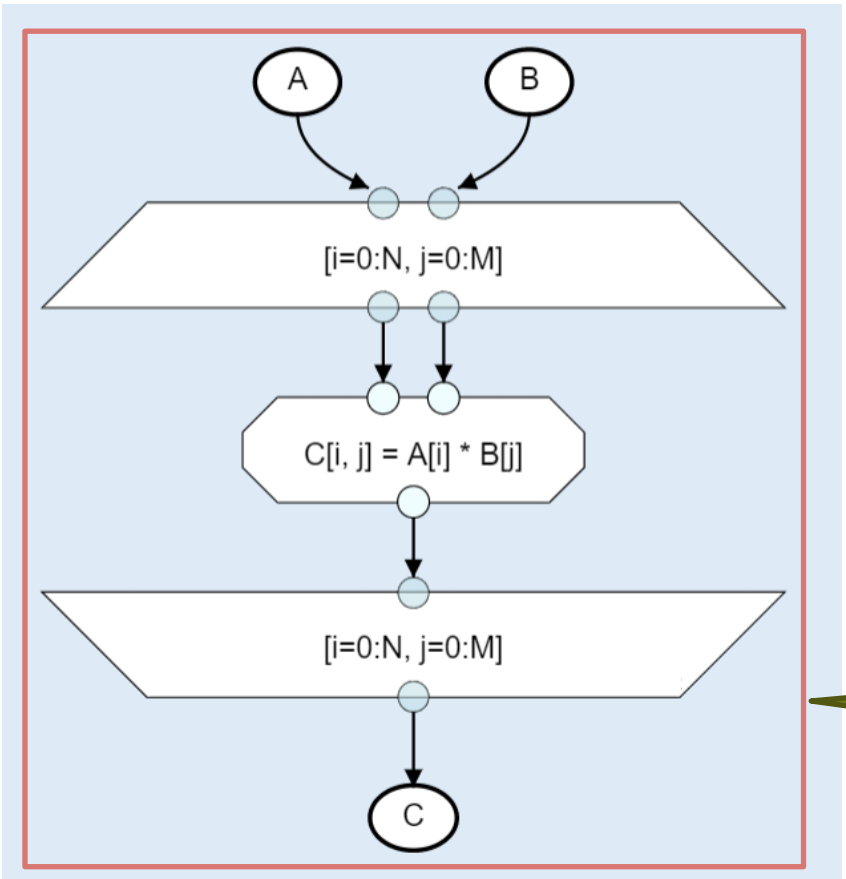
Simulate data reuse behavior

$C = A \otimes B$ $A \in \mathbb{R}^3, B \in \mathbb{R}^4, C \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4}$

Specify small example input parameters

$N = 3$
 $M = 4$

Specify program region



Visualizing High-Dimensional Data

$$w \in \mathbb{R}^{C_{out} \times C_{in} \times K_y \times K_x}$$

4D weights of a convolution

$$C_{out} = 2$$

$$C_{in} = 3$$

$$K_y = 4$$

$$K_x = 4$$

Visualizing High-Dimensional Data

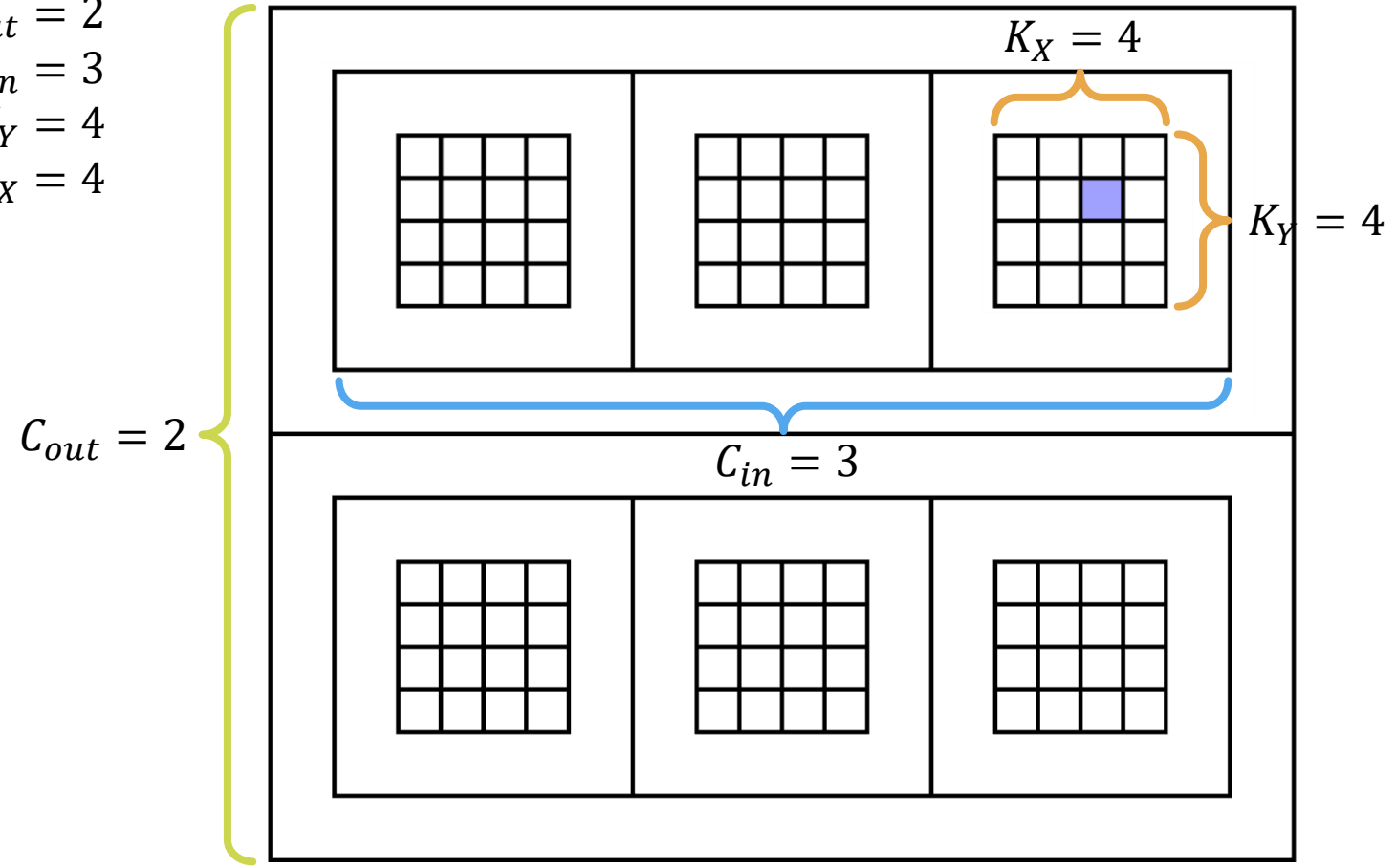
$$w \in \mathbb{R}^{C_{out} \times C_{in} \times K_y \times K_x}$$

$$C_{out} = 2$$

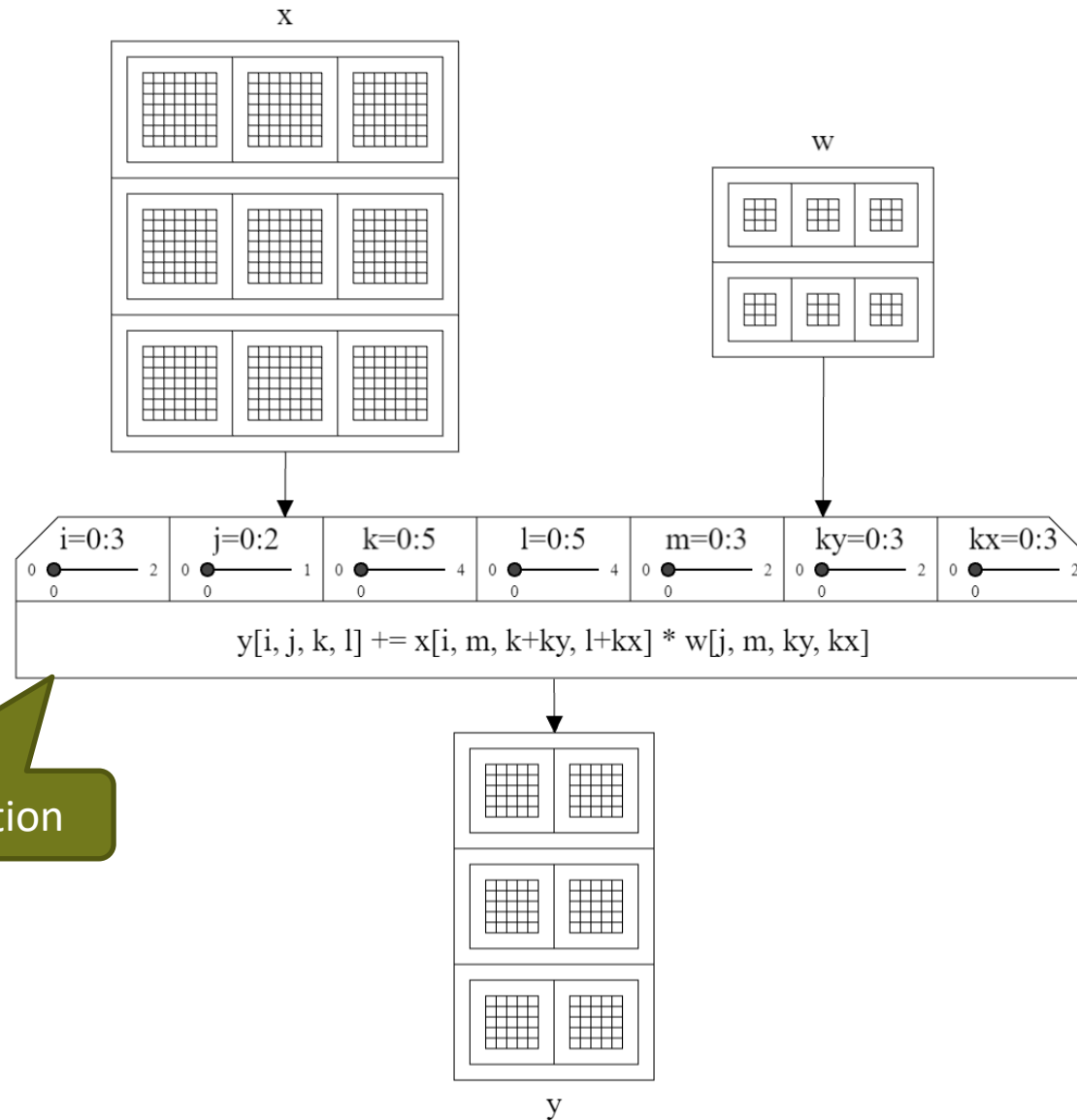
$$C_{in} = 3$$

$$K_y = 4$$

$$K_x = 4$$



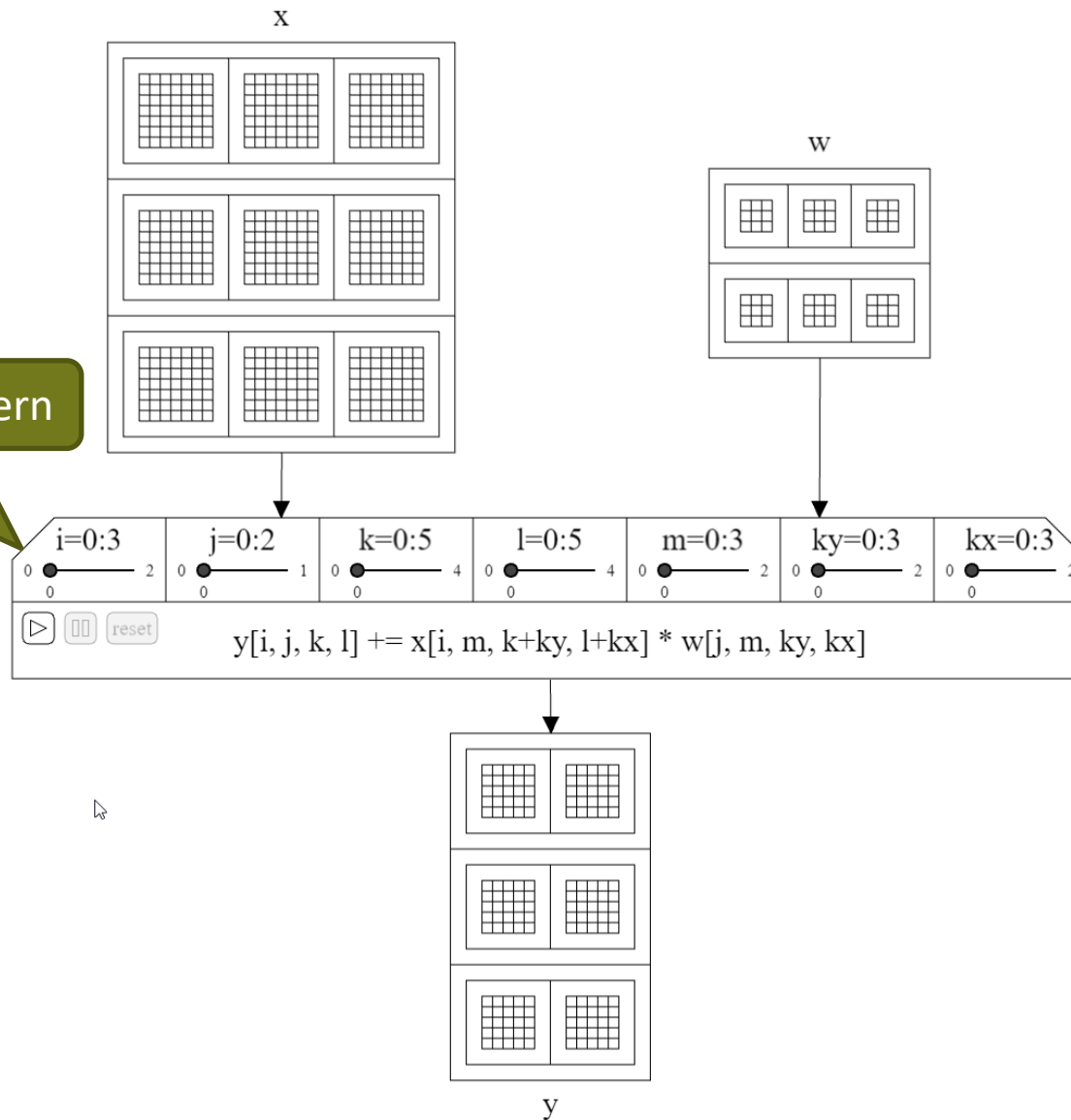
Access Pattern Simulation



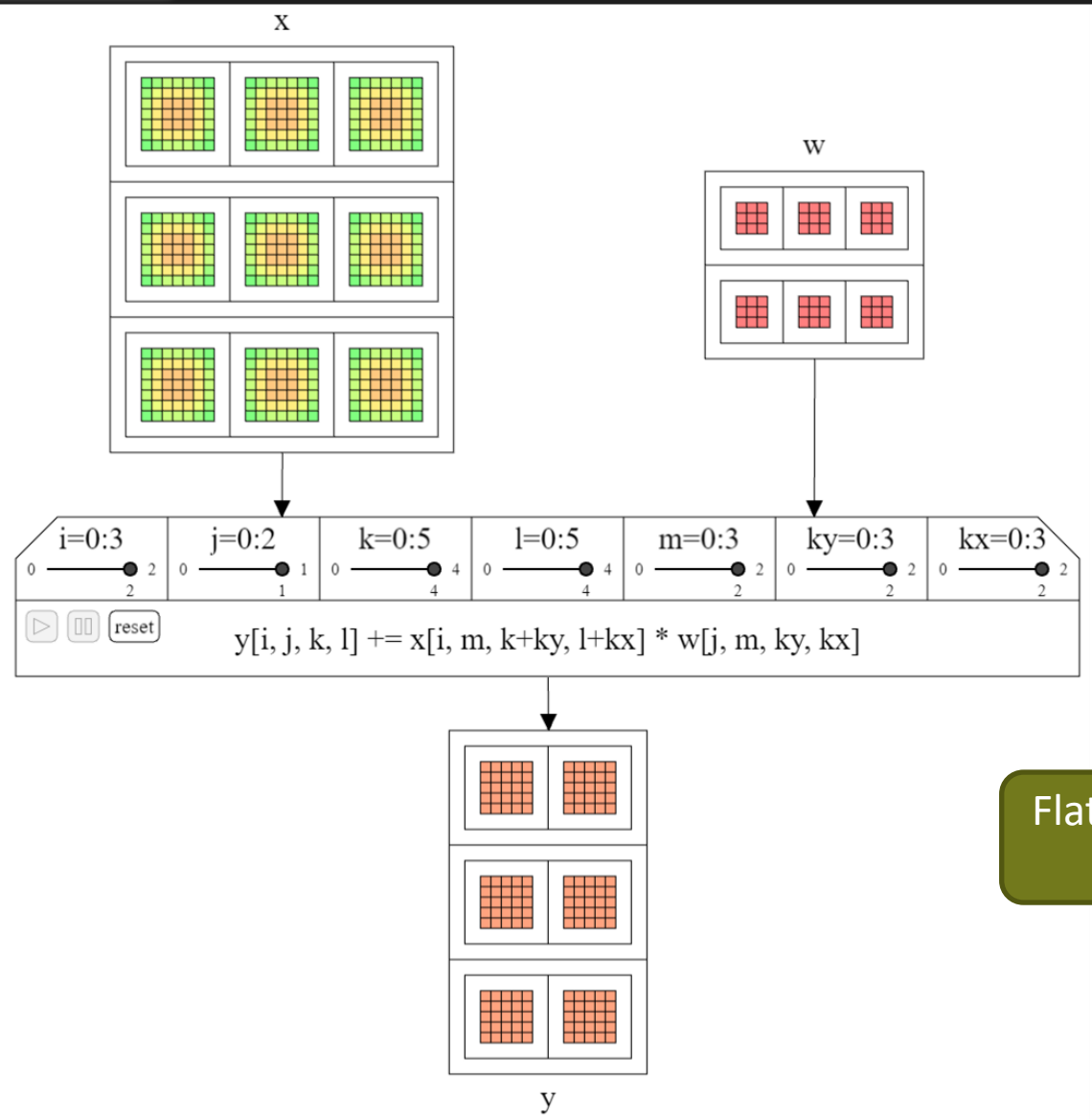
Convolution operation

Access Pattern Simulation

Visually playback access pattern

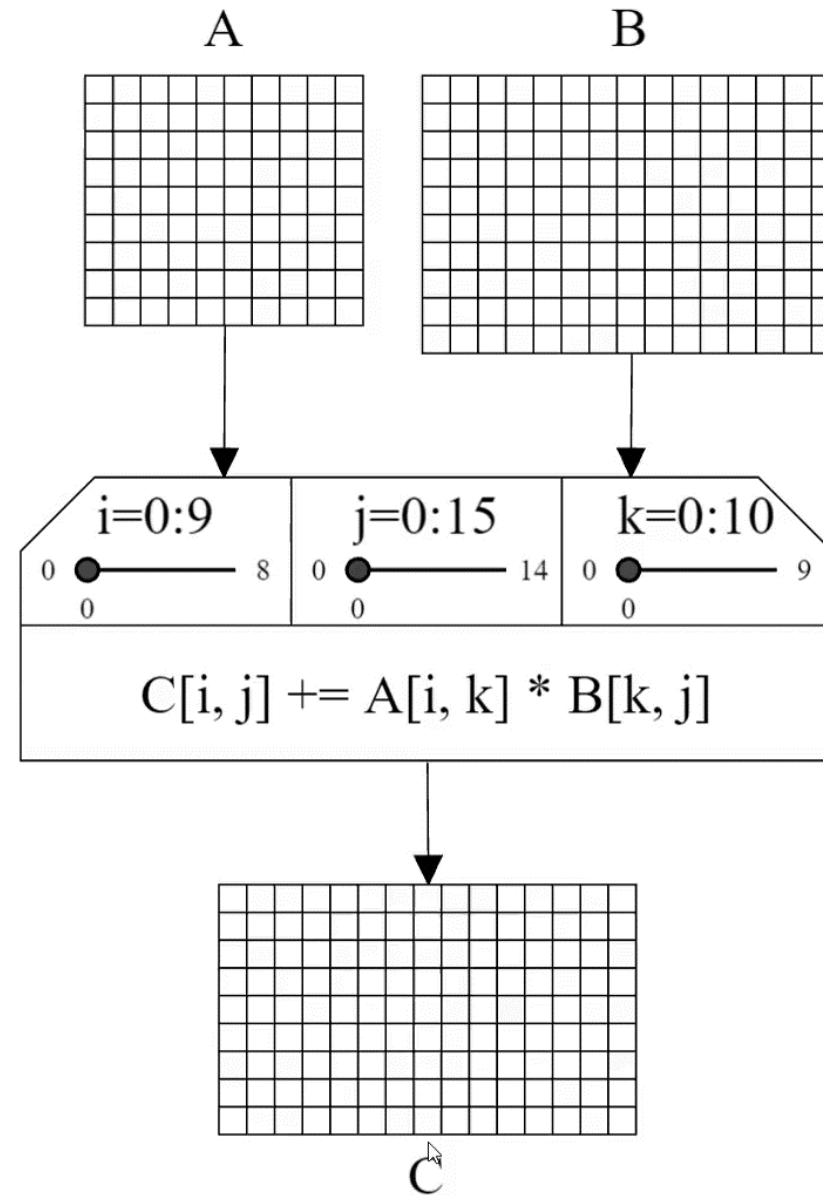


Access Pattern Simulation

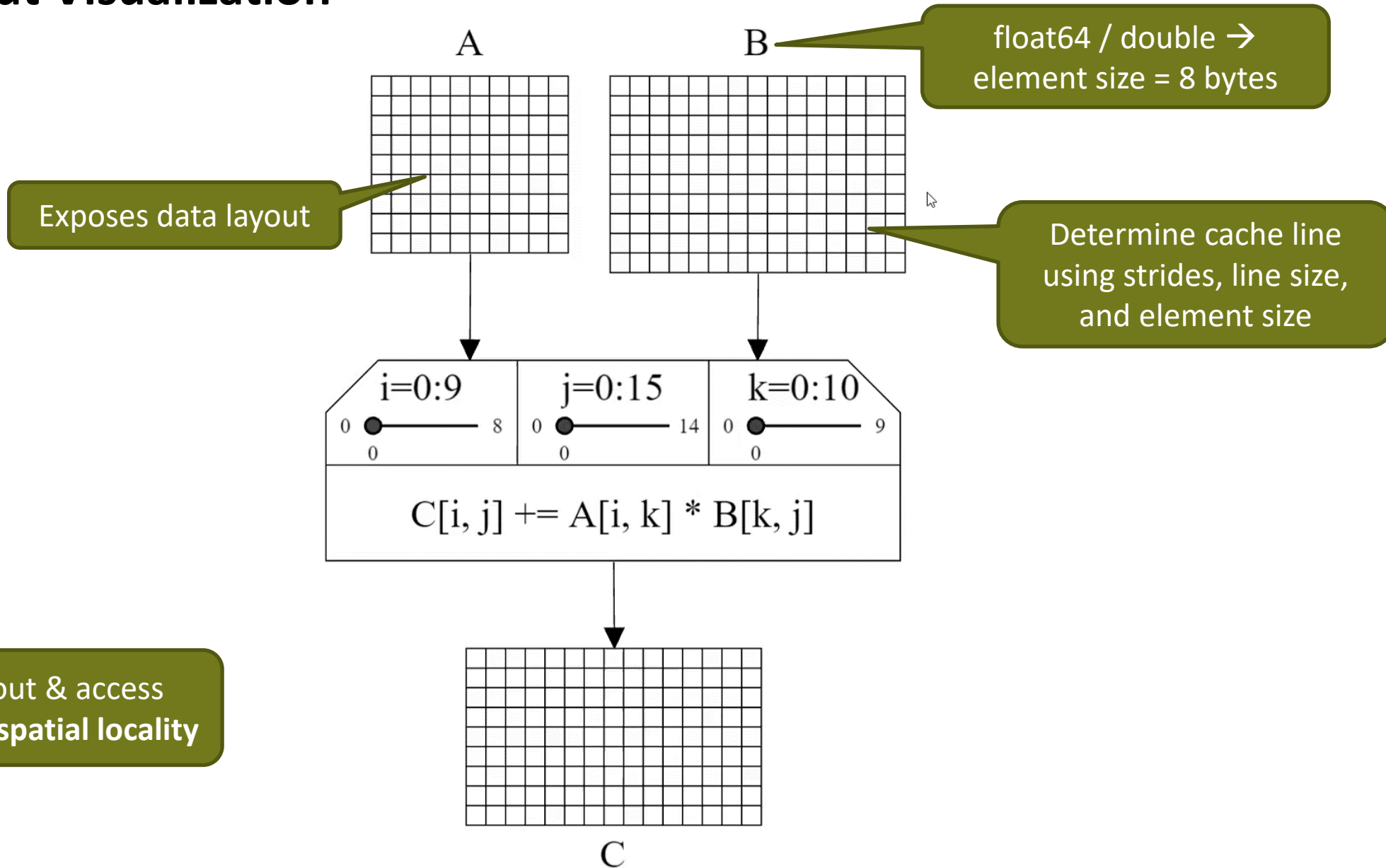


Flatten time dimension with heatmap

Access Pattern Simulation



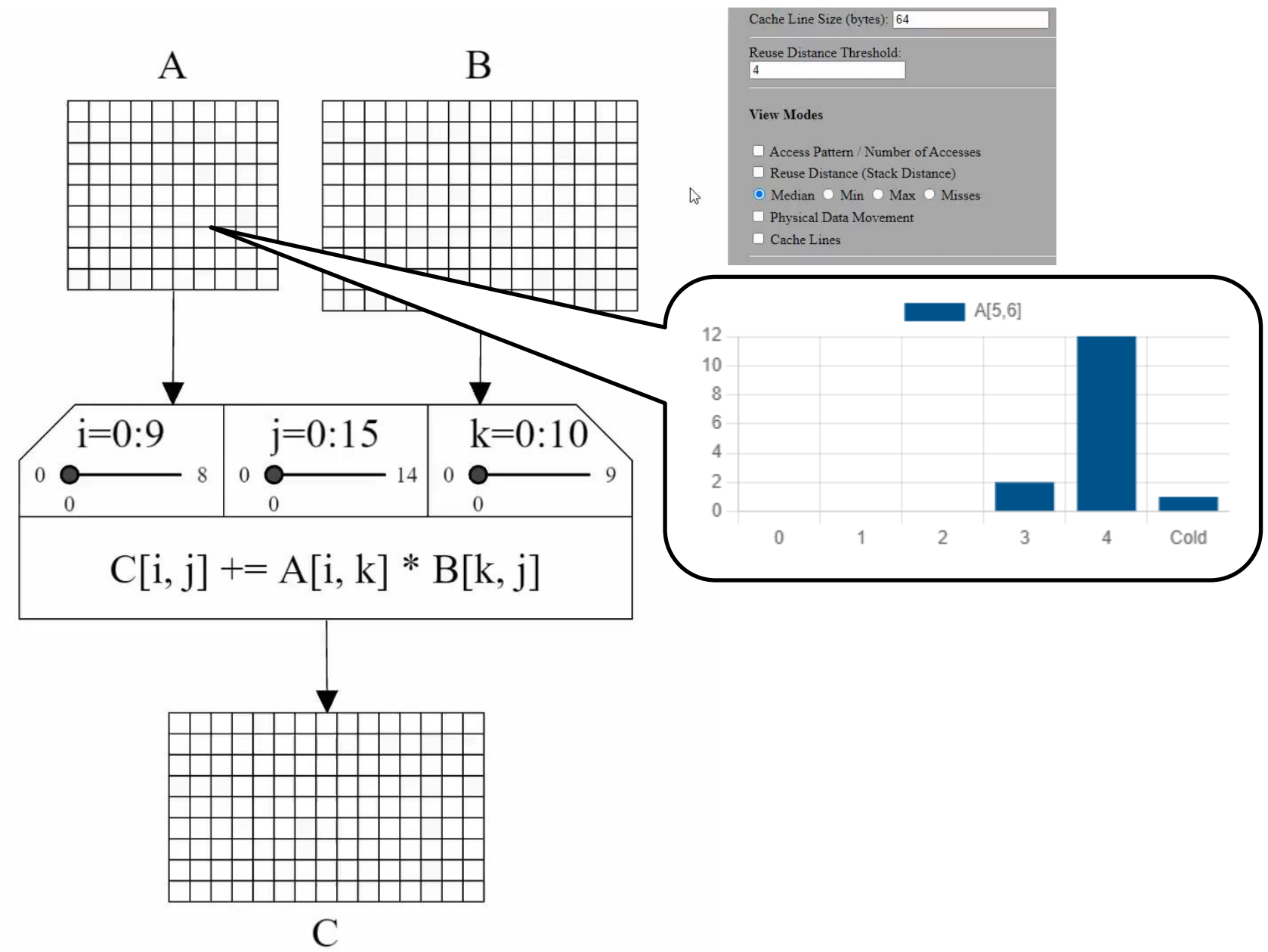
Data Layout Visualization



Temporal Locality

Stack distance, cache line granularity

Accesses to unique addresses since last reference



Cache Misses

1. Cold miss

Access with stack distance = ∞

2. Capacity miss

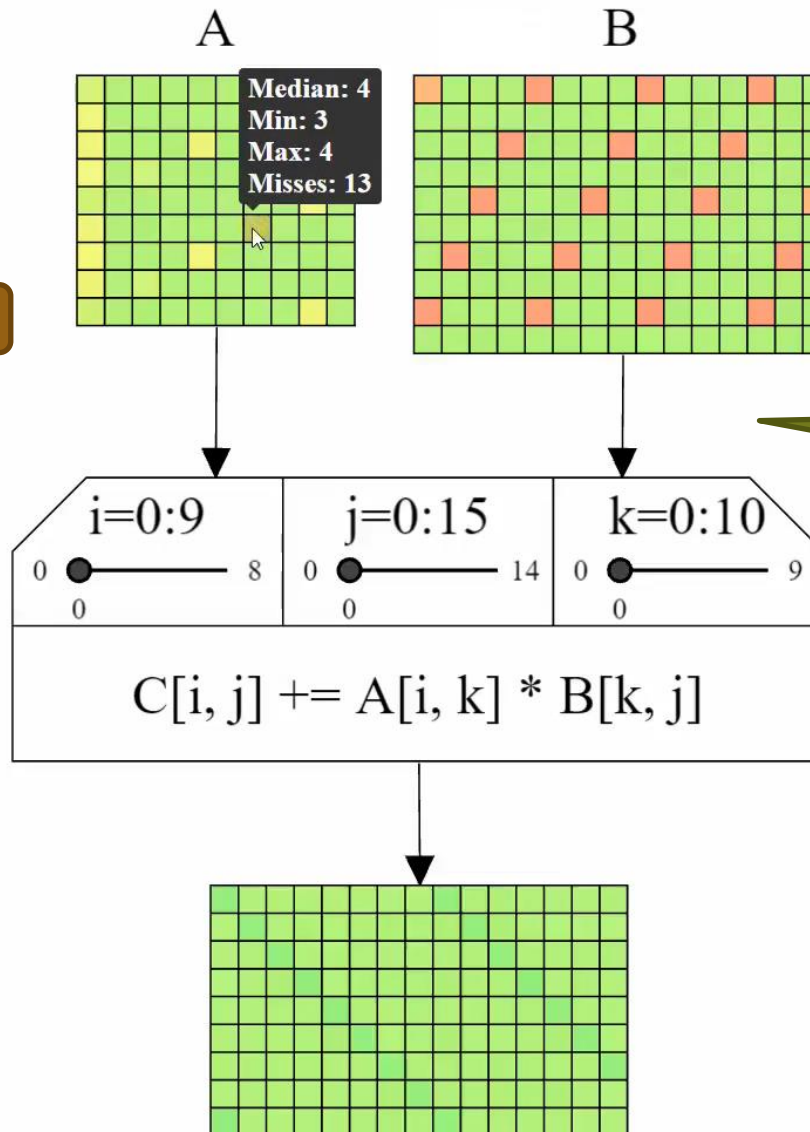
Assuming LRU

Access with stack distance $\geq t_d$
stack distance threshold

3. Conflict miss

Not counted in fully-associative cache

Calculations generalizeable [1][2]



Cache Line Size (bytes): 64

Reuse Distance Threshold: 4

View Modes

- Access Pattern / Number of Accesses
- Reuse Distance (Stack Distance)
- Median Min Max Misses
- Physical Data Movement
- Cache Lines

$t_d = 5$

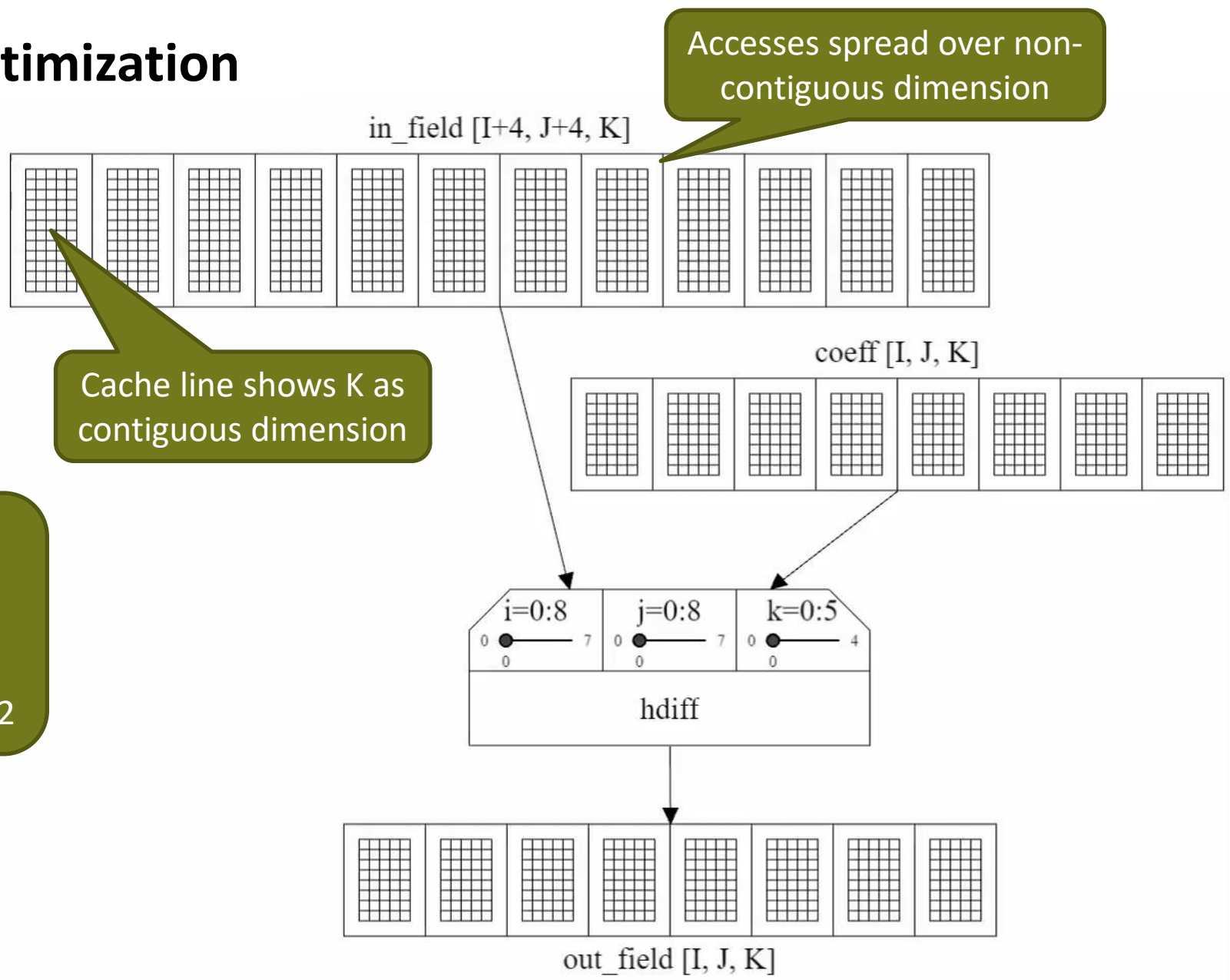
Physical data movement = #misses x cache line size

[1] McKinley and Temam, Quantifying Loop Nest Locality Using SPEC'95 and the Perfect Benchmarks
 [2] Beyls and D'Hollander, Reuse distance as a metric for cache behavior

Stencil Optimization

$I = 8$
 $J = 8$
 $K = 5$

Original sizes:
 $I = 256$
 $J = 256$
 $K = 160$
 Scaling Factor x32



Cache Line Size (bytes): 64

Reuse Distance Threshold: 9

View Modes

- Access Pattern / Number of Accesses
- Reuse Distance (Stack Distance)
- Median Min Max Misses
- Physical Data Movement
- Cache Lines

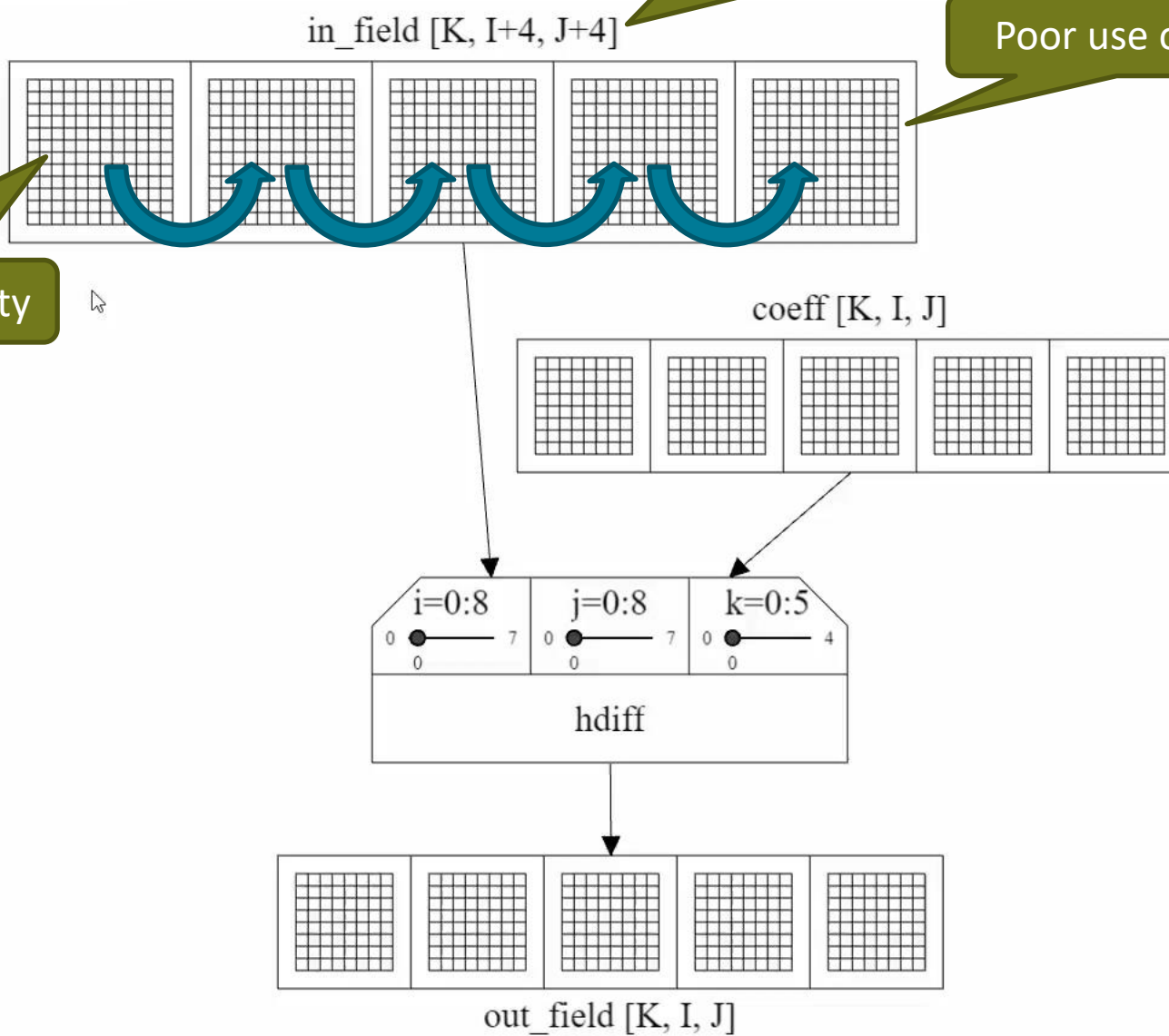
Stencil Optimization

$I = 8$
 $J = 8$
 $K = 5$

Better use of spatial locality

Reshape data containers

Poor use of cache



Size (bytes): 64

Distance Threshold: 9

View Modes

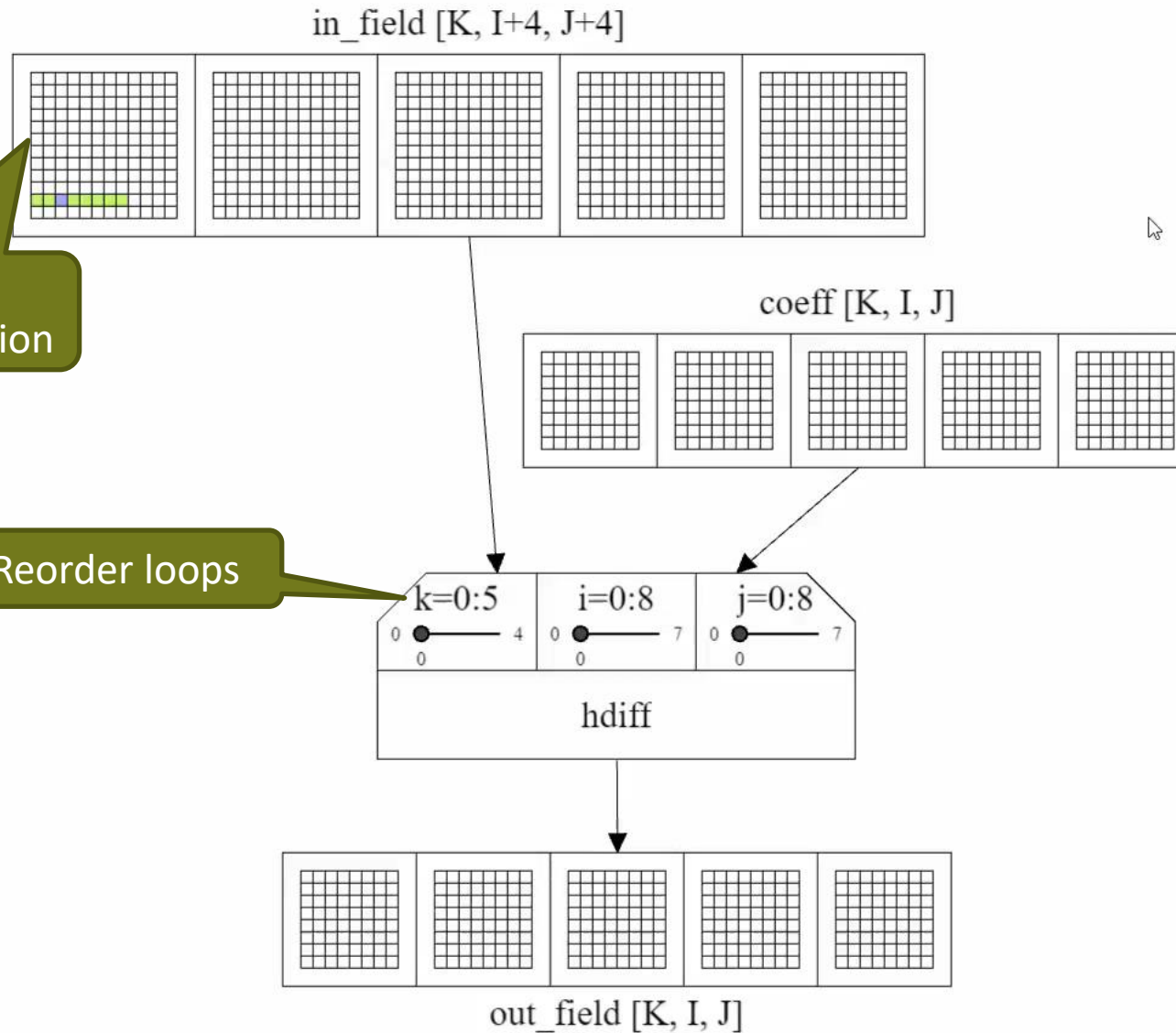
- Access Pattern / Number of Accesses
- Reuse Distance (Stack Distance)
- Median Min Max Misses
- Physical Data Movement
- Cache Lines

Stencil Optimization

$I = 8$
 $J = 8$
 $K = 5$

Iterates over contiguous dimension

Reorder loops



Cache Line Size (bytes): 64

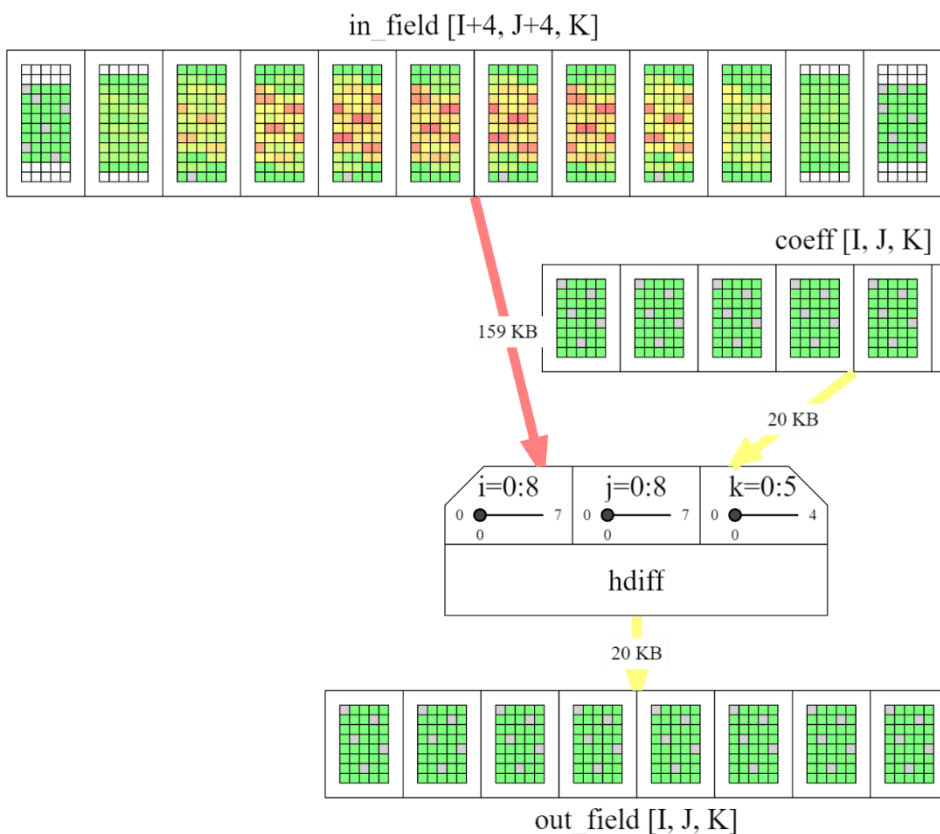
Reuse Distance Threshold: 9

View Modes

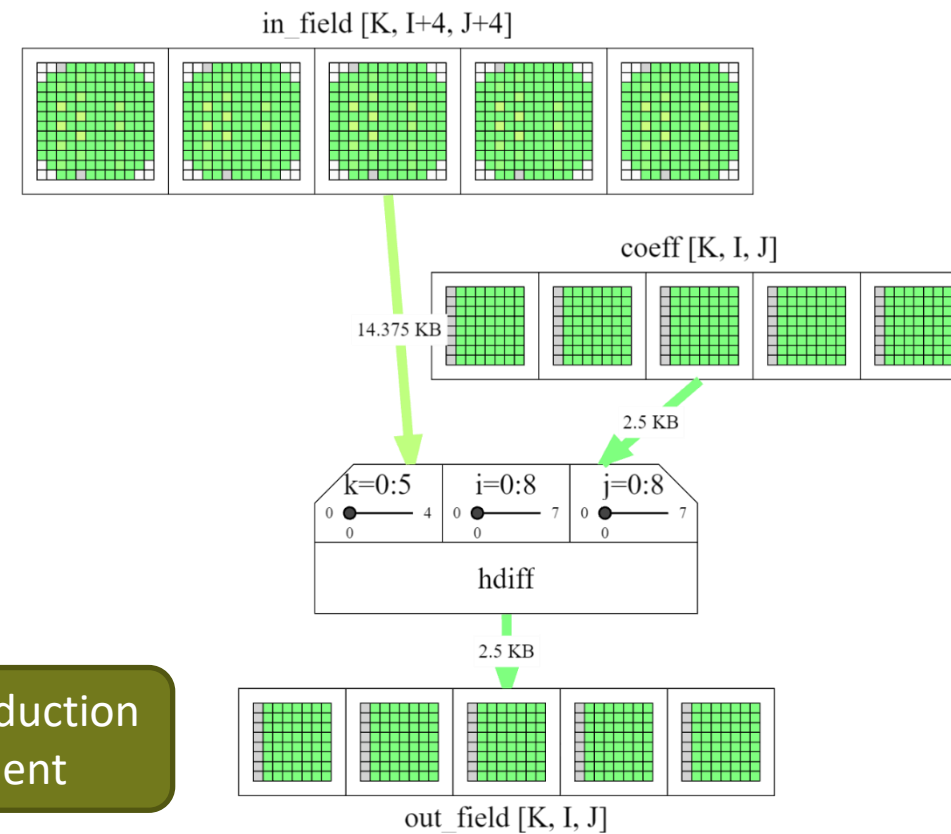
- Access Pattern / Number of Accesses
- Reuse Distance (Stack Distance)
- Median Min Max Misses
- Physical Data Movement
- Cache Lines

Stencil Optimization

16-core Intel Xeon Gold 6130 at 2.1 GHz, 1.5 TB RAM



Predicted 10.3x reduction in data movement

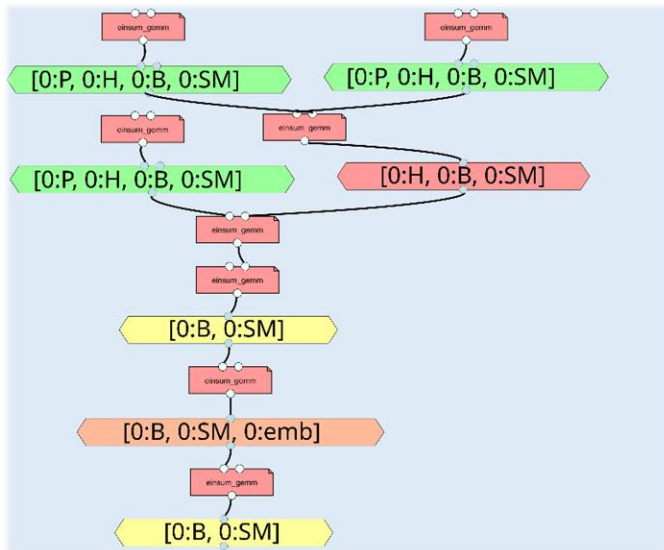


138x Speedup

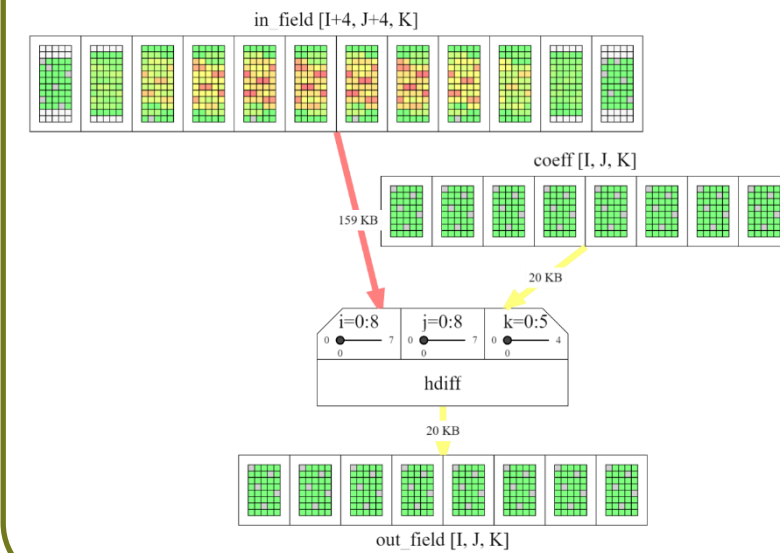
9.6x Reduction in cache misses

Conclusion

Global Data Movement

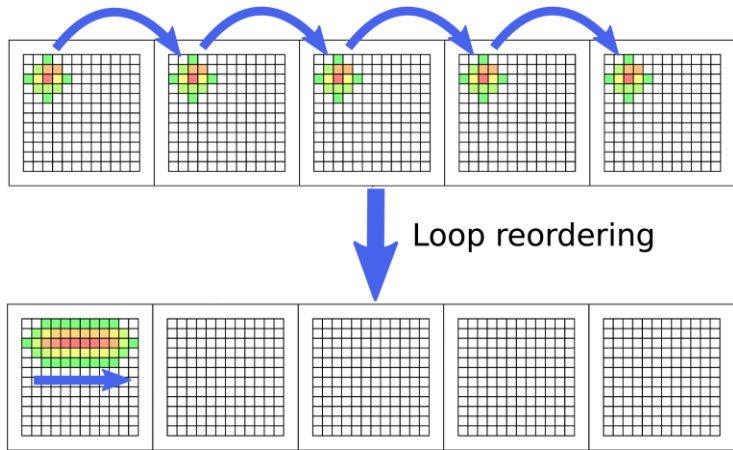


Fine-Grained Data Reuse

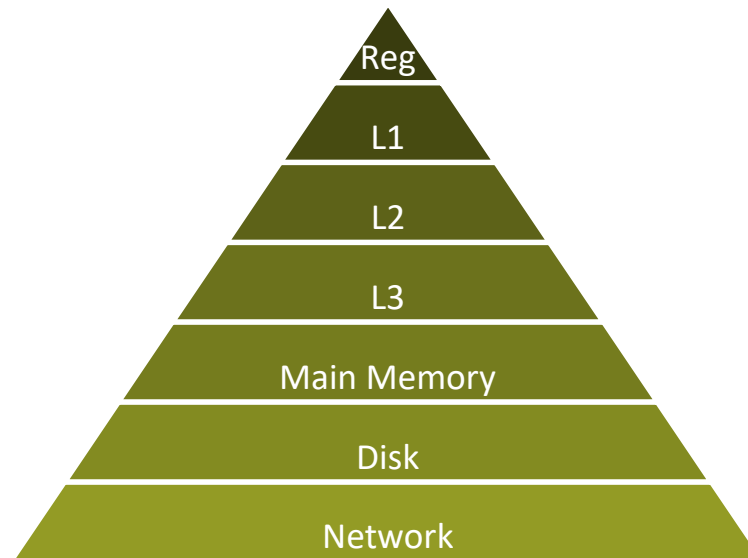


Where Next?

Automatic Optimization



Hardware Modelling



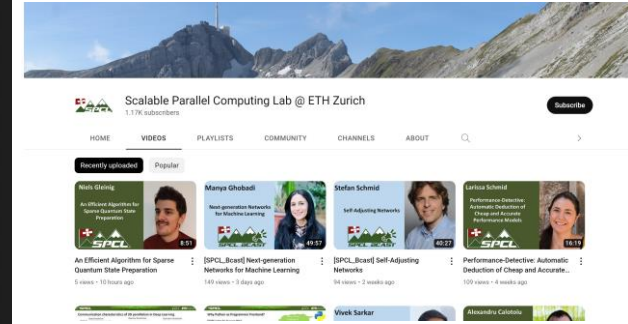
Educational Tool





Thank you!

youtube.com/@spcl



twitter.com/spcl_eth

spcl.inf.ethz.ch

github.com/spcl



<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=phschaad.sdfv>

<https://github.com/spcl/dace-vscode>