



ADAPTIVE TASK SCHEDULING USING LOW-LEVEL RUNTIME APIS AND MACHINE LEARNING Keynote, ADVCOMP 2017

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Prepared by: Ahmad Qawasmeh Assistant Professor The Hashemite University, Jordan

Outline



2. Related Work

3 APARF Framework Implementation (OpenUH)

- OpenMP tasking profiling APIs
- OpenMP profiling tool and performance analysis
- A hybrid machine learning model for adaptive prediction
- 4. Analysis and Evaluation

5. Summary and Future work

Motivation and Goal



 Predicting the optimum task scheduling scheme for a given OpenMP program by developing Adaptive and portable framework

Main Contributions

I proposed a new open-source API for OpenMP task profiling in A **OpenUH RTL** I developed a reliable OpenMP profiling tool for capturing B useful low-level runtime performance measurements. I exploited my performance framework to perform a С comprehensive scheduling analysis study D I built and evaluated a portable framework (APARF) for predicting the optimal task scheduling scheme that should be applied to new, unseen applications.



Background

Shared Memory: Logical View



SMP Vs cc-NUMA

OpenMP API

- A standard API to write parallel shared memory applications in C, C++, and Fortran
- Consists of compiler directives, runtime routines, environment variables



http://www.openmp.org

OpenMP Tasks

- ✤ A task is an asynchronous work unit
 - C/C++: #pragma omp task
 - Fortran: **!\$omp task**
- Contains a task region and its data environment

```
int fib(int n) {
  int x, y;
  if (n < 2) return n;
  else {
      #pragma omp task shared(x)
      x = fib(n-1);
      #pragma omp task shared(y)
      y = fib(n-2);
      #pragma omp taskwait
      return x + y;
```

OpenMP Task Scheduling







Performance Observation



Profiling vs. Tracing

OpenMP performance APIs before OMPT

POMP (Profiler for OpenMP)

- Instrumentation calls inserted by a source-source tool (TAU, KOJAK, Scalasca)
- Can notably affect compiler optimizations

ORA (Collector API)

- Sampling of call stack
- Originally has 11 mutually exclusive states, 9 requests, and 22 defined callback event
- Was accepted as a white paper by ARB
- Introduced before tasks and implemented in OpenUH RTL
- OMPT (OpenMP Tool Interface)



Related Work

Related Work (Adaptive Scheduling)

- An OpenMP scheduler was proposed to adapt the granularity of work within loops depending on data placement info.
- Some previous works have focused on disabling threads in parallel loops in the presence of contention.
- A thread scheduling policy embedded in a GOMP-based framework was proposed for OpenMP programs featuring irregular parallelism.
- Another area of research aims to reduce scheduling overhead by increasing task granularity by chunking a parallel loop or by using a cut-off technique

Characterization using Machine Learning

Machine learning was used to characterize programs in representative groups



Automatic Portable and Adaptive Runtime Feedback-Driven (APARF) Framework

Task Execution Model in OpenUH



http://web.cs.uh.edu/~openuh/

OMPT and ORA Tasking Implementation in OpenUH RTL

- Proposed a tasking profiling interface in the OpenUH RTL as an extension to the ORA before OMPT
 - Task creation
 - Task execution
 - Task completion
 - Task switching
 - Task suspension

OMPT is a super-set of ORA

- Support sampling of call stack with optional trace event generation.
- State support, task creation and completion are mandatory, while the others are optional
- Adapting my tasking APIs to be compatible with OMPT was straightforward

Overhead Analysis in OpenUH RTL



Adaptive Scheduling Through APARF



Interaction Example in APARF

n

	Request: Initialize monitoring
Begin tracking states/Task-IDs	
	Notification: Success/Failure
	Request: Current state/Task-ID
Query: Current state/Task-ID	
	Obtain Current state/Task-ID
	Request: Register event A
Activate monitoring event A	
	Call back: event A

Ahmad Qawasmeh, Abid Malik, Barbara Chapman, Kevin Huck, Allen Malony, "Open Source Task Profiling by Extending the OpenMP Runtime API", IWOMP2013, pp. 186-199, September 2013, Canberra, Australia.

APARF OpenMP Profiling Tool

Implements a single handler to handle all events.
Initializes the API to establish a connection with the runtime.
Captures useful low-level runtime performance measurements.
Timing, HWCs, and Energy/power sensors were integrated.

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int fib(int n) {
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    if (n < 2) return n;
    else {
        #pragma omp task shared(x)
        x = fib(n-1);
        #pragma omp task shared(y)
        y = fib(n-2);
        #pragma omp taskwait
        return x + y;
    }
}</pre>
```



OpenMP Task Scheduling Analysis

An OpenMP task scheduler can be distinguished based on:

- Queue organization
- Work-stealing capability.
- Order in which a task graph is traversed
- **B** Two crucial issues should be managed by a task scheduler:
 - Data locality

Α

С

- Load balancing
- **Conflicting Goals:**
- Queue contention, work stealing, synchronization overheads
- Task granularity (coarse vs. fine)

Analysis Setup in OpenUH

We performed a detailed analysis study

Α

- 200 scheduling schemes were applied to eight BOTS benchmarks
- Three different sets of threads were used with two input sizes
- Initial observation: categorized into three representative groups

Platform	Facts
AMD cluster	an x86-64 cc-NUMA Linux system with a four 2.2 GHz 12-core AMD Opteron processors (48 cores total) and 512 KB L2 cache per core, and 10 MB L3 cache shared by all cores
Intel cluster	an x86-64 cc-NUMA Linux system with two 2.5 GHz 12-core Intel Xeon processors (24 cores total) and 512 KB L2 cache per core, and 15 MB L3 cache shared by all cores

Analysis Setup

We have used our performance framework

D

- The captured runtime events are: task suspension, task execution, task completion, task creation, explicit/implicit barrier, parallel-region, and single/master/loop region
- Exploiting data locality can best be expressed by demonstrating the cache behavior (cache misses, CPI, TLB)
- ✓ Maintaining load balancing was evaluated by obtaining the timing distribution among threads for each captured event.

 A. Qawasmeh, A. Malik, B. Chapman. "OpenMP Task Scheduling Analysis via OpenMP Runtime API and Tool Visualization", In 2014 IEEE 28th IPDPSW. pp. 1049 - 1058, May, 2014, Phoenix, Arizona, USA.

Similarity Among Benchmarks



Similarity Among Benchmarks



Hybrid Machine Learning Modeling

Why machine learning?

 Measurements obtained from the runtime by external tool regardless of the used runtime or compiler

384 data instances with 14 selected features (Overwhelming for human processing)

Meaning of hybrid in our context?

Unsupervised learning (K-Means clustering)

Supervised learning

Major challenges?

Complex search space
Limited # task-based programs for training
Features selection

Java tool based on the weka API

Classification Process for Prediction



Training Data Improvement

		Predicted class		
		simple	public	default
	simple	92	0	0
Actual class	public	0	52	0
	default	0	0	48

	Improvement (AMD)	Improvement (Intel)
Fib	26%	35%
Health	30%	38%
Sort	21%	19%
FFT	10%	13%
Nqueens	9%	18%
Strassen	8%	8%
Alignment	3%	3%
Sparse	4%	5%

Training Data Behavior



Runtime Event

Portable Prediction Behavior



Performance Improvement for new/unseen Applications



AMD Opteron

Intel Xeon

 ◆A. Qawasmeh, A. Malik, B. Chapman. "Adaptive OpenMP Task Scheduling Using Runtime APIs and Machine Learning", In 2015 IEEE 14th ICMLA conference. Dec, 2015, Miami, Florida, USA. (Accepted with 25% acceptance rate)

Summary/Future Work

Summary and Future Work

- A I proposed a new open-source API for OpenMP task profiling in OpenUH
 - I developed a reliable OpenMP profiling tool for capturing useful low-level runtime performance measurements.
- C I used my performance framework to perform a comprehensive scheduling analysis study
 - I built and evaluated a portable framework (APARF) for predicting the optimal task scheduling scheme that should be applied to new, unseen applications.



D

B

Predict energy consumption behavior at the fine-grain level





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Thank You !