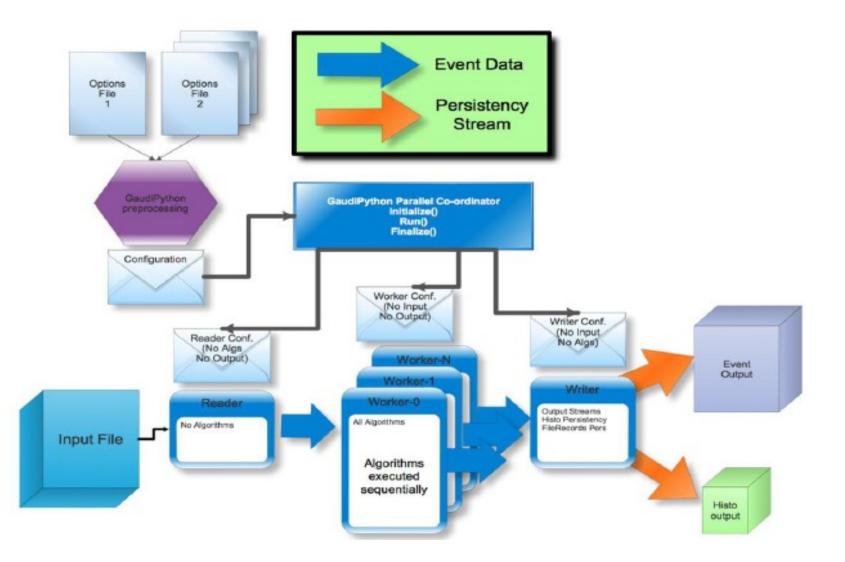


GaudiMP – performance- and KSMmeasurements

Nathalie Rauschmayr



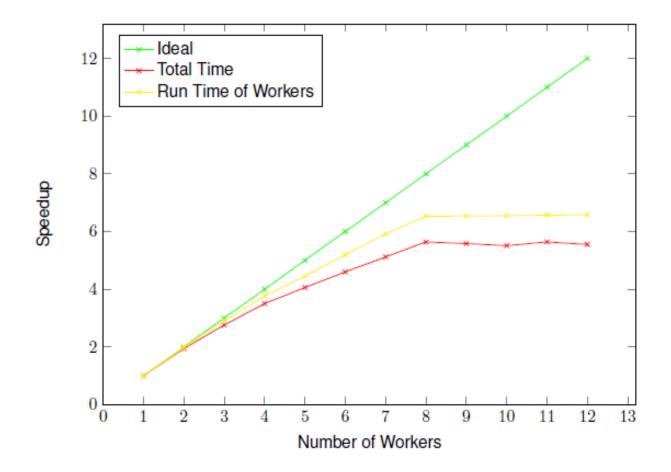
Overview





Speedup

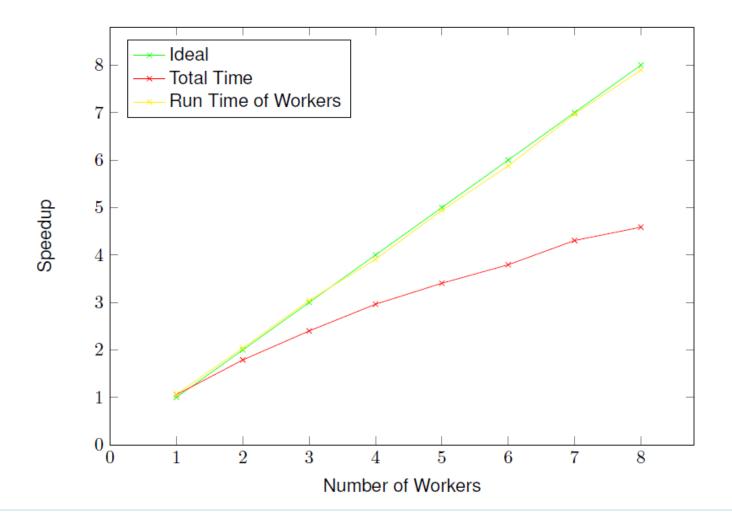
Reconstruction of 10000 Events





Speedup

Simulation of 100 Events

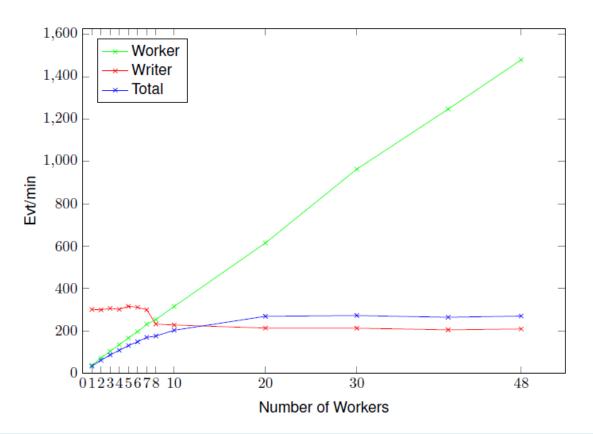




Limitations

 Problematic: when total event-throughput of workers reach the same value like writer

~ factor 10

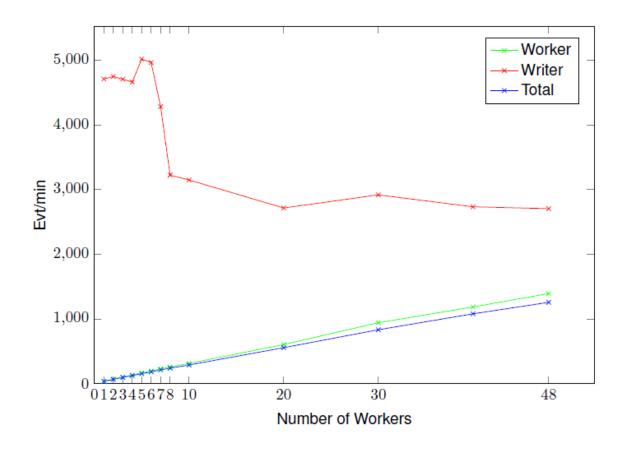




Limitations

Change Root-compression

Writer throughput can be increased by factor 10



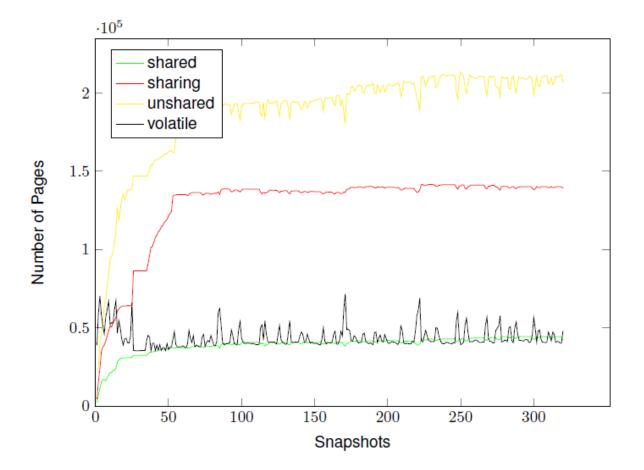


madvise-call inside malloc-hook

- Monitoring of KSM-parameters
 - Pages shared
 - Pages sharing
 - Pages unshared
 - Pages volatile

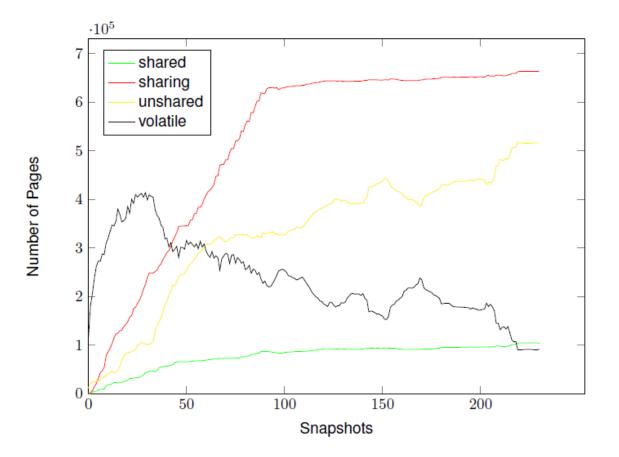


2 Workers, Reconstruction 1000





Pages_volatile increases with the number of cores



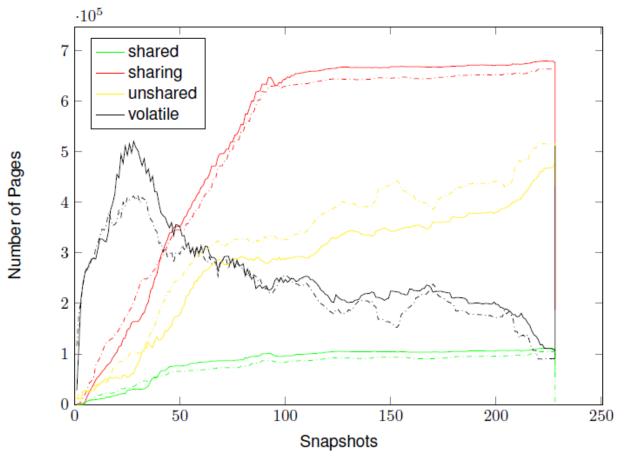


Merging rate defined by:

- Pages_to_scan
- Time_to_sleep
- Modifying merging rate example:
 - 8-core machine
 - worst case: analysis job
 - 40 MB/s * 8 processes
 - → 1640 Pages
 - → 20 ms
 - Decreasing CPU-consumption of KSM-thread

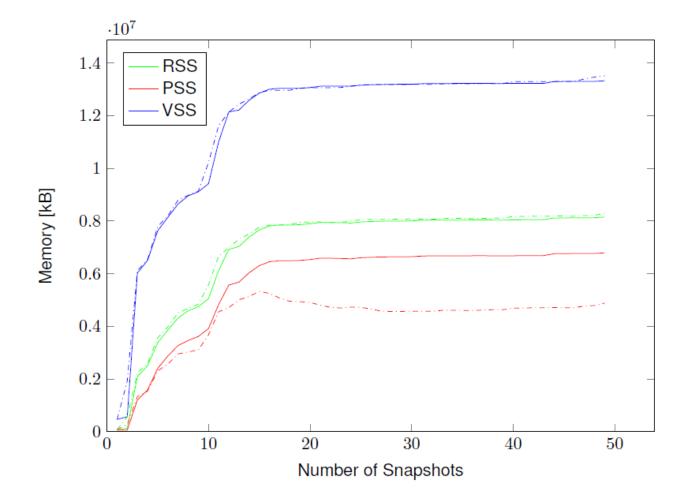


Merging rate: 190 GB/s versus 585 MB/s





◆ 8 Workers, Brunel Reconstruction 1000 Events





	serial mode	2 workers	4 workers	8 workers
Gauss	183 MB	623 MB	1275 MB	2659 MB
	(22 %)	(33 %)	(42 %)	(48 %)
DaVinci	190 MB	600 MB	1577 MB	3315 MB
	(10 %)	(17 %)	(24 %)	(27 %)
Brunel	94 MB	465 MB	1112 MB	1900 MB
	(10 %)	(23%)	(32 %)	(31 %)



Caveats

- Merging rate must be adpated otherwise high CPU consumption by KSM-thread
- KSM does not work on the level of virtual memory
- pages_volatile becomes likely a bottleneck
- madvise-call inside application



Conclusion

Without KSM: nearly no memory reduction

- GaudiMP scales well:
 - But: Optimization for the writer process necessary

Future plans:

- Find a solution for the writer process
- Evaluation: is KSM a good replacement for late forking
- Further memory optimzation: compression with compcache and zram

