#### Fairness via Source Throttling:

A configurable and high-performance fairness substrate for multi-core memory systems

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Onur Mutlu<sup>‡</sup>

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\* HPS Research Group
The University of Texas at Austin

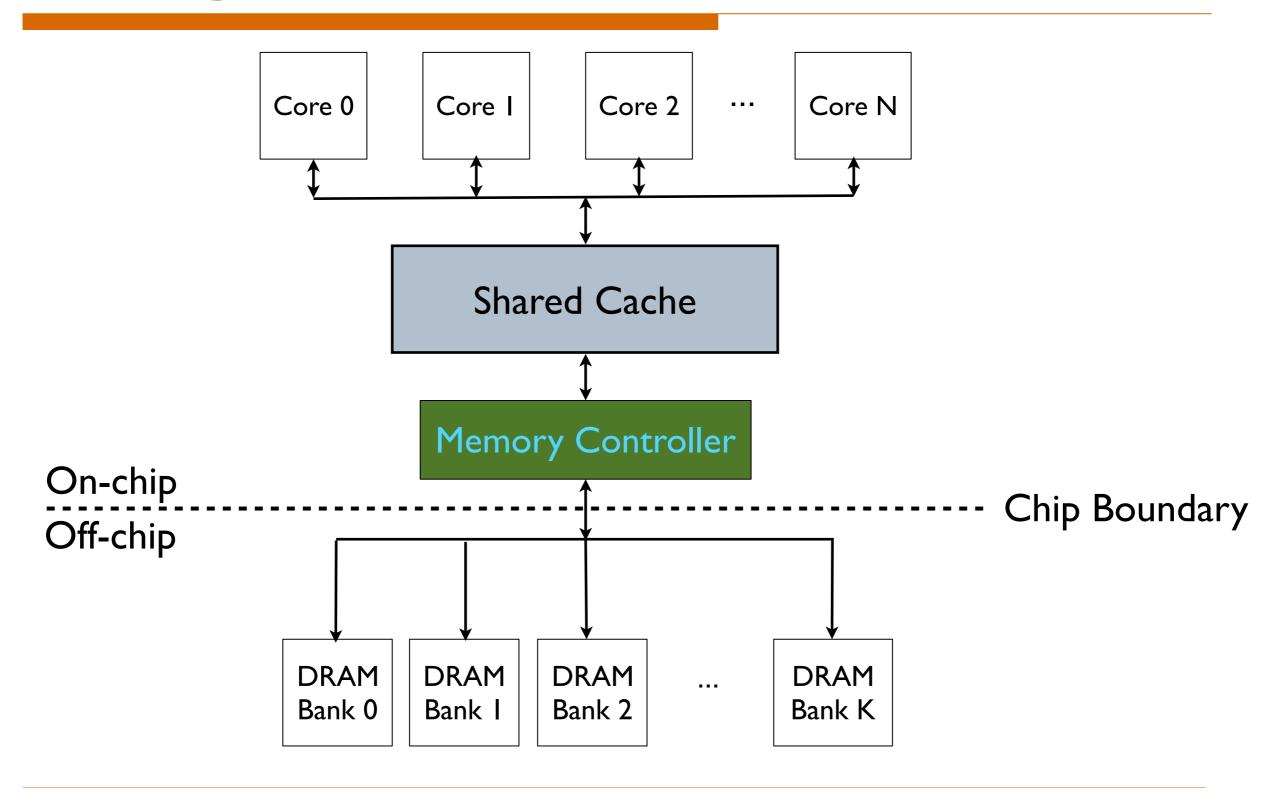
**‡ Computer Architecture Laboratory Carnegie Mellon University** 

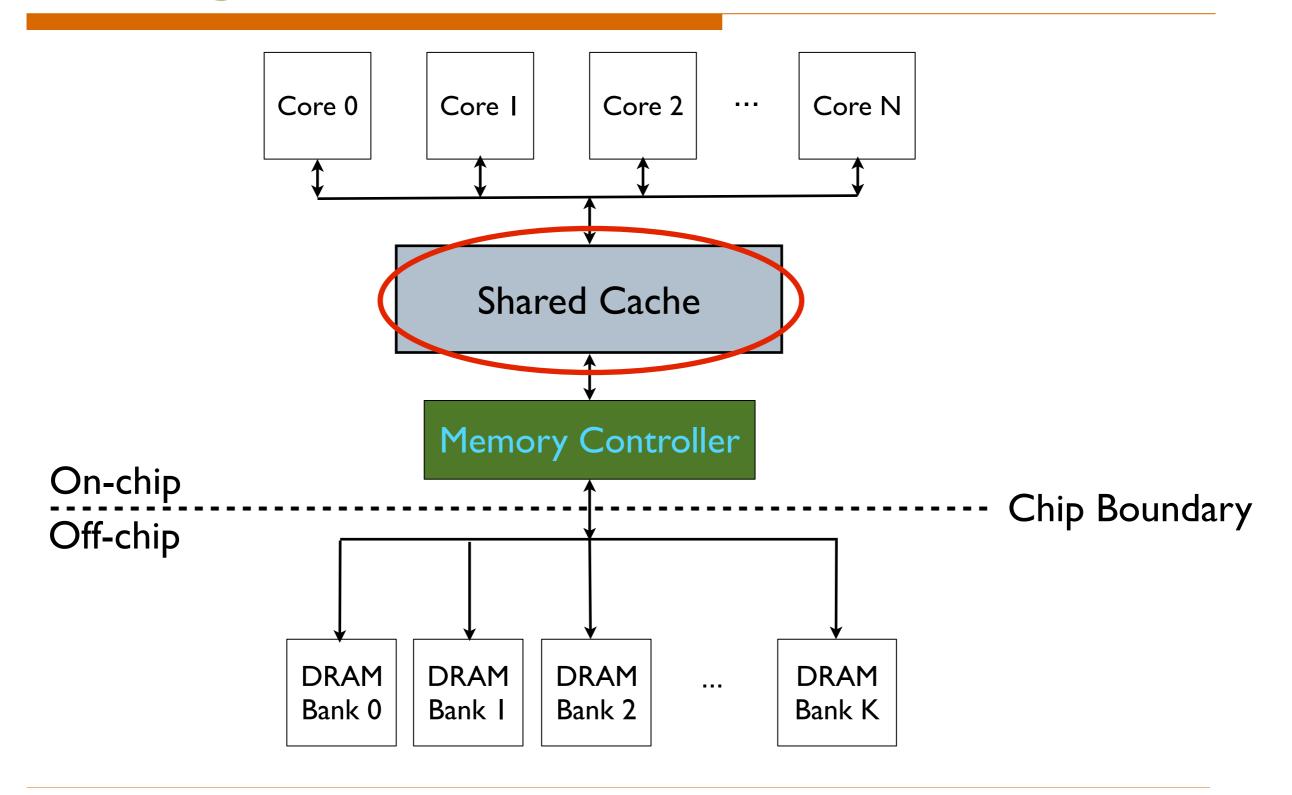
Core 0

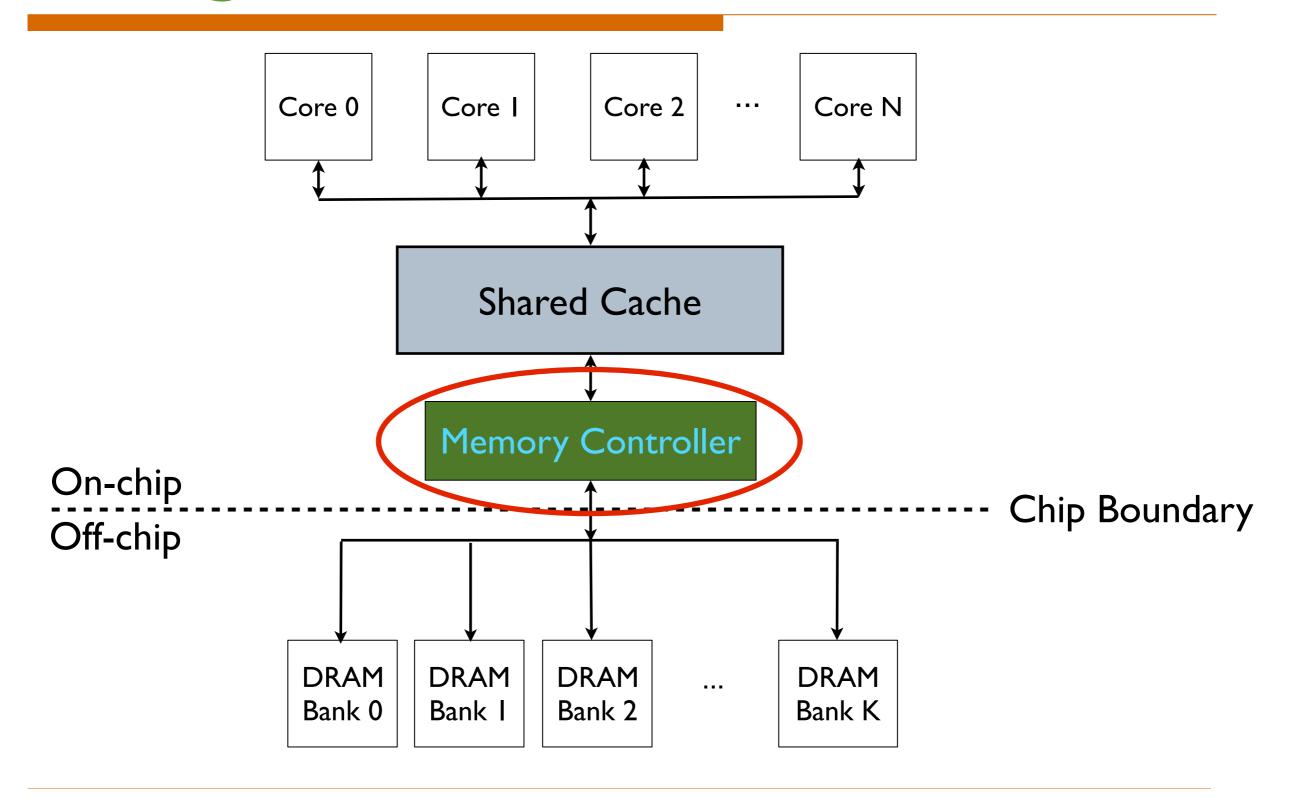
Core I

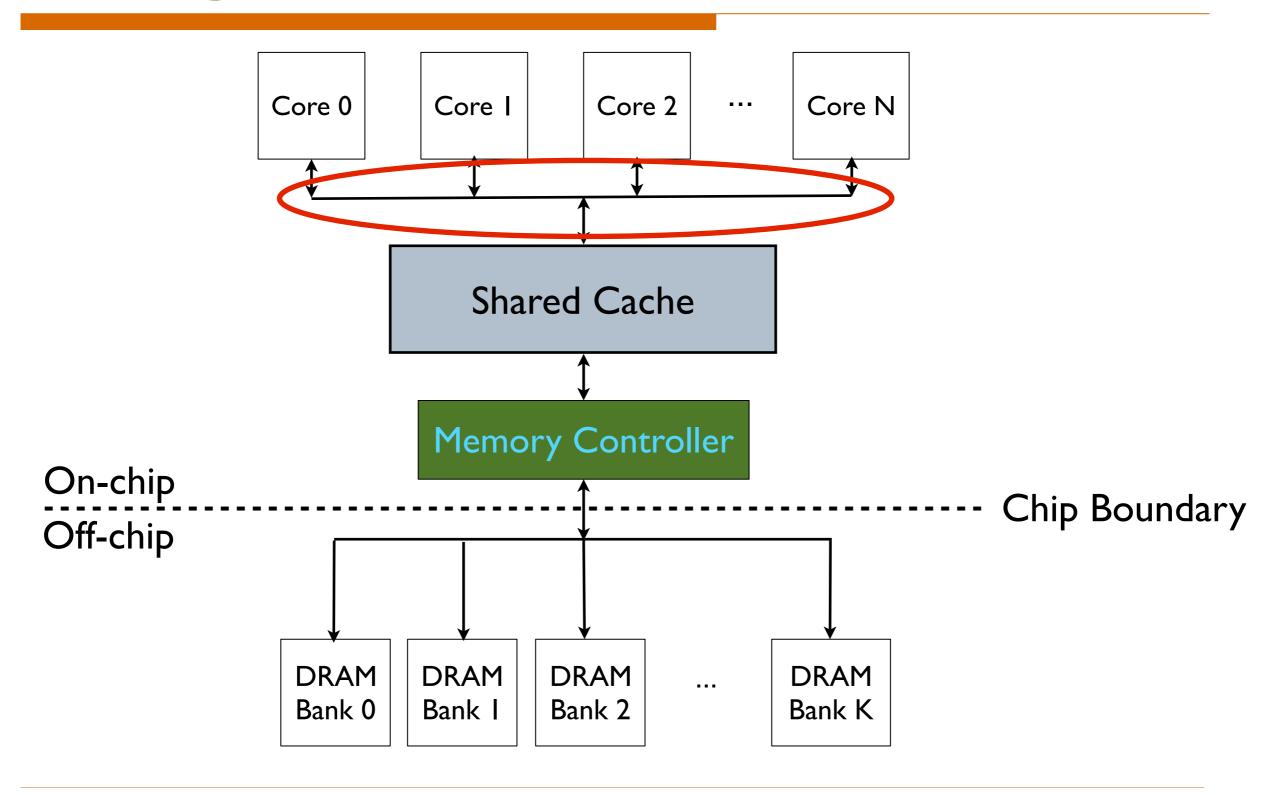
Core 2

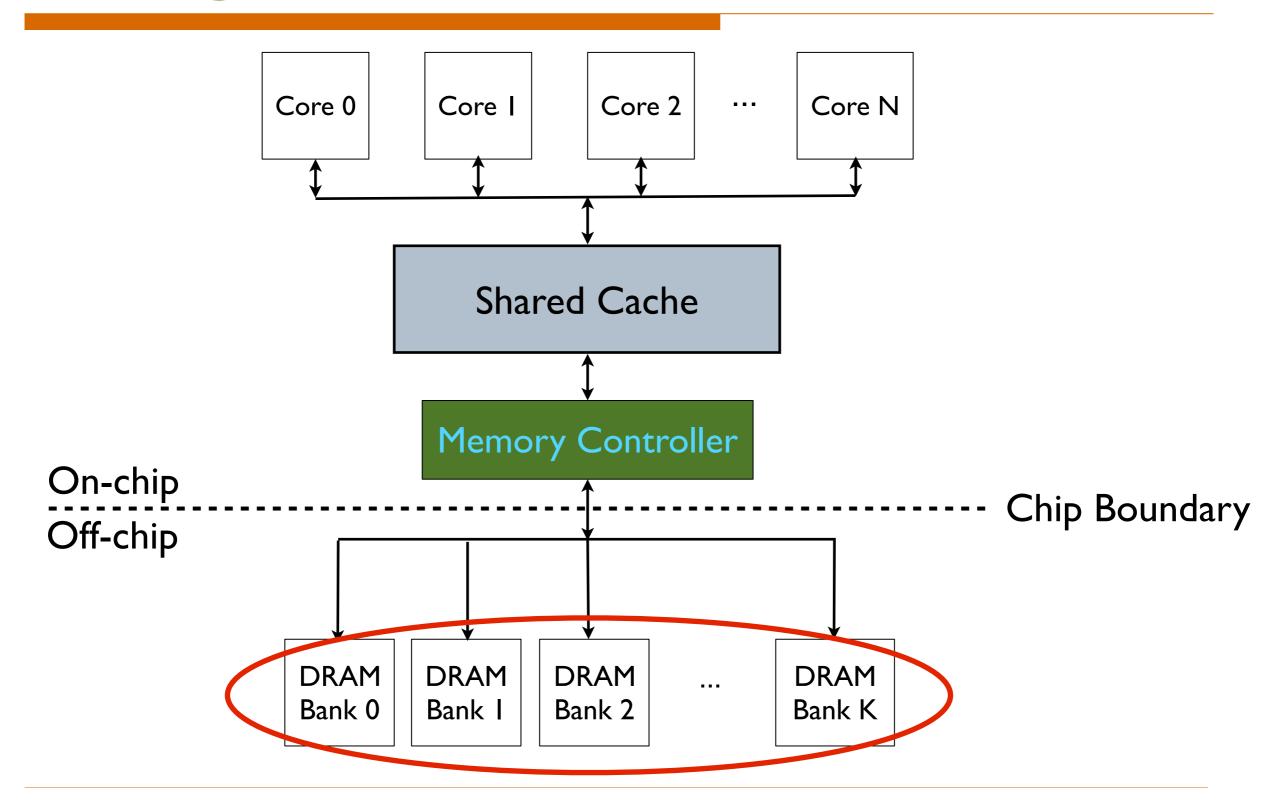
Core N

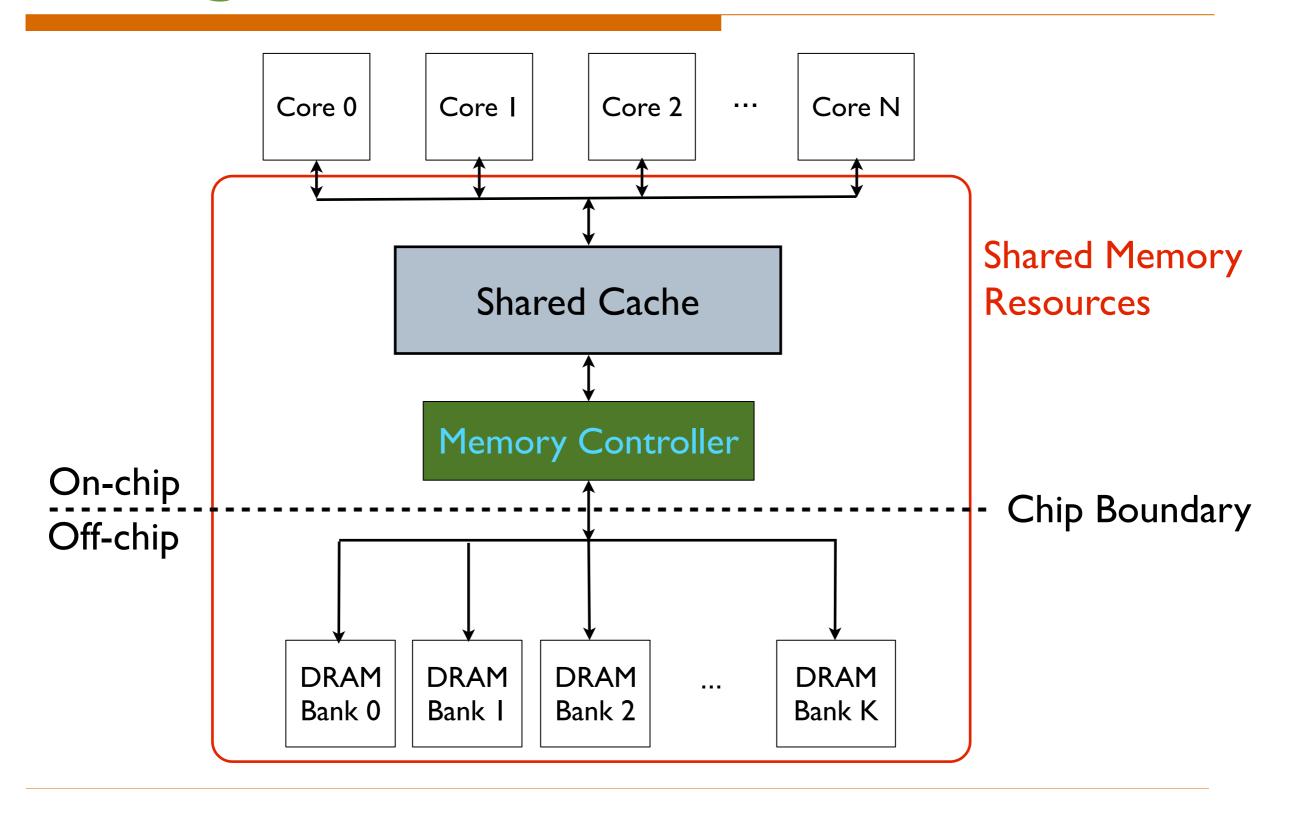












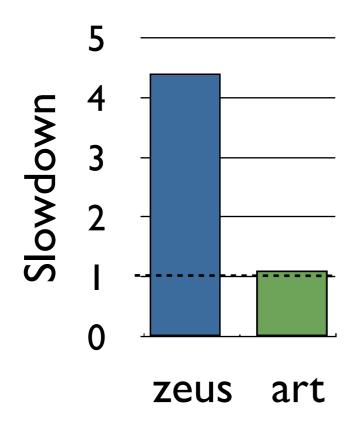
 Applications slow down due to interference from memory requests of other applications

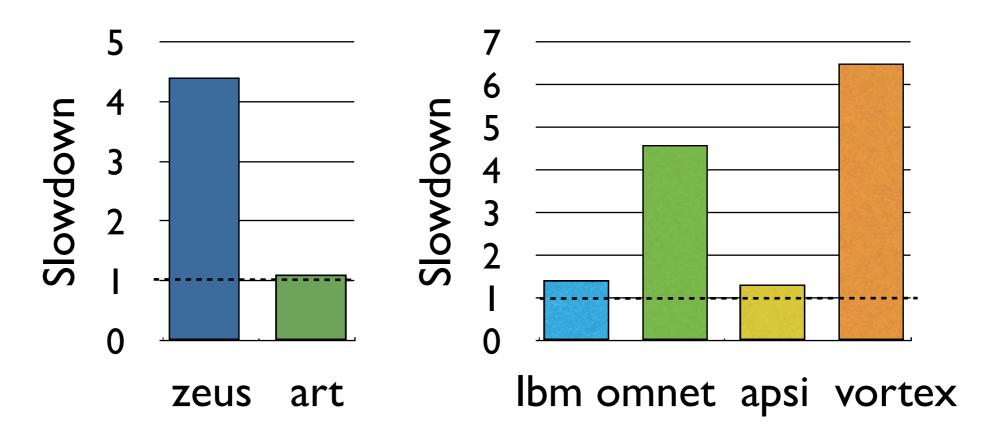
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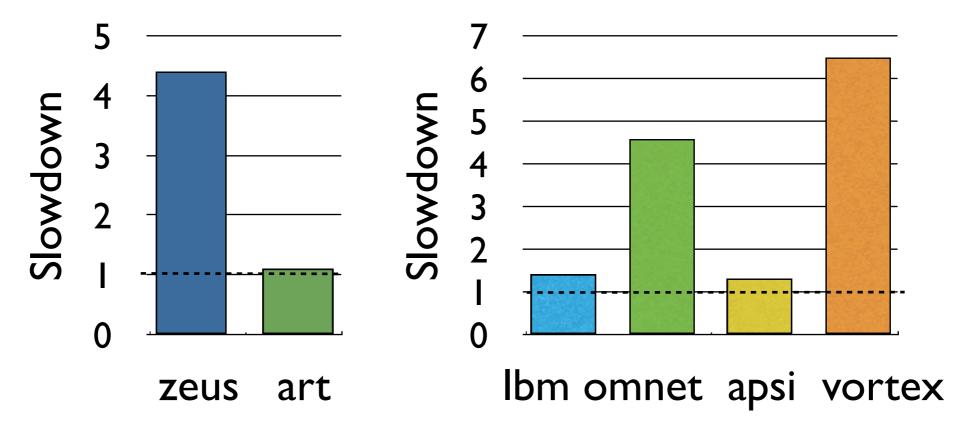
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$$i = \frac{\mathsf{T}_i^{\mathsf{Shared}}}{\mathsf{T}_i^{\mathsf{Alone}}}$$

- Applications slow down due to interference from memory requests of other applications
- A memory system is fair if slowdowns of same-priority applications are equal (MICRO '06, MICRO '07, ISCA '08)
- Slowdown of application  $i = \frac{\mathsf{T}_i^{\mathsf{Shared}}}{\mathsf{T}_i^{\mathsf{Alone}}}$
- Unfairness =  $\frac{\text{Max}\{\text{Slowdown }i\} \text{ over all applications }i}{\text{Min}\{\text{Slowdown }i\} \text{ over all applications }i}$ (MICRO '07)

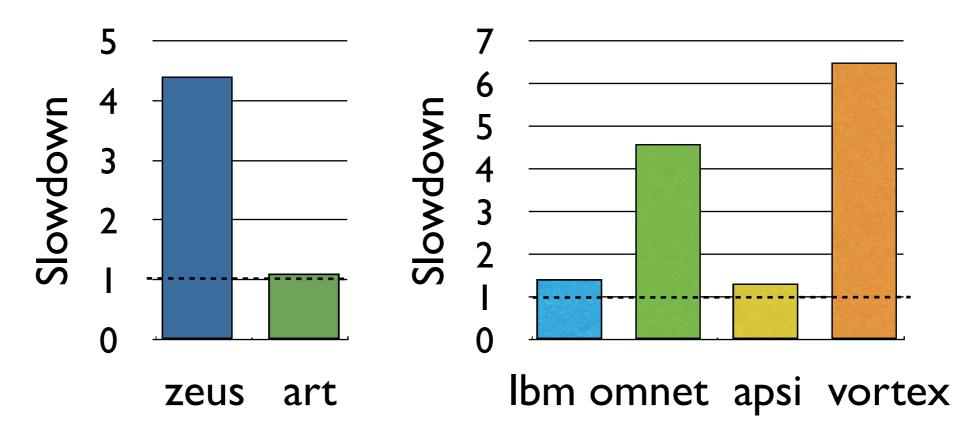




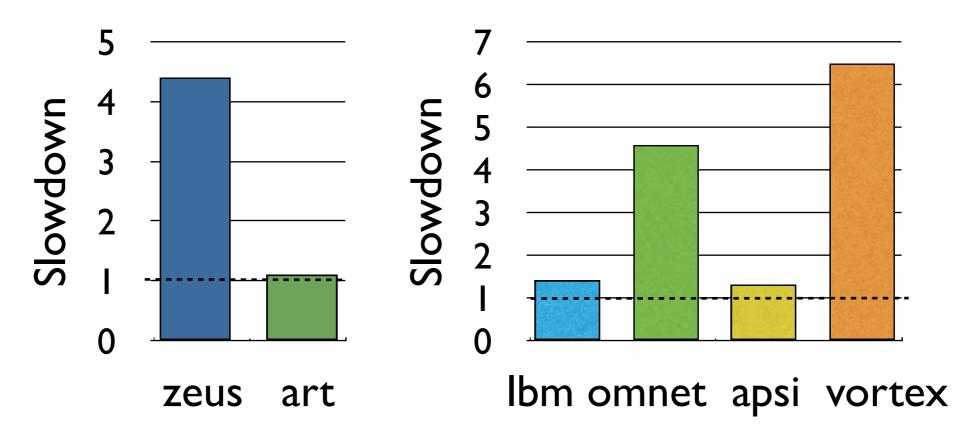
 Magnitude of each application's slowdown depends on concurrently running applications' memory behavior



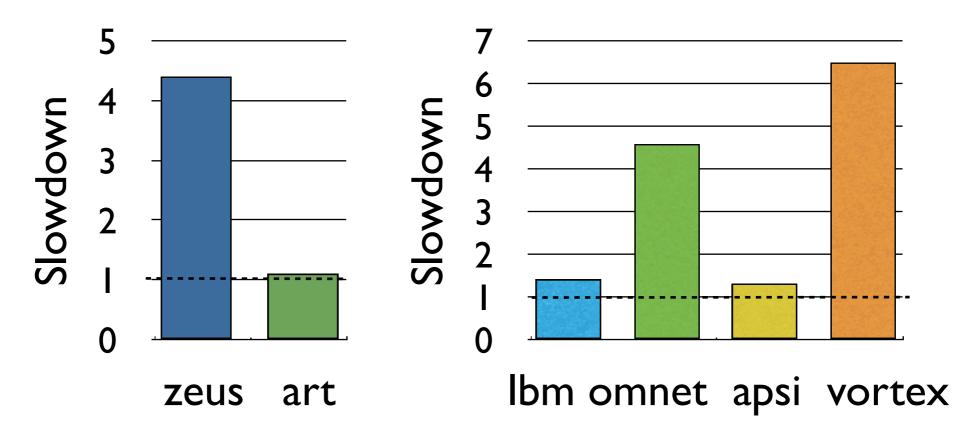
Large disparities in slowdowns are unacceptable



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  - Low system performance



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  - Vulnerability to denial of service attacks



- Large disparities in slowdowns are unacceptable
  - Low system performance
  - Vulnerability to denial of service attacks
  - Difficult for system software to enforce priorities

#### Outline

- Background and Problem
- Motivation for Source Throttling
- Fairness via Source Throttling (FST)
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

- Primarily manage inter-application interference in only one particular resource
  - Shared Cache, Memory Controller, Interconnect, etc.

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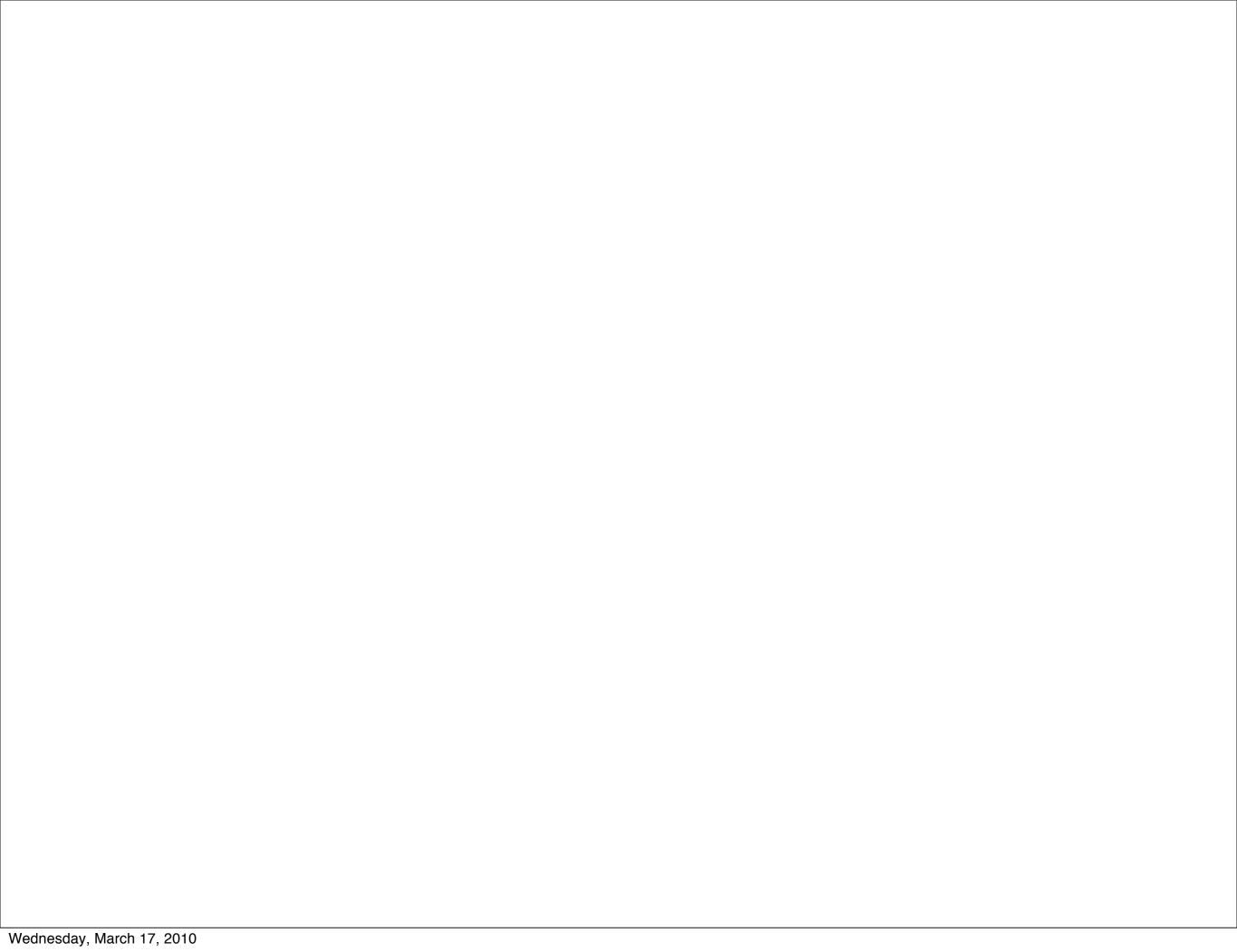
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Our Goal: Enable fair sharing of the entire memory system by dynamically detecting and controlling interference in a coordinated manner

 Manage inter-application interference at the cores, not at the shared resources

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- Dynamically estimate unfairness in the memory system

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- Dynamically estimate unfairness in the memory system
- If unfairness > system-software-specified target then throttle down core causing unfairness & throttle up core that was unfairly treated



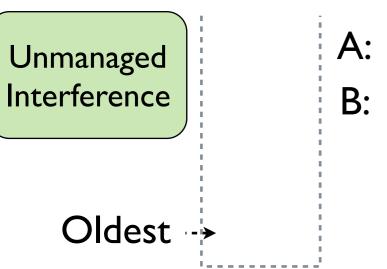
Unmanaged Interference

A:

B:

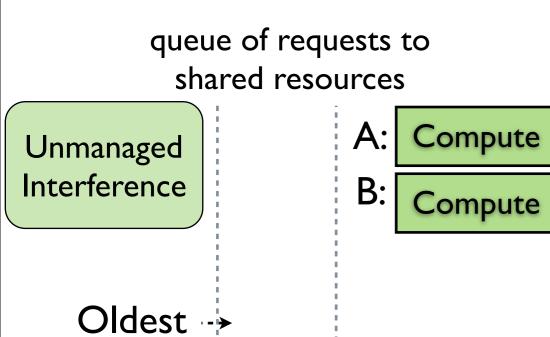
Fair Source Throttling A:





Shared Memory Resources

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Shared Memory Resources

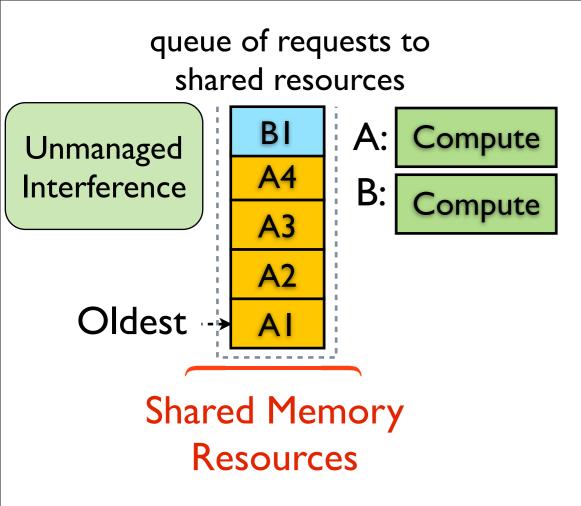
Fair Source Throttling A:

Resources

Request Generation Order:

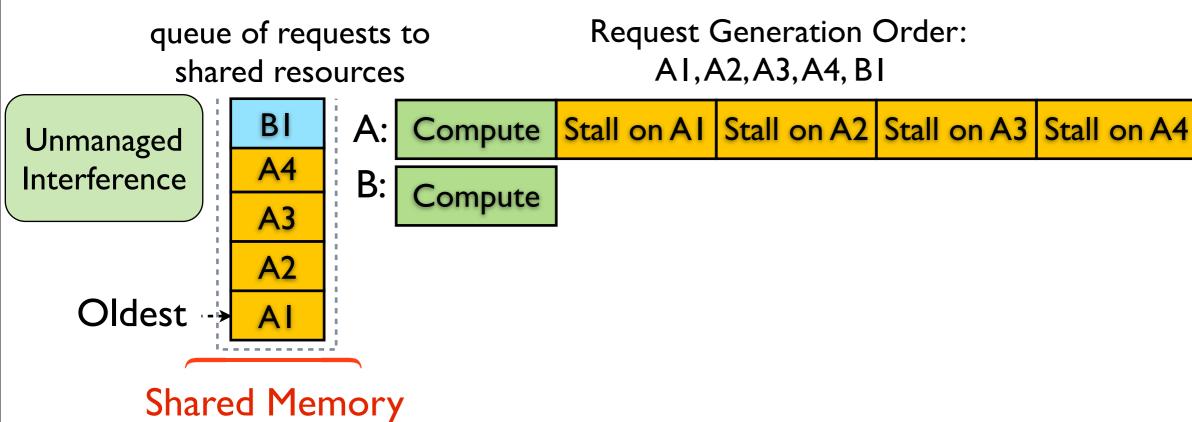
AI, A2, A3, A4, BI

Fair Source Throttling A:



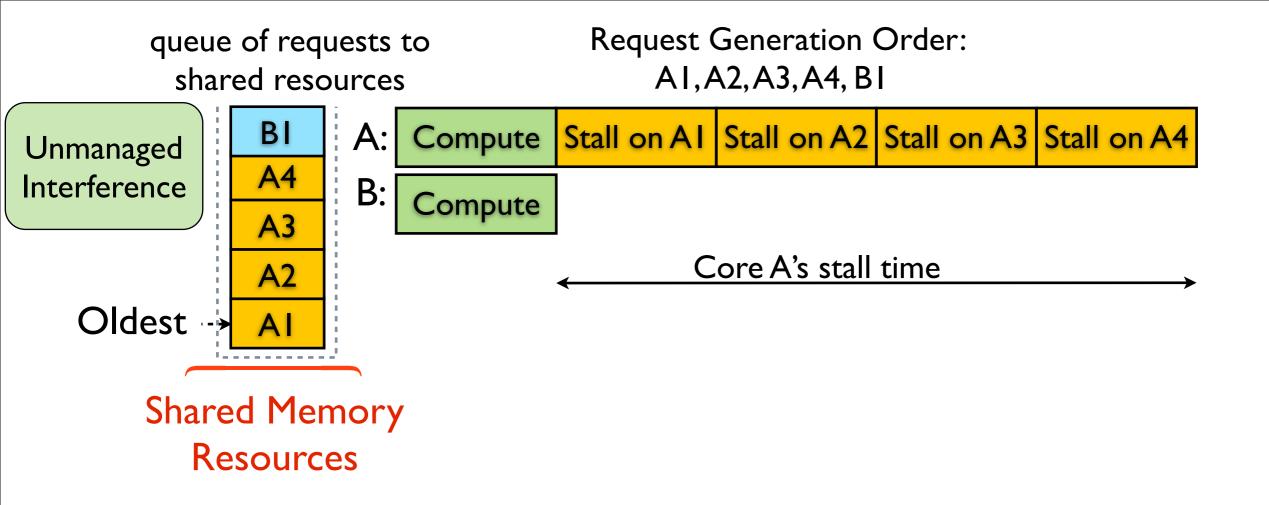
Request Generation Order: A1,A2,A3,A4,B1

Fair Source Throttling A:

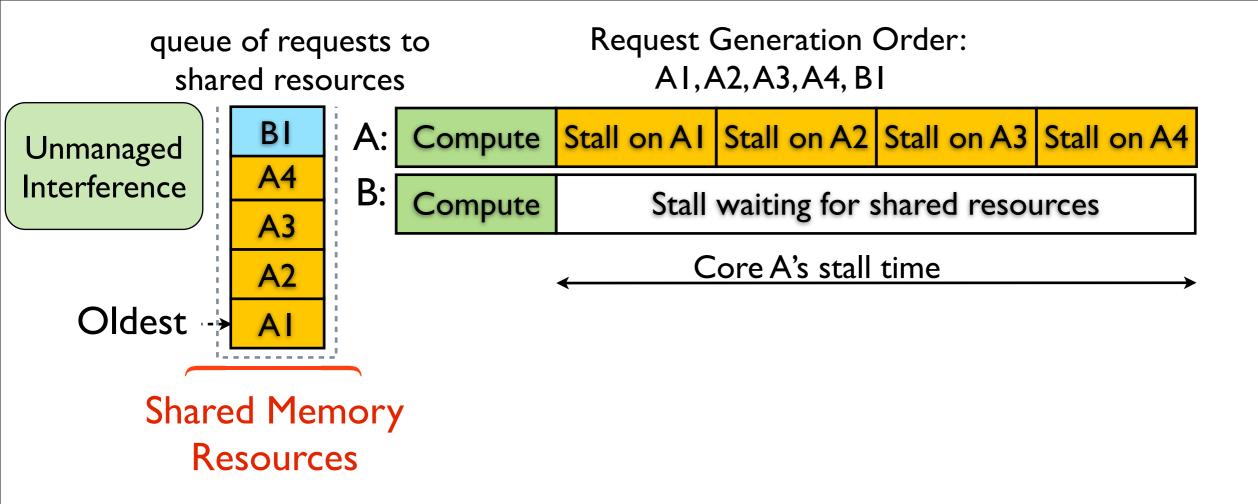


A:

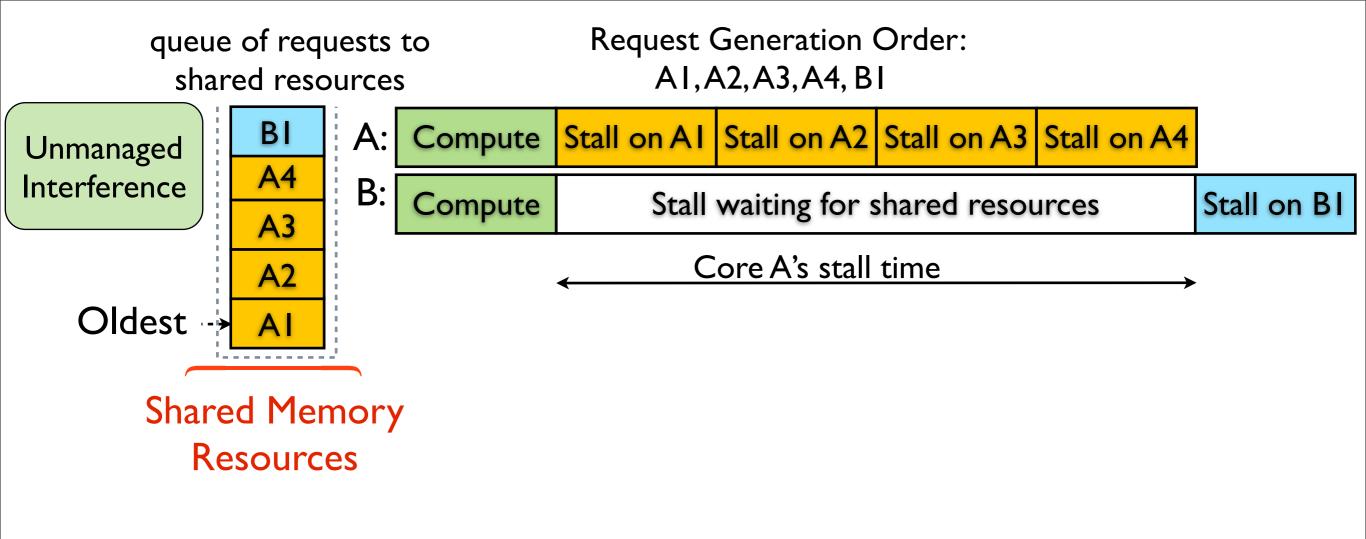
Resources



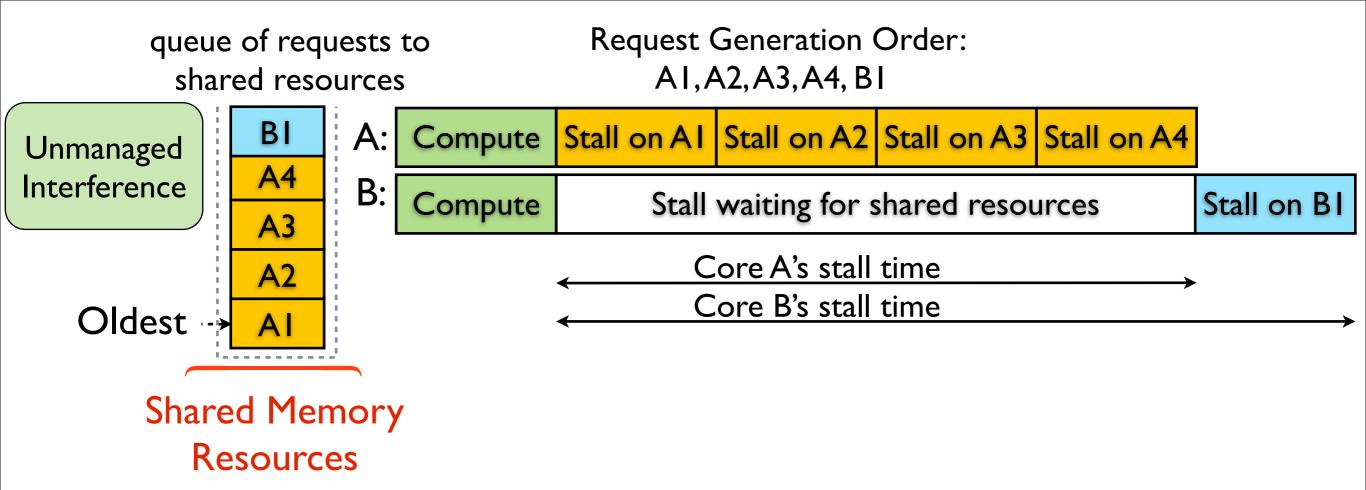
A:



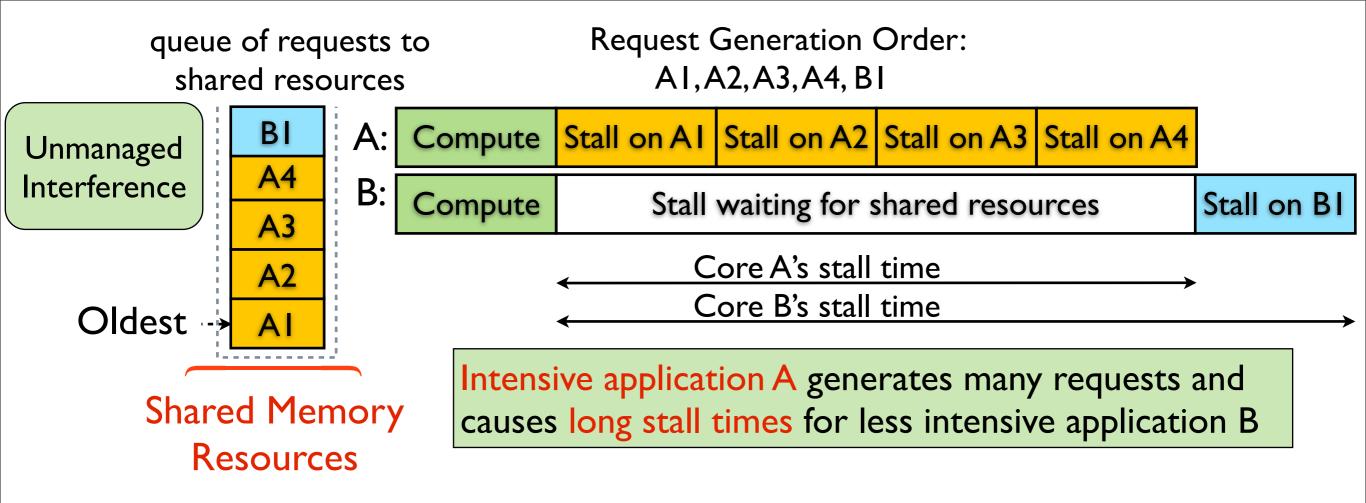
A:



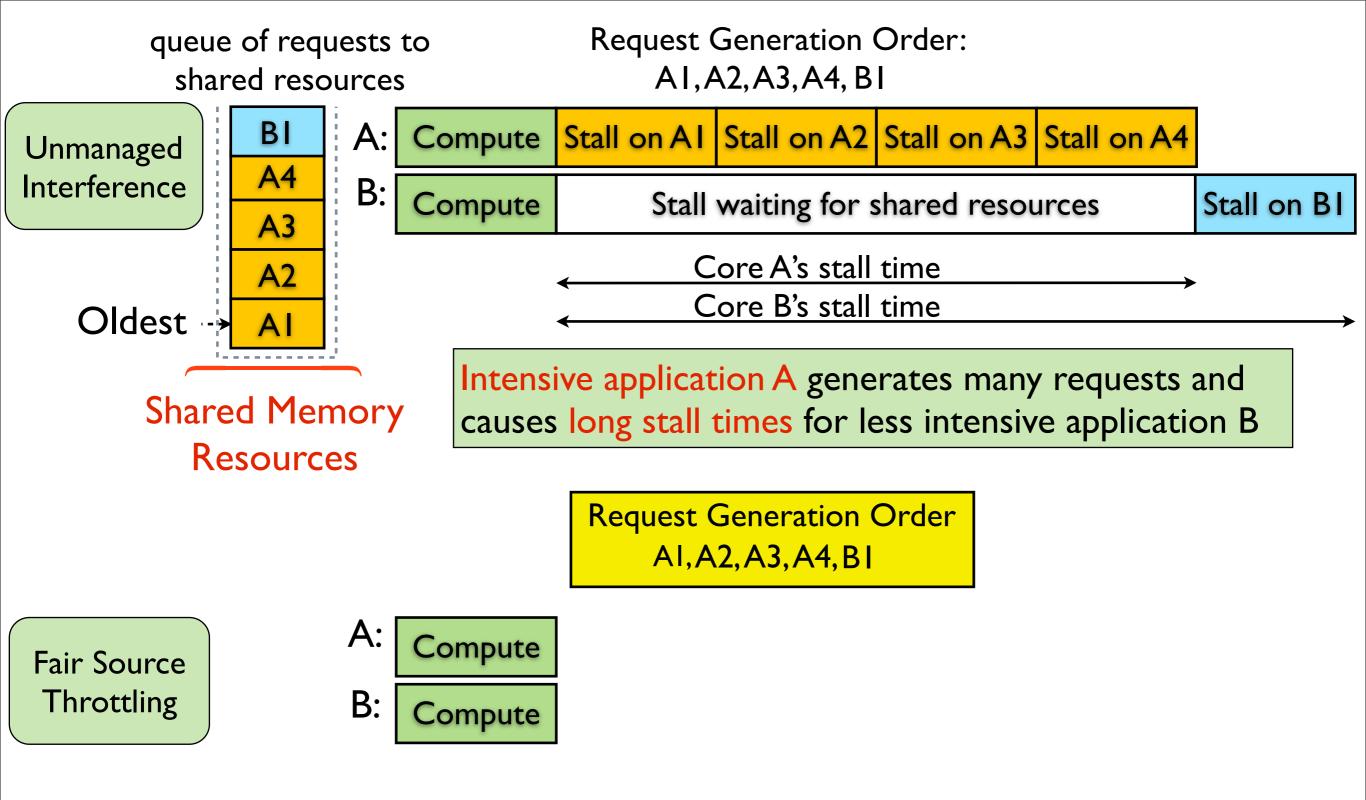
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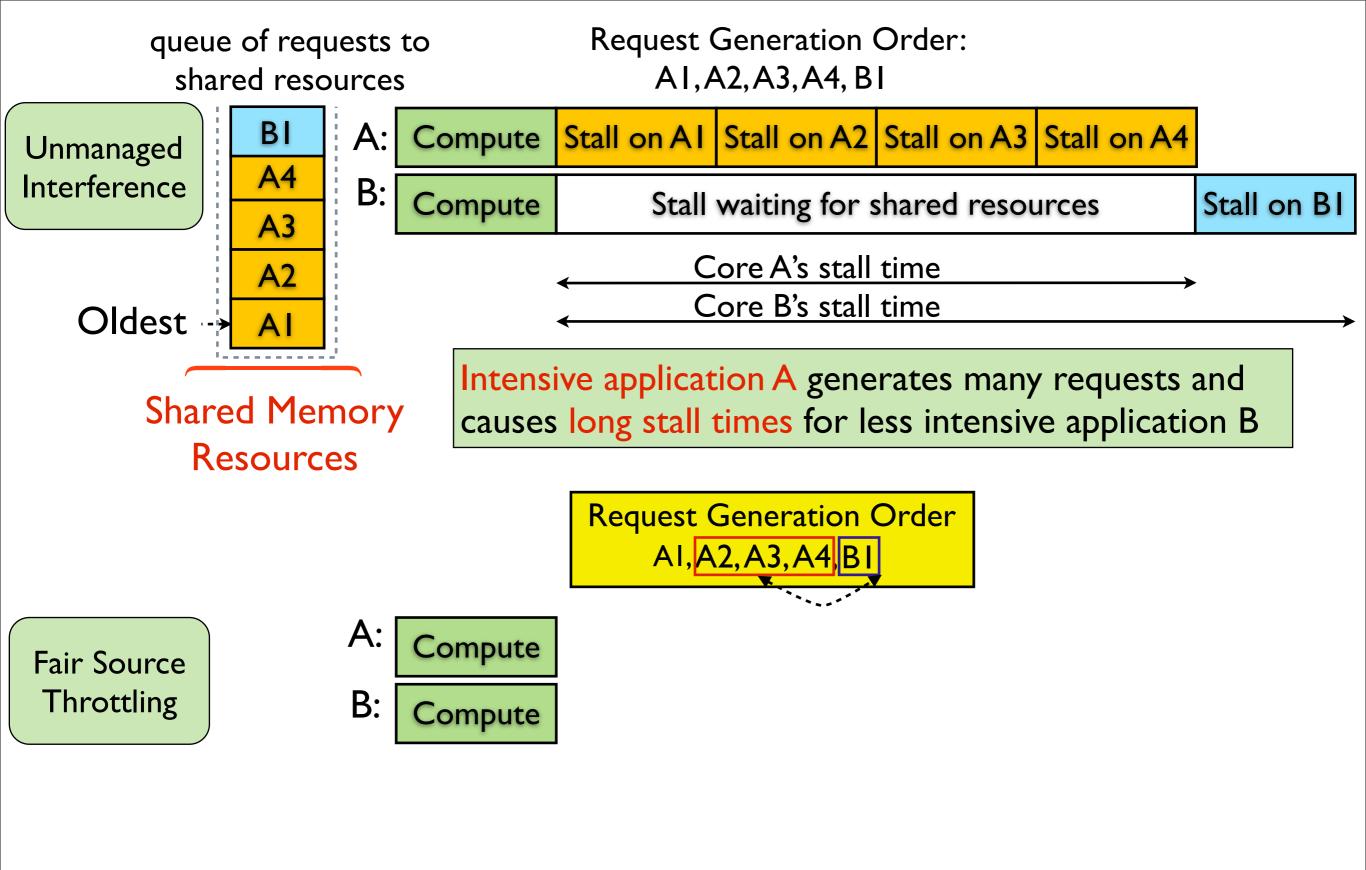


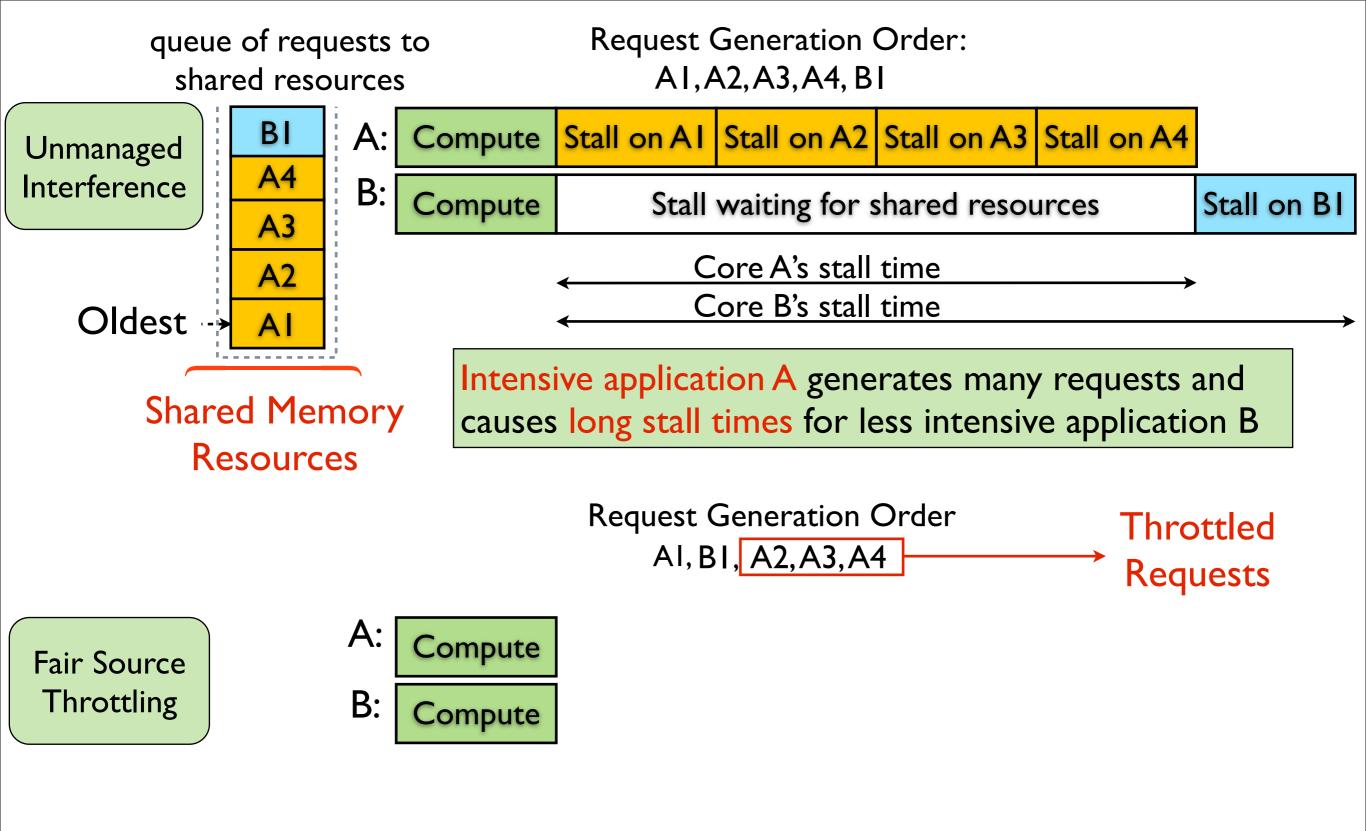
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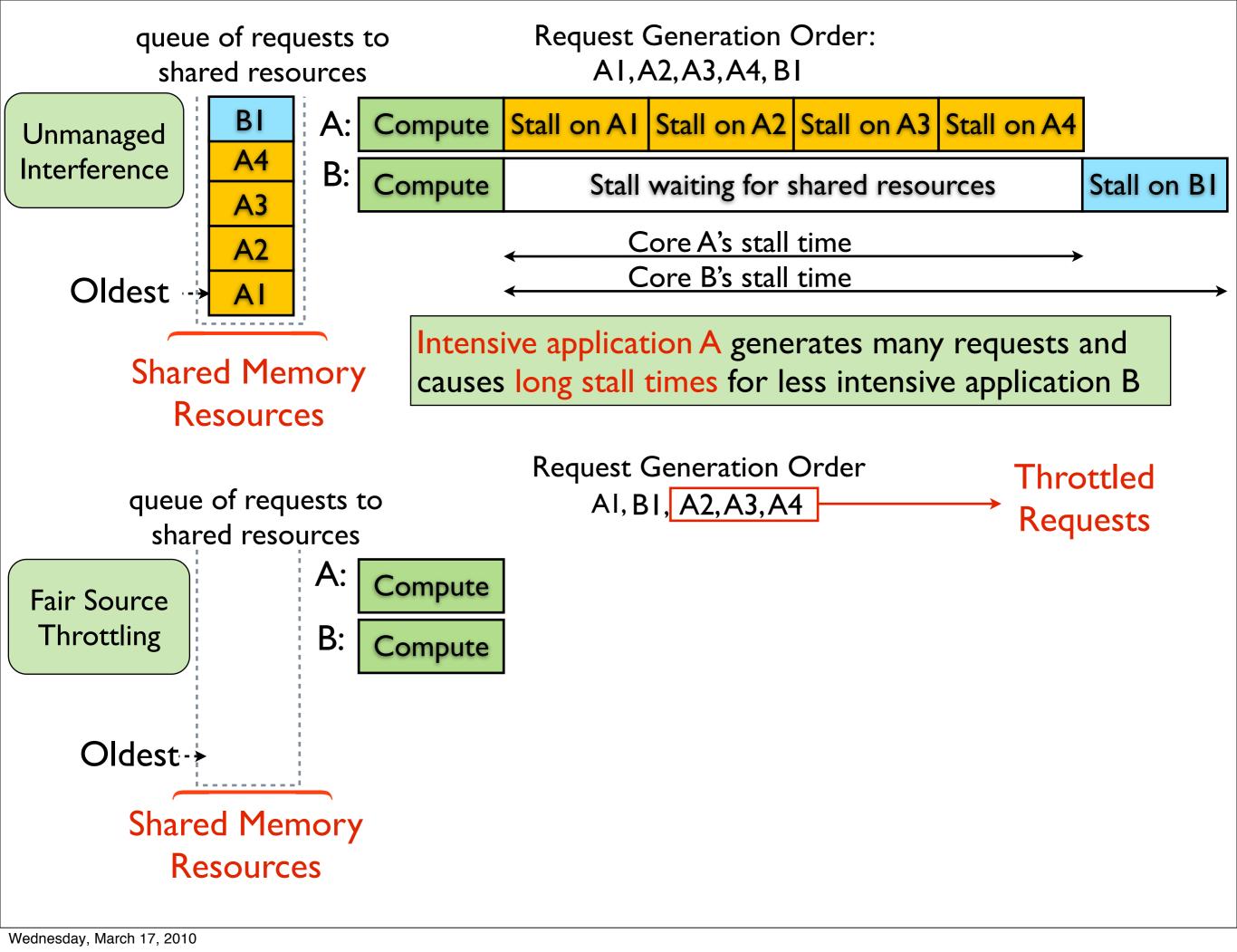


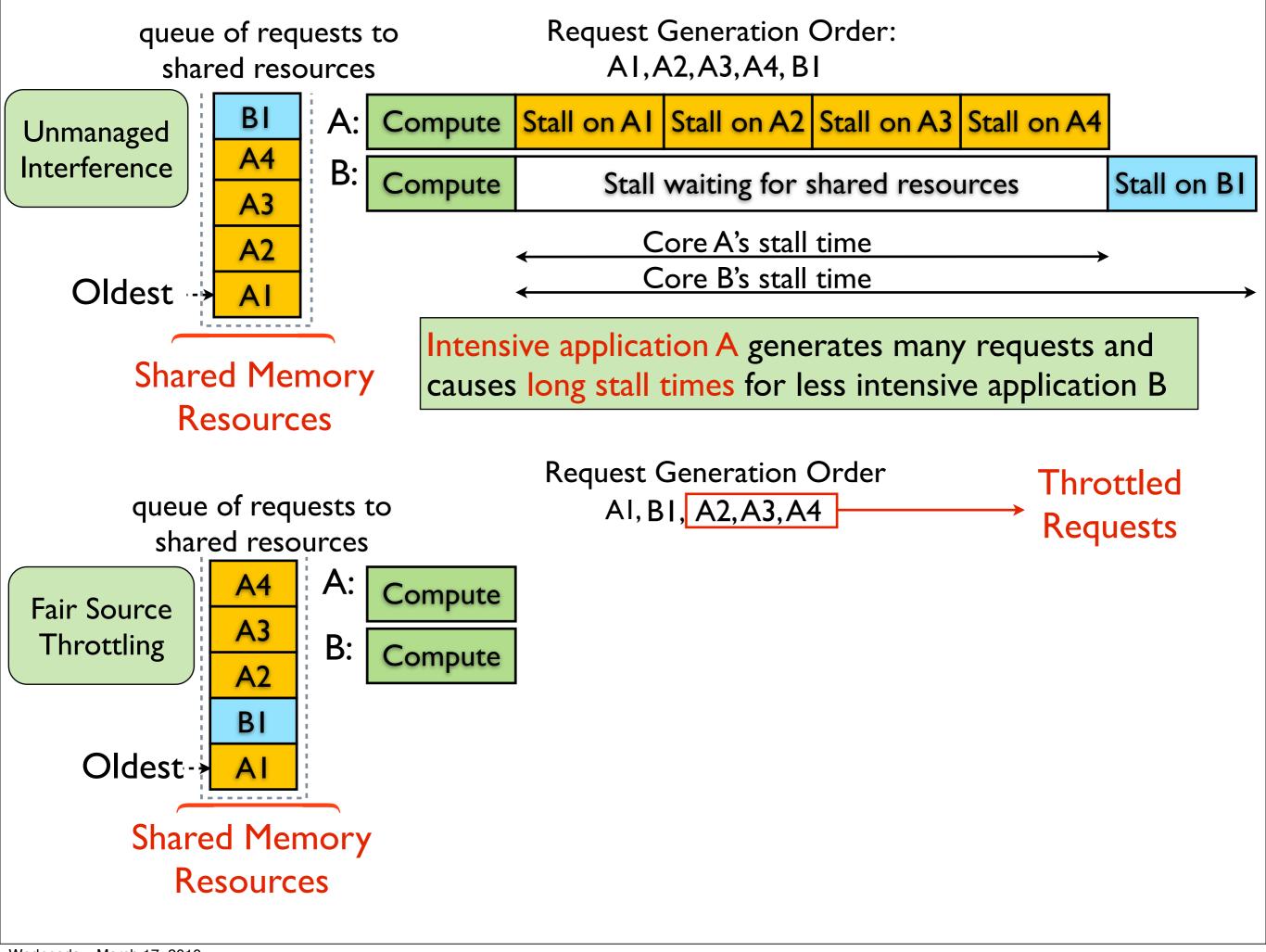
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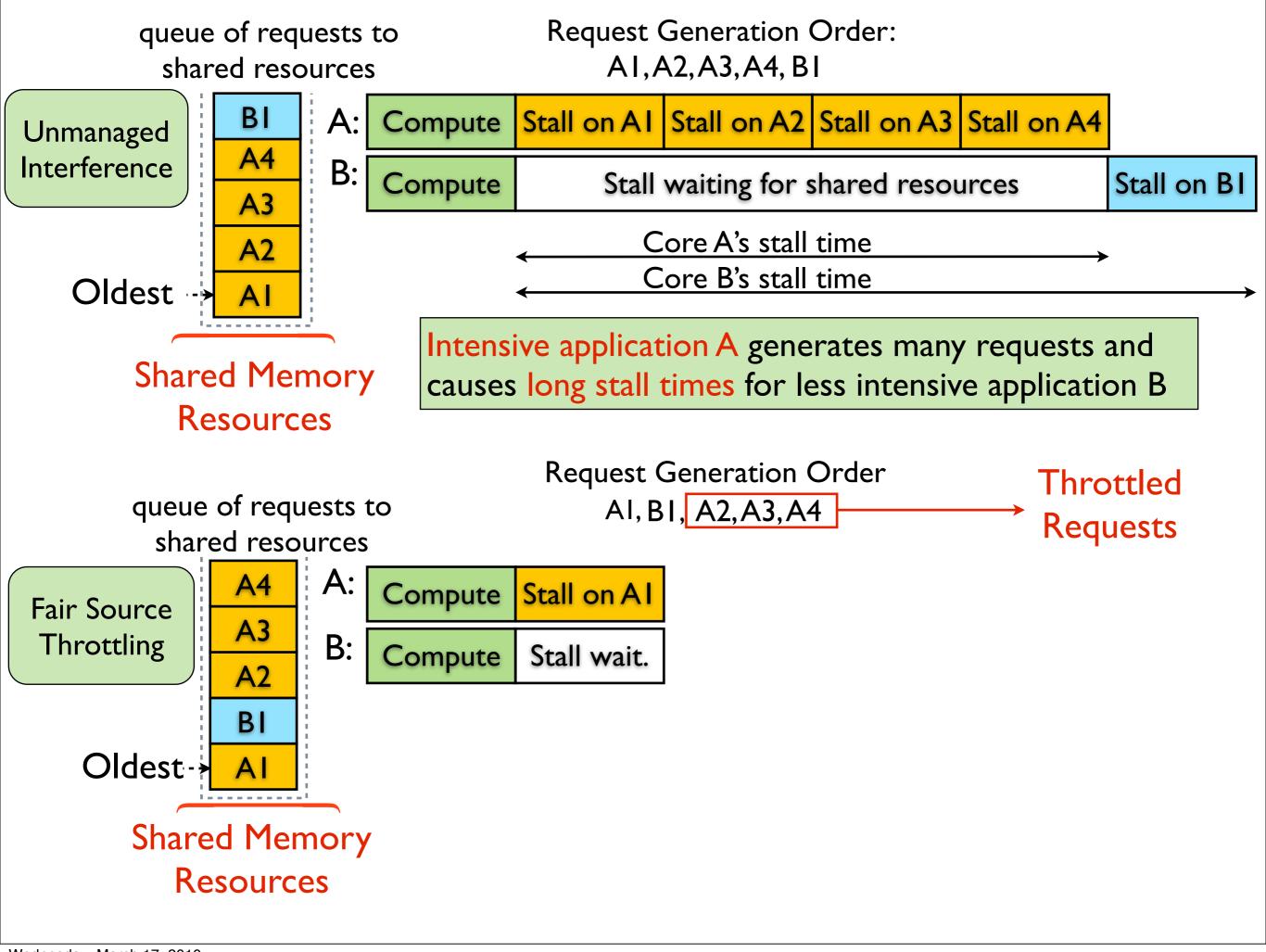


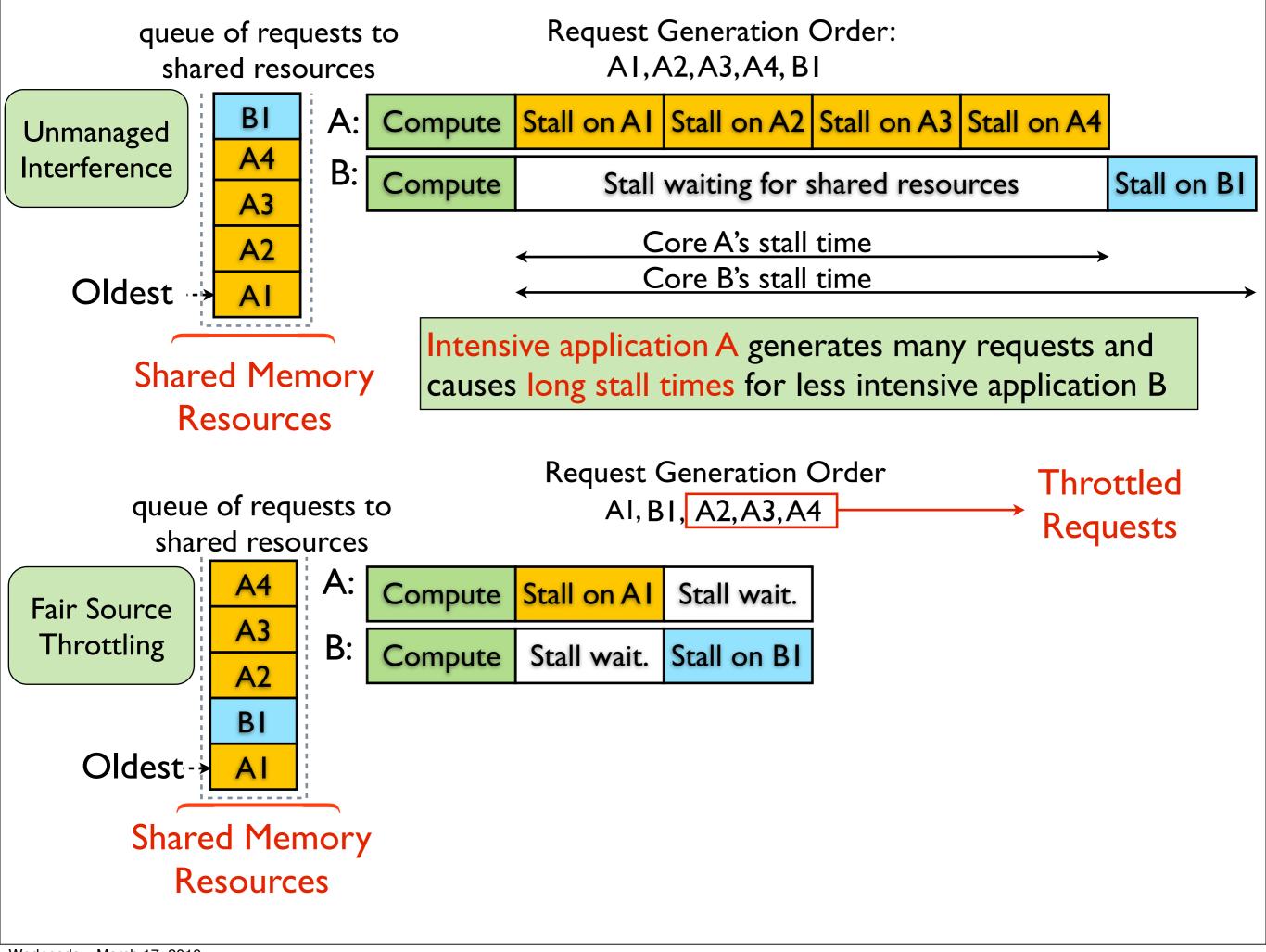


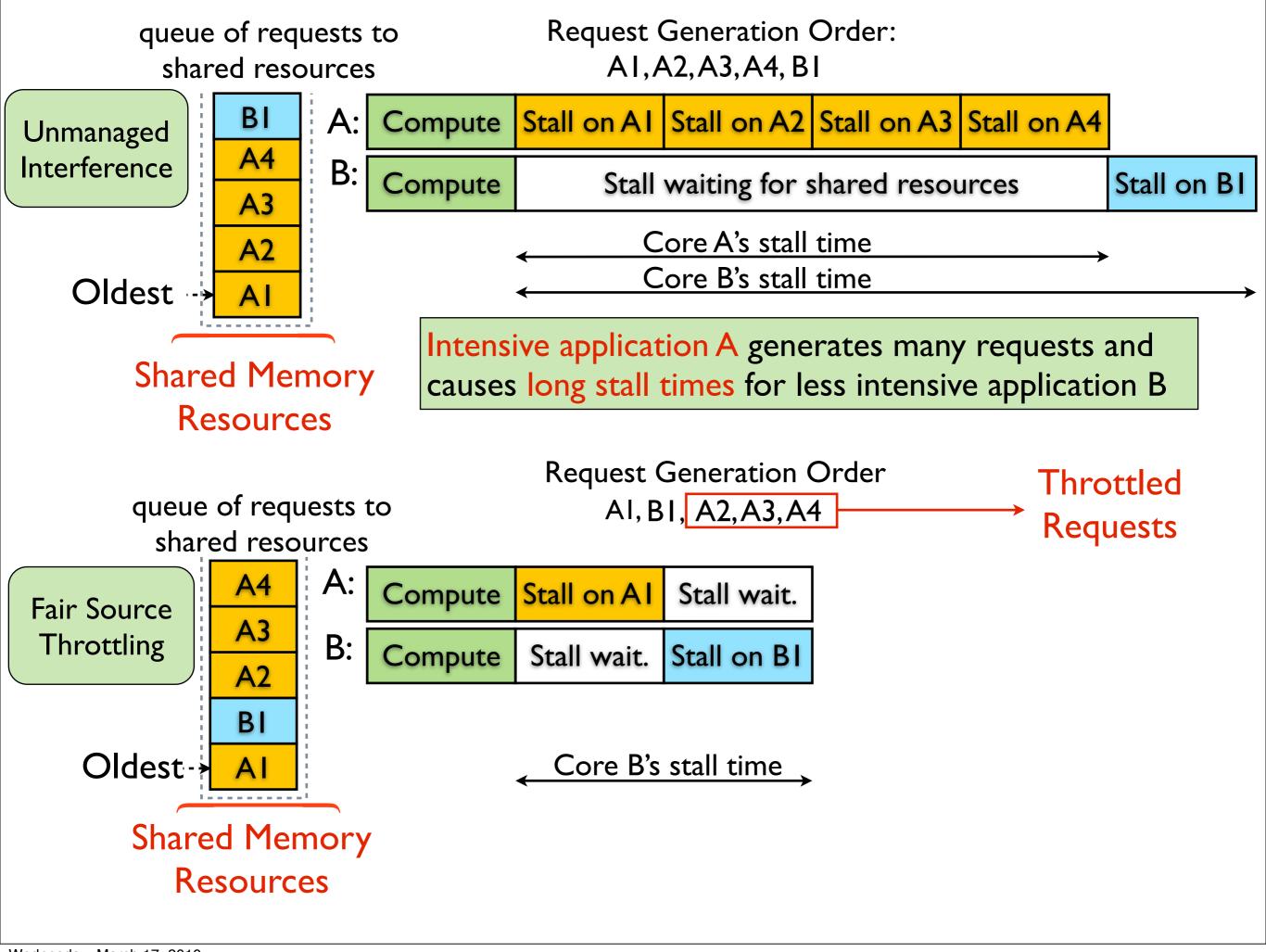


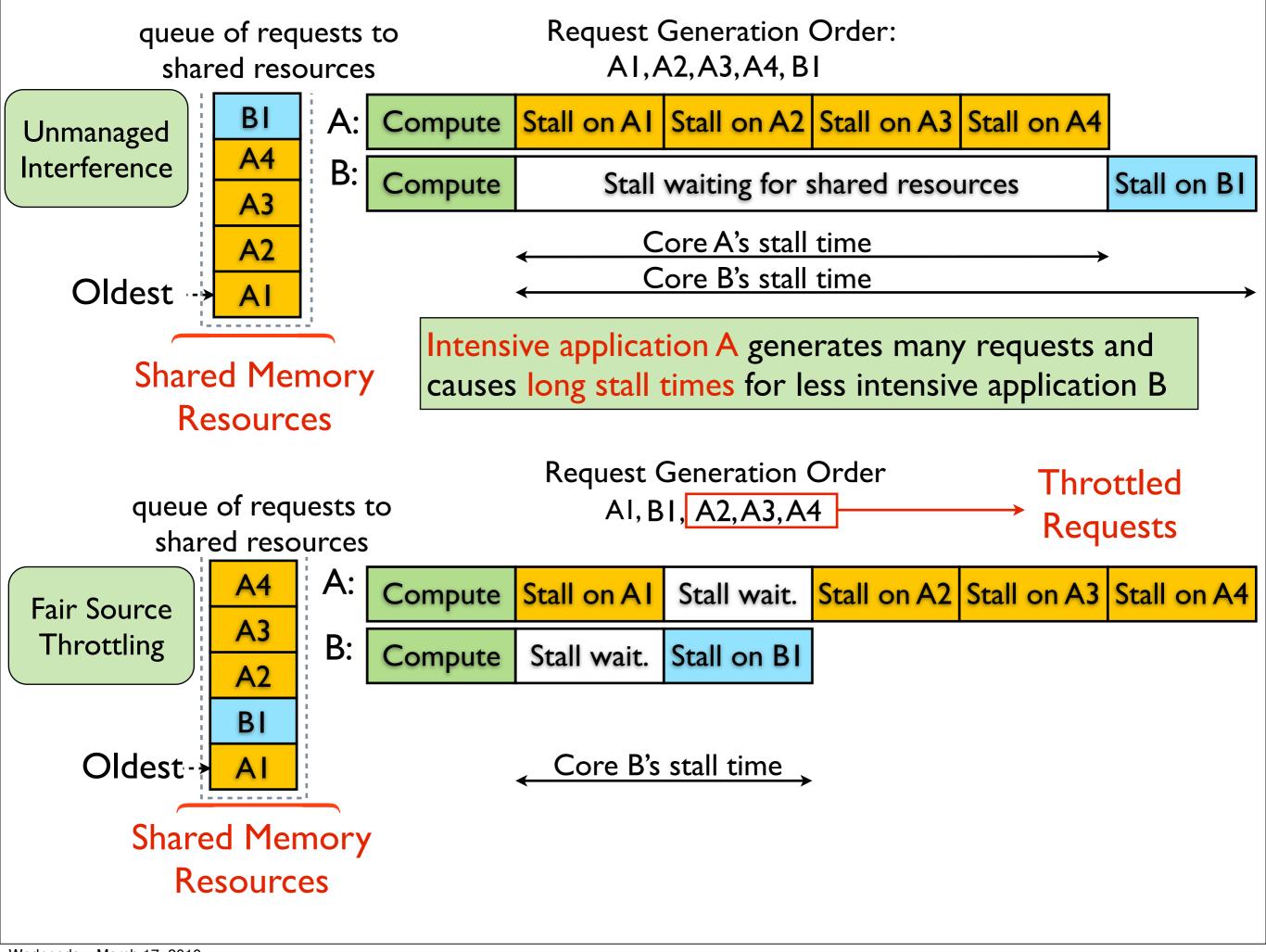


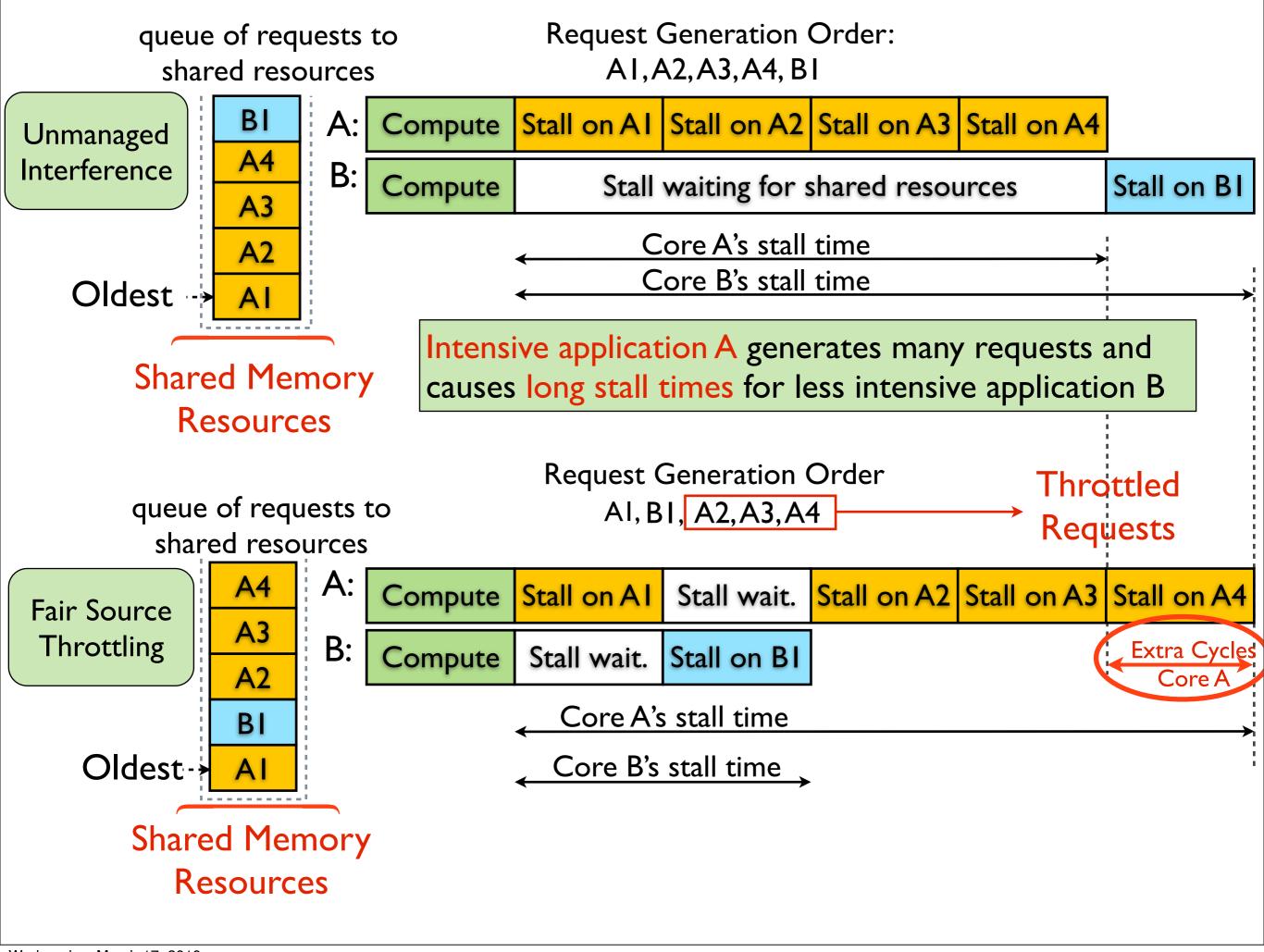


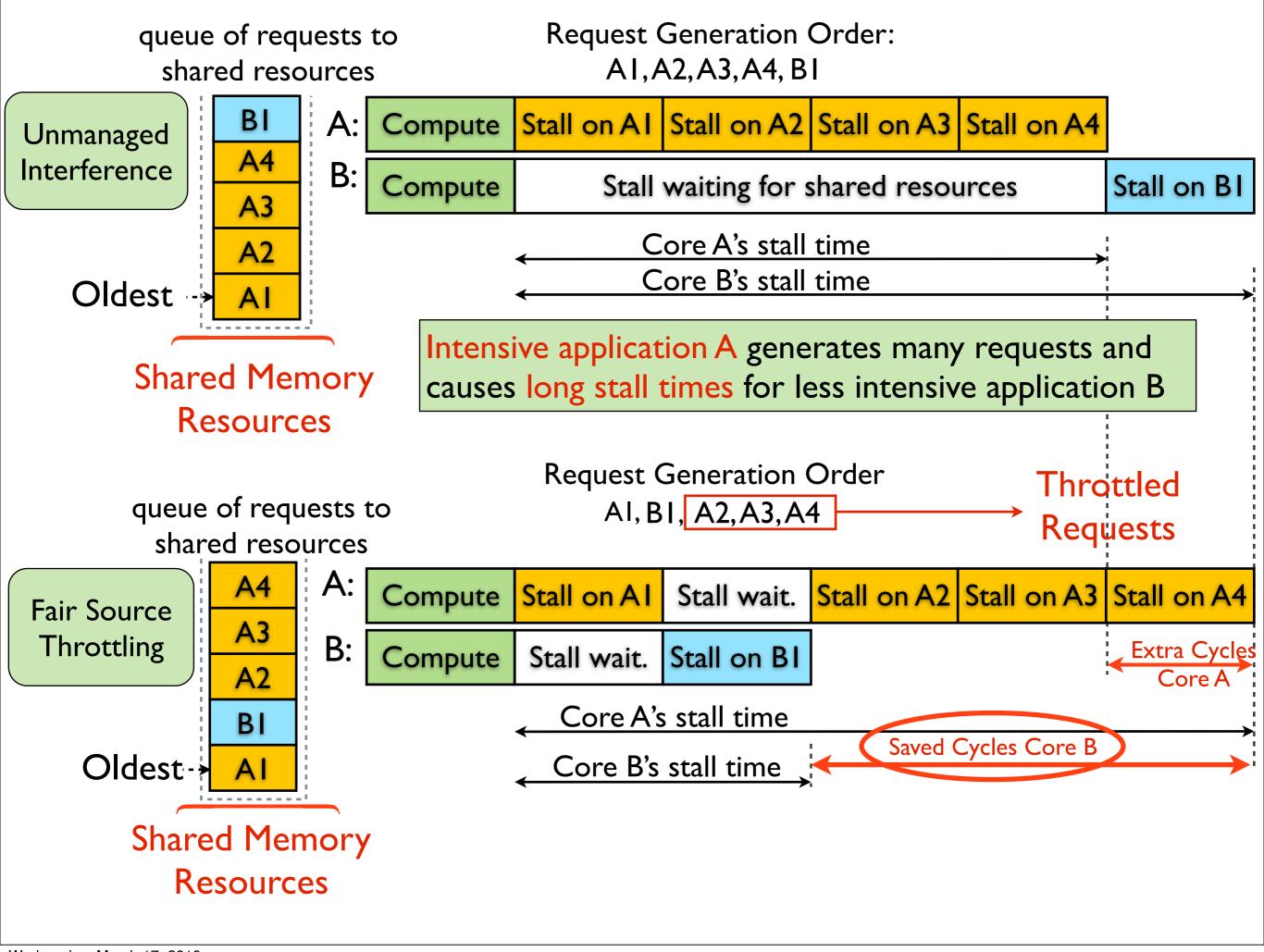


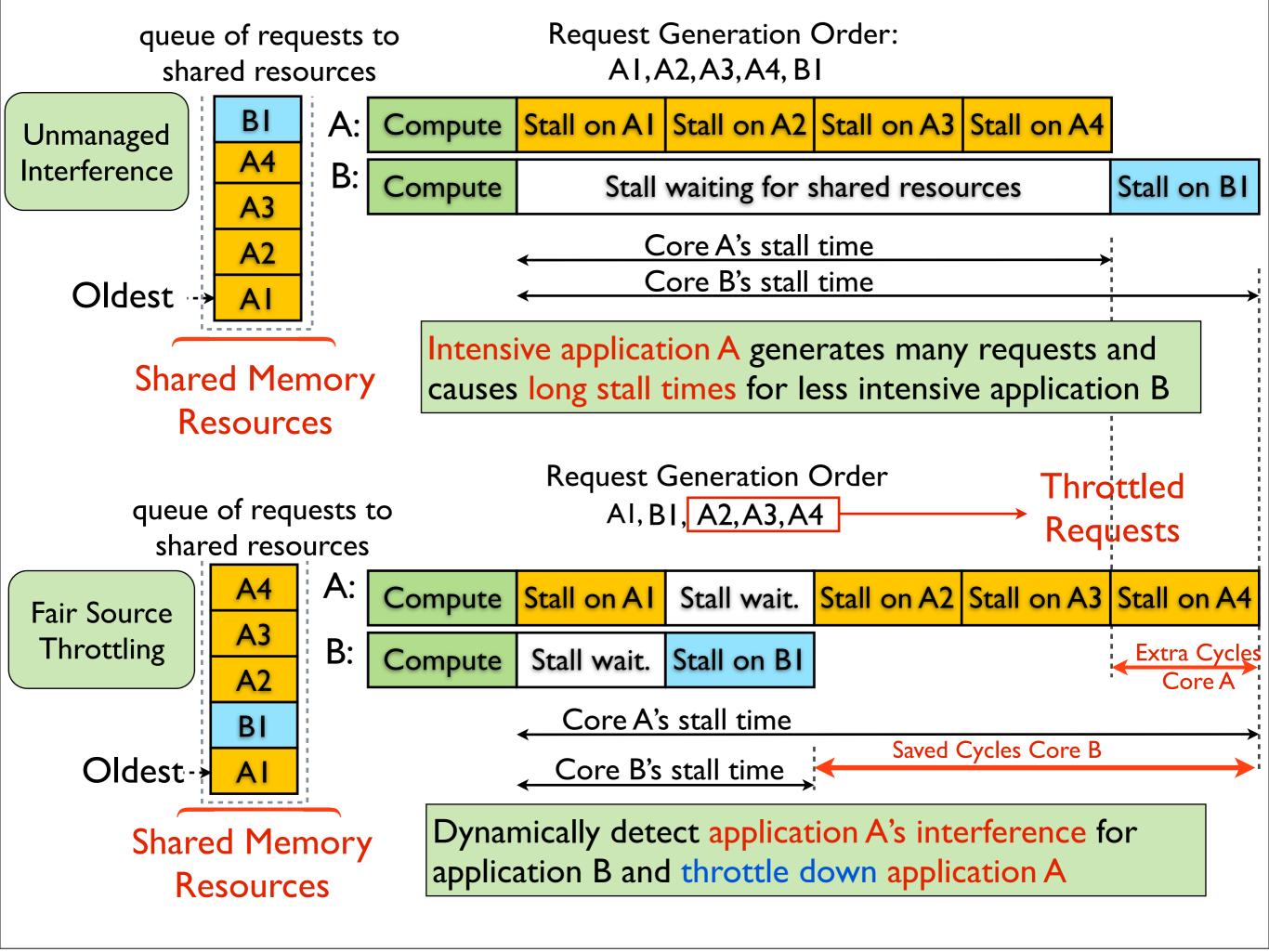












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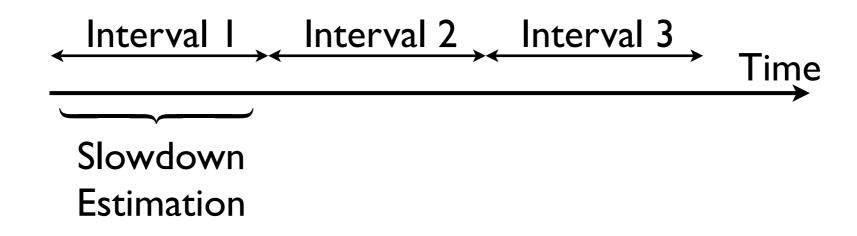
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  - Dynamically estimates the unfairness in the memory system

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- Dynamic Request Throttling
  - Adjusts how aggressively each core makes requests to the shared resources

Interval 1 Interval 2 Interval 3 Time

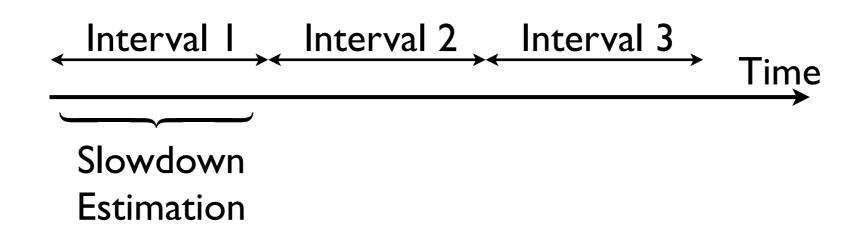
**FST** 

Runtime Unfairness Evaluation



**FST** 

Runtime Unfairness Evaluation

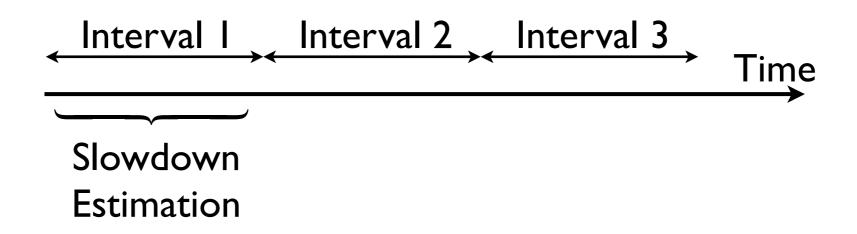


**FST** 

Runtime Unfairness Evaluation

Dynamic Request Throttling

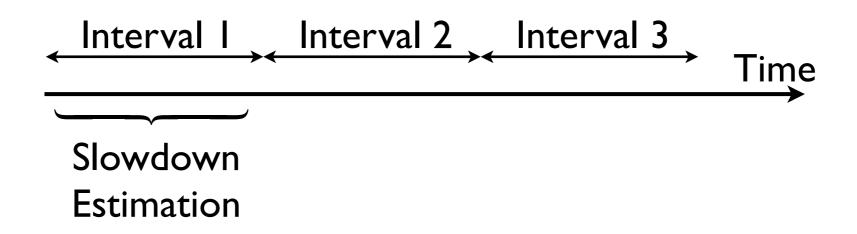
1- Estimating system unfairness



**FST** 

Runtime Unfairness Evaluation

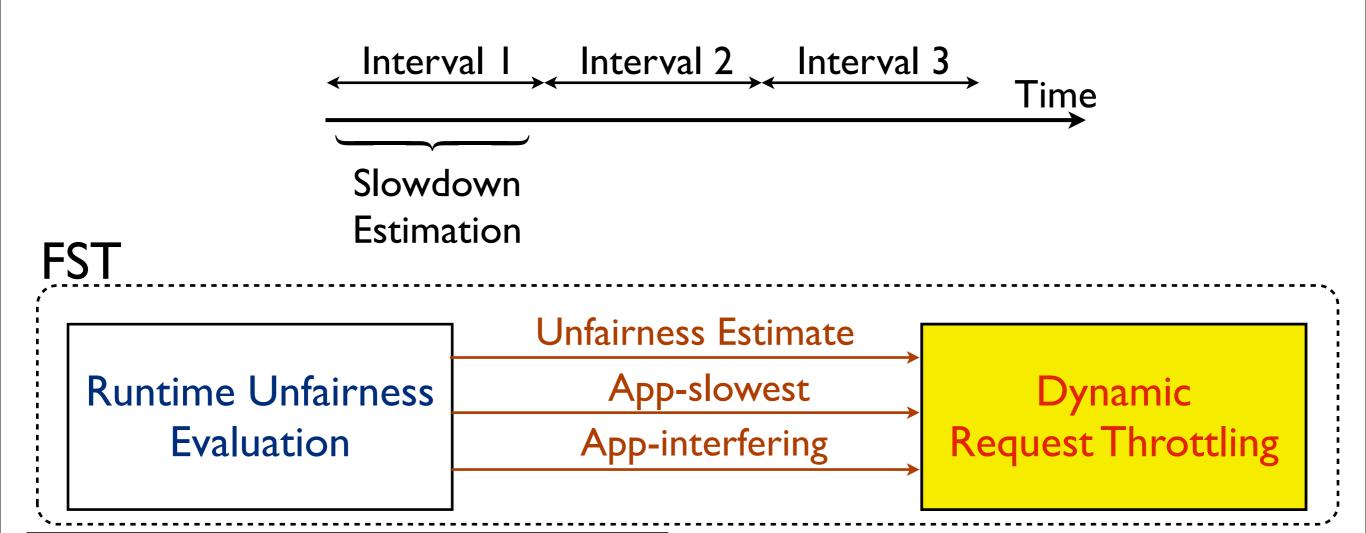
- 1- Estimating system unfairness
- 2- Find app. with the highest slowdown (App-slowest)



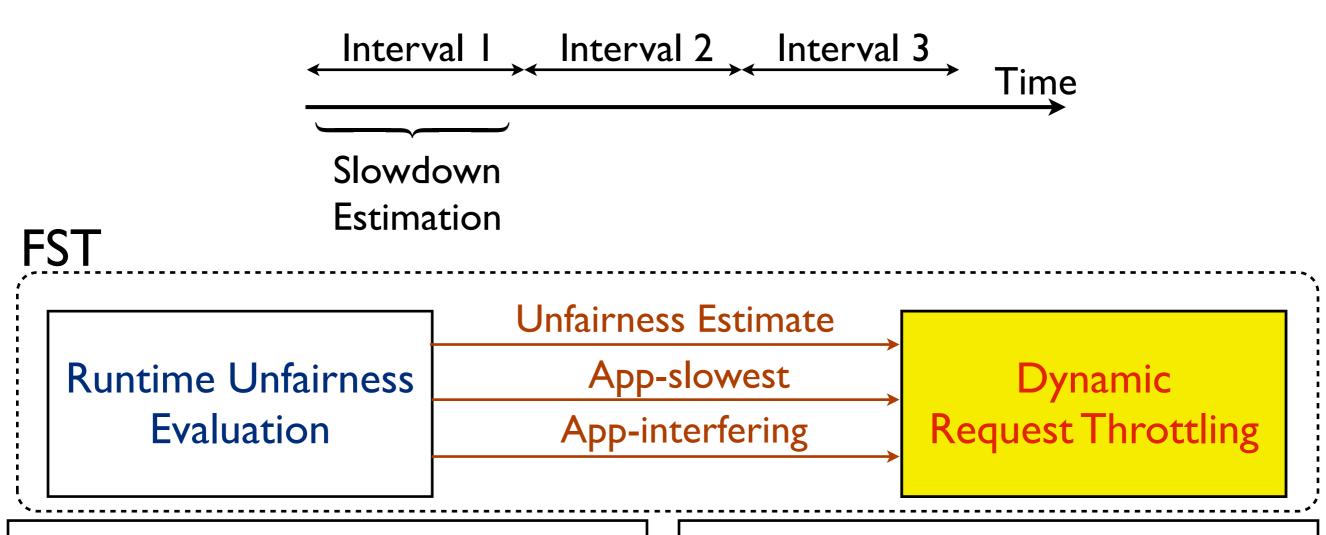
**FST** 

Runtime Unfairness Evaluation

- 1- Estimating system unfairness
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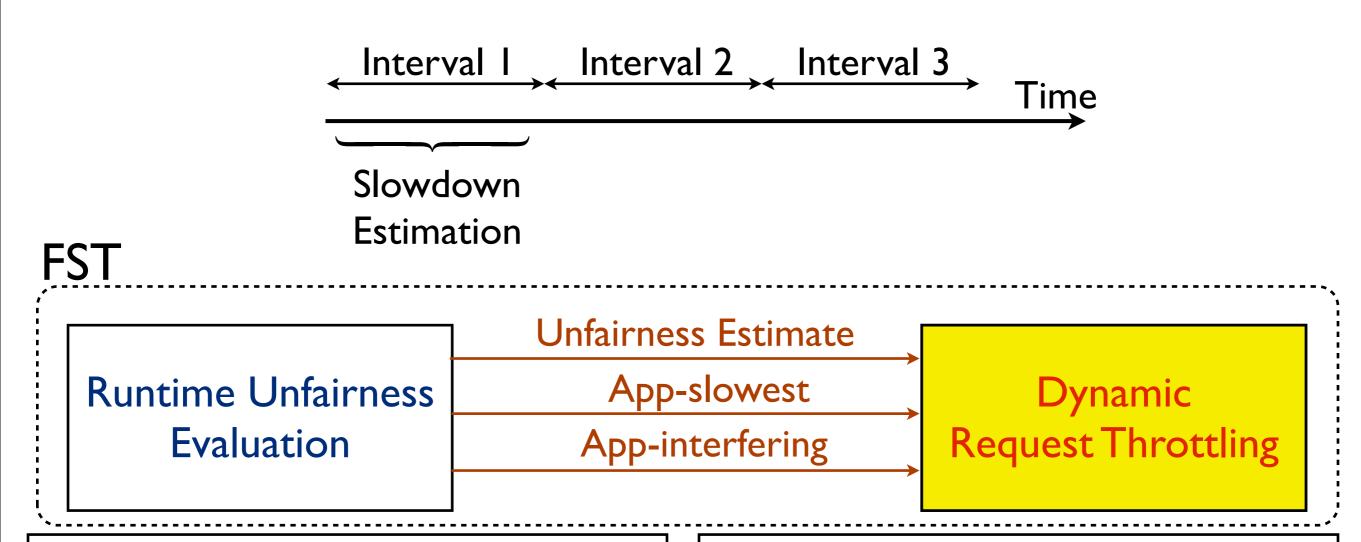


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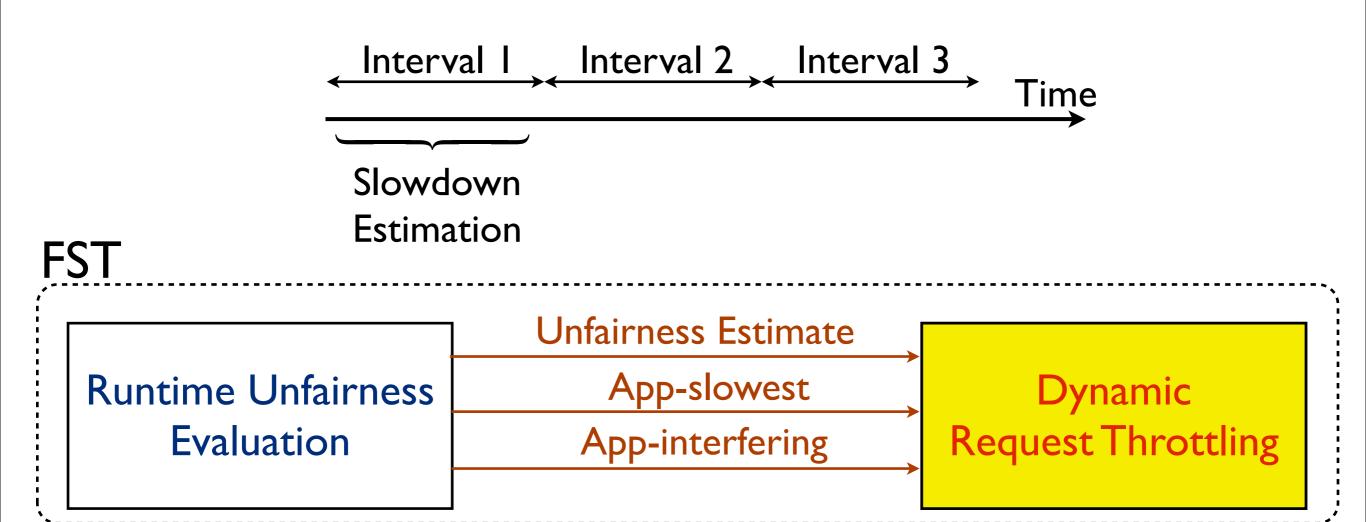
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#### FST

Runtime Unfairness Evaluation Unfairness Estimate

App-slowest

App-interfering

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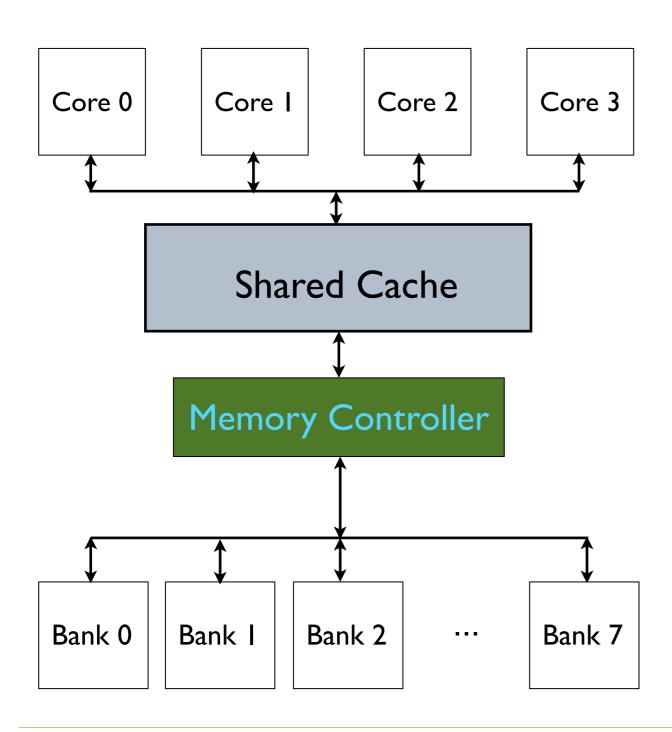
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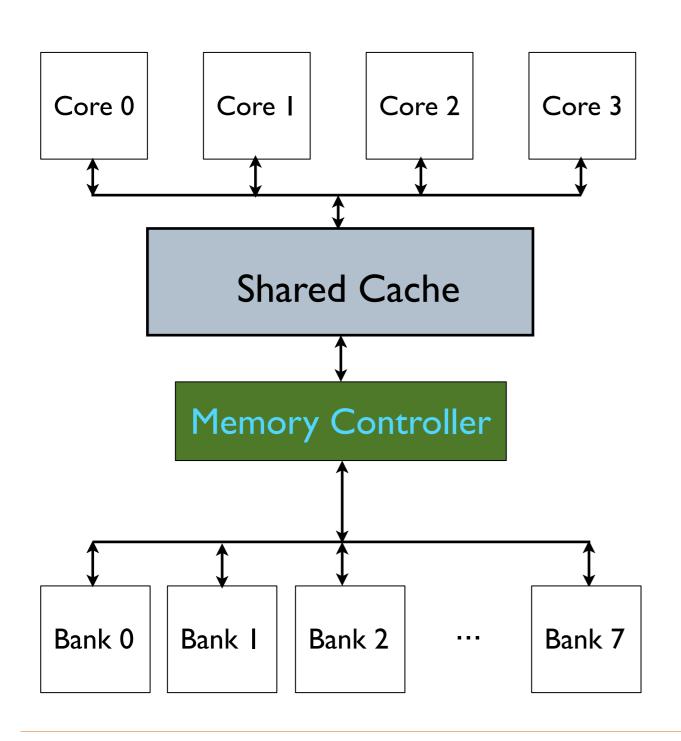
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- How can  $T_i^{Alone}$  be estimated in shared mode?

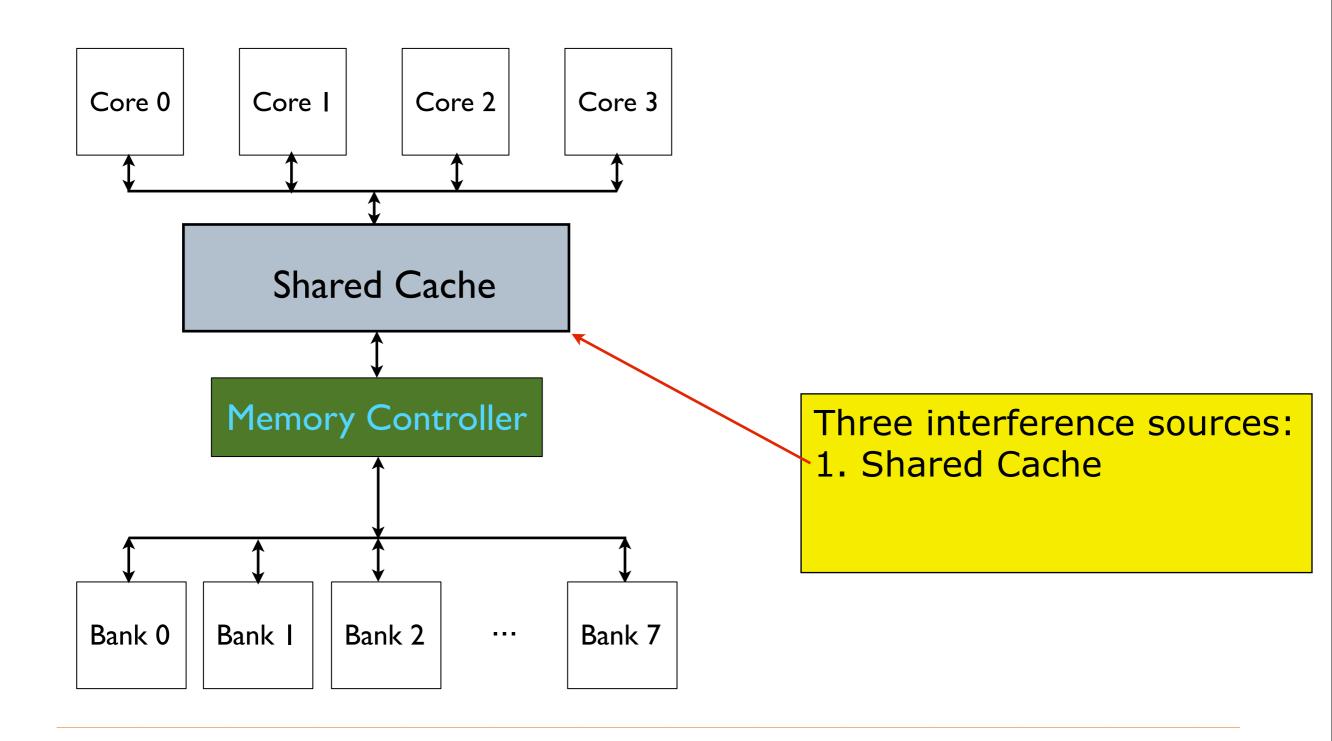
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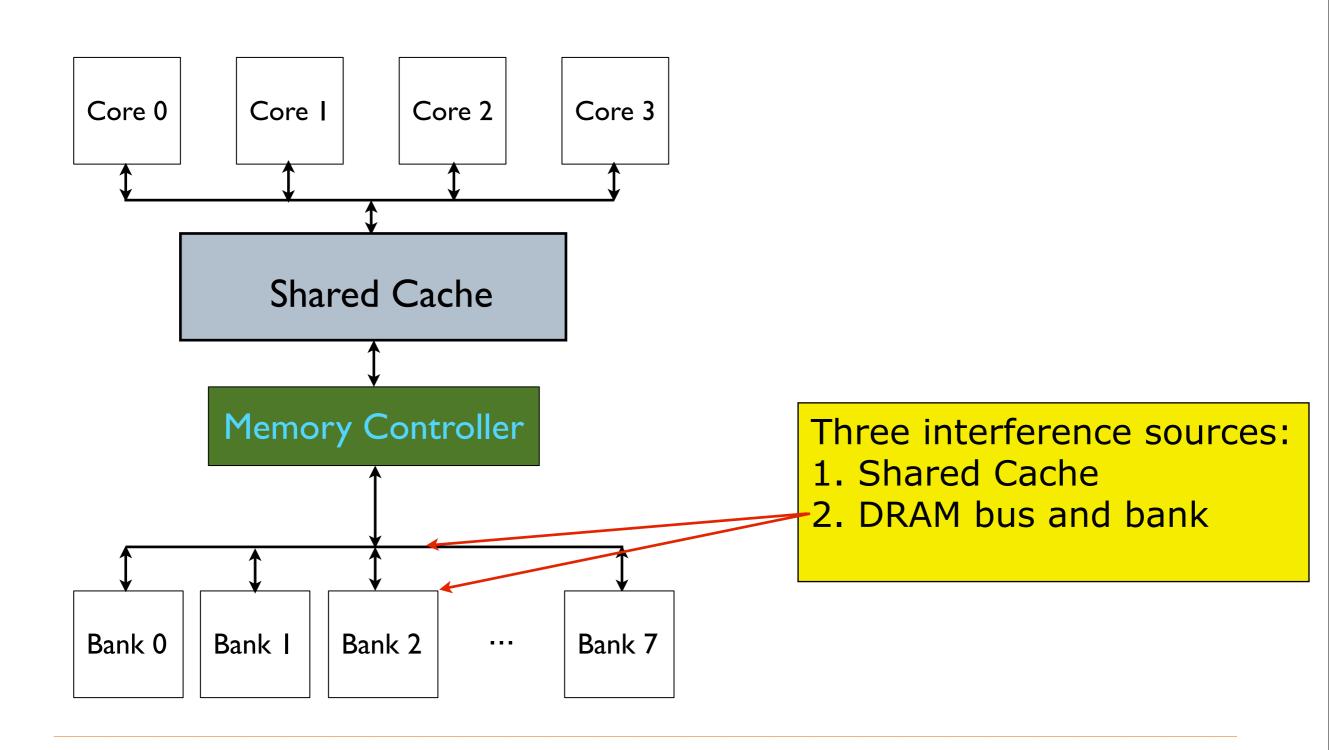
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- T<sub>i</sub> is the number of extra cycles it takes application *i* to execute due to interference
- $T_i$  =  $T_i$   $T_i$  Excess

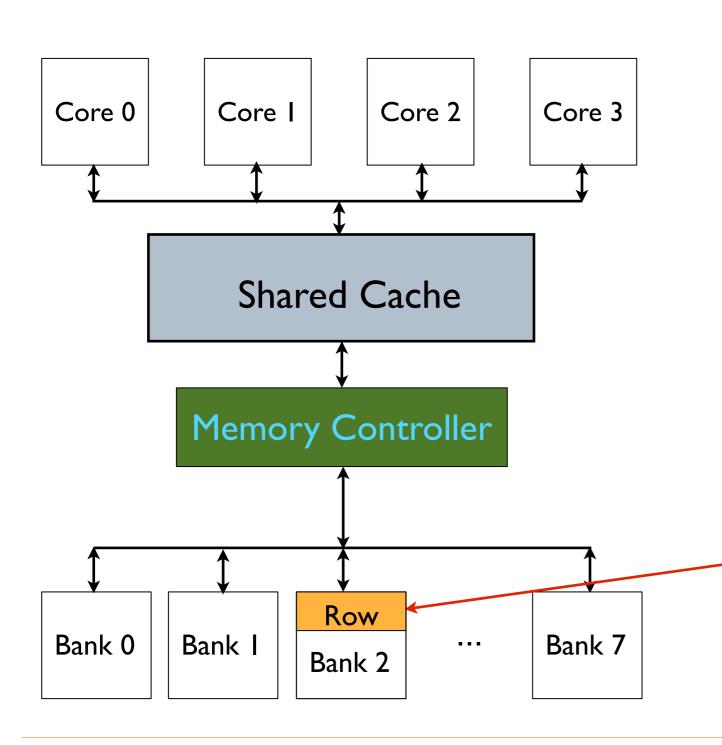




Three interference sources:

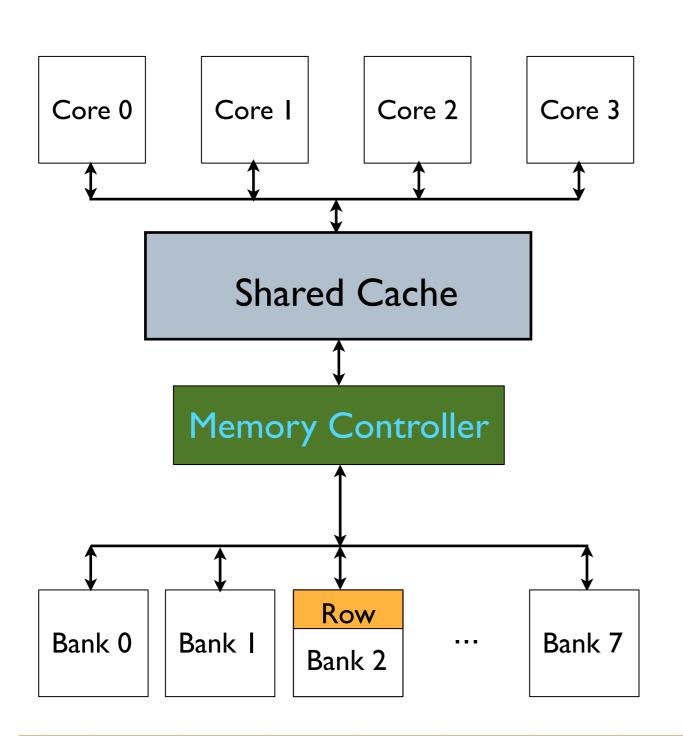






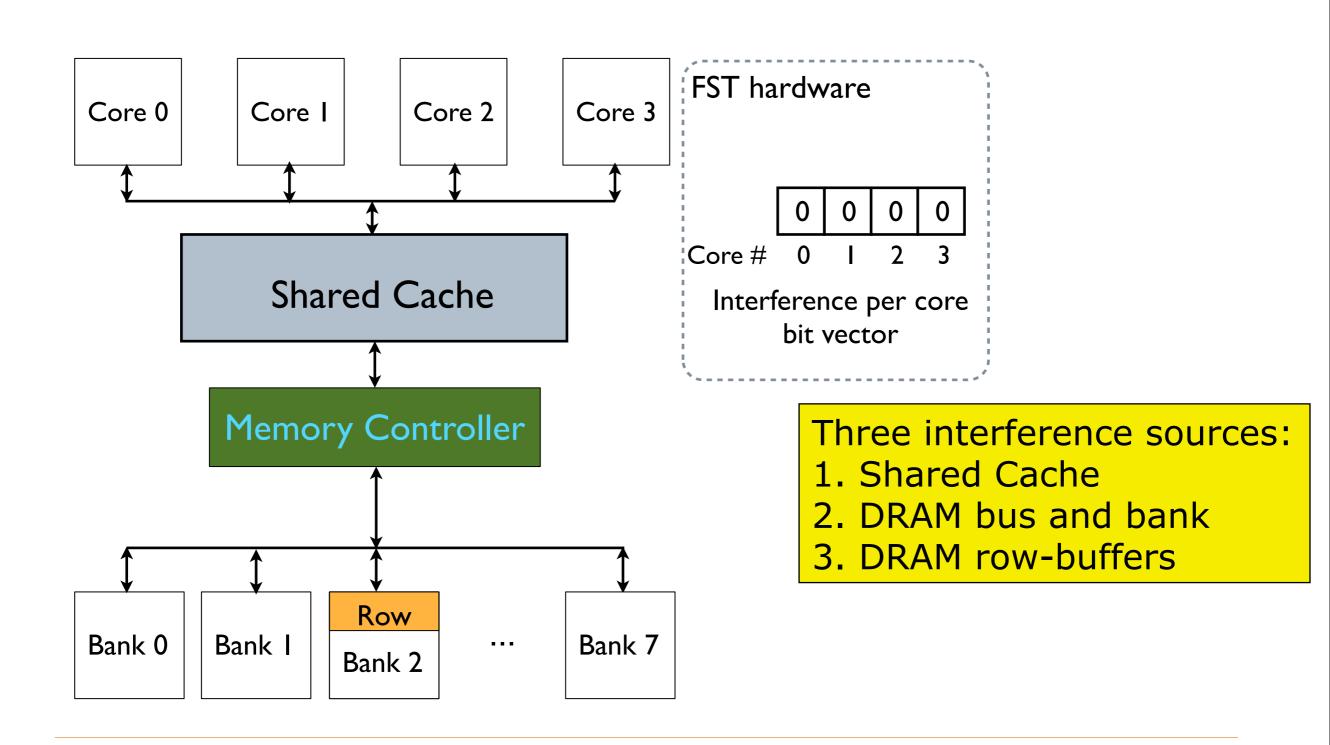
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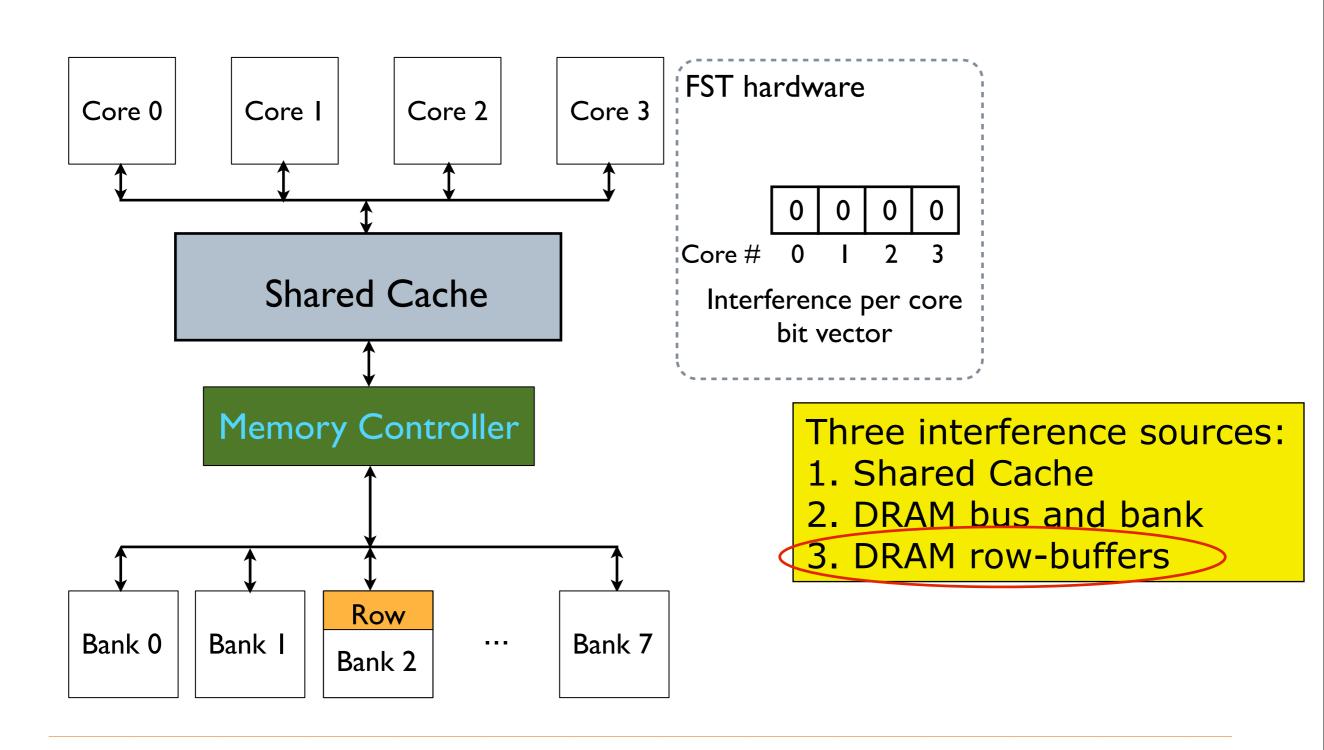
- 1. Shared Cache
- 2. DRAM bus and bank
- 3. DRAM row-buffers



#### Three interference sources:

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Core 0

Core I

Core 0

Core I

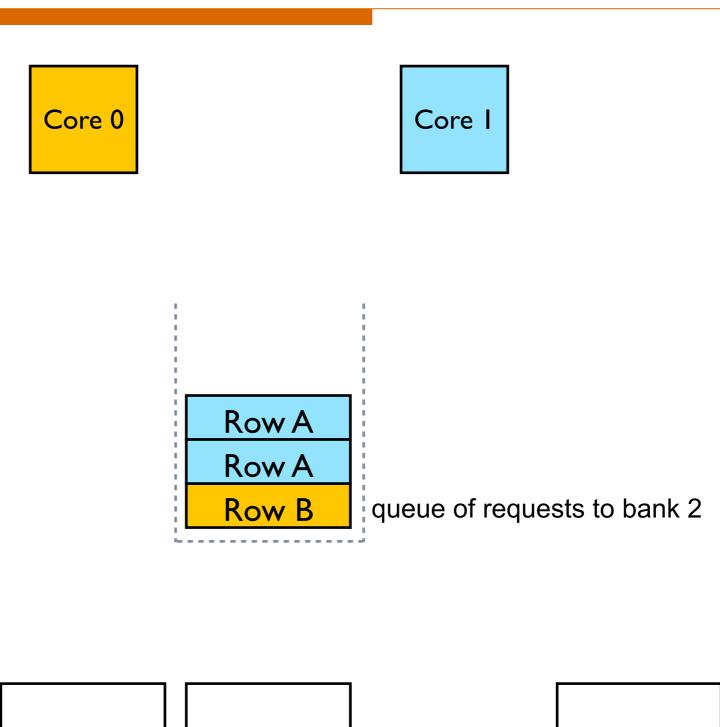
Bank 0

Bank I

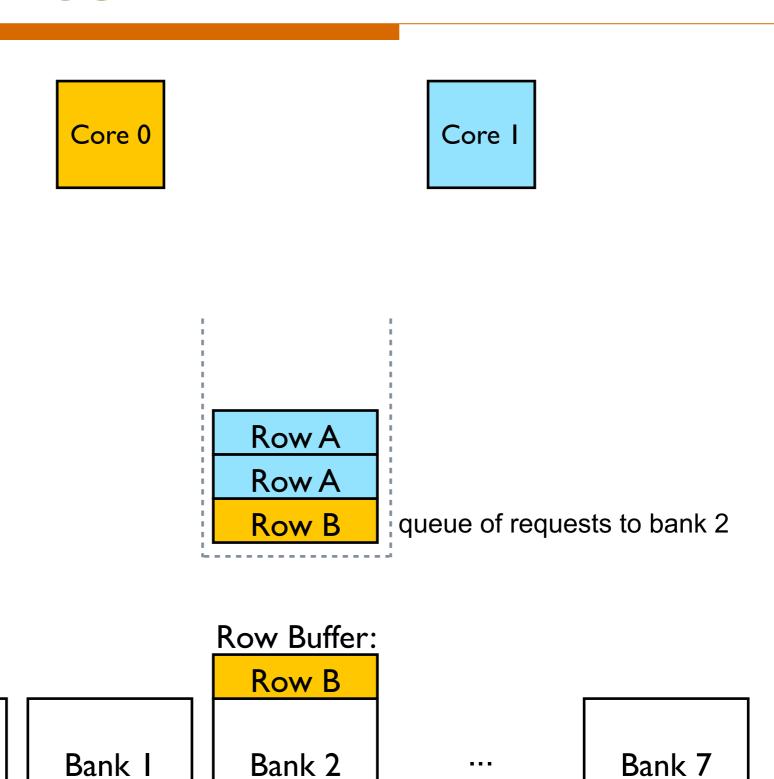
Bank 2

• • •

Bank 7

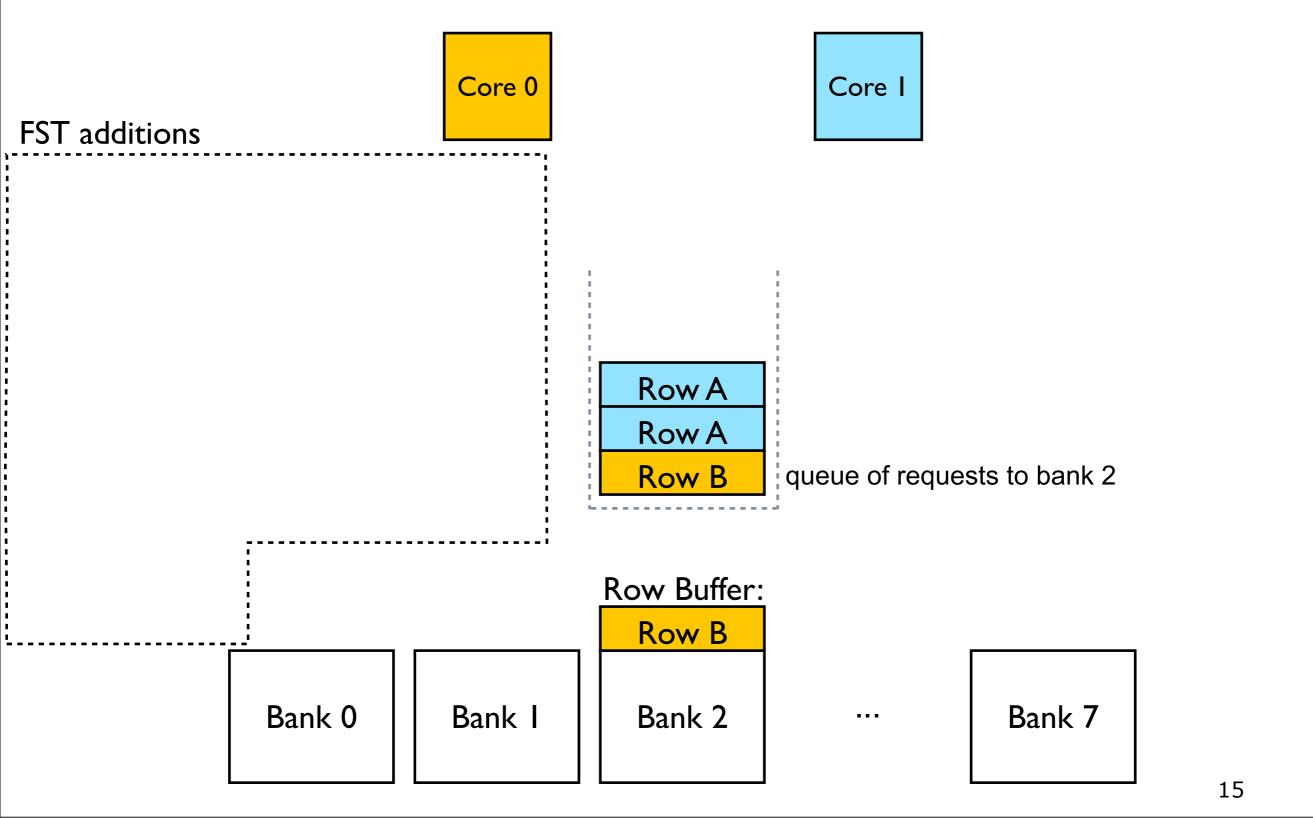


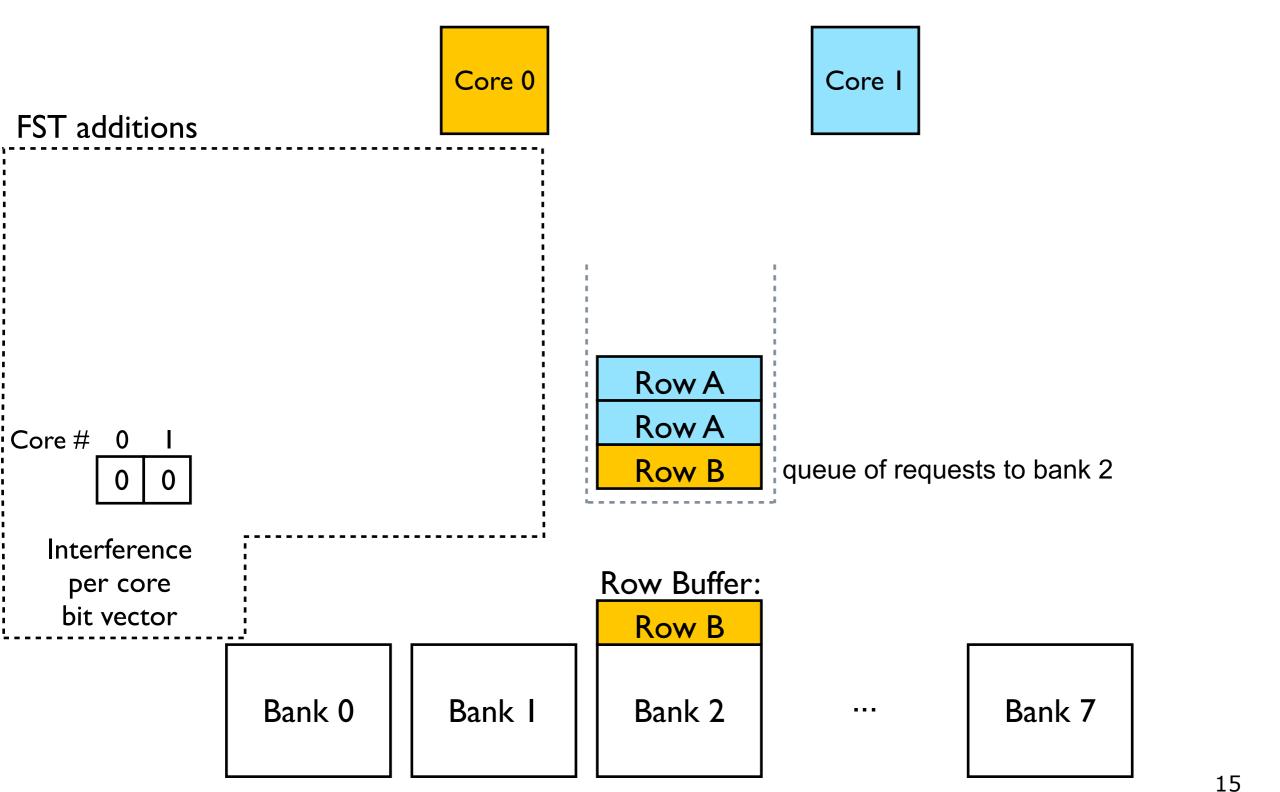
Bank 0 Bank I Bank 2 ... Bank 7

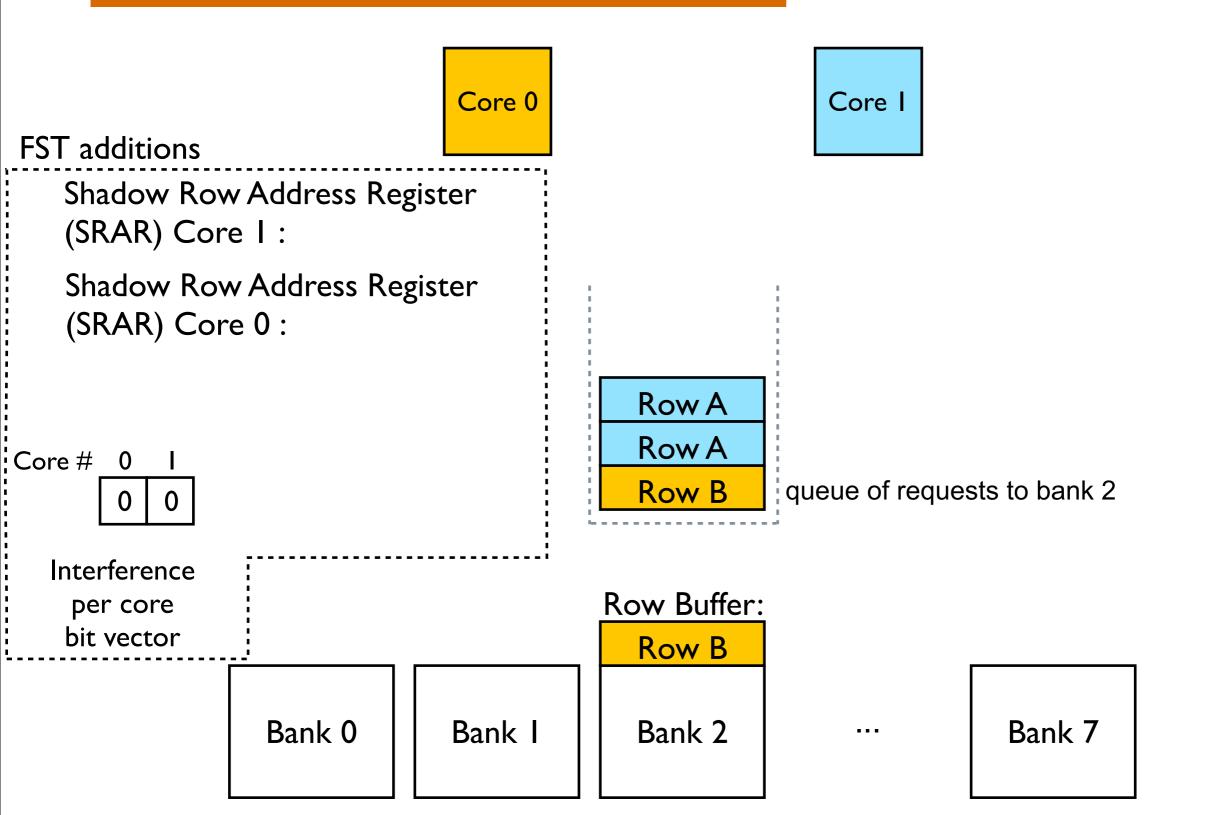


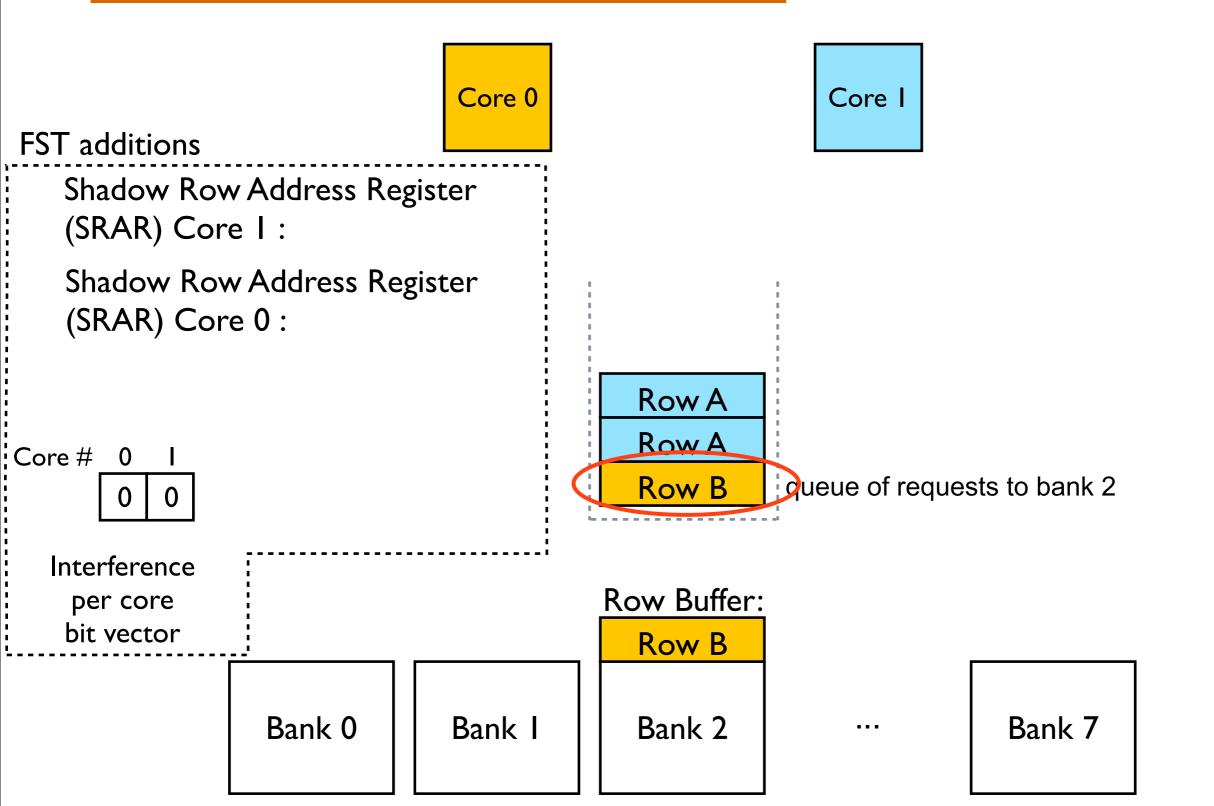
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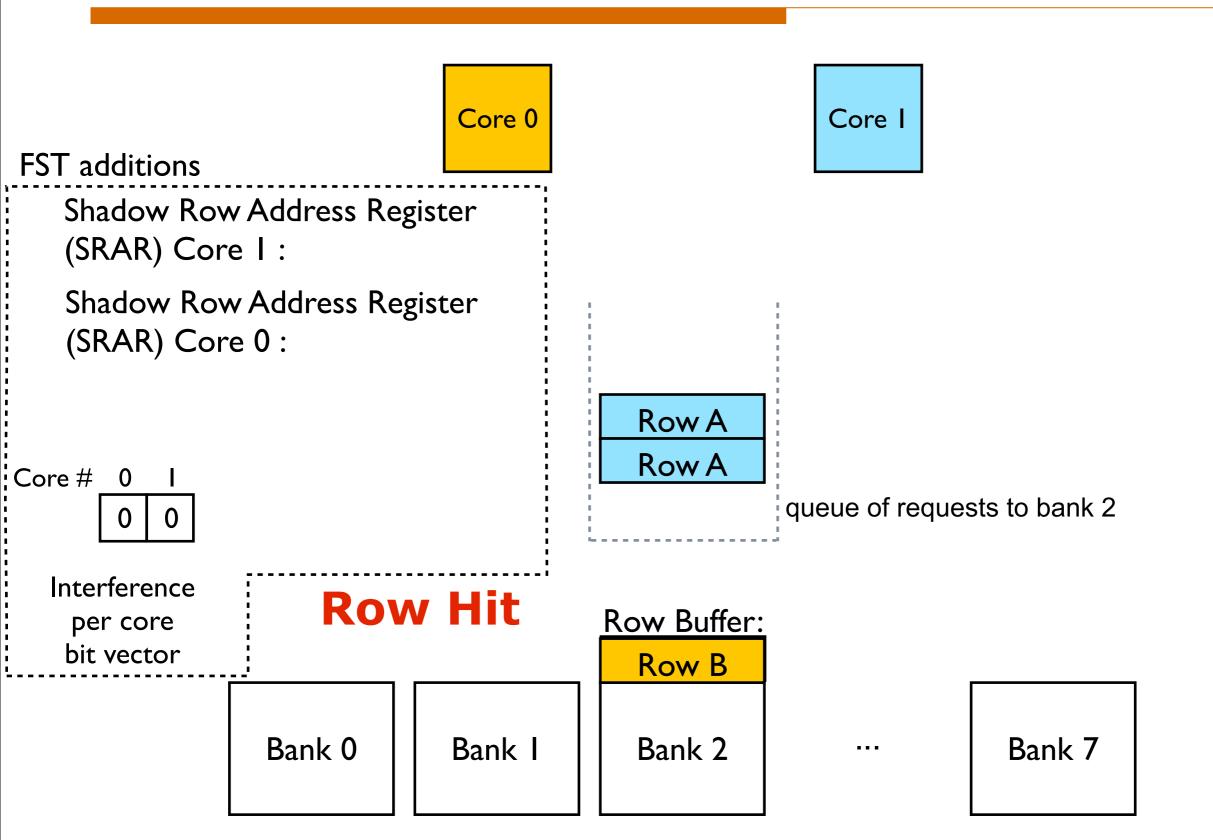
Bank 0

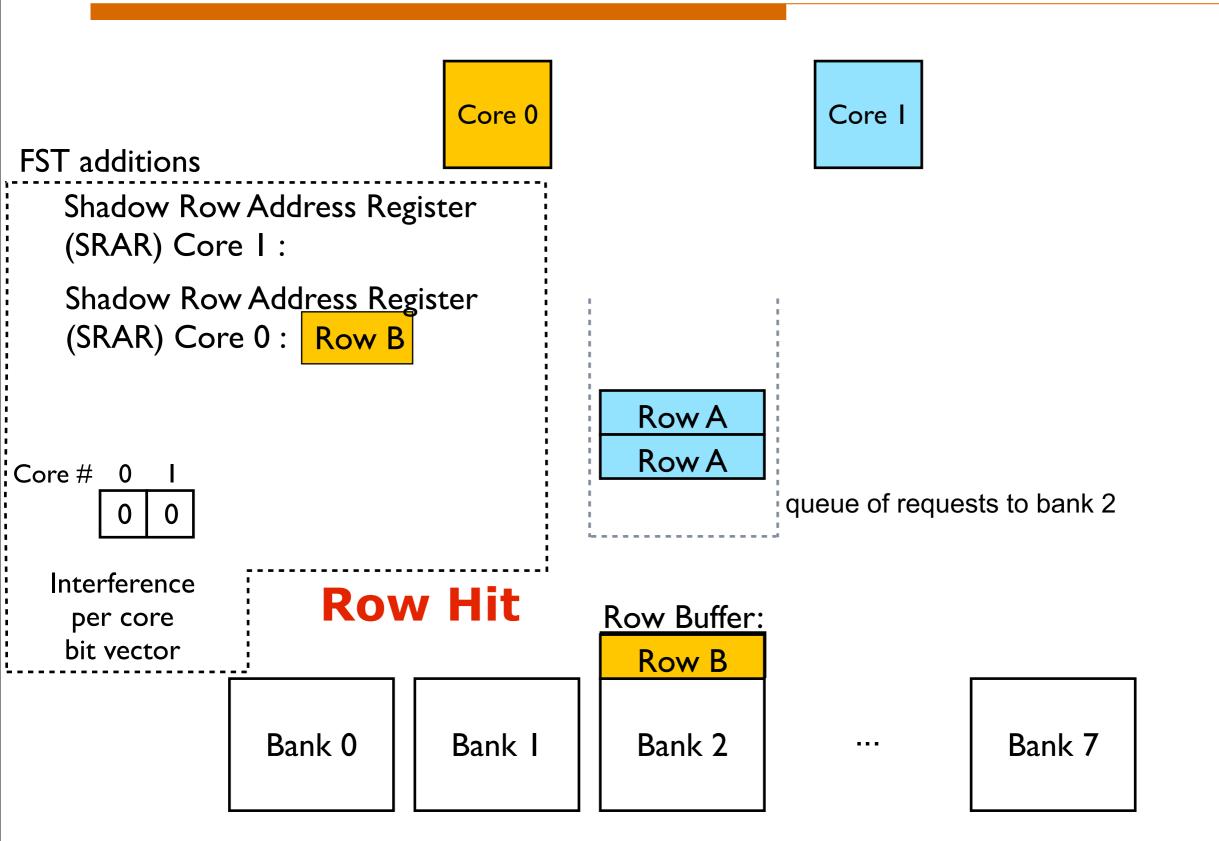


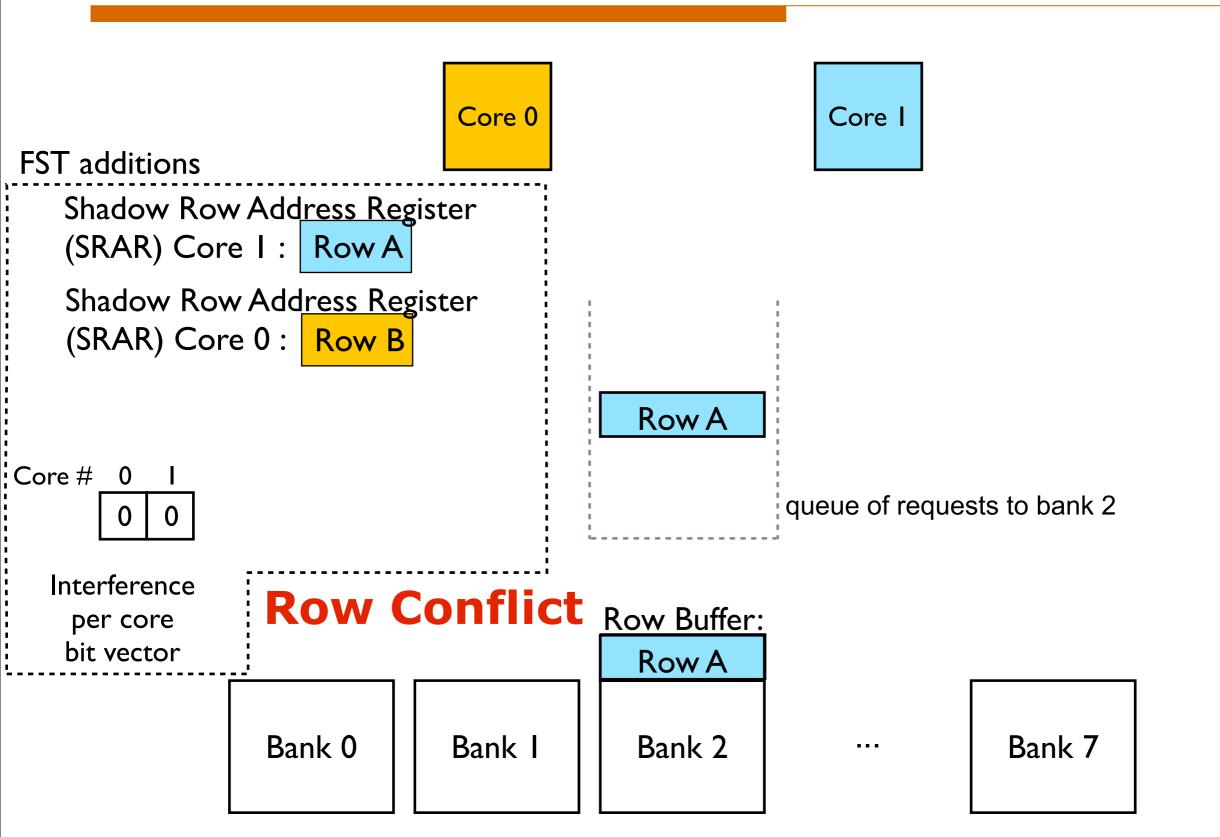


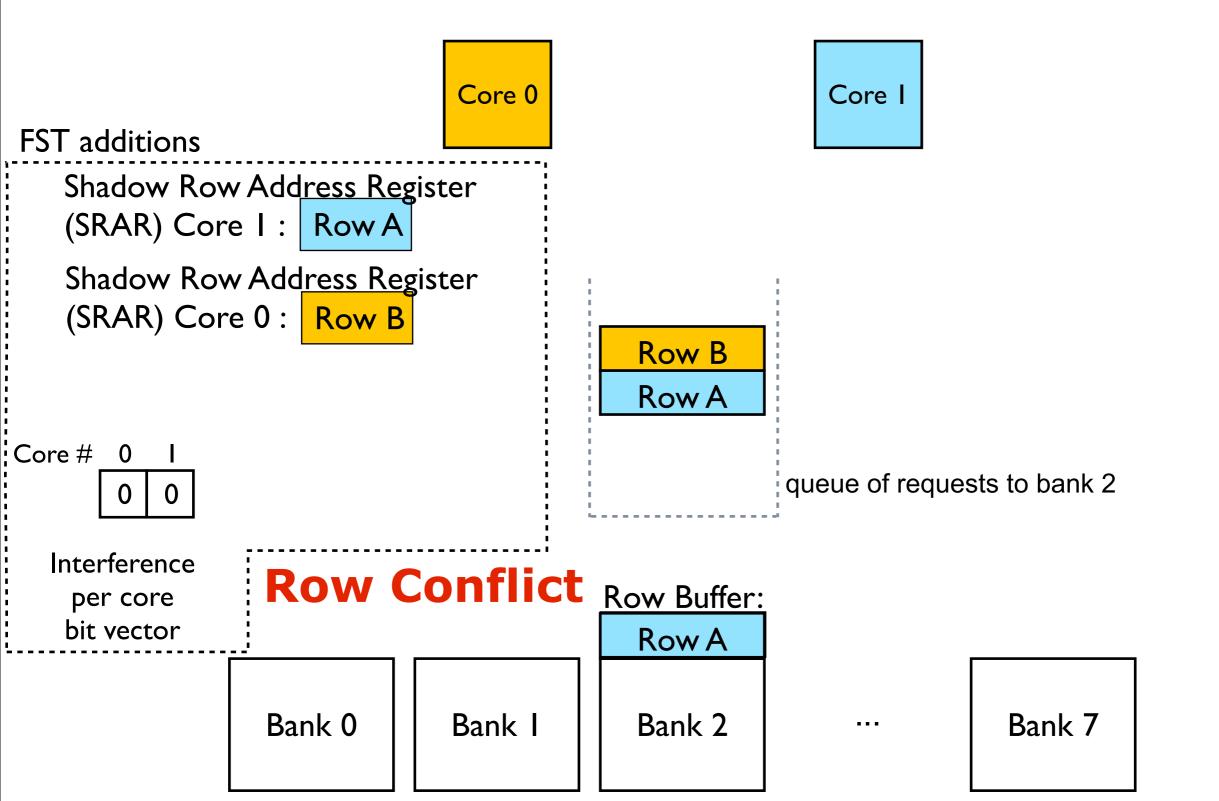


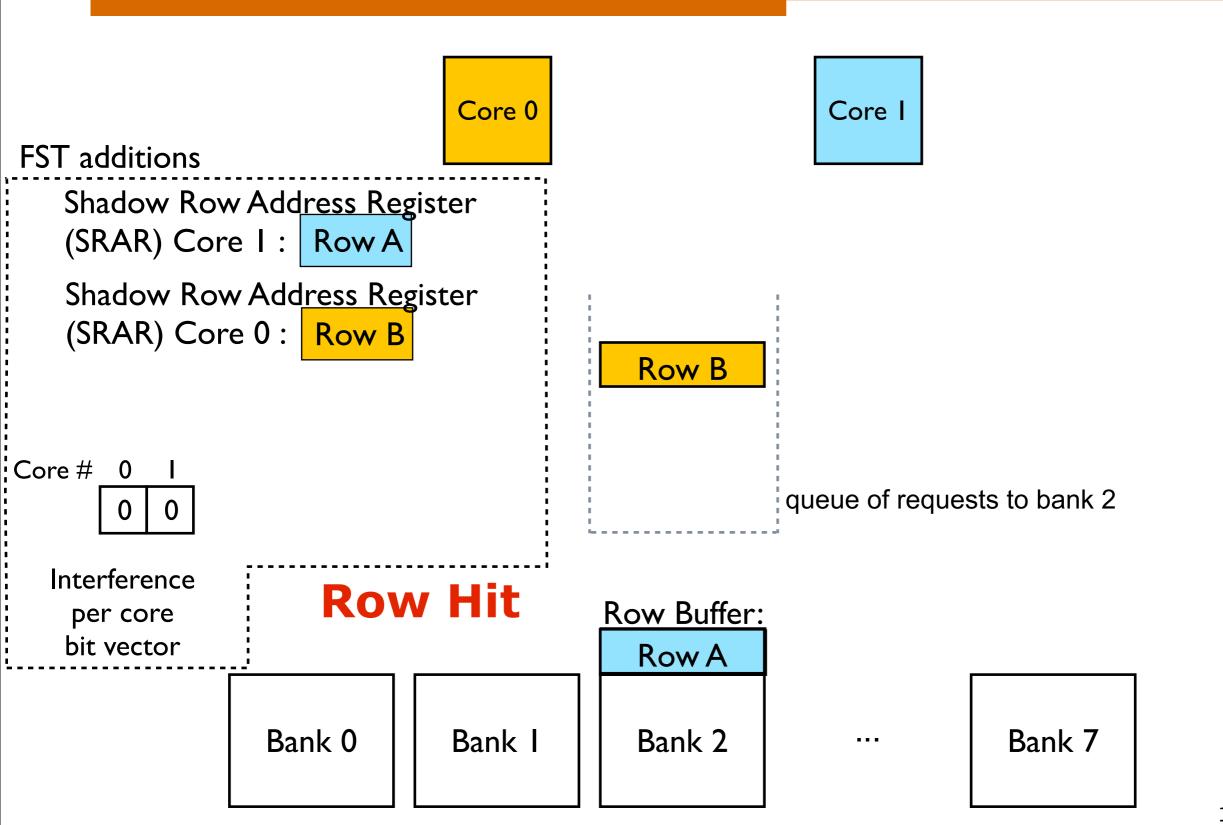


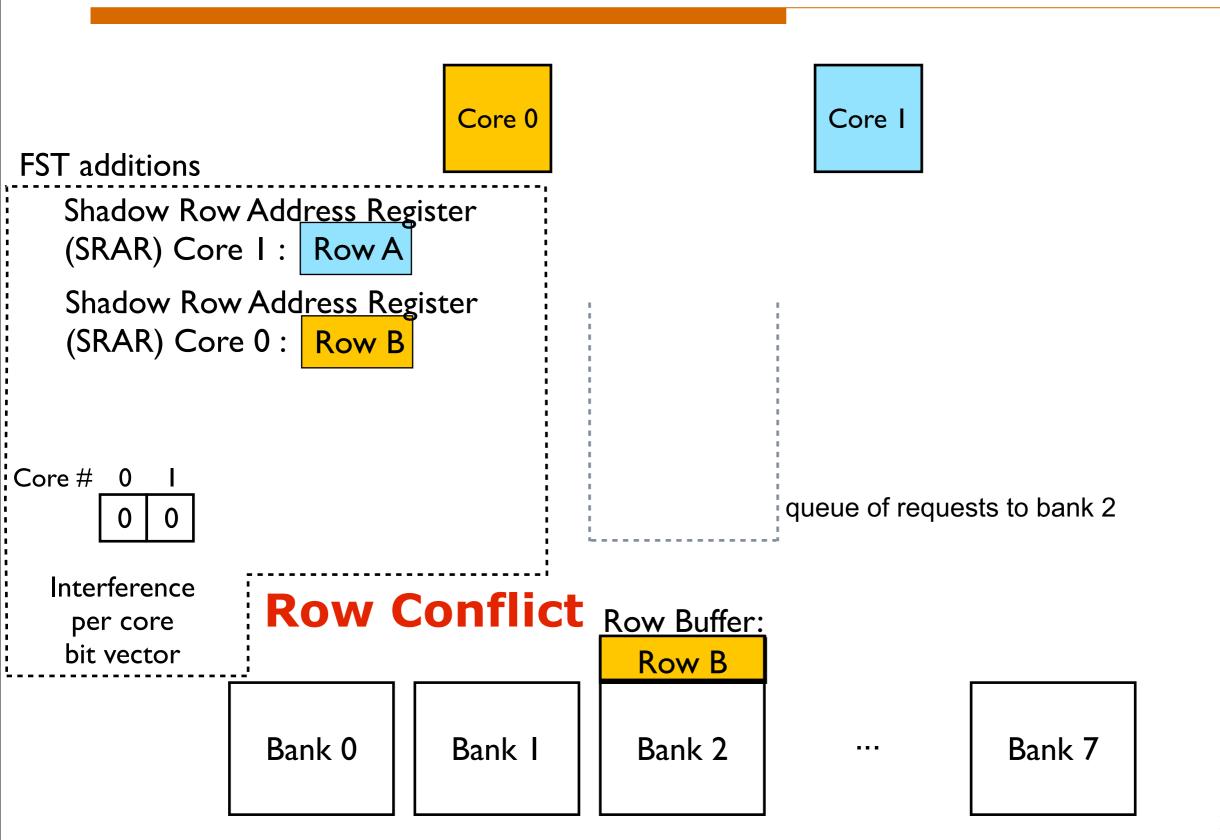


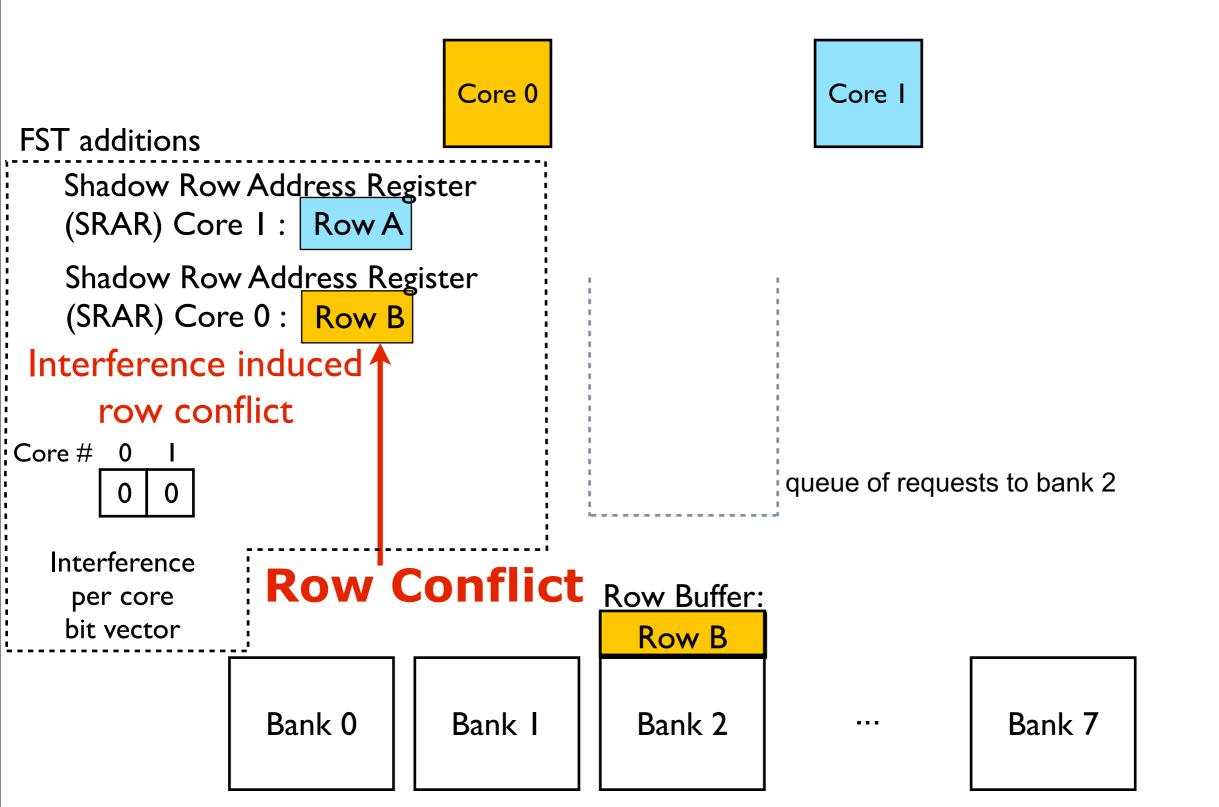




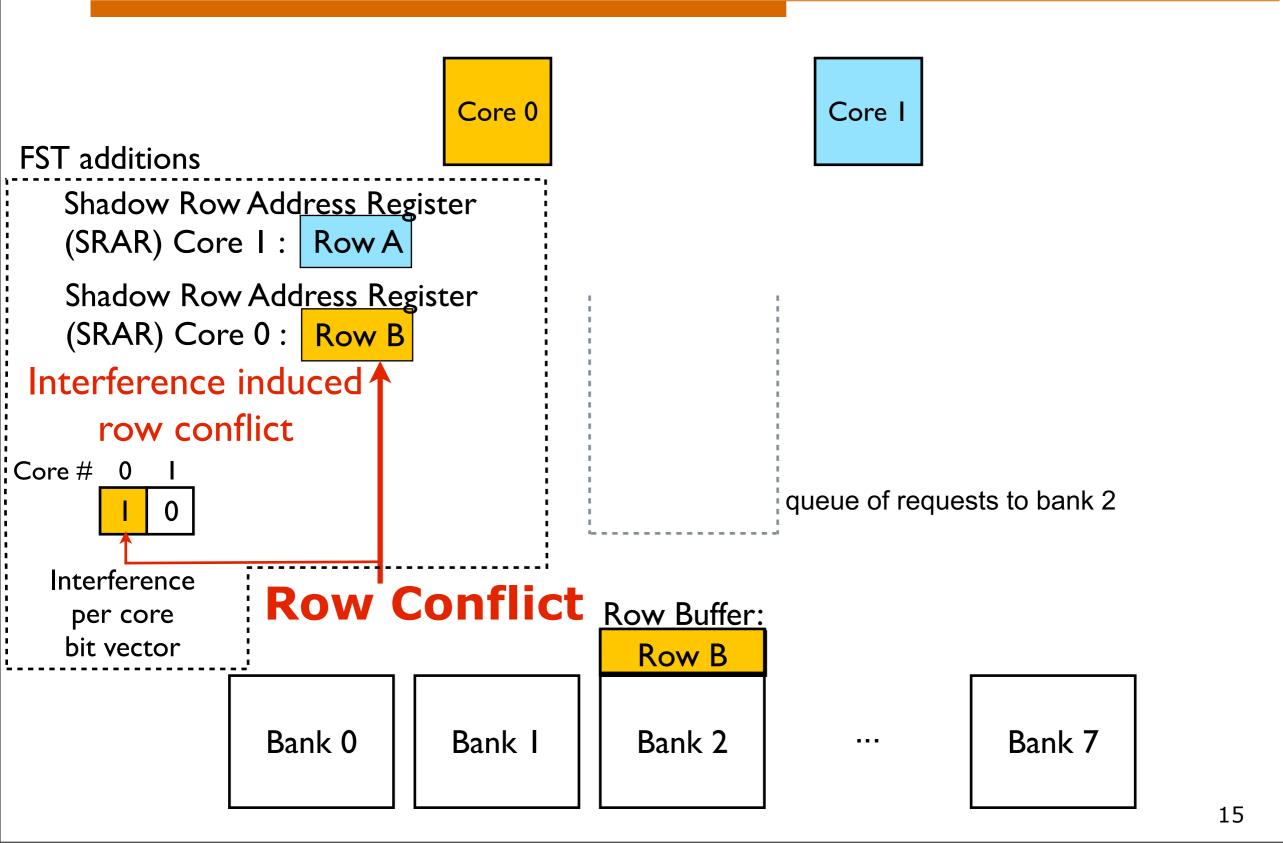


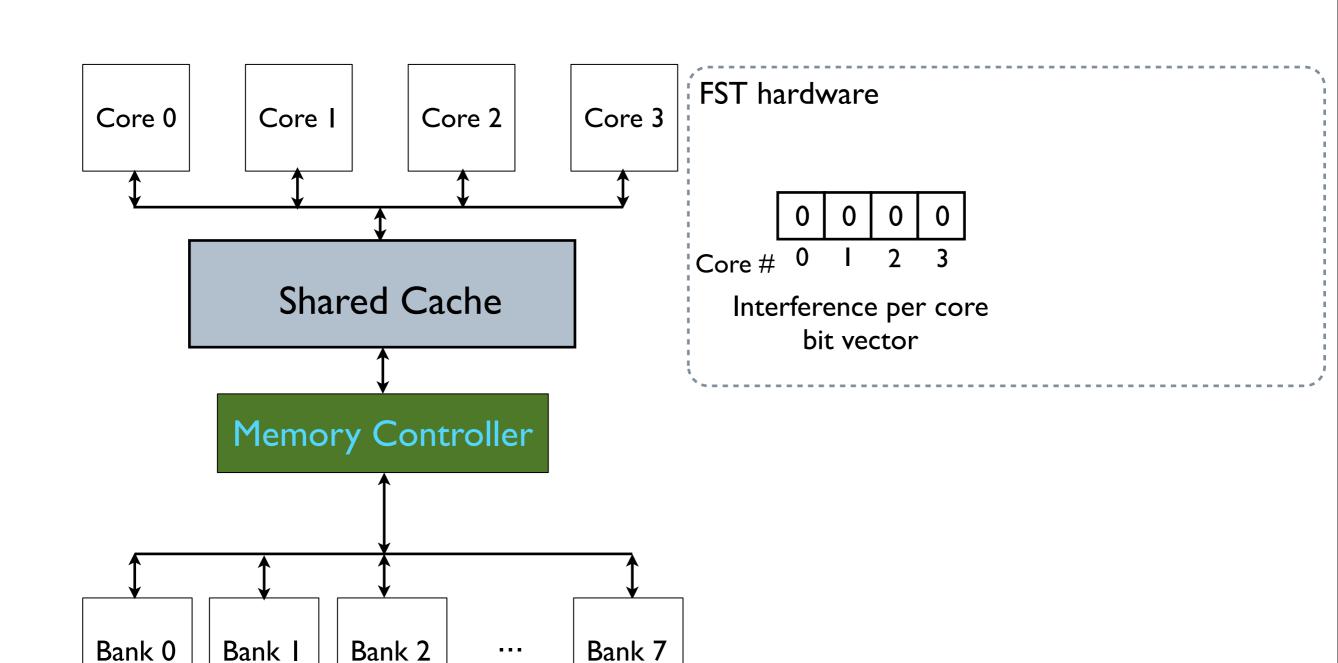


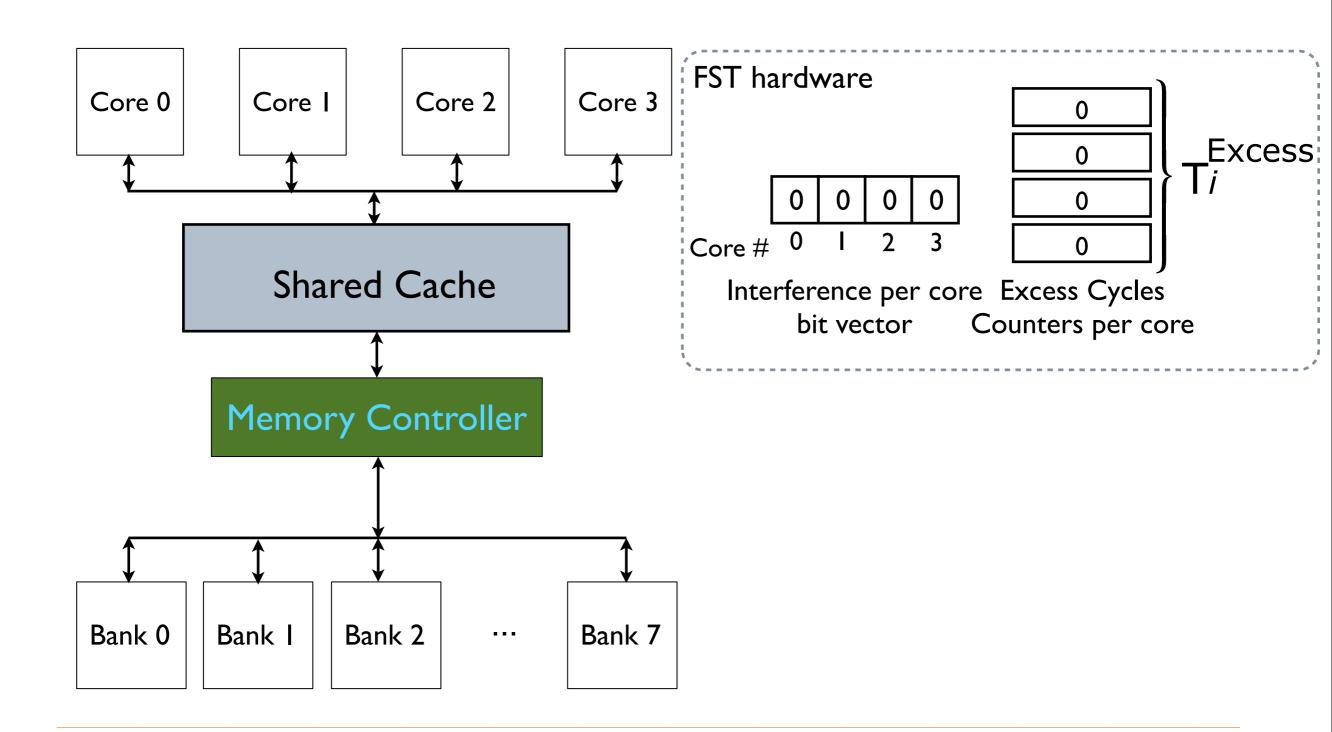


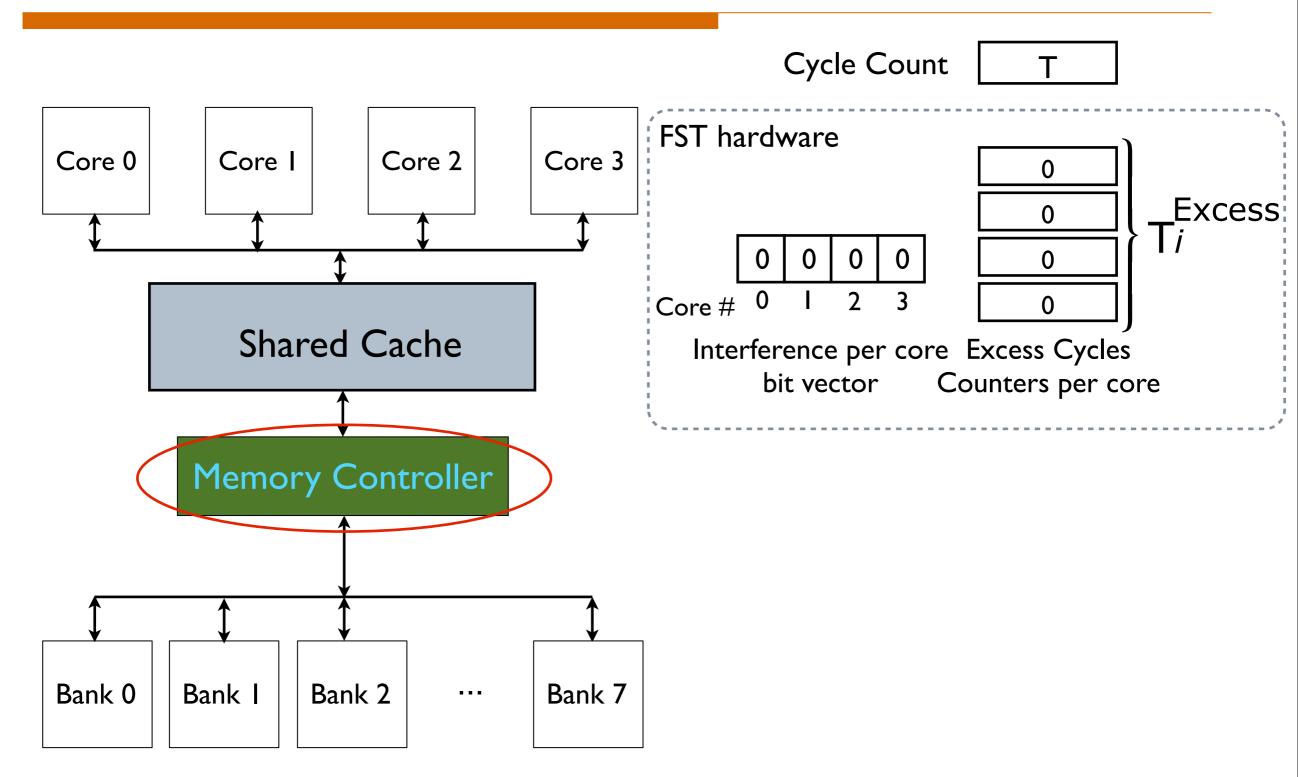


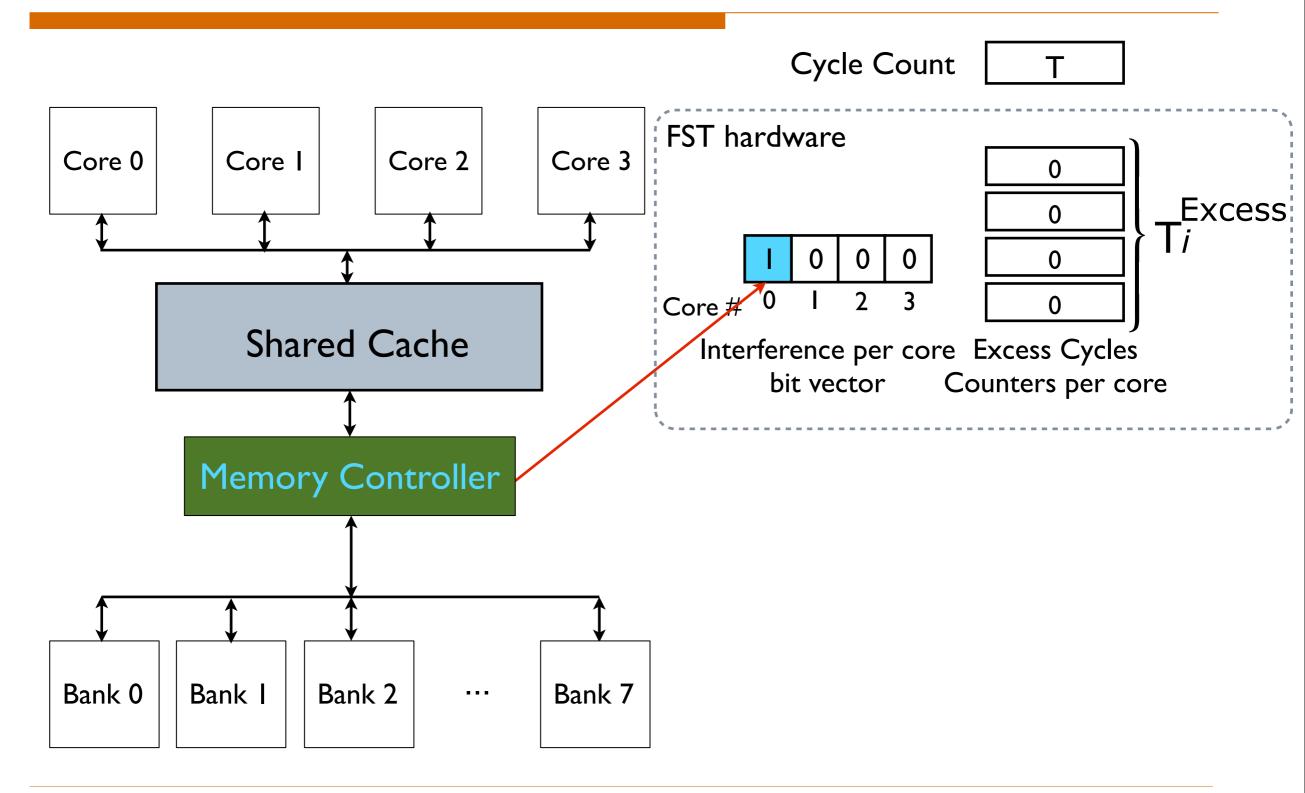
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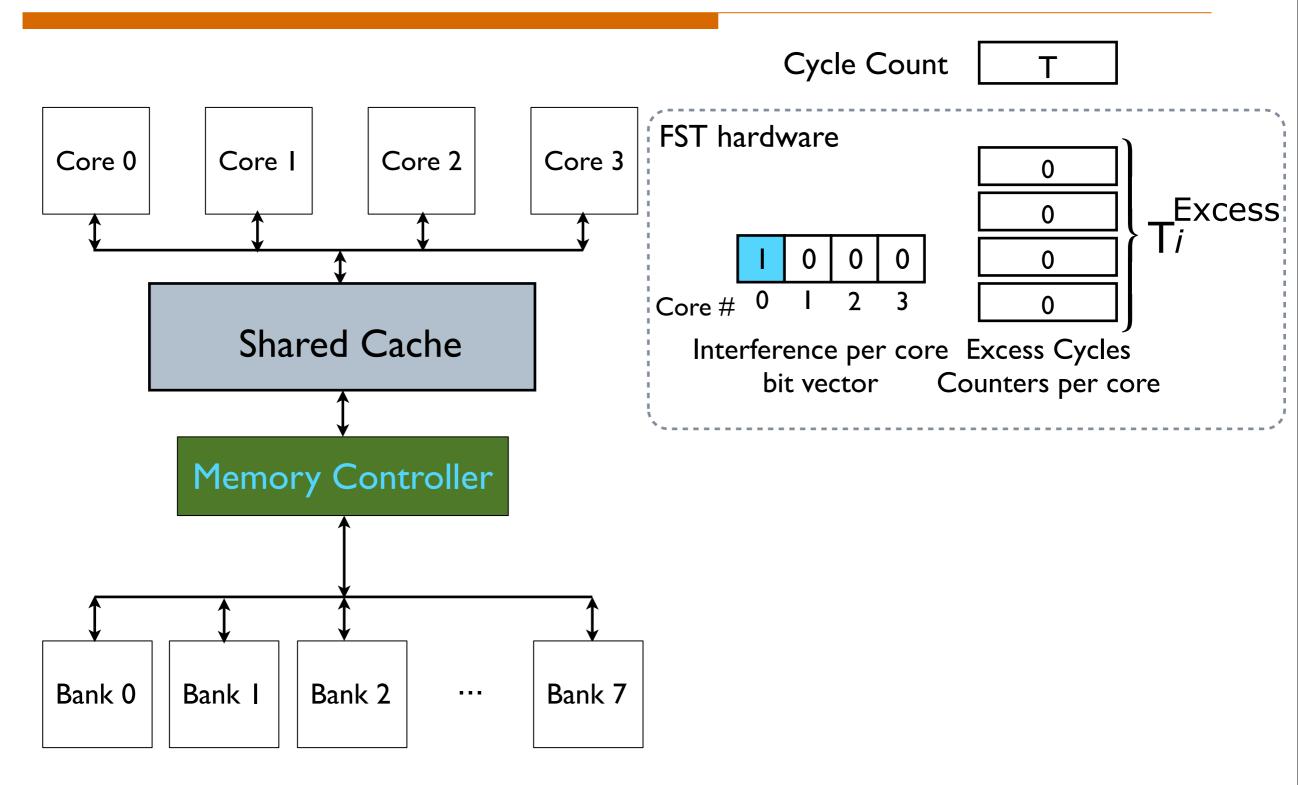


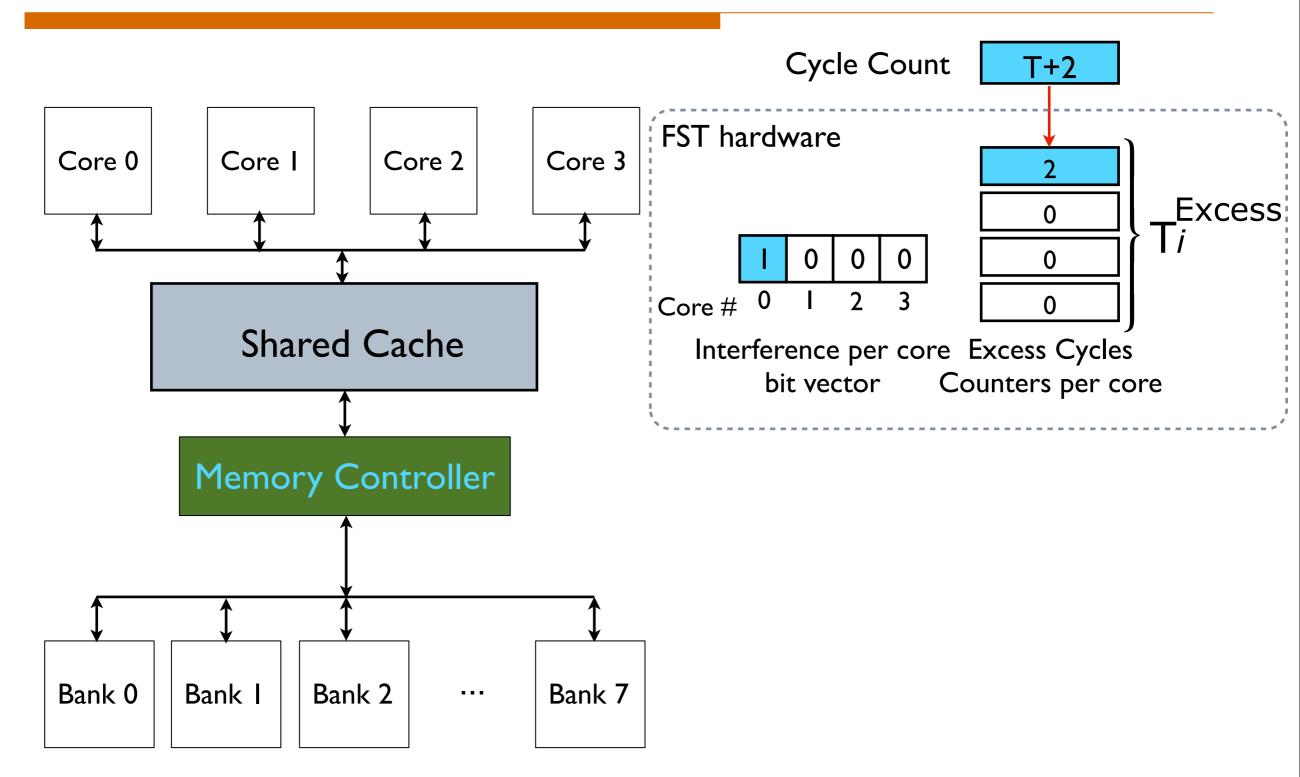


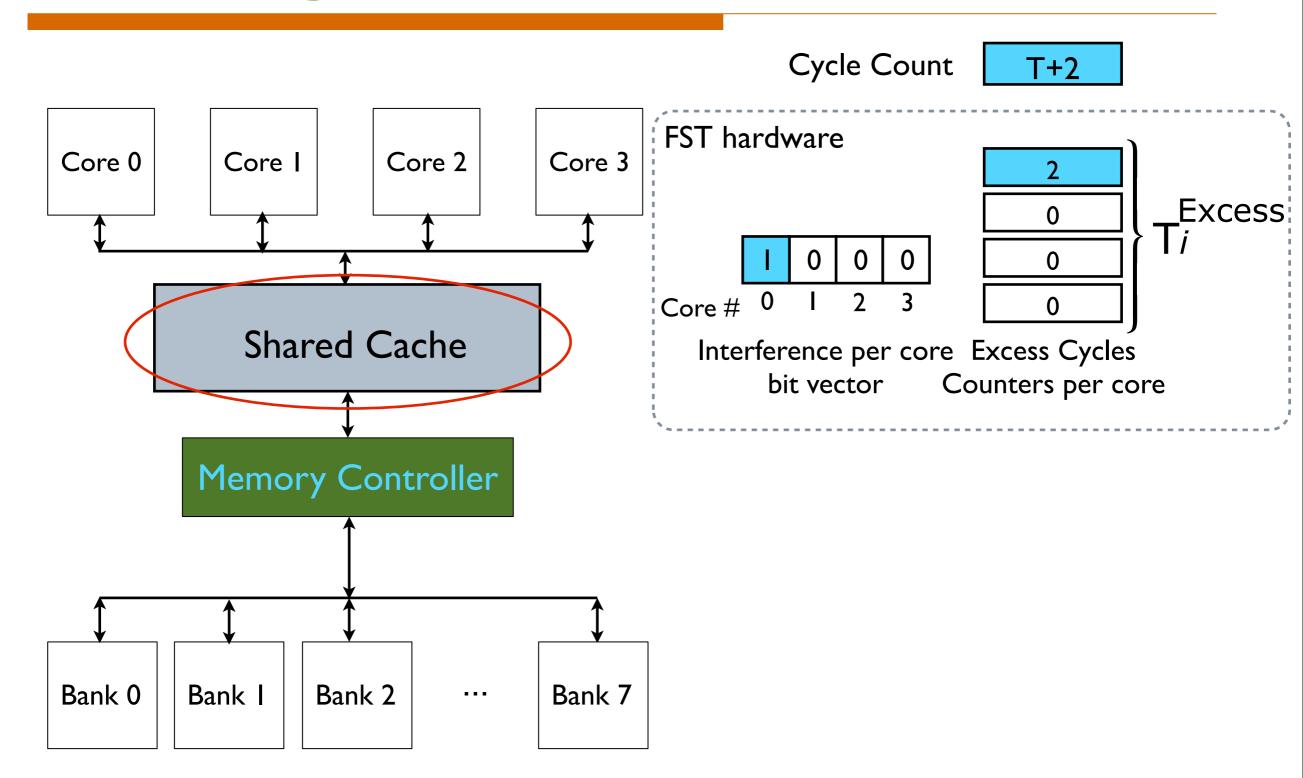


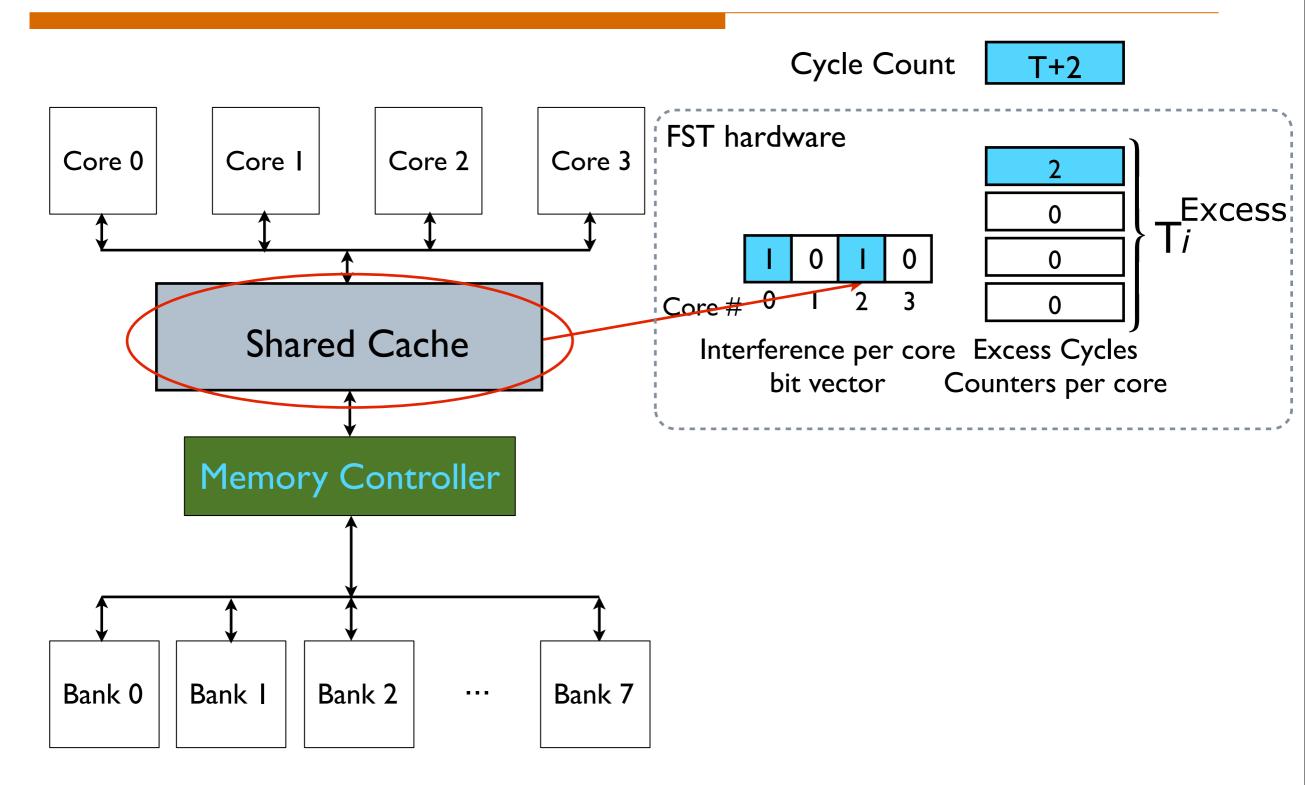


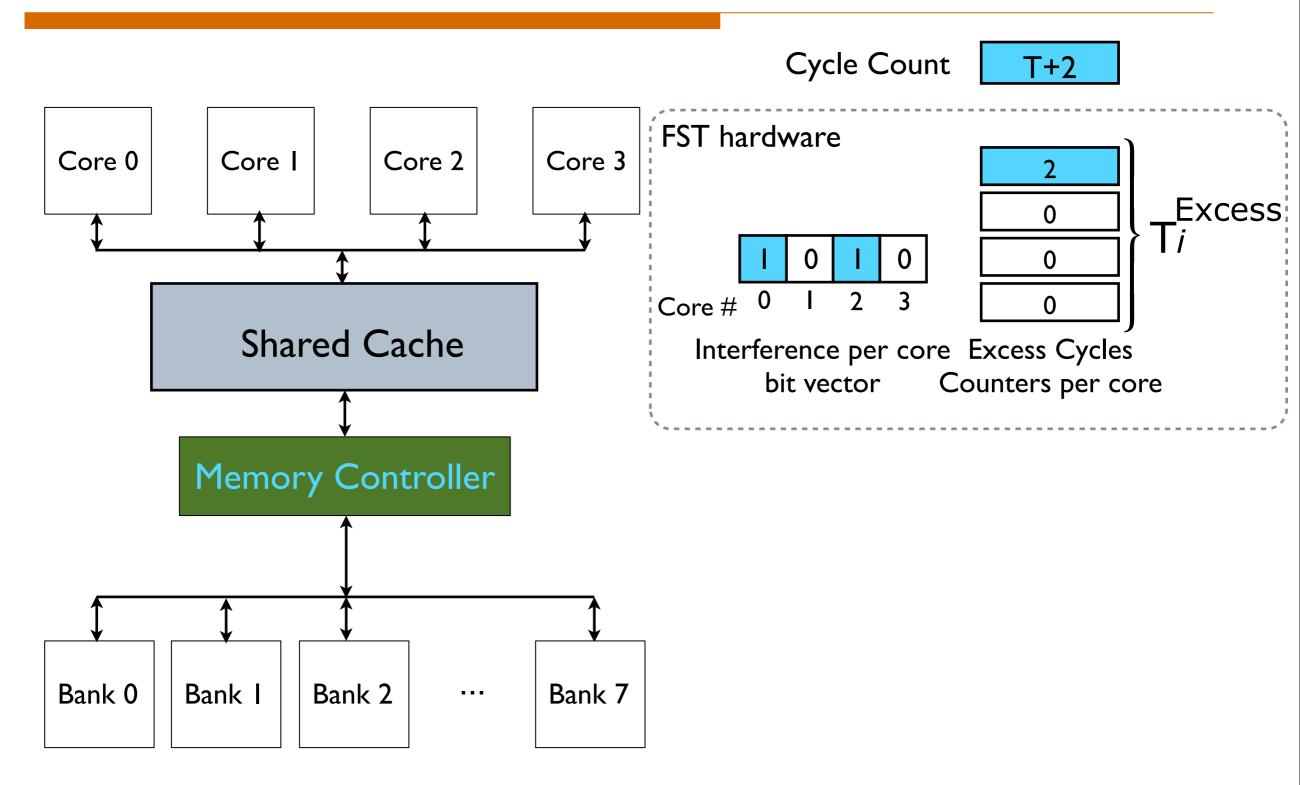


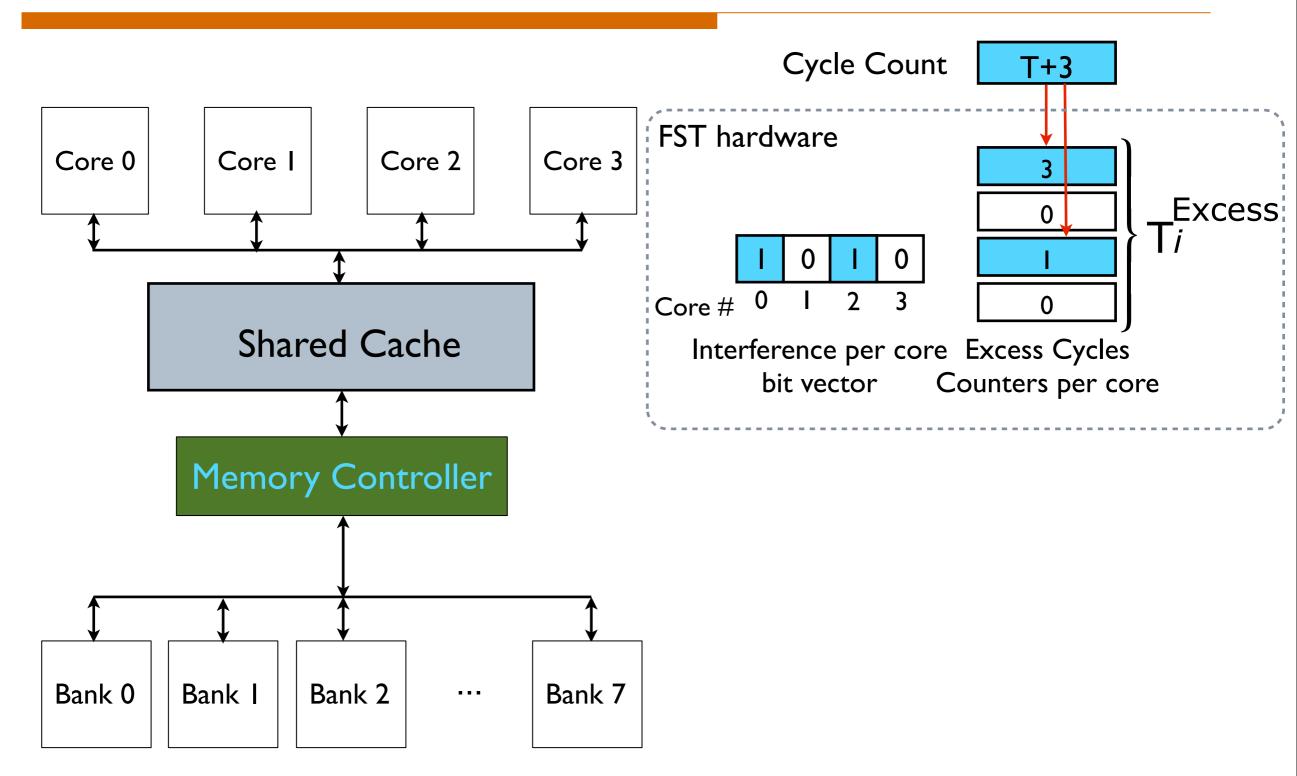












#### Fairness via Source Throttling (FST)

#### **FST**

Runtime Unfairness Evaluation App-slowest
App-interfering

Dynamic Request Throttling

- 1- Estimating system unfairness
- 2- Find app. with the highest slowdown (App-slowest)
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if (Unfairness Estimate >Target)
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To identify App-interfering, for each core i

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  - FST separately tracks interference caused by each core j ( j ≠ i )

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Interference per core bit vector

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Interference per core bit vector

Interfered with core

Core  $\#0\ I\ 2\ 3$ O - 0 0 0

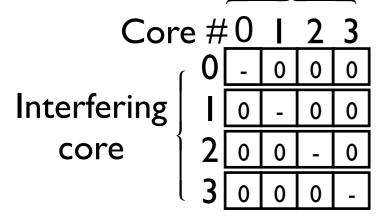
Interfering  $I\ 0\ -\ 0\ 0$ core  $2\ 0\ 0\ -\ 0$   $3\ 0\ 0\ 0\ -\ 0$ 

- To identify App-interfering, for each core i
  - FST separately tracks interference caused by each core j ( j ≠ i )

Interference per core bit vector

Excess Cycles
Counters per core

Interfered with core



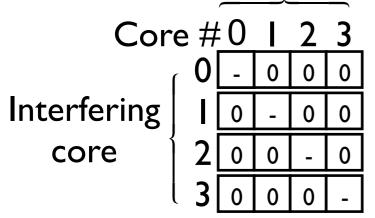


- To identify App-interfering, for each core i
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Interference per core bit vector

Excess Cycles
Counters per core

Interfered with core



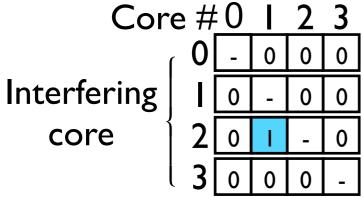
-	Cnt 0, I	Cnt 0,2	Cnt 0,3
Cnt I,0	-	Cnt I,2	Cnt I,3
Cnt 2,0	Cnt 2, I	-	Cnt 2,3
Cnt 3,0	Cnt 3,1	Cnt 3,2	-

- To identify App-interfering, for each core i
  - FST separately tracks interference caused by each core j ( j ≠ i )

Interference per core bit vector

Excess Cycles
Counters per core

Interfered with core



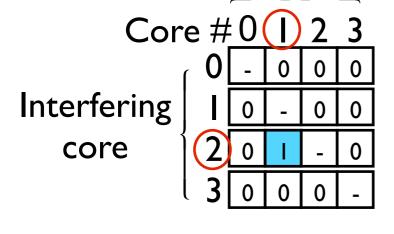
-	Cnt 0, I	Cnt 0,2	Cnt 0,3
Cnt I,0	-	Cnt I,2	Cnt 1,3
Cnt 2,0	Cnt 2, I	-	Cnt 2,3
Cnt 3,0	Cnt 3, I	Cnt 3,2	-

- To identify App-interfering, for each core i
  - FST separately tracks interference caused by each core j ( j ≠ i )

Interference per core bit vector

Excess Cycles
Counters per core

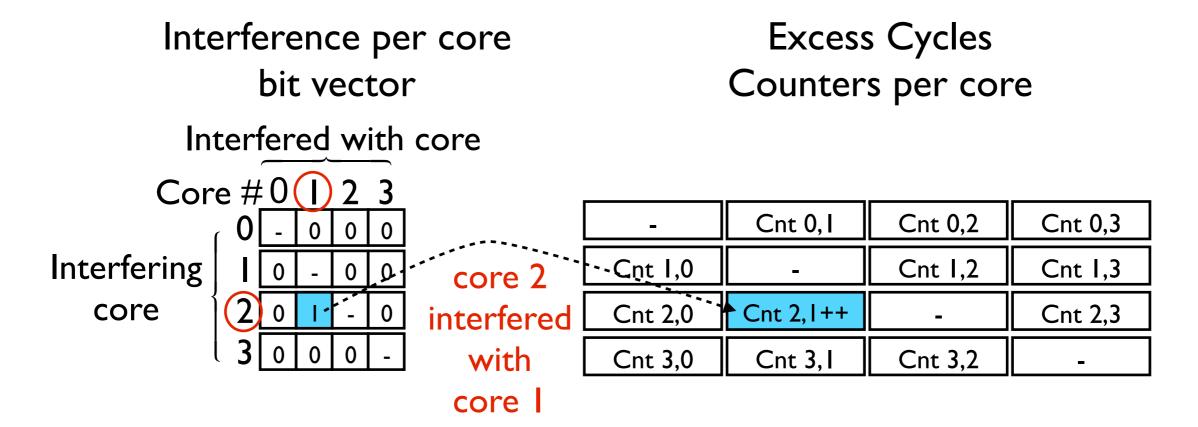
Interfered with core



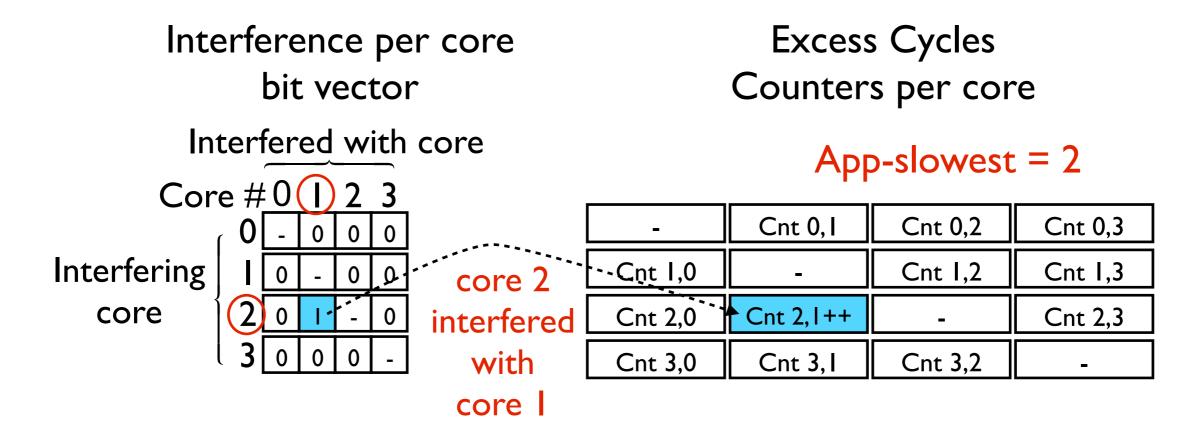
core 2 interfered with core I

-	Cnt 0, I	Cnt 0,2	Cnt 0,3
Cnt I,0	-	Cnt I,2	Cnt 1,3
Cnt 2,0	Cnt 2, I	-	Cnt 2,3
Cnt 3,0	Cnt 3,I	Cnt 3,2	-

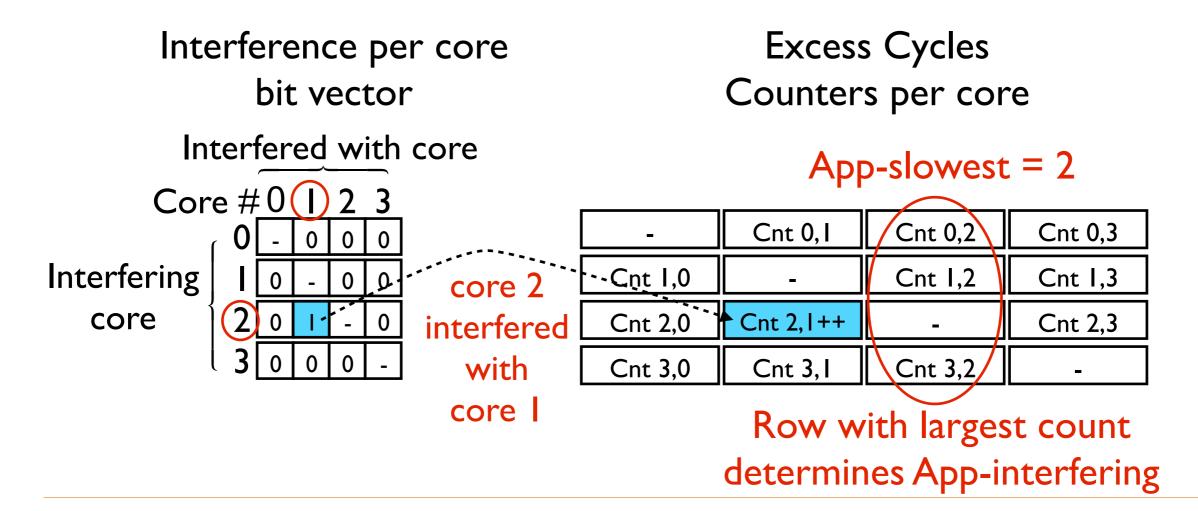
- To identify App-interfering, for each core i
  - FST separately tracks interference caused by each core j ( j ≠ i )



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  - FST separately tracks interference caused by each core j ( j ≠ i )



#### Fairness via Source Throttling (FST)

# Runtime Unfairness App-slowest Evaluation App-interfering Dynamic Request Throttling

- 1- Estimating system unfairness
- 2- Find app. with the highest slowdown (App-slowest)
- 3- Find app. causing most interference for App-slowest (App-interfering)

```
if (Unfairness Estimate >Target)
{
  1-Throttle down App-interfering
  2-Throttle up App-slowest
}
```

 Goal: Adjust how aggressively each core makes requests to the shared resources

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- Mechanisms:
  - Miss Status Holding Register (MSHR) quota

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  - Request injection frequency

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- Mechanisms:
  - Miss Status Holding Register (MSHR) quota
    - Controls the number of concurrent requests accessing shared resources from each application
  - Request injection frequency
    - Controls how often memory requests are issued to the last level cache from the MSHRs

 Throttling level assigned to each core determines both MSHR quota and request injection rate

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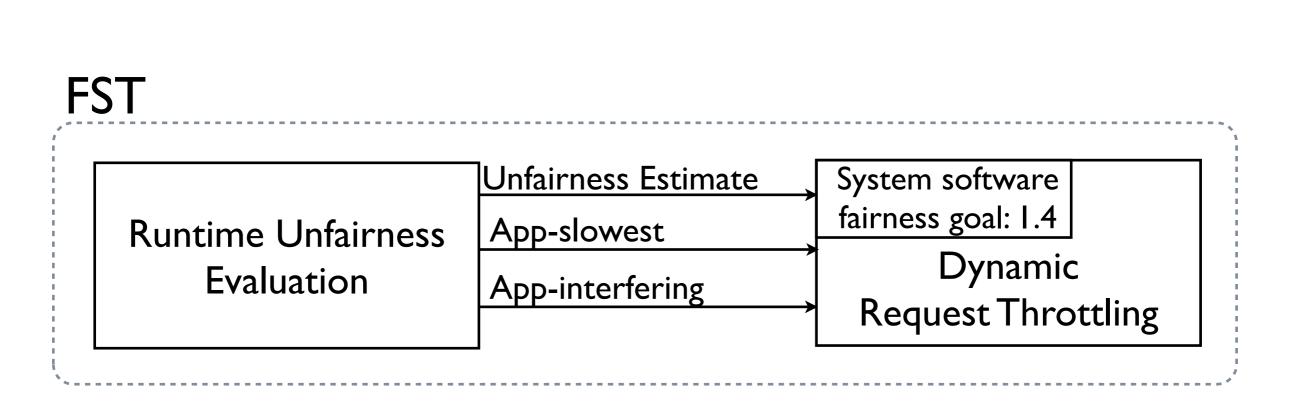
Throttling level	MSHR quota	Request Injection Rate
100%	128	Every cycle
50%	64	Every other cycle
25%	32	Once every 4 cycles
10%	12	Once every 10 cycles
5%	6	Once every 20 cycles
4%	5	Once every 25 cycles
3%	3	Once every 30 cycles
2%	2	Once every 50 cycles

Total # of MSHRs: 128

 Throttling level assigned to each core determines both MSHR quota and request injection rate

Throttling level	MSHR quota	Request Injection Rate
100%	128	Every cycle
50%	64	Every other cycle
25%	32	Once every 4 cycles
10%	12	Once every 10 cycles
5%	6	Once every 20 cycles
4%	5	Once every 25 cycles
3%	3	Once every 30 cycles
2%	2	Once every 50 cycles

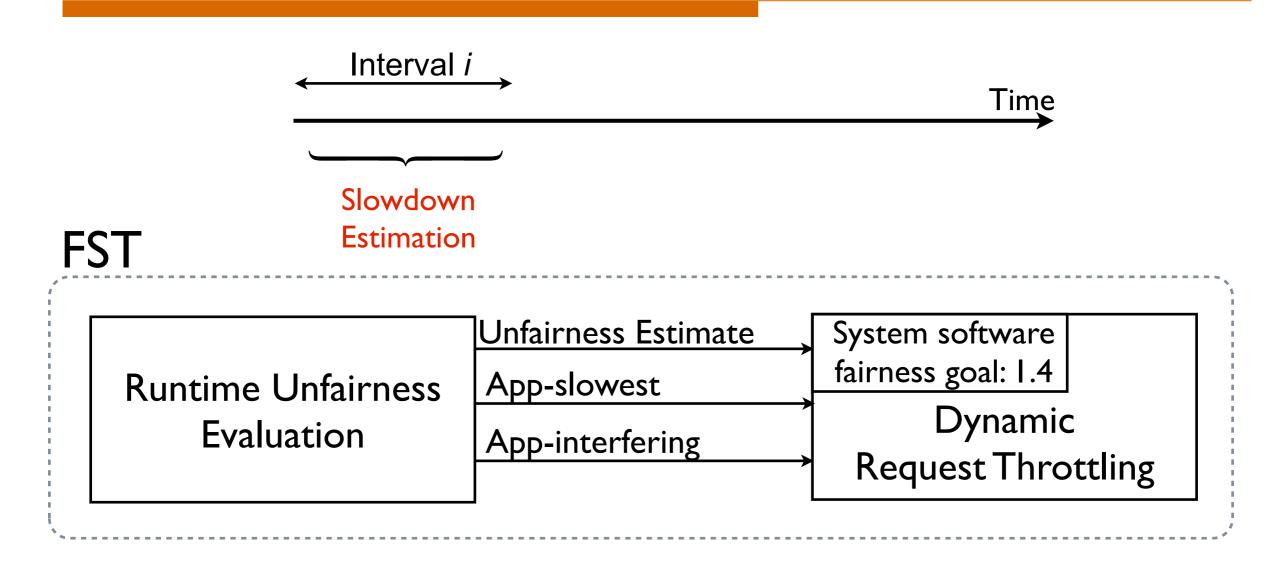
Total # of MSHRs: I 28



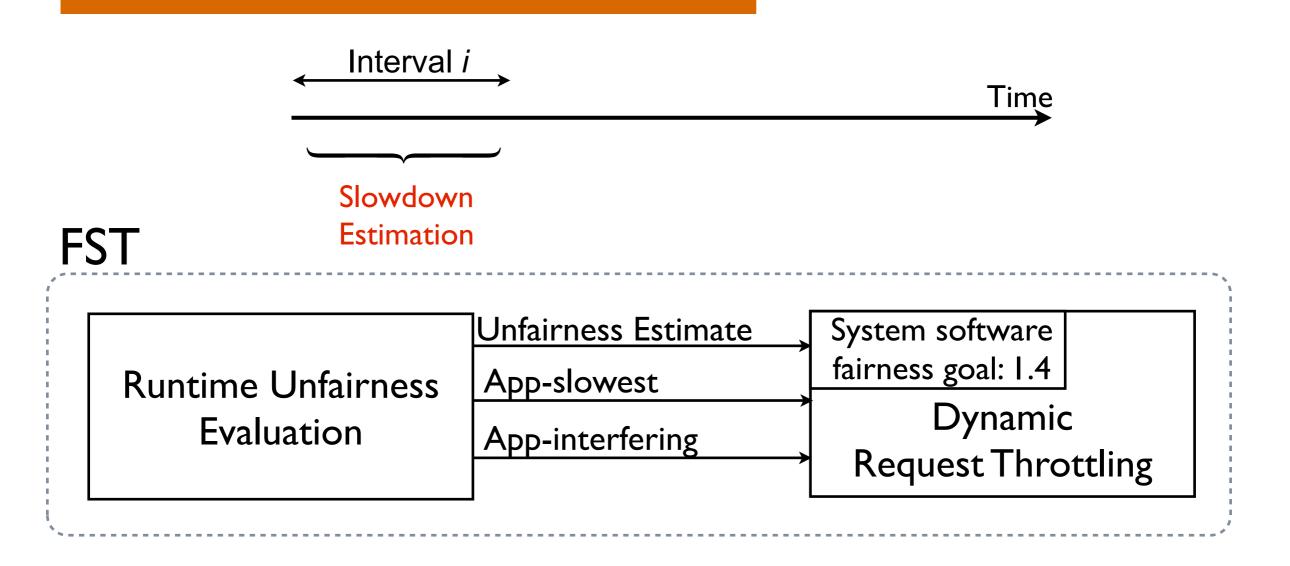
	Core 0	Core I	Core 2	Core 3
Interval i				
Interval i + I				
Interval $i + 2$				

**Throttling Levels** 

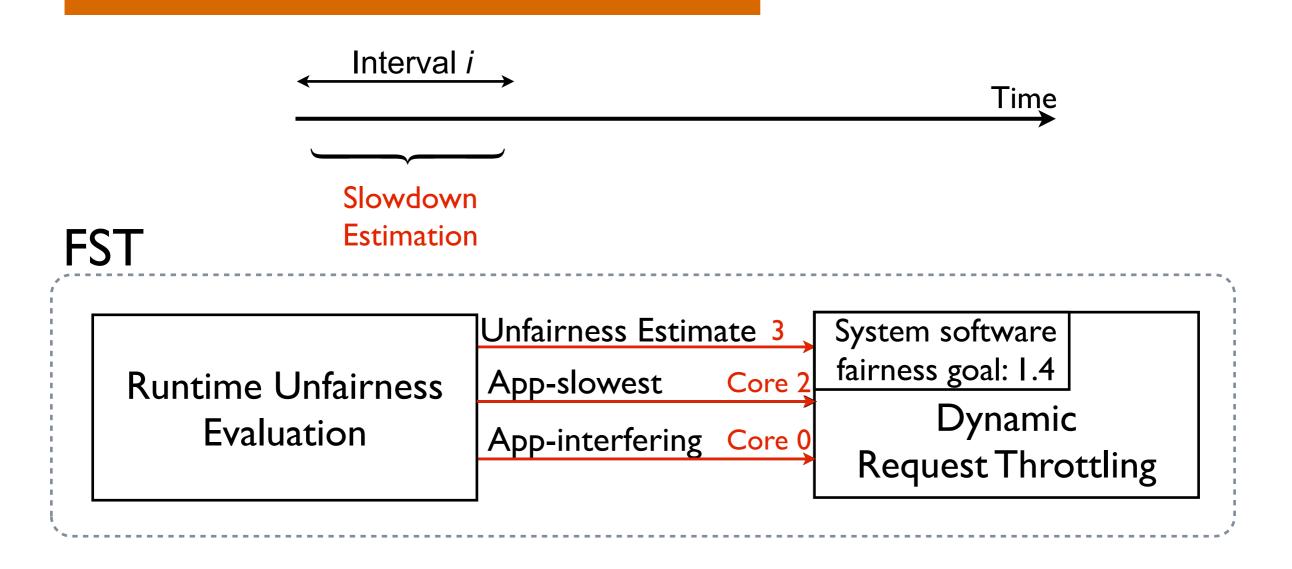
Time



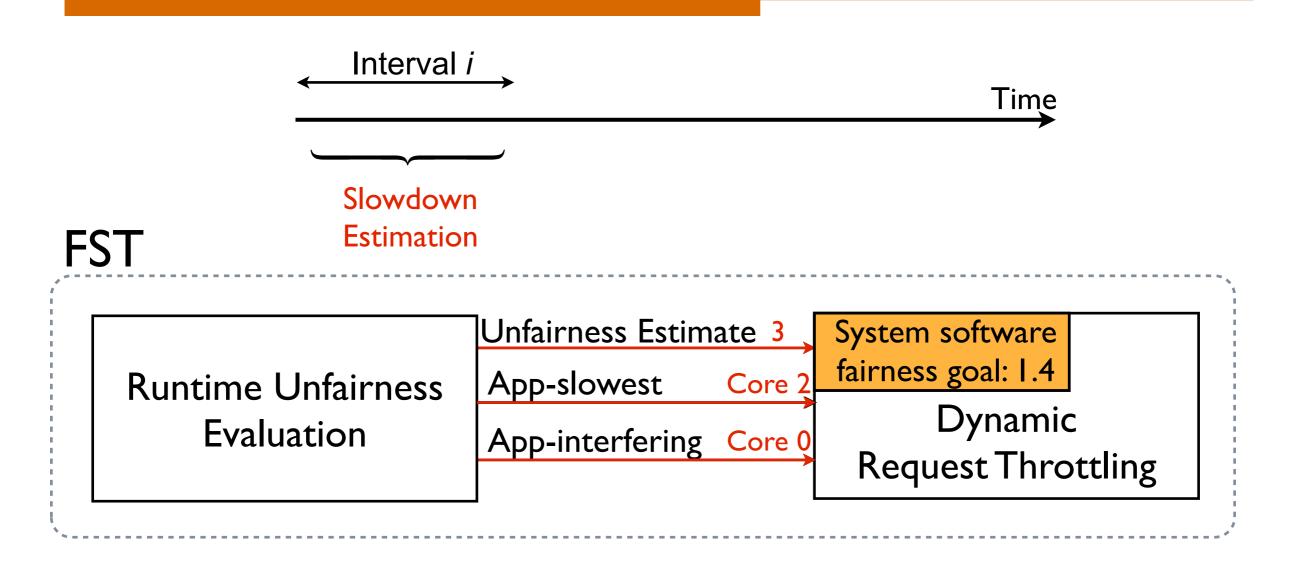
	Core 0	Core I	Core 2	Core 3
Interval i	50%	100%	10%	100%
Interval i + I				
Interval i + 2				



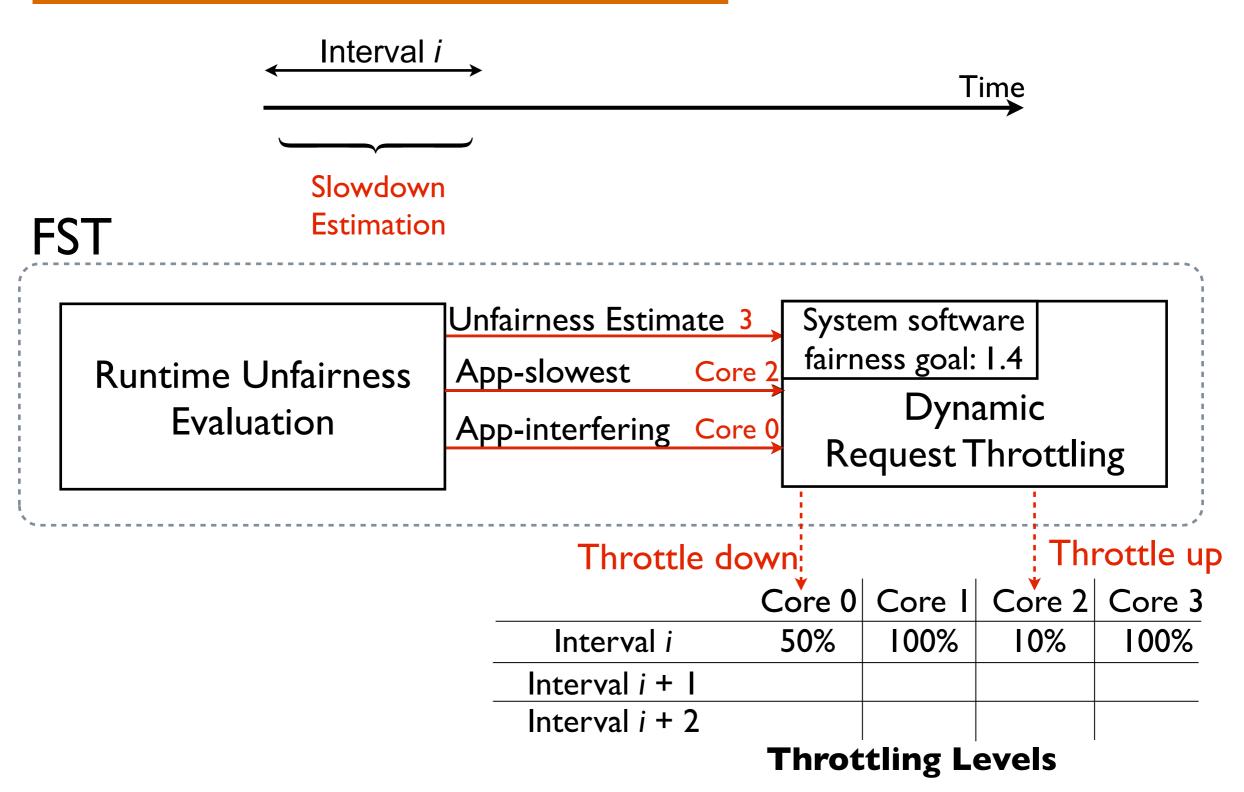
	Core 0	Core I	Core 2	Core 3
Interval i	50%	100%	10%	100%
Interval i + I				
Interval $i + 2$				

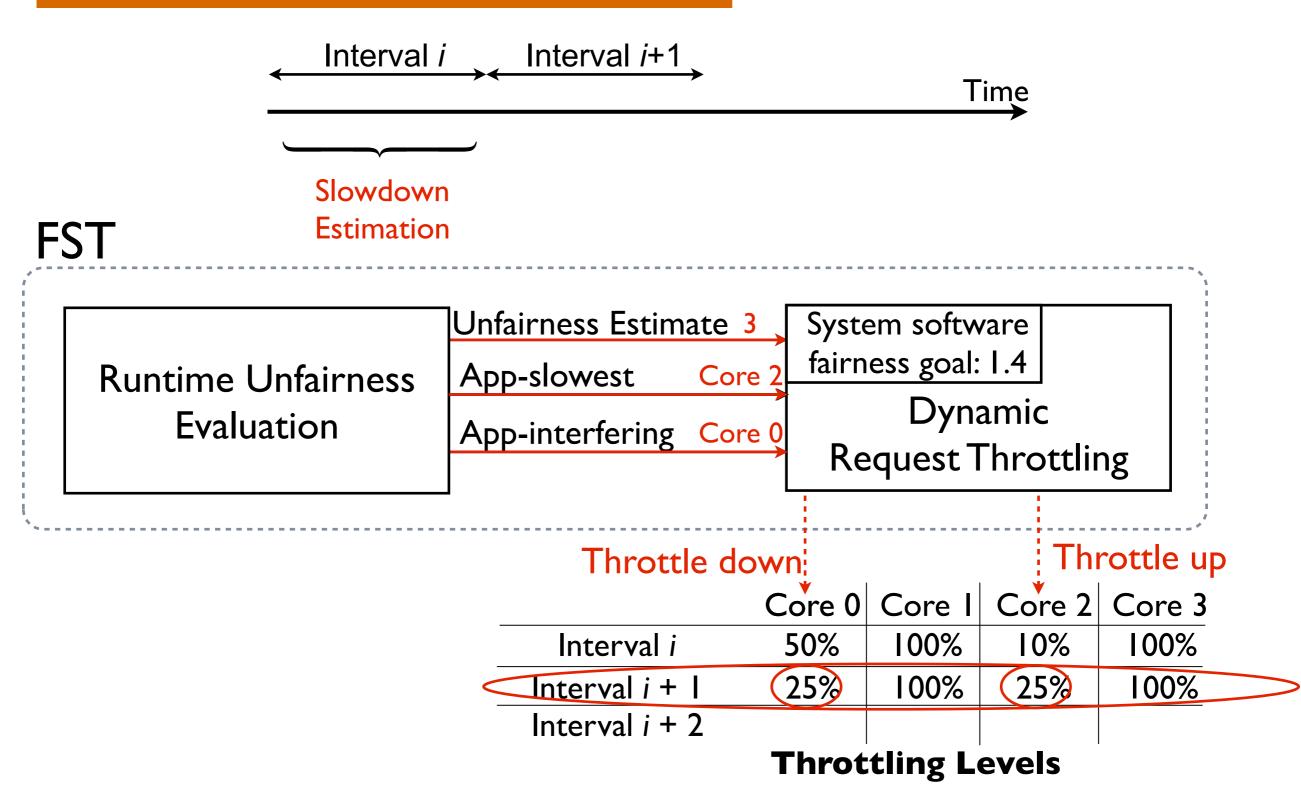


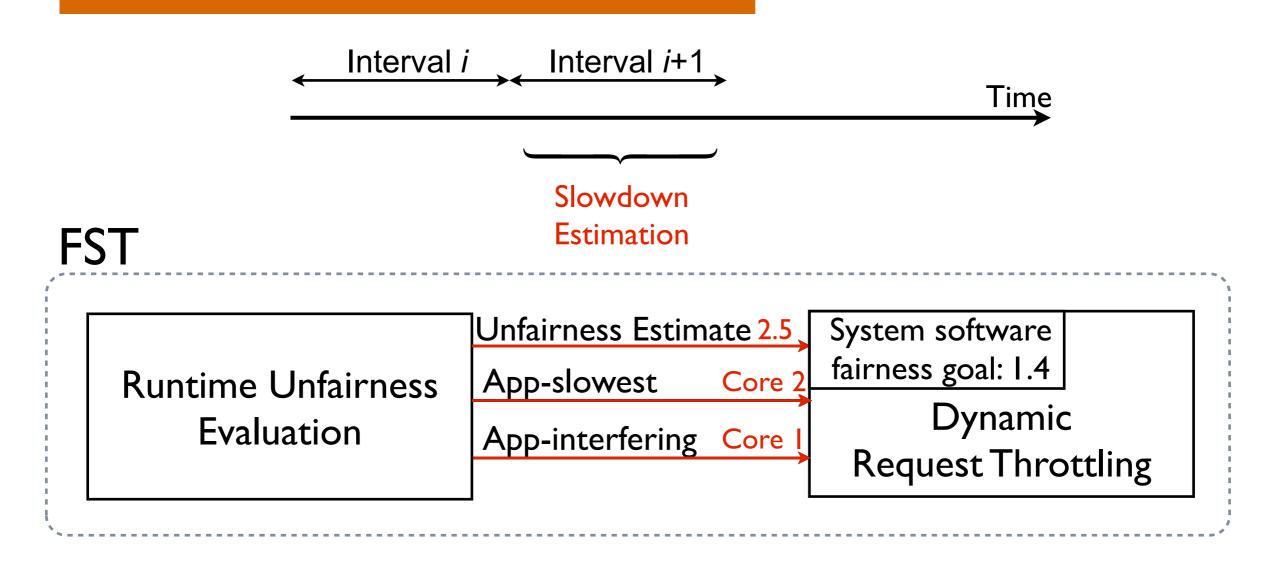
	Core 0	Core I	Core 2	Core 3
Interval i	50%	100%	10%	100%
Interval i + I				
Interval i + 2				



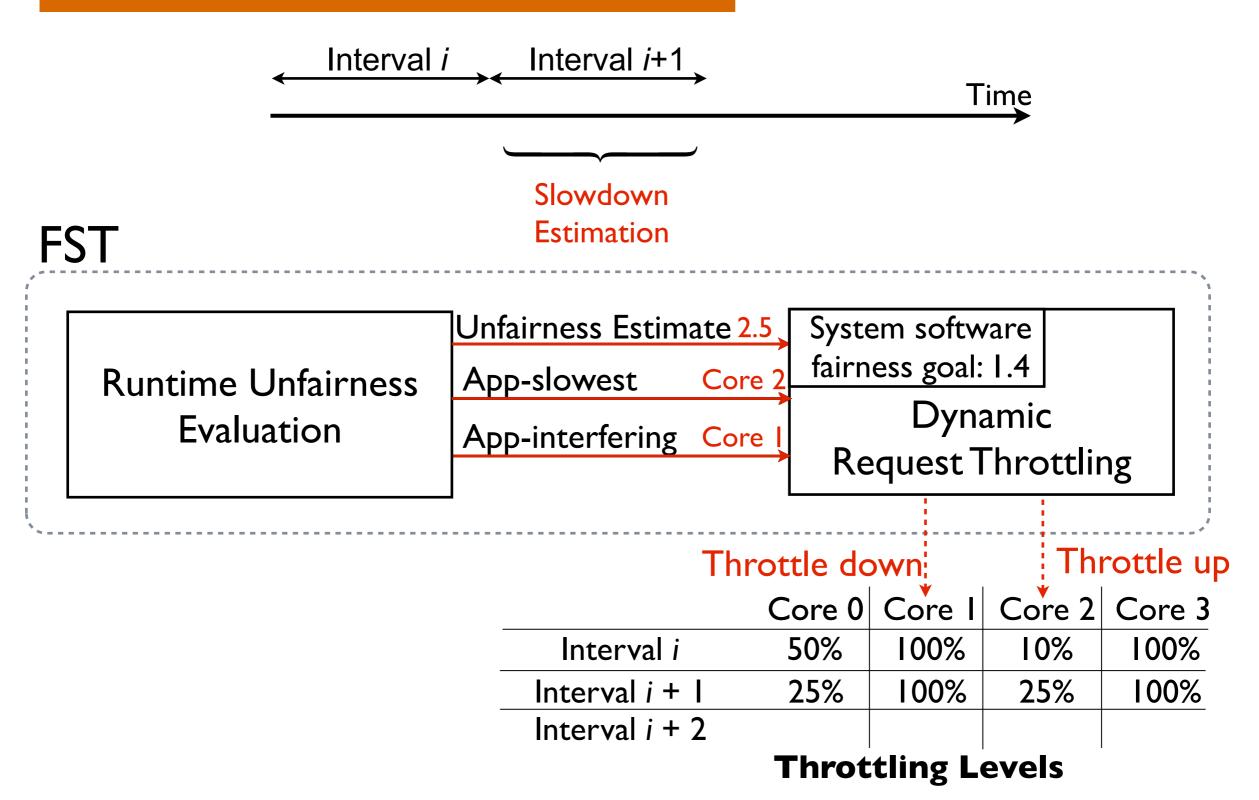
	Core 0	Core I	Core 2	Core 3
Interval i	50%	100%	10%	100%
Interval i + I				
Interval i + 2				

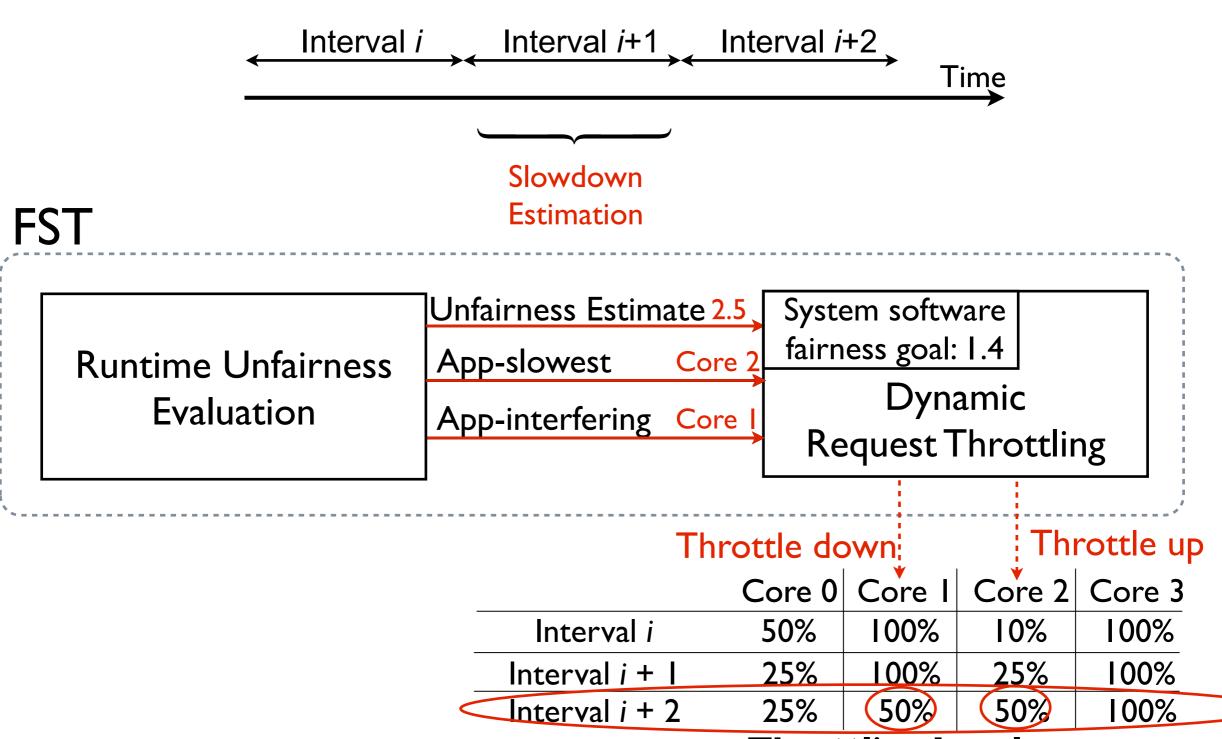






	Core 0	Core I	Core 2	Core 3
Interval i	50%	100%	10%	100%
Interval i + I	25%	100%	25%	100%
Interval i + 2				





# System Software Support

## System Software Support

 Different fairness objectives can be configured by system software

#### System Software Support

- Different fairness objectives can be configured by system software
  - Estimated Unfairness > Target Unfairness

- Different fairness objectives can be configured by system software
  - Estimated Unfairness > Target Unfairness
  - Estimated Max Slowdown > Target Max Slowdown

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  - Estimated Slowdown(i) > Target Slowdown(i)

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  - Estimated Slowdown(i) > Target Slowdown(i)

Support for thread priorities

- Different fairness objectives can be configured by system software
  - Estimated Unfairness > Target Unfairness
  - Estimated Max Slowdown > Target Max Slowdown
  - Estimated Slowdown(i) > Target Slowdown(i)

- Support for thread priorities
  - Weighted Slowdown(i) =
     Estimated Slowdown(i) x Weight(i)

#### Hardware Cost

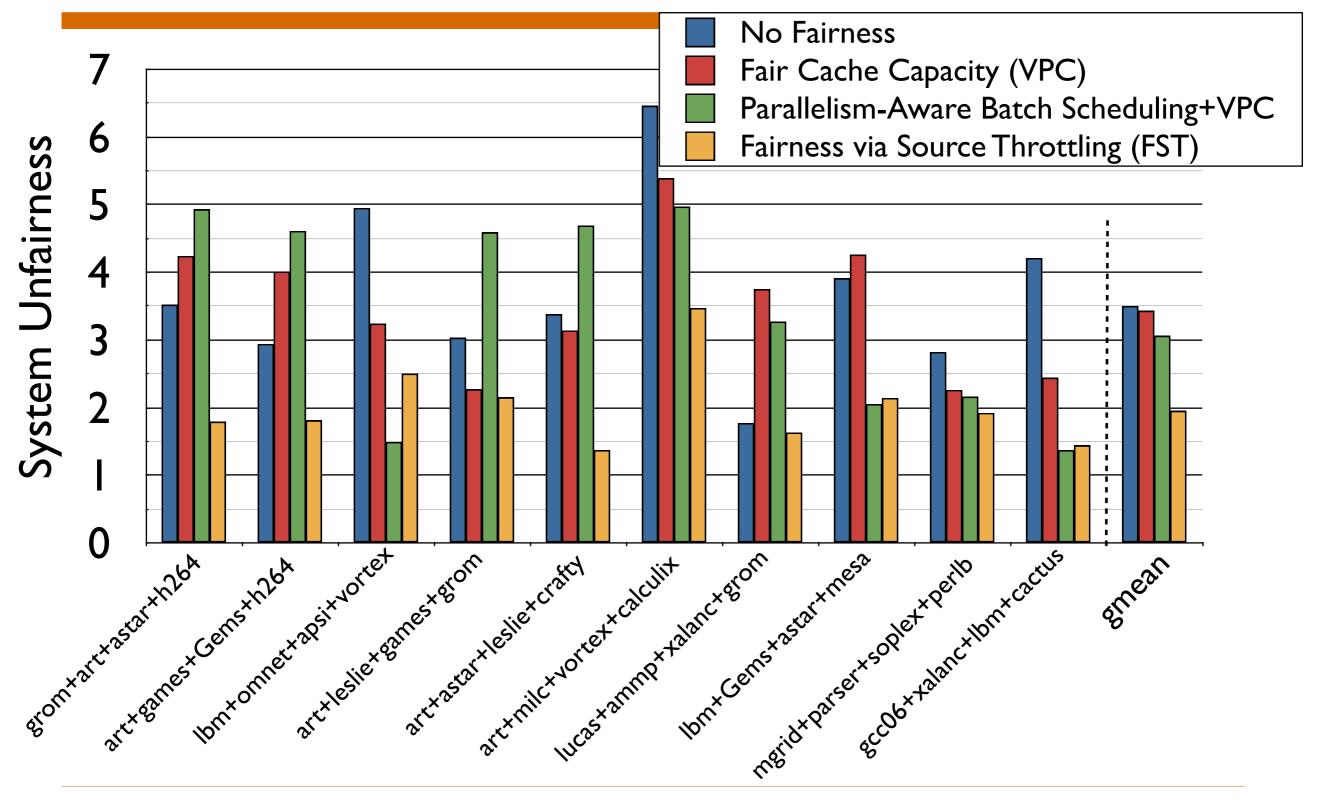
- Total storage cost required for 4 cores is ~ 12KB
- FST does not require any structures or logic that are on the processor's critical path

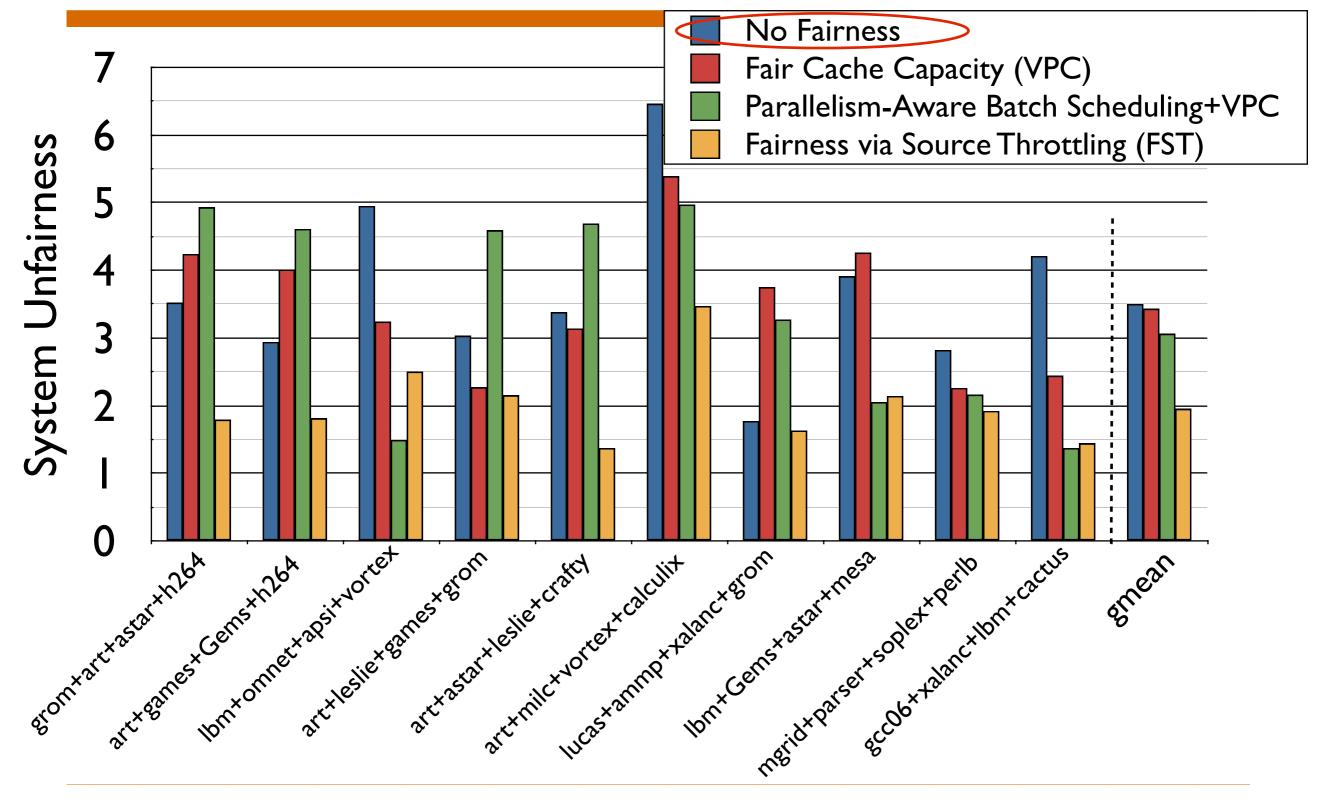
#### Outline

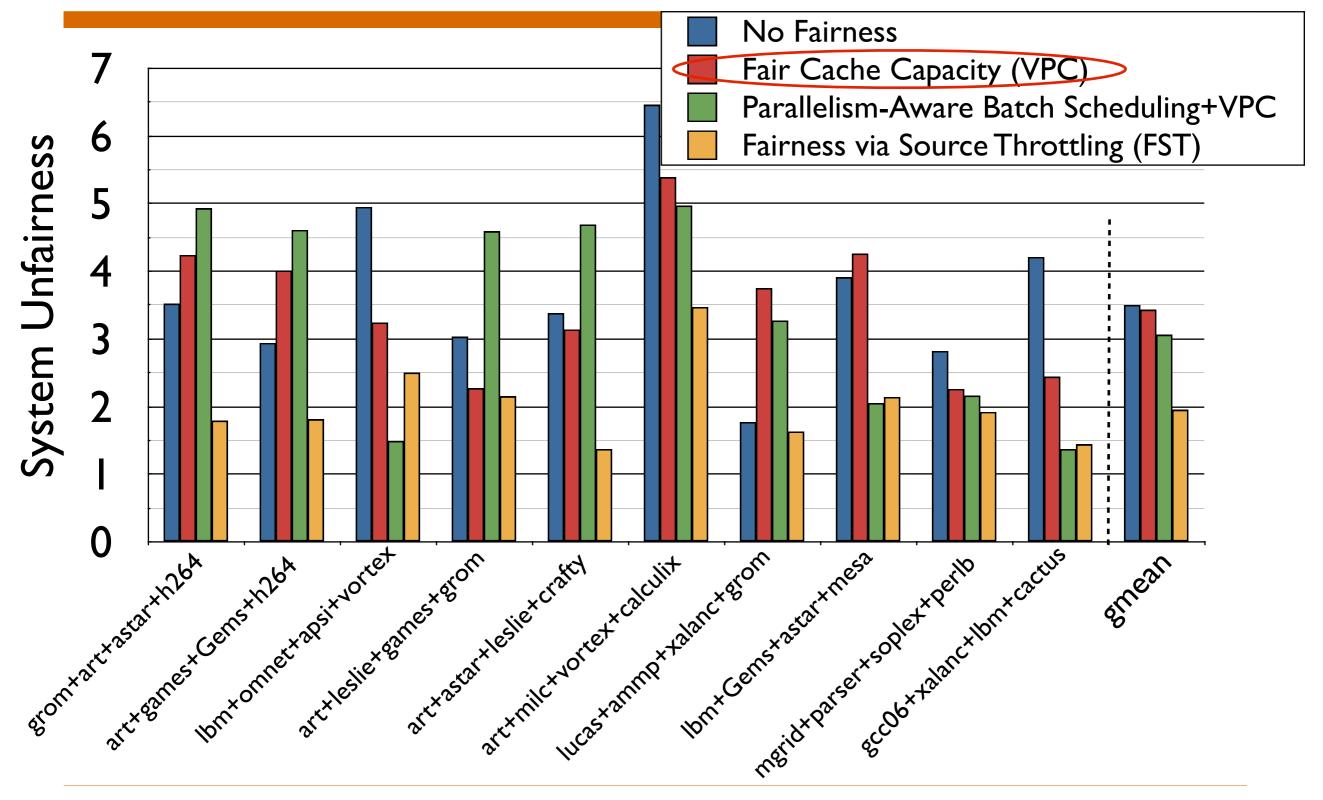
- Background and Problem
- Motivation for Source Throttling
- Fairness via Source Throttling (FST)
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

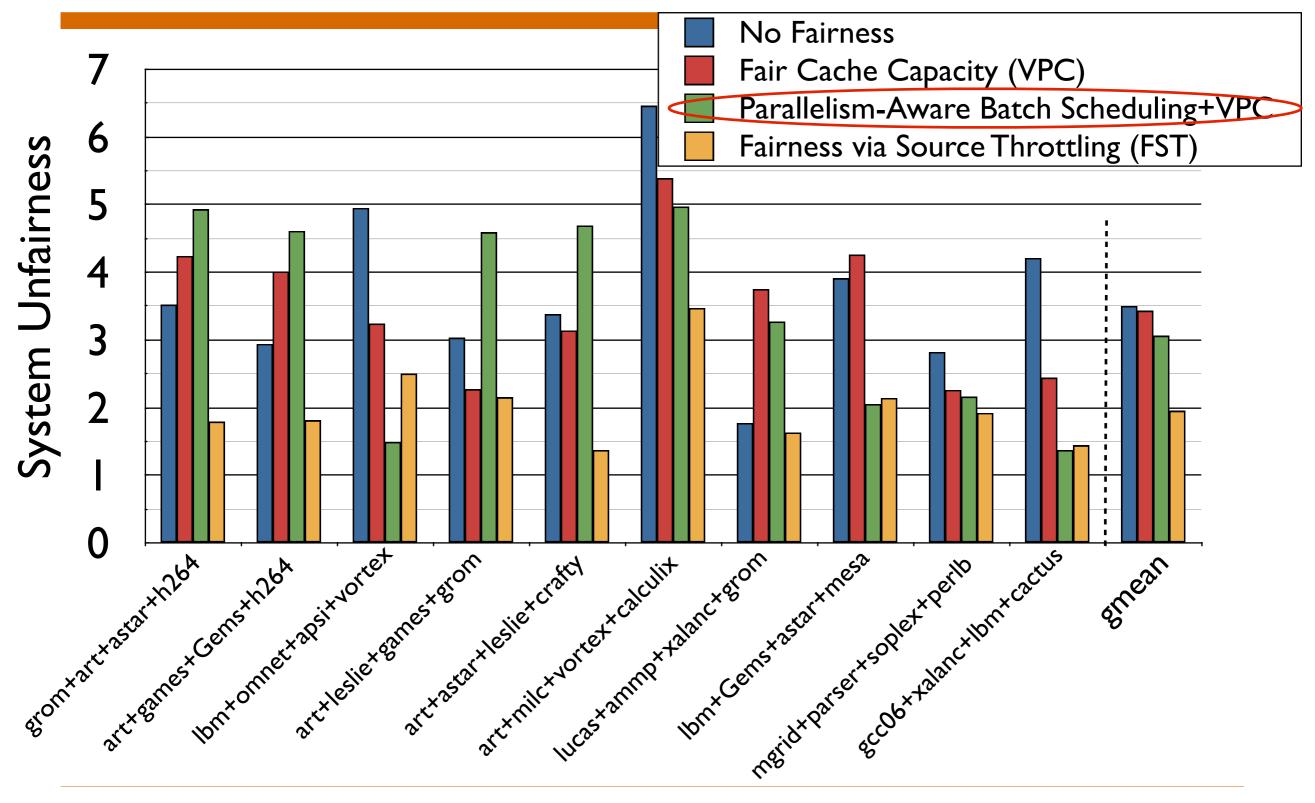
## **Evaluation Methodology**

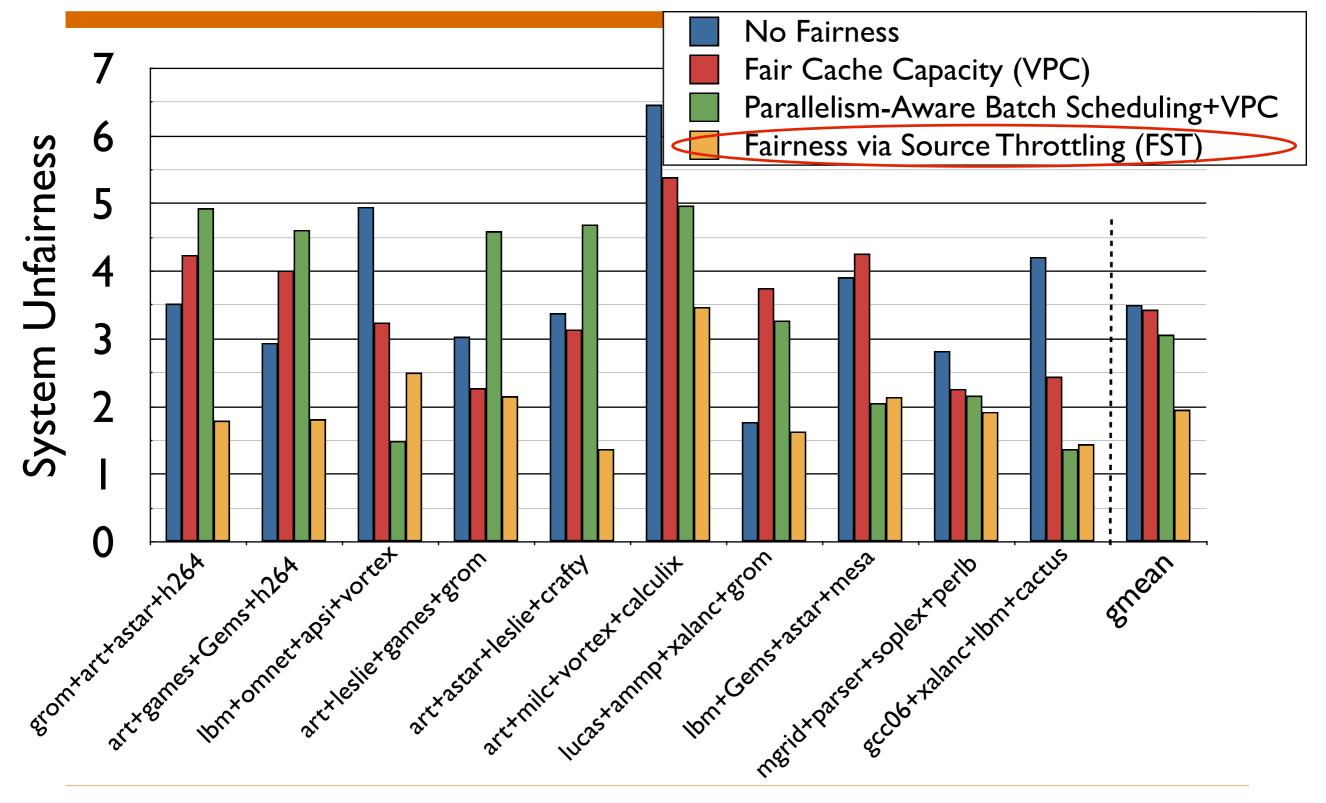
- x86 cycle accurate simulator
- Baseline processor configuration
  - Per-core
    - 4-wide issue, out-of-order, 256 entry ROB
  - Shared (4-core system)
    - 128 MSHRs
    - 2 MB, 16-way L2 cache
  - Main Memory
    - DDR3 1333 MHz
    - Latency of 15ns per command (tRP, tRCD, CL)
    - 8B wide core to memory bus

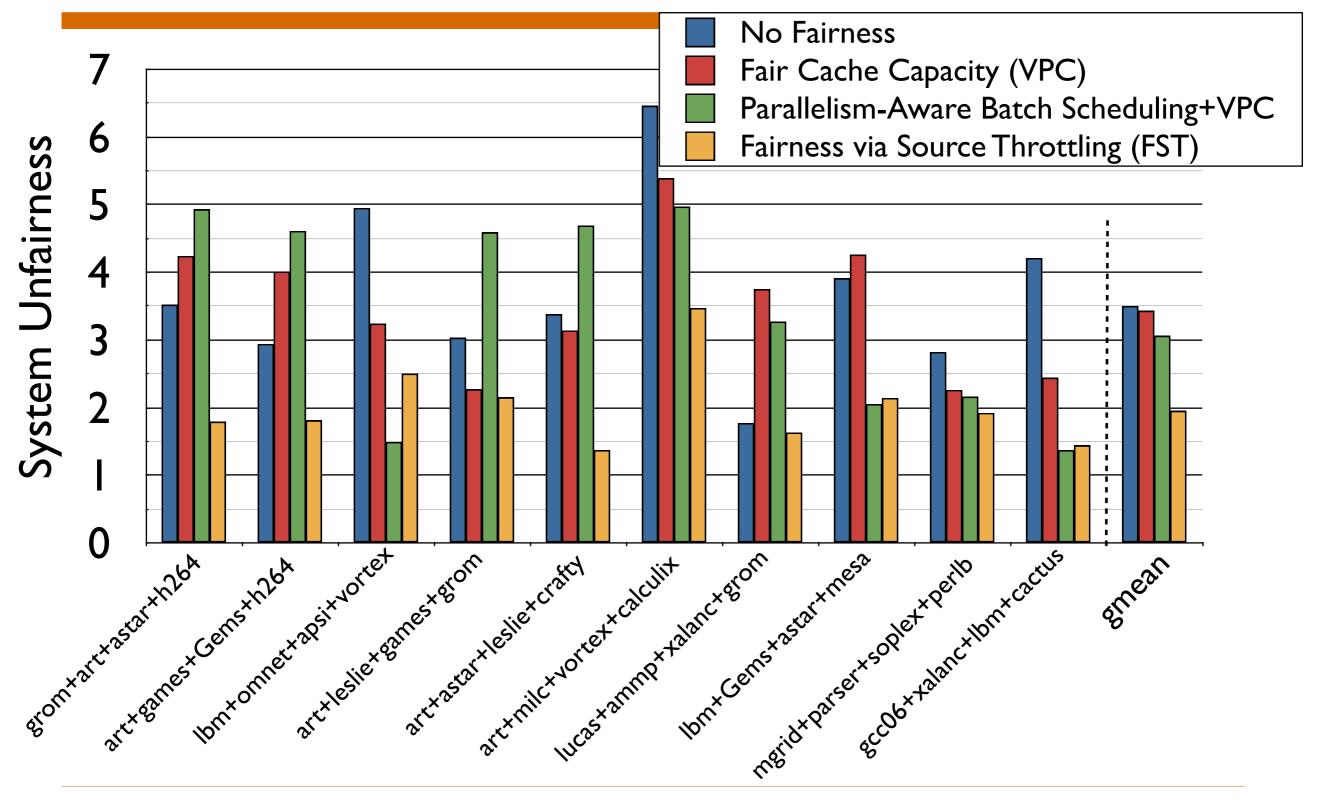


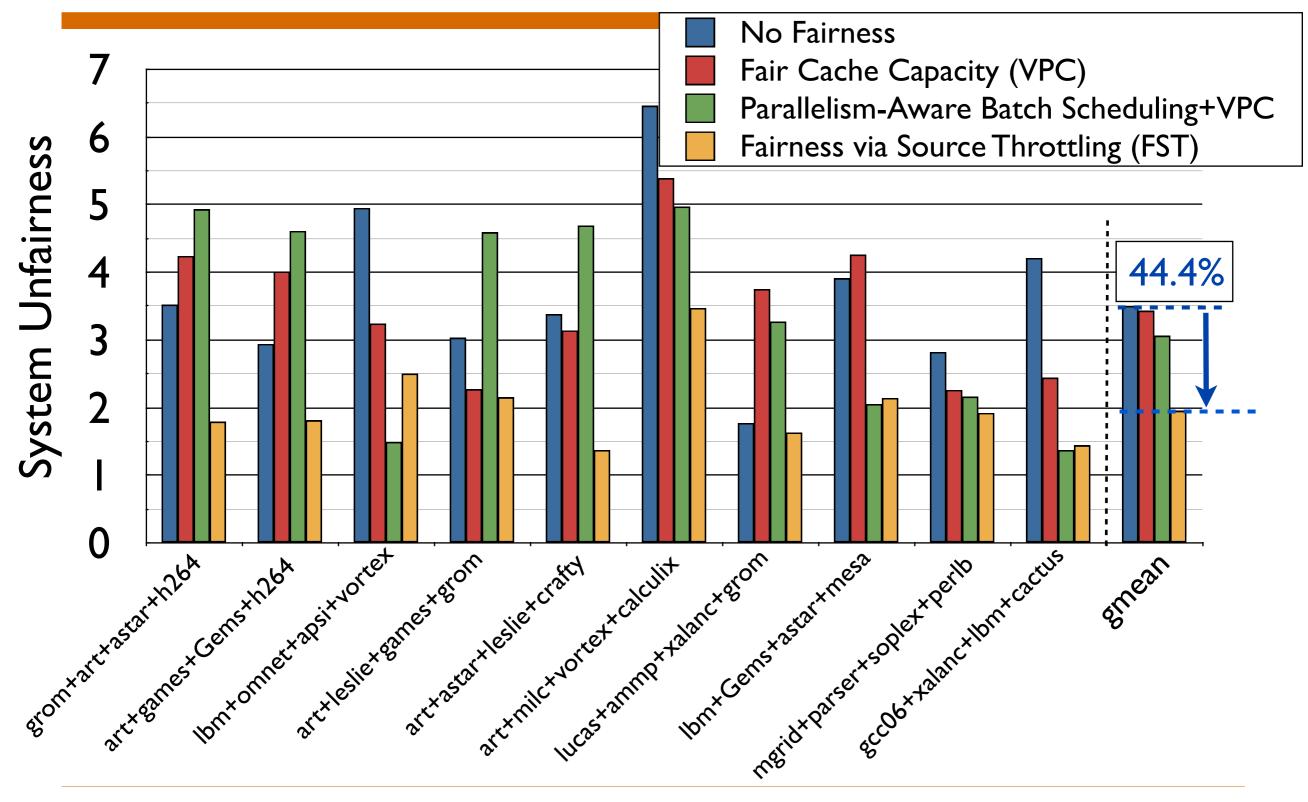


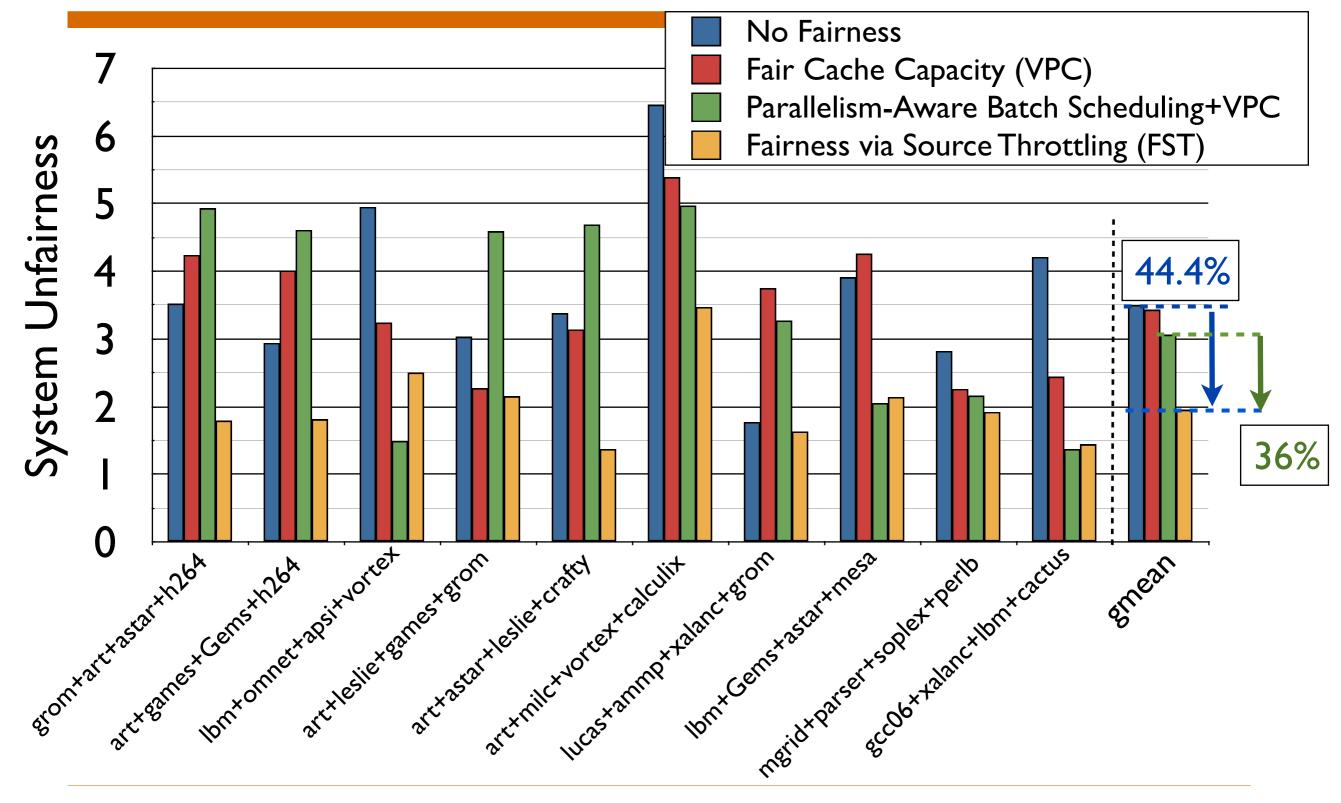


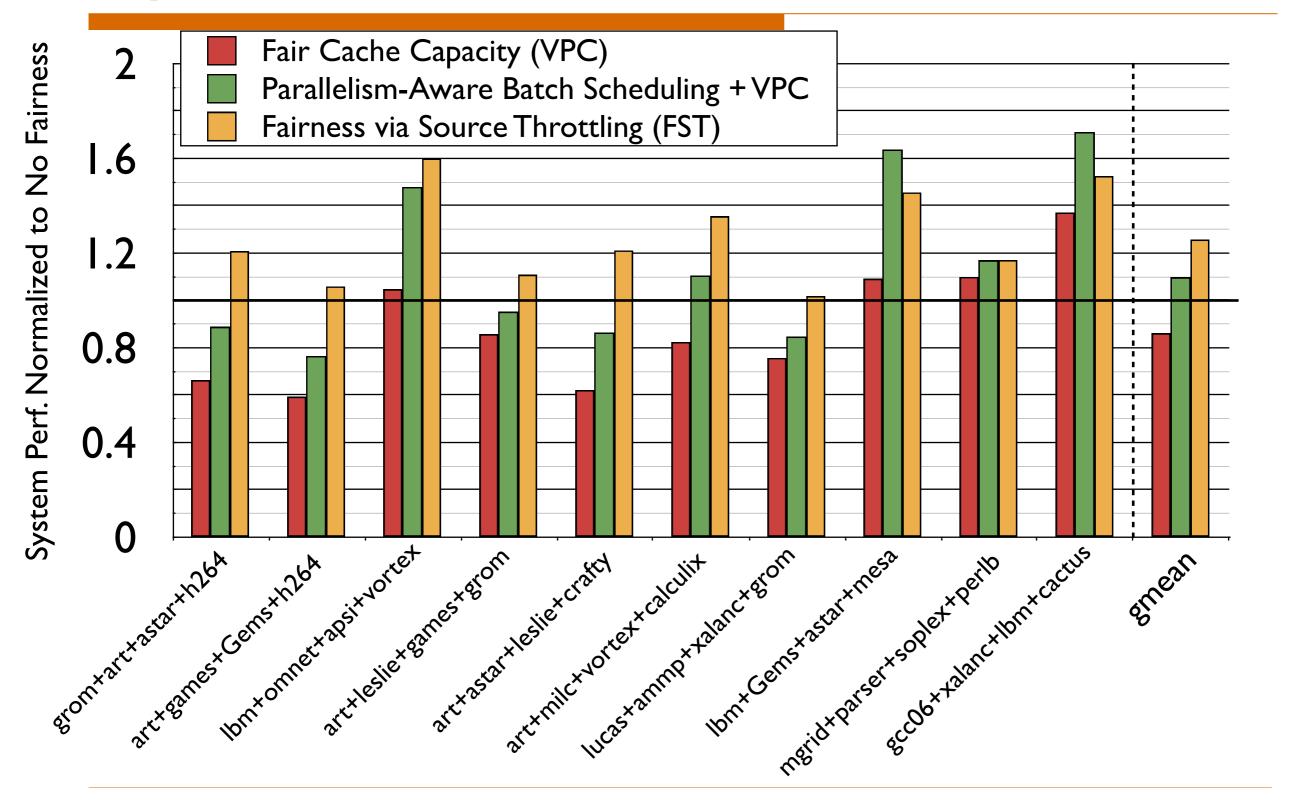


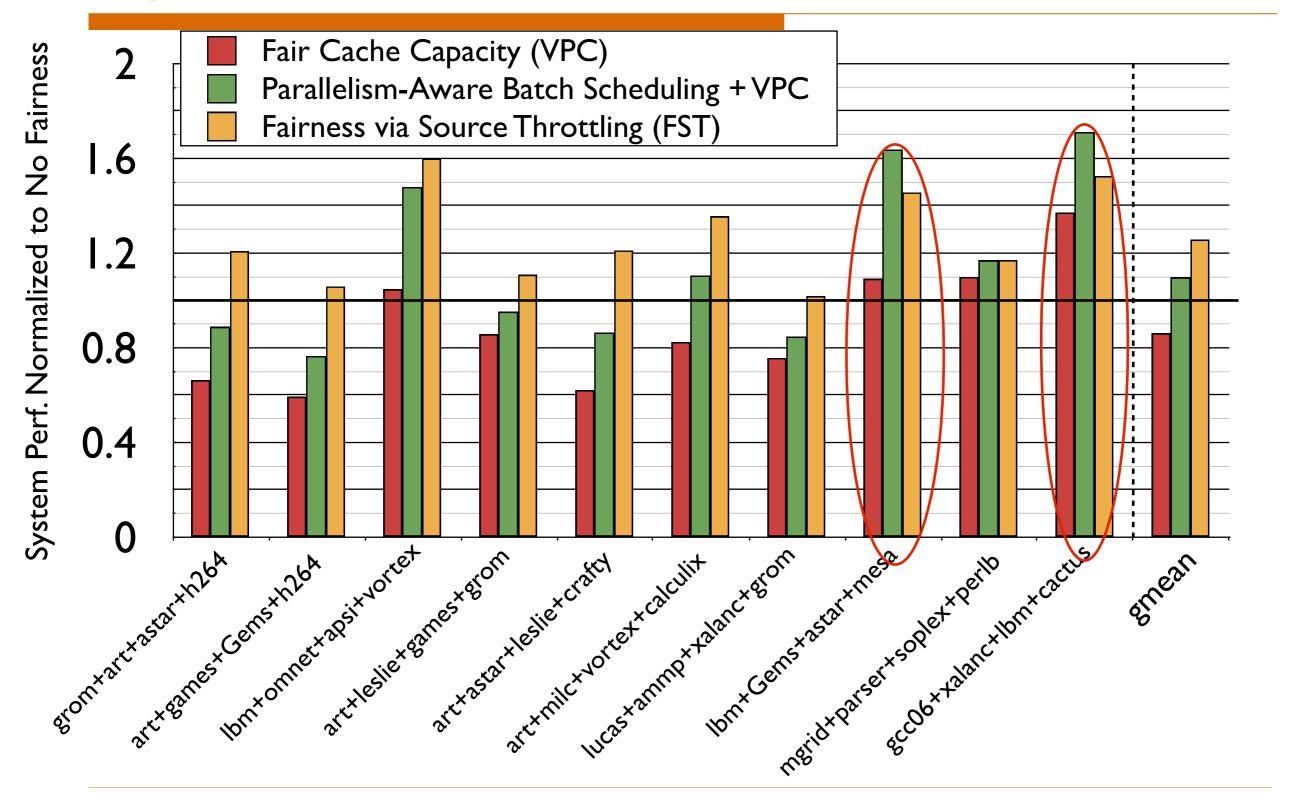


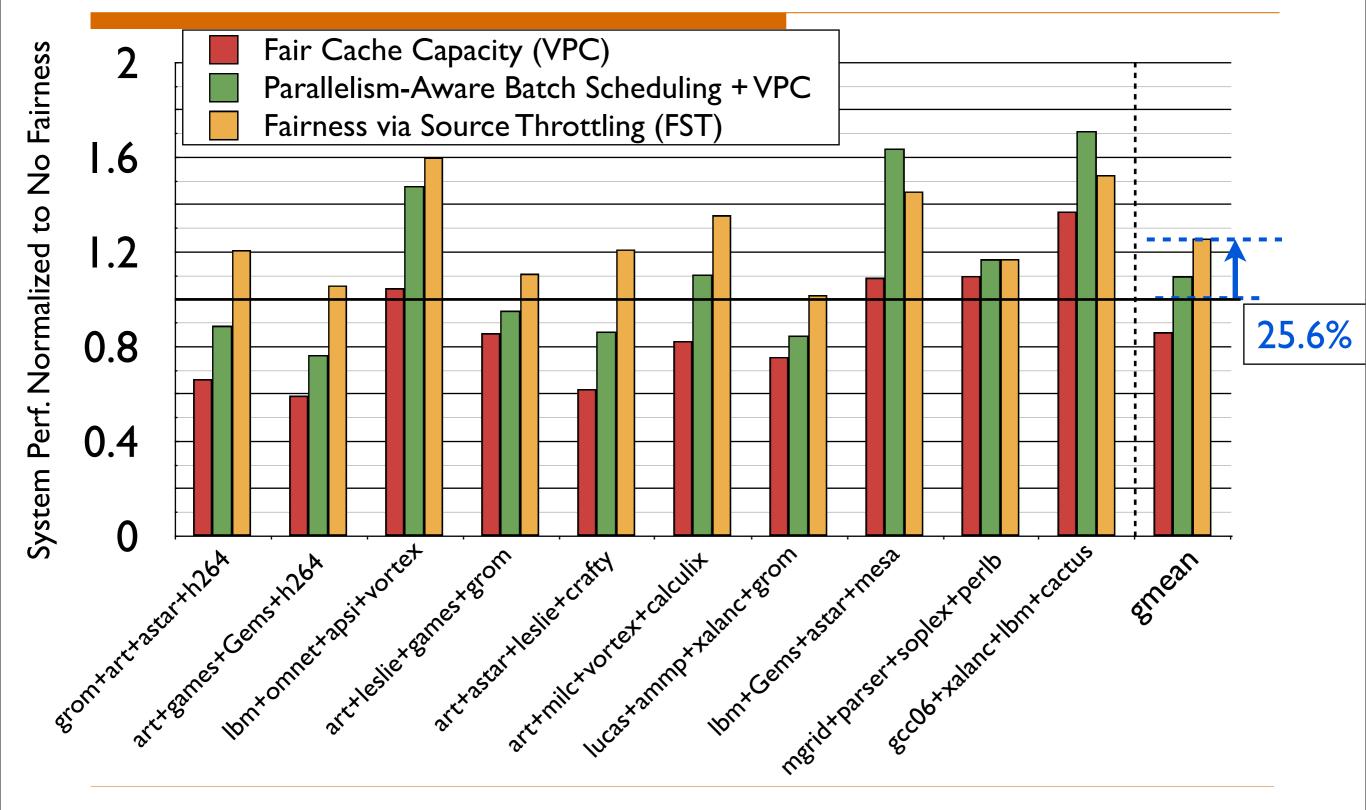


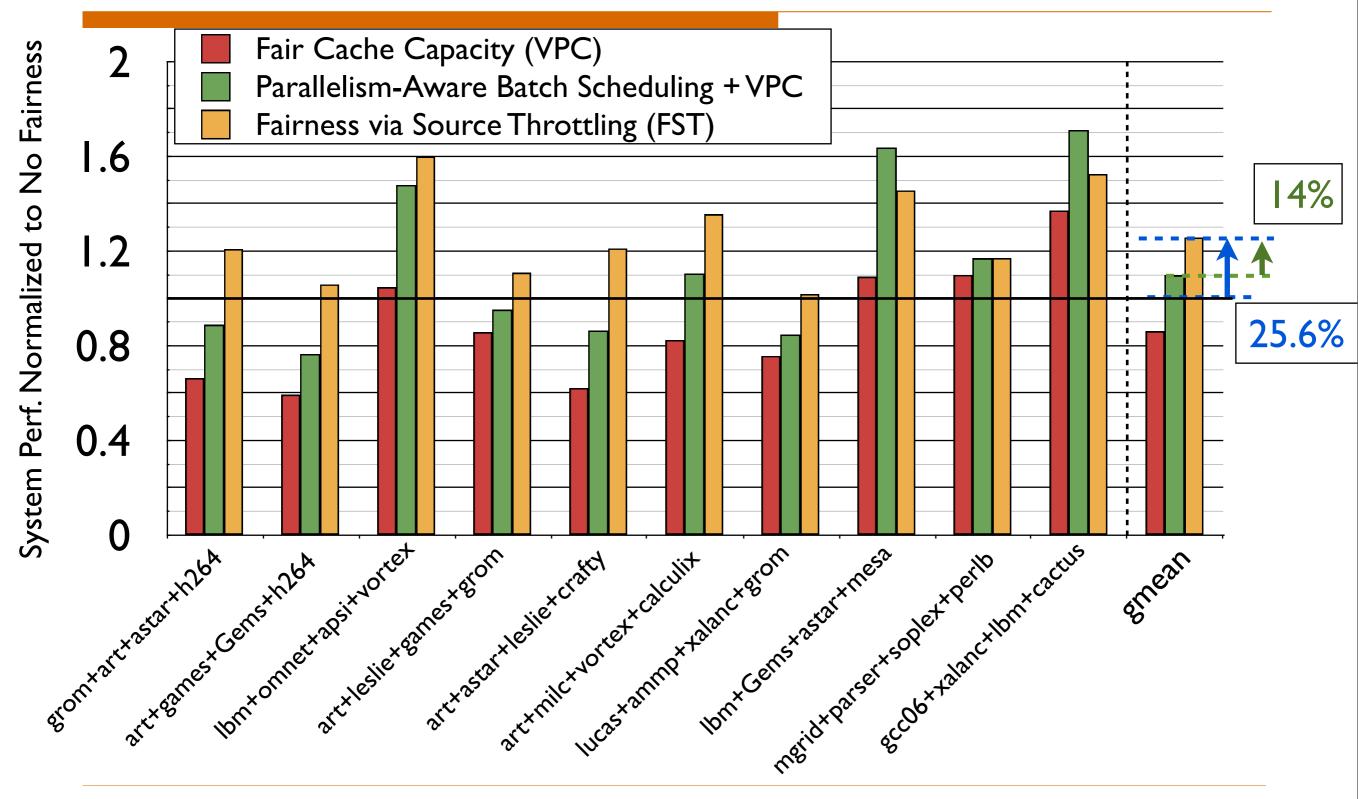












#### Conclusion

- Fairness via Source Throttling (FST)
  is a new fair and high-performance
  shared resource management approach for CMPs
- Dynamically monitors unfairness and throttles down sources of interfering memory requests
- Eliminates the need for and complexity of multiple per-resource fairness techniques
- Improves both system fairness and performance
- Incorporates thread weights and enables different fairness objectives

## Fairness via Source Throttling:

A configurable and high-performance fairness substrate for multi-core memory systems

Eiman Ebrahimi\*

Chang Joo Lee\*

Onur Mutlu<sup>‡</sup>

Yale N. Patt\*

\* HPS Research Group
The University of Texas at Austin

**‡ Computer Architecture Laboratory Carnegie Mellon University** 

## Backups

## Other Source-Based Techniques

- Herdrich et. al. ICS '09 Rate-based QoS techniques for cache/ memory in CMP platforms
- Zhang et. al., USENIX '09 Hardware execution throttling for multi-core resource management
- Jahre and Natvig, Computing Frontiers '09 A light-weight fairness mechanism for chip multiprocessor memory systems

# Interference-Aware Thread Scheduling

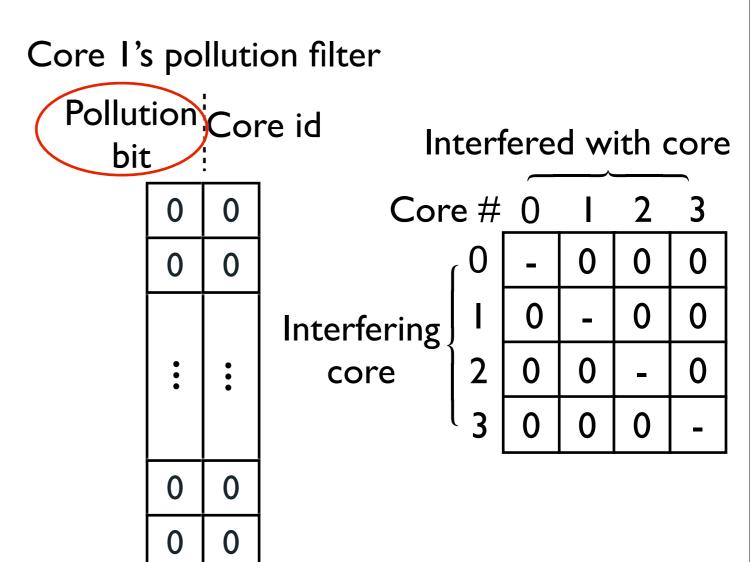
- Zhuravlev et. al. ASPLOS '10 Addressing Shared Resource Contention in Multicore Processors Via Scheduling
- Schedules applications which interfere less with each other as best as possible
- Advantages of FST:
  - The mix of apps may force co-scheduling of intensive applications
  - FST can make scheduling decisions easier for system software
- Advantages of using thread scheduling:
  - □ Does not require hardware support
- Approaches are complementary

Shared Cache

Hash Function

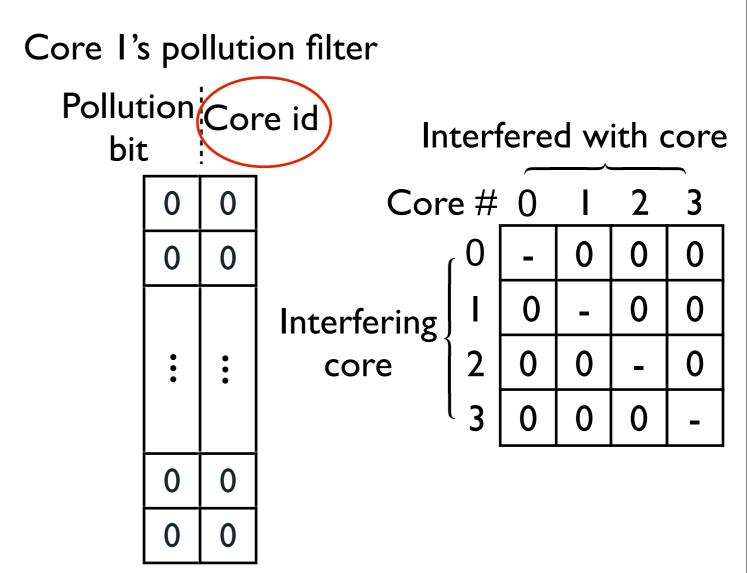
Shared Cache

Hash Function



Shared Cache

Hash Function



Shared Cache

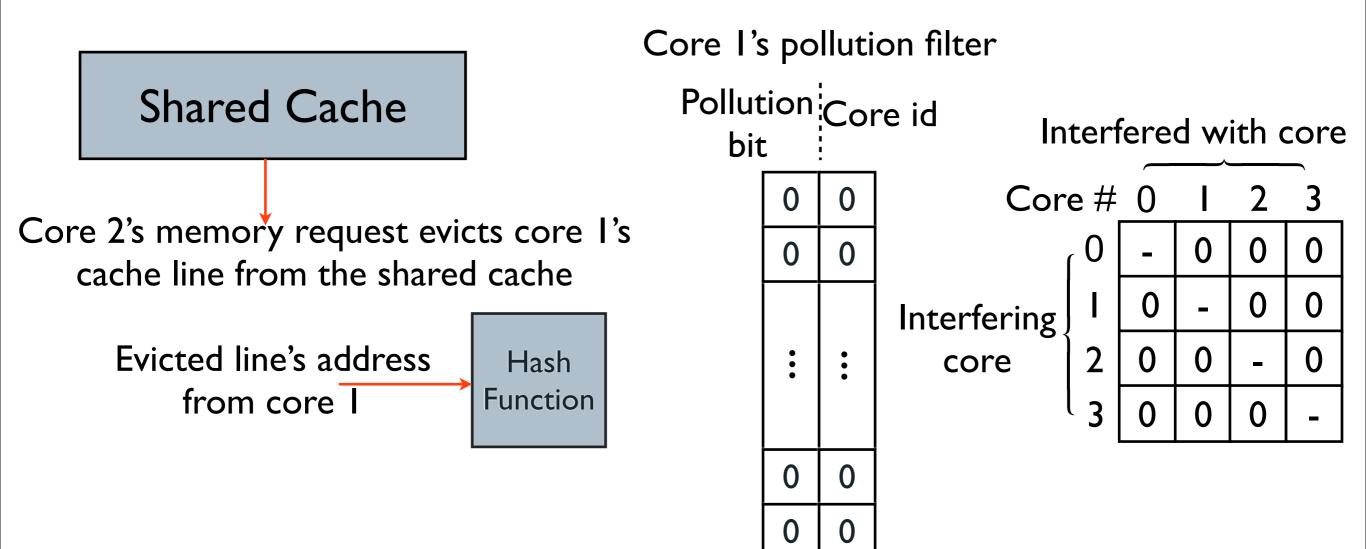
Hash Function

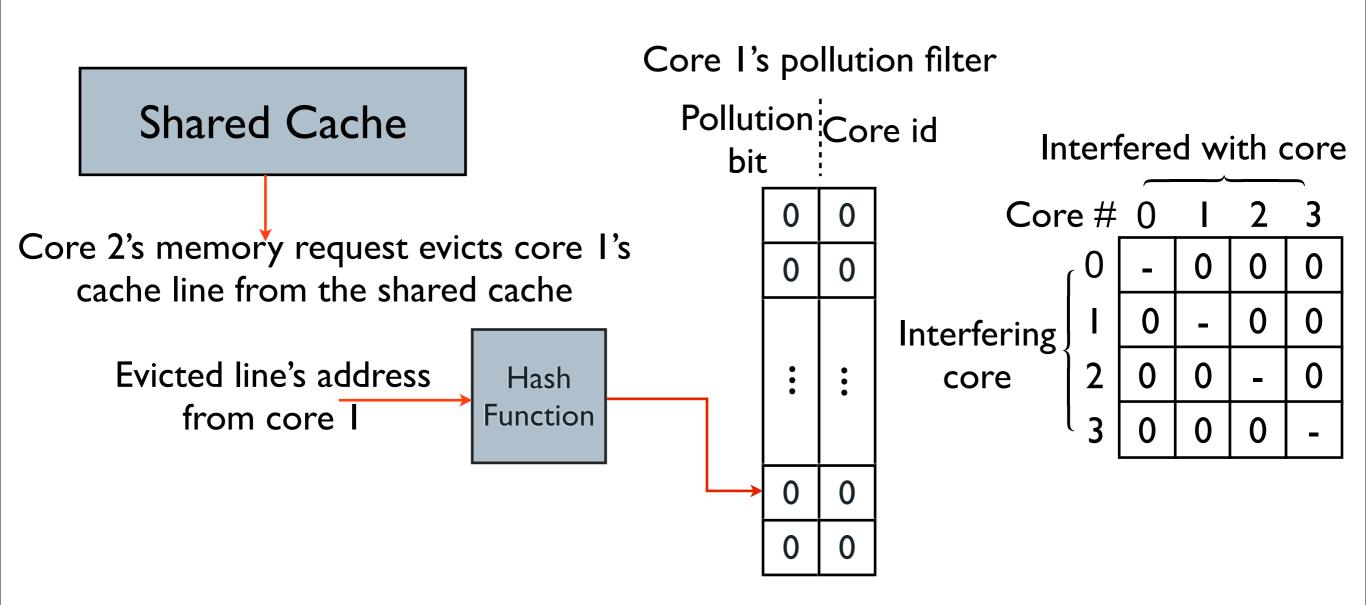
Shared Cache

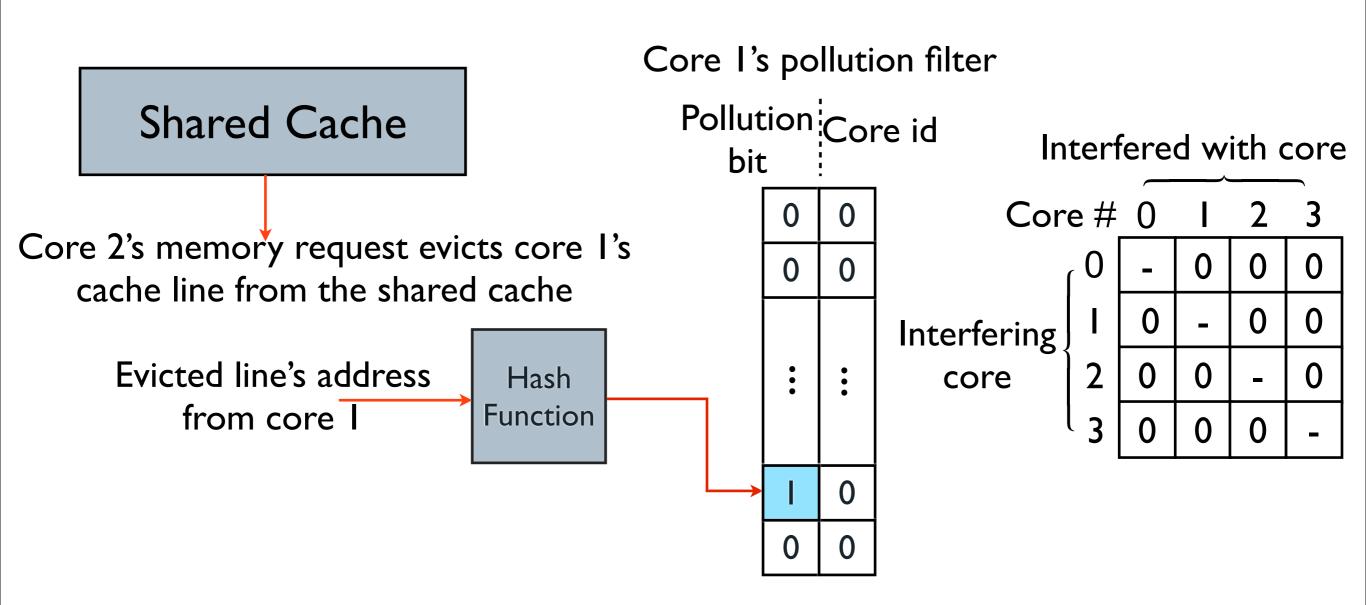
Core 2's memory request evicts core 1's cache line from the shared cache

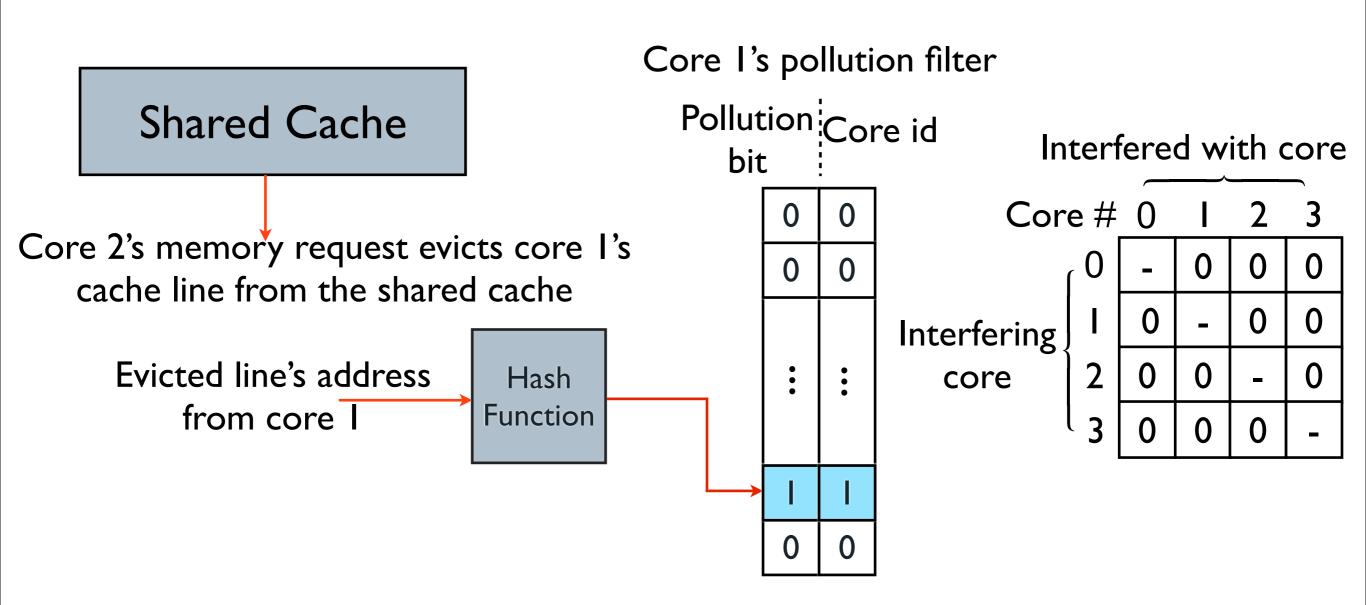
Hash Function

0









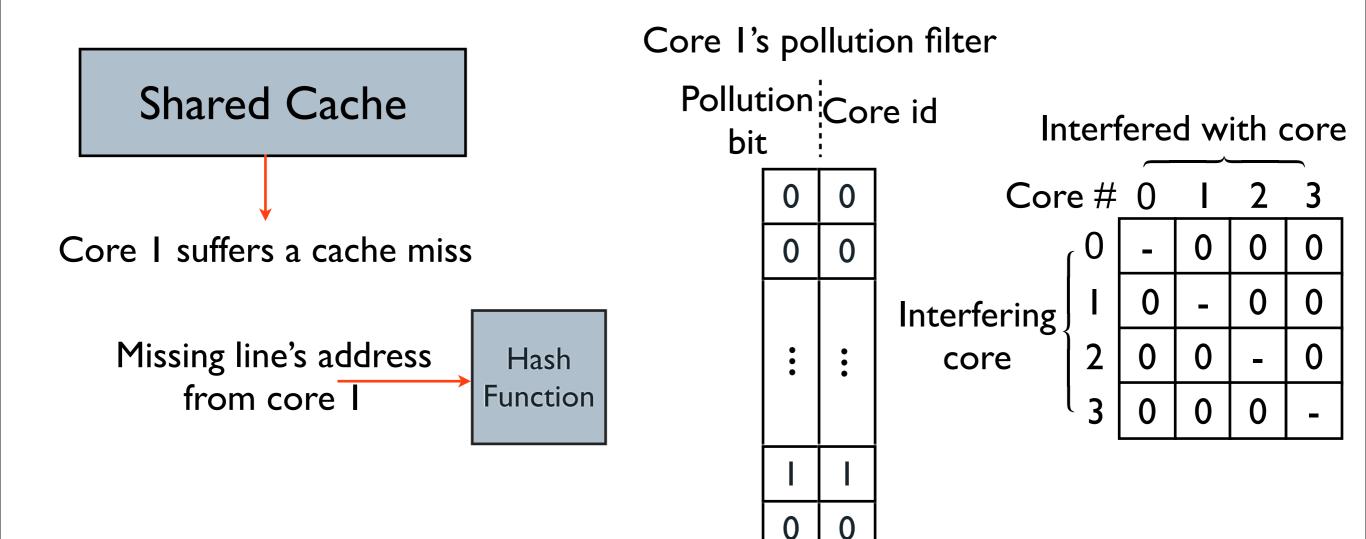
Shared Cache

Hash Function Shared Cache

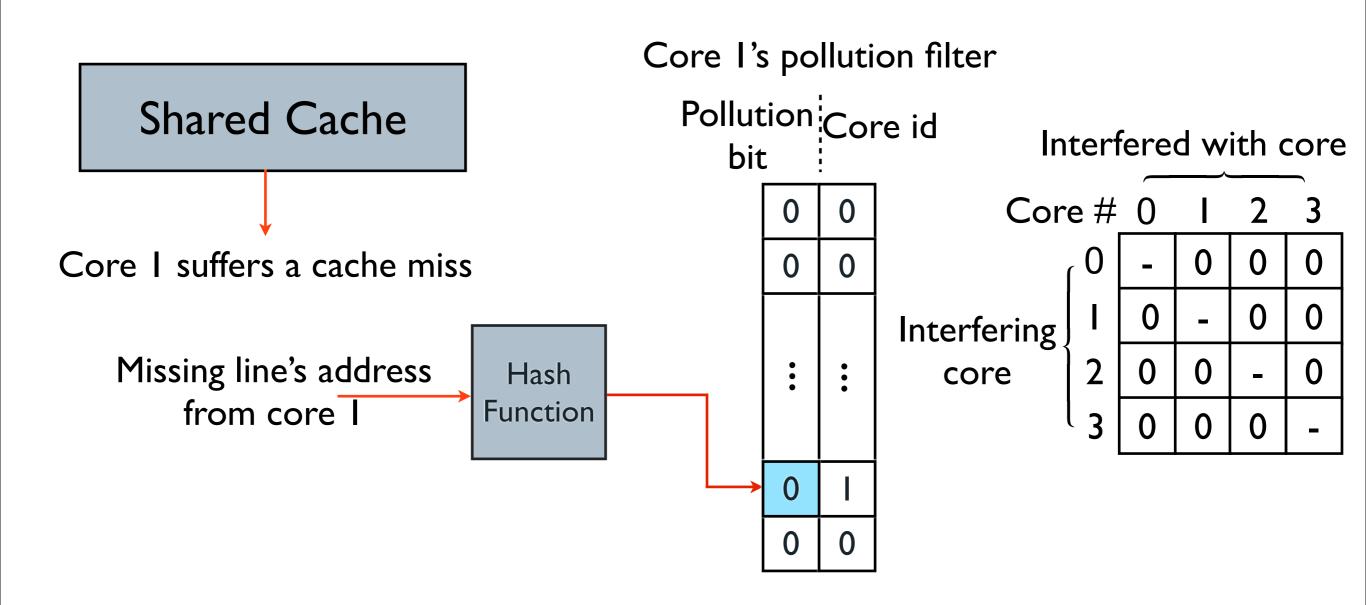
Core I suffers a cache miss

Hash Function

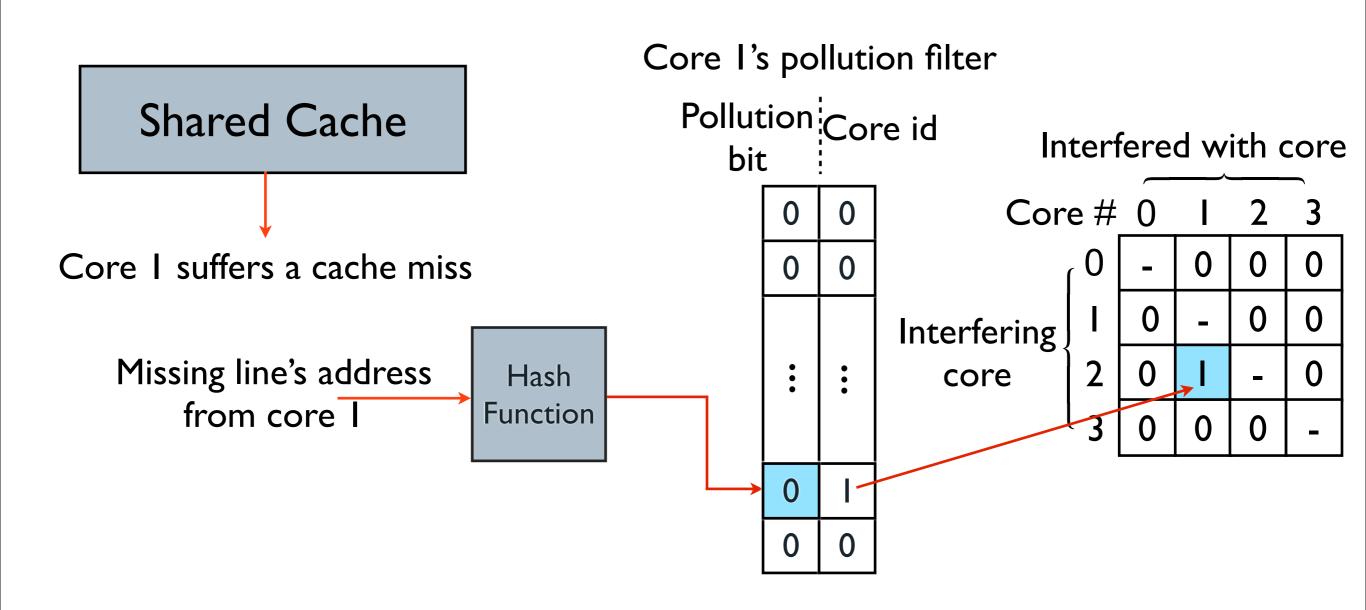
0



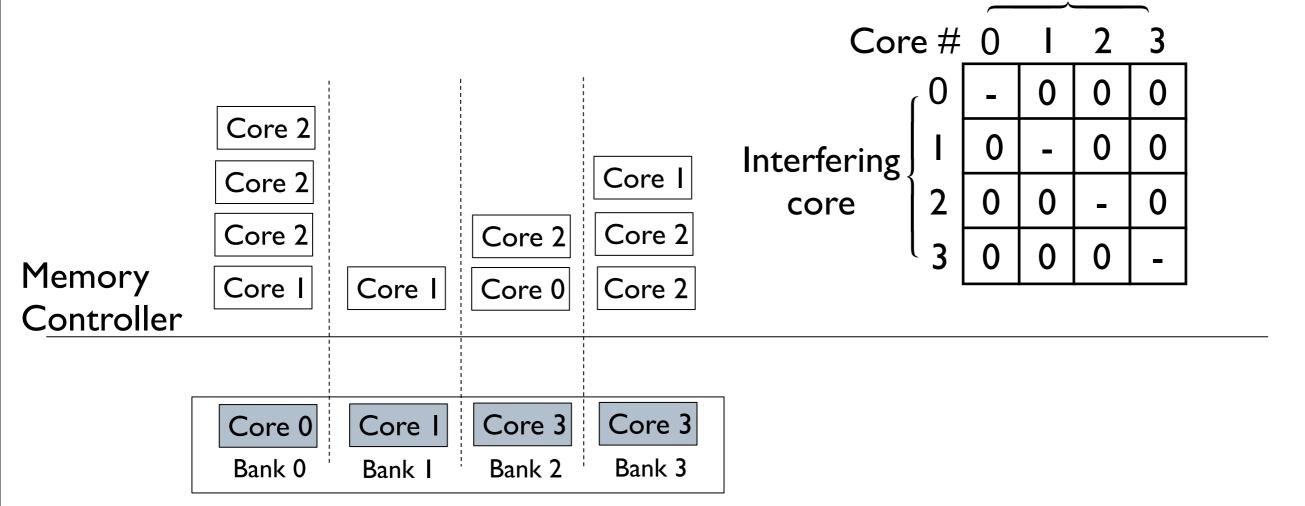
### Tracking Cache Interference



### Tracking Cache Interference

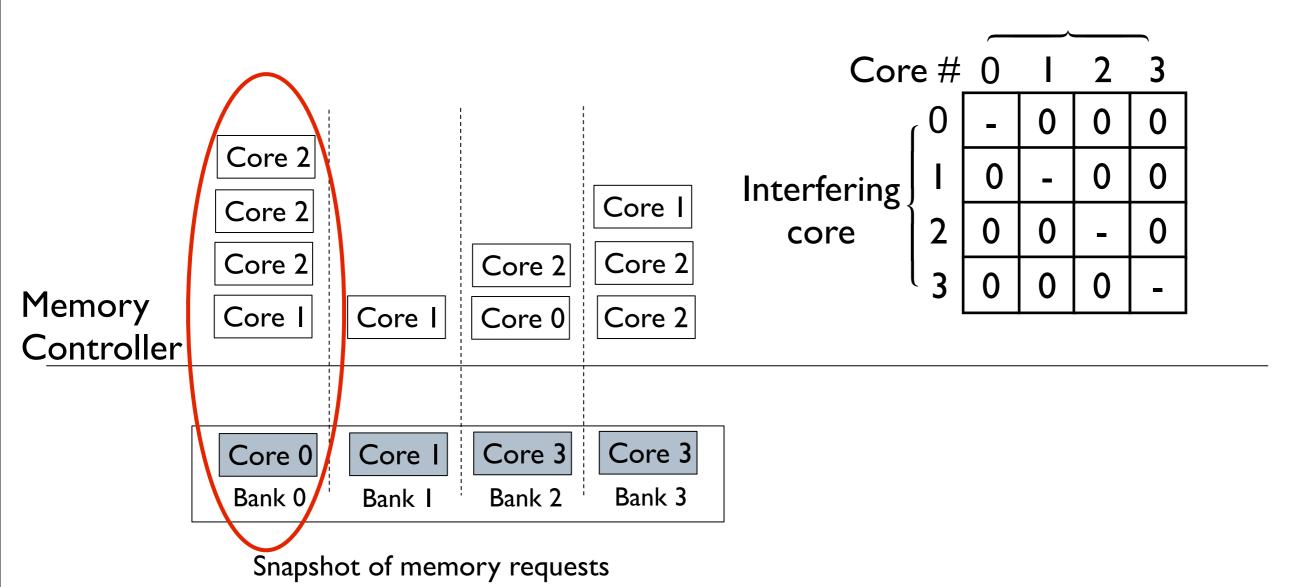


#### Interfered with core

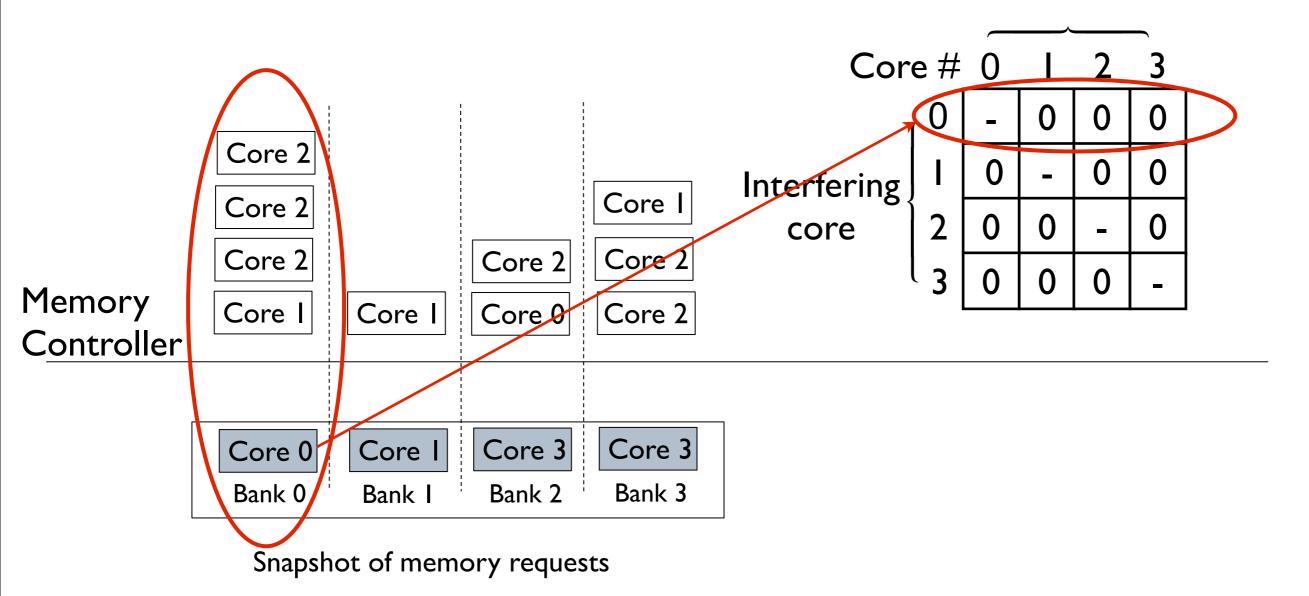


Snapshot of memory requests

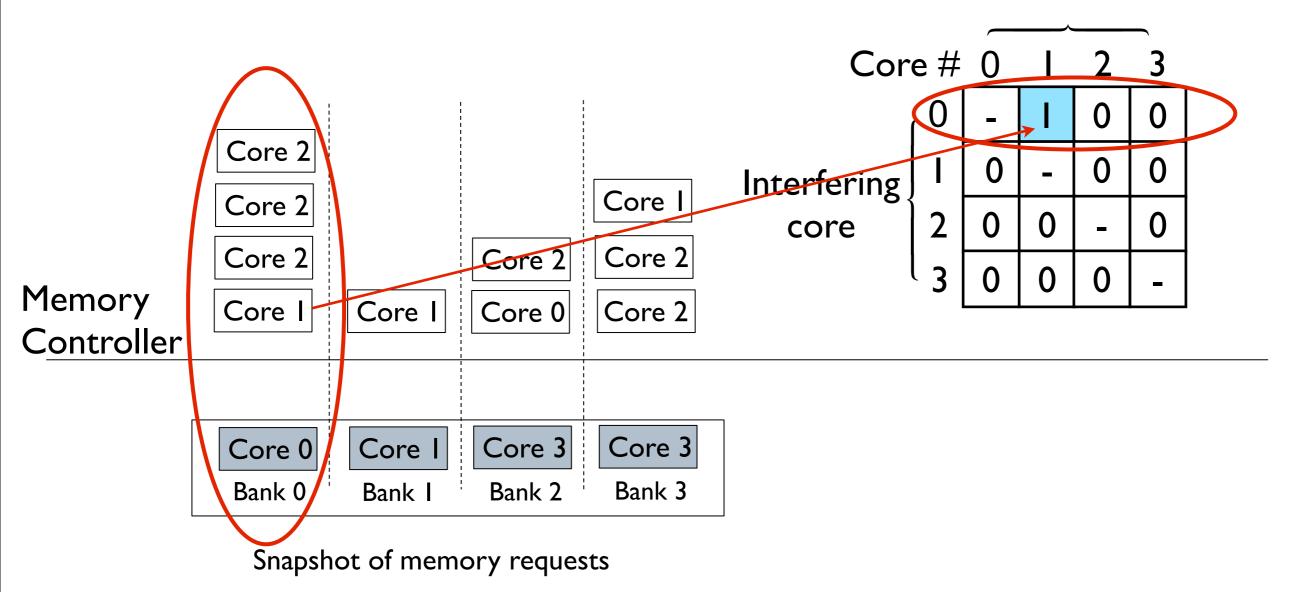




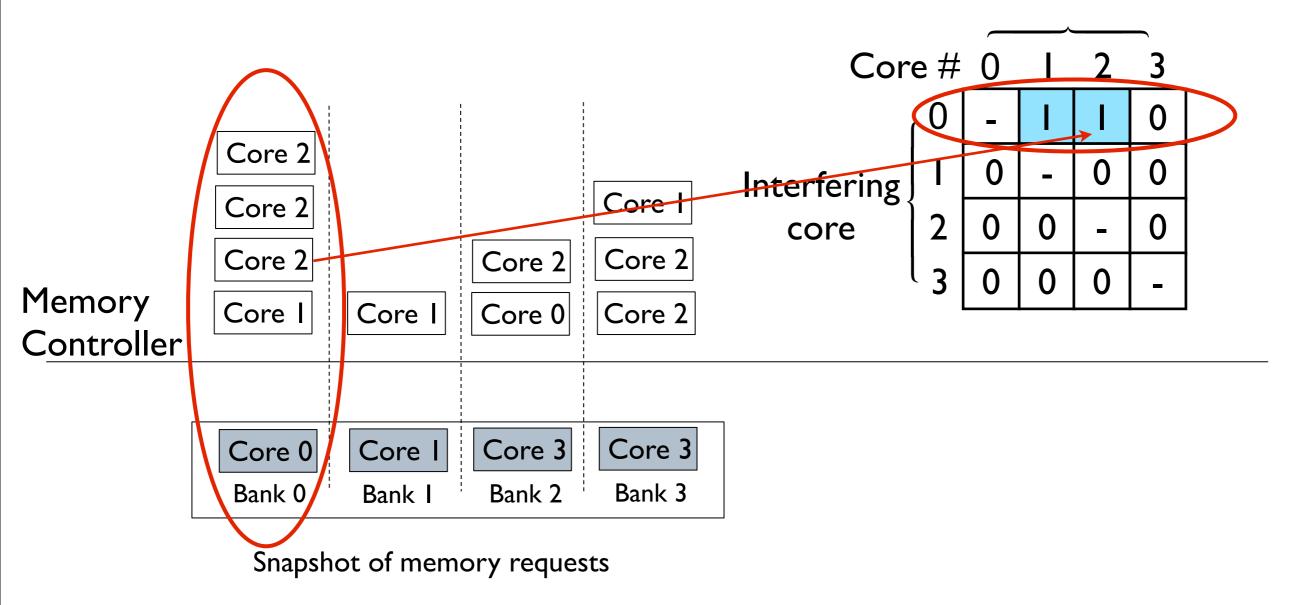




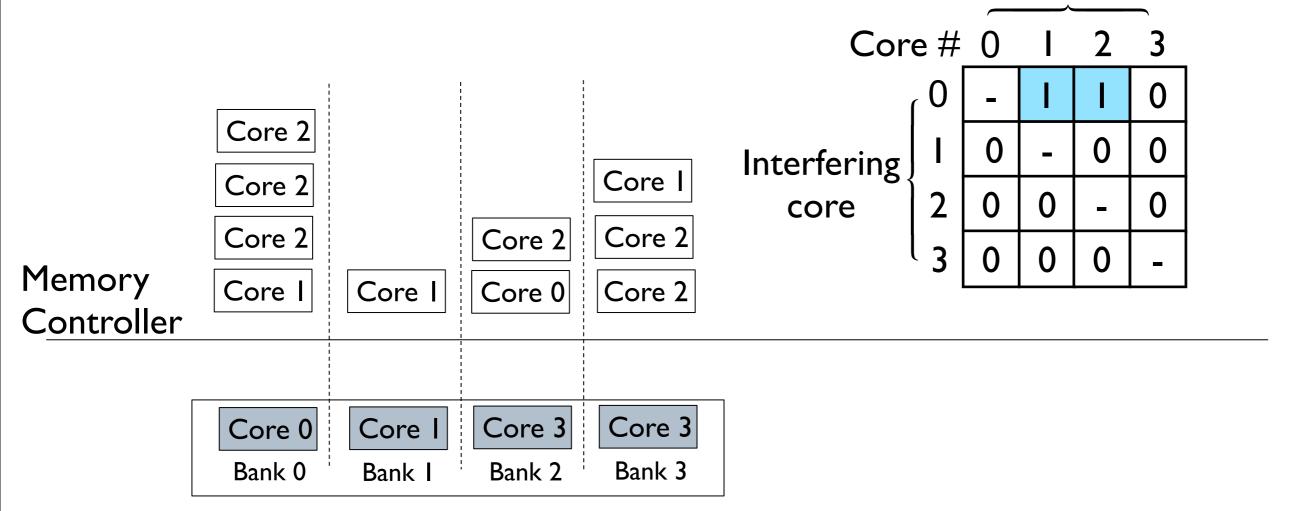






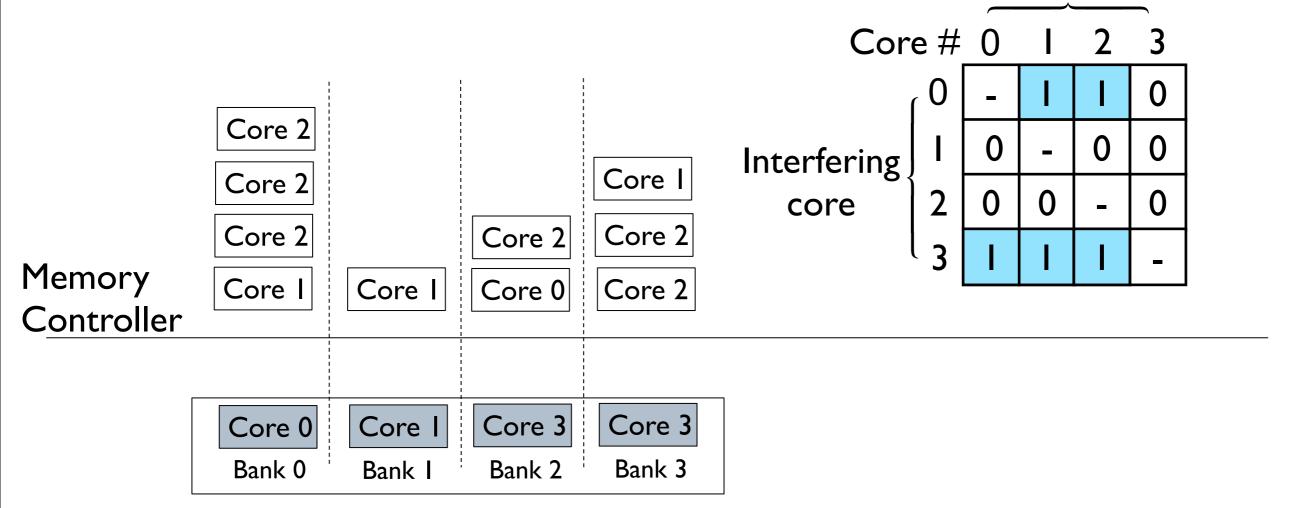


#### Interfered with core



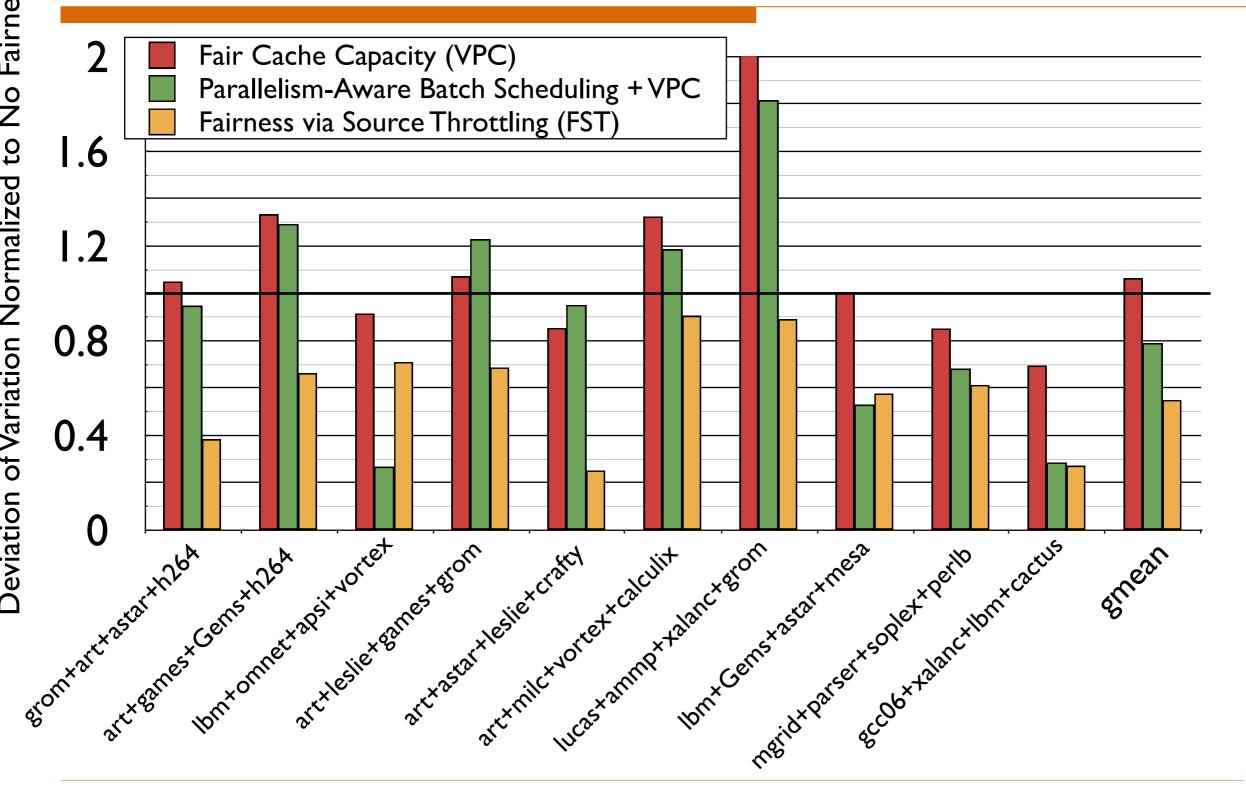
Snapshot of memory requests





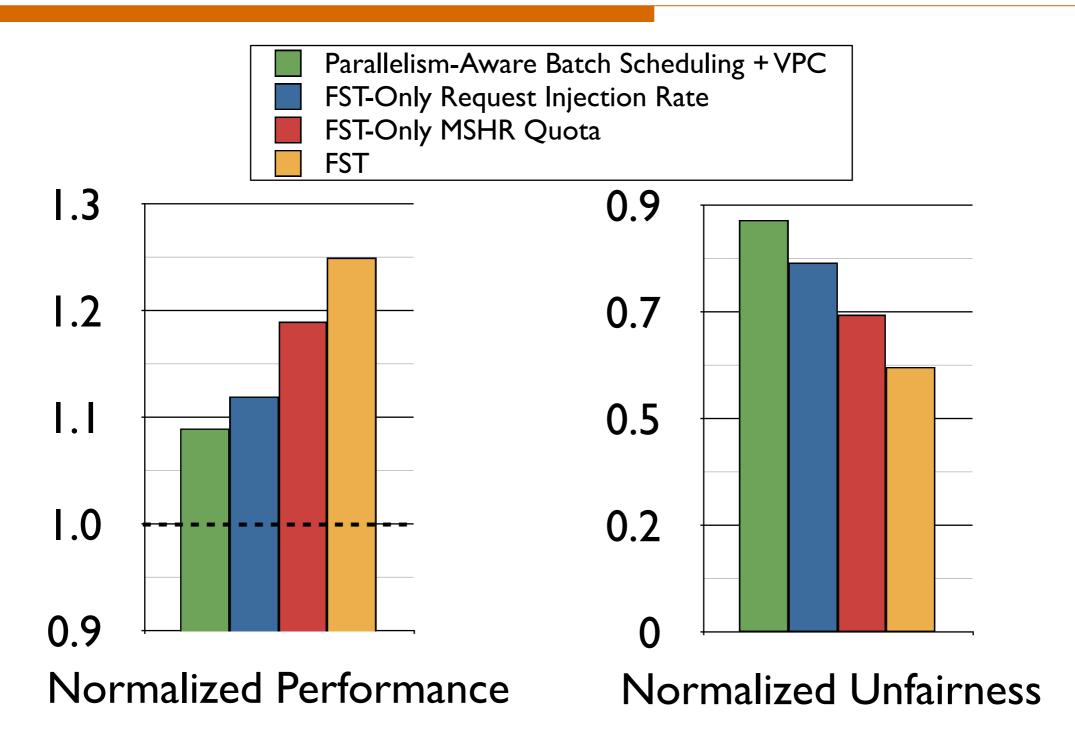
Snapshot of memory requests

# Results For Alternative System Unfairness Metric



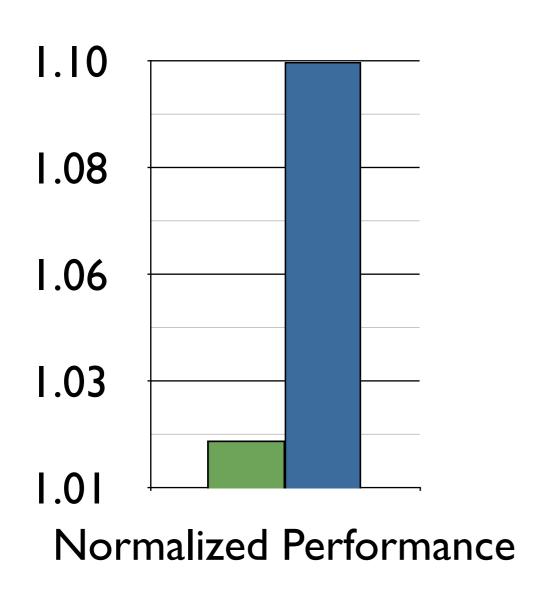
Deviation of Variation Normalized to No Fairness

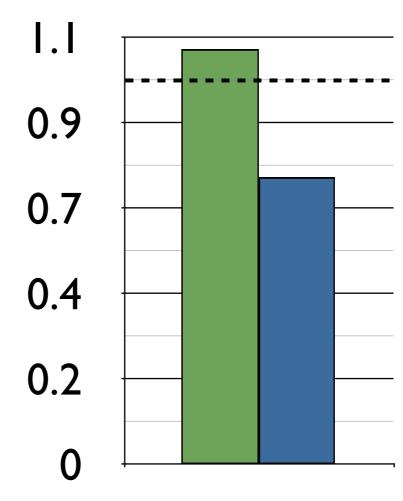
# Results of Different Throttling Mechanisms



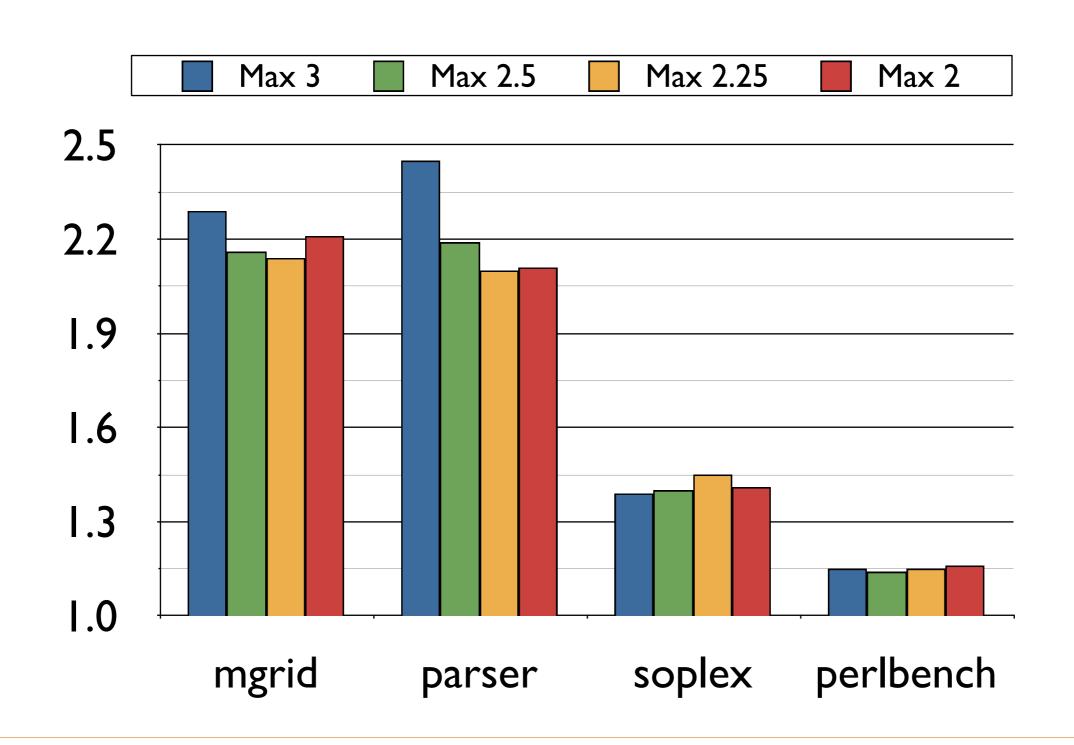
### Results With 2 Memory Channels



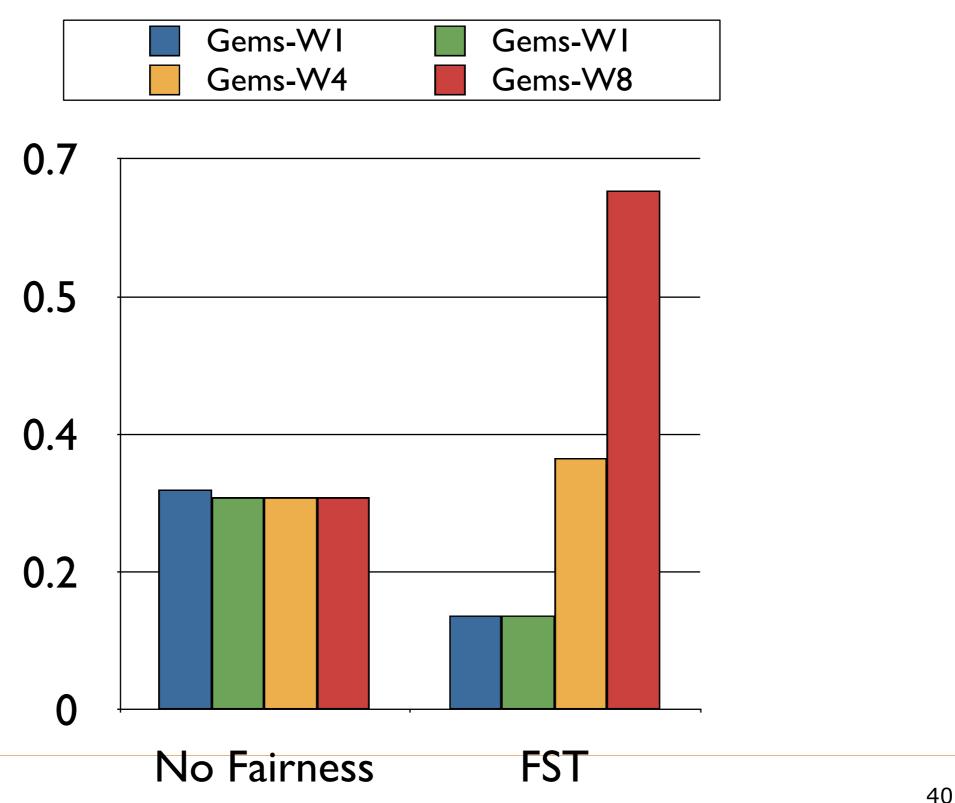




# Support For Constraining Max Slowdown



### Support For Thread Priorities



### Case Study

