

Simple DSL for Power-Performance Modeling with Segmented Linear Models*

Yuan HE¹, Yasutaka WADA², Guanqin PAN¹, and Masaaki KONDO^{3,4}

¹Shenyang University of Technology, Liaoning, China ²Meisei University, Tokyo, Japan

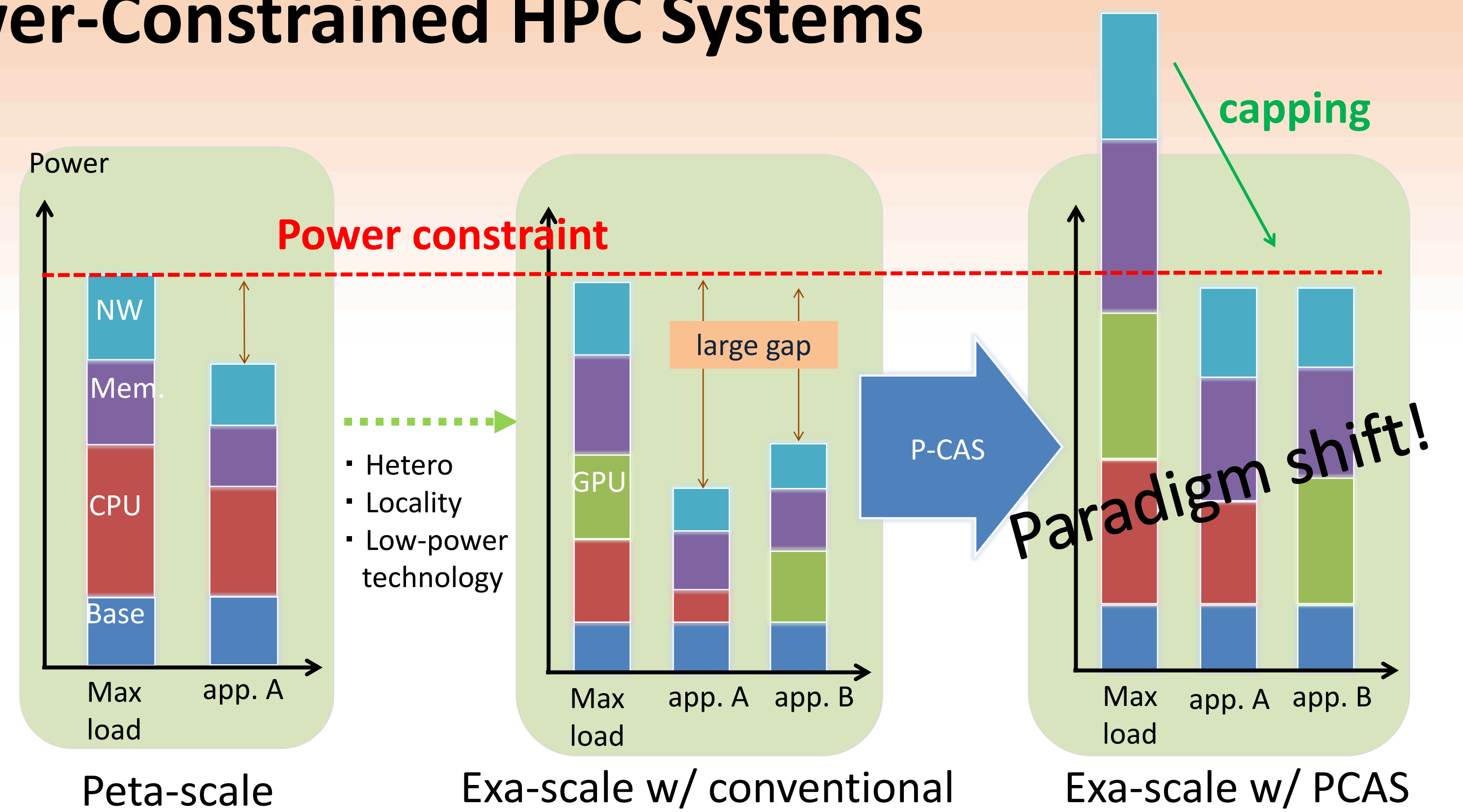
³The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan ⁴RIKEN, Kobe, Japan

Power Management for Power-Constrained HPC Systems

- **Effective Utilization of Limited Power Budget**
 - ✓ to Further Scale the Performance of HPC Systems
 - HW Overprovisioning and Power Management
- **Power-Performance Optimization** requires
 - ✓ User Effort to Modify Apps for Power Capping
 - ✓ Good Understanding of both SW/HW
 - ✓ Consideration of Various Systems and Apps

➔ A Common Power-Performance Optimization Framework

- ✓ to Allow the Reuse of Existing Optimization
- ✓ to Automate the Power Management Processes

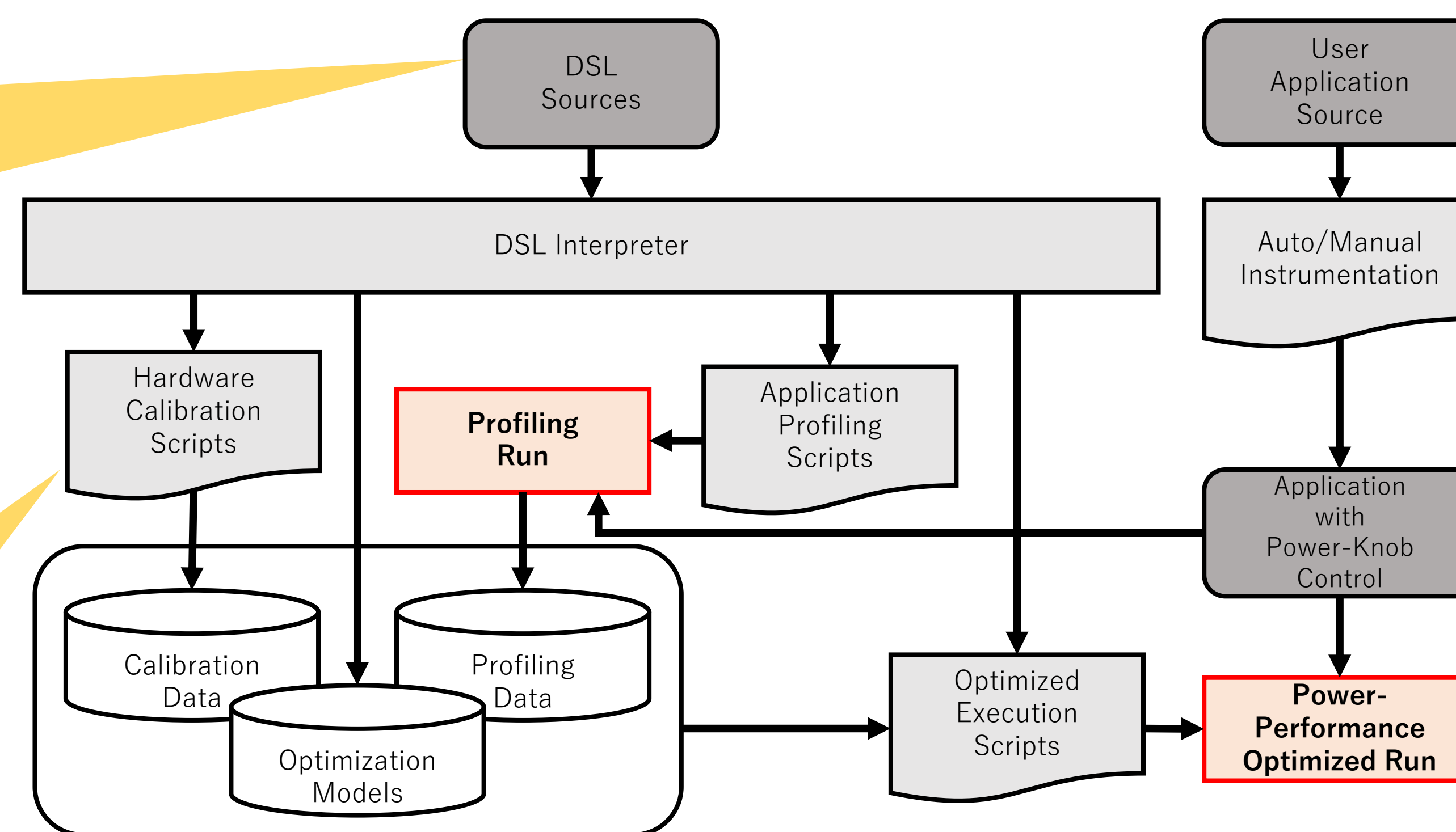


The PomPP Framework for Convenient/Effective Power Management

- **Hardware Configuration and Calibration**
 - ✓ to Set/Modify System Settings
 - ✓ to Calibrate Hardware for Variations in Manufacturing
- **Common I/F to Control Power Knobs**
 - ✓ to Provide Simple APIs to Control Power Knobs
- **Automatic Instrumentation**
 - ✓ to Add Power-Knob Control APIs to User Applications
 - with TAU/PDT based Tools
- **Profiling and Optimization**
 - ✓ for Stats Collection
 - ✓ for Optimized Production Run
- **Simple DSL as the Front-end**
 - ✓ All Features Mentioned on the Left
 - ✓ to Describe Optimization Algorithms
 - Linear Models
 - Segmented Models
 - Look-Up Tables

Specify system configurations, given power budget, power-performance models, applications to be run, etc.

Provide a script for hardware calibration to handle manufacturing variability

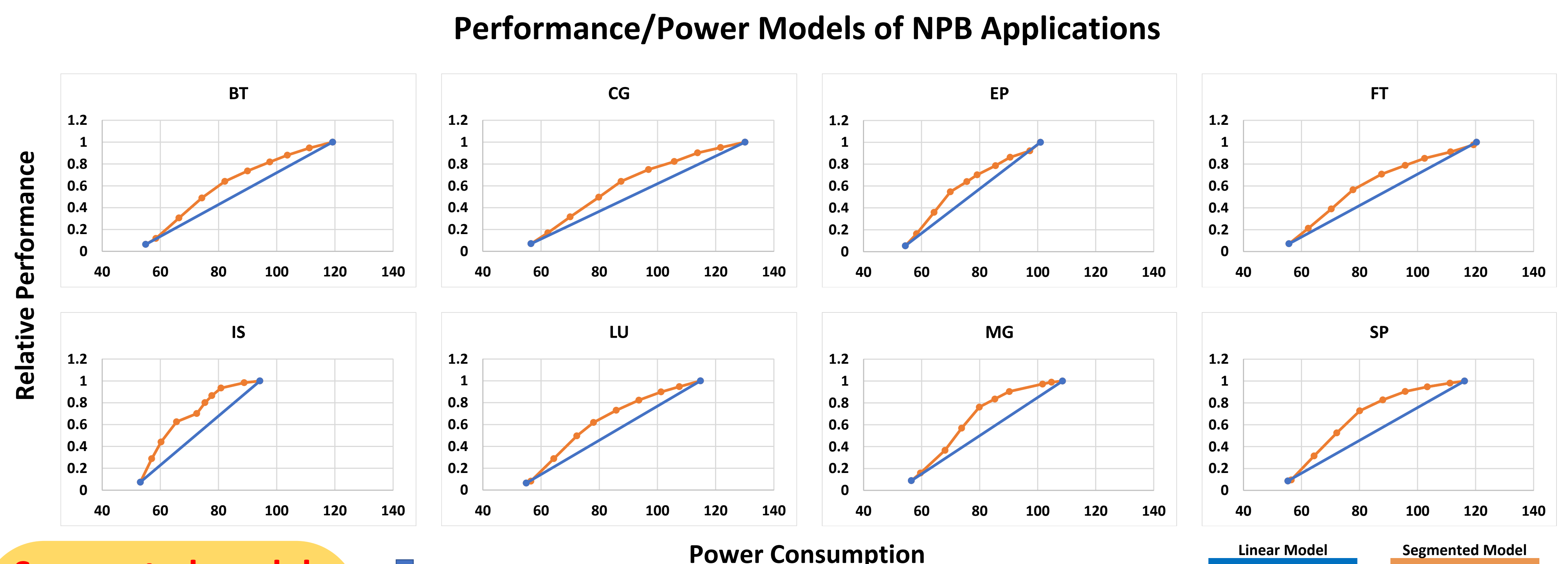


Insert our unified API calls for power knob control and power-performance profiling

Possible to use the same binary for both profiling run and optimized run

Case Study with Simple/Segmented Linear Models

- **Evaluated on a System with 16 Cores**
 - ✓ Intel Xeon E5-2640 v2 per Socket
 - ✓ RAPL as the Power Knob
- **Assume Linear and Segmented Linear Relationships between Power and Performance**
 - ✓ Generated from Profiling Results
 - ✓ 2 Profiling Runs per Application for the Simple Linear Models
 - ✓ 10 Profiling Runs per Application for the Segmented Linear Models
- **2 User-Set Performance Demands**
 - ✓ 50% and 80%, respectively
 - ✓ Power Capping Values for These Performance Demands are Calculated with the Models
 - ✓ Evaluated with Applications from the NPB Suite
 - ✓ Segmented Models Works Better in all 16 Cases



Segmented models are exceedingly more accurate than linear models in obtaining the power caps for the 2 preset performance demands

