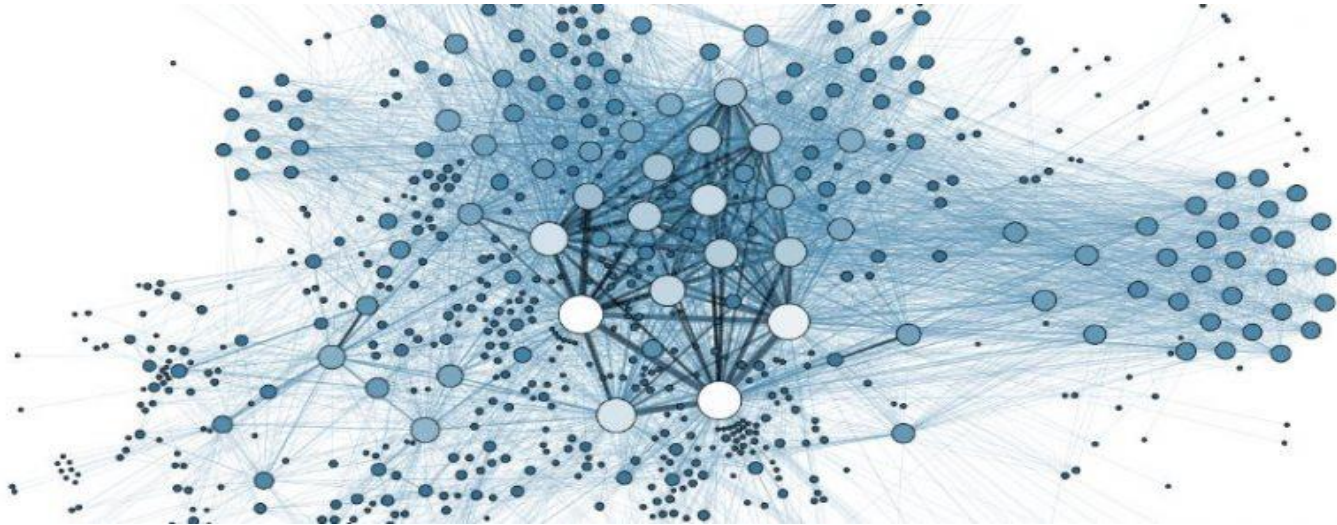


Domain-Specialized Cache Management for Graph Analytics



Priyank Faldu, Boris Grot



THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
informatics

Jeff Diamond



This research is partially supported by a grant from Oracle Labs.

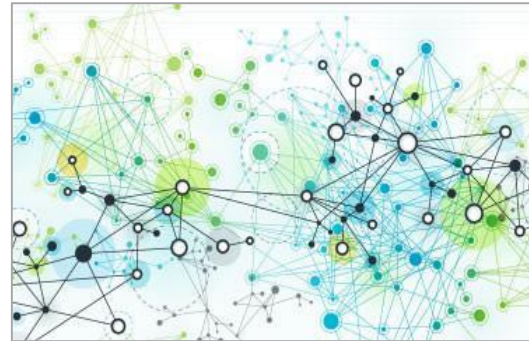
Cache management in the age of big data

Variety of application domains

Data Analytics



Graph Analytics



Machine Learning



Working set size much larger than typical SPEC benchmarks
- Vastly different cache access patterns across domains

Cache management in the age of big data

Variety of application domains

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Working set size much larger than typical SPEC benchmarks

- Vastly different cache access patterns across domains

Yet, cache management mechanisms are “domain-agnostic”

- Assumption: one size fits all

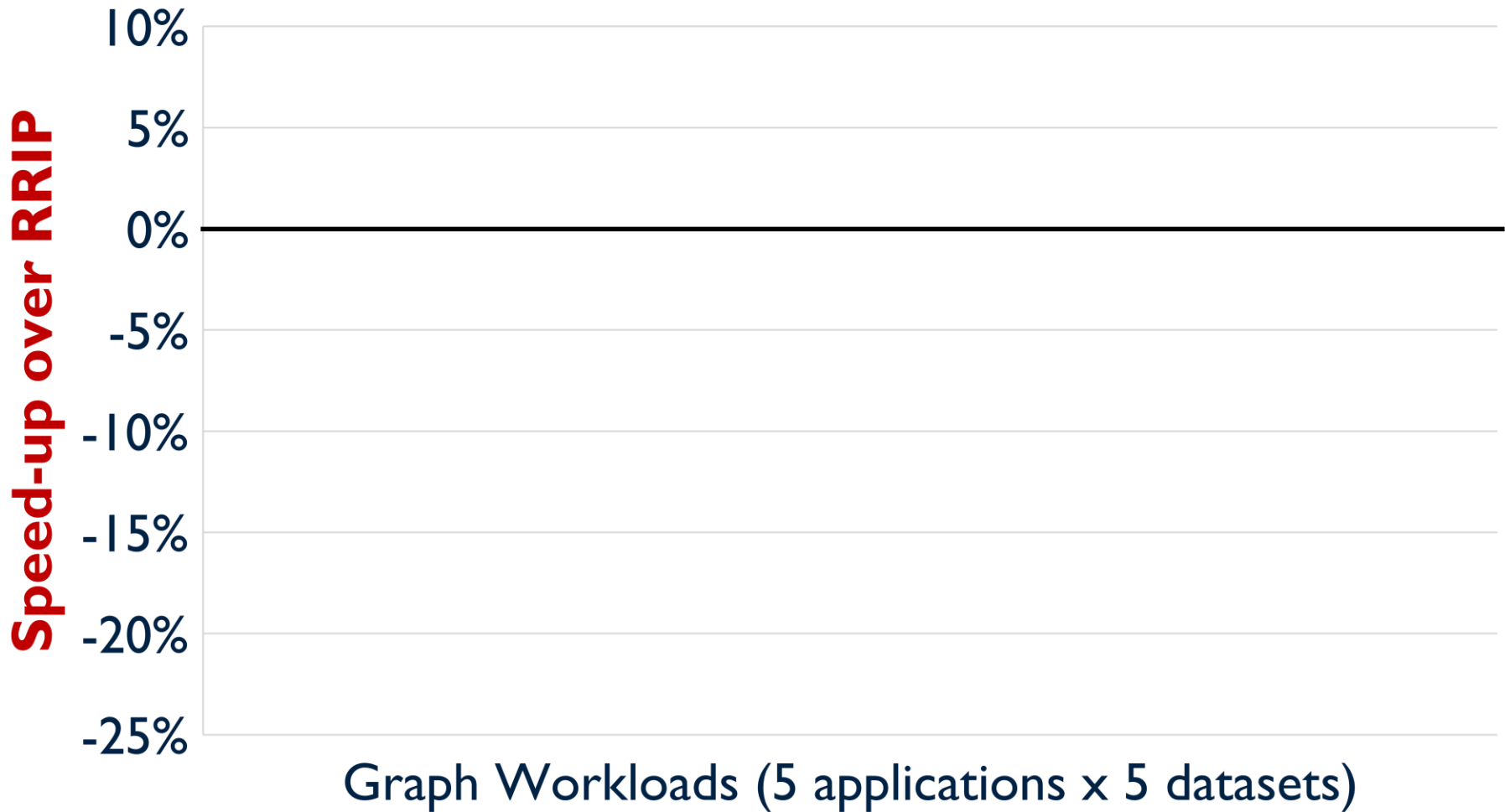
Graph Analytics



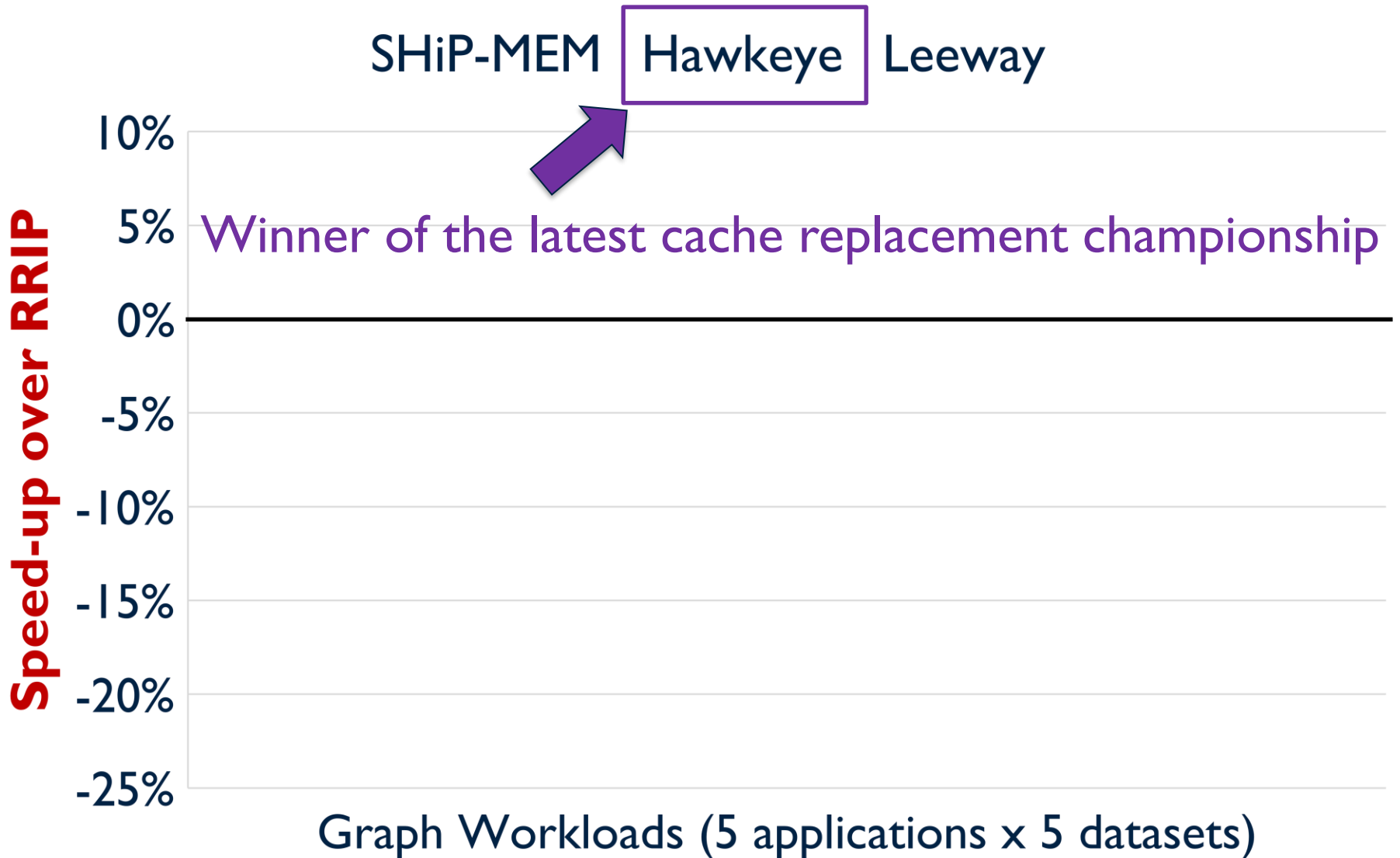
A case for domain-specialized cache management

Domain-agnostic techniques for graph analytics

SHiP-MEM Hawkeye Leeway

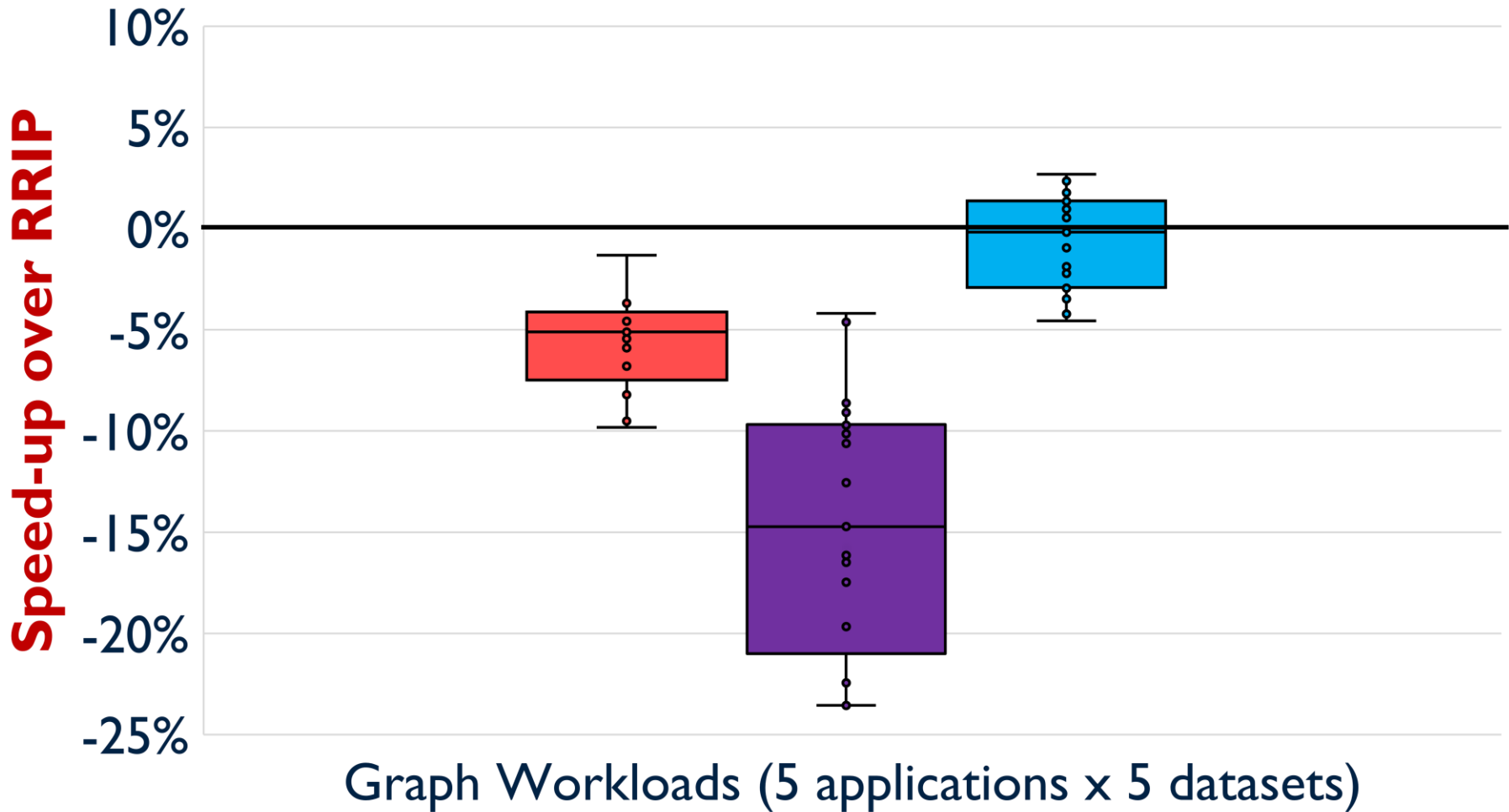


Domain-agnostic techniques for graph analytics



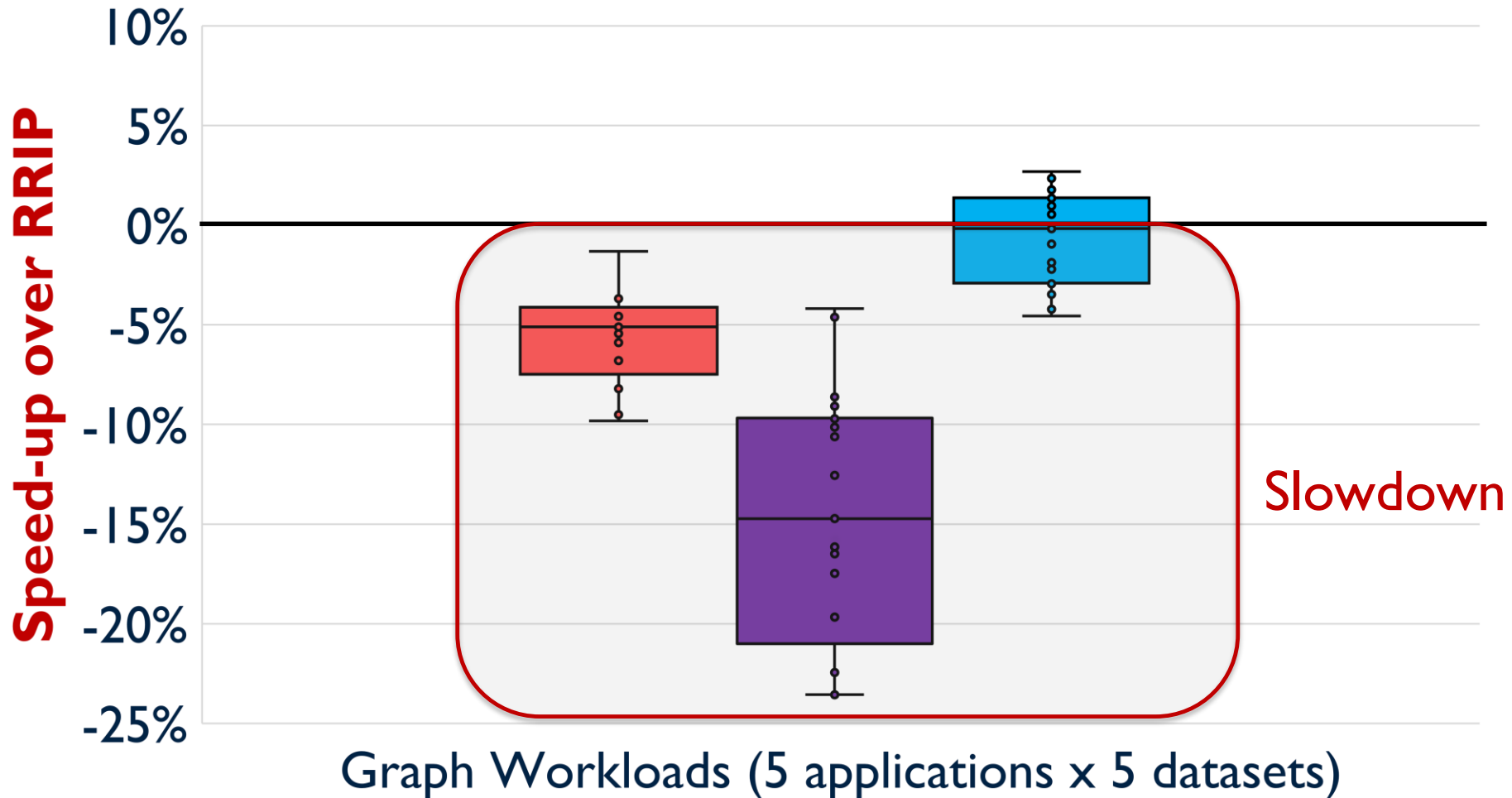
Domain-agnostic techniques for graph analytics

■ SHiP-MEM ■ Hawkeye ■ Leeway



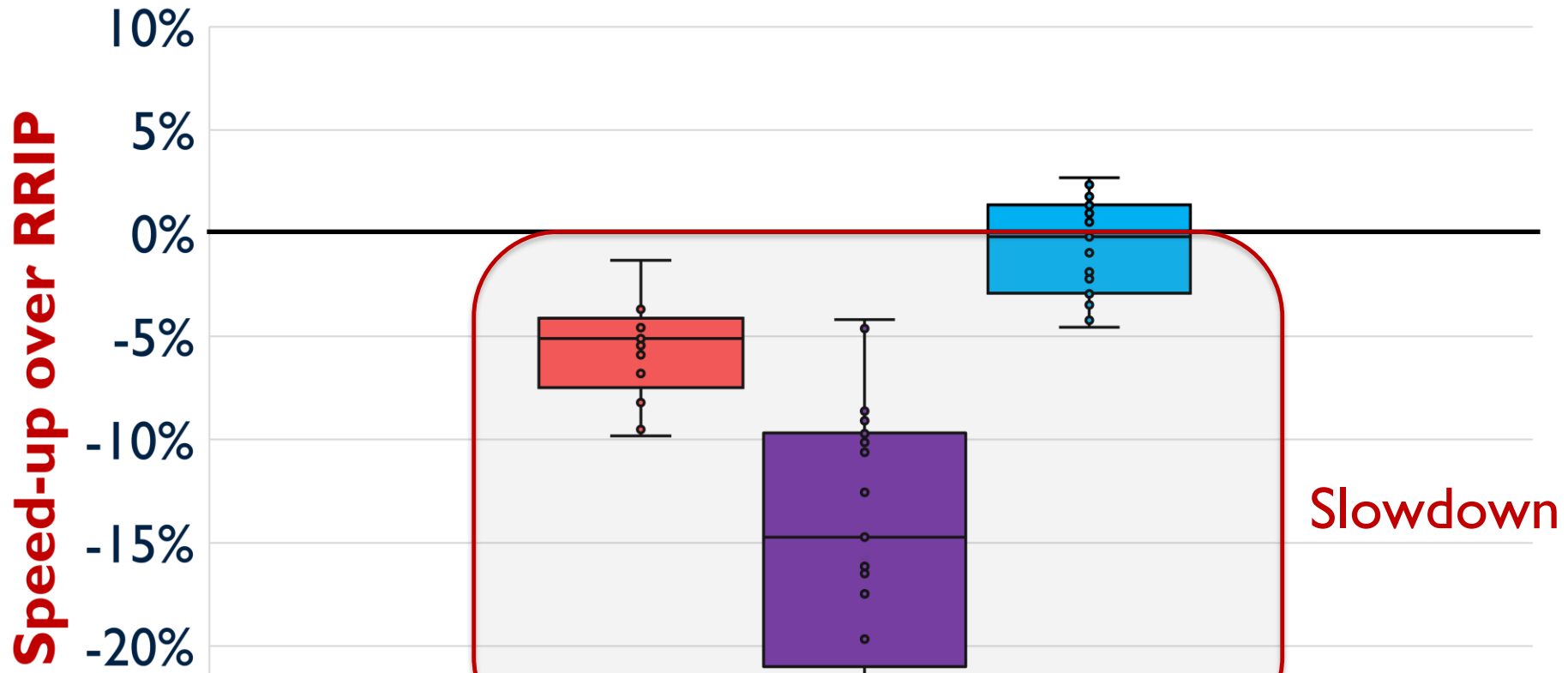
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Domain-agnostic techniques for graph analytics

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1-15% geomean slowdown

Outline

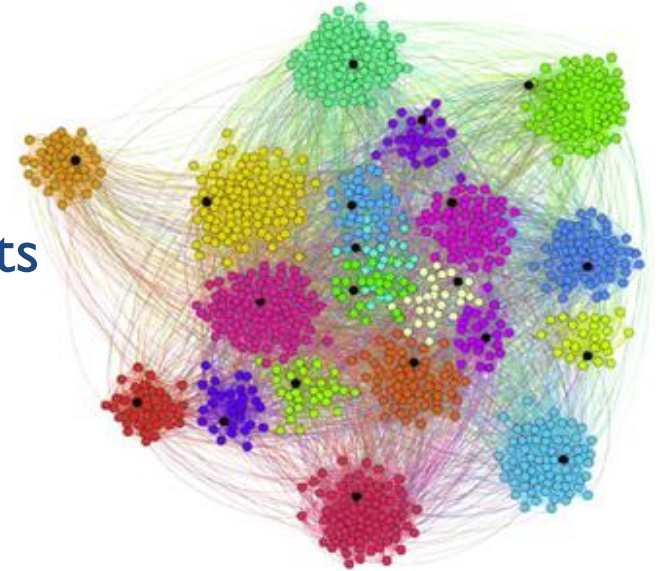
- Performance of domain-agnostic cache management
- **Graph analytics**
- GRASP: domain-specialized cache management
 - Software-guided reuse-prediction
 - Hardware-enforced cache management
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Applications of graph analytics

Extract meaningful information out of complex many-to-many relationships among objects

Community Analysis

- Identify customers with similar interests



Applications of graph analytics

Extract meaningful information out of complex many-to-many relationships among objects

Community Analysis

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Connectivity Analysis

- Find weakness in a network

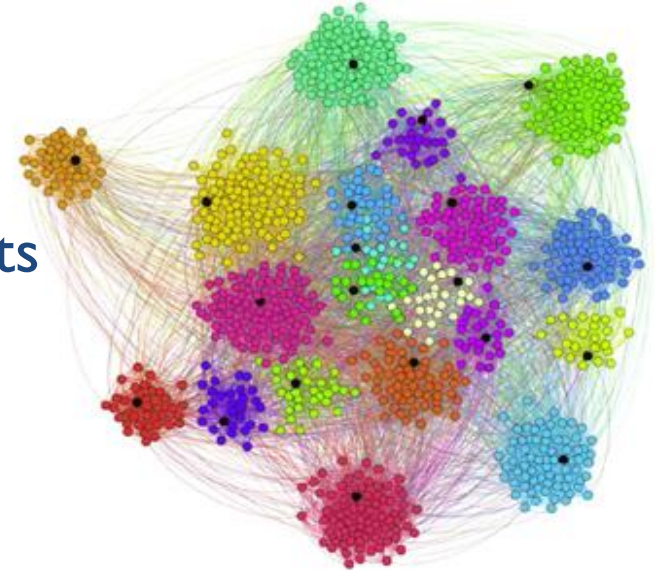
Path Analysis

- Route optimization for distribution and supply chain

Centrality Analysis

- Most influential people and information in social media

And many others ...



Real-world graphs & power-law degree distribution

Small fraction of vertices have high connectivity – **hot vertices**

Large fraction of vertices have low connectivity – **cold vertices**

Prevalent in many domains – e.g., Twitter user-follower graph

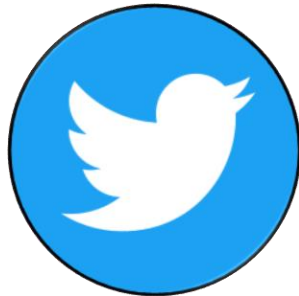
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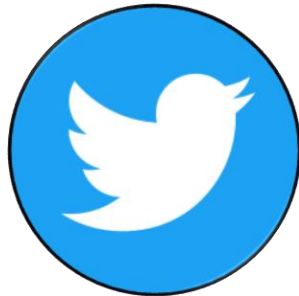
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~72M

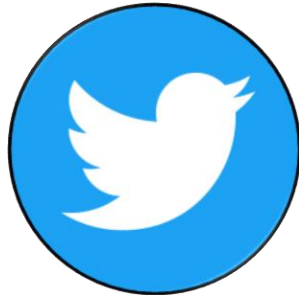
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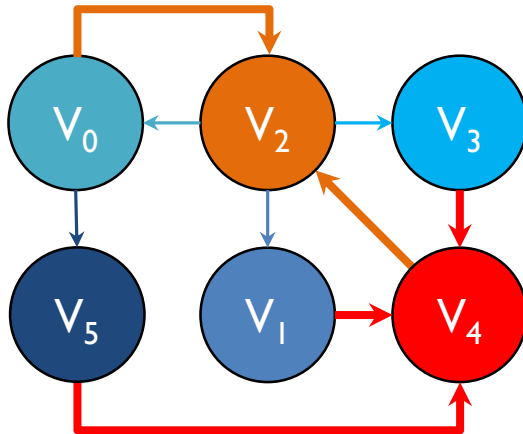
~72M

How does connectivity influence cache locality?

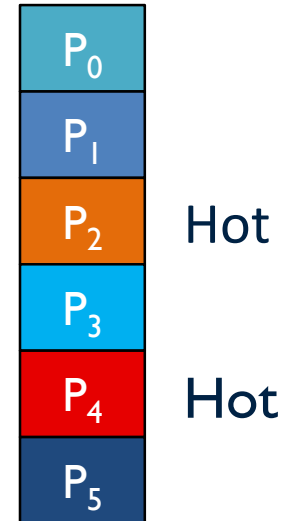
A canonical example of graph analytics

Computes property for a vertex based on its neighbors' properties

Example Graph

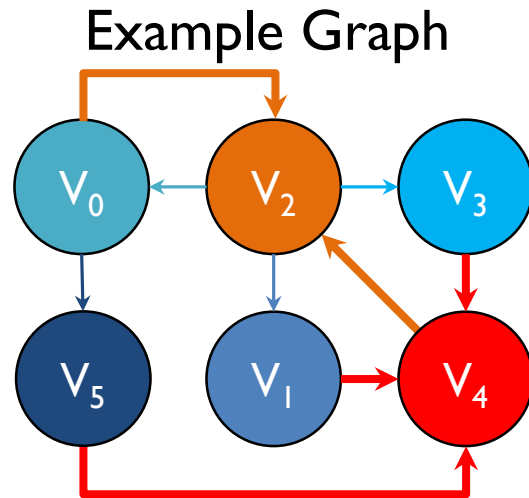


Vertex Properties

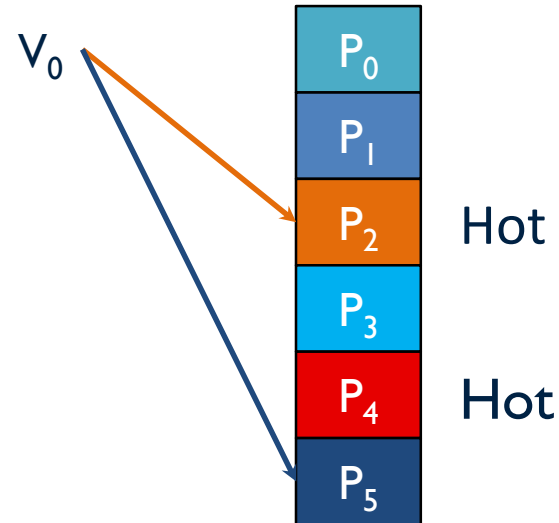


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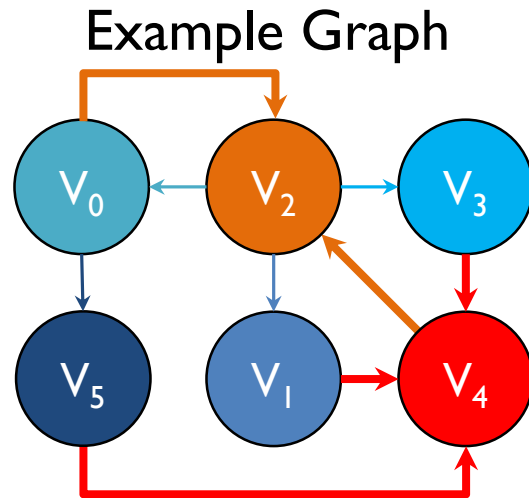


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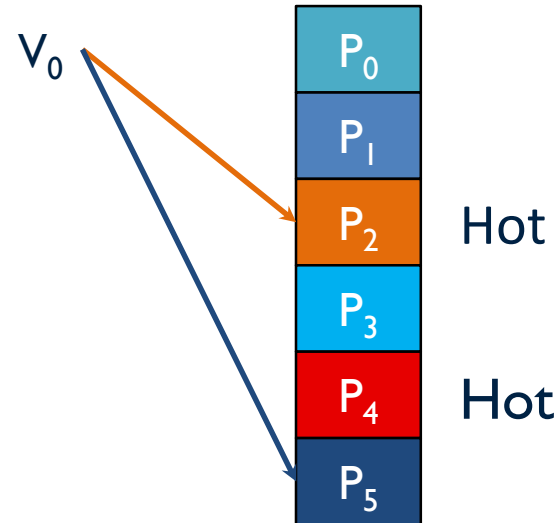


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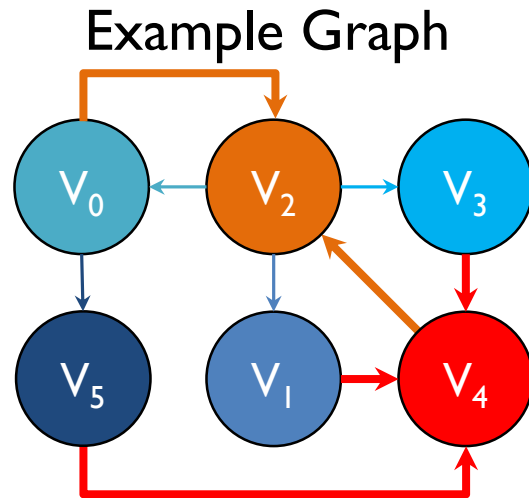


Cache Accesses in Time

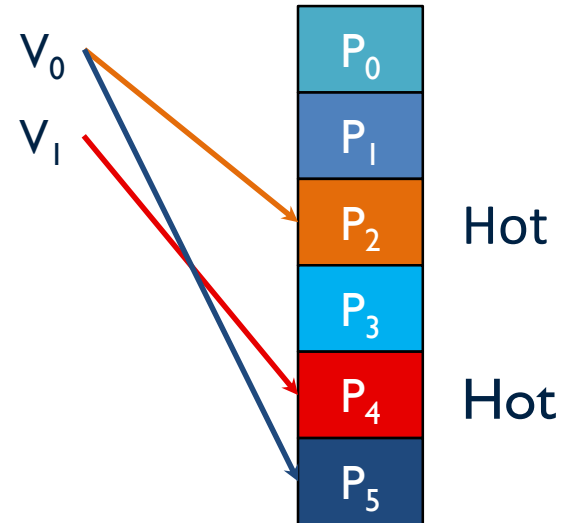


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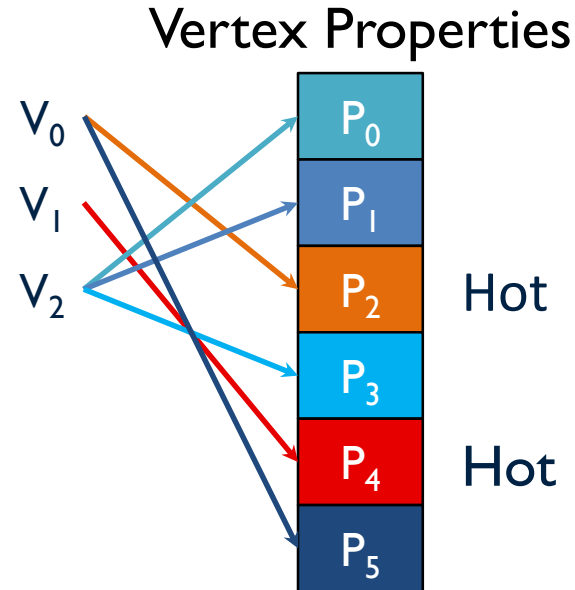
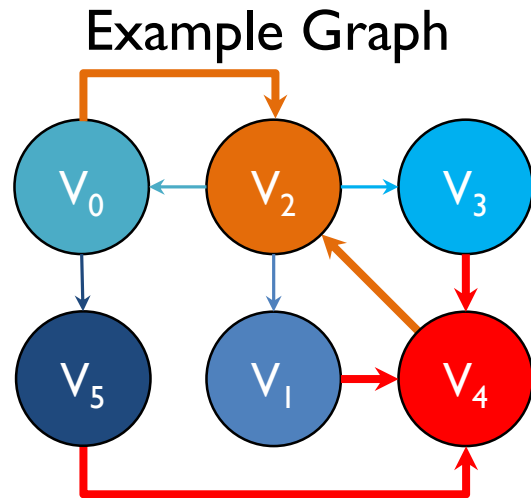


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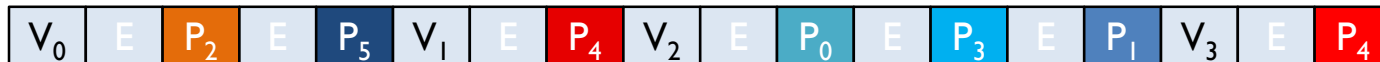
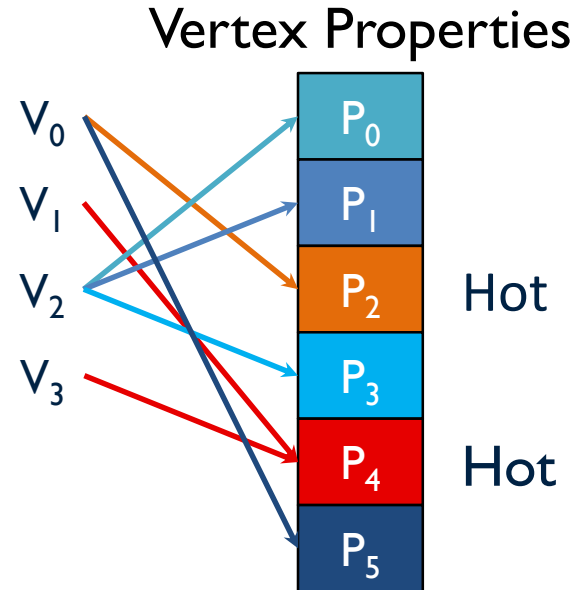
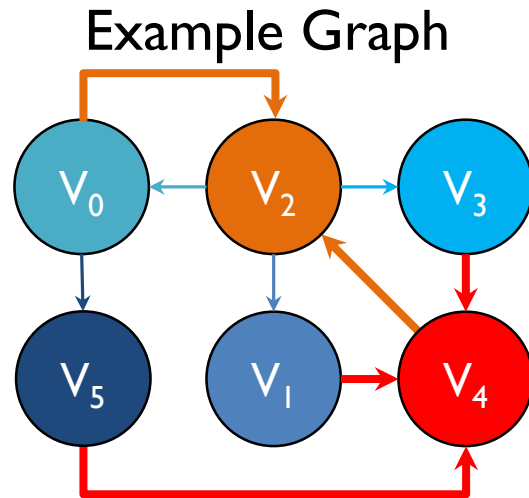


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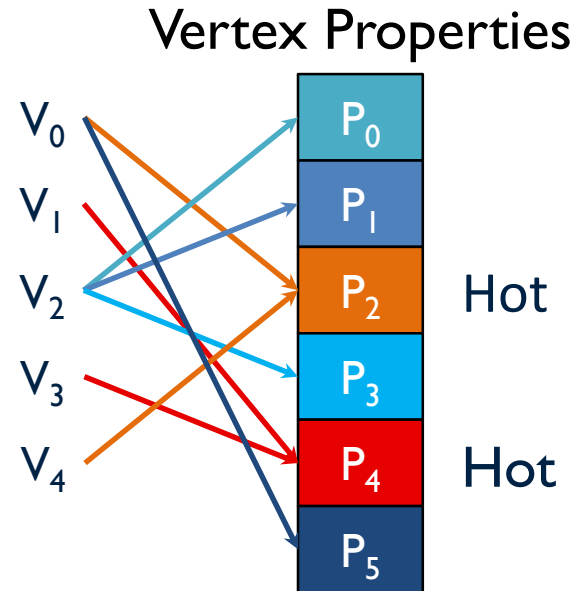
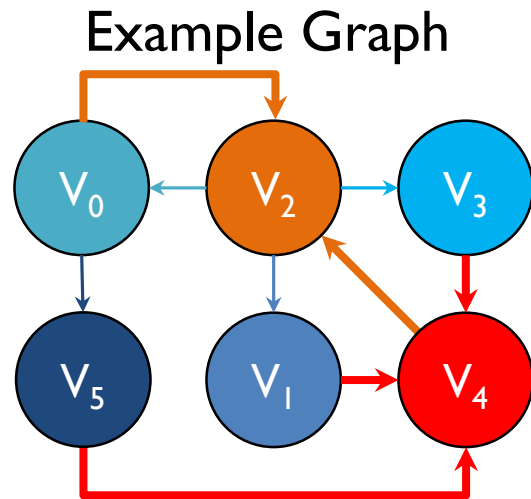


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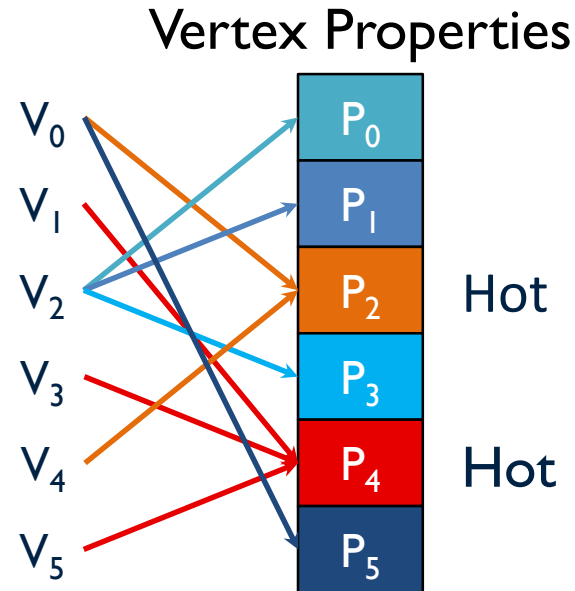
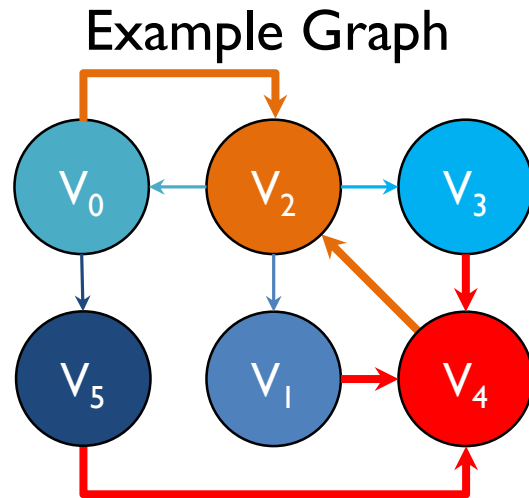


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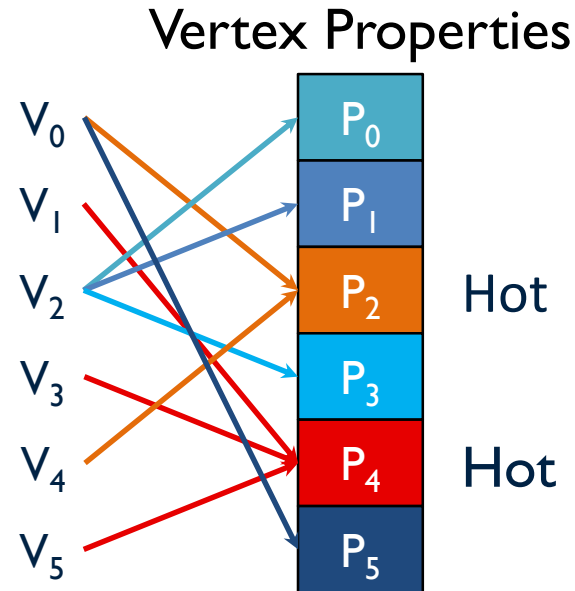
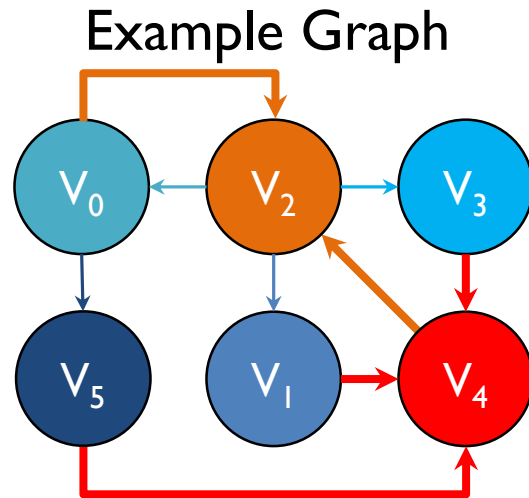


Cache Accesses in Time



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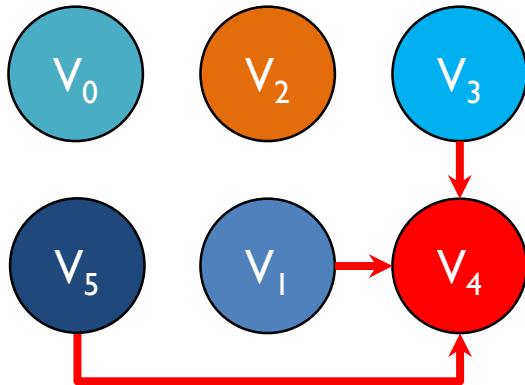
Key observation: vertex reuse is proportional to its degree



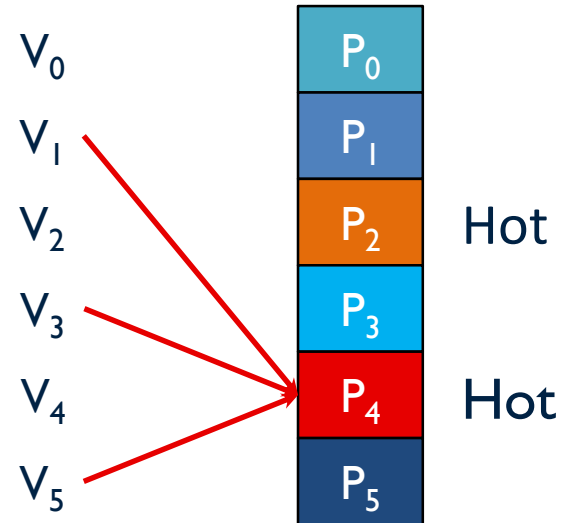
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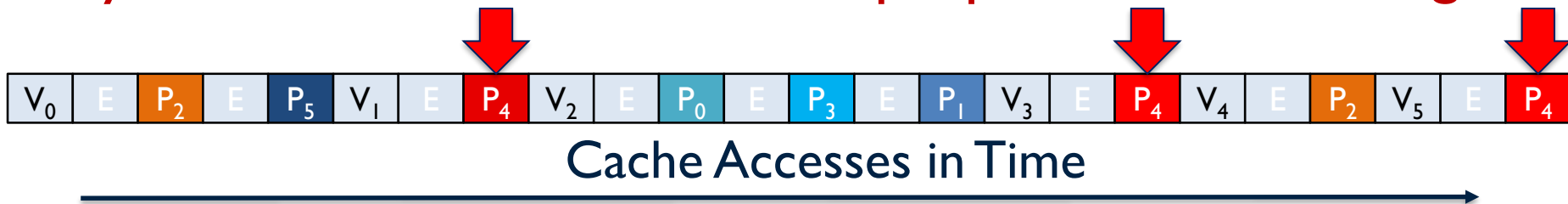
Example Graph



Vertex Properties



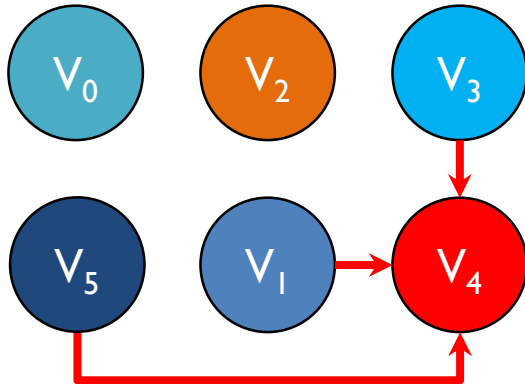
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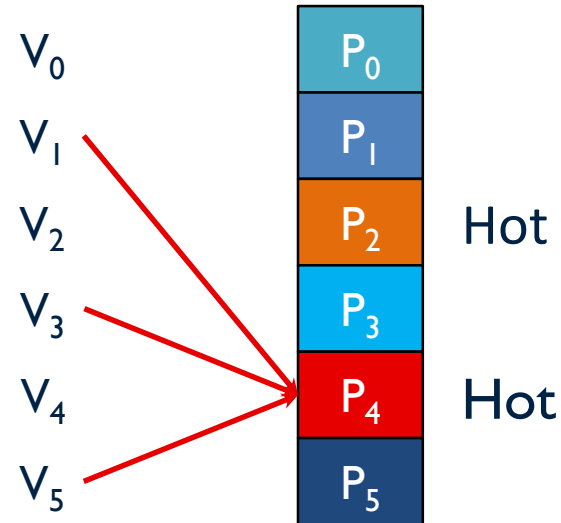
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Example Graph



Vertex Properties



Key observation: vertex reuse is proportional to its degree



Hot vertices → Small footprint + High reuse

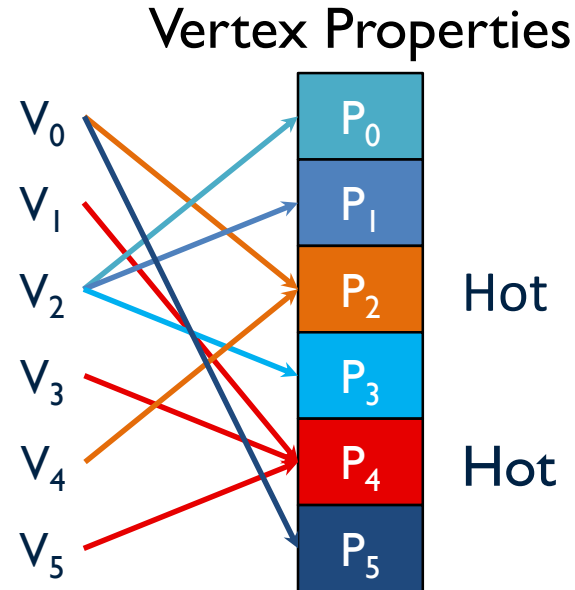
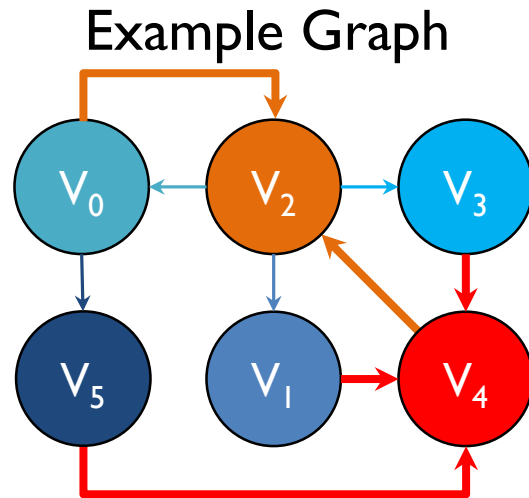


Challenging to identify hot vertices in hardware

Domain-agnostic techniques rely on purely hardware mechanisms

Challenging to identify hot vertices in hardware

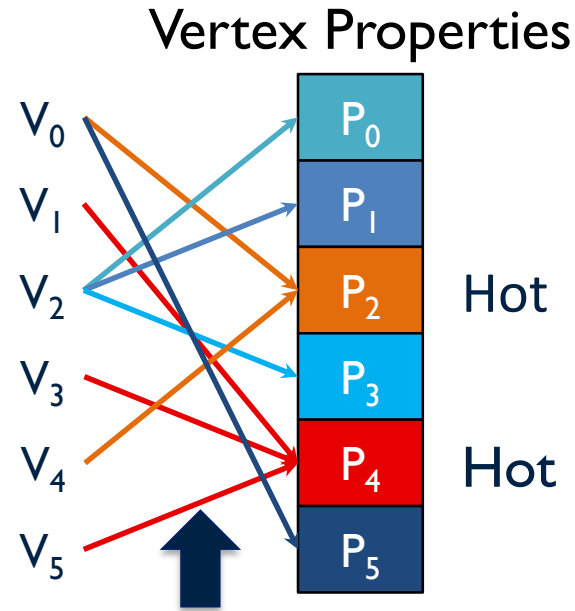
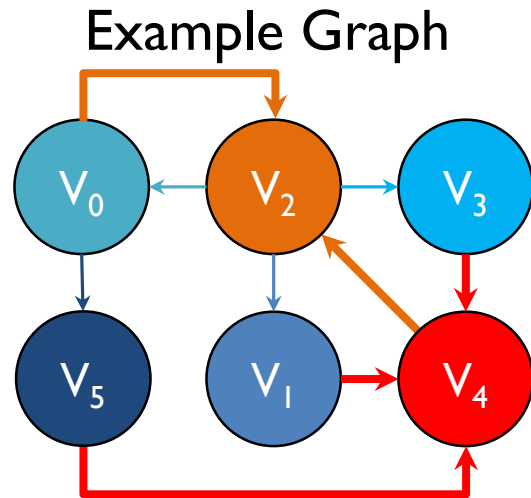
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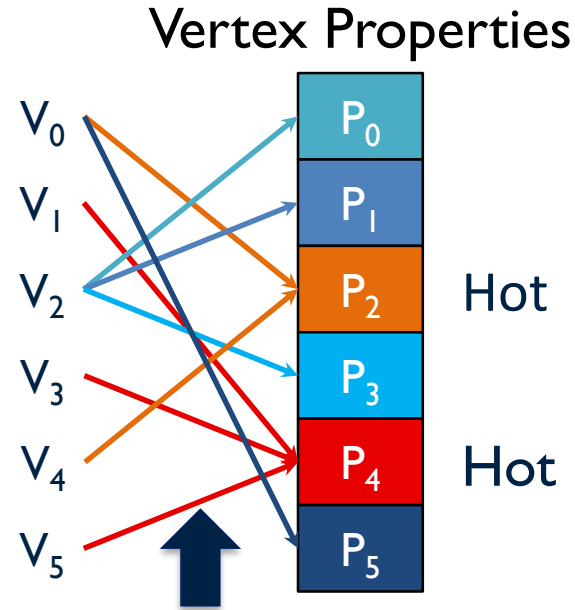
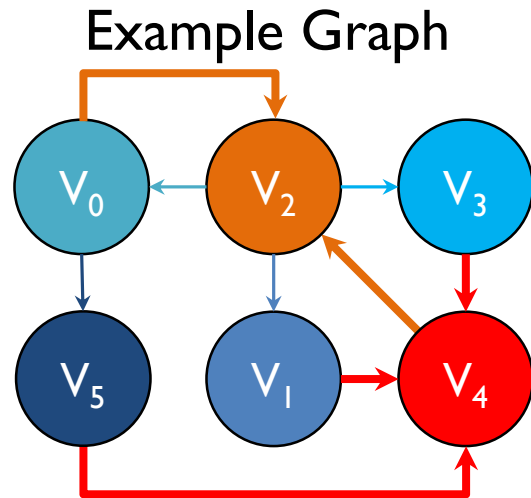
Reason **1** Irregular Accesses



Cache Accesses in Time

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Reason ① Irregular Accesses

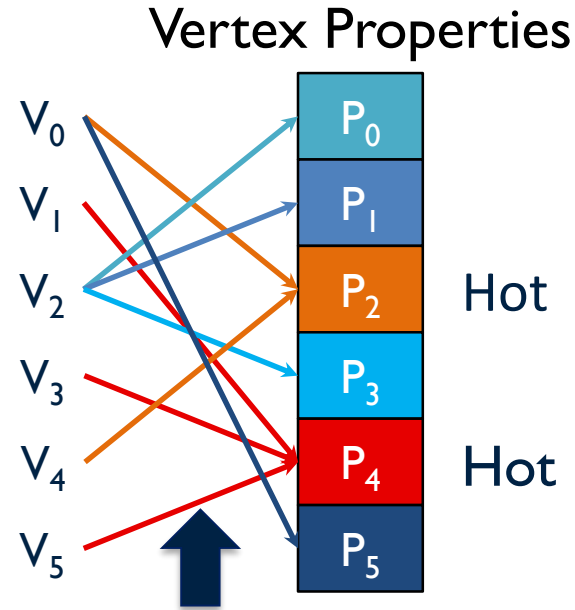
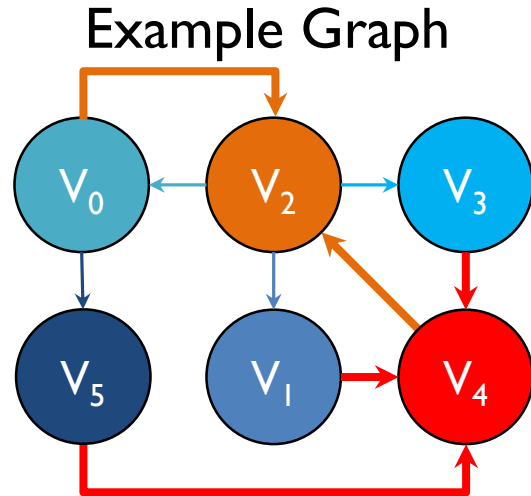
Reason ② Long Reuse Distances



Cache Accesses in Time

Challenging to identify hot vertices in hardware

Domain-agnostic techniques rely on purely hardware mechanisms



Reason ① Irregular Accesses

Reason ② Long Reuse Distances

Idea: Leverage domain-knowledge for reuse prediction

Proposal: GRASP – a software-hardware co-design

Software aids hardware in identifying hot vertices



Hardware preferentially caches hot vertices

Outline

- Performance of domain-agnostic cache management
- Graph analytics
- GRASP: domain-specialized cache management
 - **Software-guided reuse-prediction**
 - Hardware-enforced cache management
- Performance evaluation



GRASP: Software-guided reuse-prediction

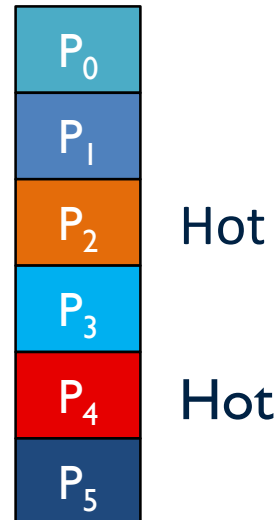
Task: Let software aid hardware in identifying hot vertices

GRASP: Software-guided reuse-prediction

Task: Let software aid hardware in identifying hot vertices

Challenge: Non-trivial due to sparse distribution of hot vertices in memory

Vertex Properties

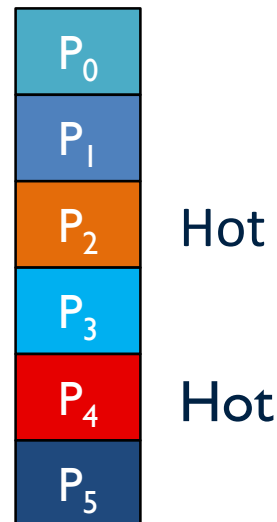


GRASP: Software-guided reuse-prediction

Task: Let software aid hardware in identifying hot vertices

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Vertex Properties



Idea: Leverage prior graph reordering optimization

Optimization: skew-aware graph reordering

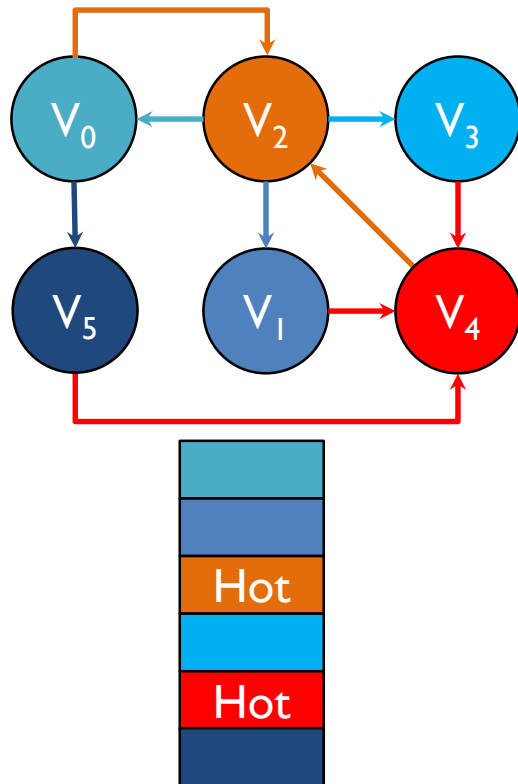
Vertices are ordered in memory based on their assigned IDs

Changing vertex order to improve cache locality [IISWC'19]

Optimization: skew-aware graph reordering

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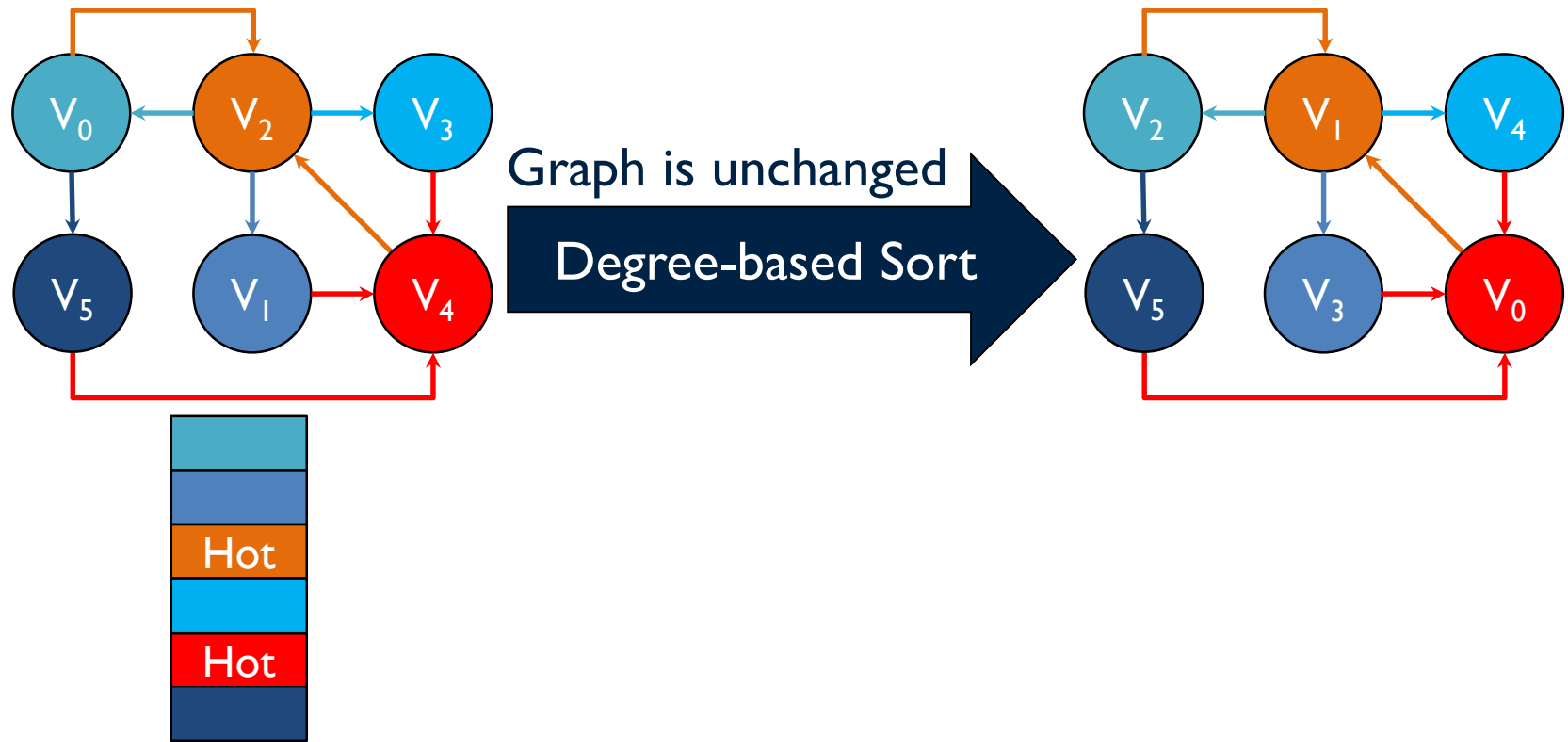


Original Vertex Order

Optimization: skew-aware graph reordering

Vertices are ordered in memory based on their assigned IDs

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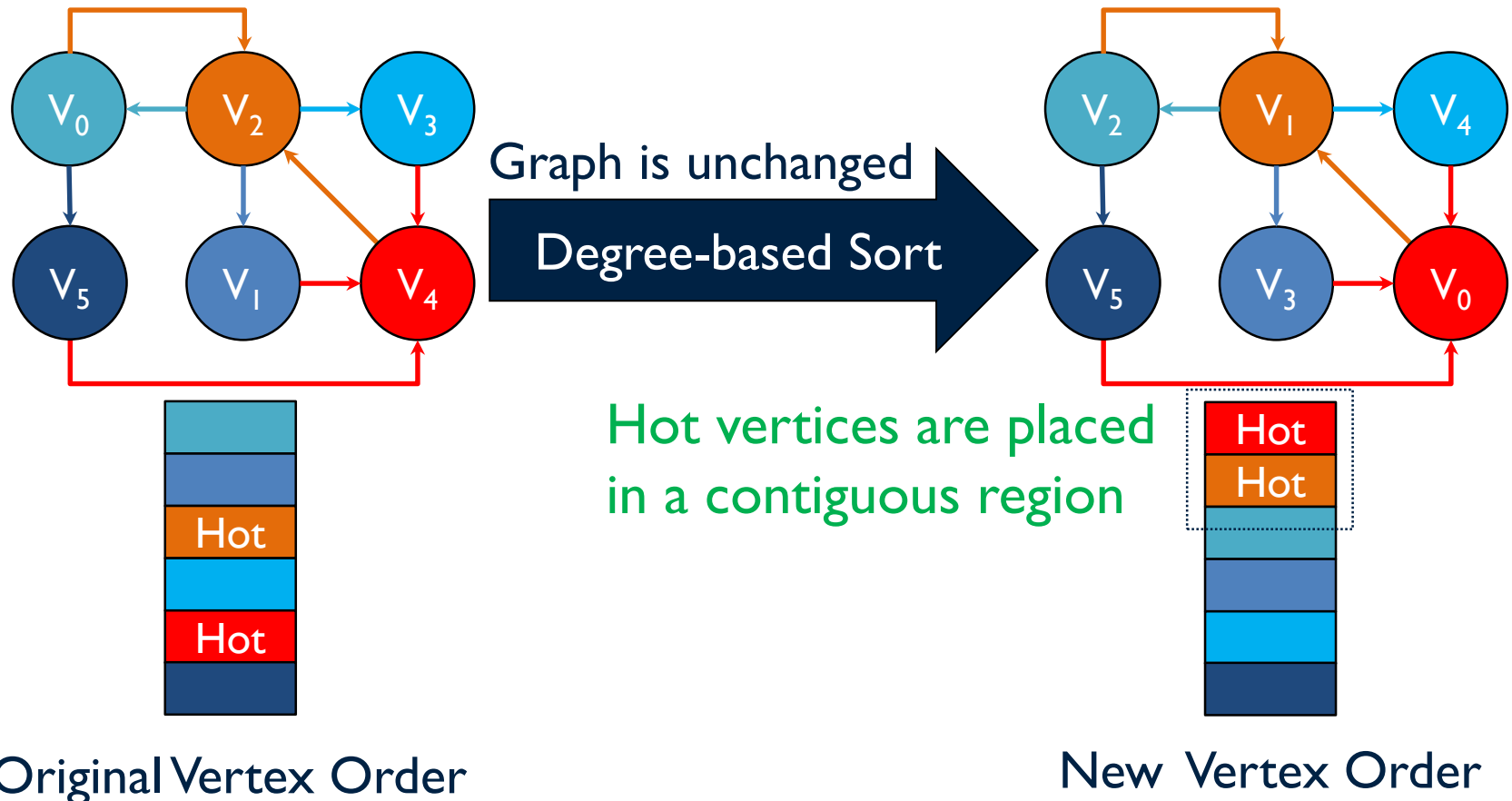


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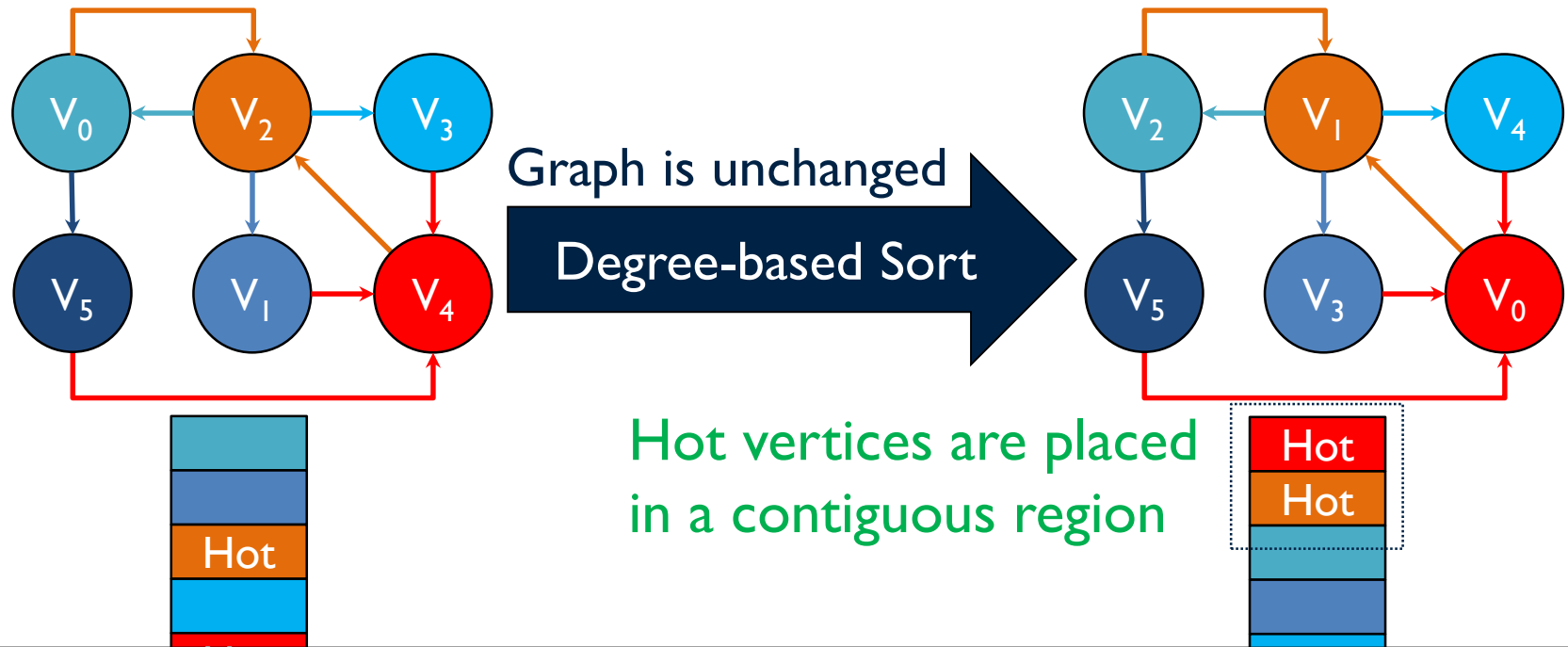
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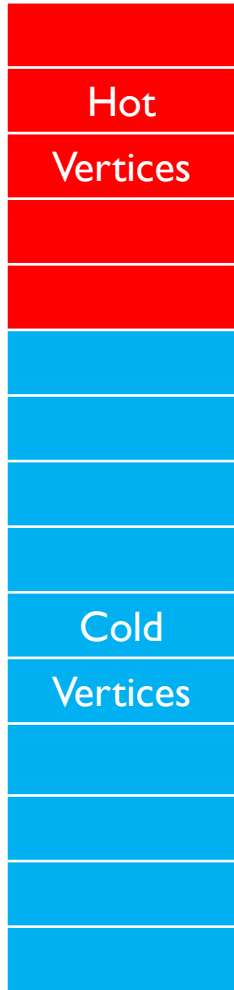
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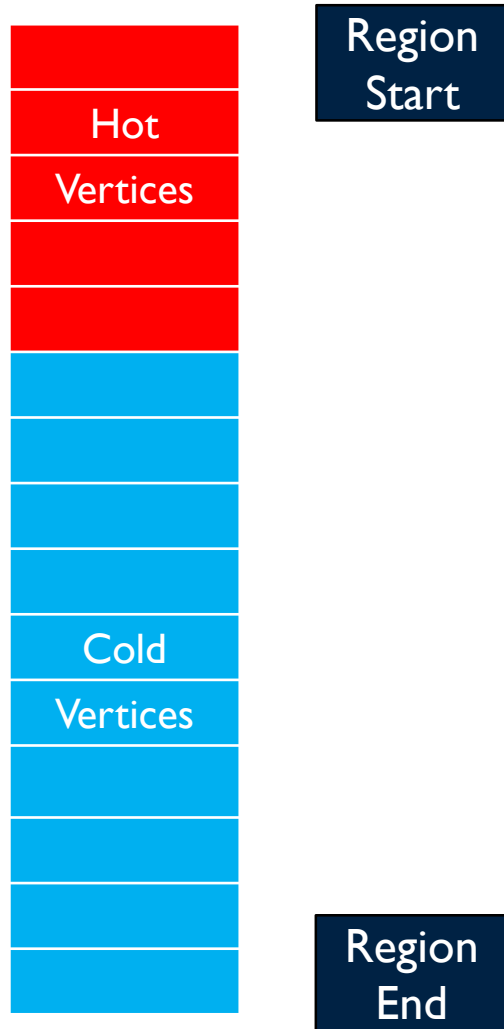
Easy to communicate the region boundary to hardware

GRASP: Region-based lightweight interface



- 1 Preprocessing:
Software applies
skew-aware
reordering

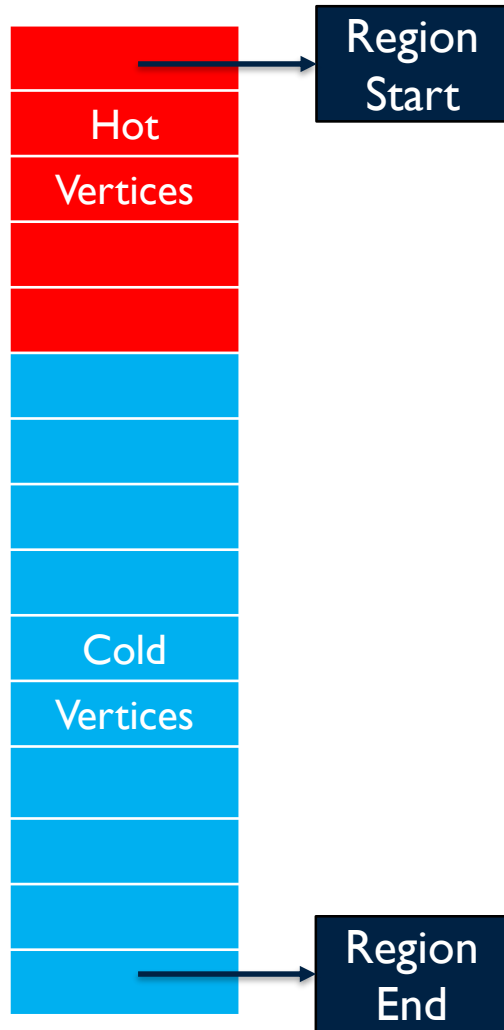
GRASP: Region-based lightweight interface



Architecturally exposed
configuration registers

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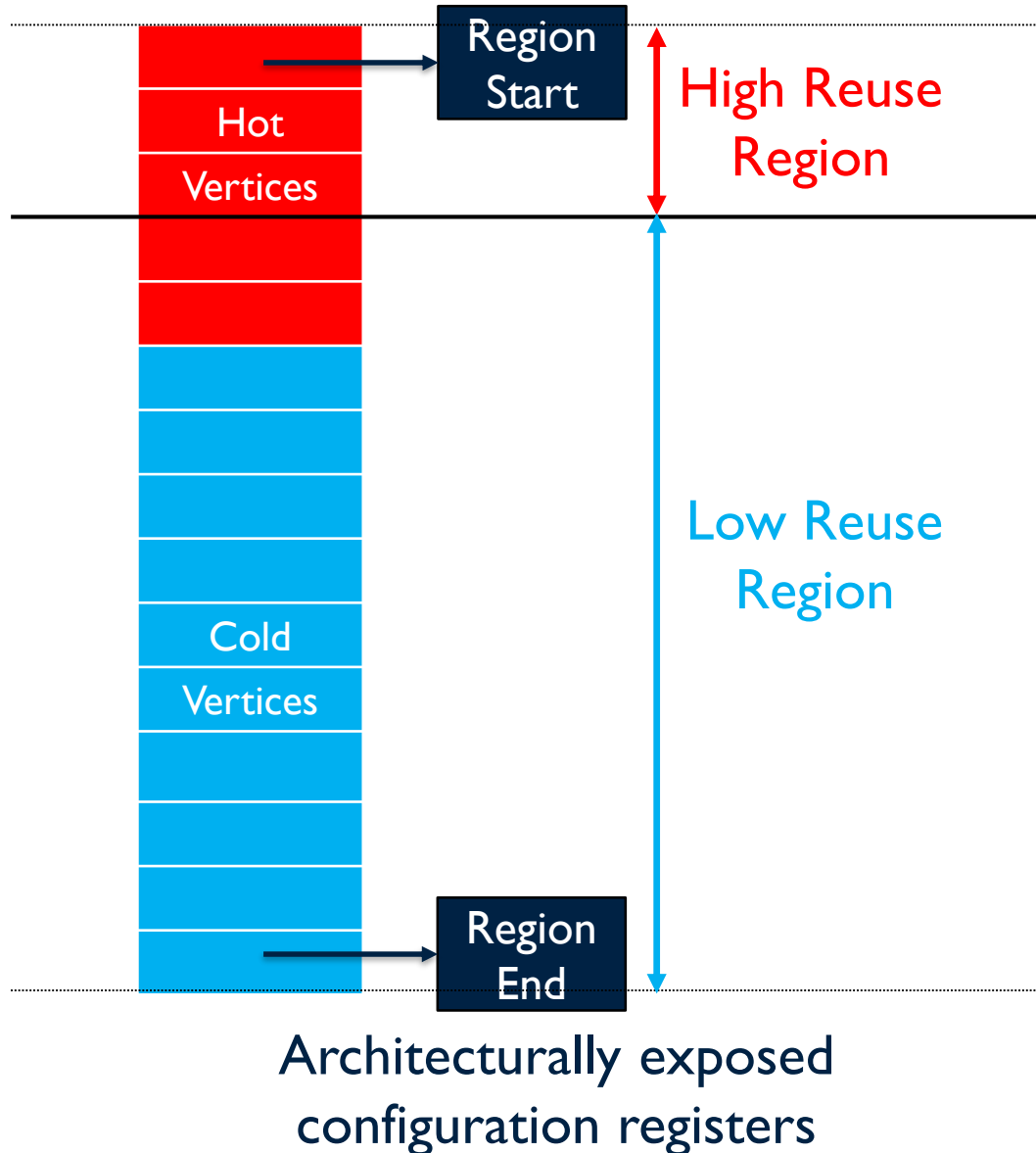
GRASP: Region-based lightweight interface



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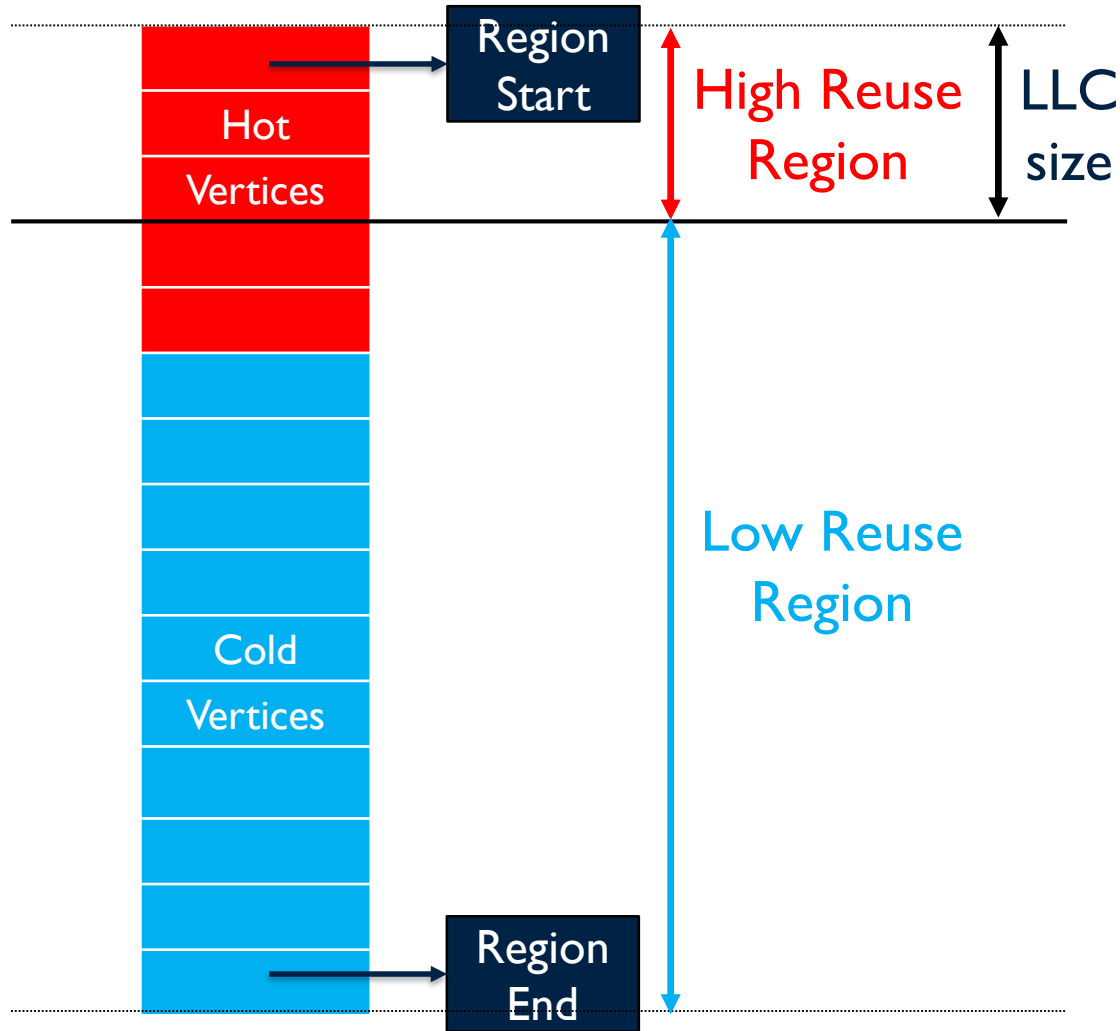
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GRASP: Region-based lightweight interface



- 1 Preprocessing: Software applies skew-aware reordering
- 2 Initialization: Software populates configuration registers
- 3 Initialization: Hardware logically partitions the Property Array

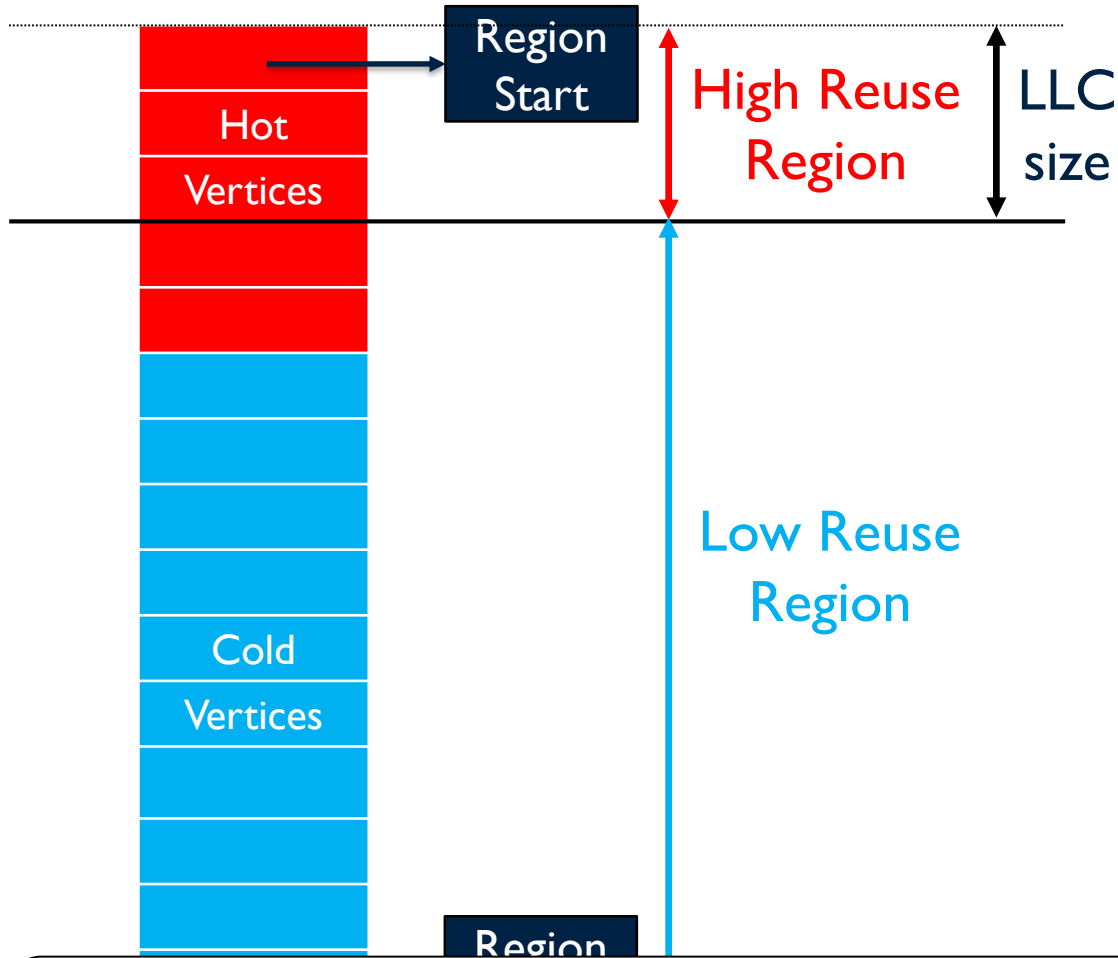
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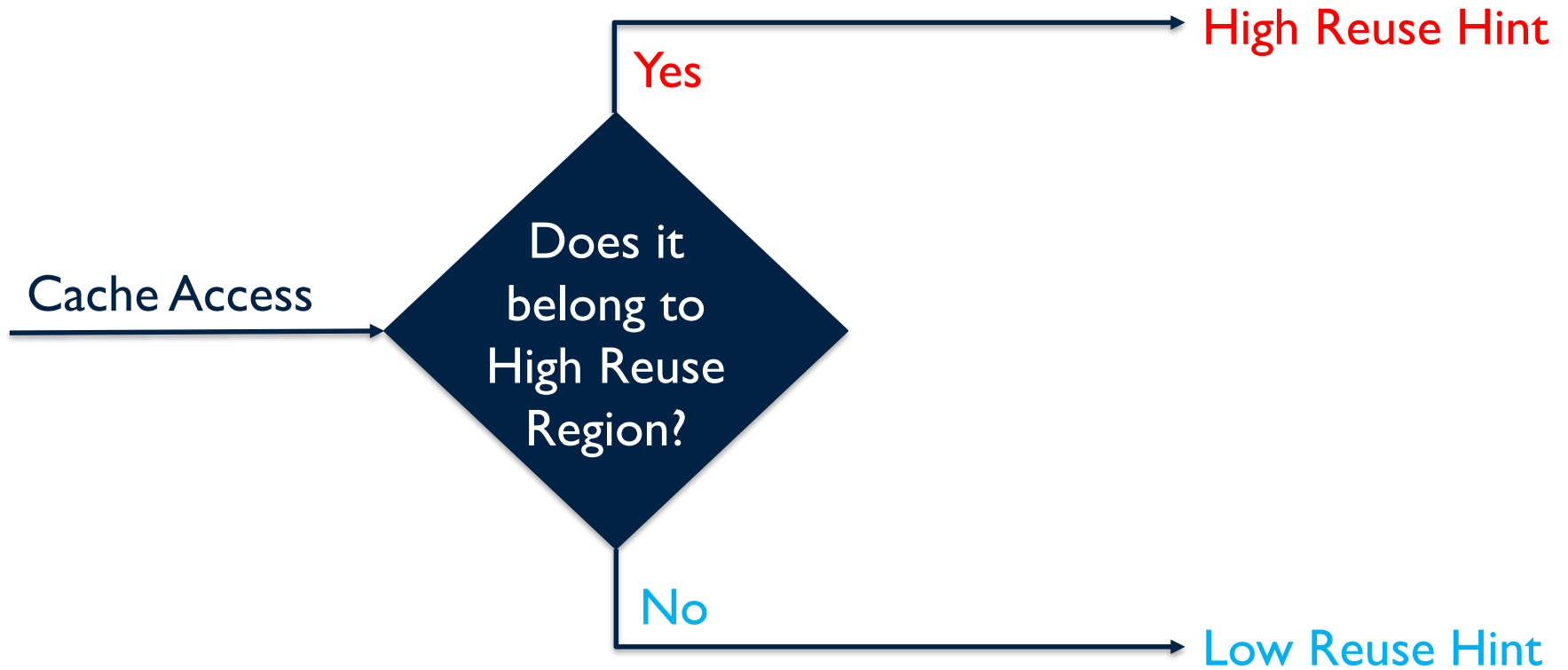
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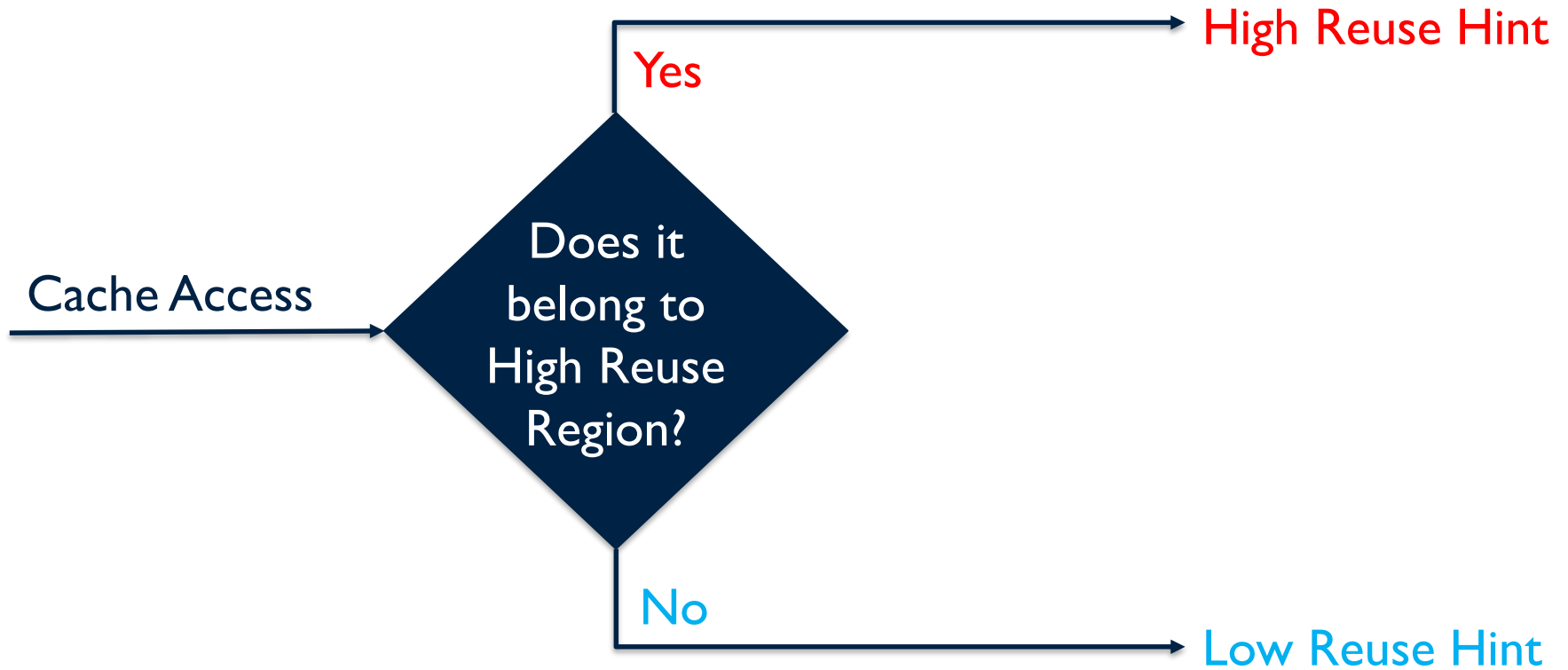
- 1 Preprocessing: Software applies skew-aware reordering
- 2 Initialization: Software populates configuration registers
- 3 Initialization: Hardware logically

Software involvement is limited to initialization

GRASP: Reuse prediction at runtime



GRASP: Reuse prediction at runtime



Prediction is entirely done in hardware

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GRASP: Hardware-enforced cache management

Task: Preferentially cache hot vertices

Challenge: LLC capacity is limited

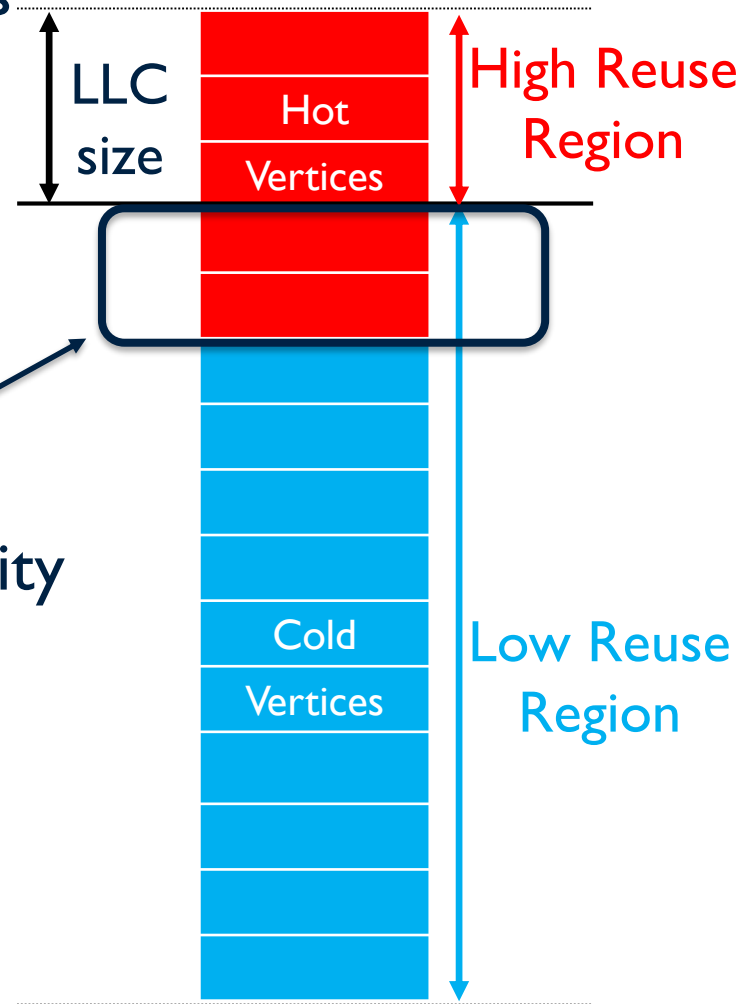
- Not all hot vertices can fit

GRASP: Hardware-enforced cache management

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Hot vertices but predicted to have low reuse due to limited LLC capacity

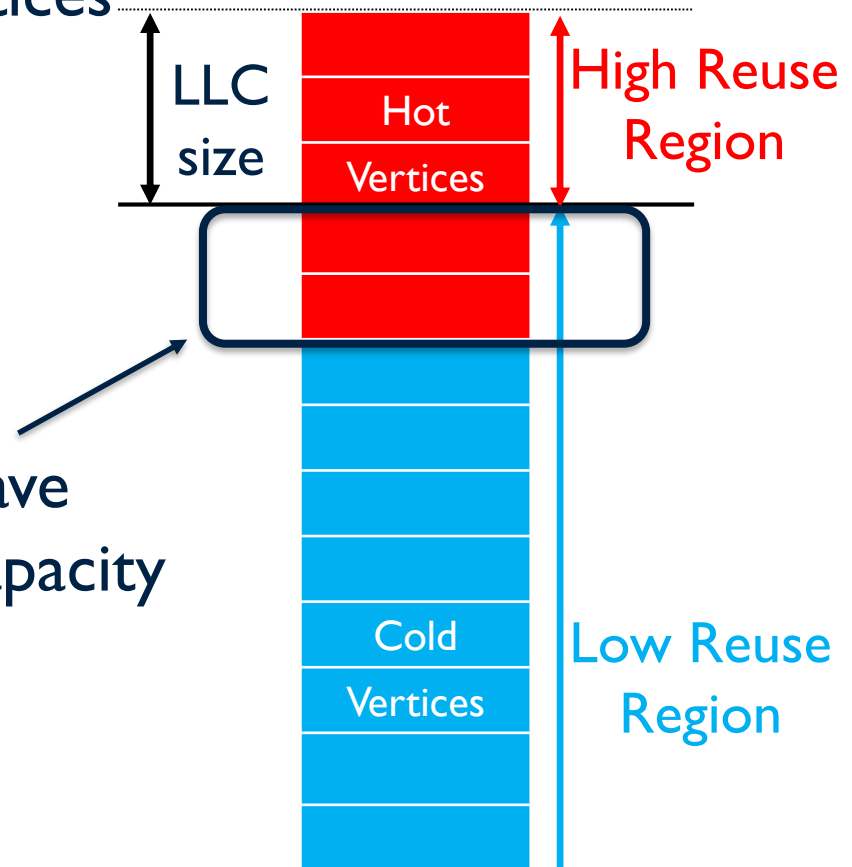


GRASP: Hardware-enforced cache management

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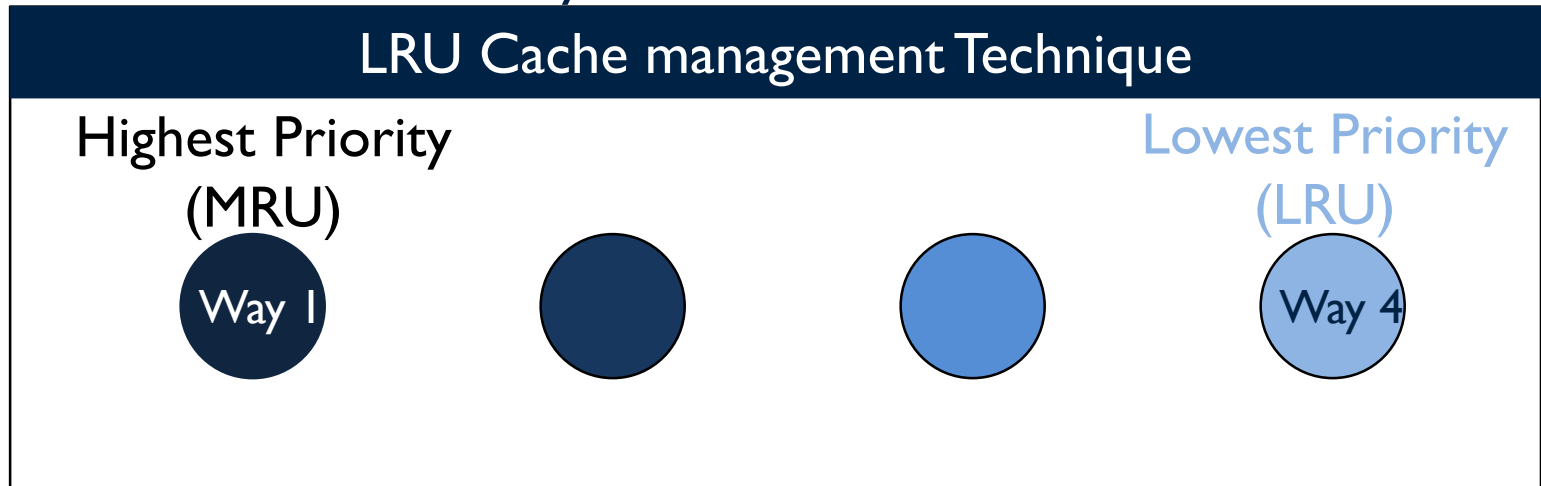


Requirement: Keep cache management flexible

GRASP: Preferential but flexible cache management

4-Way Set Associative Cache

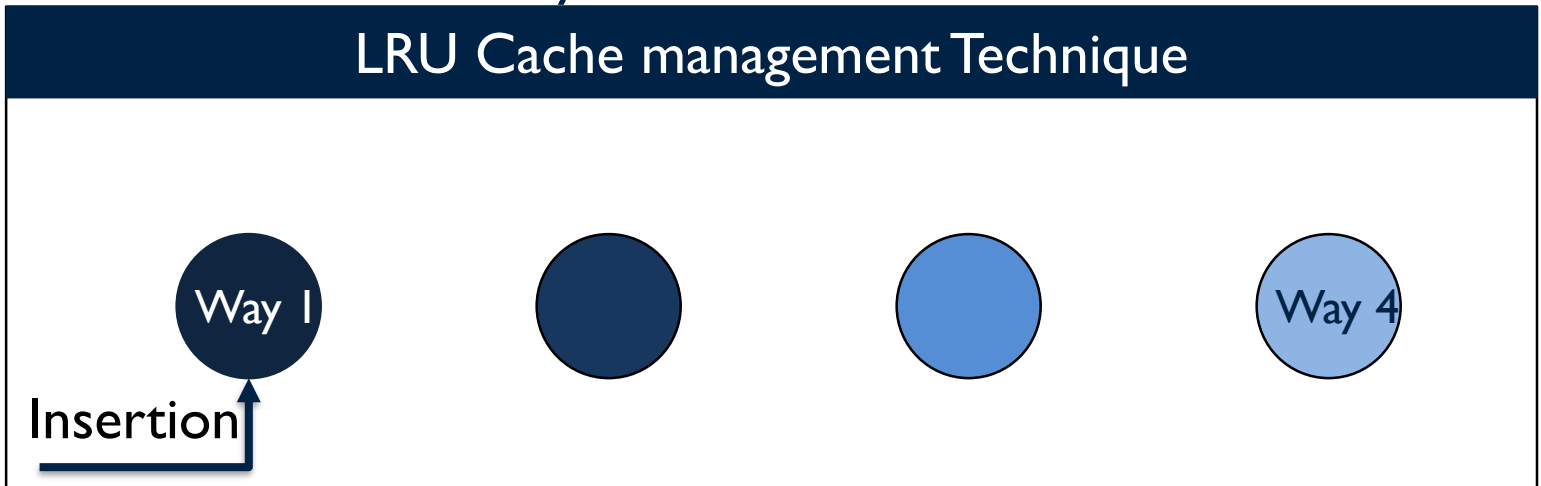
LRU Cache management Technique



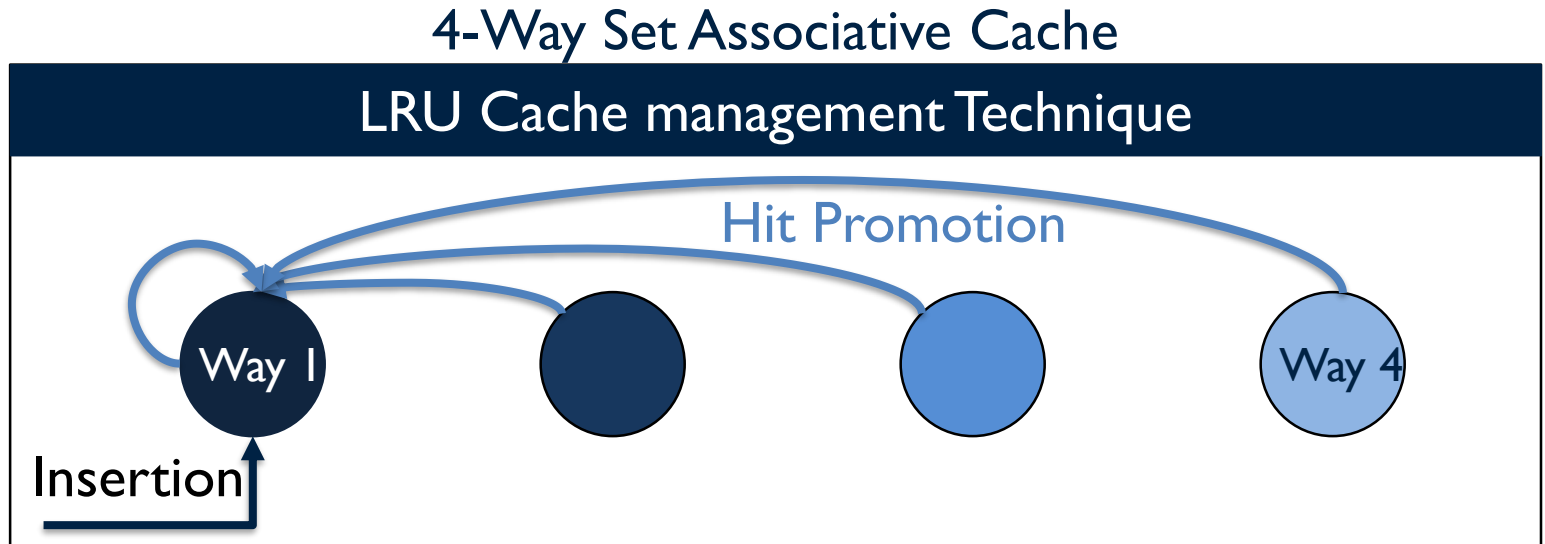
GRASP: Preferential but flexible cache management

4-Way Set Associative Cache

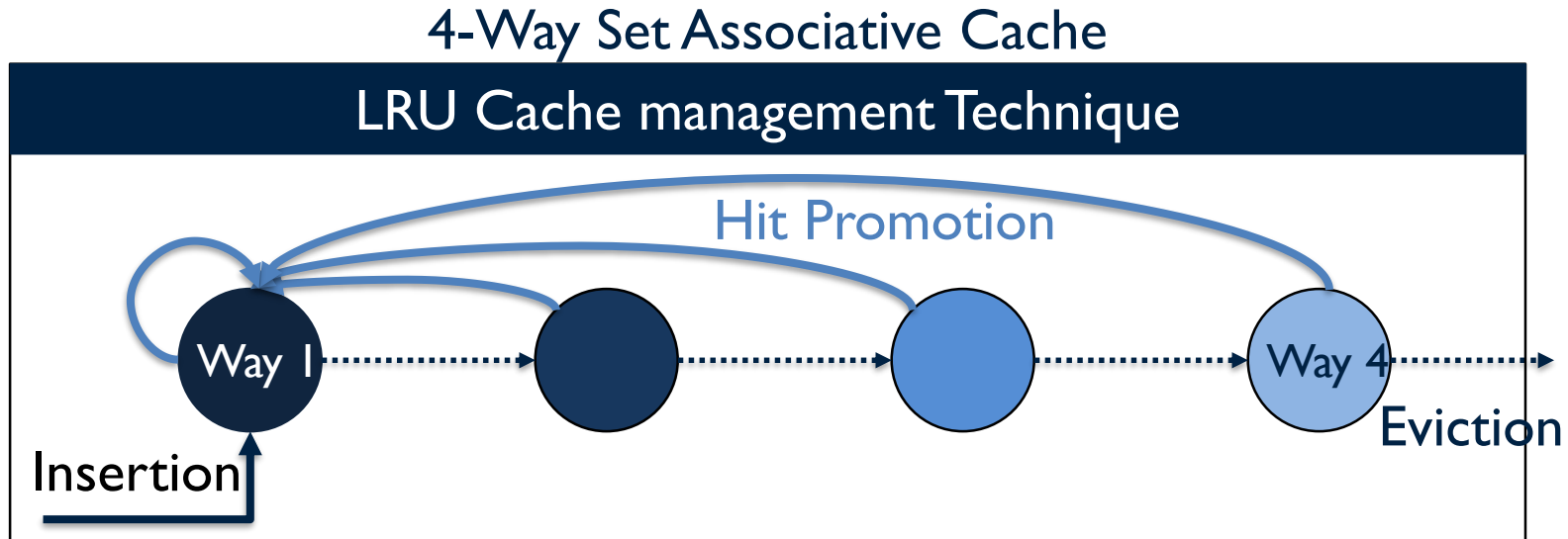
LRU Cache management Technique



GRASP: Preferential but flexible cache management



GRASP: Preferential but flexible cache management

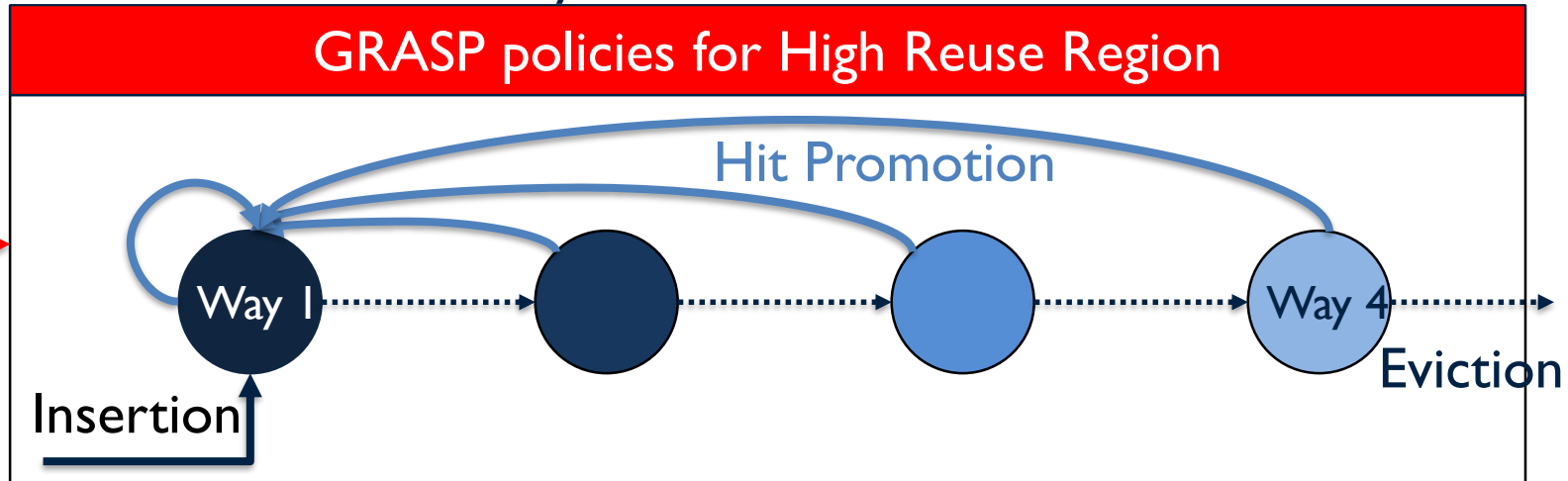


GRASP: Preferential but flexible cache management

4-Way Set Associative Cache

GRASP policies for High Reuse Region

High Reuse



GRASP policies for Low Reuse Prediction

Low Reuse

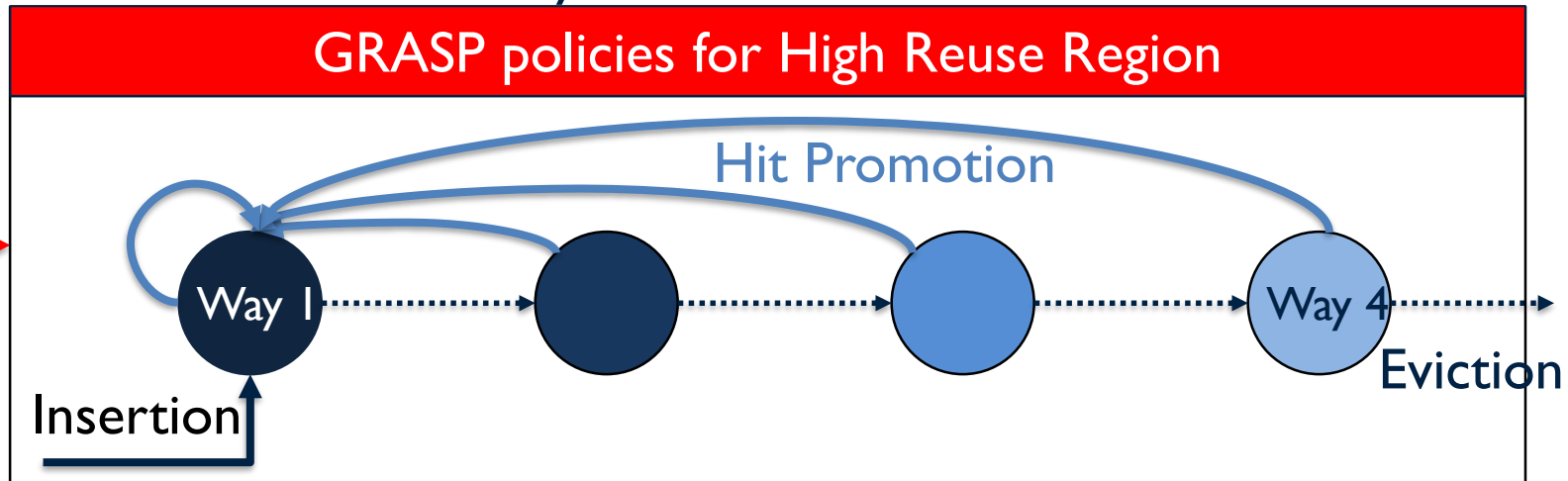


GRASP: Preferential but flexible cache management

4-Way Set Associative Cache

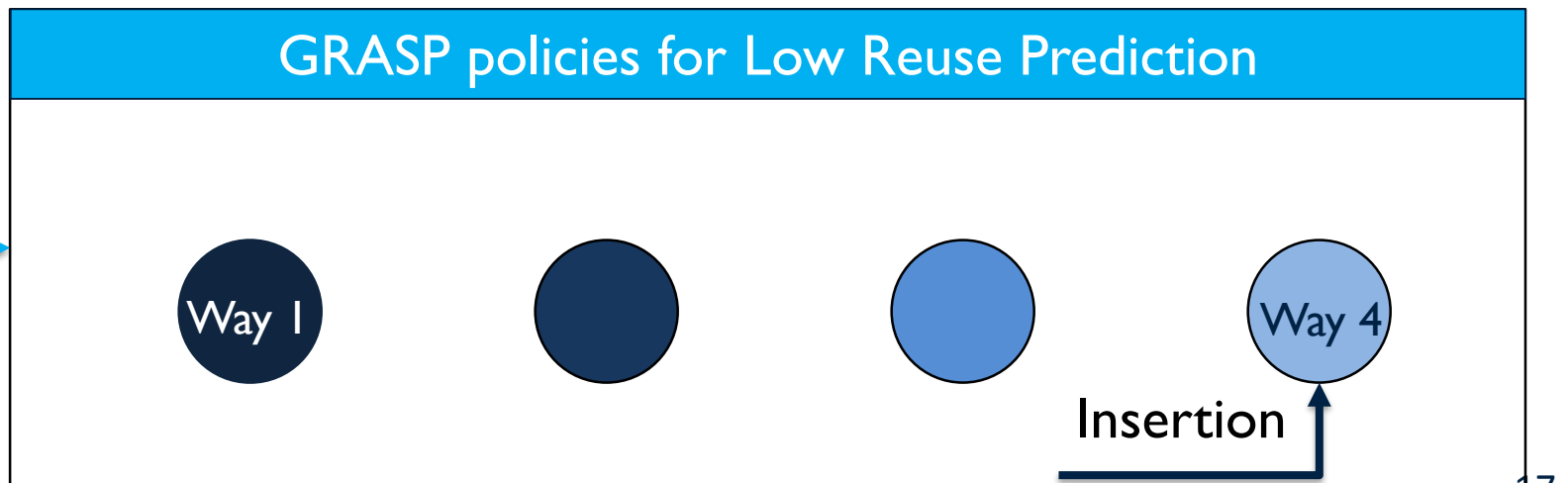
GRASP policies for High Reuse Region

High Reuse



GRASP policies for Low Reuse Prediction

Low Reuse

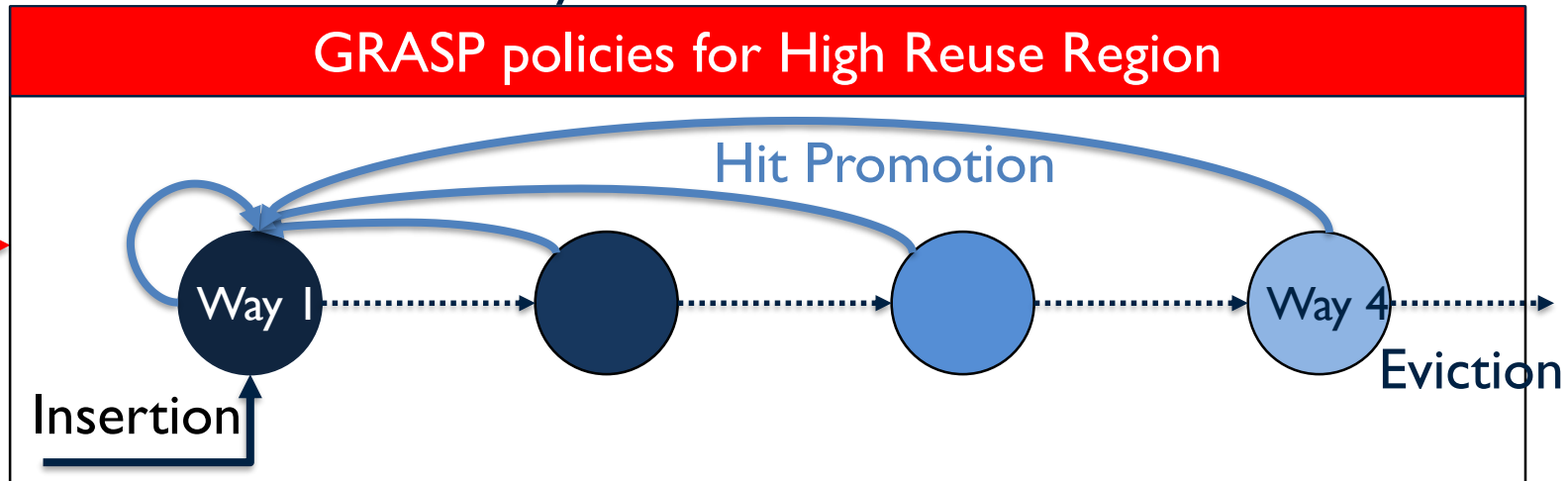


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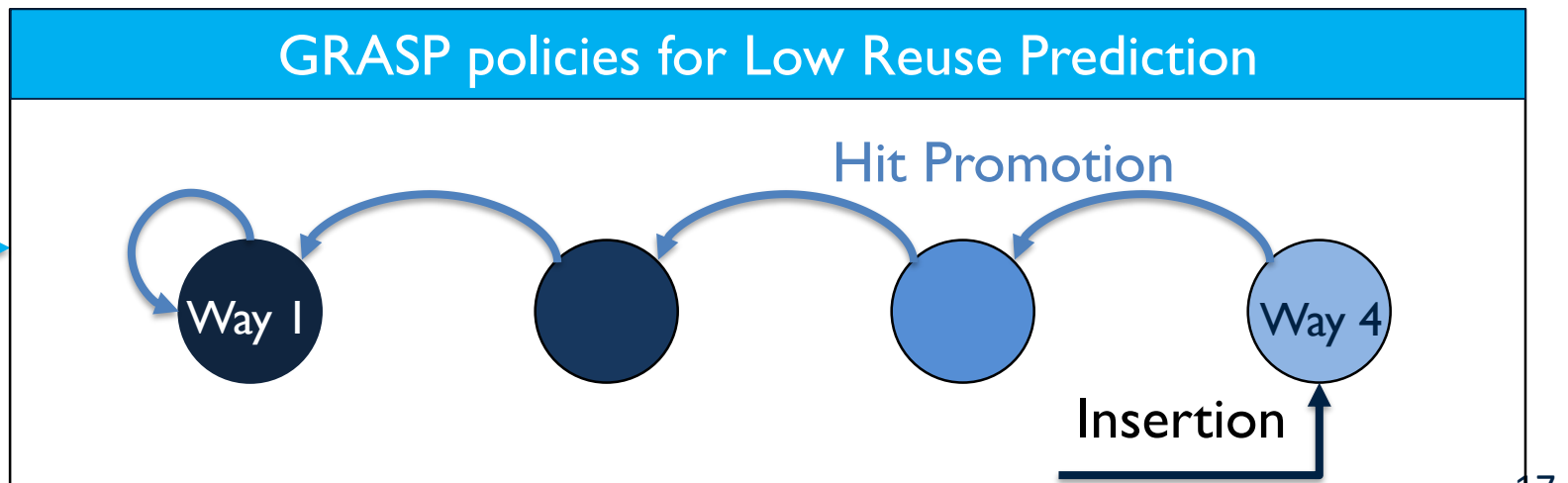
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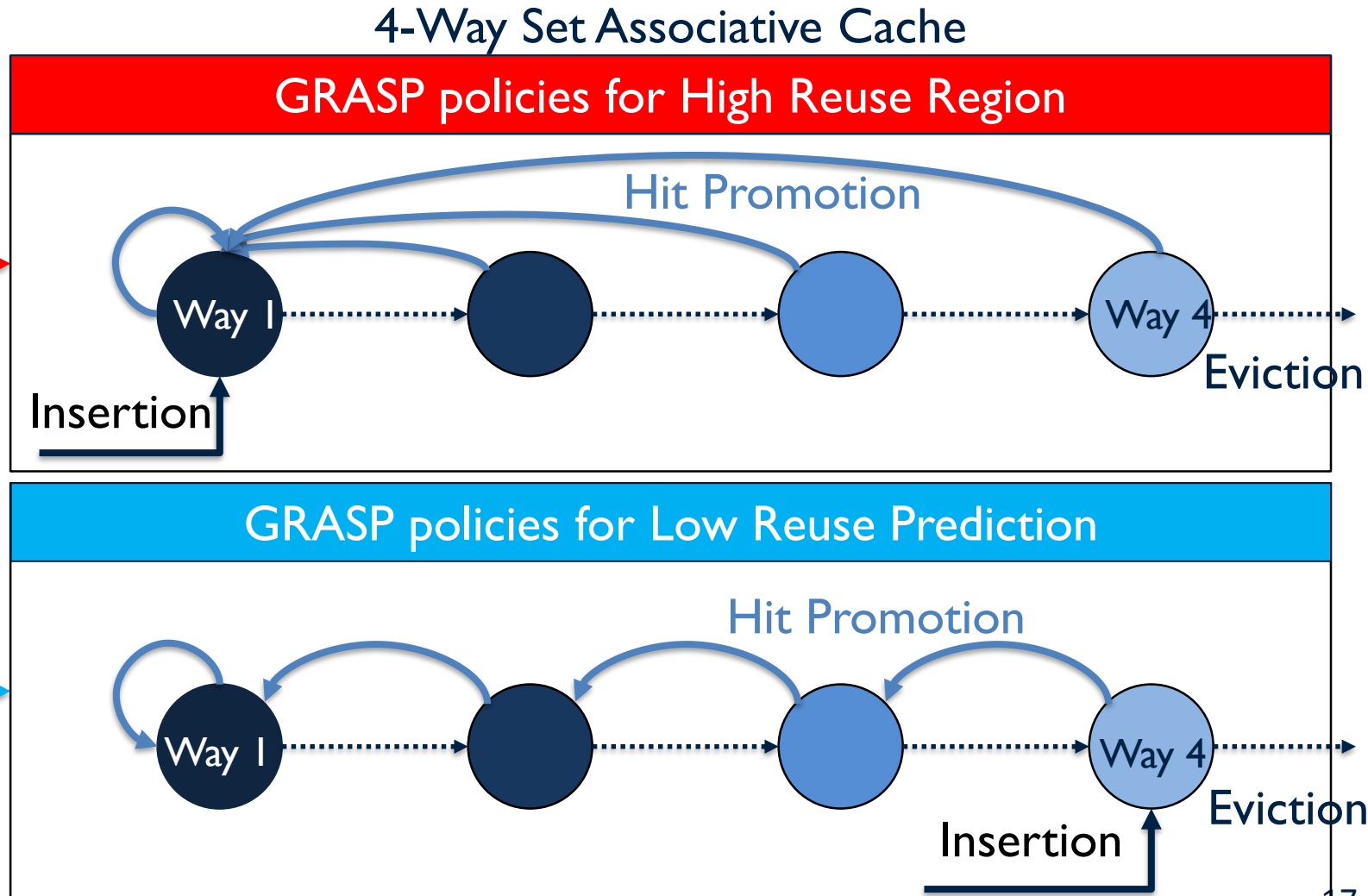


GRASP policies for Low Reuse Prediction

Low Reuse



GRASP: Preferential but flexible cache management



GRASP is simple!

Software

- Off the shelf skew-aware reordering optimization
- Compatible with multiple skew-aware reordering techniques

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- Lightweight address comparison logic to infer the reuse hint
- Trivial policy changes
- Minimal modifications to cache structure – no additional metadata

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Accelerating graph analytics at minimal cost

Outline

- Performance of domain-agnostic cache management
- Graph analytics
- GRASP: domain-specialized cache management
 - Software-guided reuse-prediction
 - Hardware-enforced cache management
- **Performance evaluation**

Evaluation methodology

Evaluated 25 benchmarks (5 applications x 5 graph datasets)

- Graph applications from the Ligra framework [PPoPP'13]
- Graph datasets are 0.3GB – 8GB in Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format

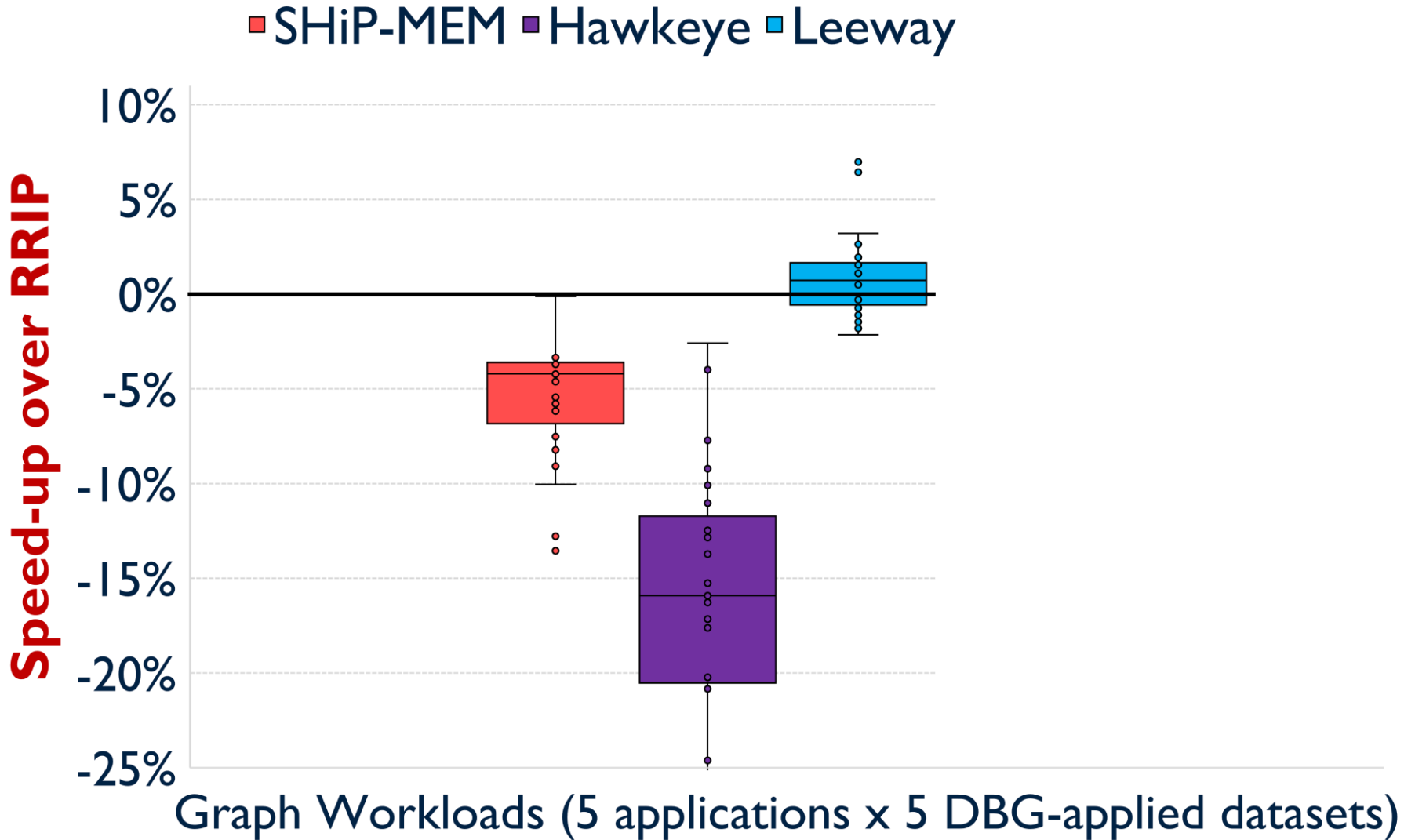
Datasets are reordered using DBG [IISWC'19]

- Degree-Based Grouping is state-of-the-art skew-aware reordering

Evaluated on the Sniper simulator [TACO'14]

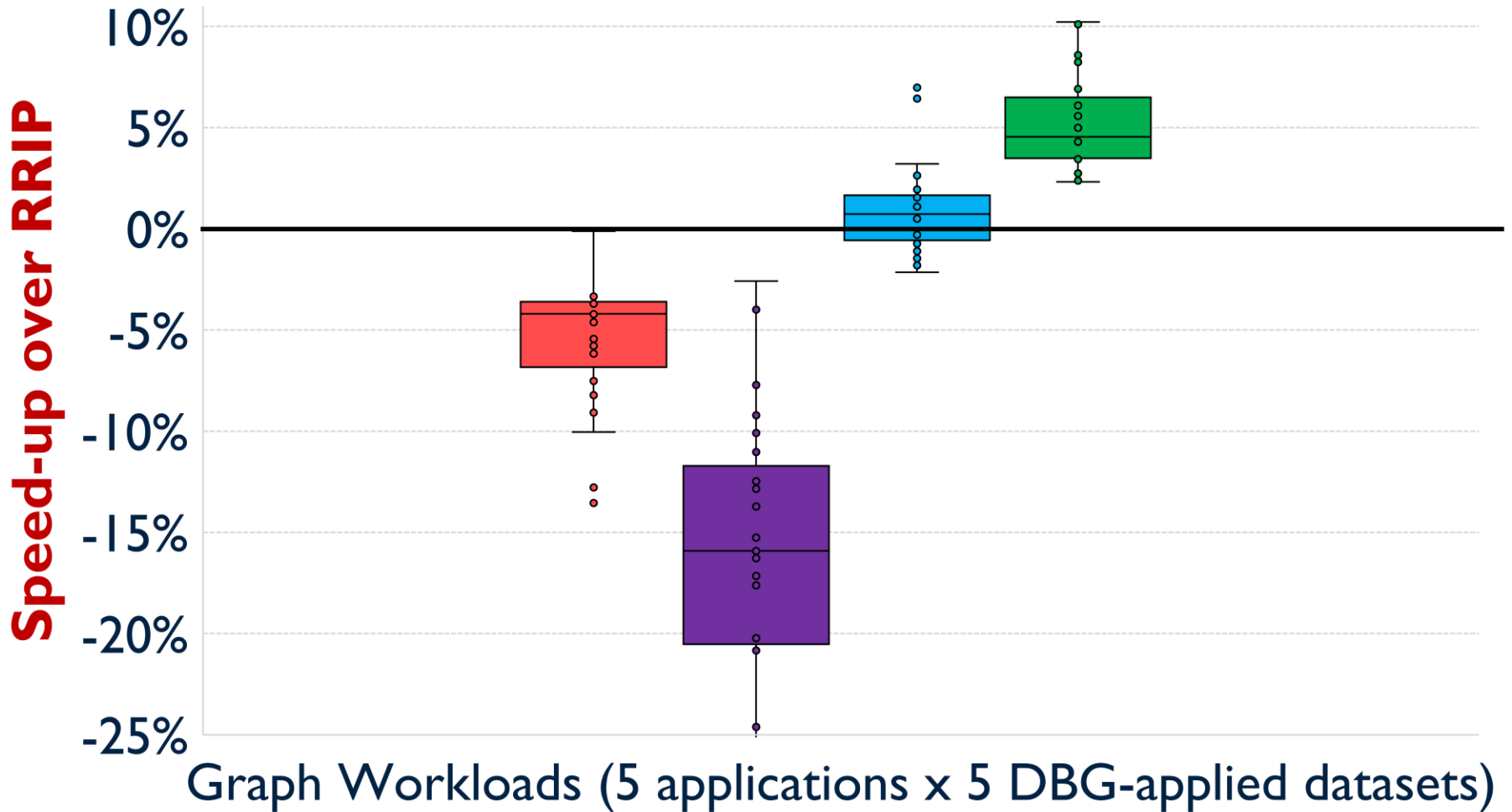
- 8 Out of Order cores
- 16MB shared LLC (2MB per core)

Domain-agnostic techniques vs GRASP

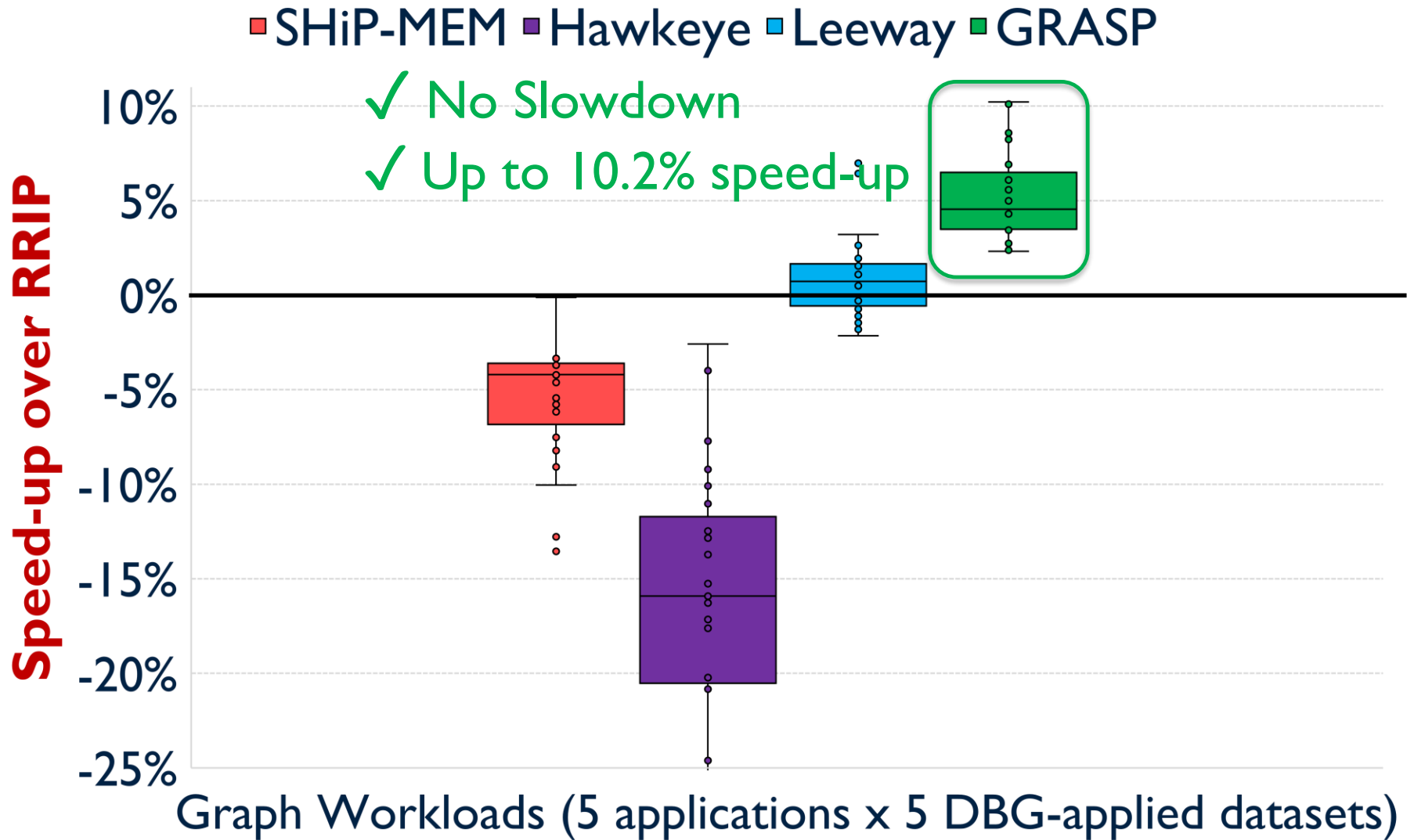


Domain-agnostic techniques vs GRASP

■ SHiP-MEM ■ Hawkeye ■ Leeway ■ GRASP



Domain-agnostic techniques vs GRASP



More results in paper

Evaluation of pinning-based techniques

Evaluation of GRASP on low-/no-skew graph datasets

Evaluation of GRASP on top of other reordering schemes

... and more

Key take away: one size does **NOT** fit all



Look beyond domain-agnostic cache management

Thank You



Priyank Faldu

Source code <https://github.com/faldupriyank>

Personal website www.faldupriyank.com



I am on the job market