

Building Blocks

CPUs, Memory and Accelerators



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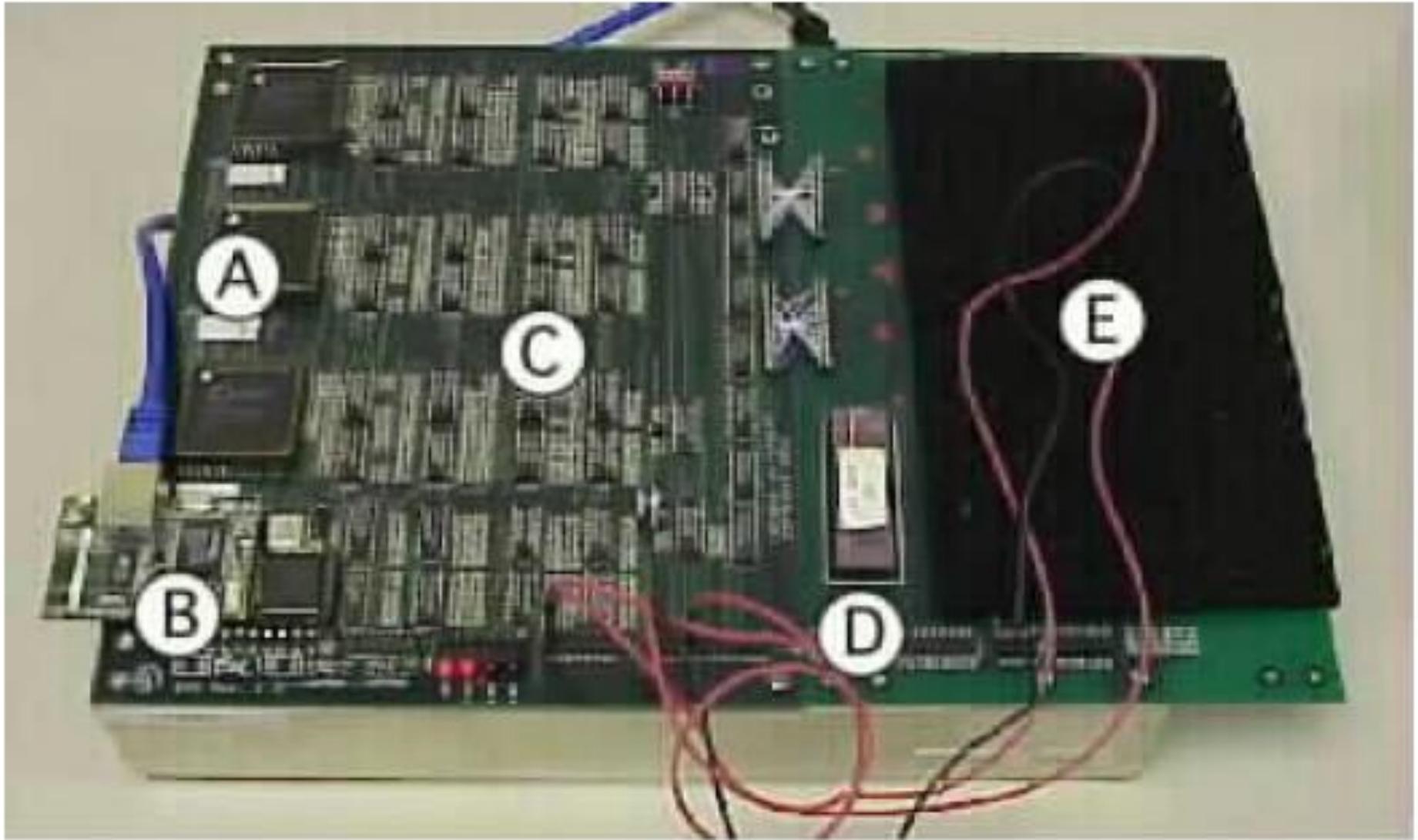
Outline

- Computer layout
 - CPU and Memory
 - What does performance depend on?
 - Limits to performance
- Silicon-level parallelism
 - Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD/Vector)
 - Multicore
 - Symmetric Multi-threading (SMT)
- Accelerators (GPGPU and Xeon Phi)
 - What are they good for?

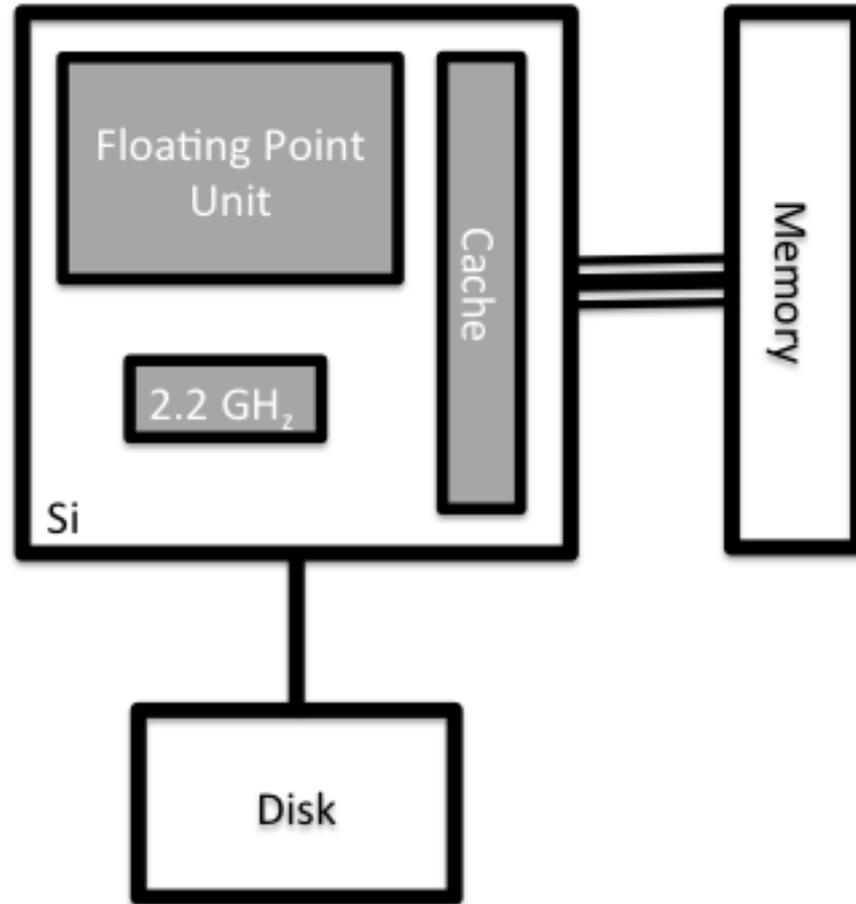
Computer Layout

How do all the bits interact and which ones matter?



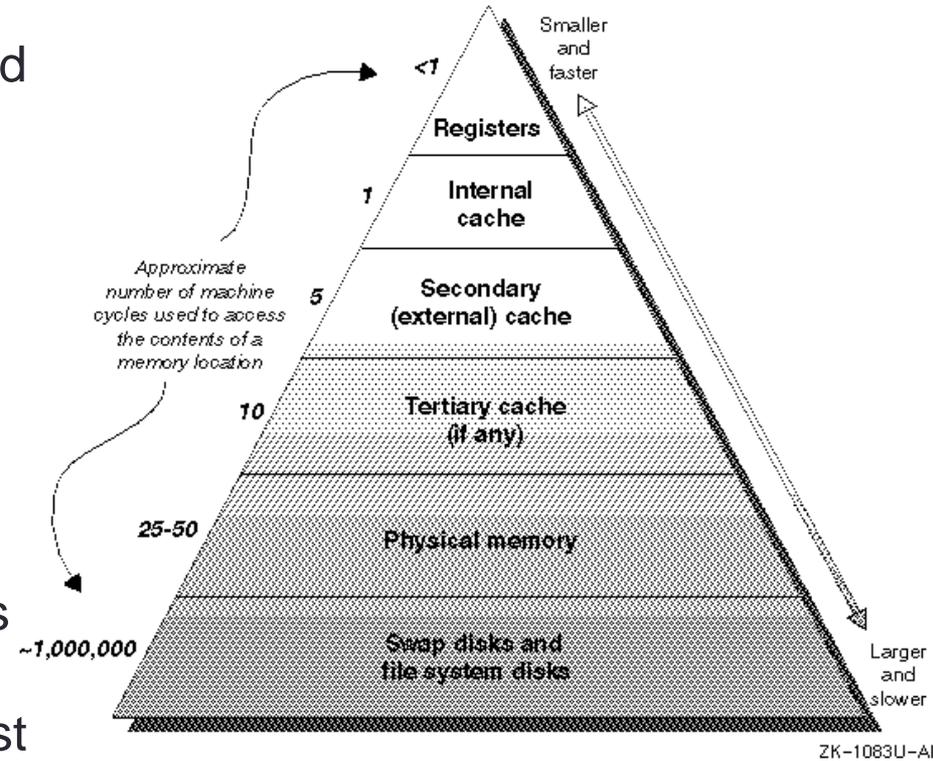


Anatomy of a computer



Data Access

- Disk access is slow
 - a few hundreds of Megabytes/second
- Large memory sizes allow us to keep data in memory
 - but memory access is slow
 - a few tens of Gigabytes/second
- Store data in fast cache memory
 - cache access much faster: hundreds of Gigabytes per second
 - limited size: a few Megabytes at most



Performance

- The performance (time to solution) on a single computer can depend on:
 - Clock speed – how fast the processor is
 - Floating point unit – how many operands can be operated on and what operations can be performed?
 - Memory latency – what is the delay in accessing the data?
 - Memory bandwidth – how fast can we stream data from memory?
 - Input/Output (IO) to storage – how quickly can we access persistent data (files)?

Performance (cont.)

- Application performance often described as:
 - Compute bound
 - Memory bound
 - IO bound
 - (Communication bound – more on this later...)
- For computational science
 - most calculations are limited by memory bandwidth
 - processor can calculate much faster than it can access data

Silicon-level parallelism

What does Moore's Law mean anyway?

What to do with all those transistors?

- For over 3 decades until early 2000's
 - more complicated processors
 - bigger caches
 - faster clock speeds
- Clock rate increases as inter-transistor distances decrease
 - so performance doubled every 18-24 months
- Came to a grinding halt about a decade ago
 - reached power and heat limitations
 - who wants a laptop that runs for an hour and scorches your trousers!

Alternative approaches

- Introduce parallelism into the processor itself
 - vector instructions
 - simultaneous multi-threading
 - multicore

Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD)

- For example, vector addition:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline a_0 \\ \hline a_1 \\ \hline a_2 \\ \hline a_3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline b_0 \\ \hline b_1 \\ \hline b_2 \\ \hline b_3 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c_0 \\ \hline c_1 \\ \hline c_2 \\ \hline c_3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- single instruction adds 4 numbers
- potential for 4 times the performance

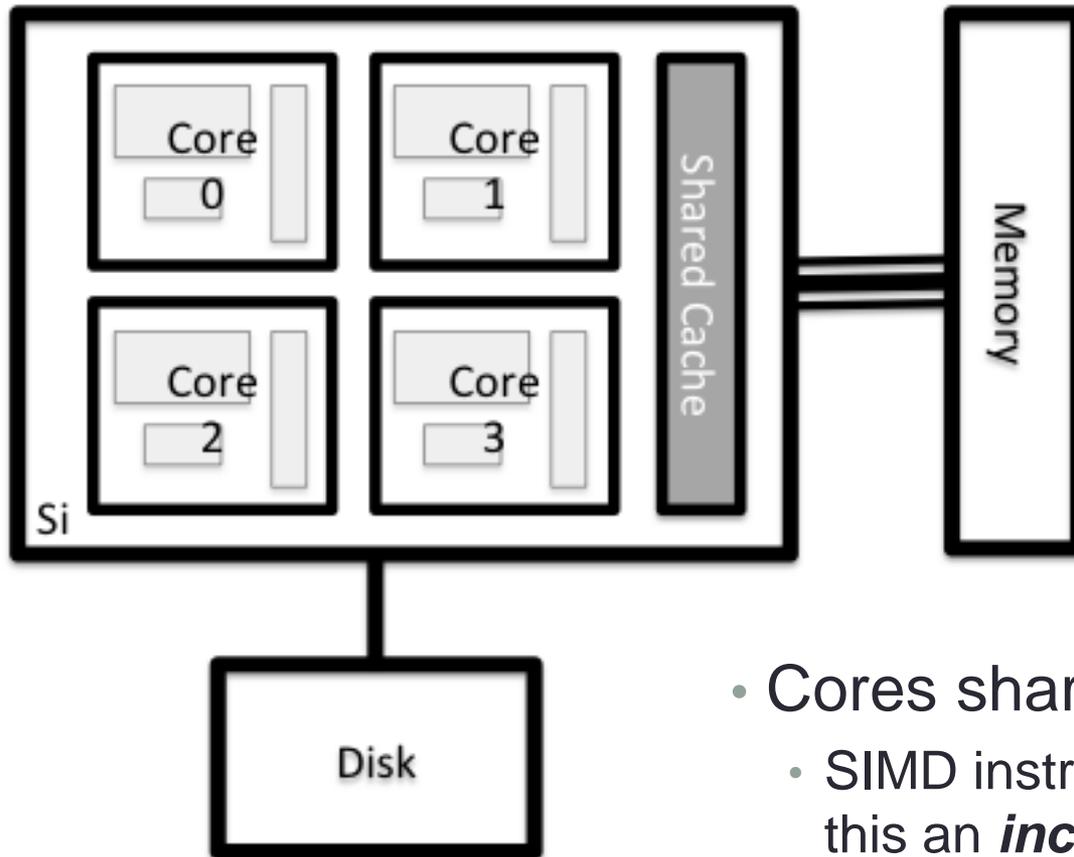
Symmetric Multi-threading (SMT)

- Some hardware supports running multiple instruction streams simultaneously on the same processor, e.g.
 - stream 1: loading data from memory
 - stream 2: multiplying two floating-point numbers together
- Known as *Symmetric Multi-threading (SMT)* or *hyperthreading (Intel)*
- Threading in this case can be a misnomer as it can refer to processes as well as threads
 - These are hardware threads, not software threads.
 - Intel Xeon supports 2-way SMT
 - IBM BlueGene/Q 4-way SMT

Multicore

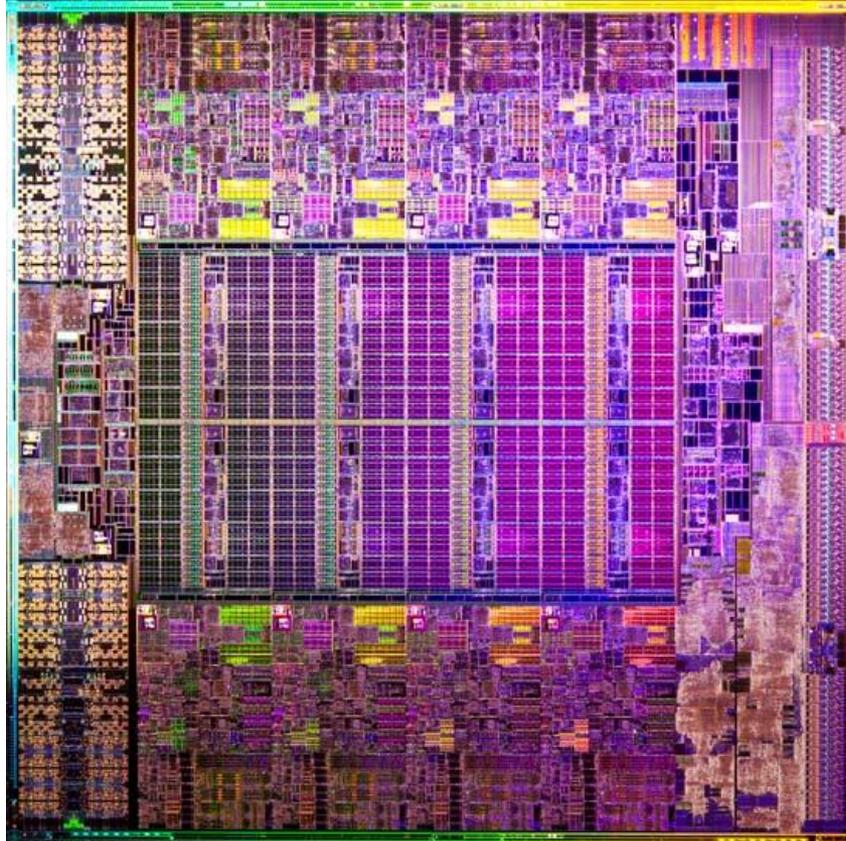
- Twice the number of transistors gives 2 choices
 - a new more complicated processor with twice the clock speed
 - two versions of the old processor with the same clock speed
- The second option is more power efficient
 - and now the only option as we have reached heat/power limits
- Effectively two independent processors
 - ... except they can share cache
 - commonly called “cores”

Multicore



- Cores share path to memory
 - SIMD instructions + multicore make this an *increasing* bottleneck!

Intel Xeon E5-2600 – 8 cores HT



What is a processor?

- To a programmer
 - the thing that runs my program
 - i.e. a single core of a multicore processor
- To a hardware person
 - the thing you plug in to a socket on the motherboard
 - i.e. an entire multicore processor
- Some ambiguity
 - in this course we will talk about cores and sockets
 - try and avoid using “processor”



Chip types and manufacturers

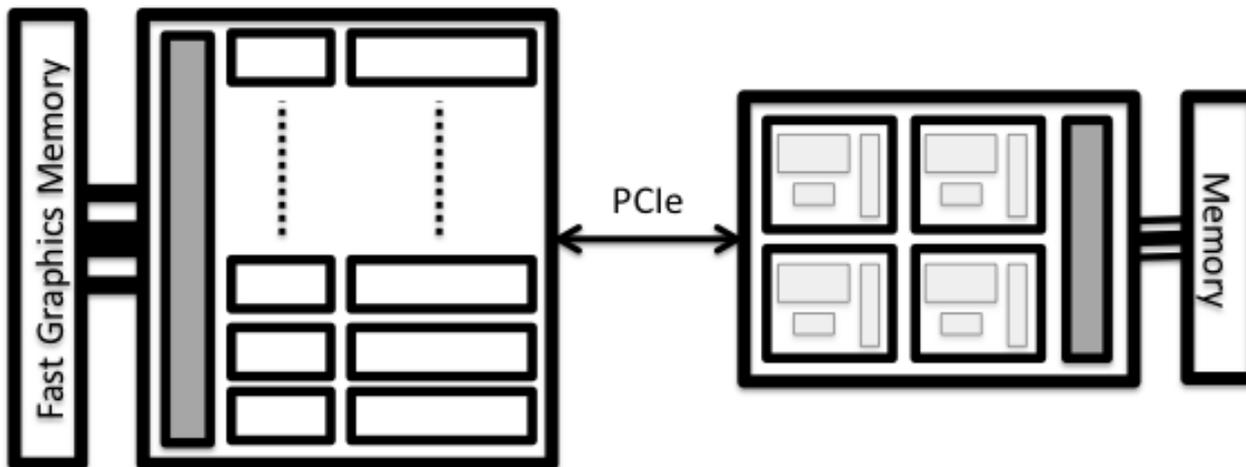
- x86 – Intel and AMD
 - “PC” commodity processors, SIMD (SSE, AVX) FPU, multicore, SMT (Intel); Intel currently dominates the HPC space.
- Power – IBM
 - Used in high-end HPC, high clock speed (direct water cooled), SIMD FPU, multicore, SMT; not widespread anymore.
- PowerPC – IBM BlueGene
 - Low clock speed, SIMD FPU, multicore, high level of SMT.
- SPARC – Fujitsu
- ARM – Lots of manufacturers
 - Not yet relevant to HPC (weak FP Unit)

Accelerators

Go-faster stripes

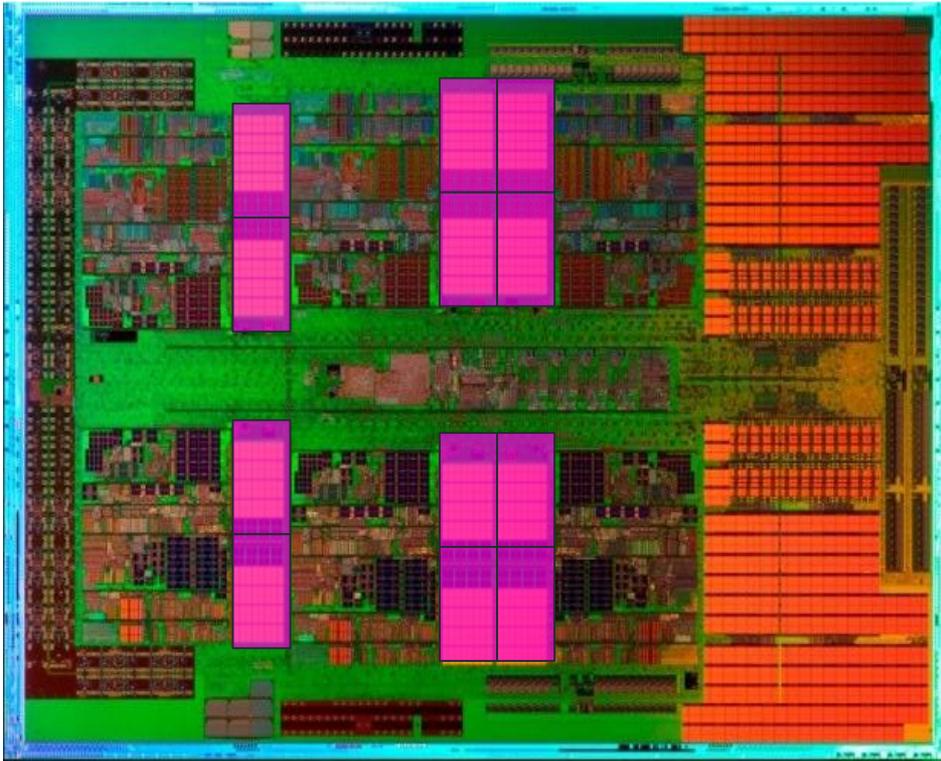
Anatomy

- An *Accelerator* is an additional resource that can be used to off-load heavy floating-point calculation
 - additional processing engine attached to the standard processor
 - has its own floating point units and memory



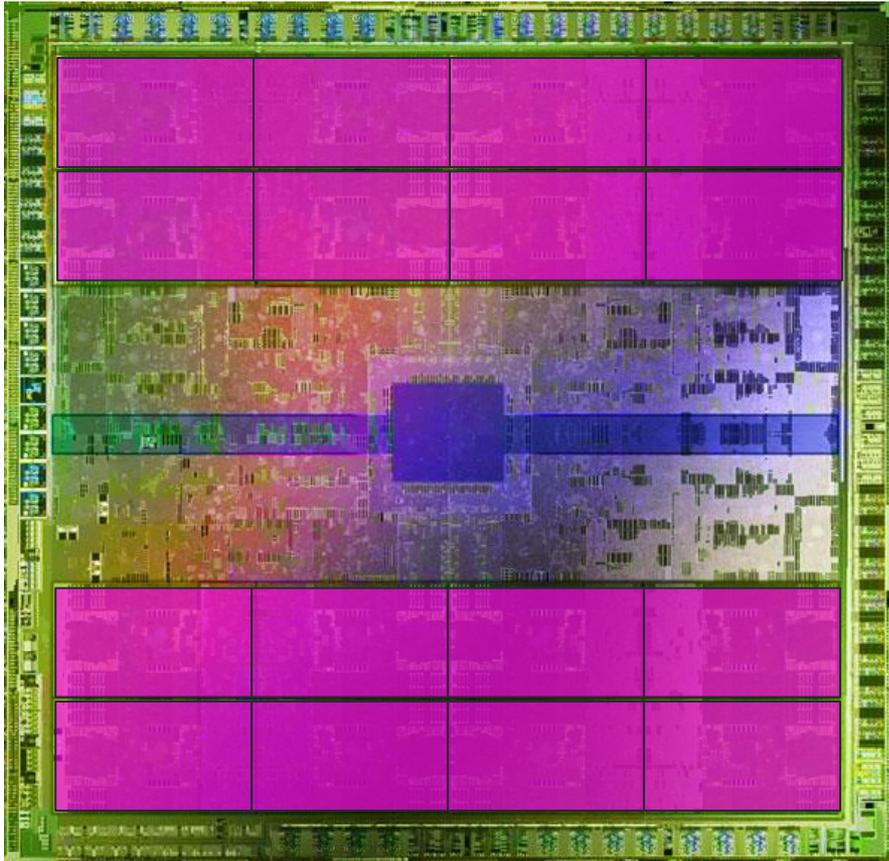
AMD 12-core CPU

- Not much space on CPU is dedicated to computation



 = compute unit
(= core)

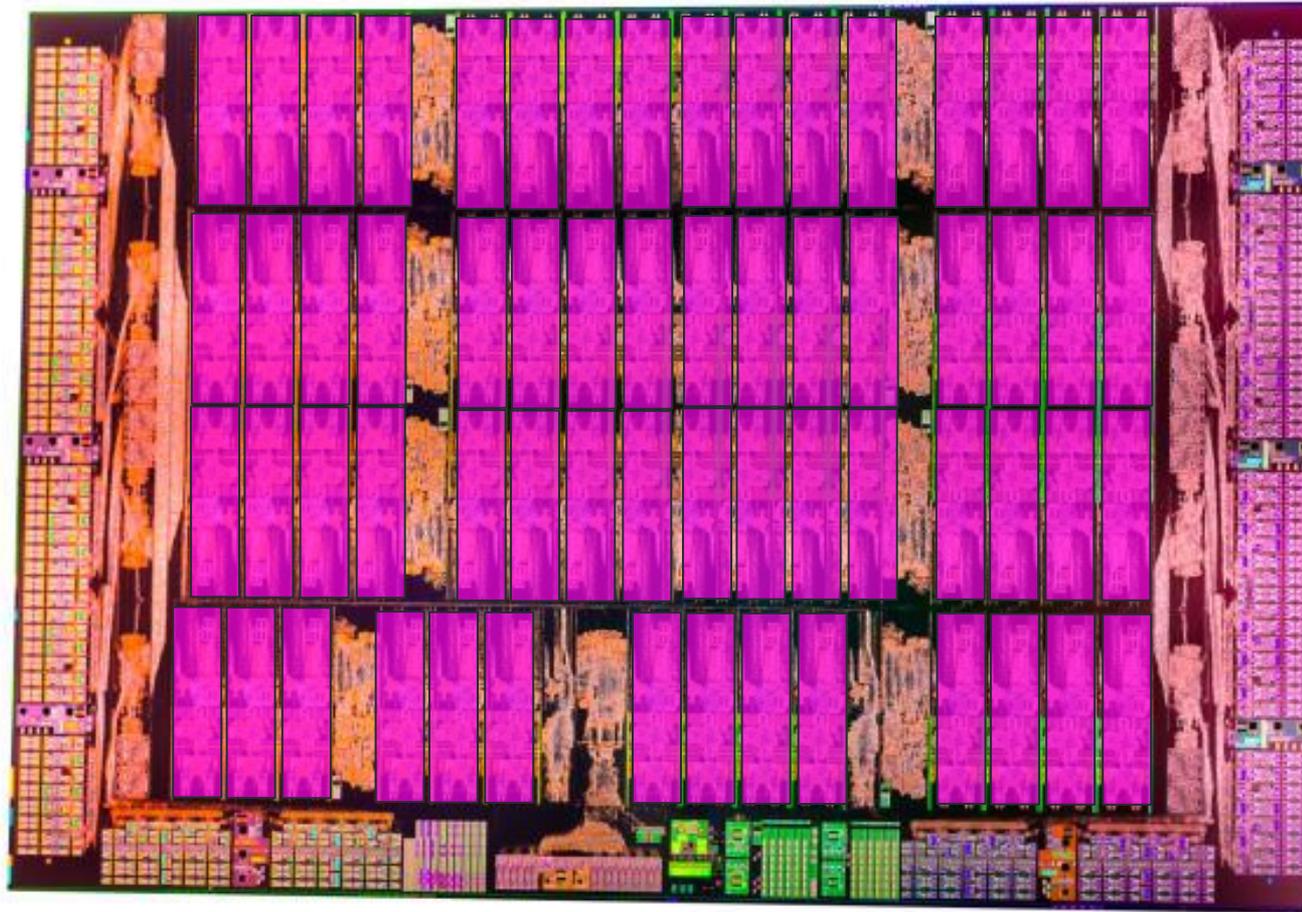
NVIDIA Fermi GPU



- GPU dedicates much more space to computation
 - At expense of caches, controllers, sophistication etc

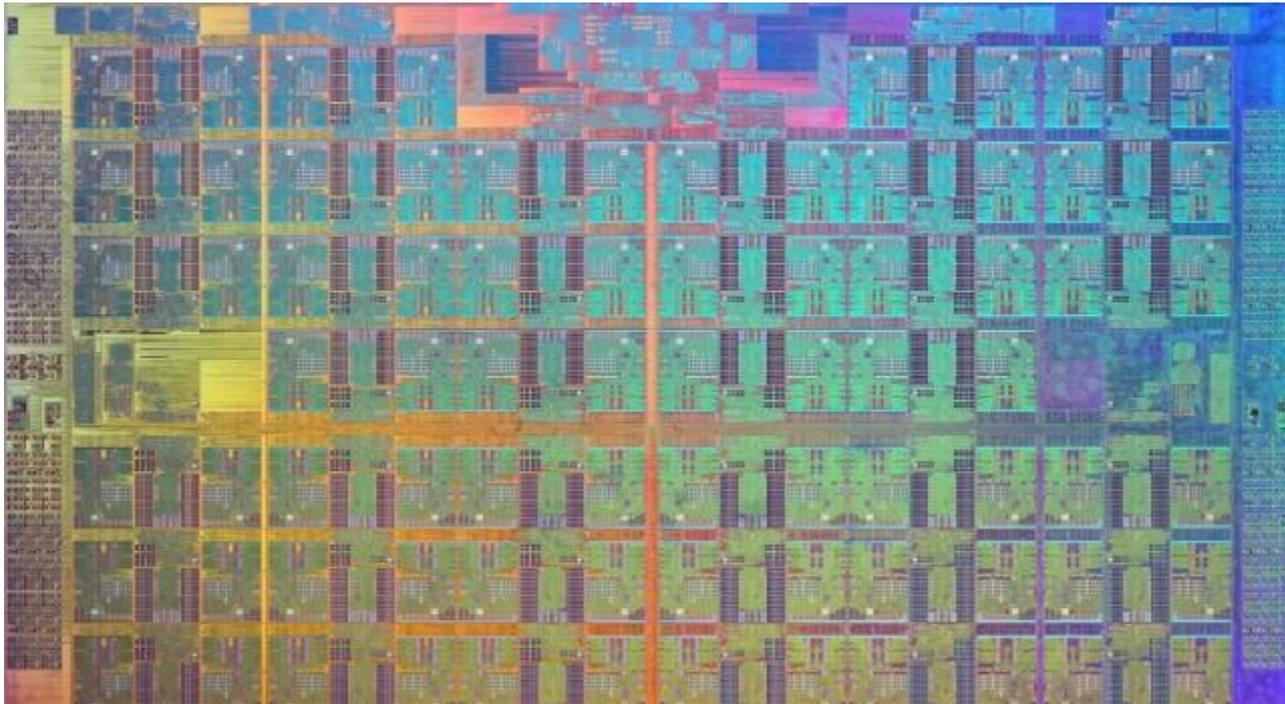
 = compute unit
(= SM
= 32 CUDA cores)

Intel Xeon Phi – KNC (Knights Corner)



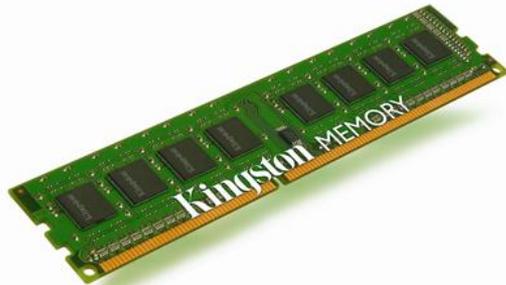
 = compute unit
(= core)

Intel Xeon Phi – KNL (Knights Landing)



Memory

- For most HPC applications, performance is very sensitive to memory bandwidth
- GPUs and Intel Phi both use Graphics memory: much higher bandwidth than standard CPU memory
- KNL has high bandwidth on-board memory



CPUs use DRAM



GPUs and Xeon Phi use Graphics DRAM

Summary

Summary - What is automatic?

- Which features are managed by hardware/software and which does the user/programmer control?
 - Cache and memory – automatically managed
 - SIMD/Vector parallelism – automatically produced by compiler
 - SMT – automatically managed by operating system
 - Multicore parallelism – manually specified by the user
 - Use of accelerators – manually specified by the user