# Distributed Shared Memory and Machine Learning

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## Overview of Distributed Shared Memory (DSM)



Source: http://web.sfc.keio.ac.jp/~rdv/keio/sfc/teaching/architecture/architecture-2008/lec10-dsm.html

# Key Issues

#### 1. **DSM algorithm**

how accesses actually executes

#### 2. Implementation level

• where the access is implemented

#### 3. Memory consistency model

• how to maintain consistent

# **DSM System Design Choices**

- DSM algorithm
- Implementation level
- Memory consistency model
- Cluster configuration
- Interconnection network
- Structure of shared data
- Granualarity of shared data
- Data compression?

## **DSM Systems and Algorithms**

- **DSM systems** : all systems that provide shared memory abstraction on a distributed shared-memory system
- Basic problems:
  - Distribution of shared data
  - Coherent view of shared data

## **DSM Systems and Algorithms**

- Two strategies: *replication* and *migration*
- Algorithm classifications

SRSW	Single reader/single writer	No replication, maybe migration
MRSW	Multiple reader/single writer	Read replication, invalidation
MRMW	Multiple reader/multiple writer	Full replication

#### **Implementation Level**

Software	User-level library, runtime system, OS kernel, language	1-8 Kb	More flexible
Hardware	CC-NUMA COMA RMS	4-128 bytes	Faster searching and directory functions
Hybrid	various	16 bytes-8 Kb	Balance the cost-complexity trade-offs

#### Memory Consistency Model - The "trade-off"

• The legal ordering of memory references issued by a processor, as observed by other processors

Memory consistency model	Strict	Loose
Memory consistency		➡
Access latency		➡
Bandwidth requirement		♣
Programming simplicity		➡

#### Memory Consistency Model - The "trade-off"

- Strong consistency models
  - Sequential consistency: the same sequence of reads and writes
  - *Processor* consistency: same sequence of writes
- More relaxed models
  - *Weak* consistency: consistent only on synchronization memory access
  - *Release* consistency: ordinary access between acquire/release pairs
  - *Lazy* release consistency: modifications wait until the next acquire
  - *Entry* consistency: use associated shared variable to protect protected shared variable

## What Can We Do -1

- How to do parallelization for a particular application?
  - Analyze its access pattern
  - Split the job into several sub-jobs
  - Parallel, not sequential
  - Independent
  - More reads, less writes

## What Can We Do -2

- Preprocessing the shared memory data
  - Predict next data migration/repetition in terms of
    - Usage
    - Size
    - Destination
  - Relocate/copy the data based on prediction

## What Can We Do -3

- Weigh between concurrency and consistency
  - Examine application before runtime for best consistency model
  - During runtime, change model accordingly
    - Memory miss
    - Bottleneck
    - Data source

#### Papers

 Jelica Protic (1996). Distributed shared memory: Concepts and systems. URL http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/88.494605
Tasoulas, Z.-G., Anagnostopoulos, I., Papadopoulos, L., & Soudris, D. (2018). A Message-Passing Microcoded Synchronization for Distributed Shared Memory Architectures. *IEEE Transactions on*

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1-1. https://doi.org/10.1109/TCAD.2018.2834423

#### Papers

3. Vasava, H. D., Vasava, H. D., & Rathod, J. M. (2017). Improving Performance of Distributed Shared Memory (DSM) on Multiprocessor Framework with Software Approach. Indian Journal of Science and Technology, 10(28), 1–7. https://doi.org/10.17485/ijst/2017/v10i28/112308 4. Nelson, J., Holt, B., Myers, B., Briggs, P., Ceze, L., Kahan, S., & Oskin, M. (2015). Latency-Tolerant Software Distributed Shared Memory. Atc, 291–305. Retrieved from https://www.usenix.org/conference/atc15/technical-session/presentation/n <del>lson?</del>