

The **POWER** *of* **MEASURING**

How performance measurements impact
the modeling of computing systems' power

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GreenDays, Toulouse, Mars 2015



Outline

- ① Introduction
- ② Measurement and Uncertainty
- ③ System-wide power models
- ④ Conclusions

Outline

① Introduction

② Measurement and Uncertainty

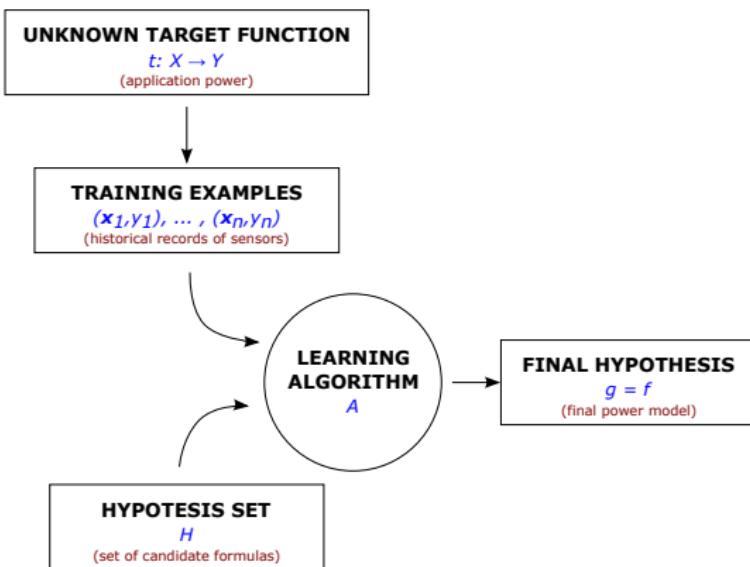
③ System-wide power models

④ Conclusions

Introduction

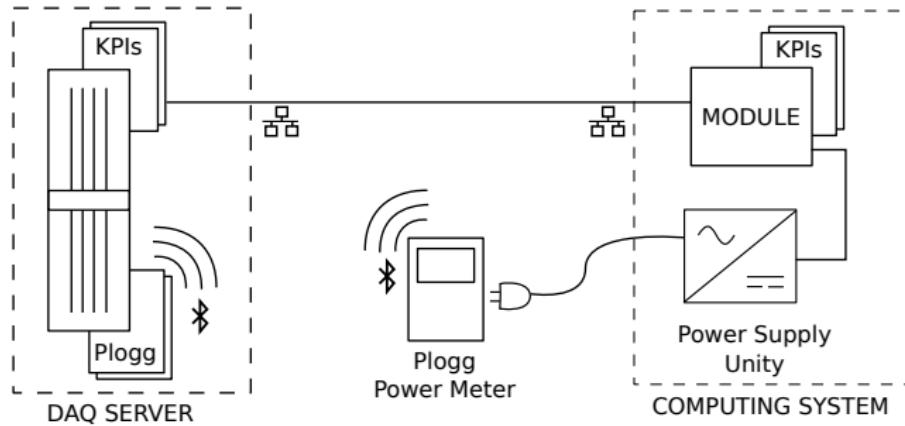
- ▶ Power models can be used in a wide range of applications
 - ▶ Power estimation of applications
 - ▶ Energy efficient scheduling
- ▶ Current models' limitations
 - ▶ Application specific or lack accuracy
 - ▶ Hardware dependent
- ▶ Machine learning
 - ▶ Simple models (calibration)
 - ▶ Noise may be modeled (large number of inputs)
- ▶ Measurements
 - ▶ Accuracy

Machine Learning for power estimation

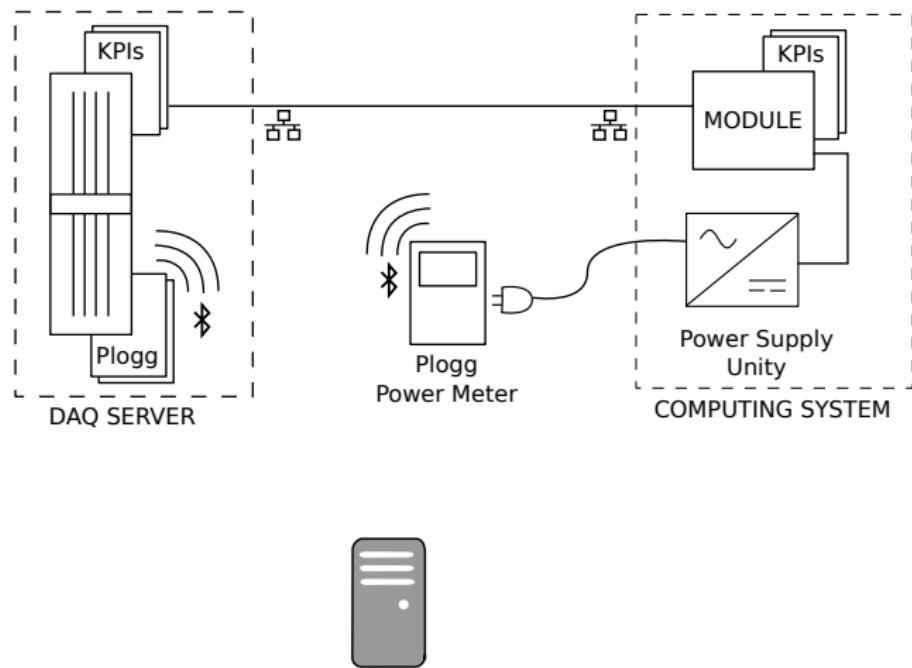


- ▶ Definition of the Training Set
- ▶ Performance indicators
- ▶ Accurate power measurements

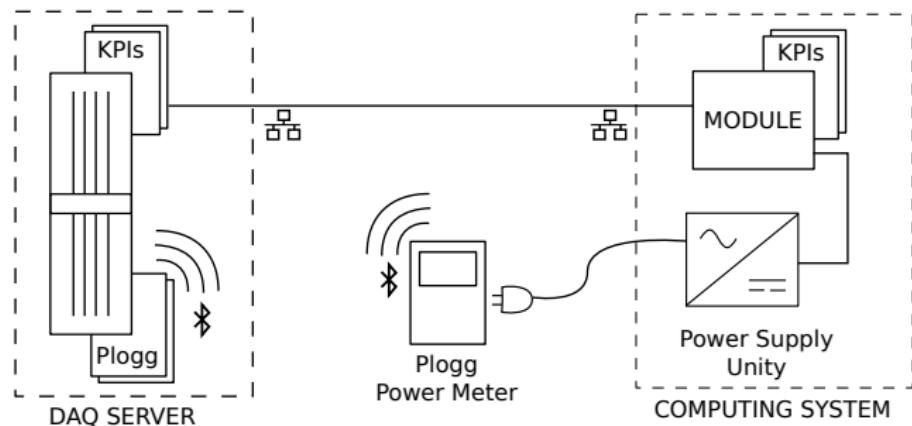
Data Acquisition Infrastructure



Data Acquisition Infrastructure



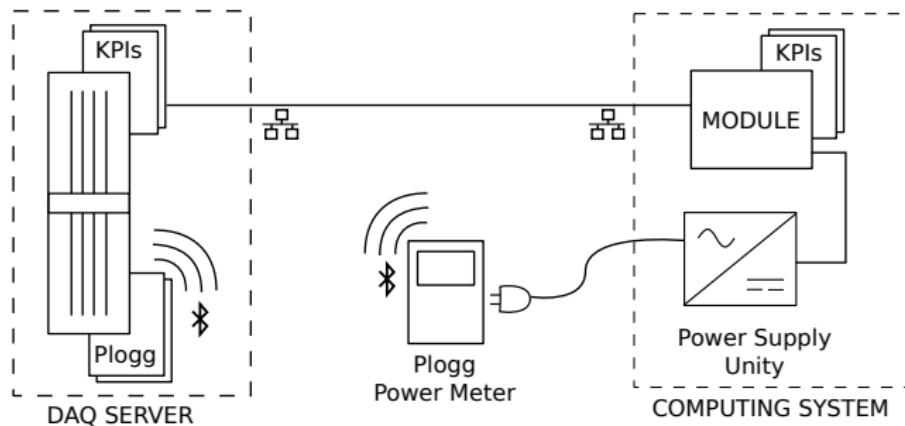
Data Acquisition Infrastructure



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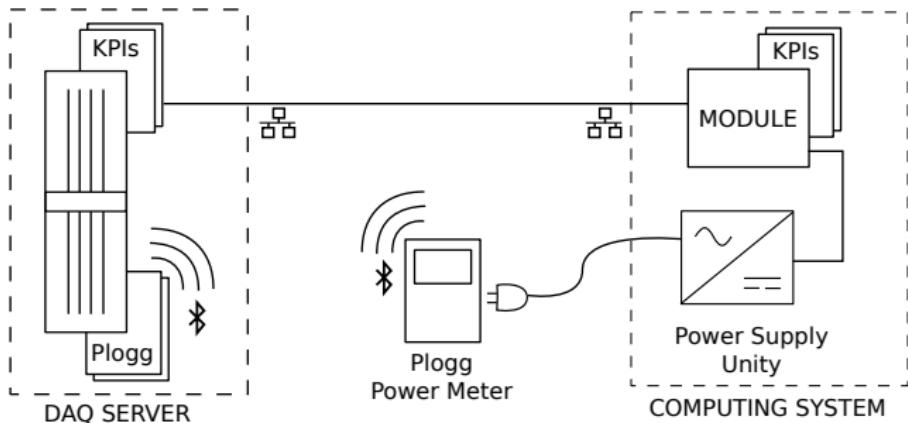
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Infrastructure's issues



- ▶ Acquisition response time (latency)
- ▶ Power Conversion Losses
- ▶ Time shifted data
- ▶ Repeated measurements
- ▶ Steady state

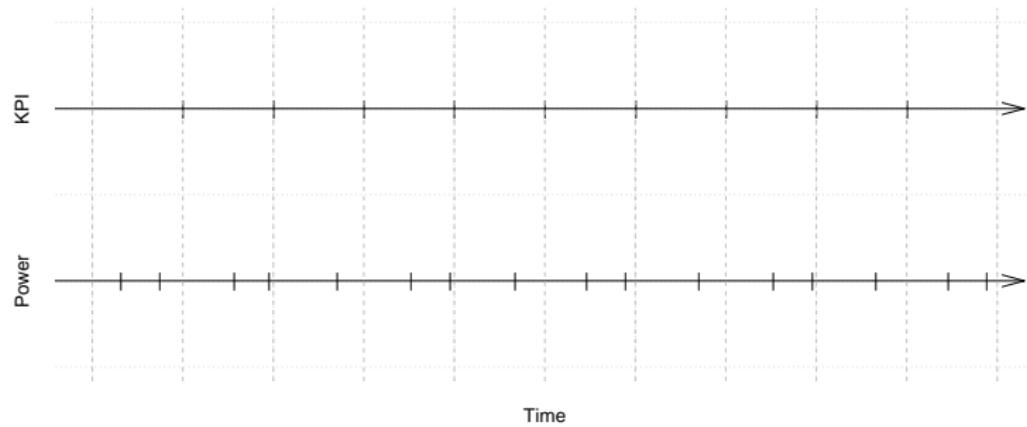
Acquisition latency



| | Min. | \bar{x} | σ | Max. | Samples |
|-------|--------|-----------|----------|-------|---------|
| Power | 0.3189 | 0.6162 | 0.1894 | 1.646 | 3810 |
| KPI | 0.0021 | 0.0060 | 0.0047 | 0.052 | 2537 |

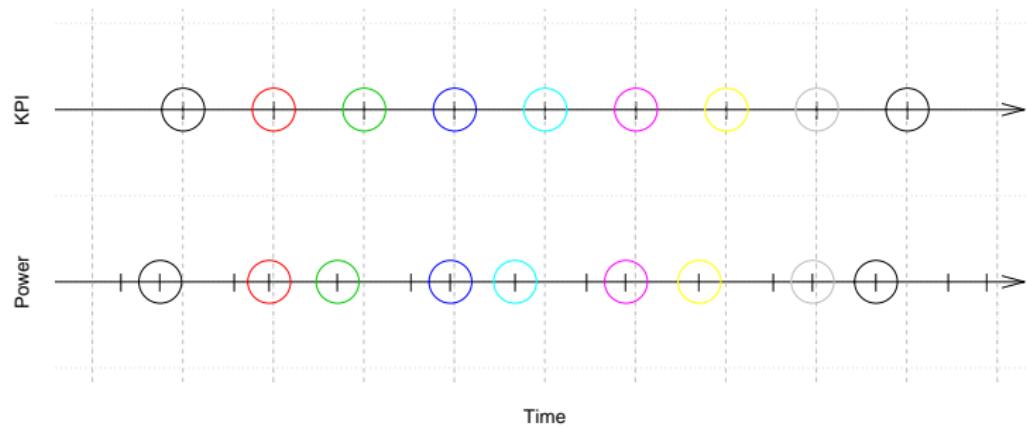
Acquisition response times

KPI are measured onsite presenting a small latency to be acquired, while the power requires a Bluetooth connection.



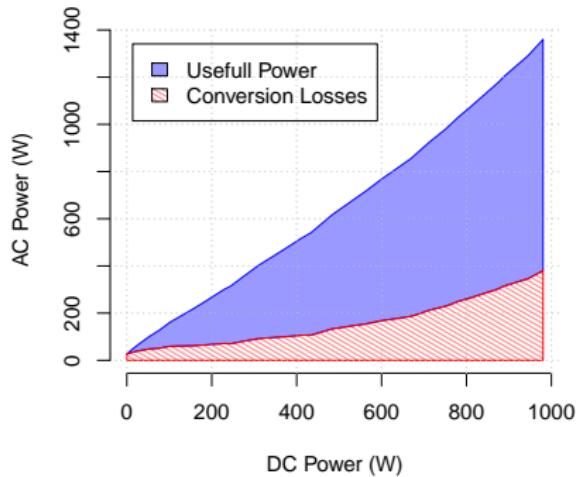
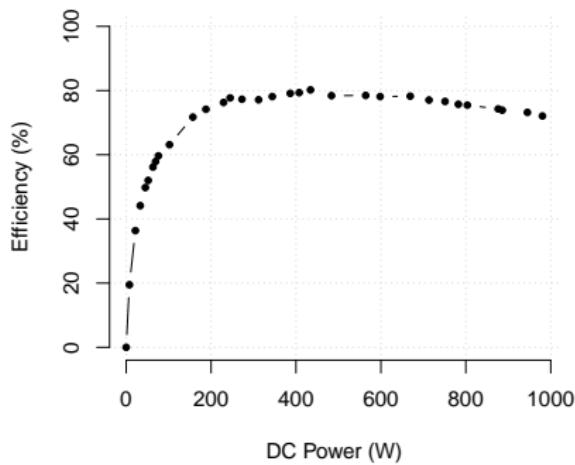
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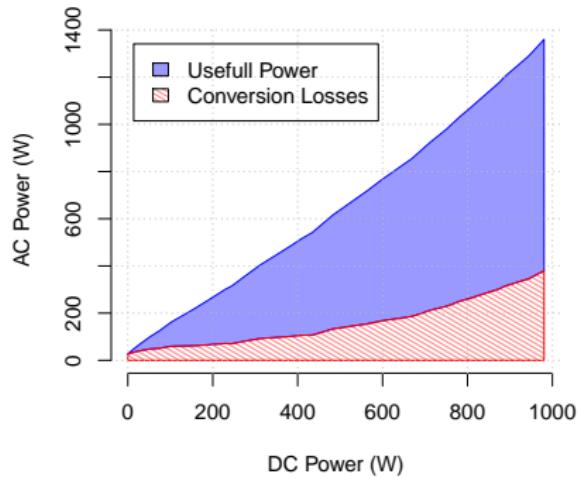
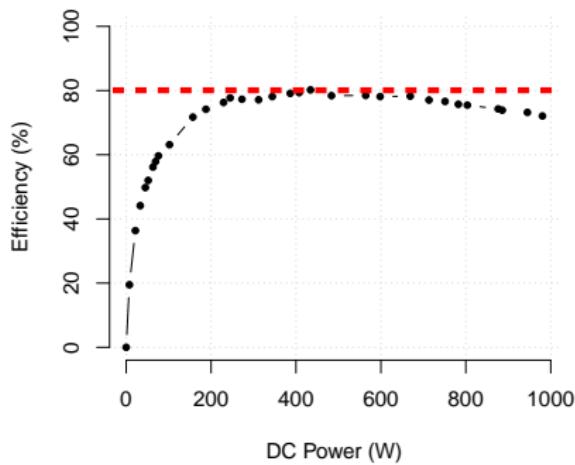
Power Conversion Losses

- ▶ PSU Input/Output power data provided by PSU's vendors



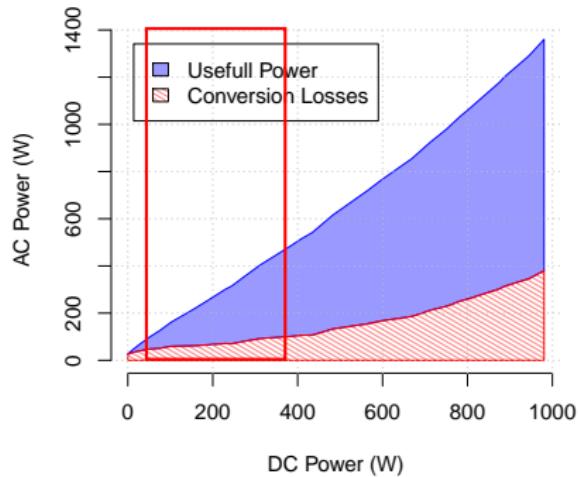
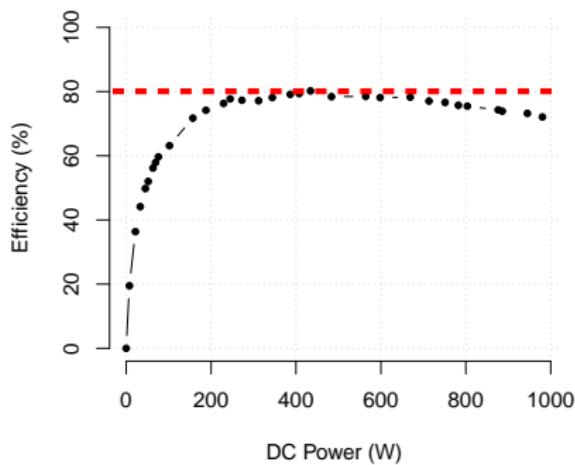
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Power Conversion Losses

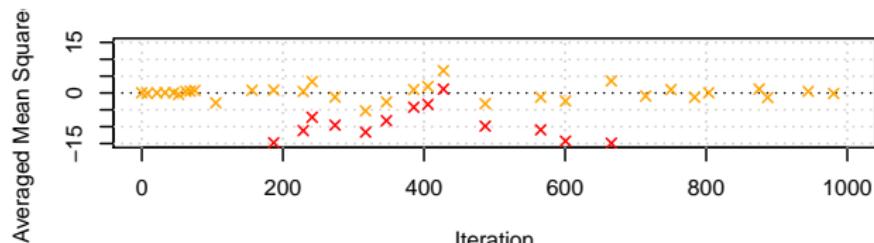
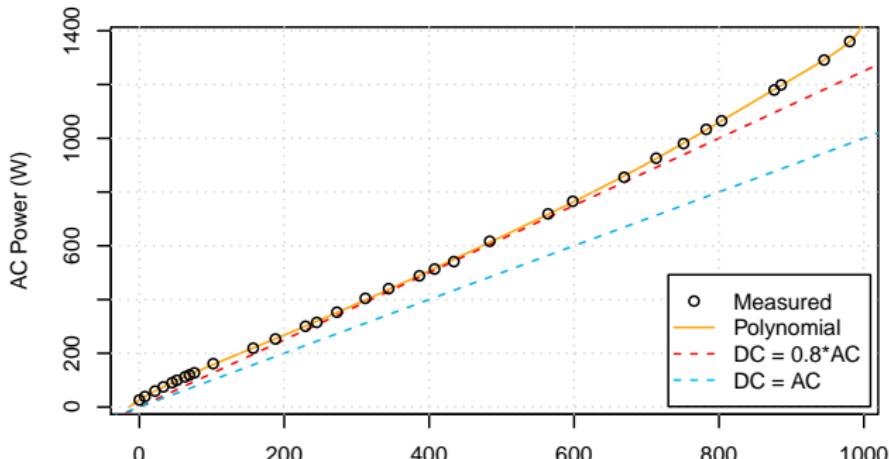
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Modeling PSU's conversion losses

- Univariate polynomial model:

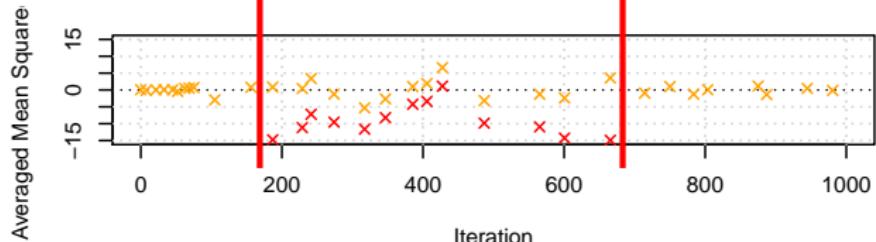
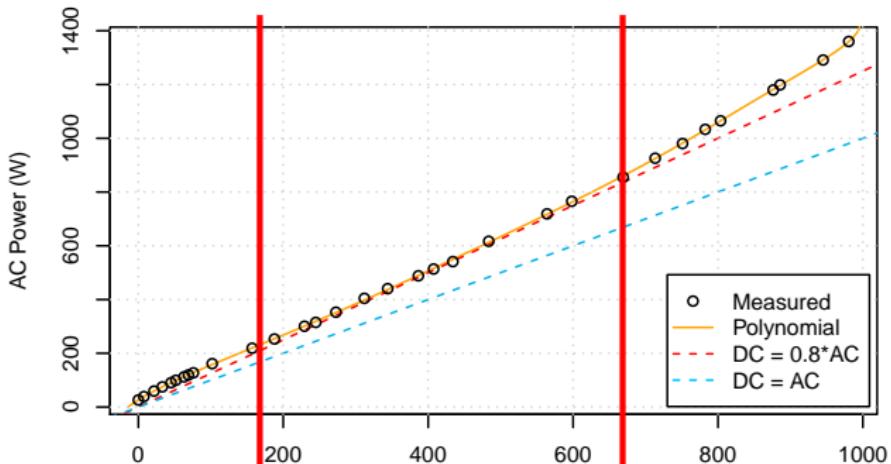
$$P_{DC} = \mathbf{w} \cdot [1 \ P_{AC} \ P_{AC}^2 \ P_{AC}^3 \ P_{AC}^4 \ P_{AC}^6 \ P_{AC}^7 \ P_{AC}^8]$$



Modeling PSU's conversion losses

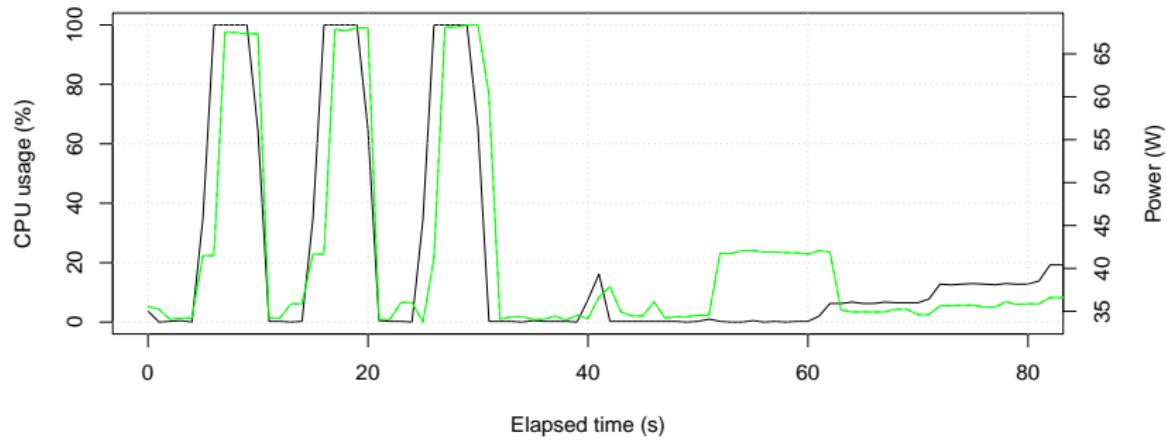
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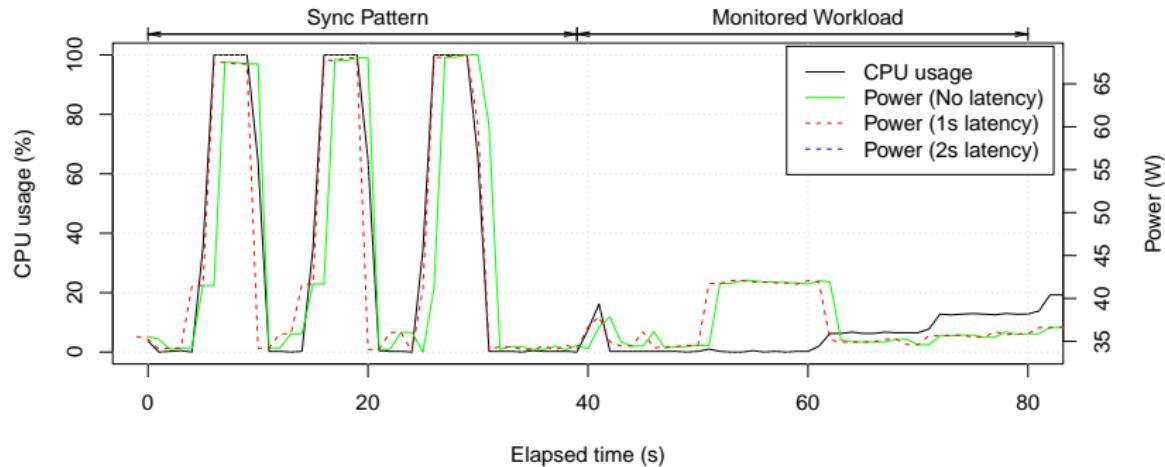
Time shifted data

Plogg's measurements take some time to be updated???



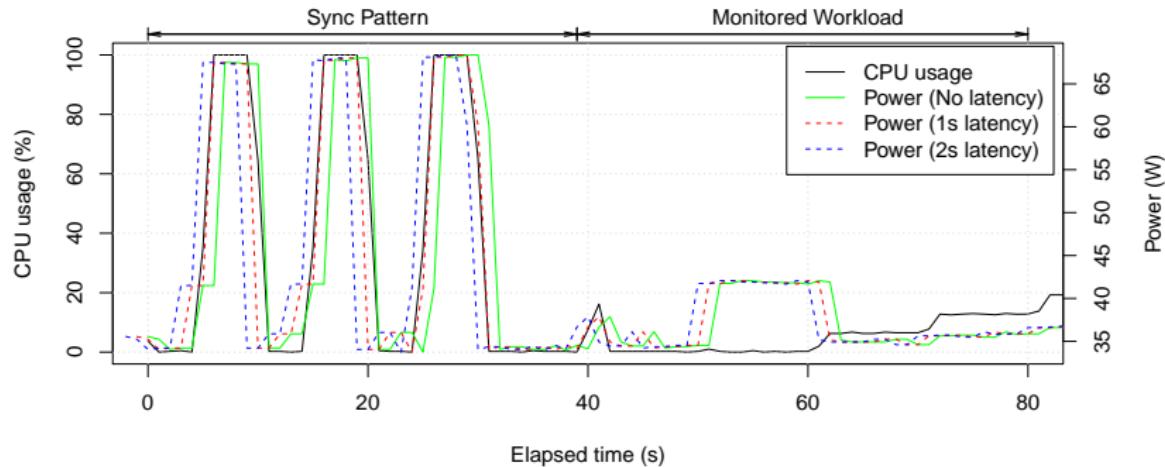
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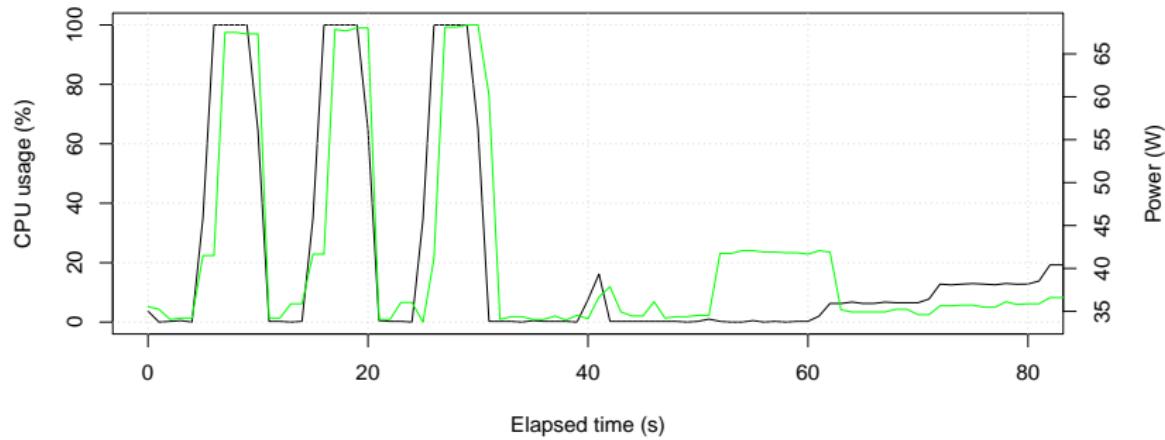
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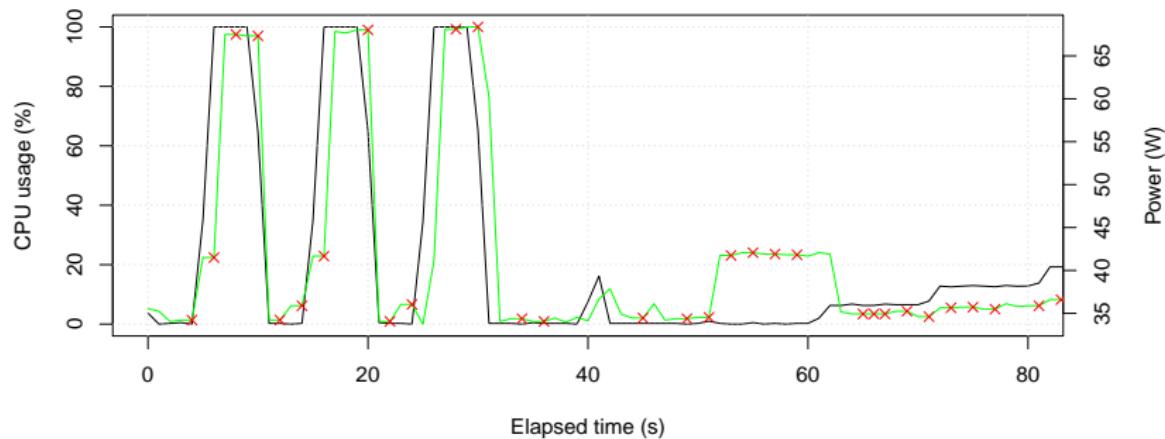
Repeated measurements data

Plogg's measurements reply repeated values.



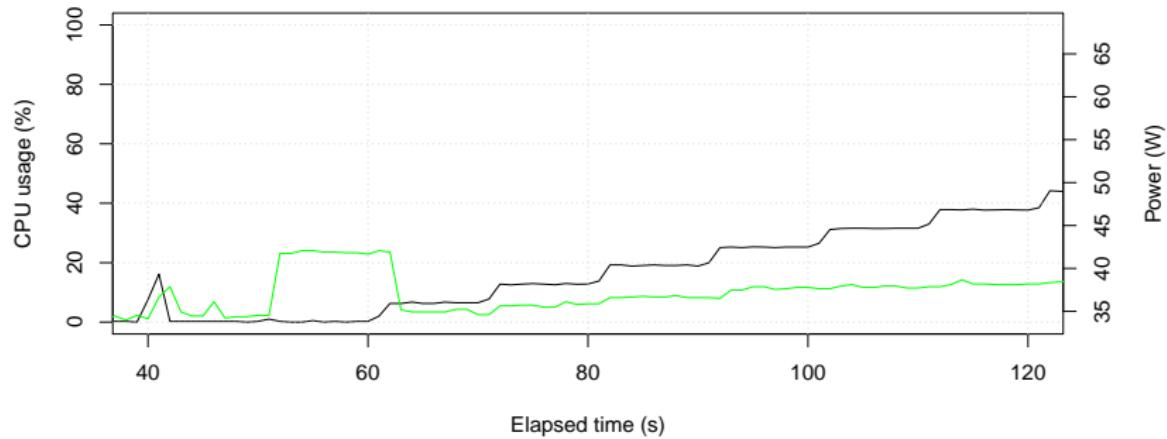
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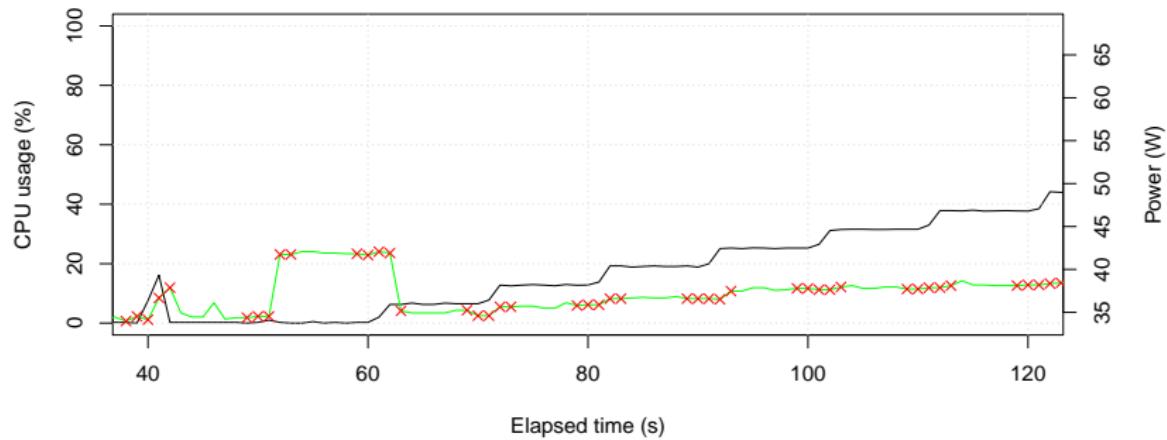
Steady state data

A simple approach may be just to consider steady state data.



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Learning Workload

Maximal impact of each module's device on the system's power consumption

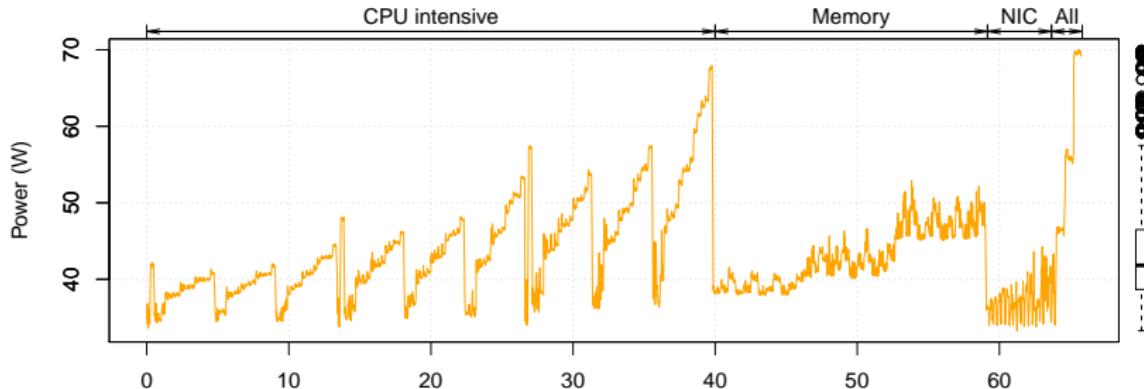
| RECS Module | Processor | | | | | RAM | | NIC | |
|----------------|-----------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------|-----|
| | Load | Temp | Cache | Cstate | Pstate | Access | Alloc | Down | Up |
| i7 | 103.0 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 72.7 | 48.9 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 8.2 |
| Atom | 3.6 | N/A | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 |

Learning Workload

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- Generic and synthetic
 - Training set: CPU, memory and network stressed
 - 3 frequencies: min (1.2GHz), max (2.3GHz) and boost (3.1GHz)



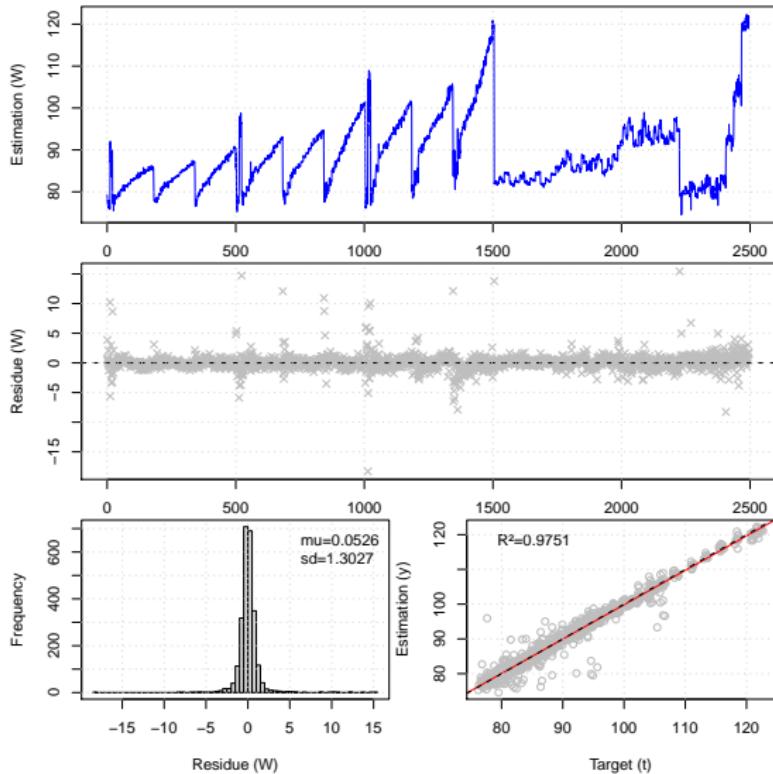
Learning Methodology

- ▶ 1 workload execution (run) to learn the model
- ▶ $(4 + 10)$ workload runs to validate the model

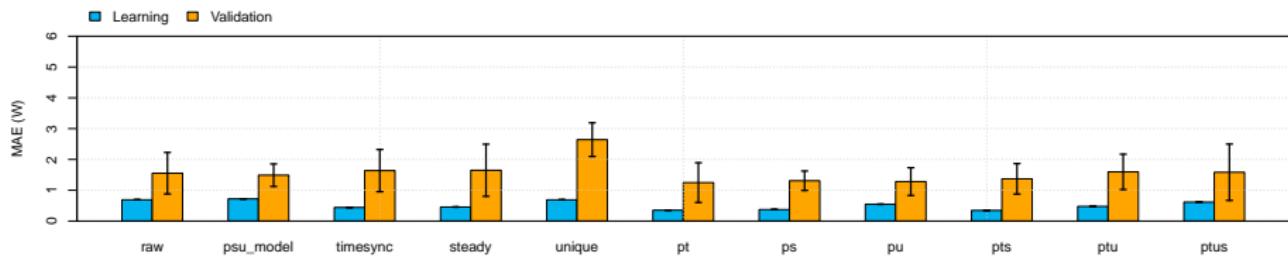
- ▶ Artificial Neural Network
 - ▶ Multi-layer perceptron network
 - ▶ Training, validation and test subsetting
 - ▶ Topology definition

Raw Data

Learning



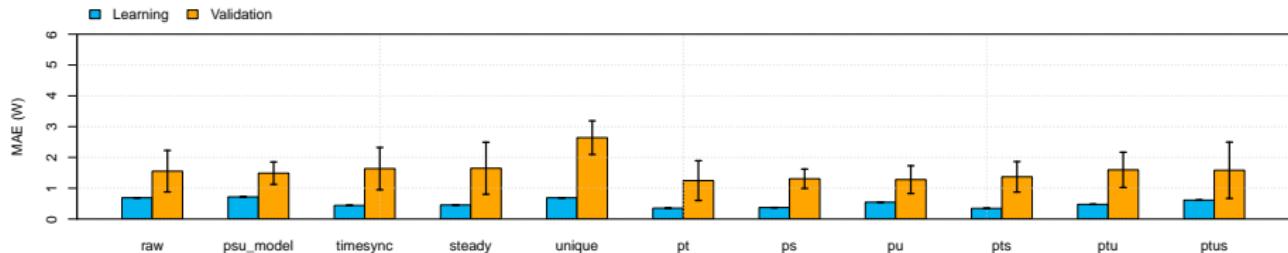
System-wide power models



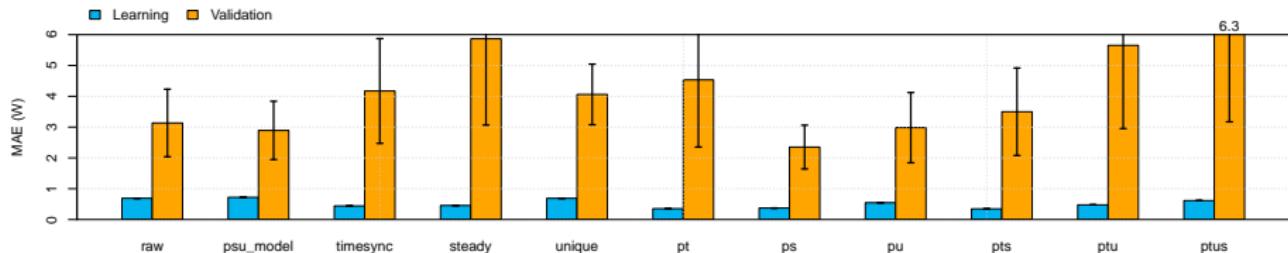
The results seems fair, but the variances are quite high .. let's run some more times to reduce it.

System-wide power models

first 5 runs



all runs

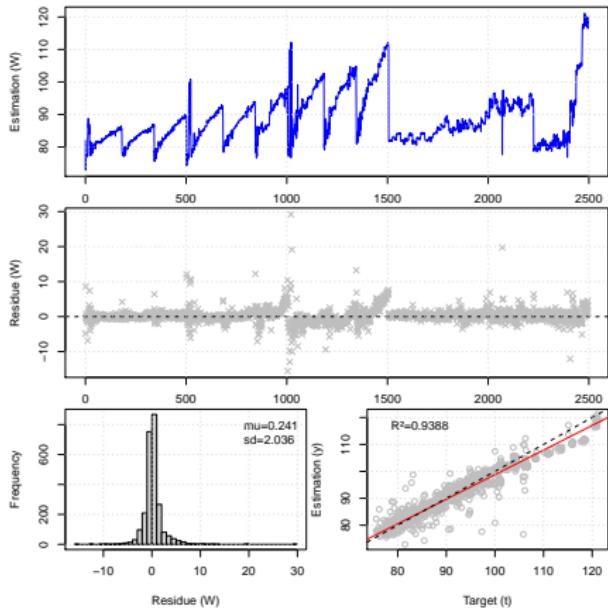


Oh ohhh ... let's have a further look.

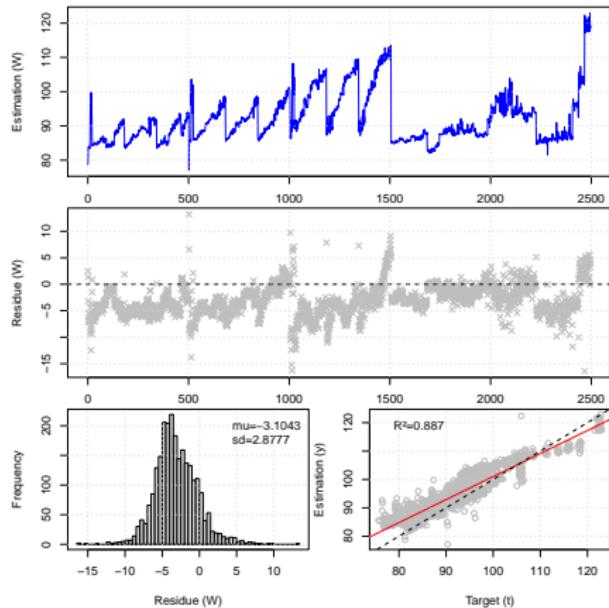
Raw Data

Validation

run 2

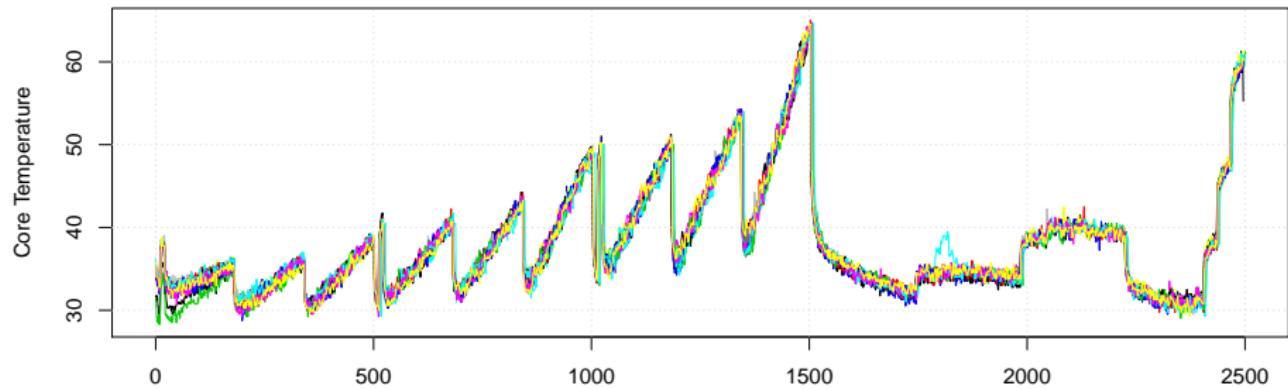


run 12



First 5 runs executed after turning the node on. 10 others it was already on. Why are the 5 first good and the 10 others not? Could it be a temperature issue?

Temperature

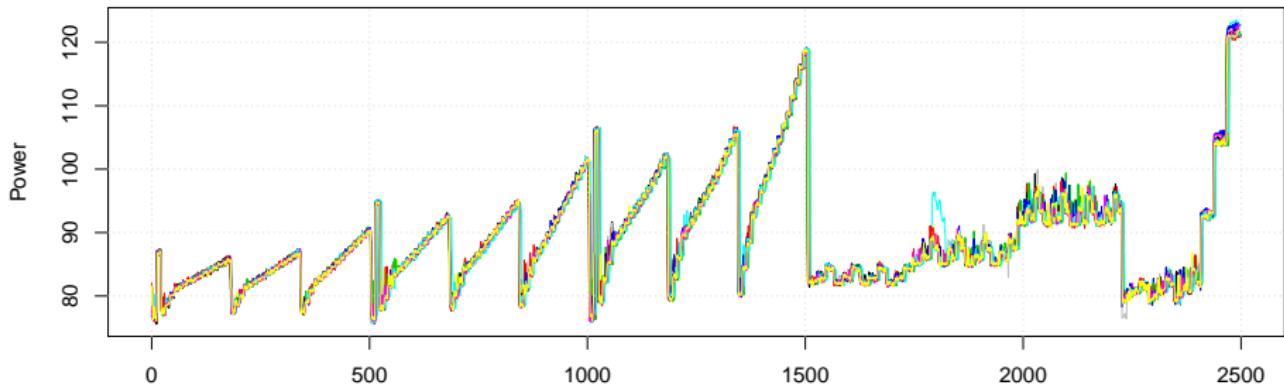


It seems that all workloads have similar temperature profile ..
Timestamp????

PC_USE' SC0FREQ' SC1FREQ' SC2FREQ' SC3FREQ' SC0CSETC0' SC1CSETC0' SC2CSETC0' SC3CSETC0'
SC0CSETC1.IVB' SC1CSETC1.IVB' SC2CSETC1.IVB' SC3CSETC1.IVB' SC0CSETC3.IVB' SC1CSETC3.IVB'
SC2CSETC3.IVB' SC3CSETC3.IVB' SC0CSETC6.IVB' SC1CSETC6.IVB' SC2CSETC6.IVB' SC3CSETC6.IVB'
SC0CSETC7.IVB' SC1CSETC7.IVB' SC2CSETC7.IVB' SC3CSETC7.IVB' PM_USE' SN_SB' SN_RB' SC0FREQ_MSR'
SC1FREQ_MSR' SC2FREQ_MSR' SC3FREQ_MSR' SC0C0_MSR' SC1C0_MSR' SC2C0_MSR' SC3C0_MSR'
PC0PCSCpuClk' PC1PCSCpuClk' PC2PCSCpuClk' PC3PCSCpuClk' PC0PCSTskClk' PC1PCSTskClk' PC2PCSTskClk'
PC3PCSTskClk' PC0PCSPgFlt' PC1PCSPgFlt' PC2PCSPgFlt' PC3PCSPgFlt' PC0PCSCntSw' PC1PCSCntSw' PC2PCSCntSw'
PC3PCSCntSw' PC0PCSCpuMig' PC1PCSCpuMig' PC2PCSCpuMig' PC3PCSCpuMig' PC0PCSPgFltMn' PC1PCSPgFltMn'
PC2PCSPgFltMn' PC3PCSPgFltMn' PC0PCSPgFltMj' PC1PCSPgFltMj' PC2PCSPgFltMj' PC3PCSPgFltMj' PC0PCSAIgFlt'
PC1PCSAIgFlt' PC2PCSAIgFlt' PC3PCSAIgFlt' PC0PCSEmFlt' PC1PCSEmFlt' PC2PCSEmFlt' PC3PCSEmFlt'
PC0PCHCpuInst' PC1PCHCpuInst' PC2PCHCpuInst' PC3PCHCpuInst' PC0PCHBralInst' PC1PCHBralInst' PC2PCHBralInst'
PC3PCHBralInst' PC0PCHBraMiss' PC1PCHBraMiss' PC2PCHBraMiss' PC3PCHBraMiss' PC0PCHCacRefs' PC1PCHCacRefs'
PC2PCHCacRefs' PC3PCHCacRefs' PC0PCHCacMisses' PC1PCHCacMisses' PC2PCHCacMisses' PC3PCHCacMisses'
PC0PCHCpuCycl' PC1PCHCpuCycl' PC2PCHCpuCycl' PC3PCHCpuCycl' PC0PCHBusCycl' PC1PCHBusCycl'
PC2PCHBusCycl' PC3PCHBusCycl' PC0PCHStaCycF' PC1PCHStaCycF' PC2PCHStaCycF' PC3PCHStaCycF'
PC0PCHStaCycB' PC1PCHStaCycB' PC2PCHStaCycB' PC3PCHStaCycB' PC0PCHCL1dRA' PC1PCHCL1dRA'
PC2PCHCL1dRA' PC3PCHCL1dRA' PC0PCHCL1dRM' PC1PCHCL1dRM' PC2PCHCL1dRM' PC3PCHCL1dRM'
PC0PCHCL1dWA' PC1PCHCL1dWA' PC2PCHCL1dWA' PC3PCHCL1dWA' PC0PCHCL1dWM' PC1PCHCL1dWM'
PC2PCHCL1dWM' PC3PCHCL1dWM' PC0PCHCL1dPM' PC1PCHCL1dPM' PC2PCHCL1dPM' PC3PCHCL1dPM'
PC0PCHCL1iRM' PC1PCHCL1iRM' PC2PCHCL1iRM' PC3PCHCL1iRM' PC0PCHCDTLBRA' PC1PCHCDTLBRA'
PC2PCHCDTLBRA' PC3PCHCDTLBRA' PC0PCHCDTLBRM' PC1PCHCDTLBRM' PC2PCHCDTLBRM'
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PC0PCHCDTLBWM' PC1PCHCDTLBWM' PC2PCHCDTLBWM' PC3PCHCDTLBWM' PC0PCHCITLBRA'
PC1PCHCITLBRA' PC2PCHCITLBRA' PC3PCHCITLBRA' PC0PCHCITLBRA' PC1PCHCITLBRA' PC2PCHCITLBRA'
PC3PCHCITLBRA' PC0PCHCLLR' PC1PCHCLLR' PC2PCHCLLR' PC3PCHCLLR' PC0PCHCLLRM' PC1PCHCLLRM'
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PC1PCHCLLWM' PC2PCHCLLWM' PC3PCHCLLWM' PC0PCHCLLP' PC1PCHCLLP' PC2PCHCLLP' PC3PCHCLLP'
PC0PCHCLLP' PC1PCHCLLP' PC2PCHCLLP' PC3PCHCLLP' PC0PCHCBPUR' PC1PCHCBPUR' PC2PCHCBPUR'
PC2PCHCBPUR' PC3PCHCBPUR' PC0PCHCBPURM' PC1PCHCBPURM' PC2PCHCBPURM' PC3PCHCBPURM'
PC0PCHCNodeRA' PC1PCHCNodeRA' PC2PCHCNodeRA' PC3PCHCNodeRA' PC0PCHCNodeRM' PC1PCHCNodeRM'
PC2PCHCNodeRM' PC3PCHCNodeRM' PC0PCHCNodeWA' PC1PCHCNodeWA' PC2PCHCNodeWA' PC3PCHCNodeWA'
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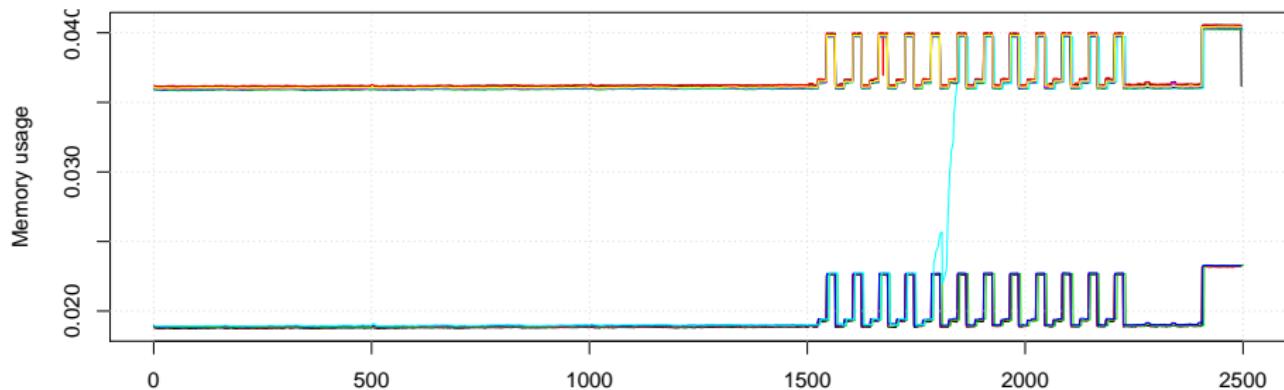
No Timestamp... are the power profiles alike?

Power profiles



Power seems ok as well .. running a full test for all the variables ..

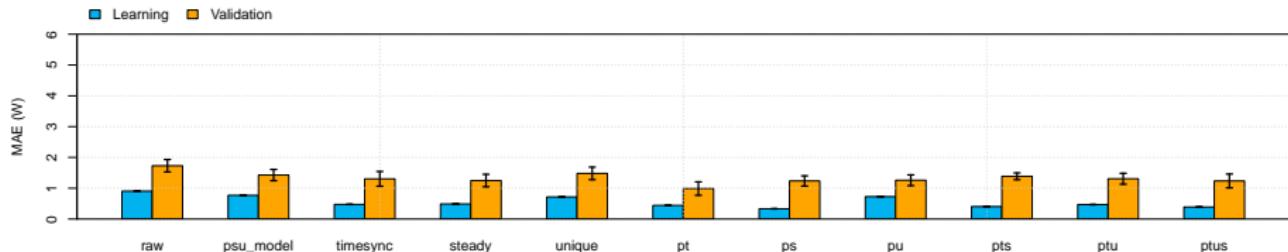
Memory allocation



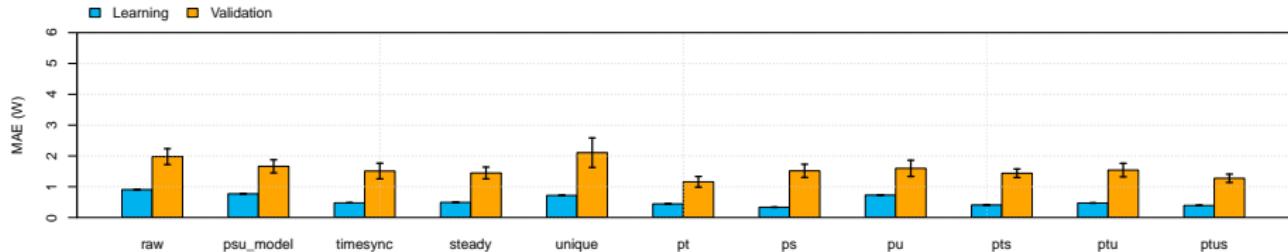
Look!! The memory presents a significant variation .. should we take it off?

System-wide power models

first 5 runs



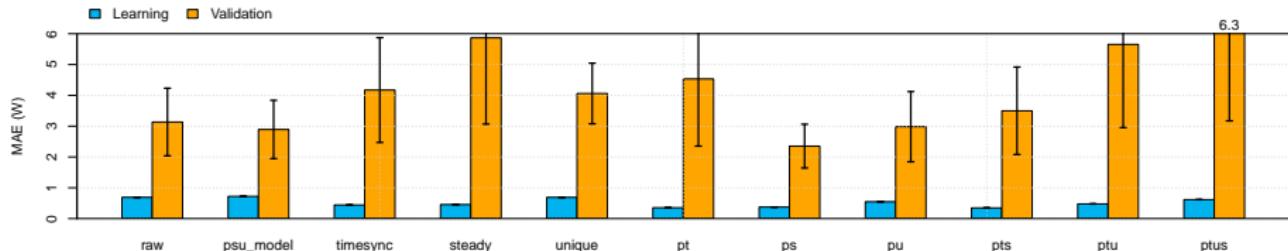
all runs



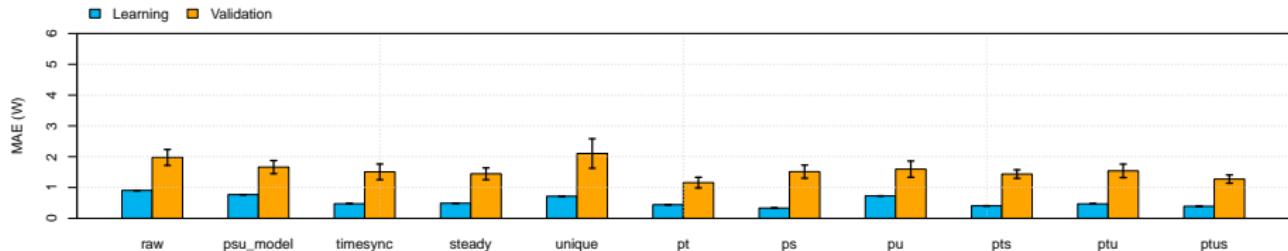
Humm it seems better than before .. let's take a closer look.

System-wide power models

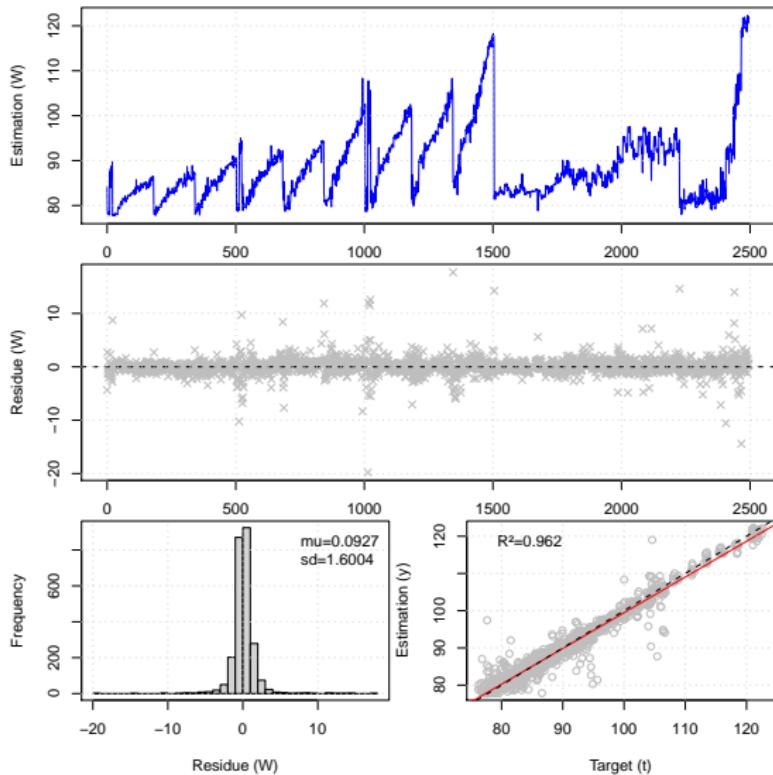
all runs with memory usage



all runs without memory usage



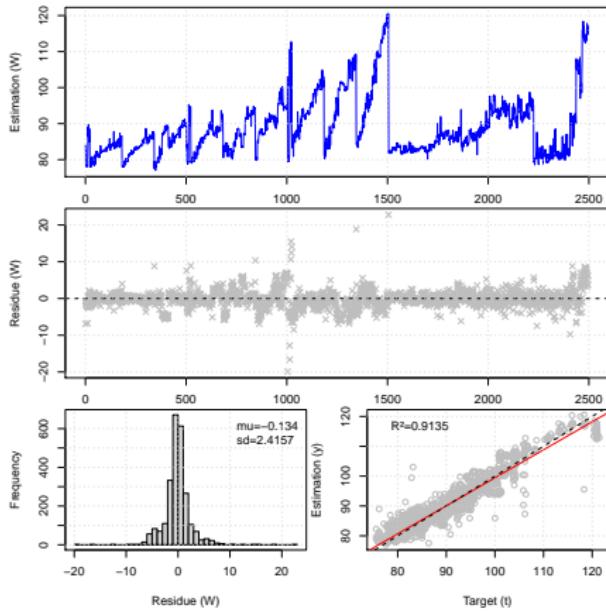
Wow wow wow .. wait! But that is just noisy data, it should have no impact on the model!



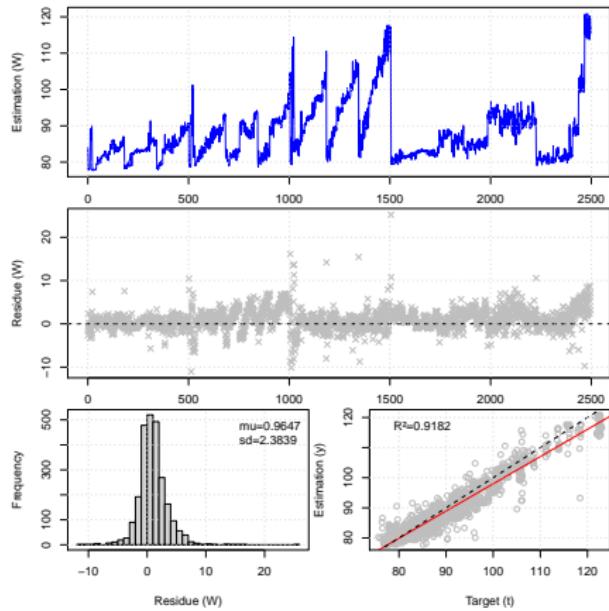
PTUS

Validation

run 2



run 12



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- ▶ When using external power meter, energy conversion losses need to be modeled
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Ongoing research:

- ▶ Variable reduction based on the correlation between simple models and the residuals
- ▶ Validation with real use cases

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