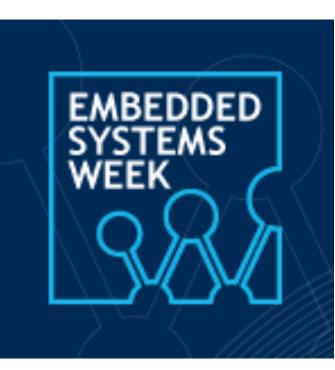


# **DyPO: Dynamic Pareto-Optimal Configuration Selection for** Heterogeneous MpSoCs





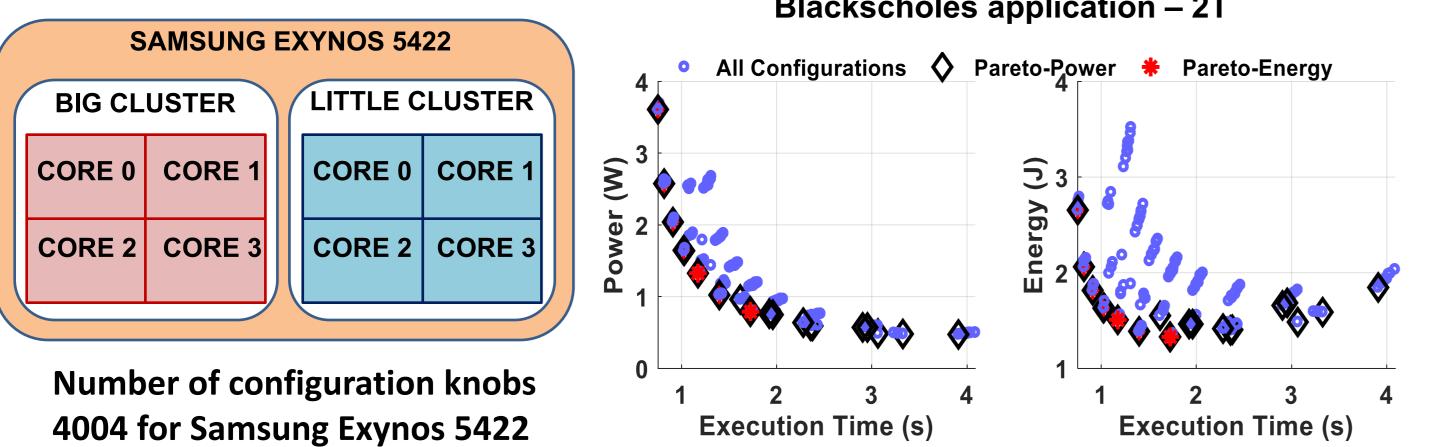
**Prabhat Mishra** Ujjwal Gupta, Chetan A. Patil, Ganapati Bhat, Umit Y. Ogras

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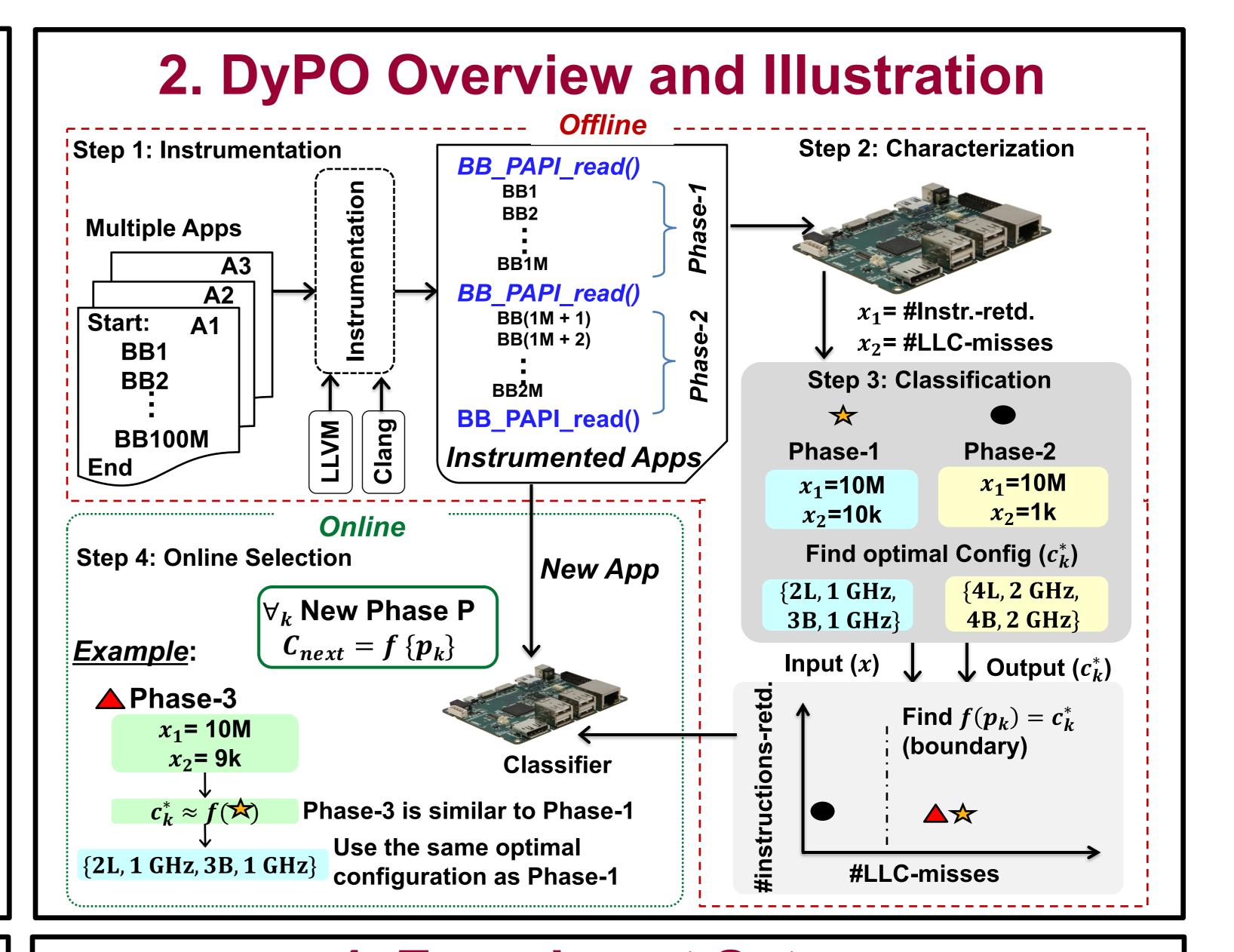
University of Florida

## **1. Motivation**

- Smart phones have a highly heterogeneous processor
- Power and performance change as a function of:
- 1. Configurations
- 2. Workloads

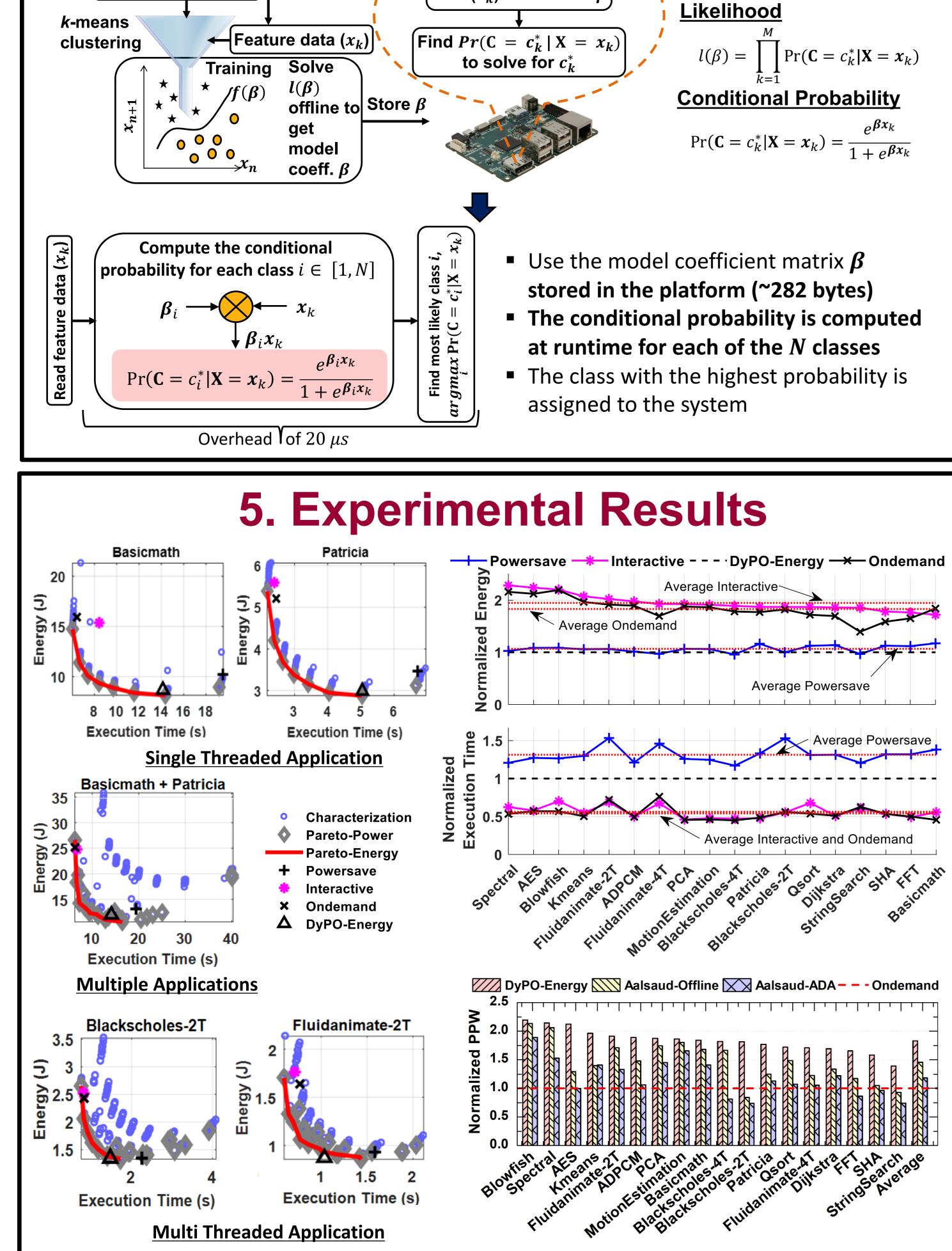




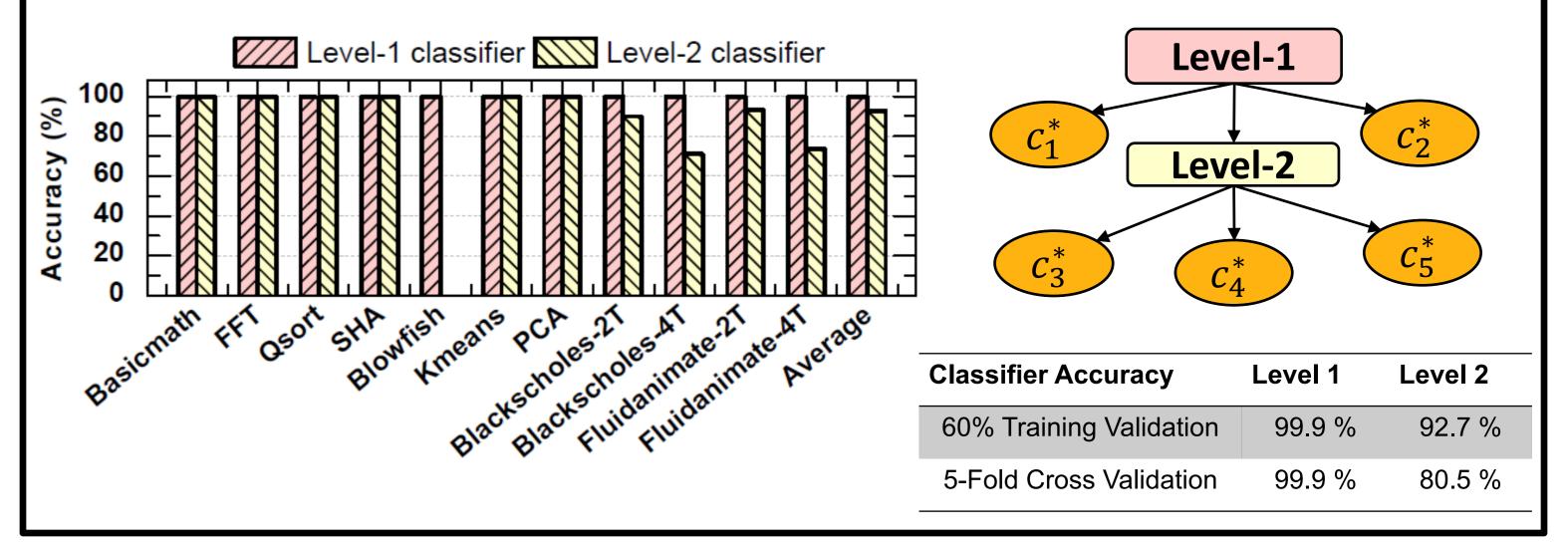


- Good Power-Performance tradeoff does not mean good Energy-Performance tradeoff
- Dynamically selecting the optimal config is challenging

### 4. Experiment Setup 3. Characterization and Classification 3 iterations of each benchmark Sweep big cores $(n_b)$ Number of big cores at different configuration Output Data Analysis $n_h$ **Odroid-XU3 board** Core Config $n_b \times n_l \times$ DyPO CPU Number of little cores Profile 18 benchmark, leading $n_f \times n_r$ Sweep little cores $(n_l)$ Number of frequencies Frequency Governor Exynos 5422 to 4467 distinct workload Number of iterations PAPI $n_r$ Configuration Utilization snippets Sweep frequencies $(n_f)$ **Octa-core CPU** Little core frequency Calls Time spent for **one** Data per PMU Perf Power $f_h$ | Big core frequency Ubuntu OS Repeat benchmark $(n_r)$ benchmark is about 1-2 Benchmark Benchmark Driver 9 Sysfs interface hours Linux Kernel v3.10 **18 Applications Characterization data** At runtime **Objective** → User Space Solve for Kernel Space ← H/W counters **Read new feature** $J(p_k) = \min[E(c_k, p_k) + \mu t_{exe}(c_k, p_k)]$ Optimal config $(c_k^*)$ CPU stats $J(p_k)$ data ( $x_k$ ) and stored $\beta$



| <b>Application Level Parameters</b> | System Level Parameters                     |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Instructions Retired                | Per Core CPU Frequency                      |
| CPU Cycles                          | Per Core CPU Utilization                    |
| Branch Miss Prediction              | little, big, GPU and DRAM Power Consumption |
| Level 2 Cache Misses                | Number of Active Cores                      |
| Data Memory Access                  | Execution Time                              |
| Noncache External Memory Request    |   |



## 6. Conclusions

- Our technique successfully finds the Pareto-optimal configurations at runtime as a function of the workload [1]
- **DyPO-Energy achieves 25% and 55% gain in PPW compared to Aalsaud\*-**Offline and Aalsaud\*-ADA [2], respectively
- Experiments show 93%, 81% and 6% larger performance per watt (PPW) compared to the interactive, ondemand and powersave governors
- The details can be found in [1].



[1] Ujjwal Gupta, Chetan Arvind Patil, Ganapati Bhat, Prabhat Mishra, and Umit Y. Ogras. "DyPO: Dynamic Pareto Optimal Configuration Selection for Heterogeneous MpSoCs," in ACM Tran. on Embedded Comp. Sys. (ESWEEK Special Issue), October 2017

[2] A. Aalsaud et al., "Power–Aware Performance Adaptation of Concurrent Applications in Heterogeneous Many-Core Systems," in Proc. of the Intl. Symp. on Low Power Elec. and Design, 2016, pp. 368–373.

### Acknowledgement

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