

Proposal of shared memory access methods for lambda computing environment

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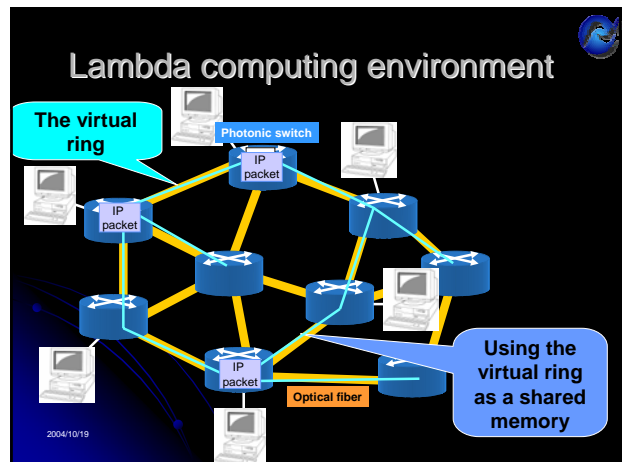
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Research background

- Grid computing
 - Uses TCP/IP
 - The overhead of packet processing is high
 - High speed and high reliability communication pipe is needed between end users
- OptiPuter
 - Builds the Grid environment established on optical networks
 - Uses TCP/IP in multiple wavelengths of light on single optical fibers

Grid computing can not provide an end user with a high speed and high reliability communication pipe as long as using TCP/IP

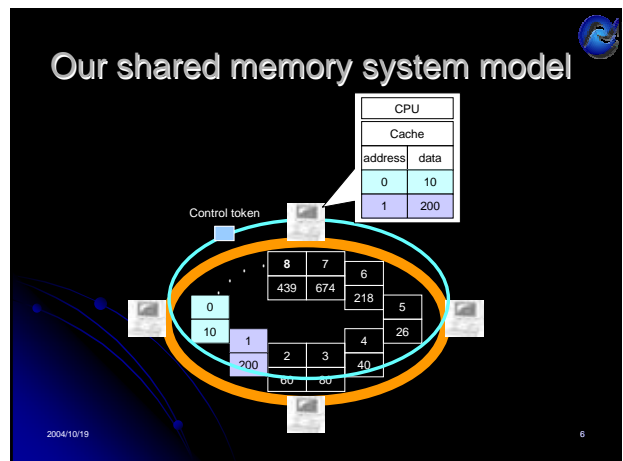
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Research target

- Proposal of shared memory access methods for a lambda computing environment
 - Data is exchanged on wavelength paths
 - Using the virtual optical ring as a shared memory
- Evaluation of the method through simulations

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Cache coherency problem

Difference value between local cache and shared memory

Node	Cache address	Cache data
Node 2	0	200
Node 3	0	30

Update address 0 (Node 2)

Update address 0 (Node 3)

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Proposal of shared memory access method

- To solve cache coherency problem
 - Adaptation of snoop cache protocol
- Write back invalidation protocol
 - Attaches the state to each cache data
 - 3 cache states
 - Clean, Dirty, Invalid
 - Invalidates other node's relevant cache data when updates local cache data

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Proposal of shared memory access method

Write back

Invalidation request

Control token

Read request

Read request to address 1

Write request to address 1

Cache	address	data	state
Node 2	0	10	Clean
Node 2	1	70	Clean
Node 3	0	10	Clean
Node 3	1	200	Invalid
Node 3	2	300	Clean

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Advantage of proposed method

- Avoidance of contention in shared memory access
 - Contention does not arise in lambda computing environment

Access to address 0

Access to address 7 and 8

Access to address 5

Access to address 2 and 3

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Restriction of proposed method

- Restriction in the timing of shared memory access
 - Because the shared memory is spread out on a long-distance optical fiber

Read

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Simulation model

- Node computers are located equidistant on the optical ring
- Performance of computing nodes
 - CPU clock 3GHz
 - level 1 cache size 512KBytes
- The bandwidth of wavelength paths for shared memory
 - 10Tbps
- Propagation delay time
 - 5ns/m
- Total of optical fiber length
 - 1km (shared memory size 6.25MB)
- The processing delay time at nodes is not taken into consideration
- The shared memory system using TCP/IP is used for comparison

Control token

CPU

Cache

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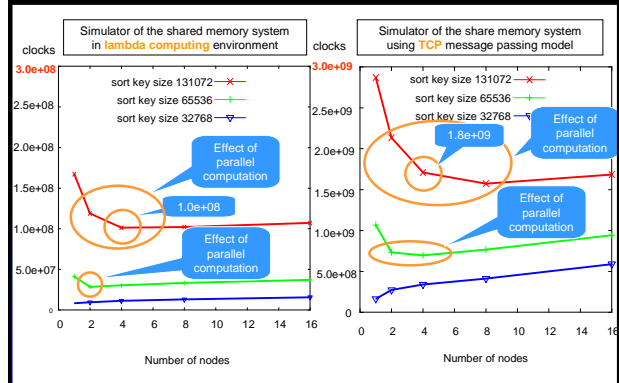
Application programs used for evaluation

- Splash2
 - Benchmark programs for parallel computation
- Radix sort
 - Sort the sequence of integer values using the radix sort algorithm
- matrix multiplication
- N-Queen problem

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Result of radix sort



Conclusion and future work

- Propose an access method in realizing the shared memory on photonic networks
- The effectiveness of using an optical ring as a shared memory and of parallel processing by the increase in the number of nodes
 - In this example for less than 4 nodes
- Future work
 - An efficient shared memory access method
 - a practical use of a local memory

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