

Pending Event Set Management in Parallel Discrete Event Simulation

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Related Publications (in prep)

- **S. Gupta**, and P. A. Wilsey, “Time Warp Parallel Simulation and the Pending Event Set,” *ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation* (TOMACS), (in prep).
- **S. Gupta**, J. B. Yang, and P. A. Wilsey, “A Synthetic Simulation Model for Studies of Scalability in Parallel Simulation,” *Simulation Modelling Practice and Theory* (SIMPAT), (in prep).
- D. Weber, **S. Gupta**, P. A. Wilsey, N. Abu-Ghazaleh, and D. Ponomarev, “Time Warp Simulation on Multi-core Processors and Clusters,” *SCS Transactions on Simulation*, (in prep).

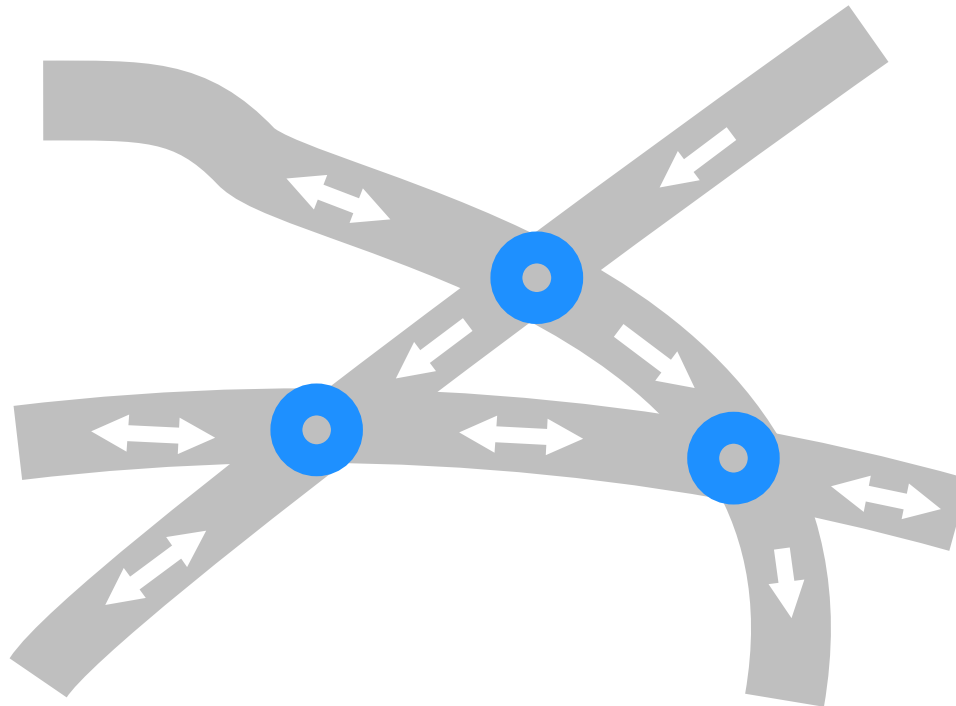
Related Publications

- **S. Gupta**, and P. A. Wilsey, “Quantitative Driven Optimization of a Time Warp Kernel,” In *Proceedings of the 2017 ACM SIGSIM Conference on Principles of Advanced Discrete Simulation* (SIGSIM-PADS ’17), 27-38.
- **S. Gupta**, and P. A. Wilsey, “Lock-Free Pending Event Set Management in Time Warp,” In *Proceedings of the 2014 ACM SIGSIM/PADS conference on Principles of Advanced Discrete Simulation* (SIGSIM-PADS’14), 15-26.
- T. Dickman, **S. Gupta**, and P. A. Wilsey, “Event pool structures for PDES on many-core Beowulf clusters,” In *Proceedings of the 2013 ACM SIGSIM conference on Principles of Advanced Discrete Simulation* (SIGSIM-PADS ’13), 103-114.

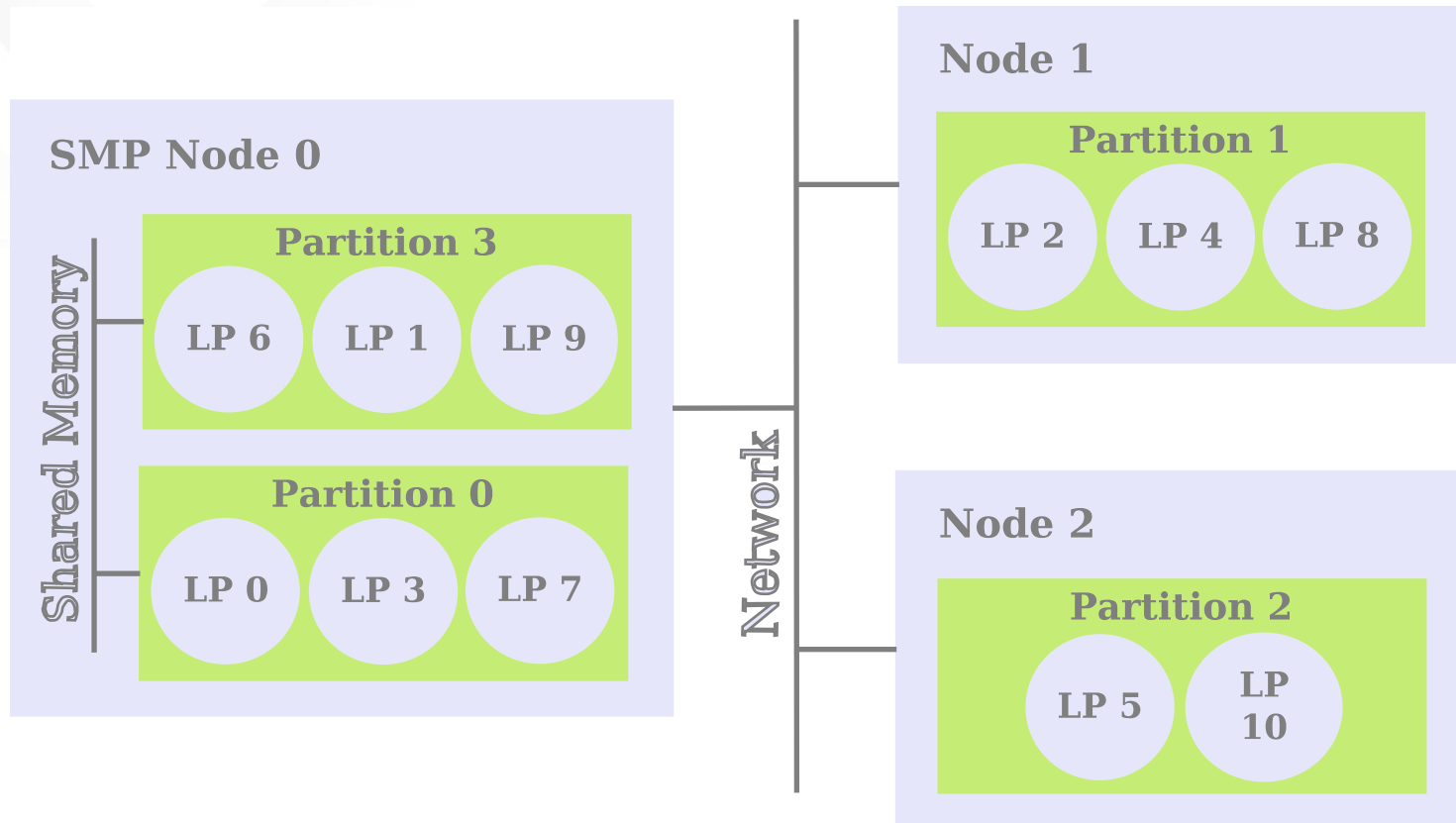
Publications (other)

- J Xu, BJ Hartley, P Kurup, A Phillips, A Topol, M Xu, C Ononenyi, E Foscue, S Ho, TD Baguley, N Carty, CS Barros, U Mller, **S Gupta**, D Ruderfer, P Sklar, J Rapoport, JA Ellman, C Pittenger, B Aronow, AC Nairn, MW Nestor, PJ Lombroso and KJ Brennand, “Inhibition of STEP 61 ameliorates deficits in mouse and hiPSC-based schizophrenia models,” *Molecular Psychiatry* (2016); doi:10.1038/mp.2016.163
- A Topol, JA English, E Flaherty, P Rajarajan, BJ Hartley, **S Gupta**, F Desland, S Zhu, T Goff, L Friedman, J Rapoport, D Felsenfeld, G Cagney, A Mackay-Sim, JN Savas, B Aronow, G Fang, B Zhang, D Cotter and KJ Brennand, “Increased abundance of translation machinery in stem cell-derived neural progenitor cells from four schizophrenia patients,” *Translational Psychiatry* (2015) 5, e633; doi:10.1038/tp.2015.118
- **S. Gupta** and G. Paul. “Revisiting Fermat's Factorization for the RSA Modulus,” *Computing Research Repository (CoRR)* abs/0910.4179 (2009)

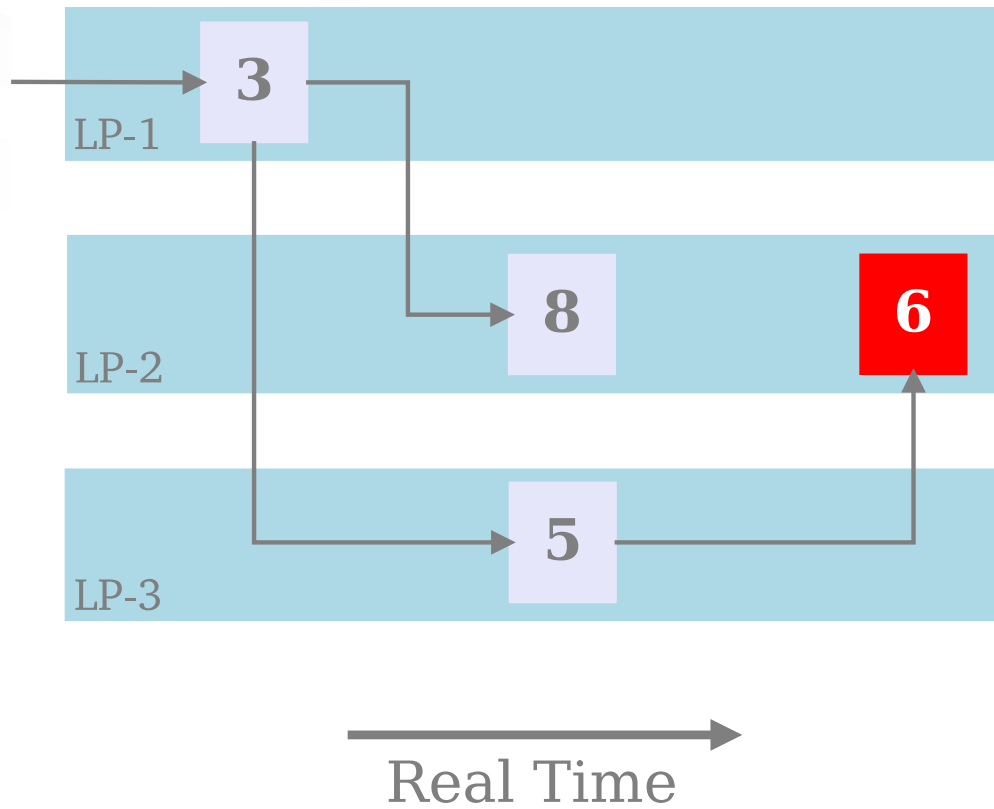
Building Blocks: Logical Process (LP), LP State, and Event



Parallel Discrete Event Simulation (PDES)



Event Causality



The Time Warp Mechanism

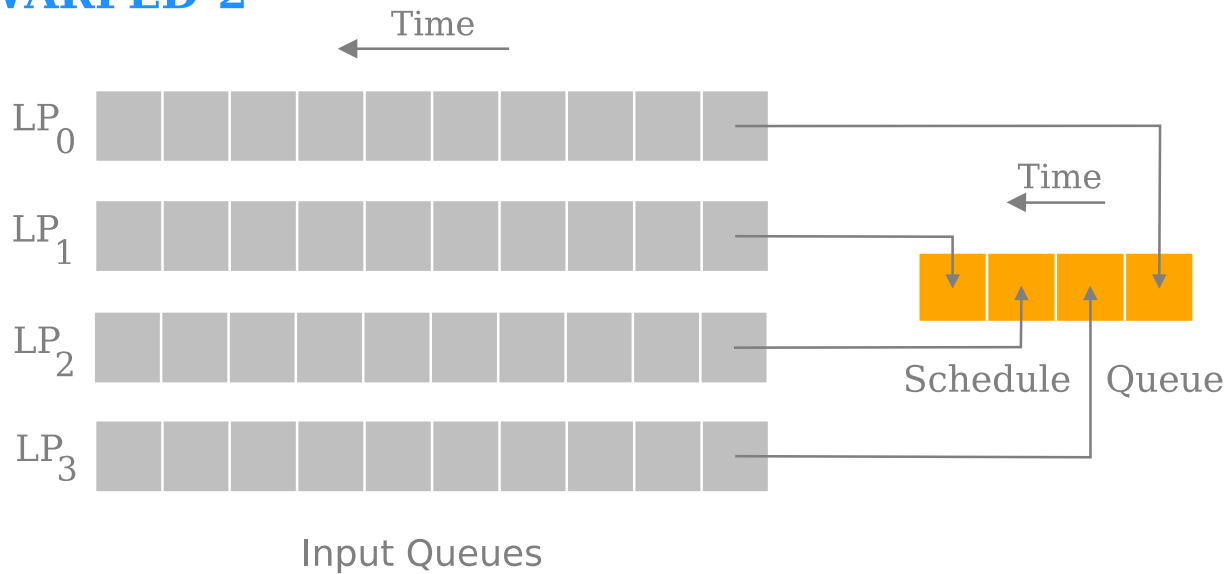
- Each LP processes events w/o regard for progress of other LPs
- Causal Violation triggered by a **Straggler event**
- **Rollback** used to recover from a causal violation
 - Reset state and time
 - Send **anti-messages** to cancel prematurely sent events
 - Continue event processing at reset time

The Evolution of WARPED to Multi-Core

WARPED

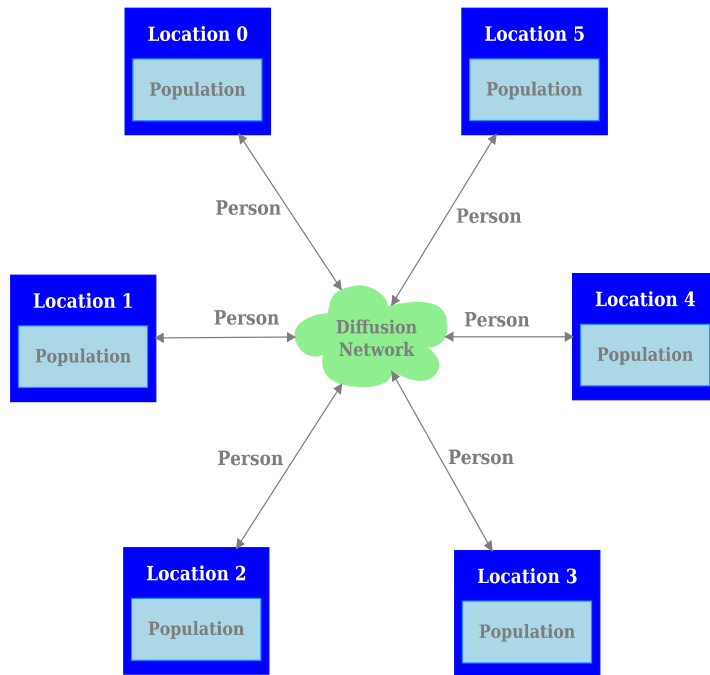
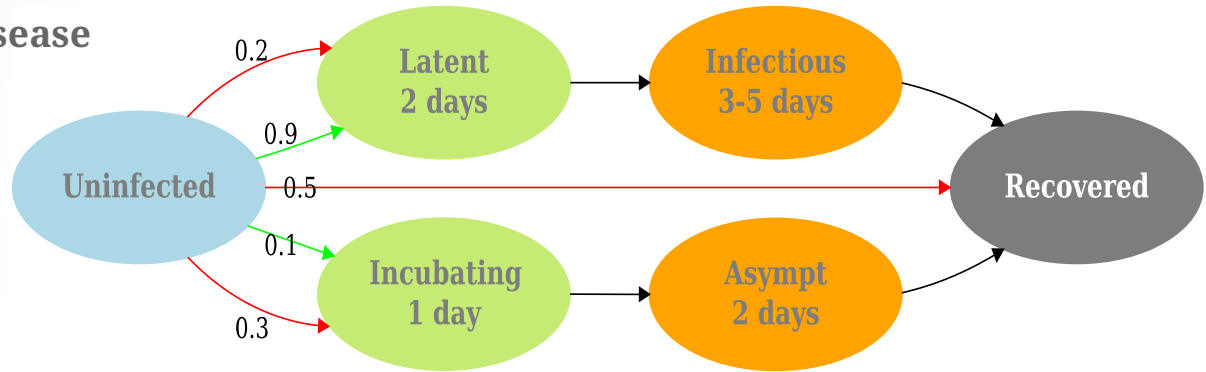


WARPED-2



Simulation Model: Epidemic

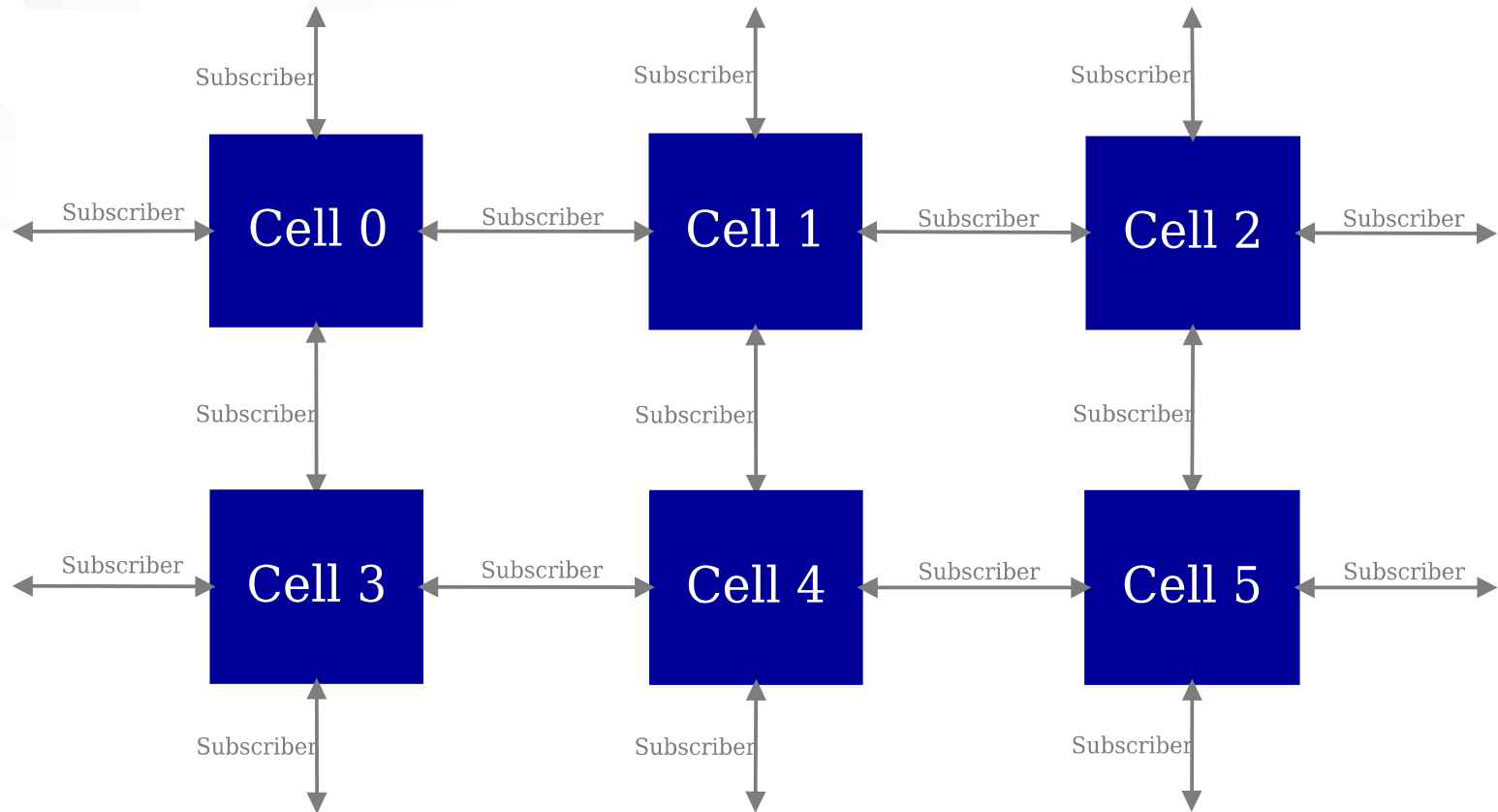
State Transition of Disease



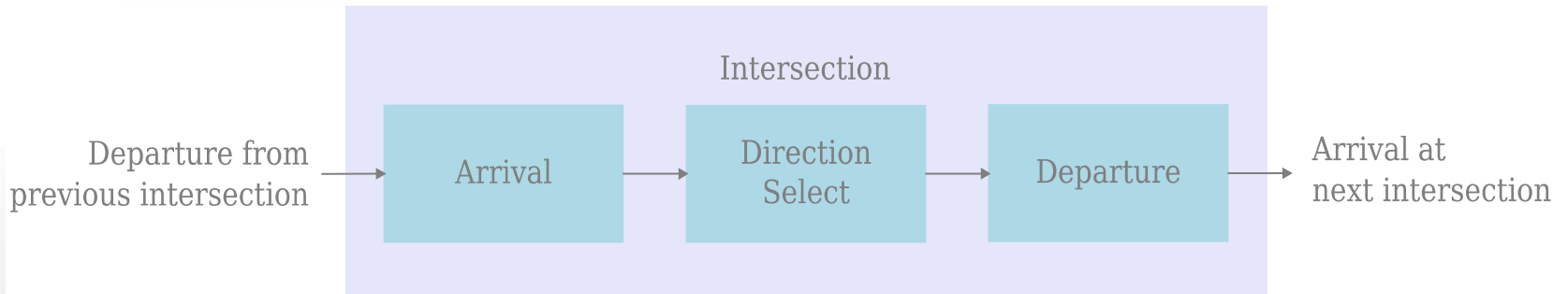
Diffusion Network: 2 types

- Watts-Strogatz
- Barabasi-Albert

PCS Model : Network Structure



Traffic Model : Events



Sandpile Model : Generated patterns



WARPED-2: Pending Event Set

Schedule Queue: Data Structure Options

- **STL MultiSet:** *Red-Black Tree, sorted*
- **Splay Tree:** *Self-adjusting Binary Search Tree, sorted*
- **Calendar Queue:** *Partitions events into “months” based on timestamp*
 - Difficult to size a month
 - Largely unused due to size/resize complications & costs
- **Ladder Queue:** *Variant of calendar queue that solves month sizing issue*
 - Lightweight, self-sizing
 - Previously unknown to the PDES community

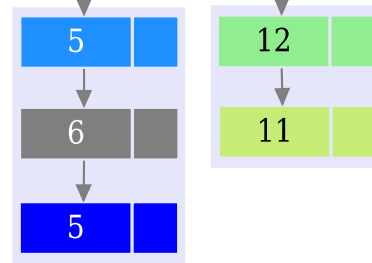
Ladder Queue



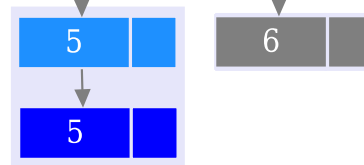
Top content is transferred to first rung



Rungs
(partitioned
into buckets)



Bucket content is transferred to next rung



Bucket content is transferred to Bottom



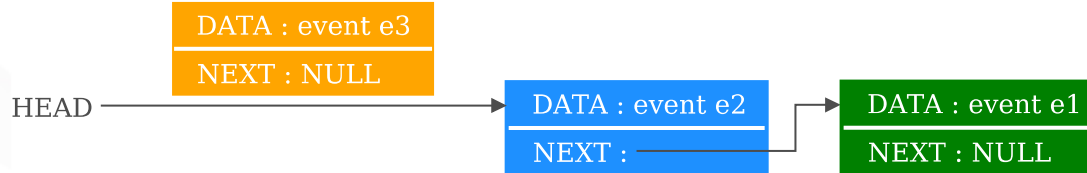
Ladder Queue Options

- **Unsorted Bottom**
 - **Causal Independence** of events in Bottom
 - **Lock-free** implementation of Unsorted Bottom
 - **Compare-and-Swap (CAS)** operations
 - No need for computationally-intensive operations (sorting, searching and random deletion)

Lock-free Unsorted Bottom in a Ladder Queue

Event Insert

Step 1 : Create a node for event e3



Step 2: CAS operation to insert this new node as HEAD



Event Remove



Step 1: CAS operation to set HEAD as HEAD->NEXT



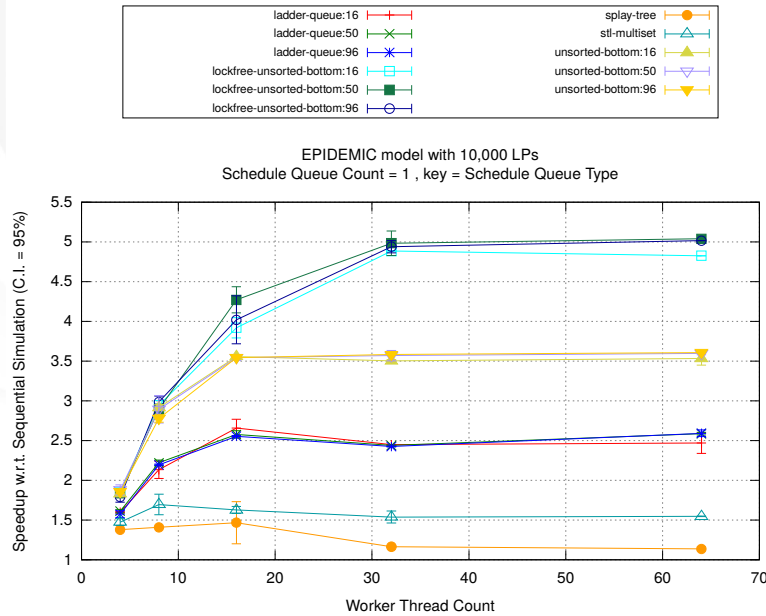
Step 2 : Return dequeued event e1

Modification to the Ladder Queue Algorithm

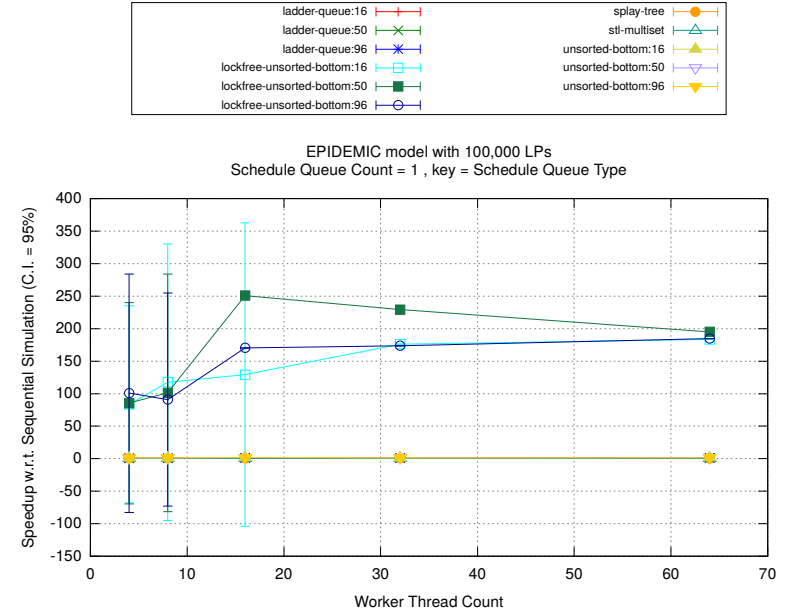
- **Overflow of events in Bottom**
 - Reorganization triggered in original Ladder Queue
 - Events are split between Bottom and lowest rung
 - New algorithm ignores this trigger
- **Value of Bottom Threshold**
 - Value mentioned in paper not relevant for Pending Event Set
 - event time window matters more than event count

Performance of Schedule Queue Types

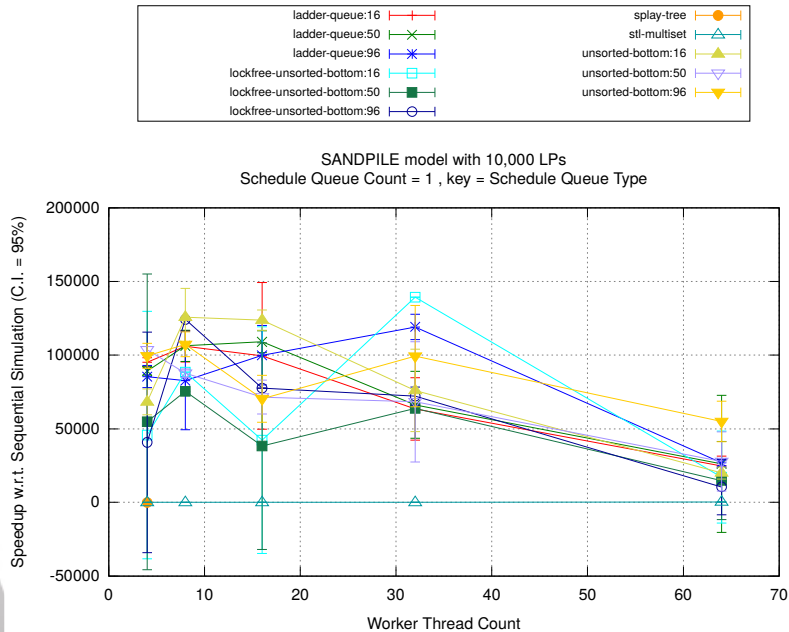
Epidemic 10K-WS



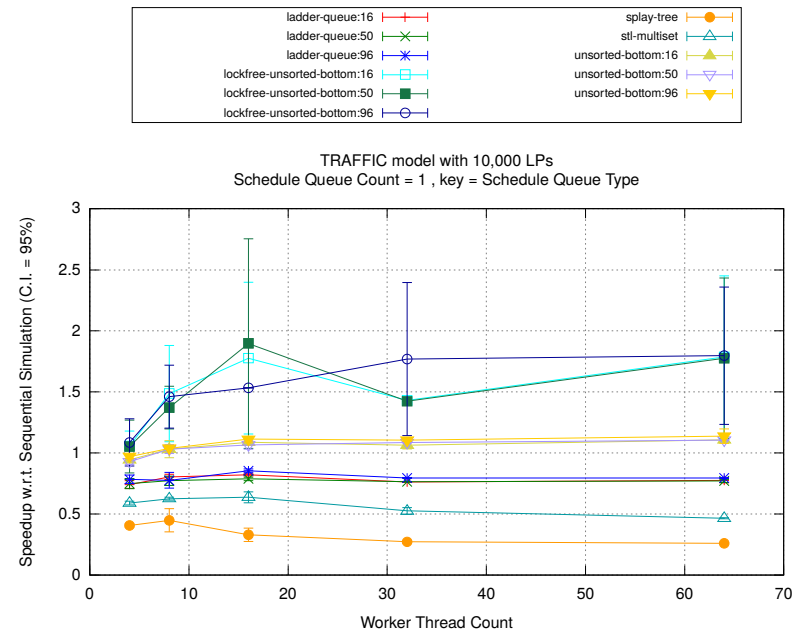
Epidemic 100K-WS



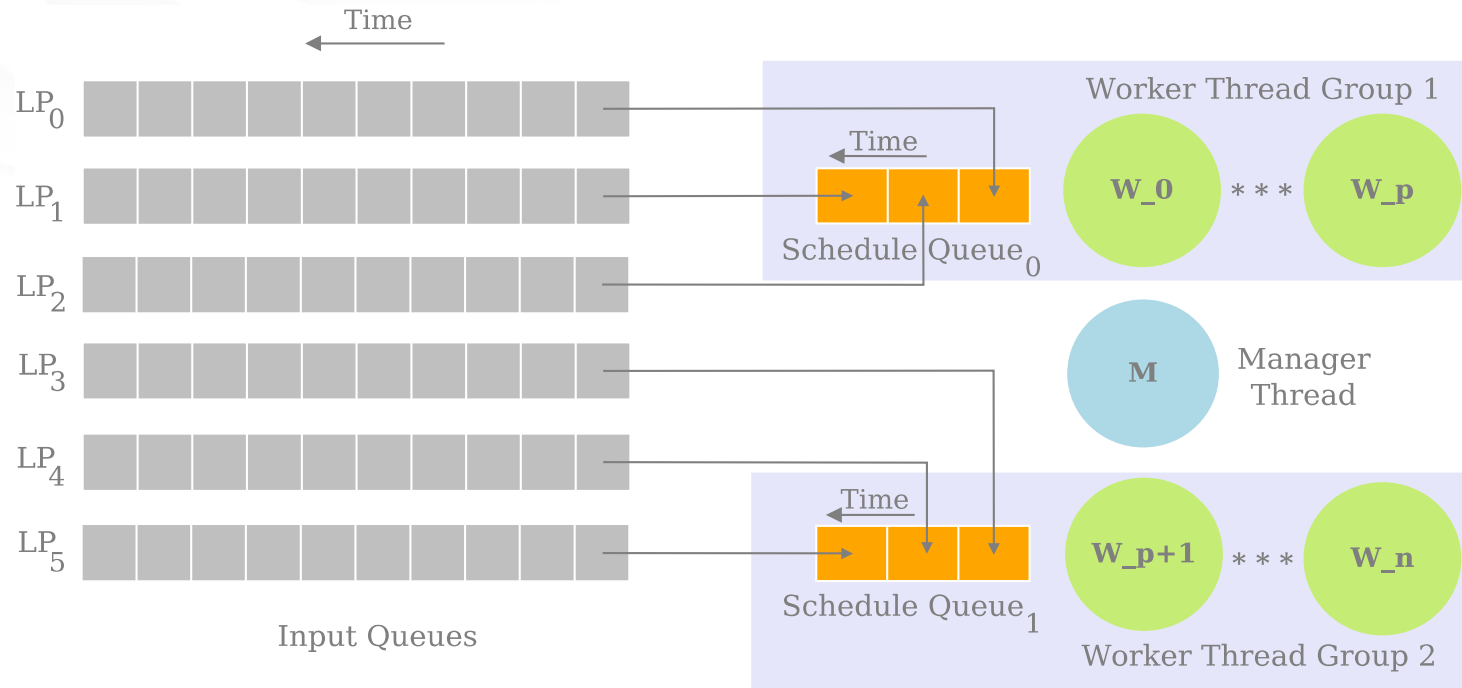
Sandpile-10K



Traffic-10K

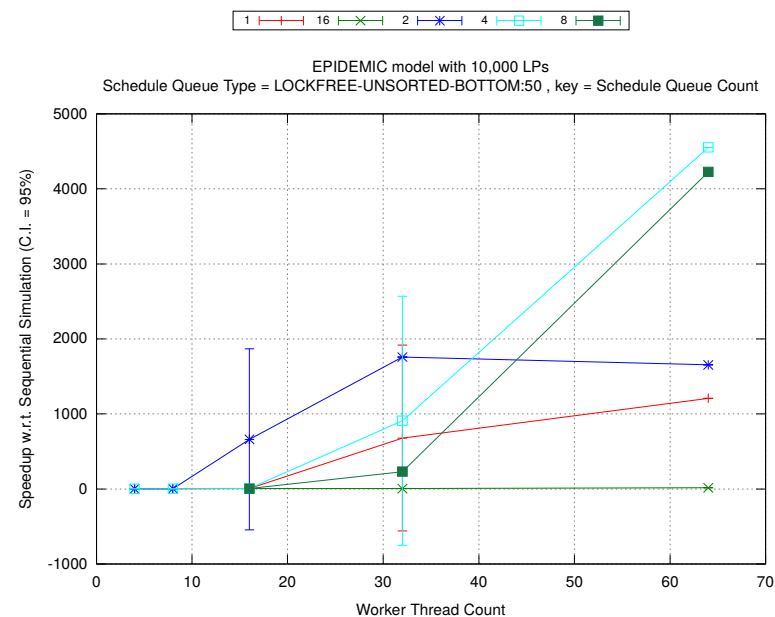
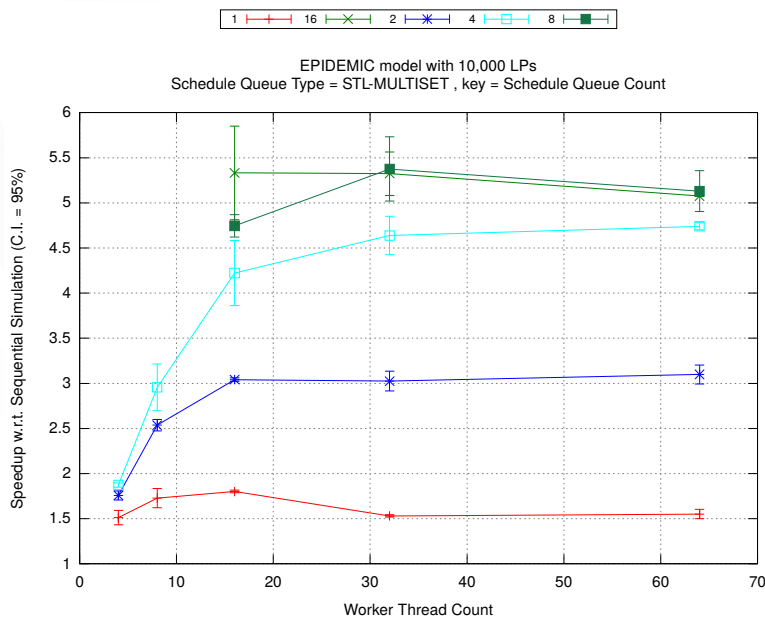


Multiple Schedule Queues

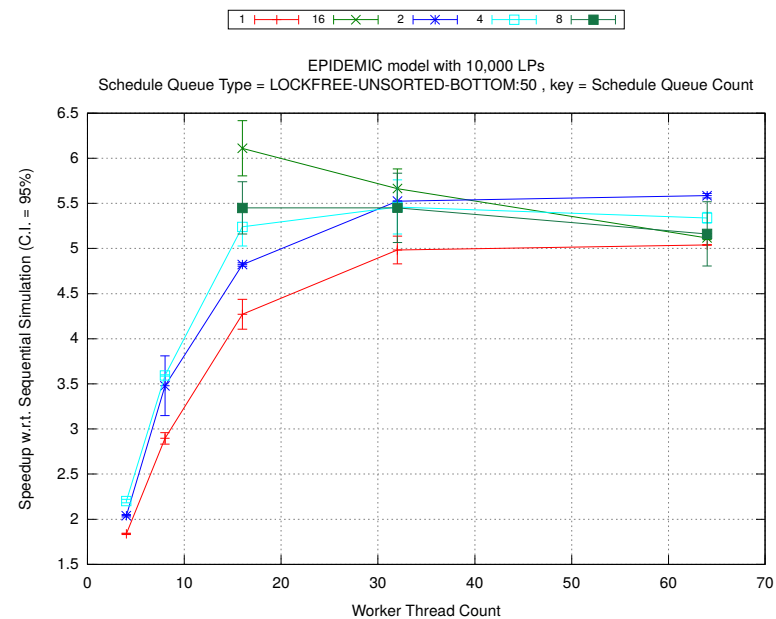
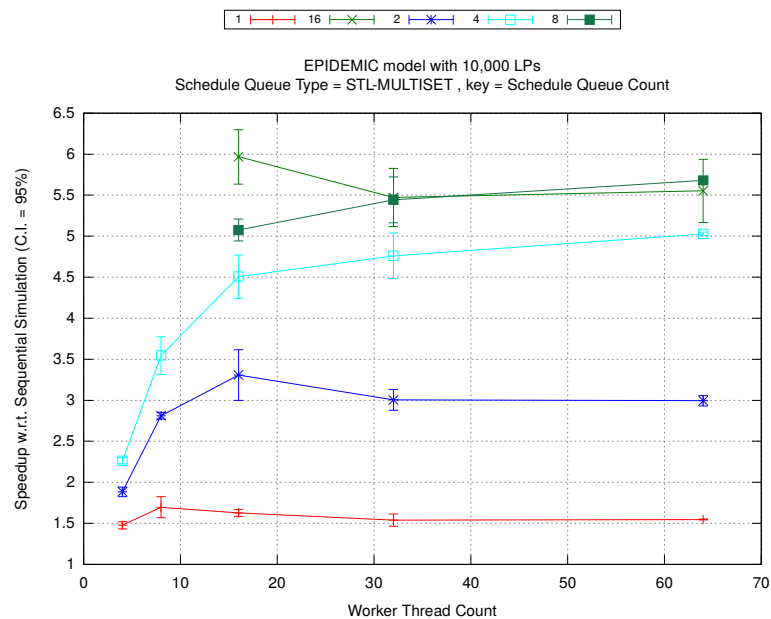


Performance of Multiple Schedule Queues: Epidemic, 10K LPs

BA Network

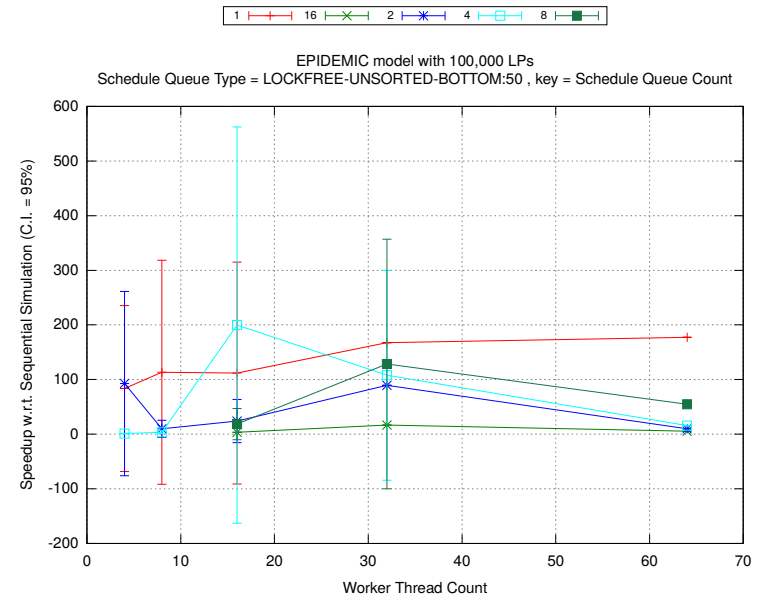
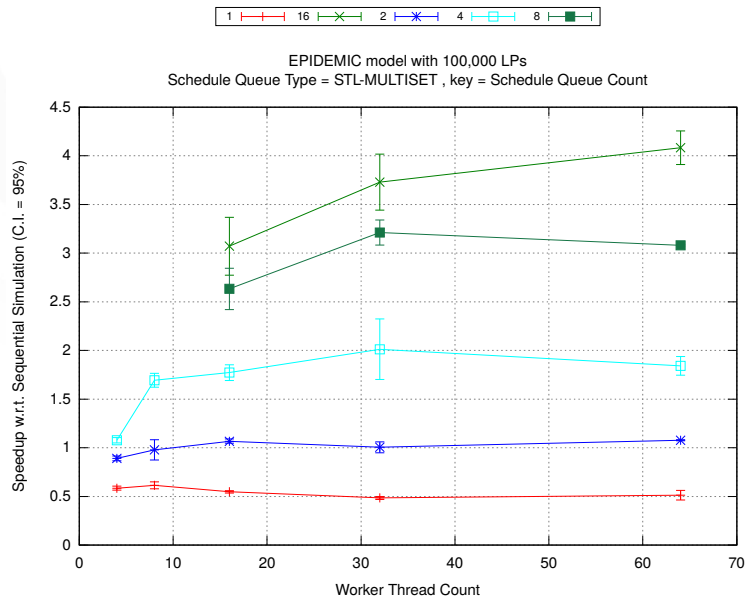


WS Network

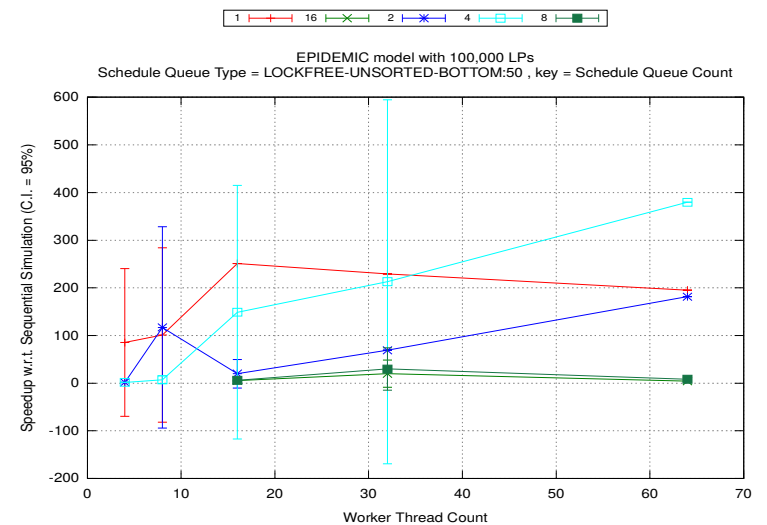
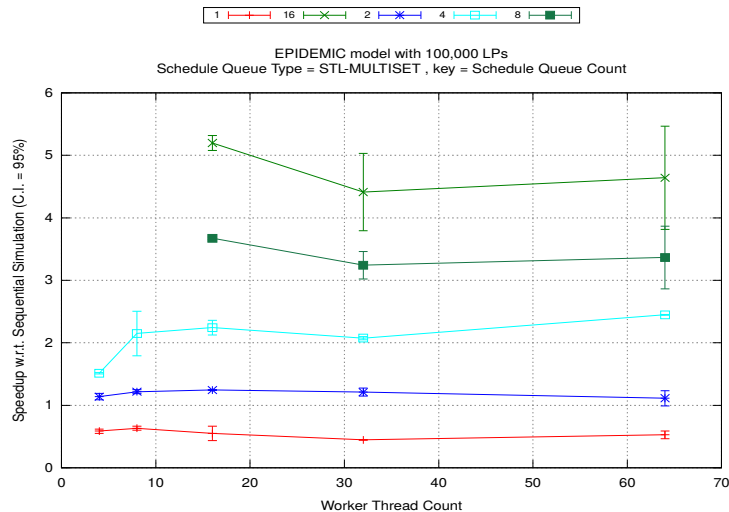


Performance of Multiple Schedule Queues :Epidemic, 100K LPs

BA Network

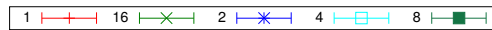


WS Network

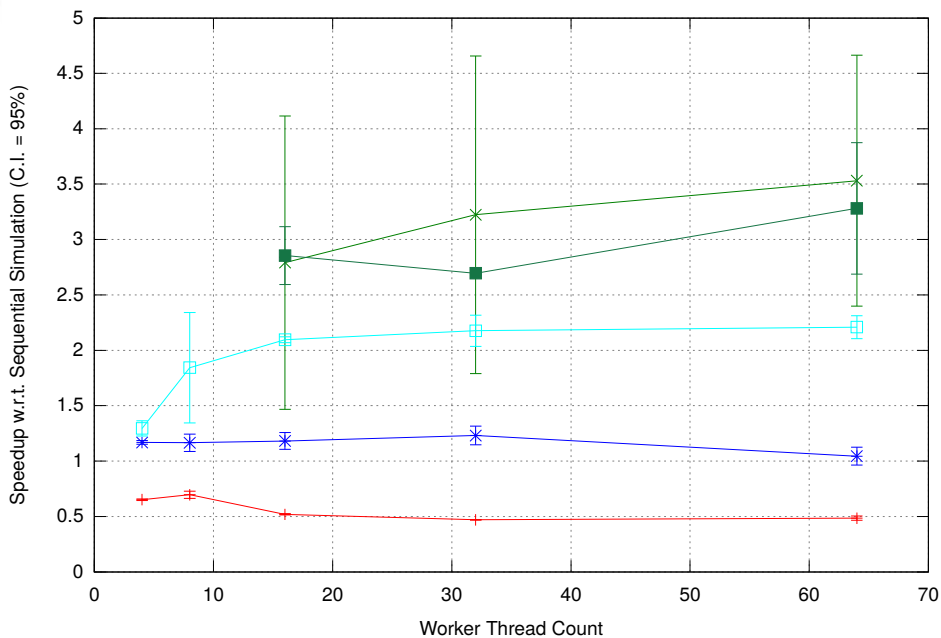


Performance of Multiple Schedule Queues :

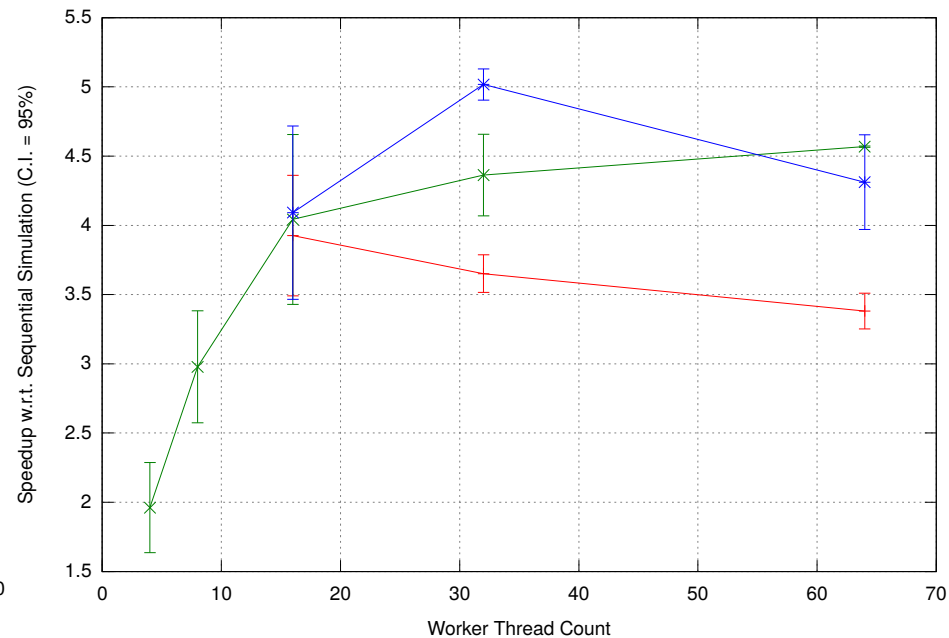
Traffic, 1,048,576 LPs



TRAFFIC model with 1,048,576 LPs
Schedule Queue Type = STL-MULTISET , key = Schedule Queue Count



TRAFFIC model with 1,048,576 LPs
Schedule Queue Type = LOCKFREE-UNSORTED-BOTTOM:50 , key = Schedule Queue Count



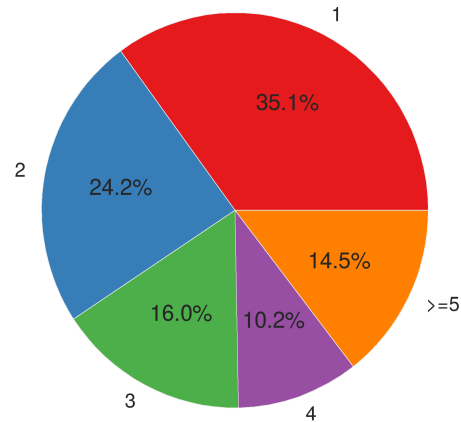
Schedule Events in Groups

- Schedule **multiple events** to a worker thread at the same time.
- Three types:
 - **Event Chains:** *schedule multiple events from one LP*
 - **Event Blocks:** *schedule multiple events from the schedule queue*
 - **Event Bags:** *LPs grouped into **communities** based on event traffic statistics*
 - Schedule multiple events from each bag
 - Static memory allocation and circular organization of bags

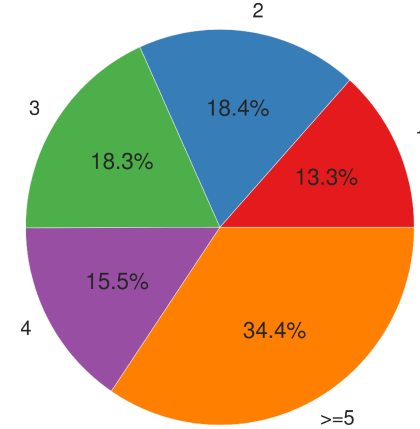
DESMetrics Analysis: Event Chains

Traffic Model

Distribution of Local Event Chains

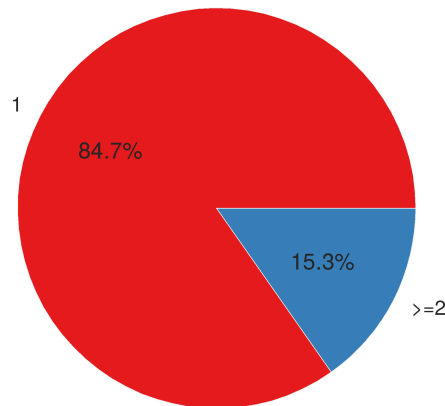


Percent of Events in Local Event Chains

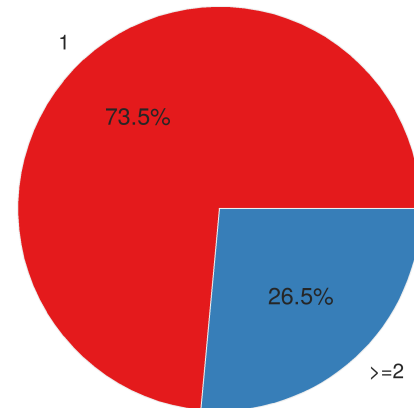


Epidemic (WS) Model

Distribution of Local Event Chains

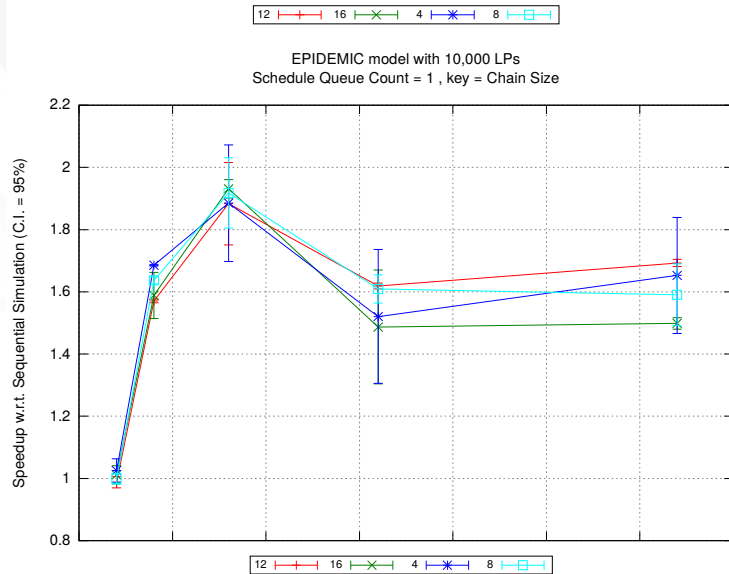


Percent of Events in Local Event Chains

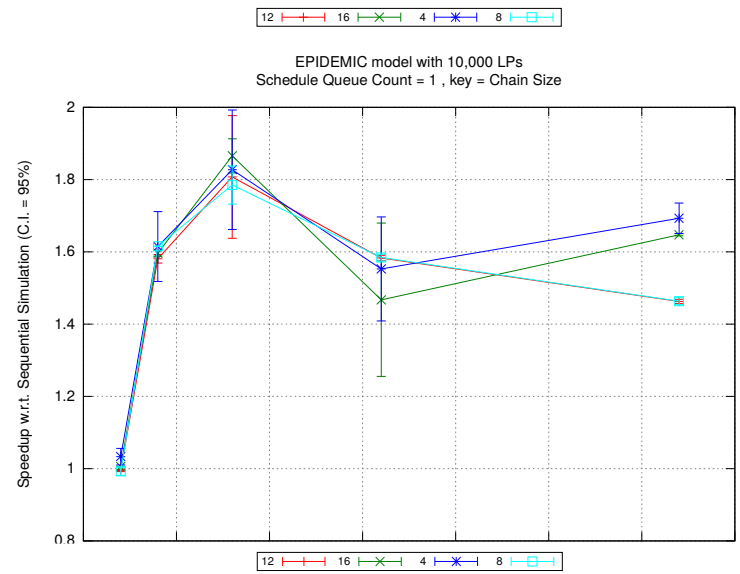


Performance Impact of Chain Scheduling

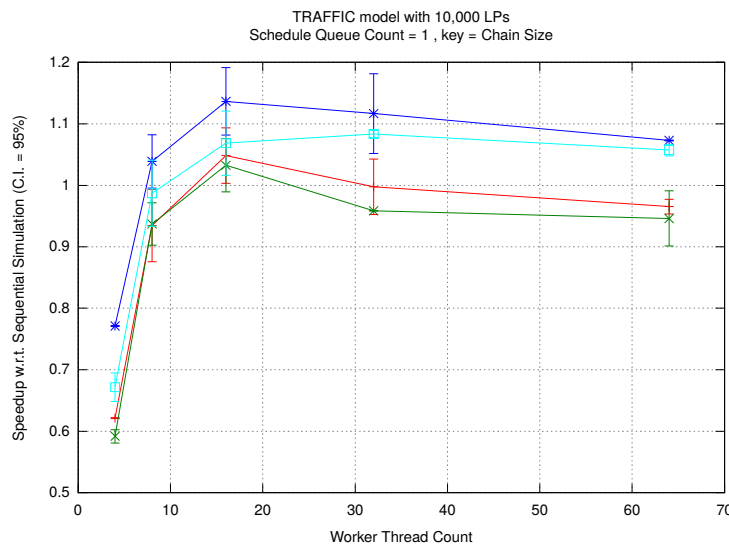
Epidemic-10K-BA



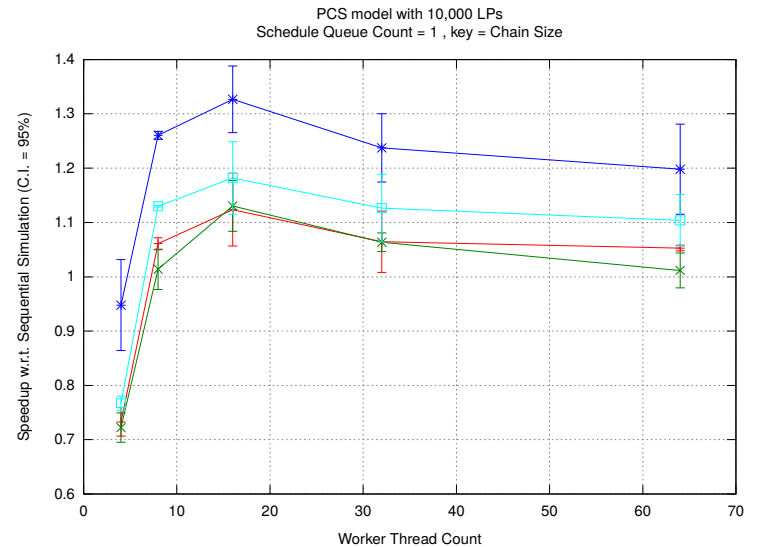
Epidemic-10K-WS



Traffic-10K

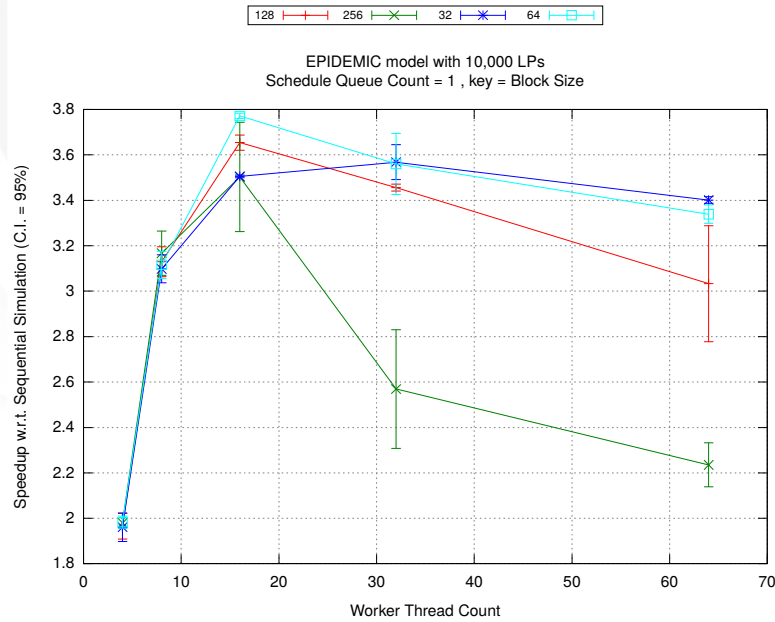


PCS-10K

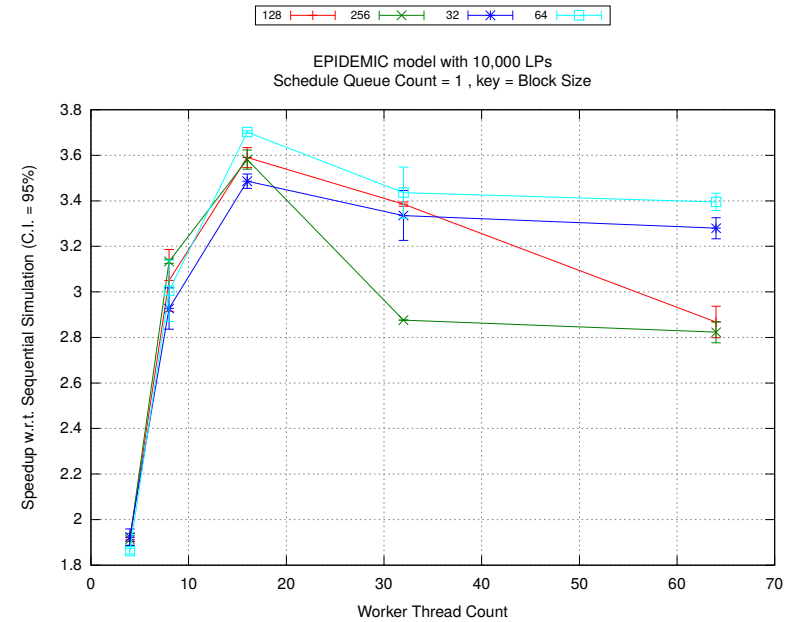


Performance Impact of Block Scheduling

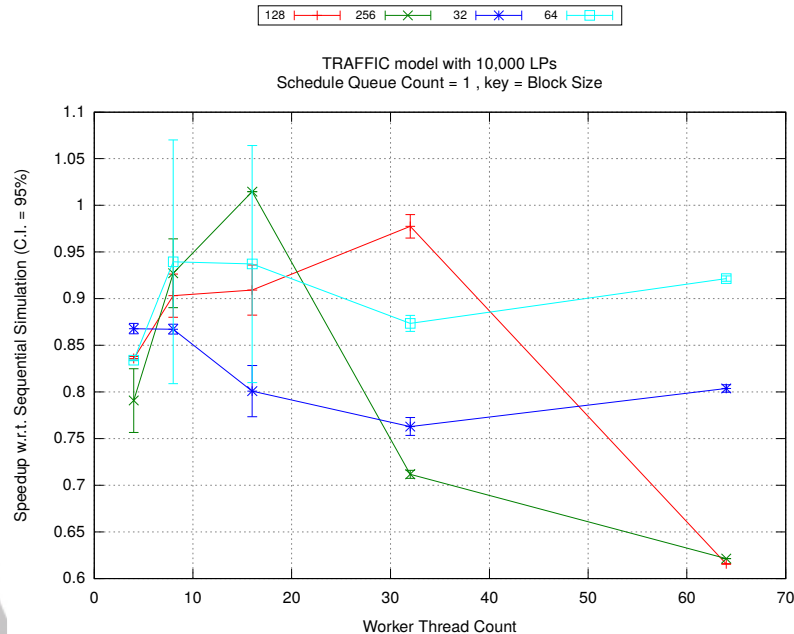
Epidemic-10K-BA



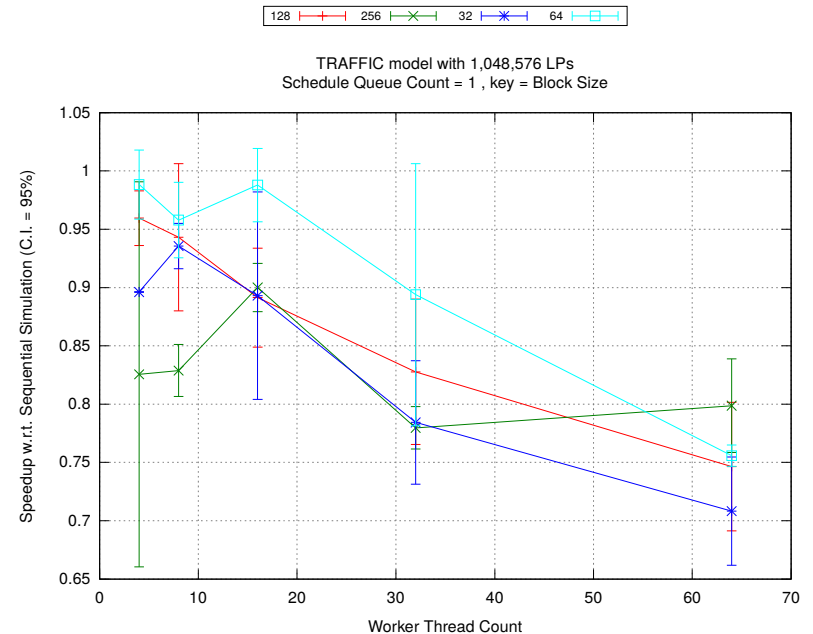
Epidemic-10K-WS



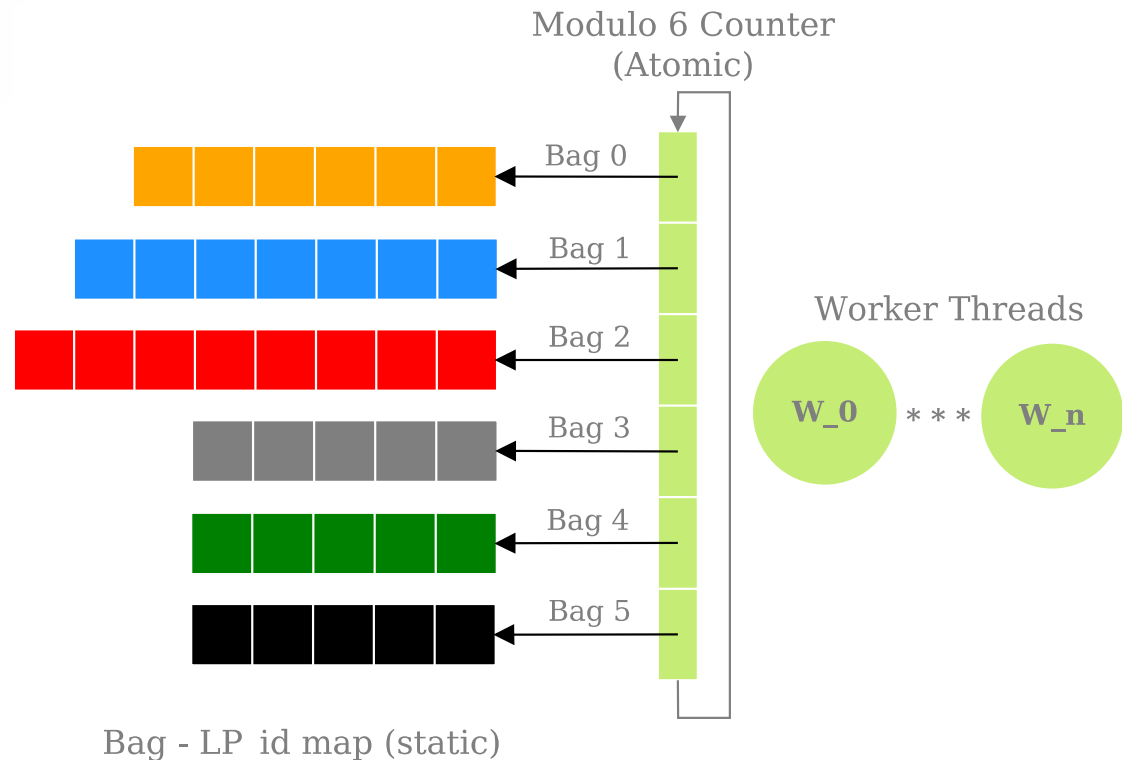
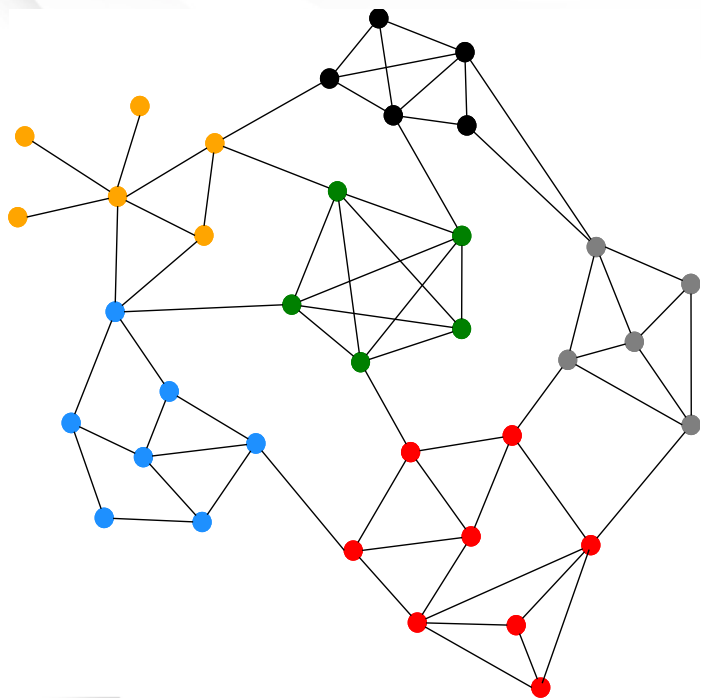
Traffic-10K



Traffic-1M

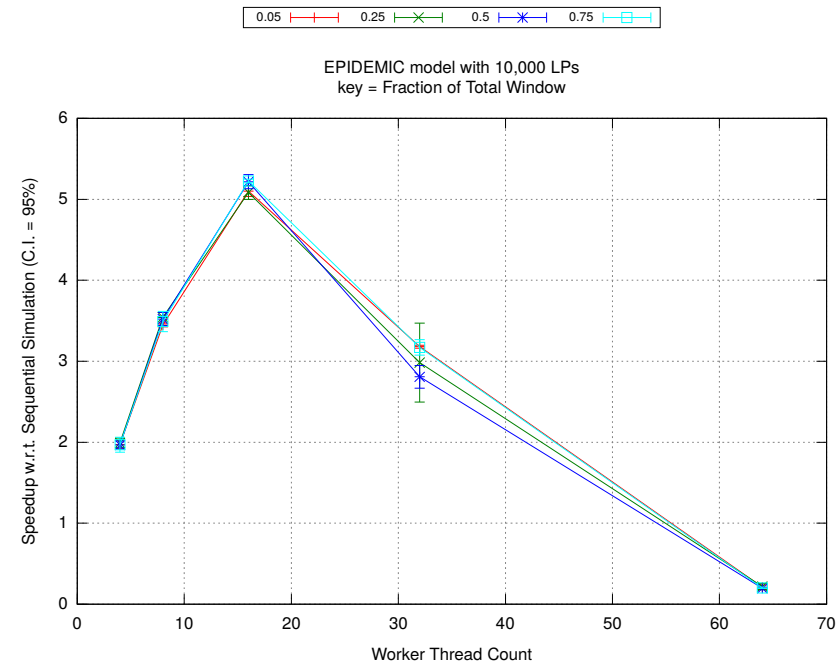
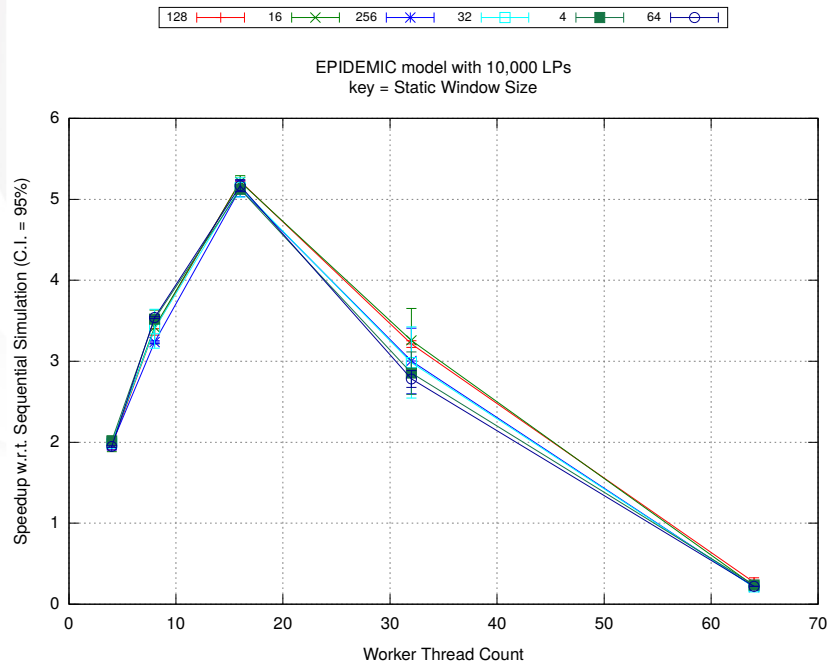


Louvain Partitioner and Bag Scheduling

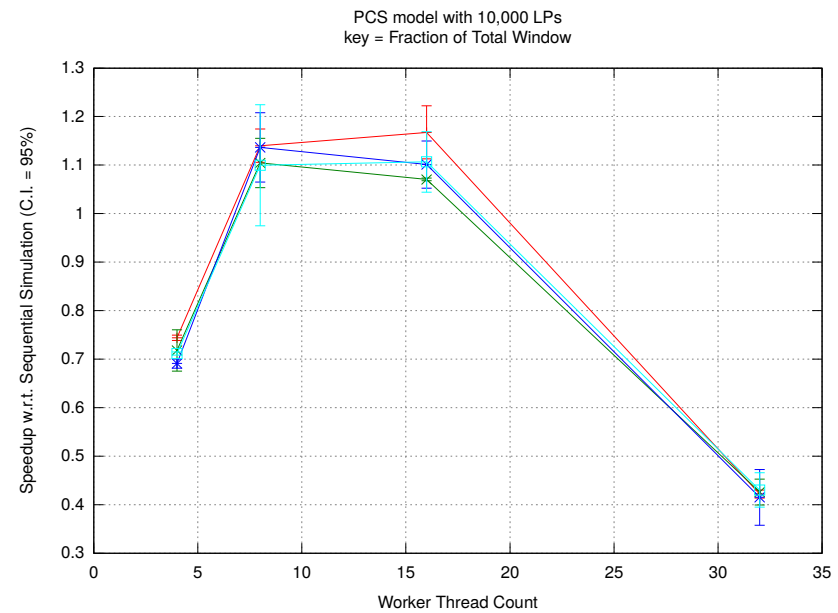
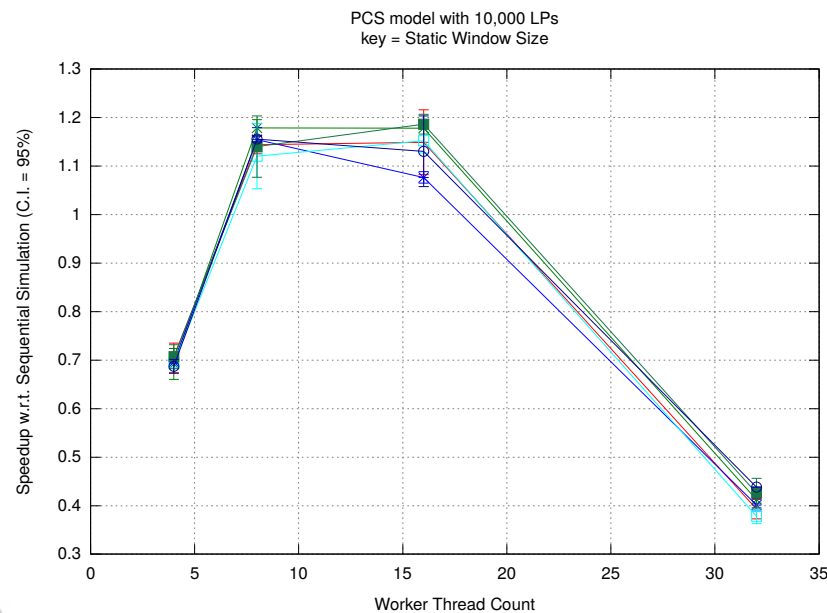


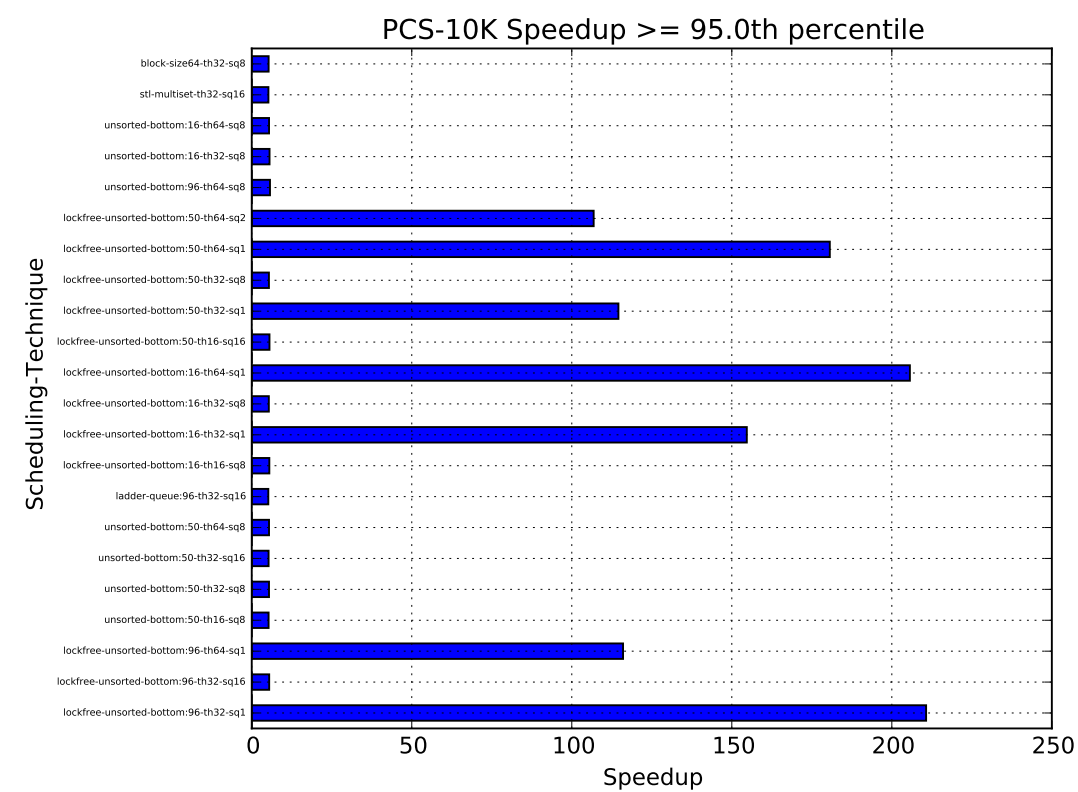
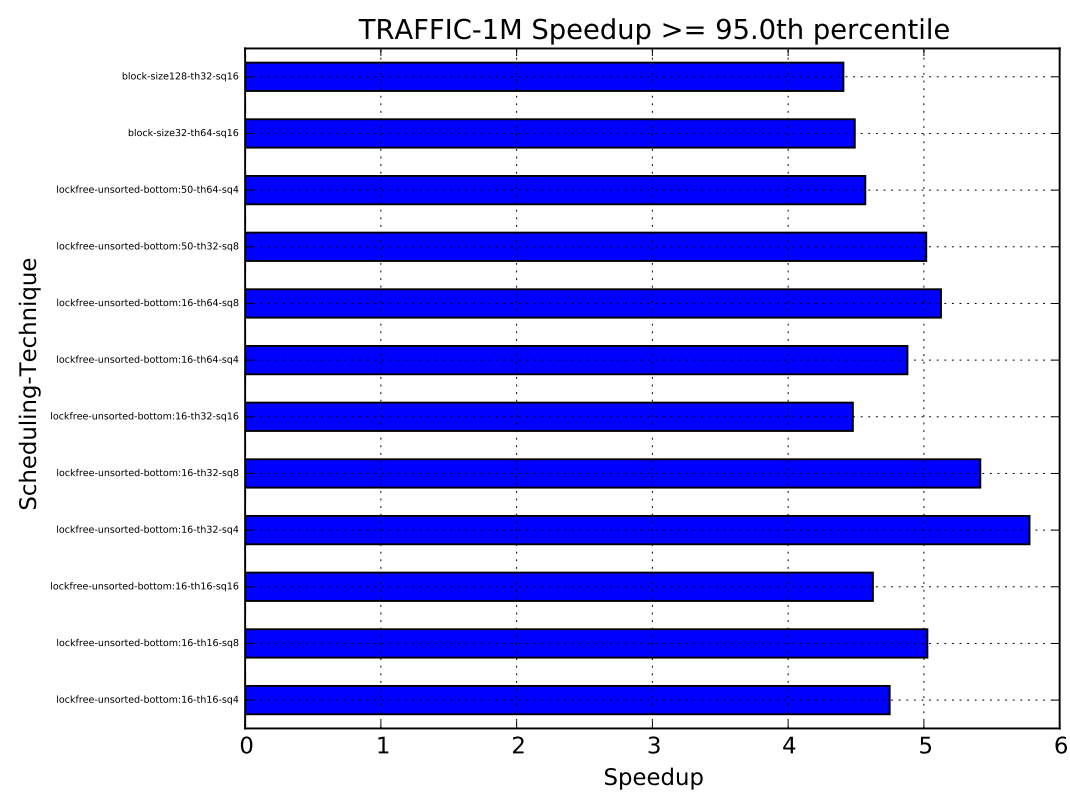
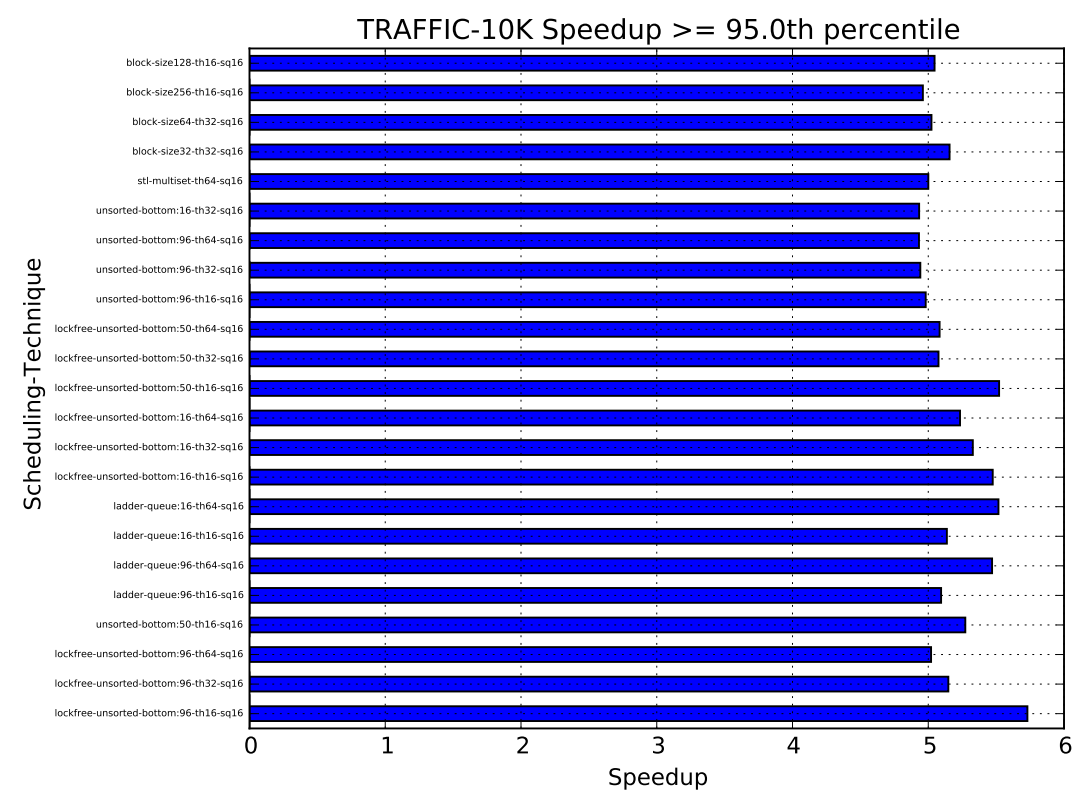
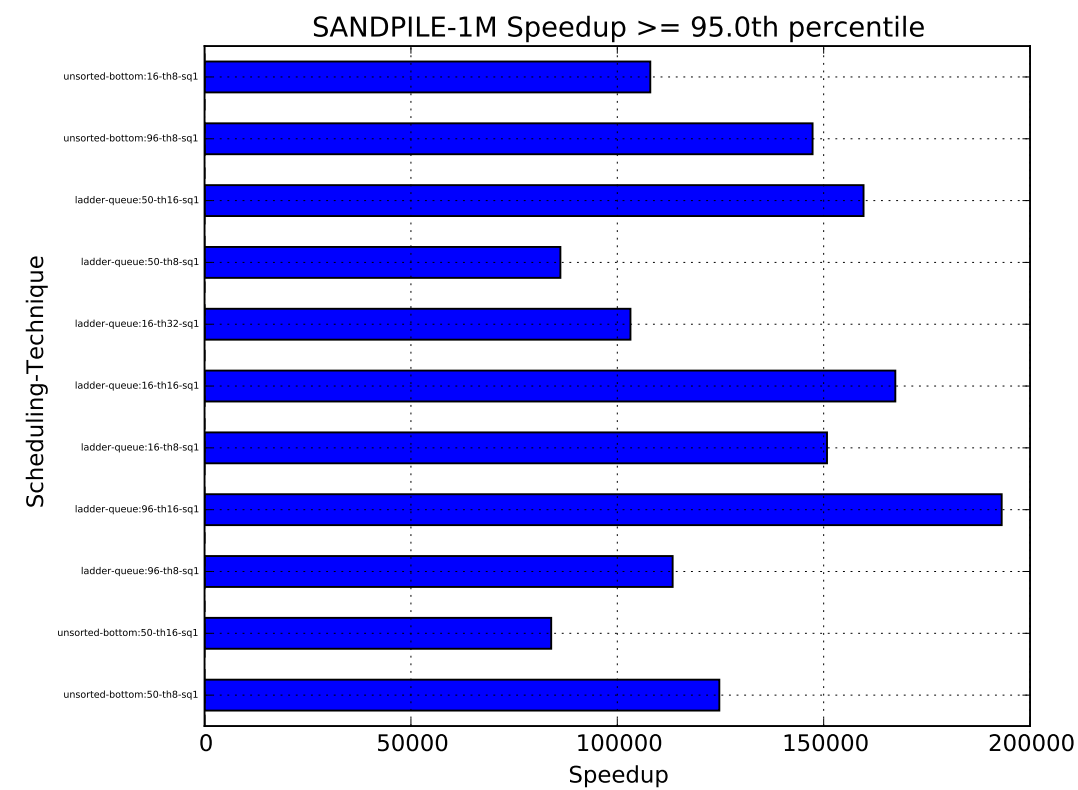
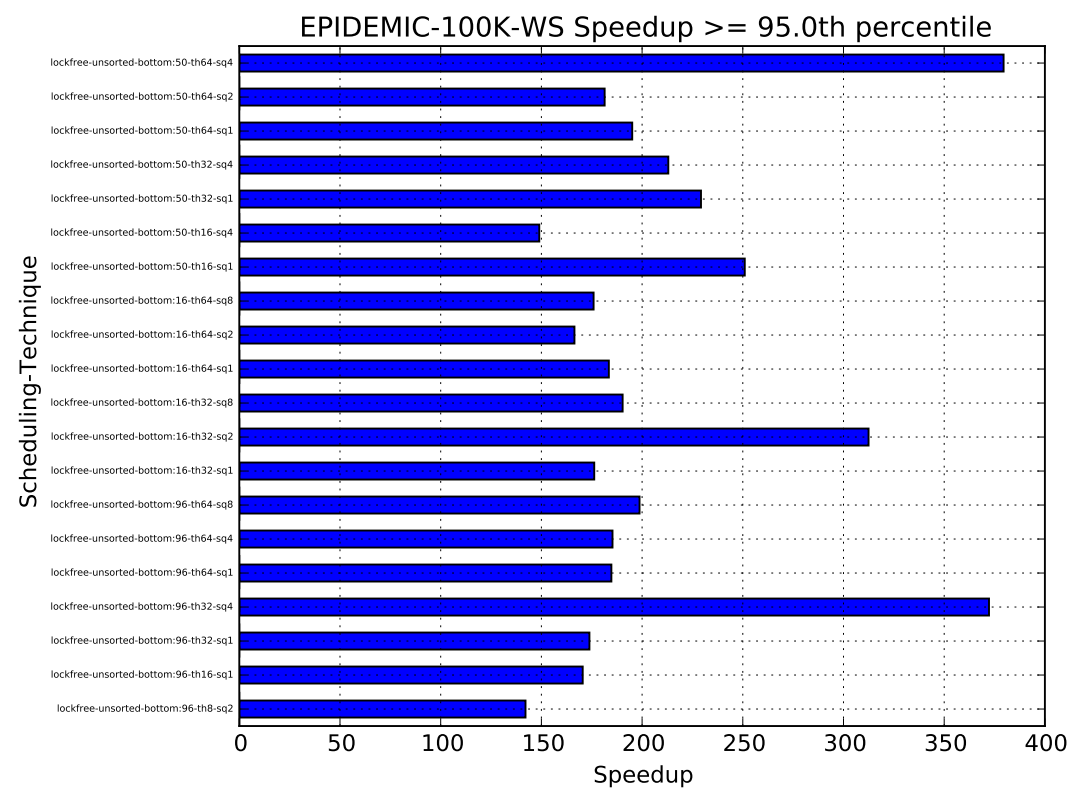
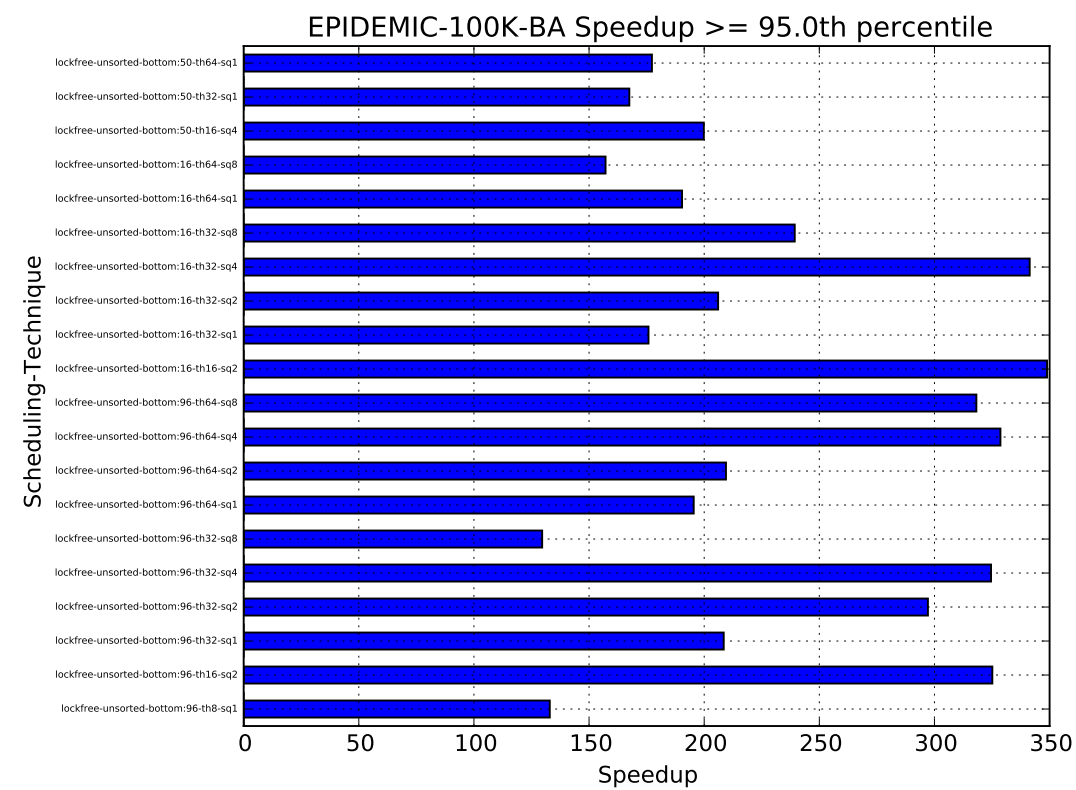
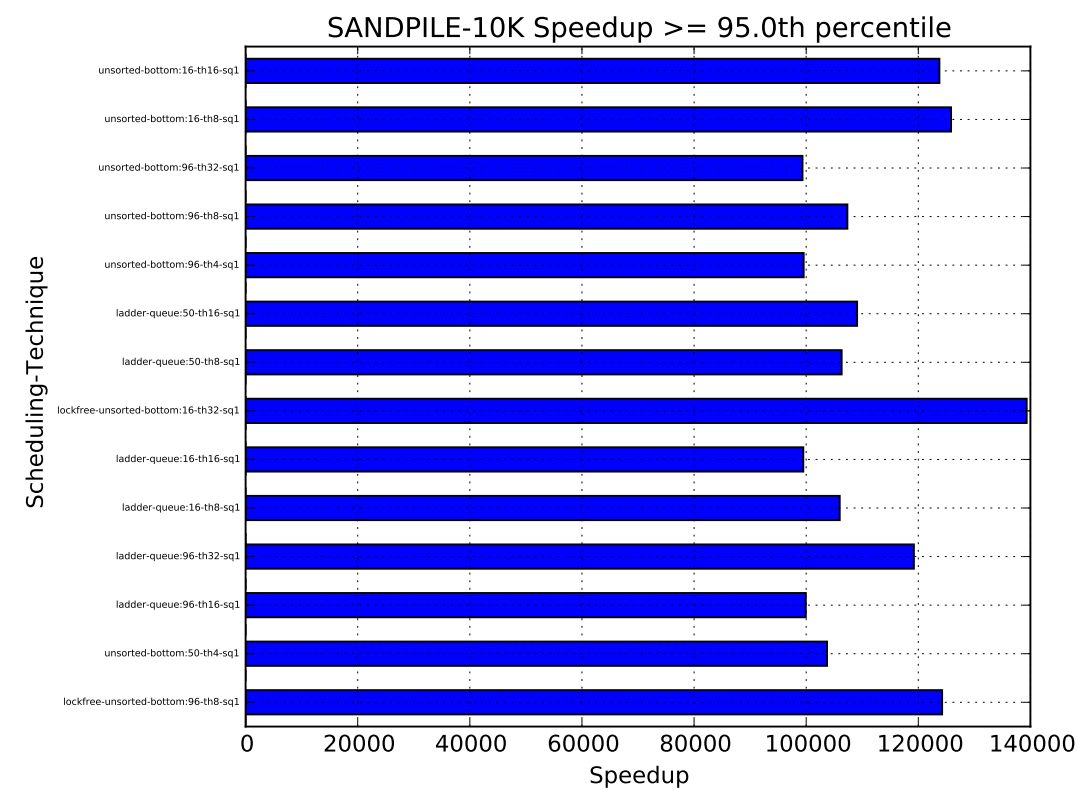
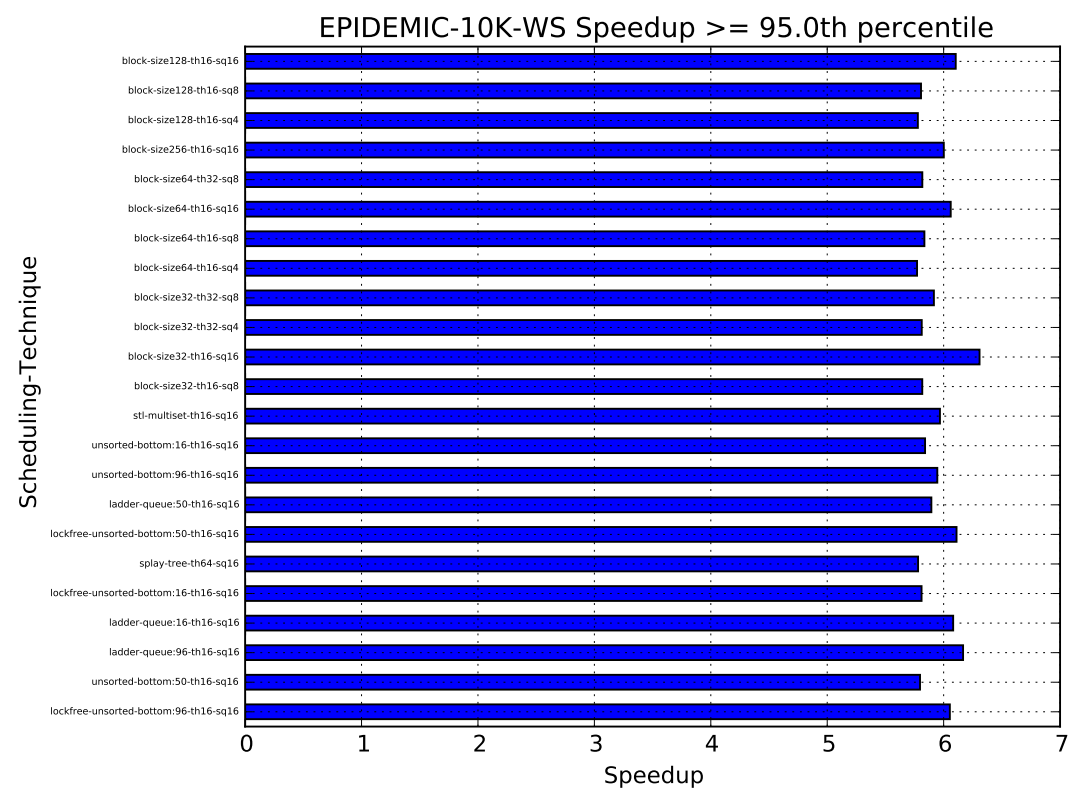
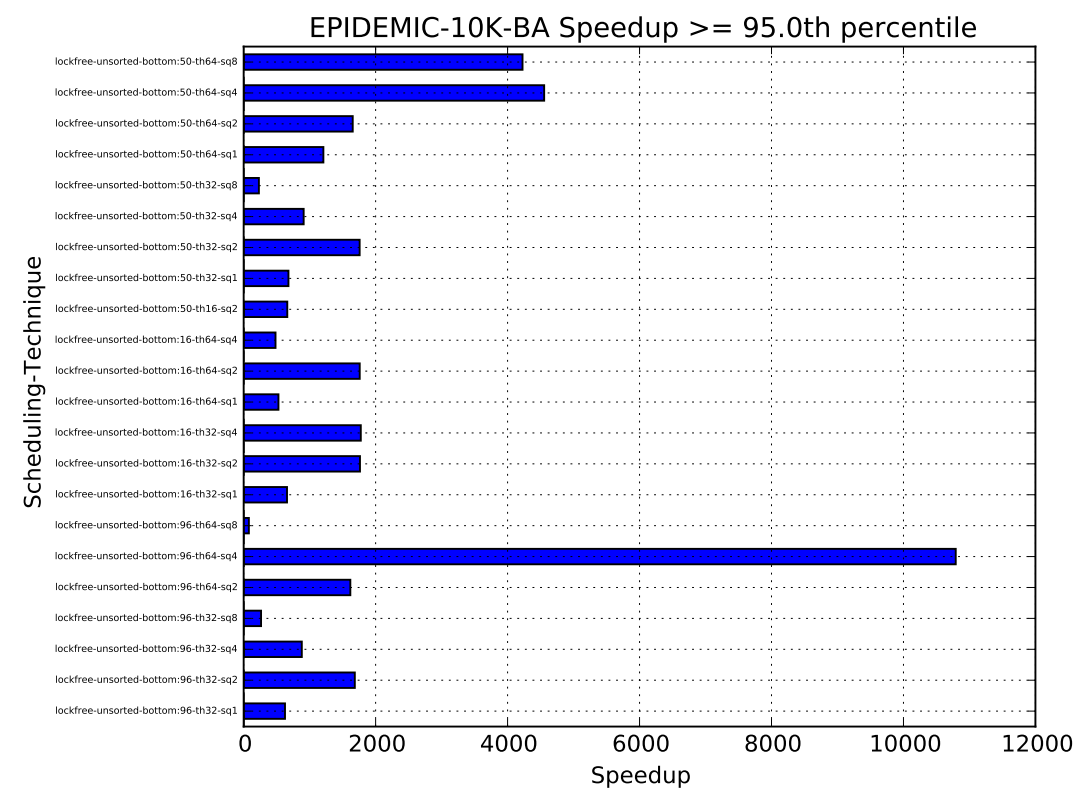
Performance Impact of Bag Scheduling: 10K LPs

Epidemic-WS

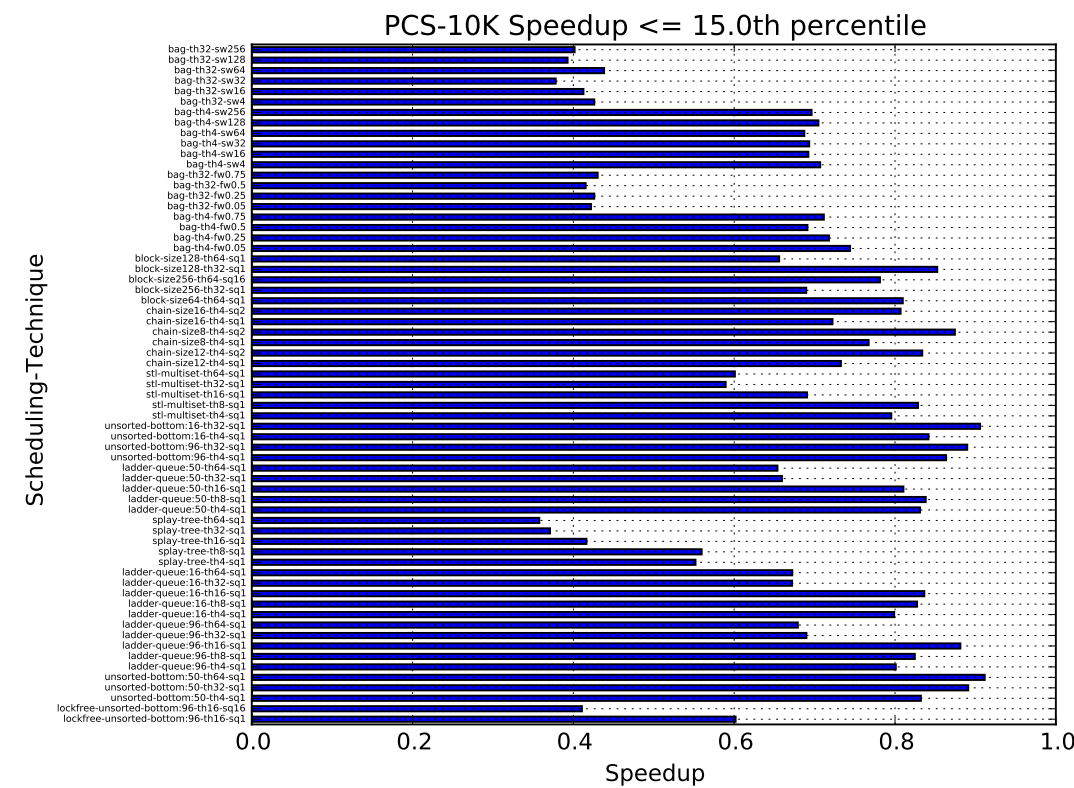
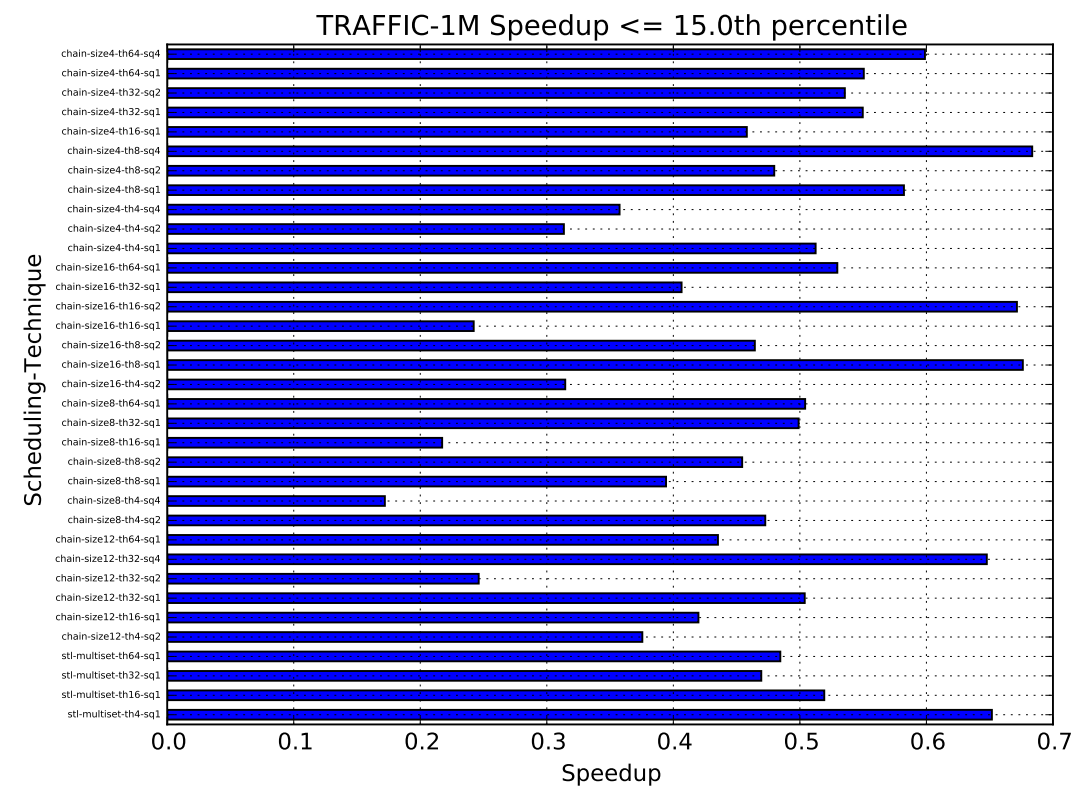
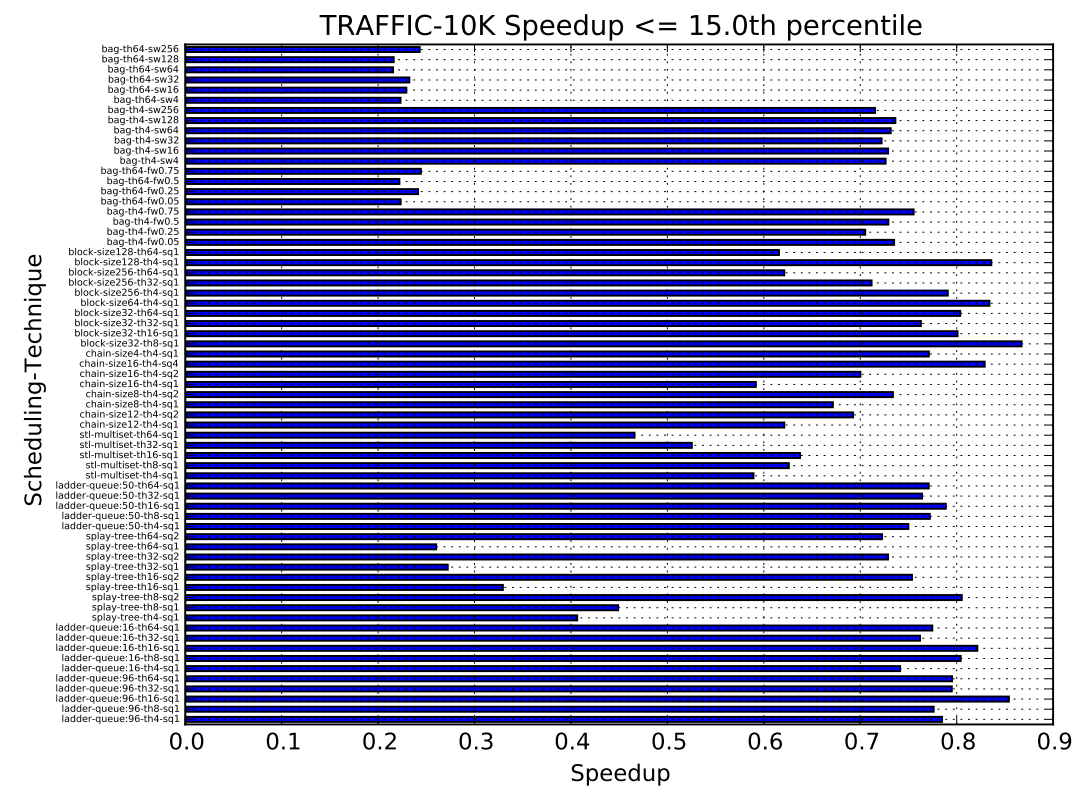
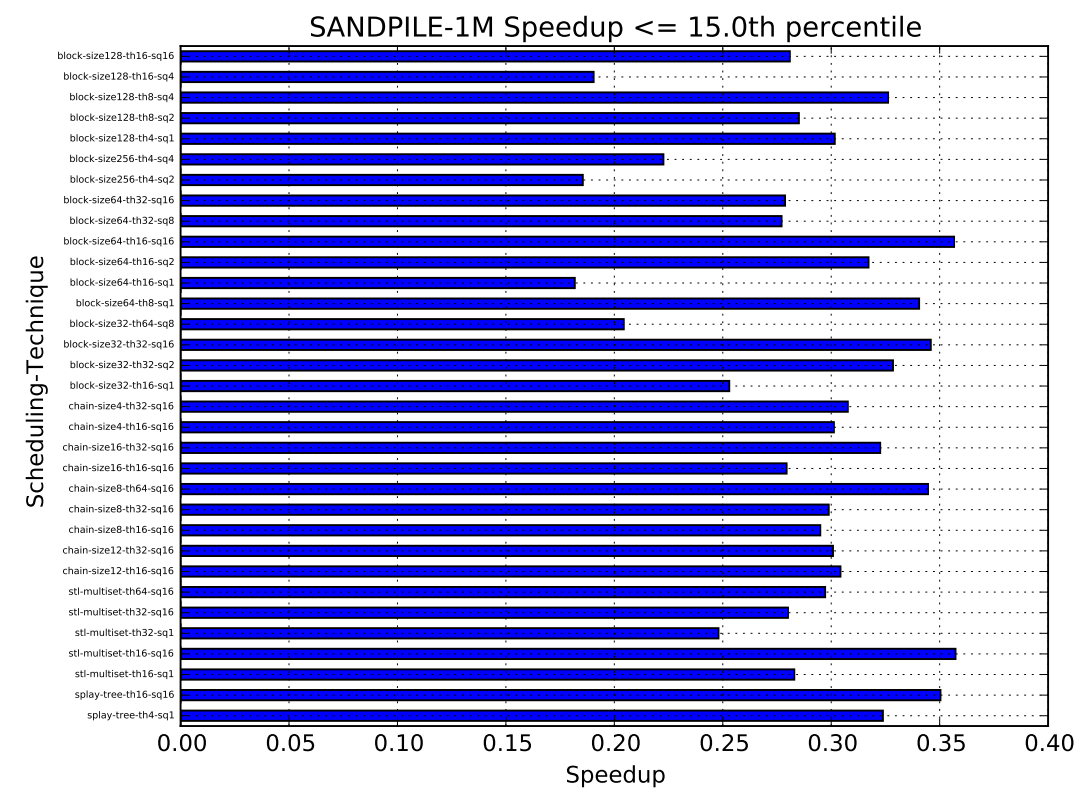
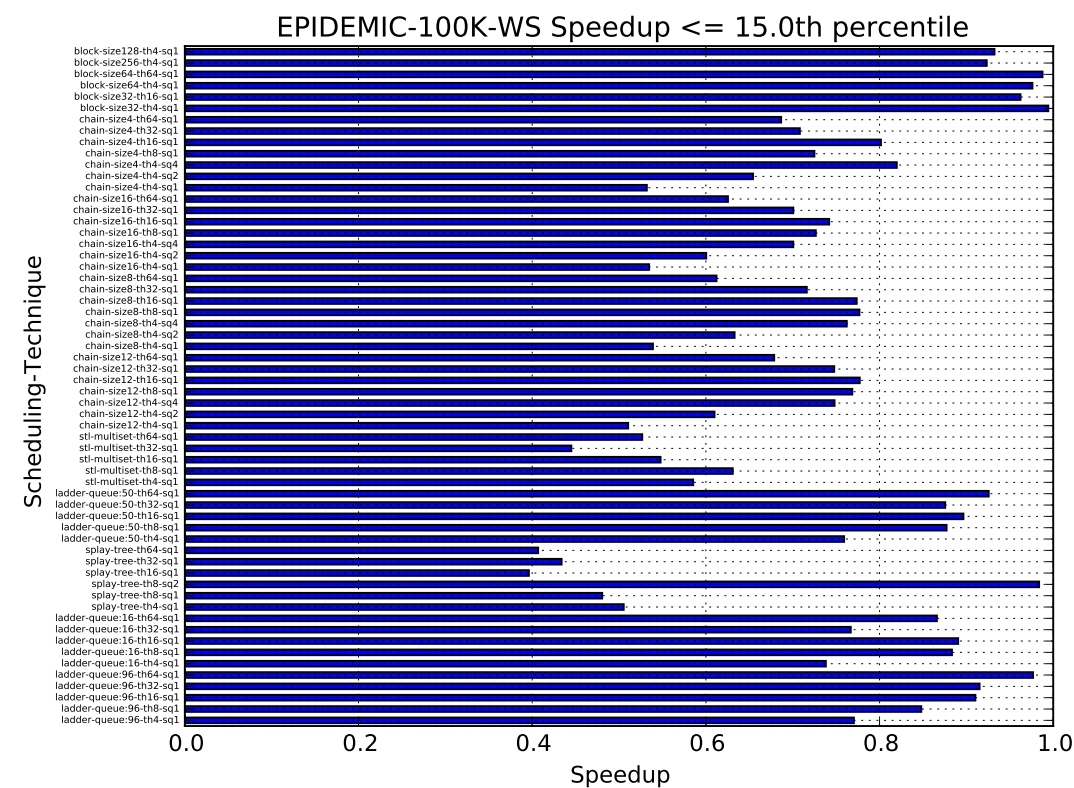
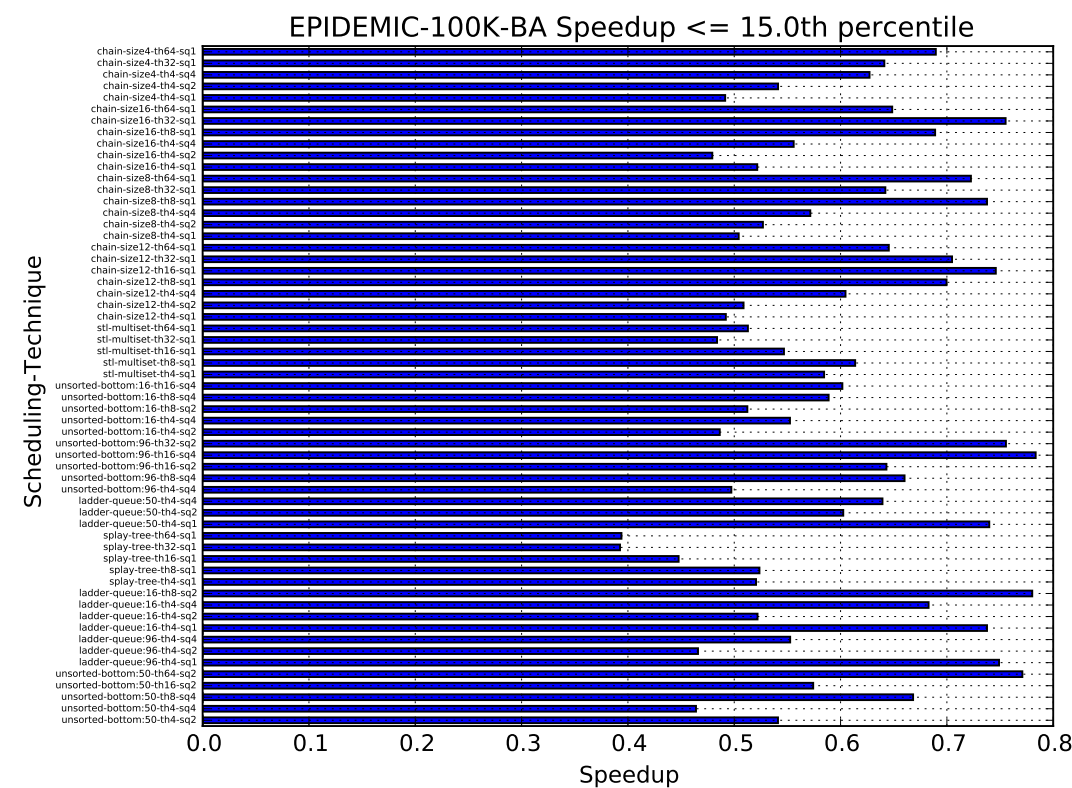
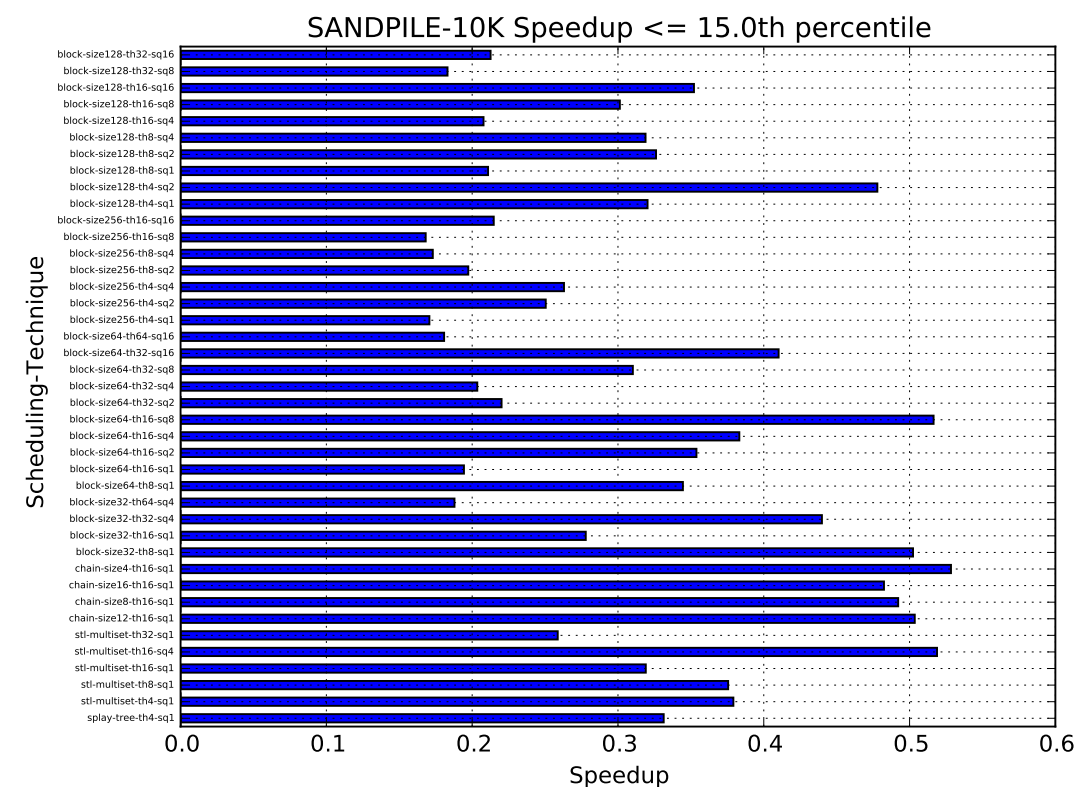
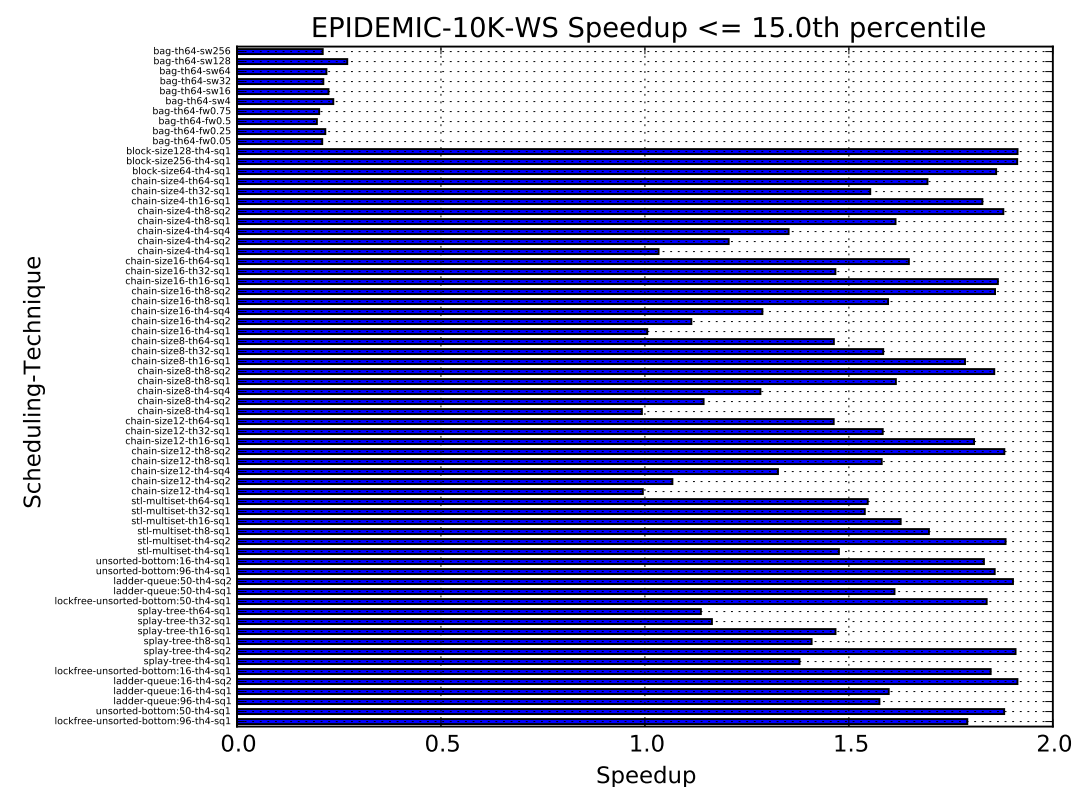
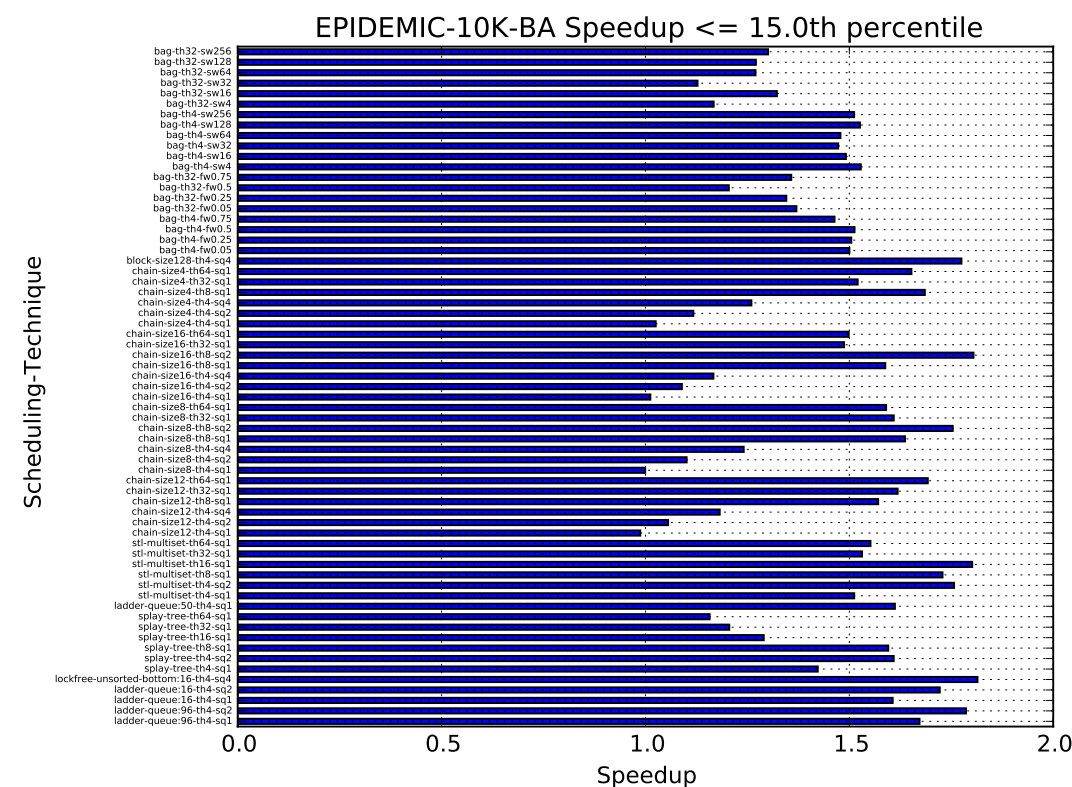


PCS





Performance of Scheduling Techniques : Consolidated Overview



Performance of Scheduling Techniques : Consolidated Overview



Thank You !