

# 2110412 Parallel Comp Arch Performance and Benchmarking

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# Performance Questions

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- ▶ How to characterize the performance of applications and systems?
- ▶ User's requirements in performance and cost?
- ▶ How about performance measurement?
- ▶ How will system perform when having more resources or more workload?



# Important Keywords

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- ▶ **Peak Performance**

- ▶ Theoretical performance.
- ▶ Typically, peak of single CPU \* n

- ▶ **Sustained Performance**

- ▶ The maximal achievable performance by running a benchmark.



# Performance Metrics

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- ▶ Indicators of how good the systems are.
- ▶ To evaluate correctly, we must consider:
  - ▶ What is the metric (or metrics) ?
  - ▶ What is its definition ?
  - ▶ How to measure it ? Benchmark algorithm ?
  - ▶ What is the evaluating environment ?
    - ▶ Configuration.
    - ▶ Workload.



# Popular Metrics

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- ▶ Time - Execution Time
- ▶ Rate - Throughput and Processing Speed
- ▶ Resource – Utilization
- ▶ Ratio - Cost Effectiveness
- ▶ Reliability – Error Rate
- ▶ Availability – Mean Time To Failure (MTTF)



# Execution Time

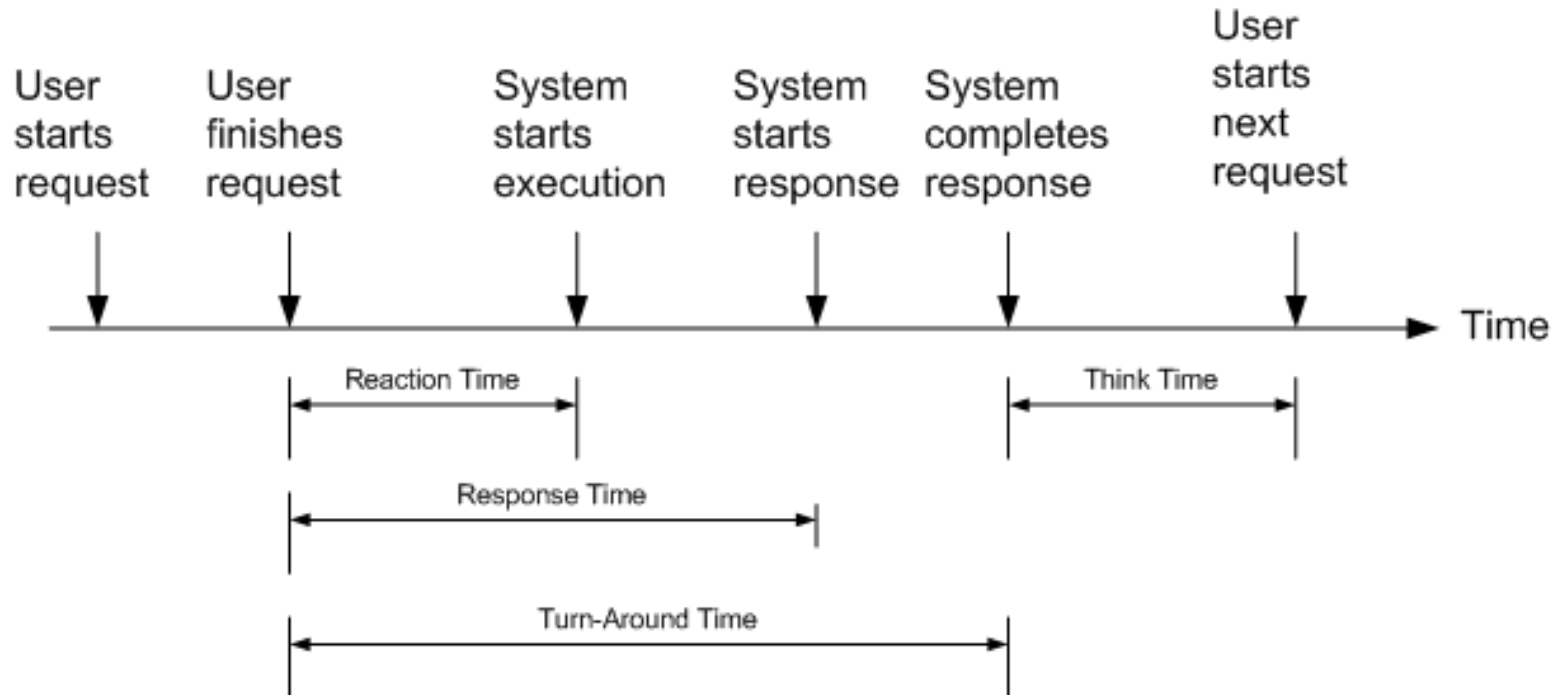
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- ▶ Aka. Wall clock time, elapsed time, delay.
- ▶ CPU time + I/O + user + ...
- ▶ The lower, the better.
- ▶ Factors
  - ▶ Algorithm.
  - ▶ Data structure.
  - ▶ Input.
  - ▶ Hardware/Software/OS.
  - ▶ Language.



# Definition of Time

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# Analysis of Time

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- ▶ Let's try “time” command for Unix

```
90.7u 12.9s 2:39 65%
```

- ▶ User time = 90.7 secs
- ▶ System time = 12.9 secs
- ▶ Elapsed time = 2 mins 39 secs = 159 secs
- ▶  $(90.7 + 12.9) / 159 = 65\%$
- ▶ Meaning?





# Processing Speed

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- ▶ How fast can the system execute ?
- ▶ MIPS, MFLOPS.
- ▶ The more, the better.
- ▶ Can be very misleading !!!

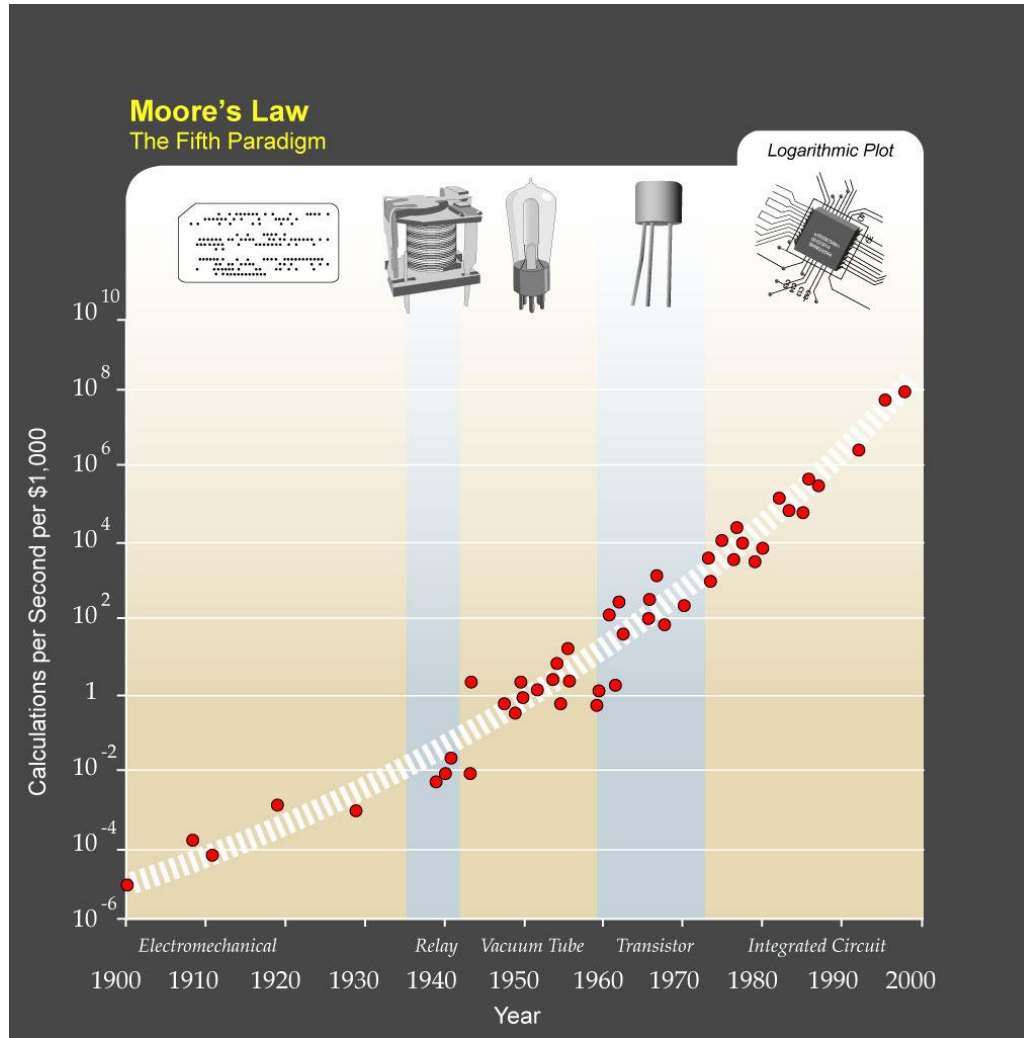
```
k = m + n;  
k = m + n;  
k = m + n;  
k = m + n;  
...
```

```
for j=0 to x  
    k = m + n;
```

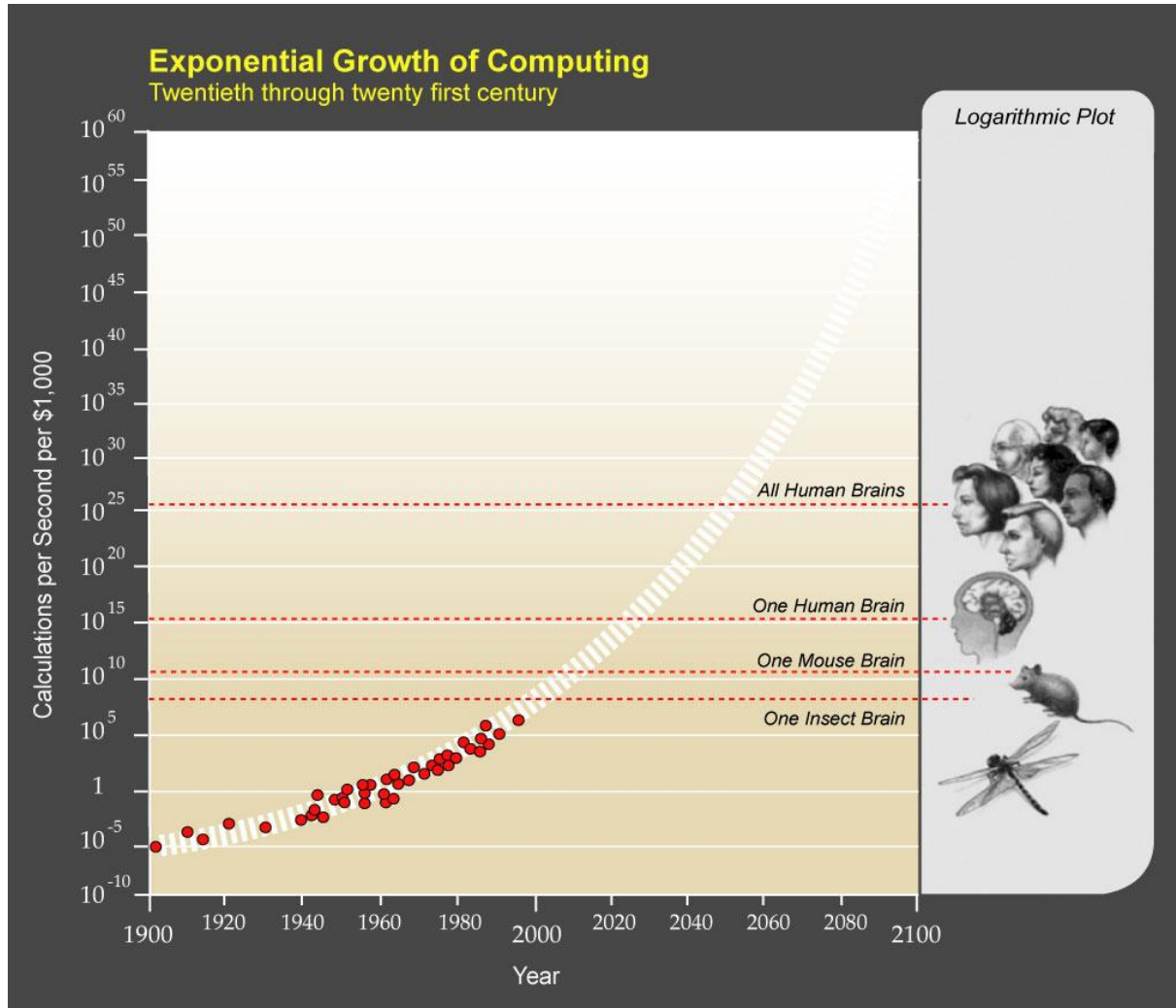
```
for j=0 to x/4  
    k = m + n;  
    k = m + n;  
    k = m + n;  
    k = m + n;
```



# Moore's Law (1965)



# Kurzweil: The Law of Accelerating Returns



# Throughput

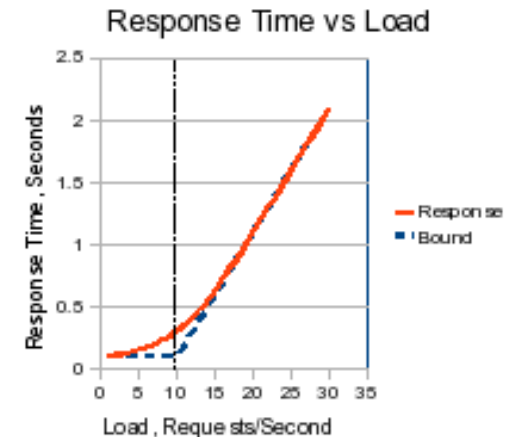
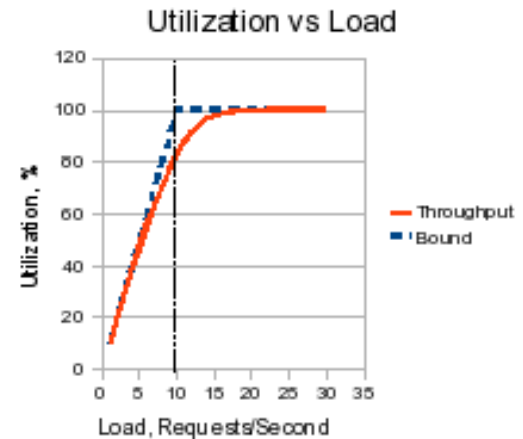
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- ▶ Number of jobs that can be processed in a unit time.
- ▶ Aka. Bandwidth (in communication).
- ▶ The more, the better.
- ▶ High throughput does not necessary mean low execution time.
  - ▶ Pipeline.
  - ▶ Multiple execution units.



# Utilization

- ▶ The percentage of resources being used
- ▶ Ratio of
  - ▶ busy time vs. total time
  - ▶ sustained speed vs. peak speed
- ▶ The more the better?
  - ▶ True for manager
  - ▶ But may be not for user/customer
- ▶ Resource with highest utilization is the “bottleneck”



# Typical Utilization when Running Program

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- ▶ sustained speed vs. peak speed
- ▶ Sequential: 5-40%
  - ▶ Stalled Pipe.
  - ▶ I/O.
- ▶ Parallel: 1-35%
  - ▶ Low degree of parallelism.
  - ▶ Overheads: communication, I/O, OS, etc.



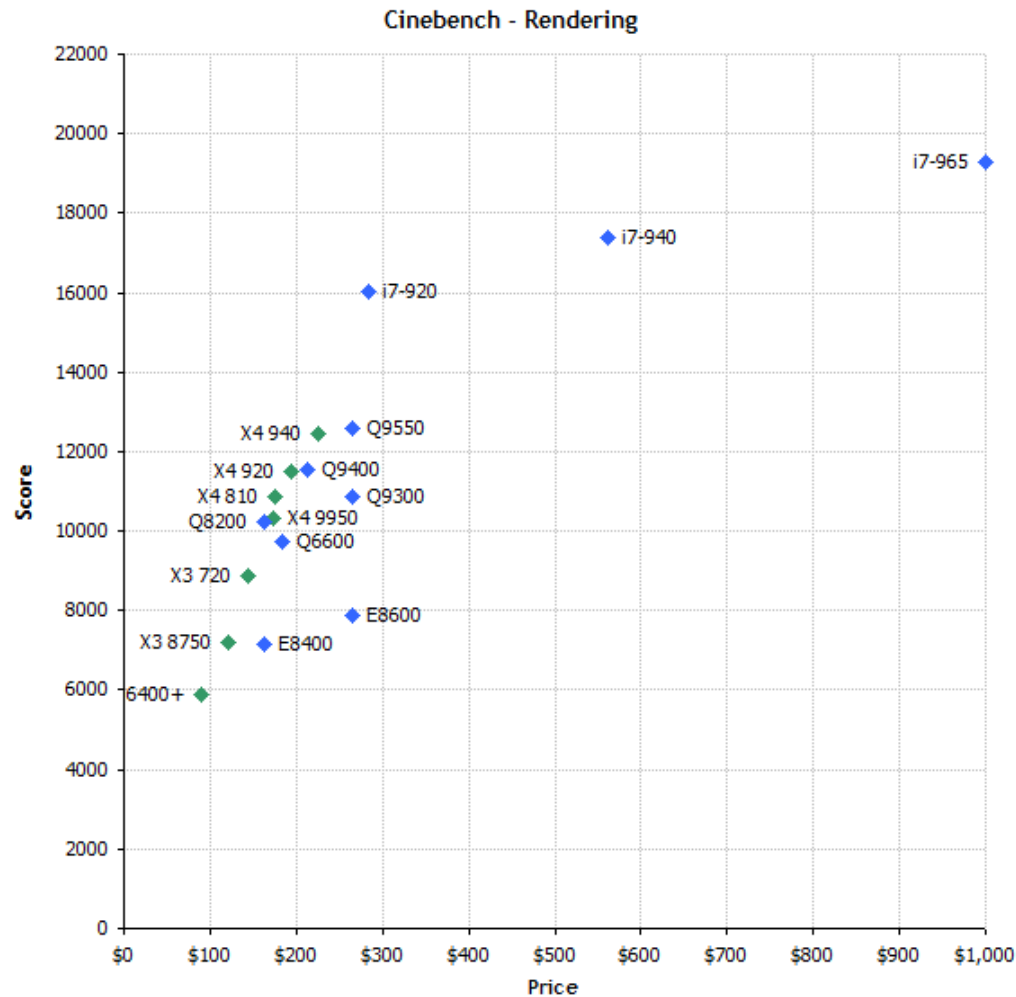
# Cost Effectiveness

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- ▶ Peak performance/cost ratio
- ▶ Price/performance ratio
- ▶ PCs are much better in this category than Supercomputer



# Price/Performance Ratio





# Performance of Parallel Systems

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## ▶ Factors

- ▶ Components and architecture.
- ▶ Degree of Parallelism.
- ▶ Overheads.

## ▶ Architecture

- ▶ CPU speed.
- ▶ Memory size and speed.
- ▶ Memory hierarchy.



# Parallelism and Overheads

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- ▶ Execution time

$$T = T_{\text{par}} + T_{\text{seq}} + T_{\text{comm}}$$

- ▶  $T_{\text{par}}$  – Time spent in Parallel

- ▶ All nodes execute at the same time
- ▶ Computation Time (mostly)
- ▶ Depends on Algorithm
- ▶ Load-imbalance (Degree of Parallelism)



# Parallelism and Overheads

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- ▶ **Tseq – Time spent in Sequential**
  - ▶ Only one node (usually master) do the job
  - ▶ Load / save data from disk
  - ▶ Critical sections
  - ▶ Usually, occurs during start and end of program
- ▶ **Tcomm - Communication overhead**
  - ▶ Communication between nodes
  - ▶ Data movement
  - ▶ Synchronization: barrier, lock, and critical region
  - ▶ Aggregation: reduction.



# Speedup Analysis

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- ▶ How good the parallel system is, when compared to the sequential system
  - ▶ Predict the scalability
- ▶ Speedup metrics
  - ▶ Amdahl's Law
  - ▶ Gustafson's Law



# Execution Time Components

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- ▶ Given program with Workload  $W$ :
  - ▶ Let  $\alpha$  be the percentage of SEQUENTIAL portion in this program
  - ▶ Parallel portion =  $1 - \alpha$

$$W = \alpha W + (1 - \alpha)W$$



# Execution Time Components

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- ▶ Suppose this program requires  $T$  time units on SINGLE processor:
  - ▶  $T = T_{\text{par}} + T_{\text{seq}} + T_{\text{comm}}$
  - ▶  $T_{\text{par}} = (1 - \alpha)T$
  - ▶  $T_{\text{seq}} = \alpha T$
  - ▶ For simplicity ignore  $T_{\text{comm}}$

$$T = \alpha T + (1 - \alpha)T$$



# Speedup Formula

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$$\text{Speedup} = \frac{\text{Sequential execution time}}{\text{Parallel execution time}}$$



# Amdahl's Law

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- ▶ Aka. Fixed-Load (Problem) Speedup

- ▶ Given workload  $W$ , how good it is if we have  $n$  processors (ignore communication) ?

$$S_n = \frac{\text{Time to execute } W \text{ on 1 processor}}{\text{Time to execute } W \text{ on } n \text{ processor}}$$

$$T = \alpha T + (1 - \alpha)T$$

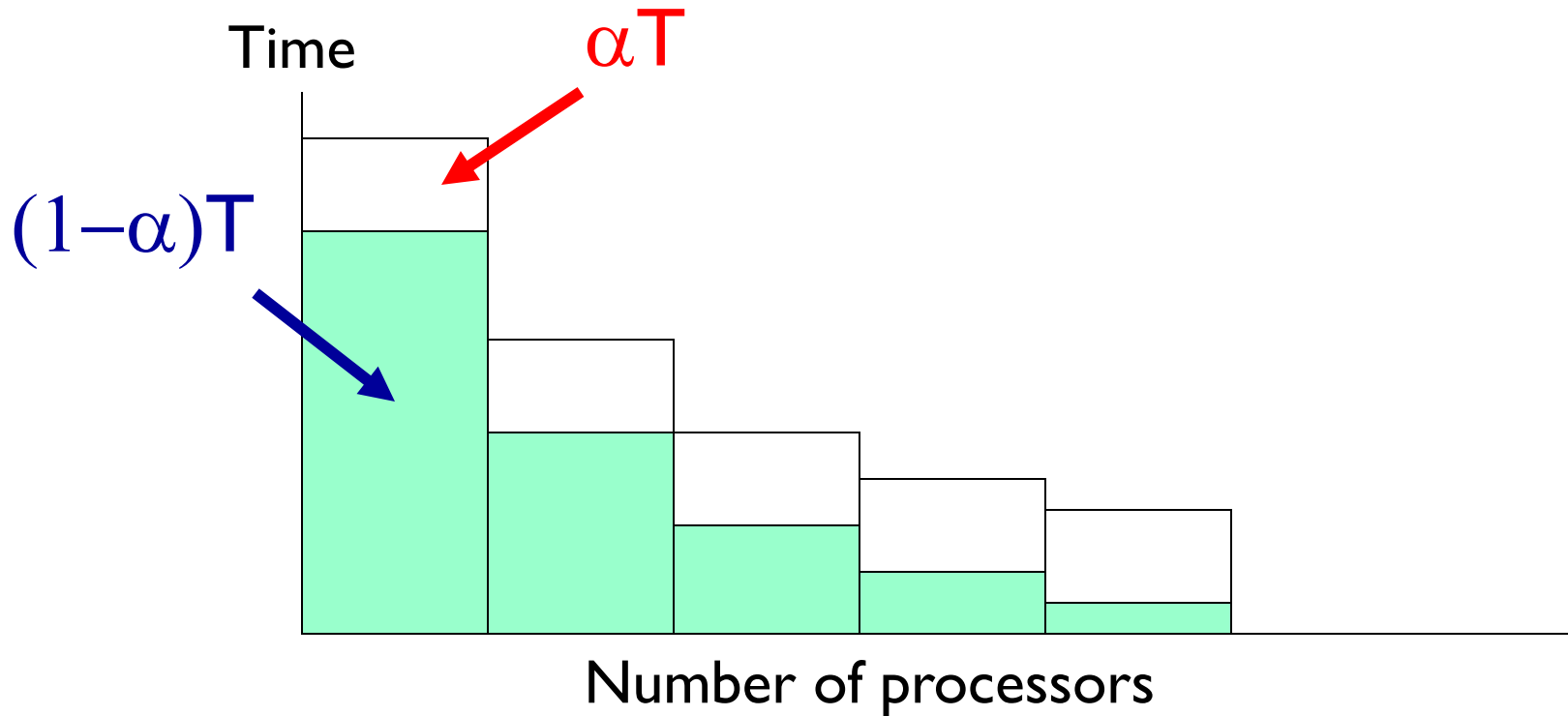
$$S_n = \frac{T}{\alpha T + (1 - \alpha)T / n} = \frac{n}{1 + (n - 1)\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$





# Amdahl's Law (2)

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- ▶ Very popular (and also pessimistic).



# Example 1

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- ▶ 95% of a program's execution time occurs inside a loop that can be executed in parallel. What is the maximum speedup we should expect from a parallel version of the program executing on 8 CPUs?



## Example 2

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- ▶ 20% of a program's execution time is spent within inherently sequential code. What is the limit to the speedup achievable by a parallel version of the program?



# Amdahl's Law (in Book)

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$$\begin{aligned}\psi(n, p) &\leq \frac{\sigma(n) + \varphi(n)}{\sigma(n) + \varphi(n) / p + \kappa(n, p)} \\ &\leq \frac{\sigma(n) + \varphi(n)}{\sigma(n) + \varphi(n) / p}\end{aligned}$$

Let  $f = \sigma(n) / (\sigma(n) + \varphi(n))$

$$\psi \leq \frac{1}{f + (1 - f) / p}$$



# Limitations of Amdahl's Law

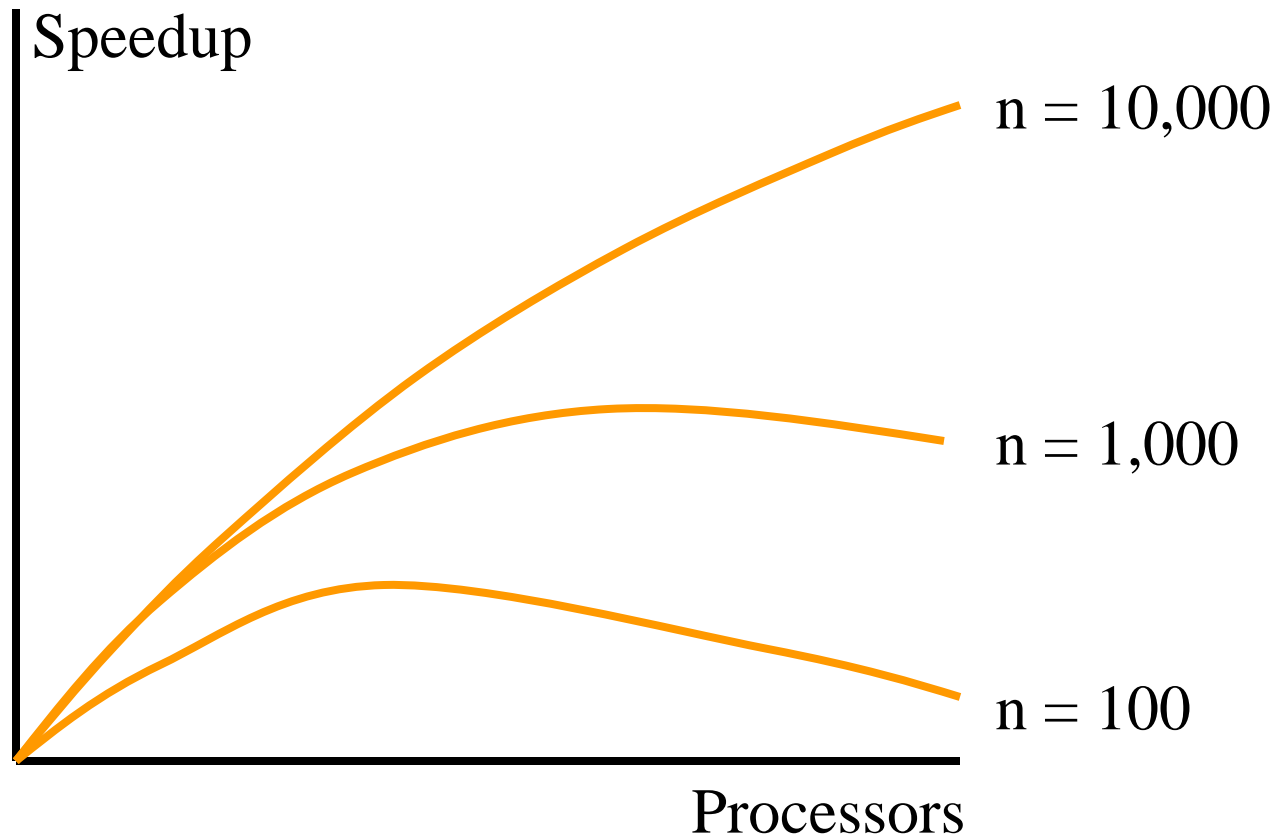
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- ▶ Ignores  $T_{comm}$ 
  - ▶ Overestimates speedup achievable
- ▶ Very pessimistic
  - ▶ When people have bigger machines, they always run bigger programs
  - ▶ Thus, when people have more processors, they usually run bigger workloads
  - ▶ More workloads = more parallel portion
  - ▶ Workload may not be fixed, but SCALE



# Problem Size and Amdahl's Law

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# Gustafson's Law

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- ▶ Aka. Fixed-Time Speedup (or Scaled-Load Speedup).
  - ▶ Given a workload  $W$ , suppose it takes time  $T$  to execute  $W$  on 1 processor.
  - ▶ With the same  $T$ , how much (workload) we can run on  $n$  processors ? Let's call it  $W'$ .
  - ▶ Assume the sequential work remains constant.

$$W = \alpha W + (1 - \alpha)W$$

$$W' = \alpha W + (1 - \alpha)nW$$

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# Gustafson's Law (2)

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## ► Fixed-Time Speedup

$S'_n = \frac{\text{Workload size that can be executed in time } T \text{ with } n \text{ processors}}{\text{Workload size that can be executed in time } T \text{ with } 1 \text{ processors}}$

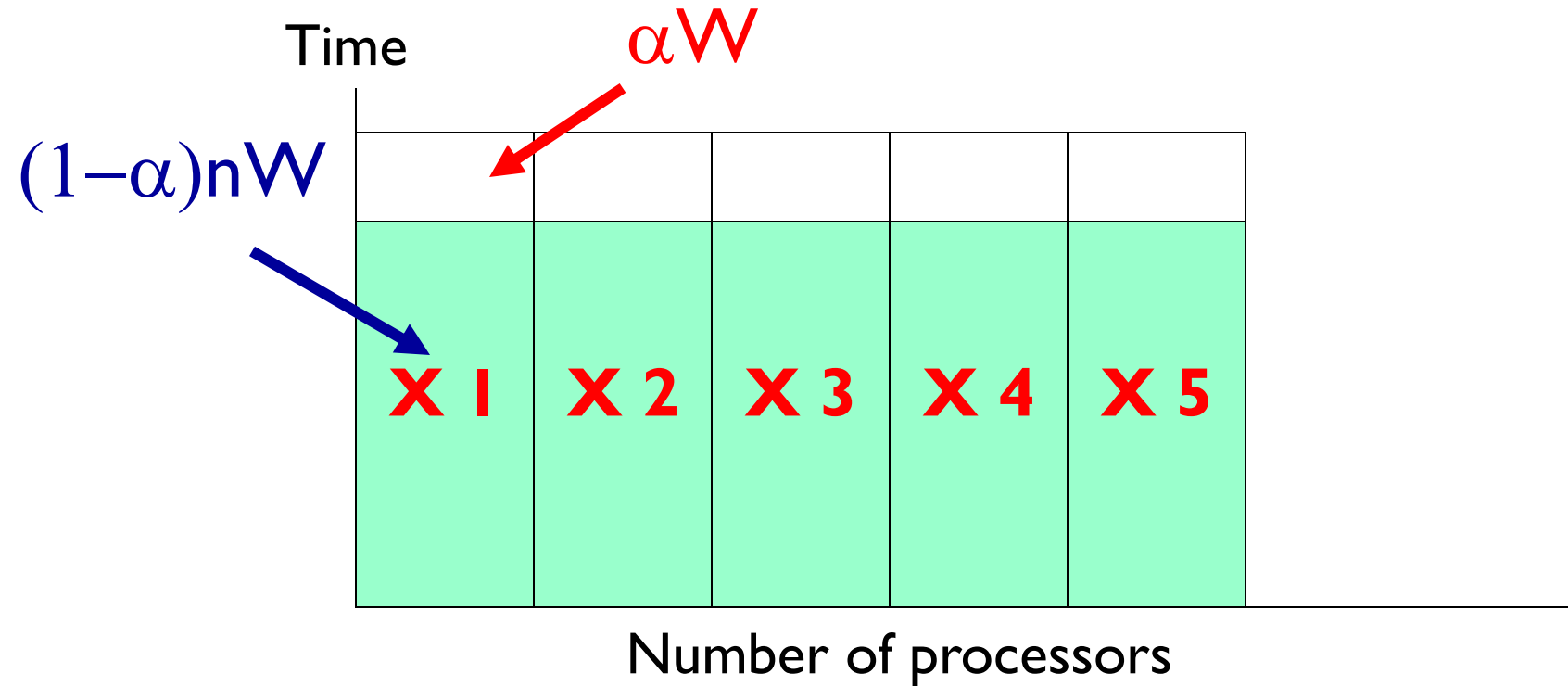
$$S'_n = \frac{W'}{W} = \frac{\alpha W + (1 - \alpha)nW}{W} = \alpha + (1 - \alpha)n$$





# Gustafson's Law (3)

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# Example 1

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- ▶ An application running on 10 processors spends 3% of its time in serial code. What is the scaled speedup of the application?



## Example 2

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- ▶ What is the maximum fraction of a program's parallel execution time that can be spent in serial code if it is to achieve a scaled speedup of 7 on 8 processors?



# Performance Benchmarking

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- ▶ **Benchmark**

- ▶ Measure and predict the performance of a system
- ▶ Reveal the strengths and weaknesses

- ▶ **Benchmark Suite**

- ▶ A set of benchmark programs and testing conditions and procedures

- ▶ **Benchmark Family**

- ▶ A set of benchmark suites



# Benchmarks Classification

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- ▶ **By instructions**
  - ▶ Full application
  - ▶ Kernel -- a set of frequently-used functions
- ▶ **By workloads**
  - ▶ Real programs
  - ▶ Synthetic programs



# Popular Benchmark Suites

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- ▶ SPEC
- ▶ TPC
- ▶ LINPACK



# SPEC

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- ▶ By **S**tandard **P**erformance **E**valuation **C**orporation
- ▶ Using real applications
- ▶ <http://www.spec.org>
- ▶ **SPEC CPU2006**
  - ▶ Measure CPU performance
    - ▶ Raw speed of completing a single task
    - ▶ Rates of processing many tasks
  - ▶ CINT2006 - Integer performance
  - ▶ CFP2006 - Floating-point performance



# CINT2006

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<a href="#">400.perlbench</a>	C	PERL Programming Language
<a href="#">401.bzip2</a>	C	Compression
<a href="#">403.gcc</a>	C	C Compiler
<a href="#">429.mcf</a>	C	Combinatorial Optimization
<a href="#">445.gobmk</a>	C	Artificial Intelligence: go
<a href="#">456.hmmer</a>	C	Search Gene Sequence
<a href="#">458.sjeng</a>	C	Artificial Intelligence: chess
<a href="#">462.libquantum</a>	C	Physics: Quantum Computing
<a href="#">464.h264ref</a>	C	Video Compression
<a href="#">471.omnetpp</a>	C++	Discrete Event Simulation
<a href="#">473.astar</a>	C++	Path-finding Algorithms
<a href="#">483.xalancbmk</a>	C++	XML Processing

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# CFP2006

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<a href="#">410.bwaves</a>	Fortran	Fluid Dynamics
<a href="#">416.gamess</a>	Fortran	Quantum Chemistry
<a href="#">433.milc</a>	C	Physics: Quantum Chromodynamics
<a href="#">434.zeusmp</a>	Fortran	Physics / CFD
<a href="#">435.gromacs</a>	C/Fortran	Biochemistry/Molecular Dynamics
<a href="#">436.cactusADM</a>	C/Fortran	Physics / General Relativity
<a href="#">437.leslie3d</a>	Fortran	Fluid Dynamics
<a href="#">444.namd</a>	C++	Biology / Molecular Dynamics
<a href="#">447.dealll</a>	C++	Finite Element Analysis
<a href="#">450.soplex</a>	C++	Linear Programming, Optimization
<a href="#">453.povray</a>	C++	Image Ray-tracing
<a href="#">454.calculix</a>	C/Fortran	Structural Mechanics
<a href="#">459.GemsFDTD</a>	Fortran	Computational Electromagnetics
<a href="#">465.tonto</a>	Fortran	Quantum Chemistry
<a href="#">470.lbm</a>	C	Fluid Dynamics
<a href="#">481.wrf</a>	C/Fortran	Weather Prediction
<a href="#">482.sphinx3</a>	C	Speech recognition

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# Top 10 CINT2006 Speed (as of 1 Aug 2008)

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System	Result	# Cores	# Chips	Cores/Chip	Processor
HP ProLiant DL160 G5 (3.4 GHz, Intel Xeon X5272)	28.4	4	2	2	Intel Xeon X5272
SGI Altix XE 250 (Intel Xeon X5272 3.4GHz)	28.4	4	2	2	Intel Xeon X5272
HP ProLiant DL380 G5 (3.16 GHz, Intel Xeon X5460)	27.7	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5460
IBM System x 3550 (Intel Xeon X5460)	27.7	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5460
Sun Fire X4150	27.7	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5460
Fujitsu CELSIUS R550, Intel Xeon X5460 processor	27.6	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5460
HP ProLiant BL480c (3.16 GHz, Intel Xeon X5460)	27.6	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5460
HP ProLiant DL360 G5 (3.16 GHz, Intel Xeon processor X5460)	27.6	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5460
HP ProLiant ML370 G5 (3.33 GHz, Intel Xeon processor X5260)	27.6	4	2	2	Intel Xeon X5260
IBM BladeCenter HS21 (Intel Xeon X5460)	27.6	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5460



# Top 10 CINT2006 Speed (as of 29 July 2009)

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System	Result	# Cores	# Chips	Cores/Chip	Processor
Sun Blade X6275 (Intel Xeon X5570 2.93GHz)	37.4	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5570
ASUS TS700-E6 (Z8PE-D12X) server system (Intel Xeon W5580)	37.3	8	2	4	Intel Xeon W5580
CELSIUS R670, Intel Xeon W5580	37.2	8	2	4	Intel Xeon W5580
Sun Blade X6270 (Intel Xeon X5570 2.93GHz)	36.9	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5570
Sun Ultra 27 (Intel Xeon W3570 3.2GHz)	36.8	4	1	4	Intel Xeon W3570
Sun Fire X4170 (Intel Xeon X5570 2.93GHz)	36.8	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5570
Sun Blade X6270 (Intel Xeon X5570 2.93GHz)	36.8	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5570
Sun Blade X6275 (Intel Xeon X5570 2.93GHz)	36.7	8	2	4	Intel Xeon X5570
Dell Precision T7500 (Intel Xeon W5580, 3.20 GHz)	36.7	8	2	4	Intel Xeon W5580
CELSIUS M470, Intel Xeon W5580	36.6	4	1	4	Intel Xeon W5580



# Other Interesting SPECS

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## ▶ SPEC MPI2007

- ▶ Benchmark based on MPI to measure floating-point computational intensive applications on clusters and SMP

## ▶ SPEC jAppServer2004

- ▶ Measure the performance of J2EE 1.3 application servers

## ▶ SPEC Web2009

- ▶ Emulates users sending browser requests over broadband Internet connections to a web server

## ▶ SPECpower\_ssj2008

- ▶ Evaluates the power and performance characteristics of volume server class computers



# TPC

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- ▶ **T**ransaction **P**rocessing Performance **C**ouncil
- ▶ <http://www.tpc.org>
- ▶ TPC-C: performance of Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) system
  - ▶ tpmC: transactions per minute.
  - ▶ \$/tpmC: price/performance.
- ▶ Simulate the wholesale company environment
  - ▶ N warehouses, 10 sales districts each.
  - ▶ Each district serves 3,000 customers with one terminal in each district.















# TPC Transactions

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- ▶ An operator can perform one of the five transactions
  - ▶ Create a new order.
  - ▶ Make a payment.
  - ▶ Check the order's status.
  - ▶ Deliver an order.
  - ▶ Examine the current stock level.
- ▶ Measure from the throughput of New-Order.
- ▶ Top 10 (Performance, Price/Performance).



# Top 10 TPC-C Performance (as of 1 Aug 2008)











Rank	Company	System	tpmC	Price/tpmC	System Availability	Database	Operating System	TP Monitor	Date Submitted	Cluster
1		IBM Power 595 Server Model 9119-FHA	6,085,166	2.81 US \$	12/10/08	IBM DB2 9.5	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	06/10/08	N
***		Bull Escala PL6460R	6,085,166	2.81 US \$	12/15/08	IBM DB2 9.5	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	06/15/08	N
2		HP Integrity Superdome-Itanium2/1.6GHz/24MB iL3	4,092,799	2.93 US \$	08/06/07	Oracle Database 10g R2 Enterprise Edt w/Partitioning	HP-UX 11i v3	BEA Tuxedo 8.0	02/27/07	N
3		IBM System p5 595	4,033,378	2.97 US \$	01/22/07	IBM DB2 9	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	01/22/07	N
4		IBM eServer p5 595	3,210,540	5.07 US \$	05/14/05	IBM DB2 UDB 8.2	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	11/18/04	N
5		PRIMEQUEST 580 32p/64c	2,196,268	4.70 US \$	04/30/08	Oracle 10g Enterprise Ed R2 w/ Partitioning	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 AS	BEA Tuxedo 8.1	10/30/07	N
6		IBM System p 570	1,616,162	3.54 US \$	11/21/07	IBM DB2 Enterprise 9	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	05/21/07	N
***		Bull Escala PL1660R	1,616,162	3.54 US \$	12/16/07	IBM DB2 9.1	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	12/17/07	N
7		IBM eServer p5 595	1,601,784	5.05 US \$	04/20/05	Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	04/20/05	N
8		NEC Express5800/1320Xf (16p/32c)	1,245,516	4.57 US \$	04/30/08	Oracle Database 10g R2 Enterprise Edt w/Partitioning	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 AS	BEA Tuxedo 8.1	01/21/08	N
9		PRIMEQUEST 540 16p/32c	1,238,579	3.94 US \$	12/15/06	Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition	Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS 4.0	BEA Tuxedo 8.1	11/30/06	N
10		HP Integrity Superdome - Itanium2/1.6 GHz-64p/64c	1,231,433	4.82 US \$	06/05/06	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edt SP1	Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Datacenter Ed.(64-bit)SP1	Microsoft COM+	11/28/05	N

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2		HP Integrity Superdome-Itanium2/1.6GHz/24MB iL3	4,092,799	2.93 USD	08/06/07	Oracle Database 10g R2 Enterprise Edt w/Partitioning	HP-UX 11i v3	BEA Tuxedo 8.0	02/27/07	N
3		IBM System p5 595	4,033,378	2.97 USD	01/22/07	IBM DB2 9	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	01/22/07	N
4		IBM eServer p5 595	3,210,540	5.07 USD	05/14/05	IBM DB2 UDB 8.2	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	11/18/04	N
5		PRIMEQUEST 580A 32p/64c	2,382,032	3.76 USD	12/04/08	Oracle Database 10g R2 Enterprise Edt w/Partitioning	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 AS	BEA Tuxedo 8.1	12/04/08	N
6		PRIMEQUEST 580 32p/64c	2,196,268	4.70 USD	04/30/08	Oracle 10g Enterprise Ed R2 w/ Partitioning	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 AS	BEA Tuxedo 8.1	10/30/07	N
7		IBM System p 570	1,616,162	3.54 USD	11/21/07	IBM DB2 Enterprise 9	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	05/21/07	N
***		Bull Escala PL1660R	1,616,162	3.54 USD	12/16/07	IBM DB2 9.1	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	12/17/07	N
8		IBM eServer p5 595	1,601,784	5.05 USD	04/20/05	Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition	IBM AIX 5L V5.3	Microsoft COM+	04/20/05	N
9		PRIMEQUEST 540A 16p/32c	1,354,086	3.25 USD	11/22/08	Oracle Database 10g release2 Enterprise Edt	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 AS	BEA Tuxedo 8.1	11/22/08	N
10		NEC Express5800/1320Xf (16p/32c)	1,245,516	4.57 USD	04/30/08	Oracle Database 10g R2 Enterprise Edt w/Partitioning	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 AS	BEA Tuxedo 8.1	01/21/08	N



# Top 10 TPC-C Price/Performance (as of 1 Aug 2008)

Rank	Company	System	tpmC	Price/tpmC	System Availability	Database	Operating System	TP Monitor	Date Submitted	Cluster
1		Dell PowerEdge 2900	97,083	.68 US \$	06/16/08	Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition One	Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Ed. x64	Microsoft COM+	06/16/08	N
2		HP ProLiant ML350G5	102,454	.73 US \$	12/31/07	Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition One	Microsoft Windows Standard x64 Etd. SP1 R2	Microsoft COM+	09/12/07	N
3		HP ProLiant ML350G5	100,926	.74 US \$	06/08/07	Oracle Database 10g Standard Edition One	Oracle Enterprise Linux	Microsoft COM+	06/08/07	N
4		HP ProLiant ML350G5	82,774	.84 US \$	03/27/07	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 x64 Enterprise Edt. SP1	Microsoft Windows 2003 x64 Server Std. Ed.	Microsoft COM+	03/27/07	N
5		Dell PowerEdge 2950 III	20,705	.85 US \$	08/05/08	Sybase SQL Anywhere 11	Microsoft Windows 2003 x64 Standard R2 SP2	Microsoft COM+	07/29/08	N
6		PowerEdge 2900/1 /2.33GHz/2x4M	69,564	.91 US \$	03/09/07	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 Standard Ed.	Microsoft Windows 2003 Server Std Edt SP1	Microsoft COM+	03/09/07	N
7		PowerEdge 2900/3.0GHz/4M	65,833	.98 US \$	06/26/06	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 Standard Ed.	Microsoft Windows 2003 Server Std Edt SP1	Microsoft COM+	06/30/06	N
8		PowerEdge 2800/1 /2.8GHz/2+2M	38,622	.99 US \$	11/08/05	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 x64 Std. Ed.	Microsoft Windows 2003 x64 Server Std. Ed.	Microsoft COM+	09/26/05	N
9		HP ProLiant DL585G5/2.5GHz	471,883	1.17 US \$	07/14/08	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 x64 Enterprise Edt SP2	Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise x64 Ent. R2	Microsoft COM+	07/14/08	N
10		HP ProLiant DL585G5/2.3GHz	402,234	1.26 US \$	03/31/08	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 x64 Enterprise Edt SP2	Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise x64 Ent. R2	Microsoft COM+	03/31/08	N

# Top 10 TPC-C Price/Performance (as of 29 July 2009)

Rank	Company	System	tpmC	Price/tpmC	System Availability	Database	Operating System	TP Monitor	Date Submitted	Cluster
1		HP ProLiant ML350 G6	232,002	.54 USD	05/21/09	Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition One	Oracle Enterprise Linux	Microsoft COM+	05/21/09	N
2		Dell PowerEdge 2900	104,492	.60 USD	02/20/09	Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition One	Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Ed. x64	Microsoft COM+	02/20/09	N
3		Dell PowerEdge 2900	97,083	.68 USD	06/16/08	Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition One	Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Ed. x64	Microsoft COM+	06/16/08	N
4		HP ProLiant ML350G5	102,454	.73 USD	12/31/07	Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition One	Microsoft Windows Standard x64 Etd. SP1 R2	Microsoft COM+	09/12/07	N
5		HP ProLiant ML350G5	100,926	.74 USD	06/08/07	Oracle Database 10g Standard Edition One	Oracle Enterprise Linux	Microsoft COM+	06/08/07	N
6		HP ProLiant ML350G5	82,774	.84 USD	03/27/07	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 x64 Enterprise Edt. SP1	Microsoft Windows 2003 x64 Server Std. Ed.	Microsoft COM+	03/27/07	N
7		Dell PowerEdge 2950 III	20,705	.85 USD	08/05/08	Sybase SQL Anywhere 11.0	Microsoft Windows 2003 x64 Standard R2 SP2	Microsoft COM+	07/29/08	N
8		PowerEdge 2900/1/2.33GHz/2x4M	69,564	.91 USD	03/09/07	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 Standard Ed.	Microsoft Windows 2003 Server Std Edt SP1	Microsoft COM+	03/09/07	N
9		HP ProLiant DL585G5/2.7GHz	579,814	.96 USD	11/17/08	Microsoft SQL Server 2005 x64 Enterprise Edt SP2	Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise x64 Ent. R2	Microsoft COM+	11/17/08	N
10		HP ProLiant DL580G5	639,253	.97 USD	01/26/09	Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition	Oracle Enterprise Linux TP	Microsoft COM+	01/16/09	N

# LINPACK

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- ▶ Linear Algebra Package
- ▶ By Jack Dongarra at University of Tennessee
- ▶ <http://www.top500.org>
- ▶ Collection of FORTRAN subroutines
  - ▶ Solve linear equations
  - ▶ Numerical, Micro, Kernel, Synthetic
  - ▶ Used in Top-500 list



# LINPACK

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- ▶ **Metrics and parameters**

- ▶ R(max) - sustained maximal speed achieved.
- ▶ N(max) - problem size when R(max) is achieved.
- ▶ N(1/2) - problem size when half of R(max).
- ▶ R(peak) - theoretical peak speed of the system measured.

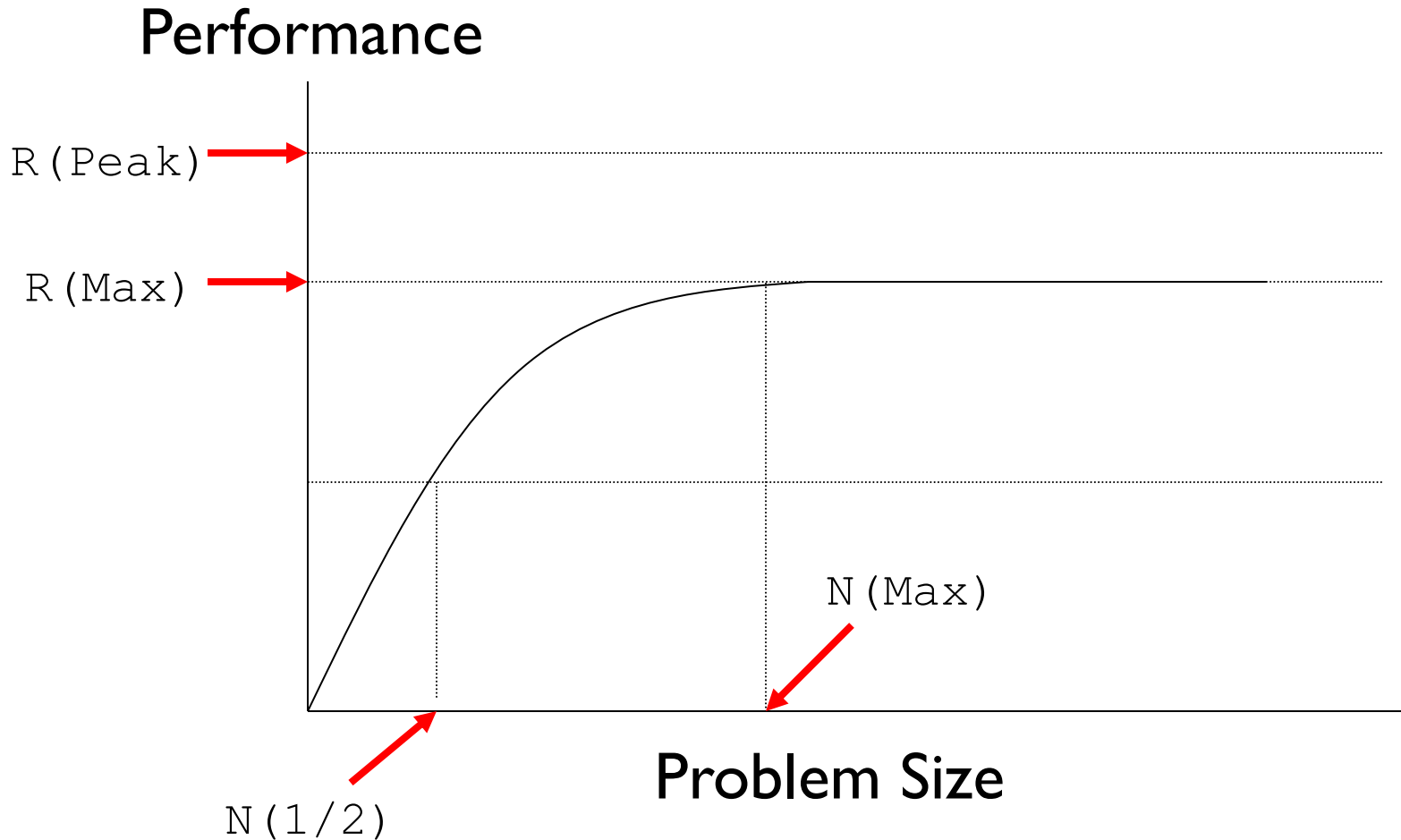
- ▶ **Top-500 list**

- ▶ See results.



# LINPACK - Results Interpretation

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# Top 10 of Top 500 Performance (as of June 2008)

Rank	Site	Computer/Year Vendor	Cores	R <sub>max</sub>	R <sub>peak</sub>	Power
1	DOE/NNSA/LANL United States	Roadrunner - BladeCenter QS22/LS21 Cluster, PowerXCell 8i 3.2 Ghz / Opteron DC 1.8 GHz, Voltaire Infiniband / 2008 IBM	122400	1026.00	1375.78	2345.50
2	DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	BlueGene/L - eServer Blue Gene Solution / 2007 IBM	212992	478.20	596.38	2329.60
3	Argonne National Laboratory United States	Blue Gene/P Solution / 2007 IBM	163840	450.30	557.06	1260.00
4	Texas Advanced Computing Center/Univ. of Texas United States	Ranger - SunBlade x6420, Opteron Quad 2Ghz, Infiniband / 2008 Sun Microsystems	62976	326.00	503.81	2000.00
5	DOE/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	Jaguar - Cray XT4 QuadCore 2.1 GHz / 2008 Cray Inc.	30976	205.00	260.20	1580.71
6	Forschungszentrum Juelich (FZJ) Germany	JUGENE - Blue Gene/P Solution / 2007 IBM	65536	180.00	222.82	504.00
7	New Mexico Computing Applications Center (NMCAC) United States	Encanto - SGI Altix ICE 8200, Xeon quad core 3.0 GHz / 2007 SGI	14336	133.20	172.03	861.63
8	Computational Research Laboratories, TATA SONS India	EKA - Cluster Platform 3000 BL460c, Xeon 53xx 3GHz, Infiniband / 2008 Hewlett-Packard	14384	132.80	172.61	786.00
9	IDRIS France	Blue Gene/P Solution / 2008 IBM	40960	112.50	139.26	315.00
10	Total Exploration Production France	SGI Altix ICE 8200EX, Xeon quad core 3.0 GHz / 2008 SGI	10240	106.10	122.88	442.00

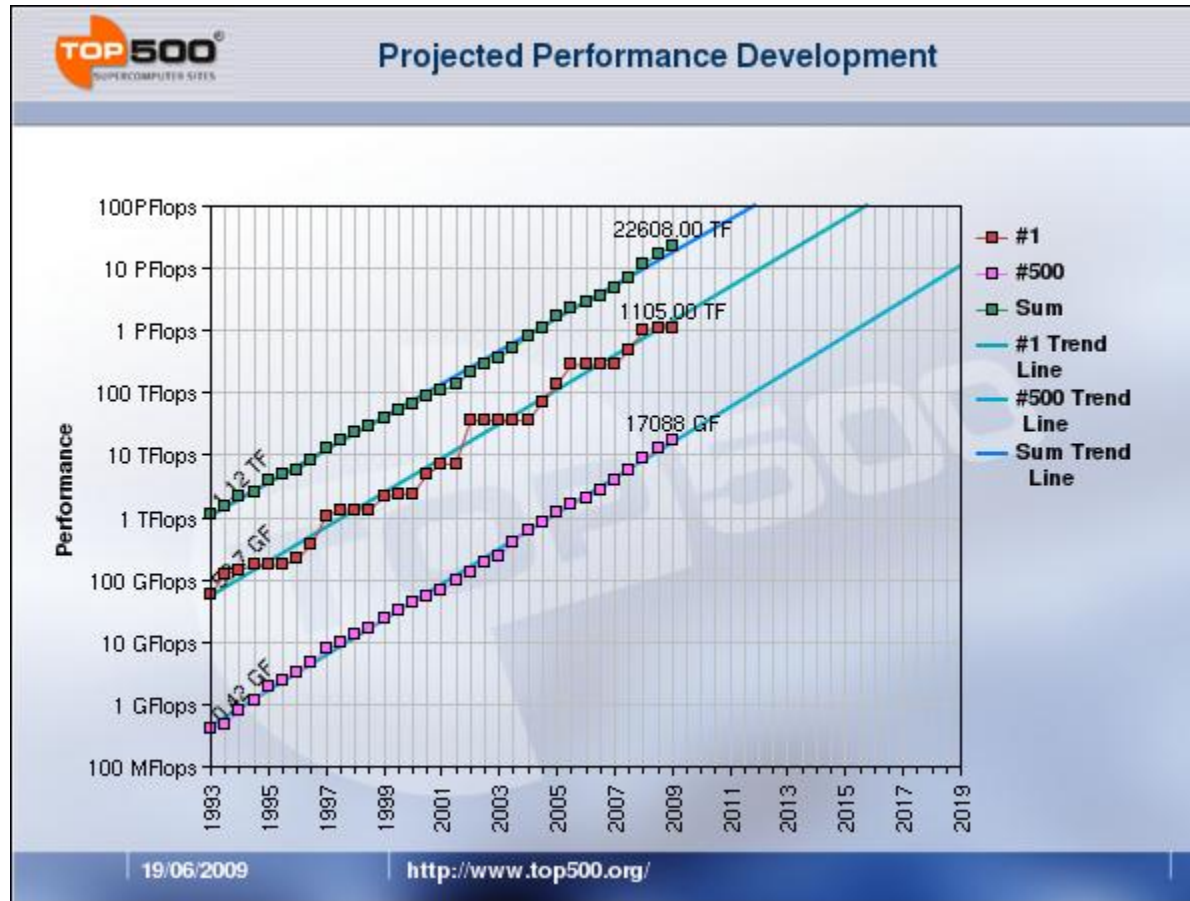


# Top 10 of Top 500 Performance (as of June 2009)

Rank	Site	Computer/Year Vendor	Cores	R <sub>max</sub>	R <sub>peak</sub>	Power
1	DOE/NNSA/LANL United States	Roadrunner - BladeCenter QS22/LS21 Cluster, PowerXCell 8i 3.2 Ghz / Opteron DC 1.8 GHz, Voltaire Infiniband / 2008 IBM	129600	1105.00	1456.70	2483.47
2	Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	Jaguar - Cray XT5 QC 2.3 GHz / 2008 Cray Inc.	150152	1059.00	1381.40	6950.60
3	Forschungszentrum Juelich (FZJ) Germany	JUGENE - Blue Gene/P Solution / 2009 IBM	294912	825.50	1002.70	2268.00
4	NASA/Ames Research Center/NAS United States	Pleiades - SGI Altix ICE 8200EX, Xeon QC 3.0/2.66 GHz / 2008 SGI	51200	487.01	608.83	2090.00
5	DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	BlueGene/L - eServer Blue Gene Solution / 2007 IBM	212992	478.20	596.38	2329.60
6	National Institute for Computational Sciences/University of Tennessee United States	Kraken XT5 - Cray XT5 QC 2.3 GHz / 2008 Cray Inc.	66000	463.30	607.20	
7	Argonne National Laboratory United States	Blue Gene/P Solution / 2007 IBM	163840	458.61	557.06	1260.00
8	Texas Advanced Computing Center/Univ. of Texas United States	Ranger - SunBlade x6420, Opteron QC 2.3 Ghz, Infiniband / 2008 Sun Microsystems	62976	433.20	579.38	2000.00
9	DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	Dawn - Blue Gene/P Solution / 2009 IBM	147456	415.70	501.35	1134.00
10	Forschungszentrum Juelich (FZJ) Germany	JUROPA - Sun Constellation, NovaScale R422-E2, Intel Xeon X5570, 2.93 GHz, Sun M9/Mellanox QDR Infiniband/Partec Parastation / 2009 Bull SA	26304	274.80	308.28	1549.00



# Top 500 – Projected Performance (as of June 2009)





# Top 500 – Architecture Distribution (as of June 2009)

