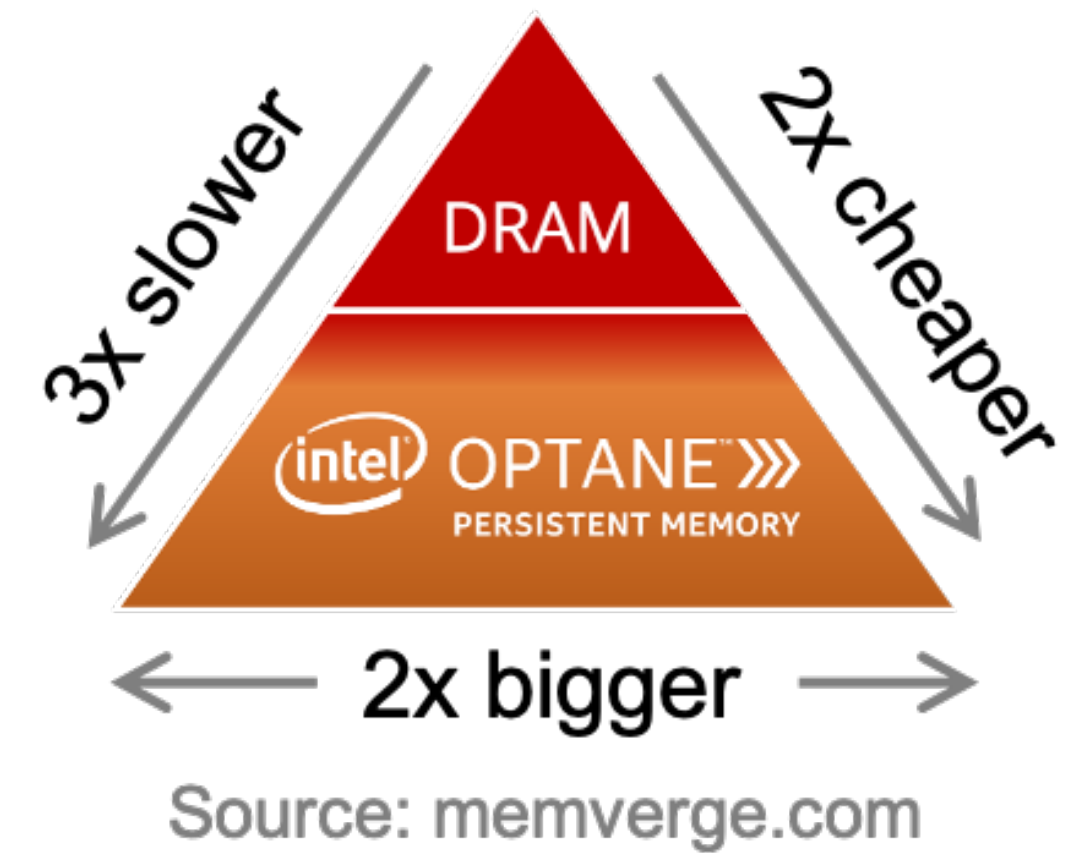




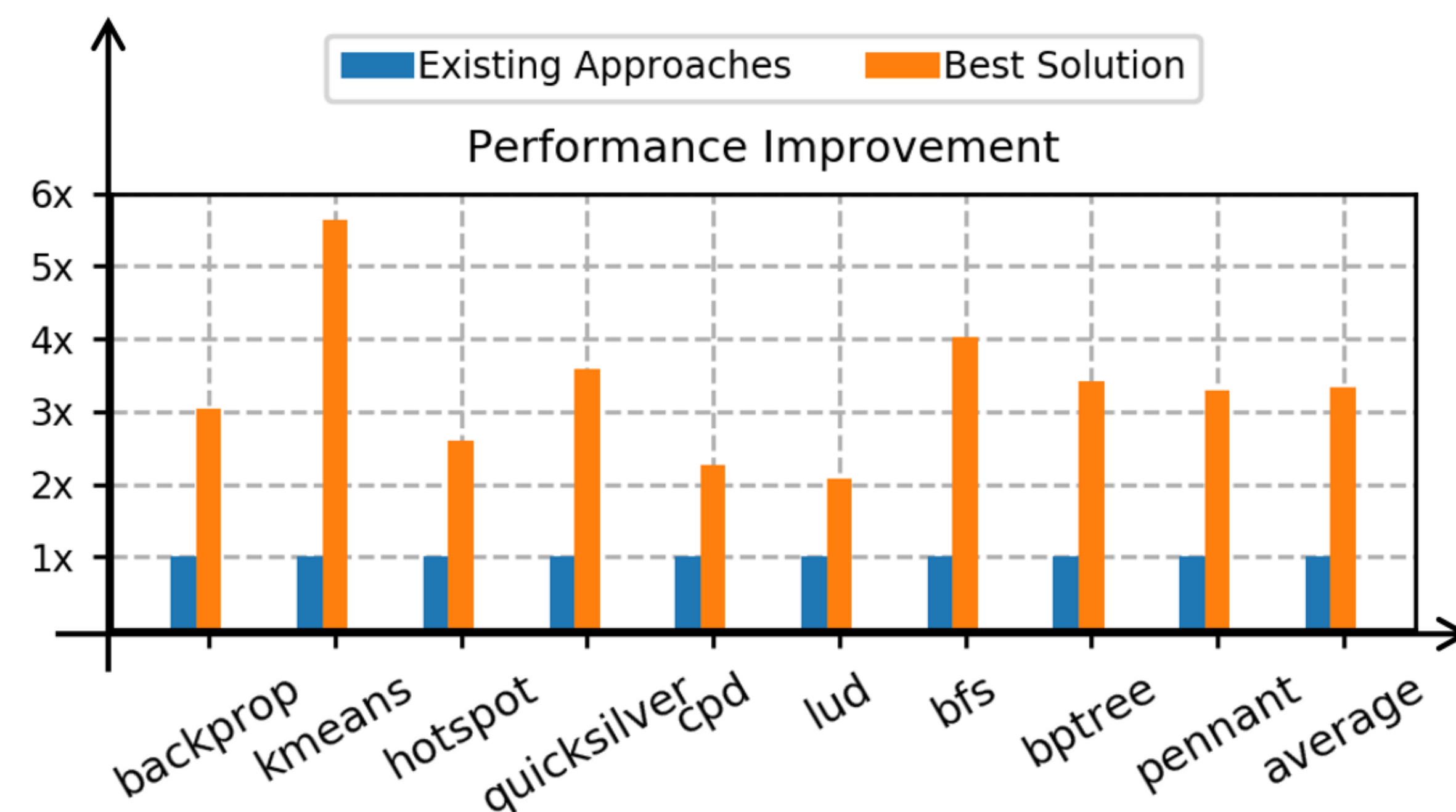
1. Problem Space



1. Hybrid Memories: New platforms accelerate analytics and simulations of ever exploding data sizes, by incorporating new memory technologies.

2. Complexity Increases: The difference in access speeds and characteristics is more distinct, compared to traditional DRAM-only systems.

3. Traditional Approaches Break: Assumptions and heuristics, now break, resulting in significant loss in performance and efficiency.



Funding: This thesis was partially supported by NSF award SPX-1822972, the DOE ECP project on Simple Interfaces for Complex Memories (SICM) and the DOE SSIO Unity project.

2. Thesis Goal

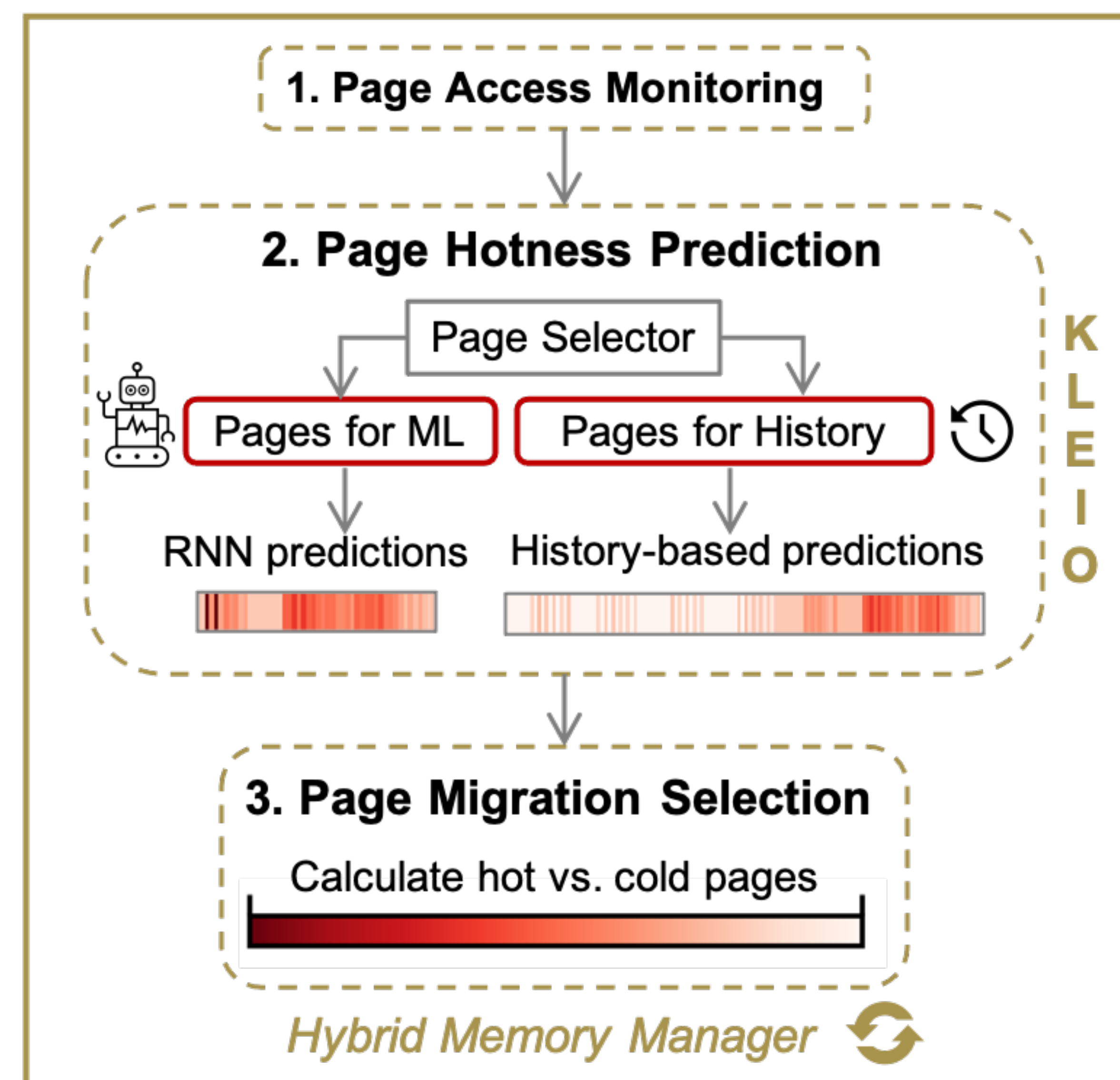
Build system-level mechanisms and insights to augment hybrid memory management with Machine Learning (ML).



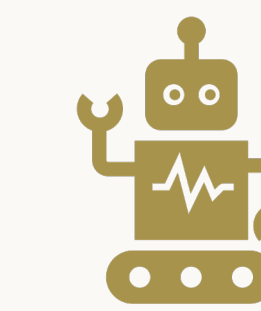
Thesis Questions / Challenges

- Where to use ML?
- Which ML method?
- What to predict?
- Which data needs ML?
- How to configure the ML?
- How to reduce the ML overheads?
- How to maximize performance?
- How to maximize resource efficiency?

3. Thesis Contributions

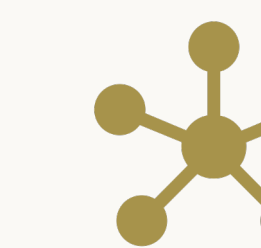


Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs).
1 RNN per page, for a small page subset.



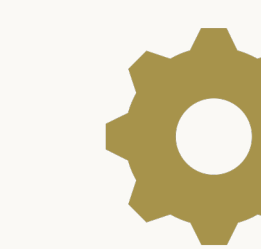
Kleio @ HPDC '19
ML-based Page Scheduling
(best paper award finalist)

Group pages with identical patterns.
1 RNN per page group.



Coeus
Page Grouping

Synchronize data movement periods
with data reuse times.



Cori @ IPDPS '21
Frequency Tuner

Use as little DRAM as needed by the
actively hot memory footprint.



Mnemo @ HPBDC '19
Memory Cost Efficiency

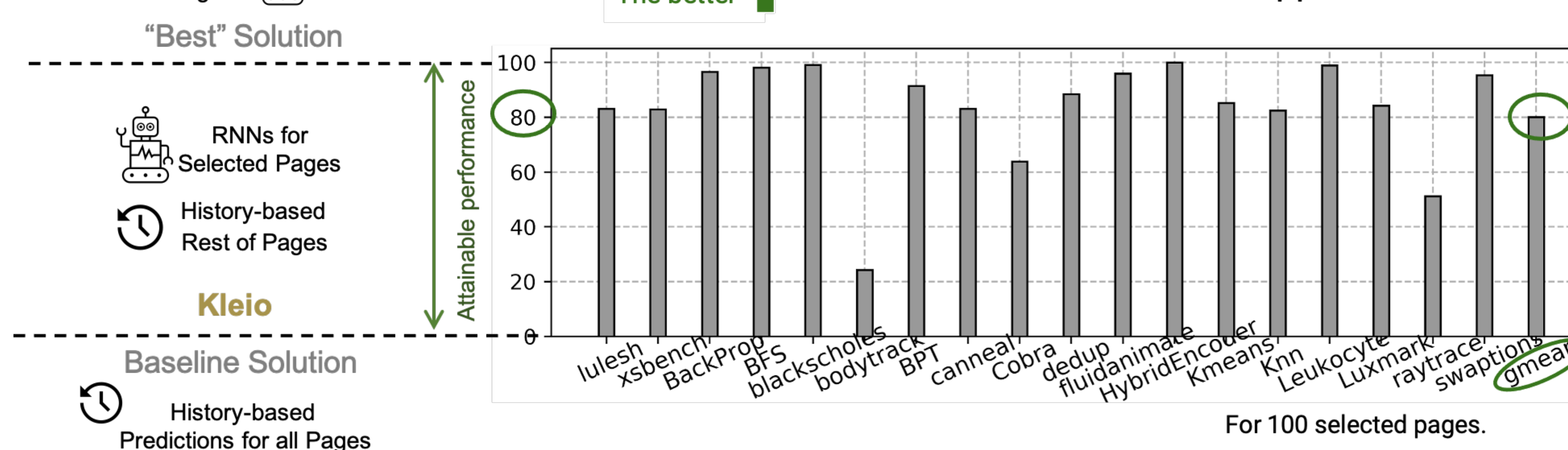
Share DRAM by merging data objects
across co-located workloads.



CoMerge @ MEMSYS '17
Hybrid Memory Sharing

History-based Rest of Pages
100% Accurate ML for Selected Pages

The higher The better
More than **95%** for half of the applications!



Kleio
Kleio + Cori + Coeus
The higher the better

