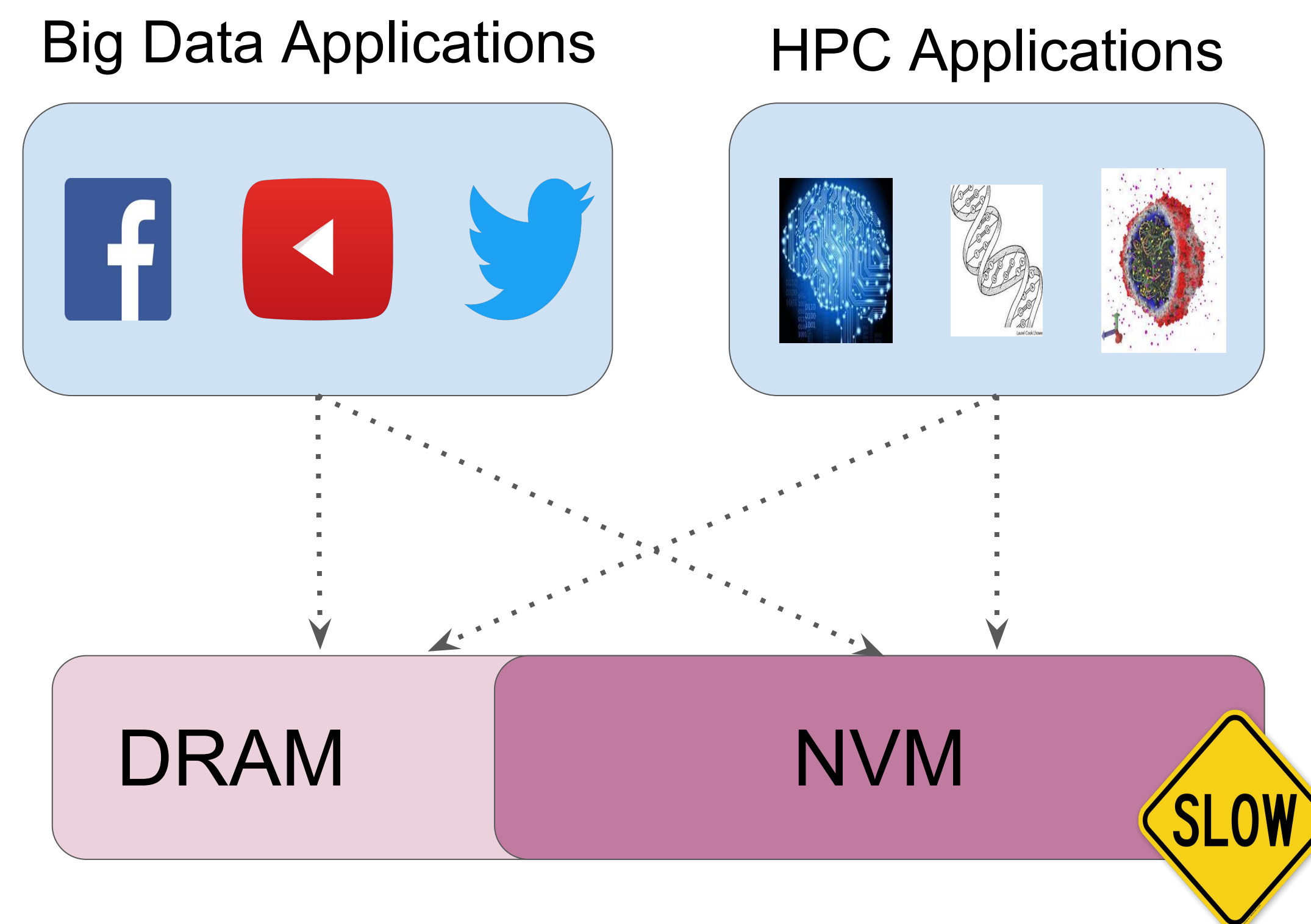


1. Motivation

2. Problem Statement

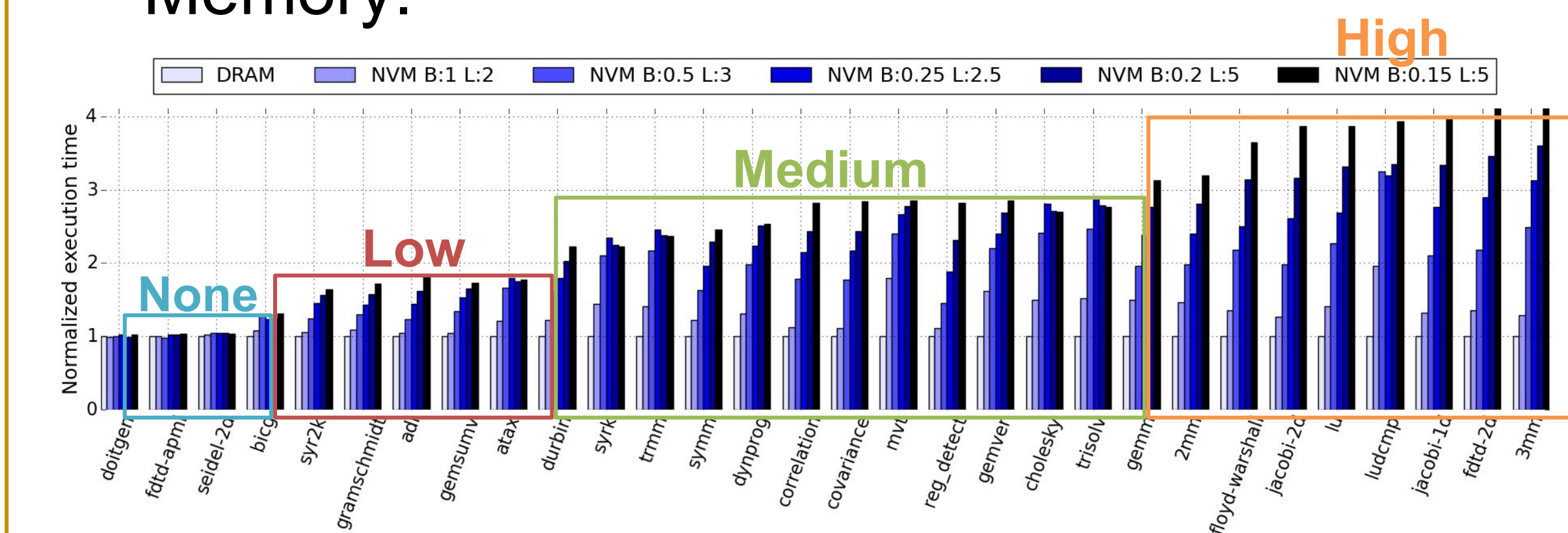
3. Observations

- ❖ High Performance Computing and Big Data applications have dataset sizes that often exceed the available DRAM capacities.
- ❖ Emerging memory technologies that are much cheaper, such as Non Volatile Memory, are used to extend the memory space creating a **heterogeneous memory subsystem**.
- ❖ Data in Non Volatile Memory will incur higher access latencies, affecting the application performance, slowing it down compared to an ideal case when all data could fit in DRAM.
- ❖ Existing solutions **reduce the performance slowdown** by prioritizing allocations of the most frequently accessed objects in DRAM. However, they assume fixed hardware capacities.

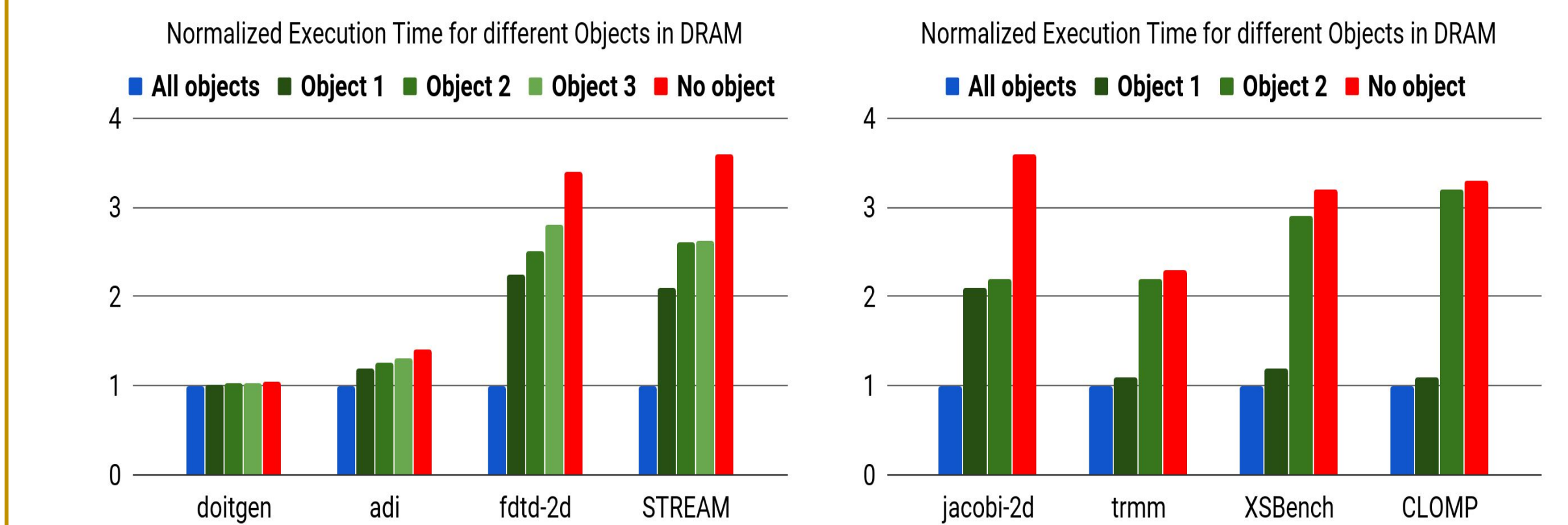


Problem: How do we size the memory components and manage data over the heterogeneous memory system, so as to minimize the application performance slowdown?

- ❖ Not all applications are slowed down in the same degree when accessing Non Volatile Memory.



- ❖ Not all data objects of an application help reduce the performance slowdown when allocated in DRAM.



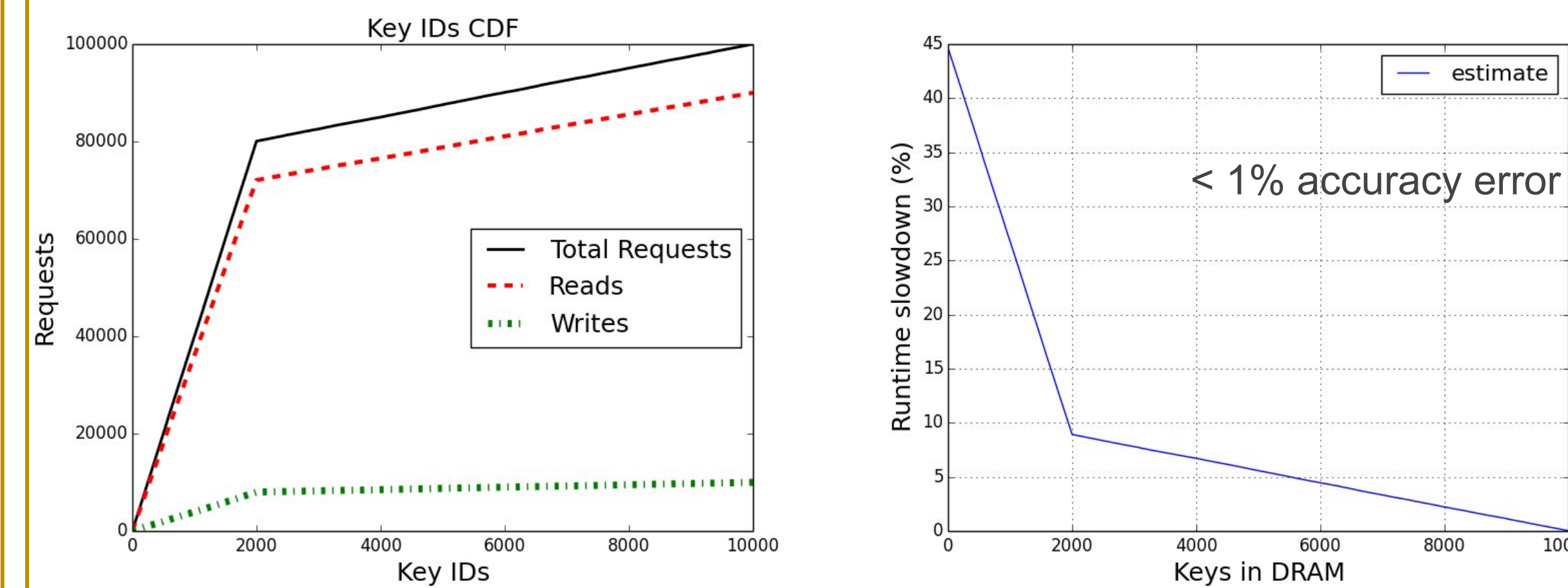
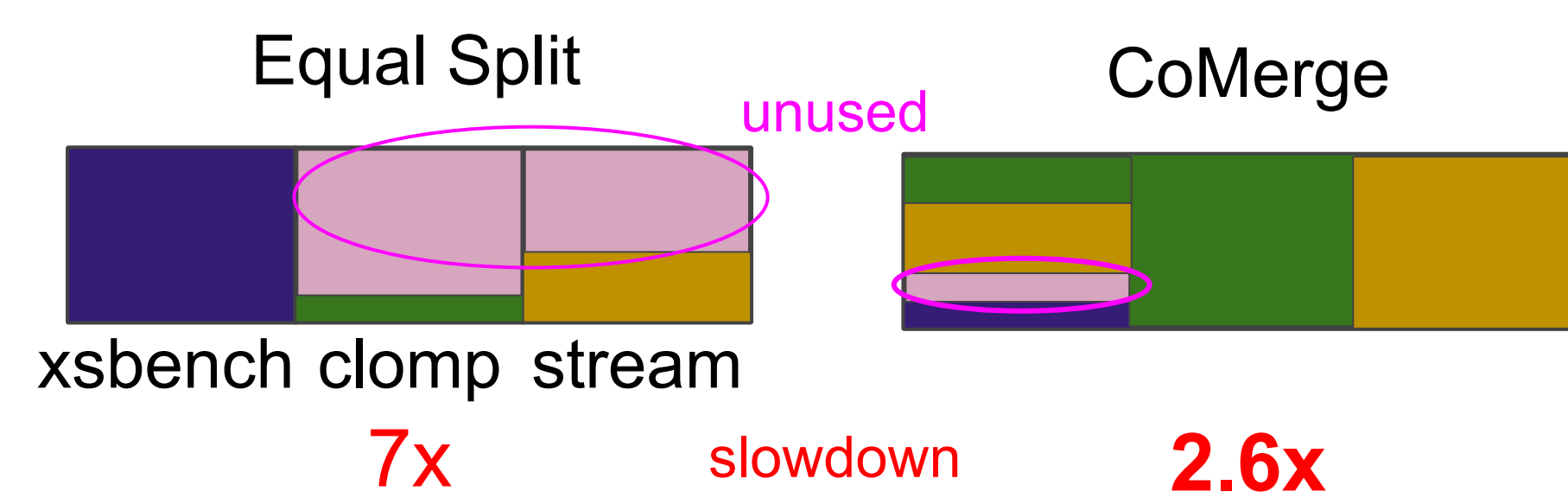
4. CoMerge Solution

5. Mnemo Solution

6. Future Directions

CoMerge: Memory sharing policy that prioritizes DRAM allocations for critical data objects. Achieves:

- Lower runtime across all colocated applications.
- Higher DRAM utilization.



Mnemo: Profiling tool that estimates the application performance slowdown for incremental DRAM capacity on a heterogeneous memory system.

under submission

How?	Use Cases	Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offline Profiling • Manual Exploration • OS dynamic solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HW capacity sizing • Efficient resource distribution • Scheduling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key-Value stores • HPC kernels • HPC apps • Databases • Graphs • ML/DNN

Goal: connect the rest of the dots.