

## Interconnection Networks for High-Performance Systems

ECE 8823 A / CS 8803 – ICN

Spring 2018

### Lab 1: Running Synthetic Traffic through a Network

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The purpose of this lab is to install gem5, and run two synthetic traffic traces through its NoC simulator Garnet2.0.

Follow the instructions here to setup gem5:

[http://tusharkrishna.ece.gatech.edu/teaching/garnet\\_gt/](http://tusharkrishna.ece.gatech.edu/teaching/garnet_gt/)

#### Part I: Uniform Random Traffic

You will run **uniform random traffic** at increasing injection rates through a 8x8 Mesh NoC for 100000 cycles, and plot the *latency-throughput* curve.

##### Command to Run:

```
./build/Garnet_standalone/gem5.debug  
configs/example/garnet_synth_traffic.py \  
--network=garnet2.0 \  
--num-cpus=64 \  
--num-dirs=64 \  
--topology=Mesh_XY \  
--mesh-rows=8 \  
--sim-cycles=10000 \  
--inj-vnet=0 \  
--injectionrate=0.02 \  
--synthetic=uniform_random
```

*The injection rate is in units of flits/node/cycle.*

*Flits are the granularity at which network packets are injected. We will talk about them in detail in class later.*

##### Command to Extract Network Stats:

```
./my_scripts/extract_network_stats.sh
```

This creates a **network\_stats.txt** file, which has the following stats (among others):

```
flits_injected = 63945  
flits_received = 63862  
average_latency = 16.019495
```

*Note: The units for average\_latency is in cycles.*

*average\_latency is average\_queueing\_latency + average\_network\_latency.*

*The injected and received flits will be slightly off since the simulation stops at 10,000 cycles at which point some flits are still in the network.*

**Goal:**

You need to increase the injection rate at intervals of 0.02, till it reaches 0.5

This will give you a total of 25 data points.

For each data point, add the *average\_latency* value in a file called **uniform\_random.txt** one after the other.

*For instance, uniform\_random.txt might look like this at the end of 25 runs*

5.67343

5.78787

5.88190

6.11213

...

...

...

700.4343

At the end, plot these values on a graph, with the x-axis representing injection rate going up in intervals of 0.02 up to 0.5, and the y axis representing the *average\_latency*.

You will notice that the latency values shoot up a lot after the network saturates, primarily due to the queueing delay. We will discuss this in class.

**IMPORTANT: In the graph, cut the y-axis off at 50, otherwise the low latency values will not be visible at all.**

Save the graph as **uniform\_random\_plot.pdf** or **uniform\_random\_plot.jpg** or **uniform\_random\_plot.png**

*If you do not want to manually run this 25 times, I would recommend writing a script to run this command with changing injection rates, running `extract_network_stats.sh`, and extracting the latency values you need into another file.*

**Part II: Shuffle Traffic**

You will run **shuffle traffic** at increasing injection rates through a 8x8 Mesh NoC for 100000 cycles, and plot the latency-throughput curve.

**Essentially repeat Part I, but change `--synthetic` to `shuffle`**

Create **shuffle.txt** and **shuffle.pdf/jpg/png** as before.

### Part III: Analysis

Create a file called [results.txt](#) with answers to the following questions:

**Q1:** Which of the two traffic patterns has a lower low-load latency?

**Q2:** Which of the two traffic patterns has a higher throughput?

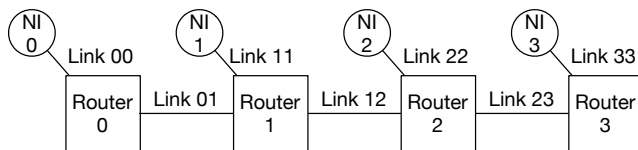
**Q3:** What is the **pipeline delay (non-congestion) through every router** (in cycles)?

**Hint for Q3:** You can estimate this from the *average\_hops* and *average\_network\_latency* fields in the *network\_stats*.

The following figure shows how hops and network\_latency are estimated in Garnet.

The delay of every link in garnet is 1-cycle.

Note: *average\_queueing\_delay* is the delay at the source NI before the flit is injected into the network.



Suppose we send a flit from NI 0 to NI 3:

**Network Latency** = Link00 + Router0 + Link01 + Router1 +  
Link12 + Router2 + Link23 + Router3 + Link33

**Hops** = 3 (Router 0 to Router 3)

In [results.txt](#), just add 3 lines with the responses.

Do not add the question or the question number, or the grading script will not be able to parse your file.

The following is an example of a valid result file:

```
uniform_random
uniform_random
2
```

### What to Submit:

**You need to submit 5 files in total:**

[uniform\\_random.txt](#)

[uniform\\_random\\_plot.pdf/jpg/png](#)

[shuffle.txt](#)

[shuffle\\_plot.pdf/jpg/png](#)

[results.txt](#)