Fast on Average, Predictable in the Worst Case

Exploring Real-Time Futexes in LITMUSRT

Roy Spliet, Manohar Vanga, Björn Brandenburg, Sven Dziadek

IEEE Real-Time Systems Symposium 2014 December 2-5, 2014 Rome, Italy



Max Planck Institute for Software Systems

Real-Time Locking API



Real-Time Locking API



Operations are typically *uncontended* at runtime

Futexes: Fast Userspace Mutexes

A mechanism (API) in the Linux kernel

- For optimizing the uncontended case of locking protocol implementations
- Avoid kernel invocation during uncontended operations

Futexes: Fast Userspace Mutexes

A mechanism (API) in the Linux kernel

- For optimizing the uncontended case of locking protocol implementations
- Avoid kernel invocation during uncontended operations

Why optimize the uncontended case?

- Improved throughput for soft real-time workloads
- Increasing available slack time in the system









Choice between futex implementation and better analytical properties



Choice between futex implementation and better analytical properties

Why is it challenging to have both?



Real-Time Locking Protocol Dichotomy

Reactive Locking Protocols

Anticipatory Locking Protocols

React to contention on a lock **only when it occurs**.

Anticipate problem scenarios

and take measure to minimize priority-inversion (pi) blocking.

Real-Time Locking Protocol Dichotomy

Reactive Locking Protocols

React to contention on a lock **only when it occurs**.

Anticipatory Locking Protocols

Anticipate problem scenarios and take measure to minimize priority-inversion (pi) blocking.

Simple futex implementation

Tricky to implement futexes without violating semantics

	PRIO_INHERIT (Priority Inheritance Protocol)	PRIO_PROTECT (Immediate Priority Ceiling Protocol)	Classic Priority Ceiling Protocol (PCP)	Multiprocessor PCP (MPCP)	FMLP
Futex Implementation		X	X	X	X



Design and implementation of futexes for three anticipatory real-time locking protocols



Design and implementation of futexes for three anticipatory real-time locking protocols



Design and implementation of futexes for three anticipatory real-time locking protocols

Method of using page faults to implement futexes

Overview of Talk

Overview of Talk





The problem with the vanilla approach



The problem with the vanilla approach

Kernel invoked on every lock and unlock operation

Mutex API					
<pre>kernel_do_lock();</pre>					
<pre>// critical section</pre>					
<pre>kernel_do_unlock();</pre>					

The problem with the vanilla approach



Exporting Lock State to Userspace Processes



Exporting Lock State to Userspace Processes



Fast-Path for Uncontended Operations



Slow-Path for Contended Operations



Priority Inheritance Protocol

Futexes for reactive locking protocols



Priority Inheritance Protocol

Futexes for reactive locking protocols



Priority Inheritance Protocol

Futexes for reactive locking protocols



 Each lock has a priority ceiling — the highest priority of all tasks that can acquire that lock.

- Each lock has a priority ceiling the highest priority of all tasks that can acquire that lock.
- System ceiling Currently held lock with highest ceiling

- Each lock has a priority ceiling the highest priority of all tasks that can acquire that lock.
- System ceiling Currently held lock with highest ceiling
- A lock may be acquired by a task only if:
 - Task priority > System Ceiling Priority
 - Or the task is holding the system ceiling

- Each lock has a priority ceiling the highest priority of all tasks that can acquire that lock.
- System ceiling Currently held lock with highest ceiling
- A lock may be acquired by a task only if:
 - Task priority > System Ceiling Priority
 - Or the task is holding the system ceiling
- When **under contention**, **priority inheritance** (raises priority of lower priority task to that of higher priority task).

PCP Futexes – Challenge



PCP Futexes – Challenge














Overview of Talk



Overview of Talk







Whether lock acquisition is contended is determined in PCP by the **current** system ceiling



Whether lock acquisition is contended is determined in PCP by the **current** system ceiling

The presence of blocked tasks is determined by the **size of the waitqueue** corresponding to the lock.



Whether lock acquisition is contended is determined in PCP by the **current** system ceiling

The presence of blocked tasks is determined by the **size of the waitqueue** corresponding to the lock.

Cannot change while a task is scheduled on a uniprocessor!

PCP Futexes – Deferred Updates



PCP Futexes – Deferred Updates



PCP Futexes – Deferred Updates



Requires a **bidirectional communication**

channel between tasks and the kernel

bitmap: lock_states

bool: tasks_blocked

Lock Page

Per-process **page of memory** writable by both the process and kernel.

Lock-state bitmap used to communicate acquisitions and releases of locks to kernel

bitmap: lock_states

bool: tasks_blocked

Lock Page

Per-process **page of memory** writable by both the process and kernel.

bitmap: lock_states

bool: tasks_blocked

Lock Page

Per-process **page of memory** writable by both the process and kernel. Lock-state bitmap used to communicate acquisitions and releases of locks to kernel

Boolean set by kernel to indicate the presence of blocked tasks (indicates that release operation is contended)

bitmap: lock_states

bool: tasks_blocked

Lock Page

Per-process **page of memory** writable by both the process and kernel. Lock-state bitmap used to communicate acquisitions and releases of locks to kernel

Boolean set by kernel to indicate the presence of blocked tasks (indicates that release operation is contended)

A "permission bit" set by the kernel to indicate whether lock acquisition is allowed (system ceiling check)



PCP Futex Pseudocode if (permission bit is set) set_bit_in_bitmap(lock) else kernel_do_lock(lock); // critical section release_lock(lock); if (tasks_blocked is set) kernel_do_unlock();

Challenge:

Checking for permission and setting lock bit **must be atomic**.

Why? Preemption between them may change the permission.

We proposed two approaches for the Classic PCP

Page Faults (PCP-DU-PF)

Uses **page faults** to invoke kernel when locking is prohibited **CMPXCHG (PCP-DU-BOOL)**

Boolean for permission bit.

Compare-and-exchange

operation to check and acquire locks atomically

We proposed two approaches for the Classic PCP

Page Faults (PCP-DU-PF)

Uses **page faults** to invoke kernel when locking is prohibited

CMPXCHG (PCP-DU-BOOL)

See paper for Boolean details!

Compare-and-exchange operation to check and acquire locks atomically

PCP Futexes – Page Fault Approach



PCP Futexes – Page Fault Approach

Can be implemented using segmentation faults as well



PCP Futexes – Page Fault Approach

Can be implemented using segmentation faults as well



We proposed two approaches for the Classic PCP

Page Faults (PCP-DU-PF)

Uses **page faults** to invoke kernel when locking is prohibited

Lock code-path is **entirely branch-free** **CMPXCHG (PCP-DU-BOOL)**

Boolean for permission bit.

Compare-and-exchange

operation to check and acquire locks atomically

Avoid page faults at cost of atomic op + branch

Overview of Talk



Overview of Talk



Evaluation – Platform

• Boundary Devices Sabre Lite Board

□ Freescale I.MX6Q Quad Core SoC

□ ARM Cortex A9 (1 GHz)

• Implemented in LITMUS^{RT} 2013.1 (based on Linux 3.10.5)



Evaluation – Benchmarking Methodology

• Test program locks and unlocks once every period

- □ Uniprocessor tests: 5 threads
- Randomly assigned parameters for threads
 - \Box Critical section length 25-45µs
 - □ *Execution time* 25-65µs
 - □ *Period* 600-800µs
- Measured using processor timestamp counters

Evaluation — Benchmarking Methodology

• Test program locks and unlocks once every period

- Uniprocessor tests: 5 threads
- Randomly assigned parameters for threads

Critical section length — 25-45µs
 Execution time — 25-65µs
 Period — 600-800µs

Demanding workload – thousands of operations per second

Measured using processor timestamp counters

PCP Futex Evaluation – Baseline

We compare all futex implementations against the **non-futex PCP implementation** in LITMUS^{RT}







PCP Futex Evaluation – Uncontended Case

How much reduction do we see in average uncontended-case overheads?


⁷³Based on 6.6 million samples per protocol



74Based on 6.6 million samples per protocol

How much additional overhead do we incur in the maximum contended-case overheads?



76



77

78

Lock (Max)

Unlock (Max)





Lock (Max)

Unlock (Max)



80

PCP Futex Evaluation – Summary

Up to **92% reduction in average uncontended overheads** at a cost of 37% increase in maximum contended overheads (**no worse than Linux**).

Page faults can be used to implement futexes for anticipatory real-time locking protocols.

Summary



Design and implementation of futexes for three anticipatory real-time locking protocols

Method of using page faults to implement futexes

Thanks!

Linux Testbed for Multiprocessor Scheduling in Real-Time Systems

All source code available at: <u>http://www.litmus-rt.org/</u>