Transactional Memory Evaluation using Apache Webserver

Haggai Eran

December 2, 2008



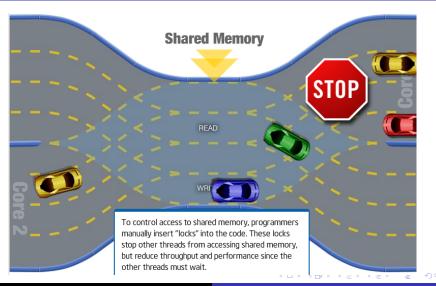
Outline

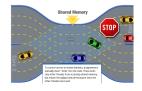
- Transactional Memory
 - Lock based synchronization Limitations
 - Transactional Memory Introduction
- 2 TM Evaluation
 - Evaluation Strategy
 - Transactification Process
 - Evaluation

Traditional Synchronization

Example

```
void withdraw(account, amount) {
  accounts[account] -= amount;
}
```





Example |

```
void withdraw(account, amount) {
  lock(big_mutex);
  accounts[account] -= amount;
  release(big_mutex);
}
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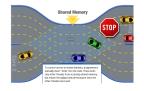
- Easy to program.
- Doesn't scale.



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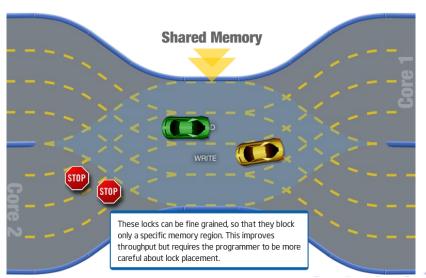
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Example |

```
void withdraw(account, amount) {
  lock(accounts[account].mutex);
  accounts[account] -= amount;
  release(accounts[account].mutex);
}
```

- Can scale well.
- Difficult to program.



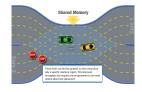


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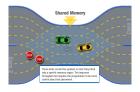
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Fine-Grained Locks Difficulties



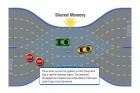


Example

```
void transfer(fromAccount, toAccount, amount) {
  withdraw(fromAccount, amount);
  deposit(toAcount, amount);
}
```

 Locking both accounts from transfer - breaks encapsulation, deadlocks.

Fine-Grained Locks Difficulties Composition



Example

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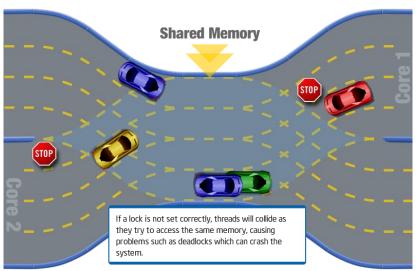
Fine-Grained Locks Difficulties Locking Policies

Comment from the linux kernel

```
/*
```

- st When a locked buffer is visible to the I/O layer
- * BH_Launder is set. This means before unlocking
- * we must clear BH_Launder,mb() on alpha and then
- * clear BH_Lock, so no reader can see BH_Launder set
- * on an unlocked buffer and then risk to deadlock.
- */

Fine-Grained Locks Difficulties



- Provide a simple API for programmers.
- Offering fast implementations.

Simple API

```
Example
  void withdraw(account, amount) {
    atomic {
        accounts[account] -= amount;
    }
}
```

Nested transactions

```
void transfer(fromAccount, toAccount, amount) {
  atomic {
    withdraw(fromAccount, amount);
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}
```

Simple API

Example

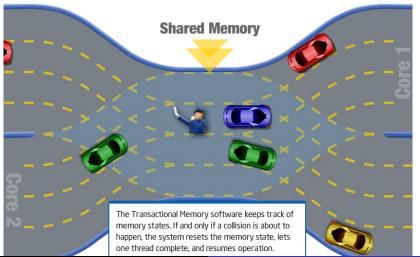
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```

Nested transactions

```
void transfer(fromAccount, toAccount, amount) {
  atomic {
    withdraw(fromAccount, amount);
    deposit(toAcount, amount);
}
```

- A transaction is run speculatively without taking any locks.
- Collisions are detected either at commit time or during the run.
- On collision, one of the transactions is aborted and its changes are rolled back.
- Later the aborted transaction is restarted.

Implementation



Implementation by software

- All global memory accesses are handled by a special library.
- The library detects collisions and handles commits and aborts.

Implementation by hardware

- Reuse the cache coherency mechanism in multicore/multiprocessor machines.
- Requires special hardware.
- Limitations: Size and duration of transactions, context switches.

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Existing Benchmarks

- Red-Black trees benchmarks
- STAMP benchmark suite.
 - Bayesian network learning
 - Gene sequencing
 - Network intrusion detection
 - K-means clustering
 - Maze routing
 - Graph kernels
 - Client/server travel reservation system
 - Delaunay mesh refinement

Our Project's Goal

Create a benchmark based on a real-world application for transactional memory.



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Create a benchmark based on a Apache web-server for transactional memory.

Apache Web Server



- Written in C.
- Support many Multiprocessing Modules (MPMs): Parallel execution strategies.
- A mainly developed threaded MPM is the Worker MPM: Runs several processes, each running a fixed number of threads.

Apache Web Server Worker MPM

Apache Process Worker Listener Worker Worker Socket Apache Process Worker Listener Worker Worker

Apache Cache Module - mod_mem_cache

- There isn't much interaction between the worker threads.
- The cache module enables worker threads of the same process to share cached pages in memory.
- Currently implemented with one big lock.

Software Transactional Memory in C/C++

Library based

- Transactions denoted by beginning and ending function calls.
- Require accessing global variables through library functions.

Compiler based

- Transactions are denoted by special syntax.
- Automatic conversion of memory access (transactification).

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License	Open source	Licensed for personal use
Backend Compiler	LLVM	ICC
STM Library	Any / tinySTM	Intel ITM Library
Function Calls	Transactify All	tm_callable
Indirect Functions	Resolved, at run-time	
Library Functions	Limited, Tarifa	malloc, free, some stdlib.h

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Commit handlers

A common pattern we found, missing in both Tanger and ICC.

```
Example
   __tm_atomic {
    if (--obj->refcount == 0) {
        cache_remove(cache, obj);
        cleanup_cache_object(obj);
}
```

Commit handlers

Should be converted to:

Example

```
__tm_atomic {
  if (--obj->refcount == 0) {
    cache_remove(cache, obj);
  }
}
if (obj->refcount == 0)
  cleanup_cache_object(obj);
```

Commit handlers

It would be nice to have:

Example

```
__tm_atomic {
  if (--obj->refcount == 0) {
    cache_remove(cache, obj);
    on_commit(&cleanup_cache_object, obj);
  }
}
```

Evaluation

Evaluation of a web server requires:

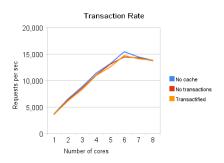
- A data set.
- Client strategy

We chose

- Data set of small files (man pages) so that the throughput of the NIC won't be the bottleneck.
- Running as many clients concurrently as possible to create contention on the server and its cache.
- Requesting pages according to Zipf distribution to control locality.



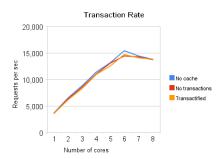
Initial Results



Theory

- The linux file cache contains the entire data set => Apache's cache just gets in the way.
- Dynamically generated content might give the cache an advantage.

Initial Results



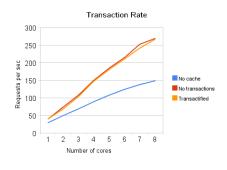
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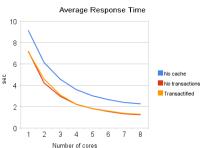
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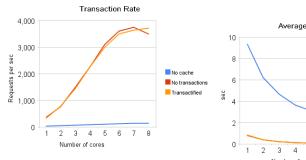
• Serve the same workload though man2html, uncompressing and converting the files to HTML.

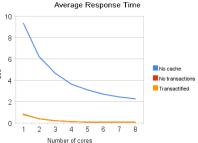
s = 1



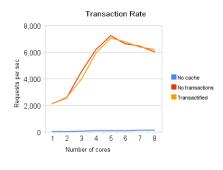


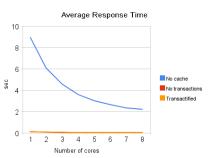
s = 2





s = 3





Thank you

Credits

- The car analogy graphics from Intel's presentation.
- The kernel quote from Maurice Herlihy's presentation.

Questions

7

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Questions

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