Ordonnancement de processus

Noyaux Multi-cœurs et Virtualisation

Redha GOUICEM

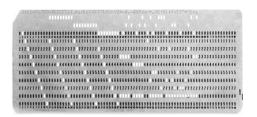
Sorbonne Université

2020

Histoire

Manchester Mark 1 (1949), premier ordinateur électronique à mémoire Programmes stockés sur cartes perforées placées "à la main"





Modèle économique \rightarrow Location de temps machine à des entreprises

Partage de ressources

- 1 processeur, N tâches \rightarrow plusieurs traitements possibles:
 - par lots (batch): chaque tâche a un accès exclusif au processeur jusqu'à sa terminaison







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• temps partagé (time sharing): les tâches utilisent alternativement le processeur pendant leur exécution

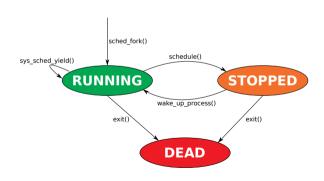


Processus sous Linux

Une tâche (processus/thread) peut être dans l'état:

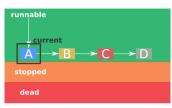
RUNNING, STOPPED, DEAD

```
struct task struct {
        long state;
        pid_t pid;
}:
/* Choix prochaine tache */
void schedule(void):
/* Réveil d'une tache */
int wake_up_process(struct task_struct *p);
/* Appel susteme vield() */
long sys_sched_yield(void);
/* Fork/clone d'une tache */
void sched fork(struct task struct *p);
/* Terminaison d'une tache */
void exit(struct task_struct *p);
/* Handler du tick horloge */
void tick(struct task_struct *p);
/* Tache courante */
struct task struct *current:
```



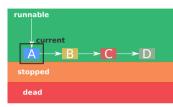
Les tâches RUNNING sont rangées dans une FIFO runnable

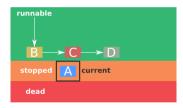
```
struct list head runnable:
struct task struct {
  int quantum:
  struct list head list;
};
void schedule(void)
  struct task struct *next;
  struct task_struct *prev = current;
  /* Si STOPPED, pop() */
  if (!(prev->state & TASK RUNNING))
    list del(%prev->list):
  /* Si une tache RUNNING. choisir */
  if (!list emptv(&runnable))
    next = list first entry(&runnable.
                             struct task struct.
                            list):
  /* Sinon, devenir idle */
  else
    next = %idle task:
  context switch(prev. next):
```



Les tâches RUNNING sont rangées dans une FIFO runnable

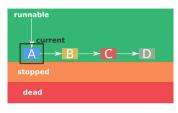
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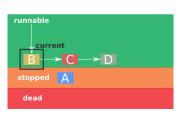


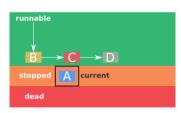


Les tâches RUNNING sont rangées dans une FIFO runnable

```
struct list head runnable:
struct task struct {
  int quantum:
  struct list head list:
};
void schedule(void)
  struct task struct *next;
  struct task struct *prev = current:
  /* Si STOPPED, pop() */
  if (!(prev->state & TASK RUNNING))
    list del(%prev->list):
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  if (!list empty(&runnable))
    next = list first entry(&runnable.
                             struct task struct.
                            list):
  /* Sinon, devenir idle */
  else
    next = %idle task:
  context switch(prev. next):
```







```
void tick(void)
 current->quantum--;
 /* Si quantum epuise. preemption */
 if (!current->quantum) {
    list_del(&current->list);
    current->quantum = QUANTUM;
    list_add_tail(&current->list,
                  &runnable);
    schedule();
void sys_sched_yield(void)
 list_del(&current->list):
 current->quantum = QUANTUM;
 list_add_tail(&current->list,
                &runnable):
 schedule():
```

```
runnable

current

A

B

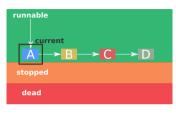
C

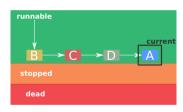
D

stopped

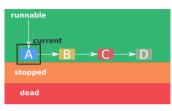
dead
```

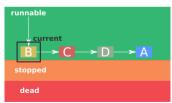
```
void tick(void)
  current->quantum--;
  /* Si quantum epuise. preemption */
  if (!current->quantum) {
    list_del(&current->list);
    current->quantum = QUANTUM;
    list_add_tail(&current->list,
                  &runnable);
    schedule();
void sys_sched_yield(void)
  list del(&current->list):
  current->quantum = QUANTUM;
  list_add_tail(&current->list,
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```

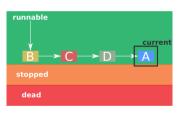




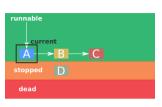
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  current->quantum--;
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  if (!current->quantum) {
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    list add tail(&current->list.
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    schedule();
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  list_del(&current->list):
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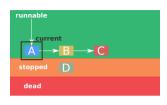


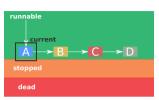


```
int wake_up_process(struct task_struct *p)
  p->state = TASK_RUNNING;
  current->quantum = QUANTUM;
  list_add_tail(&p->list,
                &runnable):
void sched_fork(struct task_struct *p)
  p->state = TASK_RUNNING;
  current->quantum = QUANTUM:
  list_add_tail(&p->list,
                &runnable);
void exit(struct task struct *p)
  p->state = TASK_DEAD;
  list del(&p->list):
  if (current == p)
    schedule():
```

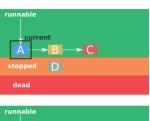


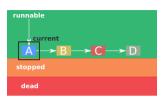
```
int wake up process(struct task struct *p)
  p->state = TASK RUNNING:
  current->quantum = QUANTUM;
  list_add_tail(&p->list,
                &runnable):
void sched_fork(struct task_struct *p)
  p->state = TASK_RUNNING;
  current->quantum = QUANTUM:
  list_add_tail(&p->list,
                &runnable);
void exit(struct task struct *p)
  p->state = TASK_DEAD;
  list del(&p->list):
  if (current == p)
    schedule():
```



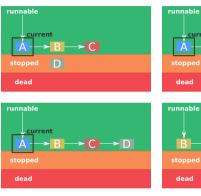


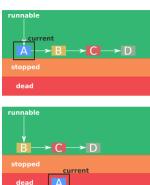
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 p->state = TASK_RUNNING;
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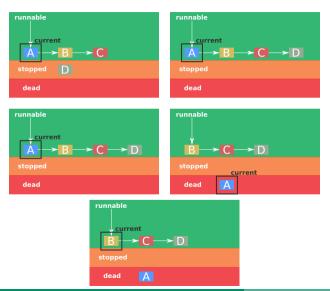


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 p->state = TASK_RUNNING;
 current->quantum = QUANTUM:
 list_add_tail(&p->list,
                &runnable);
void exit(struct task struct *p)
 p->state = TASK_DEAD;
 list del(&p->list):
 if (current == p)
    schedule():
```





```
int wake_up_process(struct task_struct *p)
 p->state = TASK RUNNING:
 current->quantum = QUANTUM;
 list_add_tail(&p->list,
                &runnable):
void sched_fork(struct task_struct *p)
 p->state = TASK_RUNNING;
 current->quantum = QUANTUM:
 list_add_tail(&p->list,
                &runnable);
void exit(struct task struct *p)
 p->state = TASK DEAD:
 list del(%p->list):
 if (current == p)
    schedule():
```



Avantages:

- + Complexité: O(1)
- + Simplicité

Inconvénients:

- Inéquité: tâches interactives désavantagées (cf. C)

 A B C D A B C D
- Interactivité: latence sensible à la charge (cf. C)

Avantages:

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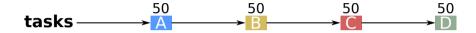
Inconvénients:

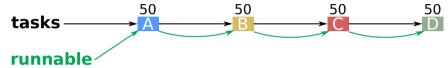
- Inéquité: tâches interactives désavantagées (cf. C)
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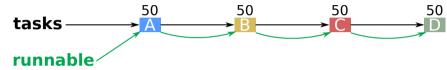
Solution possible

Instauration d'un système de priorité entre les tâches

Toutes les tâches sont rangées dans une liste chaînée tasks

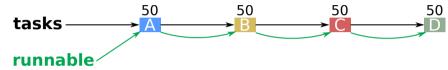




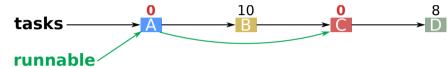


```
struct list_head runnable;
struct list_head tasks;

struct task_struct {
  int nice;
  int timeslice;
  struct list_head task_list;
  struct list_head run_list;
};
```

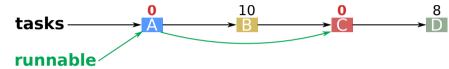


```
struct list head runnable:
                                                             retry:
struct list head tasks:
                                                               next = &idle task:
                                                               /* Si RUNNING dispo */
                                                               if (!list empty(&runnable)) {
struct task struct {
                                                                 /* Recherche meilleure goodness */
 int nice:
                                                                 list_for_each_entry(tmp, &runnable, run_list)
 int timeslice:
 struct list head task list:
                                                                   if (goodness(tmp) > goodness(next))
  struct list head run list:
                                                                     next = tmp:
}:
                                                                 /* Si toute timeslice epuisee, recalcul */
                                                                 if (!next->timeslice) {
void schedule(void)
                                                                   list for each entry(tmp, &tasks, task list)
                                                                     tmp->timeslice = tmp->nice + tmp->timeslice >> 2:
  struct task struct *next. *prev = &current:
                                                                   goto retry;
  struct task struct *tmp:
  /* Si STOPPED, retirer de runnable */
 if (!(prev->state & TASK RUNNING))
                                                               context switch(prev. next):
   list del(&prev->run list):
```

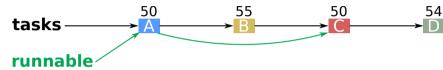


```
struct list head runnable:
struct list head tasks:
struct task struct {
 int nice:
 int timeslice:
  struct list head task list:
  struct list head run list:
}:
void schedule(void)
  struct task struct *next. *prev = &current:
  struct task struct *tmp:
  /* Si STOPPED, retirer de runnable */
 if (!(prev->state & TASK_RUNNING))
   list del(&prev->run list):
```

```
retry:
 next = &idle task:
 /* Si RUNNING dispo */
 if (!list empty(&runnable)) {
    /* Recherche meilleure goodness */
   list_for_each_entry(tmp, &runnable, run_list)
      if (goodness(tmp) > goodness(next))
       next = tmp:
   /* Si toute timeslice epuisee, recalcul */
   if (!next->timeslice) {
      list for each entry(tmp, &tasks, task list)
        tmp->timeslice = tmp->nice + tmp->timeslice >> 2:
      goto retry;
 context switch(prev. next):
```



```
struct list head runnable:
                                                             retry:
                                                               next = &idle task:
struct list head tasks:
                                                               /* Si RUNNING dispo */
                                                               if (!list empty(&runnable)) {
struct task struct {
                                                                 /* Recherche meilleure goodness */
 int nice:
                                                                 list_for_each_entry(tmp, &runnable, run_list)
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                                                                   if (goodness(tmp) > goodness(next))
  struct list head run list:
                                                                     next = tmp:
                                                                 /* Si toute timeslice epuisee, recalcul */
}:
                                                                 if (!next->timeslice) {
void schedule(void)
                                                                   list for each entry(tmp, &tasks, task list)
                                                                     tmp->timeslice = tmp->nice + tmp->timeslice >> 2:
  struct task struct *next. *prev = &current:
                                                                   goto retry;
  struct task_struct *tmp;
  /* Si STOPPED, retirer de runnable */
 if (!(prev->state & TASK_RUNNING))
                                                               context switch(prev. next):
    list del(&prev->run list):
```

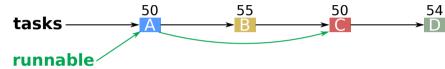


```
struct list_head runnable;
struct task_struct {
   int nice;
   int timeslice;
   struct list_head task_list;
   struct list_head run_list;
};

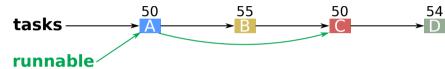
void schedule(void)
{
   struct task_struct *next, *prev = &current;
   struct task_struct *tmp;

/* Si STOPPED, retirer de runnable */
   if (!(prev->state & TASK_RUNNING))
    list_del(&prev->run_list);
```

```
retry:
 next = &idle task:
 /* Si RUNNING dispo */
 if (!list empty(&runnable)) {
    /* Recherche meilleure goodness */
   list_for_each_entry(tmp, &runnable, run_list)
      if (goodness(tmp) > goodness(next))
        next = tmp:
    /* Si toute timeslice epuisee, recalcul */
   if (!next->timeslice) {
      list for each entry(tmp, &tasks, task list)
        tmp->timeslice = tmp->nice + tmp->timeslice >> 2;
      goto retry;
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```



```
struct list head runnable:
                                                             retry:
struct list head tasks:
                                                               next = &idle task:
                                                               /* Si RUNNING dispo */
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struct task struct {
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 int nice:
                                                                 list_for_each_entry(tmp, &runnable, run_list)
 int timeslice:
 struct list head task list:
                                                                   if (goodness(tmp) > goodness(next))
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                                                                     next = tmp:
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                                                                   list for each entry(tmp, &tasks, task list)
                                                                     tmp->timeslice = tmp->nice + tmp->timeslice >> 2:
  struct task struct *next. *prev = &current:
                                                                   goto retry;
  struct task struct *tmp:
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 if (!(prev->state & TASK_RUNNING))
                                                               context switch(prev. next):
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```
struct list head runnable:
                                                             retry:
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struct task struct {
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                                                                 list_for_each_entry(tmp, &runnable, run_list)
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 struct list head task list:
                                                                   if (goodness(tmp) > goodness(next))
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                                                                     next = tmp:
}:
                                                                 /* Si toute timeslice epuisee, recalcul */
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                                                                   list for each entry(tmp, &tasks, task list)
                                                                     tmp->timeslice = tmp->nice + tmp->timeslice >> 2:
  struct task struct *next. *prev = &current:
                                                                   goto retry;
  struct task struct *tmp:
  /* Si STOPPED, retirer de runnable */
 if (!(prev->state & TASK RUNNING))
                                                               context switch(prev. next):
   list del(&prev->run list):
```

Avantages:

+ Équité: basée sur nice

+ Interactivité: basée sur nice

Inconvénients:

Complexité: O(N)

Avantages:

+ Équité: basée sur nice

+ Interactivité: basée sur nice

Inconvénients:

Complexité: O(N)

Solution possible

Changer de structure de données pour avoir les priorités et une meilleure complexité

```
struct task struct {
  struct list head list:
 int timeslice:
 int prio;
}:
struct prio_array {
  struct list_head array[140];
 unsigned int nr tasks;
}:
struct rq {
  struct prio array *active:
  struct prio_array *expired;
};
```

```
struct task struct {
  struct list head list:
  int timeslice:
  int prio:
}:
struct prio_array {
  struct list head array[140]:
  unsigned int nr tasks;
٦:
struct rq {
  struct prio array *active:
  struct prio_array *expired;
}:
 active
                           expired
```

```
void tick(void)
  /* timeslice restante diminue */
  current->timeslice--:
  /* si timeslice epuisee. devenir expired */
 if (|current->timeslice) {
    update prio(current);
    list_del(current->list):
    rg->active.nr_tasks--:
    list add tail(&current->list.
                  %rq->expired[current->prio]):
    rq->expired.nr_tasks++;
    update timeslice(current):
    schedule():
```

```
struct task struct {
  struct list head list:
  int timeslice:
  int prio:
}:
struct prio_array {
  struct list head array[140]:
  unsigned int nr tasks;
٦:
struct rq {
  struct prio array *active:
  struct prio_array *expired;
}:
                          expired
```

```
void tick(void)
  /* timeslice restante diminue */
  current->timeslice--;
  /* si timeslice epuisee, devenir expired */
  if (|current->timeslice) {
    update prio(current);
    list_del(current->list):
    rg->active.nr_tasks--:
    list add tail(&current->list.
                  %rq->expired[current->prio]):
    rq->expired.nr_tasks++;
    update timeslice(current):
    schedule():
```

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  struct list head list:
  int timeslice:
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  if (!current->timeslice) {
    update prio(current):
   list del(current->list);
   rq->active.nr_tasks--;
   list add tail(&current->list.
                  &rq->expired[current->prio]);
    rq->expired.nr_tasks++;
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  struct list head array[140]:
  unsigned int nr_tasks;
7:
struct ra {
  struct prio array *active;
  struct prio array *expired:
}:
                           evnired
 active
```

```
void schedule(void)
  int i:
  struct task_struct *next = &idle_task,
                     *prev = current:
  /* si STOPPED, retirer de prio_array */
 if (!(prev->state & TASK RUNNING)) {
   list_del(prev->list);
    rq->active.nr_tasks--;
  /* Permute active/expired si active vide */
 if (!rq->active.nr_tasks)
          swap pointers(rg->active, rg->expired):
  /* Choisir la tache la plus prioritaire */
 for (i = 0: i < 140: i++) {
    if (!list_empty(rq->active.array[i])) {
      next = list first entry(rg->active.array[i].
                              struct task struct, list):
      break:
  context_switch(prev, next);
```

```
struct task struct {
  struct list head list:
  int timeslice:
  int prio;
}:
struct prio_array {
  struct list head array[140]:
  unsigned int nr_tasks:
7:
struct ra {
  struct prio array *active;
  struct prio array *expired:
}:
                           evnired
 active
```

```
void schedule(void)
  int i:
  struct task_struct *next = &idle_task,
                     *prev = current:
  /* si STOPPED, retirer de prio_array */
 if (!(prev->state & TASK RUNNING)) {
   list_del(prev->list);
    rq->active.nr_tasks--;
  /* Permute active/expired si active vide */
 if (!rq->active.nr_tasks)
          swap pointers(rg->active, rg->expired):
  /* Choisir la tache la plus prioritaire */
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  struct prio array *active:
  struct prio array *expired:
}:
 0
1
2
::
99
1000
::
138
evnired
                              active
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Avantages:

- + Complexité: O(1)
- + Interactivité: basée sur la priorité

Inconvénients:

- Code: heuristiques du calcul de la priorité complexes
 - ⇒ potentielles erreurs

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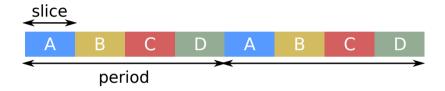
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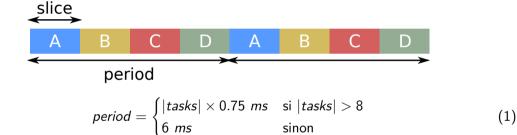
Solution choisie

Concevoir un nouvel algorithme d'ordonnancement exempté de cette complexité

Objectif: Répartir le temps CPU équitablement entre les tâches

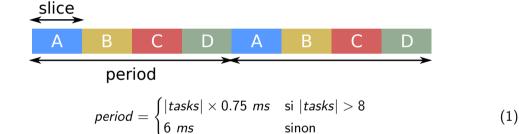


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$$slice = \frac{period}{|tasks|} \tag{2}$$

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Petit point structure de données !

Arbre binaire de recherche coloré auto-équilibré:

```
enum color {BLACK, RED};
struct node {
    int key;
    enum color color;
    struct node *left;
    struct node *right;
};
```

- Un noeud est rouge ou noir
- La racine est noire
- Les feuilles sont noires et valent NULL (x)
- Si N est rouge, N→left et N→right sont noirs
- Tout chemin de la racine à une feuille contient le même nombre de noeuds noirs

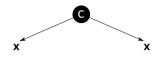
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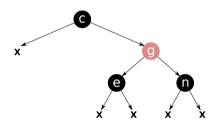


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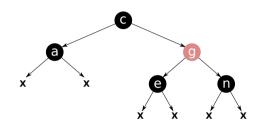
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struct node {
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};
```

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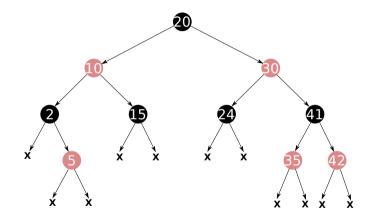
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};
```

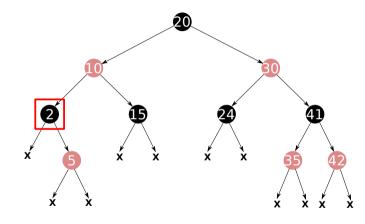


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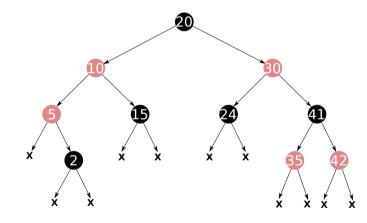
- Suppression
- 2 Insertion
- Réparation



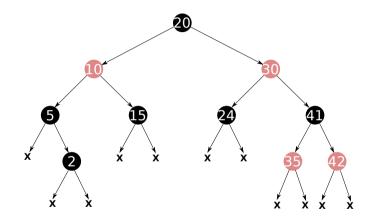
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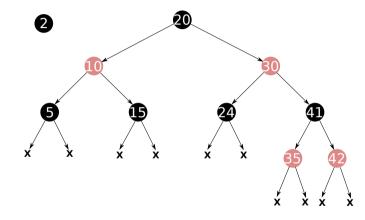
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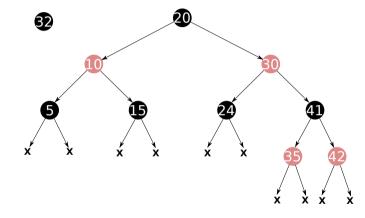
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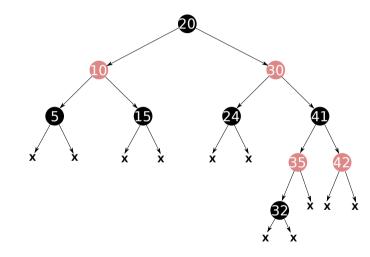
- Suppression
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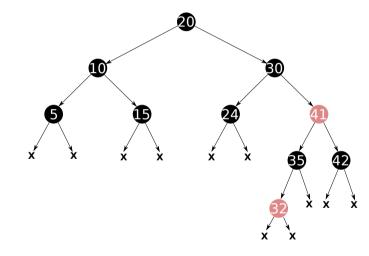
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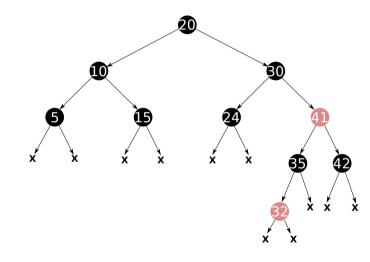
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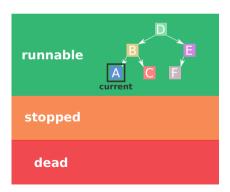
- Suppression
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Complexité

- Recherche: O(logN)
- Insertion: O(logN)
- Suppression: O(logN)



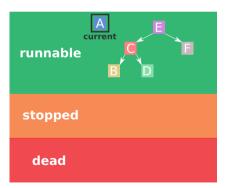
```
struct task_struct {
  unsigned long vruntime;
  u64 exec_start, slice;
  unsigned long load;
  unsigned long load;
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  struct rb_node run_node;
};
```



```
void schedule(void)
  struct task_struct *prev = current;
  struct task struct *next = &idle task:
  /* Retirer la tache du rb tree */
  dequeue task(rg. prev):
  /* Si RUNNING, reinserer dans le rb tree */
  if (prev->state & TASK RUNNING)
    enqueue task(rg. prev):
  /* Si ra vide, devenir idle */
  if (!rg->nr running)
    goto ctx switch:
  /* Sinon, choisir la tete de ra */
  next = rb entry(rb first(&rg->tasks).
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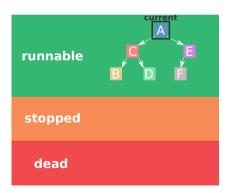
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};
```

```
struct rq {
   struct rb_root tasks;
   unsigned long load;
   unsigned int nr_running;
};
```



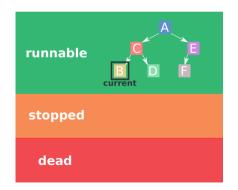
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```

vruntime = temps passé sur le CPU pondéré par la valeur de nice

vruntime = temps passé sur le CPU pondéré par la valeur de nice Mis à jour à chaque tick

```
void tick(void) {
    u64 now, delta;

/* Temps depuis dernier tick */
    now = get_clock();
    delta = now - current->exec_start;
    current->exec_start = now;

/* Mise a jour vruntime */
    update_vruntime(current, delta);

/* Si tache n'est plus prioritaire, schedule() */
    if (need_resched(rq, curr))
    schedule();
}
```

Avantages:

- + Complexité: $O(\log n)$
- + Équité: basée sur le vruntime
- + Interactivité: basée sur le vruntime

Inconvénients:

- Code: heuristiques devenues complexes avec le temps
- Taille du code: \approx 23.000 lignes de code
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Et le multicœur dans tout ça ?

Équilibrage de charge

Depuis O(1), chaque CPU possède sa struct rq, ordonnancée localement, protégée par un spinlock

La charge entre les CPUs est équilibrée par différents moyens:

- équilibrage périodique
 - équilibrage si un CPU devient idle
 - placement au fork()/exec()
 - placement au wake_up()

Définition de la charge (CFS)

La charge (load) d'un processus est une proportion d'utilisation du CPU

$$load = weight \frac{time_{runnable}}{slice}$$

avec:

weight: une correspondance de nice vers [0, 1024[

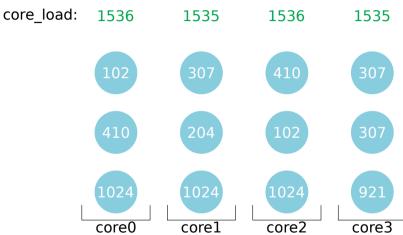
time_{runnable}: le temps passé en RUNNING

slice: le temps alloué au processus

Pour chaque coeur:

$$core_load = \sum_{p \in rq.tasks} p.load$$

Périodiquement, chaque coeur tente de voler le coeur le plus chargé

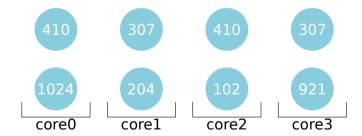


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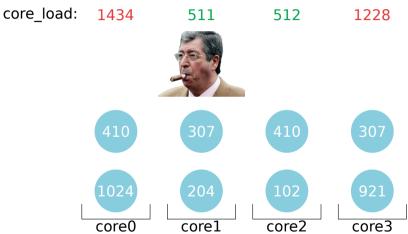
core load: 1536 1535 1536 1535 1024 921 core2 core3 core0 core1

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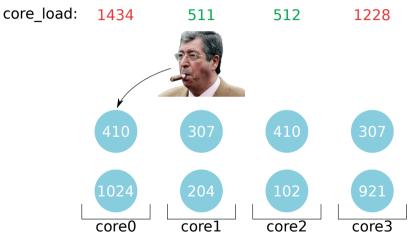
core_load: 1434 511 512 1228



Périodiquement, chaque coeur tente de voler le coeur le plus chargé



Périodiquement, chaque coeur tente de voler le coeur le plus chargé



Équilibrage de charge périodique (CFS)

Périodiquement, chaque coeur tente de voler le coeur le plus chargé

core0

core load: 1024 921 512 1228 410 1024 204 921

core1

core2

core3

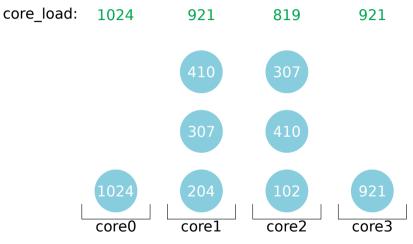
Équilibrage de charge périodique (CFS)

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core load: 1024 921 819 921 410 1024 204 921 core2 core0 core1 core3

Équilibrage de charge périodique (CFS)

Périodiquement, chaque coeur tente de voler le coeur le plus chargé



La période vaut NR_CPUS millisecondes (4 ms ici)

Si un coeur devient idle, il tente un équilibrage avec le coeur le plus chargé

core load: 1844 1228 1126 1535 410 921 core2 core3 core0 core1

core0

Si un coeur devient idle, il tente un équilibrage avec le coeur le plus chargé

core load: 1844 1228 1126 1535 921

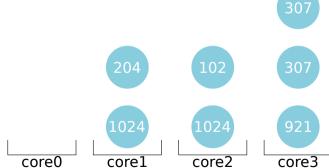
core1

core2

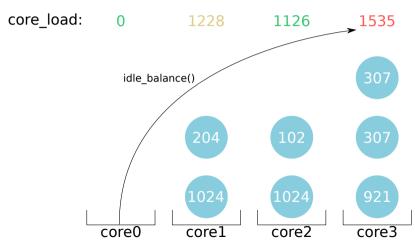
core3

Si un coeur devient idle, il tente un équilibrage avec le coeur le plus chargé

core_load: 0 1228 1126 1535



Si un coeur devient idle, il tente un équilibrage avec le coeur le plus chargé



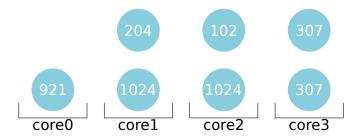
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core load:

921 1228

1126

614



Placement au fork()/exec() (CFS)

La tâche est placée sur le coeur le moins chargé

core load: 1434 1228 1126 1535 921 core0 core2 core3 core1

Placement au fork()/exec() (CFS)

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core0

core load: 1434 1228 1126 1535 fork()

core1

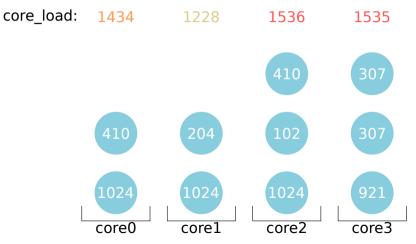
core2

921

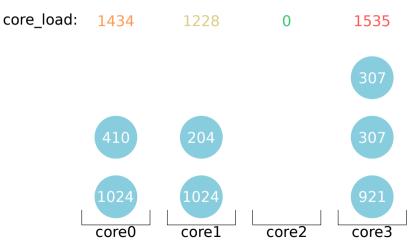
core3

Placement au fork()/exec() (CFS)

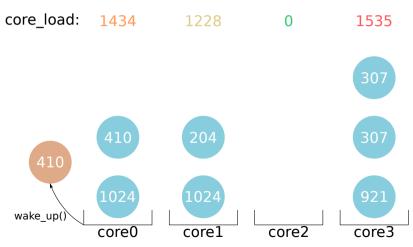
La tâche est placée sur le coeur le moins chargé



La tâche est placée sur un coeur idle si possible



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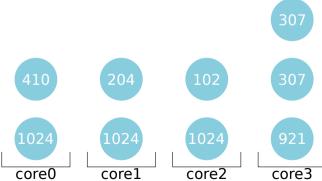


La tâche est placée sur un coeur idle si possible

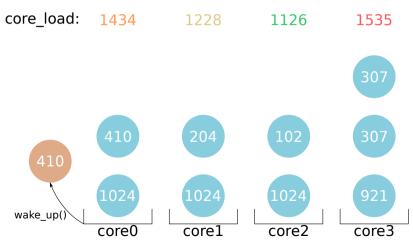
core load: 1434 1228 410 1535 921 core2 core0 core1 core3

La tâche est placée sur un coeur idle si possible, localement sinon

core_load: 1434 1228 1126 1535



La tâche est placée sur un coeur idle si possible, localement sinon



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core load: 1844 1228 1126 1535 410 921 core0 core2 core3 core1

Threads hardware (HWT)



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- homogène ? hétérogène ?
- consommation d'énergie

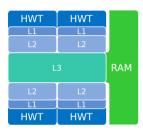




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Caches

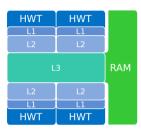


Threads hardware (HWT)

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Caches

- localité des données
- contention/thrashing



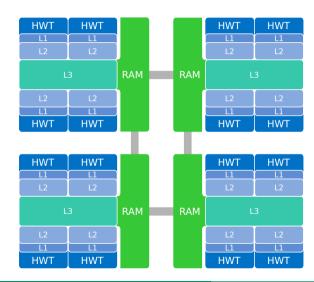
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NUMA



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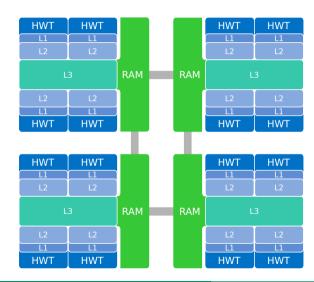
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- latence des accès distants
- contention sur l'interconnect



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Caches

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NUMA

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SMT



Threads hardware (HWT)

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Caches

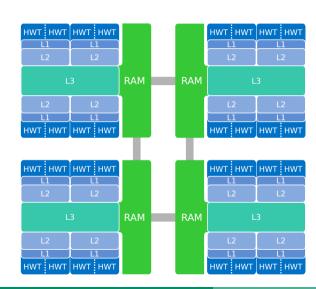
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- latence des accès distants
- contention sur l'interconnect

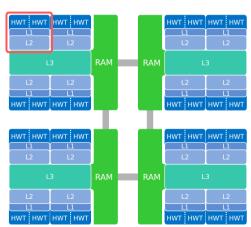
SMT

- localité (caches L1/L2)
 - partage ALU, FPU, . . .



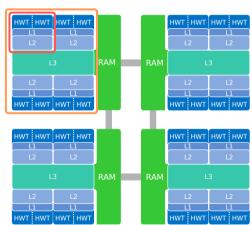
Chaque CPU construit une hiérarchie de domaines selon la topologie. Domaines du CPU supérieur gauche:

- SMT: partage de ressources de calcul
- LLC: partage d'un cache
- NUMA 1-hop: accès mémoires non uniformes
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Le domaine régit la distance de placement selon l'évènement, ainsi que la période d'équilibrage de charge (nr_cpus(domain) ms).

Domaine	fork	exec	wakeup	load balancing
SMT	~	~	V	V
LLC	~	~	~	✓
NUMA 1-hop	/	~	×	✓
NUMA 2-hop	X	X	×	✓

Sujets connexes

Ordonnancement:

- de VM, conteneurs
- multi-machines

Recherche:

- Ce que j'ai fait en thèse (cf. soutenance)
- Faire une thèse