### HW07 CPU 與 I/O 的平行化

#### 繳交說明:

### 1. 用來量測的程式

\$ sudo apt install sysbench

\$ sysbench --test=fileio --num-threads=20 --file-total-size=1G --file-test-mode=rndrw prepare

#更改參數必須要用 sudo sysctl -w kernel.sched\_wakeup\_granularity\_ns=0
不能用 echo

### 2. 執行結果截圖

(1)第一次實驗 100 個 threads, write\_size 10G

\$ sysbench --test=fileio --num-threads=100 --file-total-size=10G --file-test-mode=rndrw prepare

| 項目     | 使用預設參數                              | 更改參數                                |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|        | (kernel.sched_wakeup_granularity_ns | (kernel.sched_wakeup_granularity_ns |
|        | =10000000)                          | =0)                                 |
| User   | 0.10 s                              | 0.09s                               |
| System | 10.78 s                             | 10.09s                              |
| Cpu    | 108%                                | 100%                                |
| Total  | 10.067                              | 10.080                              |

結論:可能因為是 SSD 寫很快,於是想說增加 write\_size 10G ->30G

(2)第二次實驗 100 個 threads, write\_size 30G

\$sysbench --test=fileio --num-threads=100 --file-total-size=30G --file-test-mode=rndrw prepare

| 項目     | 使用預設參數                              | 更改參數                                |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|        | (kernel.sched_wakeup_granularity_ns | (kernel.sched_wakeup_granularity_ns |
|        | =10000000)                          | =0)                                 |
| User   | 0.10 s                              | 0.10 s                              |
| System | 10.45 s                             | 10.68 s                             |
| Cpu    | 104%                                | 107%                                |
| Total  | 10.049                              | 10.062                              |

結論:發現仍然差異不大

# 3. iostat 量測的截圖(因兩次實驗差不多,故第一次實驗作為代表)

# (1) kernel.sched\_wakeup\_granularity\_ns =10000000

| Device | tps   | kB_read/s | kB_wrtn/s | kB_read | kB_wrtn  |
|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| loop0  | 0.01  | 0.02      | 0.00      | 112     | 0        |
| loop1  | 0.00  | 0.01      | 0.00      | 47      | 0        |
| loop2  | 0.01  | 0.02      | 0.00      | 128     | 0        |
| loop3  | 0.02  | 0.18      | 0.00      | 1150    | 0        |
| loop4  | 0.01  | 0.05      | 0.00      | 328     | 0        |
| loop5  | 0.05  | 0.21      | 0.00      | 1308    | 0        |
| loop6  | 0.02  | 0.18      | 0.00      | 1105    | 0        |
| loop7  | 0.00  | 0.01      | 0.00      | 47      | 0        |
| sda    | 33.88 | 308.33    | 4076.68   | 1940718 | 25659917 |

### (2) kernel.sched\_wakeup\_granularity\_ns =0

| Device | tps   | kB_read/s | kB_wrtn/s | kB_read | kB_wrtn  |
|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| loop0  | 0.01  | 0.02      | 0.00      | 112     | 0        |
| loop1  | 0.00  | 0.01      | 0.00      | 47      | 0        |
| loop2  | 0.01  | 0.02      | 0.00      | 128     | 0        |
| loop3  | 0.02  | 0.19      | 0.00      | 1150    | 0        |
| loop4  | 0.01  | 0.05      | 0.00      | 328     | 0        |
| loop5  | 0.05  | 0.21      | 0.00      | 1308    | 0        |
| loop6  | 0.02  | 0.18      | 0.00      | 1105    | 0        |
| 100p7  | 0.00  | 0.01      | 0.00      | 47      | 0        |
| sda    | 32.17 | 300.75    | 4116.61   | 1853986 | 25376925 |

### 4. iostat 欄位說明

| 欄位        | 說明              |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Device    | Device name     |
| Tps       | 每秒鐘進行多少個 I/O 指令 |
| KB_read/s | 每秒鐘讀多少次         |
| KB_wrtn/s | 每秒鐘寫多少次         |
| KB_read   | 從開機以後讀的數量       |
| KB_wrtn   | 從開機以後寫的數量       |

### //youtube 筆記

1. sysctl -A | grep "sched" | grep -v "domain " #
#kernel.sched\_latency\_ns #Kernel 拿到 CPU 可以執行多久 Response time
expected value
#kernel.sched\_migration\_cost\_ns #CPU 計算假設從一個核心換到另一個核
心時間
#kernel.sched\_min\_granularity\_ns #最小拿到的 timeslice 數量
#rt 為 real time
#若負載很大 超過 exceeds sched\_latency\_ns/sched\_min\_granularity\_ns
= 12000000/50000= 24 個 TASK,會造成回應時間變慢
#timeslice 變成 number\_of\_running\_tasks \* sched\_min\_granularity\_ns
# kernel.sched wakeup granularity\_ns # vruntime

```
sysctl -A | grep "sched" | grep -v "domain"
sysctl: reading key "net.ipv6.conf.all.stable_secret"
sysctl: reading key "net.ipv6.conf.default.stable_secret"
sysctl: reading key "net.ipv6.conf.lo.stable_secret"
sysctl: reading key "net.ipv6.conf.lo.stable_secret"
sysctl: reading key "net.ipv6.conf.lo.stable_secret"
kernel.sched_autogroup_enabled = 1
kernel.sched_cfs_bandwidth_slice_us = 5000
kernel.sched_child_runs_first = 0
kernel.sched_latency_ns = 12000000
kernel.sched_migration_cost_ns = 500000
kernel.sched_migration_cost_ns = 5000000
kernel.sched_min_granularity_ns = 15000000
kernel.sched_rt_timeslice_ms = 100
kernel.sched_rt_runtime_us = 9500000
kernel.sched_rt_runtime_us = 9500000
kernel.sched_schedstats = 0
kernel.sched_tunable_scaling = 1
kernel.sched_wakeup_granularity_ns = 20000000
```

### 2. 下載 Kernel

wget <a href="https://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v5.x/linux-5.4.2">https://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v5.x/linux-5.4.2</a>. tar. xz

### 3. 安裝

sudo apt-get install git fakeroot build-essential ncurses-dev xzutils kernel-package

4. 編譯核心

make meunconfig

# 5. 比較(待補) make clean time make -j8

iostat 看 rw 效率 # watch "iostat | grep sda" 可用這樣持續看

| Device | tps   | kB_read/s | kB_wrtn/s | kB_read | kB_wrtn |
|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| loop0  | 0.02  | 0.04      | 0.00      | 112     | 0       |
| loop1  | 0.01  | 0.02      | 0.00      | 47      | 0       |
| loop2  | 0.02  | 0.05      | 0.00      | 128     | 0       |
| loop3  | 0.06  | 0.45      | 0.00      | 1150    | 0       |
| loop4  | 0.01  | 0.13      | 0.00      | 328     | 0       |
| loop5  | 0.12  | 0.51      | 0.00      | 1308    | 0       |
| loop6  | 0.04  | 0.43      | 0.00      | 1105    | 0       |
| loop7  | 0.01  | 0.02      | 0.00      | 47      | 0       |
| sda    | 17.18 | 551.01    | 364.39    | 1406194 | 929925  |
| loop8  | 0.05  | 0.45      | 0.00      | 1144    | 0       |
| loop9  | 0.19  | 0.31      | 0.00      | 787     | 0       |
| loop10 | 0.02  | 0.05      | 0.00      | 128     | 0       |
| loop11 | 0.08  | 0.20      | 0.00      | 499     | 0       |
| loop12 | 0.05  | 0.45      | 0.00      | 1136    | 0       |

6. 核心程式碼 #等於 1 的時候重新排程 #\*cur 為目前 TASK \*se 代表是完成 IO TASK

https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/latest/source/kernel/sched/fair.c#L6941 1. if (wakeup preempt entity(se, pse) == 1) { /\* 2. 3. \* Bias pick next to pick the sched entity that is \* triggering this preemption. 4. 5. \*/ 6. if (!next\_buddy\_marked) set\_next\_buddy(pse); 7. 8. goto preempt; 9. } 10. return; 11. preempt: resched curr(ra); 12. https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/latest/source/kernel/sched/fair.c#L6894 ĕ 1. static int wakeup preempt entity(struct sched entity \*curr, struct sched entity \*se) { 2. s64 gran, vdiff = curr->vruntime - se->vruntime; 3. if  $(vdiff \le 0)$ 4. 5. return -1; gran = wakeup gran(se); 6. 7. if (vdiff > gran) 8. return 1; 9. return 0; 10. }

7. 安裝 I/O 比較程式 sysbenck 可參考 https://blog.toright.com/posts/5051/linux-disk-io-

%E6%95%88%E8%83%BD%E6%B8%AC%E8%A9%A6.html