

部门:语言虚拟机实验室 作者: 唐博文

日期: 2024.11.28



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End the Senseless Killing: Improving Memory Management for Mobile Operating Systems

Niel Lebeck¹, Arvind Krishnamurthy¹, Henry M. Levy¹, Irene Zhang²

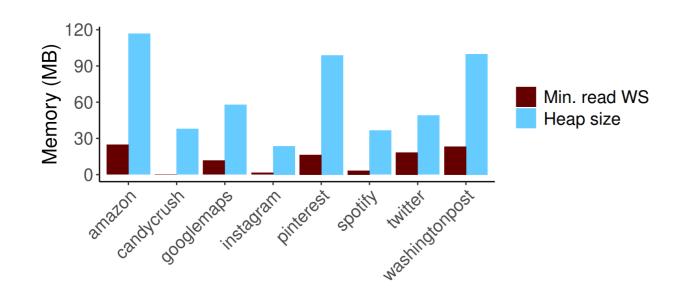
1 University of Washington 2 Microsoft Research

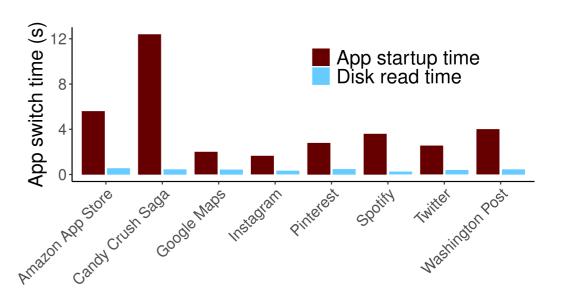


背景 & 动机

• 移动应用面临的问题:

- 每个应用都占用固定的大块的内存,但工作集 (Working Set) 只占一小部分
- 用户切换应用时,系统会杀死前台应用,再重新启动后台应用
- 应用需要增加生命周期管理代码,确保被杀死时能保存状态,以及被重启时能再恢复状态





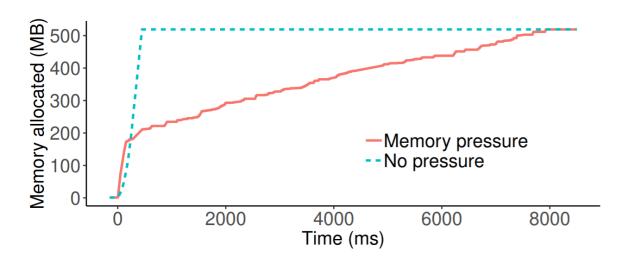
应用占用的堆空间(RSS)和工作集对比

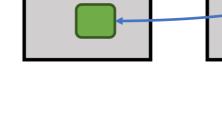


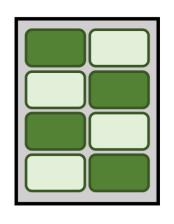
背景 & 动机

· 应用热启动面临的一些挑战:

- 热启动 (Hot Launch) 通过进程保活+系统换页, 绕过冷启动的开销
- 传统的换页系统需要花费几秒钟换出前台应用的内存,才能获得足够内存来换入后台应用的内存
- 换页系统是以页为粒度,并不感知应用的object,而虚拟机GC可能对GC带来频繁扰动







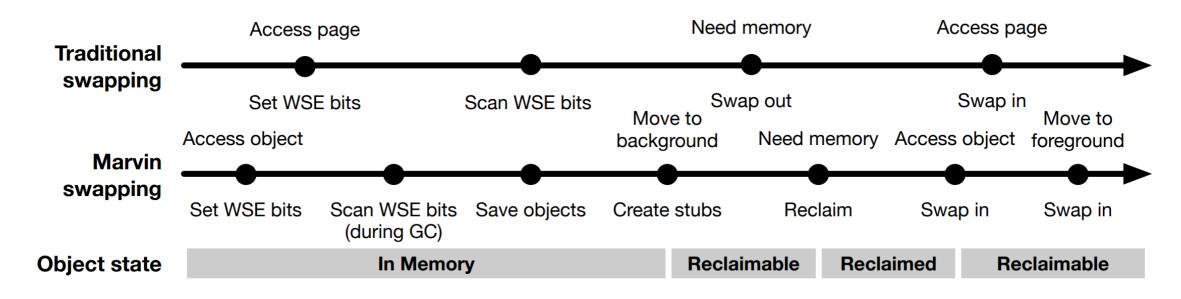
内存分配时延 (包含换出和换入)

虚拟机GC回收遍历会对换页效果带来扰动



· 虚拟机和换页协同优化:

- 对象级的工作集估测 (Object Level Working Set Estimation)
- 书签GC (BookMarking GC, Hertz 05')
- 预换页 (Ahead-of-time Swap)

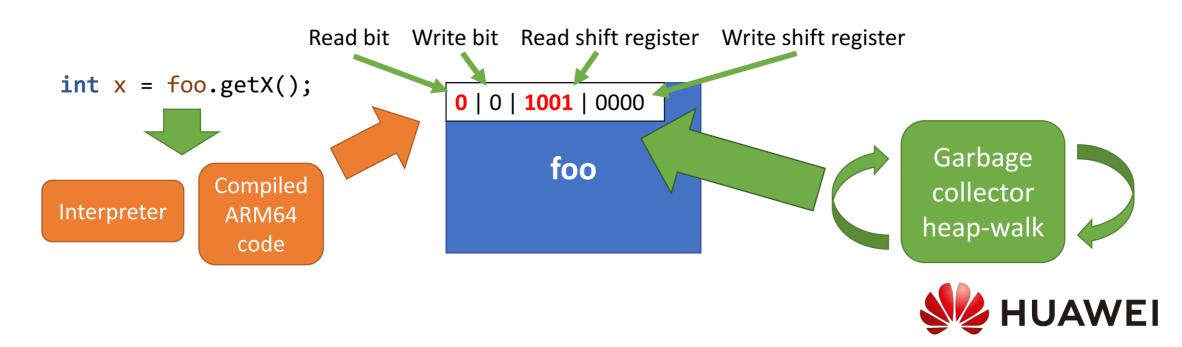


工作流程对比: 传统GC换页 vs Marvin系统



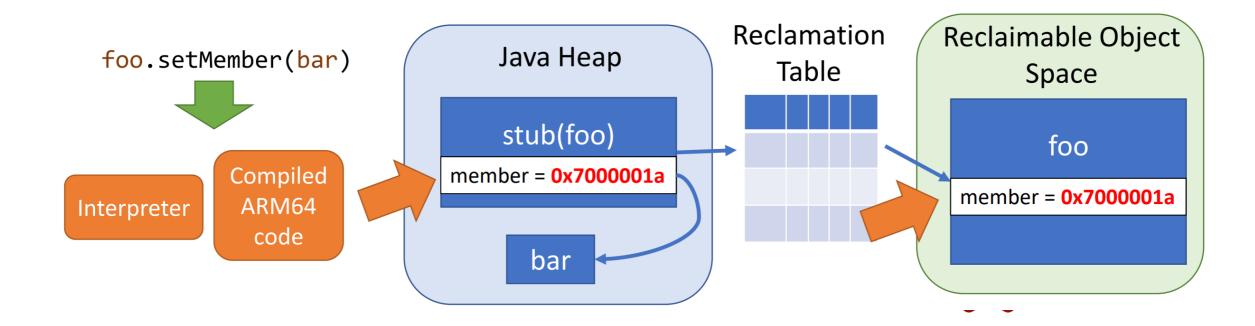
・ 对象级的工作集估测 (Object Level Working Set Estimation):

- 通过对象访问插桩 (Object Access Interposition) 完成估测
- Object头部增加2-bit记录读写情况(修改JDK和ART)
- Object头部增加两个4-bit的移位"寄存器", 记录前4次扫描的结果
- 应用前台时,异步线程定时全量扫描堆,将object头部读写情况移入"寄存器"并清零



・ 书签GC (BookMarking GC, Hertz 05'):

- 应用切到后台后,识别出冷对象
- 冷对象移入待回收区域(页对齐)
- 创建冷对象的替代对象 (Stub Object) ,并修正引用关系
- 后续GC遍历时只需要遍历替代对象,无需访问真正的对象,避免

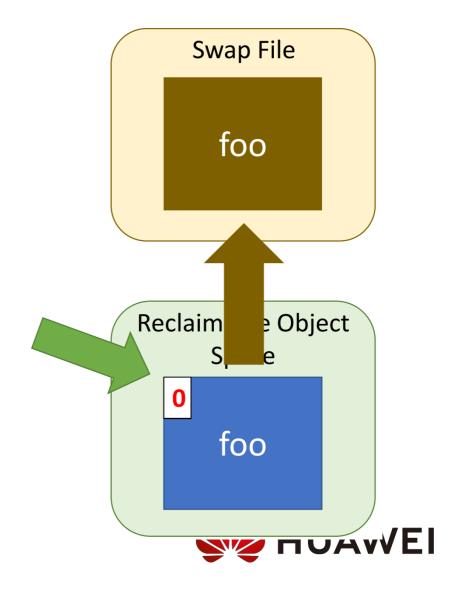


・ 预换页 (Ahead-of-time Swap) :

- 应用被切到后台时,扫描待回收对象表 (Reclaimation Table)
- 将RT里面的对象写入磁盘备份文件,实现备份和真正回收解耦
- 如果前台应用申请内存时,可以直接选中备份过对象所在的页
- 如果后台应用被切回到前台时,根据stub更新相关对象的引用

Reclamation Table

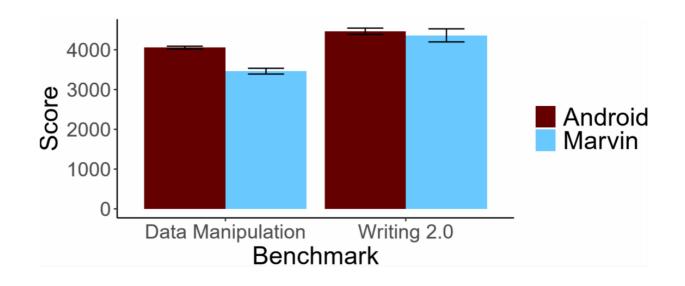
address	size	res	app lock	kernel lock
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0xc00e1410	128	1	2	0
0xc0002320	8192	1	0	0

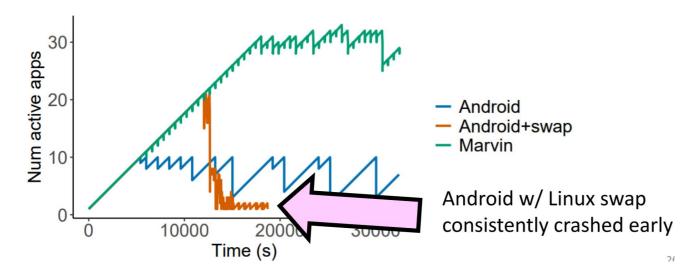


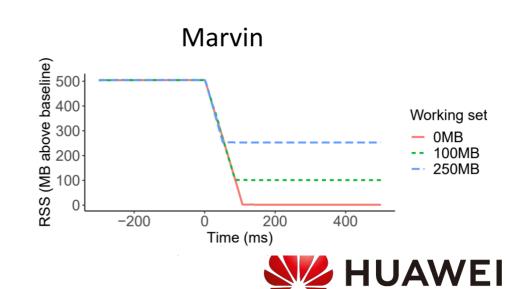
实验评估:

・ 收益和开销:

- 同时运行应用的数量提升2X
- 内存回收可在100ms左右达到WS的规模
- 运行时开销不超过15%







ACM International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems (ASPLOS) 2024

More Apps, Faster Hot-Launch on Mobile Devices via Fore/Background-aware GC-Swap Co-design

Jiacheng Huang^{1,2}, Yunmo Zhang¹, Junqiao Qiu¹, Yu Liang³, Rachata Ausavarungnirun⁴, Qingan Li², Chun Jason Xue⁵

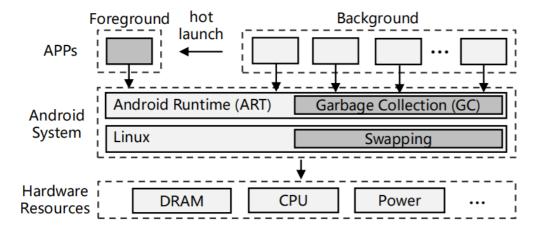
1 City University of Hong Kong
2 Wuhan University
3 ETH Zürich
4 King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok
5 Mohamed bin Zayed University of Artificial Intelligence

URL: https://github.com/ jiachengh/Fleet

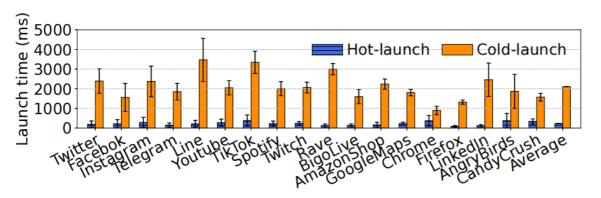


背景 & 动机

・ 热启动 (Hot Launch) 原理

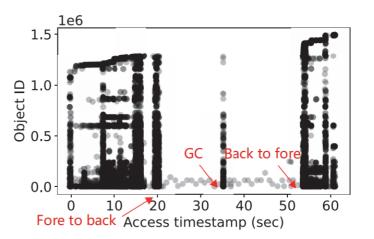


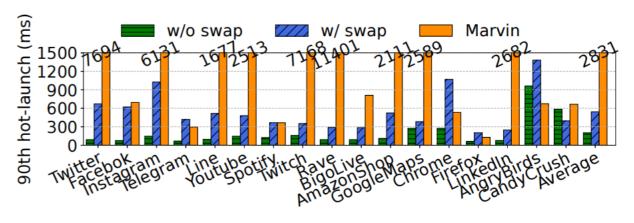
・ 热启动 vs 冷启动存在8.75X性能差异



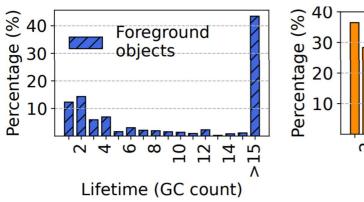
· 热启动存在的问题:

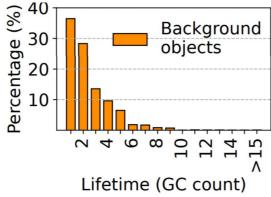
- GC和swap存在冲突 —> Marvin (ATC'20)
- · Swap本身会影响热启动性能



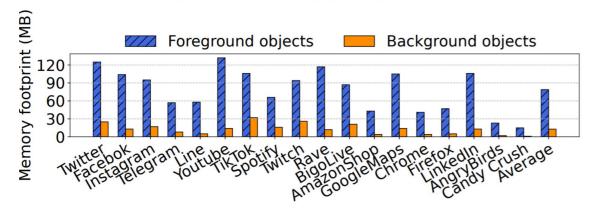


- 前台对象(Foreground Objects,FDO)vs 后台对象・ 近根对象(Near Roots Objects,NRO)vs 前台年轻 (Background Objects, BGO)
 - FDO生命周期明显长于BGO
 - FDO占内存中的多数

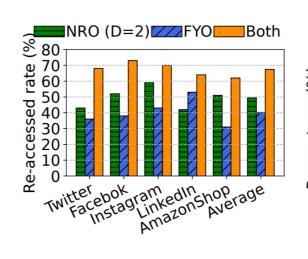


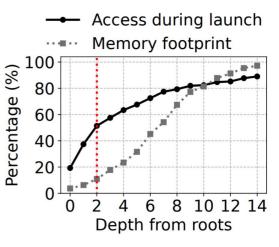


- (a) Foreground object lifetime
- **(b)** Background object lifetime



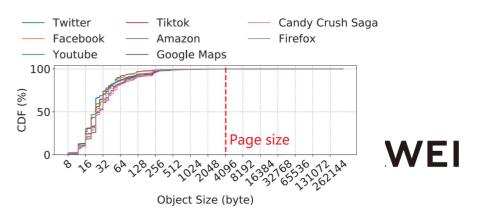
对象 (Foreground Young Objects, FYO)





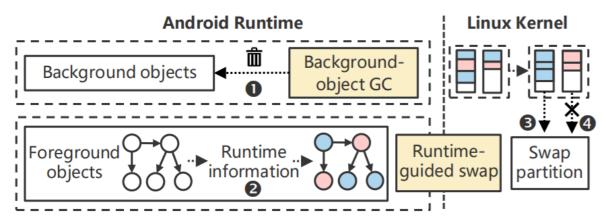
- (a) Re-accessed objects
- **(b)** Depth analysis of NRO

绝大部分对象体积都非常小



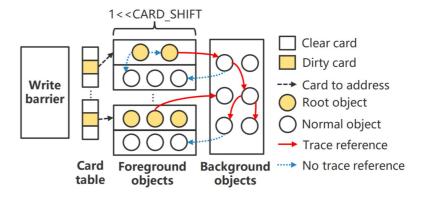
核心思路 & 关键技术

- BGO比FDO生命周期更短,BGO更可能是垃圾, 所以后台GC可以只考虑回收BGO对象
- FDO内存占比很大,必须对其进行换页,换出非 NRO和FYO的对象更合适
- 考虑到app后台运行的需要,后台工作对象
 (Working Set Objects, WSO) 也不应被换出

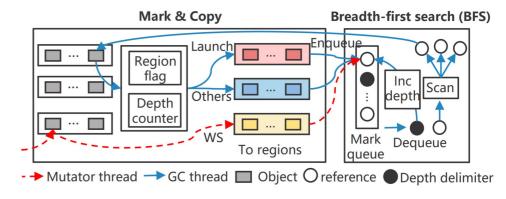


Fleet整体架构: BGC + RGS

- BGC
- ▶首次BGC时做全量GC,分离BGO和FDO
- ▶利用write barrier, 建立FDO region到BGO region的Card-Table



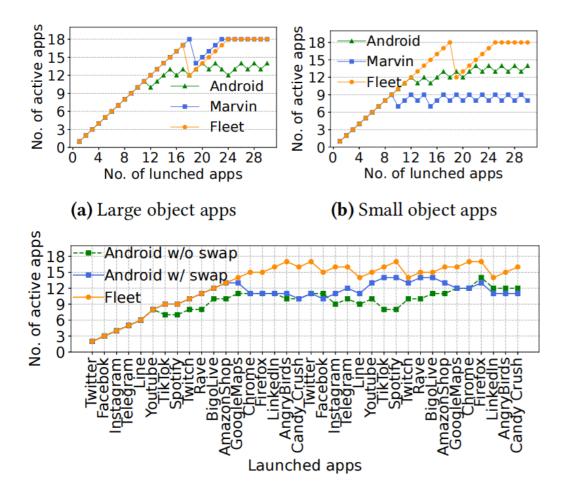
➤ 识别并区分NRO、FYO、WSO:通过BFS识别NRO;通过原有flag识别FYO;利用read barrier识别WSO



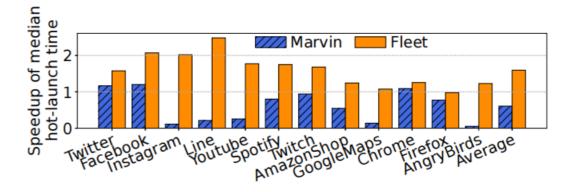
- RGS
- ➤ 修改madvise系统调用:修改LRU策略,增加对HOT_RUNTIME和COLD_RUNTIME两种新类型内的扩射上入WEI

实验评估

· 热启动承压能力

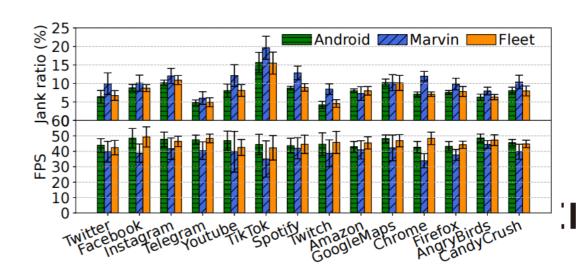


• 启动性能



(m) Median (50th) hot-launch time over Android

· 实际体验 (丢帧率和滑动帧率)



总结

Marvin:

- 热启动是解决移动系统应用启动时延的关键技术
- 热启动依赖虚拟机GC和换页系统密切配合
- 虚拟机可以较为准确地评估出工作集,辅助换页系统
- 换页机制中: 页保存和被重用可以解耦, 提前完成页保存可以节省

Fleet:

- 相比于是否在工作集中,分配在前/后台更能体现出对象的冷热程度
- 近根对象、年轻前台对象、后台工作集对象都属于热对象,不适合被回收
- 相比于Marivin估测工作集的方式OAI,Fleet只需要在全量GC时用read/write barrier即可完成冷、热对象的分离,极大改善了运行时开销



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