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RPC versus local procedure call

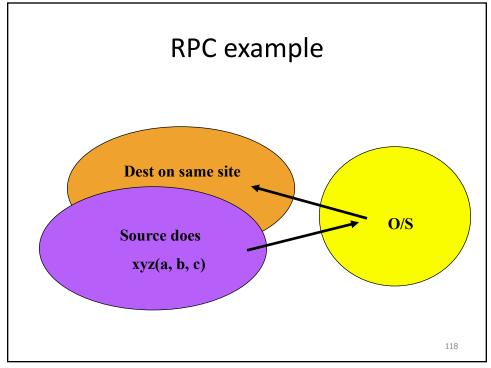
- Restrictions on argument sizes and types
- New error cases:
 - Bind operation failed
 - Request timed out
 - Argument "too large"
- Costs may be very high

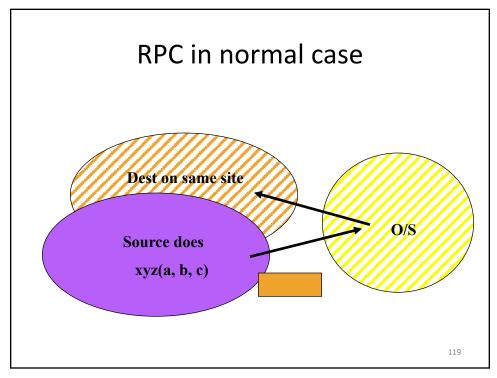
RPC costs in case of local destination process

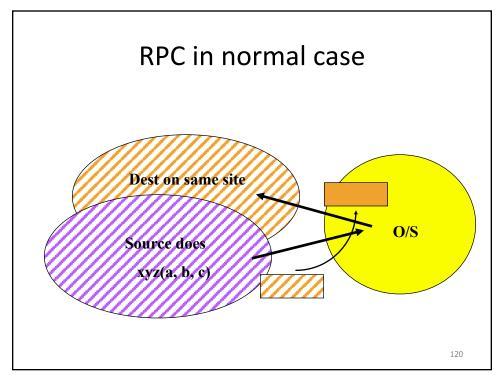
- Often, the destination is right on the caller's machine
 - Caller builds message
 - Send system call, then receive, blocks, context switch
 - Message copied into kernel, then out to dest.
 - Context switch
 - Dest computes result
 - Repeated in reverse direction
 - If scheduler is a process, may context switch 4 times!

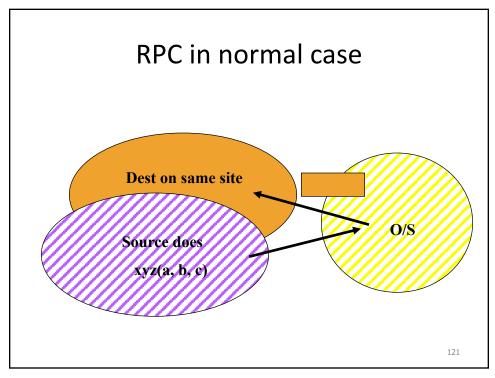
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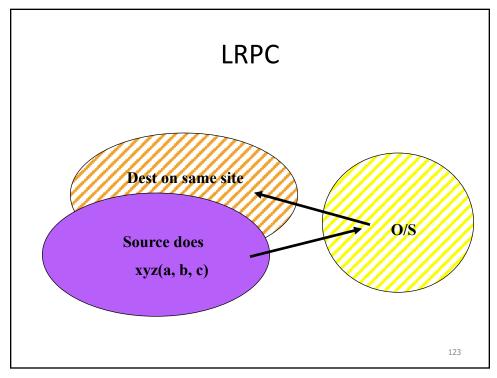


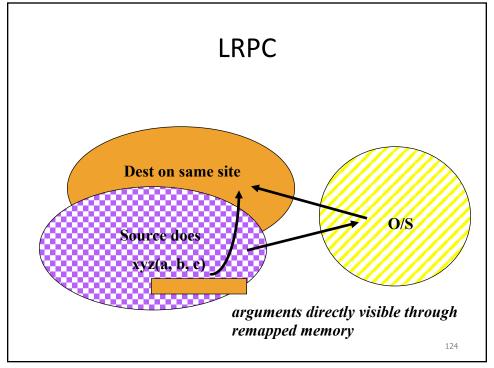


Important optimizations: LRPC

- Lightweight RPC (LRPC):
- Uses memory mapping to pass data
- Reuse kernel thread
- Single system call: send_rcv or rcv_send

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LRPC performance impact

- 10-fold improvement over hand-optimized RPC implementation
- Two memory remappings, no context switch
- 50 times faster than standard RPC
- Easy to ensure exactly once

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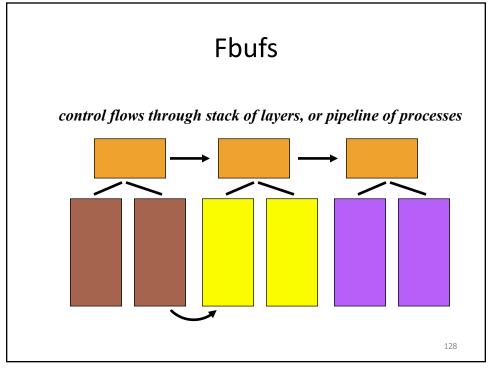
FBUFS

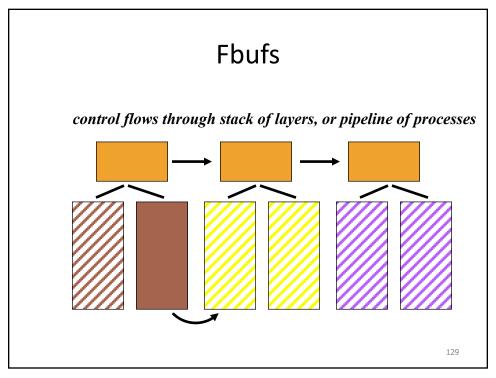
Fbufs

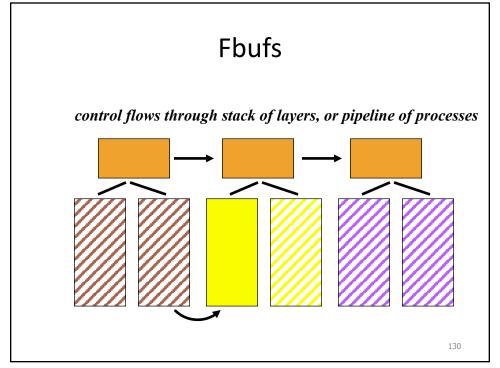
- Speed up layered protocols
- Buffer management overhead
- Solution: "cache" buffers
 - memory management & protection
- Stack layers share memory

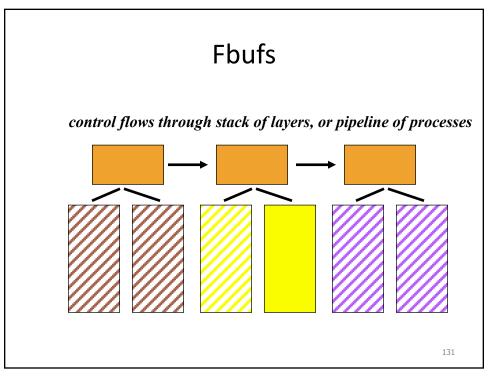
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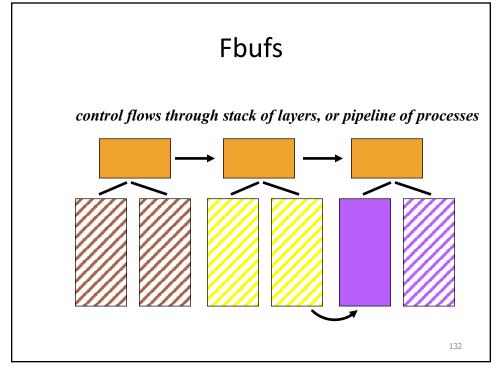
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Where are Fbufs used?

- Most kernels use similar ideas
- Many application-layer libraries

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