

Replication of Concurrent Applications in a Shared Memory Multikernel

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Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science
in
Computer Science and Application

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June 17, 2016
Blacksburg, Virginia

Keywords: blah, blah
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(ABSTRACT)

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This work is supported by AFOSR under the grant FA9550-14-1-0163. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this thesis are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of AFOSR.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

William Shakespeare has profoundly affected the field of literature worldwide. In the United States there was a surge of Shakespearean literature starting in the 1960s, with the opening of the Montgomery Shakespearean festival and continuing into the present ...

Table 1.1: The Graduate School wants captions above the tables.

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Chapter 2

Popcorn Linux Background

2.1 Multikernel Boot

2.2 Inter-Kernel Messaging Layer

2.3 Popcorn Namespace

2.3.1 FT PID

2.4 Network Stack Replication

Chapter 3

Deterministic Execution

Deterministic execution provides a property that given the same input, a multithreaded program can always generate the same output. Such a system fits perfectly for our replication purpose. As long as the primary and secondary receive the same input, the replicated application will sure end up with the same state and generate the same output.

For multi-threaded programs, an observation is that as long as the threads don't communicate with each other, the execution is sure to be deterministic[?]. For example, in pthread based programs, all the inter-thread communications are synchronized by pthread primitives. By making the interleaving of synchronization primitives to be deterministic, the entire program is sure to be deterministic. With this observation, some runtime deterministic solutions actually enforce determinism by trapping pthread primitives[?][?][?]. This type of deterministic system is called "Weak Deterministic System". It assumes that the applications are data race free, and only guarantee the deterministic interleaving of thread synchronization primitives such as mutex locks and condition variables. Our implementation falls into this category, but unlike other runtime deterministic systems, our runtime does not directly trap pthread primitives, but provides two system calls for programmer to define a deterministic section. The runtime maintains a global execution order, according to this order, an execution token is passed among all the tasks deterministically. Only the task with the execution token can enter the deterministic area, and the token will be held on this task only if it leaves its deterministic area.

This chapter is structured as follows:

- Section 3.1 shows the basic algorithm and programming interface of the deterministic system.
- Section 3.2 explains the logical time imbalance problem of this algorithm and two solutions for two different cases.
- Section 3.3 shows the case which might cause deadlock, and the solution to it.

```

1 void producer() {
2     while (running){
3         item = generate_item();
4         syscall(__NR_det_start);
5         pthread_mutex_lock(mutex);
6         syscall(__NR_det_end);
7         putItem(queue, item);
8         pthread_mutex_unlock(mutex);
9     }
10 }
11
12 void consumer() {
13     while (running){
14         syscall(__NR_det_start);
15         pthread_mutex_lock(mutex);
16         syscall(__NR_det_end);
17         item = getItem(queue);
18         pthread_mutex_unlock(mutex);
19         consume_item(item);
20     }
21 }

```

Figure 3.1: An example use of the deterministic syscalls

3.1 Logical Time Based Deterministic Scheduling

Inspired by Kendo and Conversion, this scheduling policy maintains a logical time for each task inside the current Popcorn namespace. Our system provides three system calls for the applications to control the thread-interleaving:

- `__det_start`: When it is called, only the task holds the minimal logical time can proceed, if several tasks have the same logical time, the one who has the smallest PID number gets the turn. If the current thread is able to proceed, this thread will be marked as "in a deterministic section".
- `__det_end`: When it is called, the system will increase the current thread's logical time by 1, and marks it as "out of a deterministic section".
- `__det_tick`: This system call comes with a parameter of an integer. When it is called, the logical time will be increased by value defined by the parameter.

```

22 void __det_start()
23 {
24     if (token->token != current)
25         sleep(current);
26     current->ft_det_state = FT_DET_ACTIVE;
27 }
28 void __det_end()
29 {
30     current->ft_det_state = FT_DET_INACTIVE;
31     __update_tick(1);
32 }
33 void __det_tick(int tick)
34 {
35     __update_tick(tick);
36 }
37 void __update_tick(int tick)
38 {
39     current->tick += tick;
40     token = find_task_with_min_tick(ns);
41     if (is_waiting_for_token(token->task))
42         wake_up(token->task);
43 }

```

Figure 3.2: Simplified implementation of deterministic system calls

Figure 3.1 shows an example use of the system calls. Simply wrap `pthread_mutex_lock` with `__det_start` and `__det_end` will make the acquisition of the mutex to be deterministic.

If the logical time is updated but the one has the minimal logical time is sleeping in `__det_start`, the one whose updates the tick will wake the sleeping one up. As long as the replicated application updates logical time in a same way on both primary and secondary, they will sure end up with the same thread interleaving. Figure 3.2 shows a simplified version of this algorithm (some mutual exclusion points are omitted here).

To make an application to run in a deterministic way, one should put `__det_start` and `__det_end` around the synchronization primitives such as `pthread_mutex_lock` and `pthread_spin_lock`, so that the order of getting into critical sections is controlled under our deterministic scheduling.

3.2 Balance the Logical Time

Only increasing the logical time by 1 at `__det_end` isn't enough. With an example we show how this could break the scalability and how to mitigate this problem. In Figure 3.3, we

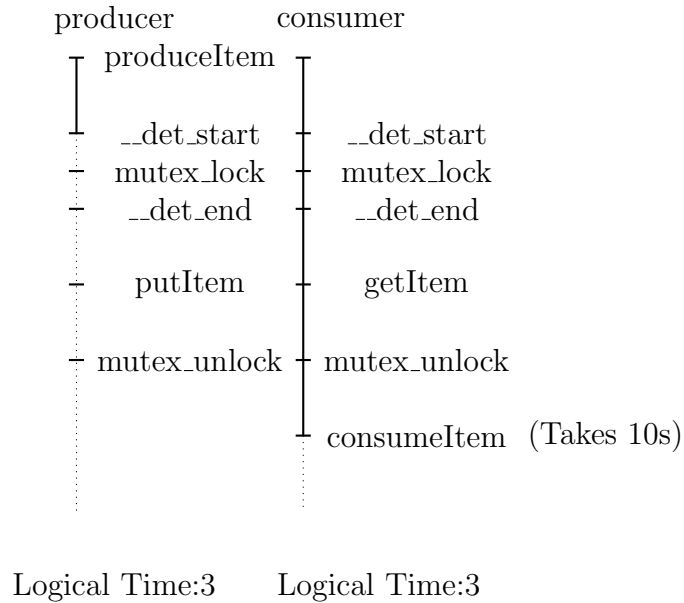


Figure 3.3: An example of logical time imbalance.

show a particular execution point of the producer-consumer model in the program snippet we presented in Figure 3.1, solid lines represents the path that is already executed. In this case, consumer reaches `consumeItem` with logical time 3 and has the token. Assume the real execution time of `consumeItem` is 10s, which means that when the consumer reaches `__det_end`, it would be at least 10s later, that is, the producer has to wait at `__det_start` for at least 10s. However we've already enforces the access order of the mutex, the execution out of the critical section should go in parallel since threads don't communicate at that point, in worst case, this kind of waiting will turn a parallel program into a serial program.

Generally, logical time imbalance can happen in two cases:

- A task is running in for a long time (in user space).
- A task is sleeping in for a long time (in kernel space).

In the upcoming sections we will discuss the solution of each of the cases.

3.2.1 Execution Time Profiling

When a task is running in a computational region (in user space) which might take a long time, the logical time of the task should increase along with the execution. In Kendo this is done by counting retired read instructions using performance counters to track to progress of a running task and increases its logical time accordingly. However it is hard to ensure that

```

1  %bufSize24 = getelementptr inbounds %struct.outBuff, %struct.outBuff*
   %35, i32 0, i32 1
2  %36 = load i32, i32* %bufSize24, align 4
3  %37 = load i32, i32* @_ZL12BWTblockSize, align 4
4  %38 = load i32, i32* @_ZL9Verbosity, align 4
5  %call25 = call i32 @BZ2_bzBuffToBuffCompress(i8* %32, i32* %outSize,
   i8* %34, i32 %36, i32 %37, i32 %38, i32 30)
6  store i32 %call25, i32* %ret, align 4
7  %39 = load i32, i32* %ret, align 4
8  %cmp26 = icmp ne i32 %39, 0
9  %40 = call i32 (...) @syscall(i32 321, i64 2895535)
10 br i1 %cmp26, label %if.then.27, label %if.end.29

```

Figure 3.4: An instrumented basic block in pbzip2.

on the primary and the secondary the performance counter can have the same behaviour, as a result we have to find another way to track the progress of a running task.

Instead of deciding the logical time during the runtime, we discovered a way to settle the logical time during the compilation time. The basic idea is to collect the execution time of via a profile run, then compile the application with the data from the profile run. Based on LLVM, we implemented two compiler passes to do the profiling and instrumentation.

Profile Pass In order to get the execution time of each section of a program, we make a profile pass to collect the execution time of each basic block, and then output the profile result to a file. During the compilation time, this compiler pass will assign a unique number to each basic block, and inserts time profiling functions around this basic block. We implemented an additional runtime to collect the execution time of each basic block, indexed by the unique number assigned previously. When the application finishes, the runtime will calculate the average execution time of each basic block, and write it to a file.

Logical Time Pass After the program finished one profile run with the instrumentation of profile pass, we can launch our compiler again to generate the final executable. The logical time pass will take the profile data file as input. This time at the end of each basic block, a `__det_tick` will be inserted with the parameter of a scaled execution time of the current basic block. So that the logical time will be bumped at the end of each basic block according to the actual execution time of each basic block. Figure 3.4 shows an example of instrument basic block in LLVM-IR. Since the value of logical time bumping is determined during the compilation time and won't change, the runtime binary is sure to be deterministic.

doesn't proceed until the primary returns from the syscall. In this way we can make sure that when both of the syscalls wake up from sleeping, all the replicas will end up with a consistent state, in terms of logical time. The Tick Shepherd will keep bumping sleeping tasks logical time until for a given period the state of all the tasks comes to a stable point, where nobody makes a single syscall. After that, it will go back to sleep again.

Figure 3.5 shows an example of how Tick Shepherd works in action. In this example, tick shepherd detects the token is on a thread sleeping in `epoll_wait`, so it bumps its tick by 3 and sends this info to the secondary so that the token can leave this thread. And after the primary returns from `epoll_wait`, it sends a message to the secondary, so that the corresponding thread can start to execute its `epoll_wait` and uses the output from the primary as its own output.

We only let Tick Shepherd to bump the system calls that for sure will be called for deterministic times, the current implementation covers all the major I/O related system calls.

3.3 Eliminate Deadlocks

With wrapping all the `pthread_mutex_lock` with our deterministic system calls, there is a potential risk of having deadlocks. Serializing all the lock acquisitions with our implementation basically means putting a giant global mutex lock around every lock acquisition. As shown in Figure 3.6, Thread 2 has a lower logical time and try to acquire the `mutex(b)`, however `mutex(b)` is contended, as a result Thread 2 will call `futex_wait` and put the thread into sleep until `mutex(b)` is released by someone else. At this point, Thread 2 will never increase its logical time until `mutex(b)` is released. So Thread 1 will never goes through the `__det_start`, and it will never unlock `mutex(b)` which means Thread 2 will never be woken up.

Since we already know that a contented mutex will call `futex_wait` to wait for a unlock event, the solution to this deadlock problem is to temporary remove the thread in `futex_wait` out of the deterministic schedule, and add it back when it returns from `futex_wait`. In the example of Figure 3.6 Thread 1 will be able to proceed its `__det_start` and keep executing. In order to not to break the determinism, we guarantee the following:

- We guarantee that the waiting queue in `futex_wait` is strictly FIFO, which means the wakeup sequence will be the same as the sequence of getting into `futex_wait`. Since the latter one is ensured by our `__det_start`, with this hack to `futex`, the wake up sequence from `futex_wait` will be the same sequence determined by previous `__det_start`. This is implemented by fixing the priority of each `futex` object, so that the priority queue inside `futex_wait` can behave like a FIFO queue.
- We guarantee that when waking up from a `futex_wait`, the thread always waits for the token before returning to the user space. With this implemented, the timing (in terms of logical time) of getting out of a contended `pthread_mutex_lock` will be deterministic. This is implemented by adding a `__det_start` after the wake up point of `futex_wait`.

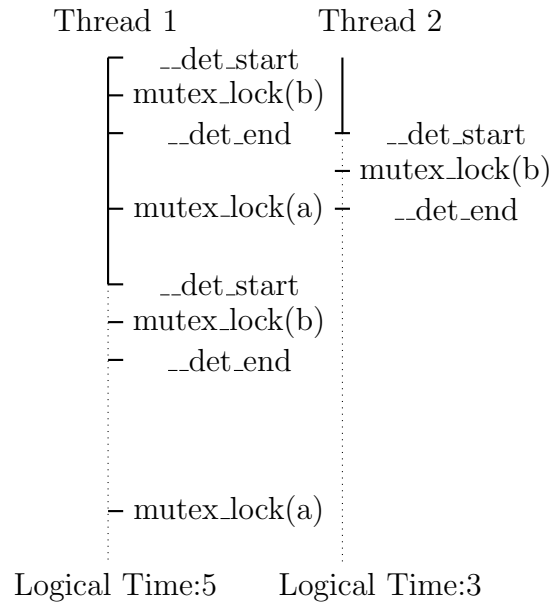


Figure 3.6: An example of deadlock

3.4 Related Work

Deterministic systems have been studied for a long time. From the implementation perspective view, they can be categorized into 4 different genres: language level, runtime level, OS level and architectural level.

Clik++ [?] is an parallel extension to C++ which makes creating parallel program easier. This extension provides a property that can indicate threads to be executed in a serial way, so that the determinism can be ensured. Grace [?] is also a C++ extension that adds a fork-join parallel schema to C++, it enforces the determinism of the execution with its underlying language runtime. Both of them are very limited to a specific parallel programming model, and existing applications need to be rewritten to achieve determinism.

Kendo[?], Parrot[?] and Dthreads[?] provide runtime substitutions for pthread library. By making pthread synchronizations to be deterministic, any race-free pthread-based application can be executed in a deterministic way. They are easy to be applied onto existing applications. However they are limited to pthread only applications. Although Melchior can only make pthread to run deterministically in an automatically way, a developer is always free to use the runtime system calls to hand tune any type of parallel applications to make them deterministic. Among these three, Kendo uses the same deterministic scheduling policy as Melchior. However it relies on hardware counters to keep track of the program’s progress in runtime, given the fact that hardware counters could be non-deterministic[?], we doubt the determinism of Kendo in some cases. DMP[?] provides an OS layer to make any program running on top of it deterministic, which is applicable for all kinds of parallel pro-

programming models. However DMP's overhead is too high due to massive trapping to shared memory accesses. We synchronization provided by the programming model, this could be unnecessary.

In [?], an architectural solution is proposed. It's a hardware layer between the CPU core and memory hierarchy, the goal is to track all the memory access and does versioning on the memory operations. By doing deterministic submission to the memory hierarchy, it ensures the determinism of the parallel execution. Although it's a promising solution which is totally transparent to the upper layer, it's not usable out of box in recent years.

Chapter 4

Schedule Replication

4.1 Execute-Follow Model

4.2 Implementation

Chapter 5

Additional Runtime Support

5.1 Synchronization Exclusion

5.2 Syscall Synchronization

5.3 Modified Pthread Library

5.4 Deterministic State Debugging Utilities

Chapter 6

Evaluation

6.1 Correctness Evaluation

6.1.1 Racey Benchmarks

6.2 PBZip2

6.2.1 Overhead Profiling

6.2.2 Results

6.3 Mongoose Webserver

6.3.1 Overhead Profiling

6.3.2 Results

6.4 Nginx Webserver

6.4.1 Overhead Profiling

6.4.2 Results

6.5 Redis Database Server

6.5.1 Overhead Profiling

6.5.2 Results

Chapter 7

Conclusion

7.1 Contributions

7.2 Future Work

7.2.1 Pre-Lock Synchronization

7.3 Further Evaluation

Chapter 8

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