# Improvement of Real-time Performance of KVM

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1. ***Overview of realtime virtualization***

2. Improvement of KVM realtime performance

3. Performance evaluation

4. Current status of development

# Use case of virtualization in RT systems

- Control systems for factory automation / social infrastructure
  - Require low latencies and deadline constraints
  - Not CPU intensive;  typically use single CPU core only
    
    → To utilize many cores by consolidating multiple systems
  - Used for very long time (10+ years)
    
    → To preserve old software environment in new hardware

- Embedded systems / Appliances
  - Provide realtime performance AND user-friendly interface
  - Gradually port applications from legacy RTOS to Linux
    
    → To run RTOS guest and Linux in parallel

# Use case of virtualization in RT systems

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- Enterprise systems (e.g. Automated trading systems)
  - To preserve old software environment in new hardware
  - To deploy applications easily into cloud DCs

- HPC (high performance computing) 高性能计算 (not RT system, but has similar requirements)
  - Low latency features are required to reduce overhead by network communication among nodes
  - Virtualization technology is used in public cloud HPC environments (e.g. Amazon EC2) to realize easy deployment and easy management of computation nodes

# Requirements for realtime virtualization

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- Low latency
  - Respond to external events quickly
- Bare-metal performance
  - Not to slow down applications
- Preserve (at least soft) realtime quality of the guest OS
  - Blocking the guest will loose realtime performance
    → Temporal interfere from host tasks must be avoided 必须避免来自宿主机任务的临时干扰
    干扰
- Sometimes modification of the guest OS should be avoided 避免对客户机的修改
  - Some legacy GPOS / RTOS is difficult to modify

# Why using KVM?

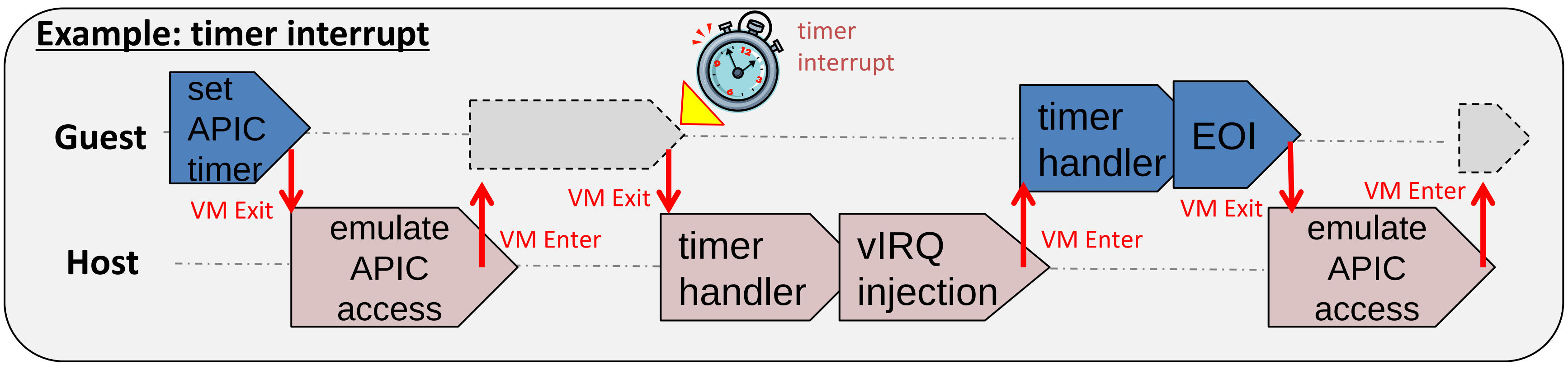
- non-KVM solutions
  - Some RTOS supports Linux guests
  - Tiny hypervisors just for partitioning

- KVM has ...
  - Advanced virtualization features
    - Sharing and overcommit resources 过量使用资源
    - Support virtualization hardware (EPT, x2APIC, VT-d, ...)
    - Well-defined management / debug interfaces (e.g. libvirt)
  - Large community
    - Upstreamed in Linux kernel
    - Well tested in various environment
    - Rapid innovation

# Issues in realtime virtualization

锁定物理内存　时间片轮转调度　独占的

- mlock(2), SCHED_RR and exclusive cpuset for a guest can improve realtime performance
- Still some issues remain:
  - Interfere from host's kernel thread
  - Temporal overhead by interrupt forwarding
    - Overheads in interrupt path




传递的PCI设备产生的中断也采用类似的路径

    - Interrupt from passed-through PCI devices also takes similar path
    - Especially problematic if interrupted frequently (10Gb NIC, etc.)
  - The other issues (not focused in this presentation)
    - I/O emulation in vCPU thread, locks in hypervisor …

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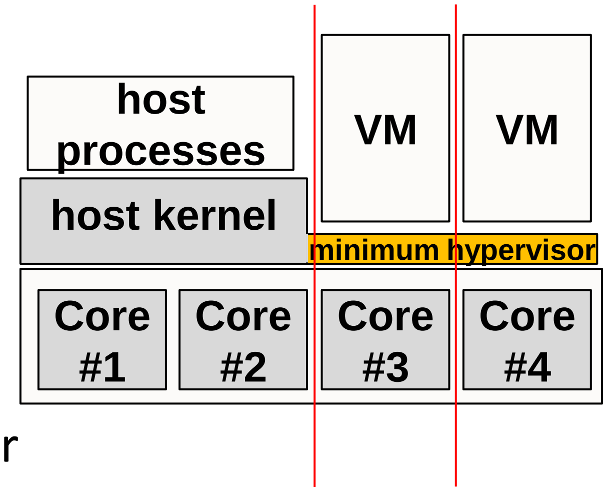
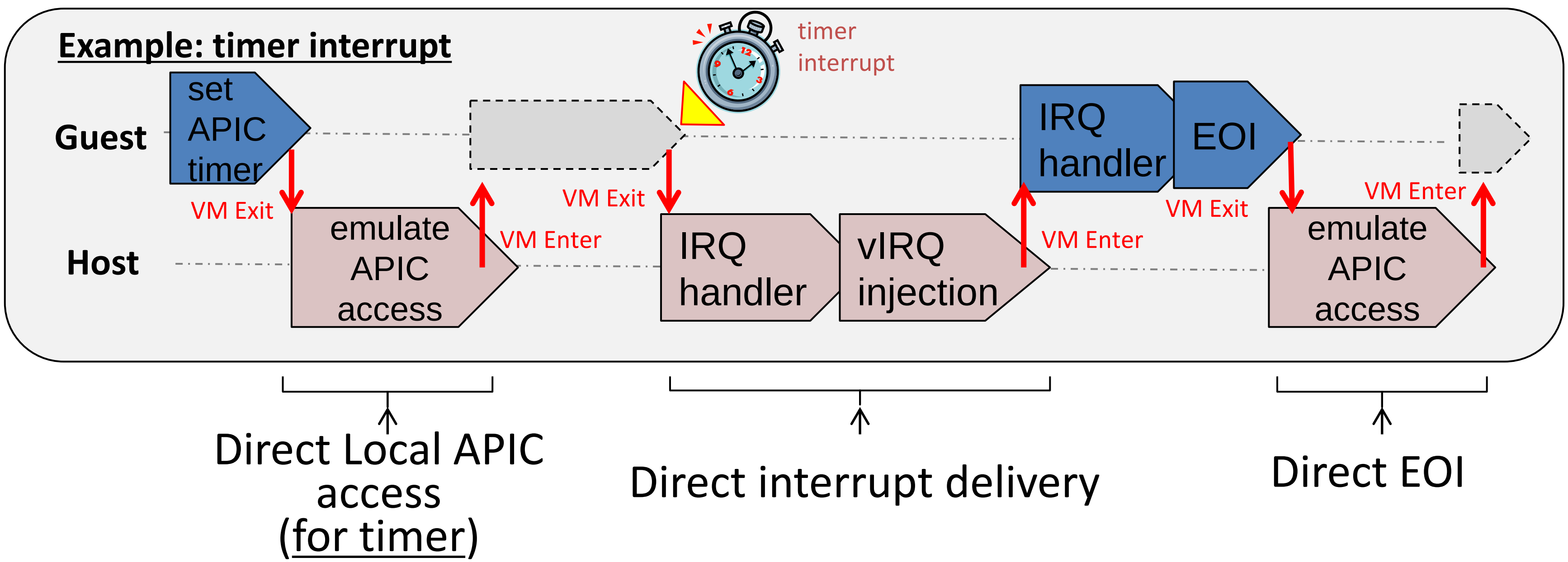
# How to improve RT performance

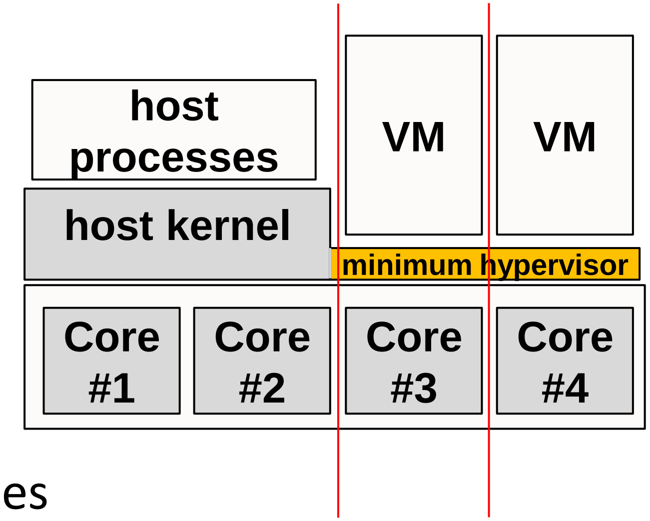
- CPU isolation
  - Partitioning CPUs for realtime guest
    - → Avoid interference from kernel threads etc.
- Direct interrupt delivery (requires CPU isolation)
  - Eliminate the overhead of interrupt forwarding
  - for passed-through PCI devices & local APIC timer
    - → Improve latencies and reduce host CPU usage



# CPU isolation

- Dedicate some of CPUs to the guest
  - Make the CPUs offline from Linux host
    - Only provides minimal functions to run vCPU
    - Stop host kernel threads on the CPU
  - Execute guest vCPU thread on the CPU




- Benefit of CPU isolation
  - Avoid Interference from host kernel tasks
  - Assure Bare-metal CPU performance
    - Not interrupted by other guests or processes
  - Enable guest OS to occupy some CPU facilities (local APIC, etc)
    - This is needed for direct IRQ delivery (described in next slides)

# Interface to CPU islation

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1. Offline CPUs to be dedicated

```
# echo 0 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpuX/online
```

2. (in qemu) Use `ioctl(2)` to set the dedicated CPU id for each vCPU

```
ioctl(vcpu[i], KVM_SET_SLAVE_CPU, slave_cpu_id[i]);
```

→ The specified CPU is booted with minimal function to execute VM (Direct interrupt delivery features are also activated)

3. (in qemu) Start vCPU by `KVM_RUN`

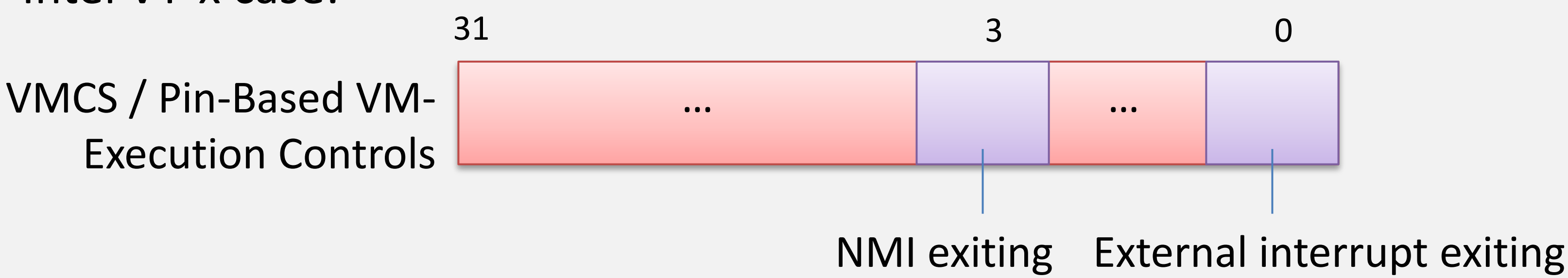
```
ioctl(vcpu[i], KVM_RUN, 0);
```

→ vcpu thread is suspended while vcpu is running on the dedicated CPU (resumed on VM Exit that cannot handled by KVM)

# Direct interrupt delivery

- Core idea
  - Exploit CPU (Intel VT-x and AMD SVM) feature to deliver interrupts directly to guests 利用CPU的特性来直接将中断传递给客户机
    截取；捕获
    - Disable interception of external interrupt
    - Overhead by VM exit/enter on interrupts can be avoided

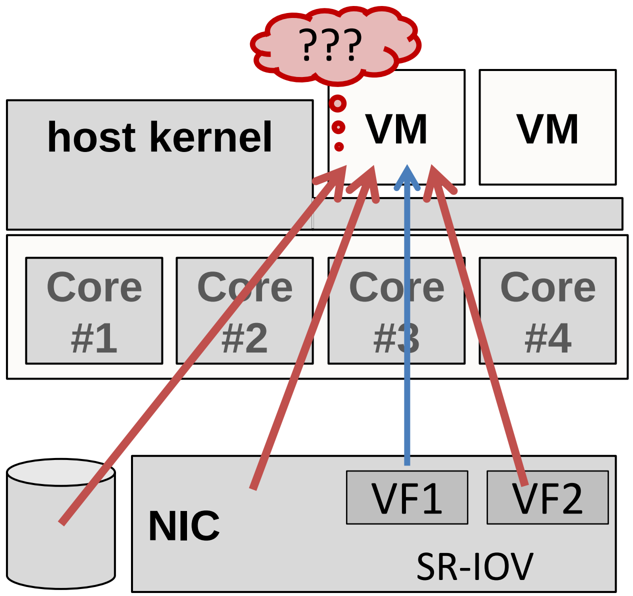
Intel VT-x case:




- External interrupt exiting:
  - if 1, external interrupts cause VM exits
  - if 0, they are delivered through the guest IDT
- NMI exiting:
  - Similar setting for NMIs

# Direct interrupt delivery

- Issue #1
  - Can not distinguish whether an interrupt is for host or guest
    - Can not specify whether each vector causes VM Exit or not
    - While it is running , all interrupts are delivered to the guest



# Direct interrupt delivery

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- Issue #1
  - Can not distinguish whether an interrupt is for host or guest
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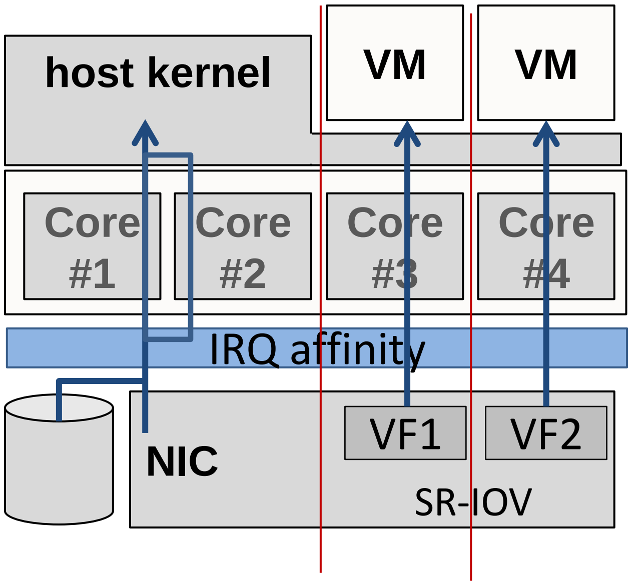
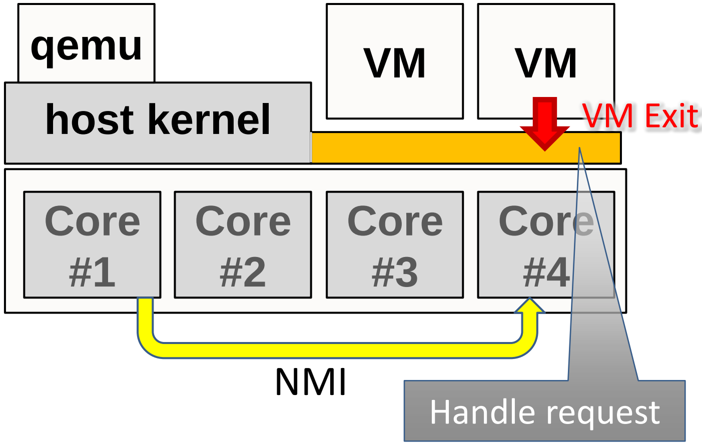
- Solution
  - CPU isolation & IRQ affinity
    - Set IRQ affinity to route interrupts to appropriate CPUs
      - Host devices → host cores
      - Passed-through devices → dedicated core
  - Currently only MSI/MSI-X is supported
  - Shared ISA IRQs require forwarding by host



# Direct interrupt delivery

- Issue #2
  - Can not send normal IPI for host to dedicated CPUs (delivered to guests!)
    - Needed for …
      - injection of emulated interrupts (virtual IRQ)
      - TLB shoot down on the host’s memory protection change,  etc.




- Solution
  - Use NMI instead of normal IPI
    - Whether VM Exit happens on NMI can be independently set
  - NMI is non-maskable: handler is called even in irq disabled context
    - NMI is used just to cause VM exit
    - After VM exit, check requests from other CPUs and handle them

# Direct interrupt delivery

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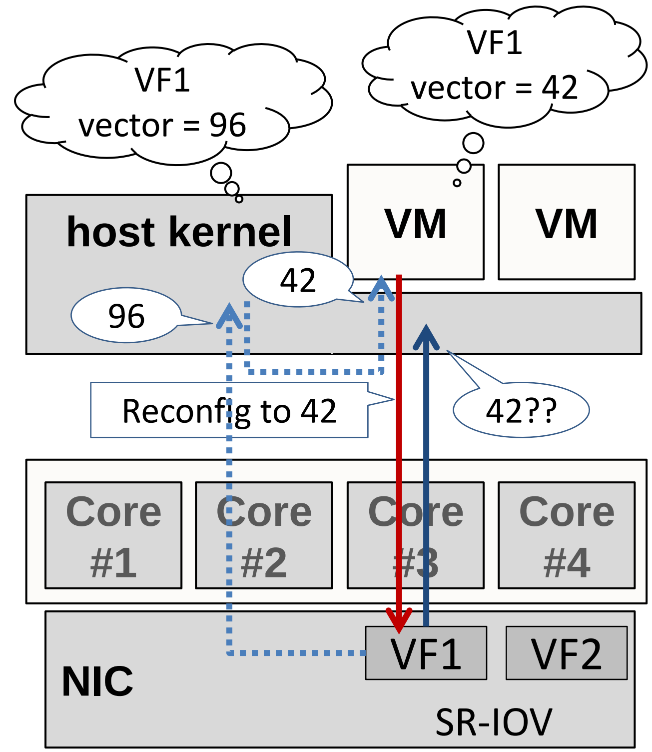
- Issue #3
  - The host and the guest use different vectors for the same devices
    - Normal KVM host converts the host's vector to the guest's vector
    - For Direct IRQ, **PCI devices must be reconfigured with the guest's vector**
    - Confused if host receives the guest vector
      - This happens while the VM is exiting (during I/O emulation, etc.)



# Direct interrupt delivery



- Issue #3
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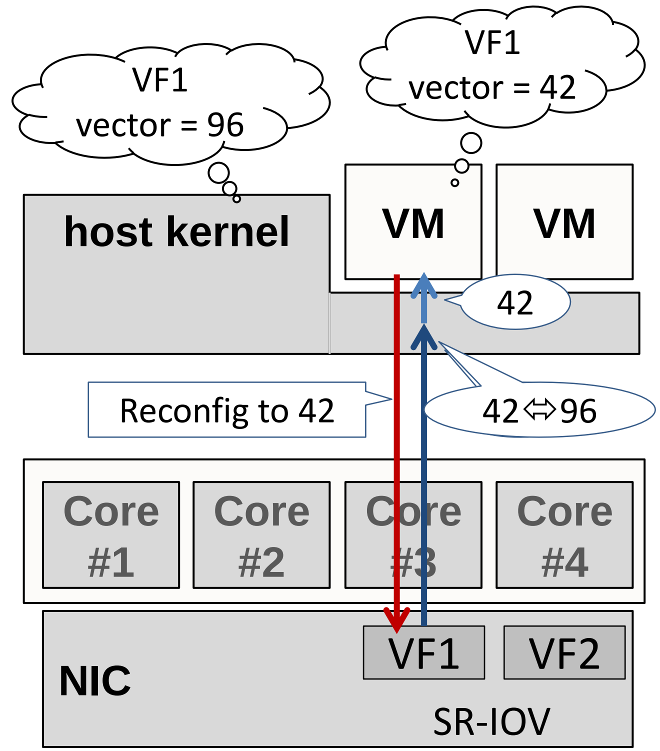
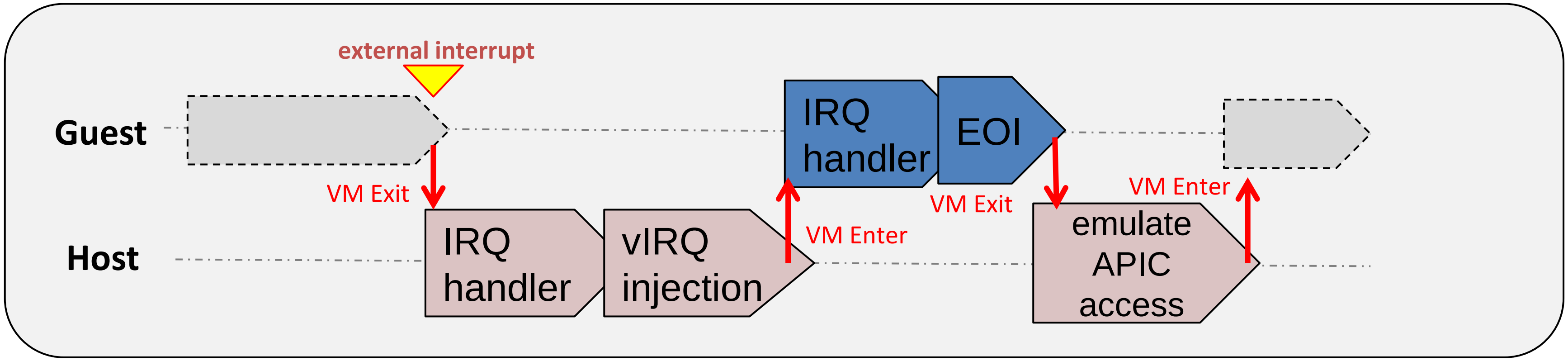



- Solution
  - Register the guest's vector also to the host's vector→irq mapping on the dedicated CPU
    - If the host receives the guest's vector, inject it to guest as vIRQ

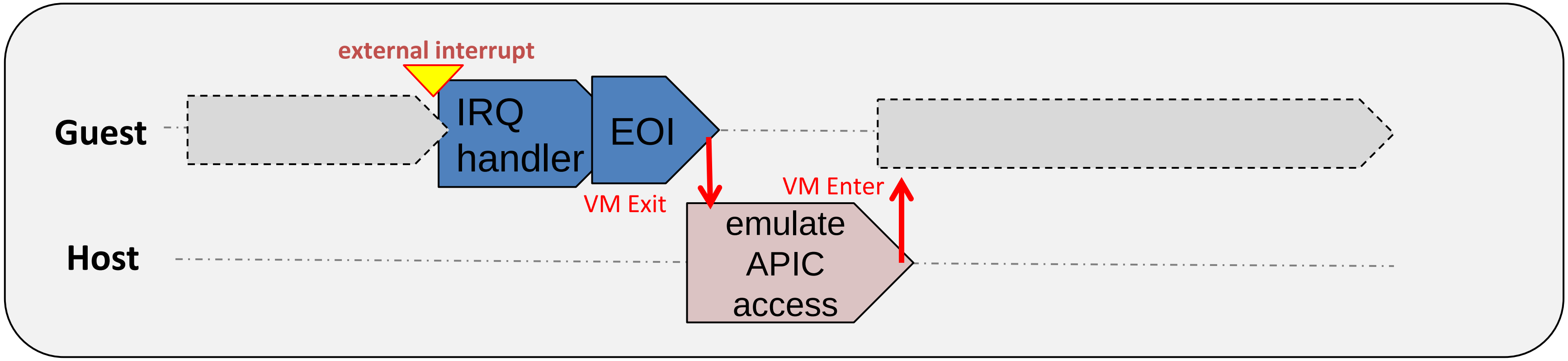
# Direct interrupt delivery flow



- Normal KVM interrupt delivery




- Direct interrupt delivery



# Direct EOI

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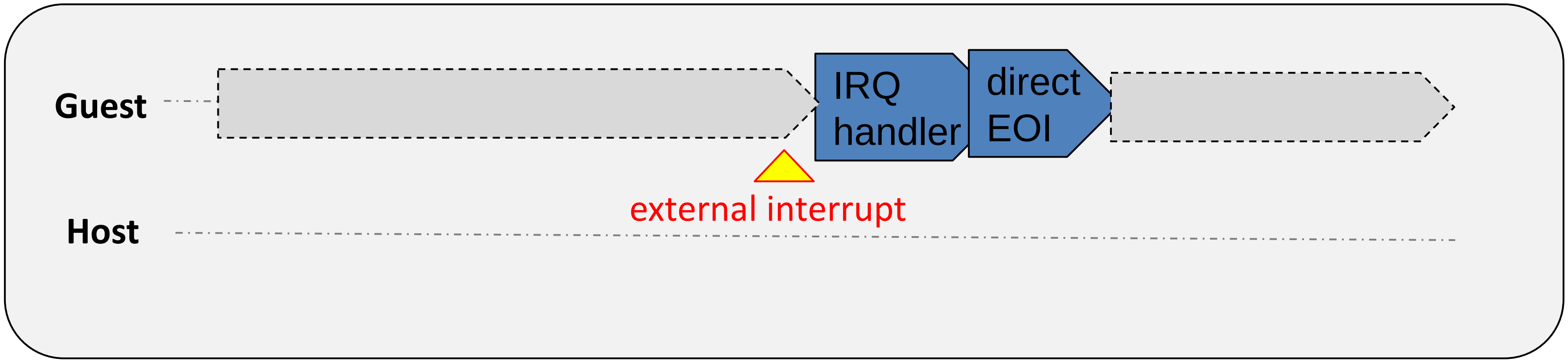
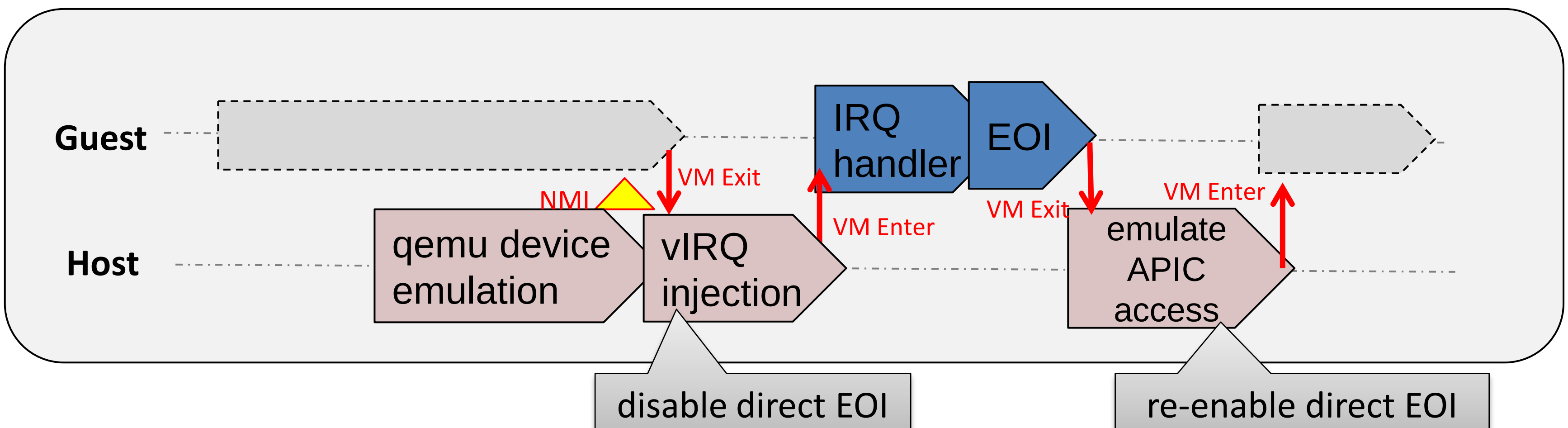
- In hardware with x2APIC, EOI (End Of Interrupt) for passed-through devices can be done directly from the guest
  - x2APIC provides access to APIC via MSRs (Model Specific Registers)
  - VT-x has bitmask to specify which MSR is exposed to the guest
- Direct EOI must not be applied to virtual IRQ
  - EOI for virtual IRQs must be sent to virtual APIC
    → On virtual IRQ injection, disable direct EOI
    → Re-enable after every virtual IRQ is handled

# Direct EOI flow

- Direct interrupt delivery + Direct EOI flow




- Virtual interrupt delivery flow

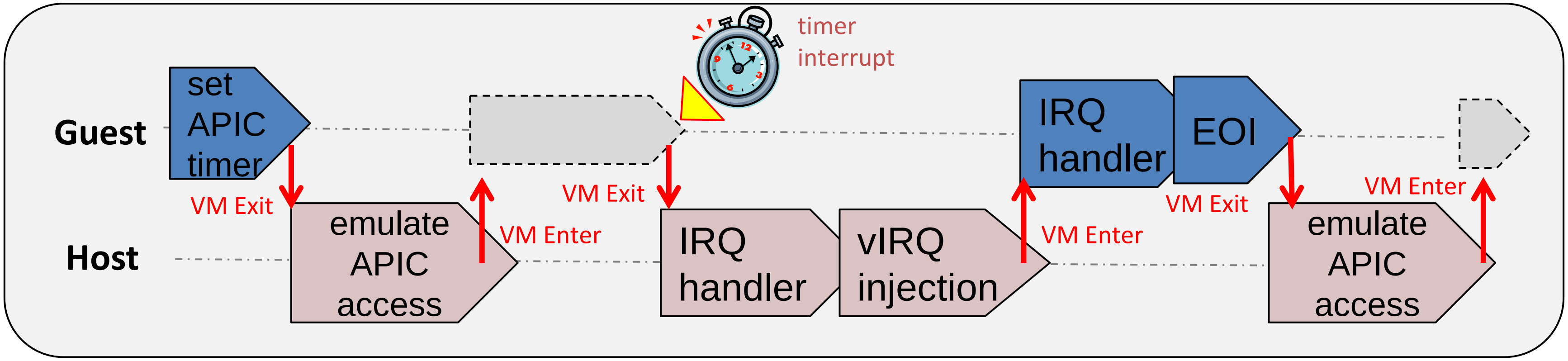


# Direct Local APIC Timer access

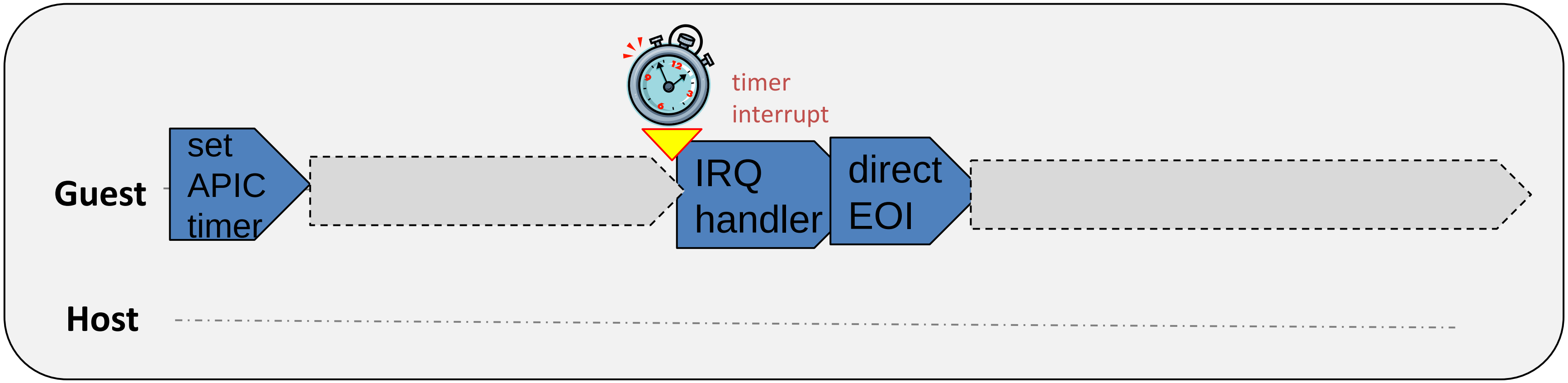
- Host kernel timer which uses Local APIC Timer (hrtimer etc.) must be disabled on the dedicated core
  - Timer interrupt is delivered to the guest directly!
- Local APIC Timer also can be exposed to the guest
  - Require x2APIC to access APIC via MSRs
  - Exposed timer related APIC registers:
    - **TMICT** (Timer initial count) : write to start timer
    - **TMCCT** (Timer current count): read current timer value
    - **TDCR** (divide control register): read/write frequency settings
  - Non-exposed timer related registers:
    - **LVTT** (local vector table for timer): specify vector, timer mode etc.
      - vector settings must be confirmed by hypervisor
    - MSR: IA32_TSC_DEADLINE
      - TSC value in the guest has offset, so needs conversion

# Direct Local APIC Timer access flow

- Normal KVM - Virtual Local APIC Timer flow:




- with Direct Local APIC Timer Access:



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# Performance evaluation

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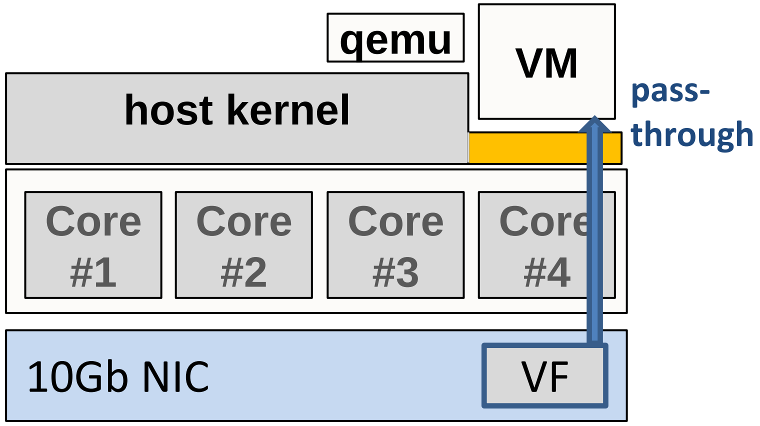
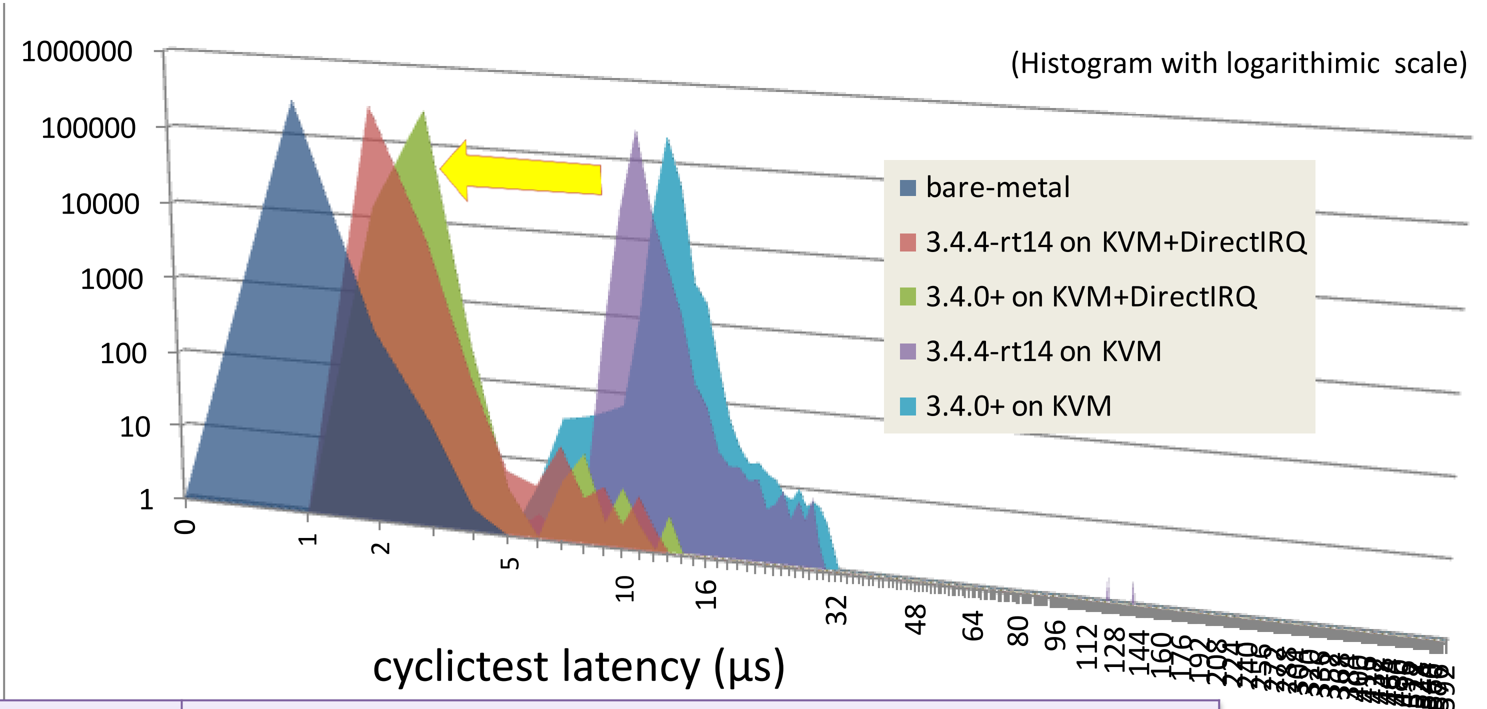
- Experimental setup
  - Machine: Core i7 3770 (Ivy Bridge), 4core, w/o HyperThreading
    16GB Memory
  - Host: Linux-3.5.0-rc6
    + direct IRQ/EOI/LAPIC patch
  - Guest: Linux-3.4.0 or Linux-3.4.4-rt14
    1 vCPU or 1 dedicated core
  - PCI: Intel 10Gb NIC with SR-IOV
    1 VF is Passed-through to the guest




- **cyclictest**: a benchmark to measure realtime performance
  - Measure how quickly a task is woken up by timer
  - command line: “cyclictest –a 0 –m –q –p 99 –n –l 300000 –h 30000”
    Interval = 1ms, 300000 loop (5 minutes*) *** too short to evaluate max time**
  - background workload: idle / iperf (I/O load)

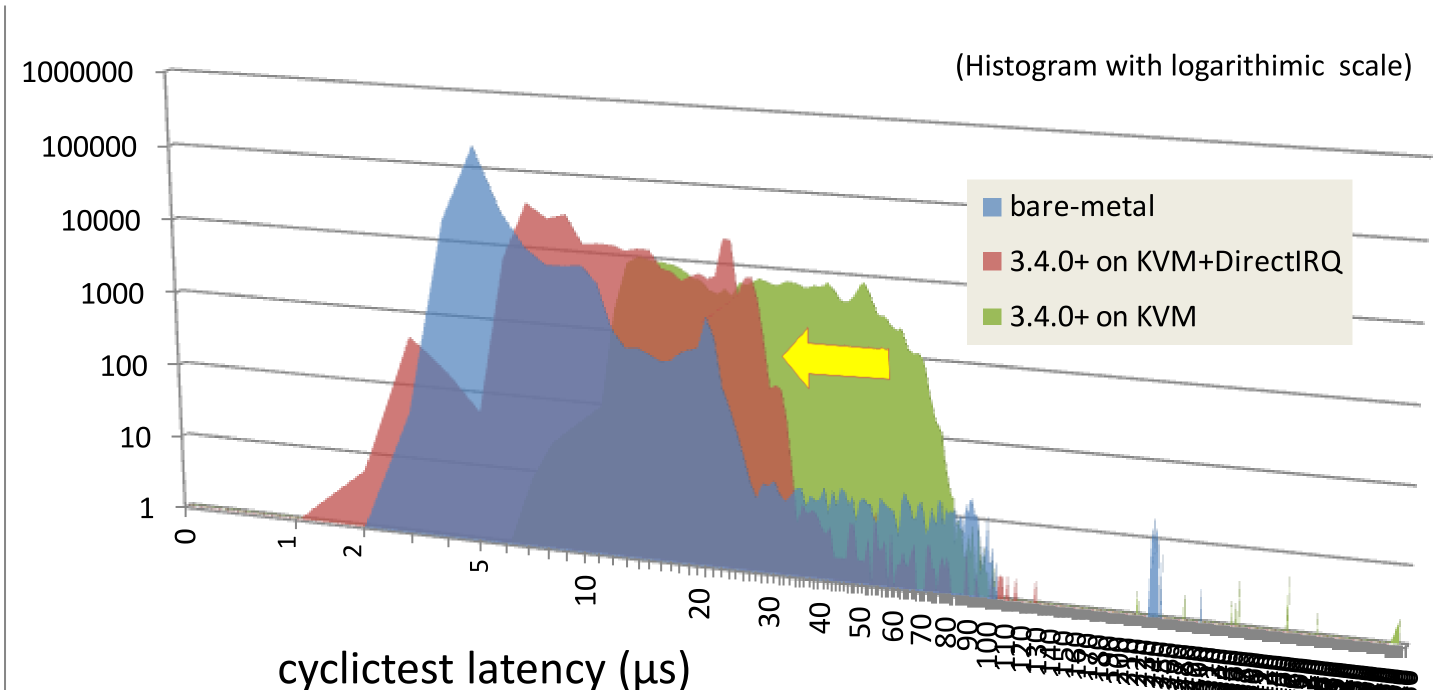
- cyclictest results
  - Guest: idle / Host: under CPU workload (infinite loop)




| Hypervisor | Guest | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | linux-3.4.0 | | | linux-3.4.4-rt14 | | |
| | min | avg | * max | min | avg | * max |
| bare-metal | 1 | 1 | 376 | | | |
| KVM+DirectIRQ | 2 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| KVM | 7 | 13 | 558 | 6 | 11 | 152 |

* test is too short to evaluate max latency

- cyclictest results
  - Guest: under network I/O workload (iperf)




| Hypervisor | Guest | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | linux-3.4.0 | | |
| | min | avg | * max |
| bare-metal | 3 | 6 | 324 |
| KVM+DirectIRQ | 2 | 14 | 157 |
| KVM | 6 | 35 | 855 |

* test is too short to evaluate max latency

# Network I/O Performance

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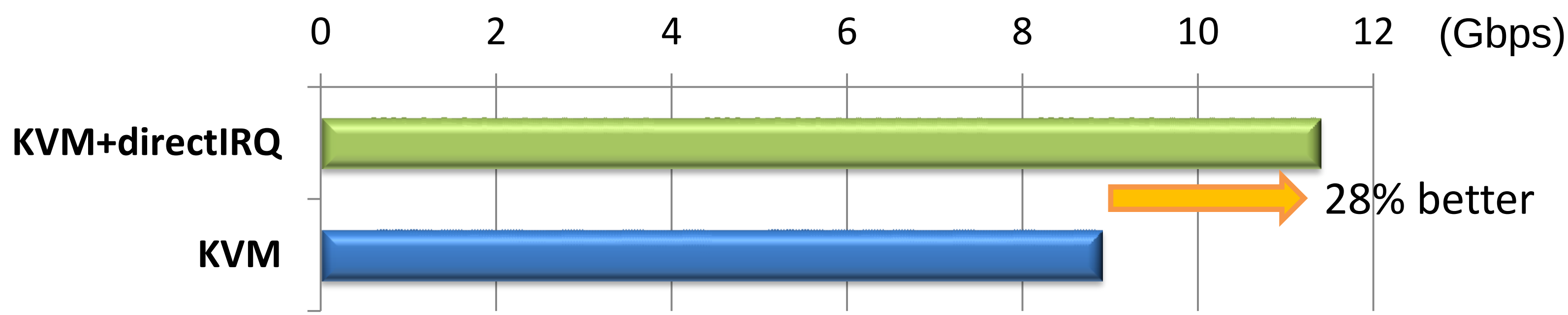
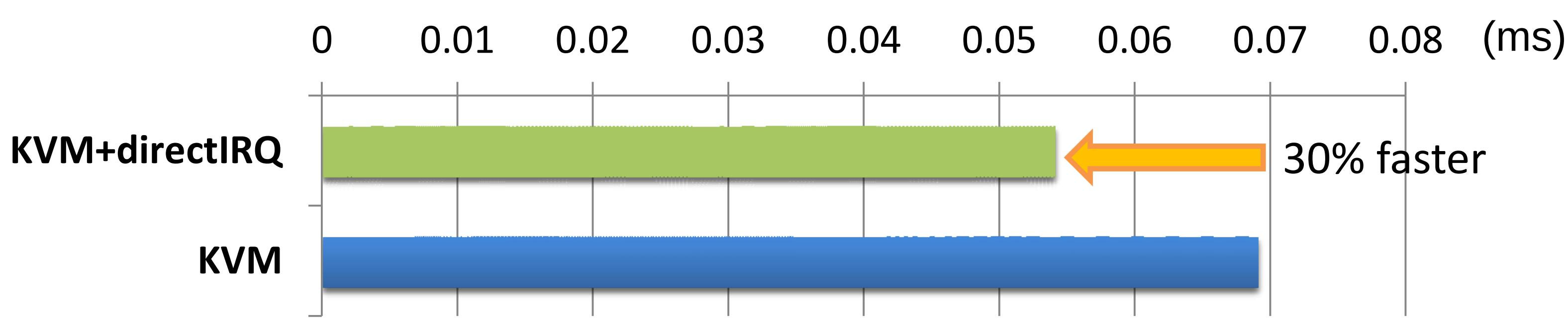
- Evaluated with traffic between physical NIC ↔ SR-IOV VF
- Throughput ( iperf results )




- Latency ( ping results )




- Host CPU Usage:
  - 5 - 10% reduced -- because of no need to forward interrupts

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# Current status

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- Patch submission status
  - RFC v1 (June 28):
    - ✓ CPU isolation
    - ✓ direct interrupt delivery
    - × no direct EOI
    - × no LAPIC timer
    - × no SMP guest
    - × no AMD SVM support
    - × no in-kernel PIT emulation
    - × Linux guest only
    - × has an issue in page fault handling
    - × not tested well …
  - RFC v2 (soon):
    - ✓ CPU isolation
    - ✓ direct interrupt delivery
    - ✓ direct EOI
    - ✓ direct LAPIC timer
    - ✓ SMP guest
    - × no AMD SVM support
    - × no in-kernel PIT emulation
    - × Linux guest only
    - × has an issue in page fault handling
    - × not tested well …

# How to test



1. Apply patch to Linux/KVM and qemu
2. Disable PCI devices to pass-through

```
# echo XXXX:XXXX > /sys/bus/pci/drivers/pci-stub/new_id
# echo 05:00.0 > /sys/bus/pci/drivers/XXXX/unbind
# echo 05:00.0 > /sys/bus/pci/drivers/pci-stub/bind
```

3. Offline CPUs to be dedicated

```
# echo 0 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online
```

4. Execute guest VM
   - Currently “–no-kvm-pit” option is required
   - VGA is very slow; not recommended

```
# qemu-kvm.patched  -m 1024 –cpu qemu64,+x2apic        \
                    -enable-kvm                          \
                    -no-kvm-pit                          \
                    -serial pty                          \
                    -nographic                           \
                    -drive file=kvm/test.img,if=virtio   \
                    -device pci-assign,host=05:00.0
```

# Future Plan

- Reduce restrictions
  - in-kernel chip emulation (e.g. PIT)
  - AMD SVM support
  - support Non-Linux guest like RTOS

- Implement direct interrupt (IPI) delivery for virtio
  - Can improve realtime performance with shared devices
  - Migration support?

*Thank you!*

*Questions?*

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