Scheduling

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CSE 306

Last time

+ We went through the high-level theory of scheduling algorithms
+ Today: View into how Linux makes its scheduling decisions

Lecture goals

+ Understand low-level building blocks of a scheduler
+ Understand competing policy goals
+ Understand the O(1) scheduler
+ CFS next lecture
+ Familiarity with standard Unix scheduling APIs

(Linux) Terminology Review

+ mm_struct – represents an address space in kernel
+ task – represents a thread in the kernel
  + A task points to 0 or 1 mm_structs
  + Kernel threads just “borrow” previous task’s mm, as they only execute in kernel address space
  + Many tasks can point to the same mm_struct
  + Multi-threading
  + Quantum – CPU timeslice

Outline

+ Policy goals (review)
+ O(1) Scheduler
+ Scheduling interfaces

Policy goals

+ Fairness – everything gets a fair share of the CPU
+ Real-time deadlines
  + CPU time before a deadline more valuable than time after
  + Latency vs. Throughput: Timeslice length matters!
+ GUI programs should feel responsive
+ CPU-bound jobs want long timeslices, better throughput
+ User priorities
  + Virus scanning is nice, but I don't want it slowing things down
No perfect solution

- Optimizing multiple variables
- Like memory allocation, this is best-effort
  - Some workloads prefer some scheduling strategies
  - Nonetheless, some solutions are generally better than others

Outline

- Policy goals
- O(1) Scheduler
- Scheduling interfaces

O(1) scheduler

- Goal: decide who to run next, independent of number of processes in system
- Still maintain ability to prioritize tasks, handle partially unused quanta, etc

O(1) Bookkeeping

- runqueue: a list of runnable processes
  - Blocked processes are not on any runqueue
  - A runqueue belongs to a specific CPU
  - Each task is on exactly one runqueue
    - Task only scheduled on runqueue’s CPU unless migrated
  - $2 \times 40 \times \#\text{CPUs}$ runqueues
  - 40 dynamic priority levels (more later)
  - 2 sets of runqueues – one active and one expired

O(1) Data Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Expired</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
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<td>138</td>
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<td>137</td>
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<td>101</td>
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<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

O(1) Intuition

- Take the first task off the lowest-numbered runqueue on active set
  - Confusingly: a lower priority value means higher priority
  - When done, put it on appropriate runqueue on expired set
  - Once active is completely empty, swap which set of runqueues is active and expired
  - Constant time, since fixed number of queues to check; only take first item from non-empty queue
**O(1) Example**

- **Active**
  - 139
  - 138
  - 137
  - ...
  - 101
  - 100

- **Expired**
  - 139
  - 138
  - 137
  - ...
  - 101
  - 100

- Pick first, highest priority task to run
- Move to expired queue when quantum expires

**What now?**

- **Active**
  - 139
  - 138
  - 137
  - ...
  - 101
  - 100

- **Expired**
  - 139
  - 138
  - 137
  - ...
  - 101
  - 100

**Blocked Tasks**

- What if a program blocks on I/O, say for the disk?
  - It still has part of its quantum left
  - Not runnable, so don’t waste time putting it on the active or expired runqueues
  - We need a “wait queue” associated with each blockable event
  - Disk, lock, pipe, network socket, etc.

**Blocking Example**

- **Active**
  - 139
  - 138
  - 137
  - ...
  - 101
  - 100

- **Expired**
  - 139
  - 138
  - 137
  - ...
  - 101
  - 100

- Disk
- Block on disk!
- Process goes on disk wait queue

**Blocked Tasks, cont.**

- A blocked task is moved to a wait queue until the expected event happens
- No longer on any active or expired queue!
- Disk example:
  - After I/O completes, interrupt handler moves task back to active runqueue

**Time slice tracking**

- If a process blocks and then becomes runnable, how do we know how much time it had left?
- Each task tracks ticks left in ‘time_slice’ field
  - On each clock tick: `current->time_slice--`
  - If time slice goes to zero, move to expired queue
  - Refill time slice
  - Schedule someone else
  - An unblocked task can use balance of time slice
  - Forking halves time slice with child
More on priorities

- 100 = highest priority
- 139 = lowest priority
- 120 = base priority
  - "nice" value: user-specified adjustment to base priority
  - Selfish (not nice) = -20 (I want to go first)
  - Really nice = +19 (I will go last)

Base time slice

\[
\text{time} = \begin{cases} 
(140 - \text{prio}) \times 20 \text{ms} & \text{prio} \leq 20 \\
(140 - \text{prio}) \times 5 \text{ms} & \text{prio} > 20 
\end{cases}
\]

- "Higher" priority tasks get longer time slices
- And run first

Goal: Responsive UIs

- Most GUI programs are I/O bound on the user
- Unlikely to use entire time slice
- Users get annoyed when they type a key and it takes a long time to appear
- Idea: give UI programs a priority boost
  - Go to front of line, run briefly, block on I/O again
  - Which ones are the UI programs?

Idea: Infer from sleep time

- By definition, I/O bound applications spend most of their time waiting on I/O
- We can monitor I/O wait time and infer which programs are GUI (and disk intensive)
- Give these applications a priority boost
- Note that this behavior can be dynamic
  - Ex: GUI configures DVD ripping, then it is CPU-bound
  - Scheduling should match program phases

Dynamic priority

\[
dynamic \text{ priority} = \max \left(100, \min \left(\text{static \ priority} - \text{bonus} + 5, 139\right)\right)
\]

- Bonus is calculated based on sleep time
- Dynamic priority determines a tasks’ runqueue
- This is a heuristic to balance competing goals of CPU throughput and latency in dealing with infrequent I/O
- May not be optimal

Dynamic Priority in O(1) Scheduler

- Important: The runqueue a process goes in is determined by the dynamic priority, not the static priority
- Dynamic priority is mostly determined by time spent waiting, to boost UI responsiveness
- Nice values influence static priority
  - No matter how “nice” you are (or aren’t), you can’t boost your dynamic priority without blocking on a wait queue!
Rebalancing tasks

- As described, once a task ends up in one CPU's runqueue, it stays on that CPU forever
- What if all the processes on CPU 0 exit, and all of the processes on CPU 1 fork more children?
- We need to periodically rebalance
- Balance overheads against benefits
- Figuring out where to move tasks isn't free

Rebalancing

CPU 0

CPU 1

Needs More Work!

Idea: Idle CPUs rebalance

- If a CPU is out of runnable tasks, it should take load from busy CPUs
- Busy CPUs shouldn't lose time finding idle CPUs to take their work if possible
- There may not be any idle CPUs
- Overhead to figure out whether other idle CPUs exist
- Just have busy CPUs rebalance much less frequently

Average load

- How do we measure how busy a CPU is?
- Average number of runnable tasks over time
- Available in /proc/loadavg

Rebalancing strategy

- Read the loadavg of each CPU
- Find the one with the highest loadavg
- (Hand waving) Figure out how many tasks we could take
  - If worth it, lock the CPU's runqueues and take them
  - If not, try again later
Outline

- Policy goals
- O(1) Scheduler
- Scheduling interfaces

Setting priorities

- setpriority(which, who, niceval) and getpriority()
  - Which: process, process group, or user id
  - PID, PGID, or UID
  - Niceval: -20 to +19 (recall earlier)
- nice(niceval)
  - Historical interface (backwards compatible)
  - Equivalent to:
    - setpriority(PRIQ_PROCESS, getpid(), niceval)

Scheduler Affinity

- sched_setaffinity and sched_getaffinity
- Can specify a bitmap of CPUs on which this can be scheduled
  - Better not be 0!
- Useful for benchmarking: ensure each thread on a dedicated CPU

yield

- Moves a runnable task to the expired runqueue
  - Unless real-time (more later), then just move to the end of the active runqueue
- Several other real-time related APIs

Summary

- Understand competing scheduling goals
- Understand O(1) scheduler + rebalancing
- Scheduling system calls