Preemptable Ticket Spinlocks Improving Consolidated Performance in the Cloud

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- VM interference in overcommitted environments
 - OS synchronization overhead
 - Lock holder preemption (LHP)

Contributions

- Lock Waiter Preemption
 - significance analysis of lock waiter preemption
- Preemptable Ticket Spinlock
 - implementation inside Linux
- Evaluation
 - significant speedup over Linux

Spinlocks

- Basics
 - lock() & unlock()
 - Busy waiting lock
 - generic spinlock: random order, unfair (starvation)
 - ticket spinlock: FIFO order, fair
- Designed for fast mutual exclusion
 - busy waiting vs. sleep/wakeup
 - spinlocks for short & fast critical sections (~1us)
 - OS assumptions
 - use spinlocks for short critical section only
 - never preempt a thread holding or waiting a kernel spinlock

Preemption in VMs

- Lock Holder Preemption (LHP)
 - virtualization breaks the OS assumption
 - vCPU holding a lock is unscheduled by VMM
 - preemption prolongs critical section (~1m v.s. ~1us)
- Proposed Solutions
 - Co-scheduling and variants
 - Hardware-assisted scheme (Pause Loop Exiting)
 - Paravirtual spinlocks



0

a $\mathbf{scheduled}$ waiter with ticket 0



0

a $\mathbf{scheduled}$ waiter with ticket 0



0

a scheduled waiter with ticket 0a preempted waiter with ticket 1



a scheduled waiter with ticket 0
a preempted waiter with ticket 1



a scheduled waiter with ticket 0a preempted waiter with ticket 1

0

Lock Holder Preemption!

0



a scheduled waiter with ticket 0a preempted waiter with ticket 1



a scheduled waiter with ticket 0a preempted waiter with ticket 1

0









a **scheduled** waiter with ticket 0





a **scheduled** waiter with ticket 0





a **scheduled** waiter with ticket 0



Lock Waiter Preemption

- Lock waiter is preempted
- Later waiters wait on an available lock
- Possible to adapt to it, if we
 - detect preempted waiter
 - acquire lock out of order



Waiter Preemption Dominates

| | LHP + LWP | LWP | LWP/LHP +LWP |
|--------------|-----------|-------|-----------------|
| hackbench x1 | 1089 | 452 | 41.5% |
| hackbench x2 | 44342 | 39221 | 88.5% |
| ebizzy x1 | 294 | 166 | 56.5% |
| ebizzy x2 | 1017 | 980 | 96. 4% |

Table 2: Lock Waiter Preemption Problem in the Linux Kernel

Lock *waiter* preemption dominates in overcommitted environments

Challenges & Approach

- How to identify a preempted waiter?
 - timeout threshold
- How to violate order constraints?
 - allow timed out waiters get the lock randomly
 - ensure mutual exclusion between them
- How NOT to break the whole ordering mechanism?
 - timeout threshold *proportional* to queue position

Queue Position Index

$N = ticket - queue_head$

- ticket: copy of queue tail value upon enqueue
- N: number of earlier waiters



Proportional Timeout Threshold



- t is a constant parameter
 - large enough to avoid false detection
 - small enough to save waiting time
- Performance is NOT t value sensitive
 - most locks take ~1us & most spinning time wasted on locks that wait ~1ms
 - larger t does not harm & smaller t does not gain much











a **scheduled** waiter with ticket 0















Summary

- Preemptable Ticket Lock adapts to preemption
 - preserve order in absence of preemption
 - violate order upon preemption
- Preemptable Ticket Lock preserves fairness
 - order violations are restricted
 - priority is always given to timed out waiters
 - timed out waiters bounded by vCPU numbers of a VM

Implementation

- Drop-in replacement
 - lock(), unlock(), is_locked(), trylock(), etc.
- Correct
 - race condition free: atomic updates
- Fast
 - performance is sensitive to lock efficiency
- ~60 lines of C/inline-assembly in Linux 3.5.0

Paravirtual Spinlocks

- Lock holder preemption is unaddressed
 semantic gap between guest and host
 - paravirtualization: guest/host cooperation
 - signal long waiting lock / put a vCPU to sleep
 - notify to wake up a vCPU / wake up a vCPU
 - paravirtual preemptable ticket spinlock
 - sleep when waiting too long after timed out
 - wake up all sleeping waiters upon lock releasing

Evaluation

- Host
 - 8 core 2.6GHz Intel Core i7 CPU, 8 GB RAM, 1Gbit NIC, Fedora 17 (Linux 3.5.0)
- Guest
 - 8 core, 1G RAM, Fedora 17 (Linux 3.5.0)
- Benchmarks
 - hackbench, ebizzy, dell dvd store
- Lock implementations
 - baseline: ticket lock, paravirtual ticket lock (pv-lock)
 - preemptable ticket lock
 - paravirtual (pv) preemptable ticket lock

Hackbench



- Average Speedup
 - preemptable-lock vs. ticket lock: 4.82X
 - pv-preemptable-lock v.s. ticket lock: 7.08X
 - pv-preemptable-lock v.s. pv-lock: 1.03X



Less variance over ticket lock and pv-lock

- in-VM preemption adaptivity
- less VM interference

Dell DVD Store (apache/mysql)



- Average Speedup
 - preemptable-lock vs. ticket lock: 11.68X
 - pv-preemptable-lock v.s. ticket lock: 19.52X
 - pv-preemptable-lock v.s. pv-lock: 1.11X

Evaluation Summary

- Preemptable Ticket Spinlocks speedup
 - 5.32X over ticket lock
- Paravirtual Preemptable Ticket Spinlocks speedup
 - 7.91X over ticket lock
 - 1.08X over paravirtual ticket lock

Average speedup across cases for all benchmarks

Conclusion

- Lock Waiter Preemption
 - most significant preemption problem in queue based lock under overcommitted environment
- Preemptable Ticket Spinlock
 - Implementation with ~ 60 lines of code in Linux
- Better performance in overcommitted environment
 - 5.32X average speedup up over ticket lock w/oVMM support
 - 1.08X average speedup over pv-lock with less variance

Thank You

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