



Max  
Planck  
Institute  
for  
Software Systems

# A Comparison of **Scheduling Latency** in Linux, **PREEMPT\_RT**, and **LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>**

Felipe Cerqueira and Björn Brandenburg

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July 9th, 2013

# Linux as a Real-Time OS

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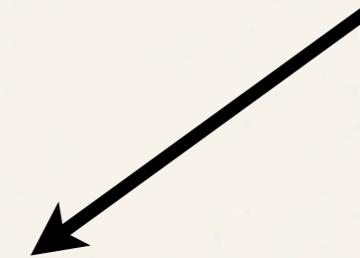


# Linux as a Real-Time OS

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Optimizing  
system  
responsiveness



# Linux as a Real-Time OS

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Optimizing  
system  
responsiveness



**PREEMPT\_RT**  
(Linux)

# Linux as a Real-Time OS

---



Optimizing  
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**PREEMPT\_RT**  
(Linux)

Algorithmic changes  
based on real-time  
systems research

# Linux as a Real-Time OS

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Optimizing  
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**PREEMPT\_RT**  
(Linux)

Algorithmic changes  
based on real-time  
systems research

**LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>**  
Linux Testbed for Multiprocessor Scheduling in Real-Time Systems

# PREEMPT\_RT

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- ❖ Main real-time branch of Linux
- ❖ **Goal:** decrease **scheduling latency** through the use of low-level hacks
  - ❖ Convert in-kernel spinlocks into (preemptable) mutexes
  - ❖ Limit the extent of non-preemptable sections
- ❖ Commonly evaluated with **cyclictest**
  - ❖ **Single**, easy-to-compare measure of scheduling latency as output



Linux Testbed for Multiprocessor Scheduling in Real-Time Systems

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- ❖ Testbed for applied real-time systems research
- ❖ **Goal**
  - ❖ Allow implementation and evaluation of novel multiprocessor schedulers and synchronization protocols
  - ❖ **NOT** to reduce scheduling latency
- ❖ Evaluated with **Feather-Trace**
  - ❖ Flexible, fine-grained measurement of **different** overheads

- ❖ Testbed for multiprocessor scheduling
  - ❖ ~~Testbed for real-time scheduling~~
  - ❖ **Goals**
    - ❖ How do LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> and PREEMPT\_RT compare?
    - ❖ ...
  - ❖ **NOT** to reduce scheduling latency
- ❖ Evaluated with **Feather-Trace**
  - ❖ Flexible, fine-grained measurement of **different** overheads

- ❖ Testbed for multiprocessor scheduling
  - ❖ Linux-based testbed
    - ❖ Linux 2.6.27.11
    - ❖ 2x Intel Xeon E5430 (quad-core)
    - ❖ 16GB RAM
    - ❖ 2x 1GbE
    - ❖ 2x 300GB SAS
    - ❖ 2x 1GbE
    - ❖ 2x 300GB SAS
  - ❖ Goals
    - ❖ How do LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> and PREEMPT\_RT compare?
    - ❖ What are the pros and cons of each scheduler?
  - ❖ Evaluation
    - ❖ It is not straightforward to compare them!
    - ❖ Many factors to consider
      - ❖ Task characteristics
      - ❖ Processor characteristics
      - ❖ System constraints
      - ❖ User requirements

# Objective

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VS.



**PREEMPT\_RT**  
(Linux)

Direct comparison of  
**scheduling latency** between  
LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> and PREEMPT\_<sup>RT</sup>

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# Background

# How is LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> evaluated?

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- Evaluated with *feathertrace*
  - Lightweight tracing framework for measuring fine-grained overheads (e.g., IPI latency, context-switching overhead, etc.)
  - Extensively used (20+ publications)
  - Suitable for schedulability analysis
    - Check if a task is going to miss a deadline

# How is PREEMPT\_RT evaluated?

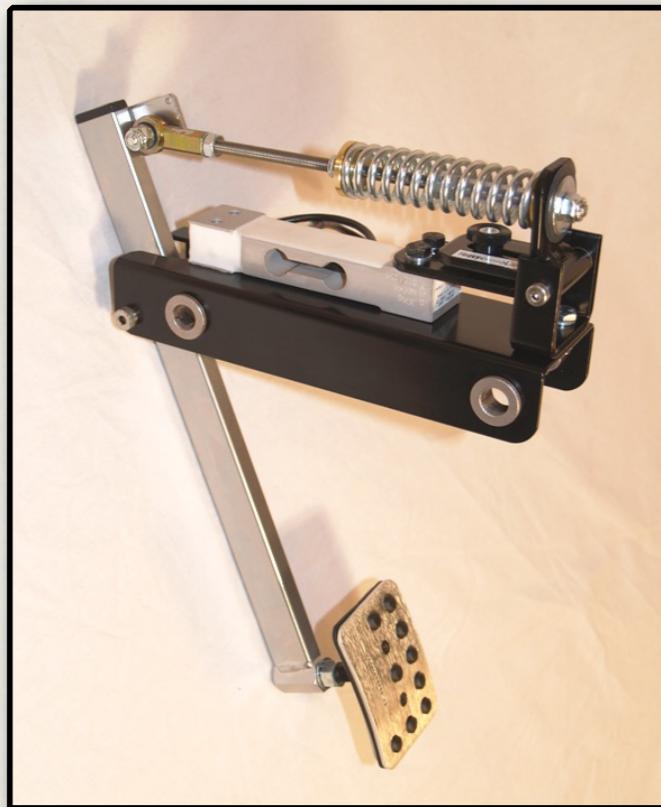
- Evaluated with **cyclictest**
- Standard benchmark** for assessing real-time responsiveness
- Creator: Thomas Gleixner  
Current maintainer: Clark Williams
- Reports **scheduling latency** as a single measure
  - Treats hardware and OS as a black-box

```
# /dev/cpu_dma_latency set to 0us
policy: fifo: loadavg: 0.00 0.01 0.05 1/178 4320

T: 0 ( 4305) P:99 I:1000 C: 13092 Min:      2 Act:      3 Avg:      3 Max:      9
T: 1 ( 4306) P:99 I:1500 C:  8728 Min:      2 Act:      3 Avg:      2 Max:      9
T: 2 ( 4307) P:99 I:2000 C:  6546 Min:      2 Act:      2 Avg:      2 Max:      5
T: 3 ( 4308) P:99 I:2500 C:  5236 Min:      2 Act:      2 Avg:      2 Max:      4
T: 4 ( 4309) P:99 I:3000 C:  4364 Min:      2 Act:      2 Avg:      2 Max:      3
T: 5 ( 4310) P:99 I:3500 C:  3740 Min:      2 Act:      2 Avg:      2 Max:      3
T: 6 ( 4311) P:99 I:4000 C:  3273 Min:      2 Act:      3 Avg:      2 Max:      4
T: 7 ( 4312) P:99 I:4500 C:  2909 Min:      2 Act:      3 Avg:      2 Max:      4
T: 8 ( 4313) P:99 I:5000 C:  2618 Min:      3 Act:      3 Avg:      3 Max:      4
T: 9 ( 4314) P:99 I:5500 C:  2380 Min:      2 Act:      2 Avg:      2 Max:      6
T:10 ( 4315) P:99 I:6000 C:  2182 Min:      2 Act:      4 Avg:      3 Max:      4
T:11 ( 4316) P:99 I:6500 C:  2014 Min:      2 Act:      3 Avg:      2 Max:      4
T:12 ( 4317) P:99 I:7000 C:  1870 Min:      2 Act:      3 Avg:      3 Max:      6
T:13 ( 4318) P:99 I:7500 C:  1745 Min:      2 Act:      3 Avg:      2 Max:      3
T:14 ( 4319) P:99 I:8000 C:  1636 Min:      2 Act:      4 Avg:      3 Max:      4
T:15 ( 4320) P:99 I:8500 C:  1540 Min:      2 Act:      3 Avg:      2 Max:      4
```

# Scheduling Latency

Time until the highest-priority task is scheduled



brake sensor  
HP task

interrupt!



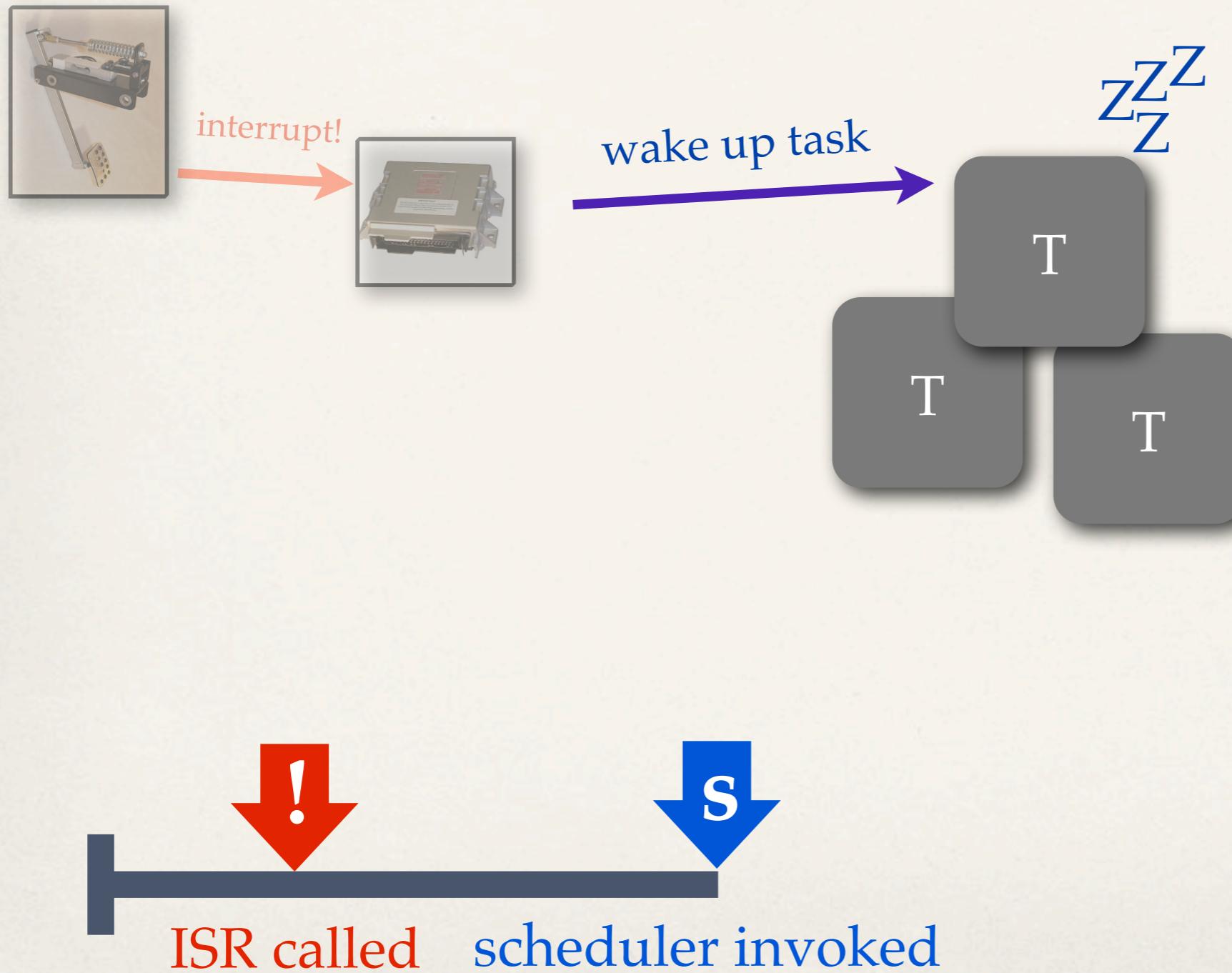
ECU



ISR called

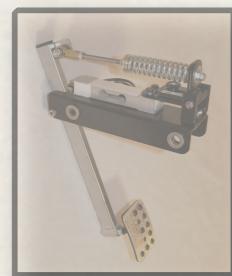
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Time until the highest-priority task is scheduled

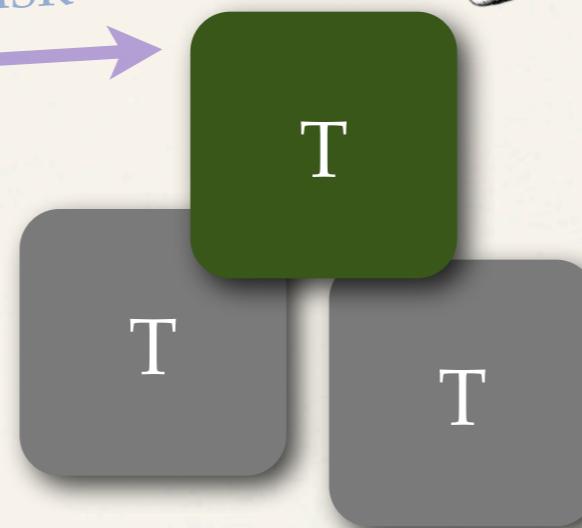


# Scheduling Latency

Time until the highest-priority task is scheduled



wake up task



ISR called



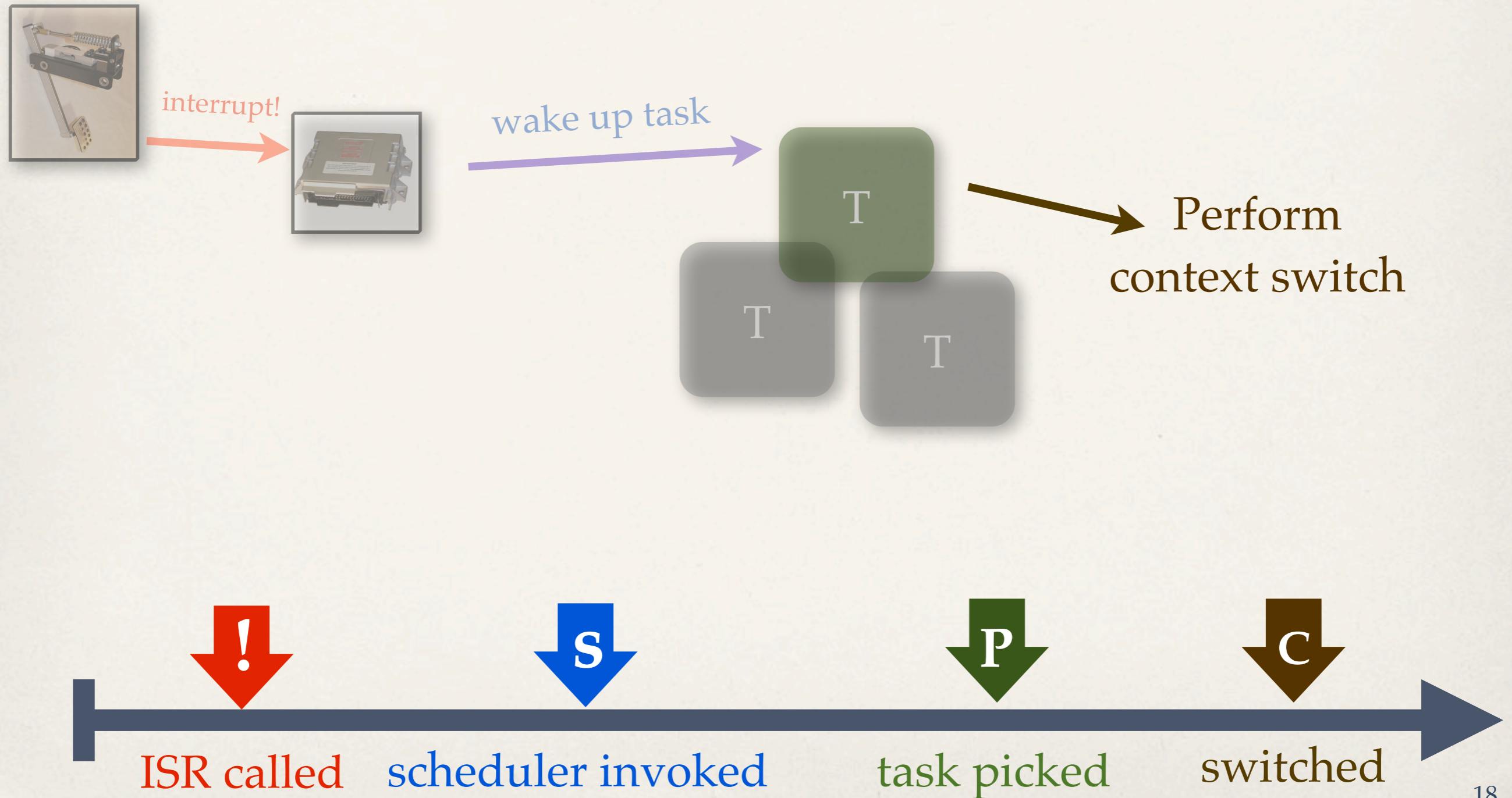
scheduler invoked



task picked

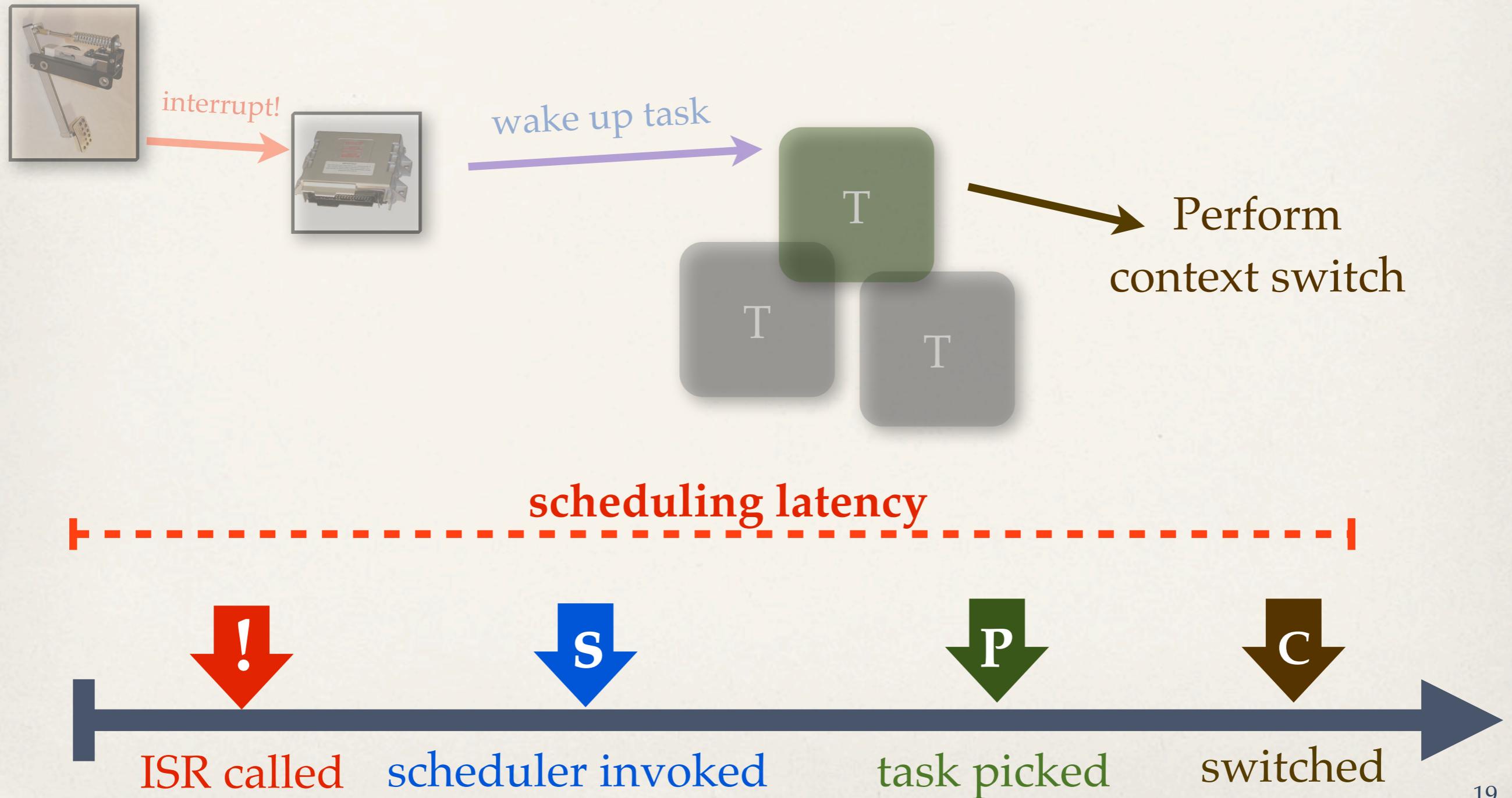
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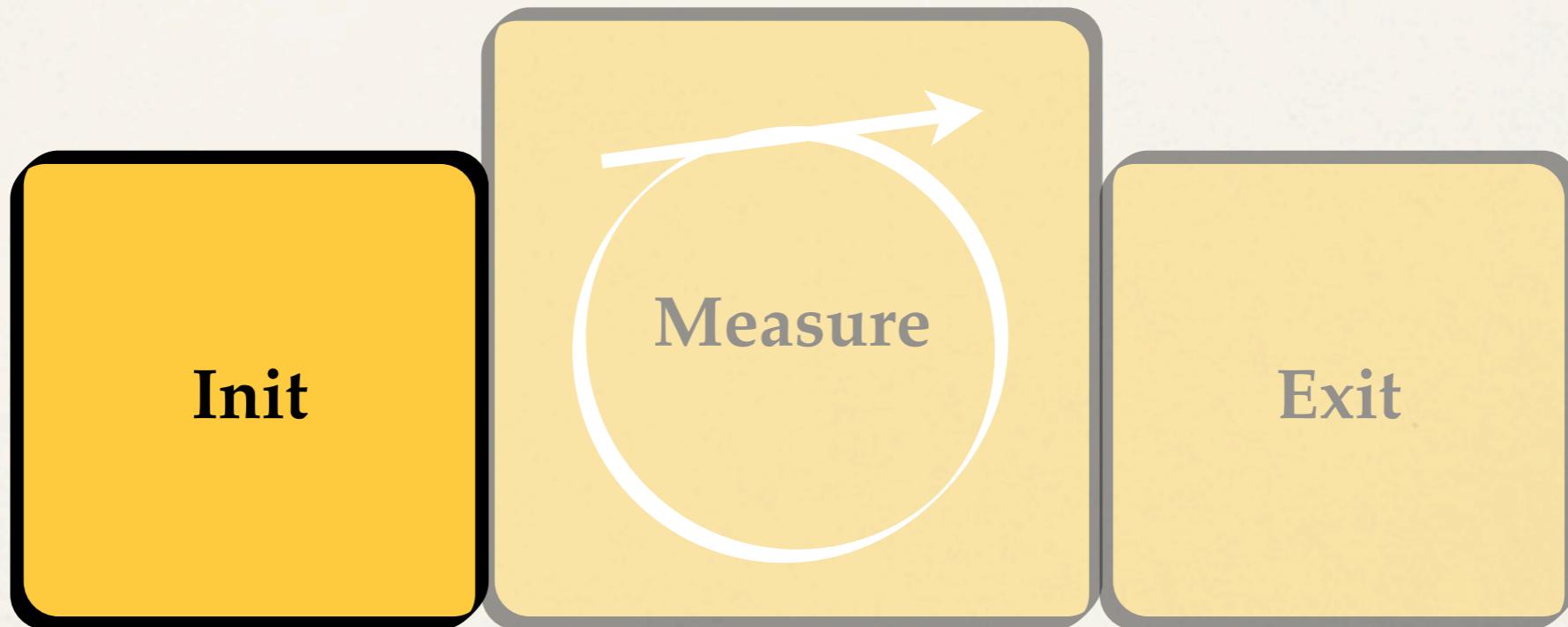
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Time until the highest-priority task is scheduled



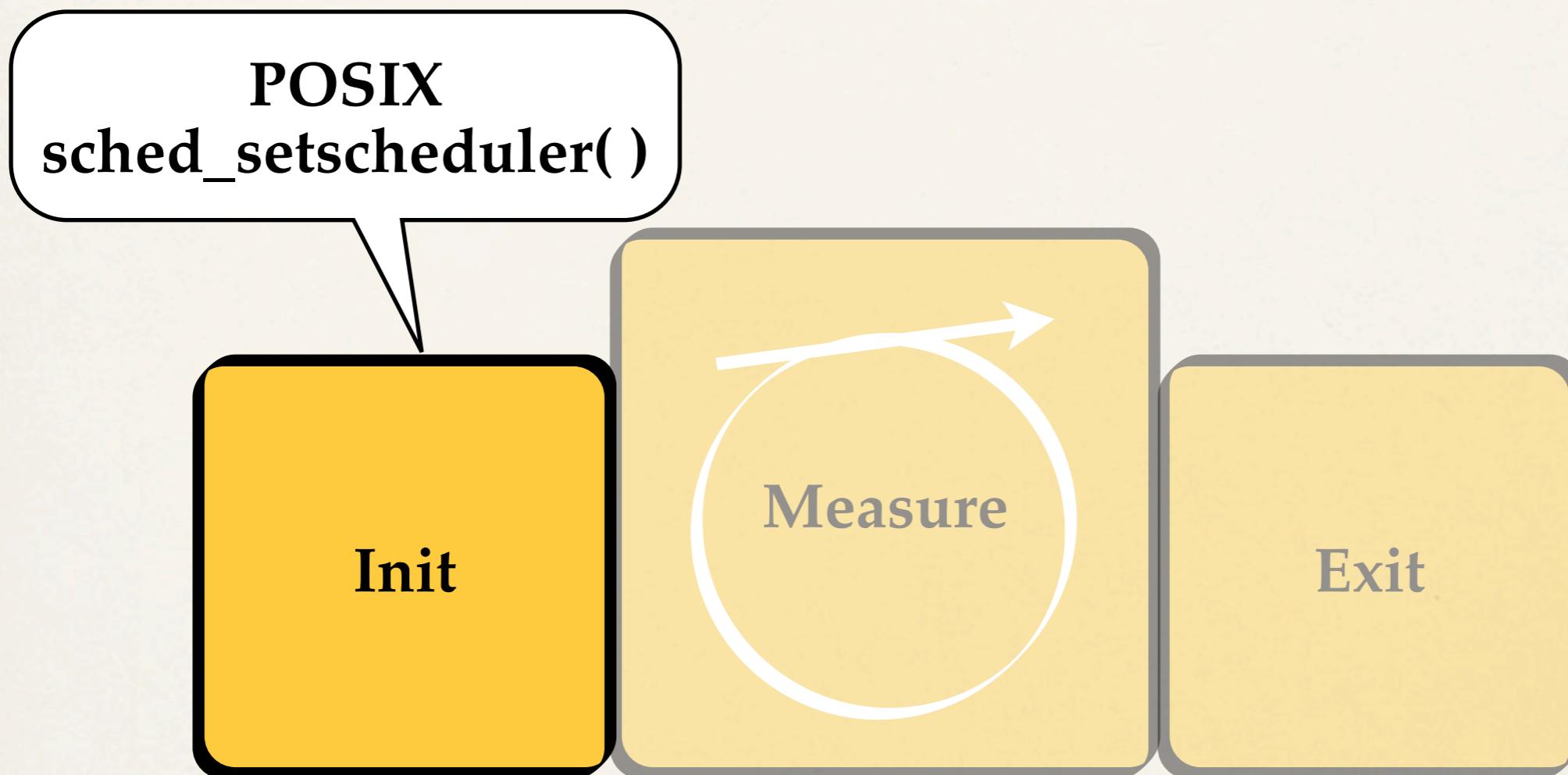
# How does cyclictest measure Scheduling Latency?

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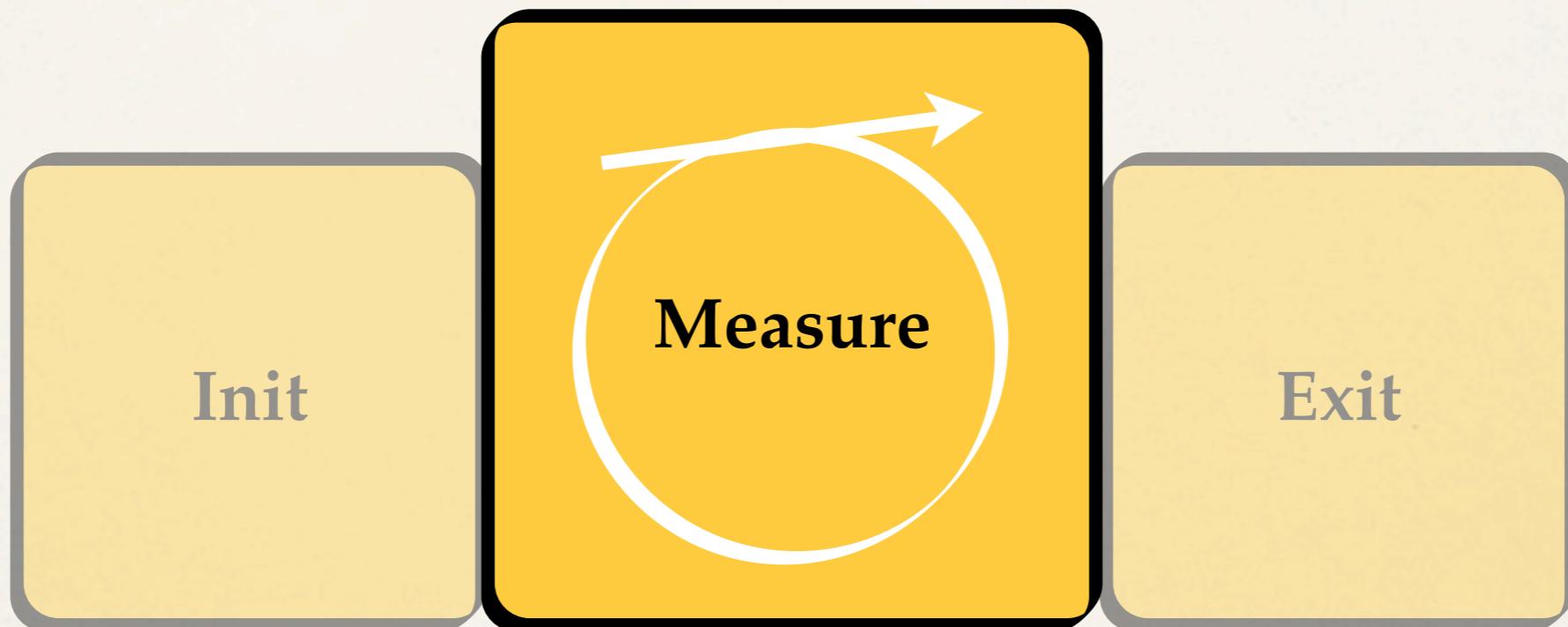
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**Measuring thread is granted real-time status.**

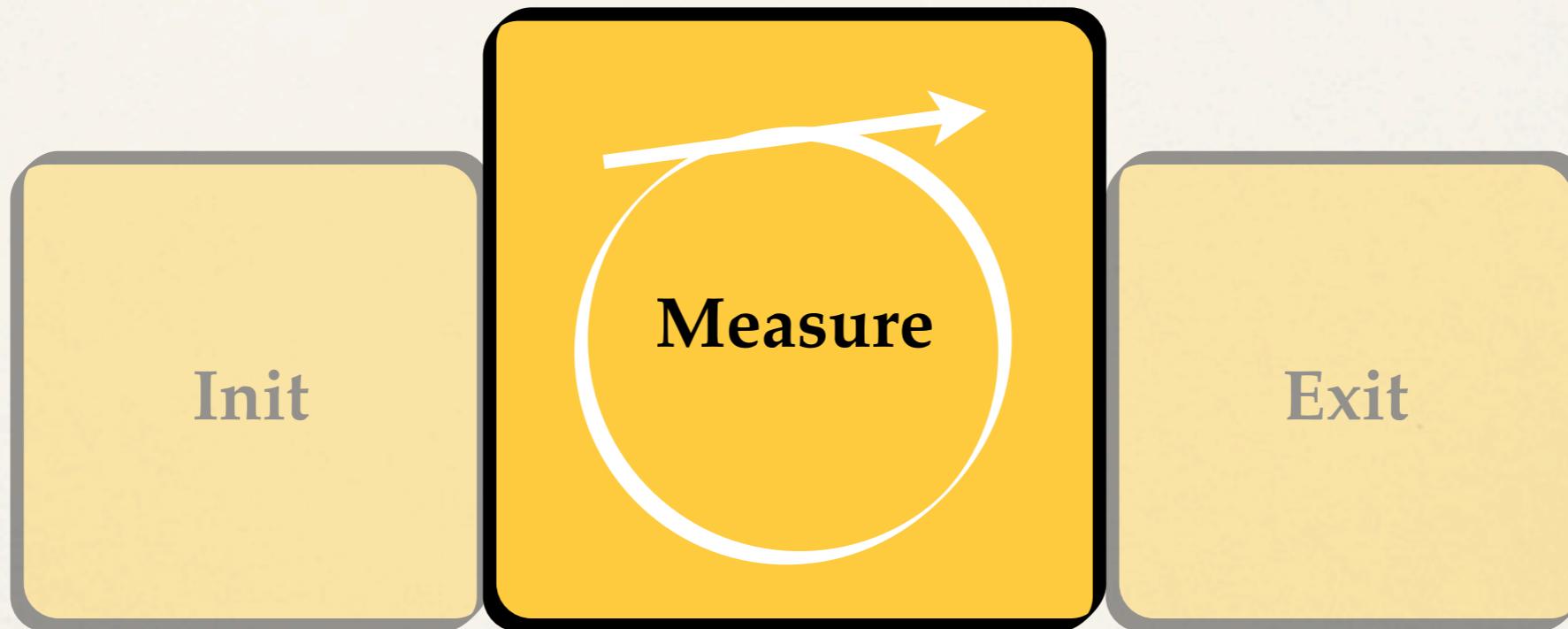
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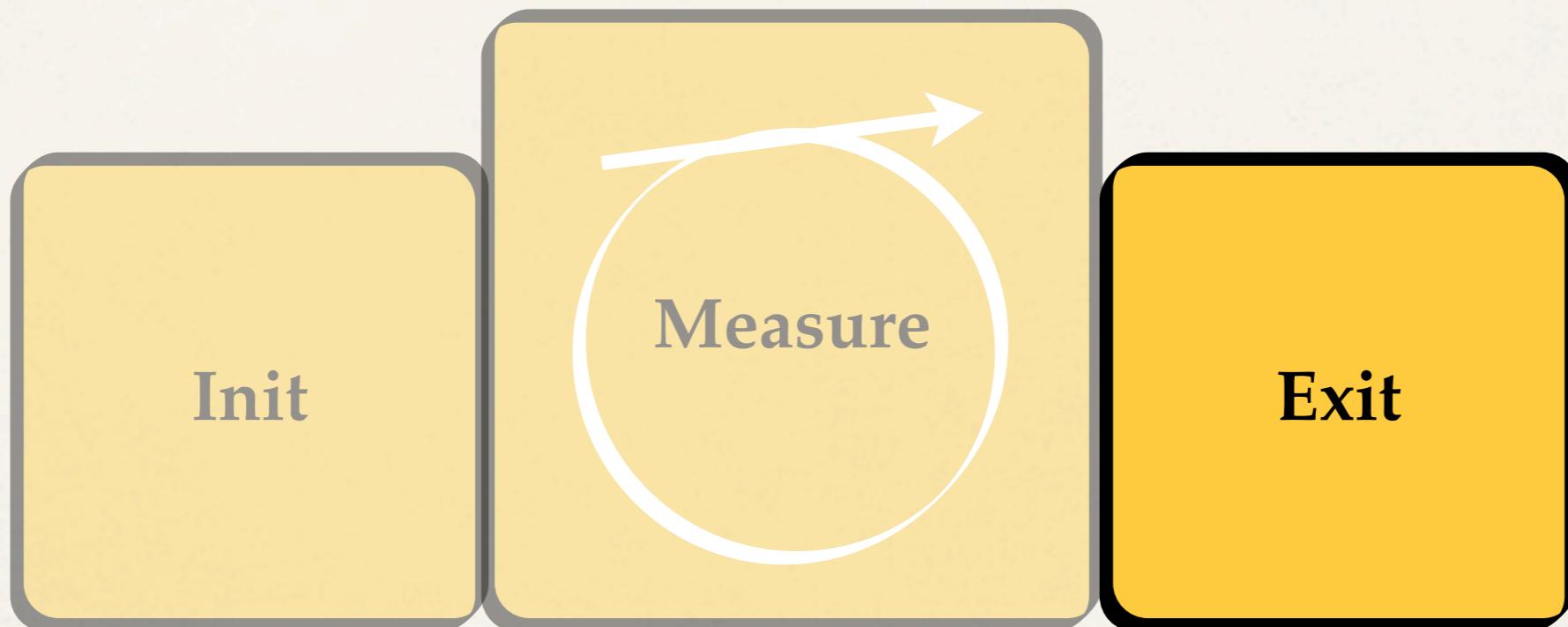
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Periodically setup one-shot timers with *nanosleep*.  
**Calculate delta between the instant the task starts executing and the instant the timer should have fired.**

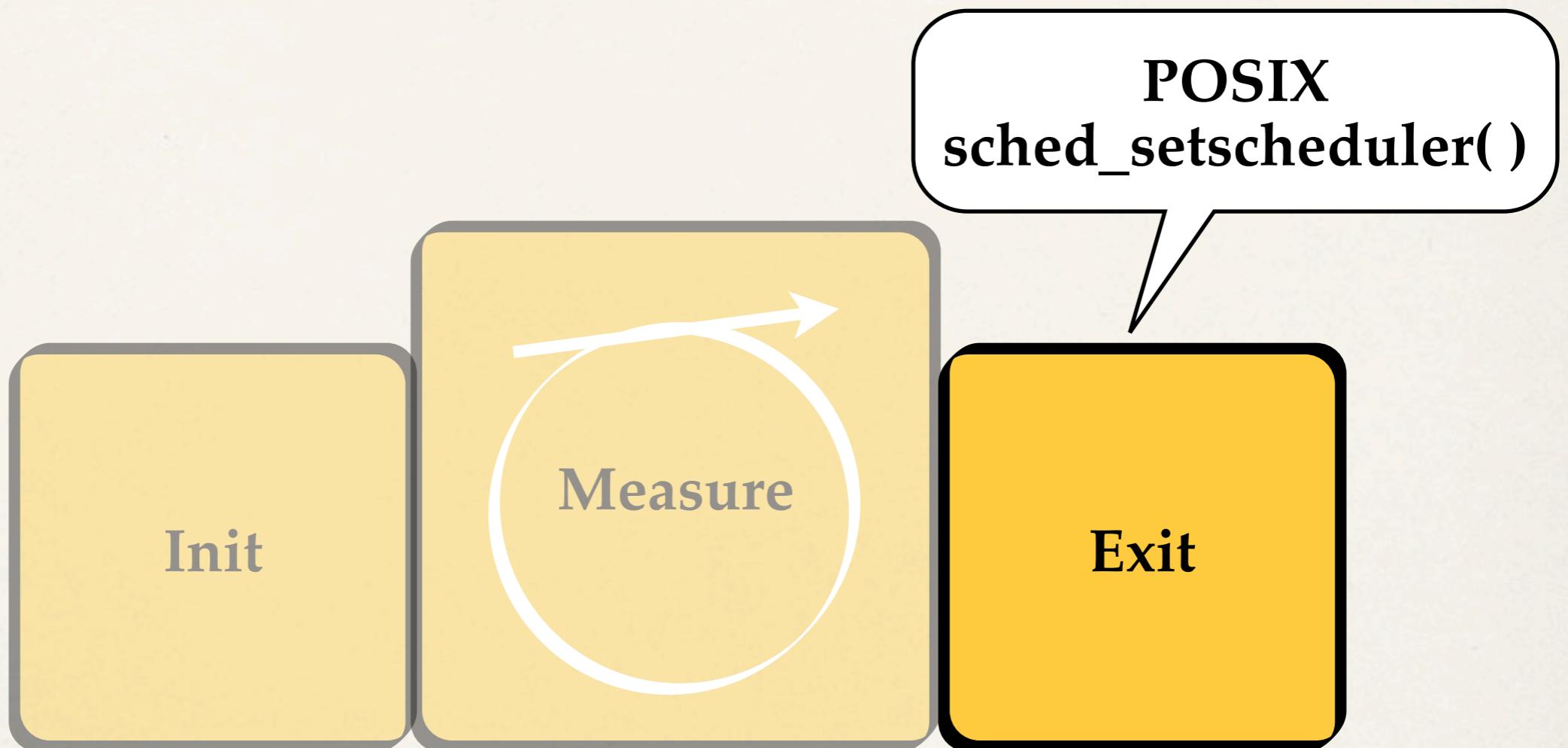
# How does cyclictest measure Scheduling Latency?

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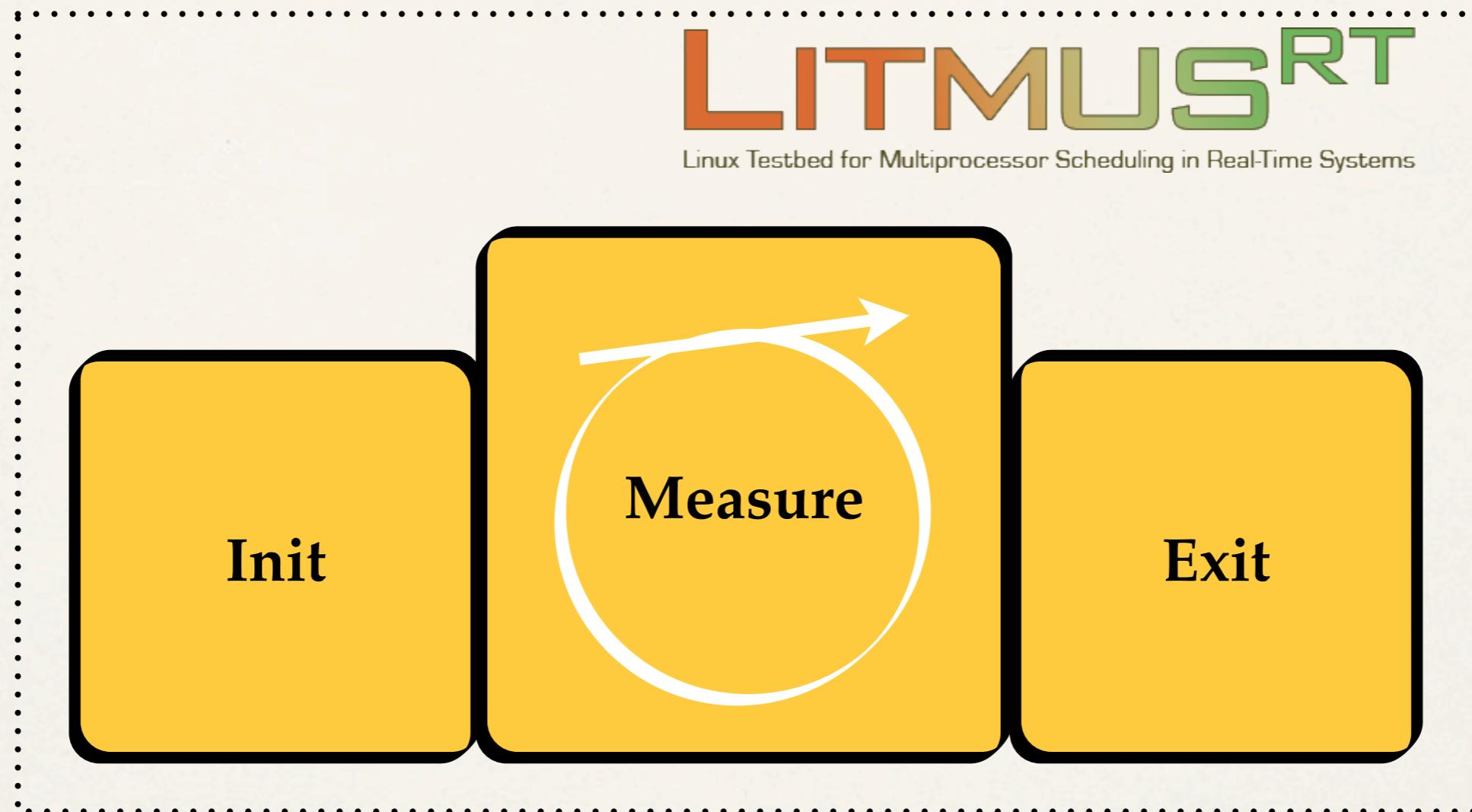
# How does cyclictest measure Scheduling Latency?

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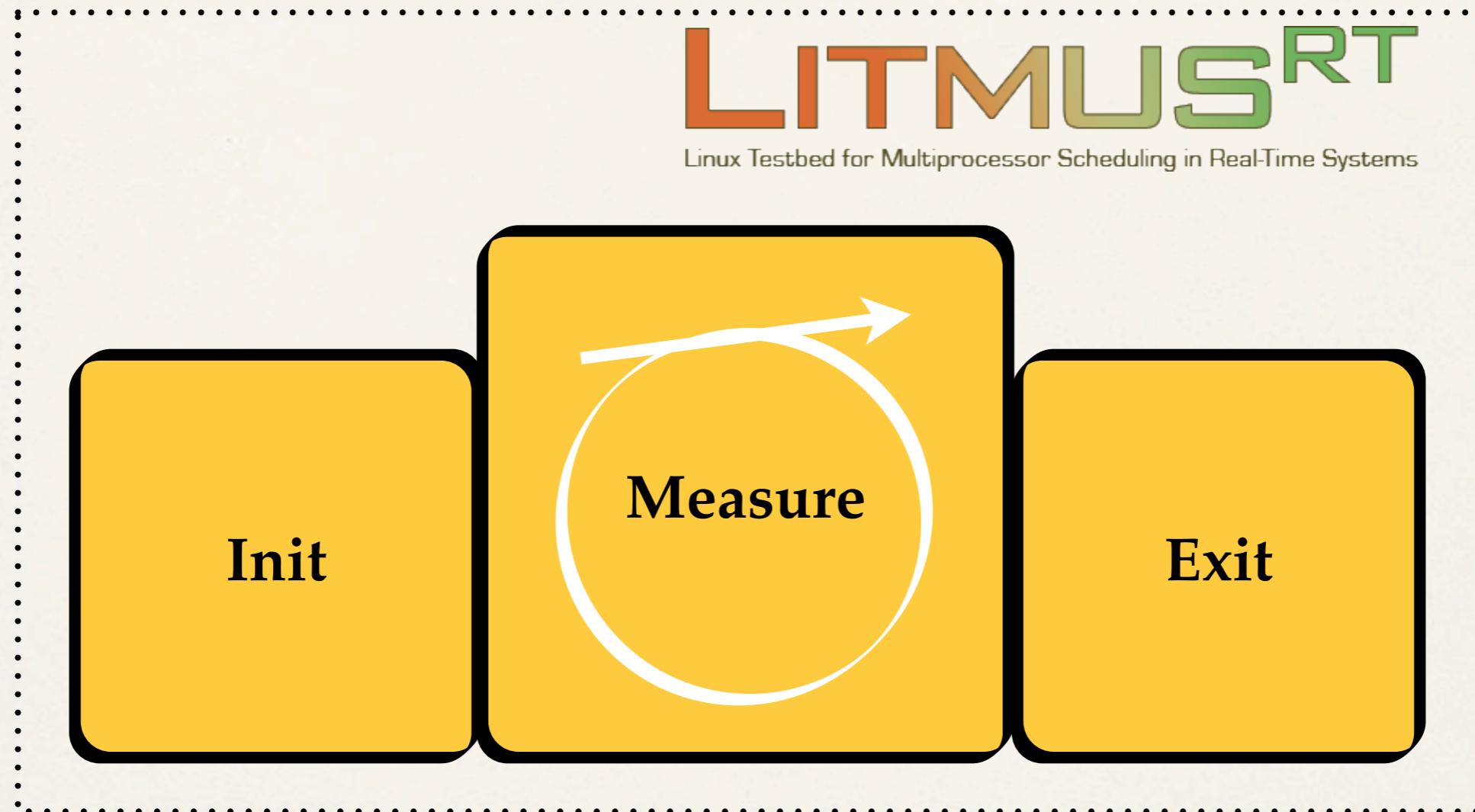
Measuring thread returns to best-effort status.

# cyclictest on LITMUSRT



**LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> does not use POSIX API to setup real-time tasks!**

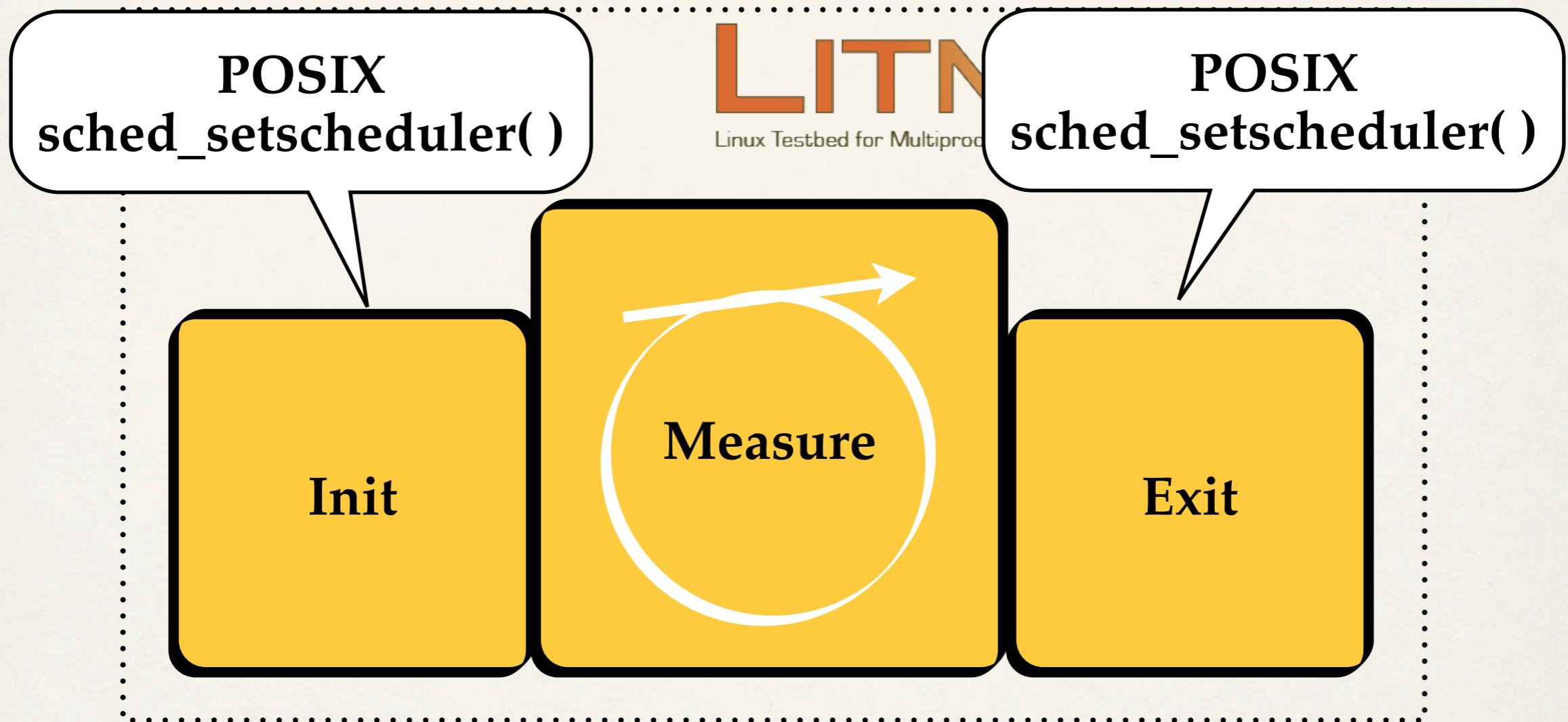
# cyclictest on LITMUSRT



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cyclictest works, but does not measure what we expect...

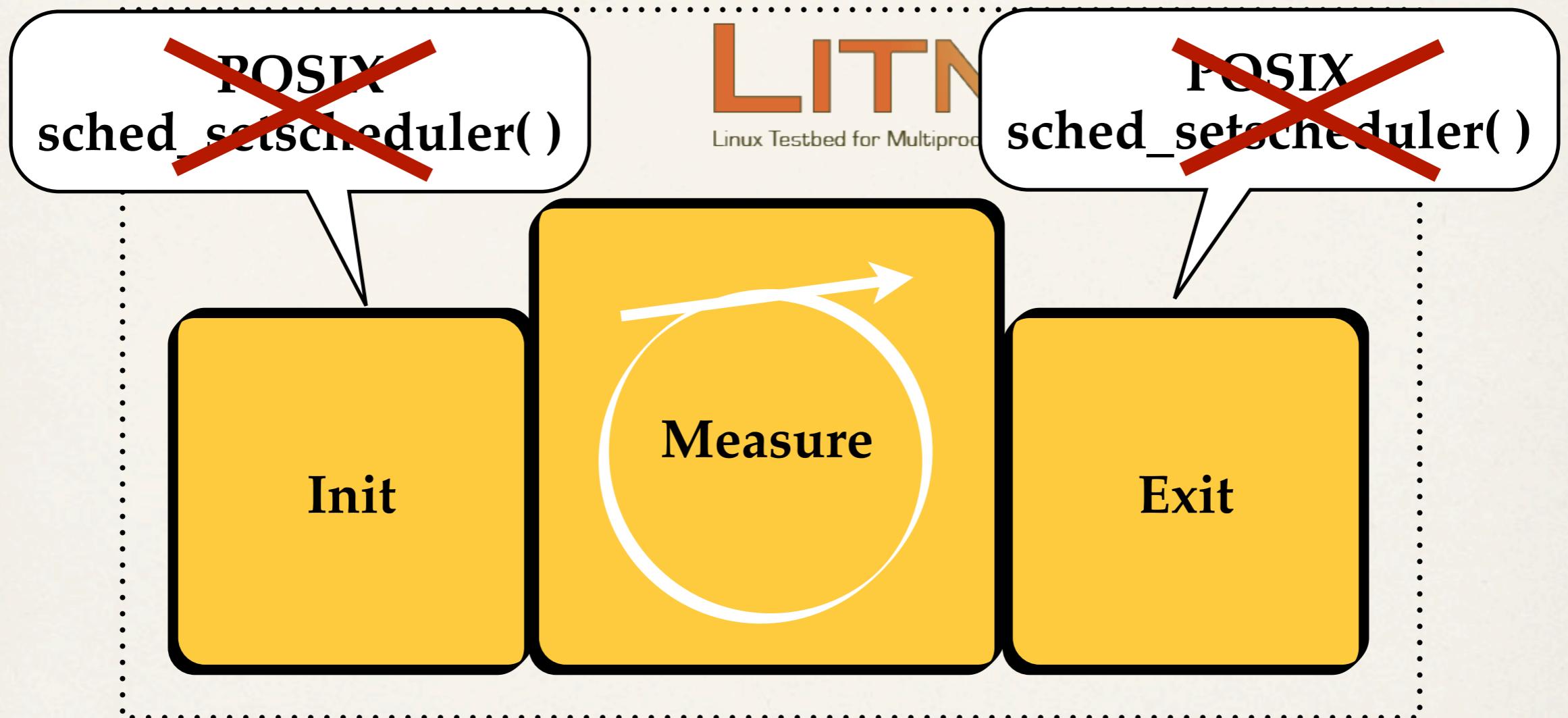
# Porting cyclictest to LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>



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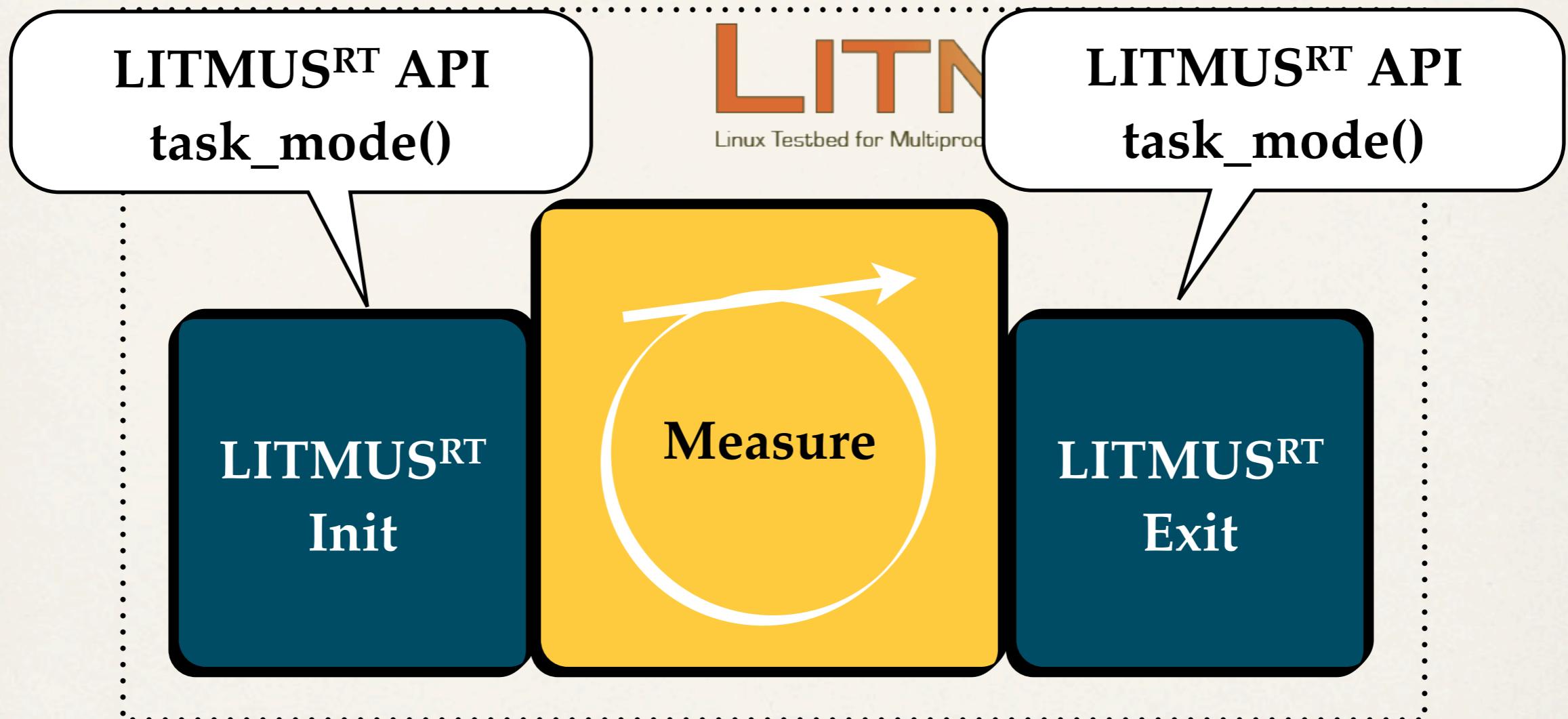
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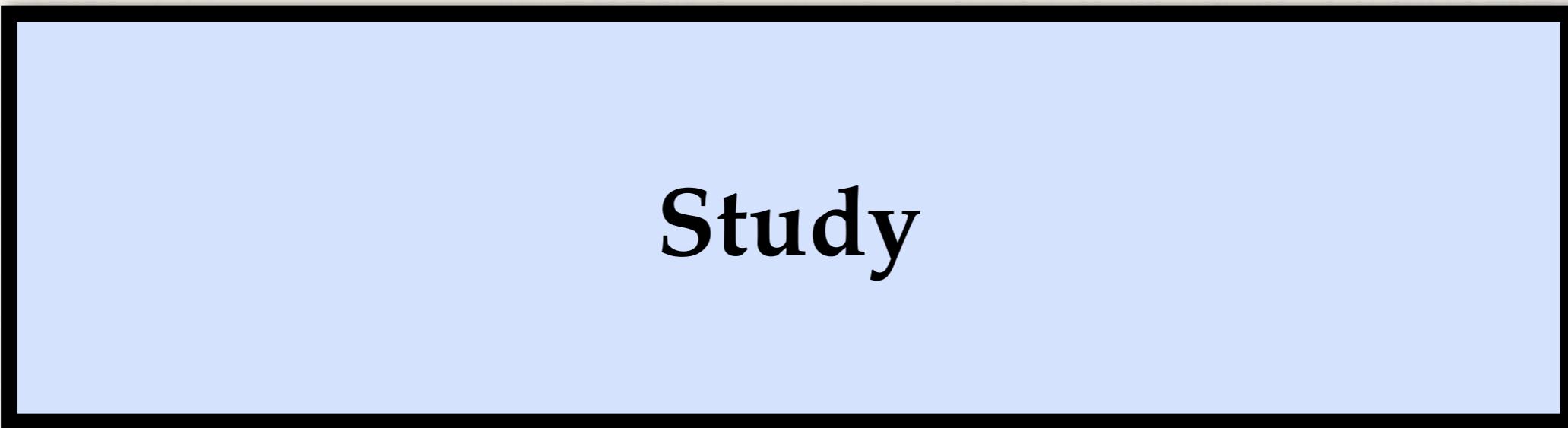
cyclictest works, but does not measure what we expect...

# Porting cyclictest to LITMUSRT



No changes in the measurement phase, no bias.

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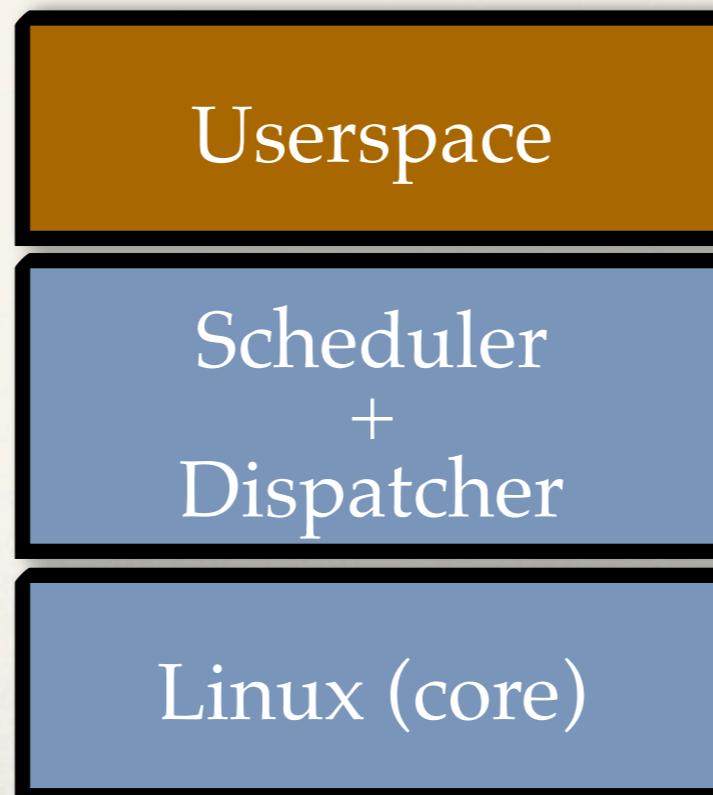


**Study**

# Questions that We Address

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Stock Linux



# Questions that We Address

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## Stock Linux

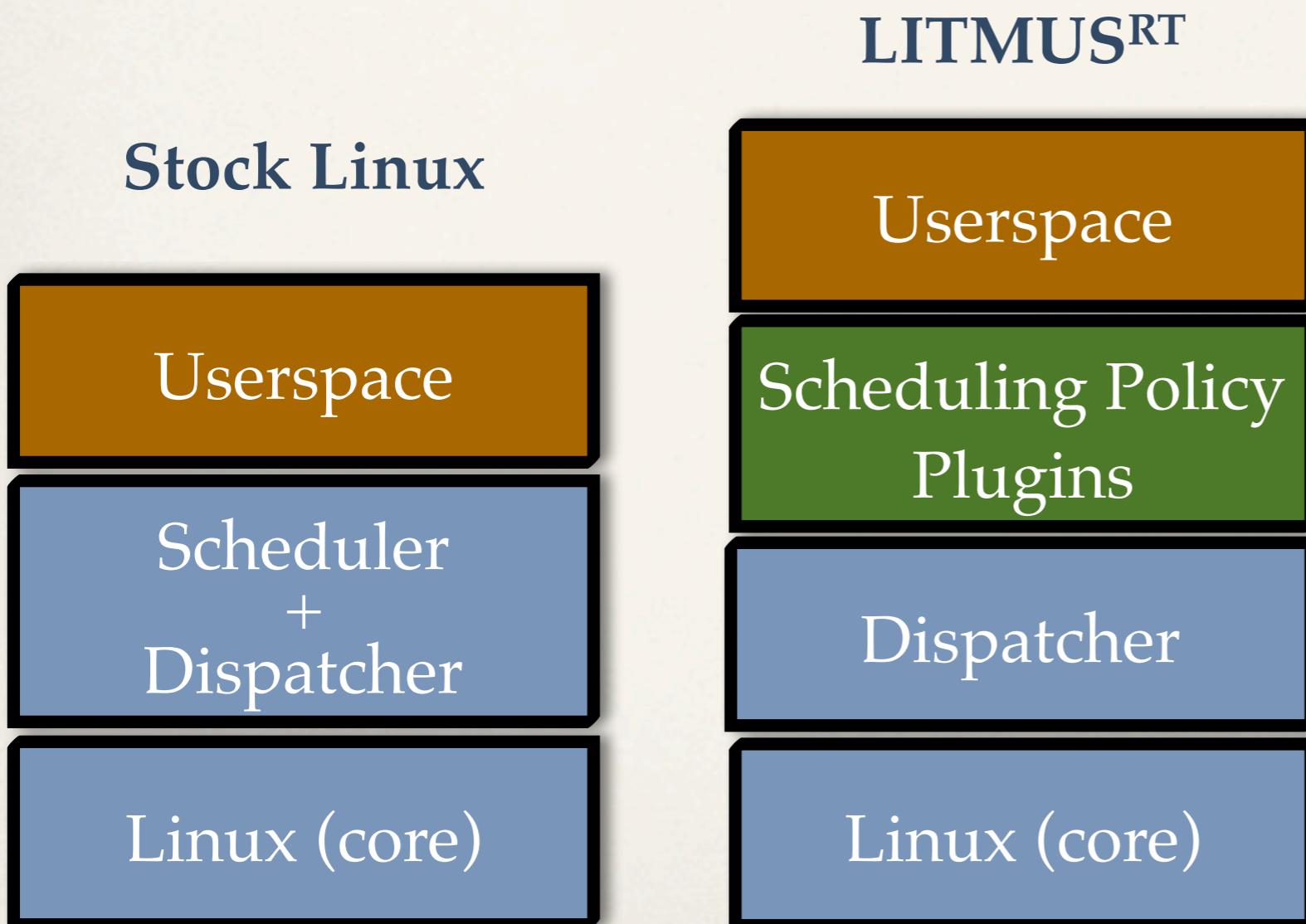
Userspace

Scheduler  
+  
Dispatcher

Linux (core)

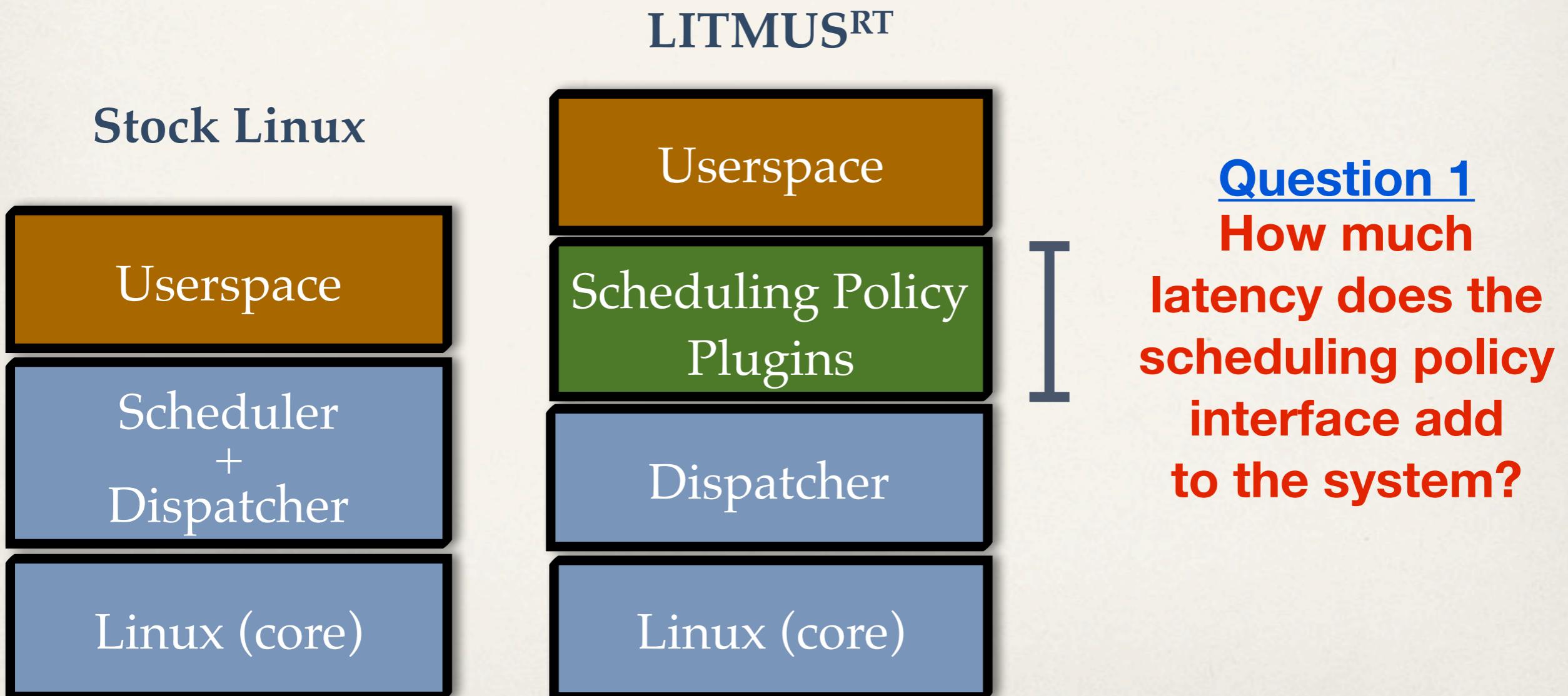
# The Cost of LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>

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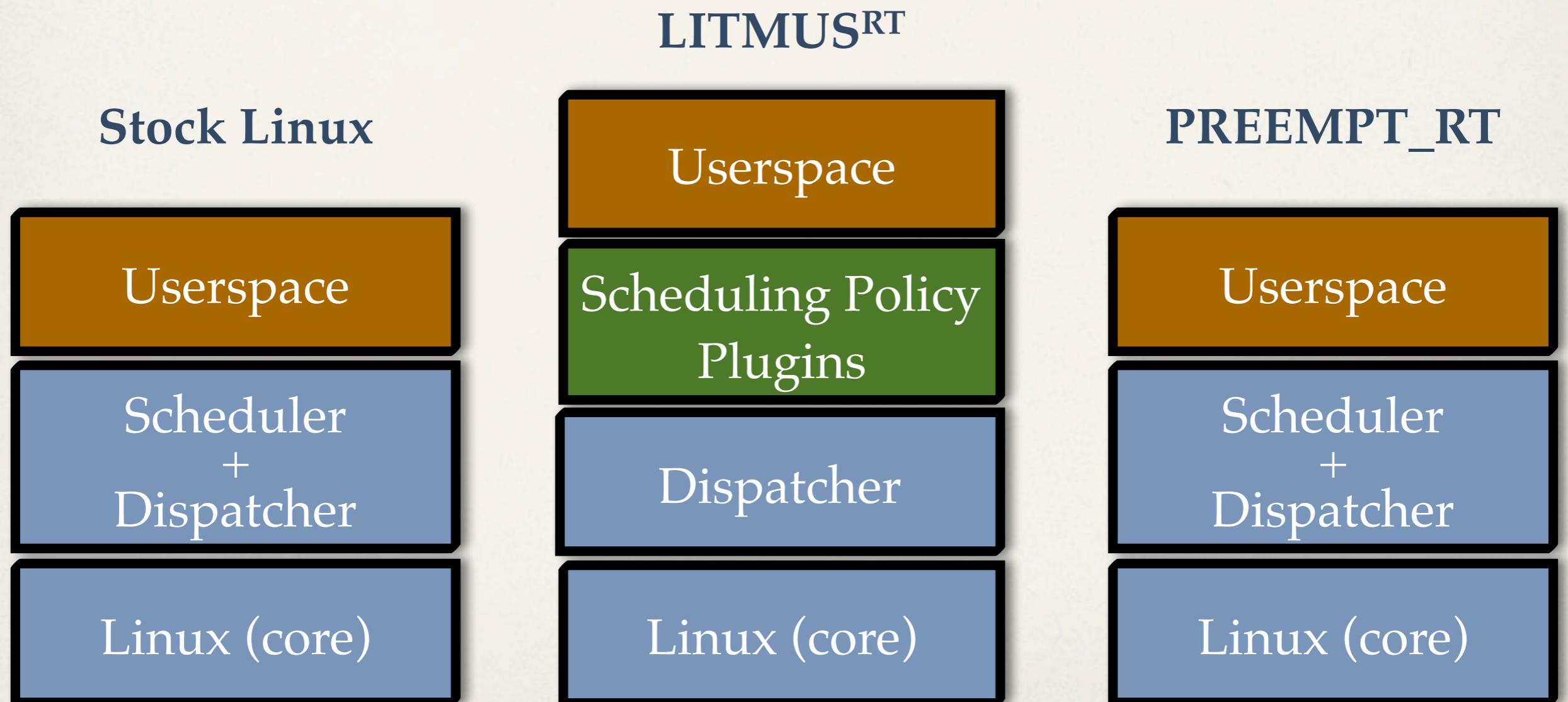
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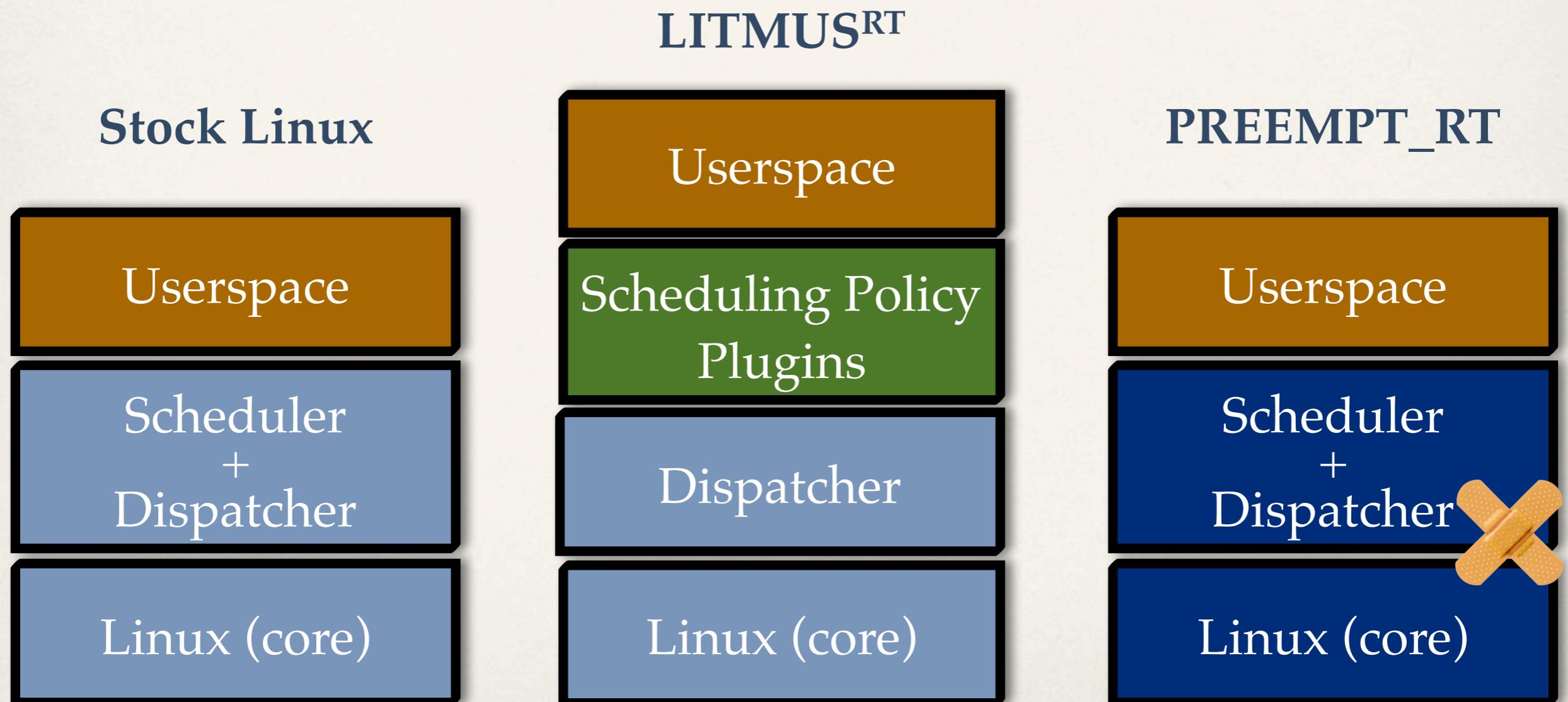
# LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> vs. PREEMPT\_RT

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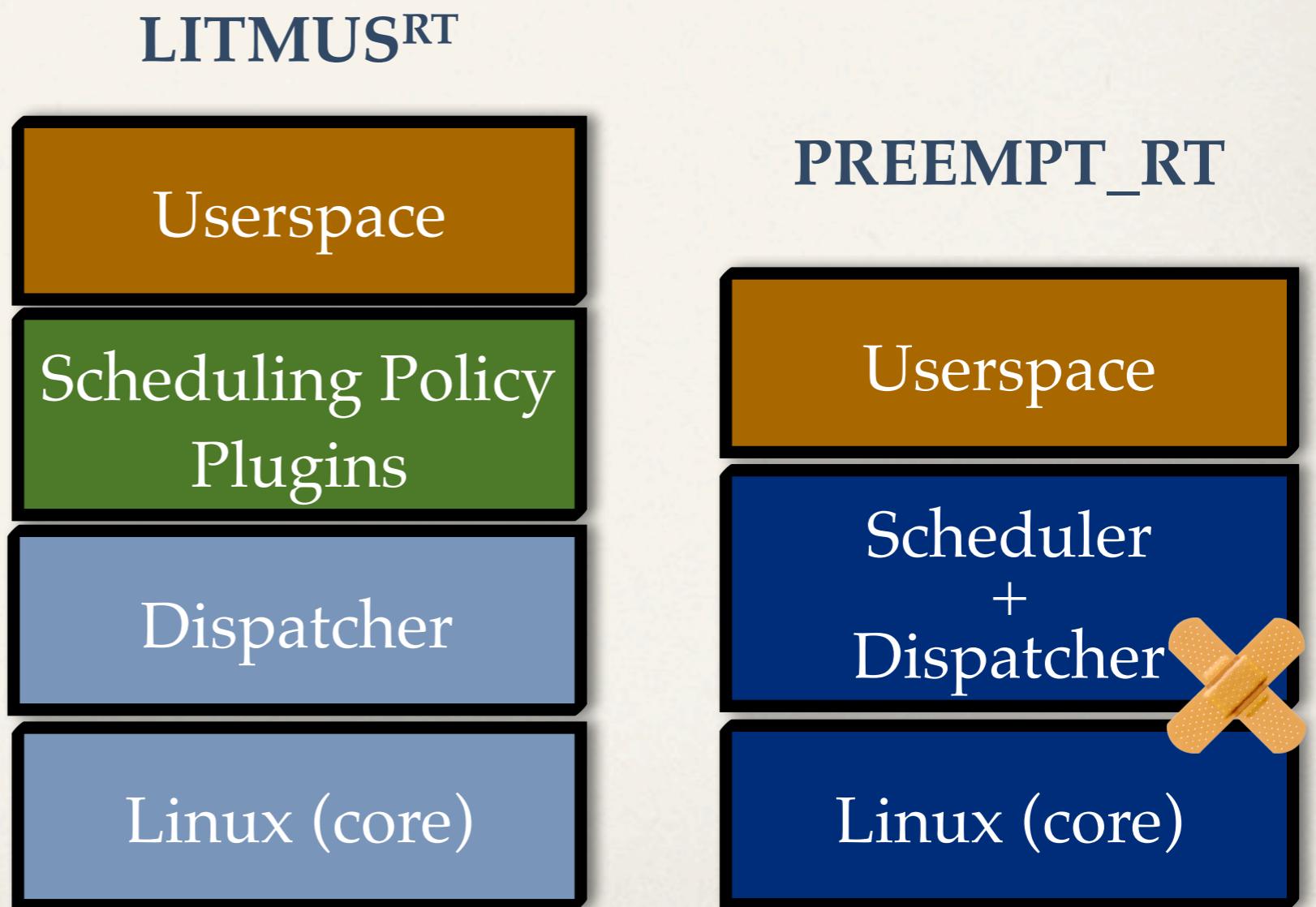
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# LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> vs. PREEMPT\_RT

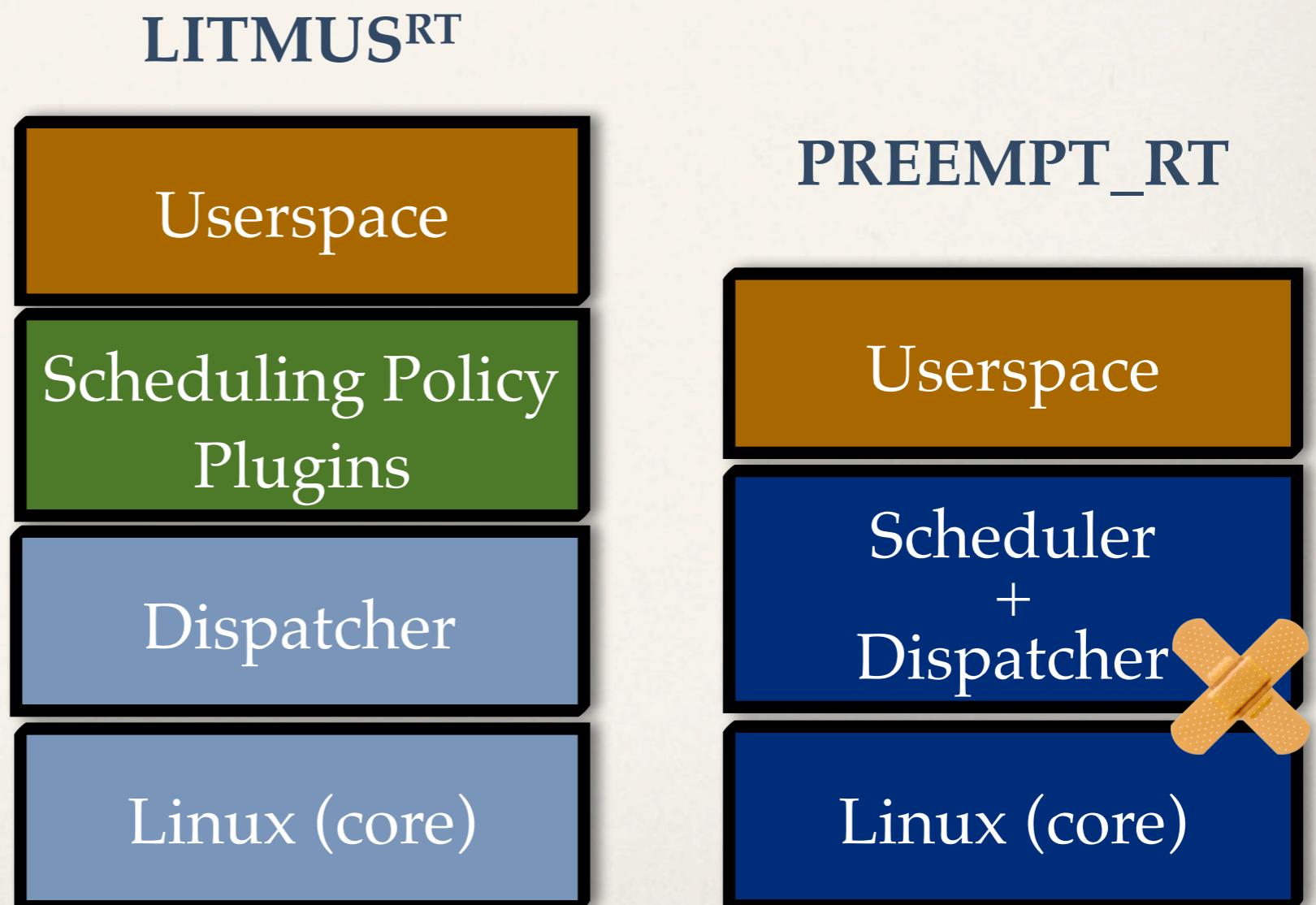
---



# LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> vs. PREEMPT\_RT

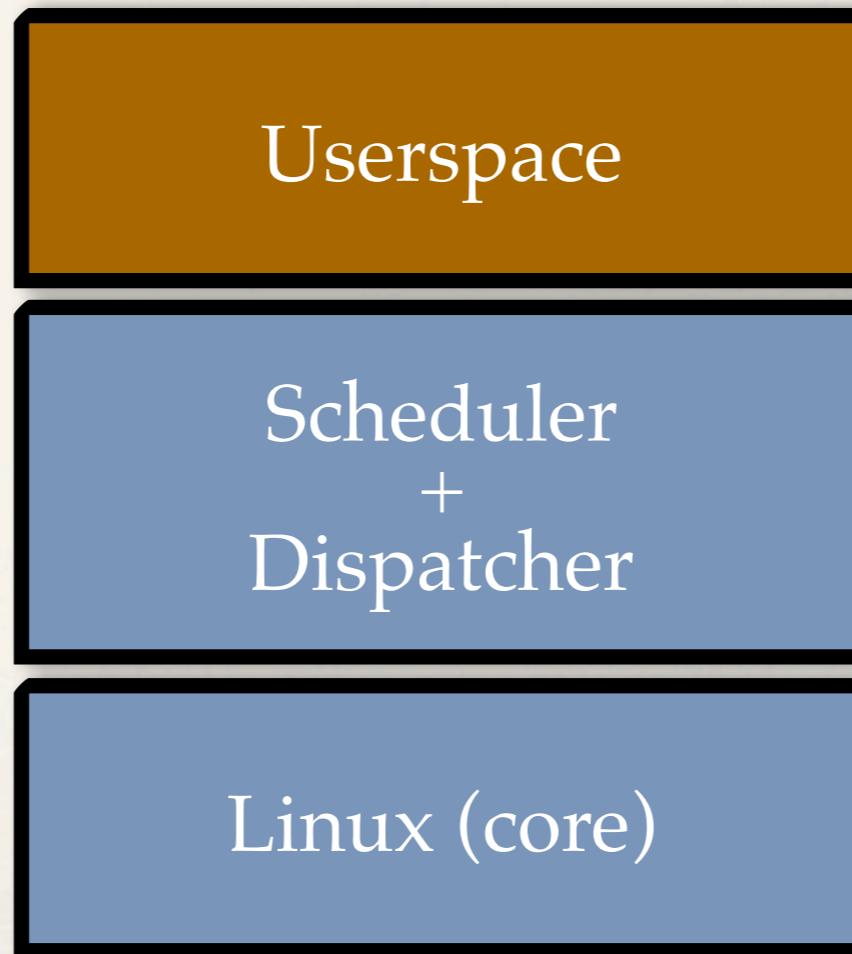
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**Question 2**  
**What is the penalty for  
LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> not being  
based on  
PREEMPT\_RT?**



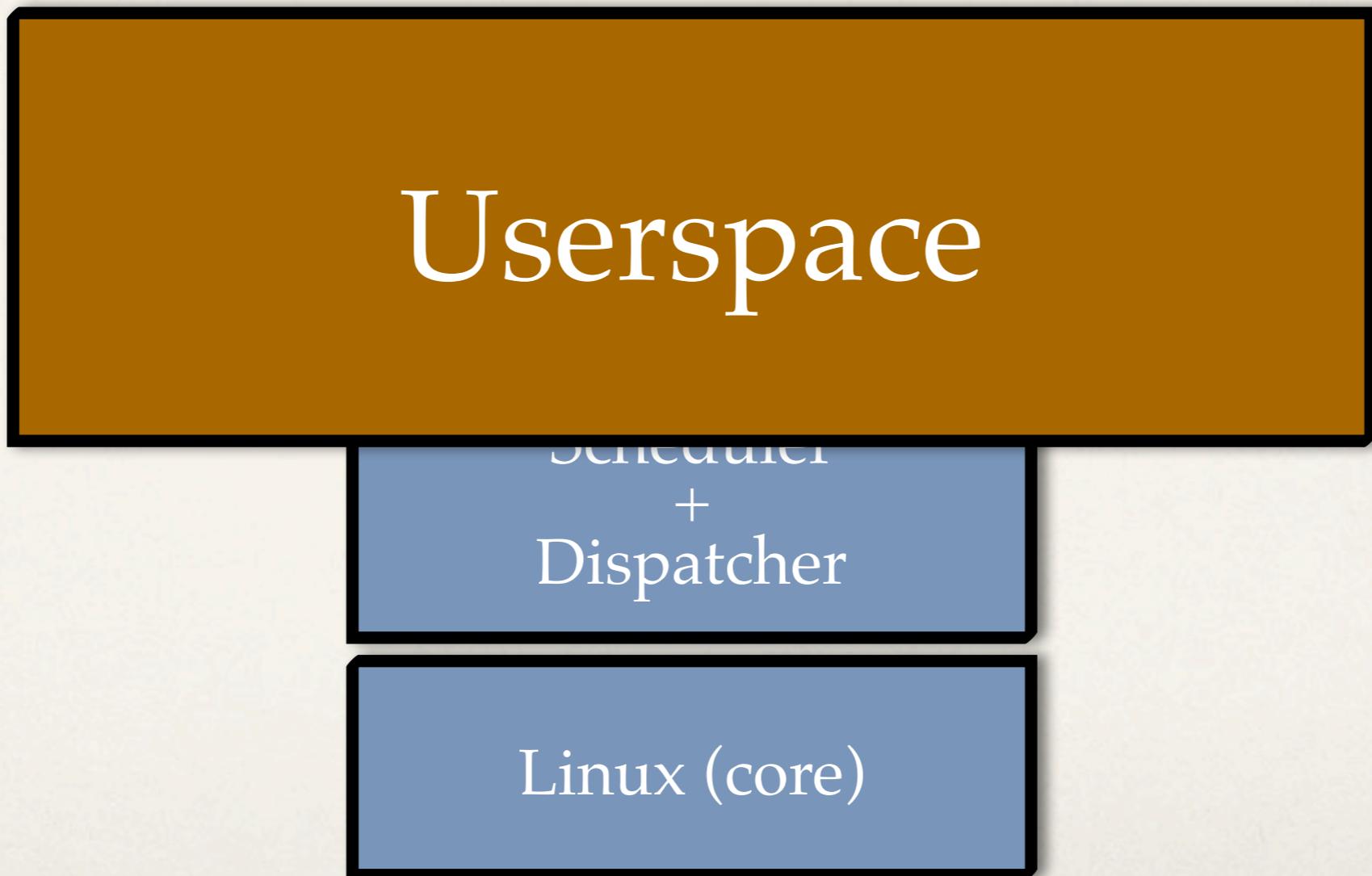
# Evaluation

---



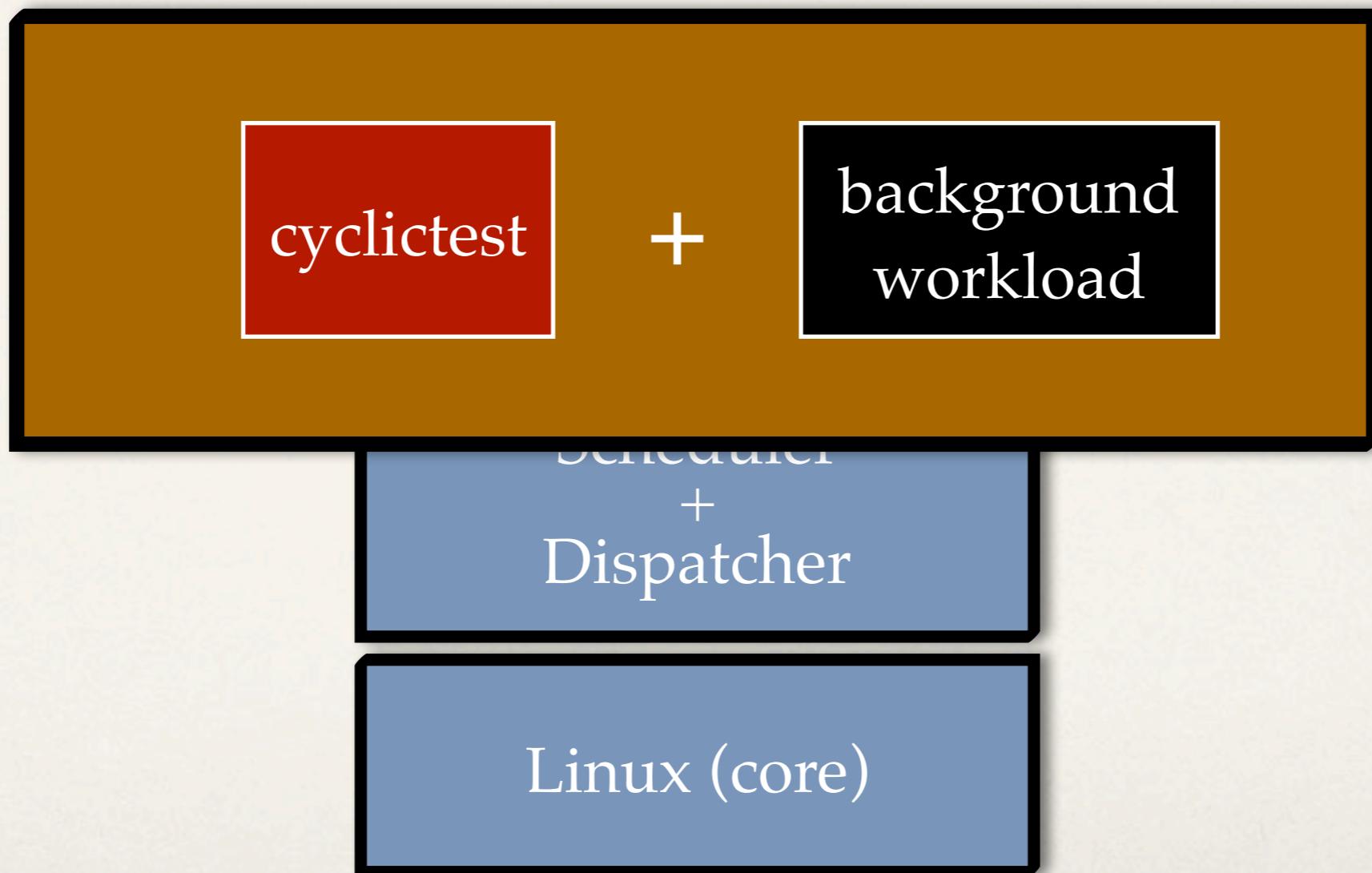
# Evaluation

---



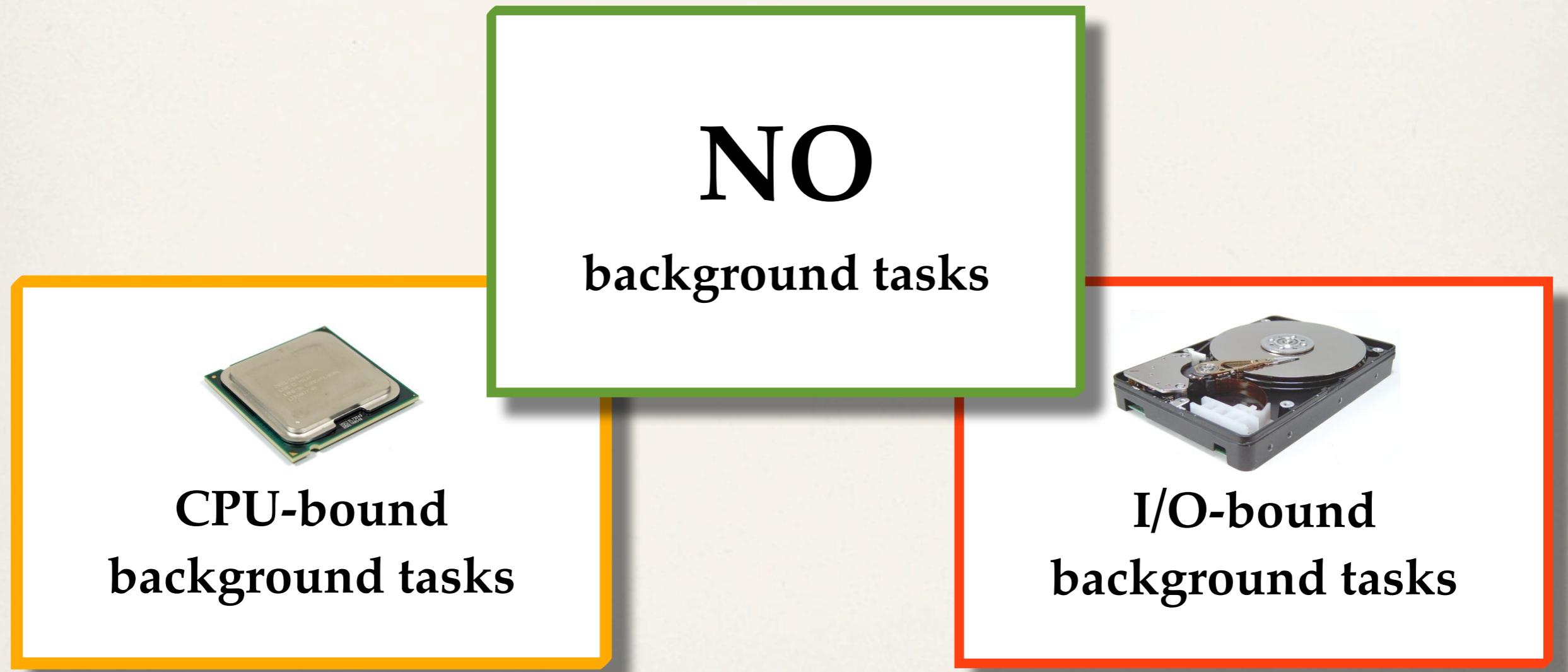
# Evaluation

---



# Background Workloads

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# Experimental Setup

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## Different kernels:

### 1. LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> (Linux 3.0)

Partitioned Fixed Priority (P-FP),  
Partitioned EDF with synchronization support (PSN-EDF),  
Global EDF with synchronization support (GSN-EDF)

### 2. PREEMPT\_RT (Linux 3.8.13)

### 3. Unpatched Linux 3.0 and Linux 3.8.13

} SCHED\_FIFO

# Experimental Setup

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- ✿ **16-core Intel Xeon platform**
- ✿ **cyclictest's standard setup:**
  - ✿ one real-time task per processor
  - ✿ periods: {1000, 1500, 2000, ...}  $\mu\text{s}$
- ✿ **Duration: 20 minutes per experiment**
  - ✿ Almost 6 million samples for each case
- ✿ **Results shown in microseconds**

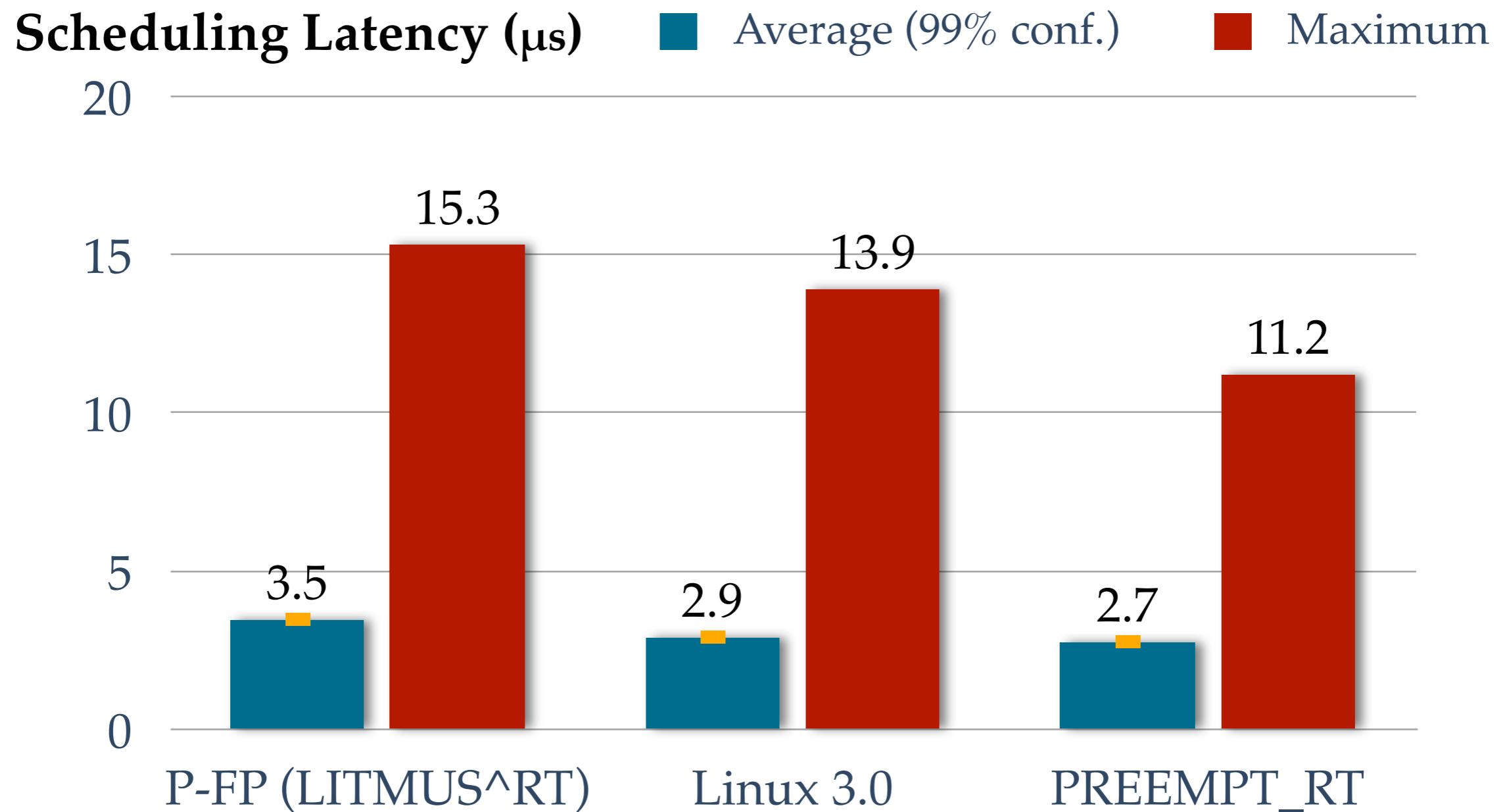
# First Scenario

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**NO**  
background tasks

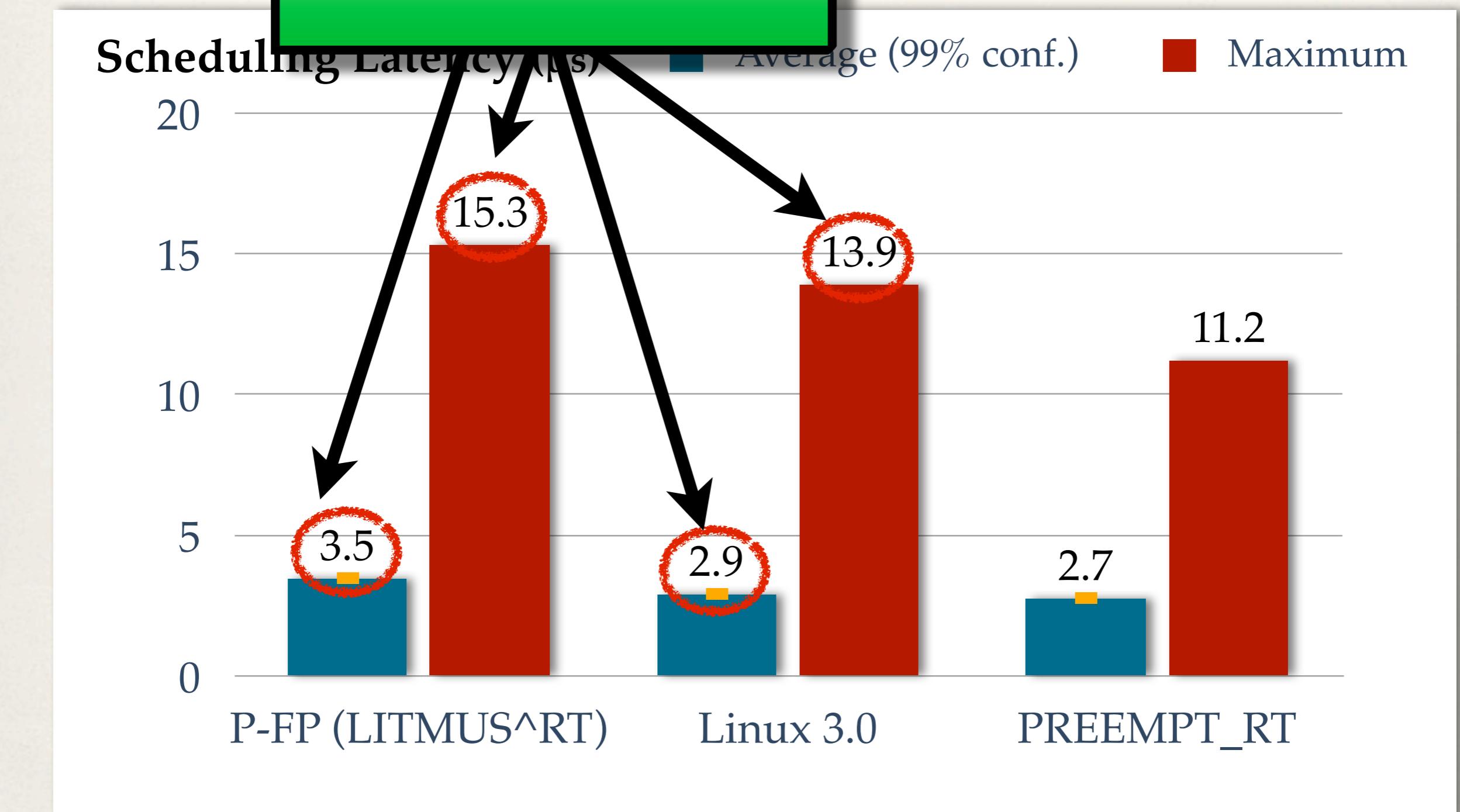
# No Background Tasks

---



# No Ba

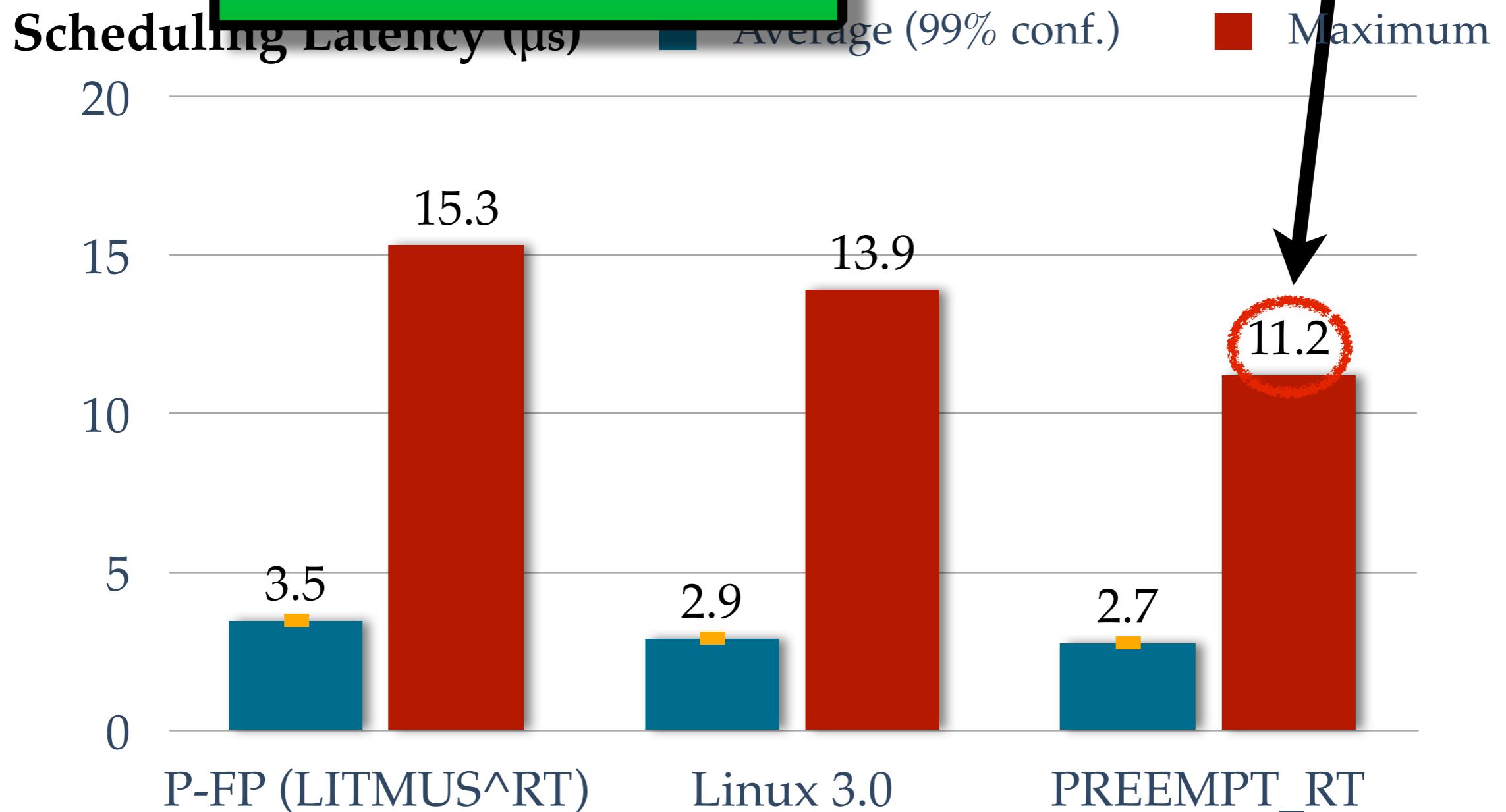
Similar max. and avg. latency for Linux 3.0 and LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>.



# No Ba

Similar max. and avg. latency for Linux 3.0 and LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>.

Improved max. latency for PREEMPT\_RT



# Second Scenario

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**CPU-bound  
background tasks**

- ❖ Tasks running an infinite loop accessing memory (read/write)
- ❖ Working set larger than L2 cache size

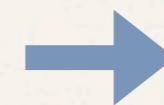
# Second Scenario

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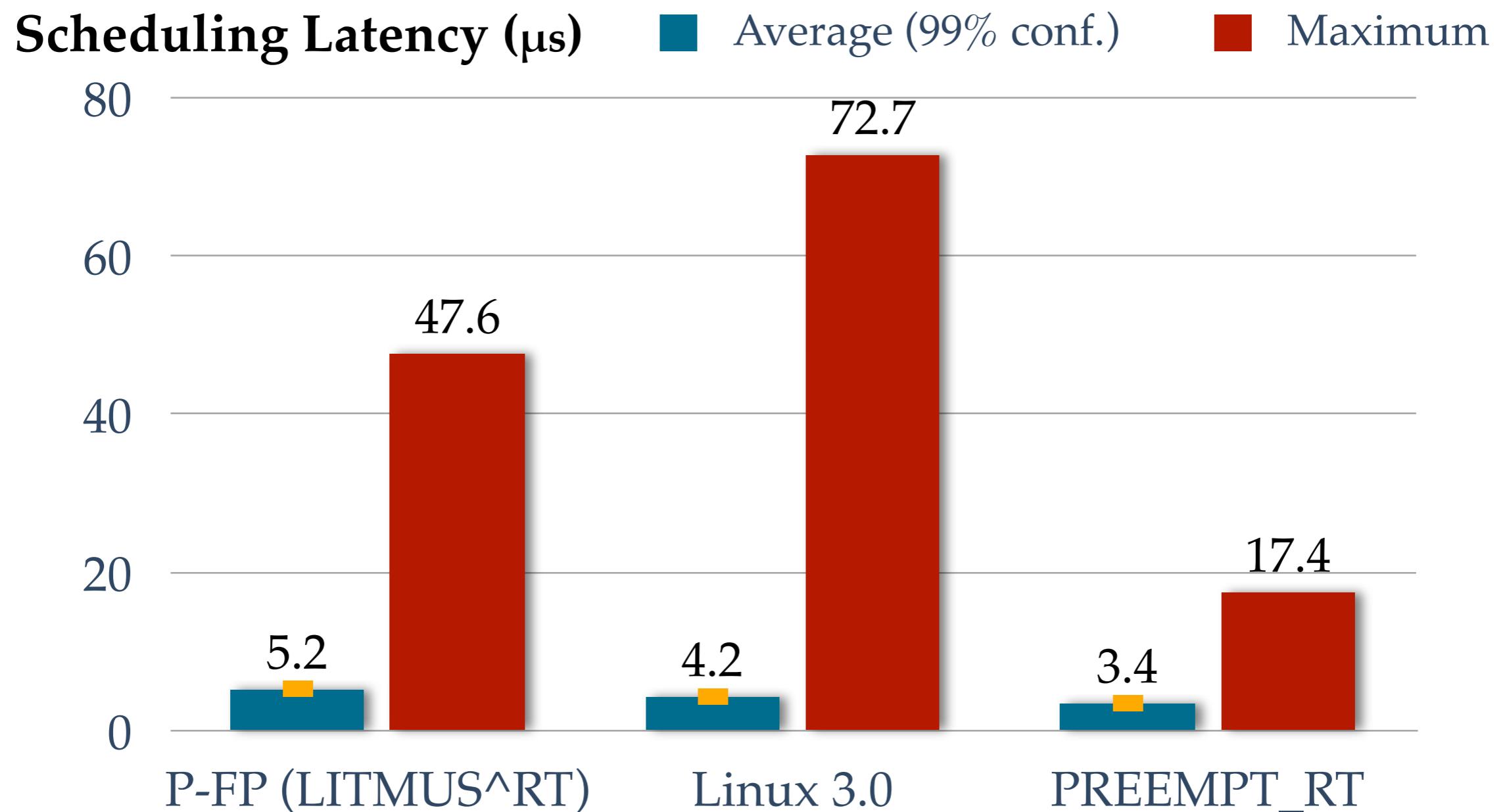
**CPU-bound  
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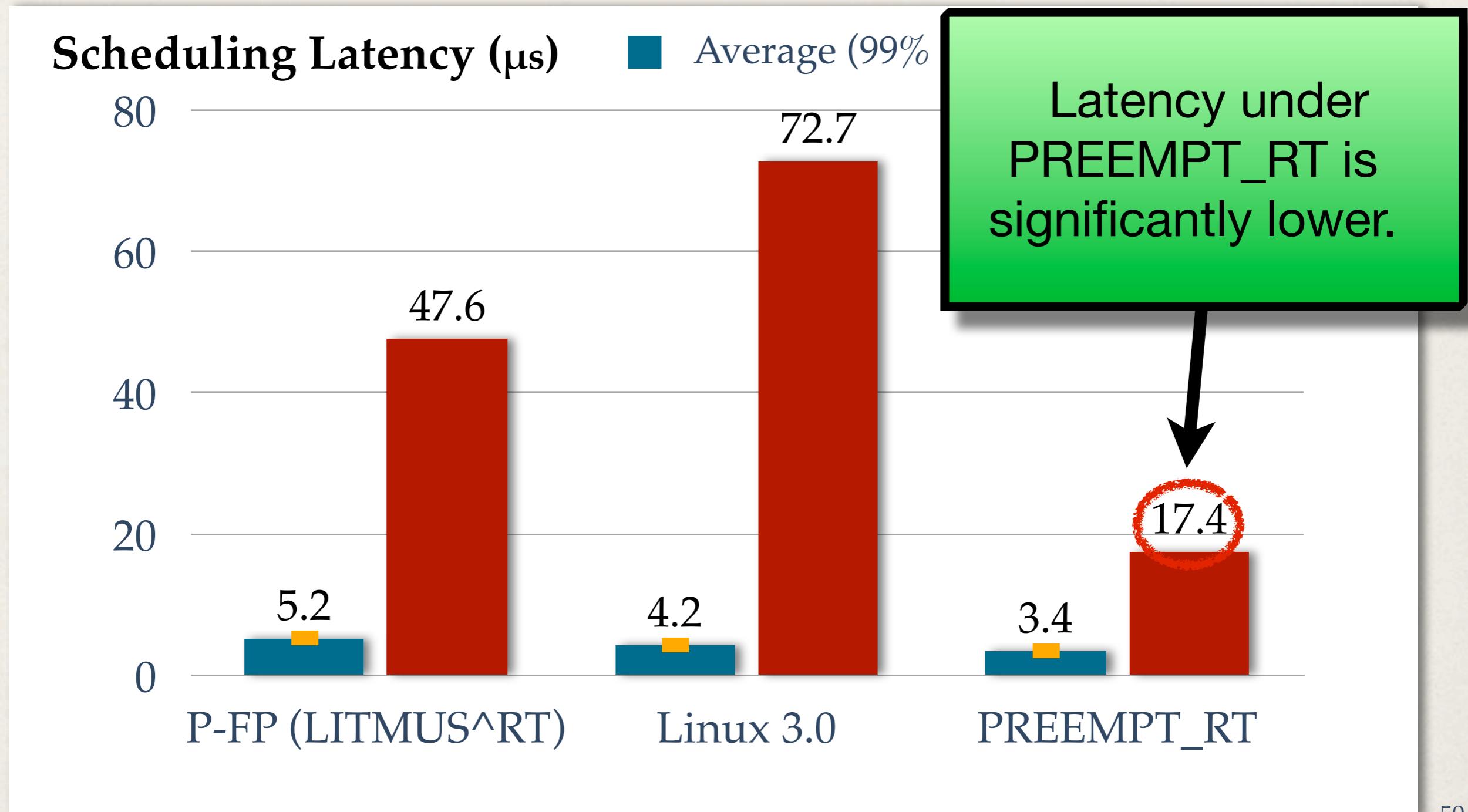


Generates memory traffic  
and cache contention!

# CPU-bound Background Tasks

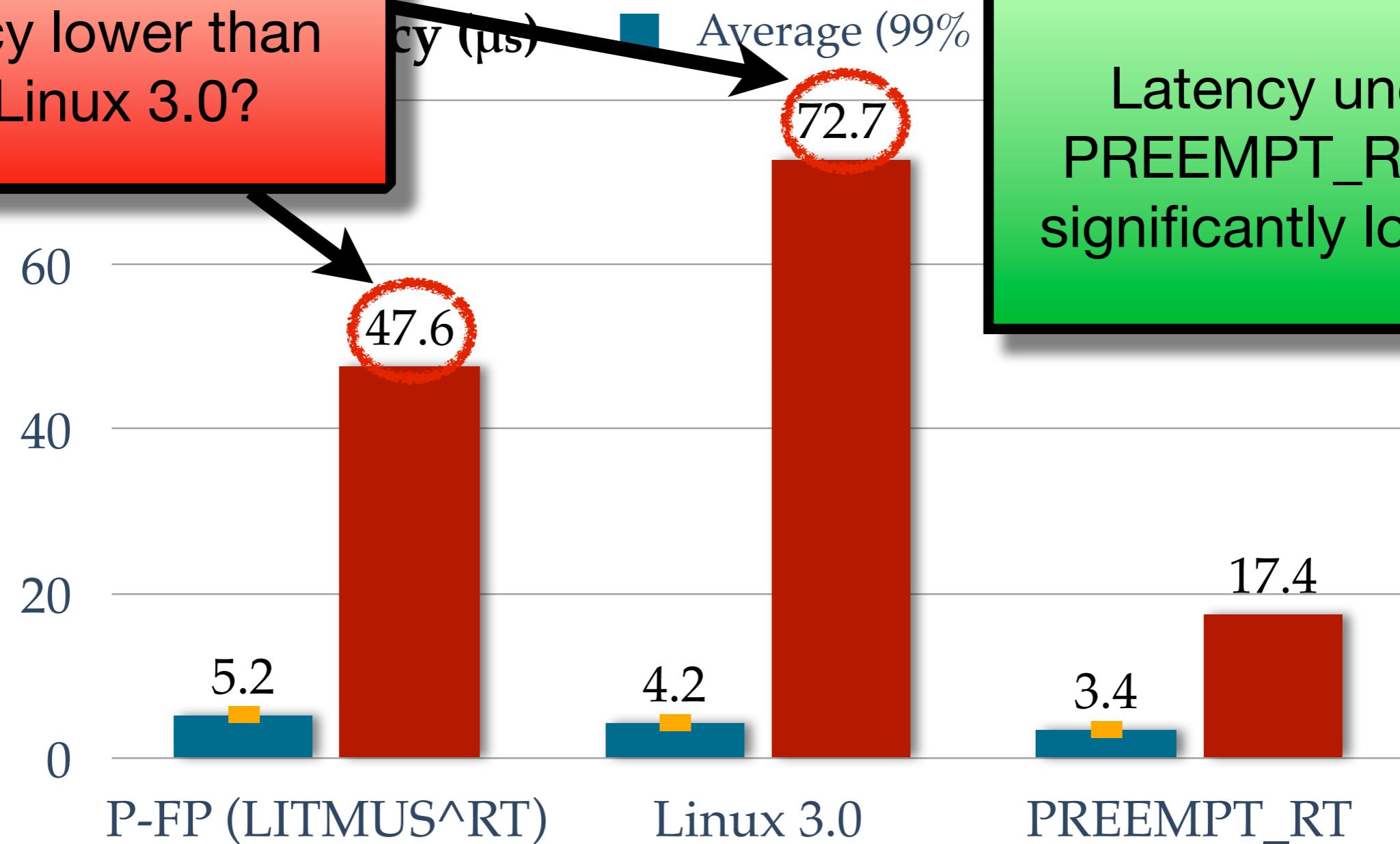


# CPU-bound Background Tasks



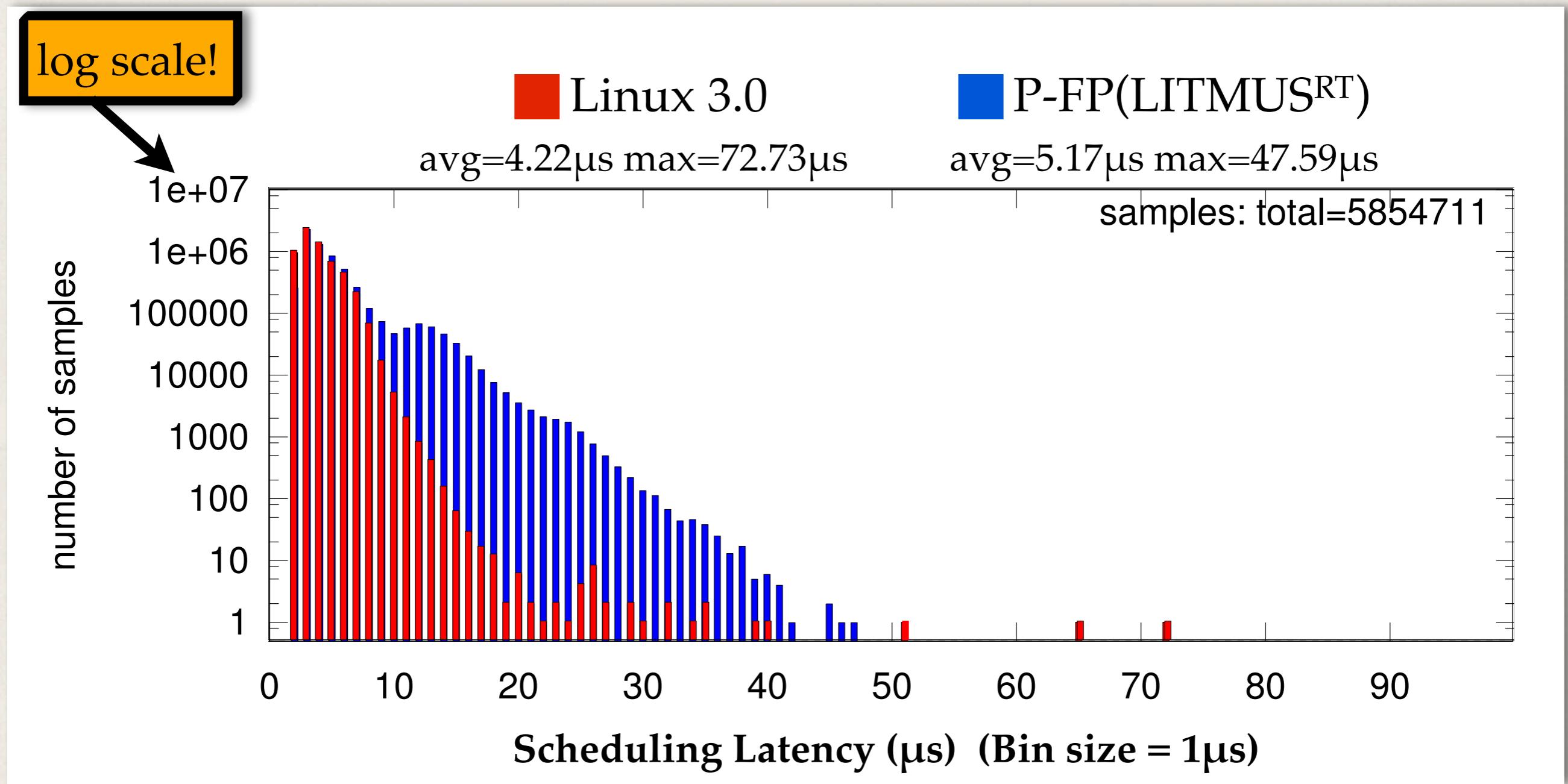
# CPU-bound Background Tasks

LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>'s latency lower than on Linux 3.0?

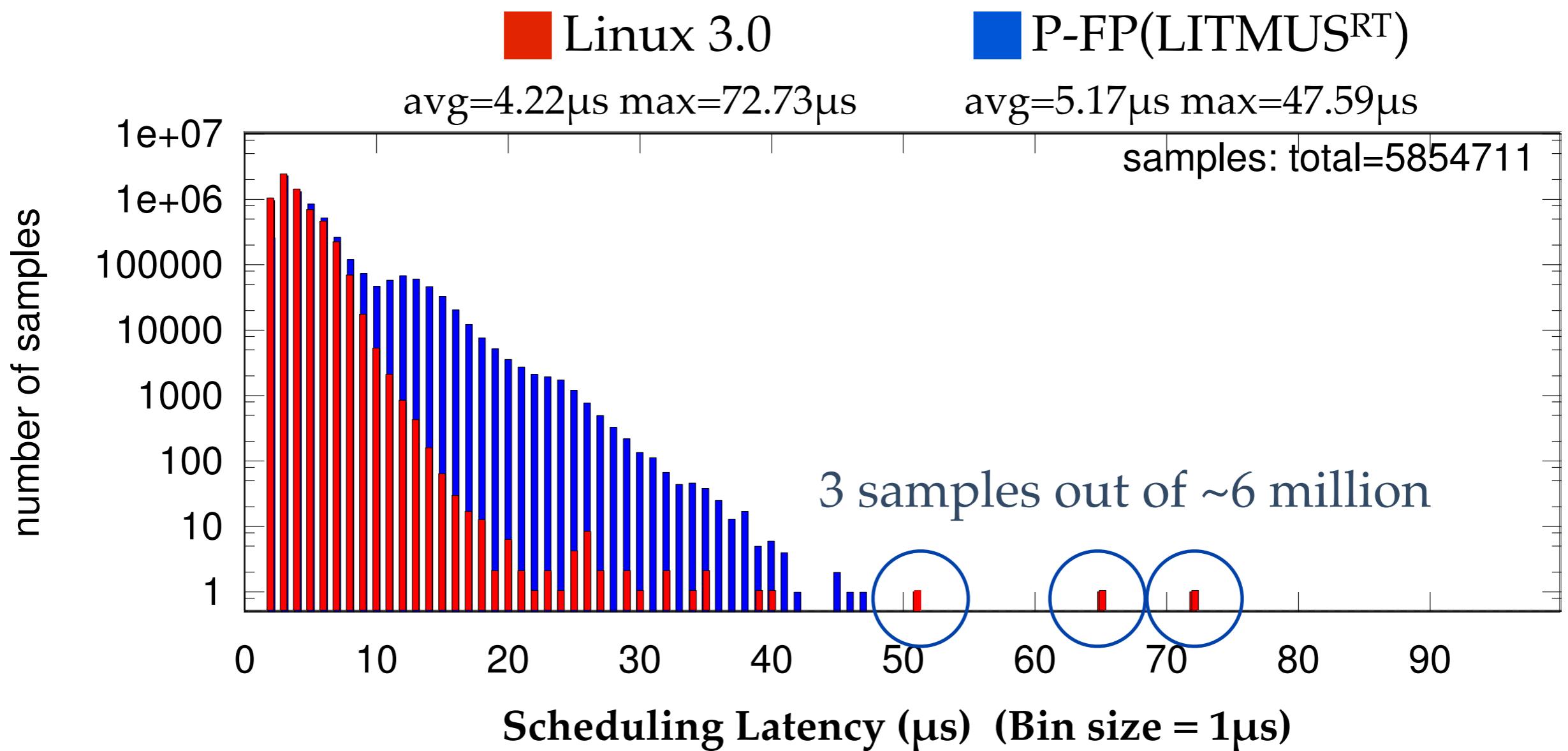


Latency under PREEMPT\_RT is significantly lower.

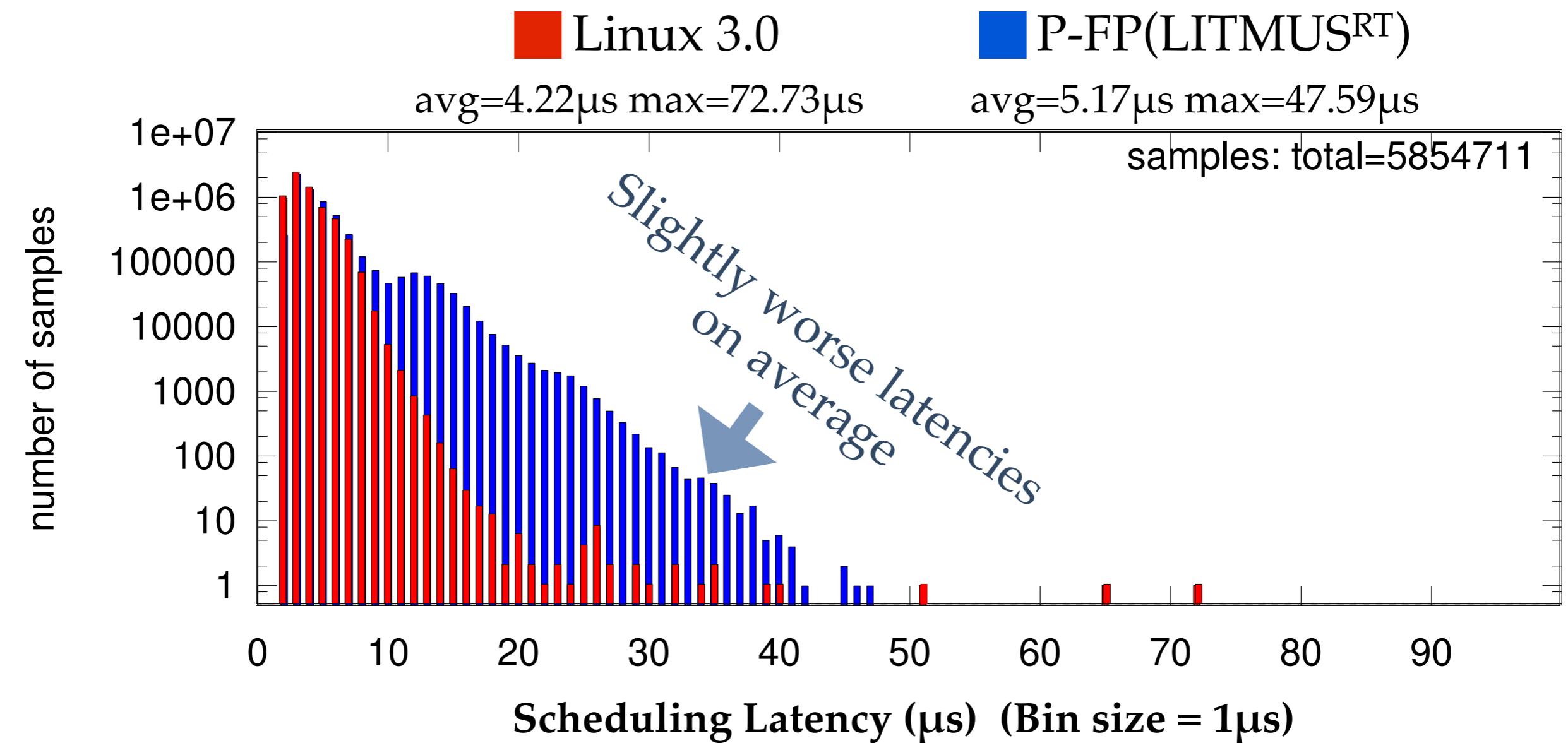
# LITMUSRT vs. Linux 3.0: CPU-bound Background Tasks



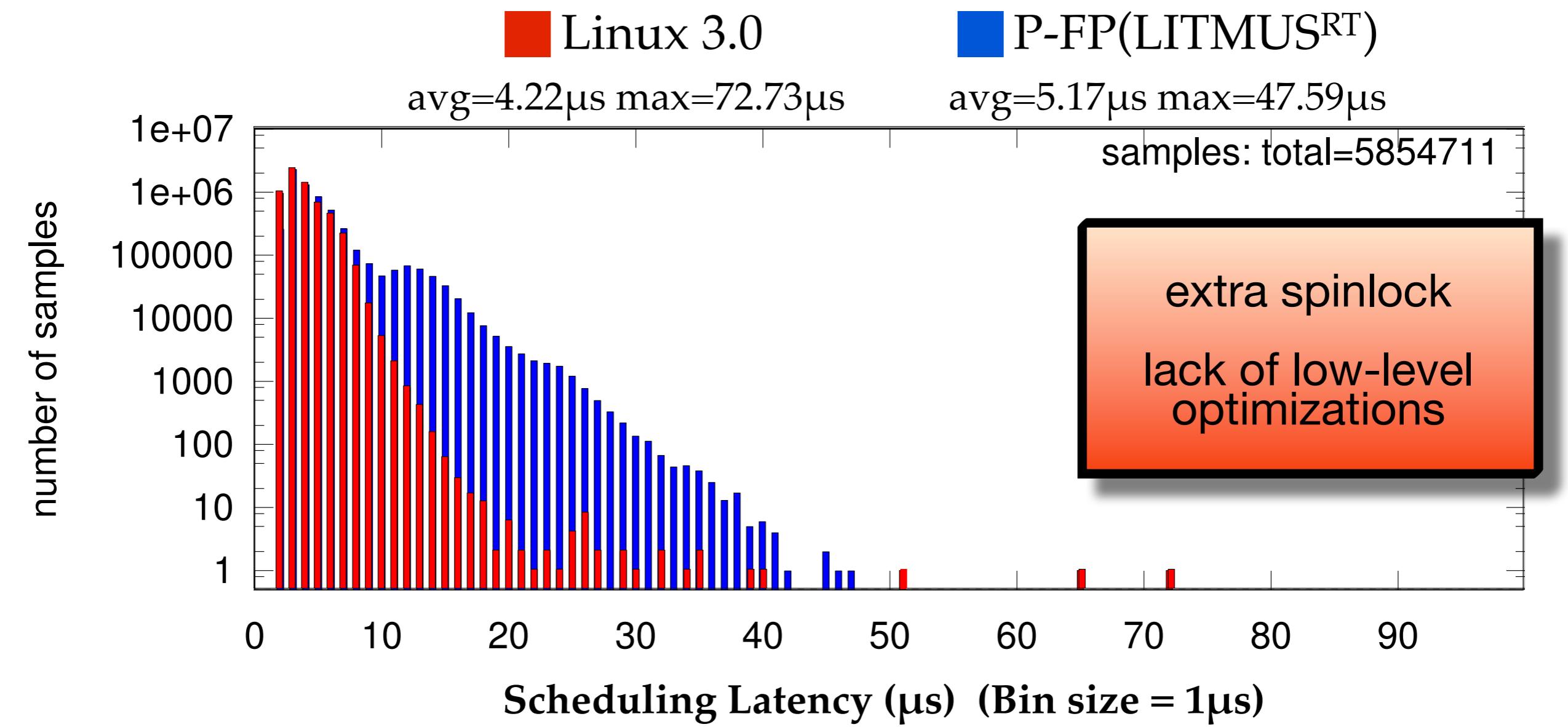
# LITMUSRT vs. Linux 3.0: CPU-bound Background Tasks



# LITMUSRT vs. Linux 3.0: CPU-bound Background Tasks

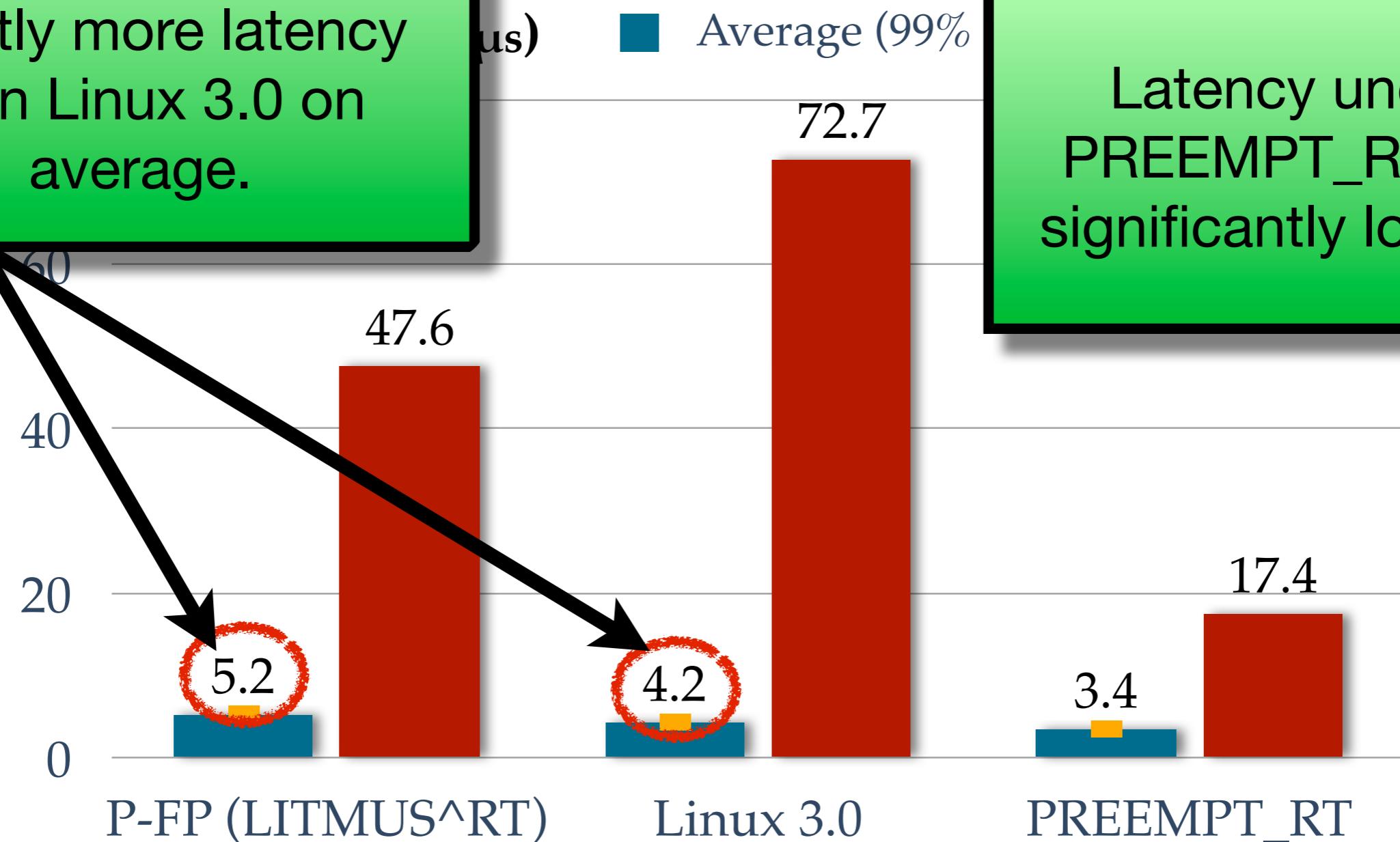


# LITMUSRT vs. Linux 3.0: CPU-bound Background Tasks



# CPU-bound Background Tasks

LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> incurs slightly more latency than Linux 3.0 on average.



Latency under PREEMPT\_RT is significantly lower.

# Third Scenario

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**I/O-bound  
background tasks**

- ❖ **hackbench:** Linux scheduler stress tool
- bonnie++:** Disk and file system benchmark
- wget:** Network activity

# Third Scenario

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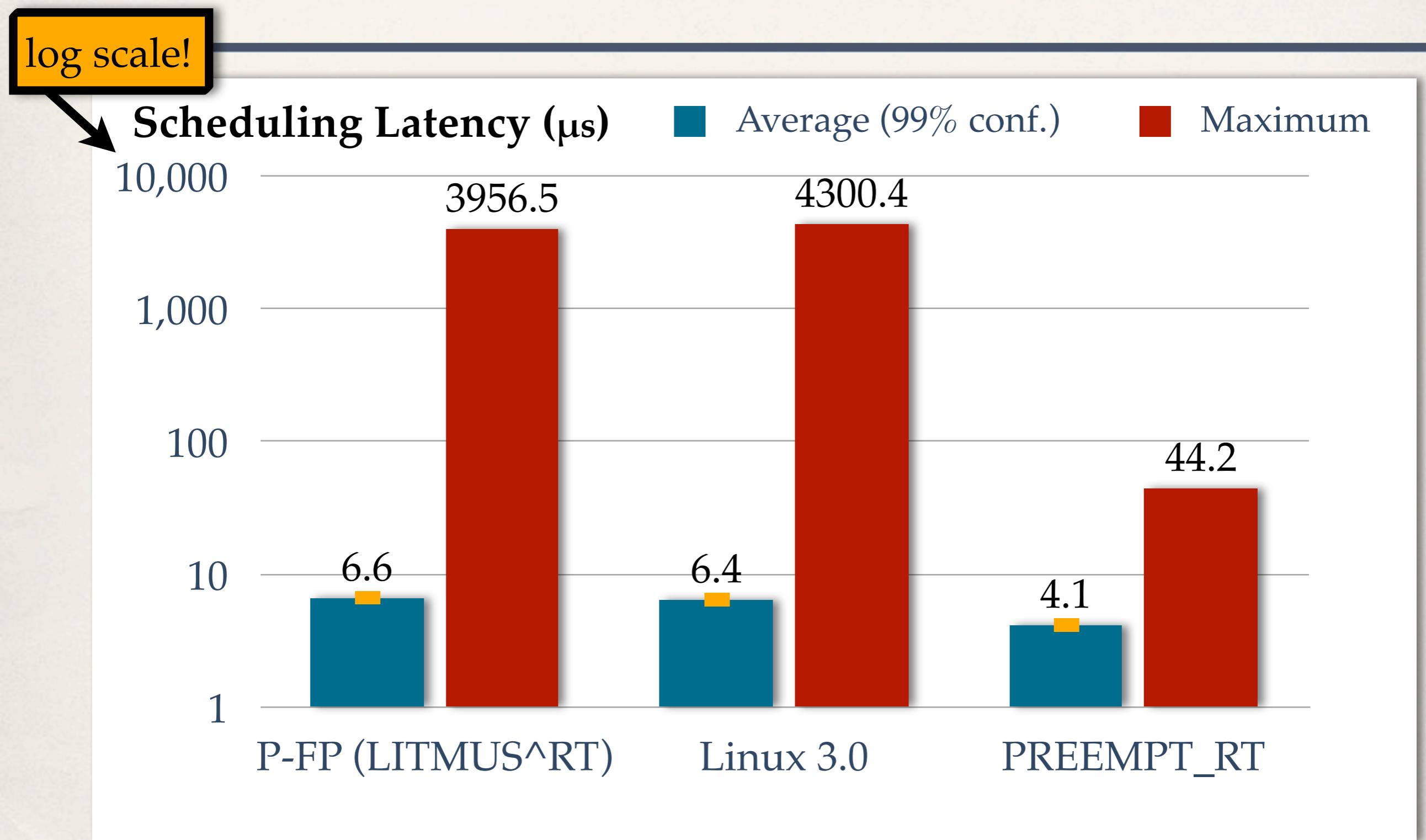
**I/O-bound  
background tasks**



Causes a lot of system calls and interrupts

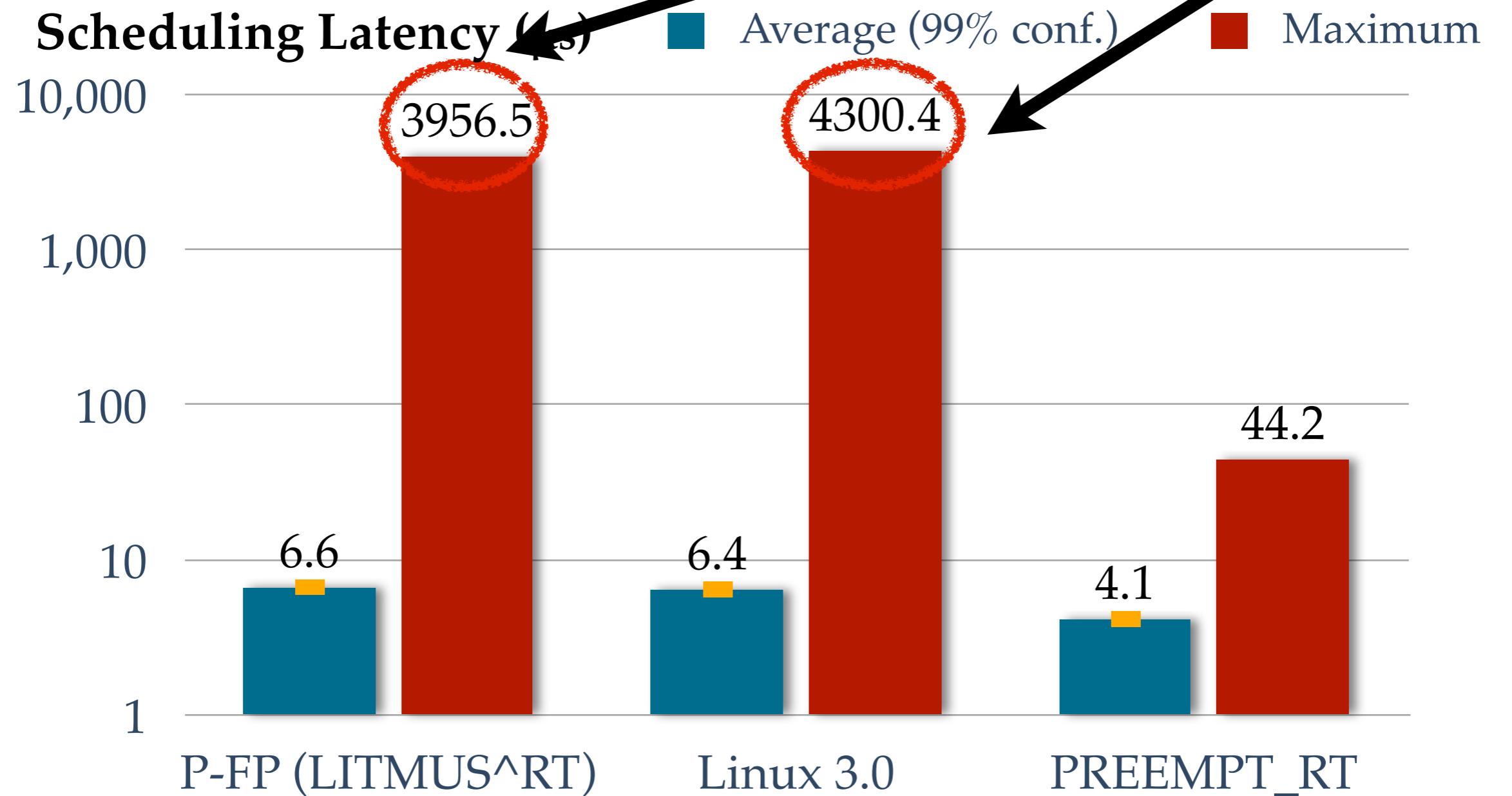
- ❖ **hackbench:** Linux scheduler stress tool
- bonnie++:** Disk and file system benchmark
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# I/O-bound Background Tasks



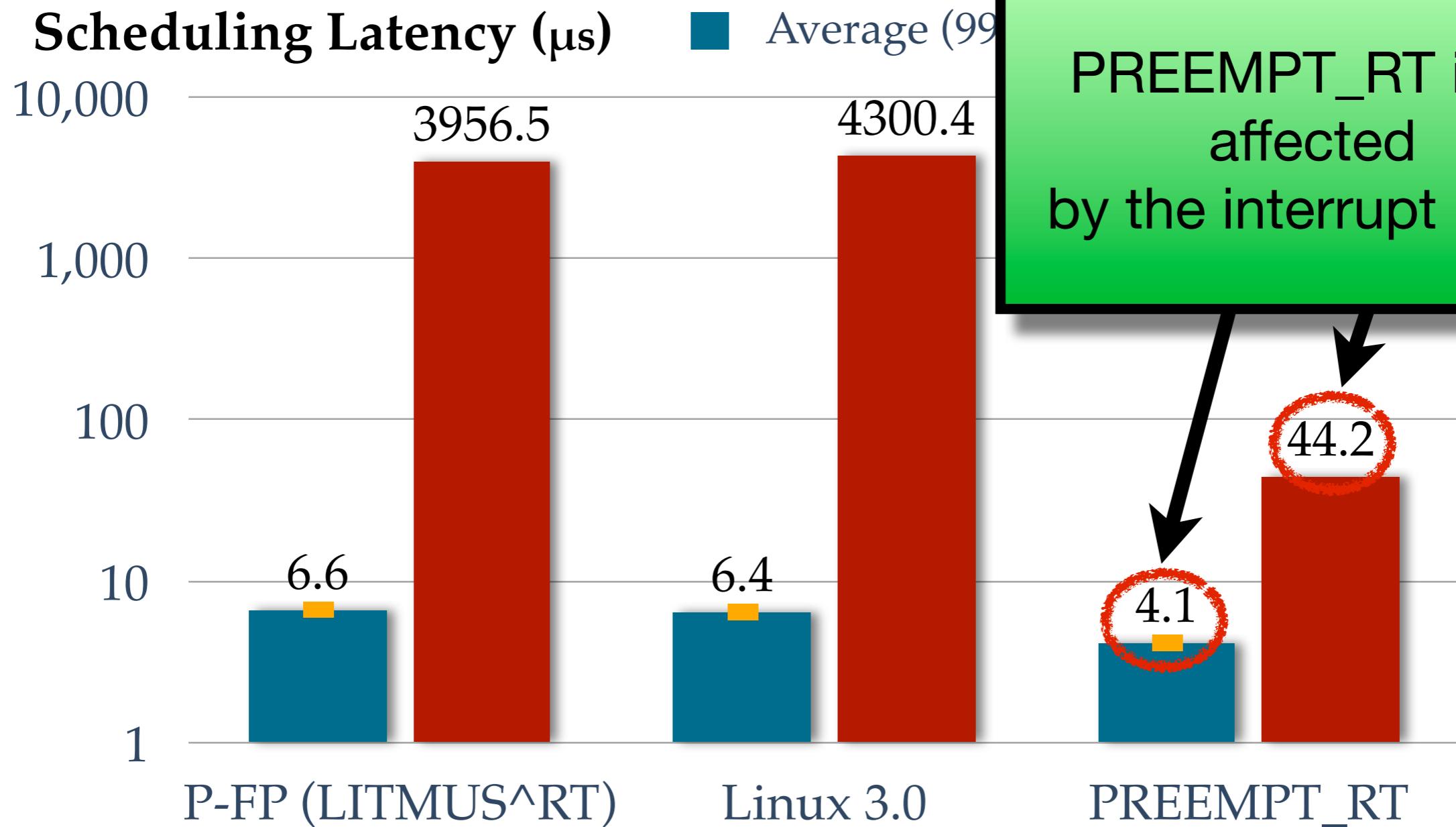
# I/O-bound Background

**Huge** impact on scheduling latency under standard Linux.



# I/O-bound Background

**Huge** impact on scheduling latency under standard Linux.



# Summary

---

**1. Cost of the scheduling plugin layer**

**2. LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> vs. PREEMPT\_RT**

# Summary

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## 1. Cost of the scheduling plugin layer

The overhead introduced by LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> is small



## 2. LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> vs. PREEMPT\_RT

# Summary

---

## 1. Cost of the scheduling plugin layer

The overhead introduced by LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> is small ✓

## 2. LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> vs. PREEMPT\_RT

PREEMPT\_RT significantly decreases scheduling latency. ✓

# Importance of Feather-Trace

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- cyclictest was ported to LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>.
- Should it become the standard tool for evaluating LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>?

# Importance of Feather-Trace

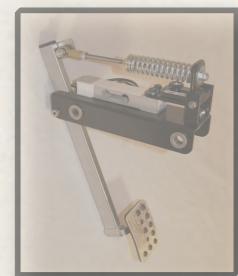
---

- cyclictest was ported to LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>.
- Should it become the standard tool for evaluating LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>?

**NO!**

# Interference?

OOPS...  
a higher priority  
task



interrupt!



wake up task



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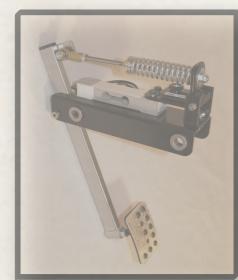


ISR called

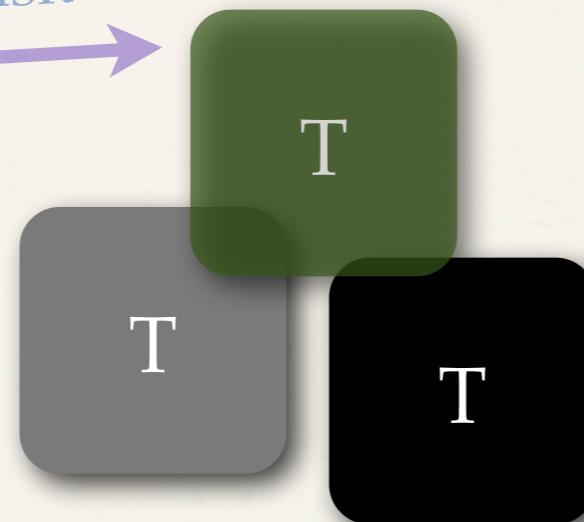


scheduler invoked

# Interference?

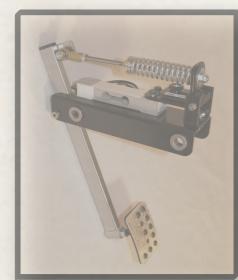


wake up task



ISR called    scheduler invoked    another task picked

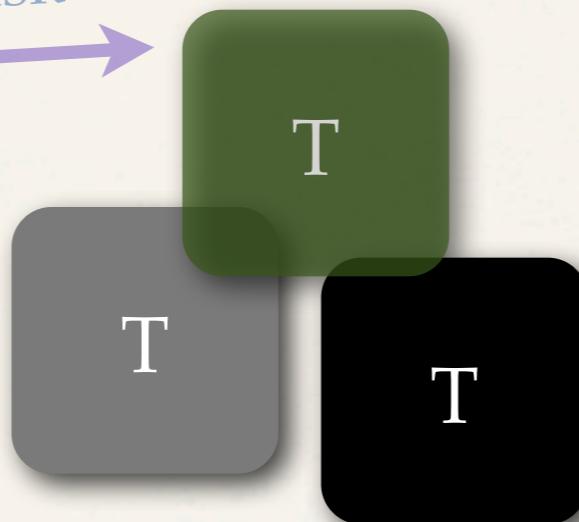
# Interference?



interrupt!



wake up task



ISR called



scheduler invoked



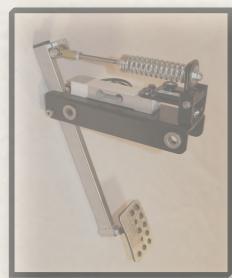
another task picked

...



task picked

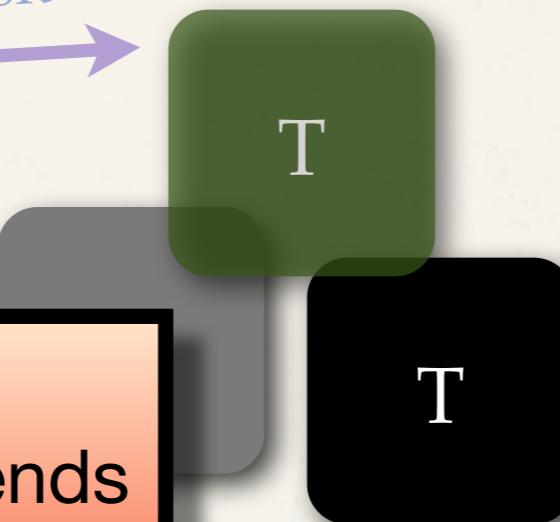
# Interference?



interrupt!



wake up task



This length of this interval depends  
on the execution of other tasks...



ISR called



scheduler invoked



another task picked



task picked

# Interference?

..., which depends on other kinds of overhead, preemptions, context switches, etc.

This length of this interval depends on the execution of other tasks...



ISR called    scheduler invoked    another task picked

P

task picked

# Interference?

..., which depends on other kinds of overhead, preemptions, context switches, etc.

Overhead-aware schedulability analysis is required!

This length of this interval depends on the execution of other tasks...



T



ISR called

scheduler invoked

another task picked

task picked

# cyclictest or Feather-Trace?

---

**BOTH!**

## cyclictest

Practical, easy-to-understand measure

Can easily compare responsiveness between kernels.

## LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>/Feather-Trace

For tasks other than the highest-priority ones, schedulability analysis is necessary.

Only with Feather-Trace we obtain the data required for the analysis.

# Conclusion

---

**LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>: small overheads in comparison with stock Linux**

**PREEMPT\_RT is highly necessary for Linux as a RTOS**

**LITMUS<sup>RT</sup> will be ported to PREEMPT\_RT soon**

**Scheduling latency should not be used as the sole metric for quantifying real-time guarantees**

---

# Thank You!

We also have a patch that implements Feather-Trace on top of standard Linux, enabling fine-grained measurements.

# Appendix

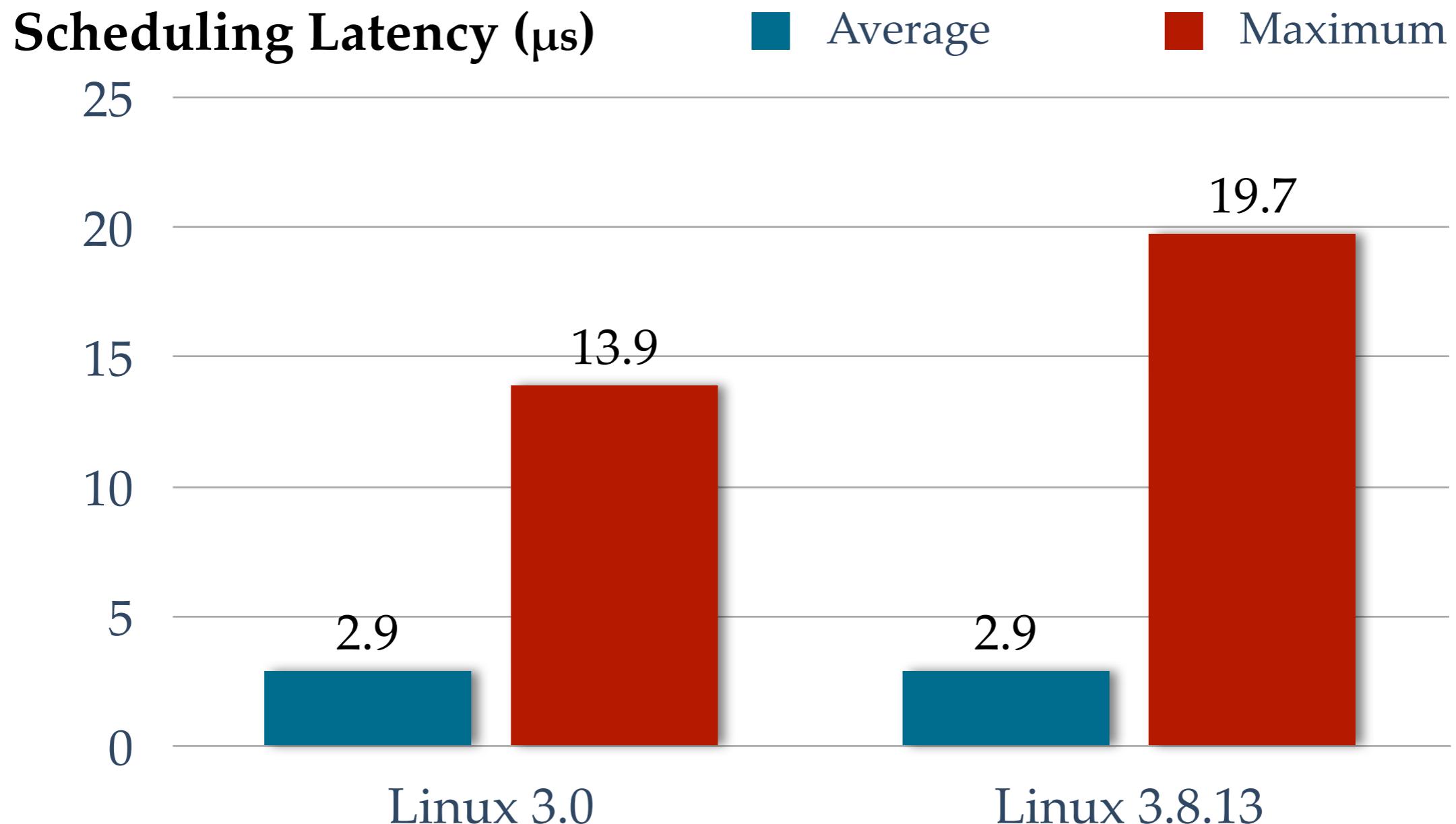
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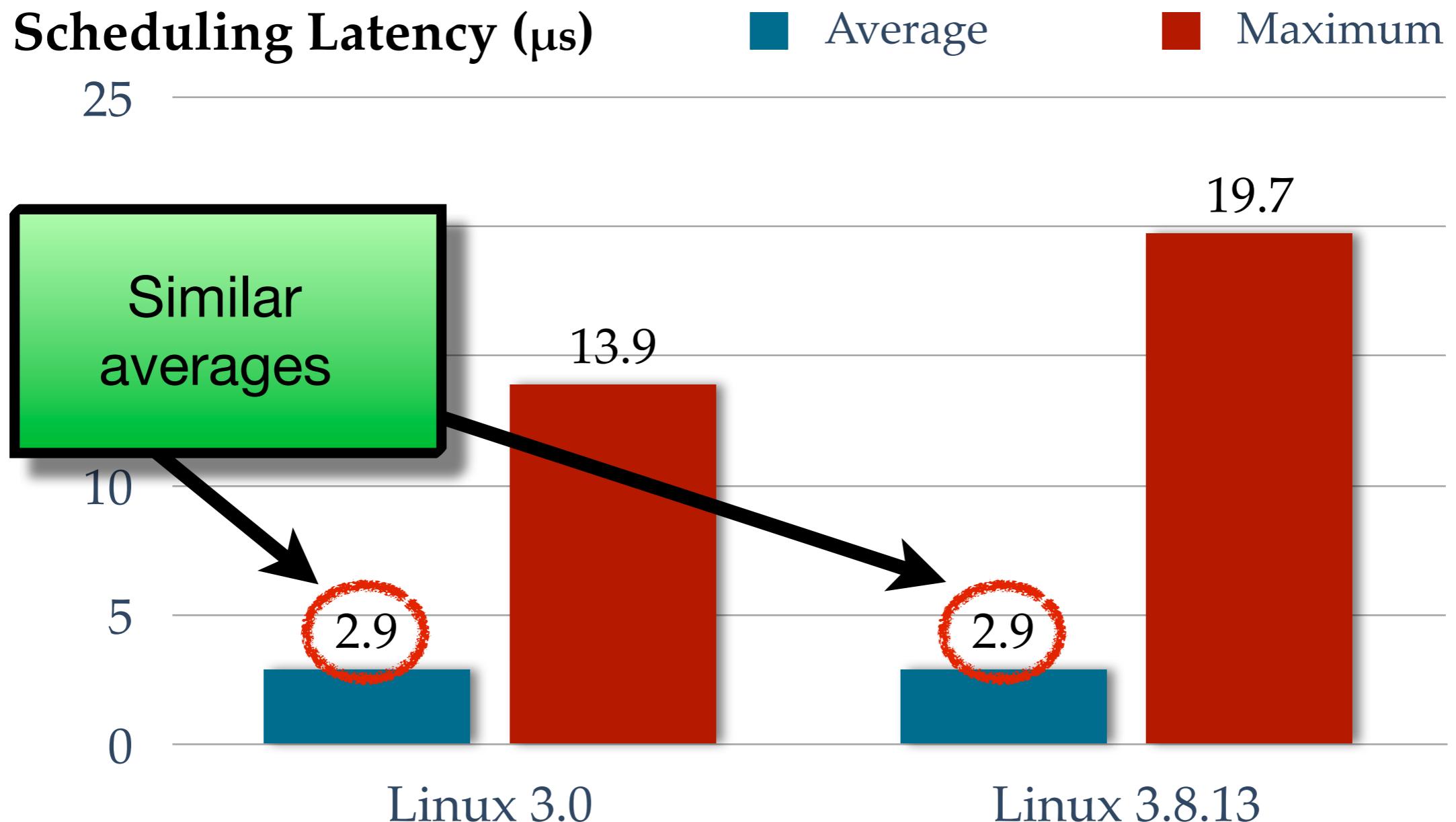
# **Linux 3.0 vs. Linux 3.8.13**

# No Background Tasks

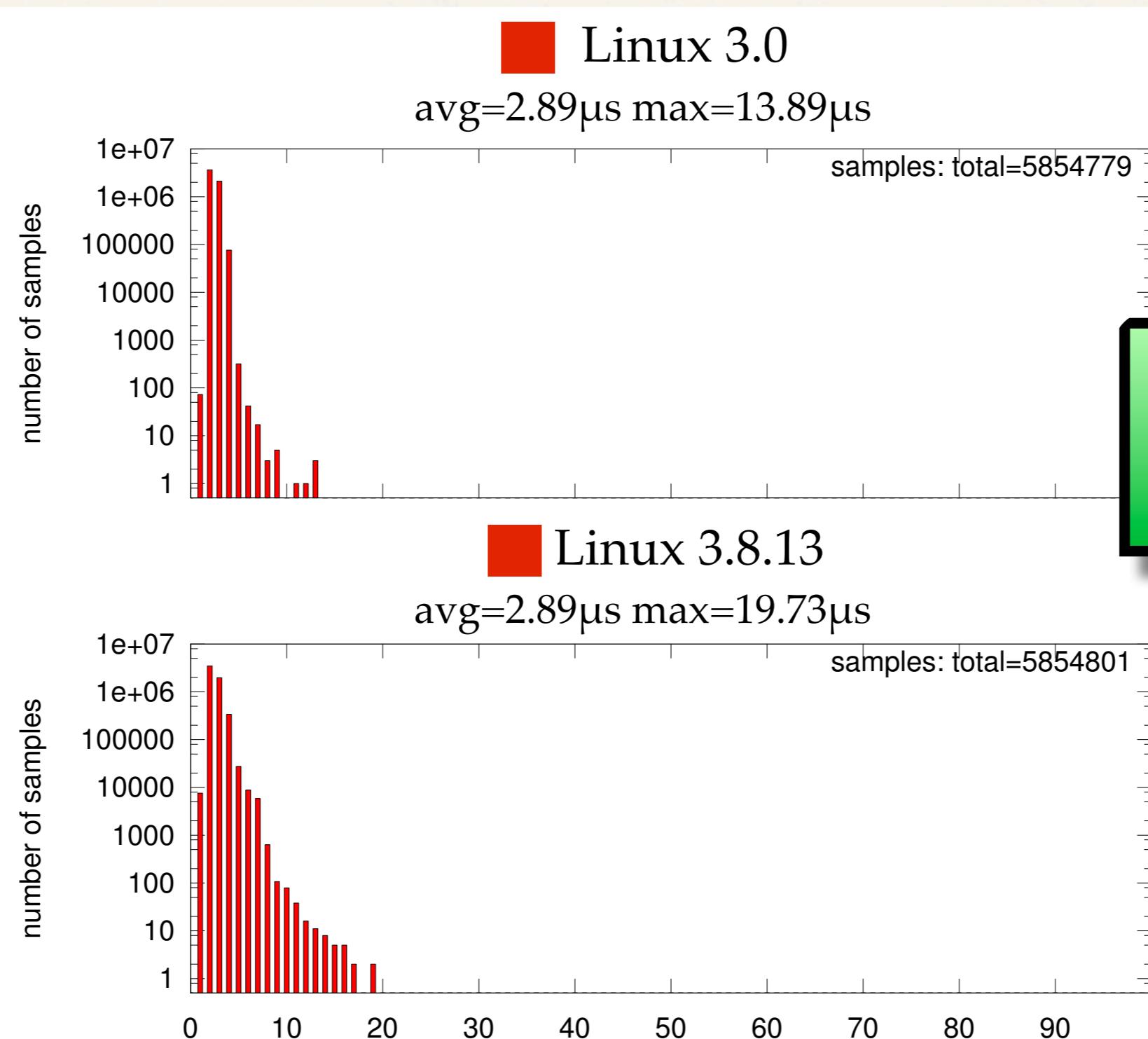
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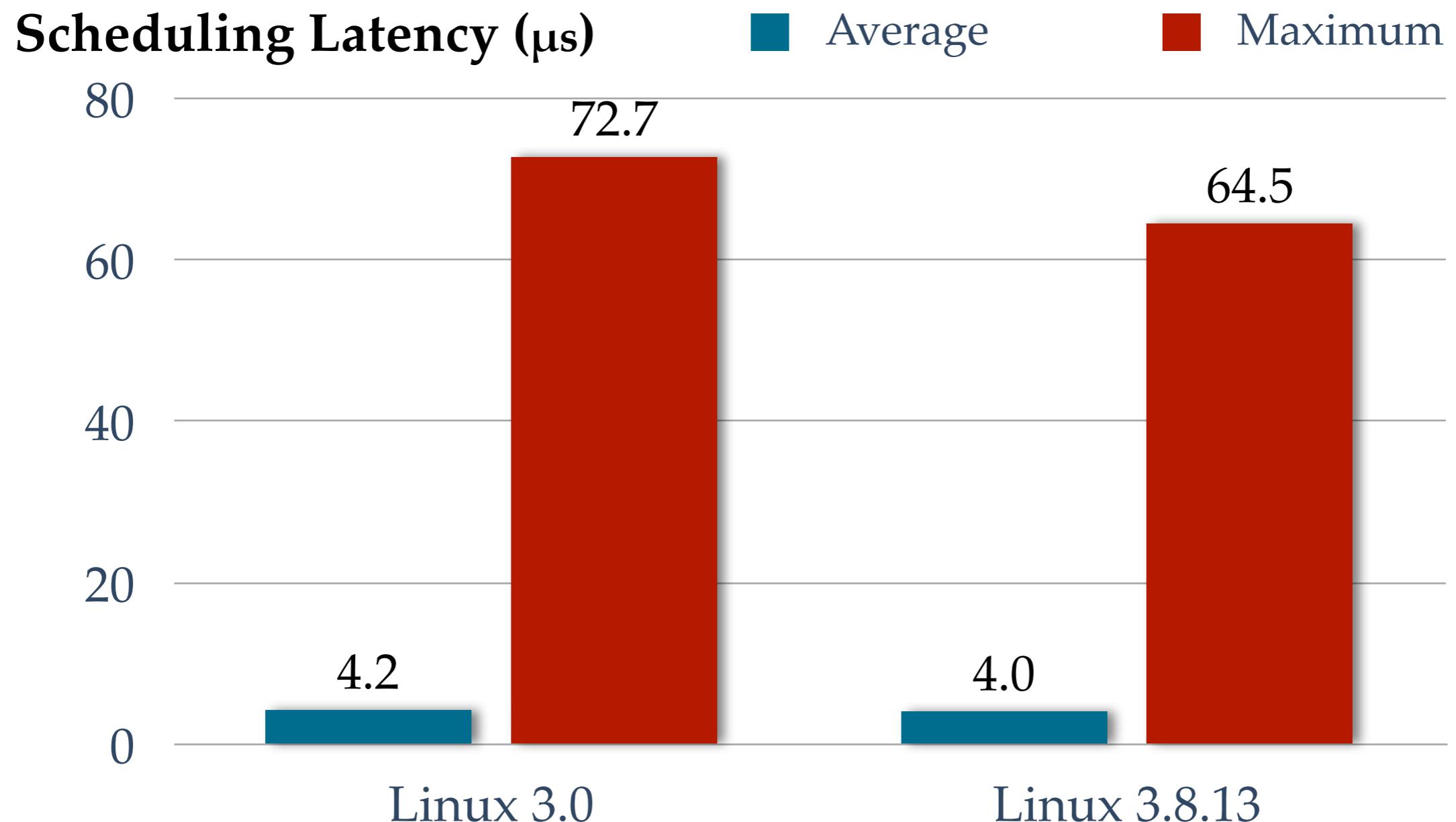
# No Background Tasks



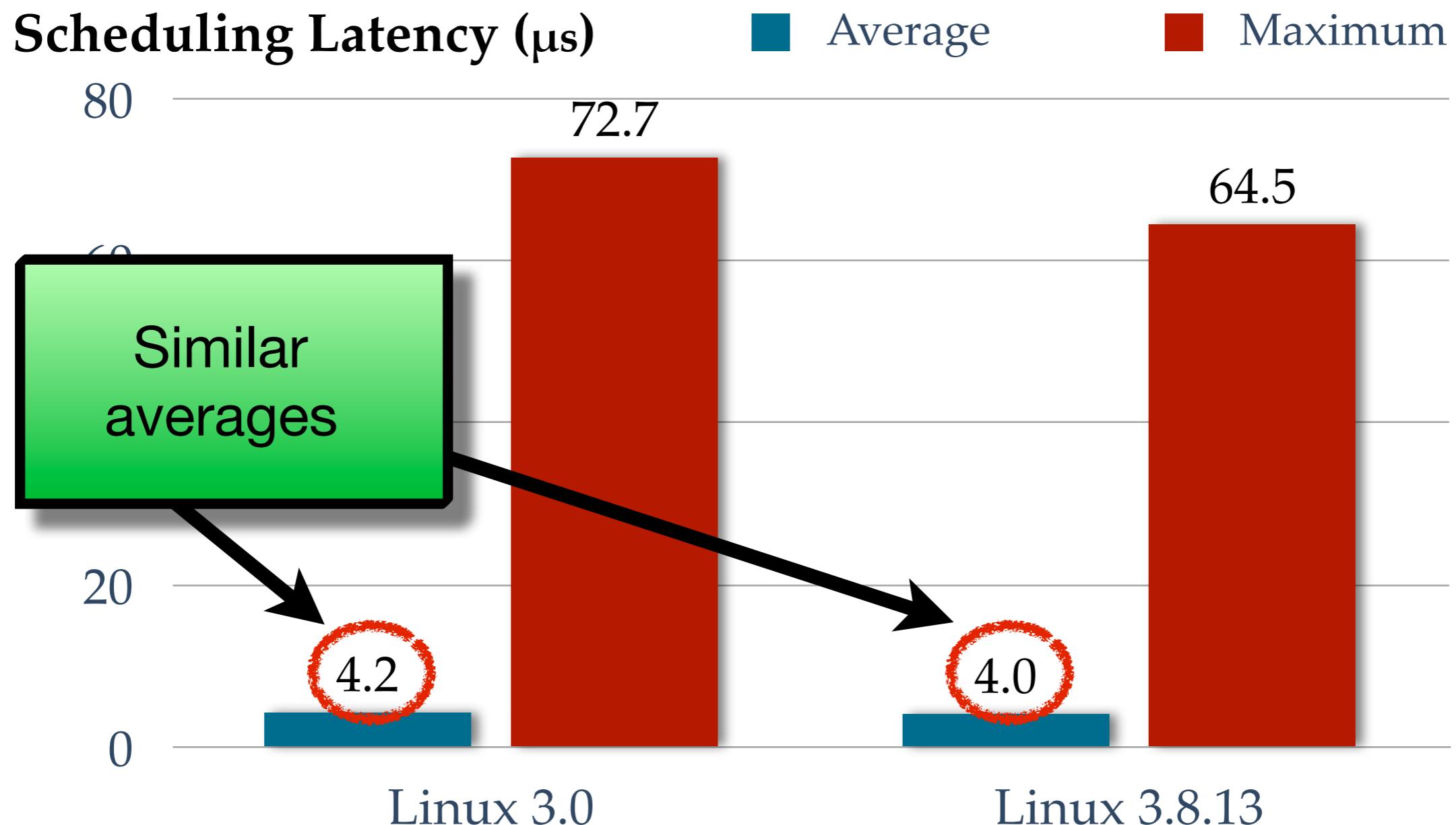
# No Background Tasks



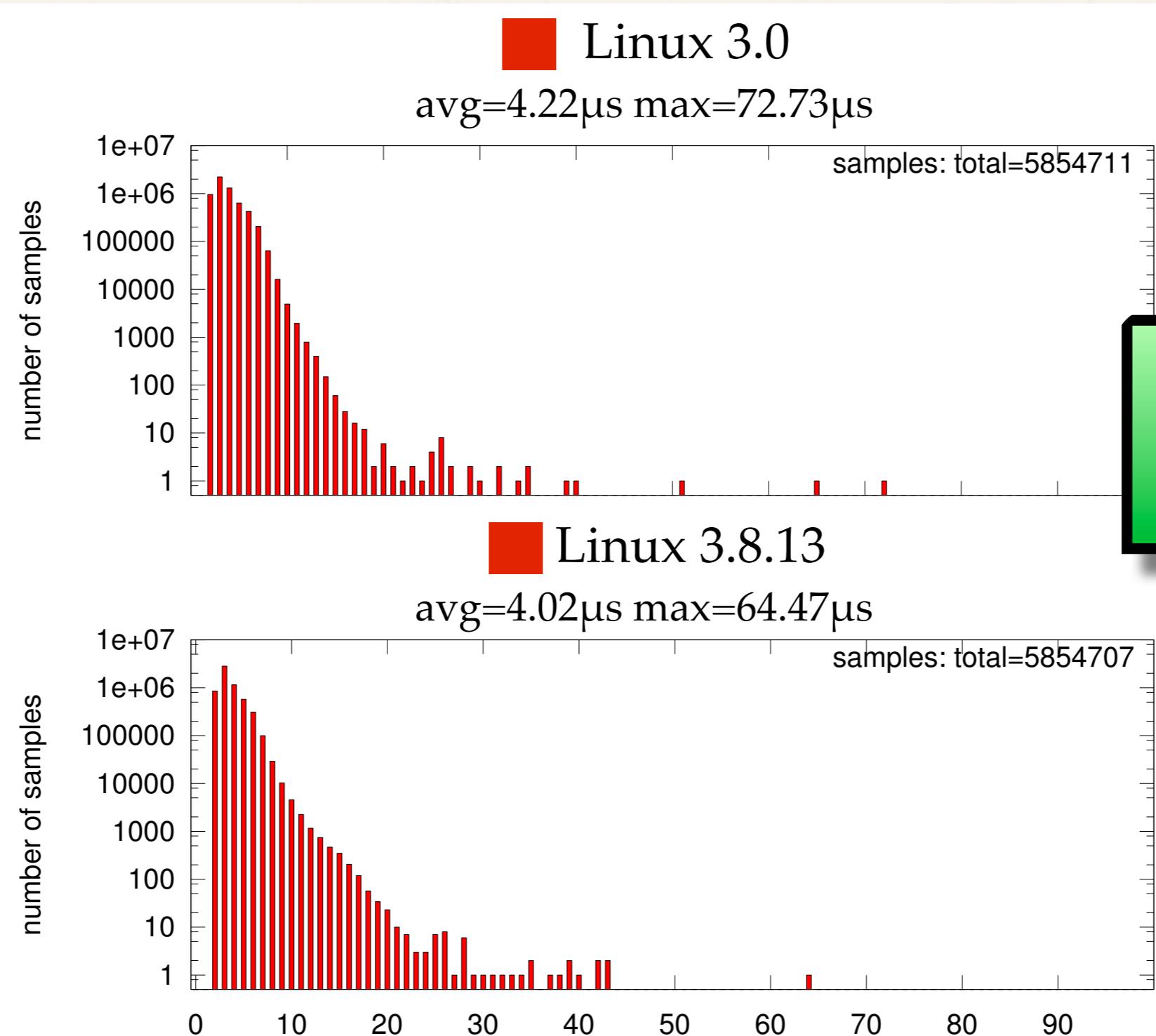
# CPU-bound Background Tasks



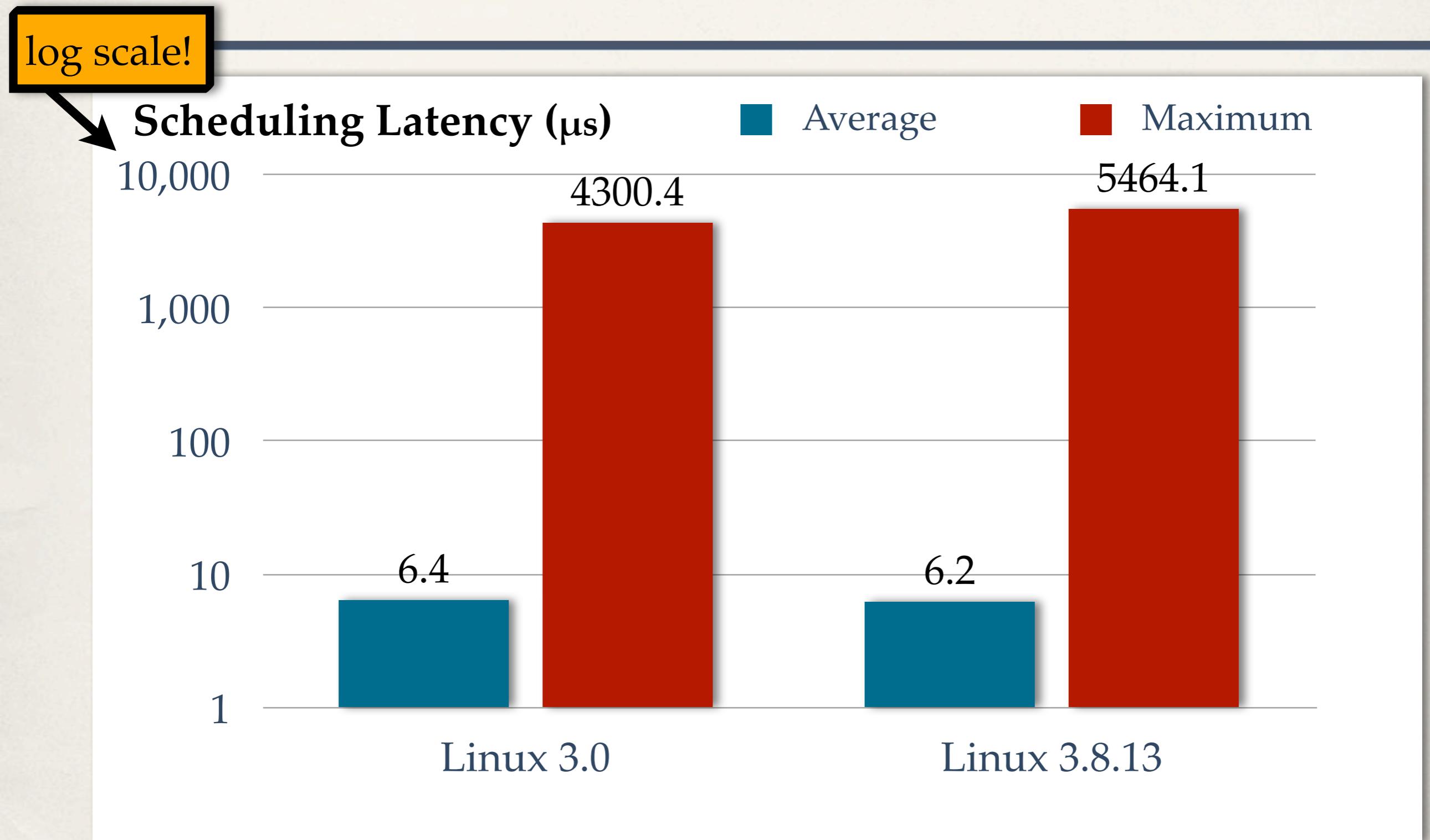
# CPU-bound Background Tasks



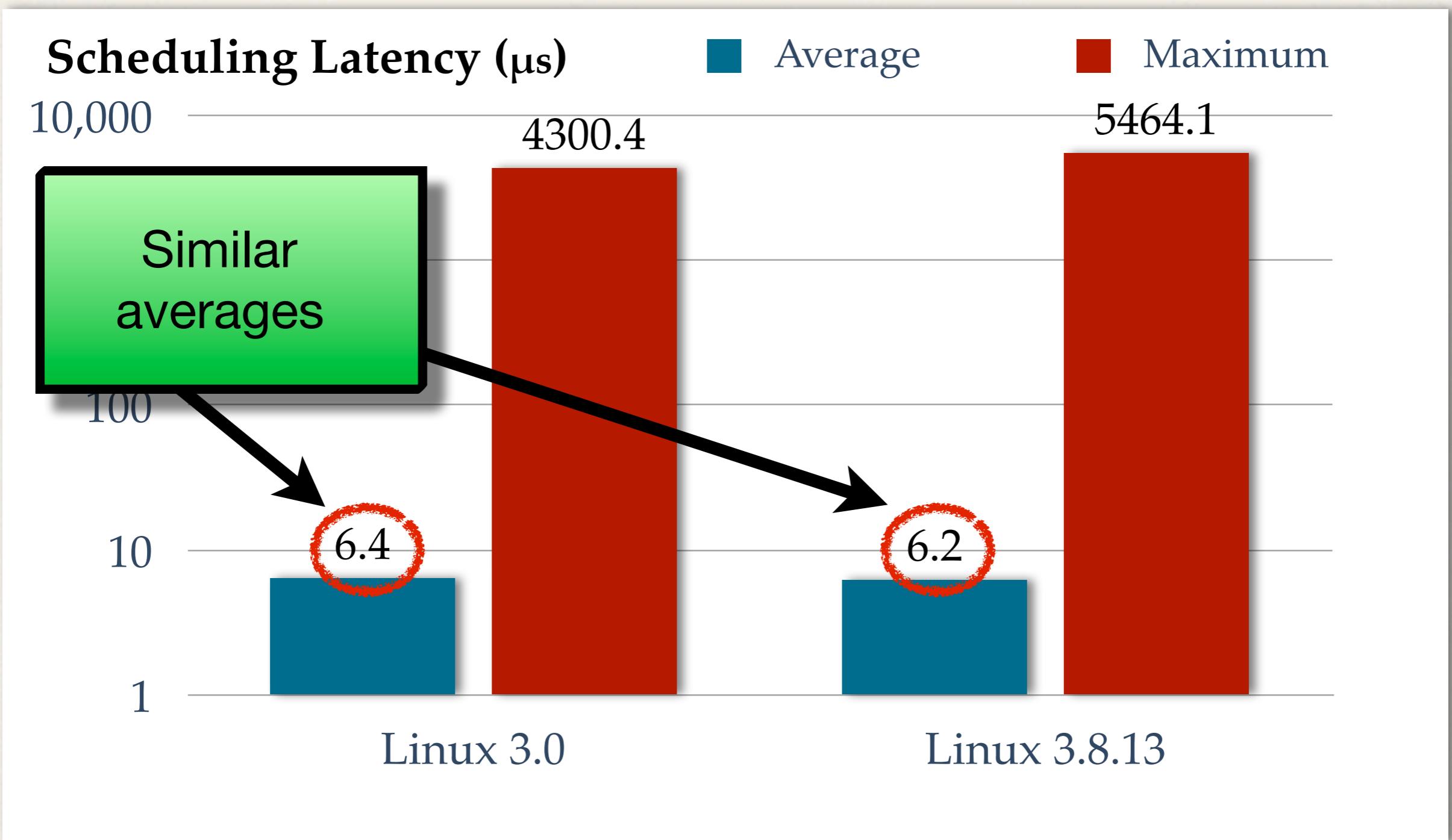
# CPU-bound Background Tasks



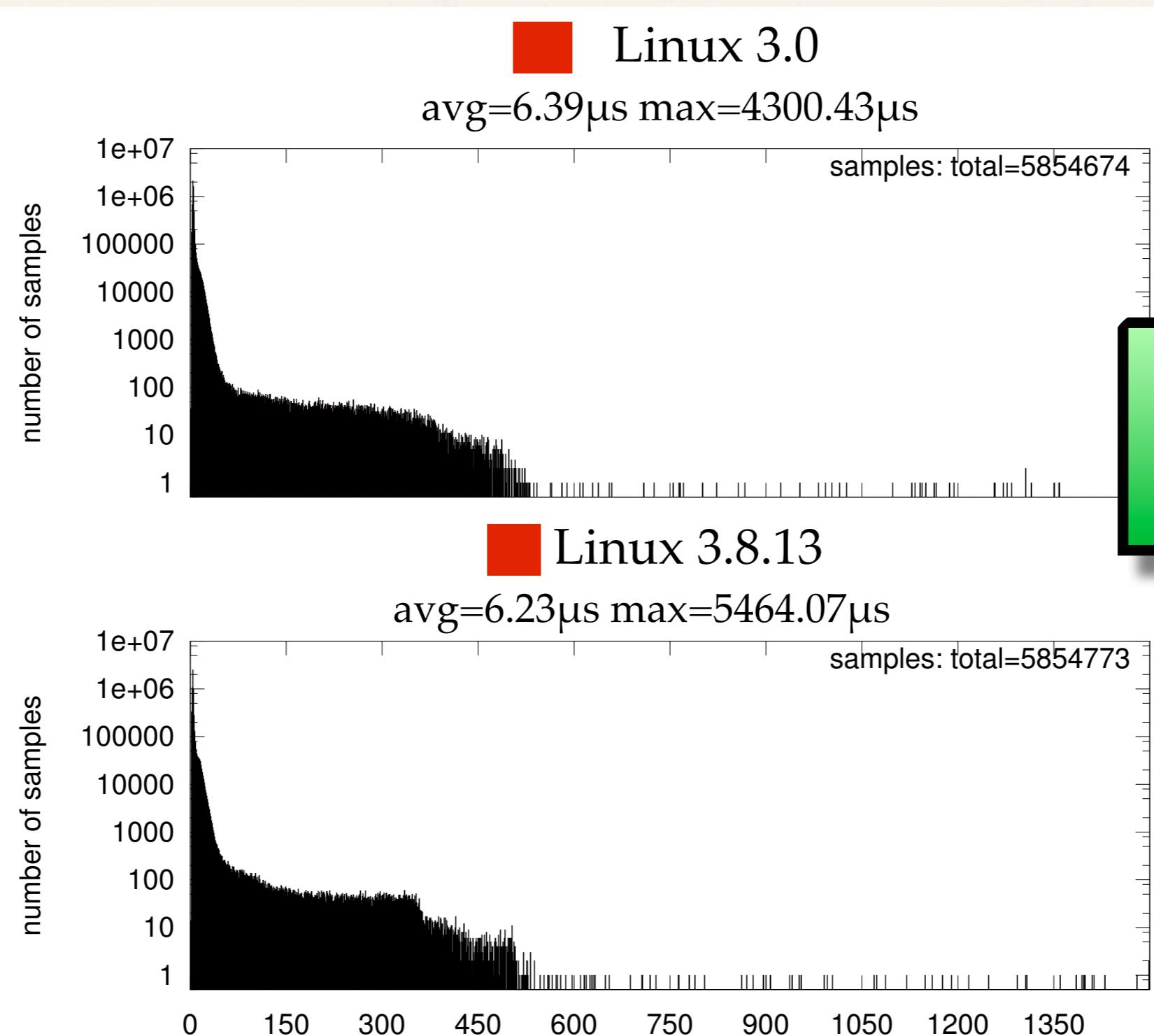
# I/O-bound Background Tasks



# I/O-bound Background Tasks



# I/O-bound Background Tasks

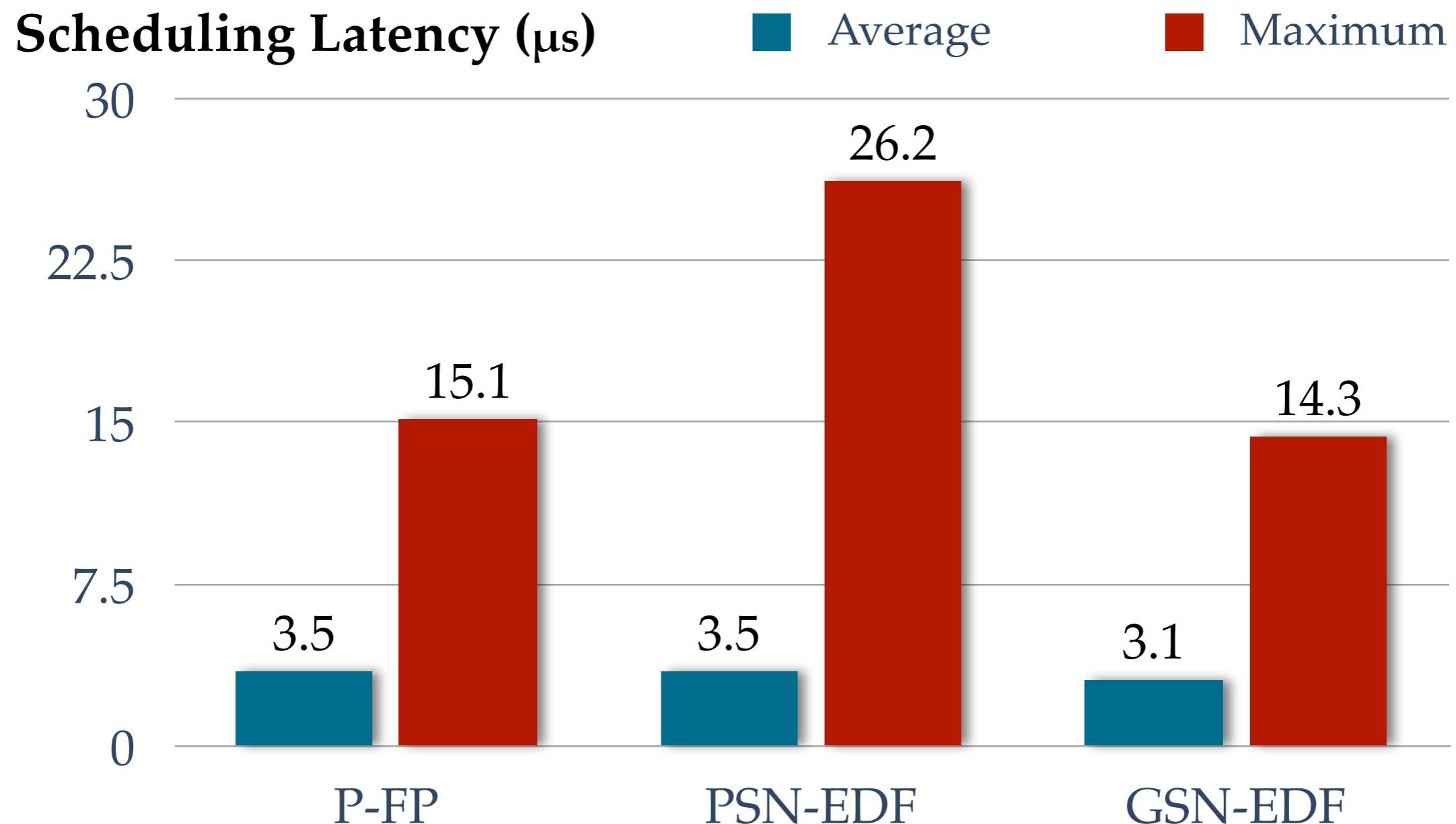


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# LITMUS<sup>RT</sup>'s plugins

# No Background Tasks

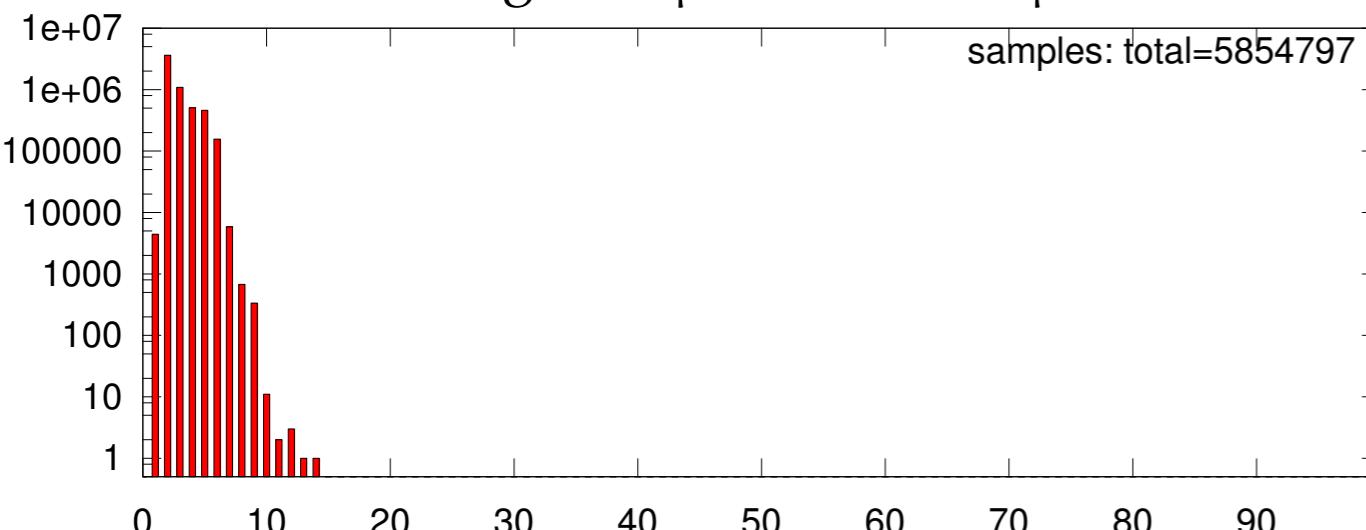
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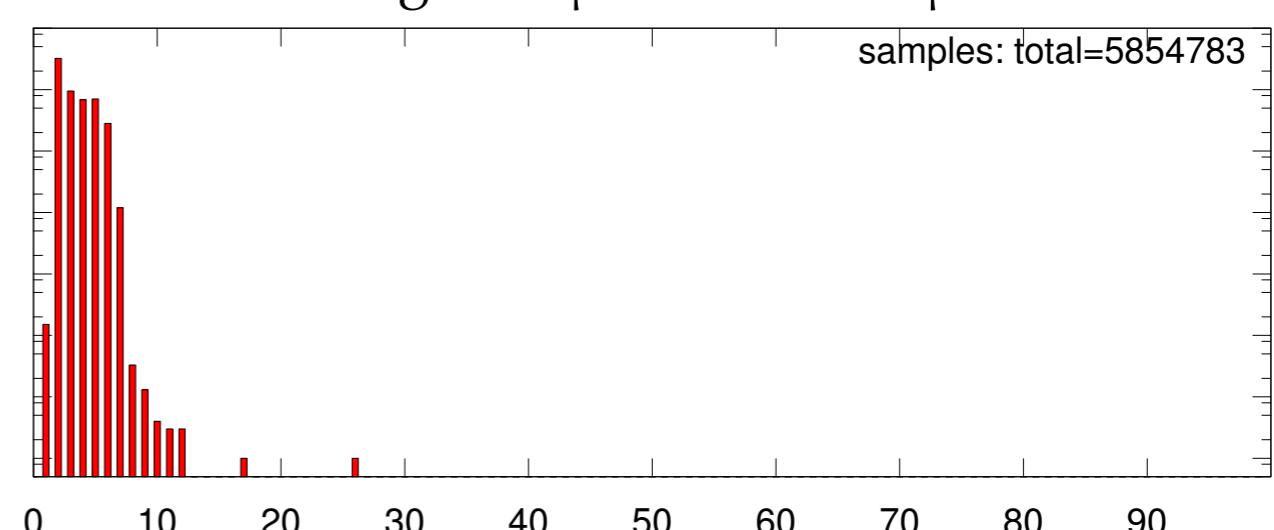
# No Background Tasks

Similar shapes

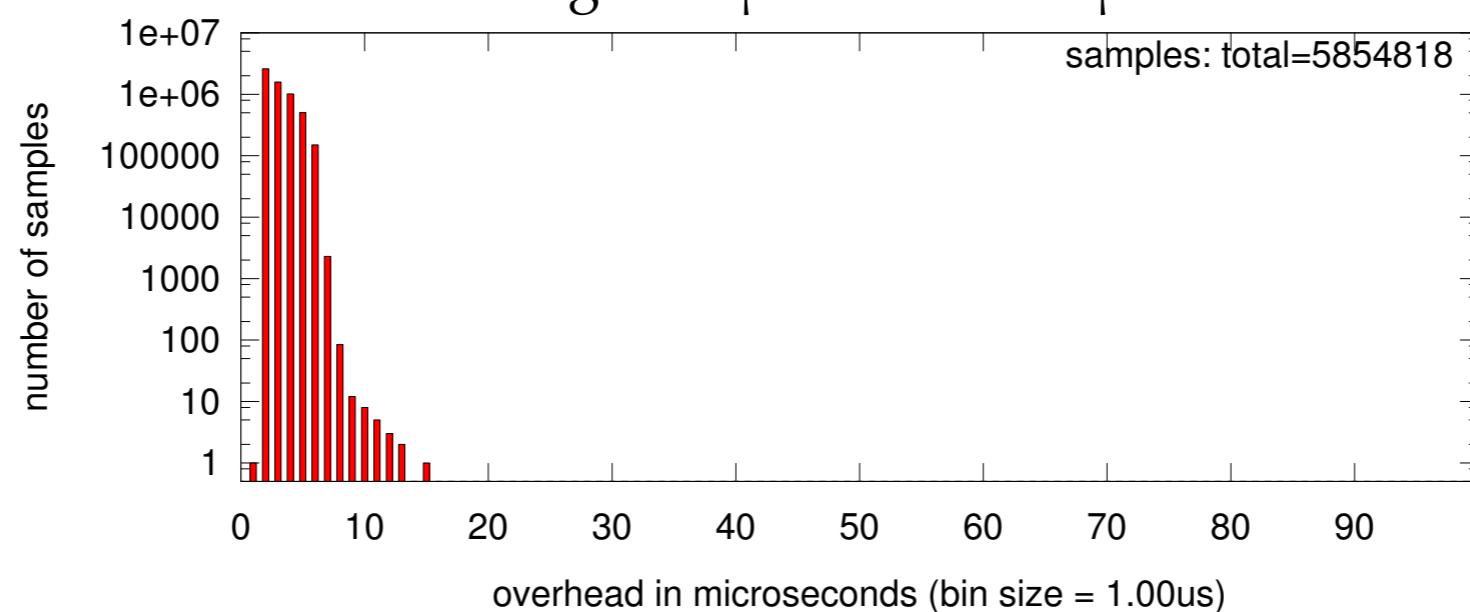
■ GSN-EDF  
avg=3.06 $\mu$ s max=14.34 $\mu$ s



■ PSN-EDF  
avg=3.45 $\mu$ s max=26.17 $\mu$ s



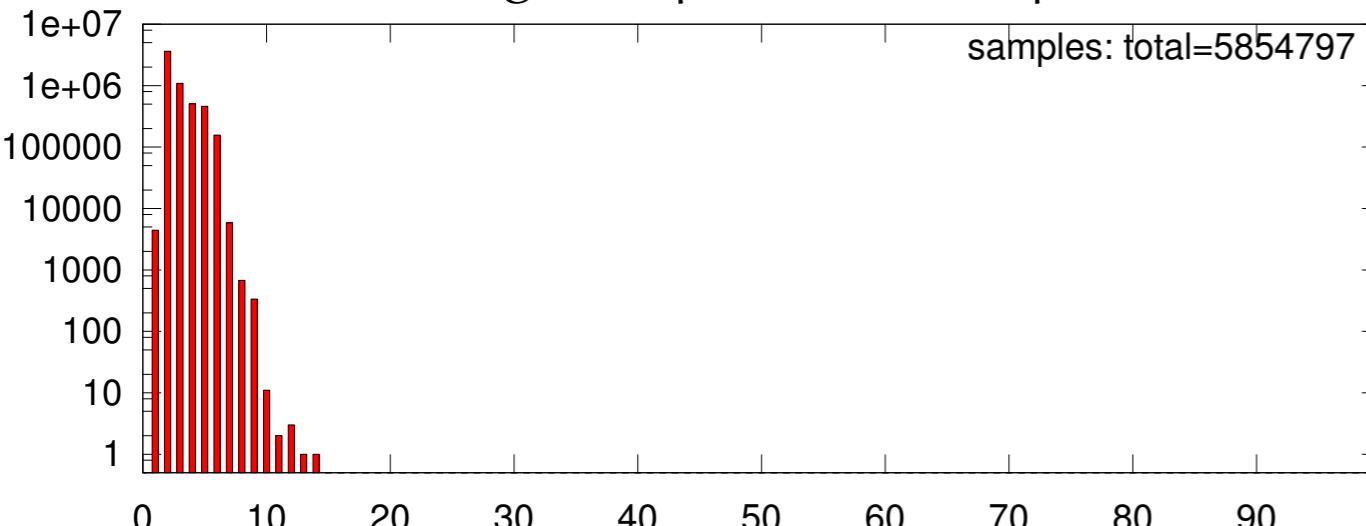
■ P-FP  
avg=3.45 $\mu$ s max=15.13 $\mu$ s



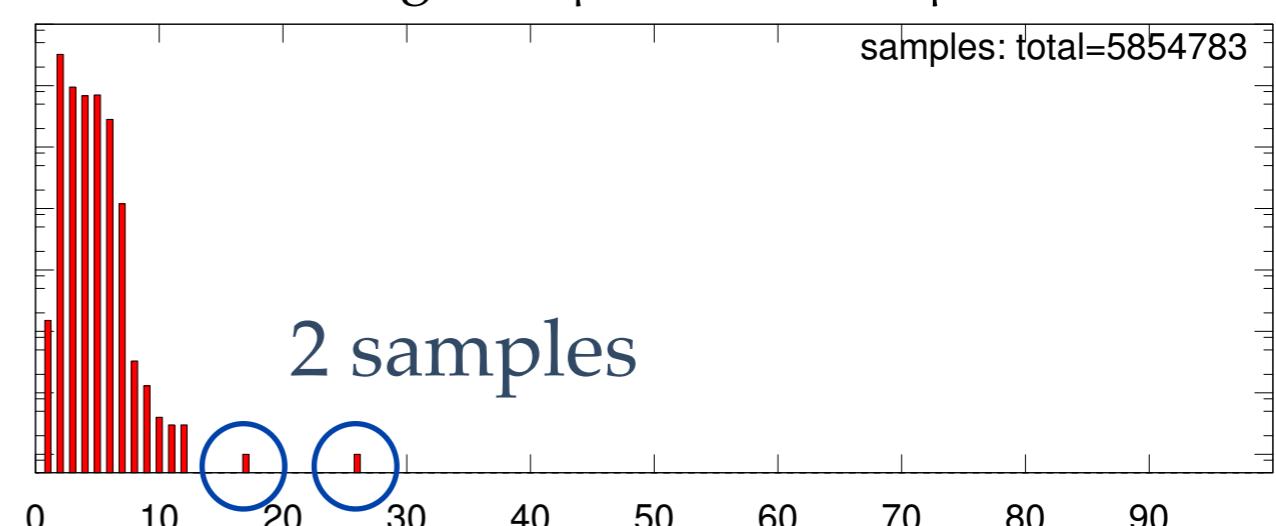
# No Background Tasks

Similar shapes

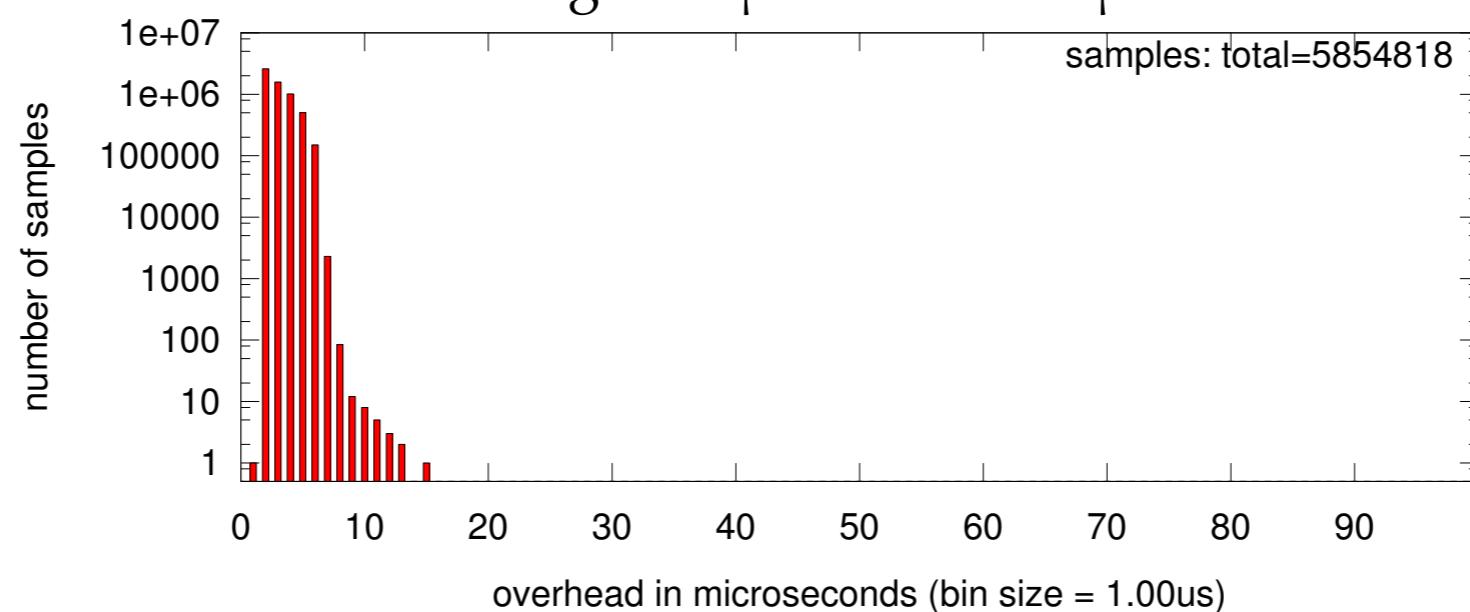
■ GSN-EDF  
avg=3.06 $\mu$ s max=14.34 $\mu$ s



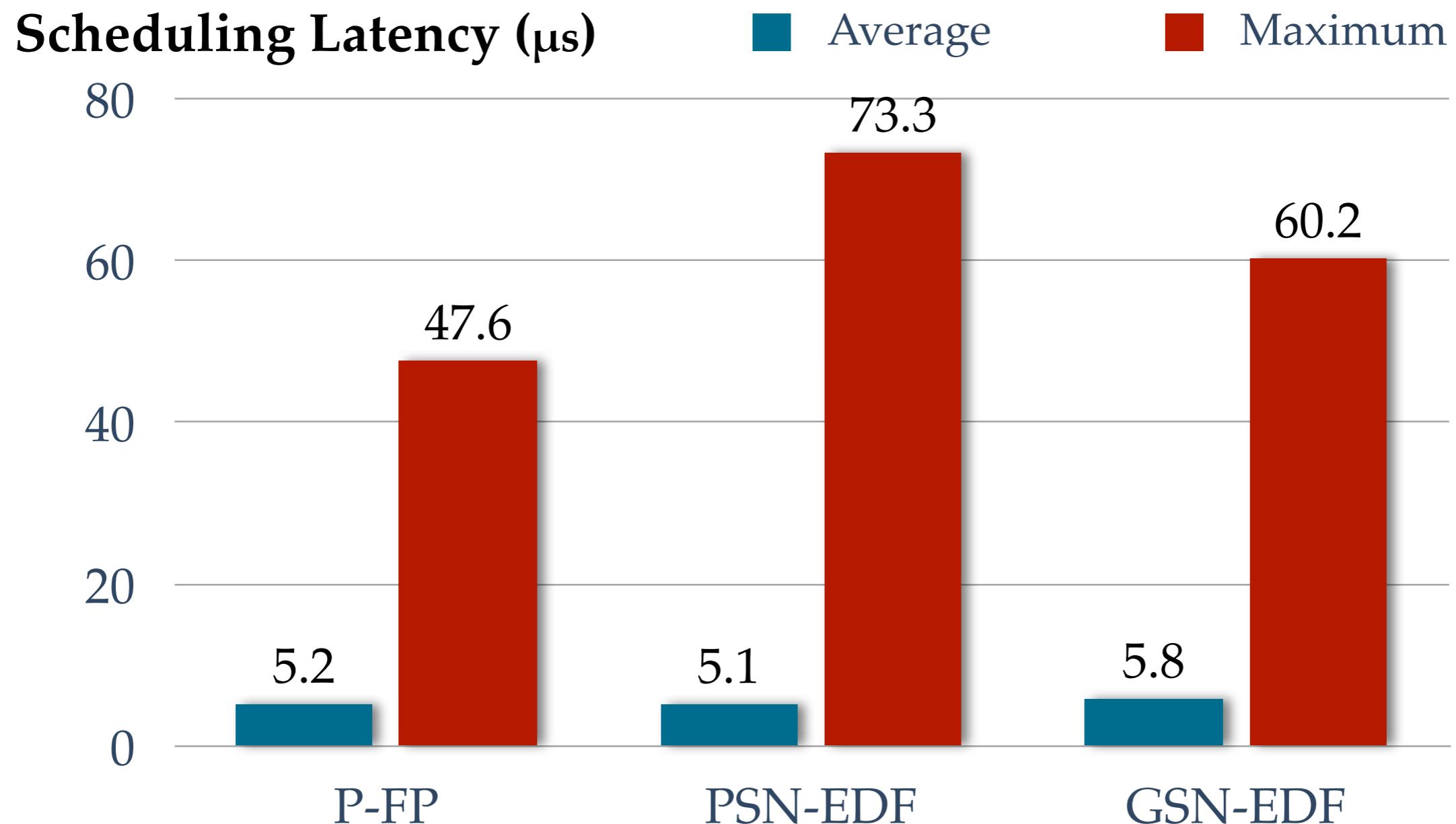
■ PSN-EDF  
avg=3.45 $\mu$ s max=26.17 $\mu$ s



■ P-FP  
avg=3.45 $\mu$ s max=15.13 $\mu$ s

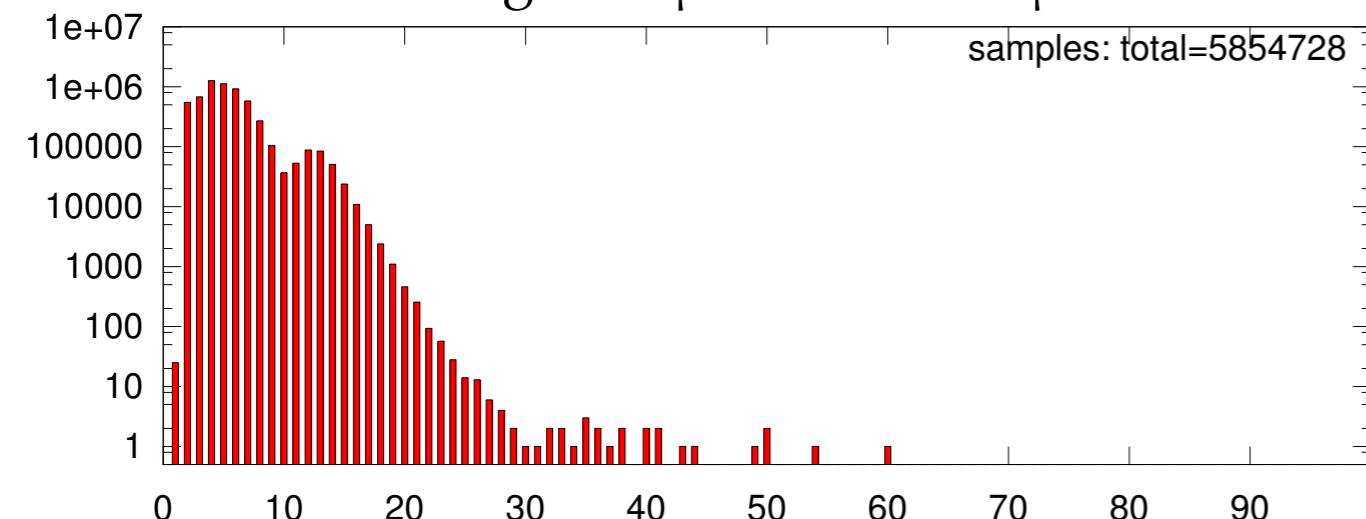


# CPU-bound Background Tasks

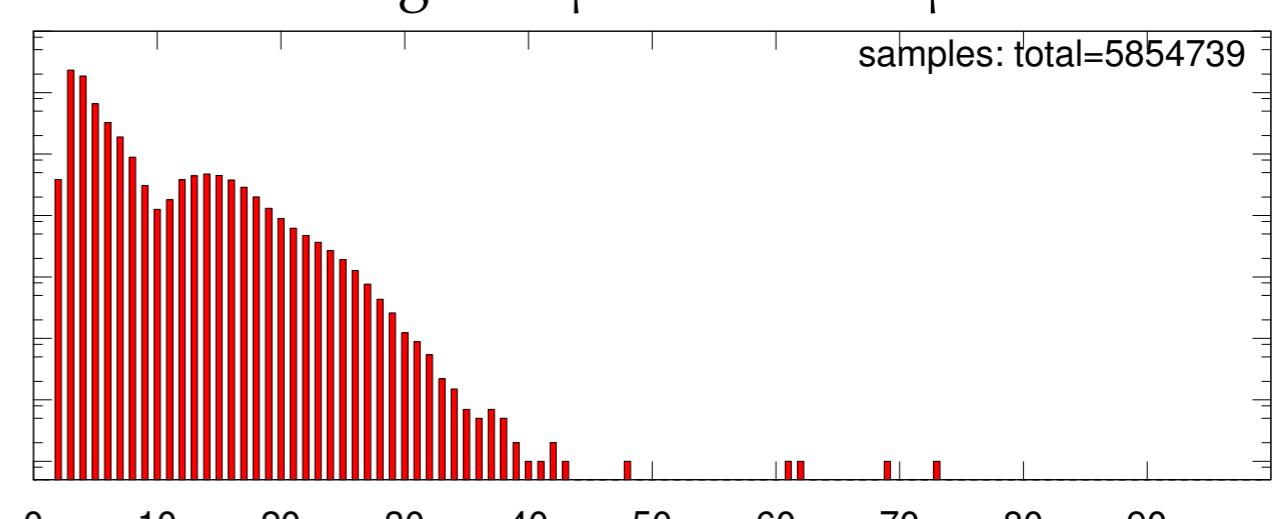


# CPU-bound Background Tasks

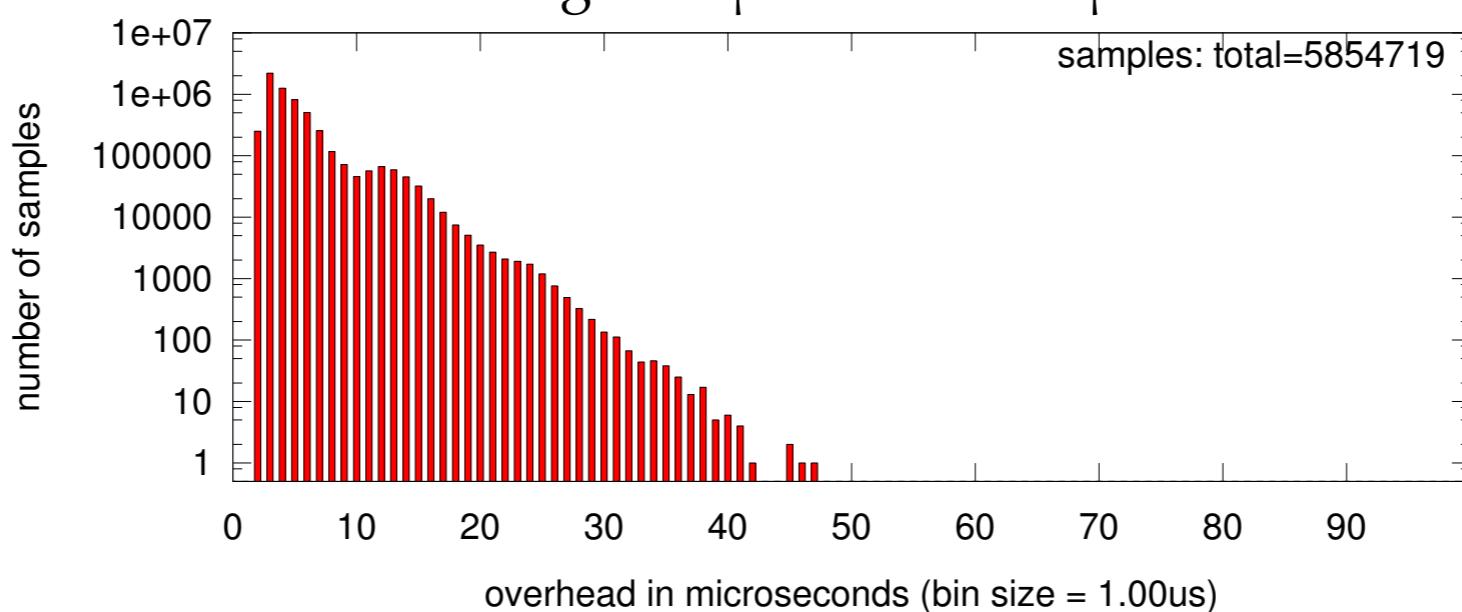
■ GSN-EDF  
avg=5.81 $\mu$ s max=60.20 $\mu$ s



■ PSN-EDF  
avg=5.14 $\mu$ s max=73.27 $\mu$ s



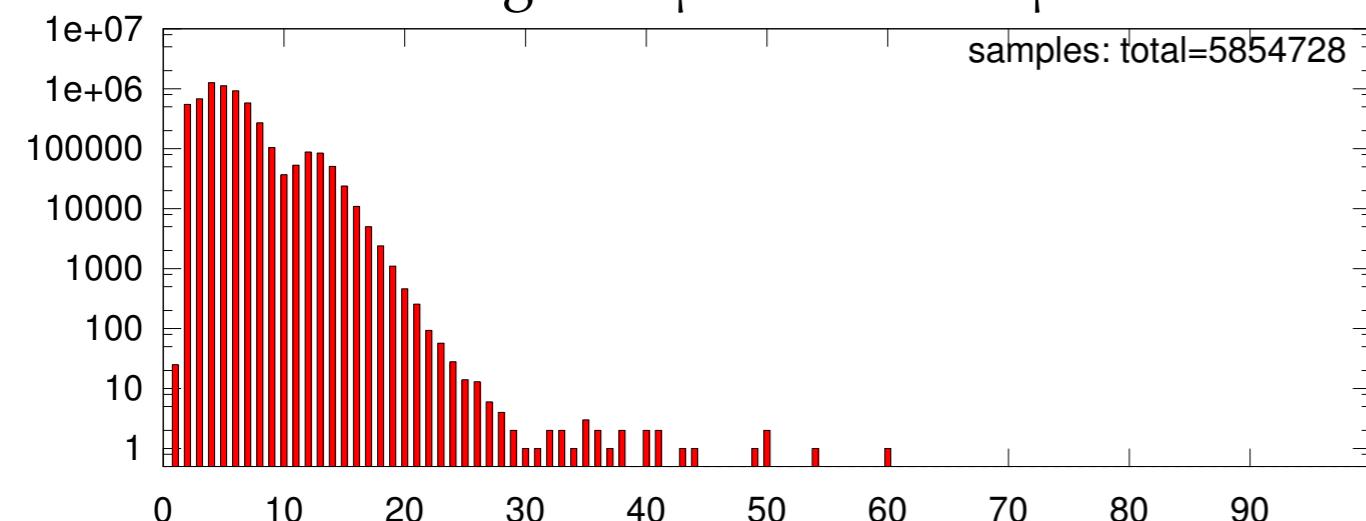
■ P-FP  
avg=5.17 $\mu$ s max=47.59 $\mu$ s



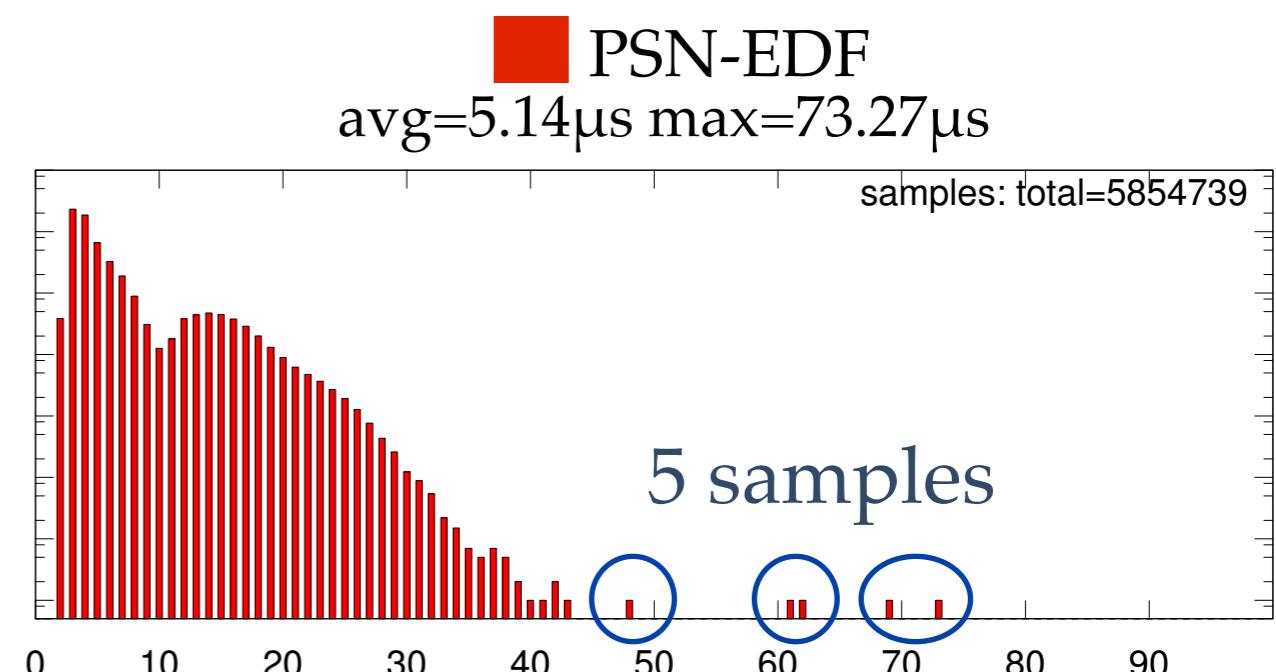
Similar shapes

# CPU-bound Background Tasks

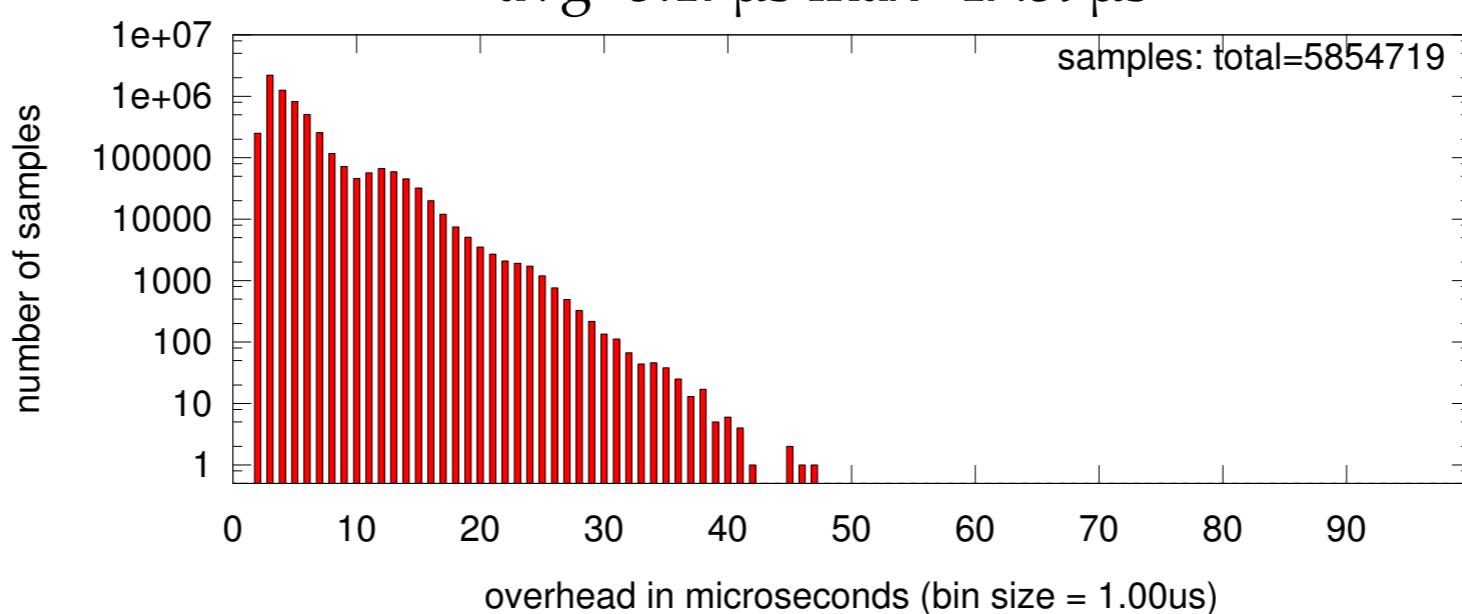
■ GSN-EDF  
avg=5.81 $\mu$ s max=60.20 $\mu$ s



■ PSN-EDF  
avg=5.14 $\mu$ s max=73.27 $\mu$ s

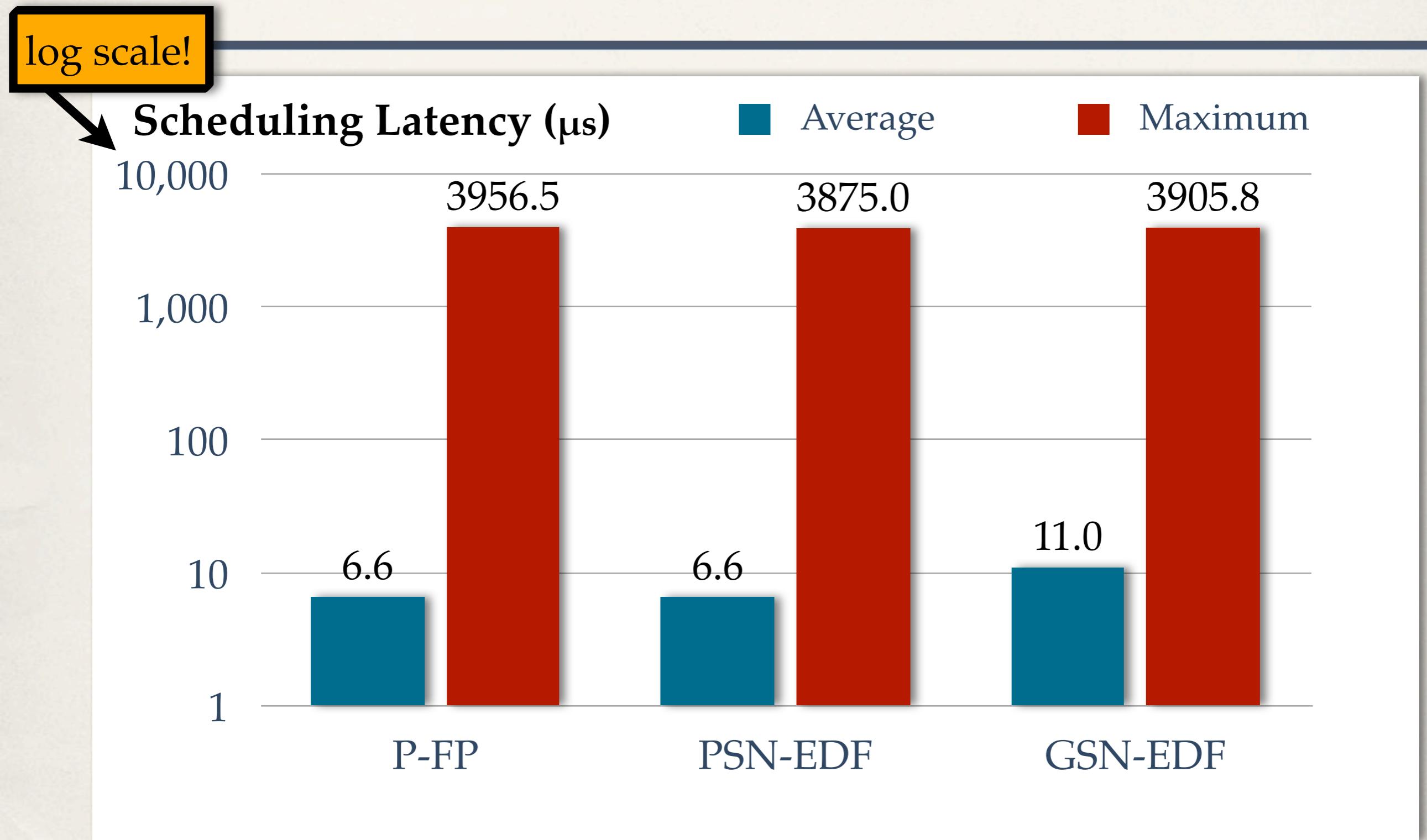


■ P-FP  
avg=5.17 $\mu$ s max=47.59 $\mu$ s

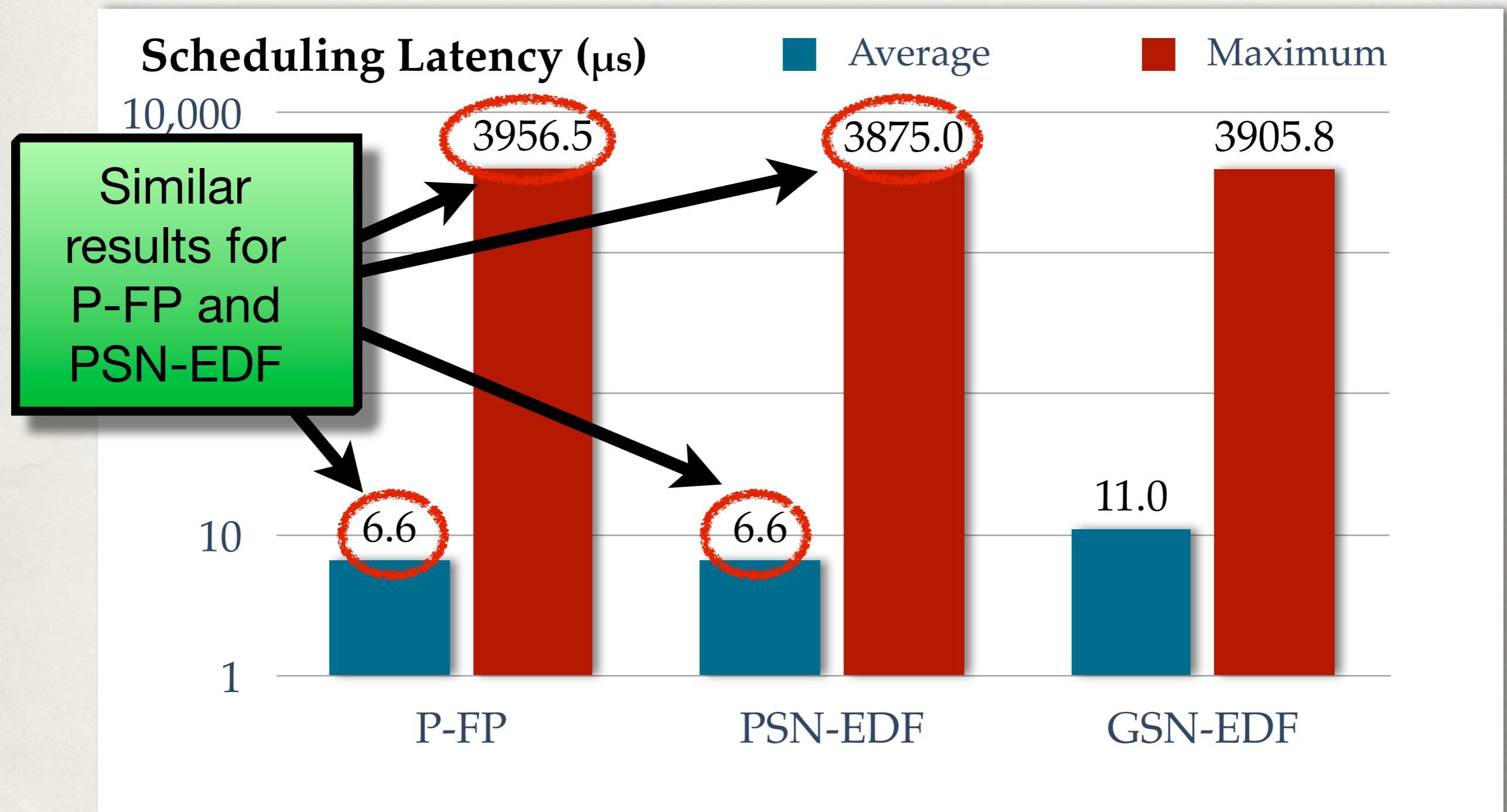


Similar shapes

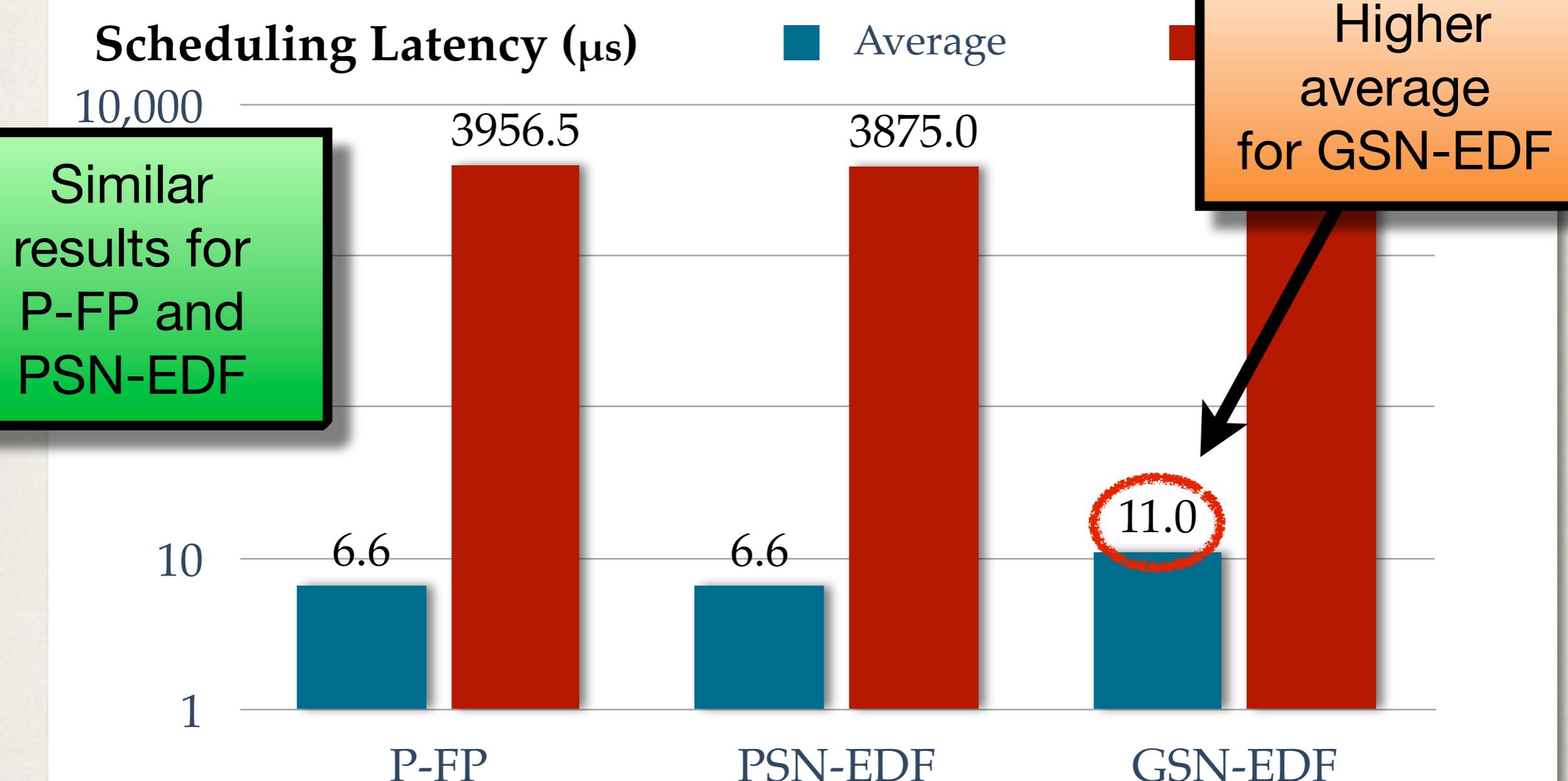
# I/O-bound Background Tasks



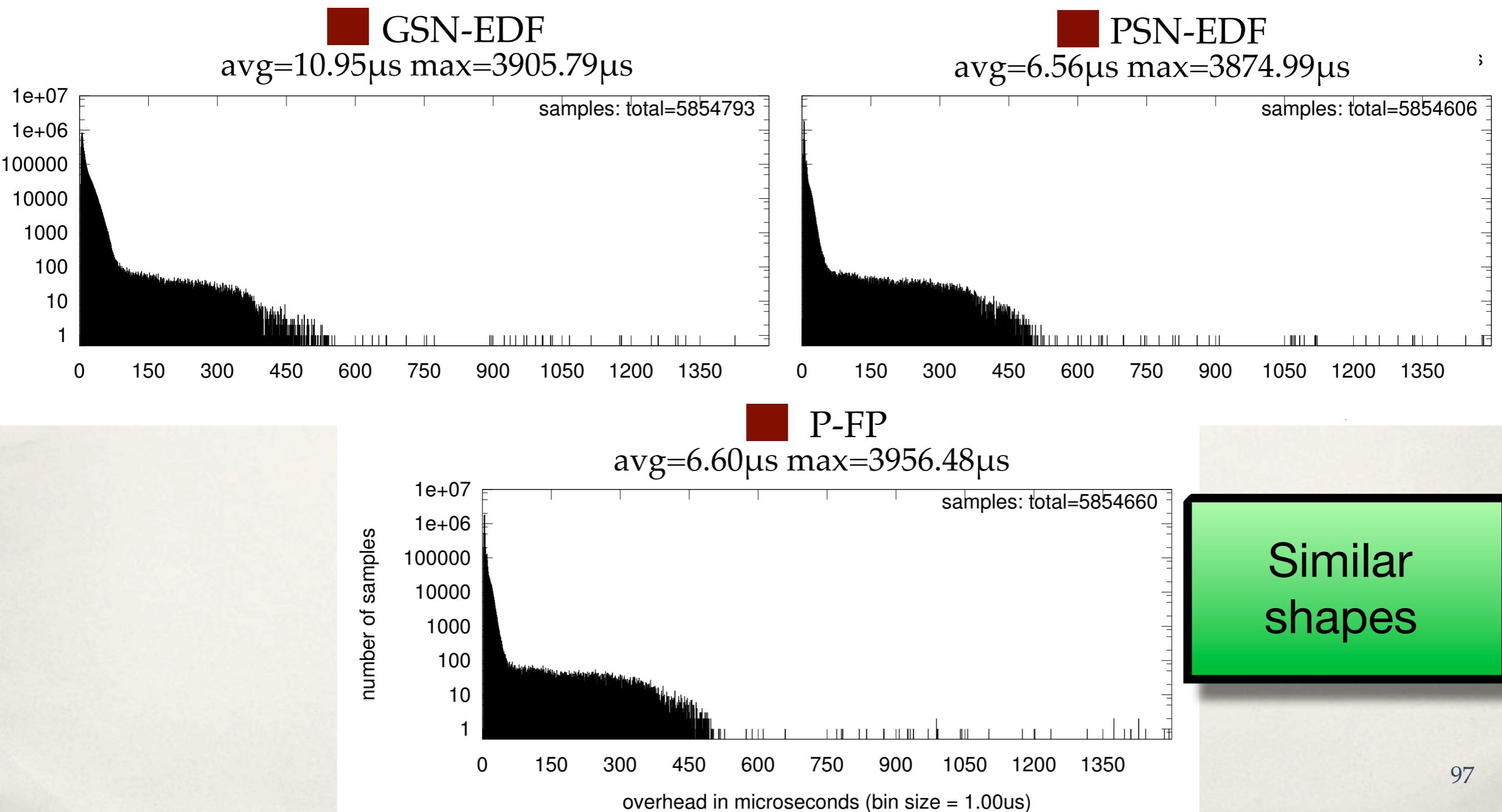
# I/O-bound Background Tasks



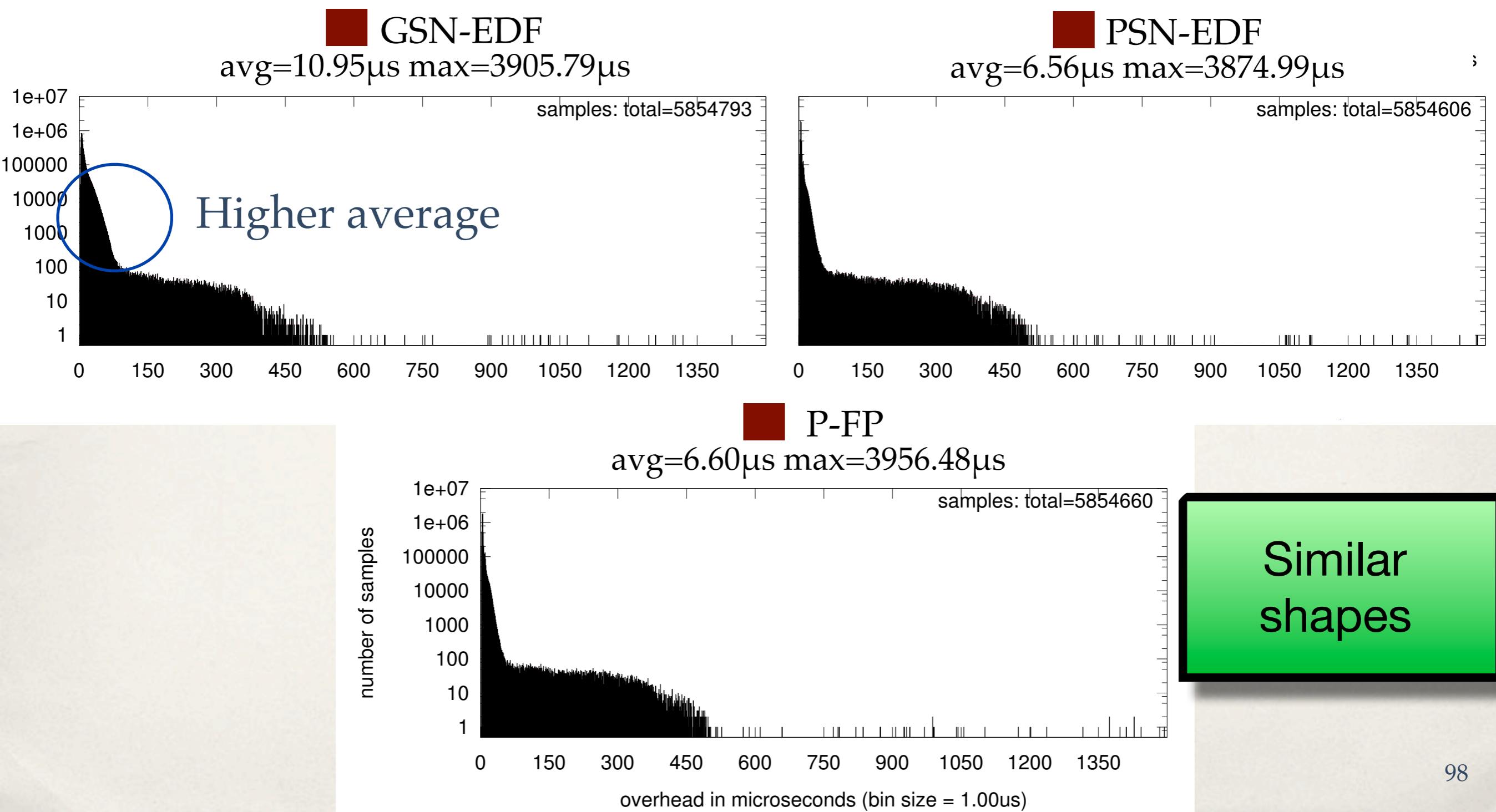
# I/O-bound Background Tasks



# I/O-bound Background Tasks



# I/O-bound Background Tasks

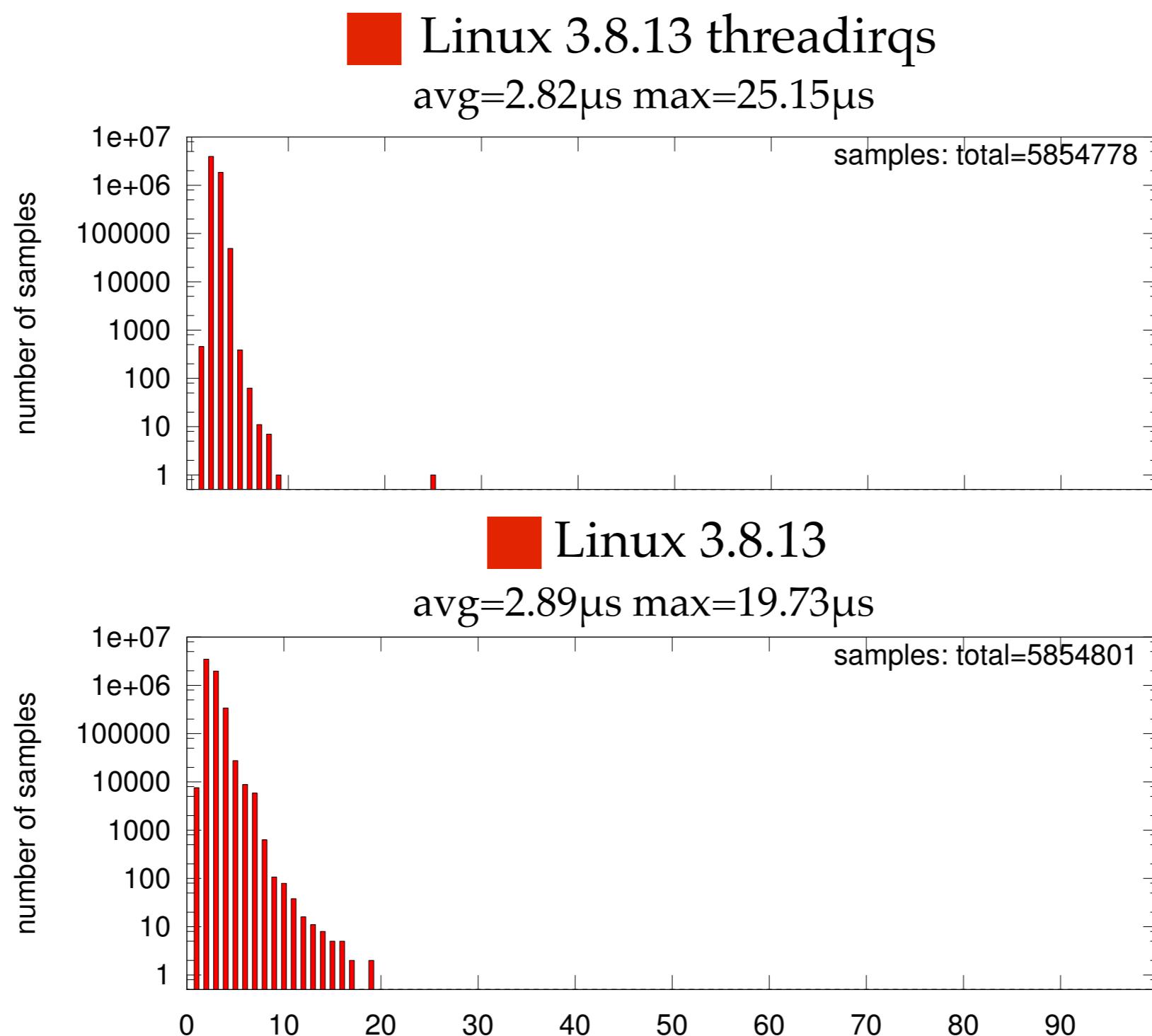


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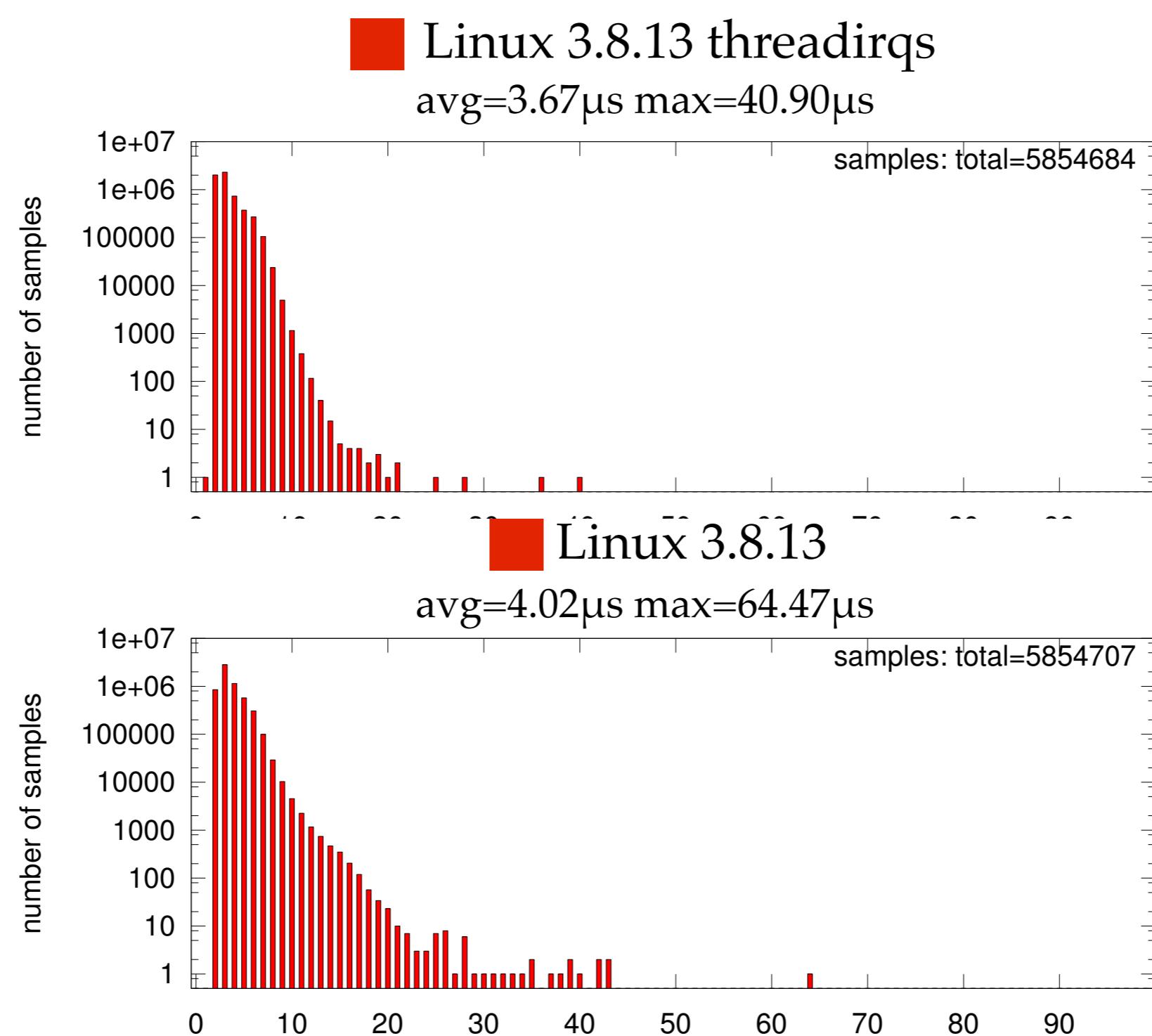
*threadirqs* in Linux 3.8.13

# No Background Tasks

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# CPU-bound Background Tasks



# I/O-bound Background Tasks

