Localising the system latency/throughput/power tunability surface

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SchedTune Main Goals and Discussions Points

- Enable the collection of task related information from **informed runtimes**
  - do we want to support tasks classification and per-task tuning of scheduler behaviors?
- OPP Selection: running tasks at higher/lower OPP
  - is it acceptable to bias how schedutil selects the frequency?
  - should we do that depending on which tasks are **currently RUNNABLE** on that CPU?
- Task Placement: biasing CPU selection in the wake-up path
  - is it acceptable to bias where the CFS scheduler place a task?
  - can we force tasks on more/less capable CPUs independently from their utilization?
- Use of CGroups to collect tasks related information
  - is that an acceptable interface?
  - should we use a dedicated new controller (e.g. [1]) or extend an existing one?
- Validation of the expected behaviors
  - can we define a set of (synthetic) use-cases and expected behaviors?

[1] SchedTune v2 RFC: https://goo.gl/cSRntP

SchedTune New Design Proposal

SchedTune	Extending CPU Contoller
Boost value	Using the existing **cpu.shares** attribute. - by default tasks have a 1024 share - boosted tasks gets a share >1024 (more CPU time to run) - negative boosted tasks gets <1024 (less CPU time to run)
OPP biasing	Add a new **cpu.min_capacity** attribute. Tasks in the group are *granted to be scheduled* on a CPU which provides at *least the required minimum capacity*
Negative boosting	Add a new **cpu.max_capacity** attribute. Tasks in the group are *never scheduler* (when alone) on a cpu with CPU capacity higher that this value.
CPU selection and prefer_idle	The **cpu.shares** value can be used as a “flag” to know when a task is boosted. E.g. is cpu.shares > 1024 (or another configurable threshold value) we look for an idle CPU. The **cpu.[min|max}_capacity** can also bias the selection of a big|LITTLE CPU.
Latencies reduction	Tasks with higher **cpu.shares** value are entitled more CPU time and this turns out to give them better chances to get scheduled by preempting other tasks with lower shares. **NOTE:** the CPU bandwidth not consumed by high **cpu.shares** value tasks is still available for tasks with lower shares.

Backup slides

Current SchedTune Concepts and Implementation Details

Performance Boosting: What Does it Means?

- Speedup the time-to-completion for a task activation
  - by running at an higher capacity CPU (i.e. OPP)
    - i.e. small tasks on big cores and/or using higher OPPs
- To achieve such a goal we need:
  - A) Boosting strategy
    - Evaluate how much “CPU bandwidth” is required by a task
  - B) CPU selection biasing mechanism
    - Select a Cluster/CPU which (can) provide that bandwidth
    - Evaluate if the energy-performance trade-off is acceptable
  - C) OPP selection biasing mechanism
    - Configure selected CPU to provide (at least) that bandwidth
    - ... but possibly only while a boosted task is RUNNABLE on that CPU
  - ... do all that with no noticeable overhead

Patches Availability and List Discussions

- The initial full stack has been split in two series
  - 1) Non EAS dependant bits
    - OPP selection biasing
    - Global boosting strategy
    - CGroups based per-task boosting support

Posted on LKML as RFCv1[1] and RFCv2[2]

  - 2) EAS dependant bits
    - CPU selection biasing
    - Energy model filtering

Available on AOSP and LSK for kernels 3.18 and v4.4 [3,4]

[1] https://lkml.org/lkml/2015/9/15/679
[2] http://www.mail-archive.com/linux-kernel@vger.kernel.org/msg1259645.html
[3] https://android.googlesource.com/kernel/common/+/android-3.18
[4] https://android.googlesource.com/kernel/common/+/android-4.4

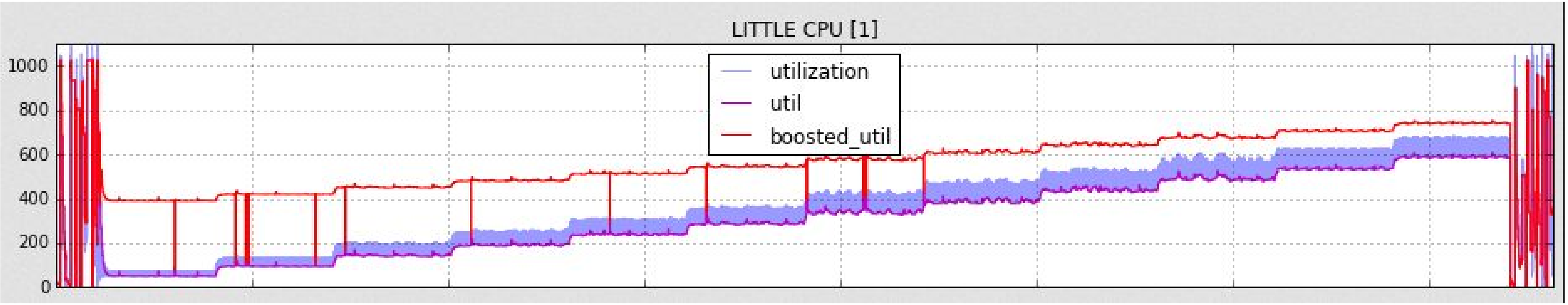
Boosting Strategy: Bandwidth Margin Computation

- Task utilization defines the task's required CPU bandwidth
  - To boost a task we need to inflate this requirement by adding a “margin”
  - Many different strategies/policies can be defined
- Main goals
  - Well defined meaning from user-space
    - 0% boost run @ min required capacity (MAX energy efficiency)
    - 100% boost run @ MAX possible speed (min time to completion)
    - 50%? ==> “something” exactly in between the previous two
  - Easy integration with SchedFreq and EAS
    - By working on top of already used signals
    - Thus providing a different “view” on the SEs/RQs utilization signals

Signal Proportional Compensation (SPC)

- The boost value is converted into an additional margin
  - Which is computed to compensate for max performance
    - i.e. the boost margin is a function of the current and max utilization

$$\text{margin} = \text{boost pct} * (\text{max capacity} - \text{cur capacity}) \ , \ \text{boost pct} \in [0,1]$$



Ramp task: 5-60% @5% steps every 3[s] – SPC boost @30%

OPP Selection Biasing Mechanism

- Goal: account for boost margin on OPP selection
- Use RQ's boosted_utilization defined using:
  - Global boost value, when using global boosting
  - MAX boost-group's boost value, when using per-task boosting

Per CPU Boost Groups

RQ's Boost						
	50	60	30	20	80	Boost value
50	1	0	0	1	0	# Runnable Tasks
20	0	0	0	1	0	# Runnable Tasks T1
80	0	0	0	2	1	# Runnable Tasks T2
80	0	1	0	1	1	# Runnable Tasks T3

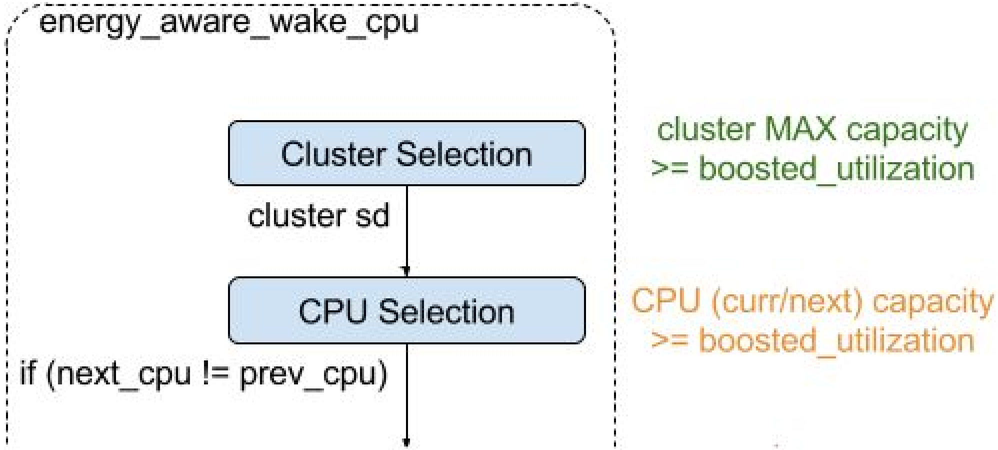
For OPP Selection:

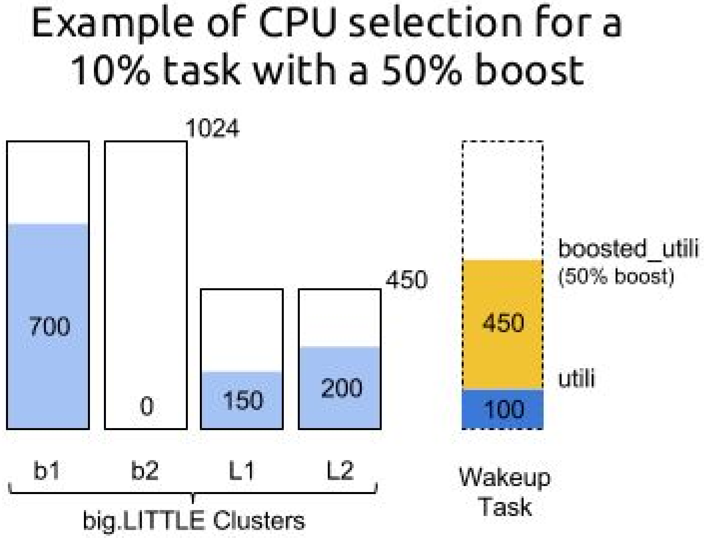
RQ's boost updated at each {enqueue/dequeue}_task_fair

update_capactity_of() uses **boosted_cpu_util()** instead of cpu_util()

CPU Selection Biasing Mechanism (1/3)

- Energy-Aware Wakeup Path
  Goal: find a CPU which can host the boosted utilization
  - using the boosted_utilization signal on some EA wakeup checks

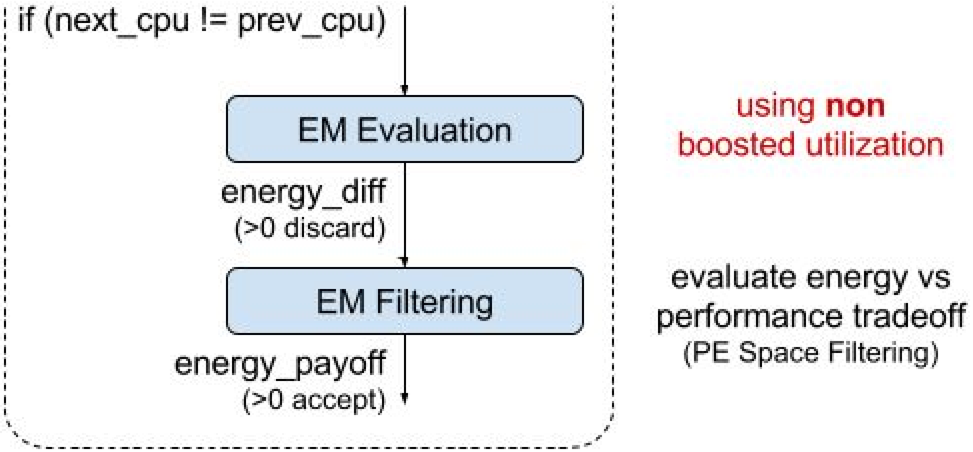




CPU Selection Biasing Mechanism (2/3)

- Evaluation of the Energy-Performance trade-off
  Goal: evaluate if the **increased energy consumption** is compensated by a "reasonable" **performance gain**

- Running small tasks on higher capacity CPUs requires more power
- Performance boost is computed by the EM evaluation step

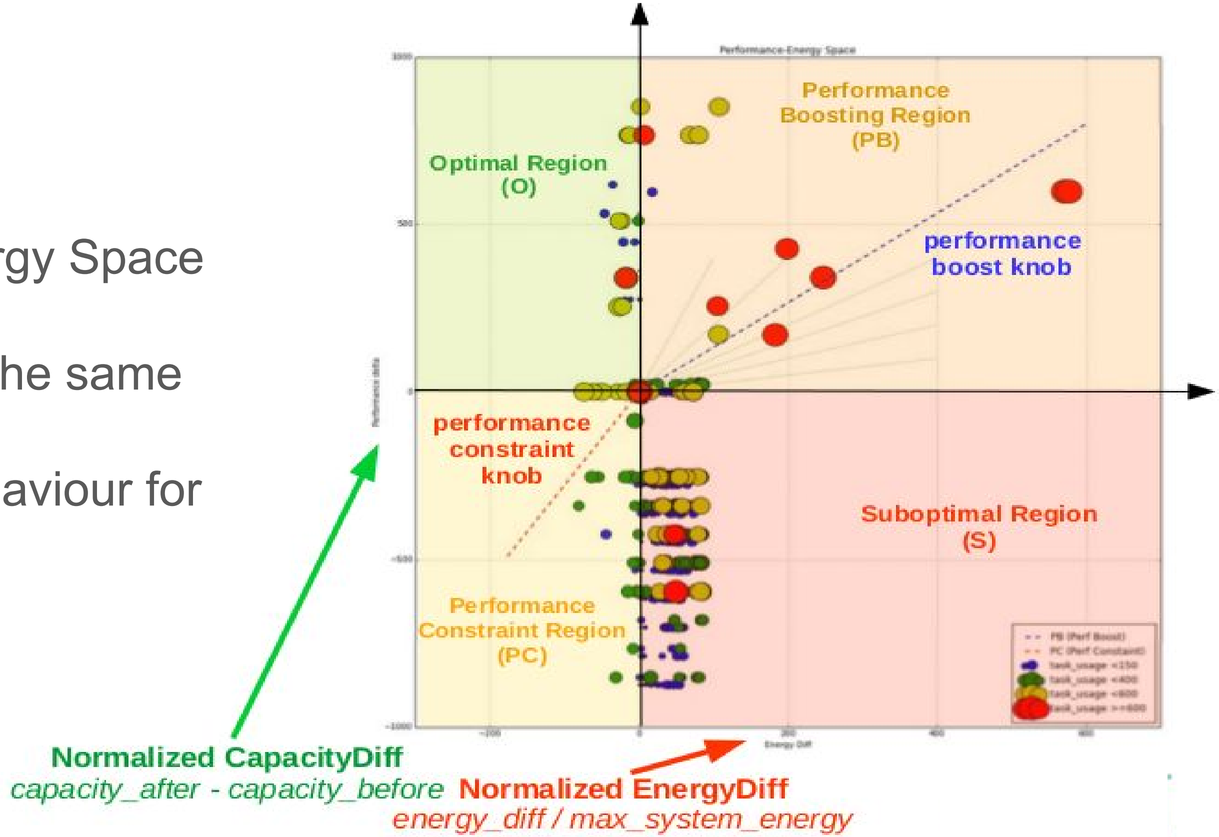


How much power are we willing to spend to get a certain speedup on time-to-completion?

CPU Selection Biasing Mechanism (3/3)

- PE Space Filtering

- 4 Performance-Energy Space Regions
- 2 'cuts', mapped to the same boost knob value
- “Standard” EAS behaviour for boost=0
  - I.e. vertical cut

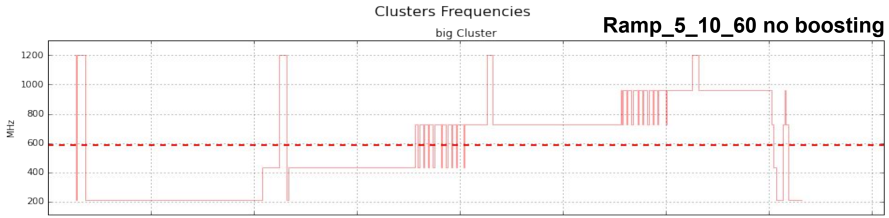


SchedTune OPP Boosting

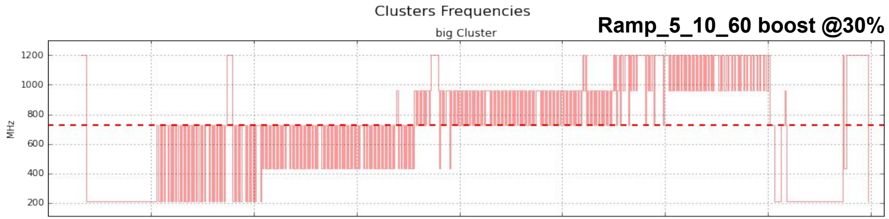
RTApp Generated RAMP Task

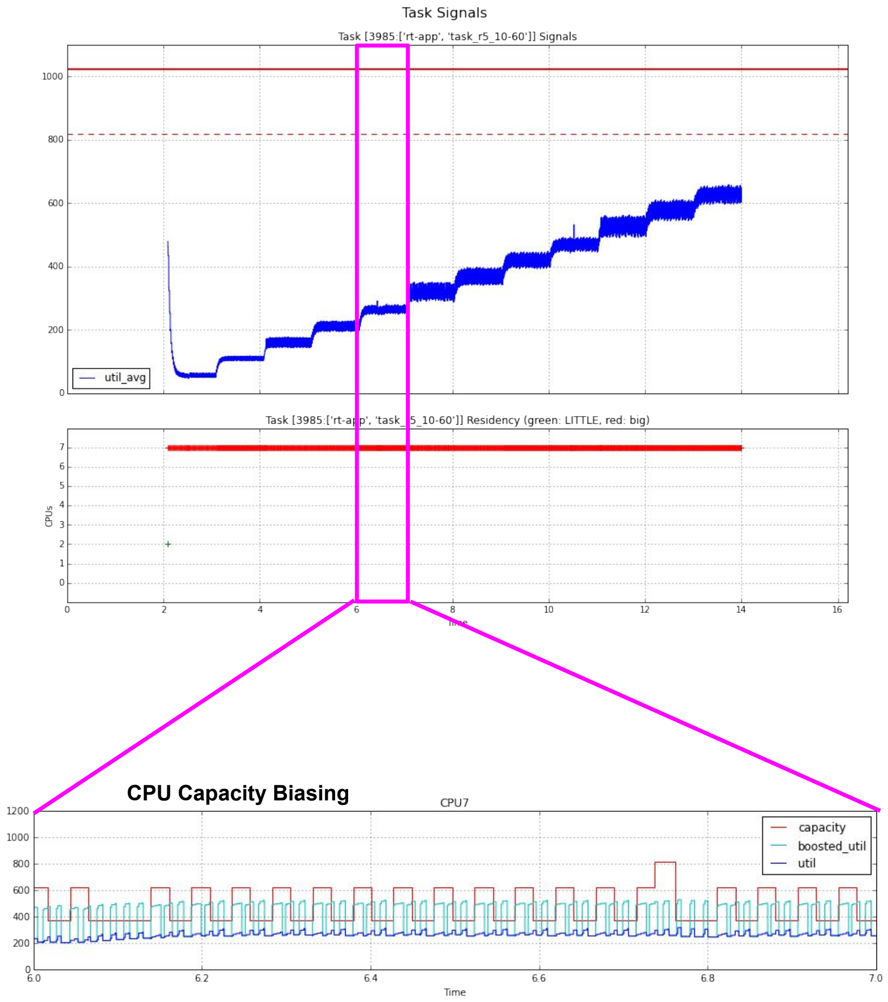
```
"r5_10-60" : {
          "kind"   : "Ramp",
          "params" : {
                    "period_ms" : 16,
                    "start_pct" :  5,
                    "end_pct"   : 60,
                    "delta_pct" :  5,
                    "time_s"    :  1,
                    "cpus"      : [7],
          },
          "tasks" : 1,
},
```

Ramp_5_10_60 no boosting



Ramp_5_10_60 boost @30%



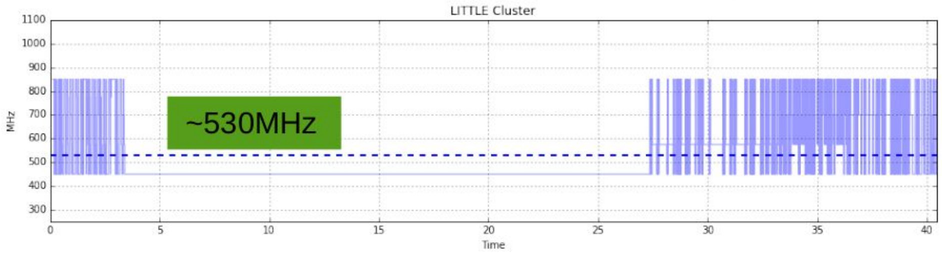


CPU Capacity Biasing

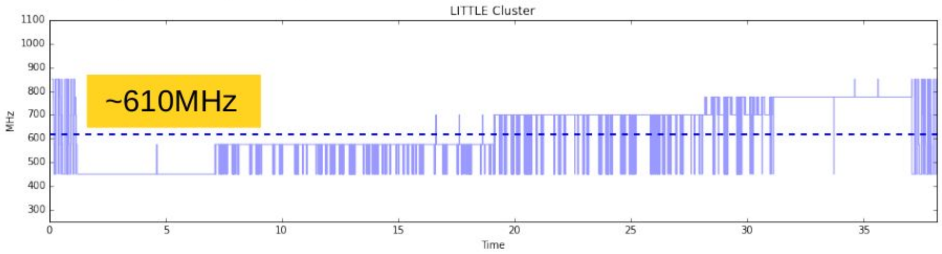
CPU Frequency Selection

- The higher the boost value the higher the avg frequency in this example the task is pinned to run on LITTLE

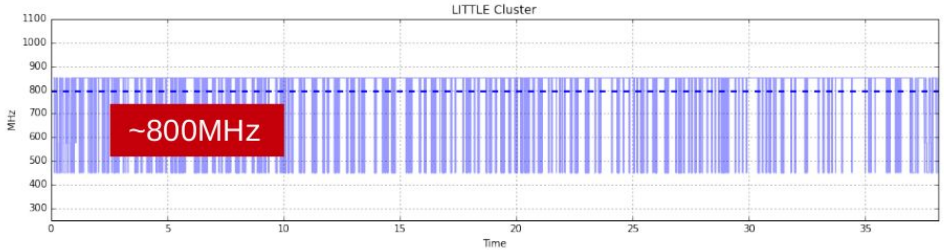
Ramp task: 5-60% @5% steps every 3[s]



No boosting



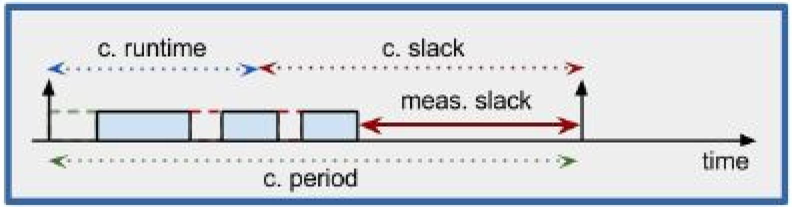
SPC 30% boost



SPC 45% boost

Performance Evaluation (1/2)

- RT-App extended to report slack time related metrics



$$MaxSlack = Period_{conf} - RunTime_{conf}$$

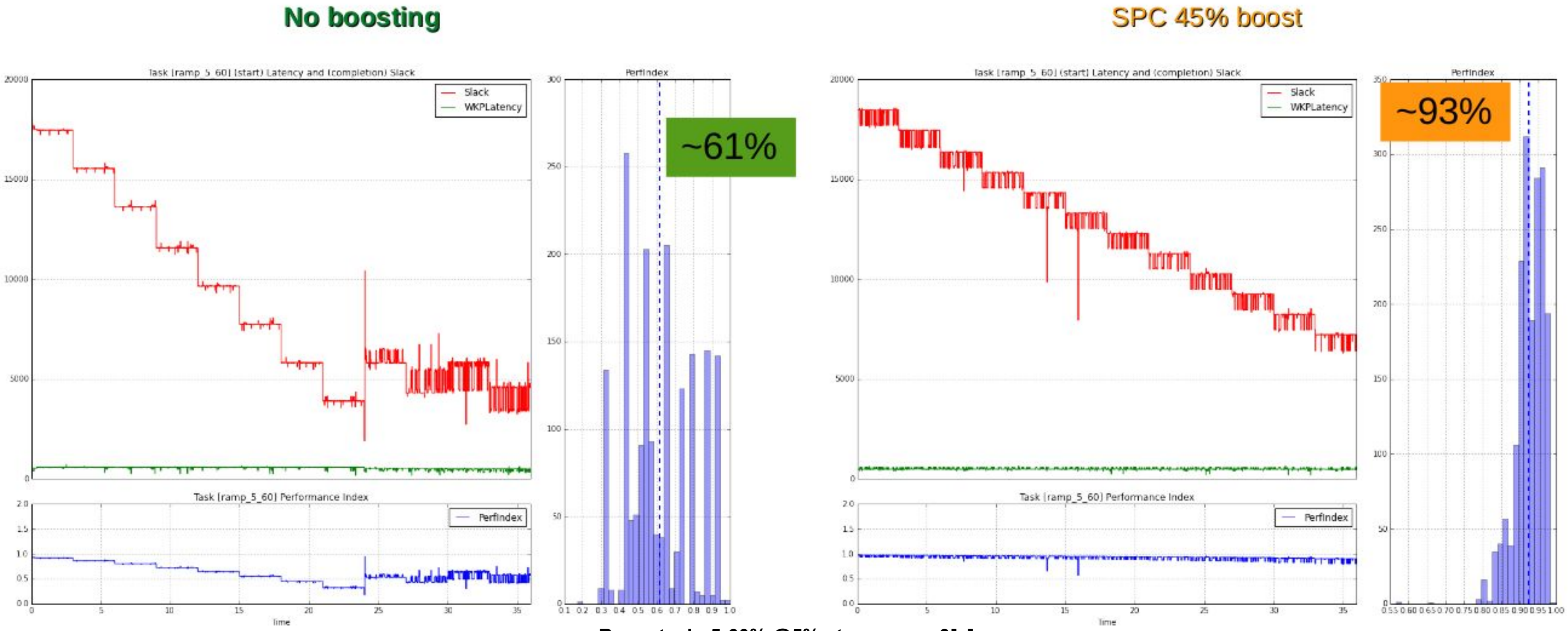
$$PerfIndex = \frac{Period_{conf} - RunTime_{meas}}{MaxSlack}$$

$$NegSlack_{percent} = \frac{\sum Max(0, RunTime_{meas} - Period_{conf})}{\sum RunTime_{meas}}$$

  - too pessimistic on single period missing
    - keep adding negative slack even if the following activations complete in time
    - can be solved by resetting the metrics at each new activation
- Linaro proposed a “dropped-frames” counter
  - we should integrate that as well

Performance Evaluation (2/2)

- Slack Time Distribution



Ramp task: 5-60% @5% steps every 3[s]

SchedTune Performance Index

- Based on the composition of two metrics

```
Perf_idx = SpeedUp_idx - Delay_idx
```

- SpeedUp_Index: how much faster can the task run?

```
SpeedUp_idx = SUI = cpu_boosted_capacity - task_util
```

- Delay_Index: how much slowed-down can the task be?

```
Delay_idx = DLI = 1024 * cpu_util / (task_util + cpu_util)
```