Subject: Re: [RFC][PATCH 4/6] Fix (bad?) interactions between SCHED_RT and SCHED_NORMAL tasks

Posted by Srivatsa Vaddagiri on Tue, 12 Jun 2007 10:26:22 GMT

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On Tue, Jun 12, 2007 at 11:03:36AM +0200, Dmitry Adamushko wrote:
> I had an idea of per-sched-class 'load balance' calculator. So that
> update_load() (as in your patch) would look smth like :
>
> ...
> struct sched_class *class = sched_class_highest;
> unsigned long total = 0;
>
> do {
           total += class->update_load(..., now);
>
           class = class->next:
>
    } while (class):
> ...
>
> and e.g. update_load_fair() would become a fair_sched_class ::
> update load().
> That said, all the sched_classes would report a load created by their
> entities (tasks) over the last sampling period. Ideally, the
> calculation should not be merely based on the 'raw_weighted_load' but
> rather done in a similar way to update load fair() as in v17.
I like this idea. It neatly segregates load calculation across classes.
It effectively replaces what update load() function I introduced in
Patch #4.
Btw what will update load rt() return?
> > static void entity_tick(struct lrg *lrg, struct sched_entity *curr)
> > {
        struct sched entity *next:
> >
        struct rq *rq = lrq_rq(lrq);
> >
        u64 \text{ now} = rq \text{ clock(rq)};
> >
> >
         /* replay load smoothening for all ticks we lost */
> >+
         while (time after eq64(now, lrg->last tick)) {
> >+
              update load fair(lrg):
> >+
              lrq->last_tick += TICK_NSEC;
> >+
> >+
         }
> I think, it won't work properly this way. The first call returns a
> load for last TICK NSEC and all the consequent ones report zero load
> ('this load = 0' internally)...
```

mm ..

```
exec_delta64 = this_lrq->delta_exec_clock + 1;
this_lrq->delta_exec_clock = 0;
```

So exec_delta64 (and fair_delta64) should be min 1 in successive calls. How can that lead to this_load = 0?

The idea behind 'replay lost ticks' is to avoid load smoothening of -every- lrq -every- tick. Lets say that there are ten lrqs (corresponding to ten different users). We load smoothen only the currently active lrq (whose task is currently running). Other lrqs load get smoothened as soon as they become active next time (thus catching up with all lost ticks).

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Regards, vatsa

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