

Crafting a Linux kernel scheduler that runs in user-space using Rust

Andrea Righi
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Scheduling



What is a scheduler?

- Kernel component that determine:
 - where each task needs to run
 - when each task needs to run
 - how long each task needs to run



Why does scheduling matter?

- Performance
 - Specific workload
 - Specific hardware topology
- Security
 - Isolation
- Energy Efficiency
 - EAS



Scheduling in Linux

- One scheduler to rule them all
 - CFS < v6.6
 - EEVDF >= v6.6
- Really difficult to conduct experiments
- Really difficult to upstream changes



sched_ext

- Allows to implement schedulers as BPF programs
- Dynamically load/unload them at run-time
- BPF guarantees safety (no kernel panics, memory bugs, etc.)
- sched_ext watchdog prevents deadlock / starvation



sched_ext: pros / cons

- Pros
 - Ease of experimentation
 - Fast edit/compile/test iteration
 - Safety (bugs have almost zero impact)
- Cons
 - Limited programming model
 - BPF verifier complexity
 - Kernel restrictions (no user-space libs, no floating point, etc.)



Scheduling in user space



User-space scheduling

- eBPF + sched_ext
 - Channel scheduling events to user-space
- A scheduler becomes a regular user-space program
- See also
 - ghOSt framework (Google)



User-space scheduling: pros / cons

- Pros
 - Unlock all user-space languages
 - Access to a large pool of user-space libraries
 - Access to user-space services
 - Observability
- Cons
 - Overhead
 - Fragmentation / user support



User-space scheduler in Rust



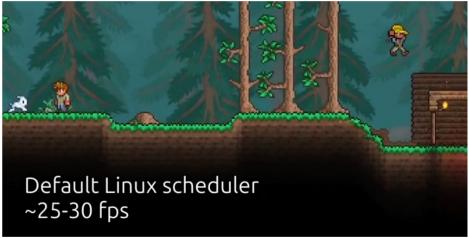
scx_rustland

- A fully functional Linux scheduler based on sched_ext
- Written in Rust (nothing to do with Rust-for-Linux)
- The scheduler runs as regular user-space process
 - 100% of the scheduling decisions done in user space
- vruntime scheduler that prioritizes interactive tasks



Playing Terraria while building the kernel







Goal of scx_rustland

- scx_rustland is a proof of concept to show that user-space scheduling is a viable option
- Despite the overhead we can achieve performance close to in-kernel scheduling
- Make scheduling development more accessible



User-space scheduling framework

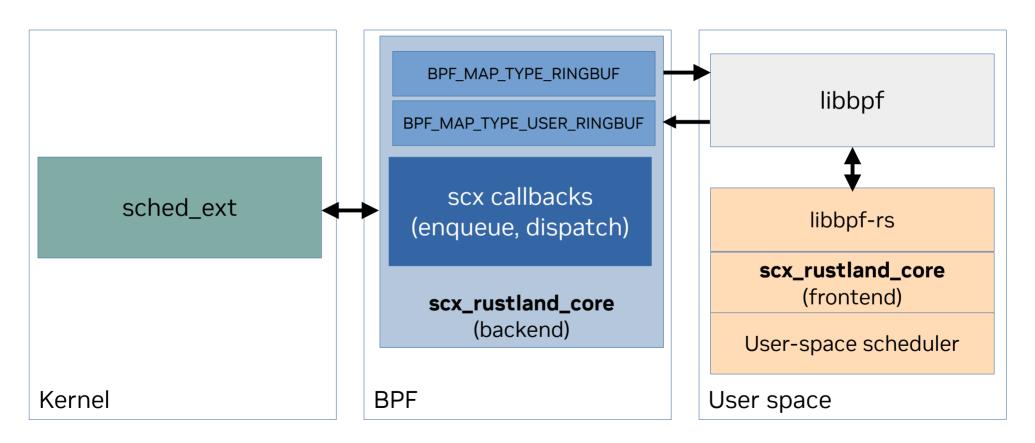


scx_rustland_core

- Abstraction layer over sched_ext
- Interface between BPF/sched_ext and user space
- Kernel scheduler is a user-space process
- Can be used in any Rust project
- GPLv2 license



scx_rustland_core architecture





scx_rustland_core API

- struct BpfScheduler
 - Task management
 - dequeue_task(&mut self) -> Result<Option<QueuedTask>, i32>
 - consume a task that wants to run
 - select_cpu(&mut self, pid: i32, cpu: i32, flags: u64) -> i32
 - find an idle CPU for the task
 - dispatch_task(&mut self, task: &DispatchedTask) -> Result<(), Error>
 - dispatch a task

Completion notification

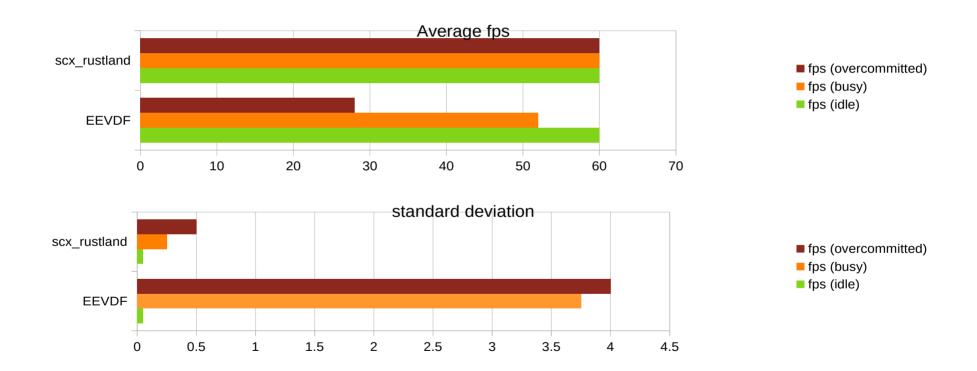
- notify_complete(&mut self, nr_pending: u64)
 - notify BPF component that some tasks have been dispatched



Results

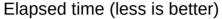


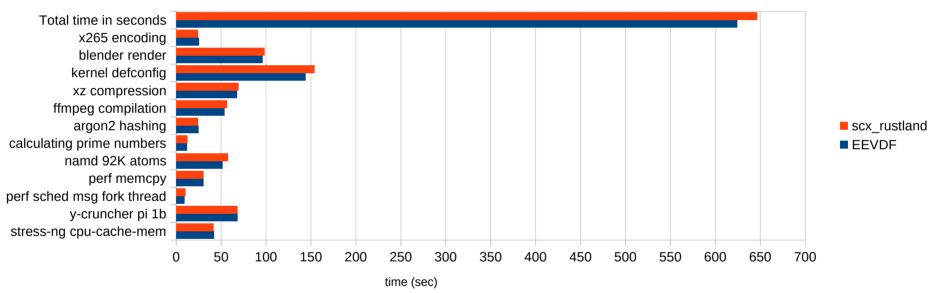
Gaming while building the kernel





User-space overhead







Conclusion



Benefits of user-space scheduling

- Faster edit/compile/test iterations
- Better debugging and observability
- Easy access to languages and user-space libraries
- Lower the barrier of scheduling development



Future plans

- Standardize the user-space framework APIs
- More topology awareness APIs
 - Cache, GPU, ...
- Introduce concept of scheduling domains
 - Allow to define domains (via cpumask)
- More modularization
- Auto-generate schedulers
 - Profile-based schedulers? Al?



References

- scx_rust_scheduler template (github)
 - https://github.com/arighi/scx_rust_scheduler
- scx_rustland_core (github)
 - https://github.com/sched-ext/scx/blob/main/rust/scx_rustland_core/README.md
- Writing a scheduler for Linux in Rust that runs in user-space (arighi blog)
 - https://arighi.blogspot.com/2024/02/writing-scheduler-for-linux-in-rust.html
- The extensible scheduler class (LWN.net)
 - https://lwn.net/Articles/922405/





Questions?

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