

09: Real-time Linux

Microcontrollers

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Section 1

Real-Time Linux

Two types of operating systems

GPOS (general-purpose operating system):

- ▶ Attempt to cover a broad range of application fields, e.g., desktop, server.
- ▶ Optimized for the “average” case, the average throughput, ...
- ▶ Linux traditionally is strong in scaling: embedded systems, smart phones, entertainment systems, TV boxes, desktop, servers, high-performance clusters, ...
- ▶ Linux also is strong in running on a large variety of architectures, e.g., Alpha, Arm, HPPA, i386, amd64, ia64, m68k, mips, PowerPC, RISC-V, S390, x32, ...

RTOS (real-time operating systems):

- ▶ Specialized for real-time operation
- ▶ Typically runs on embedded systems

A shift towards COTS and real-time Linux


Proprietary embedded systems¹ traditionally run typically either of two software stacks:

- ▶ Bare metal, i.e., without operating system, often on specialized hardware.
- ▶ Special-purpose RTOS, e.g., VxWorks or FreeRTOS.

Issues

- ▶ Porting software environments (e.g., Python, Qt, or TensorFlow) can be between complex and unachievable.
- ▶ Maintaining security updates is troublesome. Having state-of-the-art security mechanisms is virtually unachievable.
- ▶ Leveraging complex, contemporary computing platforms is non-trivial. Operating a modern ARM processor bare-metal is unorthodox.²
- ▶ Product strategy: Costly, longer time-to-market, risky and costly transitions of hardware.

¹ Typically the hardware design also also proprietary. This requires hardware-competent software engineers and software-competent hardware engineers to a certain level.

² Booting a modern ARM processor with proprietary boot loaders or setting up the DRAM timing is delicate, especially without vendor support. 

A shift towards COTS and real-time Linux

There is a shift towards COTS (commercial off-the-shelf) computing platforms:

- ▶ Cheaper and reduced time-to-market
- ▶ Increased computational power by complex multi-core processors
- ▶ Huge software ecosystem, well established tools in industry and academia
- ▶ Contemporary and elaborate security mechanisms

Issue

They are traditionally **made for a GPOS** (general purpose OS), like Linux. But a GPOS focuses on high average performance but **not real time**.

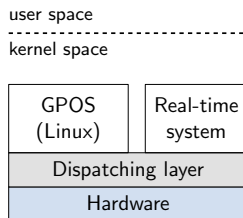
Two general approaches:

- ▶ **Single kernel** approach: Making Linux per se real-time capable.
- ▶ **Co-kernel** approach: Combining a (non-realtime) GPOS (e.g., Linux) with an RTOS.

Co-kernel approach

Combine real-time system with a GPOS is via a **co-kernel** approach:³

- ▶ Real-time tasks are executed by an **additional RTOS**, called the co-kernel.
- ▶ An **intermediate layer** dispatches interrupts from hardware. Sometimes hypervisor techniques are employed here.

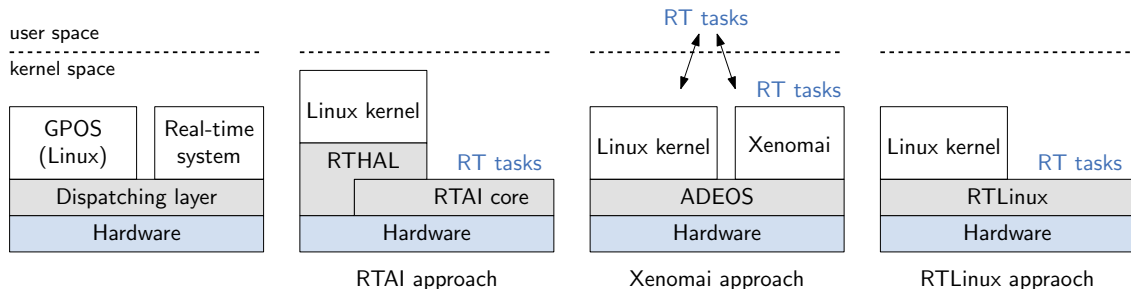


³ Also called pico-kernel, nano-kernel or dual-kernel approach.

Co-kernel approach

Combine real-time system with a GPOS is via a **co-kernel** approach:³

- ▶ Real-time tasks are executed by an **additional RTOS**, called the co-kernel.
- ▶ An **intermediate layer** dispatches interrupts from hardware. Sometimes hypervisor techniques are employed here.
- ▶ This approach is **popular in industry** and used by a couple of real-time Linux projects [RMF19].



³ Also called pico-kernel, nano-kernel or dual-kernel approach.

Co-kernel approach

Advantage:

- ▶ Real-time is easier to achieve through special-purpose real-time subsystems.

Disadvantage:

- ▶ RT tasks are outside of Linux, so the Linux advantage is partially lost.
- ▶ RT tasks often in kernel space rather than user space.
- ▶ IPC between kernels needs special care.

Summary

We would wish for a single-kernel approach: a real-time capable Linux kernel. But this is *much* harder to achieve.

PREEMPT_RT patches

PREEMPT_RT makes the Linux kernel real-time capable.

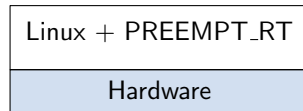
- ▶ High-resolution timers, IRQ threads, ...
- ▶ Preemptive kernel data structures

A set of patches first released⁴ 2006, see [RMF19]

- ▶ By now almost everything was merged into mainline Linux.
- ▶ Parts of “fully preemptive kernel” missing.
- ▶ Maybe mainlined 2024? [Cor23]

RT tasks

user space
kernel space



Fully preemptive kernel

- ▶ If a low-priority task ends up in a non-preemptive kernel code then it can delay the execution of real-time tasks, which may then miss its deadline.
- ▶ Hence, we would like to minimize all non-preemptive codes in the kernel.
- ▶ Also improves responsiveness for desktop applications beyond real-time.

⁴ On LWN in 2004, but work started in 1999. [Cor23]

Linux scheduling classes

The Linux kernel provides different scheduler classes:

SCHED_NORMAL By default a process is scheduled in this non-real-time class. Designed for mixed load, like batch processing, number crunching and desktop interaction.

SCHED_RR and SCHED_FIFO These are POSIX-compliant real-time classes with static priorities that take precedence over SCHED_NORMAL. A running thread is preempted only by a thread of higher priority or by yielding the CPU voluntarily.⁵

SCHED_DEADLINE A scheduler for the sporadic task model with deadlines. It implements a **global earliest deadline first** (GEDF) algorithm (with Constant Bandwidth Server (CBS)).

The SCHED_RR and SCHED_FIFO classes **do not consider deadlines** for real-time scheduling, but we have to choose the static priorities and design the tasks in a way to achieve a real-time system.

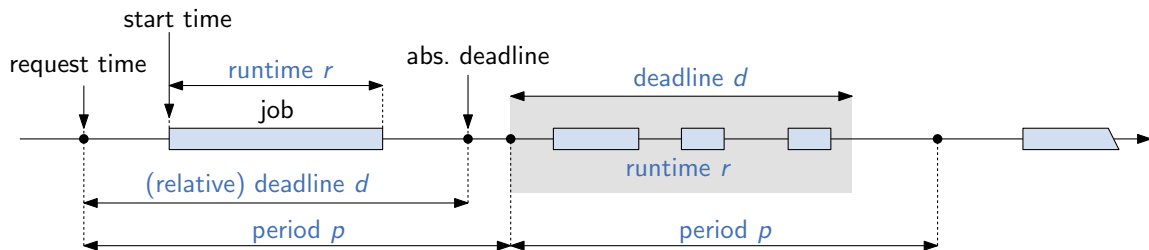
See details in `man sched`, [Oli18a] and [Oli18b].

⁵ SCHED_RR also implements time-slicing for tasks of equal priority.

The task model of SCHED_DEADLINE

By means of `sched_setattr()` we set **runtime** r , **deadline** d and **period** p .

- ▶ Every p ns we spend r ns within the first d ns.
- ▶ It models a sequence of **jobs** with WCET at most r ns.



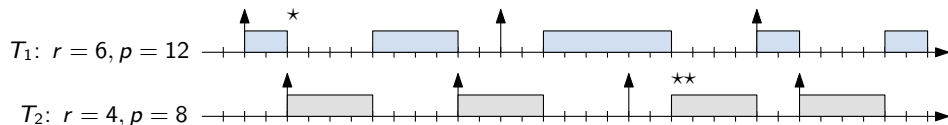
- ▶ The kernel performs a **schedulability test**⁶ and requires $0 < r \leq d \leq p$.
- ▶ A thread calling `sched_yield()` marks the end of the current job and waits for the next period.

⁶ On a single-core system it is necessary and sufficient. On a multi-core system it only sufficient.

EDF and bad jobs

Two tasks T_1 and T_2 with deadline equals period.

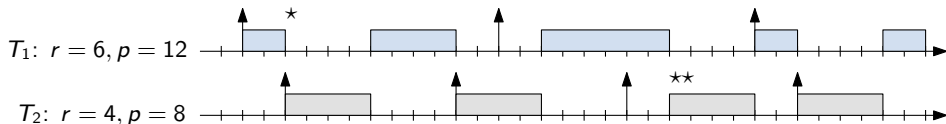
- ▶ At \star we preempt T_1 and schedule T_2 , whose deadline is earlier. At $\star\star$ we keep running T_1 , whose deadline is earlier.



EDF and bad jobs

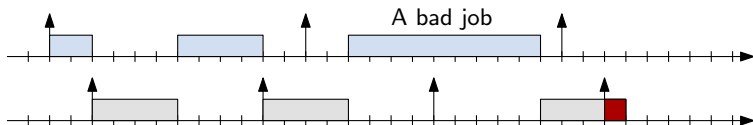
Two tasks T_1 and T_2 with deadline equals period.

- ▶ At \star we preempt T_1 and schedule T_2 , whose deadline is earlier. At $\star\star$ we keep running T_1 , whose deadline is earlier.



A bad job of T_1 can force T_2 to miss its deadline.

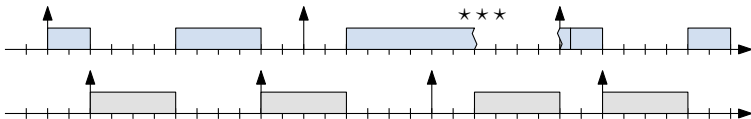
- ▶ A plain EDF is lacking **temporal isolation** between threads!



Constant Bandwidth Server

SCHED_DEADLINE implements EDF with [Constant Bandwidth Server](#) (CBS) algorithm.

- ▶ A job gets a “time budget” equal to its runtime parameter.
- ▶ If a job exhausted its budget, it is [throttled](#). That means, it is not scheduled until next period.
- ▶ This provides [temporal isolation](#) between threads.



SCHED_DEADLINE: Three application models

```
1 int main (int argc, char **argv) {
2
3     /* A task that runs 20ms within 100ms periods. */
4     struct sched_attr attr;
5     memset(&attr, 0, sizeof(attr));
6     attr.size = sizeof(attr);
7     attr.sched_policy = SCHED_DEADLINE;
8     attr.sched_runtime = 20000000;
9     attr.sched_deadline = attr.sched_period = 100000000;
10
11     int flags = 0;
12     if (sched_setattr(0, &attr, flags) < 0) {
13         perror("sched_setattr() failed");
14         return EXIT_FAILURE;
15     }
16
17     /* The actual work... */
18     work();
19     return EXIT_SUCCESS;
20 }
```

SCHED_DEADLINE: Three application models

```
1 /* Model: Periodic tasks */
2 void work() {
3     while(1) {
4         /* Cylic work. WCET of 20ms. */
5         periodic_job();
6         /* Notify scheduler about end of
7         * job. Only for real-time
8         * scheduling! */
9         sched_yield();
10    }
11 }
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```
1 /* Model: Sporadic event-handling task. */
2 void work() {
3     while(1) {
4         /* Sleep until next event. */
5         blocking_wait_for_event();
6         /* After wakeup: React on event,
7          * e.g., process data, produce
8          * result. */
9         sporadic_job();
10    }
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```

```
1 /* Model: Aperiodic, bandwidth-guaranteed computing. */
2 void work() {
3     /* Just compute, without blocking or calls or yield. The CBS will throttle
4      * the thread after 20ms per period. */
5     while(1);
6 }
```

Linux commands and tools

chrt

Can change real-time attributes of processes, e.g., scheduling policies and their attributes.

cyclictst

Performs timer latency tests with various different modes of operation.

- ▶ Part of the [rt-tests](#) suite [rt-tests], which also includes signaltest, fwlatdetect, and many more.
- ▶ Can set processor affinity or mlockall
- ▶ For different scheduling policies and priorities, with different timers, like nanosleep or POSIX timers.

latencytop

For visualizing and debugging system latencies and their causes

- ▶ For kernel and user space

Dependent tasks

In practice, real-time tasks are often dependent:

- ▶ Precedence of tasks: Task *A*'s job needs to be **done before** task *B*'s job can run, e.g., because it depends on *A*'s result.
- ▶ Mutual exclusion: Two or more tasks access the same **mutual-exclusive** resource.
 - ▶ A high-priority task is indirectly delayed by a low-priority task.
 - ▶ This can make a real-time task miss its deadline.

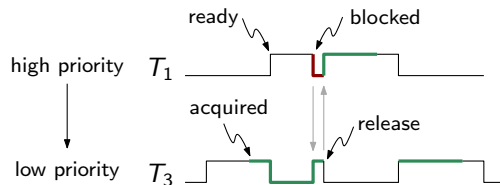
Priority inversion

Mutual exclusion can lead to the phenomenon called **priority inversion**:

- ▶ A task of lower priority can effectively make a task of higher priority to wait.

Example:

- ▶ Tasks T_1 , T_2 , T_3 with decreasing priority on a single processor.
- ▶ T_3 acquires a lock on a mutex first. T_1 is blocked when acquiring the same mutex. T_3 quickly releases the lock in favor of T_1 in a well-designed system.



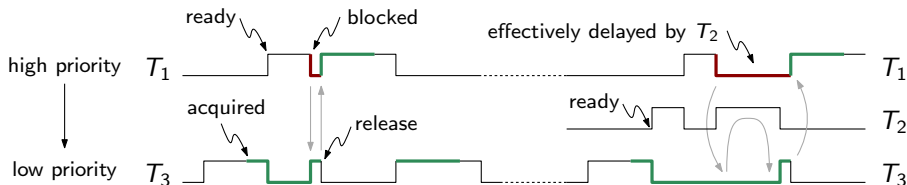
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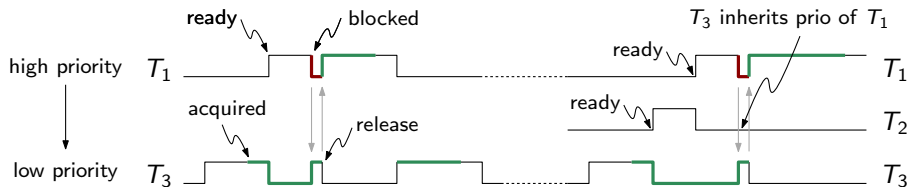
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- ▶ T_2 delays T_3 from giving up the lock, which makes T_1 to wait despite its priority: [Priority inversion](#).



Priority inheritance

The Linux kernel implements [priority inheritance](#) to avoid priority inversion:

- ▶ T_1 is blocked because T_3 holds the lock. Then T_3 temporarily inherits the higher priority of T_1 .
- ▶ So a mid-priority task T_2 cannot delay T_3 from releasing the lock.



References I

- [Cor23] Jonathan Corbet. “The real realtime preemption end game”. In: *LWN.net* (Nov. 2023). URL: <https://lwn.net/Articles/951337/>.
- [Oli18a] Daniel Bristot de Oliveira. “Deadline scheduling part 1 — overview and theory”. In: *LWN.net* (Jan. 2018). URL: <https://lwn.net/Articles/743740/>.
- [Oli18b] Daniel Bristot de Oliveira. “Deadline scheduling part 2 — details and usage”. In: *LWN.net* (Jan. 2018). URL: <https://lwn.net/Articles/743946/>.
- [RMF19] Federico Reghenzani, Giuseppe Massari, and William Fornaciari. “The Real-Time Linux Kernel: A Survey on PREEMPT_RT”. In: *ACM Comput. Surv.* 52.1 (Feb. 2019), 18:1–18:36. DOI: 10.1145/3297714.
- [rt-tests] *A collection of latency testing tools for the linux(-rt) kernel*. URL: <https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/utils/rt-tests/rt-tests.git/about/>.