2. Activity
(thread, agents, processes, grids)

How can processing activity be structured on a single processor?

How can application-level information and system-level information be combined to provide efficient scheduling of processing activities?

Why is mobility of a processing activity desired and how can it be achieved?

How can processes be scheduled across a collection of machines to achieve improved performance?

How can geographically distributed individuals collaborate in using geographically distributed computing resources?

“Heavyweight” Process Model

- simple, uni-threaded model
- security provided by address space boundaries
- coarse granularity limits degree of concurrency

“Lightweight” (User-level) Threads

- thread semantics defined by application
- fast context switch time (within an order of magnitude of procedure call time)
- system scheduler unaware of user thread priorities
- unnecessary blocking (I/O, page faults, etc.)
- processor under-utilization

Goals
Support concurrent and parallel programming

- conform to application semantics
- respect priorities of applications
- no unnecessary blocking
- fast context switch
- high processor utilization
- relative importance
- functional
- performance
Kernel-level Threads

- thread semantics defined by system
- overhead incurred do to overly general implementation
- context switch time better than process switch time by an order of magnitude, but an order of magnitude worse than user-level threads
- system scheduler unaware of user thread state (e.g., in a critical region) leading to blocking and lower processor utilization

Problem

- Application has knowledge of the user-level thread state but has little knowledge of or influence over critical kernel-level events (by design) to achieve the virtual machine abstraction
- Kernel has inadequate knowledge of user-level thread state to make optimal scheduling decisions

Solution: a mechanism that facilitates exchange of information between user-level and kernel-level mechanisms.

A general system design problem: communicating information and control across layer boundaries while preserving the inherent advantages of layering, abstraction, and virtualization.

Scheduler Activations: Communication

- Change in processor requirements
- Change in processor allocation
- Change in thread status

Communication via Upcalls

The kernel-level scheduler activation mechanism communicates with the user-level thread library by a set of upcalls:

- Add this processor (processor #)
- Processor has been preempted (preempted activation #, machine state)
- Scheduler activation has blocked (blocked activation #)
- Scheduler activation has unblocked (unblocked activation #, machine state)

The thread library must maintain the association between a thread’s identity and thread’s scheduler activation number.
Role of Scheduler Activations

Abstract:

- User-level threads
- Virtual multiprocessor

Invariant: there is one running scheduler activation (SA) for each processor assigned to the user process.

Resuming Blocked Thread

- User
- Kernel

Avoiding Effects of Blocking

- User
- Kernel

Performance

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<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>FastThreads on Topaz Threads</th>
<th>FastThreads on Scheduler Activations</th>
<th>Topaz Threads</th>
<th>Ultrix process</th>
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