

IBM Linux technology center

KVM on s390: what's next?





Agenda

- Current status
- Exploring the limits of our kvm port with the flower shop scenario
- Next steps



05/28/08



Current status

- Kernel components upstream in 2.6.26
- Intermediate userspace "kuli"
- Kuli is not a supported customer scenario
- Features:
 - Very low intercept rate and performance overhead
 - -VirtIO block, console and network
 - -No channel subsystem
 - -Up to 64 virtual cpus per guest
 - -Nested page tables, guest and host demand paging
 - -CPU timer, and vtimers clock cycle granularity
 - Clock cycle granularity time accounting (usr,sys,idle,wait,steal,guest)
 - -Can run on z/VM and LPAR, on all 64bit machines



VirtI/O on s390

- Cannot use virtio_pci
- Transport similar to Iguest
 - –Synchronous disk I/O
 - Network connection only via TAP
 - Only ~80 devices per guest
 - –No hotplug
 - -Very stable, but needs functional improvement
- Issue with virtio_console
 - -Based on hvc console which uses request irg/free irg
 - —Split notification method for hvc_console, work in progress

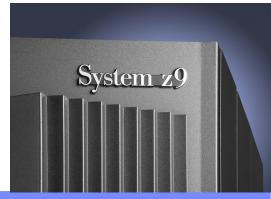


The flower shop scenario

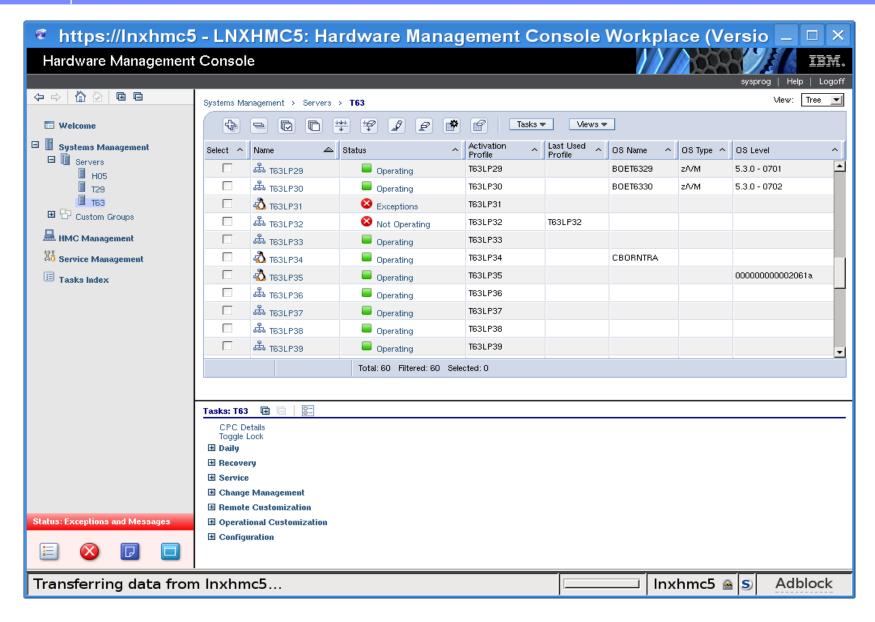
- 200 Linux images hosted inside a single KVM host
- Guests:
 - -2 CPUs each, tested up to 64 CPUs each
 - -640 Mbytes memory each
 - -IBM WebSphere application server, with PlantsByWebsphere Demo

Host:

- Logical partition (LPAR) on System z9 enterprise class
- -12 shared CPUs @1.7 Ghz (out of 54 total)
- —44 Gbytes of memory (out of 256 total)
- –200 Gbytes swap

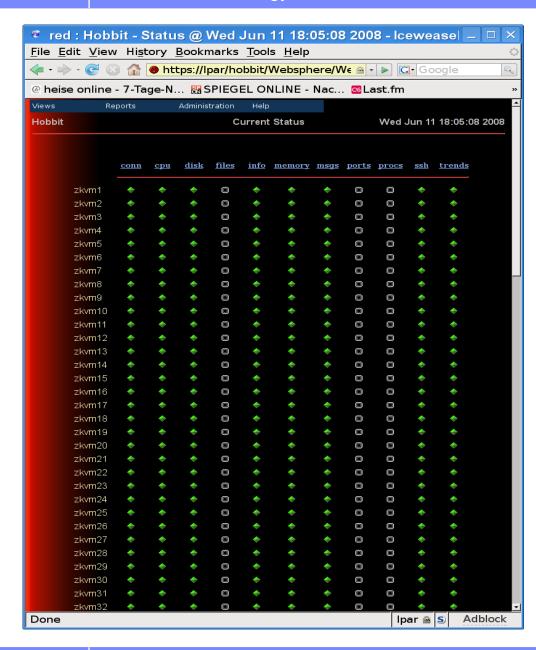








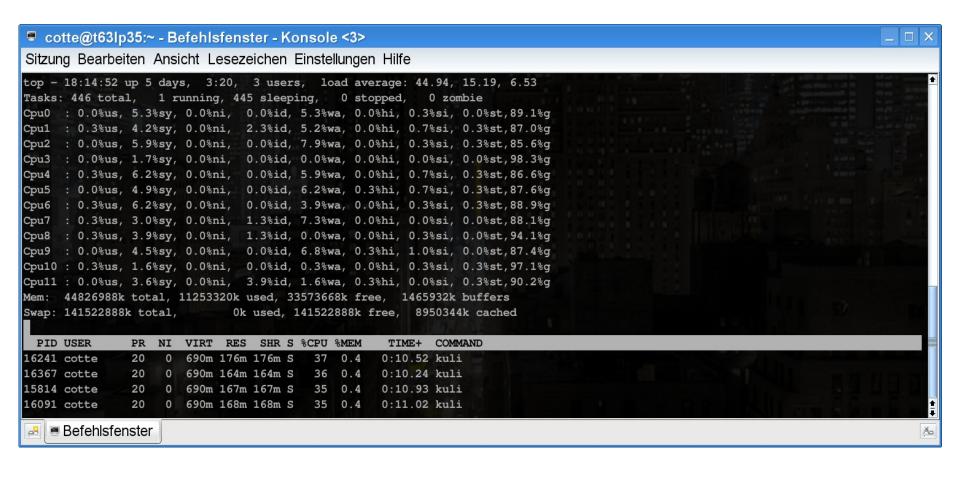
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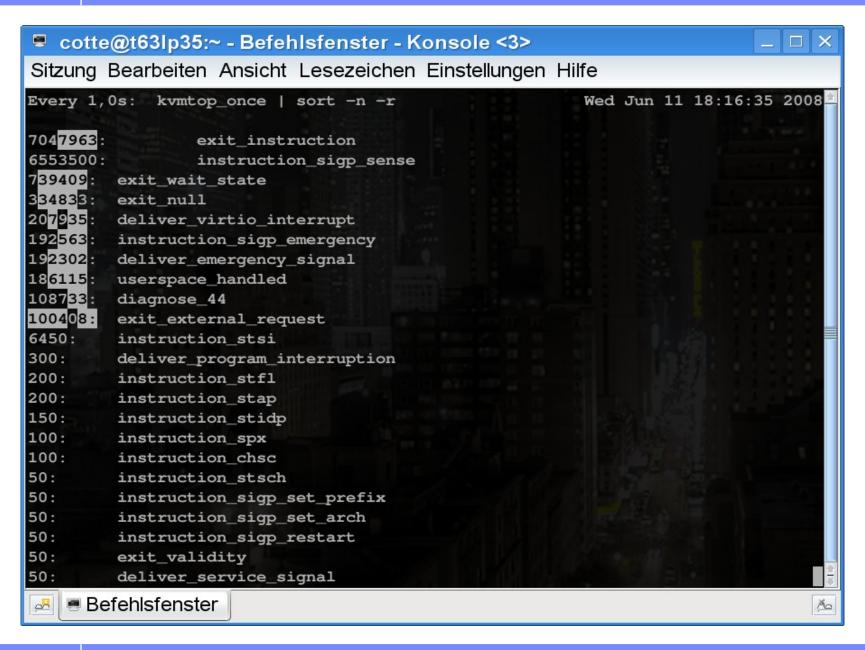














Exploring the limits of our kvm port

Very brave behavior with little overcommitment [33xCPU/ 3xmem]:

- -While compute intensive: >98% guest time, <2% user+system
- –I/O implementation causes significant overhead: <10% user+system</p>
- -fluid and responsive

Runs into issues with

- —A lot of virtual cpus per guest
- –extended memory overcommitment in the host
- -Without compat_sched_yield





The stop_machine_run issue



- Scenario:
 - -Guests have 64 vcpus, host has only 12 vcpus to back that
- Stop_machine_run does cpu_relax() loops on vcpus to wait for other vcpus
- Circumention by diagnose 0x44: yield() will schedule a different vcpu
- A storm of context switches with yield(), even with compat_sched_yield
- Rusty currently rewrites stop_machine_run to become more virtualization friendly



The memory overcommitment issue



Scenario:

- -Guests start up, and utililize their memory, which exceeds the host memory size in total (200* 640MB = 128 GB versus 44GB)
- one third of the memory is in inactive list, all dirty + anonymous
- vmscan starts writeback of dirty pages
- When the request queues of the swap disks runs full, pdflush cannot write back anymore (get_request_wait)



Flower shop scenario conclusion



- KVM on s390 runs stable
- No scalability issues in the KVM module
- The process scheduler in Linux is well suited for scheduling guest workload
- core memory management has issues when handling a lot of anonymous memory
 - Track dirty pages and start writeback early?
 - —Skip second chance pass on the inactive list if pdflush runs into the I/ O limit?
 - –Rick van Riel's optimizations?



Next steps

- Merge into the common KVM userspace
- Pseudo page fault interrupt
- Diagnose 0x10 "release pages" for ballooning
- Retrieve dirty pages log for migration
- **Gdb** stub
- **Z90crypt virtualization over virtio**
- Device passthrough for channel I/O





Questions?

