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K42: Building a Complete Operating System

Presented by Thomas Aschauer at the Software Systems Seminar, Department of Computer Sciences, University of Salzburg

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K42 History & Goals

K42 History: Technical Predictions in 1996

- Windows dominant
- Multiprocessors more important
- Increasing OS maintenance costs
- Customizability & extensibility critical
- All machines 64 bit in five years

Research Goals

- Performance & scalability
 Small & large multiprocessor
- Customizability
- Applicability
- Wide availability
 - Open source & maintainability

Technical Directions

- Start from scratch
- Exokernel design
- User level implementations
- OO Design

K42 Key Concepts

System Structure



Key concept (a): Clustered Object

- Object in OO-sense
- Resides on one or more processors
- Services requests for one or more processors

Example: Clustered Object "Counter"



Key Concept (b): Customization

Hot swapping

- Replace active object with new implementation
- Dynamic upgrade
 Replace all objects providing a certain service
 Uses hot swapping

Example: Hot Swapping



Key Concept (c): OO Design

- Use OO design
 Whenever applicable
 "One instance per resource"
- Avoid global data structures and policies
 They do not scale well
- Separate service mechanism from policy
 Can be customized independently

Example: OO Memory Management



Key Concept (d): User-level Implementation of Kernel Functionality

Goals

- Avoid system call
- □ Minimize kernel resources
- E.g. Scheduling

Example: User-Level Scheduling



Concluding Remarks

Hot-Swapping Performance Gain [1]

- Adaptive page replacement
- Streaming background applications
- Monitor page usage pattern
- Hot swap to sequential optimized FCM



Hot-Swapping Performance Gain [2]

- Adaptive file cache
- 1: Default implementation
- 2: Optimized for non-shared files



 3: Cache small files in application address space

K42 vs. Linux 2.4.19 [1]



K42 vs. Linux 2.4.19 [2]



K42 vs. Linux 2.4.19 [3]



K42: Building a Complete Operating System

Achieved Goals

Scalability & customizability

- → Through OO design
- Customizability
 - → Hot swapping & dynamic upgrade

Applicability

- → Linux compatibility
- Wide availability
 - → Open source

Still open

Maintainability

Thank You!

References

http://www.research.ibm.com/K42

- Oran Krieger, Marc Auslander, Bryan Rosenburg, Robert W. Wisniewski, Jimi Xenidis, Dilma Da Silva, Michal Ostrowski, Jonathan Appavoo, Maria Butrico, Mark Mergen, Amos Waterland, Volkmar Uhlig: K42: Building a Complete Operating System. Proceedings of the 2006 EuroSys Conference, Leuven, Belgium.
- Orran Krieger, Marc Auslander, Bryan Rosenburg, Robert Wisniewski, Jimi Xenidis, Dilma Da Silva, Michal Ostrowski, Jonathan Appavoo, Maria Butrico, Mark Mergen, Amos Waterland, Volkmar Uhlig: K42: Building a Complete Operating System. Presentation at the 2006 EuroSys Conference, Leuven, Belgium. See <u>http://www.cs.kuleuven.ac.be/conference/EuroSys2006/</u>

Backup Slides

Discussion on OO

Advantages

- Easy to provide special implementations
- Per-instance resource management enables autonomic system optimization

Disadvantages

- Scattered control flow
- Performance overhead
 - Outperformed
- Really more maintainable?

Linux Compatibility

Linux API & ABI compatibility

- glibc
 - Unmodified version
 - System trap reflection
 - Modified version
 - Directly calls K42 system lib in user space
- Kernel support
 - □ Directly linking TCP/IP stack, file systems, drivers, ...
 - Provides Linux code environment
 - Significant maintenance effort needed