6.033 Spring 2019
Lecture #7

• Approaching Performance Problems
• General Performance-improvement Techniques
operating systems enforce modularity on a single machine using virtualization

in order to enforce modularity + build an effective operating system

1. programs shouldn’t be able to refer to (and corrupt) each others’ memory

2. programs should be able to communicate

3. programs should be able to share a CPU without one program halting the progress of the others

virtual memory

bounded buffers (virtualize communication links)

threads (virtualize processors)
virtual machines: enforce modularity between multiple OSes running on the same physical machine
how do we get systems (operating or otherwise) to not just work, but to work well?
How to Improve Performance in Two Easy Steps

1. *measure* the system to find the bottleneck

2. *relax* the bottleneck
few users

low latency

low throughput (few users = few requests)
**moderate users**

- **low latency** (new users consume previously idle resources)
- **high throughput** (more users = more requests)
many users

high latency (requests queue up)

throughput plateaus (can’t serve requests any faster)
How to Improve Performance in Two Easy Steps

1. measure the system to find the bottleneck

2. relax the bottleneck
How to Improve Performance in Two Easy Steps

1. measure the system, and compare it to our system model, to find the bottleneck

2. relax the bottleneck
example disk specs (Hitachi 7K400)

capacity: 400GB
number of platters: 5
number of heads: 10
number of sectors per track: 567-1170
number of bytes per sector: 512
time for one revolution: 8.3ms
average read seek time: 8.2ms
average write seek time: 9.2ms
How to Improve Performance in Two Easy Steps

1. **measure** the system to find the bottleneck

2. **relax** the bottleneck
   - batch requests
   - cache data
   - exploit concurrency
   - exploit parallelism
• **Approaching Performance Problems**
  We approach performance problems in systems by *measuring* and *modeling* our system to find the bottleneck, and then *relaxing* (fixing) the bottleneck.

• **Performance-improvement Techniques**
  Four common techniques to improve performance: *batching*, *caching*, *concurrency*, and *parallelism*. To be effective, all of these techniques require an understanding of how the underlying system works and is used.