
Subject: [RFC][PATCH][4/4] RSS controller documentation
Posted by [Balbir Singh](#) on Mon, 19 Feb 2007 06:50:50 GMT
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Signed-off-by: <balbir@in.ibm.com>

Documentation/memctrl.txt | 70 +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
1 file changed, 70 insertions(+)

diff -puN /dev/null Documentation/memctrl.txt

--- /dev/null 2007-02-02 22:51:23.000000000 +0530

+++ linux-2.6.20-balbir/Documentation/memctrl.txt 2007-02-19 00:51:44.000000000 +0530

@@ -0,0 +1,70 @@

+Introduction

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+The memory controller is a controller module written under the containers
+framework. It can be used to limit the resource usage of a group of
+tasks grouped by the container.

+

+Accounting

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+The memory controller tracks the RSS usage of the tasks in the container.
+The definition of RSS was debated on lkml in the following thread

+

+ <http://lkml.org/lkml/2006/10/10/130>

+

+This patch is flexible, it is easy to adapt the patch to any definition
+of RSS. The current accounting is based on the current definition of
+RSS. Each page mapped is charged to the container.

+

+The accounting is done at two levels, each process has RSS accounting in
+the mm_struct and in the container it belongs to. The mm_struct accounting
+is used when a task switches (migrates to a different) container(s). The
+accounting information for the task is subtracted from the source container
+and added to the destination container. If as result of the migration, the
+destination container goes over limit, no action is taken until some task
+in the destination container runs and tries to map a new page in its
+page table.

+

+The current RSS usage can be seen in the memctrl_usage file. The value
+is in units of pages.

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+Control

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+The memctlr_limit file allows the user to set a limit on the number of
+pages that can be mapped by the processes in the container. A special
+value of 0 (which is the default limit of any new container), indicates
+that the container can use unlimited amount of RSS.

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+Reclaim
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+When the limit set in the container is hit, the memory controller starts
+reclaiming pages belonging to the container (simulating a local LRU in
+some sense). isolate_lru_pages() has been modified to isolate lru
+pages belonging to a specific container. Parallel reclaims on the same
+container are not allowed, other tasks end up waiting for the any existing
+reclaim to finish.

+
+The reclaim code uses two internal knobs, retries and pushback. pushback
+specifies the percentage of memory to be reclaimed when the container goes
+over limit. The retries knob, controls how many times reclaim is retried
+before the task is killed (because reclaim failed).

+
+Shared pages are treated specially during reclaim. They are not force
+reclaimed, they are only unmapped from containers which are over limit.
+This ensures that other containers do not pay a penalty for a shared
+page being reclaimed when a particular container goes over its limit.

+
+NOTE: All limits are hard limits.

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+Future Plans
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+The current controller implements only RSS control. It is planned to add
+the following components

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+1. Page Cache control
+2. mlock'ed memory control
+3. kernel memory allocation control (memory allocated on behalf of a task)

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Warm Regards,
Balbir Singh
