## Subject: Re: [patch -mm 08/17] nsproxy: add hashtable Posted by Herbert Poetzl on Wed, 13 Dec 2006 04:55:58 GMT

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On Tue, Dec 12, 2006 at 11:43:38AM +0300, Kirill Korotaev wrote:

- >>>Even letting the concept of nsproxy escape to user space sounds wrong.
- >>>nsproxy is an internal space optimization. It's not struct container
- >>>and I don't think we want it to become that.
- > >>i don't agree here, we need that, so does openyz, vserver, people
- >>>working on resource management.
- > >
- > >
- > > I think what those projects need is \_some\_ way to group tasks. I'm
- > > not sure they actually need nsproxies.
- > >
- > > Two tasks in the same container could very well have different
- > > nsproxies.

and typically, they will ...

> what is container then from your POV?

from my PoV, a container is something keeping processes \_inside\_ which basically requires the following elements:

- isolation from other containers
- virtualization of unique elements
- limitation on resources
- policy on all interfaces

the current spaces mostly address the isolation and to some degree, the virtualization, which is a good thing, but the container also requires the resource limitation and the policy, to handle interfaces to the outside (should not be new to you, actually:)

so the container (may it be represented by a structure or not), may reference an nsproxy (as we do in the 2.6.19 versions of Linux-VServer) but an nsproxy is not the proper element to define a container ..

we also want to be able to have sub spaces inside a container, as long as they do not interfere or overcome the limitations and policy

- > > The nsproxy defines how the pid namespace, and pid<->task
- > > mappings happen for a given task. The init process for a container is
- > > special and might actually appear in more than one pid namespace, while
- > > its children might only appear in one. That means that this init
- > > process's nsproxy can and should actually be different from its
- > > children's. This is despite the fact that they are in the same
- > > container.
- > nsproxy has references to all namespaces, not just pid namespace.
- > Thus it is a container "view" effectively.

it is a view into the world of one or more processes, but not necessarily the view of all processes inside a container:)

> If container is something different, then please define it.

see above ...

best.

- >> If we really need this 'container' grouping, it can easily be something
- > > pointed to \_by\_ the nsproxy, but it shouldn't \_be\_ the nsproxy.
- > You can add another indirection if really want it so much...
- > But is it required?
- > We created nsproxy which adds another level of indirection, but from
- > performance POV it is questinable.

I'm not very happy with the nsproxy abstraction, as I think it would be better handled per task, and I still have no real world test results what overhead the nsproxy indirection causes

- > I can say that we had a nice experience, when adding a single
- > dereference in TCP code resulted in ~0.5% performance degradation.

yes, that is what I fear is happening right now with the nsproxy ... but I think we need to test that, and if it makes sense, switch to task direct spaces (as we had before), just more of them ...

Herbert			
> Thanks, > Kirill			
>			
>			

- > Containers mailing list
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