
Subject: Re: How to query mount propagation state?
Posted by [Ram Pai](#) on Tue, 17 Apr 2007 07:38:46 GMT
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On Mon, 2007-04-16 at 23:07 +0200, Karel Zak wrote:

> On Mon, Apr 16, 2007 at 10:39:46AM -0700, Ram Pai wrote:
>
>> This patch disambiguates multiple mount-instances of the same
>> filesystem (or part of the same filesystem), by introducing a new
>> interface /proc/mounts_new. The interface has the following format.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> ... odd name. What will be the name for a next generation?
> "/proc/mounts_new_new"? :-)
>

that was the name I came up with 6 months back :-). Yes It should be something more appropriate. Maybe /proc/mounts_1 ? The next generation one would be /proc/mounts_2 ? Suggestion?

>> 'cat /proc/mounts' shows the following:
>> /dev/root /mnt ext2 rw 0 0
>> /dev/root /tmp1 ext2 rw 0 0
>>
>> NOTE: The above mount entries, do not indicate that /tmp1 contains the same
>> directory tree as /var/tmp.
>>
>> But 'cat /proc/mounts_new' shows us the following:
>> 0x6200 /mnt /var ext2 rw 0 0
>> 0x6200 /tmp1 /var/tmp ext2 rw 0 0
>
> Can't you purely and simply add the fsid= option to /proc/mounts?
>
> /dev/root /mnt ext2 rw,fsid=0x6200 0 0
> /dev/root /mnt ext2 rw,fsid=0x6200 0 0
>
> I think you can do it without a negative impact to userspace.

ok.

>
>> This patch introduces a new proc interface that exposes all the propagation
>> trees within the namespace.
>
> Good idea.
>
>> It walks through each off the mounts in the namespace, and prints the following information.
>>

- > > mount-id: a unique mount identifier
- > > dev-id : the unique device used to identify the device containing the filesystem
- > ^^^
- > Why not major:minor?

Thinking about it, I feel we dont need this field at all. Basically we need a field that can be keyed-upon to find the corresponding record in /proc/mounts_1. mount-id can be used as the matching field, provided we add the mount-id field to /proc/mounts_1.
agree?

RP

- > > path-from-root: mount point of the mount from /
- > > path-from-root-of-its-sb: path from its own root dentry.
- > > propagation-flag: SHARED, SLAVE, UNBINDABLE, PRIVATE
- > > peer-mount-id: the mount-id of its peer mount (if this mount is shared)
- > > master-mount-id: the mount-id of its master mount (if this mount is slave)
- >
- > > Example:
- > > Here is a sample output of cat /proc/\$\$/mounts_propagation
- > >
- > > 0xa917800 0x1 // PRIVATE
- > > 0xa917200 0x6200 // PRIVATE
- > > 0xa917180 0x3 /proc / PRIVATE
- > > 0xa917f80 0xa /dev/pts / PRIVATE
- > > 0xa917100 0x6210 /mnt / SHARED peer:0xa917100
- > > 0xa917f00 0x6210 /tmp /1 SLAVE master:0xa917100
- > > 0xa917900 0x6220 /mnt/2 / SHARED peer:0xa917900
- >
- > Same thing (although the mounts_propagation makes more sense than mount_new from my point of view).
- >
- > cat /proc/mounts (or /proc/\$\$/mounts)
- >
- > /dev/root /mnt ext2 rw,mid=0xa917100,did=0x6210,prop=SHARED,peer=0xa917100
- >
- >
- > my \$0.02...
- >
- > Karel
- >

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