Subject: Re: Getting the new RxRPC patches upstream Posted by Oleg Nesterov on Tue, 24 Apr 2007 19:34:04 GMT

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On 04/24, David Howells wrote:
> Oleg Nesterov <oleg@tv-sign.ru> wrote:
>> Sure, I'll grep for cancel delayed work(). But unless I missed something,
>> this change should be completely transparent for all users. Otherwise, it
> > is buggy.
> I guess you will have to make sure that cancel_delayed_work() is always.
> followed by a flush of the workqueue, otherwise you might get this situation:
> CPU 0 CPU 1
     <timer expires>
> cancel delayed work(x) == 0 -->delayed work timer fn(x)
> kfree(x); -->do IRQ()
> y = kmalloc(); // reuses x
    <--do IRQ()
    __queue_work(x)
> --- OOPS ---
> That's my main concern. If you are certain that can't happen, then fair
> enough.
Yes sure. Note that this is documented:
/*
 * Kill off a pending schedule_delayed_work(). Note that the work callback
 * function may still be running on return from cancel_delayed_work(). Run
 * flush_workqueue() or cancel_work_sync() to wait on it.
 */
```

This comment is not very precise though. If the work doesn't re-arm itself, we need cancel work sync() only if cancel delayed work() returns 0.

So there is no difference with the proposed change. Except, return value == 0 means:

currently (del_timer_sync): callback may still be running or scheduled

with del timer: may still be running, or scheduled, or will be scheduled right now.

However, this is the same from the caller POV.

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> Can you show me a patch illustrating exactly how you want to change
> cancel_delayed_work()? I can't remember whether you've done so already, but
> if you have, I can't find it. Is it basically this?:
> static inline int cancel_delayed_work(struct delayed_work *work)
> {
> int ret;
> - ret = del timer sync(&work->timer);
> + ret = del_timer(&work->timer);
> if (ret)
  work_release(&work->work);
> return ret;
> }
Yes, exactly. The patch is trivial, but I need some time to write the
understandable changelog...
> I was thinking this situation might be a problem:
> CPU 0 CPU 1
     <timer expires>
> cancel_delayed_work(x) == 0 -->delayed_work_timer_fn(x)
> schedule delayed work(x,0) -->do IRQ()
> <keventd scheduled>
> x->work()
    <--do IRQ()
>
>
    __queue_work(x)
> But it won't, will it?
Yes, I think this should be OK. schedule_delayed_work() will notice
_PENDING and abort, so the last "x->work()" doesn't happen.
What can happen is
  <timer expires>
cancel_delayed_work(x) == 0
  -->delayed work timer fn(x)
   __queue_work(x)
   <keventd scheduled>
  x->work()
schedule_delayed_work(x,0)
<the work is scheduled again>
, so we can have an "unneeded schedule", but this is very unlikely.
```

Oleg.

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