## Subject: Re: - merge-sys_clone-sys_unshare-nsproxy-and-namespace.patch removed from -mm tree

Posted by Herbert Poetzl on Sun, 17 Jun 2007 17:09:42 GMT

View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

On Sun, Jun 17, 2007 at 06:38:30PM +0400, Oleg Nesterov wrote:
> On 06/16, Herbert Poetzl wrote:
> >
> > On Tue, May 08, 2007 at 07:45:35PM -0700, akpm@linux-foundation.org wrote:
> > >
> > > The patch titled
> > >     Merge sys_clone()/sys_unshare() nsproxy and namespace handling
> > > has been removed from the -mm tree.  Its filename was
> > >     merge-sys_clone-sys_unshare-nsproxy-and-namespace.patch
> > >
> > > This patch was dropped because it was merged into mainline or a subsystem tree
> > >
> >
> > .. [zapped] ...
> >
> > > + * Called from unshare. Unshare all the namespaces part of nsproxy.
> > > + * On sucess, returns the new nsproxy and a reference to old nsproxy
> > > + * to make sure it stays around.
> > > + */
> > > +int unshare_nsproxy_namespaces(unsigned long unshare_flags,
> > > +  struct nsproxy **new_nsp, struct fs_struct *new_fs)
> > > +{
> >
> > this makes sys_unshare leak and nsproxy (reference)
> >
> > can be tested with the following command sequence:
> >   vcmd -nu ^17 -- vcmd -nu ^17 -- sleep 10
>
> I know almost nothing about this stuff, could you please explain in
> brief what this command does ...

yeah, sure, it basically calls sys_unshare() with
bit 17 (CLONE_NEWNS) set then invokes the chained
command, so we get a sleep which is in a separate
namespace, unshared from a namespace != the main
one ...

> ... and how do you detect a leak?

> > (and some nsproxy accounting/debugging as used in
> > Linux-VServer)

on Linux-VServer,we have accounting for those

proxies (and several other namespace related stuff)
because we already suspected leakage and reference
bugs in this area some time ago ... btw, I also
suggested to put a similar functionality in mainline
for the time being, but it was ignored, as usual ...

> > we probably want to drop the reference to the old
> > nsproxy in sys_unshare() but I do not see a good reason
> > to take the reference in the first place (at least not
> > with the code in mainline 2.6.22-rc4)
>
> At first glance, sys_unshare() drops the reference to
> the old nsproxy,

okay, the 'current' task has an nsproxy, and keeps
a reference to that (let's assume it is the only
task using this nsproxy, then the count will be 1)

unshare_nsproxy_namespaces() now does get_nsproxy()
which makes the count=2, then it creates a new
nsproxy (which will get count=1), and returns ...

>   old_nsproxy = current->nsproxy;
>   current->nsproxy = new_nsproxy;
>   new_nsproxy = old_nsproxy;

sys_unshare, now replaces the current->nsproxy with
the new one, which will have the correct count=1,
and puts the old nsproxy (which has count=2), and
thus the nsproxy will not get released, although
it isn't referenced/used anymore ...

>  if (new_nsproxy)
>    put_nsproxy(new_nsproxy);
>
>
> However, nsproxy's code is full of strange unneeded get/put
> calls, for example:

yep, I totally agree, it is quite a mess, and if
not handled carefully, you end up leaking proxies :)

best,
Herbert

> struct uts_namespace *copy_utsname(int flags, struct uts_namespace *old_ns)
> {
>   struct uts_namespace *new_ns;

```
>
>  BUG_ON(!old_ns);
>  get_uts_ns(old_ns);
>
>  if (!(flags & CLONE_NEWUTS))
>   return old_ns;
>
>  new_ns = clone_uts_ns(old_ns);
>
>  put_uts_ns(old_ns);
>  return new_ns;
> }
>
> I think it would be better to do
>
>  struct uts_namespace *copy_utsname(int flags, struct uts_namespace *old_ns)
> {
>   struct uts_namespace *new_ns;
>
>  BUG_ON(!old_ns);
>
>  if (!(flags & CLONE_NEWUTS)) {
>   get_uts_ns(old_ns);
>   return old_ns;
>  }
>
>  new_ns = clone_uts_ns(old_ns);
>  return new_ns;
> }
>
> Not only this looks better (imho), this is more robust.
>
> Let's look at copy_namespaces(), it does the same
> "get_xxx() in advance", but -EPERM forgets to do
> put_nsproxy(), so we definitely have a leak in copy_process().
>
> So, if the command above does clone() which fails, perhaps
> this can explain the problem.
>
> Oleg.
```
_____