Subject: [RFC][PATCH 0/1]a new optional function for task assignment to cgroup Posted by Kazunaga Ikeno on Wed, 05 Mar 2008 05:39:54 GMT

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This is a patch of a new optional function for task assignment to cgroup, RFC.

To provide the function that leads a task, corresponding to the conditions specified beforehand, to a specific cgroup directory.

This patch provides the function that leads a task, corresponding to the conditions specified beforehand, to a specific cgroup directory.

Currently, this patch uses user-id as a condition to lead a task. On its I/F, specifies user-id of a task and a cgroup directory.

The task set to specified user-id will automatically lead to the cgroup directory. (it is attached to specific cgroup)

This function makes possible to attach a task to cgroup automatically when specific user logs in, also to attach a task of a service which is set to specific effective user-id to specific cgroup mechanically.

This function is just option, all the functions of cgroup are the same. Also the migration of a task between cgroup directories can do by rewriting pid of a control tasks file, including a task leading by this option.

It is able to enter two or more set of user-id and cgroup directory. Specified cgroup directory may be the same or that may not be. But it's not able to enter same user-id to plural cgroup directories to lead.

/lead_option - control file of this option

[example for reading a configuration]

cat /cgroup/lead_option

uid:202 leadto:/cpuset/bar cg

uid:201 leadto:/cpuset/foo_cg

* nothing appears before assignment.

[example for adding an entry]

- To lead a task(uid 201) to /cgroup/foo_cg

echo uid:201 leadto:/cpuset/foo_cg > /cpuset/lead_option

- * set a uid of task and cgroup directory to lead.
- * Remake an entry uid to cgroup directory if set uid already exists.

[example for delete an entry]

- To delete an entry of uid

echo uid:201 > /cpuset/lead_option

* To delete a registration, omit "leadto:" token.

== Operation example (chronological order) ===========

The follows is an example of the operation.

```
# # Various confirmation before testing
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# df /cpuset
Filesystem
            1K-blocks
                       Used Available Use% Mounted on
none
                    0
                         0 - /cpuset
# more /proc/self/cgroup
cpuset:/
# id foo
uid=201(foo) gid=100(users) groups=100(users)
uid=202(foo) gid=100(users) groups=100(users)
# # Add an entry of user foo,bar
# echo uid:201 leadto:/cpuset/foo_cg > /cpuset/lead_option
# echo uid:202 leadto:/cpuset/bar_cg > /cpuset/lead_option
# more /cpuset/lead_option
         leadto:/cpuset/bar_cg
uid:202
uid:201
         leadto:/cpuset/foo_cg
```

Confirmation of the assignment of user foo,bar - (1)

```
# su - foo
$ more /proc/$$/cgroup
cpuset:/foo_cg
$ more /proc/self/cgroup
cpuset:/foo_cg
$ su bar --command "more /proc/self/cgroup"
cpuset:/bar_cg
$ exit
# # Delete an entry of user foo,bar
# echo uid:201 > /cpuset/lead_option
# echo uid:202 > /cpuset/lead_option
# more /cpuset/lead_option
## Confirmation of the assignment of user foo.bar - (2)
# su - foo
$ more /proc/$$/cgroup
cpuset:/
$ su bar --command "more /proc/self/cgroup"
cpuset:/
```

Thanks,

- Kazunaga Ikeno.

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