Subject: task_session() and task->signal->session
Posted by Sukadev Bhattiprolu on Wed, 15 Nov 2006 23:46:01 GMT
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I am trying to understand the diff between task_session() and task->signal-session and why we have the two notions of session. Are we just phasing out one of them?

In general each process has a single session id. The only exception being a process that unshares its pid ns. Such process will have exactly two session ids, one for each pid ns. No?

Thanks,

Suka

Containers mailing list Containers@lists.osdl.org https://lists.osdl.org/mailman/listinfo/containers

Subject: Re: task_session() and task->signal->session Posted by serue on Thu, 16 Nov 2006 16:17:25 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Looking at fork, it seems that task->group_leader is a thread grp leader. If you fork without the CLONE_THREAD flag, then task->group_leader is set to task itself. If with CLONE_THREAD flag, then task->group_leader is set to the parent->group_leader.

The signal->session presumably is what we think of as process session. At fork it is always set to parent->signal->session, and see kernel/sys.c for where it gets tweaked.

-serge

Quoting Sukadev Bhattiprolu (sukadev@us.ibm.com):

- > I am trying to understand the diff between task_session() and
- > task->signal-session and why we have the two notions of session.
- > Are we just phasing out one of them?
- . .
- > In general each process has a single session id. The only exception
- > being a process that unshares its pid ns. Such process will have
- > exactly two session ids, one for each pid ns. No?
- >
- > Thanks,
- >

> Suka

>_____

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Subject: Re: task_session() and task->signal->session Posted by ebiederm on Thu, 16 Nov 2006 23:46:33 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Sukadev Bhattiprolu <sukadev@us.ibm.com> writes:

- > I am trying to understand the diff between task_session() and
- > task->signal-session and why we have the two notions of session.
- > Are we just phasing out one of them?

Yes.

- > In general each process has a single session id. The only exception
- > being a process that unshares its pid ns. Such process will have
- > exactly two session ids, one for each pid ns. No?

Each process has a single session.

That session can potentially have a different session id in each pid namespace.

So for internal tests we want to compare the struct pid pointers instead of the numbers visible to user space.

Eric

Containers mailing list
Containers@lists.osdl.org

https://lists.osdl.org/mailman/listinfo/containers

Subject: Re: task_session() and task->signal->session
Posted by Sukadev Bhattiprolu on Fri, 17 Nov 2006 18:15:21 GMT

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Thanks.

Eric W. Biederman [ebiederm@xmission.com] wrote: Sukadev Bhattiprolu <sukadev@us.ibm.com> writes:</sukadev@us.ibm.com>
> I am trying to understand the diff between task_session() and > task->signal-session and why we have the two notions of session. > Are we just phasing out one of them?
Yes.
I guess we are phasing out task->signal->session.
> In general each process has a single session id. The only exception > being a process that unshares its pid ns. Such process will have > exactly two session ids, one for each pid ns. No ?
Each process has a single session.
That session can potentially have a different session id in each pid namespace.
both of us used the word "have" above. But do we actually store (in some data structure) the multiple session ids? Or will the following work:
Each task refers to another task (possibly itself) as its session leader (we find this using task_session()).
The session leader, like any other task, has multiple process ids, one in each namespace.
So to find the session id of a task, we find its session leader and find the appropriate process id of the session leader
i.e we don't actually store the multiple sids a task
So for internal tests we want to compare the struct pid pointers instead of the numbers visible to user space.
Eric
Containers mailing list Containers@lists.osdl.org https://lists.osdl.org/mailman/listinfo/containers

Subject: Re: task_session() and task->signal->session Posted by ebiederm on Fri, 17 Nov 2006 18:41:19 GMT

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Sukadev Bhattiprolu <sukadev@us.ibm.com> writes:

> Thanks.
>
> Eric W. Biederman [ebiederm@xmission.com] wrote:
> | Sukadev Bhattiprolu <sukadev@us.ibm.com> writes:
> |
> | > I am trying to understand the diff between task_session() and
> | > task->signal-session and why we have the two notions of session.
> | > Are we just phasing out one of them ?
> |
> | Yes.
> I guess we are phasing out task->signal->session.

Largely. There are a couple of cases where it makes sense to optimize queries from the current pid namespace. Keeping some of the pid_t values around for that case helps.

- > 1 > | > In general each process has a single session id. The only exception > | > being a process that unshares its pid ns. Such process will have > | > exactly two session ids, one for each pid ns. No? > | > | Each process has a single session. > | That session can potentially have a different session id in each > | pid namespace. > both of us used the word "have" above. But do we actually store (in some > data structure) the multiple session ids? Or will the following work: > Each task refers to another task (possibly itself) as its session leader (we find this using task_session()). > > > The session leader, like any other task, has multiple process ids, > one in each namespace. > So to find the session id of a task, we find its session leader > and find the appropriate process id of the session leader > i.e we don't actually store the multiple sids a task
- struct pid is that data structure. It just needs to be extended a little to handle multiple pid namespaces.

Eric

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