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Subject: Re: [PATCH] Memory controller Add Documentation  
Posted by [Randy Dunlap](#) on Wed, 22 Aug 2007 16:46:33 GMT  
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On Wed, 22 Aug 2007 18:36:12 +0530 Balbir Singh wrote:

> Documentation/memcontrol.txt | 193 ++++++

Is there some sub-dir that is appropriate for this, such as  
vm/ or accounting/ or containers/ (new) ?

> 1 file changed, 193 insertions(+)

>

> diff -puN /dev/null Documentation/memcontrol.txt

> --- /dev/null 2007-06-01 20:42:04.000000000 +0530

> +++ linux-2.6.23-rc2-mm2-balbir/Documentation/memcontrol.txt 2007-08-22  
18:29:29.000000000 +0530

> @@ -0,0 +1,193 @@

> +Memory Controller

> +

> +0. Salient features

> +

> +a. Enable control of both RSS and Page Cache pages

> +b. The infrastructures allows easy addition of other types of memory to control

infrastructure

> +c. Provides \*zero overhead\* for non memory controller users

> +d. Provides a double LRU, global memory pressure causes reclaim from the

> + global LRU, a container on hitting a limit, reclaims from the per

> + container LRU

Punctuation:

Provides a double LRU: global memory pressure causes reclaim from the  
global LRU; a container, on hitting a limit, reclaims from the per-  
container LRU

> +

> +1. History

> +

> +The memory controller has a long history. A request for comments for the memory

> +controller was posted by Balbir Singh [1]. At the time the RFC was posted

> +there were several implementations for memory control, the goal of the

s/, the/. The/

> +RFC was to build consensus and agreement for the minimal features required  
> +for memory control. The first RSS controller was posted by Balbir Singh[2]  
> +in Feb 2007. Pavel Emelianov [3][4][5] has since posted three versions of the  
> +RSS controller. At OLS, at the resource management BoF, everyone suggested  
> +that we handle both page cache and RSS together. Another request was raised  
> +to allow user space handling of OOM. The current memory controller is  
> +at version 6, it combines both RSS and Page Cache Control [11].

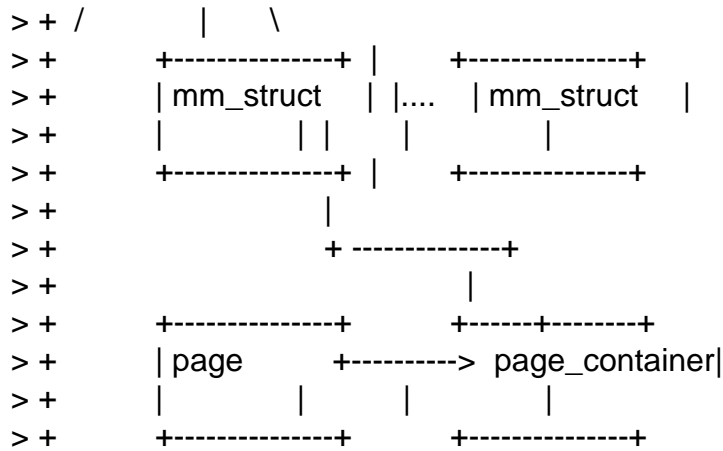
s/,;/

> +  
> +2. Memory Control  
> +  
> +Memory is a unique resource in the sense that it is present in a limited  
> +amount. If a task requires a lot of CPU processing, the task can spread  
> +its processing over a period of hours, days, months or years, but with  
> +memory, the same physical memory needs to be reused to accomplish the task.  
> +  
> +The memory controller implementation has been divided into phases, these  
> +are

Punctuation:

The memory controller implementation has been divided into phases. These are:

> +  
> +1. Memory controller  
> +2. mlock(2) controller  
> +3. Kernel user memory accounting and slab control  
> +4. user mappings length controller  
> +  
> +The memory controller is the first controller developed.  
> +  
> +2.1. Design  
> +  
> +The core of the design is a counter called the res\_counter. The res\_counter  
> +tracks the current memory usage and limit of the group of processes associated  
> +with the controller. Each container has a memory controller specific data  
> +structure (mem\_container) associated with it.  
> +  
> +2.2. Accounting  
> +  
> + +-----+  
> + | mem\_container |  
> + | (res\_counter) |  
> + +-----+  
> + / ^ \



(Figure 1: Hierarchy of Accounting)

> +Figure 1 shows the important aspects of the controller

> +1. Accounting happens per container

> +2. Each mm\_struct knows about which container they belong to

it belongs to

> +3. Each page has a pointer to the page\_container, which in turn knows the

> + container it belongs to

> +

> +The accounting is done as follows, mem\_container\_charge() is invoked to setup

as follows:

> +the necessary data structures and check if the container that is being charged

> +is over its limit. If it is then reclaim is invoked on the container.

> +More details can be found in the reclaim section of this document.

> +If everything goes well, a page meta-data-structure called page\_container is

> +allocated and associated with the page. This routine also adds the page to

> +the per container LRU.

> +

> +2.3 Shared Page Accounting

> +

> +Shared pages are accounted on the basis of the first touch approach. The

> +container that first touches a page is accounted for the page. The principle

> +behind this approach is that a container that aggressively uses a shared

> +page, will eventually get charged for it (once it is uncharged from

drop comma

> +the container that brought it in -- this will happen on memory pressure).

> +

## > +2.4 Reclaim

> +

> +Each container maintains a per container LRU that consists of an active  
> +and inactive list. When a container goes over its limit, we first try  
> +and reclaim memory from the container so as to make space for the new

to reclaim memory

> +pages that the container has touched. If the reclaim is unsuccessful,  
> +an OOM routine is invoked to select and kill the bulkiest task in the  
> +container.

> +

> +The reclaim algorithm has not been modified for containers, except that  
> +pages that are selected for reclaiming come from the per container LRU  
> +list.

> +

## > +2.5

> +

## > +3. User Interface

> +

### > +0. Configuration

> +

> +a. Enable CONFIG\_CONTAINERS

> +b. Enable CONFIG\_RESOURCE\_COUNTERS

> +c. Enable CONFIG\_CONTAINER\_MEM\_CONT

> +

### > +1. Prepare the containers

> +# mkdir -p /containers

> +# mount -t container none /containers -o memory

> +

### > +2. Make the new group and move bash into it

> +# mkdir /containers/0

> +# echo \$\$ > /containers/0/tasks

> +

> +Since now we're in the 0 container.

s/./,/

> +We can alter the memory limit

we can alter the memory limit:

> +# echo -n 6000 > /containers/0/memory.limit

> +

> +We can check the usage

:

> +# cat /containers/0/memory.usage  
> +25  
> +  
> +The memory.failcnt gives the number of times that the container limit was

memory.failcnt field (?)

> +exceeded.  
> +  
> +4. Testing  
> +  
> +Balbir posted Imbench, AIM9, LTP and vmmstress results [10] and [11].  
> +Apart from that v6 has been tested with several applications and regular  
> +daily use. The controller has also been tested on the PPC64, x86\_64 and  
> +UML platforms.  
> +  
> +4.1 Troubleshooting  
> +  
> +Sometimes a user might find that the application under a container is  
> +terminated, there are several causes for this

Punctuation + wording:

Sometimes a user might find that the application under a container is terminated. There are several possible causes of this:

> +  
> +1. The container limit is too low (just too low to do anything useful)  
> +2. The user is using anonymous memory and swap is turned off or too low  
> +  
> +echo 1 > /proc/sys/vm/drop\_pages will help get rid of some of the pages  
> +cached in the container (page cache pages).  
> +  
> +5. TODO  
> +  
> +1. Add support for accounting huge pages (as a separate controller)  
> +2. Improve the user interface to accept/display memory limits in KB or MB  
> + rather than pages (since page sizes can differ across platforms/machines).  
> +3. Make container lists per-zone  
> +4. Make per-container scanner reclaim not-shared pages first  
> +5. Teach controller to account for shared-pages  
> +6. Start reclamation when the limit is lowered  
> +7. Start reclamation in the background when the limit is  
> + not yet hit but the usage is getting closer  
> +8. Create per zone LRU lists per container  
> +  
> +Summary  
> +

> +Overall, the memory controller has been a stable controller and has been  
> +commented and discussed on quite extensively in the community.

drop "on"

> +  
> +References  
> +  
> +1. Singh, Balbir. RFC: Memory Controller, <http://lwn.net/Articles/206697/>  
> +2. Singh, Balbir. Memory Controller (RSS Control),  
> + <http://lwn.net/Articles/222762/>  
> +3. Emelianov, Pavel. Resource controllers based on process containers  
> + <http://lkml.org/lkml/2007/3/6/198>  
> +4. Emelianov, Pavel. RSS controller based on process containers (v2)  
> + <http://lkml.org/lkml/2007/4/9/74>  
> +5. Emelianov, Pavel. RSS controller based on process containers (v3)  
> + <http://lkml.org/lkml/2007/5/30/244>  
> +6. Menage, Paul. Containers v10, <http://lwn.net/Articles/236032/>  
> +7. Vaidyanathan, Srinivasan, Containers: Pagecache accounting and control  
> + subsystem (v3), <http://lwn.net/Articles/235534/>  
> +8. Singh, Balbir. RSS controller V2 test results (Imbench),  
> + <http://lkml.org/lkml/2007/5/17/232>  
> +9. Singh, Balbir. RSS controller V2 AIM9 results  
> + <http://lkml.org/lkml/2007/5/18/1>  
> +10. Singh, Balbir. Memory controller v6 results,  
> + <http://lkml.org/lkml/2007/8/19/36>  
> +11. Singh, Balbir. Memory controller v6, <http://lkml.org/lkml/2007/8/17/69>

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~Randy

\*\*\* Remember to use Documentation/SubmitChecklist when testing your code \*\*\*

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Containers mailing list

Containers@lists.linux-foundation.org

<https://lists.linux-foundation.org/mailman/listinfo/containers>

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Subject: Re: [PATCH] Memory controller Add Documentation

Posted by [Balbir Singh](#) on Wed, 22 Aug 2007 17:28:42 GMT

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Randy Dunlap wrote:

> On Wed, 22 Aug 2007 18:36:12 +0530 Balbir Singh wrote:

>

>> Documentation/memcontrol.txt | 193 ++++++

>

> Is there some sub-dir that is appropriate for this, such as

> vm/ or accounting/ or containers/ (new) ?

>

>

<snip>

Hi, Randy,

Thanks for the detailed review. Most of the comments seem valid,  
I will fix them in the next release.

--

Warm Regards,  
Balbir Singh  
Linux Technology Center  
IBM, ISTL

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Containers mailing list  
Containers@lists.linux-foundation.org  
<https://lists.linux-foundation.org/mailman/listinfo/containers>

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