Subject: Re: [RFC][PATCH 0/1]a new optional function for task assignment to cgroup

Posted by Paul Menage on Wed, 05 Mar 2008 05:56:13 GMT

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## Hi Kazunaga,

This is something that's been discussed before, originally as part of CKRM with a complex rule engine in the kernel space.

Basically, the general agreement was that it's a case where a simple API is going to be too simple for the majority of users, and a complex API that satisfies everyone is going to be too messy/heavyweight.

This is something that can be done in a userspace daemon via the process events connector - when you get a PROC\_EVENT\_UID event, you can move the process into the appropriate cgroup (you may also need to check any recently-forked children). This also gives you more flexibility than you can have in the kernel - you can base your decision on more complex factors than simply the uid of the process.

Dhaval Giani had a prototype implementation of such a daemon.

## Paul

- 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 caroup directories to lead.
>
>
  /lead option - control file of this option
>
  [example for reading a configuration]
>
>
      # cat /cgroup/lead_option
>
>
                 leadto:/cpuset/bar_cg
      uid:202
>
                 leadto:/cpuset/foo_cg
      uid:201
>
>
     * 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
                           0 - /cpuset
> # more /proc/self/cgroup
> cpuset:/
> # id foo
> uid=201(foo) gid=100(users) groups=100(users)
> # id bar
> 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
> uid:202
           leadto:/cpuset/bar cq
           leadto:/cpuset/foo cq
> uid:201
> # # Confirmation of the assignment of user foo,bar - (1)
> # su - foo
> $ more /proc/$$/cgroup
> cpuset:/foo_cg
> $ more /proc/self/cgroup
> cpuset:/foo cq
> $ su bar --command "more /proc/self/cgroup"
> cpuset:/bar ca
> $ exit
> # # Delete an entry of user foo,bar
> # echo uid:201 > /cpuset/lead option
> # echo uid:202 > /cpuset/lead_option
> # more /cpuset/lead option
> # # Confirmation of the assignment of user foo,bar - (2)
> # su - foo
> $ more /proc/$$/cgroup
> cpuset:/
> $ su bar --command "more /proc/self/cgroup"
> cpuset:/
> $
```

>

> Thanks,
> - Kazunaga Ikeno.
>
>
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>

Containers mailing list

Containers@lists.linux-foundation.org

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

Subject: RE: [RFC][PATCH 0/1]a new optional function for task assignment to cgroup

Posted by Kazunaga Ikeno on Wed, 05 Mar 2008 07:02:17 GMT

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## Paul Menage wrote:

- > This is something that's been discussed before, originally as part of
- > CKRM with a complex rule engine in the kernel space.

>

- > Basically, the general agreement was that it's a case where a simple
- > API is going to be too simple for the majority of users, and a complex
- > API that satisfies everyone is going to be too messy/heavyweight.

>

- > This is something that can be done in a userspace daemon via the
- > process events connector when you get a PROC\_EVENT\_UID event, you
- > can move the process into the appropriate cgroup (you may also need to
- > check any recently-forked children). This also gives you more
- > flexibility than you can have in the kernel you can base your
- > decision on more complex factors than simply the uid of the process.

>

> Dhaval Giani had a prototype implementation of such a daemon.

## Paul -

Thank you for your comment.

Because it was the almost same timing, I did not notice about Dhaval Giani's plan. I will investigate it.

- Kazunaga Ikeno.

```
> Paul
>
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.
> >
>> == Interface =========
     /lead option - control file of this option
> >
   [example for reading a configuration]
       # cat /cgroup/lead_option
> >
       uid:202
                    leadto:/cpuset/bar_cg
> >
                    leadto:/cpuset/foo cq
       uid:201
> >
       * 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.
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>> Filesystem
                 1K-blocks
                           Used Available Use% Mounted on
>> none
                             0 - /cpuset
                        0
>> # more /proc/self/cgroup
>> cpuset:/
> # id foo
>> uid=201(foo) gid=100(users) groups=100(users)
> # id bar
>> 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
> > uid:202
            leadto:/cpuset/bar_cg
            leadto:/cpuset/foo_cg
> > uid:201
>> # # 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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>> the body of a message to majordomo@vger.kernel.org
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>> Please read the FAQ at http://www.tux.org/lkml/
> >
Containers mailing list
Containers@lists.linux-foundation.org
```

Subject: Re: [RFC][PATCH 0/1]a new optional function for task assignment to cgroup

Posted by Dhaval Giani on Wed, 05 Mar 2008 07:13:38 GMT

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>>
>> To provide the function that leads a task, corresponding to the conditions specified
>> beforehand, to a specific cgroup directory.
>>
>
> This is something that's been discussed before, originally as part of
> CKRM with a complex rule engine in the kernel space.
>
> Basically, the general agreement was that it's a case where a simple
> API is going to be too simple for the majority of users, and a complex
> API that satisfies everyone is going to be too messy/heavyweight.
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> This is something that can be done in a userspace daemon via the
> process events connector - when you get a PROC_EVENT_UID event, you
> can move the process into the appropriate cgroup (you may also need to
> check any recently-forked children). This also gives you more
> flexibility than you can have in the kernel - you can base your
> decision on more complex factors than simply the uid of the process.
>
> Dhaval Giani had a prototype implementation of such a daemon.
>
The daemon was posted at
http://article.gmane.org/gmane.linux.kernel/553267 . At that point
control groups were called containers. These corrections will have to
made for it to run.
If I can get the time, I will clean it up and try to put it up
somewhere.
Thanks,
<del></del>
regards,
Dhaval
Containers mailing list
Containers@lists.linux-foundation.org
https://lists.linux-foundation.org/mailman/listinfo/containers