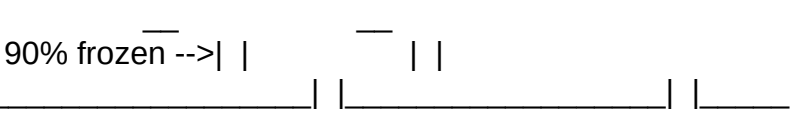
Subject: Re: [PATCH v3] cgroup/freezer: add per freezer duty ratio control
Posted by Kirill A. Shutsemov on Mon, 07 Feb 2011 18:29:29 GMT
View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

On Mon, Feb 07, 2011 at 10:13:03AM -0800, jacob.jun.pan@linux.intel.com wrote:
> From: Jacob Pan <jacob.jun.pan@linux.intel.com>
>
> Freezer subsystem is used to manage batch jobs which can start
> stop at the same time. However, sometime it is desirable to let
> the kernel manage the freezer state automatically with a given
> duty ratio.
> For example, if we want to reduce the time that backgroup apps
> are allowed to run we can put them into a freezer subsystem and
> set the kernel to turn them THAWED/FROZEN at given duty ratio.
>
> This patch introduces two file nodes under cgroup
> freezer.duty_ratio_pct and freezer.period_sec
>
> Usage example: set period to be 5 seconds and frozen duty ratio 90%
> [root@localhost aoa]# echo 90 > freezer.duty_ratio_pct
> [root@localhost aoa]# echo 5 > freezer.period_sec
>
> Signed-off-by: Jacob Pan <jacob.jun.pan@linux.intel.com>
> ---
> Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt | 23 ++++++
> kernel/cgroup_freezer.c | 109 ++++++++++++++++++++++++++-
> 2 files changed, 130 insertions(+), 2 deletions(-)
>
> diff --git a/Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt
b/Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt
> index 41f37fe..2bc1b98 100644
> --- a/Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt
> +++ b/Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt
> @@ -100,3 +100,26 @@ things happens:
>   and returns EINVAL)
>   3) The tasks that blocked the cgroup from entering the "FROZEN"
>   state disappear from the cgroup's set of tasks.
> +
> +In embedded systems, it is desirable to manage group of applications
> +for power saving. E.g. tasks that are not in the foreground may be
> +frozen unfrozen periodically to save power without affecting user
> +experience. In this case, user/management software can attach tasks
> +into freezer cgroup then specify duty ratio and period that the
> +managed tasks are allowed to run.
> +
> +Usage example:
> +Assuming freezer cgroup is already mounted, application being managed
> +are included the "tasks" file node of the given freezer cgroup.

> +To make the tasks frozen at 90% of the time every 5 seconds, do:
> +
> +[root@localhost]# echo 90 > freezer.duty_ratio_pct
> +[root@localhost]# echo 5 > freezer.period_sec
> +
> +After that, the application in this freezer cgroup will only be
> +allowed to run at the following pattern.
> +


> diff --git a/kernel/cgroup_freezer.c b/kernel/cgroup_freezer.c
> index e7bebb7..928f2ab 100644
> --- a/kernel/cgroup_freezer.c
> +++ b/kernel/cgroup_freezer.c
> @@ -21,6 +21,7 @@
> #include <linux/uaccess.h>
> #include <linux/freezer.h>
> #include <linux/seq_file.h>
> +#include <linux/kthread.h>
>
> enum freezer_state {
>   CGROUP_THAWED = 0,
> @@ -28,12 +29,23 @@ enum freezer_state {
>   CGROUP_FROZEN,
> };
>
> +struct freezer_duty {
> + u32 ratio; /* percentage of time frozen */
> + u32 period_pct_ms; /* one percent of the period in miliseconds */
> +};
> +
> struct freezer {
>   struct cgroup_subsys_state css;
>   enum freezer_state state;
> + struct freezer_duty duty;
> + struct task_struct *fkh;
>   spinlock_t lock; /* protects _writes_ to state */
> };
>
> +static struct task_struct *freezer_task;
> +static int try_to_freeze_cgroup(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct freezer *freezer);
> +static void unfreeze_cgroup(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct freezer *freezer);
> +
> static inline struct freezer *cgroup_freezer(
>   struct cgroup *cgroup)
> {

```
> @@ -63,6 +75,35 @@ int cgroup_freezing_or_frozen(struct task_struct *task)
>   return result;
>  }
>
> +static DECLARE_WAIT_QUEUE_HEAD(freezer_wait);
> +
> +static int freezer_kh(void *data)
> +{
> + struct cgroup *cgroup = (struct cgroup *)data;
> + struct freezer *freezer = cgroup_freezer(cgroup);
> +
> + do {
> +  if (freezer->duty.ratio < 100 && freezer->duty.ratio >= 0 &&
> +   freezer->duty.period_pct_ms) {
> +   if (try_to_freeze_cgroup(cgroup, freezer))
> +    pr_info("cannot freeze\n");
> +   msleep(freezer->duty.period_pct_ms *
> +    freezer->duty.ratio);
> +   unfreeze_cgroup(cgroup, freezer);
> +   msleep(freezer->duty.period_pct_ms *
> +    (100 - freezer->duty.ratio));
> +  } else if (freezer->duty.ratio == 100) {
> +   if (try_to_freeze_cgroup(cgroup, freezer))
> +    pr_info("cannot freeze\n");
> +   sleep_on(&freezer_wait);
> +  } else {
> +   sleep_on(&freezer_wait);
> +   pr_debug("freezer thread wake up\n");
> +  }
> + } while (!kthread_should_stop());
> + return 0;
> +}
> +
>  /*
>   * cgroups_write_string() limits the size of freezer state strings to
>   * CGROUP_LOCAL_BUFFER_SIZE
> @@ -150,7 +191,11 @@ static struct cgroup_subsys_state *freezer_create(struct
cgroup_subsys *ss,
>  static void freezer_destroy(struct cgroup_subsys *ss,
>         struct cgroup *cgroup)
>  {
> - kfree(cgroup_freezer(cgroup));
> + struct freezer *freezer;
> +
> + freezer = cgroup_freezer(cgroup);
> + kthread_stop(freezer->fkh);
> + kfree(freezer);
>  }
```

>
> /*
> @@ -282,6 +327,16 @@ static int freezer_read(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct cftype *cft,
>   return 0;
> }
>
> +static u64 freezer_read_duty_ratio(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct cftype *cft)
> +{
> + return cgroup_freezer(cgroup)->duty.ratio;
> +}
> +
> +static u64 freezer_read_period(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct cftype *cft)
> +{
> + return cgroup_freezer(cgroup)->duty.period_pct_ms / 10;
> +}
> +
> static int try_to_freeze_cgroup(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct freezer *freezer)
> {
>   struct cgroup_iter it;
> @@ -368,19 +423,69 @@ static int freezer_write(struct cgroup *cgroup,
>   return retval;
> }
>
> +static int freezer_write_duty_ratio(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct cftype *cft,
> + u64 val)
> +{
> + if (!cgroup_lock_live_group(cgroup))
> + return -ENODEV;
> + cgroup_freezer(cgroup)->duty.ratio = val;
> + cgroup_unlock();
> + wake_up(&freezer_wait);
> +
> + return 0;
> +}
> +
> +static int freezer_write_period(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct cftype *cft,
> + u64 val)
> +{
> + if (!cgroup_lock_live_group(cgroup))
> + return -ENODEV;
> + cgroup_freezer(cgroup)->duty.period_pct_ms = val * 10;

1 second == 1000 millisecond, I guess ;)

I think better to use milliseconds for the interface.

> + cgroup_unlock();
> + wake_up(&freezer_wait);

```
> +
> + return 0;
> +}
> +
>  static struct cftype files[] = {
>   {
>    .name = "state",
>    .read_seq_string = freezer_read,
>    .write_string = freezer_write,
>   },
> + {
> +  .name = "duty_ratio_pct",
> +  .read_u64 = freezer_read_duty_ratio,
> +  .write_u64 = freezer_write_duty_ratio,
> + },
> + {
> +  .name = "period_sec",
> +  .read_u64 = freezer_read_period,
> +  .write_u64 = freezer_write_period,
> + },
> +
>  };
>
> +#define FREEZER_KH_PREFIX  "freezer_"
>  static int freezer_populate(struct cgroup_subsys *ss, struct cgroup *cgroup)
>  {
> + int ret = 0;
> + char thread_name[32];
> + struct freezer *freezer;
> +
>   if (!cgroup->parent)
>    return 0;
> - return cgroup_add_files(cgroup, ss, files, ARRAY_SIZE(files));
> +
> + freezer = cgroup_freezer(cgroup);
> + ret = cgroup_add_files(cgroup, ss, files, ARRAY_SIZE(files));
> +
> + snprintf(thread_name, 32, "%s%s", FREEZER_KH_PREFIX,
> +  cgroup->dentry->d_name.name);
> + freezer->fkh = kthread_run(freezer_kh, (void *)cgroup, thread_name);
> + if (IS_ERR(freezer_task))
> +  pr_debug("%s failed to create %s\n", __func__, thread_name);
> +
> + return ret;
```

Hm.. I think it's waste of resources creates one threads for every cgroup.
In most cases auto freezing will not be enabled. Can we create a thread
when it's really needed (ratio != 0 && period != 0)?

Can we use delayed workqueues instead of separate thread?

> }
>
> struct cgroup_subsys freezer_subsys = {
> --
> 1.7.0.4
>

--
Kirill A. Shutemov

_____
Containers mailing list
Containers@lists.linux-foundation.org
https://lists.linux-foundation.org/mailman/listinfo/containe rs

---

Subject: Re: [PATCH v3] cgroup/freezer: add per freezer duty ratio control
Posted by jacob.jun.pan on Mon, 07 Feb 2011 20:57:26 GMT
View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

On Mon, 7 Feb 2011 20:29:29 +0200
"Kirill A. Shutemov" <kirill@shutemov.name> wrote:

> On Mon, Feb 07, 2011 at 10:13:03AM -0800,
> jacob.jun.pan@linux.intel.com wrote:
> > From: Jacob Pan <jacob.jun.pan@linux.intel.com>
> >
> > Freezer subsystem is used to manage batch jobs which can start
> > stop at the same time. However, sometime it is desirable to let
> > the kernel manage the freezer state automatically with a given
> > duty ratio.
> > For example, if we want to reduce the time that backgroup apps
> > are allowed to run we can put them into a freezer subsystem and
> > set the kernel to turn them THAWED/FROZEN at given duty ratio.
> >
> > This patch introduces two file nodes under cgroup
> > freezer.duty_ratio_pct and freezer.period_sec
> >
> > Usage example: set period to be 5 seconds and frozen duty ratio 90%
> > [root@localhost aoa]# echo 90 > freezer.duty_ratio_pct
> > [root@localhost aoa]# echo 5 > freezer.period_sec
> >
> > Signed-off-by: Jacob Pan <jacob.jun.pan@linux.intel.com>
> > ---
> > Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt | 23 ++++++
> > kernel/cgroup_freezer.c | 109
> > ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++- 2 files changed, 130 insertions(+), 2

> > deletions(-)
> >
> > diff --git a/Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt
> > b/Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt index
> > 41f37fe..2bc1b98 100644 ---
> > a/Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt +++
> > b/Documentation/cgroups/freezer-subsystem.txt @@ -100,3 +100,26 @@
> > things happens: and returns EINVAL)
> > 3) The tasks that blocked the cgroup from entering the
> > "FROZEN" state disappear from the cgroup's set of tasks.
> > +
> > +In embedded systems, it is desirable to manage group of
> > applications +for power saving. E.g. tasks that are not in the
> > foreground may be +frozen unfrozen periodically to save power
> > without affecting user +experience. In this case, user/management
> > software can attach tasks +into freezer cgroup then specify duty
> > ratio and period that the +managed tasks are allowed to run.
> > +
> > +Usage example:
> > +Assuming freezer cgroup is already mounted, application being
> > managed +are included the "tasks" file node of the given freezer
> > cgroup. +To make the tasks frozen at 90% of the time every 5
> > seconds, do: +
> > +[root@localhost]# echo 90 > freezer.duty_ratio_pct
> > +[root@localhost]# echo 5 > freezer.period_sec
> > +
> > +After that, the application in this freezer cgroup will only be
> > +allowed to run at the following pattern.
> > +   __   __   __
> > + | |<-- 90% frozen -->| | | |
> > +____| |__________________| |________________| |_____
> > +
> > + |<---- 5 seconds ---->|
> > diff --git a/kernel/cgroup_freezer.c b/kernel/cgroup_freezer.c
> > index e7bebb7..928f2ab 100644
> > --- a/kernel/cgroup_freezer.c
> > +++ b/kernel/cgroup_freezer.c
> > @@ -21,6 +21,7 @@
> > #include <linux/uaccess.h>
> > #include <linux/freezer.h>
> > #include <linux/seq_file.h>
> > +#include <linux/kthread.h>
> >
> > enum freezer_state {
> >   CGROUP_THAWED = 0,
> > @@ -28,12 +29,23 @@ enum freezer_state {
> >   CGROUP_FROZEN,
> > };

```
> >
> > +struct freezer_duty {
> > + u32 ratio; /* percentage of time frozen */
> > + u32 period_pct_ms; /* one percent of the period in
> > miliseconds */ +};
> > +
> >  struct freezer {
> >   struct cgroup_subsys_state css;
> >   enum freezer_state state;
> > + struct freezer_duty duty;
> > + struct task_struct *fkh;
> >   spinlock_t lock; /* protects _writes_ to state */
> >  };
> >
> > +static struct task_struct *freezer_task;
> > +static int try_to_freeze_cgroup(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct
> > freezer *freezer); +static void unfreeze_cgroup(struct cgroup
> > *cgroup, struct freezer *freezer); +
> >  static inline struct freezer *cgroup_freezer(
> >    struct cgroup *cgroup)
> >  {
> > @@ -63,6 +75,35 @@ int cgroup_freezing_or_frozen(struct task_struct
> > *task) return result;
> >  }
> >
> > +static DECLARE_WAIT_QUEUE_HEAD(freezer_wait);
> > +
> > +static int freezer_kh(void *data)
> > +{
> > + struct cgroup *cgroup = (struct cgroup *)data;
> > + struct freezer *freezer = cgroup_freezer(cgroup);
> > +
> > + do {
> > +  if (freezer->duty.ratio < 100 &&
> > freezer->duty.ratio >= 0 &&
> > +   freezer->duty.period_pct_ms) {
> > +   if (try_to_freeze_cgroup(cgroup, freezer))
> > +    pr_info("cannot freeze\n");
> > +   msleep(freezer->duty.period_pct_ms *
> > +    freezer->duty.ratio);
> > +   unfreeze_cgroup(cgroup, freezer);
> > +   msleep(freezer->duty.period_pct_ms *
> > +    (100 - freezer->duty.ratio));
> > +  } else if (freezer->duty.ratio == 100) {
> > +   if (try_to_freeze_cgroup(cgroup, freezer))
> > +    pr_info("cannot freeze\n");
> > +   sleep_on(&freezer_wait);
> > +  } else {
```

> > +   sleep_on(&freezer_wait);
> > +   pr_debug("freezer thread wake up\n");
> > + }
> > + } while (!kthread_should_stop());
> > + return 0;
> > +}
> > +
> > /*
> >   * cgroups_write_string() limits the size of freezer state strings
> > to
> >   * CGROUP_LOCAL_BUFFER_SIZE
> > @@ -150,7 +191,11 @@ static struct cgroup_subsys_state
> > *freezer_create(struct cgroup_subsys *ss, static void
> > freezer_destroy(struct cgroup_subsys *ss, struct cgroup *cgroup)
> > {
> > - kfree(cgroup_freezer(cgroup));
> > + struct freezer *freezer;
> > +
> > + freezer = cgroup_freezer(cgroup);
> > + kthread_stop(freezer->fkh);
> > + kfree(freezer);
> > }
> >
> > /*
> > @@ -282,6 +327,16 @@ static int freezer_read(struct cgroup *cgroup,
> > struct cftype *cft, return 0;
> > }
> >
> > +static u64 freezer_read_duty_ratio(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct
> > cftype *cft) +{
> > + return cgroup_freezer(cgroup)->duty.ratio;
> > +}
> > +
> > +static u64 freezer_read_period(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct
> > cftype *cft) +{
> > + return cgroup_freezer(cgroup)->duty.period_pct_ms / 10;
> > +}
> > +
> > static int try_to_freeze_cgroup(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct
> > freezer *freezer) {
> >   struct cgroup_iter it;
> > @@ -368,19 +423,69 @@ static int freezer_write(struct cgroup
> > *cgroup, return retval;
> > }
> >
> > +static int freezer_write_duty_ratio(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct
> > cftype *cft,
> > + u64 val)

> > +{
> > + if (!cgroup_lock_live_group(cgroup))
> > + return -ENODEV;
> > + cgroup_freezer(cgroup)->duty.ratio = val;
> > + cgroup_unlock();
> > + wake_up(&freezer_wait);
> > +
> > + return 0;
> > +}
> > +
> > +static int freezer_write_period(struct cgroup *cgroup, struct
> > cftype *cft,
> > + u64 val)
> > +{
> > + if (!cgroup_lock_live_group(cgroup))
> > + return -ENODEV;
> > + cgroup_freezer(cgroup)->duty.period_pct_ms = val * 10;
>
> 1 second == 1000 millisecond, I guess ;)
here is 1% of 1 second, so 1000 / 100 = 10ms.
>
> I think better to use milliseconds for the interface.
>
ok, I will change that back. I don't have preference.

> > + cgroup_unlock();
> > + wake_up(&freezer_wait);
> > +
> > + return 0;
> > +}
> > +
> > static struct cftype files[] = {
> >   {
> >   .name = "state",
> >   .read_seq_string = freezer_read,
> >   .write_string = freezer_write,
> >   },
> > + {
> > + .name = "duty_ratio_pct",
> > + .read_u64 = freezer_read_duty_ratio,
> > + .write_u64 = freezer_write_duty_ratio,
> > + },
> > + {
> > + .name = "period_sec",
> > + .read_u64 = freezer_read_period,
> > + .write_u64 = freezer_write_period,
> > + },
> > +

> > };
> >
> > +#define FREEZER_KH_PREFIX "freezer_"
> > static int freezer_populate(struct cgroup_subsys *ss, struct
> > cgroup *cgroup) {
> > + int ret = 0;
> > + char thread_name[32];
> > + struct freezer *freezer;
> > +
> >   if (!cgroup->parent)
> >   return 0;
> > - return cgroup_add_files(cgroup, ss, files,
> > ARRAY_SIZE(files)); +
> > + freezer = cgroup_freezer(cgroup);
> > + ret = cgroup_add_files(cgroup, ss, files,
> > ARRAY_SIZE(files)); +
> > + snprintf(thread_name, 32, "%s%s", FREEZER_KH_PREFIX,
> > + cgroup->dentry->d_name.name);
> > + freezer->fkh = kthread_run(freezer_kh, (void *)cgroup,
> > thread_name);
> > + if (IS_ERR(freezer_task))
> > + pr_debug("%s failed to create %s\n", __func__,
> > thread_name); +
> > + return ret;
>
> Hm.. I think it's waste of resources creates one threads for every
> cgroup. In most cases auto freezing will not be enabled. Can we
> create a thread when it's really needed (ratio != 0 && period != 0)?
good point, i will fix that.
> Can we use delayed workqueues instead of separate thread?
I guess you mean having one private workqueue for all freezer cgroups. I think it is doable and save memory vs per active freezer kthread, but I am not sure the effect on concurrency. I will give that a try.

Thanks