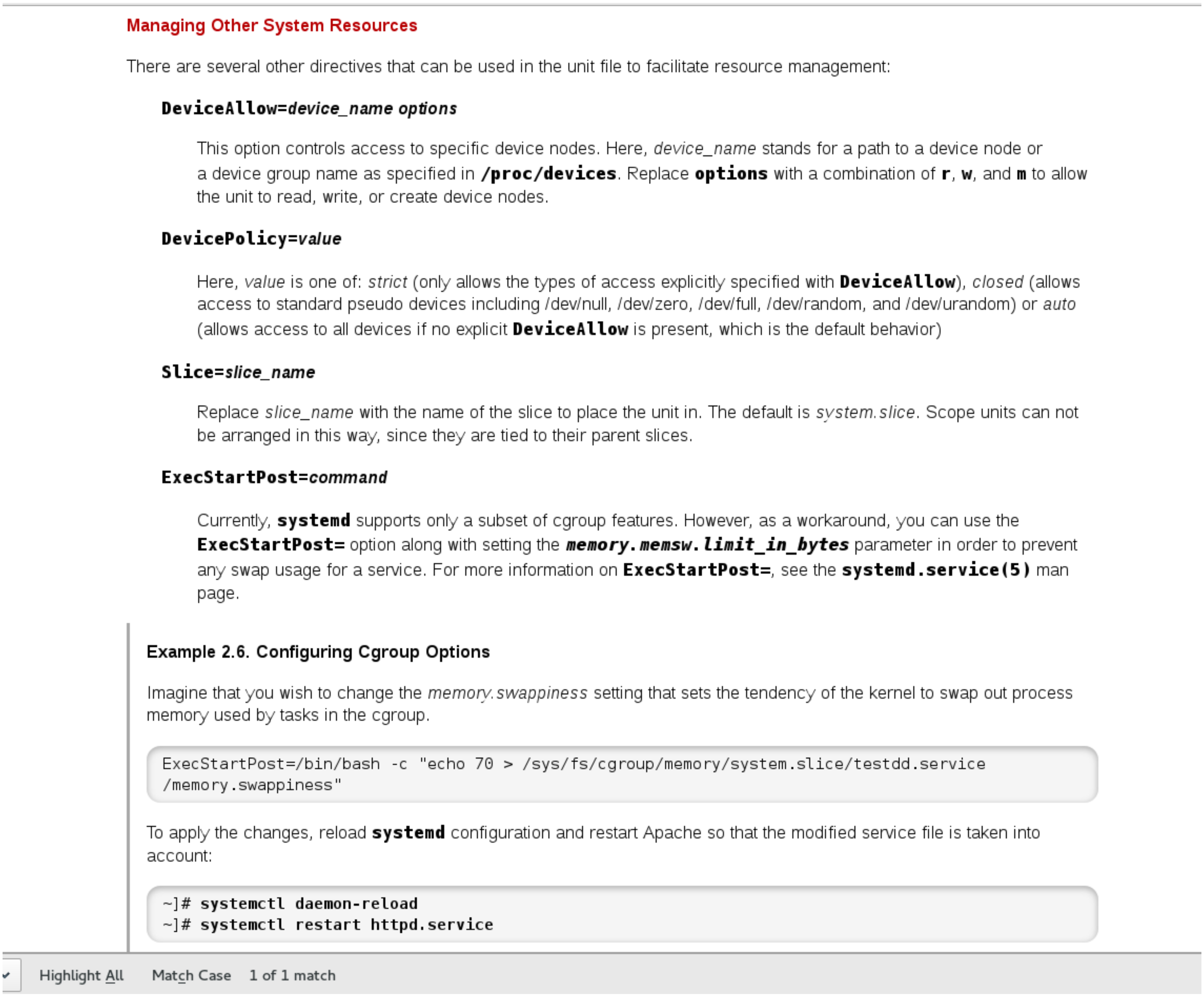

Managing Other System Resources

There are several other directives that can be used in the unit file to facilitate resource management:

DeviceAllow=*device_name options*

This option controls access to specific device nodes. Here, *device_name* stands for a path to a device node or a device group name as specified in **/proc/devices**. Replace **options** with a combination of **r**, **w**, and **m** to allow the unit to read, write, or create device nodes.

DevicePolicy=*value*

Here, *value* is one of: *strict* (only allows the types of access explicitly specified with **DeviceAllow**), *closed* (allows access to standard pseudo devices including /dev/null, /dev/zero, /dev/full, /dev/random, and /dev/urandom) or *auto* (allows access to all devices if no explicit **DeviceAllow** is present, which is the default behavior)

Slice=*slice_name*

Replace *slice_name* with the name of the slice to place the unit in. The default is *system.slice*. Scope units can not be arranged in this way, since they are tied to their parent slices.

ExecStartPost=*command*

Currently, **systemd** supports only a subset of cgroup features. However, as a workaround, you can use the **ExecStartPost=** option along with setting the ***memory.memsw.limit_in_bytes*** parameter in order to prevent any swap usage for a service. For more information on **ExecStartPost=**, see the **systemd.service(5)** man page.

Example 2.6. Configuring Cgroup Options

Imagine that you wish to change the *memory.swappiness* setting that sets the tendency of the kernel to swap out process memory used by tasks in the cgroup.

```
ExecStartPost=/bin/bash -c "echo 70 > /sys/fs/cgroup/memory/system.slice/testdd.service
/memory.swappiness"
```

To apply the changes, reload **systemd** configuration and restart Apache so that the modified service file is taken into account:

```
~]# systemctl daemon-reload
~]# systemctl restart httpd.service
```