

RAS Round-up From the IBM Linux Technology Centre

LinuxTag 2002
Karlsruhe

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IBM Linux Technology Centre

10th May 2002 (v6)

It-330588670



Topics

- **1. Dynamic Probes**
- 2. Kernel Hooks (GKHI)
- 3. Linux Event Logging for the Enterprise
- 4. Flexible Dump
- 5. System Trace
- **6.** Community Adoption
- 7. Miscellaneous
- 8. What's Next
- 9. The Team Contacts



Dynamic Probes (DProbes)



1.1 Dynamic Probes - What is it?

- Low-level Universal Debugger
 - → Operates in extreme conditions
 - → Kernel/User, Interrupt/Task, Code/Data
 - **→** For Service/Support Engineers on Production Systems
 - **→ Monitors Low-level System Resources**
 - → Dynamic & Fully Automated
 - Trigger/Enabler for:

KDB,

LKCD,

LTT,

evlog,

Core Dump,

Syslog, etc



1.2 Dynamic Probes - Where Used?

- Service/Support Engineer's Facility
 - **→Live Systems**
 - → Non-recreatable Problems
 - No source modification required
 - → Timing Sensitive Problems
- Developer's Tool
 - → Alternative to temporary printk/printf
 - **→**Application, Driver, Kernel etc.
 - **→ Timing Sensitive Problems**
- Test Tool
 - → Fault Injection



1.3 Dynamic Probes - Mechanics

- Global Breakpoint Probes
 - → In-core code modification
 - Track by Inode-Offset
 - Avoid COW page privatization using physical address
 - → Unlimited Concurrent Probes
- Global Watchpoint Probes
 - → Uses Debug Registers
 - Track by Virtual Address
- Pre-probe Script Driven Probe Handler
 - RPN assembler language interpreter
 - → HLL C-like Compiler



Kernel Hooks (GKHI)



2.1 Kernel Hooks - What are they?

- Code locations where added function may be inserted
- Supplement or replace standard function subclassing
- Function may not be known at build or run time
- Function may load later therefore simple call cannot be used
- Kernel has a particular need to implement hooks
- Used by DProbes



2.2 Why not Patch?

- Inconvenient
 - ▶ Multiple patches may require manual rework
- Inflexible
 - Cannot select additional functions at run-time
- Code Bloat
 - Additional functions always present
 - Obscures the prime function



2.3 Basic Requirements

- Multiple hooks to co-exist within a module
- Shared use of a hook by multiple exits
- Sole use of a hook by a specific exit
- Minimal impact to performance when a hook is unused
- Exit must be able to operate as if inserted:
 - ▶ Have access to local variables
 - ▶ Terminate the function
- Group of exits able to insert atomically



Need a Managed Interface



2.4 The Managed Interface

- For Hooked Code:
 - A HOOK macro indicate the hook location
 - ▶ hook initialise allows use of the hook
 - ▶ hook terminate disallows use of the hook
- For Hook Exits:
 - hook_register identifies exit routine and priority
 - hook_arm activates group of exits
 - hook_disarm deactivate group of exits
 - hook_deregister removes exit from interface



for the
Enterprise
(evlog)



3.1 evlog - What is it?

- Comprehensive Logging Capability
 - → Complies with draft POSIX SRASS standard
 - → POSIX APIs
 - → Structured Event Records
 - → Optionally Captures Syslog and Klog messages
 - → Logs Binary and Text Messages
 - → User and Kernel Space
 - → Task, Init & Interrupt Time
 - → Event Notification Automation, System Management
 - **→**Event Filtering
 - **→**Log Management
 - → After-the-fact Formatting



3.2 evlog - Where Used

- Device Driver Hardening
 - → Automated Recovery
 - **→ On-line Diagnostic Action**
 - **→** System Management
- Instrumentation Schemes
 - → Wrapper macros
 - **→** Ease of Implementation



Flexible Dump



4.1 Flexible Dump - What is it?

- Goals for a Comprehensive System Dump
 - → Non-disruptive Snapshot Capable
 - **System and (multiple) User Context Visibility**
 - → Minimal System Dependence
 - → Stand-alone Capable
 - **Customisable Dumping Virtual & Physical Memory**Ranges, Objects, Processor Resources etc.
 - → Multiple triggers: Exception Kernel/User, API, NMI/KBD Interrupt
 - → Access to Swapped Data
 - → Dump Space/Repository Management
 - → Programmable formatter
 - SMP Capable
 - Support for Alternative Dump Devices (Telco)



4.1 Flexible Dump - Where is it?

- Contributions to LKCD
 - Snapshot Dump DProbes interface
 - Non-disruptive
 - Custom Dump Objects
 - Minimal System Dependence
 - SMP fixes + multiple CPU status saving
- Working with LKCD Community



System Trace



5.1 System Trace - What is it?

- Generic Trace Recording Mechanism
- Community contributions to:
 - → Linux Trace Toolkit (Opersys)
 Dynamic Trace DProbes interface
 Formatting exit for RAW trace data
- Supporting Similar efforts in:
 - → Linux Kernel State Trace (LKST) Hitachi



Community Adoption



6.1 Adoption Initiatives

- Establishing a RAS Community OLS RAS BoFs
- Minimise Fragmentation Maximise Contribution
- Canvassing Distributors
- POSIX
- Instrumentation standards, aids, implementation
- Porting & Currency



7 Miscellaneous

- KDB
 - → Complex Breakpoints DProbes Interface
 - → Two Patches Accepted
- Kernel
 - → Debug Register Allocation Patch (Dprobes/KDB/gdb)



8 What's Next?

- Log/Trace Instrumentation of Kernel and Device Drivers
 - → We need participation from the Community
- DProbes ports for IA64 and zSeries
- Turbo Linux release of RAS Utilities
- Sampler Probe type for Profiling
- DProbes HLL Compiler
- Dump User Contexts
- KDB User Contexts
- Mission Critical mcore Integration with LKCD
- On-line Diagnostics Framework
- First Failure System Technology
- Performance Co-Pilot
- RAS Community BOF at OLS



9 The Team - Contacts

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End of Presentation



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