

T3E Resiliency Enhancements

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Conference
Minneapolis, Minnesota

A Brief History

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PE Resiliency

- Initial releases of UNICOS/mk
 - system panicked
 - processes hung
 - system would have to be rebooted



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PE Resiliency

- UNICOS/mk matures
 - failed PE was isolated
 - processes were cleanly terminated
 - application PE region was partitioned
 - command PE remained unusable



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PE Resiliency

- UNICOS/mk 2.0.3
 - SWS Warmboot of software panicked PE
 - failed PE was cleanly integrated back in to the running system



T3E Resiliency Enhancements

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UNICOS/mk 2.0.5 Features

- Mainframe Warmboot
- Dynamic PE Renumbering



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Goal

The goal was to improve the warmboot process by performing the warmboot entirely on the Cray-T3E mainframe.



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Overview

- Target the PE initialization diagnostic for a specific PE
- Load and execute the targeted diagnostic
- Load mkpal
- Load the UNICOS/mk archive
- Raise reset





System Impact

- hdw_boot.uv, mkpal.cray-t3e and the UNICOS/mk archive must reside on local disk (/dumps/current)
- new /etc/warmboot system administrator command



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Command

warmboot [-a archive] [-b bootpal] [-d dir] [-f] [-m mkpal] -l lpe [-y]

-a archive Specifies the directory and filename of the UNICOS/mk archive.

-b bootpal Specifies the directory and filename of the hdw_boot.uv binary file.

-d dir Specifies the directory containing the UNICOS/mk archive, bootpal

and mkpal files. The a, b and m options will override the d option.

The default of dir is /dumps/current.

-f Force the warmboot without any attempts to halt the PE.

-I lpe Identifies logical PE to be warmbooted. (Required)

-m mkpal Specifies the directory and filename of the mkpal binary file.

-y Answer 'y' (yes) to all prompts.



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Comparison

- SWS Warmboot
 - Establish GRING proxy connection
 - Load diagnostic across proxy and execute
 - Load UNICOS/mk archive across proxy
 - Load mkpal across proxy
 - Load configuration parameters across proxy
 - Raise Reset

cyclone-sws 2.0.4\$ time t3epeboot -p 0x1ff real 1m13.98s user 0m12.25s sys 0m8.53s



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Example

Cyclone (SN6302) a 544 PE System

cyclone# time /etc/warmboot -I 0x1ff

Warmbooting LPE 0x1ff

	seconds	clocks
elapsed	6.50377	487783077
user	0.00733	549600
sys	0.74290	55717500
cyclone#		





Warmboot Caveats

- Software panicked PEs
- Transient hardware errors
 - transient memory errors
 - for more information on which hardware errors
 Warmboot is generally safe to use contact SGI customer service
- What about hardware failed PEs?





Goal

The goal was to improve system MTTI by avoiding a cold boot in order to recover the application or command space after a hard PE failure.





Overview

- Stop the scheduling of processes on the affected PE(s)
- Migrate processes running on the affected PE(s)
- Halt the affected PE(s)
- Swap entries in the hardware route table stored on the Rchip (R_NET_LUT)
- Swap special routes (MK_SROUTES_TABLE)
- Update the Configuration Server and GRM and then warmboot the affected PE(s)





System Impact

- Routing performance degradation
 - logical PEs would no longer be physical neighbors
- System boot files must reside on local disk
 - hdw_boot.uv, mkpal.cray-t3e, and the UNICOS/mk archive must reside on local disk for Mainframe Warmboot of the affected PEs
- One–for–one or four–for–four PE swaps
 - four-for-four PE swaps would be required on T3Es with a non-zero lut_mode (Cray-T3E's with more than 256 PEs)
- New /etc/renumber system administrator command





Expectations

- A renumber may require the halting of additional PEs
- PEs on a board with an I/O connection cannot be renumbered
 - This only applies to four-for-four PE swaps
- Processes/applications may be lost on the affected PEs
- After a renumber, cannot warmboot PEs from the SWS
 - Mainframe Warmboot must be used (/etc/warmboot)
 - Recommend the use of Mainframe Warmboot only
- Sites will be expected to reserve PEs for replacing failed PEs





Replacement PEs

- Command PEs with no system critical daemons running on them
 - PEs with a hard label set via /etc/grmgr and daemon binaries with a label set via /bin/setlabel
- PEs which were not booted during initial boot of the mainframe
- How many replacement PEs should be reserved?
 - Cray-T3E's lut_mode determines how many PEs must be swapped by a renumber operation
 - site's PE failure history
 - time between maintenance activities to replace failed PEs





Command

renumber [-a archive] [-b bootpal] [-d dir] -f lpe [-m mkpal] [-n] [-p] -r lpe

-a archive Specifies the directory and filename of the UNICOS/mk archive.

-b bootpal Specifies the directory and filename of the hdw_boot.uv binary file.

-d dir Specifies the directory containing the UNICOS/mk archive, bootpal and mkpal

files. The a, b and m options will override the d option.

-f Ipe Identifies the failed LPE. (Required)

-m mkpal Specifies the directory and filename of the mkpal binary file.

-n After renumbering, do NOT warmboot the PEs which neighbor the failed PE.

This only applies to Cray-T3E's running with a non-zero *lut_mode*.

-p List the processes that would be affected by the

renumbering of the specified PEs. The actual

renumber is not performed.

-r lpe Identifies the replacement LPE. (Required)





Example

- Hard PE failure identified
- Administrator selects PE to be swapped for the failed PE
- Administrator executes the renumber command to swap PEs
- System runs with routing performance degradation
- At the next cold boot, physical PE renumbering can be done via t3ems on the SWS



T3E Resiliency Enhancements



Conclusion

Mainframe Warmboot and Dynamic PE Renumbering are a continuation of efforts in establishing UNICOS/mk as the leader in overall system resiliency.



Mainframe Warmboot Dynamic PE Renumbering



More Information

- UNICOS/mk General Administration Guide, 004–2601–002
- warmboot (8) man page
- renumber (8) man page

