

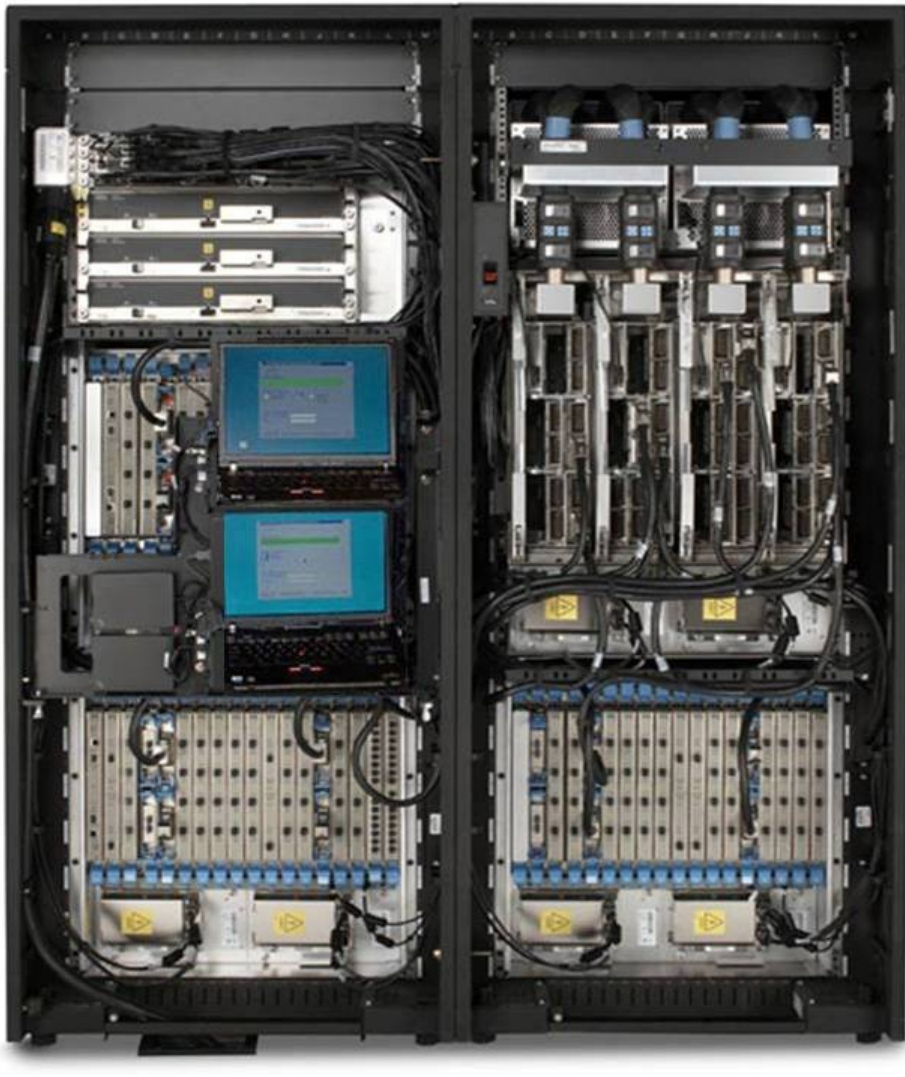


Linux on System z

Linux on System z Problem Reporting and Analysis

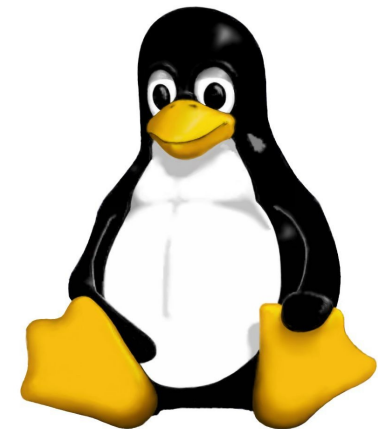
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Agenda

- Error reporting tools
- Dump tools
- Dump analysis tools
- System Tap
- Demo

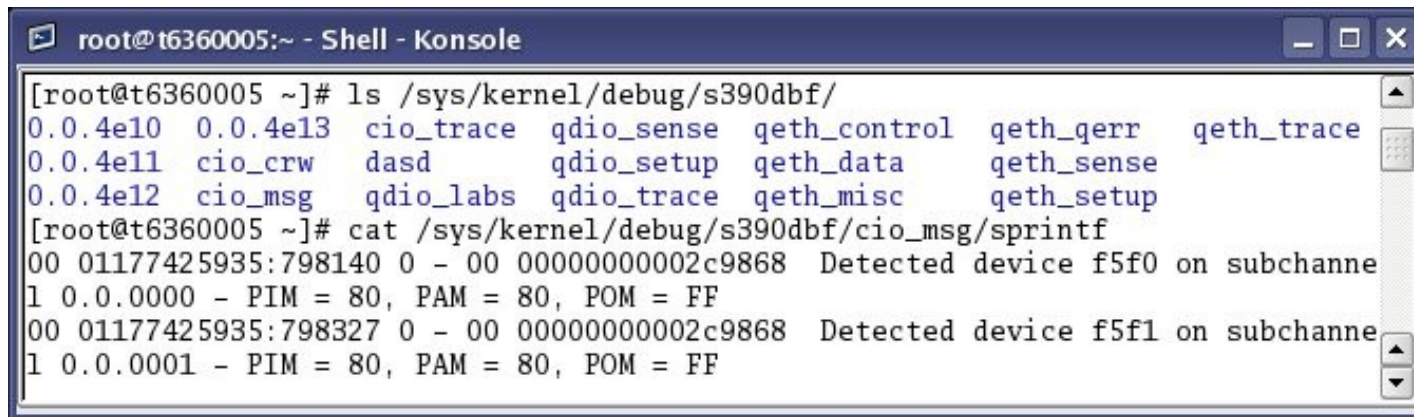


Collect technical setup information

- Run script `dbginfo.sh` (part of the `s390-tools` package)
- `s390-tools` package can be downloaded from developer works
- `dbginfo.sh` captures the following information:
 - `/proc/[version, cpuinfo, meminfo, modules, partitions, devices ...]`
 - System z specific device driver information: `/proc/s390dbf`
 - Kernel messages: `/var/log/messages`
 - Config files `/etc/[ccwgroup.conf, chandev.conf, modules.conf, fstab]`
 - Output of several commands: `ps, dmesg`
- Query setup scripts:
 - `lscss, lsdasd, lsqeth, lszfcp, lstape`

S390 debug feature (s390dbf)

- z/Linux specific driver tracing environment
- Uses wraparound memory buffers
- Available in live system and in system dumps
- Live System:



```
root@t6360005:~ - Shell - Konsole
[root@t6360005 ~]# ls /sys/kernel/debug/s390dbf/
0.0.4e10 0.0.4e13 cio_trace qdio_sense qeth_control qeth_qerr qeth_trace
0.0.4e11 cio_crw dasd qdio_setup qeth_data qeth_sense
0.0.4e12 cio_msg qdio_labs qdio_trace qeth_misc qeth_setup
[root@t6360005 ~]# cat /sys/kernel/debug/s390dbf/cio_msg/sprintf
00 01177425935:798140 0 - 00 00000000002c9868 Detected device f5f0 on subchanne
l 0.0.0000 - PIM = 80, PAM = 80, POM = FF
00 01177425935:798327 0 - 00 00000000002c9868 Detected device f5f1 on subchanne
l 0.0.0001 - PIM = 80, PAM = 80, POM = FF
```

- Views: `hex_ascii` and `sprintf`
- Set Level: `# echo 6 > level`
- Flush dbf: `# echo - > flush`
- Increase buffer size: `# echo 10 > pages`

Dump Tools

Linux on System z Dump Tools

- **DASD dump tool:**
 - Writes dump directly on DASD partition
 - Uses s390 standalone dump format
 - ECKD and FBA DASDs supported
- **Tape dump tool:**
 - Writes dump directly on Escon/Ficon Tape device
 - Uses s390 standalone dump format
- **SCSI dump tool**
 - Writes dump into filesystem
 - Uses lkcd dump format
- **VMDUMP**
 - Writes dump to vm spool space (VM reader)
 - z/VM specific dump format

DASD dump under z/VM

- Prepare dump device under Linux, if possible on 64Bit environment:

```
zipl -d /dev/<dasd>
```

- After Linux crash issue these commands on 3270 console:

```
#cp cpu all stop
```

```
#cp store status
```

```
#cp i <dasd_devno>
```

- Wait until dump is saved on device:

```
00: zIPL v1.6.0 dump tool (64 bit)
```

```
00: Dumping 64 bit OS
```

```
00: 00000087 / 00000700 MB
```

```
...
```

```
00: Dump successful
```

- Only disabled wait PSW on older Distributions

VMDUMP

- The only method to dump NSSes under z/VM
- Works nondisruptive
- Create dump:

```
#cp vmdump to cmsguest
```
- Receive dump:
 - From reader into CMS dump file: `dumpload`
 - NEW: vmur device driver: `vmur rec <spoolid> vmdump`
- Linux tool to convert vmdump:

```
vmconvert vmdump linux.dump
```
- Problem: Dump process relatively slow

Install SCSI dump disk

- Create partition with PCBIOS disk-layout (fdisk)
- Format partition with ext2 or ext3 filesystem
- Install dump tool:
 - mount disk:

```
mount /dev/sda1 /dumps
```
 - prepare disk:

```
zipl -D /dev/sda1 -t /dumps
```
 - Optional: etc/zipl.conf:

```
dumptofs=/dev/sda1  
target=/dumps
```
- Dump tool creates dumps directly in filesystem
- Works only on LPAR – not under VM!

DASD dump on LPAR

The image shows a screenshot of the CPC Recovery console interface. On the left, a grid of icons represents various components, including LIG7 DEL2A-DEL2F and X308A20A-X308A20A. A green arrow points from the 'Hardware Messages' icon in the right-hand menu to a dialog box on the right. The dialog box, titled 'Store Status', contains the following fields and options:

- Image: DE-31
- Load type: Normal Clear
- Store status
- Load address: (00000000)
- Load parameter: ()
- Time-out value: (00 to 000 seconds)

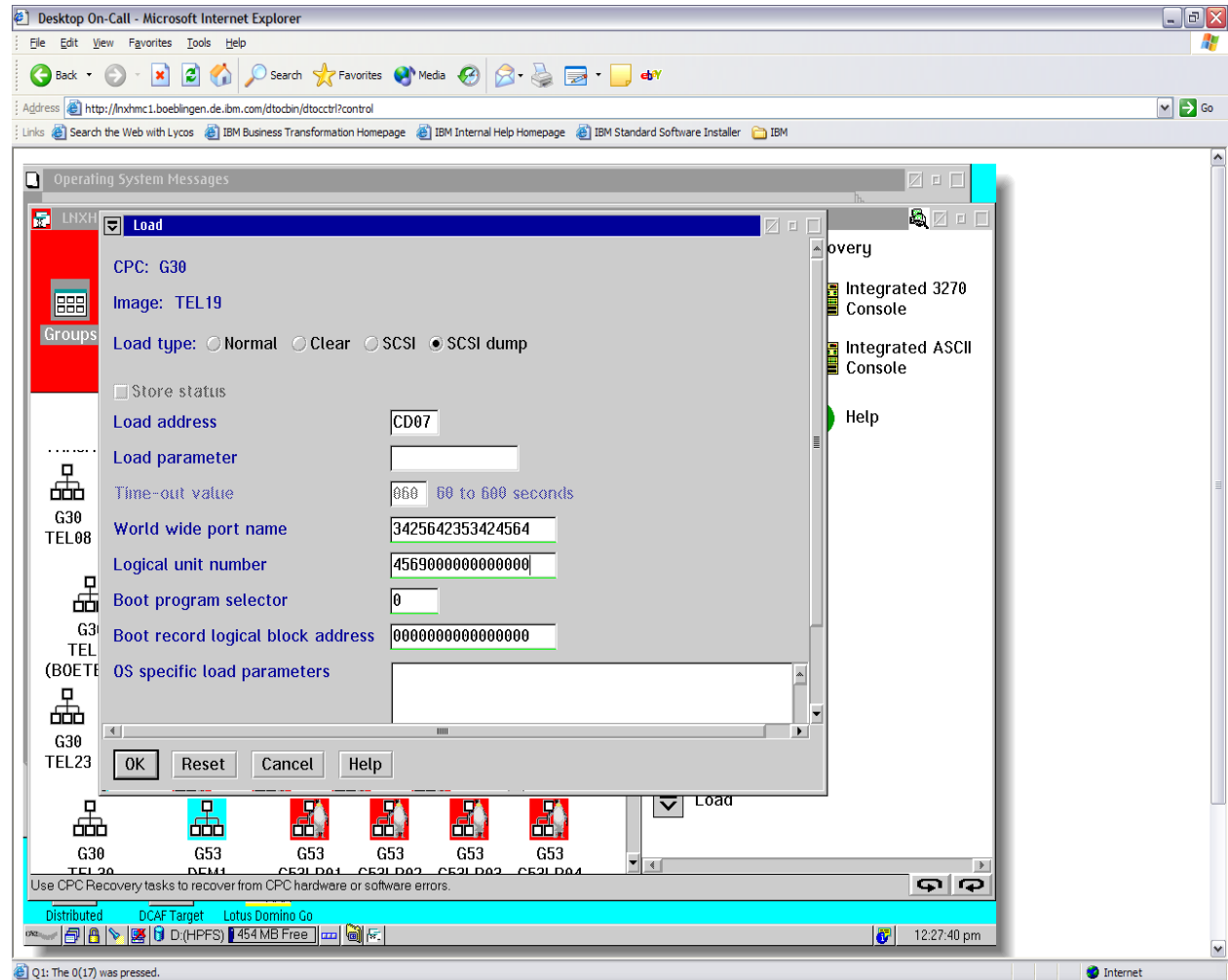
Buttons at the bottom of the dialog include OK, Reset, Cancel, and Help. Below the console screenshot, two labels 'Stop icon' and 'Load icon' point to the corresponding icons in the right-hand menu.

Note: The appearance of the Stop and Start icons can vary. On some consoles

they appear as green  and red  traffic lights.

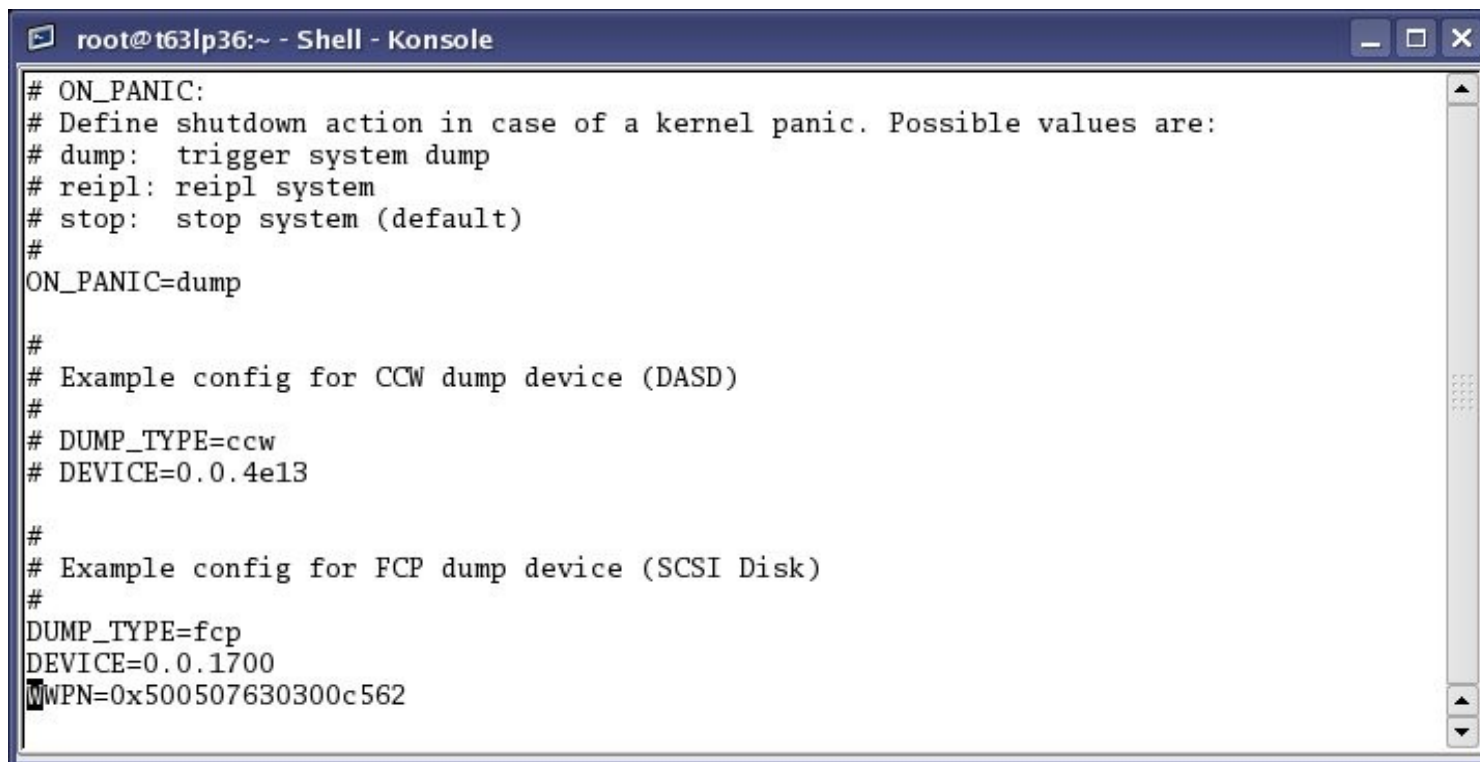
SCSI dump on LPAR

- Specify:
 - WWPN
 - DEVNO
 - LUN
 - BPS



Automatic dump on panic (SLES10 / RHEL5)

- `/etc/sysconfig/dumpconf`

A terminal window titled "root@t63lp36:~ - Shell - Konsole" displays the contents of the `/etc/sysconfig/dumpconf` file. The text is as follows:

```
# ON_PANIC:
# Define shutdown action in case of a kernel panic. Possible values are:
# dump:  trigger system dump
# reipl: reipl system
# stop:  stop system (default)
#
ON_PANIC=dump

#
# Example config for CCW dump device (DASD)
#
# DUMP_TYPE=ccw
# DEVICE=0.0.4e13

#
# Example config for FCP dump device (SCSI Disk)
#
DUMP_TYPE=fcp
DEVICE=0.0.1700
WPN=0x500507630300c562
```

- Start service: `# service dumpconf start`

Get dump and send it to service organization

- **DASD/Tape:**

- Store dump to Linux file system from dump device:
`zgetdump /dev/<device node> > dump_file`
- Alternative: lcrash (Compression possible)
`lcrash -d /dev/dasdxx -s <dir>`

- **SCSI:**

- Get dump from filesystem

- **Additional files needed for dumpanalysis:**

- SUSE (lcrash tool): /boot/System.map-xxx and /boot/Kerntypes-xxx
- Redhat & SUSE (crash tool): vmlinux file with debug info contained in debug kernel rpms:
 - Redhat: kernel-debuginfo-2.6.18-1.2910.el5.s390x.rpm
 - SUSE: kernel-s390x-debug-2.6.5-7.183.rpm

Dump Tools Summary

Tool	Stand alone tools			VMDUMP
	DASD	Tape	SCSI	
Environment	VM&LPAR		LPAR	VM
Preparation	Zipl -d /dev/<dump_dev>		Mkdir /dumps/mydumps zipl -D /dev/sda1 ...	---
Creation	Stop CPU & Store status ipl <dump_dev_CUU>			Vmdump
Dump medium	ECKD or FBA	Tape cartridges	LINUX file system on a SCSI disk	VM reader
Copy to filesystem	Zgetdump /dev/<dump_dev> > dump_file		---	Dumpload ftp ... vmconvert ...
Viewing	Lcrash or crash			

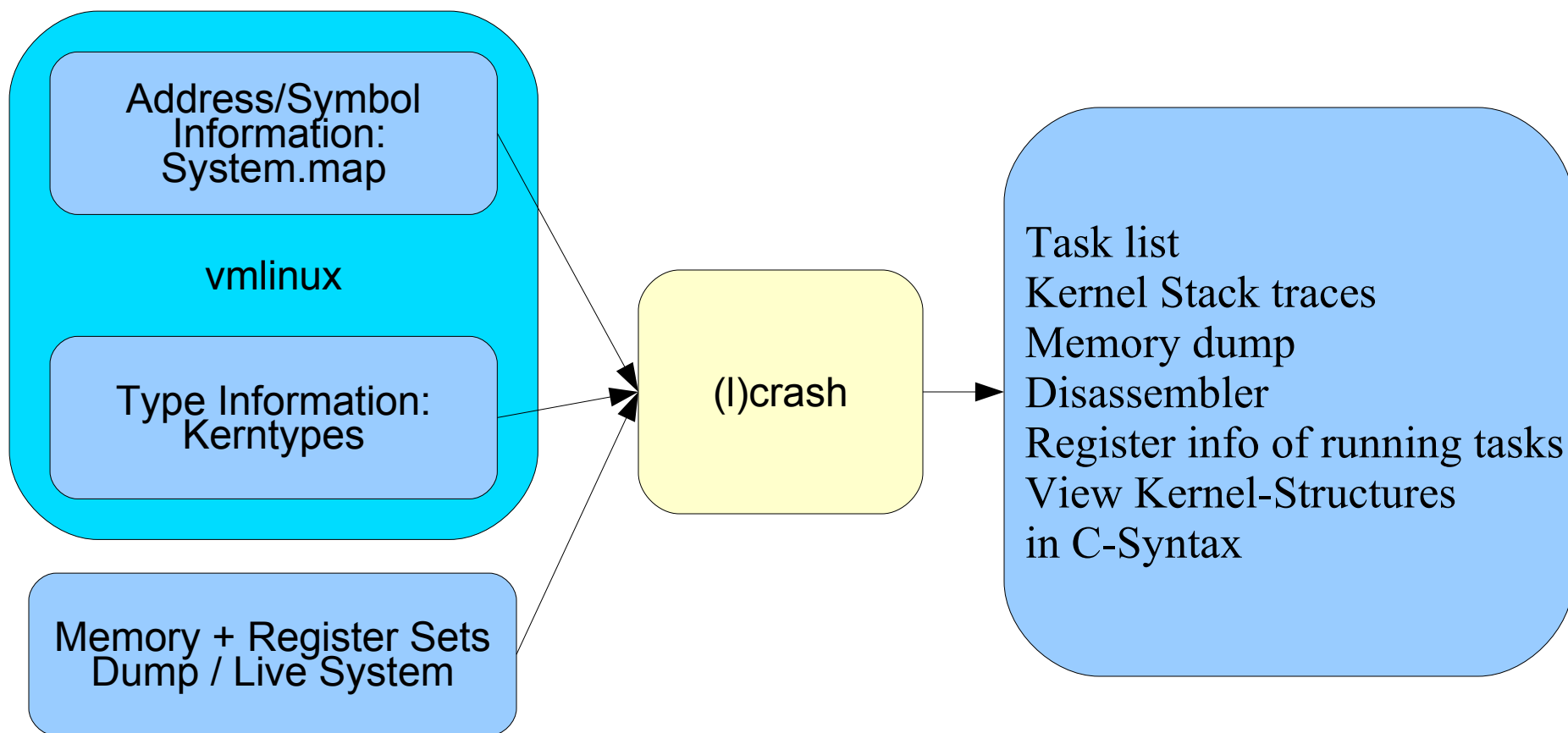
See “Using the dump tools” book on
<http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/index.html>

Dumpanalysis Tools

Dumpanalysis Tools

- **Lcrash:**
 - Lkcdutils project: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/lkcd>
 - Only supported by SUSE
 - Dump: `# lcrash System.map <dump> Kerntypes`
 - Live System: `# lcrash System.map /dev/mem Kerntypes`
- **Crash:**
 - <http://people.redhat.com/anderson/>
 - Supported by SUSE and Redhat
 - Dump: `# crash vmlinux <dump>`
 - Live System: `# crash vmlinux`

What you need and what you get



SystemTap

SystemTap features

- Infrastructure for dynamic kernel traces
- Provides C-like scripting language
- Trace points:
 - function entry / exit
 - Absolute address
 - Source code Line number
 - Timer
 - Start/End
- Access, modify and print variables
- Predefined tap sets for process, scsi, etc..
- Predefined functions like pid(), execname(), etc.
- Allows “embedded” kernel C-functions

Example

```
probe kernel.function("debug_set_level")
{
    old_level = $id->level;
    printf("%d: old = %i, new = %i\n",
          pid(), old_level, $new_level)
}
```

```
void
debug_set_level(debug_info_t* id, int new_level)
{
    ...
}
```

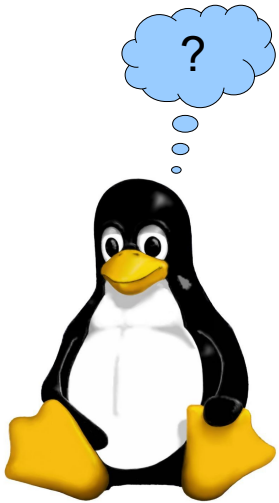
```
# stap test.stp
# echo 5 > /sys/kernel/debug/s390dbf/dasd/level
# 25614: old = 1, new = 5
```

Demo

Demo Scenarios

- Spinlock deadlocks
- Mutex deadlocks
- Memory consumption problems
- Trigger kernel panic and create dump
- Dumphanalysis with lcrash and crash

Questions?



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