How to keep your embedded Linux up and running?

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Brussels 3 & 4 February 2018

Agenda

What's the problem?

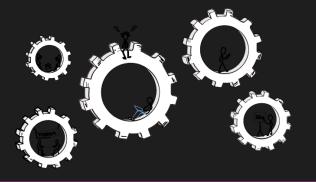
How do server guys do this?

How do we do this?

Summary

Q & A





What's the problem?



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California



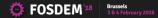
CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC



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Houses in California





Drought





So why not just water the lawn?

- It's costly
- It takes some time
- You cannot leave it unattended





Let's paint it green!





Your product

- UI
- Performance
- Reliability



Your product

- UI
- Performance
- Reliability

User Experience



Our case

- Minimal Tizen OS version
- Images customizable via web server
- Dedicated for small IoT devices (Artik, RPI)
- A base for many different products
- Anyone can say "My product runs TizenOS"



Your own code/Good open source code

- Code Review
- Tests
- Continuous Integration
- Static analysis



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It's still imperfect!



Your own code/Good open source code

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It's still imperfect! ...but please remember to do this



Tons of foreign code

- Has it been reviewed properly?
- Has it been well tested?
- Has CI practices been used?
- Has static analysis been used?



Tons of foreign code

- Has it been reviewed properly?
- Has it been well tested?
- Has CI practices been used?
- Has static analysis been used?

No one knows:(



Typical problems

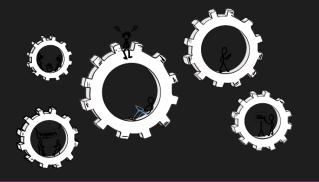
- Memory leaks
- FD leaks
- Bugs (service failures)
- Boot loops
- Other which we don't know now (extensibility required)



How to fix them?

- Service restarting
- Fix scripts
- Recovery mode
- Report to developer
- Other methods which we don't know now (extensibility required)





How do server guys do this?



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systemd

Restart=

Restart the service based on exit method:

Restart settings/Exit causes	no	always	on-success	on-failure	on-abnormal	on-abort	on-watchdog
Clean exit code or signal		Х	Х				
Unclean exit code	Γ	X		Х			
Unclean signal		Х		Х	X	х	
Timeout		Х		Х	х		
Watchdog		Х		Х	X		Х

OnFailure=

A space-separated list of one or more units that are activated when this unit enters the "failed" state.

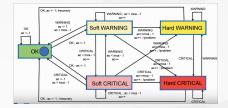


Nagios

Nagios Core

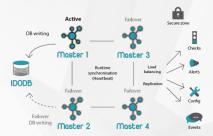
- Scheduler
- Web Interface
- Plugins (checkers)
- Passive checks
- Event Handlers
 - Shell scripts
 - Lack of global state

Heavy



Icinga

- Fork of Nagios
- More modular design
- Mobile client
- Quite similar functionality
- Heavy





Zabbix

- Built from scratch
- Only single DB deployment
- Graphs out of the box
- Events
 - Trigger events
 - Discovery events
 - Auto registration events
 - Internal Events
- Rules engine
- Heavy

ction Operations	Recovery operations		
Name	Report problems to Zabbix administrators		
Type of calculation	And/Or • A and B		
Conditions	Label Name		
	A Maintenance status not in maintenance		
	B Host group = Zabbix servers		
New condition	Host group		
Enabled			
	Add Cancel		

In general

- Web interface
- Periodic checks
- Shell scripts
- Some passive check also
- Dependencies
- Delays

They are all...



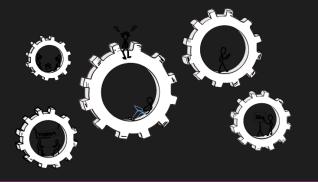
Web Scale!



Couldn't we just fit this into YOUR pockets?

- We don't want central decision server (Less we know, the better we sleep)
- Focus on passive checks (power consumption)
- Single machine monitoring
- No Web interface
- Low delay
- Light even with dependencies



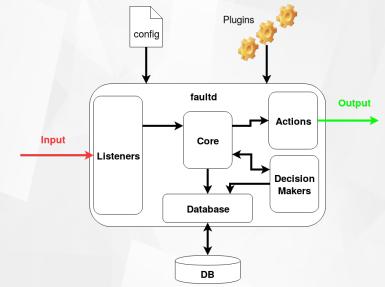


How do we do this?



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faultd architecture

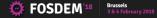




Listeners

systemd listener

- listen dbus notification from systemd
- uses private bus
- reports suitable event when some service failed
- audit listener
 - Every service declares max resource usage
 - Limits are enforces using rlimits
 - Audit syscall is used to notify about reaching the limit (-EMFILE for example)
 - There may be more service failures:(



rlimit-events off-topic

There is no free lunch

• audit

- Measured overhead for 40 000 open() syscall:
- 33% for cold file
- 45% for hot file

rlimit-events

- RFC posted on LKML
- Measured overhead for 40 000 open() calls:
- 5.6% for hot file
- 1.6% for cold file



Decision Makers

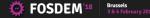
- VIP process handler
- Standard recovery
 - · N times recover the service
 - · M times reboot the platform
 - Enter recovery
- Resource violation



Actions

Recover service

- Run recovery unit (if defined)
- Restart service
- Restart service
- Reboot
 - Forced reboot
 - Reboot using systemd
 - Reboot using deviced (tizen specific)
- Reboot to recovery
 - Reboot with param

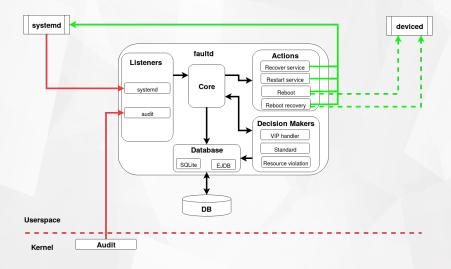


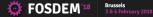
Database

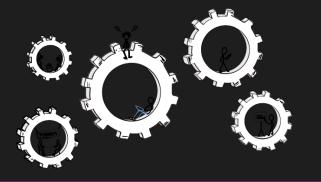
- Every event that goes through the core is stored in database
- This gives us a nice chain:
 - trigger
 - decision
 - action
- Initially we've chosen EJDB
- Now we are switching to SQLite



faultd







Summary

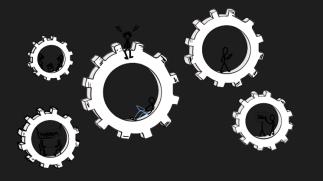


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Summary

- Server monitoring tools are useful
- Unfortunately too big for our devices
- Audit syscall is not free
- EJDB is fast but overweight in terms of storage:(
- faultd is very exstensible so try it
- Maybe it fits also your needs





Q & A



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Thank you!

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