

Progresswiz Consulting

- Based in Montréal, Québec, Canada
- Providing technical consulting services in Progress[®], UNIX, Windows, MFG/PRO and more
- Specialized in performance tuning, system availability and business continuity planning

idadiang d

Agenda

- Introduction
- Background
- Myths and Misconceptions
- The Killing Process
- Questions

i=xeliming(+);

First things first... This session describes OpenEdge® 10.1x behavior Mostly applies to V9 I do not work for Progress, nor do I have access to any insider information, so: Your Mileage May Vary • Use the information in this presentation at your own risk and peril! i≢xelianigi Introduction There are still a lot of ChUI, UNIX-based applications out there · Clients are connecting to databases via shared-memory No matter how hard you try, a user will still figure out a way to hang a session · Killing users will remain a common task (but hopefully not too common) i±xeliang Introduction (cont...) The need was there, so I went about trying to figure out the best method · Searched the peg Searched the Progress KB Finally, I found Tom Bascom's article "Traps and Kills" • Great start, but not enough to satisfy the techy geek in me

Introduction (cont...) And so a project was born: Figure out the best, safest way to kill a Progress session • Write a script that will automate the task as much as possible · The result: killprosession.sh · All yours for free! • Of course, no support, YMMV, use at your · Available via email to pk@progresswiz.com i≢xchang Background Just to make sure everyone is one the same page, we need to quickly cover some background information i±xeliang Background (cont...) Self-service or shared memory clients: "Self-service clients access the database directly through shared memory and not through servers, because server code is part of the self-service client process" Network or client/server clients: "The network client accesses the database through a server process that the broker starts over a network connection." Exchange

Background (cont...) Kill · Unfortunate and misleading name • Man page says it all: "Sends a signal to running processes." - "Hello Mr. PID #453982, here's a SIGHUP." · Process has signal handler code to react appropriately Some signals cannot be "handled" • Use "kill -l" to see a list on your system i±xcliang Background (cont...) Well-known signals: SIGHUP (1): Hangup SIGINT (2): Interrupt SIGQUIT (3): Quit SIGFPT (8): Floating Point Exception (9): Kill (Untrappable) SIGKILL SIGTERM (15): Terminate SIGUSR1 (??): User-defined -DANGER: 16 on Solaris, 30 on AIX i**∃**xeliang Background (cont...) Don't forget DASH (kill -15) On AIX, kill -15 or kill -SIGHUP is considered obsolete syntax • Use kill -s 15 or kill -s SIGHUP On Solaris if you forget the dash you'll get a default kill

Background (cont...) VST's: Virtual System Tables · Contain real-time information • Stored in shared memory only • Start with "_" (ex.: _CONNECT) - Do not confuse with metaschema tables like _FILE and _FIELD Background (cont...) Traps "Runs the specified command when the shell receives the specified signal or signals" · Often found in user or global profile · Shell level traps hide signals from running processes • "Just say no" in the Progress world i-treliang Where is the Danger? Changes to certain objects in shared memory cannot be undone · A latch is used to reserve these objects during modification If a user dies holding a latch: • What did he change? Was it partial? • DB Manager brings the DB down to ensure integrity

Myths and Misconceptions Careful when reading discussions on Internet forums • Some people are more knowledgeable than others • A lot of misinformation gets propagated Myth #1: Killing a Process = Abnormal Shut Many different processes have client code _progres: basic client _mprosrv & _sqlsrv2: servers _proapsv: AppServer[™] Killing one not necessarily fatal... Probably not a good idea to kill a server process! i**±**reli**a**ng Myth #2: 1 Kill, 2 Kill, 3 Kill...All the Same Uhh...no If a process is not responding to a signal it's either • Busy (and hence ignoring you) Repeatedly killing a busy process is a no-no

i≢xeliange

Myth #3: Kill -8 Is Safe Some people thing kill -8 is a safe, final and effective way to kill a Progress process · Final: sometimes · Effective: sometimes Safe: no To quote Tom Bascom: "Kill -8 (SIGFPE) varies in behavior depending on the release of Progress. In some releases it just acts like an unhandled signal...which is essentially the same as kill -9" Myth #4: Kill -9 Is Safe What about kill -9? Final: yes · Effective: yes Safe: no It gets the job done, but it's going to leave one heck of a mess • Make sure your curriculum vitae is up to date i±xeliang Don't Forget Our main goal is to kill a Progress session If the process refuses to die, live with that · Find another solution • Do NOT risk bringing down production You think this would be obvious, wouldn't you? Exchange

Killprosession Combination of KSH script and OpenEdge ABL code · killprosession.sh and killprosession.p · KSH script handles the UNIX side • ABL code queries real-time information in Killprosession Outline: 1. Validate PID and confirm destruction 2. List the DB's to which the process is connected 3. Send a few signals 4. Monitor the process' reaction 5. Disconnect the process from any remaining connected databases 6. Wait and monitor some more i±xeliang Step 1: Validate PID and Confirm Make sure the PID exists Make sure you didn't accidentally pass 1 as the PID • 1 is the "init" process · And you thought bringing the DB down would be bad for your career! Make sure the PID has no children · This is often overlooked

i**∃**xdiang:

Validate PID and Confirm (cont)	
# killprosession.sh 59272 2005/06/19-22:49:59 Child process exists: UID PID PPID C STIME TTY TIME CMD	
koup 375748 59272 0 22:49:49 pts/0 0:00 /usr/bin/ksh 2005/06/19-22:49:59 Please kill all child PIDs first 2005/06/19-22:49:59 ***********************************	
25 OPS-16: How Do I Kill Thee?	
	•
Validate PID and Confirm (cont)	
 Show the process and arguments to the user for confirmation 	-
# killprosession.sh 59272	
koup 59272 pts/0 _progres -pf /usr/local/etc/prod.pf	
Please confirm the kill of this session (y/n) :	
Exchange	
	1
Step 2: Get List of Connected DBs	
Numerous ways to do this:Look in PF (not 100%)	
 Look at command line (not 100%) 	
 Must look at _CONNECT of every running DB Use "ps -ef grep _mprosrv " to get list of 	
running databases	
 Killprosession.p will confirm/deny connection 	

Step 3: Signal the Process Killprosession attempts to emulate DB Manager at shutdown: First send a SIGEMT Just a "wake up!" - Discovered polluting db.lg files in 9.1D09 Next, send a SIGINT - Should raise a STOP condition in ABL code - Bring user back to startup procedure (-p ...) · Finally, send a SIGHUP i±xcliang Sending Signals (cont...) At this point, most well-behaved processes should be gone Do not be impatient! · Resist repeating the kill or sending a "stronger" signal VSTs should explain what's going on i±xeliang Example Log lavf 490384 pts/110 /opt/dlc/bin/_progres -pf /usr/local/etc/prod.pf Please confirm the kill of this session (y/n): 2005/01/28-10:07:36 Kill -SIGEMT executed. Wait 5 sec 2005/01/28-10:07:41 Kill -SIGIMT executed. Wait 5 sec 2005/01/28-10:07:46 Kill -SIGHUP executed. Wait 10 sec 2005/01/28-10:07:56 Waiting for end of session for DB /db/prod.db

Step 4: Monitor VSTs ABL code loops every few seconds checking VSTs _CONNECT._CONNECT-DISCONNECT Disconnect initiated (i.e. signal received) • _CONNECT._CONNECT-TRANS-ID - Process in a transaction _CONNECT._CONNECT-RESYNC - Process rolling back i≢xchang Monitoring VSTs • _CONNECT._CONNECT-INTERRUPT - Process interrupted by a signal _CONNECT._CONNECT-WAIT - Process waiting for some resource • _LATCH._LATCH-ID - Process holding shared memory latches _USERIO._USERIO-DBACCESS, _USERIO-BIREAD, _USERIO-BIWRITE - Process doing DB I/O if values change i±xeliang **Monitoring PID** Also check if CPU time is changing: • ps -o "time=" -p <pid>

Interpreting VST Information All is well if: · Process raised the disconnect and resync flag · Just wait for rollback to finish Don't touch: • If latch list is non-blank Otherwise Process hung for real · Proceed slowly and carefully i**⊒**xeliang) Interpreting VST Information No need to memorize this presentation · Killprosession will advise accordingly Sample messages: • "Process still rolling back a transaction. Do not try and kill this process!" · "Process not using any CPU or doing any DB i±xeliang Example Log 2005/01/28-10:07:56 Waiting for end of session for DB $/\mathrm{db/prod}$.db WARNING: No user disconnect seems to have been initiated

Exchange

<Parts of log snipped>
INFO : CPU Time in last 10 seconds : 0 secs
INFO : No change in CPU use or DB I/O

Step 5: Disconnect Finished waiting The process is non-responsive to signals • Killprosession will stop here if necessary Next step: • Try to disconnect the user from the databases Disconnect Get list of connected DBs and associated • Again: provided by killprosession ABL code Might have changed since initial listing Use "proshut –C disconnect <usernum>" i±xeliang Example Log 2005/01/28-10:08:47 Process not using and CPU or doing any DB IO 2005/01/28-10:08:49 Disconnecting user 54 from /db/prod.db 2005/01/28-10:08:49 Disconnecting user 592 from /db/edi.db 7007-01.03 2005/01/28-10:08:50 Disconnecting user 54 from /db/help.db 2005/01/28-10:08:50 All db disconnects attempted 2005/01/28-10:08:50 Pausing 10 seconds 2005/01/28-10:09:03 Process no longer connected to any

i±xchang.

Still not gone...

- Much to the dismay of many a system administrator, the safest thing to do is to wait some more
 - The process may still be rolling back
 - The process may still be doing some I/O
 - Or maybe it's just really, really frozen
- In all cases killprosession will tell you

OPS-16: How Do I Kill Thee'



Step 6: Open Files

- Look at what resources the process is using
- Isof: List Open Files
 - Does the process have any DB files open?
- svmon: Snapshot Virtual memory Monitor
 - AIX only (maybe "pmap" on Solaris?)
 - Is the process attached to any database shared memory segments?

OPS-16: How Do I Kill Thee?



List Open Files (Isof)

Requires root access

# lsof -p	59272	2						
COMMAND	PID	USER	FD	TYPE	DEVICE	SIZE/OFF	NODE	NAME
_progres	59272	koup	cwd	VDIR	61,5	1536	2130019	/home (/dev/lvhome)
_progres	59272	koup	0u	VCHR	30,0	0t38852	41094	/dev/pts/0
_progres	59272	koup	1u	VCHR	30,0	0t38852	41094	/dev/pts/0
_progres	59272	koup	2u	VCHR	30,0	0t38852	41094	/dev/pts/0
_progres	59272	koup	3r	VREG	61,2	1134729	149092	/opt/ (/dev/lvopt)

STOP: A file is open /db!



Virtual Memory Snapshot (svmon) Also requires root # svmon -P 59272 | grep "shared memory segment" 16244 3 work shared memory segment -6412b 6 work shared memory segment -6ffef 4 work shared memory segment -- 25394 - 21306 - 5978 0 25394 0 21306 0 5978 Check if DB shared memory segment Killprosession compares process shmem to server i≢xelianigi **Example Log** 2005/01/28-10:09:07 Attached shared memory segments: 2005/01/28-10:09:07 Listing all matching database shared memory segments: If there were no open database files NOR attached database shared memory segments then the process can be killed with a kill -8 Otherwise call Progress technical support. I would kill -8 this process Remember – YMMV! i≢xelianig Step 7: Stronger Kill If the process has: • no DB files open • no DB shared memory segments open ...it may be safe to issue a stronger kill · Proceed with caution

i⊒xdiange

Stronger Kill Send a SIGUSR1 Will generate a PROTRACE file Send a SIGFPE Floating-point exception may be handled more safely than a completely untrappable SIGKILL Probably not...

...or Do Nothing

- If process still has DB files and/or shared memory segments open
 - Do nothing
 - Take note to SIGKILL at next planned DB shutdown
- If latch list is consistently empty SIGFPE may be safe
 - Consider the risk/reward

i±xeliang ÷

In Summary It is possible to safely kill an OpenEdge sharedmemory client on UNIX Be patient Use a script to eliminate dangerous improvisations

OPS-28: A New Spin on Some Old Latches Get the real scoop from the inside guy: Rich Banville OPS-08: Alerts, Alarms, Pages and Harbingers of Trouble... When Tom Bascom talks, you should listen





