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Follow the Process

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

- ps -f versus ps -e
- ps -eu uname
- ps -p

Following More than One

```
PROCNAME[0]=""
                 PROCNAME[1]=""
 Follow the Process
                 PROCNAME [ 2 ] = " "
                 PROCNAME[3]=""
Check the Database
What If SQL Hangs?
                 USERNAME="root"
    Disable/Enable
                 GETPID()
Check on Re-enable
      WARNING!
                 ps -eu ${USERNAME} | \
                    awk '$NF ~ ^'${1}'$/ {print $1}'
  Re-configuration
```

Following More than One

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

```
REF=0
while [[ ${REF} < ${#PROC[@]} ]]
do
   PIDS[${REF}]=$(GETPID ${PROC[${REF}]})
   if [[ -z ${PIDS[${REF}]} ]]
      then
      print -n "Unable to determine PID "
      print "for >${PROC[${REF}]}<."
   fi
   (( REF += 1 ))
done</pre>
```

Following More than One

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

Re-configuration

```
while true
  for PID in ${PIDS[@]}
  do
    if ps -fp ${PID} > /dev/null 2>&1
       then
        :
     else
        print "PID ${PID} missing!"
        exit 1
    fi
    done
do
```

What if the process can restart?

Check the Database

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

- A process can be in the process stack, but still...
 - be hung in an endless loop
 - be blocked on a critical resource
 - be unresponsive

There is a Better Way

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

```
isql -U ${SYB_USER} \
 -S ${SYB_INST} <<- EOI
  ${SYB_PASS}
  select getdate()
  go
  EOI</pre>
```

The Subtleties of SQL

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

- Selecting an SQL user
 - not a database management id
- Keeping the SQL password
 - You will want to change it occasionally
- SQL code
 - Proof database is up (maybe perf. data?)
- SQL exit status
 - non-zero \$? means syntax error

What If SQL Hangs?

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

```
RC=""
Call_ISQL > ${ES_FILE} &
# Wait up to 15 seconds for isql
# then consider it "hung".
for I in 2 3 5 5
do
  if [[ -s ${ES_FILE} ]]
  then
      RC=$(<$(ES_FILE))</pre>
      rm ${ES_FILE}
      break
  fi
  sleep ${I}
done
```

Disable/Enable

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

- Sooner or later...
 - the database will require maintenance
 - Security will require a password change

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Method A

```
By Signal
 Follow the Process
                  trap monitor SIGUSR1
Check the Database
                  trap disabled SIGUSR2
What If SQL Hangs?
                 monitor()
    Disable/Enable
Check on Re-enable
                 disabled()
      WARNING!
  Re-configuration
                 monitor
```

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Method B

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

Re-configuration

By File

```
monitor()
{
   if [[ -f ${MONITOR_LOCK} ]]
   then
       print -n "Monitoring disabled at "
       date
       print -n "\tRemove ${MONITOR_LOCK} "
       print "to re-engage."
       disable
   fi
   :
   .
   .
}
```

Method B

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

Re-configuration

By File

```
disabled()
{
  while [[ -f ${MONITOR_LOCK} ]]
  then
     print -n "Monitoring disabled."
     sleep ${DISABLED_INTERVAL}
  fi
  print -n "Monitoring ENABLED at "
  date
  monitor
}
```

Advantages/Disadvantages

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

Re-configuration

By Signal

- only root can signal a process run by root or another user
- only two user assigned signals available
- By File
 - Whomever controls the file controls the monitor script

Check on Re-enable

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

- Wouldn't it be nice if you could ask the monitor to check before you enable it?
 - Wrap the checking process into a function.
 - Set a trap to run the function and only report the messages to the log file.

Nice Process

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

- Disable
- Perform maintenance
- Check
- Enable

WARNING!

```
MAX_DISABLED=120 # in minutes
               DISABLED_SLEEP=5 # in minutes
 Follow the Process
               # Inside of disabled function
Check the Database
               DTIMR=0
                sleep $(( ${DISABLED_SLEEP} * 60 ))
What If SQL Hangs?
                (( DTIMR += ${DISABLED_SLEEP} ))
   Disable/Enable
               if (( \$\{DTIMR\} < \$\{MAX\_DISABLED\} ))
Check on Re-enable
               then
     WARNING!
                  print "Monitor disabled too long!"
                  # send e-mail to pager, etc.
  Re-configuration
                fi
```

Re-configuration

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

- Wouldn't it be nice to...
 - change the SQL user and password
 - modify the process list
 - use different SQL code
 - change time intervals

Re-configuration with Autoload Functions

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

Re-configuration

Autoload functions

- FPATH=
- -typeset -f FNAME

-unset -f FNAME

Re-configuration With Autoload Functions

Follow the Process

Check the Database

What If SQL Hangs?

Disable/Enable

Check on Re-enable

WARNING!

Re-configuration

```
LOADFUNCTIONS()
{
unset -f MYFN
typeset -f MYFN
}
```

trap LOADFUNCTIONS SIGUSR1