



Hang Detect 问题梳理

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МЕДІЛТЕК

背景介绍:

- 1、机器死机或变砖,给消费者带来非常恶劣的用户体验
- 2、厂家难以分析
- 3、传统的设计存在缺陷



那么,之前是如何设计死机保护呢?

在Google Android 系统中, 死机保护是通过watchdog 机制来达成, 即将死机转换成重启.

HW Watchdog

用于监测CPU 执行是否异常, 启用Kernel RT thread tick HW watchdog 来达成, 如果异常, 则重启整个系统.

System Server Watchdog

用于监测Android System Server 关键线程和资源使用是否正常, 如果异常则重启 android 上层.

这样设计死机保护,存在什么样的缺陷呢?

- ◆ HW Watchdog 和 System Server Watchdog 分离执行
- ◆ System Server Watchdog 依赖于底层本身稳定性
- ◆ System Server 可能重启fail 掉, 导致一直卡死

这样的缺陷,可能会导致什么问题呢?

导致System Server 卡死或者重启失败, 其场景如下:

上层:

- ◆ Android 虚拟机(ART/Dalvik) 异常, 导致Java 层代码无法执行, System Server 卡死
- ◆ Surfaceflinger 卡在, system server 重启后, 将无法重启成功
- ◆ System Server Watchdog 抓取资讯时,如果自己卡住,那么将无法重启,持续卡死

低层:

- ◆ File System 异常, 导致System Server Watchdog 卡在, 无法重启
- ◆ Memory leaks, 导致System Server 卡在Kernel 中等待memory
- ◆ Kernel Driver 异常, 导致system server 无法重启成功



源码路径:

Kernel:

/kernel-3.18/drivers/misc/mediatek/aee/aed/monitor_hang.c /kernel-3.18/drivers/misc/mediatek/aee/aed/aed.h

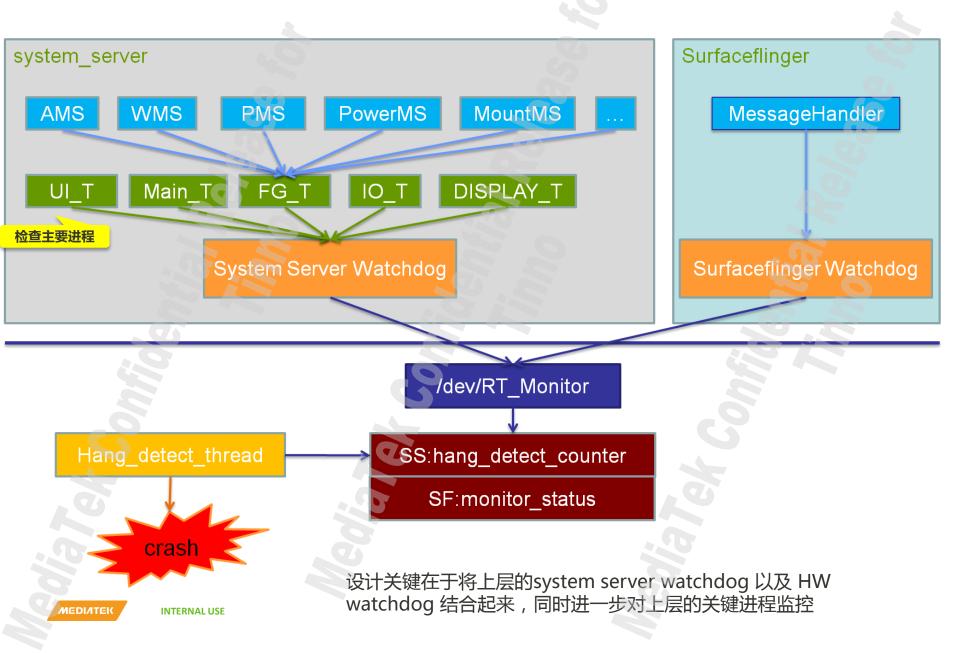
Native:

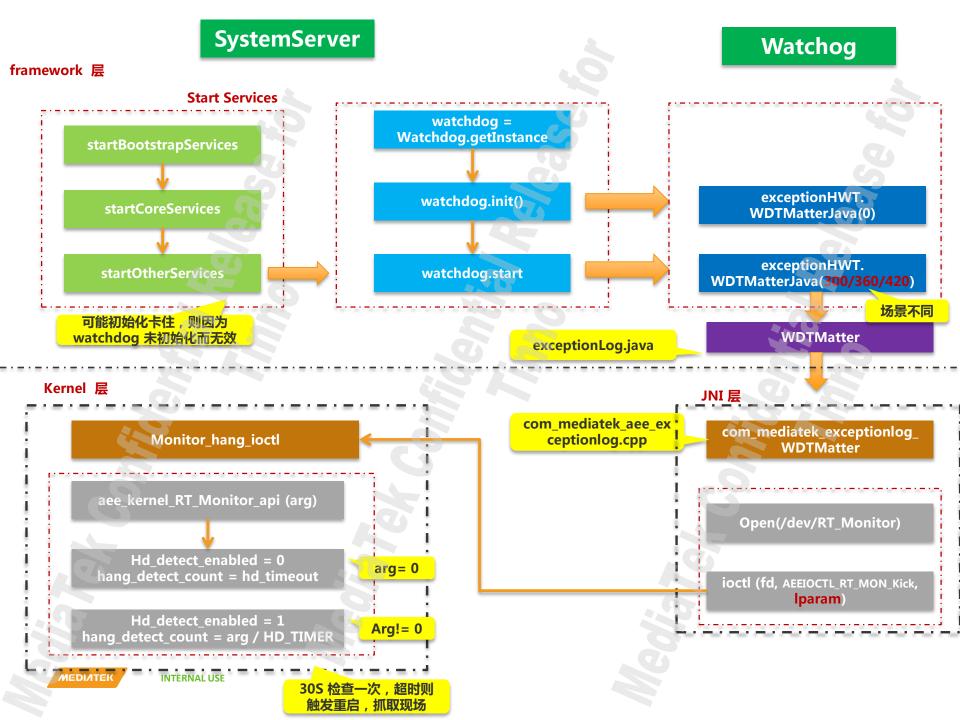
/vendor/mediatek/proprietary/external/aee/binary/inc/aee.h

Framwork:

/frameworks/base/services/java/com/android/server/SystemServer.java
/frameworks/base/services/core/java/com/android/server/Watchdog.java
/frameworks/base/core/java/com/mediatek/aee/jni/com_mediatek_aee_exceptionlog.cpp
/frameworks/native/services/surfaceflinger/mediatek/SurfaceFlingerWatchDog.cpp

设计原理





```
每30S 检查
while (1) {
       if ((1 == hd_detect_enabled) && (FindTaskByName("system_server") != -1)) {
              LOGE("[Hang_Detect] hang_detect thread counts down %d:%d \n", hang_detect_counter, hd_timeout);
                                                     如果timeout 则打印
              if (hang detect counter <= 0)
                                                      各线程的backtrace
                      ShowStatus();
              if (hang_detect_counter = 0) {
                     LOGE("[Hang Detect] we should triger
                                                                               非User 版本, 触发HWT
                     if (aee_mode != AEE_MODE_CUSTOMER_USER) {
                             aee_kernel_warning_api
                                     (__FILE__, __LINE__,
                                     DB_OPT_NE_JBT_TRACES | DB_OPT_DISPLAY_HANG_DUMP,
                                     "\nCRDISPATCH_KEY:SS Hang\n",
                                     "we triger HWT ");
                             msleep(30 * 1000);
                     } else {
                             /* only Customer user load, Only triger KE */
                             BUG();
                                              User 版本触发Bug
              hang_detect_counter-:
```

SSW 在执行的过程中,会周期性的tick hang detect,

tick 分成四种,后续版本将不断优化优化.

- ◆ 正常情况下,tick 300s, 对应count=10.
- ◆ 在dump backtrace 时, tick 600s, 对应count=20.
- ◆ 在SWT 发生的情况下, tick 720s, 对应count=24.
- ◆ 当surfaceflinger/system server 发生NE 因为coredump 抓取比较耗时, MTK aee 会主动tick 660s, 对应count=22

SW	场景	TICK	Hang_detect_count
N & N1 & O以后	正常情况	300S	300/30 = 10
N & N1 & O以后	Dump backtrace	360S	12
N & N1 & O以后	SWT	420S	14
N1 & O以后	抓取AEE DB	330S	11
O以后	SS/SF 发生NE	600S	20
O以后	SS/SF 发生NE, 开始抓取coredump	1200S	40
O以后	SS/SF 发生NE, 抓取完coredump后	570S	19

Hang_detect Debug 思路

Hang Detect 问题发生时,意味着watchdog 没有正确的执行。

按照如下方法分析

- ◆ 确认SSW tick Hang Detect的状态
- ◆ 确定SSW Thread 状态
- ◆ 关键process 状态追查
- ◆ Hang Detect KE 调整
- ◆ 保存现场快速分析

1、确认SSW Tick Hang Detect 的状态

可以从kernel log 中明确的看到:

- ◆ watchdog 看起来正常:
 - [198.215932] (1)[1322:watchdog]AEEIOCTL_RT_MON_Kick (300) [198.215945] (1)[1322:watchdog][Hang_Detect] hang_detect enabled 10
- ◆ watchdog 在dump backtrace:
 - [258.218145] (0)[1322:watchdog]AEEIOCTL_RT_MON_Kick (600)
 - [258.218171] (0)[1322:watchdog][Hang_Detect] hang_detect enabled 20
- ◆ watchdog 在做SWT:
 - [299.046542] (0)[1322:watchdog]AEEIOCTL_RT_MON_Kick (720)
 - [299.046572] (0)[1322:watchdog][Hang_Detect] hang_detect enabled 24

当然也可以从hang detect thread 的log 中看到这个:

- [210.475572] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] init found pid:1.
- [210.475735] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] mmcqd/0 found pid:158.
- [210.475815] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] surfaceflinger found pid:265.
- [210.475887] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] system_server found pid:734.
- [210.475919] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] ndroid.systemui found pid:1071.
- [210.476003] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] debuggerd found pid:4313.
- [210.476027] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] debuggerd64 found pid:4314.
- [210.476056] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] hang_detect thread counts down 10:10.

2、确认SSW Thread 的状态

◆ Watchdog 正常时,对应的backtrace.

```
[] __switch_to+0x74/0x8c from []
[] __schedule+0x314/0x794 from []
[] __schedule+0x314/0x794 from []
[] schedule+0x24/0x68 from []
[] futex_wait_queue_me+0xcc/0x158 from []
[] futex_wait_deve_me+0xcc/0x158 from []
[] do_futex+0x184/0x20c from []
[] do_futex+0x184/0x20c from []
[] gys_futex+0x88/0x19c from []
[] cpu_switch_to+0x48/0x4c from []
[] cpu_switch_to+0x48/0x4c from []

"watchdog" sysTid=1299

#00 pc 0000000000019478 /system/lib64/libc.so (syscall+28)
#01 pc 000000000000004c74 /system/lib64/libart.so (art::ConditionVariable::TimedWait(art::Thread*, long, int)+168)
#02 pc 000000000002a3e98 /system/lib64/libart.so (art::Monitor::Wait(art::Thread*, long, int, bool, art::ThreadState)+860)
#03 pc 000000000002a4e84 /system/lib64/libart.so (art::Monitor::Wait(art::Thread*, art::mirror::Object*, long, int, bool, art::ThreadState)+244)
#04 pc 0000000000000074 /data/dalvik-cache/arm64/system@framework@boot.oat
```

- ◆ 不是这个backtrace,则说明watchdog已经卡住
- ◆ 如果你没有找到watchdog 线程怎么办呢?

此时可能是两种情况:

- 1、system server SWT 重启后, system server 初始化失败 watchdog 还没有启动就卡死了。
- 2、system server 发生SWT 后,退出 因为卡在了kernel 导致system server 某个线程无法退出,分析此线程。

3、关键Process 状态追查

根据以往分析的经验,发现很多时候都是一些关键的process 卡住,导致watchdog 的行为无法达成. 所以在hang detect 中打印了关键的Process 的资讯,以便快速追查问题.

```
[ 300.505542] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] init found pid:1.
[ 300.505616] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] mmcqd/0 found pid:158.
[ 300.505649] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] surfaceflinger found pid:265.
[ 300.505678] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] system_server found pid:734.
[ 300.505688] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] ndroid.systemui found pid:1071.
[ 300.505719] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] debuggerd found pid:4313.
[ 300.505726] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] debuggerd64 found pid:4314.
[ 300.505735] (0)[90:hang_detect][Hang_Detect] hang_detect thread counts down 0:24.
```

线程卡住	说明。	
Init	任何system property 的设置或则service的重启wifi 的设置都会卡住	
mmcqd	emmc 可能卡住	
Surfaceflinger Display dirver 和 GPU 可能卡住		
systemui	stemui Keyguard 可能卡住	
debuggerd	Watchdog 抓取backtrace 时就会卡住	

4、Hang Detect KE 调整

- ◆ SYS_HANG_DETECT_RAW 开辟专门的hang detect buffer 存储相关进程信息;不担心被刷掉
- ◆ DATA_ANR_TRACES 查看上层的backtrace, 存放/data/anr 的资讯 再确认到system server 的SWT 流程已经抓上层trace 时, 查看

5、保存线程分析

- ◆ 当前面的资讯都难以最终定位root cause
- ◆ 将重启再变成死机,再用分析死机现场

案例分享 MEDIATEK **INTERNAL USE**

Case1: ALPS04678125 [[CF Blocking][Moto][Lima] 手机卡死,按电源键无法点亮屏幕,插上充电器没有反应]

平 台: MT6771

软件版本:alps-mp-p0.mp1.tc2sp-V1.17

现象:

按Pwrkey 无反应,插入USB也没有反应,adb 也无法使用;

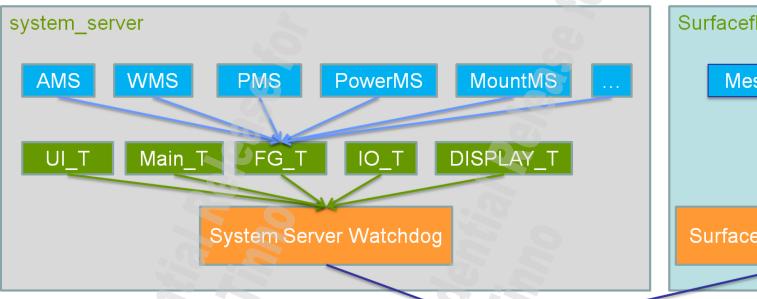
只能长按Pwrkey 触发重启;抓取不到有效的log信息。

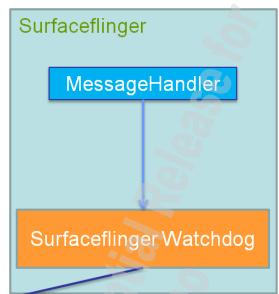
SYS_HANG_DETECT_RAW文件中,为什么有些进程在抓取不到?

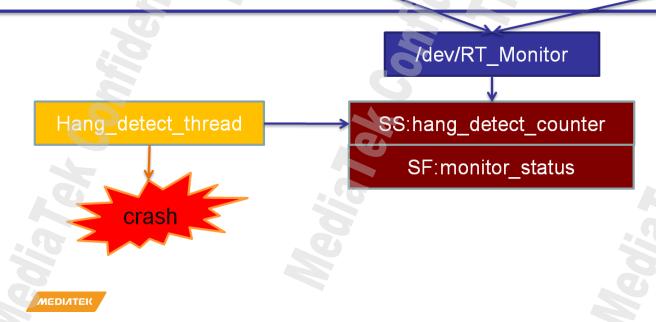
```
D 171.126230 1667 75 11 0x414040 ....
watchdog
<fffff8008e48c3c> schedule+0x6c/0x88
<fffff80081539f8> refrigerator+0x74/0x1ac
<fffff800817175c> futex wait queue me+0x15c/0x164
<fffff800816f318> futex wait+0x154/0x33c
<fffff800816dccc> do futex+0xf8/0x15f0
<fffff8008170e10> SyS futex+0x150/0x1a8
<fffff8008085c18> sys trace return+0x0/0x4
<ffffffffffffff Oxffffffffffffff
PhotonicModulat D 296740.687611 3822 37750 ...
<fffff8008e4928c> schedule+0x634/0x8c4
<fffff8008e48c3c> schedule+0x6c/0x88
<fffff800813d4d4> synchronize irq+0x9c/0xec
<fffff8008145a20> suspend device irqs+0x94/0x108
<fffff80084ff220> dpm suspend noirq+0x164/0x690
<fffff8008134ea0> suspend devices and enter+0x1dc/0xbbc
<fffff8008136324> pm_suspend+0x934/0x9dc
<fffff8008133c2c> state store+0x5c/0x98
<fffff800845b054> kobj attr store+0x14/0x24
<ffffff80082db8e8> sysfs kf write+0x78/0xac
<fffff80082da2ac> kernfs fop write+0x17c/0x1d4
<fffff800824631c> vfs write+0xd4/0x244
<fffff8008246594> SyS write+0x54/0xb4
<fffff8008085c18> sys trace return+0x0/0x4
<fffffffffffff Oxfffffffffffff
irg/75-primary D 100.817142 243 337 0 ....
<fffff8008e4c424> schedule timeout+0x40/0x470
<fffff8008e4b7c0> down common+0x94/0xfc
<fffff8008e4b698> down+0x14/0x1c
<ffffff8008128a48> down+0x48/0x4c
<fffff8008a927fc> rt9471 irg handler+0x70/0x1fc
<ffffff800813fb5c> irg thread fn+0x2c/0x50
<fffff800813f9f4> irq thread+0x148/0x22c
<fffff80080d2108> kthread+0xf0/0x100
<fffff8008085b70> ret from fork+0x10/0x20
<ffffffffffffff Oxffffffffffffff
     MEDIATEK
```

```
watchdog
            D 2821.441193 5922 1766 ....
<c0e03cb8> schedule+0x368/0x910
<c0e042b4> schedule+0x54/0xc4
<c01bd7dc> refrigerator+0x90/0x188
<c01d8168> futex wait queue me+0x1b4/0x1bc
<c01d8ac8> futex wait+0x13c/0x29c
<c01da850> do futex+0x138/0xc88
<c01db4c8> SyS futex+0x128/0x1ac
<ffffffff> 0xffffffff
irq/89-primary_ D 1482.711631 244 11409 ....
<c0e03cb8> schedule+0x368/0x910
<c0e042b4> schedule+0x54/0xc4
<c0e07660> schedule timeout+0x178/0x298
<c0e06410> down+0x78/0xc4
<c01a1c38> down+0x4c/0x60
<c0a6f6e0> rt9471 i2c block read.constprop.3+0x40/0x78
<c0a6f76c> rt9471 irq handler+0x54/0x154
<c01af4ac> irq thread fn+0x24/0x5c
<c01af6d0> irg thread+0x168/0x288
<c0149aa8> kthread+0x114/0x12c
<ffffffff> 0xffffffff
```

为什么 pm_suspend backtrace 本次 Hang_detect 未抓取到?





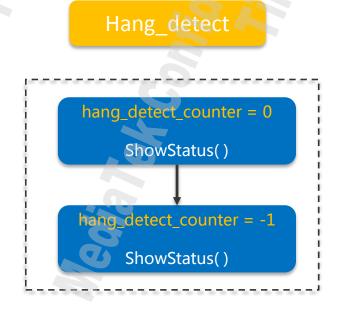


发生Hang_detect 有两种可能:

- 1、卡在上层
- 2、卡在Kernel 层

发生异常时,则需要打印关键进程的backtrace进行分析; SYS_HANG_DETECT_RAW 应运而生。

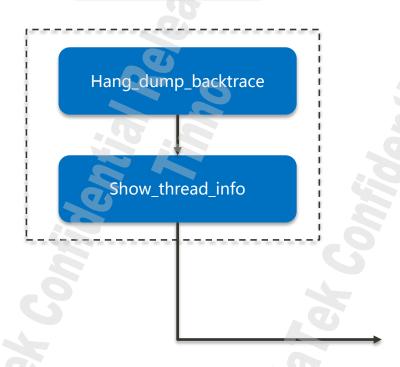
1、何时dump 呢?





2、dump 哪些关键的信息呢?

showstatus



```
for_each_thread(p, t) {
    if (try_get_task_stack(t)) {
        get_task_struct(t);
        show_thread_info(t, false);
        put_task_stack(t);
        put_task_struct(t);
}
```

3、dump buffer 有多大? 有2M的内存空间存放信息,单条信息可存放256 Byte

```
#ifdef HANG_LOW_MEM
#define MAX_HANG_INFO_SIZE (512*1024) /* 512 K info for low mem*/
#else
#define MAX_HANG_INFO_SIZE (2*1024*1024) /* 2M info */
#endif

static int MaxHangInfoSize = MAX_HANG_INFO_SIZE;
#define MAX_STRING_SIZE 256
char hang_buff[MAX_HANG_INFO_SIZE];
```

4、以及buffer执行机制? Buffer满后,丢掉需要添加的信息



5、如何判断buffer 是否溢出? 查看keyword 出现的次数:" dump backtrace start"

SYS_HANG_DETECT_RAW:

Line 2: dump backtrace start: 2251787086089 Line 8629: dump backtrace start: 2282540542700

如果打印两次,则说明第一次打印是完整的。

小结:

在SYS_HANG_DETECT_RAW 未溢出的情况下,未找到对应的进程,则有可能未处于 TASK_RUNNING, TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE



Case 2: Kernel suspend 流程卡死, 导致hang detect 重启

现象:从后台返回,出现比较多的hang detect thread KE

看到大批量的thread 全部卡住,并且watchdog 的状态是

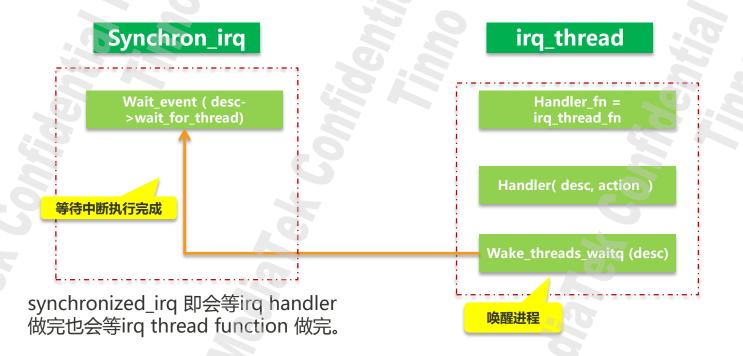
```
[179942.389198] 0)watchdog
[179942.389206] 0) ffffffc000085a84
[179942.389207] 0) 0 1374
[179942.389210] 0)Call trace:
[179942.389221] 0)[] __switch_to+0x74/0x8c
[179942.389234] 0)[] schedule+0x314/0x794
[179942.389248] 0)[] schedule+0x24/0x68
[179942.389258] 0)[] __refrigerator+0x6c/0xf4
[179942.389269] 0)[] futex_wait_queue_me+0x150/0x158
                                                        会发现很特别的__refrigerator 这个函数,怎么会停留在
[179942.389280] 0)[] futex wait+0x120/0x20c
                                                        这里呢,貌似有点不占边,其实此是当机器suspend时,
[179942.389291] 0)[] do_futex+0x184/0xa48
[179942.389301] 0)[] SyS_futex+0x88/0x19c
                                                        freezer user space task 后,强行将process 切换到
[179942.389313] 0)android.bg
                                                          refrigerator 中等待
[179942.389320] 0) ffffffc000085a84
[179942.389322] 0)
                   0 1447
[179942.389325] 0)Call trace:
[179942.389336] 0)[] __switch_to+0x74/0x8c
[179942.389350] 0)[] __schedule+0x314/0x794
[179942.389363] 0)[] schedule+0x24/0x68
[179942.389372] 0)[] refrigerator+0x6c/0xf4
[179942.389385] 0)[] do nanosleep+0x108/0x110
[179942.389396] 0)[] hrtimer nanosleep+0x8c/0x108
[179942.389407] 0)[] SyS_nanosleep+0x90/0xa8
```

如果你看到这样的情况,那么即说明当时系统的suspend 流程卡住了,并且不是卡在了driver 的early suspend 流程,而是pm_suspend 流程中了,因此你需要快速的找到suspend 的kworker 卡在了哪里.

```
[179942.393792] 0)Workqueue: autosleep try_to_suspend
[179942.393795] 0)Call trace:
[179942.393807] 0)[] __switch_to+0x74/0x8c
[179942.393821] 0)[] __schedule+0x314/0x794
[179942.393835] 0)[] schedule+0x24/0x68
[179942.393850] 0)[] synchronize irq+0x88/0xc4
[179942.393865] 0)[] suspend device irqs+0xdc/0xe4
[179942.393878] 0)[] dpm_suspend_noirq+0x2c/0x288
[179942.393889] 0)[] dpm_suspend_end+0x34/0x84
[179942.393905] 0)[] suspend devices and enter+0x150/0x4a4
[179942.393917] 0)[] enter state+0x15c/0x190
[179942.393929] 0)[] pm_suspend+0x2c/0xa8
[179942.393939] 0)[] try to suspend+0x148/0x1a8
[179942.393955] 0)[] process one work+0x148/0x468
[179942.393968] 0)[] worker thread+0x138/0x3c0
[179942.393979] 0)[] kthread+0xb0/0xbc
```

在这个过程中,有执行synchronize_irq ,这个是等目前的IRQ做完为后续的disable irq: arch_suspend_disable_irqs 做准备.

当时的第一直觉是,这个irq handler 执行太久,按理早就WDT 重启了,不至于等到hang detect 来检测到了。于是看了一下 synchronize_irq 的代码.



此问题就变成了肯定有人注册了irq thread function, 并且没有执行完毕, 因为这个thread 肯定从irq_thread 中执行, 于是追查, 可以看到:

```
[179942.389537] 0)irq/291-spi0.0 D
[179942.389544] 0) ffffffc000085a84
[179942.389546] 0)
[179942.389549] 0) Call trace:
[179942.389561] 0)[] switch_to+0x74/0x8c
[179942.389575] 0)[] schedule+0x314/0x794
[179942.389588] 0)[] schedule+0x24/0x68
[179942.389601] 0)[] schedule timeout+0x128/0x20c
[179942.389614] 0)[] down timeout+0x68/0xc8
[179942.389625] 0)[] down_timeout+0x5c/0x84
[179942.389640] 0)[] connection_read_data+0x38/0xac
[179942.389654] 0)[] mc wait notification+0xd0/0x148
[179942.389670] 0)[] gf516m send cmd secdrv+0x68/0x1e8
[179942.389681] 0)[] gf516m irq+0x50/0x638
[179942.389692] 0)[] irq thread+0x110/0x164
[179942.389703] 0)[] kthread+0xb0/0xbc
```

于是这个问题就变得很明显了,gf516m 这个指纹识别的irq, 通过request_thread_irq 注册,然后和TEE 通讯mc_wait_notification, 结果卡住了,从而导致hang detect 重启.

找汇顶的工程师协助处理,将流程改成irq — work queue 的方式执行,以规避掉目前的情况。

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