

Overview of Tandem



History of Tandem Computers

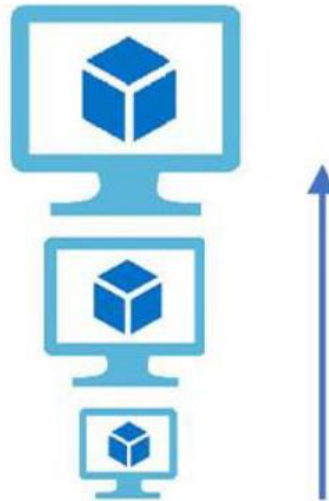
- Founded in 1974
 - NonStop I finished in 1975
 - NonStop II released in 1981
- Acquired by Compaq in 1997
- In 1999, it was determined that Tandem NonStop runs
 - 90% of the world's securities trades
 - 80% of the world's ATMs
 - 66% credit card transactions
- Compaq acquired by Hewlett-Packard in 2002

Tandem NonStop

- Continuous Availability
- Unlimited Scalability
- Data Integrity

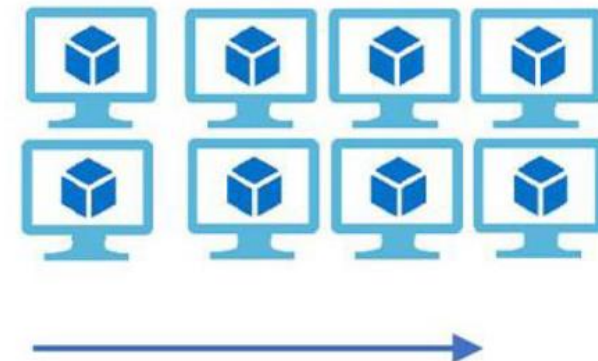
Vertical Scaling

(Increase size of instance (RAM , CPU etc.))



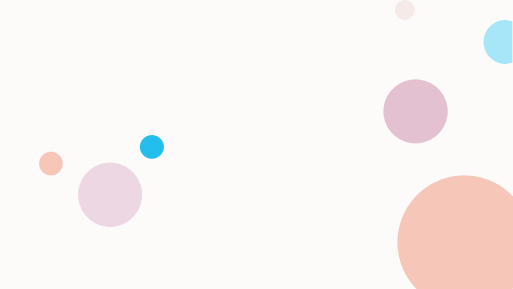
Horizontal Scaling

(Add more instances)





• How are these Features Achieved?

- Redundancy
 - Replication
 - Loose Coupling
 - Shared Nothing
 - Message-Based Architecture
 - Guardian OS (Nonstop I)
 - Checkpointing
- 


Nonstop I

- Finished in 1975
- Process Pairs
 - Primary
 - Backup





• Later Versions

- Nonstop II
 - Released in 1981
 - Improvement of speed/memory
 - NonStop TXP
 - Released in 1983
 - Doubled Speed
 - Quadrupled memory
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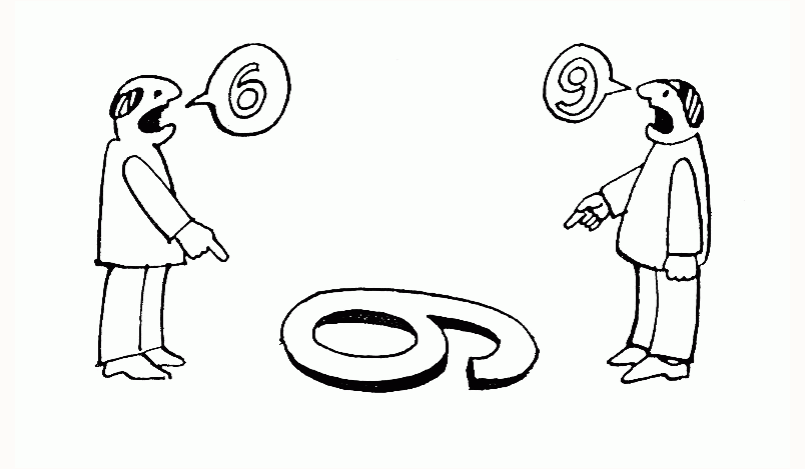


NonStop Himalaya

- FOX – allows NonStop systems to be connected
- Himalaya
 - Finished in 1993
 - Changed underlying architecture
 - Peer-to-Peer
 - ¼ downtime of other vendors


NonStop Today

- Self-Checking Processors
- Mirroring
- Power-Failure Protection
- Identical Instruction Streams





NonStop OS

- Message-Based
 - Includes the Guardian layer
 - Supported Languages
 - Java
 - C
 - C++
 - COBOL
 - SCOBOL
 - TAL
 - TACL
- 

TAL – Transaction Application Language

- Originally “Tandem Application Language”
- CISC – Complex Instruction Set Computer
- Syntax like ALGOL or PASCAL
- Semantics like C
 - No indefinite levels of nesting
 - Does not pass complex arguments by value
 - Does not strictly type most variable references

Sample ALGOL Program:

```
procedure Absmax(a) Size:(n, m) Result:(y) Subscripts:(i, k);  
  value n, m; array a; integer n, m, i, k; real y;  
  comment The absolute greatest element of the matrix a, of size n by m,  
    is copied to y, and the subscripts of this element to i and k;  
begin  
  integer p, q;  
  y := 0; i := k := 1;  
  for p := 1 step 1 until n do  
    for q := 1 step 1 until m do  
      if abs(a[p, q]) > y then  
        begin y := abs(a[p, q]);  
          i := p; k := q  
        end  
    end  
end Absmax
```

Sample Pascal Program

```
while a <> b do WriteLn('Waiting');

if a > b then WriteLn('Condition met')    {no semicolon allowed before else}
    else WriteLn('Condition not met');

for i := 1 to 10 do {no semicolon here as it would detach the next statement}
    WriteLn('Iteration: ', i);

repeat
    a := a + 1
until a = 10;

case i of
    0 : Write('zero');
    1 : Write('one');
    2 : Write('two');
    3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10: Write('?')
end;
```

Sample TAL Programs

```
!This is a source file named MYSRC.  
  
?SOURCE $SYSTEM.SYSTEM.EXTDECS (INITIALIZER)  
                                !Include system procedure  
  
PROC myproc MAIN;              !Declare procedure MYPROC  
  BEGIN  
    INT var1;                  !Declare variables  
    INT var2;  
    INT total;  
  
    CALL initializer;          !Handle start-up message  
    var1 := 5;                 !Assign value to VAR1  
    var2 := 10;                !Assign value to VAR2  
    total := var1 + var2;      !Assign sum to TOTAL  
  END;                        !End MYPROC
```

Sample TAL Programs (cont.)

```
PROC x;  
  BEGIN  
    INT var;  
    LABEL label_one;           !Declare a local label  
  
    !Lots of statements  
    label_one :                !Place the label at this  
    var := 5;                  ! assignment statement  
    !More statements  
  END;
```



TACL

- Tandem Advanced Command Language
- Scripting Language
- Shell in Tandem/Nonstop computers



Sources Used

- <https://cs.stanford.edu/people/eroberts/courses/soco/projects/2003-04/fault-tolerant-computing/how-tandem.html>
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