Software Managed Resiliency

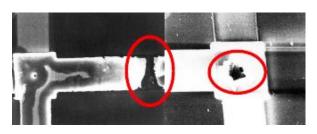
Siva Hari

Lei Chen, Xin Fu, Pradeep Ramachandran, Swarup Sahoo, Rob Smolenski, Sarita Adve

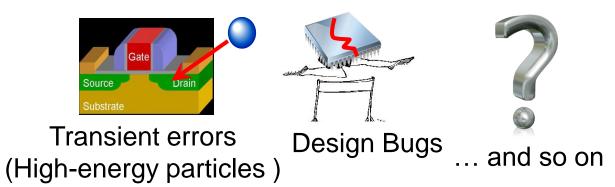
Department of Computer Science
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
swat@cs.illinois.edu

Motivation

Hardware will fail in-the-field due to several reasons



Wear-out (Devices are weaker)



⇒ Need in-field detection, diagnosis, recovery, repair

- Reliability problem pervasive across many markets
 - Traditional redundancy solutions (e.g., nMR) too expensive
 - ⇒ Need low-cost solutions for multiple failure sources
 - * Must incur low area, performance, power overhead

Observations

- Need handle only hardware faults that propagate to software
- Fault-free case remains common, must be optimized

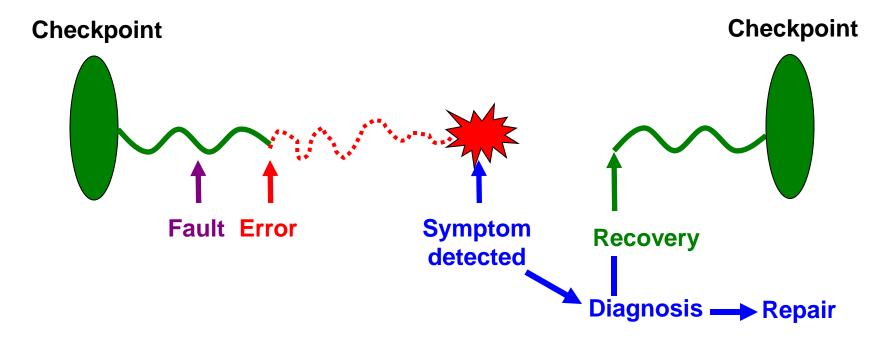
- ⇒ Watch for software anomalies (symptoms)
 - Zero to low overhead "always-on" monitors

Diagnose cause after symptom detected

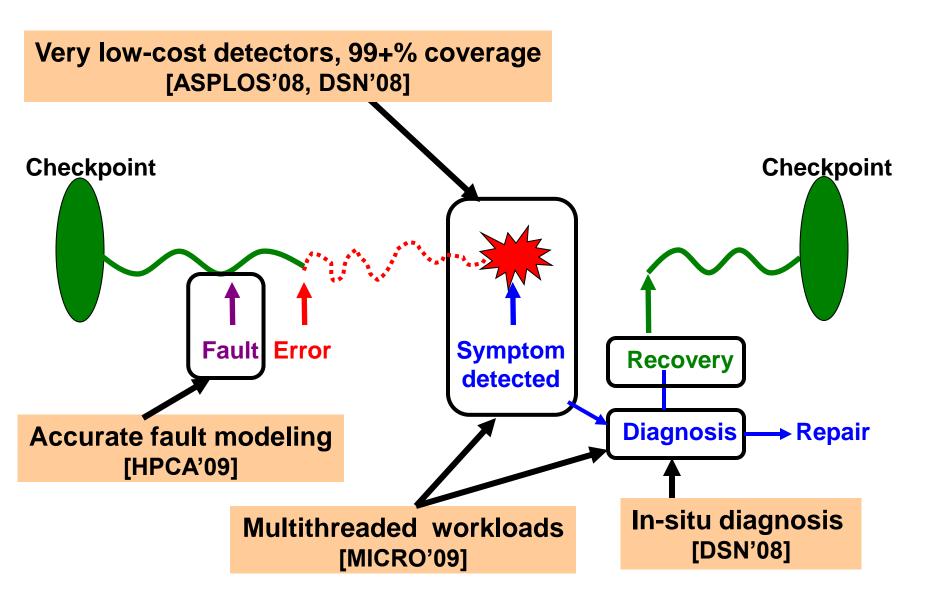
- May incur high overhead, but rarely invoked
- ⇒ **SWAT**: SoftWare Anomaly Treatment

SWAT Framework Components

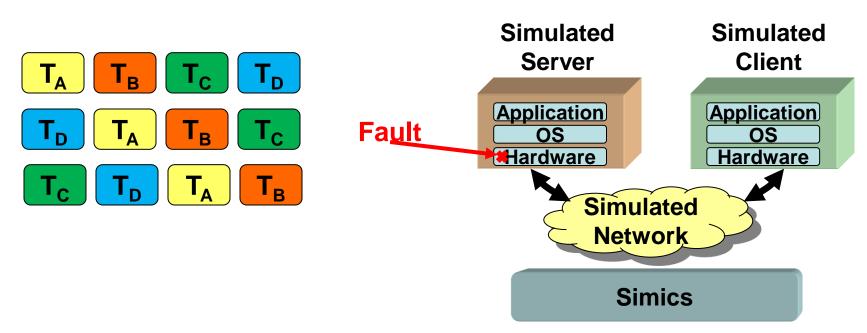
- Detection: Symptoms of software misbehavior
- Diagnosis: Rollback/replay on multicore
- Recovery: Checkpoint/rollback, output buffering
- Repair/reconfiguration: Redundant, reconfigurable hardware
- Flexible control through firmware



SWAT Contributions So Far



SWAT on Multicore and Distributed Systems



- Off-core faults
- Client/server interactions
- Exploit safe parallel languages
 - DeNovo + Deterministic Parallel Java for safe parallelism
 - Will explore for resiliency

Application-Driven Resiliency





- Leverage app knowledge and structure for s/w reliability
 - Can improve both SDCs and recovery
 E.g., stateless recovery for server threads,
 transactional semantics for clients,
 assertions in production code

Validation and Prototype



- FPGA prototype with Michigan CrashTest
 - Realistic fault models
 - Full multicore implementation with firmware

Thank You