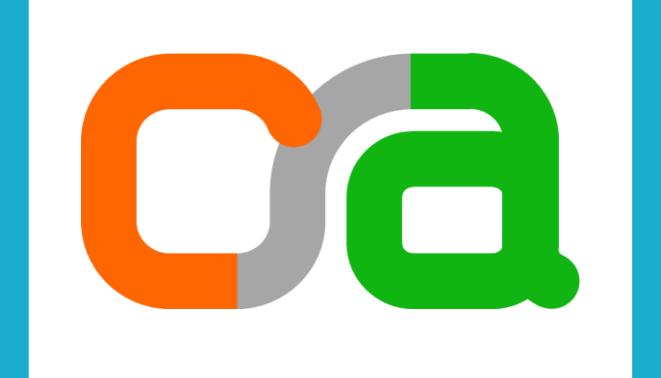




Verifying Data-race Freedom of Kernel APIs in a Real Time Operating System



Suvam Mukherjee

Advisor : Prof. Deepak D' Souza

Department of Computer Science and Automation, Indian Institute of Science

Problem Definition

- Verify data-race freedom of a library of kernel APIs.
- Case Study: FreeRTOS, a popular real-time embedded operating system
 - Find data-races
 - Create data-race free version of FreeRTOS

Preliminaries

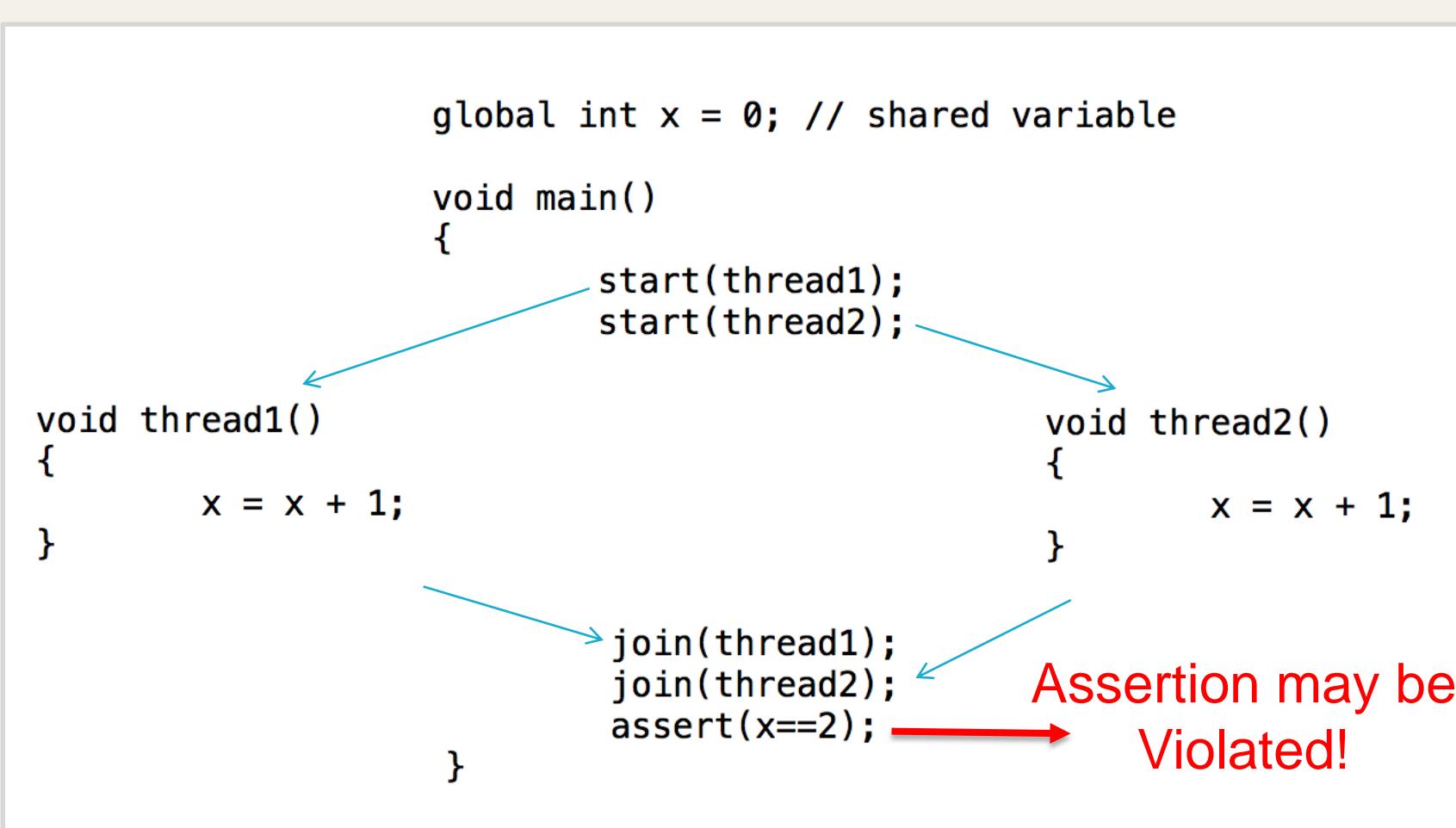
- Examples of **Kernel API** Operations:
 - Task Creation,
 - Queue Creation,
 - Inter-Task Communication, etc.

Application Programmer Interface (API)	Interrupt Service Routines (ISR)
xTaskCreate	xTaskGetTickCountFromISR
vTaskDelay	xTaskResumeFromISR
vTaskDelete	xQueueIsEmptyFromISR
xQueueCreate	xQueueIsFullFromISR
xTaskGetTickCount	uxQueueMessagesWaitingFromISR
uxTaskGetNumberOfTasks	xQueueReceiveFromISR
uxTaskPriorityGet	xQueueSendFromISR
vTaskPrioritySet	...
...	Tick

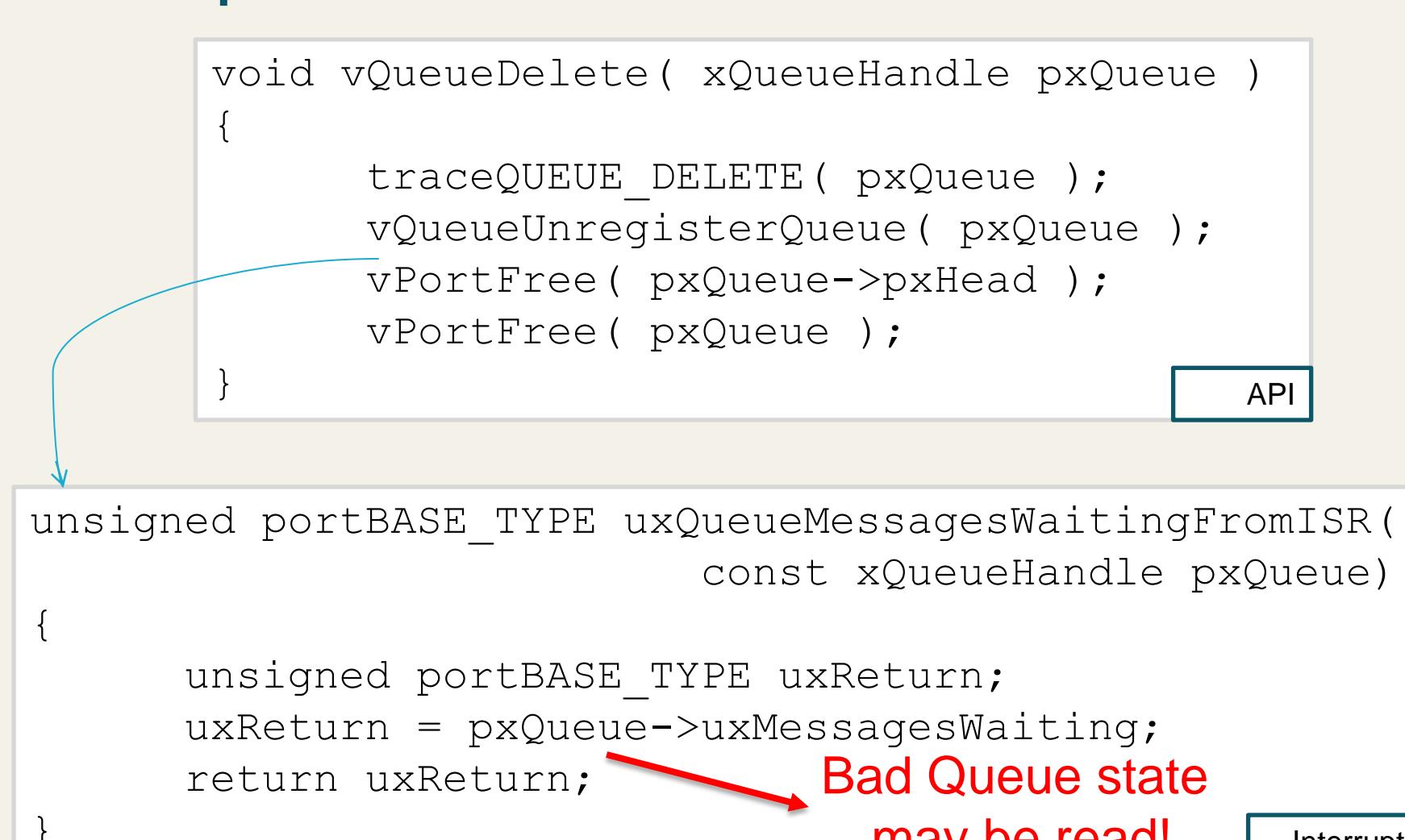
Data-races

- Non atomic execution of critical sections
- Can cause system failures
- Difficult to reproduce and debug, as it depends on specific interleavings

Example 1:



Example 2:



Verification

- Guarantees for any application with an arbitrary number of tasks (unlike bug-finding)
- Helps to create a version of the RTOS certified against data races

Proposed Solution

- Model control flow
- Model accesses to shared data structures
- Perform suitable abstractions
- Model check a finite subset of reduced models
 - Enhances scalability
 - Preserves soundness guarantees

A Case Study: FreeRTOS

- One of the most popular real time operating systems
- Over 100,000 downloads in 2014 alone
- Uses a preemptive flag-based and priority-based scheduling policy
- Rich set of APIs performing a wide variety of operations
 - Creating tasks,
 - Creating queues,
 - Communication between tasks, and many more
- Presence of interrupts
 - Specific set of functions which interrupt handlers can invoke

API

```
int QueueSend(QHandle pxQ, void *ItemToQueue) {
    // Repeat till successful send
    DISABLE_INTERRUPTS();
    if(!QueueFull(pxQ)) { // queue is not full
        // Copy data to queue
        CopyDataToQueue(pxQ, ItemToQueue);
        if(!empty(pxQ->WaitingToReceive)) {
            // Move task at head of WaitingToReceive list to
            // ReadyTasksList
            ReadyTasksList(pxQ);
        }
        ENABLE_INTERRUPTS();
        return PASS;
    }
    ENABLE_INTERRUPTS();
}
```

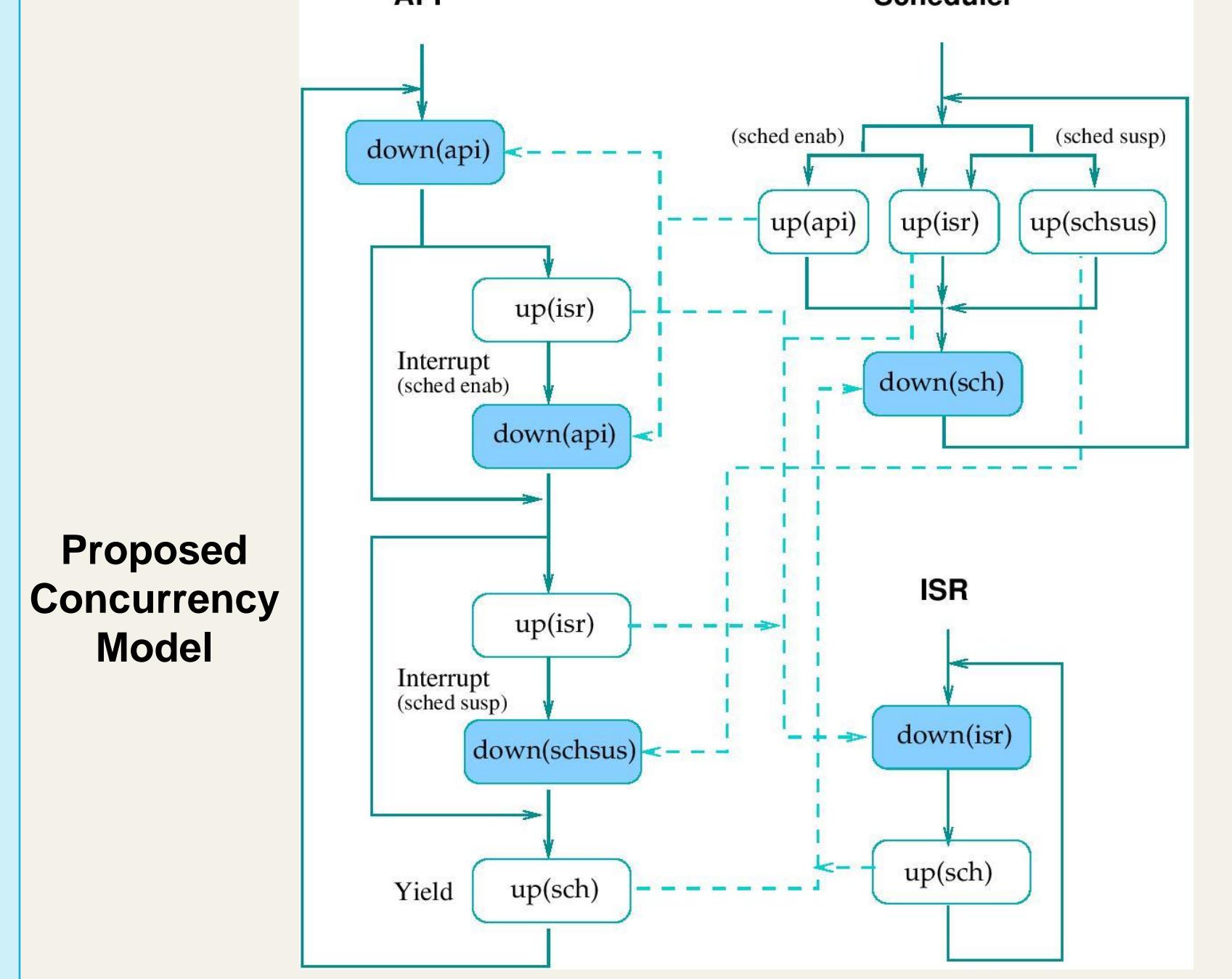
Critical Section

```
// Reach here when queue is full
++SchedulerSuspended; // Suspend scheduler
LockQueue(pxQ); // Lock queue
if(QueueFull(pxQ)) { // check if queue is still full
    // move current task from ReadyTasksList to the
    // WaitingToSend list of pxQ
}
UnlockQueue(pxQ);
// Resume scheduler, yield if higher priority task woken
--SchedulerSuspended; // Resume scheduler
if(0) { // higher priority task woken
    YIELD();
}
}
```

Scheduler Suspended

ISR

```
void TaskIncrementTick() {
    if(SchedulerSuspended == 0) {
        ++TickCount;
        if(TickCount == 0) {
            // swap delayed lists
            Temp = DelayedTaskList;
            DelayedTaskList = OverflowDelayedTaskList;
            OverflowDelayedTaskList = Temp;
            ...
        }
        // Move tasks whose time-to-awake is now
        // from DelayedTaskList to ReadyTasksList.
        CheckDelayedTasks();
    } else {
        ++MissedTicks;
    }
}
```



Experimental Evaluation

- Model checking M2, on a 128 GB RAM, 2 X (8 core Intel Xeon Haswell 2.6 GHz) system

Running time: > 3 hours

RAM used: > 39 GB

States explored: 4.43×10^8

Hard!

- Reduced models

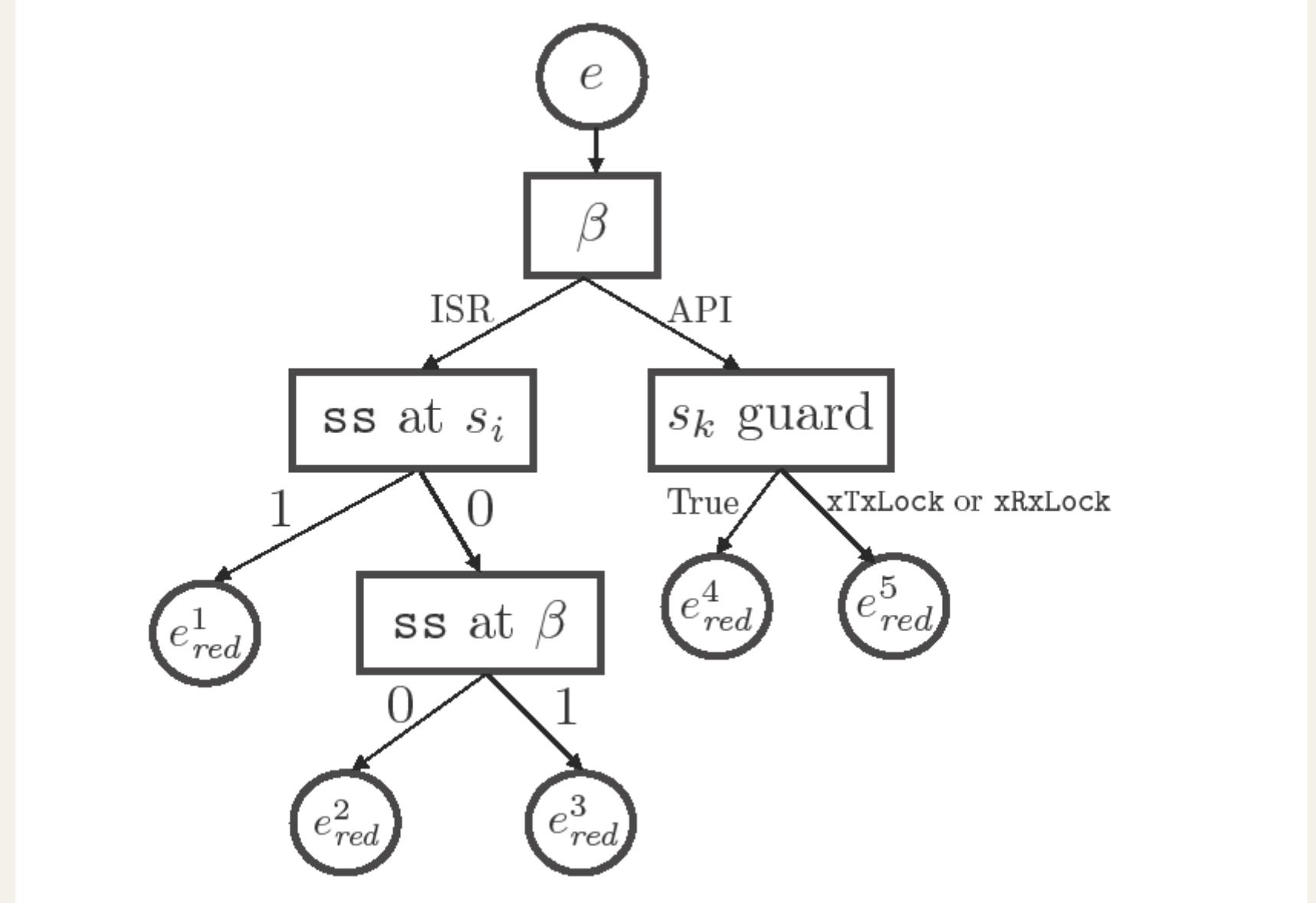
- Process 1: API
- Process 2: API
- Process 3: ISR
- Process 4: Tick Interrupt
- Process 5: Scheduler

- Model check $17 \times 17 \times 7 = 2023$ such reduced models

API API ISR

Problem	RAM	Running Time
M2	> 39 GB	> 3 hours
M_red	~ 3GB	~ 1.85 hours

Proof-Sketch



Any execution **e** with a data-race, of the model with **n** tasks, can be reduced to an execution of *some* reduced model. Moreover, the latter execution preserves the data-race.

Some Identified Data-races

Racing Data Structure	Task 1	Task 2	Type
userQueue	vQueueDelete	xQueueSend	H
userQueue	vQueueDelete	xQueueIsQueueFullFromISR	H
userQueue	xQueueSend	xQueueReceiveFromISR	H
userQueue	vQueueDelete	uxQueueMessagesWaitingFromISR	H
userQueue	vQueueDelete	xQueueReceive	H
userQueue	vQueueDelete	xQueueSendFromISR	H
userQueue	vQueueDelete	uxQueueMessagesWaiting	H
userQueue	xQueueSend	xQueueSendFromISR	H
userQueue	vQueueDelete	xQueueReceiveFromISR	H
userQueue	xQueueReceive	xQueueReceiveFromISR	H
userQueue	vQueueDelete	xQueueIsQueueEmptyFromISR	H
userQueue	vQueueDelete	vQueueDelete	H
pxCurrentTCB	xTaskCreate	Tick	B
pxCurrentTCB	xTaskCreate	xTaskCreate	B
pxCurrentTCB	vTaskResume	Tick	B
pxCurrentTCB	vTaskResume	xTaskCreate	B
uxPriority	xTaskCreate	vTaskPrioritySet	B
uxCurrentNumberOfTasks	xTaskCreate	uxTaskGetNumberOfTasks	B

H: Harmful
B: Benign

Conclusion

- Proposed an approach to model and exhaustively check a library of Kernel APIs in an RTOS for data races
- The proposed steps:
 - Model control flow and access to shared data structures
 - Perform suitable abstractions
 - For scalability, model check a small number of reduced models
- Concrete instantiation of our approach
 - Modelled concurrency behaviors of FreeRTOS Kernel APIs and ISRs
 - Model checked 2023 reduced models in under 2 hours
 - Detected 30 data races and classified them as harmful or benign
 - Used the detected races to create a certified race-free version of FreeRTOS

Future Directions

- Carry out further instantiations, for example, OSEK, java.util.concurrent etc.
- Identify general patterns which allow reductions to model checking a finite set of "smaller" models