# Trace-based capture and replay for detecting Go concurrency bugs

Study project

### Erik Kassubek

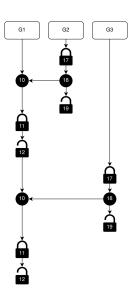
Department of Computer Science Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg

04.06.2025

Advisor: Prof. Dr. Sulzmann Examiner: Prof. Dr. Thiemann

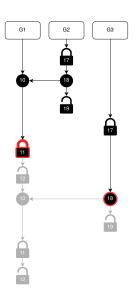
### Concurrency Bugs

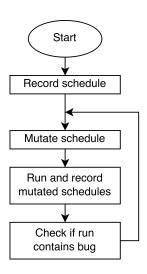
```
c = make(chan bool)
func R1() {
 for i := 0; i < 2; i++ \{
func R2() {
 m.Unlock()
func main() {
 go R1() // G1
 qo R2() // G2
```



### Concurrency Bugs

```
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func R1() {
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### **Project**

- Implement/improve execution tracing of go programs
- Implement replay mechanics for go programs
- Implement simple fuzzing approaches

advocate	redraw gfuzz mut	1 hour ago
doc doc	simplify trace format for select	2 days ago
doc_proj	simplify trace format for select	2 days ago
examples	add achievements to Project	4 days ago
go-patch	temp fix for stuck trace write	13 hours ago
.gitignore	remove eval folder, update go-patch	last month
LICENSE		2 years ago
PROJECT.md	add pre	4 days ago
☐ README.md	improve simple leak detection	3 weeks ago

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## Tracing

### **Tracing**

- Record concurrency operations
  - fork, routine end
  - mutex
  - channel, select
  - once, wait group, conditional variables
  - atomic operations
- Implemented in runtime
- Routine local recording

## Tracing Timestamp

- When was operation executed
- Required to reconstruct global trace
- Implemented as atomic.Int32

### Tracing

### **Elements**

```
func (m *Mutex) Lock() { // simplified
  advocateIndex := runtime.AdvocateMutexPre(m.id, runtime.OperationMutexLock)

m.mu.Lock()

runtime.AdvocateMutexPost(advocateIndex, true)

type g struct { // simplified
  ... // routine data, e.g. stack parameter

advocateRoutineInfo *AdvocateRoutine
}
```



### Replay

- Execute program schedule based on trace
- Wait and release mechanism
- Keep track of next operation to be executed
- Operations wait until it is there turn

```
Key
```

```
func BuildReplayKey(routine int, file string, line int) string {
 return intToString(routine) + ":" + file + ":" + intToString(line)
c := make(chan int, 2)
for i := range 2 {
a := func() {
go a()
go a()
```

Note: Inlining has been deactivated

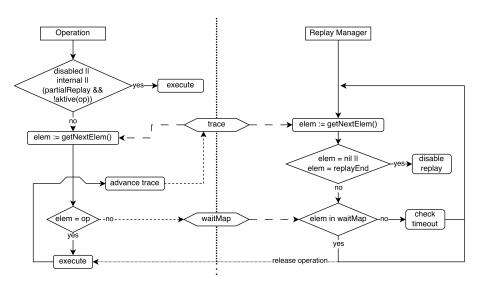
## Replay

### In Operation

```
func (m *Mutex) Lock() { // simplified
  active, chWait, chAck := runtime.WaitForReplay(2, true)

if active {
  defer func() { chAck <- struct{}{ }}()
  replayElem := <-chWait
}
</pre>
```

### Replay Replay



## Replay

Select

```
1 select {
2 case c <- 1:
3 case <- d:
4 case <- e:
5 case f <- 1:
6 }

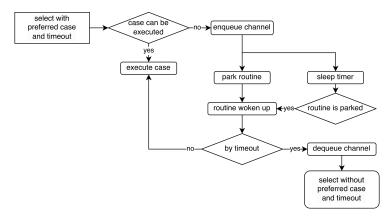
1 scases = [
2 {c, send},
3 {f, send},
4 {e, recv},
5 {d, recv}
6 ]

7 selectedIndex = 2</pre>
```

### Replay

#### Select with timeout

- First try only preferred case
- On timeout, if no partner is available, try all
- Required for some fuzzing approaches



## Fuzzing GFuzz I

- Based on work by Lio et al. [1]
- Reorder concurrent communication with selects

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 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Z. Liu et al., "Who goes first? detecting go concurrency bugs via message reordering"

GFuzz: Example

```
func main() {
 c := make(chan int, 2)
 d := make(chan int, 2)
 e := make(chan int, 1)
 go func() {
 go func() {
 close(e)
```

## Fuzzing GFuzz II

- For each select, get executed case
- Mutate preferred cases
- Replay select with timeout
- No replay of operation order

### Fuzzing GoPie

- Based on work by Jiang et al. [2]
- Improvement of GFuzz
- Mutate order of channel and mutex
- Implement original and improved version

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 $<sup>^2</sup>$ Z. Jiang et al., "Effective Concurrency Testing for Go via Directional Primitive-Constrained Interleaving Exploration"

GoPie: Mutation and Replay

- Mutate order of concurrency operations
- Construct relations between operations
- Rule based mutation on subset (scheduling chains) of operations
  - Abridge
  - Flip
  - Substitute
  - Augment
- Partial replay of subset

GoPie+: Improvements I

```
func main() {
 c := make(chan bool)
 go func() {
 go func() {
 if res := <- c; res {
```

### GoPie+: Improvements II

- full replay before mutated operations to guaranty that the program reaches the modified code block
- full coverage of all concurrency primitives
- consider scheduling chains resulting from mutated program runs
- mutate partially executed operations
- exclude superfluous mutations

GoPie: GoBench

- Apply GoPie to GoBench [3]
- Number of found bugs:

Paper	GoPie	GoPie+
66	66	69

 $<sup>^3\</sup>mathsf{T}.$  Yuan et al., "GoBench: A Benchmark Suite of Real-World Go Concurrency Bugs"

### Summary

- Recording
- Replay
- Fuzzing
  - GFuzz
  - GoPie / GoPie+

### Sources

- Z. Liu, S. Xia, Y. Liang, L. Song, and H. Hu, "Who goes first? detecting go concurrency bugs via message reordering," in Proceedings of the 27th ACM International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems, ser. ASPLOS '22, Lausanne, Switzerland: Association for Computing Machinery, 2022, pp. 888–902, ISBN: 9781450392051. DOI: 10.1145/3503222.3507753. [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.1145/3503222.3507753.
- [2] Z. Jiang, M. Wen, Y. Yang, C. Peng, P. Yang, and H. Jin, "Effective concurrency testing for go via directional primitive-constrained interleaving exploration," in *Proceedings of the 38th IEEE/ACM International Conference on Automated Software Engineering*, ser. ASE '23, Echternach, Luxembourg: IEEE Press, 2024, pp. 1364–1376, ISBN: 9798350329964. DOI: 10.1109/ASE56229.2023.00086. [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.1109/ASE56229.2023.00086.
- [3] T. Yuan, G. Li, J. Lu, C. Liu, L. Li, and J. Xue, "Gobench: A benchmark suite of real-world go concurrency bugs," in 2021 IEEE/ACM International Symposium on Code Generation and Optimization (CGO), 2021, pp. 187–199. DOI: 10.1109/CG051591.2021.9370317.

### Appendix

#### Atomic Old

```
1 // doc.go
2 func AddInt32(addr *int32, delta int32) (new int32)
3
4 // type.go
5 func (x *Int32) Add(delta int32) (new int32) {
6    return AddInt32(&x.v, delta)
7 }
8
9 // asm.s
10 TEXT ·AddInt32(SB),NOSPLIT,$0
11 JMP internal/runtime/atomic·Xadd(SB)
```

### Appendix |

#### Atomic New

```
func AddInt32(addr *int32, delta int32) (new int32) { // simplified
     runtime.AdvocateAtomic(addr, runtime.OperationAtomicAdd, 2)
     return AddInt32Advocate(addr, delta)
   }
  func (x *Int32) Add(delta int32) (new int32) {
     return AddInt32AdvocateType(&x.v, delta)
  func AddInt32AdvocateType(addr *int32, delta int32) (new int32) { // simplified
     runtime.AdvocateAtomic(addr. runtime.OperationAtomicAdd. 3)
     return AddInt32Advocate(addr, delta)
16 }
  func AddInt32Advocate(addr *int32, delta int32) (new int32)
22 TEXT ·AddInt32Advocate(SB), NOSPLIT, $0
     JMP internal/runtime/atomic·Xadd(SB)
```

### Tracing: Routine Local Tracing

```
advocateRoutineInfo *AdvocateRoutine
type AdvocateRoutine struct {
 id
        uint64
 Trace []traceElement
 replayID int
 maxObjectId uint64
```

### Appendix

### Tracing: Elements

```
type Mutex struct {
     mu isync.Mutex
     id uint64 // id for the recording
   func (m *Mutex) Lock() { // simplified
     if m.id == 0 {
      m.id = runtime.GetAdvocateObjectID()
     advocateIndex := runtime.AdvocateMutexPre(m.id, runtime.OperationMutexLock)
     m.mu.Lock()
     runtime.AdvocateMutexPost(advocateIndex, true)
19 }
```

### **Algorithm 1:** ReplayManager

```
while true do
       if waitForAck \neq nil then
           waitAck():
 3
           nextElem();
       nElem \leftarrow nextElemInTrace();
 5
       if nElem == nil || nElem == ReplayEnd then
6
           return
       if elem, ok := waitMap[nElem.key]; ok then
8
           elem.chWait.send(nextElem);
 9
           if elem.waitForAck then
10
               waitAck();
11
           nextElem();
12
       if len(waitMap) > 0 \&\& timeSinceLastRelease > timeoutTime then
13
           timeout();
14
```

### Appendix: Replay: WaitForReplay

### **Algorithm 2:** WaitForReplay(op)

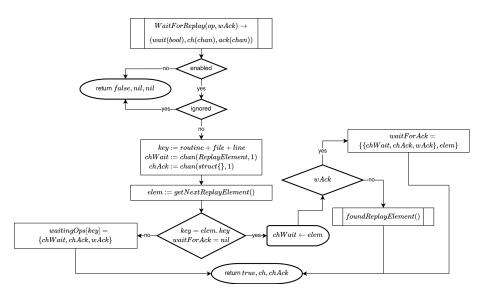
```
if replayDisabled || ignored then
       return false, nil, nil;
3 chWait ← make(chan ReplayElem, 1);
4 chAck \leftarrow make(chan struct, 1);
  elem \leftarrow nextElemInTrace();
   if match(op, elem) then
       chWait.send(elem);
       if op. WaitForAck then
 8
           waitForAck \leftarrow {op, chAck};
 g
       else
10
           nextElem();
11
12 else
       waitMap[op.key] \leftarrow {op, chWait, chAck};
13
14 return true, chWait, chAck;
```

Key

```
func BuildReplayKey(routine int, file string, line int) string {
 return intToString(routine) + ":" + file + ":" + intToString(line)
c := make(chan int, 2)
for i := range 2 {
a := func() {
go a()
go a()
```

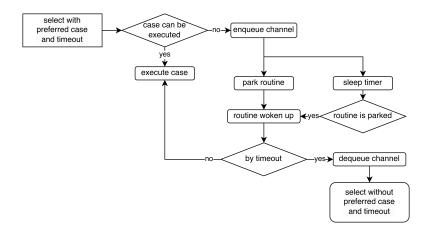
Note: Inlining has been deactivated

## Appendix: Replay: In Operation II



# Replay

#### Select with timeout



#### Select Timeout I

```
func selectgo(...) (int, bool) { // simplified
  fuzzingEnabled, fuzzingIndex, timeout := AdvocateFuzzingGetPreferredCase(2)

if fuzzingEnabled {
  if ok, i, b, _ := selectWithPrefCase(..., timeout); ok {
    return i, b
  }
  }

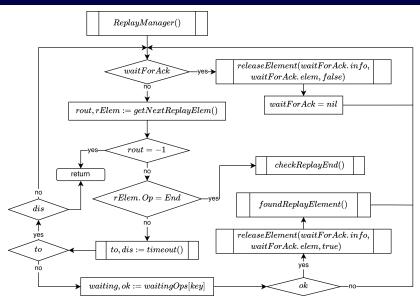
return originalSelect(...)

}
```

#### Select Timeout II

```
func goparkWithTimeout(..., timeout int64) { // simplified
 mp := acquirem()
 gp := mp.curg
 if timeout > 0 {
   go func() {
     sleep(float64(timeout))
     if readgstatus(gp) == Gwaiting {
       goready(gp, traceskip)
```

#### Replay: Replay Manager



Replay: Release

```
func releaseElement(elem replayChan, elemReplay ReplayElement, rel bool) bool {
 if rel {
   elem.chWait <- elemReplay
   elem.released = true
  if elem.waitAck {
   select {
   case <-elem.chAck:</pre>
   case <-after(acknowledgementMaxWait):</pre>
```

#### Replay: Timeout

- Program may get stuck
  - Something went wrong
  - E.g. error in trace rewrite, random element in program
- Only one element may be the problem
- Try to fix by
  - Release oldest waiting element
  - Skip one element in trace
- If it cannot be fixed
  - disable replay

Fuzzing: Select with preferred case

```
func selectgo(...) (int, bool) { // simplified
  fuzzingEnabled, fuzzingIndex, timeout := AdvocateFuzzingGetPreferredCase(2)

if fuzzingEnabled {
  if ok, i, b, _ := selectWithPrefCase(..., timeout); ok {
    return i, b
  }
}

return originalSelect(...)
}
```

Fuzzing: Gopark with timeout

```
func goparkWithTimeout(..., timeout int64) { // simplified

mp := acquirem()

gp := mp.curg

if timeout > 0 {

go func() {

sleep(float64(timeout))

if readgstatus(gp) == _Gwaiting {

goready(gp, traceskip)

}

}

}()

}
```

#### GoPie: SC and Relations

- Mutate order of concurrency operations
- Scheduling chain:

$$SC = \{\langle o_1, r_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle o_n, r_n \rangle \mid r_i \neq r_{i+1}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$$

- Relations:
  - Rule 1:  $c' \in Rel_1(c)$  if c and c' neighbors in same routine
  - Rule 2:  $c' \in Rel_2(c)$  if c and c' neighbors in different routines but on same primitive
  - Rule 3:  $c' \in Rel_1(c), c'' \in Rel_2(c') \rightarrow c'' \in Rel_2(c)$
  - Rule 4:  $c' \in Rel_2(c), c'' \in Rel_2(c') \rightarrow c'' \in Rel_2(c)$

#### GoPie: Mutation

- Mutate scheduling chains
  - Abridge

• 
$$\{o_i, o_{i+1}, \dots, o_{j-1}, o_j\} \Rightarrow \{o_{i+1}, \dots, o_{j-1}, o_j\}, \{o_i, o_{i+1}, \dots, o_{j-1}\}$$

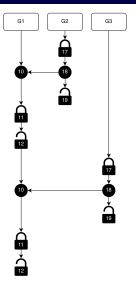
• Flip (in paper, not in implementation)

• 
$$\{\ldots, o_i, o_i, \ldots\} \Rightarrow \{\ldots, o_i, o_i, \ldots\}$$

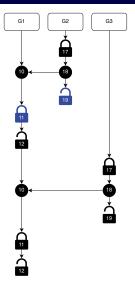
Substitute

• 
$$o_j \in Rel_1(o_i), \{\ldots, o_i, \ldots\} \Rightarrow \{\ldots, o_j, \ldots\}$$

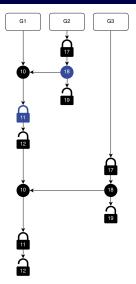
- Augment
  - $o_j \in Rel_2(o_i), \{\ldots, o_i\} \Rightarrow \{\ldots, o_i, o_j\}$



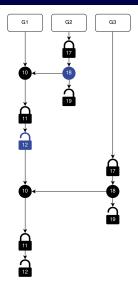
Step	Mutation	Scheduling chain



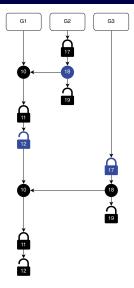
Step	Mutation	Scheduling chain
Init	-	$\{\langle G2,19  angle, \langle G1,11  angle\}$



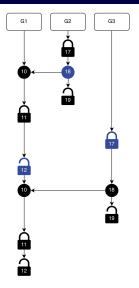
Step	Mutation	Scheduling chain
Init	-	$\{\langle G2,19 \rangle, \langle G1,11 \rangle\}$
Step 1	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18  angle, \langle G1,11  angle\}$



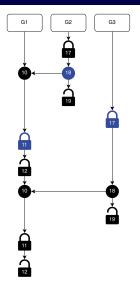
Step	Mutation	Scheduling chain
Init	-	$\{\langle G2,19  angle, \langle G1,11  angle\}$
Step 1	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18\rangle,\langle G1,11\rangle\}$
Step 2	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18 \rangle, \langle G1,12 \rangle\}$



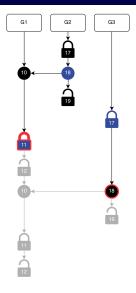
Step	Mutation	Scheduling chain
Init	-	$\{\langle G2,19  angle, \langle G1,11  angle\}$
Step 1	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18\rangle,\langle G1,11\rangle\}$
Step 2	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18\rangle,\langle G1,12\rangle\}$
Step 3	Augment	$\{\langle G2,18\rangle,\langle G1,12\rangle,\langle G3,17\rangle\}$



Step	Mutation	Scheduling chain
Init	-	$\{\langle G2,19  angle, \langle G1,11  angle\}$
Step 1	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18 \rangle, \langle G1,11 \rangle\}$
Step 2	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18 \rangle, \langle G1,12 \rangle\}$
Step 3	Augment	$\{\langle G2,18\rangle,\langle G1,12\rangle,\langle G3,17\rangle\}$
Step 4	Flip	$\{\langle G2,18\rangle,\langle G3,17\rangle,\langle G1,12\rangle\}$



Step	Mutation	Scheduling chain
Init	-	$\{\langle G2,19  angle, \langle G1,11  angle\}$
Step 1	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18 \rangle, \langle G1,11 \rangle\}$
Step 2	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18  angle, \langle G1,12  angle\}$
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Step 4	Flip	$\{\langle G2,18\rangle,\langle G3,17\rangle,\langle G1,12\rangle\}$
Step 5	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18\rangle,\langle G3,17\rangle,\langle G1,11\rangle\}$



Step	Mutation	Scheduling chain
Init	-	$\{\langle G2,19  angle, \langle G1,11  angle\}$
Step 1	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18 \rangle, \langle G1,11 \rangle\}$
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Step 5	Substitute	$\{\langle G2,18 \rangle, \langle G3,17 \rangle, \langle G1,11 \rangle\}$