Testing QEMU emulated devices using qtest

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Who am I?

Computer Science student

Worked on QEMU in GSoC project

Other hacking activities:

- Satellite software
- Android Real Time Operating System

What will I talk about?

- Introduction
- What is a QTest? What is libqos?
- How are devices accessed?
- Basic test structure
- Libqos API functions
- Debugging and testing
- Conclusion

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Why are QTests necessary?

- QEMU emulates hardware
- Acceptance test: checks hardware works as expected.
- How to verify specification compliant?

Qtests: directly test emulated devices without running a full guest.

Who uses QTests?

- Developers:
 - Test cases for new devices
 - Regression tests for bugs
- Testers:
 - Automate tests
 - Exercise error paths (by broken or malicious guests)

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GLib tests

- GLib provides a unit testing framework
- QTests are based on GLib testing framework
- GLib provides:
 - Test cases: methods
 - Test suite: group of test cases

Source: https://developer.gnome.org/glib/unstable/glib-Testing.html

Libqtest

- API to control QEMU
- Expands GLib test framework:
 - Wraps QEMU init
 - Enables debugging functions
 - Performs a clean exit
- Adds basic operations:
 - Clock
 - Memory and I/O
 - IRQ
 - QMP (QEMU machine protocol)

LibQOS

- Device driver framework for writing qtest cases
- Bus wrappers
- Contains functions specific to each bus
- Simplifies the device developer work
- Standarizes access to devices

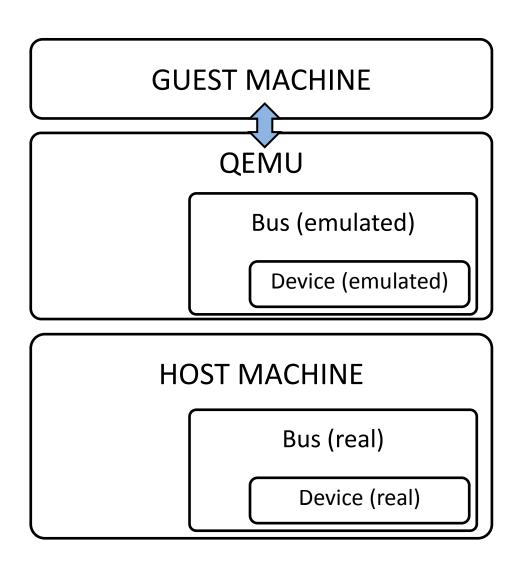
Objective

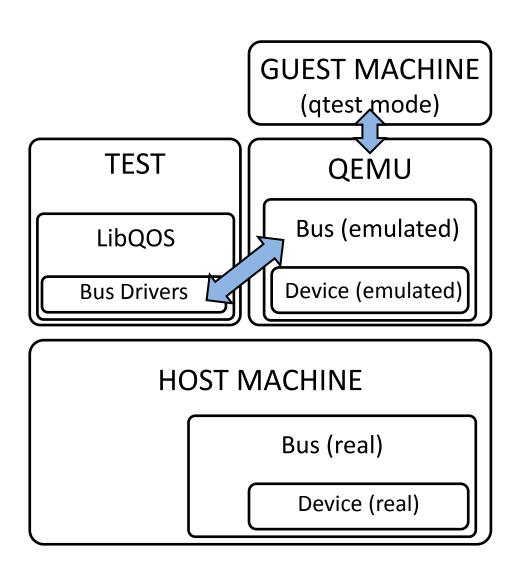
- Have a complete test suite
- Each device implemented has one test suite
- LibQOS has a implementation for each bus
- Create a full testing environment:
 - Can detect loaded devices
 - Can check automatically and autonomously

Source: http://www.linux-kvm.org/wiki/images/8/89/2012-forum-Liguori-qtest.pdf

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```
/* AC97 test case */
static void nop(void) { }
int main(int argc, char **argv)
    int ret;
    g test init(&argc, &argv, NULL);
    qtest add func("/ac97/nop", nop);
    qtest start("-device AC97");
    ret = g_test run();
    qtest end();
    return ret;
```

```
/* AC97 test case */
static void nop(void) { }
int main(int argc, char **argv)
                                   Initialize the GLib testing framework
    int ret;
    g test init(&argc, &argv, NULL);
    qtest add func("/ac97/nop", nop);
    qtest start("-device AC97");
    ret = g test run();
    qtest end();
    return ret;
```

```
/* AC97 test case */
static void nop(void) { }
int main(int argc, char **argv)
                  Add the test case with path /ac97/nop and function nop
    int ret;
    g test init(&argc, &argv, NULL);
    qtest add func("/ac97/nop", nop);
    qtest start("-device AC97");
    ret = g test run();
    qtest end();
    return ret;
```

g_test_add_func() or qtest_add_func()

qtest_add_func() adds the architecture in front of the path:

```
qtest_add_func("/ac97/nop", nop);
```

Is equivalent to (running a i386 guest):

```
g_test_add_func("/i386/ac97/nop", nop);
```

```
/* AC97 test case */
static void nop(void) { }
int main(int argc, char **argv)
    int ret;
                     Setup and start the guest machine with the extra QEMU
    g test init(&ar parameters -device AC97
    qtest add func("/ac97/nop", nop);
    qtest start("-device AC97");
    ret = g test run();
    qtest end();
    return ret;
```

```
/* AC97 test case */
static void nop(void) { }
int main(int argc, char **argv)
    int ret;
    g test init(&argc, &argv, NULL);
    qtest add func("/ac97/nop", nop);
    qtest start("-device AC97");
    ret = g_test run();
                           Run the test and perform a clean exit
    qtest end();
    return ret;
```

Libqtest API – IRQ

Libqtest API – QMP

```
/* qdev-monitor-test.c extract */
response = qmp("{\"execute\": \"device add\","
           " \"arguments\": {"
           " \"driver\": \"virtio-blk-pci\","
           " \"drive\": \"drive0\""
           " } } " );
g assert (response);
error = qdict get qdict(response, "error");
g assert cmpstr(
     qdict get try str(error, "class"), ==,
     "GenericError");
QDECREF (response);
```

Libqtest API – QMP

Libqtest API – Clock

```
/* rtc-test.c extract */
for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
  if (get irq(RTC ISA IRQ)) {
     break;
  clock step(100000000);
Also
    int64 t clock step next(void)
     int64 t clock set(int64 t val)
```

Libqtest API – Memory

To read and write from the guest memory:

```
uint8 t readb(uint64 t addr)
uint16 t readw(uint64 t addr)
uint32 t readl(uint64 t addr)
uint64 t readq(uint64 t addr)
void memread(uint64 t addr, void *data, size t size)
void writeb(uint64 t addr, uint8 t value)
void writew(uint64 t addr, uint16 t value)
void writel(uint64 t addr, uint32 t value)
void writeq(uint64 t addr, uint64 t value)
void memwrite(uint64 t addr, const void *data, size t size)
void qmemset(uint64 t addr, uint8 t patt, size t size)
```

Libqtest API – I/O

To read and write from I/O space:

```
uint8_t inb(uint64_t addr)
uint16_t inw(uint64_t addr)
uint32_t inl(uint64_t addr)

void outb(uint64_t addr, uint8_t value)
void outw(uint64_t addr, uint16_t value)
void outl(uint64 t addr, uint32 t value)
```

Libqtest API – Misc

```
/* virtio-blk-test.c extract */
const char *arch = qtest get arch();
if (strcmp(arch, "i386") == 0 | |
               strcmp(arch, "x86 64") == 0) {
    qtest add func("/virtio/blk/pci/basic",
                                    pci basic);
} else if (strcmp(arch, "arm") == 0) {
    qtest add func("/virtio/blk/mmio/basic",
                                   mmio basic);
```

Libqtest API – Misc

```
/* libqos/virtio-pci.c extract */
if (qtest big endian()) {
        for (i = 0; i < 8; ++i) {
            u64 |= (uint64 t)qpci io_readb(
                        dev->pdev, addr + i)
                        << (7 - i) * 8;
    } else {
        for (i = 0; i < 8; ++i) {
            u64 |= (uint64 t)qpci io_readb(
                        dev->pdev, addr + i)
                        << i * 8;
```

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Guest memory functionalities

- Allocate memory: qguest alloc
- Free memory: qguest free

PCI functionalities

- Device operations (qpci_device_find, qpci device enable...)
- Config operations (qpci_config_readb, qpci_config_writel...)
- I/O operations (qpci_iomap, qpci_io_readw, qpci_io_writeb...)
- MSIX functionalities (qpci_msix_enable, qpci_msix_pending...)

VirtIO functionalities

Device operations

```
(qvirtio_pci_device_enable,
qvirtio_set_features...)
```

- Config operations (qvirtio_config_readb, qvirtio config writel...)
- Virtqueues (qvirtqueue_setup, qvirtqueue add...)
- Interruptions (qvirtio_wait_queue_isr...)

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Where's the code?

- Tests: qemu/tests/
- Libqos drivers: qemu/tests/libqos/
- Makefile: qemu/tests/Makefile

How to add a test

```
/* Makefile extract */
tests/usb-hcd-ehci-test$(EXESUF): \
      tests/usb-hcd-ehci-test.o $(libqos-pc-obj-y)
tests/vhost-user-test$(EXESUF): \
      tests/vhost-user-test.o qemu-char.o \
      qemu-timer.o $(qtest-obj-y)
tests/qemu-iotests/socket scm helper$(EXESUF): \
      tests/qemu-iotests/socket scm helper.o
tests/test-qemu-opts$(EXESUF): \
      tests/test-qemu-opts.o libqemuutil.a \
      libqemustub.a
tests/new-test$(EXESUF): tests/new-test.o \
      {dependencies}
```

Compiling and running tests

Compile and run all the test suite:

```
make check
```

Compile just your test:

```
make tests/new-test
```

• Run your test:

```
QTEST_QEMU_BINARY=\
i386-softmmu/qemu-system-i386 \
tests/new-test
```

Debugging

```
QTEST_LOG=1 QTEST_STOP=1 \
QTEST_QEMU_BINARY=\
i386-softmmu/qemu-system-i386 \
tests/new-test
```

Debugging

QTEST_LOG=1: write to stderr all operations

```
[R +0.025815] outl 0xcf8 0x80000000
[S +0.025852] OK
[R +0.025881] inw 0xcfc
[S +0.025900] OK 0x8086
[R +0.025927] outl 0xcf8 0x80000000
[S +0.025940] OK
[R +0.025940] OK
[R +0.025963] inw 0xcfc
[S +0.025974] OK 0x8086
```

Debugging

- QTEST_STOP=1: stop to connect the debugger
 - Attach GDB:

```
gdb --pid=$(pidof new-test)
```

- Continue executing:

```
kill -SIGCONT \
$ (pidof qemu-system-i386)
```

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Conclusion

- Testing in QEMU is essential to maintain integrity
- Libqtest and libqos make developing device tests in QEMU easier.
- There is a lack of tests for devices

Have fun coding them!

Thanks to

- Stefan Hajnoczi
- Paolo Bonzini
- All the QEMU people that is open to questions every day at any hour

Questions?