

Concrat

**An Automatic C-to-Rust Lock API Translator
for Concurrent Programs**

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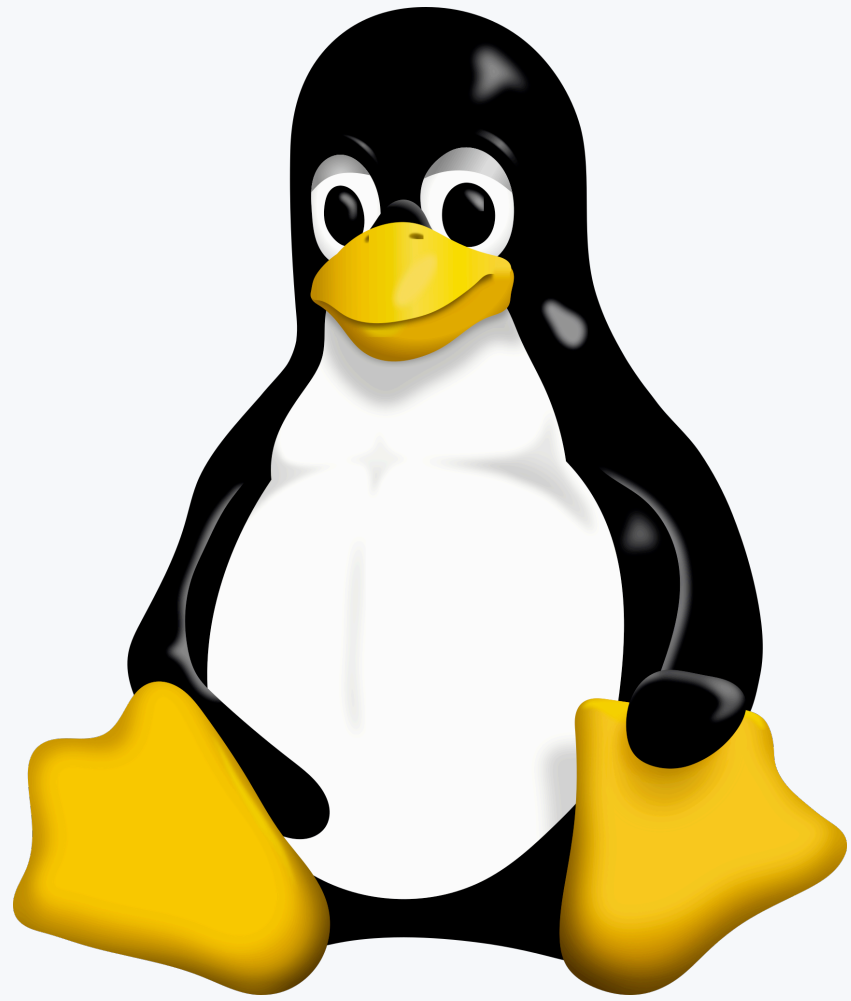
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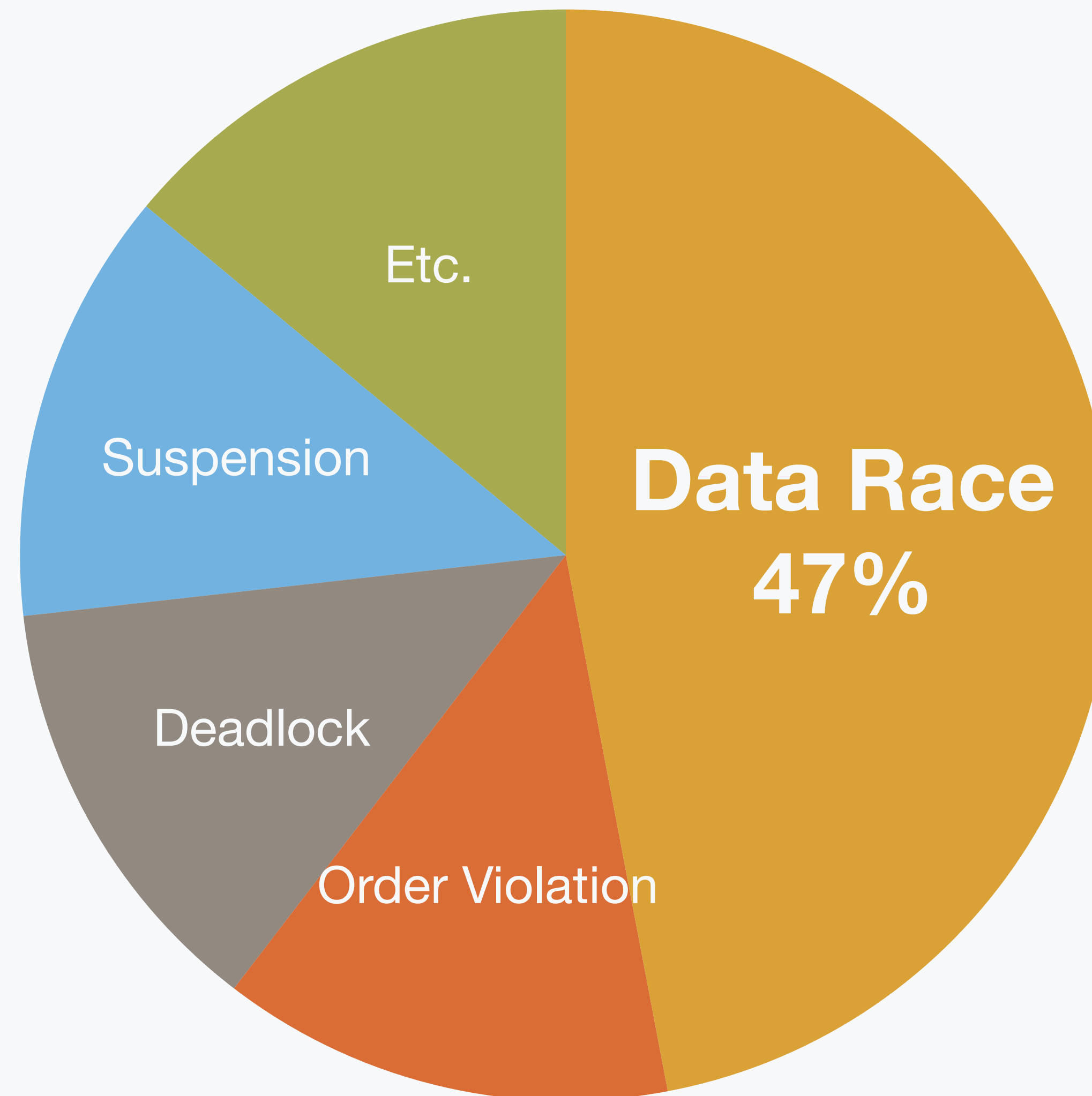
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동시성 프로그램



동시성 프로그램 버그의 유형별 빈도



데이터 경쟁

```
int n = 0;
```

```
n = n + 1;
```

스레드 1

```
n = n + 1;
```

스레드 2

C의 락 API

```
int n = 0;  
pthread_mutex_t m = ...;  
  
pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
n = n + 1;  
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```

데이터와 락의 불일치로 인한 데이터 경쟁

```
int n1 = 0, n2 = 0;
```

```
pthread_mutex_t m1 = ..., m2 = ...;
```

```
?? pthread_mutex_lock(&m2);
```

```
    n1 = n1 + 1;
```

```
?? pthread_mutex_unlock(&m2);
```

프로그램 흐름과 락의 불일치로 인한 데이터 경쟁

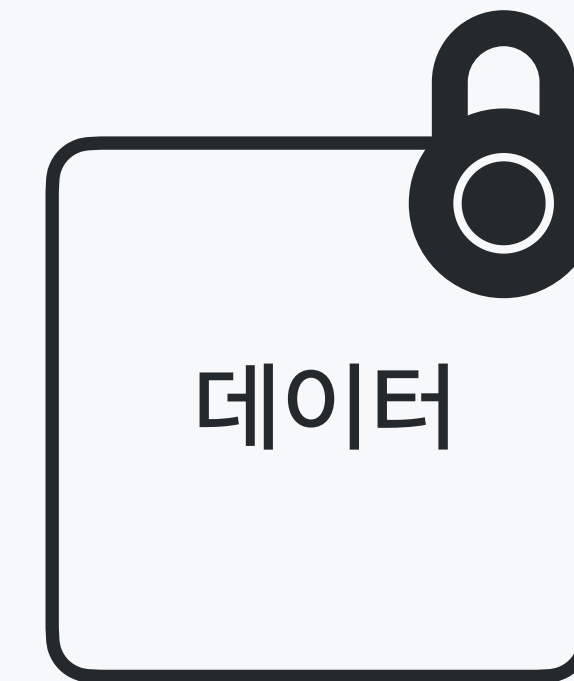
```
int n = 0;  
pthread_mutex_t m = ...;  
  
n = n + 1;  
?? pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
...  
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```

프로그램 흐름과 락의 불일치로 인한 데이터 경쟁

```
int n = 0;  
pthread_mutex_t m = ...;  
  
pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
...  
?? pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);  
n = n + 1;
```

러스트의 락 API

```
static m = Mutex::new(0);
```



데이터와 락의 관계가 명시적

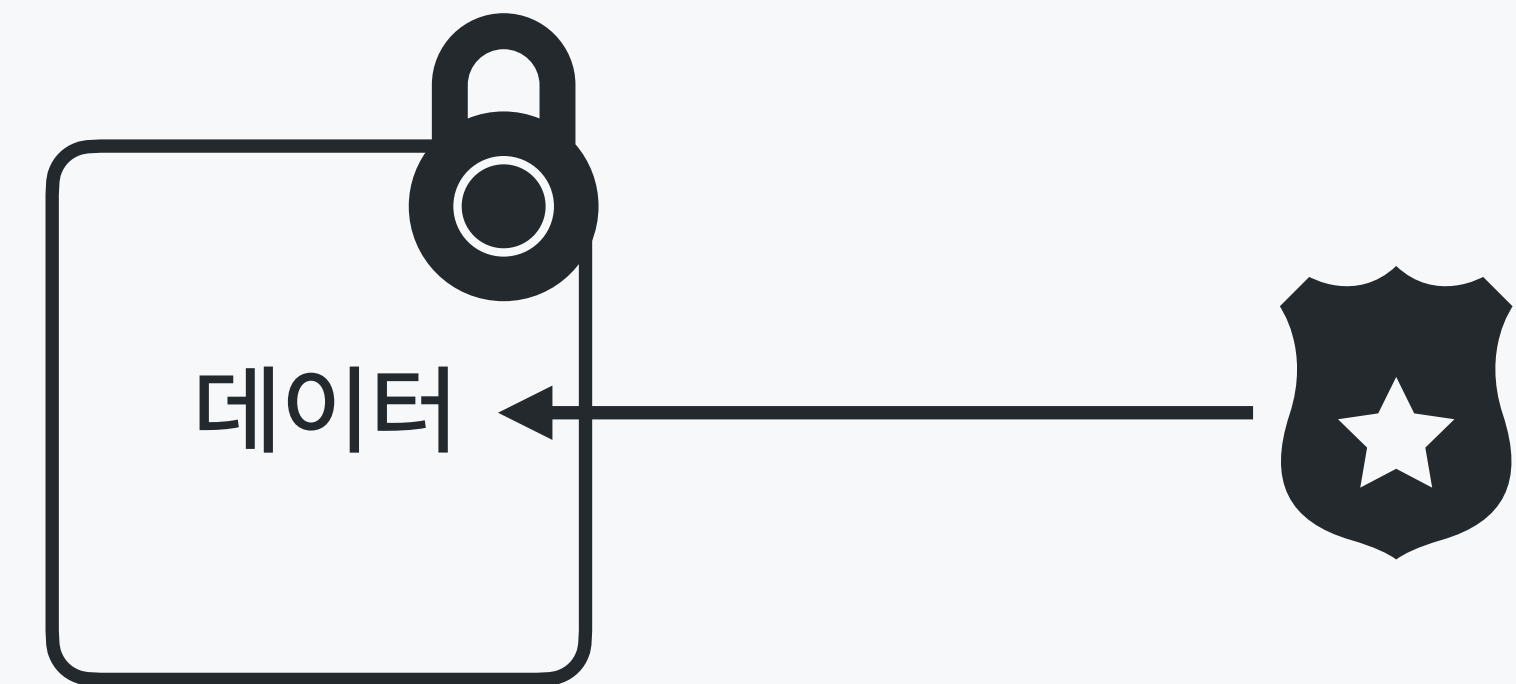
러스트의 락 API

```
static m = Mutex::new(0);
```

```
let guard = m.lock();
```

```
*guard = *guard + 1;
```

```
drop(guard);
```



프로그램 흐름과 락의 관계가 명시적

프로그램 흐름과 락의 불일치

```
static m = Mutex::new(0);
```

```
let guard;
```

```
*guard = *guard + 1;
```

```
?? guard = m.lock();
```

```
...
```

```
drop(guard);
```

컴파일러가 프로그램 흐름과 락의 불일치를 방지

```
static m = Mutex::new(0);
```

```
let guard;
```

```
*guard = *guard + 1;
```

```
?? guard = m.lock();
```

```
...
```

```
drop(guard);
```


프로그램 흐름과 락의 불일치

```
static m = Mutex::new(0);
```

```
let guard = m.lock();
```

```
...
```

```
?? drop(guard);
```

```
*guard = *guard + 1;
```

컴파일러가 프로그램 흐름과 락의 불일치를 방지

```
static m = Mutex::new(0);
```

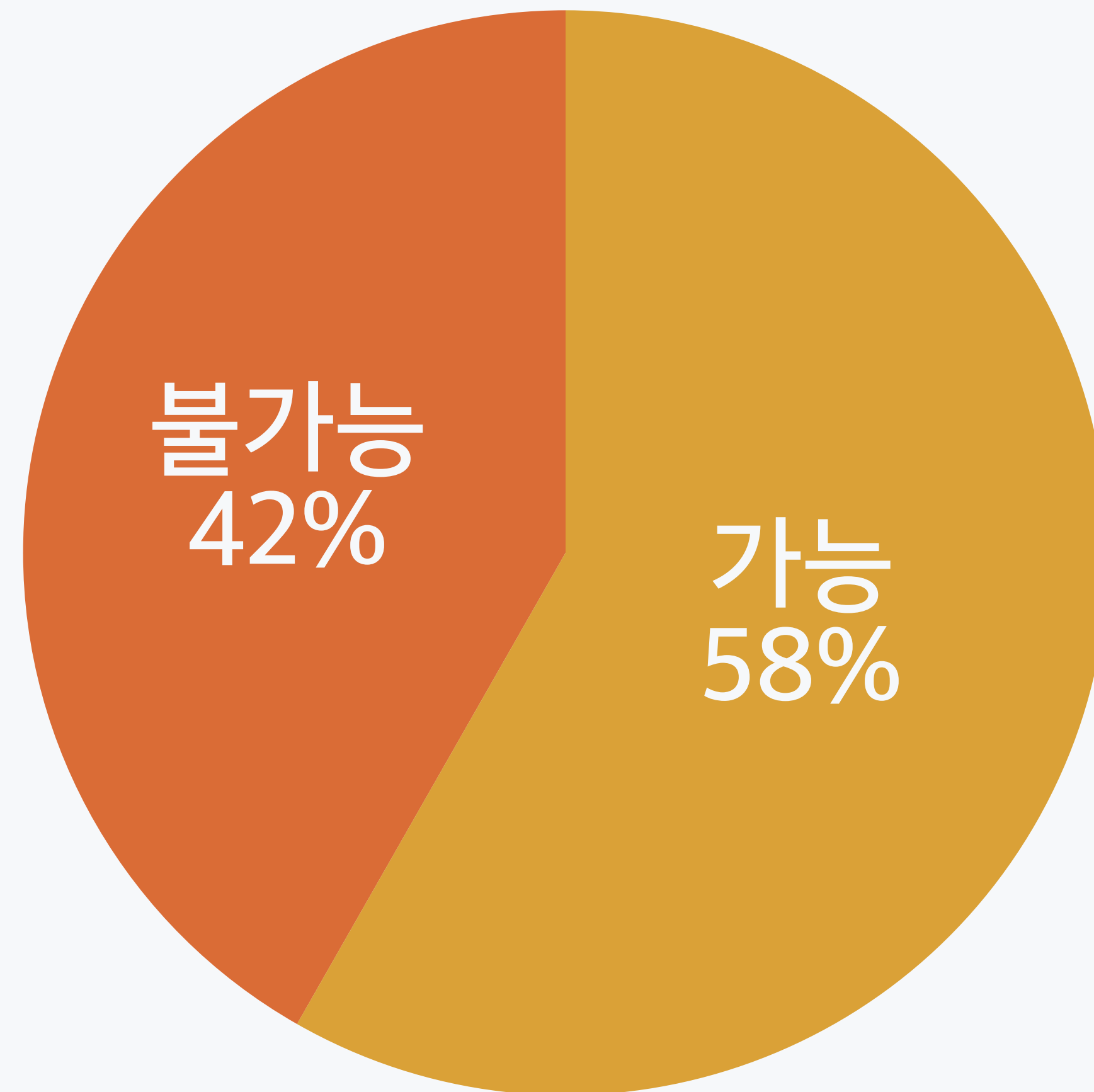
```
let guard = m.lock();
```

```
...
```

```
?? drop(guard);
```

```
*guard = *guard + 1;
```

러스트가 cURL의 버그를 얼마나 많이 막을 수 있었을까?



DEVELOPMENT

Linux 6.1 Officially Adds Support for Rust in the Kernel



LIKE



DISCUSS



DEC 20, 2022 • 1 MIN READ

by



Sergio De Simone

FOLLOW

After over two years in development, support for using Rust for kernel development has [entered a stable Linux release](#), Linux 6.1, which became [available](#) a couple of weeks ago.

Previous to its official release, Rust support has been available in linux-next, the git tree resulting from merging all of the developers and maintainers trees, for over a year. With the stable release, Rust has become the second language officially accepted for Linux kernel development, along with C.

Initial Rust support is just the absolute minimum to get Rust code building in the kernel, say Rust for Linux maintainers. This possibly means that Rust support is not ready yet for prime-time development and that a number of changes at the infrastructure level are to be expected in coming releases. Still, there has been quite some work work going on on a few actual drivers that should become available in the next future. These include a Rust [nvme driver](#), a [9p server](#), and [Apple Silicon GPU drivers](#).

기존의 자동 번역

```
int n = 0;  
pthread_mutex_t m = ...;
```

```
pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
n = n + 1;  
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```

C2Rust
→

```
static n = 0;  
static m = ...;
```

```
pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
n = n + 1;  
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```

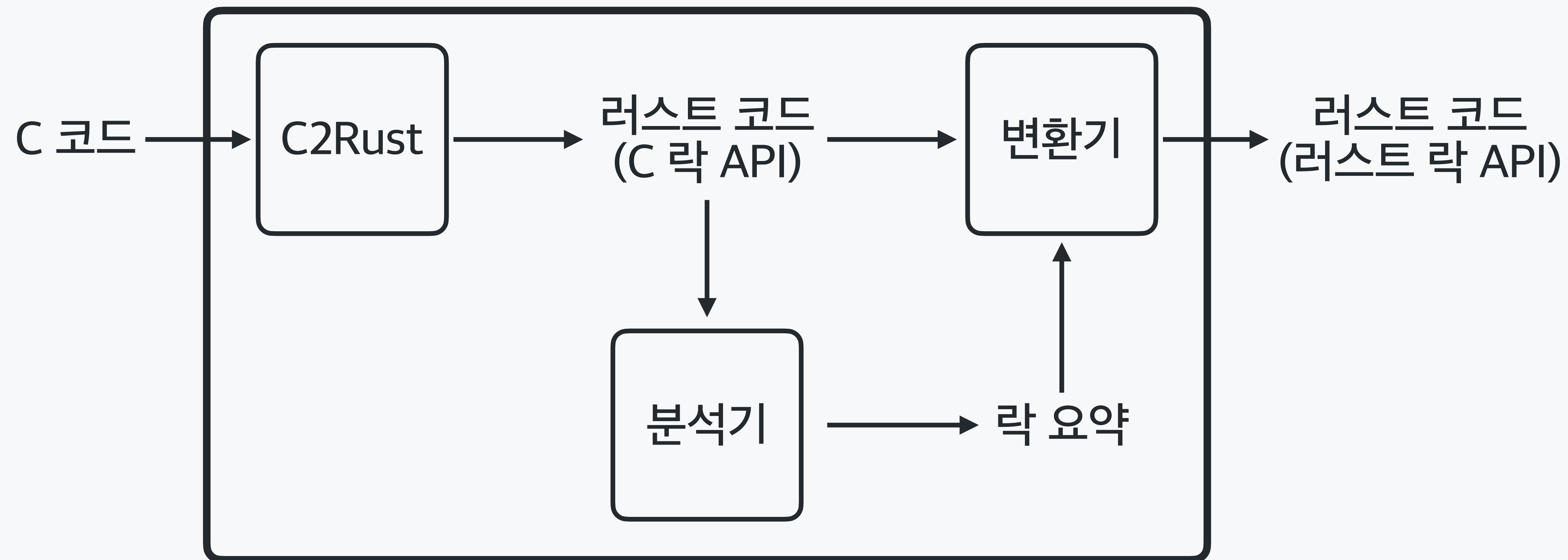
이상적인 자동 번역

```
int n = 0;  
pthread_mutex_t m = ...;  
  
pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
n = n + 1;  
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```



```
static m = Mutex::new(0);  
  
let guard = m.lock();  
*guard = *guard + 1;  
drop(guard);
```

Concrat의 구조



변환기 작동 예시

```
static n = 0;  
static m = ...;  
  
pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
n = n + 1;  
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```



m이 n을 보호

```
static m = Mutex::new(0);  
  
let m_guard;  
m_guard = m.lock();  
*m_guard = *m_guard + 1;  
drop(m_guard);
```


변환기 작동 예시?

```
fn inc() {  
    n = n + 1;  
}  
  
pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
inc();  
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```

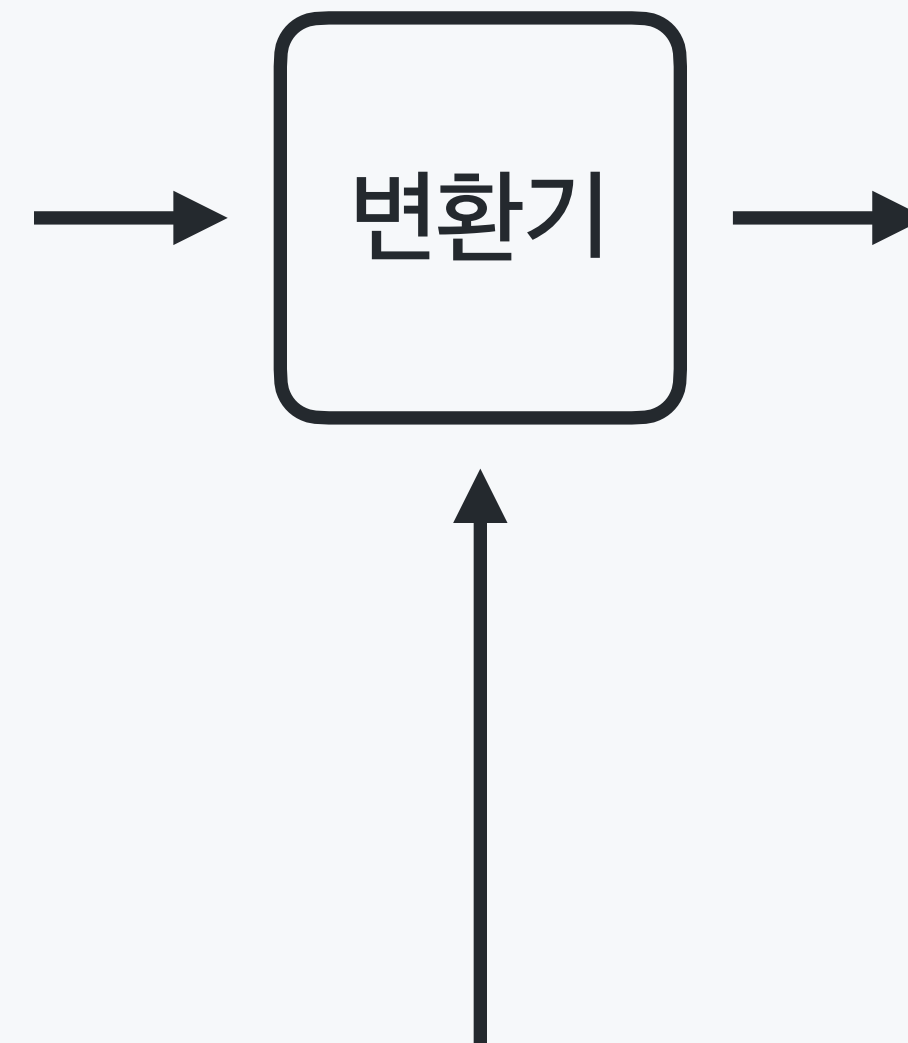


```
fn inc() {  
    *guard = *guard + 1; ??  
}  
  
let guard;  
guard = m.lock();  
inc();  
drop(guard);
```

m이 n을 보호

변환기 작동 예시

```
fn inc() {  
    n = n + 1;  
}  
  
pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
inc();  
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```



m이 n을 보호
inc를 호출할 때, m이 잡혀 있음
inc가 반환할 때, m이 잡혀 있음

변환기 작동 예시

```
fn inc() {
    n = n + 1;
}

pthread_mutex_lock(&m);
inc();
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```



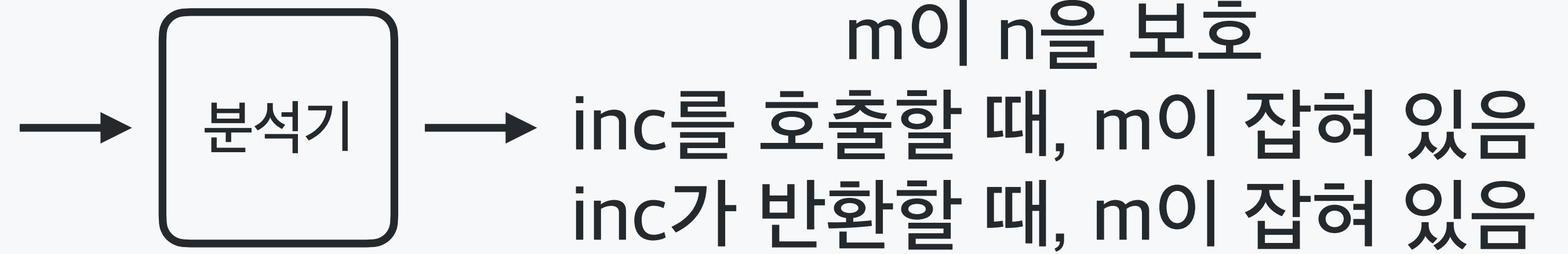
```
fn inc(guard: Guard<i32>) {
    *guard = *guard + 1;
    guard
}

let guard;
guard = m.lock();
guard = inc(guard);
drop(guard);
```

m이 n을 보호
 inc를 호출할 때, m이 잡혀 있음
 inc가 반환할 때, m이 잡혀 있음

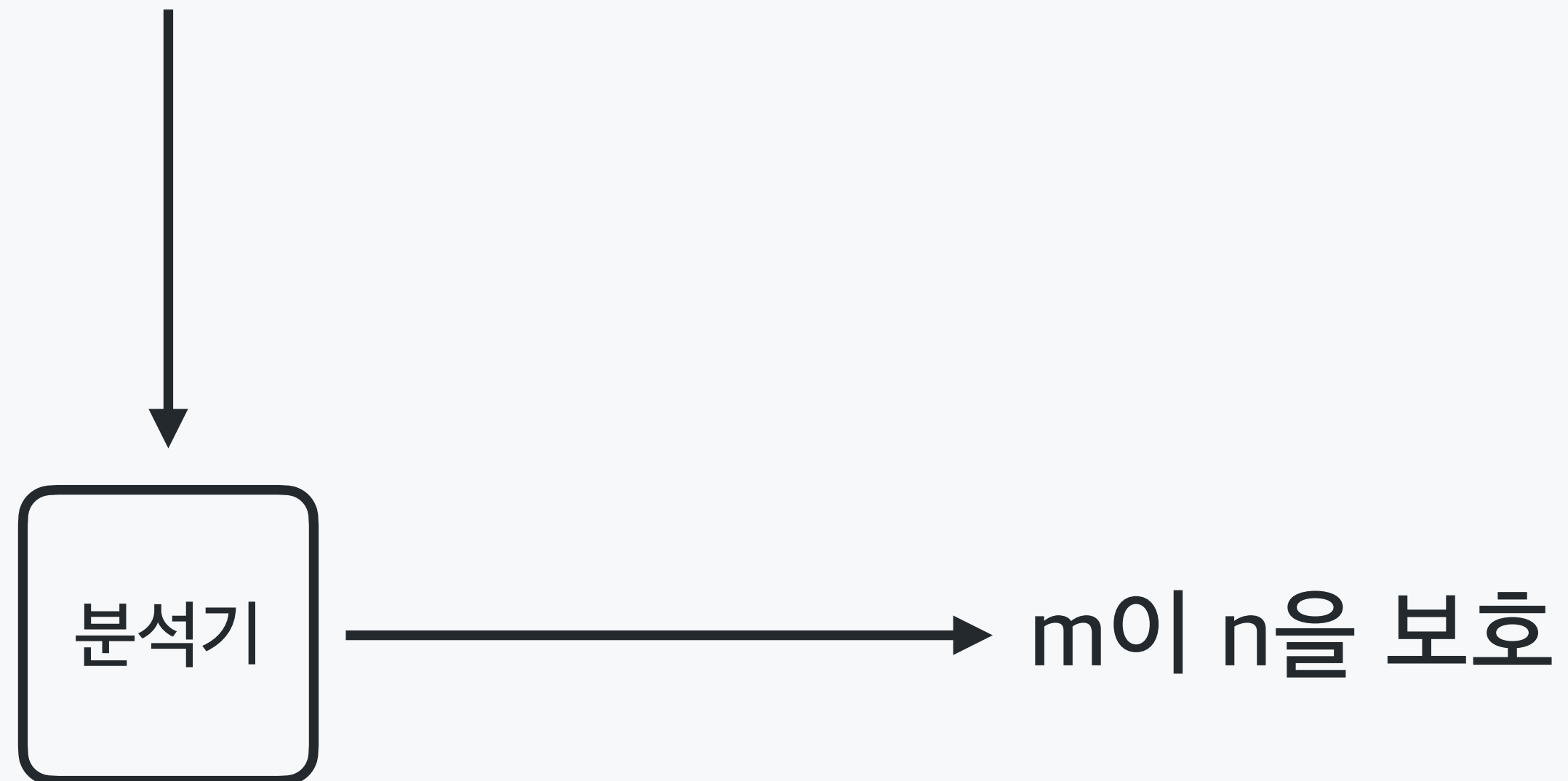
분석기의 역할

```
fn inc() {  
    n = n + 1;  
}  
  
pthread_mutex_lock(&m);  
inc();  
pthread_mutex_unlock(&m);
```



분석기의 정확도

```
if b { pthread_mutex_lock(&m); }  
...  
if b { n = n + 1; }  
...  
if b { pthread_mutex_unlock(&m); }
```

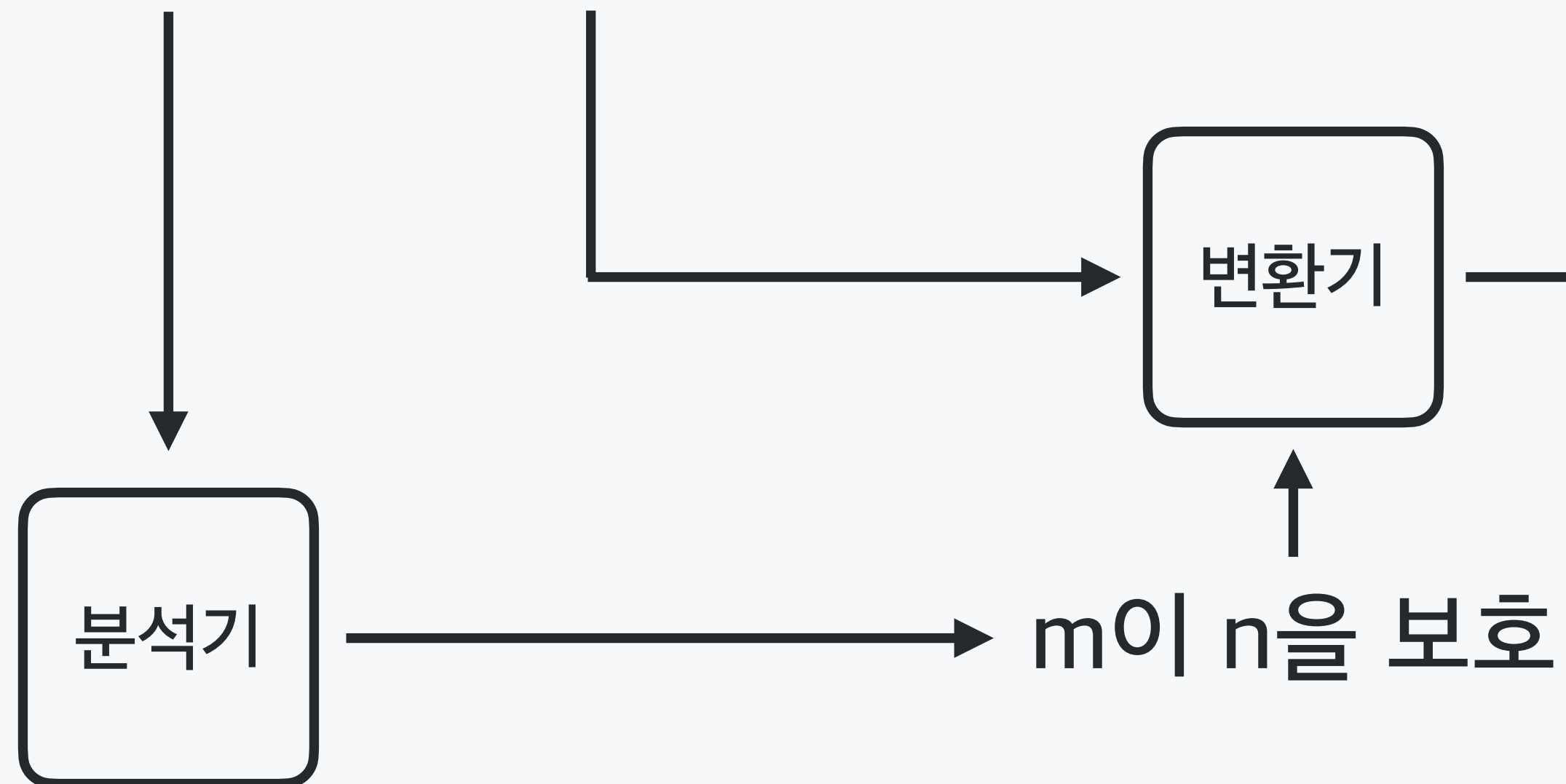


분석기의 정확도

```

if b { pthread_mutex_lock(&m); }
...
if b { n = n + 1; }
...
if b { pthread_mutex_unlock(&m); }

```

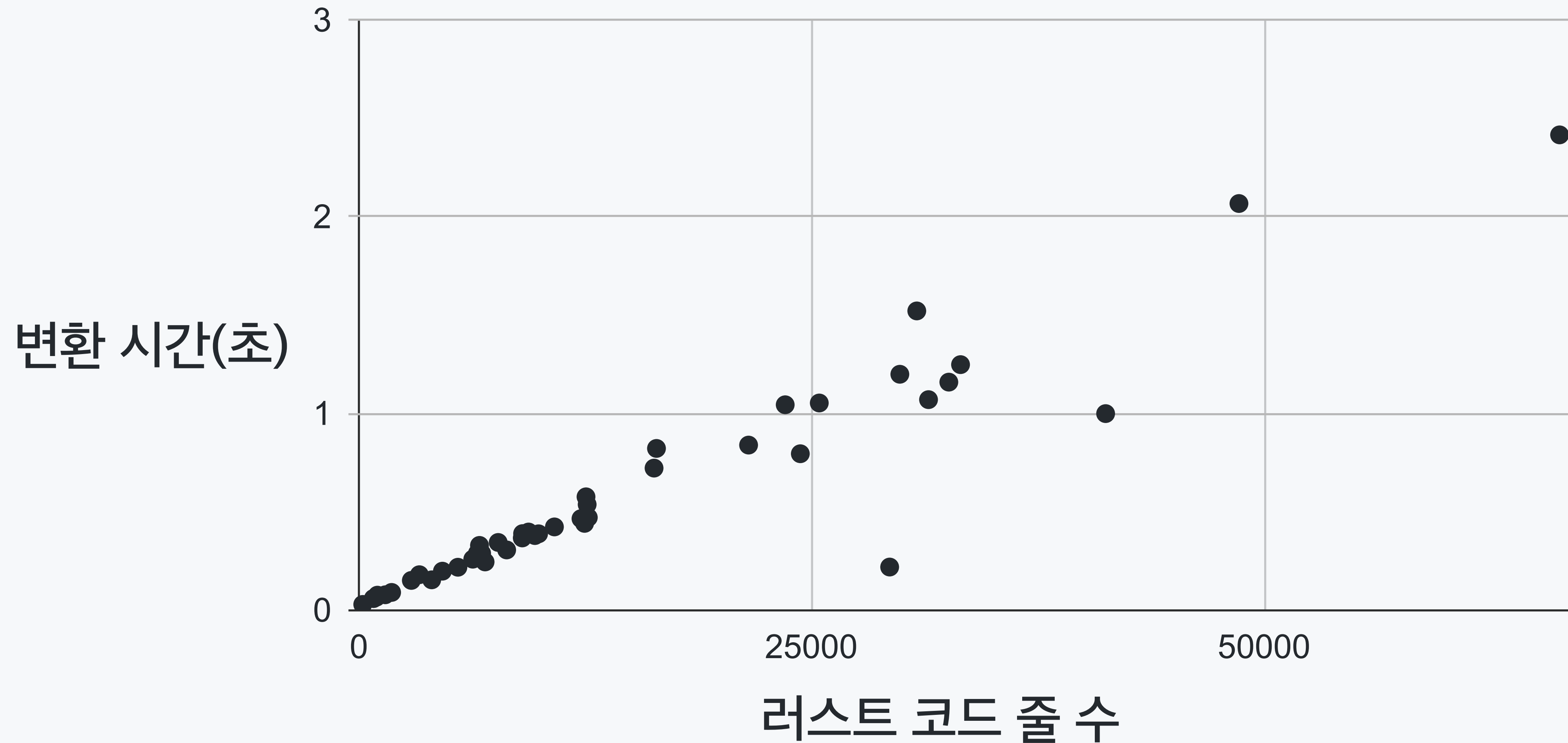


```

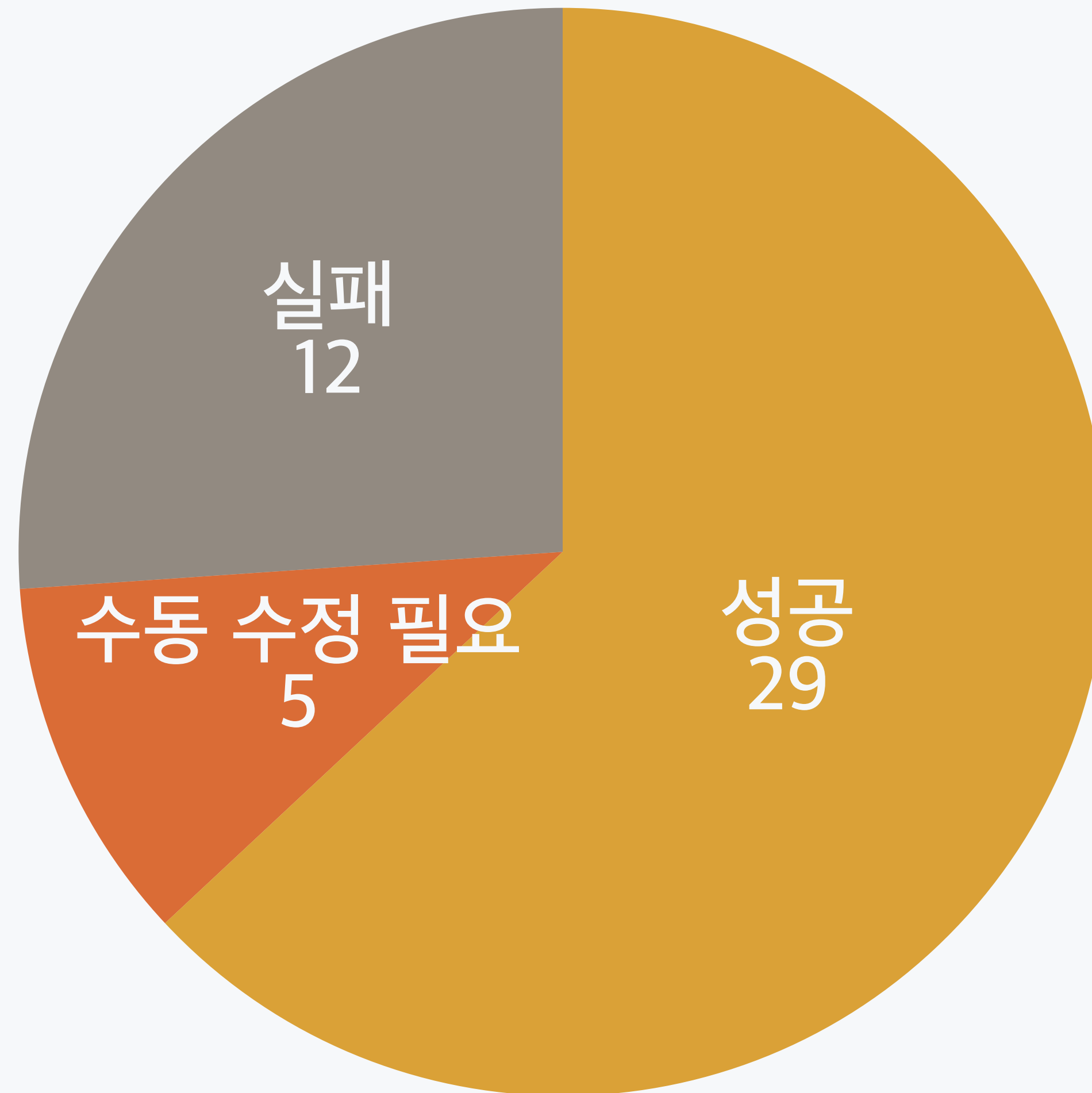
let guard;
if b { guard = m.lock(); }
...
if b { *guard = *guard + 1; }
...
if b { drop(guard); }

```

얼마나 효율적으로 프로그램을 변환하는가?



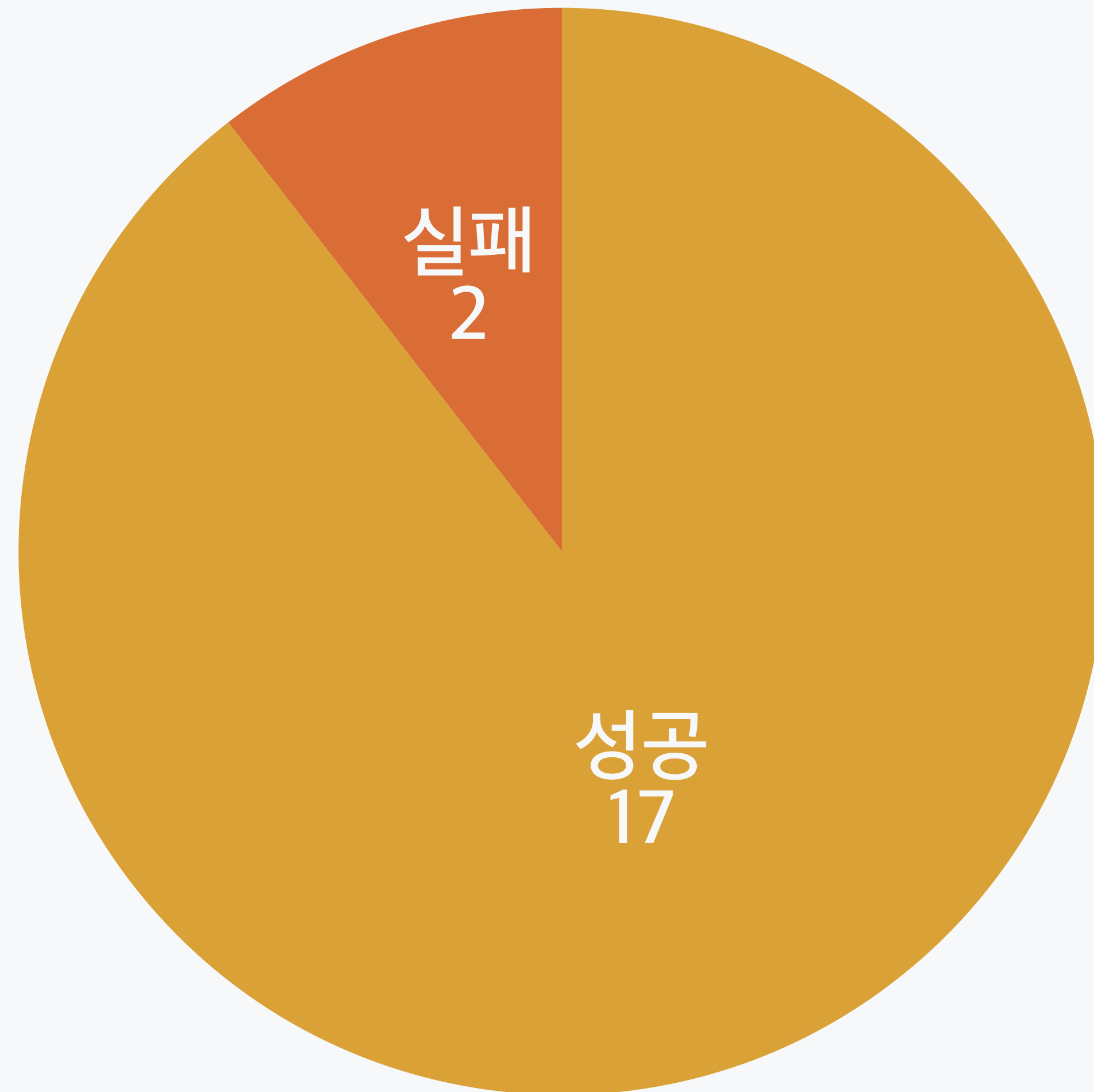
얼마나 많은 프로그램을 컴파일 가능한 코드로 변환하는가?



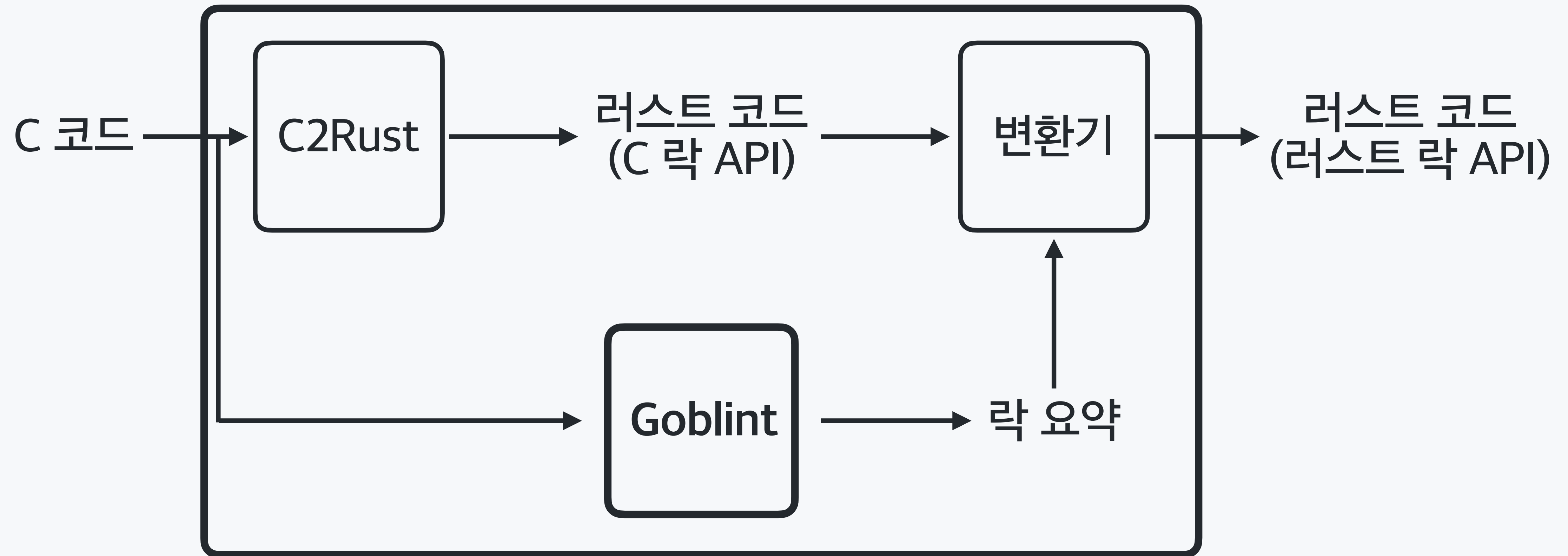
자동 변환을 통해 실제 C 프로그램에서 발견한 버그

```
pthread_mutex_lock(&k->lock);  
if (strm_funccall(...) == STRM_NG) {  
    pthread_mutex_lock(&k->lock);  
    return STRM_NG;  
}
```

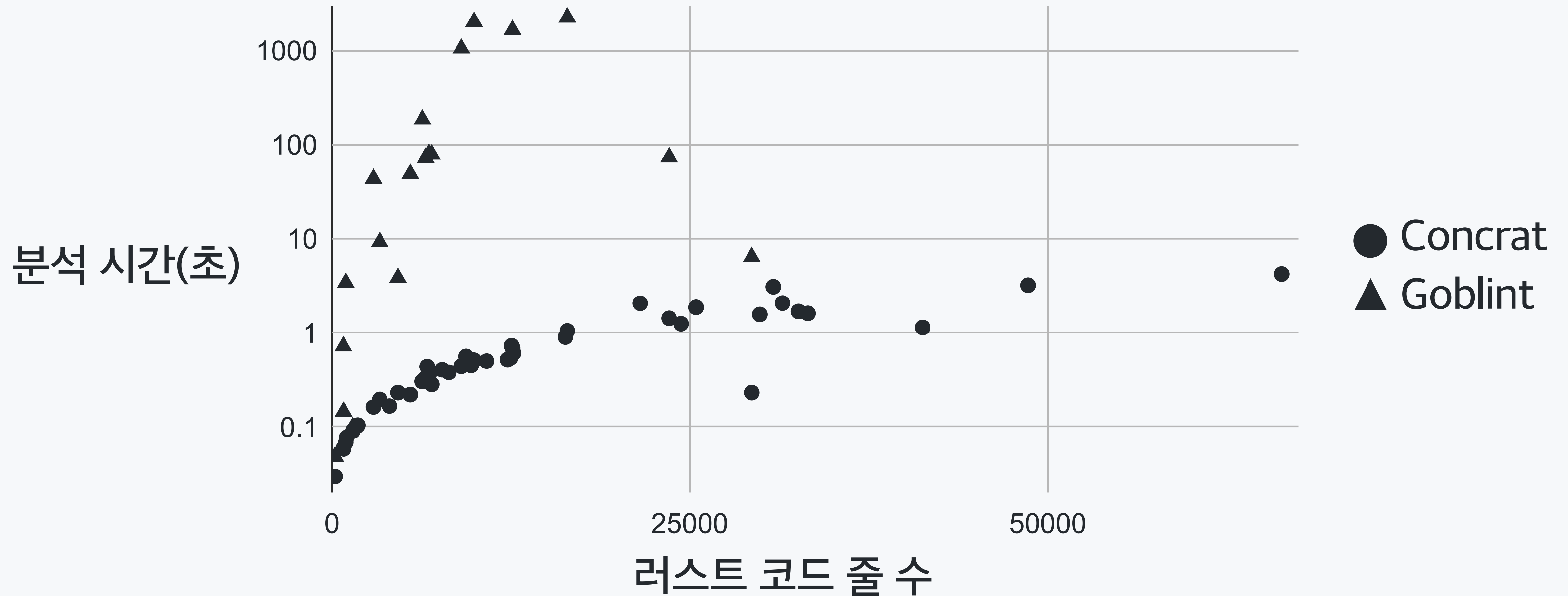
얼마나 많은 프로그램의 의미를 보존하면서 변환하는가?



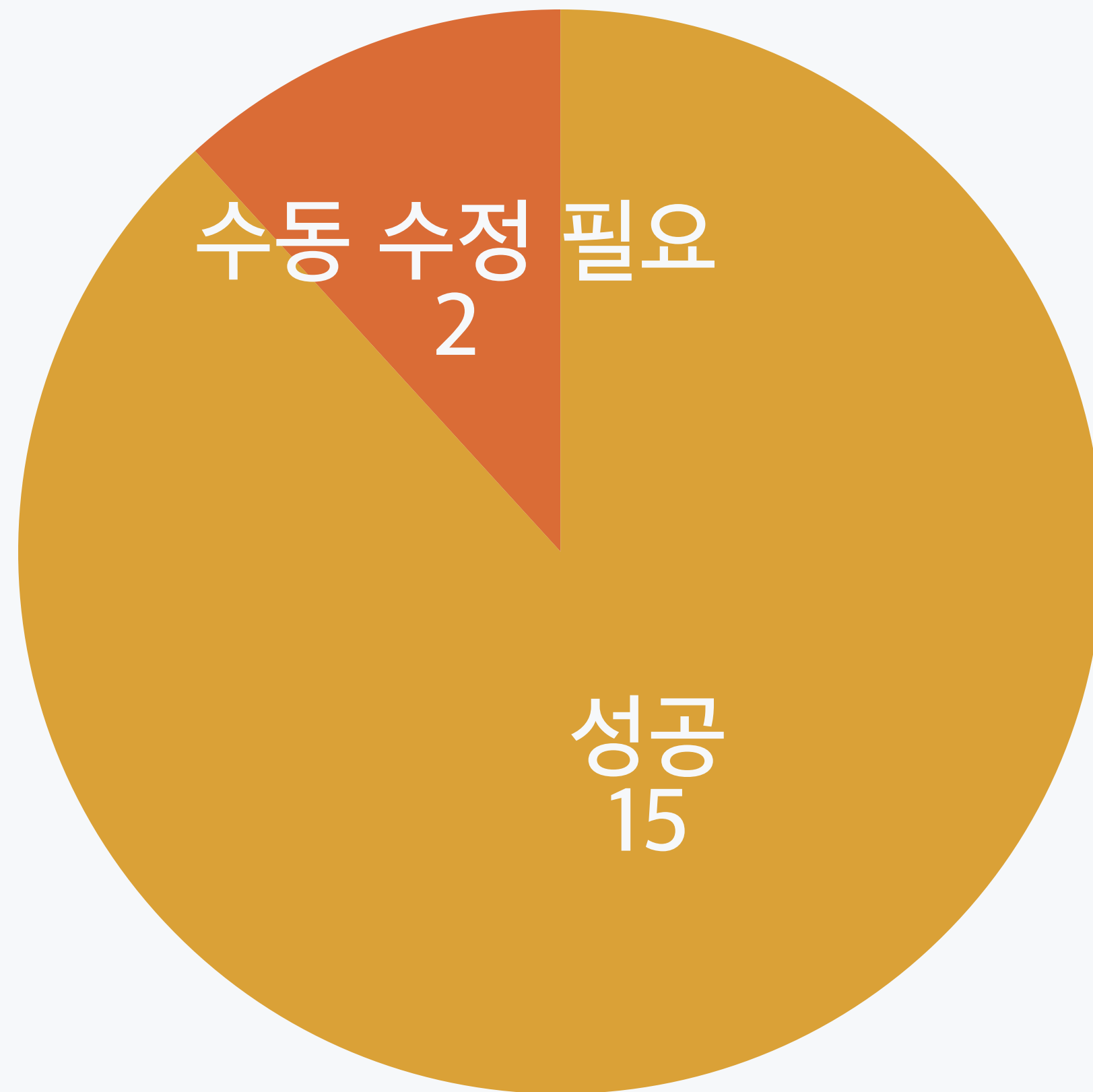
Concrat_G의 구조



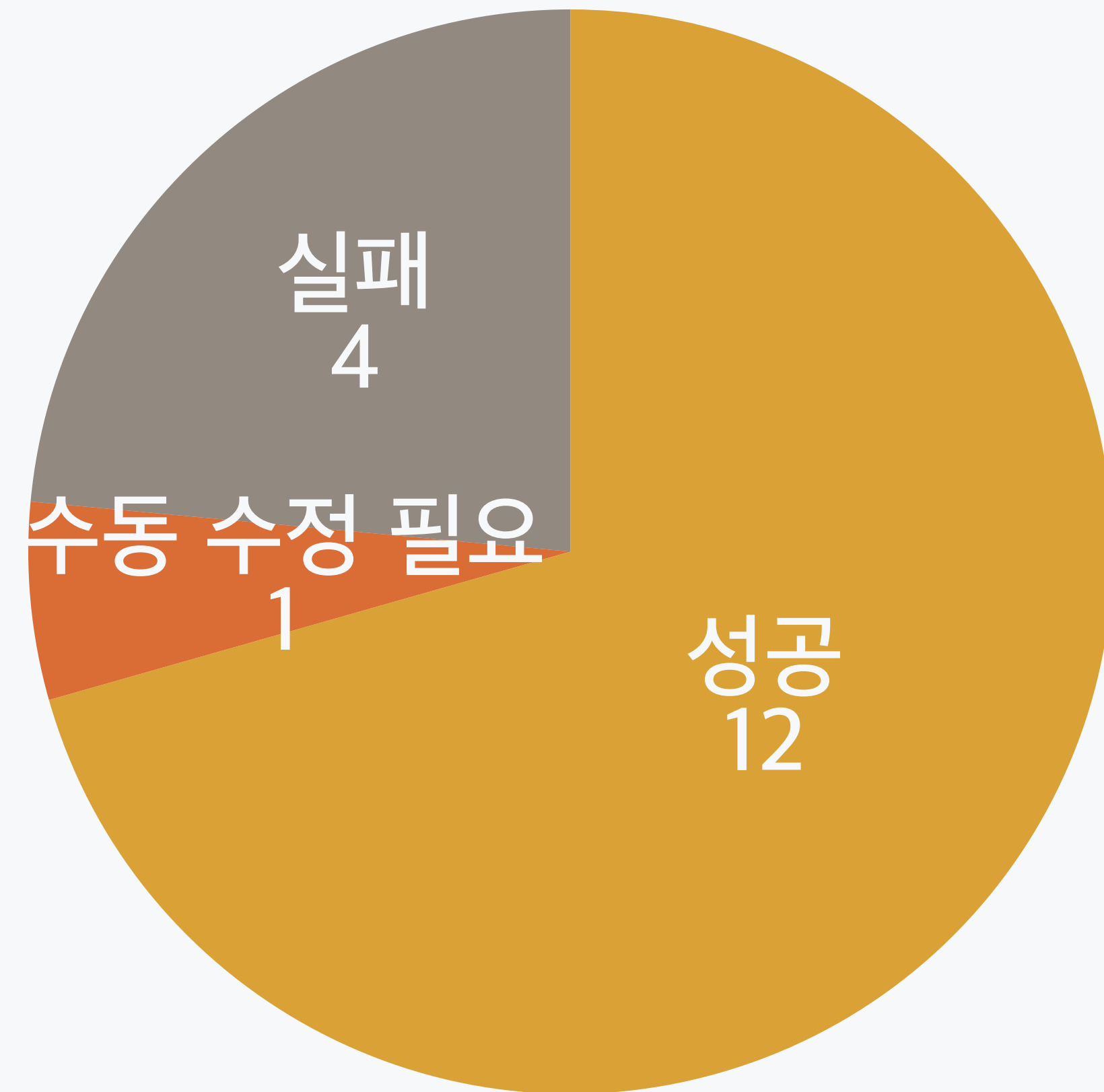
얼마나 효율적으로 프로그램을 분석하는가?



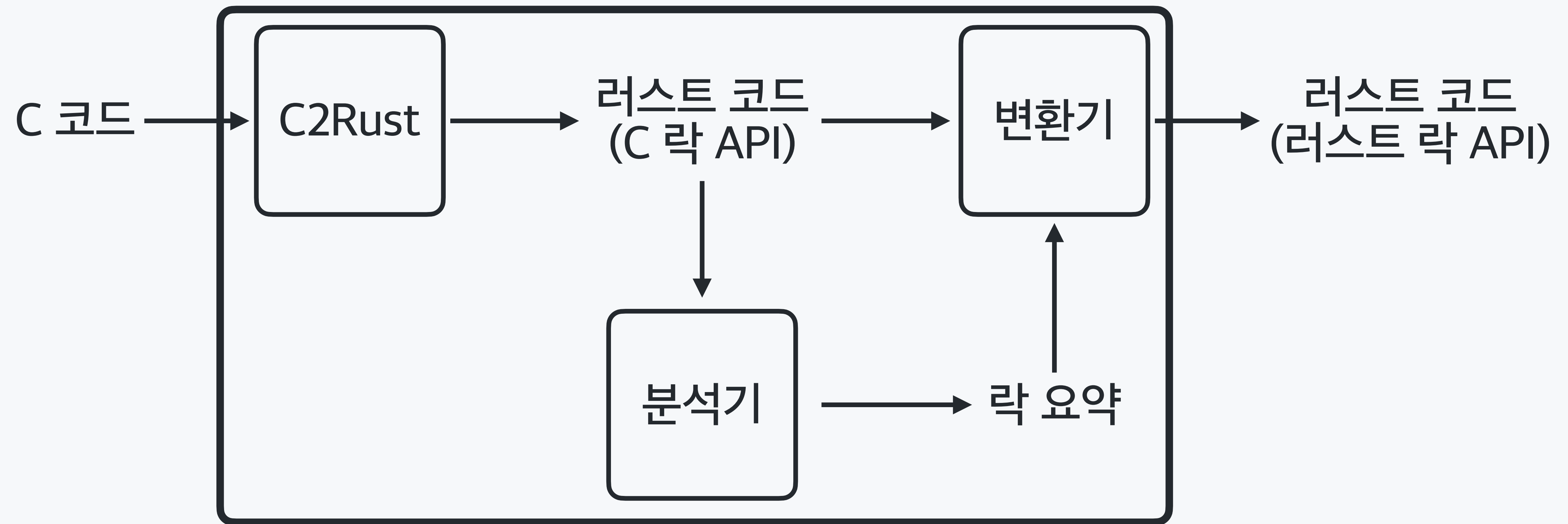
얼마나 정확하게 프로그램을 분석하는가?



Concrat



Goblint



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