

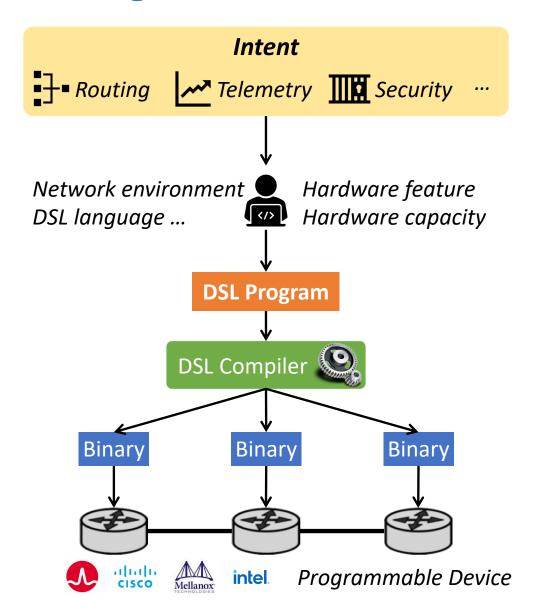


# Finding Bugs in Programmable Data Plane Generators

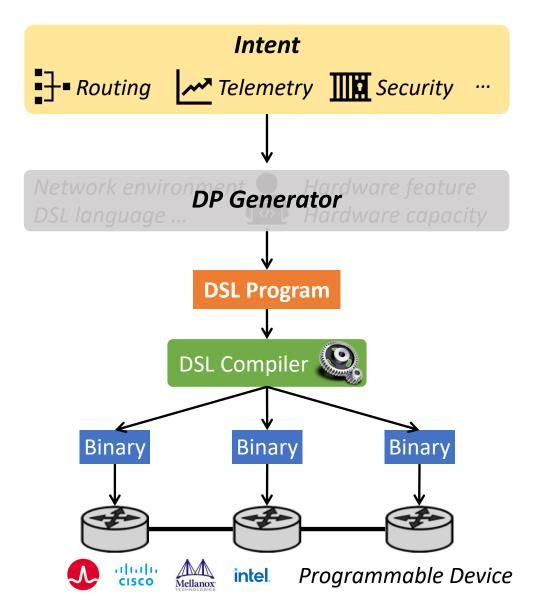
Jiamin Cao

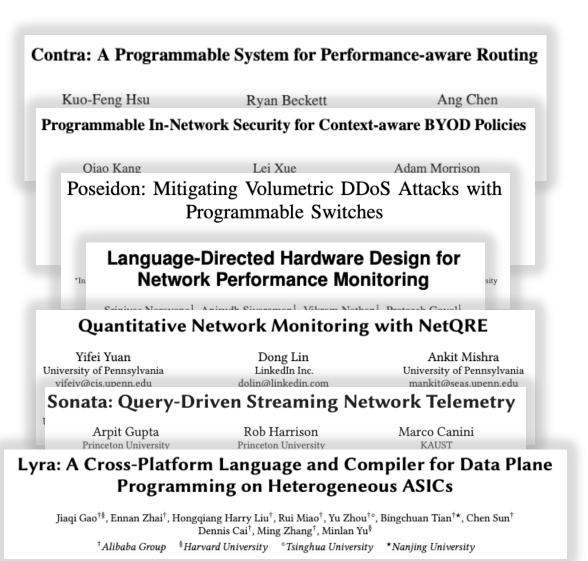
Yu Zhou, Chen Sun, Lin He, Zhaowei Xi, Ying Liu

### Programmable Data Plane Gains Significant Traction

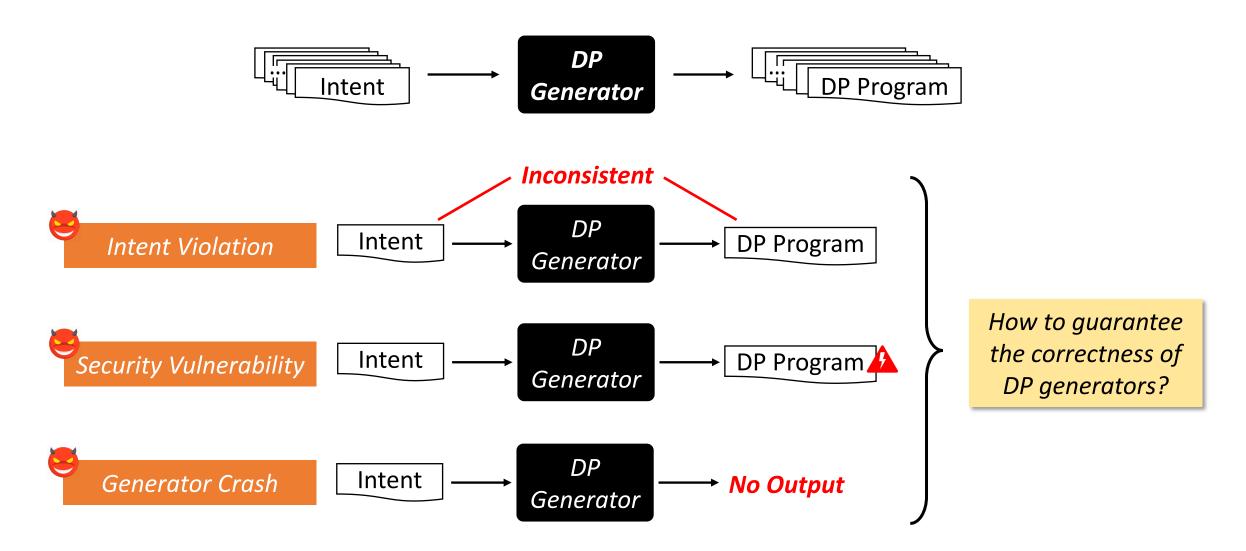


# Data Plane Generators Make Programming Easier

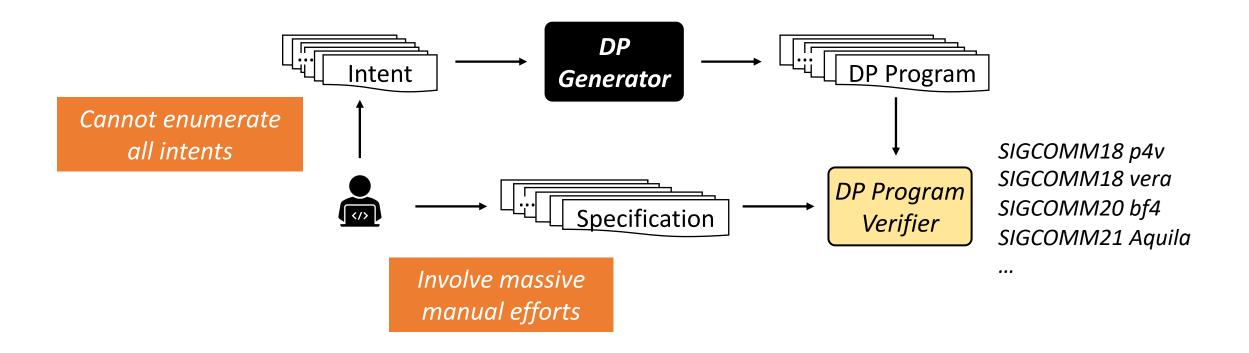




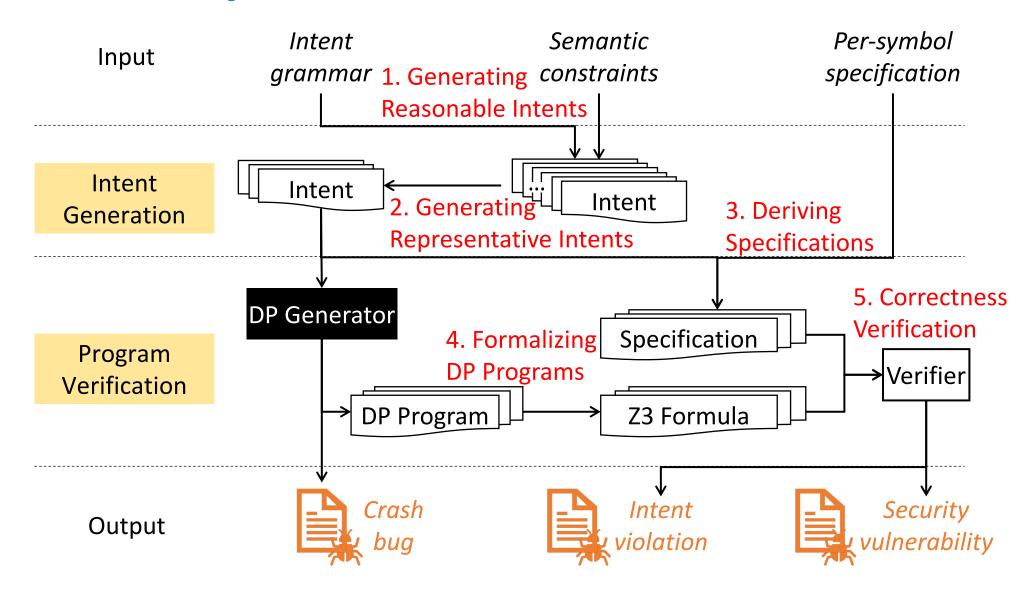
# Understanding the Correctness of DP Generators

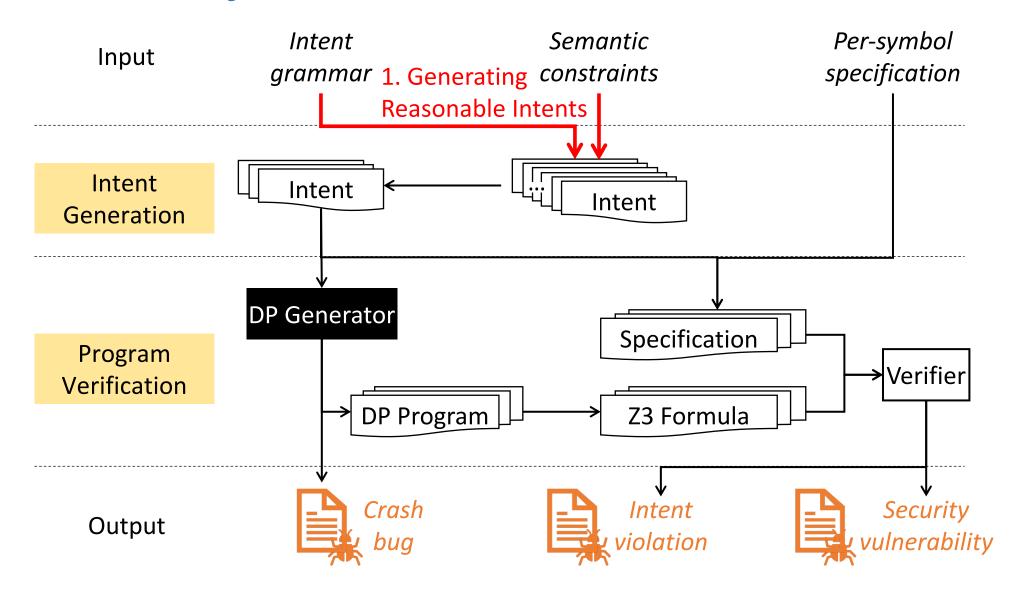


## Existing Work is Not Designed to Debug DP Generators



Firebolt: Finding Bugs in Programmable DP Generators





# **Generating Reasonable Intents**

Syntax-Guided Intent Generation



#### Syntactically-Correct Intents

#### Intent generation graph

- **1** Start from start symbol
- **②** Grow graph using expansion rules
- **③** Collect leaf nodes as output intents

```
Start Symbol Expansion Rule \langle prog \rangle ::= \langle stmt \rangle \langle stmt \rangle ::= \langle name \rangle = \langle query \rangle \langle query \rangle ::= \langle map \rangle | \langle filter \rangle

BNF Grammar Example
```

$$\langle prog \rangle ::= \langle stmt \rangle \quad \langle stmt \rangle ::= \langle name \rangle = \langle query \rangle \quad \langle query \rangle ::= \langle map \rangle \mid \langle filter \rangle \dots$$

$$\langle prog \rangle ::= \langle stmt \rangle \quad \langle stmt \rangle ::= \langle name \rangle = \langle query \rangle \quad \cdots \quad \langle name \rangle = \langle map \rangle \quad \cdots$$

$$\langle name \rangle = \langle filter \rangle \quad \cdots$$

# **Generating Reasonable Intents**

#### Semantic Constraint Enforcement



Semantically-Valid Intents

#### **Invalid Semantics**

#### Undefined reference

#### Repeated definition

#### Context-Aware Semantic Constraint

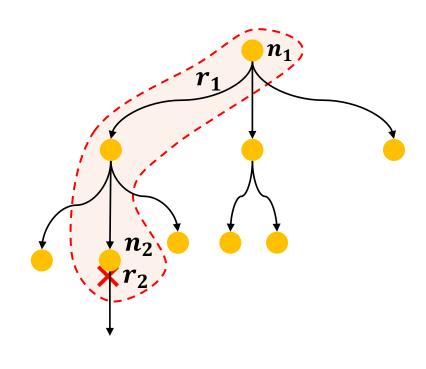
#### Dependency-type: $if \exists \langle r1 \rangle on \langle n1 \rangle, \exists \langle r2 \rangle on \langle n2 \rangle$

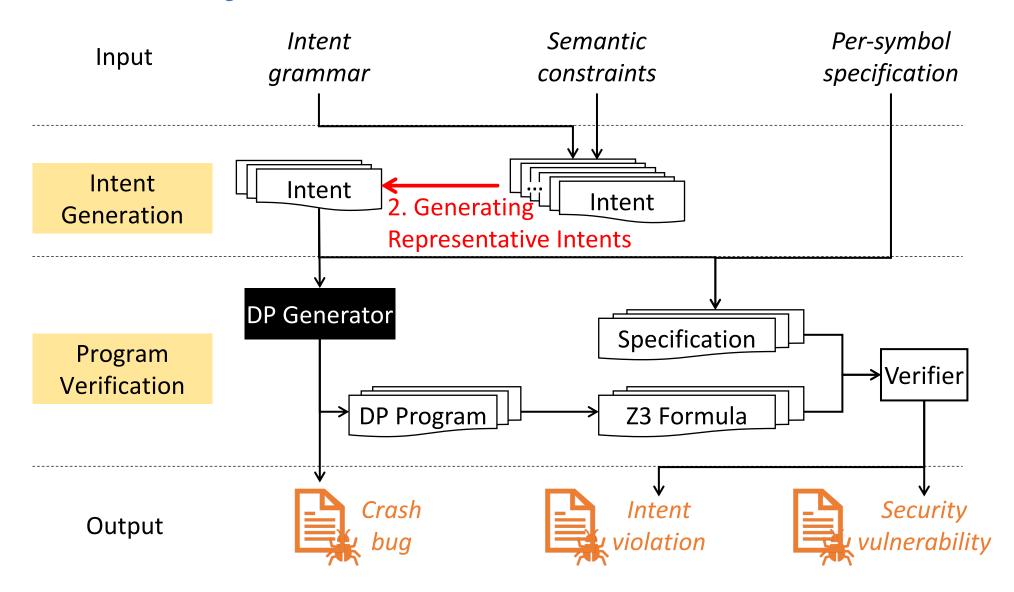
variable variable declaration

#### Exclusion-type:

 $if \exists \langle r1 \rangle on \langle n1 \rangle, \not\exists \langle r2 \rangle on \langle n2 \rangle$ 

variable (same) variable definition





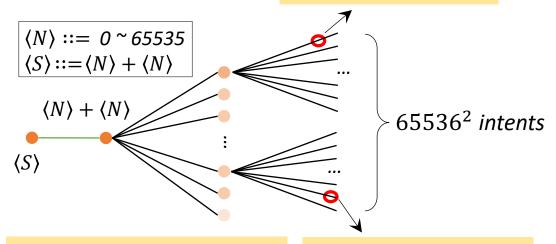
# **Generating Representative Intents**

1. Boundary Rule (0)

Wide parameter range (many)



Keep representative rules (few)



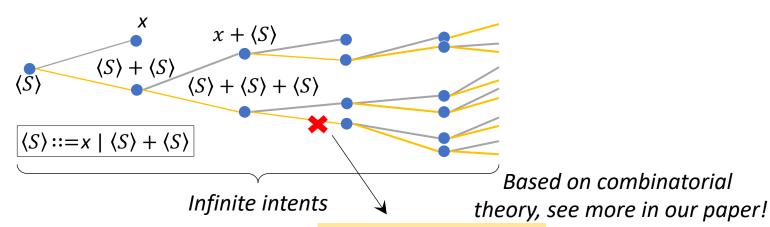
3. Previously selected rules

2. Random Rule (327)

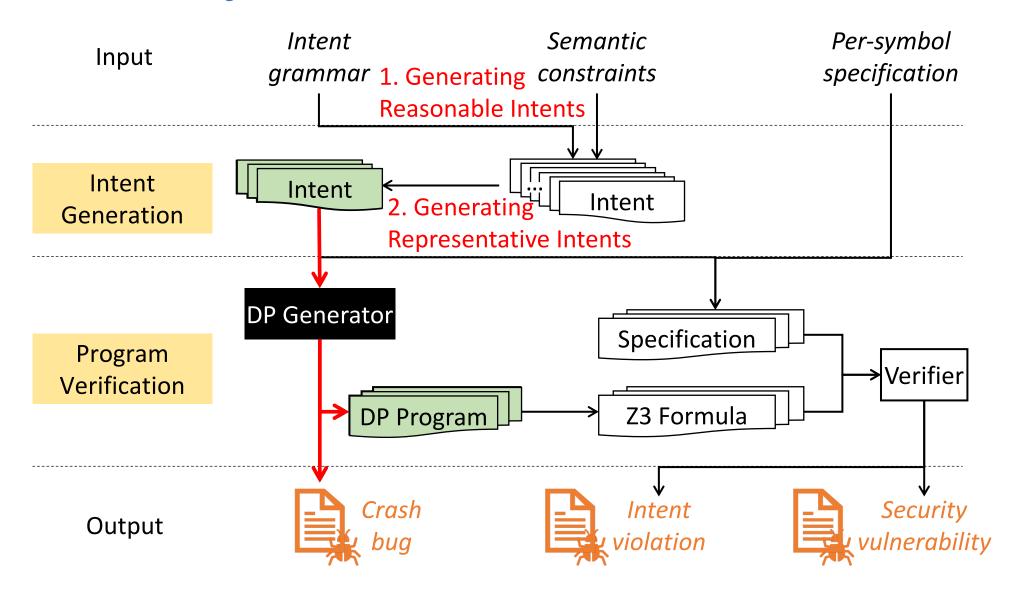
Cyclic symbol reference (infinite)

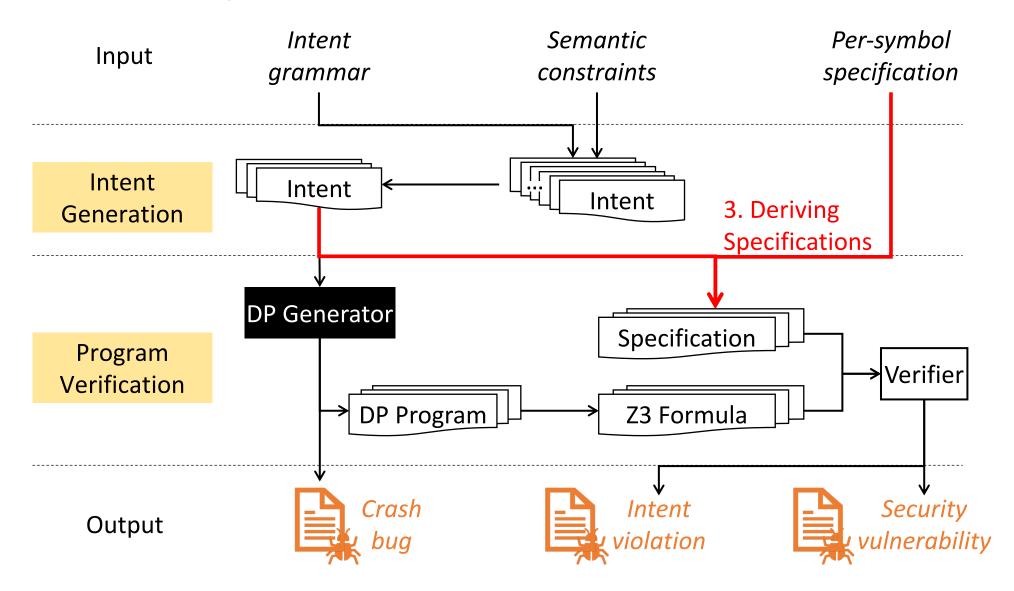


Break symbol recurrence (finite)



Limit recurrence time





# **Deriving Specifications Automatically**

Observation

Intents are generated by expanding grammar symbols

Key idea

Write specifications of each grammar symbol



Compose symbol specifications

General and flexible format:

DEC\_FUNC

EXEC\_FUNC

A simple example (counter)

```
\langle count\_stmt \rangle ::= count(\langle expression \rangle)
def DEC\_FUNC: def EXEC\_FUNC: if (\langle expression \rangle .exec() == true): counter = counter + 1 return counter
\langle expression \rangle ::= \langle field \rangle == \langle value \rangle
```



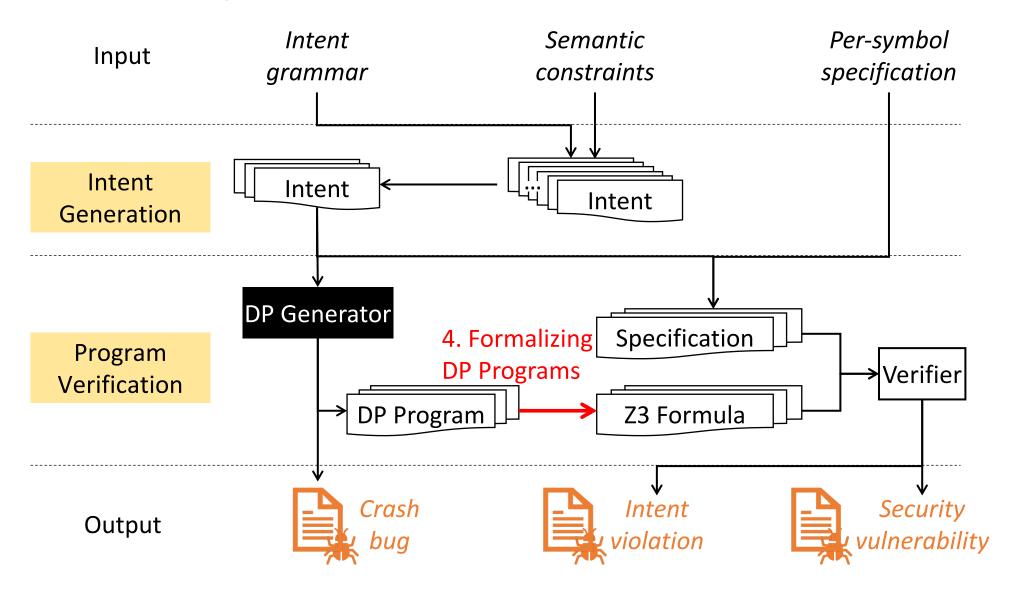
```
counter = 0

def EXEC_FUNC:
    if ((pkt.tcp.sport == 80) == true):
        counter = counter + 1
    return counter
```

count(tcp.sport == 80)

def DEC FUNC:

def EXEC\_FUNC:
 return \langle field \rangle .exec() == \langle value \rangle .exec()



# Formalizing DP Programs

Each Programmable Block (parser, ingress, egress, deparser, etc.)



Z3 Formulas

#### Example: Match action tables with entries

```
action a (p) {x = p;}
table t {
    key = k : exact;
    actions = {
        a; no_op;
    }
    default_action = no_op;
}
```

Table entries: 1 => (1)

#### *Input parameter*

Match key of table t



#### Free Z3 variables

• (\_ BitVec 32) k

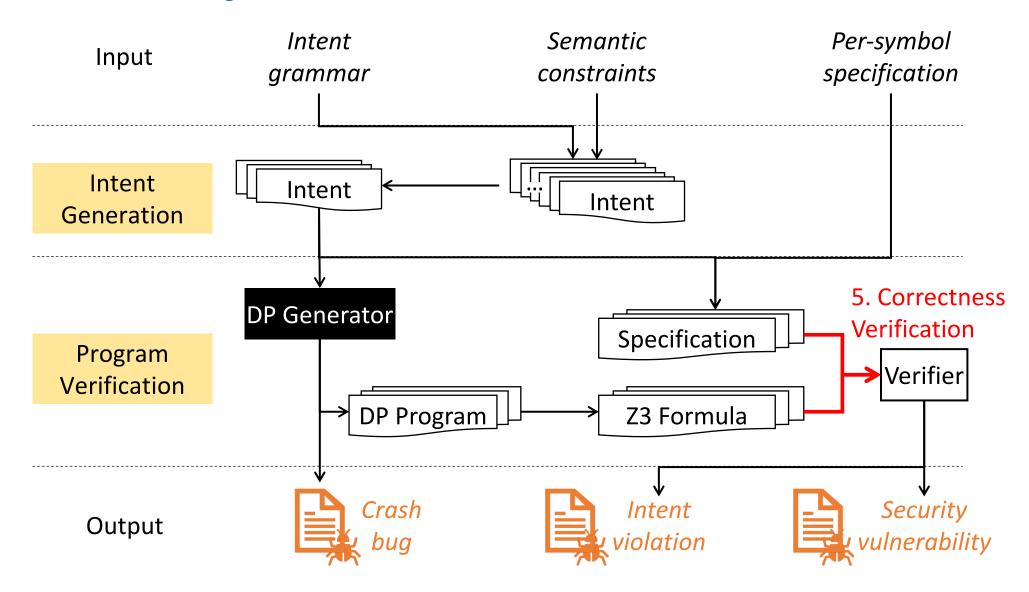
#### Output parameter

Variable y



#### Output Z3 expression

• (\_ BitVec 32) y = (if (k=1) 1 else y))



#### **Evaluation**

#### **Implementation**

- Ubuntu 16.04 virtual machine with 4GB RAM and two 2.3GHz CPU cores
- ~2000 lines of Python/C++ code (built atop OSDI20-Gauntlet)
- 3 open-source DP generators under test
  - SIGCOMM16-Marple, SIGCOMM17-Sonata, USENIX20-Poise
- 2 DP program verification tools for comparison
  - SIGCOMM21-Aquila, SIGCOMM18-p4v

#### **Evaluation Goals**

- Bug Coverage
  - How many bugs can Firebolt find?
- Scalability
  - How long does it take to find bugs?
  - How many human efforts does Firebolt take?

## **Bug Coverage**

How many bugs can Firebolt find?

DP Generator Under Test	# Generated Intents	# Detected Bugs / # Intents Causing Bugs				
		Crash Bug	Security Vulnerability	Intent Violation		
Marple	7341	1 / 12	1 / 7329	2 / 23		
Sonata	7912	0/0	2 / 7912	5 / 243		
Poise	2362	0/0	2 / 2362	6 / 362		

- Detect bugs in all three generators
- Detect altogether 5 security vulnerabilities, 13 intent violations, 1 crash bug

# **Scalability**

How many human efforts does Firebolt require? O(100) LoC

How long does it take? To debug a DP generator? < 25 minutes

DP Generator		Human-written LoC				Running Time (Total / Average)			
Under Test		Intent	Semantic	Per-Symbol		Intent	Program		
Onder rest	(	Grammar	Constraints	Specification		Generation	Verification		
Marple		93	70	323		168s / 23ms	1204s / 164ms		
Sonata		34	10	178		27s / 3ms	926s / 162ms		
Poise		25	25	132		23s / 10ms	355s / 150ms		

Can Firebolt save human efforts?

0.1% to 0.01%

DP Generator Under Test	Verifying One Program	•	Verifying All Programs	Finding All Bugs (1 Bug / 1 Program)
p4v	O(1K)		O(1M)	O(10K)
Aquila	O(100)		O(100K)	O(1K)
Firebolt			O(100)	

#### **Conclusion**

- Firebolt is the first tool designed to debug DP generators
  - Thoroughly explore the intent space to generate syntactically-correct,
     semantically-valid, and representative intents
  - Automatically verify DP programs by formalizing programs and producing specifications
  - Achieve high bug coverage and high scalability on three DP generators



Thanks for your interest in Firebolt

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