

SuperGlue: IDL-Based, System-Level Fault Tolerance for Embedded Systems

June 20, 2016

Computer Science Department
The George Washington University

Outlines

1 Motivation and Challenges

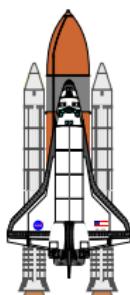
2 System-Level Fault Recovery

3 SuperGlue

4 Result and Experiments

5 Conclusion

Real-Time and Embedded Systems

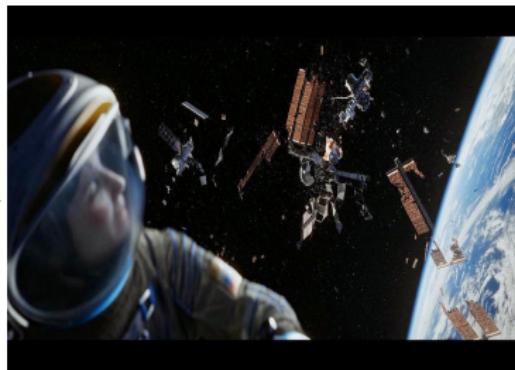


Consequences of Embedded System Faults

Japanese X-ray astronomy satellite Hitomi lost in 2016



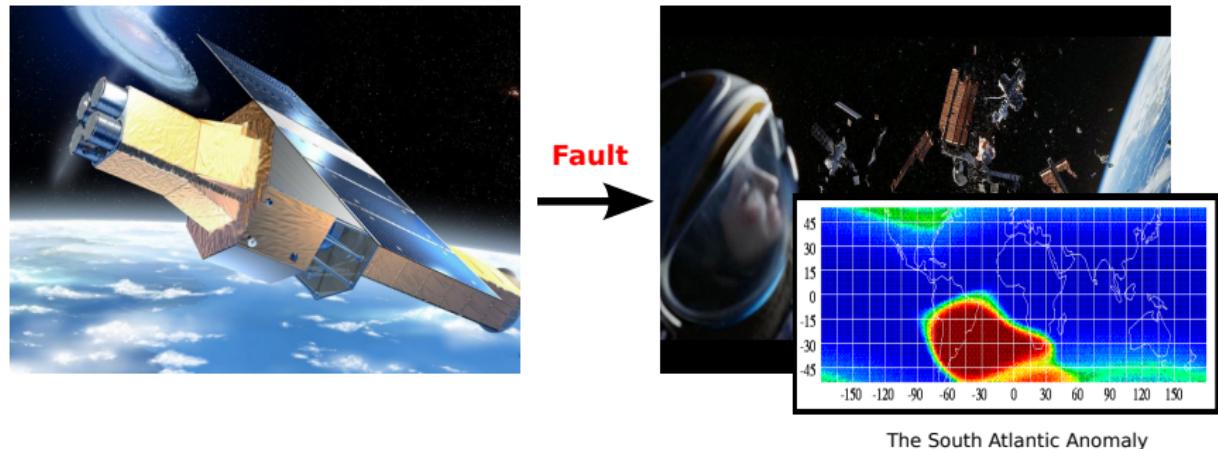
Fault
→



- Financial losses of \$286 million USD
- “*It's a scientific tragedy*” - Richard Mushotzky, UMD

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Consequences of embedded system faults

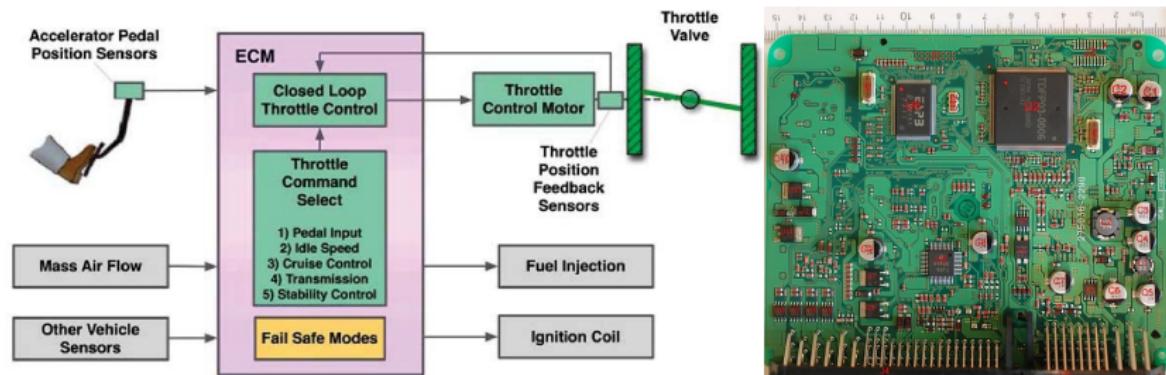
Toyota Sudden Unintended Acceleration (SUA) in 2004 – 2010



- 89 deaths as of May 2010 and nearly 400 U.S. lawsuits
- Recall 10+ million vehicles and pay \$1.2 Billion USD fine

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/toyota-unintended-acceleration-has-killed-89/>

Sudden Unintended Acceleration

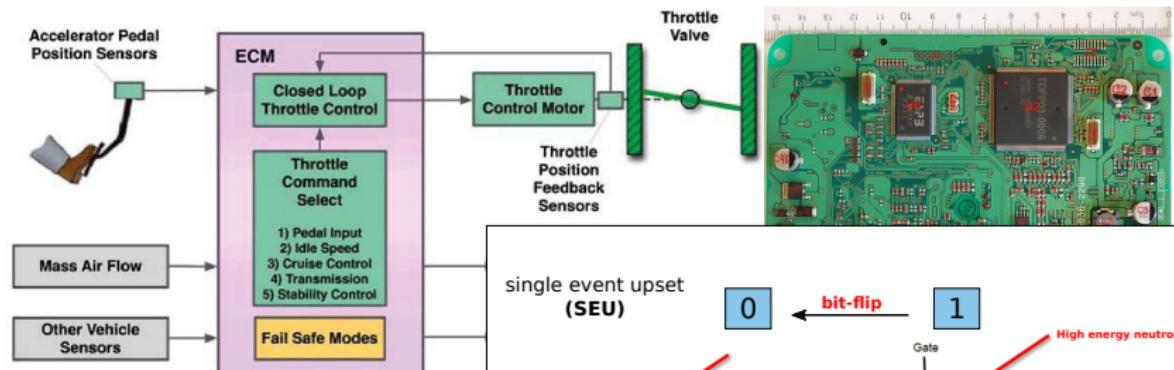


Uncontrolled acceleration in Toyota Camrys

- Electronic Throttle Control System (ETCS)
- OSEK OS, 24 tasks, 280K LOC of C
- bit flip in scheduler data-structures
→ reproducible 30-sec uncontrolled acceleration

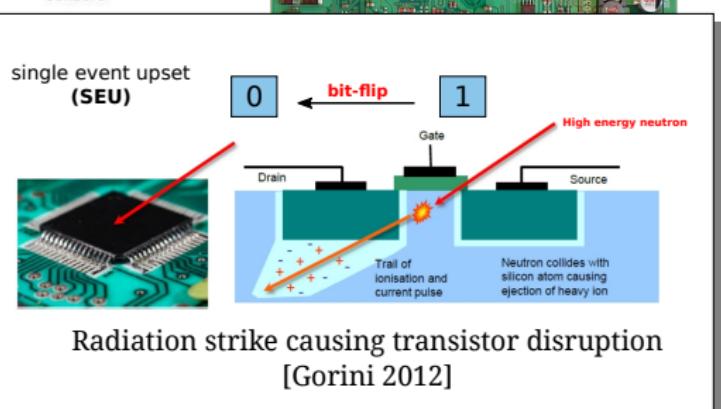
“a bit-flip there, will have the effect of killing one of the tasks”
– Bookout v Toyota

Sudden Unintended Acceleration



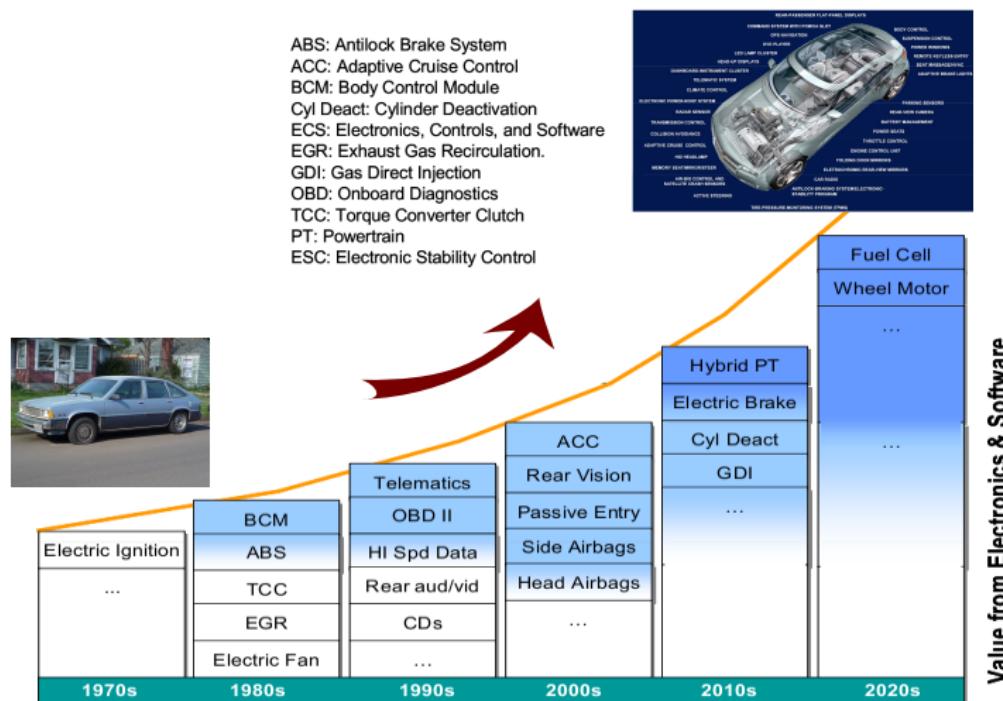
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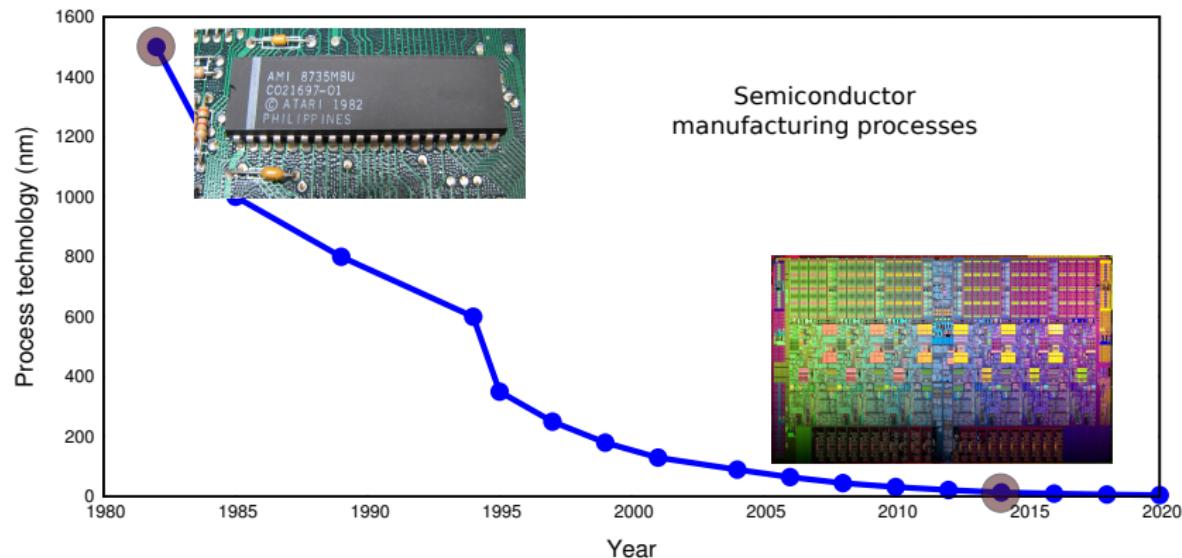
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Embedded faults: Bad Now, Worse Tomorrow



- + more functionality
- more complexity → dependability more challenging

Embedded faults: Bad Now, Worse Tomorrow



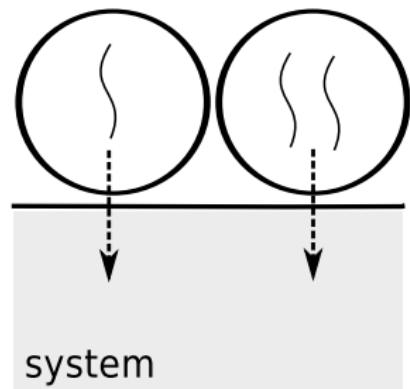
Decreasing process sizes → 5nm

- + faster
- + less power
- + smaller
- increased vulnerability to HW transient faults

Application-Level Fault Tolerance

Application fault tolerance

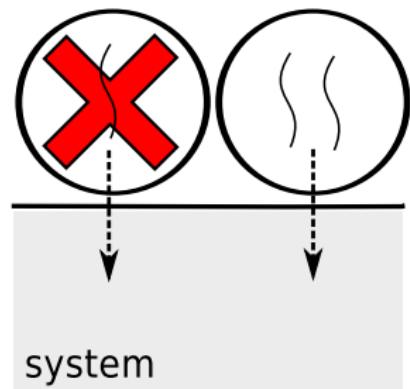
- example recovery techniques
 - recovery blocks
 - checkpointing
 - re-fork
- temporal redundancy
 - detect fault by job completion
 - replay execution from saved state
- re-execution impacts only lower-priority tasks



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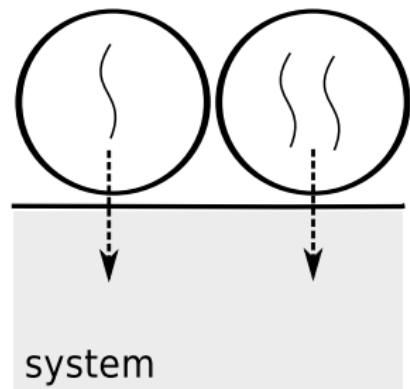
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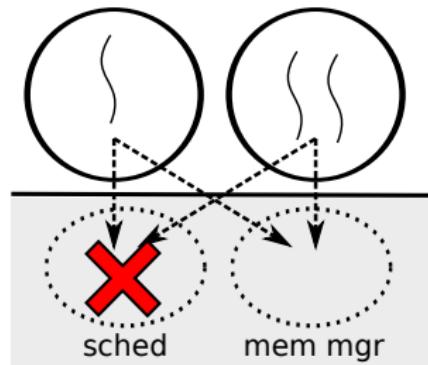
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System-Level Fault Tolerance

System-level fault tolerance

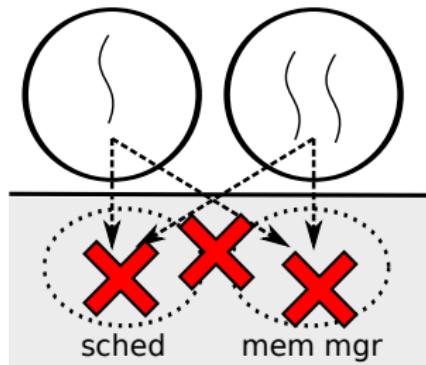
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 - scheduler
 - memory mapping manager
 - file-systems
 - synchronization manager
 - ...



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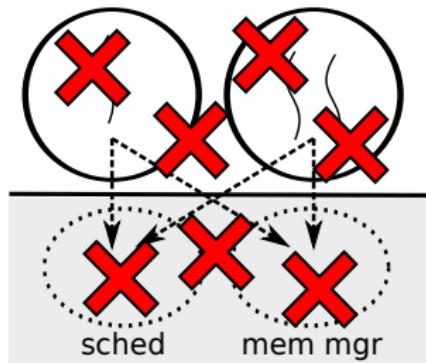
System components contain state for all tasks

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- processing time...to recover scheduler
- memory...to recover memory mapper

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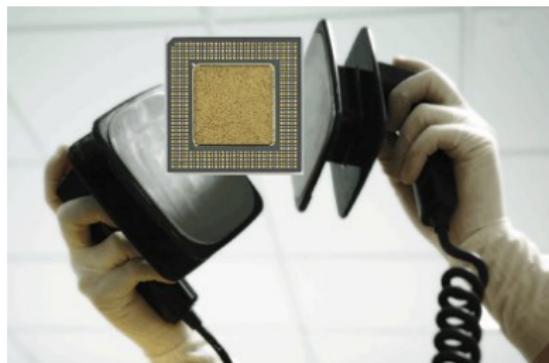
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C^3 : The Computational Crash Cart

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- resuscitate system
- from system-level faults
- predictably



Main ideas

- pervasive **fault isolation** → restrict propagation
- efficient μ -reboot of individual components
- interface-driven, application-oblivious recovery

C^3 – an interface-driven, predictable system-level fault recovery mechanism

J. Song, J. Wittrock, and G. Palmer, “Predictable, efficient system-level fault tolerance in C^3 ” in RTSS, 2013

Composite: A Component-Based OS

System functionality as *components*

- user-level, protection domains
- fine-grained fault isolation

Low-level services are components

- kernel is small and policy-less
- scheduling, memory mapping, synchronization...are in user level

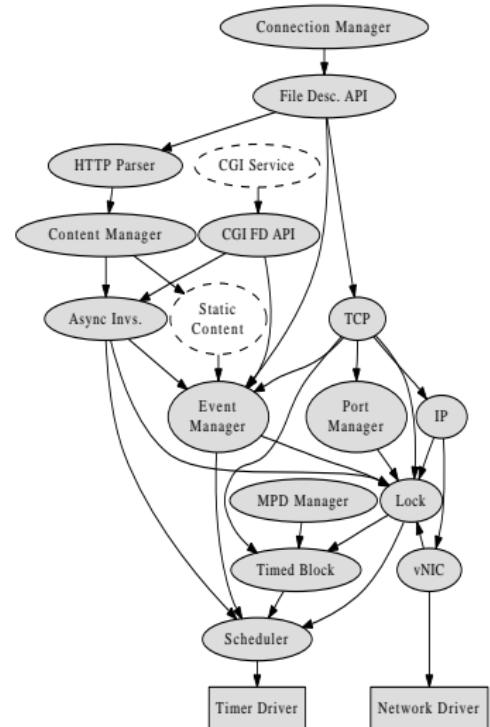
Component interaction:

invocation of exported function

- contractually specified interfaces
- function call semantics

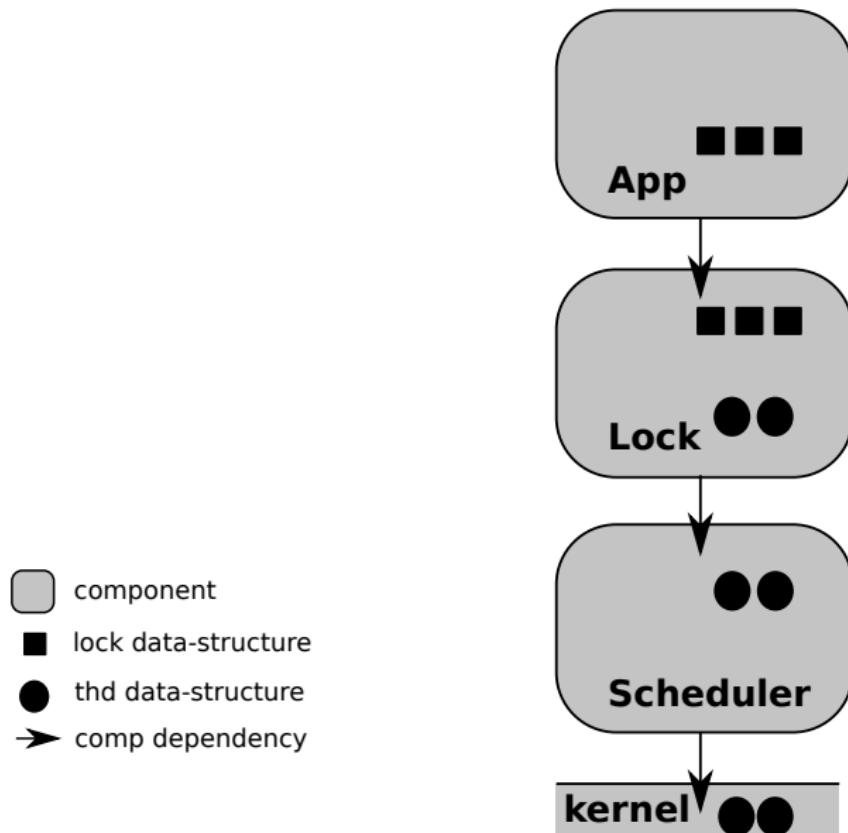
Threads orthogonal to components

- thread migration – predictable e2e IPC
- concurrent/parallel components



Example component graph

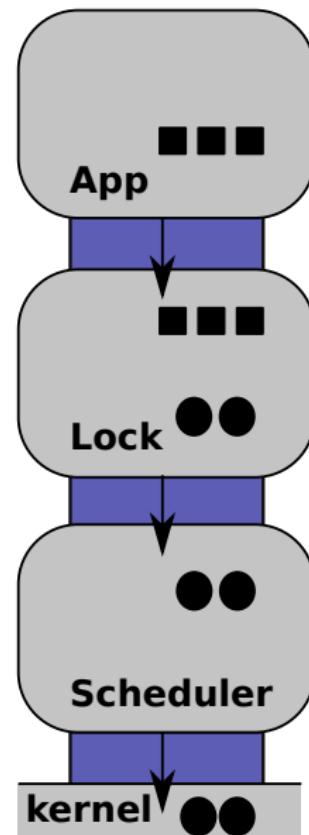
C³ System-Level Fault Recovery



C^3 System-Level Fault Recovery

Recovery sequence in C^3

- [gray square] component
- [black square] lock data-structure
- [black circle] thd data-structure
- [black arrow] comp dependency
- [blue rectangle] C^3 interface code

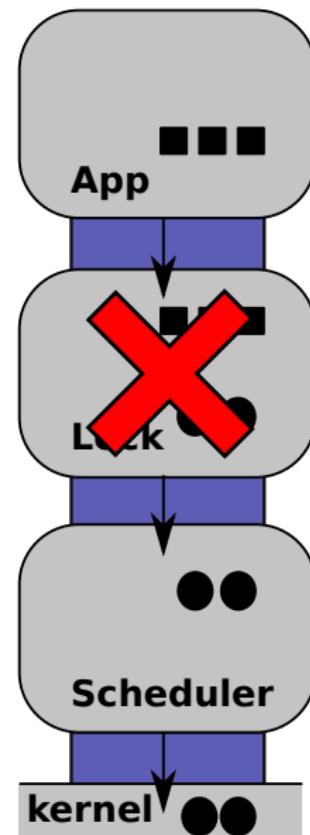


C^3 System-Level Fault Recovery

Recovery sequence in C^3

1 fault detection

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- lock data-structure
- thd data-structure
- comp dependency
- C^3 interface code

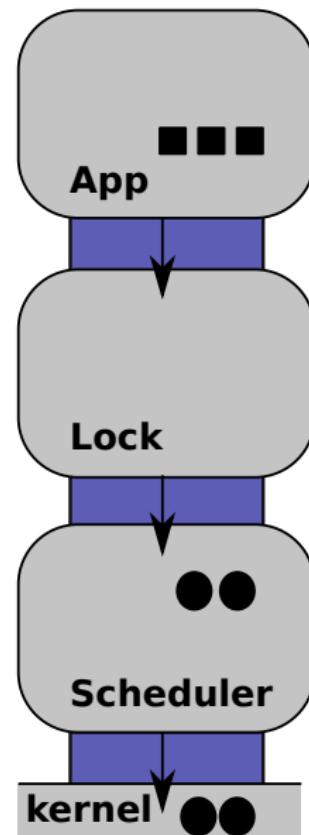


C^3 System-Level Fault Recovery

Recovery sequence in C^3

- 1 fault detection
- 2 safe-state recovery
 - μ -reboot

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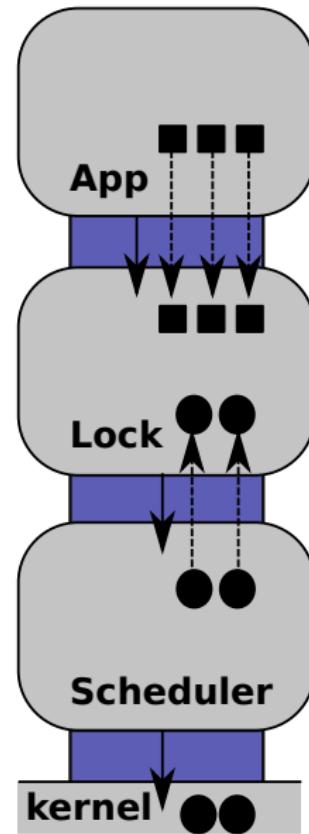


C^3 System-Level Fault Recovery

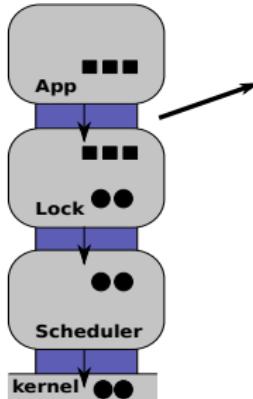
Recovery sequence in C^3

- 1 fault detection
- 2 safe-state recovery
 - μ -reboot
- 3 consistent-state recovery
 - object state recovery

- component
- lock data-structure
- thd data-structure
- comp dependency
- C^3 interface code



C³ Implementation – Writing Code Manually



```
rd->state      = state;
rd->front     = global_fault_cst;

return;

static void
rd_recover_state(struct rec_data lk *rd)
{
    assert(rd == rd->rc->lkid);
    struct rec_data lk *tmp;
    int tmp_klid = lock_component_alloc(cos_spd_id());
    assert(tmp_klid);

    assert(tmp == rdk->lookup(tmp_klid));
    rd->rc->lkid = tmp_klid;
    rdk->dealloc(tmp_klid);

    return;
}

CSTUB_PtUnaligned long lock_component_alloc() {struct user_low_cap *sc,
    spdid_t spdid) {
{
    long fault;
    unsigned long ret;
    struct rec_data lk *rd = NULL;
    unsigned long ser_lkid, cll_lkid;
    if (rfirst == 0) {
        cll_klid = init_static(64*16, lkids);
        rfirst = 1;
    }
}

redo:
    CSTUB_DWOKER(ret, fault, ut, lk, spdid);
    if (unlikely(fault)) {
        CSTUB_FAULT_UPDATE();
        goto redo;
    }

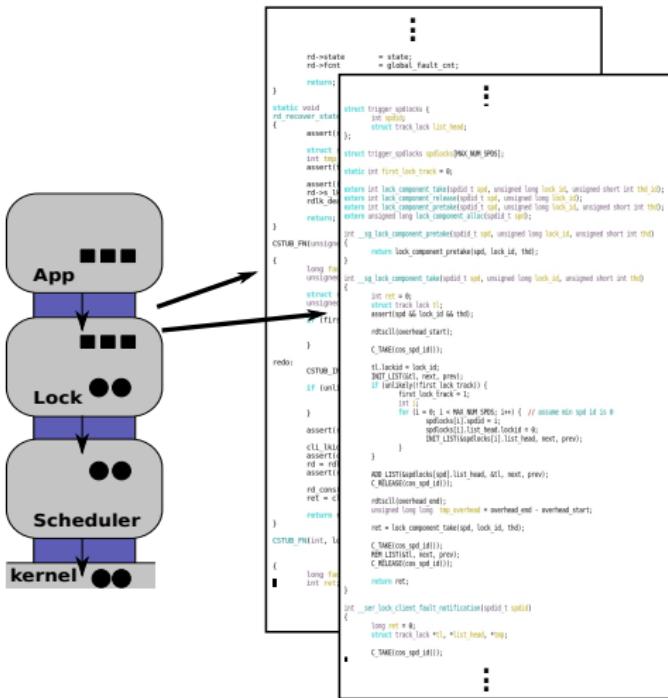
    assert(ret > 0);
    cll_klid = rdk->alloc();
    assert(cll_klid == lkid);
    rd = rdk->lookup(cll_klid);
    assert(rd);

    rd_consider(cos_spd_id(), cll_klid, ret, LOCK_ALLOC);
    ret = cll_klid;
}

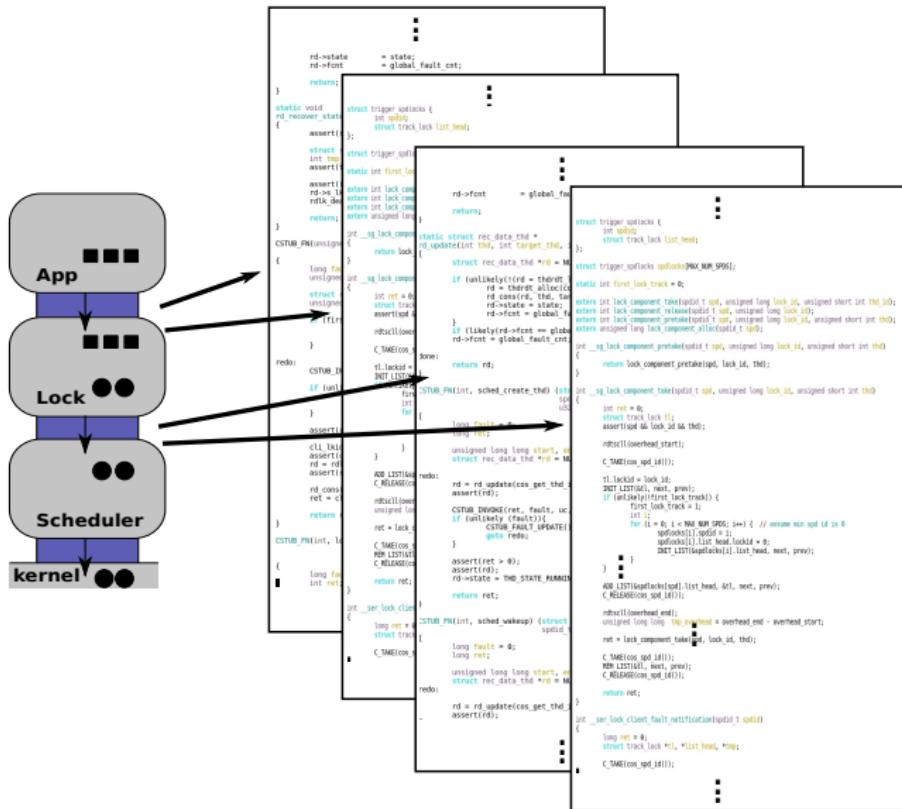
return ret;
}

CSTUB_PtInt lock_component_pretake() {struct user_low_cap *sc,
    spdid_t spdid, unsigned long lock_id,
    unsigned short int thd)
{
    long fault = 0;
    int ret;
```

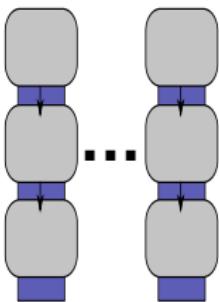
C³ Implementation – Writing Code Manually



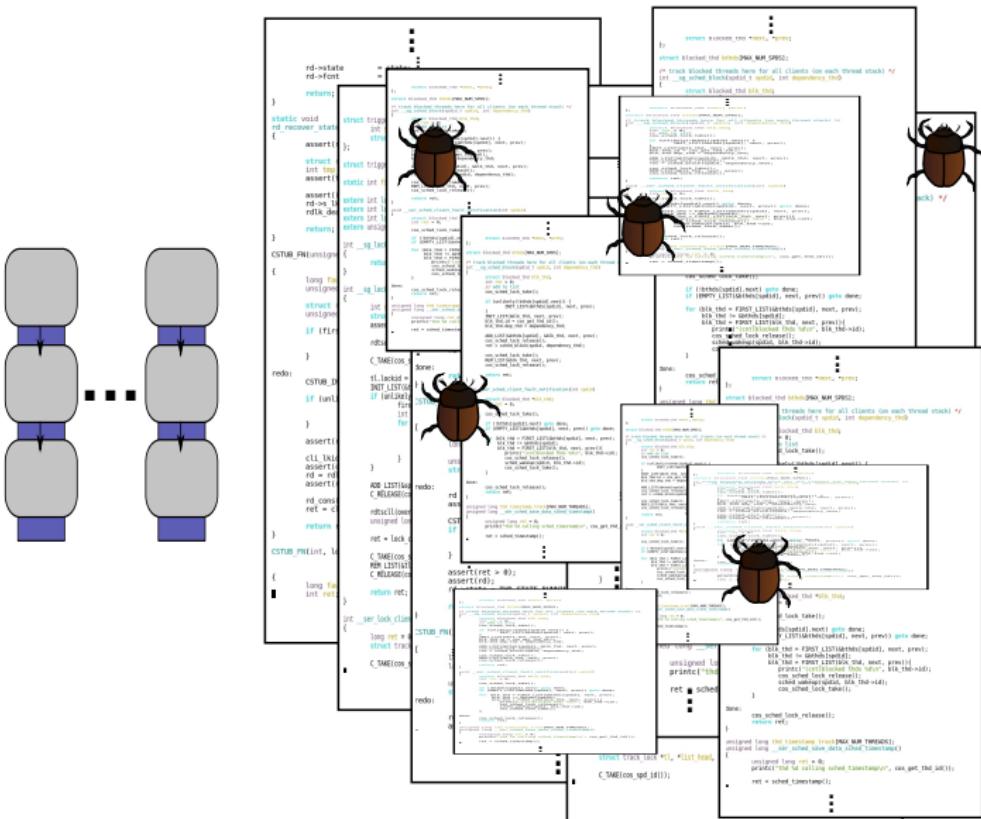
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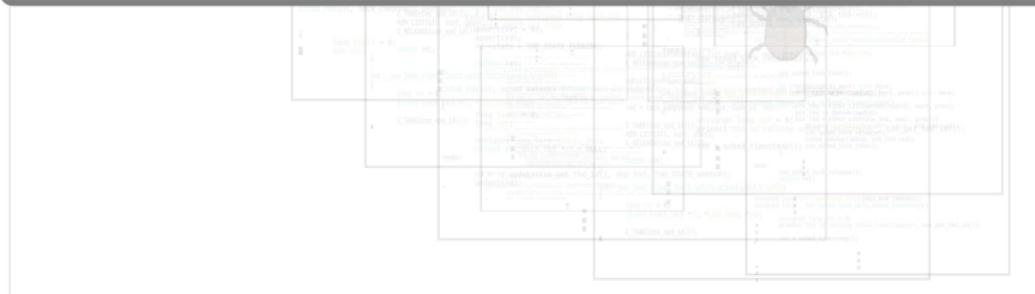


C³ Implementation – Writing Code Manually



Manually writing is ad-hoc and error-prone

Goal → automatically generate C³-style recovery code



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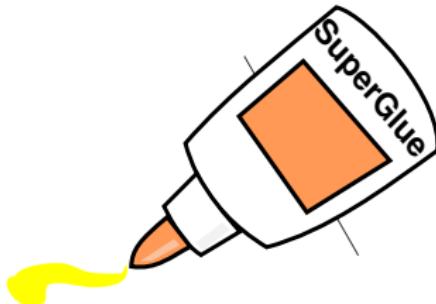
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SuperGlue

- automatically generate C³ fault recovery code
- for all system-level services



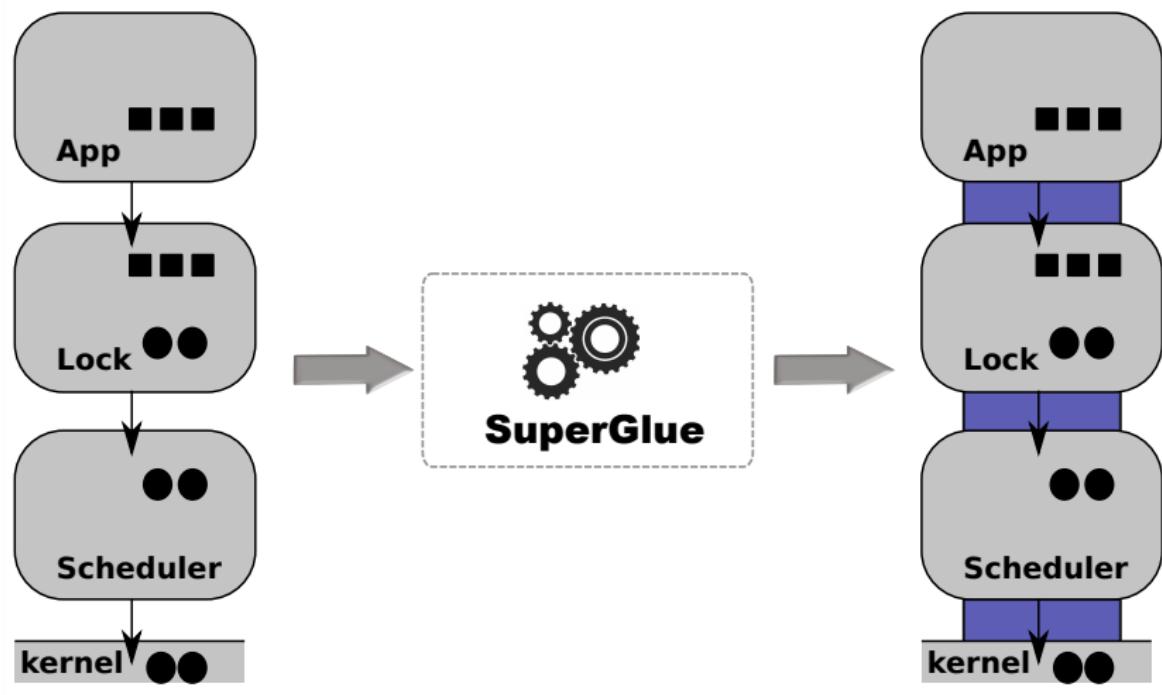
Main ideas

- A system **model** and **interface description language (IDL)**
- An **IDL compiler** synthesizes recovery code from the model

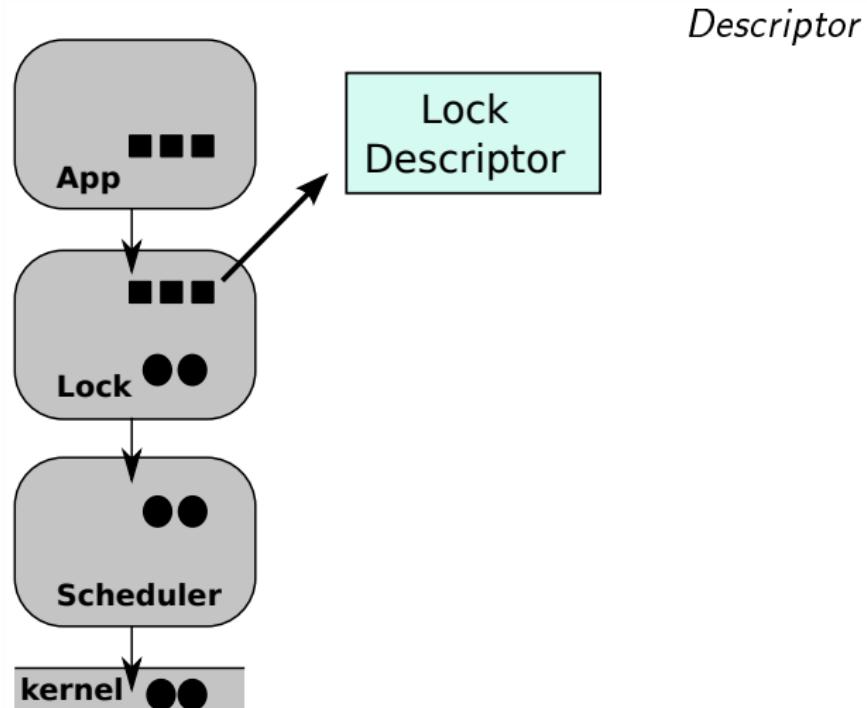
Fault Model Assumption (same as C³)

- processor single-event upset and fault is detected immediately (*fail-stop*)
- two consecutive faults are separated by the minimum time interval

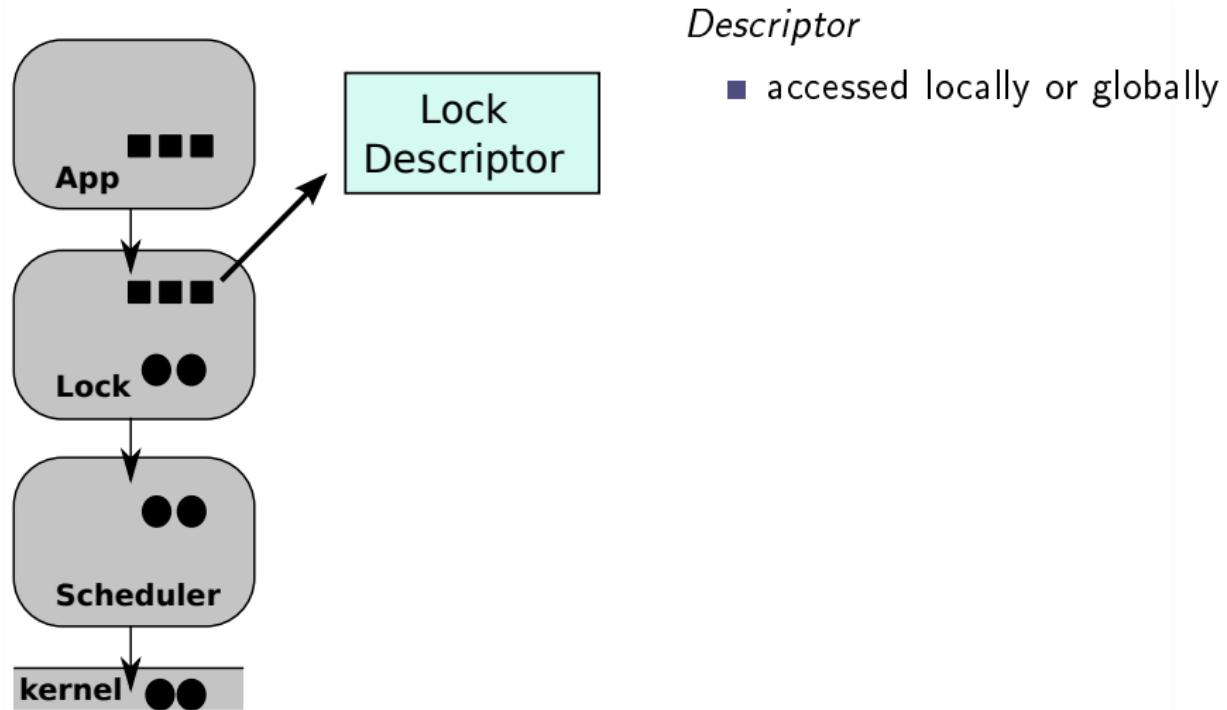
SuperGlue – IDL-based System-Level Fault Tolerance



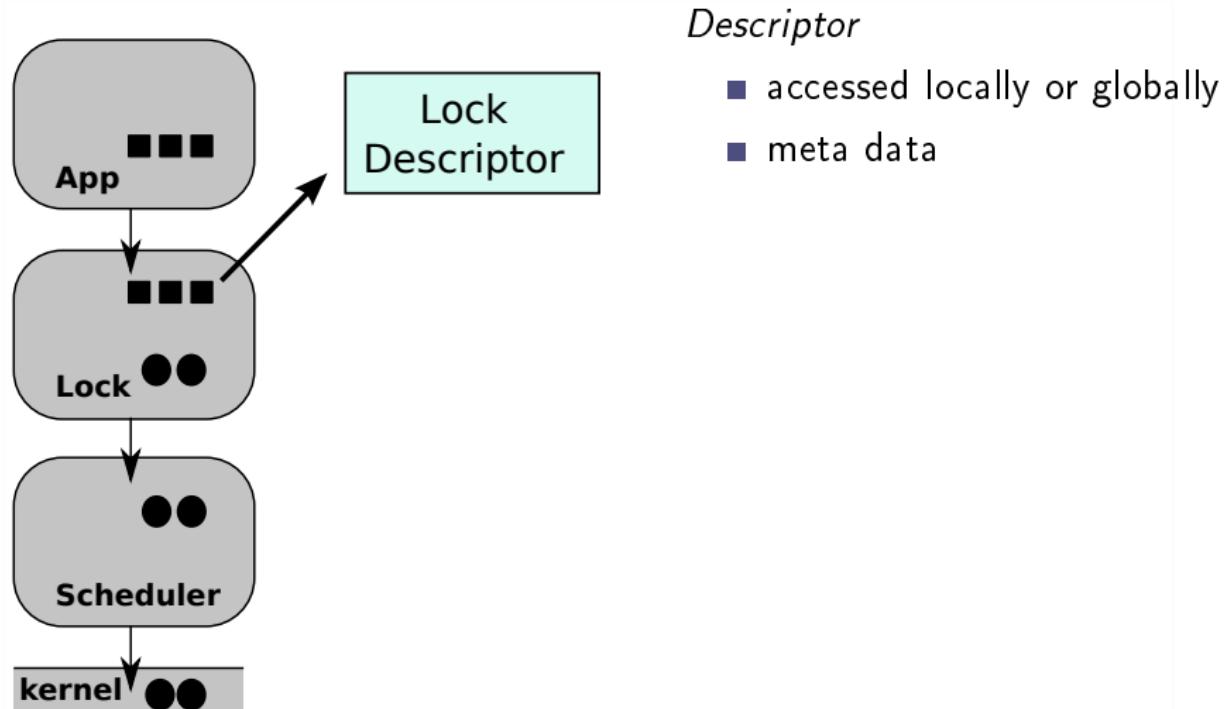
System Model – Descriptor and Resource



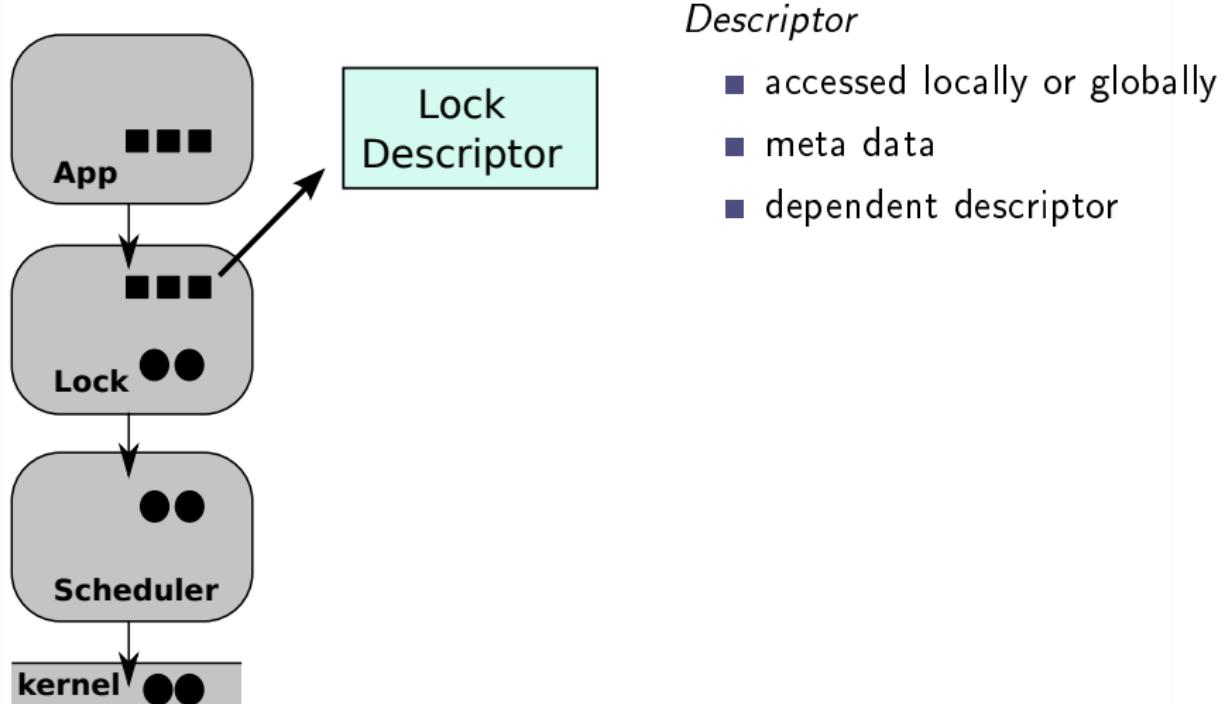
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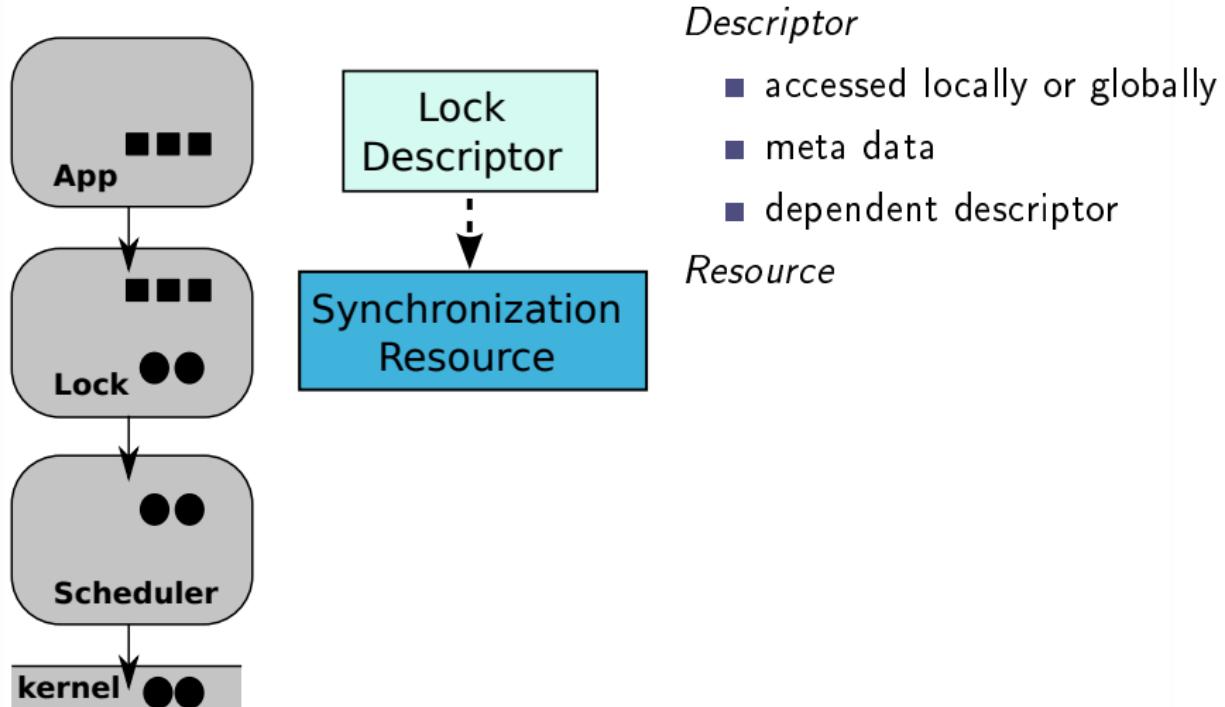
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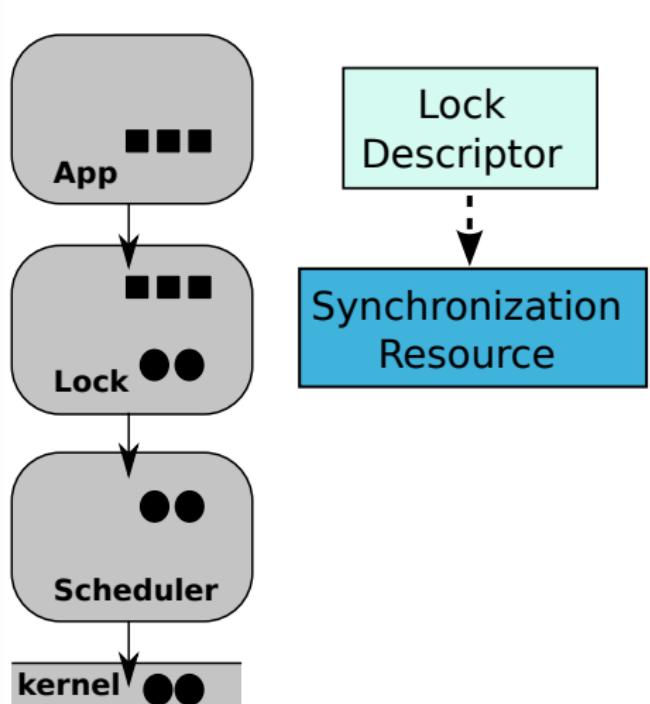
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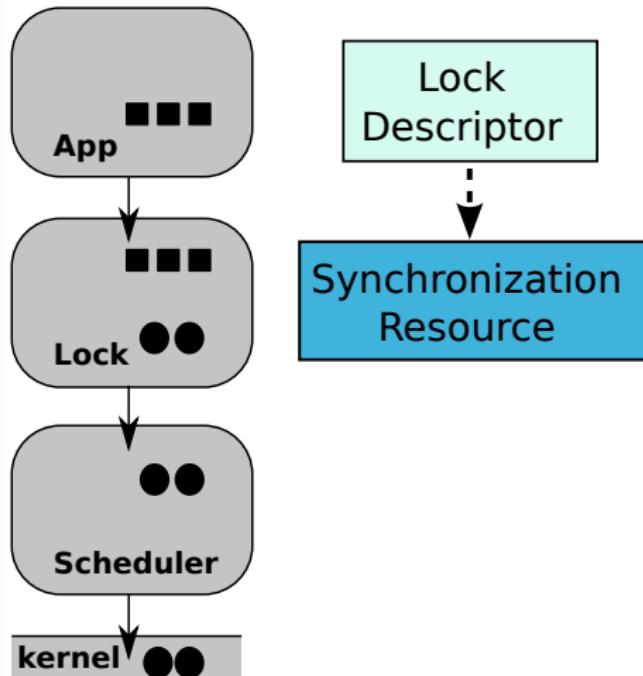
Descriptor

- accessed locally or globally
- meta data
- dependent descriptor

Resource

- thread can block

System Model – Descriptor and Resource



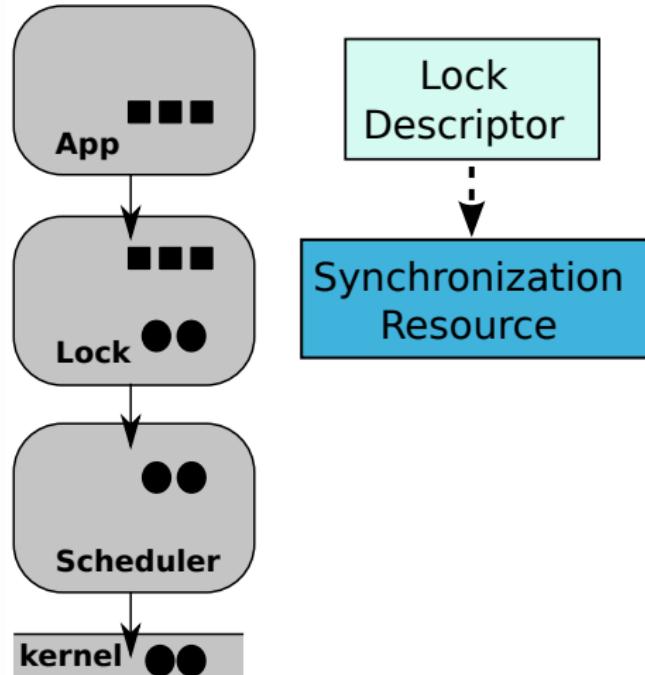
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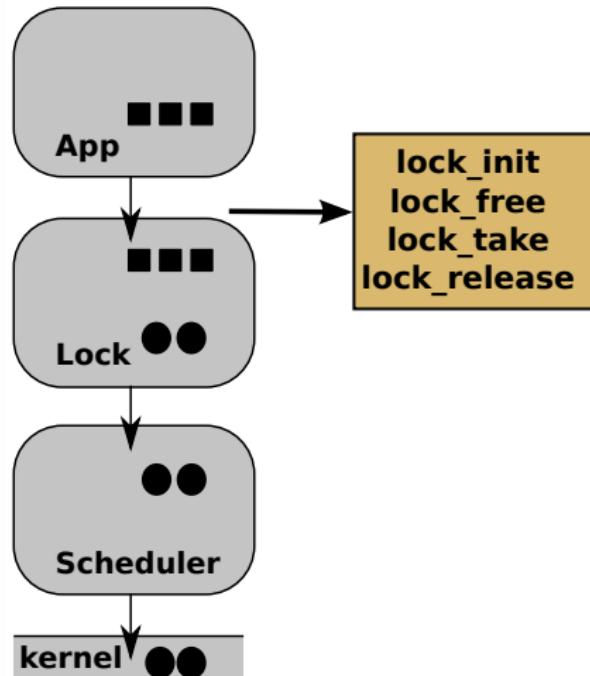
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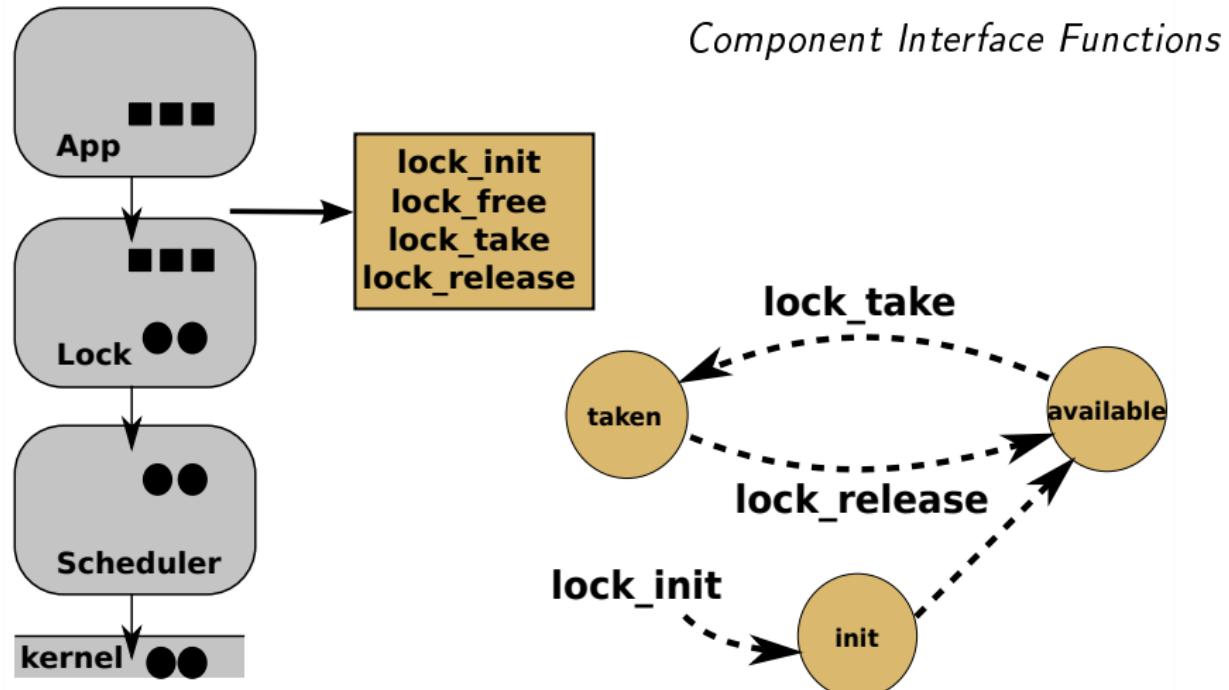
lock, scheduler, memory manager, file system, event...

System Model – Component Interface Functions

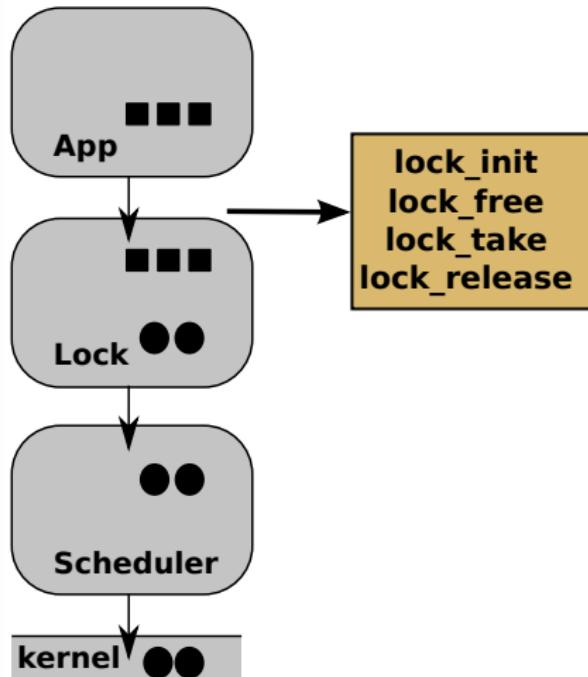


Component Interface Functions

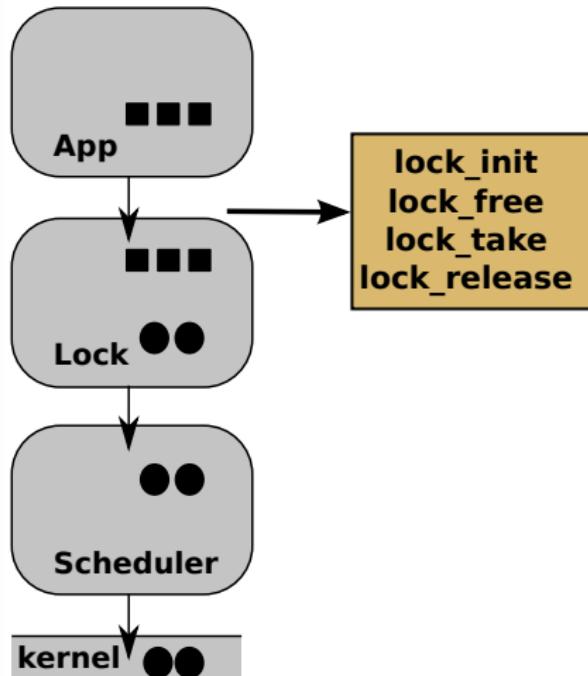
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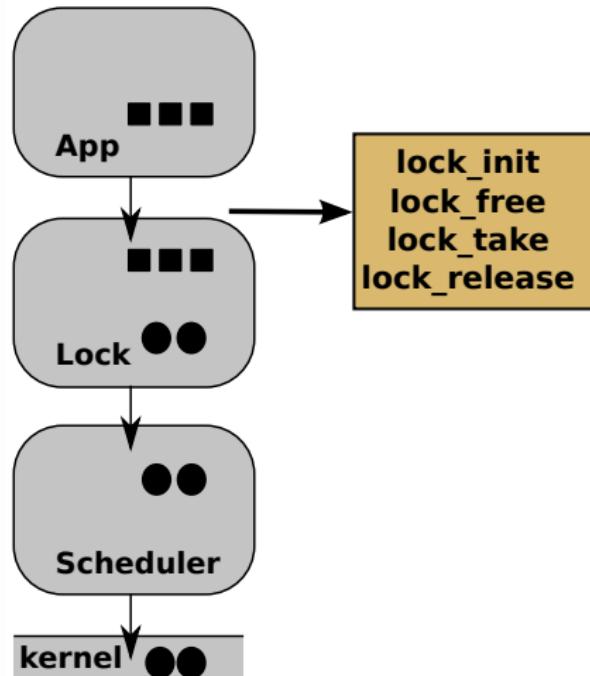
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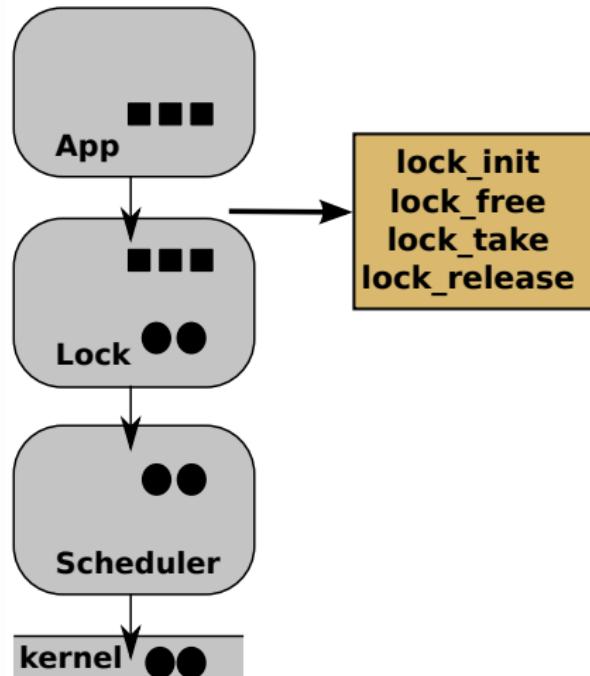
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Component Interface Functions

- create descriptor
- terminate descriptor
- block invoking thread

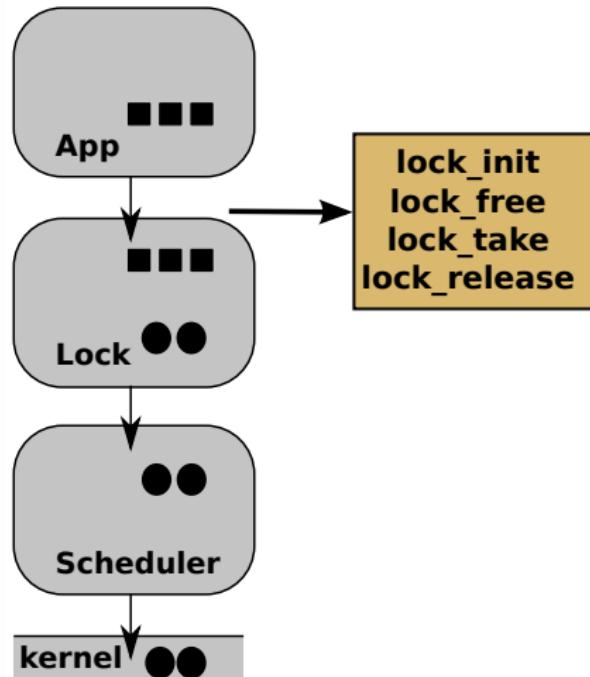
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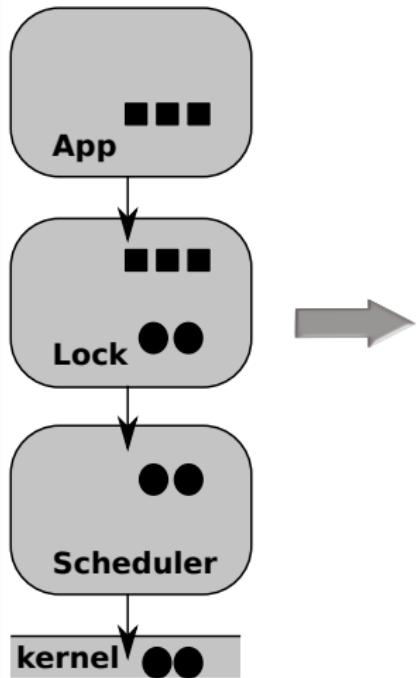


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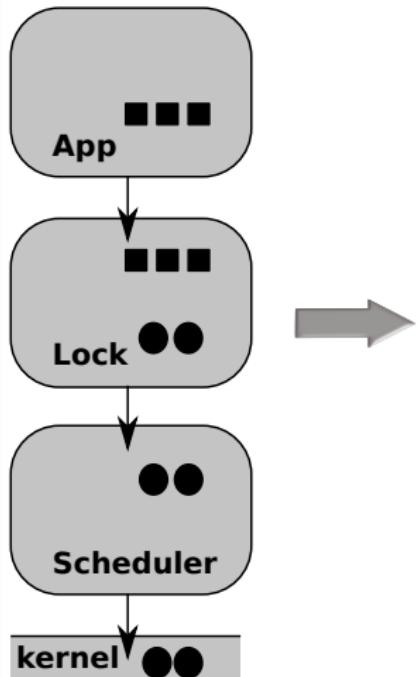
System Model in IDL-based Specification



```
service_global_info = {  
    service           = lock,  
    desc_close_self_only = true,  
    desc_dep_create_none = true,  
    desc_remove_tracking = true,  
    desc_global        = false,  
    desc_block         = true,  
    desc_has_data     = false,  
    resc_has_data     = false,  
};  
  
sm_creation(lock_component_alloc);  
sm_transition(lock_component_alloc, lock_component_free);  
sm_transition(lock_component_alloc, lock_component_pretake);  
sm_transition(lock_component_pretake, lock_component_take);  
sm_transition(lock_component_take, lock_component_release);  
sm_transition(lock_component_release, lock_component_pretake);  
sm_transition(lock_component_release, lock_component_free);  
sm_terminal(lock_component_free);  
sm_block(lock_component_take);  
sm_wakeup(lock_component_release);  
  
desc_data_retval(ul_t, lock_id)  
lock_component_alloc(spid_t desc_data(spid));  
int lock_component_take(spid_t spid, ul_t desc(lock_id),  
                       u32_t desc_data(thd_id));  
int lock_component_pretake(spid_t spid, ul_t desc(lock_id),  
                          u32_t thd_id);  
int lock_component_release(spid_t spid, ul_t desc(lock_id));  
int lock_component_free(spid_t spid, ul_t desc_terminate(lock_id));
```

“descriptor and resource” + “interface functions”
→ described using IDL

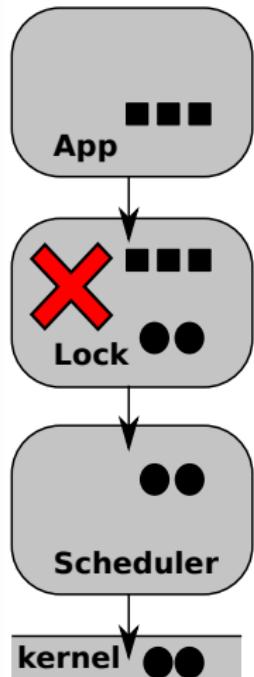
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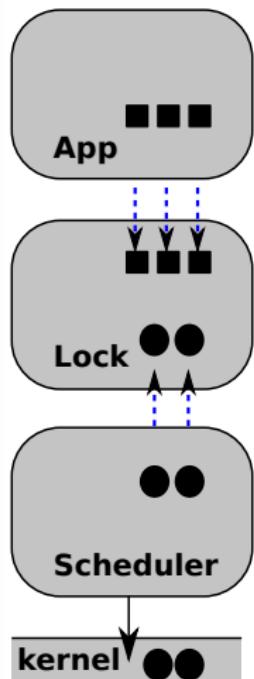
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“descriptor and resource” + “interface functions”
→ described using IDL in average 37 LOC

Set of Recovery Mechanisms in C³



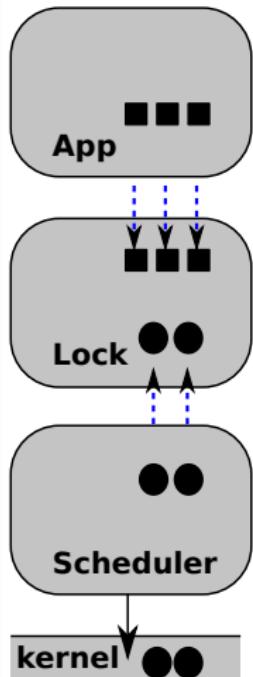
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Basic Recovery

- always through component operation

Set of Recovery Mechanisms in C³



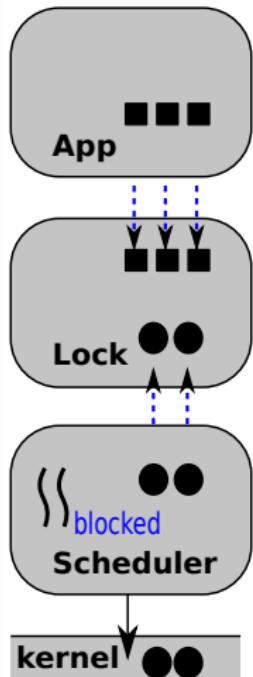
Basic Recovery

- always through component operation

Timing of Recovery

- on-demand: recover only when access

Set of Recovery Mechanisms in C³



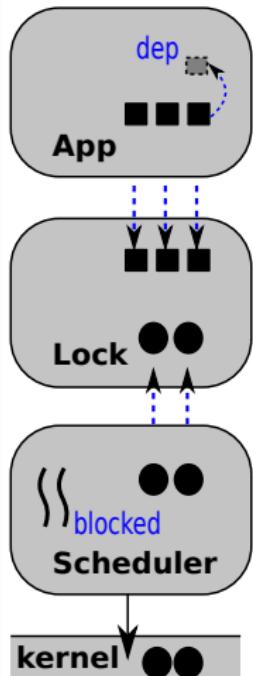
Basic Recovery

- always through component operation

Timing of Recovery

- on-demand: recover only when access
- eager: wake up all blocking threads

Set of Recovery Mechanisms in C³



Basic Recovery

- always through component operation

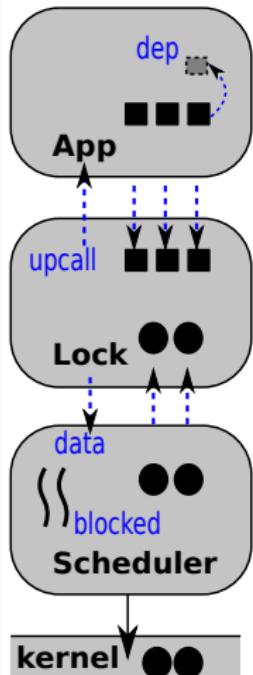
Timing of Recovery

- on-demand: recover only when access
- eager: wake up all blocking threads

Recovery with Dependency

- recover parent or children descriptor

Set of Recovery Mechanisms in C³



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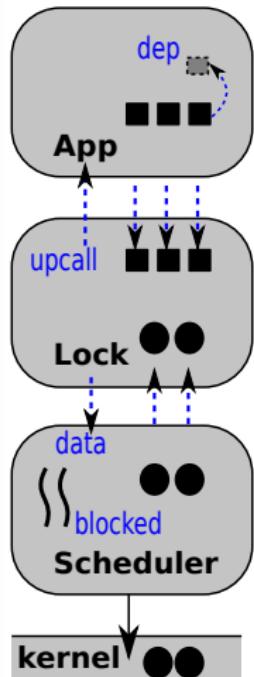
Recovery with Storage

- recover data

Recovery with Upcall

- upcall into client component for recovery

Set of Recovery Mechanisms in C³



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Recovery with Dependency

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Recovery with Upcall

- upcall into client component for recovery

lock, scheduler, memory manager, file system, event...

System Model → Recovery Mechanisms

System Model in IDL

```
service_global_info = {  
    service          = lock,  
  
    desc_close_self_only      = true,  
    desc_dep_create_none     = true,  
    desc_remove_tracking     = true,  
    desc_global            = false,  
    desc_block              = true,  
    desc_has_data           = false,  
    resc_has_data           = false,  
};  
  
sm_creation(lock_component_alloc);  
sm_transition(lock_component_alloc, lock_component_free);  
sm_transition(lock_component_alloc, lock_component_pretake);  
sm_transition(lock_component_pretake, lock_component_take);  
sm_transition(lock_component_take, lock_component_release);  
sm_transition(lock_component_release, lock_component_pretake);  
sm_transition(lock_component_release, lock_component_free);  
sm_terminal(lock_component_free);  
sm_block(lock_component_take);  
sm_wakeup(lock_component_release);  
  
desc_data_reval(ul_t, lock_id)  
lock_component_allc(spidid_t desc_data(spidid));  
int lock_component_take(spidid_t spdid, ul_t desc(lock_id),  
                        u32_t desc_data(thd_id));  
int lock_component_pretake(spidid_t spdid, ul_t desc(lock_id),  
                           u32_t thd_id);  
int lock_component_release(spidid_t spdid, ul_t desc(lock_id));  
int lock_component_free(spidid_t spdid, ul_t desc_terminate(lock_id));
```

Recovery Mechanisms

Basic Recovery

Timing of Recovery

Recovery with Dependency



Recovery with Storage

Recovery with Upcall

System Model → Recovery Mechanisms

System Model in IDL

```
service_global_info = {  
    service          = lock,  
  
    desc_close_self_only = true,  
    desc_desc_release = false  
};  
  
sm_c  
sm_t  
sm_transition(lock_component_acquire, lock_component_pretake);  
sm_transition(lock_component_pretake, lock_component_take);  
sm_transition(lock_component_take, lock_component_release);  
sm_transition(lock_component_release, lock_component_pretake);  
sm_transition(lock_component_release, lock_component_free);  
sm_terminal(lock_component_free);  
sm_block(lock_component_take);  
sm_wakeup(lock_component_release);  
  
desc_data_retbl(u1_t, lock_id)  
lock_component_allc(spdid_t desc_data(spdid));  
int lock_component_take(spdid_t spdid, u1_t desc(lock_id),  
                       u32_t desc_data(thd_id));  
int lock_component_pretake(spdid_t spdid, u1_t desc(lock_id),  
                           u32_t thd_id);  
int lock_component_release(spdid_t spdid, u1_t desc(lock_id));  
int lock_component_free(spdid_t spdid, u1_t desc_terminate(lock_id));
```

Recovery Mechanisms

Basic Recovery

which recovery mechanisms to use? how to generate the recovery code?

Recovery with Dependency

Recovery with Storage

Recovery with Upcall

System Model → Recovery Mechanisms

System Model in IDL

Recovery Mechanisms

```
service_global_info = {  
    service           = lock,  
  
    desc_close_self_only = true,  
    desc_desc_notify     = false  
};  
  
sm_c  
sm_t  
sm_t  
sm_t  
sm_t  
sm_t  
sm_t  
sm_t  
sm_b  
sm_w  
  
desc_a  
lock_component_alloc(spdid_t desc_data(spdid));  
int lock_component_take(spdid_t spdid, ul_t desc(lock_id),  
                        u32_t desc_data(thd_id));  
int lock_component_pretake(spdid_t spdid, ul_t desc(lock_id),  
                           u32_t thd_id);  
int lock_component_release(spdid_t spdid, ul_t desc(lock_id));  
int lock_component_free(spdid_t spdid, ul_t desc_terminate(lock_id));
```

Basic Recovery

which recovery mechanisms to use? how to generate the recovery code?

ency

Idea: evaluate predicates and generate the code from a set of chosen code templates

Recovery with upcall

Example – Client Invocation Stub

- Predicate ⇒ “*true*”
- Code Template ⇒

```
/* predicate: true */
CSTUB_FN(IDL_ftype, IDL_fname) (IDL_parsdecl) {
    long fault = 0;
    int ret    = 0;
redo:
    cli_if_desc_update_IDL_fname(IDL_params);

    ret = cli_if_invoke_IDL_fname(IDL_params);
    if (fault){
        CSTUBFAULT_UPDATE();
        if (cli_if_desc_update_post_fault_IDL_fname()) goto redo;
    }
    ret = cli_if_track_IDL_fname(ret, IDL_params);
    return ret;
}
```

Example – Client Invocation Stub

- Predicate ⇒ “*true*”
- Code Template ⇒

```
/* predicate: true */
CSTUB_FN(IDL_ftype, IDL_fname) (IDL_parsdecl) {
    long fault = 0;
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    cli_if_desc_update_IDL_fname(IDL_params);

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    if (fault){
        CSTUBFAULT_UPDATE();
        if (cli_if_desc_update_post_fault_IDL_fname()) goto redo;
    }
    ret = cli_if_track_IDL_fname(ret, IDL_params);
    return ret;
}
```

Example – Client Stub Descriptor State Tracking

- Predicate \Rightarrow “*the interface function can create descriptor and the descriptor is not accessed between components*”
- Code Template \Rightarrow

```
/* predicate:  $f \in I_{dr}^{create} \wedge \neg G_{dr}$  */  
static inline int cli_if_track_IDL_fname(int ret,  
                                       IDL_parsdecl) {  
    if (ret == -EINVAL) return ret;  
  
    struct desc_track *desc = call_desc_alloc();  
    if (!desc) return -ENOMEM;  
    call_desc_track(desc, ret, IDL_params);  
  
    return desc->IDL_id;  
}
```

Example – Generated Recovery Code Snippet

```
desc->server_lock_id = new_desc->server_lock_id;
desc->state = state_lock_component_alloc;
desc->fault_cnt = global_fault_cnt;

call_desc_dealloc(new_desc);
block_cli_if_recover_data(desc);

}

static inline struct desc_track *call_desc_update(ul_t id, int next_state)
{
    struct desc_track *desc = NULL;
    unsigned int from_state = 0;
    unsigned int to_state = 0;

    if (id == 0)
        return NULL;

    desc = call_desc_lookup(id);
    if (unlikely(!desc))
        goto done;

    desc->next_state = next_state;

    if (likely(desc->fault_cnt == global_fault_cnt))
        goto done;
    desc->fault_cnt = global_fault_cnt;

done:
    return desc;
}

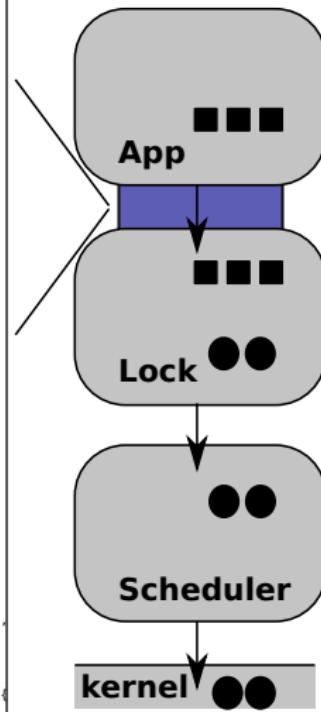
CSTUB_FN(int, lock_component_take)(struct usr_inv_cap *uc, spdid_t spdid,
                                    ul_t lock_id, u32_t thd_id) {
    long fault = 0;
    int ret = 0;

    call_map_init();

redo:
    block_cli_if_desc_update_lock_component_take(spdid, lock_id, thd_id);

    ret =
        block_cli_if_invoke_lock_component_take(spdid, lock_id, thd_id, ret,
                                                &fault, uc);

    if (unlikely(fault)) {
        CSTUB_FAULT_UPDATE();
        if (block_cli_if_desc_update_post_fault_lock_component_take())
            goto redo;
    }
}
```



Example – Generated Recovery Code Snippet

```
desc->server_lock_id = new_desc->server_lock_id;
desc->state = state_lock_component_alloc;
desc->fault_cnt = global_fault_cnt;

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    unsigned int from_state = 0;
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    if (id == 0)
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    desc = call_desc_lookup(id);
    if (unlikely(!desc))
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    desc->next_state = next_state;

    if (likely(desc->fault_cnt == global_fault_cnt))
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    desc->fault_cnt = global_fault_cnt;

done:
    return desc;
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CSTUB_FN(int, lock_component_take)(struct usr_inv_cap *uc, spdid_t spdid,
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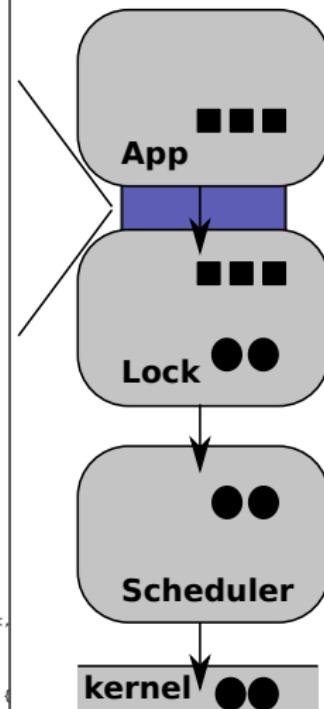
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    block_cli_if_desc_update_lock_component_take(spdid, lock_id, thd_id);

    ret =
        block_cli_if_invoke_lock_component_take(spdid, lock_id, thd_id, ret,
                                                &fault, uc);

    if (unlikely(fault)) {

        CSTUB_FAULT_UPDATE();
        if (block_cli_if_desc_update_post_fault_lock_component_take())
            goto redo;
    }
}
```



lock, scheduler, memory manager, file system, event...

Outlines

1 Motivation and Challenges

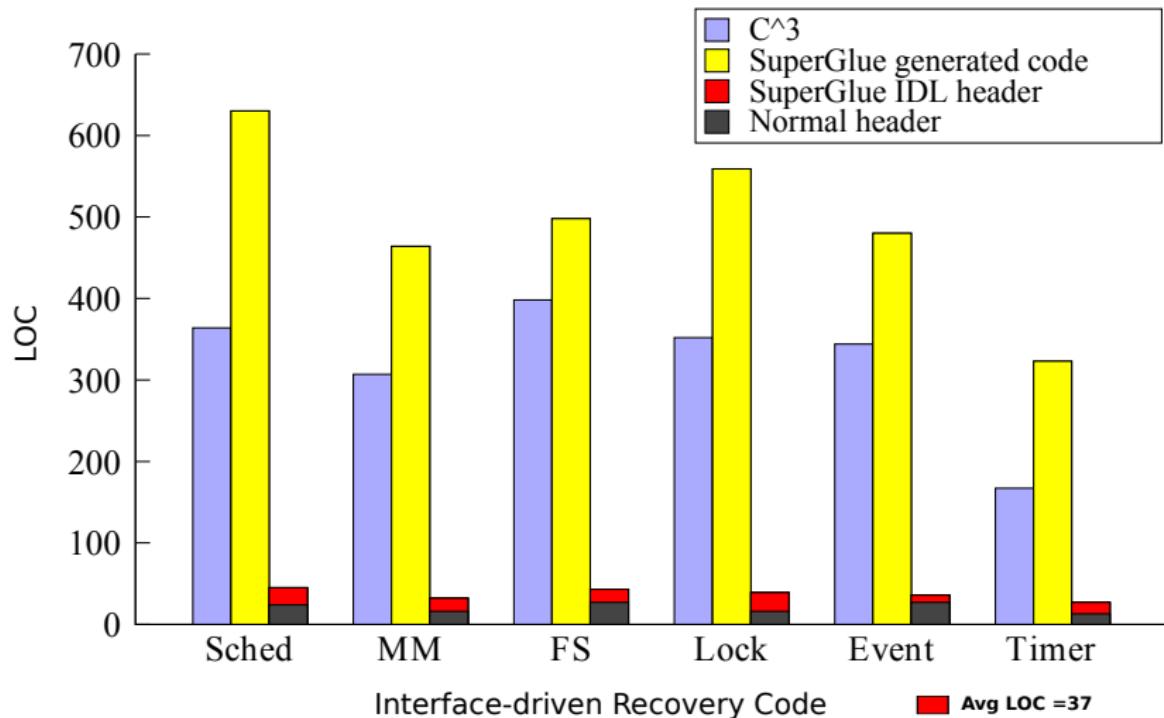
2 System-Level Fault Recovery

3 SuperGlue

4 Result and Experiments

5 Conclusion

Code Generation Result



Fault Injection Experiments Setup

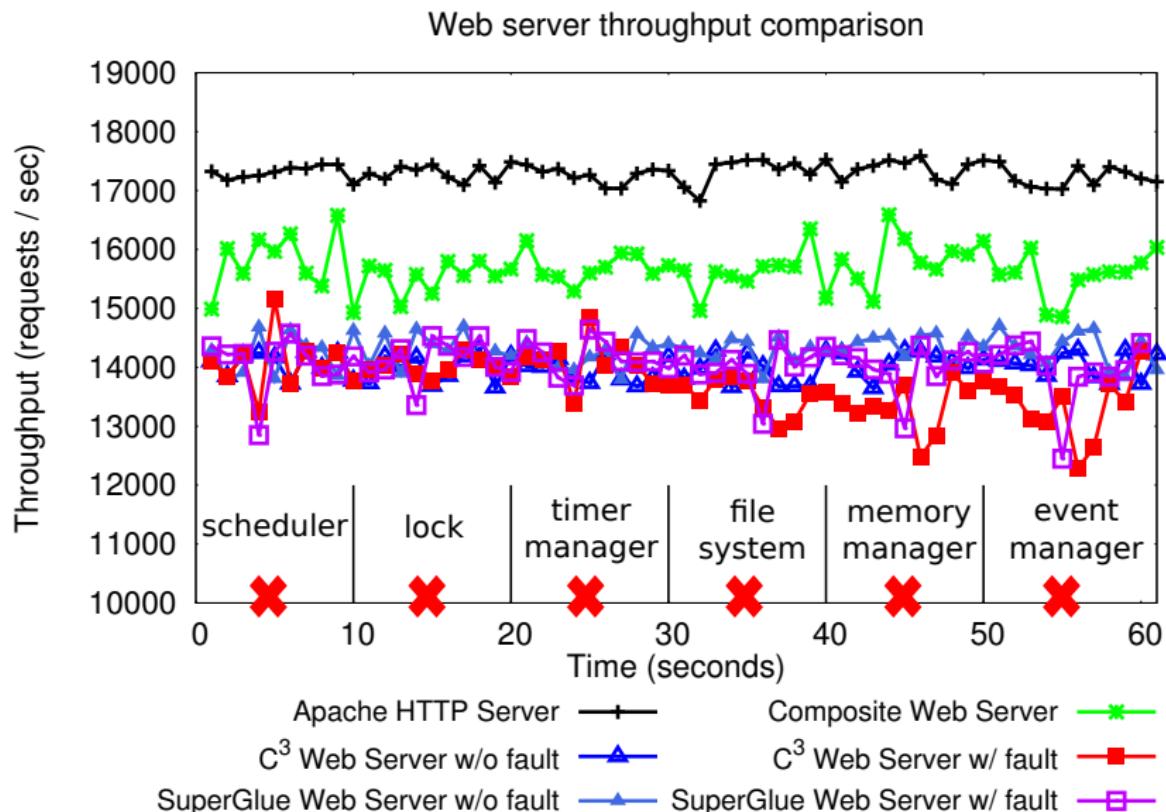
- SuperGlue implemented in *Composite* component-based OS
 - Intel i7-2760QM, running at 2.4 Ghz
- 6 services evaluated:
 - the system scheduler (Sched)
 - the system physical memory manager and mapper (MM)
 - a RAM-based file system (FS)
 - the lock manager (Lock)
 - the system event manager (Event)
 - the system timer manager (Timer)
- Transient faults (processor single-event upsets)
 - modeled as random register bit-flips (SWIFI)

Fault Injection Campaign Results

System Component	Injected	Fault Activation Ratio	Recovery Success Rate
Sched	500	98.36%	88.58%
MM	500	94.26%	91.48%
FS	500	94.7%	96.14%
Lock	500	93.82%	92.35%
Event	500	93.83%	96%
Timer	500	97.23%	94.62%

- * fault activation ratio = activated faults/injected faults
- * recovery success ratio = recovered faults/activated faults

Web Server Evaluation with Injected Faults



Outlines

1 Motivation and Challenges

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Conclusion

SuperGlue – system-level fault tolerance code generation

- synthesizes recovery code from the high-level system model
- effectively eases the programmer burden
- efficient and predictable system-level fault recovery

Thanks

? || /* */

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