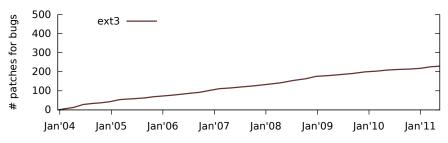
Reasoning about crashes and failures

Tej Chajed, Frans Kaashoek, and Nickolai Zeldovich

MIT CSAIL

Example: file systems

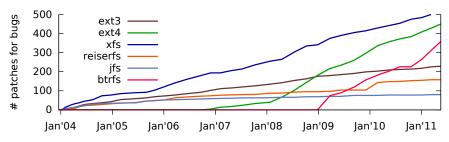
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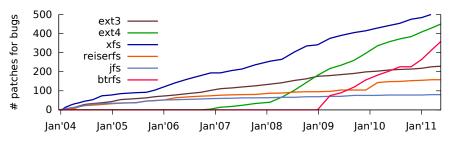


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New file systems (and bugs) are introduced over time

Some bugs can lead to data loss or security exploits

Bug example: data corruption

```
commit 353b67d8ced4dc53281c88150ad295e24bc4b4c5
--- a/fs/jbd/checkpoint.c
+++ b/fs/ibd/checkpoint.c
@@ -504,7 +503,25 @@ int cleanup_journal_tail(journal_t *journal)
             spin_unlock(&journal->j_state_lock);
             return 1:
     spin_unlock(&journal->j_state_lock);
      * We need to make sure that any blocks that were recently written out
      * --- perhaps by log_do_checkpoint() --- are flushed out before we
      * drop the transactions from the journal. It's unlikely this will be
      * necessary, especially with an appropriately sized journal, but we
      * need this to guarantee correctness. Fortunately
      * cleanup journal tail() doesn't get called all that often.
      */
     if (journal->j_flags & JFS_BARRIER)
             blkdev issue flush(journal->i fs dev. GFP KERNEL, NULL):
     spin_lock(&journal->j_state_lock);
     if (!tid gt(first tid. journal->i tail sequence)) {
             spin unlock(&journal->i state lock):
            /* Someone else cleaned up journal so return 0 */
             return 0:
     /* OK, update the superblock to recover the freed space.
      * Physical blocks come first: have we wrapped beyond the end of
      * the log? */
```

Bug example: data disclosure

- Two optimizations in Linux ext4: direct data write and log checksum
- Subtle interaction: new file can contain other users' data after crash
- Bug introduced in 2008, fixed in 2014 (six years later!)

Author: Jan Kara <jack@suse.cz>
Date: Tue Nov 25 20:19:17 2014 -0500

ext4: forbid journal_async_commit in data=ordered mode

Option journal_async_commit breaks gurantees of data=ordered mode as it sends only a single cache flush after writing a transaction commit block. Thus even though the transaction including the commit block is fully stored on persistent storage, file data may still linger in drives caches and will be lost on power failure. Since all checksums match on journal recovery, we replay the transaction thus possibly exposing stale user data.

[...]