

Gneiss

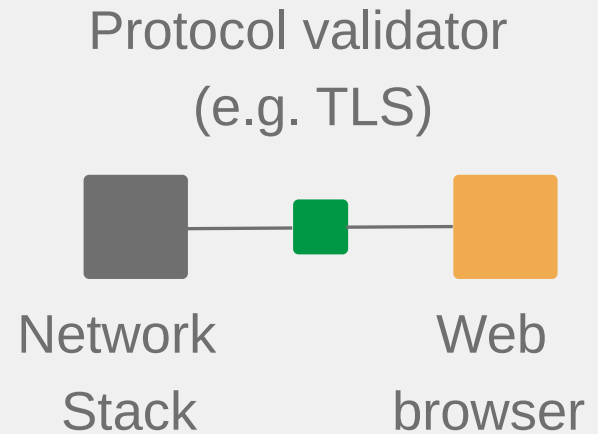
A nice component framework in SPARK

Johannes Kliemann
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Component-based Architectures

Trusted Components

- Can't reimplement everything
- **Solution: software reuse**
 - Untrusted software (gray)
 - Policy object (green)
 - Client software (orange)
- **Policy and proxy components**
 - Formally verified
 - Limited complexity



Ensuring Correctness

Prerequisites

■ Correctness by proof

- Absence of runtime errors
- Functional correctness

■ Tools

- Formalization language
- Mapping between implementation and proof

■ Reusability

- Proofs require effort
- Abstraction from actual platform

■ Provability

- Formal specification
- Manageable complexity
- Deterministic behaviour

Correctness by Proof and Tools

SPARK

■ Programming Language

- Based on Ada
- Compilable with GCC and LLVM
- Customizable runtime
- Contracts (preconditions, postconditions, invariants)

■ Verification Toolset

- Absence of runtime errors
- Functional correctness

```
function Abs (I : Integer)
  return Integer
with
  Pre  => I > Integer'First,
  Post => Abs'Result >= 0;

procedure Inc
  (I : in out Integer)
with
  Pre    => I < Integer'Last,
  Post   => I = I'Old + 1,
  Global => null;
```

Provability and Reusability

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■ Reusability

- Platform abstraction
- Interface mappable to multiple different semantics
- Only dependencies satisfiable by all platforms

■ Provability

- Platform formalization
- Assumptions coarse enough to be valid on multiple platforms
- Assumptions strong enough to ease proving

Example: Block Client

Block Devices

Client Interface

■ Block device

- Storage device of equally sized blocks
- Block size is typically 512 or 4096 bytes

■ Packet descriptor

- Starting block number
- Amount of blocks
- Read/Write/Sync/Trim
- Memory location

- Create packet descriptor
- Allocate memory for request
- (write data)
- Send request to block device
- Receive answer from block device
- (read data)

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Formalizing properties

■ Formalize properties of platform API

- Packet object is needed
- Packet object can always be initialized
- Request memory must be allocated separately
- Memory allocation might fail
- Submitting must be checked
- Submitting works always if ready

```
packet = Packet_descriptor(
    WRITE, start, count);

try {
    packet.alloc_packet(
        block_size * count);
    if(ready_to_submit()){
        submit(packet);
    }
catch (Alloc_Error) { }
```


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Formalizing properties

- Define packet type
 - No exceptions, allocation success is a property
- Define precondition from formalized properties
 - Packet must be allocated
 - And the platform must be ready

```
type Packet is record
  Start      : Natural;
  Length     : Positive;
  Op         : Operation;
  Allocated  : Boolean;
end record;

function Ready return Boolean;

procedure Submit (P : Packet)
with
  Pre => P.Allocated
  and then Ready;
```

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Formalizing properties

- Packet properties can be changed by the programmer
 - Allocation status can be set without actually successfully allocating
 - Packet can be submitted multiple times
- `Submit` does not change the platform state
 - Calling `Submit` should invalidate `Ready`

```
P := Packet'(Start      => 0,  
              Length    => 1,  
              Op        => READ,  
              Allocated => True);  
if P.Allocated and then Ready  
then  
    Submit (P);  
    Submit (P);  
end if;
```

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Formalizing properties

- Use state enum instead of boolean
- Encapsulate Packet type
 - Can only be changed by platform calls
 - Can only be created in state **Empty**
 - Cannot be copied (**limited**)

```
type Packet is limited private;
type Packet_State is
  (Empty, Allocated);
function Create
  (Start   : Natural;
   Length  : Positive;
   Op      : Operation)
  return Packet
with
  Post => State (Create'Result) =
    Empty;
function State (P : Packet)
  return Packet_State;
```

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Formalizing properties

- `Submit` changes packet state
- `Submit` changes platform state
 - `Ready` depends on platform state
 - Once `Submit` is called, `Ready` must be checked again

```
function Ready return Boolean
with
  Global => (Input => Platform);
procedure Submit
  (P : in out Packet)
with
  Pre      => State (P) = Allocated
            and then Ready,
  Post     => State (P) = Empty,
  Global   => (In_Out => Platform);
```

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A Second Platform

- **write might fail**
 - ENOSYS (not implemented)
 - EINVAL (wrong argument)
 - EFBIG (offset out of file)
 - EBADF (bad file descriptor)
 - **EAGAIN (out of resources)**
- **No way to make sure it succeeds, submit must be able to fail, too**

```
struct block_packet packet =
    {0, 1, WRITE, 0};
int result;
packet.ptr = malloc
    (block_size * packet.len);
if(packet.ptr){
    result = write(fd, &packet);
}
```

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A Second Platform

- **Submit** must be able to fail
 - It might change the packet state or leave it as is
 - An unsuccessfully submitted packet can be submitted again

```
procedure Submit
  (P : in out Packet)
with
  Pre    =>
    State (P) = Allocated,
  Post   =>
    State (P) in
      Empty | Allocated,
  Global => (In_Out => Platform);
```

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Adapting the first platform

- Both platforms have different semantics
- The second platform cannot be expressed with the first one
- But the first one can be expressed with the second one

```
procedure Submit
  (P : in out Packet)
is
begin
  if Ready then
    Submit_Native (P);
  end if;
end Submit;
```

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Summary

- Asynchronous, event based
- Supports capabilities
- Callbacks via generics
- Limited dynamic resource allocation
 - Platform dependent
- No memory pressure
- No aliasing

- **Multiple platforms**
 - Genode
 - Linux
 - Muen
- **Interfaces**
 - Log client/server
 - Block client/server
 - Timer client
 - Message client/server
 - Shared memory

Questions?



Johannes Kliemann
kliemann@componolit.com

@Componolit · componolit.com · github.com/Componolit