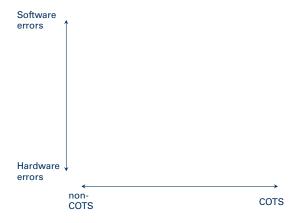


# OPERATING SYSTEM SUPPORT FOR REDUNDANT MULTITHREADING

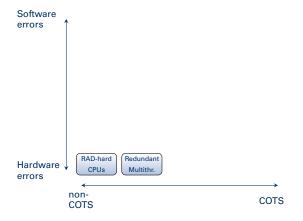
Björn Döbel (TU Dresden) Hermann Härtig (TU Dresden) Michael Engel (TU Dortmund)

Tampere, 08.10.2012

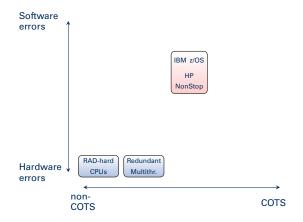




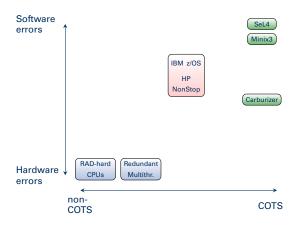




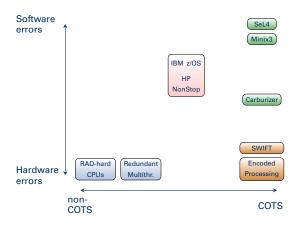




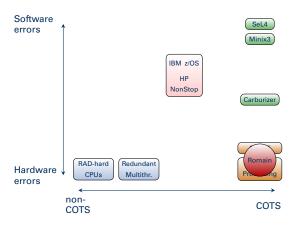














# Process-Level Redundancy [Shye 2007]

#### Binary recompilation

- · Complex, unprotected compiler
- Architecture-dependent

System calls for replica synchronization

#### Virtual memory fault isolation

Restricted to Linux user-level programs



# Process-Level Redundancy [Shye 2007]

#### Binary recompilation

- · Complex, unprotected compiler
- Architecture-dependent

Reuse OS mechanisms

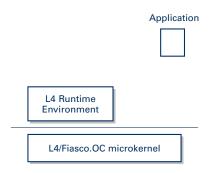
System calls for replica synchronization

Additional synchronization events

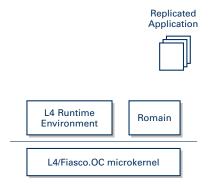
#### Virtual memory fault isolation

Restricted to Linux user-level programs
 Microkernel-based

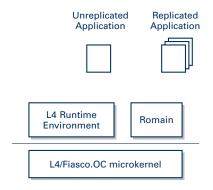




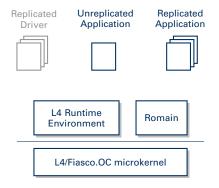




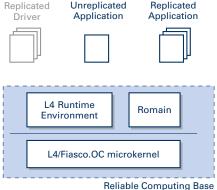








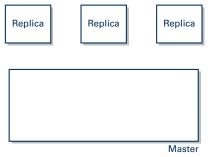




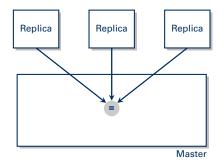




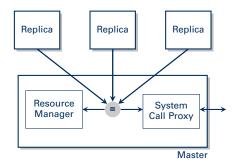








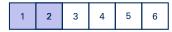






# Resource Management: Capabilities

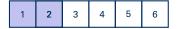
#### Replica 1



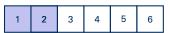


# Resource Management: Capabilities



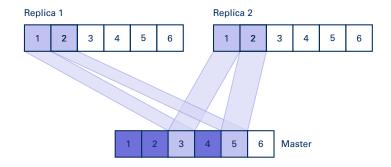


#### Replica 2



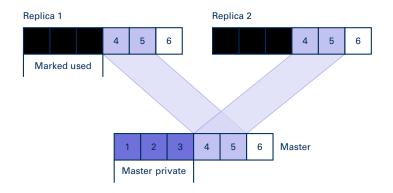


# Resource Management: Capabilities





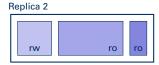
#### Partitioned Capability Tables





# Replica Memory Management

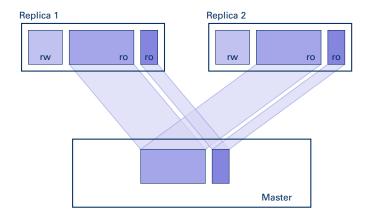






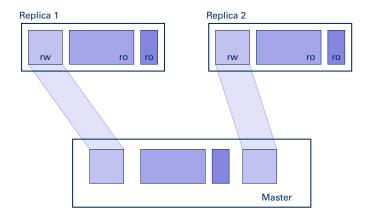


# Replica Memory Management





#### Replica Memory Management

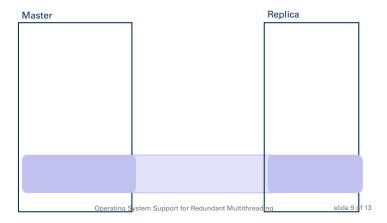




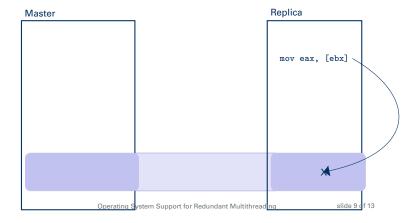
#### **Shared Memory**

- Not in complete control of master
- Standard technique: trap&emulate
  - Execution overhead (x100 x1000)
  - Adds complexity to RCB
     Disassembler 6,000 LoC
     Tiny emulator 500 LoC
- Our implementation: copy & execute

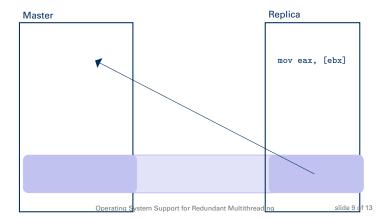




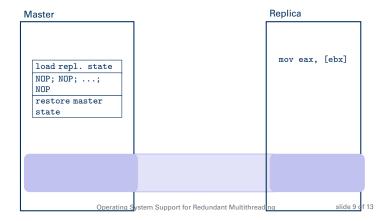




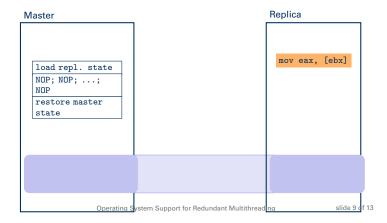




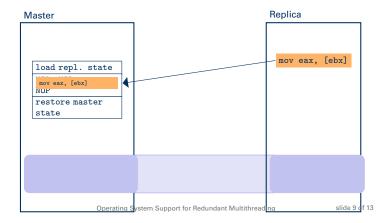




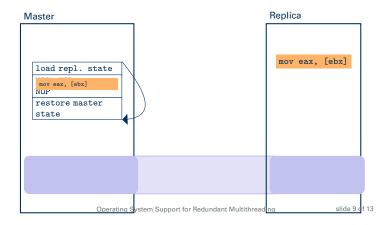




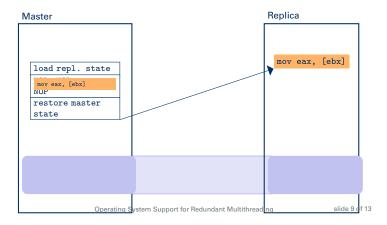












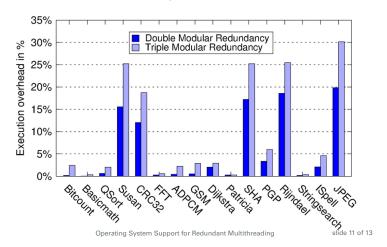


#### **Benchmarks**

- MiBench suite
- Fault injection to confirm fault distribution ratios
- Overhead for DMR and TMR
- Microbenchmarks for shared memory



# Overhead vs. Unreplicated Execution





#### Romain Lines of Code

| Base code (main, logging, locking) | 325   |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Application loader                 | 375   |
| Replica manager                    | 628   |
| Redundancy                         | 153   |
| Memory manager                     | 445   |
| System call proxy                  | 311   |
| Shared memory                      | 281   |
| Total                              | 2,518 |
| Fault injector                     | 668   |
| GDB server stub                    | 1,304 |



#### Conclusion

- Redundant Multithreading as an OS service
- Support for binary-only applications
- Overheads <30%, often <5%</li>
- Shared memory handling is slow
- Work in progress:
  - Multithreading
  - Device drivers



#### Nothing to see here

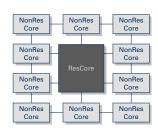
This slide intentionally left blank.

Except for above text.



# Hardening the RCB

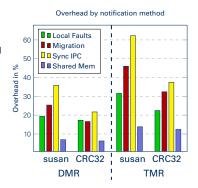
- We need: Dedicated mechanisms to protect the RCB (HW or SW)
- We have: Full control over software
- Use FT-encoding compiler?
  - Has not been done for kernel code yet
  - Only protects SW components
- RAD-hardened hardware?
  - Too expensive
- Our proposal: Split HW into ResCores and NonRes-Cores





# Signaling Performance

- Overhead compared to single, unreplicated run
- Benchmarks with highest overhead in EMSOFT paper
- Test machine:
  - 12x Intel Core2 2.6 GHz
  - Replicas pinned to dedicated physical cores
  - Hyperthreading off





# What about signalling failures?

Missed CPU exceptions Spurious CPU exceptions Transmission of corrupt state

- ightarrow detected by watchdog
- → detected by watchdog / state comparison
  - detected during state comparison

#### Overwriting remote state during transmission

- NonResCore memory
- · Accessible by ResCores, but not by other NonResCores
- · Prevents overwriting other states
- Already available in HW: IBM/Cell



#### Romain



http://www.dynamo-dresden.de