

*Caution: this is a mere introduction
to this vast subject*



MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN ENGINEERING

MA_EmbReal

Robust Patterns for Reliable Systems (II)

Version: 1.3

Recall: Our Mission



Recall: Our mission

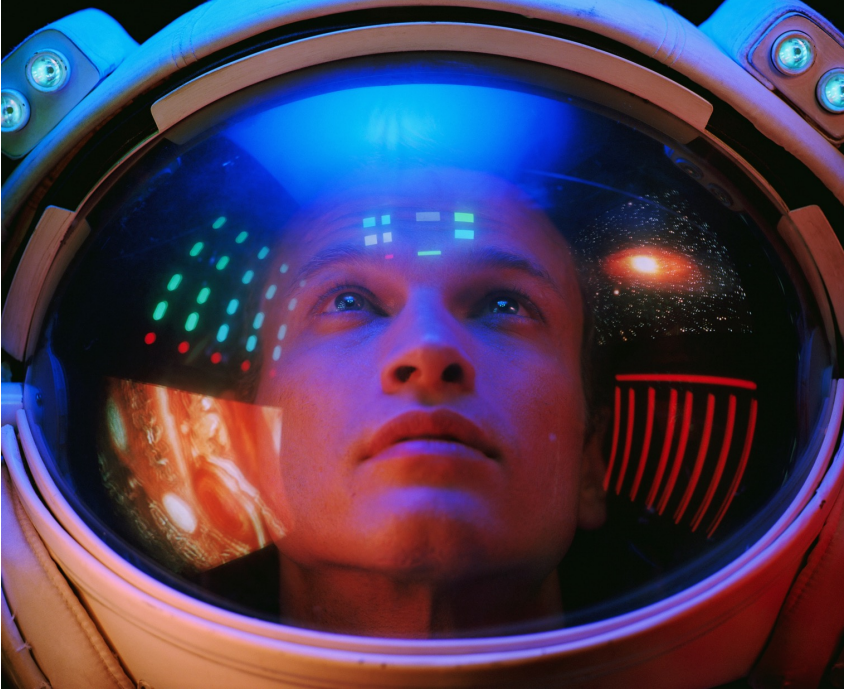
- Program with a mix of periodic / aperiodic tasks
 - Address first scheduling of periodic tasks
 - Add aperiodic tasks
 - Add dependencies among tasks
- Demonstrate that a schedule is feasible given a set of tasks with their constraints and dependencies
 - Use known bounds and elaborate a feasible schedule
 - Compute bounds for blocking times
- Use the appropriate scheduling algorithm in simulation and practice
- Implement a system that meets timing constraints
 - **With functional safety concepts**
 - With timing constraints watchdogs

Gobblers

- A gobbler is an application that consumes too many resources
- A safe system needs to guard against gobblers



Isolation – Spatial / Temporal



Memory (+ related Spatial Isolation)



Memory - Challenges

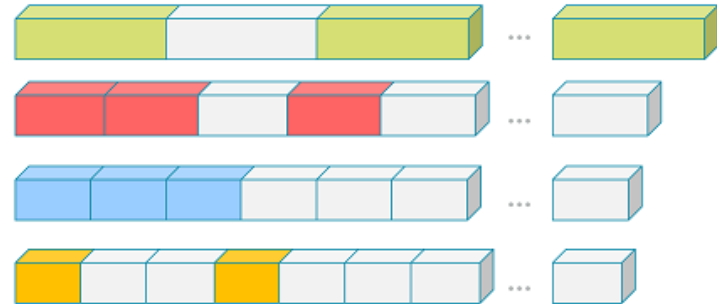
- Fragmentation
- Memory usage
- Overflows

Memory Fragmentation - Pools

- Global
 - Statically allocated block of memory
 - No distinction what is stored in the pool

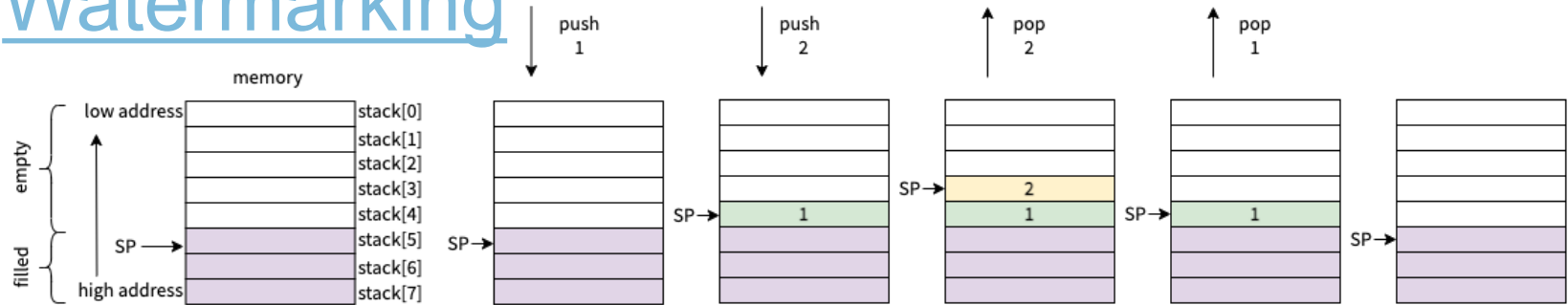


- Specific
 - Statically allocated block of memory
 - Each type has its dedicated memory pool



Stack – Memory usage

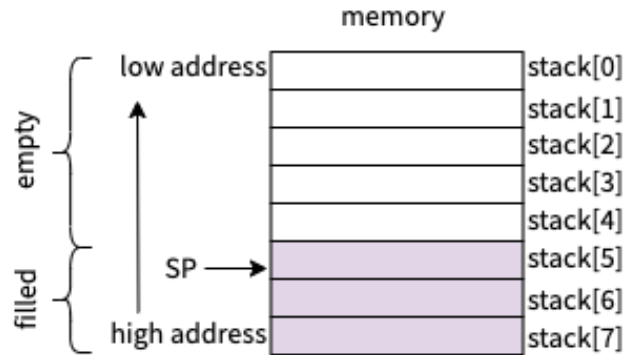
- Watermarking



Implementation example: [svcRtxThreadNew@https://github.com/ARM-software/CMSIS_5/blob/master/CMSIS/RTOS2/RTX/Source/rtx_thread.c](https://github.com/ARM-software/CMSIS_5/blob/master/CMSIS/RTOS2/RTX/Source/rtx_thread.c)

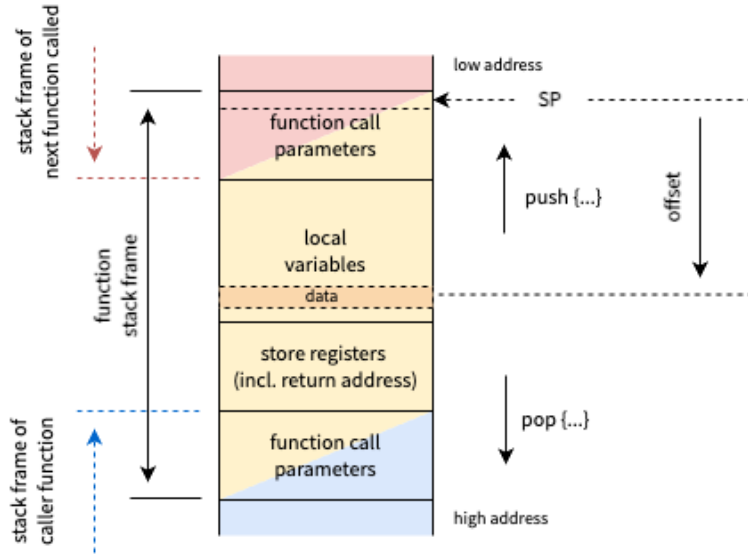
Stack – Buffer overflow

- Overflow Checking



```
void aFancyFunction(){  
    int aVarIndex = 0;  
    int aVar[3];  
}
```

Stack – Buffer overflow



- Application crashes
- Crashing neighbouring buffers
- Changing return address
- Modifying buffer contents
- ...

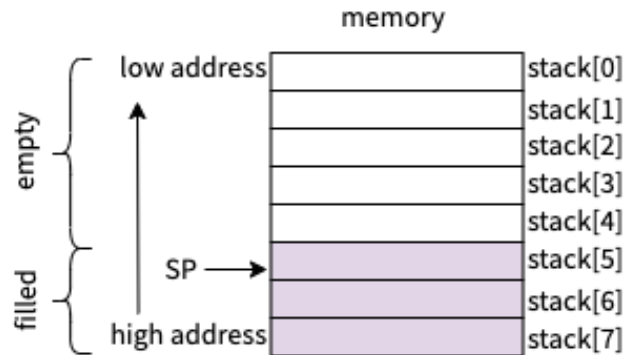
Stack – Buffer overflow

- Let's put this into practice: [Leveraging-stack-overflow](#) (20')



Stack – Buffer Overflow

- Overflow Checking



Proactive

- Mark memory as non-executable
- Use Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)



Reactive

Tasks (+ related Temporal Isolation)



Tasks - Monitoring

- First thing first:
 - Detect a fault happening
- Apply pattern(s)
 - Watchdog – the simplest



Monitoring Tasks - Watchdog

- A task needs to refresh a watchdog
- A consequent action is triggered if not
- Note: multiple tasks with different cadences may undergo watchdog scrutiny



Managing Capacity

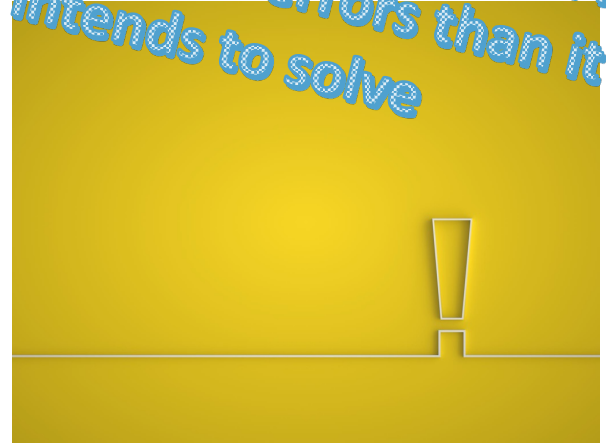
- A feasible system, has a defined spare capacity
- Baseline to be set
- At every version, baseline is checked
- Profiler



Auditing

- Errors may go unnoticed...
- “Correctable” errors such as
 - orphaned resources
 - indices in data
 - inconsistent states
 - ...
- Likely lead to faults eventually
- Audit corrects errors and helps to make a system self-healing

Caution: such a system should not introduce more errors than it intends to solve



Flight Recorder

It

- Ensures that important logs survive restarts
- Implemented in a non-volatile memory segment

It contains

- Error and warning logs (on & off)
- Logs of serious software problems
- Service-affecting actions performed by support technicians





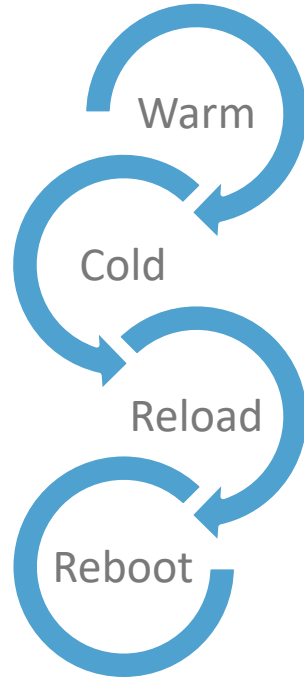
Putting all together

Escalating Restarts

- A failure does occur, so?
 - What is the appropriate consequent action?
 - *Restart* means reinitializing memory

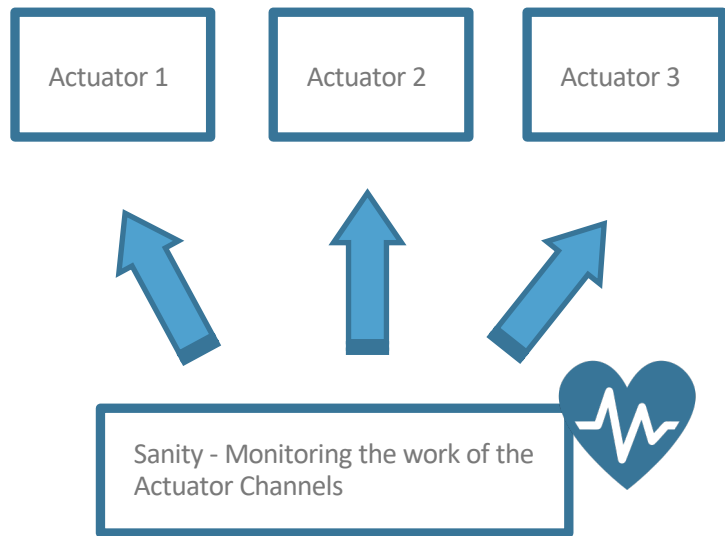


Escalating Restarts



- First: (try to) do no harm
- Then: escalate until the issue is fixed

Escalating Restarts



- Classify importance & dependencies
- Monitor execution
- Apply appropriate escalation

Examples: [reincarnation server of Minix](#), [Linux's SystemD](#)

References

- Robust Communications Software - Extreme Availability, Reliability and Scalability for Carrier-Grade Systems, Greg Utas (ISBN 0-470-85434-0)
- Patterns for Fault Tolerant Software, Robert S. Hanmer (ISBN: 978-1-118-35154-3)
- The Architecture of a Reliable Operating System (<https://www.cs.vu.nl/~ast/Publications/Papers/asci-2006.pdf>)
- On Spatial Isolation for Mixed Criticality, Embedded Systems (<https://www-users.york.ac.uk/~rd17/wmc2014/3.pdf>)
- Introduction to memory protection unit on STM32 MCUs
(https://www.st.com/resource/en/application_note/an4838-introduction-to-memory-protection-unit-management-on-stm32-mcus-stmicroelectronics.pdf)