Life, Death, and the Critical Transition: Finding Liveness Bugs in System Code

Charles Killian, James W. Anderson, Ranjit Jhala, and Amin Vahdat

Presented by Nick Sumner 25 March 2008

Background

We already know the story:

- Process cooperation difficult
- Debugging even harder
 - Finding and reproducing bugs is painful

Background

How to attack: Model Checking

Shortcomings:

- Scalability
- Safety v. Liveness expressiveness
- Must 'know cause' of bug to find it

Can heuristically detect liveness 'violations'

Background

Life

Future progress is possible

Death

- Future progress is impossible. Liveness is violated.

Critical Transition

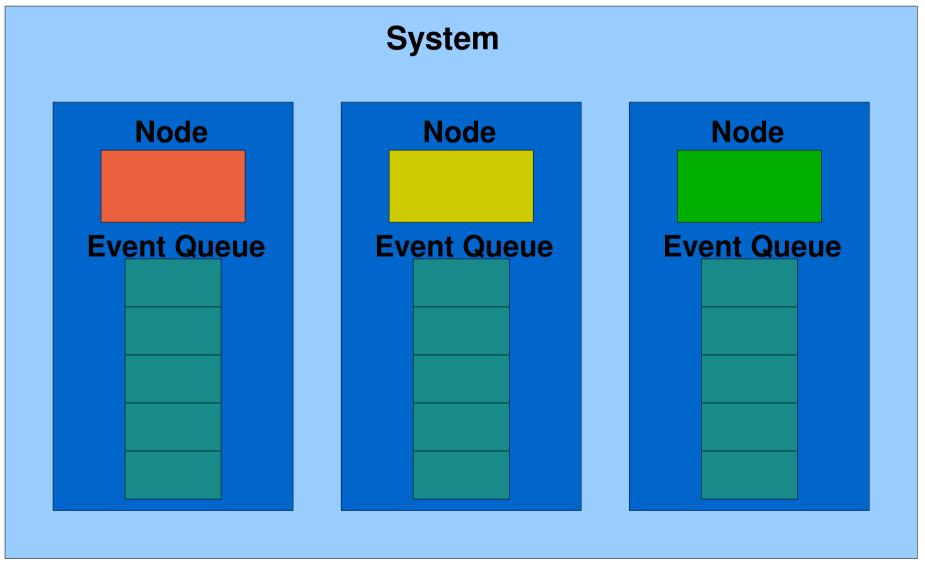
- A single step that disallows all future progress

Apply random execution to find 1

<u>Underlying Model</u>

- Combine all network nodes & simulate together
- State: (values × variables)
- Transition: (event × state) → state
- Program: (variables × state₀ × transitions)
- Execution: ∀i=0,...,∞:state_i
 - ^ transition_k=(event,state_k)→ state_{k+1}

Underlying Model



Each step, select one event & transition

<u>Underlying Model</u>

- Given predicate P over state S:
 - S ≃ Live, Dead, or Transient w.r.p. P

 Transient- state does not satisfy, but it could eventually

Execution violates $P \Rightarrow \exists$ state suffix w/o live states.

⇒No recovery possible

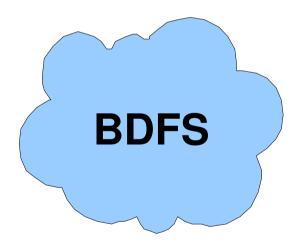
Why Not Safety Properties?

System	Name	Property			
Pastry	AllNodes	Eventually	$\forall n \in \mathbf{nodes} : n.(successor)^* \equiv \mathbf{nodes}$		
			Test that all nodes are reached by following successor pointers from each node.		
	SizeMatch	Always	$\forall n \in \mathbf{nodes} : n.myright.size() + n.myleft.size() = n.myleafset.size()$		
			Test the sanity of the leafset size compared to left and right set sizes.		
Chord	AllNodes	Eventually	$\forall n \in \mathbf{nodes} : n.(successor)^* \equiv \mathbf{nodes}$		
			Test that all nodes are reached by following successor pointers from each node.		
	SuccPred	Always	$vays \forall n \in \mathbf{nodes} : \{n.predecessor = n.me \iff n.successor = n.me\}$		
			Test that a node's predecessor is itself if and only if its successor is itself.		
RandTree	OneRoot	Eventually	for exactly $1 \ n \in \mathbf{nodes} : n.isRoot$		
		Test that exactly one node believes itself to be the root no			
	Timers $Always \forall n \in \mathbf{nodes} : \{(n.state = init)\}$		$\forall n \in \mathbf{nodes} : \{(n.state = init) (n.recovery.nextScheduled() \neq 0)\}$		
			Test that either the node state is $init$, or the recovery timer is scheduled.		
MaceTransport	AllAcked	Eventually			
		Test that no messages are in-flight (i.e., not acknowledged).			
			No corresponding safety property identified.		

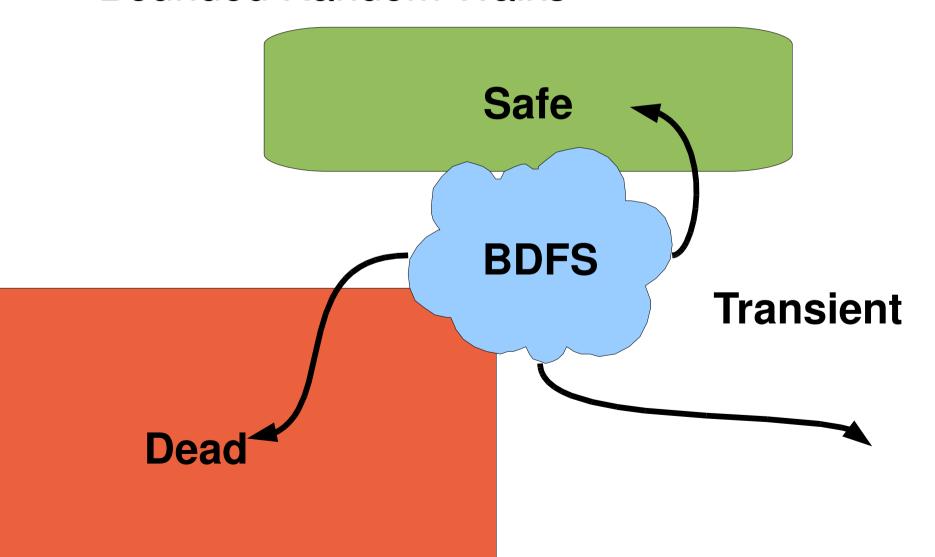
Simplicity, Expressiveness, Predictability

- 1)Bounded DFS
- 2)Bounded Random Walks
- 3) Critical Transition Isolation

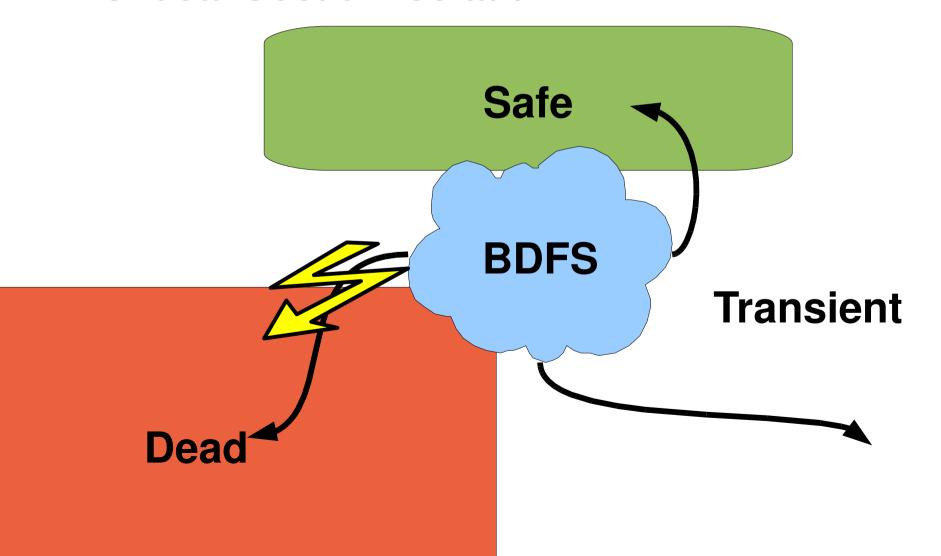
Exhaustive exploration



Bounded Random Walks



Critical Section Isolation

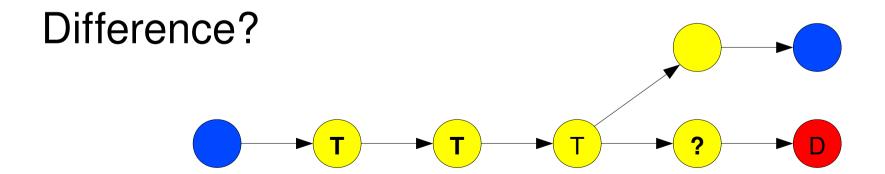


Bounded Walks

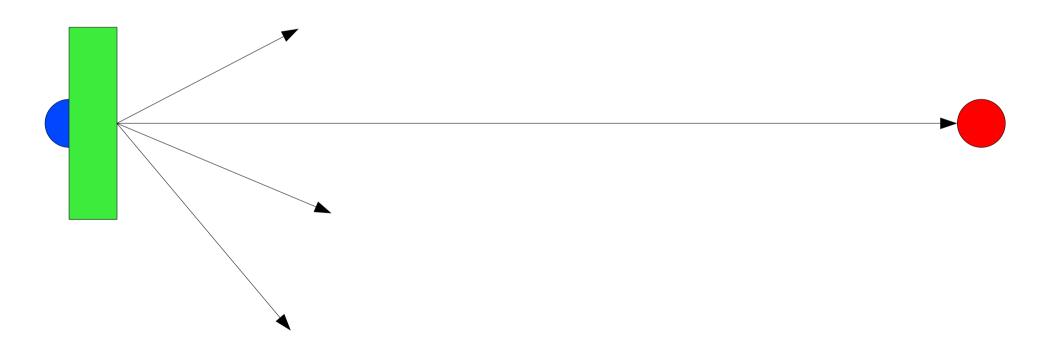
- BDFS- Find all valid permutations of transition sequence length depth
- Bounded Random Walk
 - Safety violations terminate
 - If beyond threshold and live, disregard
 - If walk through max steps, flag as possible violation

Flagged executions either:

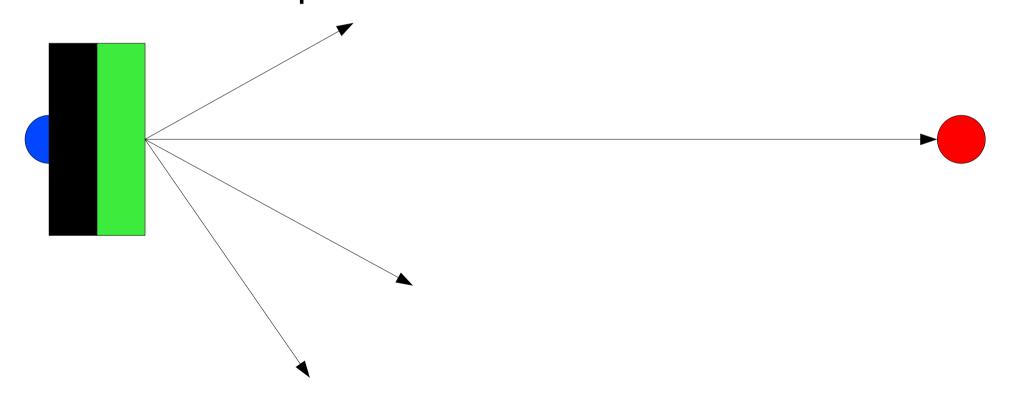
- reached a 'dead state' and must be fixed
- are still transitional and can be examined manually or with high search depth.

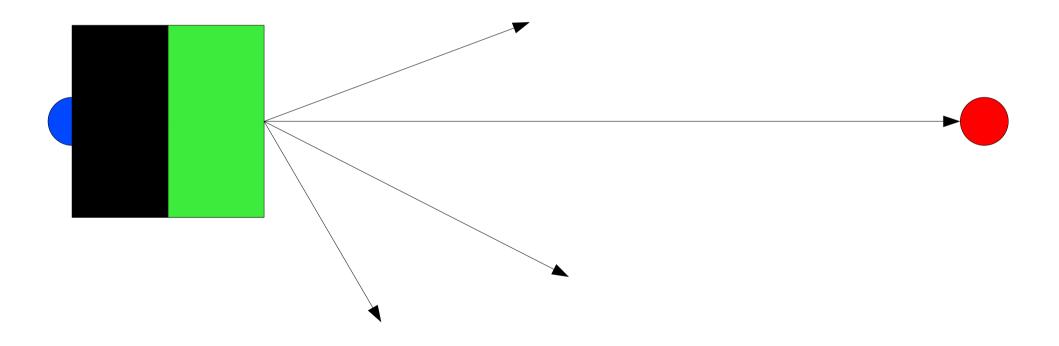


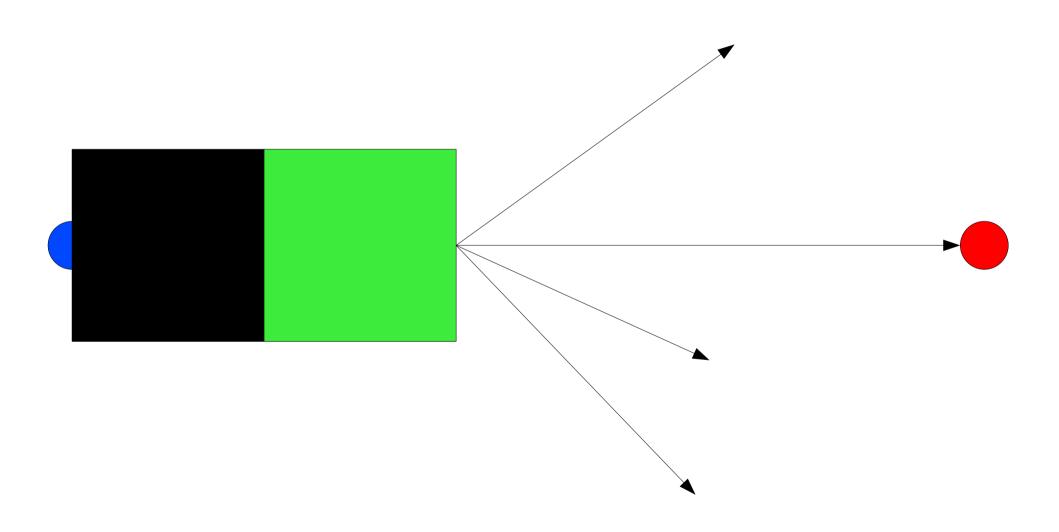
Run k random walks from search edge

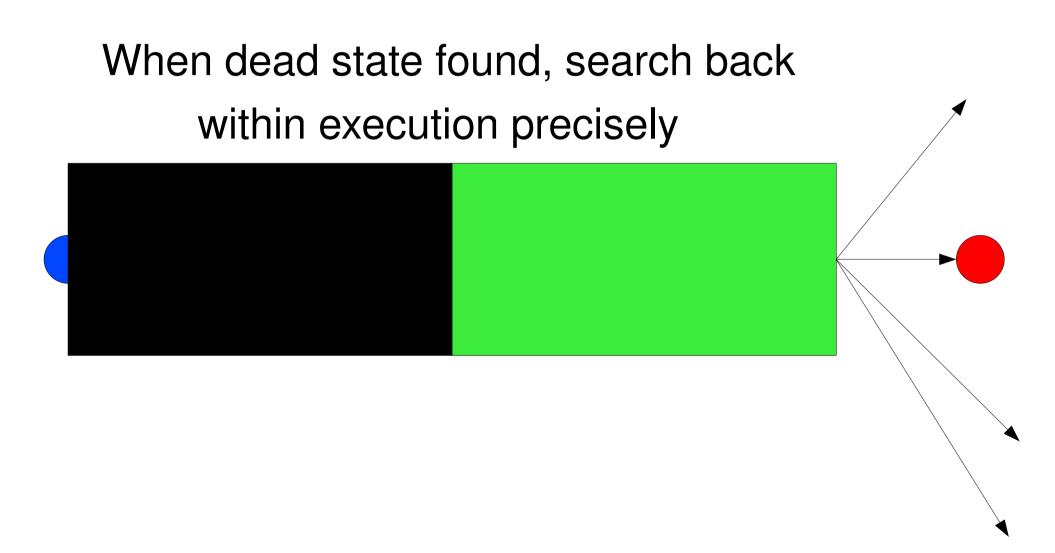


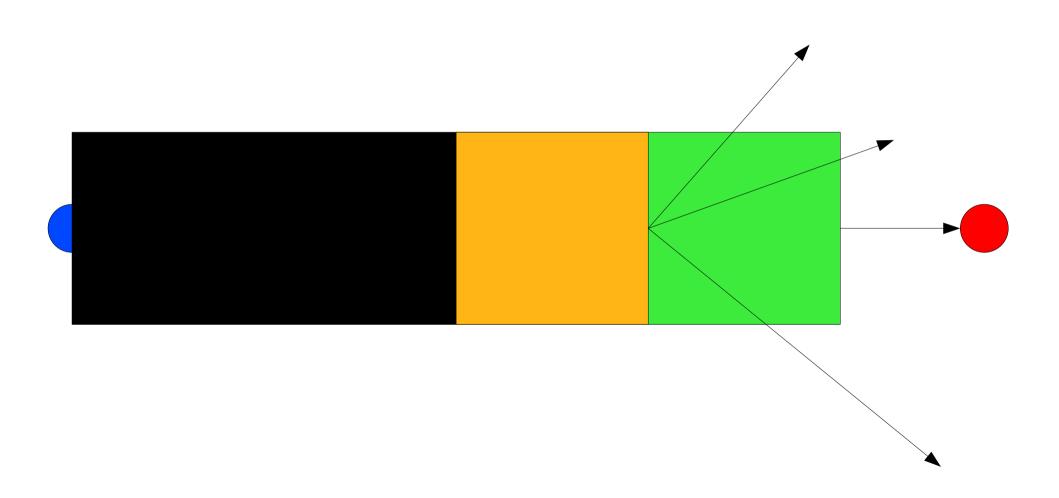
If live execution found, search deeper in candidate

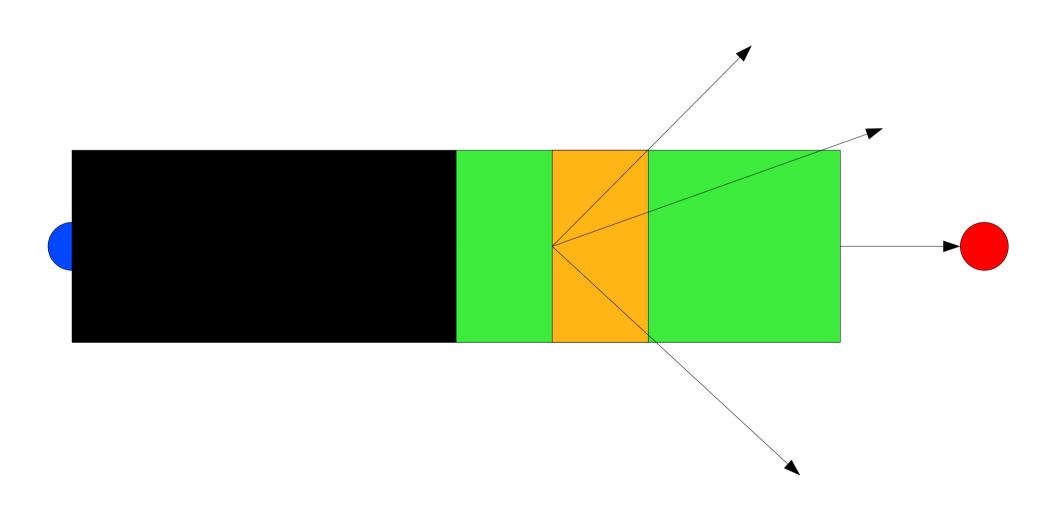


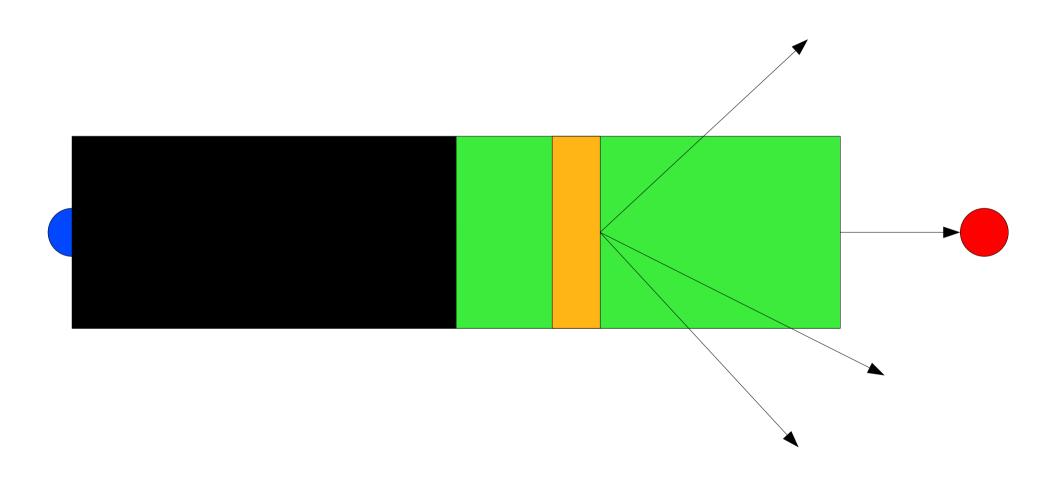




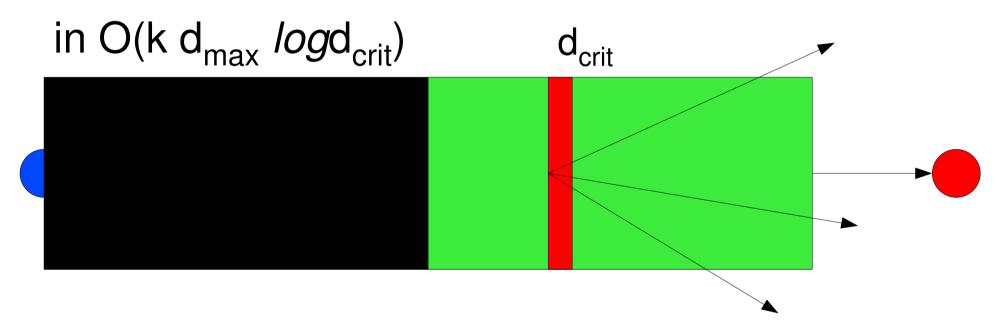








Eventually, critical transition is found



Observe, this also finds the longest common *live* prefix, which may help debug!

Process Errata

- Phase 1 of search may not find a dead state
 - The nature of random walks
 - May be transient violation

 Possible to find no initial live states; tune the parameters.

<u>Implementation</u>

MaceMC

- Replaces Mace C++ API for state machines w/ atomic handlers
- Requires mini driver creation for checking
- Assumes nondeterminism only through Mace API
- Timing model replaced via Mace API (logical or real)

State Explosion

Structured Transitions

- Mace is driven by atomic handlers
- Each handler is a coarse unit of simulation

State Explosion

- State Hashing- Hash state in order to recognize redundancies that needn't be explored
- Stateless Search- From initial state, reexecution is done by saving determinism decisions
- Prefix-based Search- To avoid initialization perturbations, wait until system reaches steadystate to search.

Biased Walks

- Reality does not provide a uniform distribution of (interesting) events.
- Randomly walk with bias towards realistic probabilities.
- Find live states sooner.
- Still reaches corner cases by exhaustive search.

Tuning

- k # of random searched for liveness.
 - May be increased if false dead states found

- d_{max} maximum random walk depth
 - May be tuned as with k.
 - Shows that exhaustive approaches are infeasible

MaceMC Debugger

- Critical Transition
- Reversible execution
- Exploring alternate paths
- Diff states
- Monitor events
- Message graph

Note: Logging space required in GBs

Testing

- Applied to 4 domains seen earlier
- Found same error/LOC as safety checkers
- Runtime: seconds to days

System	Bugs	Liveness	Safety	LOC
MaceTransport	11	5	6	585/3200
RandTree	17	12	5	309/2000
Pastry	5	5	0	621/3300
Chord	19	9	10	254/2200
Totals	52	31	21	

WiDS Checker: Combating Bugs in Distributed Systems

Xuezheng Liu, Wei Lin, Aimin Pan, Zheng Zhang

Goal

- For reactive debugging instead of model checking
- Execution is logged and replayed
- Predicate queries are applied over system execution.

A Common Problem

- "Evaluating the effectiveness of our tool is a challenge. The research community ... has not succeeded in producing a comprehensive set of benchmarks...."
- Applied to a handful of real bugs as in MaceMC.
- Identifies bugs at 'scale'

A Similar Playground

- Distribution API with runtime linkage for debugging and simulation.
- (Relatively) Atomic events form analysis units

But try to handle real world debugging issues

- (Modest) Scale
- Iterative debugging

Approach

- User queries are checked at event boundaries (timer, message, scheduler, synchronization) – via API
- Observed, logged events replayed in happensbefore order on single system.
- Query scripts run over maintained state database
- Visualization and iterative replay/refinement

Replay

- Logging
 - All WiDS nondeterminism is logged
 - OS calls redirected and results captured to log
- Checkpointing
 - WiDS process context can be saved

Replay

- Start from beginning or checkpoint.
- Events replayed in serialized Lamport order

- Single process for simulation
 - Nodes are memory mapped files
 - Page table updates to support different processes
 - (Single node ~20 megs) ⇒ 40 nodes in 1 GB

Predicate Checking

- Values in database are refreshed after event
- Histories can be maintained
- Only modified predicates re-evaluated
- C++ types logged via compiler transform at allocation time.

Liveness

- Safety monitoring for liveness will cause false alarms
 - Additional derived variables are attached to predicates to allow filtering

```
declare_derived stabilized
begin_python
  retval = (Runtime.current_time - last_churn_time) / 10.0;
      if (retval < 1) : return retval;
  return 1;
end_python
      # define predicates
predicate RingConsistency auxiliary stabilized {
  forall x in Node, exist y in Node,
      x.pred==y.id and y.succ == x.id
}</pre>
```

Testing

Applied in 4 scenarios

Application	# of lines	# of bugs	Lines of script
Paxos	588	2	29
Lock server	2,439	2	33
BitVault	17,582	3	181
Macedon-chord	2,468	5	86