Verification of OS-level Cache Management



Renato Mancuso Sagar Chaki

OSPERIZOIS.

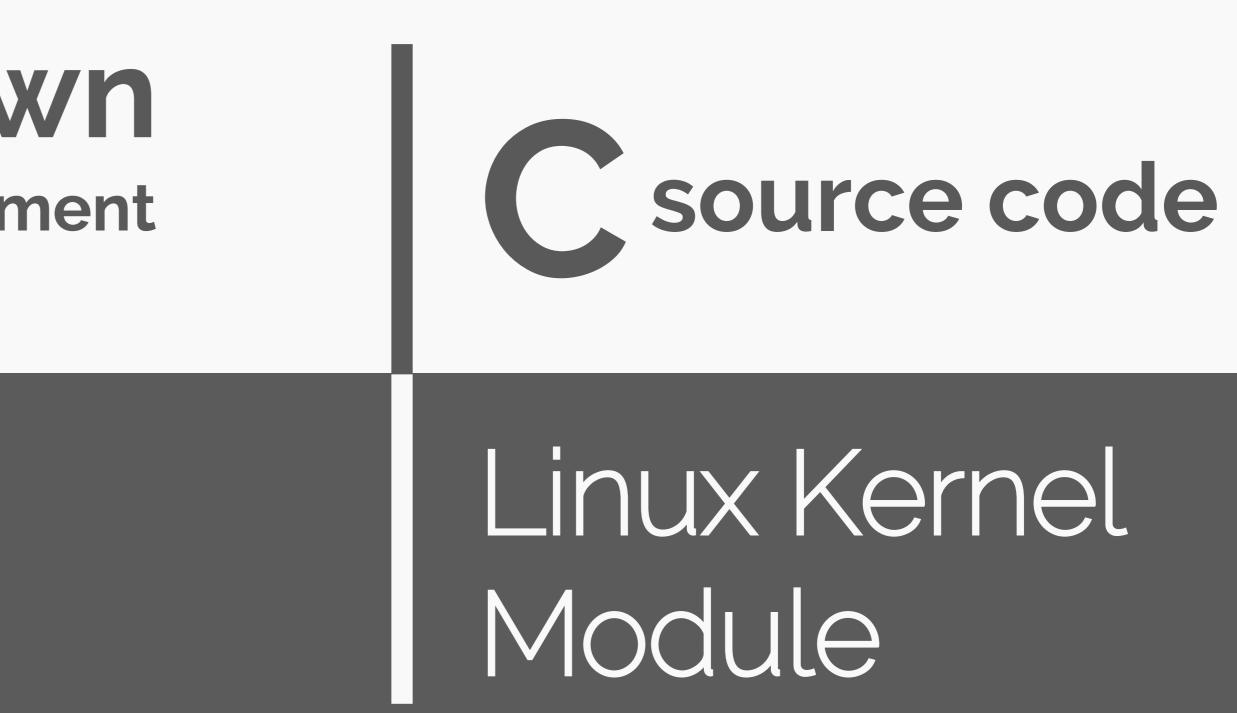


Goal + Approach

Colored Lockdown for deterministic cache management

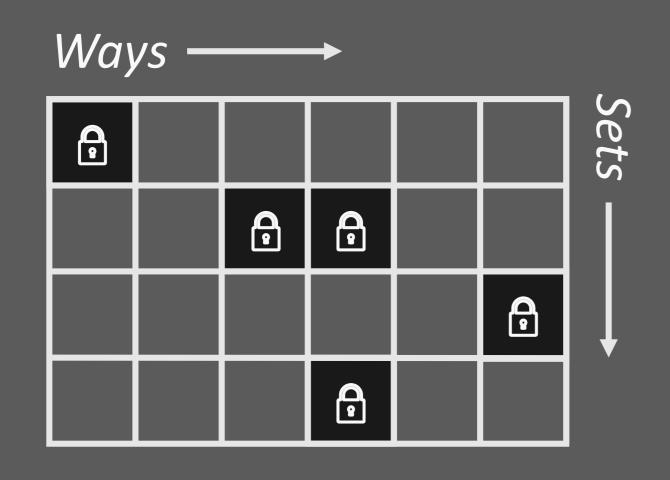
viaCBNC





Last Level Cache

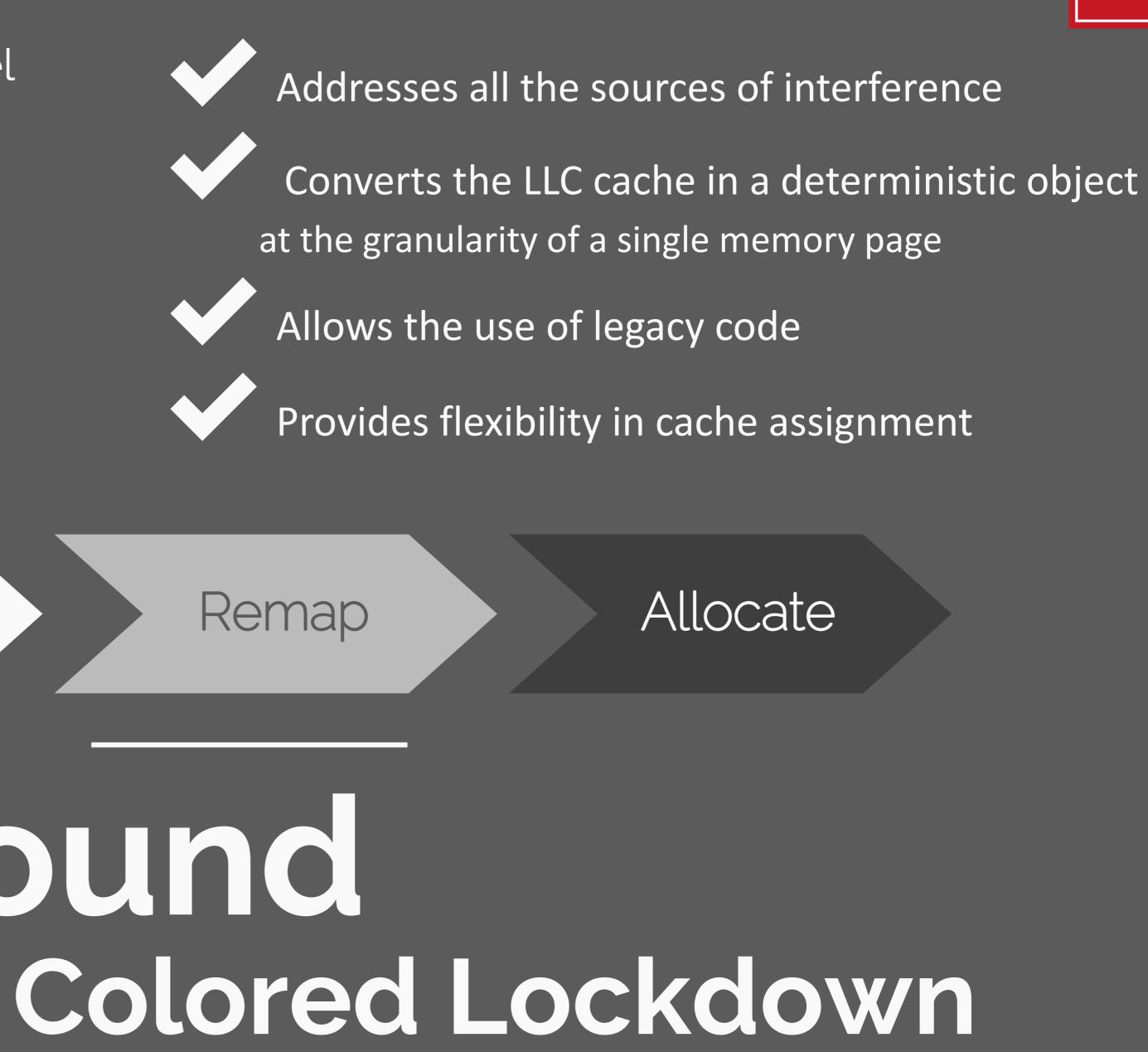
Management Model





Background

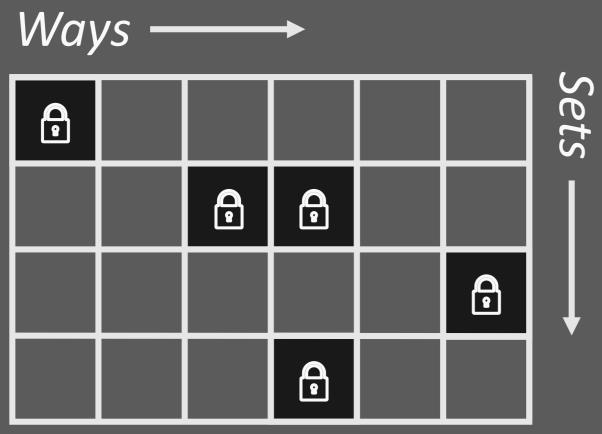


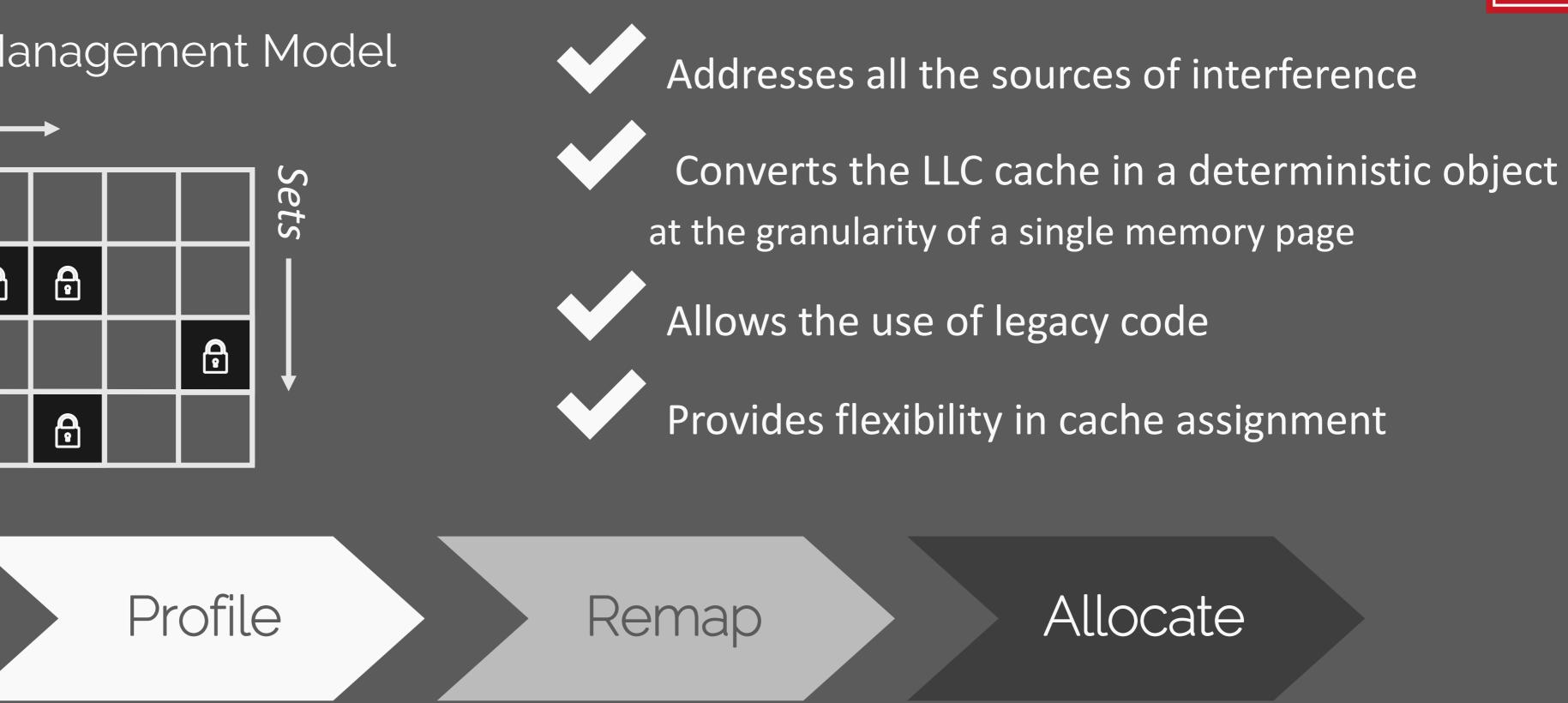


L

ast Level Cache

Management Model





on allocated pages



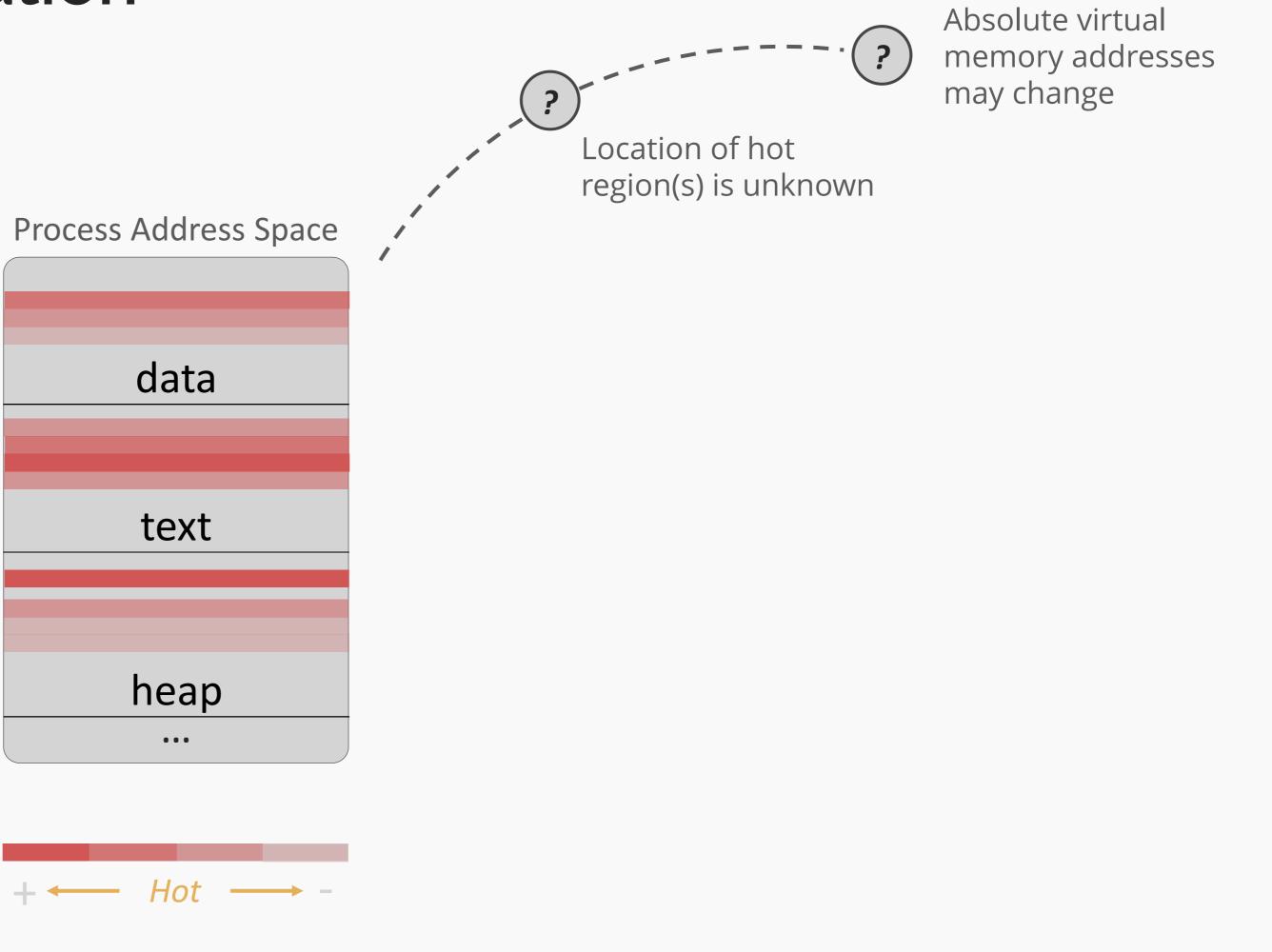
100%misses on non-allocated pages

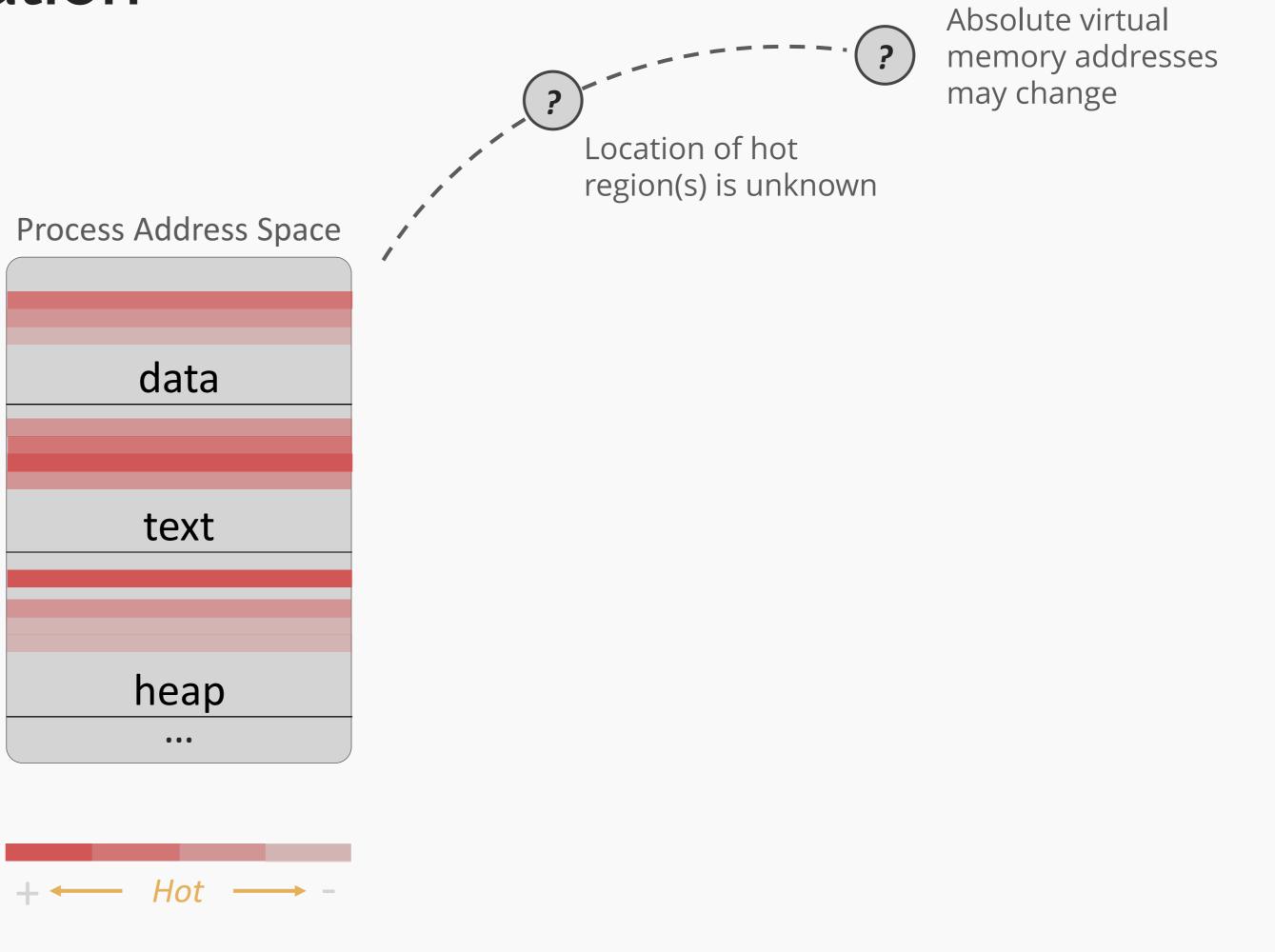
Profile-Driven Cache Allocation



PROBLEM

Caches are critical, constrained resources. Optimal allocation ?







Profile-Driven Cache Allocation

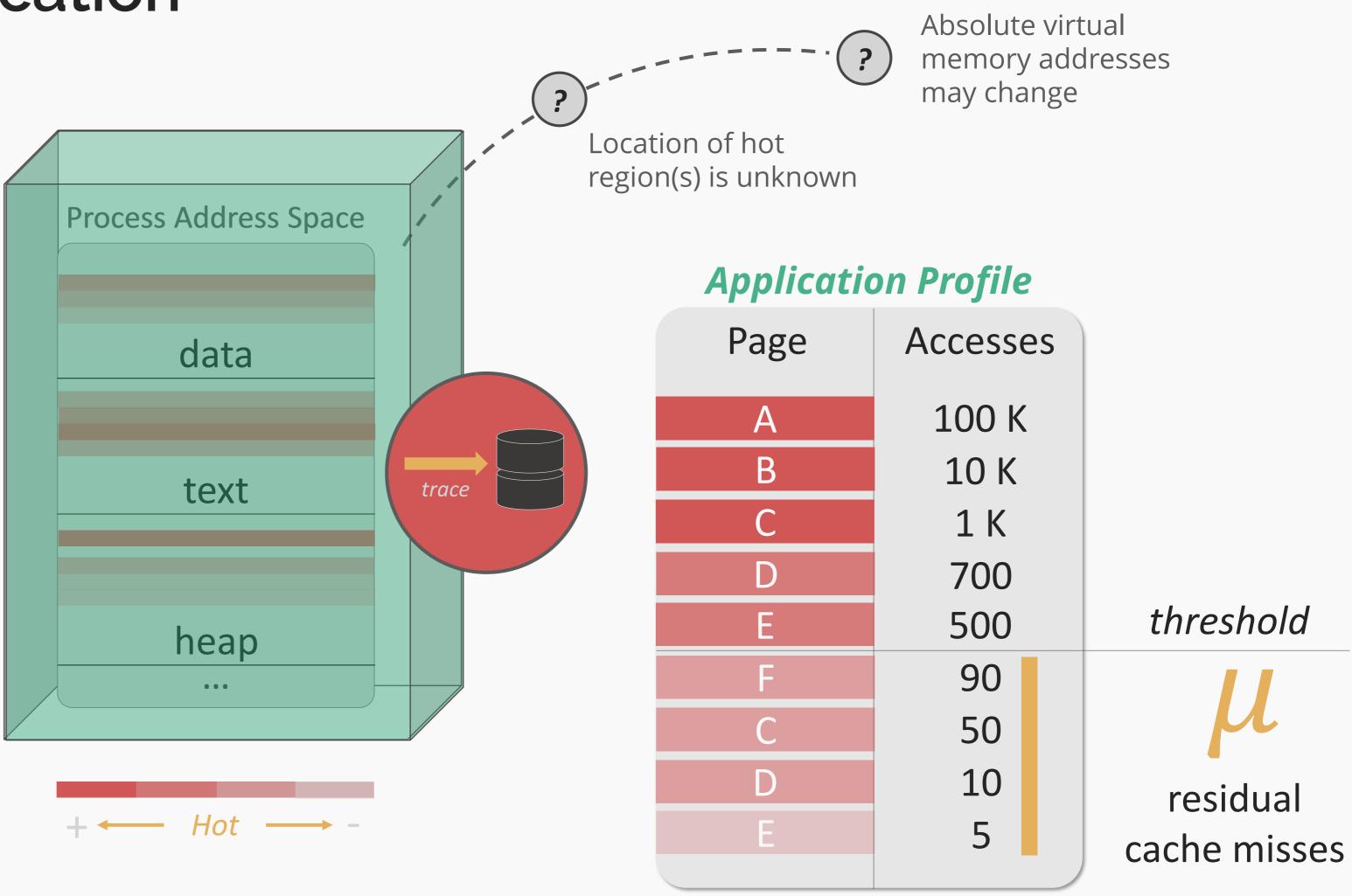


PROBLEM

Caches are critical, constrained resources. Optimal allocation ?

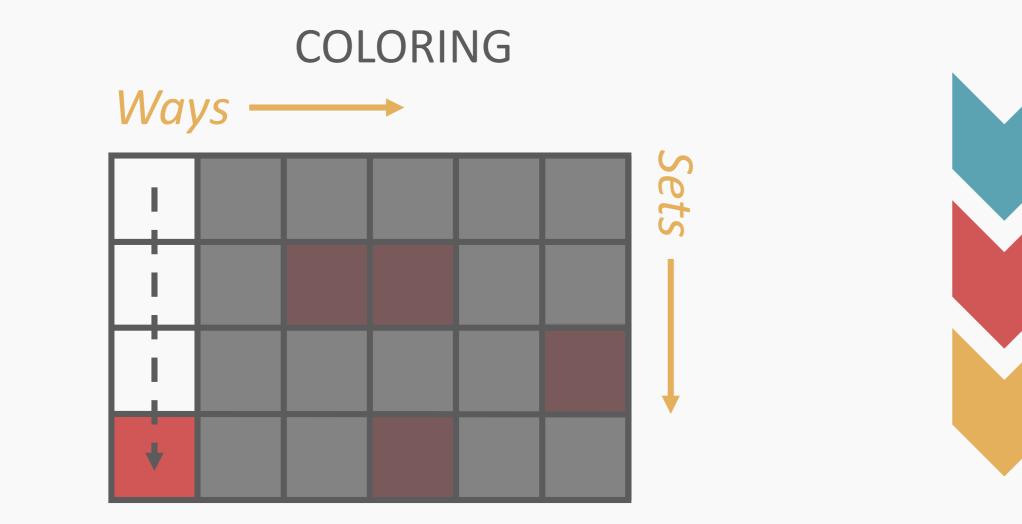


Extract memory traces and produce memory usage profile.





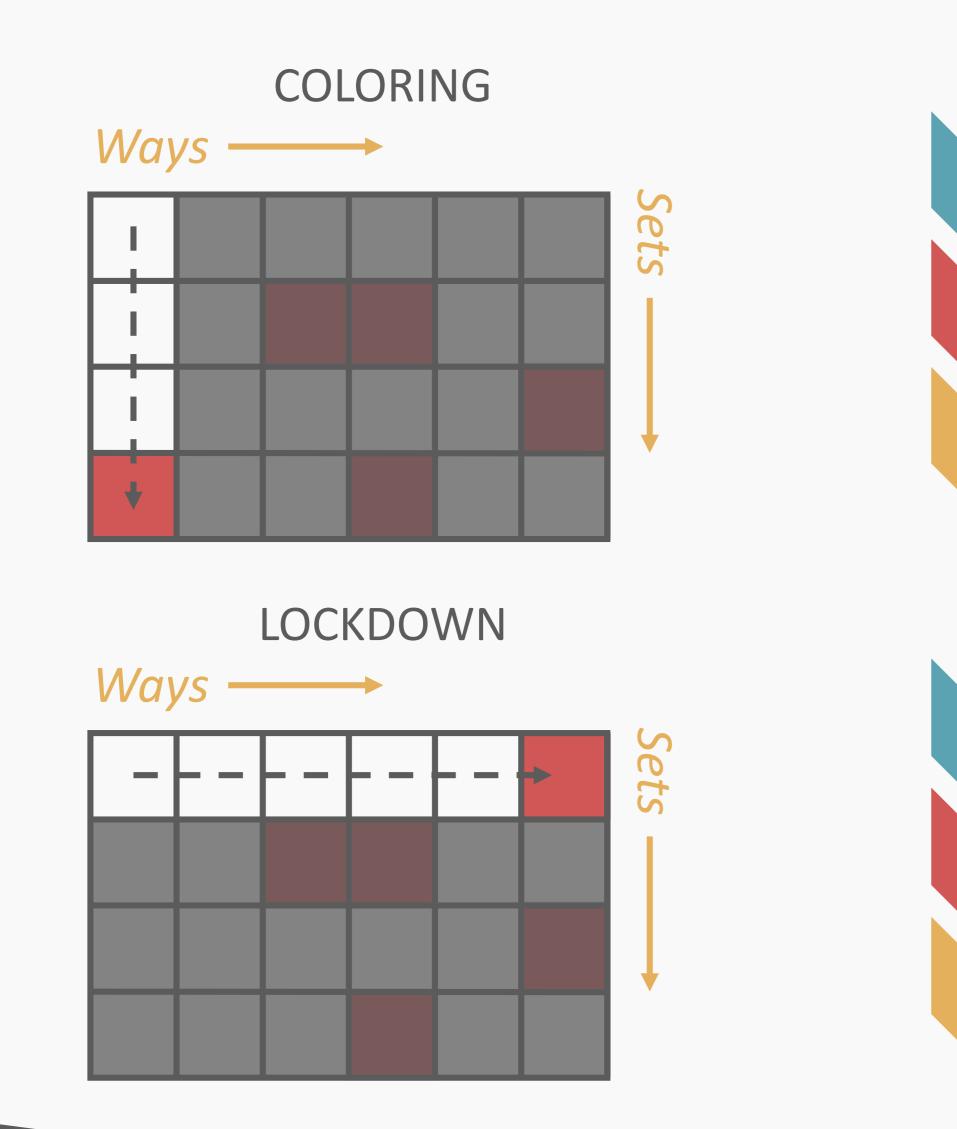






- Leverages on the **virtual** \rightarrow **physical** translation layer
- Used to move page mapping across sets (up/down)
- Transparent to the **application**



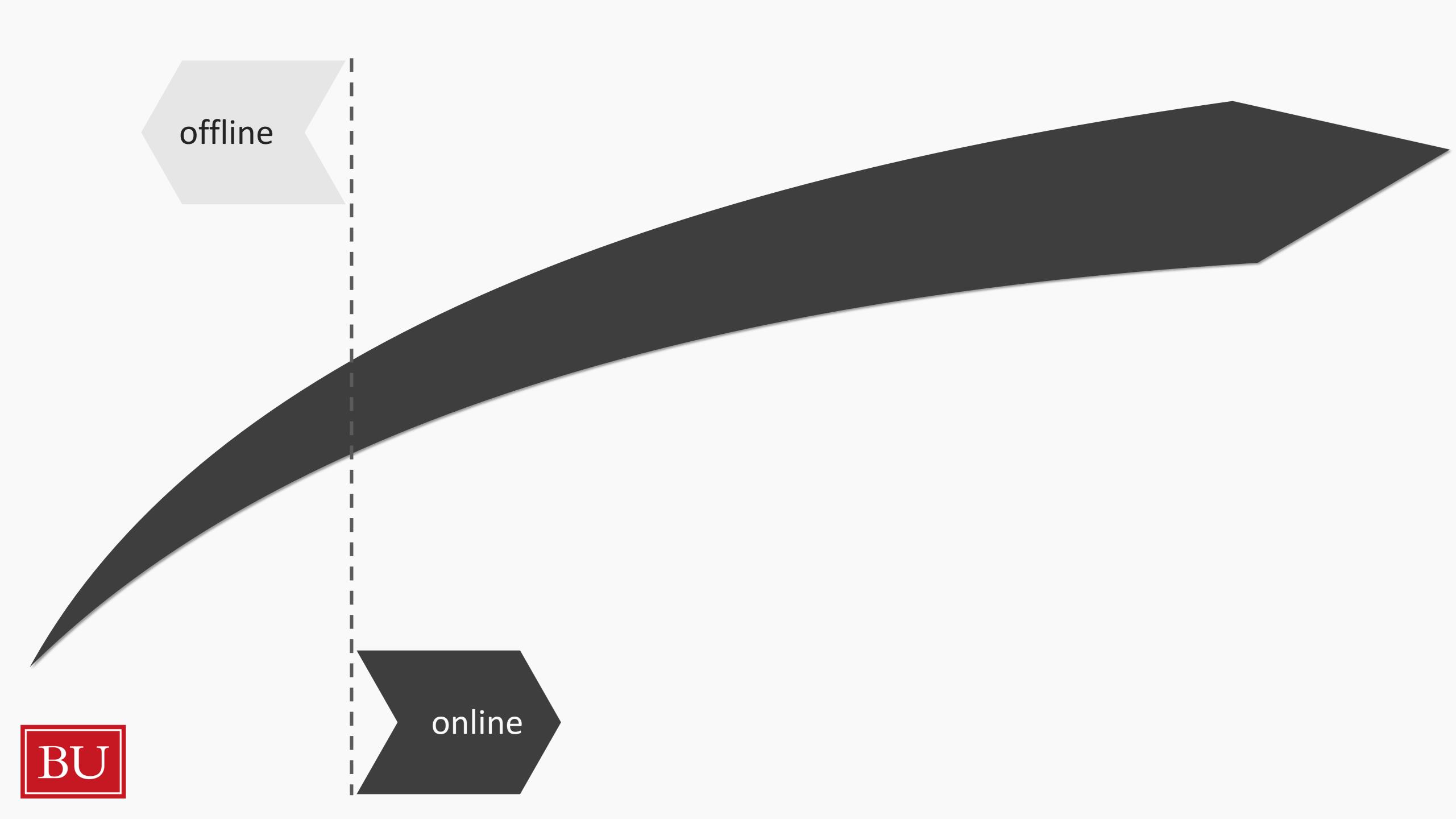


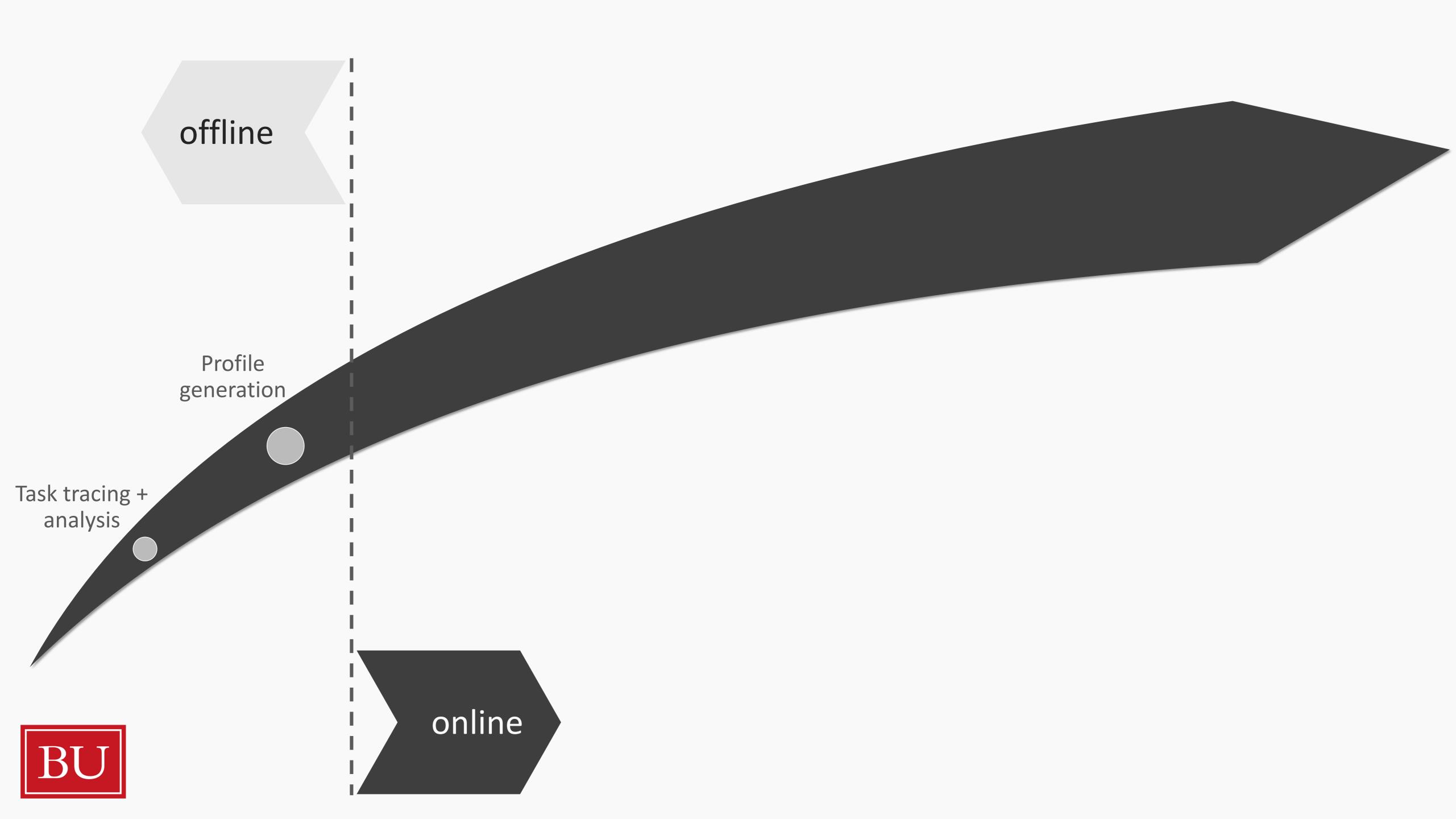


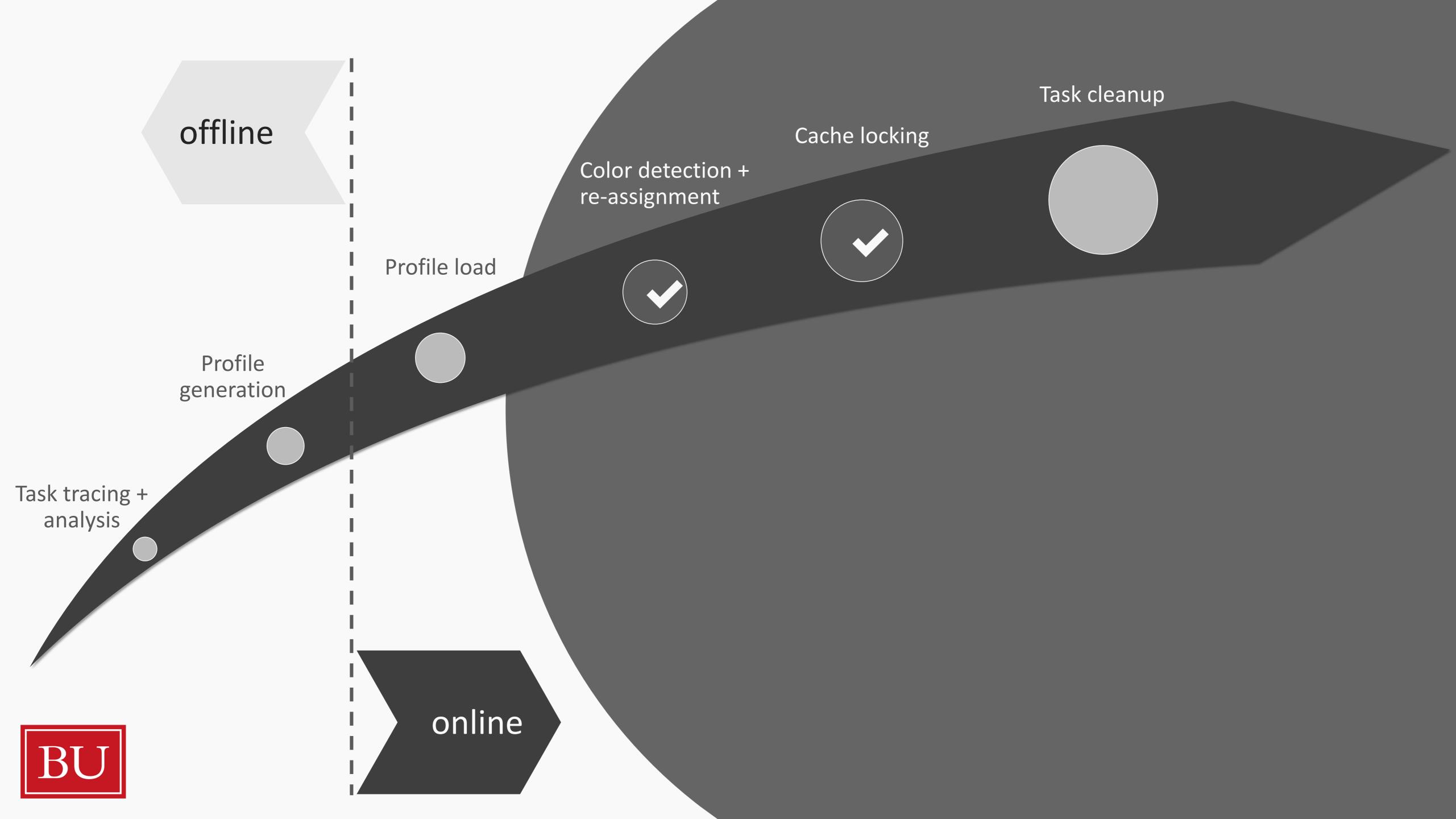
- Leverages on the **virtual** → **physical** translation layer
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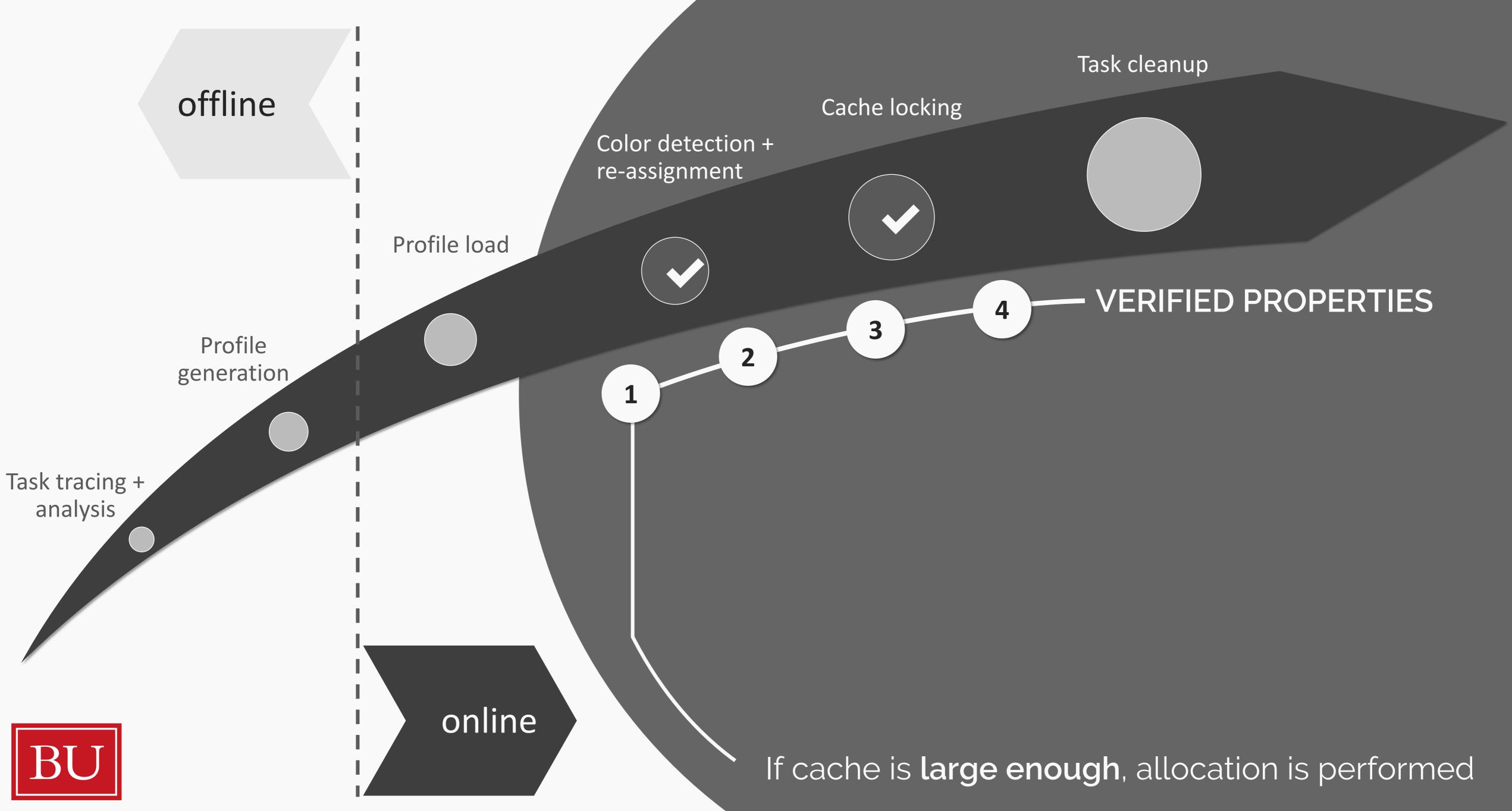
- Uses architecture-specific lockdown features
- Used to allocate pages on selected ways (left/right)
- Once allocated, pages trigger cache hits until deallocation

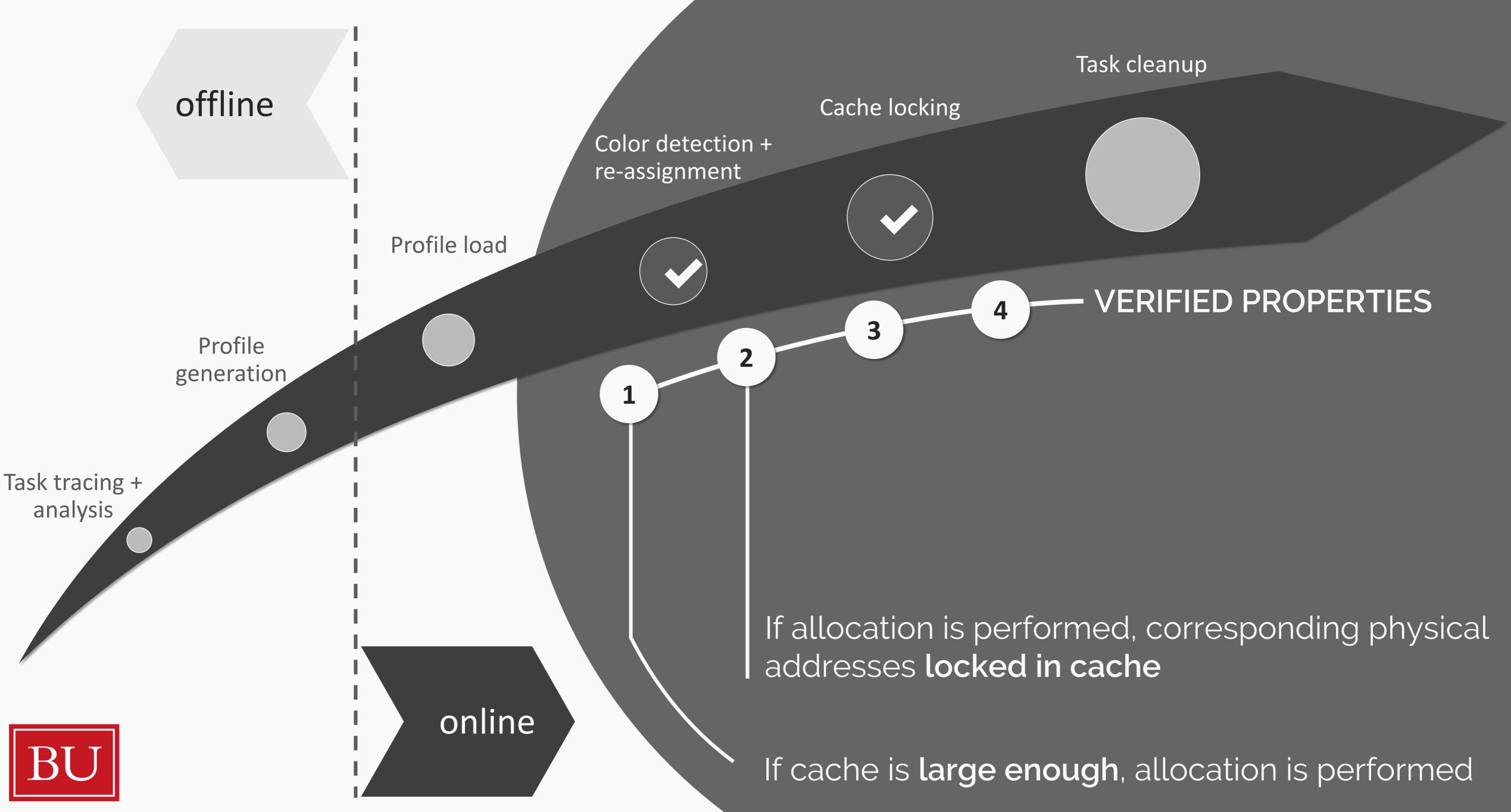


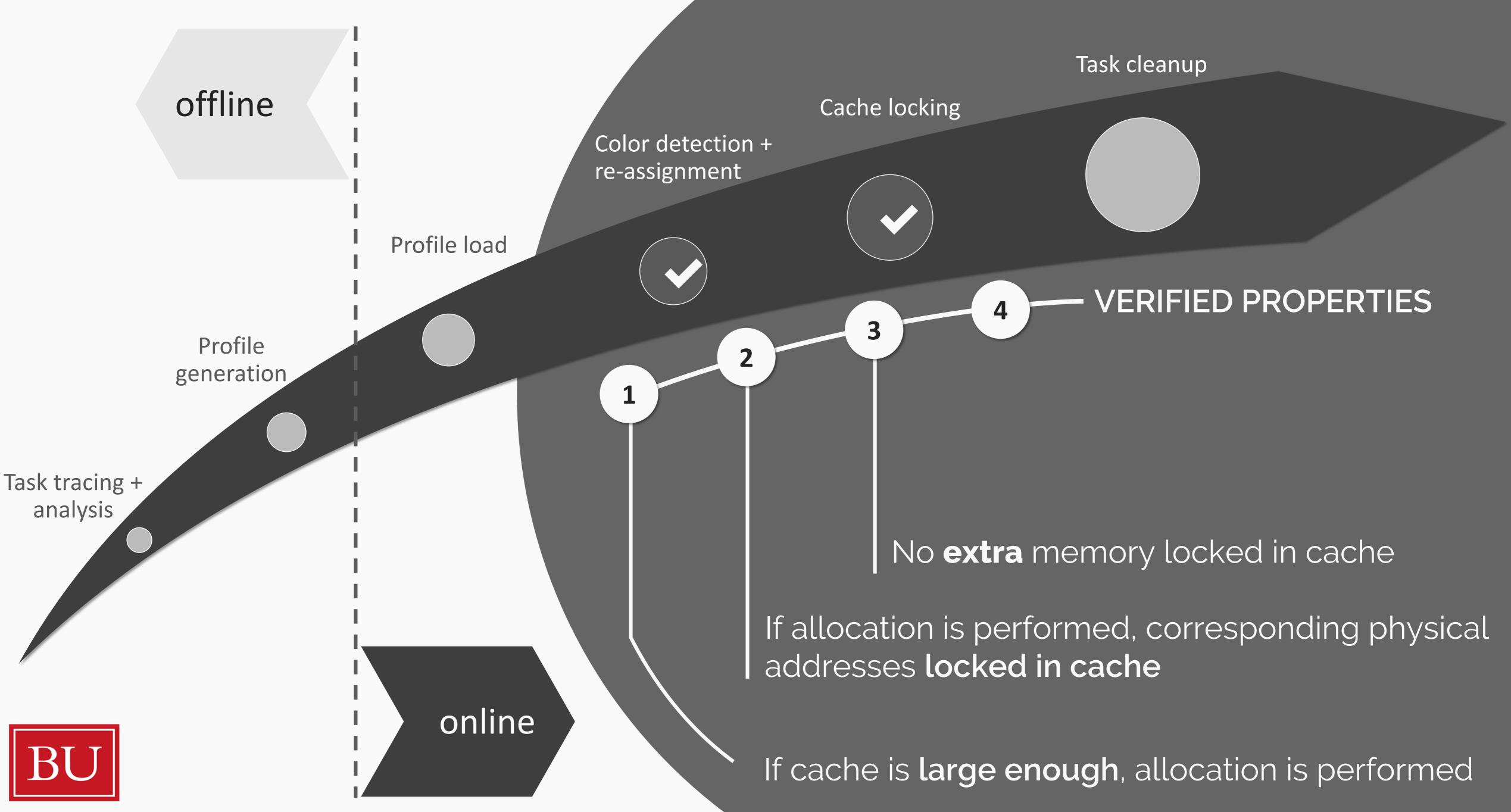


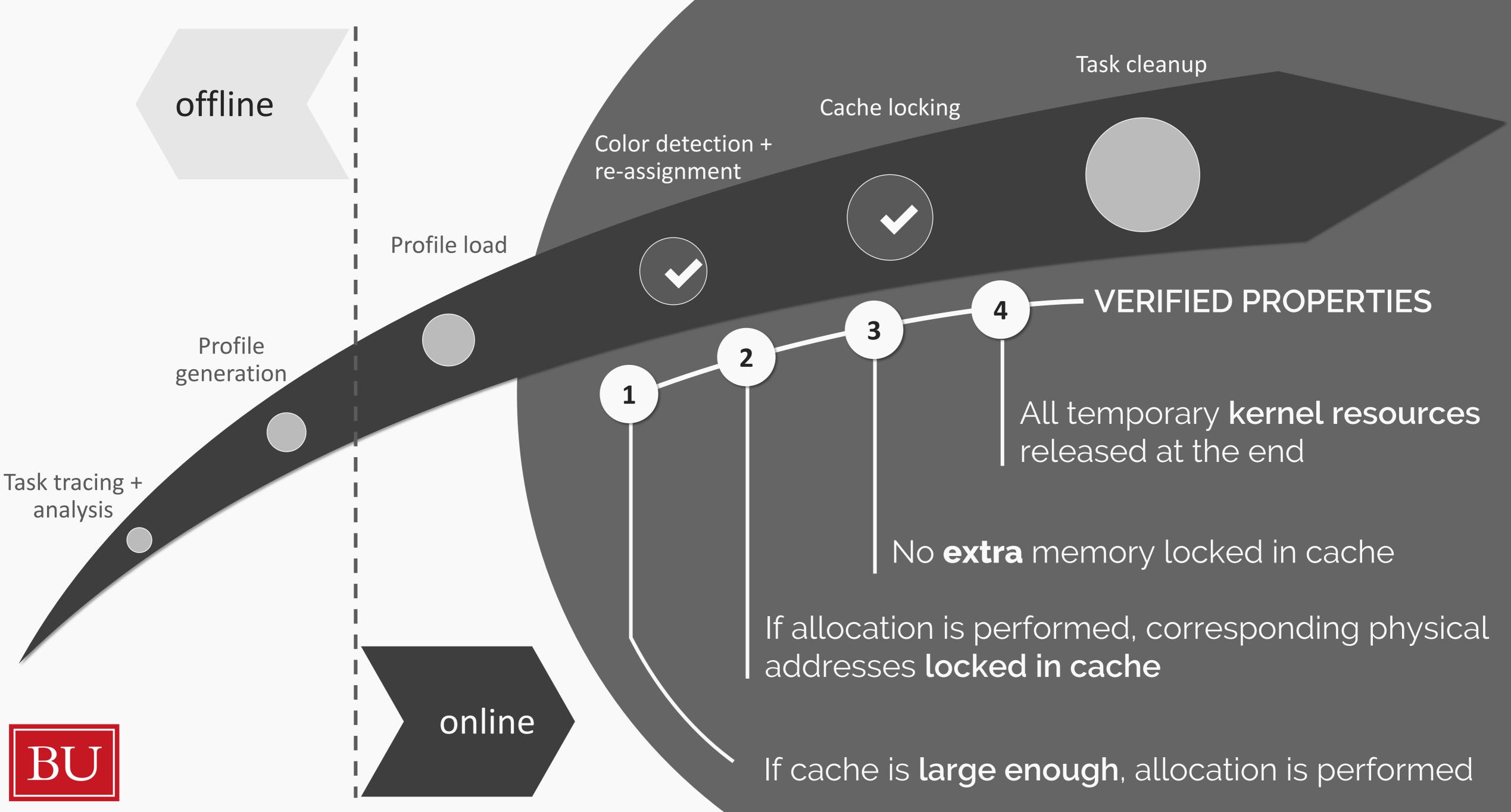














All temporary kernel resources released at the end

No extra memory locked in cache 3



If allocation is performed, corresponding physical addresses locked in cache



If cache is large enough, allocation is performed

After locking issued, line is in cache

what was Assumed







All temporary kernel resources released at the end

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Profile is correct

what was Assumed







All temporary kernel resources released at the end

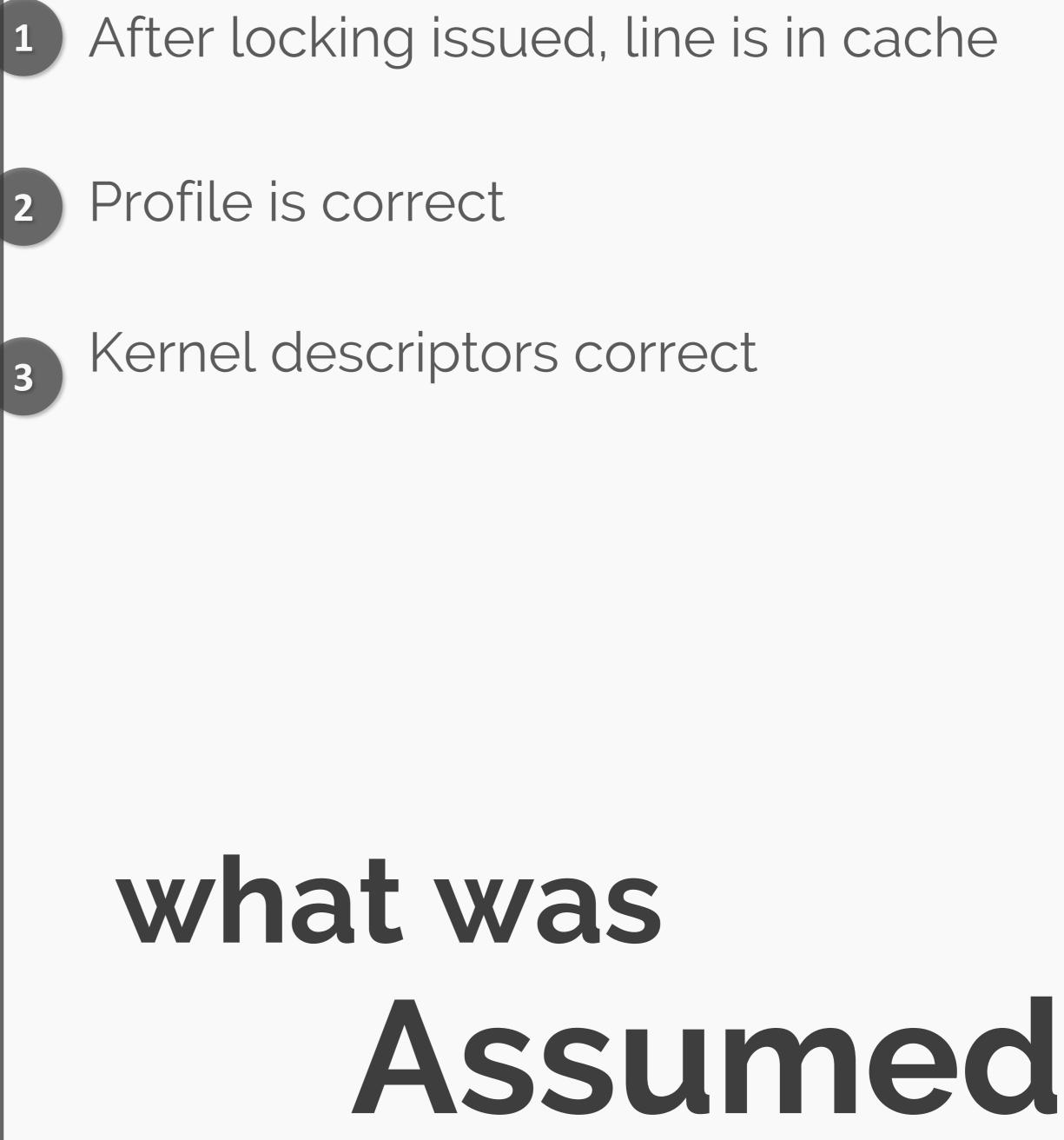
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All temporary **kernel resources** released at the end

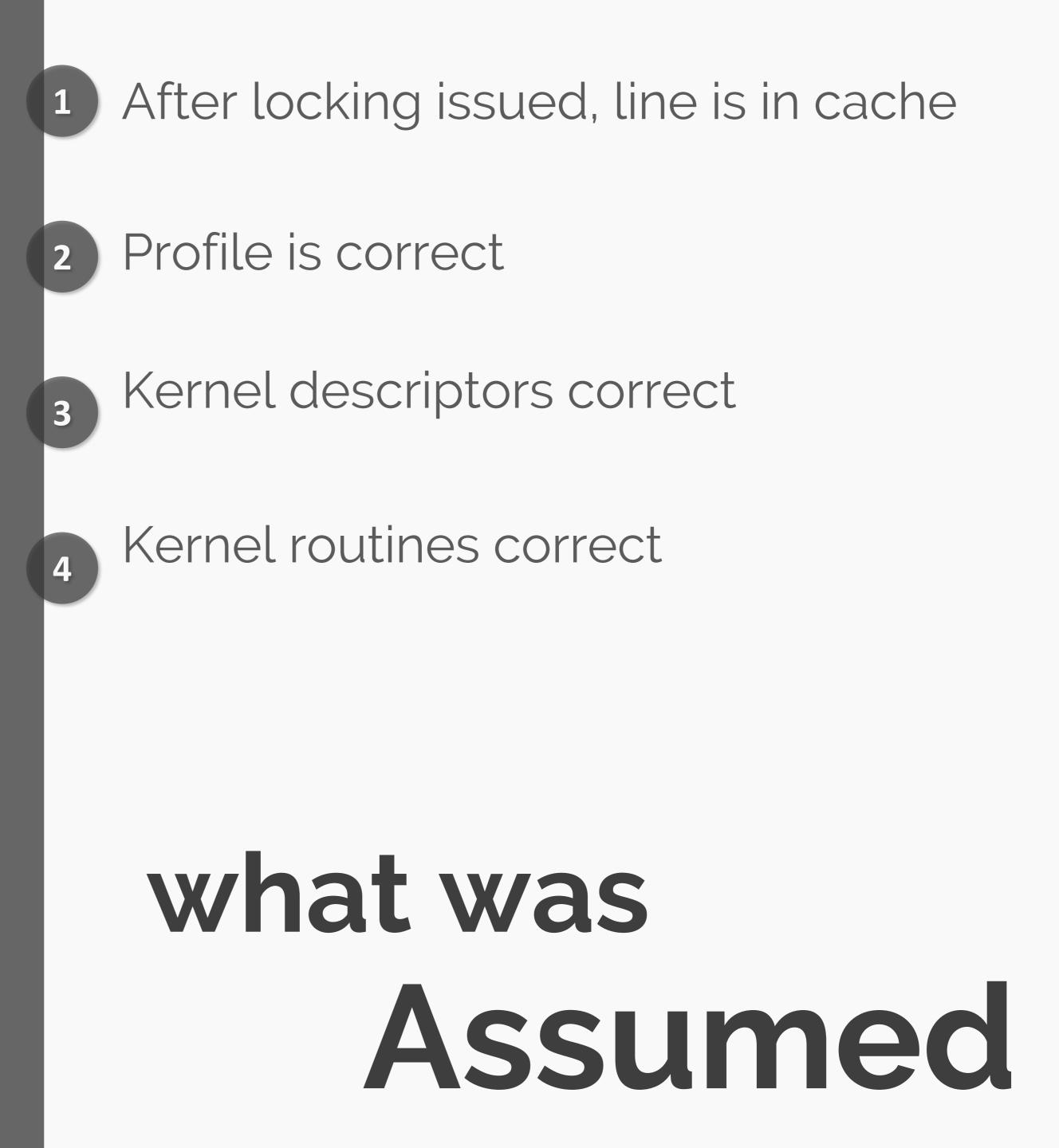
3 No **extra** memory locked in cache



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All temporary **kernel resources** released at the end

3 No **extra** memory locked in cache



If allocation is performed, corresponding physical addresses **locked in cache**



If cache is **large enough**, allocation is performed

	what was Assume
5	Initial status of lockdown bit is know
4	Kernel routines correct
3	Kernel descriptors correct
2	Profile is correct
1	After locking issued, line is in cache







Verified Logic



Solution

Template Generic Profile

> Verified OglC



Hardware

Service

Instantiate memory model

Template Generic Profile

Verified

Abstract cache model

Hardware

Service

Instantiate memory model

Template Generic Profile

Verified

Initialize descriptors

Abstract & replace routines

Abstract cache model





typedef struct {

void * addr; char locked; } cache_line_t;

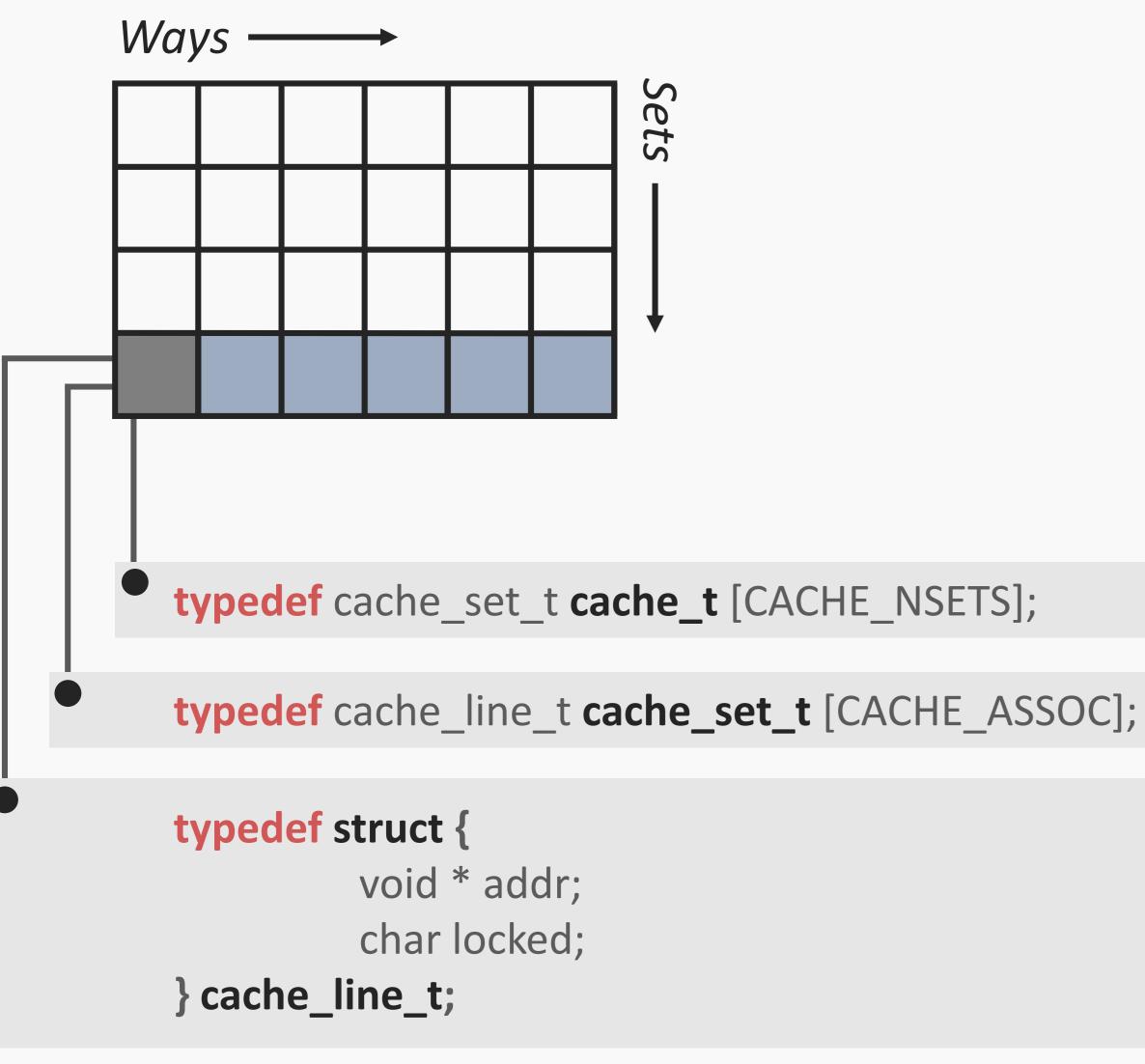


typedef cache_line_t cache_set_t [CACHE_ASSOC];

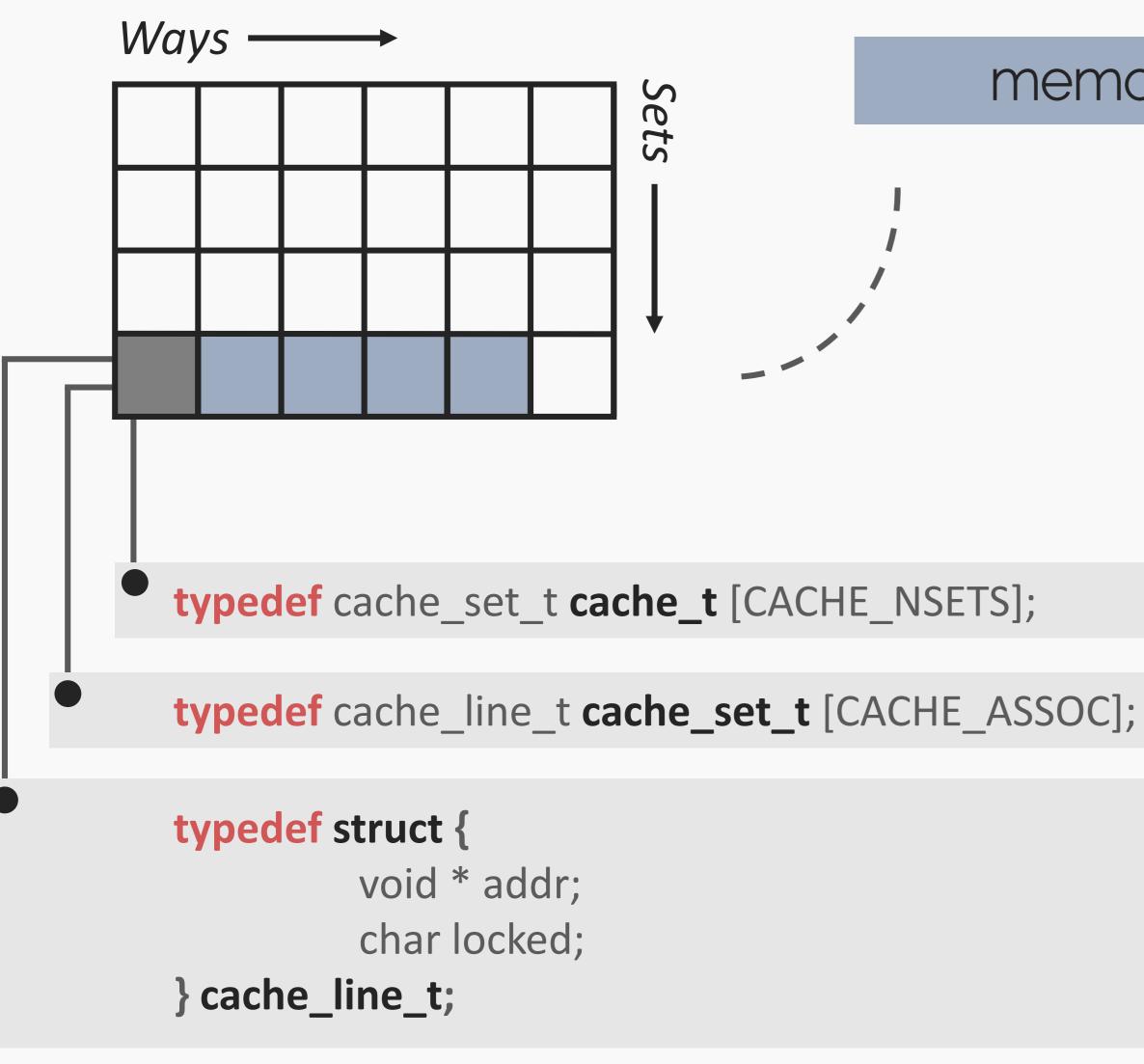
typedef struct {

void * addr; char locked; } cache_line_t;





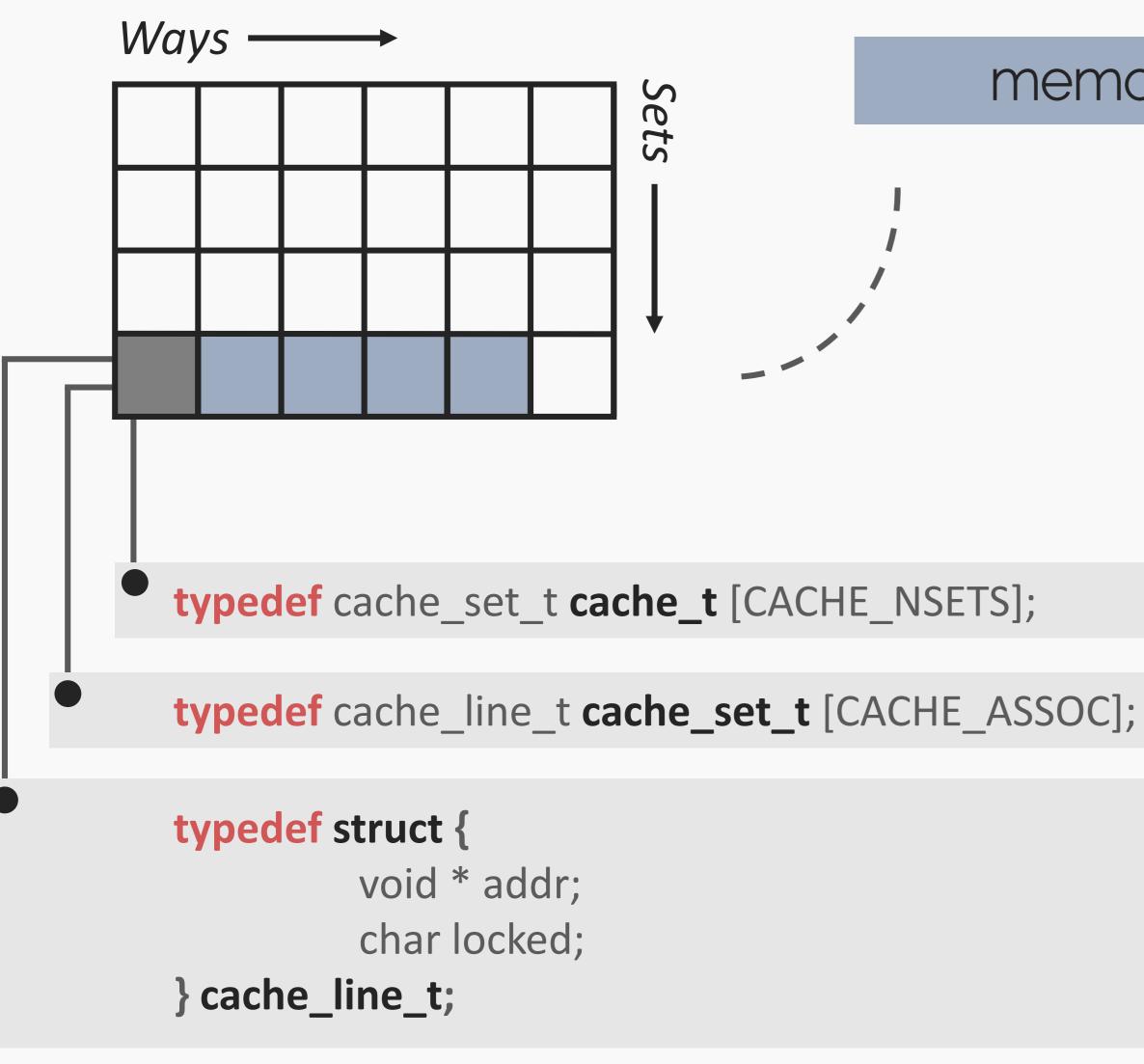






memory address

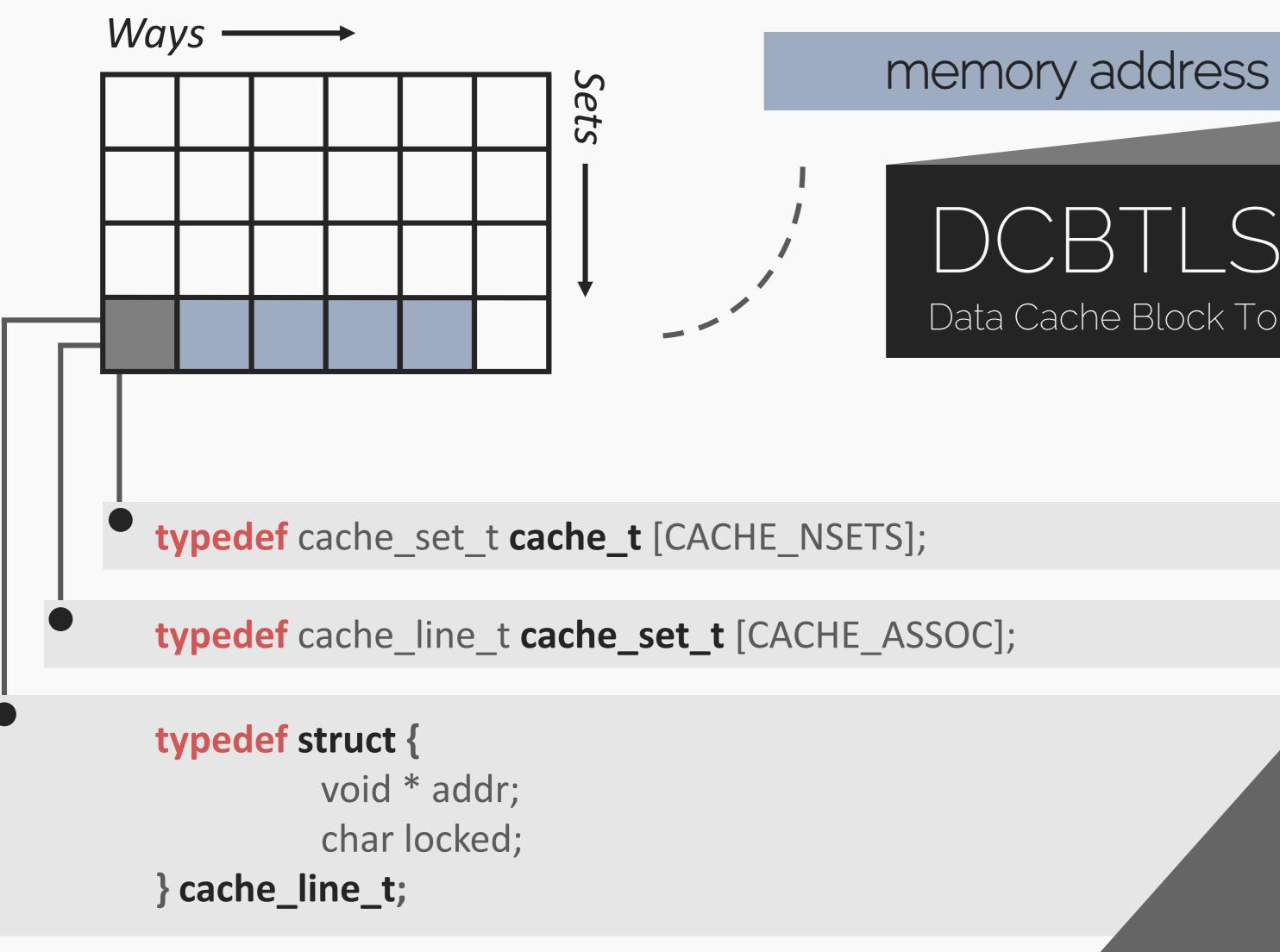






lock bit memory address



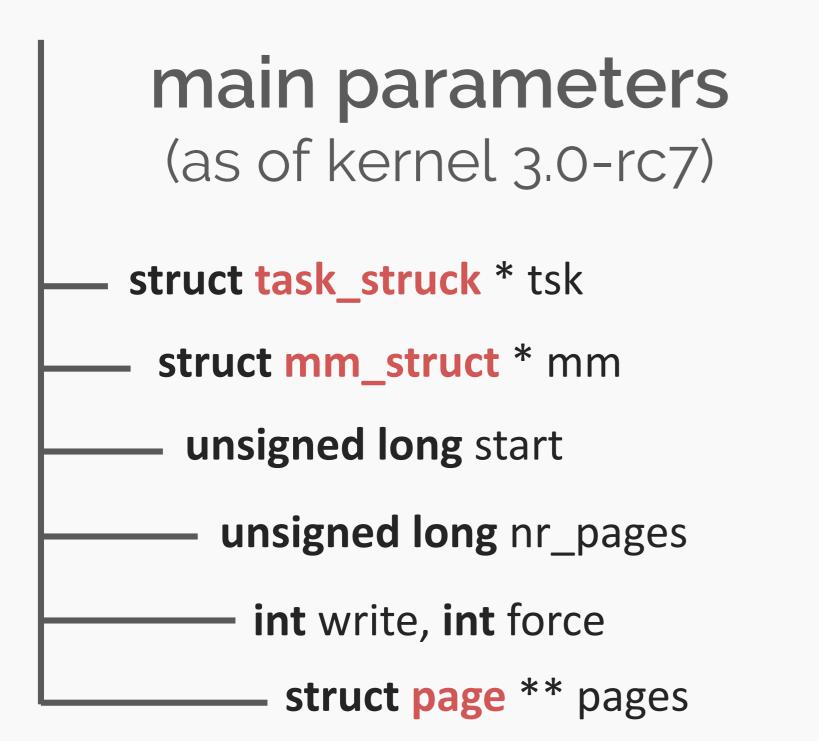


lock bit

DCBTLSinHW Data Cache Block Touch & Lock Set



used to pin physical pages, returns page descriptors from virtual addresses

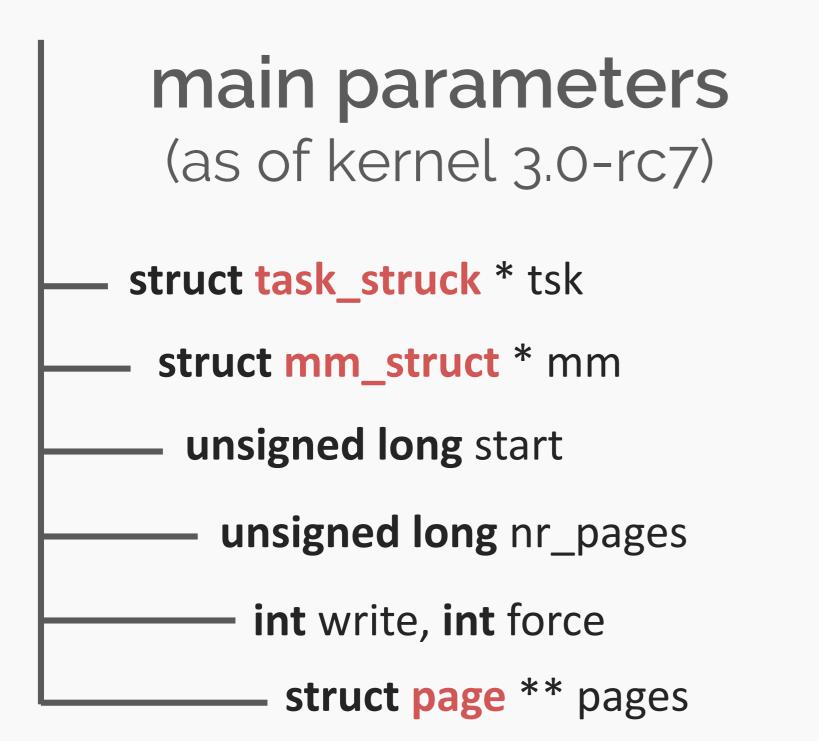




Abstraction of Kernel Routine



used to pin physical pages, returns page descriptors from virtual addresses

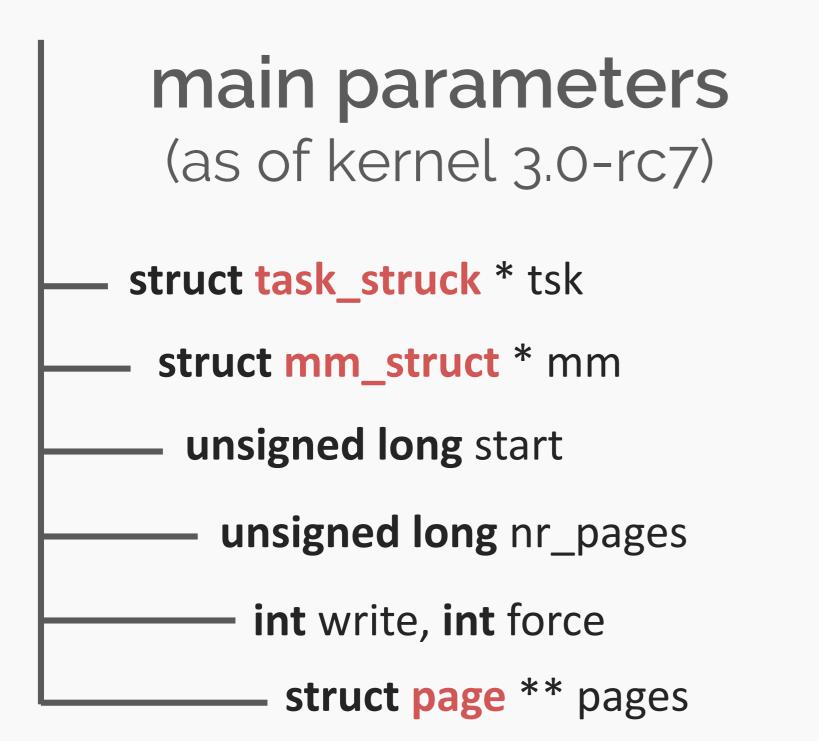




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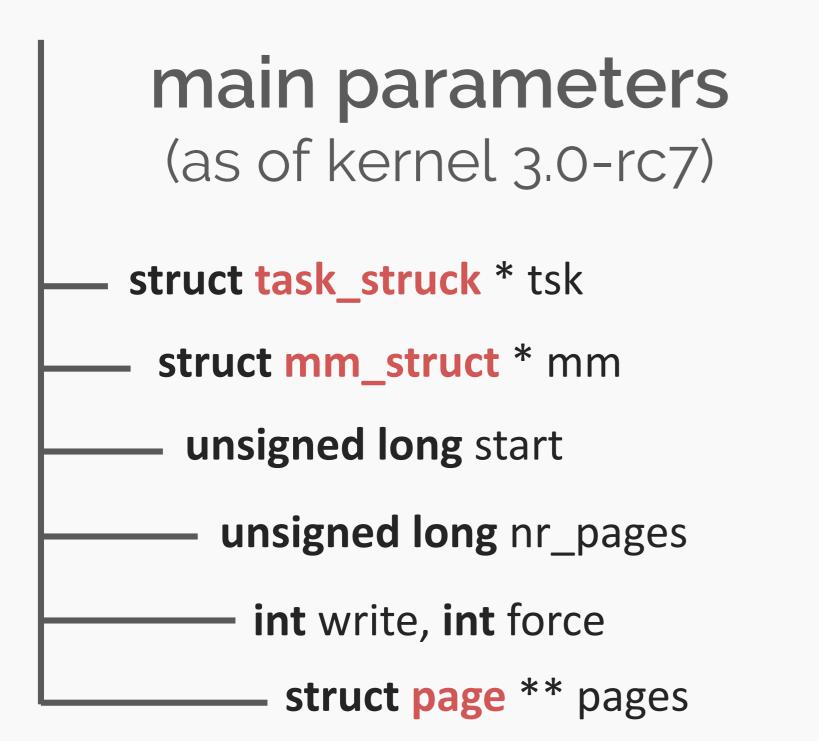


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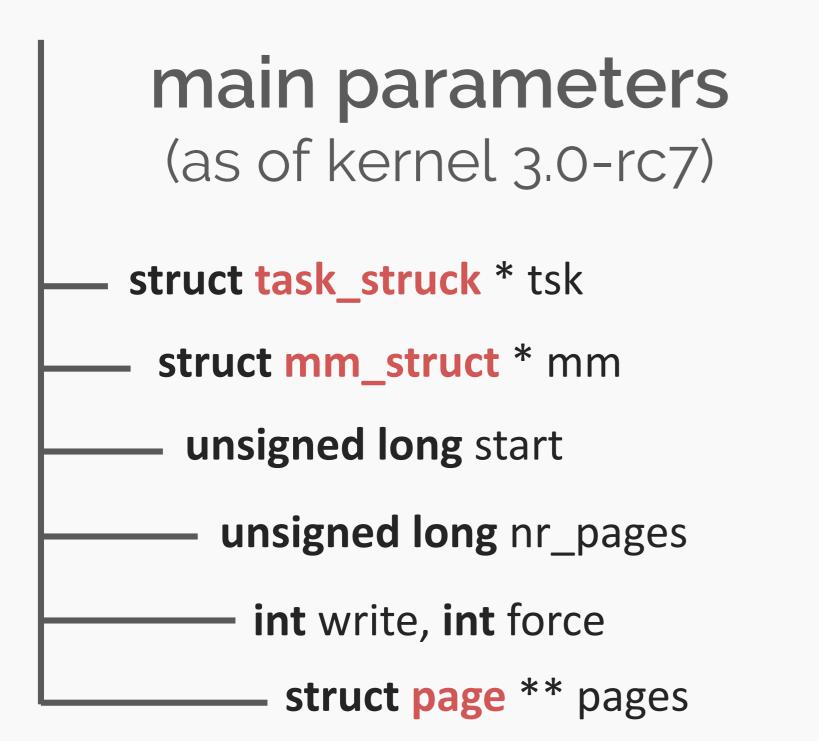


Abstraction of Kernel Routine

struct page * page ptr; assert(nr_pages == 1);



used to pin physical pages, returns page descriptors from virtual addresses



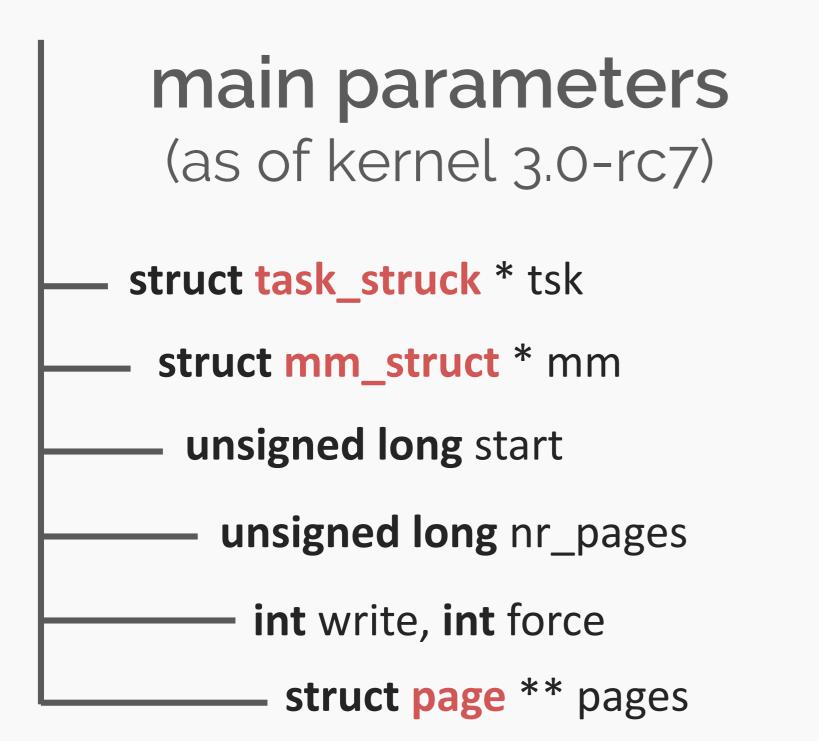


Abstraction of Kernel Routine

struct page * page_ptr; assert(nr_pages == 1); assert(write == 0);



used to pin physical pages, returns page descriptors from virtual addresses





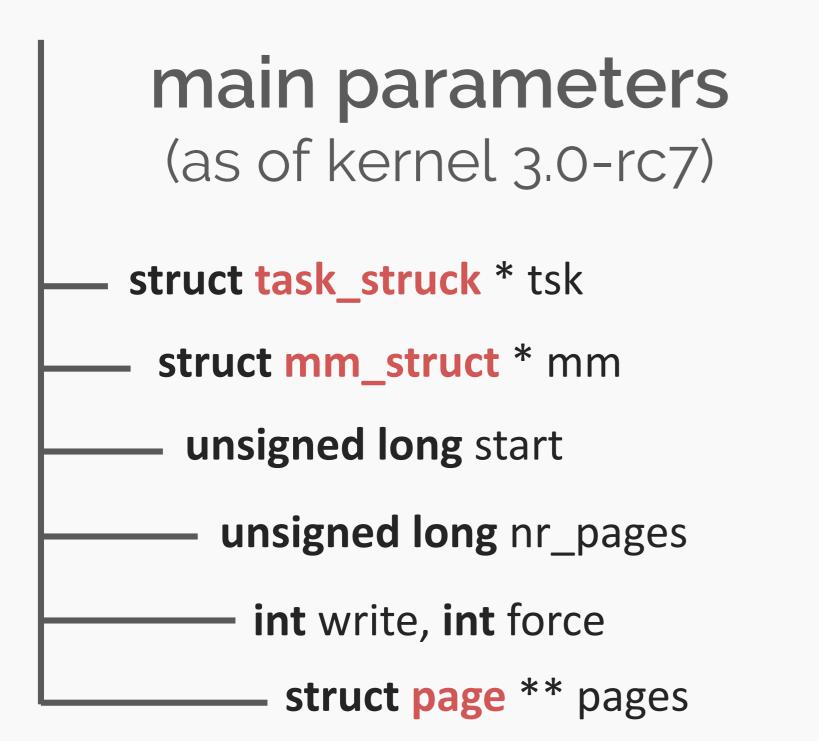
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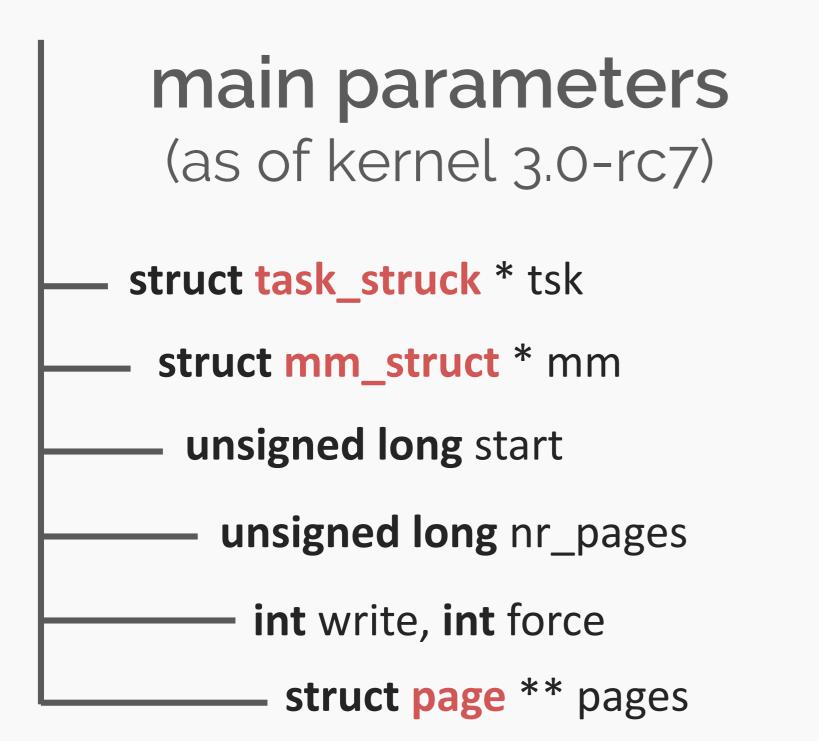


Abstraction of Kernel Routine

struct page * page ptr; assert(nr pages == 1); assert(write == 0); assert(force == 0); assert(tsk == current);



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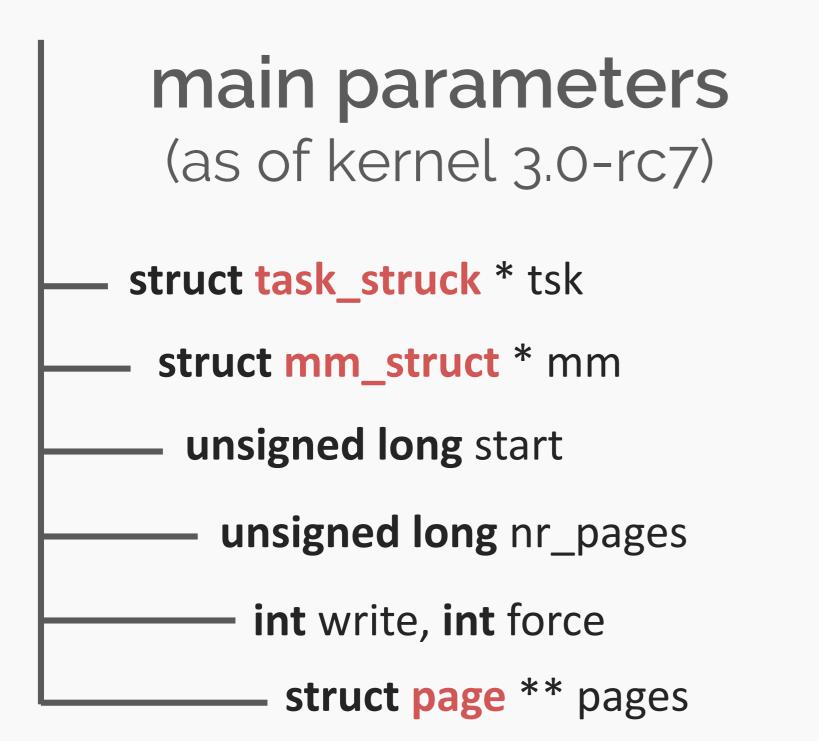


Abstraction of Kernel Routine

struct page * page_ptr; assert(nr pages == 1); assert(write == 0); assert(force == 0); assert(tsk == current); assert(mm == tsk->mm);



used to pin physical pages, returns page descriptors from virtual addresses



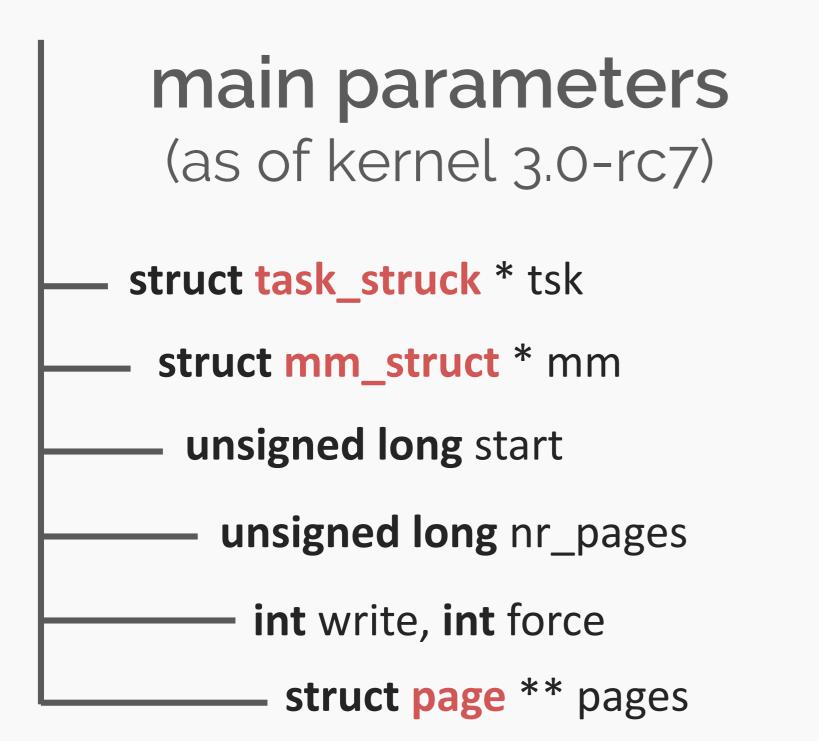


Abstraction of Kernel Routine

struct page * page_ptr; assert(nr pages == 1); assert(write == 0); assert(force == 0); assert(tsk == current); assert(mm == tsk->mm); page_ptr = __CPROVER_ui_void_ptr(...);



used to pin physical pages, returns page descriptors from virtual addresses



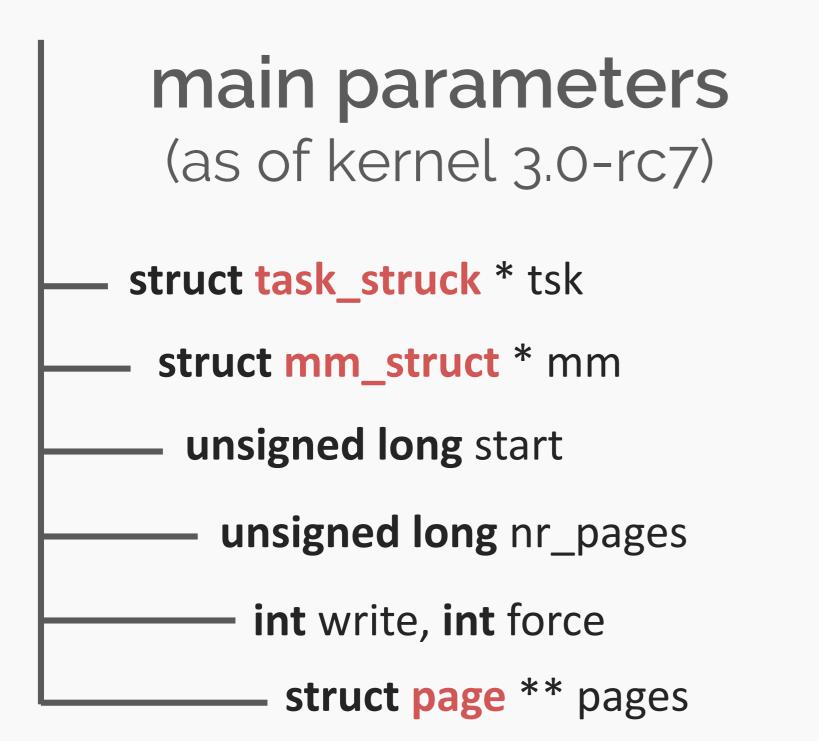


Abstraction of **Kernel Routine**

struct page * page_ptr; assert(nr pages == 1); assert(write == 0); assert(force == 0); assert(tsk == current); assert(mm == tsk->mm); page_ptr = __CPROVER_ui_void_ptr(...); **___CPROVER_assume**(page_ptr >= **mem_map** && page_ptr < (mem_map + MAX_PAGES));</pre>



used to pin physical pages, returns page descriptors from virtual addresses



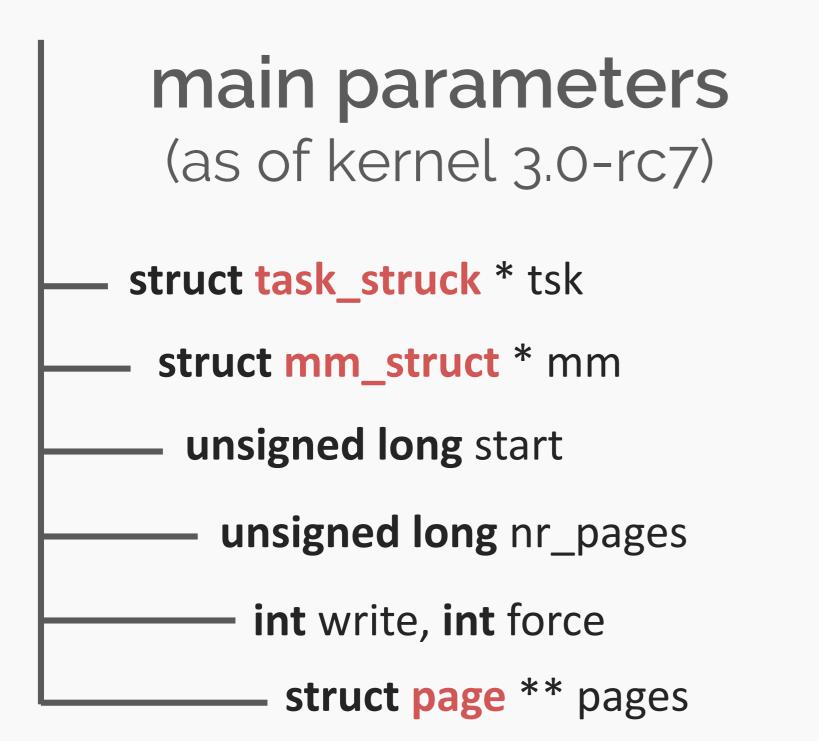


Abstraction of Kernel Routine

struct page * page ptr; assert(nr pages == 1); assert(write == 0); assert(force == 0); assert(tsk == current); assert(mm == tsk->mm); page_ptr = __CPROVER_ui_void_ptr(...); **CPROVER_assume**(page_ptr >= **mem_map** && page_ptr < (mem_map + MAX_PAGES));</pre> _CPROVER_assume(ALIGNED_TO(page_ptr, sizeof(struct page)));



used to pin physical pages, returns page descriptors from virtual addresses





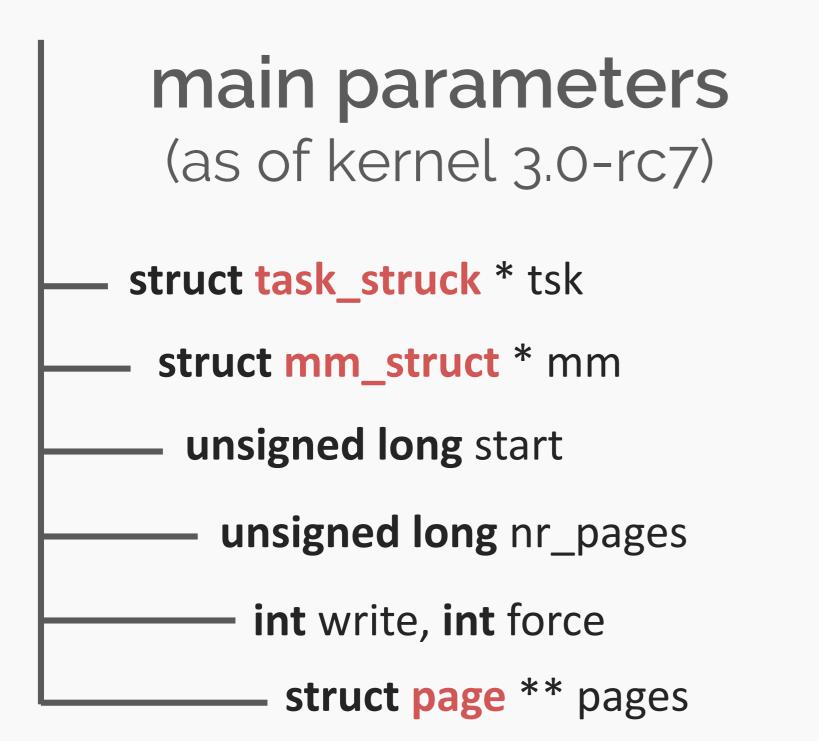
Abstraction of Kernel Routine

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*pages = page_ptr;



used to pin physical pages, returns page descriptors from virtual addresses





Abstraction of Kernel Routine

struct page * page_ptr; assert(nr_pages == 1); assert(write == 0); assert(force == 0); assert(tsk == current); assert(mm == tsk->mm); page_ptr = __CPROVER_ui_void_ptr(...); **CPROVER_assume**(page_ptr >= **mem_map** && page_ptr < (mem_map + MAX_PAGES));</pre> **CPROVER_assume(ALIGNED_TO(**page ptr, sizeof(struct page))); *pages = page_ptr; return 1;

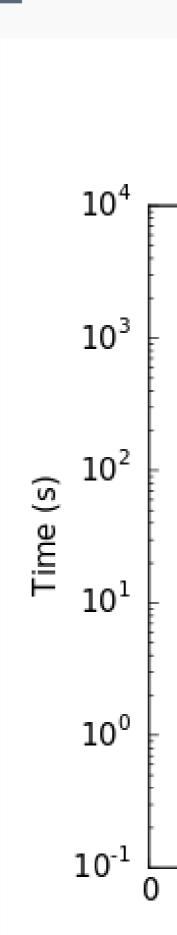


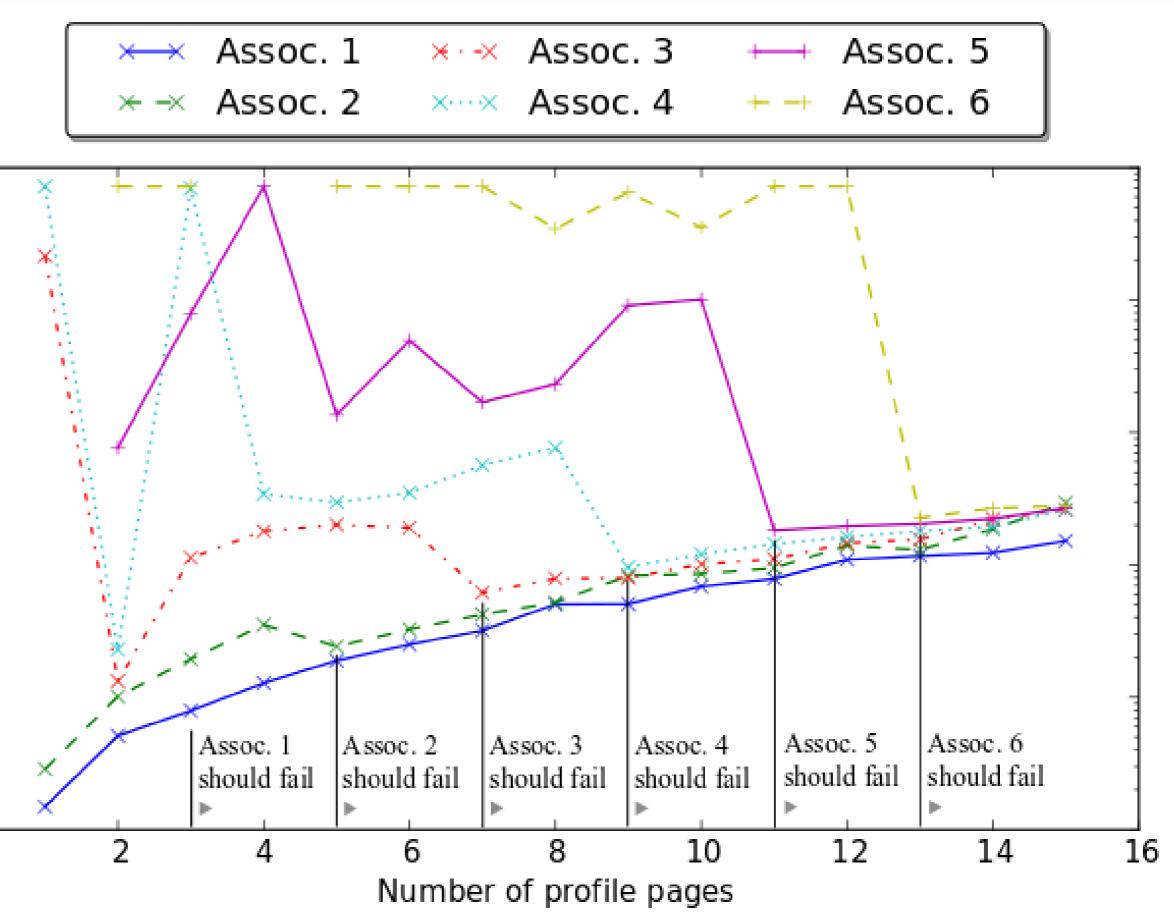
Evaluation

Memory Instance #1

From cache controller's perspective

Tag (23)	Index (3)	Offset (6)
From OS's perspectiv	e	
Page Frame Nu	mber (24)	Offset (8)
	Color (1)	







Evaluation

Memory Instance #1

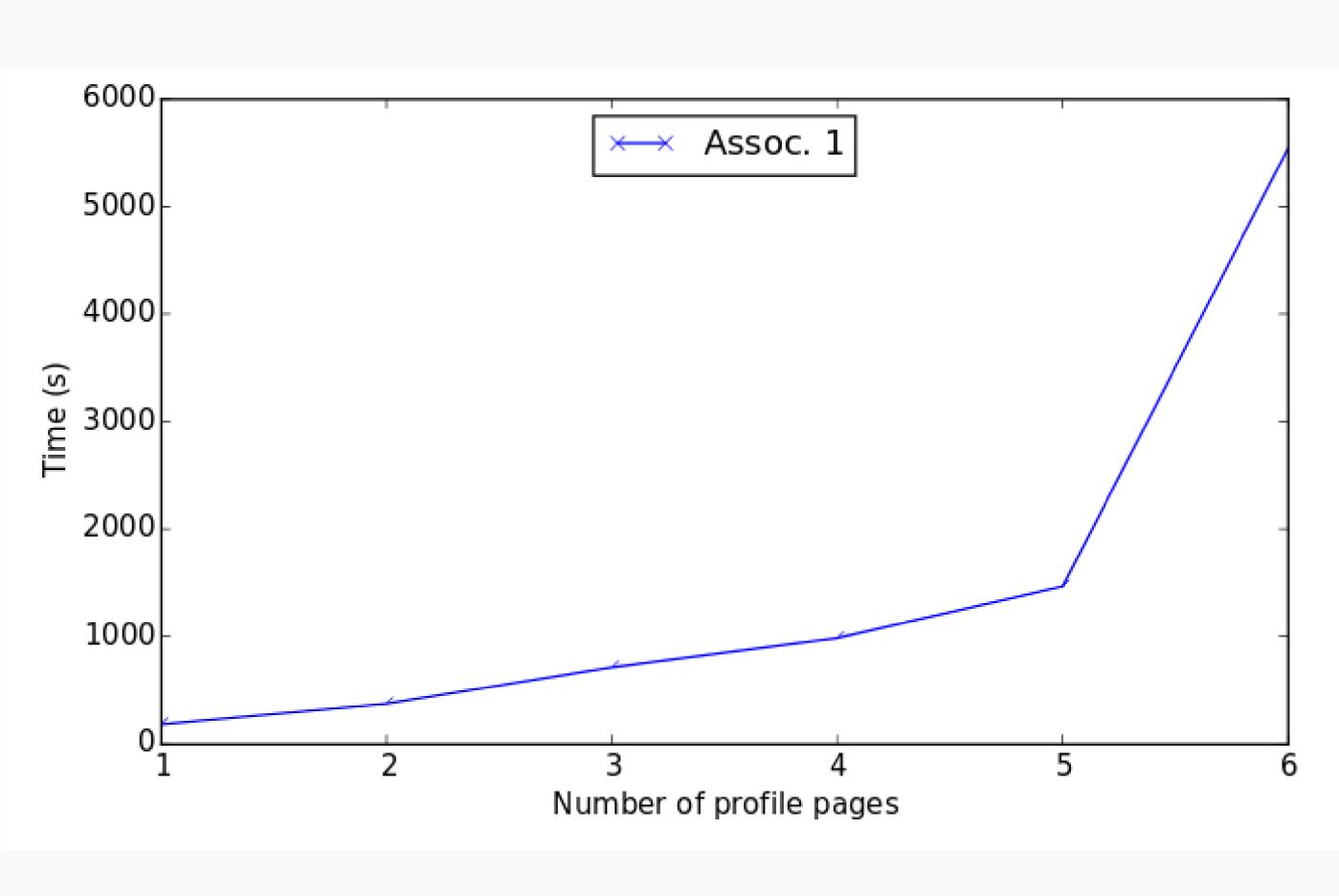
From cache controller's perspective



Memory Instance #2

From cache controller's perspective

Tag (16)	Index (10)	Offset (6)
From OS's perspectiv	e		
Page Frame Nu	mber (20)		Offset (12)
	Color (4)		





Colored Lockdown via CBMC

User-Space

Kernel

Hardware



Summary

Colored Lockdown via CBMC

User-Space

Kernel

Hardware

Summary

succesful with realistic memory model



Colored Lockdown via CBMC

User-Space

Kernel

Hardware



scalability needed

Summary



