

Leveraging Rust in seL4 Userspace

Nick Spinale <nick@nickspinale.com>
TCCoE Summit
May 9th, 2024



Rust

Rust (again)

Rust

Enforces memory safety using compile-time analysis, without the overhead of a heavyweight language runtime

Rust

Enforces memory safety, without the overhead of a heavyweight language runtime, using compile-time analysis

```
fn main() {  
    let r;  
  
    {  
        let x = 5;  
        r = &x;  
    }  
  
    println!("r: {}", r);  
}
```

```
error[E0597]: `x` does not live long enough  
--> src/main.rs:6:13  
6 |         r = &x;  
   |               ^^ borrowed value does not live long enough  
7 |     }  
   |     - `x` dropped here while still borrowed  
8 |  
9 |     println!("r: {}", r);  
   |                   - borrow later used here
```

Rust

Enforces memory safety, without the overhead of a heavyweight language runtime, using compile-time analysis

Aims to provide “zero cost abstractions”

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Enforces memory safety, without the overhead of a heavyweight language runtime, using compile-time analysis

Aims to provide “zero cost abstractions”

Suitable for use cases from embedded to server, from OS kernel to application

Rust

Linux now supports Rust in the kernel (merged October 3rd, 2022)^{1,2}

[PATCH v9 00/27] Rust support

From: Miguel Ojeda <ojeda-AT-kernel.org>
To: Linus Torvalds <torvalds-AT-linux-foundation.org>, Greg Kroah-Hartman <gregkh-AT-linuxfoundation.org>
Subject: [PATCH v9 00/27] Rust support
Date: Fri, 05 Aug 2022 17:41:45 +0200
Message-ID: <20220805154231.31257-1-ojeda@kernel.org>
Cc: rust-for-linux-AT-vger.kernel.org, linux-kernel-AT-vger.kernel.org, linux-fsdevel-AT-vger.kernel.org, patches-AT-lists.linux.dev, Jarkko Sakkinen <jarkko-AT-kernel.org>, Miguel Ojeda <ojeda-AT-kernel.org>, linux-doc-AT-vger.kernel.org, linux-kbuild-AT-vger.kernel.org, linux-perf-users-AT-vger.kernel.org, live-patching-AT-vger.kernel.org

Rust support

This is the patch series (v9) to add support for Rust as a second language to the Linux kernel.

¹<https://lwn.net/ml/linux-kernel/20220805154231.31257-1-ojeda@kernel.org/>

²<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=8aebac82933ff1a7c8eede18cab11e1115e2062b>

Rust

A Rust compiler toolchain called Ferrocene is ISO 26262 and IEC 61508 qualified¹



It's official: Ferrocene is ISO 26262 and IEC 61508 qualified!

You can even find the [certificate](#) in TÜV SÜD's [certificate database](#).

This means we achieved qualification for the open source Ferrocene toolchain. Ferrocene 23.06.0, based on Rust 1.68, is now fully usable in safety critical environments.

¹<https://ferrous-systems.com/blog/officially-qualified-ferrocene/>

Rust is a good fit for seL4 userspace

A high level language...

- Memory safety
- Abstraction
- Developer productivity

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...even for components without access to OS services

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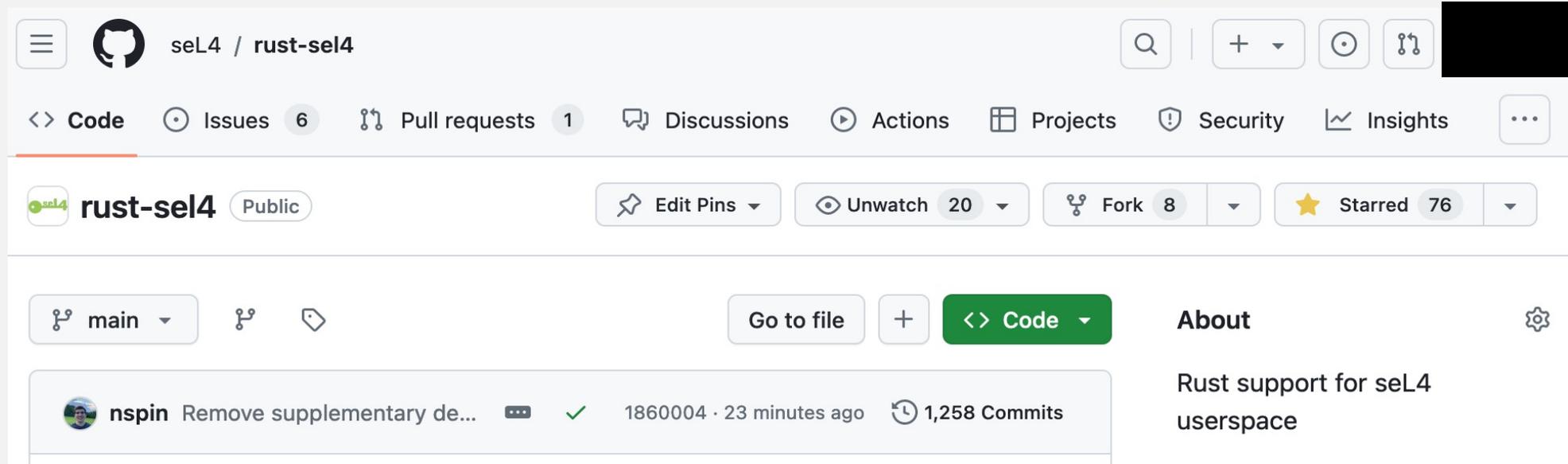
...even for components without access to OS services

...even for resource-constrained systems

Official Rust support for seL4 userspace

Rust support for seL4 userspace has been an official seL4 Foundation project since November 2023

<https://github.com/seL4/rust-sel4>

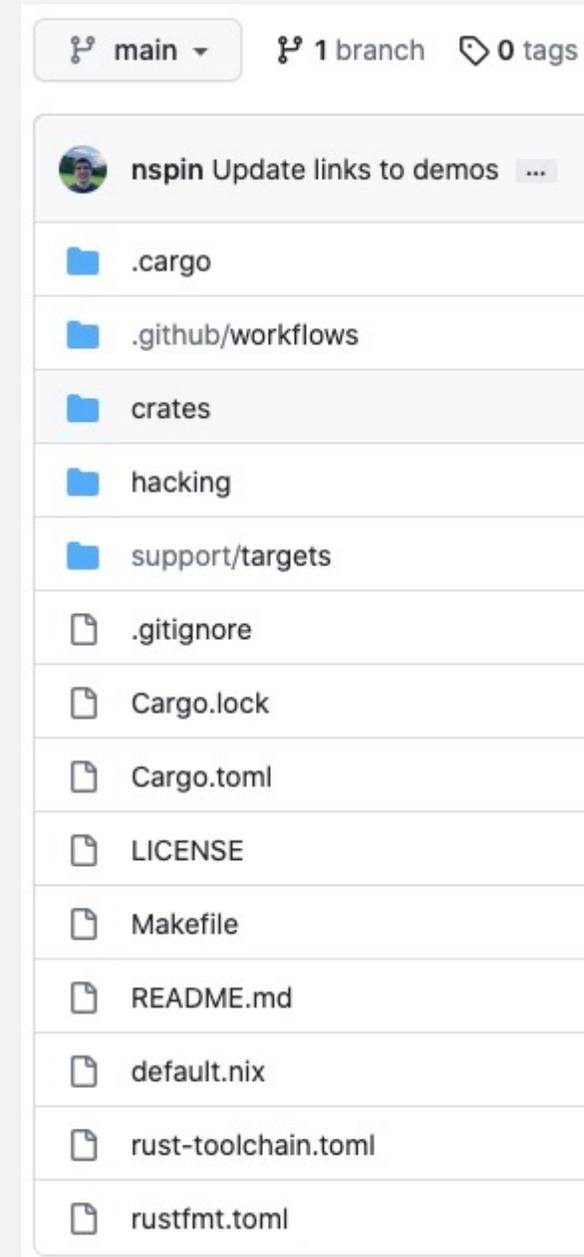


The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `seL4 / rust-sel4`. The repository is public and has 76 stars, 8 forks, and 20 unwatchers. The current branch is `main`. A recent commit by `nspin` is visible, titled "Remove supplementary de...", with a commit hash of `1860004` and a timestamp of "23 minutes ago". The repository has 1,258 commits. The page also shows navigation options like "Code", "Issues", "Pull requests", "Discussions", "Actions", "Projects", "Security", and "Insights".

Repository contents

<https://github.com/seL4/rust-sel4>

- Rust libraries (aka “crates”)
 - Rust bindings for the seL4 API
 - A runtime for root tasks
 - A runtime for seL4 Microkit protection domains
 - ...and many more
- General-purpose kernel loader
- CapDL-based system initializer
- Rustc target specs
- Examples
- Tests



Why this matters

Rust helps you write correct code

Why this matters

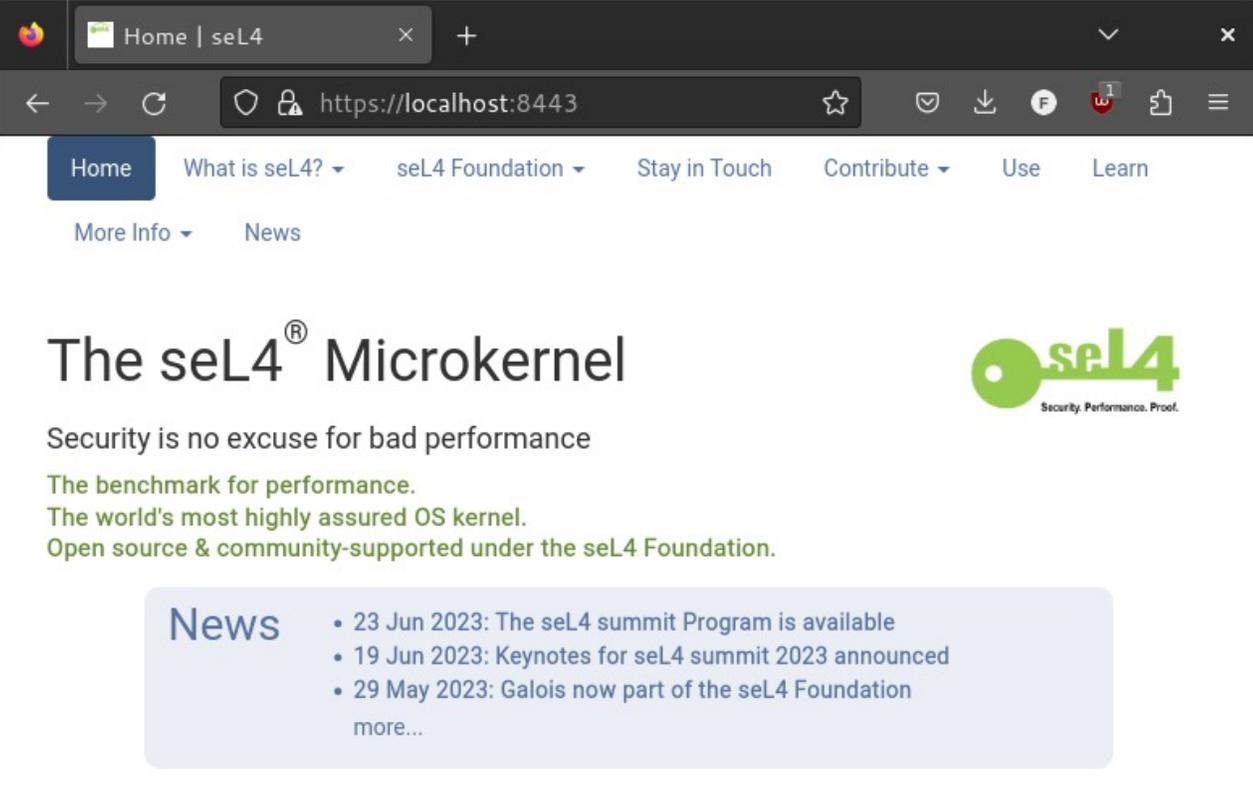
Rust helps you write correct code

...efficiently

Example: HTTP server using seL4 Microkit

<https://github.com/seL4/rust-microkit-http-server-demo>

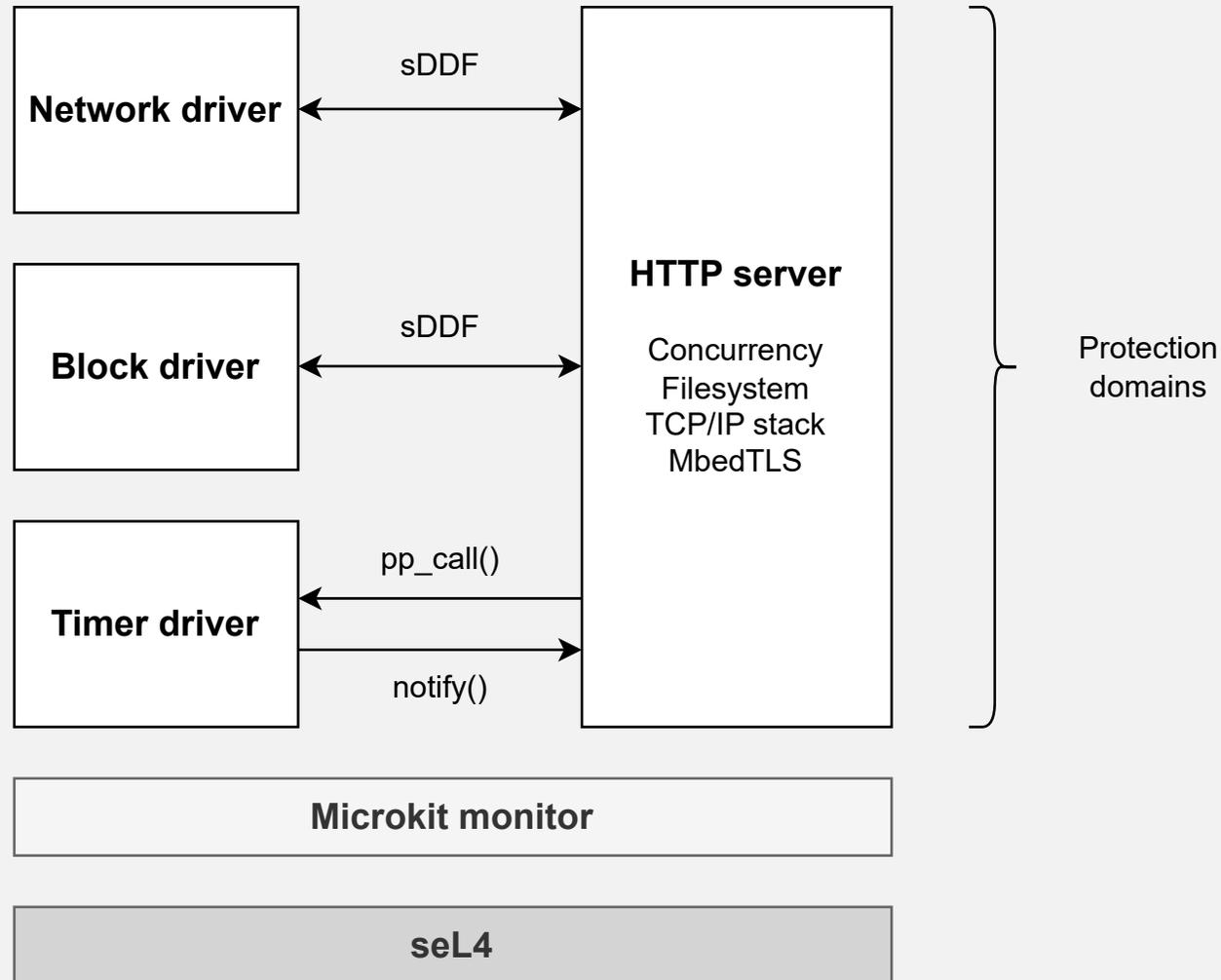
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MON|INFO: Microkit Bootstrap
MON|INFO: bootinfo untyped list matches expected list
MON|INFO: Number of bootstrap invocations: 0x0000000e
MON|INFO: Number of system invocations: 0x00001373
MON|INFO: completed bootstrap invocations
MON|INFO: completed system invocations
INFO [sel4_async_network] DHCP config lost
INFO [sel4_async_network] DHCP config acquired
INFO [sel4_async_network] IP address: 10.0.2.15/24
INFO [sel4_async_network] Default gateway: 10.0.2.2
INFO [sel4_async_network] DNS server 0: 10.0.2.3
```



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the seL4 website. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://localhost:8443`. The website has a navigation menu with items: Home, What is seL4?, seL4 Foundation, Stay in Touch, Contribute, Use, and Learn. Below the navigation, the main heading reads "The seL4[®] Microkernel" with the seL4 logo to the right. The logo consists of a green key icon and the text "seL4" with the tagline "Security. Performance. Proof." underneath. Below the heading, the text states "Security is no excuse for bad performance" followed by three bullet points: "The benchmark for performance.", "The world's most highly assured OS kernel.", and "Open source & community-supported under the seL4 Foundation." At the bottom, there is a "News" section with a list of three items: "23 Jun 2023: The seL4 summit Program is available", "19 Jun 2023: Keynotes for seL4 summit 2023 announced", and "29 May 2023: Galois now part of the seL4 Foundation", with a "more..." link.

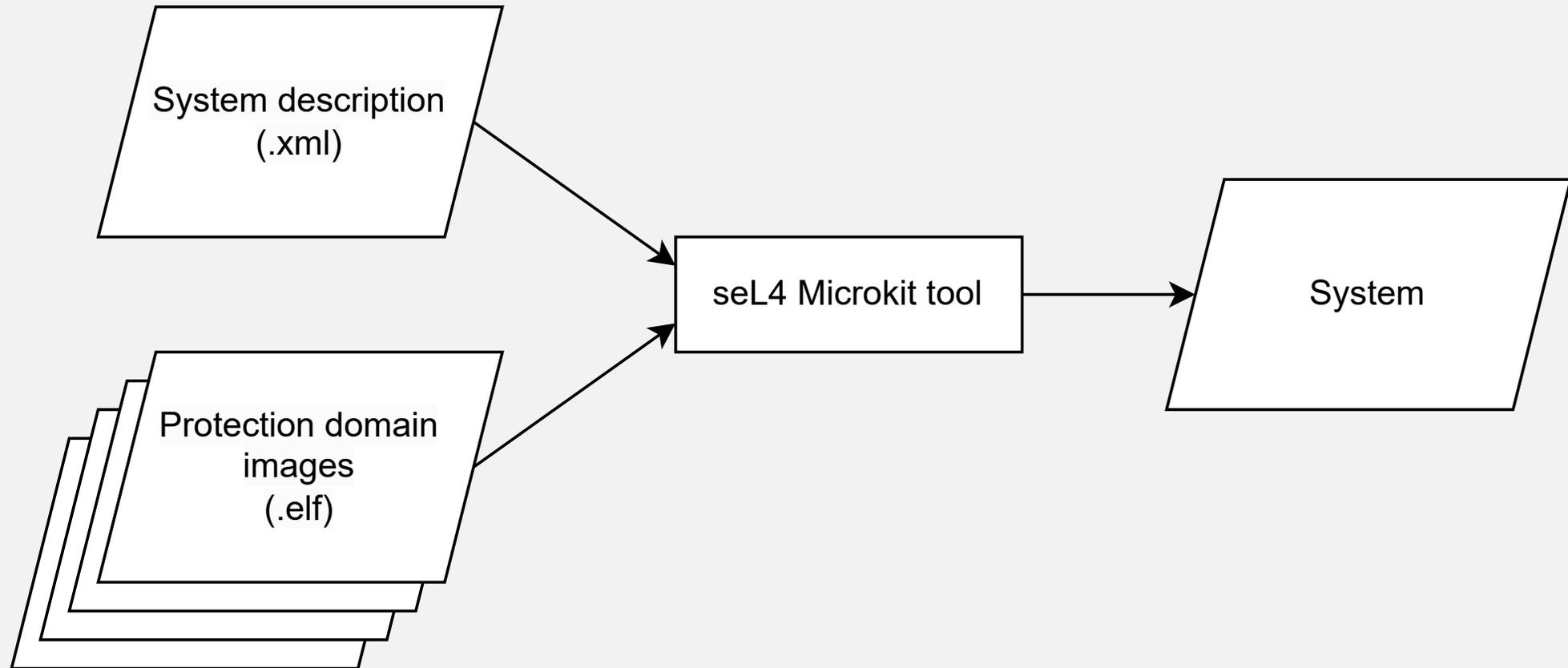
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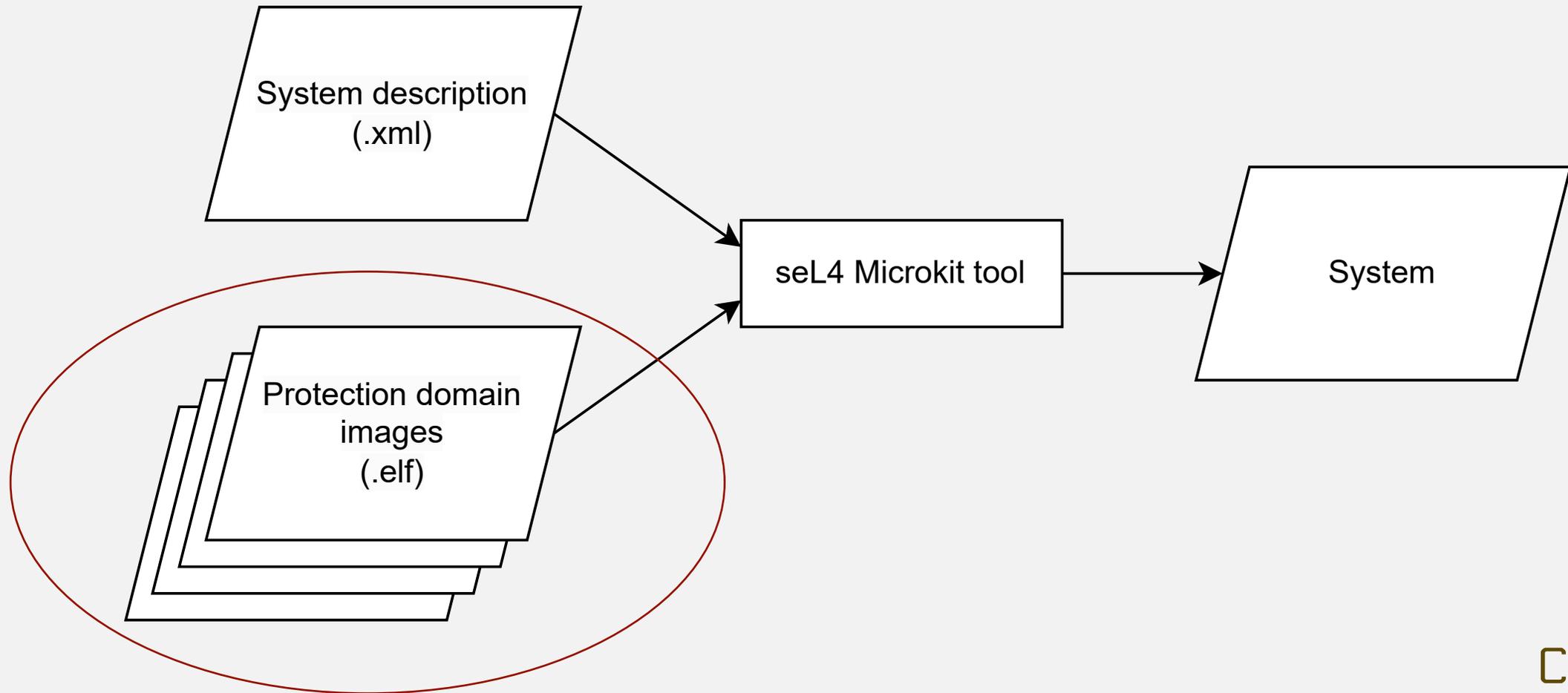
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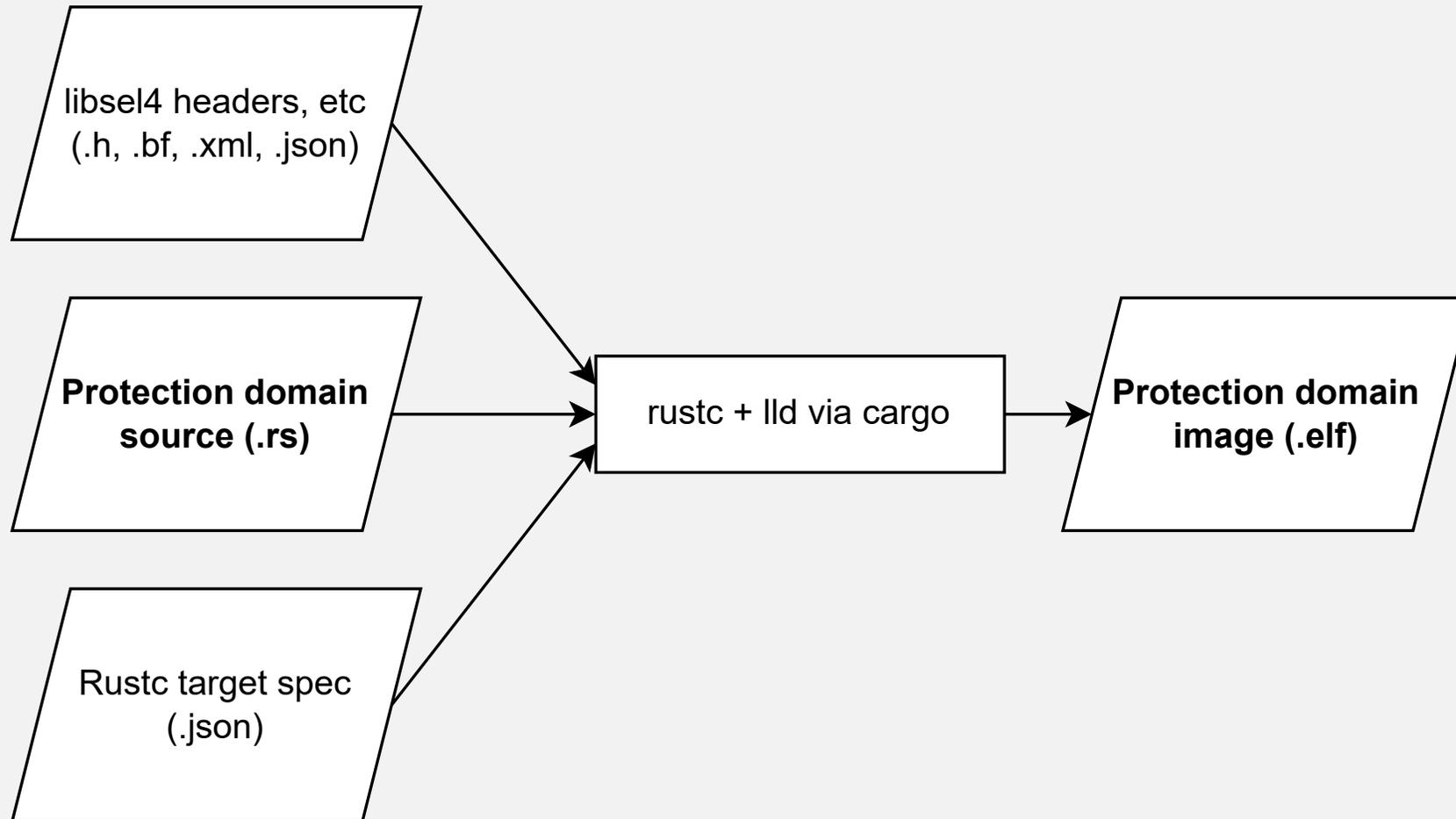
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Example: HTTP server using seL4 Microkit

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```
RUST_TARGET_PATH=$(rust_target_dir) \  
SEL4_INCLUDE_DIRS=$(microkit_sdk_dir)/include \  
cargo build \  
  -Z build-std=core,alloc,compiler_builtins \  
  -Z build-std-features=compiler-builtins-mem \  
  --target aarch64-sel4
```

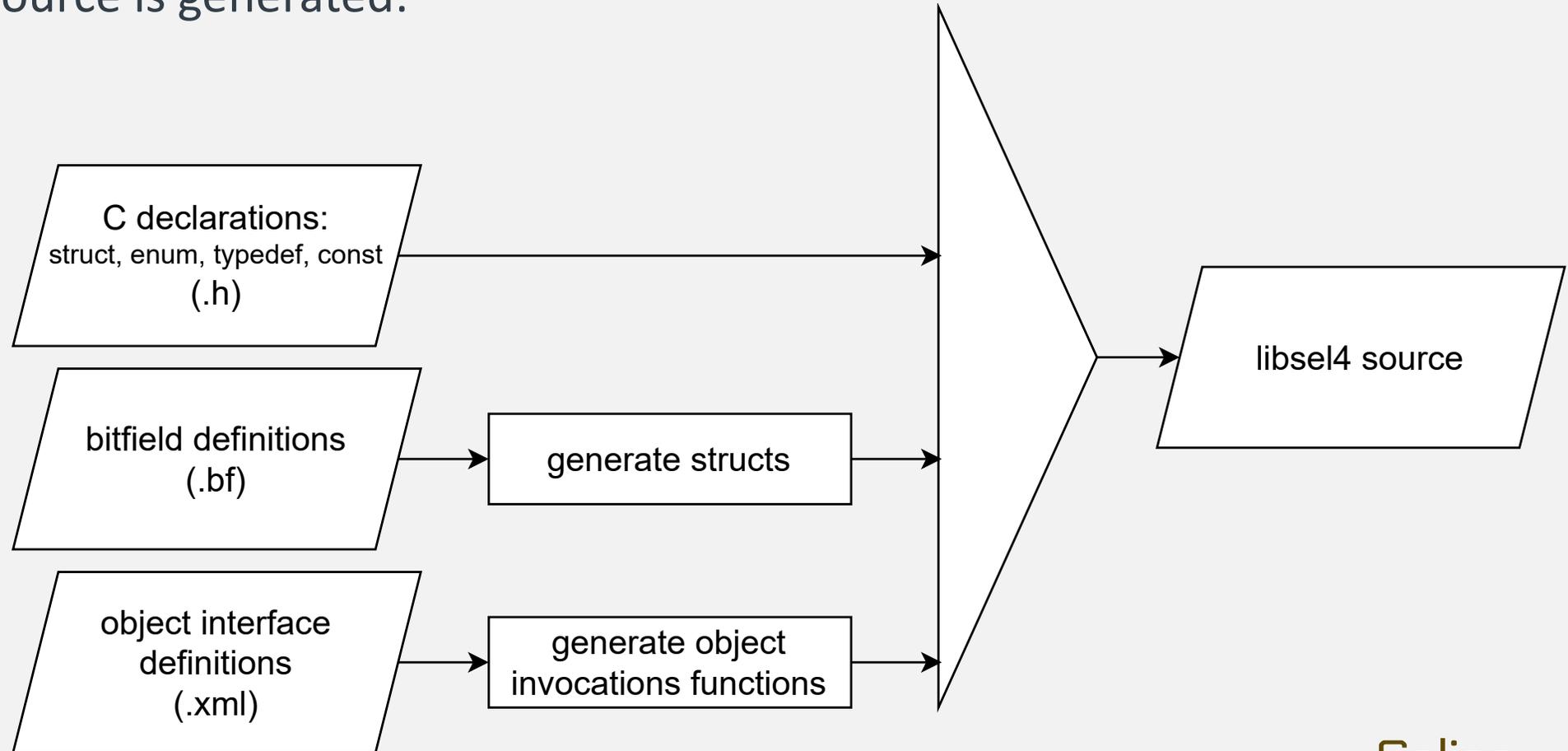
Crate: sel4-sys

Low-level libsel4

Crate: sel4-sys

Low-level libsel4

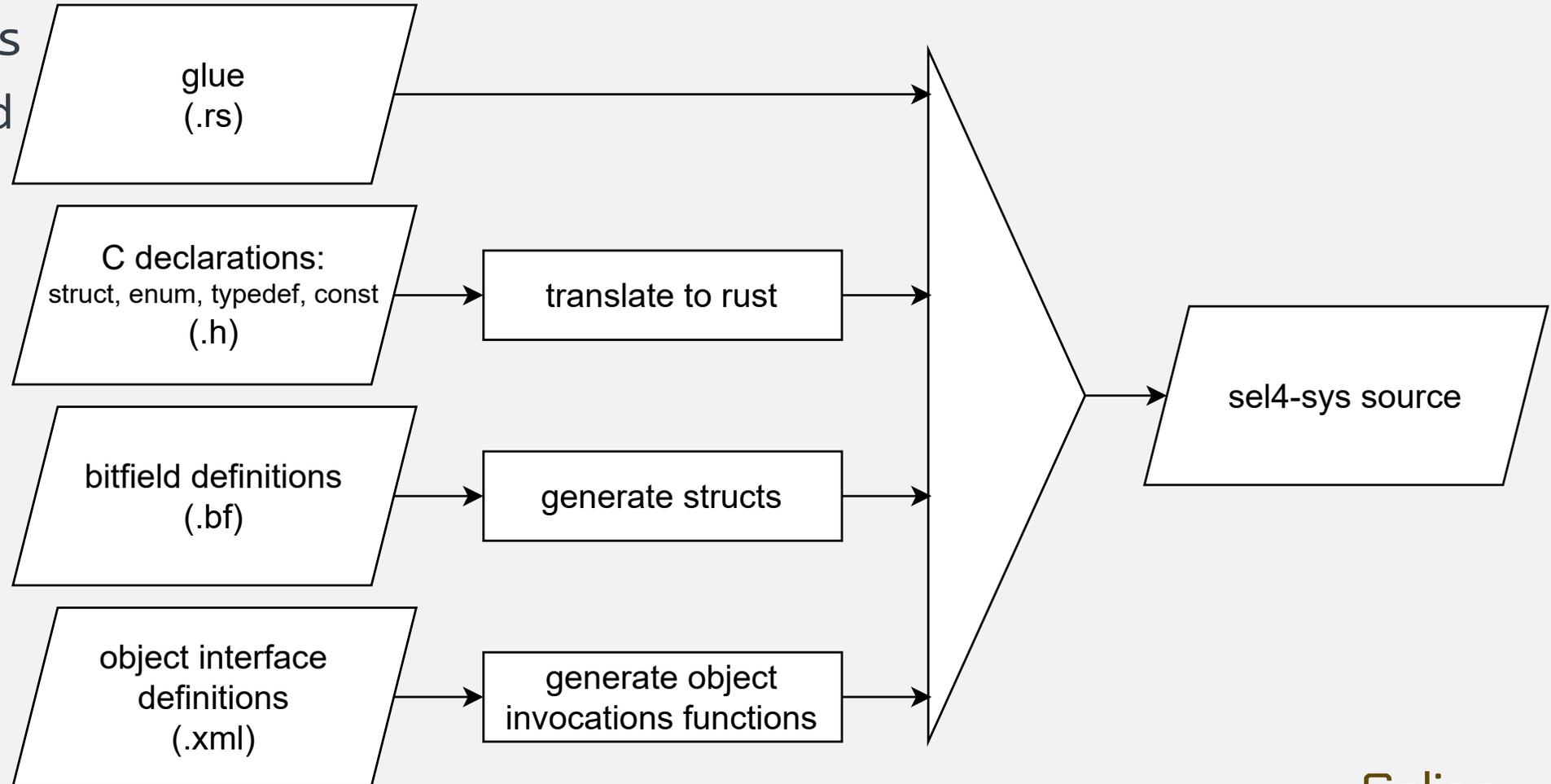
How the C libsel4 source is generated:



Crate: sel4-sys

Low-level libsel4

How the sel4-sys source is generated



Crate: `sel4-sys`

Low-level `libsel4`

- Pure Rust
- The only build-time dependency outside of Rust and `libsel4` headers is `libclang`
- Simple to build:
 - Supply `libsel4` headers (including `.bf` and `.xml`) via `$SEL4_INCLUDE_DIRS`
 - Crate `build.rs` takes care of code generation
- Does not use thread-local storage (TLS)
- Testing: masquerade as `libsel4.a` and link against `sel4test`

Crate: `sel4`

Higher-level `libsel4`

The “real” Rust `libsel4`: wraps `sel4-sys`, leveraging the Rust type system and idioms to present a cleaner and more ergonomic API

- No additional dependencies
- TLS is optional
- Plays nicely with C `libsel4`

Rustdoc:

<https://sel4.github.io/rust-sel4/views/aarch64-root-task/aarch64-sel4/doc/sel4/index.html>

Crate: sel4

Higher-level libsel4

```
// implicit (TLS, or global in single-threaded case)
untyped_cap.untyped_retype(
    &blueprint,
    &cnode,
    slot,
    1,
);

// explicit
untyped_cap.with(&mut ipc_buffer).untyped_retype(
    &blueprint,
    &cnode,
    slot,
    1,
);
```

Crate: se14

Higher-level libsel4

LoC for a minimal cross-platform root task with no dependencies beyond the se14 crate that...

...spawns a thread: <300 LoC

...spawns a task: <400 LoC

...maps and drives a serial device: <300 LoC

<https://github.com/seL4/rust-sel4/tree/main/crates/examples/root-task>

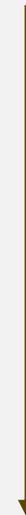
The Rust Standard Library

Layer	Provides	Requires	
libstd	<code>std::fs</code> <code>std::net</code> <code>std::thread</code> <code>std::process</code> Language runtime	OS services	<i>depends on</i>
liballoc	<code>alloc::vec</code> <code>alloc::collections</code> <code>alloc::string</code>	heap allocator	
libcore	<code>core::mem</code> <code>core::num</code> <code>core::iter</code> <code>core::ffi</code>	nothing! (except panic handler)	



The Rust Standard Library

	Layer	Provides	Requires	
<code>#![no_std]</code>	libstd	<code>std::fs</code> <code>std::net</code> <code>std::thread</code> <code>std::process</code> Language runtime	OS services	<i>depends on</i>
	liballoc	<code>alloc::vec</code> <code>alloc::collections</code> <code>alloc::string</code>	heap allocator	
	libcore	<code>core::mem</code> <code>core::num</code> <code>core::iter</code> <code>core::ffi</code>	nothing! (except panic handler)	



Language runtime

- Entrypoint: `_start` *(required)*
- Stack *(required)*
- Thread local storage *(optional)*
- Heap allocator: `#[global_allocator]` *(optional)*
- Panic handler: `#[panic_handler]` *(required)*
- Exception handling *(optional)*

Crate: sel4-panicking

Internal language runtime building block

Configurable exception handling (\pm TLS, \pm heap)

Heavy lifting done by external dependency: unwinding crate

```
use sel4_panicking::catch_unwind;

let result = catch_unwind(|| {
    debug_println!("hello!");
});
assert!(result.is_ok());

let result = catch_unwind(|| {
    panic!("oh no!");
});
assert!(result.is_err());
```

Crate: sel4-backtrace

Internal language runtime building block

Flexible backtrace collection for debugging

Crate: sel4-backtrace

Internal language runtime building block

Defer symbolization:

```
Bootstrapping kernel
available phys memory regions: 1
 [600000000..800000000]
reserved virt address space regions: 3
 [80600000000..8060246000]
 [807e157000..807e1590a6]
 [807e15a000..80800000000]
Booting all finished, dropped to user space
collecting stack backtrace
sending stack backtrace
0001b09a910101f0f88a0101d4d6900101a09f8b0101bce5900101a0e8900101e8e7900101c0f1900101a8ee90010180c0a9100000
```

Crate: sel4-backtrace

Internal language runtime building block

Defer symbolization:

```
$ cargo run -p sel4-backtrace-cli -- -f ./result/root-task.elf
0001b09a910101f0f88a0101d4d6900101a09f8b0101bce5900101a0e8900101e8e7900101c0f1900101a8ee90010180c0a9100000
  Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.15s
  Running `target/debug/sel4-symbolize-backtrace -f ./result/root-task.elf
0001b09a910101f0f88a0101d4d6900101a09f8b0101bce5900101a0e8900101e8e7900101c0f1900101a8ee90010180c0a9100000
backtrace: ./result/root-task.elf
0:          0x244d30 - sel4_backtrace::collect
                sel4_backtrace::BacktraceSendWithToken::collect
                sel4_backtrace_simple::SimpleBacktracing::collect
                at /nix/store/chv0yzjhbrih0ghvfr420qi2bph9d7pw-workspace/src/sel4-backtrace/
1:          0x22bc70 - tests_root_task_backtrace::g
                core::ops::function::FnMut::call_mut
                <core::slice::iter::Iter<T> as core::iter::traits::iterator::Iterator>::for_each
                tests_root_task_backtrace::f
                tests_root_task_backtrace::main::{{closure}}
                sel4_panicking::catch_unwind::do_call
                sel4_panicking::catch_unwind
                at /nix/store/chv0yzjhbrih0ghvfr420qi2bph9d7pw-workspace/src/tests-root-task
2:          0x242b54 - tests_root_task_backtrace::main
```

Crate: sel4-backtrace

Internal language runtime building block

Symbolize on-device:

```
Bootstrapping kernel
available phys memory regions: 1
 [600000000..800000000]
reserved virt address space regions: 3
 [80600000000..8060246000]
 [807e184000..807e1860a6]
 [807e187000..80800000000]
Booting all finished, dropped to user space
printing backtrace:
 0:          0x22b7cc - sel4_backtrace::collect_with
                sel4_backtrace::collect
                tests_root_task_backtrace::g
                core::ops::function::FnMut::call_mut
                <core::slice::iter::Iter<T> as core::iter::traits::iterator::Iterator>::for_6
                tests_root_task_backtrace::f
                tests_root_task_backtrace::main::{{closure}}
                sel4_panicking::catch_unwind::do_call
                sel4_panicking::catch_unwind
```

Crate: sel4-root-task

Language runtime #1

Configurable (\pm TLS, \pm heap, \pm unwinding)

Glues together:

- sel4
- sel4-initialize-tls
- sel4-panicking
- sel4-dlmalloc
- ...and more

Crate: sel4-root-task

Language runtime #1

```
#![no_std]
#![no_main]
#![feature(never_type)]

use sel4_root_task::root_task;

#[root_task]
fn main(_bootinfo: &sel4::BootInfo) -> ! {
    sel4::debug_println!("Hello, World!");

    sel4::BootInfo::init_thread_tcb().tcb_suspend().unwrap();

    unreachable!()
}
```

Crate: sel4-microkit

Language runtime #2

Configurable (\pm TLS, \pm heap, \pm unwinding)

Crate: sel4-microkit

Language runtime #2

```
#![no_std]
#![no_main]

use sel4_microkit::{debug_println, protection_domain, Channel, Handler, MessageInfo};

#[protection_domain(stack_size = 4096 * 4, heap_size = 4096 * 12)]
fn init() -> HandlerImpl {
    debug_println!("Hello, World!");
    HandlerImpl {}
}

struct HandlerImpl {}

impl Handler for HandlerImpl {
    fn notified(&mut self, channel: Channel) -> Result<(), Self::Error> {
        todo!()
    }

    fn protected(
        &mut self,
        channel: Channel,
        msg_info: MessageInfo,
    ) -> Result<MessageInfo, Self::Error> {
        todo!()
    }
}
```

Higher-level crates

- `sel4-logging`
- `sel4-sync`
- `sel4-externally-shared`
- `sel4-shared-ring-buffer`
- `sel4-microkit-message`
- `sel4-async-*`

Asynchronous programming in Rust

Concurrent programming model for lightweight green threads at the library level

Asynchronous programming in Rust

Futures:

```
pub trait Future {
    type Output;

    fn poll(self: Pin<&mut Self>, cx: &mut Context<'_>) -> Poll<Self::Output>;
}

pub enum Poll<T> {
    Ready(T),
    Pending,
}
```

Asynchronous programming in Rust

Composing futures

```
fn recv_request() -> impl Future<Request>;

fn send_response(req: &Request) -> impl Future<()>;

fn serve() -> impl Future<()> {
    recv_request.then(|req| {
        send_response(&req)
    })
}
```

Asynchronous programming in Rust

Composing futures

```
fn recv_request() -> impl Future<Request>;  
  
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    recv_request.then(|req| {  
        send_response(&req)  
    })  
}
```

async/await



```
async fn recv_request() -> Request;  
  
async fn send_response(req: &Request);  
  
async fn serve() {  
    let req = recv_request().await;  
    send_response(req)  
}
```

Asynchronous programming in Rust on seL4

```
async fn send_response_header<U: AsyncIo>(
    &self,
    conn: &mut U,
    name: &str,
    value: &[u8],
) -> Result<(), U::Error> {
    conn.send_all(name.as_bytes()).await?;
    conn.send_all(b": ").await?;
    conn.send_all(value).await?;
    conn.send_all(b"\r\n").await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

Asynchronous programming in Rust on seL4

```
for f in [use_socket_for_http, use_socket_for_https].map(Rc::new) {
    for _ in 0..MAX_NUM_SIMULTANEOUS_CONNECTIONS {
        spawner
            .spawn_local({
                let network_ctx = network_ctx.clone();
                let f = f.clone();
                async move {
                    loop {
                        let socket = network_ctx.new_tcp_socket();
                        f(TcpSocketWrapper::new(socket)).await;
                    }
                }
            })
        .unwrap()
    }
}
```

Asynchronous programming in Rust on seL4

PD event handler is centered around an “executor”:

- Maintains pool of futures (i.e. green threads)
- Responds to external events by polling futures which have been woken up

Asynchronous programming in Rust on seL4

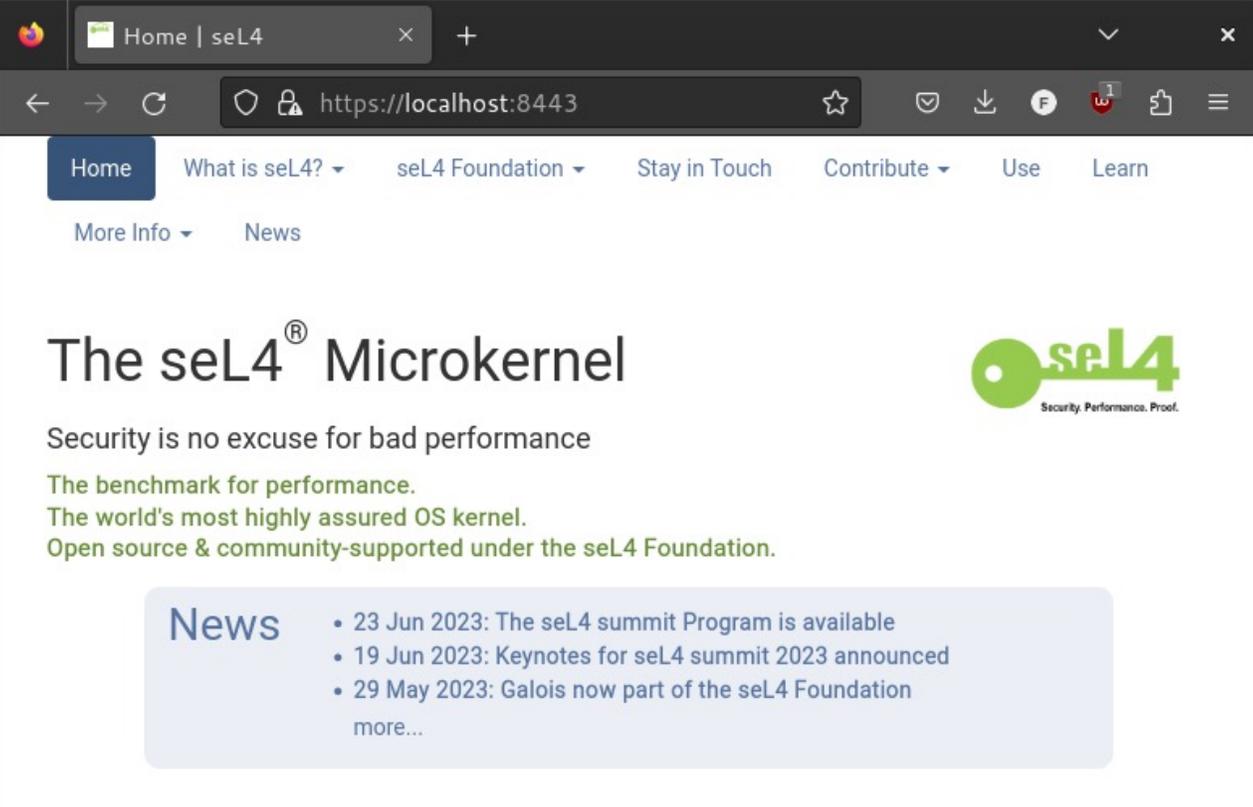
Crates:

- `sel4-async-timer`
- `sel4-async-network`
- `sel4-async-block-io`
- `sel4-async-single-threaded-executor`

Example: HTTP server using seL4 Microkit

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Support

- GitHub issue tracker: <https://github.com/seL4/rust-sel4/issues>
- [seL4 mailing list](#)
- Me: <mailto:nick@nickspinale.com> or @nspin on the [seL4 Mattermost](#)

Discussion

<https://github.com/seL4/rust-sel4>

