

RustMC: Automated Verification of Real-World Concurrent Rust



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In safe Rust a value can have **either**:

- One mutable reference
- Any number of immutable references
- Data race
 - Multiple threads concurrently access the same memory location, where at least one access is mutable.

The `unsafe` keyword allows developers to opt out of Rust's compiler-enforced safety guarantees.

Unsafe usage

- The most common purpose (42%-45%) for using `unsafe` was reusing existing code. [Qin et al. 2020, Evans et al. 2020]
- 44.6% of `unsafe` function definitions are static bindings to foreign items. [Astrauskas et al. 2020]

Cross language data races

Rust Code

```
extern "C" {fn inc_C_counter();}

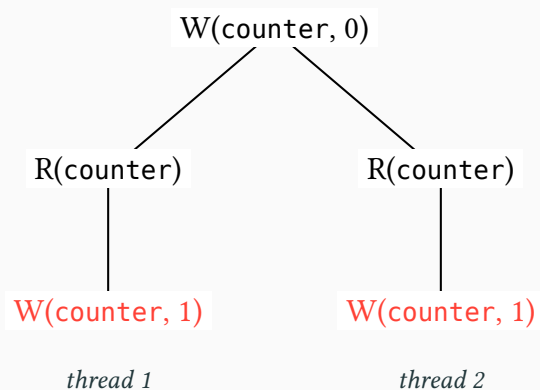
#[test]
fn test_C_counter() {
    thread::spawn(|| {
        unsafe {inc_C_counter();}
    });
    thread::spawn(|| {
        unsafe {inc_C_counter();}
    });
}
```

C Dependency

```
int counter = 0;

void inc_C_counter() {
    counter++;
}
```

- Two threads make unsynchronised mutable accesses to counter via FFI calls to `inc_C_counter()`.

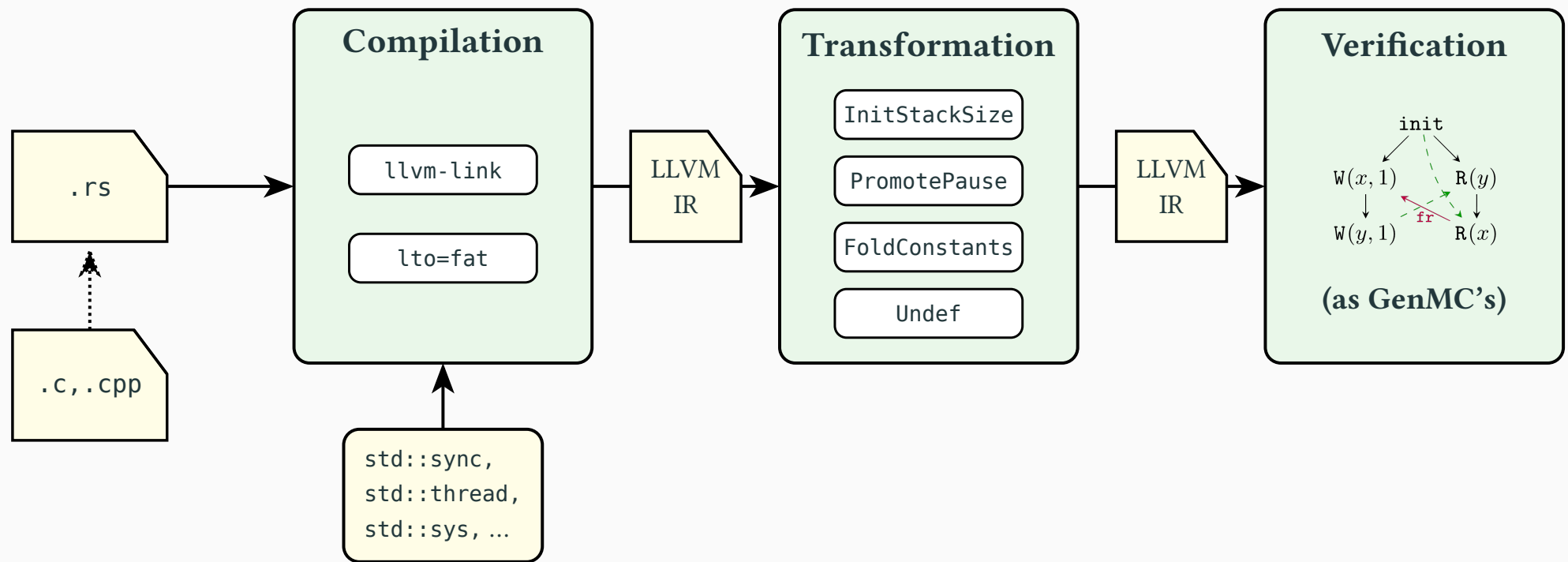


Concurrency bug detection for Rust

- Shuttle
 - Randomised scheduler, focuses on scalability over soundness.
 - Explores interleavings up to a given depth.
- Miri
 - Sanitiser based.
 - Dynamic, non-exhaustive data race detection.
- Loom
 - Exhaustively explores all interleavings
 - Requires manual porting of tests to the Loom API.
 - Does not support mixed Rust/C code.

- Stateless model checker for concurrent Rust code
- Push-button verification of unmodified real-world concurrent Rust
- Allows for mixed Rust/C code
- Extends state-of-the-art stateless model checker for C code (GenMC)

RustMC architecture



- **Uninitialised memory**

- Rust code can emit reads from uninitialised memory.
- Verifier's model of memory accesses requires each read to have a preceding write to take its value from.

- **Memory intrinsics**

- Memory intrinsics perform untyped accesses on blocks of memory.
- Must be promoted to a series of individual typed accesses.

Uninitialised memory

LLVM undef

- Used to model uninitialised memory.
- Indicates to the compiler that a program is well defined no matter what value is used, providing freedom to optimise.
- Each use of an instruction that depends on undef can observe a different value.

Uninitialised memory

LLVM undef

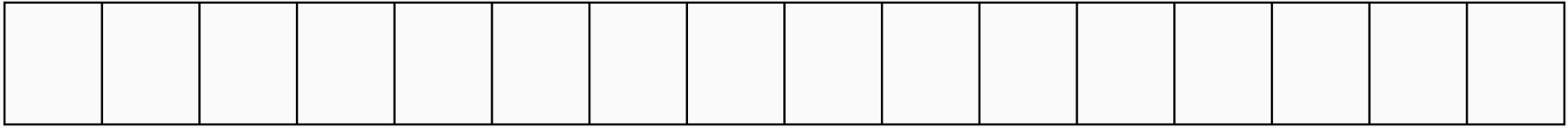
- Used to model uninitialised memory.
- Indicates to the compiler that a program is well defined no matter what value is used, providing freedom to optimise.
- Each use of an instruction that depends on undef can observe a different value.
- Providing undef as an operand to an instruction that triggers UB for some values of that operand triggers immediate UB.
 - e.g. `udiv %x, undef`

Uninitialised memory

```
pub fn foo() -> Result<(), i64> { Ok(()) }
```

```
define { i64, i64 } @foo() {
```

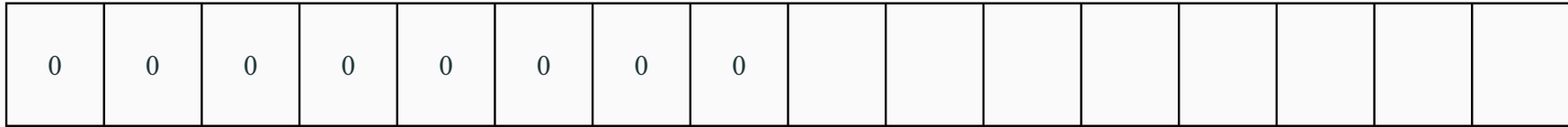
Uninitialised memory



```
pub fn foo() -> Result<(), i64> { Ok(()) }
```

```
define { i64, i64 } @foo() {  
  %_0 = alloca [16 x i8]
```

Uninitialised memory



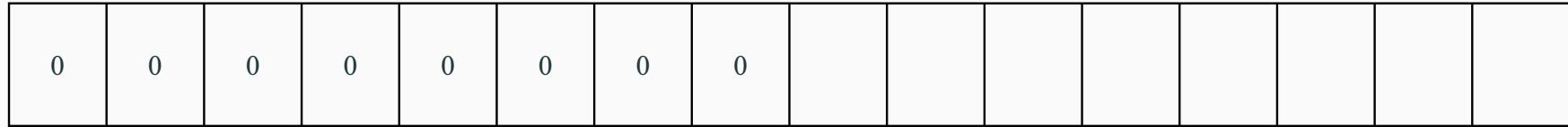
STORE

```
pub fn foo() -> Result<(), i64> { Ok(()) }
```

```
define { i64, i64 } @foo() {  
  %_0 = alloca [16 x i8]  
  store i64 0, ptr %_0
```

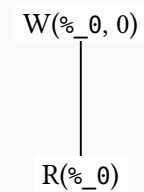
W(%_0, 0)

Uninitialised memory

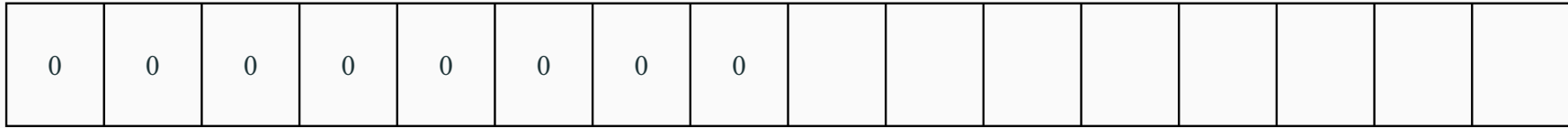


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```



Uninitialised memory



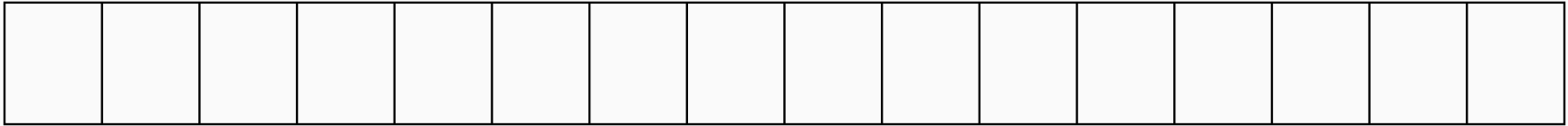
LOAD

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```
define { i64, i64 } @foo() {  
  %_0 = alloca [16 x i8]  
  store i64 0, ptr %_0  
  %0 = load i64, ptr %_0  
  %1 = getelementptr inbounds i8, ptr %_0, i64 8  
  %2 = load i64, ptr %1  
}
```

W(%_0, 0)
|
R(%_0)
|
R(??)

Uninitialised memory



```
pub fn foo() -> Result<(), i64> { Ok(()) }
```

```
define { i64, i64 } @foo() {  
  %_0 = alloca [16 x i8]
```


Uninitialised memory



STORE

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pub fn foo() -> Result<(), i64> { Ok(()) }
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```
define { i64, i64 } @foo() {  
  %_0 = alloca [16 x i8]  
  store i64 undef, ptr %_0
```

W(%_0, undef)

Uninitialised memory

undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

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}
```

W(%_0, undef)

W(%0, undef)

Uninitialised memory

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------



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}
```

W(%_0, undef)

W(%0, undef)

W(%_0, 0)

Uninitialised memory

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------


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  store i64 undef, ptr %_0  
  %0 = getelementptr inbounds i8, ptr %_0, i64 8  
  store i64 undef, ptr %0  
  store i64 0, ptr %_0  
  %1 = load i64, ptr %_0  
}
```

W(%_0, undef)
|
W(%0, undef)
|
W(%_0, 0)
|
R(%_0)

Uninitialised memory

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef	undef
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

LOAD

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  %0 = getelementptr inbounds i8, ptr %_0, i64 8  
  store i64 undef, ptr %0  
  store i64 0, ptr %_0  
  %1 = load i64, ptr %_0  
  %2 = getelementptr inbounds i8, ptr %_0, i64 8  
  %3 = load i64, ptr %2  
}
```

W(%_0, undef)
|
W(%0, undef)
|
W(%_0, 0)
|
R(%_0)
|
R(%2)

Memory intrinsics

```
@llvm.memcpy(ptr %dest, ptr %src, i64 24)
```

- Performs an untyped copy of 24 bytes from %src to %dest.
 - %src and %dest must be either equal or non-overlapping.
 - Transformation phase lowers any memcpy with a resolvable length into individual accesses.
 - Intrinsics with unresolvable lengths cause runtime errors if encountered during verification.

Memory intrinsics

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- Cannot be implemented as a loop of load/store instructions.
 - Loss of provenance information.

Memory intrinsics

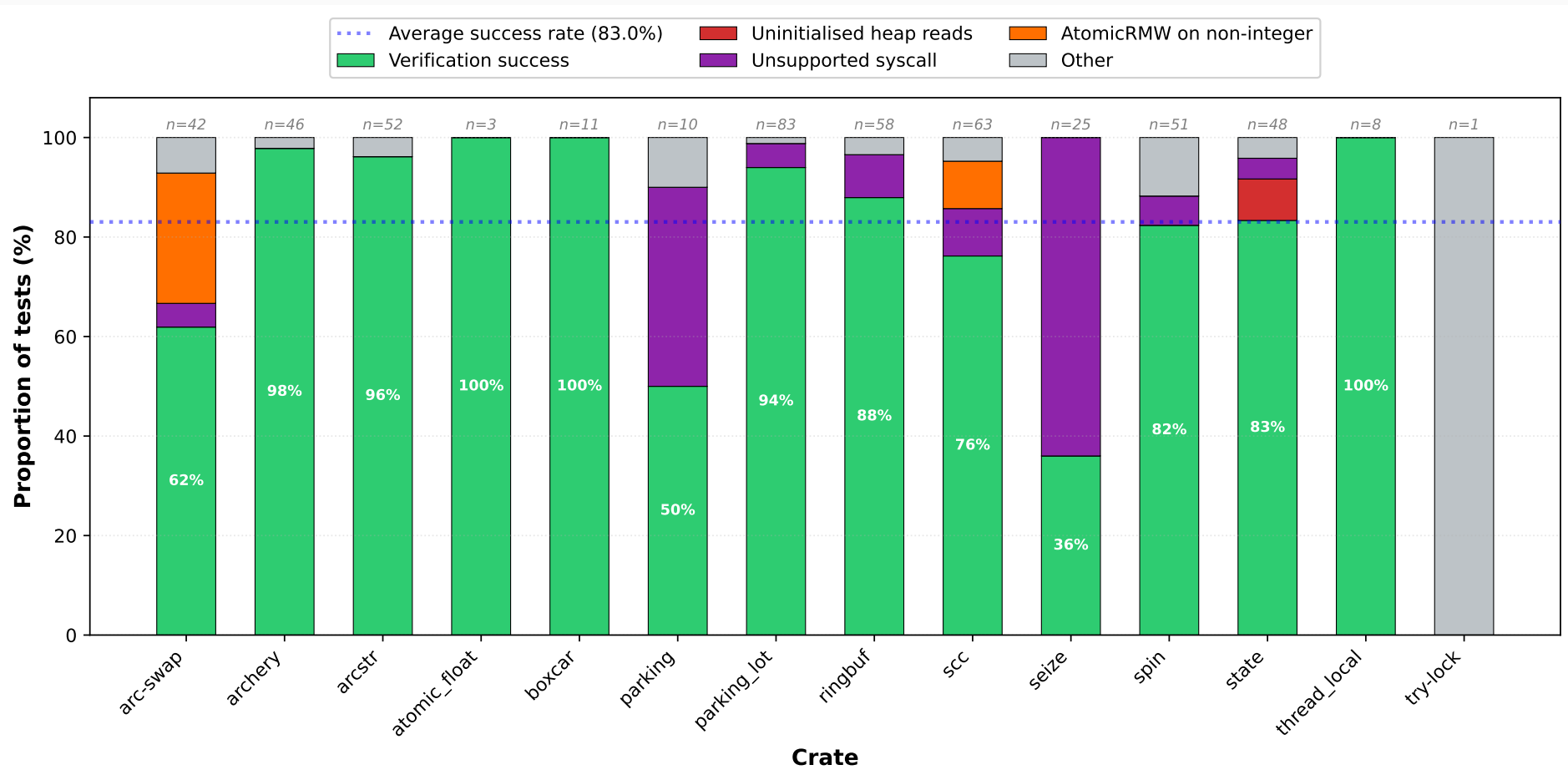
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 - Intrinsics with unresolvable lengths cause runtime errors if encountered during verification.
- Cannot be implemented as a loop of load/store instructions.
 - Loss of provenance information.
- Interpreter implementation:
 - Invoked at runtime after intrinsic lowering.
 - memcpy semantics are preserved for prior passes.

Evaluation goals

- Evaluate RustMC's support for real world Rust language features by verifying test functions from 14 popular concurrency crates
- Assess RustMC's bug detection accuracy on third party benchmarks

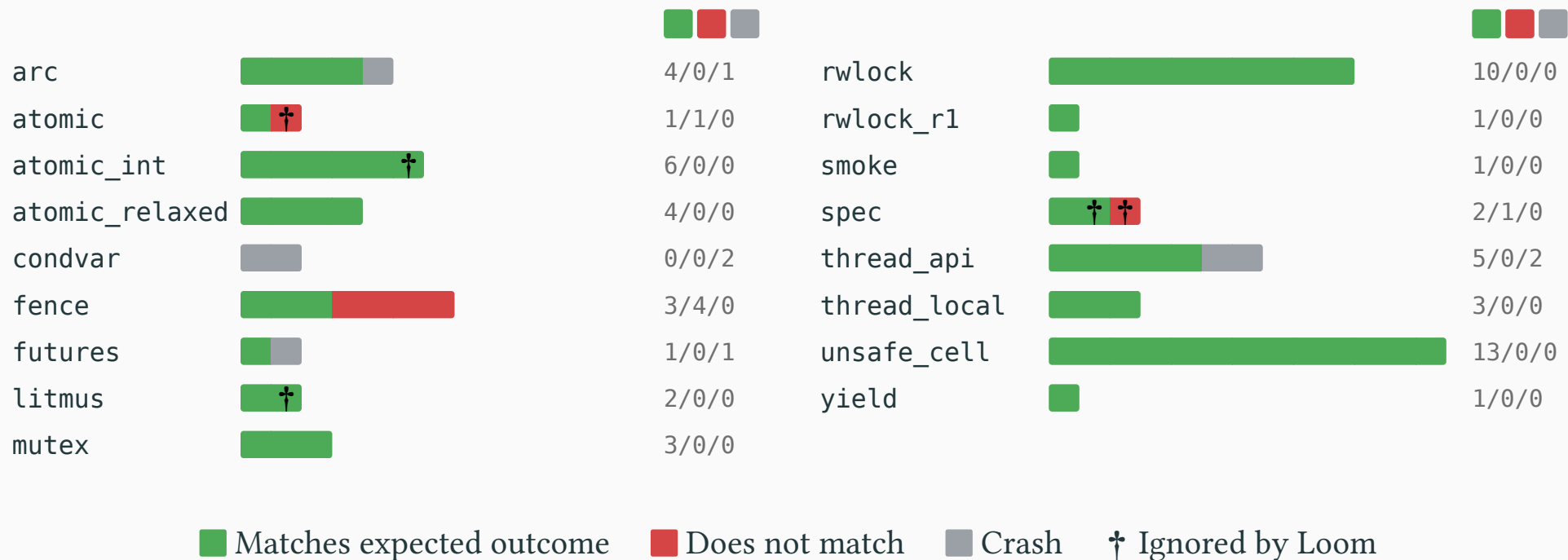
Real-world crates



- 83% Support rate across dataset including production grade data structures.
- Verification performed on unmodified test cases.
- Varying success rate reflects diversity of concurrent programming patterns in the Rust ecosystem.

- Assessed bug detection accuracy and performance on 72 concurrent Rust tests taken from the Loom model checker.
 - Operates on the Rust API level while our tool works at the lower LLVM-IR level abstraction.
 - Requires manual porting of tests to the Loom API.

Loom test suite



72 tests — **60** match expected outcome (83%), **6** do not match, **6** crash. RustMC results on tests adapted from Loom.

Key takeaways

- First exhaustive exploration of mixed language concurrent programs state space
- Rust's compilation strategy introduces unique verification challenges at the LLVM-IR level
- Verification plugs into existing Rust test infrastructure.

Future work

- Support for uninitialised heap reads and syscalls
- Directing verification towards high-risk concurrent code paths

Links

Tool Repo:

- <https://github.com/Ollie-Pearce/rustmc>

Slides:

- <https://olliepearce.xyz/presentations/rustmc.pdf>

Uninitialised value handling

If a program contains some UB from the use of an uninitialised value, we explore all execution traces in which undef is observed as 0.

Alternatives:

- Explore all possible undef values.
- Check for uses of undef values and terminate early.