

# Verlässliche Echtzeitsysteme

## Übungen zur Vorlesung

### Dynamische Stackbedarfsanalyse

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Lehrstuhl Informatik 4 (Verteilte Systeme und Betriebssysteme)  
<https://www4.cs.fau.de>

Sommersemester 2020



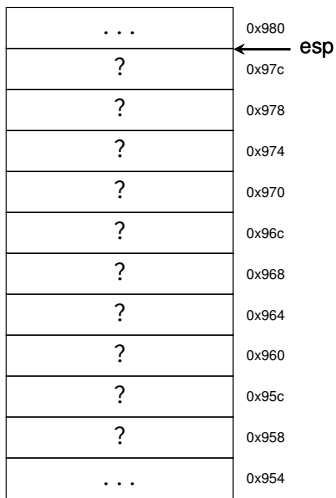


- **Harte, verlässliche Echtzeitsysteme**
  - Garantien über Ressourcenbedarf notwendig
    - ☞ statische Analyse unabdingbar
- Mögliche Ressourcen: Speicherbedarf, Laufzeit, etc.
- Übung: Analyse des Stackbedarfs einer Bibliothek
- Stack-Analyse
  1. Dynamisch: Wasserstandstechnik
  2. Statisch: „Eigenbau“ und aiT (Stack-Analyzer der a<sup>3</sup> Suite)

# Beispiel: Programmstapel

```
→ int main(void) {  
    return f(4, 2);  
}
```

```
52a:  push ebp  
52b:  mov  ebp,esp  
52d:  lea  ...  
534:  or   ...  
538:  lea  ...  
→ 53f:  push 0x2  
541:  push 0x4  
543:  call 4fd <f>  
548:  add  esp,0x8  
54b:  leave  
54c:  ret
```

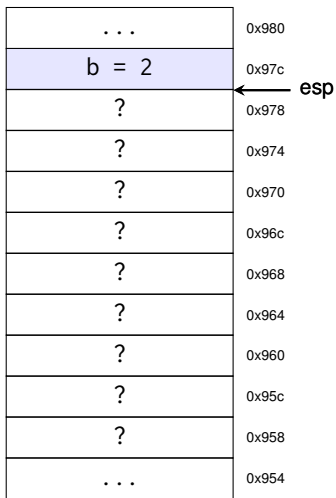


Wachstumsrichtung

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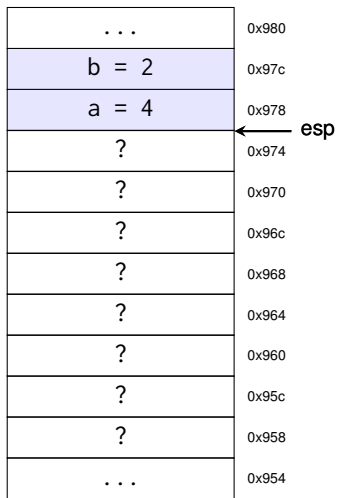
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52d: lea ...  
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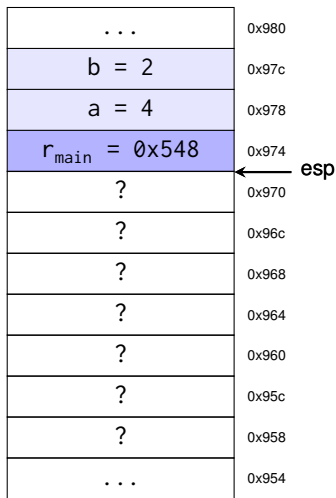
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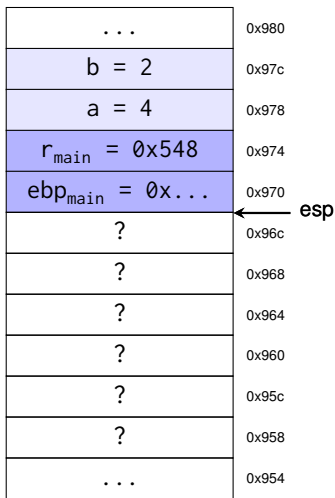
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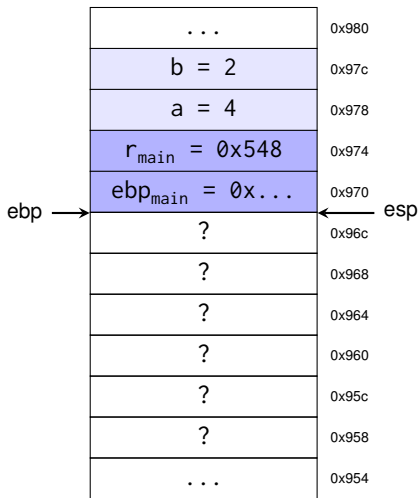
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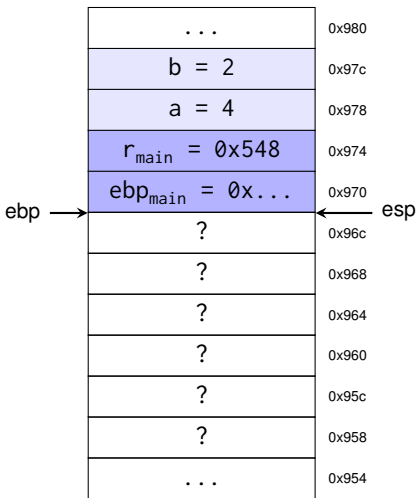




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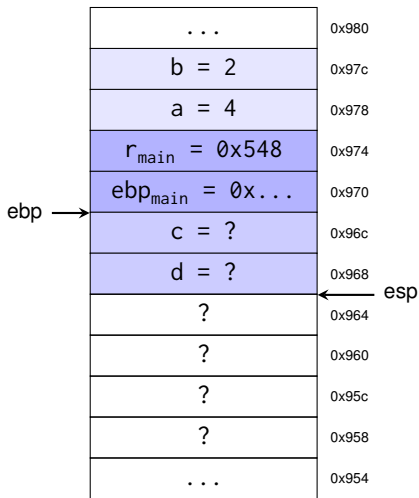
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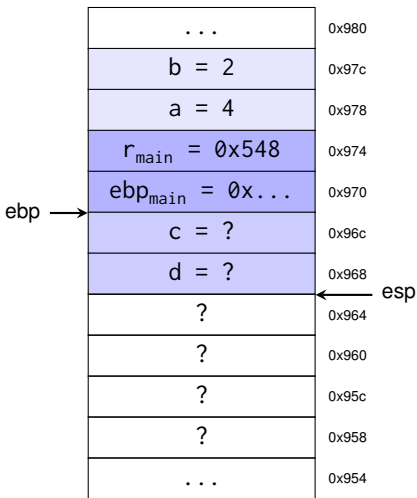


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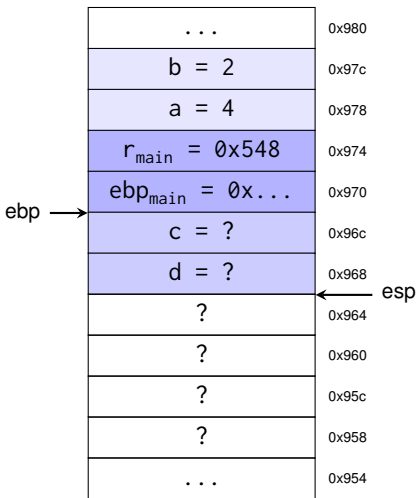
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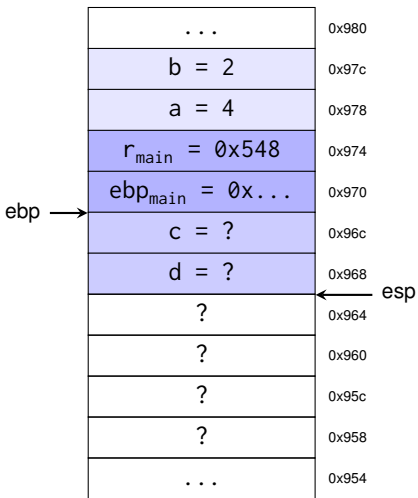
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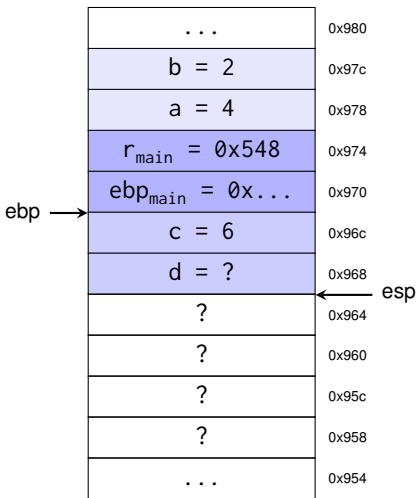


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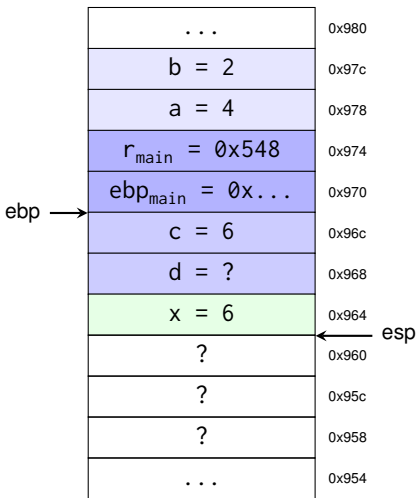


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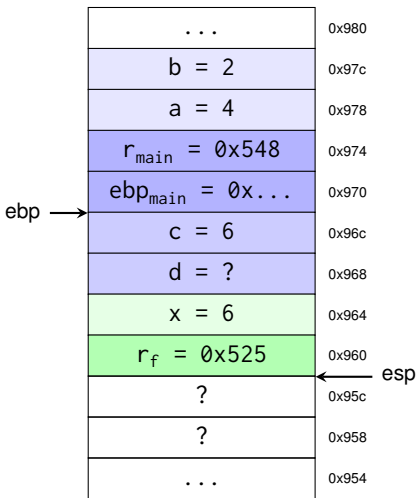
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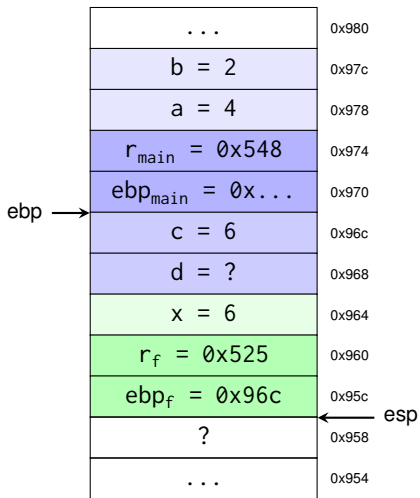




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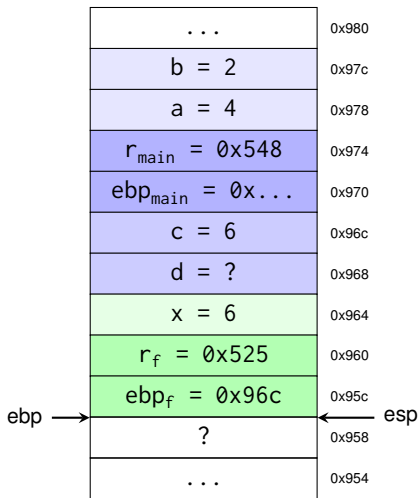
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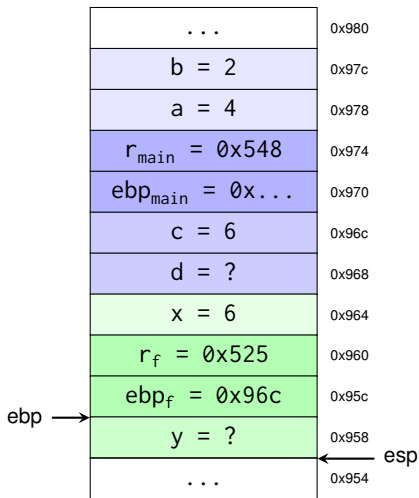
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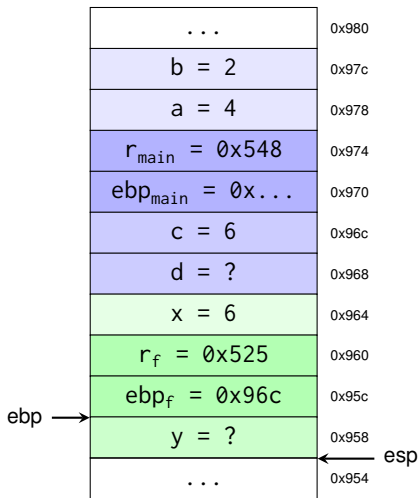
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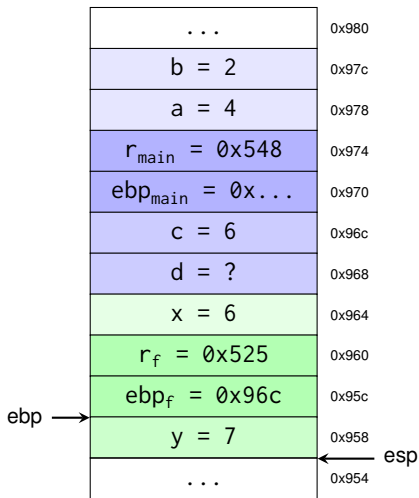
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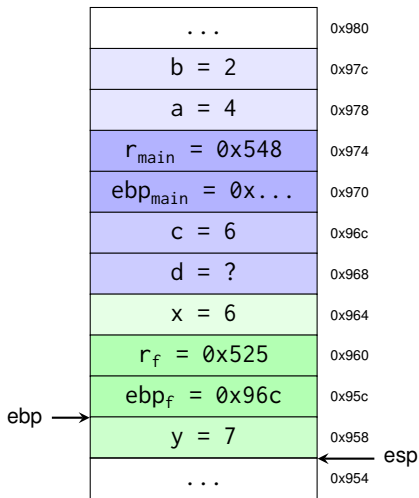


Wachstumsrichtung

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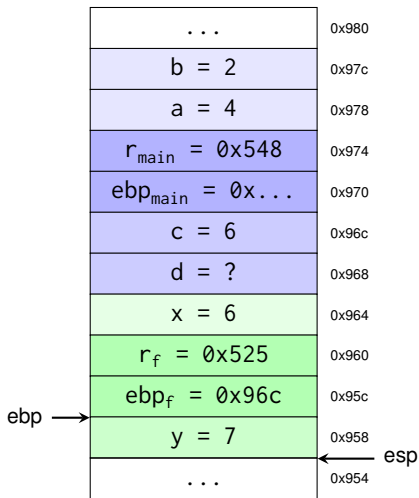
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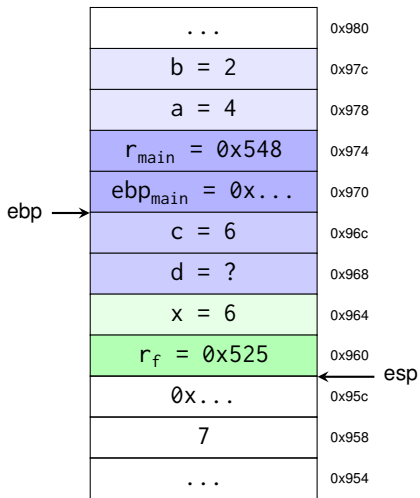
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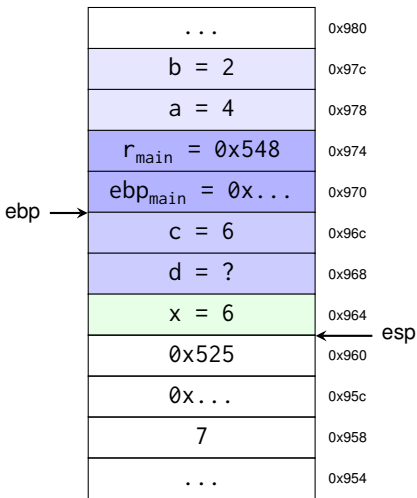




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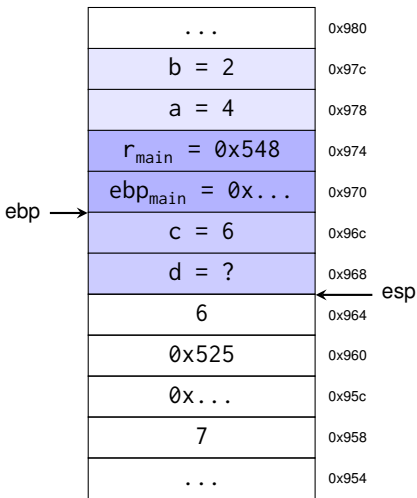
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525:  add  esp,0x4  
528:  mov  DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4],eax  
52b:  mov  eax,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4]  
52e:  leave  
52f:  ret
```

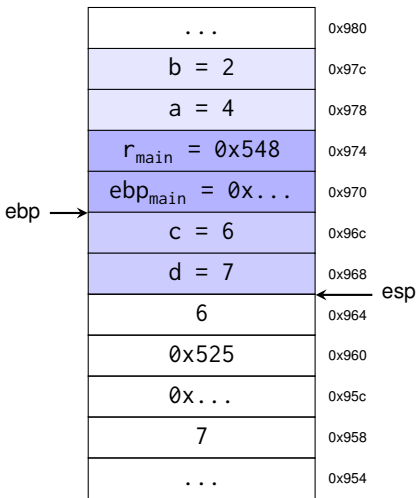


# Beispiel: Programmstapel

```
int f(int a, int b) {  
    int c = a + b;  
    int d = g(c);  
    return d;  
}
```



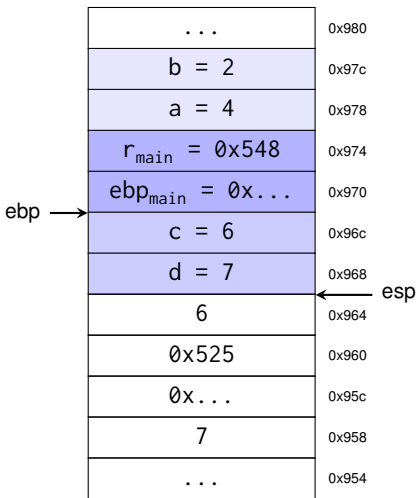
```
4fd:  push ebp  
4fe:  mov  ebp,esp  
500:  lea  ...  
507:  or   ...  
50b:  sub  esp,0x8  
512:  mov  edx,DWORD PTR [ebp+0x8]  
515:  mov  eax,DWORD PTR [ebp+0xc]  
518:  add  eax,edx  
51a:  mov  DWORD PTR [ebp-0x8],eax  
51d:  push DWORD PTR [ebp-0x8]  
520:  call 4e9 <g>  
525:  add  esp,0x4  
528:  mov  DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4],eax  
52b:  mov  eax,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4]  
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# Beispiel: Programmstapel

```
int f(int a, int b) {  
    int c = a + b;  
    int d = g(c);  
    return d;  
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```

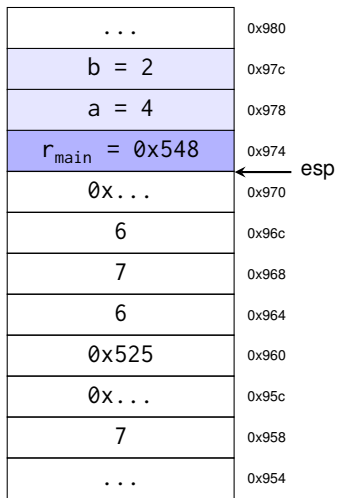
```
4fd:  push ebp  
4fe:  mov  ebp,esp  
500:  lea  ...  
507:  or   ...  
50b:  sub  esp,0x8  
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```



# Beispiel: Programmstapel

```
int f(int a, int b) {  
    int c = a + b;  
    int d = g(c);  
    return d;  
}
```

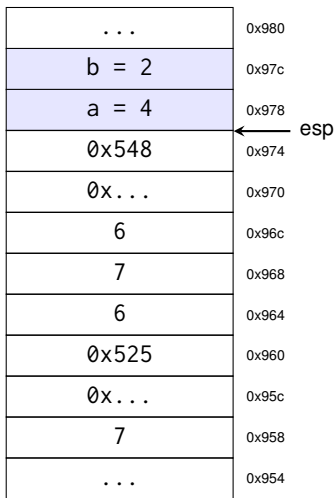
```
4fd:  push ebp  
4fe:  mov  ebp,esp  
500:  lea  ...  
507:  or   ...  
50b:  sub  esp,0x8  
512:  mov  edx,DWORD PTR [ebp+0x8]  
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```



# Beispiel: Programmstapel

```
→ int main(void) {  
    return f(4, 2);  
}
```

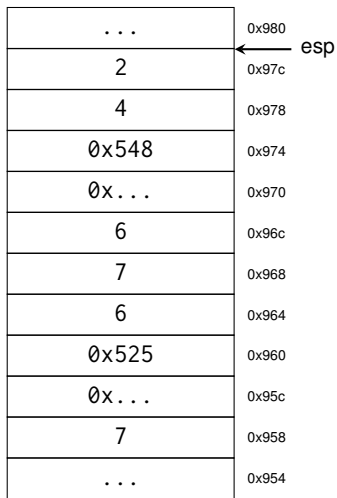
```
52a: push ebp  
52b: mov ebp, esp  
52d: lea ...  
534: or ...  
538: lea ...  
53f: push 0x2  
541: push 0x4  
→ 543: call 4fd <f>  
548: add esp, 0x8  
54b: leave  
54c: ret
```



# Beispiel: Programmstapel

```
→ int main(void) {  
    return f(4, 2);  
}
```

```
52a: push ebp  
52b: mov ebp, esp  
52d: lea ...  
534: or ...  
538: lea ...  
53f: push 0x2  
541: push 0x4  
543: call 4fd <f>  
548: add esp, 0x8  
→ 54b: leave  
54c: ret
```



# Beispiel: Programmstapel

```
int main(void) {  
    return f(4, 2);  
}
```

```
52a:  push ebp  
52b:  mov  ebp,esp  
52d:  lea  ...  
534:  or   ...  
538:  lea  ...  
53f:  push 0x2  
541:  push 0x4  
543:  call 4fd <f>  
548:  add  esp,0x8  
54b:  leave  
54c:  ret
```

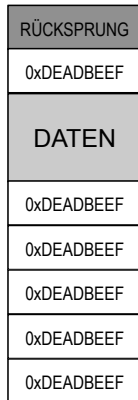
...	0x980
2	0x97c
4	0x978
0x548	0x974
0x...	0x970
6	0x96c
7	0x968
6	0x964
0x525	0x960
0x...	0x95c
7	0x958
...	0x954

Wachstumsrichtung

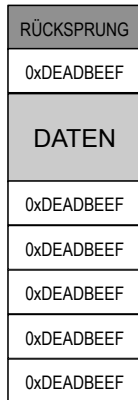




- **Messung zur Laufzeit:** Wasserstandsmessung
- Grundidee: Einfügen von **Stack Canaries**
- Explizite Verwaltung des Stapelspeichers notwendig
- pthread-Bibliothek ermöglicht Verwaltung
- Mögliche Canaries
  - Lesbare Bitmuster: 0xDEADBEEF
  - Unwahrscheinliche Bitmuster: 0b101010101010...
  - Kleinere Bitmuster  $\rightsquigarrow$  größere Auflösung



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- ⚠ Keine allgemeingültigen Aussagen
  - Liefert nur den konkreten Bedarf der Messungen
  - Vorsichtige Aussagen über Worst-Case-Verhalten
- Einsatz zur dynamischen Fehlererkennung





## 1. (Globalen) Stack anlegen:

```
1 static unsigned int g_data[DATA_SIZE];
```

## 2. Thread anlegen & starten:

```
1 pthread_t thread;  
2 pthread_attr_t attr;  
3 pthread_attr_init(&attr);  
4 pthread_attr_setstack(&attr, &g_stack, STACK_SIZE);  
5 // worker function: void *run(void *param)  
6 int status = pthread_create(&thread, &attr, run, NULL);  
7 if (status != 0) { ... // handle error
```

## 3. Auf Thread warten:

```
1 pthread_join(thread, &ret);
```



# pthread Stack

