



CRITICAL  
SOFTWARE  
SUMMIT

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THE LINUX FOUNDATION  
OPEN SOURCE SUMMIT  
EUROPE

# Cross Industry Demands and Collaboration Opportunities in OS for Safety Critical Systems

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#ossummit

@elisaproject



# Agenda

- Various Safety Integrity Standards
- Similarity and differences for standards.
- Resulting challenges for OSS
- ELISA Project introduction

## **Part1: Overview & Introduction**

- ELISA Deliverables
- ELISA Systems WG
- Education
- Role of documentation

## **Part2: Initiatives and way forward**

whoami - Philipp Ahmann



Sr. OSS Community Manager



Chair of the Technical Steering Committee  
Lead of the Systems Working Group



Member of the Inaugural Advisory Board



OSS enthusiast and promoter



whoami - Olivier Carrier



WNRDRVR

Principal Technologist – Functional Safety



ELISA Ambassador

SAE / ARINC

Core Member of the APEX Subcommittee



OSS enthusiast



# Part1: Overview & Introduction



# Why Open Source Software

- Open Source for prototyping -> A way to certification is interesting.
- Innovation is done with open source as a first step.

Enables addressing industry constraints:

- Consolidation of control units
- Reduction of SWaP & Cabling (Space, weight, power & cabling) in the vehicle.
  - Time & Space partitioning

# What is Functional Safety?

## **Definition of Safety**

The freedom from unacceptable risk of physical injury or of damage to the health of people, either directly, or indirectly because of damage to property or the environment.

## **Definition of Functional Safety**

The part of safety that depends on a system or equipment operating correctly in response to its inputs. Detecting potentially dangerous conditions, resulting either in the activation of a protective or corrective device or mechanism to prevent hazardous events or in providing mitigation measures to reduce the consequences of the hazardous event.

# In Functional Safety you expect:

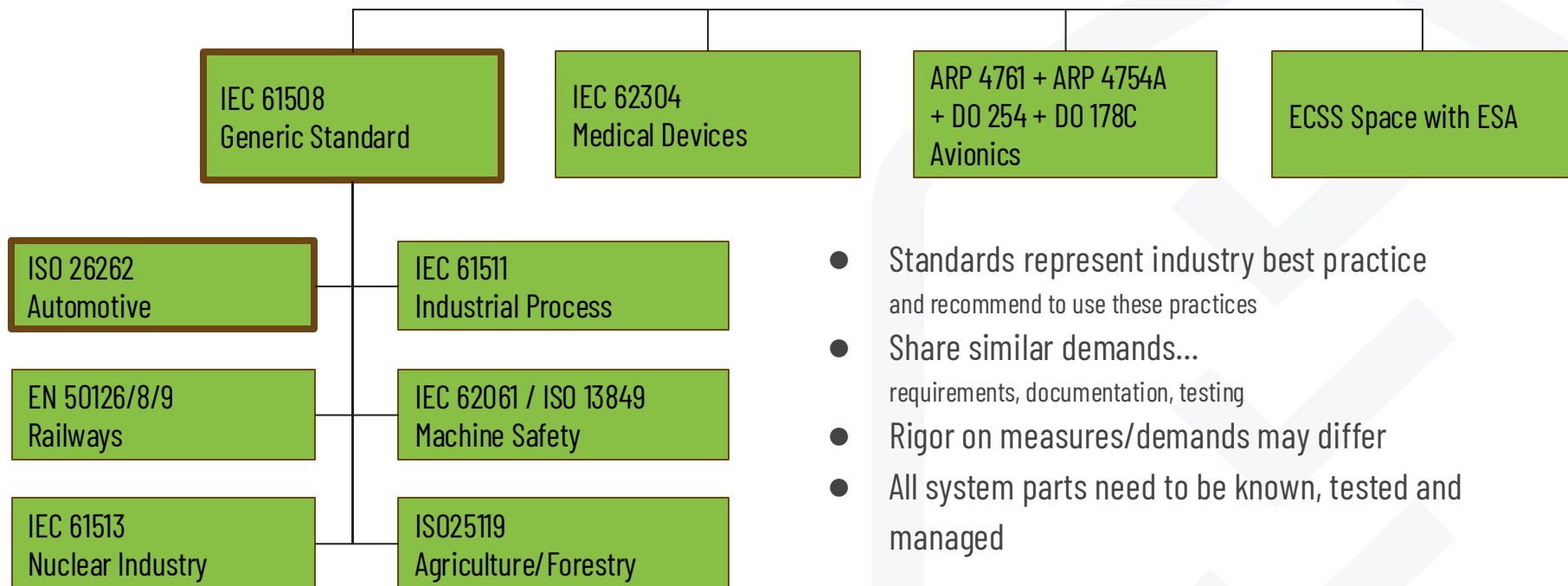
That the software:

- does behave as specified,
- does not interfere or impair other system components
- and all possible erroneous events are addressed somehow or somewhere.

And you have sufficient evidence to prove this.



# Samples of safety (integrity) standards



# Similarity and differences for standards.

- Similarities

- Requirements based standards
- Traceability has to be demonstrated between Requirements, Design and Tests
- Failure modes have to be identified and either mitigated or documented

- Differences

- Management of mixed criticality (Freedom of Interference versus Partitioning)
- Tooling Qualification (need for a Qualified compiler or not, for example)

# Community challenges for OSS projects introduced by standards

- How to map OSS project lifecycle and output to safety standards
  - Development process: Requirements, traceability, v-model,...
- Decision making in OSS project does not include safety standard concerns
  - Different leadership models, roles, restrictions, lifecycle
  - Less influence on maintainers (e.g. forcing into deadline does not work!)
  - but quality is important on both sides
- Liability of a community? (*while commercial provider may be liable – insurance*)
- Harder to train/direct developers
- Document the safe usage of OSS

# Some OSS projects addressing functional safety gaps and concerns

Linux:



RTOS:



Virtualization/Hypervisor:



# ELISA Project



- Enabling **Safety-critical applications** with **Linux** (beyond Security)
- Increase **dependability & reliability** for whole Linux ecosystem
- **Various use cases**: Aerospace, Automotive, Medical & Industrial
- Supported by major **industrial grade Linux distributors** known for mission critical operation and various industries representatives
- Close community collaboration with **Xen, Zephyr, SPDX, Yocto & AGL** projects
- **Reproducible system** creation from specification to testing
- SW **elements**, engineering **processes**, development **tools**



ELISA

●



Architecture



Processes



Features



Tools



Systems

# Limitations! The OSS projects collaboration ...

- cannot engineer your system to be safe.
- cannot ensure that you know how to apply the described processes and methods.
- cannot create an out-of-tree system for safety-critical applications. (continuous process improvement argument!)
- cannot relieve you from your responsibilities, legal obligations and liabilities.

But...

**Projects provide a path forward and peers to collaborate with!**

Premier  
Members



General  
Members



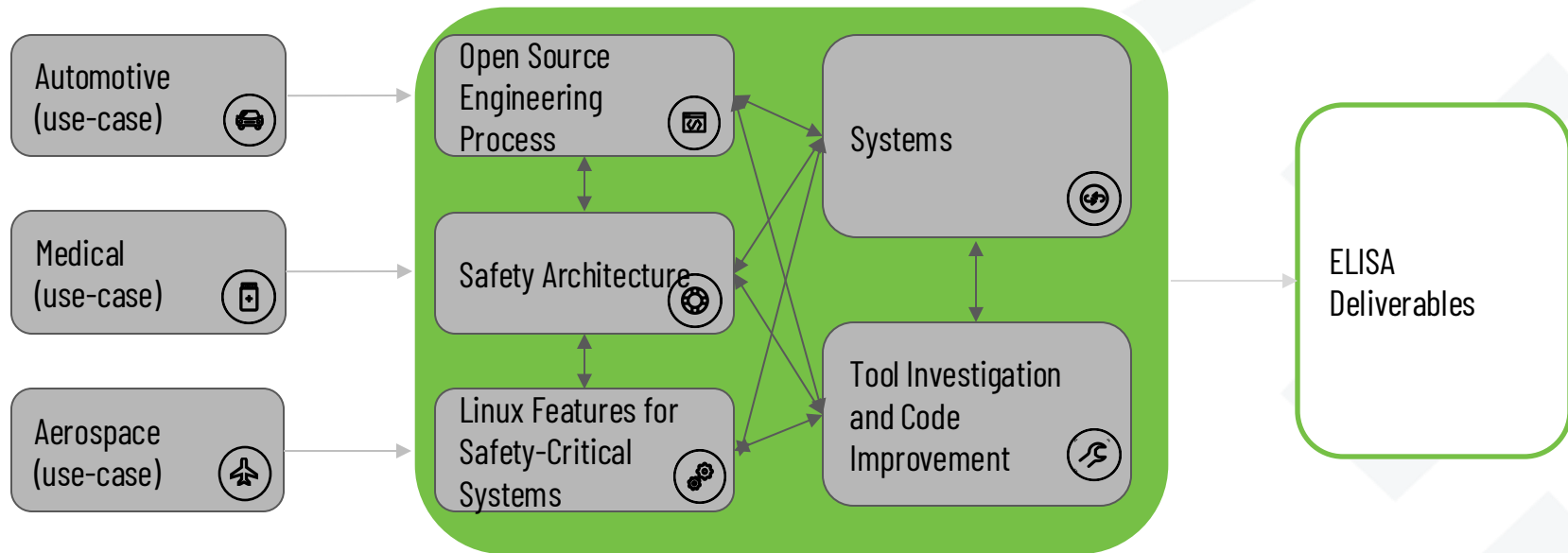
Associate  
Members



Industry  
Support



# Different industries share the same core





# Safety Critical Systems

***“Assessing whether a system is safe,  
requires understanding the system sufficiently.”***

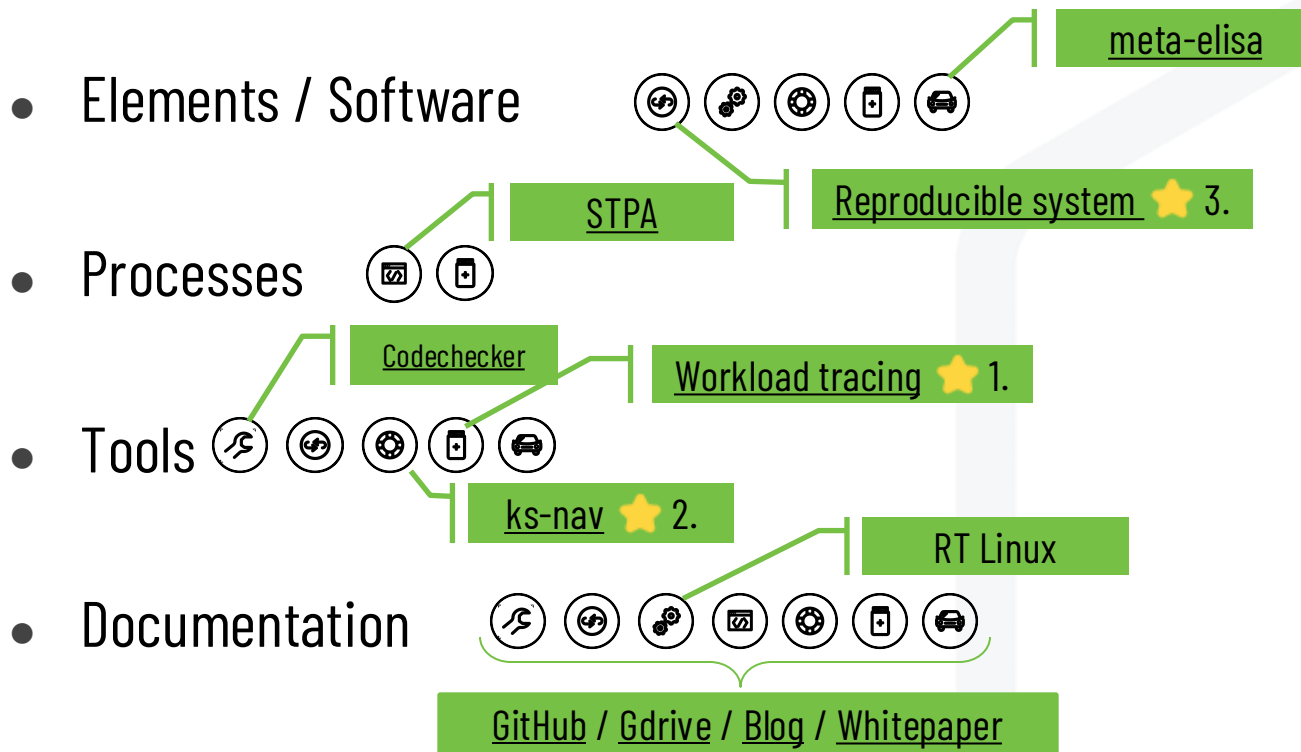
- Understand your system element within that system context and how it is used in that system.
- Select system components and features that can be evaluated for safety.
- Identify gaps that exist where more work is needed to evaluate safety sufficiently.
- Tools + Documentation help to understand complex systems better.

**ELISA ease your path with tools and improved documentation**




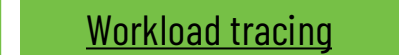

# Part2: Initiatives and way forward



# ELISA Working Groups - Deliverables



# ELISA Working Groups - Deliverables

- Elements / Software 
- Processes 
- Tools   

- Documentation 

# Dynamic analysis: Workload tracing documentation mainline.

- Understanding system resource necessary to build and run a workload is important
- Linux tracing and strace can be used to discover the system resource in use by a workload
- Additional tools (like perf, stress-ng, paxtest) can help to analyze performance and security of the OS
- *Credits to Shuah Khan & Shefali Sharma for bringing it mainline*

○ </Documentation/admin-guide/workload-tracing.rst>



index : kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git

Linux kernel source tree

about summary refs log **tree** commit diff stats

path: root/Documentation/admin-guide/workload-tracing.rst

blob: b2e254ec8ee846afe78eede74a825b51c6ab119b (plain)

```
1  .. SPDX-License-Identifier: (GPL-2.0+ OR CC-BY-4.0)
2
3  =====
4  Discovering Linux kernel subsystems used by a workload
5  =====
6
7  :Authors: - Shuah Khan <skhan@linuxfoundation.org>
8            - Shefali Sharma <sshefali021@gmail.com>
9  :maintained-by: Shuah Khan <skhan@linuxfoundation.org>
10
11  Key Points
12  =====
13
14  * Understanding system resources necessary to build and run a workload
15    is important.
16  * Linux tracing and strace can be used to discover the system resources
17    in use by a workload. The completeness of the system usage information
18    depends on the completeness of coverage of a workload.
19  * Performance and security of the operating system can be analyzed with
20    the help of tools such as:
21    `perf` <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man1/perf.1.html>`_,
22    `stress-ng` <https://www.mankier.com/1/stress-ng>`_,
23    `paxtest` <https://github.com/opntr/paxtest-freebsd>`_.
24  * Once we discover and understand the workload needs, we can focus on them
25    to avoid regressions and use it to evaluate safety considerations.
26
27  Methodology
28  =====
29  ^^
```

# ELISA Working Groups - Deliverables

- Elements / Software 

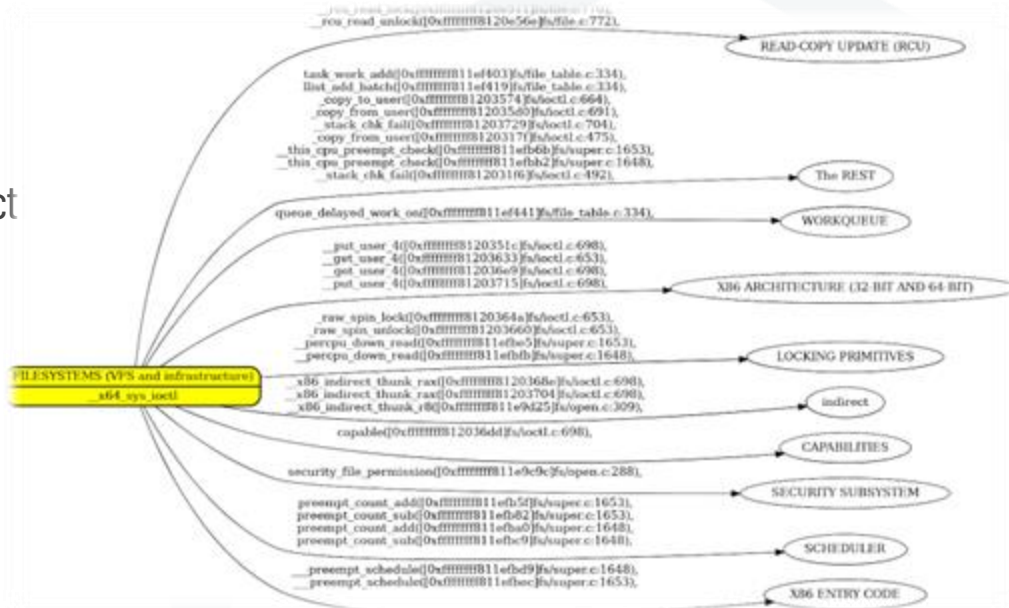
- Processes 

- Tools 
  - 
  - 

- Documentation 

# Static analysis: e.g. by ks-nav (Kernel Static-Analysis Navigator)

- Supports the analysis on code/kernel level
- Graphical representation of source code
- Provides insights about the Kernel construct
- Discussion ongoing to upstream the tool inside Kernel ecosystem
- Credits to Alessandro Carminati & Maurizio Papini (both Red Hat)



<https://github.com/elisa-tech/ks-nav>

# ELISA Working Groups - Deliverables

- Elements / Software



Reproducible system

- Processes



Workload tracing

- Tools



ks-nav

- Documentation

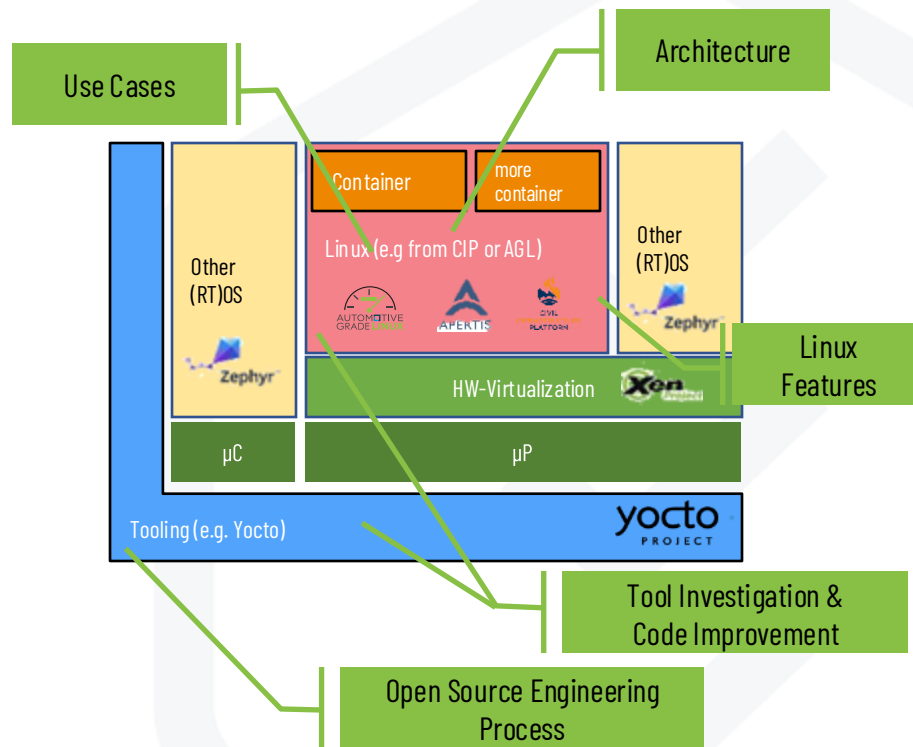




# ELISA Working Groups - Fit in an exemplary reproducible\* system

- **Linux Features, Architecture and Code Improvements** should be integrated into the reference system directly.
- **Tools and Engineering process** should serve the reproducible product creation.
- **Medical, Automotive, Aerospace** and future WG use cases should be able to strip down the reference system to their use case demands.

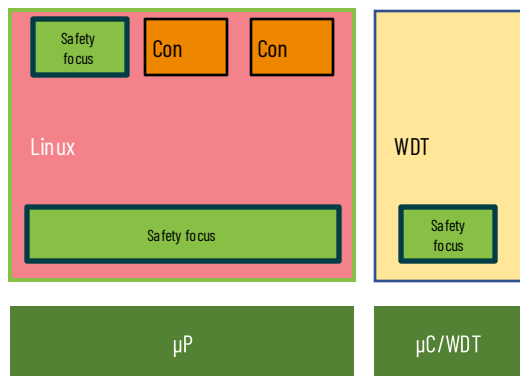
\* *reproducible: You can recreate the system yourself.*



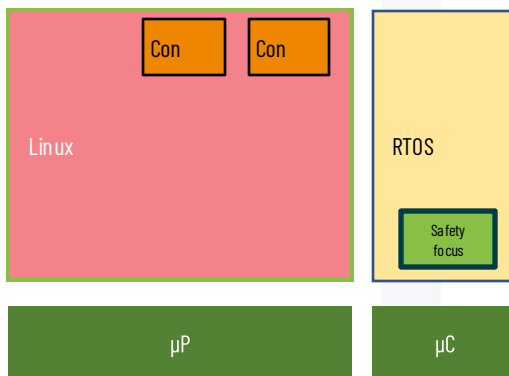
# Typical concepts and approaches



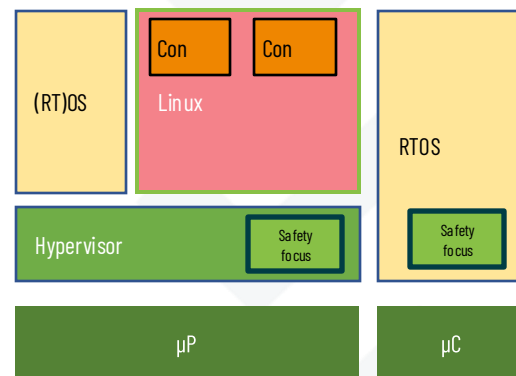
## Safety inside Linux



## Safety Monitoring in RTOS



## Monitoring in Hypervisor

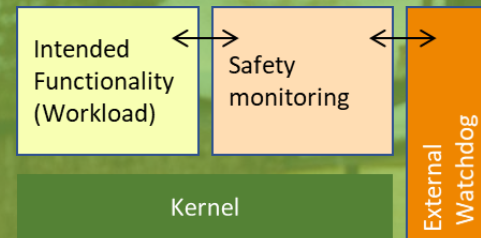


Watchdog essential element in various concepts

# External Watchdog

- The challenge-response watchdog serves as the “safety net” for the safety-critical workload
- The concept is widely used in Automotive and other industrial applications
- It can be used as an iterative approach to assign more safety-critical functionality to Linux

**With a proper system design the watchdog will never need to trigger the “safe state”.**



Standardized E-Gas Monitoring Concept for Gasoline and Diesel Engine Control Units

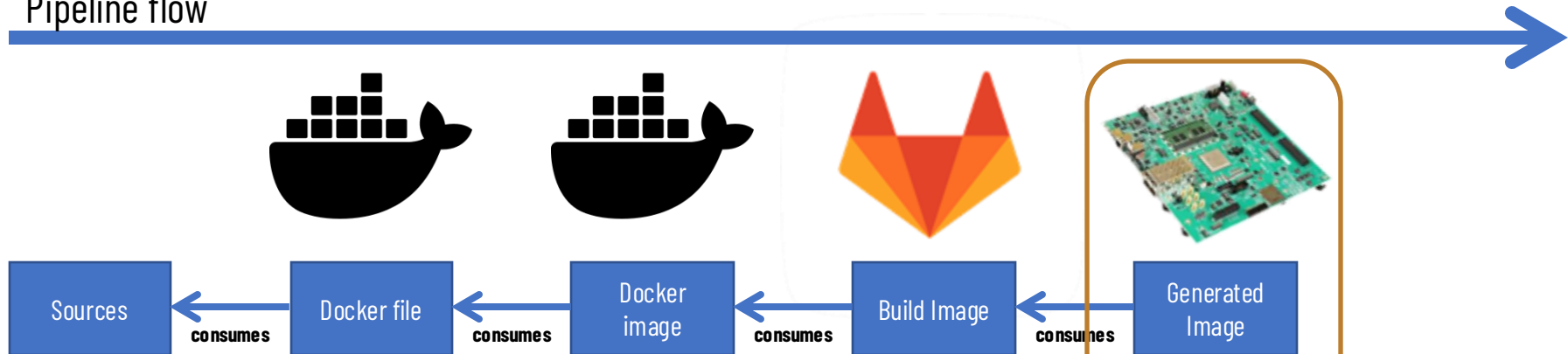
# Hardware Demonstrator Setup - Xilinx ZCU102

- System elements available from scratch
  - Xen, Zephyr, Linux
  - Good Xen support
- Documentation available in GitHub  
<https://github.com/elisa-tech/wg-systems/tree/main/Documentation/xen-demo-zcu102>
- Artifacts build in GitLab CI  
<https://gitlab.com/elisa-tech/systems-wg-ci> (updated daily)
- Qemu derivative exists
- Example system prepared for individual use cases

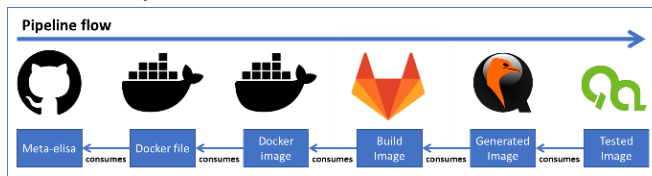


# Systems-WG-CI existing build

## Pipeline flow



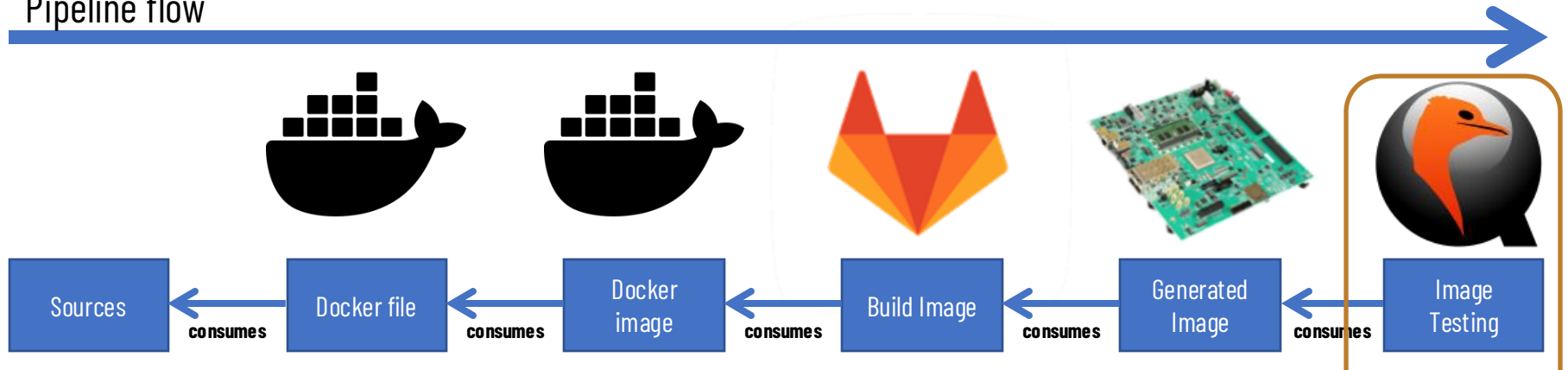
## Pure Linux system "meta-elisa":



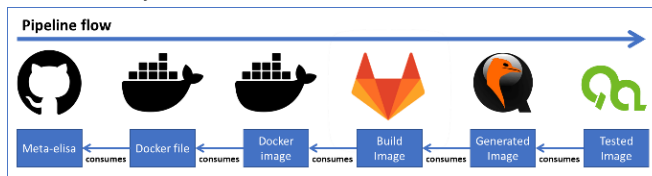
Features  
Availability  
Costs, Testing

# Systems-WG-CI Enhancements (under development)

## Pipeline flow



## Pure Linux system "meta-elisa":



Qemu Boot test with HW images as CI job

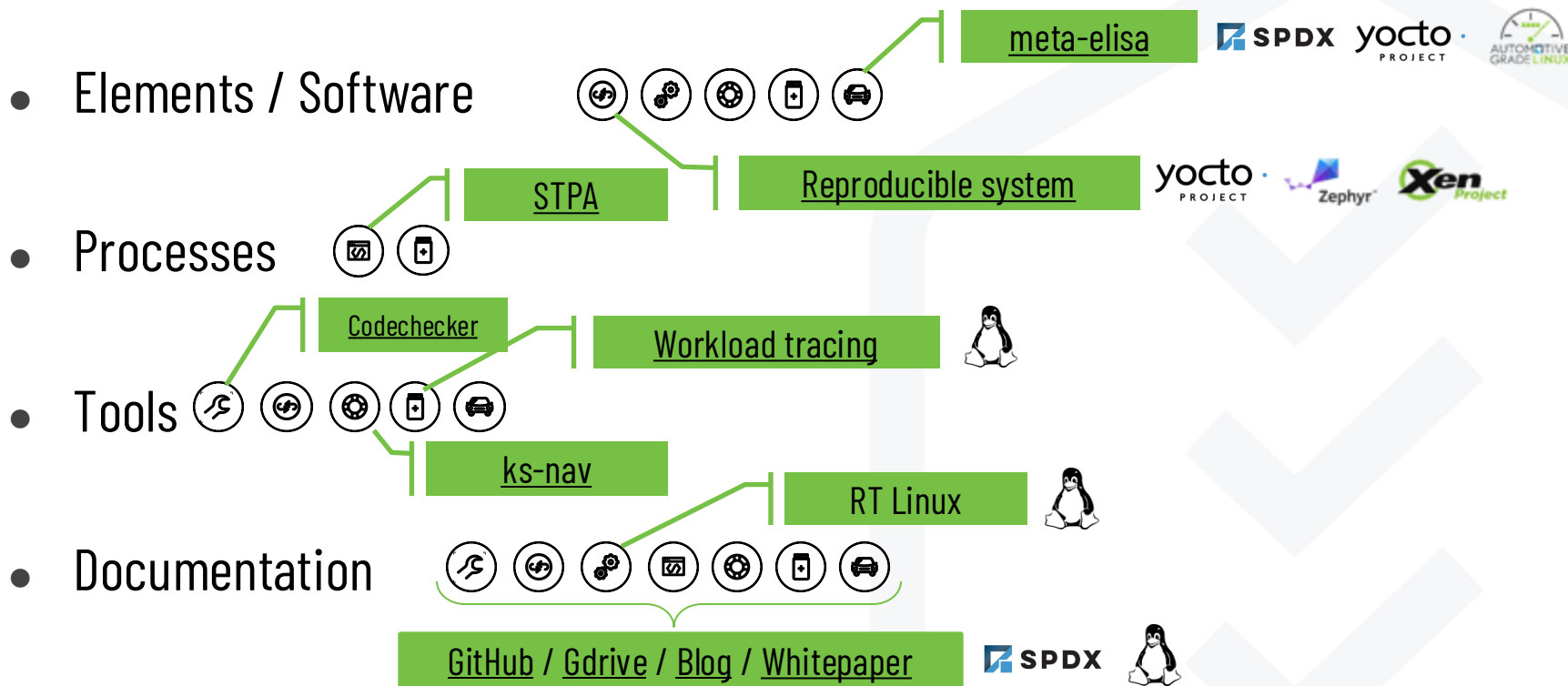
# ELISA GitLab CI

- Different CI builds enabled
  - ZCU102 build for Systems
  - meta-elisa-ci to enhance AGL demo for Automotive WG
  - Boeing minimal kernel example build into Aero WG CI
- Upcoming parts:
  - Minimal kernel configuration on ELISA level
  - SBOM generation for system elements (AGL SBOM already enabled)

The screenshot shows the GitLab web interface for the 'elisa-tech' group. The top navigation bar includes the GitLab logo, a search bar, and user profile icons. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu for the group, with 'elisa-tech' selected. The main content area shows the group name and a list of subgroups and projects. The list includes 'Aero Wg Ci', 'docker-image', 'Elisa Syzkaller', 'medical-wg-ci', 'meta-elisa-ci', and 'systems-wg-ci', each with a unique icon and a globe icon indicating public access.

<https://gitlab.com/elisa-tech/>

# ELISA Working Groups - Deliverables





# ELISA interactions across the communities

- Open source projects focusing on safety-critical analysis



- Open source projects with safety-critical relevance and comparable system architecture considerations



- Further community interactions



***"If you have an apple and I have an apple and we exchange these apples then you and I will still each have **one** apple. But if you have an idea and I have an idea and we exchange these ideas, then each of us will have **two** ideas.***

— George Bernard Shaw

# ELISA Seminar Series

- <https://elisa.tech/seminar-series/>
- Training & Awareness
- Inside ELISA & outside
  
- Linux (PREEMPT\_RT, page table, ...)
- Safety process (SEooC, Automotive, Avionics, ...)
- Tools (BASIL, cregit, RTLA, ...)
- Communities (Xen, stress-ng, KernelCI, ...)



# Summary: Documenting what is safe is key!

- Safe systems can only be achieved with sufficient understanding of the system and its parts.
- ELISA provides the tools, the processes and enhance documentation
  - to be used by distributors of the Linux kernel
- Resulting documentation feeds into the safety manual.
  - typically provided by a distributor of the Linux kernel (not ELISA 😊)
- ELISA activities serve various industries **not** only safety-criticality systems.



# LINUX PLUMBERS CONFERENCE

Vienna, Austria  
September 18-20, 2024



- The discussion continues Friday afternoon at Linux Plumbers!
- **Join the safe Systems with Linux MC** (virtually, if you do not have a ticket yet. 😊)
- Details: <https://lpc.events/event/18/sessions/187>



15:00	<b>Aspects of Dependable Linux Systems</b> <i>"Hall N2", Austria Center</i>	<i>Kate Stewart et al.</i> 15:00 - 15:15
	<b>Verifying the Conformance of a VirtIO Driver to the VirtIO Specification</b> <i>"Hall N2", Austria Center</i>	<i>Matias Vara Larsen</i> 15:15 - 15:45
	<b>ks-nav</b> <i>"Hall N2", Austria Center</i>	<i>Alessandro Carminati</i> 15:45 - 16:00
16:00	<b>Source-based code coverage of Linux kernel</b> <i>"Hall N2", Austria Center</i>	<i>Wentao Zhang et al.</i> 16:00 - 16:15
	<b>BASIL development roadmap</b> <i>"Hall N2", Austria Center</i>	<i>Luigi Pellecchia</i> 16:15 - 16:30
	<b>Break</b> <i>"Hall N2", Austria Center</i>	16:30 - 17:00
17:00	<b>Enabling tooling independent exchange of Requirements and other SW Engineering related information with the upcoming SPDX Safety Profile</b> <i>Nicole Pappier</i>	
	<b>Throwing Cinderblocks at Safety Engineering</b> <i>"Hall N2", Austria Center</i>	<i>Chuck Wolber</i> 17:25 - 17:50
	<b>Improving kernel design documentation and involving experts</b> <i>"Hall N2", Austria Center</i>	<i>Gabriele Paoloni</i> 17:50 - 18:10
18:00	<b>Discussion of Next Steps</b> <i>"Hall N2", Austria Center</i>	<i>Kate Stewart et al.</i> 18:10 - 18:30

Time for questions & discussion!



# Getting involved with ELISA



<https://elisa.tech>



<https://github.com/elisa-tech>



<https://lists.elisa.tech>



<https://www.youtube.com/@elisaproject8453>

# Getting involved with Zephyr



<https://www.zephyrproject.org>



<https://www.github.com/zephyrproject-rtos>



<https://lists.zephyrproject.org>



<https://chat.zephyrproject.org>

# Getting involved with Xen



<https://www.xenproject.org>



<https://github.com/xen-project>



<https://xenproject.org/help/mailling-list/>



<https://xenproject.org/help/matrix/>





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