Porting Go to NetBSD/arm64

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- Porting: making something run on another operating system or architecture
- Go: a programming language
- NetBSD: an operating system (1993-current)
- arm64: CPU architecture (iPhone, most Android...)
Porting Go, a top-level overview

1. Adding your target to the list of supported targets
2. Several generated files
3. Operating System-specific calls
Adding your target to a list of targets

Strategy: pretend it works, look up error strings

~/g/src> env GOOS=netbsd GOARCH=arm64 bash ./make.bash
...
Building packages and commands for target, netbsd/arm64.
cmd/go: unsupported GOOS/GOARCH pair netbsd/arm64
Generated files
zsysnum, zerror...
NetBSD pretty consistent: copy the amd64 files
Operating System specific logic
open a file, create a thread...
~500 lines of assembly
WHY???
the stack

everything below the stack pointer is free to use.
Repercussions of using libc

- every thread needs its own "big enough" stack.
- Constant overhead
- Need to save state Go puts in places that aren't kept by C
List of things to implement in "Go libc"

lwp_create, lwp_tramp, osyield, lwp_park, lwp_unpark, lwp_self, exit, exitThread, open,
closefd, read, write, usleep, raise, raiseproc, setitimer, walltime, nanotime, getcontext,
sigprocmask, sigreturn_tramp, sigaction, sigfwd, sigtramp, mmap, munmap, madvise,
sigaltstack, settls, sysctl, kqueue, kevent, closeonexec.
Know your C ABI:

```c
int open(const char *path, int flags, ...);
```

x0 x0 x1 x2.. x7.. stack
SIMPLE IMPLEMENTATION: EXIT

x86_64:

```
// Exit the entire program (like C exit)
TEXT runtime·exit(SB),NOSPLIT,$-8
  MOVL    code+0(FP), DI          // arg 1 - exit status
  MOVL    $1, AX                  // sys_exit
  SYSCALL
  MOVL    $0xf1, 0xf1             // crash
  RET
```

arm64:

```
#define SYS_exit 1

// Exit the entire program (like C exit)
TEXT runtime·exit(SB),NOSPLIT,$-8
  MOVD    code+0(FP), R0          // arg 1 - exit status
  SVC     $SYS_exit
  MOVD    $0, R0                  // If we're still running,
  MOVD    R0, (R0)                // crash
```
Debugging: ktrace

> ktruss -i ./hello
...
  34  1 hello  __sigprocmask14(0x3, 0, 0x1840c0) = 0
  34  1 hello  __clock_gettime50(0x3, 0xfffffffffe8b8) = 0
C ABI? syscalls aren't required to follow that.
Signal handling

^T
Expected:
[ 3032.0244760] load: 0.64  cmd: cat 1530 [ttyraw] 0.00u 0.01s 0% 12
Got:
Segmentation fault

g is nil?
g:

- Best, easiest to search name
- goroutine specific accounting
What C ABI says about thread-local storage

Memory area per-thread, each thread gets their own

- "mrs tpidr_el0, r0"

```c
#ifdef TLS_linux
#define TPIDR TPIDR_EL0
#define MRS_TPIDR_R0 WORD $0xd53bd040 // MRS TPIDR_EL0, R0
#endif

#ifdef GOOS_darwin
#define TPIDR TPIDRRO_EL0
#define TLSG_IS_VARIABLE
#define MRS_TPIDR_R0 WORD $0xd53bd060 // MRS TPIDRRO_EL0, R0
#endif
```

- lwp_getprivate?
Go dual nature
cgo, using regular thread-local storage, easier to call C
Normal go, assembly, standalone, very incompatible with C.
g is x28.
SIGNAL HANDLING

Want to pass information to signal handler

NetBSD kernel signal delivery...

tf->tf_reg[0] = ksi->ksi_signo;
tf->tf_reg[1] = sip;
tf->tf_reg[28] = ucp; /* put in a callee saved register */

Tramples some registers

all the state to recover is in ucontext (ucp)
Can build hello world
Questions?