

Fully External Toolchains

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SRI International / The ChERI project

May 17, 2023

BSDCan FreeBSD Developers Summit



Rust is coming

- Not immediately, but soon
- Linux allowing Rust going forward
- Google moving new Android development to Rust
 - With great results
- Microsoft rewrote in-kernel TrueType bits

Security-by-design and -default

Recent guidance by US CISA and 10 other security agencies from 7 countries

- **Memory safe programming languages (SSDF PW.6.1):** Prioritize the use of memory safe languages wherever possible. The authoring agencies acknowledge that other memory specific mitigations, such as address space layout randomization (ASLR), control-flow integrity (CFI), and fuzzing are helpful for legacy codebases, but insufficient to be viewed as secure-by-design as they do not adequately prevent exploitation. Some examples of modern memory safe languages include C#, Rust, Ruby, Java, Go, and Swift. Read NSA's memory safety [information sheet](#) for more.

FreeBSD is at risk if there is no Rust in 15

- Obviously, a bold claim
- External sources:
 - Driver cores
 - Crypto implementations
 - Frameworks (think OFED)
- Internal:
 - I hear developer interest from multiple sources
- `rustc` is too big to add to `src`
 - Contains a fork of LLVM



Fully integrated toolchains

- Single source tree
 - No worries about syncing versions
- Single source of truth
 - No questions about which tools were used*
- The way we've always done it

But...

- Build times are long
 - Compilers aren't getting smaller...
- Doesn't help architecture bringup
 - or cross build from non-FreeBSD
- *host tools leak in...
 - We don't trust build isolation for releases...

Fully external toolchain questions

- Bootstrapping
 - Where does the compiler (or compilers) come from?
 - What about pkg for pkgbase?
- Reproducibility
 - Recording source versions
 - Binary tool repos?
 - What about cross OS releases?
- What stays?
- What goes?
- What have I missed?

