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# Maintaining a Linux Kernel for 13 Years? You Must be Kidding Me. We Need at Least 30!

Ben Hutchings / Agustín Benito Bethencourt

ELCE, Prague, 24th October 2017

# The speakers:

- Ben Hutchings

- Kernel developer at Codethink Ltd.
- CIP kernel maintainer (4.4)
- Debian and stable (3.2 and 3.16) kernel maintainer

- Agustín Benito Bethencourt

- Principal Consultant at Codethink Ltd.
- Codethink representative at CIP. Check <http://www.toscalix.com>

# Who are Codethink?



- Provide software engineering & consultancy services.
- Expert in Linux and Open Source software.
- Focus on embedded. Strong in automotive.
- UK Headquarters, serving clients in EU, US and Asia.
- Founded in 2007. Independent and unbiased.
- Membership: CIP (founder member), OIN (2010), AGL (2015), GENIVI (2012)...

# C.I.P.: a Linux Foundation Initiative



CIVIL  
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Provide a super long-term maintained industrial-grade embedded Linux platform.

Platinum Members

**HITACHI**  
Inspire the Next

**SIEMENS**

**RENESAS**

**TOSHIBA**

Silver  
Members

**CodeThink**

**Plat'Home**  
There, we are. Internet of Things



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# Talking points

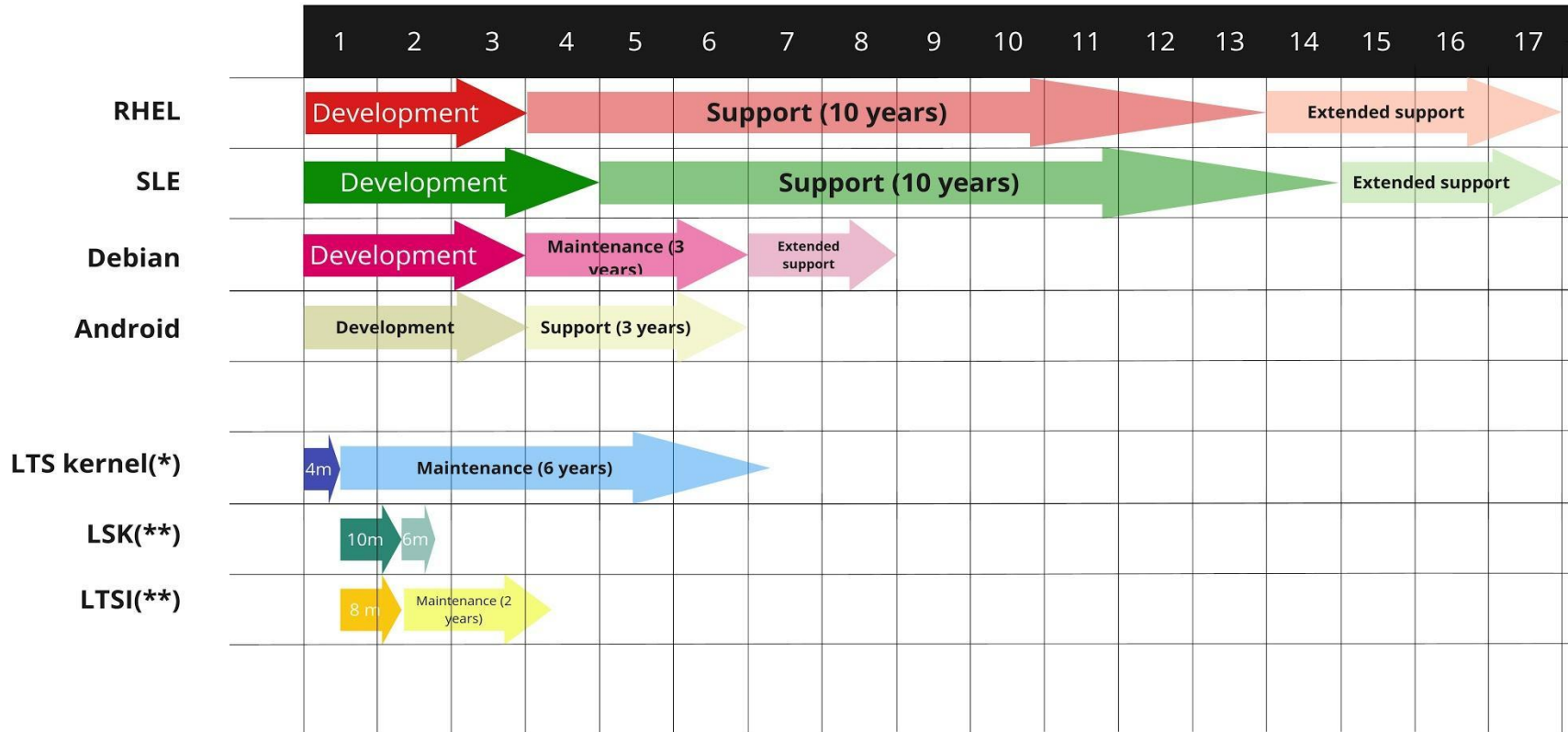
1. Maintenance/support: the current picture.
2. Kernel maintenance strategies for industrial grade.
3. Limits to the maintenance lifetime.
4. How can CIP achieve a longer lifetime?

# Maintenance/support: the current picture

# Embedded, Mobile, Enterprise (aprox.)

Product lifetime

Product



(\*) Assuming 2m on -next and 2m on mainline

(\*\*) "On top" of the (LTS) Linux Kernel



# CIP products



## Railway Control System

- 3 – 5 years development time
- 2 – 4 years customer specific extensions
- 1 year initial safety certifications / authorization
- 3 – 6 months safety certifications / authorization for follow-up releases (depending on amount of changes)
- 25 – 50 years product lifetime

# CIP products



## Power Plant Control System

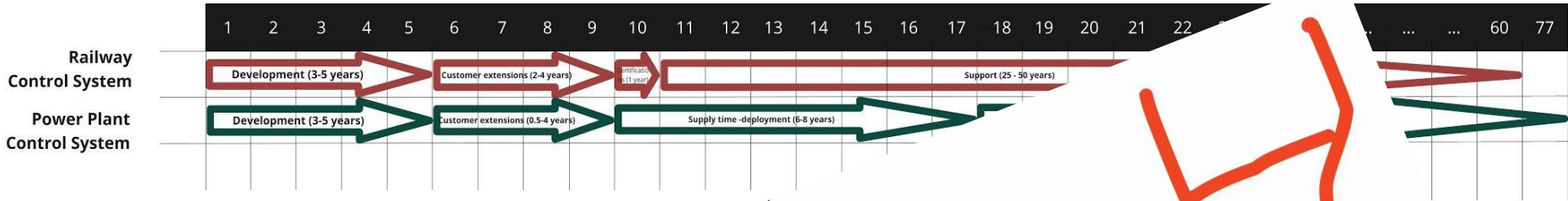
- 3 – 5 years development time
- 0.5 – 4 years customer specific extensions
- 6 - 8 years supply time.
- 15 years hardware maintenance after latest shipment
- 20 – 60 years product lifetime

# CIP products vs other industries

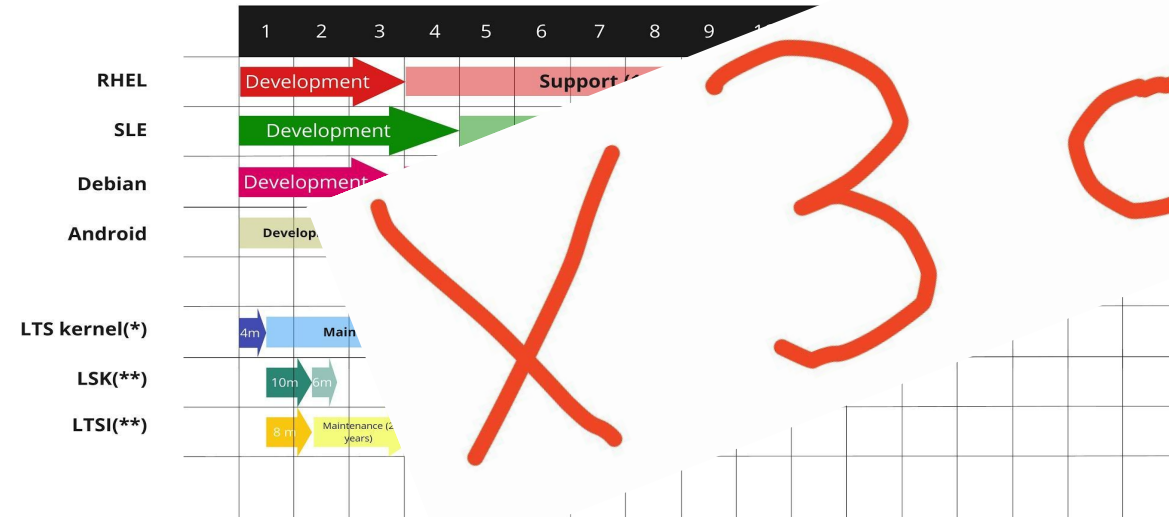


CIP Products

Years of maintenance / support



Product



(\*) Assuming 2m on -next and 2m on m.

(\*\*) "On top" of the (LTS) Linux Kernel

Codethink, are you sure you want to get  
into this? Really?

# Kernel maintenance strategies for industrial grade.

# Strategy 1

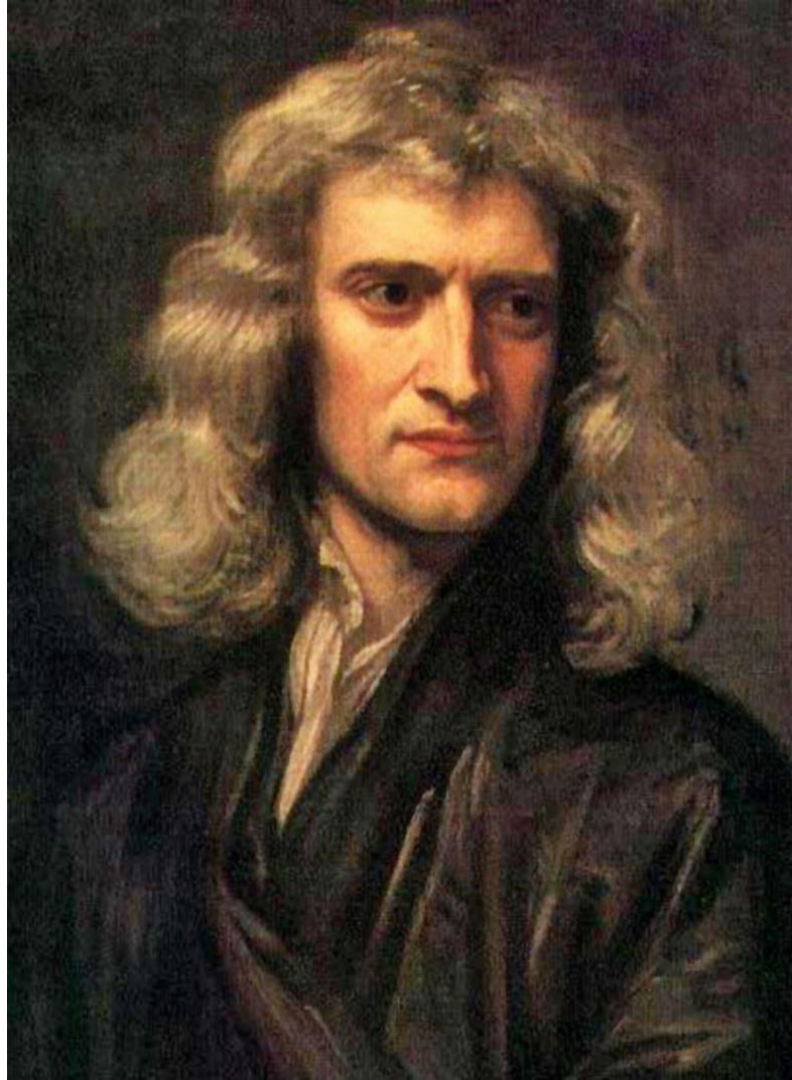


# Update!

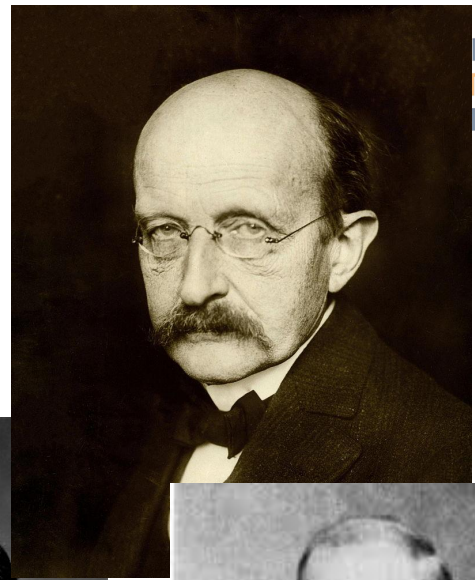
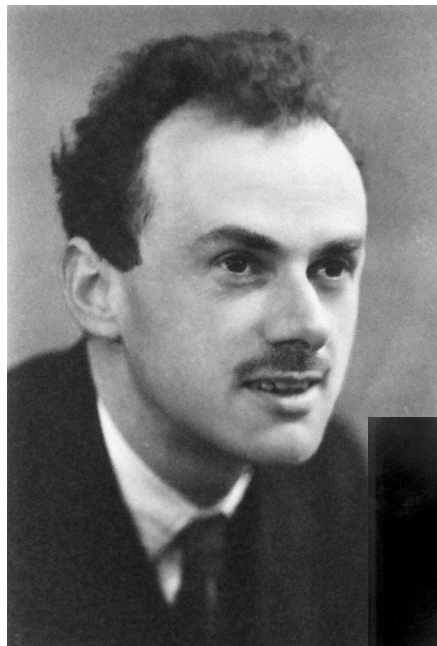
## Strategy 2

Extend current process:

SSSSS... LTS



# Strategy 3



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# Limits to the maintenance lifetime

# Limits to lifetime - 2038



- Linux represents “wall-clock” time as number of seconds since 1970.
- With 32-bit signed values, maximum possible time is in 2038.
- On 32-bit architectures, time types in uAPI and many internal APIs are 32-bit.
- On all architectures, time types in some internal APIs and filesystem formats are 32-bit.
- Needs changes in kernel, libc, other libraries, some applications.
  - Kernel and GNU libc changes in progress.
- Probably not backport-able.

# Limits to lifetime - hardware



- Support lifetime of most CPUs and SoCs is much less than 30 years
- Only most recent CIP kernel branch receives hardware support backports
- Some long-lived systems might require replacement of the Linux-based component - both hardware and kernel

# Limits to lifetime - software

- Kernel internal APIs and their implementations change over time, sometimes dramatically
- Bug fixes may depend on those interface or implementation changes
- Backporting bug fixes from mainline to an older branch therefore becomes more difficult over time

# How can CIP achieve a longer lifetime?

# A longer lifetime - scope



- Scope of maintenance is based on needs of members
- Most architectures, drivers, filesystems, etc. are not used and their bugs can be ignored
- Greatly reduces effort to backport and review fixes when a branch is only maintained by CIP

# A longer lifetime - fewer fixes needed



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- Most important bugs are found and fixed quickly
- Number of bugs in a stable branch reduces over time, so does rate of fixes
- Difficulty of backporting fixes is counterbalanced by lower rate of fixes to handle
- Obscure bugs without security impact may not need fixing

# A longer lifetime - collaboration



- CIP won't be a vendor providing support to customers
- Members' developers will take over maintenance, addressing own needs but sharing the work
- Lifetime of each kernel branch will be determined by the interest and capability of members



Thanks.

Questions?

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Event: ELCE

Schedule: 24th October 2017

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