

Dynamic Binary Translator & Randomized Instruction-Set Emulation

2011-07-12

SoC 최적화연구실

권용인

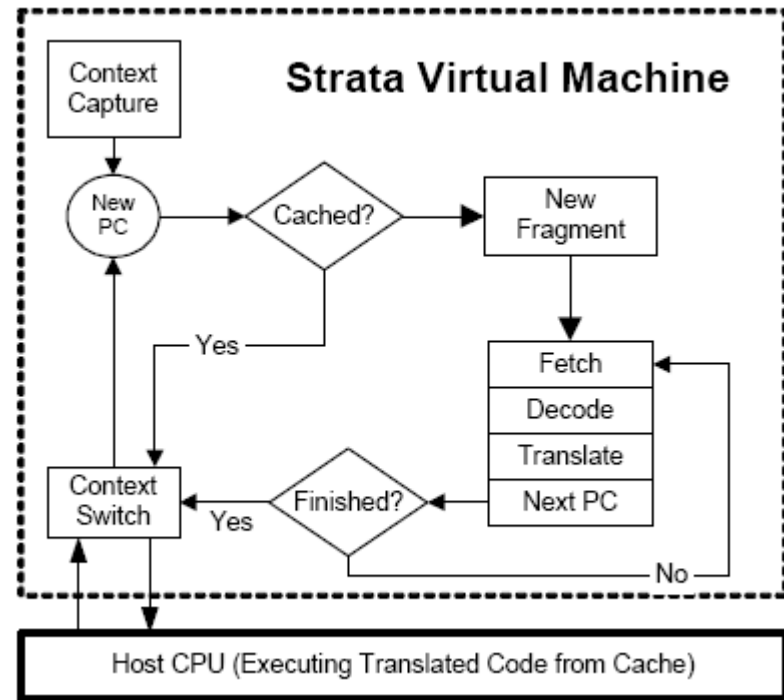
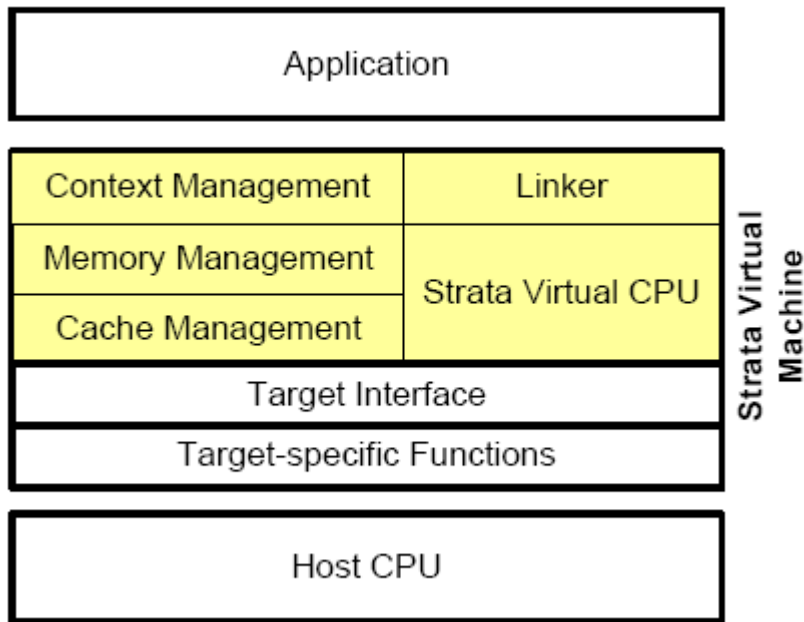


Introduction

- Dynamic Binary Translation (Software Dynamic Translation) is the alteration of a running program to achieve a specific objective.
 - Shade [Cmelik and Keppel 1994]
 - Embra [Witchel and Rosenblum 1996]
 - Dynamo [Bala et al. 2000]
 - Strata [Kevin Scott and Jack Davidson 2002]
- virtualize aspects of the host execution environment by interposing a layer of software between program and CPU.

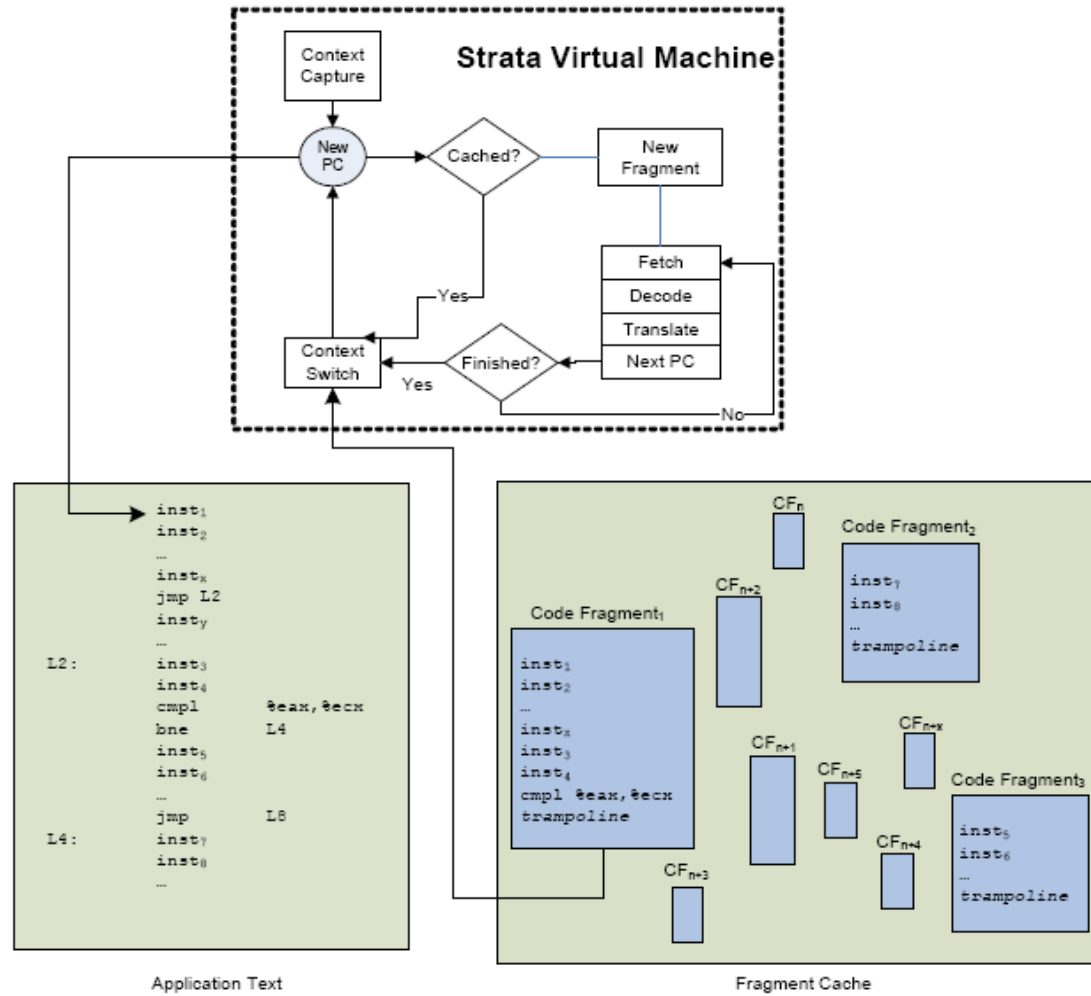
STRATA

3



STRATA

4



Performance of Strata

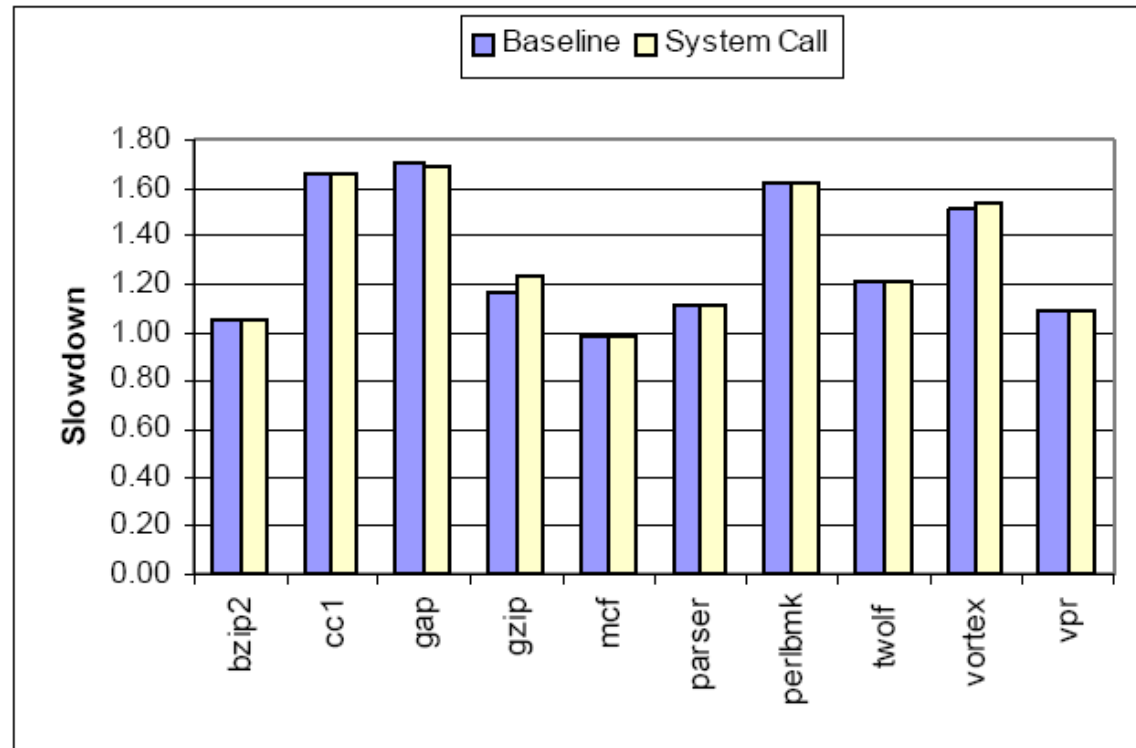
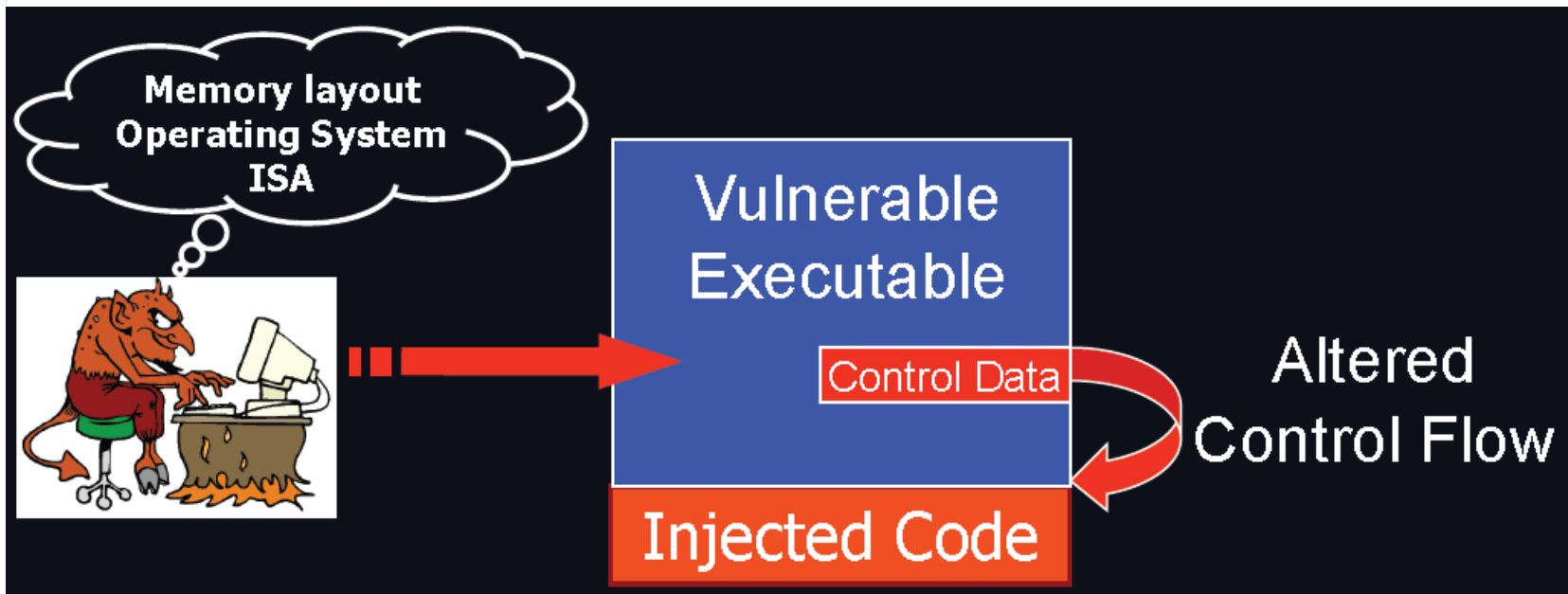


Figure 2. Performance of Strata-based system call monitor.

Code-injection attack

- In 2004, the Department of Homeland Security reported 323 buffer overflow vulnerabilities
- The most common attack : code-injection attack



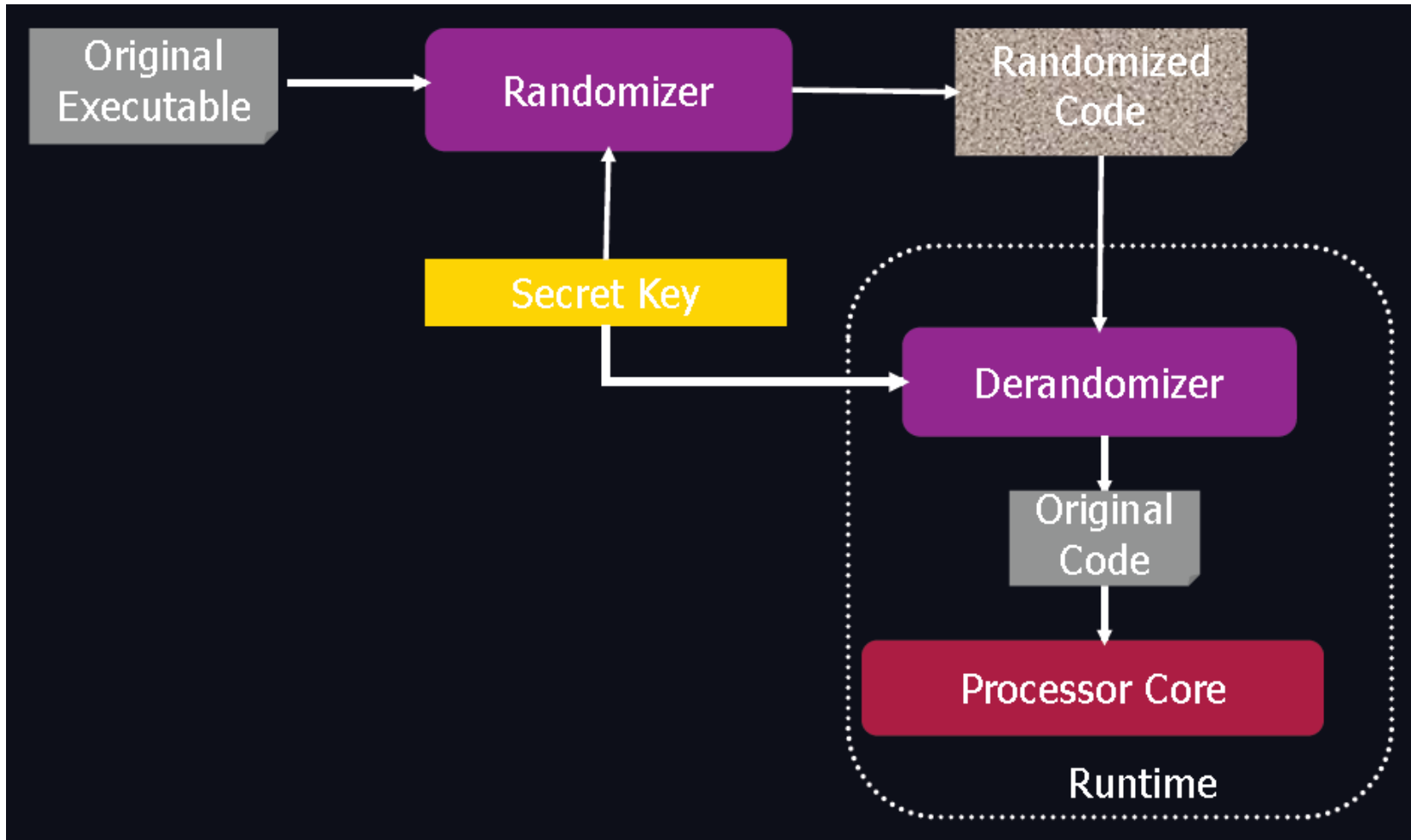
RISE

7

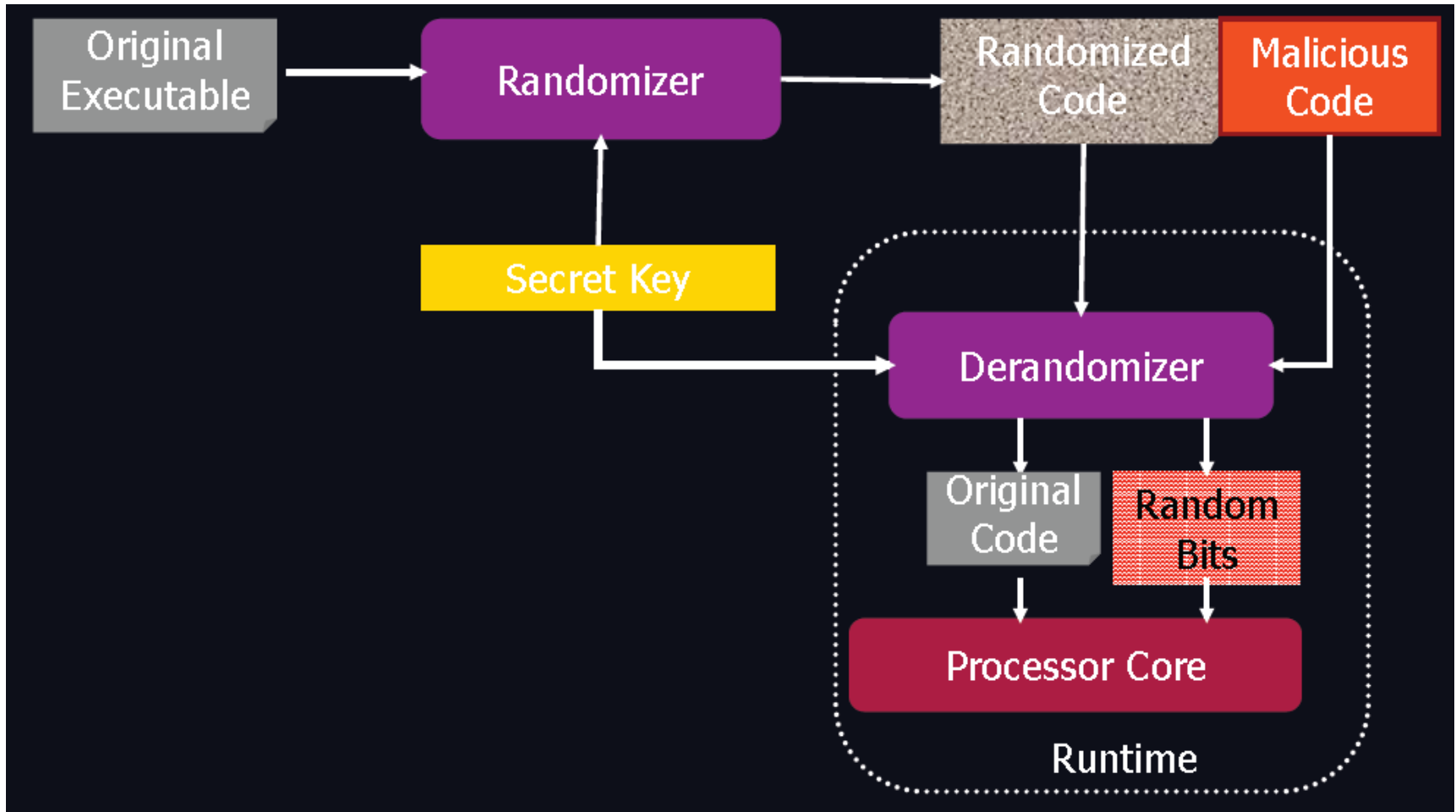


- ❑ Randomized Instruction-Set Emulation(RISE)
- ❑ A theoretically strong approach to defending against any type of code-injection attack
- ❑ Create and use a process-specific instruction set created by a randomization algorithm
- ❑ Code injected by attacker will be invalid

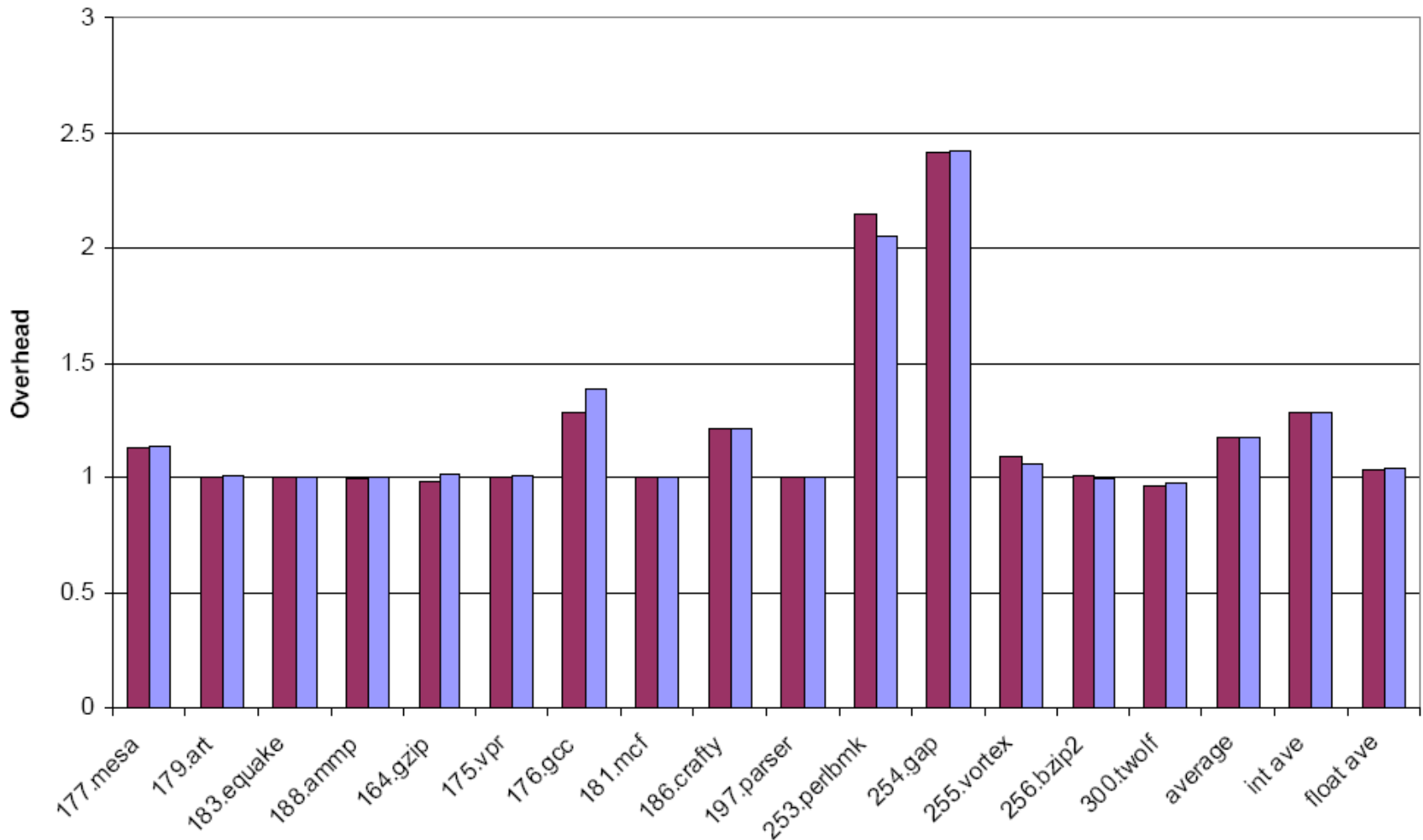
RISE using STRATA



RISE Defuses Injected Code



Performance of RISE using STRATA



Overhead of RISE using STRATA

Table 2: Disk image overhead (Kilobytes).

	BIND				Apache			
	Native	SDT-only	SDT-based ISR	SDT-based ISR Expansion	Native	SDT-only	SDT-based ISR	SDT-based ISR Expansion
Disk image	1811	1872	2731	1.51x	916	987	1617	1.77x
text	1786	1838	2690	1.51x	875	939	1566	1.79x
data	23	28	32	1.39x	34	39	43	1.26x
bss	13	32	41	3.15x	166	186	194	1.17x

Future work

12

- Dynamic Binary Translation on mobile devices
- Secure execution on mobile devices
- Minimize disk overhead of RISE on mobile devices
- Maximize performance of RISE on mobile devices