

zpoline: a system call hook mechanism based on binary rewriting

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System Call

- System calls are the primary interface for user-space programs to communicate with OS kernels

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User-space program

System Call

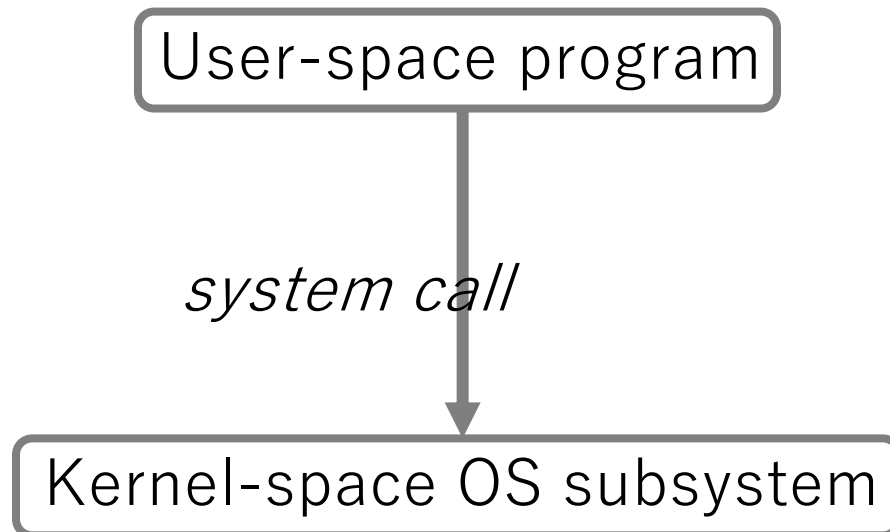
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Kernel-space OS subsystem

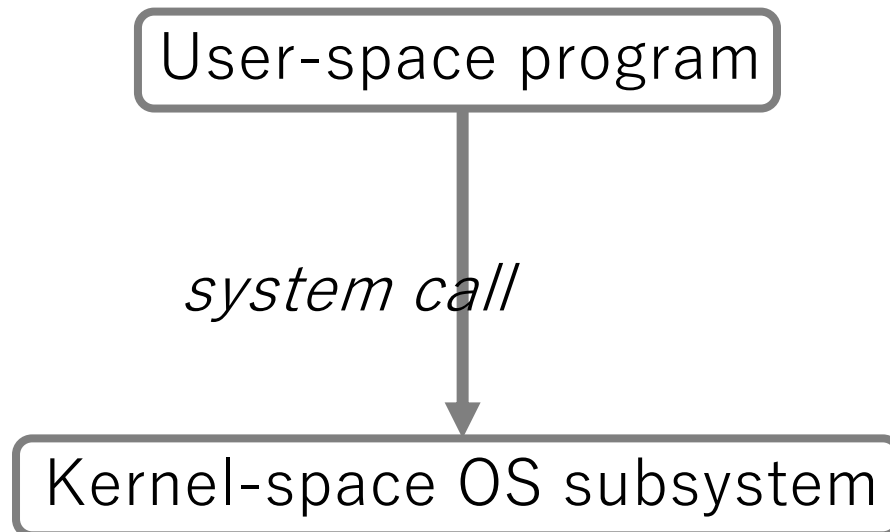
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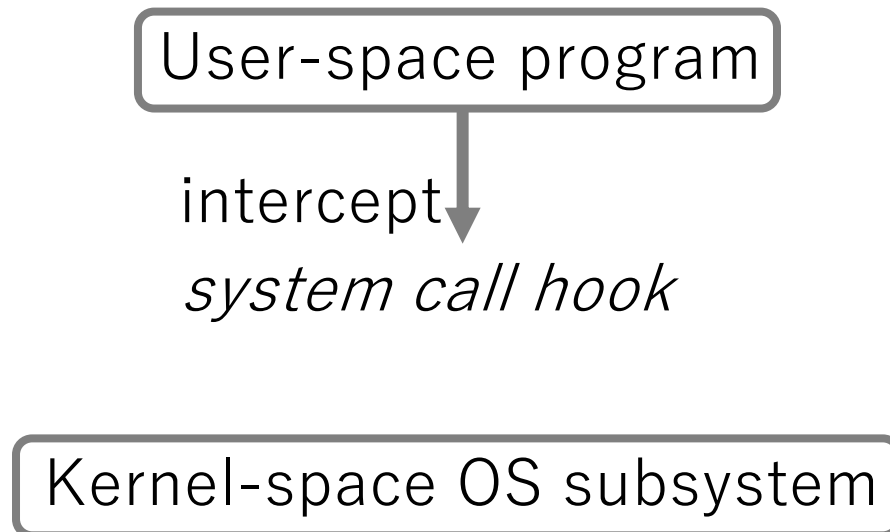
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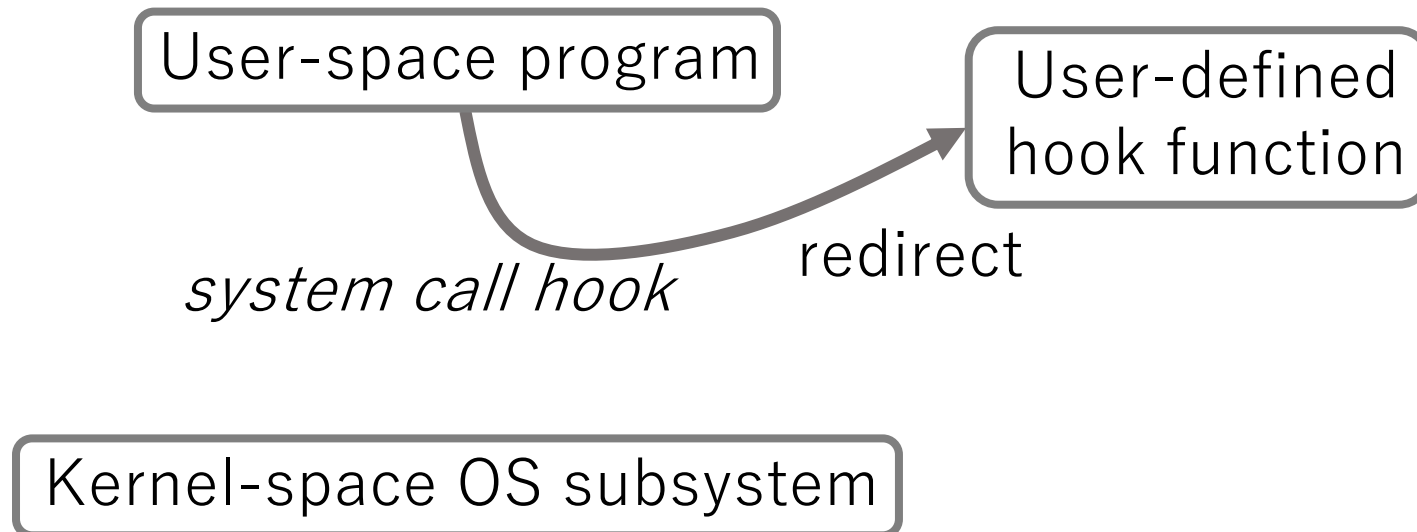
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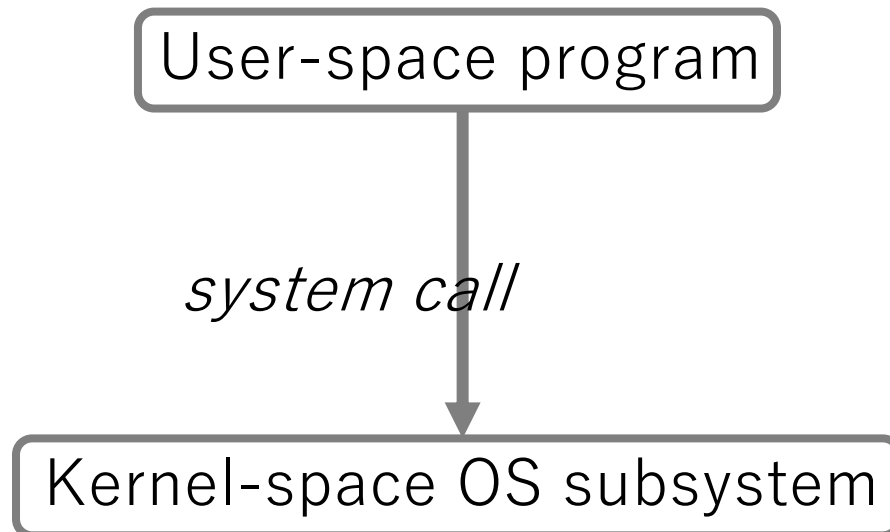
System Call Hook

- System calls are the primary interface for user-space programs to communicate with OS kernels
- A system call hook mechanism intercepts a system call, and redirects the execution to a user-defined hook function



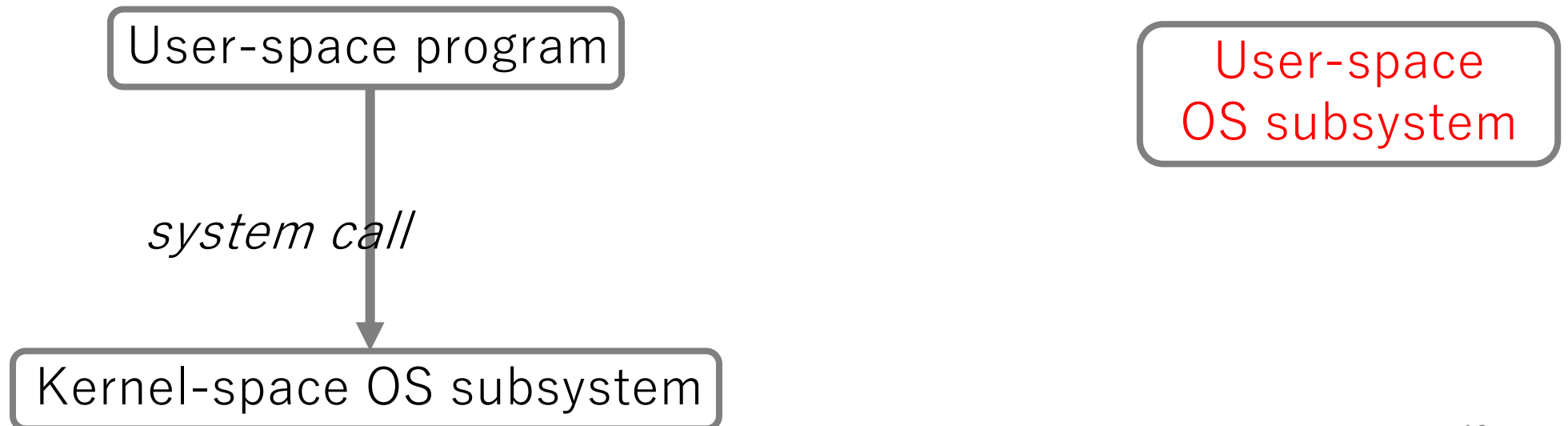
Motivating Use Case

- System call hook mechanisms allow us to transparently apply user-space OS subsystems to existing applications



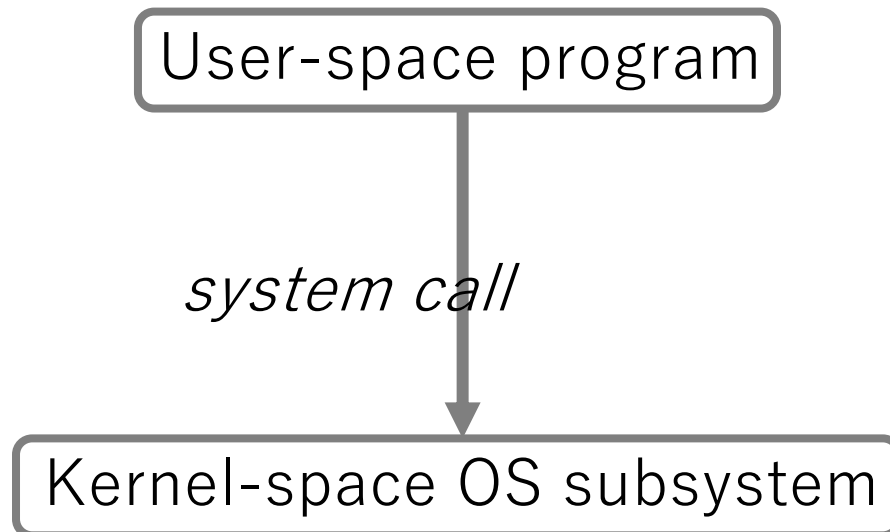
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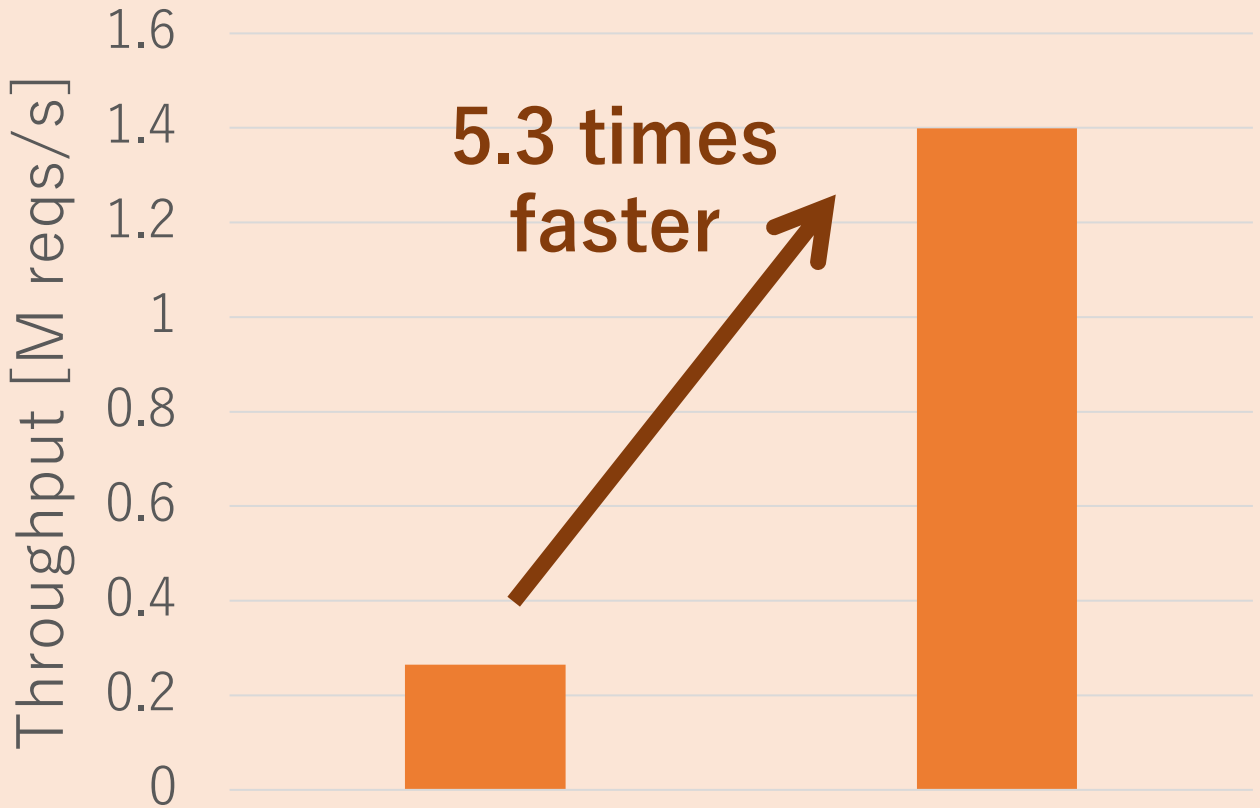


User-space
OS subsystem

Highly performant

Motivating Use Case

TCP ping-pong performance



Linux TCP stack lwIP on DPDK = user-space network stack

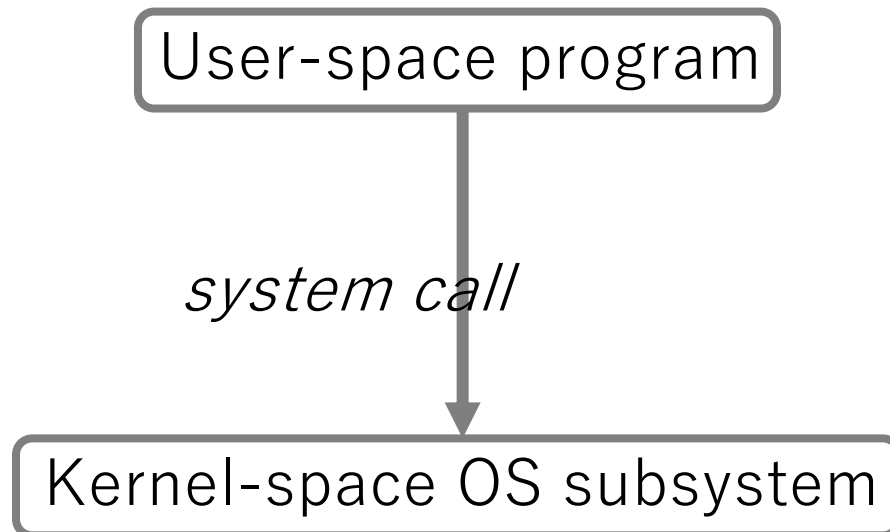
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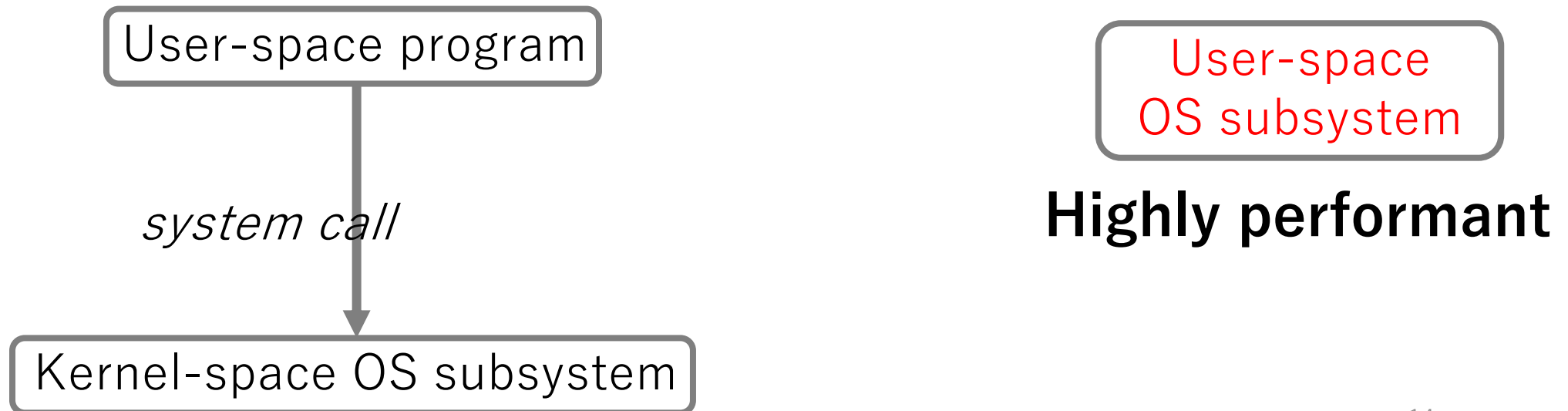
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Modified
User-space program

Specific API

User-space
OS subsystem

We need to change the program

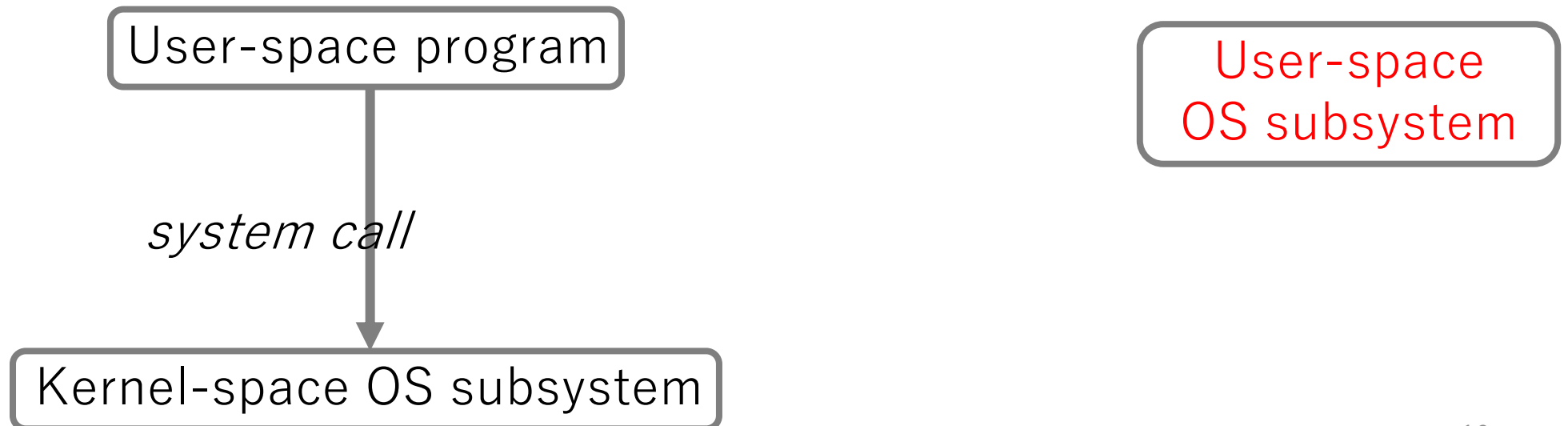
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Kernel-space OS subsystem

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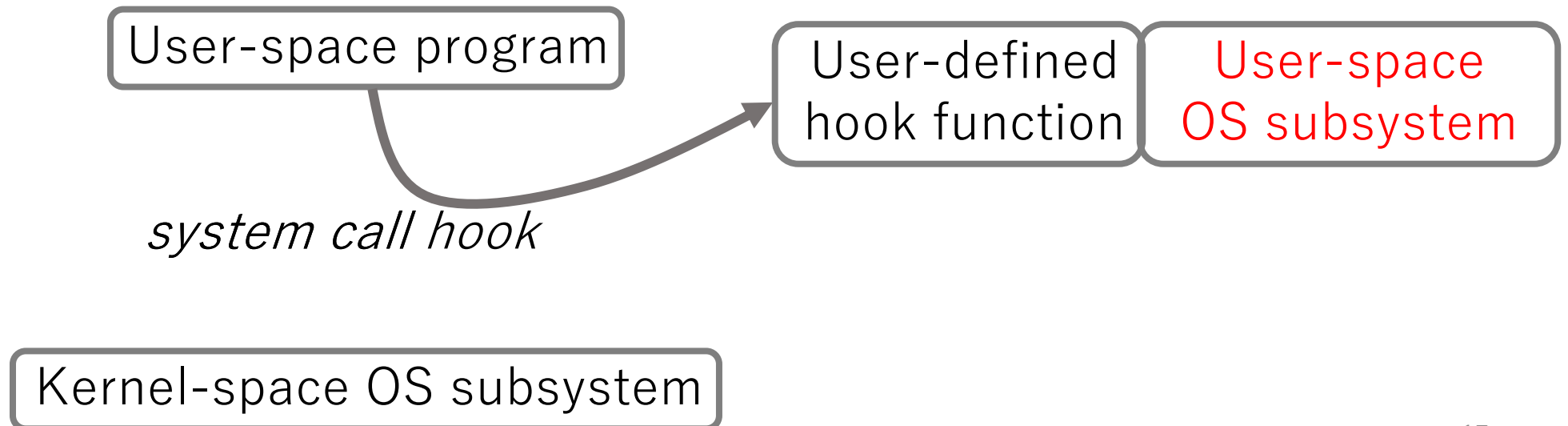
If we use a system call hook mechanism, ...



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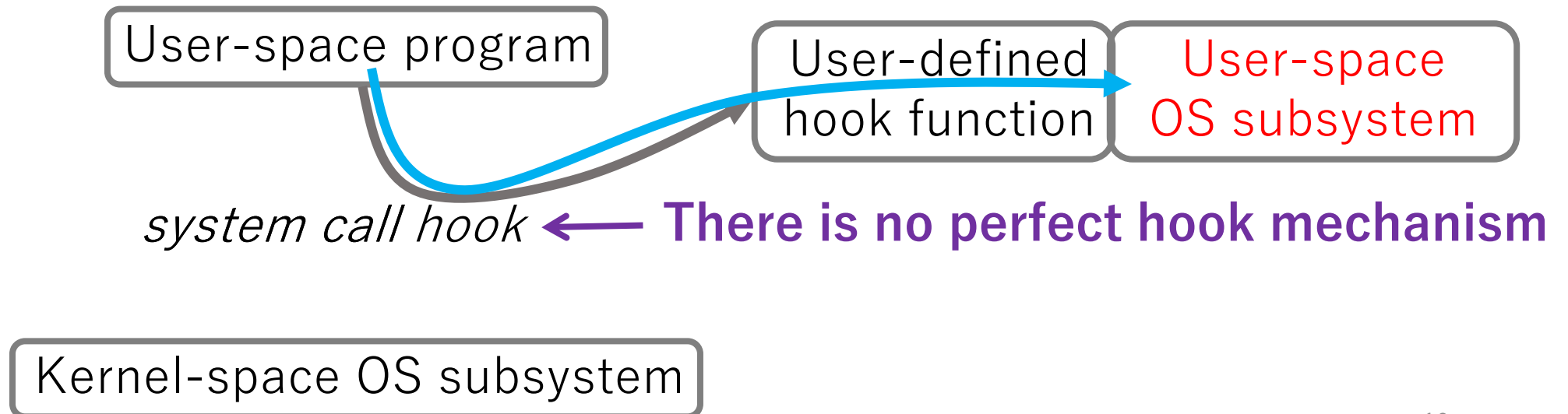
Kernel-space OS subsystem

Problem

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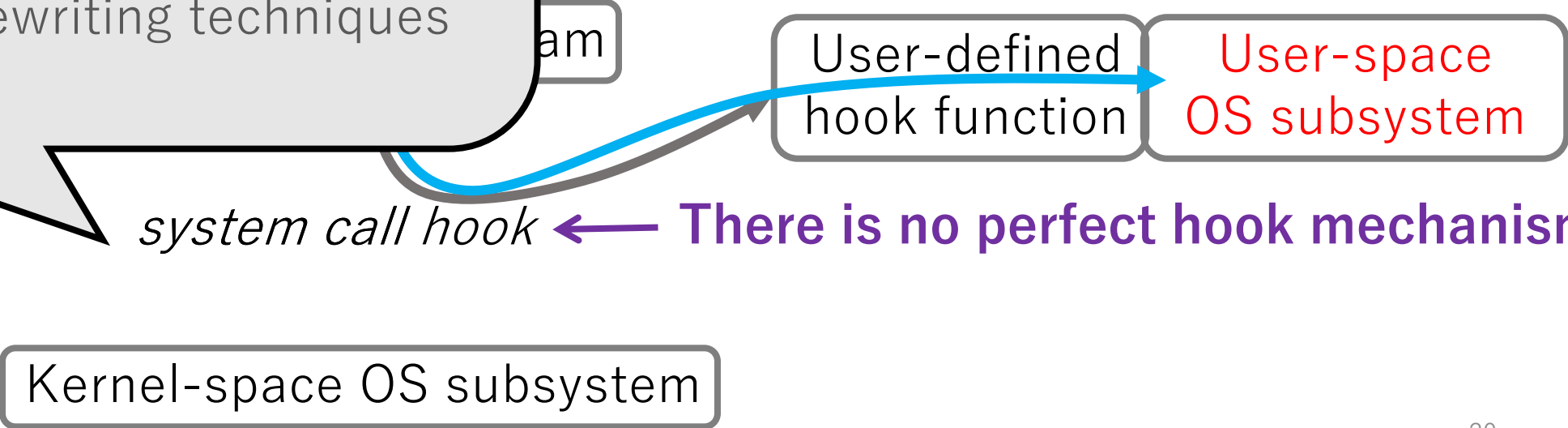
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- ptrace
- int3 signaling technique
- Syscall User Dispatch (SUD)
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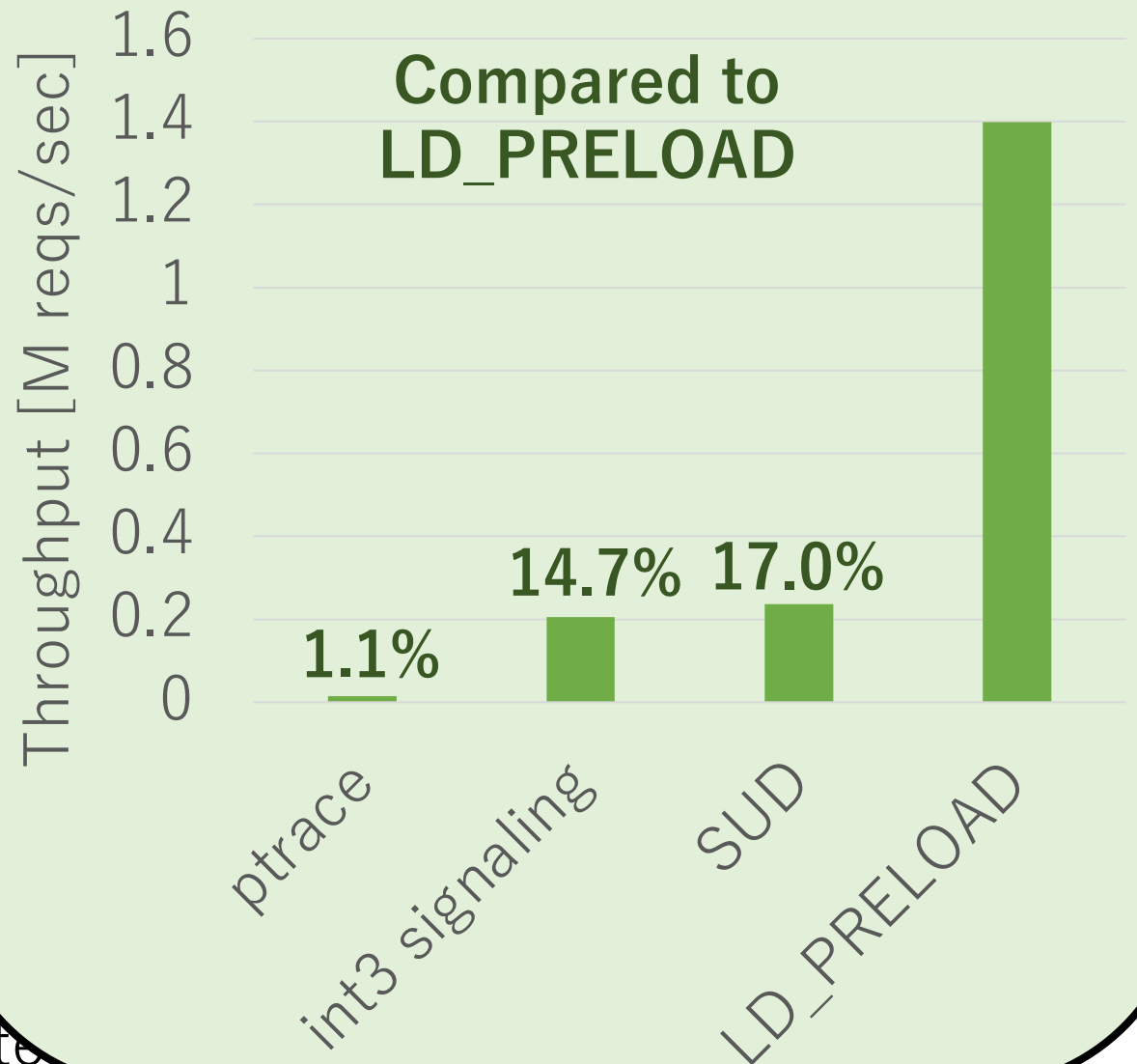
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Kernel-space OS subsystem

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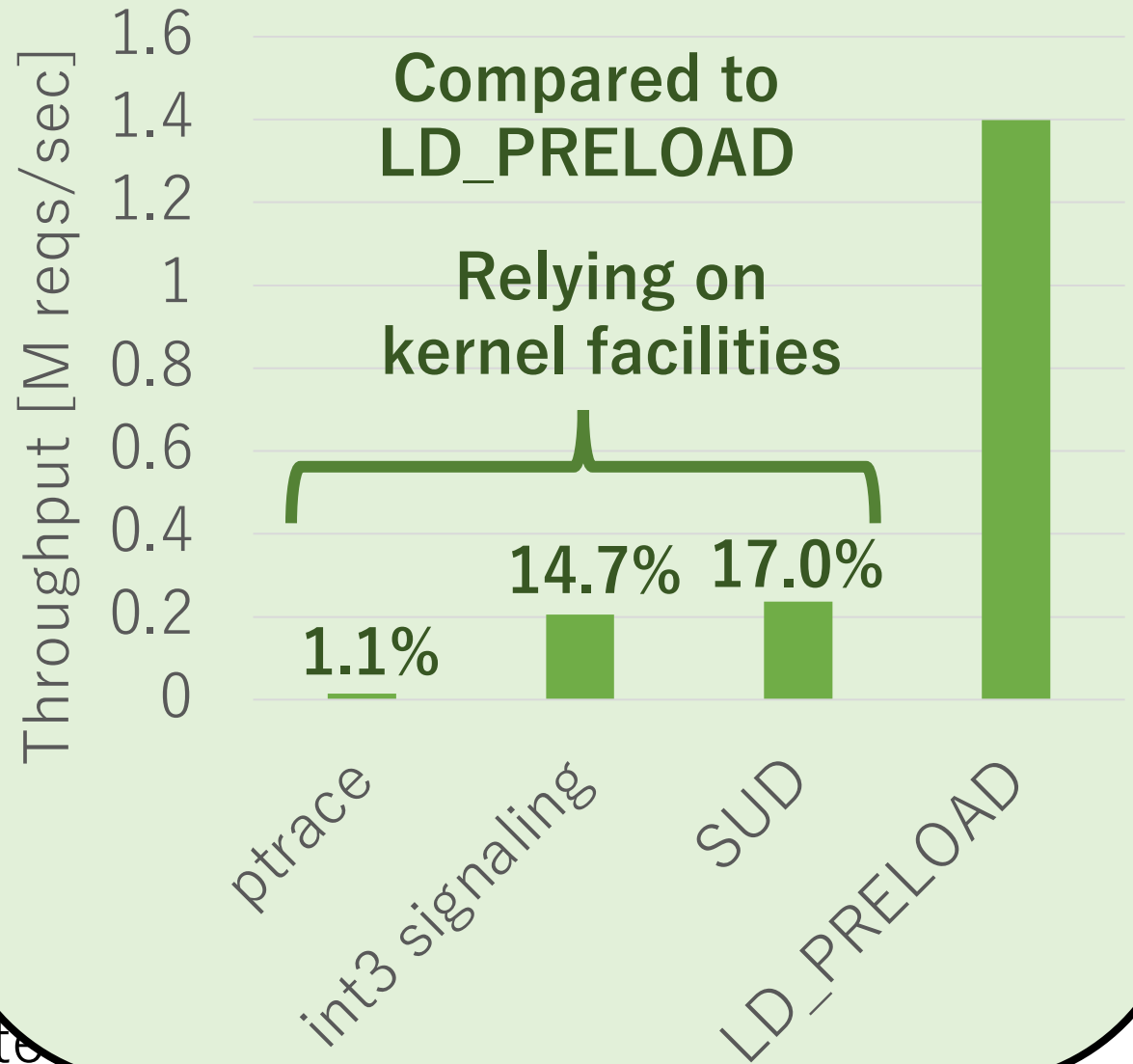
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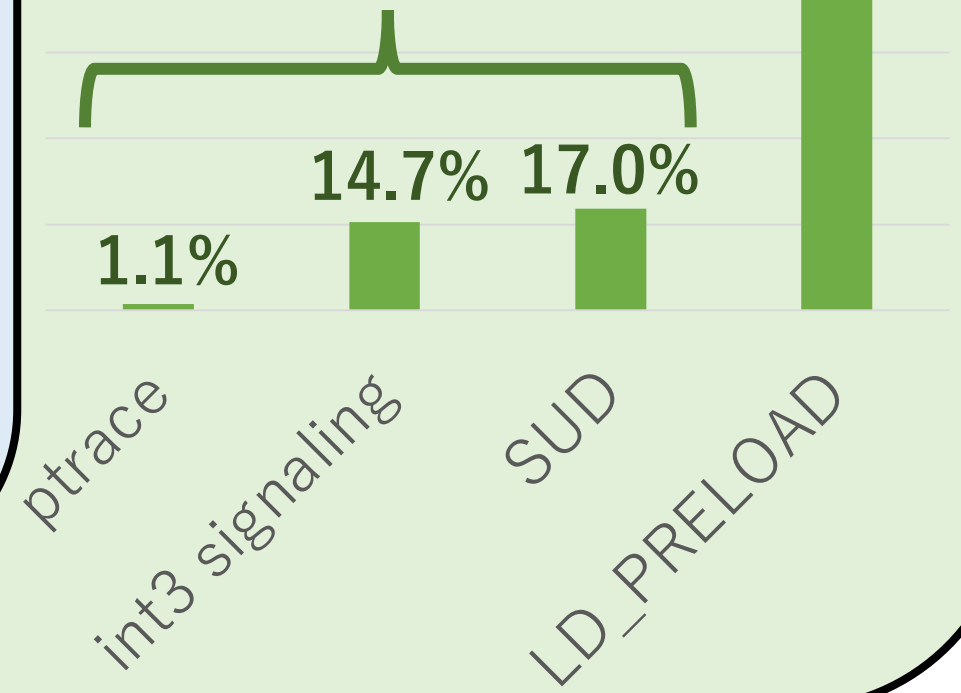
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- ptrace
 - overhead: process scheduling between the tracer and tracee processes

lwIP on DPDK : TCP ping-pong

Compared to
LD_PRELOAD

Relying on
kernel facilities



Kernel-space OS subsystems

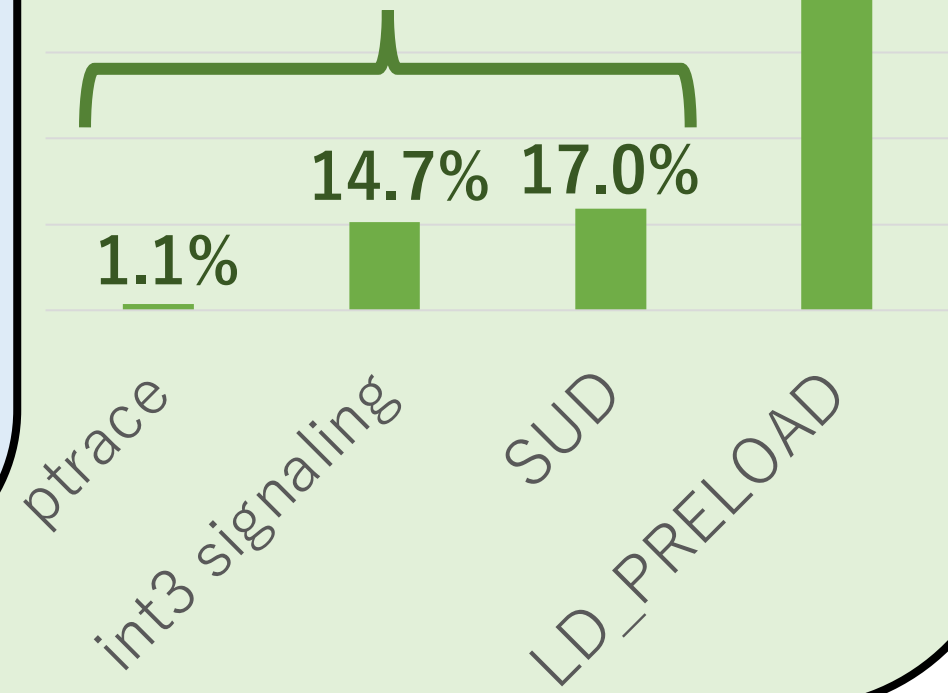
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- int3 signaling / SUD
 - overhead: context manipulation for a signal() handler (SIGINT/SIGSYS)

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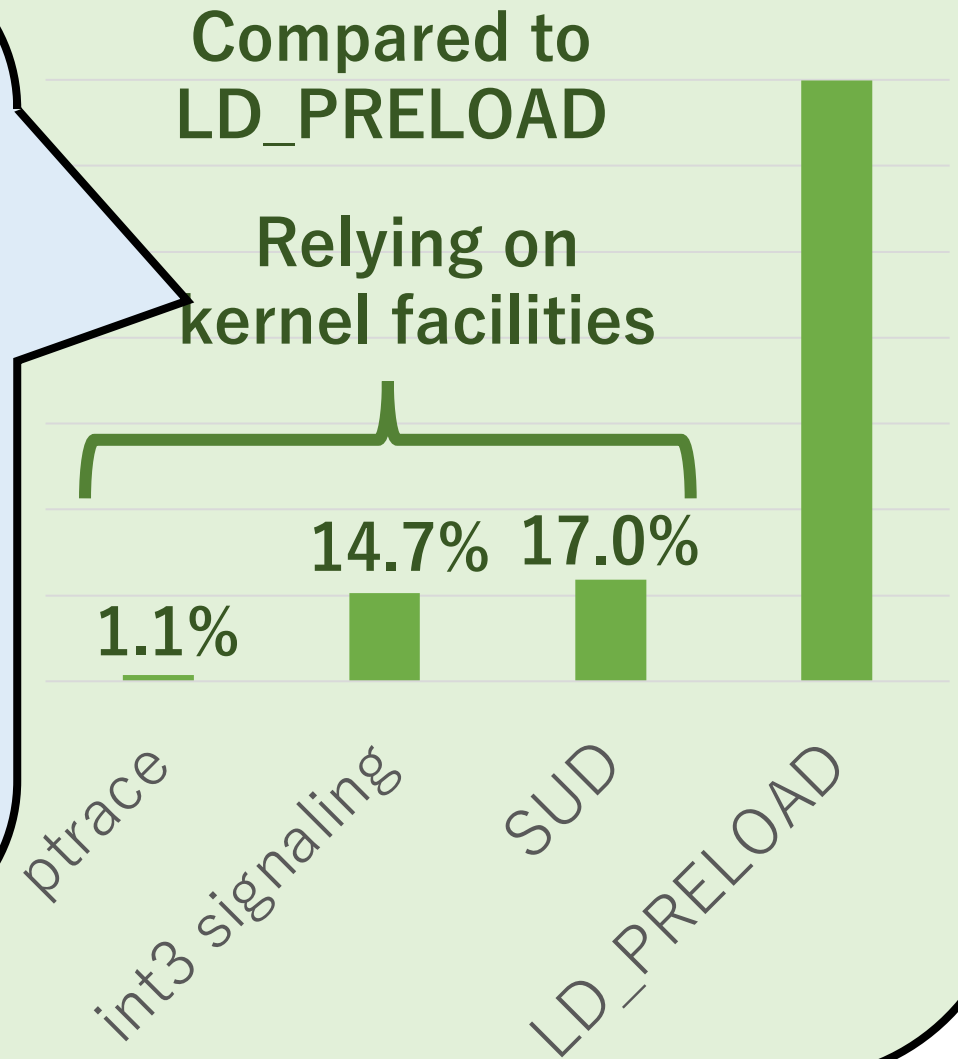


Kernel-space OS subsystems

Problem

- ptrace
 - overhead: process scheduling between the tracer and tracee processes
- int3 signaling / SUD
 - overhead: context manipulation for a signal() handler (SIGINT/SIGSYS)
- LD_PRELOAD just replaces function calls, therefore, it is fast

lwIP on DPDK : TCP ping-pong

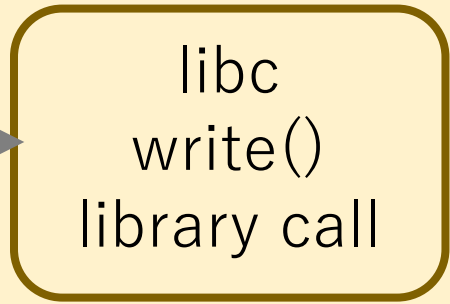


Kernel-space OS subsystems

Problem

- ptrace
 - over the
- int3 s
 - over a s
- LD_P
funct

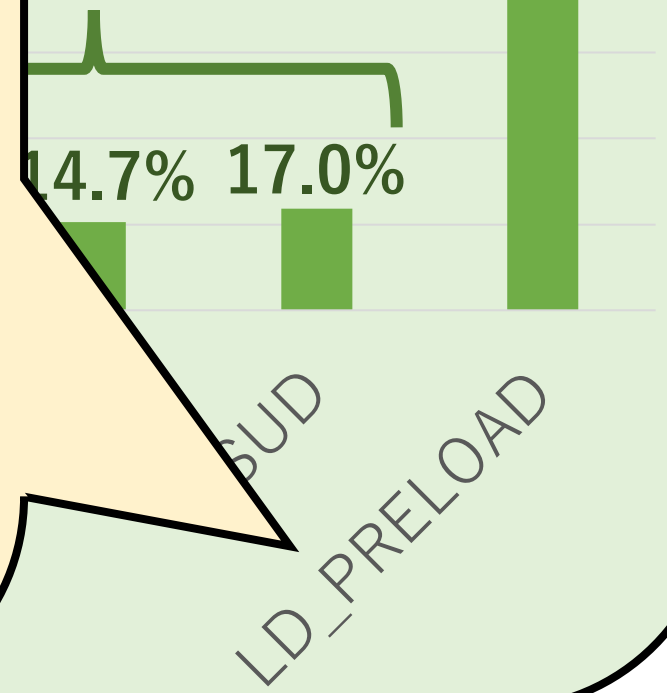
```
app_function(...)  
{  
    ...  
    write(...) →  
    ...  
}
```



WORK : TCP ping-pong

Compared to
PRELOAD

relying on
kernel facilities



Problem

- ptrace
- overlapped the
- int3 signal
- overlapped a signal
- LD_PRELOAD function

```
app_function(...)  
{  
    ...  
    write(...)  
    ...  
}
```

function call replacement

libc
write()
library call

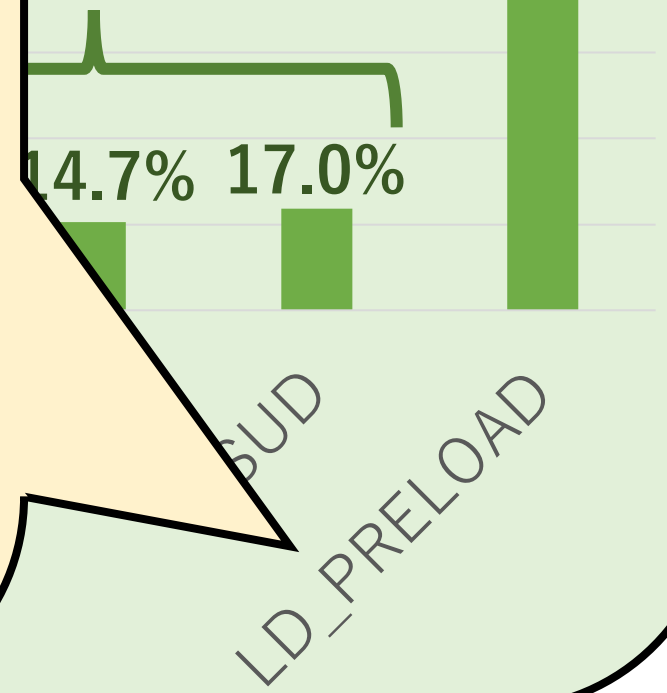
User-defined
write()
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LD_PRELOAD

WORK : TCP ping-pong

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Prob

- ptrac
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- int3 s
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```

app_function(...)
{
    ...
    special_write(...)
    ...
}

```

libc
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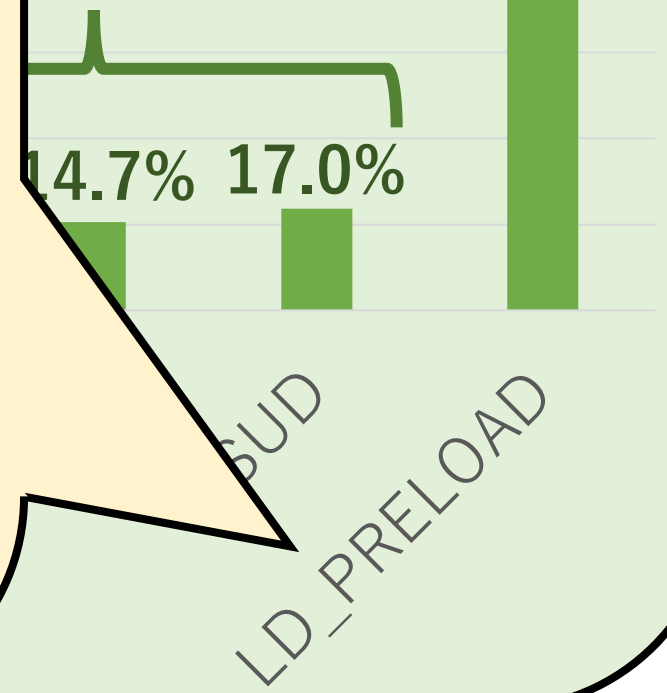
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...  
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{
```

```
asm volatile (  
    trigger  
    write syscall  
)
```

```
}
```

libc
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library call

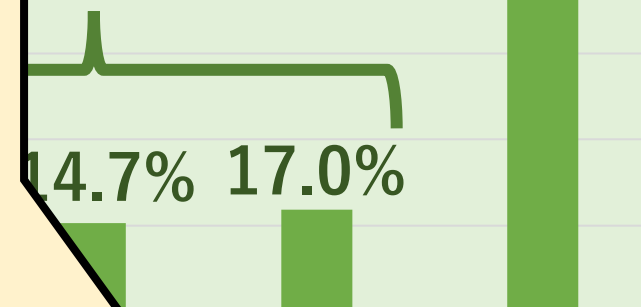
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LD_PRELOAD

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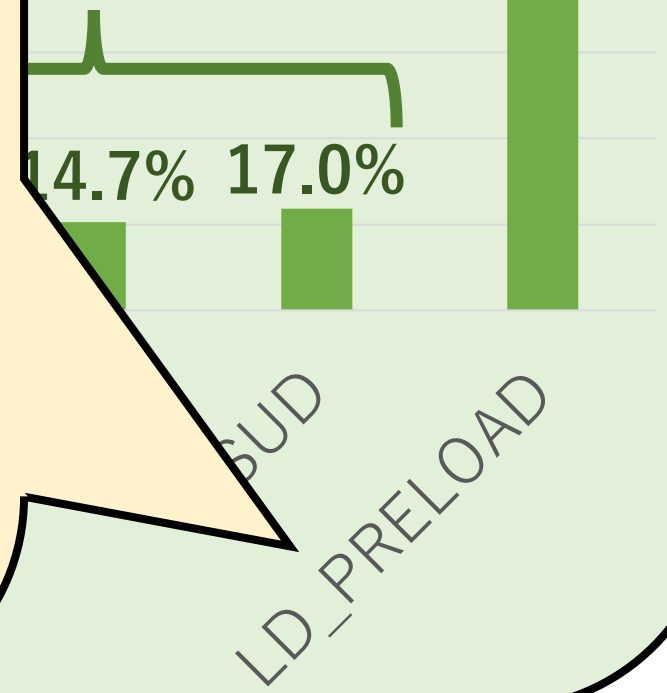
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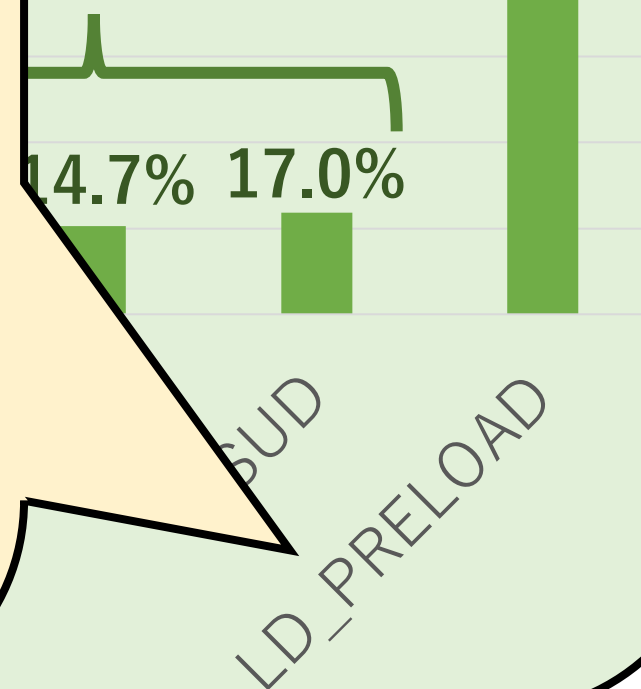
User-defined
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Hook is not applied LD_PRELOAD

Hook : TCP ping-pong

Compared to
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because names
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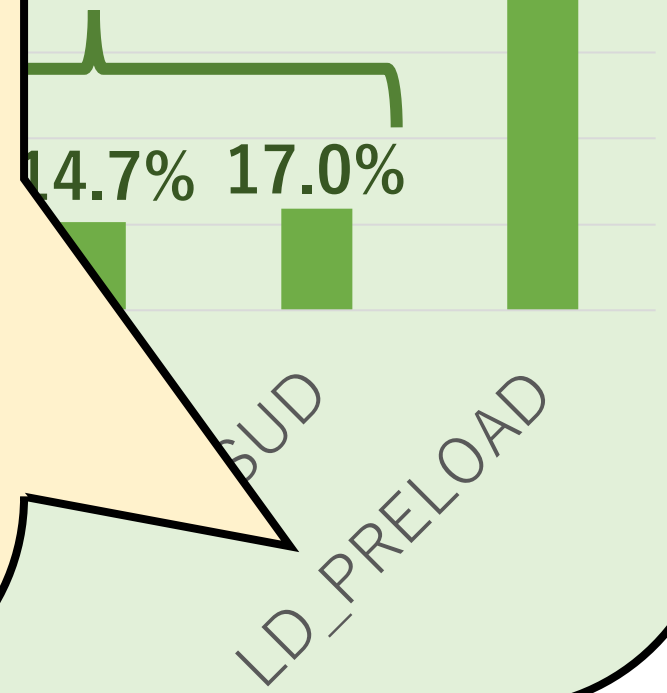
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We see this case in glibc often

```
app_function(...)
{
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```
...
special_write(...)
...
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libc
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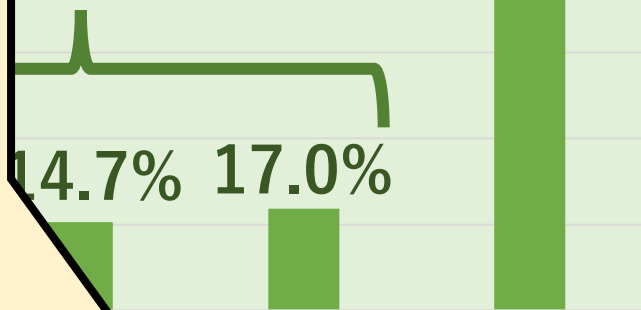
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Work : TCP ping-pong

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LD_PRELOAD

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... allow us to transparently apply to existing applications

hook mechanism, ...

user-space program is necessary

system call hook

User-defined
hook function

User-space
OS subsystem

Kernel-space OS subsystem

There is no perfect hook mechanism

Problem

Existing Mechanisms

- **High performance penalty**
- int3 sig technique
- Syscall User Dispatch (UD)
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- Binary rewriting techniques
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Existing Mechanisms

- ... technique
- into ... (D)
- Syscall User Dispatch (SUD)
- ... trick
- Binary ... techniques
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- ...

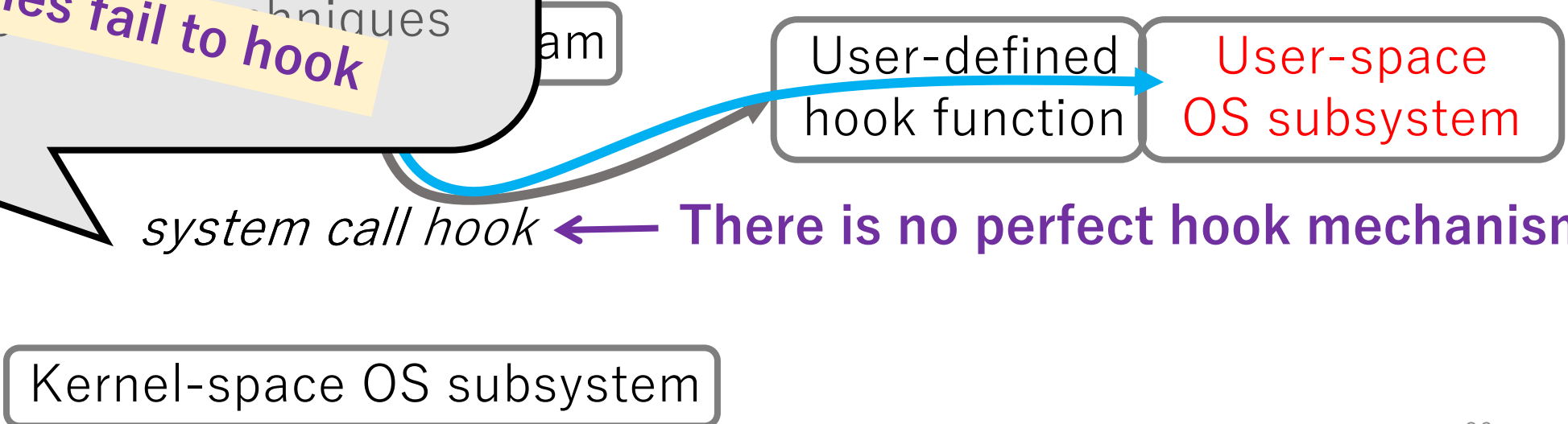
High performance penalty

Sometimes fail to hook

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There is no perfect hook mechanism

Problem → **Applicability of user-space OS subsystems has been limited regardless of their benefits**

Existing Mechanisms

- High performance penalty
- Syscall User Dispatch (UD)
- PRELOAD trick
- Binary techniques
- ...

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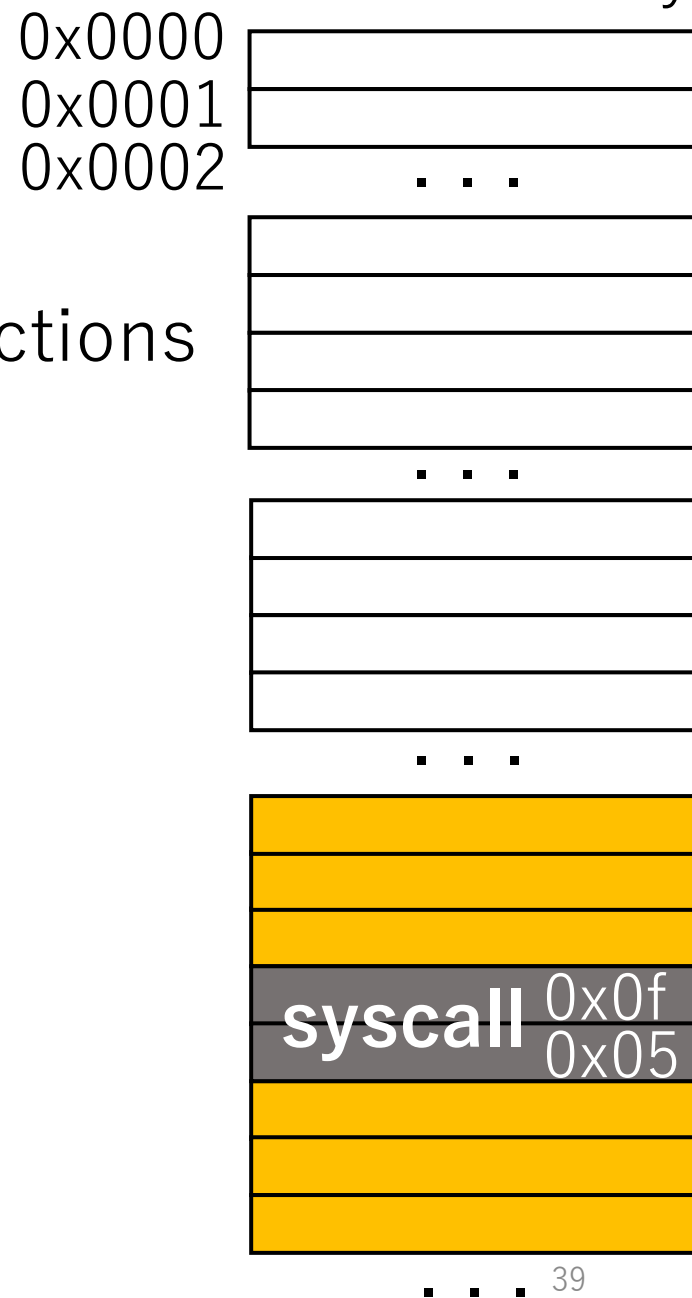
Contribution

- zpoline: a system call hook mechanism for x86-64 CPUs
 - based on binary rewriting
 - free from the drawbacks of the pervious mechanisms
- This work addresses a challenge that is specific to binary rewriting approaches

Virtual Memory

Binary Rewriting Approach

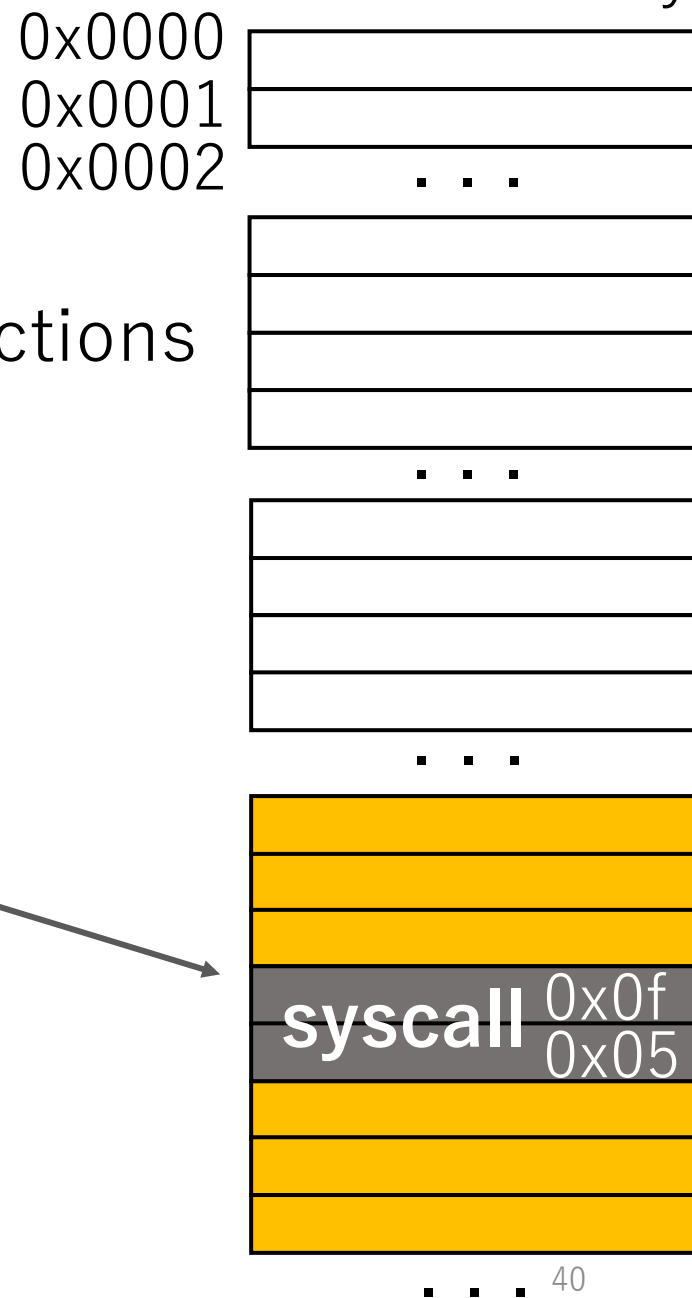
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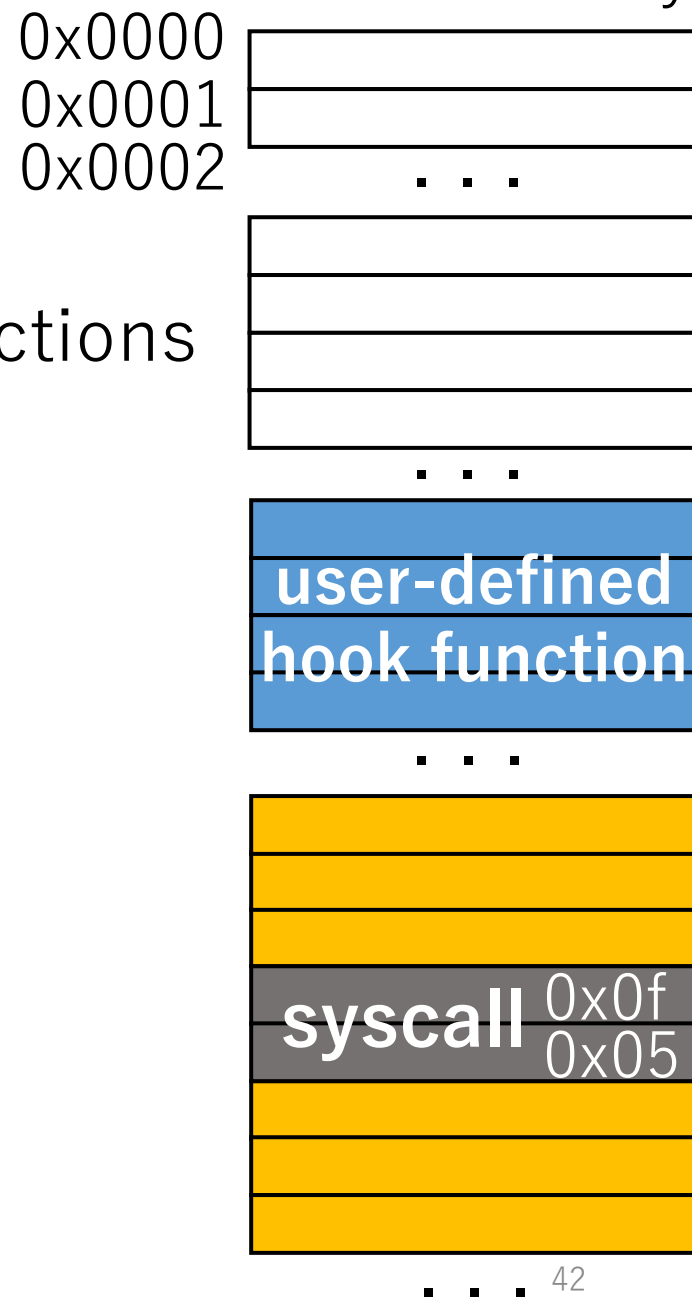
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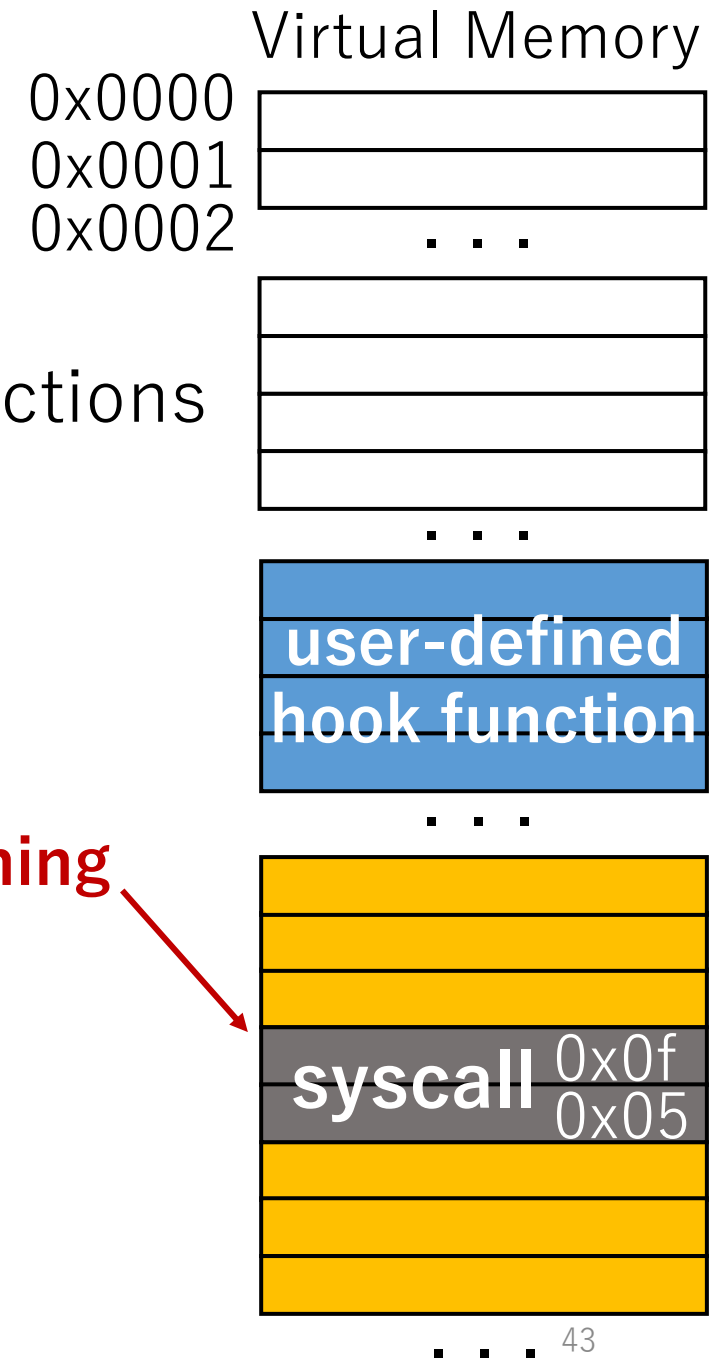
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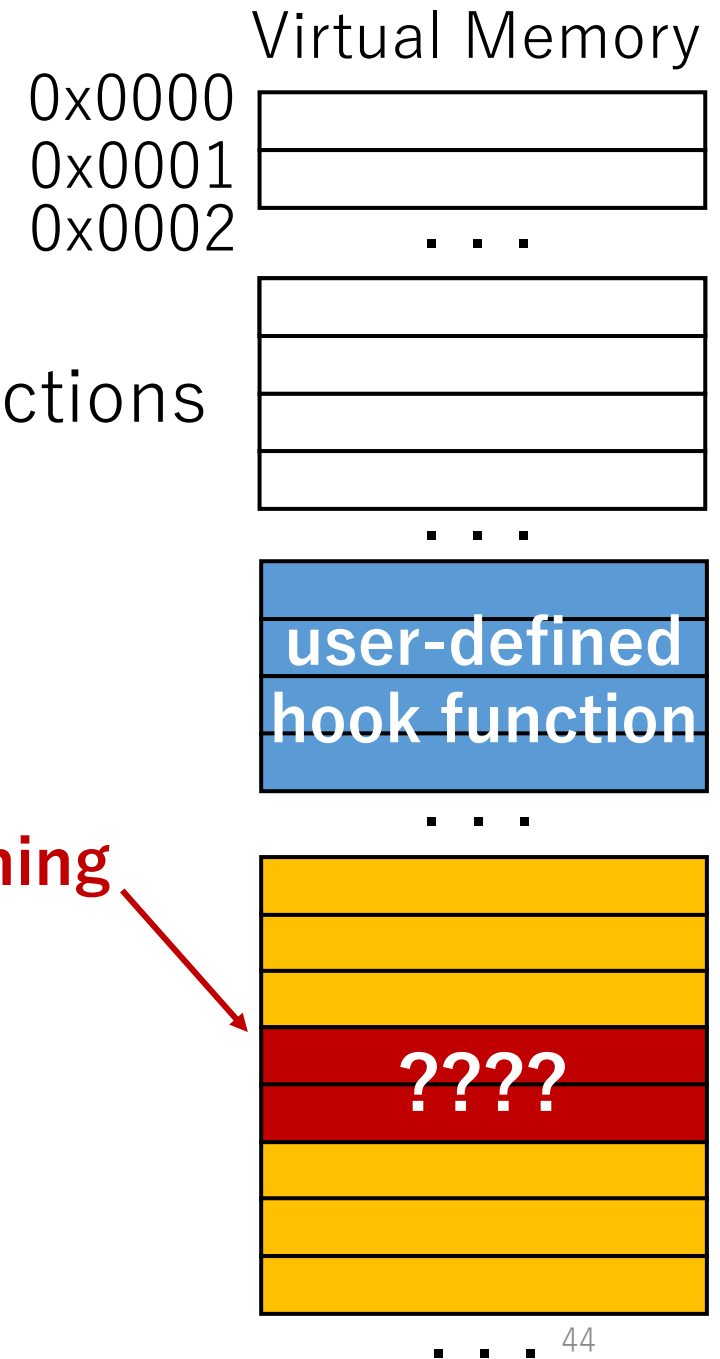
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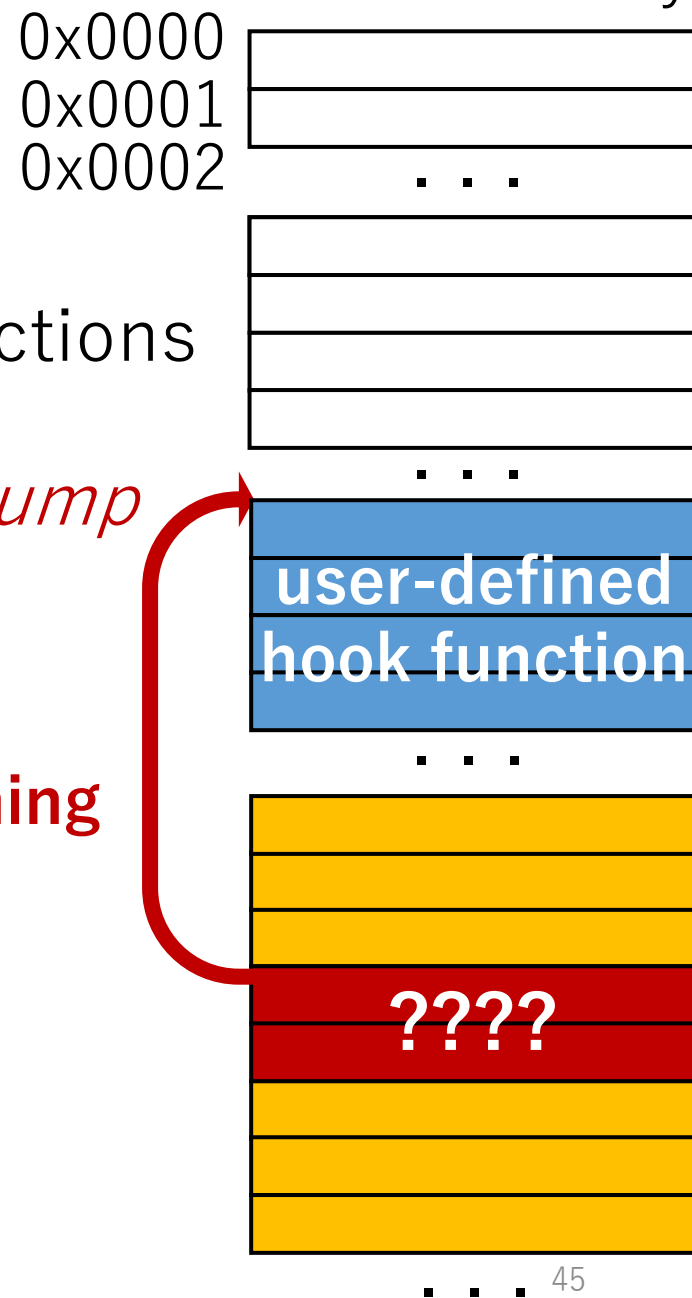
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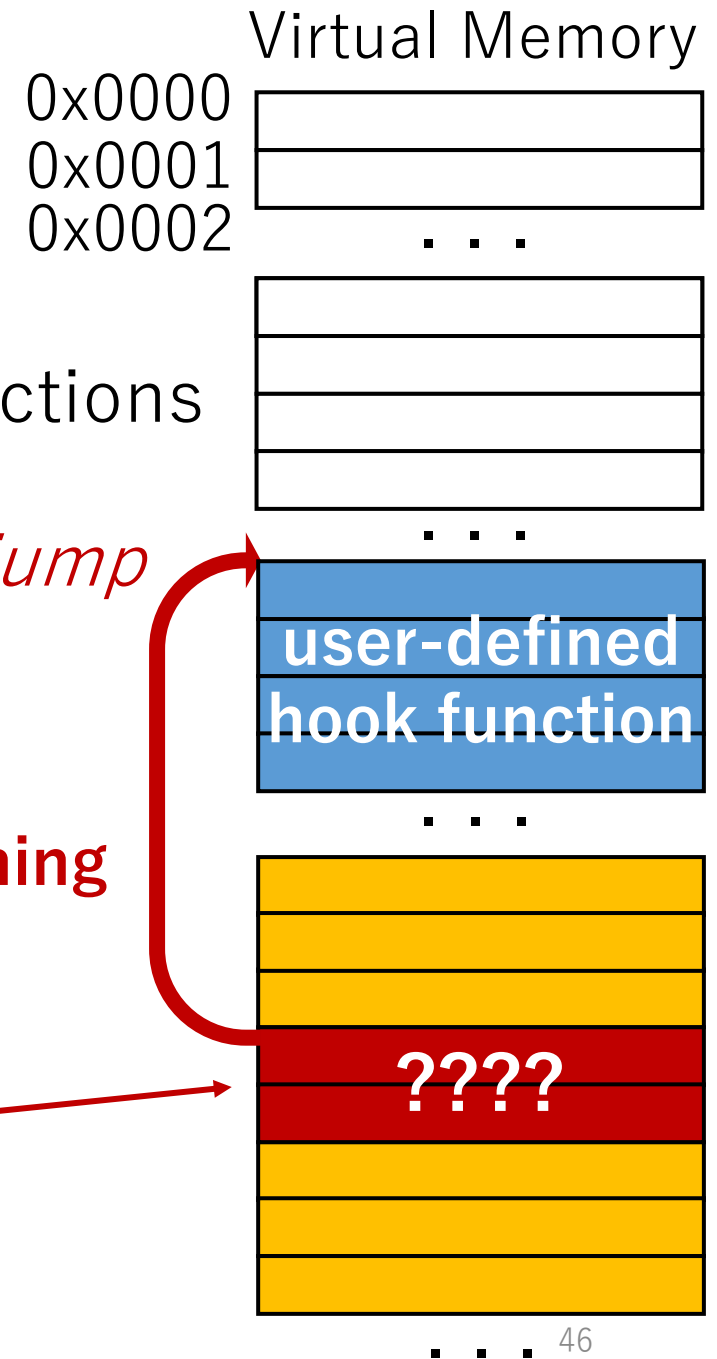
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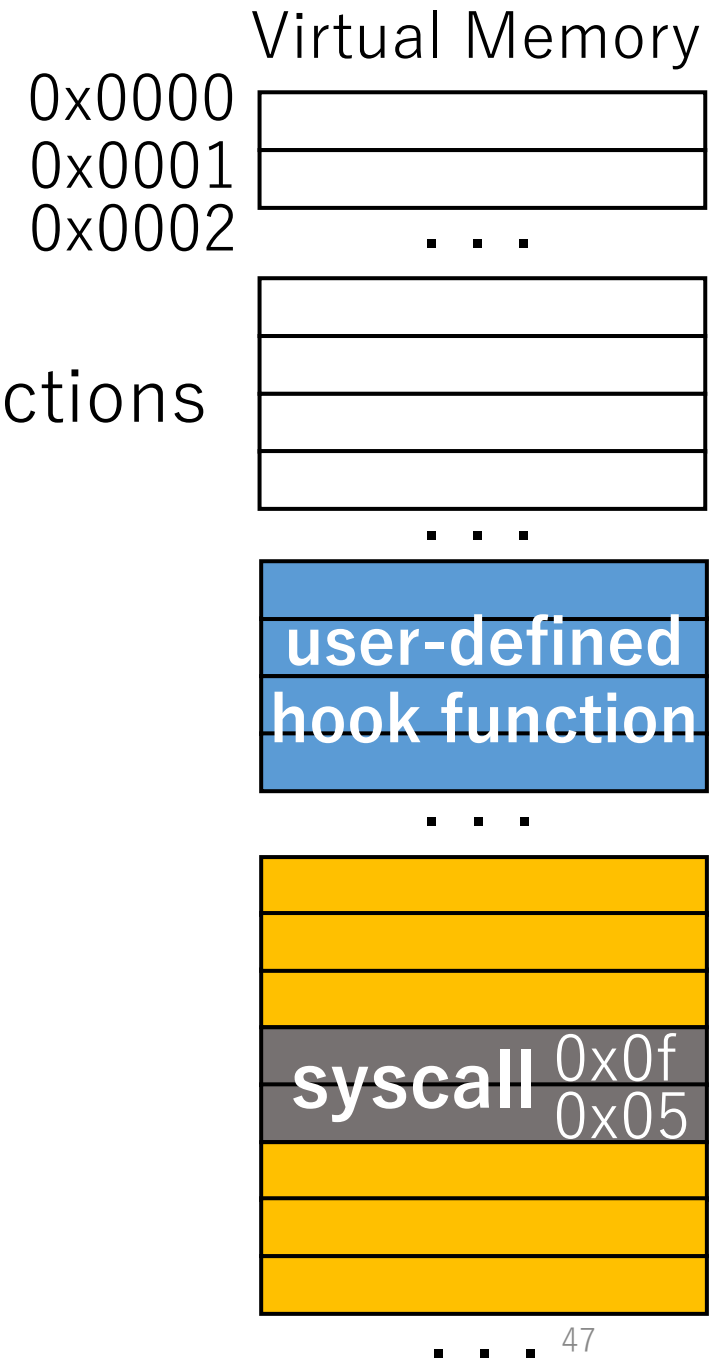
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 - to **jump** to a user-defined hook function
- Question: what should we put here?



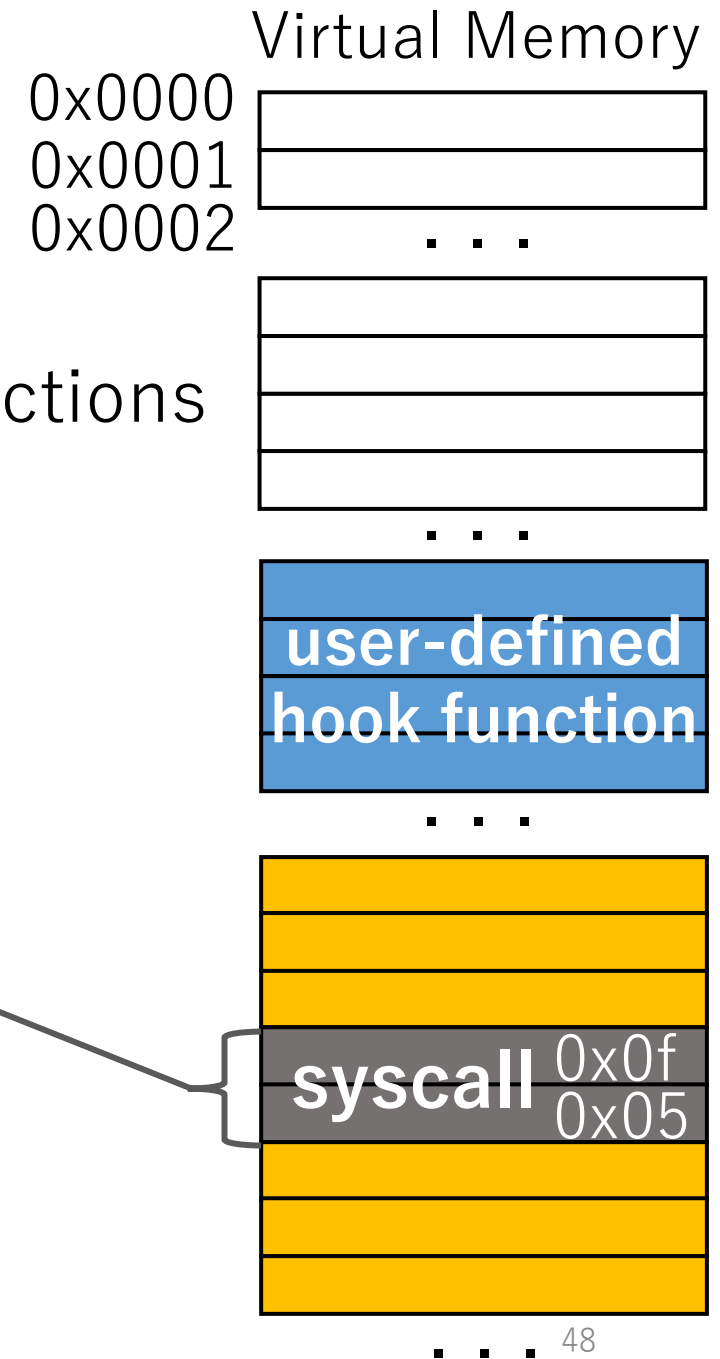
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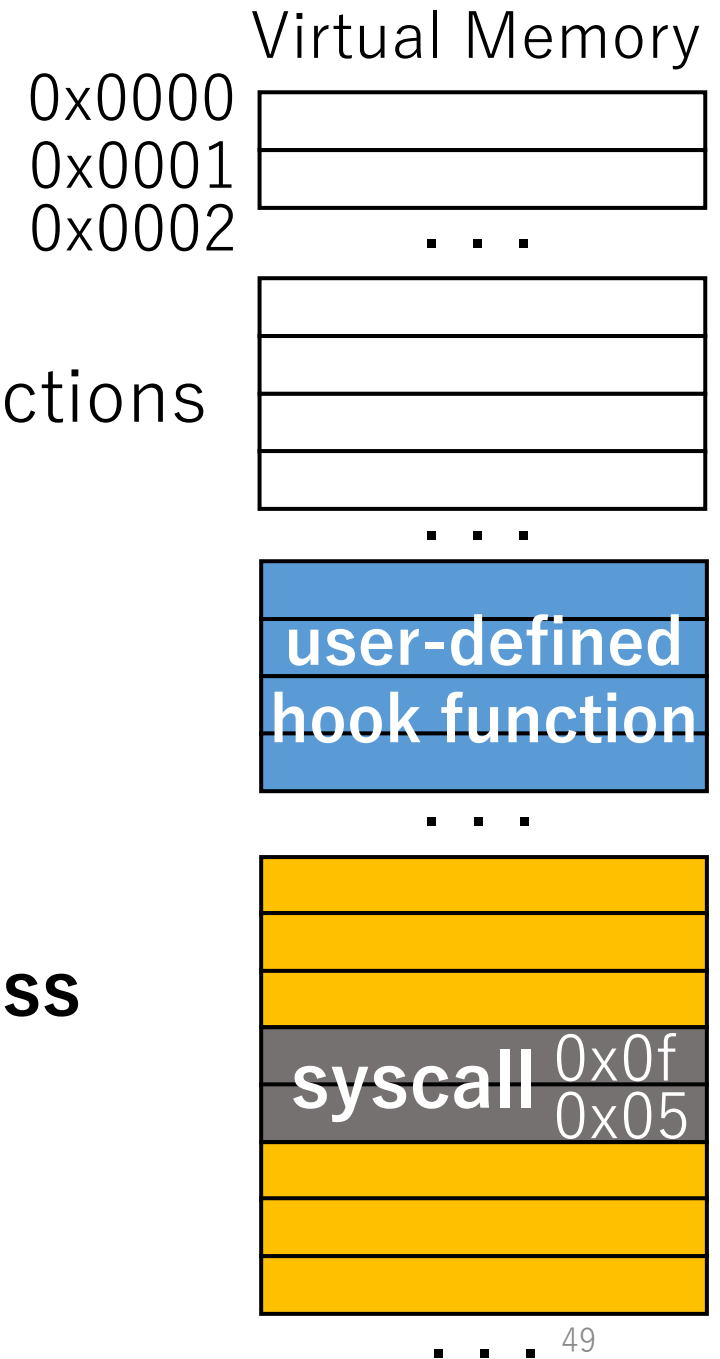
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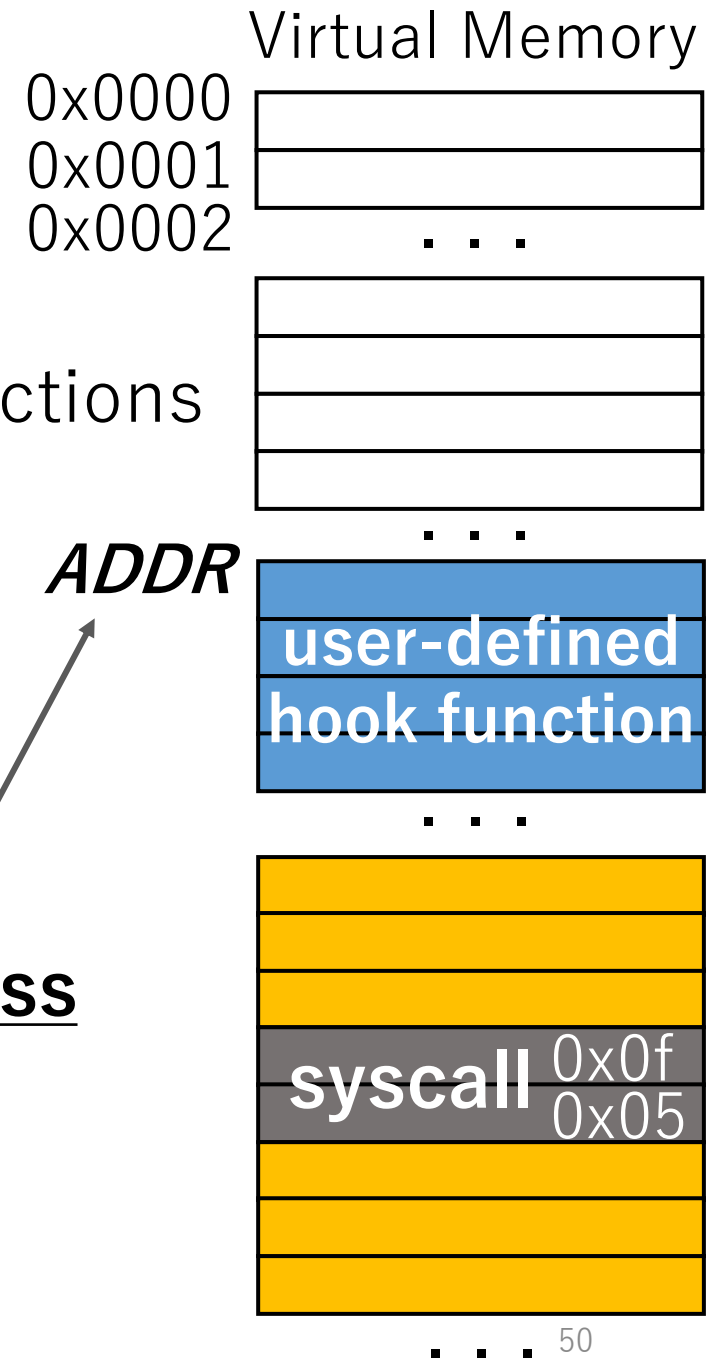
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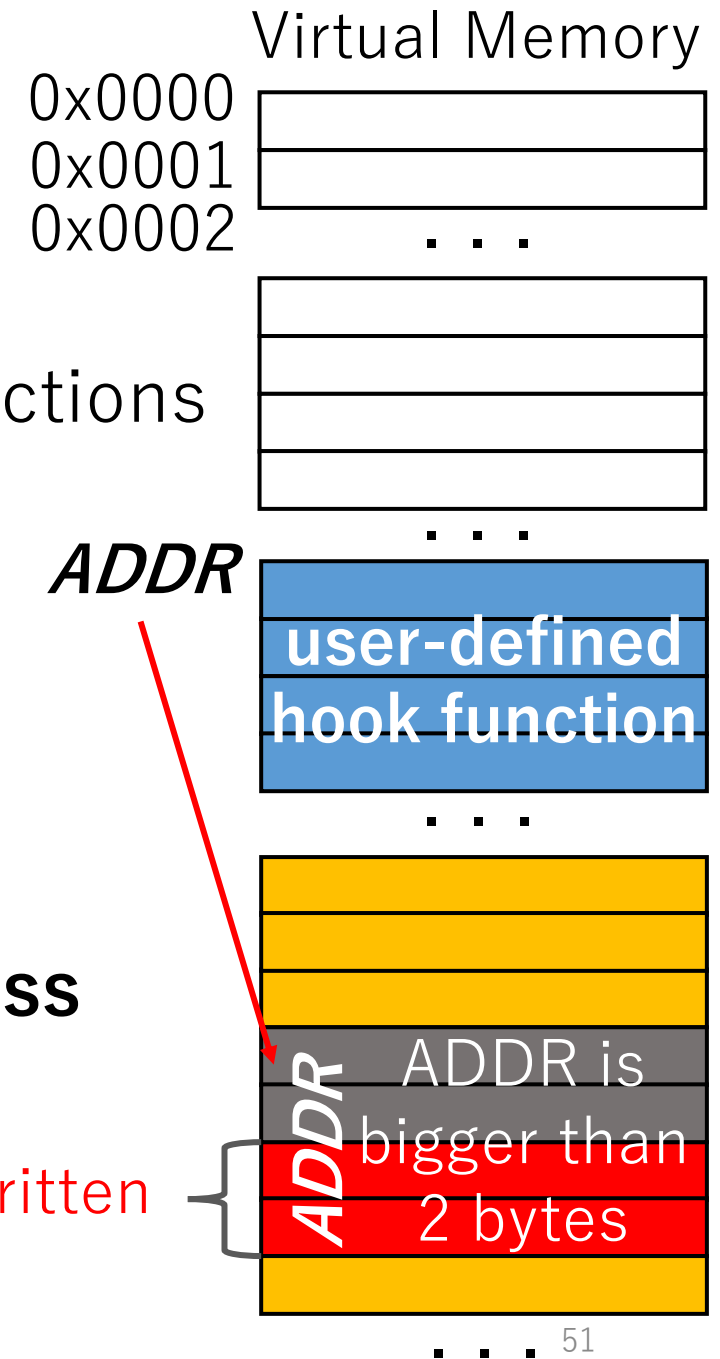
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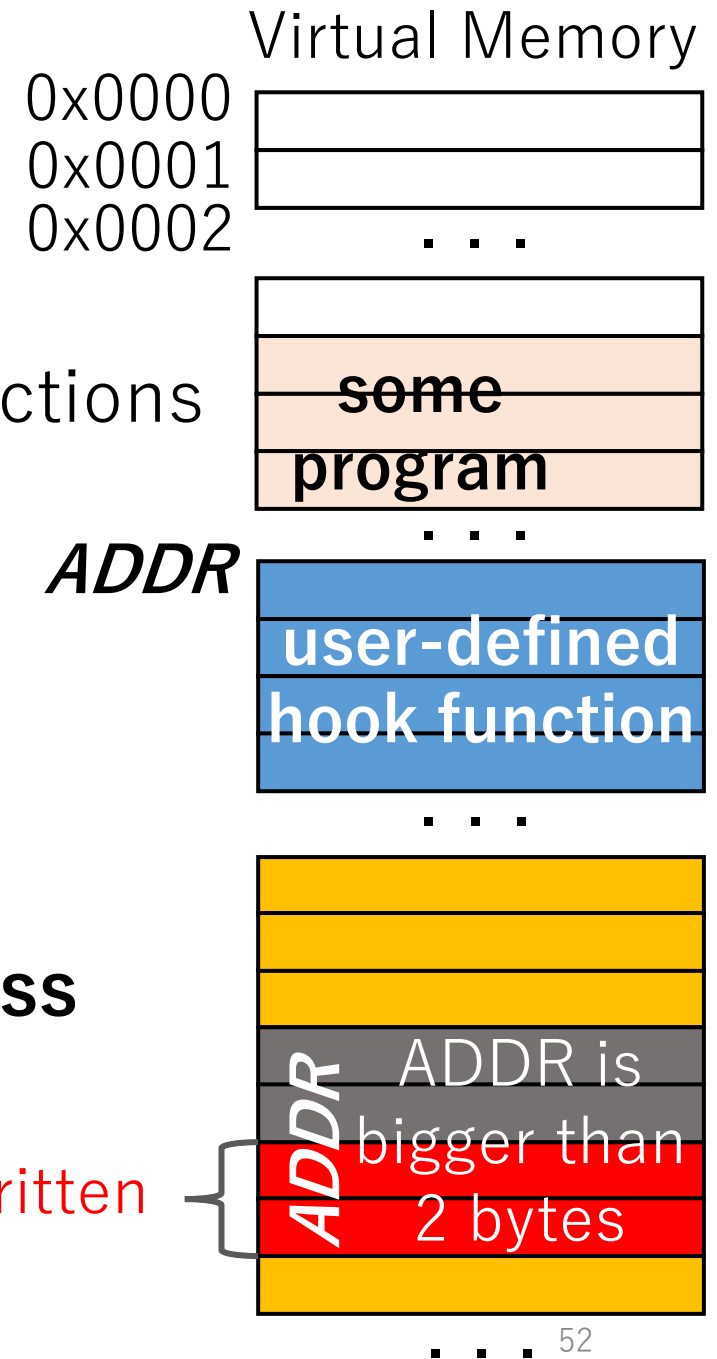
If we put ADDR, subsequent instructions are overwritten



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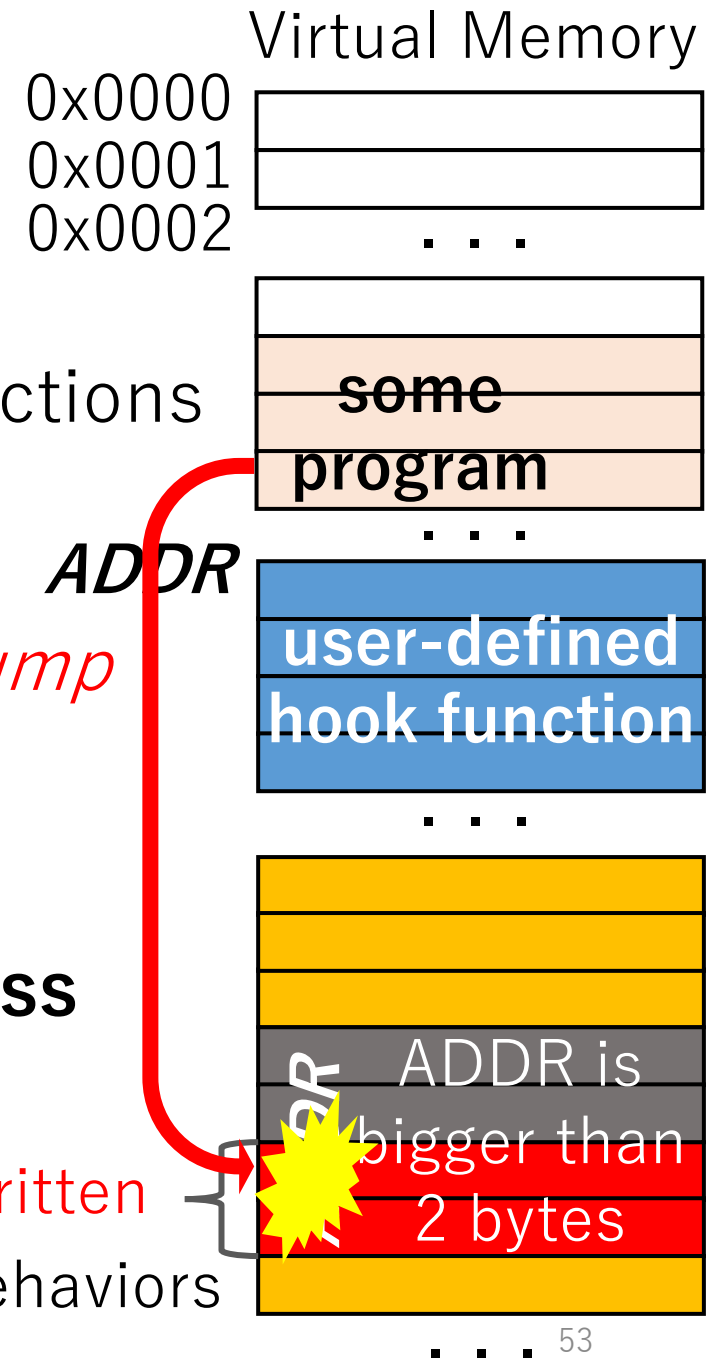
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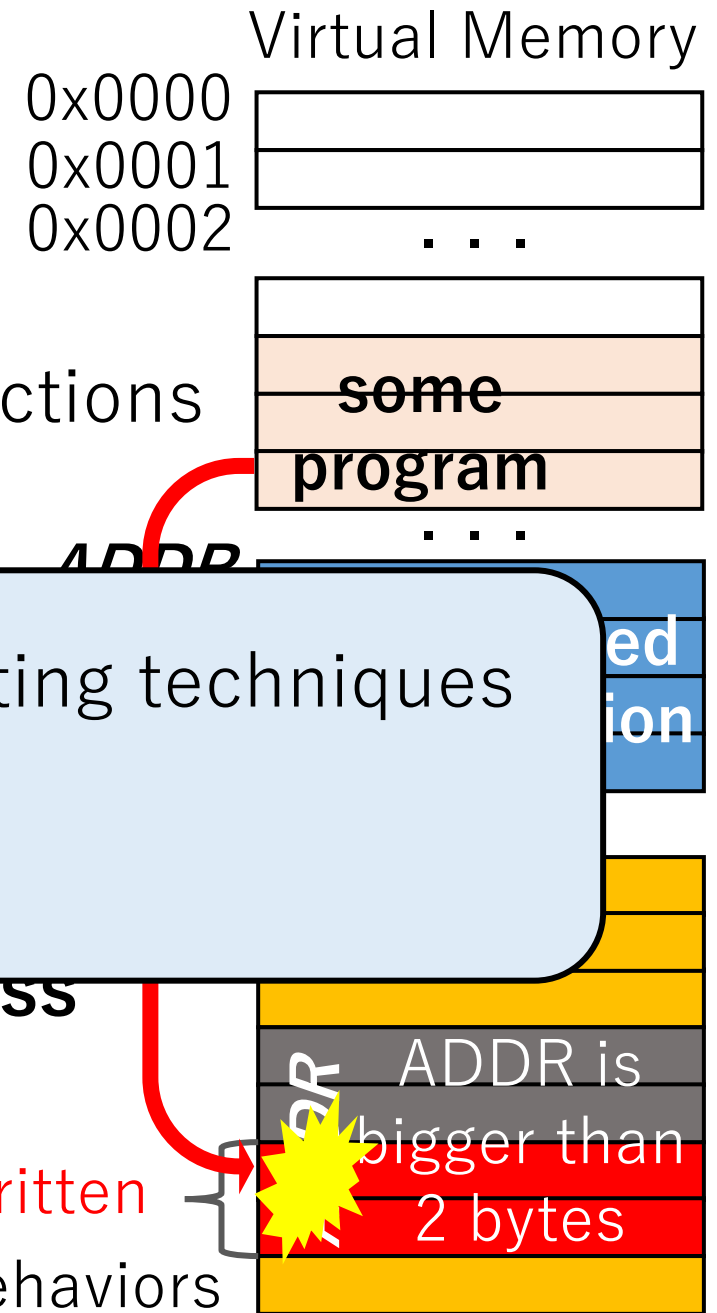
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Challenge

- On x86-64 CPUs, syscall and sysenter instructions trigger a system call

- `syscall: 0x0f 0x05` `sysenter: 0x0f 0x34`



Because of this issue, previous binary rewriting techniques

- could not ensure exhaustive hooking
- or, overwrite neighbour instructions

- **Specification for a jump destination address needs more than 2 bytes**

If we put ADDR, subsequent instructions are overwritten

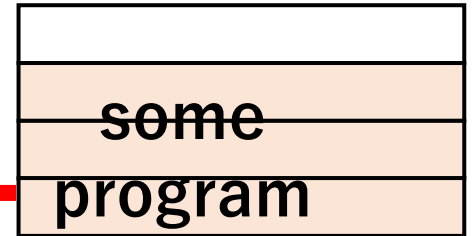
jump to the overwritten part leads to unexpected behaviors

Goal → **jump to a function using only 2 bytes originally occupied by syscall/sysenter**



- On x86-64 CPUs, syscall and sysenter instructions trigger a system call

- syscall: 0x0f 0x05 sysenter: 0x0f 0x34



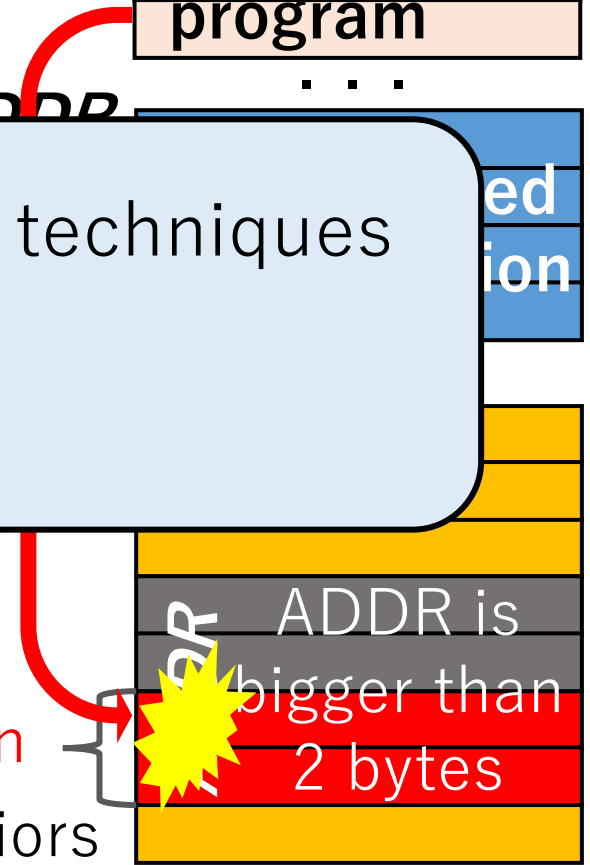
Because of this issue, previous binary rewriting techniques

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- or, overwrite neighbour instructions

- **Specification for a jump destination address needs more than 2 bytes**

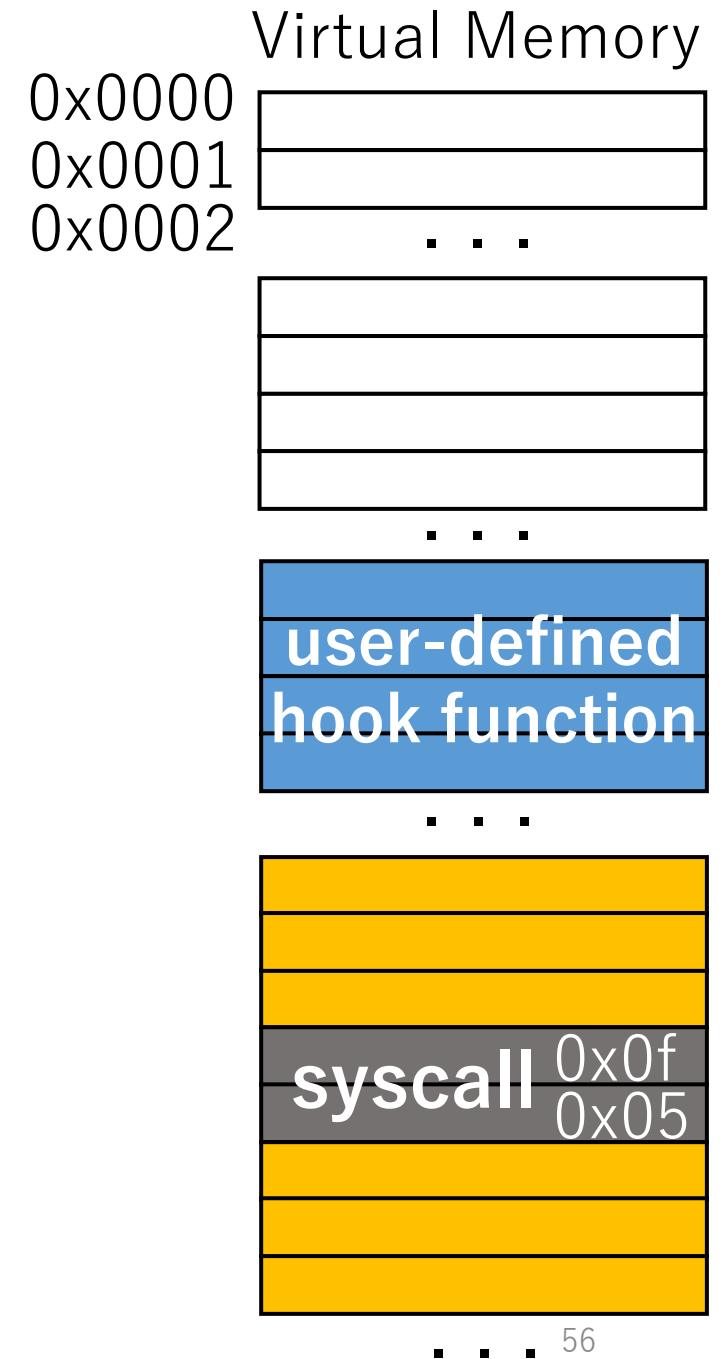
If we put ADDR, subsequent instructions are overwritten

jump to the overwritten part leads to unexpected behaviors



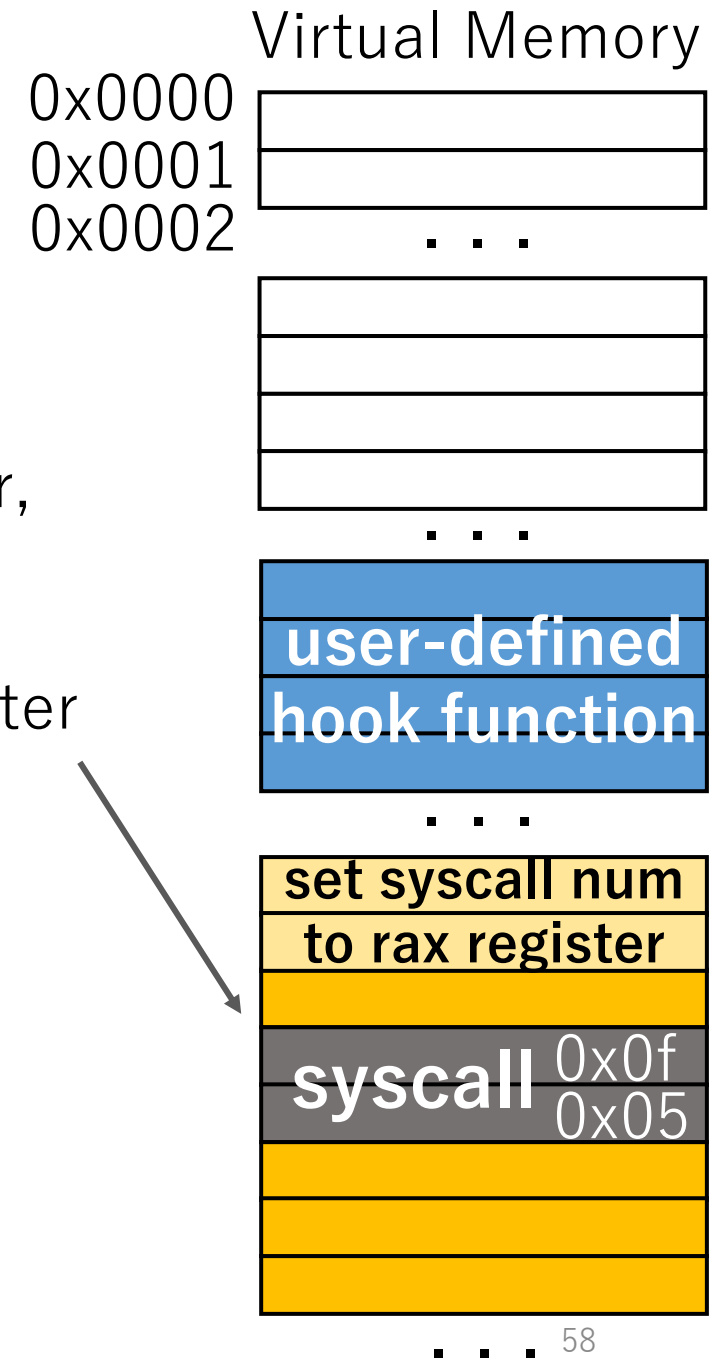
Calling Convention

- How to invoke a system call



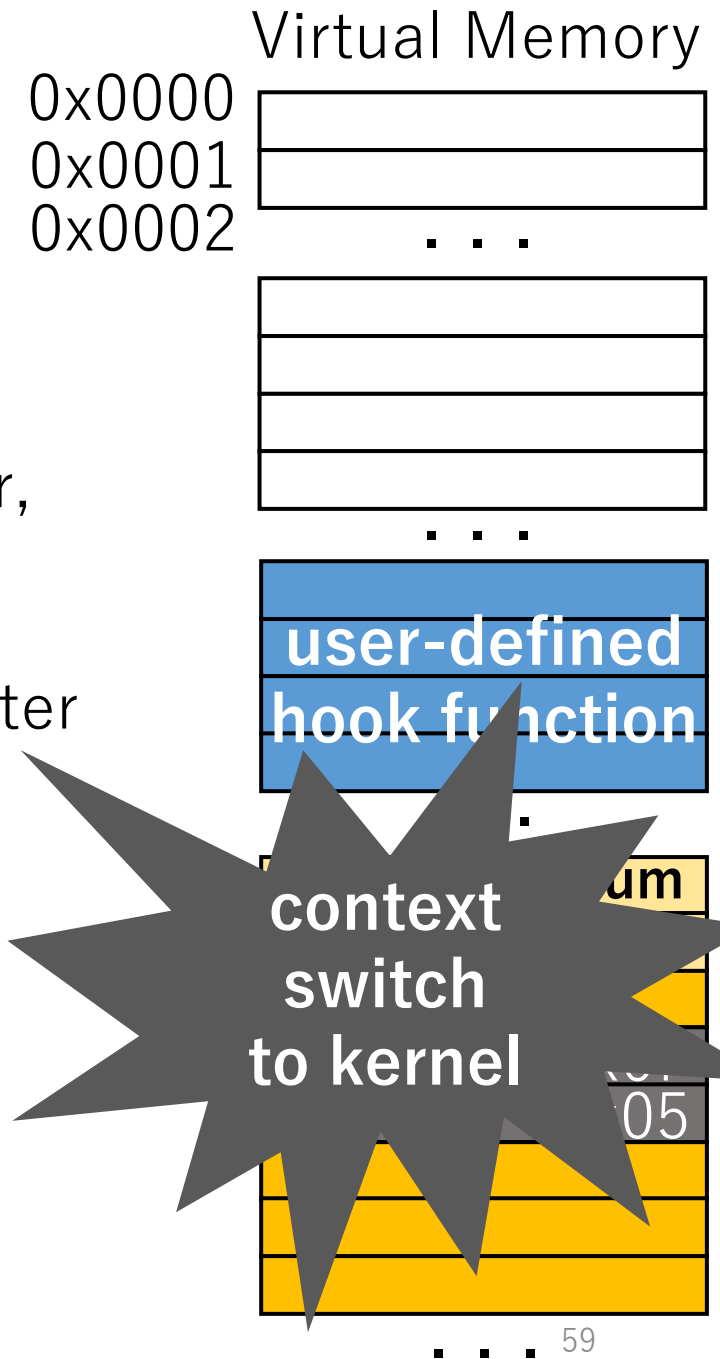
Calling Convention

- How to invoke a system call
 - A user-space program sets a system call number, predefined by the kernel, to the **rax register**
 - e.g., 0: read(), 1: write(), 2: open(), ...
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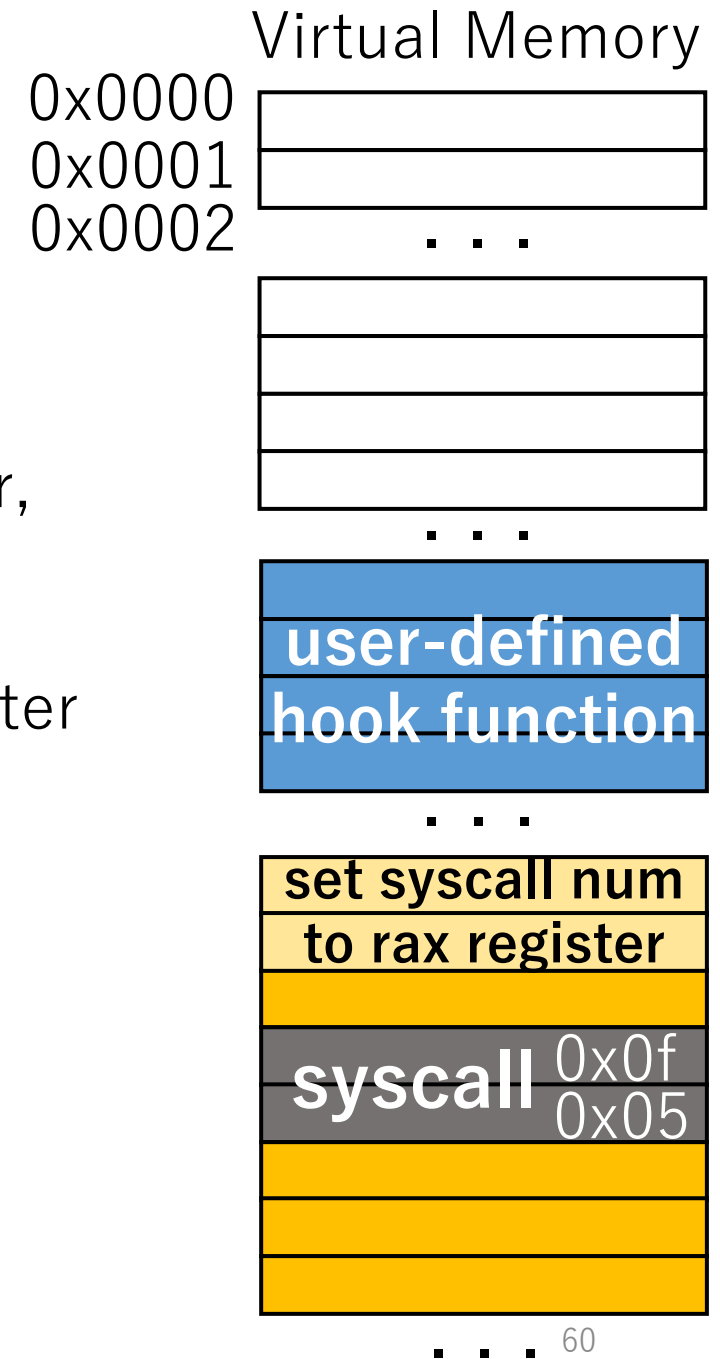
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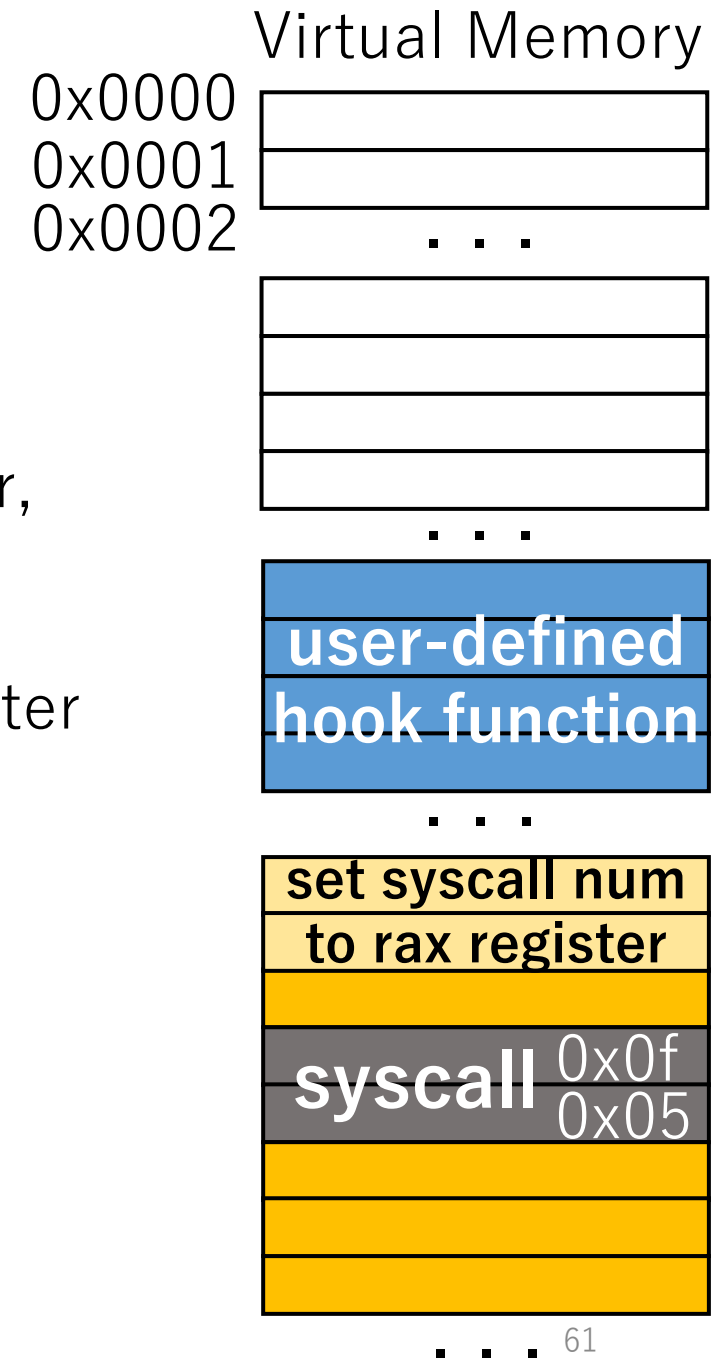
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 - if the rax register has 0, the kernel executes read()
 - if the rax register has 1, the kernel executes write()
 - if the rax register has 2, the kernel executes open()

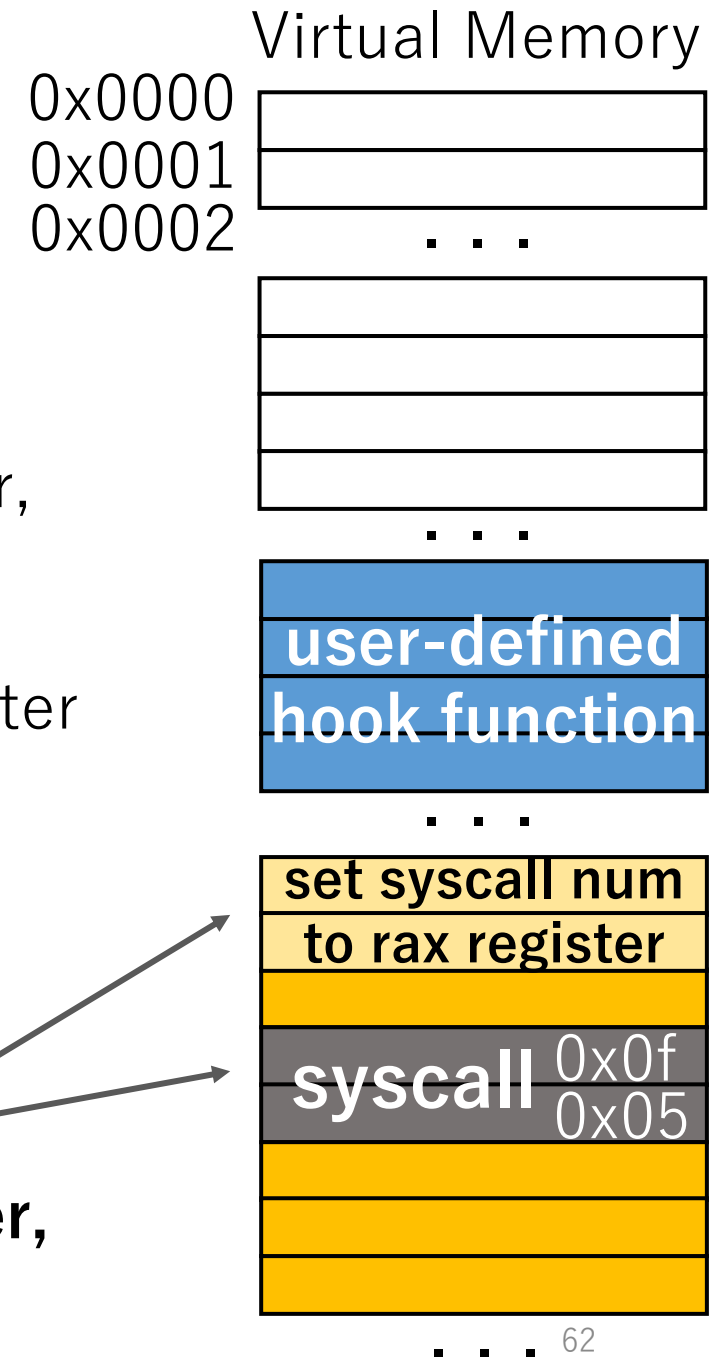


Calling Convention

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Point: Calling Convention

When `syscall/sysenter` is executed, the `rax` register always has a system call number,

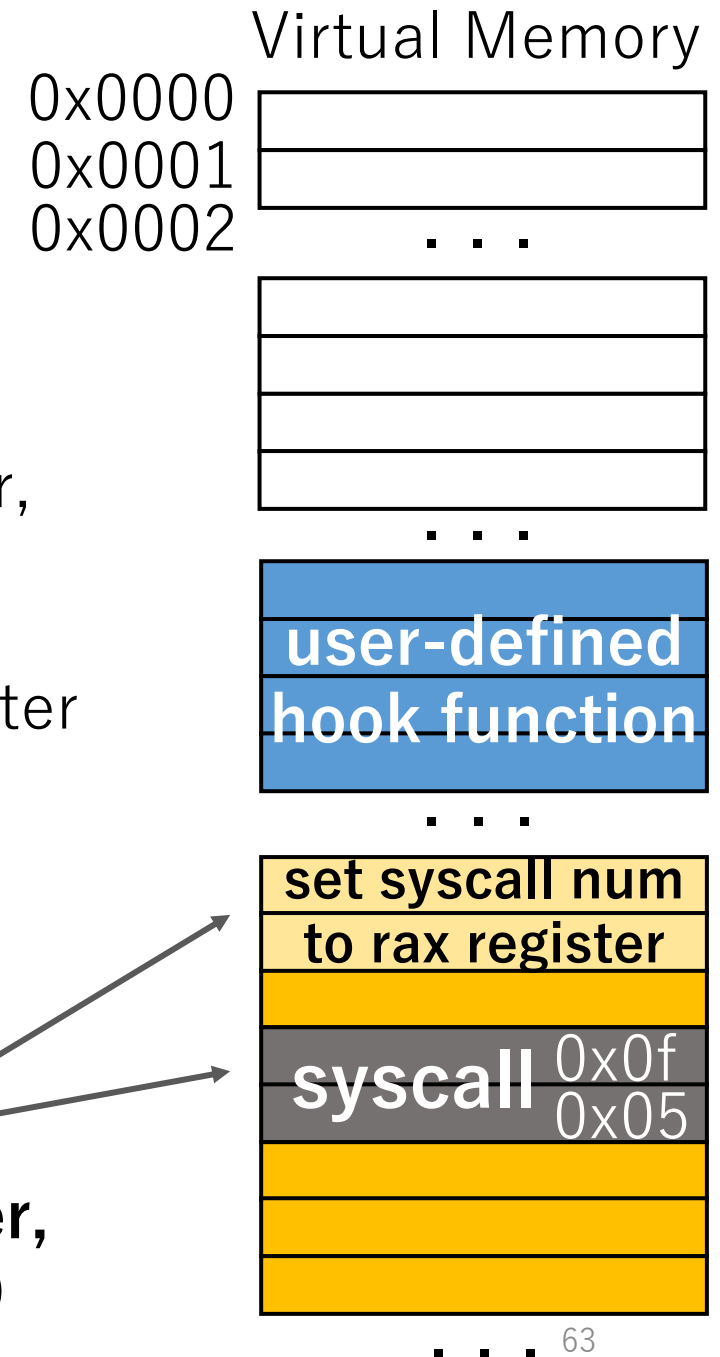


Calling Convention

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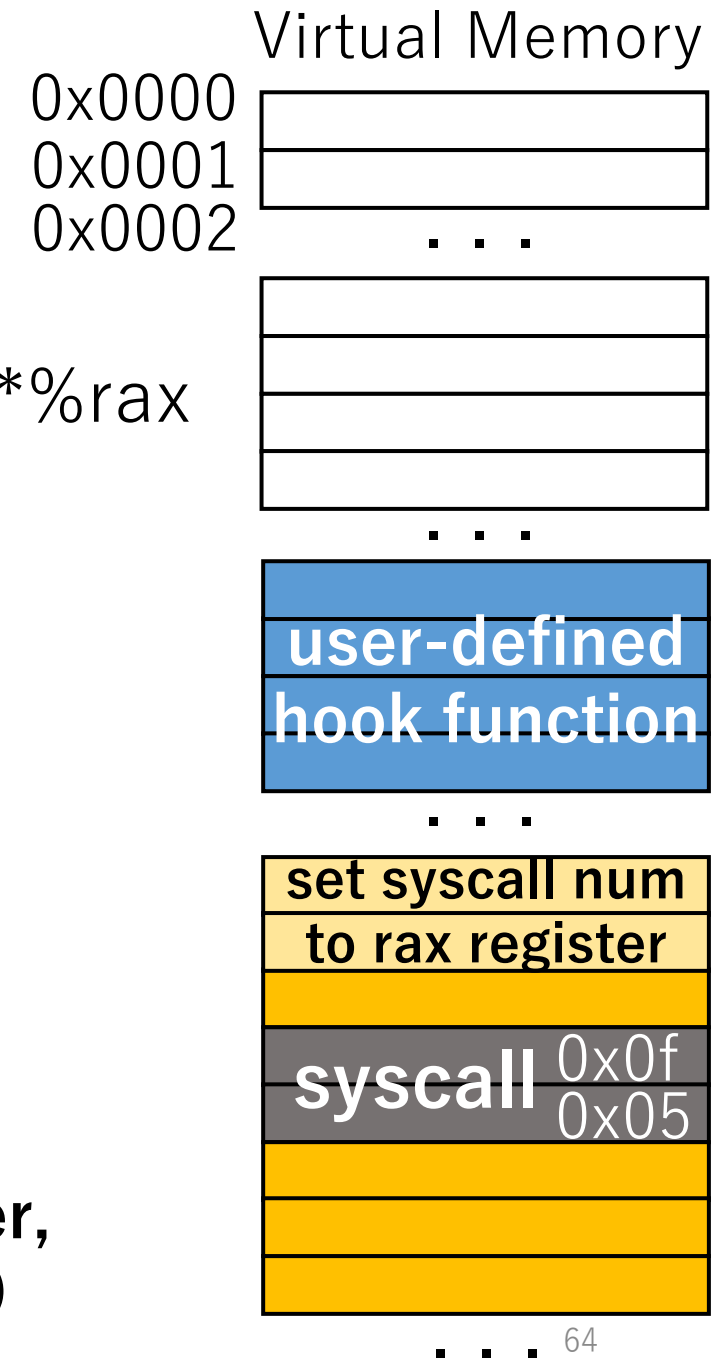
Point: Calling Convention

When `syscall/sysenter` is executed, the `rax` register always has a system call number, which is 0 ~ around 500 (defined in the kernel)



zpoline

- zpoline replaces syscall/sysenter with callq *%rax



Point: Calling Convention

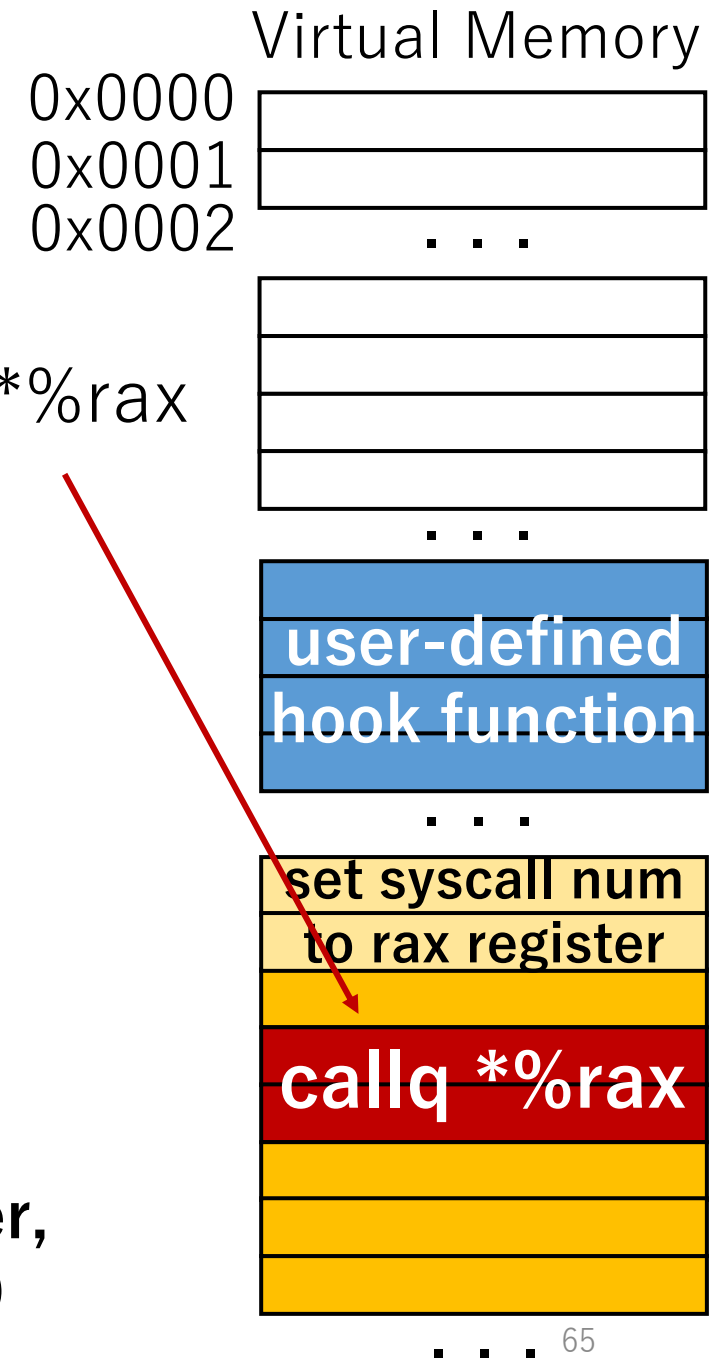
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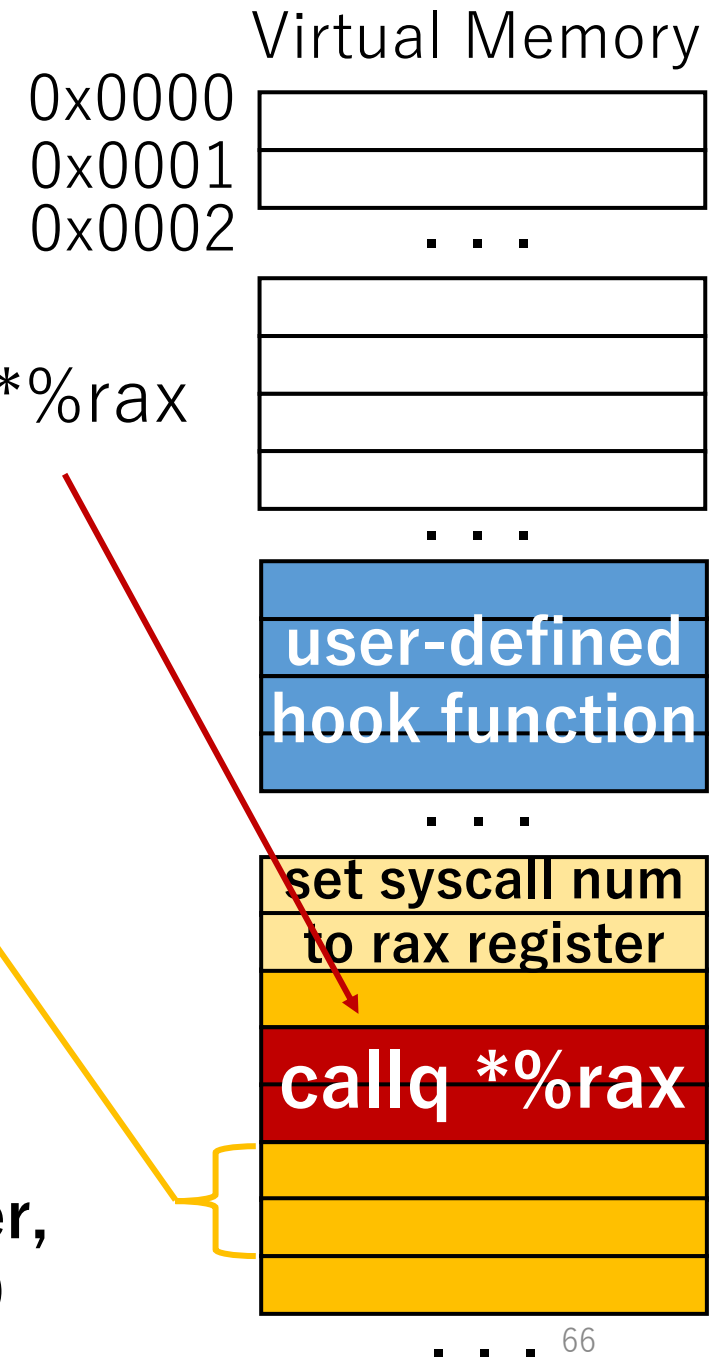


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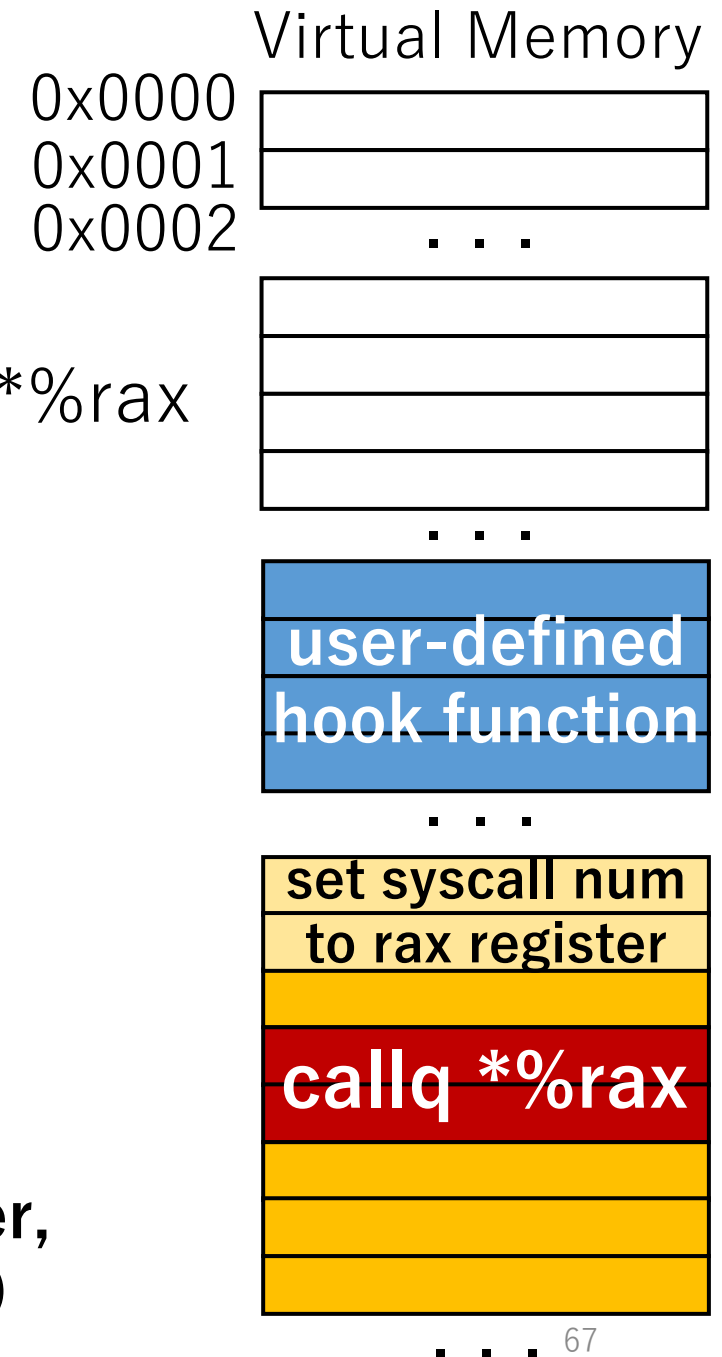


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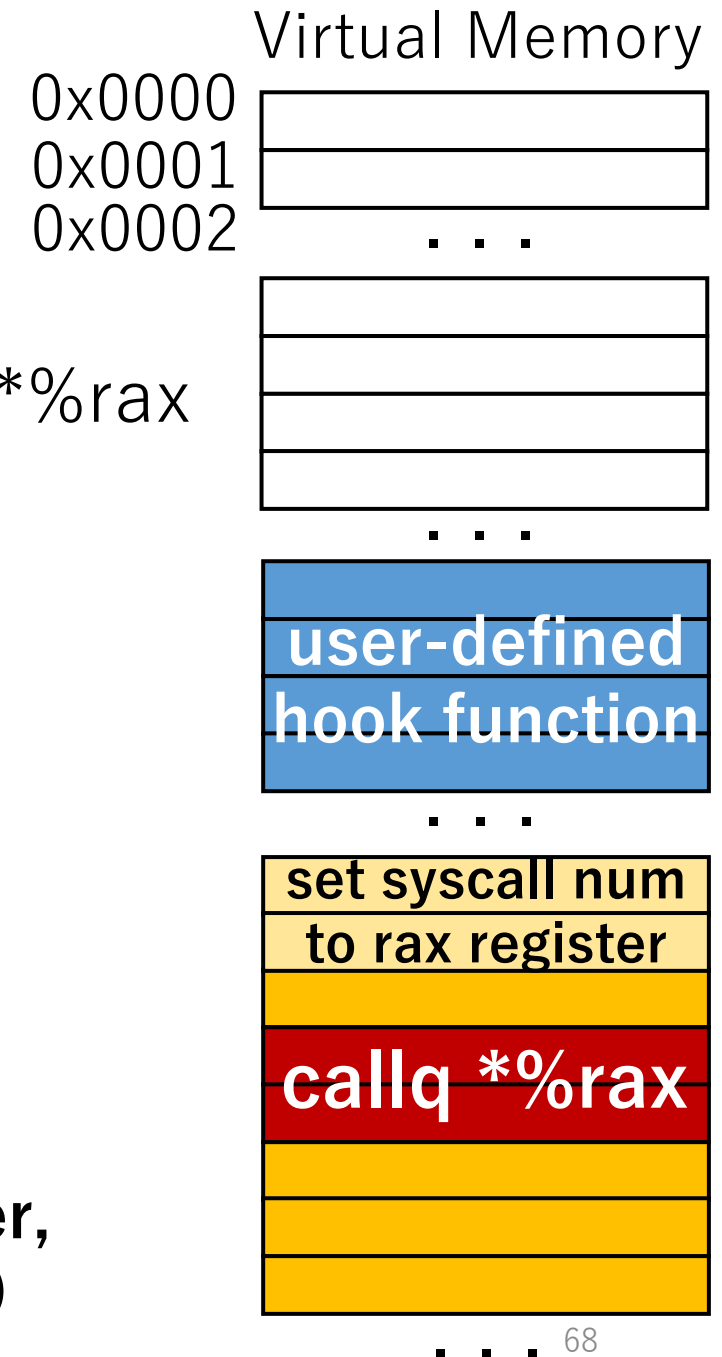


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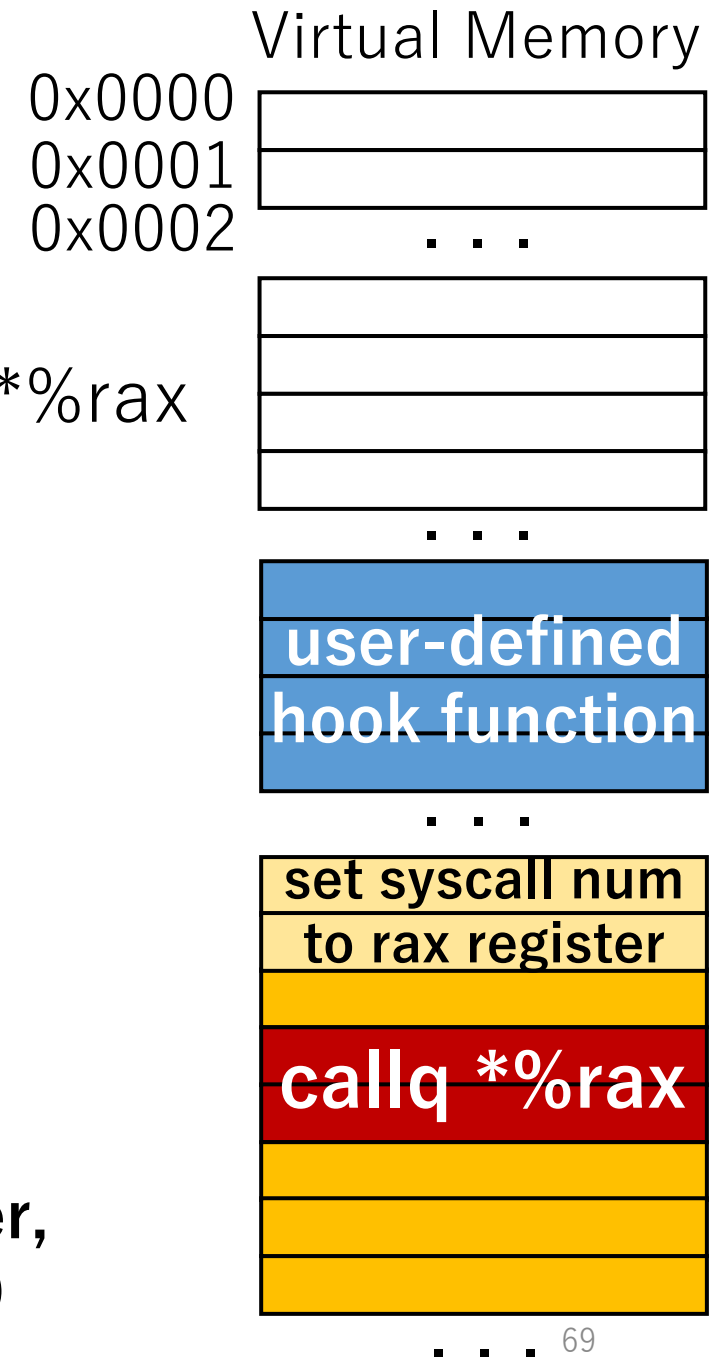
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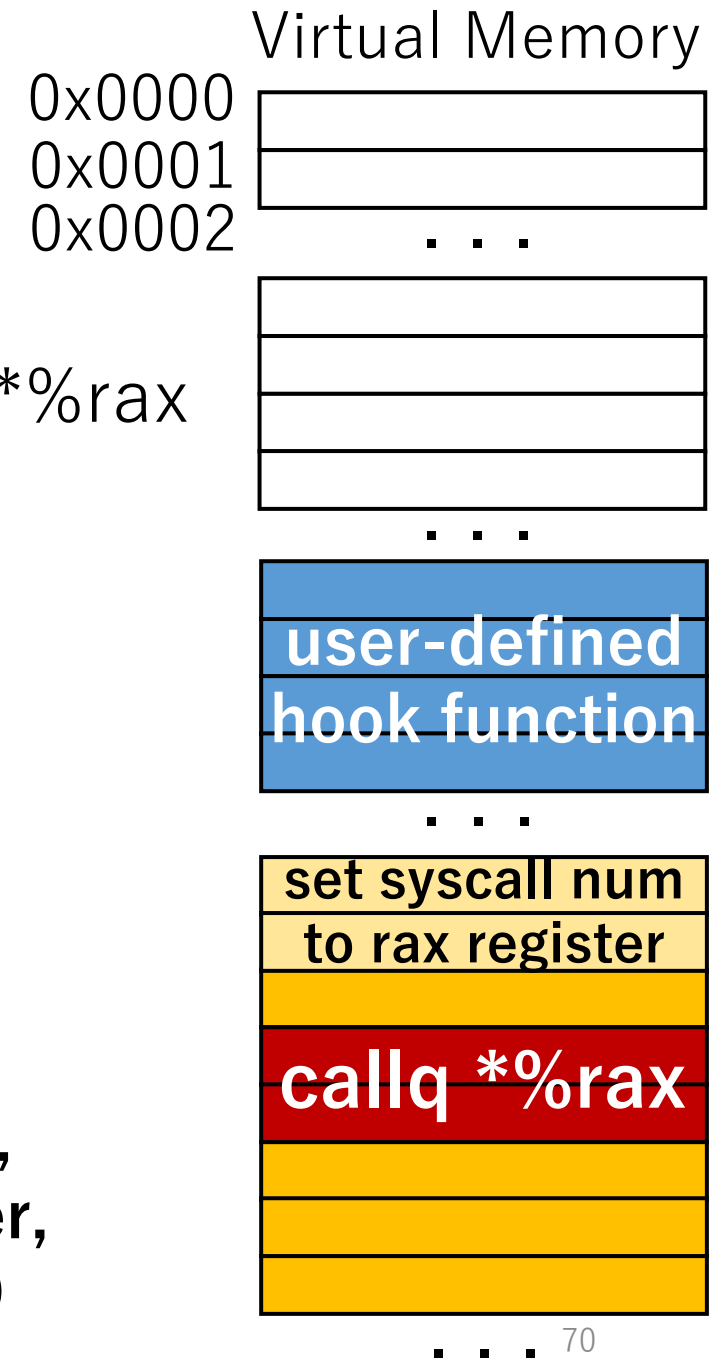
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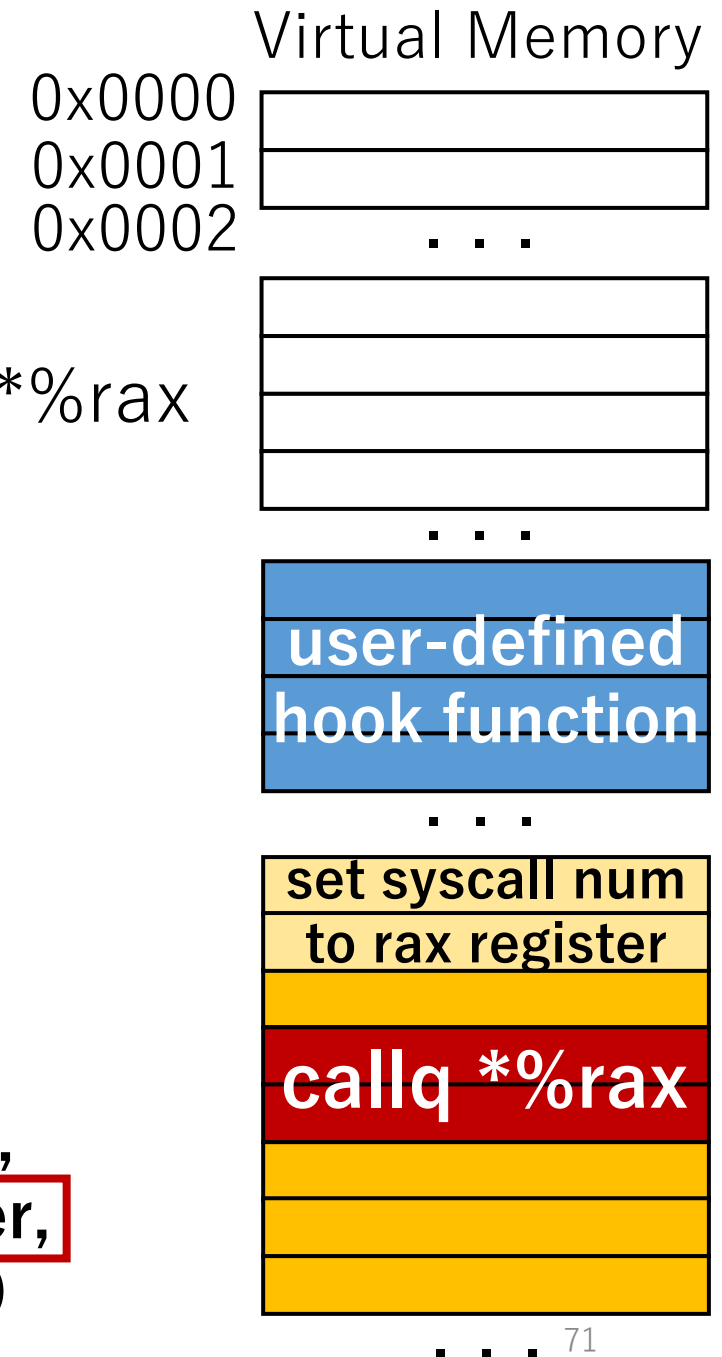
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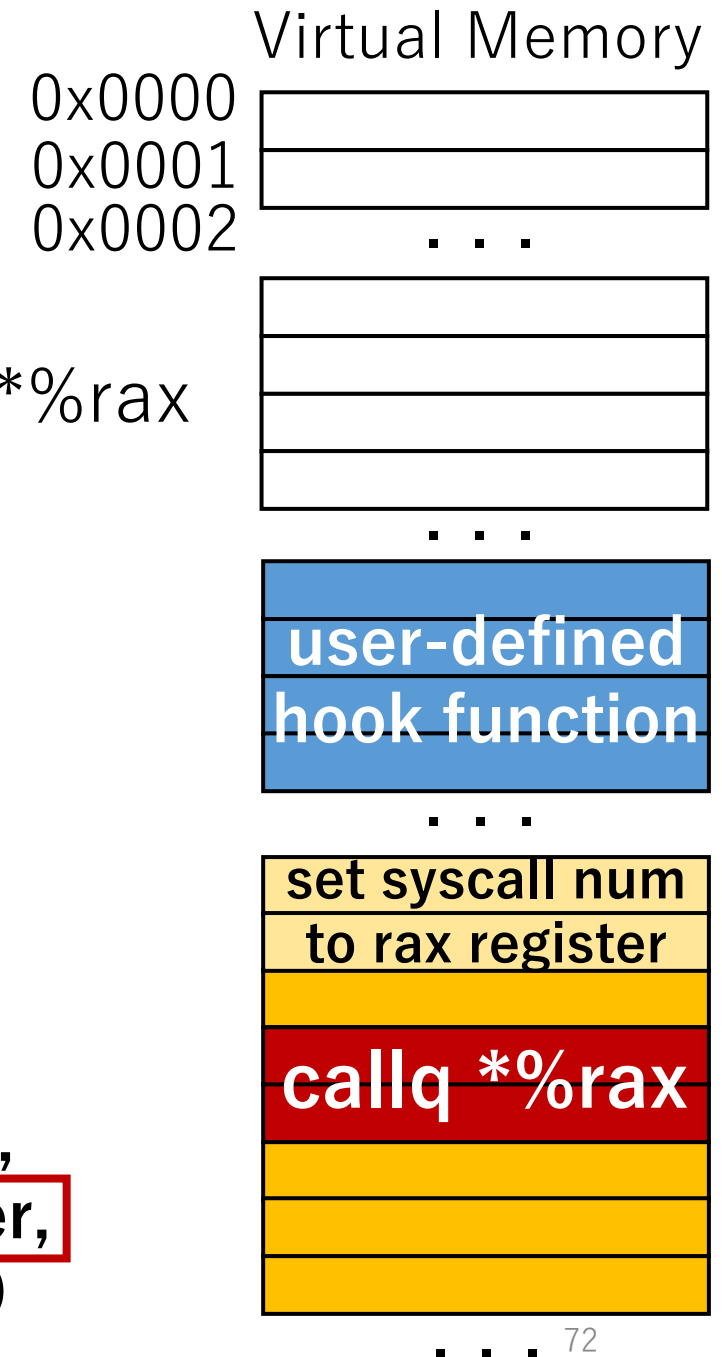
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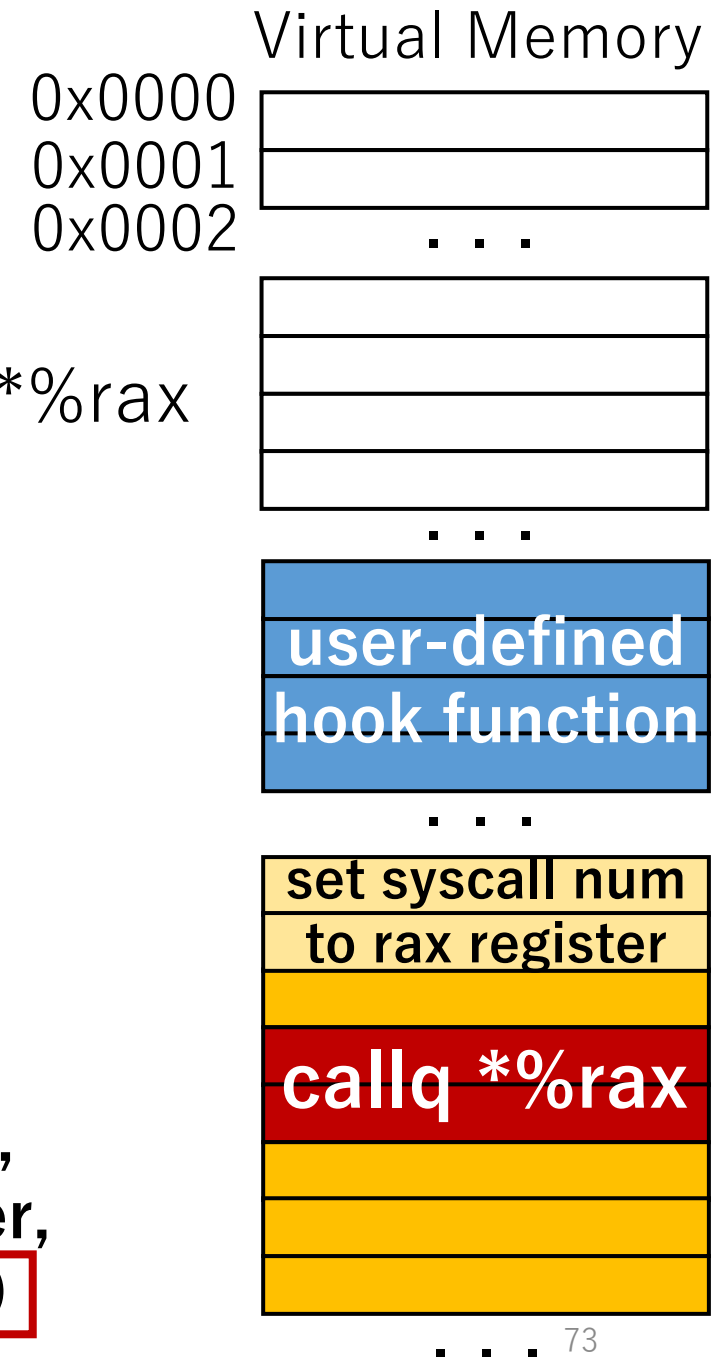
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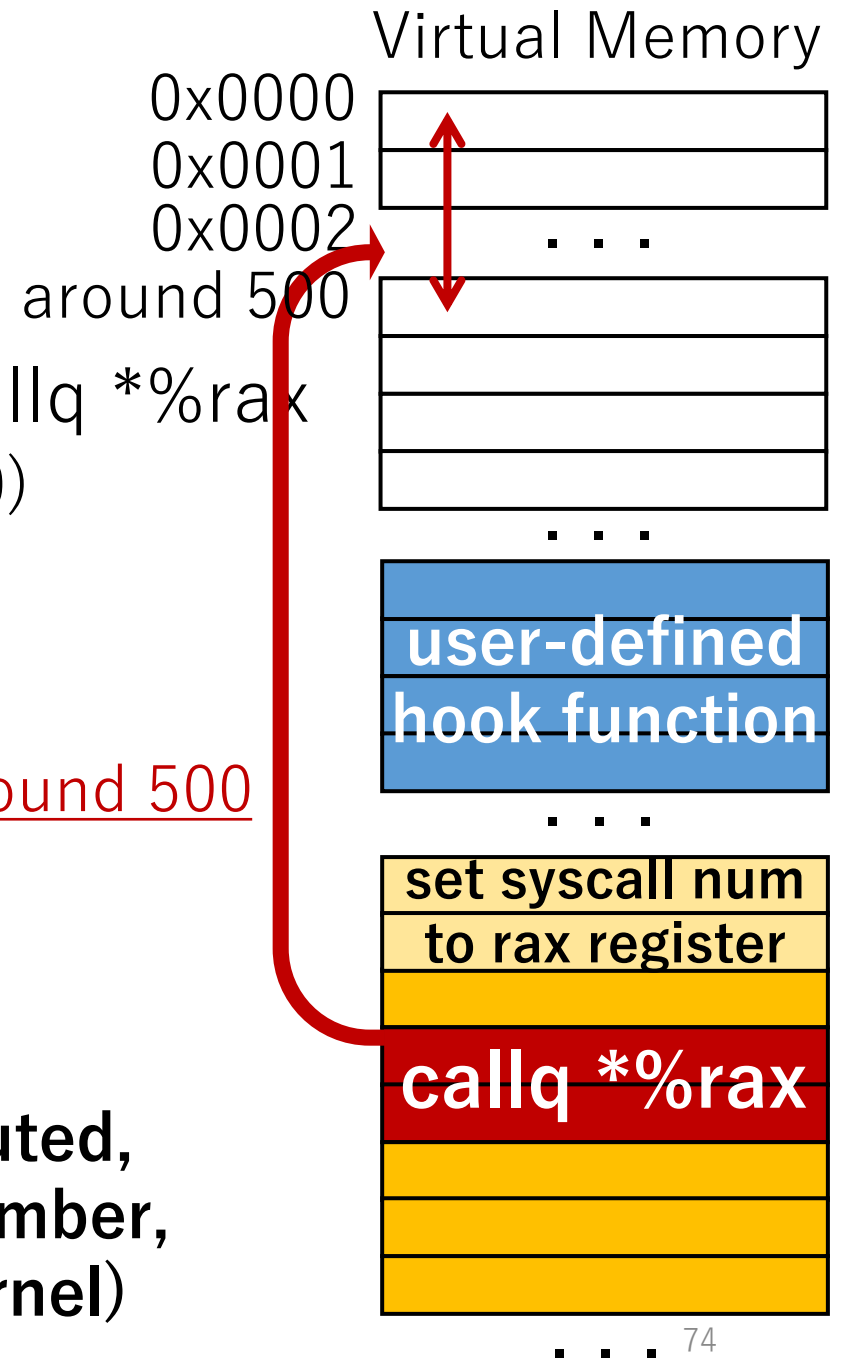
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address range, potentially replaced "callq *%rax" jumps to (N is the max syscall number)

0x0000
0x0001
0x0002
... N

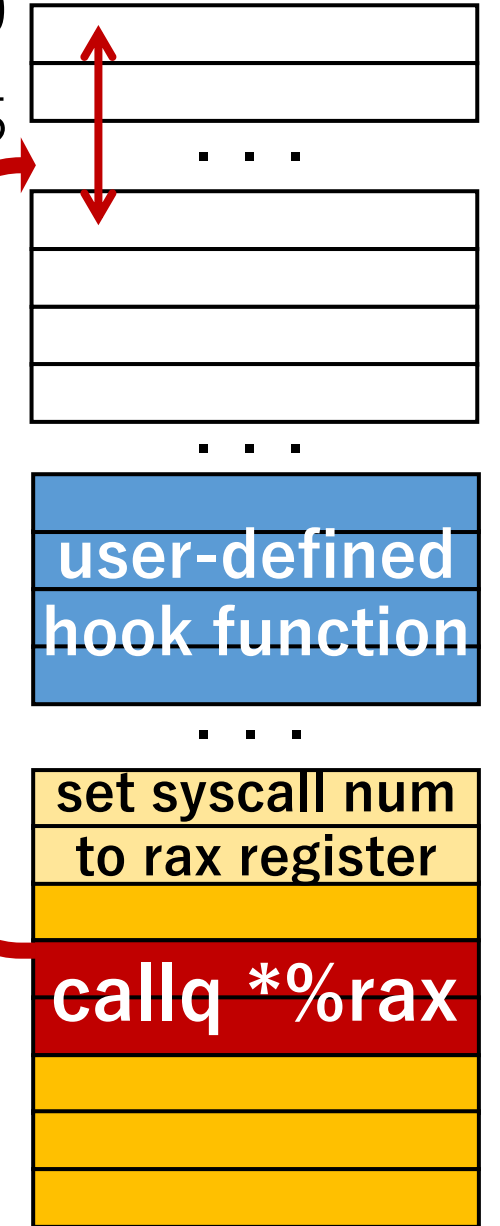
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Virtual Memory

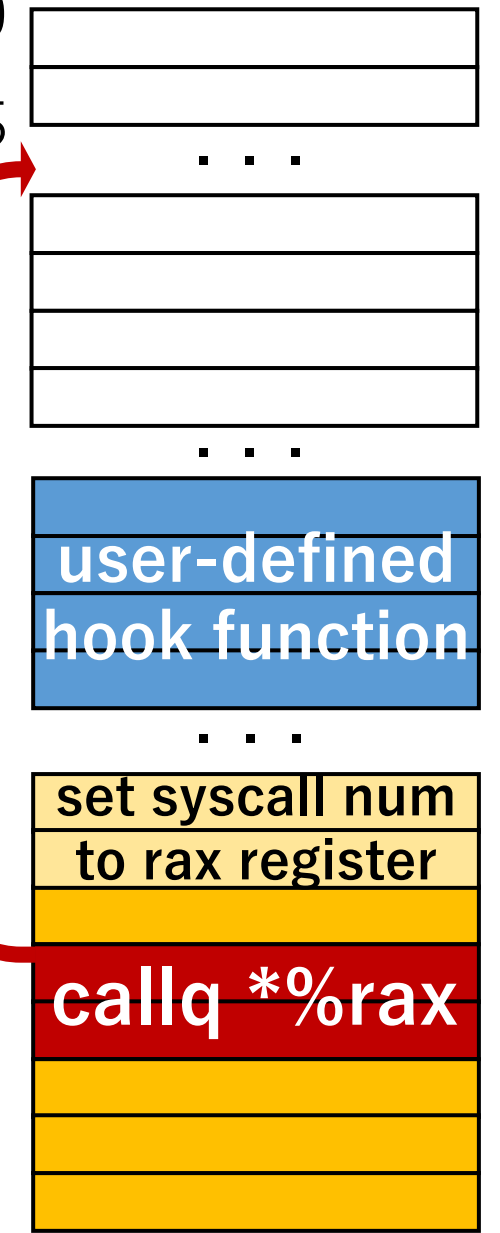


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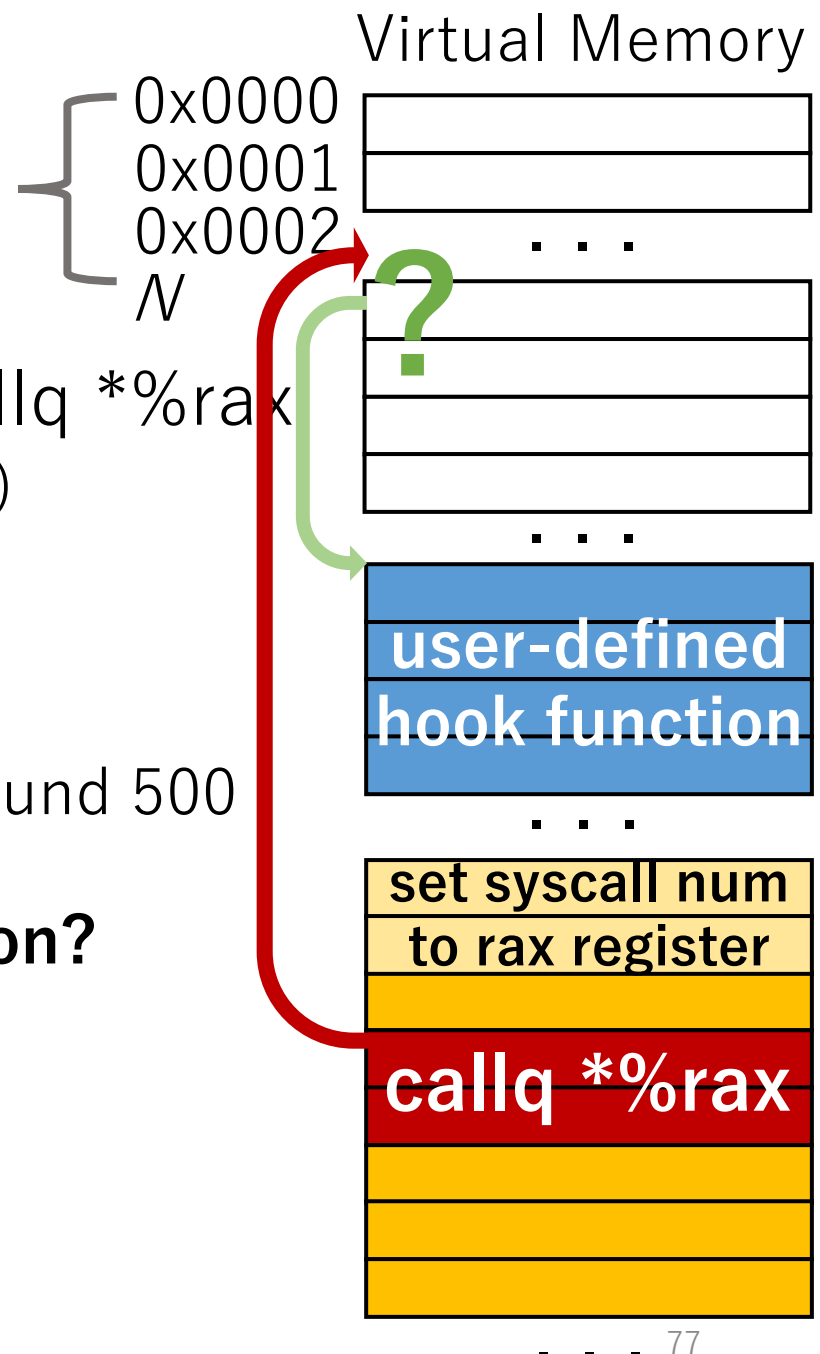
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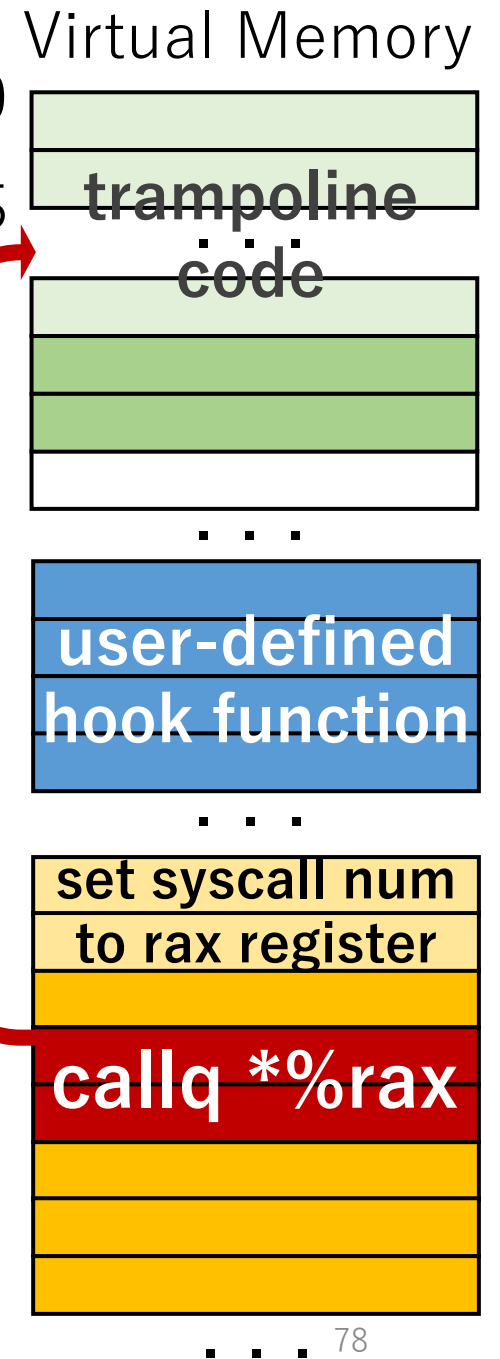
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How to redirect to the user-defined hook function?

zpoline

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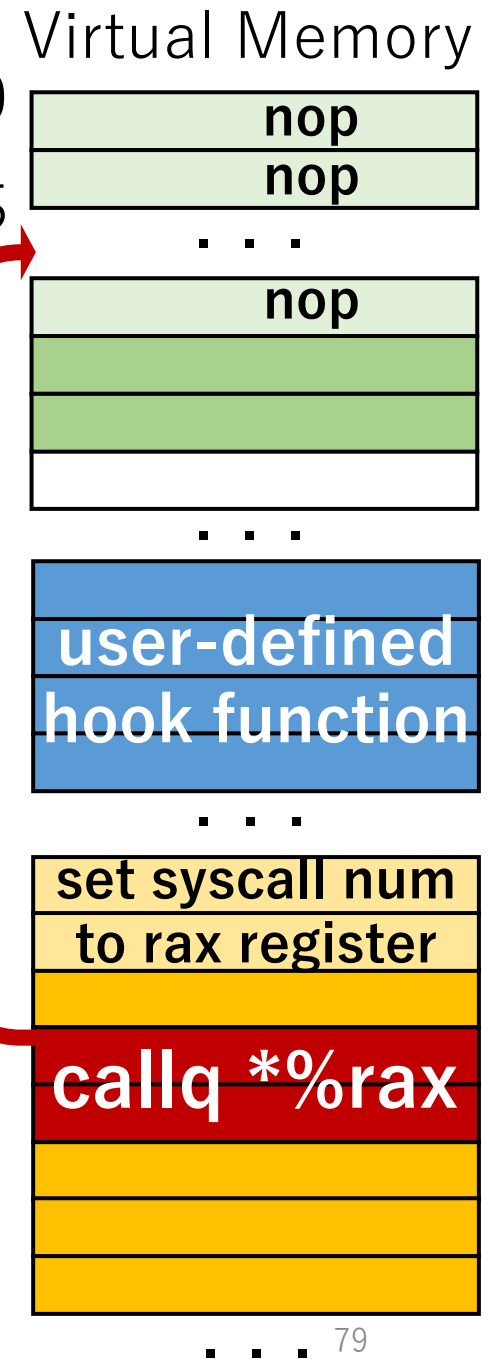
How to redirect to the user-defined hook function?

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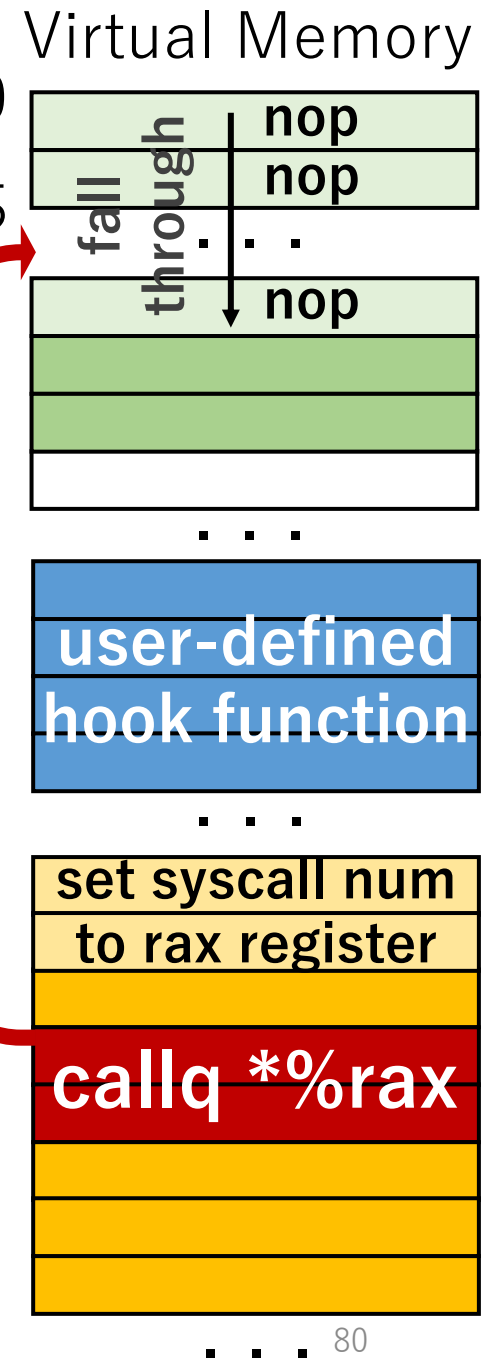
How to redirect to the user-defined hook function?

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 - fills address range 0 to N with nop (0x90)

zpoline

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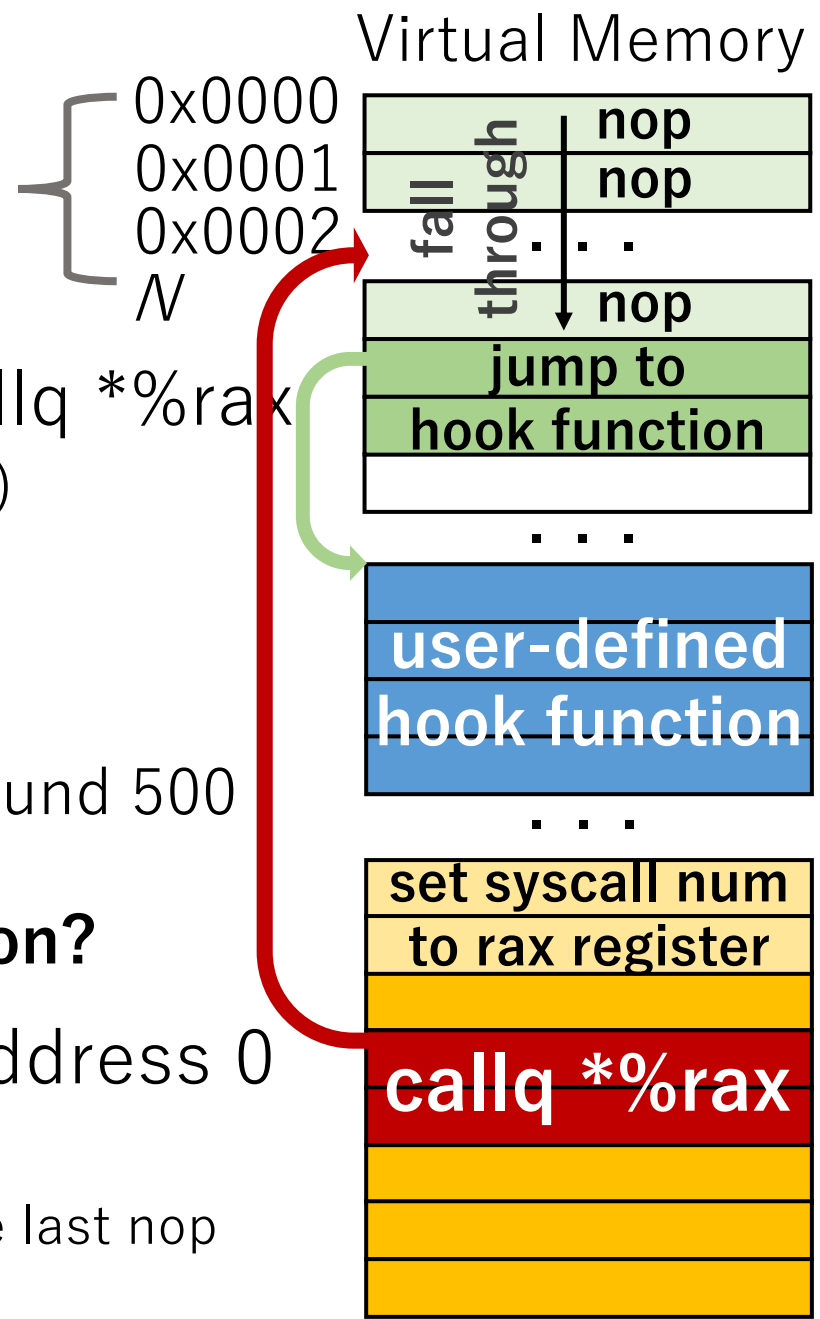
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zpoline

← **trampoline** code at address 0 (**zero**)

(N is the max syscall number)

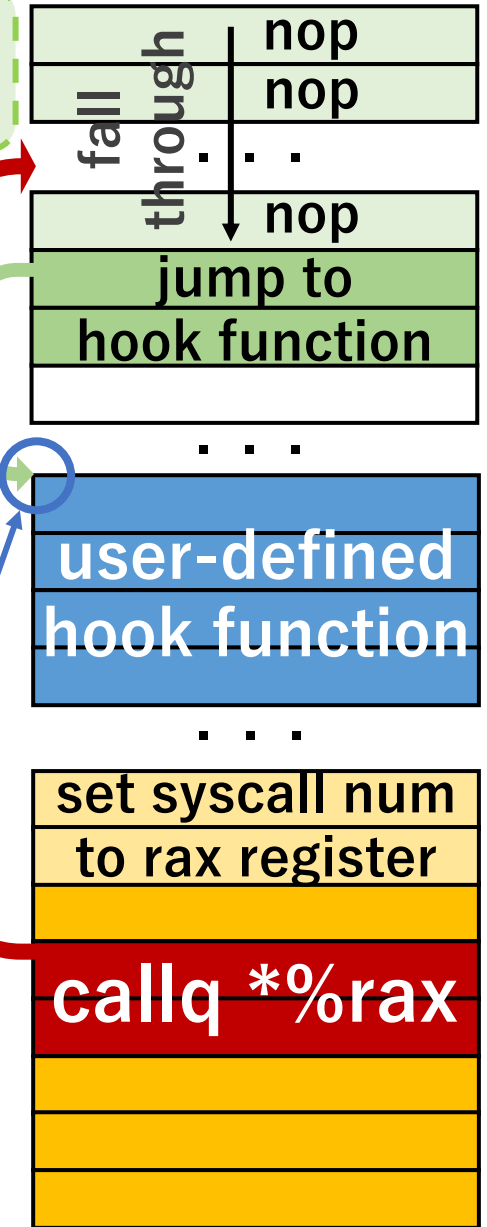
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How to redirect to the user-defined hook function?

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We could reach the user-defined hook function!

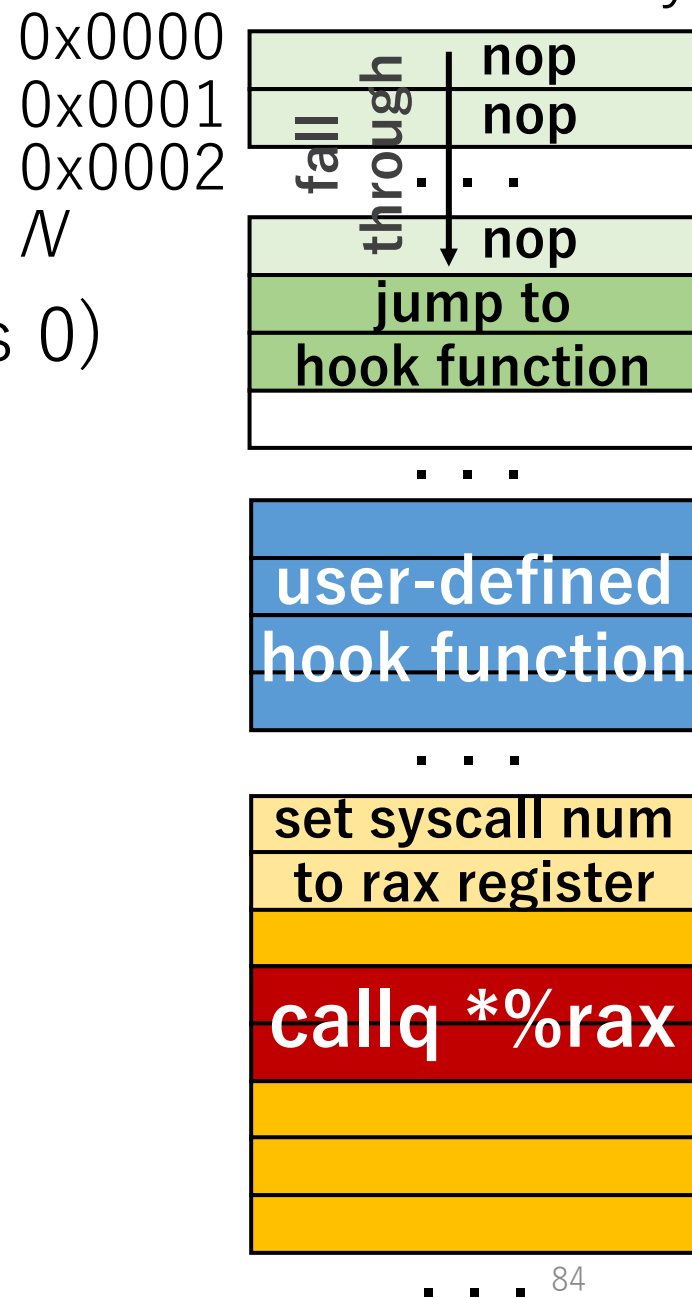
Virtual Memory



Virtual Memory

NULL Access Termination

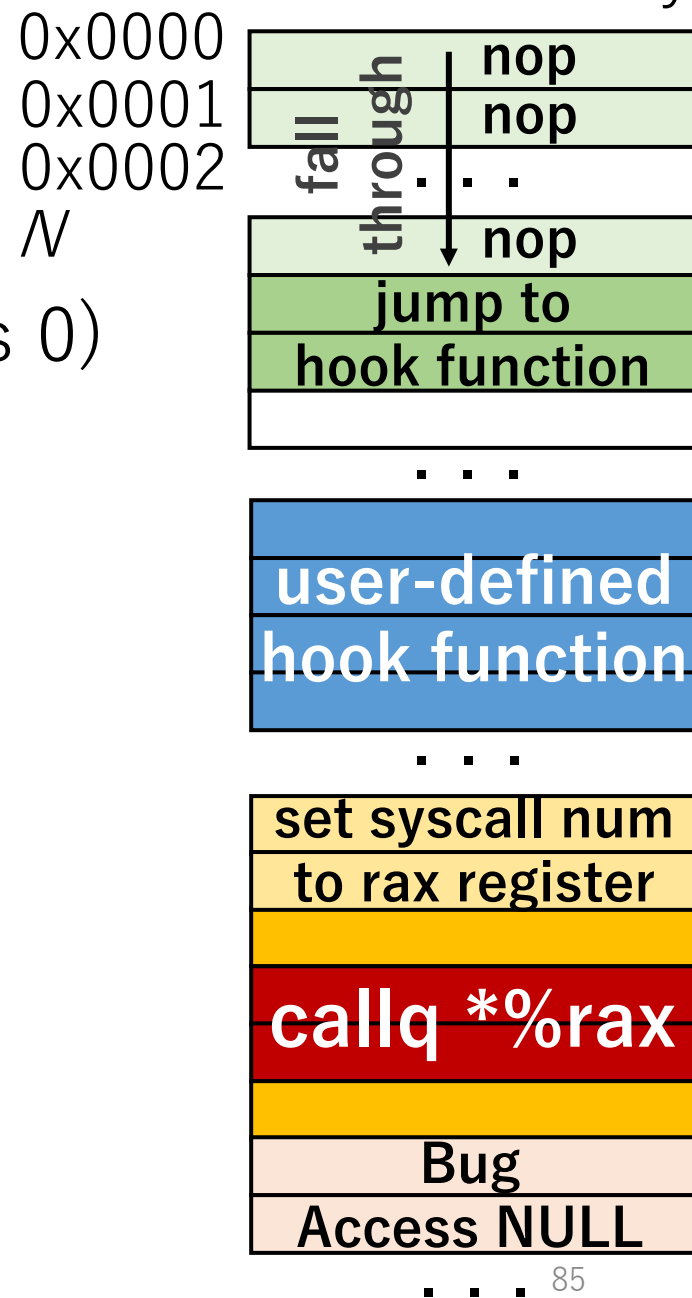
- A buggy program may access NULL (address 0)



Virtual Memory

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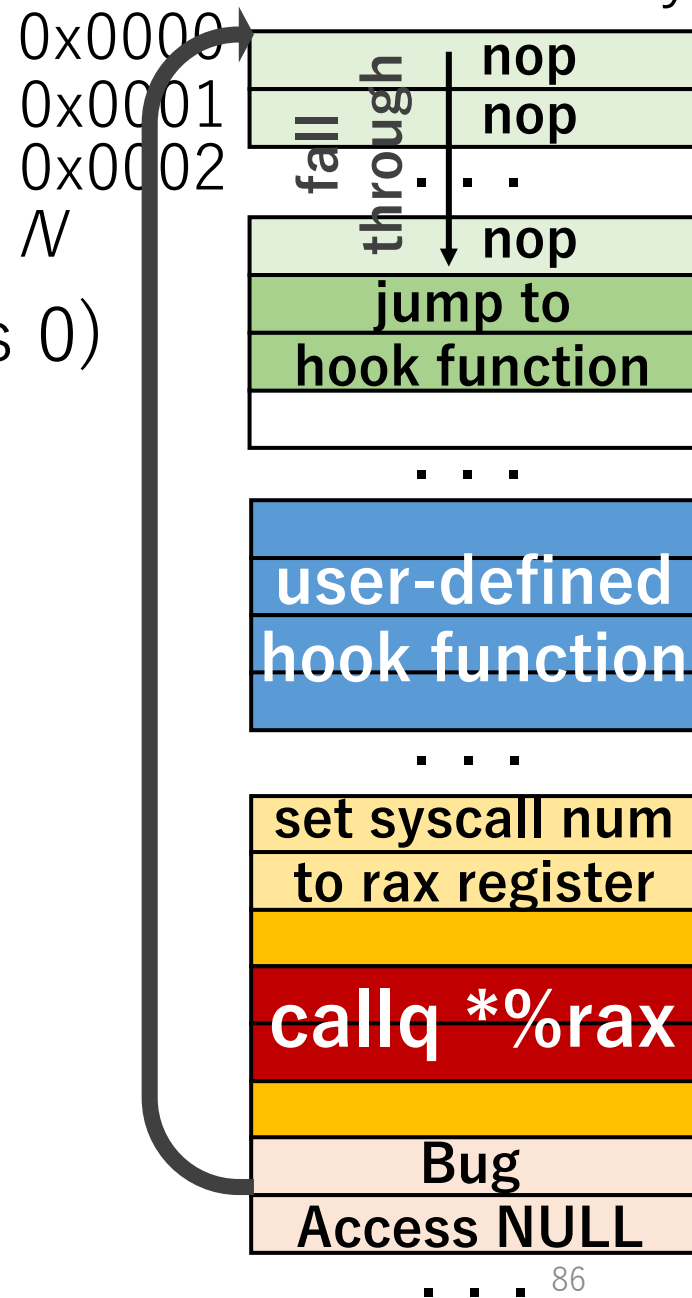
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Virtual Memory

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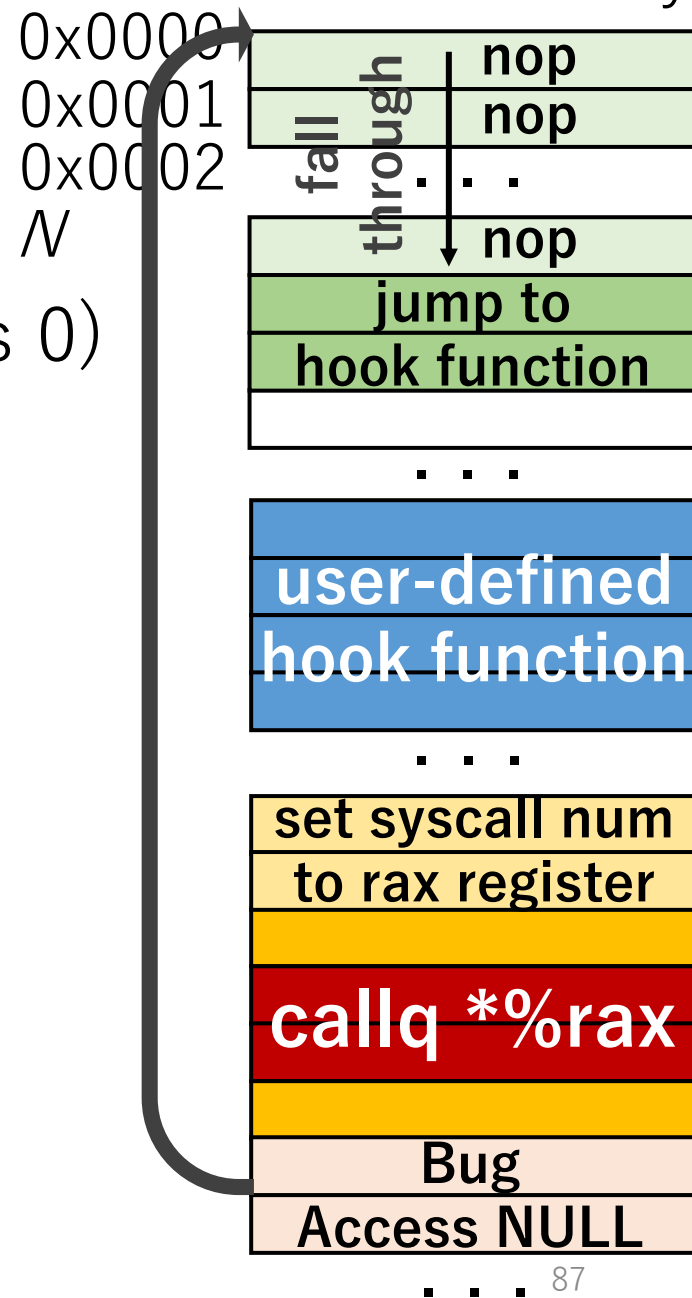
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Virtual Memory

NULL Access Termination

- A buggy program may access NULL (address 0)
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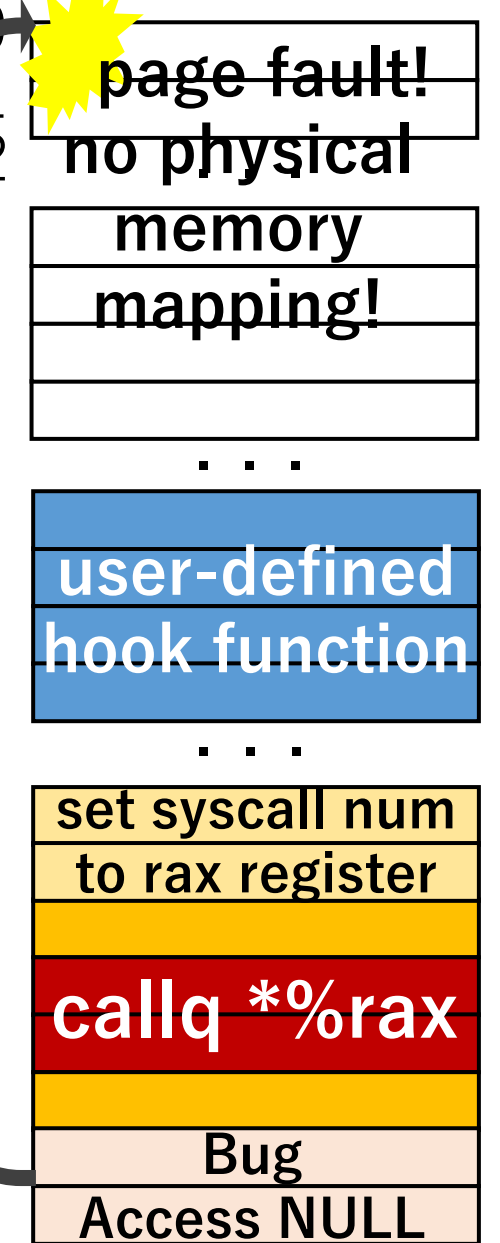
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Normally, ...

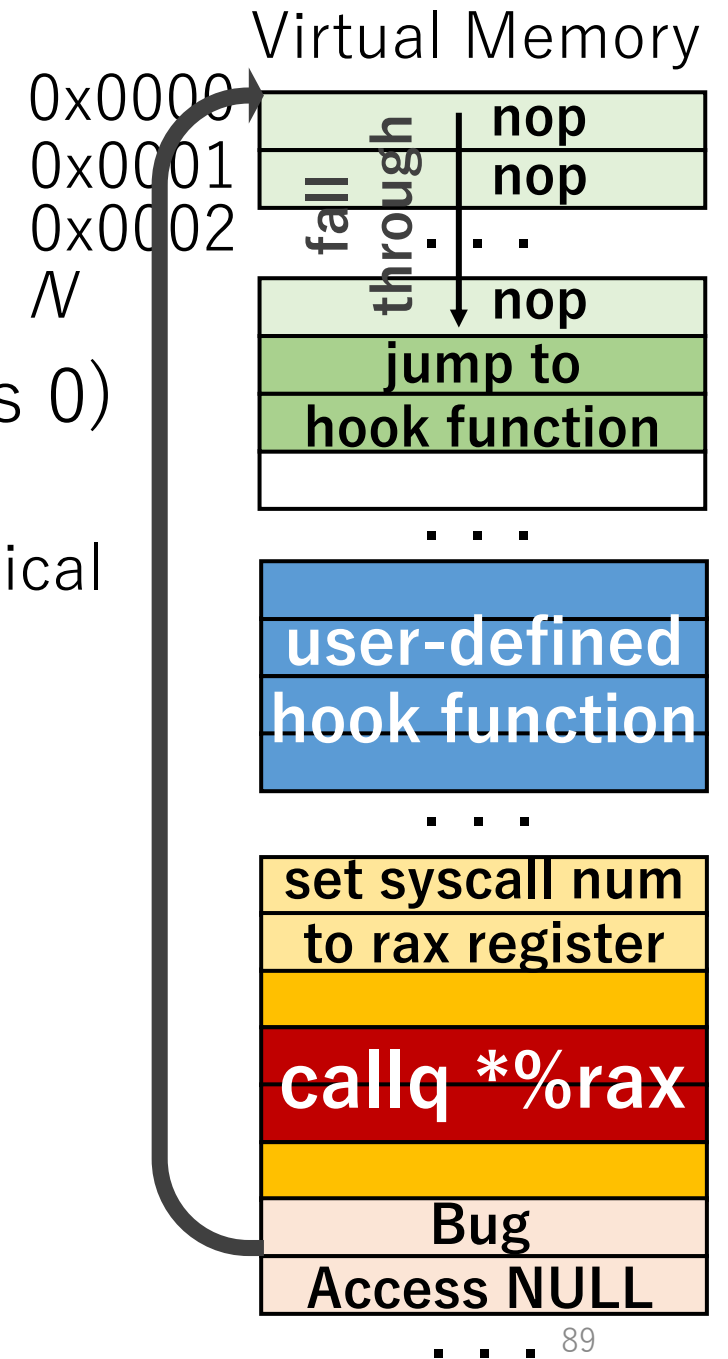
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Virtual Memory



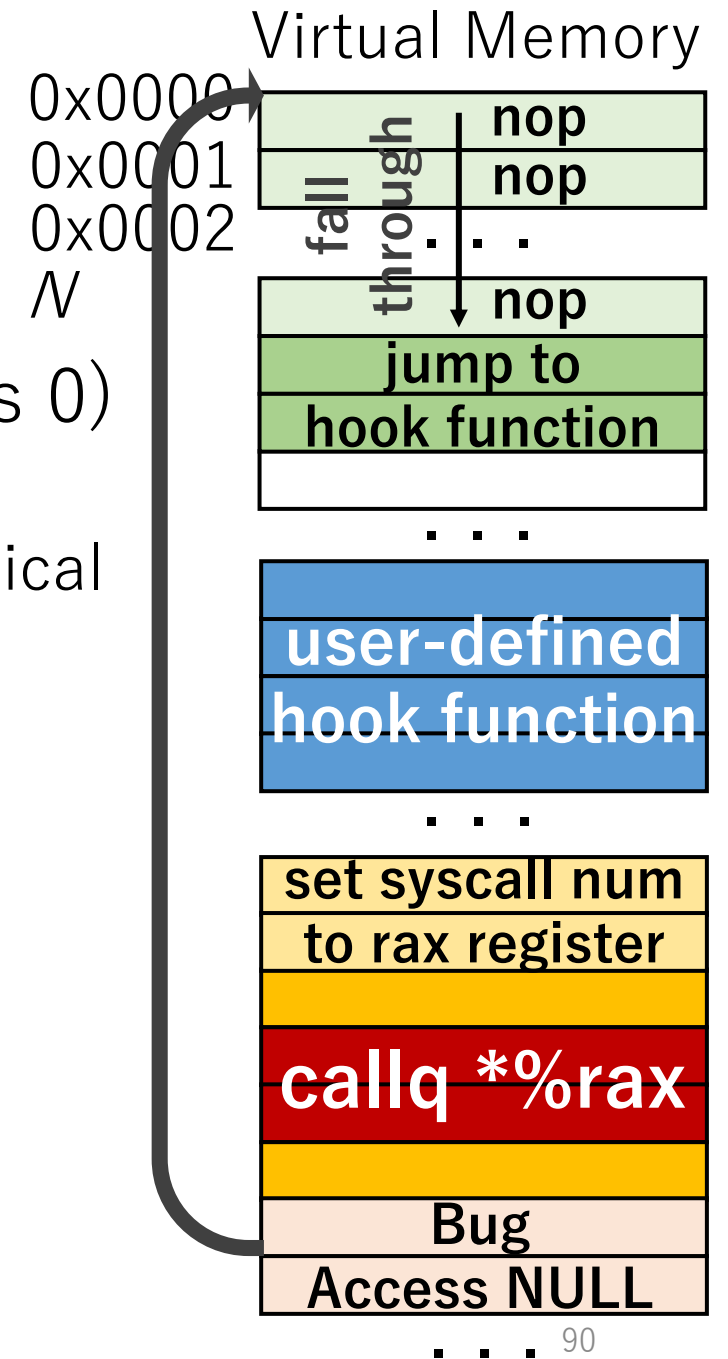
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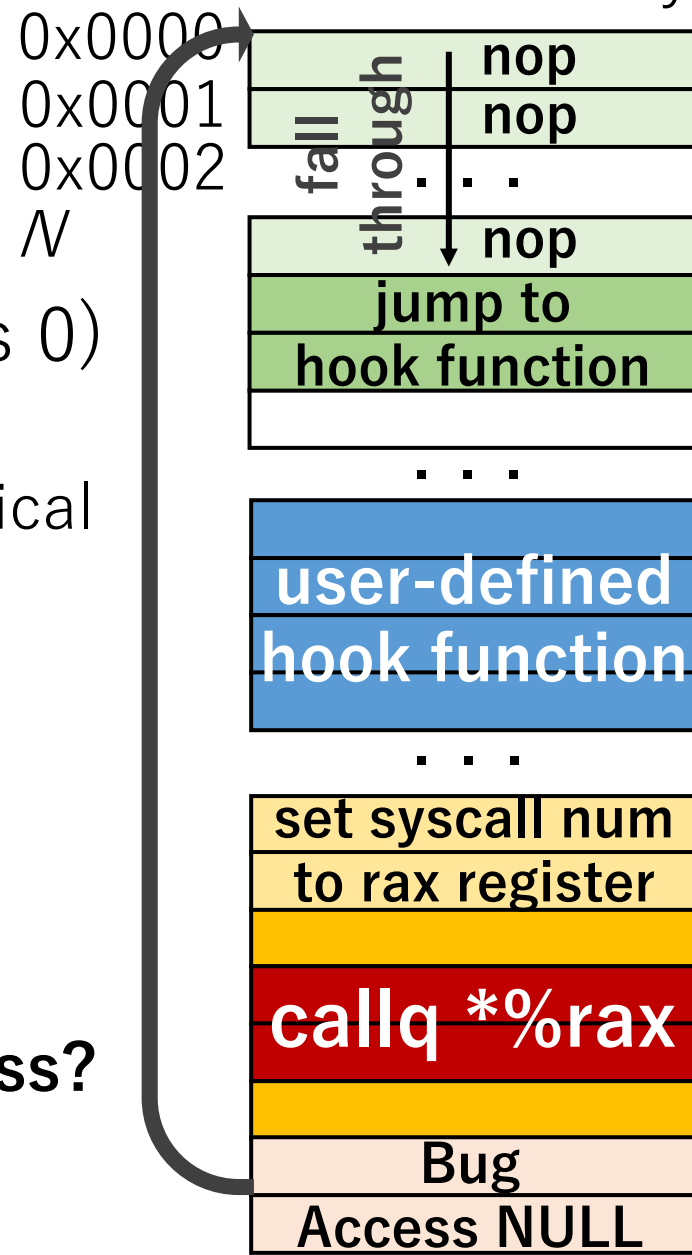


Virtual Memory

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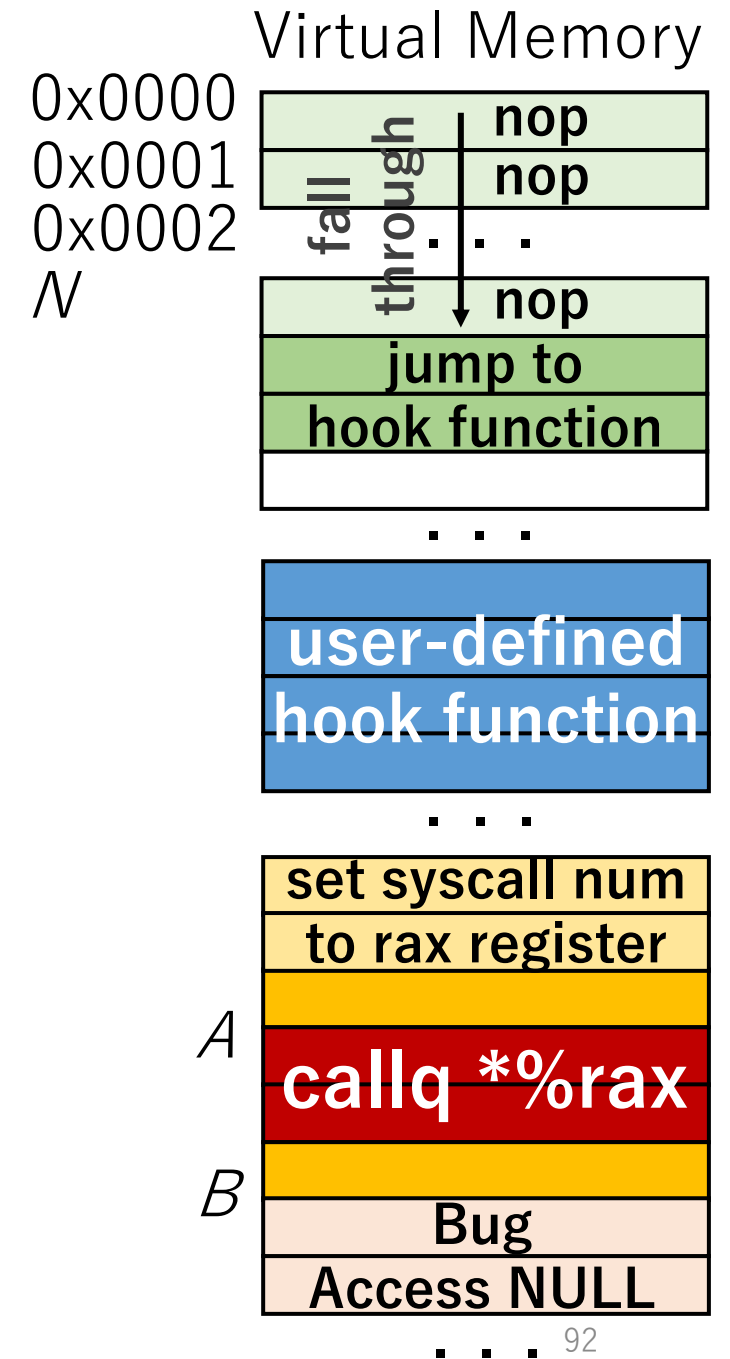
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How can we detect and terminate a buggy NULL access?



NULL Access Termination

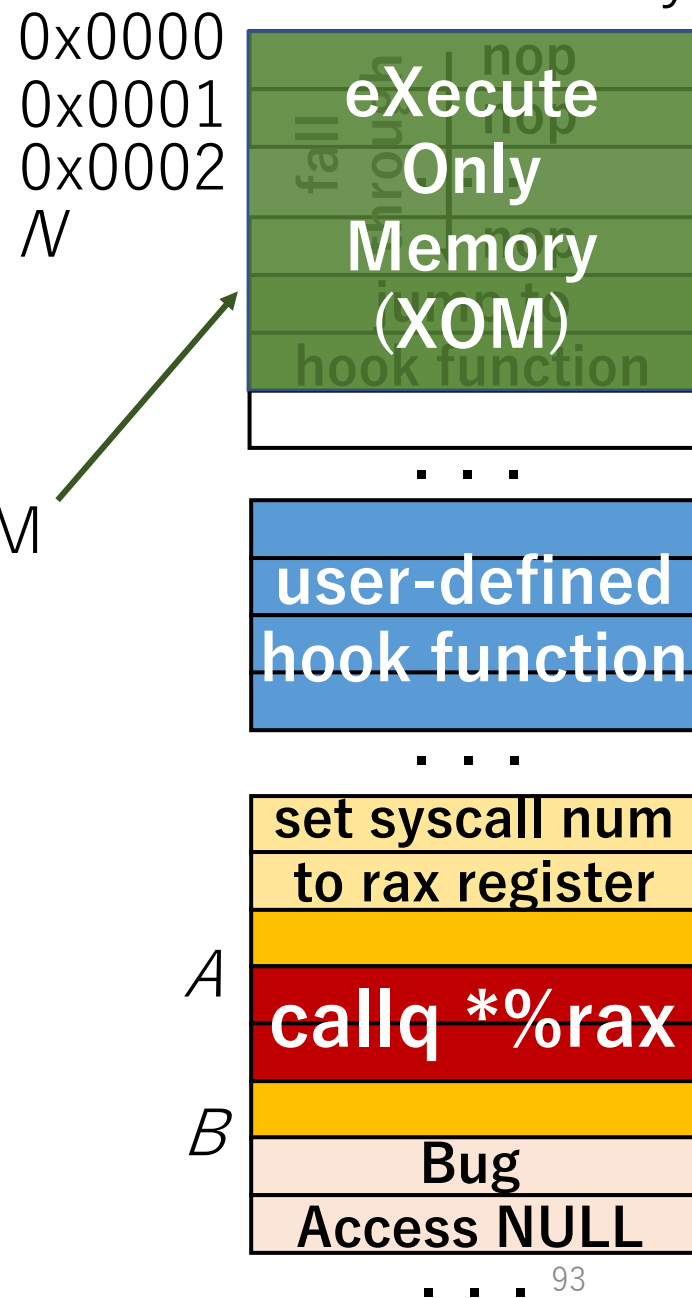
- Memory access: read / write / execute



Virtual Memory

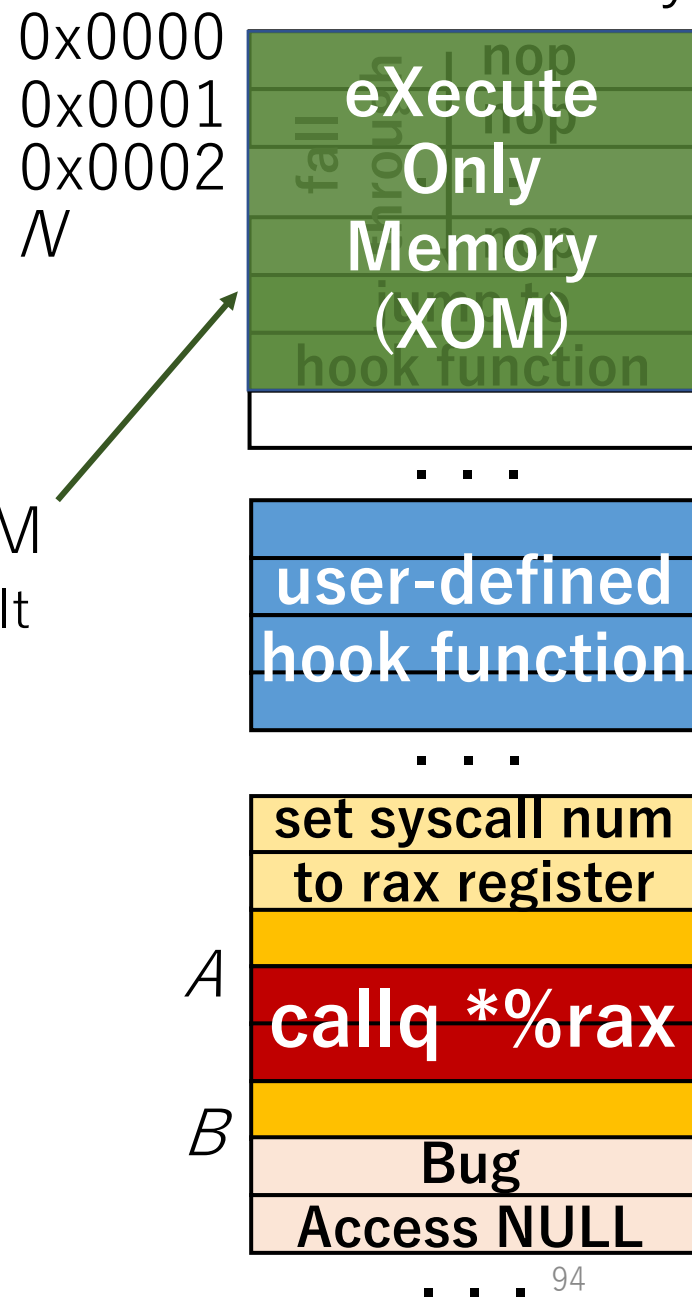
NULL Access Termination

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- Solution
 - read/write: configure the trampoline code as XOM



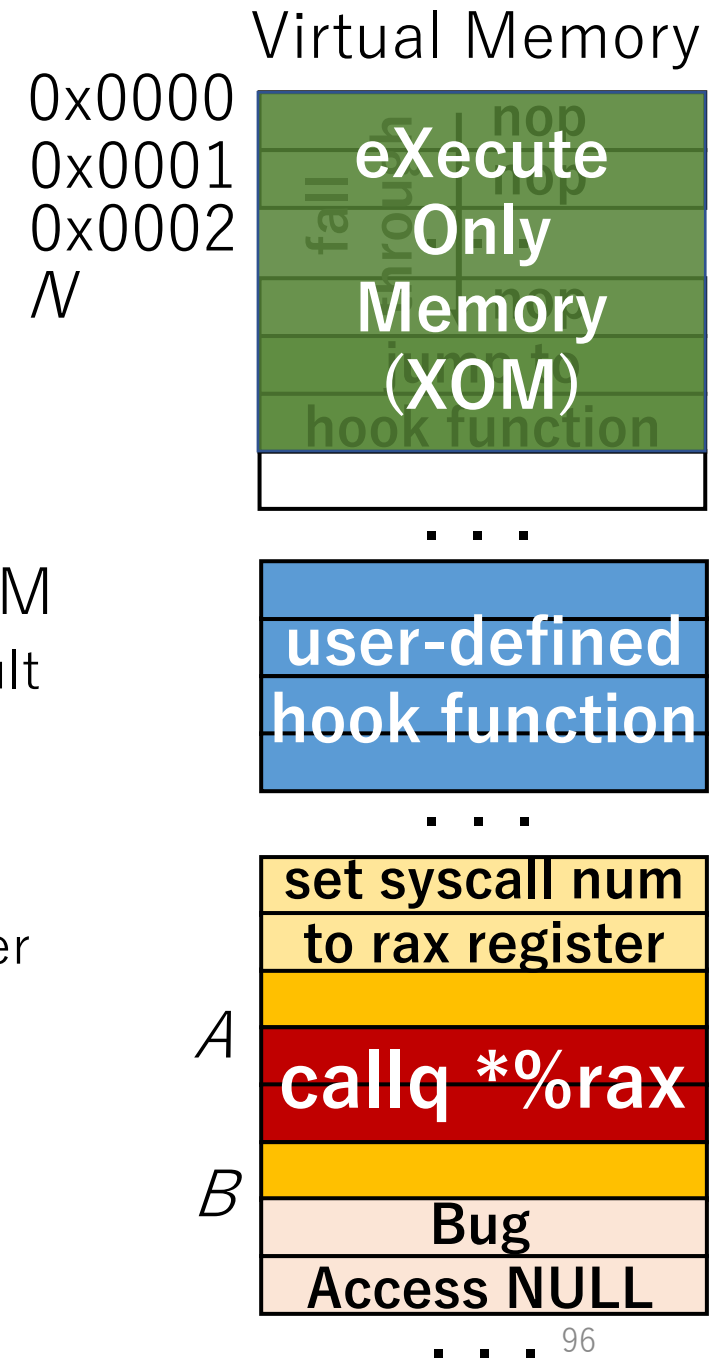
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 - This can be done by mprotect() system call



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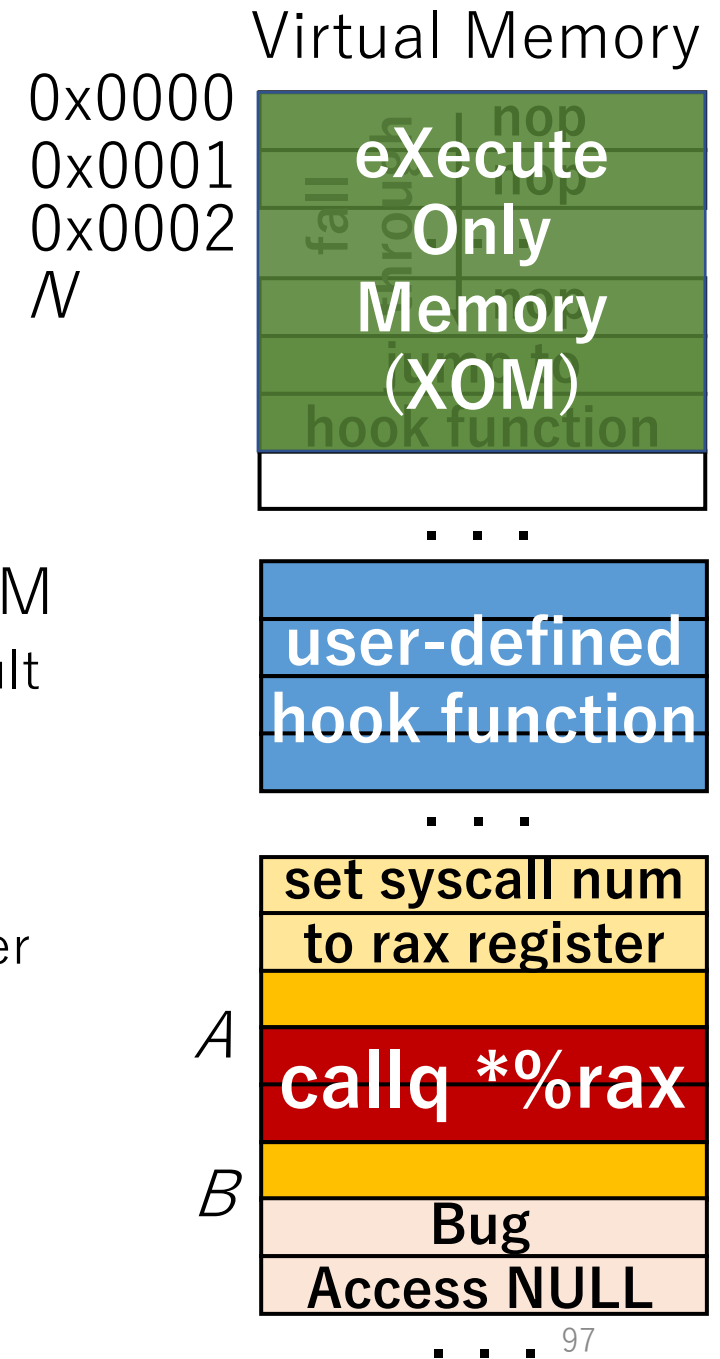
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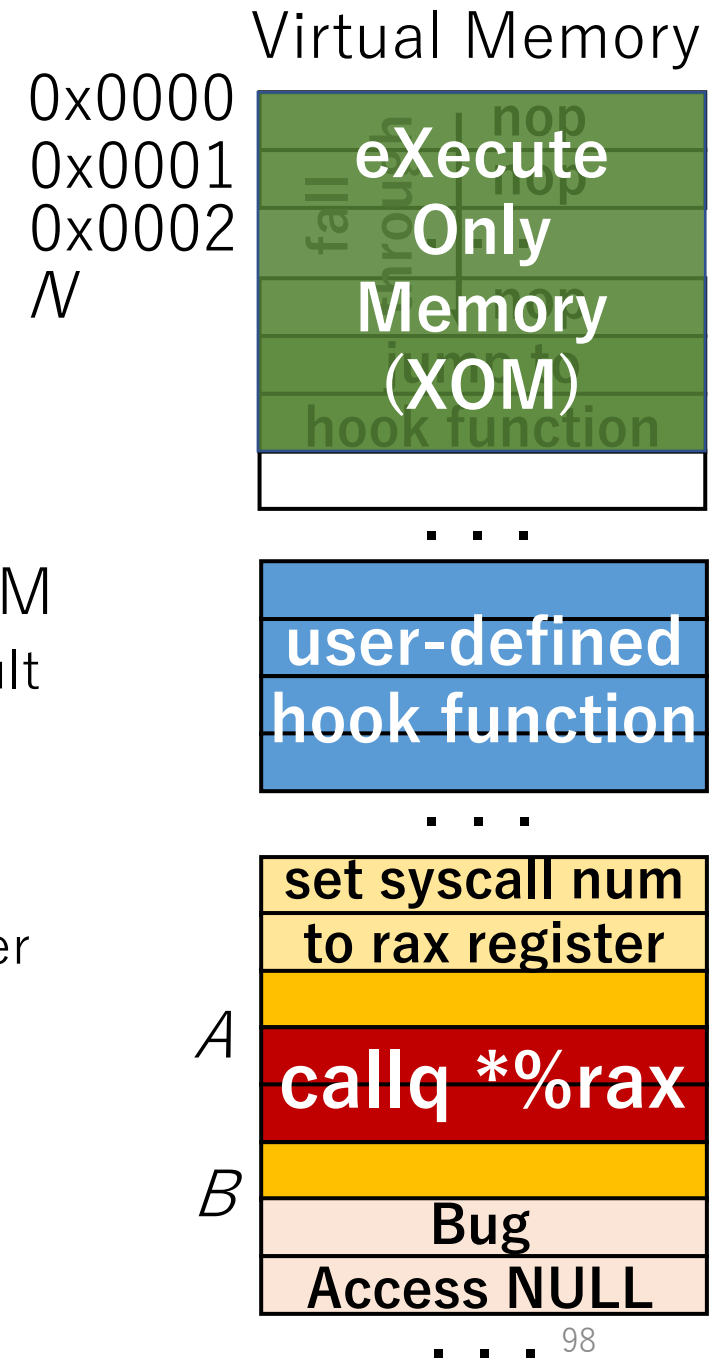


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List of replaced addresses : [...]

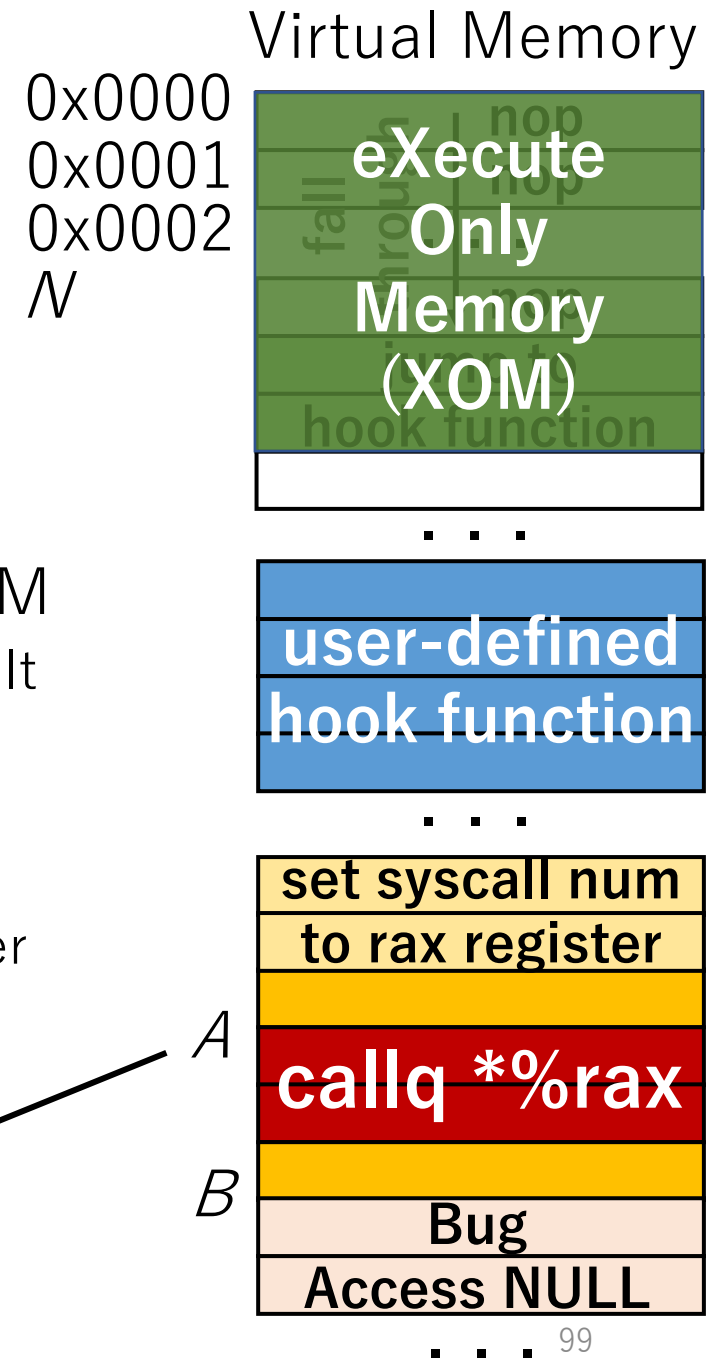


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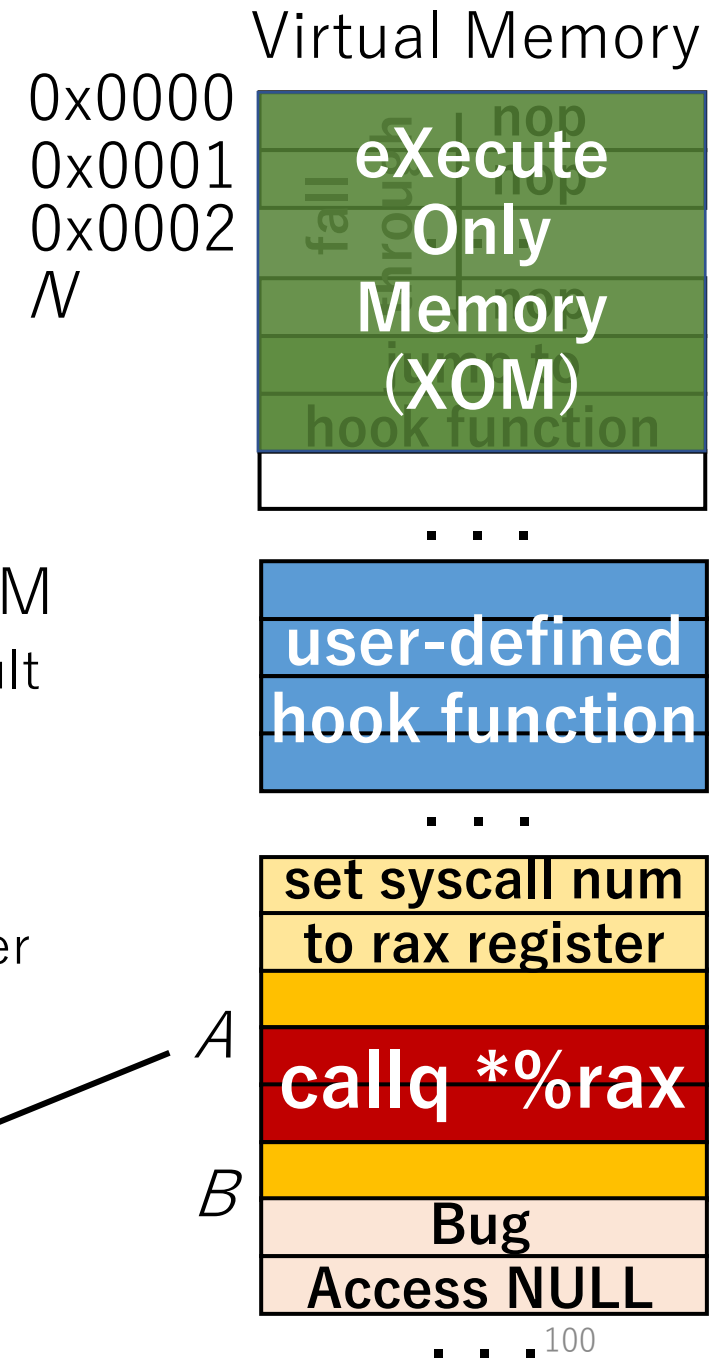


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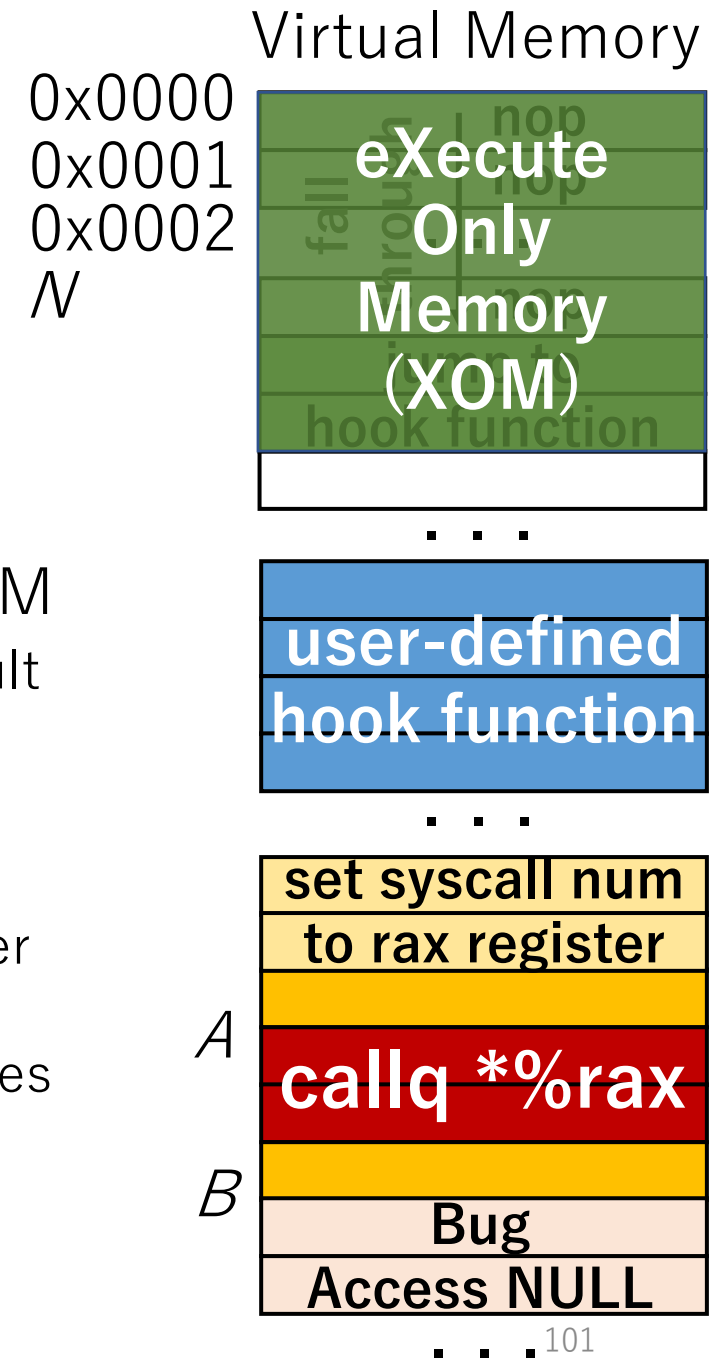
List of replaced addresses : [A , ...]



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 - read/write access to the trampoline code causes a fault
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 1. during the binary rewriting phase, we collect the addresses of replaced syscall/sysenter
 2. at runtime, in the hook function, we check if the caller is one of the replaced addresses

List of replaced addresses : [A , ...]

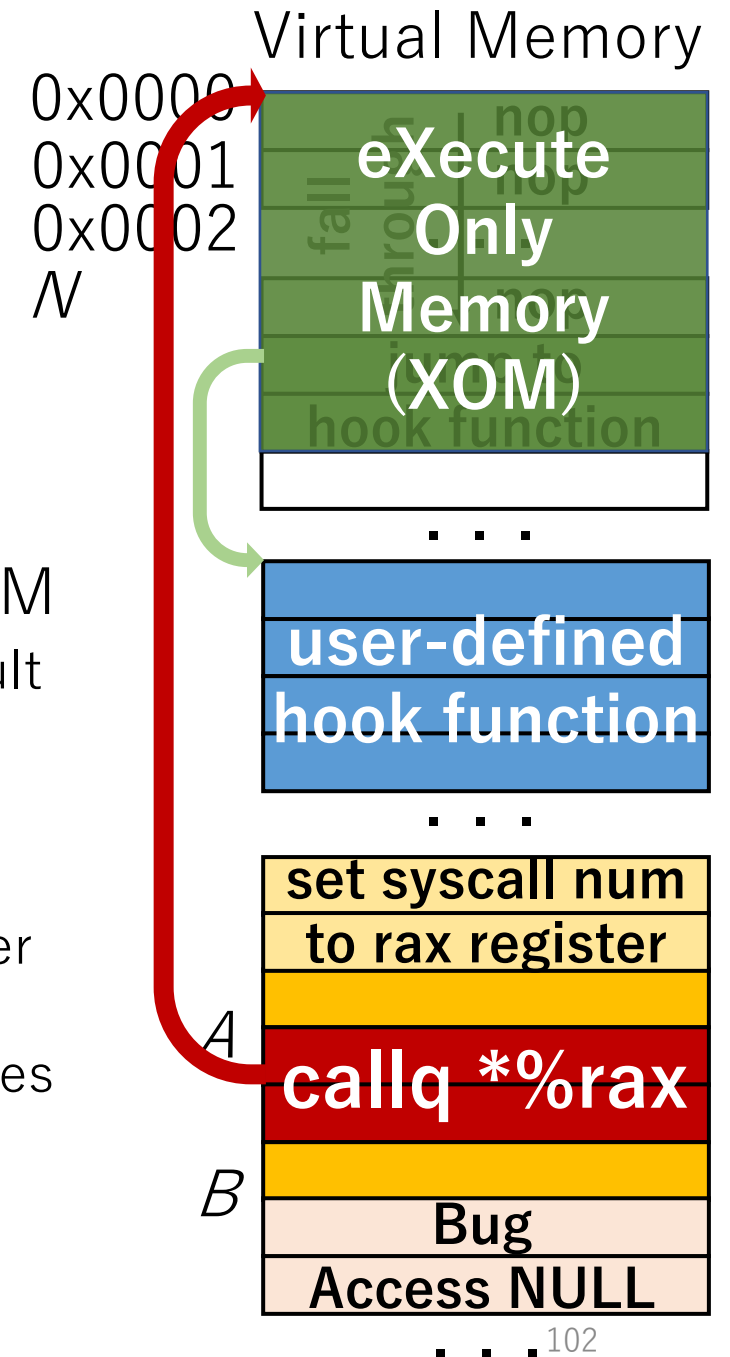


NULL Access Termination

At runtime ...

- Memory access: read / write / execute
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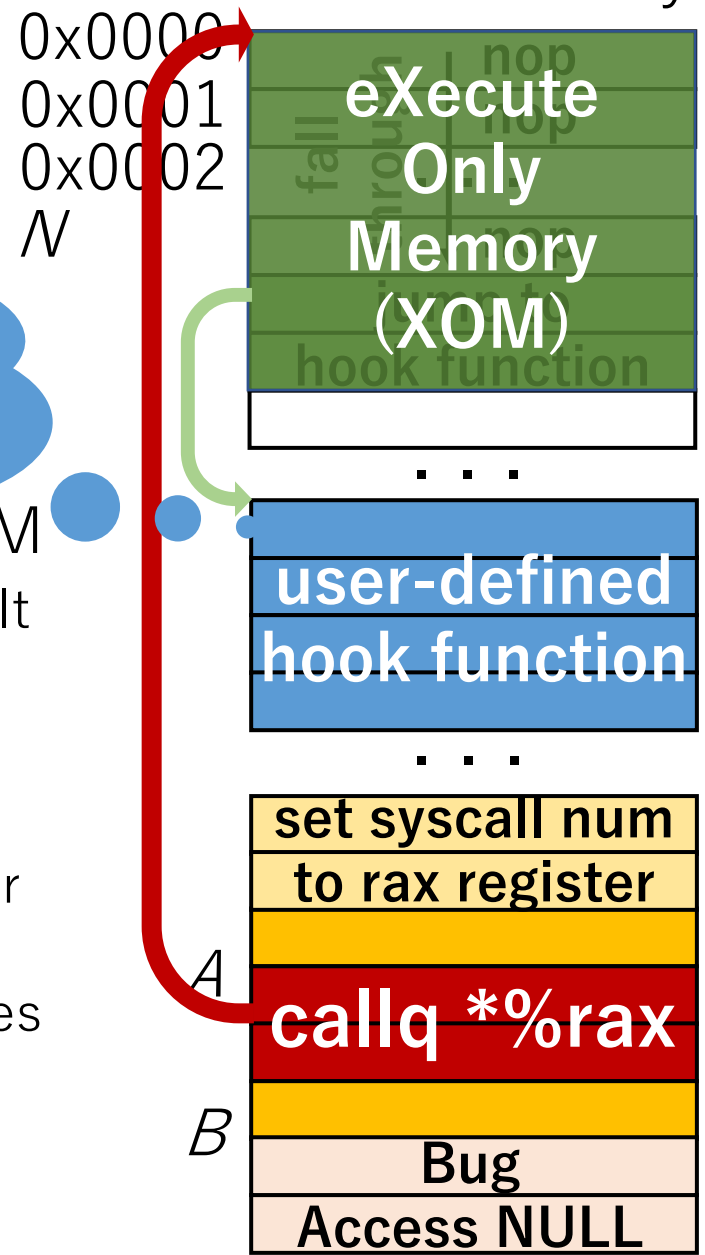
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The caller address is *A*
A is in the list, so
 this is a valid access

List of replaced addresses : [*A* , ...]

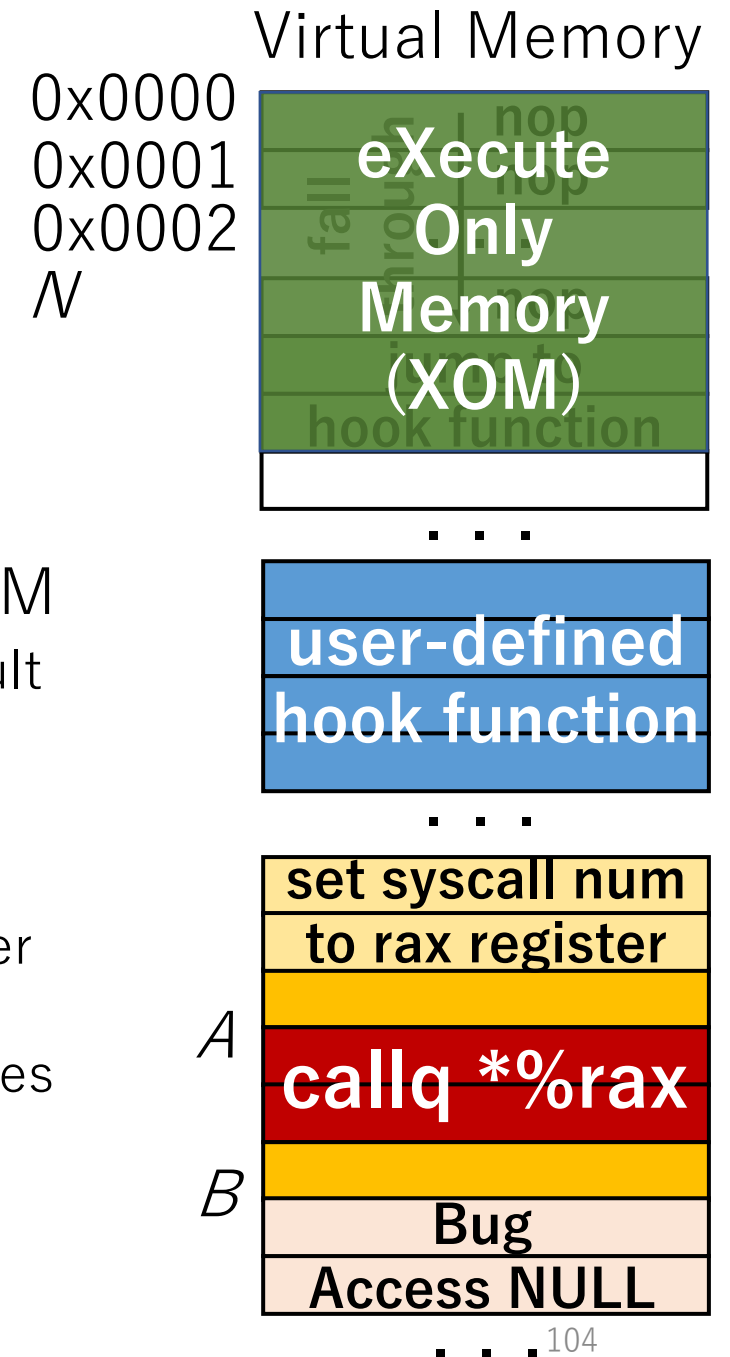


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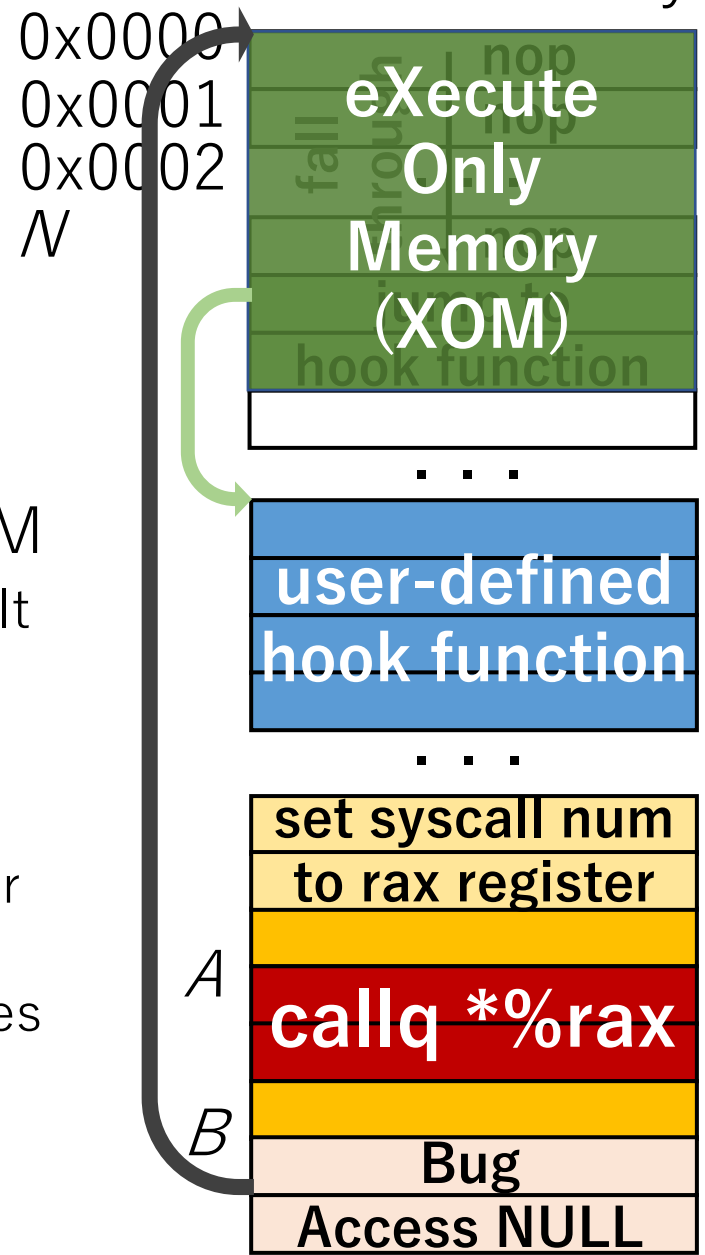


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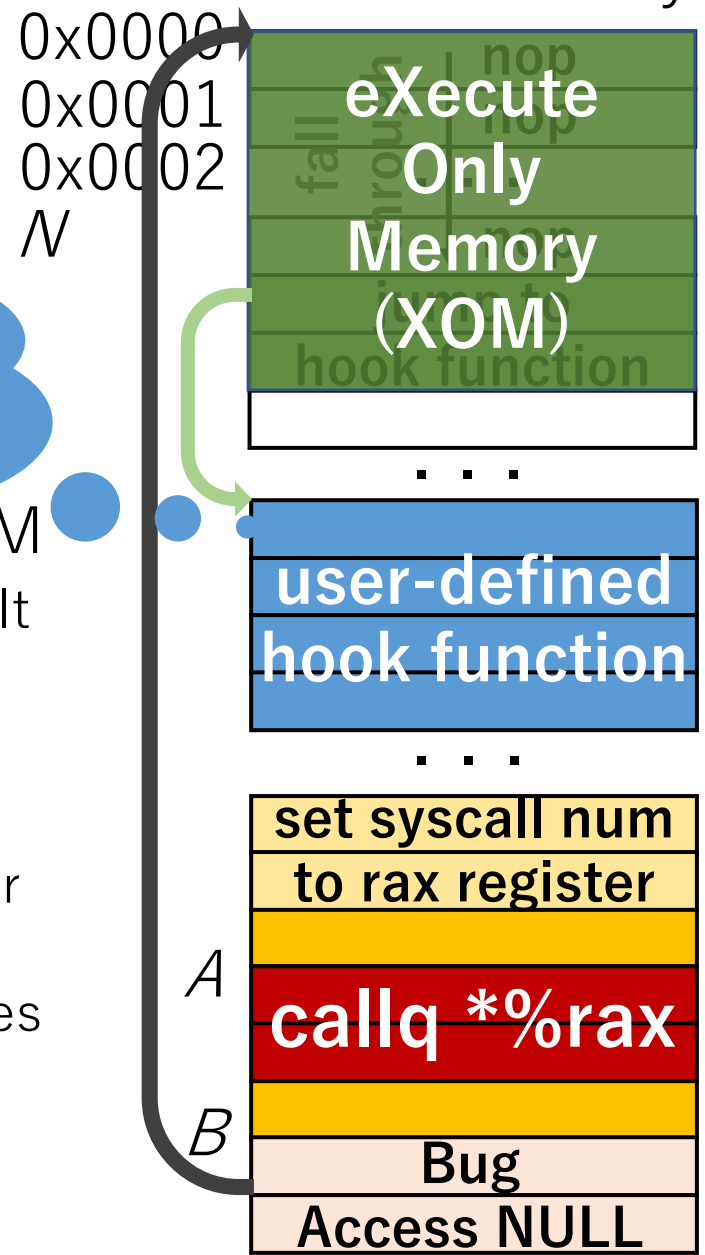
NULL Access Termination

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The caller address is *B*
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List of replaced addresses : [*A* , ...]



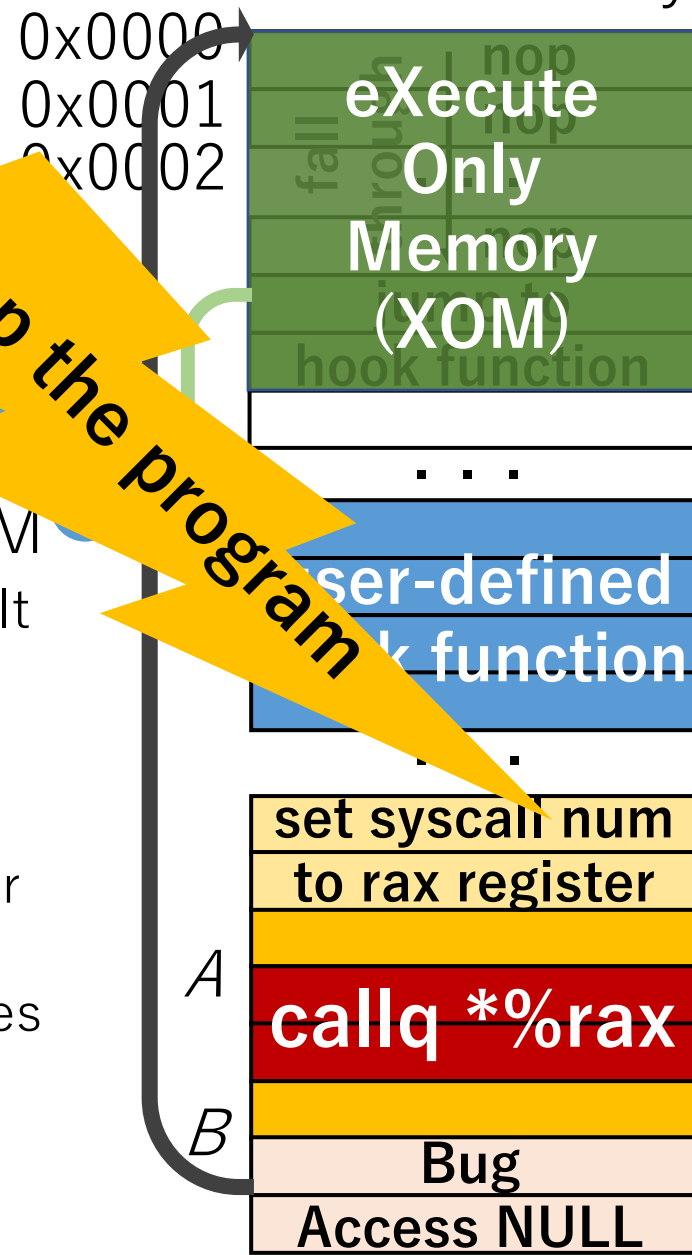
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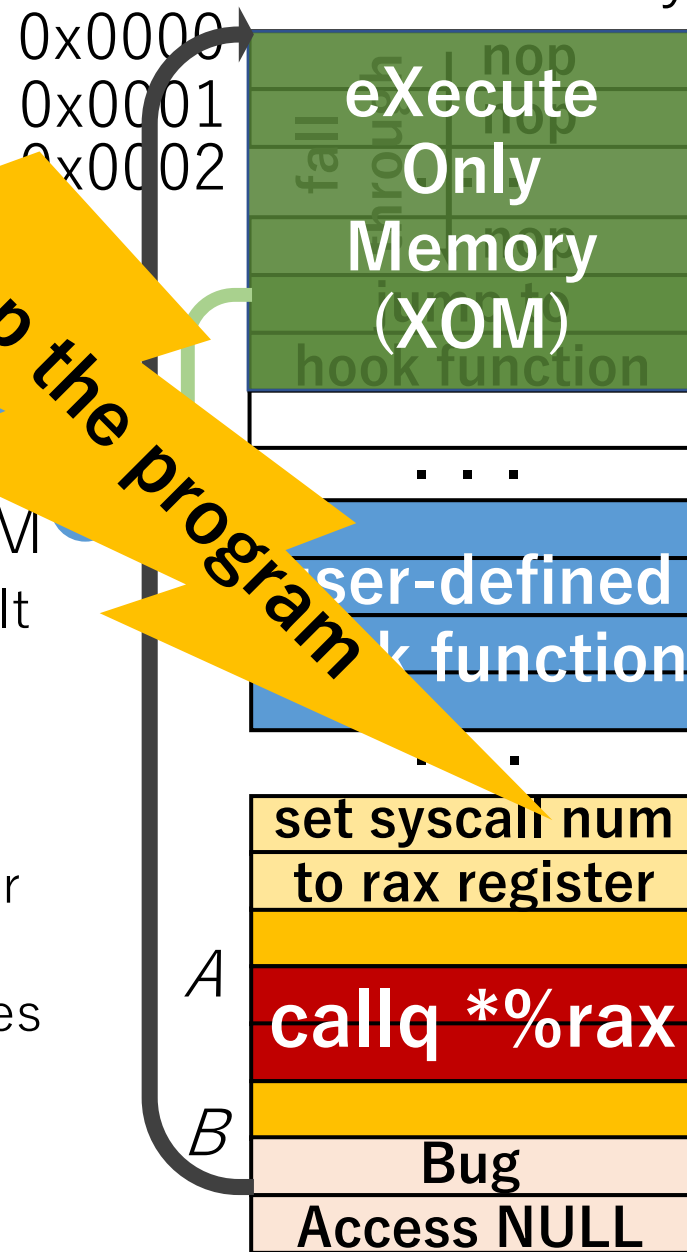
stop the program

NULL Access Termination

At runtime ...

- Memory access: The caller address is B
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 - read/write: B is NOT in the list, so this is an invalid access
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 - execute: check the caller address
 1. during the binary rewriting phase, we collect the addresses of replaced syscall/sysenter
 2. at runtime, in the hook function, we check if the caller is one of the replaced addresses
 - Current prototype uses bitmap to implement this check

List of replaced addresses : [A , ...]

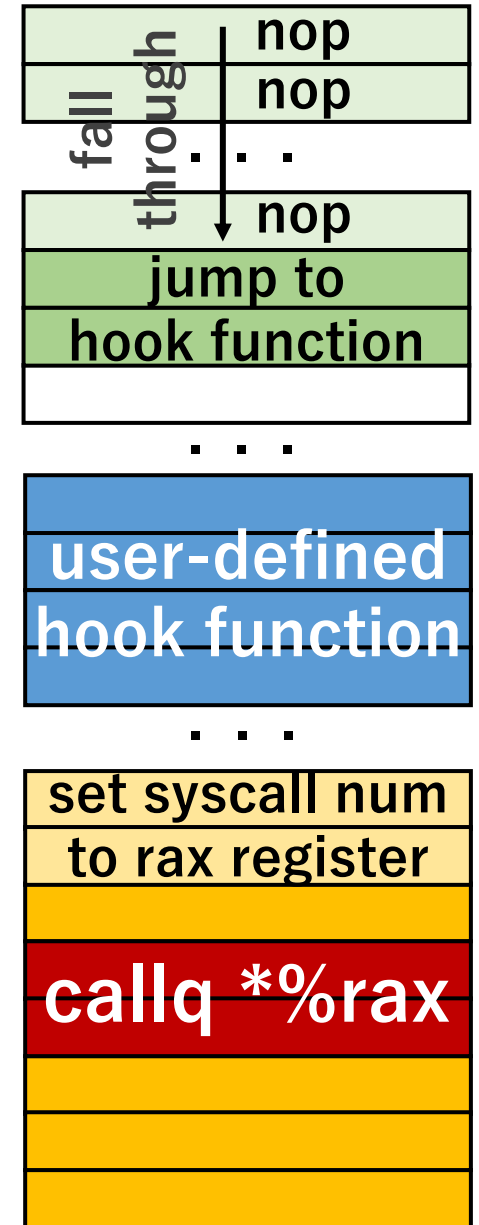


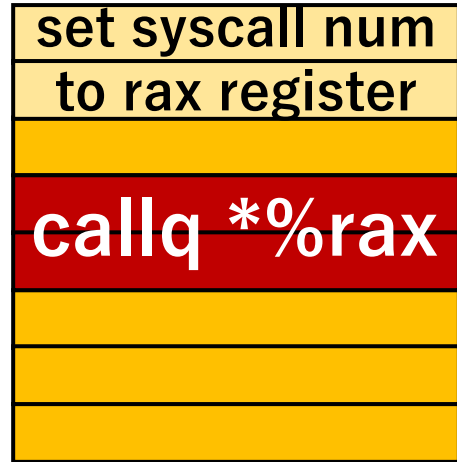
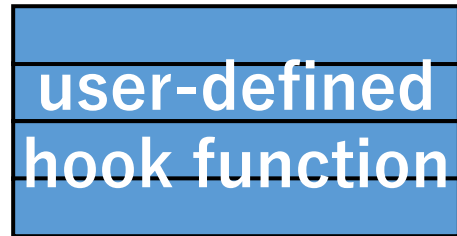
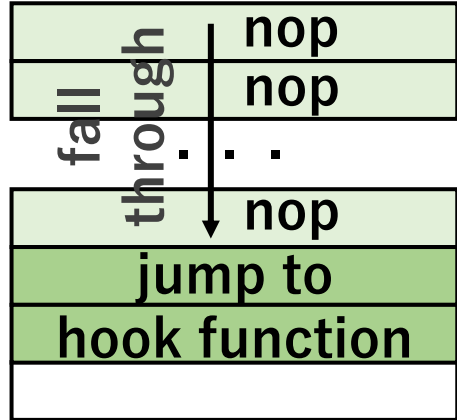
System Call Hook Overhead

- Time to hook getpid() and return a dummy value

Mechanism	Time [ns]
ptrace	31201
int3 signaling	1342
SUD	1156
zpoline	41
LD_PRELOAD	6

Virtual Memory





System Call Hook Overhead

- Time to hook getpid() and return a dummy value

Mechanism	Time [ns]
ptrace	31201
int3 signaling	1342
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LD_PRELOAD	6

716x

32.7x

28.1x

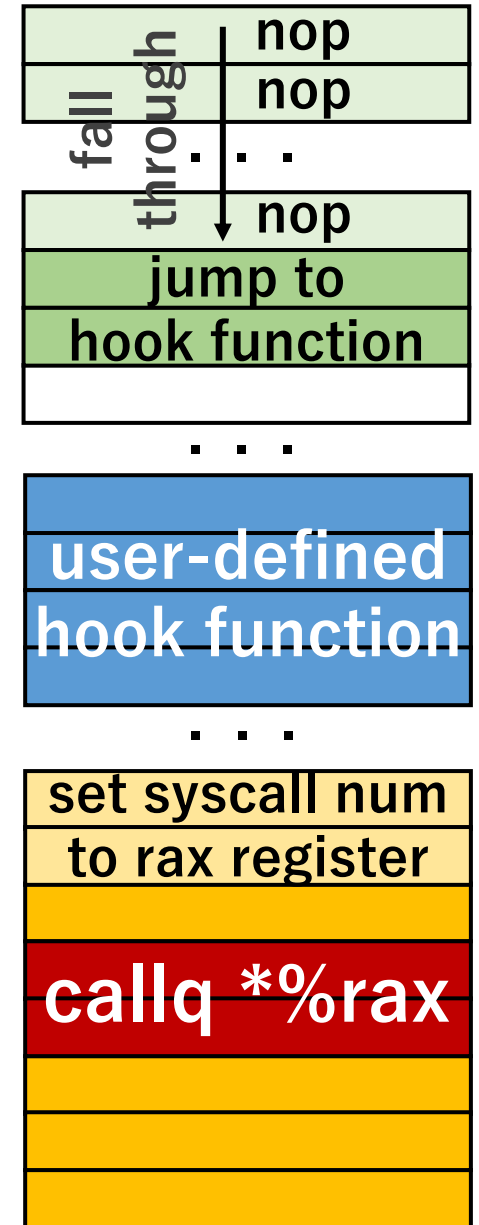
improvement

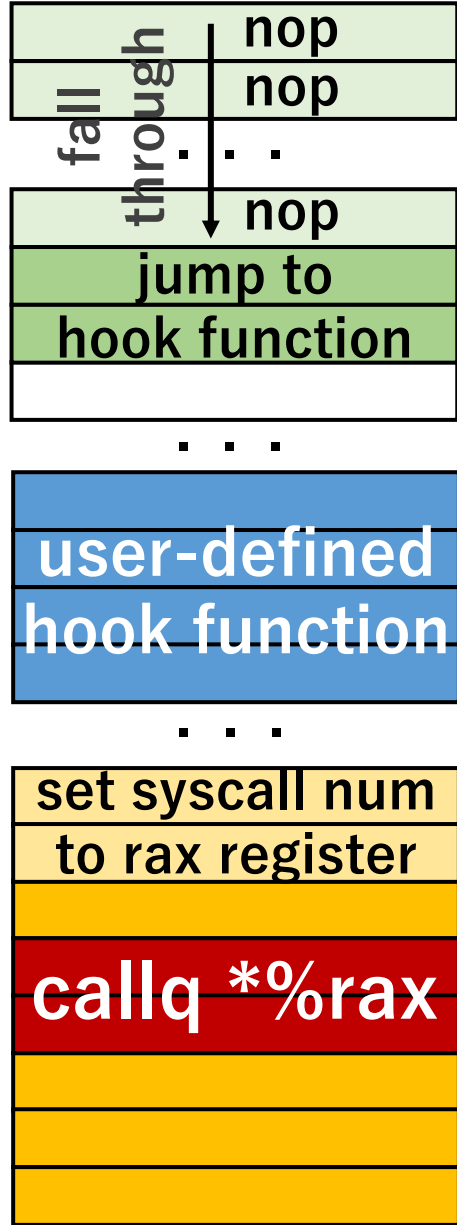
System Call Hook Overhead

- Time to hook getpid() and return a dummy value

Mechanism	Time [ns]
ptrace	31201
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SUD	1156
zpoline	NULL exec check: 1 ns out of 41
LD_PRELOAD	6

Virtual Memory





System Call Hook Overhead

- Time to hook getpid() and return a dummy value

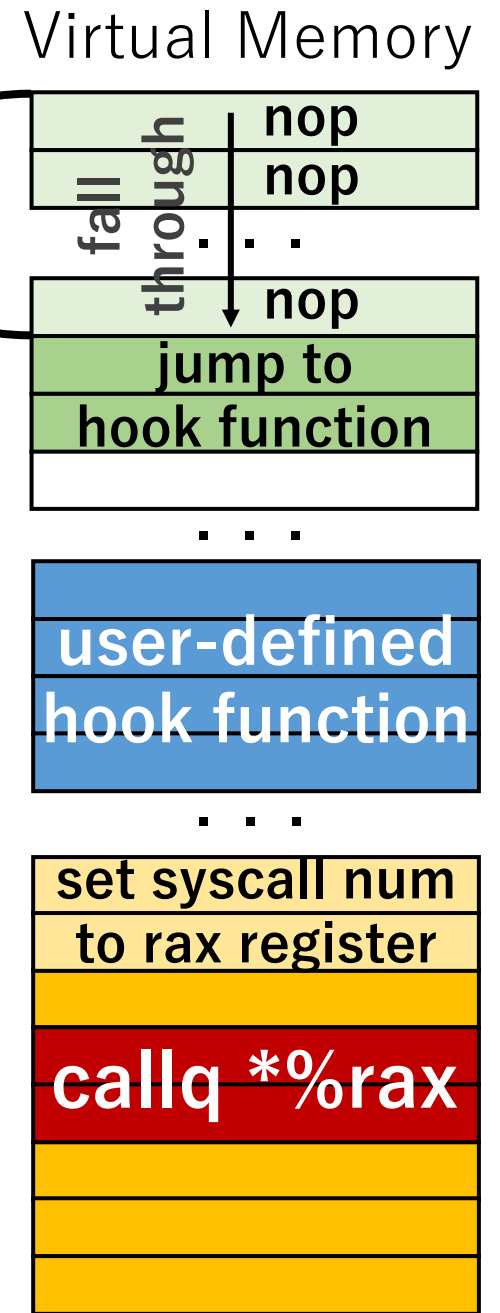
Mechanism	Time [ns]
ptrace	31201
int3 signaling	1342
SUD	1156
zpoline	41 +35ns
LD_PRELOAD	6 overhead

System Call Hook Overhead

- Time to hook getpid() and return a dummy value

Mechanism	Time [ns]
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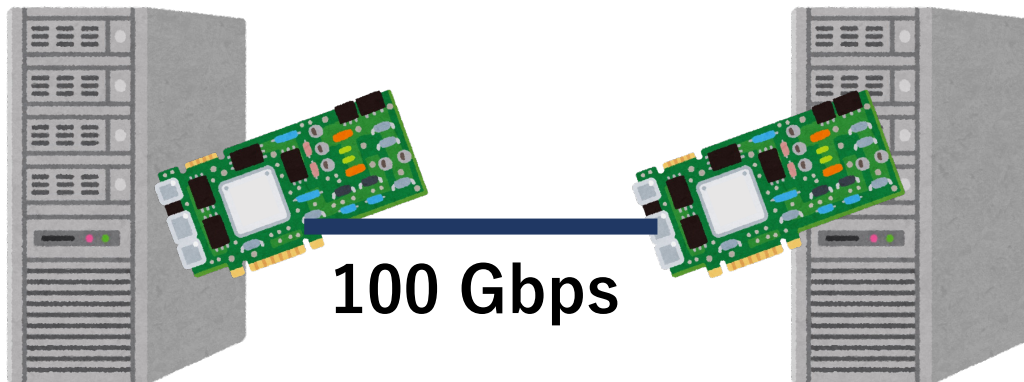
additional overhead



+35ns overhead

Application Performance

- We **transparently** apply lwIP + DPDK to an application using different system call hook mechanisms

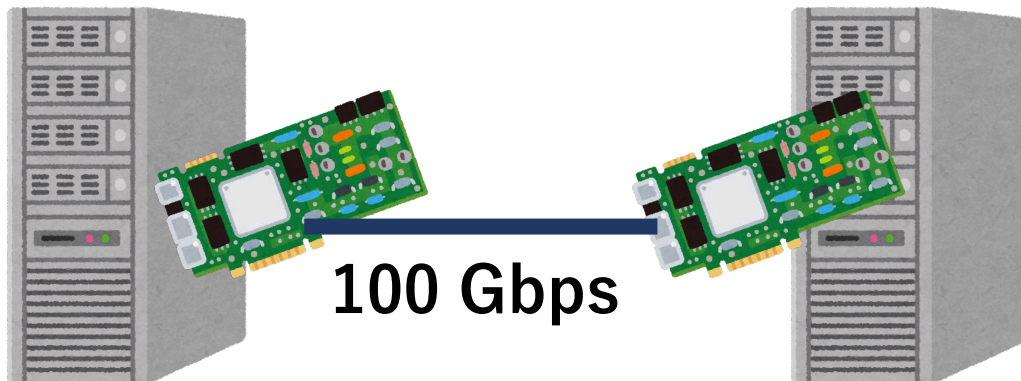


Application Performance

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Simple HTTP server

lwIP + DPDK



Application Performance

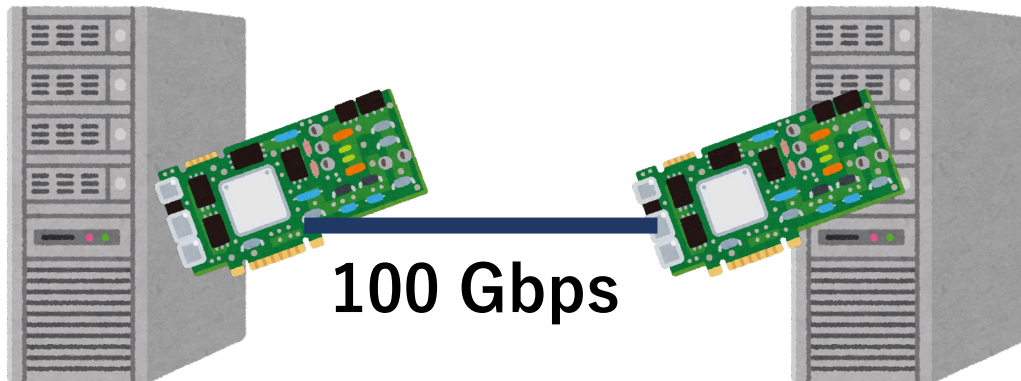
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Simple HTTP server

ptrace, int3, SUD,
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lwIP + DPDK



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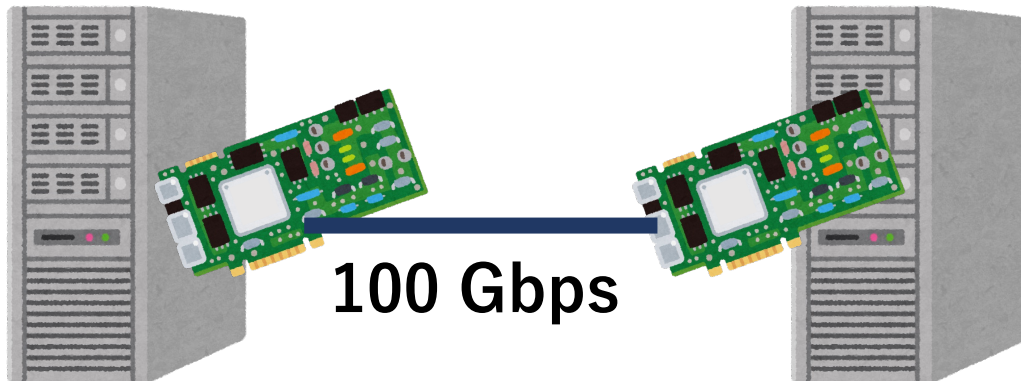
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fetch 64B content



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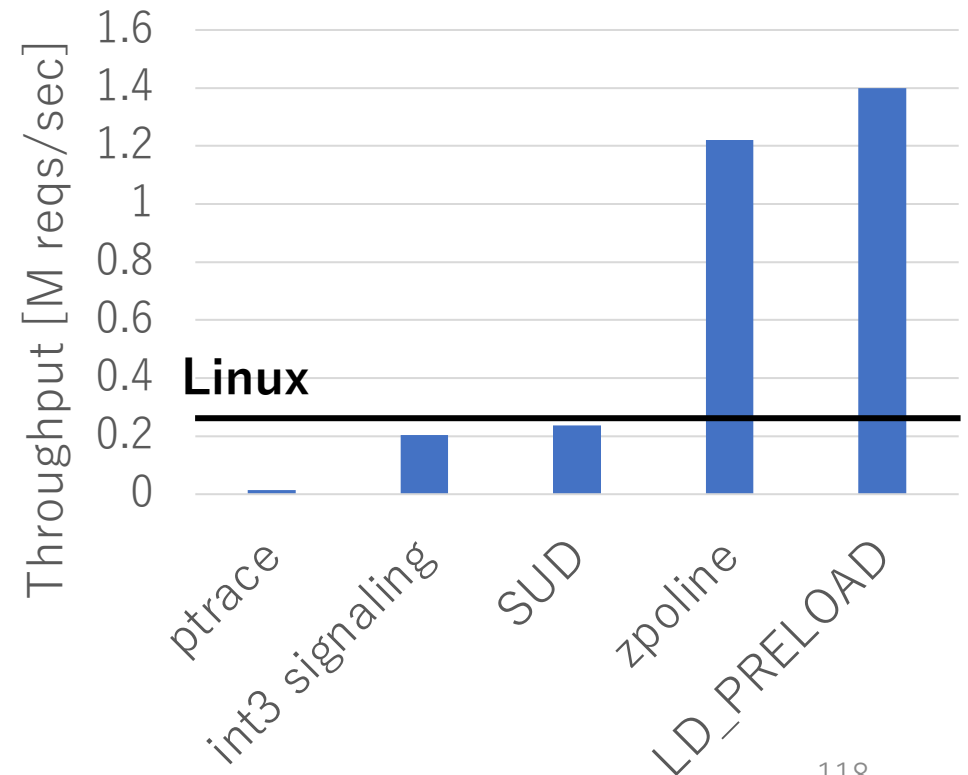
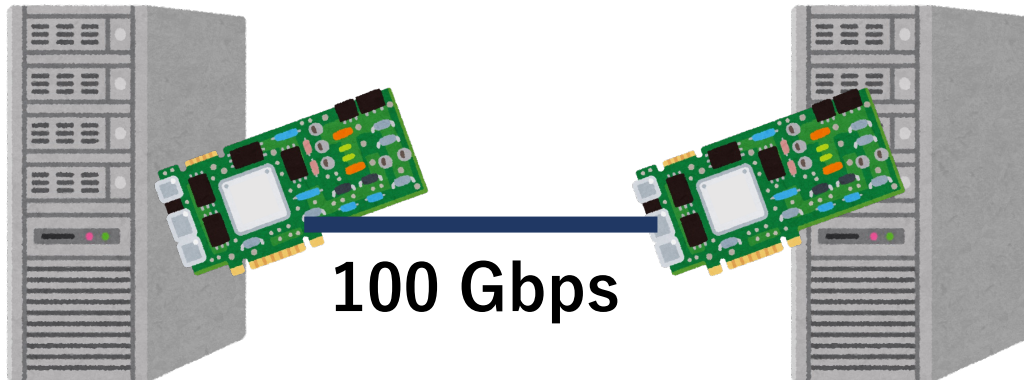
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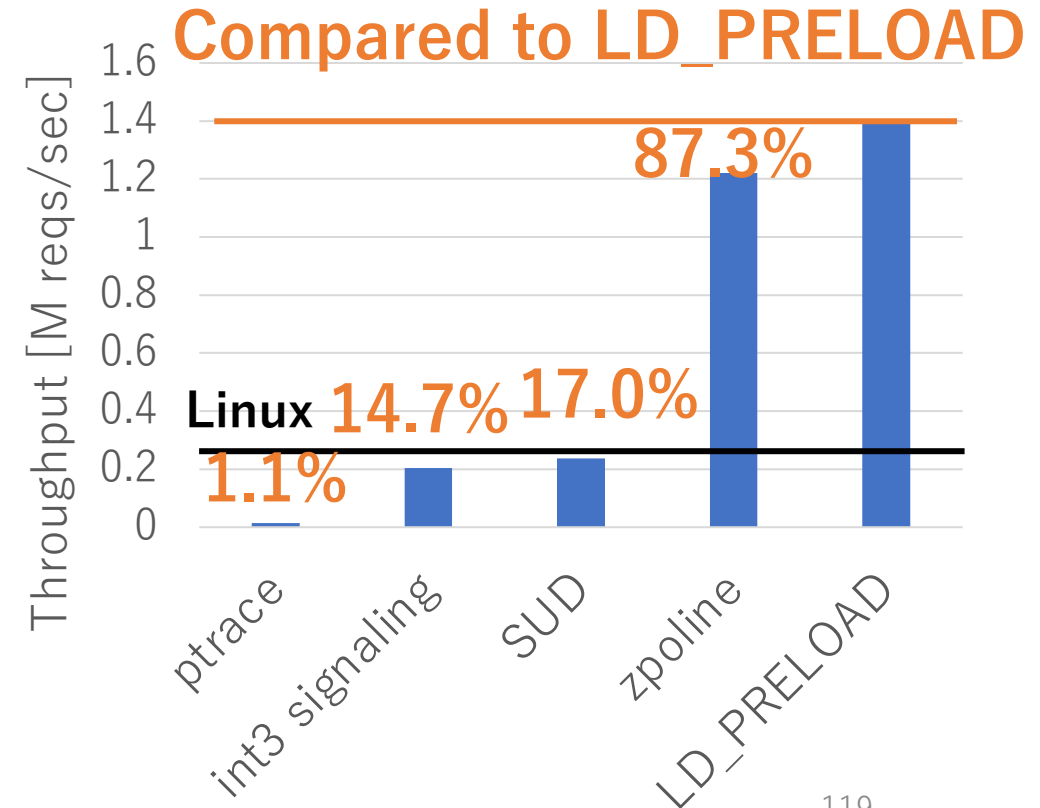
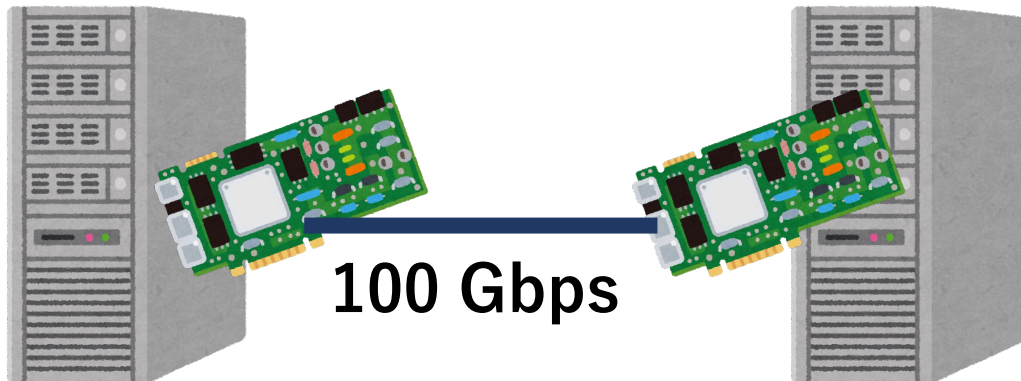
Simple HTTP server

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lwIP + DPDK

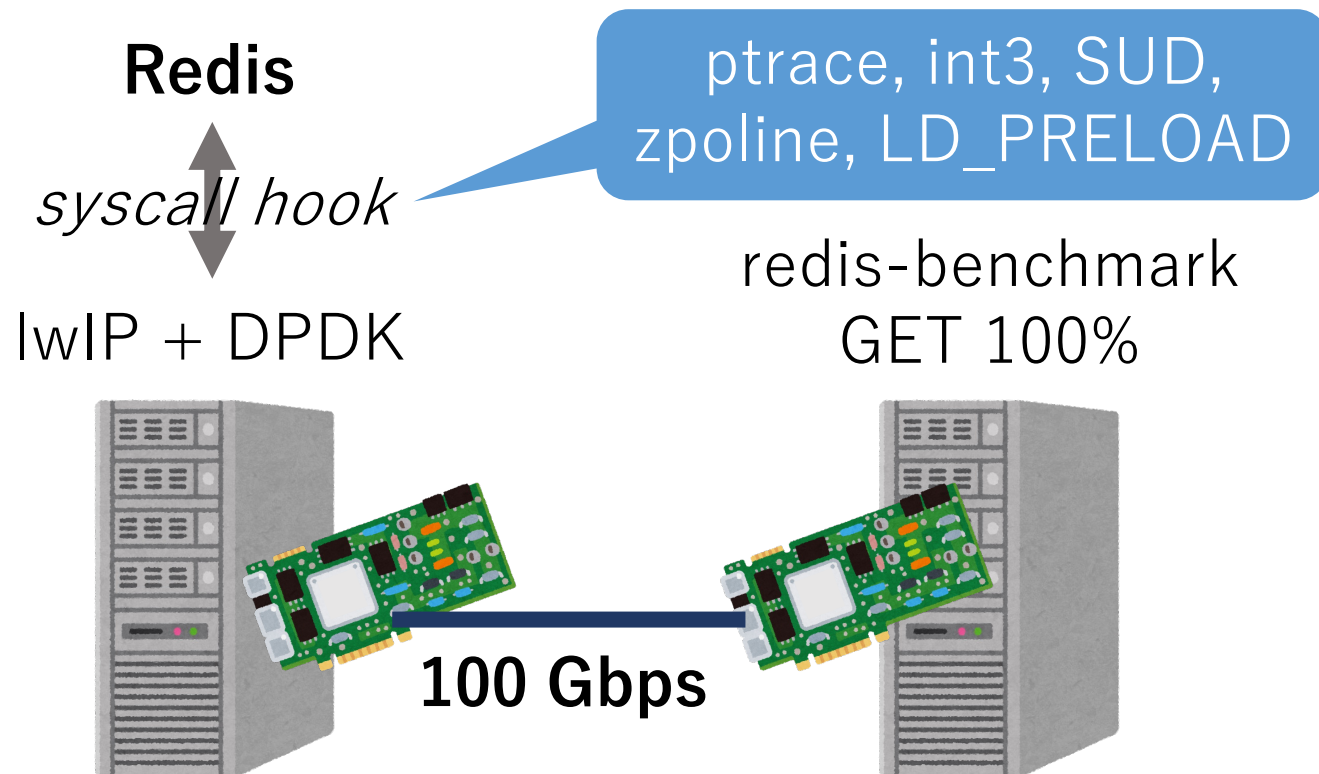
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wrk: benchmark client
fetch 64B content



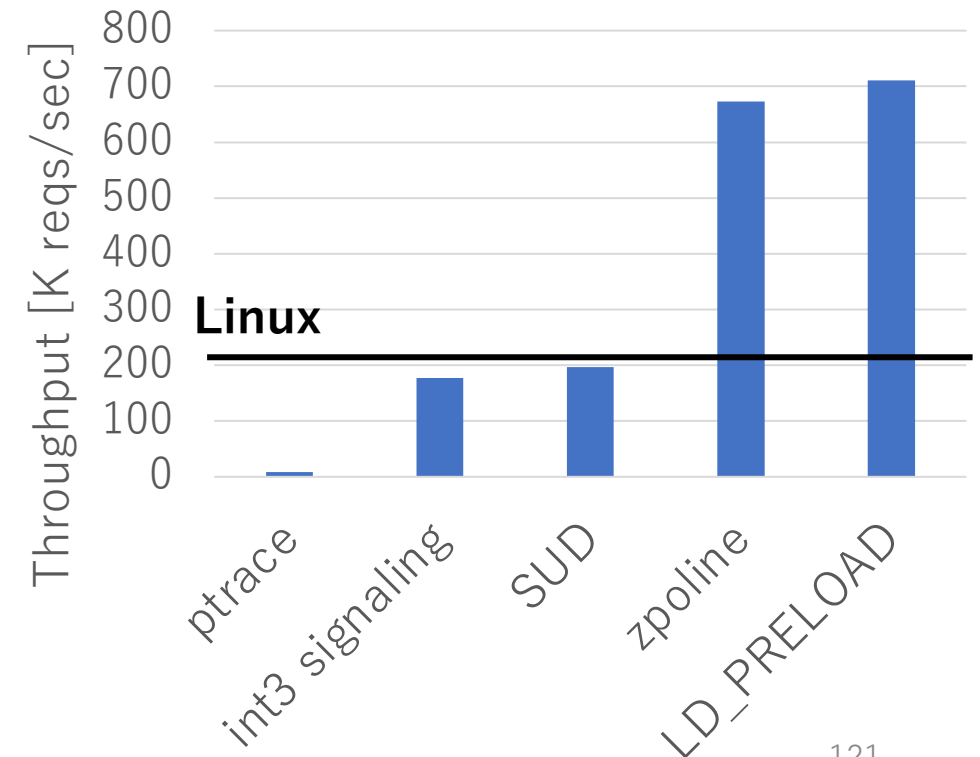
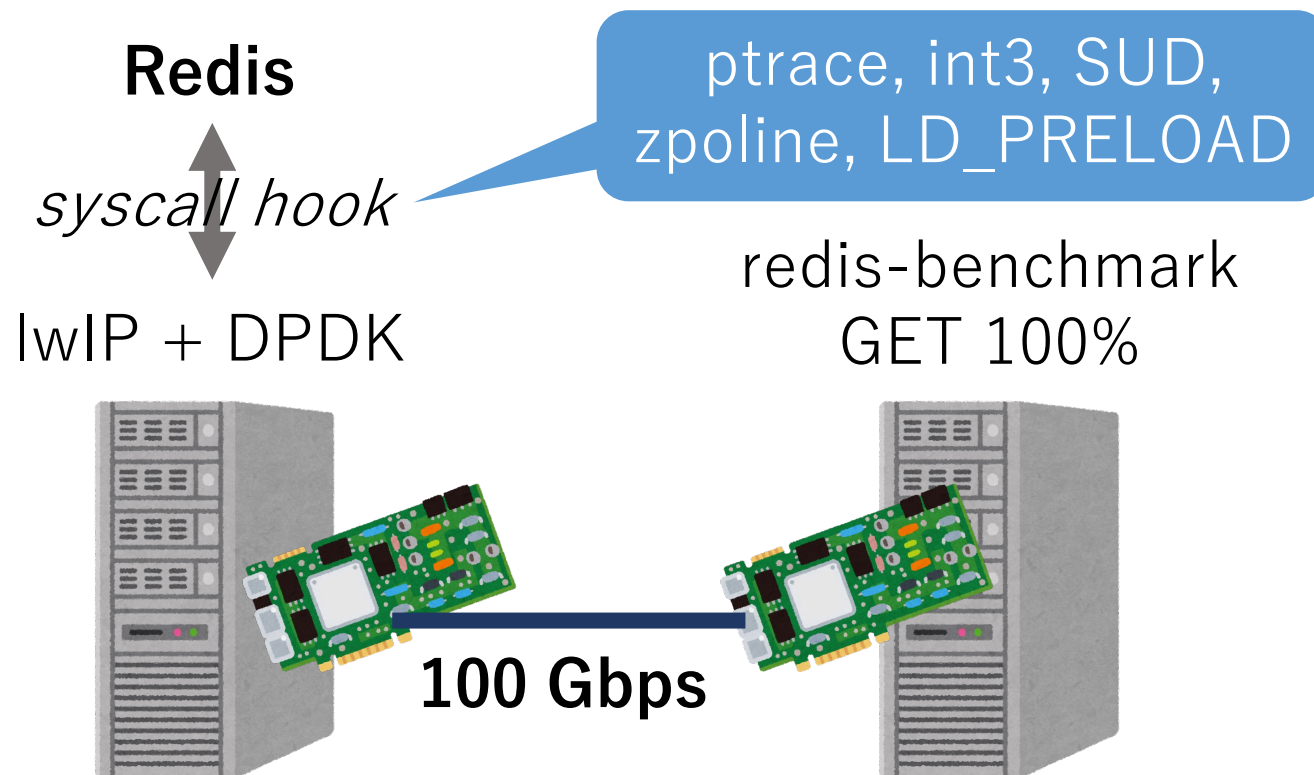
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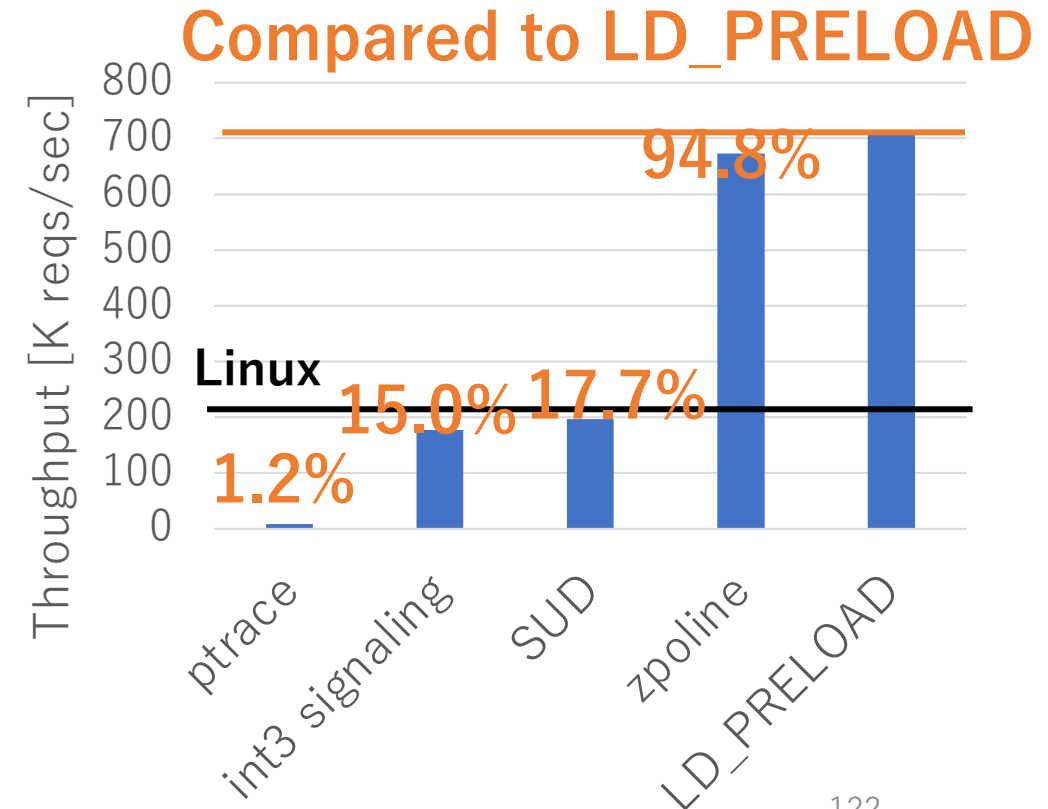
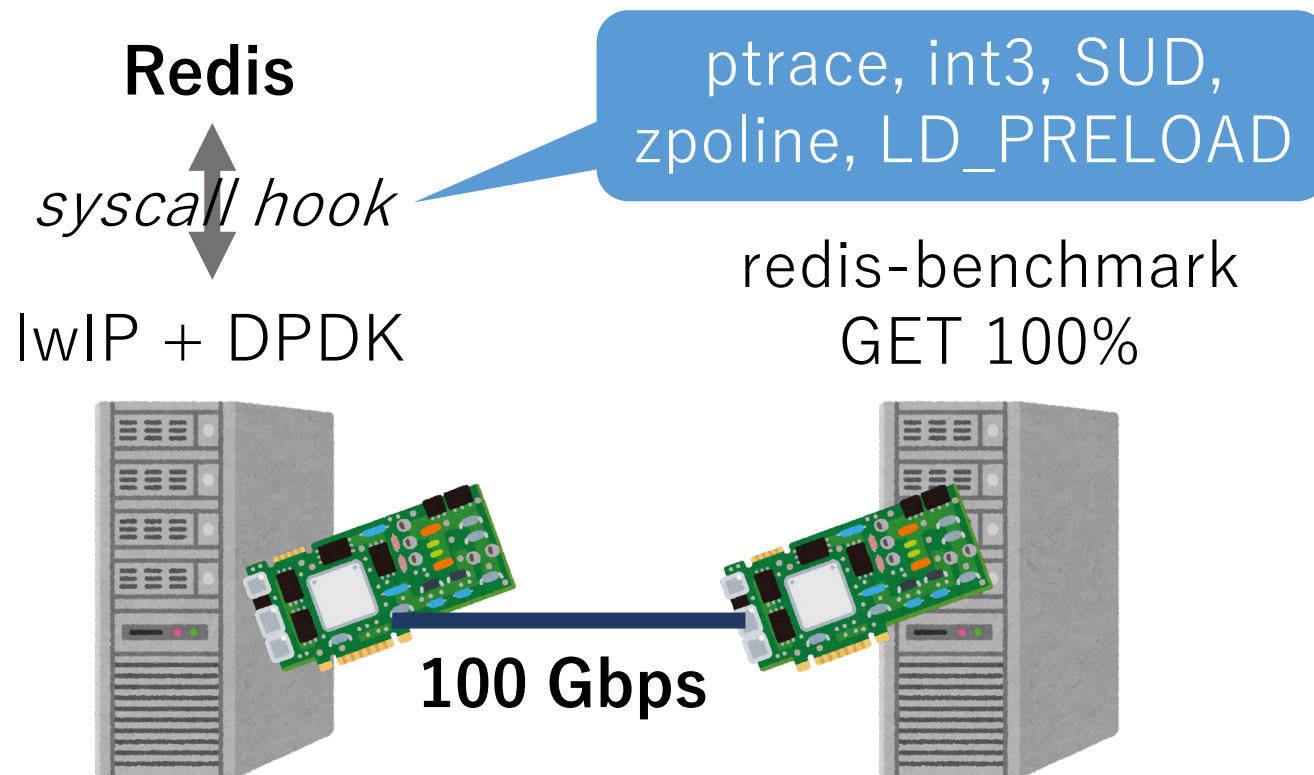
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Application Performance

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Summary

- zpoline: a system call hook mechanism for x86-64 CPUs
 - based on binary rewriting
 - replaces syscall/sysenter with callq *%rax
 - instantiates the trampoline code at virtual address 0 (zero)
 - free from the drawbacks of the pervious mechanisms
 - keeps the performance benefit of user-space OS subsystems
- Source code: <https://github.com/yasukata/zpoline>
 - since October 2021



Speeding up the Trampoline Code

- Inspired from USENIX ATC'23 reviewers who suggested to employ a one-byte short jump instruction for speeding up
 - Put it on the addresses corresponding to obsolete system calls
- Optimization: repeat **0xeb 0x6a 0x90** instead of nops
 - Hook overhead reduction from 41 ns to 10 ns

Syscall number:	$3 \times n + 0$	$3 \times n + 1$	$3 \times n + 2$
	jmp 0x6a	push 0x90	nop
	nop	jmp 0x6a	jmp 0x6a
	jmp 0x6a	nop	nop
	nop	jmp 0x6a	jmp 0x6a

We pop 0x90 in the hook function