

PHMon: A Programmable Hardware Monitor and Its Security Use Cases

Leila Delshadtehrani, Sadullah Canakci, Boyou Zhou,
Schuyler Eldridge, Ajay Joshi, and Manuel Egele

delshad@bu.edu

Boston University

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Current Trend

Growing demand to enforce security policies in hardware

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[AUSTIN, PLDI'94] [DEVIETTI, ASPLOS'08] [NAGARAKATTE, PLDI'09]

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PHMon

A hardware monitor and the full software stack around it

- A programmable hardware monitor interfaced with a RISC-V Rocket processor on an FPGA
- OS support
- Software API
- Security use cases

How Does It Work?

A user/admin configures the hardware monitor

The hardware monitor collects the runtime execution information

- Checks for the specified events, e.g., detects branch instructions
- Performs follow-up actions, e.g., an ALU operation

HW Functionality

Collect the instruction trace

Find matches with programmed events

Take follow-up actions

Software Interface

A list of functions that use RISC-V's standard ISA extension

- Configure PHMon
- Communicate with PHMon

OS Support

Per process OS support

- Maintain PHMon information during context switches

Interrupt handling OS support

- Delegate interrupt to OS
- Terminate the violating process

Implementation

PHMon as a RoCC, written in Chisel HDL

Interfaced with the in-order RISC-V Rocket core

Linux kernel v4.15

RISC-V gnu toolchain for cross-compilation

Evaluation

Prototyped on Xilinx Zynq Zedboard

Rocket core + PHMon

Open-sourced at <https://github.com/bu-icsg/PHMon>

PHMon-based Shadow Stack

Simple and flexible

- Two MUs

- Shared memory space

 - Allocated by OS as a user-space memory

Secure

Efficient

- For SPECint2000, SPECint2006, and MiBench benchmarks, on average, 0.9% performance overhead

American Fuzzy Lop (AFL)

[Zalewski, 2013]

A state-of-the-art fuzzer

Two main units

- The fuzzing logic

- The instrumentation suite

 - Compiler-based

 - QEMU-based

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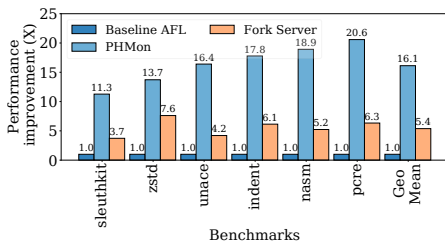
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 - QEMU-based**

QEMU-based AFL

<https://rabbitbreeders.us/american-fuzzy-lop-rabbits/>

PHMon-based AFL



QEMU-based AFL

PHMon improves AFL's performance by 16× over the baseline

Power overhead: 5%

Area overhead: 13.5%

PHMon-based AFL

