Code Generation for Data Processing

Lecture 12: Binary Translation

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Motivation

- Run program on other architecture

- Use-case: application compatibility
  - Other architecture with incompatible instruction encoding
  - Applications using unavailable ISA extensions\(^{57}\)

- Use-case: architecture research
  - Development of new ISA extensions without existing hardware

\(^{57}\) Exception-based implementation possible, but slow.
ISA Emulation

- Simplest approach: interpreting machine code
  - Simulate individual instructions, don’t generate new code

- Frequently used approach before JIT-compilation became popular

+ Simple, works almost anywhere, high correctness
- Very inefficient
Binary Translation

- Idea: translate guest machine code to host machine code
- Replace interpretation overhead with translation overhead

- Difficult: very rigid semantics, but few code constraints imposed
  - Self-modifying code, overlapping instructions, indirect jumps
  - Exceptions with well-defined states, status flags

Guest: x86-64

```
mov rax, rcx
add rax, 4
mov [rdx+rsi+16], rax
```

Host: AArch64

```
add x0, x1, 4
add x16, x6, 16
str x0, [x2, x16]
```

Warning for same-ISA translation: passing all instructions through as-is is a bad idea! Behavior might differ.
## Static vs. Dynamic Binary Translation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Static BT</th>
<th>Dynamic BT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ Translate guest executable into host executable</td>
<td>▶ Translate code on-the-fly during program execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Do translation before execution</td>
<td>▶ Host code just lives in memory</td>
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+ Low runtime overhead
  - Binaries tend to be huge
  - Cannot handle all cases
    ▶ E.g., JIT-compiled code

+ Allows for high correctness
  ~ Can use JIT optimizations
  – Translation overhead at run-time
Static Binary Translation

- Goal: create new binary for host with same functionality

- Program may access its own code/data in various ways
  - Guest binary must be retained as-is in-place

- Indirect jumps problematic
  - Need prediction of all possible targets
  - Keeping lots of dynamically possible entries prohibits optimizations

- JIT-compiled/self-modifying code impossible to handle

- Purely static translation impossible for the general case
Dynamic Binary Translation

- Iteratively translate code chunks on-demand
  - Typically basic blocks
- Store new code in-memory for execution and later re-use
- Code executed in same address space as original
  - Guest code/data must be accessible
Dynamic Binary Translation: Code Fragment

RISC-V Code

400560:    slli a0, a0, 2
400564:    jalr x0, ra, 0 // ret

Translation Engine

```c
void emulate(uintptr_t pc) {
    uint64_t* regs = init();
    while (true)
        pc = translate(pc)(regs);
}
```

Semantical representation

```c
uintptr_t trans_400560(uint64_t* regs) {
    regs[10] = regs[10] << 2;
    return regs[1];
}
```

// or with tail call:
```c
_Noreturn void trans_400560(uint64_t* regs) {
    regs[10] = regs[10] << 2;
    translate(regs[1])(regs);
    // unreachable
}
```
Guest State

- Guest CPU state must be completely emulated
  - Registers: general-purpose, floating-point, vector, ...
  - Flags, control registers, system registers, segments, TLS base

- Memory – user-space emulation: use host address space
  - no overhead through additional indirection
  - no isolation between emulator and guest

- Memory – system emulation: need software/hardware paging support
  - Software implementation: considerable performance overhead
  - Hardware implementation: guest and host need same page size
Guest Interface

- User-space emulation: OS interface needs to be emulated
  - Mainly system calls, but also vDSO, memory maps, ...
  - Host libraries are hard to use: ABI differences (e.g. struct padding)
  - Syscall emulation tedious: different flag numbers, arguments, orders
    structs have different fields, alignments, padding bytes

- System-level emulation: CPU interface for operating systems
  - Many system/control registers
  - Different execution modes, memory configurations, etc.
  - Emulation of hardware components
Dynamic Binary Translation: Optimizations

- Fully correct emulation of CPU (and OS) is slow
  - Every memory access is a potential page fault
  - Signals can be delivered at any instruction boundary
  - many other traps...
- But: these “special” features are used extremely rarely
- Idea: optimize for common case
  - Aggressively trade correctness for performance
Translation Granularity

- Larger translation granules allow for more optimization
  - E.g., omit status flag computation; fold immediate construction

- Instruction: great for debugging
- Basic block: allows for some important opt.
  - Easy to detect (up to next branch), easy to translate (no control flow)
- Superblock: up to next unconditional jump
  - Reduces transfers between blocks in fallthrough case
  - Translated code not necessarily executed
- Function: follow all conditional control flow
  - Allows most optimizations, e.g. for loop induction variables
  - Complex codegen, ind. jumps problematic, lot of code never executed
Chaining

- Observation: many basic blocks have constant successors
  - Often conditional branches with fallthrough and constant offset
- (Hash)map lookup and indirect jump after every block expensive

- Idea: after successor is translated, patch end to jump directly to that code
  - First execution is expensive, later executions are fast

// Initially generated code
// ...
mov rdi, 0x40068c
lea rsi, [rip+1f]
jmp translate_and_dispatch
1:.byte ... // store patch information

// After patching
// ...
jmp trans_40068c
// (garbage remains)
Chaining: Limitations

- First execution still slow, patching adds overhead
  - Can speculatively translate continuations
  - Translation of possibly unneeded code adds overhead

- Does not work for indirect jumps
  - Not necessarily predictable, esp. when considering a single basic block
  - Occur fairly often: function returns

- Removing translated functions from code cache becomes harder
  - Arbitrary other code may directly branch to translated chunk
  - Often solved by limiting chaining to same page or memory region
Return Address Prediction

- Observation: function calls very often return ordinarily
  - Return is an indirect jump, *but* highly predictable
  - But: even for “normal” code, this is not always the case: setjmp/longjmp, exceptions

- Hardware has return address stack keeping track of call stack
  - call pushes next address to stack, ret predicted to pop
  - Usually implemented as 16/32 entry ring buffer

- Idea: similarly optimize for common case of ordinary return
Return Address Prediction in DBT

- Option 1: keep separate shadow stack of guest/host target pairs
  - Can be implemented as ring buffer, too
  - Pop from stack needs verification of actual guest return address
    - Doesn’t use host hardware return address prediction

- Option 2: use host stack as shadow stack
  - Allows using host call/ret instructions
  - Verification before/after return still required
    - Can degenerate, need to bound shadow stack
      (guest might repeatedly call, discard return address, but never return)
Status Flags

- Observation: many status flags are rarely used
- But: eager computation can be expensive
  - E.g., x86 parity (PF) or auxiliary carry (AF)

- Idea: compute flags only when needed
- On flag computation, store operands needed for flag computation
- Flag usage in same block allows for optimizations
  - E.g., use idiomatic branches (j1e, ...)
- Flag usage in different block: compute flags from operands
  - More expensive, but happens seldomly
Correct Binary Translation

- Goal 1: precise emulation – application works properly
- Goal 2: stealthness/isolation – application can’t compromise DBT

- Problem: CPU and OS have huge and very-well-specified interfaces
  - ...and even if unspecified, software often depends on it
- Increased difficulty: different guest/host architectures
  - E.g., different page size or memory semantics
- Increased difficulty for user-space: different guest/host OS
  - Depending on syscall interface, nearly impossible (see WSL1)
POSIX Signals

- POSIX specifies signals, which can interrupt program at any point
- Kernel pushes signal frame to stack with user context and calls signal handler
- Signal handler can read/modify user context and continue execution

- Synchronous signals: e.g., SIGSEGV, SIGBUS, SIGFPE, SIGILL
  - For example, due to page fault or FP exception
  - Delivered in response to “error” in current thread

- Asynchronous signals: e.g., SIGINT, SIGTERM, SIGCHILD
  - Delivered externally, e.g. using kill
  - Can be delivered to any thread at any time
  - (usually a bad idea to use them)
Correct DBT: Signals

- DBT must register signal handler and propagate signals

Synchronous signals
- Delivered at “constrainable” points in program
- *Must* recover fully consistent guest architectural state
- JIT-compiled code must be sufficiently annotated for this

Asynchronous signals
- Can really be delivered at any time
- Must not be immediately delivered to guest
  - Usually delivered when convenient
- But: real-time signals have special semantics
Correct DBT: Memory Accesses

- Option: emulating paging in software (slow, but works)
  - Every memory accesses becomes a hash table lookup
  - Shared memory still problematic: host OS might have larger pages
- Using host paging is much faster, but problematic for correctness

- Host OS might have larger pages
- Every memory access can cause a page fault (see signal handling)
- Guest can access/modify arbitrary addresses in its address space... including the DBT and its code cache
- Tracking read/write/execute permissions, e.g. check X before translation
Correct DBT: Memory Ordering

- CPUs (aggressively) reorder memory operations
  - x86: total store ordering – stores can be reordered after loads
  - Most others: weak ordering – everything can be reordered
- Relevant for multi-core systems: other thread can observe ordering
- Atomic operations and fences limit reordering (e.g., acq/rel/seqcst)
- Emulating weak memory on TSO: easy
- Emulating TSO on weak memory: hard
  - Can try to make all operations atomic
  - Atomic operations often need alignment guarantees (not on x86)
  - Only viable solution so far: insert fences everywhere
Correct DBT: Self-modifying Code

- Writable code regions (or with MAP_SHARED) can change at any time
- Idea: before translation, remap as read-only
- On page fault (SIGSEGV), remove relevant parts from code cache
  - Requires code cache segmentation and mapping of code to original page
- When executing possibly modifiable code: every store can change code!
- Doesn’t easily work for shared memory, need to track this, too
  - Might be impossible when shared with other process
Correct DBT: Floating-point

- Floating-point arithmetic is standardized in IEE-754
- ...except for some details and non-standard operations

- x86 `maxsd`: if one operand is NaN, result is second operand
- RISC-V `fmax.d`: if one operand is NaN, result is non-NaN operand
- AArch64 `fmax`: if one operand is NaN, result is NaN operand
  - Unless configured differently in `fpcr`

- Correctness typically requires software emulation (e.g., QEMU does this)
Correct DBT: OS and CPU Specifics

- Emulating all syscalls correctly is hard
  - Version-specifics, structure layouts, feature support
  - Huge interface

- /proc/self/* – how to emulate?
  - Catch all file system accesses? Follow all possible symlinks?
  - What if procfs is mounted somewhere else?

- cpuid – how to emulate?
  - Cache sizes, processor model, ...
  - Application can do timing experiment to detect DBT
Binary Translation – Summary

- ISA emulation often used for cross-ISA program execution
- Binary Translation allows for more performance than interpretation
- Static Binary Translation handles whole program ahead-of-time
- Dynamic Binary Translation translates code on-demand
- ISA often highly restricts optimization possibilities
- Optimizations typically very low-level
- Correct emulation of CPU/OS challenging due to large interface
Binary Translation – Questions

▶ What are use cases of binary translation?
▶ What is the difference between static and dynamic binary translation?
▶ Why is static BT strictly less powerful than dynamic BT?
▶ What are typical translation granularities for DBT?
▶ How to optimize control flow handling in DBT?
▶ Why is correct binary translation hard to optimize?
▶ What problem can occur when not emulating paging for user-space emulation?