

2.

★

{Pavel.Dovgaluk, vladimir\_makarov, vartan, melon, Natalia.Fursova}@ispras.ru

QEMU,

1.

DMA-  
( , USB-  
..)

[2]

Virtutech. Simics

x86

Simics

x86

ARM, PowerPC, MIPS,

SDK,

2010

Virtutech

Intel

Simics

[1]

SimNow

[3]

AMD.  
AMD,

SimNow

Dynamips [4]  
PowerPC.

MIPS

Cisco.

(2005-2008 )

2013

dynamips-community [5]

Dynamips,

ARM

ARM Development Studio

ARMulator [6],  
ARM Holdings.

QEMU [7],

ARM

XenLR [9] XTRec [10].

4-5

x86.

XenLR  
MiniOS

( )

( ),

ExecRecorder)

x86

Bochs [11].

VMware [12, 13]:

4.8

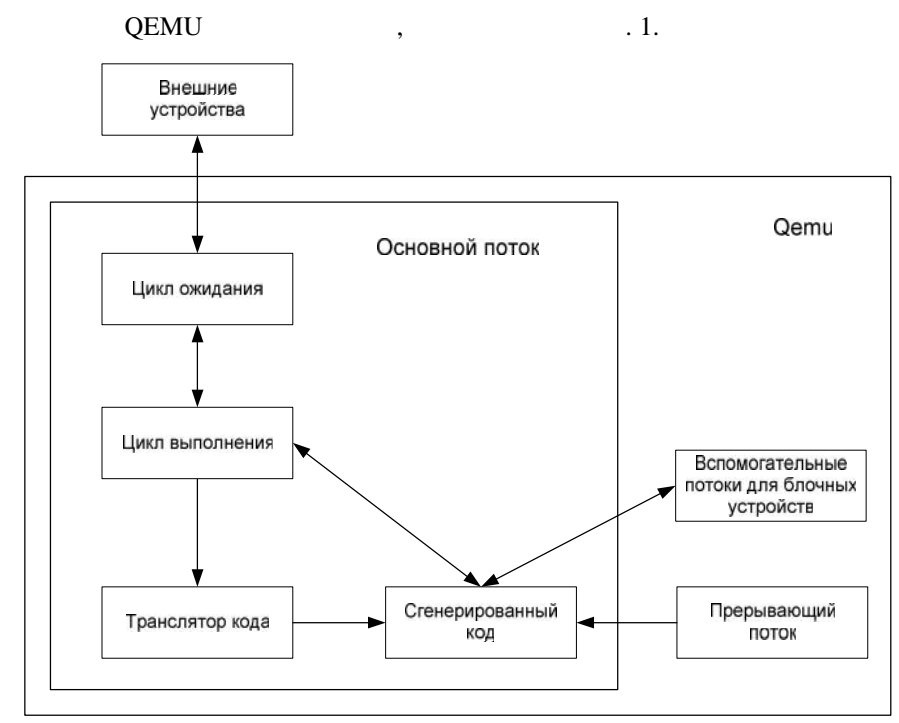
1000

5%  
6.5 VMware Workstation

[8].

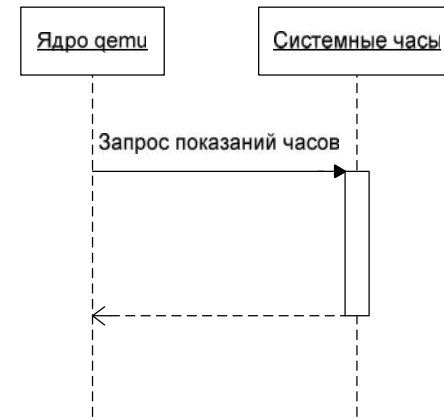
Workstation  
 VirtualBox [14].  
 MIPS, PPC, ...),  
 QEMU  
 SDK,  
 Symbian, Android, Maemo MeeGo.  
 FREE [15],  
 DMA.  
 [15],

3.

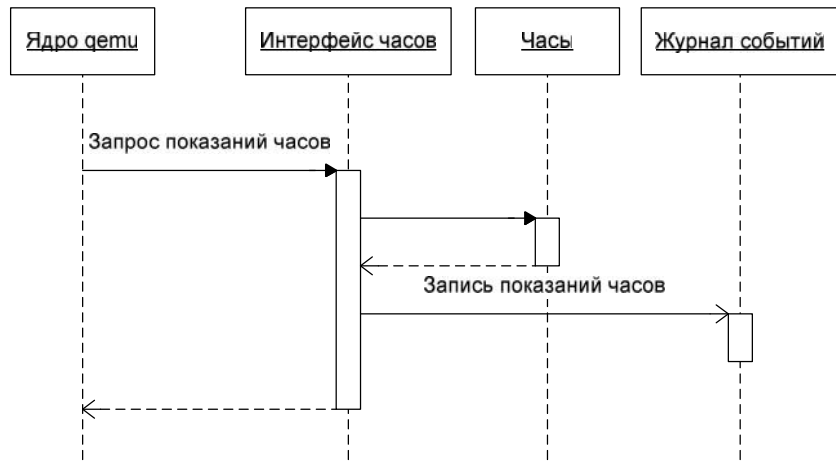


. 1 – QEMU

3.1.

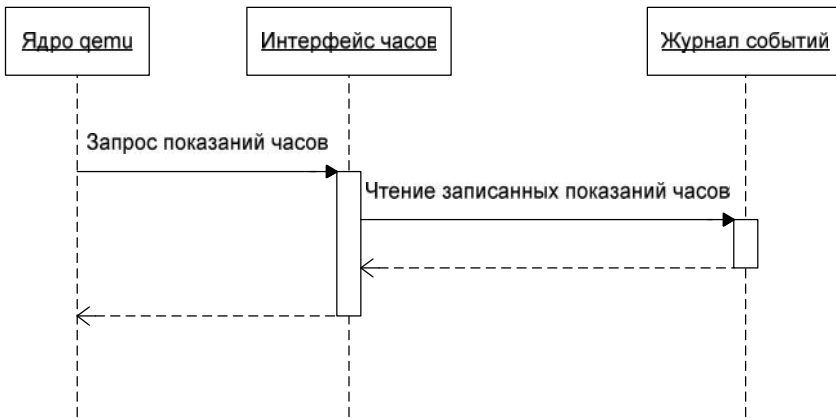


*QEMU.*



. 3 –

( . 4).



. 4 –

QEMU,

QEMU,

DMA-

Windows XP,

1

QEMU 0.13.

(32 / )

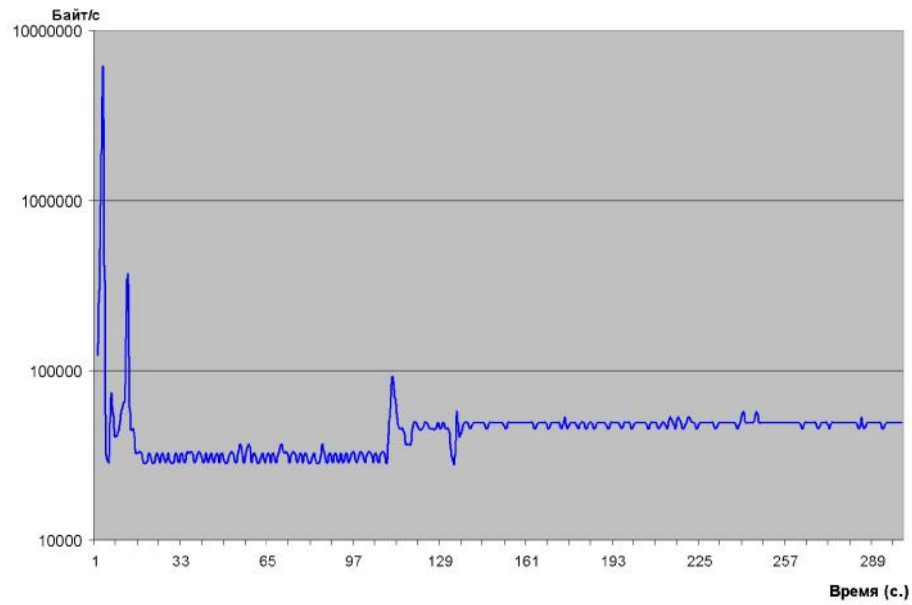
Retrace.

(+100%)

+5%

### 3.2.

### 3.3.



.5-

ExecRecorder (

Bochs)

1.5 / .

Retrace

1000

500

2 / ,

287

288

**4.**

QEMU,

( ),

« - »

:

1. - , LZO,
2. - ,
3. -

ARM. x86

QEMU

QEMU

(

).

- PIO (Programmed Input/Output) DMA (Direct

Memory Access);

PIO, DMA, DMA

. QEMU

**5.**

**5.1.**

QEMU

**5.2.**

1.

2.

**5.3.**

Trace32 ( ARM)

[16, 17].

[18, 19].

[20, 21].

gdb ( x86),

, Java, C#

**5.4.**

QEMU  
gdb

7-

gdb

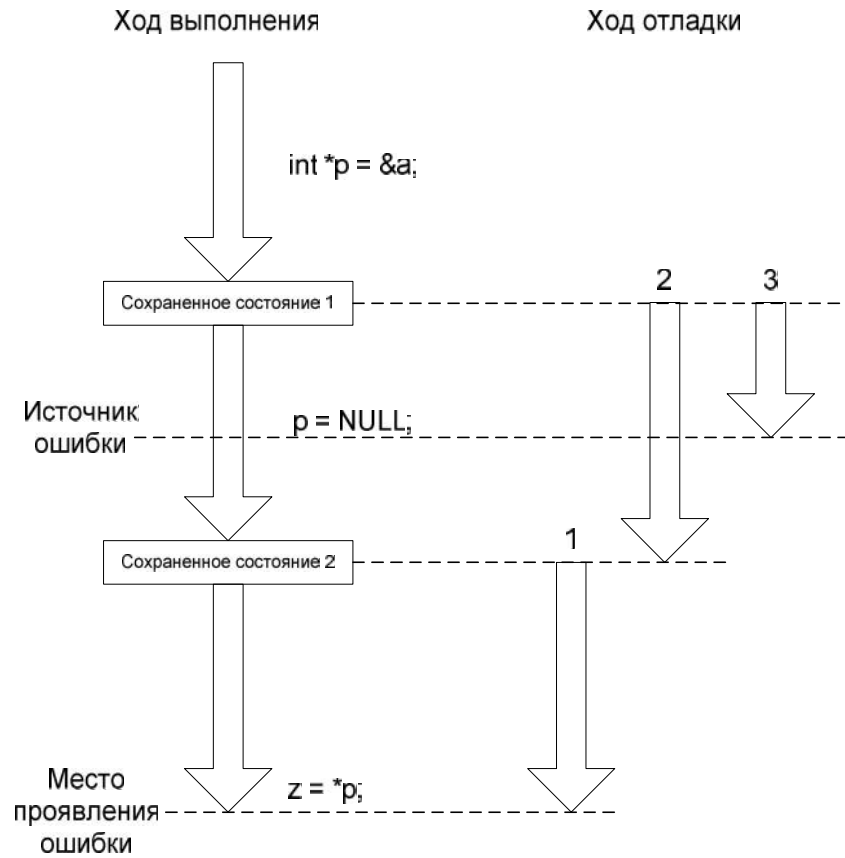
QEMU gdb.

« », QEMU

«  
(reverse-continue)

( . 6).





. 6 –

6.

x86 ARM.

QEMU 1.5

[7],

( ),  
 USB-  
 ( , ).  
 [1] . . . . .  
 : 16, 2009. . 51-72.  
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## Application of software emulators for the binary code analysis<sup>\*</sup>

*Dovgalyuk P.M., Makarov V.A., Padaryan V.A., M.S. Romaneev, Fursova N.I.*  
{Pavel.Dovgaluk, vladimir\_makarov, vartan, melon, Natalia.Fursova}@ispras.ru  
ISP RAS, Moscow, Russia

**Annotation.** The paper describes the experience of using software emulators as a means of dynamic analysis of binary code tools. Emulator is considered as tracer of machine commands layer and as interactive debugging tool. It describes a mechanism of deterministic replay implemented in emulator QEMU.

Deterministic replay is a process of recovery of program execution using a pre-recorded input. To replay process of program execution in virtual machine recording of all nondeterministic events to journal was implemented. Such events are indications of real time clock, messages from keyboard, mouse, sound and network cards. Currently the deterministic replay mechanism works in a modified version of QEMU 1.5 and supports x86 and ARM platforms.

To solve the problems of binary code analysis tracing is used, but it slows down the system, so it is easier to do with deterministic replay. Trace is a sequence of executed instructions and processor state (including register values). Each group "executed instruction - values of registers" is called a trace step. Currently tracing is implemented for x86 and ARM platforms. Trace does not contain information about the read and written memory, so logging of hard disk drive accesses was implemented.

Deterministic debugging is a way to find errors in nondeterministic applications, in which nondeterminism is eliminated by writing the scenario of system work. By means of deterministic replay nondeterministic debugging becomes deterministic strongly reducing the time spent on the localization of defects in the program and their description.

Reverse debugging is the possibility of studying the past states of the program. In our case the entire virtual machine is considered the program being debugged.

Emulator QEMU includes mechanism to let GNU debugger connect to virtual machine and manage the process of execution. GNU debugger supports reverse debugging commands, such as reverse-step and reverse-continue.

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<sup>\*</sup> The paper is supported by RFBR grant 12-01-31417

**Keywords:** emulator, dynamic analysis, deterministic replay, reverse debugging

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