

不只二进制翻译

探究 Box64 实现细节

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关于我

- [ksco \(Yang Liu\) · GitHub](#)
- RISC-V 和 LoongArch JIT 后端主要贡献者之一
- AOSC OS 用户

没听说过 Box64?

- x86-64 用户态模拟器
 - QEMU user、Rosetta 2、Fex EMU、LATX
- <https://github.com/ptitSeb/box64>
- 最初的代码拷贝修改自 Box86
 - 同作者的 x86 模拟器，仅支持 armhf
- 动态重编译器 (DynaRec) : AArch64、RISC-V、LoongArch
- libwrapping: 200+ 常用的库

差异化

	box64	QEMU user	Rosetta 2	Fex EMU	LATX
性能	不错	能用	最好	还行	不错
开源	✓	✓	⊖	✓	⊖
libwrap	一等公民	不支持	N/A	有限支持	有限支持
JIT 支持架构	AArch64 RISC-V LoongArch	所有架构	AArch64	AArch64	LoongArch
AOT	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖	有限支持

各个模块的简单介绍

libwrapping

- Linux Userspace x86_64 Emulator with a twist
- 自己就是“动态链接器”，不依赖 ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
- Emulated libs 和 native libs
- 将对动态链接库的函数调用转发到本地的动态链接库中

解释器

- 若干个巨大的嵌套的 switch 语句

```
// 66 0F 38 0C [PBLENDPS Gx, Ex, Ib]
#define F8 *(uint8_t*)(addr++)
case 0x0C:
    nextop = F8;
    GETEX(1);
    GETGX;
    tmp8u = F8;
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
        if(tmp8u & (1 << i)) GX->ud[i] = EX->ud[i];
    }
    break;
```

- 支持的指令最全，作为兜底
- 负责运行 `__libc_start_main` 之前的代码
- 用于处理 TF (trap flag)、SMC 等

DynaRec

- 同样是若干个巨大的嵌套 switch 语句
- 支持 ARM64、RV64 以及 LA64
- 朴素的多趟代码生成，无 IR，无优化器
- 朴素的寄存器分配
 - 每个 x86 整形寄存器固定的映射到一个 native GPR，剩余 GPR 作为 scratch 寄存器
 - 有一个简单的分配器用于映射浮点和 SIMD / Vector 寄存器
- eflags 依赖计算
- 等级可调节但强内存模型模拟
- 多样化的调试手段

3322] Emitting 228 bytes for 86 x64 bytes (=> /home/kscor/GOGGames/SOMA/game/Soma.bin.x86_64:ZN3hpl4cGui12SendKeyPressERKNS_9cKeyPressE

0xc9e770: 48 83 EC 58 sub rsp, 0x58

0x7fff6351de38: 2 emitted opcodes, inst=0, barrier=0 state=3/0(0), set=3F/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/0, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
03816007 ORI x3_r7, xZR, 0x58
00119e10 SUB.D xRSP_r16, xRSP_r16, x3_r7
```

0xc9e774: 48 8B 7F 40 mov rdi, [rdi+0x40]

0x7fff6351de40: 1 emitted opcodes, inst=1, barrier=0 state=0/1(0), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/0, pred=0, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
28c10273 LD.D xRDI_r19, xRDI_r19, 64
```

0xc9e778: 48 85 FF test rdi, rdi

0x7fff6351de44: 2 emitted opcodes, inst=2, barrier=0 state=3/1(0), set=3F/8, use=0, need=0/8, sm=0/0, pred=1, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
29913080 ST.W xZR, xEmu, 1100
003fce73 X64AND.D xRDI_r19, xRDI_r19
```

0xc9e77b: 74 42 jz 0x0000000000C9E7BF

0x7fff6351de4c: 3 emitted opcodes, inst=3, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=8, need=8/0, sm=0/0, pred=2, jmp=17, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
00369005 X64SETJ x1_r5, 0x4
440078a0 BNEZ x1_r5, 120
03400000 NOP
```

0xc9e77d: C6 44 24 08 01 mov byte ptr [rsp+0x08], 0x01

0x7fff6351de58: 2 emitted opcodes, inst=4, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/0, pred=3, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
02c00407 ADDI.D x3_r7, xZR, 1
29002207 ST.B x3_r7, xRSP_r16, 8
```

0xc9e782: C6 44 24 09 00 mov byte ptr [rsp+0x09], 0x00

0x7fff6351de60: 1 emitted opcodes, inst=5, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=4, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
29002600 ST.B xZR, xRSP_r16, 9
```

0xc9e787: C7 44 24 0C 01 00 00 00 mov dword ptr [rsp+0x0C], 0x01

0x7fff6351de64: 3 emitted opcodes, inst=6, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=5, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
02c03206 ADDI.D x2_r6, xRSP_r16, 12
03800407 ORI x3_r7, xZR, 0x1
298000c7 ST.W x3_r7, x2_r6, 0
```

0xc9e78f: 48 C7 04 24 50 46 0C 01 mov qword ptr [rsp], 0x19C4650

0x7fff6351de70: 3 emitted opcodes, inst=7, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=6, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
14033887 LUI2I.W x3_r7, 0x19c4
039940e7 ORI x3_r7, x3_r7, 0x650
29c00207 ST.D x3_r7, xRSP_r16, 0
```

0xc9e797: 48 C7 44 24 38 00 00 00 mov qword ptr [rsp+0x38], 0x00

0x7fff6351de7c: 2 emitted opcodes, inst=8, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=7, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
02c0e206 ADDI.D x2_r6, xRSP_r16, 56
29c000c0 ST.D xZR, x2_r6, 0
```

0xc9e7a0: 8B 46 08 mov eax, [rsi+0x08]

0x7fff6351de84: 1 emitted opcodes, inst=9, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=8, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
2a80224c LD.WU xRAX_r12, xRSI_r18, 8
```

0xc9e7a3: 89 44 24 2C mov [rsp+0x2C], eax

0x7fff6351de88: 1 emitted opcodes, inst=10, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=9, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
2980b20c ST.W xRAX_r12, xRSP_r16, 44
```

0xc9e7a7: 48 8B 06 mov rax, [rsi]

0x7fff6351de8c: 1 emitted opcodes, inst=11, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=10, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
28c0024c LD.D xRAX_r12, xRSI_r18, 0
```

0xc9e7aa: 48 89 44 24 24 mov [rsp+0x24], rax

0x7fff6351de90: 1 emitted opcodes, inst=12, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=11, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
29c0920c ST.D xRAX_r12, xRSP_r16, 36
```

0xc9e7af: 48 8D 14 24 lea rdx, [rsp]

0x7fff6351de94: 1 emitted opcodes, inst=13, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=12, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
02c0020e ADDI.D xRDX_r14, xRSP_r16, 0
```

0xc9e7b3: BE 11 00 00 00 mov esi, 0x11

0x7fff6351de98: 1 emitted opcodes, inst=14, barrier=0 state=0/1(1), set=0/0, use=0, need=0/0, sm=0/1, pred=13, last_ip=0xc9e770

```
03804412 ORI xRSI_r18, xZR, 0x11
```

几个有趣的实现细节

#1

如何将函数调用转发到 Native 库?

原生执行的 x86_64 程序是如何调用外部函数的？

```
call    1030 <puts@plt>
```

PLT

```
1020 <puts@plt-0x10>:
```

```
1020: push    QWORD PTR [rip+0x2fca] # 3ff0
1026: jmp     QWORD PTR [rip+0x2fcc] # 3ff8
102c: nop     DWORD PTR [rax+0x0]
```

```
1030 <puts@plt>:
```

```
1030: jmp     QWORD PTR [rip+0x2fca] # 4000
1036: push    0x0
103b: jmp     1020
```

GOT

```
3ff0: ....
3ff8: .... <_dl_runtime_resolve>
4000: 1036 <puts@plt+6>
```

原生执行的 x86_64 程序是如何调用外部函数的？

```
call 1030 <puts@plt>
```

```
1020 <puts@plt-0x10>:
```

```
1020: push  QWORD PTR [rip+0x2fca] # 3ff0  
1026: jmp   QWORD PTR [rip+0x2fcc] # 3ff8  
102c: nop   DWORD PTR [rax+0x0]
```

```
1030 <puts@plt>:
```

```
1030: jmp   QWORD PTR [rip+0x2fca] # 4000  
1036: push  0x0  
103b: jmp   1020
```

```
3ff0: ....
```

```
3ff8: .... <_dl_runtime_resolve>
```

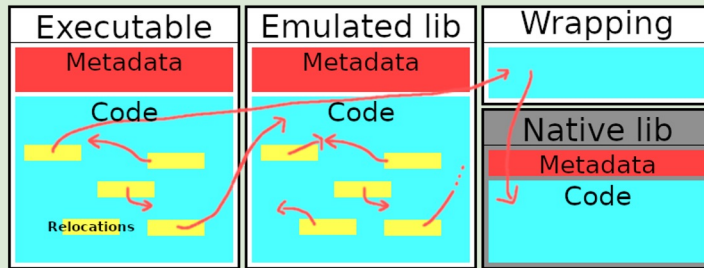
```
4000: 1036 <puts@plt+6>
```

更新 puts 的实际地址

“All problems in computer science can be solved by another level of indirection”

如果不行，那就再加一层。

Box64 对这个过程的魔改



```
call 1030 <puts@plt>
```

```
1020 <puts@plt-0x10>:
```

```
1020: push  QWORD PTR [rip+0x2fca] # 3ff0
1026: jmp   QWORD PTR [rip+0x2fcc] # 3ff8
102c: nop   DWORD PTR [rax+0x0]
```

```
1030 <puts@plt>:
```

```
1030: jmp   QWORD PTR [rip+0x2fca] # 4000
1036: push  0x0
103b: jmp   1020
```

```
3ff0: ....
3ff8: .... <PltResolver>
4000: 1036 <puts@plt+6>
```

更新为 bridge 的地址

“All problems in computer science can be solved by another level of indirection”

如果不行，那就再加一层。

Bridge?

```
typedef void (*wrapper_t)(x64emu_t* emu, uintptr_t fnc);
```

```
struct {  
    uint8_t CC;        // INT3  
    uint8_t S, C;     // 'S' 'C', just a signature  
    wrapper_t w;      // wrapper  
    uintptr_t f;      // the function for the wrapper  
}
```

```
typedef void (*vFii_t)(int32_t, int32_t);
```

```
void vFii(x64emu_t *emu, uintptr_t fcn) {  
    vFii_t fn = (vFii_t)fcn;  
    fn((int32_t)R_RDI, (int32_t)R_RSI);  
}
```

#2

那如果 Native 函数有 Callback 呢?

那就再加一层 Redirection

Wrapper 函数不再直接调用 native 函数，而是调用 my_ 函数

```
EXPORT void my3_CRYPT0_set_id_callback(x64emu_t* emu, void* cb)
{
    my->CRYPT0_set_id_callback(find_id_func_Fct(cb));
}
```

那就再加一层 Redirection

```
#define SUPER() GO(0) GO(1) GO(2) GO(3) GO(4)
#define GO(A) \
    static uintptr_t my3_id_func_fct_##A = 0; \
    static unsigned long my3_id_func_##A() \
    { \
        return (unsigned long)RunFunctionFmt(my3_id_func_fct_##A, ""); \
    }
SUPER()
#undef GO
static void* find_id_func_Fct(void* fct)
{
    if(!fct) return NULL;
    void* p;
    if((p = GetNativeFnc((uintptr_t)fct))) return p;
    #define GO(A) if(my3_id_func_fct_##A == (uintptr_t)fct) return my3_id_func_##A;
    SUPER()
    #undef GO
    #define GO(A) \
    if (my3_id_func_fct_##A == 0) { \
        my3_id_func_fct_##A = (uintptr_t)fct; \
        return my3_id_func_##A; \
    }
    SUPER()
    #undef GO
    printf_log(LOG_NONE, "Warning, no more slot for libcrypto id_func callback\n");
    return NULL;
}
```

#3

多趟代码生成

多趟代码生成

```
case 0x01:
    INST_NAME("ADD Ed, Gd");
    SETFLAGS(X_ALL, SF_SET_PENDING);
    nextop = F8;
    GETGD;
    GETED(0);
    emit_add32(dyn, ninst, rex, ed, gd, x3, x4, x5);
    WBACK;
    break;
```

Pass 0

```
127 41 81 C8 00 08 00 00 or r8d, 0x800
128 EB CA jmp 0x0000FFFFBC11257A
129 41 81 C8 00 02 00 00 or r8d, 0x200
130 E9 A4 FE FF FF jmp 0x0000FFFFBC112460 (=> /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgcc_s.so.1/ + 134)
131 41 81 C8 00 00 01 00 or r8d, 0x10000
132 E9 C3 FE FF FF jmp 0x0000FFFFBC11248B (=> /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgcc_s.so.1/ + 134)
```

Pass 1

Jump table	
•	•
•	•
•	•
0xFFFFBC112460	0xFFFFB91EA884
0xFFFFBC11248B	0xFFFFB91EA95C
•	•
•	•

Pass 2

```
0xffffb91eae74: 2 emitted opcodes, state=1/0, set=3F, use=0, need=0
506 52810003 MOVZ w3, 0x800
507 2a030252 ORR wR8, wR8, w3
----> potential Son here
0xffffb91eae7c: 1 emitted opcodes, state=0/0, set=0, use=0, need=0
508 17ffffc2 B #+-62i ; 0xffffb91ead84
----> potential Son here
0xffffb91eae80: 2 emitted opcodes, state=1/0, set=3F, use=0, need=0
509 52804003 MOVZ w3, 0x200
510 2a030252 ORR wR8, wR8, w3
----> potential Son here
0xffffb91eae88: 1 emitted opcodes, state=0/0, set=0, use=0, need=0
511 17fffe7f B #+-385i ; 0xffffb91ea884
----> potential Son here
0xffffb91eae8c: 3 emitted opcodes, state=1/0, set=3F, use=0, need=0
512 52800003 MOVZ w3, 0x0
513 72a00023 MOVK w3, 0x1 LSL 16
514 2a030252 ORR wR8, wR8, w3
----> potential Son here
0xffffb91eae98: 1 emitted opcodes, state=0/0, set=0, use=0, need=0
515 17fffeb1 B #+-335i ; 0xffffb91ea95c
---- END OF BLOCK ---- (132, 26 sons)
```

Pass 3

通过宏将同一套代码在四个 pass 重复利用。

0. 计算 block 中 x86 指令数量

1. 标记跳转是否为块内跳转，计算 eflags 依赖关系*

2. 计算 native 指令数量

3. 实际的指令生成

* 每条指令需要标记依赖哪些 flags，设置哪些 flags

#4

CALL/RET 优化

CALL/RET 优化

假设：

CALL → 函数调用；RET → 函数返回

正常实现方式：

CALL → 查表（慢） → 跳转 → ... → RET → 查表（慢） → 返回

开启 CALL/RET 优化

CALL → 压栈 → 查表（慢） → 跳转 → ... → RET → 弹栈比对 → 返回

将 x64 地址和 native 地址一起压栈

比对 x64 地址和 RET 地址是否一致

#5

信号处理

以 SIGSEGV 为例

- 注册全局 signal handler 代理所有的 SIGSEGV
- 判断 PC 是否来自 JIT 区域
- 恢复出事现场寄存器状态
- 调用 guest signal handler

How?

- 寄存器一一映射
- 同一条指令对于寄存器的写入一定在对内存的写入之后

因此，任意时刻 x86 寄存器的状态在访存之前一定是精确的

#6

Self-Modifying Code™

Self-Modifying Code™

- guest 代码页设置为只读
- signal handler 中判断 `si_addr` 是否属于 guest 代码页
- 设置 `dynablock` 为 `dirty`
- 对应的 guest 代码页设置为可写
- `siglongjump` 返回到解释器，使用解释器执行 SMC 代码
- 解释器遇到跳转指令回到 `DynaRec`
- 标记为脏的 `dynablock` 在执行前会验证 CRC，并重建

#7

Co-simulator

Co-simulator

- 调试用基础设施
- 开启后, DynaRec 会在每一条指令的后面插入 `test_step()` 函数调用, 该函数会执行该指令的解释器版本, 然后对比两条指令执行后微架构状态是否一致

```
Warning, difference between x64 Interpreter and Dynarec in 0x10000c82d (66 0f ef c1 0f 29 85 40)
```

```
=====
```

```
DIFF: Dynarec | Interpreter
```

```
-----
```

```
XMM[00]: 01100f0a06810708-00ff802015050100 | 33d00faf54f383f6-81fc8221157a81ff
```

Q&A