

GUARDRAIL: DEVICE DRIVER MONITORING FOR I/O SAFETY

Olatunji Ruwase (CMU), Michael Kozuch, Phillip Gibbons (Intel), Todd Mowry (CMU)

Problem: Device Drivers

Important system software

- Manage hardware devices
- ~70% of Linux kernel code

Highly defective

- OS corruption
- I/O device corruption
- Reliability issue for Cloud Computing



Objective: Protect System I/O

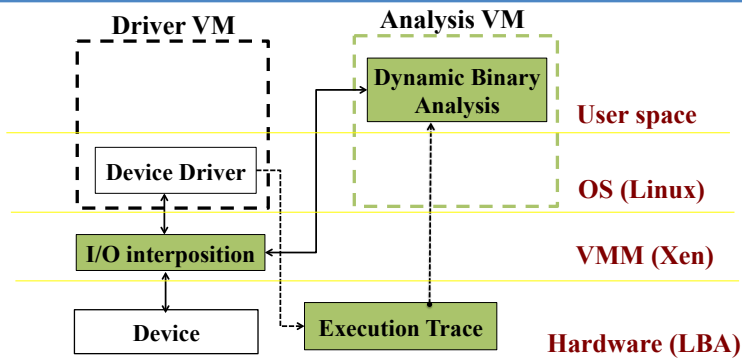
Prevent faulty drivers from performing I/O

Challenges

- Variety of driver faults
- Variety of I/O devices
- Analysis integrity
- Monitoring performance

No prior work handles all challenges

Guardrail: Decoupled Correctness Checking for Device Drivers



Dynamic Binary Analysis

- Data races
- DMA faults
- Memory faults

Virtualization

- Transparent interposition of I/O operations
- Protect Execution Trace and DBA integrity

Execution Tracing

- Decouple DBA from Driver
- Hardware support to improve performance

Current Results

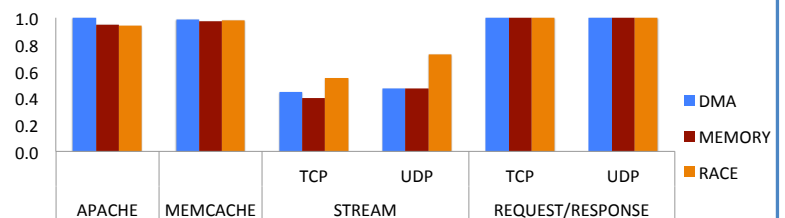
Evaluation Environment		
Simulated H/W	Physical	x86, 2 CPU, 2.6GHz, 2GB RAM
	Tracing	LBA, 512KB LOG BUFFER
	Driver VM	2 VCPU, 1GB RAM
	Analysis VM	1 VPU, 512MB RAM
Real World S/W	OS	32-bit Linux 2.6.18 (FC6)
	VMM	Xen-3.3.1 (Paravirtualized)
	Network Drivers	e100, e1000, pcnet32, tg3, tulip
	SCSI Drivers	qla1280, qla2xxx, sym53c8xx

Faults Detected in Drivers	
DMA FAULTS	25
MEMORY FAULTS	2 (1 unknown)
DATA RACES	17

Future Work

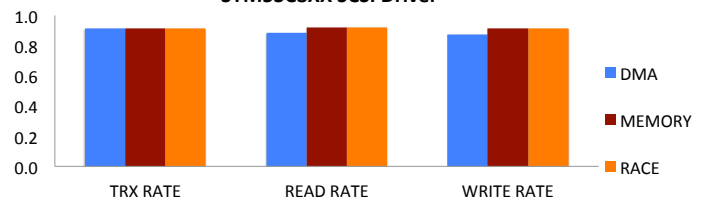
- Performance: Network streaming
- Coverage: more devices and analyses
- OS kernel protection

TG3 Gigabit Ethernet Driver



Throughput when monitoring for DMA, MEMORY, and RACE Faults, normalized to throughput without monitoring

SYM53C8XX SCSI Driver



Throughput when monitoring for DMA, MEMORY, and RACE Faults, normalized to throughput without monitoring

