

# VMPilot

New VMP aims for secure by design.

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# Outline

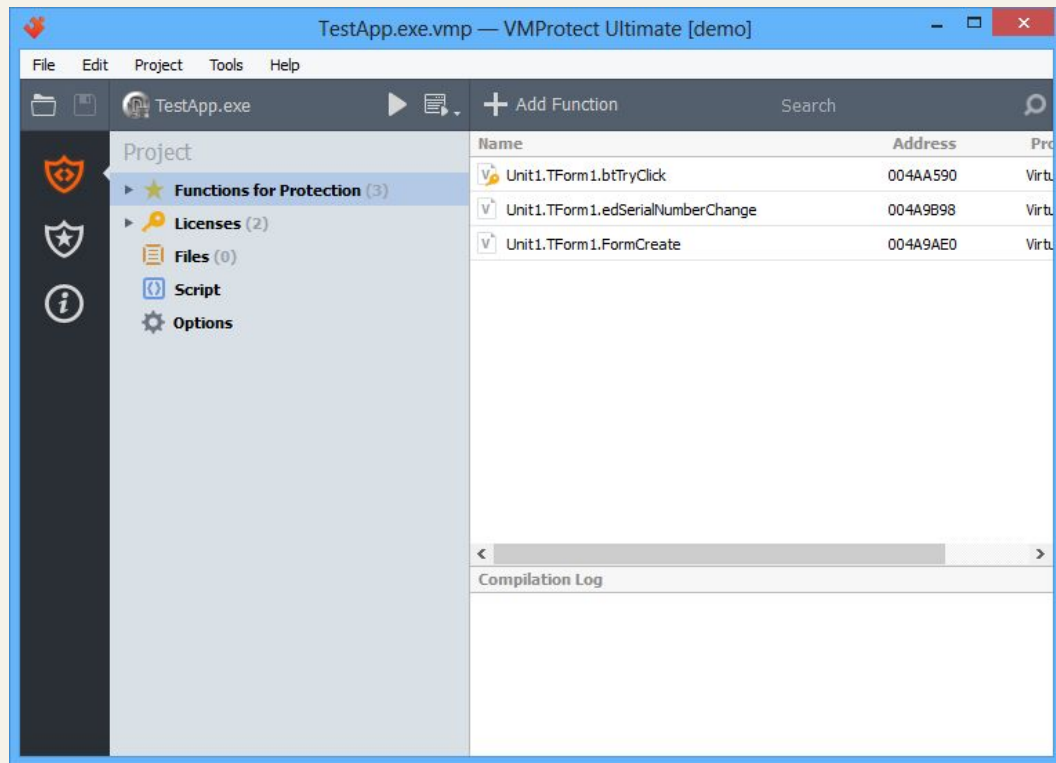


1. Introduction
2. Mechanism SDK
3. Proof
4. Mechanism Run time
5. Tiny demo

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# Introduction

# What's VMP (original)



Also refer to:

<https://github.com/JonathanSalwan/VMProtect-devirtualization>

<https://vmpsoft.com/support/user-manual/working-with-vmprotect/main-window/project-section/functions-for-protection-section/>

# Some issues before

- Inlining from compiler
- Legacy cryptography scheme
- Black-boxed behavior
- Windows CET
  - [RIP ROP](#)
  - [Intel docs](#)

```
7  #include "lib/VMProtectSDK.h"
8
9  using namespace std;
10 bool IsReturnFalse7()
11 {
12     return false;
13 }
14
15 > static inline uint8_t FFFF(uint8_t n, unsigned int c) ...
21  ⚡
22 > static inline uint8_t GGGG(uint8_t n, unsigned int c) ...
28
29 char* FuxkVMPDecrypt(char* Data, size_t size)
30 {
31     VMProtectBegin("VMP: fuxk_vmp_decrypt");
32     for (; IsReturnFalse7(); )
33     {
34     }
35
36     auto key = VMProtectDecryptStringA("*****");
37     for (; IsReturnFalse7(); )
38     {
39     }
40     // SOME LOGIC HERE...
41
42     VMProtectFreeString(key);
43     VMProtectEnd();
44     return Data;
45 }
46
```

# Expected Usage



Similar to VMProtect:

```
#include <vmpilot/sdk.hpp>

template <typename T>
T square(T x) {
    VMPilot_Begin(__FUNCTION__);
    auto result = x * x;
    VMPilot_End(__FUNCTION__);
    return result;
}
```

Output:

```
square:
    push rbp
    call    _Z13VMPilot_BeginPKc    ; VMPilot_Begin(__FUNCTION__);
    ... garbage code ...
    ... garbage code ...
    ... garbage code ...
    call    _Z11VMPilot_EndPKc      ; VMPilot_End(__FUNCTION__);
    pop rbp
    ret
```

# Balanced Parentheses?

```
VMPilot_Begin("A");  
auto result = x * x;  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

```
VMPilot_Begin("A");  
VMPilot_Begin("B");  
auto result = x * x;  
VMPilot_End("B");  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

## Expected Usage

Similar to VMProtect:

```
#include <vm_pilot/sdk.hpp>  
  
template <typename T>  
T square(T x) {  
    VMPilot_Begin(__FUNCTION__);  
    auto result = x * x;  
    VMPilot_End(__FUNCTION__);  
    return result;  
}
```

Output:

```
square:  
    push rbp  
    call _Z13VMPilot_BeginPKc ; VMPilot_Begin(__FUNCTION__);  
    ... garbage code ...  
    ... garbage code ...  
    ... garbage code ...  
    call _Z11VMPilot_EndPKc ; VMPilot_End(__FUNCTION__);  
    pop rbp  
    ret
```

# Balanced Parentheses?

```
VMPilot_Begin("A");  
auto result = x * x;  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

( ... )

```
VMPilot_Begin("A");  
VMPilot_Begin("B");  
auto result = x * x;  
VMPilot_End("B");  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

[ ( ... ) ]



# Balanced Parentheses?

```
VMPilot_Begin("A");  
auto result = x * x;  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

( ... )

```
VMPilot_Begin("A");  
VMPilot_Begin("B");  
auto result = x * x;  
VMPilot_End("B");  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

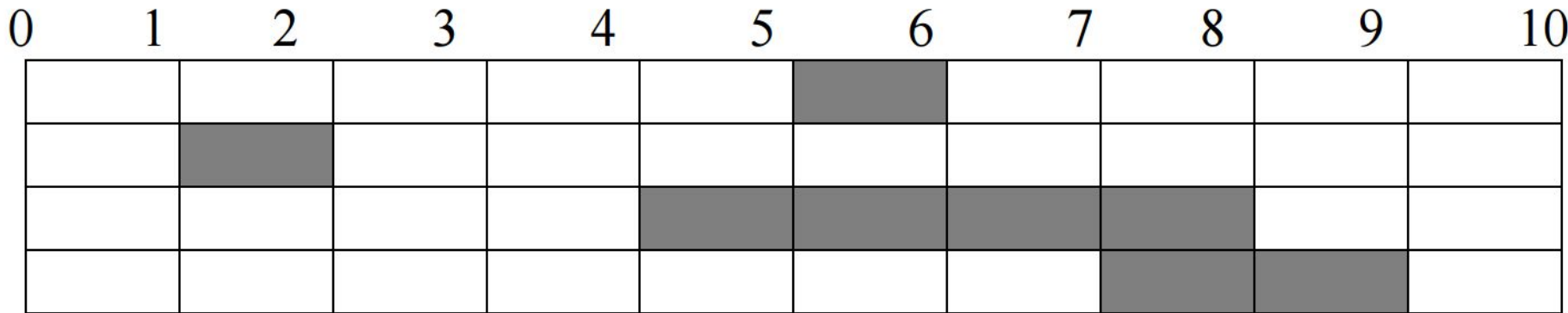
[ ( ... ) ]



# b966. 第 3 題 線段覆蓋長度

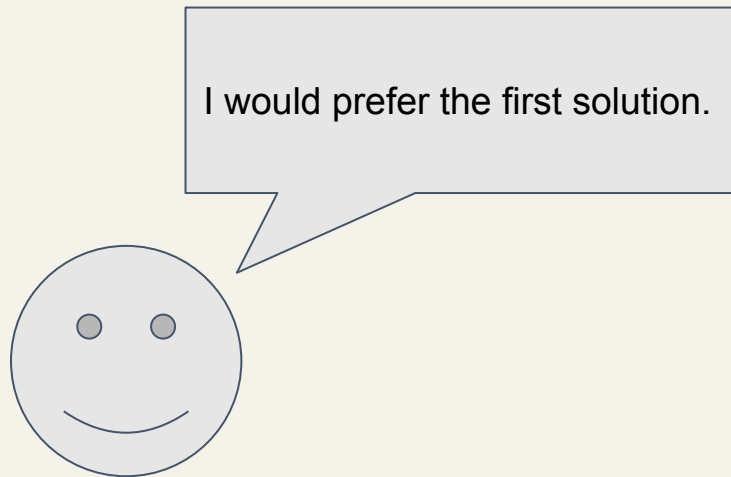
給定一維座標上一些線段，求這些線段所覆蓋的長度，注意，重疊的部分只能算一次。

例如給定 4 個線段： $(5, 6)$ 、 $(1, 2)$ 、 $(4, 8)$ 、 $(7, 9)$ ，如下圖，線段覆蓋長度為 6。



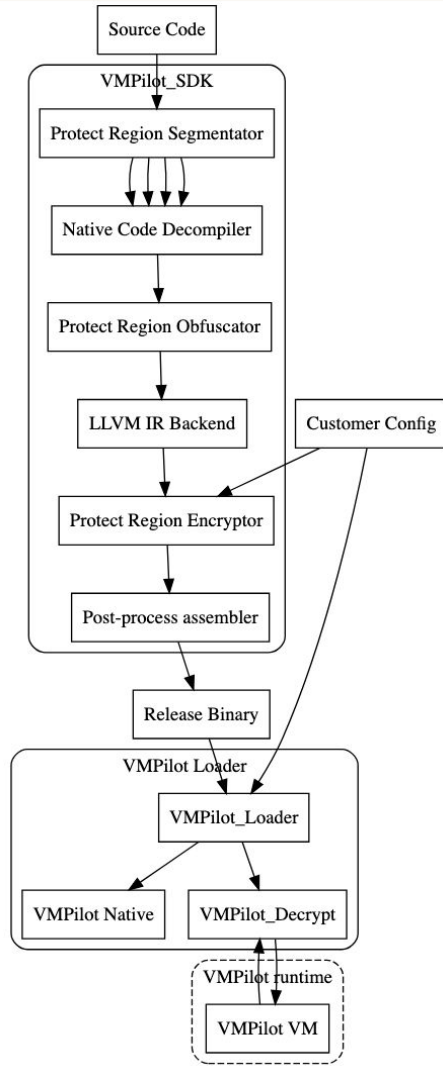
# Two solutions

1. Emitting warns
2. Overriding



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# Mechanism

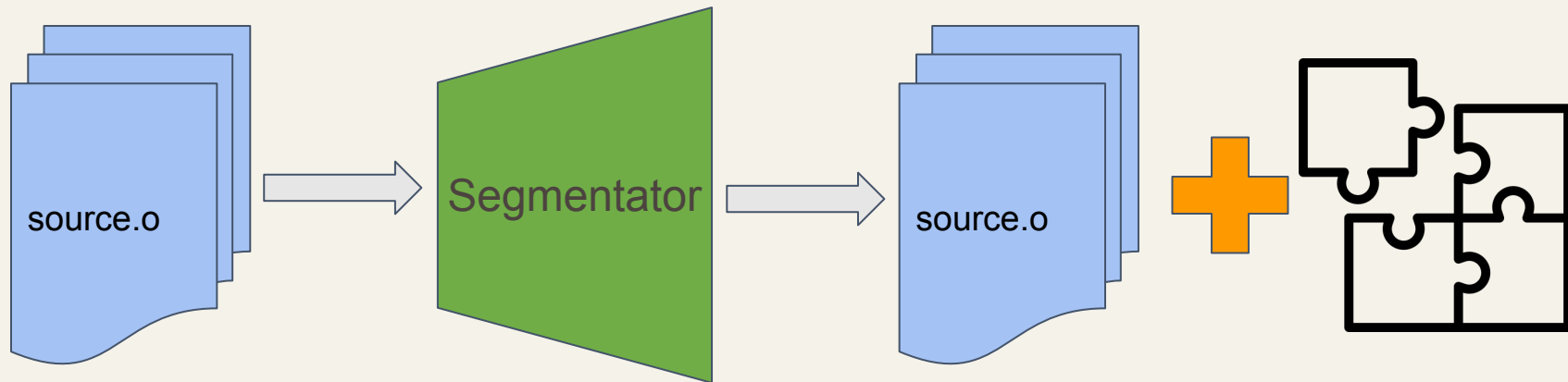


# Segmentator

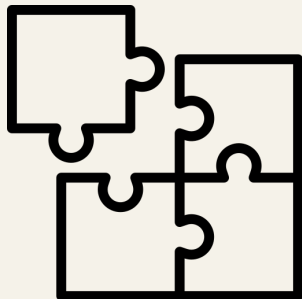


```
namespace VMPilot::SDK::Segmentator {  
  
    class Segmentator {  
  
        std::string m_filename;  
  
        std::function<void(std::string)> m_callback;  
  
    public:  
  
        Segmentator(const std::string& filename);  
  
        ~Segmentator() = default;  
  
        void do_segmentation() noexcept;  
    };  
} // namespace VMPilot::SDK::Segmentator  
  
m_callback = [] (const std::string& filename) {  
    auto me = ELF_Segmentator(filename);  
    me();  
};
```

# Segmentator



# Segments asm



```
_Z6squareIiET_S0_:
    push rbp
    mov rbp, rsp
    sub rsp, 32
    mov DWORD PTR [rbp-20], edi
    mov edi, OFFSET FLAT:.LC0
    call _Z13VMPilot_BeginPKc

    mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]

    imul eax, eax

    mov DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax

    mov edi, OFFSET FLAT:.LC0

    call _Z11VMPilot_EndPKc

    mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-4]
    leave
    ret
```

```
template <typename T>
```

```
T square(T x) {
    VMPilot_Begin(__FUNCTION__)
    ;
    auto result = x * x;
    VMPilot_End(__FUNCTION__);
    return result;
}
```



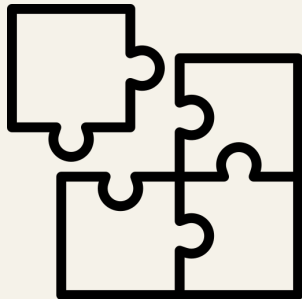
# Segments IR

```
define linkonce_odr dso_local noundef i32 @int_square<int>(int) (i32 noundef %x) comdat {
entry:
%x.addr = alloca i32, align 4
%result = alloca i32, align 4
store i32 %x, ptr %x.addr, align 4

call void @VMPilot_Begin(char const*) (ptr noundef
@__FUNCTION__.int_square<int>(int))

%0 = load i32, ptr %x.addr, align 4
%1 = load i32, ptr %x.addr, align 4
%mul = mul nsw i32 %0, %1
store i32 %mul, ptr %result, align 4
call void @VMPilot_End(char const*) (ptr noundef
@__FUNCTION__.int_square<int>(int))

%2 = load i32, ptr %result, align 4
ret i32 %2
}
```



# Obfuscation

scc-Taipei 0 1 zsh (ssh)

```
1570
1571 00000000000001b80 <_Z24SampleFiniteStateMachinev>:
1572 1b80: sub rsp,0x18
1573 1b84: mov esi,0x249
1574 1b89: lea rdi,[rip+0x0] # 1b90 <_Z24SampleFiniteStateMachinev+0x10>
1575 1b90: mov rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
1576 1b99: mov QWORD PTR [rsp+0x8],rax
1577 1b9e: xor eax,eax
1578 1ba0: lea rdx,[rsp+0x4]
1579 1ba5: mov DWORD PTR [rsp+0x4],0x2a
1580 1bad: call 10 <ZN8andrivet13ADVobfuscator170bfuscatedCallRetINS0_8Machine17MachineEiNS0_170bfuscatedAddressIPFiIEEEJiEEET0_T1_Dp0T2_.isra.0>
1581 1bb2: mov rax,QWORD PTR [rsp+0x8]
1582 1bb7: sub rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
1583 1bc0: jne 1bc7 <_Z24SampleFiniteStateMachinev+0x47>
1584 1bc2: add rsp,0x18
1585 1bc6: ret
1586 1bc7: call 1bcc <_Z24SampleFiniteStateMachinev+0x40>
1587
```

# Obfuscati

1570

```

1571 00000000000001b80 <Z24SampleFini
1572 1b80: sub rsp,0x18
1573 1b84: mov esi,0x249
1574 1b89: lea rdi,[rip+
1575 1b90: mov rax,QWORD
1576 1b99: mov QWORD PTR
1577 1b9e: xor eax,eax
1578 1ba0: lea rdx,[rsp+
1579 1ba5: mov DWORD PTR
1580 1bad: call 10 <ZN8a
1581 1bb2: mov rax,QWORD
1582 1bb7: sub rax,QWORD
1583 1bc0: jne 1bc7 <Z2
1584 1bc2: add rsp,0x18
1585 1bc6: ret
1586 1bc7: call 1bcc <Z2
1587

```

1587

scc-Taipei 0 ● 1 zsh (ssh)

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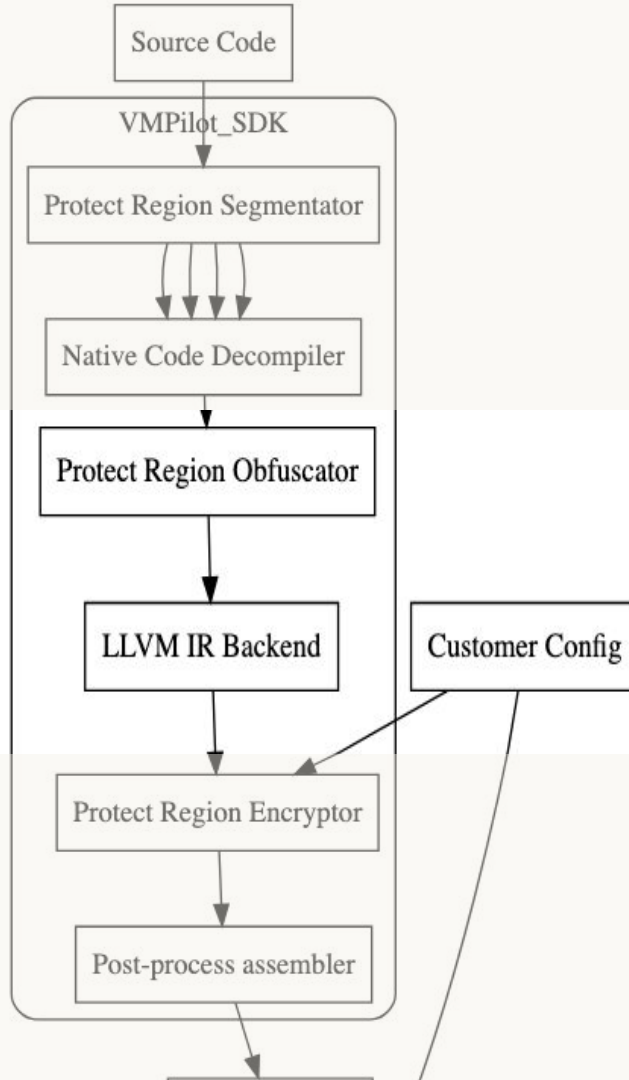
TEAM T5  
杜 浦 數 位 安 全

```

1570
1571 00000000000001b0 <Z2$SampleFiniteStateMachine>:
1572 1b80: sub    rsp,0x18
1573 1b84: mov    esi,0x249
1574 1b89: lea    rdi,[rsi+0] # 1b90 <Z2$SampleFiniteStateMachine+0x10>
1575 1b90: mov    rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
1576 1b99: mov    QWORD PTR [rsp+0x8],rax
1577 1b9e: xor    eax,eax
1578 1ba0: lea    rdx,[rsp+0x4]
1579 1ba5: mov    DWORD PTR [rsp+0x4],0x2a
1580 coll 10 <ZN8Andrivet13ADVobfuscator170bFuscatedCall1RetInS0_MachIne1NS0_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent5HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1581 1bc5: mov    QWORD PTR [rsp+0x8]
1582 1bb7: sub    rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
1583 1bc0: jne    1bc7 <Z2$SampleFiniteStateMachine+0x47>
1584 1bc2: add    rsp,0x18
1585 1bc6: ret
1586 1bc7: call 1bcc <Z2$SampleFiniteStateMachine+0x4c>
1587
1588 Disassembly of section .text.ZN8Boost6detail18function21function_obj_invoke0INS_3_b16bind_tINS_3msm4back11HandledEnumENS_4_mf13mf21S7_N56_13state_machineIN8andrivet13ADVobf
1589 uscar0_MachIne1NS0_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent5HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1588 EE57_E6inVobkERN15function_bufferE:
1589
1590 0000000000000000 <ZN8Boost6detail18function21function_obj_invoke0INS_3_b16bind_tINS_3msm4back11HandledEnumENS_4_mf13mf21S7_N56_13state_machineIN8andrivet13ADVobfuscator8Ma
1590 nInet1MachineINSC_Sevent1NSC_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent5HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1590 keERN15function_bufferE:
1591 0: mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rdi]
1592 3: mov    rdi,QWORD PTR [rax+0x8]
1593 7: movzx  edx,BYTE PTR [rax+0xb19]
1594 b: lea    rsi,[rax+0x18]
1595 f: add    rdi,QWORD PTR [rax+0x10]
1596 13: mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rax]
1597 16: test  al,0x1
1598 18: je     Z2 <ZN8Boost6detail18function21function_obj_invoke0INS_3_b16bind_tINS_3msm4back11HandledEnumENS_4_mf13mf21S7_N56_13state_machineIN8andrivet13ADVobfuscator8Ma
1598 chInet1MachineINSC_Sevent1NSC_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent5HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1598 kERN15function_bufferE+22:
1599 1a: mov    rcx,QWORD PTR [rdi]
1600 1d: mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rcx+rax*1-0x1]
1601 22: jmp    rax
1602
1603 Disassembly of section .text.ZN8Boost6detail18function21function_obj_invoke0INS_3_b16bind_tINS_3msm4back11HandledEnumENS_4_mf13mf21S7_N56_13state_machineIN8andrivet13ADVobf
1603 uscar0_MachIne1NSC_Sevent1NSC_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent2HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1603 EE57_E6inVobkERN15function_bufferE:
1604
1605 0000000000000000 <ZN8Boost6detail18function21function_obj_invoke0INS_3_b16bind_tINS_3msm4back11HandledEnumENS_4_mf13mf21S7_N56_13state_machineIN8andrivet13ADVobfuscator8Ma
1605 nInet1MachineINSC_Sevent1NSC_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent2HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1605 keERN15function_bufferE:
1606 0: mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rdi]
1607 3: mov    rdi,QWORD PTR [rax+0x8]
1608 7: movzx  edx,BYTE PTR [rax+0xb19]
1609 b: lea    rsi,[rax+0x18]
1610 f: add    rdi,QWORD PTR [rax+0x10]
1611 13: mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rax]
1612 16: test  al,0x1
1613 18: je     Z2 <ZN8Boost6detail18function21function_obj_invoke0INS_3_b16bind_tINS_3msm4back11HandledEnumENS_4_mf13mf21S7_N56_13state_machineIN8andrivet13ADVobfuscator8Ma
1613 chInet1MachineINSC_Sevent1NSC_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent2HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1613 kERN15function_bufferE+22:
1614 1a: mov    rcx,QWORD PTR [rdi]
1615 1d: mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rcx+rax*1-0x1]
1616 22: jmp    rax
1617
1618 Disassembly of section .text.ZN8Boost6detail18function21function_obj_invoke0INS_3_b16bind_tINS_3msm4back11HandledEnumENS_4_mf13mf21S7_N56_13state_machineIN8andrivet13ADVobf
1618 uscar0_MachIne1NSC_Sevent1NSC_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent4HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1618 EE57_E6inVobkERN15function_bufferE:
1619
1620 0000000000000000 <ZN8Boost6detail18function21function_obj_invoke0INS_3_b16bind_tINS_3msm4back11HandledEnumENS_4_mf13mf21S7_N56_13state_machineIN8andrivet13ADVobfuscator8Ma
1620 nInet1MachineINSC_Sevent1NSC_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent4HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1620 keERN15function_bufferE:
1621 0: mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rdi]
1622 3: mov    rdi,QWORD PTR [rax+0x8]
1623 7: movzx  edx,BYTE PTR [rax+0xb19]
1624 b: lea    rsi,[rax+0x18]
1625 f: add    rdi,QWORD PTR [rax+0x10]
1626 13: mov    rax,QWORD PTR [rax]
1627 16: test  al,0x1
1628 18: je     Z2 <ZN8Boost6detail18function21function_obj_invoke0INS_3_b16bind_tINS_3msm4back11HandledEnumENS_4_mf13mf21S7_N56_13state_machineIN8andrivet13ADVobfuscator8Ma
1628 chInet1MachineINSC_Sevent1NSC_170bFuscatedAddressIP1f1EE3JRIEE1EENS_9parameterVoid_ES0_S0_EERKNM_Gevent4HEENS3_S1st3IN3_SValueIPSP_EENV5_ISQ_EENV5_TheEEEE57_E6inVob
1628 kERN15function_bufferE+22:

```

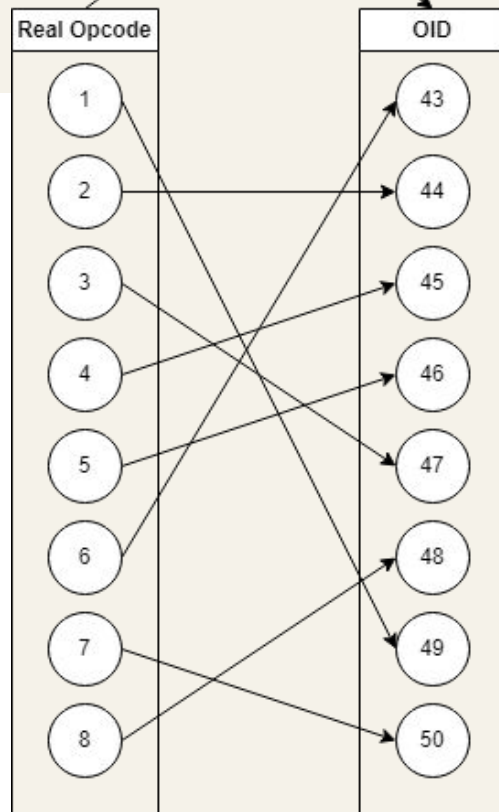
Introduced above  
Still **traditional** technique



# Encryption (static)

```
93  /**
94   * @brief Opcode enum class
95   *
96   * The bit level view of the opcode enum class (into sizeof(Opcode_t)) like:
97   * low bit                                     high bit
98   * | DataMovement | ArithmeticLogic | ControlTransfer | ThreadingAtomic |
99   * |-----|-----|-----|-----|
100  * | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
101  *
102  * Each enum class has a size of sizeof(Opcode_t) / 4.
103  *
104  * Example: We would like a DataMovement::Move. And the opcode would be:
105  * | DataMovement::Move | 0 | 0 | 0 |
106  *
107  * Example: We would like a ArithmeticLogic::Add. And the opcode would be:
108  * | 0 | ArithmeticLogic::Add | 0 | 0 |
109  *
110  * Example: We would like a ControlTransfer::Jump. And the opcode would be:
111  * | 0 | 0 | ControlTransfer::Jump | 0 |
112  *
113  * Example: We would like a ThreadingAtomic::Lock. And the opcode would be:
114  * | 0 | 0 | 0 | ThreadingAtomic::Lock |
115  *
116  * CAUTION:
117  * It is invalid, if it combine two or more enum classes.
118  *
119  */
120  You, 上週 * feat(runtime): implement opcode table mechanism ...
```

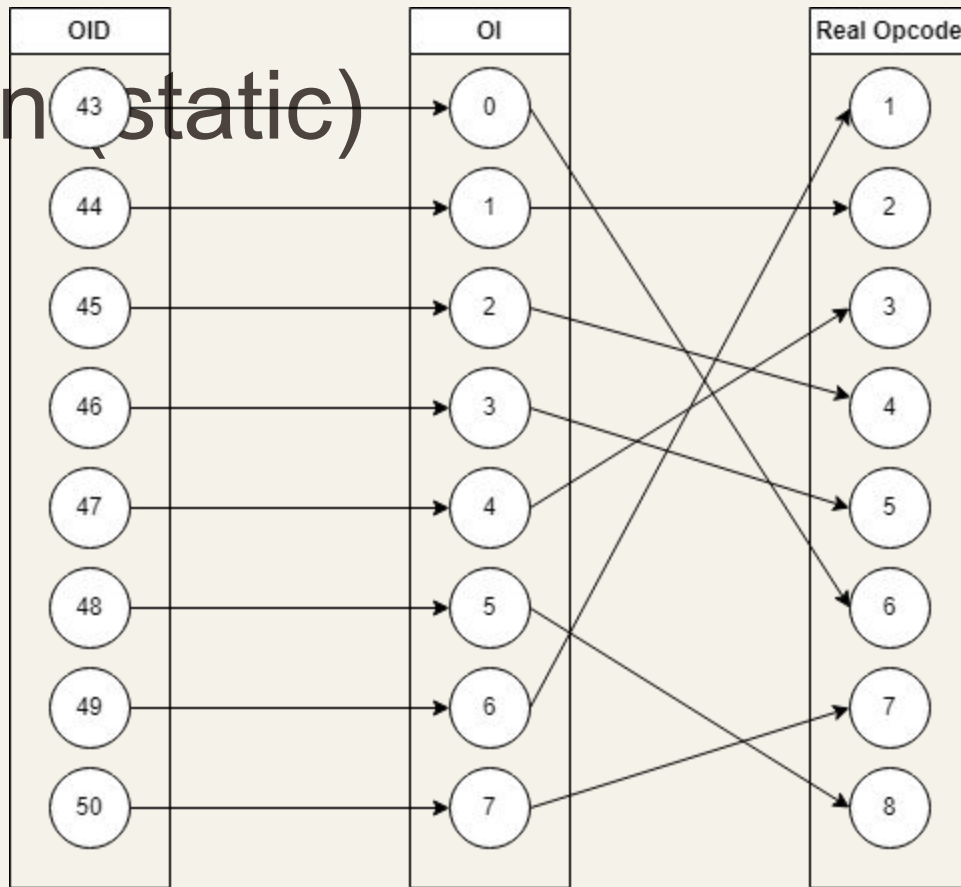
Calculate ID  
(BLAKE3, salt=key)



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Compile time

# Encryption (static)



Prove later

	Run time	
--	----------	--

Encryption  
Not  
Implement  
Yet



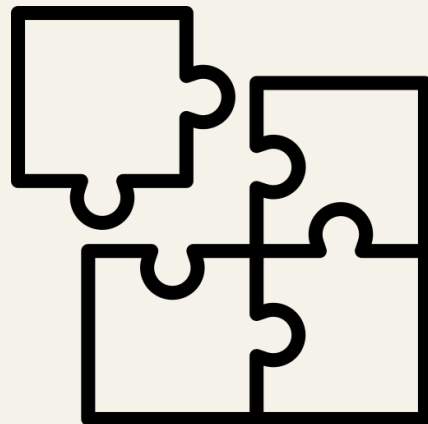
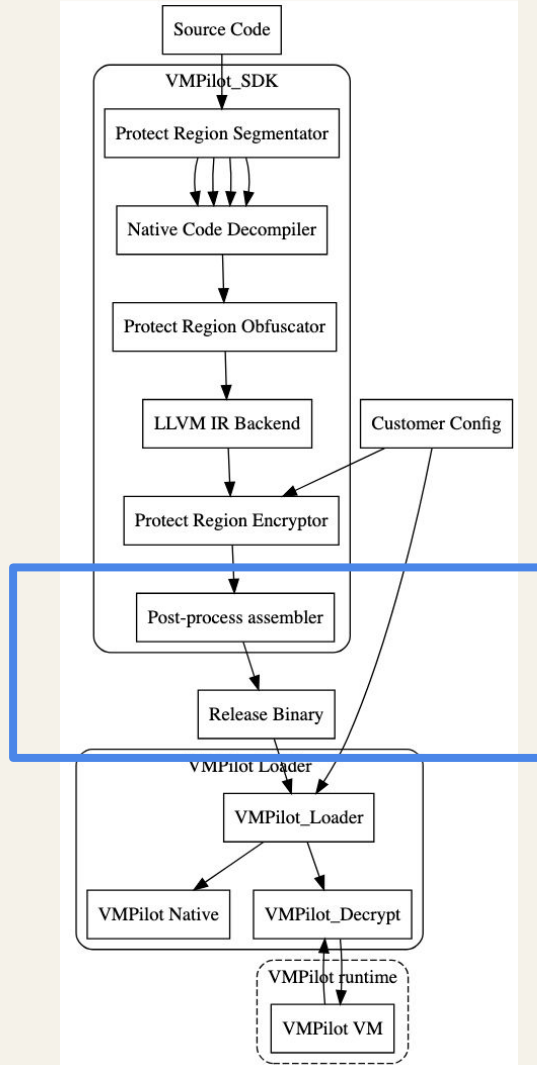


# Encryption (dynamic)



```
void VMPilot::Common::Instruction::decrypt(Instruction_t& inst,  
const std::string& key) noexcept {  
    // Decrypt the instruction using the key  
    // We use AES-256-CBC from the OpenSSL library to decrypt the instruction.  
const auto data = flatten(inst);  
  
    // If key is too short, we pad it with 0  
    std::string padded_key = key;  
    if (key.size() < 32)  
        padded_key.resize(32, 0);  
    else if (key.size() > 32)  
        padded_key.resize(32);  
  
    // Decrypt the instruction  
    EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();  
    EVP_DecryptInit_ex(  
        ctx, EVP_aes_256_cbc(), NULL,  
        reinterpret_cast<const unsigned char*>(padded_key.data()), NULL);  
    EVP_DecryptUpdate(ctx, reinterpret_cast<unsigned char*>(&inst), NULL,  
        reinterpret_cast<const unsigned char*>(data.data()),  
sizeof(inst));  
    EVP_DecryptFinal_ex(ctx, reinterpret_cast<unsigned char*>(&inst), NULL);  
    EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free(ctx);  
}
```





```
square:
    push rbp
    call    _Z13VMPilot_BeginPKc    ; VMPilot_Begin(__FUNCTION__);
    ... garbage code ...
    ... garbage code ...
    ... garbage code ...
    call    _Z11VMPilot_EndPKc      ; VMPilot_End(__FUNCTION__);
    pop rbp
    ret
```

---

# Proofs

# Proofs



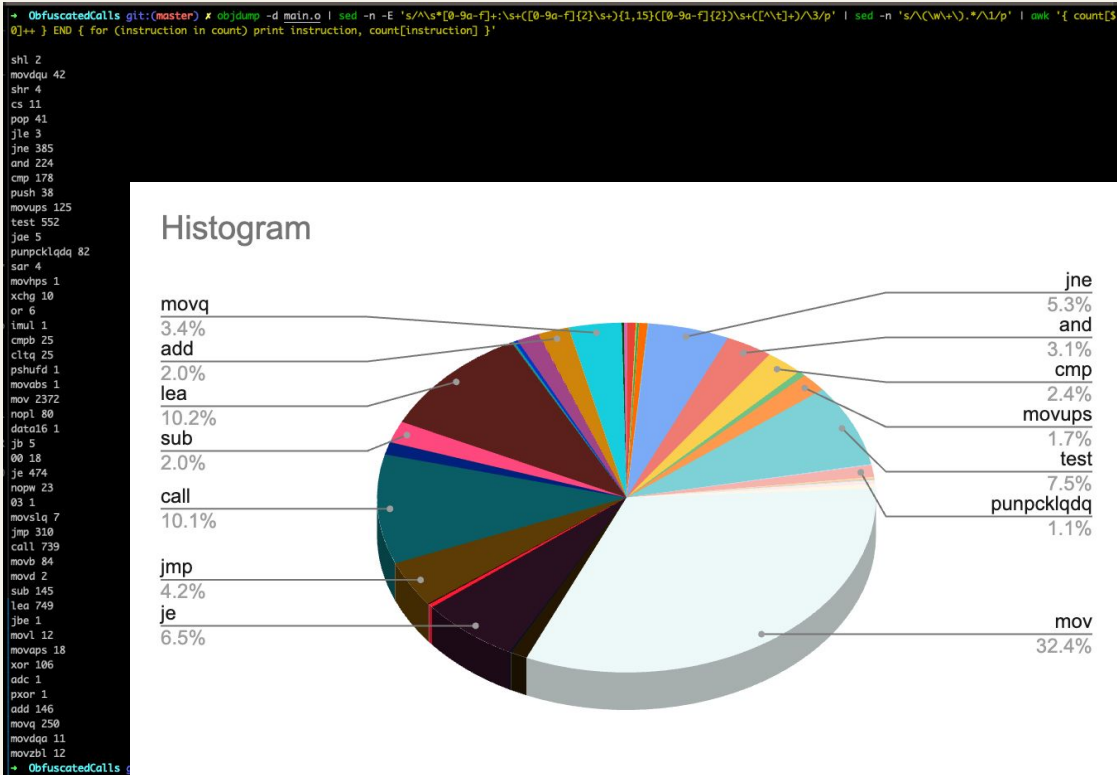
Formal verification

> Axiomatic and Algebraic semantics

Perfect secrecy

Random oracle

## Side channel attack of frequency analysis



# Perfect secrecy

In 1946, Claude Shannon introduced the idea of perfect secrecy, which became a cornerstone in modern cryptography. [1, 2]

在金鑰空間  $K$  內任取一個金鑰  $k_i, k_j$ ，加密方式為  $E$ ， $m$  為隨機明文， $c$  為隨機密文則概率關係有

$$P(E(m, k_i) = c) = P(E(m, k_j) = c)$$

該處  $c, m$  為相同文段。

也可定義為：

任意  $x \in P, y \in C$ ，有  $P(x) = P(x|y)$ 。

即通過觀察密文無法得到關於明文的任何資訊。

或是：一組在  $(K, M, C)$  上的密碼系統  $(D, E)$  滿足

$$\forall m_0, m_1 \in M (\text{len}(m_0) = \text{len}(m_1)) \text{ 且 } \forall c \in C$$

$$\text{Pr}[E(k_0, m_0) = c] = \text{Pr}[E(k_1, m_1) = c]$$

其中  $k_0, k_1$  是由  $K$  當中以完全均等的機率隨機取樣

(註： $\text{Pr}[\text{某事件}]$  表示該事件發生的機率， $K, M, C$  各為密鑰、明文及密文空間， $D, E$  為解密與加密函式)

[1] <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-1-59749-969-9.00008-0>

[2] <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-802459-1.00011-7>

# Perfect secrecy

Stream cipher or Block encryption?

No, instruction set architecture is the best practice place!

S. W. Boyd, G. S. Kc, M. E. Locasto, A. D. Keromytis and V. Prevelakis, "On the General Applicability of Instruction-Set Randomization," in IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 255-270, July-Sept. 2010, doi: [10.1109/TDSC.2008.58](https://doi.org/10.1109/TDSC.2008.58).

# Recall

```
11 struct Instruction_t {
12     // Instruction_t Data layout:
13     //
14     // (Opcode:          16 bits)
15     // (left operand:   64 bits)
16     // (right operand:  64 bits)
17     // (Nounce:         32 bits)
18     // (Checksum:       16 bits)
19     //
20
21     uint16_t opcode;
22     uint64_t left_operand;
23     uint64_t right_operand;
24     uint32_t nounce;
25     uint16_t checksum;
26 };
```

```
26 void VMPilot::Common::Instruction::decrypt(Instruction_t& inst,
27                                             const std::string& key) noexcept {
28     // Decrypt the instruction using the key
29     // We use AES-256-CBC from the OpenSSL library to decrypt the instruction.
30     const auto data = flatten(inst);
31
32     // If key is too short, we pad it with 0
33     std::string padded_key = key;
34     if (key.size() < 32)
35         padded_key.resize(32, 0);
36     else if (key.size() > 32)
37         padded_key.resize(32);
38
39     // Decrypt the instruction
40     EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
41     EVP_DecryptInit_ex(
42         ctx, EVP_aes_256_cbc(), NULL,
43         reinterpret_cast<const unsigned char*>(padded_key.data()), NULL);
44     EVP_DecryptUpdate(ctx, reinterpret_cast<unsigned char*>(&inst), NULL,
45                      reinterpret_cast<const unsigned char*>(data.data()),
46                      sizeof(inst));
47     EVP_DecryptFinal_ex(ctx, reinterpret_cast<unsigned char*>(&inst), NULL);
48     EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free(ctx);
49 }
```



# Recall

```
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```



24 bytes currently

# Recall the definition

在金鑰空間  $K$  內任取一個金鑰  $k_i, k_j$ ，加密方式為  $E$ ， $m$  為隨機明文， $c$  為隨機密文則概率關係有

$$P(E(m, k_i) = c) = P(E(m, k_j) = c)$$

該處  $c, m$  為相同文段。

也可定義為：

任意  $x \in P, y \in C$ ，有  $P(x) = P(x|y)$ 。

即通過觀察密文無法得到關於明文的任何資訊。

或是：一組在  $(K, M, C)$  上的密碼系統  $(D, E)$  滿足

$\forall m_0, m_1 \in M (\text{len}(m_0) = \text{len}(m_1))$  且  $\forall c \in C$

$$\Pr[E(k_0, m_0) = c] = \Pr[E(k_1, m_1) = c]$$

其中  $k_0, k_1$  是由  $K$  當中以完全均等的機率隨機取樣

(註： $\Pr[\text{某事件}]$  表示該事件發生的機率， $K, M, C$  各為密鑰、明文及密文空間， $D, E$  為解密與加密函式)

# Recall the definition

在金鑰空間  $K$  內任取一個金鑰  $k_i, k_j$ ，加密方式為  $E$ ， $m$  為隨機明文， $c$  為隨機密文則概率關係有

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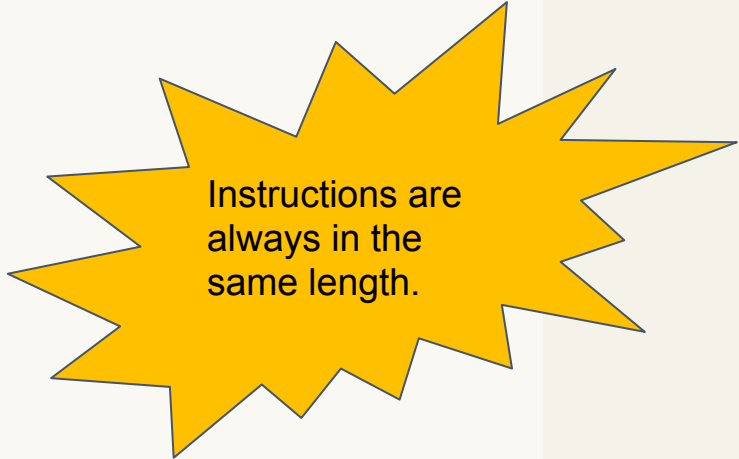
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Instructions are  
always in the  
same length.

# Recall the definition

在金鑰空間  $K$  內任取一個金鑰  $k_i, k_j$ ，加密方式為  $E$ ， $m$  為隨機明文， $c$  為隨機密文則概率關係有

$$P(E(m, k_i) = c) =$$

該處  $c, m$  為相同文。

也可定義為：

任意  $x \in P, y \in C$ ，有  $P$

即通過觀察密文無法得到關於明文任何資訊

或是：一組在  $(K, M, C)$  上的密碼系統  $(D, E)$  滿足

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(註： $Pr[\text{某事件}]$  表示該事件發生的機率， $K, M, C$  各為密鑰、明文及密文空間， $D, E$  為解密與加密函式)

But we use a symmetric  
cryptography.

Instructions are  
always in the  
same length.

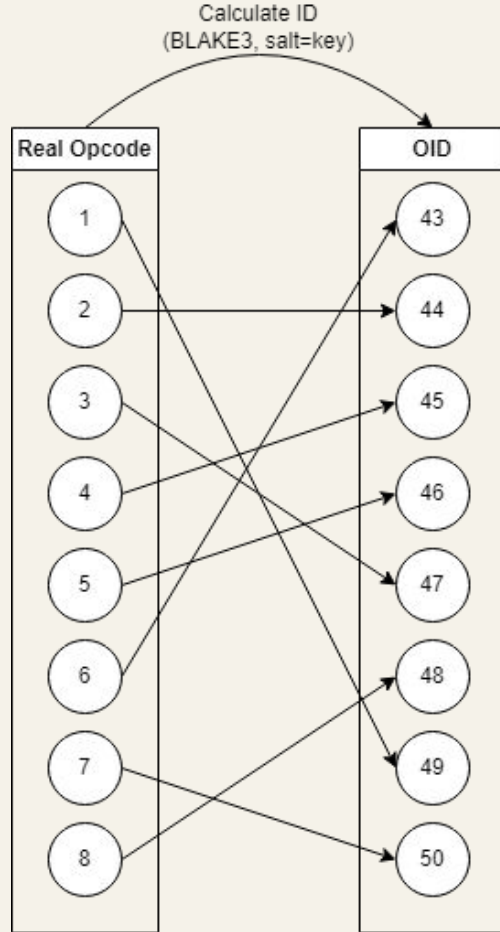
# Random oracle

在密碼學裡面，隨機預言機（英語：Random oracle）是一部預言機（可以理解為理論的黑箱），對任何輸入都回傳一個真正均勻隨機的輸出（請參考離散型均勻分佈），不過對相同的輸入，該預言機每次都會用同一方法輸出。換句話說，隨機預言機是一個將所有可能輸入與輸出作隨機映射的函數。



Claim 1: The key is **selected** from a **uniform** distribution random Oracle space.

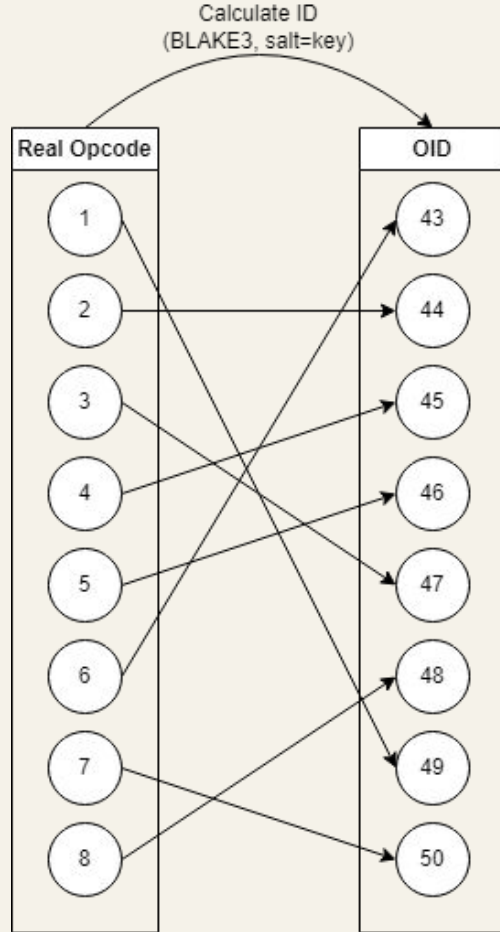
Proof: We assume that the key used in the cryptographic scheme is selected from a random Oracle space with a uniform distribution. This means that each possible key is equally likely to be chosen, ensuring randomness in the selection process.



	Compile time	
--	--------------	--

Claim 2: The key is inputted into an **one-way hash** function.

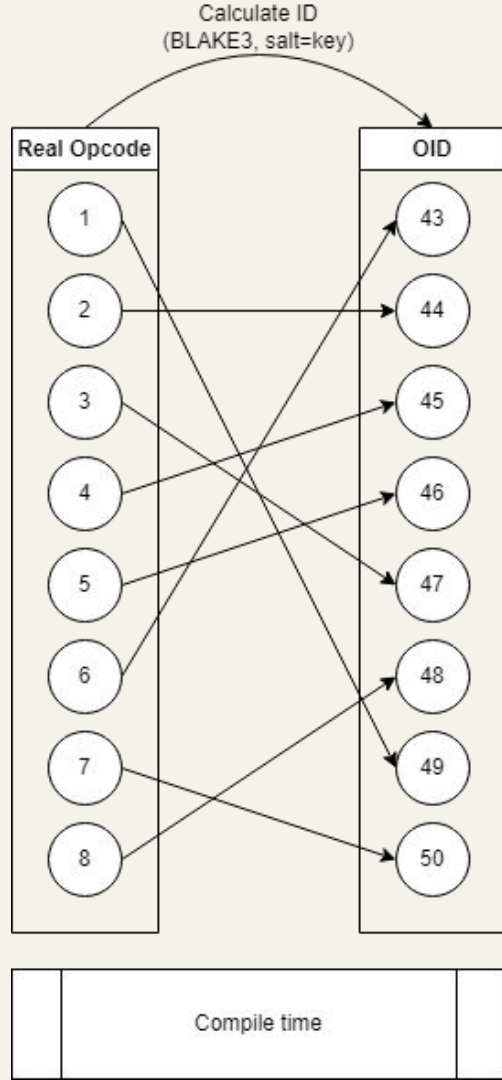
Proof: The selected key is used as an input to an one-way hash function. An one-way hash function takes an input and produces a fixed-size output, such that it is computationally infeasible to retrieve the original input from the output.





Claim 3: The cryptographic scheme **exhibits properties** of a random oracle.

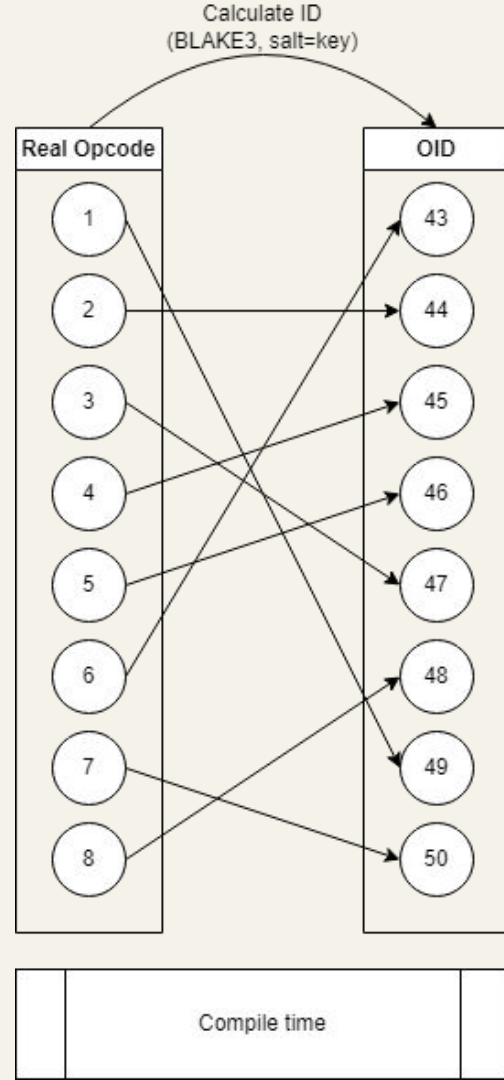
Proof: Based on Claims 1 and 2, we can conclude that the cryptographic scheme **approximates** a random oracle. A random oracle is a theoretical black box that provides random and independent outputs for each unique input. In this case, the one-way hash function, when applied with the selected key, generates bytes output that appears random and unpredictable. As long as the key remains confidential and the hash function remains secure, the scheme's outputs are indistinguishable from random strings, exhibiting properties of a random oracle.



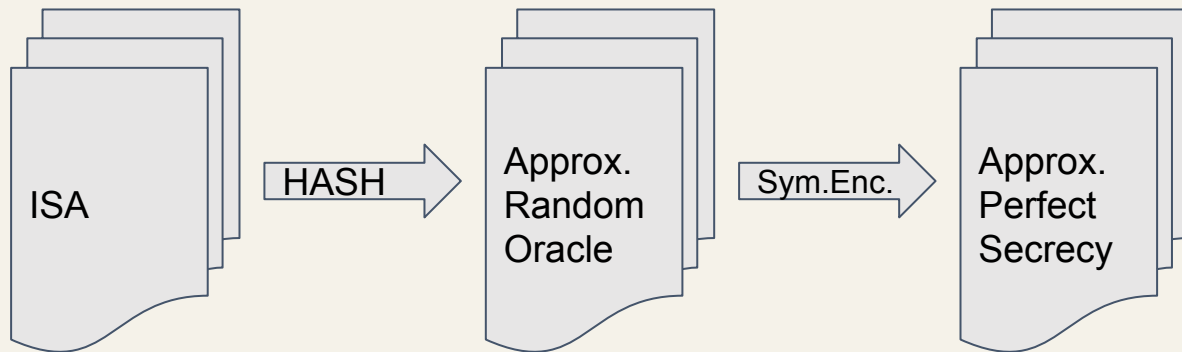


Conclusion: **This cryptographic scheme is approximately a random oracle.**

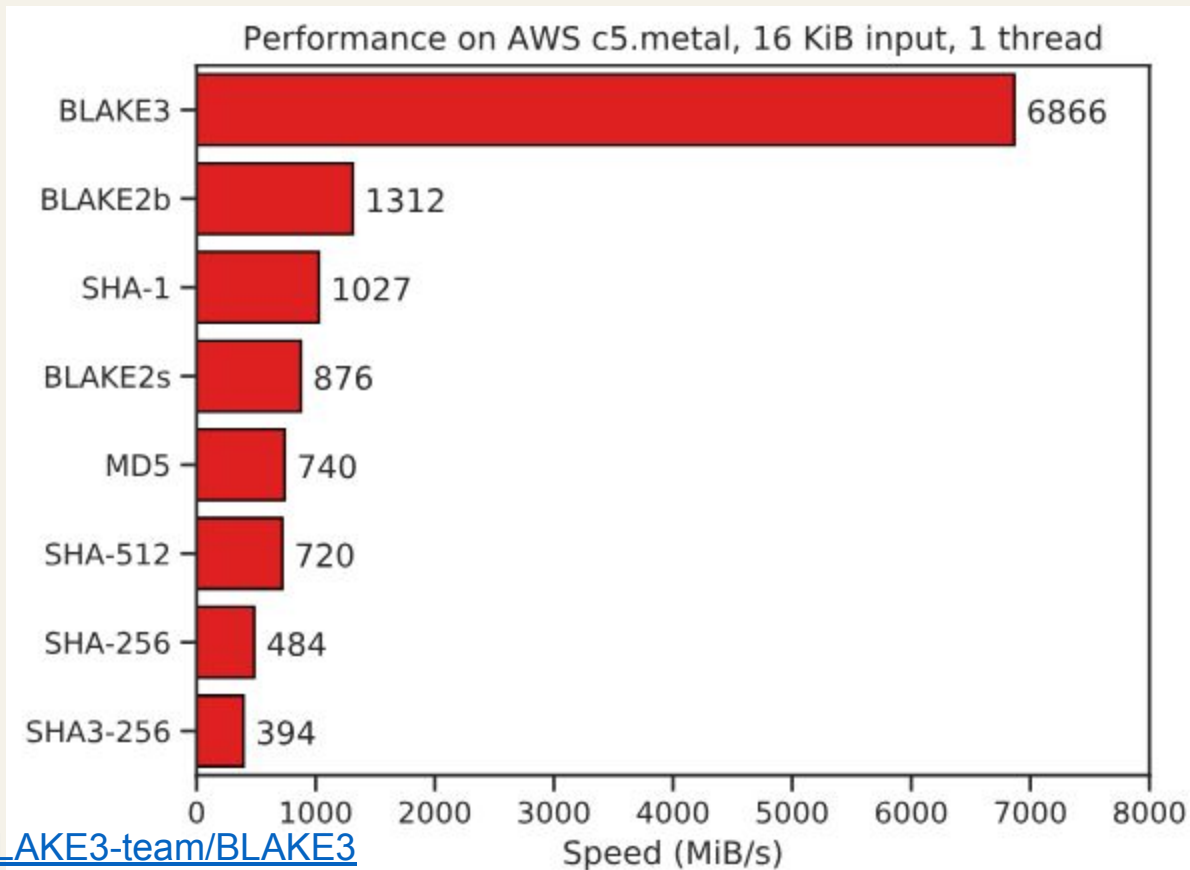
The provided proof demonstrates that the cryptographic scheme, utilizing a key selected from a uniform distribution random Oracle space and an one-way hash function, exhibits properties similar to a random oracle. While it **may not perfectly emulate** a random oracle due to potential vulnerabilities or weaknesses in the hash function, it approximates its behavior, providing random and unpredictable outputs for each unique input.



# Cryptographic scheme



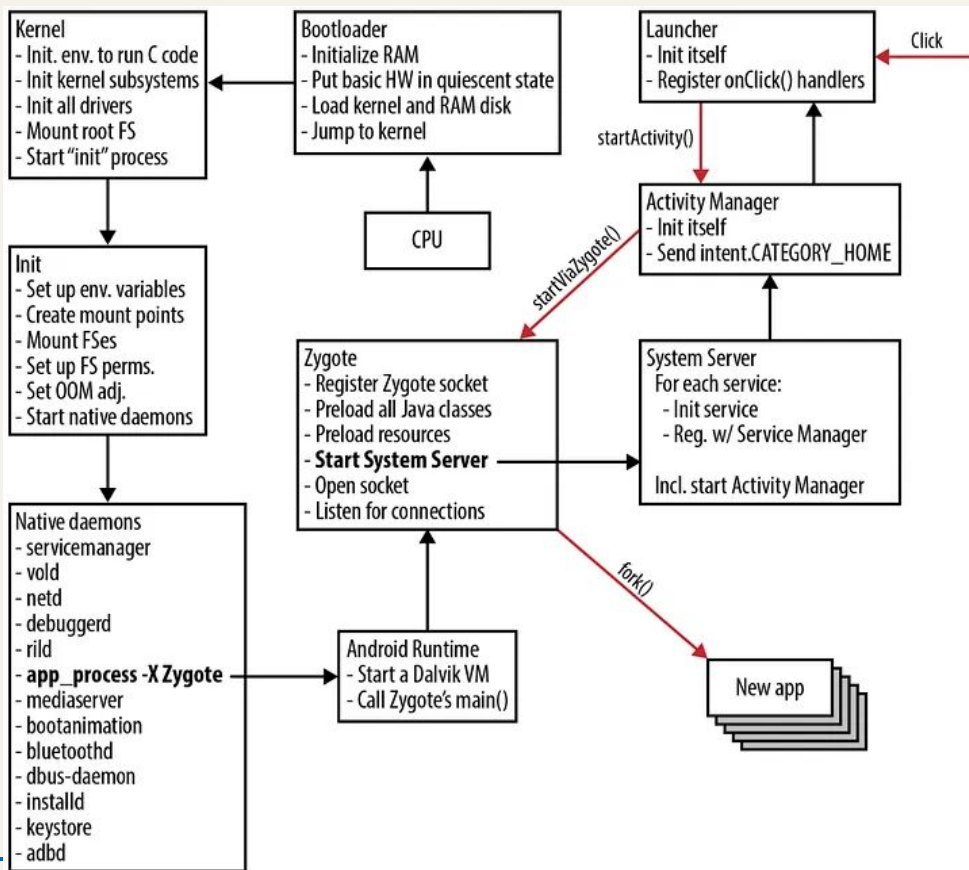
# Perfect hash function?



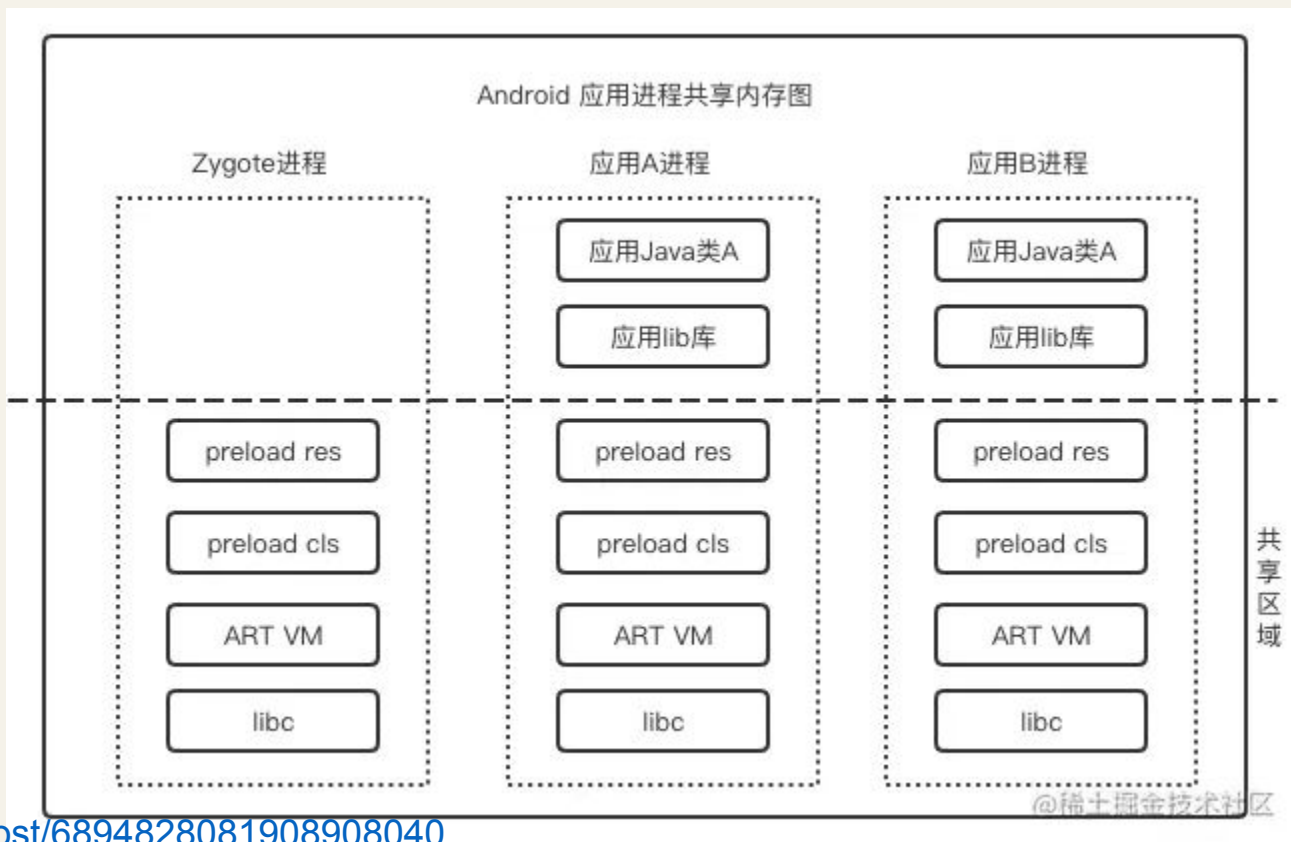
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# Mechanism Run time

# Zygote in Android



# Share memory



# Producer-Consumer

```
VMPilot_Begin("A"),  
auto result = x * x;  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

- Get pid, tid...
- Parse stack frame
- Conditional notify
- Send stack info
- Fetch data
- Send data
- ...
- Move PC



# Producer-Consumer

```
VMPilot_Begin("A");  
auto result = x * x;  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

- Get pid, tid...
- Parse stack frame
- Conditional notify
- Send stack info
- Clean up





# Another function call?

```
VMPilot_Begin("A");  
auto result = foo(x);  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

- Push vm state
- Push trap function
- Find function addr
- Call it
- Entrance trap function
- Continue producer-consumer
- Move PC



# Multi-threading

```
VMPilot_Begin("A1");  
auto result = ...;  
VMPilot_End("A1");
```

```
VMPilot_Begin("A2");  
auto result = ...;  
VMPilot_End("A2");
```

```
VMPilot_Begin("A3");  
auto result = ...;  
VMPilot_End("A3");
```

- Get pid, tid...
- Parse stack frame
- **Conditional notify**
- **Send stack info**
- Fetch data
- **Send data**
- ...
- Move PC



# Multi-threading

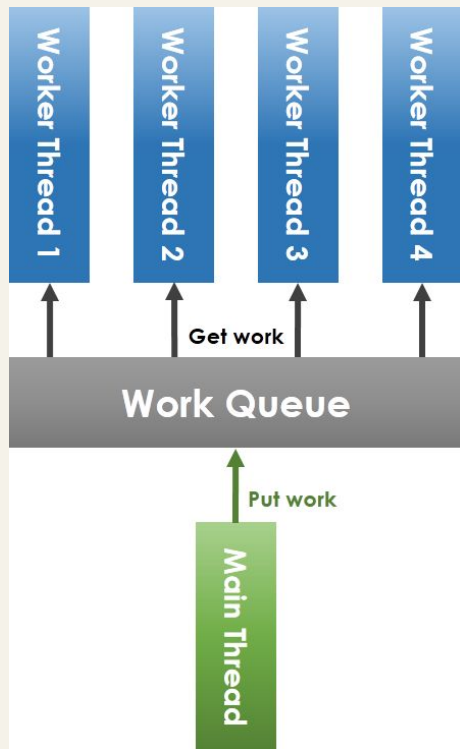
Like CMWQ in kernel

```
VMPilot_Begin("A1");  
auto result = ...;  
VMPilot_End("A1");
```

```
VMPilot_Begin("A2");  
auto result = ...;  
VMPilot_End("A2");
```

```
VMPilot_Begin("A3");  
auto result = ...;  
VMPilot_End("A3");
```

- Get pid, tid...
- Parse stack frame
- **Conditional notify**
- **Send stack info**
- Fetch data
- **Send data**
- ...
- Move PC



<https://hackmd.io/@sysprog/linux-io-model/https%3A%2F%2Fhackmd.io%2F%40sysprog%2Ffast-web-server>

# Inner threading

```
VMPilot_Begin("A");  
auto f = [](...) {};  
std::thread t(f);  
t.join();  
VMPilot_End("A");
```

Thinking ...



---

# Tiny demo

# Remaining issues

## Segmentator

[Junk code](#)  
ISA extension

## Runtime lib

Producer-consumer  
Pass CET (Zero  
hacks RIP)

## TODO

x86 seg. first  
LLVM IR backend  
Loader  
Runtime Win/Lin  
first

## Further

FFI  
More arch  
More platform

# Open to pull requests.

<https://github.com/25077667/VMPIlot>



# Thank you.

[scc@teamt5.org](mailto:scc@teamt5.org)

