

QEMU

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QEMU,

DMA.

: QEMU,

1.

, Linux, Windows.

(virtual appliance)

(VMware Player [1], Virtual Box [2], QEMU [3, 4])

3

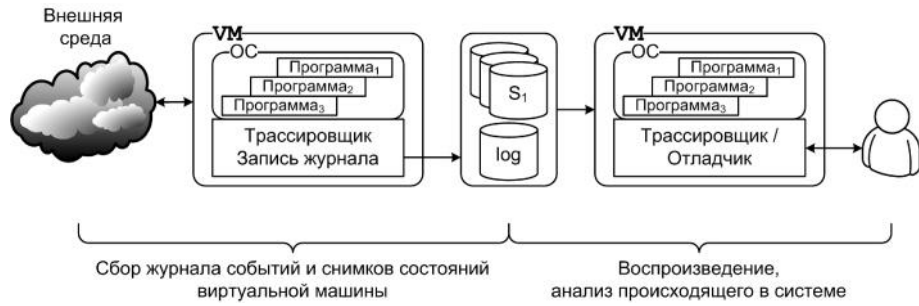
[5], (. 1).

QEMU,

2

QEMU. (4).

QEMU. 5
QEMU. 6



1.

2.

2002 : ReVirt [6],

UMLinux [7],

x86,

rdpmc),

(0% 50%),

5%

(gzip)

200

[8], VMware 2007 ReTrace,

5-10% 5

776 KB. QEMU. Windows ReTrace

[9] Aftersight,

ReTrace, VMware

Workstation 6 Replay Debugging,

ReTrace Workstation 6,

VMware

XenLR [10] (2008 ., Huazhong University of Science & Technology) Xen 3.10

MiniOS. 1.4

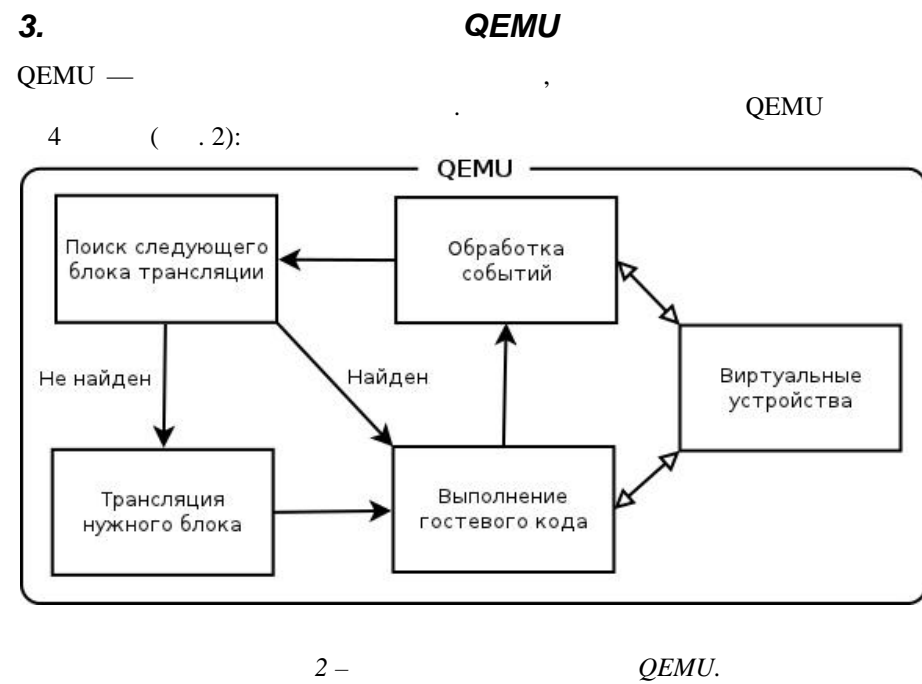
ExecRecorder [11] Bochs

fork,

Bochs
 DMA-
 5.5
 FREE [12],
 TRUST [13],
 QEMU.
 (,),
 DMA-
 ReTrace

Linux 500 Windows.
 SimNOW [5].
 « XTR,
 (,),
 «DMA-
 API.
 81

VMware Workstation,
 SimNOW.
 ()
 [12]
 QEMU,
 «DMA»-
 82



QEMU

0.10.50

QEMU.

QEMU

1.0

QEMU [14].

QEMU

4.

QEMU

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QEMU. QEMU

USB,

QEMU

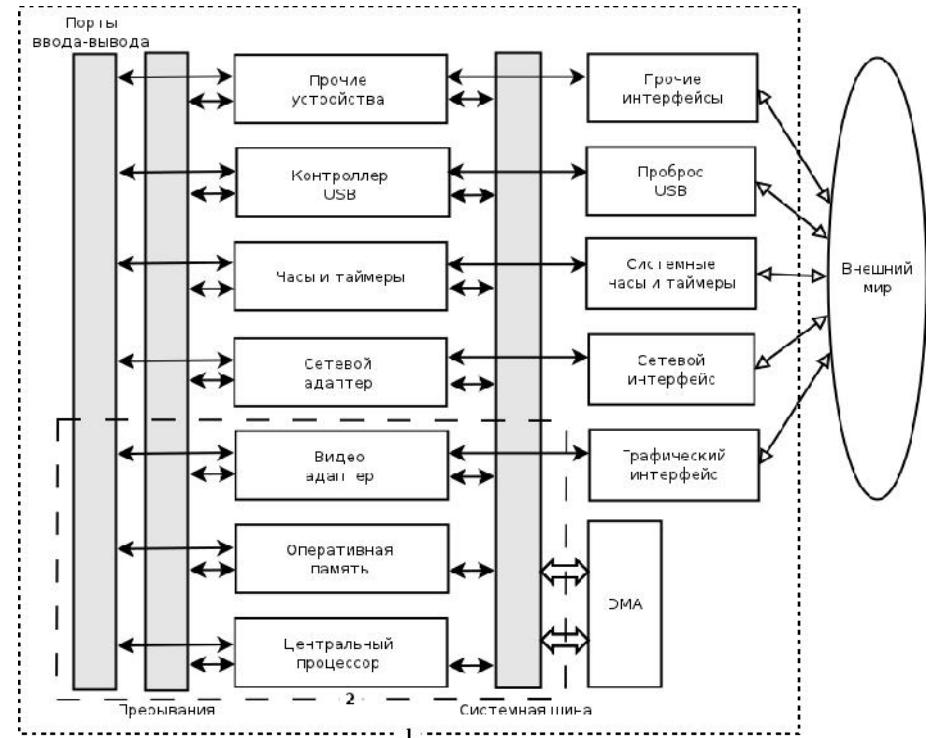
USB

QEMU

3

USB

1 2



3 -

QEMU.

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QEMU

« » QEMU

(

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QEMU 0.13.0,

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USB-

USB

QEMU

5.

QEMU

[15],

QEMU

QEMU
1.0.1

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« »

i386/x86-64

(MMU),

(PIO),

(MSR),

• RDTSC, CPUID.

5.1. QEMU

1

5.2. (RDMSR WRMSR)

x86), QEMU

QEMU.

5.3. QEMU

RAM MMIO.

«C» «A»
 «OFFSET», « »,
 «ADDR», «OFFSET» <= «ADDR» < «OFFSET» +
 « A», A
 «ADDR» - «OFFSET».

• «A»
 «B» «OFFSETE»,
 «A» «ADDR»
 «B» «OFFSETE» + «ADDR».
 RAM QEMU.
 RAM

• MMIO

QEMU
 : SYSTEM IO. SYSTEM

IO -

1. RAM

2.

3.

4. SYSTEM

« » « + »

RAM, IO

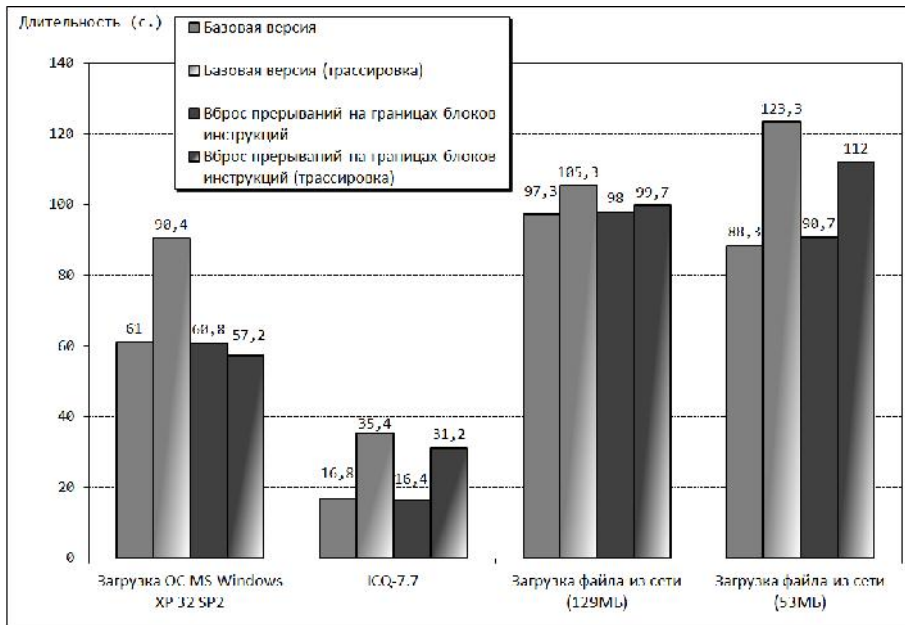
QEMU,

RAM
 (ROM-), IO
 QEMU

5.4.
 QEMU
 QEMU.
 interrupt_request.
 interrupt_request
 QEMU.

5.5.
 QEMU
 RETRACER.
 RETRACER.
 «
 », «
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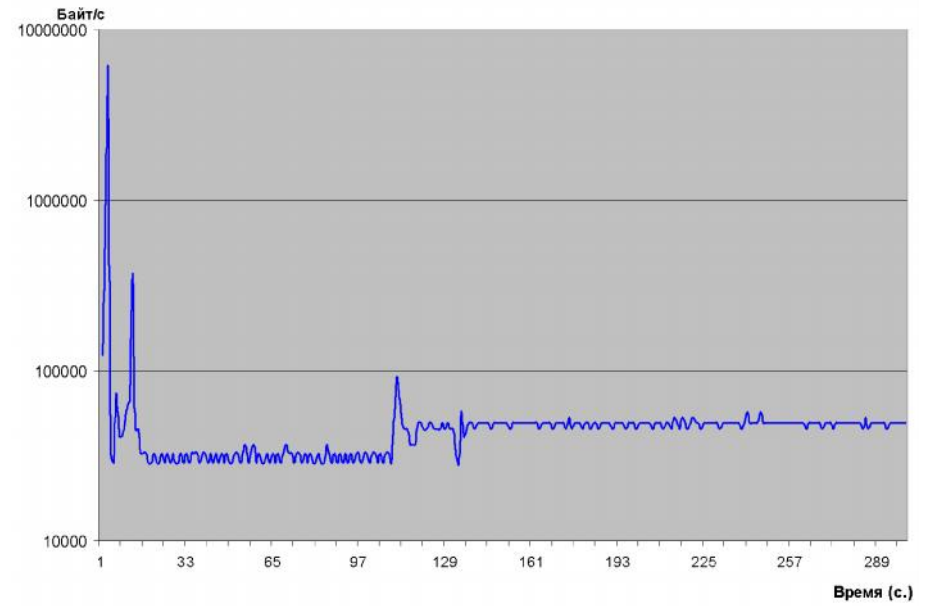
6.
 QEMU,
 Intel® Core™ i5-64-
 2500 CPU @ 3.30GHz (4 CPUs), 8192MB RAM
 Windows 7 Enterprise.
 . 4
 ()
).
 ICQ,
 0 90% 10 110%



. 4.

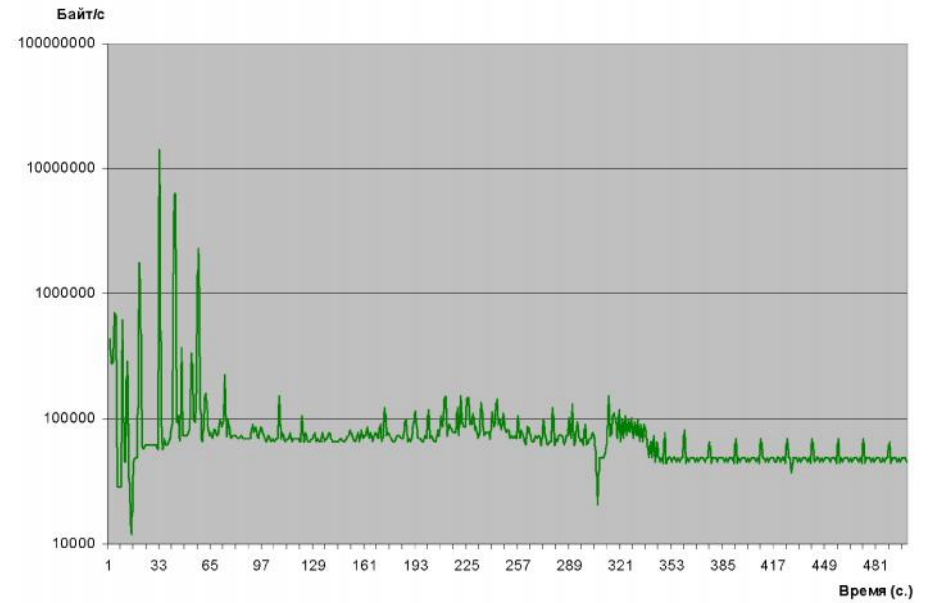
. 5 6
Windows Linux

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50
,
Windows
, Linux
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(),
: 50 /
4 .



. 5.

Windows XP.



. 6.

Kubuntu v9.04.

7.

QEMU

DMA.

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Two approaches to full-system deterministic replay in QEMU

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Abstract. In the paper we evaluate two approaches to full-system deterministic replay. Both of them allow replaying guest OS and applications without modifications. Deterministic replay is intended for debugging and dynamic analysis of system core, multithreaded and non-deterministic applications, cross-platform applications, and devices' drivers.

Presented approaches differ by boundary line dividing non-deterministic “outer world” and deterministic part of the simulator. All inputs from the “outer world” are written into the log to allow latter replaying of deterministic part. The common thing in both approaches is that deterministic part includes CPU, RAM, and video adapter. This allows debugging, tracing, and analyzing of the replayed code.

In the first approach “outer world” is presented by inputs – keyboard input, USB devices, mouse, network adapter, and microphone. All virtual peripheral devices should be deterministic in this approach. In the second approach all emulator parts except CPU, RAM, and video adapter are considered external. This means that all interactions between CPU and virtual peripheral devices (including IO, MMIO and DMA transactions) are written into the replay log.

The first approach has the following pros: one can replay whole virtual machine for devices' drivers debugging; relatively low number of changes within the simulator; low usage of storage for replay log. The drawback of this approach is the need to support for all external interfaces of the virtual machine. The second approach is completely opposite – it requires changes only in the several interfaces, but every virtual device with DMA interface should be modified. It also generates bigger replay logs.

We evaluated time and space overheads for the first approach. Slowdown is very low – it is lower than 1% in loading Windows XP scenario and is about 25% for network operations. Replay log growth speed for basic guest OS execution is about 50kb per second.

Keywords: QEMU, deterministic replay, full-system emulator

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