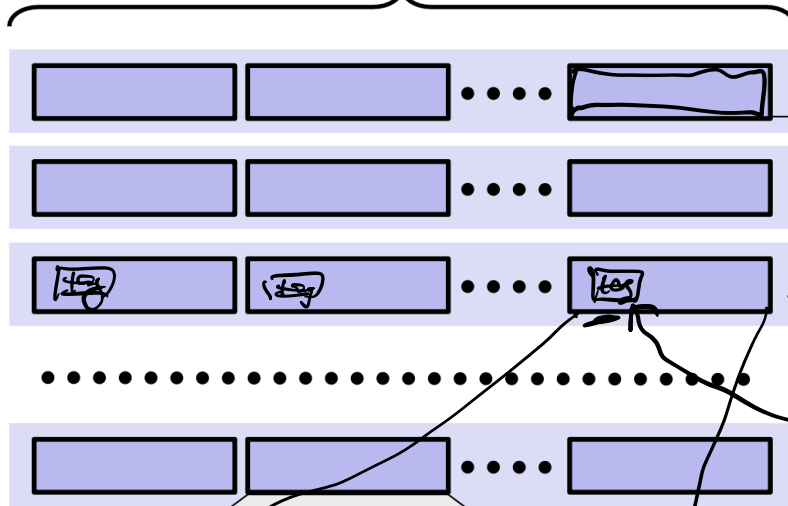


General Cache Organization (S, E, B)

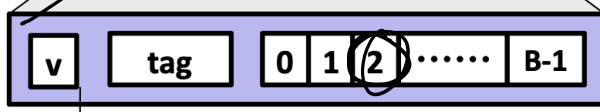
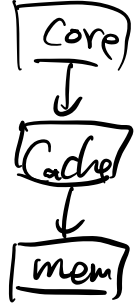
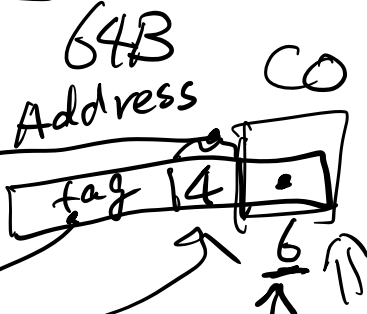
$E = 8$. 8-way

$E = 2^e$ lines per set

$S = 16 = 2^4$
 $S = 2^s$ sets



set
Cache line



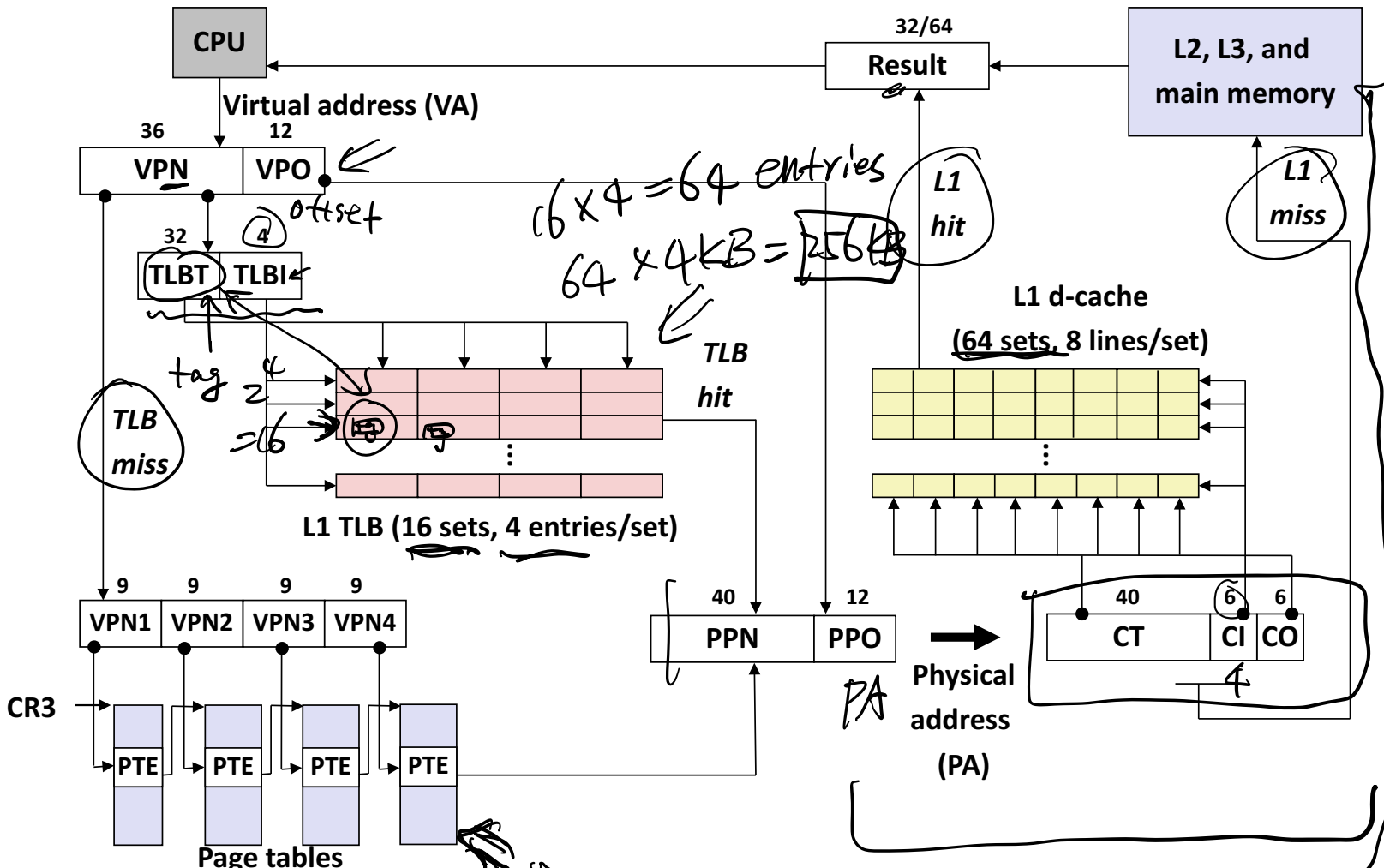
valid bit

$B = 2^b$ bytes per cache block (the data)

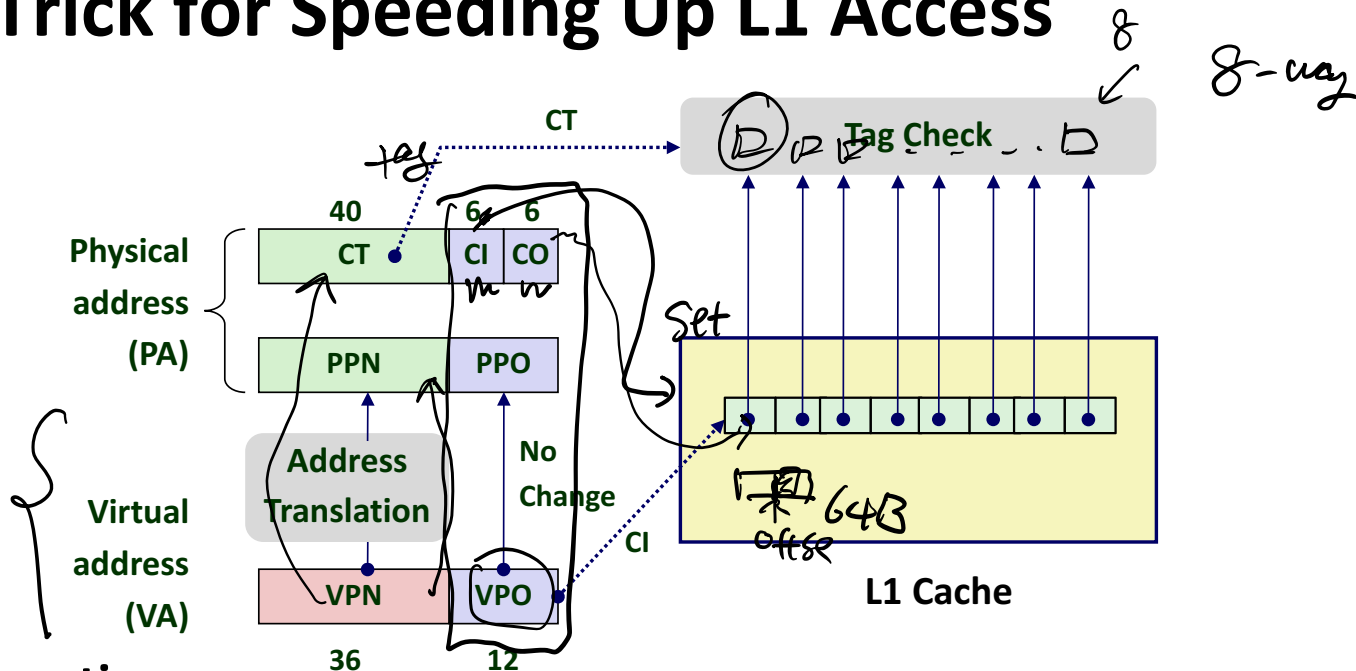
Cache size:
 $C = S \times E \times B$ data bytes

$64 = 2^6$

End-to-end Core i7 Address Translation



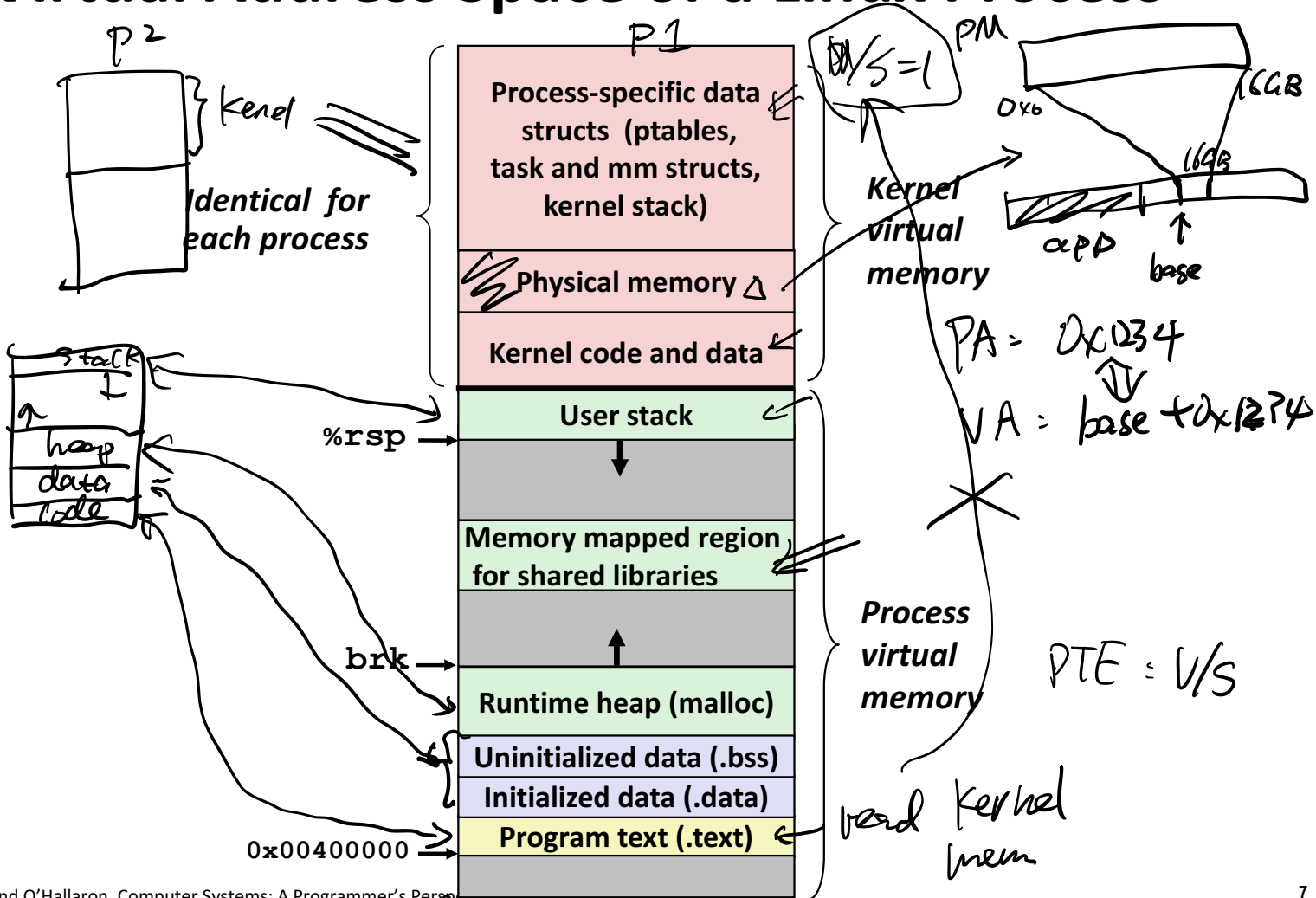
Cute Trick for Speeding Up L1 Access

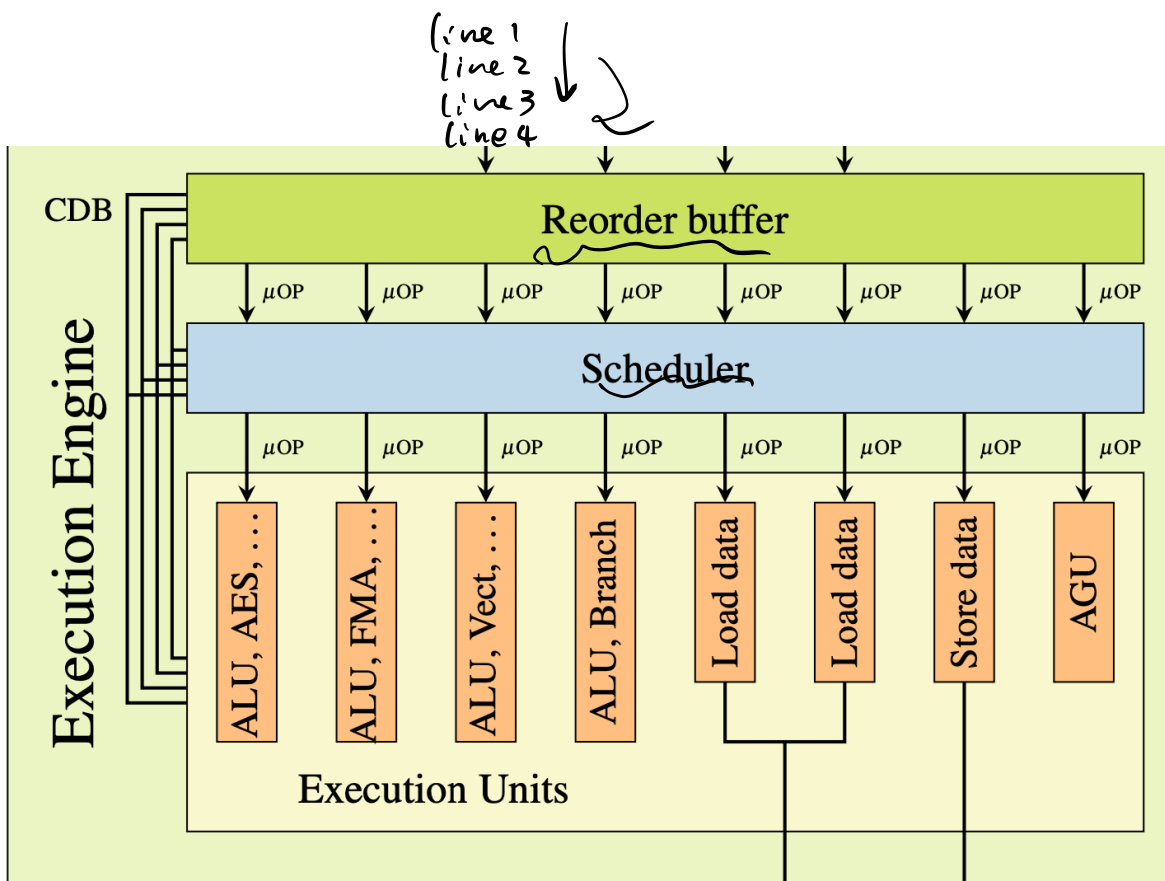


■ Observation

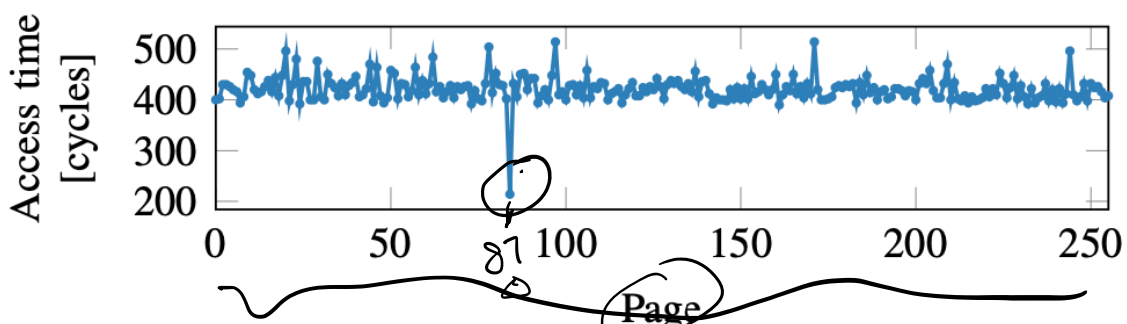
- Bits that determine CI identical in virtual and physical address
- Can index into cache while address translation taking place
- Cache carefully sized to make this possible: 64 sets, 64-byte cache blocks
- Means 6 bits for cache index, 6 for *cache* offset
- That's 12 bits; matches *VPO*, *PPO* → One reason pages are 2^{12} bits = 4 KB

Virtual Address Space of a Linux Process





(Partial view of CPU internals: execution engine)



(Meltdown last step: checking which page has been cached)

Figures borrowed from Meltdown paper.

Handwritten notes and annotations:

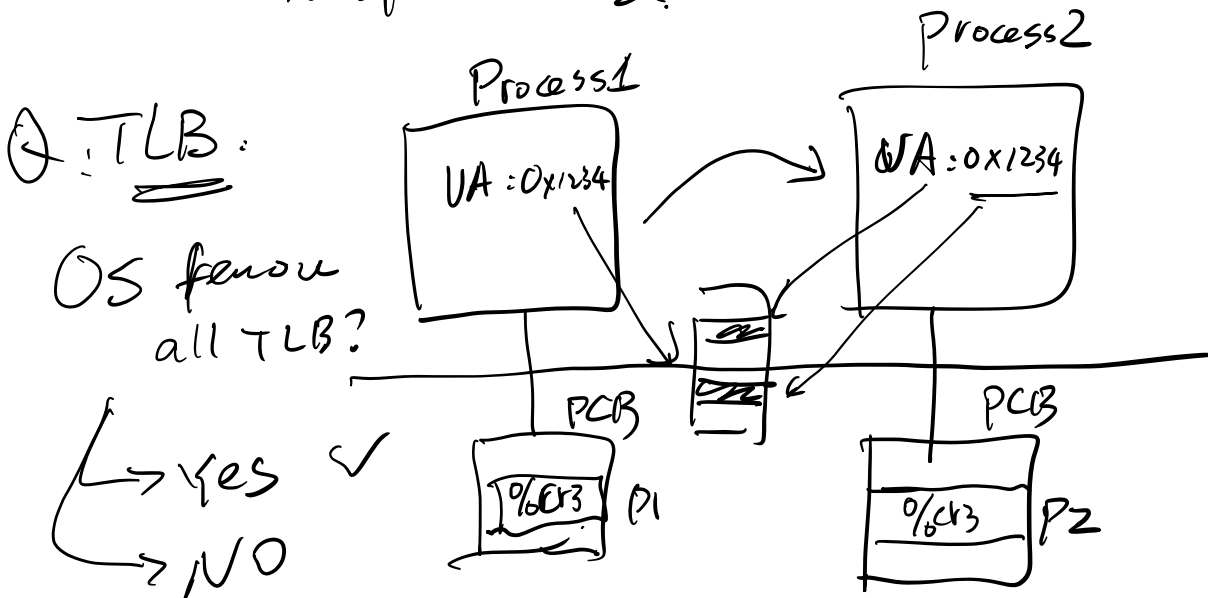
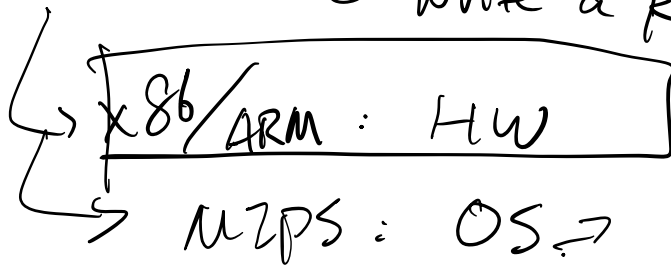
- $256 \approx 2^8$
- array2 [256 x 4096]
- array2 [secret x 4096]
- ak

TLB miss vs. Page fault ^{PTE} P=0

Q.: TLB miss \Rightarrow PF (NO)

Q.: PF \Rightarrow TLB miss

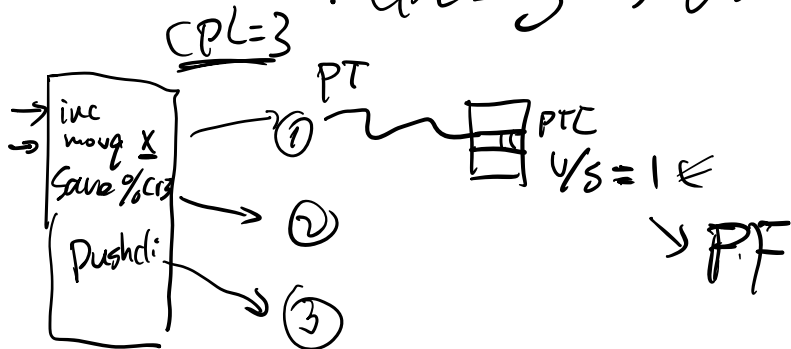
- Who TLB? NO.
 - VA \Rightarrow PA (PTE P=0)
 - Write a RO page \Leftarrow



kernel vs. app

CPU state.

CS \rightarrow 2 bits $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} CPL=0 \Rightarrow \text{kernel mode} \\ CPL=3 \Rightarrow \text{user mode} \end{array} \right.$



Where is OS?

1% - 80%

Security

$\star \Rightarrow$ OPT 1:

OS \rightarrow Address space

OPT 2:

OS \rightarrow same address space with processes.

\uparrow

"""

Q: Am I affected by the vulnerability? ^{meltdown} ^{spectre}

A: Most certainly, yes.

Q: Can I detect if someone has exploited Meltdown or Spectre against me?

A: Probably not. The exploitation does not leave any traces in traditional log files.

Q: What can be leaked?

A: If your system is affected, our proof-of-concept exploit can read the memory content of your computer. This may include passwords and sensitive data stored on the system.

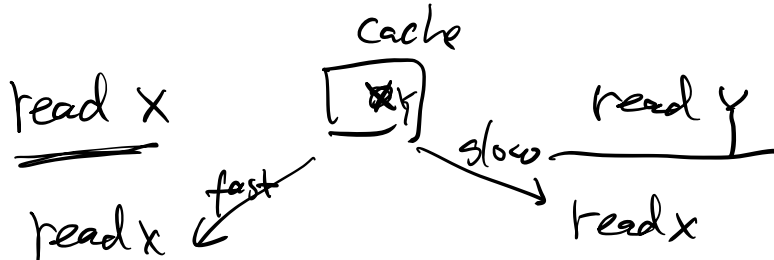
Q: Has Meltdown or Spectre been abused in the wild?

A: We don't know.

"""

background

① side-channel attack (Cache)



② speculative exec.

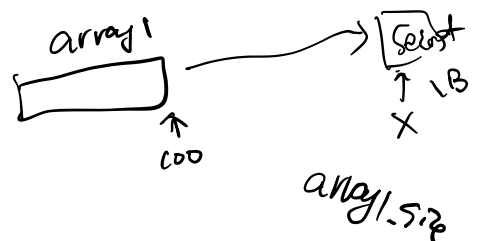
```

if (read bool from mem) {
    foo();
}

```

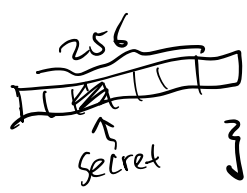
500 cycles

bool False: discard all state from foo()
 bool True: ☺



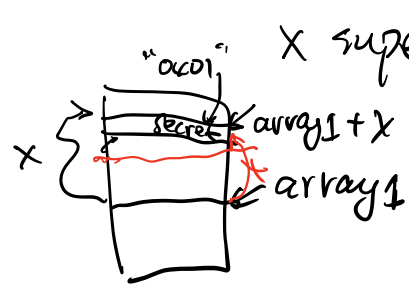
• Spectre attack

if (x < array1_size) { // if x ==>



$$y = \text{array2}[\text{array1}[x] * 4096];$$

Annotations: An arrow points from 'array1[x]' to '0x01' below it. Another arrow points from the entire expression to the right.



x super large, st. array1 + x points to secret.

toched array2 [0x01 * 4096]

Recover secret: for (int i=0; i < 256; i++) {

test read latency of array2[i * 4096]:

} i = 0x01

• meltdown.

OOO Exec + side-channel