

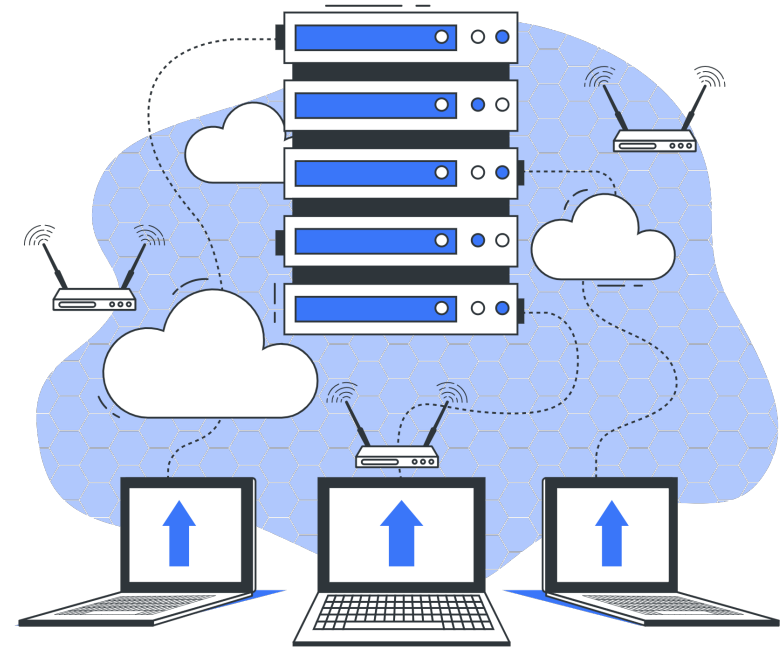
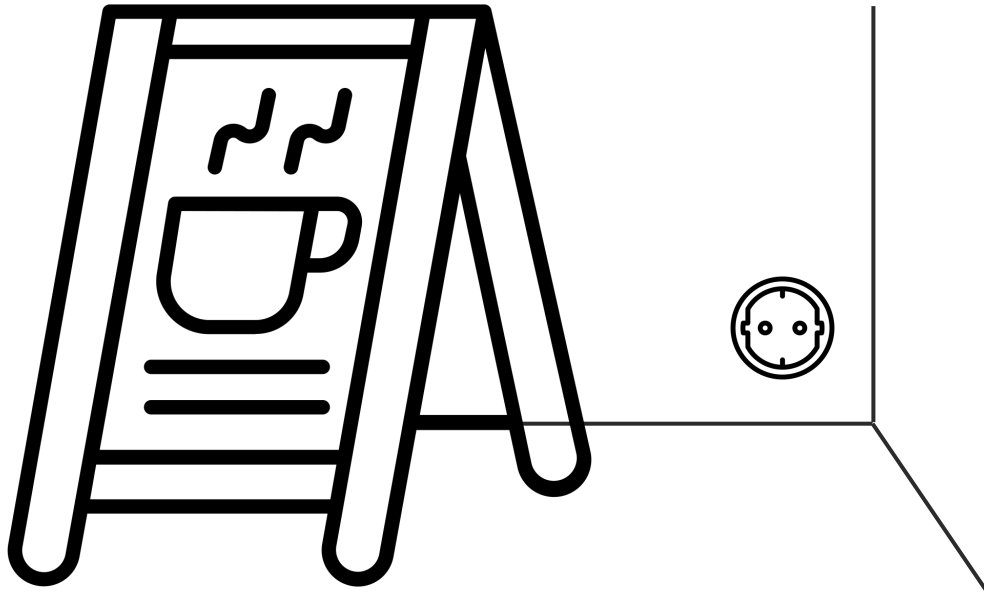
Taming the Linux Memory Allocator for Rapid Prototyping

Ruiyi Zhang, *Tristan Hornetz, Lukas Gerlach,*
Michael Schwarz

DIMVA, July 2025

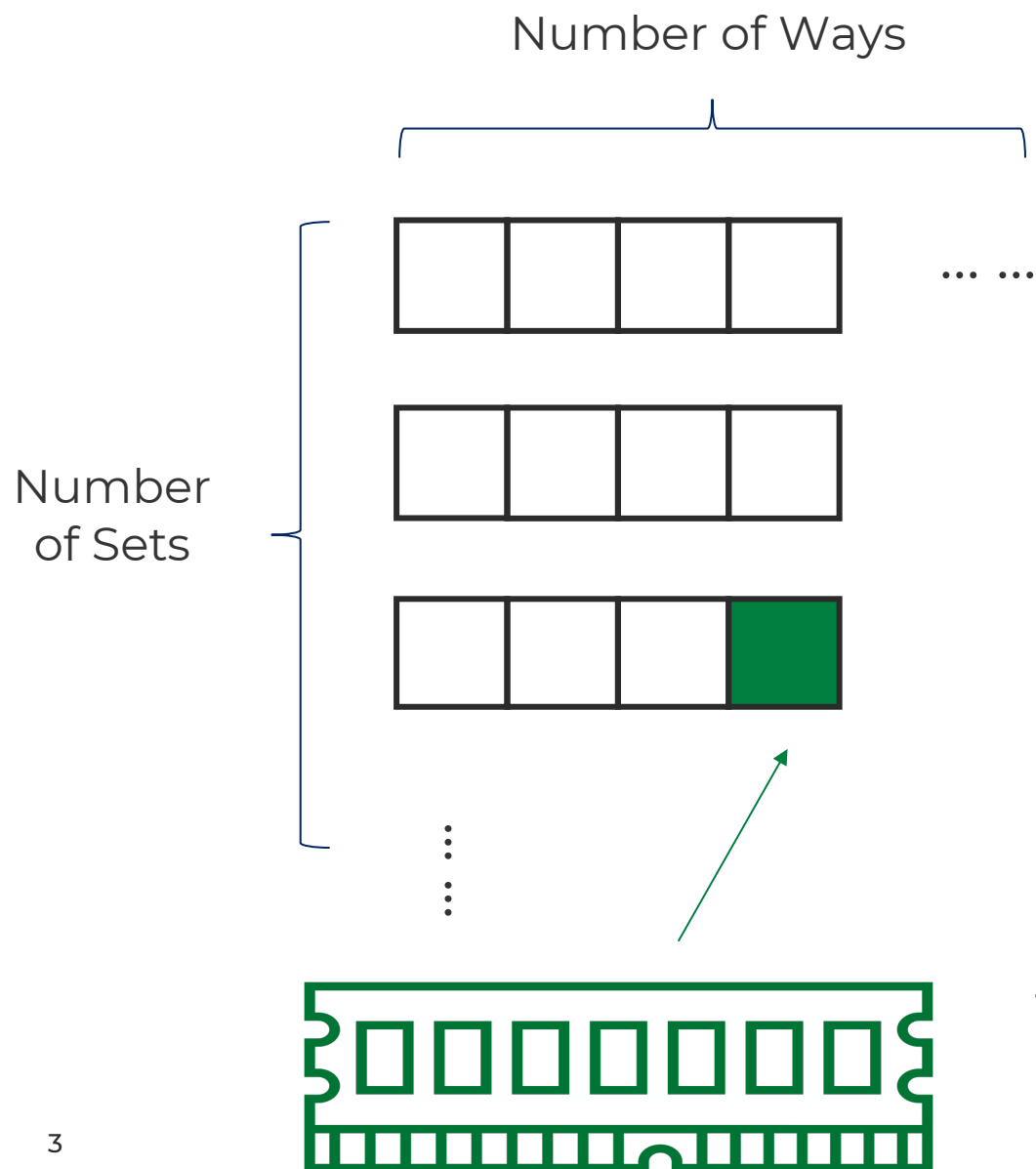


Contention in Shared Spaces

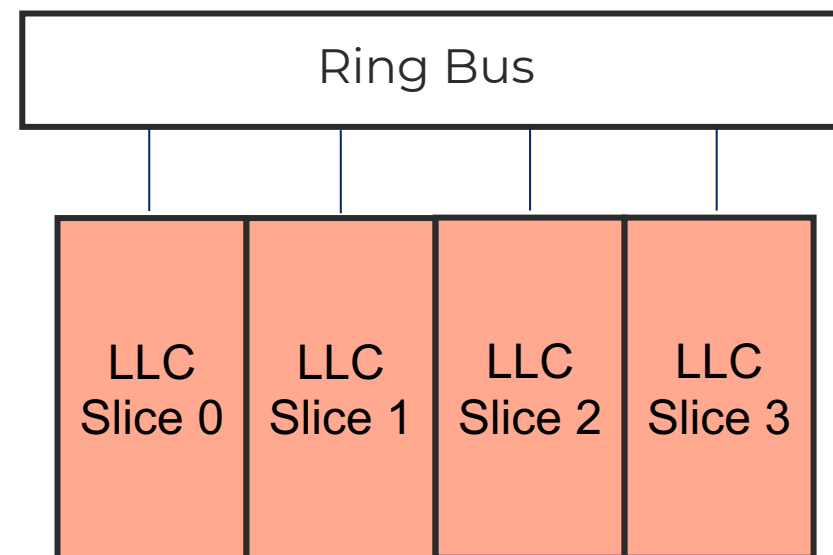




CPU Cache



 : 64 Byte



16MB Cache = 8 Slices × 2048 Sets × 16 Ways × 64 Byte

- AMD EPYC 9124



Cache Attacks



Cache Eviction



Re-access



Unrelated



Victim

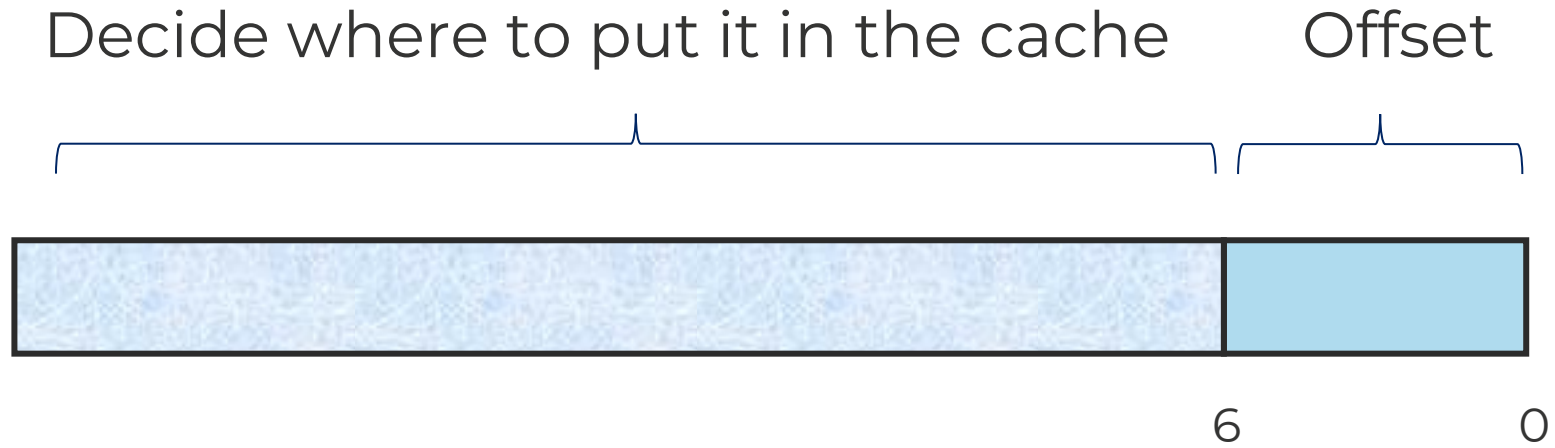


Attacker





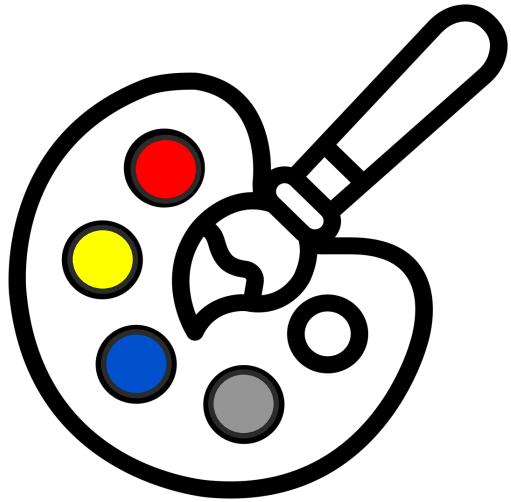
Cache – Hash Function



Physical Memory Address

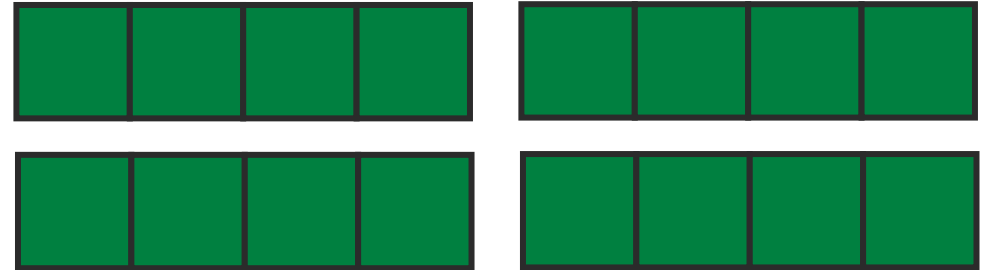


Memory-allocation-based Defense

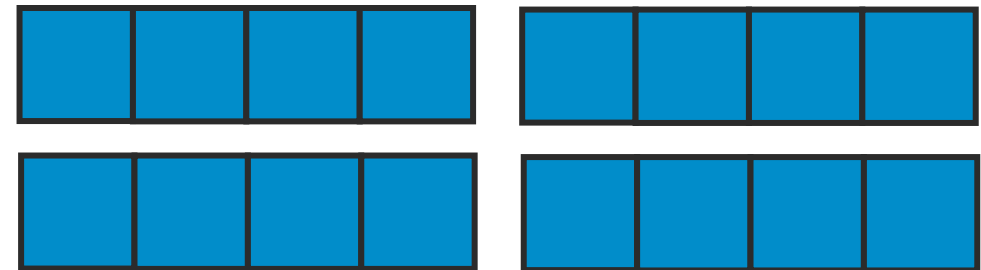


- Page Coloring

Process A

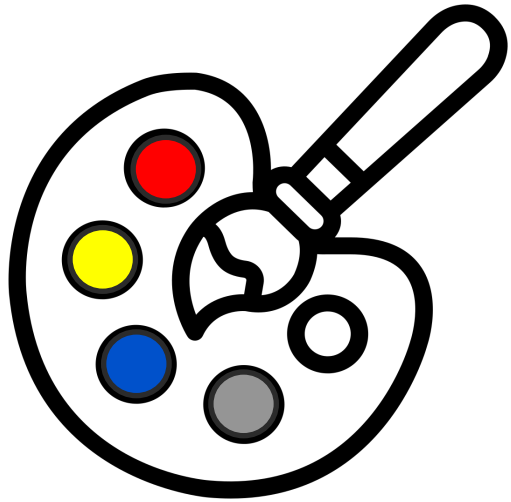


Process B





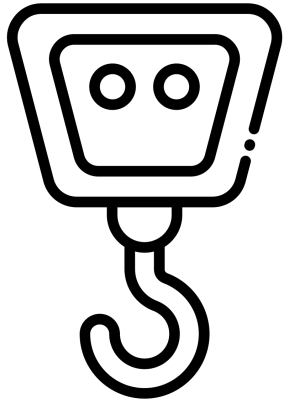
Memory-allocation-based Defense



- Page Coloring
- Require complex changes to the kernel
- Hardware modification takes very long



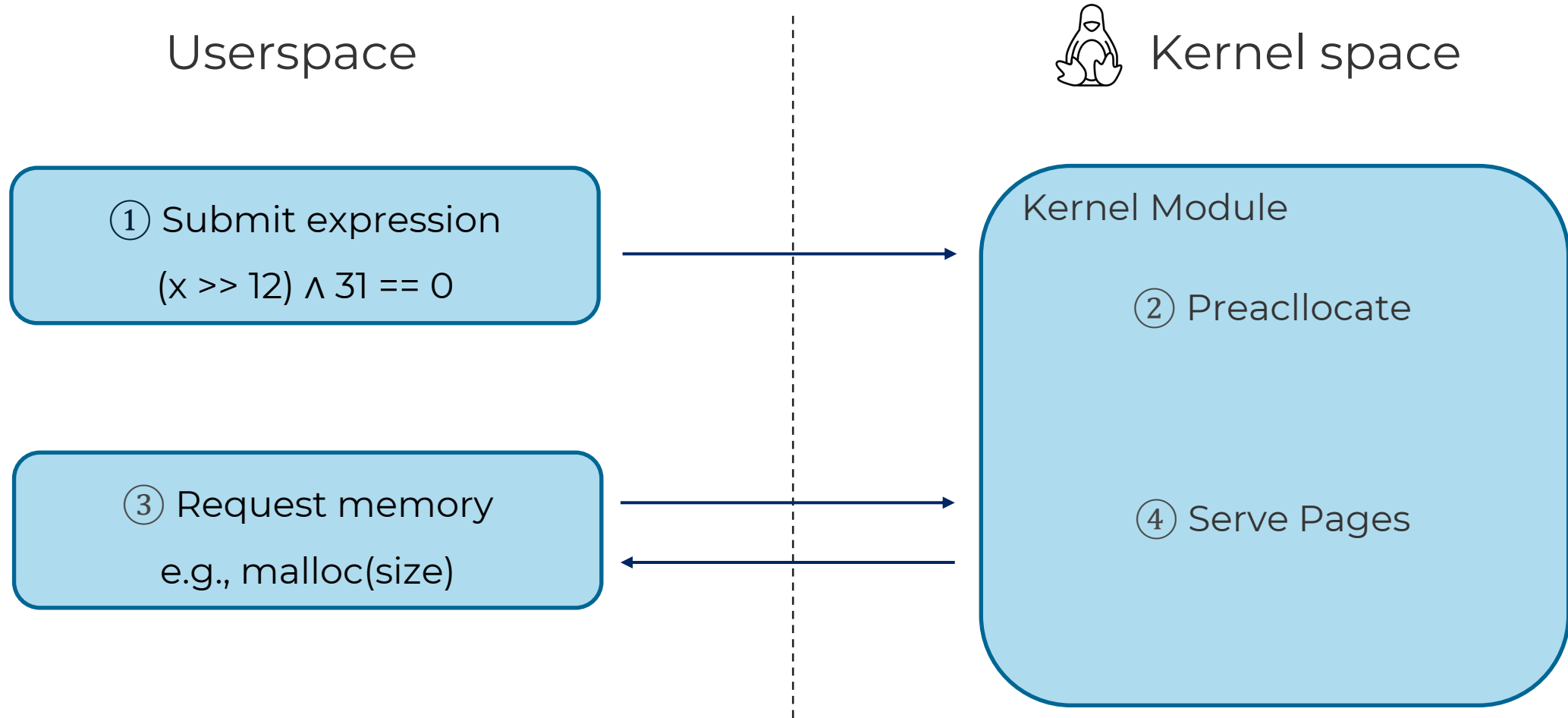
MAPAlloc Framework



- A flexible, lightweight framework:
 - Users specify color constraints in DSL
 - Hooks into Linux's memory allocator
 - ``Kretprobe``
 - ``__alloc_pages``, ``vm_mmap_pgoff``
 - Cross-architecture support (x86, ARMv8, RISC-V)



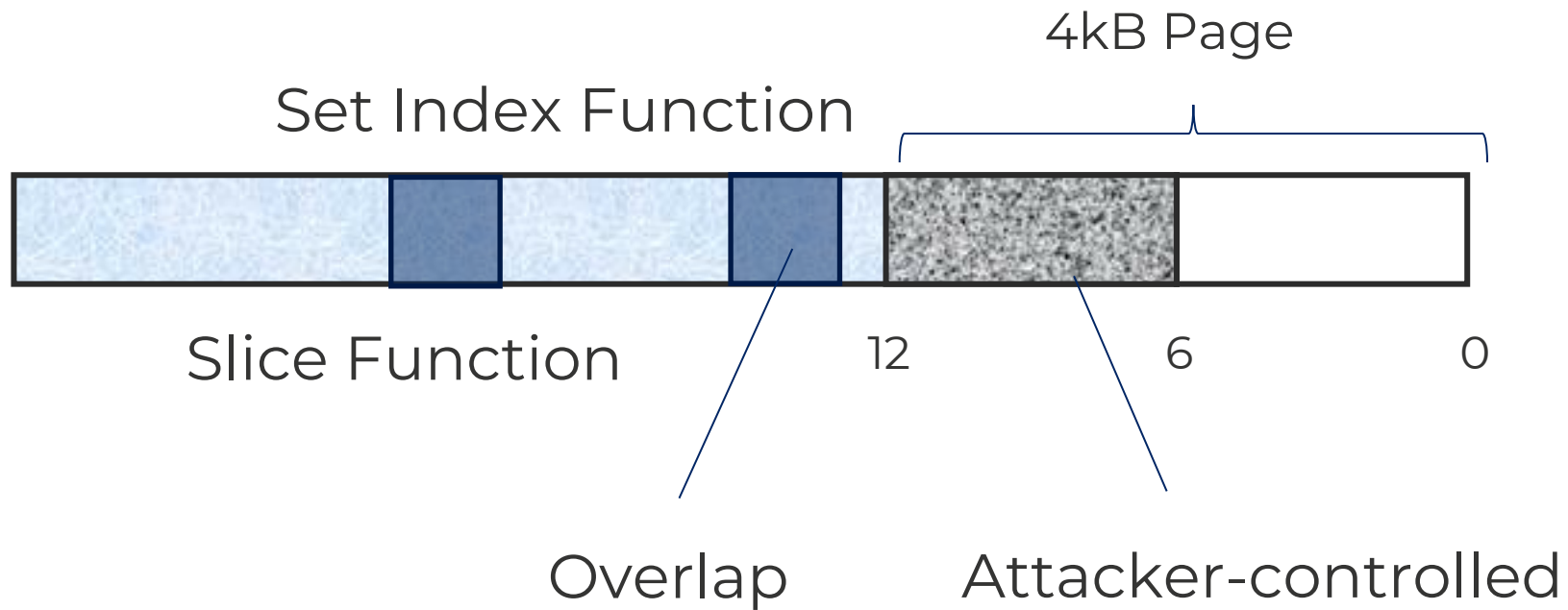
How MAPAlloc Works





Layered Coloring

- Last-level cache is also divided into slices

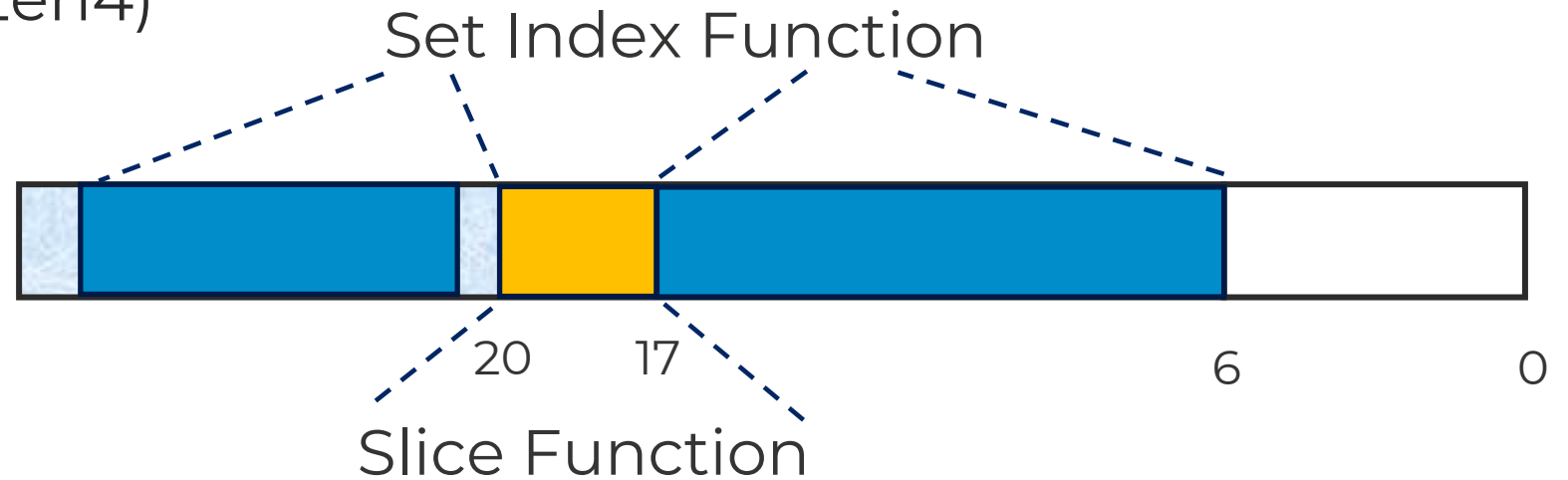




Layered Coloring

AMD EPYC 9124 (Zen4)

- 8 slices
- 2048 sets



$$i(a) = \boxed{a_6}, \boxed{a_7}, \boxed{a_8}, \boxed{a_9 \oplus a_{28} \oplus a_{29}}, \boxed{a_{10} \oplus a_{27} \oplus a_{30}}, \boxed{a_{11} \oplus a_{26} \oplus a_{31}}$$

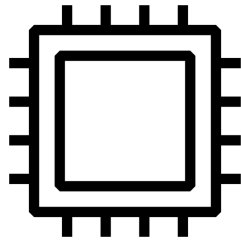
$$\underline{a_{12} \oplus a_{25} \oplus a_{32}}, \underline{a_{13} \oplus a_{24} \oplus a_{33}}, \underline{a_{14} \oplus a_{23} \oplus a_{34}}, \underline{a_{15} \oplus a_{22} \oplus a_{35}}, \underline{a_{16} \oplus a_{21} \oplus a_{36}}$$

$$h(a) = \underline{a_{17}}, \underline{a_{18}}, \underline{a_{19}}$$

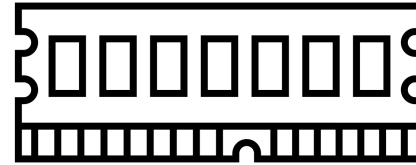
$$2^5 \times 2^3 = 256 \text{ layered colors}$$



Case Study



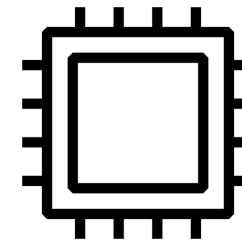
Mitigate
Prime+Probe



Mitigate DRAMA



Incomplete Non-linear
Slice Function



Prototype
Prime+Probe



Isolation

*Memory
Restriction*



Performance Overhead

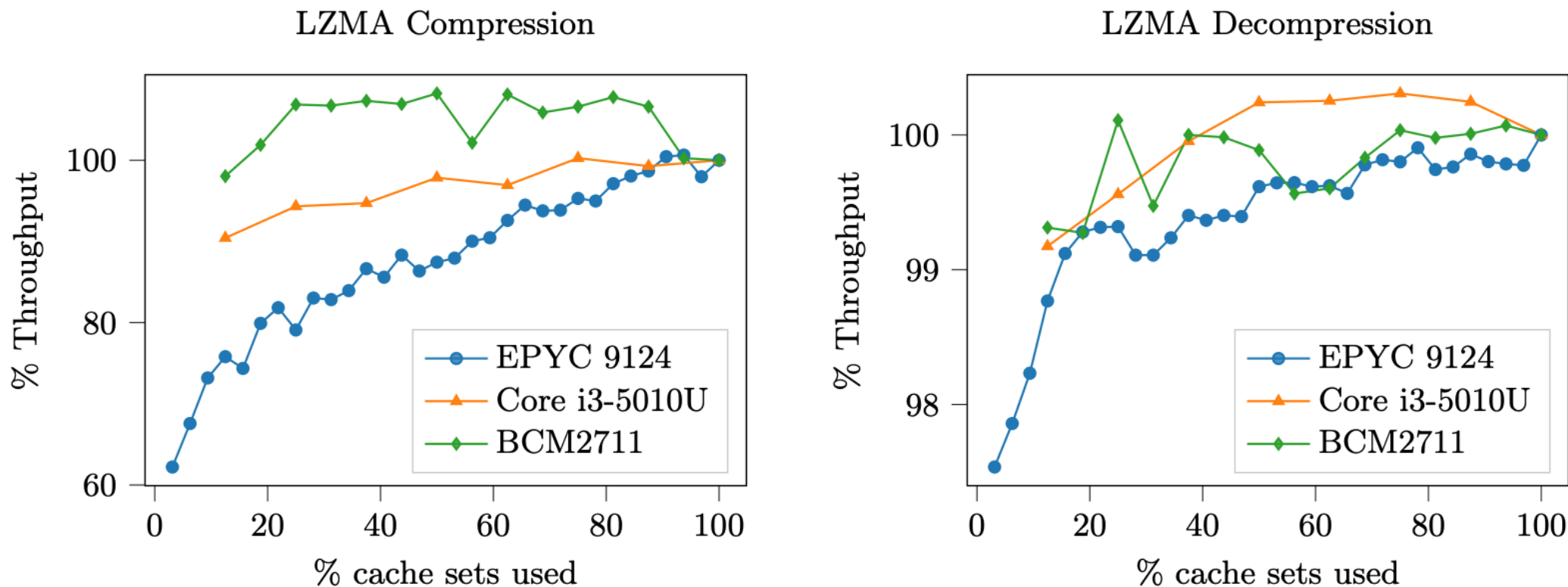


Fig.4: Mean LZMA de/compression throughput with limited cache access, normalized by baseline performance (7-zip v23.01, 1 thread)



Performance Overhead

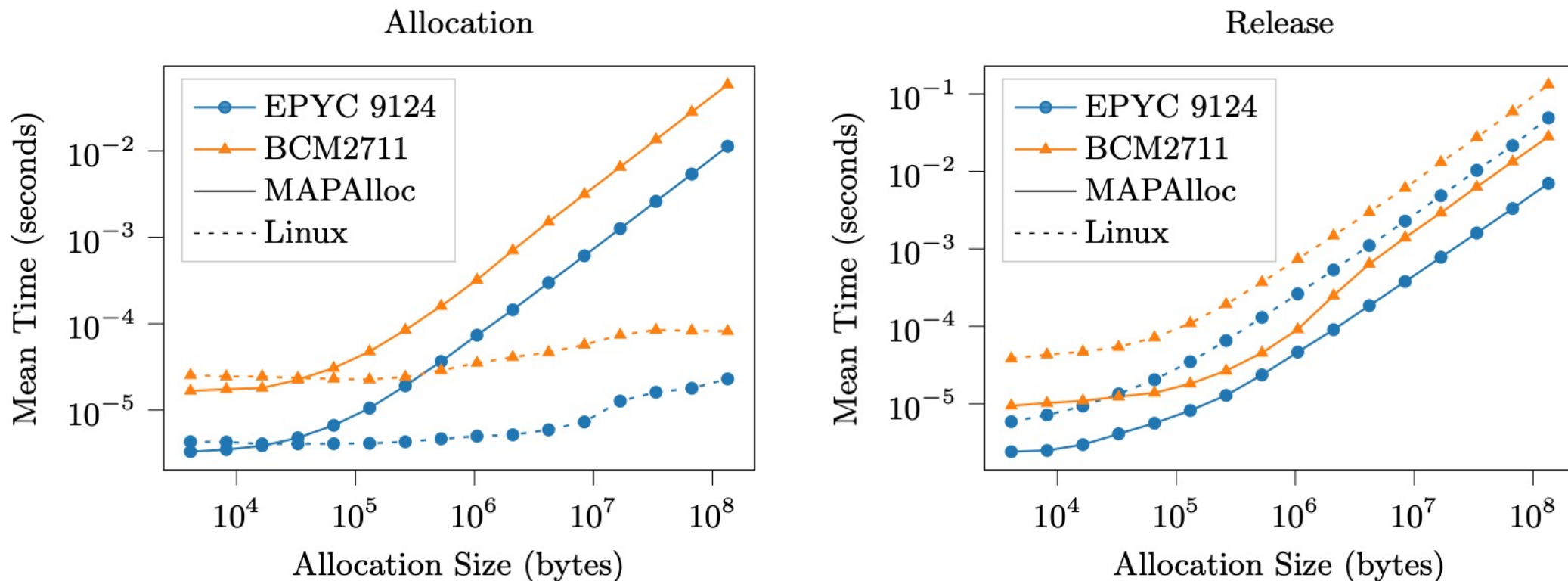


Fig.3: Mean time to allocate and release memory blocks of different sizes with MAPAlloc and Linux ($n = 4096$ per sample, Linux v6.8.0). Less is better.

Takeaways

We present MAPAlloc for rapid prototyping march security research:

- Prototyping memory allocation-based defenses and attacks
- Introducing layered page coloring
- Cross-architecture support (x86, ARMv8, RISC-V)

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Github:

<https://github.com/cispa/MAPAlloc>

