

Reliable and Fast DWARF-based Stack Unwinding



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Webpage (incl. slides)

<https://huit.re/frdwarf>

Funding

ONR Vertica

Google Research Fellowship

```
$ ./a.out  
Segmentation fault.
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(gdb) backtrace  
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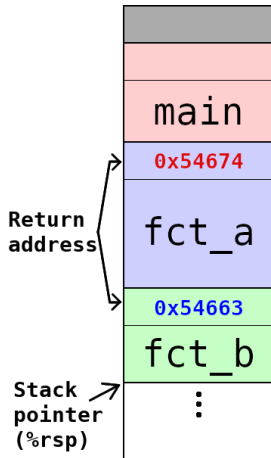
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How does it work?

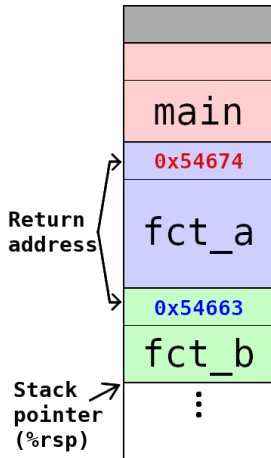
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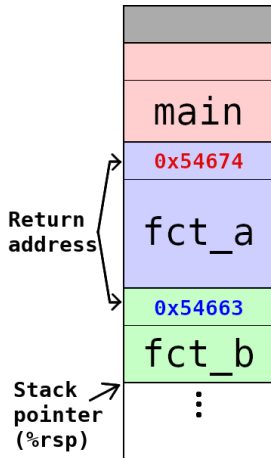


How do we get
the return address?



How do we get
the return address?

What if we only have
`%rsp`?



DWARF unwinding data

PC	CFA	rbx	rbp	r12	r13	r14	r15	ra
0084950	rsp+8	u	u	u	u	u	u	c-8
0084952	rsp+16	u	u	u	u	u	c-16	c-8
0084954	rsp+24	u	u	u	u	c-24	c-16	c-8
0084956	rsp+32	u	u	u	c-32	c-24	c-16	c-8
0084958	rsp+40	u	u	c-40	c-32	c-24	c-16	c-8
0084959	rsp+48	u	c-48	c-40	c-32	c-24	c-16	c-8
008495a	rsp+56	c-56	c-48	c-40	c-32	c-24	c-16	c-8
0084962	rsp+64	c-56	c-48	c-40	c-32	c-24	c-16	c-8
0084a19	rsp+56	c-56	c-48	c-40	c-32	c-24	c-16	c-8
0084a1d	rsp+48	c-56	c-48	c-40	c-32	c-24	c-16	c-8
0084a1e	rsp+40	c-56	c-48	c-40	c-32	c-24	c-16	c-8

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For each instruction. . .
(identified by its
program counter)

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For each instruction. . .
(identified by its
program counter)

**. . . an expression
to compute its
return address
location on the stack**

The real DWARF

```
30 24 34 FDE pc=004020..004040
  DW_CFA_def_cfa_offset: 16
  DW_CFA_advance_loc: 6 to 00000000000004026
  DW_CFA_def_cfa_offset: 24
  DW_CFA_advance_loc: 10 to 00000000000004030
  DW_CFA_def_cfa_expression (DW_OP_breg7 (rsp): 8;
    DW_OP_breg16 (rip): 0; DW_OP_lit15; DW_OP_and;
    DW_OP_lit11; DW_OP_ge; DW_OP_lit3; DW_OP_shl;
    DW_OP_plus)
  [...]
```

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    DW_OP_plus)
  [...]
```

- **bytecode** for a **Turing-complete stack machine**
- which is **interpreted on demand at runtime** to reconstruct the table

What does this imply?

Your compiler generates code for **two machines**:
your processor and the DWARF VM.

```
$ gcc -S foo.c
```

```
main:
.cfi_startproc
pushq   %rbp
.cfi_def_cfa_offset 16
.cfi_offset 6, -16
movq    %rsp, %rbp
.cfi_def_cfa_register 6
subq    $32, %rsp
movl    %edi, -20(%rbp)
movq    %rsi, -32(%rbp)
```

.cfi_*: inline DWARF!

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.cfi_def_cfa_register 6
subq    $32, %rsp
movl    %edi, -20(%rbp)
movq    %rsi, -32(%rbp)
```

.cfi_*: inline DWARF!

⇒ **Cumbersome** to generate for
the **compiler**

↪ might do it wrong

↪ might not do it at all

⇒ If you write **inline asm**, you
must write inline DWARF!

```

.section      .eh_frame,"a",@progbits
5: .long      7f-6f      # Length of Common Information Entry
6: .long      0x0        # CIE Identifier Tag
   .byte      0x1        # CIE Version
   .ascii     "zR\0"    # CIE Augmentation
   .uleb128   0x1        # CIE Code Alignment Factor
   .sleb128   -4        # CIE RA Column
   .byte      0x8        # Augmentation size
   .uleb128   0x1        # FDE Encoding (pcrel sdata4)
   .byte      0x1b      # DW_CFA_def_cfa
   .byte      0xc
   .uleb128   0x4
   .uleb128   0x0
   .align    4
7: .long      17f-8f    # FDE Length
8: .long      8b-5b    # FDE CIE offset
   .long      1b-     # FDE initial location
   .long      4b-1b    # FDE address range
   .uleb128   0x0      # Augmentation size
   .byte      0x16     # DW_CFA_val_expression
   .uleb128   0x8
   .uleb128   10f-9f
9: .byte      0x78     # DW_OP_breg8
   .sleb128   3b-1b

```

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.section      .eh_frame,"a",@progbits
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   .byte      0x1        # CIE Version
   .ascii     "zR\0"     # CIE Augmentation
   .uleb128   0x1        # CIE Code Alignment Factor
   .sleb128
   .byte
   .uleb128
   .byte
   .byte
   .uleb128
   .uleb128
   .align 4
7: .long      #0 0x406c2c in _L_lock_19
8: .long      #1 0x406c2c in _L_lock_19
   .long      #2 0x4069c6 in abort
   .long      #3 0x401017 in main
   .uleb128
   .byte
   .uleb128 0x8
   .uleb128 10f-9f
9: .byte      0x78      # DW_OP_breg8
   .sleb128  3b-1b

```

In glibc, lowlevellock.h:

off by one error in
unwinding data.

(gdb) backtrace

```

#0 0x406c2c in _L_lock_19
#1 0x406c2c in _L_lock_19
#2 0x4069c6 in abort
#3 0x401017 in main

```



```
.section .eh_frame,"a",@progbits
```

5:

6:

Complex & slow

```
.uleb128 0x1          # CIE Code Alignment Factor
.sleb128 -4           # CIE RA Column
.byte 0x8             # Augmentation size
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.byte 0xc
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.align 4
7: .long 17f-8f        # FDE Length
8: .long 8b-5b        # FDE CIE offset
   .long 1b-          # FDE initial location
   .long 4b-1b        # FDE address range
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Pervasive:
relied upon by profilers,
debuggers, aaand...

```
9:
```

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5: .section .eh_frame,"a",@progbits
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6:
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Complex & slow

```
.uleb128 0x1          # CIE Code Alignment Factor  
.sleb128 -4          # CIE RA Column
```

```
7:  
8:
```

Pervasive:

relied upon by profilers,
debuggers, aaand...

C++ exceptions.

~> **not only for
debuggers!**

```
9:
```

“Sorry, but last time was too f... painful. The whole (and only) point of unwinders is to make debugging easy when a bug occurs. But **the dwarf unwinder had bugs** itself, or **our dwarf information had bugs**, and in either case it actually turned several trivial bugs into a **total undebuggable hell.**”



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This is where we still are!

“Sorry, but last time was too f. . . painful. The whole (and only) point of unwinders is to make debugging easy when a bug occurs. But **the dwarf unwinder had bugs** itself, or **our dwarf information had bugs**, and in either case it actually turned several trivial bugs into a **total undebuggable hell.**”



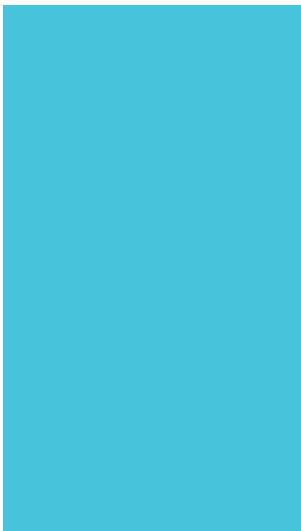
“If you can **mathematically prove that the unwinder is correct** — even in the presence of bogus and actively incorrect unwinding information — and never ever follows a bad pointer, **I'll reconsider.**”

— Linus Torvalds, 2012

Correctness by construction:
synthesis of unwinding tables

<foo>:

```
push  %r15
push  %r14
mov   $0x3,%eax
push  %r13
push  %r12
push  %rbp
push  %rbx
sub   $0x68,%rsp
add   $0x68,%rsp
pop   %rbx
```



<foo>:

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push  %r15
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```

CFA	ra
rsp+8	c-8
rsp+16	c-8
rsp+24	c-8
rsp+24	c-8
rsp+32	c-8
rsp+40	c-8
rsp+48	c-8
rsp+56	c-8
rsp+160	c-8
rsp+56	c-8

<foo>:

push %r15

push %r14

mov \$0x3,%eax

push %r13

CFA

ra

rsp+8

c-8

rsp+16

c-8

rsp+24

c-8

rsp+24

c-8

Assumptions

- the compiler generated the unwinding data
- we have a reliable DWARF interpreter

add \$0x00,%rsp

pop %rbx

rsp+100 c-8

rsp+56 c-8

<foo>:		CFA	ra
push	%r15	rsp+8	c-8
push	%r14	rsp+16	c-8
mov	\$0x3,%eax	rsp+24	c-8
push	%r13	rsp+24	c-8
push	%r12	rsp+32	c-8
push	%rbp	rsp+40	c-8
push	%rbx	rsp+48	c-8
sub	\$0x68,%rsp	rsp+56	c-8
add	\$0x68,%rsp	rsp+160	c-8
pop	%rbx	rsp+56	c-8

Upon function call, $ra = *(\%rsp)$

<code><foo>:</code>	CFA	ra
<code>push %r15</code>	<code>rsp+8</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %r14</code>	<code>rsp+16</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>mov \$0x3,%eax</code>	<code>rsp+24</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %r13</code>	<code>rsp+24</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %r12</code>	<code>rsp+32</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %rbp</code>	<code>rsp+40</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %rbx</code>	<code>rsp+48</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>sub \$0x68,%rsp</code>	<code>rsp+56</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>add \$0x68,%rsp</code>	<code>rsp+160</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>pop %rbx</code>	<code>rsp+56</code>	<code>c-8</code>

push decreases %rsp by 8: $ra = *(\%rsp + 8)$

<code><foo>:</code>	CFA	ra
<code>push %r15</code>	<code>rsp+8</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %r14</code>	<code>rsp+16</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>mov \$0x3,%eax</code>	<code>rsp+24</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %r13</code>	<code>rsp+24</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %r12</code>	<code>rsp+32</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %rbp</code>	<code>rsp+40</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %rbx</code>	<code>rsp+48</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>sub \$0x68,%rsp</code>	<code>rsp+56</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>add \$0x68,%rsp</code>	<code>rsp+160</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>pop %rbx</code>	<code>rsp+56</code>	<code>c-8</code>

and again: `ra = *(&rsp + 16)`

<code><foo>:</code>	CFA	ra
<code>push %r15</code>	<code>rsp+8</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>push %r14</code>	<code>rsp+16</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>mov \$0x3,%eax</code>	<code>rsp+24</code>	<code>c-8</code>
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<code>add \$0x68,%rsp</code>	<code>rsp+160</code>	<code>c-8</code>
<code>pop %rbx</code>	<code>rsp+56</code>	<code>c-8</code>

This `mov` leaves `%rsp` untouched:

`ra = *(%rsp + 16)`

<foo>:

```
push  %r15
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mov   $0x3,%eax
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The unwinding table captures an **abstract execution** of the code. . .

<foo>:

```
push  %r15
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add   $0x68,%rsp
pop   %rbx
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rsp+160	c-8
rsp+56	c-8

... and thus is **redundant with the binary**.

Synthesis strategy

- Upon entering a function, we know

$$\text{CFA} = \%rsp - 8 \quad \text{RA} = \text{CFA} + 8$$

- The semantics of each instruction specifies **how it changes the CFA**.
 - Heuristic to decide whether we index with %rbp or %rsp
- With a **symbolic execution** with an abstract semantics, we can **synthesize the unwinding table** line by line.
- Control flow: forward data-flow analysis
- The fixpoints are immediate, cf article

Implemented on top of CMU's BAP

Demo time!

Unwinding data is slo

Unwinding data is sloo

Unwinding data is slooo

Unwinding data is sloooo

Unwinding data is slooooo

Unwinding data is sloooooo

Unwinding data is sloooooo

Unwinding data is sloooooooooo

Unwinding data is sloooooooooow.

Unwinding data is sloooooooow.

So much that perf cannot unwind online!

It must **copy to disk the whole call stack** every few instants
and **analyze it later** at report time!

Unwinding data compilation

```
30 24 34 FDE pc=004020..004040
DW_CFA_def_cfa_offset: 16
DW_CFA_advance_loc: 6 to 0000000000004026
DW_CFA_def_cfa_offset: 24
DW_CFA_advance_loc: 10 to 0000000000004030
DW_CFA_def_cfa_expression (DW_OP_breg7 (rsp): 8;
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DW_CFA_def_cfa_expression (DW_OP_breg7 (rsp): 8;
    DW_OP_breg16 (rip): 0; ...)
```

runtime

PC	CFA	rbx	rbp	ra
0084950	rsp+8	u	u	c-8
0084952	rsp+16	u	u	c-8
0084954	rsp+24	u	u	c-8
0084956	rsp+32	u	u	c-8

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30 24 34 FDE pc=004020..004040
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0084956	rsp+32	u	u	c-8

ahead of time

```
unwind_context_t eh_elf(
    unwind_context_t ctx, uintptr_t pc)
{
    unwind_context_t out_ctx;
    switch(pc) {
        ...
        case 0x615 ... 0x618:
            out_ctx.rsp = ctx.rsp + 8;
            out_ctx.rip =
                *((uintptr_t*)(out_ctx.rsp - 8));
            out_ctx.flags = 3u;
            return out_ctx;
        ...
    }
}
```

gcc, AoT

ELF file: "eh_elf"

- `libunwind`: most common library for unwinding
 - `libunwind-eh_elf`: modified version to support eh_elfs
- ~> Same API, almost “`relink-and-play`” for existing projects!

Unwinding speedup vs. libunwind:

x15 on perf gzip

x25 on perf hackbench

Space overhead vs. DWARF:

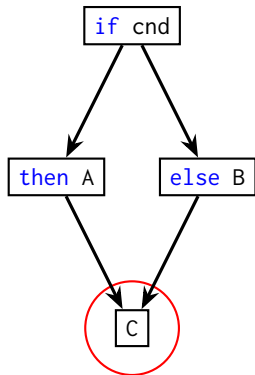
x2.6 – x3

What's next?

- Synthesis + compare = verification of unwinding data!
- Integrate synthesis into compilers & debuggers
→ support for inline assembly, fallback method, ...
- Integrate into perf for online unwinding
- Probably many more cool projects!

Come and chat if interested! :)

Fixpoint upon control flow merge



If eg.

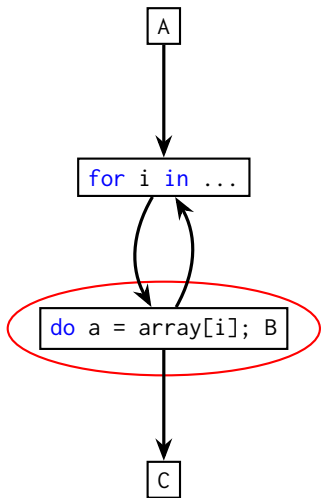
$$CFA(A) = c-48 \quad CFA(B) = c-52$$

no possible unwinding data for C,
even for the compiler!

Also, no possible clean function
postlude!

$\implies CFA(A) = CFA(B)$ and merge
is immediate

Fixpoint upon loop control flow merge



Variable stack frame size!

We cannot hope for a simple invariant...
but the compiler cannot either.

⇒ the compiler will
fallback to `%rbp`
even with `--fomit-frame-pointer`