

## Everything you ever wanted to know about “hello, world”\*

(\*but were afraid to ask)

Brooks Davis  
SRI International

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Whitman College  
Walla Walla, WA

# Introduction

- Understanding the process ABI:
  - So I can change it!
- CHERI CPU is a MIPS64 compatible CPU
  - With C compatible memory safety extensions
  - We replace integer pointers with unforgeable capabilities
  - Prevent buffer overflows and make compartmentalization cheap

# K&R: *The C Programming Language*

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
main()  
{  
    printf("hello, world\n");  
}
```

# K&R: *The C Programming Language*

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void  
main(void)  
{  
    printf("hello, world\n");  
}
```

# Today's version

```
int
main(void)
{
    const char hello[] =
        "hello, world";

    printf("%s %d\n", hello, 123);

    return (0);
}
```

# Minimal C version

```
void
main(void)
{
    const char hello[] =
        "hello, world 123\n";

    write(1, hello, sizeof(hello));

    exit(0);
}
```

# Minimal (MIPS) assembly version

```
        .text
        .global __start
        .ent __start
__start:
        li $a0, 1
        dla $a1, hello
        li $a2, 17
        li $v0, 4
        syscall      # write(1, "hello, world 123\n", 17)
        li $a0, 0
        li $v0, 1
        syscall      # _exit(0)
        .end __start

        .data
hello:
        .ascii "hello, world 123\n"
```

# Size comparison

- Assembly
  - Compiles to 9 instructions
  - Stripped binary less than 1K
    - Mostly ELF headers, MIPS ABI bits
- Minimal C
  - Stripped binary over 550K!
    - Mostly `malloc()` and localization



# Program linkage

```
$ cc -static -o helloworld helloworld.o
```

```
$ ld -EB -melf64btsmip_fbsd -Bstatic \  
-o helloworld /usr/lib/crt1.o \  
/usr/lib/crti.o /usr/lib/crtbeginT.o \  
-L/usr/lib helloworld.o \  
--start-group -lgcc -lgcc_eh -lc \  
--end-group \  
/usr/lib/crtend.o /usr/lib/crtn.o
```

# Compiler runtime support

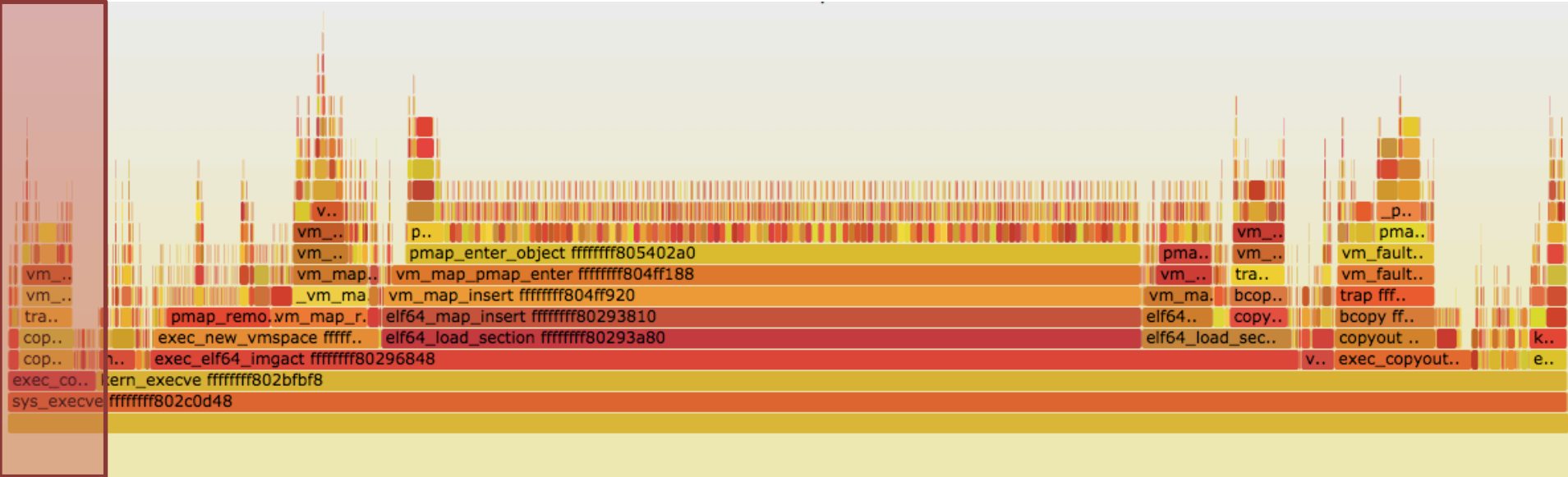
File	Purpose
<code>crt1.o</code>	Contains <code>__start()</code> function which initializes process environment and calls <code>main()</code> .
<code>crti.o</code>	Entry points for old style <code>_init()</code> and <code>_fini()</code> functions.
<code>crtbegin.o</code> <code>crtbeginS.o</code> <code>crtbeginT.o</code>	Declares <code>.ctor</code> and <code>.dtor</code> constructor and destructor sections. Declares functions to call constructors and destructors.
<code>crtend.o</code>	NULL terminates <code>.ctor</code> and <code>.dtor</code> sections.
<code>crtn.o</code>	Trailers for <code>_init()</code> and <code>_fini()</code> functions.

On FreeBSD: built in `gnu/lib/csu` and  
`lib/csu/ARCH`.

# Code and images online

[https://people.freebsd.org/~brooks/talks/  
whitman2017-helloworld](https://people.freebsd.org/~brooks/talks/whitman2017-helloworld)

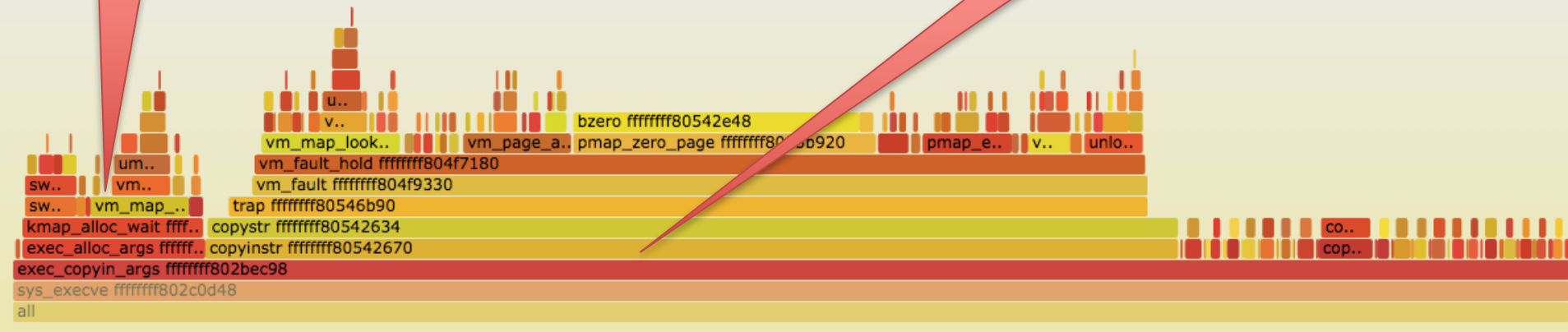
# execve()



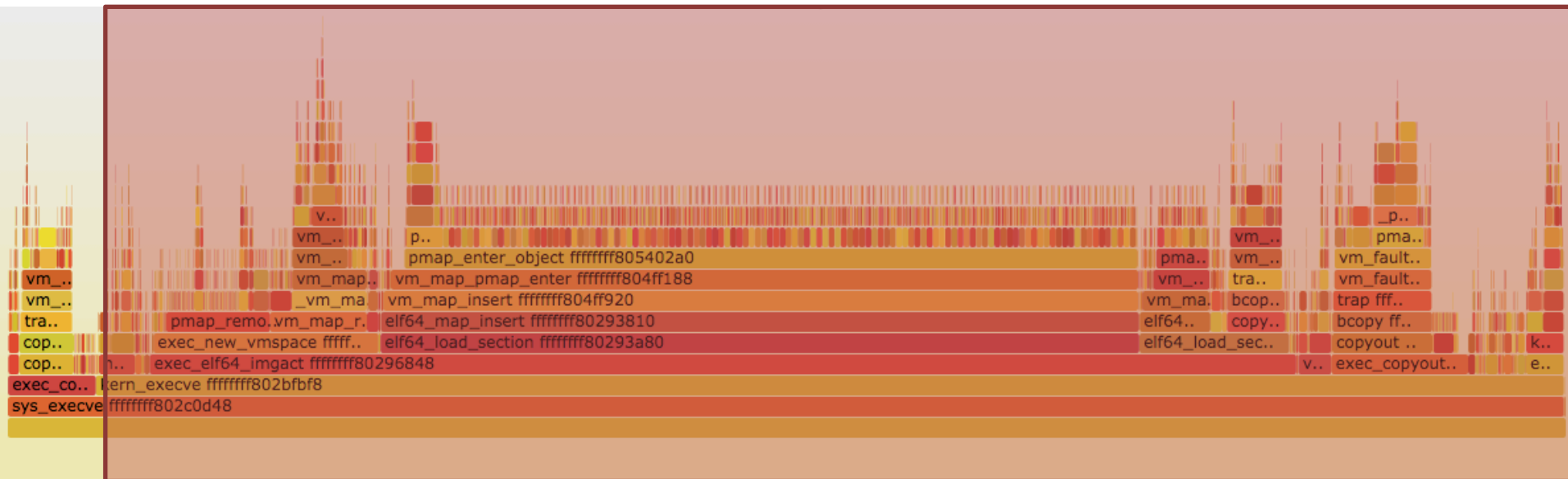
# exec\_copyin\_args()

Allocate memory

Copy in program path

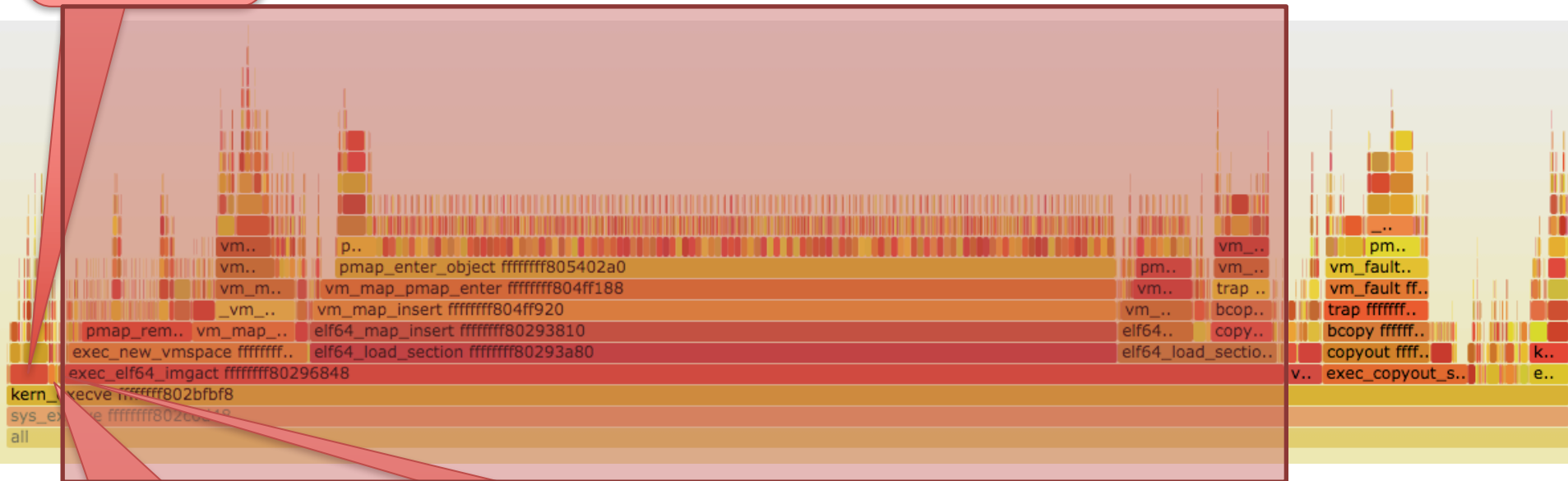


# sys\_execve()



# kern\_execve()

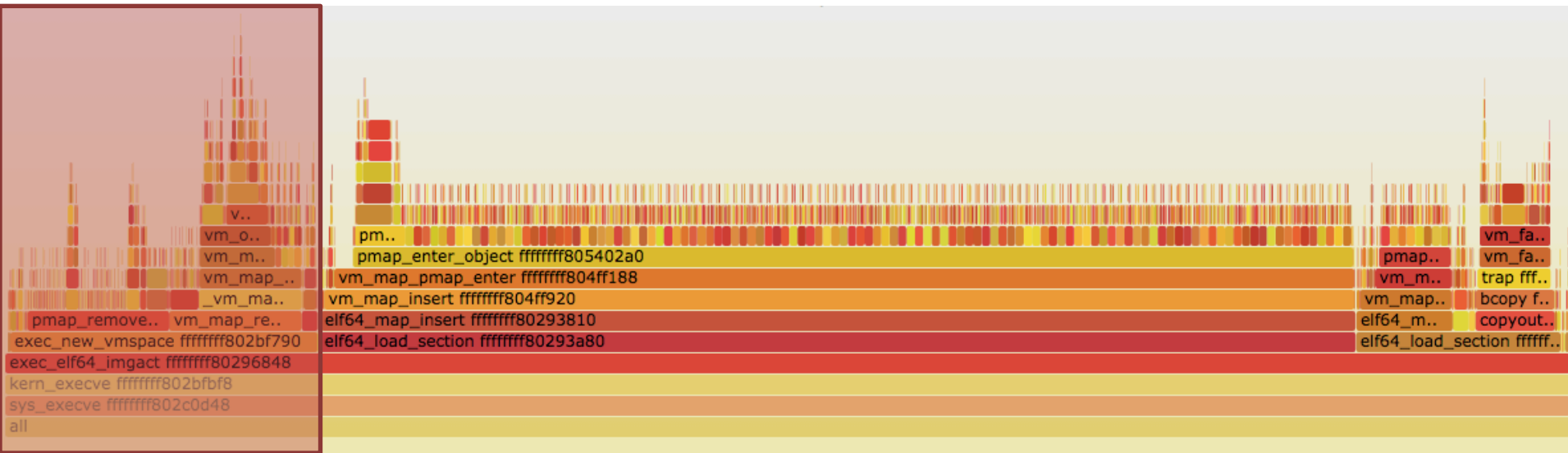
namei()  
Resolve  
path



`exec_check_permissions()`  
Check that the file has the right  
permissions and open it.

`exec_map_first_page()`  
Map the header into kernel  
memory.

# exec\_elf64\_imgact()



Defined with macros:

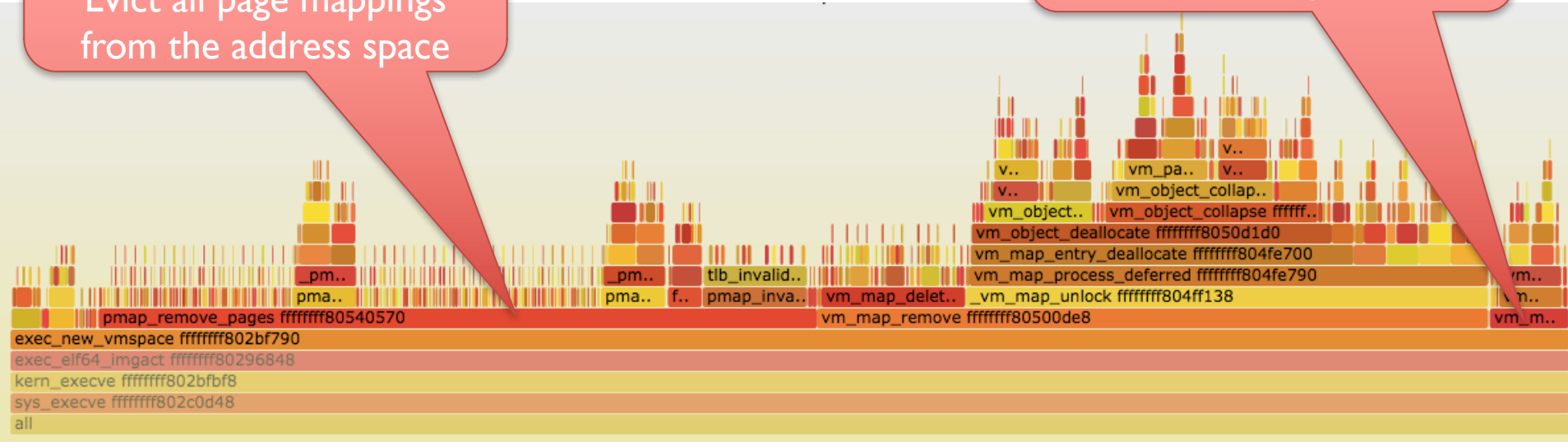
```
__CONCAT(exec_, __elfN(imgact))
(struct image_params *imgp)
```



# exec\_new\_vmSPACE()

pmap\_remove\_pages()  
 vm\_map\_remove()  
 Evict all page mappings  
 from the address space

vm\_map\_stack()  
 Map a stack into the  
 address space

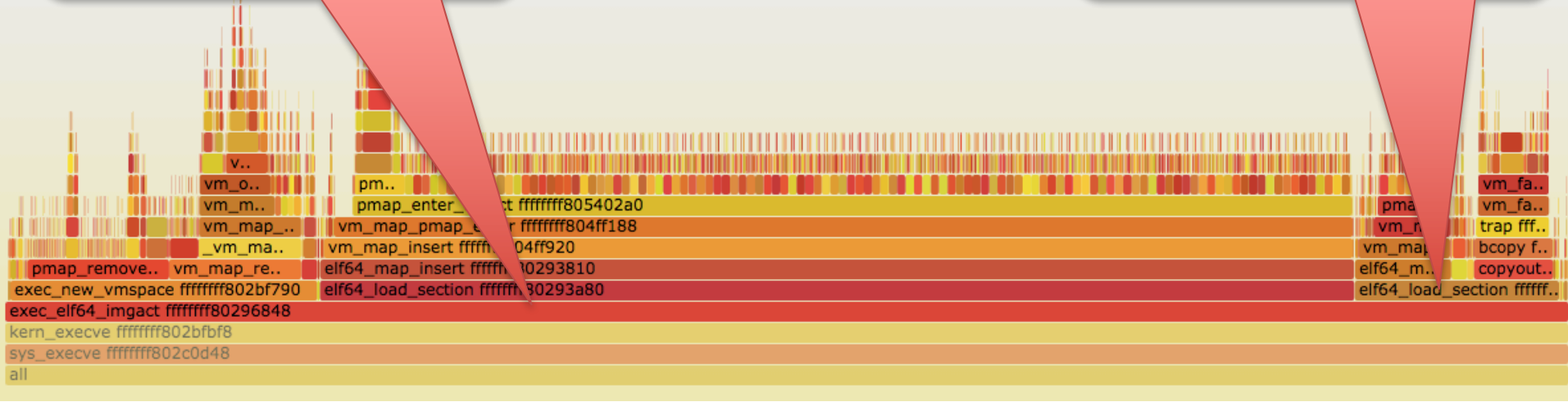


Stack

# exec\_elf64\_imgact()

elf\_load\_section()  
Map .text section into  
memory

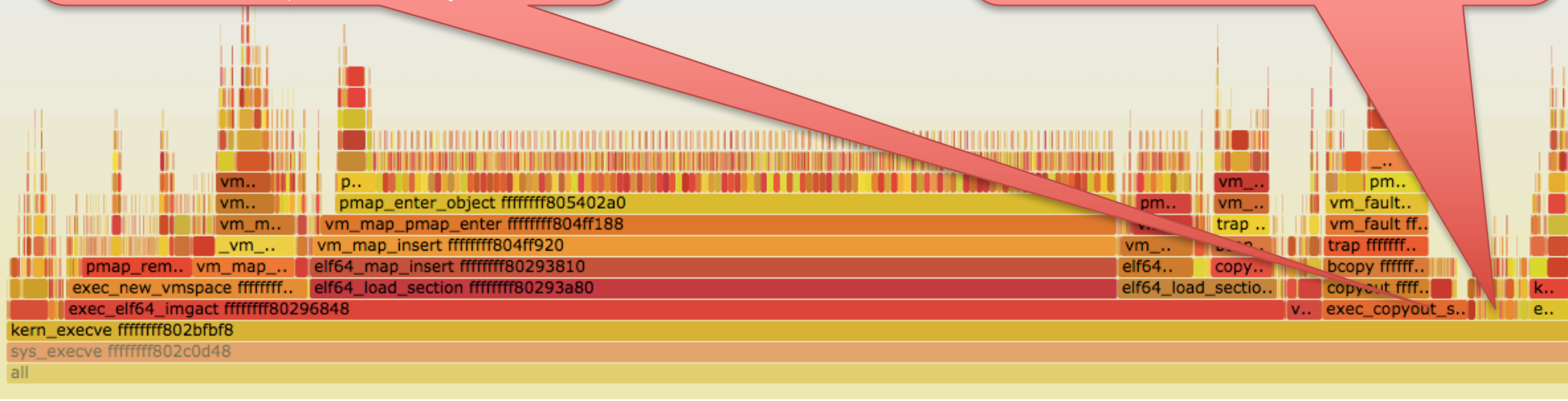
elf\_load\_section()  
Map .data section into  
memory and create bss



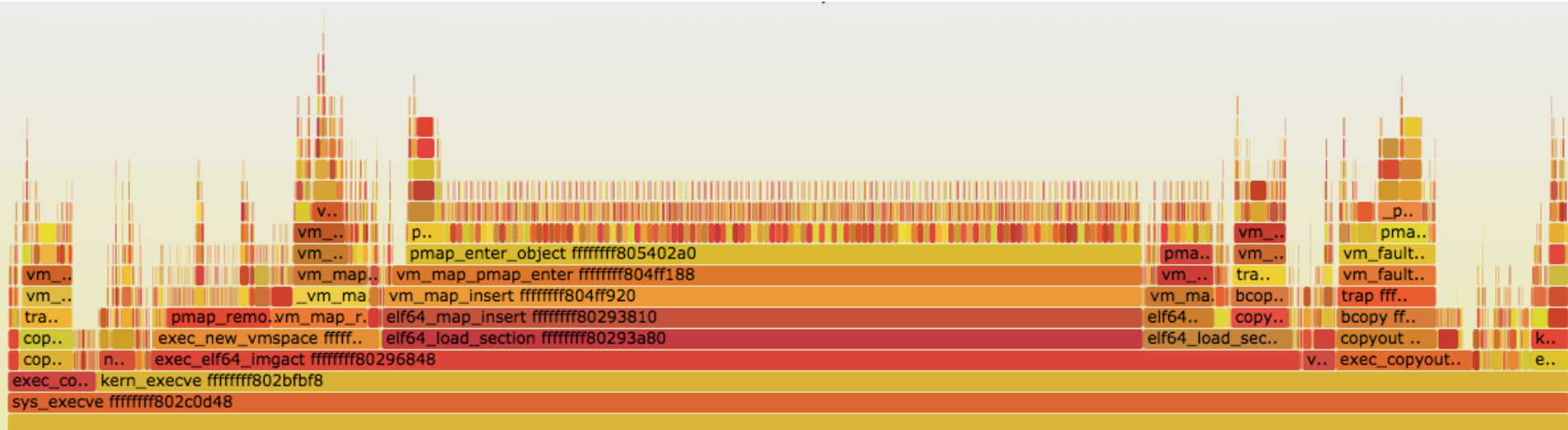
# kern\_execve()

exec\_copyout\_strings()  
elf64\_freebsd\_fixup()  
Copy argv, envp, etc to the stack and adjust stack pointer.

exec\_setregs()  
Set initial register context to enter \_\_start().



# sys\_execve()



.text

.data

bss

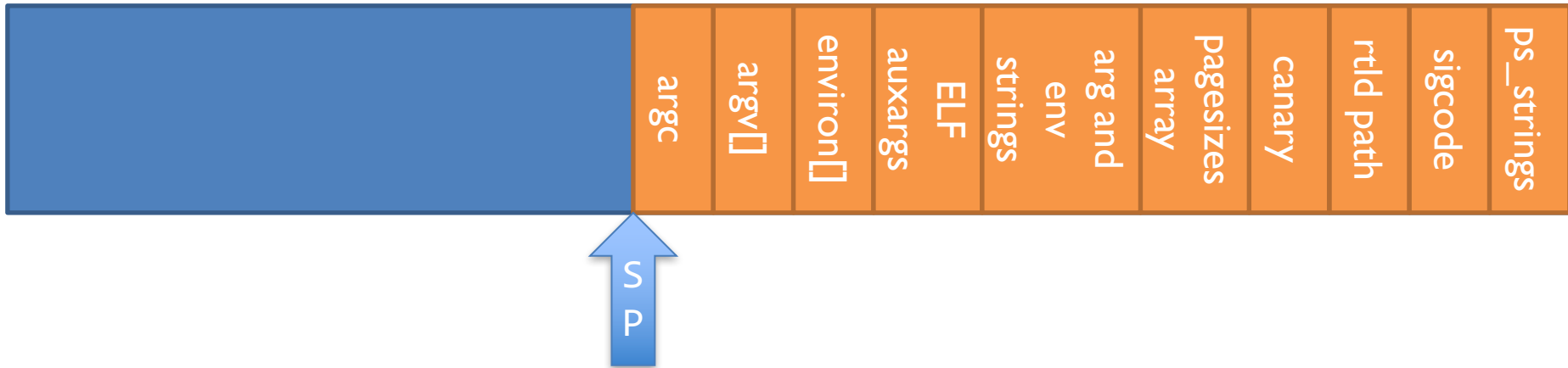
Stack

# Returning to userspace

- Stack is mapped into address space
- Program is mapped into address space
- Strings, argv, envp, signal handler, etc are on the top of the stack
- Register state is set up to call `__start()`

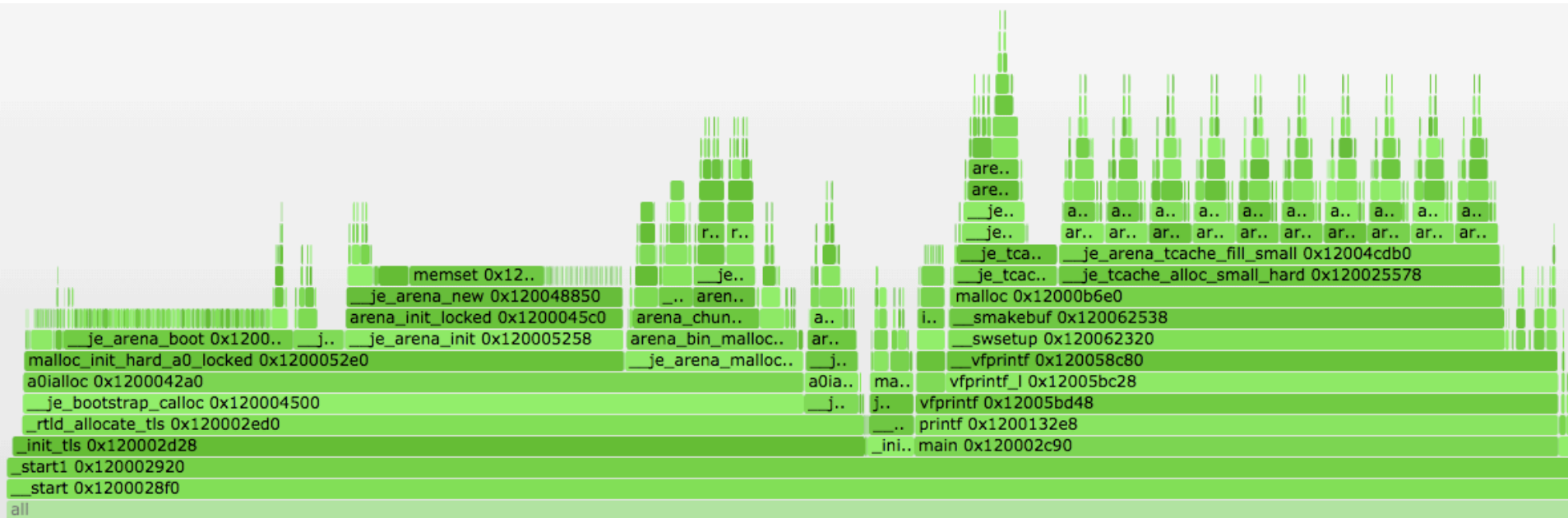


# SCO i386 ABI stack



```
__start(char **ap, ...) {
    ...
    argc = * (long *) ap;
    argv = ap + 1;
    env = ap + 2 + argc;
    ...
}
```

# \_\_start()



Most cycles spent in malloc()

# \_\_start() 1/2

```
void __start(char **ap)
{
    int argc;
    char **argv, **env;

    argc = * (long *) ap;
    argv = ap + 1;
    env = ap + 2 + argc;

    ...
}
```



# \_\_start() 2/2

...

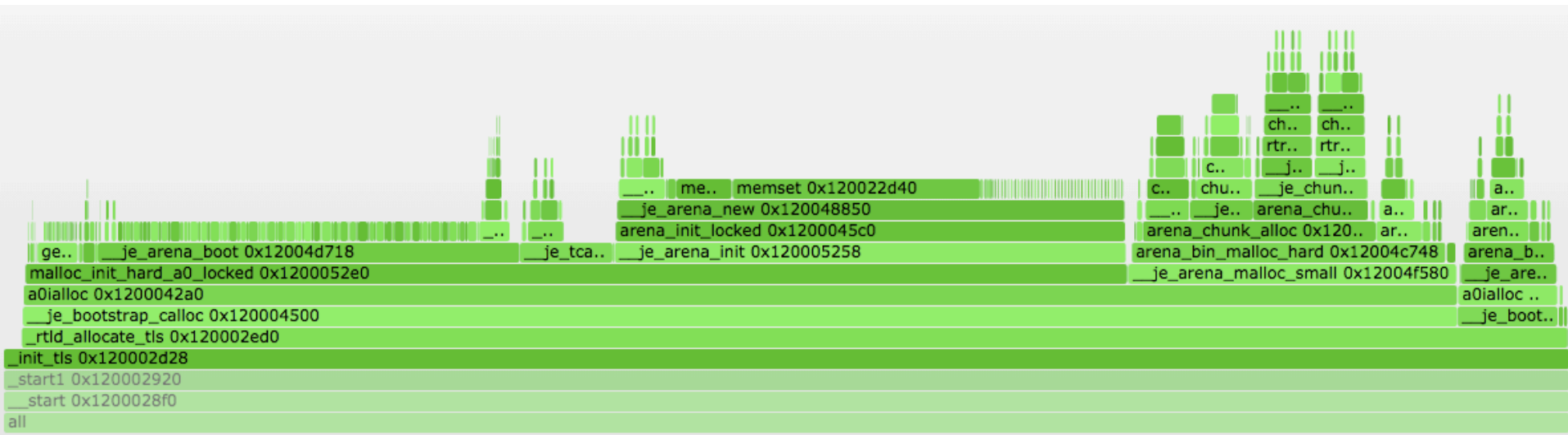
Set environ and  
\_progname variables.

```
handle_argv(argc, argv, env);  
_init_tls();  
handle_static_init(argc, argv,  
env);
```

```
exit(main(argc, argv, env));
```

```
}
```

# \_init\_tls()



Most cycles spent in malloc()

# \_init\_tls()

- Find the ELF auxargs vector

```
Elf_Addr *sp;  
sp = (Elf_Addr *) environ;  
while (*sp++ != 0)  
    ;  
aux = (Elf_Auxinfo *) sp;
```

# `_init_tls()`

- Find the ELF auxargs vector
- Use that to find the program headers
- Use those to find the PT\_TLS section (initial values)
- Call `__libc_allocate_tls()`  
(as `_rtld_allocate_tls()`)
  - Allocates space • • •
  - Copies initial values
- Set the TLS pointer

Uses JEMalloc, but  
JEMalloc uses TLS!

# \_\_start() 2/2

...

```
handle_argv(argc, argv, env);  
_init_tls();  
handle_static_init(argc, argv,  
env);
```

```
exit(main);
```

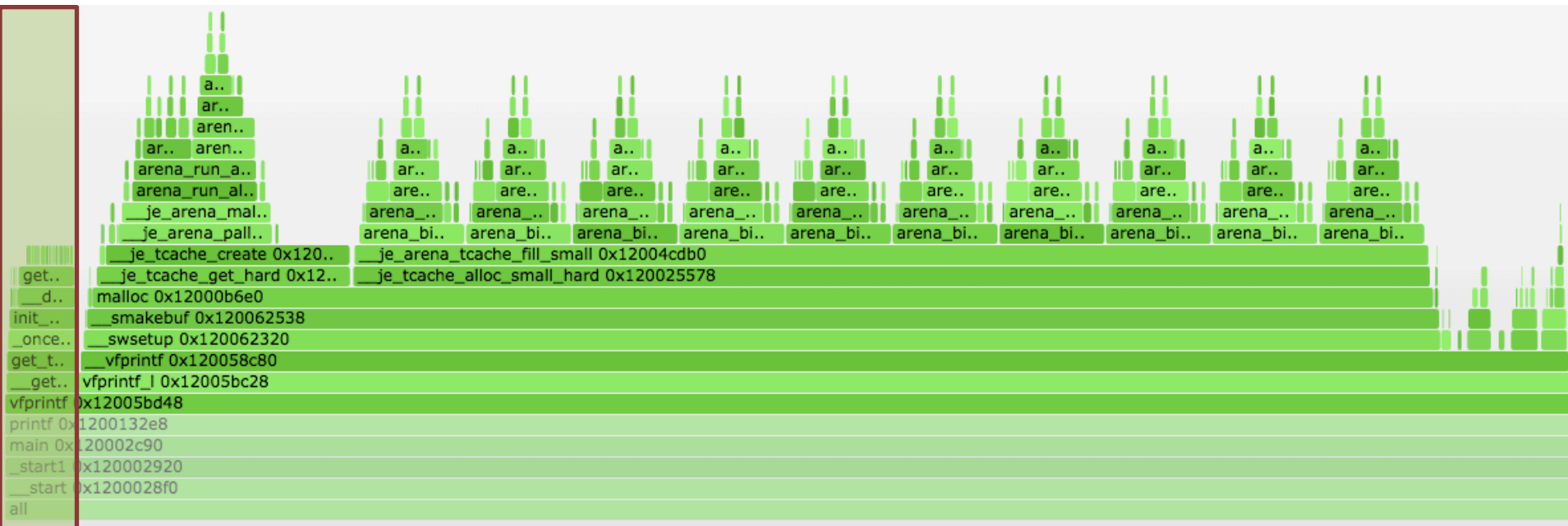
```
}
```

Calls constructors and registers destructors. Four types supported:

- .pre\_init\_array section
- \_init() function
- .ctors section (via \_init())
- .init\_array section



# vfprintf()



# \_\_get\_locale()

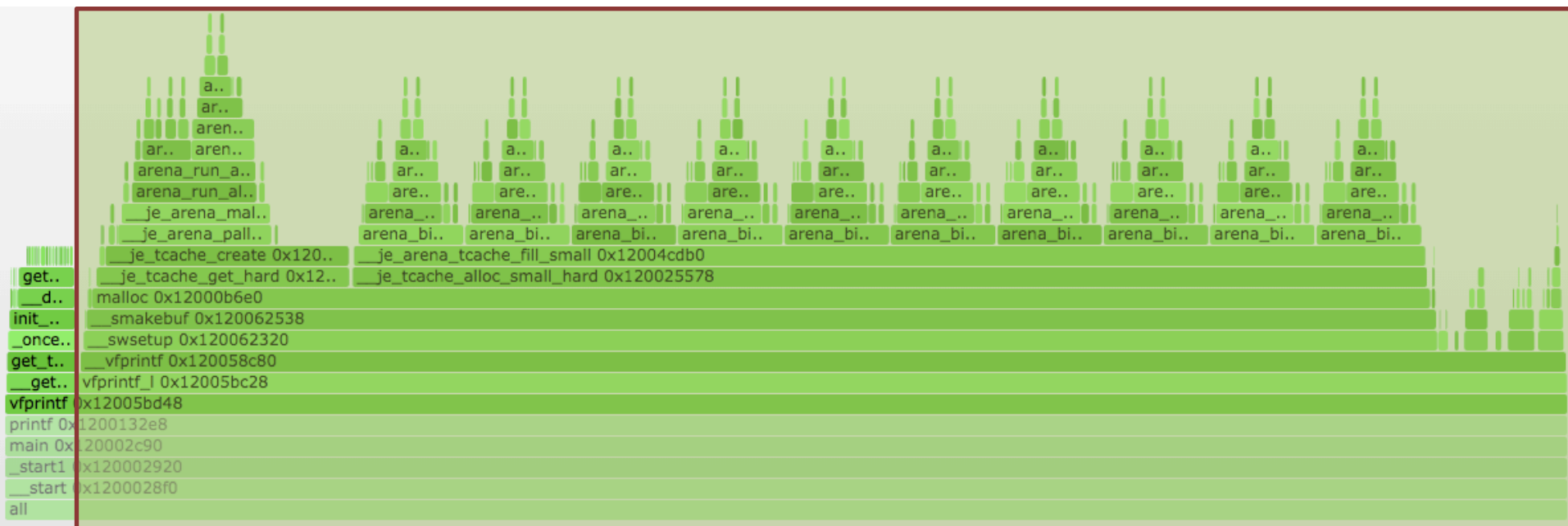
```

    st.. st.. st.. st.. s.. s.. strcmp .. st.. s.. s.. s.. s.. s.. str.. st.. st.. s.. strn..
  getenv 0x12001f478
  p.. p.. p.. __detect_path_locale 0x1200170e0
  init_key 0x120016990
  _once 0x12001fd70
  get_thread_locale 0x1200167c8
  __get_locale 0x120016838
  vfprintf 0x12005bd48
  printf 0x1200132e8
  main 0x120002c90
  _start1 0x120002920
  __start 0x1200028f0
  all

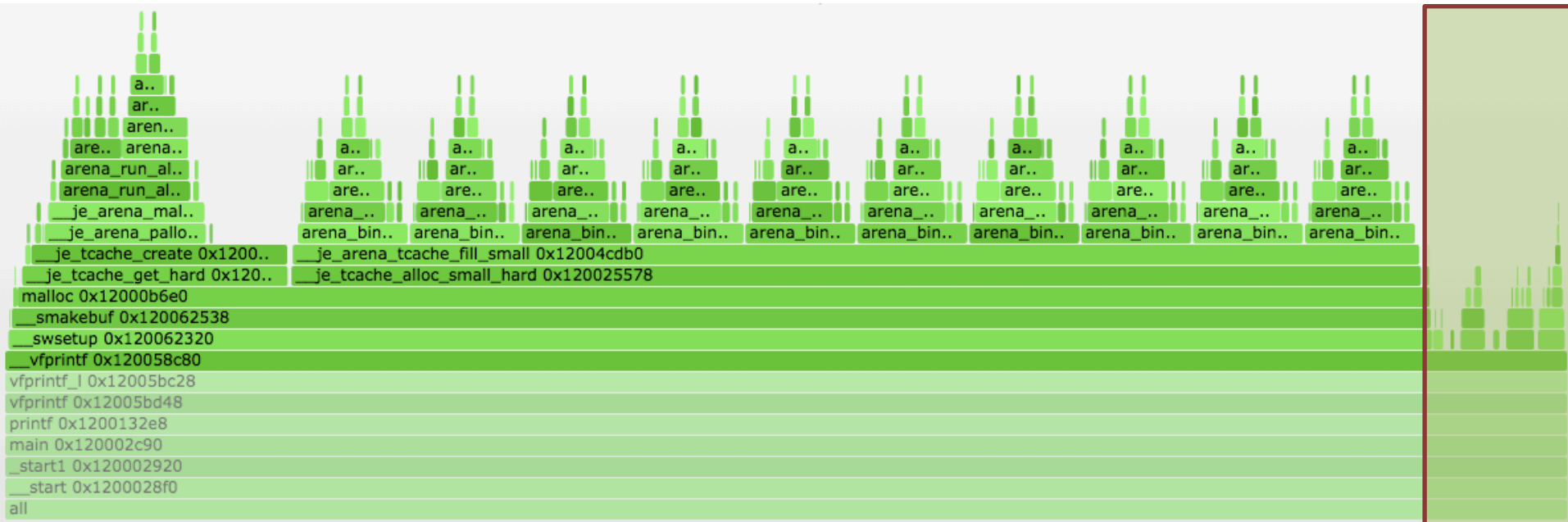
```



# vfprintf()



# \_\_vfprintf()



`/* This code is large and complicated... */`

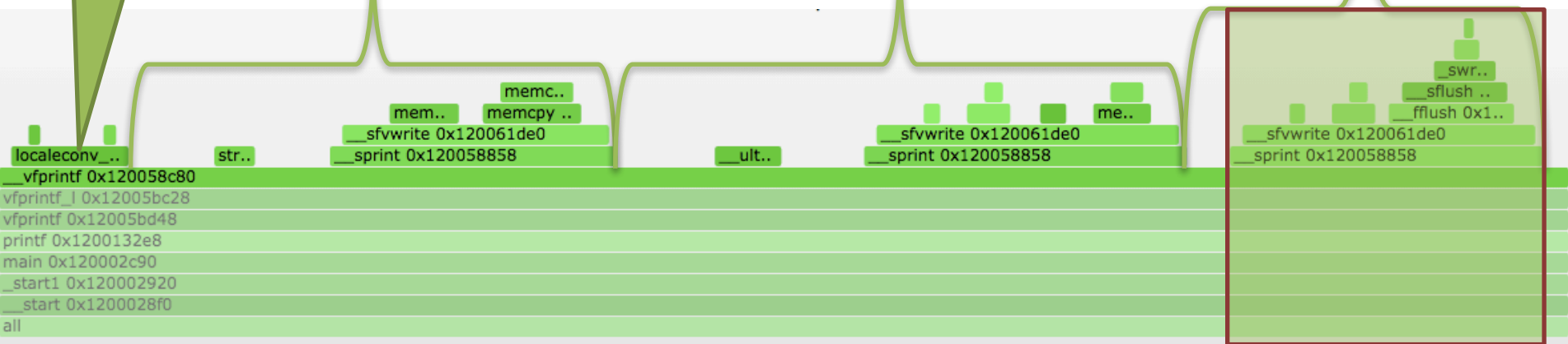
# \_\_vfprintf()

Look up decimal point string.

(“%s”, hello)

(“ %d”, 123)

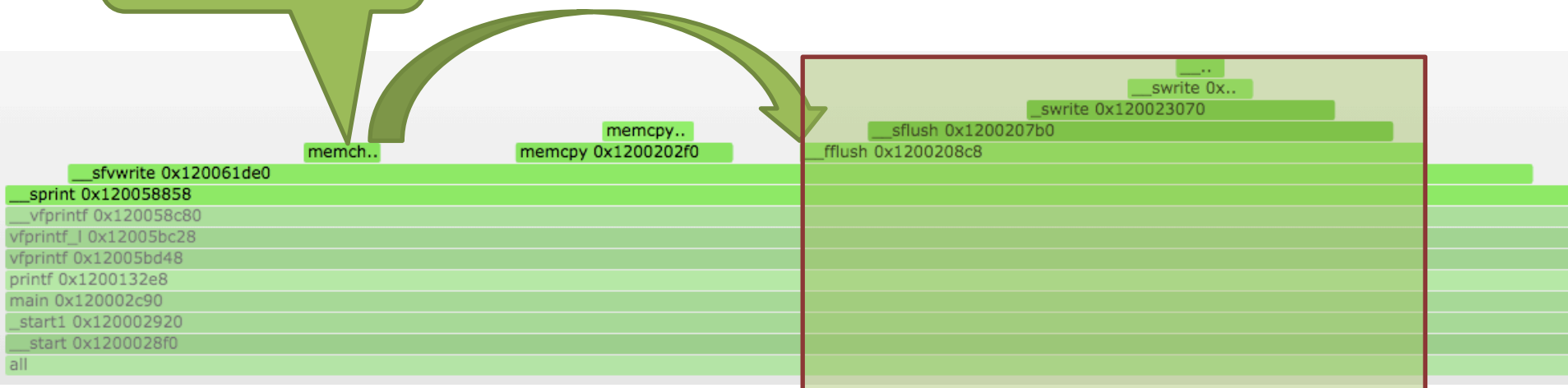
(“\n”)



\_\_vfprintf 0x120058c80  
 vfprintf\_ 0x12005bc28  
 vfprintf 0x12005bd48  
 printf 0x1200132e8  
 main 0x120002c90  
 \_start1 0x120002920  
 \_start 0x1200028f0  
 all

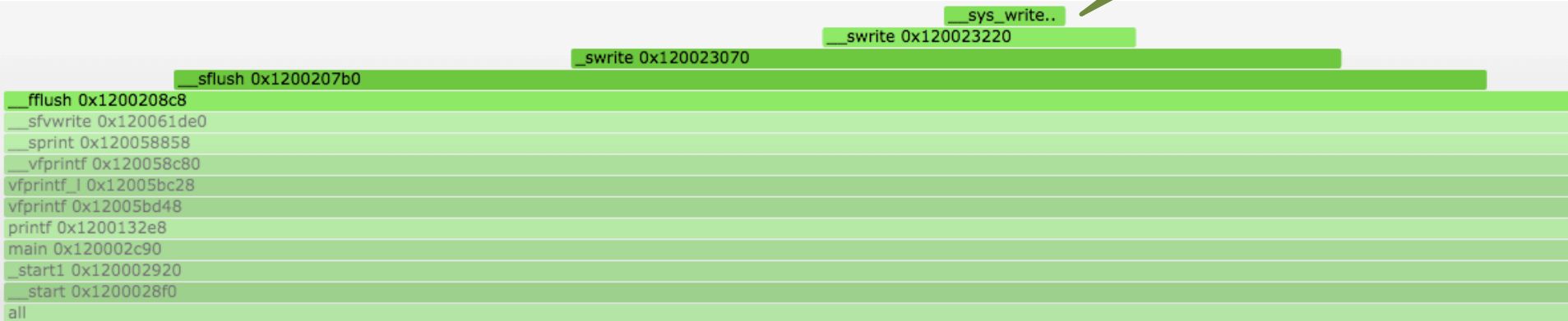
# \_\_sprint()

New-line character found.



# \_\_flush()

The actual call  
to write()



hello, world 123

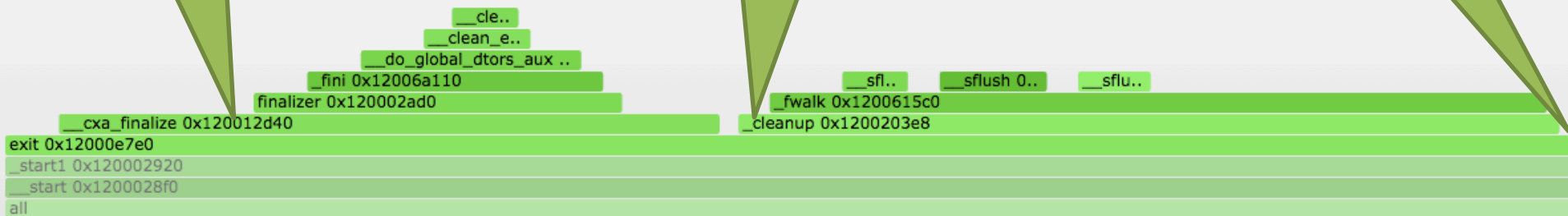


# exit()

Call destructors  
registered with  
atexit()

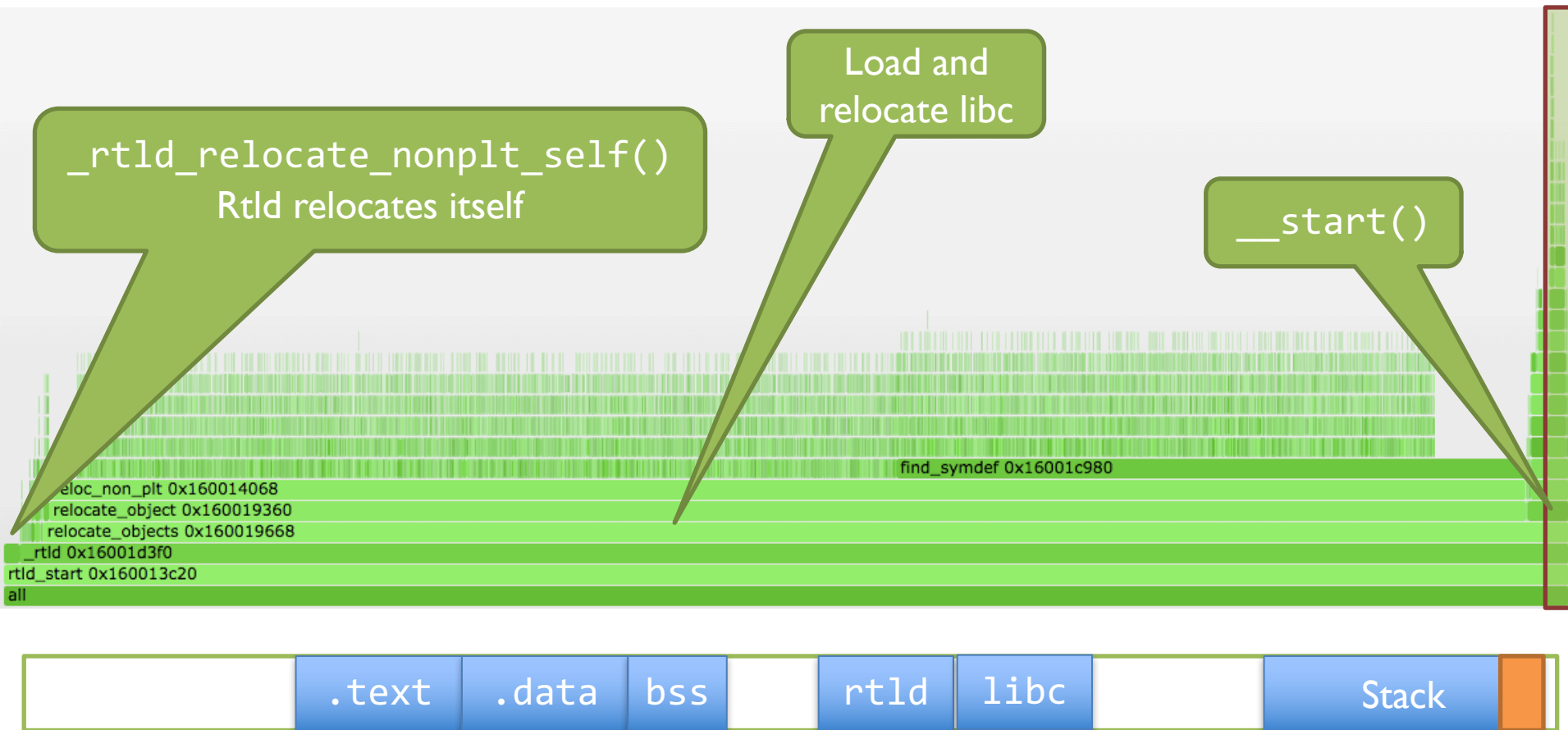
Flush any  
unflushed FILEs

Call \_exit()

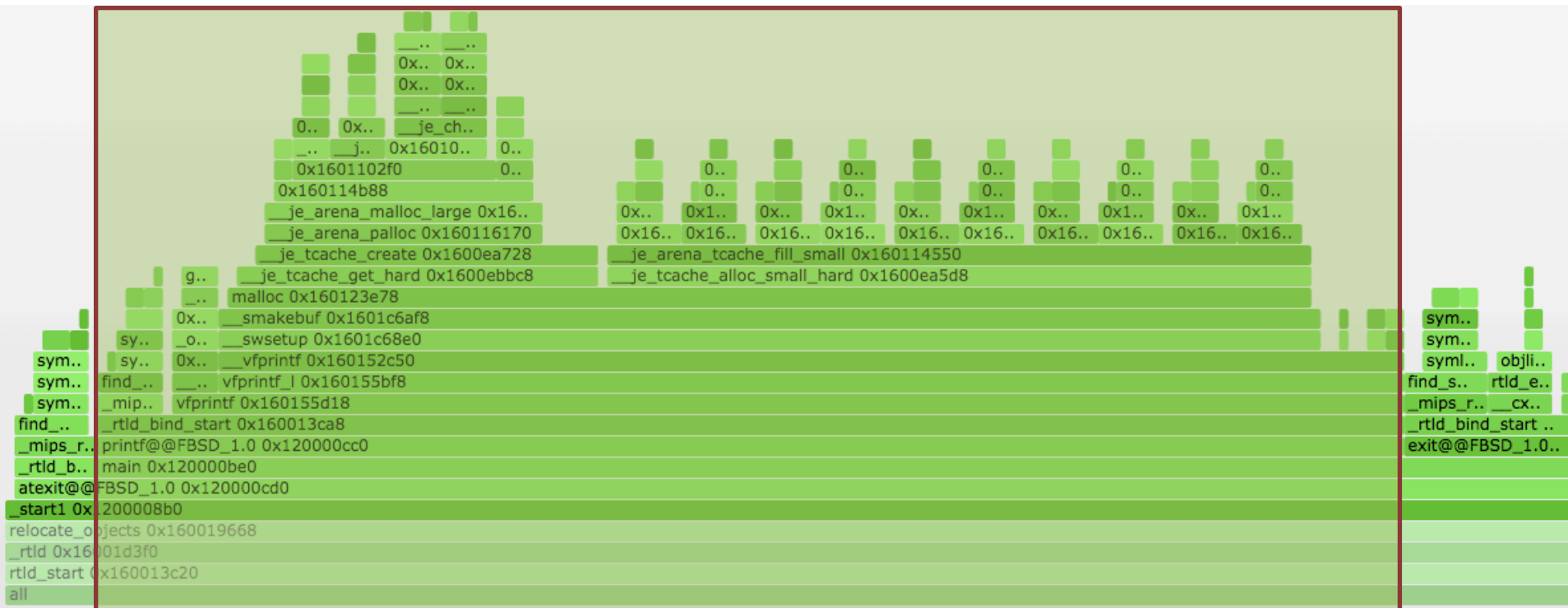




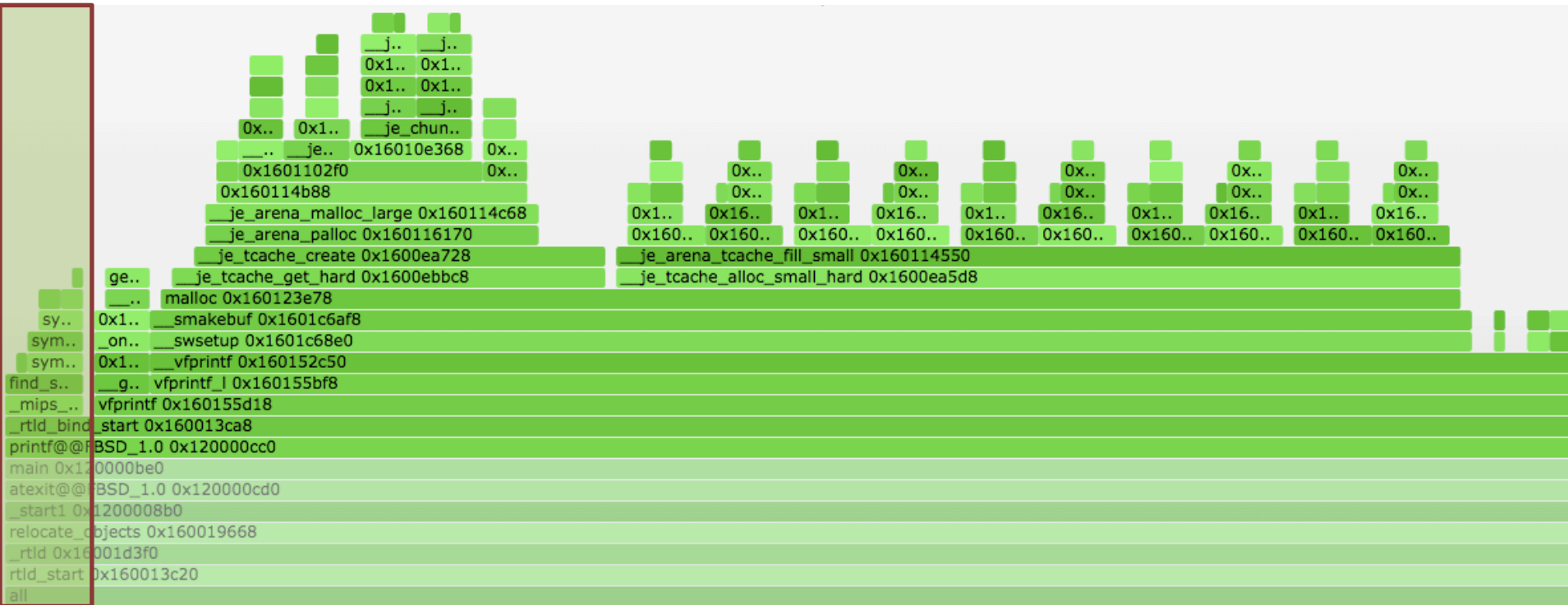
# Dynamic binary



# \_\_start()



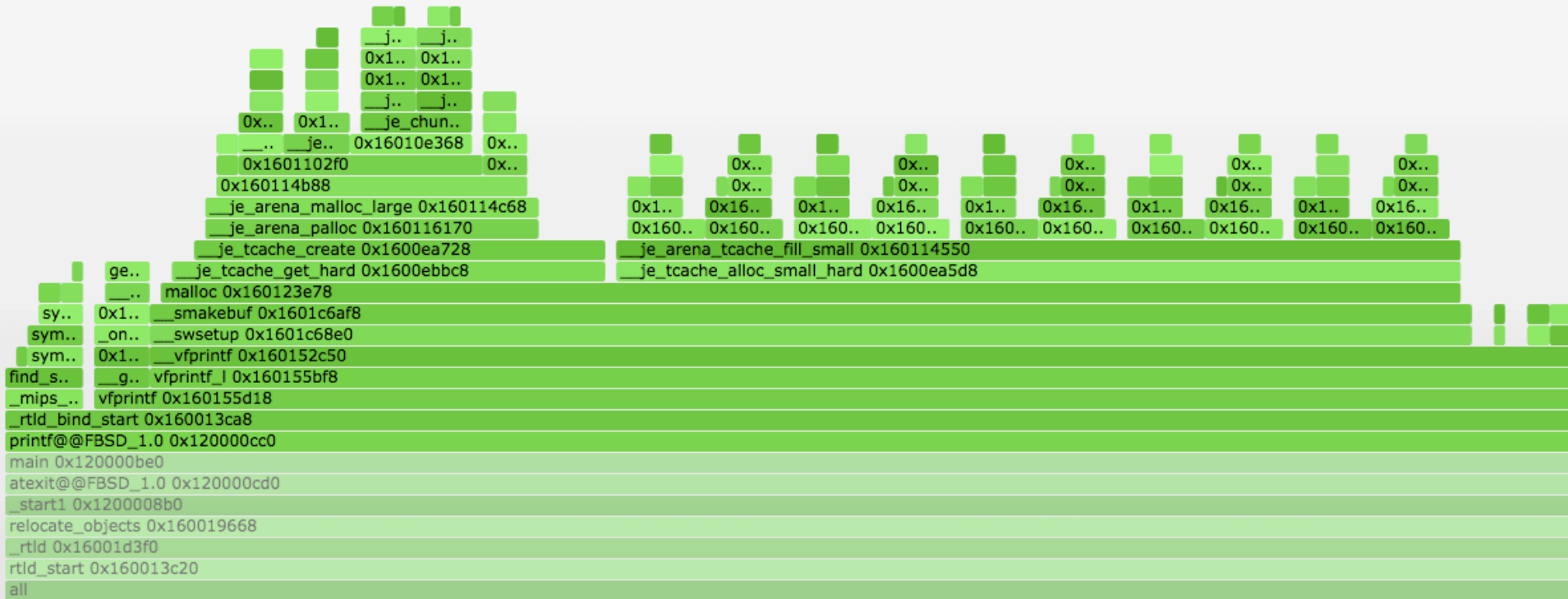
# printf()



# \_mips\_rtld\_bind()

			matched_symbol 0x16001c6b0
		symlook_obj 0x16001ba30	symlook_obj 0x16001ba30
		symlook_list 0x16001be78	
	symlook_global 0x16001c0d0		
symlook_init 0x160015360	symlook_default 0x16001c6b0		
find_symdef 0x16001c980			
_mips_rtld_bind 0x160013fb8			
_rtld_bind_start 0x160013ca8			
printf@@FBSD_1.0 0x120000cc0			
main 0x120000be0			
atexit@@FBSD_1.0 0x120000cd0			
_start1 0x1200008b0			
relocate_objects 0x160019668			
_rtld 0x16001d3f0			
rtld_start 0x160013c20			
all			

# printf()



# QUESTIONS?

# Feedback requested

- Was the talk interesting and/or helpful?
- What didn't make sense?
- What would you like have learned more (or less) about?
  
- [brooks.davis@sri.com](mailto:brooks.davis@sri.com)