

FreeBSD ABI: Shared Page

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29 сентября 2012 г.



Revision : 1.7



ABIs supported by FreeBSD/amd64

- 1 FreeBSD 64bit ELF (AKA amd64)
- 2 FreeBSD 32bit ELF (AKA i386)
- 3 FreeBSD 32bit a.out (AKA FreeBSD 1.x/2.x)
- 4 Linux 32bit ELF

What is the shared page

- 1 Single page, forcibly inserted into the process VA on image activation.
- 2 Shared by all images with the same ABI, no process-private data.
- 3 R/O for usermode.
- 4 Used by several subsystems. Kernel provides suballocator.

Process memory layout

```
pooma% procstat -v 112
```

PID	START	END	PRT	FL	TP	PATH
112	0x8048000	0x8049000	r-x	CN—	vn	/bin/sleep
112	0x8049000	0x804a000	rw-	—	df	
...						
112	0x28097000	0x28196000	r-x	CN—	vn	libc.so.7
112	0x28196000	0x2819c000	rw-	C—	vn	libc.so.7
112	0x2819c000	0x281b3000	rw-	—	df	
112	0xffffde000	0xfffffe000	rwX	—D	df	
112	0xfffffe000	0xfffff0000	r-x	CN—	ph	

“Security”

- An attempt to make the shell code drop less trivial.
- Supported by other OSes.
- Some ABIs specify that stacks are -x from inception.

NX Stacks: GNU ELF Extension

- Extension to the ELF
- Works on FreeBSD/amd64 (32 and 64 bit), FreeBSD/powerpc (32 and 64 bit), FreeBSD/i386 PAE.

Signal trampolines

```
NON_GPROF_ENTRY(sigcode)
    call *SIGF_HANDLER(%rsp) /* call signal handler */
    lea SIGF_UC(%rsp),%rdi /* get ucontext_t */
    pushq $0 /* junk to fake return addr. */
    movq $SYS_sigreturn,%rax
    syscall /* enter kernel with args */
0: hlt /* trap privileged instruction */
    jmp 0b
```

How to verify required stack protection mode

PT GNU STACK

```
pooma% readelf -l /usr/lib32/libc.so.7
Elf file type is DYN (Shared object file)
Entry point 0x20f90
There are 6 program headers ,
    starting at offset 52
```

Program Headers:

Type	VirtAddr	MemSiz	Flg	Align
LOAD	0x00000000	0x10c31c	R E	0x1000
LOAD	0x0010d31c	0x1c8ac	RW	0x1000
DYNAMIC	0x0010f4a8	0x000c8	RW	0x4
TLS	0x0010d31c	0x00014	R	0x4
GNU_EH_FRAME	0x0010bee4	0x000e4	R	0x4
GNU_STACK	0x00000000	0x00000	RW	0x4

How to specify required stack protection mode

C Compiler

- Automatic, only uses `+x` when generating trampolines.

Assembler

- in source:

```
.section .note.gnu-stack,"",%progbits
```

- on the command line:

```
as --[no]execstack
```


Kernel

- Elf Image Activator parses `PT_GNU_STACK` and creates initial stack with the right protection
- auxv `AT_STACKPROT` for `rtld`

Rtld

- shared objects `PT_GNU_STACK` segments

libc and libthr

- `__pthread_map_stacks_exec` callback, called from `rtld`

Shared page uses 2: Fast gettimeofday(2)

The problem

- FreeBSD gettimeofday(2) is very precise but slow.
- Naive programs calls gettimeofday(2) too often.

Why slow ?

- 1 Syscall.
- 2 Precise.

Why slow ?

Timecounters

- RDTSC
- HPET

Timehands

```
struct vdso_timehands {
    uint32_t      th_algo;
    uint32_t      th_gen;
    uint64_t      th_scale;
    uint32_t      th_offset_count;
    uint32_t      th_counter_mask;
    struct bintime      th_offset;
    struct bintime      th_boottime;
    VDSO_TIMEHANDS_MD
};
```

Gettimeofday implementation

timecounter read

```
static u_int
tc_delta(const struct vdso_timehands *th)
{
    return ((__vdso_gettc(th) - th->th_offset_count) &
            th->th_counter_mask);
}
```

Gettimeofday implementation (cont)

binuptime

```
static int binuptime(struct bintime *bt,
    struct vdso_timekeep *tk, int abs)
{
    struct vdso_timehands *th;
    ...
    {
        curr = tk->tk_current;
        rmb();
        th = &tk->tk_th[curr];
        *bt = th->th_offset;
        bintime_addx(bt, th->th_scale * tc_delta(th));
        if (abs)
            bintime_add(bt, &th->th_boottime);
    }
}
```

Gettimeofday implementation (cont 2)

Usermode implementation of gettimeofday(2)

- `timehands = * auxv AT_TIMEKEEP`
- `__vdso_gettc == RDTSC`

Measured speedup of gettimeofday(2)

- Nehalem (i7 930): $\sim 4x$
- SandyBridge (i7 2600K): $\sim 7x$

TODO: VDSO

- Signal trampolines unwind.
- Syscall overrides using rtdl symbolic interposition.
- No libc changes required.

Trivia

- FreeBSD-SA-12:04.sysret