Clang 7 CFI

Intro

Common existing exploit mitigations like ASLR, DEP and Stack Canaries are not enough to mitigate memory corruption vulnerabilities. But, if combined with a forward-edge restriction (Control Flow Integrity, CFI) and backward-edge restriction (SafeStack), are these mitigations finally good enough to prohibit exploitation of most memory corruption vulnerabilities in common programs? (spoiler: pretty much, yes).

While there are papers about CFI and SafeStack, and blog posts about their properties (e.g. trailofbits (3)), I could not find a ressource detailing the implementation of these mechanisms. Which I find quite surprising, as it may change the exploitation of memory corruption landscape forever, if the compiler protection would be finally used by default. This paper analyzes the CFI/SafeStack implementation by reverse engineering the generated assembly code in the executables. The same view a exploit writer or reverse engineer has. I focus on C, as protecting C++ is better documented and has more special cases. These mitigations are not introduced specifically in Clang 7, but thats the version i tested.

The content of this paper is organized as follows:

- TL;DR of paper without any technical details
- Summary of the Clang protection mechanisms
- Analysis of Clang CFI, by reversing several C programs
- Analysis of Clang SafeStack, by reversing several C programs

TL;DR

Clang CFI allows function pointers to only point to a range of function-stubs. This prohibits jumping to arbitrary addresses, which makes it impossible to do ROP. It may however allow calling unintended functions (e.g. something like CreateBackgroundProcess(char *cmd).

Clang SafeStack creates a second stack for local variables of functions. All program-logic relevant metadata (like return addresses) are stored on the original stack. A stack based buffer overflow will only corrupt the second stack, where no return addresses are stored. Therefore it is not possible to change the program logic.

This seems to be a big step forward. It will make many vulnerabilities unexploitable.

Note: Software which executes arbitrary untrusted code with concurrency (with this I mean primarily browsers with JavaScript, but also Flash and Java) have way other requirements for memory corruption mitigations. Browsers are a complete other beast to tame, and many CFI solutions may be unsuitable for Browsers, but not for normal programs like network servers or image converters. I ignore browsers for sake of this discussion.

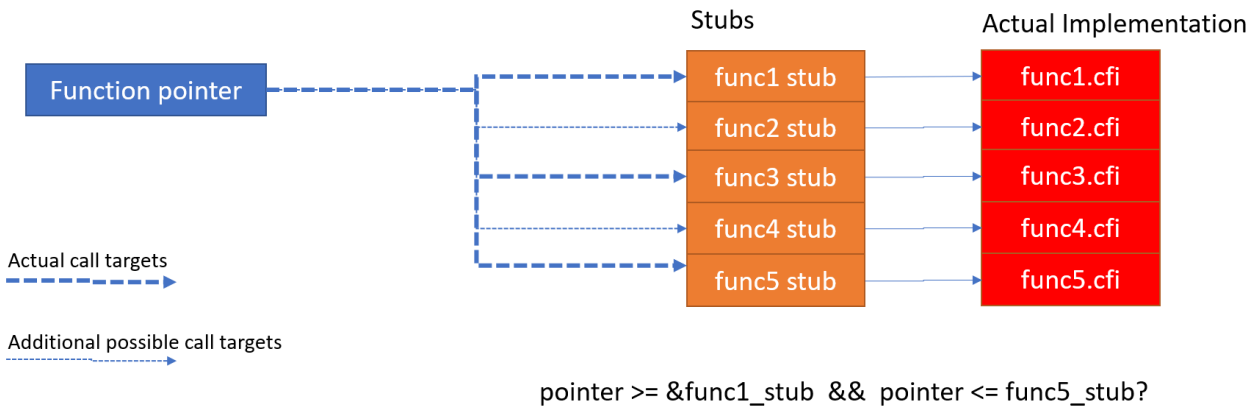
Summary

CLANG CFI

CFI implementation of Clang/LLVM for C is based primarily on cfi-icall protection.

- Instead of calling the destination function directly, a stub is called.
    - Function with name "*function*" will generate a stub function called "*function*", which in turn calls "*function.cfi*", where the actual function is stored
- Calling function pointers will include a range check
    - The range check is performed on the stub functions addresses
    - The range check includes all functions with the same function signature

In other words: A C function with the name "addition" will generate a call stub with the symbol "addition" (which we call addition_stub), which calls the real function with the symbol "addition.cfi". Clang CFI will perform range checks, to always check if a destination pointer belongs to a certain range of these stub functions. Depending on the complexity of the code, this can lead to additional (non intentional) functions are valid targets for an overwritten function pointer. Altough they require to have the same function signature (return value, number of arguments and their type).



This can lead to either:

- Pretty fine grained CFI
  - Only actual targets are valid targets.
- Pretty coarse grained CFI (if there are many functions with the same function signature)
  - Some functions can be called, which are not called within the code per se
- ROP is not possible, as stub area does not contain arbitrary code, only calls to the function implementation (and followed by int3 bytes to align to 8 bytes).

Actual implementation, based on *funcptr5.c* and the graphic above. *functionPointer* can either be *&func1*, *&func3*, or *&func5*, but not *&func2* and *&func4*. Note that there are 5 possible functions.

```
   0x000000000040120c <+28>:    mov    0x404048,%rax    # rax is the functionPointer we wanna call
   0x0000000000401214 <+36>:    movabs $0x401400,%rcx   # rcx is &func1_stub (base pointer)
   0x000000000040121e <+46>:    mov    %rax,%rdx        # rdx is the functionPointer we wanna call (copy from
rax)
   0x0000000000401221 <+49>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx        # rdx = rdx - rcx.
                                                        # Or in other words: rdx = functionPointer - &func1_stub
                                                        # Or in other words: the distance of &func1_stub to
functionPointer in bytes
   0x0000000000401224 <+52>:    mov    %rdx,%rcx        # rcx = rdx
                                                        # rcx has now the distance between the FunctionPointer
we wanna call and the base
   0x0000000000401227 <+55>:    shr    $0x3,%rcx        # rcx >> 3: divide memory distance by 8
                                                        # each stub function is 8 bytes. So we have the number
of "stubs" between these functions in rcx
   0x000000000040122b <+59>:    shl    $0x3d,%rdx       # rdx << 0x3d ??? TODO
   0x000000000040122f <+63>:    or     %rdx,%rcx        # rcx = rcx ^ rdx
   0x0000000000401232 <+66>:    cmp    $0x4,%rcx        # check if rcx is <= 4: max addr of call target is
&func5
   0x0000000000401236 <+70>:    jbe    0x40123a <bof+74>
   0x0000000000401238 <+72>:    ud2                     # rcx >= 5. Crash here
   0x000000000040123a <+74>:    callq  *%rax            # rcx <= 4. Call the functionPointer, as it is "safe"
```

Or in pseudocode:

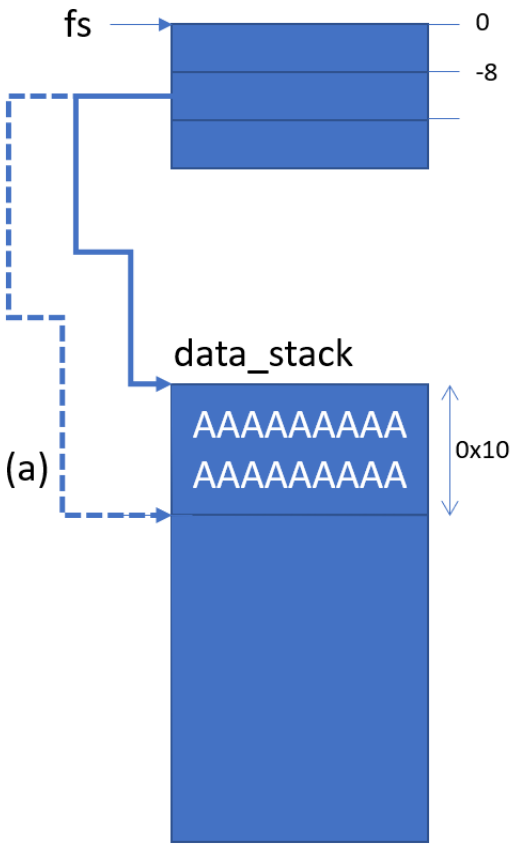
```
distance = (functionPointer - baseStubPointer) / 8
if distance >= 5:
   crash()
else:
   (*functionPointer)()
```

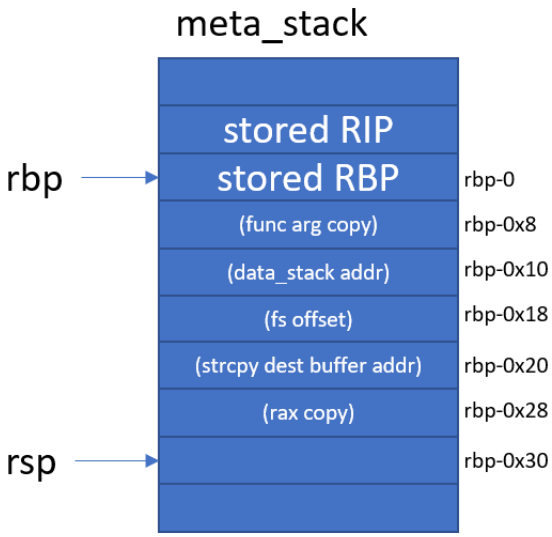
SafeStack

Clang will continue using the standard stack for all function call convention based things. I call this stack meta_stack, as it contain program logic metadata.

Additionally, there is a second "fake" stack, which i call data_stack (called Safe Stack by the SafeStack developers). This stack address is retrieved via the / segment register, which points to an array of stack addresses. For example at fs:-8, there is a pointer to the current end of the data_stack (grows towards lower memory addresses). All local variables of functions are stored in the data_stack.

As no program logic relevant metadata ist stored on the data_stack, a buffer overflow on the data_stack can not corrupt metadata like stored instruction pointers (return addresses). All access to meta_stack is compiler generated, and assumed to be safe.





```
(gdb) disas bof
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
# function prologue
   0x0000000000040fa20 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000040fa21 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000040fa24 <+4>:     sub    $0x40,%rsp

# SafeStack prologue
   0x0000000000040fa28 <+8>:     mov    0x95b1(%rip),%rax        # 0x418fe0
   0x0000000000040fa2f <+15>:    mov    %fs:(%rax),%rcx
   0x0000000000040fa33 <+19>:    mov    %rcx,%rdx
   0x0000000000040fa36 <+22>:    add    $0xfffffffffffffff0,%rdx
   0x0000000000040fa3a <+26>:    mov    %rdx,%fs:(%rax)

# rcx is now the base pointer to the base of the relevant data_stack
# rcx = dataStackBaseAddress

# actual function
[...]
   0x0000000000040fa52 <+50>:    mov    %rcx,%rdx
   0x0000000000040fa55 <+53>:    add    $0xfffffffffffffff8,%rdx  # rdx = rdx - 8 (8 byte array)
[...]
   0x0000000000040fa5d <+61>:    mov    %rdx,%rdi                 # use it as destination for strcpy()
[...]
# copy SafeStack relevant data to meta_stack (via rbp)
   0x0000000000040fa60 <+64>:    mov    %rcx,-0x18(%rbp)          # rbp-0x18 = dataStackBaseAddress
   0x0000000000040fa64 <+68>:    mov    %rax,-0x20(%rbp)          # rbp-0x20 = offset
[...]
   0x0000000000040fa6c <+76>:    callq  0x401040 <strcpy@plt>
[...]

# SafeStack epilogue
# recover SafeStack relevant data from meta_stack (via rbp)
# and use it to write the original dataStackBaseAddress (as seen on entry) via fs
   0x0000000000040fa90 <+112>:   mov    -0x20(%rbp),%rcx          # offset
   0x0000000000040fa94 <+116>:   mov    -0x18(%rbp),%rdx          # dataStackBaseAddress
   0x0000000000040fa98 <+120>:   mov    %rdx,%fs:(%rcx)
[...]

# function epilogue
   0x0000000000040fa9f <+127>:   add    $0x40,%rsp
   0x0000000000040faa3 <+131>:   pop    %rbp
   0x0000000000040faa4 <+132>:   retq
End of assembler dump.
```

Or, in pseudocode:

```
# SafeStack prologue
offset = *(rip + 0x95b1)                          // -8
dataStackBaseAddress = fs[offset]                 // get base of "our" data stack
newDataStackBottom = dataStackBaseAddress - 0x10  // make some space in it (expand stack to lower address)
fs[offset] = newDataStackBottom                   // store new base

# actual function
localBufferVar = dataStackBaseAddress - 8         // prepare some space in the data stack. 8 is size of
BufferVar
strcpy(localBufferVar, ...)                       // Use data stack for local variable purposes

# SafeStack epilogue
fs[offset] = dataStackBaseAddress                 // restore original offset (move stack up to the previous
address)
```

Stuff

Newer versions of this document may be available on: https://github.com/dobin/clang-cfi-safestack-analysis

There is an experimental checksec update checking for these things: https://github.com/dobin/checksec.sh

Status on Ubuntu

Ubuntu 16.04 uses: Clang 3.8

- CFI requires LLVMgold
- Safestack: Available

Ubuntu 18.04: uses: Clang 7.0.0

- CFI available
- Safestack available

Nginx Analysis

Compiling Nginx 1.15.9 with CFI, I asked myself how many call targets a function pointer usually has. I objdump'd the code, grep'd for the "cmp" instruction (range check of allowerd functinos) and plotted its immediate value:

```
$ objdump -d objs/nginx > nginx.objdump
$ egrep "callq.*\*\%" nginx.objdump -B 7 | grep cmp | awk '{print $7'} | cut -d"," -f1 | sed 's/\$//' > nginx.
cmpnum

$ python hexcount.py nginx.cmpnum
Count:   404
Sum:     5495
Average: 13

# cat nginx.cmpnum.decimal | sort -V | uniq -c | sort -nr
    128 13
     56 3
     49 2
     24 46
     21 9
     17 5
     17 1
     15 4
     11 7
     11 25
     10 26
      8 29
      6 8
      6 45
      5 36
      4 35
      3 30
      3 0
      2 83
      2 111
      1 82
      1 6
      1 28
      1 24
      1 10
# count|number of valid targets
```

While the most common, and also the mean value is 13 functions, some pointer can reach up to 111 functions (only two instances though). There are 24 instances of range checks which cover 46 functions though.

Clang CFI Analysis

To reverse engineer the CFI implementation of Clang, I created several example programs and analyzed them. They are on my github.

Note: In GDB/ASM source, reversing comments are indicated by "#". In C source code by "//".

I created and analyzed several programs, to analyze various aspects of the CFI implementation:

- Funcptr2: stack based buffer overflow into a function pointer (which has only one target)
- Funcptr3: Array of function pointers, with out of bound dereferencing
- Funcptr4: A function pointer which can have 5 targets
- Funcptr5: Two function pointers, mixing 3 of 5 possible target functions
- Funcptr7: Two function pointers, with different function signature (void vs. int)

Note that while we enable all CFI functions with "-fsanitize=cfi", we focus on icall-protection with "-fsanitize=cfi-icall", which protects indirect calls.

Funcptr2 - BoF into Pointer

A simple stack based buffer overflow into a function pointer, which gets called later.

Lets get familiar with the source:

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


void func(void) {
        printf("Yay\n");
}

void bof(char *a) {
        void (*f)(void) = &func;  // This pointer can be overwritten
        char buffer[8];

        strcpy(buffer, a);
        (*f)();
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
        printf("A: %s\n", argv[1]);
        bof(argv[1]);

        return 0;
}
```

Lets compile it without CFI and have a look. With this, we are able to spot the changes to the code CFI makes.

```
(gdb) disas bof
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
   0x0000000000401170 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000401171 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000401174 <+4>:     sub    $0x20,%rsp
   0x0000000000401178 <+8>:     lea    -0x18(%rbp),%rax
   0x000000000040117c <+12>:    mov    %rdi,-0x8(%rbp)
   0x0000000000401180 <+16>:    movabs $0x401140,%rdi
   0x000000000040118a <+26>:    mov    %rdi,-0x10(%rbp)
   0x000000000040118e <+30>:    mov    -0x8(%rbp),%rsi
   0x0000000000401192 <+34>:    mov    %rax,%rdi
   0x0000000000401195 <+37>:    callq  0x401030 <strcpy@plt>

   0x000000000040119a <+42>:    mov    %rax,-0x20(%rbp)
   0x000000000040119e <+46>:    callq  *-0x10(%rbp)

   0x00000000004011a1 <+49>:    add    $0x20,%rsp
   0x00000000004011a5 <+53>:    pop    %rbp
   0x00000000004011a6 <+54>:    retq
End of assembler dump.
```

And now lets compile it with CFI, and analyze the code. I stopped execution on bof+61:

```
$ clang funcptr2.c -fsanitize=cfi -flto -fvisibility=hidden -o funcptr2 && ./funcptr2

(gdb) r AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
(gdb) disas bof
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
   0x0000000000401160 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000401161 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000401164 <+4>:     sub    $0x20,%rsp
   0x0000000000401168 <+8>:     lea    -0x18(%rbp),%rax
   0x000000000040116c <+12>:    mov    %rdi,-0x10(%rbp)
   0x0000000000401170 <+16>:    movabs $0x401200,%rcx
   0x000000000040117a <+26>:    mov    %rcx,-0x8(%rbp)
   0x000000000040117e <+30>:    mov    -0x10(%rbp),%rsi
   0x0000000000401182 <+34>:    mov    %rax,%rdi
   0x0000000000401185 <+37>:    callq  0x401030 <strcpy@plt>

   # check if destination addr is 0x401200
   0x000000000040118a <+42>:    mov    -0x8(%rbp),%rax
   0x000000000040118e <+46>:    movabs $0x401200,%rcx
   0x0000000000401198 <+56>:    cmp    %rcx,%rax
   0x000000000040119b <+59>:    je     0x40119f <bof+63>
=> 0x000000000040119d <+61>:    ud2
   0x000000000040119f <+63>:    callq  *%rax

   0x00000000004011a1 <+65>:    add    $0x20,%rsp
   0x00000000004011a5 <+69>:    pop    %rbp
   0x00000000004011a6 <+70>:    retq
End of assembler dump.

(gdb) i r
rax            0x4141414141414141  4702111234474983745    # this
rbx            0x0                 0
rcx            0x401200            4198912               # this
rdx            0x41                65
rsi            0x7fffffffe800      140737488349184
rdi            0x7fffffffe490      140737488348304
rbp            0x7fffffffe490      0x7fffffffe490
rsp            0x7fffffffe470      0x7fffffffe470
r8             0x0                 0
r9             0xffffffff          4294967295
r10            0x3                 3
r11            0x7ffff7f80a60      140737353615968
r12            0x401050            4198480
r13            0x7fffffffe590      140737488348560
r14            0x0                 0
r15            0x0                 0
rip            0x40119d            0x40119d <bof+61>
eflags         0x10206             [ PF IF RF ]
cs             0x33                51
ss             0x2b                43
ds             0x0                 0
es             0x0                 0
fs             0x0                 0
gs             0x0                 0

(gdb) disas 0x401200
Dump of assembler code for function func:
   0x0000000000401200 <+0>:     jmpq   0x401140 <func.cfi>
   0x0000000000401205 <+5>:     int3
   0x0000000000401206 <+6>:     int3
   0x0000000000401207 <+7>:     int3

(gdb) disas 0x401140
Dump of assembler code for function func.cfi:
   0x0000000000401140 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000401141 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000401144 <+4>:     movabs $0x402004,%rdi
   0x000000000040114e <+14>:    mov    $0x0,%al
   0x0000000000401150 <+16>:    callq  0x401040 <printf@plt>
```

```
   0x0000000000401155 <+21>:    pop    %rbp
   0x0000000000401156 <+22>:    retq
End of assembler dump.
```

The CFI code at bof+42 checks if the destination address of the function pointer *void (*f)(void)* is 0x401200. The code at 0x401200 is just a call to a stub, which will then call the real *void func1(void).*

Relevant code logic walkthrough:

ASM	valid ("BBBB")	invalid ("AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA")
mov -0x8(%rbp),%rax	rax = 0x401200	rax = 0x4141414141414141
movabs $0x401200,%rcx	rcx = 0x401200	rcx = 0x401200
cmp %rcx,%rax	rcx = rax? Yes	rcx = rax? No

Funcptr3 - Function Pointer Array Out Of Bounds

We have an array of function pointers, indexed by a command line argument. We can try to access a function pointer at an index which is greater than array size (e.g. 2). There will be "random" data at this location for now, but this is not relevant for the reversing effort.

Source:

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

void func1(void) {
        printf("Yay1\n");
}

void func2(void) {
        printf("Yay2\n");
}

void bof(int idx) {
        void (*fa[2])(void);
        void (*f)(void);
        char buffer[8];

        fa[0] = &func1;
        fa[1] = &func2;

        f = fa[idx];  // idx can be >= 2, but array has only 2 elements

        (*f)();
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
        printf("A: %s\n", argv[1]);
        bof(atoi(argv[1]));

        return 0;
}
```

Without CFI:

```
(gdb) disas bof
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
   0x00000000004011a0 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x00000000004011a1 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x00000000004011a4 <+4>:     sub    $0x30,%rsp

   # populate array
   0x00000000004011a8 <+8>:     mov    %edi,-0x4(%rbp)
   0x00000000004011ab <+11>:    movabs $0x401140,%rax
   0x00000000004011b5 <+21>:    mov    %rax,-0x20(%rbp)         # rbp-0x20 = 0x401140 -> fa[0] = &func1;
   0x00000000004011b9 <+25>:    movabs $0x401170,%rax
   0x00000000004011c3 <+35>:    mov    %rax,-0x18(%rbp)         # rbp-0x18 = 0x401170 -> fa[1] = &func2;

   # load pointer to call from array
   0x00000000004011c7 <+39>:    movslq -0x4(%rbp),%rax           # argument in rax (e.g. int 0, 1, 2..) (via
arg, ebp-0x4, 32 bit)
   0x00000000004011cb <+43>:    mov    -0x20(%rbp,%rax,8),%rax   # load "rbp-0x20 + (rax * 8)" to rax =
destination addr
   0x00000000004011d0 <+48>:    mov    %rax,-0x28(%rbp)          # mov destination addr to stack rbp-0x28
   0x00000000004011d4 <+52>:    callq  *-0x28(%rbp)              # call destination addr on stack rbp-0x28

# rax:       0x1
# (gdb) x/1xg $rbp-0x20
# 0x7fffffffe470: 0x0000000000401140
#
# Memory layout of array: two 64 bit pointers
# 0x7fffffffe470: 0x00401140      0x00000000      0x00401170      0x00000000
#                 func1                           func2

   0x00000000004011d7 <+55>:    add    $0x30,%rsp
   0x00000000004011db <+59>:    pop    %rbp
   0x00000000004011dc <+60>:    retq
End of assembler dump.
(gdb)
```

With CFI:

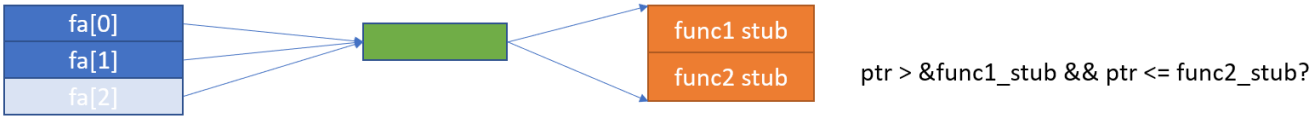
```
(gdb) disas bof
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
   0x0000000000401180 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000401181 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000401184 <+4>:     sub    $0x30,%rsp

   # load ptr
   0x0000000000401188 <+8>:     mov    %edi,-0x4(%rbp)
   0x000000000040118b <+11>:    movabs $0x401240,%rax
   0x0000000000401195 <+21>:    mov    %rax,-0x20(%rbp)
   0x0000000000401199 <+25>:    movabs $0x401248,%rax
   0x00000000004011a3 <+35>:    mov    %rax,-0x18(%rbp)
   0x00000000004011a7 <+39>:    movslq -0x4(%rbp),%rax
   0x00000000004011ab <+43>:    mov    -0x20(%rbp,%rax,8),%rax
   0x00000000004011b0 <+48>:    mov    %rax,-0x10(%rbp)  # store pointer to func.cfi stub in $rbp-0x10

# (gdb) x/1x $rbp-0x10
# 0x7fffffffe490: 0x00401248

#   0x0000000000401240 <+0>:     jmpq   0x401140 <func1.cfi>
#   0x0000000000401245 <+5>:     int3
#   0x0000000000401246 <+6>:     int3
#   0x0000000000401247 <+7>:     int3
#   0x0000000000401248 <+0>:     jmpq   0x401160 <func2.cfi>
#   0x000000000040124d <+5>:     int3
#   0x000000000040124e <+6>:     int3
#   0x000000000040124f <+7>:     int3

   # CFI
   # Load base pointer of array, and destination pointer
   0x00000000004011b4 <+52>:    mov    -0x10(%rbp),%rax     # rax = 0x401248 (func2.cfi)
   0x00000000004011b8 <+56>:    movabs $0x401240,%rcx       # rcx = 0x401240 (func1.cfi)
   0x00000000004011c2 <+66>:    mov    %rax,%rdx            # rdx = 0x401248 (func2.cfi)
   0x00000000004011c5 <+69>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx            # rdx = rdx - rcx   // rdx = 8 -> distance

   # check if distance is valid (less than 1)
   0x00000000004011c8 <+72>:    mov    %rdx,%rcx            # rcx = rdx         // rdx = 8
   0x00000000004011cb <+75>:    shr    $0x3,%rcx            # rcx >> 3          // rcx = 1
   0x00000000004011cf <+79>:    shl    $0x3d,%rdx           # rdx << 0x3d       // rdx = 0
   0x00000000004011d3 <+83>:    or     %rdx,%rcx            # rcx = rcx OR rdx  // rcx = 1
   0x00000000004011d6 <+86>:    cmp    $0x1,%rcx            # rcx <= 1?
   0x00000000004011da <+90>:    jbe    0x4011de <bof+94>
   0x00000000004011dc <+92>:    ud2                         # rcx > 1!
   0x00000000004011de <+94>:    callq  *%rax                # rcx <= 1, call ptr in rax

   0x00000000004011e0 <+96>:    add    $0x30,%rsp
   0x00000000004011e4 <+100>:   pop    %rbp
   0x00000000004011e5 <+101>:   retq
End of assembler dump.
```

Relevant code logic walkthrough:

ASM	valid (1)	invalid (2)
mov -0x10(%rbp),%rax	rax = 0x401248	rax = 0
movabs $0x401240,%rcx	rcx = 0x401240	rcx = 0x401240
mov %rax,%rdx	rdx = 0x401248	rdx = 0
sub %rcx,%rdx	rdx = 8	rdx = 0xffffffffffbfedc0
mov %rdx,%rcx	rcx = 8	rcx = 0xffffffffffbfedc0
shr $0x3,%rcx	rcx = 1	rcx = 0x1fffffffff7fdb8
shl $0x3d,%rdx	rdx = 0	rdx = 0

or %rdx,%rcx	rcx = 1	rcx = 0x1fffffffff7fdb8

Checks if addresses is not more than 1 element away from base of array (array bound check)



Optimization

With CFI and -O2, lets see if the code is equivalent, or if we can spot implementation mistakes.

```
(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x0000000000401170 <+0>:     push   %rbx
   0x0000000000401171 <+1>:     sub    $0x10,%rsp
   0x0000000000401175 <+5>:     mov    %rsi,%rbx
   0x0000000000401178 <+8>:     mov    0x8(%rsi),%rsi
   0x000000000040117c <+12>:    mov    $0x40200e,%edi
   0x0000000000401181 <+17>:    xor    %eax,%eax
   0x0000000000401183 <+19>:    callq  0x401040 <printf@plt>
   0x0000000000401188 <+24>:    mov    0x8(%rbx),%rdi
   0x000000000040118c <+28>:    xor    %esi,%esi
   0x000000000040118e <+30>:    mov    $0xa,%edx
   0x0000000000401193 <+35>:    callq  0x401050 <strtol@plt>
   0x0000000000401198 <+40>:    mov    $0x4011e8,%ecx
   0x000000000040119d <+45>:    movq   %rcx,%xmm0
   0x00000000004011a2 <+50>:    mov    $0x4011e0,%ecx
   0x00000000004011a7 <+55>:    movq   %rcx,%xmm1
   0x00000000004011ac <+60>:    punpcklqdq %xmm0,%xmm1
   0x00000000004011b0 <+64>:    movdqa %xmm1,(%rsp)
   0x00000000004011b5 <+69>:    cltq

   # CFI
   0x00000000004011b7 <+71>:    mov    (%rsp,%rax,8),%rax   # load ptr into rax
   0x00000000004011bb <+75>:    mov    $0x4011e0,%ecx       # base
   0x00000000004011c0 <+80>:    mov    %rax,%rdx
   0x00000000004011c3 <+83>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx
   0x00000000004011c6 <+86>:    rol    $0x3d,%rdx
   0x00000000004011ca <+90>:    cmp    $0x2,%rdx            # compare length here?
   0x00000000004011ce <+94>:    jae    0x4011da <main+106>
   0x00000000004011d0 <+96>:    callq  *%rax

   0x00000000004011d2 <+98>:    xor    %eax,%eax
   0x00000000004011d4 <+100>:   add    $0x10,%rsp
   0x00000000004011d8 <+104>:   pop    %rbx
   0x00000000004011d9 <+105>:   retq
   0x00000000004011da <+106>:   ud2
```

Relevant code logic walkthrough:

	valid (1)	invalid (2)
mov (%rsp,%rax,8),%rax	rax = 0x4011e8 (func2.cfi)	rax = 0
mov $0x4011e0,%ecx	ecx = 0x4011e0	ecx = 0x4011e0
mov %rax,%rdx	rdx = 0x4011e8	rdx = 0
sub %rcx,%rdx	rdx = 8	rdx = 0xffffffffffbfee20
rol $0x3d,%rdx	rdx = 1	rdx = 0x1fffffffff7fdc4
cmp $0x2,%rdx	rdx >= 2? No	rdx >= 2? Yes

The code is basically equivalent to the nonoptimized version.

Funcptr 4 - Many call targets

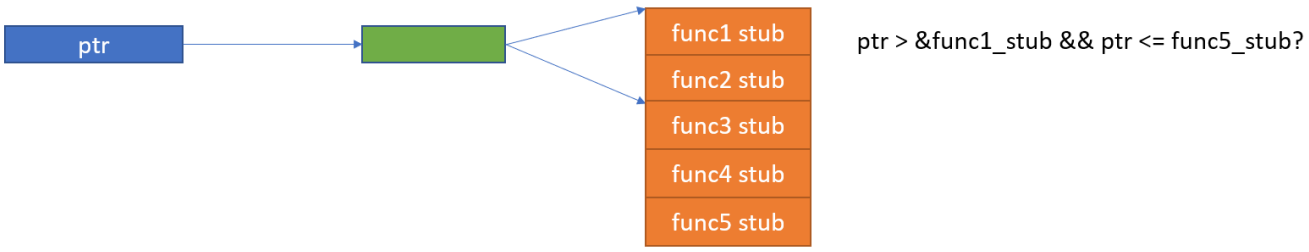
Create code where a function pointer can have 5 different call targets.

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

void func1(void) {
        printf("Yay1\n");
}
void func2(void) {
        printf("Yay2\n");
}
void func3(void) {
        printf("Yay4\n");
}
void func4(void) {
        printf("Yay4\n");
}
void func5(void) {
        printf("Yay5\n");
}

void (*f)(void);

void bof(char *a) {
        char buffer[8];

        strcpy(buffer, a); // Note: No relevant buffer overflow here, just an artefact
        (*f)();
}

void init(int x) {
        switch(x) {
                case 1: f = &func1;
                        break;
                case 2: f = &func2;
                        break;
                case 3: f = &func3;
                        break;
                case 4: f = &func4;
                        break;
                case 5: f = &func5;
                        break;
                default: f = NULL;
        }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
        if (argc != 3) {
                printf("Usage: %s <integer> <string>", argv[0]);
                return 1;
        }

        printf("A: %s\n", argv[2]);
        init(atoi(argv[1]));
        bof(argv[2]);

        return 0;
}
```

Analysis of the CFI:

```
(gdb) r 3 asdf
...
(gdb) disas bof
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
   0x00000000004011f0 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x00000000004011f1 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x00000000004011f4 <+4>:     sub    $0x10,%rsp
   0x00000000004011f8 <+8>:     lea    -0x10(%rbp),%rax
   0x00000000004011fc <+12>:    mov    %rdi,-0x8(%rbp)
   0x0000000000401200 <+16>:    mov    -0x8(%rbp),%rsi
   0x0000000000401204 <+20>:    mov    %rax,%rdi
   0x0000000000401207 <+23>:    callq  0x401030 <strcpy@plt>

   # CFI check
   0x000000000040120c <+28>:    mov    0x404048,%rax   # rax = *0x404048 = 0x401380 (global f = &func3)
   0x0000000000401214 <+36>:    movabs $0x401370,%rcx  # rcx = 0x401370 (base, &func1)
   0x000000000040121e <+46>:    mov    %rax,%rdx       # rdx = 0x401380 (function pointer in global f)
   0x0000000000401221 <+49>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx       # rdx = rdx - rcx
   0x0000000000401224 <+52>:    mov    %rdx,%rcx       # rcx = rdx
   0x0000000000401227 <+55>:    shr    $0x3,%rcx
   0x000000000040122b <+59>:    shl    $0x3d,%rdx
   0x000000000040122f <+63>:    or     %rdx,%rcx
   0x0000000000401232 <+66>:    cmp    $0x4,%rcx       # array of size 5, max element 4
   0x0000000000401236 <+70>:    jbe    0x40123a <bof+74>
   0x0000000000401238 <+72>:    ud2
   0x000000000040123a <+74>:    callq  *%rax

   0x000000000040123c <+76>:    add    $0x10,%rsp
   0x0000000000401240 <+80>:    pop    %rbp
   0x0000000000401241 <+81>:    retq
End of assembler dump.

(gdb) x/1xg 0x404048
0x404048 <f>:   0x0000000000401380
```

Basically, checks if function pointer is between some valid memory addresses (between &func1 and &func5)



Funcptr 5 - Intermixed call targets

Create code where a function pointer can have 3 out of 5 functions as targets, and another one which can have the other 2 functions as targets, and also one which is callable by the first function pointer.

Relevant code:

```
void (*fa)(void);
void (*fb)(void);

void bof(char *a) {
        char buffer[8];

        strcpy(buffer, a);
        (*fa)();
        (*fb)();
}

void init(int x, int y) {
        switch(x) {
                case 1: fa = &func1;
                        break;
                case 2: fa = &func3;
                        break;
                case 3: fa = &func5;
                        break;
                default: fa = NULL;
        }
        switch(y) {
                case 1: fb = &func2;
                        break;
                case 2: fb = &func4;
                        break;
                case 3: fb = &func5;
                        break;
                default: fb = NULL;
        }
}
```

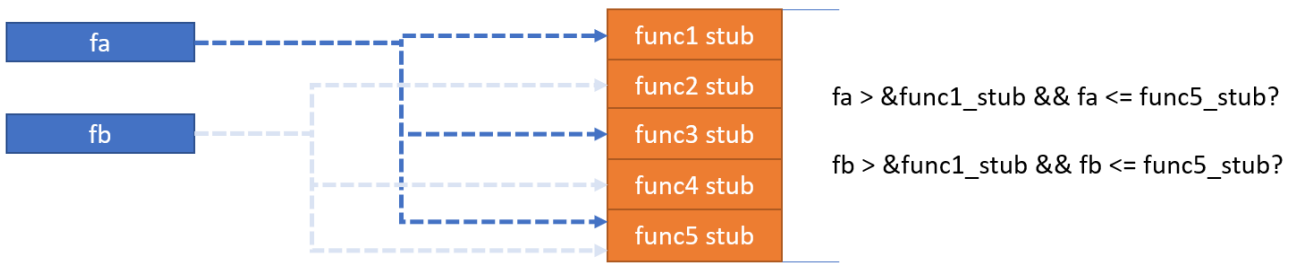
Note:

- *fa* can point to func1, func3, func5
- *fb* can point to func2, func4, func5

```
(gdb) disas bof
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
   0x00000000004011f0 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x00000000004011f1 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x00000000004011f4 <+4>:     sub    $0x10,%rsp
   0x00000000004011f8 <+8>:     lea    -0x10(%rbp),%rax
   0x00000000004011fc <+12>:    mov    %rdi,-0x8(%rbp)
   0x0000000000401200 <+16>:    mov    -0x8(%rbp),%rsi
   0x0000000000401204 <+20>:    mov    %rax,%rdi
   0x0000000000401207 <+23>:    callq  0x401030 <strcpy@plt>

   # CFI for fa
   0x000000000040120c <+28>:    mov    0x404048,%rax
   0x0000000000401214 <+36>:    movabs $0x401400,%rcx   # &func1
   0x000000000040121e <+46>:    mov    %rax,%rdx
   0x0000000000401221 <+49>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx
   0x0000000000401224 <+52>:    mov    %rdx,%rcx
   0x0000000000401227 <+55>:    shr    $0x3,%rcx
   0x000000000040122b <+59>:    shl    $0x3d,%rdx
   0x000000000040122f <+63>:    or     %rdx,%rcx
   0x0000000000401232 <+66>:    cmp    $0x4,%rcx         # 4+1=5 elements
   0x0000000000401236 <+70>:    jbe    0x40123a <bof+74>
   0x0000000000401238 <+72>:    ud2
   0x000000000040123a <+74>:    callq  *%rax

   # CFI for fb
   0x000000000040123c <+76>:    mov    0x404050,%rax
   0x0000000000401244 <+84>:    movabs $0x401400,%rcx   # &func1
   0x000000000040124e <+94>:    mov    %rax,%rdx
   0x0000000000401251 <+97>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx
   0x0000000000401254 <+100>:   mov    %rdx,%rcx
   0x0000000000401257 <+103>:   shr    $0x3,%rcx
   0x000000000040125b <+107>:   shl    $0x3d,%rdx
   0x000000000040125f <+111>:   or     %rdx,%rcx
   0x0000000000401262 <+114>:   cmp    $0x4,%rcx         # 4+1=5 elements
   0x0000000000401266 <+118>:   jbe    0x40126a <bof+122>
   0x0000000000401268 <+120>:   ud2
   0x000000000040126a <+122>:   callq  *%rax

   0x000000000040126c <+124>:   add    $0x10,%rsp
   0x0000000000401270 <+128>:   pop    %rbp
   0x0000000000401271 <+129>:   retq
End of assembler dump.

(gdb) print &func1
$1 = (<text variable, no debug info> *) 0x401400 <func1>
```

CFI restricts *fa* and *fb* to all 5 functions (func1, func2, func3, func4, func5). Even though they only point to a subset of it (coarse grained CFI).

Square dot lines indicate call targets:



Note that the range check is quite broad. Changing fb to only calls either func2 or func3 in the code (and no call to func4), whe get the following:

```
        switch(y) {
                case 1: fb = &func2;
                        break;
                case 2: fb = &func3;
                        break;
                default: fb = NULL;
        }
```

```
0x00000000004011ec <+28>:    mov    0x404048,%rax
  0x00000000004011f4 <+36>:    movabs $0x4013c0,%rcx    # func1
  0x00000000004011fe <+46>:    mov    %rax,%rdx
  0x0000000000401201 <+49>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx
  0x0000000000401204 <+52>:    mov    %rdx,%rcx
  0x0000000000401207 <+55>:    shr    $0x3,%rcx
  0x000000000040120b <+59>:    shl    $0x3d,%rdx        # changed from 4+1 to 3+1 elements
  0x000000000040120f <+63>:    or     %rdx,%rcx
  0x0000000000401212 <+66>:    cmp    $0x3,%rcx
  0x0000000000401216 <+70>:    jbe    0x40121a <bof+74>
  0x0000000000401218 <+72>:    ud2
  0x000000000040121a <+74>:    callq  *%rax
  0x000000000040121c <+76>:    mov    0x404050,%rax
  0x0000000000401224 <+84>:    movabs $0x4013c0,%rcx    # same base, func1!
  0x000000000040122e <+94>:    mov    %rax,%rdx
  0x0000000000401231 <+97>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx
  0x0000000000401234 <+100>:   mov    %rdx,%rcx
  0x0000000000401237 <+103>:   shr    $0x3,%rcx
  0x000000000040123b <+107>:   shl    $0x3d,%rdx
  0x000000000040123f <+111>:   or     %rdx,%rcx
  0x0000000000401242 <+114>:   cmp    $0x3,%rcx      # changed from 4+1 to 3+1 elements
  0x0000000000401246 <+118>:   jbe    0x40124a <bof+122>
  0x0000000000401248 <+120>:   ud2
  0x000000000040124a <+122>:   callq  *%rax
```

The check got a bit more restrictive, but just because the amount of functions was reduced by one (no call to func4).

Funcptr7 - Function Signature Bucketing

It appears that the range checks always cover all functions. I assume it is only for the functions with the same function signature (return value, argument count and type). Lets have a look.

```
void func_v1(void) {
        printf("Yay v1\n");
}
void func_v2(void) {
        printf("Yay v2\n");
}
void func_v3(void) {
        printf("Yay v4\n");
}
void func_i1(int a) {  // int argument
        printf("Yay i1 %i\n", a);
}
void func_i2(int a) {  // int argument
        printf("Yay i2 %i\n", a);
}

void (*fa)(void);
void (*fb)(int); // int argument

void bof(void) {
        (*fa)();
        (*fb)(2);
}

void init(int x, int y) {
        switch(x) {
                case 1: fa = &func_v1;
                        break;
                case 2: fa = &func_v2;
                        break;
                case 3: fa = &func_v3;
                        break;
                default: fa = NULL;
        }
        switch(y) {
                case 1: fb = &func_i1;
                        break;
                case 2: fb = &func_i2;
                        break;
                default: fb = NULL;
        }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
        if (argc != 3) {
                printf("Usage: %s <integer> <integer>", argv[0]);
                return 1;
        }

        init(atoi(argv[1]), atoi(argv[2]));
        bof();

        return 0;
}
```

Lets have a look at the CFI check:

```
(gdb) disas bof
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
   0x0000000000401200 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000401201 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp

   # CFI for fa (void)
   0x0000000000401204 <+4>:     mov    0x404040,%rax
   0x000000000040120c <+12>:    movabs $0x4013b0,%rcx    # &func_v1
   0x0000000000401216 <+22>:    mov    %rax,%rdx
   0x0000000000401219 <+25>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx
   0x000000000040121c <+28>:    mov    %rdx,%rcx
   0x000000000040121f <+31>:    shr    $0x3,%rcx         # 3 functions
   0x0000000000401223 <+35>:    shl    $0x3d,%rdx
   0x0000000000401227 <+39>:    or     %rdx,%rcx
   0x000000000040122a <+42>:    cmp    $0x2,%rcx
   0x000000000040122e <+46>:    jbe    0x401232 <bof+50>
   0x0000000000401230 <+48>:    ud2
   0x0000000000401232 <+50>:    callq  *%rax

   # CFI for fb (int)
   0x0000000000401234 <+52>:    mov    0x404048,%rax
   0x000000000040123c <+60>:    movabs $0x4013d0,%rcx     # &func_i1
   0x0000000000401246 <+70>:    mov    %rax,%rdx
   0x0000000000401249 <+73>:    sub    %rcx,%rdx
   0x000000000040124c <+76>:    mov    %rdx,%rcx
   0x000000000040124f <+79>:    shr    $0x3,%rcx
   0x0000000000401253 <+83>:    shl    $0x3d,%rdx
   0x0000000000401257 <+87>:    or     %rdx,%rcx
   0x000000000040125a <+90>:    cmp    $0x1,%rcx
   0x000000000040125e <+94>:    jbe    0x401262 <bof+98>
   0x0000000000401260 <+96>:    ud2
   0x0000000000401262 <+98>:    mov    $0x2,%edi         # 2 functions
   0x0000000000401267 <+103>:   callq  *%rax

   0x0000000000401269 <+105>:   pop    %rbp
   0x000000000040126a <+106>:   retq
End of assembler dump.


(gdb) disas 0x4013b0
Dump of assembler code for function func_v1:
   0x00000000004013b0 <+0>:     jmpq   0x401140 <func_v1.cfi>
   0x00000000004013b5 <+5>:     int3
   0x00000000004013b6 <+6>:     int3
   0x00000000004013b7 <+7>:     int3
   0x00000000004013b8 <+0>:     jmpq   0x401160 <func_v2.cfi>
   0x00000000004013bd <+5>:     int3
   0x00000000004013be <+6>:     int3
   0x00000000004013bf <+7>:     int3
   0x00000000004013c0 <+0>:     jmpq   0x401180 <func_v3.cfi>
   0x00000000004013c5 <+5>:     int3
   0x00000000004013c6 <+6>:     int3
   0x00000000004013c7 <+7>:     int3
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) disas 0x4013d0
Dump of assembler code for function func_i1:
   0x00000000004013d0 <+0>:     jmpq   0x4011a0 <func_i1.cfi>
   0x00000000004013d5 <+5>:     int3
   0x00000000004013d6 <+6>:     int3
   0x00000000004013d7 <+7>:     int3
   0x00000000004013d8 <+0>:     jmpq   0x4011d0 <func_i2.cfi>
   0x00000000004013dd <+5>:     int3
   0x00000000004013de <+6>:     int3
   0x00000000004013df <+7>:     int3
End of assembler dump.
```

The conclusion is, that Clang CFI checks if the destination function pointer belongs to a function with the same function signature. All functions with the same signature are valid targets.

Safestack

retbof.c

Source:

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

void bof(char *a) {
        char buf[8];

        strcpy(buf, a);
        printf("buf: %s\n", buf);
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
        bof(argv[1]);

        return 0;
}
```

Without SafeStack:

```
root@ubuntu-1804:~/cfi# clang retbof.c -o retbof-plain && ./retbof-plain AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
buf: AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
Segmentation fault
```

With SafeStack:

```
root@ubuntu-1804:~/cfi# clang retbof.c -fsanitize=safe-stack -o retbof && ./retbof
AAAA
buf: AAAA
root@ubuntu-1804:~/cfi# clang retbof.c -fsanitize=safe-stack -o retbof && ./retbof
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
buf: AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
root@ubuntu-1804:~/cfi#
```

There is no crash, even though it appears that the complete buffer has been written to the stack. But it appears that the saved instruction pointer was not overwritten.

Assembly source, without SafeStack:

```
(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x0000000000401190 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000401191 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000401194 <+4>:     sub    $0x10,%rsp
   0x0000000000401198 <+8>:     movl   $0x0,-0x4(%rbp)
   0x000000000040119f <+15>:    mov    %edi,-0x8(%rbp)
   0x00000000004011a2 <+18>:    mov    %rsi,-0x10(%rbp)
   0x00000000004011a6 <+22>:    mov    -0x10(%rbp),%rsi
   0x00000000004011aa <+26>:    mov    0x8(%rsi),%rdi
   0x00000000004011ae <+30>:    callq  0x401140 <bof>
   0x00000000004011b3 <+35>:    xor    %eax,%eax
   0x00000000004011b5 <+37>:    add    $0x10,%rsp
   0x00000000004011b9 <+41>:    pop    %rbp
   0x00000000004011ba <+42>:    retq
End of assembler dump.

(gdb) disas bof
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
   0x0000000000401140 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000401141 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000401144 <+4>:     sub    $0x30,%rsp

   0x0000000000401148 <+8>:     lea    -0x10(%rbp),%rax
   0x000000000040114c <+12>:    mov    %rdi,-0x8(%rbp)
   0x0000000000401150 <+16>:    mov    -0x8(%rbp),%rsi         # rsi = source (char *a)
   0x0000000000401154 <+20>:    mov    %rax,%rdi               # rdi = destination (stack)
   0x0000000000401157 <+23>:    mov    %rax,-0x18(%rbp)
=> 0x000000000040115b <+27>:    callq  0x401030 <strcpy@plt>

   0x0000000000401160 <+32>:    movabs $0x402004,%rdi
   0x000000000040116a <+42>:    mov    -0x18(%rbp),%rsi
   0x000000000040116e <+46>:    mov    %rax,-0x20(%rbp)
   0x0000000000401172 <+50>:    mov    $0x0,%al
   0x0000000000401174 <+52>:    callq  0x401040 <printf@plt>

   0x0000000000401179 <+57>:    mov    %eax,-0x24(%rbp)
   0x000000000040117c <+60>:    add    $0x30,%rsp
   0x0000000000401180 <+64>:    pop    %rbp
   0x0000000000401181 <+65>:    retq
End of assembler dump.

(gdb) i r rdi rsi
rdi            0x7fffffffe470      140737488348272
rsi            0x7fffffffe7e6      140737488349158
(gdb) x/1s $rsi
0x7fffffffe7e6: "AAAA"
(gdb) x/1xg $rbp-0x8
0x7fffffffe478: 0x00007fffffffe7e6
(gdb) x/1s 0x00007fffffffe7e6
0x7fffffffe7e6: "AAAA"
```

Assembly source, with SafeStack:

```
# main() with safestack is identical to main() without safestack.
# No changes in caller required
(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x0000000000040faa0 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000040faa1 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000040faa4 <+4>:     sub    $0x10,%rsp
   0x0000000000040faa8 <+8>:     movl   $0x0,-0x4(%rbp)
   0x0000000000040faaf <+15>:    mov    %edi,-0x8(%rbp)
   0x0000000000040fab2 <+18>:    mov    %rsi,-0x10(%rbp)
   0x0000000000040fab6 <+22>:    mov    -0x10(%rbp),%rsi
   0x0000000000040faba <+26>:    mov    0x8(%rsi),%rdi
   0x0000000000040fabe <+30>:    callq  0x40fa20 <bof>
   0x0000000000040fac3 <+35>:    xor    %eax,%eax
   0x0000000000040fac5 <+37>:    add    $0x10,%rsp
   0x0000000000040fac9 <+41>:    pop    %rbp
   0x0000000000040faca <+42>:    retq

(gdb) disas
Dump of assembler code for function bof:
# standard prologue
   0x0000000000040fa20 <+0>:     push   %rbp
   0x0000000000040fa21 <+1>:     mov    %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000040fa24 <+4>:     sub    $0x30,%rsp

# safestack: prologue
# get value from fs segment, decrement by 0x10, and store it again
   0x0000000000040fa28 <+8>:     mov    0x95b1(%rip),%rax           # rax = -8 = 0xfffffffffffffff8
   0x0000000000040fa2f <+15>:    mov    %fs:(%rax),%rcx             # rcx = 0x7ffff7c1a000 = *fs:rax
   0x0000000000040fa33 <+19>:    mov    %rcx,%rdx                   # rdx = 0x7ffff7c1a000
   0x0000000000040fa36 <+22>:    add    $0xfffffffffffffff0,%rdx    # rdx = 0x7ffff7c19ff0    // rdx -= 0x10
   0x0000000000040fa3a <+26>:    mov    %rdx,%fs:(%rax)             # fs:rax = 0x7ffff7c19ff0
# rcx is now base pointer to data_stack

# strcpy() part
   0x0000000000040fa3e <+30>:    mov    %rdi,-0x8(%rbp)             # rdi is argument of this function, char *a
   0x0000000000040fa42 <+34>:    mov    %rcx,%rdx                   # rdx = rcx               // rdx =
&data_stack
   0x0000000000040fa45 <+37>:    add    $0xfffffffffffffff8,%rdx    # rdx -= 8                // rdx -= 8
   0x0000000000040fa49 <+41>:    mov    -0x8(%rbp),%rsi             # rsi = source            // argument argv[1]
   0x0000000000040fa4d <+45>:    mov    %rdx,%rdi                   # rdi = rdx = destination // &data_stack-8
   0x0000000000040fa50 <+48>:    mov    %rcx,-0x10(%rbp)
   0x0000000000040fa54 <+52>:    mov    %rax,-0x18(%rbp)
   0x0000000000040fa58 <+56>:    mov    %rdx,-0x20(%rbp)
   0x0000000000040fa5c <+60>:    callq  0x401040 <strcpy@plt>       # rdi = destination = 0x7ffff7c19ff8

# printf() part
   0x0000000000040fa61 <+65>:    mov    $0x4142e0,%r8d
   0x0000000000040fa67 <+71>:    mov    %r8d,%edi
   0x0000000000040fa6a <+74>:    xor    %r8d,%r8d
   0x0000000000040fa6d <+77>:    mov    %r8b,%r9b
   0x0000000000040fa70 <+80>:    mov    -0x20(%rbp),%rsi
   0x0000000000040fa74 <+84>:    mov    %rax,-0x28(%rbp)
   0x0000000000040fa78 <+88>:    mov    %r9b,%al
   0x0000000000040fa7b <+91>:    callq  0x401050 <printf@plt>

# safestack: epilogue
   0x0000000000040fa80 <+96>:    mov    -0x18(%rbp),%rcx   # rcx = -8
   0x0000000000040fa84 <+100>:   mov    -0x10(%rbp),%rdx   # rdx = 0x7ffff7c1a000
   0x0000000000040fa88 <+104>:   mov    %rdx,%fs:(%rcx)    # fs:rcx = 0x7ffff7c1a000

# standard return value
   0x0000000000040fa8c <+108>:   mov    %eax,-0x2c(%rbp)   # eax = 0xa == 10

# standard epilogue
   0x0000000000040fa8f <+111>:   add    $0x30,%rsp
   0x0000000000040fa93 <+115>:   pop    %rbp
   0x0000000000040fa94 <+116>:   retq                       # take return address from stack, eip = *rsp
End of assembler dump.
```

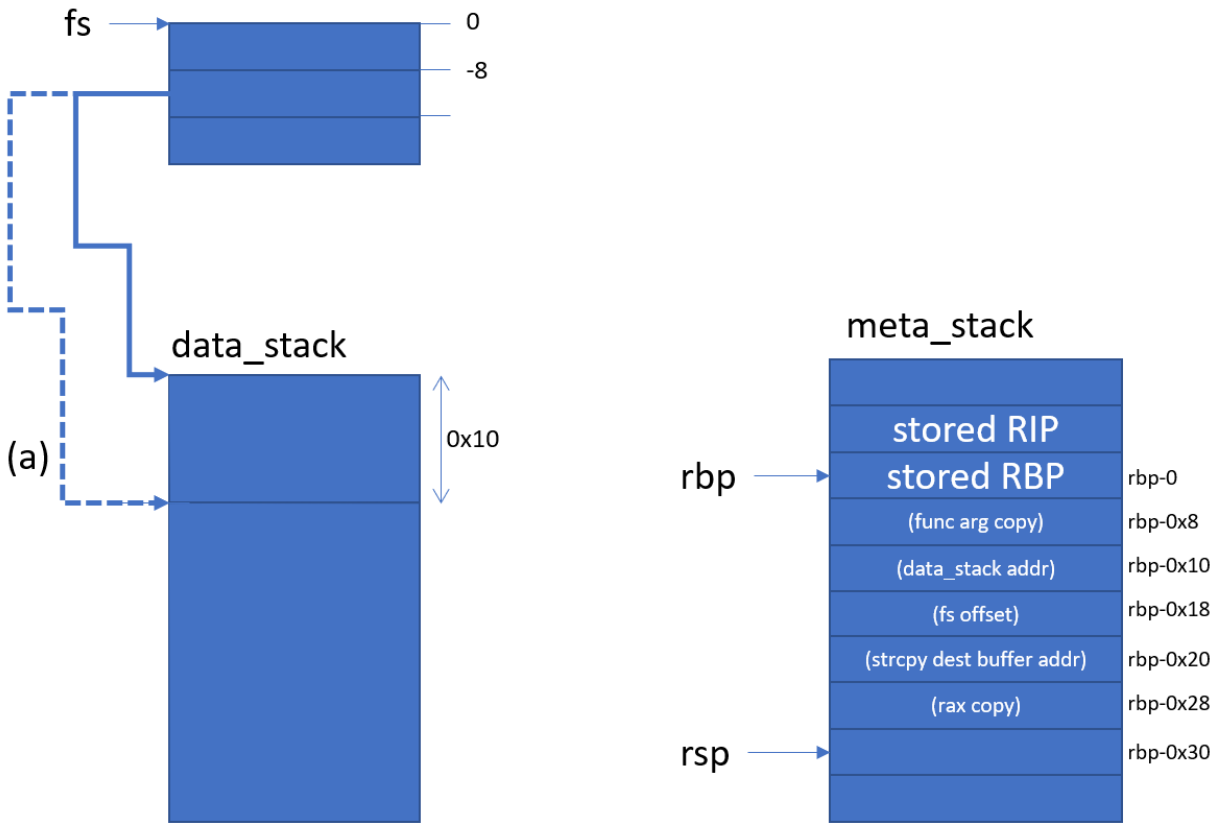
Additional information, from runtime:

```
# 0x95b1(%rip)
(gdb) x/1gx 0x418fe0
0x418fe0:       0xfffffffffffffff8

(gdb) info proc mapping
process 54086
Mapped address spaces:

          Start Addr           End Addr       Size     Offset objfile
            0x400000           0x401000     0x1000        0x0 /root/cfi/retbof
            0x401000           0x410000     0xf000     0x1000 /root/cfi/retbof
            0x410000           0x418000     0x8000    0x10000 /root/cfi/retbof
            0x418000           0x419000     0x1000    0x17000 /root/cfi/retbof                      #
$rip+0x95b1 = 0x418fe0 is here
            0x419000           0x41c000     0x3000    0x18000 /root/cfi/retbof
            0x41c000           0x4ac000    0x90000        0x0 [heap]
      0x7ffff7419000     0x7ffff741a000     0x1000        0x0
      0x7ffff741a000     0x7ffff7c1c000   0x802000        0x0                                        # data stack
      0x7ffff7c1c000     0x7ffff7c3e000    0x22000        0x0 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7c3e000     0x7ffff7daf000   0x171000    0x22000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7daf000     0x7ffff7dfb000    0x4c000   0x193000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7dfb000     0x7ffff7dfc000     0x1000   0x1df000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7dfc000     0x7ffff7e00000     0x4000   0x1df000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7e00000     0x7ffff7e02000     0x2000   0x1e3000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7e02000     0x7ffff7e06000     0x4000        0x0
      0x7ffff7e06000     0x7ffff7e07000     0x1000        0x0 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7e07000     0x7ffff7e09000     0x2000     0x1000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7e09000     0x7ffff7e0a000     0x1000     0x3000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7e0a000     0x7ffff7e0b000     0x1000     0x3000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7e0b000     0x7ffff7e0c000     0x1000     0x4000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7e0c000     0x7ffff7e19000     0xd000        0x0 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7e19000     0x7ffff7ec4000    0xab000     0xd000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7ec4000     0x7ffff7f97000    0xd3000     0xb8000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7f97000     0x7ffff7f98000     0x1000   0x18a000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7f98000     0x7ffff7f99000     0x1000   0x18b000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7f99000     0x7ffff7f9b000     0x2000        0x0 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/librt-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7f9b000     0x7ffff7f9f000     0x4000     0x2000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/librt-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7f9f000     0x7ffff7fa1000     0x2000     0x6000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/librt-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7fa1000     0x7ffff7fa2000     0x1000     0x7000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/librt-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7fa2000     0x7ffff7fa3000     0x1000     0x8000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/librt-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7fa3000     0x7ffff7fa9000     0x6000        0x0 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7fa9000     0x7ffff7fb8000     0xf000     0x6000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7fb8000     0x7ffff7fbe000     0x6000    0x15000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7fbe000     0x7ffff7fbf000     0x1000    0x1a000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7fbf000     0x7ffff7fc0000     0x1000    0x1b000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7fc0000     0x7ffff7fc6000     0x6000        0x0
      0x7ffff7fce000     0x7ffff7fd1000     0x3000        0x0 [vvar]
      0x7ffff7fd1000     0x7ffff7fd3000     0x2000        0x0 [vdso]
      0x7ffff7fd3000     0x7ffff7fd4000     0x1000        0x0 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7fd4000     0x7ffff7ff4000    0x20000     0x1000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7ff4000     0x7ffff7ffc000     0x8000    0x21000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7ffc000     0x7ffff7ffd000     0x1000    0x28000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7ffd000     0x7ffff7ffe000     0x1000    0x29000 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.28.so
      0x7ffff7ffe000     0x7ffff7fff000     0x1000        0x0
      0x7ffffffde000     0x7ffffffff000    0x21000        0x0 [stack]                                    #
normal, "metadata" stack
  0xffffffffff600000 0xffffffffff601000     0x1000        0x0 [vsyscall]
```

Step by step:

- Function prologue is standard (like without SafeStack)
- SafeStack prologue:
    - Will get a pointer from fs:-8. This pointer will be called data_stack_funcbase.
    - Decrease the pointer by 0x10. This is similar as allocating 0x10 bytes.
    - Store that decremented pointer (a) again at fs:-8.

    - Presumably the value at fs:-8 is also used for other functions. It always points to the top of the data_stack (lower addresses), with usable space
- strcpy() part:
    - It will use data_stack_funcbase as argument to strcpy()
        - strcpy() is therefore not able to modify data in the meta_stack
    - It will use meta_stack to temporarly store registers on the stack
        - Note that this are mov's. No adjectant data can be overwritten
        - Especially data_stack_funcbase and the fs offset "-8" is stored at location rbp-0x10 and 0x18 respectively
- SafeStack epilogue:
    - Restore the pointer at fs:-8 from (a) to its initial value. This basically "free's" the allocated memory of the stack.
        - The values (offset -8, and data_stack_funcbase) are retrieved from meta_stack
- Function epilogue is standard (like without SafeStack)



Restrictions

```
Restrictions:
SafeStack supports linking statically modules that are compiled with and without SafeStack.
An executable compiled with SafeStack can load dynamic libraries that are not compiled with SafeStack.
At the moment, compiling dynamic libraries with SafeStack is not supported.


SafeStack protects return addresses, spilled registers and local variables that are always accessed in a safe
way by separating them in a dedicated safe stack region.

The safe stack is automatically protected against stack-based buffer overflows, since it is disjoint from the
unsafe stack in memory, and it itself is always accessed in a safe way.

In the current implementation, the safe stack is protected against arbitrary memory write vulnerabilities
though randomization and information hiding: the safe stack is allocated at a random address and the
instrumentation ensures that no pointers to the safe stack are ever stored outside of the safe stack itself.

In its current implementation, SafeStack provides precise protection against stack-based buffer overflows, but
protection against arbitrary memory write vulnerabilities is probabilistic and relies on randomization and
information hiding. The randomization is currently based on system-enforced ASLR and shares its known security
limitations. The safe stack pointer hiding is not perfect yet either:
```

https://clang.llvm.org/docs/SafeStack.html

References

https://clang.llvm.org/docs/SafeStack.html

https://clang.llvm.org/docs/ControlFlowIntegrity.html

https://blog.trailofbits.com/2016/10/17/lets-talk-about-cfi-clang-edition/