

CSCI 331: Introduction to Computer Security

Lecture 13: How C passes arguments

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Williams

Topics

Solution to Lab 4

How C passes arguments

Announcements

1. "The Ph.D. in CS: Getting There and Being Successful" on Monday, November 1 at 7 pm EST.

Register in advance at <https://bit.ly/3EjUyzw>

2. TA applications due tomorrow.

Please consider "giving back."

3. Sandia National Labs

Internships in Cybersecurity R&D

<https://cg.sandia.gov>

Job ID: 677929 (Albuquerque, NM)

Job ID: 677896 (Livermore, CA)

(American citizens only—sorry!)

Your to-dos

1. Project partner form, **due Sunday 10/31**.
2. Lab 5, **due Sunday 11/7**.
3. Project part 2, **due Sunday 11/14**.

~~Paper discussion~~

The program you examined in lab 4

```
void foo() {}

int main() {
    foo();
}
```

What does it do?

Why am I learning this?

Wise words from my favorite philosopher:



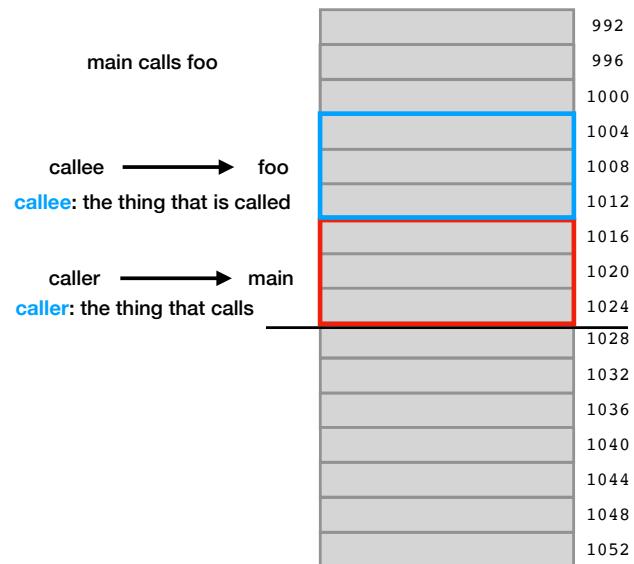
"I find it hard to remember things
I don't give a crap about." —House, M.D.

Why you should “give a crap” about assembly:

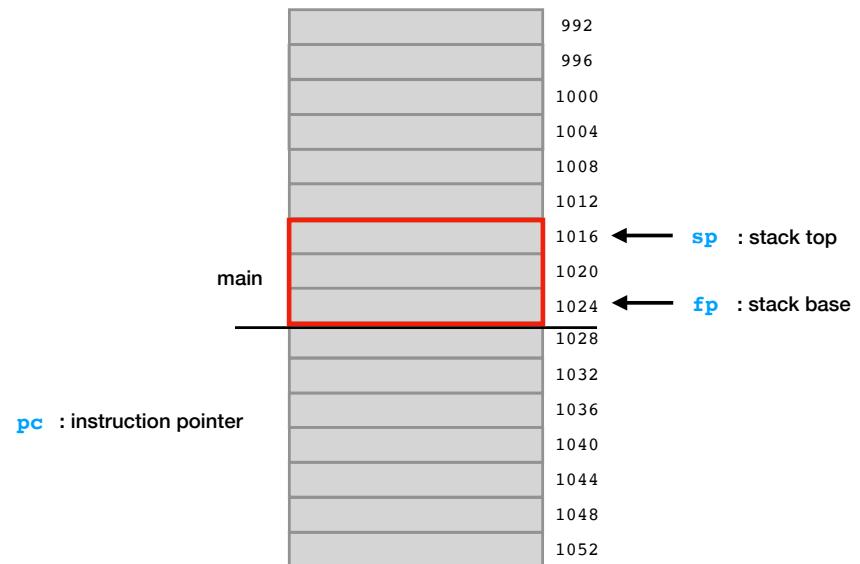


It's key to understanding control flow integrity
attacks and defenses.

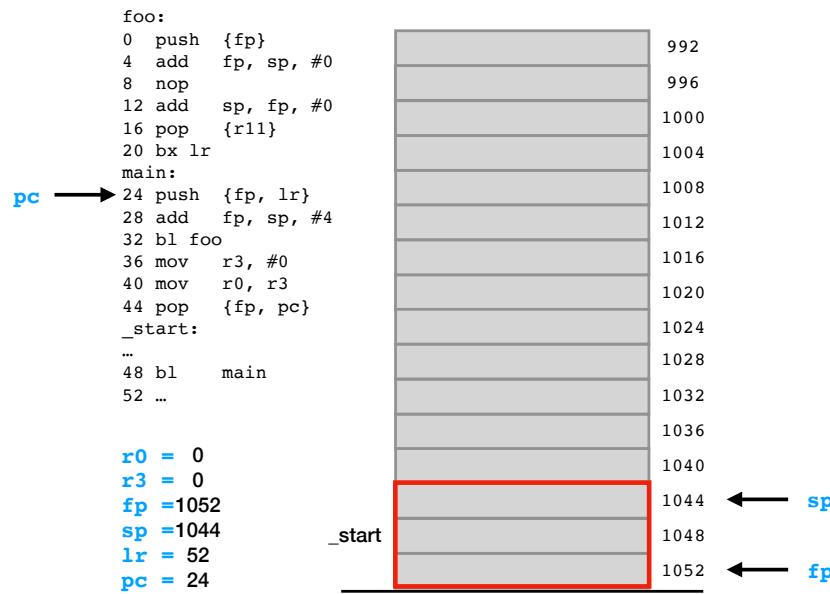
Caller vs callee



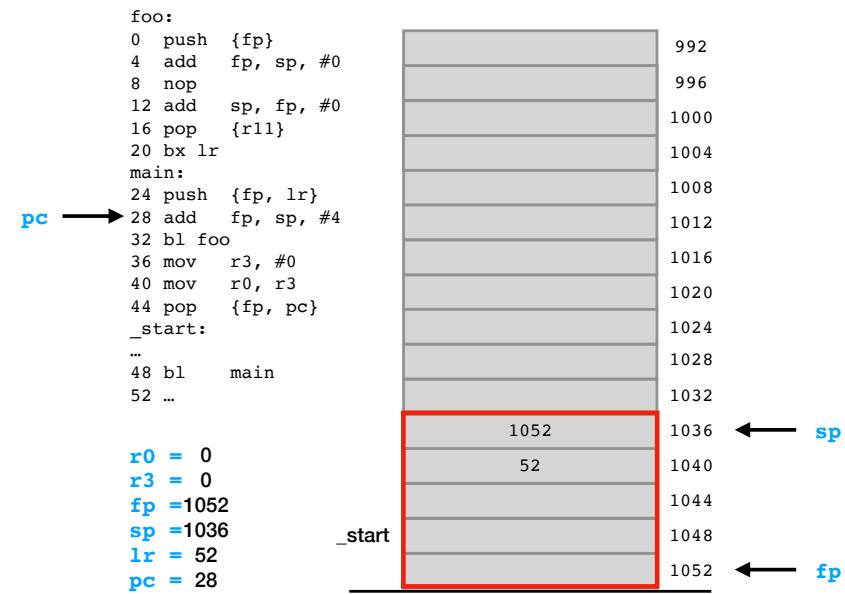
ARM Calling Convention



Class Activity



Class Activity



Class Activity

```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...

```

pc → 32

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 52
pc = 32



Class Activity

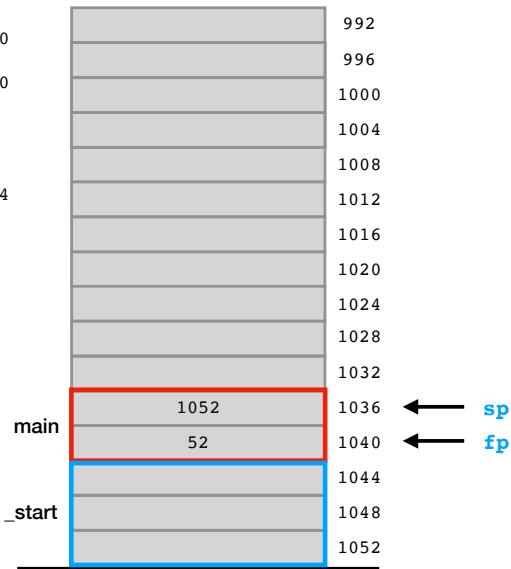
pc → 0

```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...

```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 36
pc = 0



Class Activity

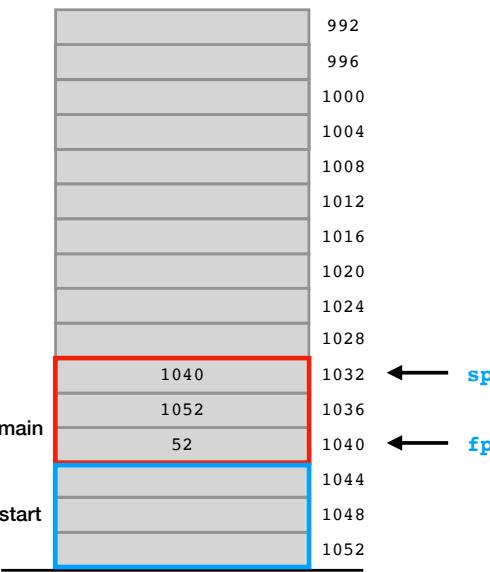
pc → 4

```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...

```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1032
lr = 36
pc = 4



Class Activity

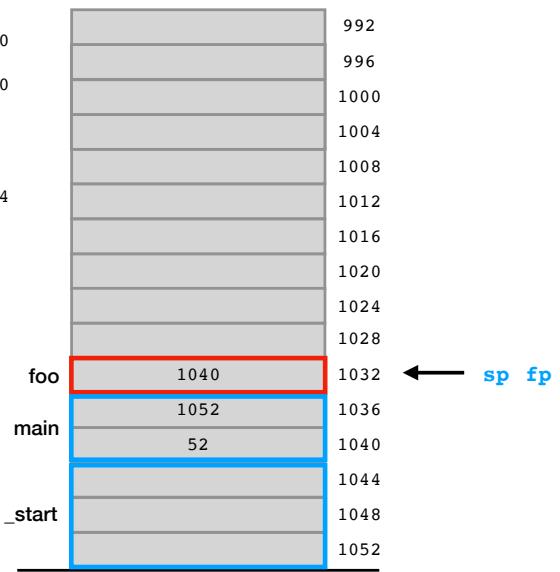
pc → 8

```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...

```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1032
sp = 1032
lr = 36
pc = 8

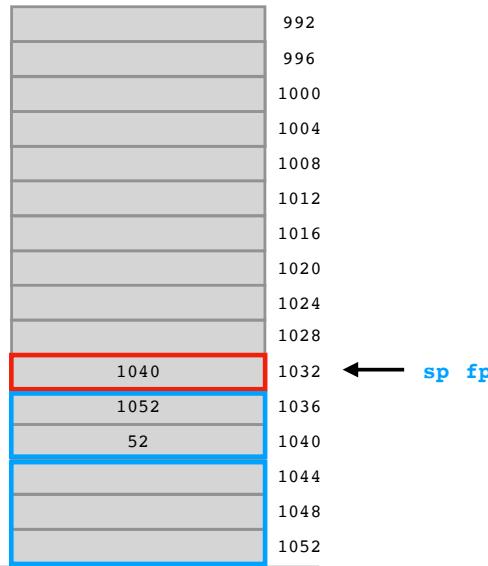


Class Activity

```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...
    
```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1032
sp = 1032
lr = 36
pc = 12

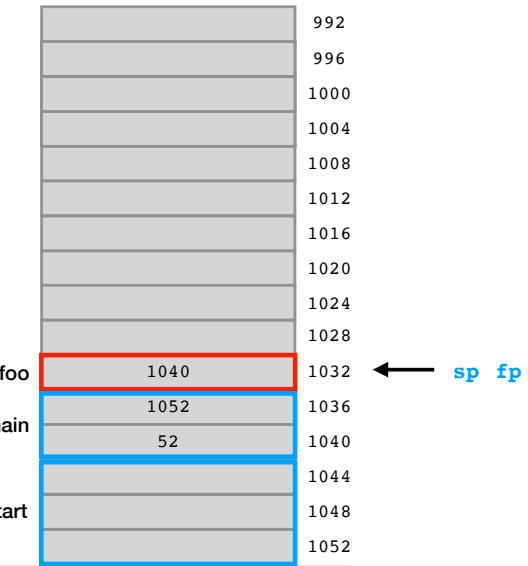


Class Activity

```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...
    
```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1032
sp = 1032
lr = 36
pc = 16

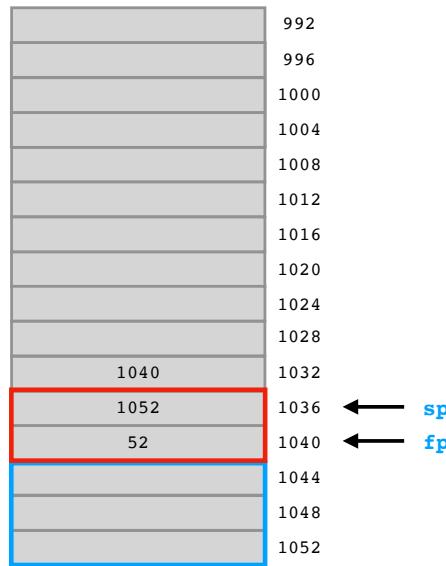


Class Activity

```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...
    
```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 36
pc = 20

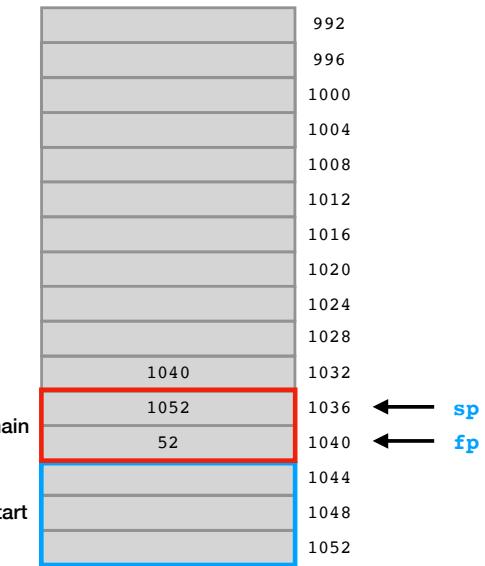


Class Activity

```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...
    
```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 36
pc = 36



Class Activity

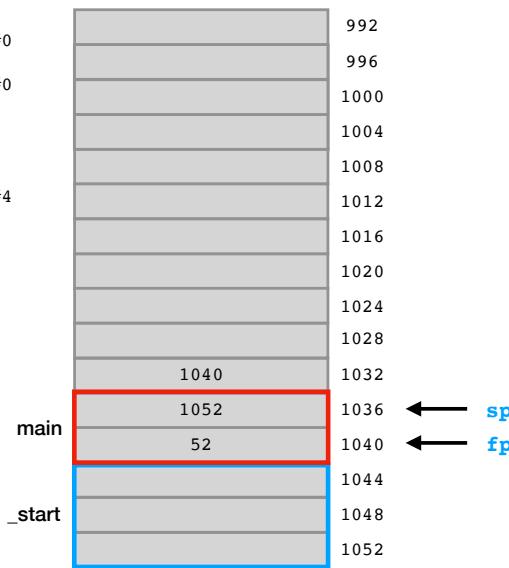
```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...

```

pc →

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 36
pc = 40



Class Activity

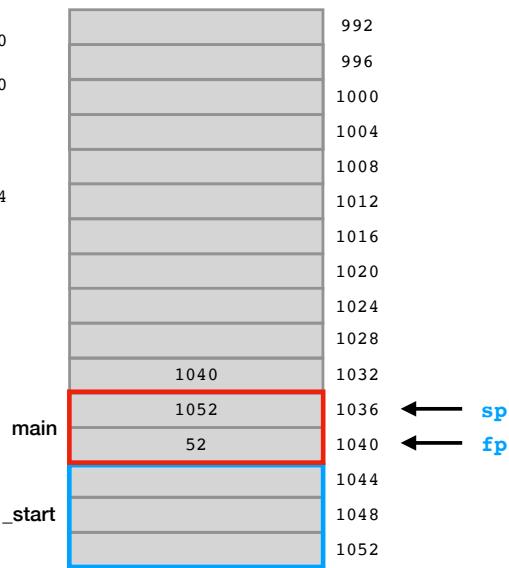
```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...

```

pc →

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 36
pc = 44



Class Activity

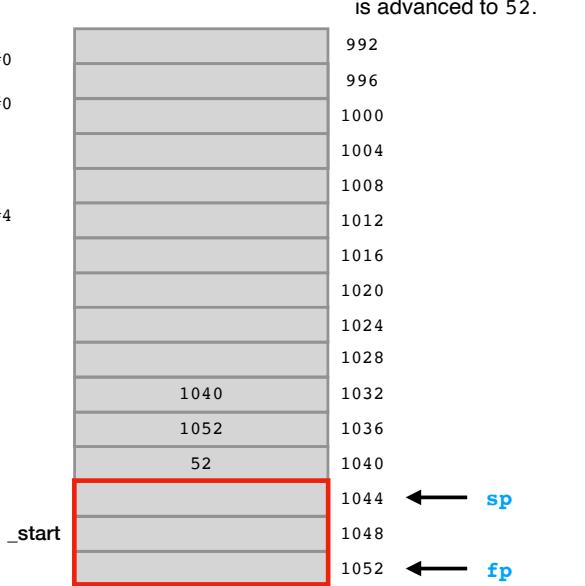
```

foo:
0 push {fp}
4 add fp, sp, #0
8 nop
12 add sp, fp, #0
16 pop {r11}
20 bx lr
main:
24 push {fp, lr}
28 add fp, sp, #4
32 bl foo
36 mov r3, #0
40 mov r0, r3
44 pop {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48 bl main
52 ...

```

pc →

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1052
sp = 1044
lr = 36
pc = 52



Observations

- After a function is “torn down,” **everything (that matters) is back where it was** before the call, **except** that pc is **advanced**.
- Notice that the pc saved on the stack is the **next instruction to run** after a return. All instructions except b/bl/bx (and a pop special case) advance pc.
- (You can’t push pc!)
- Values are left on the stack. **Nobody cleans up!**
- Automatic variables: **only sort-of reclaimed**.
- Sometimes gcc **adds** NOP instructions. In general, these are added to align branches to 16-byte boundaries.

What are the parts of this program?

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr  
  
main:  
    push {fp, lr}  
    add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

What are the parts of this program?

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr  
  
main:  
    push {fp, lr}  
    add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function **starts**.

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr  
  
main:  
    push {fp, lr}  
    add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function **starts**.

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr  
  
main:  
    push {fp, lr} add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr  
  
main:  
    push {fp, lr}  
    add fp, sp, #4      func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr  
  
main:  
    push {fp, lr}      func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.  
    add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr  
  
main:  
    push {fp, lr}      func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.  
    add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr  
  
main:  
    push {fp, lr}      func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.  
    add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}        func. epilogue: callee restores stack & returns.
```

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

foo:

```
push {r11}
add fp, sp, #0
nop
add sp, fp, #0
pop {r11}
bx lr
```

main:

```
push {fp, lr}
add fp, sp, #4
bl foo
mov r3, #0
mov r0, r3
pop {fp, pc}
```

func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.

func. epilogue: callee restores stack & returns.

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

foo:

```
push {r11}
add fp, sp, #0
nop
add sp, fp, #0
pop {r11}
bx lr
```

main:

```
push {fp, lr}
add fp, sp, #4
bl foo
mov r3, #0
mov r0, r3
pop {fp, pc}
```

func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.

func. epilogue: callee restores stack & returns.

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

foo:

```
push {r11}
add fp, sp, #0
nop
add sp, fp, #0
pop {r11}
bx lr
```

main:

```
push {fp, lr}
add fp, sp, #4
bl foo
mov r3, #0
mov r0, r3
pop {fp, pc}
```

func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.

transfer of control: caller gives control to callee.

func. epilogue: callee restores stack & returns.

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

foo:

```
push {r11}
add fp, sp, #0
nop
add sp, fp, #0
pop {r11}
bx lr
```

main:

```
push {fp, lr}
add fp, sp, #4
bl foo
mov r3, #0
mov r0, r3
pop {fp, pc}
```

func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.

transfer of control: caller gives control to callee.

func. epilogue: callee restores stack & returns.

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr
```

```
main:  
    push {fp, lr}  
    add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

func. body: where callee does work (nothing here).

func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.

transfer of control: caller gives control to callee.

func. epilogue: callee restores stack & returns.

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr
```

```
main:  
    push {fp, lr}  
    add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

func. body: where callee does work (nothing here).

func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.

transfer of control: caller gives control to callee.

func. epilogue: callee restores stack & returns.

What are the parts of this program?

func. labels: where a function starts.

```
foo:  
    push {r11}  
    add fp, sp, #0  
    nop  
    add sp, fp, #0  
    pop {r11}  
    bx lr
```

```
main:  
    push {fp, lr}  
    add fp, sp, #4  
    bl foo  
    mov r3, #0  
    mov r0, r3  
    pop {fp, pc}
```

func. body: where callee does work (nothing here).

func. prologue: callee sets up stack for itself.

transfer of control: caller gives control to callee.

return value: callee prepares return value for caller.

func. epilogue: callee restores stack & returns.

Arguments

```

int add(int a, int b) {
    return a + b;
}

int main() {
    return add(1, 2);
}

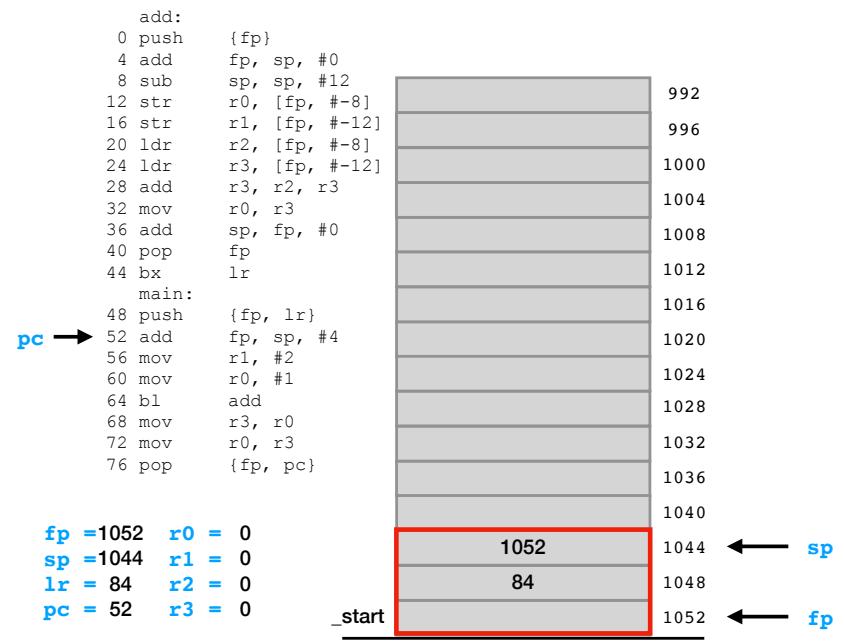
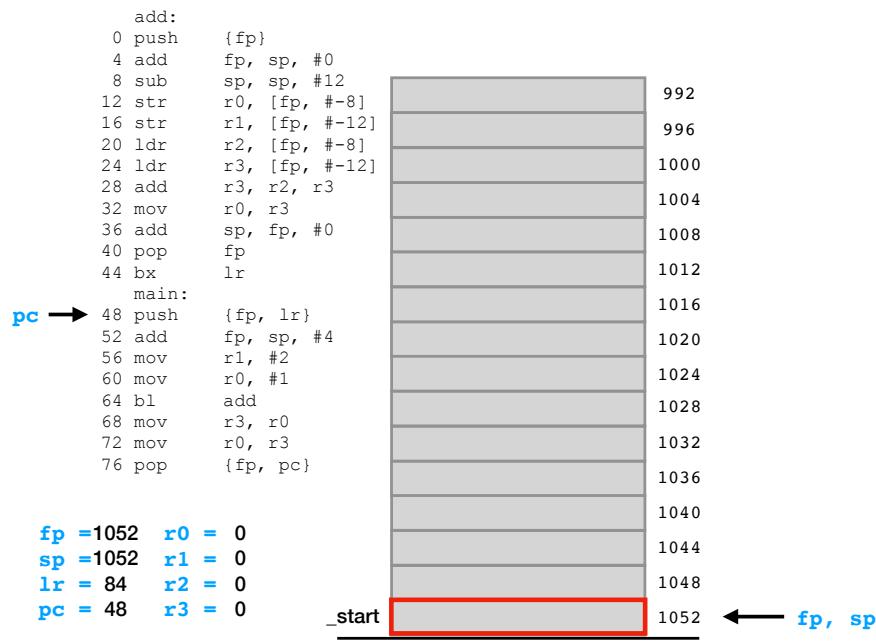
```

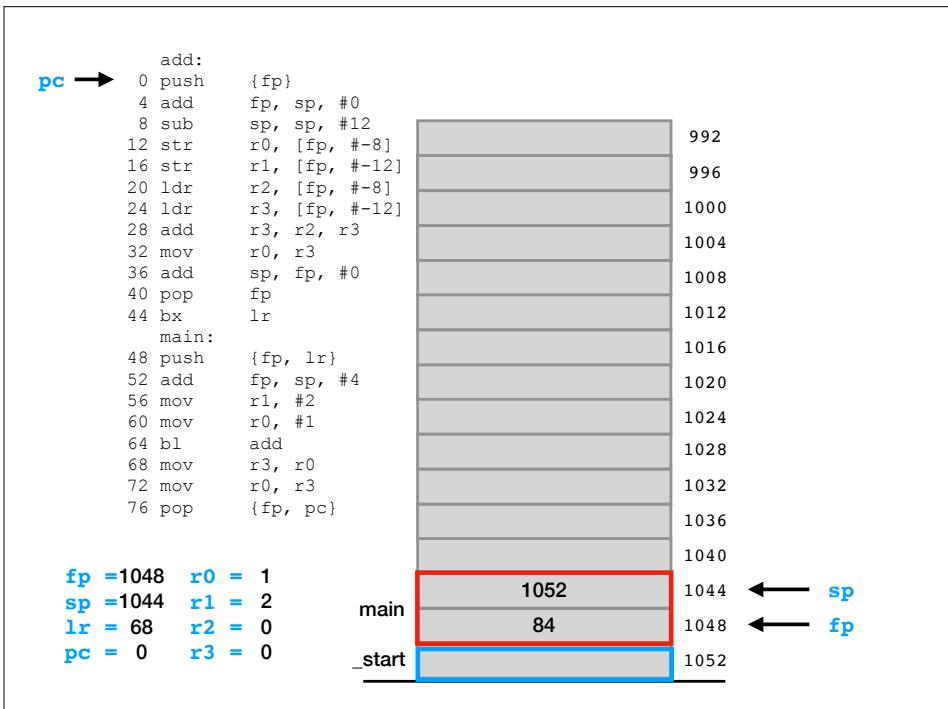
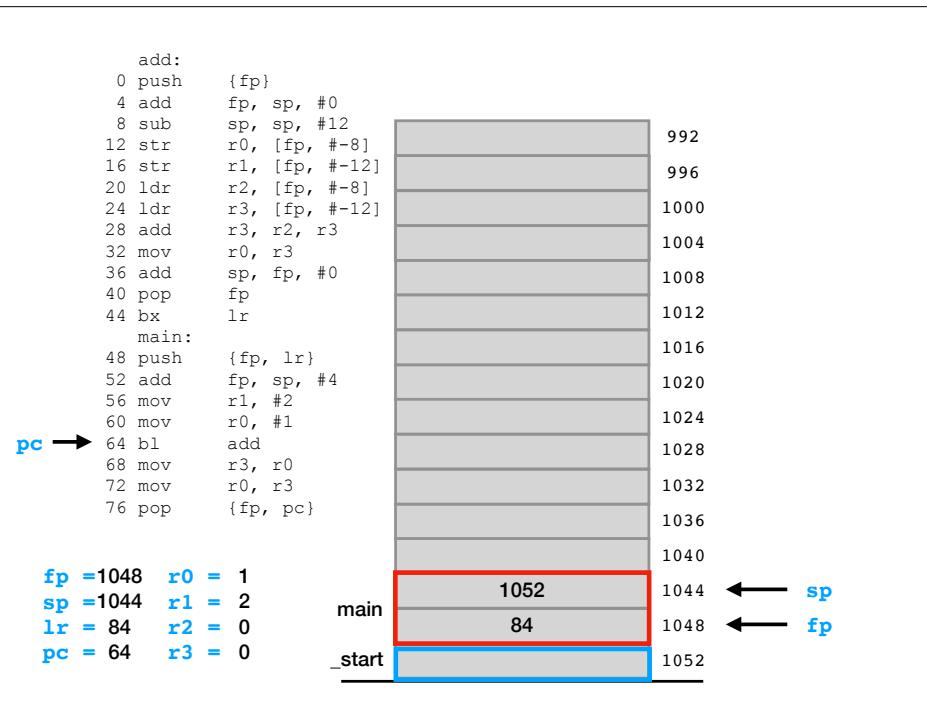
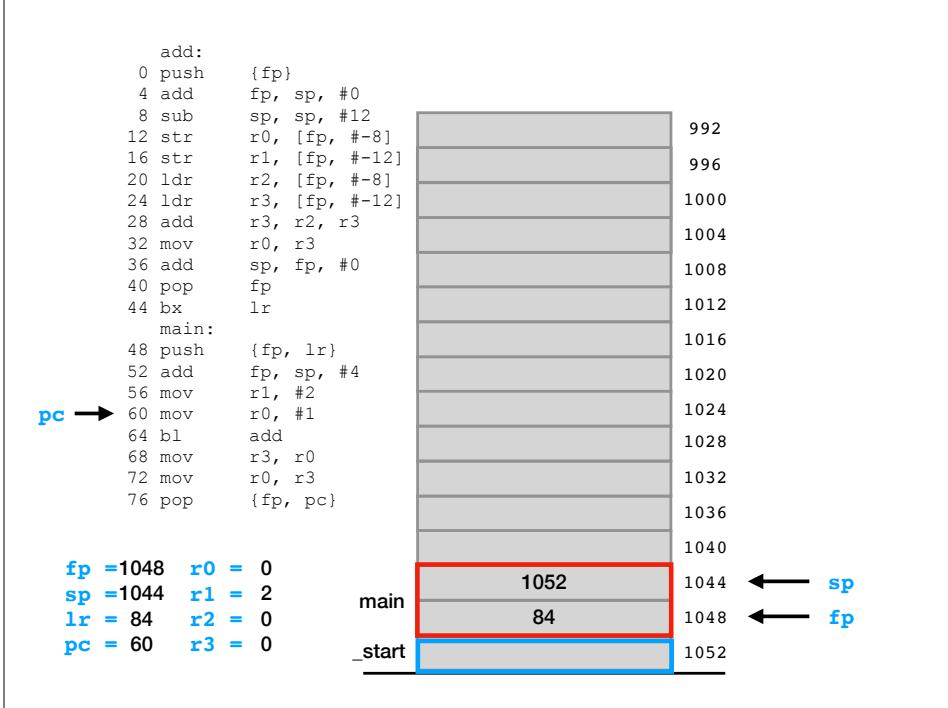
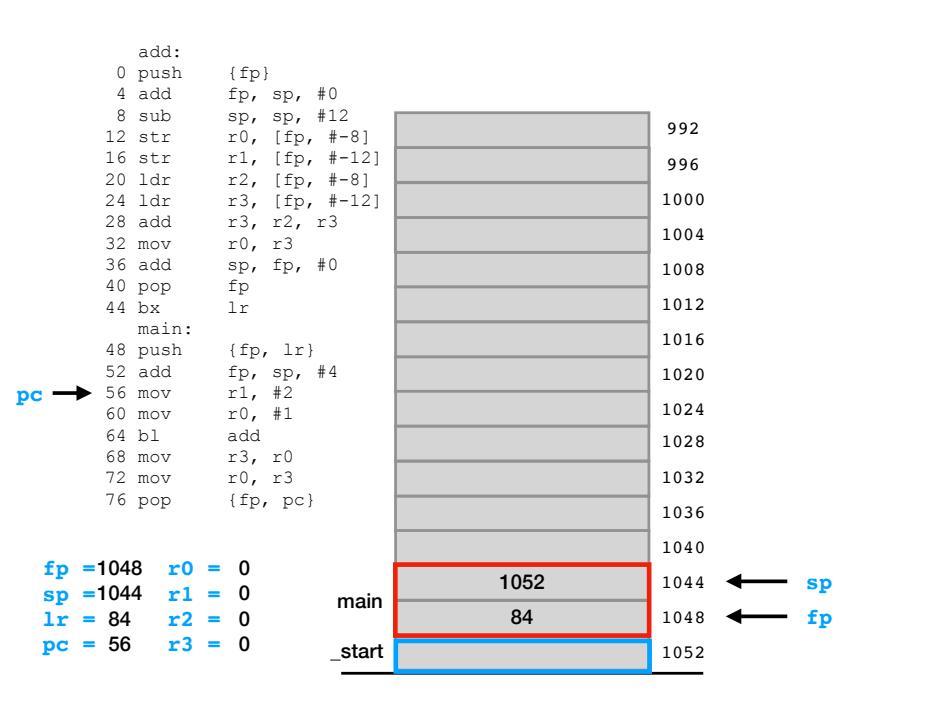
```

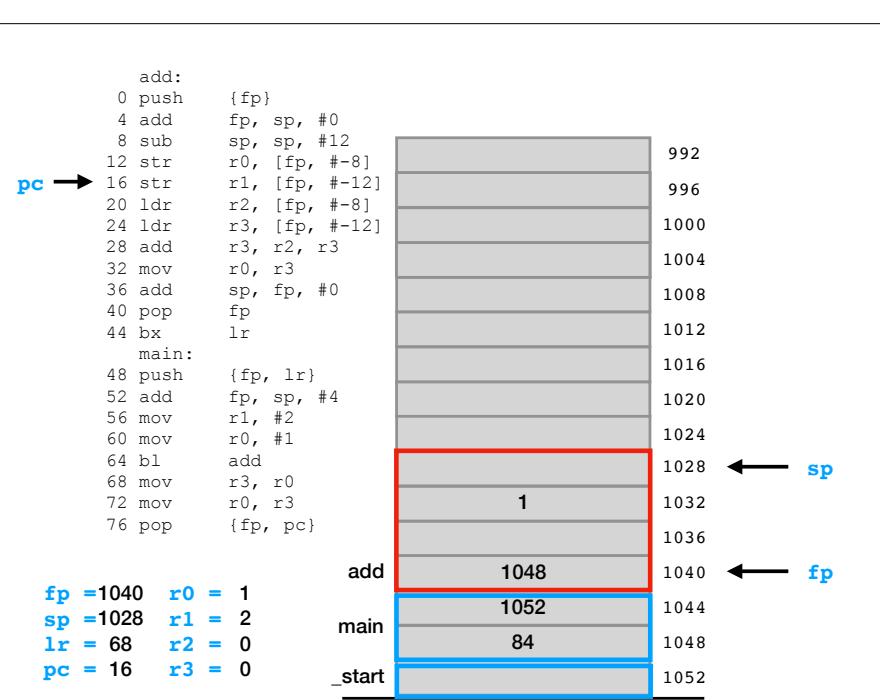
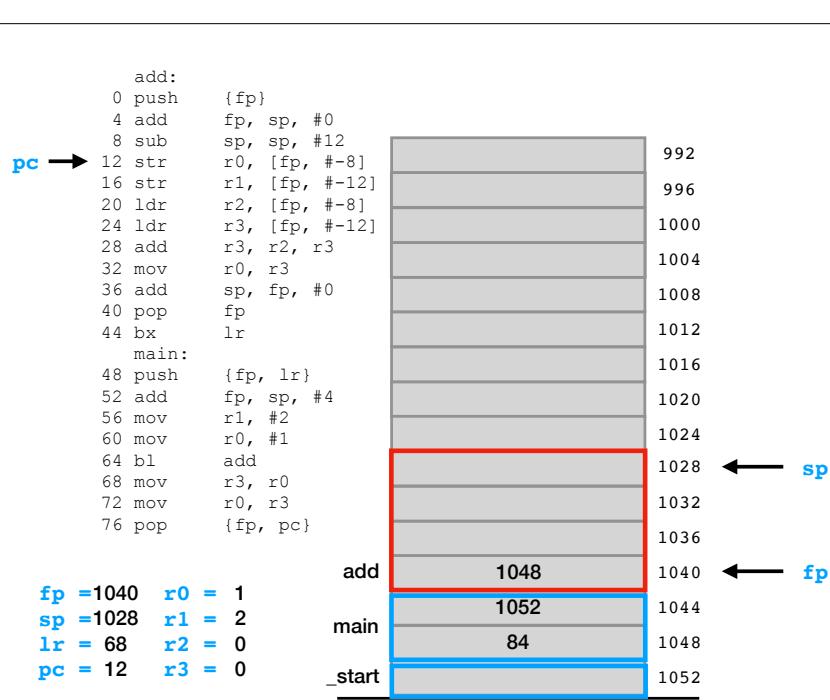
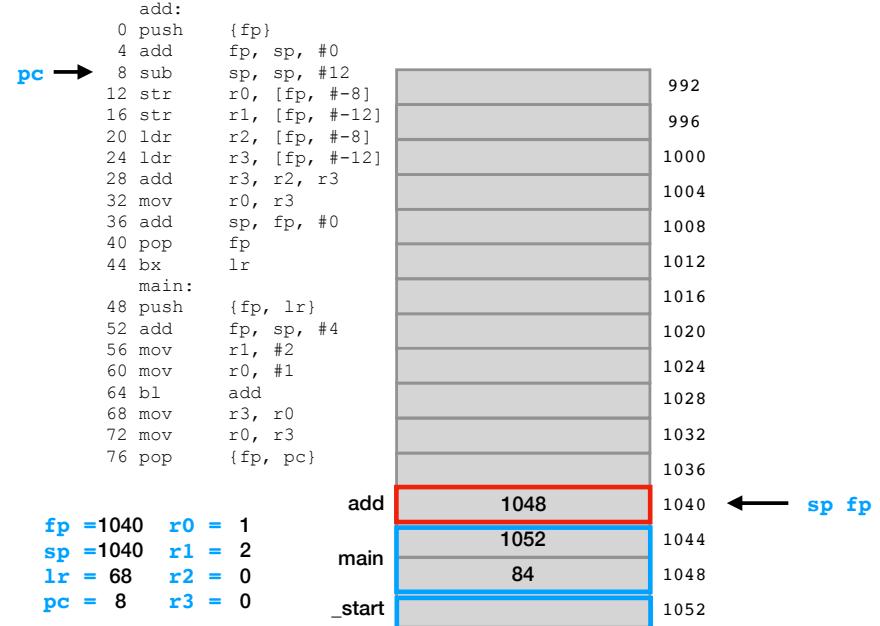
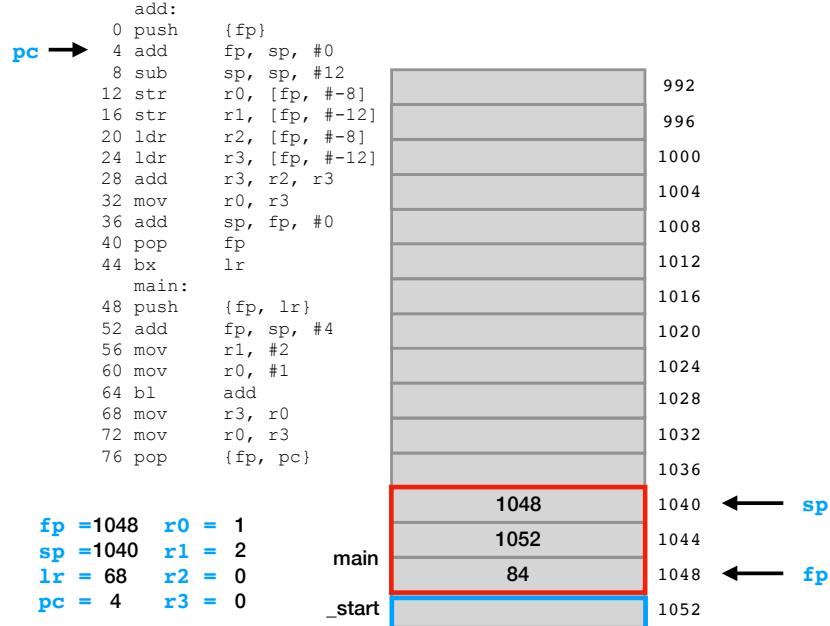
add:
0      push   {fp}
4      add    fp, sp, #0
8      sub    sp, sp, #12
12     str    r0, [fp, #-8]
16     str    r1, [fp, #-12]
20     ldr    r2, [fp, #-8]
24     ldr    r3, [fp, #-12]
28     add    r3, r2, r3
32     mov    r0, r3
36     add    sp, fp, #0
40     pop    fp
44     bx    lr

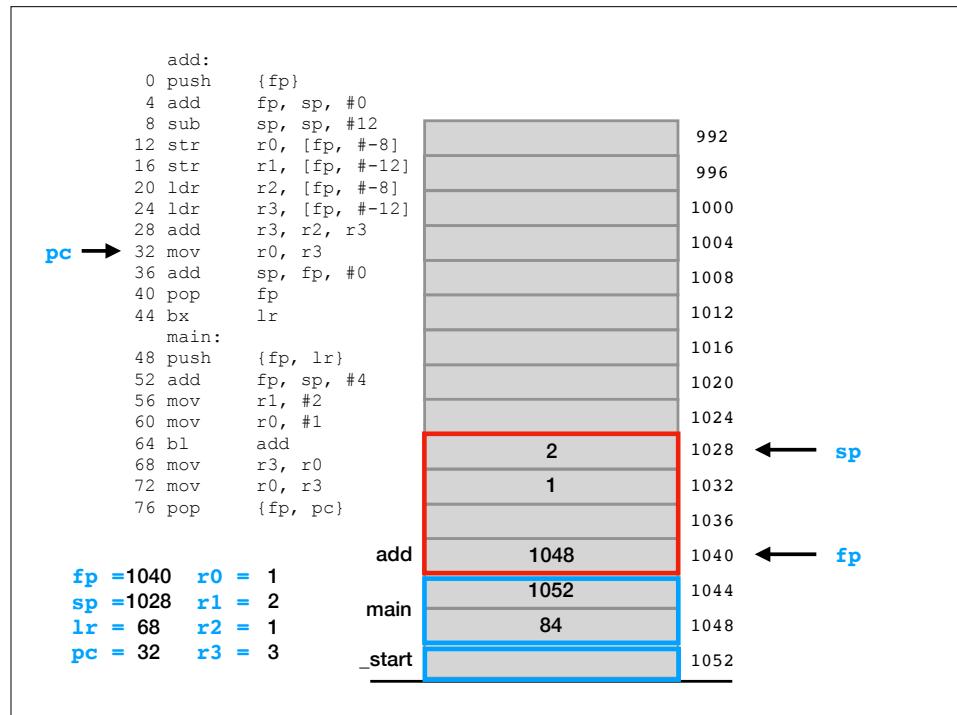
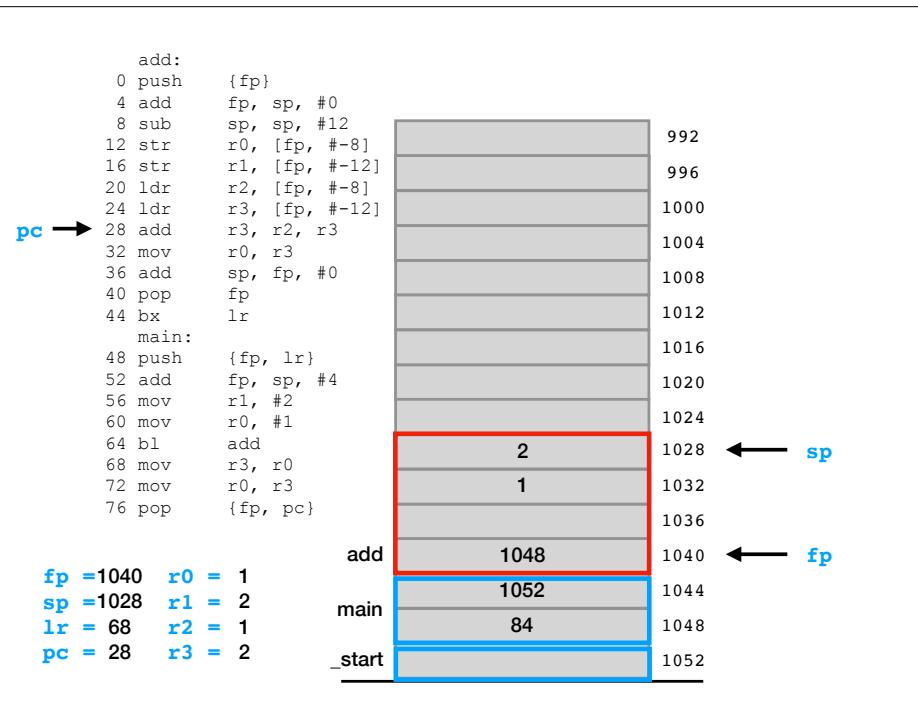
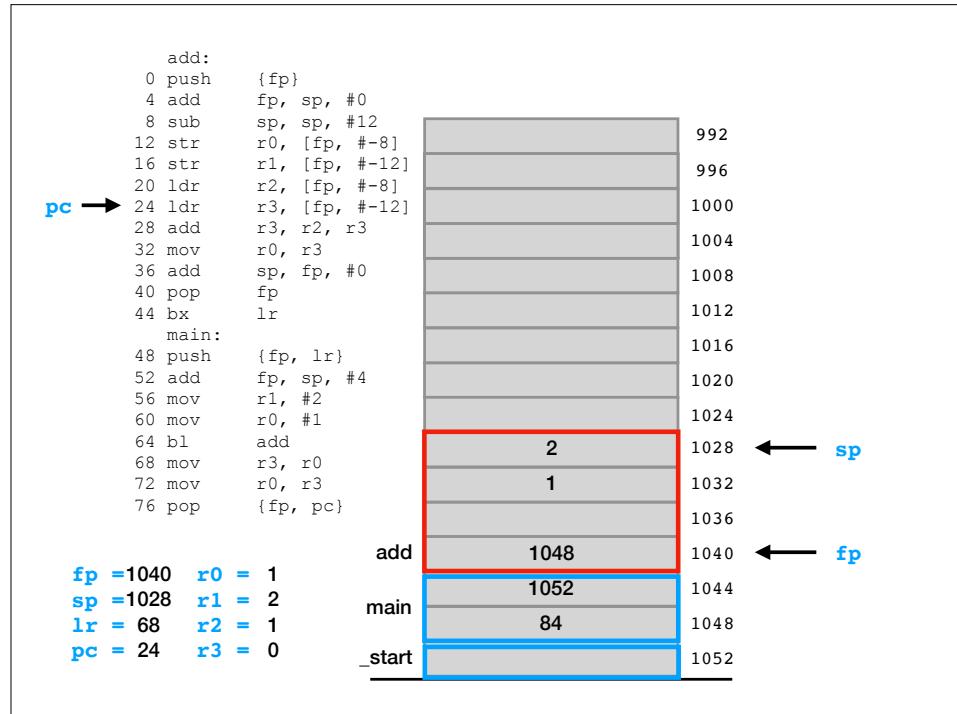
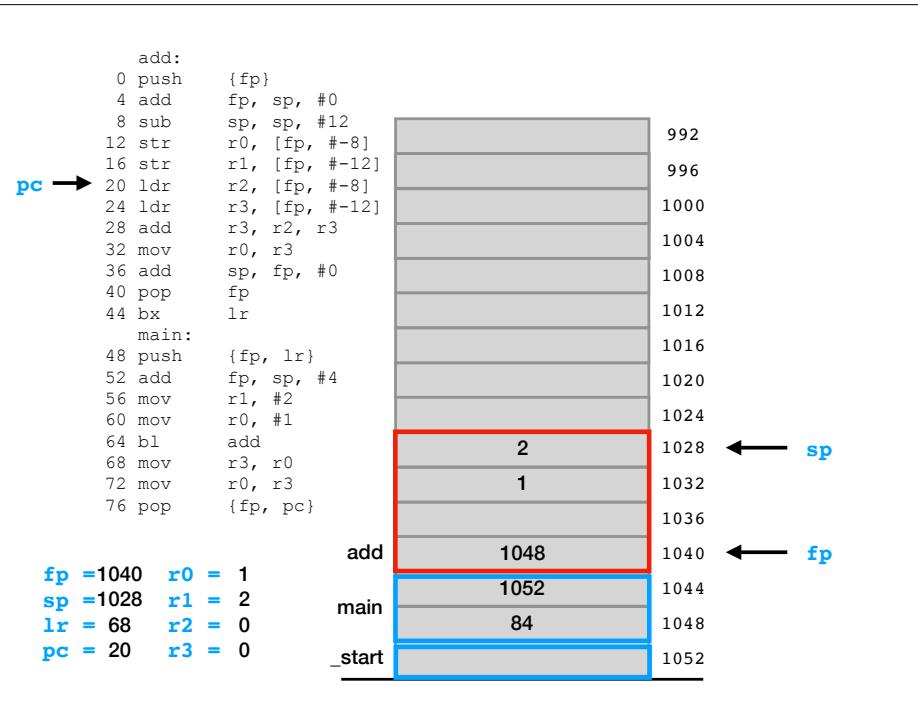
main:
48     push   {fp, lr}
52     add    fp, sp, #4
56     mov    r1, #2
60     mov    r0, #1
64     bl    add
68     mov    r3, r0
72     mov    r0, r3
76     pop    {fp, pc}

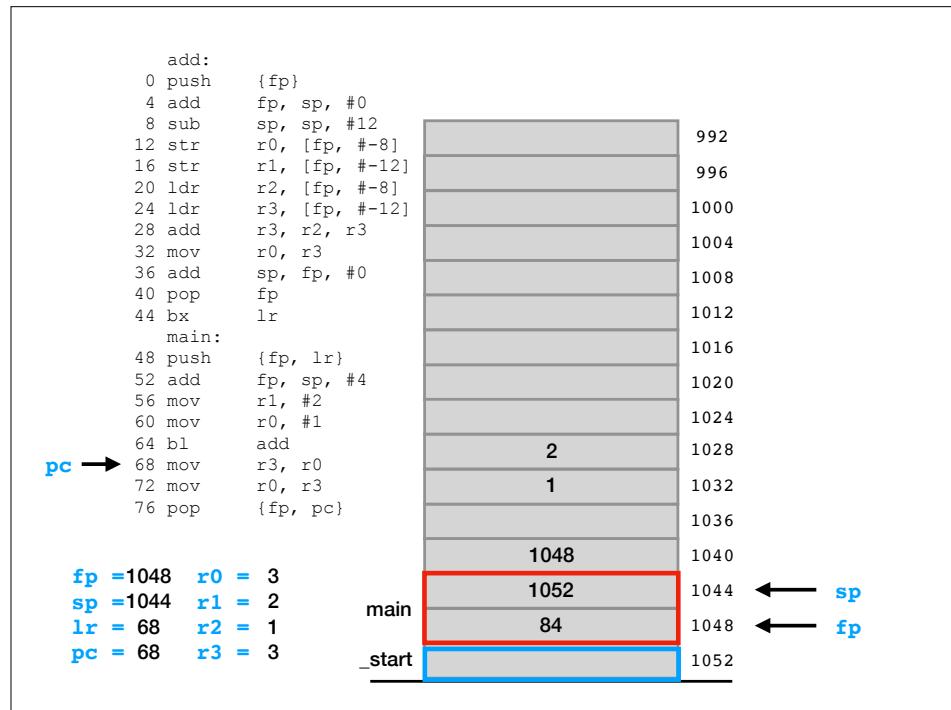
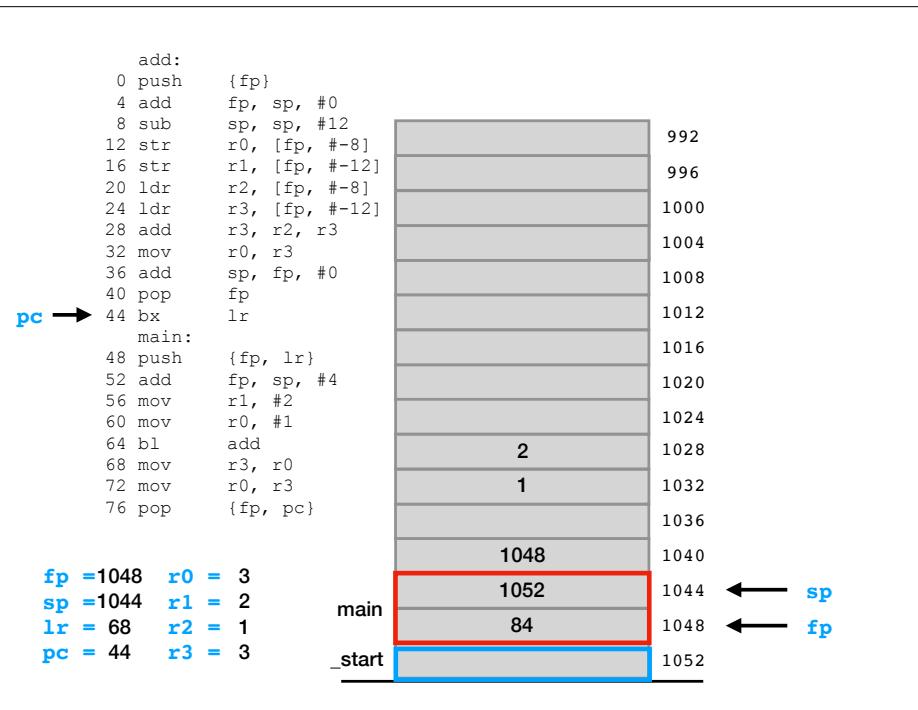
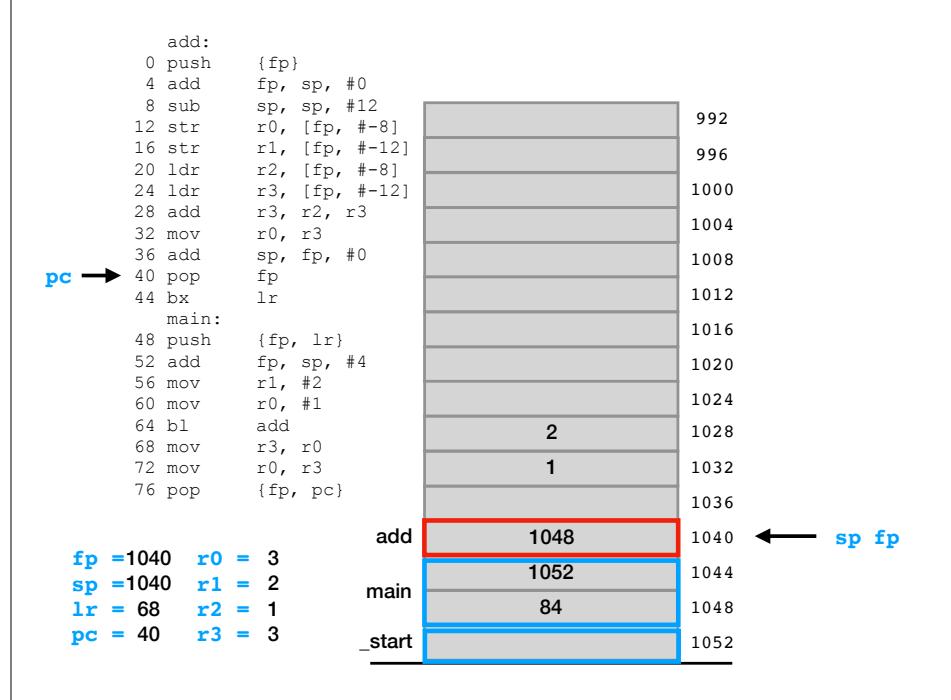
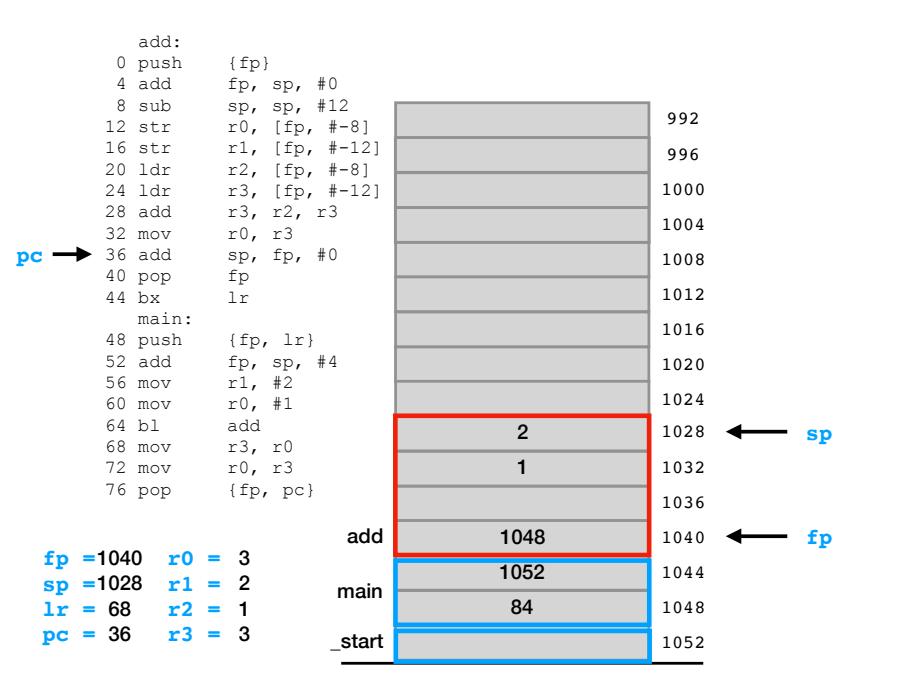
```

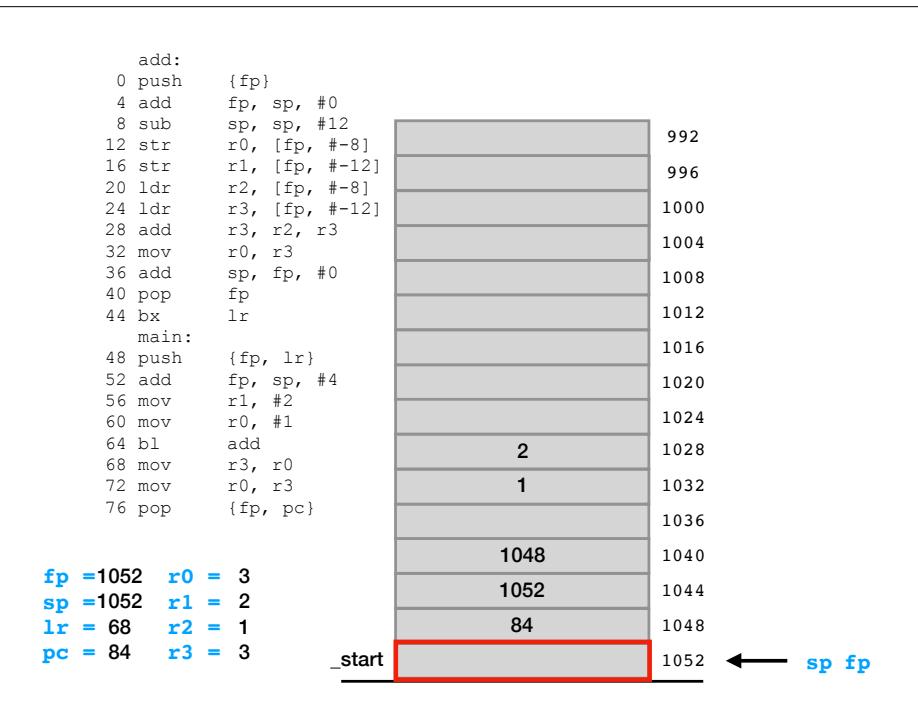
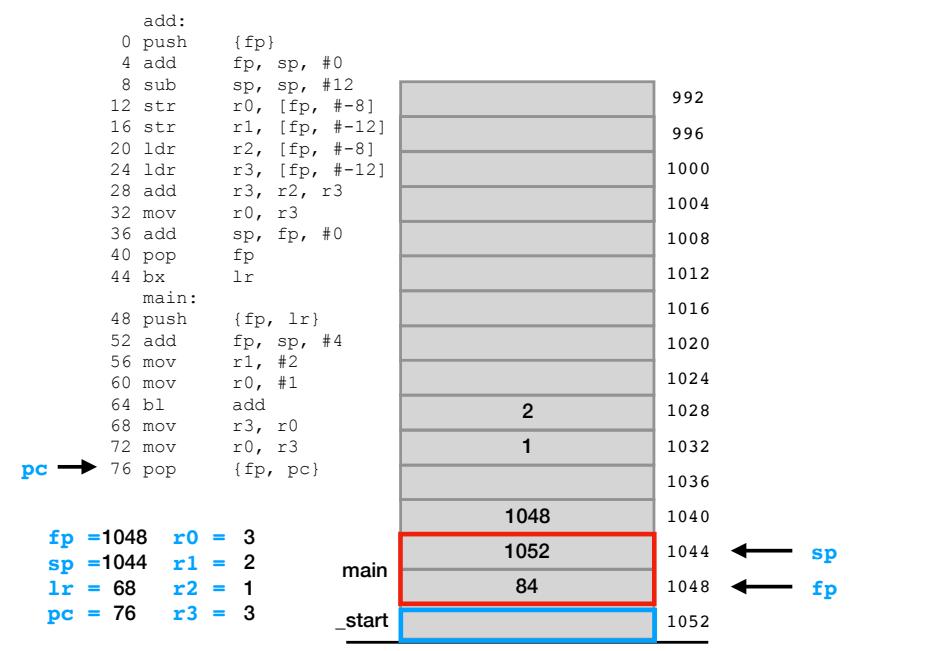
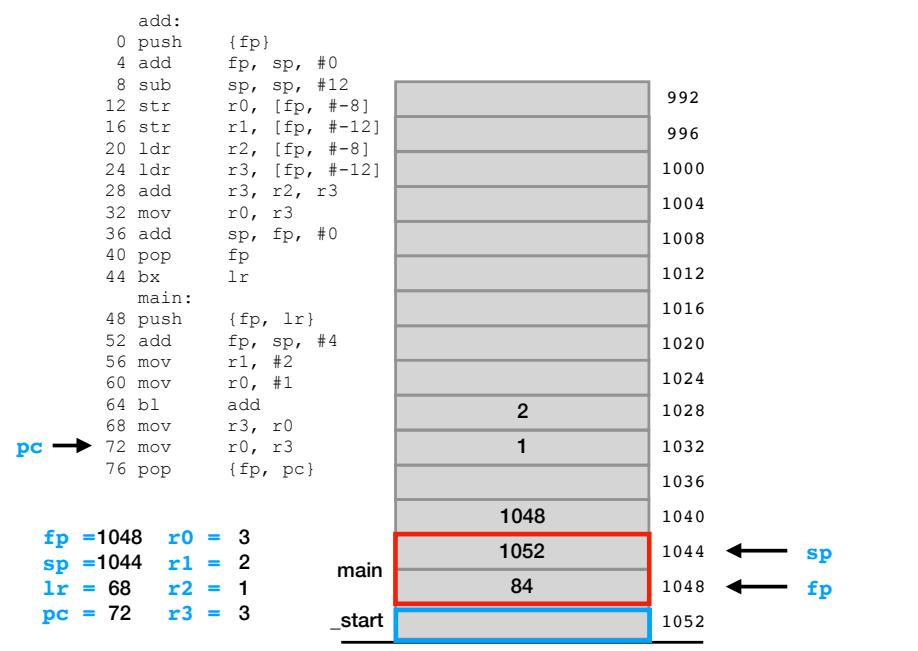












Lab 3 walkthrough

Recap & Next Class

Today we learned:

How argument passing works

Next class:

globalthermonuclearwar
and other string vulnerabilities