

Introducing the Swift Bridge

For Frida and r2frida

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Roadmap

- Words of Wisdom
- Background
- Metadata
- Calling Convention
- Instrumentation
- The Future

"Unfortunately, the most common metaphor for software development is building construction. [...] Rather than construction, software is more like gardening--it is more organic than concrete.[...] You constantly monitor the health of the garden, and make adjustments (to the soil, the plants, the layout) as needed."

The Pragmatic Programmer

Background

Dynamic vs. Static Dispatch

Static: the compiler selects the (polymorphic) implementation of a method during compile time, e.g. Swift

Dynamic: the compiler defers the selection of a method implementation to a runtime system, e.g. Objective-C

Background Objective-C Runtime

```
objc_getClassList()
objc_lookUpClass()
objc_copyProtocolList()
class_addMethod()
method_getNumberOfArguments()
method_setImplementation()
ivar_getName()
ivar_getOffset()
objc_retain()
...
```

The Swift runtime is nowhere near dynamic... or is it?

Background Swift Runtime

```
swift_dynamicCastUnknownClass()
swift_getDynamicType()
swift_getObjectType()
swift_conformsToProtocol()
swift_getEnumTagSinglePayloadGeneric()
swift_getEnumCaseMultiPayload()
swift_tryRetain()
swift_copyPOD()
swift_once()
...
```

It is not.

Background

Anatomy of a Swift Mach-O Binary

TEXT

__swift5_types

__swift5_protos

__swift5_proto

__swift5_fieldmd



<relative pointer 2>

TypeContextDescriptor

Name

AccessFunctionPtr

Fields

...

ProtocolDescriptor

Name

NumRequirementsInSignature

NumRequirements

...

<relative pointer 1>

<relative pointer 2>

...

Background

Anatomy of a Swift Mach-O Binary

TEXT

__swift5_types

__swift5_protos

__swift5_proto

___swift5_fieldmd

•

<relative pointer 1>
<relative pointer 2>

ProtocolConformanceDescriptor

TypeRef
WitnessTablePattern
Flags

FieldDescriptor

MangledTypeName
Superclass
Kind
FieldRecordSize
•••

<field descriptor 1>

<field descriptor 2>

•••

Metadata Nominal Descriptors

Data structures that contain a good amount of metadata about a type.

The building block for type metadata in the compiler is TargetTypeContextDescriptor, defined in include/swift/ABI/Metadata.h

Metadata Nominal Descriptors

```
class TargetEnumDescriptor final
    : public TargetValueTypeDescriptor<Runtime>,
    uint32_t getNumCases() const {
      return getNumPayloadCases() + NumEmptyCases;
    }
...

struct TypeLayout {
    ValueWitnessTypes::size size;
    ValueWitnessTypes::stride stride;
    ValueWitnessTypes::flags flags;
    ValueWitnessTypes::extraInhabitantCount extraInhabitantCount;
...
```

Metadata Value Witness Table

A list of gadget methods used by the compiler to perform operations like "copy" and "assign", without having to know anything about its memory layout or ownership semantics. Comes to play with protocols

include/Swift/ABI/ValueWitness.def:

Metadata Bridge APIs

- Swift modules
- Swift classes
- Swift.structs
- Swift.enums
- Swift.protocols
- Swift.modules.module name>.classes
 - o etc.

Demo (Metadata + APIs + r2frida)

Calling Convention Physical Lowering

- Named swiftcall
- Implemented by the back-end, LLVM
- Usable via the attributes in clang:
 - __attribute___(swiftcall)
 - __attribute__(swift_indirect_result)
 - __attribute(swift_error_result)
- Passes and return structs of size < 4 registers directly in registers
- On AARCH64, x20 is used for the self pointer and x21 is used for the error return pointer

Calling Convention

Physical Lowering: Our Implementation

Just-in-time compile adaptors to handle the translation from SystemV to swiftcall

```
const buffer = Memoy.alloc(adaptorSize);
Memory.patchCode(buffer, adaptorSize, (code) => {
 if (context !== undefined)
   writePutLdrRegAddress("x20", context);
  writer.putLdrRegAddress("x15", this.#returnBuffer);
  let i = 0, offset = 0;
  for (; offset < this.#returnBufferSize; i++, offset += 8) {</pre>
      const reg = x${i} as Arm64Register;
      writer.putStrRegRegOffset(reg, "x15", offset);
  • • •
});
```

Calling Convention Semantic Lowering

Done by the compiler's front-end

Means figuring out whether a value is passed indirectly and its ownership conventions (among other things)

Some types are address-only because their actual type is not known at compile time, e.g. generic and protocol parameters

Some types need to be registered with the runtime at all times, i.e. in memory, such as those with a weak reference

The Value Witness Table includes info about indirectness of a type.

Calling Convention Bridge APIs

- Swift.NativeFunction(address, retType, argTypes[, context, error])
- new Swift.ProtocolComposition(...types[]);

Demo (Calling Convention + APIs)

Instrumentation Our Implementation

Parse function arguments and return values to retrieve their metadata by name

Leverage the fact that we have type metadata and are able to call Swift functions to create JS wrappers for Swift objects and values

Bind the Swift object's getters, setters, and methods to the JS wrapper to be able to instrument it at runtime

Instrumentation Bridge APIs

```
new Swift.Object(handle);
```

- new Swift.Struct(type, options);
- Swift.enums.<enum name>.<case name>;
- Swift.Interceptor.attach(target, callbacks);

Demo (Instrumentation APIs)

The Future v3.0.0

https://github.com/frida/frida-swift-bridge/projects/1

