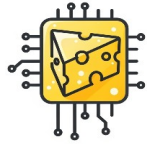


Compiler Internals

For Security Engineers



Marion Marschalek
pinkflawd@gmail.com

Reflections on Trusting Trust

To what extent should one trust a statement that a program is free of Trojan horses? Perhaps it is more important to trust the people who wrote the software.

KEN THOMPSON

INTRODUCTION

I thank the ACM for this award. I can't help but feel

programs. I would like to present to you the cutest program I ever wrote. I will do this in three stages and

What security relevant aspects do compilers provide?

- Mitigations
- Optimizations
- Obfuscation
- Analysis
- Instrumentation
- Intermediate representations to no end

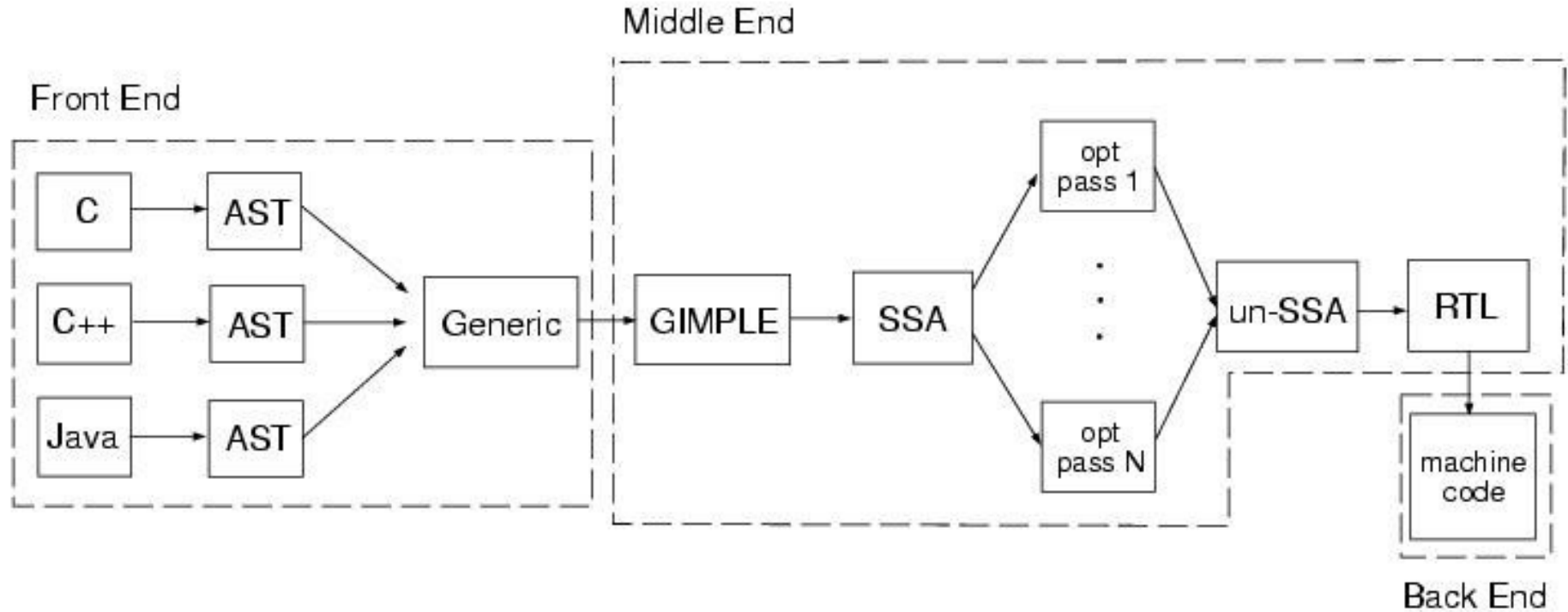
How are ELFs made?

Source → Compiler → Assembler → Linker → Loader

- Compiler: GCC, LLVM/Clang, Intel Compiler, VisualStudio Compiler, and so many more!
- Assembler: Converts assembly language (text) to machine readable code, produces object files
- Linker: Combines one or more objects to create executable, resolves external references and symbols
- Loader: Loads executable and maps it to process memory space, then executes it

The GCC Compiler

A 1 Mio. Foot View!



The Debug Output

... is worth gold, and looks a bit like a “Matrix” screensaver when you scroll down fast

-fdump-passes

-fdump-tree-all, -fdump-ipa-all, -fdump-rtl-all

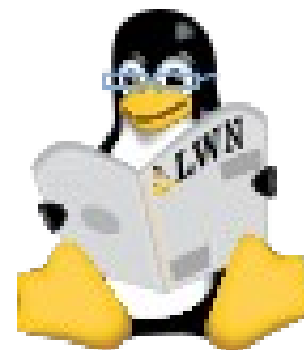
-fdump-tree-cfg-all

-fdump-rtl-MYAWESOMEPLUGIN

GCC Plugins

Since GCC 4.5 we can plug passes into the compilation process!
Benefits of plugins vs. modifying GCC itself?

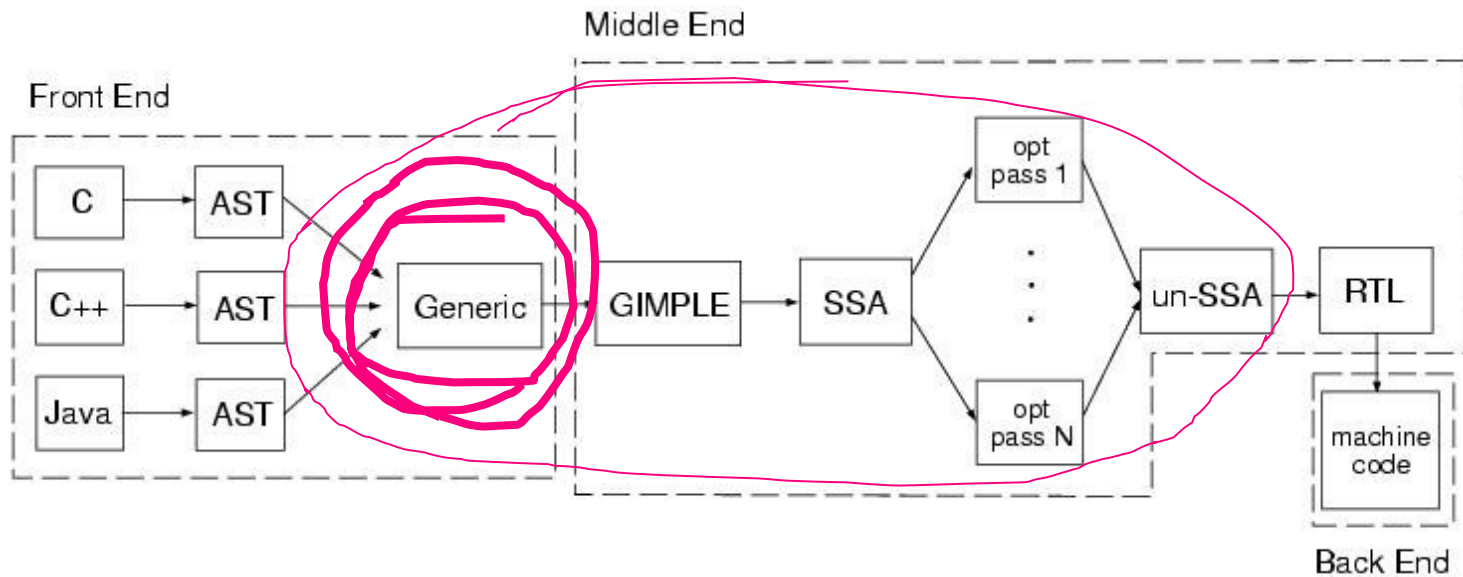
- Plugins are shared objects, loaded by GCC as dedicated passes
- Maintained by pass manager
- Dependent on compiler version
- GCC plugin API defined in tree-pass.h



<https://lwn.net/Articles/457543/>

GCC Representations and Data Structures

GENERIC or the mystic TREE



```

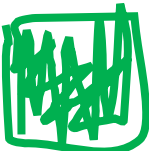
@3215 function_decl
.....
@3217 identifier_node strg: main lngt: 4
@3218 statement_list 0 : @3222 1 : @3223
@3219 identifier_node strg: __builtin_fork
.....
@3222 bind_expr type: @151 body: @3225
@3223 return_expr type: @151 expr: @3226
@3224 function_decl name: @3227 type: @3228 scope: @176
srcp: <built-in>:0 chain: @3229
body: undefined link: extern
@3225 statement_list 0 : @3230 1 : @3231
@3226 modify_expr type: @3 op 0: @3232 op 1: @2098
.....
@3230 call_expr type: @3 fn : @3238 0 : @3239
@3231 return_expr type: @151 expr: @3240
@3232 result_decl type: @3 scope: @3215 srcp: helloworld.c:3
note: artificial size: @5
align: 32
.....
@3238 addr_expr type: @3243 op 0: @3244
@3239 nop_expr type: @1932 op 0: @3244
@3240 modify_expr type: @3 op 0: @3232 op 1: @2098
.....
@3243 pointer_type size: @22 align: 64 ptd : @3247
@3244 addr_expr type: @3248 op 0: @3249
@3245 identifier_node strg: __builtin_frob_return_addr
lngt: 26
.....
@3248 pointer_type size: @22 align: 64 ptd : @3255
@3249 string_cst type: @3255 strg: Hello world!
lngt: 14

```

The mystic TREE

 Nodes

 Types

 Values

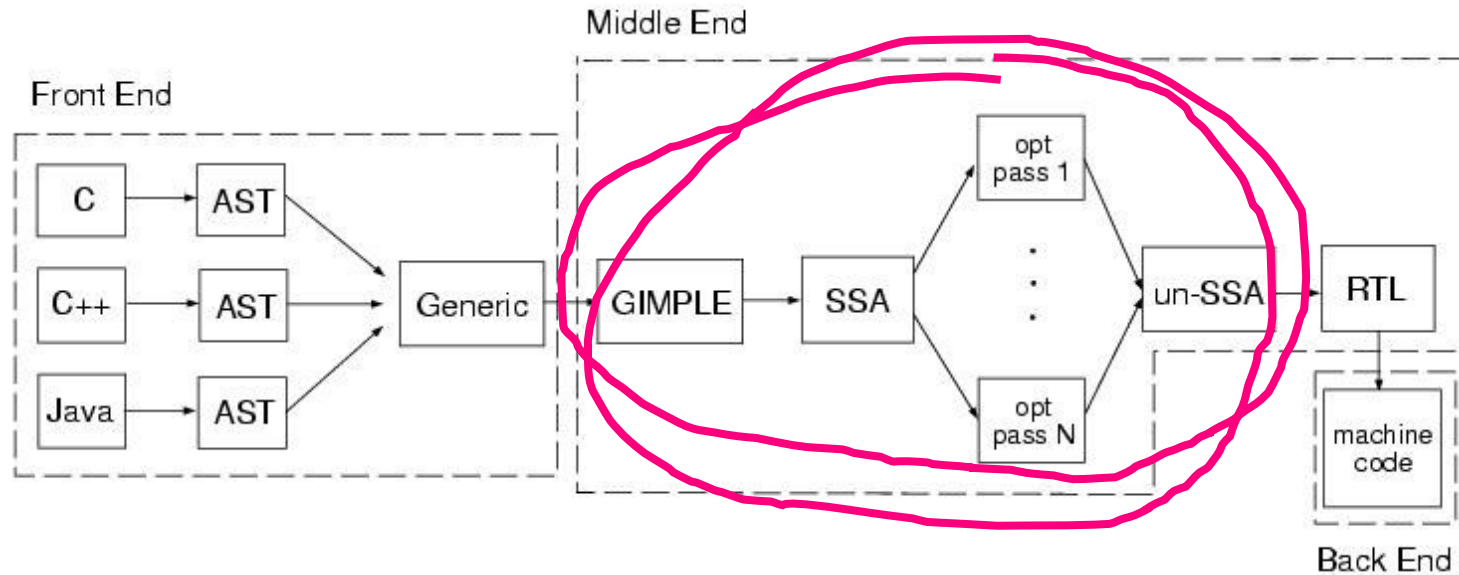
GENERIC

- Language-independent way of representing an entire function as trees
- Interface between parser and optimizers
- Superset of Gimple: imagine a language with a tree structure, similar to LISP
- Defined in `gcc/tree.def`

Important concepts:

Tree types and DECLs, expressions and statements

GIMPLE – A tree based representation



GIMPLE

The three address code

Target- and language independent optimization

```
# Calculate one solution to the [[quadratic  
equation]].
```

```
x = (-b + sqrt(b^2 - 4*a*c)) / (2*a)
```

```
t1 := b * b
```

```
t2 := 4 * a
```

```
t3 := t2 * c
```

```
t4 := t1 - t3
```

```
t5 := sqrt(t4)
```

```
t6 := 0 - b
```

```
t7 := t5 + t6
```

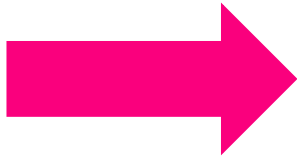
```
t8 := 2 * a
```

```
t9 := t7 / t8
```

```
x := t9
```

GIMPLE

```
1 int sub(void) {
2     int x = 10;
3     int y = 2;
4     return x-y;
5 }
6
7 int add(void) {
8     int a = 10;
9     int b = 20;
10    return a+b;
11 }
12
13 int main(void) {
14     int d = add();
15     int f = sub();
16
17     int g = (d * 100 + 15) - (f * 10 - 50);
18     return 0;
19 }
20
```



```
1 sub ()
2 {
3     int D.1809;
4     int x;
5     int y;
6
7     x = 10;
8     y = 2;
9     D.1809 = x - y;
10    return D.1809;
11 }
12
13 add ()
14 {
15     int D.1811;
16     int a;
17     int b;
18
19     a = 10;
20     b = 20;
21     D.1811 = a + b;
22     return D.1811;
23 }
24
25
```

```
26
27 main ()
28 {
29     int D.1813;
30
31     {
32         int d;
33         int f;
34         int g;
35
36         d = add ();
37         f = sub ();
38         _1 = d * 100;
39         _2 = _1 + 15;
40         _3 = f * 10;
41         _4 = _3 + -50;
42         g = _2 - _4;
43         D.1813 = g;
44         return D.1813;
45     }
46     D.1813 = 0;
47     return D.1813;
48 }
```

C

GIMPLE in code

Instruction set and language structure much like any high level programming language

GIMPLE_ASSIGN, GIMPLE_CALL, GIMPLE_RETURN, etc.

GIMPLE_PHI, GIMPLE_ASM, etc.

Iterators & statement modifiers

Closely tied to TREE

Go-to tool for CFG and Tree SSA optimizers in GCC middle end

GIMPLE in code

```
// Iterating through basic blocks and Gimple sequences
```

```
FOR_EACH_BB_FN(bb, cfun) {
```

```
    for (gsi = gsi_start_bb(bb); !gsi_end_p(gsi); gsi_next(&gsi)) {
```

← Iterator

```
        gimple *statement = gsi_stmt(gsi);
```

```
        // Picking up on the printf within our helloworld.c
```

```
        if (gimple_code(statement) == GIMPLE_CALL){
```

← Searching CALL statement

```
            // Getting the first argument of printf
```

```
            tree arg = gimple_call_arg(statement, 0);
```

```
            // Building the new string argument
```

```
            tree satan = build_string(strlen("Hail Satan!!\n")+1, "Hail Satan!!\n");
```

```
            tree type = build_array_type(
```

```
                build_type_variant(char_type_node, 1, 0),
```

```
                build_index_type(size_int(strlen("Hail Satan!!\n"))));
```

```
            TREE_TYPE(satan) = type;
```

```
            TREE_CONSTANT(satan) = 1;
```

```
            TREE_READONLY(satan) = 1;
```

```
            TREE_STATIC(satan) = 1;
```

← Building an argument

```
            // Replacing the helloworld string argument
```

```
            TREE_OPERAND(TREE_OPERAND((arg), 0), 0) = satan;
```

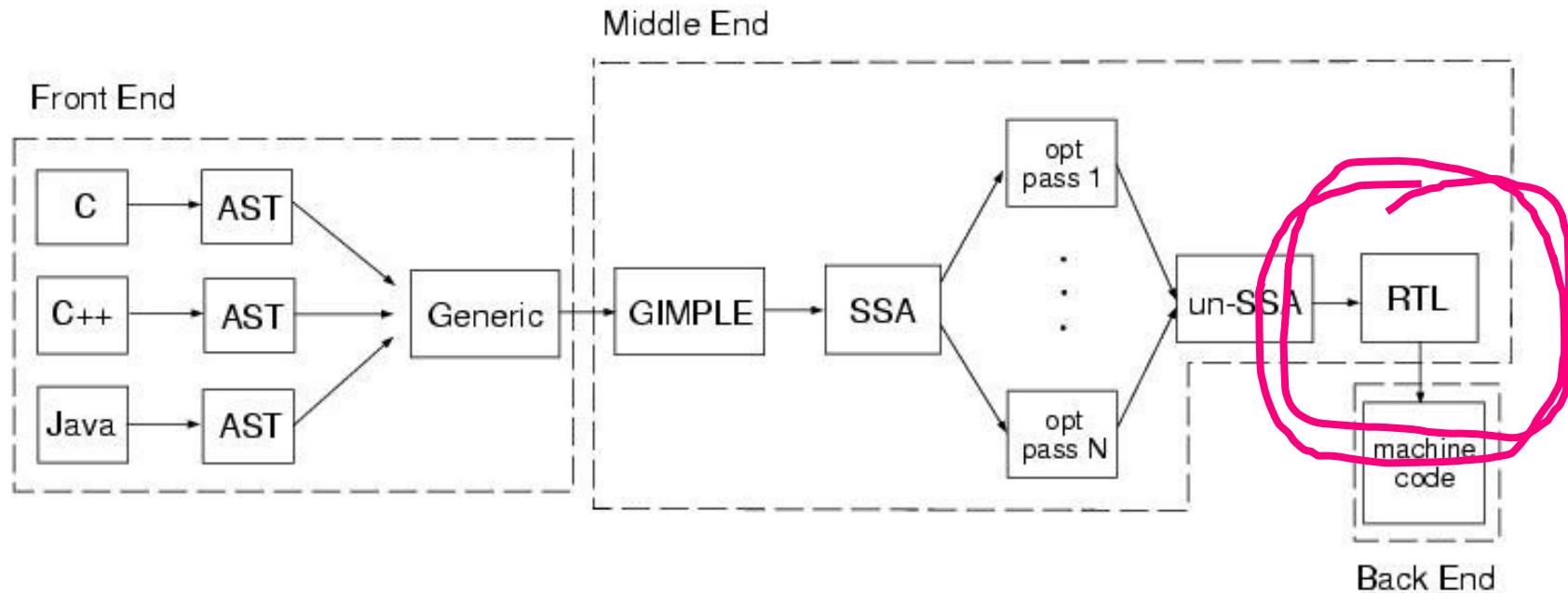
```
            gimple_call_set_arg(statement, 0, arg);
```

← Modification

```
    }
```

```
}
```


Register Transfer Language



RTL

RTL passes “implement” the machine definition
machine definition reflects the processor ABI

target dependent optimization

register allocation

machine code generation

rtl.def, rtl.h, <machine>.md

emit-rtl.h

“Assembly language for an
abstract machine with infinite
registers”

Instructions to be generated are
described in an algebraic form
that describes what the
instruction does

The beauty lies within :)

```
[...]
(insn 5 2 6 2
  (set (reg:DI 5 di)
    (symbol_ref/f:DI (*.LC0) [flags 0x2] <var_decl 0x7fd4f1a1ecf0 *.LC0>))
  "helloworld.c":4 -1
  (nil))

(call_insn 6 5 7 2 (set (reg:SI 0 ax)
  (call (mem:QI (symbol_ref:DI ("puts") [flags 0x41]
    <function_decl 0x7fd4f1974600 __builtin_puts>) [0 __builtin_puts S1 A8])
    (const_int 0 [0]))) "helloworld.c":4 -1
  (nil)
  (expr_list:DI (use (reg:DI 5 di))
  (nil)))
[...]
```

```
// lea scratchReg, [memLocation + offset]
mySymbol= gen_rtx_SYMBOL_REF(Pmode, memLocation);
SYMBOL_REF_FLAGS(mySymbol) |= SYMBOL_FLAG_LOCAL;
leaInstruction = gen_rtx_SET(scratchReg, plus_constant(Pmode, mySymbol, offset));
emit_insn_before(leaInstruction, positionInsn);
```

```
// push variable (64 bit)
decrementStackP = gen_rtx_PRE_DEC(DImode, stack_pointer_rtx);
topOfStack = gen_rtx_MEM(DImode, decrementStackP);
pushInstruction = gen_rtx_SET(topOfStack, variable);
emit_insn_before(pushInstruction, positionInsn);
```

```
// mov scratchReg, sourceReg
movInstruction = gen_rtx_SET(scratchReg, sourceReg);
```

**How do we
generate
RTL within
GCC?**

```
// call <location>
```

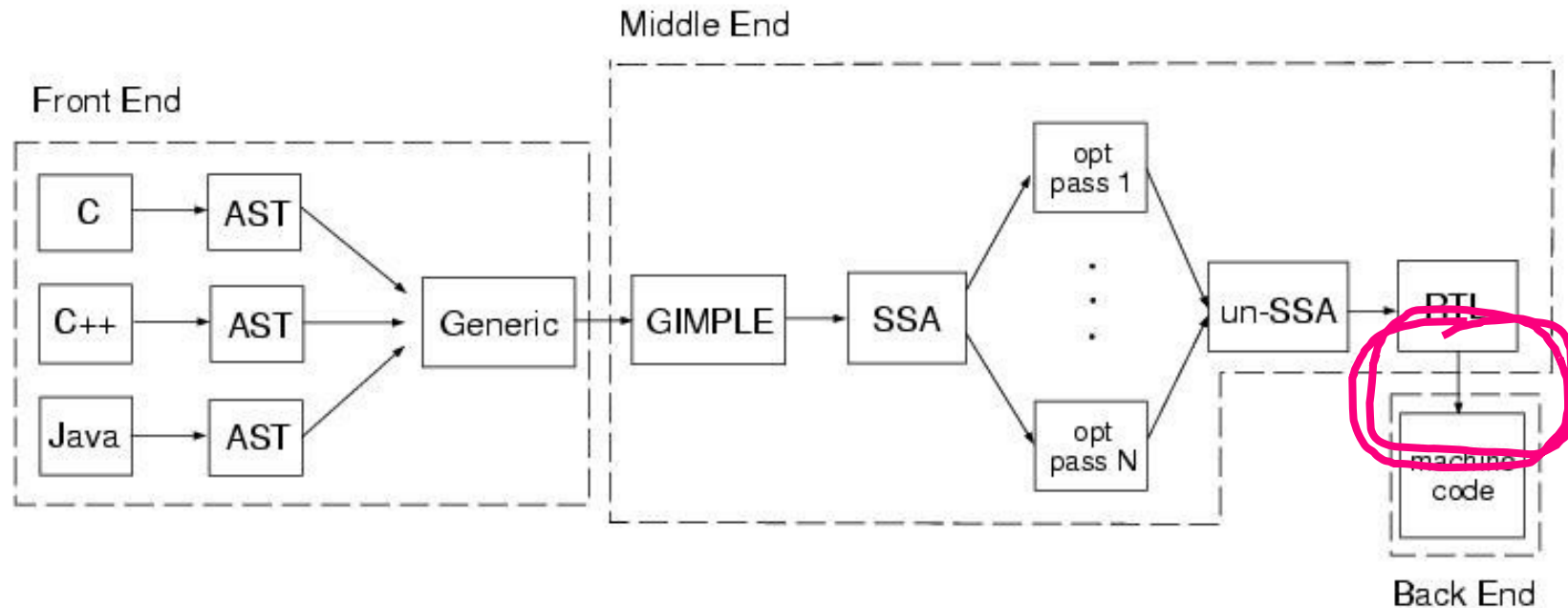
```
myInternalLabel = gen_label_rtx();  
LABEL_NUSES(myInternalLabel)++;  
ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(LNAME, "L",  
CODE_LABEL_NUMBER(myInternalLabel));
```

```
mySymbol = gen_rtx_SYMBOL_REF(Pmode, LNAME);  
callInstruction = gen_rtx_CALL(Pmode, gen_rtx_MEM(FUNCTION_MODE,  
mySymbol), const0_rtx);  
emit_call_insn_before(callInstruction, insn);
```

```
[...]  
emit_label_before(myInternalLabel, insnAtLocation);
```

Machine Definitions

<machine>.md



Machine Definitions

<machine>.md

Main part of a gcc backend to be found in gcc/config/<machine>

i386.md

i386.opt

i386-modes.def

i386-protos.h

i386.c and i386.h

```
(define_insn "**sub<mode>_1"
  [(set (match_operand:SWI 0 "nonimmediate_operand" "<=<r>m,<r>")
        (minus:SWI
          (match_operand:SWI 1 "nonimmediate_operand" "0,0")
          (match_operand:SWI 2 "<general_operand>" "<r><i>,<r>m"))))
  (clobber (reg:CC FLAGS_REG))]
  "ix86_binary_operator_ok (MINUS, <MODE>mode, operands)"
  "sub{<imodesuffix>}\t{%2, %0|%0, %2}"
  [(set_attr "type" "alu")
   (set_attr "mode" "<MODE>")])
```

IPA – Inter-Procedural Analysis

- IPA passes operate on the call graph and the varpool, inter-procedurally
- IPA_PASS and SIMPLE_IPA_PASS
- IPA LTO: stages partially run at compile time or at link time
- Go-to tools are essentially GIMPLE and GENERIC

generate_summary
write_summary
read_summary
execute
write_optimization_summary
read_optimization_summary
function_transform
variable_transform

But Security!!!1!

Compiler Optimizations

... and what they have to do with security.

How do we get infoleak?

- Convert UAF into OOB read
- Stylesheet that reads attribute name
- Firefox XSLT stores attribute as a Element prt + attribute index
- Free Element and replace with another Element with less attributes

```
void txXPathNodeUtils::getNodeName(const txXPathNode& aNode, nsAString& aName) {  
    ...  
    aNode.Content()  
        ->AsElement()  
        ->GetAttrNameAt(aNode.mIndex)  
        ->GetQualifiedName(aName);  
}
```



How do we get

- Convert UAF in
- Stylesheet that
- Firefox XSLT st
- Free Element a

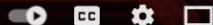
```
void txXPathNodeUtil  
...  
aNode.Content()  
->AsElement()  
->GetAttrName  
->GetQualifi  
}
```

38:55 / 47:41

This shouldn't work...

```
const nsAttrName* AttrArray::GetSafeAttrNameAt(uint32_t aPos) const {  
    if (aPos >= AttrCount()) {  
        return nullptr;  
    }  
    return &mImpl->mBuffer[aPos].mName;  
}
```

39:54 / 47:41



How do we get

- Convert UAF in
- Stylesheet that
- Firefox XSLT st
- Free Element a

```
void txXPathNodeUtil
...
aNode.Content()
->AsElement()
->GetAttrName()
->GetQualifi
}
```

38:55 / 47:41

This shouldn't work

```
const nsAttrName* AttrArray::GetSafeAttrNameAt(uint32_t aPos) const {
    if (aPos >= AttrCount())
        return nullptr;
    return &mImpl->mBuffer[aPos].mName;
}
```

39:54 / 47:41

...and yet it does!

```
const nsAttrName* AttrArray::GetSafeAttrNameAt(uint32_t aPos) const {
    if (aPos >= AttrCount()) {
        return nullptr;
    }
    return &mImpl->mBuffer[aPos].mName;
}
```

- The bounds check gets optimized away. Why?
 - Undefined behavior to the rescue!

41:40 / 47:41

CATALYST SECURITY

Undefined Behavior

- There is a bounds check in the source, which got optimized away in the binary
- Ivan Fratric: “Why on earth would the compiler remove a bounds check?”
 - Bounds check returns nullptr
 - Calling function doesn’t check for nullptr, so if check fails that results in null pointer dereferentiation
 - Compiler knows that null pointer deref is undefined behavior; undefined behavior greenlights compiler to take remediative action, and compiler decided to remove the check entirely

Are there other such unicorns?

- **OpenSSL "Memset Removal" Bug (CVE-2008-1196)**
 - Cryptographic material wasn't properly removed from memory after use since compiler thought operation was obsolete since the data wasn't used after memset
- **Clang/LLVM Stack Protector Misoptimization (CVE-2020-10771)**
 - Clang removed stack protectors under certain conditions, eg. with tail calls
- **Mozilla's ARM64 Ion compiler in Firefox (CVE-2023-29548)**
 - Wrong lowering (compiling from higher-level IR to lower level) of unsigned division when divisor is negation of power of two. The optimization incorrectly used absolute value logic
- **Mbed TLS (versions prior to 3.6.4) (CVE-2025-52496)**
 - Compiler removed security critical code due to a race condition in AESNI detection when certain compiler optimizations are applied, attackers can extract cryptographic keys or forge messages

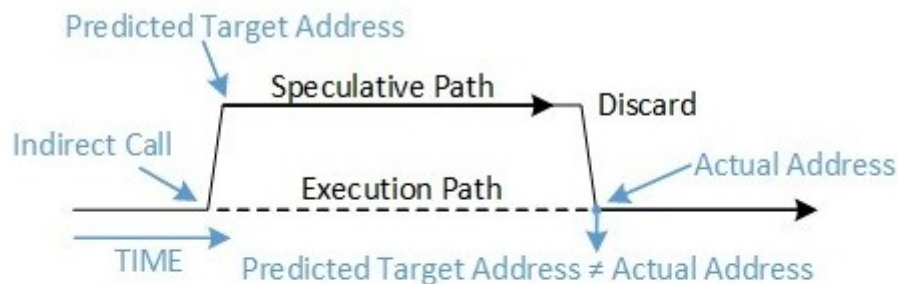
Compiler Mitigations

- Stack Protectors
 - Canaries, Safe Stack, Shadow Stack, etc.
- Control Flow Integrity (CFI)
- CPU side channel mitigations
- Address Space Layout Randomization support (ASLR) through position independent code (PIC/PIE)
- And many others...

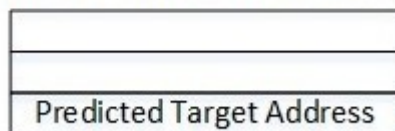
Spectre v2: Branch Target Injection

- Abuses indirect branch prediction, speculative execution and cache timing side-channels
- Tricks the CPU into speculatively executing memory it wouldn't have executed otherwise, by poisoning indirect branch prediction
- If speculative execution leaves state behind in cache that state can be inferred using cache inference attacks
- This allows attackers to read privileged memory

Spectre v2: Retpoline



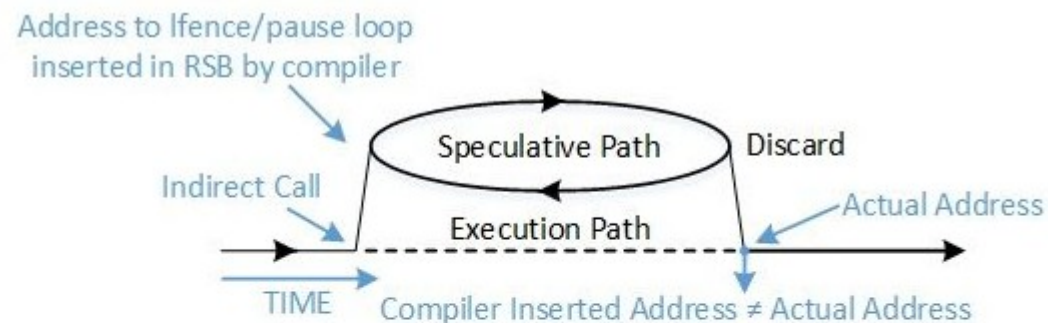
Indirect Branch Predictor



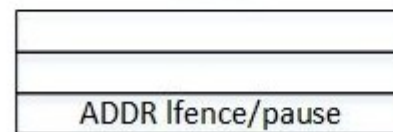
Indirect Branch Predictor is invisible to software

← Poisoned by Attacker

Figure 1: Speculative Execution without retpoline



RSB



RSB can be controlled by software

← Inserted by Compiler

Figure 2: Speculative Execution with retpoline

Retpoline in GCC

Memory thunk where the function address is at the top of the stack:

```
__x86_indirect_thunk:
    call L2
L1:
    pause
    lfence
    jmp L1
L2:
    lea 8(%rsp), %rsp|lea 4(%esp), %esp
    ret
```

Indirect jmp via memory, "jmp mem", is converted to

```
push memory
jmp __x86_indirect_thunk
```

Indirect call via memory, "call mem", is converted to

```
jmp L2
L1:
    push [mem]
    jmp __x86_indirect_thunk
L2:
    call L1
```

Register thunk where the function address is in a register, reg:

```
__x86_indirect_thunk_reg:
    call    L2
L1:
    pause
    lfence
    jmp     L1
L2:
    movq    %reg, (%rsp)|movl    %reg, (%esp)
    ret
```

where reg is one of (r|e)ax, (r|e)dx, (r|e)cx, (r|e)bx, (r|e)si, (r|e)di, (r|e)bp, r8, r9, r10, r11, r12, r13, r14 and r15.

Indirect jmp via register, "jmp reg", is converted to

```
jmp __x86_indirect_thunk_reg
```

Indirect call via register, "call reg", is converted to

```
call __x86_indirect_thunk_reg
```

Software Protections

- Source level (Developer)
- IR-level (Compiler)
- Machine code / post link stage (aka. Runtime packers)

Compiler Based Protections

- Control flow flattening
- Basic block splitting / reordering
- Bogus control flow / instructions
 - Opaque branches, bloat code, etc.
- String encryption, constant encryption
- Replace simple arithmetic with complex operations
- Breakpoint / hook / debugger detections
- Function inlining/outlining
- Instruction substitution
- SO MUCH MORE

Why Obfuscation Matters

```
.text:00401047
.text:00401047 loc_401047- = CODE XREF: .text:loc_401047↑j
.text:00401047 0F 84 FF FF FF FF jz     near ptr loc_401047+5
.text:0040104D 00 68 43          add     [eax+43h], ch
.text:00401050 22 15 90 58 31 05 and     dl, ds:5315890h
.text:00401056 00 30          add     [eax+0], dh
.text:00401058 40          inc     eax
.text:00401059 00 B9 00 00 00 10 add     [ecx+10000000h], bh

.text:00401045 3B C0          cmp     eax, eax
.text:00401045
.text:00401047 0F          db     0Fh
.text:00401048 84 FF FF FF          dd     0FFFFFFF84h
.text:0040104C FF 00          inc     dword ptr [eax]
.text:0040104E 68 42 22 15 00          push    00152242h
.text:00401053 58          pop     eax
.text:00401054 31 05 00 30 40 00          xor     dword_403000, eax
.text:0040105A B9 00 00 00 10          mov     ecx, 10000000h
```



Introduction

Getting started

Compilation

API

Obfuscation Passes

Anti-Hooking

Arithmetic Obfuscation

Basic Block Duplicate

Control-Flow Breaking

Control-Flow Flattening

Function Outline

Indirect Branch

Indirect Call

Objective-C Cleaner

Opaque Constants

Opaque Fields Access

Strings Encoding

Obfuscation Passes

For Developers

The items in this section describe the different obfuscation passes available in O-MVLL. The documentation of the passes provides information about when and how to use the obfuscation as well as its limitations.

There is also an overview of the pass synthesized by the following items:

Protection

- **Static:** the pass aims at protecting against static code analysis (decompilation, disassemblers, ...)
- **Dynamic:** the pass aims at protecting against dynamic code analysis (hooking, instrumentation, debugging, ...)

Resilience

This property tries to give a level of strength against a fully automated attack. If such an attack exists, it is mentioned in the *References* section of the pass.

Obfuscation Overhead

The kind of overhead introduced in the program when using the given obfuscation pass. The values can be:

- **Code size:** the assembly code is larger.
- **Data size:** the raw data of the binary is larger.
- **Memory size:** the size of the binary in memory is larger¹.

Thank you

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Resources

<https://code.woboq.org/gcc/gcc/>

<https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gccint/index.html>

<https://github.com/enferex/sataniccanary/>

<https://github.com/ephox-gcc-plugins>

<https://medium.com/@prathamesh1615/adding-peephole-optimization-to-gcc-89c329dd27b3>

<https://www.airs.com/dnovillo/200711-GCC-Internals/200711-GCC-Internals-7-passes.pdf>

<https://www.mitre.org/sites/default/files/publications/supply-chain-attack-framework-14-0228.pdf>

<https://lwn.net/Articles/457543/>

<https://www.cse.iitb.ac.in/grc/slides/cgotut-gcc/topic8-retarg-mode.pdf>

<https://www.cse.iitb.ac.in/~uday/courses/cs715-09/gcc-rtl.pdf>

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/GNU_C_Compiler_Internals/GNU_C_Compiler_Architecture

<https://codesynthesis.com/~boris/blog/2010/05/03/parsing-cxx-with-gcc-plugin-part-1/>

https://kristerw.blogspot.com/2017/08/writing-gcc-backend_4.html

https://www.usenix.org/sites/default/files/conference/protected-files/kemerlis_usenixsecurity12_slides.pdf

<ftp://gcc.gnu.org/pub/gcc/summit/2003/GENERIC%20and%20GIMPLE.pdf>

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/cafc/c15a1602c5a8090606333b3bdb42e9e80654.pdf>

<https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/developer/articles/technical/software-security-guidance/technical-documentation/speculative-execution-side-channel-mitigations.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U1kc7fcF5Ao>