

The Deconstruction of Dyninst Part 1: The SymtabAPI

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Motivation

- Binary tools are increasingly common
- Two categories of operation
 - **Analysis** : Derive semantic meaning from the binary code
 - Symbol tables (if present)
 - Decode (disassemble) instructions
 - Control-flow information: basic blocks, loops, functions
 - Data-flow information: from basic register information to highly sophisticated (and expensive) analyses.
 - **Modification**
 - Insert, remove, or change the binary code, producing a new binary.

Wide Use of Binary Tools

▪ Analysis and Modification are used in a wide variety of applications

- Binary Modification

- Eel, Vulcan, Etch, Atom, Diablo, Diota

- Binary Matching

- BMT

- Forensics

- Fenris

- Reverse engineering

- IDA Pro

- Binary Translation

- Objcopy, UQBT

- Program tracing

- QPT

- Program debugging

- Total view, gdb, STAT

- Program testing

- Eraser

- Performance modeling

- METRIC

- Performance profiling

- Paradyne, Valgrind, TAU, OSS

Lack of Code Sharing

- Some tools do analysis and some tools do modification
 - Only a few do both
- Tools usually depend on
 - Similar analysis
 - Similar modification techniques
- Too many different interfaces
 - Usually too low level
- Developers are forced to reinvent the wheel rather than use existing code

Lack of Portability

- Myriad number of differences between
 - File formats
 - Architectures
 - Operating systems
 - Compilers
 - ...
- Building a portable binary tool is highly expensive
 - Many platforms in common use

High-level goals

- To build a toolkit that
 - Has components for analysis
 - Has components for modification
 - Is portable & extensible
 - Has an abstract interfaces
 - Encourage sharing of functionality
- Deconstruct Dyninst into a toolkit that can achieve these goals

DyninstAPI

- Library that provides a platform-independent interface to dynamic binary analysis and modification
- Goal
 - Simplify binary tool development
- Why is Dyninst successful?
 - Analysis and modification capabilities
 - Portability
 - Abstract interface

Drawbacks of Dyninst

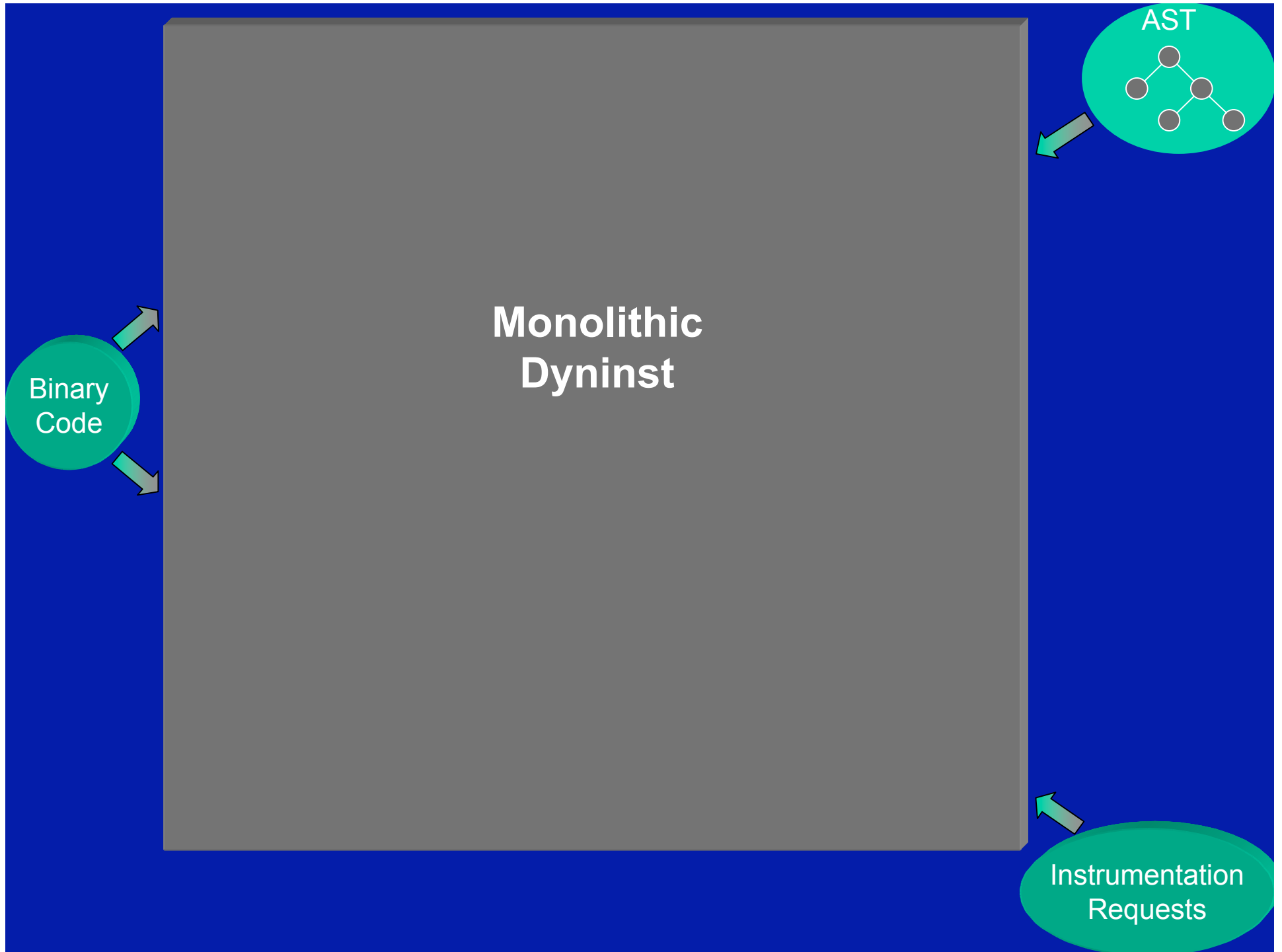
- Dyninst is complex
- Dyninst internal components are portable but not sharable
- Sometimes Dyninst is not a perfect match for user requirements
- Dyninst is feature-rich in some cases
 - Provides unnecessary extra functionality

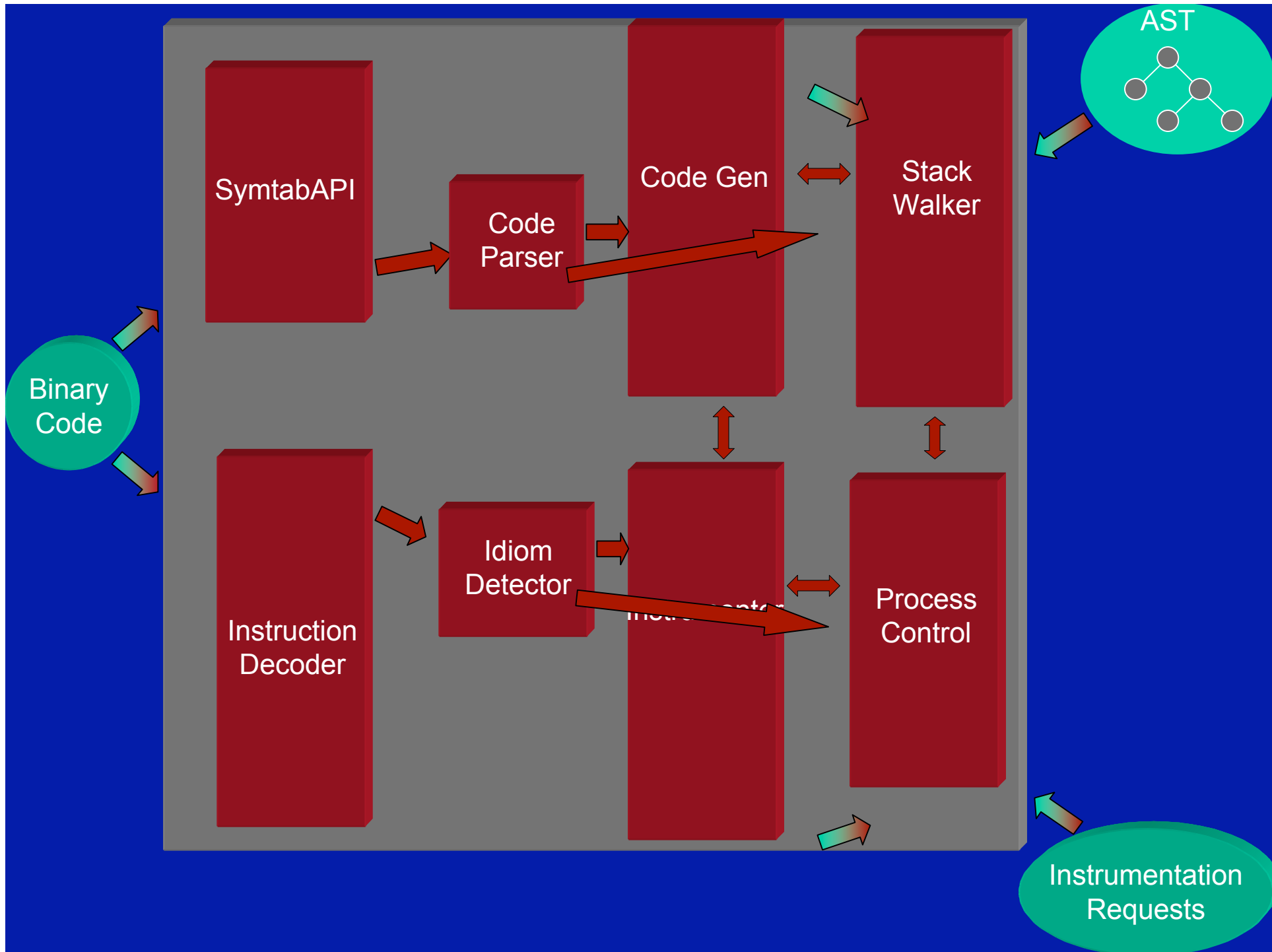
Example Scenarios

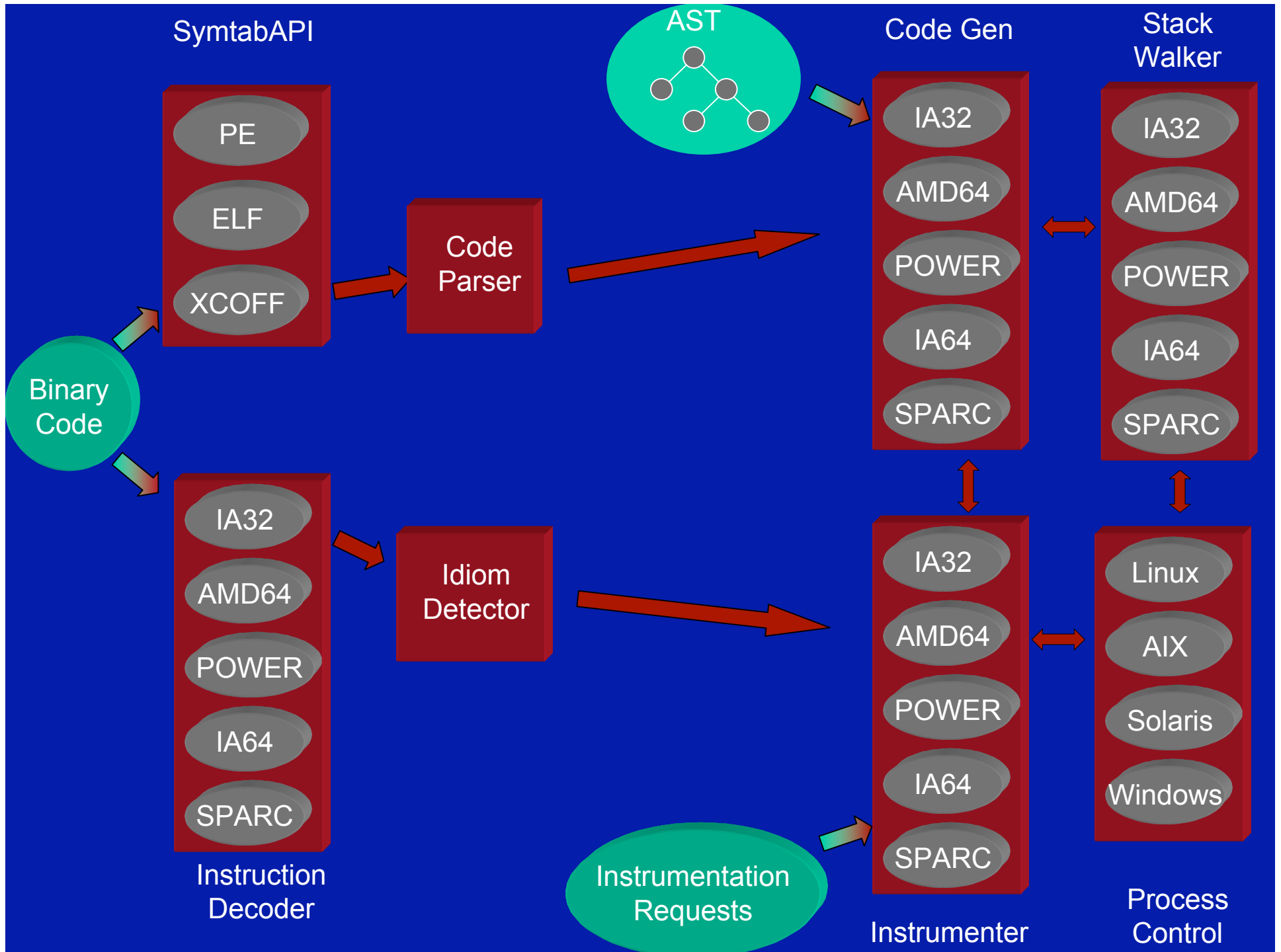
- Hidden functionality
 - Statically parse and analyze a binary without executing it
 - Just perform stackwalking on a binary compiled without frame pointer information
- Build new tools
 - Static binary rewriter
 - Tool to add a symbol table to stripped binaries

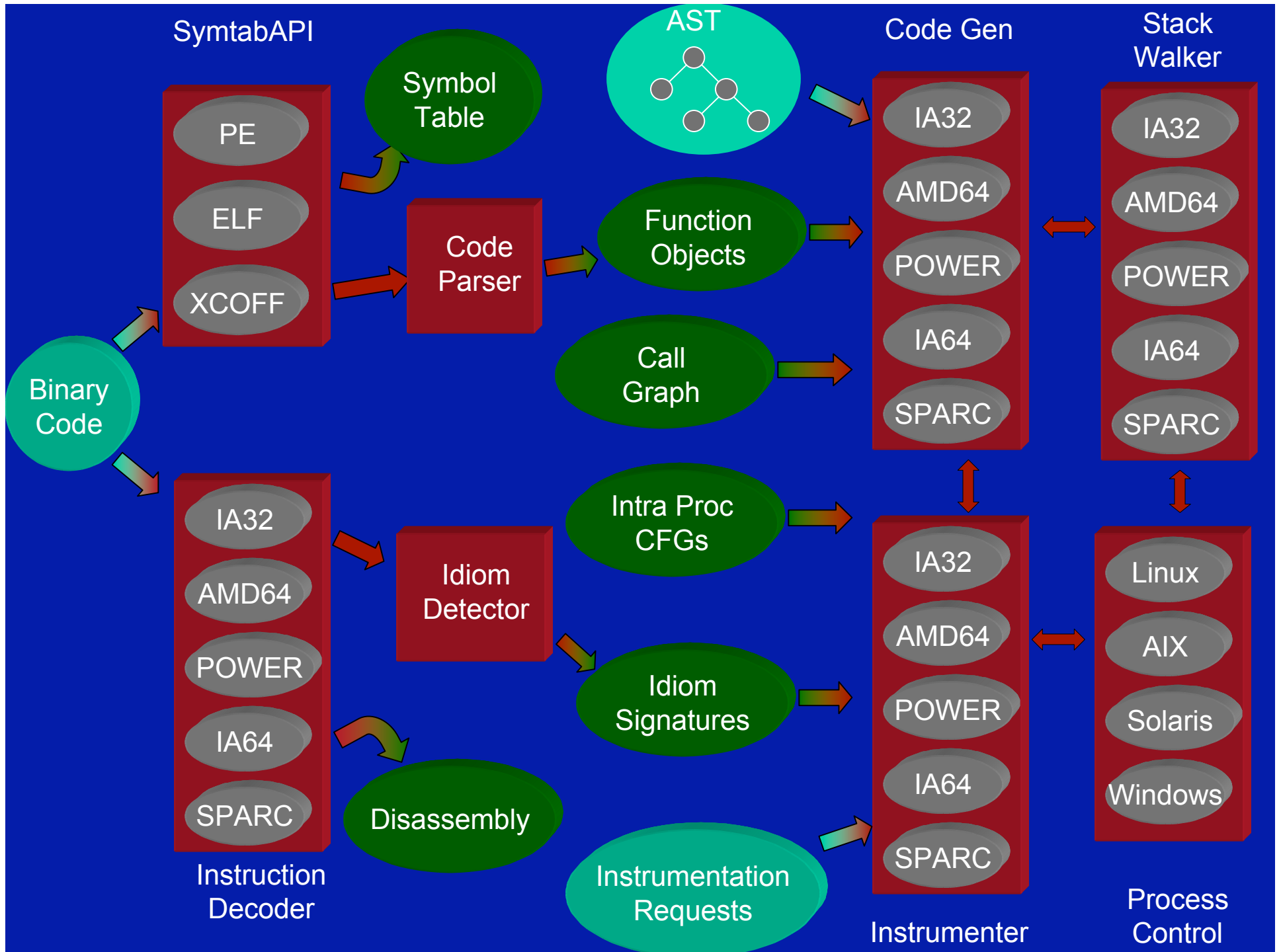
Our Approach

- Deconstruct the monolithic Dyninst into a suite of components
- Each component provides a platform-independent interface to a core piece of Dyninst functionality









Goals of Deconstruction

- Separate the key capabilities of Dyninst
- Each Component
 - Is responsible for a specific functionality
 - Provides a general solution
- Encourage sharing
 - Share our functionality when building new tools
 - Share functionality of other tools

Benefits of Deconstruction

- Access to the hidden features of Dyninst
- Interoperability with other tools
 - Standardized interfaces and sharing of components
- Finer grain testing of Dyninst

Benefits of Deconstruction [contd.]

- Code reuse among the tool community
- Make tools more portable
- Unexpected benefits with new application of components

Our Plan

- 📁 Identify the key functionality
- 📄 Refine and generalize the abstract interfaces to these components
- 📄 Extract and separate the functionality from Dyninst
- 📄 Rebuild Dyninst on top of these components
- 📄 Create new tools
 - Multi-platform static binary rewriter

SymtabAPI

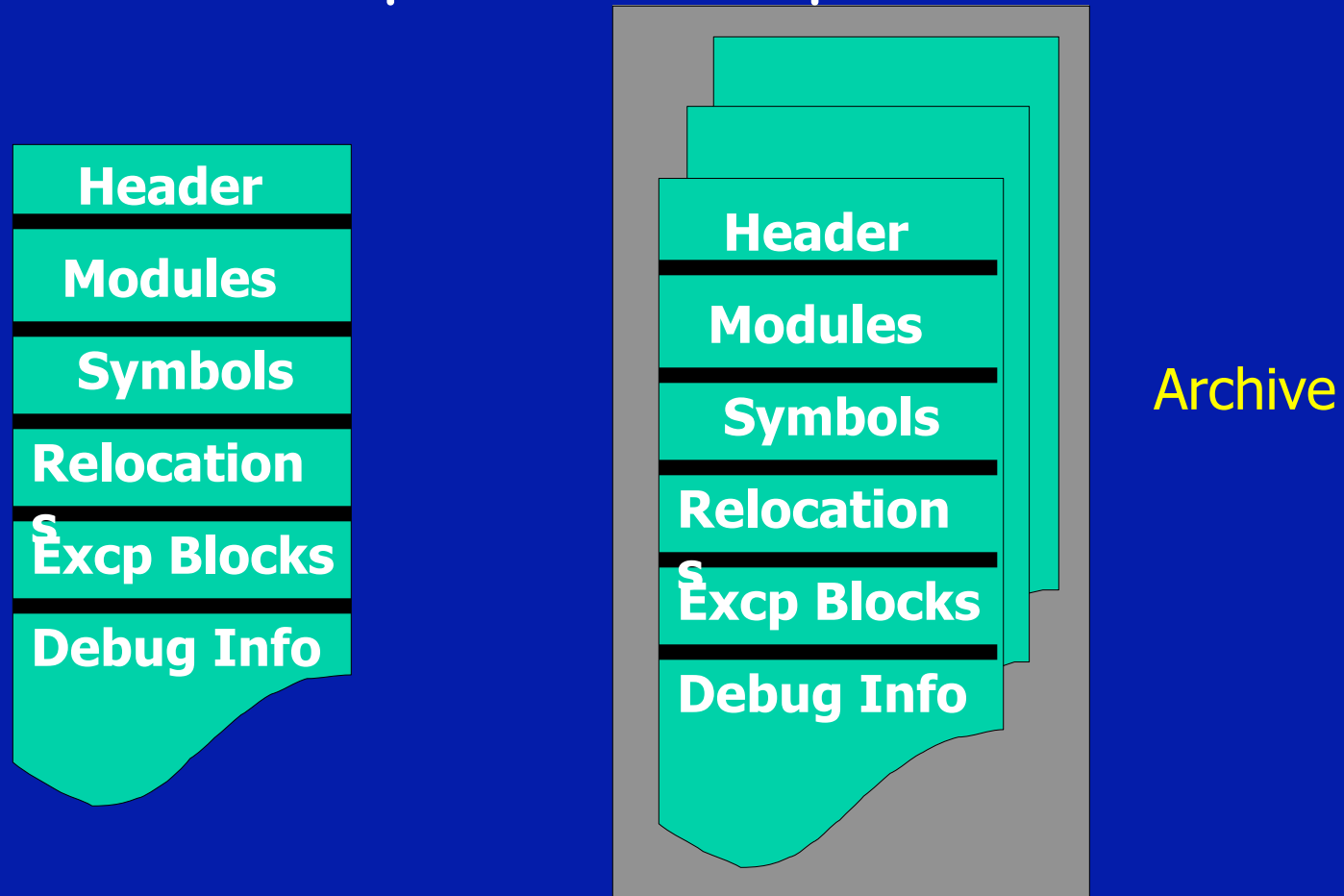
- The first component of the deconstructed Dyninst
- Multi platform library for parsing symbol table information from object files
- Leverages the experience and implementation gained from building the DyninstAPI

SymtabAPI Goals

- Abstraction
 - Be file format-independent
- Interactivity
 - Update data incrementally
- Extensibility
 - User-extensible data structures
- Generality
 - Parse ELF/XCOFF/PE object files
 - On-Disk/In-Memory parsing

SymtabAPI Abstractions

- Represents an object file in a canonical format
- Hides the multi-platform dependences



SymtabAPI Extensibility

- Abstractions are designed to be extensible
- Can annotate particular abstractions with tool specific data
 - e.g. : Store type information for every symbol in the symbol table

Interactivity/Extensibility

Symbol	Address	Size
func1	0x0804cc84	100
variable1	0x0804cd00	4
func2	0x0804cd1d	500

...

...

Type Information
int

Register	Is Live?
R1	Yes
R2	No
R3	Yes
R4	Yes

SymtabAPI Interface

- Information from a parsed-binary is kept in run time data structures
- Intuitive query-based interface
 - e.g. `findSymbolByType(name,type)`
 - Returns matching symbols
- Data can then be updated by the user
- Modifications available for future queries

Query/Update/Export/Emit

Binary Tool

Parse

Query

Update

Export/Emit

Response

Binary Code

SymtabAPI

XML

New Binary

Summary of Operations

- Parse the symbols in a binary
 - Query for symbols
 - Update existing symbol information
 - Add new symbols
 - Export/Emit symbols
-
- More details/operations in the SymtabAPI programmer's guide

Current Status

- Released the initial version of SymtabAPI with the 5.1 release of Dyninst
- Dyninst on top of SymtabAPI
- XML export
- Emit on Linux and AIX

Ongoing & Future Work

- Import XML
- Emit a new binary on windows
- Debugging information for symbols
- Interfaces for the remaining components
- Multi-platform static binary rewriter

Demo

- Please stop by and see our demo of stripped binary parsing with the SyntabAPI's emit functionality on Linux

Tuesday, May 1, 2007

Room No - 206

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Downloads

- SymtabAPI
 - <http://www.paradyn.org/html/downloads.html>
- SymtabAPI Programmer's guide
 - <http://www.paradyn.org/html/symtabAPI.html>
- Ravipati, G., Bernat, A., Miller, B.P. and Hollingsworth, J.K., "Toward the Deconstruction of Dyninst", Technical Report