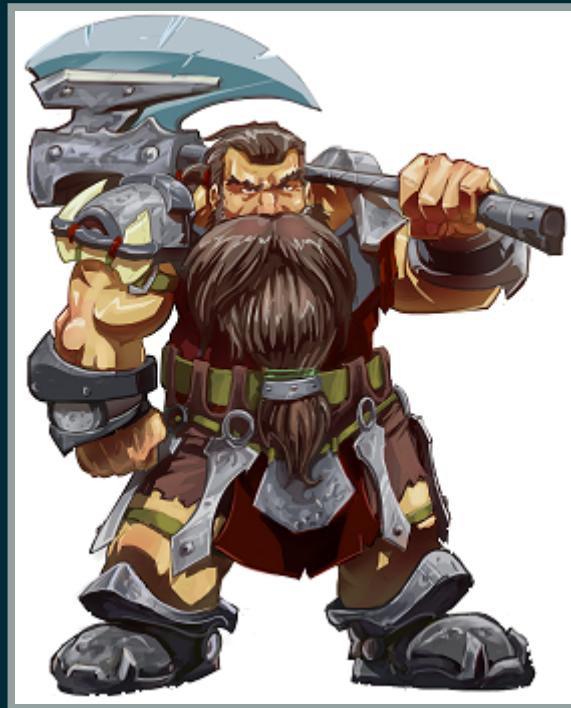


WHEN GDB IS NOT ENOUGH

PAUL SEMEL

KEVIN TAVUKCIYAN

TALKING ABOUT DWARF



TALKING ABOUT DWARF

DEBUGGING WITH ATTRIBUTE RECORD FORMATS

WHAT IS DWARF?



WHAT IS DWARF?

- Format used to store debug informations
- Generated by the compiler
- Sections in the binary format

HOW DOES IT WORK?

INFO

- Contains all information on our types
- Informations are sorted by compilation units.
- Info entry are called DIE (Dwarf Info Entry).

COMPILED UNIT

- Interesting projects have more than one source code file and are compiled separately and linked together
- They are called Compilation Unit in DWARF
- Each DIE are different and separated by compile units

DIE (SOUNDS APPEALING ALREADY HUH?)

- Basic description entry in DWARF
- Has a tag which precises what it describes
- Can describe data or functions/executable code

ABBREV

- Table of abbreviation
- Used to compress data inside the section
- Contains info on the content of the DIE

APPLICATIONS

GNU BINUTILS

- Multiple DWARF4 parsing implementation
- Too deeply merged in the rest of the projects
- 10k+ LOC in objdump / 25k+ LOC in gdb

OUR PROJECT

DWARF PRETTYPRINTER

- Get structure members.
- Print structure content.
- ~~1500 LOC : Deal with it Stallman!~~

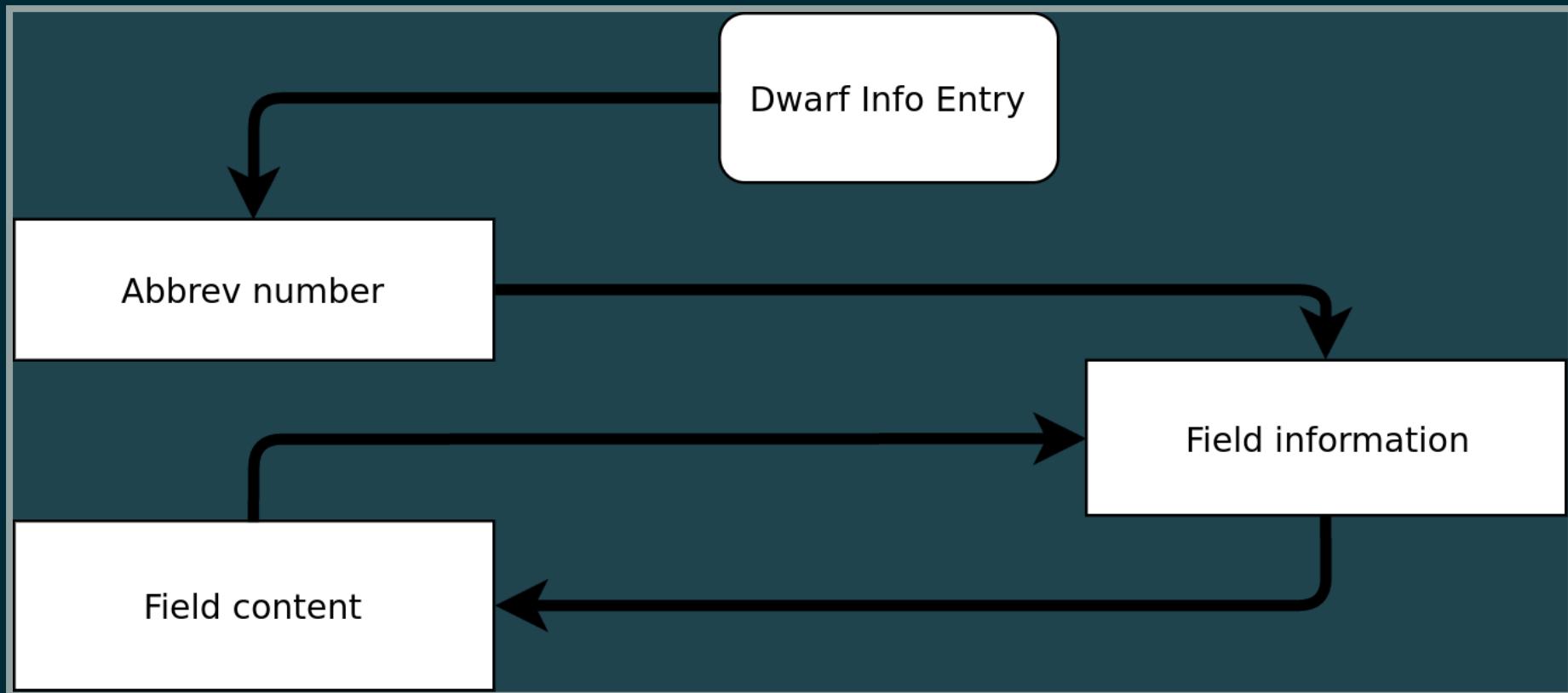
WHAT WAS THE POINT OF THE PROJECT?

- Create a lib that can print the structure when given a pointer to it.
- Useful for debug when gdb is too much.
- As fast and as lightweight as possible.

TECHNIQUES USED

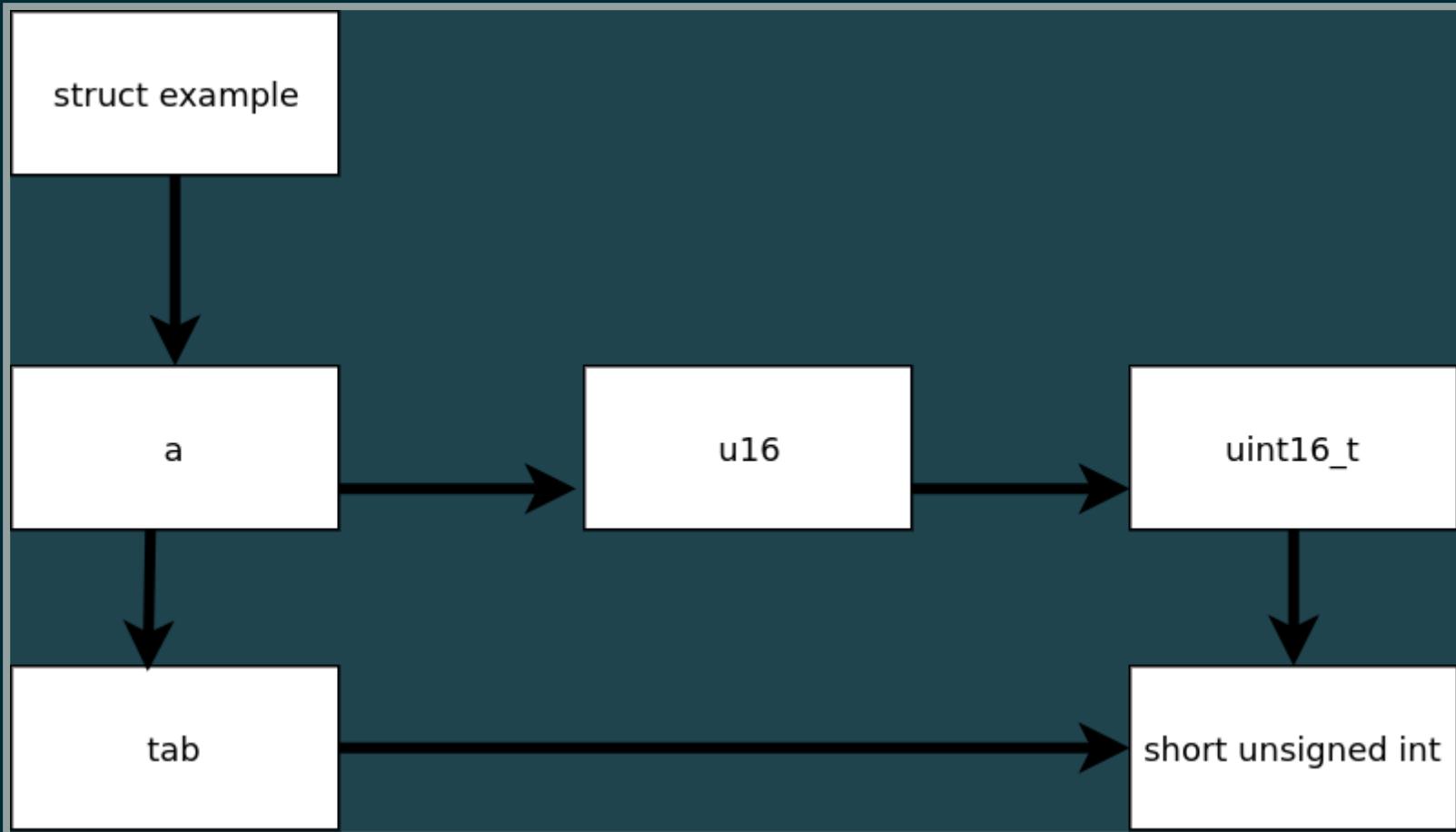
DWARF FORMAT PARSING

- DWARF format is against us.
- We needed a technique to avoid loading the whole DWARF tree in memory



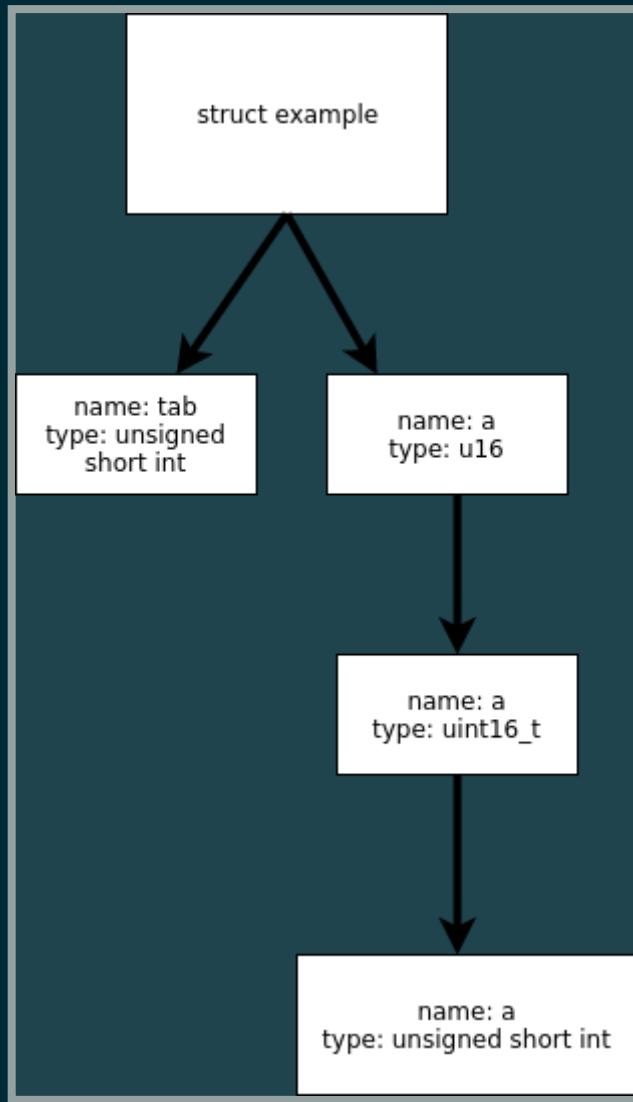
WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS ?

- We need to parse the whole format until we find a DIE.
- The size of a tag can be variable.



SO, HOW CAN WE OPTIMIZE THIS ?

- We need to fix the size of as most tag as we can.
- If we encounter a structure, we keep it in memory.
- We remain where we stopped parsing the last time.



VISITOR

WHAT DO WE NEED ?

- Give depth traversing control to the user.
- The user must be able to hook everywhere.
- By default depth traversing and printing functions.

HOW CAN WE DO THAT ?

- Each node has a default depth traversing function.
- We store printing functions in a hash table.
- Basic types must have a default printing function.
- The traversing is triggered by the printing function.

NODE STRUCTURE

```
struct Die {  
    const char *name;  
    const char *type;  
    void *data;  
    size_t len;  
    struct list children;  
    struct list sibling;  
    void (*next)(struct Die *, struct hash_control *);  
};
```

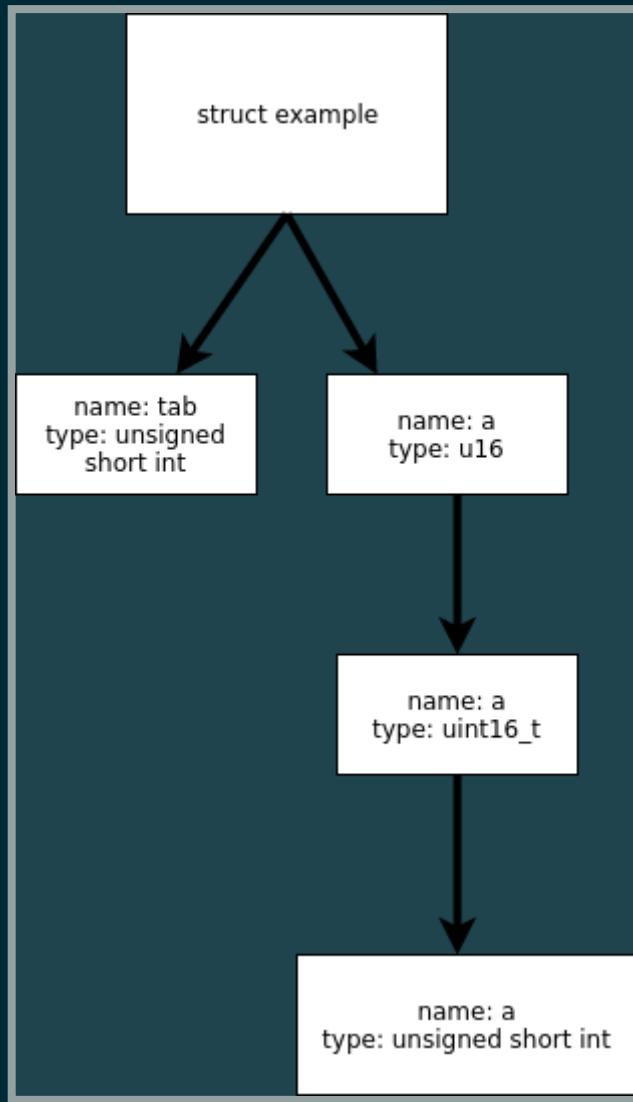
This is the structure given to the user

LET'S TRY IT !

THE TEST STRUCTURE

```
typedef uint16_t u16;

struct example {
    unsigned short int a;
    u16 b;
};
```



```
void *init_dwarf(char *path);
int print_structure_content(void *address, char *name, void *di,
                           void* ctx);
/*
 * param 1 : ctx may be NULL the first time the function is called
 * param 2 : name may be NULL if no type specification
 * param 3 : mustn't be NULL
 * param 4 : print function
 *   * param 1 : Current Die
 *   * param 2 : User data
 *   * param 3 : Must be sent to next() function if called
 * param 5 : user data
*/
void *set_context(void *ctx, const char *name, const char *type,
                  void (*print)(Die *, void *, void *), void *dat
```

```
void print_uint16(Die *die, void *data, void *h) {
    printf("%s %s : %d\n", die->type, die->name,
        *(unsigned short int *)die->data);
}

int main(void) {
    struct example t;
    t.a = 1234;
    t.b = 42;
    void *te = init_dwarf("/proc/self/exe");
    void *ctx = NULL;
    ctx = set_context(NULL, NULL, "uint16_t", print_uint16,
        NULL);
    print_structure_content(&t, "example", te, ctx);
}
```

BY DEFAULT

```
struct example : t  
short unsigned int b : 42  
short unsigned int a : 1234
```

WITH OUR HOOK

```
struct example : t  
uint16_t b : 42  
short unsigned int a : 1234
```

What's next?

- Recursive parsing
- Parse faster when given a compile unit.

CONCLUSION

QUESTIONS?

