

Debugging strongly-compartmentalized distributed systems

Recording: <u>https://youtu.be/16_bMEAJLwl</u>

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Compartmentalization



- Limit access of information to entities
- In other words, break up a system into different parts with different levels of access.
- Hard to get right
 - Transfer of data between compartments might be corrupted
 - Information leak
 - Compartmentalized software might operate differently from original software
 - Might deal with privilege levels
 - What tools do I have available to debug these cases?



Existing tools for debugging compartmentalized software

- GDB
 - Works at a process level Ο
 - Privileges dictated by OS Ο



0 0

- Doesn't recognize compartments Ο
- LLDB
 - LLVM/Clang debugger Ο
 - Works similarly to GDB 0
- Two prototypes to solve problem \bullet
 - **Custom Debugger** Ο
 - **GDB Stub Debugger** Ο



GDB

Debugger

The GNU Project



Custom Debugger

- Custom built debugger that recognizes compartments
- Has 12 commands -- of which 11 is a subset of GDB (read/write memory, breakpoints, variable printing)
- Parses DWARF common debug information generated by compilers
- Ability to switch between compartments



GDB Stub Debugger

- Implements a stub that follows the GDB protocol (communication back and forth from the GDB client, or the user)
- Features most of the commonly used GDB commands (breakpoints, reading/writing to variables, back-tracing)
- Rather than having the difference be at the process level, the GDB Stub debugger operates at the compartment level



GDB Debugger

	1 // lower privileged compartment
	2 (gdb) b login_interface.c:49
	3 Breakpoint 1 at 0x4011a5: file login_interface.c, line 49.
<pre>struct extension_data ext_verify_login_to_arg(Info* info) { struct extension data result; }</pre>	4 (gdb) c 5 Continuing.
<pre>result.bufc = sizeof(*info); memcpy(result.buf, info, sizeof(*info)); return result; 4)</pre>	<pre>6 Breakpoint 1, ext_verify_login_to_arg (info=0</pre>
	<pre>(gdb) p (char*) result.buf (gdb) p (char*) result.buf (gdb) p result.bufc (gdb) p result.bufc 4 \$4 = 16</pre>



Custom debugger

Pron	npt	("stop"	to	quit):	conne	ect logi	n_compart	tment	
Pron	not	("stop"	to	quit):	list	variabl	0.5		
Num	Fil	e	0.0	Fur	oction			Line	Nam
0	log	in_inter	fac	e.c ext	_veri	fy_login	n_to_arg	55 re	esul

```
struct extension_data
    ext_verify_login_to_arg(Info* info)
{
struct extension_data result;
result.bufc = sizeof(*info);
memcpy(result.buf, info, sizeof(*info))
sreturn result;
}
```

```
Prompt ("stop" to quit): r 0 0
  "name": "extension_data",
  "address": "0x7fff32eecb50",
  "val": [
         "name": "bufc",
         "address": "0x7fff32eecb50",
         "type": null,
         "size": 8,
         "val": 16
         "name": "buf",
         "address": "0x7fff32eecb58",
         "type": null,
         "size": 512,
         "val": null
```

Binary Size(kilobytes)



Time overhead (CPU cycles)



Source line changes





Comparison

• Custom debugger is not as simple to use as GDB

- Some actions require more commands for custom debugger than for GDB
- Preprocessing step required to parse debug information before debugging the program
- GDB
 - Cannot switch between compartments
 - Each GDB stub only knows the compartment it is attached to
 - Cannot disconnect and reconnect to compartments
 - Background listener threads are needed to support reconnections