

Swift Reversing

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Presentation Overview

Part 1

Swift Introduction

Part 2

Methodology

Part 3

Swift RE

Functional patterns

Protocols and extensions on structs

Pattern matching

Concise syntax

Closures

Generics

Fast iteration

Native collections

Optional types

Operator overloading

Object orientation

Namespaces Tuples

Type inference

Clear mutability syntax

Read-Eval-Print-Loop (REPL)

Interactive playground

Compile to native code



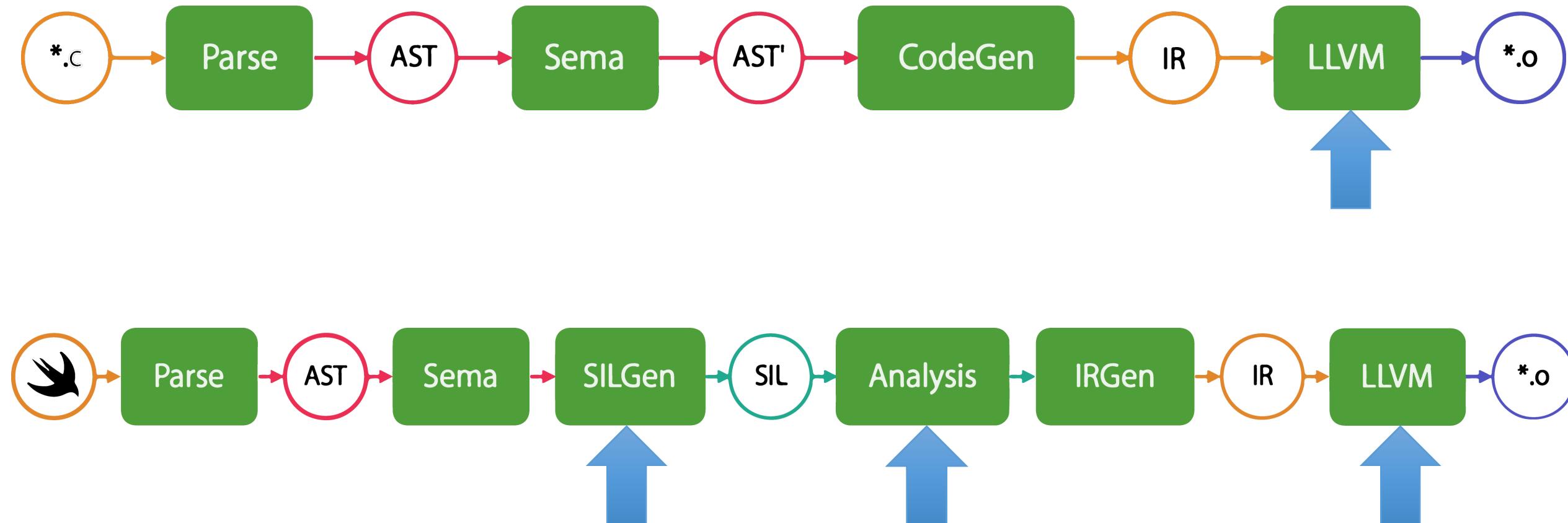
Swift Introduction

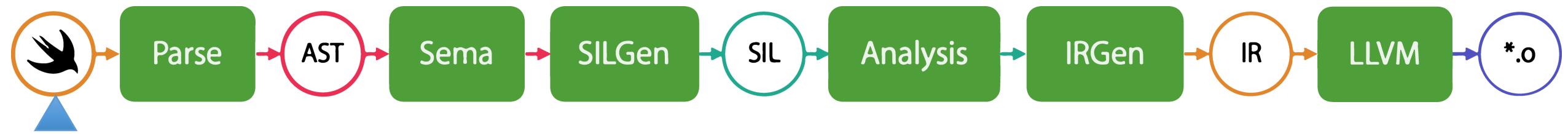
Multiple return types

Swift Language

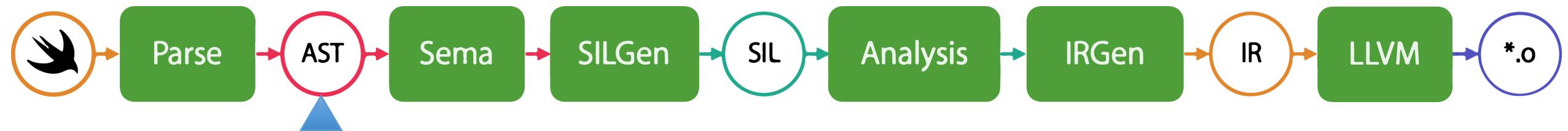
- Safe, fast, and expressive
- Closures and first-class functions
- Tuples and multiple return values
- Generics
- Fast and concise iteration over a range or collection
- Structs that support methods, extensions, and protocols
- Functional programming patterns, e.g., map and filter
- Powerful error handling built-in
- Advanced control flow with do, guard, defer, and repeat keywords

Compiler Architecture

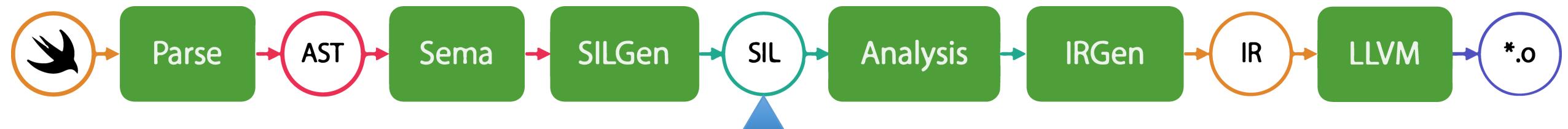




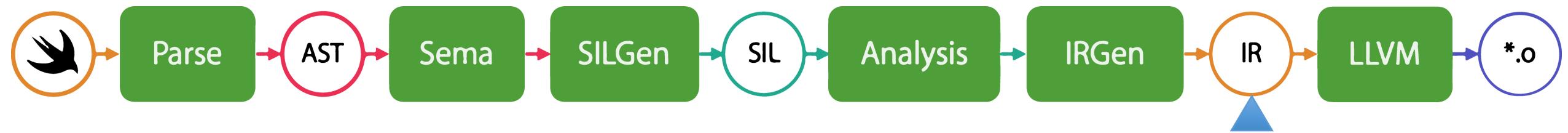
```
func main() {
    let 🌎 = "🐶🐱🐹🐭🐹🐰🐸🐯🐨🐷🐮🐵🐒🐴🐑🐼🐧🐦🐤🐥🐔🐍🐢🐛🐝🐜"
    var 🚢: [String] = []
    for ❤️ in 🌎.characters {
        🚢.append(String(❤️) + String(❤️))
    }
    print(🚢)
}
main()
```



```
1 (source_file
2   (func_decl "main()" type='() -> ()' access=internal
3     (parameter_list)
4     (brace_stmt
5       (pattern_binding_decl
6         (pattern_named type='String' '❶')
7         (call_expr implicit type='String' location=noahs.swift:3:13 range=[noahs.swift:3:13 - line:3:13] nothrow
8           (constructor_ref_call_expr implicit type='(_builtinUTF16StringLiteral: RawPointer, numberOfCodeUnits: Word) -> String' location=noahs.swift:3:
13 range=[noahs.swift:3:13 - line:3:13] nothrow
9             (declref_expr implicit type='String.Type -> (_builtinUTF16StringLiteral: RawPointer, numberOfCodeUnits: Word) -> String' location=noahs.swif
t:3:13 range=[noahs.swift:3:13 - line:3:13] decl=Swift.(file).String.init(_builtinUTF16StringLiteral:numberOfCodeUnits:) specialized=no)
10            (type_expr implicit type='String.Type' location=noahs.swift:3:13 range=[noahs.swift:3:13 - line:3:13] typerepr='String'))
11            (string_literal_expr type='(_builtinUTF16StringLiteral: Builtin.RawPointer, numberOfCodeUnits: Builtin.Word)' location=noahs.swift:3:13 range=
[noahs.swift:3:13 - line:3:13] encoding=utf16 value="❷")))
12
13   (var_decl "❸" type='String' access=private let storage_kind=stored)
14
15   (pattern_binding_decl
16     (pattern_typed type='[String]')
17     (pattern_named type='[String]' '❹')
18     (type_array
19       (type_ident
20         (component id='String' bind=Swift.(file).String))))
21     (array_expr type='[String]' location=noahs.swift:5:23 range=[noahs.swift:5:23 - line:5:24]))
```

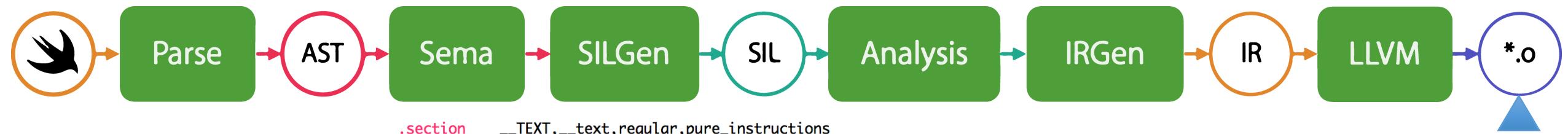


```
// noahs.main () -> ()
sil hidden @_TF5noahs4mainFT_T_ : $@convention(thin) () -> () {
bb0:
%0 = alloc_stack $Array<String>, var, name "
debug_value %1 : $Builtin.RawPointer
%3 = struct $COpaquePointer (%1 : $Builtin.RawPointer)
%4 = enum $Optional<AnyObject>, #Optional.None!enumelt
debug_value %3 : $COpaquePointer
debug_value %4 : $Optional<AnyObject>
%7 = integer_literal $Builtin.Int64, -9223372036854775684
%8 = struct $UInt (%7 : $Builtin.Int64)
%9 = struct $_StringCore (%3 : $COpaquePointer, %8 : $UInt, %4 : $Optional<AnyObject>)
debug_value %9 : $_StringCore
%11 = integer_literal $Builtin.Int64, 0
%12 = struct $Int (%11 : $Builtin.Int64)
debug_value %12 : $Int
%14 = integer_literal $Builtin.Int1, 0
debug_value %12 : $Int
debug_value %12 : $Int
%17 = integer_literal $Builtin.Int1, -1
%18 = global_addr @_swiftEmptyArrayStorage : $*_SwiftEmptyArrayStorage
%19 = address_to_pointer %18 : $*_SwiftEmptyArrayStorage to $Builtin.RawPointer
%20 = raw_pointer_to_ref %19 : $Builtin.RawPointer to $_EmptyArrayStorage
%21 = unchecked_ref_cast %20 : $_EmptyArrayStorage to $Builtin.BridgeObject
debug_value %12 : $Int
debug_value %12 : $Int
```



```

define hidden void @_TF5noahs4mainFT_T_O #0 {
entry:
%0 = alloca %Sa, align 8
%1 = alloca %Vs17IndexingGenerator, align 8
%2 = alloca %VSS13CharacterView, align 8
%3 = alloca %Vs17IndexingGenerator, align 8
%4 = alloca %Sq.20, align 8
%5 = alloca %SS, align 8
%6 = bitcast %Sa* %0 to i8*
call void @llvm.lifetime.start(i64 8, i8* %6)
%7 = bitcast %Vs17IndexingGenerator* %1 to i8*
call void @llvm.lifetime.start(i64 64, i8* %7)
%8 = call { i8*, i64, i64 } @_TFSSCFT26_builtinUTF16StringLiteralBp17numberOfCodeUnitsBw_SS(i8* bitcast ([125 x i16]* @0 to i8*), i64 124)
%9 = extractvalue { i8*, i64, i64 } %8, 0
%10 = extractvalue { i8*, i64, i64 } %8, 1
%11 = extractvalue { i8*, i64, i64 } %8, 2
%12 = call { %swift.bridge*, i8* } @_TTSg5SS__TFs27_allocateUninitializedArrayurFBwTGSax_Bp_(i64 0)
%13 = extractvalue { %swift.bridge*, i8* } %12, 0
%14 = extractvalue { %swift.bridge*, i8* } %12, 1
%15 = bitcast i8* %14 to %SS*
%16 = call %swift.bridge* @_TTSg5SS__TFSaCft12arrayLiteralGSax__GSax_(%swift.bridge* %13)
%_.buffer = getelementptr inbounds %Sa, %Sa* %0, i32 0, i32 0
%_.buffer._storage = getelementptr inbounds %Vs12_ArrayBuffer, %Vs12_ArrayBuffer* %_.buffer, i32 0, i32 0
%_.buffer._storage.rawValue = getelementptr inbounds %Vs14_BridgeStorage, %Vs14_BridgeStorage* %_.buffer._storage, i32 0, i32 0
store %swift.bridge* %16, %swift.bridge** %_.buffer._storage.rawValue, align 8
%17 = call { i8*, i64, i64 } @_TFSSg10charactersVSS13CharacterView(i8* %9, i64 %10, i64 %11)
%18 = extractvalue { i8*, i64, i64 } %17, 0
%19 = extractvalue { i8*, i64, i64 } %17, 1
%20 = extractvalue { i8*, i64, i64 } %17, 2
%21 = bitcast %VSS13CharacterView* %2 to i8*
call void @llvm.lifetime.start(i64 24, i8* %21)
  
```



```

.section __TEXT,__text,regular,pure_instructions
.macosx_version_min 10, 9
.globl _main
.align 4, 0x90
_main:
    .cfi_startproc
    pushq %rbp
.Ltmp0:
    .cfi_offset %rbp, 16
.Ltmp1:
    .cfi_offset %rbp, -16
    movq %rsp, %rbp
.Ltmp2:
    .cfi_offset %rbp, -16
    subq $16, %rsp
    movq __globalinit_33_1BDF70FFC18749BAB495A73B459ED2F0_token5@GOTPCREL(%rip), %rax
    movq __TZvOs7Process5_argcVs5Int32@GOTPCREL(%rip), %rcx
    movl %edi, (%rcx)
    cmpq $-1, (%rax)
    movq %rsi, -8(%rbp)
    je LBB0_2
    movq __globalinit_33_1BDF70FFC18749BAB495A73B459ED2F0_token5@GOTPCREL(%rip), %rdi
    movq __globalinit_33_1BDF70FFC18749BAB495A73B459ED2F0_func5@GOTPCREL(%rip), %rax
    movq %rax, %rsi
    callq _swift_once
.LBB0_2:
    movq __TZvOs7Process11_unsafeArgvGSpGSpVs4Int8__@GOTPCREL(%rip), %rax
    movq -8(%rbp), %rcx
    movq %rcx, (%rax)
    callq __TF5noahs4mainFT_T_
    xorl %eax, %eax
    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp
    retq
    .cfi_endproc
  
```

Local variables after SILGen

SILGen emits all local 'var'iables as heap boxes with alloc_box

```
func f() -> Int {  
    var x = 42  
  
    return x  
}  
  
%0 = alloc_box $Int // var x  
%4 = ...  
store %4 to %0#1 : $*Int  
  
%6 = load %0#1 : $*Int  
strong_release %0#0  
return %6 : $Int
```

Box-to-stack promotes heap boxes to stack allocations

All closure captures are by reference

- Not acceptable to leave them on the heap!

IDA View-A Pseudocode-A Hex View-1 Structures

```
95 int64 v93; // [rsp+1F8h] [rbp-78h]@1
96 int64 v94; // [rsp+200h] [rbp-70h]@1
97 int64 v95; // [rsp+208h] [rbp-68h]@1
98 int64 v96; // [rsp+210h] [rbp-60h]@1
99 int64 v97; // [rsp+218h] [rbp-58h]@1
100 int64 v98; // [rsp+220h] [rbp-50h]@1
101 int64 v99; // [rsp+228h] [rbp-48h]@1
102 int64 v100; // [rsp+230h] [rbp-40h]@1
103 int64 v101; // [rsp+238h] [rbp-38h]@1
104 int64 v102; // [rsp+240h] [rbp-30h]@1
105
106 v0 = _TFSSCfmSSFT26_builtinUTF16StringLiteralBp17numberOfCodeUnitsBw_SS(&unk_100000E90, 124LL)
107 v2 = v1;
108 v76 = v3;
109 v4 = _TTSg5SS__TFSs27_allocateUninitializedArrayurFBwTGSSaq_Bp_(0LL);
110 v102 = _TTSg5SS__TPSaCurfMGSaq_Ft12arrayLiteralGSSaq_GSSaq_(v4);
111 v91 = _TFSSg10charactersVSS13CharacterView(v0, v2, v76);
112 v92 = v5;
113 v93 = v6;
114 v75 = _TMaGVSS17IndexingGeneratorVSS13CharacterView_(v0, v2);
115 v49 = _TWPSS18_SignedIntegerTypeSs_ptr;
116 v50 = _TMdSi_ptr;
117 v51 = _TWPSS13_BuiltinIntegerLiteralConvertibleSs_ptr;
118 v52 = _TMDVSS20_DisabledRangeIndex_ptr;
119 v53 = _TMDVSS13CharacterView_ptr;
120 v54 = _TWPVSS13CharacterViewSs9IndexableSs_ptr;
121 v55 = _TWPVSS13CharacterViewSs12SequenceTypeSs_ptr;
122 v56 = v75;
123 v57 = _TWPuRq_Ss9Indexable_GVSs17IndexingGeneratorq_Ss13GeneratorTypeSs_ptr;
124 v58 = _TMDVSS9Character_ptr;
125 v59 = _TMDVSS13CharacterView5Index_ptr;
126 v60 = _TWPVSS13CharacterView5IndexSs16ForwardIndexTypeSs_ptr;
127 v61 = _TMdSi_ptr;
128 v62 = _TWPSS18_SignedIntegerTypeSs_ptr;
129 v63 = _TMdSi_ptr;
130 v64 = _TWPSS33_BuiltinIntegerLiteralConvertibleSs_ptr;
131 v65 = _TMDVSS20_DisabledRangeIndex_ptr;
132 v66 = _TMDVSS13CharacterView_ptr;
133 v67 = _TMDVSS9Character_ptr;
134 v68 = _TMDVSS9Character_ptr;
135 v69 = &v91;
136 _TFeRq_Ss14CollectionTypezqq_S_9GeneratorGVSS17IndexingGeneratorq_zqq_Ss9Indexable8_Elementq_
137 &v83,
138 _TMDVSS13CharacterView_ptr,
139 _TWPVSS13CharacterViewSs14CollectionTypeSs_ptr,
140 _TMDVSS13CharacterView5Index_ptr,
141 _TWPVSS13CharacterView5IndexSs16ForwardIndexTypeSs_ptr);
142 swift_unknownRelease(v93);
143 v94 = v83;
144 v95 = v84;
145 v96 = v85;
146 v97 = v86;
147 v98 = v87;
148 v99 = v88;
149 v100 = v89;
150 v101 = v90;
151 while ( 1 )
152 {
153     _TFVSS17IndexingGenerator4nextuRq_Ss9Indexable_fRGS_q_FT_GSqqq_S0_8_Element_(&v80, v75, &v94);
154     v74 = v80;
155     v73 = v81;
156     if ( !(v82 ^ 1) & 1 )
157         break;
158     if ( ~v81 & 1 )
159         swift_retain_noresult(v80);
160     v7 = _TFSSCfmSSFTVSS9CharacterSS(v74, v73);
161     v72 = v8;
162     v71 = v7;
163     v70 = v9;
164     if ( ~v73 & 1 )
000007A2 TF5noahs4mainFT T :106
```

Methodology

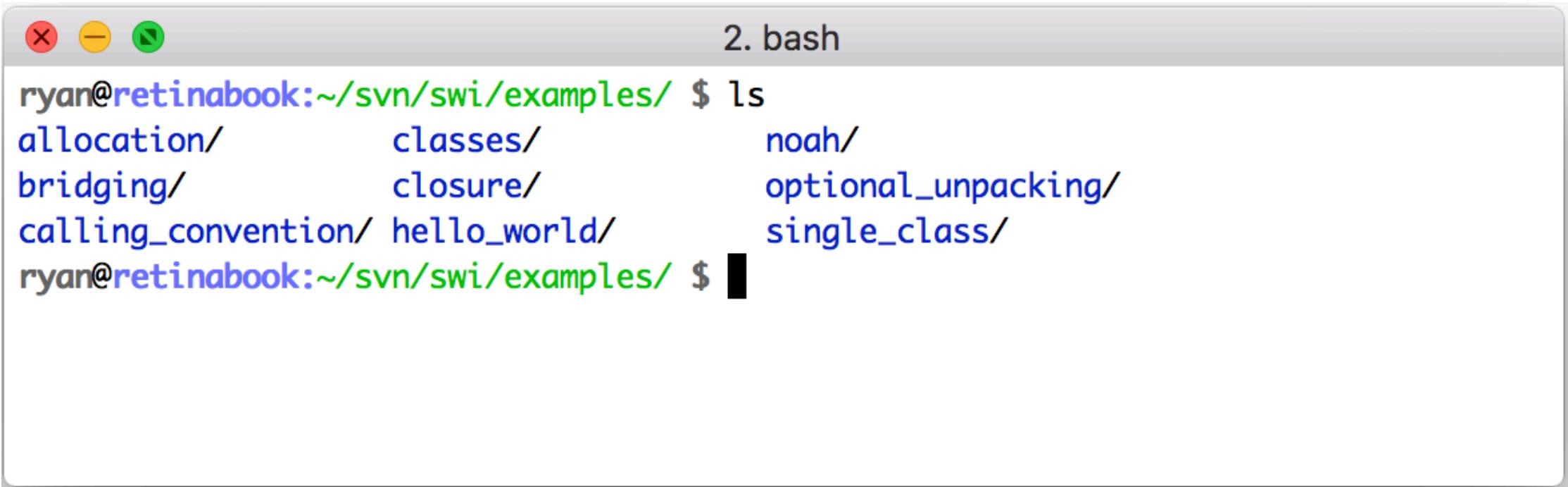
Motivation

- Application Penetration Testing
- Exploit Development
- Re-implementation
- Interoperability
- Build Character

Initial Questions

- Toolchain
 - What tools are available now?
- Language Core
 - Is it message based like Objective-C or does it look more like C/C++?
 - Is it lazy like Haskell?
 - What native types are available?
 - Which storage backs which types of variables?
 - What does class instantiation look like?
 - How are Optionals unwrapped?
- ABI
 - How does Swift bridge into Objective-C?
 - How does it represent virtual method calls under the hood?
 - How are classes and structures laid out in memory?
 - What is the Swift calling convention?

Methodology: Examples



The image shows a screenshot of a Mac OS X terminal window. The window title is "2. bash". The terminal prompt is "ryan@retinabook:~/svn/swi/examples/ \$". The user has run the command "ls" which lists several directory names:

```
ryan@retinabook:~/svn/swi/examples/ $ ls
allocation/           classes/          noah/
bridging/             closure/          optional_unpacking/
calling_convention/   hello_world/    single_class/
ryan@retinabook:~/svn/swi/examples/ $
```



| < > | classes.swift | C Vehicle

```
class Vehicle {
    var currentSpeed = 0.0
    var description: String {
        return "traveling at \(currentSpeed) miles per hour"
    }
    func makeNoise() {
        // do nothing – an arbitrary vehicle doesn't necessarily make a noise
    }
}

class Bicycle: Vehicle {
    var hasBasket = false

    override var description: String {
        if hasBasket {
            return "Bicycles have two wheels this one does have a basket!"
        } else {
            return "Bicycles have two wheels this one doesn't have a basket!"
        }
    }
}

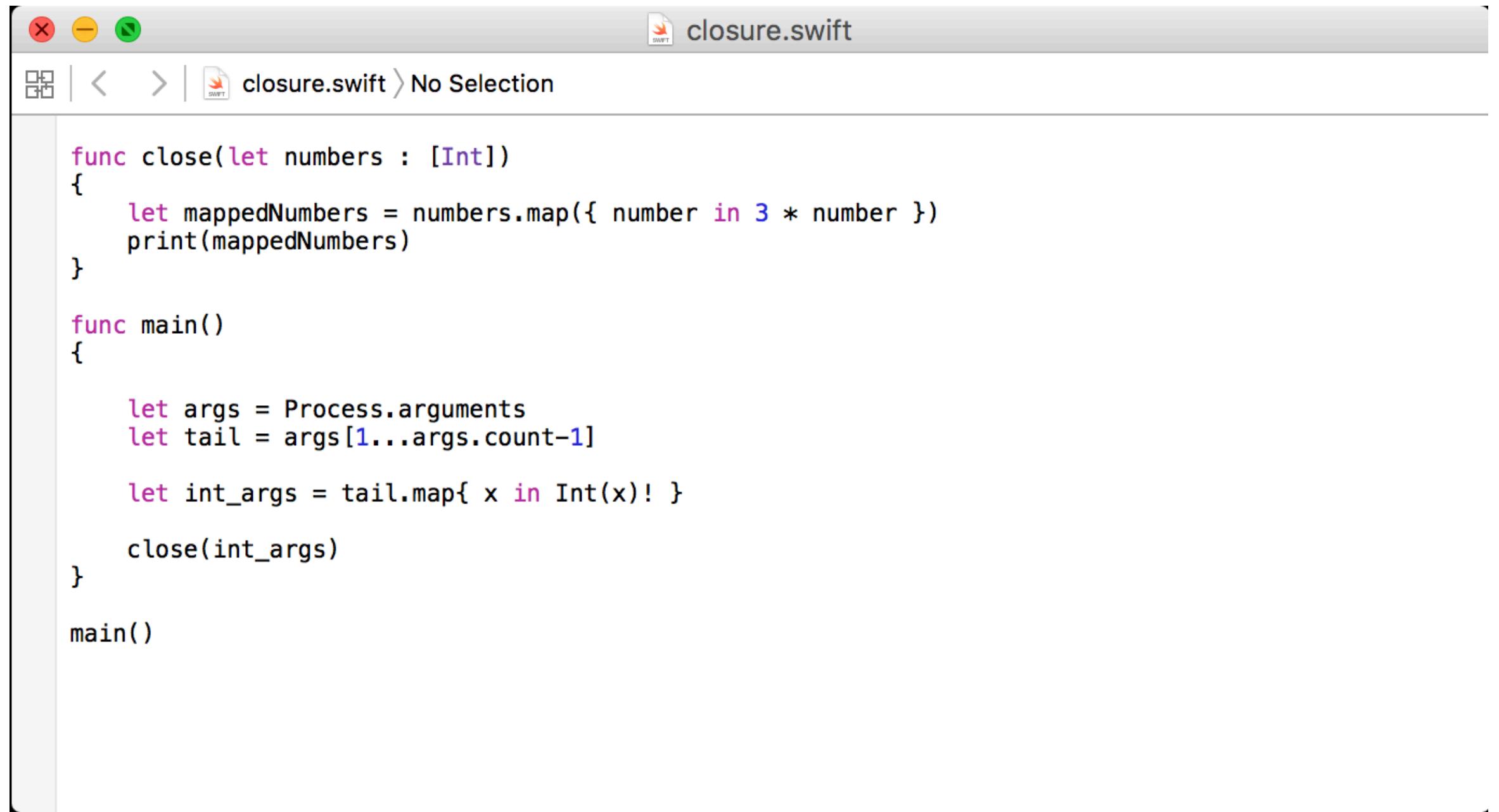
class Tandem: Bicycle {
    var currentNumberOfPassengers = 0
}

class Train: Vehicle {
    override func makeNoise() {
        print("Choo Choo")
    }
}

class Car: Vehicle {
    var gear = 1
    override var description: String {
        return super.description + " in gear \(gear)"
    }
}

func main()
{
    let choice : Int? = Int(Process.arguments[1])

    switch choice
```



The screenshot shows a Swift code editor window titled "closure.swift". The code defines a function "close" that takes an array of integers and prints a mapped array where each number is tripled. It also defines a "main" function that processes command-line arguments to call "close".

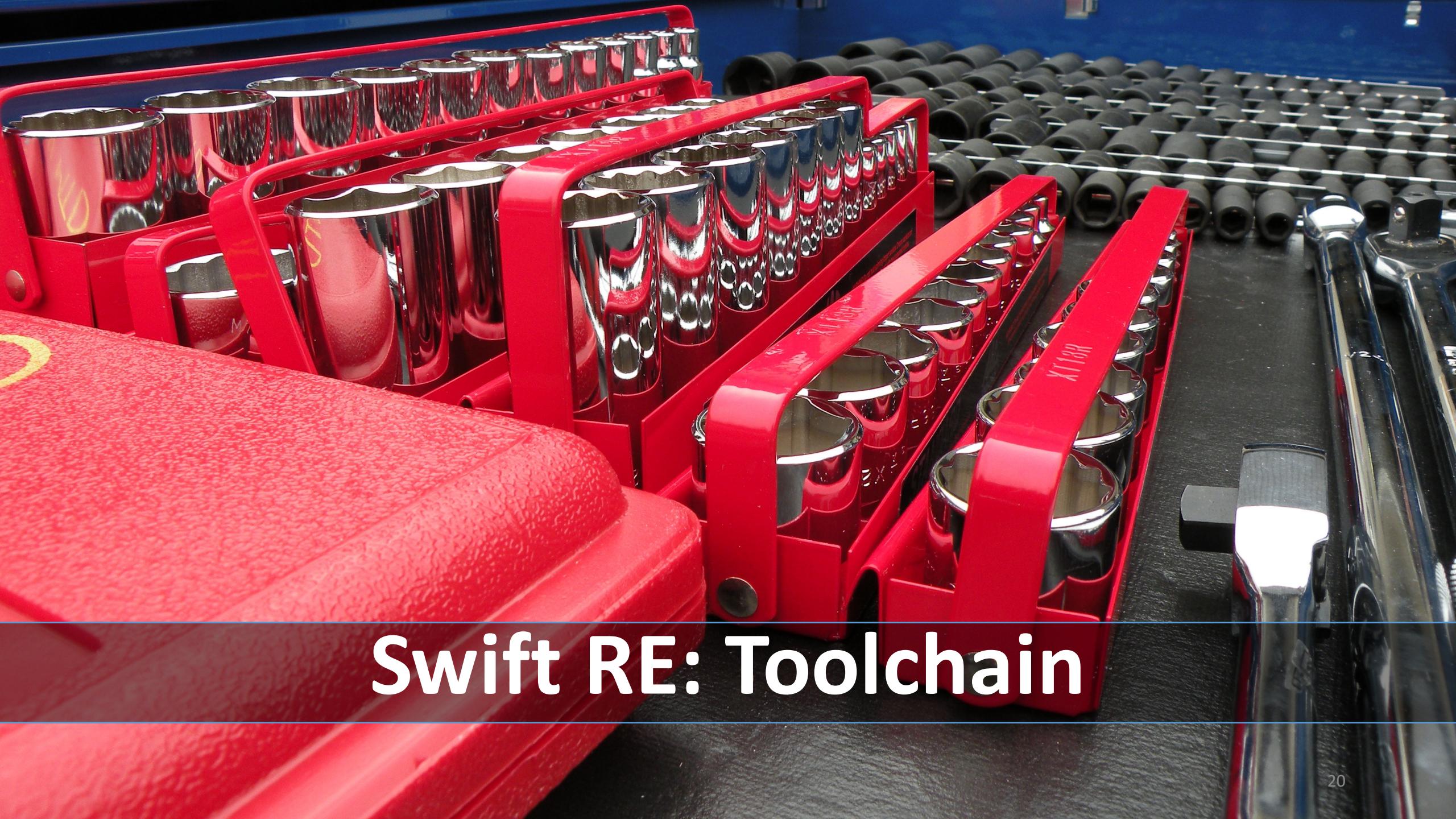
```
func close(let numbers : [Int])
{
    let mappedNumbers = numbers.map({ number in 3 * number })
    print(mappedNumbers)
}

func main()
{
    let args = Process.arguments
    let tail = args[1...args.count-1]

    let int_args = tail.map{ x in Int(x)! }

    close(int_args)
}

main()
```



Swift RE: Toolchain



swift reversing



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How to reverse a string using reverse() – Swift 2 example code

<https://www.hackinawithswift.com/.../how-to-reverse-a-string-using-rev...> ▾

How Taylor Swift Reversed Female Opinion To Become The ...

www.buzzfeed.com/.../how-taylor-swift-reversed-female-opinion-to-bec... ▾

Jan 8, 2016 - In 2013 **Swift** was a regular fixture on "Most Hated Celebrities" lists. Then came a carefully strategised comeback in 2014 – and with it, a...

and then initialize a String from them. **Swift** 2.0: let array = ["lizard", "Rhino", ...

Reverse a String in Swift - Ravi Shankar

rshankar.com/reverse-a-string-in-swift/ ▾

Jul 2, 2014 - Here is a simple code snippet written in **Swift** programming language for reversing a string. import Cocoa //Assigning a value to a String ...

How to Reverse an array in Swift | iSwift Cookbook

iswift.org/cookbook/reverse-an-array ▾

Toolchain

- `swiftc`
 - The compiler
- `swift`
 - The compiler REPL
- `swift-demangle`
 - A name demangler

```

ryan@retinabook:~/svn/swiftre/ $ swift
Welcome to Apple Swift version 2.2 (swiftlang-703.0.18.1 clang-703.0.29). Type :help for
assistance.
1> let v : Int? = 2
v: Int? = 2
2> let x : Int? = nil
x: Int? = nil
3> v!
fatal error: unexpectedly found nil while unwrapping an Optional value

```

Execution interrupted. Enter code to recover and continue.
Enter LLDB commands to investigate (type :help for assistance.)

5> :reg read

General Purpose Registers:

```

rax = 0x00007fff74e6a420  libsystem_platform.dylib`_os_lock_type_spin
rbx = 0x0000000000000000
rcx = 0x000000000fc080
rdx = 0x00000000000f8b10
rdi = 0x00000001004a2600
rsi = 0x00000001004a2600
rbp = 0x00007fff5fbffd10
rsp = 0x00007fff5fbffd00
r8 = 0x0000000000000007
r9 = 0x0000000000000000
r10 = 0x0000000000000008
r11 = 0x0000000100500000
r12 = 0x0000000000000000
r13 = 0x0000000000000000
r14 = 0x0000000000000000
r15 = 0x0000000000000000
rip = 0x0000000100173728  libswiftCore.dylib`function signature specialization <Ar
g[0] = Exploded, Arg[1] = Exploded, Arg[2] = Dead, Arg[3] = Dead> of Swift._fatalErrorMes
sage (Swift.StaticString, Swift.StaticString, Swift.StaticString, Swift.UInt) -> () + 40
rflags = 0x0000000000010206
cs = 0x00000000000002b
fs = 0x0000000000000000
gs = 0x0000000000000000

```

```

5> :x/8i $pc
-> 0x100000f60: 55      pushq %rbp
                           movq %rsp, %rbp
                           xorl %eax, %eax
                           popq %rbp
                           retq
                           0x100000f68: ff 25 c2 00 00 00 jmpq *0xc2(%rip) ; (void *)0x00007fff
9af4a333: mach_absolute_time
                           0x100000f6e: ff 25 c4 00 00 00 jmpq *0xc4(%rip) ; (void *)0x00007fff
9af4b07c: mach_timebase_info
                           0x100000f74: ff 25 c6 00 00 00 jmpq *0xc6(%rip) ; (void *)0x00000001
00233aa0: swift_once
5> █

```

swift-demangle

```
$ echo  
'__TFeRq_Ss14CollectionTypezqq_S_9GeneratorGV$Ss17IndexingGeneratorq__zqq_Ss9Indexabl  
e8_Elementqqq_S_9GeneratorSs13GeneratorType7Element_SsS_8generateuRq_S_zqq_S_9Genera  
torGS0_q__zqq_S1_8_Elementqqq_S_9GeneratorS2_7Element_fq_FT_GS0_q__' | xcrun swift-  
demangle  
  
_ext.Swift.Swift.CollectionType<A where A: Swift.CollectionType, A.Generator ==  
Swift.IndexingGenerator<A>, A._Element == A.Generator.Element>.generate <A where A:  
Swift.CollectionType, A.Generator == Swift.IndexingGenerator<A>, A._Element ==  
A.Generator.Element> (A)() -> Swift.IndexingGenerator<A>  
  
$ echo  
'_TTSf4n_d___TTSg5C11CommandLine6option___TZFSa28_allocateBufferUninitializedurfMGSa  
q__FSiGV$Ss12_ArrayBufferq__' | xcrun swift-demangle  
  
function signature specialization <Arg[1] = Dead> of generic specialization  
<CommandLine.Option> of static Swift.Array._allocateBufferUninitialized <A>  
([A].Type)(Swift.Int) -> Swift._ArrayBuffer<A>
```

```

$ echo
'__TFeRq_Ss14CollectionTypezqq_S_9GeneratorGV$S17I
ndexingGeneratorq_zqq_Ss9Indexable8_Elementqqq_S_
9GeneratorSs13GeneratorType7Element_SsS_8generateu
Rq_S_zqq_S_9GeneratorGS0_q_zqq_S1_8_Elementqqq_S_
9GeneratorS2_7Element_fq_FT_GS0_q_` | xcrun
swift-demangle -expand

_Demangling for
__TFeRq_Ss14CollectionTypezqq_S_9GeneratorGV$S17IndexingGeneratorq_zqq_Ss9Indexable8_
_Elementqqq_S_9GeneratorSs13GeneratorType7Element_SsS_8generateuRq_S_zqq_S_9Generato
rGS0_q_zqq_S1_8_Elementqqq_S_9GeneratorS2_7Element_fq_FT_GS0_q_` | xcrun
swift-demangle -expand

kind=Global
kind=Function
kind=Extension
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="CollectionType"
kind=DependentGenericSignature
kind=DependentGenericParamCount, index=1
kind=DependentGenericConformanceRequirement
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="CollectionType"
kind=DependentGenericSameTypeRequirement
kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="Generator"
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="CollectionType"
kind=Type
kind=BoundGenericStructure
kind=Type
kind=Structure
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="IndexingGenerator"
kind=TypeList
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=DependentGenericSameTypeRequirement
kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="_Element"

kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="Indexable"
kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="Element"
kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="Generator"
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="CollectionType"
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="GeneratorType"
kind=Identifier, text="generate"
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericType
kind=DependentGenericSignature
kind=DependentGenericParamCount, index=1
kind=DependentGenericConformanceRequirement
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="CollectionType"
kind=DependentGenericSameTypeRequirement
kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="Generator"
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="CollectionType"
kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="Generator"
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="CollectionType"
kind=Type
kind=BoundGenericStructure
kind=Type
kind=Structure
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="IndexingGenerator"
kind=TypeList
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=DependentGenericSameTypeRequirement
kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="Element"

kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="Element"
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="Indexable"
kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="Element"
kind=Type
kind=DependentMemberType, text="Generator"
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="CollectionType"
kind=Type
kind=Protocol
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="GeneratorType"
kind=Type
kind=UncurriedFunctionType
kind=ArgumentTuple
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0
kind=ReturnType
kind=Type
kind=FunctionType
kind=ArgumentTuple
kind=Type
kind=NonVariadicTuple
kind=ReturnType
kind=Type
kind=BoundGenericStructure
kind=Type
kind=Structure
kind=Module, text="Swift"
kind=Identifier, text="IndexingGenerator"
kind=TypeList
kind=Type
kind=DependentGenericParamType, text="A"
kind=Index, index=0
kind=Index, index=0

ext.Swift.Swift.CollectionType<A where A: Swift.CollectionType,
A.Generator == Swift.IndexingGenerator<A>, A._Element ==
A.Generator.Element>.generate <A where A: Swift.CollectionType,
A.Generator == Swift.IndexingGenerator<A>, A._Element ==
A.Generator.Element> (A)() -> Swift.IndexingGenerator<A>

```

Initial Questions: Revisited (Toolchain)

- Toolchain
 - What tools are available now? `swift-demangle`

Swift RE: Language Core



Hej
ЗДРАВО
Bonjour
guten ta
Hello
Halo
Hoy
Ahoy
नमस्ते
ПРИВЕТ
DIA
Lorem
Sveiki
malo lete
D17X
OTD
Напо
mahalo
جبا
hola
lorem
H
CIA
#i
x

Language Core

- Native types
 - String, Bool, Int, Int8, Int16, Int32, Int64, UInt, UInt8, UInt16, UInt32, UInt64, Float, Float80, Double
 - No tagged pointers in Swift (but will be in the Objc bridges)
- Control Flow
- Optionals
- Class Instantiation

```
v16 = function signature specialization
v17 = (_QWORD *)v16;
*(_QWORD *)(v16 + 16) = 3LL;
v113 = "traveling at ";
v114 = 13LL;
v115 = 0LL;
*(_QWORD *)(v16 + 32) = generic specialization
v17[5] = v18;
v17[6] = v19;
v112 = *(_QWORD *) (v14 + 16);
```

Messages? Laziness?

```
if ( 2 == choice )
{
    v20 = type metadata accessor for classes.Train();
    v21 = classes.Train.__allocating_init (classes.Train.Type)() -> classes.Train(_TtMC7classes5Train)v20).pointer;
    ((void (__fastcall *)(classes::Train *, __int64))v21->pointer[13].pointer)(v21, v50);
    return swift_release(v21);
}

. . . . .

'
8   v3 = a3;
9   v4 = (_QWORD *)type metadata accessor for __ObjC.BridgeTest();
10  v5 = __ObjC.BridgeTest.__allocating_init (__ObjC.BridgeTest.Type) -> () -> __ObjC.BridgeTest(v4);
11  objc_msgSend(v5, selRef_class_method1);
12  objc_release(v5);
13  if (!(v3 & 1))
14  {
15      if ( (a2 & 0x8000000000000000LL) != 0LL )
16      {
17          swift_unknownRelease(a2 & 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFLL);
18      }
19      else if ( ~(a2 >> 63) & 1 )
20      {
21          swift_release(a2);
22      }
23  }
24  objc_release(a1);
25  return 1;
26 }
```

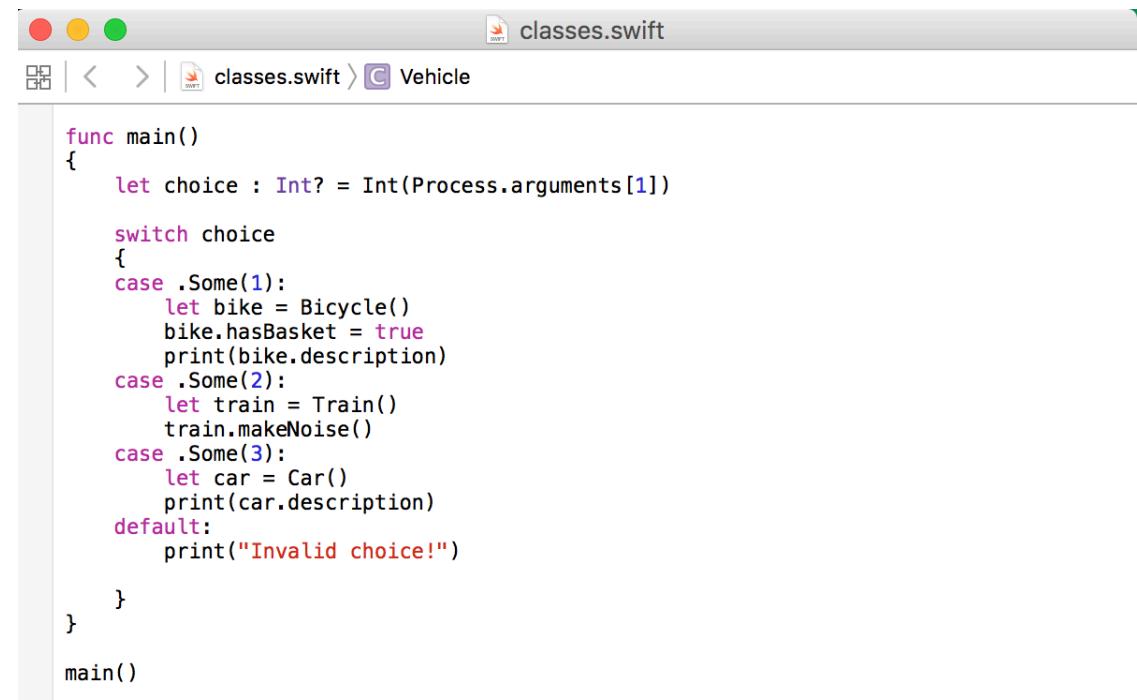
Optionals

- Swift has optionals which alleviates a lot of null/nil pointer problems.



```
optional.swift
```

```
func main(let optionalName: String?)  
{  
    print(optionalName == nil)  
  
    var greeting = "Hello!"  
    if let name = optionalName {  
        greeting = "Hello, \(name)"  
    }  
  
    print(greeting)  
}  
  
main(nil)  
main("Ryan")
```



```
classes.swift
```

```
Vehicle
```

```
func main()  
{  
    let choice : Int? = Int(Process.arguments[1])  
  
    switch choice  
    {  
        case .Some(1):  
            let bike = Bicycle()  
            bike.hasBasket = true  
            print(bike.description)  
        case .Some(2):  
            let train = Train()  
            train.makeNoise()  
        case .Some(3):  
            let car = Car()  
            print(car.description)  
        default:  
            print("Invalid choice!")  
    }  
}
```

<p>00000000`00000002 00</p> <p>[Value = 2] [0p]</p> <pre>(lldb) list 50 => case .Some(2): 51 let train = Train() 52 train.makeNoise() 53 54 case .Some(3): 55 let car = Car() 56 print(car.description) 57 58 default: 59 print("Invalid choice!") </pre> <p>(lldb) reg read</p> <p>General Purpose Registers:</p> <pre>rax = 0x0000000000000002 rbx = 0x0000000000000000 rcx = 0x0000000000000002 rdx = 0x0000000000000002 rdi = 0x0000000100702b80 rsi = 0x00000000000000a rbp = 0x00007fff5fbff9b0 rsp = 0x00007fff5fbff840 r8 = 0x0000000000000000 r9 = 0x0000000000000000 r10 = 0x00000001002ad201 r11 = 0x00000001000dfcc0 r12 = 0x0000000000000000 r13 = 0x0000000000000000 r14 = 0x0000000000000000 r15 = 0x0000000000000000 rip = 0x000000010000148e classes`classes.main() -> () + 446 at classes.swift:50 rflags = 0x0000000000000297</pre>	<p>00000000`00000000 01</p> <p>[Value = nil] [0p]</p> <pre>cs = 0x000000000000002b fs = 0x0000000000000000 gs = 0x0000000000000000 (lldb) x/8i \$pc -> 0x10000148e: 48 39 d1 cmpq %rdx, %rcx 0x100001491: 75 40 jne 0x1000014d3 0x100001493: e8 e8 02 00 00 callq 0x100001780 0x100001498: 48 89 c7 movq %rax, %rdi 0x10000149b: e8 b0 fb ff ff callq 0x100001050 0x1000014a0: 48 89 45 b0 movq %rax, -0x50(%rbp) 0x1000014a4: 48 8b 38 movq (%rax), %rdi 0x1000014a7: 48 89 bd 20 ff ff ff movq %rdi, -0xe0(%rbp) (lldb) x/40xg \$rbp-0x28 0x7fff5fbff988: 0x0000000000000002 0x0000000000000003 00</pre> <pre> /* - */ if (!(v51 & 1)) swift_unknownRetain(v52); if (!(v51 & 1)) { v12 = generic specialization <Swift.String> v14 = v13;</pre>
---	---

```
func main()
{
    let v : Int? = Int(Process.arguments[1])
    print(v!)
}
main()
```

```
52 |     v10[2] = ILL;
53 |     v10[7] = direct type metadata for Swift.Int;
54 |     if ( v9 & 1 )
55 | LABEL_11:
56 |     BUG();
57 |     v10[4] = v7;
58 |     v11 = Swift.(print (Swift.Array<protocol<>>, separator: String))
```

```
ryan@retinabook:~/svn/swi/exa/optional_unpacking/ $ ./force_unpack 1
1
ryan@retinabook:~/svn/swi/exa/optional_unpacking/ $ ./force_unpack INFILTRATE
Illegal instruction: 4
[132] ryan@retinabook:~/svn/swi/exa/optional_unpacking/ $
```

Dynamic Allocation and Class Instantiation

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro debugger interface with the 'Pseudocode-A' tab selected. The code displayed is Swift pseudocode for dynamic allocation and class instantiation:

```
1 // classes.Train.__allocating_init (classes.Train.Type)() -> classes.Train
2 classes::Train __fastcall TFC7classes5TrainCfMS0_FT_S0_(_TtMC7classes5Train $metatype)
3 {
4     __int64 v1; // rax@1
5     __int64 v2; // rax@1
6
7     v1 = type metadata accessor for classes.Train();
8     v2 = swift_allocObject(v1, 24LL, 7LL);
9     return classes.Train.init (classes.Train.Type)() -> classes.Train((classes::Train)v2);
10 }
```

```
RefCounted *swift_allocObject(Metadata *type, size_t size, size_t alignMask);
```

```
/// Allocates a new heap object. The returned memory is
/// uninitialized outside of the heap-object header. The object
/// has an initial retain count of 1, and its metadata is set to
/// the given value.
///
/// At some point "soon after return", it will become an
/// invariant that metadata->getSize(returnValue) will equal
/// requiredSize.
///
/// Either aborts or throws a swift exception if the allocation fails.
///
/// \param requiredSize - the required size of the allocation,
/// including the header
/// \param requiredAlignmentMask - the required alignment of the allocation;
/// always one less than a power of 2 that's at least alignof(void*)
/// \return never null
///
/// POSSIBILITIES: The argument order is fair game. It may be useful
/// to have a variant which guarantees zero-initialized memory.
SWIFT_RUNTIME_EXPORT
extern "C" HeapObject *swift_allocObject(HeapMetadata const *metadata,
                                         size_t requiredSize,
                                         size_t requiredAlignmentMask);
```

```
1 // classes.Train.init (classes.Train.Type)() -> classes.Train
2 classes::Train __fastcall TFC7classes5TraincfMS0_FT_S0_(classes::Train self)
3 {
4     classes::Train result; // rax@1
5
6     result.pointer = (classes::Train *)classes.Vehicle.init (classes.Vehicle.Type)() -> classes.Vehicle((classes::Vehicle)self.pointer).pointer;
7     return result;
8 }
```

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the Pseudocode-A tab selected. The main window displays the following pseudocode:

```
1 // type metadata accessor for classes.Train
2 int64 _TMaC7classes5Train()
3 {
4     int64 v1; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-8h]@1
5
6     v1 = lazy cache variable for type metadata for classes.Train;
7     if ( !lazy cache variable for type metadata for classes.Train )
8     {
9         lazy cache variable for type metadata for classes.Train = swift_getInitializedObjCClass(&full type metadata for classes.Train + 2);
10        v1 = lazy cache variable for type metadata for classes.Train;
11    }
12    return v1;
13 }
```

Initial Questions: Revisited (Language Core)

- Language Core
 - Is it message based like Objective-C or does it look more like C/C++? **C++**
 - Is it lazy like Haskell? **No, thank God**
 - What native types are available? **The usuals**
 - Which storage backs which types of variables? **Stack, Heap, depends on lifetime**
 - What does class instantiation look like? **Slightly different than C++**
 - How are Optionals unwrapped? **With a bitwise AND**



Swift RE: ABI

ABI

- Objective-C Bridging
- Virtual function calls
- Ownership rules
- Calling convention

Objective-C Bridging

```
func application(application: UIApplication, didFinishLaunchingWithOptions launchOptions: [NSObject: AnyObject]?) -> Bool {
    // Override point for customization after application launch.

    let obj = BridgeTest()
    obj.class_method1()

    return true
}
```

```
'  
8  v3 = a3;  
9  v4 = (_QWORD *)type metadata accessor for __ObjC.BridgeTest();  
10 v5 = __ObjC.BridgeTest._allocating_init (__ObjC.BridgeTest.Type) -> () -> __ObjC.BridgeTest(v4);  
11 objc_msgSend(v5, selRef_class_method1);  
12 objc_release(v5);  
13 if (!(v3 & 1))  
14 {  
15     if ((a2 & 0x8000000000000000LL) != 0LL)  
16     {  
17         swift_unknownRelease(a2 & 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFLL);  
18     }  
19     else if (~(a2 >> 63) & 1)  
20     {  
21         swift_release(a2);  
22     }  
23 }  
24 objc_release(a1);  
25 return 1;  
26 }
```

```
#import "objc.h"

@implementation BridgeTest : NSObject

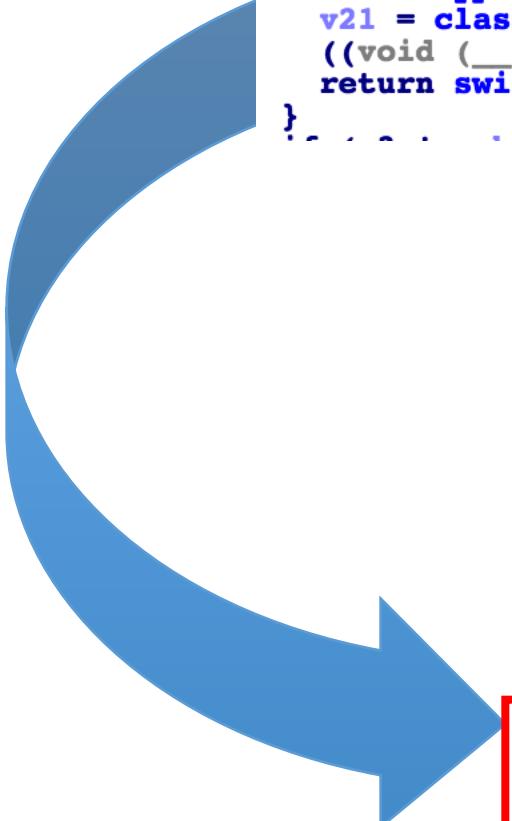
- (void) class_method1
{
    NSLog(@"called class_method1");
}

@end
```

```
1 // BridgeTest - (void)class_method1
2 void __cdecl -[BridgeTest class_method1](struct BridgeTest *self, SEL a2)
3 {
4     NSLog(&cfstr_CalledClass_me);
5 }
```

Virtual Function Calls

```
if ( 2 == choice )
{
    v20 = type metadata accessor for classes.Train();
    v21 = classes.Train.__allocating_init(classes.Train.Type)() -> classes.Train(_TtMC7classes5Train)v20).pointer;
    ((void (__fastcall *)(classes::Train *, __int64))v21->pointer[13].pointer)(v21, v50);
    return swift_release(v21);
} . . . . .
```



```
classes.swift
```

```
func main()
{
    let choice : Int? = Int(Process.arguments[1])

    switch choice
    {
        case .Some(1):
            let bike = Bicycle()
            bike.hasBasket = true
            print(bike.description)
        case .Some(2):
            let train = Train()
            train.makeNoise()
        case .Some(3):
            let car = Car()
            print(car.description)
        default:
            print("Invalid choice!")
    }
}
```

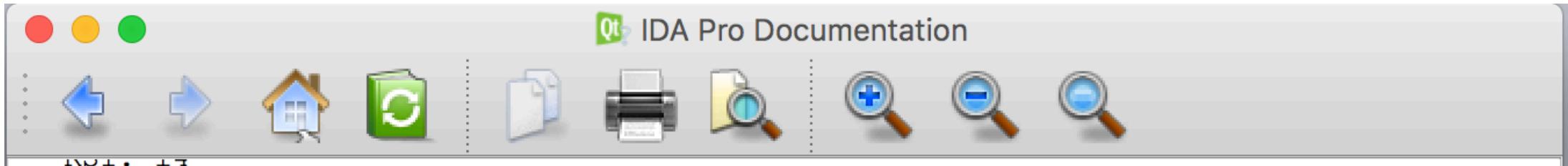
The Swift code in the screenshot shows a switch statement that handles three cases based on the value of `choice`. The first two cases, which correspond to the assembly code shown above, are highlighted with a red rectangle.

Ownership and Ownership Rules

- Swift is full ARC
 - Automatic Reference Counting
 - Everything is derived from a few base types, which include the reference counts.
- Functions understand their argument ownership rules
 - Dead
 - Guaranteed
 - Exploded
 - Guaranteed and Exploded

Calling Convention

- Swift's approach:
 - YOLO
 - External calls are RAX:RDX:RCX:R8
- __swiftcall is not supported in HexRays
- Scattered return values
 - Hexrays has a lot of trouble with them :(



Since compilers can use such complex calling conventions, IDA needs some mechanism to describe them. Scattered argument locations are used for that. The above calling convention can be described like this:

```
void __usercall myfunc(struc_1 s@<0:rdi.1, 2:rdi^2.2, 4:rdi^4.1, 8:rsi.4>);
```

It reads:

1 byte at offset 0 of the argument is passed in the byte 0 of RDI
2 bytes at offset 2 of the argument are passed in the byte 1,2 of RDI
1 byte at offset 4 of the argument is passed in the byte 3 of RDI
4 bytes at offset 8 of the argument are passed starting from the byte 0 of RSI

In other words, the following syntax is used:

```
argoff:register^regoff.size
```

where

argoff - offset within the argument
register - register name used to pass part of the argument
regoff - offset within the register
size - number of bytes

__swiftcall

```
Swift::String __usercall __spoils<rax,rdx,rcx,r8> func@<0:rdx,  
8:rax, 16:rcx>(void *a1, void *a2)
```

```
Swift::String *__cdecl func(Swift::String *__return_ptr  
__struct_ptr retstr, void *a1, void *a2);
```

Initial Questions: Revisited (ABI)

- ABI
 - How does Swift bridge into Objective-C? *Seamlessly*
 - How does it represent virtual method calls under the hood? *Similar to C++*
 - How are classes and structures laid out in memory? *Exactly like Objective-c*
 - What is the Swift calling convention? *Yolo*

Tools

AF-500 RICOH AF SYSTEM

swift.py

- IDA and HexRays plugin
 - Rewrites Hex-Rays output to demangle names
 - Annotates IDA with demangled names
 - Class body recovery
 - Type propagation (Coming Soon)
 - Witness table recovery (Coming soon – Hopefully)

Demo

Questions?

Ryan Stortz

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- Previously at Raytheon SIGOVS

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