

Prof. Philip Koopman

Carnegie Mellon University



Stack Overflow



https://goo.gl/YyBvQg

STACK OVERFLOW



Anti-Patterns:

- No worst case stack size analysis
- Use of recursion
- No memory protection for stack
- The stack stores data for subroutines
 - Automatic (non-static) variables
 - Also, subroutine & interrupt register saves
 - Calls put data on stack
 - Interrupts & RTOS calls put data on stack too
 - But what if the stack overflows?
 - Need to handle worst-case stack size



Stack Overflow Corrupts Memory



- If stack gets too big, it stomps on other memory: Stack Overflow
 - Can corrupt static variables and globals
 - Can corrupt RTOS data structures
 - System-wide task information corruption
- Can cause system crashes
 - Worse, can cause subtle system corruption
 - Task death, task period alteration
 - Security exploits via access to OS data



Prevent & Detect Stack Overflow

Carnegie Mellon University

Preferred approaches:

- Static analysis of stack depth
 - Tool can figure out maximum depth
 - MMU hardware memory protection

At Run-Time: Stack Sentinels

- At system start, fill stack with a sentinel value (e.g., 0xAA44CC33)
- Program execution writes to stack
 - Sentinels permanently overwritten
- Periodically check to see how many sentinels are left (stack size margin)



Best Practices For Avoiding Stack Overflow

Determine worst case stack depth

- Sentinels are a good start
 - But you might not see true worst-case depth in testing
 - Worst-case stack depth for deeply nested calls + safety margin
- Use a tool if you have one, or use a disassembler
 - PLUS: Biggest interrupt service routine stack use
 - PLUS: RTOS call use of stack (can be significant)

Protect stack at run time

- Use MMU hardware protection if you have it
- Use sentinels & periodic check to detect stack overflow
 - Also helps with experimental confirmation of depth analysis

Avoid recursion – makes worst case problematic

Be mindful that big data structures can make stack big



Dmitri Popov CC SA 3.0

Carnegie

Jniversity

