## The case of the fail-fast crashes coming from the power management system

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A customer reported that they were seeing around four thousand crashes a day from an internal function RtlpHandleInvalidUserCallTarget. Here's one of their crash dumps:

Child-SP	RetAddr
0000009b`c5bfefc8	00007ffd`e32ed7ad
0000009b`c5bfefd0	00007ffd`e327c798
0000009b`c5bff000	00007ffd`dfdf2dee
(Inline Function)	·····

Call Site ntdll!RtlFailFast2 ntdll!RtlpHandleInvalidUserCallTarget+0x5d ntdll!LdrpHandleInvalidUserCallTarget+0x38 powrprof!PowerpNotifyCallbackSafe+0x13

The RtlpHandleInvalidUserCallTarget function is used by <u>Control Flow Guard</u> when it detects that somebody is trying to call an invalid function pointer. So what is the invalid pointer?

Since debugging is an exercise in optimism, let's hope that the pointer is still in one of the registers.

There are only two things that look like possible function pointers,<sup>1</sup> and they are both equal, so let's see if we're lucky.

```
0:103> u @rbx L1
<Unloaded_ContosoVirtualCamera.dll>+0x7be40:
00007ffd`5fe8be40 ?? ???
```

Bingo. Got it in one.

It kind of makes sense that we'd find the function pointer in the rdx register, since that holds the second function parameter. (The first function parameter is rcx, which holds the fail-fast code  $0 \times 0000000A$ :

#define FAST\_FAIL\_GUARD\_ICALL\_CHECK\_FAILURE 10

which tells us that we have a CFG failure. So it's not too surprising that the second parameter is the pointer that failed validation.)

If we wanted to be more methodical about it, we could look where the function pointer got saved. Let's look at the code in RtlpHandleInvalidUserCallTarget up to the point where it called RtlFailFast2 and see if we can follow where the function pointer went. The goal is to find a path from the start of the function to the RtlFailFast2, so I'll highlight that path and de-emphasize the rest.

ntdll!RtlpHandleInvalidUserCallTarget: push rbx sub rsp,20h byte ptr [00007ffd`e33712a2],0 cmp mov rbx,rcx ← saved rcx in rbx 00007ffd`e32ed77f je ntdll!RtlpGuardIsSuppressedAddress (00007ffd`e32ed720) call test al,al 00007ffd`e32ed77f je edx,1 mov mov rcx, rbx ntdll!RtlpGuardGrantSuppressedCallAccess (00007ffd`e32375b8) call 00007ffd`e32ed778: add rsp,20h рор rbx ret 3 int 00007ffd`e32ed77f: ntdll!LdrControlFlowGuardEnforcedWithExportSuppression call (00007ffd`e32234e8) test eax, eax je 00007ffd`e32ed7a0 mov rcx, rbx ntdll!RtlGuardIsExportSuppressedAddress (00007ffd`e323765c) call test al,al 00007ffd`e32ed7a0 je mov rcx, rbx ntdll!RtlpUnsuppressForwardReferencingCallTarget (00007ffd`e32ed7b4) call test eax,eax 00007ffd`e32ed778 jns 00007ffd`e32ed7a0: mov  $rdx, rbx \leftarrow rbx moved to rdx$ mov ecx,0Ah call ntdll!RtlFailFast2 (00007ffd`e3292350)

By following the flow, we see that the inbound rcx was saved in rbx, and then copied back to rdx for the fail-fast. So that's where the function pointer is, and that also explains why we see the same value in both rbx and rdx.

The conclusion, therefore, is that the Contoso virtual camera driver registered a power management callback (hard to tell which one, but it's going to be PowerRegisterSuspend-ResumeNotification or something like that), and they forgot to unregister it before their DLL unloaded. And then the power event occurred, and the power management system calls a callback that points to an unloaded DLL.

So the next step here is to reach out to Contoso and let them know about the crashing bug in their virtual camera driver. Meanwhile, the customer can put the buggy versions of the Contoso virtual camera driver on their "do not use" list.

<sup>1</sup> Well, three if you count rip, but that's not interesting because that's the current instruction pointer!