## How can I get the name of the function that crashed given just a module name and offset?

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The only information a customer had regarding a crash was the following:

Faulting application name: Contoso.exe, version: 1.0.0.0, time stamp: 0x4a425e19 Faulting module name: Contoso.exe, version: 1.0.0.0, time stamp: 0x4a425e19

Exception code: 0xc0000005 Fault offset: 0x000050d0 Faulting process id: 0x1910

Faulting application start time: 1cad18414e63580

They wanted to know what function crashed.

This is an application of <u>techniques for restoring symbols to a stack trace that was generated without symbols</u>, but in the simplified case where there is only one address, not an entire stack trace (so you need to do the work only once), and in the special case where all you have is a module name and an offset.

The first step is to find the correct executable. The time stamp in the event log is <code>0x4a425e19</code>, which we recognize as a UNIX style timestamp. This handy online converter says that it's June 24, 2009 at 17:10:49 GMT. Dig into your archives and find a build generated around that time and check the time stamp in the file header. The <code>link /dump/headers</code> command will tell you:

```
FILE HEADER VALUES

14C machine (x86)

3 number of sections

4A1ECBC2 time date stamp Thu May 28 10:37:06 2009
```

Okay, that's the wrong one since the time stamps don't match. Keep looking until you find the right one, and also grab its matching symbol file ( contoso.pdb ).

Once you do, you can load it up in the debugger.

```
C:\> ntsd -z contoso.exe
```

ModLoad: 00100000 00130000 contoso.exe

0:001> u 0x00100000+0x50d0 L1

contoso!CViewReportTask::Run+0x102:

001050d0 8a18 mov bl,[eax]

Okay, so at least you know that the crash was in the <a href="CViewReportTask">CViewReportTask</a>::Run method. You can also ask for line number information:

We see that the crash was on line 250.

To figure out what part of line 250, you'll have to dig into the disassembly and reverse-compile the code to see exactly which part of line 250 is being executed at 001050d0 . You don't know what value is in any of the registers, so all you know is that the pointer is invalid; you don't know whether it is null or wild, or how it got that way.

**Bonus chatter:** You probably should sign up for <u>Windows Error Reporting</u> so that you will receive crash dumps automatically, which provide a full stack trace instead of a single address, and it also captures register values and limited contents of the stack. You can also ask for more information to be captured in future crash dumps.

**Bonus exercise**: Use your time stamp recognition skills to determine what *Faulting application start time* corresponds to.

Raymond Chen

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