



### allym - Binary Decompilation

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Possible Approaches

Our Approach



- Obtain "richer" LLVM IR than native machine code.
- Enable advanced compiler techniques (e.g. pointer analysis, information flow tracking, automatic vectorization)



## Why "richer" LLVM IR

- Source code analysis not possible
  - IP-protected software
  - Malicious executable
  - Legacy executable
- Source code analysis not sufficient
  - What-you-see-is-not-what-you-execute
- Platform aware and dynamic optimizations



Possible Approaches

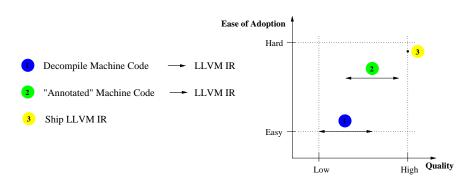
Our Approach



### 3 Possible Approaches

<u>Research Goal</u>: Obtain "richer" LLVM IR than native machine code.

#### Possible Approaches





## $\ \, \text{Decompile Machine Code} \to \texttt{LLVM IR}$

Benefits	Challenges
<ul> <li>Easy to adopt</li> <li>No compiler support needed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reconstructing code and control flow</li> <li>Variable recovery</li> <li>Type recovery</li> <li>Function &amp; ABI rules recovery</li> </ul>

• Tools Available: QEMU, BAP, Dagger, Mcsema, Fracture



## "Annotated" Machine Code $\rightarrow$ LLVM IR

Benefits	Challenges
<ul><li>Effective reconstruction</li><li>Minimal compiler support needed</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Annotations to be</li> <li>Minimal</li> <li>Compiler &amp; IR independent</li> <li>Adoption</li> </ul>

• Tools Available: None



Benefits	Challenges
• No loss of information	<ul> <li>Adoption in Non LLVM based compilers</li> <li>Code size bloat</li> </ul>

• Tools Available: Portable Native Client, Renderscript, iOS, watchOS, tvOS apps, ThinLTO



Possible Approaches

Our Approach



#### Long term goal

Minimal compiler-independent annotations to reconstruct high-quality IR

#### Short term goals

- lacktriangle Experiment with Machine Code ightarrow LLVM IR, to understand the challenges better
  - To select from existing decompilation frameworks.
  - Experiment with different variable and type recovery strategies
- ② Design suitable annotations for what cannot be inferred without them



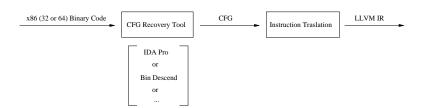
Possible Approaches

Our Approach

Action Items	Status
Selected "mcsema" among the existing Machine	Done
$\mathtt{Code}  o \mathtt{LLVM}$ IR solutions.	
• Comparison of mcsema with existing tools	
• Evaluation of mcsema	
Literature survey on variable, type, function	Done
param recovery	
Implementing a variable and type recovery	Ongoing
model using mcsema	



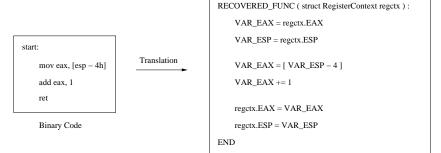
- Actively supported and open sourced
- Well documented
- Functional LLVM IR.
- Separation of modules: CFG recovery and Instruction translation ( CFG  $\rightarrow$  LLVM IR)





### Instruction Translation

- Processor state: Modeled as struct of ints
- Processor memory: Modeled as flat array of bytes



High level view of Recovered Code





### Support & Limitations

- What Works
  - Integer Instructions
  - FPU and SSE registers
  - Callbacks, External Call, Jump tables
- In Progress
  - FPU and SSE Instructions: Not fully supported
  - Exceptions
  - Better Optimizations



## Variable, Type, Function Param Recovery

- Enables
  - Fundamental analysis (Dependence, Pointer analysis)
  - Optimizations (register promotion)
- State of the art
  - Divine
    - State of the art variable recovery
  - TIE
    - Type recovery
  - Second Write
    - Heuristics for function parameter detection
    - Scalable variable and type recovery



Today: Functioning translation from Machine Code  $\rightarrow$  executable LLVM IR (IR quality is poor)

Questions?



# EXTRA SLIDES: WYSNYX

The following compiler (Microsoft C++ .NET) induced vulnerability was discovered during the Windows security push in 2002

```
memset(password, '\0', len); free(password); free(password);
```