

Creating patches for LK image(s)

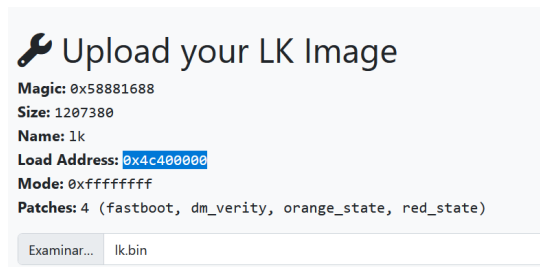
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1. Get Ghidra

Download Ghidra from the [official webpage](#) or use my [automated script \(Windows\)](#).

2. Figure out the load address

The next step is to figure out the correct load address of the LK image. You can do this by using my [web patcher](#) which will print the information of the image. Alternatively, you can use this [Python script](#).



Upload your LK Image

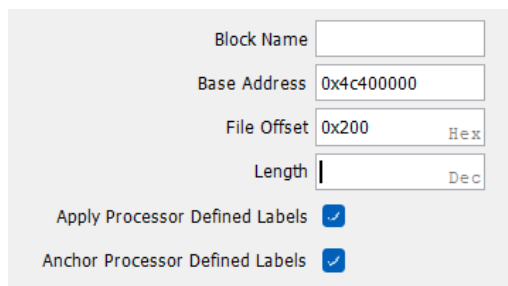
Magic: 0x58881688
Size: 1207380
Name: lk
Load Address: 0x4c400000
Mode: 0xffffffff
Patches: 4 (fastboot, dm_verity, orange_state, red_state)

Examiner... lk.bin

3. Load the image into Ghidra

Once you know the correct load address and you've got the image, load it with the following options:

- **Language:** ARM (processor) v7 (variant) 32 (size) little (endian) default (compiler).
- **Block Name:** *Empty*.
- **Base Address:** *Your Load Address*.
- **File Offset:** 0x200.
- **Length:** *Empty* (otherwise it will raise an error).



Block Name

Base Address 0x4c400000

File Offset 0x200 Hex

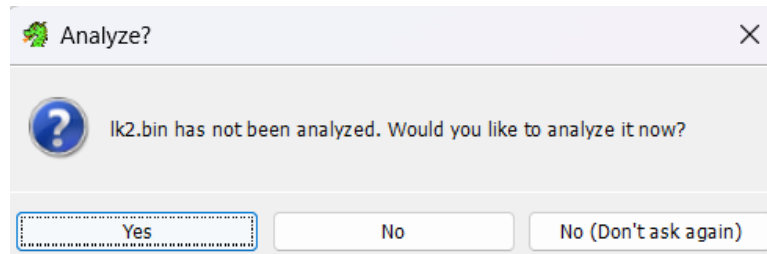
Length Dec

Apply Processor Defined Labels ☒

Anchor Processor Defined Labels ☒

4. Let Ghidra auto-analyze the image

Once you load the image, you'll be prompted with the “*Would you like to analyze the file now?*”. Press Yes and let it use the defaults.



5. Change data mutability

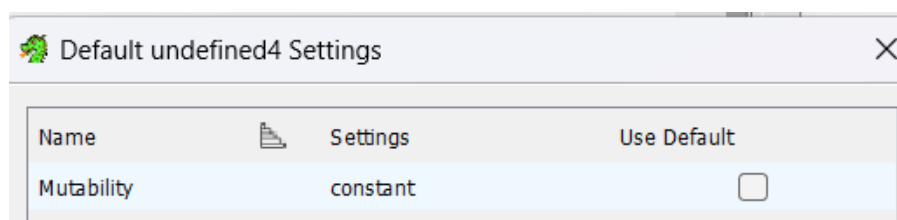
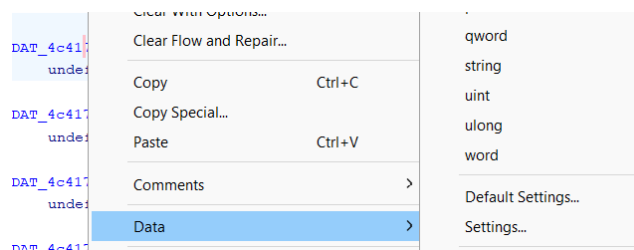
Next step is to change data mutability to “*Constant*” so Ghidra properly shows and lists all the strings. In order to do so, open any random function and click over any of the DAT_* values.

Then right click on it and set “*Constant*” in *Data* → *Default Settings*. Once you do this, go back to any function and press “*ctrl+S*” for the changes to take effect.

```
puVar4 = (uint *) (DAT_4c417128 + 0x4c4170e0);  
uVar1 = *puVar4;  
if (uVar1 == 0) {  
    uVar1 = 0x4c4170e0;  
}
```

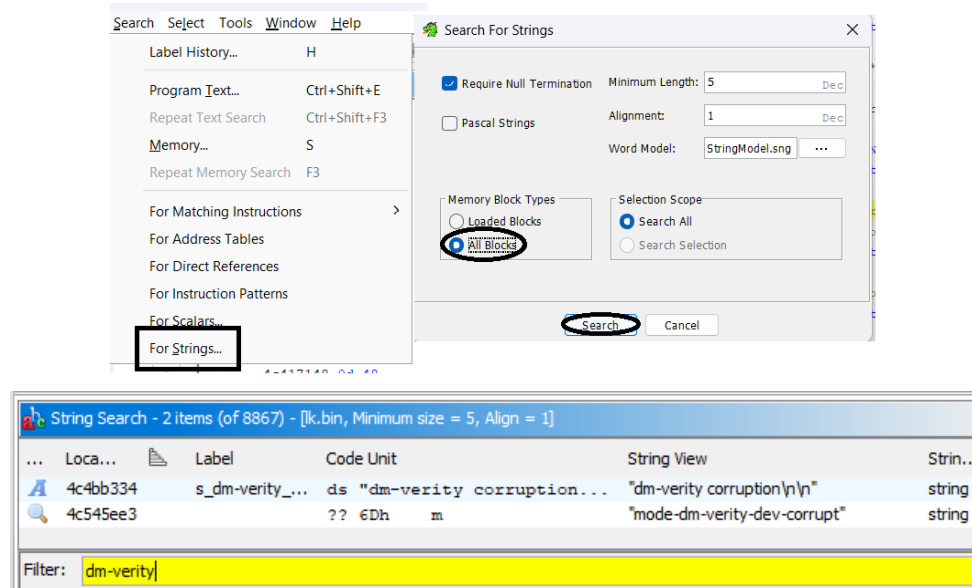


DAT_4c417128
4c417128 18 33 11 00 undefine... 00113318h

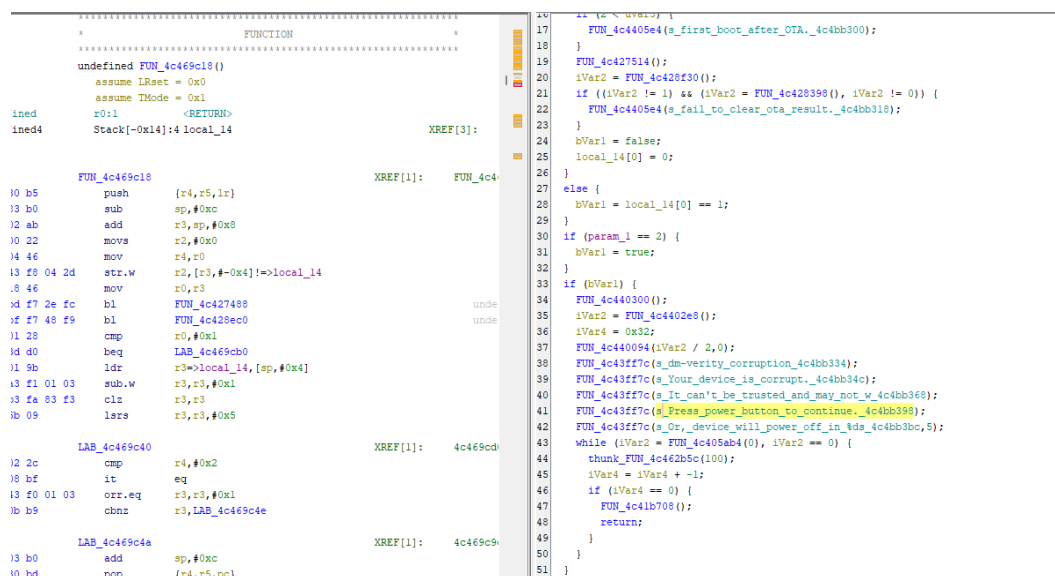


6. Find the function you want to patch

In this case, we're going to patch the "dm verity" warning function so we'll use string search.



In this case, the function is FUN_4c469c18 (it will be different depending on the image).



We'll click in the name of the function and we'll note down the first hex values.

```

FUN_4c469c18
4c469c18 30 b5      push    {r4,r5,lr}
4c469c1a 83 b0      sub     sp,#0xc
4c469c1c 02 ab      add     r3,sp,#0x8
4c469c1e 00 22      movs   r2,#0x0

```

30b583b002ab022

7. Updating the JSON schema

We know our sequence is *30b583b002ab0022*. If we want the function to just return 0, we'll use the HEX equivalent to ARM's `mov r0, #0x0` which is 00207047. If you want it to do something else, use [this online converter](#) (for example, return 1 would be 0100A0E3). That being said, the update schema will look like this

```
{
  "fastboot": {
    "2de9f04fadf5ac5d": "00207047",
    "f0b5adf5925d": "00207047"
  },
  "dm_verity": {
    "30b583b002ab0022": "00207047"
  },
  "orange_state": {
    "08b50a4b7b441b681b68022b": "00207047"
  },
  "red_state": {
    "f0b5002489b0": "00207047"
  }
}
```