

# 新竹人最愛逆向(工程)

 terrynini38514

 terrynini





WHO AM I ?



## ID : Terryhini38514

- ▶ 跟我有點熟：  
逆逆
- ▶ 跟我麻吉麻：  
國立交通大學 SENSE LAB  
資電亥客與安全碩士學位學程陳廷宇
- ▶ 稍微能拿來吹的東西：  
2019 年金盾獎冠軍  
2019, 2020 FireEye Flare On Challenge 破台
- ▶ CTF Team：  
DoubleSigma (已慘遭 Balsn 併吞化作其血肉)  
Balsn



沒照片可用 救命





# INTRODUCTION & REVIEW



## (軟體)逆向工程是什麼？

- ▶ 在缺少原始碼的情況下分析程式的設計
  - 惡意程式分析 e.g. WannaCry
  - 軟體行為分析 e.g. zoom
  - 開發軟體周邊應用 e.g. nouveau, Samba, Skype protocol
  - 挖掘軟體漏洞 e.g. Windows, iPhone
  - 非法行為 e.g. 盜版軟體, Keygen, 把手機遊戲裡的貼圖屍出來放進 telegram



## 抵禦逆向工程

### ► 增加逆向工程的成本

- 加密
- 裝死
- 誤導
- 程式碼混淆
- 使執行檔難以取得
- 經常性更新





# 主要分析方法

## ▶ 靜態分析

- 不執行目標程式，直接分析程式的執行檔
- 分析 program

## ▶ 動態分析

- 完整或部分執行目標程式，直接或間接觀察其行為
- 分析 process



# 主要分析工具

## 靜態分析

- IDA pro  
貴,潮,強大
- Ghidra (建議課堂中使用)  
NSA 開源工具, Java
- radare2  
開源工具, CLI

## 動態分析

- Windbg preview  
強大
- x64dbg (建議課堂中使用)  
GUI, 開源工具, 擴充功能
- gdb (建議課堂中使用)  
CLI, 強大
- edb  
GUI, 不習慣 CLI 可以先試試



x86(IA-32) register

- ▶ Accumulator register
- ▶ Base register
- ▶ Counter register
- ▶ Data register
- ▶ Source Index
- ▶ Destination Index
- ▶ Stack Pointer
- ▶ Stack Base Pointer
- ▶ Instruction Pointer

	32bits	16bits	8bits
EAX		AHAX	AL
EBX		BH	BL
ECX		CH	CL
EDX		DH	DL
ESI		SI	
EDI		DI	
ESP		SP	
EBP		BP	
EIP			



x86-64(AMD-64) register

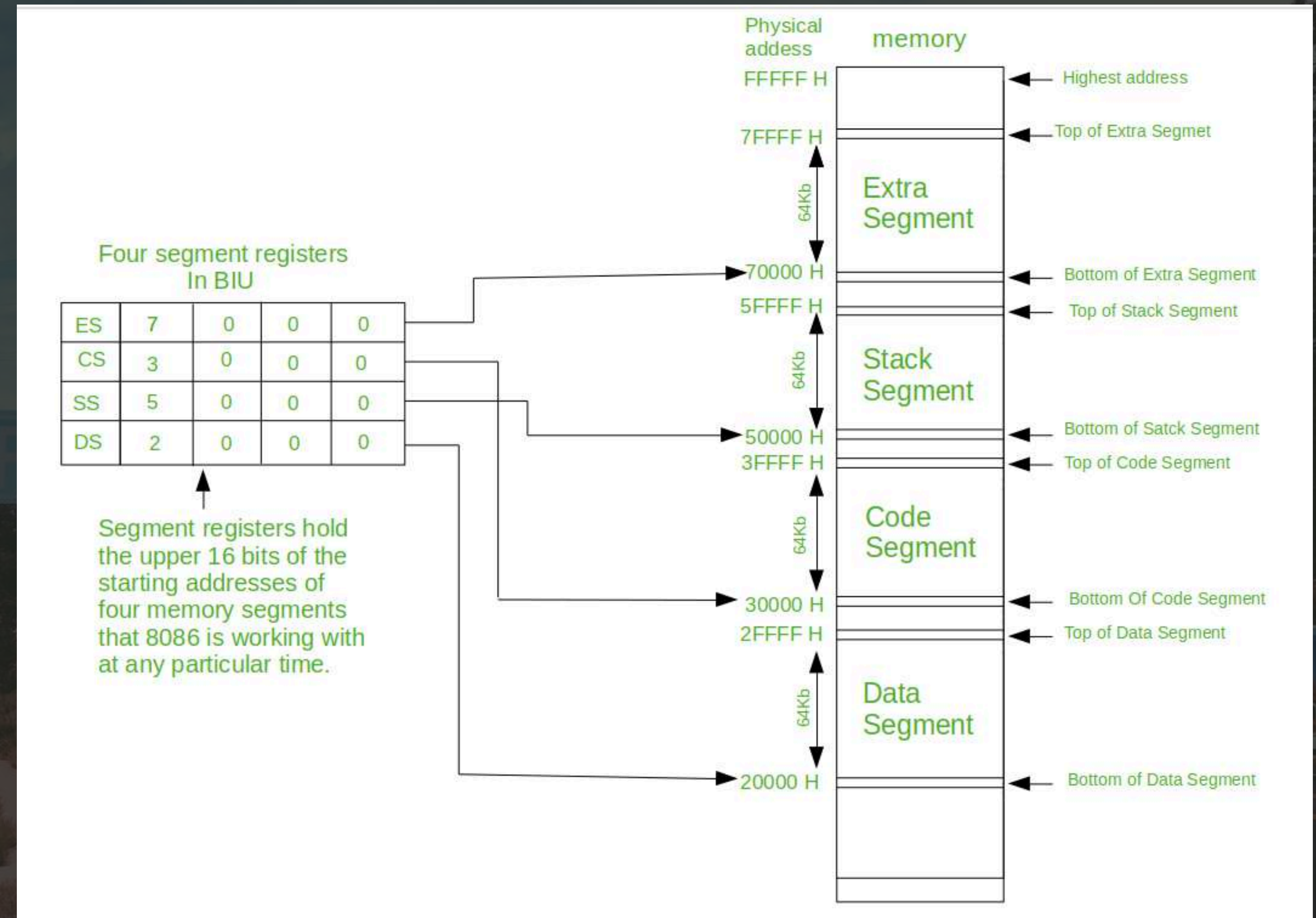
▶ additional r8~r15

	64bits	32bits	16bits	8bits	
RAX		EAX	AX	AL	AX
RBX		EBX	BH	BL	BX
RCX		ECX	CH	CL	CX
RDX		EDX	DH	DL	DX
RSI		ESI		sil	SI
RDI		EDI		dil	DI
RSP		ESP		spl	SP
RBP		EBP		bpl	BP
RB		RBd		RBb	RBW
RIP					



# Segment Registers

- ▶ CS, DS, SS, ES, FS, GS
- ▶ CS:0x1000 (= 0x31000)
- ▶ OS use flat memory model nowadays
- ▶ Segment Register no longer represent the base of a segment, but the index in Descriptor Table





# Instruction



```
1 //mov
2 mov    rax, rbx           //rax = rbx
3 mov    bl, byte ptr [rbx] //char bl = *(char *)rbx
4 // Load Effective Address
5 lea     rax, [0x12345678]  // rax = 0x12345678
6 lea     rax, [rax*2+16]    // rax = 0x12345678*2+16
```



# Instruction



```
1 add rax, rbx    // rax = rax + rbx
2 sub rax, rbx    // rax = rax - rbx
3 inc rax         // rax++
4 dec rax         // rax--
5 and rax, rbx    // rax = rax & rbx
6 or  rax, rbx    // rax = rax | rbx
7 shl rax, 2      // rax = rax << 2
8 shr rax, 2      // rax = rax >> 2
```



```
1 xor rax, rbx    // rax = rax xor rbx
2 not rax         // rax = !rax
3 neg rax         // rax = -rax (2's complement)
4 // rax = -rax (2's complement)
5 test rax, rbx
6 // rax & rbx, won't write back
7 cmp rax, rbx
8 // rax - rbx, won't write back
```



## FLAGS register (EFLAGS, RFLAGS)

### ► Zero Flag

- set if result is 0
- e.g.  $100 - 100 = 0$

### ► Carry Flag

- set if carry or borrow a bit beyond the size of register
- e.g.  $0 - 1 = 4294967295$
- e.g.  $4294967295 + 1 = 0$



## FLAGS register (EFLAGS, RFLAGS)

### ► Overflow Flag

- set if signed result overflow
- e.g.  $2147483647 + 1 = -2147483648$

### ► Sign Flag

- set if operation result is negative (sign bit is 1)
- e.g.  $0 - 1 = -1$



# FLAGS register (EFLAGS, RFLAGS)

```
cmp eax, ebx
```

無號整數

ZF	CF	代表結果
FALSE	TRUE	$eax < ebx$
FALSE	FALSE	$eax > ebx$
TRUE	FALSE	$eax = ebx$

有號整數

EFLAG	代表結果
sign flag $\neq$ overflow flag	$eax < ebx$
sign flag = overflow flag	$eax > ebx$
ZF = True	$eax = ebx$

compare 時並不管有號還無號、flag 全部會設好，Jcc 指令決定看什麼





無號整數

JA	Jump if above
JNBE	Jump if not below or not equal ( Jump if above)
JAЕ	Jump if above or equal
JNB	Jump if not below (=JAE)
JB	Jump if below
JNAE	Jump if not above or not equal(=JB)
JBE	Jump if below or equal
JNA	Jump if not above(=JBE)

有號整數

JG	Jump if greater
JNLE	Jump if not less or not equal(=JG)
JGE	Jump if greater or equal
JNL	Jump if not less (=JGE)
JL	Jump if less
JNGE	Jump if not greater or not equal(=JL)
JLE	Jump if less or equal
JNG	Jump if not greater (=JLE)

普通

JE	Jump if equal
JNE	Jump if not equal
JMP	不管，跳

其他

JC	Jump if carry flag set
JS	Jump if sign flag set
各種...	



# Instruction



```
1 mov eax, 0x20 //eax = 0x20
2 mov ecx, 3
3 mul ecx
4 //edx:eax = eax * ecx
5 div ecx
6 // edx:eax / 3
7 // quotient in eax, remainder in edx
```



```
1 nop //xchg eax, eax
```



# Instruction



```
1 global _start
2 section .text
3
4 _start:
5 //memcpy(target,source,6)
6     mov rcx, 6
7     mov rsi, source
8     mov rdi, target
9     cld
10    rep movsb
11
12 section .data
13
14 source: db    'hello',0
15 target: times 6 db 1
```



# Instruction

```
1 mov ebx , 110
2 mov eax , 0
3 mov eax , ebx
4 add eax , ebx
5 sub eax , ebx
6 inc eax
7 dec eax
```

Intel syntax

ebx = 100 的概念

```
1 movl $110, %ebx
2 movl $0, %eax
3 mov %ebx , %eax
4 add %eax , %ebx
5 sub %ebx , %eax
6 inc %eax
7 dec %eax
```

AT&T syntax

100 -> ebx 的概念





# ABEX'S CRACKME #1





HELLO



# Program

- EntryPoint
- StubCode
- Main 非 Main





## 找到關鍵 code 的方法

- ▶ 直接滑起來
- ▶ 尋找參數 (string or magic number)
- ▶ Break on API
- ▶ Break in API (run time packer, protector)



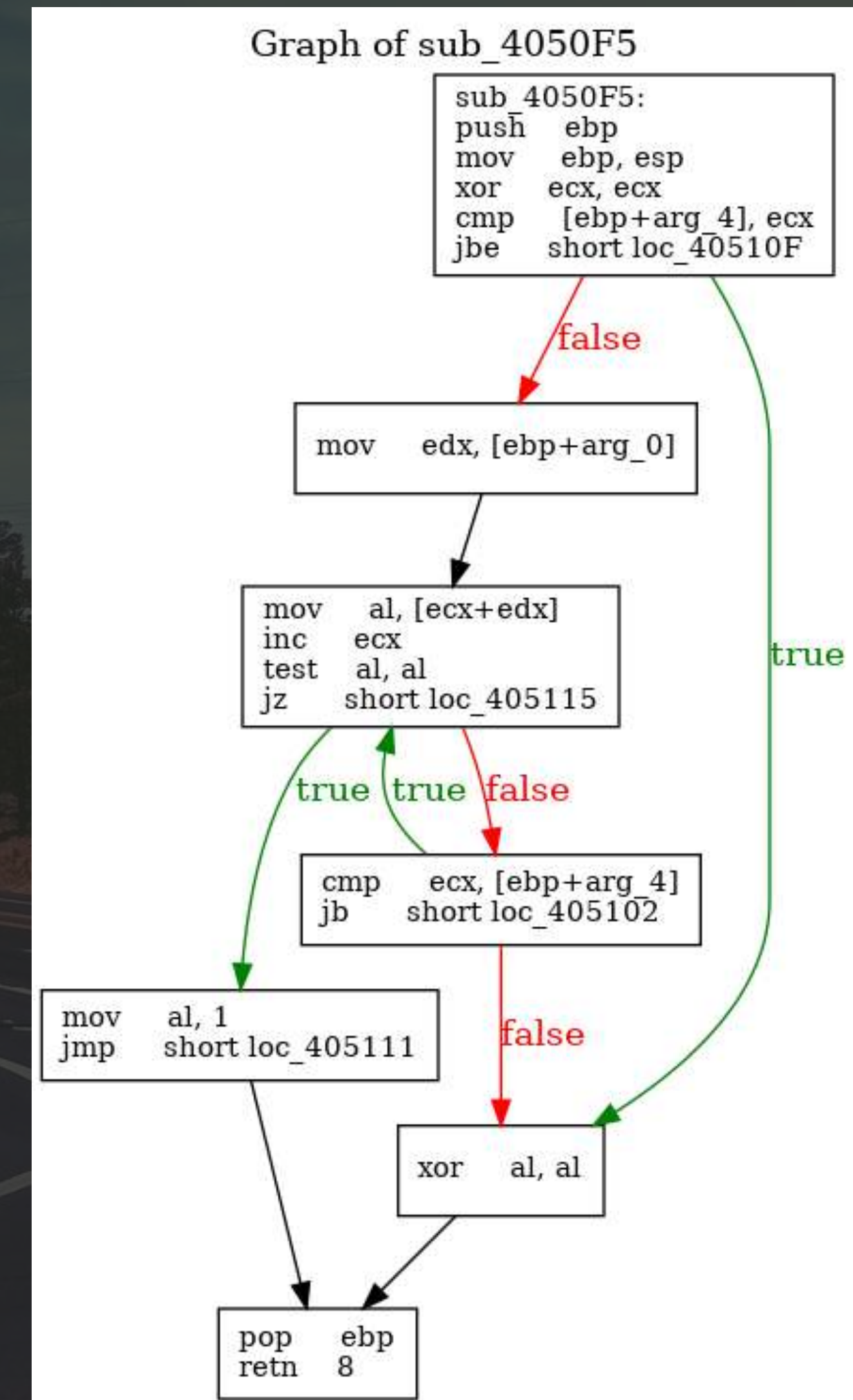


BABY STEP



## Control-flow graph

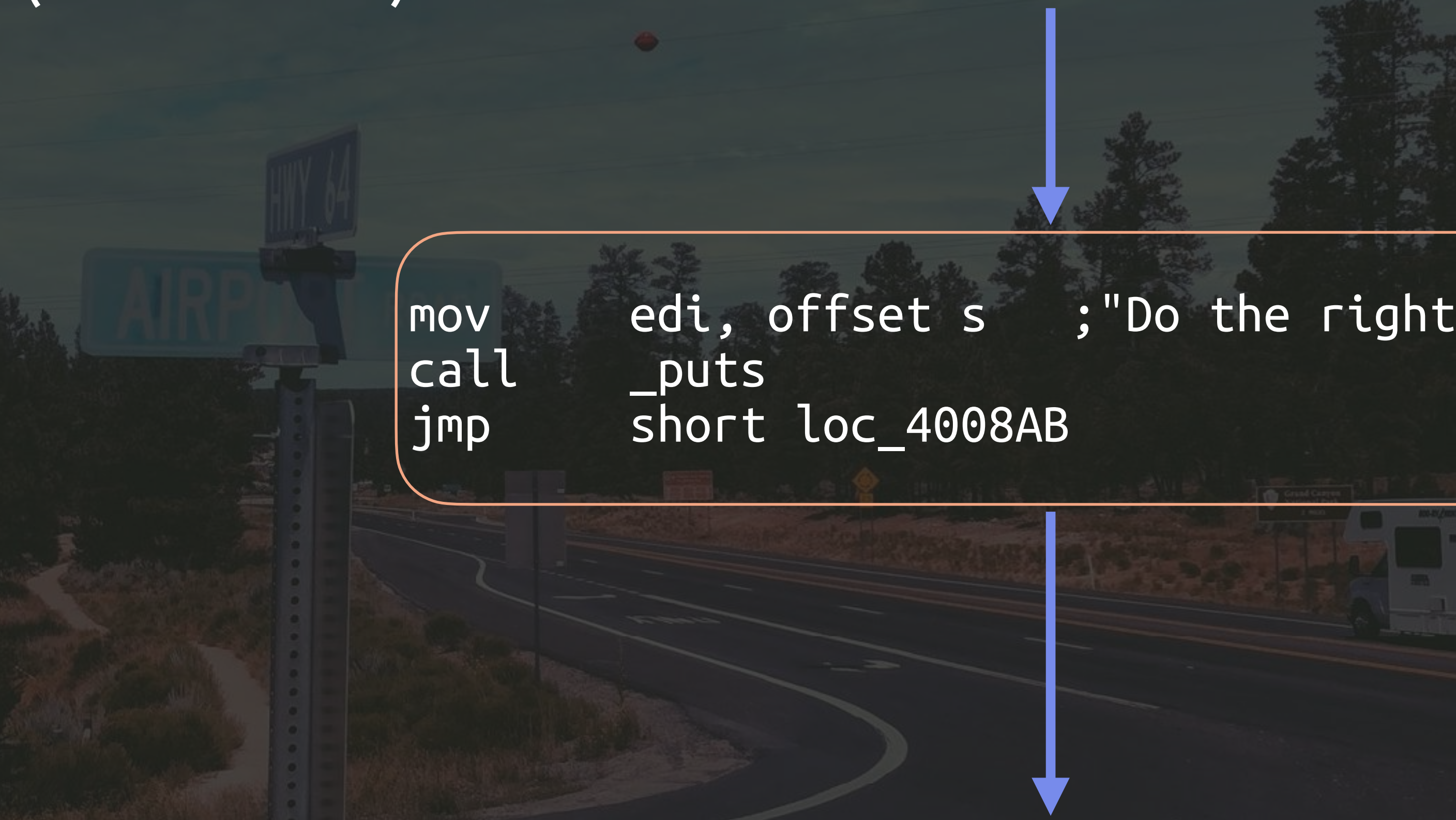
- ▶ 一個節點代表一個 BB (Basic Block)
- ▶ BB 只有一個入口點以及出口點
- ▶ BB 就是 instruction 的 sequence
- ▶ BB 中一個 instruction 的執行暗示了同 BB 中的其他 instruction 已經或即將被執行 (不考慮 exception)





## Control-flow graph

- ▶ 這是一個平淡無奇的 BB (Basic Block)

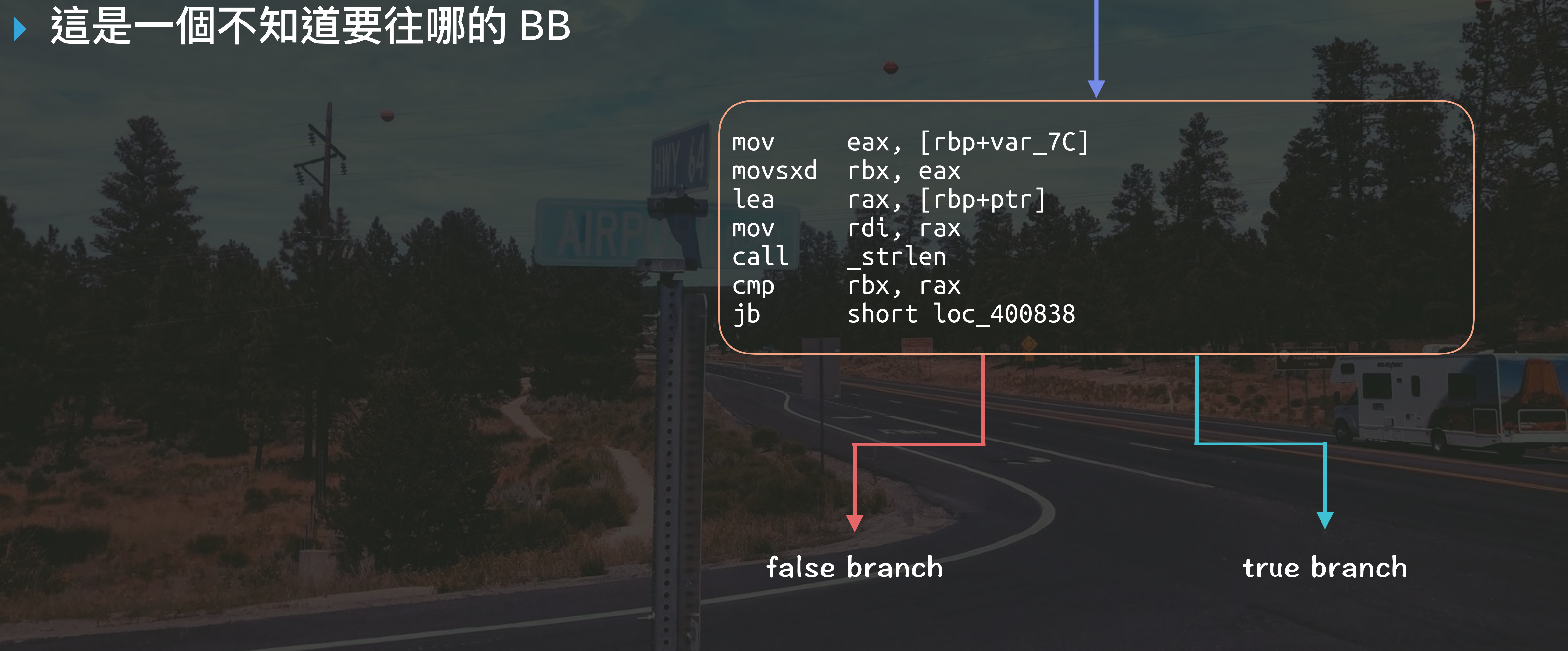


```
mov     edi, offset s    ;"Do the right thing"  
call    _puts  
jmp     short loc_4008AB
```



# Control-flow graph

- ▶ 這是一個不知道要往哪的 BB



```
mov     eax, [rbp+var_7C]
movsxd  rbx, eax
lea     rax, [rbp+ptr]
mov     rdi, rax
call    _strlen
cmp     rbx, rax
jb      short loc_400838
```

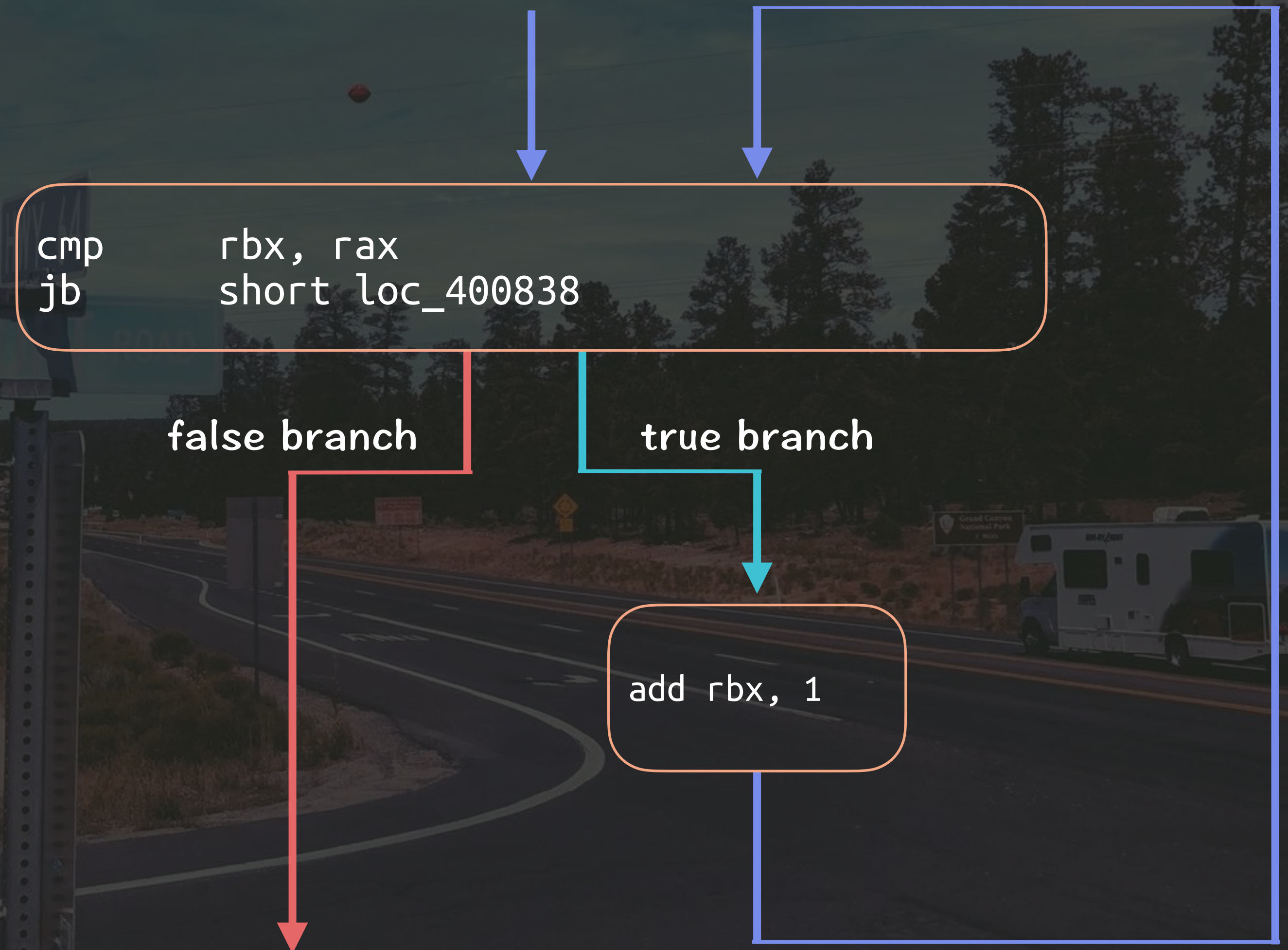
false branch

true branch



# Control-flow graph

- ▶ 這是一個走回頭路的 BB



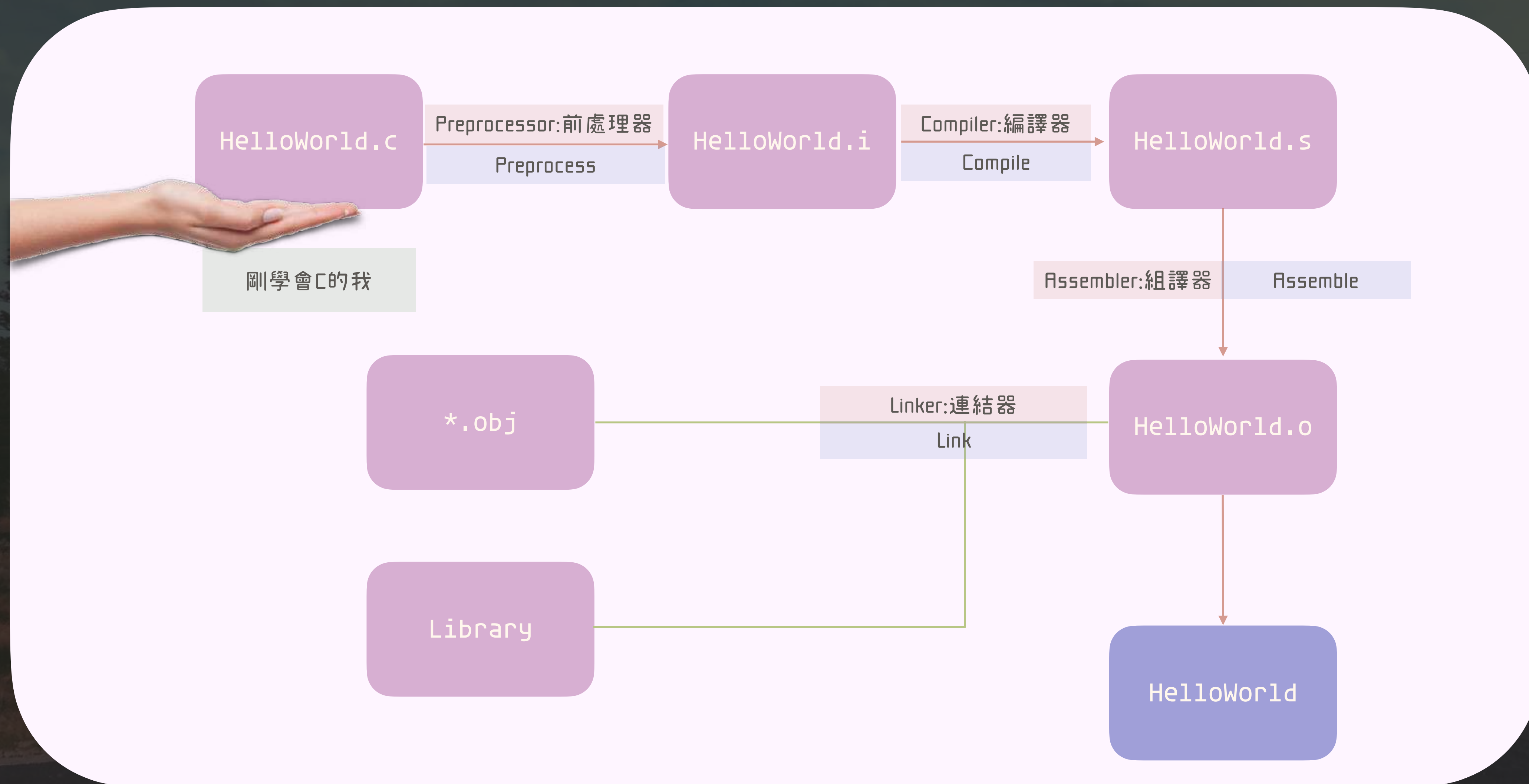


c





# compile walk through





## if

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char** argv, char** evnp){
4     if (argc == 0){
5         printf("no argc");
6     }
7     return 0;
8 }
```

```
1 64a: 55          push    rbp
2 64b: 48 89 e5     mov     rbp, rsp
3 64e: 48 83 ec 20   sub     rsp, 0x20
4 652: 89 7d fc     mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4], edi
5 655: 48 89 75 f0   mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x10], rsi
6 659: 48 89 55 e8   mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x18], rdx
7 65d: 83 7d fc 00   cmp     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4], 0x0
8 661: 75 11        jne     674 <main+0x2a>
9 663: 48 8d 3d 9a 00 00 00 lea     rdi, [rip+0x9a]
10 66a: b8 00 00 00 00 mov     eax, 0x0
11 66f: e8 ac fe ff ff call    520 <printf@plt>
12 674: b8 00 00 00 00 mov     eax, 0x0
13 679: c9          leave
14 67a: c3          ret
```



# if-else

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char** argv, char** envp){
4     if (argc == 0){
5         printf("no argc");
6     }else{
7         printf("there are %d args", argc);
8     }
9     return 0;
10 }
```

```
1 64a: 55                push    rbp
2 64b: 48 89 e5          mov     rbp, rsp
3 64e: 48 83 ec 20       sub     rsp, 0x20
4 652: 89 7d fc          mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4], edi
5 655: 48 89 75 f0       mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x10], rsi
6 659: 48 89 55 e8       mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x18], rdx
7 65d: 83 7d fc 00       cmp     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4], 0x0
8 661: 75 13            jne     676 <main+0x2c>
9 ...
10 66f: e8 ac fe ff ff   call    520 <printf@plt>
11 674: eb 16            jmp     68c <main+0x42>
12 ...
13 687: e8 94 fe ff ff   call    520 <printf@plt>
14 68c: b8 00 00 00 00   mov     eax, 0x0
15 691: c9              leave
16 692: c3              ret
```





PRACTICE