

Man-At-The-End Attacks and Defenses I

Lecture #8

Christian Collberg
University of Arizona

1

```
main() {  
    passwd = "rosebud";  
  
    log_in(passwd);  
}
```



Confidentiality violation.

2

```
main() {  
    if (!paid_license)  
        abort()  
    else  
        ...  
}
```

```
main() {  
    if (!true)  
        abort()  
    else  
        ...  
}
```



Integrity violation.

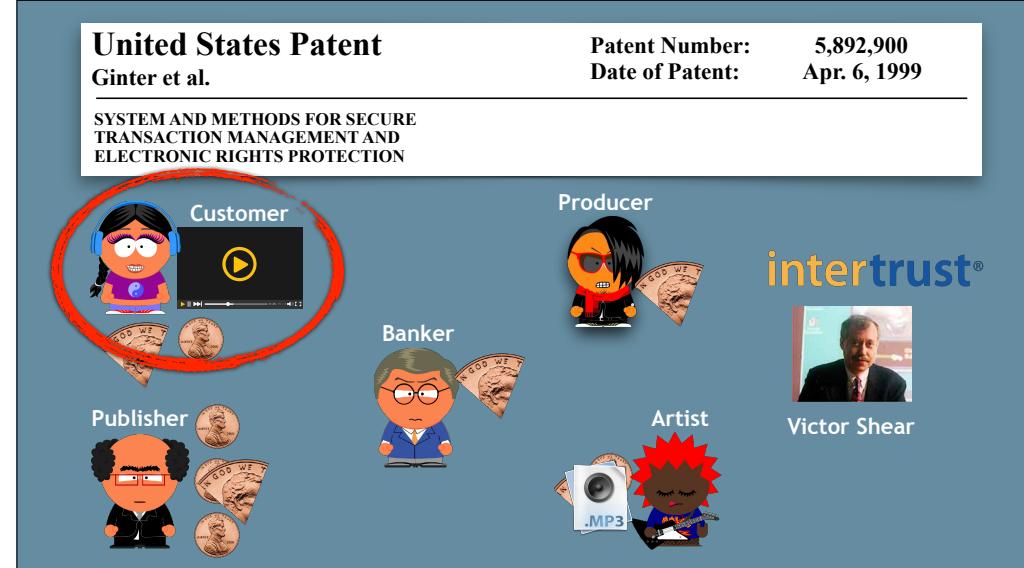
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Man-At-The-End (MATE) attacks occur in any setting where an adversary has physical access to a device and compromises it by inspecting, reverse engineering, or tampering with its hardware or software.

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Software Protection Applications

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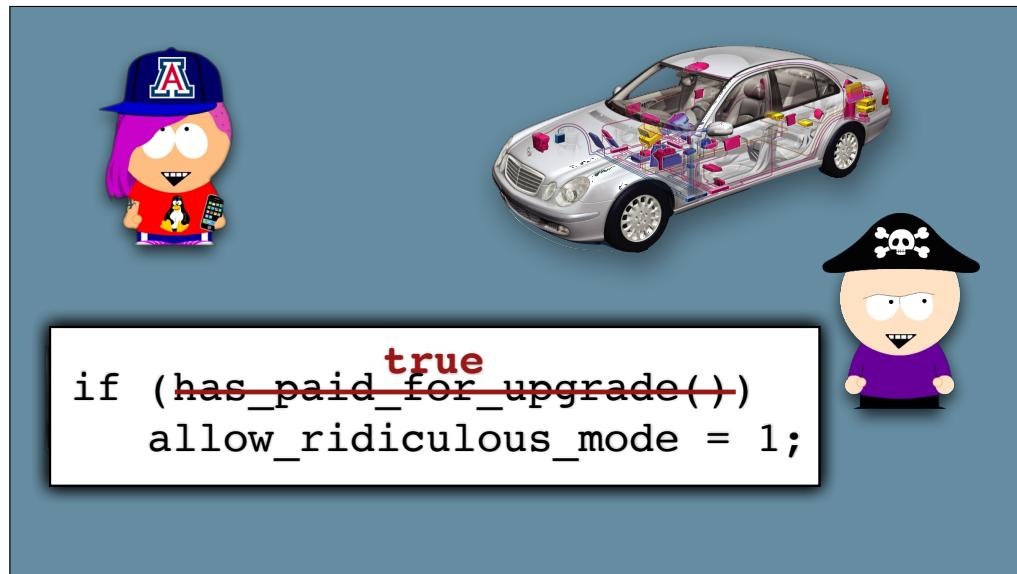
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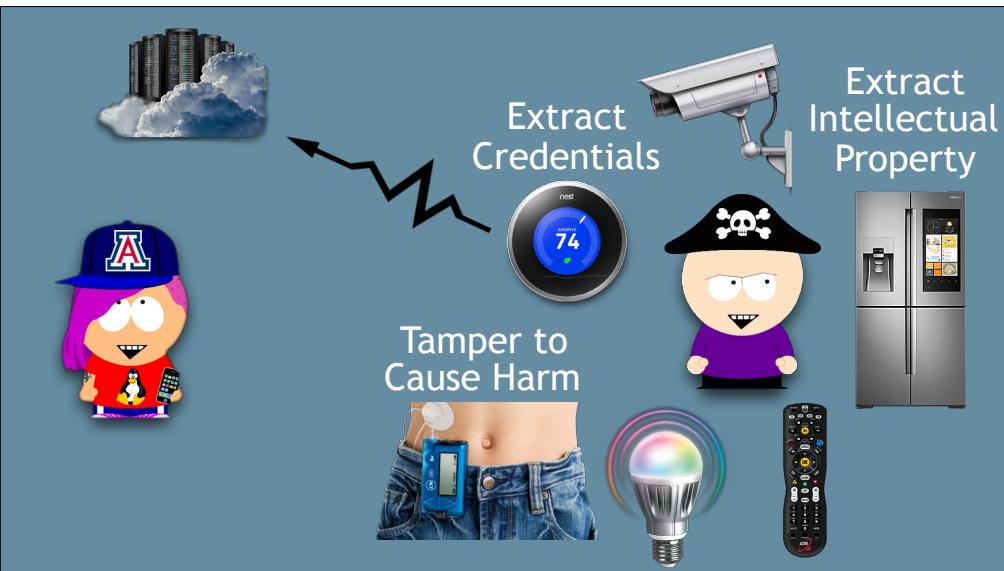
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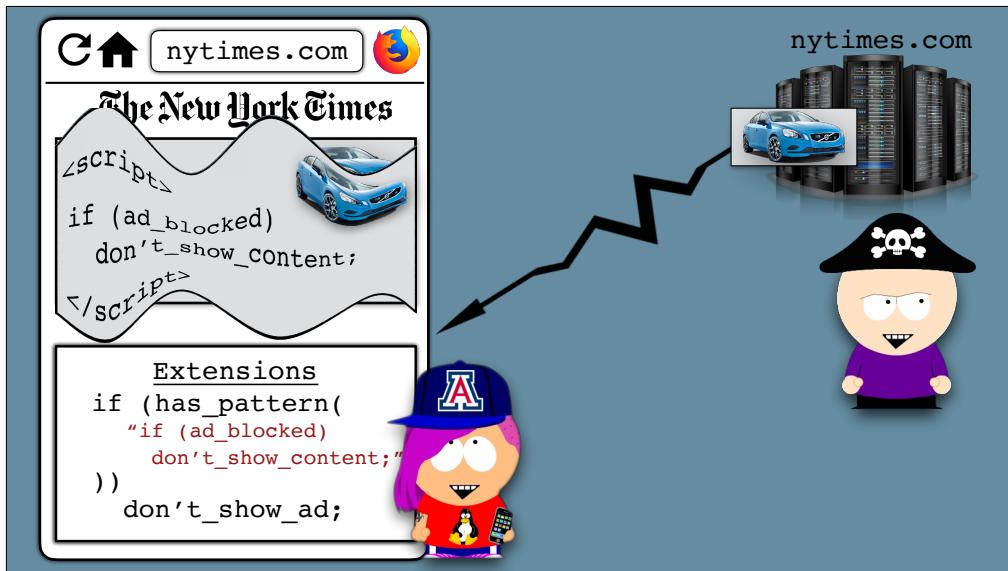
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Describe, in your own words, a few of the MATE scenarios we've seen.

- 1.
- 2.

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Describe another few situations where a MATE attack can occur!

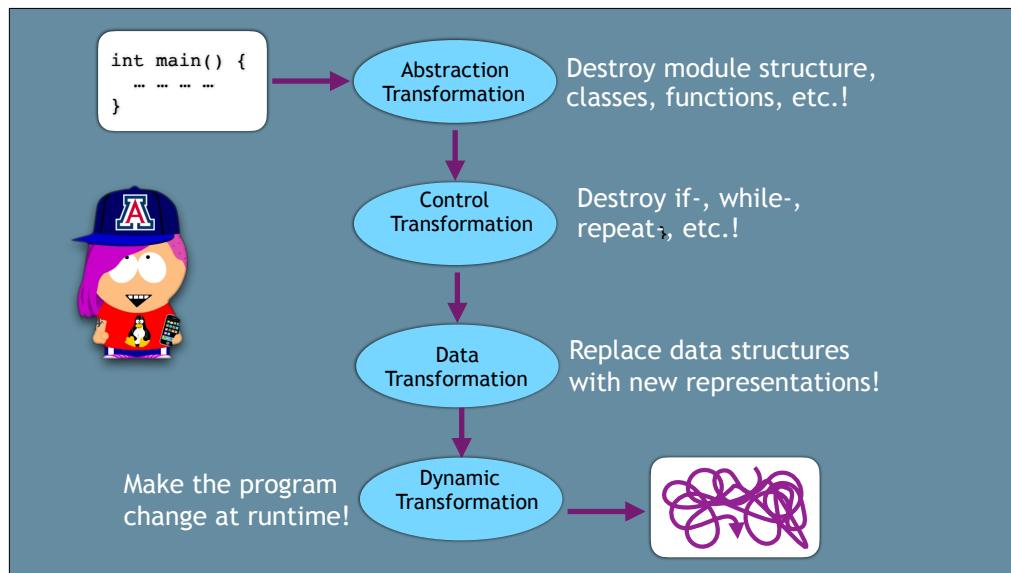
- 1.
- 2.

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Code Obfuscation

What is it?

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- The goal of code obfuscation is to make a program
 1. harder to understand for a human
 2. harder to analyze automatically for a reverse engineering tool
- in order to hide some asset in the program.

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```

int main() {
    int y = 6;
    y = foo(y);
    bar(y,42);
}

int foo(int x)
    return x*7;
}

void bar(int x, int z) {
    if (x==z)
        printf("%i \n",x);
}

```

```

int main() {
    int y = 6;
    y = foobar(y,99,1);
    foobar(y,42,2);
}

int foobar(int x, int z, int s) {
    if (s==1)
        return x*7;
    else if (s==2)
        if (x==z)
            printf("%i \n",x);
}

```

Abstraction Transformation

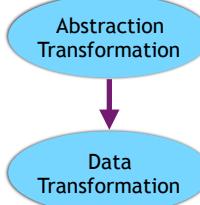
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```

int main () {
    int y = 12;
    y = foobar(y,99,1);
    foobar(y,36,2);
}
int foobar(int x, int z, int s) {
    if (s==1)
        return (x*37)%51;
    else if (x==z) {
        int x2=x*x%51,x3=x2*x%51;
        int x4=x2*x2%51,x8=x4*x4%51;
        int x11=x8*x3%51;
        printf("%i\n",x11);
    }
}

```

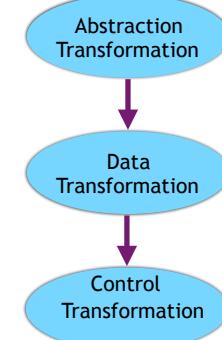


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```

int foobar(int x, int z, int s){
    char* next=&&cell0;
    int retVal = 0;
    cell0: {next=(s==1)?&&cell1:&&cell2;
             goto *next;}
    cell1: {retVal=(x*37)%51; goto end;}
    cell2: {next=(s==2)?&&cell3:&&end;
             goto *next;}
    cell3: {next=(x==z)?&&cell4:&&end;
             goto *next;}
    cell4: {
        int x2=x*x%51,x3=x2*x%51;
        int x4=x2*x2%51,x8=x4*x4%51;
        int x11=x8*x3%51;
        printf("%i \n",x11); goto end;
    }
    end: return retVal;
}

```



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Tamperproofing

What is it?

```

int foo () {
    if (today > "Aug 17, 2016"){
        printf("License expired!");
        abort();
    }
}

```

```

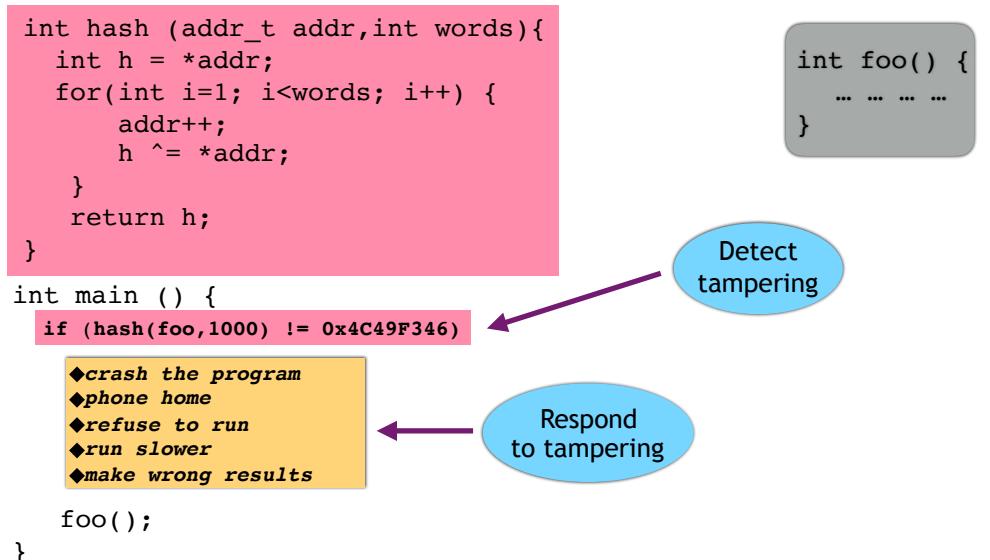
check(){
    if (hash(foo)!=42)
        abort()
}

```



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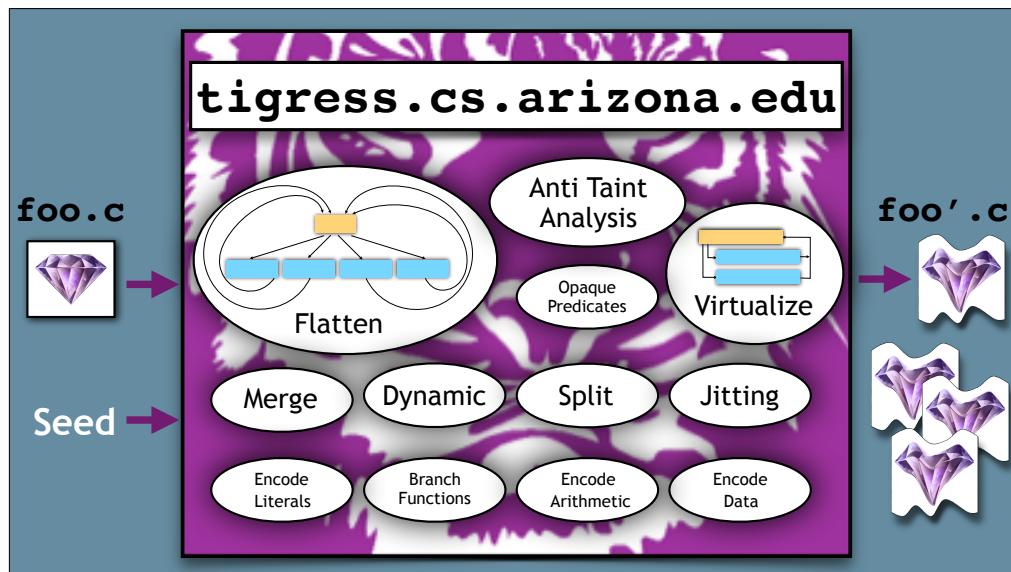
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Tigress

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Make sure you have the following installed:

- gcc (or a drop-in replacement such as clang)
- perl
- bash

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- Download Tigress from
<http://tigress.cs.arizona.edu/#download>
- **GET THE UNSTABLE VERSION!**
- Unzip the .zip-file:

```
unzip tigress-ARCH-x86_64-VERSION.zip
```

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1 Set the TIGRESS_HOME environment variable to the directory in which the tigress binary resides, and add this directory to your path.

2. If your shell is csh, do

```
setenv TIGRESS_HOME /home/bob/bin/tigress-VERSION
setenv PATH "$PATH":/home/bob/bin/tigress-VERSION
rehash
```

3. If your shell is bash do

```
export TIGRESS_HOME=/home/bob/bin/tigress-VERSION
export PATH=$PATH:/home/bob/bin/tigress-VERSION
```

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- Download these two files:
 - <http://tigress.cs.arizona.edu/exercises.txt>
 - <http://tigress.cs.arizona.edu/fib.c>
- The file **exercises.txt** contains tigress commands I want you to run. The commands can be long and I don't want you to have to type them yourselves.
- The file **fib.c** contains the C file I want you to work on.

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- **exercises.txt:**

```
*****
* 1) Opaque Predicates
*****
tigress --Environment=x86_64:Linux:Gcc:4.6 --Seed=0 \
--Transform=InitEntropy \
--InitEntropyKinds=vars \
--Transform=InitOpaque \
--Functions=main \
--InitOpaqueCount=2 \
--InitOpaqueStructs=list,array \
--Transform=AddOpaque \
--Functions=fib \
--AddOpaqueKinds=question \
--AddOpaqueCount=10 \
--out=fib1.c fib.c
*****
```

```
*****
* 2) Flatten
*****

```

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```

// #include "apple.h"
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
// #include "tigress_unstable/jitter-amd64.c"

int fib(int n) {
    int a = 1; int b = 1; int i;
    for (i = 3; i <= n; i++) {
        int c = a + b; a = b; b = c;
    }
    return b;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    if (argc != 2) {
        printf("Give one argument!\n"); abort();
    }
    long n = strtol(argv[1],NULL,10);
    int f = fib(n);
    printf("fib(%li)=%i\n",n,f);
}

```

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- Try this simple transformation to make sure everything works!

```

*****
* 3) Virtualize
*****
tigress --Environment=x86_64:Linux:Gcc:4.6 \
--Transform=Virtualize \
--Functions=fib \
--VirtualizedDispatch=switch \
--out=fib3.o fib.c

```

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Reverse Engineering

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- Go to cloud.binary.ninja
- Load some binary file
- Click around!

Exercise!

*Work with
your friends!!!*

```

mov    qword [r10+0x50], rax
je    0x100000cb3
mov    rax, qword [rel __stderrp@PLT]
mov    rdi, qword [rax]
lea    rsi, [rel data_100000f7e]
lea    rdx, [rel data_100000f82] {"wrong code"}
mov    al, 0x0
call   _fprintf
xor    ecx, ecx {0x0}
mov    edx, edx {0x0}
mov    dword [rdx], 0x63 {0x0}
mov    dword [rbp-0x34 {var_3c_1}], eax
mov    dword [rbp-0x1c {var_24}], 0x0
mov    eax, dword [rbp-0x1c {var_24}]
cmp    eax, dword [rbp-0x14 {var_1c}]
jge    0x100000d76

```

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Reverse Engineering Tools

- Angr: angr.io
- KLEE: <https://klee.github.io>
- Ghidra: <https://ghidra-sre.org>

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Wanna Become a Reverse Engineer?

- Let's start a CTF!
- CTF: Capture The Flag

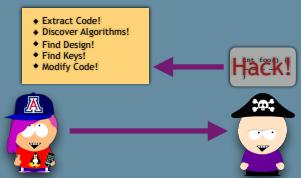
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Summary

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Exercise

- Why do we obfuscate?
- Why do we tamperproof?



*Discuss with
your friends!!!*

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Exercise

- *Can obfuscation be used to tamperproof a program?*

*Discuss with
your friends!!!*



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Exercise

- *Should you both obfuscate and tamperproof a program?*

If so, why?

*Discuss with
your friends!!!*



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