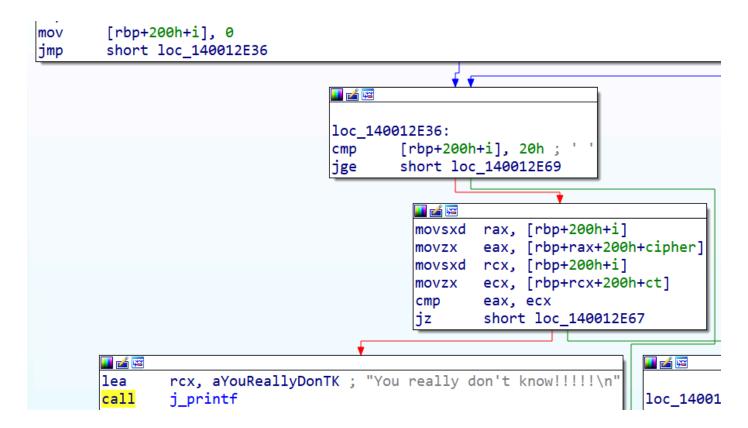
AES算法分析

主逻辑

```
1. 首先定义 data 、 key 、 cipher 等一系列基础数据;
   lea
           rax, [rbp+200h+key]
   lea
           rcx, a12345678901234; "1234567890123456"
           rdi, rax
   mov
   mov
           rsi, rcx
   mov
           ecx, 11h
   rep movsb
   lea
           rax, [rbp+200h+data]
           rcx, aAbcdefghijklmn; "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzabcdef"
   lea
   mov
           rdi, rax
   mov
           rsi, rcx
           ecx, 21h; '!'
   mov
   rep movsb
   lea
           rax, [rbp+200h+data+21h]
   mov
           rdi, rax
           eax, eax
   xor
           ecx, 7
   mov
   rep stosb
           [rbp+200h+cipher], 0FCh
   mov
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+1], 0ADh
           [rbp+200h+cipher+2], 71h; 'a'
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+3], 5Bh;
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+4], 0D7h
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+5], 3Bh;
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+6], 5Ch; '\'
   mov
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+7], 0B0h
           [rbp+200h+cipher+8], 48h; 'H'
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+9], 8Fh
   mov
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+0Ah], 84h
           [rbp+200h+cipher+0Bh], 0Fh
   mov
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+0Ch], 3Bh; ';'
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+0Dh], 0ADh
           [rbp+200h+cipher+0Eh], 78h; 'x'
   mov
   mov
           [rbp+200h+cipher+0Fh], 89h
           [rbp+200h+cipher+10h], 0D0h
   mov
           [nhn+200h+cinhon+11h] 0E7h
   mov/
2. 调用 aesEncrypt(),参数为 len(32)、 ct 、 data 、 16 和 key;
             [rsp+230h+len], 20h;
   mov
             r9, [rbp+200h+ct]; ct
   lea
   lea
             r8, [rbp+200h+data]; pt
             edx, 10h
   mov
                                 ; keyLen
   lea
             rcx, [rbp+200h+key]; key
             j ?aesEncrypt@@YAHPEBEI@PEAEI@Z
   call
3. 循环32轮遍历 ct 和 cipher 进行比较,相同则通关。
```



aesEncrypt() 分析

1. 初始化变量:

```
rax, [rbp+430h+ct]
mov
        [rbp+430h+pos], rax
mov
        rax, [rbp+430h+aesKey]
lea
        [rbp+430h+rk], rax
mov
        rax, [rbp+430h+out]
lea
        rdi, rax
mov
xor
        eax, eax
mov
        ecx, 10h
rep stosb
        rax, [rbp+430h+actualKey]
lea
        rdi, rax
mov
xor
        eax, eax
mov
        ecx, 10h
rep stosb
        rax, [rbp+430h+state]
lea
        rdi, rax
mov
xor
        eax, eax
mov
        ecx, 10h
rep stosb
• ct (密文) 赋值给 pos;
 aesKey 赋值给 rk;
```

- out (详细解释下,后续类似的不细说):
 - lea rax, [rbp+430h+out]: 将之前定义到某个地址的 out 的地址存入 rax;
 - mov rdi, rax: 再放入 rax;
 - xor eax, eax: eax 清零;
 - mov ecx, 10h: ecx 赋值为16;
 - rep stosb: 重复将 al 的值(0)写入 [rdi] (out 的值),每次递增 rdi,重复ecx次(16次),用于将out缓冲区清零(共16字节)。

```
lea rax, [rbp+430h+out]
mov rdi, rax
xor eax, eax
mov ecx, 10h
rep stosb
```

- actualKey: 16字节数组,存具体的加密密钥;
- state: 16字节数组,存状态数组。
- 2. 一系列参数限制:
 - key 、 data 、 ct 不为空;

```
cmp [rbp+430h+key], 0
jz short loc_140011B28

cmp [rbp+430h+data], 0
jz short loc_140011B28

cmp [rbp+430h+ct], 0
jnz short loc_140011B3F
```

keyLen 即密钥长不大于16;

```
cmp dword ptr [rbp+430h+keyLen], 10h
jbe short loc_140011B5F
```

• len 即明文长度必须是16的倍数。

```
xor edx, edx
mov eax, [rbp+430h+len]
mov ecx, 10h
div ecx
mov eax, edx
test eax, eax
jz short loc_140011B8B
```

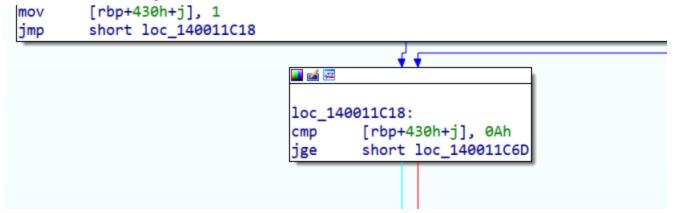
3. 密钥扩展过程,首先将 key 复制到 actualKey 里,然后将 aesKey(out) 、 10h 和 actualKey 作 为参数,传入 keyExpansion() 完成密钥扩展;

```
loc 140011B8B:
mov
        eax, dword ptr [rbp+430h+keyLen]
mov
        r8d, eax
                        ; Size
mov
        rdx, [rbp+430h+key]; Src
        rcx, [rbp+430h+actualKey] ; void *
lea
call
        j_memcpy_0
nop
        r8, [rbp+430h+aesKey]; aesKey
lea
mov
        edx, 10h
                         ; keyLen
lea
        rcx, [rbp+430h+actualKey]; key
        j_?keyExpansion@@YAHPEBEIPEAUAesKey@@@Z ; keyExpansion(uchar const *,uint,AesKey
call
non
```

4. 逐字节进行加密,即分组加密,每个分组大小为16字节,并进行初始化,使用 loadStateArray() 加载状态矩阵,并进行一次密钥加(addRoundKey());

```
loc_140011BD0:
          eax, [rbp+430h+len]
  mov
  cmp
          [rbp+430h+i], eax
          loc_140011CEA
  jnb
                         ; "inLen is invalid.\n'
                         mov
                                 rdx, [rbp+430h+pt]; in
                                 rcx, [rbp+430h+state]; state
                         lea
                          call
                                 j_?loadStateArray@@YAHPEAY03EPEBE@Z ; loadStateArray(uchar (*)[4],uchar const *)
                         nop
                                 rdx, [rbp+430h+rk]; key
                          mov
                          lea
                                 rcx, [rbp+430h+state]; state
                                 j_?addRoundKey@@YAHPEAY03EPEBI@Z ; addRoundKey(uchar (*)[4],uint const *)
                          call
                          nop
                          mov
                                 [rbp+430h+j], 1
                         jmp
                                 short loc_140011C18
```

5. 每次加密循环10轮(j 从1到10):



• 前9轮: 首先取密钥到 rk ,然后依次进行 subBytes() 、 shiftRows() 、 mixColumns() 和 addRoundKey() 过程;

```
🗾 🚅 🖼
mov
        rax, [rbp+430h+rk]
add
        rax, 10h
        [rbp+430h+rk], rax
mov
        rcx, [rbp+430h+state]; state
lea
call
        j_?subBytes@@YAHPEAY03E@Z ; subBytes(uchar (*)[4])
nop
lea
        rcx, [rbp+430h+state]; state
call
        j ?shiftRows@@YAHPEAY03E@Z ; shiftRows(uchar (*)[4])
nop
lea
        rcx, [rbp+430h+state]; state
call
        j_?mixColumns@@YAHPEAY03E@Z ; mixColumns(uchar (*)[4])
nop
mov
        rdx, [rbp+430h+rk]; key
lea
        rcx, [rbp+430h+state]; state
        j ?addRoundKey@@YAHPEAY03EPEBI@Z ; addRoundKey(uchar (*)[4],uint const *)
call
nop
jmp
        short loc_140011C10
                             💶 🚄 🖼
                             loc_140011C10:
                                     eax, [rbp+430h+j]
                             mov
                             inc
                             mov
                                     [rbp+430h+j], eax
```

• 第10轮:不进行 mixColumns(),最后使用 storeStateArray() 将状态矩阵存入 pos(out)。

keyExpansion() 分析

1. 确定 key 、 aesKey 非空, keyLen 等于16;

2. 后续有 aesKey 加一个值表示某个变量,不知道实在干什么,所以找到 aesKey 最开始的定义,发现其数据类型为 AesKey 这样一个结构体,数据结构如下,通过加某一个值可以找到相应属性;

```
        00000000 AesKey
        struc ; (sizeof=0x164, align=0x4, copyof_485)

        00000000 ; XREF: ?aesEncrypt@@YAHPEBEI0PEAEI@Z/r

        00000000 eK
        dd 44 dup(?)

        00000080 dK
        dd 44 dup(?)

        00000160 Nr
        dd ?

        00000164 AesKey
        ends
```

3. 将 ek (加密密钥) 存入 w , dk (解密密钥) 存入 v;

```
🛮 🚄 🖼
loc_140011E4A:
        rax, [rbp+150h+aesKey]
mov
        [rbp+150h+w], rax
mov
        rax, [rbp+150h+aesKey]
mov
add
        rax, 0B0h
        [rbp+150h+v], rax
mov
        [rbp+150h+i], 0
mov
        short loc 140011E77
jmp
```

4. i 从0到3循环4轮,实现小端序转大端序,具体流程为取出 key[4*i] ,先取低8位,再取低16-9位分别放到高8位和高9-16位,再将高16位字节交换放到低16位,最后放入 w 中,完成初始化读入;

```
loc 140011E81:
        eax, [rbp+150h+i]
mov
shl
        eax, 2
cdge
        rcx, [rbp+150h+key]
mov
add
        rcx, rax
mov
        rax, rcx
        ecx, 1
mov
imul
        rcx, 0
        eax, byte ptr [rax+rcx]
movzx
and
        eax, 0FFh
shl
        eax, 18h
        ecx, [rbp+150h+i]
mov
shl
        ecx, 2
movsxd rcx, ecx
        rdx, [rbp+150h+key]
mov
add
        rdx, rcx
        rcx, rdx
mov
mov
        edx, 1
imul
        rdx, 1
        ecx, byte ptr [rcx+rdx]
movzx
and
        ecx, 0FFh
        ecx, 10h
shl
        eax, ecx
or
mov
        ecx, [rbp+150h+i]
shl
        ecx, 2
movsxd rcx, ecx
mov
        rdx, [rbp+150h+key]
add
        rdx, rcx
        rcx, rdx
mov
        edx, 1
mov
imul
        rdx, 2
movzx
        ecx, byte ptr [rcx+rdx]
and
        ecx, 0FFh
shl
        ecx, 8
or
        eax, ecx
mov
        ecx, [rbp+150h+i]
shl
        ecx, 2
movsxd
        rcx, ecx
        rdx, [rbp+150h+key]
mov
add
        rdx, rcx
        rcx, rdx
mov
        edx, 1
mov
imul
        rdx, 3
        ecx, byte ptr [rcx+rdx]
movzx
and
        ecx, 0FFh
or
        eax, ecx
        rcx, [rbp+150h+i]
movsxd
mov
        rdx, [rbp+150h+w]
mov
        [rdx+rcx*4], eax
xor
        eax, eax
test
        eax, eax
jnz
        loc_140011E81
```

- 5. 十轮循环生成完整密钥 (ek):
 - 从 w[3] 开始取,每一个元素4个字节,所以计算了 w+12:

```
mov eax, 4
imul rax, 0
mov ecx, 4
imul rcx, 3
mov rdx, [rbp+150h+w]
mov ecx, [rdx+rcx]
```

• 取出高位数第2个字节,查S盒(一维数组,直接用字节值作为索引查),再左移24位,低24位 取0,即将原来的第二个字节查S盒的值作为生成的第一个字节;

```
shr ecx, 10h
and ecx, 0FFh
mov ecx, ecx
lea rdx, ?S@@3PAEA ; uchar near * S
movzx ecx, byte ptr [rdx+rcx]
shl ecx, 18h
and ecx, 0FF000000h
```

• 后续类似上一步,将每个字节经过S盒放到合适的位置,即整体一个4字节的字(S盒处理后) 按字节循环左移,结果存到 ecx 中;

```
mov
           edx, 4
   imul
           rdx, 3
           r8, [rbp+150h+w]
   mov
           edx, [r8+rdx]
   mov
           edx, 8
   shr
           edx, 0FFh
   and
   mov
           edx, edx
   lea
           r8, ?S@@3PAEA ; uchar near * S
           edx, byte ptr [r8+rdx]
   movzx
   shl
           edx, 10h
   and
           edx, 0FF0000h
   xor
           ecx, edx
   mov
           edx, 4
   imul
           rdx, 3
           r8, [rbp+150h+w]
   mov
   mov
           edx, [r8+rdx]
   shr
           edx, 0
           edx, 0FFh
   and
   mov
           edx, edx
   lea
           r8, ?S@@3PAEA ; uchar near * S
           edx, byte ptr [r8+rdx]
   movzx
   shl
           edx, 8
           edx, 0FF00h
   and
   xor
           ecx, edx
   mov
           edx, 4
   imul
           rdx, 3
   mov
           r8, [rbp+150h+w]
           edx, [r8+rdx]
   mov
   shr
           edx, 18h
   and
           edx, 0FFh
   mov
           edx, edx
   lea
           r8, ?S@@3PAEA
                          ; uchar near
   movzx
           edx, byte ptr [r8+rdx]
           edx, 0FFh
   and
• 将上面处理的结果与 w[0] ( rax 值为1)、 rcon[i*4] 异或,存到 eax 中;
   mov
            rdx, [rbp+150h+w]
            eax, [rdx+rax]
   mov
   xor
            eax, ecx
            rcx, [rbp+150h+i]
   movsxd
   lea
            rdx, rcon
            eax, [rdx+rcx*4]
   xor
存回 w[4];
  mov
           ecx, 4
  imul
           rcx, 4
           rdx, [rbp+150h+w]
  mov
           [rdx+rcx], eax
  mov
```

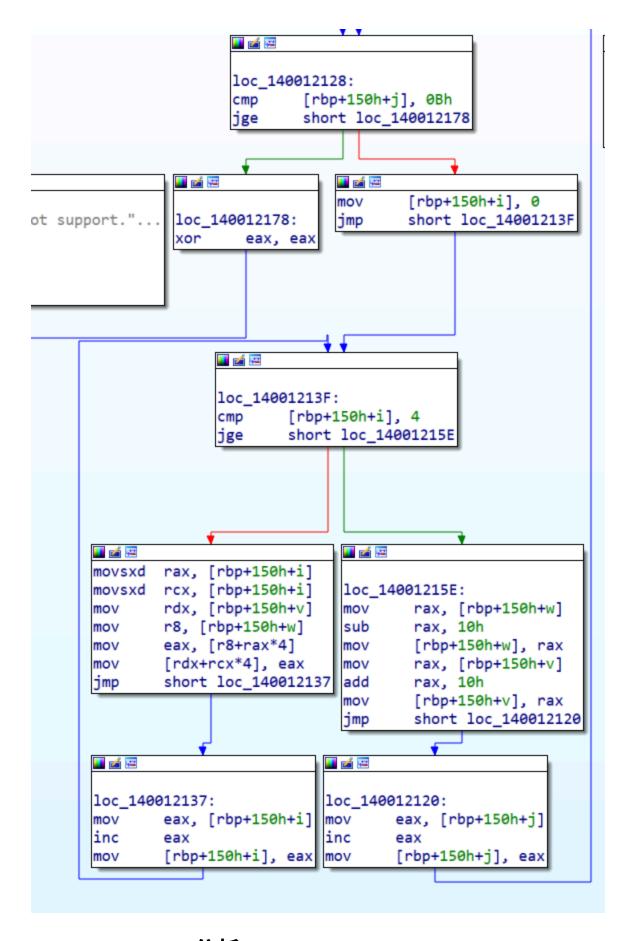
• 接下来计算 w[5] ,直接计算 w[1] ^ w[4] ,写入 w[5] ,后面的 w[6] 和 w[7] 同理;

```
mov
        eax, 4
imul
        rax, 1
mov
        ecx, 4
imul
        rcx, 4
        rdx, [rbp+150h+w]
mov
        r8, [rbp+150h+w]
mov
        ecx, [r8+rcx]
mov
        eax, [rdx+rax]
mov
        eax, ecx
xor
mov
        ecx, 4
imul
        rcx, 5
        rdx, [rbp+150h+w]
mov
mov
         [rdx+rcx]. eax
```

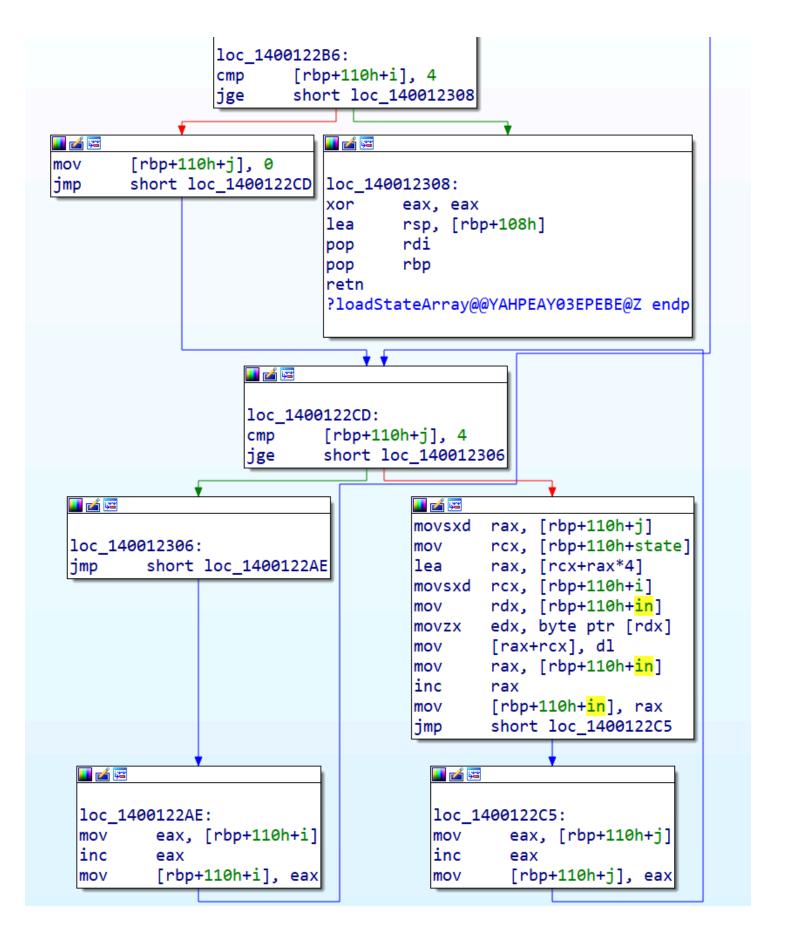
6. 将 aesKey + 160 也就是最后一个生成的密钥字(w[11])写入 w , j 置0,进新循环(实际上是写入 dk 即解密密钥;

```
loc_140012106:
mov rax, [rbp+150h+aesKey add rax, 0A0h
mov [rbp+150h+w], rax
mov [rbp+150h+j], 0
jmp short loc_140012128
```

7. j 计数器循环11次,对应 ek 的11个密钥字,每个密钥字里面4个字节(以 i 计数),按字节处理,将 w[i*4] 放入 v[i*4],完成复制后,w 减16,即选取 ek 中的上一个密钥字,v 加16,选取 dk 中的下一个密钥字存储空间,完成后退出当前函数。

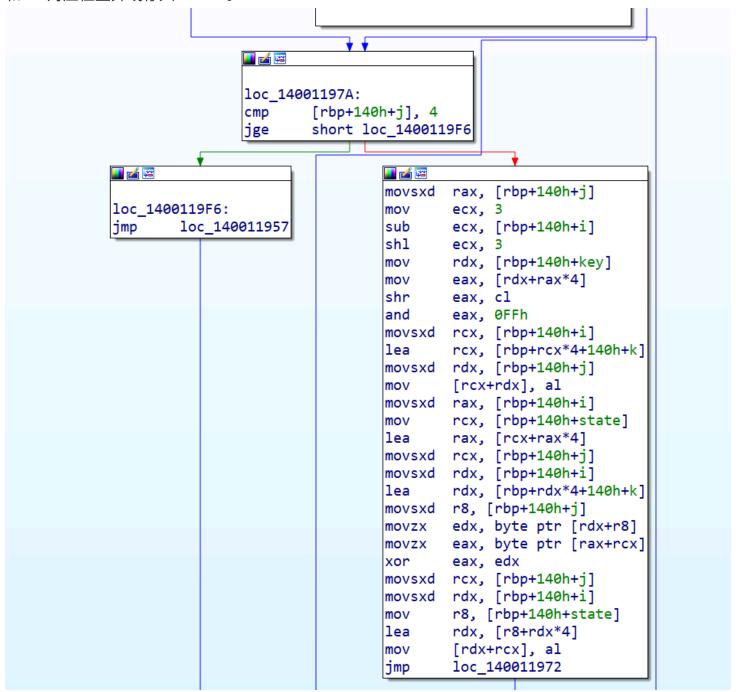


loadStateArray() 分析



addRoundKey() 分析

i、j从0到3构成16轮循环,计算 key[j*4] 右移 8*(3-i),取低8位,然后存入 k[4*i+j],这是将一个4个32位字转换成16个字节的4*4二维数组 k 存储的过程(每一列是一个密钥字),然后将 state 和 k 对应位置异或存入 state。



subBytes() 分析

i 、 j 从0到3,查 S[state[4*i+j]] 放入 state[4*i+j] ,实现字节代换。

```
rax, [rbp+110h+i]
movsxd
       rcx, [rbp+110h+state]
mov
lea
       rax, [rcx+rax*4]
movsxd rcx, [rbp+110h+j]
       eax, byte ptr [rax+rcx]
movzx
       rcx, ?S@@3PAEA ; uchar near * S
lea
       rdx, [rbp+110h+i]
movsxd
       r8, [rbp+110h+state]
mov
       rdx, [r8+rdx*4]
lea
movsxd r8, [rbp+110h+j]
       eax, byte ptr [rcx+rax]
movzx
       [rdx+r8], al
mov
jmp
        short loc_140012A40
```

shiftRows() 分析

1. 大端序读取进 block (4个字节, 所以索引是 i*4);

```
loc 1400126D5:
movsxd rax, [rbp+130h+i]
     rcx, [rbp+130h+state]
mov
lea
      rax, [rcx+rax*4]
mov
       ecx. 1
imul
      rcx. 0
movzx eax, byte ptr [rax+rcx]
     eax, 0FFh
and
      eax, 18h
shl
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
      rdx, [rbp+130h+state]
mov
     rcx, [rdx+rcx*4]
lea
      edx. 1
mov
imul
      rdx, 1
movzx ecx, byte ptr [rcx+rdx]
     ecx, 0FFh
and
shl
      ecx, 10h
or
      eax, ecx
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
     rdx, [rbp+130h+state]
mov
lea
      rcx, [rdx+rcx*4]
      edx, 1
mov
imul
      rdx, 2
movzx ecx, byte ptr [rcx+rdx]
     ecx, 0FFh
and
shl
      ecx, 8
or
      eax, ecx
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
     rdx, [rbp+130h+state]
mov
      rcx, [rdx+rcx*4]
lea
      edx, 1
mov
imul
      rdx, 3
movzx ecx, byte ptr [rcx+rdx]
     ecx, 0FFh
and
or
       eax, ecx
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
      [rbp+rcx*4+130h+block], eax
mov
       eax, eax
xor
test
      eax, eax
       loc 1400126D5
jnz
```

2. 把 block[i] 左移 i*8 位和右移 32-i*8 位的结果做或运算,实现循环左移功能;(核心变换功能)

```
💶 🚄 🖼
        rax, [rbp+130h+i]
movsxd
       ecx, [rbp+130h+i]
mov
       ecx, 3
shl
       eax, [rbp+rax*4+130h+block]
mov
shl
       eax, cl
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
       [rbp+130h+var_28], rcx
mov
       edx, [rbp+130h+i]
mov
shl
       edx, 3
       edi, 20h; ''
mov
      edi, edx
sub
      edx, edi
mov
movzx ecx, dl
       rdx, [rbp+130h+var_28]
mov
       edx, [rbp+rdx*4+130h+block]
mov
       edx, cl
shr
       ecx, edx
mov
       eax, ecx
or
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
        [rbp+rcx*4+130h+block], eax
mov
```

3. 把 block 读回 state。

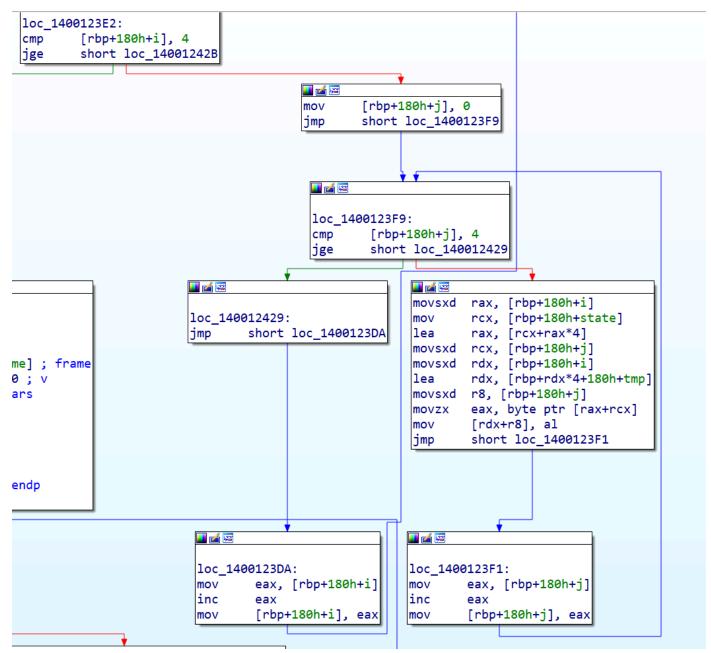
```
loc 1400127C3:
       rax, [rbp+130h+i]
movsxd
        eax, [rbp+rax*4+130h+block]
mov
       eax, 18h
shr
       eax, 0FFh
and
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
       rdx, [rbp+130h+state]
mov
lea
       rcx, [rdx+rcx*4]
        edx. 1
mov
imul
       rdx, 0
       [rcx+rdx], al
mov
movsxd rax, [rbp+130h+i]
       eax, [rbp+rax*4+130h+block]
mov
shr
        eax. 10h
       eax, 0FFh
and
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
       rdx, [rbp+130h+state]
mov
lea
       rcx, [rdx+rcx*4]
        edx, 1
mov
imul
       rdx, 1
       [rcx+rdx], al
mov
movsxd rax, [rbp+130h+i]
        eax, [rbp+rax*4+130h+block]
mov
shr
        eax. 8
and
        eax, 0FFh
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
       rdx, [rbp+130h+state]
mov
        rcx, [rdx+rcx*4]
lea
        edx. 1
mov
       rdx, 2
imul
       [rcx+rdx], al
mov
movsxd rax, [rbp+130h+i]
        eax, [rbp+rax*4+130h+block]
mov
and
        eax, 0FFh
movsxd rcx, [rbp+130h+i]
       rdx, [rbp+130h+state]
mov
lea
        rcx, [rdx+rcx*4]
        edx, 1
mov
imul
        rdx, 3
       [rcx+rdx], al
mov
        eax, eax
xor
test
        eax, eax
```

mixColumns() 分析

1. 初始化参数 M;

```
[rbp+180h+M], 2
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+1], 3
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+2], 1
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+3], 1
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+4],
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+5],
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+6], 3
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+7], 1
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+8], 1
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+9], 1
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+0Ah], 2
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+0Bh], 3
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+0Ch],
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+0Dh], 1
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+0Eh], 1
mov
        [rbp+180h+M+0Fh], 2
mov
```

2. 把 state 读入 tmp;



3. 将 tmp[0][j] 和 M[i][0] 作为参数传入 GMul(),结果存入 var_20;

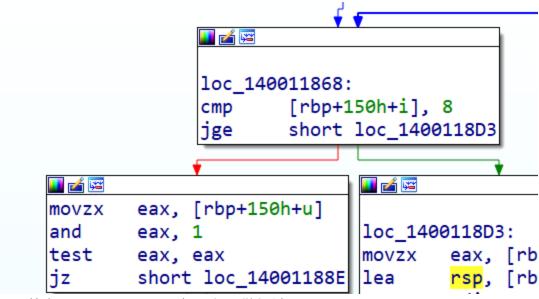
```
mov
        eax, 4
imul
        rax, 0
lea
        rax, [rbp+rax+180h+tmp]
movsxd rcx, [rbp+180h+j]
        rdx, [rbp+180h+i]
movsxd
        rdx, [rbp+rdx*4+180h+M]
lea
        [rbp+180h+var_28], rdx
mov
        r8d, 1
mov
imul
       r8, 0
        edx, byte ptr [rax+rcx]; v
movzx
        rax, [rbp+180h+var_28]
mov
        ecx, byte ptr [rax+r8]; u
movzx
call
        j_?GMul@@YAEEE@Z ; GMul(uchar,uchar)
        eax, al
movzx
        [rbp+180h+var 20], eax
mov
```

4. 同理后续将 tmp[1][j] 和 M[i][1] 、 tmp[2][j] 和 M[i][2] 、 tmp[3][j] 和 M[i][3] 依次传入 GMul(),并把最后的四个结果异或,存入 state[i][j]。

```
mov eax, ecx
movsxd rcx, [rbp+180h+i]
mov rdx, [rbp+180h+state]
lea rcx, [rdx+rcx*4]
movsxd rdx, [rbp+180h+j]
mov [rcx+rdx], al
```

GMul() 分析

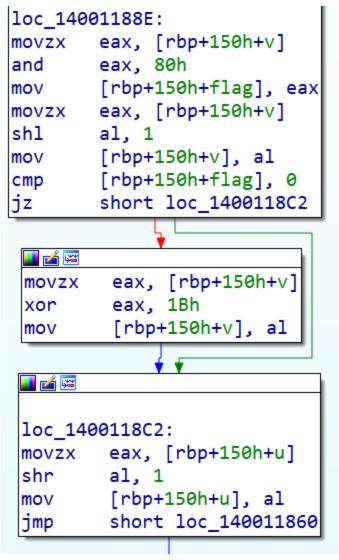
1.8次循环(传入8bit),首先判断 u 的最低位是否为1:



• 若为1: p = p ^ v , 实际上是做加法;

```
movzx eax, [rbp+150h+v]
movzx ecx, [rbp+150h+p]
xor ecx, eax
mov eax, ecx
mov [rbp+150h+p], al
```

- 若不为1: 则跳过上述步骤;
- 2. 把 u 的最高位作为 flag ,然后 v 左移1位,若 flag 为1则做 v ^ 0x1b ,若为0则跳过,最后 u 右移一位进入下一次循环。



整体内容为在 $GF(2^8)$ 有限域上的乘法的快速实现。

storeStateArray() 分析

state 读入 out 即输出内容。

