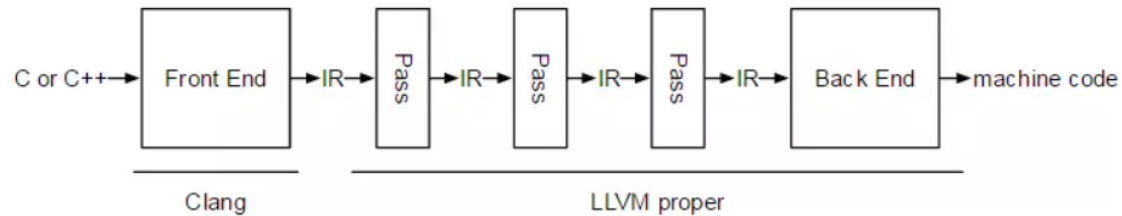


# Obfuscator-llvm

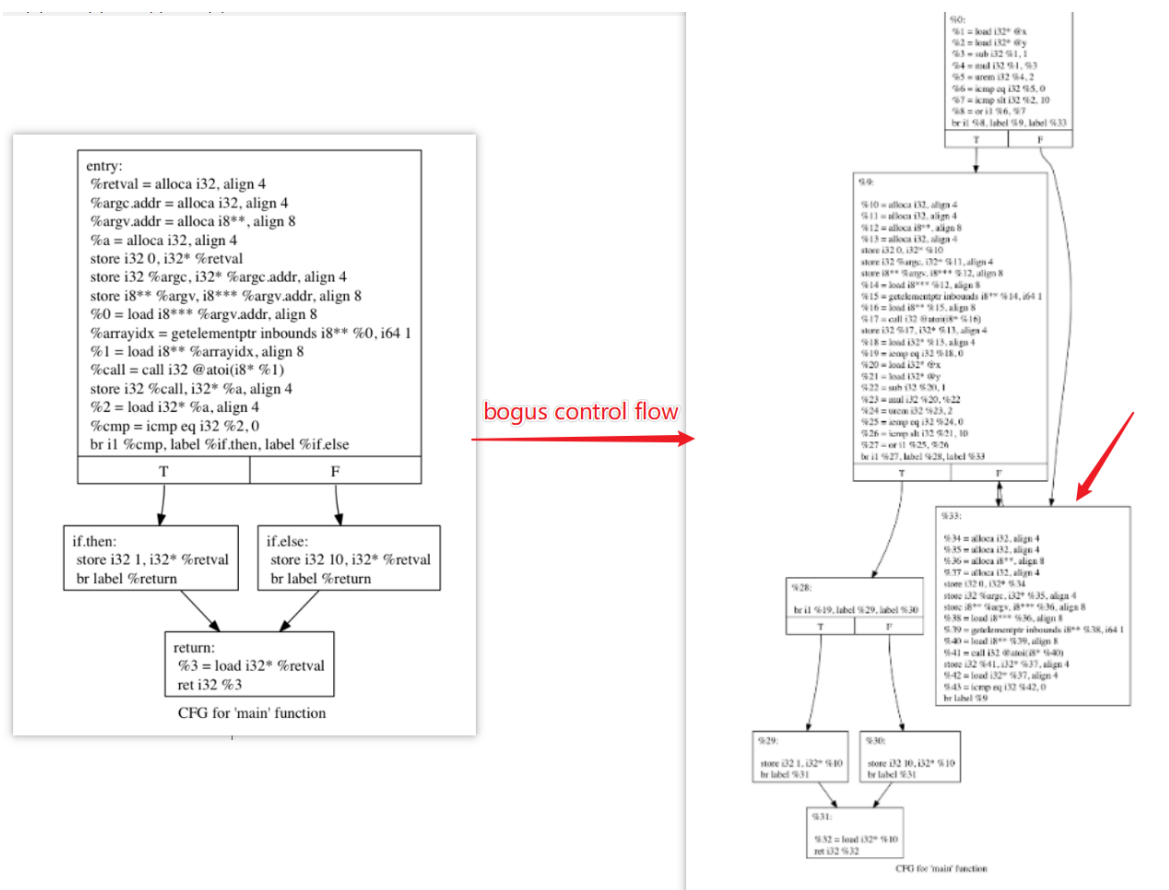
## overall architecture



## bogus control flow

- This method modifies a function call graph by adding a basic block before the current basic block. This new basic block contains an opaque predicate and then makes a conditional jump to the original basic block.

The original basic block is also cloned and filled up with junk instructions chosen at random.



## control flow flattening

- all basic blocks are split and put into an infinite loop

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int a = atoi(argv[1]);
    if(a == 0)
        return 1;
    else
        return 10;
    return 0;
}
```



```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int a = atoi(argv[1]);
    int b = 0;
    while(1) {
        switch(b) {
            case 0:
                if(a == 0)
                    b = 1;
                else
                    b = 2;
                break;
            case 1:
                return 1;
            case 2:
                return 10;
            default:
                break;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

## instruction substitution

---

- replacing standard binary operators (+, -, &, |, ^) to make it more complicated
- only operators on integers are available
- does not add a lot of security
- bring diversity
- it can easily be removed by re-optimizing the generated code

- Addition

- `a = b - (-c)`

```
%0 = load i32* %a, align 4
%1 = load i32* %b, align 4
%2 = sub i32 0, %1
%3 = sub nsw i32 %0, %2
```

- `a = -(-b + (-c))`

```
%0 = load i32* %a, align 4
%1 = load i32* %b, align 4
%2 = sub i32 0, %0
%3 = sub i32 0, %1
%4 = add i32 %2, %3
%5 = sub nsw i32 0, %4
```

- `r = rand (); a = b + r; a = a + c; a = a - r`

```
%0 = load i32* %a, align 4
%1 = load i32* %b, align 4
%2 = add i32 %0, 1107414009
%3 = add i32 %2, %1
%4 = sub nsw i32 %3, 1107414009
```

## p.s.

- OLLVM的整体架构可扩展性特别好，针对IR进行Obfuscation，这样对于所有不同的编程语言都可以转化成IR，再用此平台进行混淆。
- OLLVM的代码混淆工具比较原始，现有很多de-obfuscation的方案。