

VMP学习笔记之Handle块优化与壳模板初始化（四）

参考资料:

本文大量内容抄袭看雪作者: waiWH的VMP系列

1、名称: 谈谈vmp的还原(2)

网址: <https://bbs.pediy.com/thread-225278.htm>

2、名称: 汇编指令之OpCode快速入门

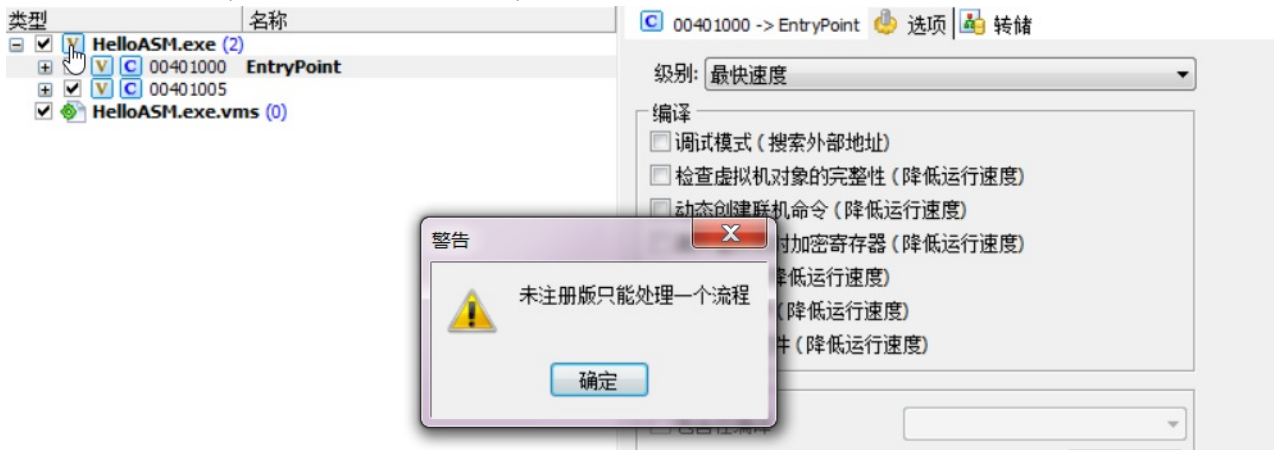
网址: <https://bbs.pediy.com/thread-113402.htm>

3、名称: X86指令编码内幕 --- 指令 Opcode 码

网址: <https://blog.csdn.net/xfcyhuang/article/details/6230542>

说明:

1、流程 == 加密函数个数 (一般demo版本只允许加密一个流程)



2、用户代码跟壳自身代码 (模板) 都会用Vmp_AllDisassembly函数解析

```
00000000 ; 所有保存的数据:
00000000 ; 1、保存PE信息New节区Voffset跟开启保标志
00000000 ; 2、所有解析后的OpCode
00000000 ; 3、PE基本信息
00000000 struct_VmpAllData struc ; (sizeof=0x74, mappedto_281)
00000000 This dd ?
00000004 prev_node dd ? ; 这是最顶层的结构体, 所以它没有上一层
00000008 struct_UserVmpOpCode dd ? ; 保存用户要加密程序的信息
0000000C field_C dd ?
00000010 struct_PEInformation dd ? ; 保存PE基本信息的结构体, 被加壳的程序信息
00000014 struct_VmpPEInformation dd ? ; 保存PE基本信息的结构体, 加壳机的程序信息(这个结构体分析有问题的, 不要参考我的)
00000018 NewSectionVoffset dd ? ; 新区段的Voffset (加载到内存后的地址)
0000001C field_1C dd ? ; 兼容64位
00000020 VmpStubStart dd ? ; UMP壳的起始地址
00000024 field_24 dd ? ; 兼容64位
00000028 NumberInc dd ? ; 进度条来的, 无视
0000002C field_2C dd ?
00000030 field_30 db ?
00000031 field_31 db ?
00000032 field_32 dw ? ; 不知道干嘛的, 有判断sub_4A3304
00000034 field_34 dd ?
00000038 Flag dd ? ; 标志位默认就是-1?????
0000003C field_3C dd ?
00000040 field_40 dd ?
00000044 field_44 dd ?
00000048 ProtectOptions db ? ; 保存开启保护功能标志位
00000049 field_49 db ?
0000004A field_4A db ?
0000004B field_4B db ?
0000004C field_4C dd ?
00000050 struct_VmpOpCode dd ? ; 指向struct_VmpOpCode结构体 主要保存壳自身的信息
00000054 field_54 dd ?
00000058 field_58 dd ?
```

2、1 保存用户代码结构体

它们0x8跟0x10都是指向相同的结构体

```
00000000 ; 1、保存解析后的OpCode信息
00000000 ; 2、保存加密地址与加密结束地址
00000000 struct_UserVmpPEInformation struc ; (sizeof=0x90, mappedto_326)
00000000 This dd ?
00000004 prev_node dd ? ; 指向struct_VmpAllData结构体
00000008 struct_UserVmpDisassemblerOpCode dd ? ; 保存用户要VmpOpCode解析信息了
0000000C field_C dd ? ; 标志位???????
00000010 struct_UserVmpSpecialDisassemblerOpCode dd ? ; 专门保存用户VmpOpCode解析信息里包含: call jmp的指令
00000014 field_14 dd ?
00000018 UserVmpStartAddr1 dd ? ; 用户Vmp加密起始地址
```

2、2 保存壳自身模板结构体

它们0x8跟0x10都是指向相同的结构体

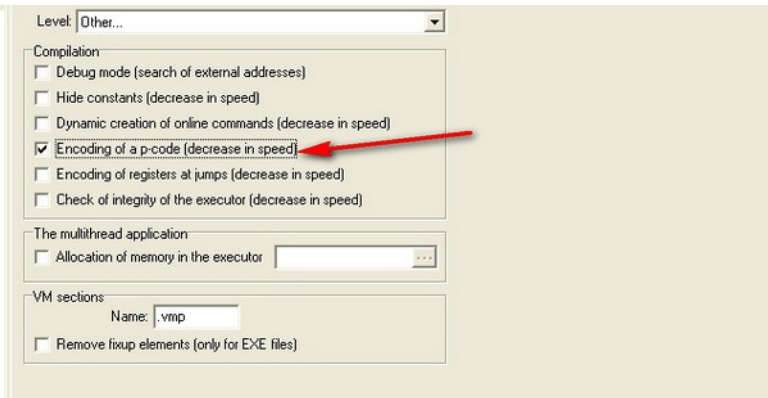
```

00000000 ; -----
00000000
00000000 ; 保存内容:
00000000 ; 1、解析后Opcode信息
00000000 ; 2、作者设计UmpHandle开始和结束地址
00000000 ; 3、壳的入口
00000000 struct_UmpOpcode struc ; (sizeof=0x3DC, align=0x4, mappedto_291)
00000000 This dd ?
00000004 _prev_node dd ? ; 指向一个链表结构体: 指向struct_UmpAllData
00000008 struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData dd ? ; 保存所有解析后的Opcode函数信息
0000000C Magic dd ? ; 数组排列乱序: 使用就是1, 未使用就是0。
00000010 struc_SavePartDisasmFunData1 dd ? ; 保存特殊解析后的Opcode信息, 专门JmpAddrHandle函数
00000014 gap14 dd ? ; 兼容64位
00000018 UmpStubStart dd ? ; Ump壳入口

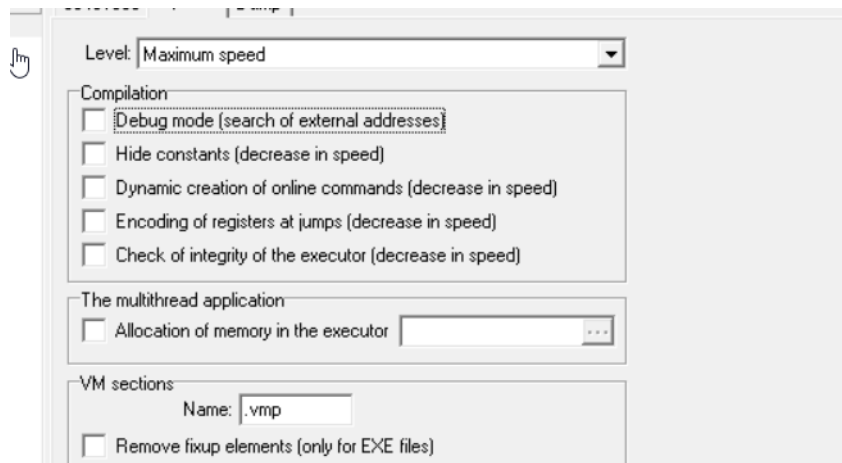
```

3、我比较了下1.10跟1.21, 发现1.21自带Encoding of a p-code保护

1.10



1.21



未加密前的一般长这样子 (1.10未启用加密的):

00404932	9C	PUSHFD	入栈EFLAGS
00404933	60	PUSHAD	入栈8个通用寄存器
00404934	68 00000000	PUSH 0x0	入栈0
00404939	8B7424 28	MOV ESI,DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0x28]	ESI -> PCODE起始地址
0040493D	FC	CLD	DF位置0
0040493E	BF 00404000	MOV EDI,test_vmp.00404000	EDI -> VMCONTEXT
00404943	033424	ADD ESI,DWORD PTR SS:[ESP]	无意义, ESI加0
00404946	8A0E	MOV CL, BYTE PTR DS:[ESI]	CL -> 操作码
00404948	46	INC ESI	ESI -> 指向操作数
00404949	0FB6C1	MOVZX EAX, CL	EAX -> 操作码
0040494C	FF3485 F1424000	PUSH DWORD PTR DS:[EAX*4+0x4042F1]	根据操作码从Handler表里面取出Handler起始地址入栈
00404953	C3	RETN	执行Handler

加密后 (1.21自带加密):

00405053	55	push ebp	
00405054	68 00000000	push 0x0	
00405059	8B7424 28	mov esi,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x28]	
0040505D	BF 00504000	mov edi>HelloASH.00405000	
00405062	89F3	mov ebx,esi	
00405064	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	
00405067	8A06	mov al,bYTE ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	00D8	add al,b1	
0040506B	FEC0	inc al	
0040506D	C0C0 05	rol al,0x5	
00405070	F6D0	not al	
00405072	2C B0	sub al,0xB0	
00405074	F6D0	not al	
00405076	34 7A	xor al,0x7A	
00405078	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507B	00C3	add b1,al	
0040507D	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00405080	FF3485 BB514000	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]	

主要干了什么?

1、初始化壳模板：指令变形、等价替换

例如：

jmp = push + ret 或则 lea + jmp

lods byte ptr ds:[esi] = mov al,[esi] + inc esi 或则 mov al,[esi] + add esi,1

等等

2、优化Handle块代码，将不使用的直接删除

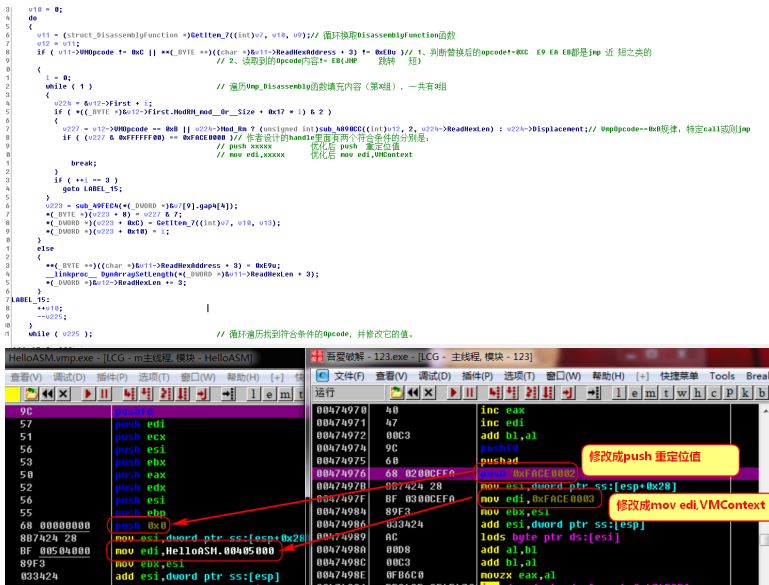
ESIResults[X] == 0表示不使用，这种就会优化

ESIResults[X] == 1表示使用

3、找出填充虚拟机上下文的两个Handle块

正文：

1、找出壳模板push 0xFACE0002与mov edi,0xFACE0003



总结：

1、循环遍历作者设计的Handle块找到符合条件的例如：

规律if(v227 & 0xFFFFF00) == 0xFACE0000

执行前	转换	执行后
push 0xFACE0002	----- >	Push 重定位值
mov edi,0xFACE0003	----- >	Mov edi,VMContext

2、所使用的结构体如下：

```
00000000 ; 结构体: 1、修复重定位地址(push XXXX) 2、edi (VMContext) 指向地址修复
00000000 struct_Edi_Addr struct ; (sizeof=0x14, align=0x4, mappedto_286)
00000000 This dd ?
00000004 prev_node dd ? ; 指向struct_UmpOpcodePV_3D4结构
00000008 Constant_Byte db ? ; 保存作者设计Handle里面的有特殊含义常量(0xFACExxxx)最低字节, 例如push 0xFACE0002的02
00000009 db ? ; undefined
0000000A db ? ; undefined
0000000B db ? ; undefined
0000000C struct_DisassemblyFunction dd ? ; 保存找到的结构内容 (struct_DisassemblyFunction)
00000010 Number dd ? ; struct_DisassemblyFunction里面有三组相同的结构体: 分别是First、Second、Third, 判断到底是第几个
00000014 struct_Edi_Addr ends
00000014
```

2、根据pNtHeader_OptionalHeader.Magic筛选ESI_Matching_Array数组

```
type = *(_BYTE *) (a2a + 9);
Numberume = 0xCC;
v15 = (const signed __int32 *)ESI_Matching_Array; // ESI_Matching_Array每一组是8个字节, 一共有0xCC组, 也就是总长度是0x660=8*0xCC
v181 = (int *)ESIResults;
do
{
    v219 = v15;
    v16 = type < 7u;
    if (type <= 7u)
    {
        v16 = bittest(v15, type & 0x7F); // 判断*(byte*)(ESI_Matching_Array+0) bt type, 如果成立v17=0, 跳过下面*(byte*)(ESI_Matching_Array+1)的判断
        v17 = v16 && *((_BYTE *)v219 + 1); // 判断*(byte*)(ESI_Matching_Array+1) == 0, 如果成立v17=0, 否则=1
        *((_BYTE *)v181) = v17; // 保存结果, 后面会使用
        v181 = (int *) ((char *)v181 + 1); // 偏移到下一个字节
        v15 += 2; // 8个一组
        --Numberume;
    }
} while (Numberume);
```

首先我们得到的信息有：

1、ESI_Matching_Array每一组是8个字节，一共有0xCC组，也就是总长度是0x660=8*0xCC

目前已知：

ESI_Matching_Array[0] == 与Magic有关

ESI_Matching_Array[1] == ? ?

2、ESI Matching Array与VmHandle块对应 (我整理了一份, 未必全对的只作为参考)

00474976	68 0200CEFA	push 0xFACE0002	
0047497B	8B7424 28	mov esi,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x28]	
0047497F	BF 0300CEFA	mov edi,0xFACE0003	
00474984	89F3	mov ebx,esi	
00474986	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	
00474989	AC	lodsb byte ptr ds:[esi]	
0047498A	00D8	add al,bl	
0047498C	00C3	add bl,al	
0047498E	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00474991	FF2485 CF4F4701	imdb dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x474FCF]	123.0047499B
ds:[00474FCF]=0047499B (123.0047499B)			

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
00474FCF	9B 49 47 00 A3 49 47 00 AF 49 47 00 C9 49 47 00	内G. G.疔G.花G.
00474FDF	CF 49 47 00 C3 49 47 00 BE 49 47 00 B8 49 47 00	便G.脰G.網G.徕G.
00474FEF	B2 49 47 00 D5 49 47 00 E0 49 47 00 EC 49 47 00	廟G.誌G.迎G.響G.
00474FFF	19 4A 47 00 23 4A 47 00 0F 4A 47 00 06 4A 47 00	■JG.■JG.■JG.■JG.
0047500F	FF 49 47 00 F8 49 47 00 2D 4A 47 00 3C 4A 47 00	■IG.■G.-JG.<JG.
0047501F	48 4A 47 00 81 4A 47 00 8C 4A 47 00 76 4A 47 00	■JG.■G.忘G.■JG.
0047502F	6C 4A 47 00 61 4A 47 00 56 4A 47 00 B5 4A 47 00	■JG.aJG.■JG.■JG.
0047503F	BC 4A 47 00 A6 4A 47 00 9F 4A 47 00 AD 4A 47 00	薄G. G.焊G.瑞G.
0047504F	97 4A 47 00 AB 49 47 00 C3 4A 47 00 D5 4A 47 00	徑G.獻G.脰G.認G.
0047505F	FE 4A 47 00 07 4B 47 00 F5 4A 47 00 ED 4A 47 00	牲G.■KG.■KG.■KG.
0047506F	E4 4A 47 00 DB 4A 47 00 10 4B 47 00 45 4B 47 00	銳G.踐G.■KG.■KG.
0047507F	4F 4B 47 00 3B 4B 47 00 32 4B 47 00 28 4B 47 00	OKG.;KG.2KG.(KG.
0047508F	1E 4B 47 00 59 4B 47 00 DE 4D 47 00 E7 4D 47 00	■KG.YKG.■KG.■KG.
0047509F	F0 4D 47 00 F9 4D 47 00 02 4E 47 00 0B 4E 47 00	陳G.鵠G.■KG.■KG.
004750AF	14 4E 47 00 1D 4E 47 00 4E 4D 47 00 57 4D 47 00	■NG.■NG.■NG.■NG.
004750BF	60 4D 47 00 69 4D 47 00 72 4D 47 00 7B 4D 47 00	■MG.iMG.rMG.■MG.
004750CF	84 4D 47 00 8D 4D 47 00 96 4D 47 00 9F 4D 47 00	■G.■G.■G.■G.

3、判断用户解析Opcode有没有需要特殊处理的指令

这些都是些不常用的指令，如果存在就在ESIResults[X]=1，表示使用

```

1 // 判断用户解析Opcode有没有需要特殊处理的指令
2 u18 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)u218) - 1; // 流程个数
3 if ( u18 >= 0 )
4 {
5     AddrNumber2 = u18 + 1;
6     u19 = 0;
7     while ( 1 )
8     {
9         u217 = (struct_UserUnpPEInformation *)((*int ( _fastcall *) (int, int))(u218->This + 0x10))(u218->This, u19);
10        if ( u217->Executable ) // 可执行文件类型: 1-PE 2-ELF
11        {
12            u20 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)u217) - 1; // 获取用户Unp的Opcode总行数 (并非我们实际要Unp的行数)
13            if ( u20 >= 0 ) // 判断行数是否正确
14            {
15                break;
16            }
17        }
18        LABEL_88:
19        ++u19;
20        if ( !--AddrNumber2 )
21            goto LABEL_89;
22    }
23    Number = u20 + 1;
24    i = 0;
25    while ( 1 ) // 解析用户要加密Opcode信息
26    {
27        u22 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)GetItem_7((int)u217, i, u21); // 软件最开始执行反汇编Opcode时候就已经调用Disassembly解析所有用户要加密的Opcode信息
28        u23 = u22;
29        if ( !u22->struct_UnFunctionAddr || !(_BYTE *) (u22->struct_UnFunctionAddr + 8) != 0xD ) // 目前u22->Address有值的情况是: 1、Call
30            break;
31        LABEL_87:
32        ++i;
33        if ( !--Number )
34            goto LABEL_88;
35    }
36    u24 = u22->UnpOpcode;
37    if ( u24 <= 0x3A )
38    {
39        if ( u24 != 0x3A )
40        {
41            switch ( u24 )
42            {
43            }
44        }
45    }
46 }

```

假设找到的话执行Vmp_GetVmHandleIndex函数


```

1// 函数功能:
2// 1、ESI_Matching_Array数组找到符合条件的在ESIResults[X]=1
3int __userpurge Vmp_GetVmHandleIndex@eax(int Results@eax, char a2@dl, char a3@cl, char a4, int a5)
4{
5    signed int Numberume; // edx@1
6    int *ESI_Matching_Array; // edi@1
7    _BYTE *ESIResults; // ecx@1
8    char v8; // [sp+eh] [bp-2h]@1
9    char v9; // [sp+fh] [bp-1h]@1
10
11    v8 = a3;
12    v9 = a2;
13    Numberume = 0xCC; // esi数组个数
14    ESI_Matching_Array = ::ESI_Matching_Array;
15    ESIResults = (_BYTE *) (a5 - 0xCC);
16    while ( (_WORD)Results != *((_WORD *)ESI_Matching_Array + 1) // 找到符合就退出, 并在指定ESIResults[X]=1
17        || *((_BYTE *)ESI_Matching_Array + 4) != v9
18        || *((_BYTE *)ESI_Matching_Array + 5) != v8
19        || *((_BYTE *)ESI_Matching_Array + 6) != a4 )
20    {
21        ++ESIResults;
22        ESI_Matching_Array += 2;
23        if ( !--Numberume )
24            return Results;
25    }
26    *ESIResults = 1;
27    return Results;
28}

```

v184==ESIResults就是我们前面筛选的, 如果有就在指定位置+1, 表示使用

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
0012FBD0	01 01 01 00 00 01 01 00 01 01 01 00 01 01	###.ff.fff.##
0012FBE0	00 00 01 01 01 00 00 01 01 00 00 00 00 00	...ff.##...
0012FBF0	00 01 01 01 00 00 01 01 00 00 01 00 00 01 00	...ff.##.f.##
0012FC00	00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.f.....
0012FC10	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01 00 00	.....ff.
0012FC20	00 00 00 00 00 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	.....ffffff
0012FC30	01 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01	###.....f
0012FC40	01 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.f.....
0012FC50	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
0012FC60	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

4、将Jmp Handle跟Jmp VMDDispatcher分别存储

```

1if ( ArrayNumber >= 0 )
2{
3    AddrNumber2 = ArrayNumber + 1; // 将Jmp Handle跟Jmp VMDDispatcher分别存储
4    v46 = 0;
5    do
6    {
7        v47 = (struct_VmFunctionAddr *)TCollection::GetItem_4(v7->struc_SavePartDisasmFunData1, v46); // 获取特殊解析Opcode信息 (JmpAddr)
8        v214 = v47;
9        LOBYTE(v47) = LOBYTE(v47->Magic) - 5; // 判断类型1、解析Jmp dword ptr [eax*4+JmpAddr] 值是0xB 2、解析Jmp VMDDispatcher 值是0x5
10        v16 = (unsigned __int8)v47 < 2u;
11        v48 = (_BYTE)v47 - 2; // 0~6成立
12        if ( v16 )
13            goto LABEL_384;
14        v49 = v48 - 4;
15        if ( !v49 ) // v49 == 0xB成立 目前已知: 1、解析Jmp dword ptr [eax*4+JmpAddr] 值是0xB
16        {
17            v52 = Type < 7u;
18            if ( Type <= 7u )
19            {
20                v52 = _bittest((const signed __int32 *) (8 * Number_1 + 0x4EDA30), Type & 0x7F); // 0x4EDA30 = Esi表
21                if ( v52 )
22                {
23                    AddrNumber1 = DateTimeToStr_2((int)v7, v214->FunAddr, v214->dword14); // 然后拿v214->FunAddr去struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData数组里面找到符合, 并返回找到的数组下标
24                    v55 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)GetItem_7((int)v7, AddrNumber1, This); // 读取N个结构体内容
25                    if ( ESIResults[Number_1] ) // 前面通过ESI_Matching_Array计算出来的结果
26                        v214->CheckDisassemblyFunction = (int)v55; // 将找到的DisassemblyFunction结构体保存起来
27                    *((_DWORD *)v7->Esi_Addr[4 * Number_1]) = v55; // 数组保存起来, Number_1保存数组个数
28                }
29                ++Number_1;
30                goto LABEL_102;
31            }
32            if ( v49 == 1 ) // v49 == 0xC成立
33            {
34                LABEL_384:
35                v50 = DateTimeToStr_2((int)v7, v214->FunAddr, v214->dword14);
36                v214->CheckDisassemblyFunction = GetItem_7((int)v7, v50, v51);
37            }
38            LABEL_102:
39            ++v46;
40            --AddrNumber2;
41        }
42    } while ( AddrNumber2 > 0 );
43}

```

4、1 Jmp Handle处理方法

首先来看ESI_Matching_Array[0]=6, v52成立的条件

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
04EDA30	06 01 01 00 02 02 00 00 06 01 01 00 01 02 00 00	###.ff.fff.##
04EDA40	06 01 01 00 02 02 FF 00 06 00 01 00 03 02 00 00	###.ff.fff.##
04EDA50	06 00 01 00 03 02 01 00 06 01 01 00 03 02 02 00	###.ff.fff.##
04EDA60	06 01 01 00 03 02 03 00 06 00 01 00 03 02 04 00	###.ff.fff.##
04EDA70	06 01 01 00 03 02 05 00 06 01 01 00 02 01 00 00	###.ff.fff.##
04EDA80	06 01 01 00 01 01 00 00 06 01 01 00 01 01 01 00	###.ff.fff.##
04EDA90	06 00 01 00 03 01 00 00 06 00 01 00 03 01 01 00	###.ff.fff.##
04EDA100	06 01 01 00 03 01 02 00 06 01 01 00 03 01 03 00	###.ff.fff.##
04EDA180	06 00 01 00 03 01 04 00 06 00 01 00 03 01 05 00	###.ff.fff.##

然后拿v214->FunAddr去struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData数组里面找到符合

```

1AddrNumber1 = DateTimeToStr_2((int)v7, v214->FunAddr, v214->dword14); // 然后拿v214->FunAddr去struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData数组里面找到符合, 并返回找到的数组下标
2v55 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)GetItem_7((int)v7, AddrNumber1, This); // 读取N个结构体内容

```

DateTimeToStr_2函数查找过程, 查找到返回该数组下标, 然后用GetItem_7读取该数组:

条件是: v214->FunAddr == struct_DisassemblyFunction->LODWORD_VMP_Address

```

000000 ; 保存内容:
000001 ; 1、解析后Opcode信息
000002 ; 2、作者设计VmpHandle开始和结束地址
000003 ; 3、壳的入口
000004 struct VmpOpcode struct ; (sizeof=0x20C, align=0x4, mappedto_291)
000005 This dd ?
000006 _prev_node dd ?
000007 struct SaveAllDisasmFunData dd ?
000008 Magic dd ?
000009 struct SavePartDisasmFunData1 dd ?
000010 gap14 dd ?
000011 VmpStubStart dd ?
000012 dword1C dd ?

```

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
013F40F4	CC F4 40 00 CC 3F 45 01 12 03 00 00 64 03 00 00	
013F4104	16 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 4F 70 65 6E	
地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
53FCC	50 14 41 01 CC 15 41 01 34 17 41 01 A0 18 41 01	P 0 A ? ? A ? 4 0 A ? ? A ?
53FDC	08 1A 41 01 98 18 41 01 EC 1C 41 01 54 1E 41 01	0 8 A ? ? A ? ? A ? 1 0 A ? ? A ?
53FEC	BC 1F 41 01 58 21 41 01 C0 22 41 01 28 24 41 01	? A ? ? A ? A ? A ? A ? A ? A ?
53FFC	A8 14 45 01 10 16 45 01 04 03 42 01 44 1A 42 01	? E ? 0 E ? ? B ? 0 B ?

地址	HEX 数据																ASCII
01420304	AC	DC	47	00	A8	21	3F	01	0C	04	42	01	00	00	00	00	G.??f.
01420314	9B	49	47	00	00	00	00	00	9B	49	47	00	00	00	00	00	纳G....

4、2.Jmp VMDispatcher处理方法

- 1、直接去struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData数组查找，找到直接保存
- 2、与Jmp Handle相比少了ESIResults[Number_1]过滤将结果保存到(_DWORD *)&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * Number_1]

```
LAB_384:
v50 = DateTimeToStr_2((int)v7, v214->FunAddr, v214->dword14);
v214->CheckDisassemblyFunction = GetItem 7((int)v7, v50, v51);
```

IDA定义的结构体:

```

00000074 field_74      dd ?
00000078 field_78      dd ?
0000007C field_7C      dd ?
00000080 struct_VmpOpCodePV_80 dd ?
00000084 struct_VmpOpCodePV_84 dd ?
00000088 struct_VmpOpCodePV_88 dd ?
0000008C struct_VmpOpCodePV_8C dd ?
00000090 struct_VmpOpCodePV_90 dd ?
00000094 struct_VmpOpCodePV_94 dd ?
00000098 struct_VmpOpCodePV_98 dd ?
0000009C struct_VmpOpCodePV_9C dd ?
000000A0 struct_VmpOpCodePV_A0 dd ?
000000A4 Esi_Addr      db 816 dup(?)
000000B0 struct_VmpOpCodePV_00A dd ?
000000B8 struc_PushRegister dd ?
000000BC struct_VmpOpCode ends

```

; 具体不知道干嘛的,里面都是通过随机数填充字节跟Esi有关
 ; 与上面同理使用的结构体与80相同, 4个一组 84~90
 ; 与上面同理使用的结构体与80相同, 4个一组 94~A0
 ; 保存的都是struct_DisassemblyFunction结构
 ; 该结构体保存数据分别是: 1、修复重定位地址(push XXXX<-push 0xFACE0002) 2、edi (VMContext<-mov edi,0xFACE0003) 指向地址修复
 ; 主要是保存push XX (寄存器环境)对应的数字,后面会进行乱序操作

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
013F224C	04 03 42 01 54 80 42 01 88 87 42 01 84 8A 42 01	「B ㄟ ㄇ ㄆ ㄅ ㄆ ㄅ ㄆ ㄅ
013F224D	60 93 42 01 C4 97 42 01 28 9C 42 01 8C A0 42 01	摘 鴿 B ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ
013F224E	F0 A4 42 01 54 A9 42 01 88 B0 42 01 8C B7 42 01	黏 B ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ
013F224F	9C 41 42 01 8C C1 42 01 F4 C5 42 01 5C CA 42 01	漆 B ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ
013F2250	C4 CE 42 01 28 D3 42 01 8C D7 42 01 2C E0 42 01	奈 B ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ
013F2251	F8 EC 42 01 00 F7 42 01 D0 FC 42 01 FC 90 42 01	B ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ
013F2252	E0 08 43 01 80 0E 43 01 80 14 43 01 50 1A 43 01	? C ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ
013F2253	50 1D 43 01 50 20 43 01 50 23 43 01 50 26 43 01	P ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ
013F2254	50 29 43 01 50 2C 43 01 4C 2F 43 01 84 33 43 01	P ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ
013F2255	B4 36 43 01 1C 3B 43 01 B0 5A 42 01 00 40 43 01	? C ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ
013F2256	68 44 43 01 D0 48 43 01 30 54 43 01 68 5B 43 01	hDC ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ

4、4 Jmp VMDispatcher与Jmp Handle的含义是什么意思?
如图所示:

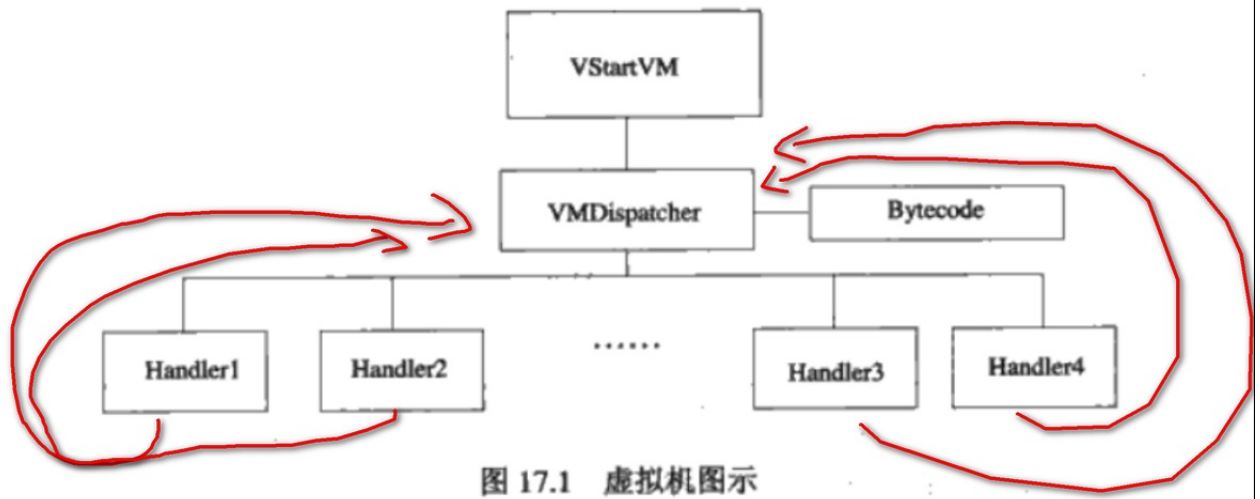


图 17.1 虚拟机图示

Jump VMDispatcher就是：

注意看jmp short 00474989这一句，每个Handle块执行完毕都是跳回到VMDispatcher进行下一轮字节解析

00474980	033424	add esi, dword ptr ss:[esp]	123.00474998
00474989	AC	lodsb byte ptr ds:[esi]	
0047498A	00D8	add al, bl	
0047498C	00C3	add bl, al	
0047498E	0FB6C0	movzx eax, al	
00474991	FF2485 CF4F470	jmp dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x474FCF]	
00474998	5E	pop esi	123.00474998
00474999	EB E9	jmp short 123.00474984	
0047499B	80E0 3C	and al, 0x3C	
0047499E	FF3407	push dword ptr ds:[edi+eax]	
004749A1	EB E6	jmp short 123.00474989	

Jump Handle就是：

VmpHandle块每个Handle对应不同的功能

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
00474FCF	9B 49 47 00 A3 49 47 00 AF 49 47 00 C9 49 47 00	纳G. G. 症G
00474FDF	CF 49 47 00 C3 49 47 00 BE 49 47 00 B8 49 47 00	璽G. 脰G. 網G
00474FEF	B2 49 47 00 D5 49 47 00 E0 49 47 00 EC 49 47 00	瞞G. 誌G. 迎G
00474FFF	19 4A 47 00 23 4A 47 00 0F 4A 47 00 06 4A 47 00	■JG. #JG. ■JG
0047500F	FF 49 47 00 F8 49 47 00 2D 4A 47 00 3C 4A 47 00	ÿIG. 臤G. -JG
0047501F	48 4A 47 00 81 4A 47 00 8C 4A 47 00 76 4A 47 00	HJG. 罪G. 忌G
0047502F	6C 4A 47 00 61 4A 47 00 56 4A 47 00 B5 4A 47 00	1JG. aJG. UJG
0047503F	BC 4A 47 00 A6 4A 47 00 9F 4A 47 00 AD 4A 47 00	糈G. G. 焯G
0047504F	97 4A 47 00 AB 4A 47 00 C3 4A 47 00 D5 4A 47 00	樁G. 獻G. 肘G
0047505F	FE 4A 47 00 07 4B 47 00 F5 4A 47 00 ED 4A 47 00	姓G. ■KG. 鶯G
0047506F	E4 4A 47 00 DB 4A 47 00 10 4B 47 00 45 4B 47 00	銳G. 踉G. ■KG

5、根据前面符合Jump Handle满足条件的Number_1作为循环因子

```

13 v230 = GetSize_0(02a);
14 Size = (unsigned __int8)Global_Size[(unsigned __int8)v230]; // 获取大小 分别对应1 2 4 8
15 v57 = Number_1; // 经过前面筛选Number_1=0xCC，一般HandleX与ESI_Matching_Array都是一一对应，大小都是0xCC
16 if (Number_1 <= 0xFF) // 获取所有解析后Jump dword ptr [eax*4+JumpAddr] 的个数(也就是HandleX)
17 {
18     do
19     {
20         v58 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)((*int **)(void))((v7->This + 0x14)); // New空间，内容继续保存在struct_SavePartDisasmFunData+4
21         v58->VMOpcode = 0x23;
22         v58->Magic = v230;
23         __linkproc__ DynArraySetLength(&v58->ReadHexAddress, (int)dword_47CE4C, 1, Size);
24         v58->ReadHexLen = Size;
25         v213 = &v58->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
26         v58->First.ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 2;
27         *v213 = v230; // Lval_Byte_Word_Dword db ? ; 根据DisplacementLen判断读几个字节，GetSize的返回值
28         SetDisassemblyFunction_Address((int)v58, 0x8, 0, 0, 0);
29         ++v57;
30     } while (v57 != 0xFF); // 强行扩充到0xFF大小，不足的new struct_SavePartDisasmFunData和struct_VmFunctionAddr结构
31 }

```

1、经过前面筛选Number_1=0xCC，一般HandleX与ESI_Matching_Array都是一一对应，大小都是0xCC

```

32 Numberume = 0xCC;
33 v15 = (const signed __int32 *)ESI_Matching_Array; // ESI_Matching_Array每一组是8个字节，一共有0xccc组，也就是总长度是0x660=8*0xccc

```

2、只是设置的基本的Mod信息跟VmpOpcode=0x23

3、new出来的struct_VmFunctionAddr结构只是设置了助记符=0xB

4、强行扩充到0xFF大小，不足的new struct_SavePartDisasmFunData和struct_VmFunctionAddr结构，具体作用不明

5、扩充前后对比

未扩充前：

基础大小：0x312

基础数组：

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
14548EC	5C 70 42 01 28 72 42 01 F4 73 42 01 C0 75 42 01	\pB 忒rB 難
14548FC	8C 77 42 01 58 79 42 01 24 7B 42 01 F0 7C 42 01	寔B 忒yB 忒
145490C	BC 7E 42 01 58 01 42 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	紐B 忒B 忒
1454C1C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
1454C2C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
1454C3C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
1454C4C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
1454C5C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
1454C6C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
1454C7C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
1454C8C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
1454C9C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
1454CAC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

特殊大小: 0x177

特殊数组:

994C	58 BE 45 01 98 0B 44 01 88 0E 44 01 90 C1 45 01	X 緋 忒D 忒D 忒軍 忒
995C	90 C4 45 01 90 C7 45 01 90 CA 45 01 00 00 00 00	惲E 忒昏E 忒加E 忒
996C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
997C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
998C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
999C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
99AC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
99BC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
99CC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
99DC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
99EC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

扩充后多了0x34个组):

基础大小: 0x346

基础数组:

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
014540C	BC 7E 42 01 58 01 42 01 40 CC 45 01 C4 CD 45 01	紐B 忒B 忒 忒 忒
014541C	48 CF 45 01 CC D0 45 01 50 D2 45 01 D4 D3 45 01	H 帶 忒E 忒 忒 忒
014542C	58 D5 45 01 DC D6 45 01 60 D8 45 01 E4 D9 45 01	X 詎 忒E 忒 忒 忒
014543C	68 D8 45 01 EC D4 45 01 70 DE 45 01 F4 DF 45 01	h 跡 忒E 忒 忒 忒
014544C	78 E1 45 01 FC E2 45 01 90 E4 45 01 24 E6 45 01	X 忒 忒E 忒 忒 忒
014545C	B8 E7 45 01 4C E9 45 01 E0 EA 45 01 74 EC 45 01	哥E 忒 忒 忒 忒
014546C	08 EE 45 01 9C EF 45 01 30 F1 45 01 C4 F2 45 01	■ 順 忒E 忒 忒 忒
014547C	58 F4 45 01 EC F5 45 01 80 F7 45 01 14 F9 45 01	X 詎 忒E 忒 忒 忒
014548C	A8 FA 45 01 3C FC 45 01 D0 FD 45 01 64 FF 45 01	E 忒 忒 忒 忒
014549C	F8 00 46 01 8C 02 46 01 20 04 46 01 B4 05 46 01	?F 忒 忒 忒 忒
01454AC	48 07 46 01 DC 08 46 01 70 0A 46 01 04 0C 46 01	H 忒 忒 忒 忒
01454BC	98 0D 46 01 2C 0F 46 01 C0 10 46 01 54 12 46 01	?F 忒 忒 忒 忒
01454CC	E8 13 46 01 7C 15 46 01 10 17 46 01 A4 18 46 01	?F 忒 忒 忒 忒
01454DC	38 1A 46 01 CC 1B 46 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	8 忒 忒 忒 忒
01454EC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

特殊大小: 0x1AB

特殊数组:

0145994C	58 BE 45 01 98 0B 44 01 88 0E 44 01 90 C1 45 01	X 緋 忒D 忒D 忒軍 忒
0145995C	90 C4 45 01 90 C7 45 01 90 CA 45 01 98 CD 45 01	惲E 忒昏E 忒加E 忒
0145996C	1C CF 45 01 A0 D0 45 01 24 D2 45 01 A8 D3 45 01	■ 帶 忒E 忒 忒 忒
0145997C	2C D5 45 01 B0 D6 45 01 34 D8 45 01 B8 D9 45 01	■ 詎 忒E 忒 忒 忒
0145998C	3C D8 45 01 C0 DC 45 01 44 DE 45 01 C8 DF 45 01	< 跡 忒E 忒 忒 忒
0145999C	4C E1 45 01 D0 E2 45 01 64 E4 45 01 F8 E5 45 01	L 醉 忒E 忒 忒 忒
014599AC	8C E7 45 01 20 E9 45 01 B4 EA 45 01 48 EC 45 01	出E 忒 忒 忒 忒
014599BC	DC ED 45 01 70 EF 45 01 04 F1 45 01 98 F2 45 01	尙E 忒 忒 忒 忒
014599CC	2C F4 45 01 C0 F5 45 01 54 F7 45 01 E8 F8 45 01	■ 帶 忒E 忒 忒 忒
014599DC	7C FA 45 01 10 FC 45 01 A4 FD 45 01 38 FF 45 01	I 鷄 忒 忒 忒 忒
014599EC	CC 00 46 01 60 02 46 01 F4 03 46 01 88 05 46 01	?F 忒 忒 忒 忒
014599FC	1C 07 46 01 B0 08 46 01 44 0A 46 01 D8 0B 46 01	■ 忒 忒 忒 忒
01459A0C	6C 0D 46 01 00 0F 46 01 94 10 46 01 28 12 46 01	1. F 忒 忒 忒 忒
01459A1C	BC 13 46 01 50 15 46 01 E4 16 46 01 78 18 46 01	?F 忒 忒 忒 忒
01459A2C	0C 1A 46 01 A0 1B 46 01 34 1D 46 01 00 00 00 00	■ 忒 忒 忒 忒
01459A3C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

6、将不符合条件的struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData和struc_SavePartDisasmFunData1从数组中删除

```

v181 = (int *)ESIResults;
do
{
    if ( !(*_BYTE *)v181 && (*_DWORD *)&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * u59] ) // 专门找EsiResults[i]==0的,EsiResults[i]与v7->Esi_Addr[4 * u59]——对应
    {
        for ( i = TList::Index0F((*_DWORD *)&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * u59], u56); // i = 查找EsiResults对应的地址在struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData->ArrayAddress第几组
              ;(void (__fastcall *)(_DWORD, int))(v7->This + 0xC))(v7->This, i) ) // 从数组中删除掉不符合条件的地址信息(struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData和struc_SavePartDisasmFunData1)
        {
            UnpOpcode = (*_WORD *)(&v7->This + 0xC)(v7->This, i, u60) + 0x24) - 8;
            u16 = UnpOpcode < 2u;
            u62 = UnpOpcode - 2;
            if ( u16 || u62 == 2 ) // 判断是否符合条件:8~9和0xC
            {
                break;
            }
            (*_DWORD *)(&v7->This + 0xC)(v7->This, i); // 将数组里面的地址删除
            (*_DWORD *)&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * u59] = 0; // 针对前面保存的特定JmpAddr地址清零
        }
        ++u59;
        v181 = (int *)((char *)v181 + 1);
    }
    while ( u59 != 0xCC ); // Esi最大不超过0xCC,删除的基本都是EsiResults[i]==0的对应的xxx
}

```

1、专门找EsiResults[X] == 0的

2. ESIRResults[X]与v7->Esi_Addr[4 * X]——对应
3. 找到VmpOpcode值是: 0~9、0xC则退出, 符合条件的基本上是: Jmp VMDispatcher找到后把该数组元素删除
4. 清零v7->Esi_Addr[4 * X] = 0
5. 看了一圈基本上是把整个HandleX解析信息的都删除, jmp XXXX标志结束
6. 未被删除的

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
013F224C	04 03 42 01 54 80 42 01 88 87 42 01 00 00 00 00	B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F225C	00 00 00 00 C4 97 42 01 28 9C 42 01 00 00 00 00	... 膈 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F226C	00 00 00 00 54 A9 42 01 88 B0 42 01 BC B7 42 01	... T 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
013F227C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 F4 C5 42 01 5C CA 42 01	... 壁 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F228C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 8C D7 42 01 2C E0 42 01	... 壁 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F229C	F8 EC 42 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FC 90 42 01	B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F22AC	E0 08 43 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	? C 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F22BC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	... 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F22CC	00 00 00 00 50 2C 43 01 4C 2F 43 01 B4 33 43 01	... P, C 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F22DC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 B0 5A 42 01 00 40 43 01	... 厘 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F22EC	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 30 54 43 01 00 00 00 00	... 0 T C 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F22FC	00 00 00 00 38 64 43 01 A0 68 43 01 00 00 00 00	... 8 d C 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F230C	00 00 00 00 D8 75 43 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	... 8 d C 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F231C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	... 8 d C 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F232C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	... 8 d C 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F233C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	... 8 d C 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1
013F234C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	... 8 d C 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1

总结:

1. ESIRResults[X]与v7->Esi_Addr[4 * X]——对应
2. ESIRResults[X]==0, 那么取对应的v7->Esi_Addr[4 * X]数组内容 (struct_SaveAllDisasmFunData结构体)
3. struct_SaveAllDisasmFunData与struct_SavePartDisasmFunData1数组里删除该HandleX信息
4. 判断到jmp XXXX为结束点, 也就是整个Handle解析的信息都清除掉

004749B2	58	pop eax	014113C0
004749B3	65:FF30	push dword ptr gs:[eax]	
004749B6	EB D1	jmp short 123.00474989	

5. ESIRResults[X]==0就是不使用的了

疑问:

1. 这个不删除会如何? 删除会如何? 后面待分晓

7、随机数填充struct_VmpOpcodePY_80结构

```

7 if ( *(_BYTE *) (v7->prev_node + 0x48) & 8 ) // 保护等于, 默认为8
8 {
9     (* (void ( __fastcall *) ( _DWORD, signed int )) ( * ( _DWORD *) v7->struct_VmpOpcodePY_80 + 0x10 )) (
10         * ( _DWORD *) v7->struct_VmpOpcodePY_80,
11         3 ); // 随机创建*个结构体struct_47
12     v230 = 0;
13     do
14     {
15         v63 = ( _DWORD *) ( &v7->struct_VmpOpcodePY_84 + ( unsigned __int8 ) v230 );
16         (* (void ( __fastcall *) ( _DWORD, signed int )) ( *v63 + 0x10 )) ( *v63, 3 );
17         v64 = ( _DWORD *) ( &v7->struct_VmpOpcodePY_94 + ( unsigned __int8 ) v230 );
18         (* (void ( __fastcall *) ( _DWORD, signed int )) ( *v64 + 0x10 )) ( *v64, 3 );
19         ++v230;
20     }
21     while ( v230 != 4 ); // 与上面同理, 通过随机数填充结构体
22     Number_1 = -1;
23     v181 = &word_4EDA2C;
24 }

```

sub_49FB90函数分析:

// 函数功能:
// 1、word_4EE0EC[__linkproc__ RandInt()]随机数0~3之间取下标值, 填充到struct_VmpOpcodePY_80
// 2、随机填充与Encoding of a p-code加密有关, 1.21版本自带

int __usercall sub_49FB90@eax (struct_VmpOpcodePY_80 *a1@ecx, int Constant@edx)

```

{
    int v2; // esi@1
    struct_VmpOpcodePY_80 *v3; // ebx@1
    int This; // ecx@1

    v2 = Constant;
    v3 = a1;
    a1->RandomWord_4EE0EC = word_4EE0EC[ __linkproc__ RandInt() ];
    return sub_49F958( v3, v2, This );
}

```

```

00000000 struct_VmpOpcodePY_80 struc ; (sizeof=0x1C, mappedto_330)
00000000 This dd ?
00000004 prev_node dd ? ; 返回上一层结构体: struct_VmpOpcode
00000008 struc_46 dd ?
0000000C field_C dd ?
00000010 Size dd ? ; 来源未知
00000014 RandomWord_4EE0EC dw ? ; 从word_4EE0EC[ __linkproc__ RandInt() ]随机数0~3之间取下标值
00000014 ; word_4EE0EC[0]=add 4
00000014 ; word_4EE0EC[1]=sub 34
00000014 ; word_4EE0EC[2]=xor 5
00000016 field_16 db ?
00000017 field_17 db ?
00000018 field_18 dd ?
0000001C struct_VmpOpcodePY_80 ends
0000001C

```

sub_49F958函数分析:

```

5 v3 = a1;
6 TlistArrayClear((int)a1, This);
7 v4 = 0;
8 while ( 1 )
9 {
10     while ( 1 )
11     {
12         while ( 1 )
13         {
14             do
15             {
16                 v5 = word_4EE0D8[__linkproc__ RandInt()]; // 随机数下标0~A范围取内容,内容分别是: 04、05、34、43、44、5c、29、2A、5D、31
17                 while ( v5 == v4 ); // 取值!=0就结束循环
18                 v7 = 0i64; // 清零
19                 if ( (signed int)(unsigned __int16)v5 > 0x31 )
20                     break; // 符合条件: word_4EE0D8[2][3][4][5][8]
21                 if ( v5 == 0x31 ) // !=word_4EE0D8[9]
22                 {
23                     if ( LOBYTE(v3->Size) )
24                         goto LABEL_25;
25                 }
26             }
27             else
28             {
29                 if ( v5 == 4 ) // word_4EE0D8[0]
30                     goto LABEL_12;
31                 if ( v5 == 5 ) // word_4EE0D8[1]
32                 {
33                     LODWORD(v7) = __linkproc__ RandInt();
34                     v12 = Dword_Extension_Qword(v7);
35                     goto LABEL_25;
36                 }
37                 if ( (unsigned int)(unsigned __int16)v5 - 0x29 >= 2 )
38                     goto LABEL_25;
39                 if ( v4 != 4 && (unsigned __int16)(v4 - 0x29) >= 2u && v4 != 52 )
40                 {
41                     v12 = 1i64;
42                     goto LABEL_25;
43                 }
44             }
45         }
46         if ( v5 == 0x34 ) // word_4EE0D8[2]
47             break;
48     }
49     if ( v5 == 0x34 ) // word_4EE0D8[2]
50         break;
51     if ( (unsigned int)(unsigned __int16)v5 - 0x43 >= 2 )
52         goto LABEL_25;
53     if ( (unsigned __int16)(v4 - 0x43) >= 2u )
54     {
55         v8 = (unsigned __int8)Global_Size[LOBYTE(v3->Size)];
56         v12 = __linkproc__ RandInt() + 1;
57         goto LABEL_25;
58     }
59 }
60 LABEL_12:
61 if ( v4 != 4 && (unsigned __int16)(v4 - 0x29) >= 2u && v4 != 52 )
62 {
63     LODWORD(v6) = __linkproc__ RandInt();
64     v12 = Dword_Extension_Qword(v6);
65 }
66 LABEL_25:
67 v4 = v5;
68 v9 = sub_49F944((int)v3); // ADD添加
69 v9->RandomWord_4EE0D8 = v5;
70 Move((char *)&v12, (char *)v9->AddrRandomBuff, (unsigned __int8)Global_Size[LOBYTE(v9->Size)]);
71 result = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v3); // 获取数组个数
72 if ( result >= 0x64 )
73     return result;
74 if ( TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v3) > Constant_1 ) // Add添加的空间是否 > 传进来的常量
75 {
76     result = __linkproc__ RandInt() - 1;
77     if ( !result )
78         return result;
79 }
80 }
81 }

```

1、通过随机数取word_4EE0D8数组的下标, 符合条件的跳到赋值的地方

2、退出条件是: 要Add添加几组元素由Constant (参数2) 决定, 外加一句RandInt (1), 百分之50%几率再来一次

```

return result;
if ( TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v3) > Constant_1 ) // Add添加的个数是否 > 传进来的常量
{
    result = __linkproc__ RandInt() - 1;
    if ( !result )
        return result;
}

```

3、它们使用的结构如下:

```

00000000 struct_46      struct ; (sizeof=0x14, mappedto_331)
00000000 This          dd ?
00000004 ArrayAddress dd ?
00000008 AddrNumber  dd ? ; struct_47
0000000c Magic      dd ? ; 个数
00000010 Field_10   dd ? ; 标志位, 使用了就是0 (待定)  ChcnckAddrNumber_NewOrFree
00000014 struct_46      ends
00000014
00000000 ; -----
00000000
00000000 struct_47      struct ; (sizeof=0x30, mappedto_332)
00000000 This          dd ?
00000004 _prev_node  dd ?
00000008 RandomWord_4EE0D8 dw ?
0000000c ; 1、word_4EE0D8[linkproc_ RandInt()];// 随机数下标0~a范围取内容
0000000c ; 2、
0000000c ; 0x4=add 需要 AddrRandomBuff作为目标操作数
0000000c ; 0x5=xor 需要 AddrRandomBuff作为目标操作数
0000000c ; 0x34=sub 需要 AddrRandomBuff作为目标操作数
0000000c ; 0x43=rol 循环左移, 需要 AddrRandomBuff作为目标操作数
0000000c ; 0x44=ror 逻辑右移, 需要 AddrRandomBuff作为目标操作数
0000000c ; 0x5C=not 单操作数
0000000c ; 0x29=inc 单操作数
0000000c ; 0x2A=dec 单操作数
0000000c ; 0x5D=neg 单操作数
0000000c ; 0x31=bswap 单操作数
0000000c ; 配合byte_4EDA20[LOBYTE(v9->Size)]使用
0000000c Size      dw ?
0000000c Field_C     dd ?
00000010 AddrRandomBuff dd 8 dup(?)
00000010 ; 1、根据RandomWord_4EE0D8结果计算不同的值, 大小是byte_4EDA20[LOBYTE(v9->Size)] 1、2、4、8
00000010 ; 2、作用是跟后面进行add sub xor rol rot进行运算
00000014 struct_47      ends
00000014

```

总结:

0、变形总结对照

RandomWord_4EE0EC是对add al,bl的变形

RandomWord_4EE0D8是对add bl,al的变形

00474974	9C	pushfd	
00474975	60	pushad	
00474976	68 0200CEFA	push 0xFACE0002	
0047497B	8B7424 28	mov esi,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x28]	
0047497F	BF 0300CEFA	mov edi,0xFACE0003	
00474984	89F3	mov ebx,esi	
00474986	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	
00474989	0C	lds byte ptr ds:[esi]	
0047498A	00D8	add al,bl	
0047498C	00C3	add bl,al	

1、填充这些数据到底怎么使用?

2、struct_47数据使用

我们发现执行完毕后一共有6组

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
01461E00	60 1D 46 01 90 1D 46 01 AC 1D 46 01 C8 1D 46 01	MF??F??F??
01461E10	E4 1D 46 01 24 1E 46 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	?F??F??F??...

第一组:

struct_47->RandomWord_4EE0D8=0x29 -->inc

struct_47->AddrRandomBuff=0x1

第二组:

struct_47->RandomWord_4EE0D8=0x43 -->rol

struct_47->AddrRandomBuff=0x5

第三组:

struct_47->RandomWord_4EE0D8=0x5C -->not

struct_47->AddrRandomBuff=0x5

第四组:

struct_47->RandomWord_4EE0D8=0x34 -->sub

struct_47->AddrRandomBuff=0xB0

第五组:

struct_47->RandomWord_4EE0D8=0x5C -->not

struct_47->AddrRandomBuff=0x0

第六组:

struct_47->RandomWord_4EE0D8=0x05 -->xor

struct_47->AddrRandomBuff=0x7A

刚好对应以下6句, 因为1、3、5是单操作数所以struct_47->AddrRandomBuff不使用

00405062	89F3	mov ebx,esi	HelloASM.<ModuleEntryP
00405064	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	kernel132.74558484
00405067	8A06	mov al,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	00D8	add al,bl	
0040506B	FFC0	inc al	
0040506D	C0C0 05	rol al,0x5	
00405070	F6D0	not al	
00405072	2C B0	sub al,0xB0	
00405074	F6D0	not al	
00405076	24 7A	xor al,0x7A	
00405078	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507B	00C3	add bl,al	
0040507D	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00405080	FF3485 BB514001	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]	

3、struct_VmpOpcodePY_80->RandomWord_4EE0EC使用

第一种RandomWord_4EE0EC=0x4, 注意看405069跟40507B这两句是add

00405067	8A06	mov al,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	00D8	add al,bl	
0040506B	FEC0	inc al	
0040506D	C0C0 05	rol al,0x5	
00405070	F6D0	not al	
00405072	2C B0	sub al,0xB0	
00405074	F6D0	not al	
00405076	34 7A	xor al,0x7A	
00405078	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507B	00C3	add bl,al	
0040507D	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00405080	FF3485 BB51400	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]	

第二种RandomWord_4EE0EC=0x34, 注意看405069跟40507B这两句是sub

00405064	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	kernel132.77523C45
00405067	8A06	mov al,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	28D8	sub al,bl	
0040506B	FEC0	inc al	
0040506D	C0C0 05	rol al,0x5	
00405070	F6D0	not al	
00405072	2C B0	sub al,0xB0	
00405074	F6D0	not al	
00405076	34 7A	xor al,0x7A	
00405078	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507B	28C3	sub bl,al	
0040507D	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00405080	FF3485 BB51400	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]	

RandomWord_4EE0EC=0x34

第三种RandomWord_4EE0EC=0x5, 注意看405069跟40507B这两句是xor

00405062	89F3	mov ebx,esi	
00405064	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	kernel132.77523C45
00405067	8A06	mov al,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	30D8	xor al,bl	
0040506B	FEC0	inc al	
0040506D	C0C0 05	rol al,0x5	
00405070	F6D0	not al	
00405072	2C B0	sub al,0xB0	
00405074	F6D0	not al	
00405076	34 7A	xor al,0x7A	
00405078	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507B	30C3	xor bl,al	
0040507D	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00405080	FF3485 BB51400	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]	
00405082	C3	ret	

8、使用struct_VmpOpcodePY_80~A0结构

```

v181 = &dword_4E0A2C;
while ( Number_1 != -1 ) // 遍历struct_DisassemblyFunction结构体来匹配信息, 结果保存在struct_SaveAllDisasmFunData结构
{
    if ( *((_DWORD *)&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * Number_1]) )
    {
        i = TList::IndexOf(*(_DWORD *)&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * Number_1], v65);
ABEL_122:
        v66 = i;
        ArrayNumber_1 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v7) - 1; // struct_SaveAllDisasmFunData->ArrayNumber (基础版)
        v68 = __OFSUB__(ArrayNumber_1, v66);
        v69 = ArrayNumber_1 - v66;
        if ( !((v69 < 0) ^ v68) )
        {
            AddrNumber2 = v69 + 1;
            do
            {
                v70 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)GetItem_7((int)v7, v66, v65);
                v71 = v70;
                LOWORD(v70) = v70->VmpOpcode - 8;
                v16 = (unsigned __int16)v70 < 2u;
                v72 = (_WORD)v70 - 2;
                if ( v16 || v72 == 2 )
                {
                    break; // VmpOpcode:8 9 -ret C-jmp符合条件
                }
                if ( v71->VmpOpcode == 4 // Add系列
                    && h == v71->First.ModRM_mod_Or_Size // 11 register 提供 register 寻址。
                    && v71->First.ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm
                    && h == v71->Second.ModRM_mod_Or_Size
                    && v71->Second.ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm == 3 ) // 符合条件的例如: add al,bl
                {
                    v230 = v71->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
                    if ( i )
                    {
                        if ( *((_BYTE *)v181 == 2 )
                            v227 = (struct_VmpOpcodePY_80 *)(&v7->struct_VmpOpcodePY_84 + *((_BYTE *)v181 + 1)); // 前面随机数填充的字段
                        else
                            v227 = (struct_VmpOpcodePY_80 *)(&v7->struct_VmpOpcodePY_94 + (unsigned __int8)v230); // 前面随机数填充的字段
                    }
                    else // i=0情况: 第1次或则IndexOf返回0
                    {
                        v227 = (struct_VmpOpcodePY_80 *)v7->struct_VmpOpcodePY_80; // 前面随机数填充的字段
                    }
                }
            }
            while ( --AddrNumber2 );
        }
    }
}

```

1、目前发现符合if条件的只有register寻址方式的并且是add aXX,BXX这种, 每次都是两条组合出现

0047498A	00D8	add al,bl	
0047498C	00C3	add bl,al	
0047498E	CD C0	int3	
00474990	AD	lds dword ptr ds:[esi]	
00474992	01D8	add eax,ebx	
00474994	01C3	add ebx,eax	
00474996	50	push eax	
00474998	EB DE	int3	

2、通过来区分到底取struct_VmpOpcodePY_80、struct_VmpOpcodePY_84~90、struct_VmpOpcodePY_94~A0其中一组

3、判断v227->RandomWord_4EE0EC! =4

```

RandomNumber = v227->RandomWord_4EE0EC; // 4、34、5三个值其中一个
if ( RandomNumber != 4 ) // RandomWord_4EE0EC[1]、[2]情况
{
}

```


第一种: RandomWord_4EE0EC! =4执行流程

```
RandomNumber = v227->RandomWord_4EE0EC; // 4、34、5三个值其中一个
if ( RandomNumber != 4 ) // RandomWord_4EE0EC[1]、[2]情况
{
    v71->VMOpcode = RandomNumber;
    SetDisasm(v71, v65);
    v73 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v7) - 1;
    v68 = __OFSUB__(v73, v66 + 1);
    v75 = v73 - (v66 + 1);
    if ( !(v75 < 0) ^ v68 )
    {
        Number = v75 + 1;
        Size = v66 + 1;
        while ( 1 ) // 遍历找到数组里面UmpOpcode==4的, 就只有add才符合
        {
            v76 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)GetItem_7((int)v7, Size, v74);
            if ( v76->VMOpcode == 4 ) // add系列, 找到就退出
                break;
            ++Size;
            if ( !--Number )
                goto LABEL_142;
        }
        v76->VMOpcode = RandomNumber;
        SetDisasm(v76, v74);
    }
}
```

第二种: RandomWord_4EE0EC==4执行流程

```

a1a = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)((*int (*)(void))(v7->This + 0x14))(); // Add添加
v78 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v7); // 获取struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData.AddrNumber数组个数
TList::Move(v7, v78 - 1, v66 + Size + 1);
a1a->Magic = v71->Magic;
v80 = (struct_47 *)TCollection::GetItem_9(v79, Size);
a1a->VMOpcode = v80->RandomWord_4EE008; // word_4EE008[__linkproc__ RandInt()]; // 随机数下标0~a范围取内容: dw 4, 5, 34h, 43h, 44h, 5Ch, 29h, 2Ah, 5Dh, 31h
if ( a1a->VMOpcode != 0x31 || v230 != 1 )
{
    v210 = &a1a->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
    a1a->First.ModRM_mod__Or__Size = 4;
    *v210 = v230;
    v210[3] = 0; // First.ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index
    if ( (unsigned __int16)(a1a->VMOpcode - 4) < 2u // 1、UmpOpcode==4 add系列 UmpOpcode==5 xor系列
    || a1a->VMOpcode == 0x34 // sub系列
    || (unsigned __int16)(a1a->VMOpcode - 0x43) < 2u ) // UmpOpcode==43(rotl), 44(rot)
    {
        // 这里面都是双操作数的
        v209 = &a1a->Second.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
        a1a->Second.ModRM_mod__Or__Size = 2;
        if ( (unsigned __int16)(a1a->VMOpcode - 0x43) >= 2u ) // 43h(rotl), 44h(rot)需要两个操作数
        {
            *v209 = v230;
            v209[0xF] = v230;
        }
        else // 4(add), 5(xor), 34(sub)系列
        {
            *v209 = 0;
            v209[0xF] = 0;
        }
        v82 = TCollection::GetItem_9(v81, Size);
        v83 = v209;
        *(_DWORD *) (v209 + 7) = *(_DWORD *) (v82 + 0x10);
        v81 = *(_DWORD *) (v82 + 0x14);
        *(_DWORD *) (v83 + 0xB) = v81;
    }
}
else // 0x31=bswap 单操作数
{
    a1a->VMOpcode = 0x38;
    v212 = &a1a->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
    a1a->First.ModRM_mod__Or__Size = 4;
    *v212 = 0;
    v212[3] = 0;
    v211 = &a1a->Second.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
    a1a->Second.ModRM_mod__Or__Size = 0x104;
    *v211 = 0;
    v211[3] = 0;
    SetDisasm(a1a, v81); // UmpOpcode==5Ch(not), 29h(inc), 2Ah(dec), 5Dh(neg)单操作数的
    ++Size;
    --Number;
    while ( Number );
}
break;
}
++v66;
--AddrNumber2;
}
while ( AddrNumber2 );
```

- 1、注意v277的值是struct_VmpOpcodePY_80~A0其中一组内容
- 2、根据随机值来执行不同的流程填充struct_DisassemblyFunction结构
- 3、针对第一种RandomWord_4EE0EC! =4执行流程主要是修改add aXX,BXX变成xor或则sub

00405064	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	kernel132.77523C45
00405067	8A06	mov al,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	28D8	sub al,bl	
0040506B	FEC0	inc al	
0040506D	C0C0 05	rol al,0x5	
00405070	F6D0	not al	
00405072	2C B0	sub al,0xB0	
00405074	F6D0	not al	
00405076	34 7A	xor al,0x7A	
00405078	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507B	28C3	sub bl,al	
0040507D	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00405080	FF3485 BB514000	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]	

RandomWord_4EE0EC=0x34

4、针对第二种RandomWord_4EE0EC==4将第二句add bXX,aXX进行变形

00405062	89F3	mov ebx,esi	HelloASM.<ModuleEntryP
00405064	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	kernel132.74558484
00405067	8A06	mov al,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	00D8	add al,bl	
0040506B	FFC0	inc al	
0040506D	C0C0 05	rol al,0x5	
00405070	F6D0	not al	
00405072	2C B0	sub al,0xB0	
00405074	F6D0	not al	
00405076	34 7A	xor al,0x7A	
00405078	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507B	00C3	add bl,al	
0040507D	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00405080	FF3485 BB514000	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]	

8、1 SetDisassemblyFunction函数分析

如果说Vmp_Disassembly函数是将Opcode解析

那么SetDisassemblyFunction就是将解析后的Opcode再重新组装回去

```

result = a1;
a1->ReadHexLen = 0;
__linkproc__ DynArrayClear(&result->ReadHexAddress, (int)dword_47CE4C);
v2 = 0;
v3 = struct_Disasm;
do
{
    v4 = &result->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword + 0x17 * v2;
    memcpy(v3, v4, 0x14u);
    v4 += 0x14;
    v5 = (int)(v3 + 0x14);
    *(_WORD *)v5 = *(_WORD *)v4;
    *(_BYTE *)v5 + 2 = v4[2];
    ++v2;
    v3 += 0x17;
}
while ( v2 != 3 );
v47 = 0;
if ( (_WORD)xdom::_18137 != *(_WORD *)&struct_Disasm[1] )// 判断寻址方式ModRM_mod_Or_Size
{
    if ( struct_Disasm[0] == 1 )
    {
        // About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword
        Vmp_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, 0x66, 0, (int)&savedregs);
    }
    else if ( struct_Disasm[0] == 3 )
    {
        && (unsigned __int16)(result->VMOpcode - 1) >= 2u
        && (unsigned __int16)(result->VMOpcode - 0xB) >= 2u
        && result->VMOpcode != 0x23
        && (unsigned __int16)(result->VMOpcode - 0x39) >= 2u
        && 0x20 != *(_WORD *)&struct_Disasm[1]
        && 0x20 != *(_WORD *)&struct_Disasm[0x18]
        && 0x40 != *(_WORD *)&struct_Disasm[1]
        && 0x40 != *(_WORD *)&struct_Disasm[0x18] )
    {
        v47 = 8;
    }
}
v6 = 0;

```

```

31 {
32     if ( *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 1) & 8 )
33     {
34         if ( *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 2) & 2 )
35         {
36             if ( *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 4) > 7u )
37             {
38                 *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 4) &= 7u;
39                 u47 |= 1u;
40             }
41             if ( *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 1) & 4 && *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 3) > 7u )
42             {
43                 *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 3) &= 7u;
44                 u47 |= 2u;
45             }
46         }
47         else if ( *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 1) & 4 && *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 3) > 7u )
48         {
49             *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 3) &= 7u;
50             u47 |= 1u;
51         }
52     }
53     else if ( *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 2) & 1 )
54     {
55         *(_WORD *)(u7 + 1) &= 0xFFFu;
56         *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 3) |= 4u;
57     }
58     else if ( (*(_BYTE *)(u7 + 1) & 4 || *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 1) & 0x20) && *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 3) > 7u )
59     {
60         *(_BYTE *)(u7 + 3) &= 7u;
61         if ( u6 >= 2 || *(_WORD *) &struct_Disasm[23 * (1 - u6) + 1] & 0x2C )
62             u47 |= 4u;
63         else
64             u47 |= 1u;
65     }
66     ++u6;
67     u7 += 0x17;
68 }
69 while ( u6 != 3 ); // 一共3组循环3次
70 if ( u47 )
71     判断是否存在前缀
72 }
73 while ( u6 != 3 ); // 一共3组循环3次
74 if ( u47 )
75     Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, u47 | 0x40, 0, (int)&savedregs);
76 u8 = 3;
77 u9 = struct_Disasm;
78 while ( !(u9[1] & 8) )
79 {
80     u9 += 0x17;
81     if ( !--u8 )
82         goto LABEL_50;
83 }
84 switch ( result->Segment_Override_Prefix ) // 段重载前缀
85 {
86     case 1: // 26 --- ES register =1
87         Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, 0x26, 0, (int)&savedregs);
88         break;
89     case 3: // 36 --- SS register =3
90         Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, 0x36, 0, (int)&savedregs);
91         break;
92     case 2: // 2E --- CS register =2
93         Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, 0x2E, 0, (int)&savedregs);
94         break;
95     case 4: // 3E --- DS register =4
96         Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, 0x3E, 0, (int)&savedregs);
97         break;
98     case 5: // 64 --- FS register =5
99         Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, 0x64, 0, (int)&savedregs);
100        break;
101     case 6: // 65 --- GS register =6
102         Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, 0x65, 0, (int)&savedregs);
103        break;
104     default:
105        break;
106 }

```

根据前面Opcode选择读取对应主操作码，假设该Opcode操作码需要依赖Mod寻址就执行sub_49DFD0

```

8 v10 = result->VMOpcode;
9 VMOpcode = result->VMOpcode;
0 if ( VMOpcode > 0x31 )
1 {
2     if ( VMOpcode >= 0x3D )
3     {
4         if ( VMOpcode >= 0x5C )
5         {
6             v22 = VMOpcode - 0x5C;
7             v13 = v22 < 2;
8             v23 = v22 - 2;
9             if ( v13 )
10            {
11                Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, (struct_Disasm[0] != 0) | 0xF6, 0, (int)&savedregs);
12                if ( result->VMOpcode == 0x5C ) // 0x5C=not 单操作数
13                    v46 = 0x10;
14                else
15                    v46 = 0x18;
16                sub_49DFD0(0, v46, (int)&savedregs);
17            }
18            else
19            {
20                v24 = v23 - 8;
21                if ( v24 )
22                {
23                    if ( v24 == 1 )
24                        Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, 0x61, 0, (int)&savedregs);
25                    else
26                    {
27                        Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, 0x60, 0, (int)&savedregs);
28                    }
29                }
30            }
31        }
32    }
33    else

```

根据ModRm Mod寻址方式判断, 从而构造不同的指令

```

1 // 函数作用:
2 // 1、如果要执行这个函数说明: 该Opcode需要ModRM进行补充的
3 signed __int16 __usercall sub_49DFD0@<ax>(int a1@<eax>, char a2@<d1>, int a3)
4 {
5     char v3; // b1@1
6     int v4; // edi@1
7     struct_Disasm *v5; // esi@1
8     char v6; // b1@9
9     signed __int16 result; // ax@13
10    char a3a; // [sp+Ch] [bp-18h]@9
11    char v9; // [sp+10h] [bp-14h]@9
12
13    v3 = a2;
14    v4 = a1;
15    v5 = (struct_Disasm *) (a3 + 0x17 * a1 - 0x49);
16    if ( v5->ModRM_mod__Or__Size & 8 ) // 提供寻址模式: 11 = register !11 = memory
17    {
18        if ( v5->ModRM_mod__Or__Size & 2 )
19        {
20            if ( v5->ModRM_mod__Or__Size & 0x204 )
21            {
22                if ( v5->Lavl_Btyle_Word_Dword )
23                    v3 = a2 | 0x80;
24                else
25                    v3 = a2 | 0x40;
26            }
27            else
28            {
29                v3 = a2 | 5;
30            }
31        }
32        if ( HIBYTE(v5->ModRM_mod__Or__Size) & 2 )
33        {
34            Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, v3 | 4, 0, a3);
35            v6 = v5->SIB_base | (v5->SIB_scale << 6);
36            Ump_GetDisasmData(*(struct_DisassemblyFunction **)(a3 - 4), v4, &a3a);
37            if ( v9 == 4 )
38            {
39                v6 |= 0x20u;
40            }
41        }
42    }
43 }

```

举例子说明:

VmpOpcode=0x29

```

if ( v16 )
{
    if ( (unsigned int)(v16 - 2) < 2 )
    {
        if ( 4 != *((_WORD *) &struct_Disasm[1]) || result->Magic == 3 || result->Magic != struct_Disasm[0] )
        {
            Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, (struct_Disasm[0] != 0) | 0xFE, 0, (int)&savedregs); // 注意: FE是byte FF是dword
            if ( result->VMOpcode == 0x29 )
            {
                v46 = 0;
            }
            else
            {
                v46 = 8;
                sub_49DFD0(0, v46, (int)&savedregs);
            }
        }
        else
        {
            if ( result->VMOpcode == 0x29 )
                v46 = 0x40;
            else
                v46 = 0x48;
            Ump_memcpy_ReadHexAddress(0, struct_Disasm[3] | v46, 0, (int)&savedregs);
        }
    }
}

```

执行完毕后, 指令就构造完毕: FE C0 对应汇编代码: inc al

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
014622C0	AC DC 47 00 A8 21 3F 01 C8 23 46 01 00 00 00 00	G.??F...
014622D0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
014622E0	00 00 00 00 29 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00	....).|...
014622F0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF 00 00	.....uuu
01462300	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01462310	00 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....uuuu
01462320	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF 02 00 00 00	.....uuuu
01462330	78 E8 42 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	x...?
01462340	00 00 00 00 00 00 11 00 00 00 00 00 DC 23 46 01?...

地址	HEX 数据	ASC
0142E878	FE C0 00 00 12 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 02 00 00 00	-
0142E888	00 08 00 00 00 01 00 00 0C DC 47 00 08 21 3F 01	?

总结:

- 1、设置struct_DisassemblyFunction的内容
- 2、用struct_DisassemblyFunction 提供的Opcode信息还原回一条完整的汇编指令

8、2 总结:

0、第一次执行才使用struct_VmpOpcodePY_80, 非第一次都是使用struct_VmpOpcodePY_84~90或则struct_VmpOpcodePY_94~A0

1、针对壳模板的add指令进行修改变开处理

符合条件的如下:

0047498A	00D8	add al,bl	
0047498C	00C3	add bl,al	
004749A7	CD CD	int3	
004749A3	AD	lds dword ptr ds:[esi]	
004749A4	01D8	add eax,ebx	
004749A6	01C3	add ebx,eax	
004749A8	50	push eax	
004749A9	EB DF	iml short 123,00474989	

变开成

00405067	8A 06	mov al,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	00D8	add al,bl	针对第一句 add axx,bl,变形
0040506B	FEC0	inc al	
0040506D	C0C0 05	rol al,0x5	
00405070	F6D0	not al	
00405072	2C 00	sub al,0x80	针对第二句 add bxx,axx变形
00405074	F6D0	not al	
00405076	34 7A	xor al,0x7A	
00405078	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507B	00C3	add bl,al	针对第一句 add axx,bl,变形
0040507D	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00405080	FF3485 BB51400	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]	
00405087	C3	ret	

9、保存寄存器环境的代码，注意后面会随机乱序的

原因:

为什么壳起始代码 push环境每次都是乱序的? 如何实现的?

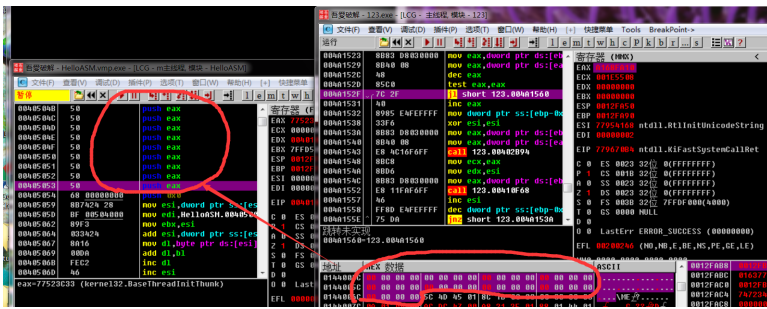
00405002	9C	add esp,4	
00405003	51	push ecx	
00405004	50	push ebx	
00405005	55	push esi	
00405006	56	push edi	
00405007	57	push ebp	
00405008	58	push eax	
00405009	52	push edx	
0040500A	53	push ebx	
0040500B	68 00000000	push 0	
0040500C	8B7424 28	mov esi,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x28]	
0040500D	BF 00504000	mov edi,HellonASM.00405000	
0040500E	89F3	mov ebx,esi	
0040500F	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	
00405010	8B46	mov dl,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405011	2800	sub dl,bl	
00405012	80F2 8A	xor dl,0x8A	
00405013	F6D0	not dl	
00405014	F6CA	dec dl	
00405015	80F2 2F	xor dl,0x2F	
00405016	F6D2	not dl	
00405017	C0CA 05	ror dl,0x5	

对应代码如下:

Function name	Vmp_AirDisassembly
Code	<pre> 00405002: 9C add esp,4 00405003: 51 push ecx 00405004: 50 push ebx 00405005: 55 push esi 00405006: 56 push edi 00405007: 57 push ebp 00405008: 58 push eax 00405009: 52 push edx 0040500A: 53 push ebx 0040500B: 68 00000000 push 0 0040500C: 8B7424 28 mov esi,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x28] 0040500D: BF 00504000 mov edi,HellonASM.00405000 0040500E: 89F3 mov ebx,esi 0040500F: 033424 add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp] 00405010: 8B46 mov dl,byte ptr ds:[esi] 00405011: 2800 sub dl,bl 00405012: 80F2 8A xor dl,0x8A 00405013: F6D0 not dl 00405014: F6CA dec dl 00405015: 80F2 2F xor dl,0x2F 00405016: F6D2 not dl 00405017: C0CA 05 ror dl,0x5 </pre>

8个对应8个保存环境的push xxx

笔者为了方便测试所以全写成0, 可见0 == push eax跟OD通用寄存器对应顺序一样



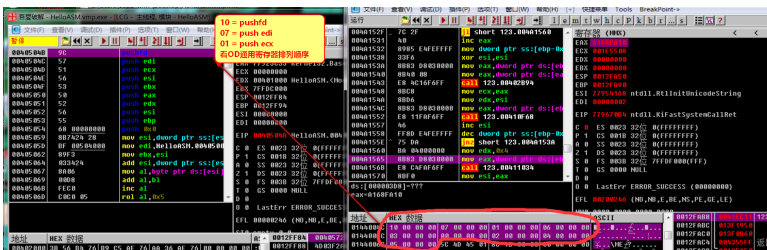
乱序代码:

只要打乱数组存放顺序就可以实现乱序了

```

191 if ( !(*_DWORD *) (u7[6].This + 8) - 1 >= 0 )
192 {
193     AddrNumber2 = (*_DWORD *) (u7[6].This + 8); // 获取数组大小 (push XXX 寄存器环境的9行代码)
194     u92 = 0;
195     do
196     {
197         Max = (*_DWORD *) (u7[6].This + 8);
198         u94 = _rand();
199         TList::Exchange(u7[6].This, u92++, u94); // 随机数最大值就是数组个数
200         --AddrNumber2;
201     } while ( AddrNumber2 );
202 }
203 u95 = TList::Index0f(u7[6].This, 4);
204 ...

```



它们保存在:

struct_VmpOpcode->struc_PushRegister指向的结构体

10、找到lods byte ptr ds:[esi]并保存起来

```

u237 = 0;
AddrNumber_2 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)u7 - 1; // 获取struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData->AddrNumber个数 (基础版)
if ( AddrNumber_2 >= 0 )
{
    AddrNumber2 = AddrNumber_2 + 1;
    u103 = 0;
    while ( !(*_WORD *) (GetItem_7((int)u7, u103, u102) + 0x24) != 0x36 // 判断VMOpcode == lods byte ptr ds:[esi](0x36)
    {
        ++u103;
        if ( !--AddrNumber2 )
            goto LABEL_186;
    }
    u237 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)GetItem_7((int)u7, u103, u102); // u237指向找到的struct_DisassemblyFunction结构体
}
LABEL 186:

```

10、1 构造出PushRegister那几条指令

1、将不符合条件的全部删除，直到找到push 0xFACE0002这条为止

2、因为Vmp保存寄存器环境代码是随机性的，原始壳模板的是固定的所以要替换掉

```

do
{
    if ( Number_1 == -1 ) // 默认第一次执行，替换壳模板pushfd pushad代码
    {
        u104 = 0;
        u233 = 0;
        u105 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)u7) - 1; // struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData->AddrNumber(基本版)
        if ( u105 >= 0 ) // 删除掉不符合条件的数组内容
        {
            AddrNumber2 = u105 + 1;
            u107 = 0;
            do // 查找push 0xFACE0002 这一句重定位Opcode，因为pushfd pushad后面必然是push 0xFACE0002
            {
                u104 = u107;
                while ( 1 )
                {
                    u108 = (*_WORD *) (GetItem_7((int)u7, u107, u106) + 0x24) - 0x39; // 过滤掉pushfd
                    if ( u108 )
                    {
                        if ( u108 != 0x2D // 过滤掉pushad
                        && (*_WORD *) (GetItem_7((int)u7, u107, u106) + 0x24) != 1 // VMOpcode == push XXXX(1)
                        || 4 != (*_WORD *) (GetItem_7((int)u7, u107, u106) + 0x28) )
                        {
                            break; // 找到就退出
                        }
                    }
                    u233 = 1;
                    (*_void *) (fastcall *) (DWORD, int) (u7->This + 0xC) (u7->This, u107); // Delete(Index: Integer); 过程。删除列表中对索引的项目。
                }
                if ( u233 )
                    break;
                ++u107;
                --AddrNumber2;
            } while ( AddrNumber2 );
        }
    }
}

```

3、因为pushfd pushad模板后面必然是push 0xFACE0002



3、根据寄存器不同而设置不同的VmpOpcode, 进行构造填充struct_DisassemblyFunction结构

4、返回: lods byte ptr ds:[esi]在数组第几个元素

```
AddrNumber2 = *(_DWORD *) (v7->struc_PushRegister + 8);
v111 = 0;
do
{
    v238 = TList::Get(v7->struc_PushRegister, v111);
    if ( !pushXX_Or_pushad_Flag || v238 || v238 == 0x10 )
    {
        v207 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *) (*(int (**)(void))(v7->This + 0x14))(); // Add
        v207->Magic = v238;
        if ( v238 == 0x10 )
        {
            v207->VMOOpcode = 0x39;
            v207->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword = v207->Magic;
        }
        else if ( !pushXX_Or_pushad_Flag || v238 ) // push 通用寄存器
        {
            if ( v238 == 4 )
            {
                v238 = __linkproc__ RandInt(); // push esp (4)
                v207->VMOOpcode = 1; // 随机数范围: 0~8
                v206 = &v207->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
                v207->First.ModRM_mod__Or__Size = 4;
                *v206 = v238;
                v206[3] = v238;
            }
            else
            {
                v207->VMOOpcode = 0x66;
                v207->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword = v238;
            }
            SetDisassemblyFunction(v207, v112);
            v113 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v7);
            TList::Move(v7, v113 - 1, v113); // 将最后一个 (当前new出来的) 移动到前面
        }
        ++v111;
        --AddrNumber2;
    }
    while ( AddrNumber2 );
}
size = TList::Index0f((int)v207, v110); // 返回: lods byte ptr ds:[esi]在数组第几个元素
```

OD最终效果图如下:

0040504B	9C	pushfd	
0040504C	57	push edi	HelloASM.<ModuleEntryPoint>
0040504D	51	push ecx	HelloASM.<ModuleEntryPoint>
0040504E	56	push esi	HelloASM.<ModuleEntryPoint>
0040504F	53	push ebx	
00405050	50	push eax	
00405051	52	push edx	HelloASM.<ModuleEntryPoint>
00405052	56	push esi	HelloASM.<ModuleEntryPoint>
00405053	55	push ebp	

OD数组struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData->ArrayAddress排列顺序如下:

004A185D	8BCF	mov ecx,edi		EBP 0012FC9C
004A185F	8BC3	mov eax,ebx		ESI 00000009
004A1861	E8 8281FEFF	call 123.004899E8		EDI 00000009
004A1866	47	inc edi		EIP 004A1874
004A1867	46	inc esi		C 0 ES 0023 3
004A1868	FF8D E4FEFFFF	dec dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x11C]		P 1 CS 0018 3
004A186E	0F85 C7FEFFFF	jnz 123.004A173B		A 0 SS 0023 3
004A1874	8B85 08FEFFFF	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xF8]		Z 1 DS 0023 3
004A187A	E8 C579FEFF	call 123.00489244		S 0 FS 003B 3
004A187F	8985 18FEFFFF	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xE8],eax		T 0 GS 0000 N
004A1885	E9 BE020000	jmp 123.004A1B48		D 0
004A188A	8B85 14FEFFFF	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xEC]		O 0 LastErr E
004A1890	83BC83 A4000000	cmp dword ptr ds:[ebx+eax*4+0xA4],0x0		EFL 00200246
004A1898	0F84 E10D0000	je 123.004A267F		MM0 0000 0000
004A189E	8B85 40FEFFFF	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x1C0]	123.004EDA2A	MM1 0000 0000
004A18A4	66:8B00	mov ax,word ptr ds:[eax]		MM2 0000 0000
004A18A7	83C0 F8	add eax,		MM3 0000 0000
堆栈 ss:[0012FBA4]=01411E54 eax=01453FCC				MM4 0000 0000

那9条保存寄存器环境的指令

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
01453FCC	80 00 44 01 E8 01 44 01 50 03 44 01 B8 04 44 01	.D??D?D?D?D?
01453FDC	20 06 44 01 88 07 44 01 F0 08 44 01 58 0A 44 01	.D??D?D?D?D?
01453FEC	C0 0B 44 01 34 17 41 01 A0 18 41 01 08 1A 41 01	?D?A?A?A?A?A?
01453FFC	98 1B 41 01 EC 1C 41 01 54 1E 41 01 BC 1F 41 01	?A?A?A?A?A?A?

10、2 现在该处理lods byte ptr ds:[esi]指令了

0、lods byte ptr ds:[esi]指令介绍:

指令规定源操作数为(DS:SI), 目的操作数隐含为AL (字节) 或AX (字) 寄存器。三种指令都用于将目的操作数的内容取到AL或AX寄存器, 字节还是字操作由寻址方式确定, 并根据寻址方式自动修改SI的内容。

一句指令相当于以下两句:

mov al,[esi]

inc esi

1、初始化v245跟v246数组, 具体用处待定

```

v126 = 8;
v127 = v245; // 都是标志位
v128 = v246; // 都是标志位
do
{
    // 初始化??? 作用待定
    *v127 = -1;
    *v128++ = 1;
    ++v127;
    --v126;
}
while ( v126 );
v246[4] = 0;
v246[6] = 0;
if ( *((_BYTE *) (v7->_prev_node + 0x48) & 8 ) // 保护等级默认为8, 不成立就错误
v246[3] = 0; // 必须成立
if ( Number_1 > -1 ) // Number_1默认是-1的(第一次), 判断非第一次进入
{
    v202 = (int *) ((char *) v181 - 2);
    if ( (unsigned __int16) (*( _WORD *) v181 - 1) < 2u )
    {
        if ( *((_BYTE *) v202 + 4) == 2 )
            v246[0] = 0;
    }
    else if ( (unsigned __int16) (*( _WORD *) v181 - 0x3D) < 2u )
    {
        v246[1] = 0;
    }
}
}
}

```

2、找到处理的地方Vmp == 0x36

3、struct_DisassemblyFunction结构重新赋值

```

if ( v133->VMOpcode == 0x36 ) // lodsd = VmOpcode 0x36
{
    v230 = v133->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
    v229 = v133->Second.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword; // 1、win32普通执行文件值=1, 返回2, 作用是区别长度
    if ( Number_1 != -1 && __linkproc__ RandInt() != 1 ) // 判断是否非第一次 && 随机数不等于1
    {
        v231 = v133->Magic;
        if ( v231 == 3 && v230 == 2 )
            v231 = 2;
        if ( v230 == v231 )
            v133->VMOpcode = 3;
        else
            v133->VMOpcode = 0x27;
        v195 = &v133->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
        v133->First.ModRM_mod__Or__Size = 4;
        *v195 = v231;
        v195[3] = 0;
        v194 = &v133->Second.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
        v133->Second.ModRM_mod__Or__Size = 0xC;
        *v194 = v230;
        v194[0x12] = v229;
        v194[3] = 6;
    }
    else
    {
        v246[0] = Number_1 == -1; // 判断是否第一次, 如果是赋值为1
        v133->VMOpcode = 3;
        v197 = &v133->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
        v133->First.ModRM_mod__Or__Size = 4;
        *v197 = v230;
        v197[3] = 0;
        v196 = &v133->Second.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
        v133->Second.ModRM_mod__Or__Size = 0xC;
        *v196 = v230;
        v196[0x12] = v229; // About_RegType_8_16_32 db ? ; 读取长度
        v196[3] = 6;
    }
    v232 = 1;
    v145 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int) v7) - 1;
    v68 = __OFSUB__(v145, v129 + 1);
    v147 = v145 - (v129 + 1);
    if ( !((v147 < 0) ^ v68) )

```

4、找到该struct_DisassemblyFunction所在的数组位置

5、并重新new一个新的struct_DisassemblyFunction

6、根据随机数构造命令: INC、Add、lea, 实际上只要实现esi+1都行

```

v08 = __UFSUB__(v145, v129 + 1);
v147 = v145 - (v129 + 1);
if ( !((v147 < 0) ^ v08) )
{
    Number = v147 + 1;
    i = v129 + 1;
    do
    {
        v148 = *(_WORD *) (GetItem_7((int)v7, i, v146) + 0x24) - 8;
        v16 = v148 < 2u;
        v149 = v148 - 2;
        if ( v16 )
            break;
        if ( v149 == 2 )
            break;
        ++i;
        --Number;
    }
    while ( Number );
}
v193 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *) (* (int (**)(void)) (v7->This + 0x14)) (); // Add(Item: Pointer): Integer; 函数。用来向列表中添加指针。
v192 = &v193->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
v193->First.ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 4;
*v192 = v229;
v192[3] = 6;
if ( v230 || __linkproc__ RandInt() != 1 ) // 随机数范围0~2
{
    if ( __linkproc__ RandInt() == 1 )
        v193->UOpcode = 4; // Add系列 ->add esi,1
    else
        v193->UOpcode = 7; // LEA Gv,M ->lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]
        v191 = &v193->Second;
        if ( v193->UOpcode == 7 )
        {
            v191->ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 0xE;
            v191->About_RegType_8_16_32 = v229;
            v191->ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm = 6;
        }
        else
        {
            v191->ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 2;
        }
}
v193 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *) (* (int (**)(void)) (v7->This + 0x14)) (); // Add(Item: Pointer): Integer; 函数。用来向列表中添加指针。
v192 = &v193->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
v193->First.ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 4;
*v192 = v229;
v192[3] = 6;
if ( v230 || __linkproc__ RandInt() != 1 ) // 随机数范围0~2
{
    if ( __linkproc__ RandInt() == 1 )
        v193->UOpcode = 4; // Add系列 ->add esi,1
    else
        v193->UOpcode = 7; // LEA Gv,M ->lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]
        v191 = &v193->Second;
        if ( v193->UOpcode == 7 )
        {
            v191->ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 0xE;
            v191->About_RegType_8_16_32 = v229;
            v191->ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm = 6;
        }
        else
        {
            v191->ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 2;
        }
        v191->About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword = v229;
        v150 = v191;
        v191->LODWORD_RestHex_Lval_Displacement_Immediate = (unsigned __int8)Global_Size[(unsigned __int8)v230];
        v150->HIWORD_RestHex_Lval_Displacement_Immediate = 0;
        v191->Lval_Byte_Word_Dword = 0;
    }
    else
    {
        v193->Magic = v133->Magic;
        v193->UOpcode = 0x29; // Inc系列 ->inc esi
    }
    SetDisassemblyFunction(v193, (int)v150);
    v151 = v129 + 1 + __linkproc__ RandInt();
    v152 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v7);
    TList::Move(v7, v152 - 1, v151);
}
}

```

7、OD最终效果图:

00405059	8B7424 28	mov esi,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x28]	HelloASM.00405722
0040505D	BF 00504000	mov edi,HelloASM.00405000	
00405062	89F3	mov ebx,esi	HelloASM.00405723
00405064	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	
00405067	8A06	mov al,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	00D8	add al,bl	
0040506B	FEC0	inc al	
0040506D	C0C0 05	rol al,0x5	
00405070	F6D0	not al	
00405072	2C B0	sub al,0xB0	
00405074	F6D0	not al	
00405076	34 7A	xor al,0x7A	
00405078	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507B	00C3	add bl,al	
0040507D	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00405080	FF3485 BB514000	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]	

可以变种成:
inc esi
add esi,1

8、原始模板的

0047497F	BF 0300CEFA	mov edi,0xFACE0003	
00474984	89F3	mov ebx,esi	
00474986	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	
00474989	AC	lds byte ptr ds:[esi]	
0047498A	00D8	add al,bl	
0047498C	00C3	add bl,al	
0047498E	0FB6C0	movzx eax,al	
00474991	FF2485 CF4F4700	jmp dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x474FCF]	

9、前面的构造出了inc esi(add lea), 那么还差一句mov al,[esi]

10、注意v158 = GetRandInt0123((int)&savedregs);这一句是随机获取0~3, 也就是Reg: 0=al, 1=cl, 2=dl, 3=bl

```

else if ( v246[v184->ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm] )
{
    v158 = GetRandInt0123((int)&savedregs);
    v162 = v159;
    v238 = v158;
    v245[v184->ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm] = v158;
    v239 = v184->ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm;
    v184->ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm = v238;
    if ( v239 != v238 )
    {
        v232 = 1;
        if ( Number_1 > -1 && !v184->About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword && !v239 )
        {
            if ( __linkproc__ RandInt() == 1 )
            {
                v184->About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword = 1;
                v133->VMOpcode = 0x27; // mov DH/R14L,1b
            }
            else
            {
                a1a = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)((*int (*)(void))(v7->This + 20))();
                v160 = v129 + __linkproc__ RandInt();
                v161 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v7);
                TList::Move(v7, v161 - 1, v160);
                a1a->word86 &= 0xFFFEu;
                if ( __linkproc__ RandInt() == 1 )
                {
                    a1a->VMOpcode = 5; // xor
                }
                else
                {
                    a1a->VMOpcode = 0x34; // sub系列
                    v183 = &a1a->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
                    a1a->First.ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 0x104;
                    *v183 = 0;
                    v183[3] = v238;
                    v182 = &a1a->Second.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
                    a1a->Second.ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 0x104;
                    *v182 = 0;
                    v182[3] = v238;
                    SetDisassemblyFunction(a1a, v162);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

11、注意这一句跟后面的指令都是有关联的, 换了后面影响的指令都要换不同的Reg

0040505D	BF 00504000	mov edi,HelloASM.00405000	
00405062	89F3	mov ebx,esi	
00405064	033424	add esi,dword ptr ss:[esp]	HelloASM.00405724
00405067	8A65	mov cl,byte ptr ds:[esi]	
00405069	0009	add cl,bl	
0040506B	FE C1	inc cl	
0040506D	C0C1 05	rol cl,0x5	
00405070	F6D1	not cl	
00405072	80E9 B0	sub cl,0x80	
00405075	F6D1	not cl	
00405077	80F1 7A	xor cl,0x7A	
0040507A	8D76 01	lea esi,dword ptr ds:[esi+0x1]	
0040507D	00CB	add bl,cl	
0040507F	0FB6C1	movzx eax,cl	
00405082	FF3485 BD51400	push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BD]	

10、3 处理Jmp Ret指令

1、通过随机数决定jmp ret指令是转换成:

随机数==2

lea exx,dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x474FCF]

jmp [exx]

随机数==1

push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x4051BB]

ret

2、注意v238 = GetRandInt0123((int)&savedregs);这一句, 表示它的Mod.Reg寄存器是随机的0~3


```

v16 = v134 < 1;
v135 = v134 - 1;
if ( !v16 ) // 通过随机数决定是否进行变换, 随机数是0就不变换
{
    if ( v135 ) // 随机数是2
    {
        v238 = GetRandInt0123((int)&savedregs);
        v133->UMOpcode = 7; // LEA Gv,M ->
        v137 = v129;
        v138 = v133;
        v139 = &v133->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
        v140 = &v133->Second.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
        qmemcpy(v140, v139, 0x14u);
        v139 += 0x14;
        v140 += 0x14;
        *(_WORD *)v140 = *(_WORD *)v139;
        v140[2] = v139[2];
        v129 = v137;
        v200 = &v138->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
        v138->First.ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 4;
        *v200 = v138->Magic;
        v200[3] = v238; // ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm
        SetDisassemblyFunction(v138, 0);
        v199 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)((*int (*)(void))(v7->This + 0x14))(); // Add添加数组元素
        v199->UMOpcode = 0xC; // Jmp
        v198 = &v199->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
        v199->First.ModRM_mod_Or_Size = 0xC;
        *v198 = v199->Magic;
        v198[3] = v238;
        SetDisassemblyFunction(v199, v141);
    }
    else // 随机数是1
    {
        v133->UMOpcode = 1; // push ->例子push dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x40518B]
        SetDisassemblyFunction(v133, v102);
        v201 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)((*int (*)(void))(v7->This + 20))();
        v201->UMOpcode = 9; // retm ->例子: retm
        SetDisassemblyFunction(v201, v136);
    }
    v142 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v7);
    TList::Move(v7, v142 - 1, v129 + 1);
}

```

10、4 处理Handle里面的Vmp_Ret函数

0、跟前面一样, 将popad复杂化, 变成pop eax, pop ecx等等

1、ESI_Matching_Array[2] == VMOpcode,符合条件的是: Vmp_Ret指令 (pop xx popad popfd这种)

, { 0x06, 0x01, 0x09, 0x00, 0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x00, }

//00474FCB 58 pop eax; 123.0047499B

//00474FCC 61 popad

//00474FCD 9D popfd

, { 0x06, 0x00, 0x08, 0x00, 0x00, 0x02, 0x01, 0x00, }

//00474FC7 58 pop eax; 123.0047499B

//00474FC8 61 popad

//00474FC9 9D popfd

2、将popad跟popfd删除, 直到遍历到ret就退出

3、if ((unsigned __int16)((*_WORD *)v181 - 8) < 2u) // ESI_Matching_Array[2] == VMOpcode,符合条件的是: Vmp_Ret指令 (pop xx popad popfd这种)

```

{
    v114 = 0;
    v233 = 0;
    v115 = TList::Index0f(*(_DWORD *)&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * Number_1], v102);
    v116 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v7) - 1; // 获取特殊版数组元素个数
    v068 = __OFSUB__(v116, v115);
    v118 = v116 - v115;
    if ( !((v118 < 0) ^ v068) )
    {
        AddrNumber2 = v118 + 1;
        do // 直到ret就退出
        {
            v114 = v115;
            while ( 1 )
            {
                v121 = *(_WORD *)(&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * Number_1] + v114, v117) + 0x24 - 0x3A; // 0x3A == popfd 0x3B == sahf
                if ( v121 )
                {
                    if ( v121 != 0x2D // popad == 0x67
                        && (*(_WORD *)(&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * Number_1] + v114, v117) + 0x24) != 2
                        || 4 != *(_WORD *)(&v7->Esi_Addr[4 * Number_1] + v114, v117) + 0x28 ) )
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
                if ( v233 )
                {
                    (*(void (__fastcall *)(_DWORD, int))(v7->This + 0xC))(v7->This, v114); // 删除数组元素 (struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData)
                }
                else
                {
                    v205 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *)GetItem_7((int)v7, v114, v117);
                    v119 = __linkproc__ RandInt();
                    v205->First.ModRM_Reg_Or_SIB_index_Or_ModRM_rm = v119; // Mod.Reg: 0=a1, 1=c1, 2=d1, 3=b1
                    SetDisassemblyFunction(v205, v120);
                    ++v114;
                }
            }
            v233 = 1;
        }
    }
}

```

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3、将前面v7->struc_PushRegister保存的寄存器递减方式存储, 注意去掉Esp寄存器

```

v230 = GetSize_0(a2a);
v172 = *(_DWORD *) (v7->struc_PushRegister + 8) - 1;
if ( v172 >= 0 )
{
    do
    {
        v238 = TList::Get(v7->struc_PushRegister, v172);
        if ( !pushXX_0r_pushad_Flag || v238 == 7 || v238 == 0x10 )// 7 == Edi
        {
            v204 = (struct_DisassemblyFunction *) (* (int **) (void)) (v7->This + 0x14)(); // ADD:添加数组元素 (struc_SaveAllDisasmFunData)
            v204->Magic = v238;
            if ( v238 == 0x10 ) // 10 == pushFd
            {
                v204->VMOpcode = 0x3A;
                v204->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword = v204->Magic;
            }
            else if ( pushXX_0r_pushad_Flag && v238 == 7 )
            {
                v204->VMOpcode = 0x67;
                v204->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword = v204->Magic;
            }
            else
            {
                if ( v238 == 4 ) // 4 == Esp需要重新Rand
                {
                    do
                    {
                        v124 = __linkproc__ RandInt();
                        v238 = TList::Get(v7->struc_PushRegister, v124);
                    }
                    while ( v238 == 0x10 ); // 10 == pushfd
                }
                v204->VMOpcode = 2;
                v203 = &v204->First.About_Lval_Byte_Word_Dword;
                v204->First.ModRM_mod_0r_Size = 4;
                *v203 = v230;
                v203[3] = v238;
            }
            SetDisassemblyFunction(v204, v123);
            v125 = TCollection::GetCount_0((int)v7);
            TList::Move(v7, v125 - 1, v114++);
        }
    }
}

```

4、总结:

原始的:

pop eax

popad

popfd

ret

修改成:

pop eax

pop xx

pop xx

pop xx

xxxxx

ret

11、找到填充虚拟机上下文的Handle块

1、根据GetSize的返回值填充v223数组

```

v167 = 0x100;
v181 = RandIndexArray;
do
{
    *v181 = -1;
    ++v181;
    --v167;
}
while ( v167 ); // 初始化dword_4EF974全局变量, 长度0x100
v168 = 2;
v181 = (int *)v223;
do
{
    *(_BYTE *)v181 = 0;
    v181 = (int *) ((char *)v181 + 1);
    --v168;
}
while ( v168 ); // 初始化
v169 = GetSize_0(a2a);
v230 = v169;
v170 = v169 - 2;
if ( v170 ) // 根据大小判断
{
    if ( v170 == 1 )
    {
        v223[__linkproc__ RandInt()] = 1; // 结果随机数填充到数组下标0~1
        Number_1 = 0x18;
    }
    else
    {
        Number_1 = 0;
    }
}
else // 标志字, ROH 映像 (0107h), 普通可执行文件 (010Bh), 如果是普通可执行文件结果 *(_BYTE *) (a1 + 9) = 1
{
    v171 = __linkproc__ RandInt(); // 随机数范围:0~3
    v172 = _ROL1_(0x10 << v171, 2);
    v223[__linkproc__ RandInt()] = v172; // 结果随机数填充到数组下标0~1
    Number_1 = 0x10;
}
}

```

2、根据大小跟助记符再过滤一遍Handle块, 将符合条件的下标保存起来

```

v173 = 0;
v181 = ESI_Matching_Array;
v174 = ESIResults;
do
{
    result = v181;
    if ( (unsigned __int16)((*((_WORD *)v181 + 1) - 1) < 2u // ESI_Matching_Array[2] == VMOpcode
    && *((_BYTE *)v181 + 4) == 2
    && !*((_BYTE *)v181 + 5) == v230 // ESI_Matching_Array+5 == Size , 根据大小找不同的
    && !*((_BYTE *)v181 + 6) ) )
    {
        if ( Number_1 - 1 >= 0 )
        {
            AddrNumber2 = Number_1;
            i = 0;
            do
            {
                RandIndexArray[i++] * (unsigned __int8)Global_Size[(unsigned __int8)v230 | (unsigned __int8)v223[*((_WORD *)result + 1) == 1] ] = v173; // 符合条件的下标值保存起来,
                --AddrNumber2;
            } while ( AddrNumber2 );
        }
        *v174 = 0;
    }
    ++v173;
    ++v174;
    v181 += 2; // 每次+8, 偏移下一组
} while ( v173 != 0xCC ); // Esi数组大小就是0xCC

```

3、符合条件的有2处(填充虚拟机上下文的Handle块和还原真实堆栈的Handle块):

```
{ 0x06,0x01,0x01,0x00,0x02,0x02,0x00,0x00, }
//0047499B 80E0 3C and al,0x3C
//0047499E FF3407 push dword ptr ds:[edi + eax]
```

```
, { 0x06, 0x01, 0x02, 0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x00, }  
//00474AC3  80E0 3C      and al, 0x3C  
//00474AC6  8F0407      pop dword ptr ds : [edi + eax]; 123.0047499B
```

4、未初始化的地方填充随机数

```

1 while ( *u173 != 0xCC );
2 *u176 = 0;
3 *u177 = ESIResults;
4 do
5 {
6     if ( *u177 )
7     {
8         do
9         {
10             i = __linkproc__ RandInt();
11             while ( RandIndexArray[i] != -1 );
12             result = (int *)i;
13             RandIndexArray[i] = u176;
14         }
15         ++u176;
16         ++u177;
17     }
18     while ( u176 != 0xCC );
19     u178 = 0x100;
20     u179 = RandIndexArray;
21     do
22     {
23         if ( *u179 == -1 )
24         {
25             do
26             {
27                 i = __linkproc__ RandInt();
28                 while ( !ESIResults[i] );
29                 result = (int *)i;
30                 *u179 = i;
31             }
32             ++u179;
33             --u178;
34         }
35     } while ( u178 );
36     return result;
37 }

```

// Esi数组大小就是0xCCC

// 根据ESIResults[X]的值，非0就继续，随机填充RandIndexArray[X]数组，注意这里是填充RandIndexArray[X]--1的位置。不影响前面找到UMContext的

// 随机数范围，0x100

// 继续随机数填充RandIndexArray[X]数组未赋值的数组下标，将剩下的未初始化的，全部用随机数填充

// 遇到ESIResults[RandInt]==1的情况下才赋值

5、效果图:

实际有用的只有22跟0，其他都是随机数填充的

Hex	ASCII	Hex	ASCII	Hex	ASCII	Hex	ASCII
04EF974	22 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	27 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EF984	22 00 00 00	06 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	18 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EF994	22 00 00 00	07 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	09 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EF9A4	22 00 00 00	08 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	24 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EF9B4	22 00 00 00	09 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	40 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EF9C4	22 00 00 00	0A 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	70 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EF9D4	22 00 00 00	0B 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	70 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EF9E4	22 00 00 00	0C 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	50 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EF9F4	22 00 00 00	0D 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EFA04	22 00 00 00	0E 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	27 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EFA14	22 00 00 00	0F 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	50 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EFA24	22 00 00 00	10 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EFA34	22 00 00 00	11 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	5A 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EFA44	22 00 00 00	12 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	12 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EFA54	22 00 00 00	13 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	13 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EFA64	22 00 00 00	14 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	62 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
04EFA74	02 00 00 00	70 00 00 00	23 00 00 00	58 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00

12、总结

1、其实这部分代码都是针对部分特殊指令进行变开替换

例如: jmp可以变成 jmp+ret

例如: `lods byte ptr ds:[esi]`可以变成 `mov aXX,[ESI] INC esi` 等等

2、涉及重定位的代码还是没有修复

例如:

push 0xFACE0002

```
mov edi,0xFACE0003
```

```
jmp dword ptr ds:[eax*4+0x474FCF]
```

```

jmp short 00474984

```

3. 找到填充虚拟机上下文的两个Handle块

后续介绍:

- 1、剩下重定位修复
- 2、伪代码构造