## Disassemble Memory File

Memory.DMP used in post-mortem debugging can be processed without "Debugging Tools for Windows", particularly to obtain a call tree for a given function.

## 

uf nt!HalpAcquireCmosSpinLock
uf nt!guard\_dispatch\_icall (N/A)

*UfSymbol.ps1* operates by storing the disassembly on a local database. The 1st time it is invoked, a parallel decompilation of the image takes place.

The disassembly is separated into individual function bodies. The root body contains the symbol requested by the user. A dependency graph is built either upstream, representing all the callers of the function, or downstream representing the callees. Care must be taken when specifying -Depth:

• generic functions have many callers; ie. 1118 matches for nt!KeBugCheckEx at -Depth 1.

\$StopDisassembly is a symbol table where parsing stops: KeYieldProcessorEx calls other functions that are minute, memset, atoi, KeStallExecutionProcessor, IofCompleteRequest are not explored.

Sample output builds the call tree for nt!KiSystemStartup.

File "D:\DataLake\2025-01-28\MEMORY.DMP" of 1194.36 Mb has been processed in 4570 seconds.

D:\Processing\53c6f2af-38db-4219-9f41-f794c7897f5a\53c6f2af-38db-4219-9f41-f794c7897f5a.disassembly

 $\hbox{\tt D:\Processing\S3c6f2af-38db-4219-9f41-f794c7897f5a\S3c6f2af-38db-4219-9f41-f794c7897f5a.retpoline}$ 

The 1st line gives a heads-up about the disassembly duration: a smaller file was processed in 1.26 hours on the same system.

The decompilation is done in parallel using all cores but 1. Once completed, the .meta file contains:

- OS and computer where the BSOD occurred
- image path and hash. The hash identifies duplicates, resulting in a decompilation bypass.
- system where disassembly took place, number of cpus alloted, cpu model, duration and image size.
- The default modules used to disassemble the image:
  - for a  $.dmp\ {\it file}\ nt,\ pci,\ acpi\ and\ hal\ {\it functions}\ are\ disassembled$
  - base name for all others

The .retpoline file is an indirection table for bodies compiled with /guard:cf. Wherever call nt!guard\_dispatch\_icall is found, the function pointer is resolved in the memory file and displayed.

For nt!KiSystemStartup call tree:

- 1302 callees are identified with -Depth 4
- Complete decompilation and identification took  $\bf 5215$  seconds on an "Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-7100U CPU @  $2.40 \, \rm GHz$ " with 3 cpus.

## uf nt!KdInitSystem

uf nt!PpmUpdatePerformanceFeedback

5215.506918

## Notes

- Decompilation-ready processing is useful in support cases where the *Memory.DMP* file cannot be provided. Implementation differences between OS versions are also visible.
- PowerShell Core is required. Desktop 5.1 is slow.
- .retpoline built is not parallelized.
- SVG rendering is not implemented.
- UfSymbol is meant for USB migration. No internet connection is necessary.
- Removing CR character from the large disassembly can result in *OutOfMemory* exception.
- Some symbols might not be identified if the image is a *Memory.DMP* file. Decompilation hits uint16\_t zeroed memory which coincides with an opcode. The runspace is not killed by the *OutOfMemory* exception; other side effects can occur. This shortcoming is being addressed.

```
PS > $prefix = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/armaber/scripts/refs/heads/disasm/";
    "functions.ps1", "UfSymbol.ps1" | foreach {
        Invoke-WebRequest $prefix/DisassembleImage/$PSItem -OutFile $PSItem;
    }
```