

the life-changing magic of ida python

embedded device edition

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who am i? – maddie stone

- reverse engineer and embedded developer at Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab
 - mostly embedded devices
 - merge of hardware and firmware reverse engineering
 - lead of reverse engineering working group at JHU/APL



JOHNS HOPKINS
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reduce time required to analyze
firmware of embedded devices
using ida python

ida python embedded toolkit

<https://github.com/maddiestone/IDAPythonEmbeddedToolkit>

ida python

- “IDAPython is an IDA Pro plugin that integrates the Python programming language, allowing scripts to run in IDA Pro”
 - <https://github.com/idapython/src/>
 - Docs: https://www.hex-rays.com/products/ida/support/idapython_docs/
 - idc contains 98% of the functions we use

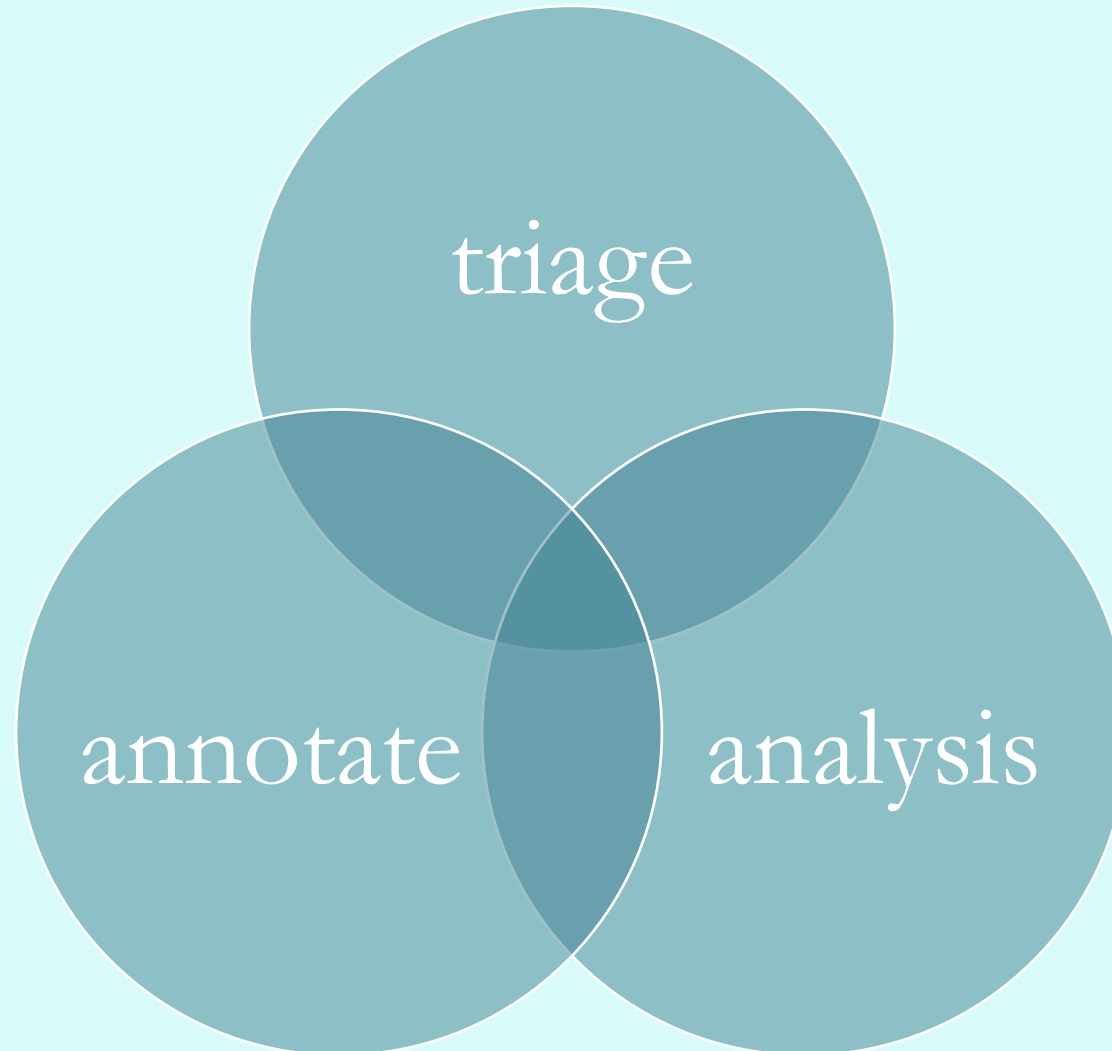
why do you care?

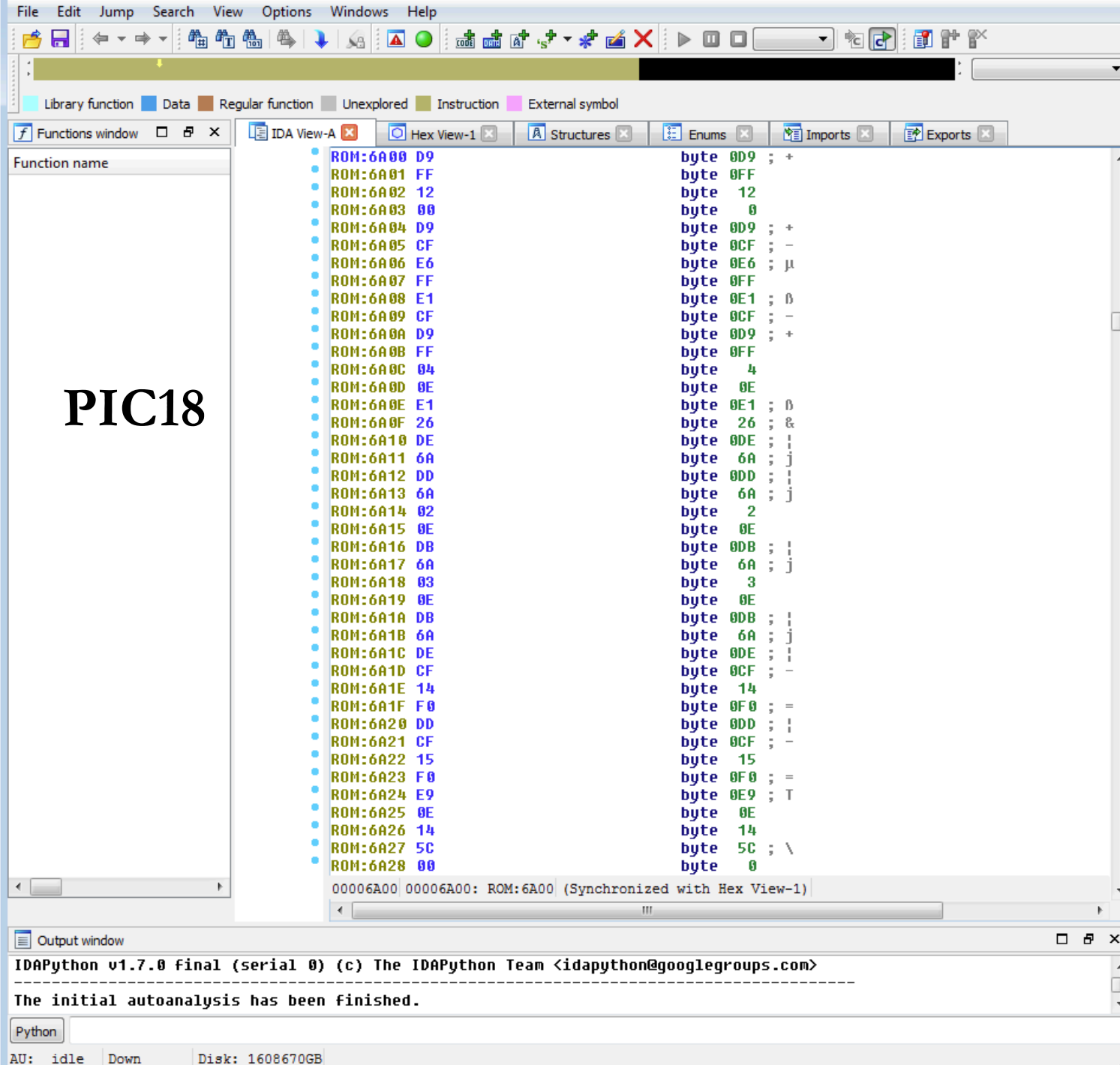
- current resources for ida python
 - mostly x86 or ARM based (PC applications or malware)
 - Palo Alto Networks:
<http://researchcenter.paloaltonetworks.com/2015/12/using-idapython-to-make-your-life-easier-part-1/>
 - “The Beginner’s Guide to IDAPython” by Alexander Hanel
- more embedded devices (hello, Internet of Things!)
 - microcontroller/microprocessor architectures
 - different goals of analysis than malware/application RE

important differences for embedded firmware images

- purpose of analysis
- entire firmware image vs. application
- memory structure
- many different architectures

scripting the reverse engineering process





```

.text
.globl isPrime
isPrime:
    li $t0, 2
while:
    bgt $t0, $a0, return1
    div $a0, $t0
    rem $t1, $0
    beq $t1, $0, return0
    addi $t0, $t0, 1
    j while
return1:
    li $v0, 1
    jr $ra
return0:
    li $v0, 0
    jr $ra
.end isPrime

```

MIPS

how ida python helps -- triage

- `define_data_as_types.py`
 - mass assign bytes as instructions, data, offsets
- `define_code_functions.py`
 - auto-assign "unexplored" bytes as code and attempt to define functions
- `make_strings.py`
 - searches an address range for series of ASCII characters to define as strings

[illegible]

```
##### USER DEFINED VALUES #####
# Enter a regular expression for how this architecture usually
# begins and ends functions. If the architecture does not
# dictate how to start or end a function use r".*" to allow
# for any instruction.
#
# 8051 Architecture Prologue and Epilogue
smart_prolog = re.compile(r".*")
smart_epilog = re.compile(r"reti{0,1}")

# PIC18 Architecture Prologue and Epilogue
#smart_prolog = re.compile(r".*")
#smart_epilog = re.compile(r"return 0")

# Mitsubishi M32R Architectre Prologue and Epilogue
#smart_prolog = re.compile(r"push +lr")
#smart_epilog = re.compile(r"jmp +lr.*")

# Texas Instruments TMS320C28x
#smart_prolog = re.compile(r".*")
#smart_epilog = re.compile(r"lretr")

# AVR
#smart_prolog = re.compile(r"push +r")
#smart_epilog = re.compile(r"reti{0,1}")
#####
```

how ida python helps -- analysis

- find_mem_accesses.py
 - identifies all memory accesses for architectures such as 8051 which use a variable to access memory (DPTR)
- data_offset_calc.py
 - find the memory address accesses and
 - 1) create a data cross-reference to the memory address
 - 2) write the value at the memory address as a comment at the instructions
 - 3) create a file with all of the accesses memory address and the instructions accessing them

```
ld      R1, @(0x4114, fp)
add3    R10, fp, 0x4147
```



```
ld      R1, @[0x80C114]
add3    R10, fp, 0x4147      ; @[0x80C147]
```


data_offset_calc.py

index of operand to get

```
operand = GetOpnd(curr_addr, 1)
```

```
-----  
if (offset):  
    if '-' in operand :  
        new_opnd = offset_var_value - int(offset[0], 16)  
    else:  
        new_opnd = offset_var_value + int(offset[0], 16)  
    OpAlt(curr_addr, 1, new_opnd_display % new_opnd)  
    result = add_dref(curr_addr, new_opnd, dr_T)
```

change how the operand
is displayed

```
-----  
MakeComm(curr_addr, '0x%08x' % new_opnd)
```

```
-----  
curr_addr = NextHead(curr_addr)
```

create a data cross-
reference

dr_T: text
dr_R: read
dr_W: write
dr_O: offset

```
ld      R1, @(0x4114, fp)  
add3    R10, fp, 0x4147
```

```
ld      R1, @(0x4114, fp)  
add3    R10, fp, 0x4147 ; @[0x80C147]
```

how ida python helps -- annotate

- `lable_funcs_with_no_xrefs.py`
 - check for functions with no cross-references to them and annotate their function name with a “noXrefs” prefix
- `identify_port_use_locations.py`
 - searches all code for pin/port operations based on the defined regex for the architecture and lists all references in a text file and optionally labels each function

ida python functions used

AskAddr	MakeByte	OpAlt
AskFile	MakeCode	add_dref*
AskLong	MakeComm	NextFunction
AskYN	MakeDword	NextHead
GetDisasm	MakeFunction	PrevHead
GetFunctionAttr	MakeName	FindUnexplored
GetFunctionName	MakeStr	XrefsTo*
GetOperandValue	MakeUnkn	isCode(GetFlags())
GetOpnd	MakeWord	Byte
	Warning	Word

all can be found in the idc module except (*)

what's next?

- ida python embedded toolkit:
<https://github.com/maddiestone/IDAPythonEmbeddedToolkit>
- other script ideas
 - architecture independent CAN or serial identifiers
 - integrate and automate more of the triage processes
 - segment creation
 - automate architecture selection for scripts
 - other manners to display information
 - more robust examples and docs

thank you

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