

Reverse Engineering

5. Compiler Stub Recognition

Ing. Tomáš Zahradnický, EUR ING, Ph.D.
Ing. Martin Jirkal
Ing. Josef Kokeš



**FACULTY
OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
CTU IN PRAGUE**

Czech Technical University in Prague
Faculty of Information Technology
Department of Information Security

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Motivation

Question

Why would we want to identify the compiler which was used to compile an executable?

Answer

To reduce the amount of code we have to analyze. Known compiler stubs can be excluded from further analysis.

The same question can be asked for all 3rd party libraries the executable is linked with. If we can identify them, we can exclude them from the analysis.

Furthermore, the knowledge of the functions in these libraries can be used to extend our understanding of the application by giving types and meaning to variables which are passed to them.

Introduction

- Every compiler uses its own style during the compilation (e.g. data and code locations are specific to the compiler).
- Every executable links to specific runtime libraries, either statically or dynamically. Identification of runtime library code can tell us a lot about the compiler.
- To identify which compiler was used to compile a binary, we need to know where, inside the binary, to look for important pieces of information.
- The binary is usually large so knowledge of what to skip speeds-up the analysis significantly.

Compiler Recognition — Microsoft Visual C++

Marketing version	Internal version	CL.EXE version	Possible imported DLL	Release date
6	6.0	12.00	msvcrt.dll, msvcp60.dll	June 1998
.NET	7.0	13.00	msvcr70.dll, msvcp70.dll	February 13, 2002
.NET 2003	7.1	13.10	msvcr71.dll, msvcp71.dll	April 24, 2003
2005	8.0	14.00	msvcr80.dll, msvcp80.dll	November 7, 2005
2008	9.0	15.00	msvcr90.dll, msvcp90.dll	November 19, 2007
2010	10.0	16.00	msvcr100.dll, msvcp100.dll	April 12, 2010
2012	11.0	17.00	msvcr110.dll, msvcp110.dll	September 12, 2012
2013	12.0	18.00	msvcr120.dll, msvcp120.dll	October 17, 2013
2015	14.0	19.00	vcruntime140.dll	July 20, 2015
2017	14.1+	19.10+	vcruntime140.dll	March 7, 2017
2019	14.2+	19.20+	vcruntime140.dll	April 2, 2019

- MSVC compiler can be recognized by searching the import directory for the libraries above.
- MSVC-decorated symbol names usually start with a ? sign.

```
?doSomething@CMFCApplicationView@@QAEXXZ
```

Compiler Recognition — Borland

- May import the BORLNDMM.DLL library.
- Mangled names start with the @ symbol.

```
@TModule@ValidWindow$qp14TWindowsObject
```

- Delphi contains data type names at the beginning of CODE segment. Strings like Boolean, Integer, TObject, Char etc. seen near the start of the file make Delphi identification quite fast and easy.

Compiler Recognition — A Delphi Example

00400	0410	4000	0307	426F	6F6C	6561	6E01	0000	..@...Boolean...
00410	0000	0100	0000	0010	4000	0546	616C	7365@...False
00420	0454	7275	658D	4000	2C10	4000	0107	496E	.TrueT@...@...In
00430	7465	6765	7204	0000	0080	FFFF	FF7F	8BC0	teger....€'...'<R
00440	4410	4000	0104	4279	7465	0100	0000	00FF	D.@...Byte.....'
00450	0000	0090	5810	4000	0104	576F	7264	0300	... X.@...Word..
00460	0000	00FF	FF00	0090	6C10	4000	0108	4361	...'... l.@...Ca
00470	7264	696E	616C	0500	0000	00FF	FFFF	FF90	rdinal.....''''
00480	8410	4000	0A06	5374	7269	6E67	9010	4000	„.@...String .@.
00490	0C07	5661	7269	616E	748D	4000	E810	4000	..VariantT@.č.@.
004A0	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
004B0	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	E810	4000č.@.
004C0	0400	0000	0000	0000	AC3A	4000	B83A	4000¬:@...:@.
004D0	BC3A	4000	C03A	4000	B43A	4000	1438	4000	L:@.R:@.':@...8@.
004E0	3038	4000	6C38	4000	0754	4F62	6A65	6374	08@.l8@..TObject
004F0	F410	4000	0707	544F	626A	6563	74E8	1040	ô.@...TObjectč.@
00500	0000	0000	0000	0006	5379	7374	656D	0000System..
00510	1411	4000	0F0A	4949	6E74	6572	6661	6365	..@...IInterface
00520	0000	0000	0100	0000	0000	0000	00C0	0000Ř..
00530	0000	0000	4606	5379	7374	656D	0300	FFFFF.System...''
00540	CC83	4424	04F8	E931	5200	0083	4424	04F8	Ě D\$.řé1R.. D\$.ř
00550	E94F	5200	0083	4424	04F8	E959	5200	00CC	éOR.. D\$.řéYR..Ě
00560	4111	4000	4B11	4000	5511	4000	0100	0000	A.@.K.@.U.@.....
00570	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	004C

Compiler Recognition — Other

- GCC

- `cygwin1.dll` is imported if Cygwin was used for compilation.
- `msvcrt.dll` is imported if MinGW was used for compilation.¹
- Mangled names usually start with `_Z`.

`_Z1hv`

- Watcom

- Mangled names usually start with `W`.

`W?method$_class$n__v`

- FORTRAN

- Can import `libifcoremd.dll`, `libifportmd.dll`, `libiomp5md.dll`.

¹Note that non-MinGW applications also frequently link against `msvcrt.dll`. 

Startup, Runtime, and Library Code

- As explained in Lecture 2, an executable starts execution at the main entry point. That location is far away from the `main()` function.
- The startup code is heavily dependent on the compiler, compiler options and the runtime library.
- It is **mostly** uninteresting for analysis and analyzing it would be a waste of time.
- For this reason it is useful to mark the prologue code as “library code”, as it is of little interest to the reverse engineer.
- We can do the same with the libraries we find in the program.

Identifying Libraries

- With compiler identified, we can try to find as many library routines as possible and exclude them from the analysis.
- This is done by performing pattern matching against signatures generated for each library.
- We search the executable for known signatures and notice all matched functions. These are:
 - renamed to the name of the matched function;
 - marked down as library code.
- IDA Pro uses an approach called F.L.I.R.T. (Fast Library Identification and Recognition Technology) [1], which does just this.

Creating Signatures

- Each function from a library for which we have the source code can be described with a pattern.
- The pattern could be the first X bytes from the function start in the machine code, or the entire function code up to the `ret` instruction.
 - Note that the exact version of the library as well as its build variant, such as Debug or Release, is important here.
- Although we can set X to an arbitrary value or make a pattern out of the entire function, note that functions with the same body and different names (e.g. `htonl` and `ntohl`) cannot be distinguished one from the other. In that case we choose only one of the functions and discard the other.
- Patterns for the whole library are then combined into a signature file.
- IDA Pro provides a FLAIR SDK for this purpose.

Libraries, how to find them? I

- How can we find that an executable uses a particular library?
- If the library is dynamically linked, it is easy:
 - Windows: `dumpbin`, CFF Explorer, Dependency Walker.
 - Linux: `objdump`, `readelf`, or just `ldd`.
 - OS X: `otool` or `dyldinfo`.
- If the library is statically linked, use `strings` to find:
 - copyright statements,
 - version statements,
 - error messages.

Then paste the discovered statements, quoted, into your favorite search engine!

- This will not, usually, find the exact version, but it will provide a good initial approximation.

Libraries, how to find them? II

```
mail:MacOS admin$ strings -a MediaManager
```

```
...
```

```
Unknown Exif Version
```

```
Exif Version %d.%d
```

```
0100
```

```
FlashPix Version 1.0
```

```
0101
```

```
FlashPix Version 1.01
```

```
...
```

```
Copyright information. In this standard the tag is used to indicate both the...
```

```
...
```

```
This tag is used to record the name of an audio file related to the image...
```

```
...
```

Figure: Running the strings tool on an executable to discover any valuable library identification strings.

Libraries, how to find them? III

The screenshot shows a Google search interface. At the top, the search bar contains the text "Copyright information. In this standard the tag is used to". Below the search bar, there are navigation links: "Vše", "Obrázky", "Zprávy", "Videa", "Nákupy", "Více", and "Vyhledávací nástroje". Below these links, it says "Přibližný počet výsledků: 328 (0,37 s)". The first search result is titled "Standard Exif tags - Exiv2 - Image metadata library and tools" with the URL "www.exiv2.org/tags.html". Below the title, it says "Copyright, Ascii, Copyright information. In this standard the tag is used to indicate both the photographer and editor copyrights. It is the copyright notice of the ...". The second search result is titled "exif-tag.c - GitHub" with the URL "https://github.com/telegramdesktop/...0.../exif-tag.c". Below the title, it says "N_('Copyright information. In this standard the tag is used to '. 'indicate both the photographer and editor copyrights. It is '. 'the copyright notice of the person or ...".

"Copyright information. In this standard the tag is used to"

Vše Obrázky Zprávy Videa Nákupy Více ▾ Vyhledávací nástroje

Přibližný počet výsledků: 328 (0,37 s)

[Standard Exif tags - Exiv2 - Image metadata library and tools](https://www.exiv2.org/tags.html)
www.exiv2.org/tags.html ▾ Přeložit tuto stránku
Copyright, Ascii, Copyright information. In this standard the tag is used to indicate both the photographer and editor copyrights. It is the copyright notice of the ...

[exif-tag.c - GitHub](https://github.com/telegramdesktop/...0.../exif-tag.c)
<https://github.com/telegramdesktop/...0.../exif-tag.c> ▾ Přeložit tuto stránku
N_("Copyright information. In this standard the tag is used to ". "indicate both the photographer and editor copyrights. It is ". "the copyright notice of the person or ...

Figure: An identified library — libexif.

Bibliography



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