

An Introduction to Reverse Engineering

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What is Software Reverse Engineering?

- ▶ IEEE defines it as “the process of analyzing a subject system to identify the system’s components and their interrelationships and to create representations of the system in another form or at a higher level of abstraction”
- ▶ Generally is taking a piece of compiled software and analyzing it, revealing information about the source code
- ▶ Often used in security research, but also have implication in game emulation and other areas of proprietary software.

Why Ghidra?

	Target OS: Linux	
IDAPROCL	IDA Pro Computer License [Linux]	1879 USD
IDAPROFL	IDA Pro Floating License [Linux]	2819 USD
IDASTACL	IDA Starter Computer License [Linux]	979 USD
IDASTAFL	IDA Starter Floating License [Linux]	1469 USD
HEXARM64FL	ARM64 Decompiler Floating License [Linux]	3944 USD
HEXARM64L	ARM64 Decompiler Fixed License [Linux]	2629 USD
HEXARMFL	ARM32 Decompiler Floating License [Linux]	3944 USD
HEXARML	ARM32 Decompiler Fixed License [Linux]	2629 USD
HEXPPCFL	PPC Decompiler Floating License [Linux]	3944 USD
HEXPPCL	PPC Decompiler Fixed License [Linux]	2629 USD
HEXX64FL	x64 Decompiler Floating License [Linux]	3944 USD
HEXX64L	x64 Decompiler Fixed License [Linux]	2629 USD
HEXX86FL	x86 Decompiler Floating License [Linux]	3944 USD
HEXX86L	x86 Decompiler Fixed License [Linux]	2629 USD
UPDHEXARM64FL	ARM64 Decompiler Floating Support Renewal [Linux]	1319 USD
UPDHEXARM64L	ARM64 Decompiler Fixed Support Renewal [Linux]	879 USD
UPDHEXARMFL	ARM32 Decompiler Floating Support Renewal [Linux]	1319 USD
UPDHEXARML	ARM32 Decompiler Fixed Support Renewal [Linux]	879 USD
UPDHEXPPCFL	PPC Decompiler Floating Support Renewal [Linux]	1319 USD
UPDHEXPPCL	PPC Decompiler Support Renewal [Linux]	879 USD
UPDHEXX64FL	x64 Decompiler Floating Support Renewal [Linux]	1319 USD
UPDHEXX64L	x64 Decompiler Support Renewal [Linux]	879 USD

And if that wasn't enough...

Shipping		
COURIER	Courier Shipping	75 USD

Readable Mathematics

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n X_i$$

denote their mean. Then as n approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$.