Project 8: Disassembling C on Windows (15 pts. + 10 extra credit)

What You Need

- A Windows machine, real or virtual. I used Windows 7.
- Visual Studio Express, which you installed in a previous project.
- IDA Pro Free, which you installed in a previous project.

Purpose

You will write a small C programs, compile it, and examine it in the IDA Pro disassembler to learn what it looks like in assembly language.

Starting Visual Studio Express

Click Start, "VS Express 2013 for Desktop".

Global and Local Variables

From the "Visual Studio Express 2013" menu, click **FILE**, "New **Project...**".

In the "New Project" window, on the left, expand the "Visual C++" container.

Click Win32.

In the center pane, accept the default selection of "Win32 Console Application".

At the bottom of the "New Project" window, type a Name of **YOURNAME-8a**, replacing "YOURNAME" with your own name. Do not use any spaces in the name.

In the "Location" line, notice the location files will be saved in--it's a subfolder of your Documents folder.

In the "New Project" window, click **OK**.

A box opens, titled "Welcome to the Win32 Application Wizard".

Click **Next**. In the next screen, accept the default settings and click **Finish**.

A window opens, showing a simple C program.

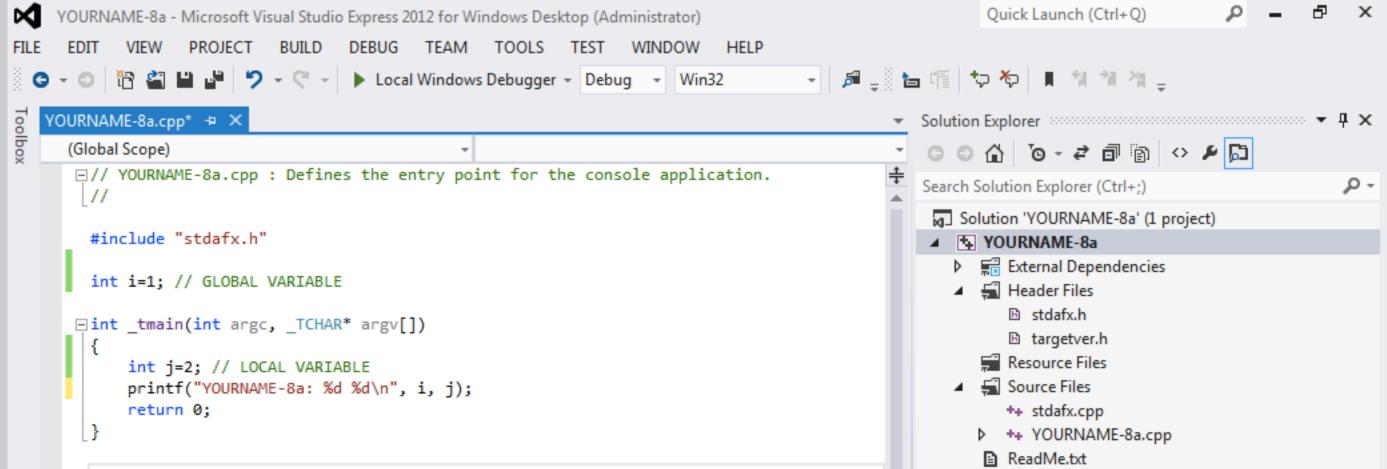
Modify this program to match the code shown in text and the image below.

Do not use the literal string "YOURNAME"--replace it with your own name.

```
// YOURNAME-8a.cpp : Defines the entry point for the console application.
//
#include "stdafx.h"

int i=1; // GLOBAL VARIABLE

int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
{
  int j=2; // LOCAL VARIABLE
  printf("YOURNAME-8a: %d %d\n", i, j);
  return 0;
}
```



Compiling your Program

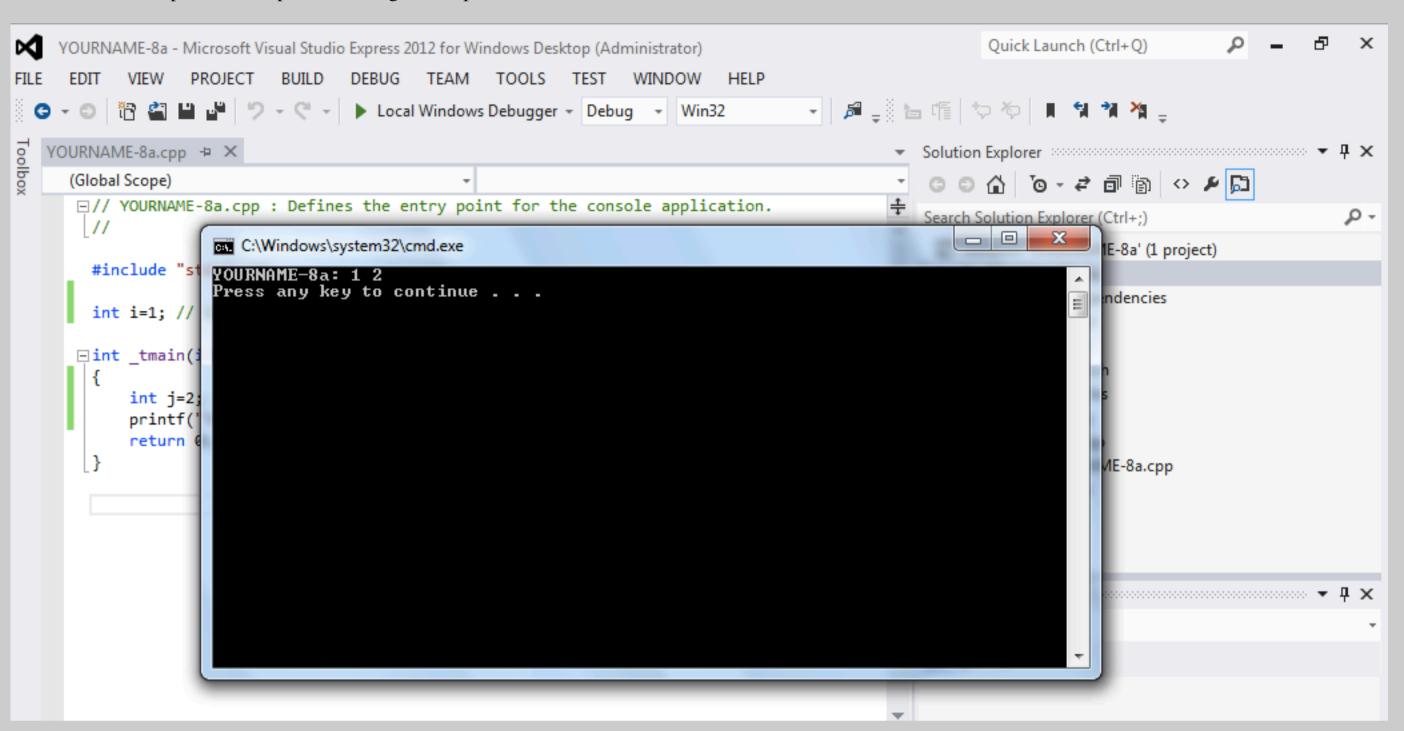
Click BUILD, "Build Solution".

You should see the message "Build: 1 succeeded" at the bottom of the window. If you see errors, you need to correct them and re-compile the program.

Running your Program

Click DEBUG, "Start Without Debugging".

A Command Prompt window opens, showing the output of "1 2", as shown below:



Disassembling the EXE

Click in the Command Prompt window, and press Enter to close it.

Minimize the Visual Studio Express window.

Start IDA Pro Free.

In the "About" box, click **OK**.

Agree to the license.

Close the Help window.

In the "Welcome to IDA!" box, click the **New** button.

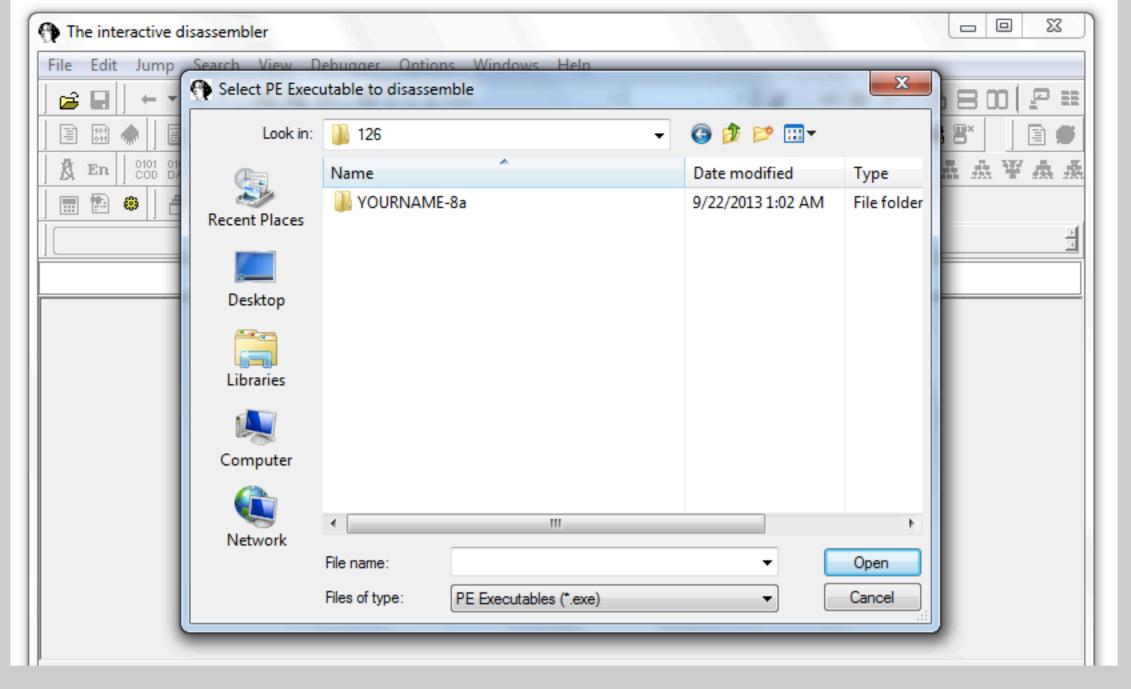
In the "New disassembly database" box, double-click "PE Executable".

In the "Select PE Executable to disassemble" box, navigate to the folder you used to save your program. The default location is in your Documents folder, in a subfolder named "visual studio 2013\Projects".

Double-click the "YOURNAME-8a" folder.

Double-click the **Debug** folder.

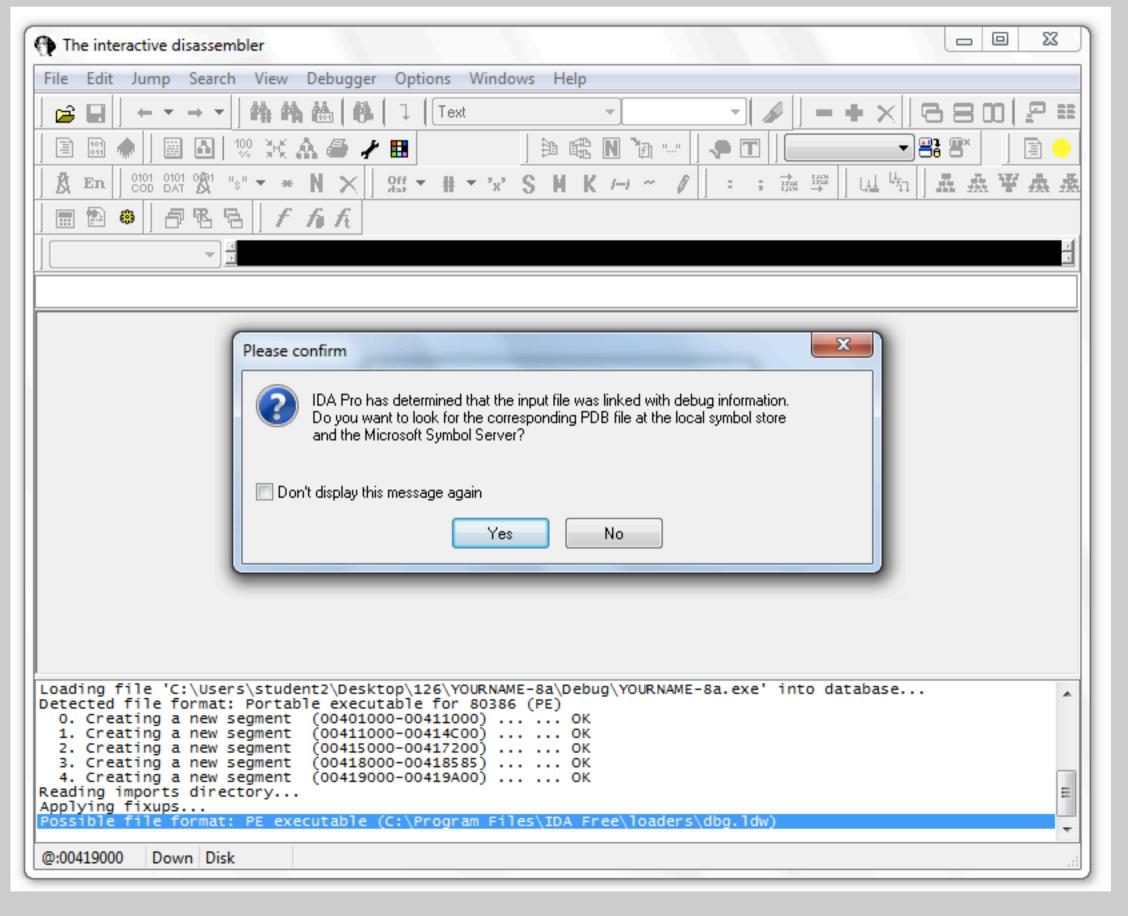
Double-click the YOURNAME-8a.exe file.



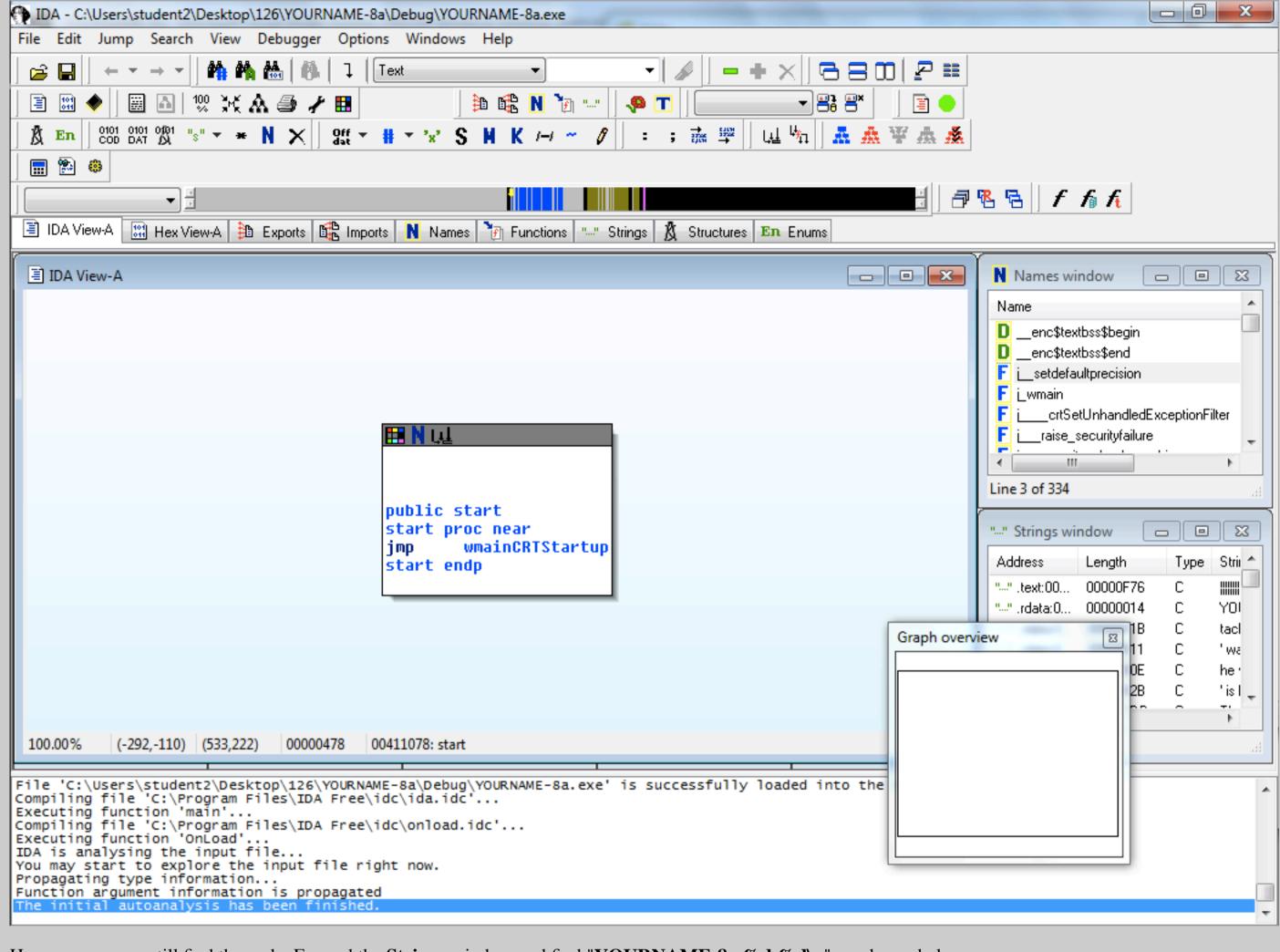
In the "PE Executable file loading Wizard", click Next, Next, Finish.

A box appears, saying this file was linked with debug information, as shown below. This is a luxury you won't often have with malware, but it's nice for this project.

Click Yes

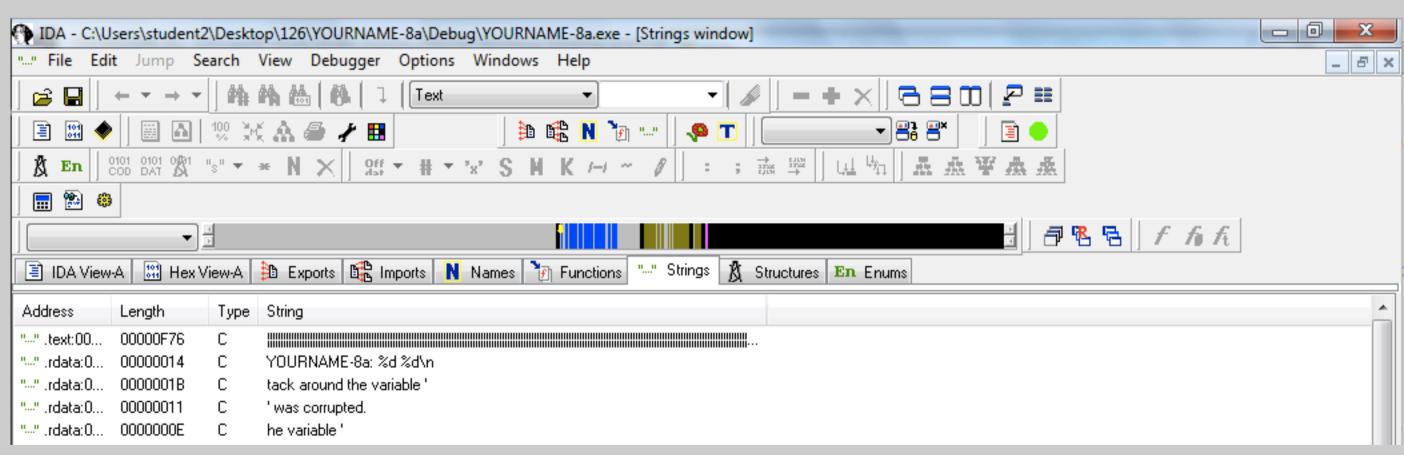


IDA Pro loads the file. Unfortunately, the graph mode isn't much use, as shown below.



However, we can still find the code. Expand the **Strings** window and find "**YOURNAME-8a** %d %d\n", as shown below.

Double-click "YOURNAME-8a %d %D\n".

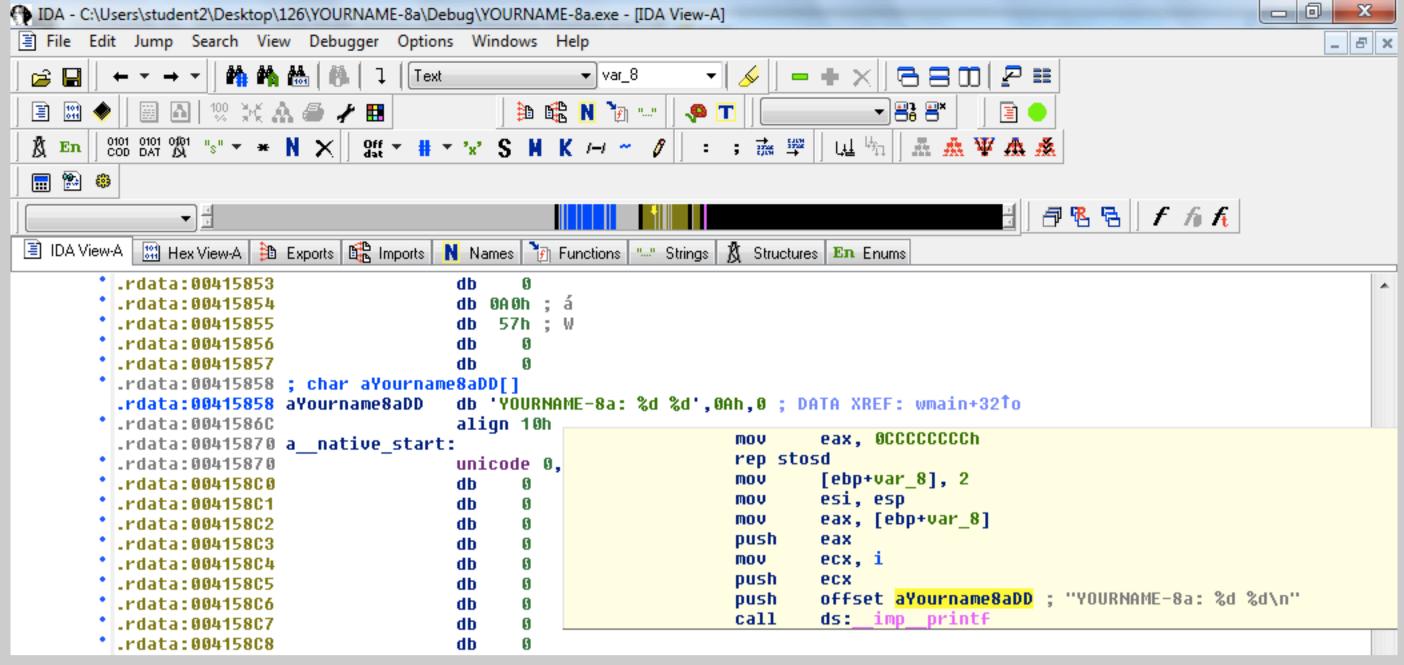


The location containing the string appears, as shown below.

This is in the .rdata section of the file, which contains data but not executable instructions.

To the right of "YOURNAME-8a" there is a "DATA XREF" comment. Hover over the address to the right of "DATA XREF", which was "wmain+32" when I did

The instructions that use this string appear in a yellow pop-up box, as shown below.



Double-click "wmain+32".

Now the assembly code that performs the task you wrote in C appears, as shown below.

Notice the region in the green box in the figure below.

These commands perform these C statements:

```
int j=2;
printf("YOURNAME-8a: %d %d\n", i, j);
```

The **call** at the end jumps into the printf() function.

```
; Attributes: bp-based frame
wmain proc near
var CC= dword ptr -0CCh
var_8= dword ptr -8
push
        ebp
        ebp, esp
        esp, OCCh
sub
push
        ebx
        esi
push
        edi
push
1ea
        edi, [ebp+var_CC]
        ecx, 33h
mov
        eax, OCCCCCCCCh
mov
rep stosd
        [ebp+var_8], 2
mov
mov
        esi, esp
        eax, [ebp+var_8]
mov
push
        eax
        ecx, i
mov
push
        ecx
        offset aYourname8aDD ; "YOURNAME-8a: %d %d\n"
push
call
                  printf
        ds:
             imp
add
        esp, ØCh
cmp
        esi, esp
```

Saving the Screen Image

Make sure you can see the command showing

```
push offset aYourname8aDD ; "YOURNAME-8a: %d %d\n
```

as shown above. The offset value may be different, but it should contain **push** and **YOURNAME**.

On your keyboard, press the PrntScrn key.

Click Start, type in PAINT, and open Paint.

Press Ctrl+V to paste in the image of your desktop.

YOU MUST SUBMIT WHOLE-DESKTOP IMAGES TO GET FULL CREDIT.

Save the image with a filename of "Proj 8a from YOUR NAME".

Understanding Global and Local Variables

Before the **call**, the three arguments are pushed onto the stack in reverse order: first j, then i, then the string "YOURNAME-8a: %d %d\n", as detailed below.

```
[ebp+var_8], 2
mov
                                                          ; PUT 2 into j
mov
        esi, esp
mov
        eax, [ebp+var_8]
                                                          ; PUT j into eax
push
                                                          ; PUSH j onto the stack
        eax
        ecx, i
mov
                                                           PUT i into ecx
push
        ecx
                                                          ; PUSH i onto the stack
                                                          ; PUSH the address of the string onto the stack
push
        offset aYourname8aDD; "YOURNAME-8a: %d %d\n"
call
        ds: imp printf
                                                          ; CALL printf()
```

j is a local variable, so it is simply stored on the stack at the location **ebp+var_8**. It's temporary, only available to the function it's defined in.

i is a global variable, and in this case IDA was able to refer to it by name in the "mov ecx, i" instruction.

To see where i is stored, hover the mouse over it.

A yellow box pops up showing where it is stored. When I did it, it was stored at location 418000, as shown below.

This variable will be available everywhere in the program, to any function.

```
mov
          [ebp+var_8], 2
 mov
          esi, esp
          eax, [ebp+var_8]
 mov
 push
          eax
 mov
          ecx, i
 push
          ecx
          offset; Flags C0000040: Data Readable Writable
 push
          ds:__i; Alignment
 call
                                  : default
 add
          esp, (
 cmp
          esi, e; Segment type: Pure data
                ; Segment permissions: Read/Write
00411407: wmain+37
NAME-8a\Debug\YOUR_data segment para public 'DATA' use32
e\idc\ida.idc'... assume cs:_data
                org 418000h;
e\idc\onload.idc'
                'i dd 1
```

CHALLENGE: 10 Pts. Extra Credit

Modify the C program to contain a second global variable named x and a second local variable named y.

Compile it and disassemble it.

It must show these features, as shown below:

- Two local variables as shown in the top green box in the figure below: two mov instructions referencing stack locations such as [ebp+var_14], each followed by a push instruction.
- Two global variables as shown in the lower green box in the figure below: two mov instructions referencing named variables such as x, each followed by a push instruction.
- YOUR NAME in the string.
- A **call** operation to **printf**.

```
push
        ebp
        ebp, esp
MOV
        esp, 0D8h
sub
push
        ebx
        esi
push
push
        edi
        edi, [ebp+var_D8]
1ea
        ecx, 36h
MOV
        eax, OCCCCCCCCh
mov
rep stosd
        [ebp+var_8], 2
MOV
        [ebp+var_14], 4
MOV
        esi, esp
MOV
        eax, [ebp+var_14]
MOV
push
        eax
        ecx, [ebp+var_8]
MOV
push
        ecx
        edx, x
MOV
        edx
push
        eax, i
MOV
push
        eax
        offset aYourname8bDDDD ; "YOURNAME-8b: %d %d %d %d\n"
push
        ds: imp printf
call
        esp, 14h
add
        esi, esp
cmp
```

Turning in Your Project

Email the images to: cnit.126sam@gmail.com with a subject line of Proj 8 From Your Name, replacing Your Name with your own first and last name. Send a Cc to yourself.

Last Modified: 9-22-14 3:42 pm