

Project UNIX

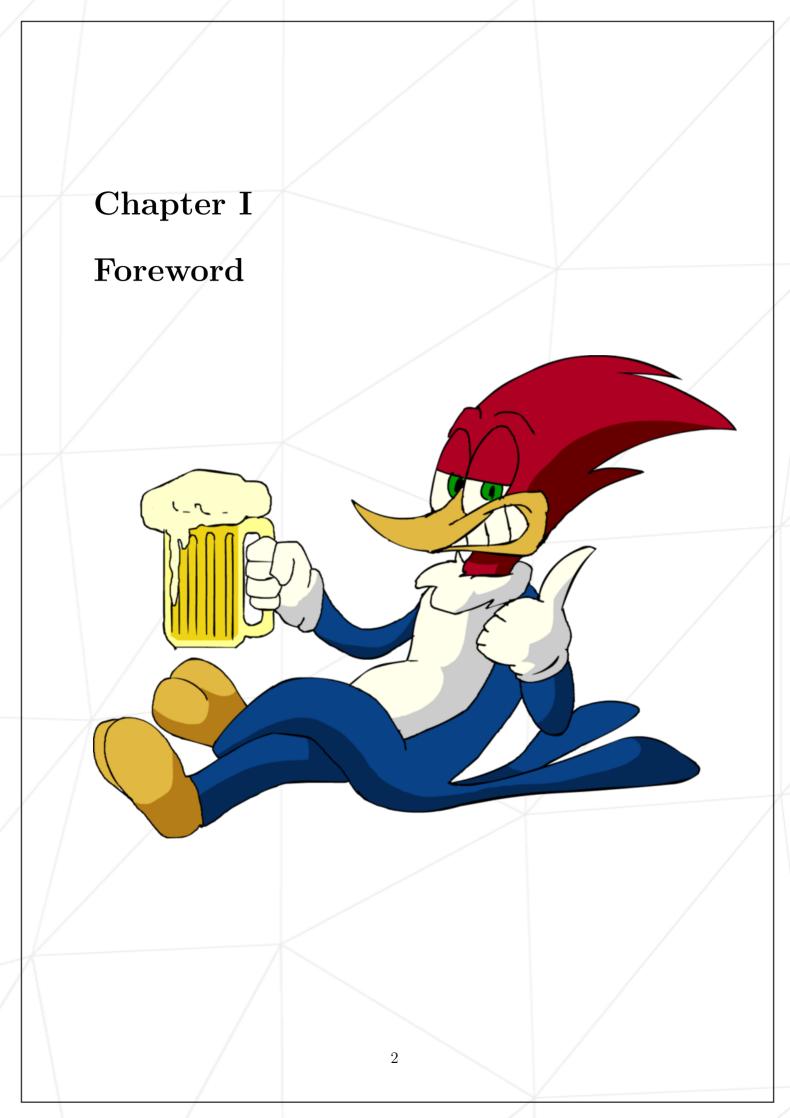
woody_woodpacker

Summary:

This project is about coding a simple packer!

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Chapter II

Introduction

"Packers" are tools that consist on compressing executable programs (.exe, .dll, .ocx ...) and encrypt them simultaneously. During execution, a program passing through a packer is loaded in memory, compressed and encrypted, then it will be decompressed (decrypted as well) and finally be executed.

The creation of this kind of program is linked to the fact that antivirus programs generally analyse programs when they are loaded in memory, before they are executed. Thus, encryption and compression of a packer allow to bypass this behavior by obfuscating the content of an executable until it execution.

Chapter III Objectifs

The goal of this project is to code a program that will, firstly, encrypt a program give as parameter. Only 64 bits ELF files will be managed here.

A new program called "woody" will be generated from this execution. When this new program (woody) will be executed, it will have to be decrypted to be run. Its execution has to be at any point identical to the program given as parameter in the last step.

Even though we will no see, in this project, the compression possibilities directly, we strongly advise you to explore the possible methods!



The program, depending on the chosen algorithm, can be really slow (or not really optimized) in some cases: to counter this problem, I advise you to do this part in assembly language! If you do your makefile will require the appropriate compilation rules.

Chapter IV

General Instructions

- This project will be corrected by humans only. You're allowed to organise and name your files as you see fit, but you must follow the following rules.
- Your project must be written in C (the version is up to you) and submit a makefile with the usual rules.
- Within the mandatory part, you are allowed to use the following functions:
 - o open, close, exit
 - o fpusts, fflush, lseek
 - o mmap, munmap
 - o perror, strerror
 - o syscall
 - the functions of the printf family
 - the function authorized within your libft (read, write, malloc, free, for example)
- You are allowed to use other functions to complete the bonus part as long as their use is justified during your defence. Be smart!
- You can ask your questions on the forum, on slack...

Chapter V

Mandatory part

- The executable must be named woody woodpacker.
- Your program takes a binary file parameter (64 bits ELF only).
- At the end of the execution of your program, a second file will be created named woody
- You are free to choose the encryption algorithm.



The complexity of your algorithm will nonetheless be a very important part of the grading. You have to justify your choice during p2p. A simple ROT isn't considered an advanced algorithm!

- In the case of an algorithm based on an encryption key, it will have to be generated the most randomly possible. It will be displayed on the standard output when running the main program.
- When running the "encrypted" program, it will have to display the string "....WOODY....", followed by a newline, to indicate that the binary is encrypted. Its execution after decryption will not be altered.
- Obviously, in no way the "encrypted" program is allowed to crash.
- You program musn't modify the running of the final binary produced, its execution must correspond the binary give as parameter to woody-woodpacker

• Here is a possible example, (binaries are available in the resources.tar file, on the project's page:

```
# nl sample.c
 1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 int
   main(void) {
       printf("Hello, World!\n");
5
       return (0x0);
6 }
#clang -m32 -o sample sample.c
# ./woody_woodpacker sample
File architecture not suported. x86_64 only
# clang -m64 -o sample sample.c
# ls
sample sample.c woody_woodpacker
# ./woody_woodpacker sample
key_value: 07A51FF040D45D5CD
# 1s
sample sample.c woody woody_woodpacker
# objdump -D sample | tail -f -n 20
 45: 67 73 2f
                             addr16 jae 77 <_init-0x80481f9>
                             push
  48:
                                   %edx
 49:
      45
                             inc
                                    %ebp
  4a:
      4c
                             dec
                                    %esp
  4b:
       45
                             inc
                                    %ebp
       41
  4c:
                             inc
                                    %ecx
                             push
  4d:
      53
                                    %ebx
       45
                                    %ebp
  4e:
                             inc
       5f
  4f:
                             pop
                                    %edi
  50:
      33 36
                                    (%esi),%esi
                             xor
       32 2f
                                    (%edi),%ch
                             xor
                                    $0x296c,0x61(%esi),%bp
 54:
       66 69 6e 61 6c 29
                             imul
                                    %ch,(%eax)
  5a:
       20 28
                             and
       62 61 73
 5c:
                             bound %esp,0x73(%ecx)
       65 64 20 6f 6e
                             gs and %ch, %fs:0x6e(%edi)
  5f:
       20 4c 4c 56
                                    %cl,0x56(%esp,%ecx,2)
 64:
                             and
 68:
      4d
                             dec
                                    %ebp
                                    %dh,(%ebx)
  69:
       20 33
                             and
                             cs ss xor %cs:(%ecx),%ch
 6b:
       2e 36 2e 32 29
# objdump -D woody | tail -f -n 20
197: 64 69 6e 5f 75 73 65 imul $0x64657375,%fs:0x5f(%rsi),%ebp
 19e:
      00 5f 5f
 19f:
                             add
                                    %b1,0x5f(%rdi)
 1a2:
       6c
                             insb
                                    (%dx),%es:(%rdi)
 1a3:
      69 62 63 5f 63 73 75 imul
                                    $0x7573635f,0x63(%rdx),%esp
      5f
                                    %rdi
 1aa:
                             pop
       69 6e 69 74 00 5f 5f imul
                                    $0x5f5f0074,0x69(%rsi),%ebp
 1ab:
                             (bad) {%k7}
 1b2:
       62 73
 1b4:
       73 5f
                             jae
                                    215 <(null)-0x400163>
                             jae
 1b6:
       73 74
                                    22c <(null)-0x40014c>
 1b8:
       61
                             (bad)
 1b9:
       72 74
                             jb
                                    22f <(null)-0x400149>
                                    %ch,0x61(%rbp)
 1bb:
       00 6d 61
                             add
       69 6e 00 5f 5f 54 4d imul $0x4d545f5f,0x0(%rsi),%ebp
 1be:
                             rex.XB pop %r15
 1c5:
      43 5f
1c7: 45
1c8: 4e
                             rex.RB
                             rex.WRX
 1c9: 44 5f
                             rex.R pop %rdi
 1cb:
      5f
                                    %rdi
# ./sample
Hello, World!
# ./woody
....WOODY..
Hello, World!
```

Chapter VI Partie bonus



We will look at your bonus part if and only if your mandatory part is EXCELLENT. This means that your must complete the mandatory part, beginning to end, and your error management needs to be flawless, even in cases of twisted or bad usage. If that's not the case, your bonuses will be totally IGNORED.

Find below a few ideas of interesting bonuses:

- 32bits management.
- Parameterized key.
- Optimisation of the used algorithm through assembly language.
- Additional binary management (PE, Mach-O..)
- Binary compression.

Chapter VII Submission and peer-evaluation

Submit your work on your GiT repository as usual. Only the work on your repository will be graded.