

Hacking Street Fighter: CPS-2 Encryption in Radare2

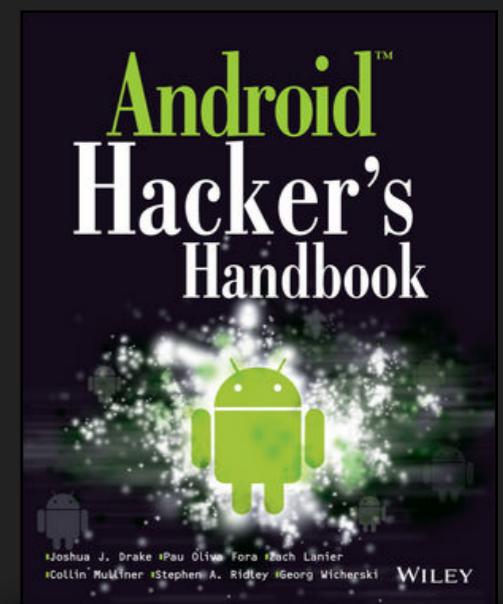


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KCON
2016

\$ whoami

- Pau Oliva Fora, aka [@pof](#)
- Security Consultant with IOActive
- R+D Engineering background:
 - Smartphone Research since 2004
 - Android Research since 2008
- Speaker at a variety of security conferences, including DefCon and RSA in USA, Android Security Symposium in Austria and OWASP, NoConName, RootedCon and LaCon in Spain
- Co-author of Android Hacker's Handbook
- Casual Super Street Fighter 2X Player :)
- Developer of [FightCade](#)



Presentation Agenda

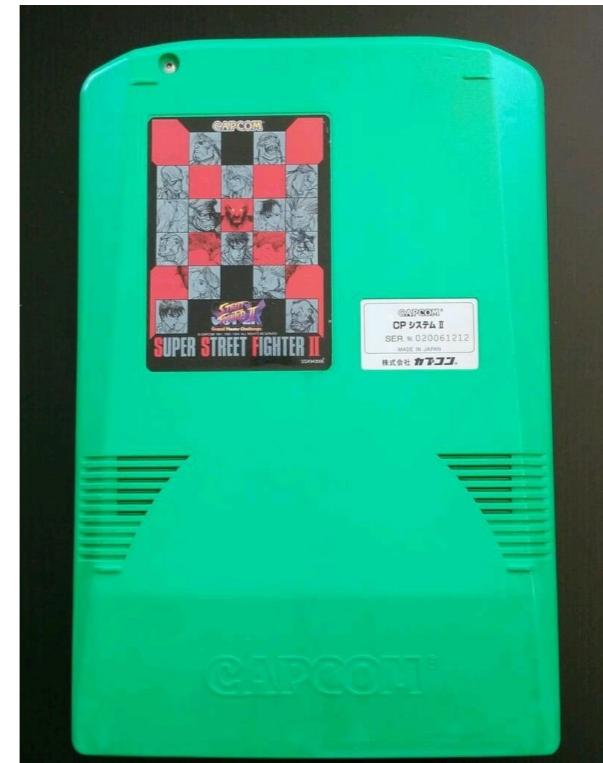
- CPS2: Capcom Play System 2
 - What is it?, history, security overview...
- Super Street Fighter 2X
 - Debugging, patching...
- CPS2 and Radare2 <3
 - CPS2 crypto support, demos...



CPS2: Capcom Play System 2



CPS2: A + B board



CPS2: Specs

- Primary CPU: Motorola 68000 @ 16 MHz
- Sound CPU: Z80 @ 8 MHz
- Display: 384x224 @ 59.6294 Hz



CPS2: History

- CPS-1 games were easy to copy & bootlegs (unauthorised game copies) appeared
 - (02/1991) Street Fighter II: The World Warrior
 - (03/1992) Street Fighter II': Champion Edition
 - (12/1992) Street Fighter II' Turbo: Hyper Fighting
- CPS-2 == CPS-1 with a faster processor and encrypted game ROMs
 - (09/1993) Super Street Fighter II: The New Challengers
 - (02/1994) Super Street Fighter II Turbo
 - (12/2003) Hyper Street Fighter II: The Anniversary Edition

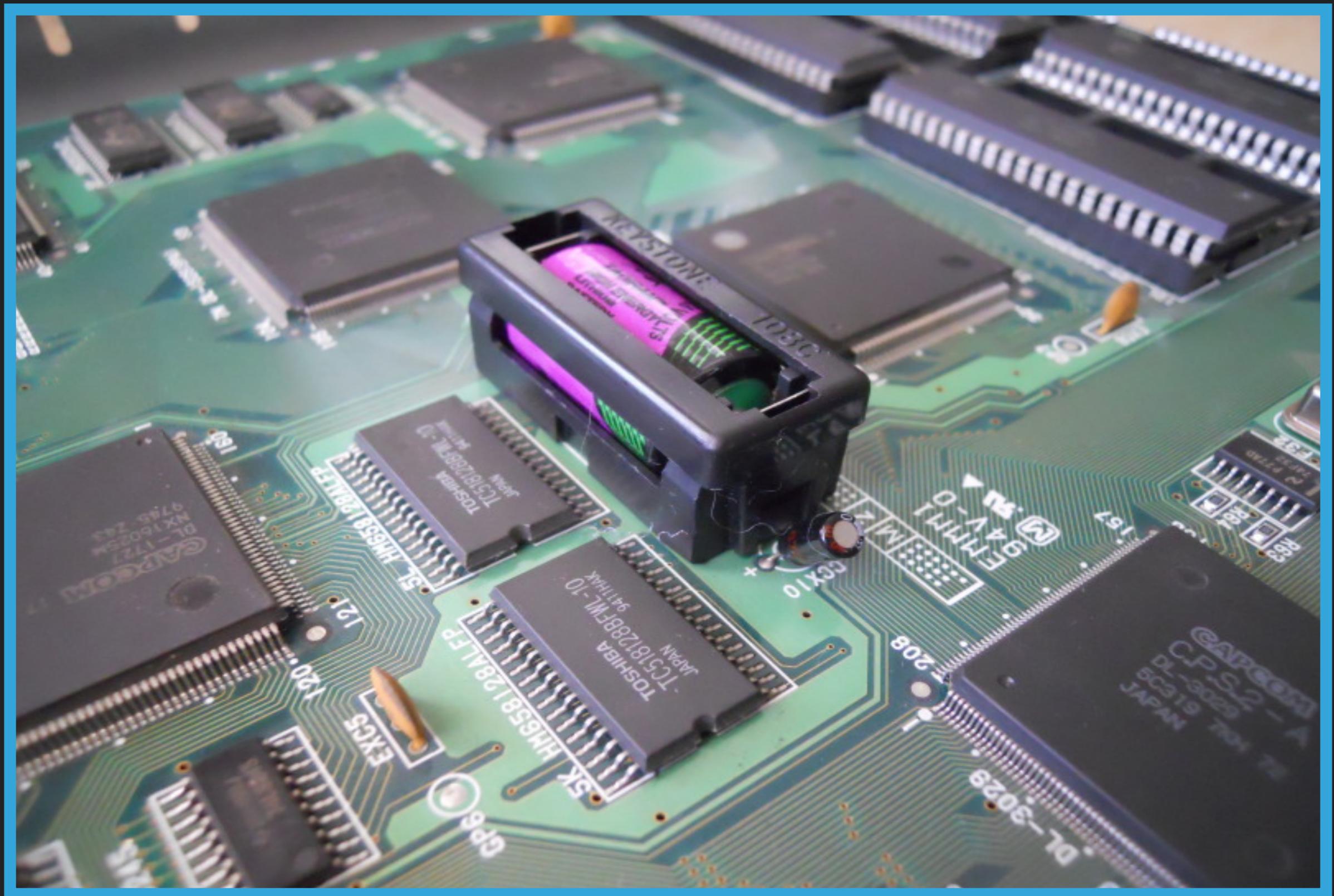
CPS2: Suicide Battery (1)

- The CPS-2 ‘B’ boards hold a battery-backed memory (SRAM) containing decryption keys needed for the games to run
- When the battery dies, the game will no longer work --> blue screen



3.6V Lithium battery
Size: 1/2 AA
(Elfa part #69-282-12)

CPS2: Suicide Battery (2)



CPS2: Encryption (1)

- In January 2001, the **CPS-2 Shock group** (Razoola and CrashTest) with Charles MacDonald, obtained unencrypted program data by hacking into the hardware
- They distributed **XOR difference tables** (8GiB) to produce unencrypted data from the original ROM images --> Emulation possible

CPS2: Encryption (2)

- In January 2007, the encryption was fully reverse-engineered by Andreas Naive and Nicola Salmoria (Mame author).
- The encryption only affects opcodes, not data.
- The encryption consists of two 4-round Feistel networks with a 64-bit key and involves both the 16-bit opcode and the low 16 bits of the address.
- The algorithm was implemented for all CPS-2 games in MAME.

CPS2: Memory Map

- 0x000000 – 0x3FFFFF Main Program
- 0x400000 – 0x40000A Encryption (the battery memory)
- 0x618000 – 0x619FFF Shared RAM for the Z80 (tells what sfx or music to play)
- 0x660000 – 0x663FFF Network Memory
- 0x900000 – Start of Graphic memory (can change with each game)
- Super Turbo:
 - 0x900000 – 0x903FFF Palette
 - 0x904000 – 0x907FFF 16x16
 - 0x908000 – 0x90BFFF 32x32
 - 0x90C000 – 0x90FFFF 8x8
 - 0x910000 – 0x913FFF 16x16 mainly hud and character names on select screen
- 0xFF0000 – 0xFFFFFFF Main Memory

CPS2: Revive Dead B-Boards (1)

- Decrypt all encrypted data so that you end up with a fully decrypted ROM image.
- Patch all read and writes to the **0x400000-0x40000A** memory region to **0xFFFFF0-0xFFFFFA** (bottom of the normal WORK RAM)
- Patch all routines not to clear this region during any memory clearing activities
- Patch any part of the game code that uses this region of WORK RAM to use a different region.

CPS2: Revive Dead B-Boards (2)

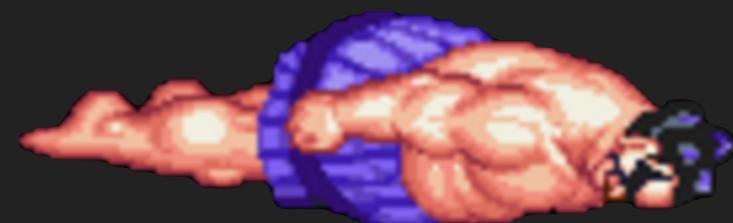
- Reprogram the EPROMs with the decrypted ROM images
- Desolder/Remove the Battery (bottom right corner of the board)
- Short the 2 leads of the electrolytic capacitor next to where the + terminal was together for several seconds.
- Boot up the game, cross fingers :)

CPS2: Revive Dead B-Boards (3)

- Phoenix Edition "Decrypted" ROMs
 - Created by Razoola
 - Include some patches like region change & jukebox
- Avalaunch "Decrypted" ROMs
 - Created by Team Avalaunch (L_Oliveira, MottZilla and idc)
 - No extra features

CPS2: Revive Dead B-Boards

- In April 2016, Artemio Urbina, Ian Court and Eduardo Cruz successfully reverse engineered the Capcom's CPS2 security programming, making possible a clean desuicide and restoration of any dead games without hardware modifications.



CPS2: Security Timeline



Super Street Fighter 2X



SSF2X: Debugging

- mame -debug ssf2xj
 - Ctrl+M (Cmd+D on Mac) to open memory window
 - Address 0xFF844E
 - Offset for P2 base is 0x400

SSF2X: Debugging



SSF2X: Lua Scripting (1)

- mame-rr –lua
 - `memory.readbyte()`, `memory.readword()`,
 - `memory.writebyte()`, `memory.writeword()`
 - `gui.text()`, `emu.frameadvance()`

SSF2X: Lua Scripting (2)

```
local function draw_messages()

    if memory.readword(0xFF847F) == 0 then --if not in match
        gui.text(0,0,"")
        return
    end

    if not player_names then
        gui.text(0,0,"")
        return
    end

    local p1_info = memory.readbyte(0xFF844E+0x0b)
    local p2_info = memory.readbyte(0xFF844E+0x400+0x0b)

    gui.text(34,45,p1_info)
    gui.text(339,45,p2_info)

    if (p1_info==0xc or p1_info==0x26 or p1_info==0x4a or p1_info==0x24) then
        gui.text(34,55,"BLOCK HIGH")
    end
    if (p1_info==0x28) then
        gui.text(34,55,"BLOCK LOW")
    end

    if (p2_info==0xc or p2_info==0x26 or p2_info==0x4a or p2_info==0x24) then
        gui.text(339,55,"BLOCK HIGH")
    end
    if (p2_info==0x28) then
        gui.text(310,55,"BLOCK LOW")
    end

-- 0C = Can only be blocked high (Aerial move/overhead)
-- 26 = Can only be blocked high, Full KD
-- 28 = Can only be blocked low, Forces Standing Fierce/Rh hitstun/pushback, Full KD against aerial opponents only
-- 4a = Juggle able [3-hit limit], Can only be blocked high (Ryu/Dic's j.strong)

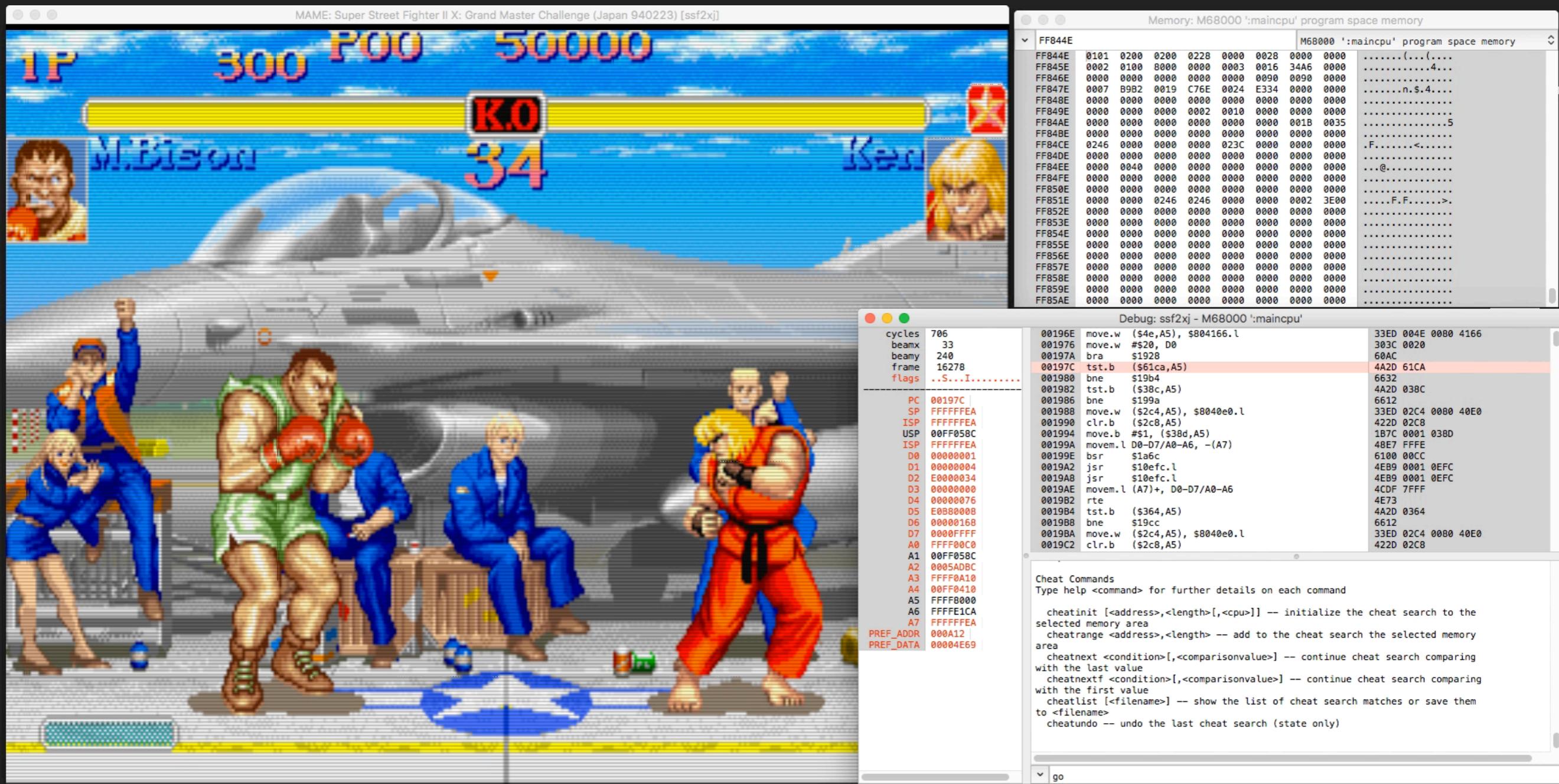
    return
end
```

SSF2X: Cheats

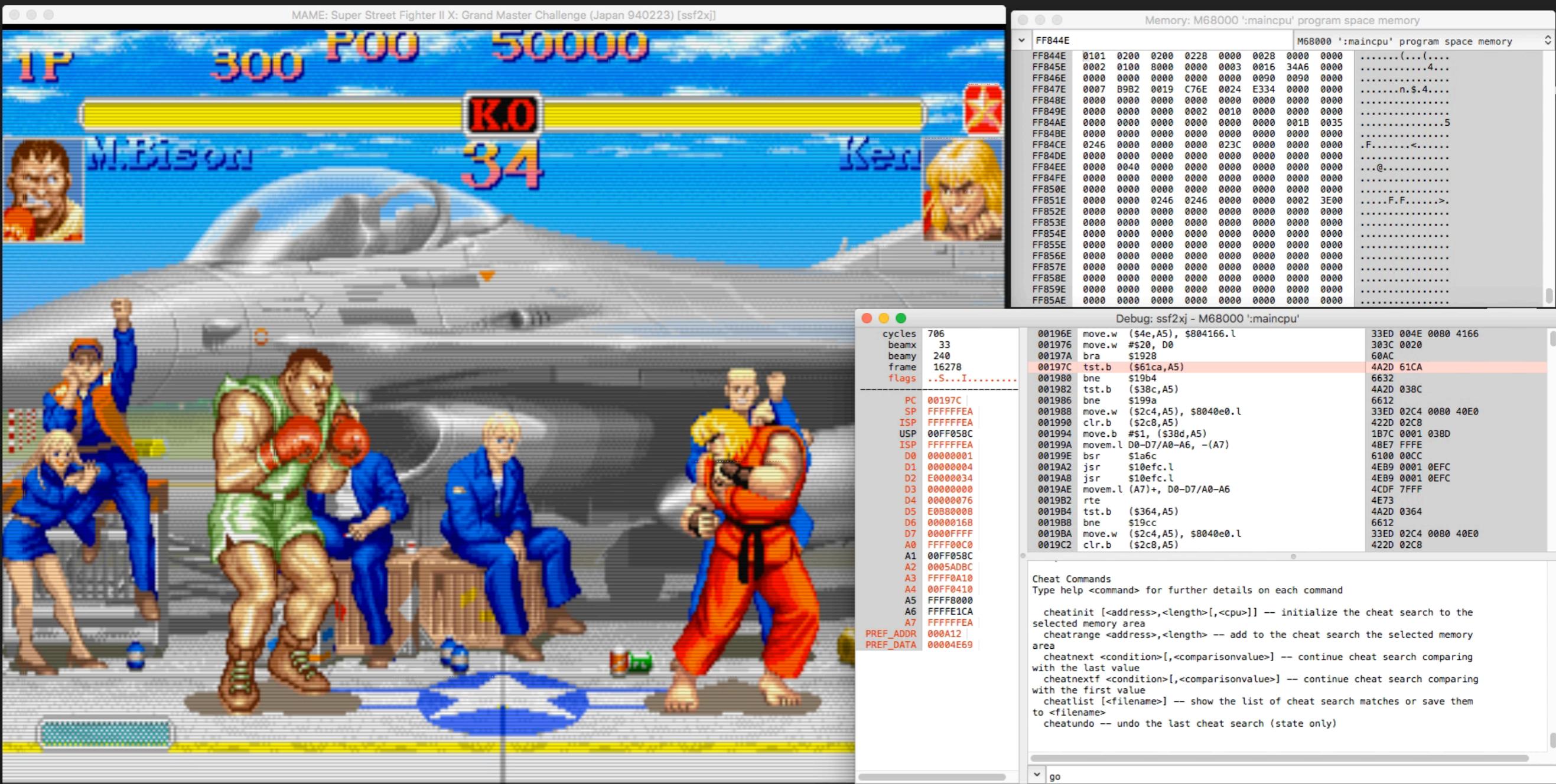
- **RAM cheats** usually change the data the game has in RAM (ie: change the value in a fixed memory address)
- **ROM cheats** patch the game's program code to force the game engine take a different path



SSF2X: MAME Debugger Demo (1)



SSF2X: MAME Debugger Demo (1)



SSF2X: MAME Debugger Demo (2)

The screenshot shows the SSF2X debugger interface with the following panes:

- Registers:** A table showing CPU register values. The PC register is highlighted in red.
- Memory Dump:** A table showing memory dump data across three columns.
- Assembly:** The assembly code being executed, with the current instruction at address 00197C highlighted in red.
- Help:** A command-line help section with various cheat-related commands like `cheatnext`, `cheatlist`, and `cheatundo`.
- Output:** A log of the last few commands run by the user.

	cycles	beamx	beamy	frame	flags
PC	00197C	FFFFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFFFF	00FF058C	..S....I.....
SP	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
ISP	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
USP	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
D0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
D1	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
D2	00000034	00000000	00000000	00000000	
D3	0000FFFF	00000000	00000000	00000000	
D4	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
D5	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
D6	0000019A	00000000	00000000	00000000	
D7	0000FFFF	00000000	00000000	00000000	
A0	FFFFF0060	00000000	00000000	00000000	
A1	00FF058C	00000000	00000000	00000000	
A2	0002F5D0	00000000	00000000	00000000	
A3	00102234	00000000	00000000	00000000	
A4	FFFF9362	00000000	00000000	00000000	
A5	FFFF8000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
A6	FFFFE1CA	00000000	00000000	00000000	
A7	FFFFFFFFFF	00000000	00000000	00000000	
PREF_ADDR	000258	00000000	00000000	00000000	
PREF_DATA	00004A2D	00000000	00000000	00000000	

```
area
  cheatnext <condition>[,<comparisonvalue>] -- continue cheat search comparing
with the last value
  cheatnextf <condition>[,<comparisonvalue>] -- continue cheat search comparing
with the first value
  cheatlist [<filename>] -- show the list of cheat search matches or save them
to <filename>
  cheatundo -- undo the last cheat search (state only)

>cheatinit
81940 cheat initialized for CPU index 0 ( aka :maincpu )
>go
>cheatnext -,1
Address=FF8467 Start=03 Current=02
Address=FF8867 Start=03 Current=02
Address=FF8DCE Start=34 Current=33
Address=FFD2FB Start=07 Current=06
```

search for all bytes that have decreased by
one since we did the *cheatinit* command

SSF2X: MAME Cheats (1)

```
<cheat desc="Infinite Time">  
  <script state="run">  
    <action>maincpu.pb@FF8DCE=99</action>  
  </script>  
</cheat>
```

1. **maincpu**: This is the tag of the CPU whose memory you want to poke, maincpu is in 99% of cases the tag you will need

SSF2X: MAME Cheats (2)

```
<cheat desc="Infinite Time">  
  <script state="run">  
    <action>maincpu.pb@FF8DCE=99</action>  
  </script>  
</cheat>
```

2. p : memory space that needs to be poked, there are 7 possibilities:

p = program write (most RAM cheats need this)

m = region write (most ROM cheats use this)

r = RAM write

o = Opcode Write (often used for encrypted memory)

d = data write

i = i/o write

3 = SPACE3 write

SSF2X: MAME Cheats (3)

```
<cheat desc="Infinite Time">  
  <script state="run">  
    <action>maincpu.pb@FF8DCE=99</action>  
  </script>  
</cheat>
```

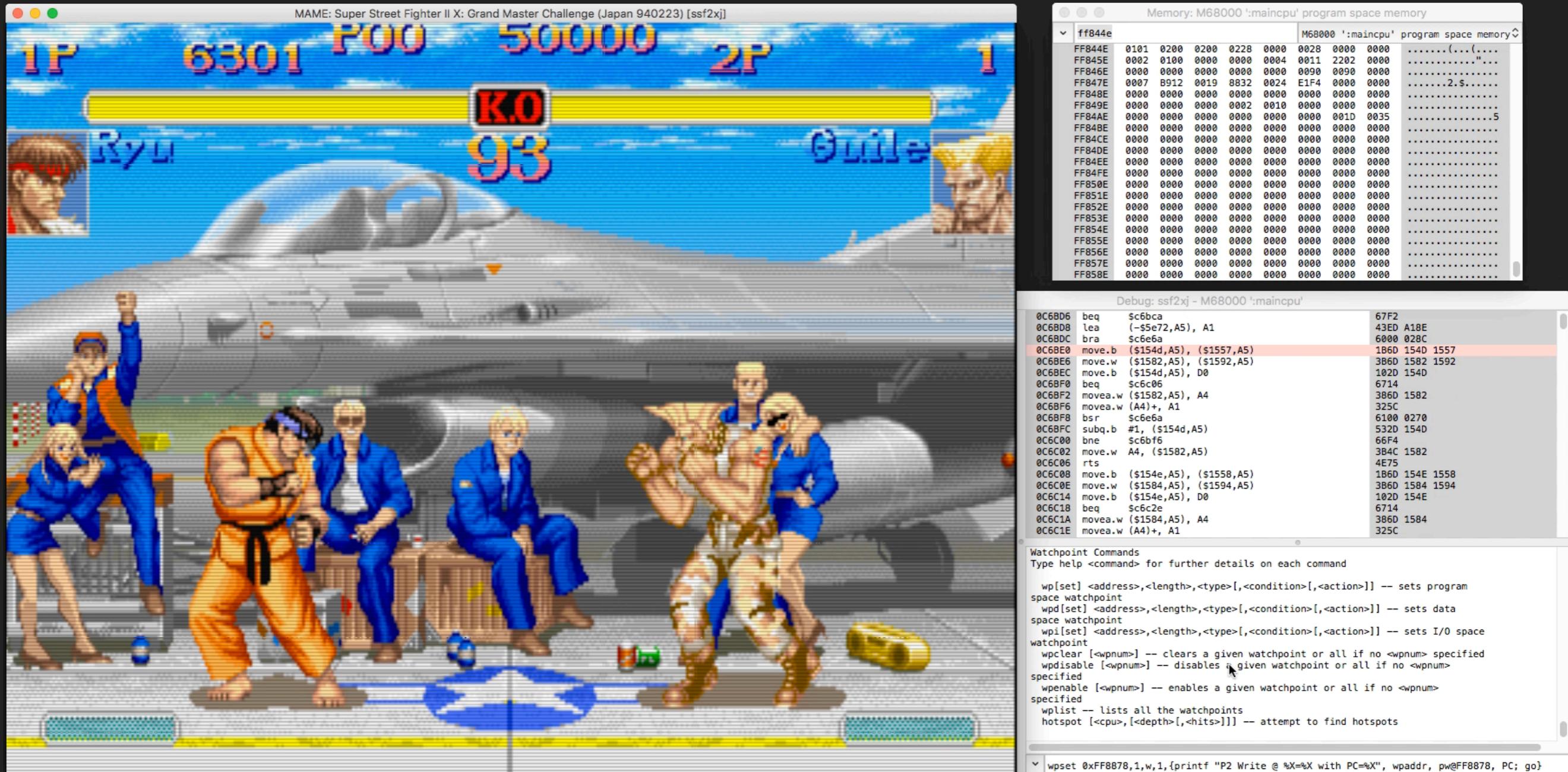
3. **b** : memory size of what's being poked, there are 4 possibilities:
- b (byte)
 - w (word=2 bytes)
 - d (doubleword=4 bytes)
 - q (quadword=8 bytes)

SSF2X: MAME Cheats (4)

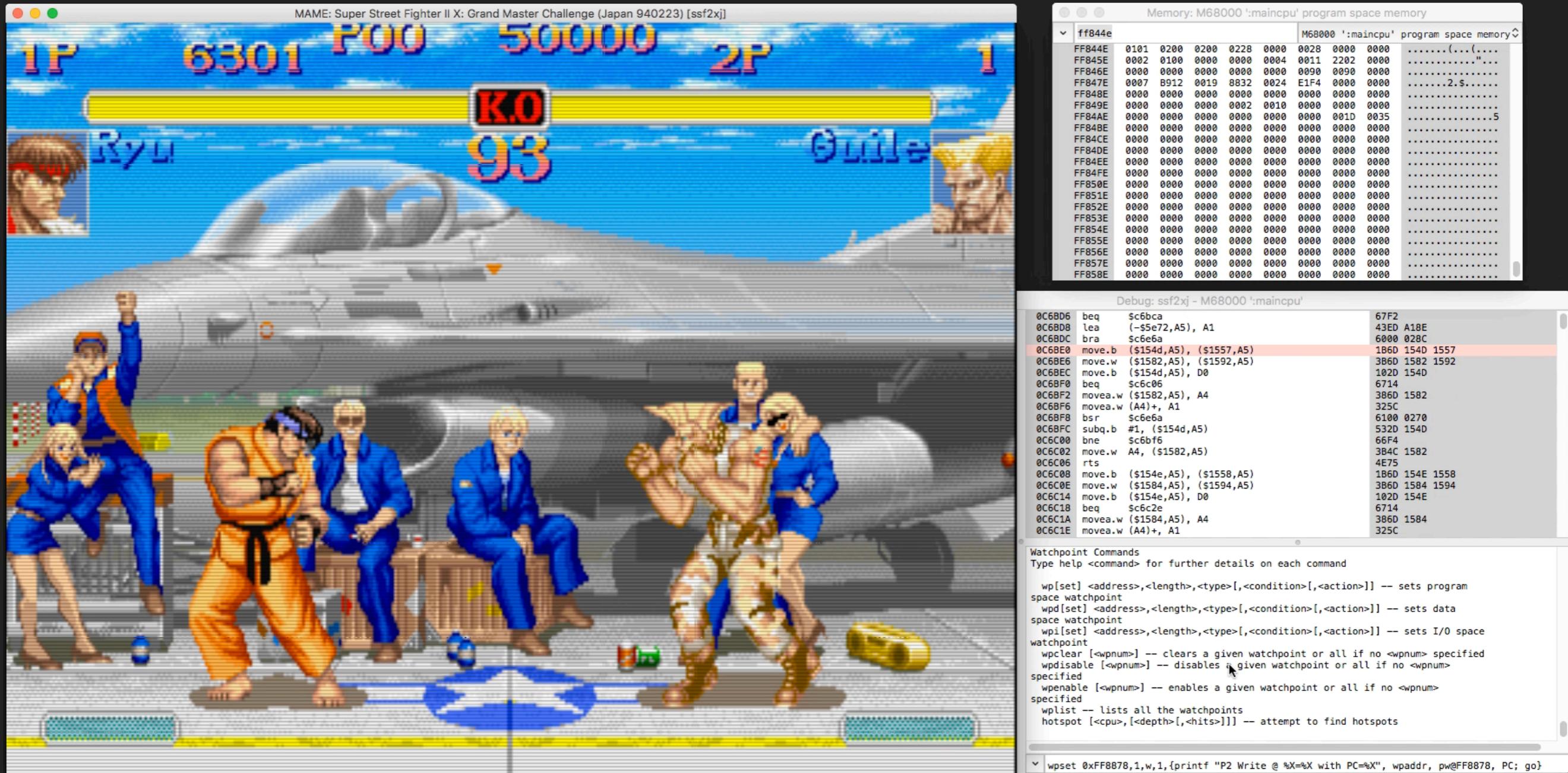
```
<cheat desc="Infinite Energy P1">  
  <script state="run">  
    <action>maincpu.pw@FF8478=90</action>  
  </script>  
</cheat>
```

- More examples: <https://github.com/poliva/ssf2xj>

SSF2X: Debugger Watchpoints (1)



SSF2X: Debugger Watchpoints (1)



SSF2X: Debugger Watchpoints (2)

The screenshot shows the SSF2X debugger interface. On the left, there's a status bar with CPU-related information like cycles, beamx, beamy, frame, and flags. Below that is a register dump showing PC, SP, ISP, USP, D0-D7, A0-A7, and PREF_ADDR/PREF_DATA. The main window displays assembly code for the M68000 processor. A specific instruction at address 001B7C is highlighted with a red background. The assembly listing includes comments such as '\$4e,A5' and '\$34c,A5'. To the right of the assembly is a column of hex values. At the bottom of the assembly window, there's a command-line interface with the following history:

```
wplist -- lists all the watchpoints
hotspot [<cpu>, [<depth>[, <hits>]]] -- attempt to find hotspots

>wpset 0xFF8878,1,w,1,{printf "P2 Write @ %X=%X with PC=%X", wpaddr, pw@FF8878, PC; go}
Watchpoint 5 set
P2 Write @ FF8878=90 with PC=BE64A
P2 Write @ FF8878=8A with PC=7AD0C
P2 Write @ FF8878=8A with PC=BE64A
P2 Write @ FF8878=81 with PC=7AD0C
P2 Write @ FF8878=81 with PC=BE64A
P2 Write @ FF8878=75 with PC=7AD0C
P2 Write @ FF8878=75 with PC=BE64A
P2 Write @ FF8878=5F with PC=7AD0C
P2 Write @ FF8878=5F with PC=7AB3C
P2 Write @ FF8878=3F with PC=BE64A
P2 Write @ FF8878=3B with PC=7AD0C
P2 Write @ FF8878=3B with PC=BE64A
```

`wpset <address>,<length>,<type>[,<condition>[,<action>]]`

`wpset 0xFF8878,1,w,1,{printf "P2 Write @ %X=%X with PC=%X", wpaddr, pw@FF8878, PC; go}`

SSF2X: Patching m68k for dummies (1)

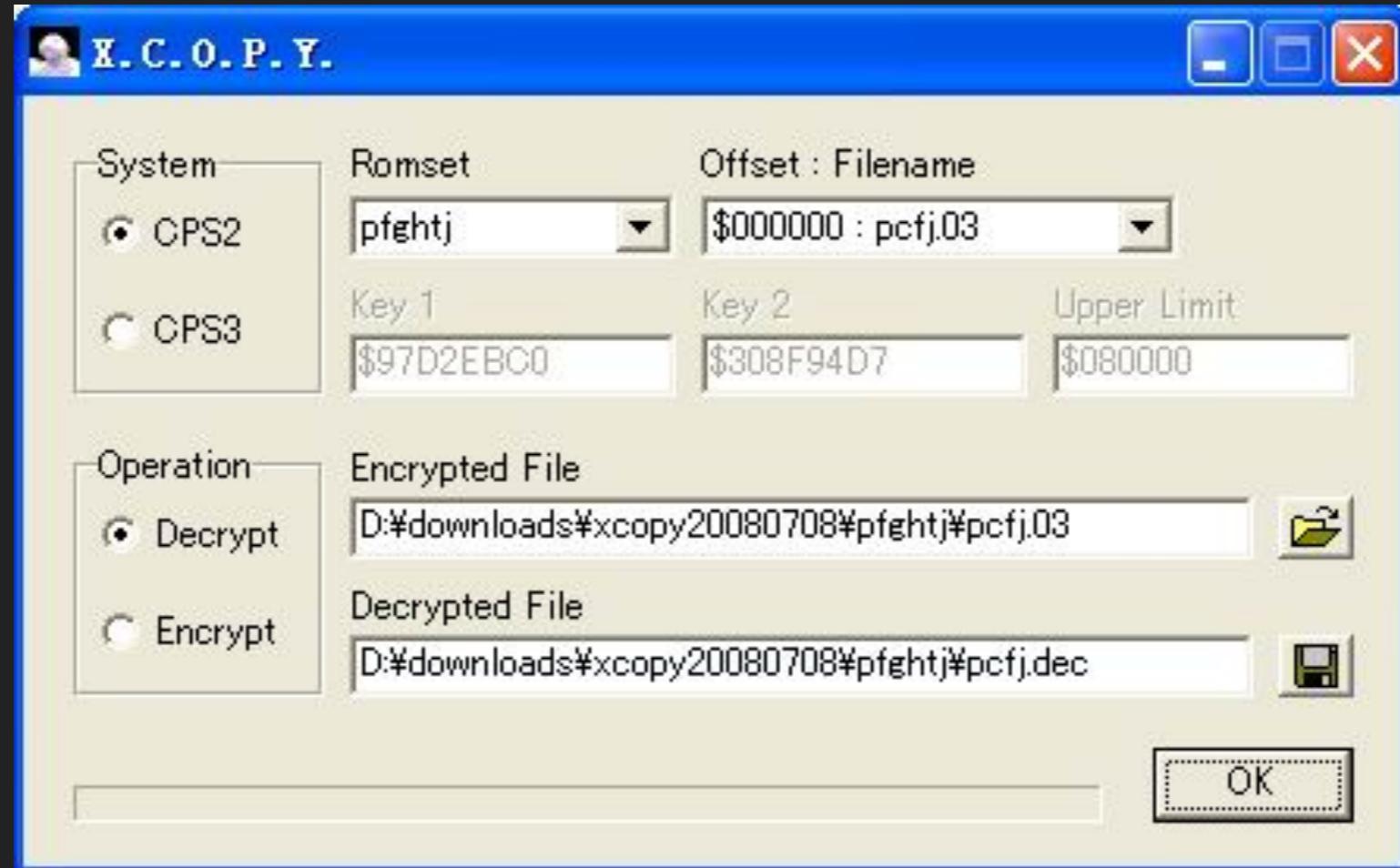
- **NOP** = **0x4e71**
- **BEQ** = **0x67XXYYYYZZZZ** where **XXYYYYZZZZ** indicates how far we will jump forward if the previous comparison instruction (usually a **TST**) was found to be equal.
- **BNE** = **0x66XXYYYYZZZZ** where **XXYYYYZZZZ** indicates how far we will jump forward if the previous comparison instruction (usually a **TST**) was not equal.
- So if we need to invert the logic we can change the **BEQ** for **BNE** by swapping a **67** for a **66** on the first byte of the opcode.
- If we want to always force a certain code path we can just **NOP** the branch instruction

SSF2X: Patching m68k for dummies (2)

```
[0x00068f38]> pd
      0x00068f38    0998      bclr d4,(a0)+
      0x00068f3a    4a2d02e6  tst.b 0x2e6(a5)
,=< 0x00068f3e    661a      bne.b 0x68f5a
|   0x00068f40    4a2d0349  tst.b 0x349(a5)
,==< 0x00068f44    6614      bne.b 0x68f5a
||  0x00068f46    41ed07dc  lea 0x7dc(a5),a0
||  0x00068f4a    4a2e0021  tst.b 0x21(a6)
,===< 0x00068f4e    6704      beq.b 0x68f54
||| 0x00068f50    41ed0bdc  lea 0xbdc(a5),a0
`--> 0x00068f54    4a280000  tst.b 0(a0)
,===< 0x00068f58    671a      beq.b 0x68f74
| `--> 0x00068f5a    102c0291  move.b 0x291(a4),d0
,===< 0x00068f5e    6714      beq.b 0x68f74
||  0x00068f60    542e0002  addq.b #0x2,0x2(a6)
||  0x00068f64    1d7c0078001e move.b #0x78,0x1e(a6)
||  0x00068f6a    2d6e00800006 move.l 0x80(a6),0x6(a6)
||  0x00068f70    60000038  bra.w 0x68faa
`--> 0x00068f74    4e75      rts
      0x00068f76    532e001e  subq.b #0x1,0x1e(a6)
      0x00068f7a    6728      beq.b 0x68fa4
      0x00068f7c    102c0291  move.b 0x291(a4),d0
,===< 0x00068f80    6710      beq.b 0x68f92
|   0x00068f82    1d7c0078001e move.b #0x78,0x1e(a6)
|   0x00068f88    2d6e00800006 move.l 0x80(a6),0x6(a6)
|   0x00068f8e    6100001a  bsr.w 0x68faa
`----> 0x00068f92    202e0084  move.l 0x84(a6),d0
      0x00068f96    90ae0006  sub.l 0x6(a6),d0
```

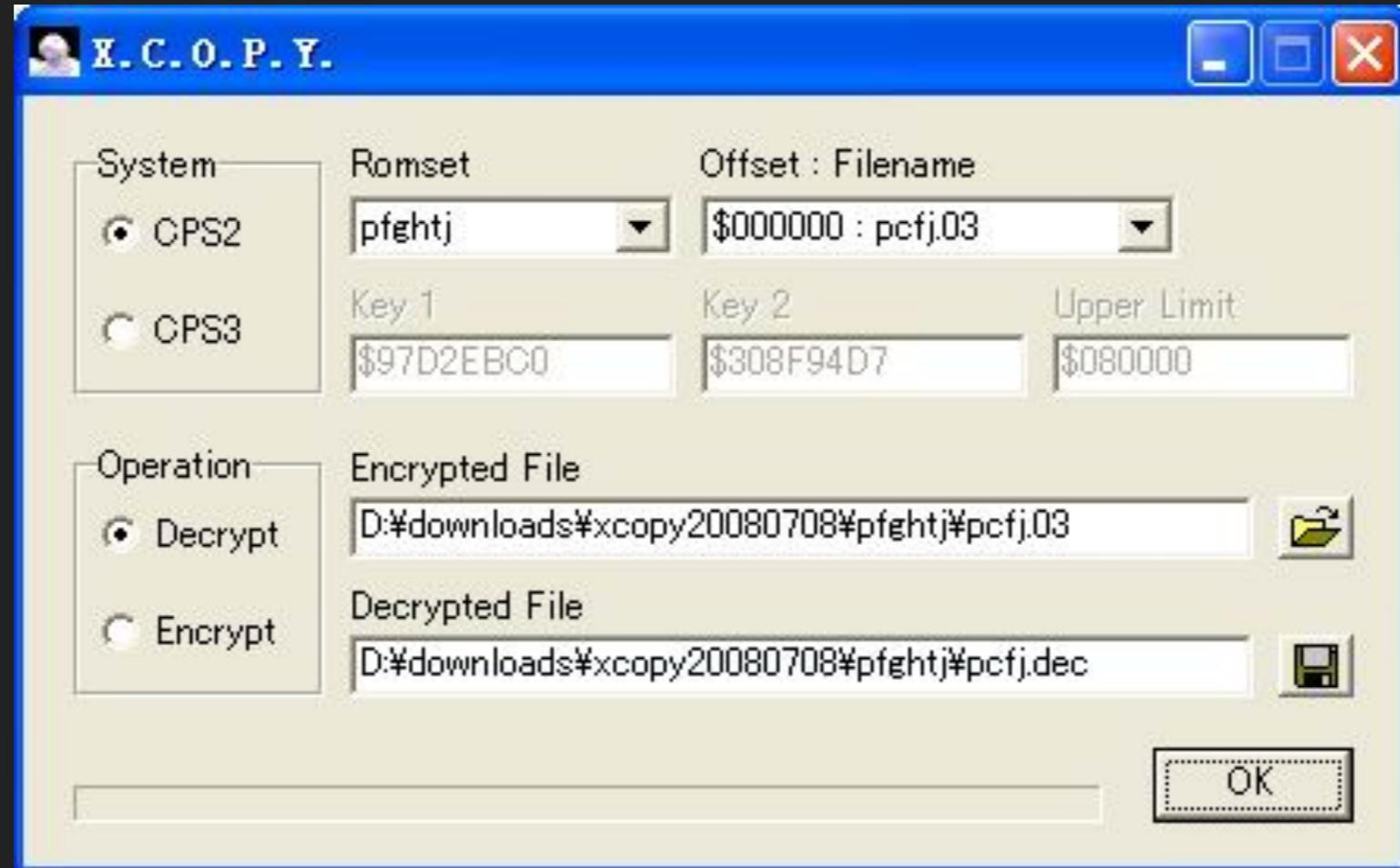
CPS2 Encrypt / Decrypt state of the art

- To my knowledge, the only tool that allows to decrypt & encrypt CPS2 ROMs for rom hacking purposes is X.C.O.P.Y.
- Released by 'yumeji' in 2007, but website no longer available (geocities.jp).
- Need to dig on shady forums to find a working copy



CPS2 Encrypt / Decrypt state of the art

- To my knowledge, the only tool that allows to do CPS2 ROMs for rom hacking purposes.
- X.C.O.P.Y. → Until Now :P
- Released by 'yumeji' in 2007, but website not available (geocities.jp).
- Need to dig on shady forums to find a working copy



Support CPS2 crypto in radare2

- Take the CPS2 decryption algorithm from MAME
 - MAME: src/mame/machine/cps2crypt.cpp
- Add it to rahash2
 - r2: libr/crypto/p/crypto_cps2.c
- Invert the feistel to also support encryption

```
// de/en-crypt the opcodes
for (a = i; a < length/2 && a < upper_limit/2; a += 0x10000) {
    if (crypt_direction) {
        /* decrypt */
        dec[a] = feistel (rom[a], fn2_groupA, fn2_groupB,
                          &sboxes2[0*4], &sboxes2[1*4], &sboxes2[2*4], &sboxes2[3*4],
                          key2[0], key2[1], key2[2], key2[3]);
        dec[a] = r_read_be16 (&dec[a]);
    } else {
        /* encrypt */
        dec[a] = r_read_be16 (&rom[a]);
        dec[a] = feistel (dec[a], fn2_groupA, fn2_groupB,
                          &sboxes2[3*4], &sboxes2[2*4], &sboxes2[1*4], &sboxes2[0*4],
                          key2[3], key2[2], key2[1], key2[0]);
    }
}
```

- Finally write test cases for *radare2-regressions* ;)

Decrypt, patch, encrypt a ROM (1)

MAME: Super Street Fighter II X: Grand Master Challenge (Japan 940223) [ssf2xj]



Debug: ssf2xj - M68000 ':maincpu'

	cycles	beamx	beamy	frame	flags
PC	00FE92	257	3	3658
SP	00FF0484				
ISP	FFFFFFF6				
USP	00FF0484				
D0	00000068				
D1	00000001				
D2	0000001E				
D3	0000FFFF				
D4	00000030				
D5	00000000				
D6	000001AB				
D7	00000000				
A0	00708D60				
A1	FFFF82C0				
A2	0002F586				
A3	0010229C				
A4	FFFF9362				
A5	FFFF8000				
A6	FFFF0080				
A7	00FF0484				
PREF_ADDR	00FE92				
PREF_DATA	0000526D				

00FE86 andi #\$sef, CCR
00FE8A sbcd D1, D0
00FE8C bcs \$fe9a
00FE8E move.b D0, (\$dce,A5)
00FE92 addq.w #1, (\$df0,A5)
00FE96 jmp \$6840.w

023C 00EF
8101
650C
1B40 0DCE
526D 0DF0
4EF8 6840
426D 0DCE
1B7C 0001 02F1
1B7C 0001 0DD5
4EF8 6816
102D 0DE8
323B 0006
4EFB 1002
0006 0018
0032 542D 0DE8
1B7C 0004 0DE9
363C 000D
6000 0032
532D 0DE9
6612
542D 0DE8
1B7C 0002 0DE9
363C 000E
6000 001A
4E75
532D 0DE9
66F8
1B7C 0002 0DE8
1B7C 0004 0DE9
363C 000D
41F9 0070 9020

t f

0xe8e
move.b d0, 0xdce(a5)
addq.w 0x1, 0xdf0(a5)
jmp 0x6840.w ;[i]

```
>bpset 0xfe8e
Breakpoint 1 set
>go
Stopped at breakpoint 1
>go
Stopped at breakpoint 1
>go
Stopped at breakpoint 1
>go
```

Decrypt, patch, encrypt a ROM (2)

```
[0x00000000]> b 25
[0x00000000]> pD @0xfe8e
| 0x0000fe8e    1b400dce move.b d0, 0xdce(a5)
| 0x0000fe92    526d0df0 addq.w 0x1, 0xdf0(a5)
└< 0x0000fe96    4ef86840 jmp 0x6840.w ; jump
   0x0000fe9a    426d0dce clr.w 0xdce(a5)
   0x0000fe9e    1b7c000102f1 move.b 0x1, 0x2f1(a5)
   0x0000fea4    1b7c00 move.b 0, 0(a5)

[0x00000000]> wx 4e714e71@0xfe8e
[0x00000000]> pD @0xfe8e
| 0x0000fe8e    4e71      nop ; no operation
| 0x0000fe90    4e71      nop ; no operation
| 0x0000fe92    526d0df0 addq.w 0x1, 0xdf0(a5)
└< 0x0000fe96    4ef86840 jmp 0x6840.w ; jump
   0x0000fe9a    426d0dce clr.w 0xdce(a5)
   0x0000fe9e    1b7c000102f1 move.b 0x1, 0x2f1(a5)
   0x0000fea4    1b7c00 move.b 0, 0(a5)

[0x00000000]> █
```

- \$ rahash2 -D cps2 -S "0x942a5702 0x05ac140e" sfxj.03c > d_sfxj.03c
- \$ r2 -qwn -c "wx 4e714e71@0xfe8e" d_sfxj.03c # infinite time
- \$ rahash2 -E cps2 -S "0x942a5702 0x05ac140e" d_sfxj.03c > sfxj.03c

DEMOS

- DEMO 1
 - Infinite time: wx 4e714e71 @ 0xfe8e
- DEMO 2
 - Jedpossum Training Mode:



- \$ rahash2 -D cps2 -S "0x942a5702 0x05ac140e" sfxj.03c > d_sfxj.03c
- \$ rahash2 -D cps2 -S "0x942a5702 0x05ac140e" sfxj.04a > d_sfxj.04a
- \$ r2 -qwn d_sfxj.03c < patch_03c.txt
- \$ r2 -qwn d_sfxj.04a < patch_04a.txt
- \$ rahash2 -E cps2 -S "0x942a5702 0x05ac140e" d_sfxj.03c > sfxj.03c
- \$ rahash2 -E cps2 -S "0x942a5702 0x05ac140e" d_sfxj.04a > sfxj.04a

Future work

- Fix hardcoded UPPER_LIMIT value: currently set to 0x400000
- Support CPS3 encryption: I really haven't looked into it yet



Questions?



ピঁチに陥った時こそ、格闘家の真価が問われる。
最後まであきらめはいけない。

THANK YOU!

Bibliography

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CP_System_II
- <http://cps2shock.emu-france.info/>
- <http://forums.shoryuken.com/discussion/169077/hacking-the-st-rom/p1>
- <http://www.mamecheat.co.uk/forums/viewtopic.php?p=13271#p13271>
- http://andreasnaive.blogspot.com.es/2006_12_01_archive.html
- http://andreasnaive.blogspot.com.es/2007_01_01_archive.html
- <http://pof.eslack.org/2014/04/22/ssf2t-the-quest-for-the-perfect-training-mode/>