



allvm - Binary Decompilation

Sandeep Dasgupta University of Illinois Urbana Champaign March 30, 2016



Possible Approaches

Our Approach



- Obtain "richer" LLVM IR than native machine code.
- Enable advanced compiler techniques (e.g. pointer analysis, information flow tracking, automatic vectorization)

Why "richer" LLVM IR

- Source code analysis not possible
 - IP-protected software
 - Malicious executable
 - Legacy executable
- Source code analysis not sufficient
 - What-you-see-is-not-what-you-execute
- Platform aware and dynamic optimizations



Possible Approaches

Our Approach

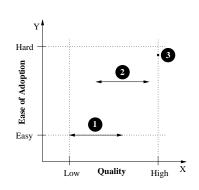


3 Possible Approaches

<u>Research Goal</u>: Obtain "richer" LLVM IR than native machine code.

Possible Approaches

- 2 "Annotated" Machine Code → LLVM IR
- 3 Ship LLVM IR





$\textbf{Decompile Machine Code} \rightarrow \mathtt{LLVM IR}$

Benefits	Challenges
Easy to adoptNo compiler support needed	 Reconstructing code and control flow Variable recovery Type recovery Function & ABI rules recovery

• Tools Available: QEMU, BAP, Dagger, Mcsema, Fracture

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"Annotated" Machine Code \rightarrow LLVM IR

Benefits	Challenges	
 Effective reconstruction Minimal compiler support needed 	 Annotations to be Minimal Compiler & IR independent Adoption 	

• Tools Available: None



Benefits	Challenges
• <i>No loss</i> of information	 Adoption in Non LLVM based compilers Code size bloat

• Tools Available: Portable Native Client, Renderscript, iOS, watchOS, tvOS apps, ThinLTO



Possible Approaches

Our Approach



Long term goal

Minimal compiler-independent annotations to reconstruct high-quality IR

Short term goals

- Experiment with Machine Code → LLVM IR, to understand the challenges better
 - To select from existing decompilation frameworks.
 - Experiment with different variable and type recovery strategies
- Design suitable annotations for what cannot be inferred without them



Possible Approaches

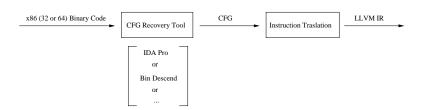
Our Approach

Action Items	Status
Selected "mcsema" among the existing Machine	Done
$Code \rightarrow LLVM IR solutions.$	
 Comparison of mcsema with existing tools 	
Evaluation of mcsema	
Literature survey on variable, type, function param	Done
recovery	
Implementing a variable and type recovery model	Ongoing
using mcsema	

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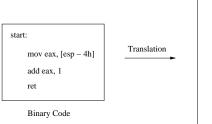
- Actively supported and open sourced
- Well documented
- Functional LLVM_IR
- Separation of modules: CFG recovery and Instruction translation (CFG → LLVM IR)





Instruction Translation

- Processor state: Modeled as struct of ints
- Processor memory: Modeled as flat array of bytes



```
RECOVERED_FUNC ( struct RegisterContext regctx ):

VAR_EAX = regctx.EAX

VAR_ESP = regctx.ESP

VAR_EAX = [ VAR_ESP - 4 ]

VAR_EAX += 1

regctx.EAX = VAR_EAX

regctx.ESP = VAR_ESP
```

High level view of Recovered Code

mcsema: Demo



Support & Limitations

- · What Works
 - Integer Instructions
 - FPU and SSE registers
 - Callbacks, External Call, Jump tables
- In Progress
 - FPU and SSE Instructions: Not fully supported
 - Exceptions
 - Better Optimizations



Variable, Type, Function Param Recovery

- Enables
 - Fundamental analysis (Dependence, Pointer analysis)
 - Optimizations (register promotion)
- State of the art
 - Divine
 - State of the art variable recovery
 - TIE
 - Type recovery
 - Second Write
 - Heuristics for function parameter detection
 - Scalable variable and type recovery



Summary:

- Today: ??
- Variable, Type, Function Parameter Recovery seems to be beneficial.



What-you-see-is-not-what-you-execute

The following compiler (Microsoft C++ .NET) induced vulnerability was discovered during the Windows security push in 2002

```
memset(password, '\0', len); free(password);
```