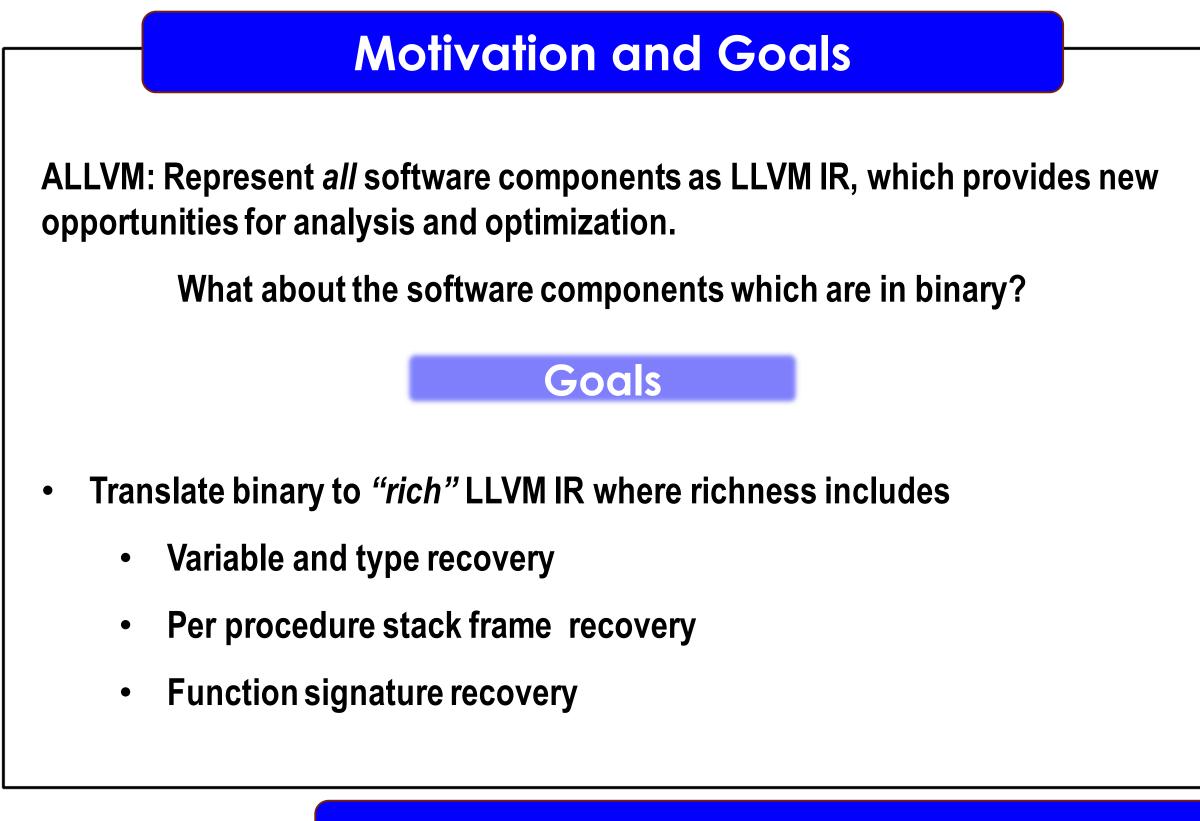
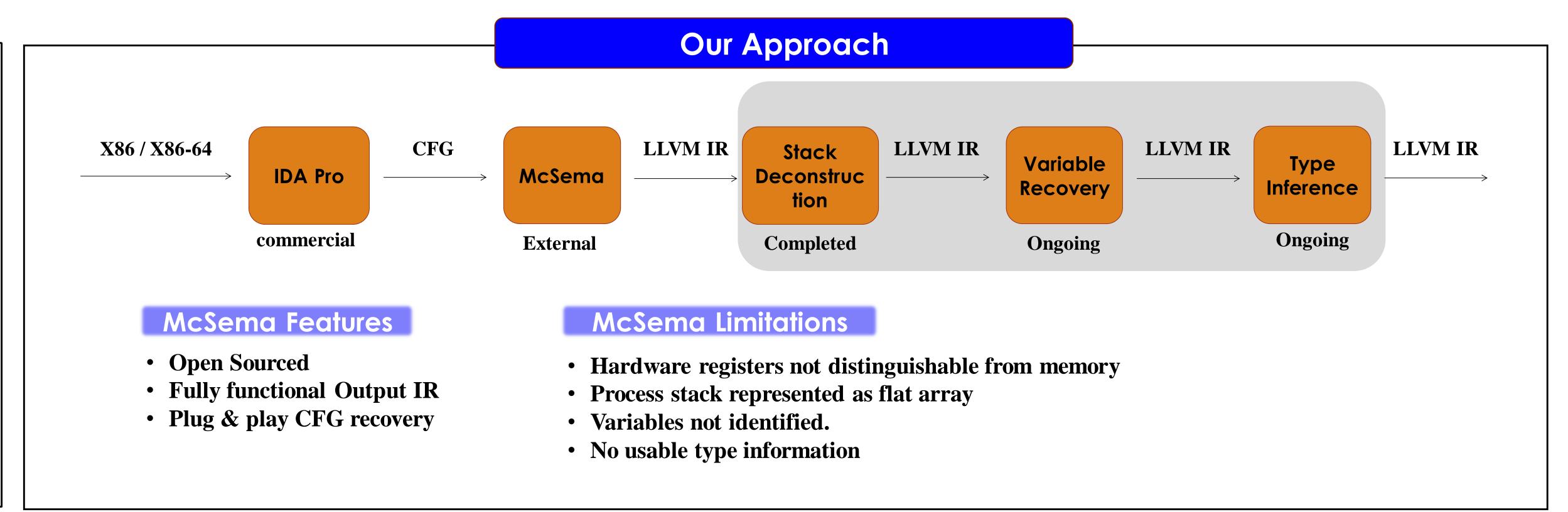
## **Binary Decompilation to LLVM IR**

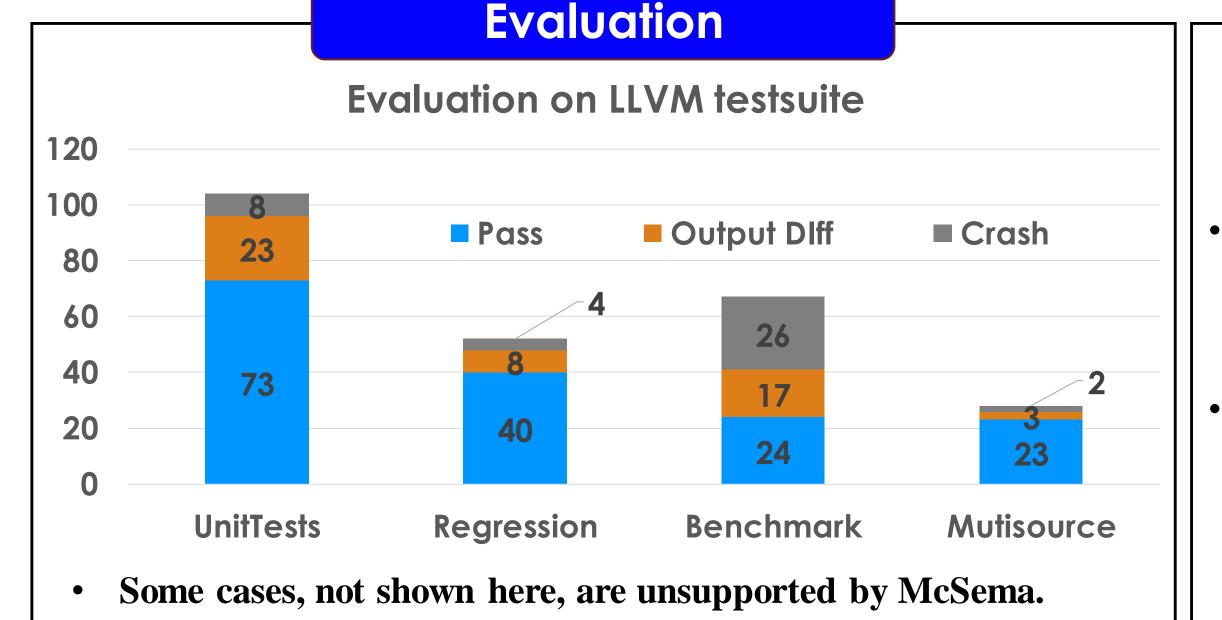


Sandeep Dasgupta, Joshua Cranmer, Edward Schwartz (CERT) and Vikram Adve





## Stack Deconstruction **High Address** arg1 %rbp + 16 arg1 %rbp + 24 arg2 %rbp + 8 Caller Stack arg2 %rbp + 16 Return address parent\_stack\_end Return address old %rbp %rbp old %rbp %rbp Callee Stack (foo) **Low Address** foo: foo (parent\_rbp, parent\_stack\_end): push %rbp push %parent\_rbp mov %rsp, %rbp mov %rsp, %rbp mov 16(%rbp), %rax mov 8(%parent\_stack\_end), %rax mov 24(%rbp), %r10 mov 16(%parent\_stack\_end), %r10 **Before** After



- Some cases, not snown here, are unsupported by McSema.
  For unsupported cases, planning to include the inline assembly
- For unsupported cases, planning to include the inline assembly in the IR.

## Lessons

- McSema generated IR is not amenable to pointer analysis due to `ptrtoint` or `inttoptr` casts and conservativeness of the available pointer analysis.
- Transformed the IR based on type information and using available analysis into more succinct form which can assist pointer analysis to some degree.

## Related Work

	Devine	Retypd	Hex-Rays	BAP	TIE	BitBlaze	Second- Write	RevGen	Rev.ng	McSema	Allin
LLVM IR	X	×	X	×	X	×					
Open Sourced	X	×	X		×		X				<b>√</b>
Rich	<b>✓</b>			×		×	<b>✓</b>	?	×	×	~

?: Not quite sure

~: Under progress