

# Practical 3

Software Reengineering • Auburn University • COMP 7720/7726/4970 • Summer 2018

The last page of this PDF contains IDA's display of RtlEqualString & RtlUpperString, two extra functions from ntdll.dll. Your job is to reverse engineer these functions (+ one more function for the Grad) and answer some questions about its code.

If you Google "RtlEqualString ntdll," the first result you get will be a man page from the Wine project (recall that Wine is a Windows emulation layer for Linux).

## NAME

**RtlEqualString** (NTDLL.@)

## SYNOPSIS

```
BOOLEAN RtlEqualString
(
    const STRING* s1,
    const STRING* s2,
    BOOLEAN      CaseInsensitive
)
```

## DESCRIPTION

Determine if two strings are equal.

## PARAMS

*s1* [In] Source string.  
*s2* [In] String to compare to *s1*.  
*CaseInsensitive* [In] TRUE = Case insensitive, FALSE = Case sensitive.

## RETURNS

Non-zero if *s1* is equal to *s2*, 0 otherwise.

STRING is a struct type:

```
typedef struct {
    unsigned short Length;
    unsigned short MaximumLength;
    char *Buffer;
} STRING;
```

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This is the documentation page for RtlUpperString from Wine project.

## NAME

**RtlUpperString** (NTDLL.@)

## SYNOPSIS

```
void RtlUpperString
(
    STRING*      dst,
    const STRING* src
)
```

## DESCRIPTION

Converts an Ascii string to uppercase.

## PARAMS

*dst* [Out] Destination for converted string.

*src* [In] Source string to convert.

## RETURNS

Nothing.

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Wine aims to be an API-compatible with Windows, and it is quite successful. Thus, it is fine to get the above information from Wine's documentation, because we are only looking at the interface they provide. However...

**Do not look at Wine's source code implementing the RtlUpperString & RtlEqualString function.**

Why? The assembly code you are reversing is from Microsoft's version of ntdll.dll. Wine provides the same API, but it was completely re-implemented. You should not expect Wine's code to be the same as Microsoft's.

As you are reversing RtlEqualString & RtlUpperString, you will see that it calls RtlUpperChar. Here is Wine's documentation for that function:

## NAME

**RtlUpperChar** (NTDLL@)

## SYNOPSIS

```
CHAR RtlUpperChar  
(  
    CHAR ch  
)
```

## DESCRIPTION

Converts an Ascii character to uppercase.

## PARAMS

*ch* [In] Character to convert.

## RETURNS

The uppercase character value.

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# Questions

**Note1:** In your answers don't use plain register names, for example if `edx` is zero then jump into line `0x00400...` Your answer should describe the actual content of `edx` and where the jump will be and why we took that jump in the first place.

**Note2:** Question 7 & 10 will have a higher grading load.

- Q1. IDA detected that `RtlUpperString` & `RtlEqualString` are `__stdcall` functions with two and three arguments, respectively. What clues in the assembly code tell you that this is the case?
- Q2. `RtlUpperString`: at line `.text:7C95F803` the `cmp` instruction compare `ax` with `dx`, is it a signed or unsigned comparison and why?
- Q3. `RtlUpperString`: why `movzx` instruction was used rather than regular `mov` at lines `.text:7C95F800` & `.text:7C95F808`?
- Q4. `RtlUpperString`: describe what will be the content of `ax` and `dx` registers when executing the `cmp` instruction at line `.text:7C95F803`?
- Q5. `RtlUpperString`: Under what circumstances will the jump to `loc_7C95F827` be taken?
- Q6. `RtlUpperString`: the location `loc_7C95F815` is a start of a loop, in english describe what is happening within that loop? And when it will terminate?
- Q7. `RtlUpperString`: If we call **`RtlUpperString(str1, str2)`**, what will be the value of `str1` (mention all members: `length`, `MaximumLength` and `Buffer`) after we return from the function call? Where `STRING str1{length=6, MaximumLength=8, Buffer="Hello!"}`, `str2{ length=10, MaximumLength=30, Buffer="Good Bye!!"}`.
- Q8. `RtlEqualString`: Under what circumstances will the jump to `loc_7C92930D` be taken (hint: more than one)?
- Q9. **[Grad only, bonus for undergrad]** `RtlEqualString`: describe what is the difference between the `cmp` instructions at lines `.text:7C913616`, `.text:7C92931B` and `.text:7C929337`?
- Q10. **[Grad only, bonus for undergrad]** `RtlUpperChar`: based on `arg1` there are three main cases that will control the branching within the code, in english mention those cases. Note: *no need to talk in details when referring to `loc_7C94C431`.*

Submit your answers in a text, word or pdf document to canvas.

```
; Exported entry 864. RtlUpperString

; Attributes: bp-based frame

; __stdcall RtlUpperString(x, x)
public _RtlUpperString@8
_RtlUpperString@8 proc near

arg_0= dword ptr 8
arg_4= dword ptr 0Ch

mov     edi, edi
push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
mov     eax, [ebp+arg_4]
mov     ecx, [ebp+arg_0]
mov     dx, [ecx+2]
push    esi
mov     esi, [ecx+4]
push    edi
mov     edi, [eax+4]
movzx   eax, word ptr [eax]
cmp     ax, dx
jbe     short loc_7C95F80B
```

```
movzx   eax, dx
```

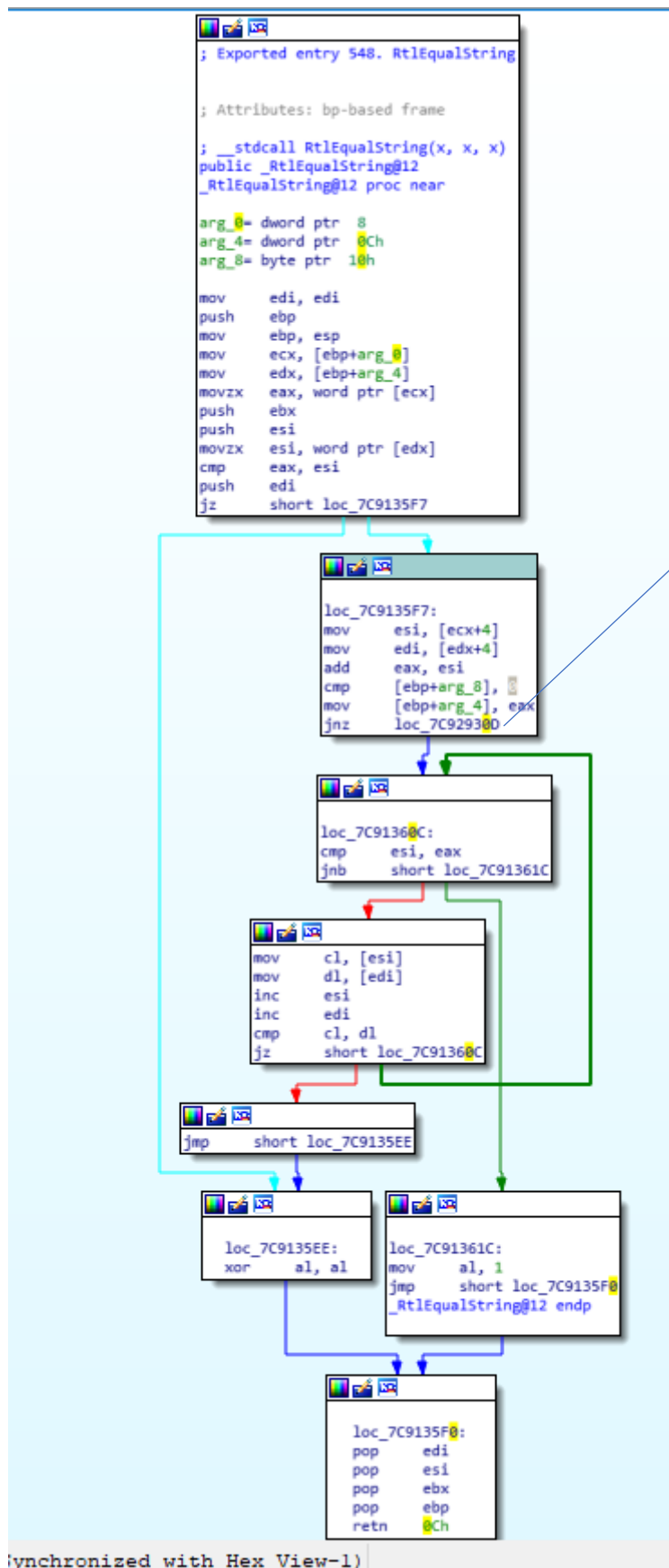
```
loc_7C95F80B:
test    eax, eax
mov     [ecx], ax
jz      short loc_7C95F827
```

```
push    ebx
mov     ebx, eax
```

```
loc_7C95F815:
xor     eax, eax
mov     al, [edi]
push    eax
call    _RtlUpperChar@4 ; RtlUpperChar(x)
mov     [esi], al
inc     esi
inc     edi
dec     ebx
jnz     short loc_7C95F815
```

```
pop     ebx
```

```
loc_7C95F827:
pop     edi
pop     esi
pop     ebp
retn    8
_RtlUpperString@8 endp
```



(synchronized with Hex View-1)