

Assembly for Reverse Engineering

Stack, Procedures

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```
00401000  2084          call     2084
00401005  15CA          jmp      15CA
0040100A  17B4          call     17B4
0040100F  7160          mov     si,7160
00401012  di           xor     di,di
00401015  7606          mov     es,[7606]
00401018  800F          mov     bx,800F
0040101B  31C9          xor     cx,cx
0040101E  0001          mov     bp,0001
00401021  9CBA          mov     dx,dx
```

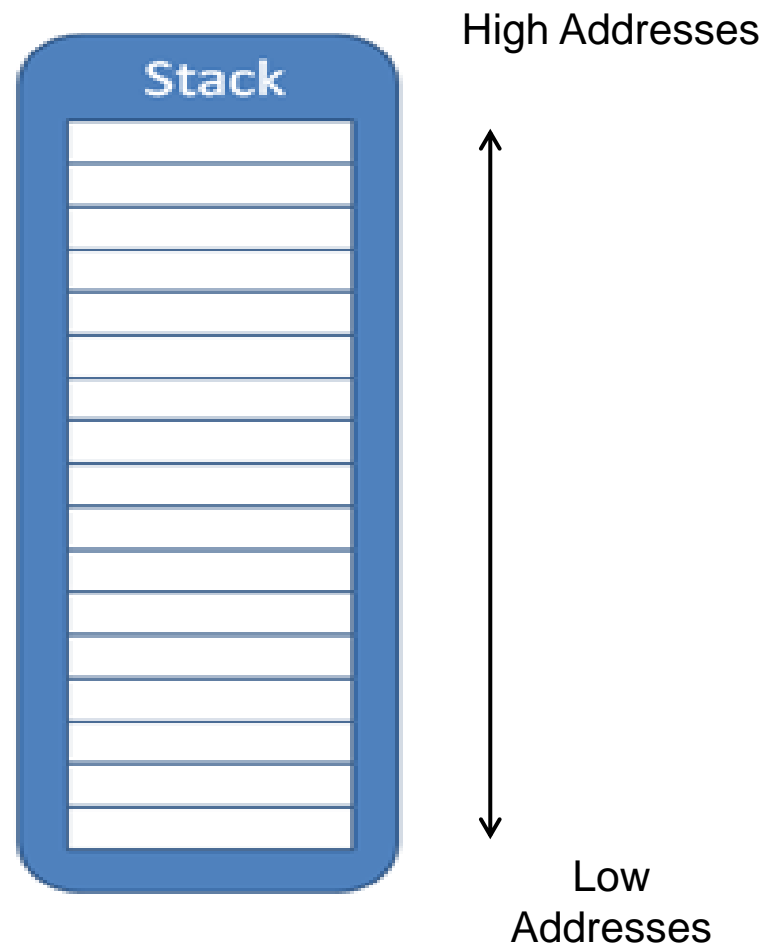
Contents

- The STACK
 - Registers
 - Special instructions
- Procedures
 - Call / Ret
 - Passing parameters
 - EBP
 - Local variables
 - Calling conventions



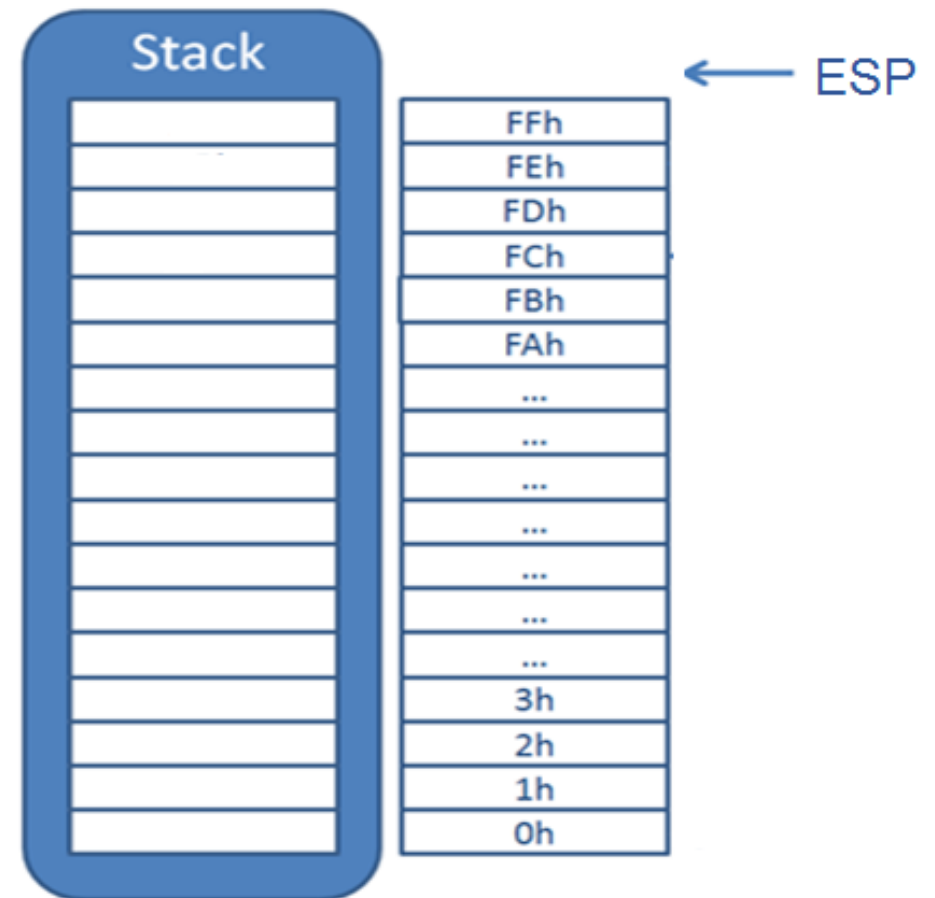
The Stack

- Used for short term storage of:
 - Data
 - Addresses
- Important for understanding functions
- FASM default – 64K



Stack Register- ESP

- ESP – (Extended) Stack Pointer.
- Initial value – stack size (yes- outside the stack)
- Example: stack size 100h

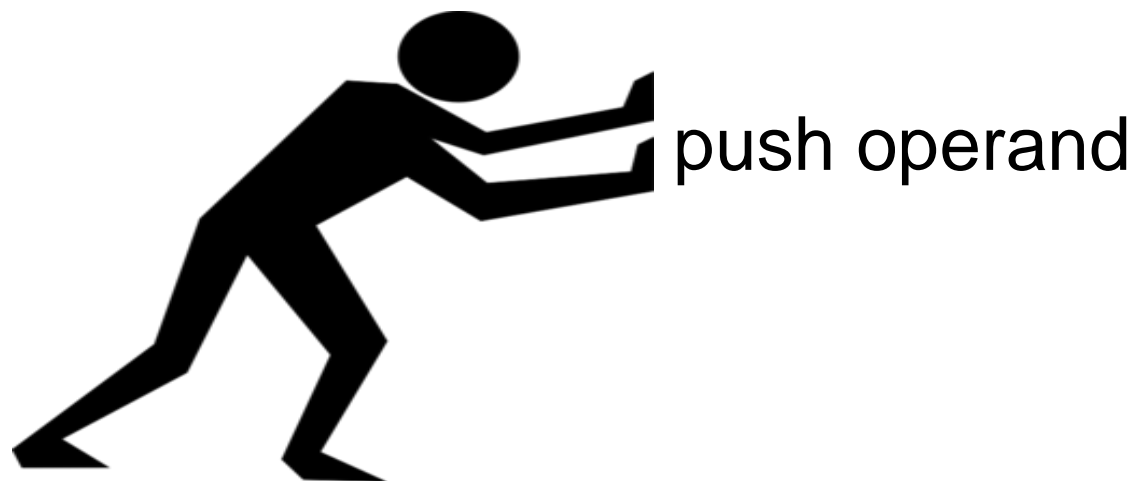


Inserting/ Extracting Stack Values

- LIFO – Last In First Out
- Before inserting value to the stack – ESP decreases
- After extracting value from the stack – ESP increases
- PUSH inserts value
- POP extracts value

PUSH

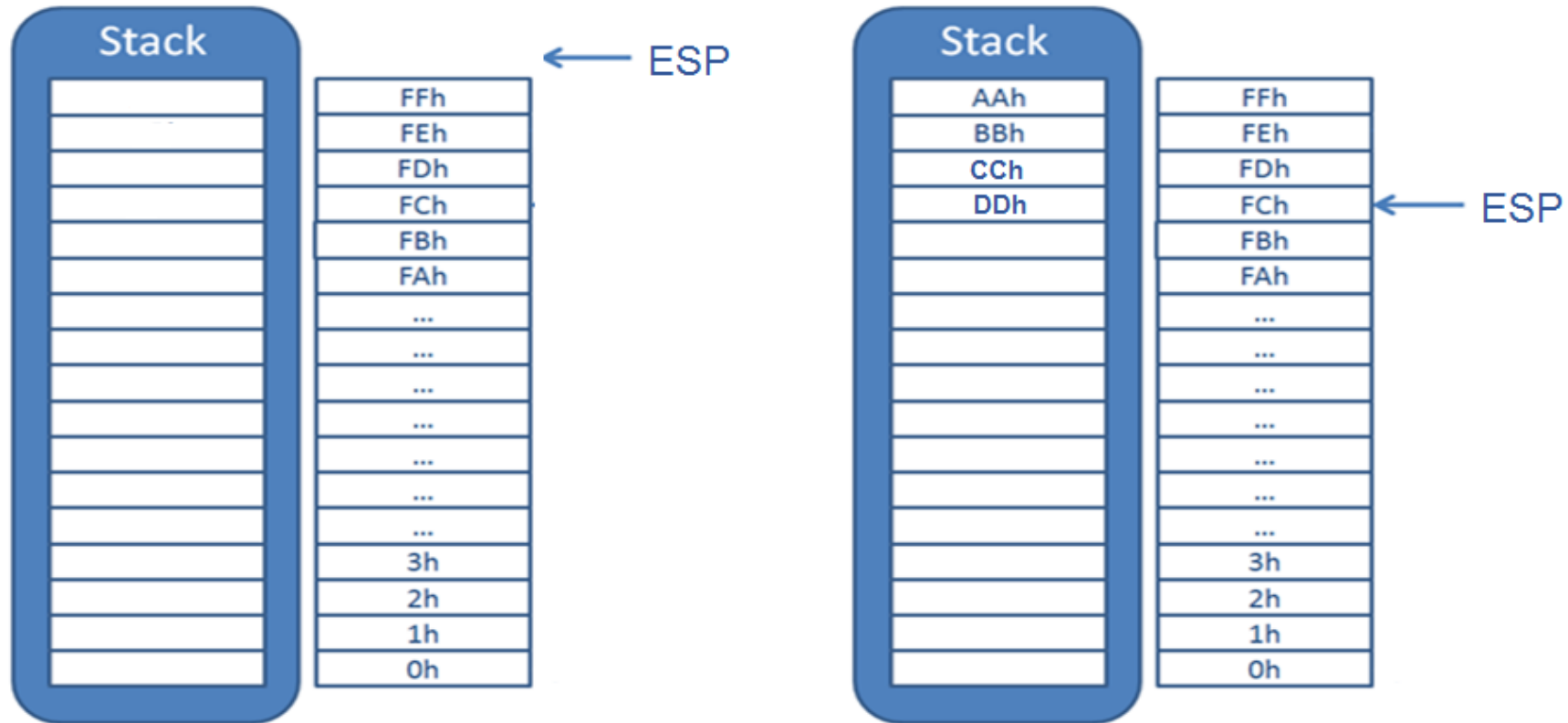
- ESP is reduced by operand size
 - 4 or 2
 - 1 – not possible
- Value is stored in [ESP]



PUSH - Example

mov
push

eax, 0xAABBCCDD
eax



POP

- Value from [ESP] is copied to operand
- ESP is increased by operand size
 - 4 or 2

pop operand



Practice

- Copy EAX to EBX without using MOV
- Add instructions so EAX == 4, EBX == 5

```
mov    eax, 4
mov    ebx, 5
push   eax
push   ebx
xor     eax, eax
xor     ebx, ebx
; add code to restore eax, ebx
```

Procedures

- CALL, RET- what do they do?
- Self study
 - Note- debug with “Step Into”
 - Monitor EIP, ESP

```
start:
    mov     eax, 4
    mov     ebx, 5
    mov     ecx, 6
    mov     edx, 7
    call    zero_regs
    push    0
    call    [ExitProcess]

zero_regs:
    xor     eax, eax
    xor     ebx, ebx
    xor     ecx, ecx
    xor     edx, edx
    ret
```

CALL- RET

- CALL:
 - Decrease ESP
 - Copy the return address to the stack
 - Change EIP to start of procedure
 - Jump to EIP
- RET:
 - Read the return address, copy to EIP
 - Increase ESP
 - Jump to EIP

Class Exercise

- Mul.asm
- Fib.asm

Passing Parameters

- Suppose we have a variable:

```
section '.data' data readable writeable  
    I    dd    5
```

- Memory:

| Address | Hex dump |
|----------|-------------|
| 00401000 | 05 00 00 00 |

- We can pass the variable to a procedure:
 - By value
 - By reference

Passing Parameters

Pass by value

- Push value

```
push [I]
```

- Stack:

```
000CFF88 | 00000005
```

- Procedure may not change parameter

Pass by reference

- Push address

```
push I
```

- Stack:

```
000CFF88 | 00401000
```

- Procedure may change parameter

Passing Parameters

- The procedure 'simple' accepts I,J,K as params, and returns $EAX = I + J - K$

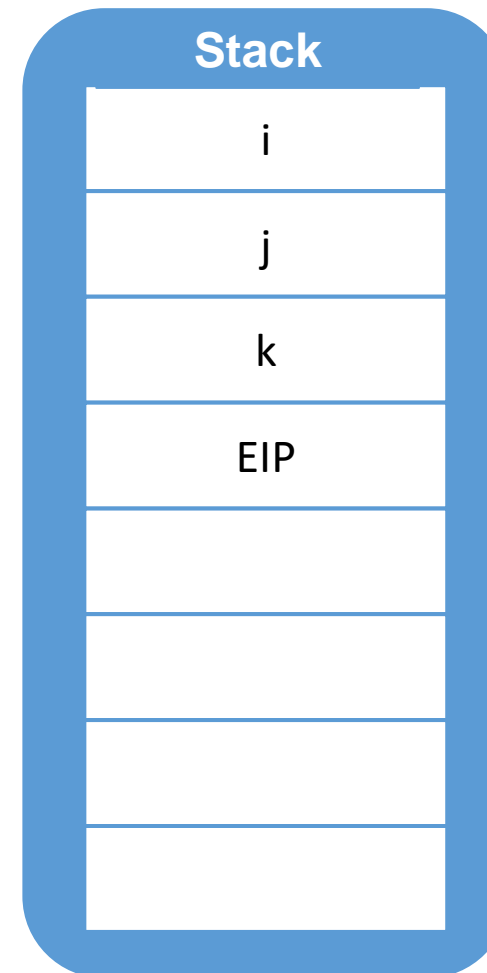
```
section '.data' data readable writeable
    I      dd  5
    J      dd  6
    K      dd  7
section '.text' code readable executable

start:
    push    [I]
    push    [J]
    push    [K]
    call    simple
    push    0
    call    [ExitProcess]
```

- Can you write 'simple'?

Accessing Parameters

- How can we access I, J, K?
 - The first POP will extract the return address
 - RET will no longer work...

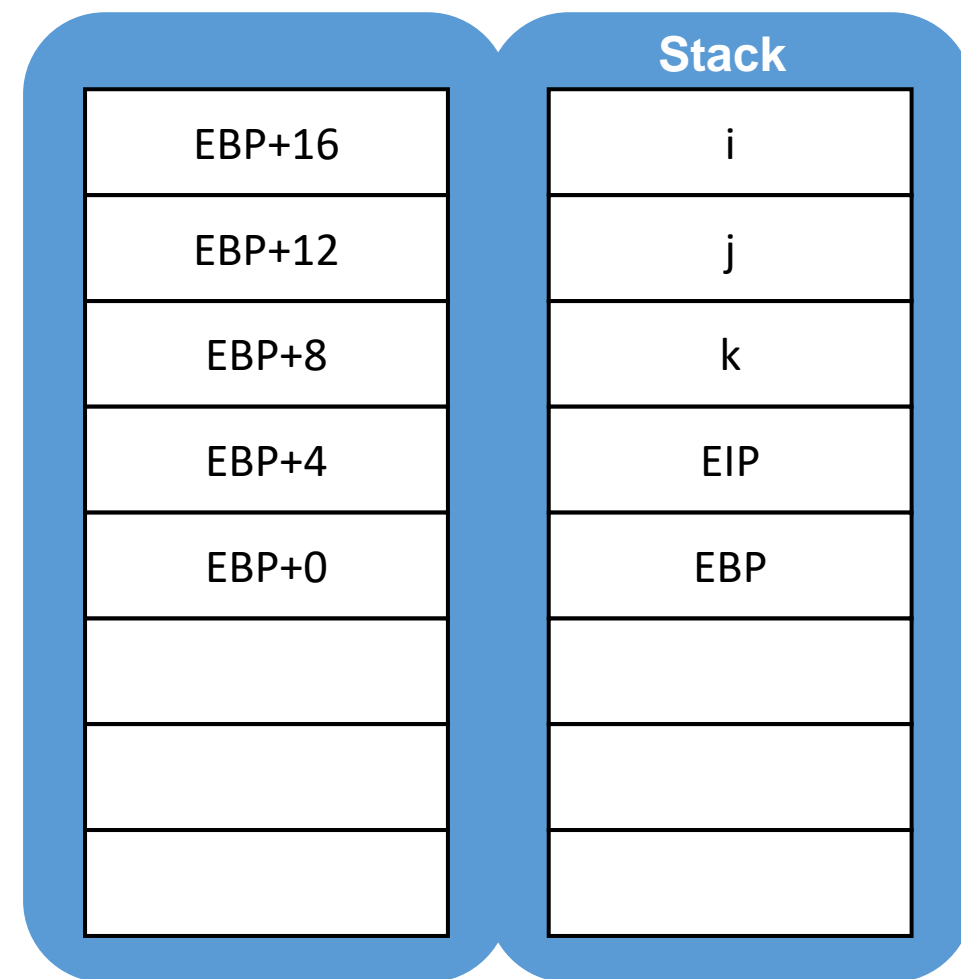


EBP

- EBP – (Extended) Base Pointer
- Assists accessing values on the stack

```
; eax = I+J-k  
push    ebp  
mov     ebp, esp  
; ...  
pop     ebp  
ret     12
```

- How does it help?



EBP- cont.

- Our code can now be written with relative addresses:

```
simple:
    ; eax = I+J-k
    push    ebp
    mov     ebp, esp
    mov     eax, [ebp+16]
    add     eax, [ebp+12]
    sub     eax, [ebp+8]
    pop     ebp
    ret     12
```

RET + Const

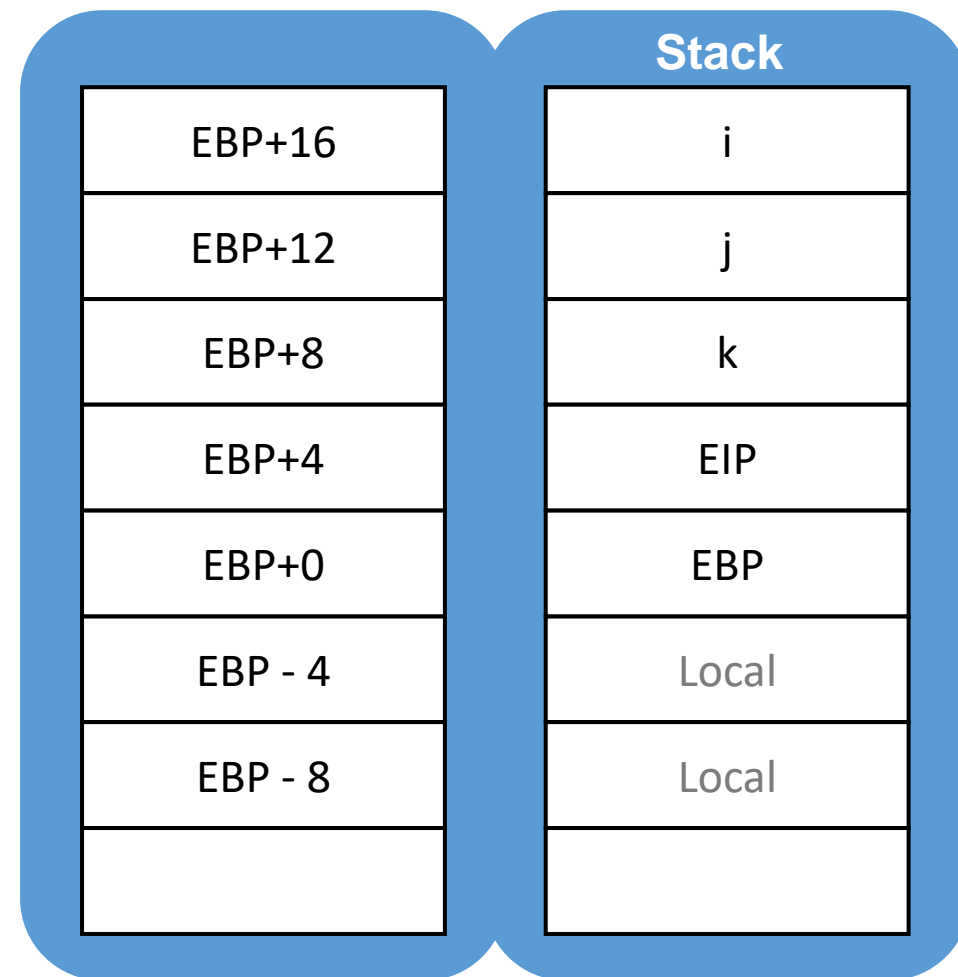
- Think: Why have we used RET 12?
- RET + Const:
 - $ESP = ESP + Const$
 - RET
- Why 12?
 - We pushed 12 bytes (3 x 32 bit)

Local Variables

- A function may have local variables
- Stored on the stack
- Any memory reserved on the stack – reduces ESP
 - Reserve 8 bytes: `sub ESP, 8`
 - Free reserved memory: `add ESP, 8`

Local Variables – cont.

- Accessing locals- easy and fun with EBP :-)
- Don't forget to free memory before RET
 - Or else, program might crash...



Class Exercise

- `Fibon.asm`

LEAVE

Equivalent to:

```
mov esp, ebp  
pop
```

What is the purpose?

Clear local vars & restore ebp with one opcode

Calling Conventions

- Caller – the code that calls the function
- Callee – the function which is called
- Must coordinate between caller & callee:
 - Order of passing parameters to the stack
 - Register to store return value
 - “Cleaning” the stack

Calling Conventions- cont.

- Consider the C function declaration:

```
int MyFunc(int a, int b)
```

- And the following code:

```
int result = MyFunc(1,2)
```

- How will the code be assembled?

```
push    1  
push    2  
call    MyFunc
```

```
push    2  
push    1  
call    MyFunc
```

Calling Conventions –cont.

- Cleaning the stack:

```
; callee cleans stack  
push    1  
push    2  
call    MyProc  
; MyProc has RET 8
```

```
; caller cleans stack  
push    1  
push    2  
call    MyProc  
add     esp, 8
```

CDCEL / STDCALL/FASTCALL

| | CDECL | STDCALL | FASTCALL |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Passing Params | Right to Left | Right to Left | Left to Right* |
| Return reg. | EAX | EAX | EAX |
| Clean the stack | Caller | Callee | Callee |

* First 2 arguments, the rest are right to left

Translation to Assembly

```
; CDECL: passing params right to left
push    2
push    1
call    MyProc
; caller cleans the stack
add     esp, 8
```

```
; STDCALL: passing params right to left
push    2
push    1
call    MyProc
; callee cleans the stack
```

```
; FASTCALL: passing params left to right, ECX & EDX
mov     ecx, 1
mov     edx, 2
call    MyProc
```

Advantages

- CDECL advantage- number of params is flexible
 - Caller knows and cleans stack
 - Example- print
- STDCALL advantage – faster
 - Callee has RET N
 - Saves one instruction (ADD ESP, N)
- FASTCALL even faster
 - Registers are faster than memory (stack)

ExitProcess

- Self study ExitProcess only through MSDN
 - What is the input parameter?
 - Which DLL file should be included?

Including DLL's

```
section '.idata' import data readable
```

Set section

```
library kernel, 'kernel32.dll'
```

DLL to be
imported

```
import kernel, \n    ExitProcess, 'ExitProcess'
```

Function name

Class Exercise – call PRINTF

- Print 'My name is %s my age is %d'

Exercise

- Add the following functionality:
 - A console message 'Please enter text' (printf)
 - Calculate length of user text (strlen)
 - Print the user text and it's length (printf)

```
Please enter text
Hello Cool Cyber Class!
User entered: Hello Cool Cyber Class!
Length: 23
```

Done :-)

```
push class  
call great_work
```

