Week XX
Dynamic Instrumentation

Presenter Name

sigpwny{}

funny image here

Announcements

- Announcement 1

- Announcement 2

- Announcement 3

Background

- Binary reverse engineering
- Two ways to find out what it does
  - Static analysis: looking at the binary without running it
  - **Dynamic analysis**: collecting information while running it
- Some common dynamic analysis tools:
  - gdb: classic debugger
  - angr: symbolic analysis

Motivation

- What if you wanted to:
  - Print the arguments to every `strcmp` call?
  - Count the number of function calls/code lines/instructions?
  - Log every memory write?

What is it

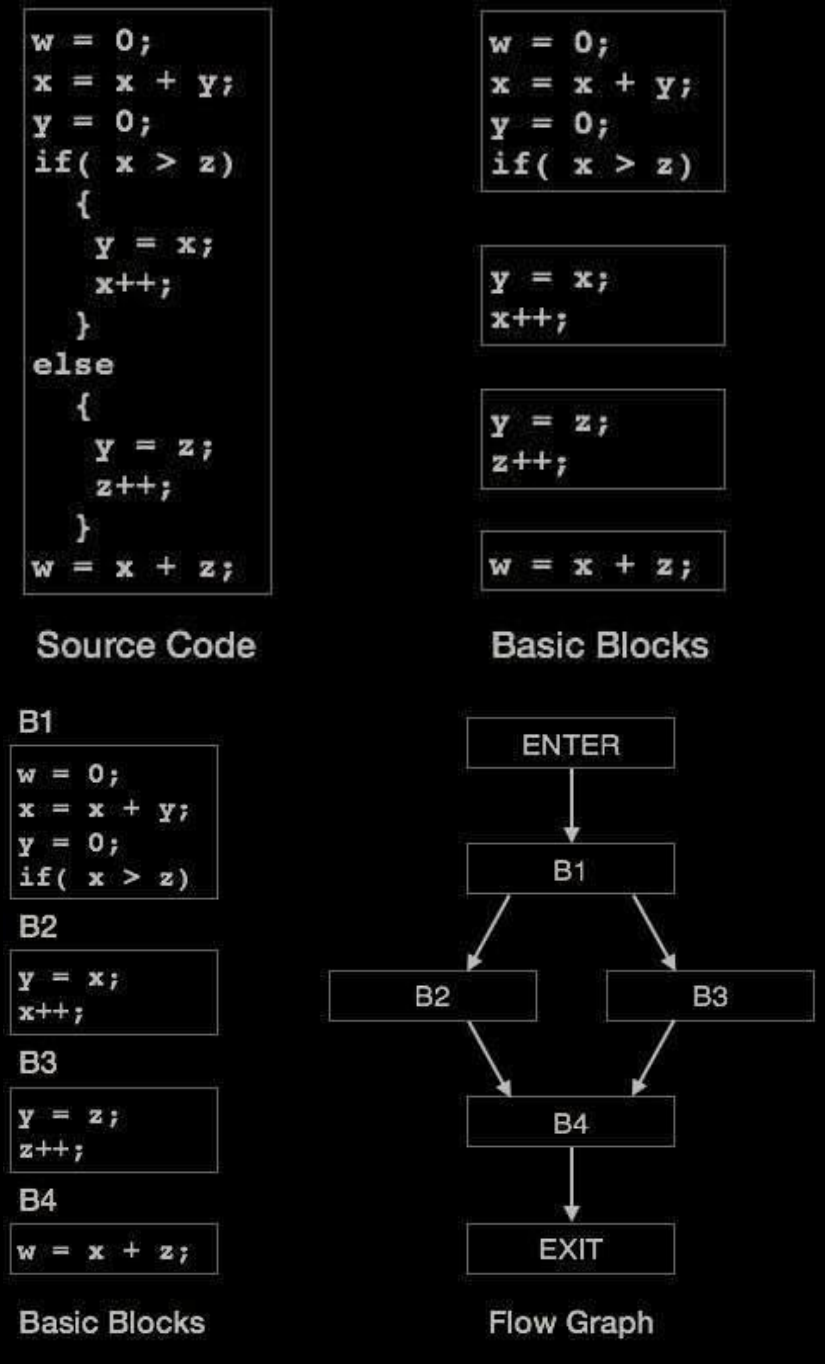
- Modifying binaries on-the-fly
- Add our own code ("instruments")
- Control flow recovery
- Added code does not affect the binary

Usage Cases

- Instruction counting
- Function call statistics
- VM instruction tracing
- Memory watching
- Syscall tracing

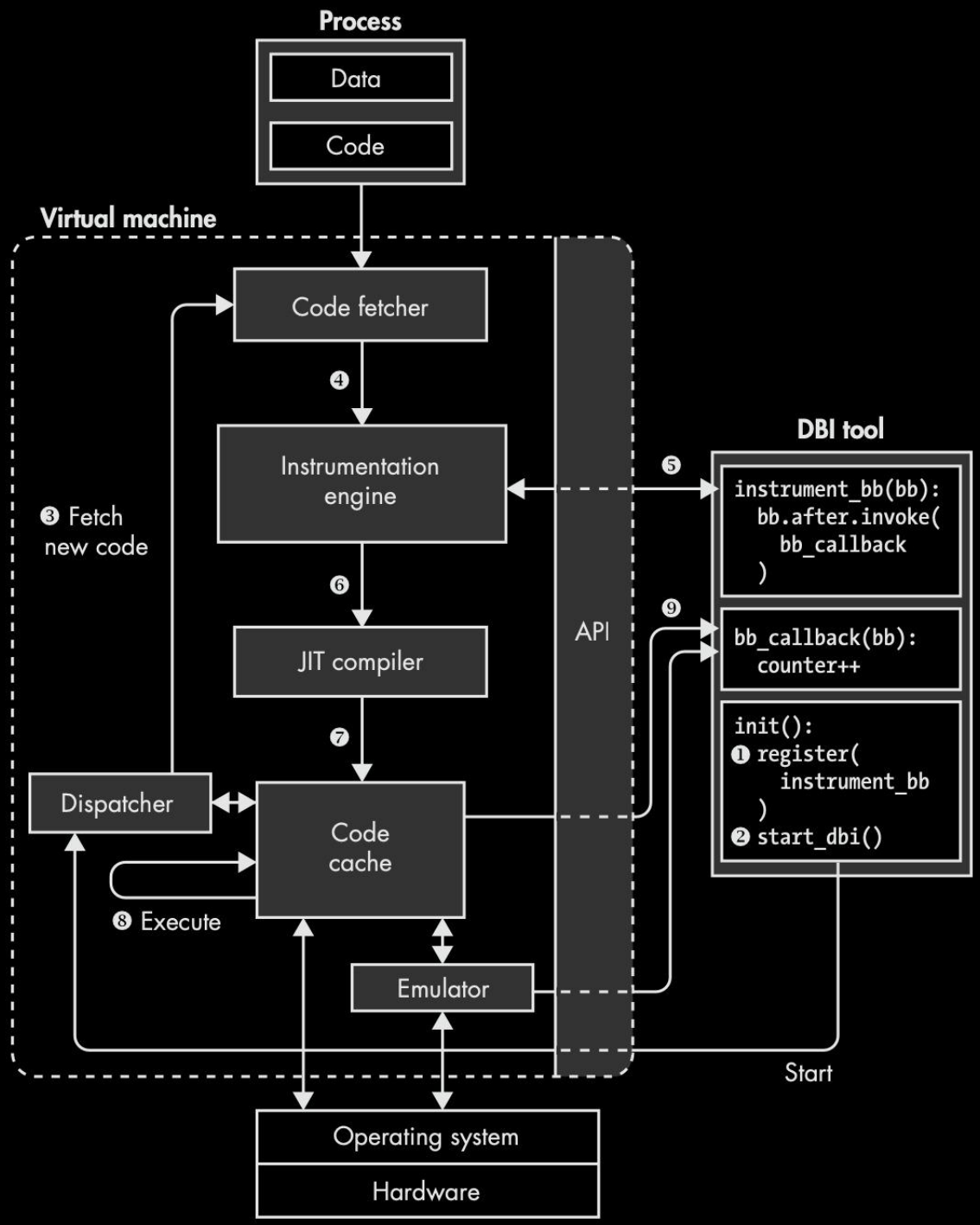
How it works

- Disassemble the binary (recursive, linear)
  - Surprisingly non-trivial, esp. w/ variable-length instruction ISAs
- Analyze the disassembly and get "basic blocks"
  - Boundary at jumps/calls/rets
- Each basic block is individually analyzed



Basic overview

1. Load the binary
2. Disassemble, recover basic blocks
3. Add instrumentation
4. Add to cache
5. Run the binary
   a. Lazy; instrument more block only if necessary



Intel® Pin

Basic instruction count example

Harder VM example

Similar tools

- Valgrind, DynamoRIO
  - Inject instrumentation at runtime
  - High-quality premade tools
- Clang/LLVM ASAN/MSAN/UBSAN
  - Compile-time instrumentation
- e9patch
  - Static binary rewriting without control flow recovery

Further reading

- *Practical Binary Analysis* by Dennis Andriesse

Next Meetings

Sunday Seminar: YYYY-MM-DD

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Next Thursday: YYYY-MM-DD

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