# 软件安全与漏洞分析

4.2 代码混淆的基本理论

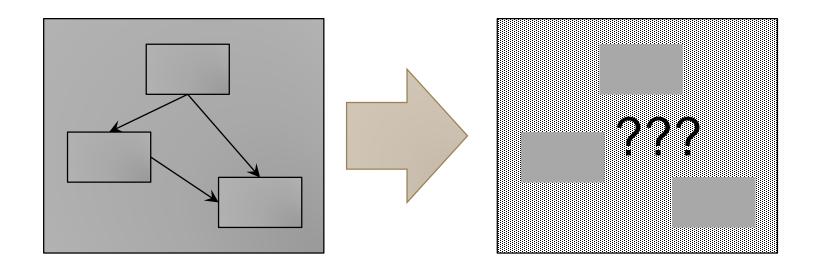
# **Previously in Software Security**

- □软件自我保护技术概述
  - Man-At-The-End攻击模型
  - 代码混淆
  - 软件防篡改
  - 软件水印

### 代码混淆的基本理论

- □本节主题1 代码混淆
  - 。代码混淆的可能性
  - 现有的主要代码混淆方法
- □本节主题2 软件防篡改

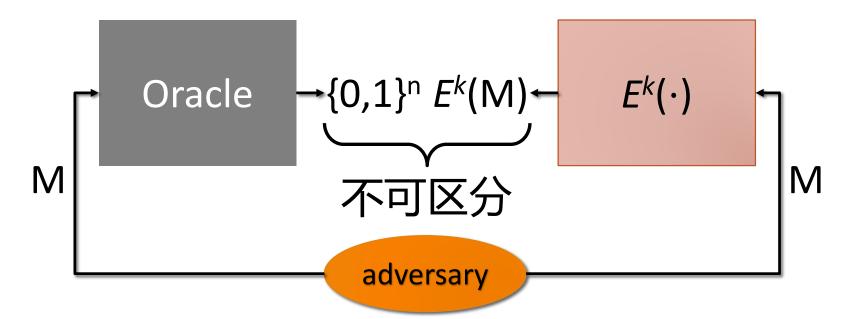
# 回顾: 代码混淆的基本概念



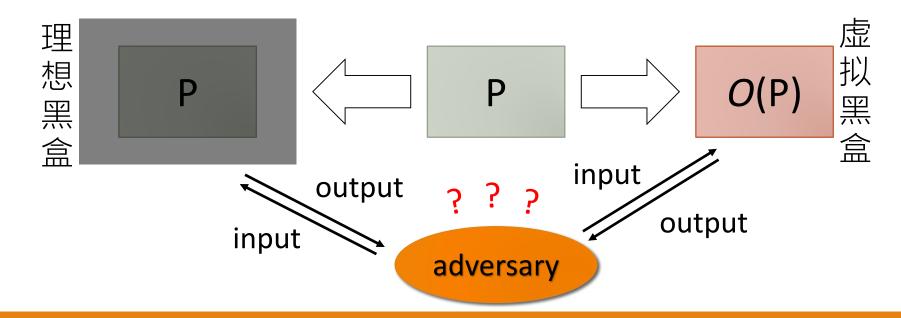
# 回顾: 代码混淆的基本概念

- □目的 -- 阻止对程序的非授权逆向工程
- □实现思想 -- 使得对程序的分析变得困难
- □要求 -- 混淆不允许令程序的执行语义产生变化

- □借鉴密码学算法的安全模型
- □目标:可证明安全性



- □借鉴密码学算法的安全模型
- □目标:可证明安全性



- □然而,"虚拟黑盒"式的混淆器真的可以实现吗?
- □研究结论: 不可能
- □核心因素:程序执行与Oracle访问有着本质区别
  - 程序是对函数的简明描述
  - · Oracle访问只给出函数的输入-输出映射关系
  - · 函数的功能往往无法通过Oracle访问的方式予以精确学习

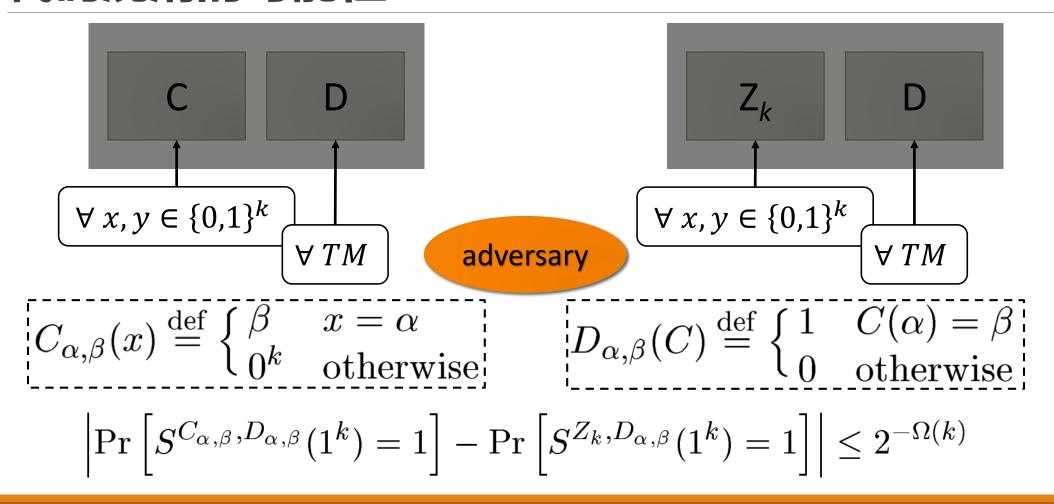
$$\alpha,\beta\in\{0,1\}^k$$

$$C_{\alpha,\beta}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \beta & x = \alpha \\ 0^k & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
  $D_{\alpha,\beta}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 1 & C(\alpha) = \beta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 

$$O(C)$$
 input  $O(D)$  input  $O(Z_k=0^k)$ 

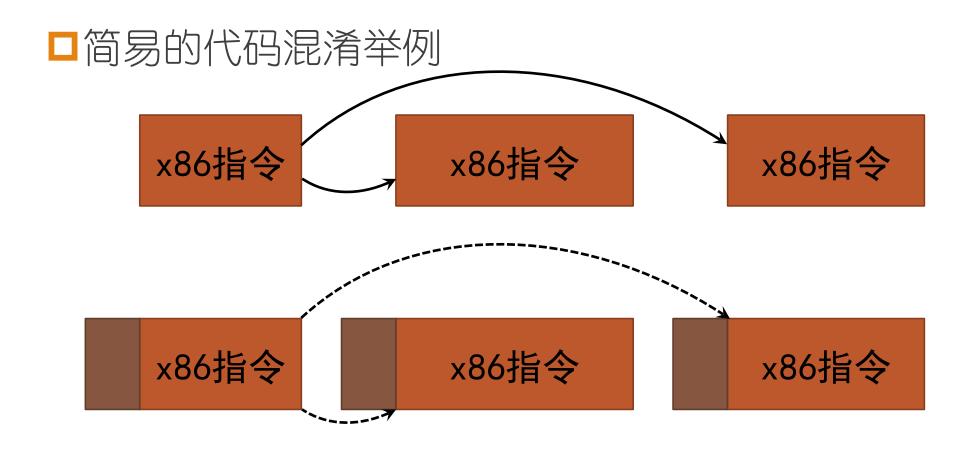
$$\Pr\left[A(\mathcal{O}(C_{lpha,eta}),\mathcal{O}(D_{lpha,eta}))=1
ight]=1$$
 adversary

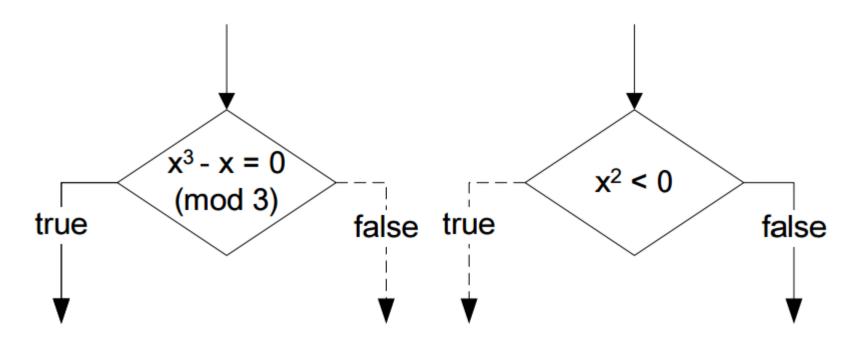
$$\Pr\left[A(\mathcal{O}(Z_k), \mathcal{O}(D_{\alpha,\beta})) = 1\right] = 0$$



- □参考文献: Barak B, Goldreich O, Impagliazzo R, et al. On the (Im)possibility of Obfuscating Programs[M]// Advances in Cryptology CRYPTO 2001. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2001:1-18.
- □扩展阅读:学习论文中各个不可能性定理的详细证明过程

- □代码混淆的实际能力
  - 做不到: 让程序的执行逻辑变得不可知
  - · 做得到: 使程序的执行逻辑变得难以理解





- □不透明谓词 (opaque predicate)
  - · 较强的构造方法:基于3SAT问题

**问题描述:** 给定 $C = C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge ... \wedge C_n$ ,其中任意 $C_i$  为3变量的析取范式,则是否存在一组真值赋值,使得C的取值为真?

举例:  $C = C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge C_3$ , 其中  $C_1 = x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3$ ,  $C_2 = \neg x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_3$ ,  $C_3 = \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3$ .

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad 7y^2 - 1 \neq x^2$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad 2|\lfloor \frac{x^2}{2} \rfloor$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad 2|x(x+1)$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad x^2 \geq 0$$

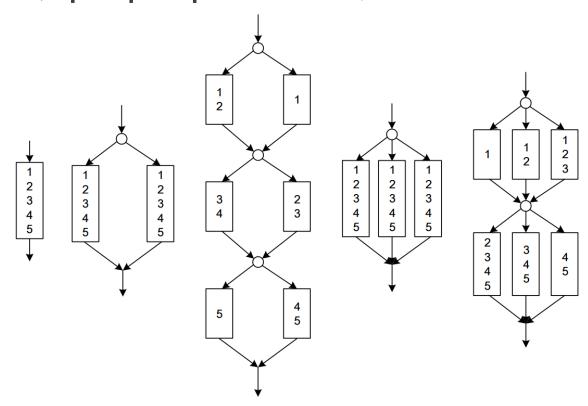
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad 3|x(x+1)(x+2)$$

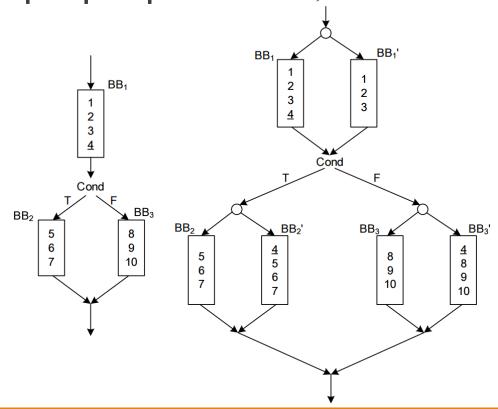
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad 7 \not\mid x^2 + 1$$

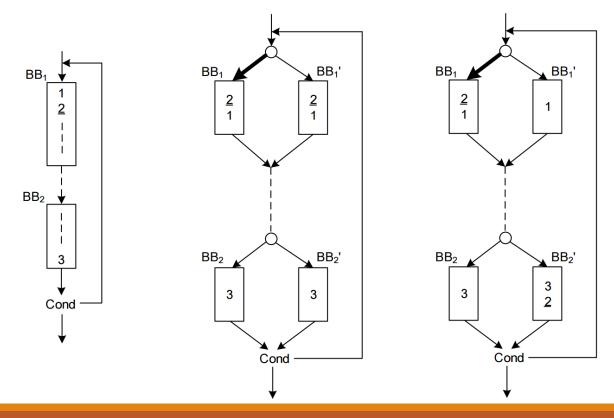
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad 81 \not\mid x^2 + x + 7$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad 19 \not\mid 4x^2 + 4$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad 4|x^2(x+1)(x+1)$$





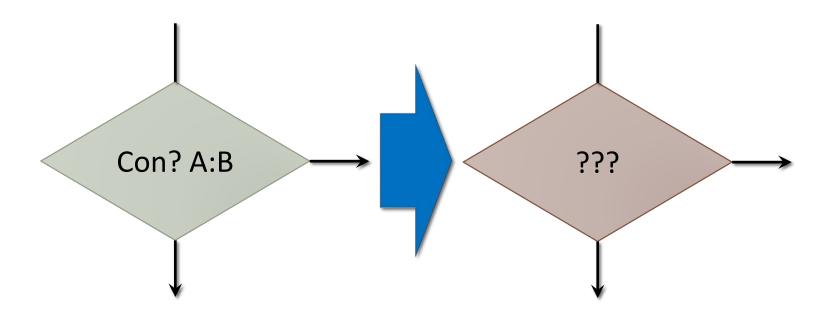


□问题:证明显示不透明谓词在计算上是不安全的

#### □参考文献:

- Xu D, Ming J, Wu D. Generalized Dynamic Opaque Predicates: A New Control Flow Obfuscation Method[C]//International Conference on Information Security. Springer International Publishing, 2016: 323-342.
- Sheridan B, Sherr M. On Manufacturing Resilient Opaque Constructs Against Static Analysis[C]//European Symposium on Research in Computer Security. Springer International Publishing, 2016: 39-58.

□条件分支混淆



#### □条件分支混淆

• 方法1: 单向函数

#### Original code

#### Obfuscated code

```
if (X == c) { if (Hash(X) == H_c) {
                      Decr(B_E, X)
                       B_E
```

Where,  $H_c = Hash(c)$ ,  $B_E = Encr(B, c)$ 

#### □条件分支混淆

。方法2: 利用分析技术弱点

```
a_i = \begin{cases} n & \text{for } i = 0\\ f(a_{i-1}) & \text{for } i > 0 \end{cases}
where f(n) = \begin{cases} n/2 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 3n+1 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases}
```

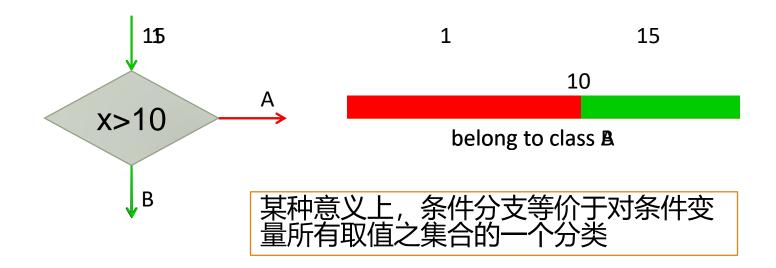
```
while (y > 1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               if (y \% 2 = 1){
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   y = 3 * y + 1;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                else{}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         y = y / 2;
}
if ((x - y > 28) \&\&
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (x + y < 32) \(\begin{aligned}
\equiv \text{cond.} \\
\equiv \tex
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          do_m();
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            break;
```

#### □条件分支混淆

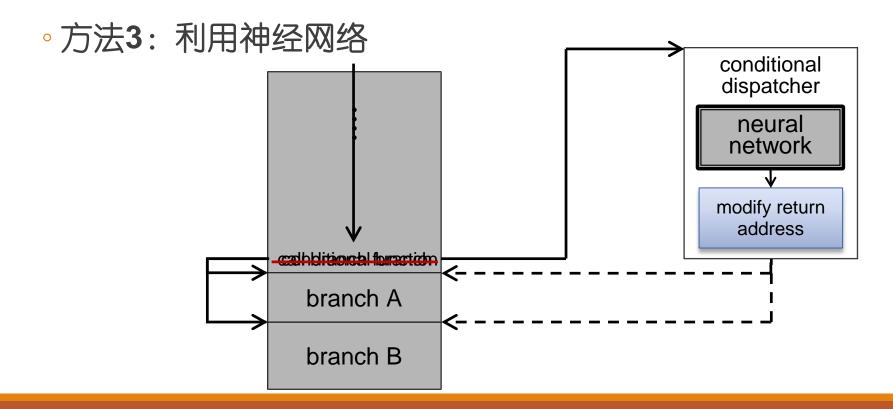
#### ∘ 方法2:

	.030	y = 1158					
iteration	У	y % 2 == 1	iteration	У	y % 2 == 1	STP result	
1	1030	false	1	1158	false		
2	515	true	2	579	true		
3	1546	false	3	1738	false		
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
9	145	true	9	163	true		
10	436	false	10	490	false		
11	218	false	11	245	true	true	
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
123	4	false	30	4	false	false	
124	2	false	31	2	false	false	
125	1	true	32	1	true	false	

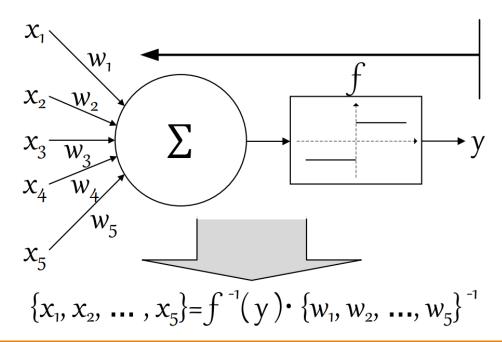
- □条件分支混淆
  - 方法3: 利用神经网络



□条件分支混淆



- □条件分支混淆
  - 方法3: 利用神经网络



#### □条件分支混淆

• 方法3: 利用神经网络

```
dell@dell-OptiPlex-780:~$ klee Obfus SingleBranch.o
KLEE: output directory = "klee-out-1"
KLEE: done: total instructions = 1732
KLEE: done: completed paths = 1
KLEE: done: generated tests = 1
dell@dell-OptiPlex-780:~$ ktest-tool --write-ints klee-out-1/test000
001.ktest
ktest file : 'klee-out-1/test000001.ktest'
           : ['Obfus SingleBranch.o']
args
num objects: 1
object
          0: name: 'x'
object
          0: size: 4
object
         0: data: 0
dell@dell-OptiPlex-780:~$
```

```
dell@dell-OptiPlex-780:~$ klee SingleBranch.o
KLEE: output directory = "klee-out-0"
KLEE: done: total instructions = 23
KLEE: done: completed paths = 2
KLEE: done: generated tests = 2
dell@dell-OptiPlex-780:~$ ktest-tool --write-ints klee-out-0/test000
001.ktest
ktest file: 'klee-out-0/test000001.ktest'
          : ['SingleBranch.o']
num objects: 1
obiect
         0: name: 'x'
obiect
         0: size: 4
object
         0: data: 0
dell@dell-OptiPlex-780:~$ ktest-tool --write-ints klee-out-0/test000
002.ktest
ktest file : 'klee-out-0/test000002.ktest'
          : ['SingleBranch.o']
args
num objects: 1
obiect
         0: name: 'x'
                                 ·测试用例2
         0: size: 4
object
obiect 0: data: 2147483646
dell@dell-OptiPlex-780:~$
```

#### □条件分支混淆

• 方法3: 利用神经网络

statement (unequal)		> 16	> 6	> 4	> 2	≤ 29	≤ 11	≤ 20	≤ 13	
input val	-16									
verification result	original	-16								
venneauon resurt	obfuscated	ofuscated NA								
# of constraints	original	733								
# of constraints	obfuscated	13751	18759	28931	31584	12809	18759	28931	31658	
statement (e	equal)	= 16	= 6	=4	=2	= 29	= 11	= 20	= 13	
statement (e		= 16 16	= 6 6	= 4 4	=2	= 29 29	= 11 11	= 20 20	= 13 13	
input val					_					
	lue	16	6	4	2	29 29	11	20	13	
input val	ue original	16	6	4	2 2 N	29 29	11	20	13	

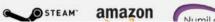
#### □参考文献:

- Sharif M I, Lanzi A, Giffin J T, et al. Impeding Malware Analysis Using Conditional Code Obfuscation[C]//NDSS. 2008.
- Wang Z, Ming J, Jia C, et al. Linear obfuscation to combat symbolic execution[C]//European Symposium on Research in Computer Security. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2011: 210-226.
- Ma H, Ma X, Liu W, et al. Control flow obfuscation using neural network to fight concolic testing[C]//International Conference on Security and Privacy in Communication Systems. Springer International Publishing, 2014: 287-304.

- □目标:
  - 使得软件的内部逻辑无法被篡改
  - 。 当篡改发生时,完成自我诊断/修复
- □意义: 阻止对软件的破解



DOWNLOAD PLATFORMS















#### Denuvo的最新相关信息

正版游戏守护神——Denuvo是如何被攻破的? 百家号

9小时前

对游戏厂商而言,Denuvo保证了游戏在黄金期的销售;对Denuvo公司来说,他们凭借技术获得 了庞大收益;对黑客而言,挑战Denuvo则是难得的锻炼技术的机会。...

<u>冒险游戏《RIME》正式宣布移除Denuvo DRM</u> 网易游戏

13小时前

《RIME》破解版仅5天就发布 Denuvo是游戏卡顿元凶 着迷网

2天前

《掠食》被破解,BT加密Denuvo已沦陷 百家号

5月19日

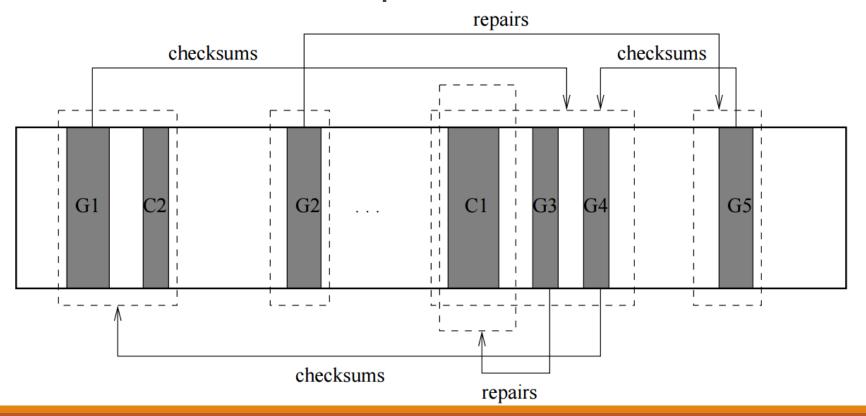
《掠食》上市十天便遭破解 BT加密Denuvo已沦陷 太平洋游戏网

5月17日



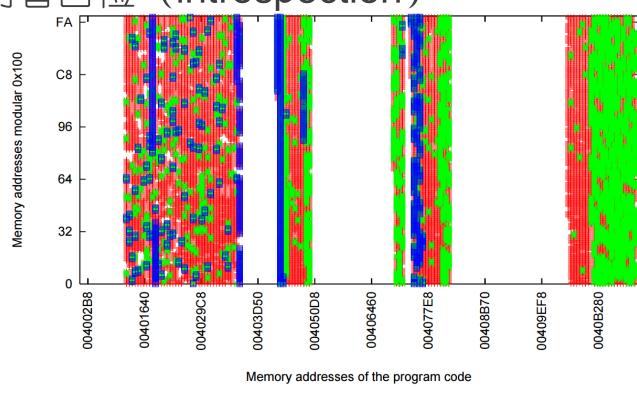


□方法1: 內省自检 (introspection)



□方法1: 内省自检 (introspection)

Orig exe code



Guard code

Guarded code

#### □方法2: Oblivious Hashing

十个人站成一列纵队 从十顶黄帽子和九顶蓝帽子中,取出十顶分别给每个人戴上。

站在最后的人说: "我虽然看见了你们每个人头上的帽子,但仍然不知道自己头上的帽子的颜色。你们呢?"

第九个人说: "我也不知道。" 第八个人说: "我也不知道。"

第七个、第六个......直到第二个人,依次都说不知道自己头上帽子的颜色。

最后,第一个人说:"我知道自己头上帽子的颜色了。"

□方法2: Oblivious Hashing

```
int x = 123;

if (GetUserInput() > 10)
{
    x = x + 1;
}
else
{
    printf("Hello\n");
}
```

```
INITIALIZE_HASH(hash1);
int x = 123;
UPDATE_HASH(hash1, x);
if (GetUserInput() > 10)
   UPDATE_HASH(hash1, BRANCH_ID_1);
   x = x + 1;
   UPDATE_HASH(hash1, x);
else
   UPDATE_HASH(hash1, BRANCH_ID_2);
   printf("Hello\n");
VERIFY_HASH(hash1);
```

#### □参考文献:

- Chang H, Atallah M J. Protecting software code by guards[C]//ACM Workshop on Digital Rights Management. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2001: 160-175.
- Jacob M, Jakubowski M H, Venkatesan R. Towards integral binary execution:
   Implementing oblivious hashing using overlapped instruction
   encodings[C]//Proceedings of the 9th workshop on Multimedia & security. ACM,
   2007: 129-140.

#### What's next?

- □软件水印
- □代码胎记