安全攻防实践基础 (Short-Term 2022)



reverse专题 - 2 混淆

outline



- 上节课的一些遗留内容
- 混淆
- 还有时间分享一些逆向小心得





VM 代码及分析



如果能模拟执行是不是更酷





尽可能把 custom ISA 转化成你熟悉的 ISA

- 直接翻译成C
- disassembler 写得好甚至可以想办法塞回 ida

VM pwn ©





obfuscation

credit to SGFVamll for many materials, really thanks



感觉一切增加理解难度的都可以称之为混淆

不妨来做一个JS 逆向题先(5min rush)

credit: https://obfuscator.io/



obfuscation built by many techniques

比如刚刚看的js代码

Identifiers Transformations

- 变量名简直治疗高血压
- https://deobfuscate.io/

Strings Transformations

- 类的 string 方法通过 index 访问
- •

more over

完全恢复还不如动态完成; (但由于语义的隐藏动态也并不方便



back to our native program

识别混淆类型,理解混淆逻辑,并进行去混淆

重点介绍三个混淆方式

- instruction substitution
- bogus control flow
- control flow flattening



Instructions Substitution

The goal of this obfuscation technique simply consists in replacing standard binary operators (like addition, subtraction or boolean operators) by functionally equivalent, but more complicated sequences of instructions.

上一次学逆向专题是下周的上周的明天的昨天的大前天的 UTC+8 的 14:15

equals

上节逆向课星期一下午

addition







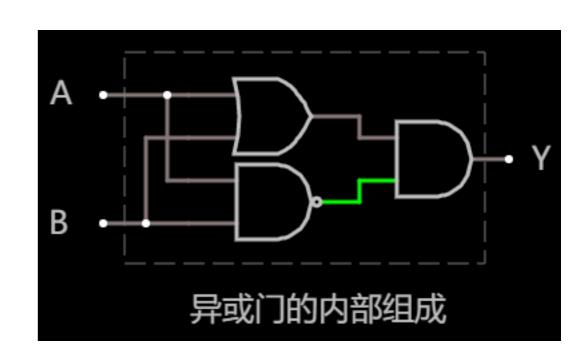
moreover

有数逻那感觉了

$$b \& c = (b ^ \sim c) \& b$$

$$b \mid c = (b \& c) \mid (b \land c)$$

$$b ^ c = (\sim b \& c) | (b \& \sim c)$$



手工完成混淆



```
#define ADD(x, y) (-(-x + (-y)))
#define SUB(x, y) (ADD(x, -y))
#define AND(x, y) ((x ^ ~y) & x)
#define OR(x, y) ((x & y)|(x ^ y))
#define XOR(x, y) ((~x & y)|(x & ~y))
宏好像没啥用 why
```

and

```
uint32_t ADD(x, y) { return (-(-x + (-y))); }
uint32_t SUB(x, y) { return (ADD(x, -y)); }
uint32_t AND(x, y) { return ((x ^ ~y) & x); }
uint32_t OR(x, y) { return ((x & y) | (x ^ y)); }
uint32_t XOR(x, y) { return ((~x & y) | (x & ~y)); }
```

ollvm 一行搞定





你不懂我



靓仔, 你懂我不?

套娃









$$b \& c = (b ^ \sim c) \& b$$

= $((\sim b \& \sim c) | (b \& c)) \& b$





demo (attachment)

```
_int64 __fastcall sub_400686(unsigned int *a1, _DWORD *a2)
  2 {
     __int64 result; // rax
     unsigned int v3; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-24h]
     unsigned int v4; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-20h]
     int v5; // [rsp+24h] [rbp-1Ch]
     unsigned int i; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-18h]
9 v3 = *a1;
10 \quad v4 = a1[1];
11
    v5 = 0;
     for (i = 0; i \le 0x3F; ++i)
12
 13
14
     v5 += 1166789954;
    v3 += (v4 + v5 + 11) ^ ((v4 << 6) + *a2) ^ ((v4 >> 9) + a2[1]) ^ 0x20;
15
      v4 += (v3 + v5 + 20) ^ ((v3 << 6) + a2[2]) ^ ((v3 >> 9) + a2[3]) ^ 0x10;
16
 17
     *a1 = v3:
18
    result = v4;
19
    a1[1] = v4;
20
     return result;
21
22}
```

简单看看 pass 代码



咱也不懂 C++, 也不懂 Ilvm, 就当 C 代码看看咯

https://github.dev/bluesadi/Pluto-
Obfuscator/blob/main/llvm/lib/Transforms/Obfuscation/Substitution.
cpp

如何去 substitution 混淆?



- 1. 编译器优化
 - maybe useless at all
- 2. 经验性手动处理
 - 一杯茶一包烟...
- 3. 写脚本?
 - 简介一下思路和看一下效果
- 4. 要不,还是动调?



Bogus (虚假) Control Flow

This method modifies a function call graph by adding a basic block before the current basic block. This new basic block contains an opaque predicate and then makes a conditional jump to the original basic block.

就我个人来说,大前天课对我的意义,不能不说非常重大。而这些并不是完全重要,更加重要的问题是,就我个人来说……不能不说非常重大。对我个人而言,大前天课不仅仅是一个重大的事件,还可能会改变我的人生(from 狗屁不通文章生成器)对了周一下午是不是上了逆向

equals

上节逆向课在星期一下午



A Simple Example with demo

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
    int a = atoi(argv[1]);
    if (a == 0)
        return 1;
    else
        return 10;
    return 0;
```

UKNOO UKNOO

为啥 opaque predicate

编译器「感觉」这个全局变量可能有地方引用?不敢下判断





如何去 bogus control flow 混淆?

编译器优化赛高

· 注意对于bss 对象的修饰

还有一个贼恶心的



Control Flow Flattening

The purpose of this pass is to **completely flatten (**展开、**展平)** the control flow graph of a program.

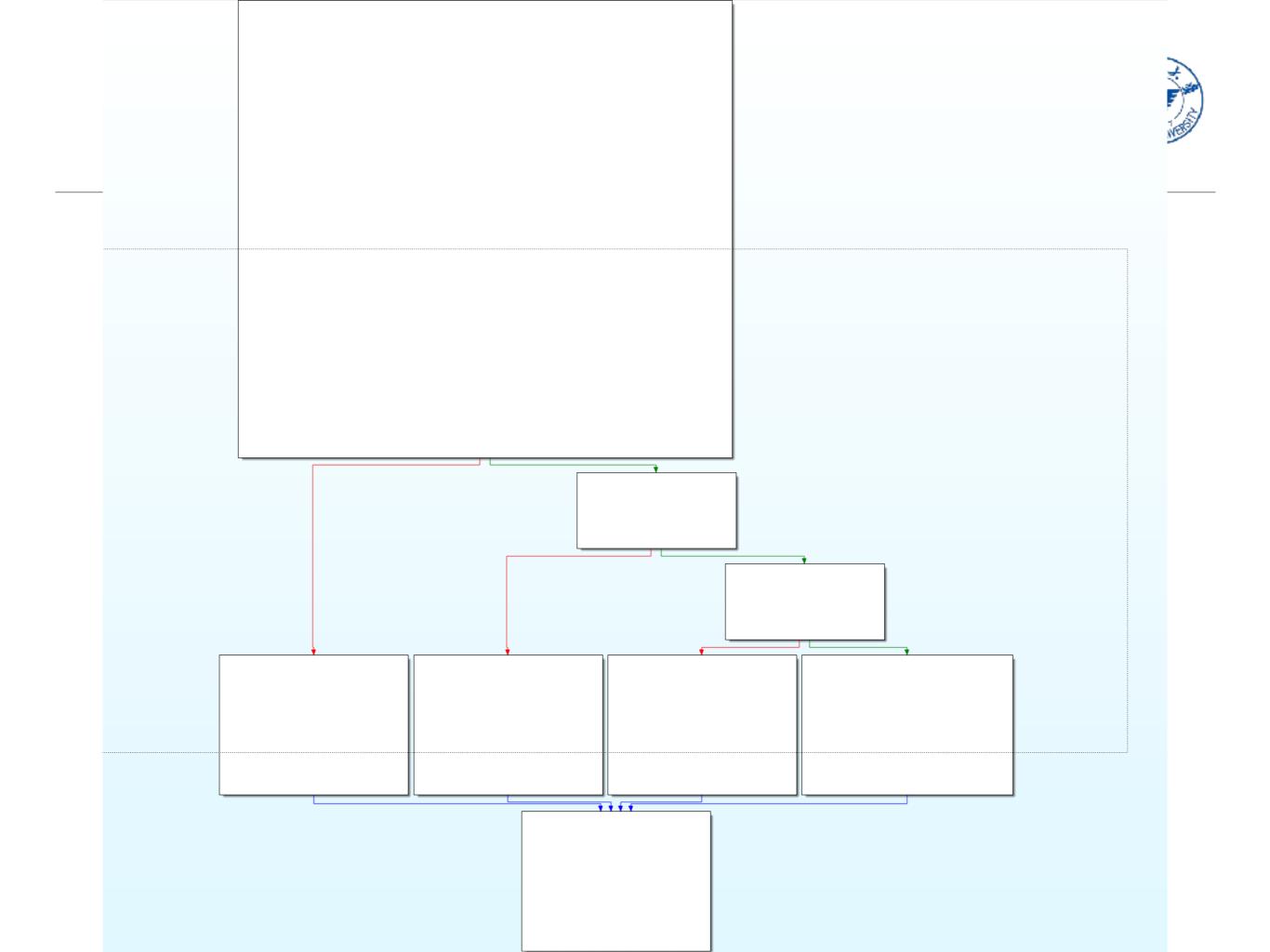
first proposed

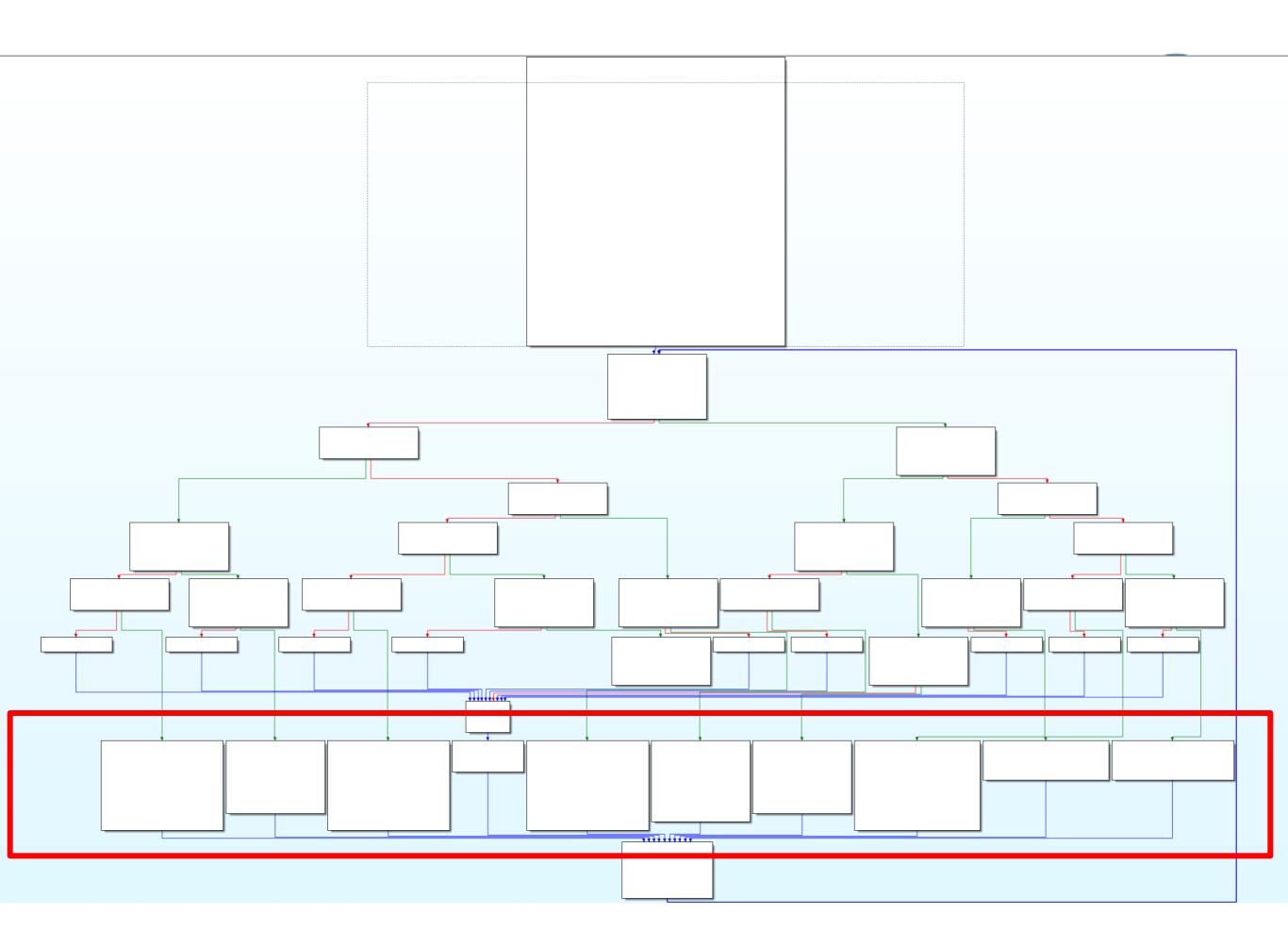
László, Timea, and Ákos Kiss. "Obfuscating C++ programs via control flow flattening." Annales Universitatis Scientarum Budapestinensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Sectio Computatorica 30.1 (2009): 3-19.



什么是展开? see demo

```
    int main(int argc, char *argv)
        unsigned int mod = argc % 4;
        unsigned int result = 0;
 6
        if (mod == 0)
          result = (argc | 0xBAAAD0BF) * (2 ^ argc);
 8
        else if (mod == 1)
10
          result = (argc \& 0xBAAAD0BF) * (3 + argc);
11
12
        else if (mod == 2)
13
          result = (argc ^ 0xBAAAD0BF) * (4 | argc);
14
15
        else
16
          result = (argc + 0xBAAAD0BF) * (5 & argc);
17
        return result;
18
```





hence





equals

上节逆向课在星期一下午

算法流程简述



- 1. 入口块连接到分发块(dispatchBB),创建返回块
- 2. 其他基本块保存
- 3. 为每个保存的基本块分配 switch case 值
- 4. 修改每个基本块末尾的跳转

如何去 fla 混淆(个人jio的



- 先确定入口块和结束块内容
- 理清所有基本块
 - 理清其「功能」
 - 理清其「约束」
 - 理清其「路由」/「跳转」
- 写脚本恢复控制流,还原 C 代码
 - 或许也可以直接 ida 上 patch

当然,实战时可能动态+log的做法更多更直接

人工去一下试试



虽然很慢很无聊,但是希望大家能 follow ②



基础作业中相关的混淆你已经完全掌握了

Congratulations!



还有其他混淆么



有,多得是.....

- 异常处理
- 间接调用
- 字符串加密
- MBA (Mixed Boolean-Arithmetic)

或许还有时间



分享一些逆向心得

- 如何想办法也得跑起来
 - 保证逻辑一致
- 能动态拿到的东西不用自己写
- 字符串起大作用
- 找源代码
- 猜、猜、猜
- 试图去理解出题人