v1.0.0



VPAND.COM

Virtual Processor Infrastructure for Code Reverse Engineer and VMProtect.

Loading very hard for Qt.wasm, wait a second please...



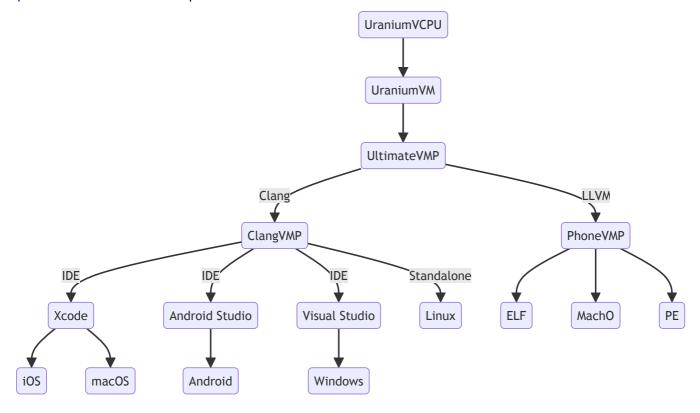
Powered by LLVM/Clang.

PhoneVMP User Manual

UltimateVMP

UltimateVMP (Ultimate Virtual Machine Protection), is an **arm/arm64/x86/x86_64** assembly level code virtualization encryption software for Darwin (**macOS/iOS**), **Linux** (Ubuntu/**Android**), **Windows** and other operating systems. It re-encodes the binary instructions of the target function into a private instruction format and then interprets the encoded instruction directly at run time. Unlike low-intensity code encryption such as obfuscation and shell, VMP code will not restore the original instruction throughout the whole execution process, so it can achieve high code encryption strength, greatly raising the threshold of reverse engineering, so as to achieve the purpose of protecting software assets. UltimateVMP currently supports platforms including **macOS**, **iOS**, **Linux**, **Android**, **Windows**, and supported architectures including **x86**, **x86_64**, **arm**, **and arm64**.

UltimateVMP includes two products. One is ClangVMP(based on the Clang compiler), it encodes C/C++/ObjC/ObjC++/Swift/etc.(static native programming language) function into VMP data during compilation process. The other is PhoneVMP, it encodes assembly instructions into VMP data from binary file(like MachO/ELF/PE). All of them are based on virtual processor infrastructure UraniumVM from vpand.com. Their relationship is as follows:



This manual focuses on PhoneVMP.

PhoneVMP

PhoneVMP is a LLVM based code virtualized tool. It encodes **Assembly Instructions** into its private VMP data. The VMP data will be directly interpreted by PhoneVMP runtime library without restoring the original

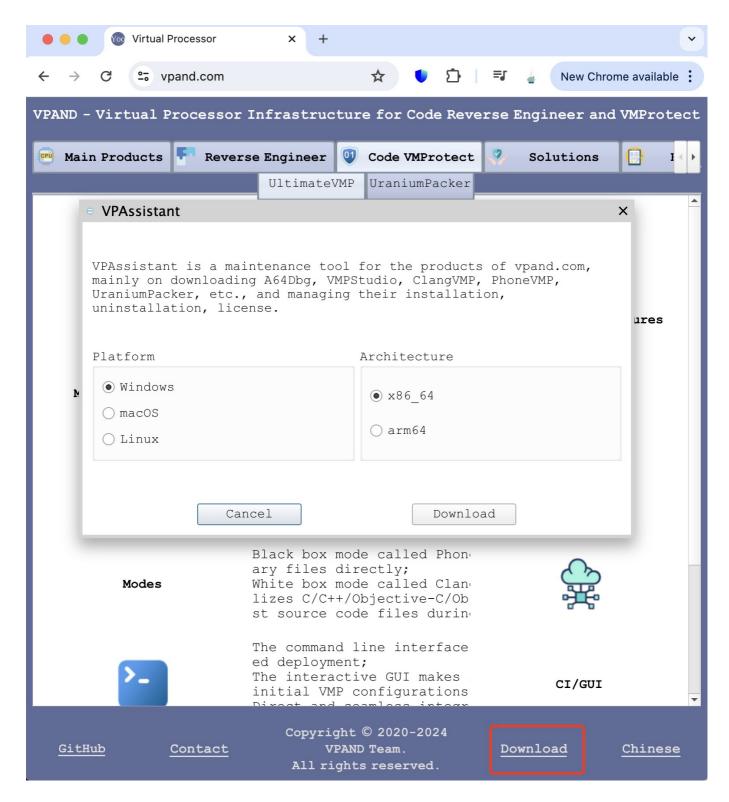
instructions. Because of this mechanism, reverse engineering on this kind of code will be much more harder than raw machine code.

Till now, PhoneVMP supports running on **macOS**, **Windows and Linux**, and supported virtualized architectures including **x86**, **x86_64**, **arm and arm64**. We recommend **ClangVMP** in source code mode first, if you DO love vm protection in binary file mode, then PhoneVMP is still OK.

Download

All of our products are hosted in vpand.com, you can download the assistant tool called **VPAssistant** to fetch your interested product like PhoneVMP.

Please note that you should download **the exact platform and architecture** which matches your current running OS, all the real product download through VPAssistant highly depends on the architecture that it's running on. For the native performance, you'd better not download x86_64 version on arm64 macOS even though it can directly run on it with Rosetta 2.



Install

PhoneVMP

As the VPAssistant on different platform(like Windows, Linux and macOS) is **absolutely the same**, unless some feature is just available on that specified platform, otherwise all the generic feature screenshots are from macOS. Here we go.

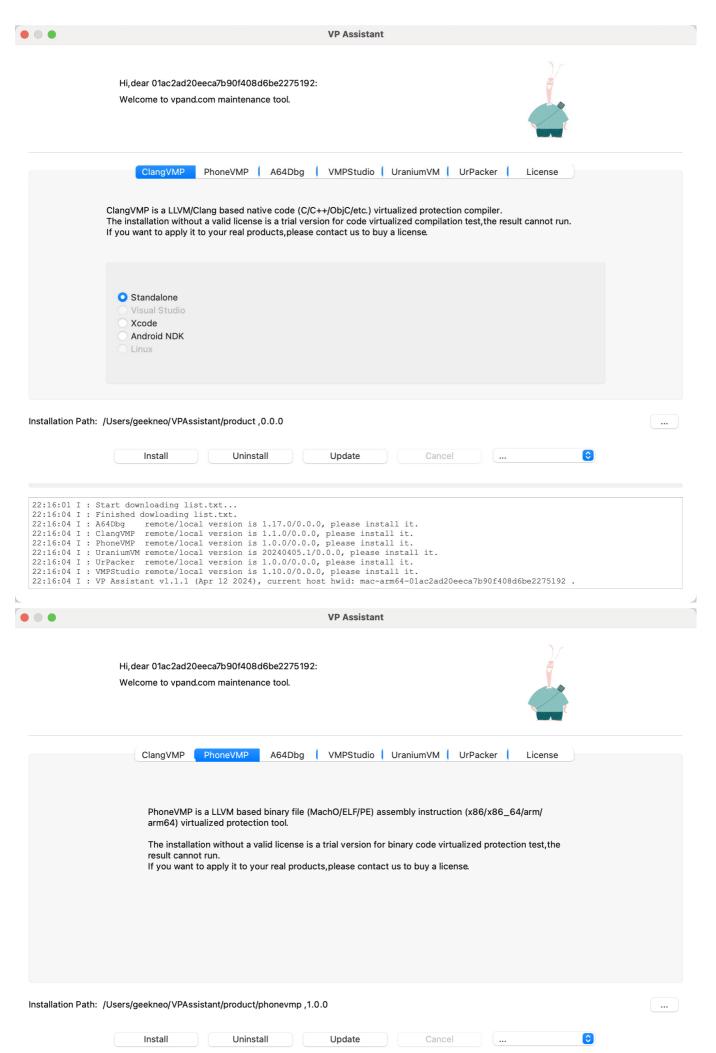
After download, unzip and launch VPAssistant, we're gonna be in the ClangVMP tab widget, then click the **PhoneVMP** tab to activate the assistant for PhoneVMP. The default installation path is(You can **change it with the "..." button** on the right):

macOS/Linux : ~/VPAssistant/product

Windows : SysDrive:\Users\user-name\VPAssistant\product

Every time when VPAssistant finishes launching, at the end of logs there'll be a line for your running OS triple: os-arch-hwid. It's the key to authenticate your computer to fetch a valid PhoneVMP license, copy and send to us before you want to purchase and install a license.

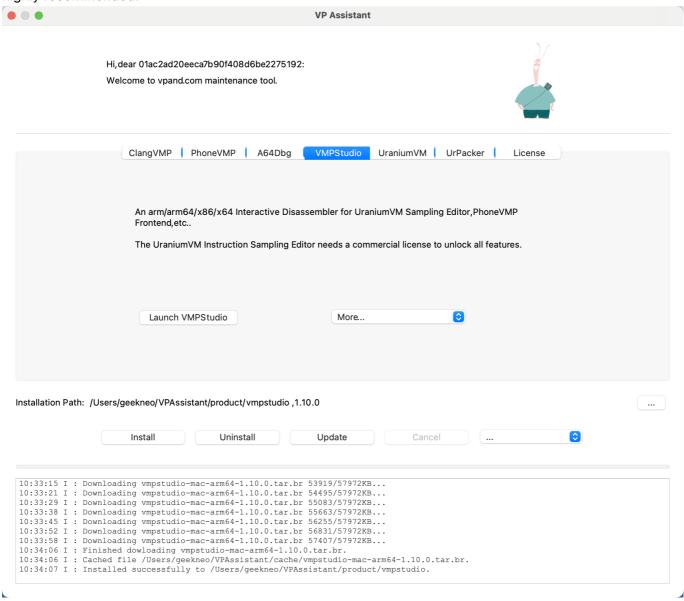
current host hwid: mac-arm64-01ac2ad20eeca7b90f408d6be2275192



```
22:36:15 I : Downloading phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br 22407/24251KB...
22:36:16 I : Downloading phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br 22571/24251KB...
22:36:16 I : Downloading phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br 22891/24251KB...
22:36:16 I : Downloading phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br 23079/24251KB...
22:36:16 I : Downloading phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br 23431/24251KB...
22:36:16 I : Downloading phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br 23431/24251KB...
22:36:17 I : Downloading phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br 23819/24251KB...
22:36:17 I : Downloading phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br 24039/24251KB...
22:36:18 I : Finished dowloading phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br.
22:36:18 I : Cached file /Users/geekneo/VPAssistant/cache/phonevmp-mac-arm64-v1.0.0.tar.br.
22:36:18 I : Installed successfully to /Users/geekneo/VPAssistant/product/phonevmp.
```

VMPStudio (optional)

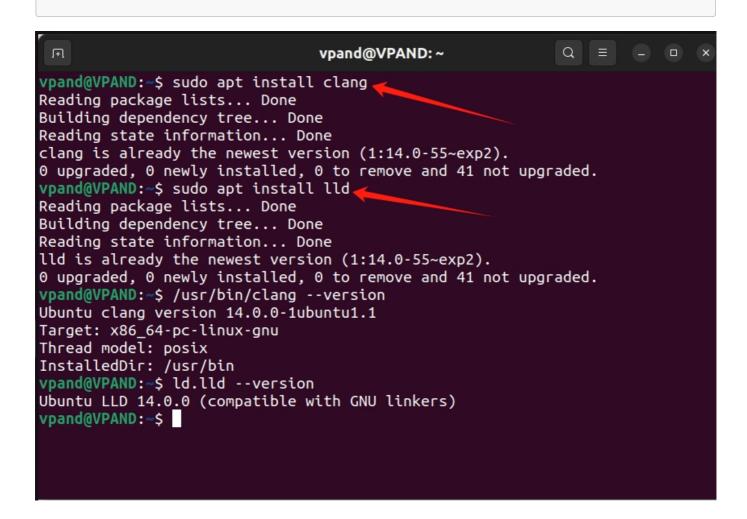
The easiest way to apply PhoneVMP to target file is using the GUI program VMPStudio, it's optional but highly recommended.



Linux clang/lld

Before you can apply PhoneVMP to target file on Linux, clang and Ild should be installed as the following steps:

```
sudo apt install clang
sudo apt install lld
```



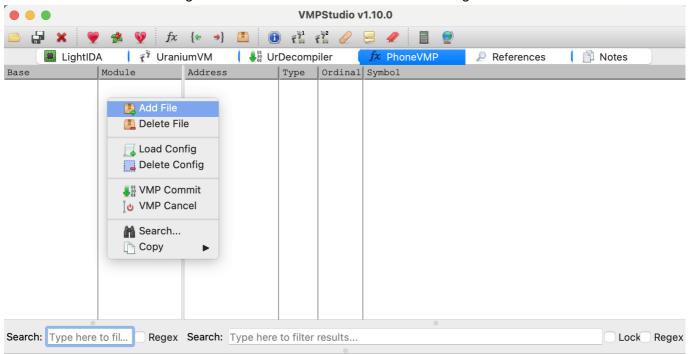
VMP Configuration

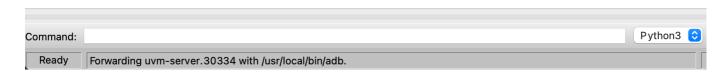
As the GUI VMPStudio and CLI phonevmp on different platform(like Windows, Linux and macOS) is **absolutely the same**, unless some feature is just available on that specified platform, otherwise all the generic feature screenshots are from macOS.

VMPStudio

GUI mode is very convenient for PhoneVMP encryption of binaries, and it can also be used as a CLI mode configuration file generator, especially when PhoneVMP encryption of binaries is performed for the first

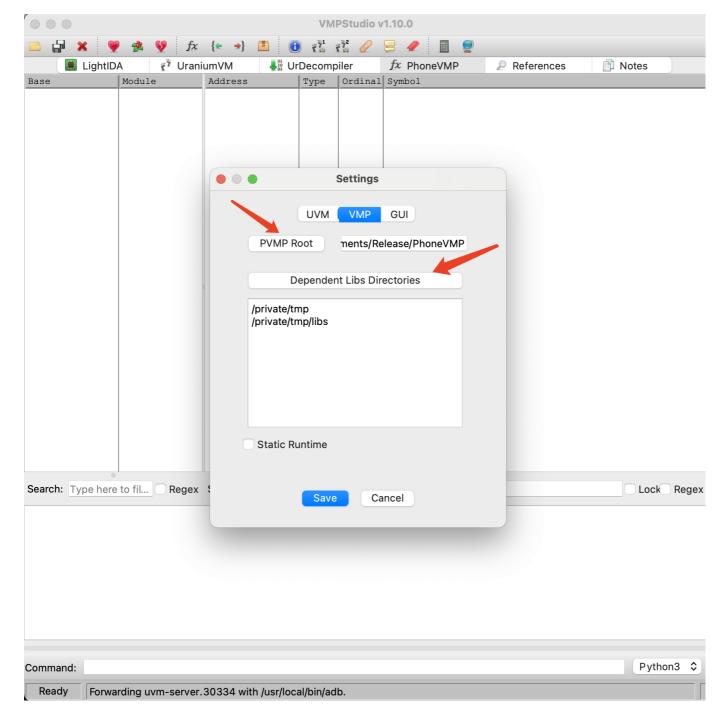
time. All the features are integrated in the VMPStudio PhoneVMP tab widget:





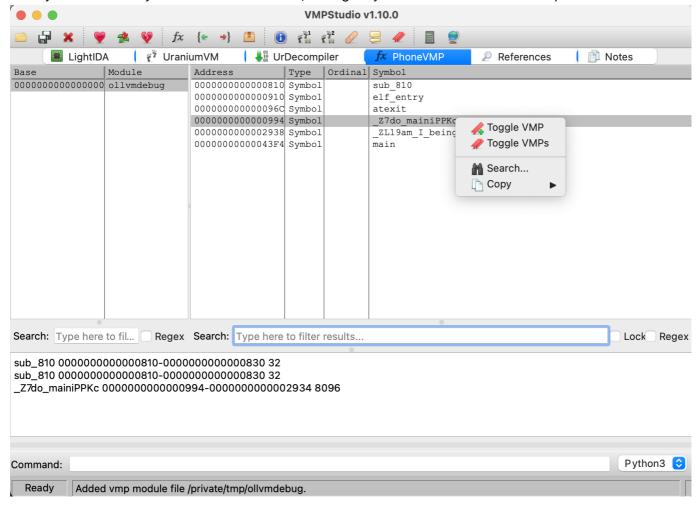
- Add File: Add Macho/ELF/PE file to be virtualized protected.
- Load Config: Load an existing json configuration file to apply for current file.
- VMP Commit: Execute CLI phonevmp with current configuration.

But, before acting the real work, we have to specify the PhoneVMP product root directory for VMPStudio(don't forget apply the **Save** when you changed any configuration):



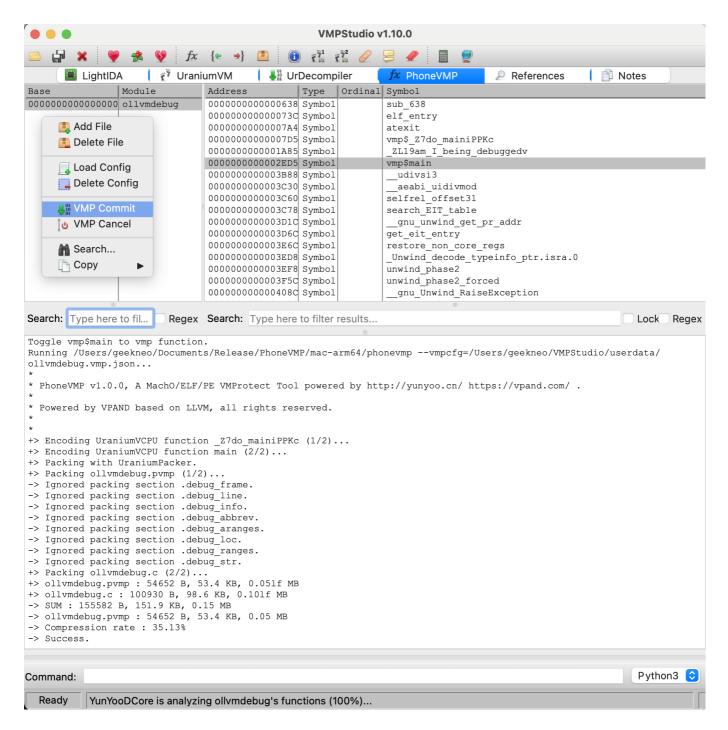
- **PVMP Root**: Select PhoneVMP product root directory.
- **Dependent Libs Directories**: Where to search the dependent library files when linking the final result by **UraniumPacker** after finishing VMP encoding process by **PhoneVMP**.

After you load a binary file with Add File menu, the right symbol window will list all the parsed functions:



- Toggle VMP: Turn VMP on or off for current function.
- Toggle VMPs: Turn VMP on or off for current multiple selected functions.

When you finish the VMP configuration on all of the functions you want to apply virtualized protection, execute the menu **VMP Commit**:



Done. The **vmpcfg** and **pvmp** file are both ready for you.

CLI with JSON

CLI command line mode can be easily integrated into the existing packaging process, and its command line input parameters are as follows:

```
PhoneVMP@vpand.com mac-arm64 % ./phonevmp --help
OVERVIEW: PhoneVMP v1.0.0, A MachO/ELF/PE VMProtect Tool powered by
http://yunyoo.cn/ https://vpand.com/ .

USAGE: phonevmp [options] <input file>

OPTIONS:
```

```
Generic Options:

--help - Display available options (--help-hidden for more)
--help-list - Display list of available options (--help-list-hidden for more)
--version - Display the version of this program

PhoneVMP Options:

--vmpcfg=<string> - PhoneVMP configuration json file
```

There is only one command line input parameter **--vmpcfg**, which accepts a json configuration file as the following format:

- file: full path of the binary file which will be applied to PhoneVMP.
- level: always be usrdef.
- **libdirs**: list of library directories which contain the dependencies of the input file, it's used to search the dependent library files when linking the final result by **UraniumPacker**.
- symbols: list of function names which will be virtualized by PhoneVMP.

Here's a simple PhoneVMP json configuration:

```
PhoneVMP@vpand.com mac-arm64 % ./phonevmp --
vmpcfg=/.../ollvmdebug.vmp.json
* PhoneVMP v1.0.0, A MachO/ELF/PE VMProtect Tool powered by
http://yunyoo.cn/ https://vpand.com/ .
* Powered by VPAND based on LLVM, all rights reserved.
*
+> Encoding UraniumVCPU function _Z7do_mainiPPKc (1/1)...
+> Packing with UraniumPacker.
+> Packing ollvmdebug.pvmp (1/2)...
-> Ignored packing section .debug_frame.
-> Ignored packing section .debug_line.
-> Ignored packing section .debug info.
-> Ignored packing section .debug abbrev.
-> Ignored packing section .debug_aranges.
-> Ignored packing section .debug loc.
-> Ignored packing section .debug_ranges.
-> Ignored packing section .debug_str.
+> Packing ollvmdebug.c (2/2)...
+> ollvmdebug.pvmp : 41308 B, 40.3 KB, 0.04lf MB
+> ollvmdebug.c : 61218 B, 59.8 KB, 0.06lf MB
-> SUM : 102526 B, 100.1 KB, 0.10 MB
-> ollvmdebug.pvmp : 41308 B, 40.3 KB, 0.04 MB
-> Compression rate: 40.29%
-> Success.
```

Raw vs PhoneVMP

Here's the simple C/C++ code, let's see how PhoneVMP is going to virtualized protect the do_main function.

```
static bool am_I_being_debugged(void) {
   FILE *fp = fopen("/proc/self/status", "r");
   char status[128];
   size_t rd = fread(status, 1, sizeof(status) - 1, fp);
   status[rd] = 0;
   fclose(fp);
   return strstr(status, "TracerPid:\t0") == nullptr;
}

int __attribute__((noinline)) do_main(int argc, const char *argv[]) {
   if (!getenv("NO_ANTIDBG")) {
      anti_debug();
   }

// modify register to continue
for (int i = 0; i < argc; i++) {
      printf(</pre>
```

```
"You should change the register to quit this infinite loop %d.\n"
   "I'm being debugged(%s).\n",
   i,
   am_I_being_debugged() ? "true" : "false");
   sleep(2);
}

// what a nice day...
puts("Have fun with A64Dbg UraniumVM virtualization debug mode~");
   return 0;
}
```

Raw

After compiled with clang compiler, we'll get the following assembly function:

```
do_main:0004 ; int do_main(int argc, const unsigned __int8 **argv)
do_main:0004
                              EXPORT Z7do mainiPPKc
do_main:0004 _Z7do_mainiPPKc
                                                       ; CODE XREF:
main+24↓p
do_main:0004
do_main:0004 ; __unwind {
do main:0004
                                               SP, SP, #0xF0
                              SUB
do main:0008
                                               X29, X30, [SP,#0x90+var_s0]
                              STP
do main:000C
                              STP
                                               X28, X27, [SP,#0x90+var s10]
                                               X26, X25, [SP,#0x90+var_s20]
do main:0010
                              STP
do_main:0014
                              STP
                                              X24, X23, [SP,#0x90+var_s30]
                                              X22, X21, [SP,#0x90+var_s40]
do main:0018
                              STP
do_main:001C
                                               X20, X19, [SP,#0x90+var_s50]
                              STP
                                               X29, SP, #0x90
do_main:0020
                              ADD
                                               X8, #3, c13, c0, #2
do main:0024
                              MRS
do_{main}:0028 argc = X19
                                                       ; int
                                               W19, W0
do_main:0028
                              MOV
do_main:002C
                                              X8, [SP,#0x90+var_90]
                              STR
                                              X0, #byte_180@PAGE
do main:0030
                              ADRP
do_main:0034
                              ADD
                                              X0, X0, #byte_180@PAGEOFF;
name
do main:0038
                              LDR
                                               X8, [X8,#0x28]
                                               X8, [X29, #var_8]
do_main:003C
                              STUR
do_main:0040
                              BL
                                               getenv
do_main:0044
                              CMP
                                              W19, #1
                                               loc_E8
do_main:0048
                              B.LT
do_main:004C
                              MOV
                                              W20, WZR
                                               X27, SP, #0x90+ptr
do_main:0050
                              ADD
                                              X21, #byte_227@PAGE
do_main:0054
                              ADRP
                                              X21, X21, #byte_227@PAGE0FF
do_main:0058
                              ADD
                                              X22, #byte_239@PAGE
do_main:005C
                              ADRP
                                               X22, X22, #byte_239@PAGEOFF
do main:0060
                              ADD
do_main:0064
                              ADRP
                                              X23, #byte_23B@PAGE
                                               X23, X23, #byte_23B@PAGEOFF
do_main:0068
                              ADD
do_main:006C
                              ADRP
                                               X28, #byte_1E7@PAGE
```

```
do_main:0070
                              ADD
                                              X28, X28, #byte_1E7@PAGEOFF
                              ADRP
                                              X26, #byte 1E2@PAGE
do main:0074
                                              X26, X26, #byte_1E2@PAGEOFF
do main:0078
                              ADD
do_main:007C
                              ADRP
                                              X24, #byte_18B@PAGE
do main:0080 i = X20
                                                       ; int
do main:0080
                              ADD
                                              X24, X24, #byte_18B@PAGEOFF
do main:0084
do main:0084 loc 84
                                                       ; CODE XREF:
do_main(int,char const**)+E0↓j
do_main:0084
                                              X0, X21; filename
                              MOV
do_main:0088
                              MOV
                                              X1, X22; modes
do main:008C
                              BL
                                              fopen
do_main:0090
                              MOV
                                              X25, X0
do_main:0094
                              ADD
                                              X0, SP, #0x90+ptr; ptr
                                              W1, #1 ; size
do main:0098
                              MOV
do main:009C
                              MOV
                                              W2, #0x7F; n
do_main:00A0
                              MOV
                                              X3, X25; stream
                                              fread
do main:00A4
                              BL
                                              WZR, [X27,X0]
do main:00A8
                              STRB
                                              X0, X25; stream
do main:00AC
                              MOV
do_main:00B0
                              BL
                                              fclose
                                              X0, SP, #0x90+ptr; haystack
do main:00B4
                              ADD
do main:00B8
                              MOV
                                              X1, X23; needle
do_main:00BC
                              BL
                                              strstr
do main:00C0
                              CMP
                                              X0, #0
do_main:00C4
                              MOV
                                              X0, X24; format
. . .
```

If we decompile it in IDA or any other decompiler tool, we'll get a perfect pseudo C source code implementation like this, nearly the original source code:

```
_int64 __fastcall do_main(int argc, const unsigned __int8 **argv)
int v2; // w19
unsigned int v3; // w20
FILE *v4; // x25
const unsigned __int8 *v5; // x2
__int64 result; // x0
unsigned __int64 v7; // [xsp+0h] [xbp-90h]
char ptr[128]; // [xsp+8h] [xbp-88h]
__int64 v9; // [xsp+88h] [xbp-8h]
v2 = argc;
v7 = ReadStatusReg(ARM64_SYSREG(3, 3, 13, 0, 2));
v9 = *(_QWORD *)(v7 + 40);
getenv((const char *)byte_180);
if (v2 >= 1)
  v3 = 0;
  do
  {
```

```
v4 = fopen((const char *)byte_227, (const char *)byte_239);
      ptr[fread(ptr, 1uLL, 0x7FuLL, v4)] = 0;
      fclose(v4);
      if ( strstr(ptr, (const char *)byte_23B) )
        v5 = byte 1E7;
      else
        v5 = byte 1E2;
      printf((const char *)byte 18B, v3, v5);
      sleep(2u);
     ++v3;
    }
   while ( v2 != v3 );
  result = puts((const char *)byte_1ED);
 if (*(QWORD *)(v7 + 40) == v9)
   result = 0LL;
 return result;
}
```

PhoneVMP

The virtualized protection with phonevmp tool, we'll get the following assembly function:

```
.text:000000000034E28 ; int __cdecl _Z7do_mainiPPKc(int argc, const char
**argv, const char **envp)
.text:000000000034E28 _Z7do_mainiPPKc
; DATA XREF: .got:_Z7do_mainiPPKc_ptr↓o
.text:000000000034E28 ; __unwind {
.text:000000000034E28
                                                       X2, X1
                                       MOV
                                                       W1, W0
.text:000000000034E2C
                                       MOV
.text:000000000034E30
                                       ADRP
                                                       X0,
#aAntidebugPvmp@PAGE ; "antidebug.pvmp"
.text:000000000034E34
                                                       X0, X0,
                                       ADD
#aAntidebugPvmp@PAGEOFF ; "antidebug.pvmp"
.text:000000000034E38
                                                       .upacker_main
```

If we decompile it in IDA or any other decompiler tool, we'll get a fixed pseudo C source code implementation like this, which will always keeps this kind of instruction sequence, entering UraniumPacker and PhoneVMP virtual machine runtime library:

```
int __cdecl do_main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
   return upacker_main("antidebug.pvmp", (unsigned int)argc, argv);
}
```

Oops, we can see nothing about this function, all of the raw instructions are encoded as UraniumPacker and PhoneVMP runtime data. As so, reverse engineering will be extremely hard. This is the core value of

PhoneVMP.

One more thing, when doing the real final packing, don't forget to pack one of the runtime library file into your product:

PhoneVMP@vpand.com phonevmp % find . -name "*PhoneVMP*"
./apple/ios/arm64/libPhoneVMP.dylib
./apple/mac/arm64/libPhoneVMP.dylib
./apple/mac/x86_64/libPhoneVMP.dylib
./android/armeabi-v7a/libPhoneVMP.so
./android/x86/libPhoneVMP.so
./android/x86_64/libPhoneVMP.so
./android/x86_64/libPhoneVMP.so

Trial version

The default installation with a valid but restricted license is a trial version for **Android-arm/x86 virtualized protection test**, the result may **cannot run**. If you want to apply it to your real products and get technical support, please contact us to buy a license.

Licensed version

If you want to upgrade to a licensed version, here's the steps:

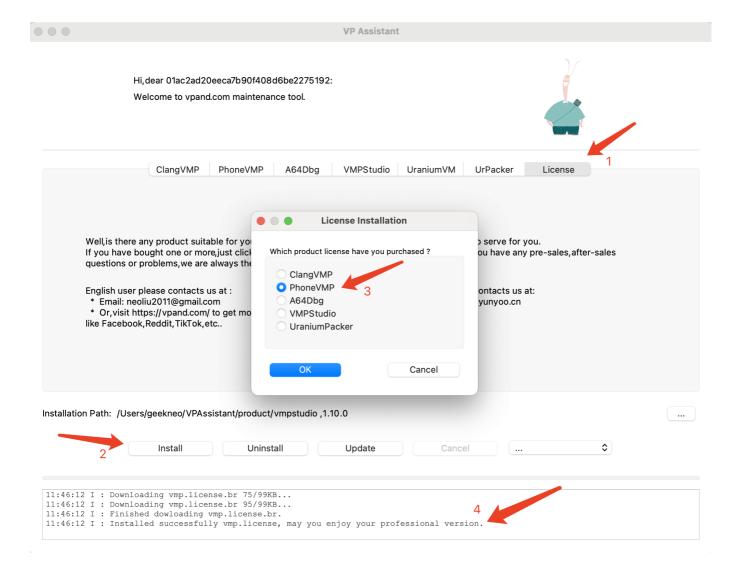
• 1. Contact us to pay for your license;

```
The price of PhoneVMP: 5000$/year/os-arch/license
```

• 2. Send your computer os-arch-hwid(copy from VPAssistant startup log) to us;

```
22\!:\!53\!:\!37~\mathrm{I} : VP Assistant v1.1.2 (Apr 19 2024), current host hwid: macarm64-01ac2ad20eeca7b90f408d6be2275192 .
```

 3. Switch to VPAssistant License tab widget, click Install button to download and install the license file;



Contact us

Email

If you have any questions or problems on our products or services, feel free to contact us via email at anytime:

• neoliu2011@gmail.com

We-Media

Till now, we-media is our main operation method, you can also contact us via the following platforms:

- Facebook
- YouTube
- Reddit
- X
- Instagram

FAQ

Does PhoneVMP support Windows or Linux?

In fact, we have finished the development of Windows-PE and Linux-ELF supporting. But we think ClangVMP is much better for desktop platform, so we haven't released it to current PhoneVMP version. If you do need this kind of feature, please let us know.

What's the price of PhoneVMP license? Could the license be purchased by quarter or month?

The price of PhoneVMP is 5000\$/year/os-arch/license, os means Andoid/iOS/macOS, arch means x86/x86_64/arm/arm64. You can visit vpand.com to check the latest price policy, all of our products are sold at expressly marked price, and the license term is by year. So till now, quarterly or monthly purchasing is not supported.

When the license is expired, can the code virtualized before run normally?

Yes, of course, the license is for PhoneVMP tool itself, it has no effect on the virtualized code.

Can I update the license to rebind a new computer?

In principle, this is not supported. Because all of our license are offline type, it'll never connect to our server to check the license status. So if a license is released, it can not be repealed. This is good for client, as many clients are worried about data leakage. In order to avoid data leakage, offline license is the one and only choice, because we'll never read 1 byte data for our server to check what we need.