



# C++11 METaproGRAMMING APPLIED TO SOFTWARE OBFUSCATION

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# About me



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Reverse engineer Intel & ARM  
C++, C, Obj-C, C# developer  
Trainer (iOS & Android appsec)

# PROBLEM

# Reverse engineering

- Reverse engineering of an application is often like following the “white rabbit”
  - i.e. following string literals
- Live demo
  - Reverse engineering of an application using IDA
  - Well-known MDM (Mobile Device Management) for iOS

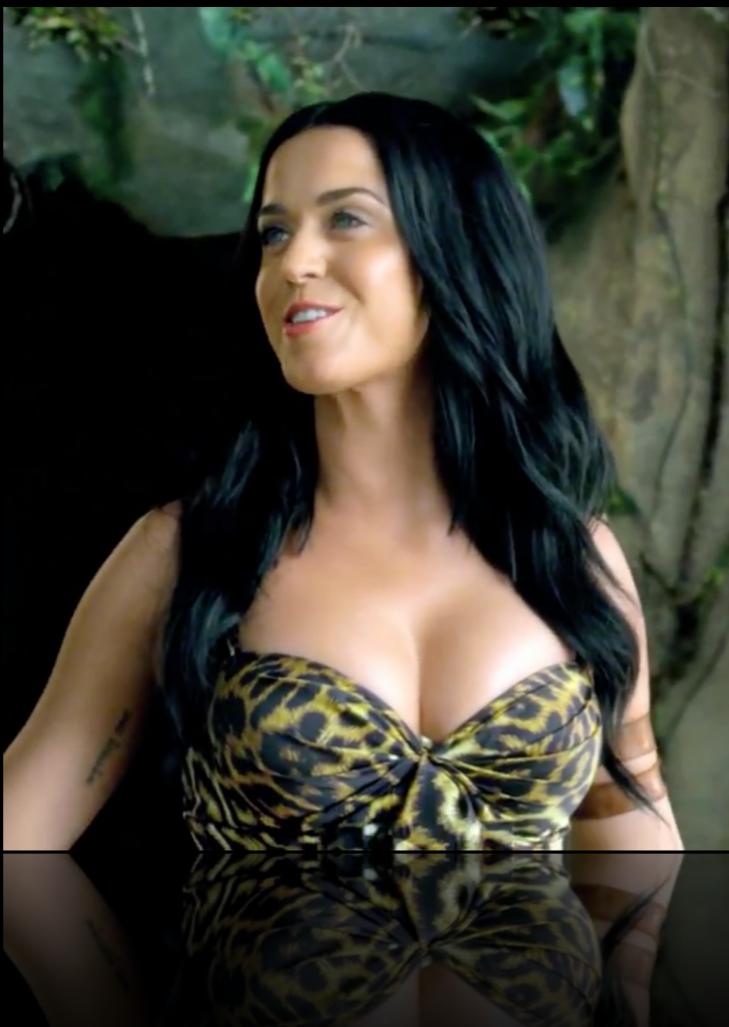
# A SOLUTION OBFUSCATION

# What is Obfuscation?



# Obfuscator $\mathcal{O}$

$\mathcal{O}($



) =



# YES! It is also Katy Perry!

- (almost) same semantics
- obfuscated



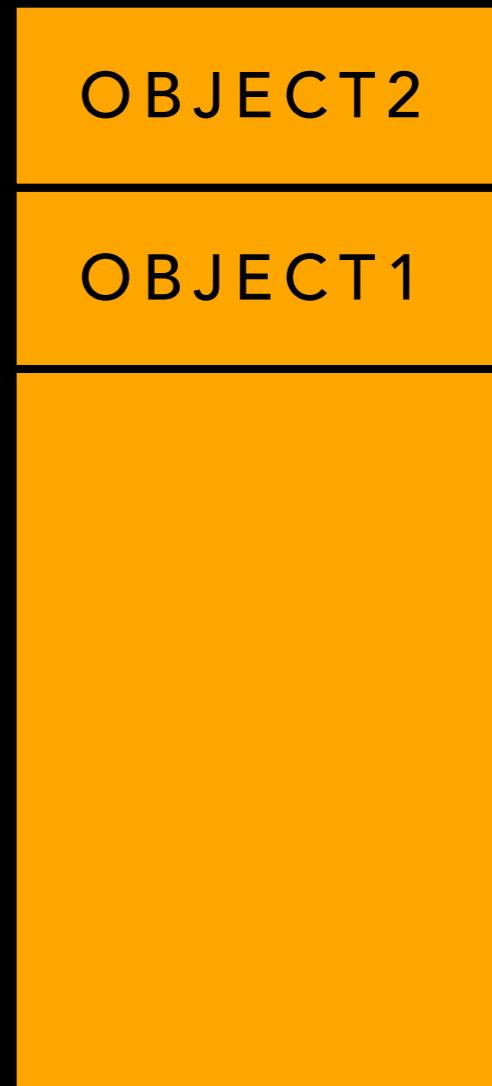
# Obfuscation

“Deliberate act of creating source or machine code difficult for humans to understand”

—WIKIPEDIA, APRIL 2014

# C++ templates

- Example: Stack of objects
  - Push
  - Pop

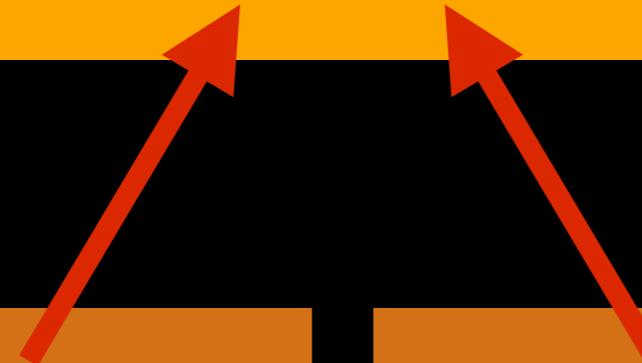


# Without templates

```
class Stack
{
    void push(void* object);
    void* pop();
};
```

singers

apples



```
Stack singers;
singers.push(britney);
```

```
Stack apples;
apples.push(macintosh);
```

- Reuse the same code (binary)
- Only 1 instance of Stack class

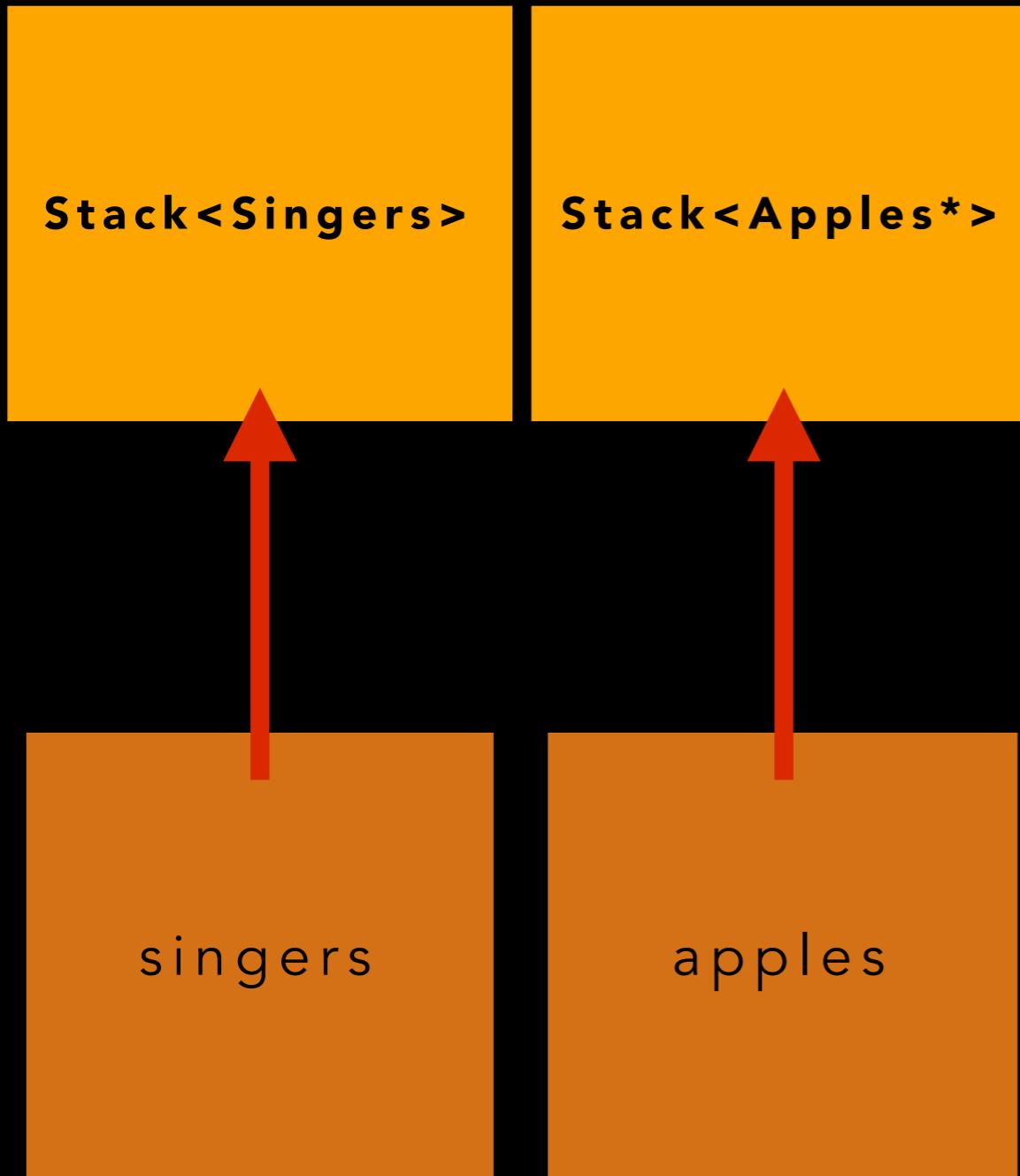
# With C++ templates

```
template<typename T>
class Stack
{
    void push(T object);
    T pop();
};
```

```
Stack<Singer> singers;
singers.push(britney);
```

```
Stack<Apple> apples;
apples.push(macintosh);
```

# With C++ templates



```
Stack<Singer> singers;  
singers.push(britney);
```

```
Stack<Apple> apples;  
apples.push(macintosh);
```

# C++ templates

- Two instances of Stack class
  - One per type
- Does not reuse code
  - By default
- Permit optimisations based on types
  - For ex. reuse code for all pointers to objects
- Type safety, verified at compile time

# Type safety

- `singers.push(apple); // compilation error`

# Optimisation based on types

- Generate different code based on types (template parameters)

```
template<typename T>
class MyClass
{
    ...
    enable_if_t<is_pointer<T>::value, T>
    member_function(T t) { ... };

    ...
};
```

- `member_function` is only defined if `T` is a pointer type
- (warning: C++14 code, not C++11)

# C++ metaprogramming

- Programs that manipulate or produce programs
- Subset of C++
- Turing-complete (~ full programming language)
- Close to Functional programming
- Part of C++ standards
  - Major enhancements in C++11 et C++14

# Application 1 - Strings literals obfuscation

- original string is source code
- original string in DEBUG builds
- developer-friendly syntax
- no trace of original string in compiled code in RELEASE builds

# 1<sup>st</sup> implementation

```
template<int... Indexes>
struct MetaString1 {
    constexpr MetaString1(const char* str)
    : buffer_{encrypt(str[Indexes])...} { }

    const char* decrypt();

private:
    constexpr char encrypt(char c) const { return c ^ 0x55; }
    constexpr char decrypt(char c) const { return encrypt(c); }

private:
    char buffer_[sizeof...(Indexes) + 1];
};
```

# 1<sup>st</sup> implementation

```
template<int... Indexes>
struct MetaString1 {
    constexpr MetaString1(const char* str)
        : buffer_{encrypt(str[Indexes])...} {}
```

**buffer\_{encrypt(str[0]), encrypt(str[1]), encrypt(str[2])}**

private:

```
constexpr char encrypt(char c) const { return c ^ 0x55; }
constexpr char decrypt(char c) const { return encrypt(c); }
```

private:

```
char buffer_[sizeof...(Indexes) + 1];
};
```

# 1<sup>st</sup> implementation

```
template<int... Indexes>
struct MetaString1 {
    constexpr MetaString1(const char* str)
        : buffer_{encrypt(str[Indexes])...} {}
```

**const char\* decrypt();**

RUNTIME

private:

```
constexpr char encrypt(char c) const { return c ^ 0x55; }
constexpr char decrypt(char c) const { return encrypt(c); }
```

private:

```
char buffer_[sizeof...(Indexes) + 1];
};
```

# 1<sup>st</sup> implementation - Usage

```
#define OBFUSCATED1(str) (MetaString1<0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5>(str).decrypt())  
  
cout << OBFUSCATED1("Britney Spears") << endl;
```

# 1st implementation - Problem

- List of indexes is hard-coded
  - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- As a consequence, strings are truncated!

# 2<sup>nd</sup> implementation

- Generate a list of indexes with metaprogramming
- C++14 introduces **std:index\_sequence**
- With C++11, we have to implement our own version
  - Very simplified
  - **MakelIndex<N>::type** generates:
  - **Indexes<0, 1, 2, 3, ..., N>**

# 2<sup>nd</sup> implementation

- Instead of:

**MetaString1<0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5>(str)**

- we have:

MetaString2<**Make\_Indexes<sizeof(str)-1>::type**>(str)

# 2<sup>nd</sup> implementation - Usage

```
cout << OBFUSCATED2("Katy Perry") << endl;
```

- No more truncation

# 3<sup>rd</sup> implementation

- In previous implementations, key is hard-coded

```
constexpr char encrypt(char c) const { return c ^ 0x55; }
```

- New template parameter for Key

```
template<int... I, int K>
struct MetaString3<Indexes<I...>, K>
```

# Generating (pseudo-) random numbers

- C++11 includes `<random>`, but for runtime, not compile time
- **MetaRandom<N, M>**
  - N**: Nth generated number
  - M**: Maximum value (excluded)
- Linear congruential engine
  - Park-Miller (1988), “minimal standard”
  - Not exactly a uniform distribution (modulo operation)
  - Recursive

# Seed

- **template<>**  
**struct MetaRandomGenerator<0> {**  
    **static const int value = seed;**  
**};**
- How to choose an acceptable compile-time seed?
- Macros (C & C++):
  - **\_TIME\_**: compilation time (standard)
  - **\_COUNTER\_**: incremented each time it is used  
(non-standard but well supported by compilers)

# 3<sup>rd</sup> implementation

- Different keys for each compilation
  - thanks to **TIME**
- Different key for each string
  - thanks to **COUNTER**

# 4<sup>th</sup> implementation

- Different and random keys, great!
- Why not go even further?
- Choose a different encryption algorithm, randomly!

# 4<sup>th</sup> implementation

- Template partial specialization
- ```
template<int A, int Key, typename Indexes>
struct MetaString4;
```
- ```
template<int K, int... I>
struct MetaString4<0, K, Indexes<I...>> {};
```
- ```
template<int K, int... I>
struct MetaString4<1, K, Indexes<I...>> {};
```
- ```
#define DEF_OBFUSCATED4(str)
MetaString4<MetaRandom<__COUNTER__, 2>::value, ...
```

# Result

- **Without obfuscation**

```
cout << "Britney Spears" << endl;
```

- **With obfuscation**

```
cout << OBFUSCATED4("Britney Spears") << endl;
```

# Without obfuscation

```
_main proc near
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    mov     rdi, cs:_ZNSt3__14coutE_ptr
    lea     rsi, aBritneySpears ; "Britney Spears"
    call    __ZNSt3__1lsINS_1lchar_traitsIcEEEERNS_13
    xor    eax, eax
    pop    rbp
    retn
_main    endp
```

Address	Length	Type	String
's' HEADER:0000000100000504	0000000E	C	/usr/lib/dyld
's' HEADER:0000000100000580	00000018	C	/usr/lib/libc++.1.dylib
's' HEADER:00000001000005B0	0000001B	C	/usr/lib/libSystem.B.dylib
's' __cstring:0000000100000F4C	0000000F	C	Britney Spears
's' __eh_frame:0000000100000FE9	00000005	C	zPLR

# With obfuscation

```
sub_100000890 proc near

var_38= byte ptr -38h
var_37= byte ptr -37h
var_36= byte ptr -36h
var_35= byte ptr -35h
var_34= byte ptr -34h
var_33= byte ptr -33h
var_32= byte ptr -32h
var_31= byte ptr -31h
var_30= byte ptr -30h
var_2F= byte ptr -2Fh
var_2E= byte ptr -2Eh
var_2D= byte ptr -2Dh
var_2C= byte ptr -2Ch
var_2B= byte ptr -2Bh
var_2A= byte ptr -2Ah
var_29= byte ptr -29h
var_28= byte ptr -28h
var_20= qword ptr -20h

55      push    rbp
48 89 E5  mov     rbp,  rsp
41 57   push    r15
41 56   push    r14
53     push    rbx
48 83 EC 28  sub    rsp,  28h
4C 8B 3D 84 07+mov  r15,  cs:_stack_chk_guard_ptr
49 8B 07   mov    rax, [r15]
48 89 45 E0  mov    [rbp+var_20],  rax
C6 45 C8 C9  mov    [rbp+var_38],  0C9h
48 8D 75 C9  lea     rsi, [rbp+var_37]
C6 45 C9 8B  mov    [rbp+var_37],  8Bh
C6 45 CA BB  mov    [rbp+var_36],  0BBh
C6 45 CB A0  mov    [rbp+var_35],  0A0h
C6 45 CC BD  mov    [rbp+var_34],  0BDh
C6 45 CD A7  mov    [rbp+var_33],  0A7h
C6 45 CE AC  mov    [rbp+var_32],  0ACh
C6 45 CF B0  mov    [rbp+var_31],  0B0h
C6 45 D0 E9  mov    [rbp+var_30],  0E9h
C6 45 D1 9A  mov    [rbp+var_2F],  9Ah
C6 45 D2 B9  mov    [rbp+var_2E],  0B9h
C6 45 D3 AC  mov    [rbp+var_2D],  0ACh
C6 45 D4 A8  mov    [rbp+var_2C],  0A8h
C6 45 D5 BB  mov    [rbp+var_2B],  0BBh
C6 45 D6 BA  mov    [rbp+var_2A],  0BAh
31 C9   xor    ecx,  ecx
B8 01 00 00 00  mov    eax,  1
```

```
loc_1000008F2:
C6 44 0D D7 00  mov    [rbp+rcx+var_29],  0
48 FF C1   inc    rcx
48 83 F9 01  cmp    rcx,  1
75 F2   jnz    short loc_1000008F2
```

```
loc_100000900:
8A 4D C8   mov    cl, [rbp+var_38]
30 4C 05 C8  xor    [rbp+rax+var_38], cl
48 FF C0   inc    rax
48 83 F8 0F  cmp    rax,  0Fh
75 F0   jnz    short loc_100000900
```

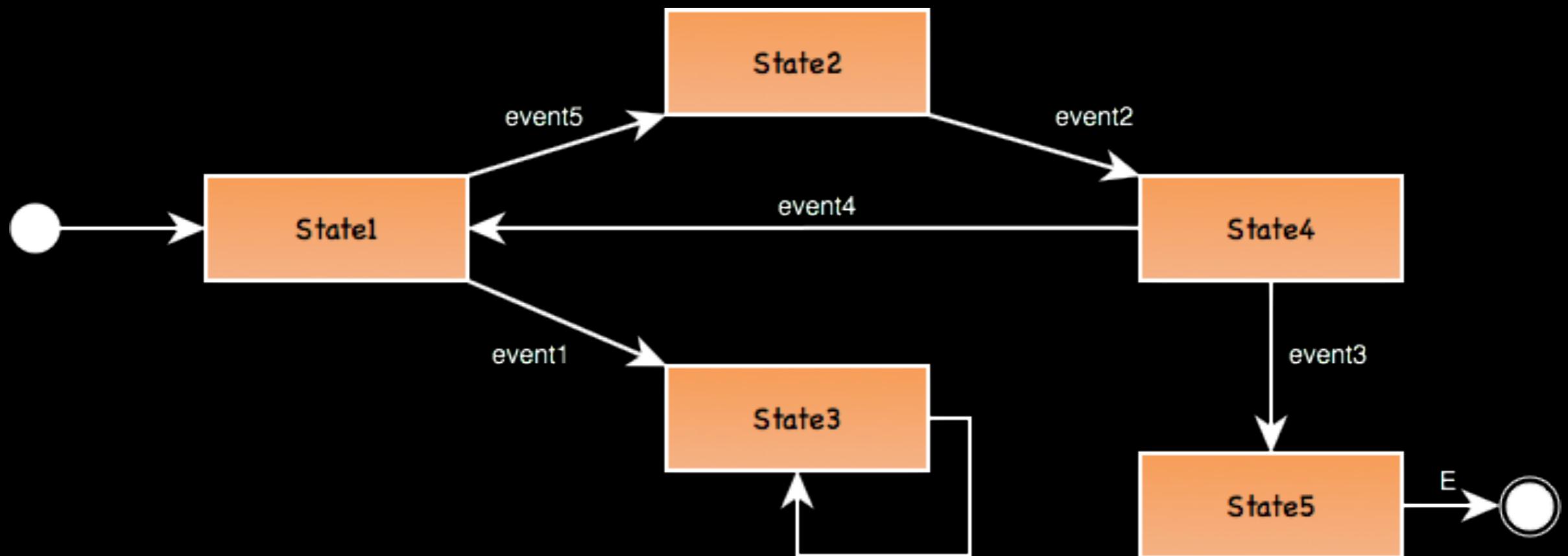
Encrypted  
characters  
(mixed with MOV)

Decryption

# Application 2 - Obfuscate calls

- How to obfuscate call such as:
  - **function\_to\_protect();**
- against static analysis (or even dynamic analysis)?

# Finite State Machine (simple example)



# Boost Meta State Machine (MSM) library

```
// --- Transition table
struct transition_table : mpl::vector<
    // Start   Event      Next     Action           Guard
    // +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Row < State1 , event5      , State2      , Action1      , Guard1
Row < State1 , event1      , State3      , Action2      , Guard2
// +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Row < State2 , event2      , State4      , Action3      , Guard3
// +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Row < State3 , none        , State3      , Action4      , Guard4
// +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Row < State4 , event4      , State1      , Action5      , Guard5
Row < State4 , event3      , State5      , Action6      , Guard6
// +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Row < State5 , E           , Final       , CallTarget   , Guard7
// +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
> {};
```

types

template parameter

Compile time entity

Generates code (FSM) at compile-time

# Result

- **Without obfuscation**

```
function_to_protect("did", "again");
```

- **With obfuscation**

```
OBFUSCATED_CALL(function_to_protect, "did", "again");
```

- **Even better**

```
OBFUSCATED_CALL(function_to_protect,  
OBFUSCATED("did"), OBFUSCATED("again"));
```

# Without obfuscation

```
sub_10000160E    proc near
55                  push    rbp
48 89 E5            mov     rbp, rsp
E8 E9 FD FF FF      call    sub_100001400
48 8D 3D 49 66+     lea     rdi, aDid      ; "did"
48 8D 35 46 66+     lea     rsi, aAgain   ; "again"
5D                  pop    rbp
E9 C7 FE FF FF      jmp    sub_1000014F2
sub_10000160E    endp
```

# With obfuscation

```
48 C7 85 44 FF+          mov    [rbp+var_BC], 0
48 C7 85 3C FF+          mov    [rbp+var_C4], 0
48 8D BD E8 FE+          lea    rdi, [rbp+var_118]
48 8D B5 38 FF+          lea    rsi, [rbp+var_C8]
E8 49 43 00 00           call   sub_100005A2A
C7 85 EC FE FF+          mov    [rbp+var_114], 0
48 8D BD E8 FE+          lea    rdi, [rbp+var_118]
48 8D 75 D0               lea    rsi, [rbp+var_30]
BA 01 00 00 00           mov    edx, 1
E8 2E 46 00 00           call   sub_100005D2E
BB 45 00 00 00           mov    ebx, 45h
4C 8D AD E8 FE+          lea    r13, [rbp+var_118]
4C 8D 75 C8               lea    r14, [rbp+var_38]
4C 8D 7D C0               lea    r15, [rbp+var_40]
4C 8D 65 B8               lea    r12, [rbp+var_48]

loc_100001718:          ; CODE XREF: sub_10000163A+101`j
4C 89 EF                 mov    rdi, r13
4C 89 F6                 mov    rsi, r14
E8 2F 0C 00 00           call   sub_100002352
4C 89 EF                 mov    rdi, r13
4C 89 FE                 mov    rsi, r15
E8 40 0D 00 00           call   sub_10000246E
4C 89 EF                 mov    rdi, r13
4C 89 E6                 mov    rsi, r12
E8 51 0E 00 00           call   sub_10000258A
FF CB
75 DB                   dec    ebx
48 8D BD E8 FE+          jnz   short loc_100001718
48 8D 75 B0               lea    rdi, [rbp+var_118]
E8 05 0C 00 00           lea    rsi, [rbp+var_50]
call   sub_100002352
48 8D BD E8 FE+          lea    rdi, [rbp+var_118]
48 8D 75 A8               lea    rsi, [rbp+var_58]
E8 11 0D 00 00           call   sub_10000246E
48 8D BD E8 FE+          lea    rdi, [rbp+var_118]
48 8D 75 A0               lea    rsi, [rbp+var_60]
E8 39 0F 00 00           call   sub_1000026A6
48 8D 05 64 FE+          lea    rax, loc_1000015D7+1
48 89 45 88               mov    [rbp+var_78], rax

loc_100001778:          ; DATA XREF: sub_10000163A+332`o
C7 45 90 B8 01+           mov    [rbp+var_70], 1B8h
48 8D BD E8 FE+          lea    rdi, [rbp+var_118]
48 8D 75 88               lea    rsi, [rbp+var_78]
BA 01 00 00 00           mov    edx, 1
E8 42 43 00 00           call   sub_100005AD6
48 8D BD F0 FE+          lea    rdi, [rbp+var_110]
E8 D4 15 00 00           call   sub_100002D74
48 8D BD 40 FF+          lea    rdi, [rbp+var_C4+4]
E8 C8 15 00 00           call   sub_100002D74
C7 85 D8 FD FF+          mov    [rbp+var_228], 0F020F6Bh
31 C9
B8 01 00 00 00           xor    ecx, ecx
                           mov    eax, 1

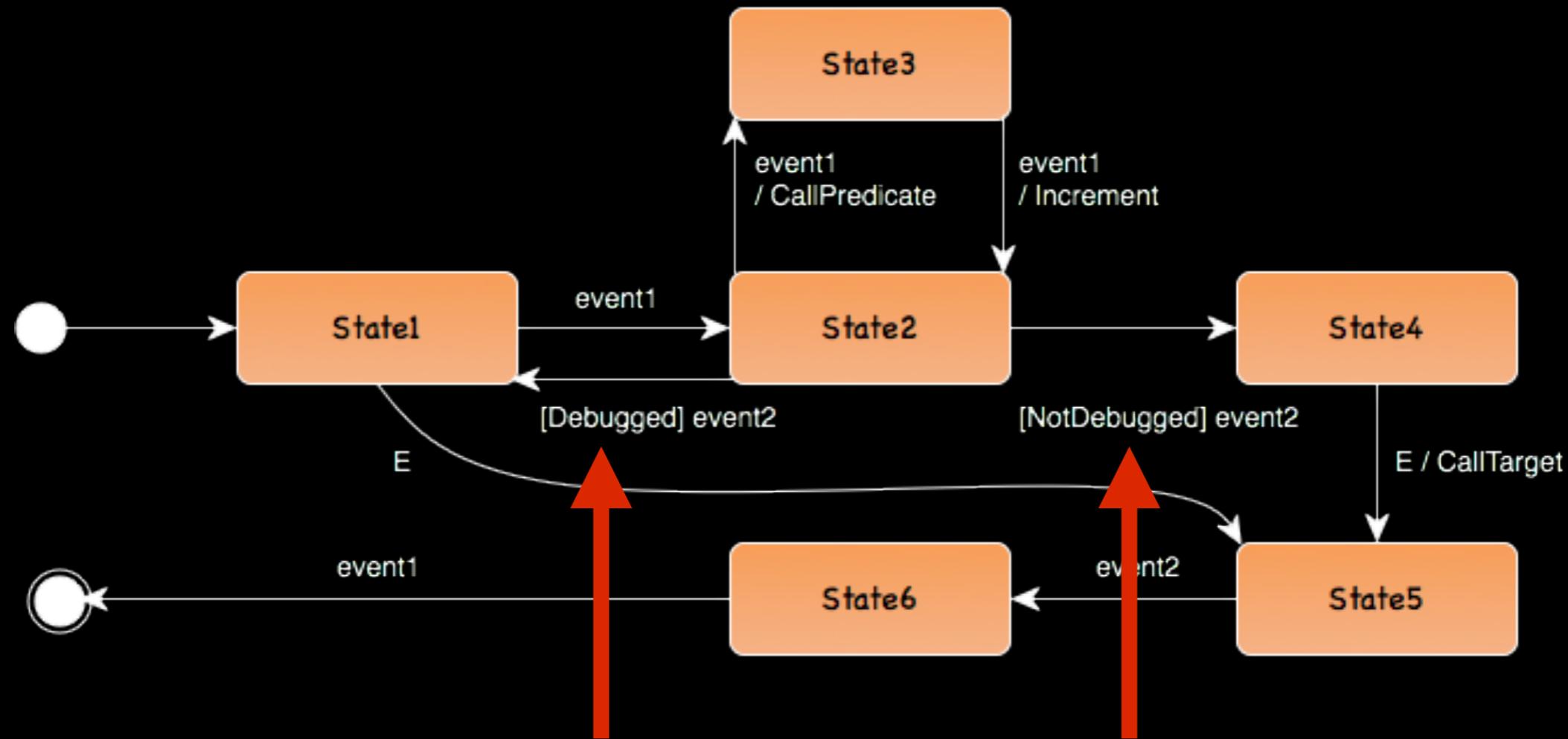
loc_1000017BD:          ; CODE XREF: sub_10000163A+192`j
C6 84 0D DC FD+           mov    [rbp+rcx+var_224], 0
48 FF C1
48 83 F9 01               inc    rcx
75 EF                   cmp    rcx, 1
                           jnz   short loc_1000017BD
```

Etc, etc, ...

# Application 3: FSM + Debugger Detection

- FSM
  - To fight against static analysis
- Debugger detection
  - To fight against dynamic analysis

# Finite State Machine



- Follows a different path depending of a predicate (Debugged or not Debugged, that is the question)

# More obfuscation

- Obfuscate predicate result
  - Avoid simple “if”, too simple for reverse engineers
  - Make computation instead
  - If the example, counter is odd if predicate is false

# More obfuscation

- Obfuscate function address
  - Otherwise, IDA is smart enough to get it
  - Simply make some computation on address
  - Using MetaRandom (like for strings obfuscation)

# Predicate

- Debugger detection is only an example
  - In the example, implemented only for Mac OS X / iOS
- Virtual environment detection
- Jailbreak detection
- Etc

# Examples

- All code presented here is available on GitHub
  - <https://github.com/andrivet/ADVobfuscator>
- Contains
  - obfuscator (in source)
  - examples
- BSD 3-clauses license

# Compilers support

Compiler	Compatible	Remark
Apple LLVM 5.1	Yes	Previous versions not tested
Apple LLVM 6.0	Yes	Xcode 6, 6.1 beta
LLVM 3.4, 3.5	Yes	Previous versions not tested
GCC 4.8.2 or higher	Yes	Previous versions not tested Compile with -std=c++11
Intel C++ 2013	Yes	Version 14.0.3 (2013 SP1 Update 3)
Visual Studio 2013	No	Lack of constexpr support
Visual Studio 14	Almost	Not far, lack init of arrays CTP3 tested

# Compilers options

- Use appropriate compiler options to generate a RELEASE build
  - Xcode: Deployment Postprocessing = Yes
  - GCC: -std=c++11 s -O3
- Otherwise, you will get a binary with original string literals inside
- Disabling RTTI (Runtime Type Information) generates an even more silent binary
  - But not compatible with MSM

# My current researches

- More obfuscation areas and techniques
- Apply to Objective-C / Swift
  - selectors
- Apply to Android
  - still using some C++11 and FSM

# White paper

- On BH DVD
- On GitHub

## C++11 metaprogramming applied to software obfuscation

Black Hat Europe 2014 - Amsterdam

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**Abstract.** The C++ language and its siblings like C and Objective-C are ones of the most used languages<sup>1</sup>. Significant portions of operating systems like Windows, Linux, Mac OS X, iOS and Android are written in C and C++. There is however a fact that is little known about C++: it contains a Turing-complete sub-language executed at compile time. It is called C++ template metaprogramming (not to be confounded with the C preprocessor and macros) and is close to functional programming.

This white paper will show how to use this language to generate, at compile time, obfuscated code without using any external tool and without modifying the compiler. The technics presented rely only on C++11, as standardized by ISO<sup>2</sup>. It will also show how to introduce some form of randomness to generate polymorphic code and it will give some concrete examples like the encryption of strings literals.

**Keywords:** software obfuscation, security, encryption, C++11, metaprogramming, templates.

### Introduction

In the past few years, we have seen the comeback of heavy clients and of client-server model. This is in particular true for mobile applications. It is also the return of off-line modes of operation with Internet access that is not always reliable and fast. On the other hand, we are far more concerned about privacy and security than in the old times and mobile phones or tablets are easier to steal or to lose than desktops or laptops. We have to protect secrets locally. In some cases, we also need to protect intellectual property (for example when using DRM systems) knowing that we are giving a lot of information to the attacker, in particular a lot of binary code. This is different from the web application model where critical portions of code are executed exclusively on the server, behind firewalls and IDS/IPS (at least until HTML5).

We have thus to protect software in a hostile environment and obfuscation is one of the tools available to achieve this goal, even if it is far from a bullet-proof solution. Popular software such as Skype is using obfuscation like the majority of DRM (Digital Rights Management) systems and several viruses (to slow down their study).

### Obfuscation

Obfuscation is "the deliberate act of creating [...] code that is difficult for humans to understand"<sup>3</sup>. Obfuscated code has the same or almost the same semantics than the original and obfuscation is transparent for the system executing the application and for the users of this application.

# Contact

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Thank you

Questions?