

Conception d'un compilateur obfusicateur

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BeerRump 2016

Cadre du projet

- ▶ Dernier niveau pour le challenge du SSTIC (épreuve ring)
- ▶ "Whitebox" asymétrique (signature de Rabin)
- ▶ Source compilé par un compilateur maison
- ▶ cf. Fabien Perigaud pour l'algo spécifique et la solution

Bitslice

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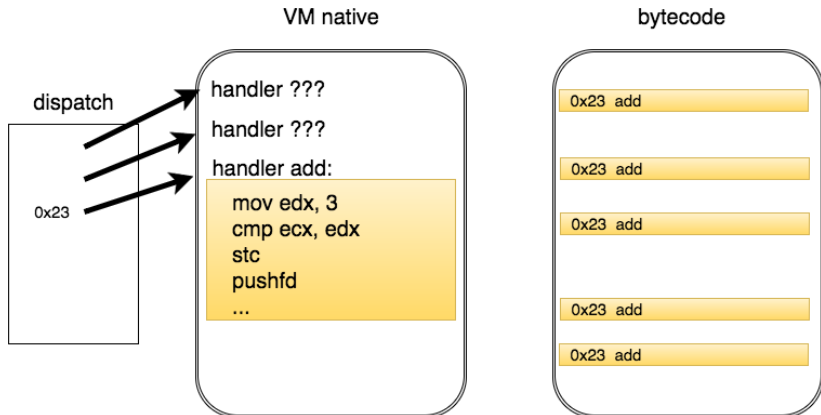
Bitslice

- ▶ Si je faisais une VM 32 bits...
- ▶ 16 bits, ça serait mieux
- ▶ 8 bits, ça serait encore mieux
- ▶ 1 bit, ça serait top

VM en "bitslice", mais dans un but d'obfuscation, pas de performance

Une VM mais pas une VM

Compilateur > VM interprétée, les handlers d'opcodes sont inlinés



VM compilée

add

```
mov edx, 3  
cmp ecx, edx  
stc  
pushfd  
...
```

add

```
sub eax, edi  
clc  
bswap eax  
rol edi, 3  
...
```

add

```
mov cl, 5  
shl esi, cl  
pop eax
```


Shuffling

add

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mov edx, 3  
cmp ecx, edx  
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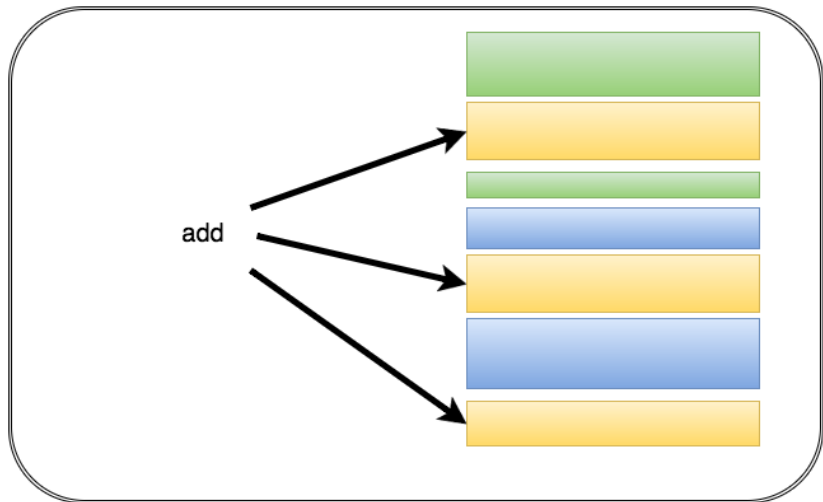


add

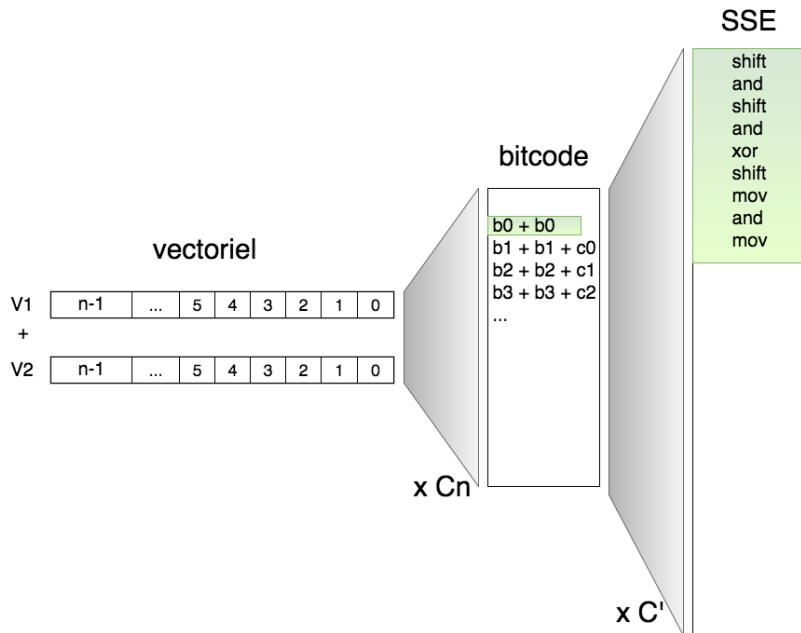
```
mov cl, 5  
shl esi, cl  
pop eax
```



Shuffling



Facteurs d'expansion du code source



Le langage source vectoriel

Vecteurs de bits vus comme des entiers non signés de taille arbitraire

```
function kara38(u38 x, u38 y) -> u76;  
{  
  ...  
  return (ac[0:38] # z38) +  
         (qsx # q # z19) +  
         (z36 # bd);  
}
```

Le langage intermédiaire ("bitcode")

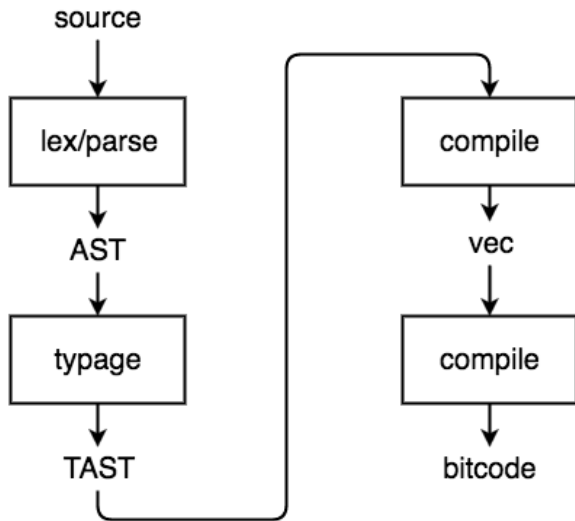
```
type insn =  
| Nop  
| Mov of dst * src  
| Xor of dst * src * src  
| Or of dst * src * src  
| And of dst * src * src  
| Not of dst * src  
| Ld0 of dst  
| Ld1 of dst  
| Ldmem of dst * ptr  
| Stmem of ptr * src  
| Jmp of block  
| Jz of src * block  
| Jnz of src * block  
| Call of funcname * dst list * src list  
| Ldarg of dst * arg  
| Return of src list
```

Le langage de sortie

- ▶ x64 (~30 instructions) + SSE2 (~20 instructions)

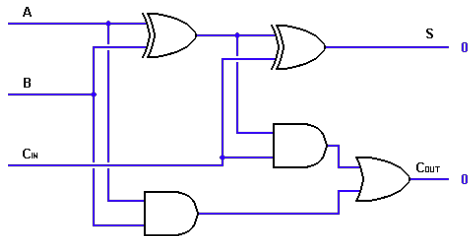
```
pshufb    xmm5, xmm1
movdqa    xmm2, xmm3
psrlq     xmm5, 6
pandn     xmm2, xmm8
pand      xmm3, xmm5
mov       di, 0x3151
por       xmm2, xmm3
mov       rdx, 0x4849686088451088
mov       rax, [rbp+24]
ror       rax, 59
movdqa    [rsp], xmm8
movdqa    xmm8, xmm2
pinsrw    xmm2, di, 4
```

Phases du Front end

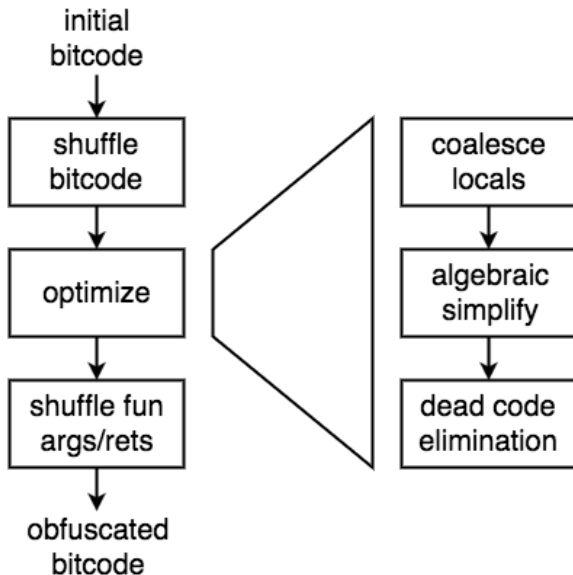


Vectoriel vers bitcode

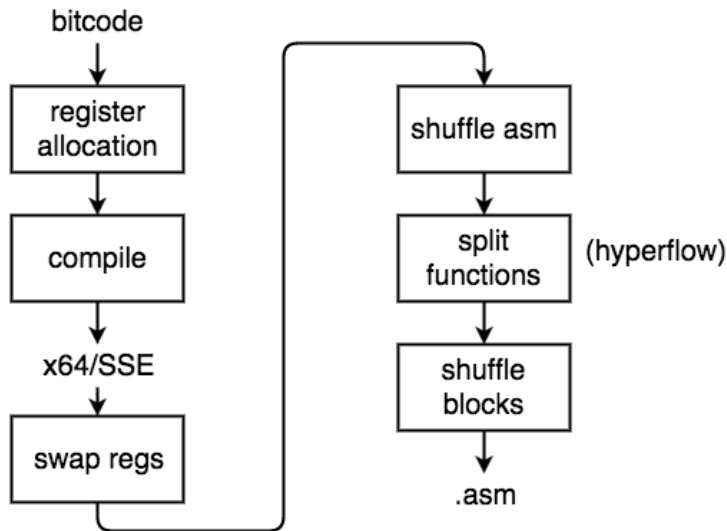
- ▶ and, or, xor, not, shift, extract, concat: parallélisme trivial
- ▶ add est le seul cas intéressant (circuit full adder)



Phases du Middle end



Phases du Back end



Graphe de dépendance et shuffling

- 1 mov eax, 4
- 2 mov ebx, 10
- 3 add ebx, eax
- 4 mov cl, 3
- 5 shl ebx, cl
- 6 sub esi, eax
- 7 cmp edi, ebx
- 8 jz foo

1



Graphe de dépendance et shuffling

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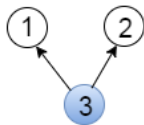
1

2



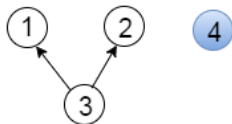
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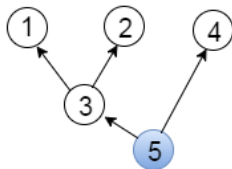
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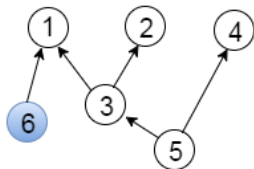
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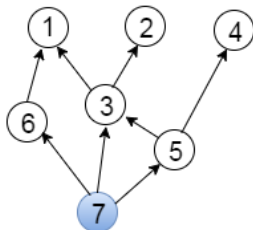
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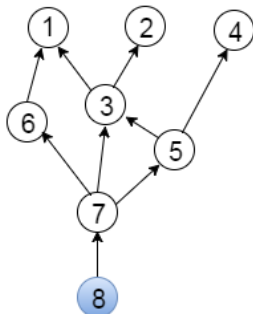
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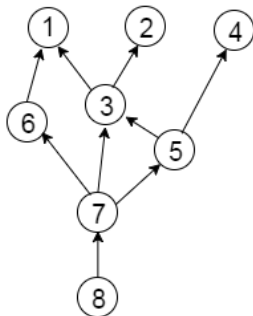
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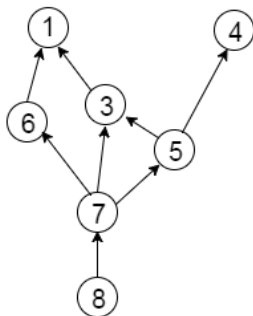
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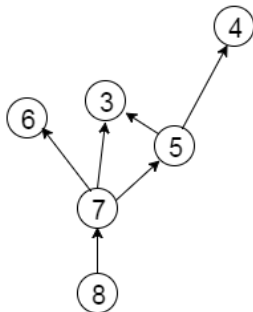
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- ② mov ebx, 10

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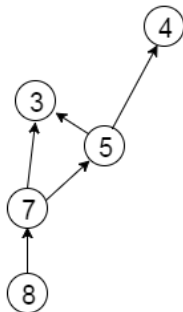
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- ② mov ebx, 10
- ① mov eax, 4

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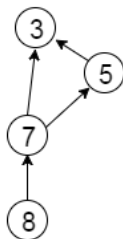
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- ② mov ebx, 10
- ① mov eax, 4
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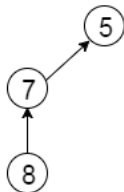
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Graphe de dépendance et shuffling

Deux problèmes:

- ▶ Taille du graphe quadratique en la taille du bloc
- ▶ Equiprobabilité des sorties valides?

Options du compilateur (1)

Usage: `hlvc [options] <file.hlv> <file.asm>`

Options:

- `-r mask`: randomization options mask
 - 1 = randomize register masks
 - 2 = randomize scratch registers
 - 4 = shuffle instructions in assembly blocks
 - 8 = randomize opcode choice
 - 16 = shuffle instructions in bitcode blocks
 - 32 = shuffle function arguments/returns
 - 64 = randomize locals registers
 - 128 = dynamically swap registers
 - 256 = shuffle code blocks

Options du compilateur (2)

- o mask: optimization options mask
 - 1 = coalesce non-interfering locals
 - 2 = algebraic simplifications
 - 4 = dead code elimination
- c mask: code generation options mask
 - 1 = hyperflow
 - 2 = produce trace
- bc <file.bc>: save bitcode to file

Merci!

