

```
loc_86A8
LDR    R3, [R11,#var_14]
CMP    R3, #1
BLE    loc_8628
```

```
LDR    R3, [R11,#var_C]
RSB    R3, R3, #0x64
CMP    R3, #0
BGT    loc_86D0
```

```
loc_8628
LDR    R3, [R11,#var_14]
LDR    R2, [R11,#s]
ADD    R3, R2, R3
LDRB   R3, [R3]
ADDD   R2, R2, #1
LDR    R3, [R11,#var_14]
LDR    R1, [R11,#s]
ADD    R3, R1, R3
LDRB   R3, [R3]
MOV    R1, R3
SUBL   R1, R1, R2
AND    R3, R3, #1
CMP    R3, #0
AND    R3, R3, #0
```

```
LDRGE  R3, [R11,#var_14]
LDRGE  R2, [R11,#s]
ADDGE  R3, R2, R3
LDRGEB R3, [R3]
LDRGE  R2, [R11,#var_C]
ADDGE  R3, R2, R3
STRGE  R3, [R11,#var_C]
AND    R3, R3, #0
```

```
LDRLT  R3, [R11,#var_14]
LDRLT  R2, [R11,#s]
ADDLT  R3, R2, R3
LDRLTB R3, [R3]
LDRLT  R2, [R11,#var_8]
ADDLT  R3, R2, R3
STRLT  R3, [R11,#var_8]
```

```
LDR    R3, [R11,#var_14]
ADD    R3, R3, #1
STR    R3, [R11,#var_14]
```

Opaque predicate

Obfuscator Workshop Final

Yverdon-les-Bains // 03-12-2012

Real serial computing.

Junk code, execute but condition code false.

Agenda

- Accueil, présentation du contexte (30')
- Obfuscation avec LLVM (45')
- Pause (15')
- Protection de binaires ARM (45')
- Perspectives et conclusion (15')
- Apéro

Contexte

Qui?

- HEIG-VD
 - Pascal Junod, Grégory Ruch, Julien Rinaldini
- EIA-FR
 - Jean-Roland Schuler, Adrien Giner, Marc Romanens

Quoi ?

- Etude des techniques de protection logicielle
 - Source code
 - Binaire
- Développement de prototypes d'outil de protection

Combien ?

- CHF 160'000, financés par la HES-SO via le RCSO-TIC
- 200 heures (professeurs)
- 2000 heures (assistants de recherche)
- Effort réparti équitablement entre les deux instituts

Quand ?

- Décembre 2010 à décembre 2012
 - Prévu de terminer en décembre 2011...
 - Difficultés à recruter des assistants

Comment?

- WP1: Etude de l'état de l'art, acquisition de compétences (2 mois)
- WP2{a,b}: Conception et développement d'un outil d'obfuscation, de «watermarking» et de «tamperproofing» de code
- WP3: Réalisation du rapport contenant les synthèses des différentes parties du projet

Pourquoi?

- Différents types d'adversaires:



Adversaires de type «black-box»

- Respectent les règles (!)
- Interagissent avec les composants logiciels en accord avec les interfaces définies



Adversaires de type

«grey-box»

- Cherchent à obtenir de l'information supplémentaire sur le fonctionnement de la boîte noire:
 - Timing
 - Emanations diverses
 - Fautes

Adversaires de type

«grey-box»

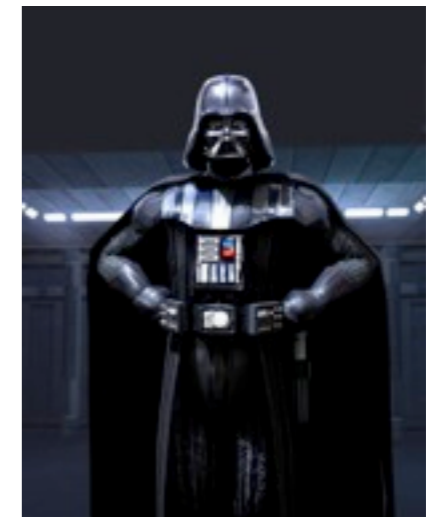
- Cherchent à obtenir de l'information supplémentaire sur le fonctionnement de la boîte noire:
 - Timing
 - Emanations diverses
 - Fautes



Adversaires de type

«white-box»

- C'est le type d'adversaire contre lequel il est le plus difficile de se protéger.
- Il maîtrise complètement le SW/HW
- Il peut lire dans toutes les mémoires
- Il peut perturber tous les calculs



Adversaire de type «white-box»

- Exemples dans la vie réelle:
 - Contournement de DRM
 - «Cracking» des mécanismes de licence
 - Vol de propriété intellectuelle par «reverse-engineering» de SW

Adversaires de type «white-box»

- Exemple classique:

```
if (RSA_verify (signature) ==  
RSA_VALID_SIGNATURE) {  
  
    // Perform some critical operation  
} else {  
    return NOT_AUTHENTICATED  
}
```

Adversaires de type «white-box»

- Au niveau du langage machine, cela donne:

Adversaires de type «white-box»

- Au niveau du langage machine, cela donne:

```
...  
cmp      $0x0, %ebx  
je      0x64FE89A1  
...
```

Adversaires de type «white-box»

- Au niveau du langage machine, cela donne:

```
...  
cmp    $0x0, %ebx  
je    0x64FE89A1  
...
```

La sécurité de la signature RSA repose sur le fait que cette instruction soit exécutée ou pas...

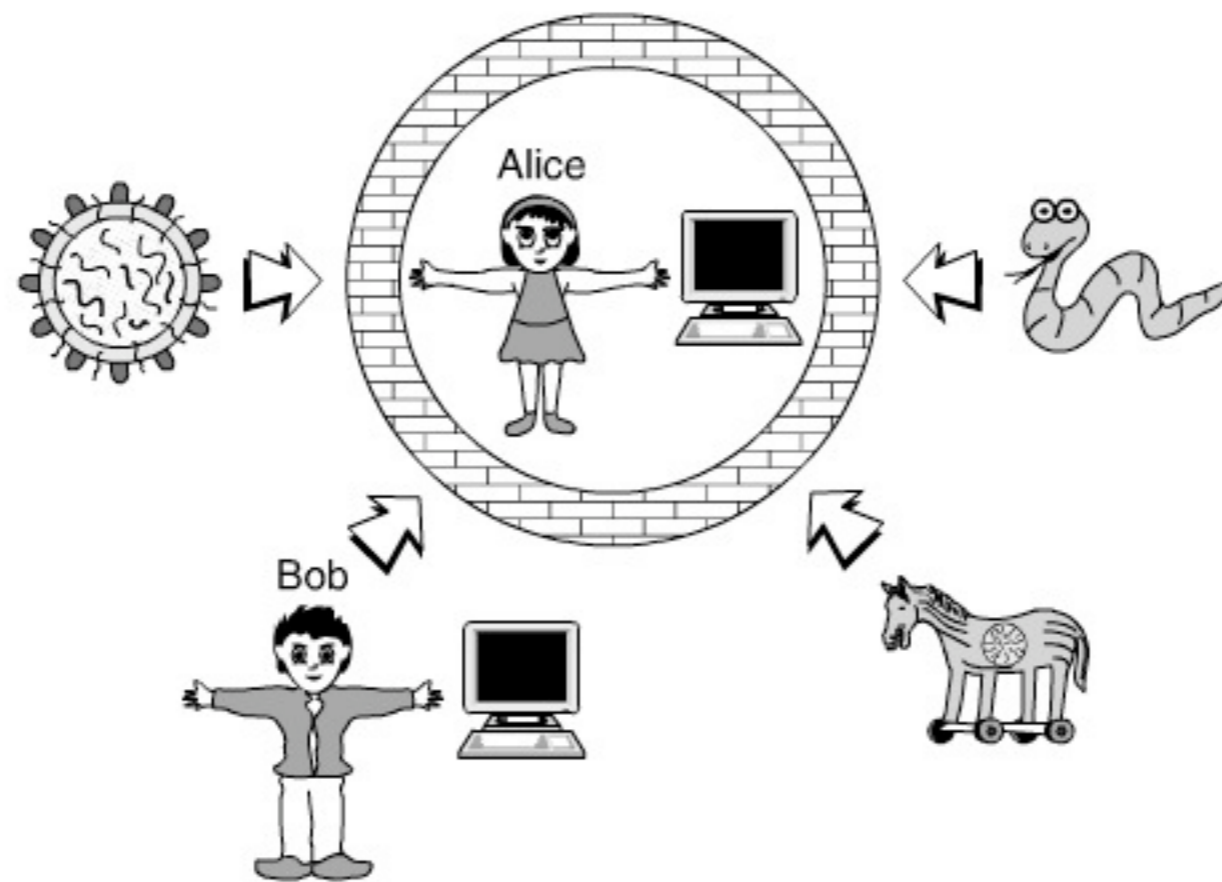
Contre-Mesures Classiques

- Utilisation de «hardware» comme base de confiance:
 - TPM
 - smartcard
 - USB dongle
 - ...

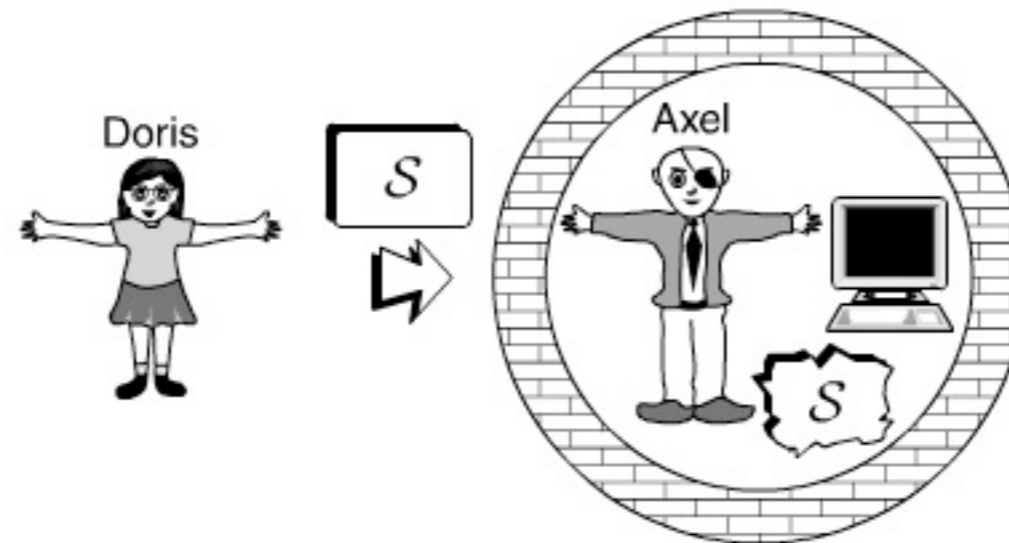
Contre-Mesures Classiques

- Problème: ce hardware n'est pas toujours:
 - présent;
 - suffisamment bon marché;
 - flexible;
 - etc.

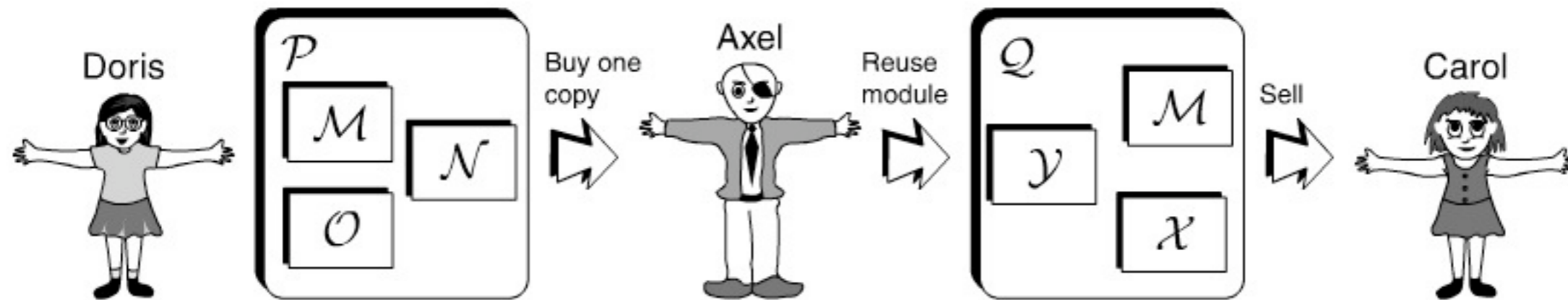
Protection Logicielle



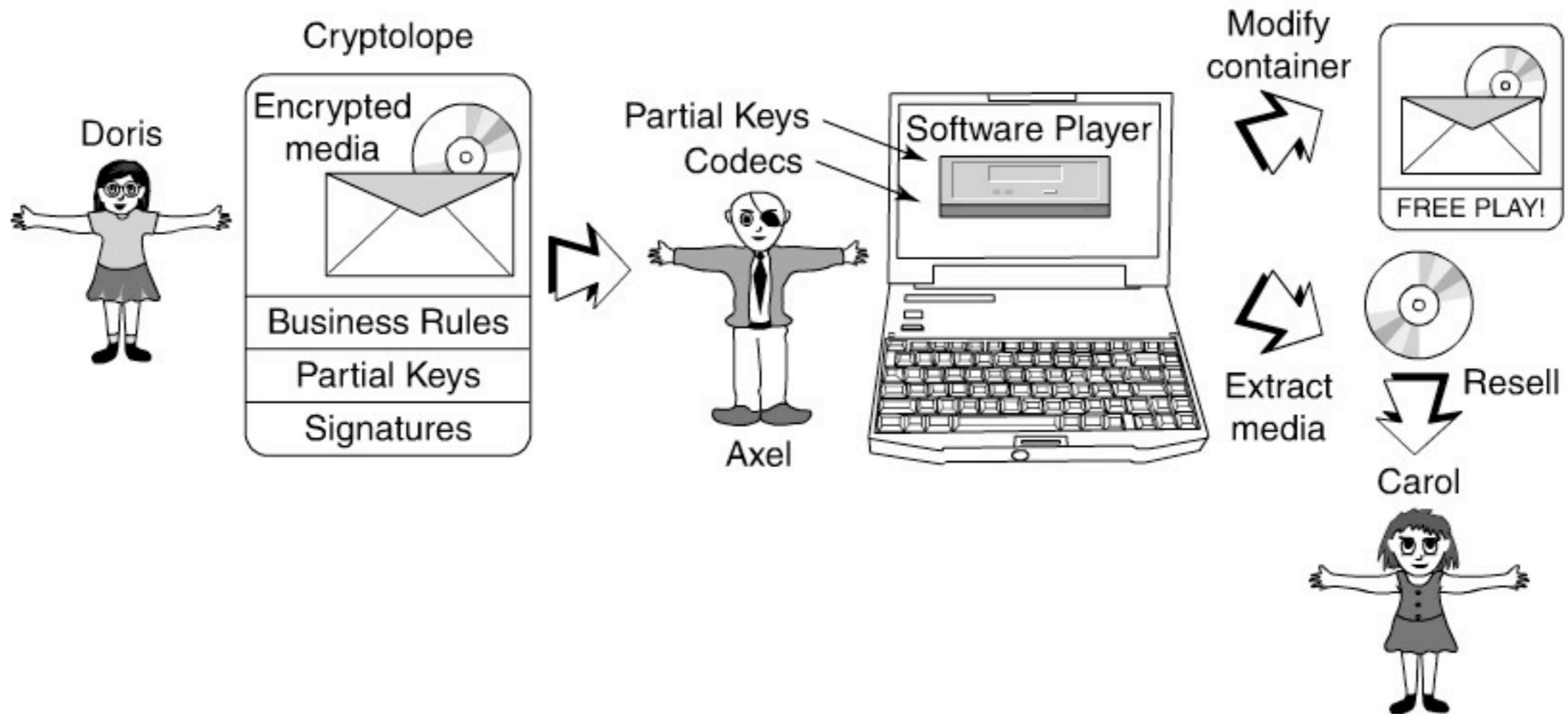
Protection Logicielle



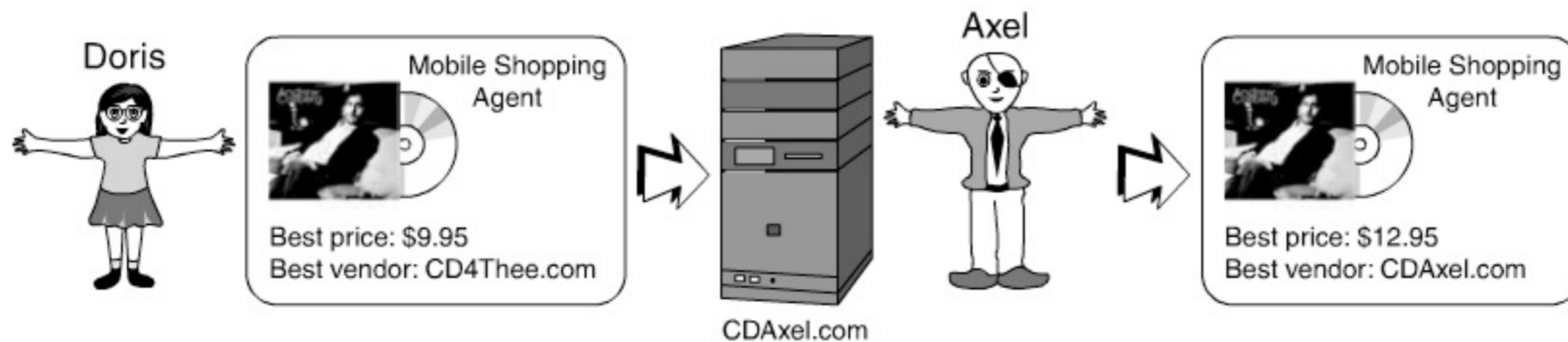
«Reverse Engineering»



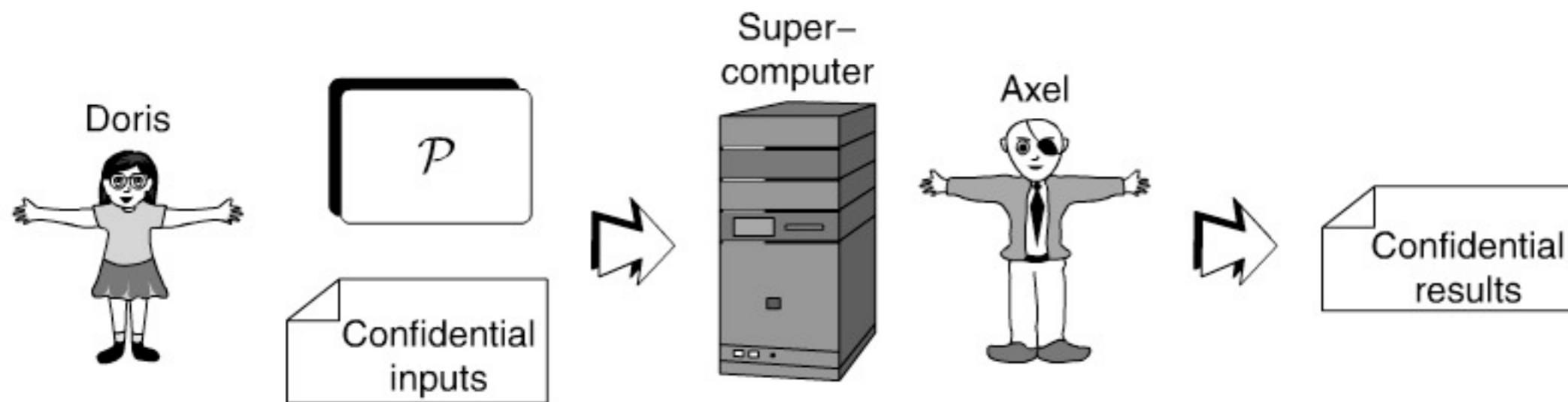
DRM



Agents Mobiles



«Cloud Computing»



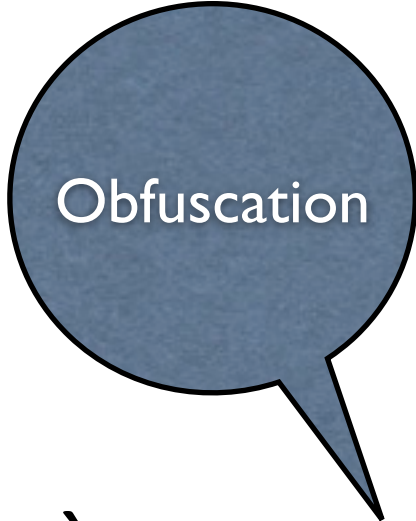
Scénarios d'attaque

- «Reverse Engineering», extraction d'IP, de secrets
- Modification de code
- Distribution de code

Protection Logicielle

- Rendre le code plus difficile à **comprendre**
- Rendre le code plus difficile à **modifier**
- Rendre le code **unique**

Protection Logicielle



Obfuscation

- Rendre le code plus difficile à **comprendre**
- Rendre le code plus difficile à **modifier**
- Rendre le code **unique**

Protection Logicielle

Obfuscation

- Rendre le code plus difficile à **comprendre**
- Rendre le code plus difficile à **modifier**
- Rendre le code **unique**

«Tamperproofing»

Protection Logicielle

Obfuscation

- Rendre le code plus difficile à **comprendre**
- Rendre le code plus difficile à **modifier**
- Rendre le code **unique**

«Tamperproofing»

Tatouage

Techniques d'obfuscation

Software Protection

- D'après Wikipedia, un logiciel «obfusqué» est du code **source** ou **machine** qui a été rendu **difficile à comprendre**.

Protection Logicielle

On the (Im)possibility of Obfuscating Programs*

Boaz Barak[†] Oded Goldreich[‡] Russell Impagliazzo[§] Steven Rudich[¶]
Amit Sahai^{||} Salil Vadhan^{**} Ke Yang^{††}

July 29, 2010

Abstract

Informally, an *obfuscator* \mathcal{O} is an (efficient, probabilistic) “compiler” that takes as input a program (or circuit) P and produces a new program $\mathcal{O}(P)$ that has the same functionality as P yet is “unintelligible” in some sense. Obfuscators, if they exist, would have a wide variety of cryptographic and complexity-theoretic applications, ranging from software protection to homomorphic encryption to complexity-theoretic analogues of Rice’s theorem. Most of these applications are based on an interpretation of the “unintelligibility” condition in obfuscation as meaning that $\mathcal{O}(P)$ is a “virtual black box,” in the sense that anything one can efficiently compute given $\mathcal{O}(P)$, one could also efficiently compute given oracle access to P .

In this work, we initiate a theoretical investigation of obfuscation. Our main result is that, even under very weak formalizations of the above intuition, obfuscation is impossible. We prove this by constructing a family of efficient programs \mathcal{P} that are *unobfuscatable* in the sense that (a) given *any* efficient program P' that computes the same function as a program $P \in \mathcal{P}$, the “source code” P can be efficiently reconstructed, yet (b) given *oracle access* to a (randomly selected) program $P \in \mathcal{P}$, no efficient algorithm can reconstruct P (or even distinguish a certain bit in the code from random) except with negligible probability.

We extend our impossibility result in a number of ways, including even obfuscators that (a) are not necessarily computable in polynomial time, (b) only approximately preserve the functionality, and (c) only need to work for very restricted models of computation (TC^0). We also rule out several potential applications of obfuscators, by constructing “unobfuscatable” signature schemes, encryption schemes, and pseudorandom function families.

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Protection Logicielle

- Même si c'est impossible en théorie, rien ne nous empêche d'essayer en pratique :-)
- Hypothèses de sécurité plus faibles ?
 - Le but est de rendre la tâche à l'adversaire **plus coûteuse**, même si on n'obtient pas une résistance de type cryptographique...

Protection Logicielle

```
return (int) (((x - 2) * (x - 3) * (x - 4) * (x - 5) * (x - 6) *
    (x - 7) * (x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) *
    (x - 12) * 31) /
    ((x - 2) * (x - 3) * (x - 4) * (x - 5) * (x - 6) *
    (x - 7) * (x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) *
    (x - 12) + .00001)) +
    (((x - 3) * (x - 4) * (x - 5) * (x - 6) * (x - 7) *
    (x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) *
    (28 + z)) /
    ((x - 3) * (x - 4) * (x - 5) * (x - 6) * (x - 7) *
    (x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) +
    .00001)) +
    (((x - 4) * (x - 5) * (x - 6) * (x - 7) * (x - 8) *
    (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) * 31) /
    ((x - 4) * (x - 5) * (x - 6) * (x - 7) * (x - 8) *
    (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) + .00001)) +
    (((x - 5) * (x - 6) * (x - 7) * (x - 8) * (x - 9) *
    (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) * 30) /
    ((x - 5) * (x - 6) * (x - 7) * (x - 8) * (x - 9) *
    (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) + .00001)) +
    (((x - 6) * (x - 7) * (x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) *
    (x - 11) * (x - 12) * 31) /
    ((x - 6) * (x - 7) * (x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) *
    (x - 11) * (x - 12)
    ) + .00001)) +
    (((x - 7) * (x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) *
    (x - 12) * 30) /
    ((x - 7) * (x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) *
    (x - 12) + .00001)) +
    (((x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) *
    31) /
    ((x - 8) * (x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) +
    .00001)) +
    (((x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) * 31) /
    ((x - 9) * (x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) + .00001)) +
    (((x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) * 30) /
    ((x - 10) * (x - 11) * (x - 12) + .00001)) +
    (((x - 11) * (x - 12) * 31) /
    ((x - 11) * (x - 12) + .00001)) +
    (((x - 12) * 30) / ((x - 12) + .00001)) + 31 + .1) -
y;
```


Protection Logicielle

```
@P=split//, ".URRUU\c8R";@d=split//, "\nrekcah xinU /
lreP rehtona tsuJ";sub p{
@p{"r$p", "u$p"}=(P,P);pipe"r$p", "u$p";++$p;($q*=2)+=
$f=!fork;map{$P=$P[$f^ord
($p{$_})&6];$p{$_}=/^$P/ix?$P:close$_}keys%p}
p;p;p;p;p;map{$p{$_}=~/^[P.]/&&
close$_}%p;wait until$?;map{/^r/&&<$_>}%p;$_=
$d[$q];sleep rand(2)if/\S/;print
```

Protection Logicielle

```
@P=split//, ".URRUU\c8R";@d=split//, "\nrekcah xinU /
lreP rehtona tsuJ";sub p{
@p{"r$p", "u$p"}=(P,P);pipe"r$p", "u$p";++$p; ($q*=2) +=
$f=!fork;map{$P=$P[$f^ord
($p{$_})&6];$p{$_}=/^$P/ix?$P:close$_}keys%p}
p;p;p;p;p;map{$p{$_}=~/^[P.]/&&
close$_}%p;wait until$?;map{/^r/&&<$_>}%p;$_=
$d[$q];sleep rand(2)if/\S/;print
```

Ce petit programme en Perl affiche le texte «Just another Perl/Unix hacker», plusieurs caractères à la fois, avec des délais.

Protection Logicielle

```
void primes(int cap) {
    int i, j, composite;
    for(i = 2; i < cap; ++i) {
        composite = 0;
        for(j = 2; j * j <= i; ++j)
            composite += !(i % j);
        if(!composite)
            printf("%d\t", i);
    }
}

int main(void) {
    primes(100);
}
```

Protection Logicielle


```
void primes(int cap) {
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```

Un crible d'Erastothène

Protection Logicielle

```
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        if(!composite)  
            printf("%d\t", i);  
    }  
}  
  
int main(void) {  
    primes(100);  
}
```



Un crible d'Erastothène

Protection Logicielle

```
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        for(j = 2; j * j <= i; ++j)
            composite += !(i % j);
        if(!composite)
            printf("%d\t", i);
    }
}
```

```
int main(void) {
    primes(100);
}
```



```
_(__,__,__,__) {__/_ <= ___?_(__,__
+ ____,__,__) :!(__%__)?_(__,__
+ ____,__%__,__) :__%__ == __/
__&&!__?(printf("%d\t", __/__),_(__,__
+ ____,__,__)) :(__%__ > ___&&__
%__ < __/__)?_(__,__+
____,__,__,__) +!(__/_%__(__
%__))) :__ < __*__?_(__,__
+ ____,__,__) :0;}main(void)
{_(100,0,0,1);}
```

Un crible d'Erastothène

Protection Logicielle

Protection Logicielle

The collage features several overlapping images related to software protection:

- Free Javascript Obfuscator**: A website with a navigation bar (Home, Javascript, Chat, About, Obfuscator) and a chat window for mylivechat.com.
- DeepSea Obfuscator**: A website with a navigation bar (Home, Product, Download, Support, Buy Now!) and a code editor showing obfuscated code.
- ProGuard**: A screenshot of the ProGuard application interface, showing a sidebar with options like PreGuard, Input/Output, Shrinking, Obfuscation, Optimization, Information, Process, and ReTrace.
- VMProtect**: A website with a navigation bar (home, products, purchase, support, blog) and a main section titled "What is VMProtect?" with a "Download Demo" button.
- GuardIT for Windows**: A website section for "GuardIT for Windows" for Desktop and Server Applications, listing threats like Tampering, Piracy, Reverse Engineering, and Insertion of Exploits.
- Visual Studio .NET Explorer**: A screenshot of a code editor showing a project structure with files like MyApp.xml and various class files.

Protection Logicielle

- Scénarios différents
 - Code **source** vs. **binaire**
 - Langages **supportés**
 - .NET, C#, Java, Javascript, C/C++, (Fortran, Ada, Haskell, Python ?)
 - Coûts
 - **Taille** et **vitesse** du code
 - **Résistance** au «reverse engineering»

Techniques avancées de protection logicielle

Les «packers»,
autrefois
utilisés pour
compresser un
exécutable,
sont
également
utilisés à des
fins de
protection
logicielle.

Packing

Portable Executable

- ASPack
- ASPR (ASProtect)
- Armadillo Packer
- AxProtector
- BeRoEXEPacker
- CExe
- exe32pack
- EXE Bundle
- EXECryptor
- EXE Stealth
- eXPressor
- Enigma Protector Win32 / Win64
- Enigma Virtual BOX Freeware
- MPRESS - Freeware
- FSG (Fast Small Good)
- HASP Envelope
- kkrunchy - Freeware
- MEW - development stopped
- Npack - Freeware
- NeoLite
- Obsidium
- PECompact
- PEPack
- PKLite32
- PELock
- PESpin
- PETite
- Privilege Shell
- RLPack
- Sentinel CodeCover (Sentinel Shell)
- Shrinker32
- Smart Packer Pro
- SmartKey GSS
- tELock
- Themida
- UniKey Enveloper
- Upack (software) - Freeware
- UPX - free software
- VMProtect
- WWPack
- BoxedApp Packer
- XComp/XPack - Freeware

Digital River
softwarePassport™

The Silicon Realms Toolworks

HOME PRODUCTS STORE PARTNERS COMPANY SUPPORT ARTICLES FORUM

SoftwarePassport™
Protect your Windows or Mac applications from piracy and expand your global footprint.

UPX Ultimate Packer for eXecutables

DotPacker 1.0

DotPacker
DotPacker is a .net executable packer/protector. This packer does not compress the executable, but provides a robust protection against modification of your .net executables.

It's packer core currently features random key generation, secure encryption using industry standard algorithms and online verifications.

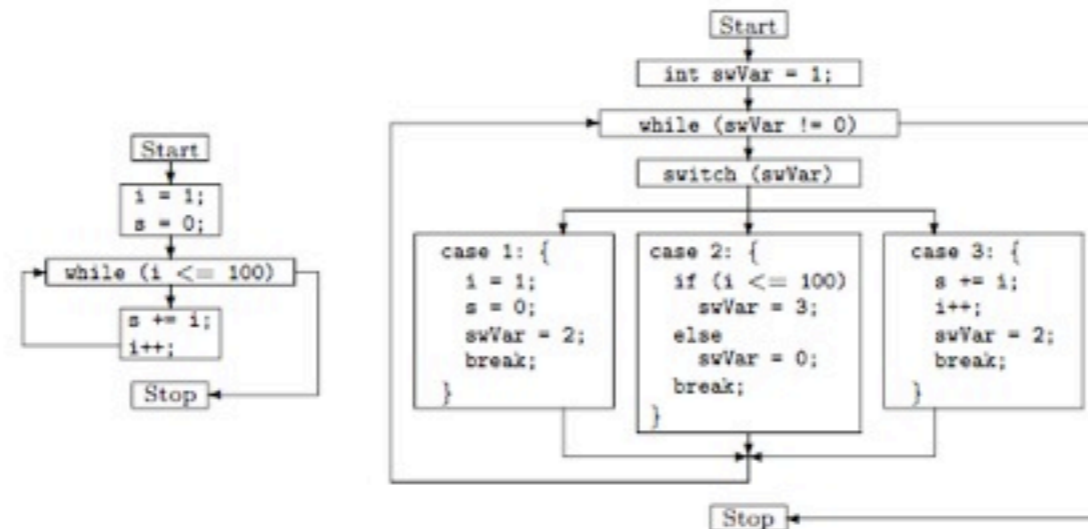
The GUI features an easy-to-use interface, without the hassle of extremely much configuration settings. Everything is straight to the point, and all unnecessary features are configured automatically.

Random key generation is truly random, using atmospheric noise from RANDOM.org. This guarantees that nobody can reproduce your keys, and if you use online verification, the only way to go is unpacking.

- Protecting your software
- Exposing your software to new markets
- Maximizing your software's reach to consumers
- Attracting new customers in lucrative and untapped markets

«Code Flattening»

<pre> i = 1; s = 0; while (i <= 100) { s += i; i++; } </pre> <p>(a)</p>	<pre> int swVar = 1; while (swVar != 0) { switch (swVar) { case 1: { i = 1; s = 0; swVar = 2; break; } case 2: { if (i <= 100) swVar = 3; else swVar = 0; break; } case 3: { s += i; i++; swVar = 2; break; } } } </pre> <p>(b)</p>
--	--



Prédicats Opaques

Table 1: Examples of number-theoretical true opaque predicates

$\forall x, y \in \mathbf{Z}$:	$7y^2 - 1 \neq x^2$
$\forall x \in \mathbf{Z}$:	$3 \mid (x^3 - x)$
$\forall x \in \mathbf{N}$:	$14 \mid (3 \cdot 7^{4x+2} + 5 \cdot 4^{2x-1} - 5)$
$\forall x \in \mathbf{Z}$:	$2 \mid x \vee 8 \mid (x^2 - 1)$
$\forall x \in \mathbf{Z}$:	$\sum_{i=1}^{2x-1} 2 \nmid i = x^2$
$\forall x \in \mathbf{N}$:	$2 \mid \lfloor \frac{x^2}{2} \rfloor$

- Un prédicat opaque est un prédicat booléen tel que:
 - Le programmeur en connaît la valeur;
 - Le «reverse-engineer» est forcé d'en étudier l'exécution pour se rendre compte que le code obtient toujours le même résultat
- Force à passer dans le domaine de l'analyse dynamique («debugging», émulation, ...)

«Code Interleaving»

- L'idée consiste à «mélanger» des portions de code indépendants (donc parallélisables)
- On peut y ajouter du «junk code» à volonté
- Fusion de procédures
- «Re-splitting» dans des threads différents
- Etc.

Virtualisation

- Traduire le software en un «byte-code» individualisé, et l'exécuter dans une machine virtuelle «custom»
- Le concept peut être itéré, mais attention aux performances...
- Utiliser des architectures Turing-complètes exotiques
 - `brainfuck` (8 instructions, pas d'opérandes)
 - `subleq` (1 instruction, 3 opérandes)
 - ...

Ajouter une dimension temporelle

- Si un réseau est disponible, on peut exploiter la dimension temporelle:
 - À des moments aléatoires, le serveur demande au client une somme de contrôle sur une partie aléatoire du code
 - Délai de réponse: moins d'une seconde.
 - Permet de détecter des modifications du logiciel
- Largement utilisé par l'industrie du jeu en ligne pour éviter la triche

Obfuscation avec LLVM

Motivations

- Constataion de départ: il n'existe pas d'outil open-source «industrialisable» capable d'obfusquer du C/C++ de façon satisfaisante.
- «Reverse engineering is hard, protection against RE is even harder, so let's face the challenge» !



Approches abandonnées

- Parser le code source, le transformer, et re-générer du code source
- Outil en Python écrit par Sébastien Bischof, se basant sur un parser existant, et implémentant du «code flattening»

SPLAT - A Simple Python Library for Abstract syntax tree Transformation

Sébastien Bischof
Professor: Dr. Pascal Junod

June 17, 2010



Approches abandonnées

- Désavantages majeurs de cette approche:
 - Difficulté d'écrire un parser complet et robuste
 - Un parser ne supporte qu'un seul langage: le travail doit être recommencé pour chaque nouveau langage supporté

Approches abandonnées

- Utiliser un «front-end» existant, et le modifier pour y ajouter des techniques d'obfuscation
- PA de Grégory Ruch, basé sur les API de Clang, le «front-end» C/C++ de LLVM

Obfuscator - Abstract syntax tree Transformation

Grégory Ruch
Professeur : Dr. Pascal Junod

29 avril 2011



Approches abandonnées

- Désavantages majeurs de cette approche:
 - Les APIs de Clang n'ont pas été conçues pour effectuer des modifications de l'AST généré.
 - À nouveau, l'outil résultant est restreint à quelques langages.

LLVM

- Infrastructure complète de compilation
- Projet open-source commencé à l'université de l'Illinois en 2000
- Depuis 2005, le principal sponsor est Apple Inc., qui a engagé Chris Lattner
- Communauté très dynamique
- Architecture logicielle «state-of-the-art»



LLVM

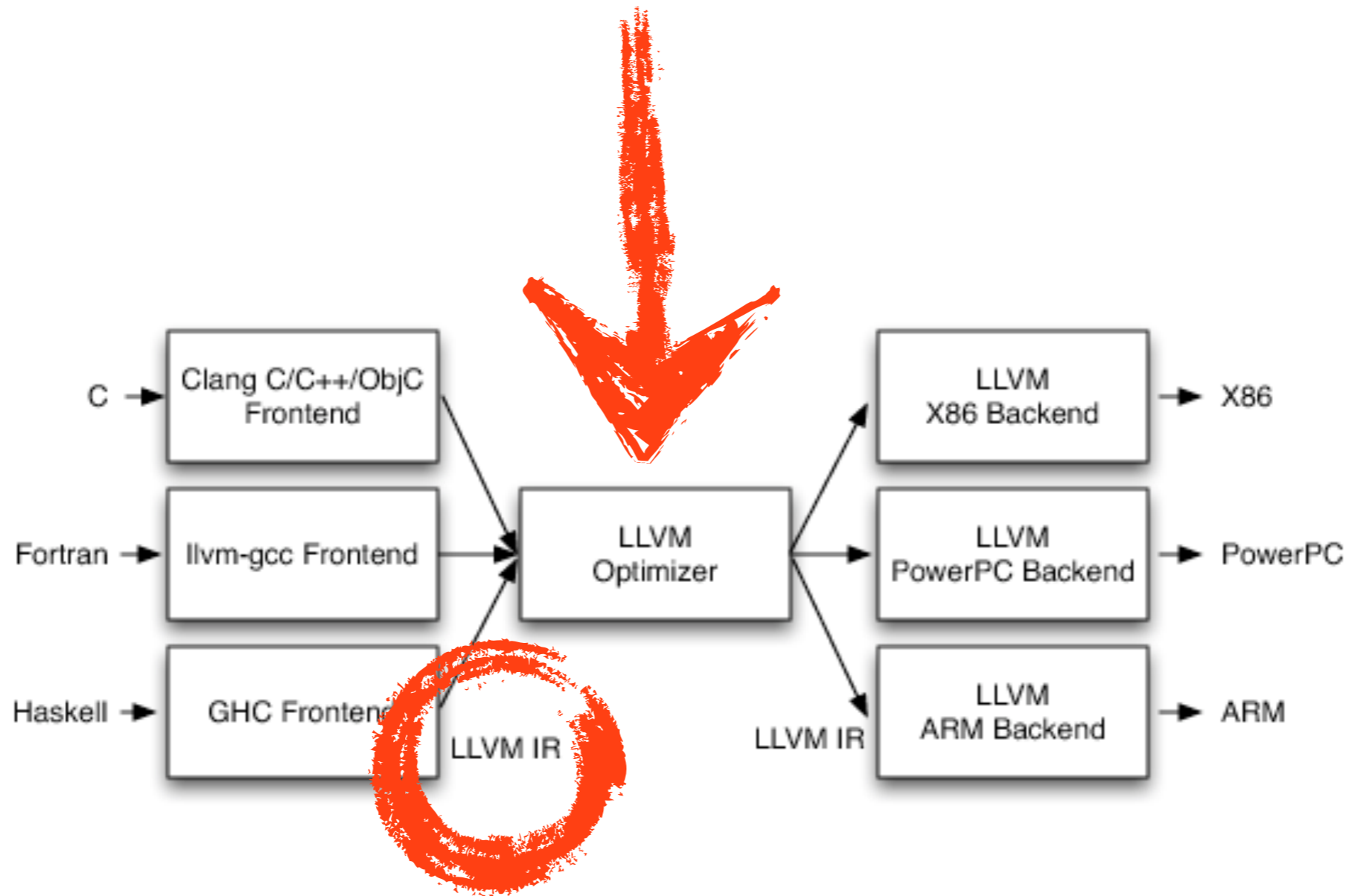


- Front-ends:

- C, C++, Objective C, Fortran, Ada, Haskell, Python, Ruby, ...

- Back-ends:

- x86, x86-64, PowerPC, PowerPC-64, ARM, Thumb, Sparc, Alpha, MIPS, MSP430, SystemZ, XCore



Listing 3.1 – Simple fonction faisant une addition en C

```
1 int addition(int a, int b){  
2     return a + b;  
3 }
```

Listing 3.2 – Simple fonction faisant une addition en LLVM-IR

```
1 define i32 @addition(i32 %a, i32 %b) nounwind readnone {  
2 entry:  
3     %1 = add i32 %a, %b  
4     ret i32 %1  
5 }
```

LLVM et obfuscation

- LLVM offre une API très complète et documentée pour «jouer» avec l'IR
- L'idée (entre autres) est de pouvoir écrire des passes d'optimisation de manière efficace
- Notre idée: au lieu d'écrire un passe d'optimisation, on va faire de l'obfuscation!

LLVM et obfuscation

```
$ clang -O3 -o prog prog.c
```



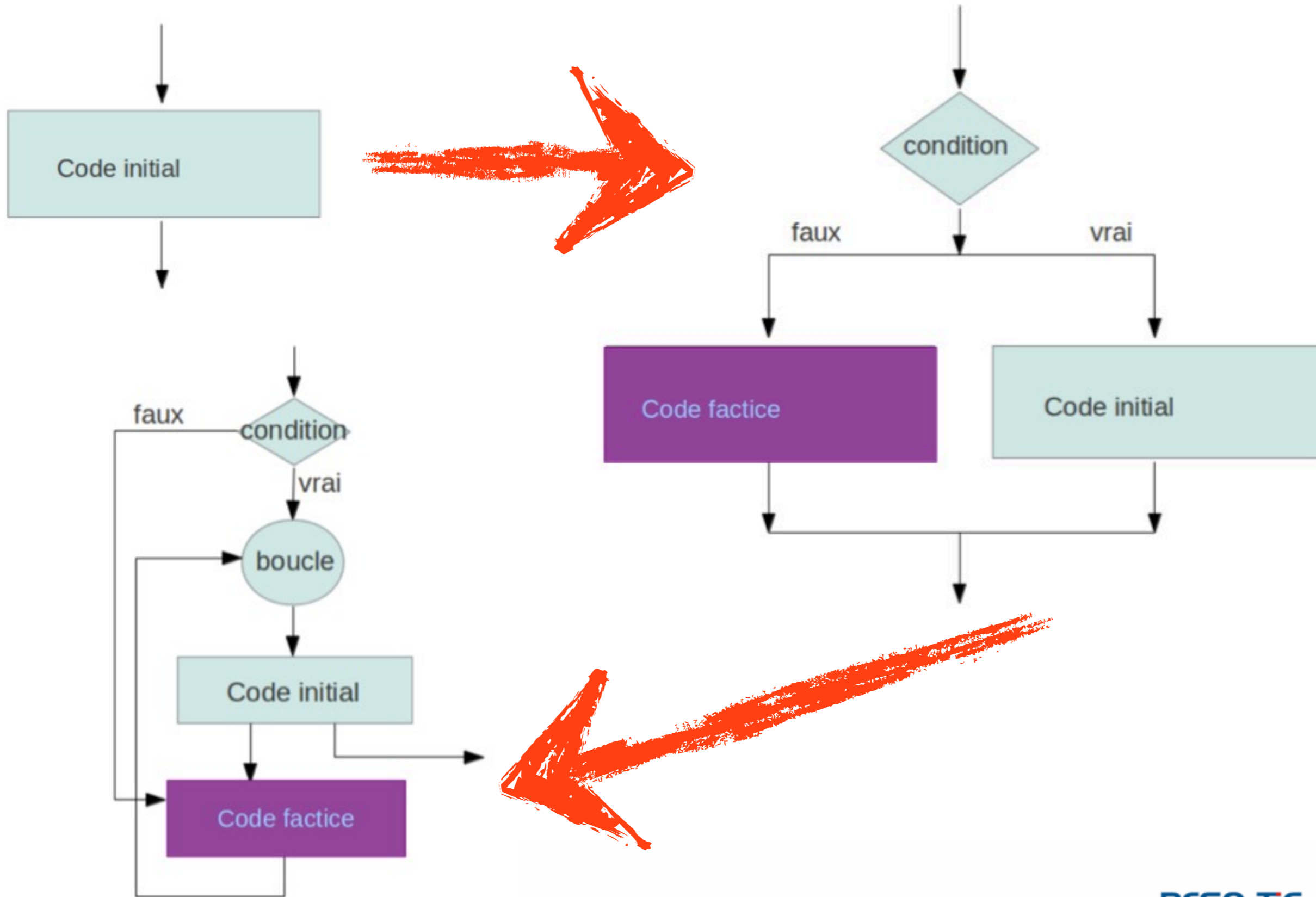
```
$ clang -O3 -B3 -o prog prog.c
```

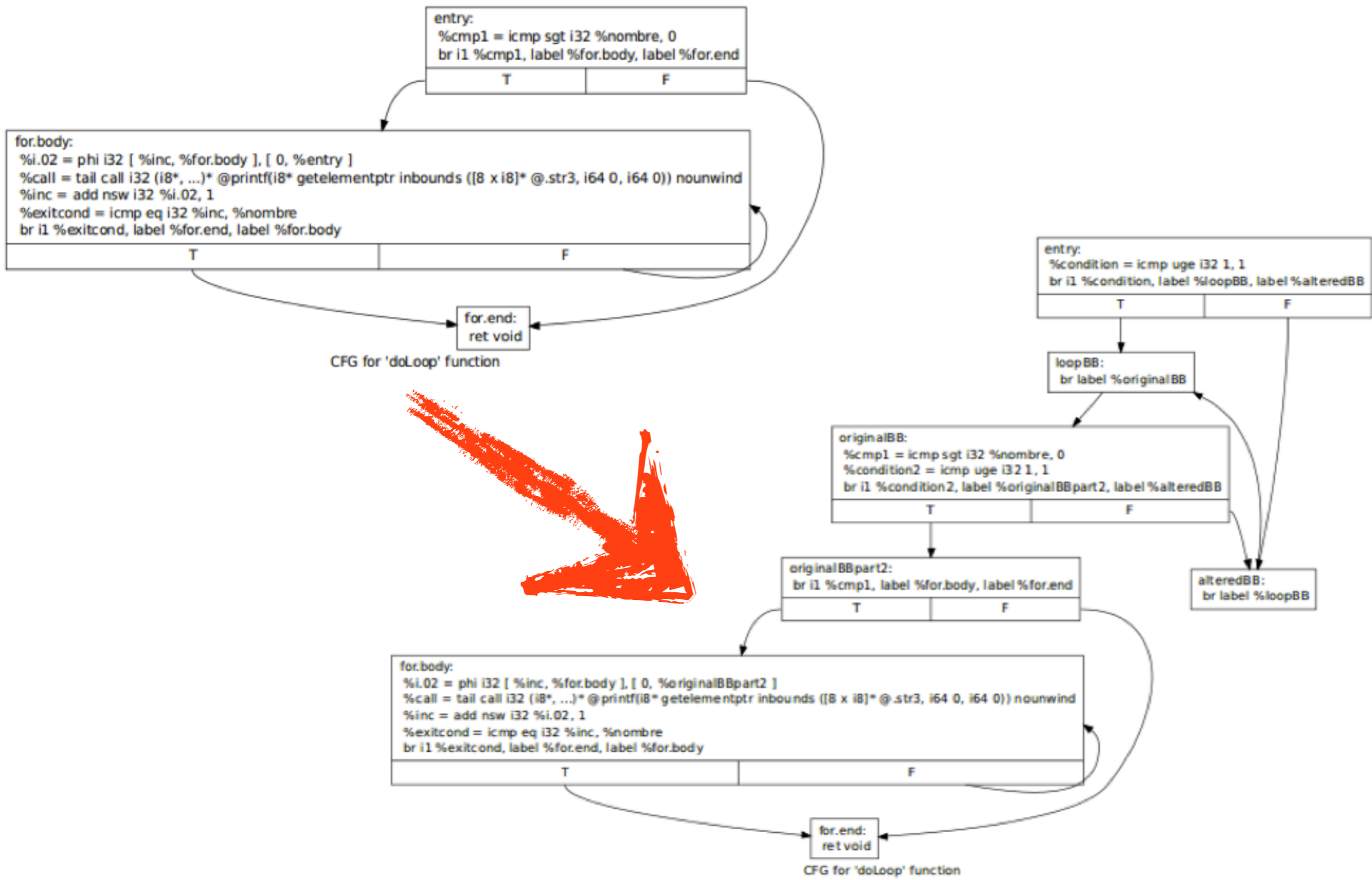
Substitution de Code

- Première passe écrite, «pour se faire la main»
- Remplacer une instruction de base par une autre représentation:
 - $A \wedge B = (A \& \sim B) \mid (\sim A \& B)$
 - $A + B = A - (-B)$
 - $A+B = (A+R) + (B+R) - 2*R$
 - ...

Insertion de faux branchements

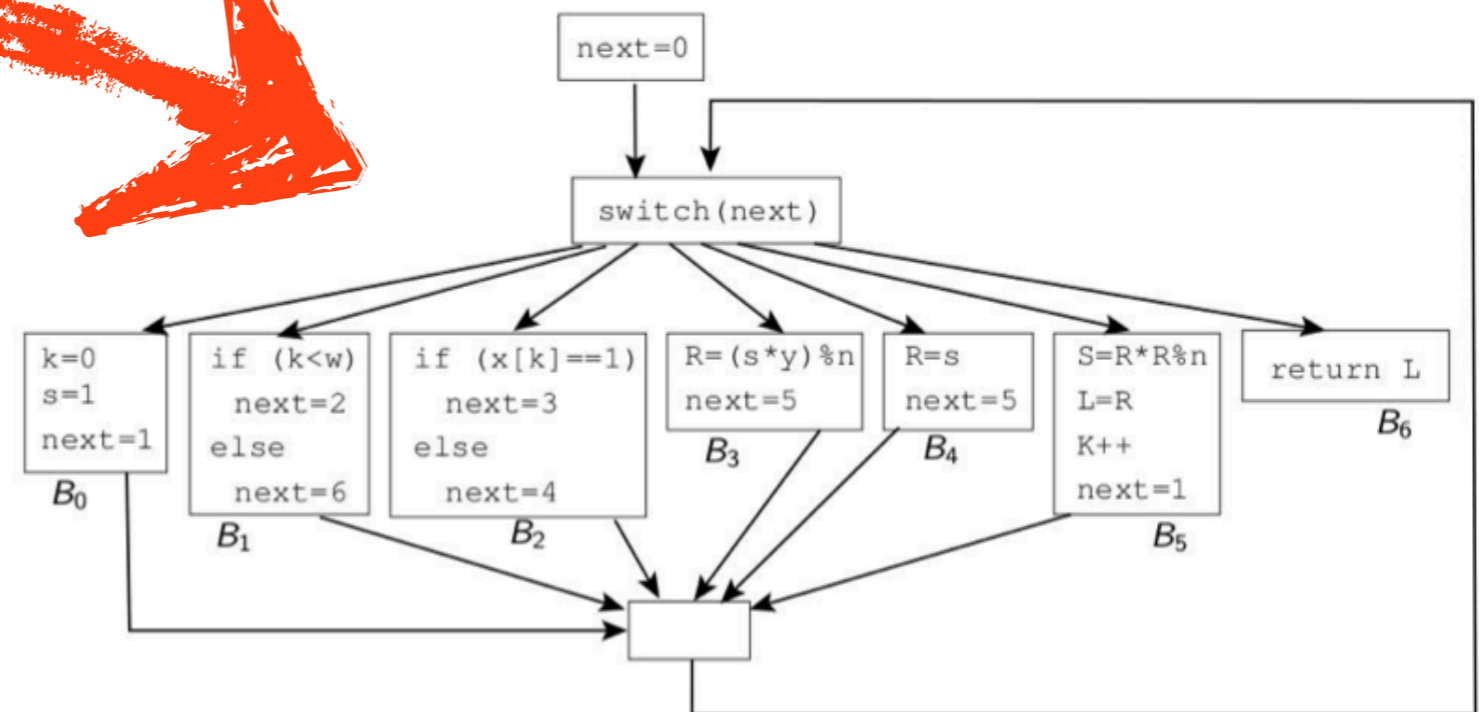
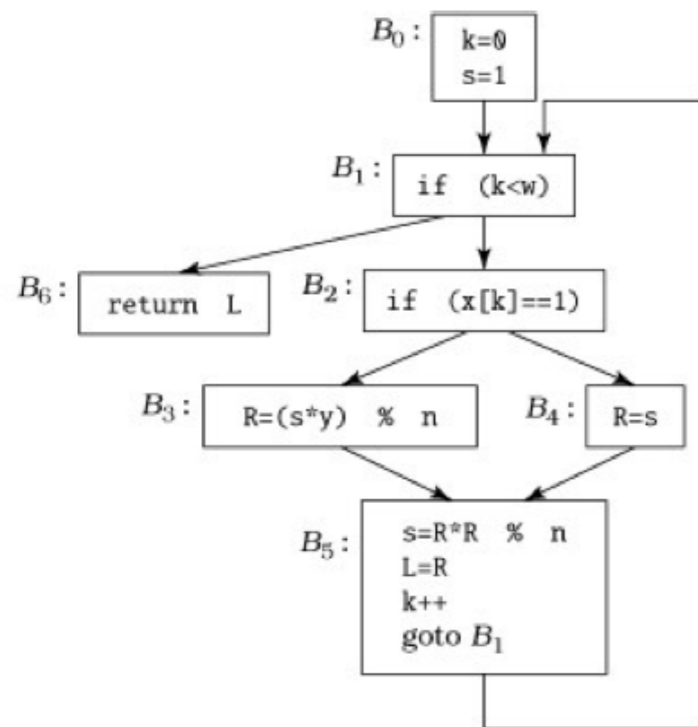
- Thèse de bachelor de Julie Michielin
- Idées de base:
 - Insérer de faux branchements
 - Rendre le graphe de flux irréductible
 - Utiliser un prédicat opaque





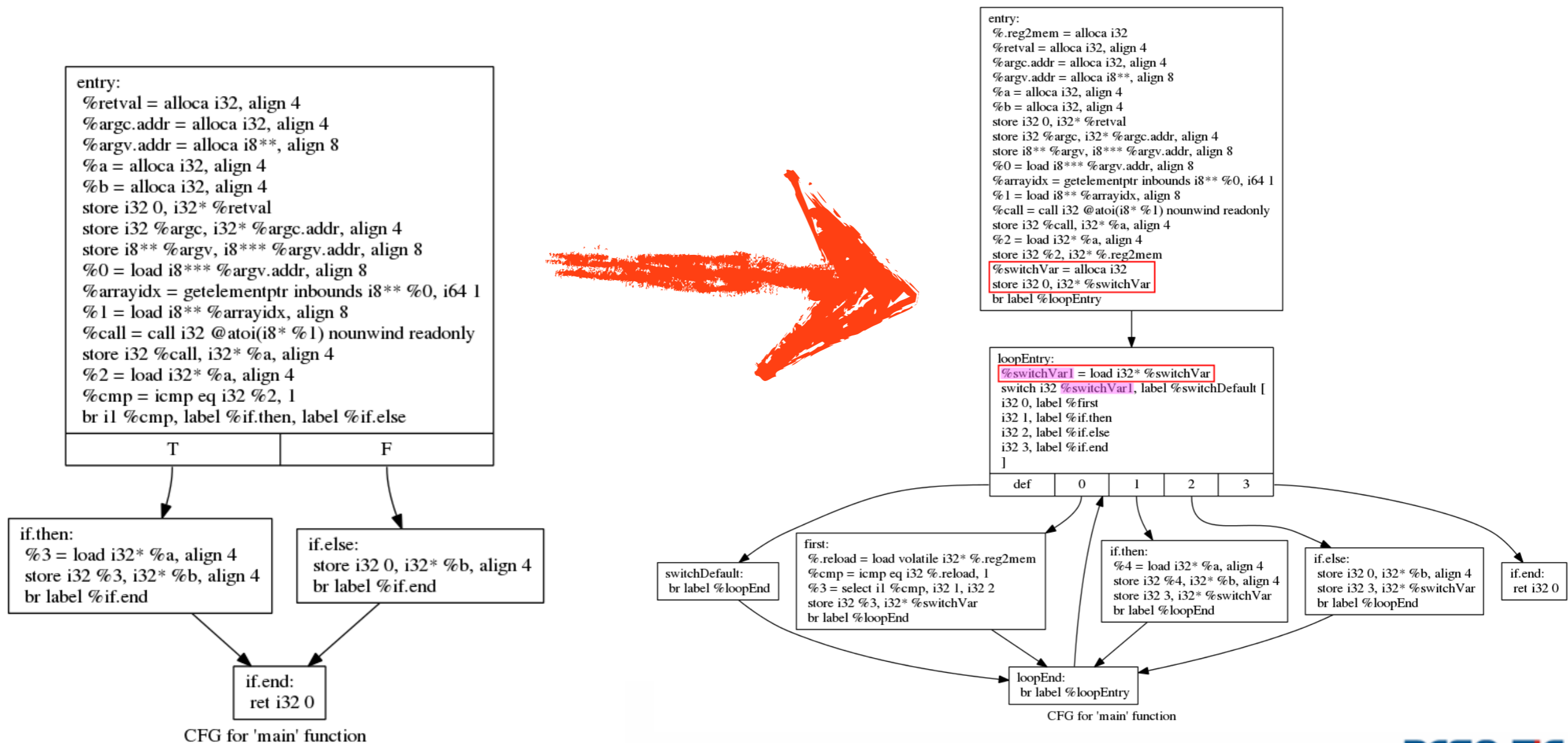
«Code Flattening»

- De loin la passe la plus complexe et la plus difficile à mettre en oeuvre



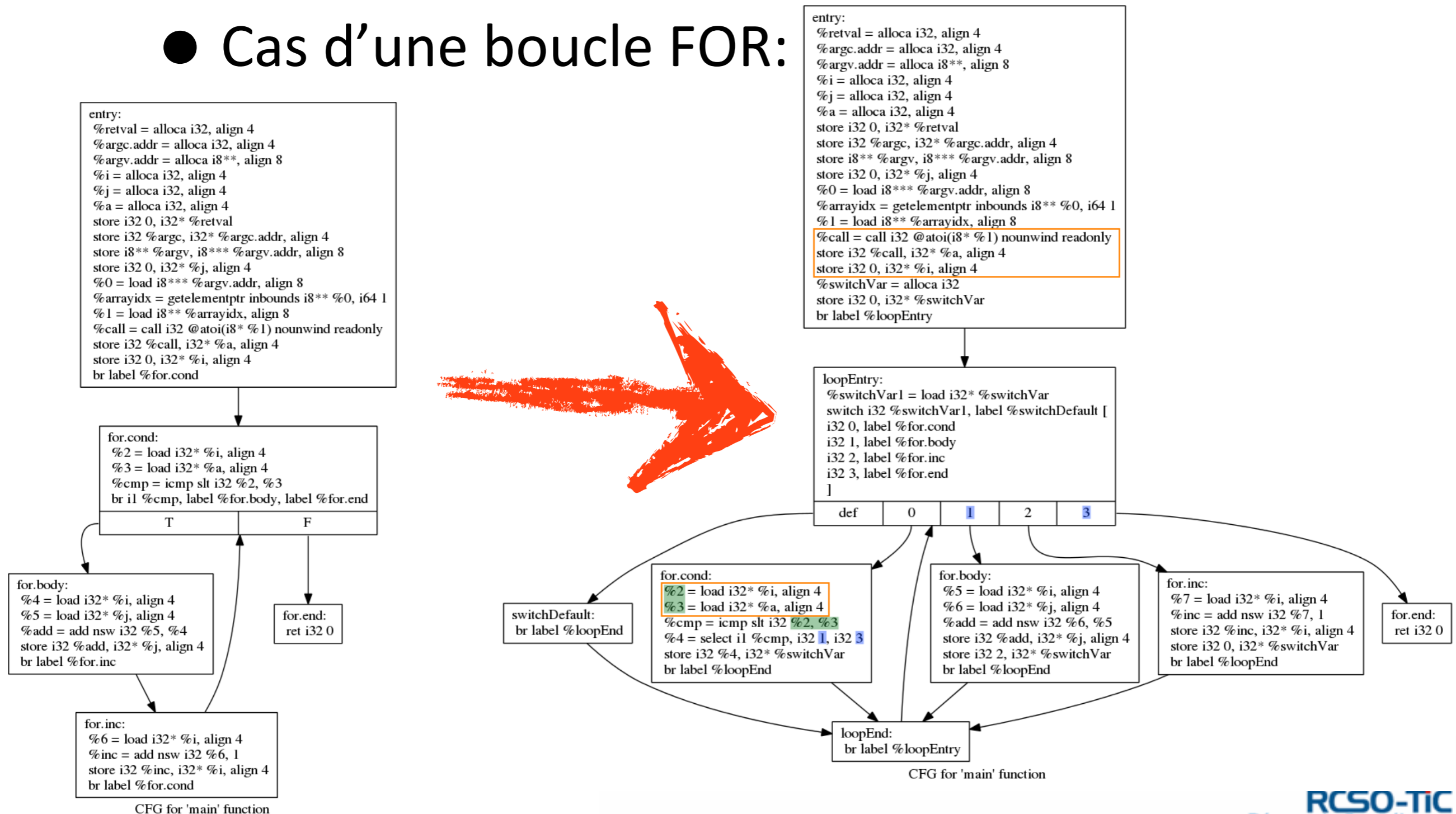
«Code Flattening»

● Cas d'un IF-THEN-ELSE:



«Code Flattening»

● Cas d'une boucle FOR:



«Code Flattening»

● Cas d'un SWITCH:

```
entry:
%retval = alloca i32, align 4
%argc.addr = alloca i32, align 4
%argv.addr = alloca i8**, align 8
%b = alloca i32, align 4
%a = alloca i32, align 4
store i32 0, i32* %retval
store i32 %argc, i32* %argc.addr, align 4
store i8** %argv, i8*** %argv.addr, align 8
store i32 0, i32* %b, align 4
%0 = load i8*** %argv.addr, align 8
%arrayidx = getelementptr inbounds i8** %0, i64 1
%1 = load i8** %arrayidx, align 8
%call = call i32 @atoi(i8* %1) nounwind readonly
store i32 %call, i32* %a, align 4
%2 = load i32* %a, align 4
switch i32 %2, label %sw.default [
i32 1, label %sw.bb
]
```

def

1

```
sw.default:
store i32 0, i32* %b, align 4
br label %sw.epilog
```

```
sw.bb:
store i32 1, i32* %b, align 4
br label %sw.epilog
```

```
sw.epilog:
ret i32 0
```

CFG for 'main' function



```
entry:
%.reg2mem = alloca i32
%retval = alloca i32, align 4
%argc.addr = alloca i32, align 4
%argv.addr = alloca i8**, align 8
%b = alloca i32, align 4
%a = alloca i32, align 4
store i32 0, i32* %retval
store i32 %argc, i32* %argc.addr, align 4
store i8** %argv, i8*** %argv.addr, align 8
store i32 0, i32* %b, align 4
%0 = load i8*** %argv.addr, align 8
%arrayidx = getelementptr inbounds i8** %0, i64 1
%1 = load i8** %arrayidx, align 8
%call = call i32 @atoi(i8* %1) nounwind readonly
store i32 %call, i32* %a, align 4
%2 = load i32* %a, align 4
store i32 %2, i32* %.reg2mem
%switchVar = alloca i32
store i32 0, i32* %switchVar
br label %loopEntry
```

```
loopEntry:
%switchVar1 = load i32* %switchVar
switch i32 %switchVar1, label %switchDefault [
i32 0, label %LeafBlock
i32 1, label %sw.bb
i32 2, label %NewDefault
i32 3, label %sw.default
i32 4, label %sw.epilog
]
```

def 0 1 2 3 4

```
switchDefault:
br label %loopEnd
```

```
LeafBlock:
%.reload = load volatile i32* %.reg2mem
%SwitchLeaf = icmp eq i32 %.reload, 1
%3 = select i1 %SwitchLeaf, i32 1, i32 2
store i32 %3, i32* %switchVar
br label %loopEnd
```

```
sw.bb:
store i32 1, i32* %b, align 4
store i32 4, i32* %switchVar
br label %loopEnd
```

```
NewDefault:
store i32 3, i32* %switchVar
br label %loopEnd
```

```
sw.default:
store i32 0, i32* %b, align 4
store i32 4, i32* %switchVar
br label %loopEnd
```

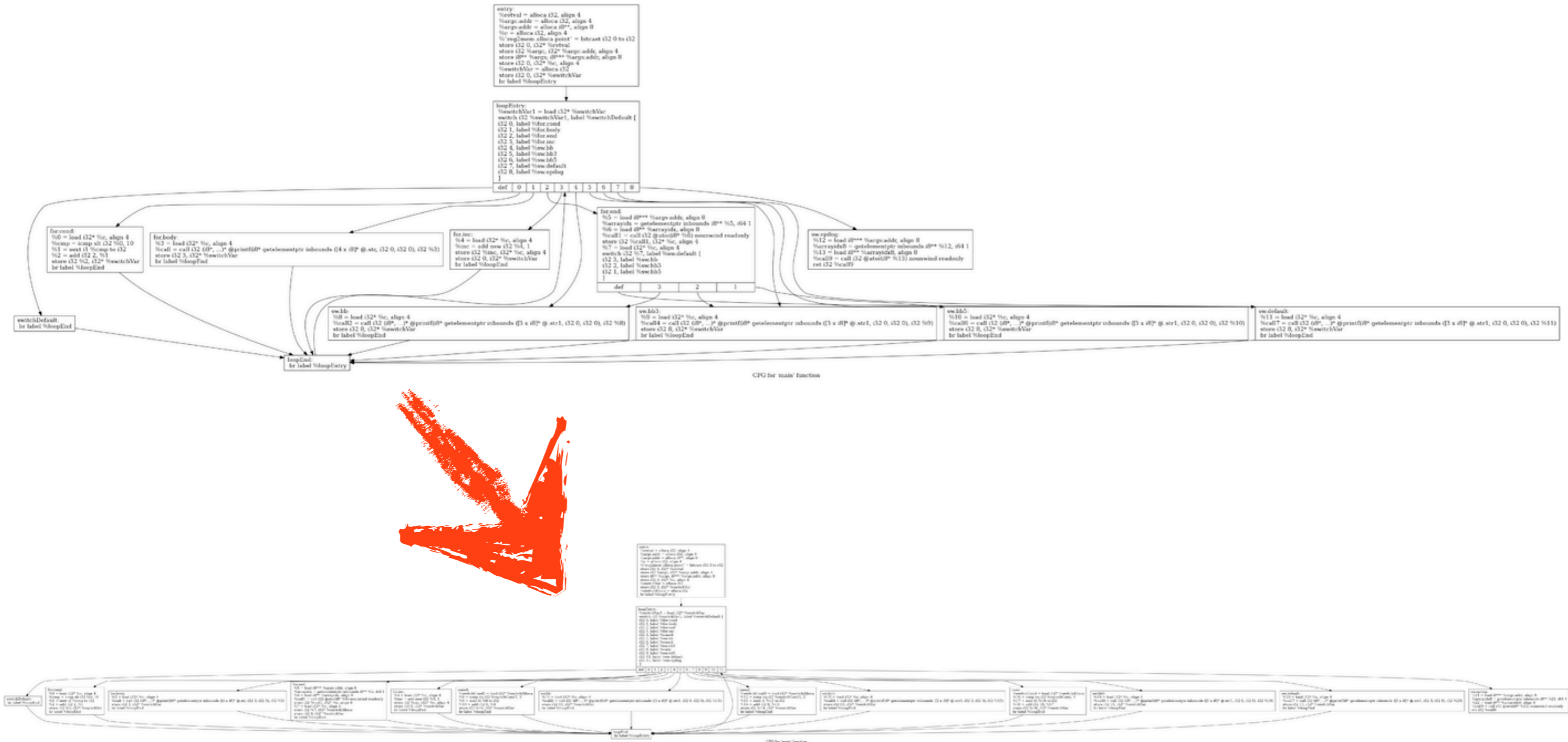
```
sw.epilog:
ret i32 0
```

```
loopEnd:
br label %loopEntry
```

CFG for 'main' function

«Code Flattening»

- Un cas plus complexe:



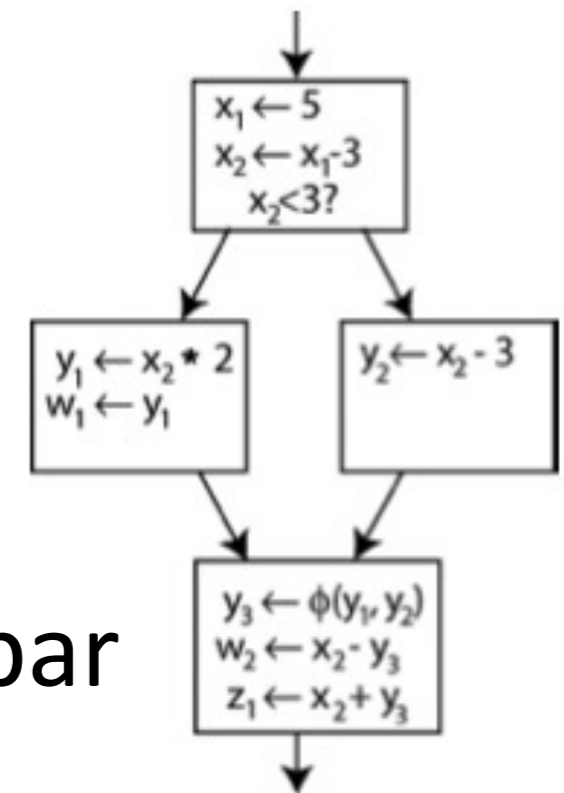
«Code Flattening»

- Un cas **vraiment** complexe:
 - Une routine comportant 6000+ lignes de code



«Code Flattening»

- Difficultés principales rencontrées
 - Complexité de LLVM et de ses APIs
 - Philosophie SSA («single static assignment») et ses «phi nodes»
 - Remplacement des «phi nodes» par des pointeurs
- «Debugging» de notre code



Procédures de Test

● Librairie cryptographique libtomcrypt ✓

● Librairie graphique ImageMagick ✓

● «Test suite» de MySQL

● 2'729 tests unitaires OK ✓

● 2 tests échouent sur 28 ✗

● «Test suite» de sqlite

● 41 tests sur 119'350 échouent ✗



En résumé, LLVM-
obfuscator fonctionne
correctement dans plus de
99.9% des cas ;-)

Performances

- «Flattening de code»
- Benchmark de `libtomcrypt` (–00)
 - 30% de perte de rapidité
 - 15% d'augmentation de la taille d'exécutable
- `-flatten + -03` plus rapide que `-00`

Performances

- À faire dans le futur
 - Définir une ou plusieurs «polices» de protection (-B0, -B1, -B2, -B3) combinant les passes à disposition et les benchmarker sur de nombreux «use-cases»

TODOs

- Résoudre le(s) bug(s) de la passe de «flattening»
- Aplatir les instructions `invoke`
 - Utilisées dans la gestion des blocs `try-catch`
- Ecrire de nouvelles passes (cf. plus loin)

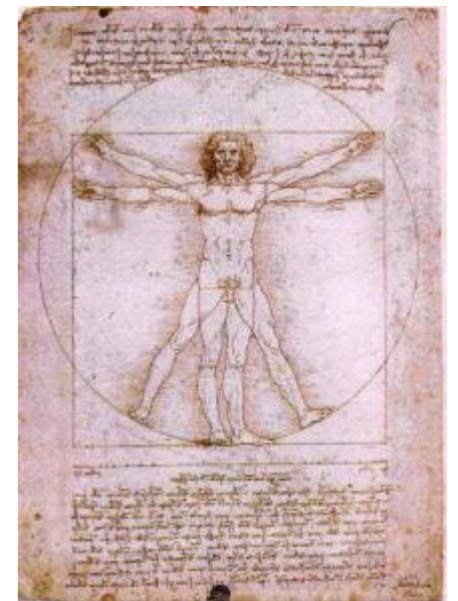
Protection de binaires

ARM

Conclusion et Perspectives

Obfuscation ARM

- Outils similaires utilisés dans le cadre de la sécurité logicielle
- Partagé du savoir avec le groupe «logiciel embarqué»



Obfuscation ARM

- Bonne source de sujets de projets pour les étudiants
 - 2011, *Code obfuscator*, Franzi & Oberson
 - 2012, *Projet Botnet*, Oberson (thèse de master)
 - 2012, Projet de semestre bachelor *Code Obfuscation*
 - 2013, Projet de semestre master *COBRA*, Romanens

LLVM et Obfuscation

- L'outil devient intéressant, et n'est pas très loin d'être «industrialisable».
- Aucun concurrent sérieux «open-source» connu
- Deux seuls compétiteurs «closed-source» connus:



Obfuscation LLVM

Bilan Pédagogique

- 3 passes d'obfuscation développées
- 1 thèse de bachelor
- 2 projets de semestre master (Bischof & Ruch)
- 2 projets de semestre master à venir sur la virtualisation et le «tamperproofing» (Rinaldini & Wehrli)

Obfuscation LLVM

Bilan «Dissémination»

- Obfuscator a été présenté lors de 3 workshops locaux, en plus de celui-ci
 - AFSWS 2011 & 2012
 - Osec 2011

Obfuscation LLVM

Bilan «Académique»

- Contacts pris avec le Prof. Endre Bangerter, BFH
- Projet exploratoire en «désobfuscation» en cours, demande d'envergure au SNF dans les domaines de l'obfuscation & désobfuscation

Obfuscation LLVM

Bilan «Industriel»



- Nombreux contacts informels avec Kudelski
- Contacts avec ELCA SA



Obfuscation LLVM

Futur

- Actuellement, l'outil continue d'être développé, grâce à des financements tiers
- Une fois la passe de «flattening» déboguée:
 - Go «open-source»!
- Dissémination scientifique

Merci pour votre
attention !
Q & A