SMT in reverse engineering, for dummies

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About me

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Reverse engineering in 15 seconds?

- Take stuff, e.g. software, apart
- Understand how it works
- Many possible goals
  - How can I reach a specific state?

What is SMT?

- Satisfiability modulo theories, SMT
- A bunch of variables
- A bunch of theories
  - Theory = A bunch of rules
- A bunch of formulas
- Can we find values for all values s.t. all formulas are satisifed?

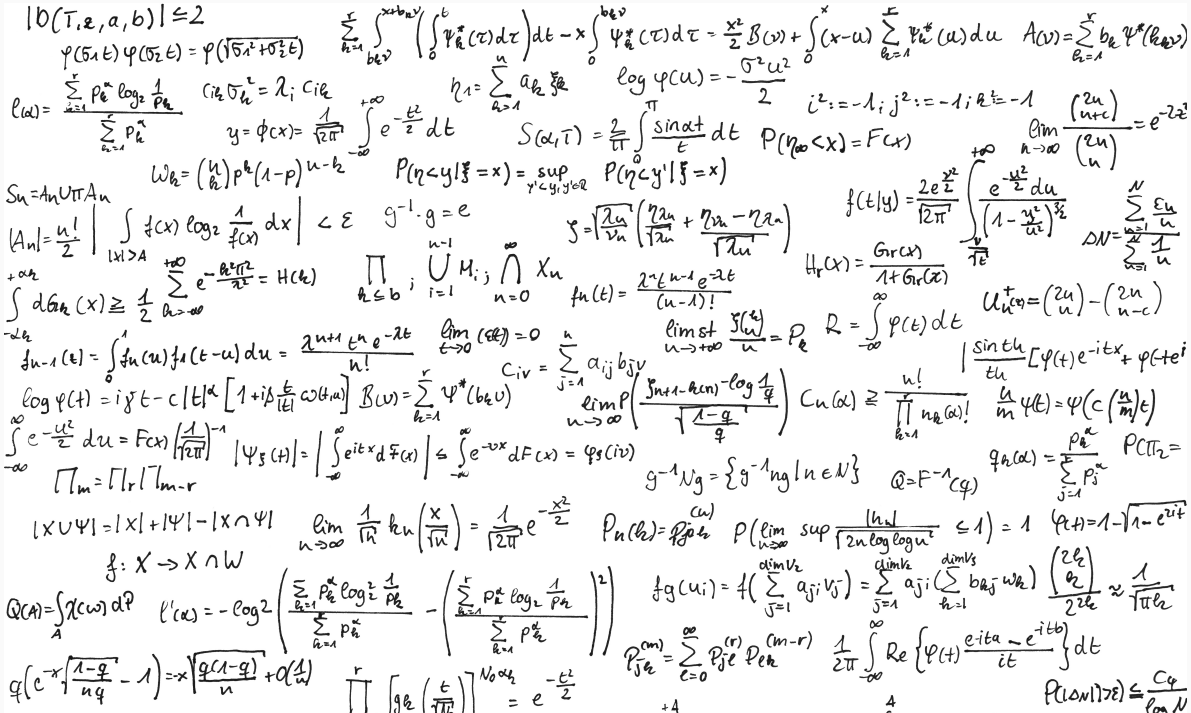
SMT: Example 1

$$x + 13 = 37$$

SMT: Example 2

$$x + y + 13 = 37 - z$$
$$x - 2 \cdot y + 10 = 10 \cdot z$$
$$4 \cdot x - z + 13 = 37 + y$$

SMT: Example 3



Microsoft to the rescue

- Can we automate? Yes!
- Microsoft Research
- Z3 Theorem Prover
  - General purpose
  - Own language
  - Bindings for several languages
  - Open source & cross platform

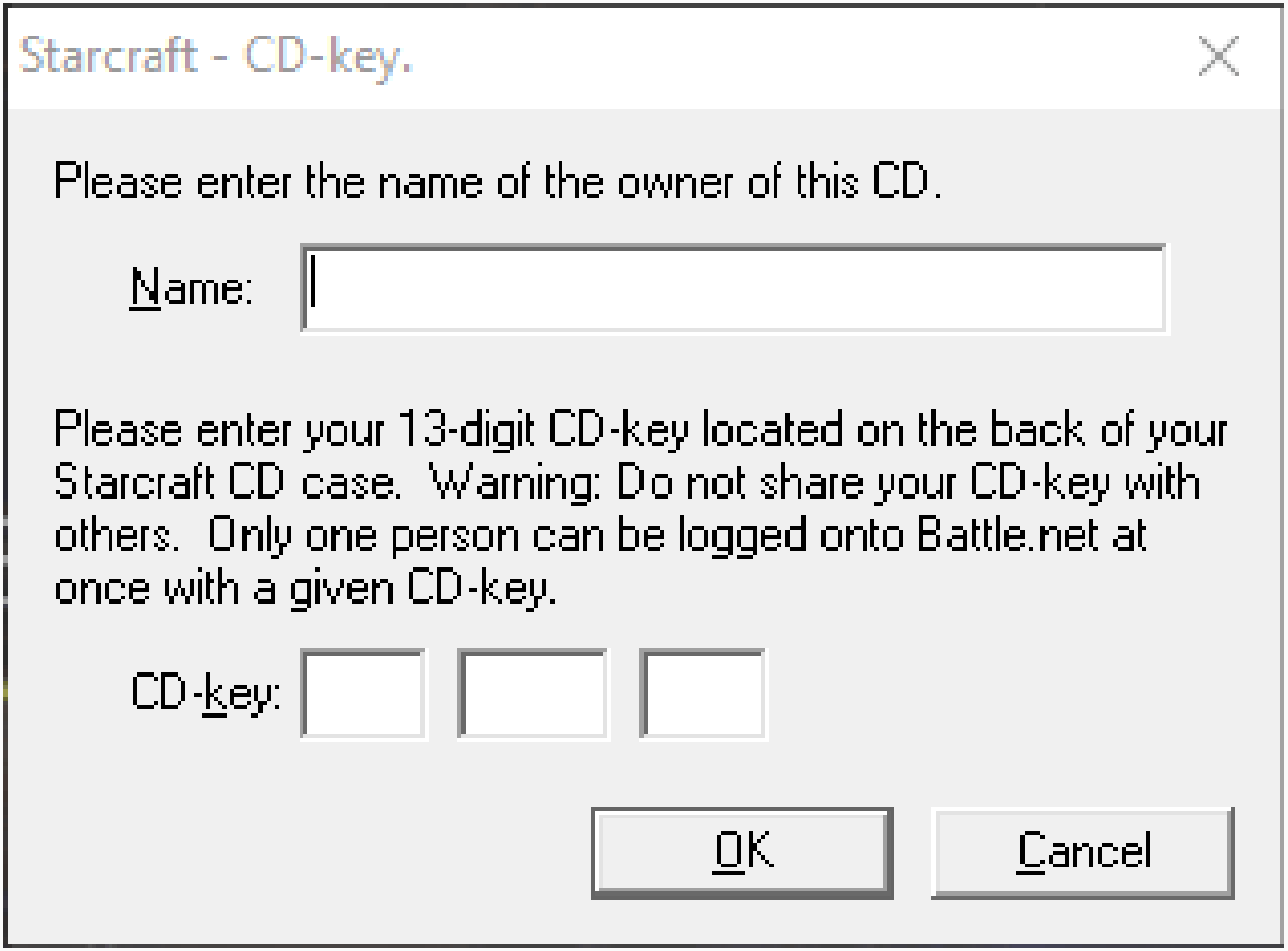
Throwback Thursday: Starcraft

Throwback Thursday: Starcraft

- Commercial software
- Released in 1998
  - Simple protections
  - Good starting point
- Requires a serial key
- Can we create our own?

Getting to the core: Installer

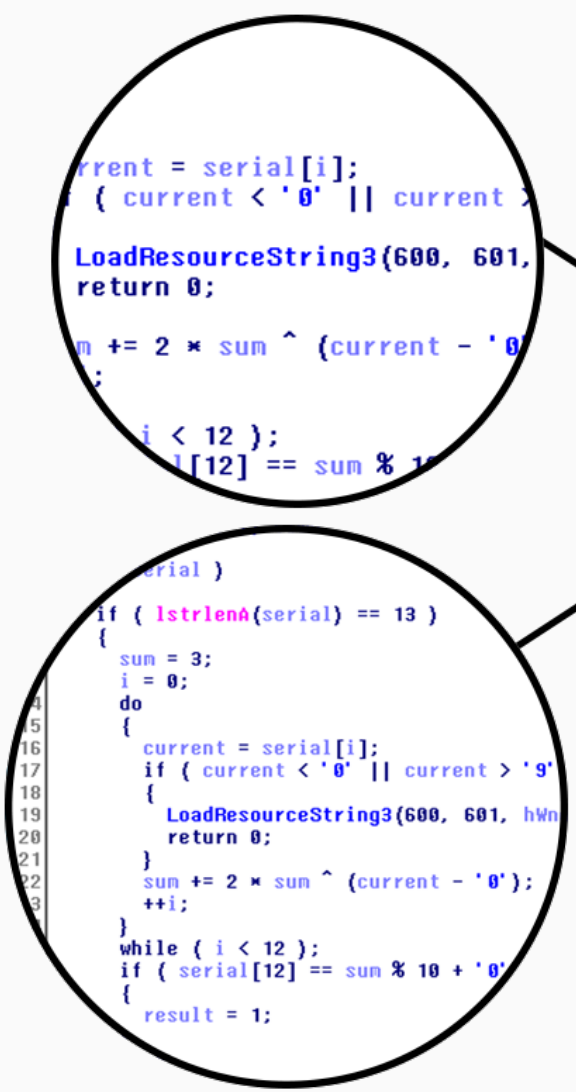
Getting to the core: Serial key input



Getting to the core: Resource strings

```
46  DirectX is built into Windows NT.
47  507 A DLL required to install DirectX is missing or corrupt.
48  DirectX installation aborted.
49  600 Invalid CD-Key
50  601 You entered an invalid CD-Key.  Please check to ensure that
51  you have entered the CD-Key as it appears on the CD-case.
52  602 You entered an invalid CD-Key.  The CD-Key you entered was too short.
53  Please check to ensure that you have entered all 13 digits of your CD-Key.
54  603 Invalid Name
55  604 You must enter a name to continue with installation.
56  605 Please enter a name that is less than 127 characters long.
57  606 Please enter a name that does not contain quotes (").
```

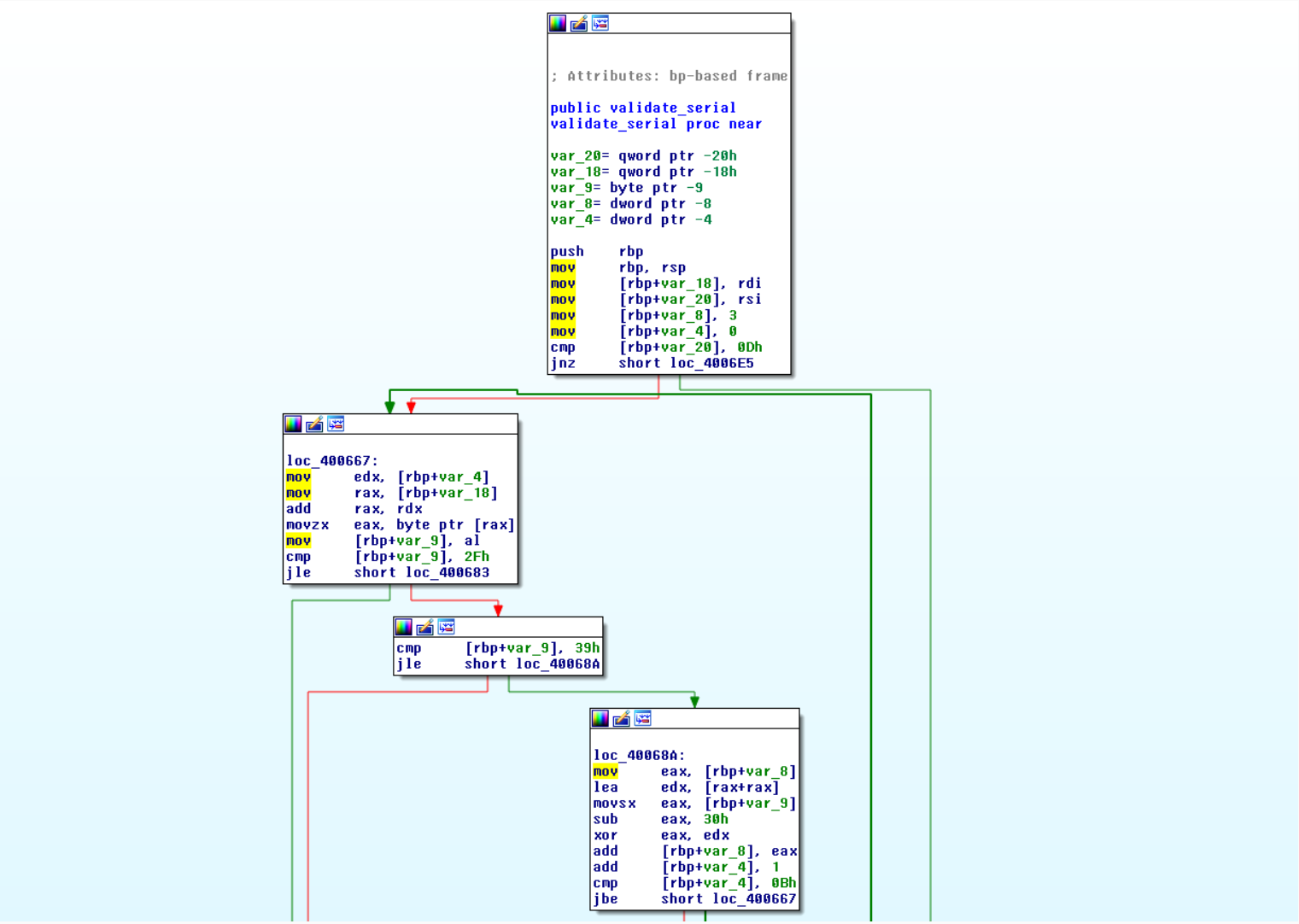
Getting to the core: Decompilation



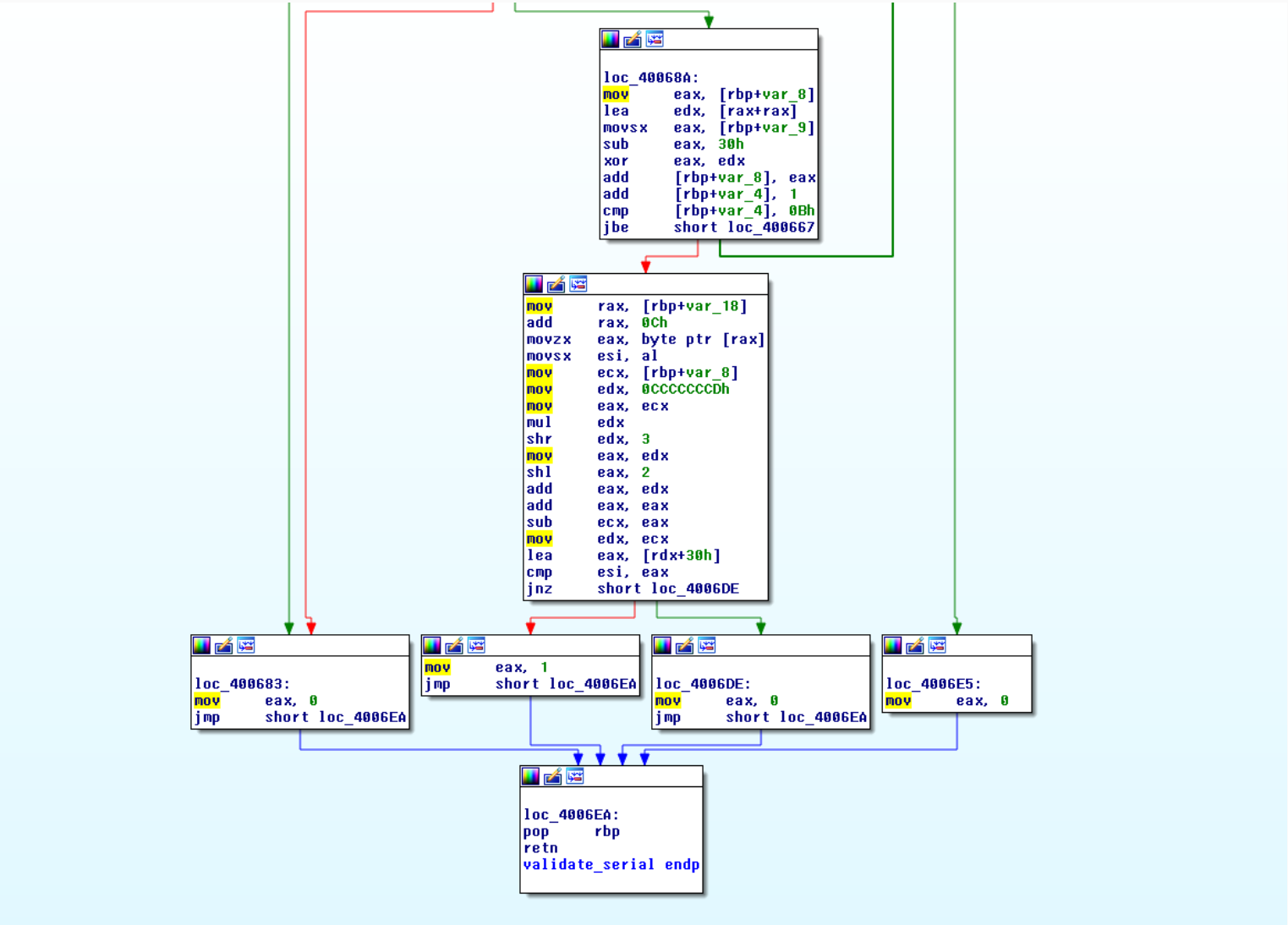
Pseudocode-A

```
1  int __cdecl validate_serial(LPCSTR serial, HWND hWnd)
2  {
3    int result; // eax@2
4    unsigned int sum; // eax@5
5    unsigned int i; // edx@5
6    CHAR current; // cl@6
7
8    if ( serial )
9    {
10     if ( lstrlenA(serial) == 13 )
11     {
12       sum = 3;
13       i = 0;
14       do
15       {
16         current = serial[i];
17         if ( current < '0' || current > '9' )
18         {
19           LoadResourceString3(600, 601, hWnd);
20           return 0;
21         }
22         sum += 2 * sum ^ (current - '0');
23         ++i;
24       }
25       while ( i < 12 );
26       if ( serial[12] == sum % 10 + '0' )
27       {
28         result = 1;
29       }
30       else
31       {
32         LoadResourceString3(600, 601, hWnd);
33         result = 0;
34       }
35     }
36     else
37     {
38       LoadResourceString3(600, 602, hWnd);
39       result = 0;
40     }
41   }
42   else
43   {
44     sub_41A4D9(87u);
45     result = 0;
46   }
47   return result;
48 }
```

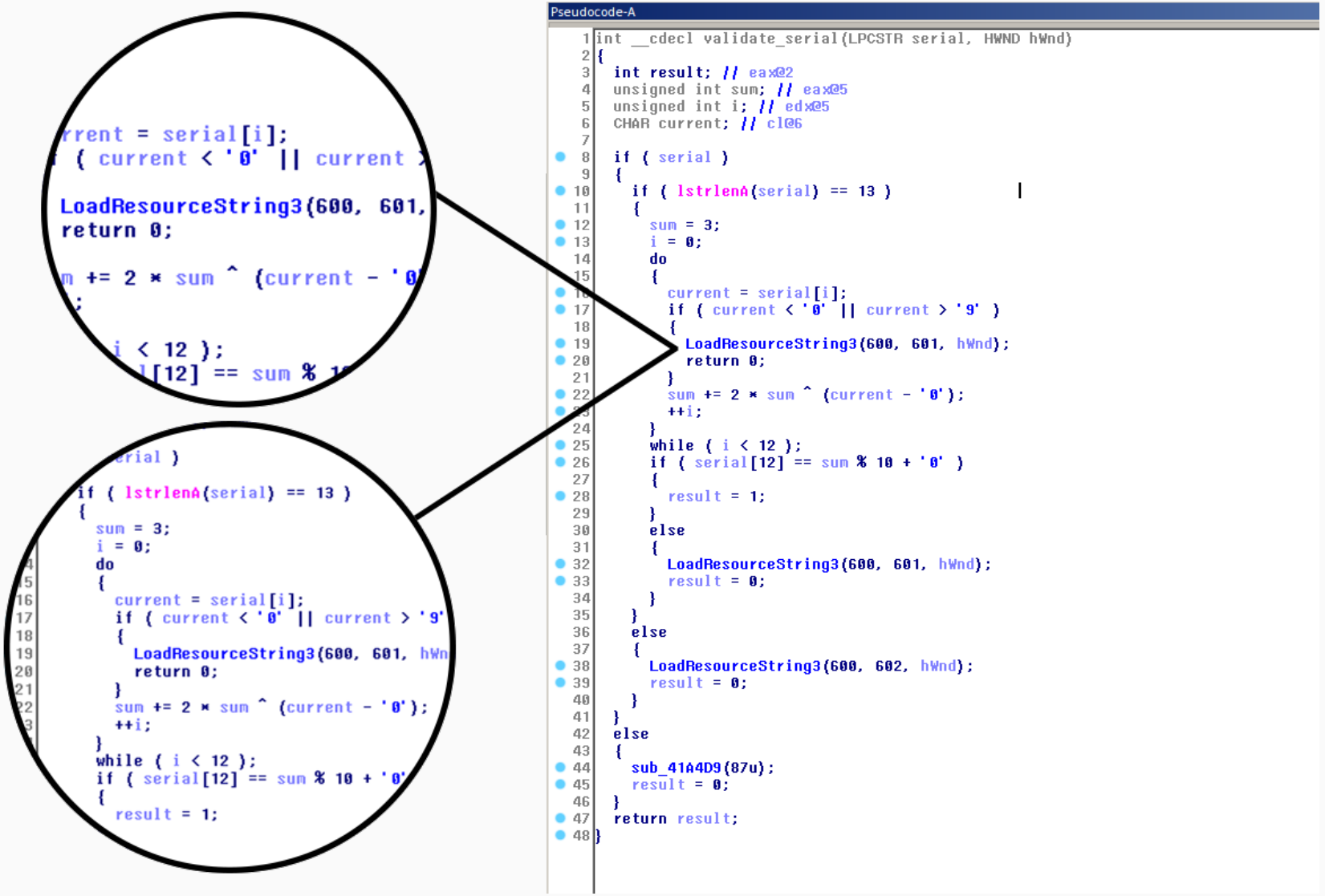
Getting to the core: Call graph



Getting to the core: Call graph



Getting to the core: Decompilation



Z3: Formulating formulas

solve.py

```python
from z3 import *

s = Solver()

# Serial is 13 digits
serial = [BitVec('c%d' % i, 32) for i in range(13)]
for c in serial:
    s.add(c >= 0)
    s.add(c < 10)

# Partial sum
partials = [3]
for i in range(len(serial)-1):
    p = BitVec('p%d' % i, 32)
    s.add(p == partials[-1] + ((2*partials[-1]) ^ (serial[i])))
    partials.append(p)
```

Z3: Formulating formulas

```
17
18  # Final check
19  s.add(serial[-1] == (partials[-1] % 10))
20
21  # Print model
22  if s.check() == sat:
23      m = s.model()
24      res = map(lambda s: m[s].as_long(), serial)
25      res = map(lambda n: chr(n+ord('0')), res)
26      print(''.join(res))
27
```

Once again, with fee... angr

- ”python framework for analyzing binaries”
- ”both static and dynamic symbolic (concolic)”
- Computer Security Lab at UC Santa Barbara
- Uses Z3 internally

Angr management: Extracting the code

validate.c

```
int __cdecl validate_serial(LPCSTR serial, HWND hWnd)
{
  int result; // eax@2
  unsigned int v3; // eax@5
  unsigned int v4; // edx@5
  CHAR v5; // cl@6

  if ( serial )
  {
    if ( lstrlenA(serial) == 13 )
    {
      v3 = 3;
      v4 = 0;
      do
      {
        v5 = serial[v4];
        if ( v5 < '0' || v5 > '9' )
        {
          LoadResourceString3(600, 601, hWnd);
          return 0;
        }
        v3 += 2 * v3 ^ (v5 - '0');
        ++v4;
      }
      while ( v4 < 12 );
      if ( serial[12] == v3 % 10 + '0' )
      {
        result = 1;
      }
      else
      {
        LoadResourceString3(600, 601, hWnd);
        result = 0;
      }
    }
    else
    {
      LoadResourceString3(600, 602, hWnd);
      result = 0;
    }
  }
  else
  {
    sub_41A4D9(0x57u);
    result = 0;
  }
  return result;
}
```

Angr management: Minimizing the code

validate_clean.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int validate_serial(char *serial, size_t len)
{
  int result;
  unsigned int sum = 3;
  unsigned int i = 0;
  char current;

  if ( len == 13 )
  {
    do
    {
      current = serial[i];
      if ( current < '0' || current > '9' )
      {
        return 0;
      }
      sum += 2 * sum ^ (current - '0');
      ++i;
    }
    while ( i < 12 );
    if ( serial[12] == sum % 10 + '0' )
    {
      return 1;
    }
    else
    {
      return 0;
    }
  }
  else
  {
    return 0;
  }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  char serial[1024];
  scanf("%s", serial);
  printf("Serial: %s\nValid: %d\n", serial, validate_serial(serial, strlen(serial)));

  return 0;
}
```

Angr management: Writing the explorer

solve_angr.py

```python
#!/usr/bin/python

import angr

def main():
    p = angr.Project('./validator2', load_options={"auto_load_libs": False})
    pg = p.factory.path_group()

    pg.explore(find=(0x4006d7,), avoid=(0x400683,0x4006de,0x4006e5,))

    found = pg.found[0]
    return found.state.posix.dumps(0).split('\0')[0]

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print(main())
```

Thanks for listening!