

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a series of vertical and horizontal lines of varying lengths, some ending in small circles, resembling a circuit board or a stylized tree structure.

The M/o/Vfuscator

Turning 'mov' into a soul-crushing RE nightmare

{ domas, @xoreaxeaxeax

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram.

& Christopher Domas

✂ Cyber Security Researcher @
Battelle Memorial Institute

./bio

& objdump -d -Mintel a.out

```
4004e9:      mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x8],0x0
4004f2:      push    6000004
4004f8:      call    printf
4004fa:      pop     eax
4004fc:      add     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x8],0x1
400500:      cmp     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x8],0x100
400507:      jle     4004f2 <main+0xb>
```

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines are vertical and horizontal, with some diagonal connections, and the circles are placed at various points along these lines.

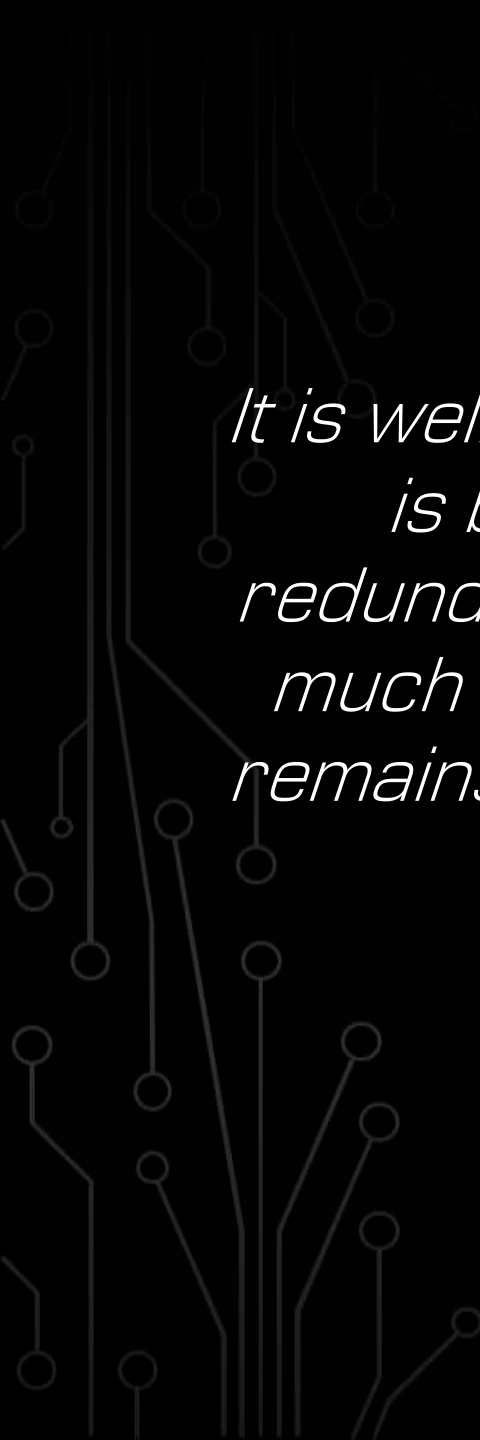
& REMath

(github.com/REMath)

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines are vertical and horizontal, with some diagonal connections, and the circles are of varying sizes, some acting as nodes or junctions.

& Stephen Dolan

& www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~sd601/papers/mov.pdf

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It is well-known that the x86 instruction set is baroque, overcomplicated, and redundantly redundant. We show just how much fluff it has by demonstrating that it remains Turing-complete when reduced to just one instruction.

- Stephen Dolan

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&mov destination, source

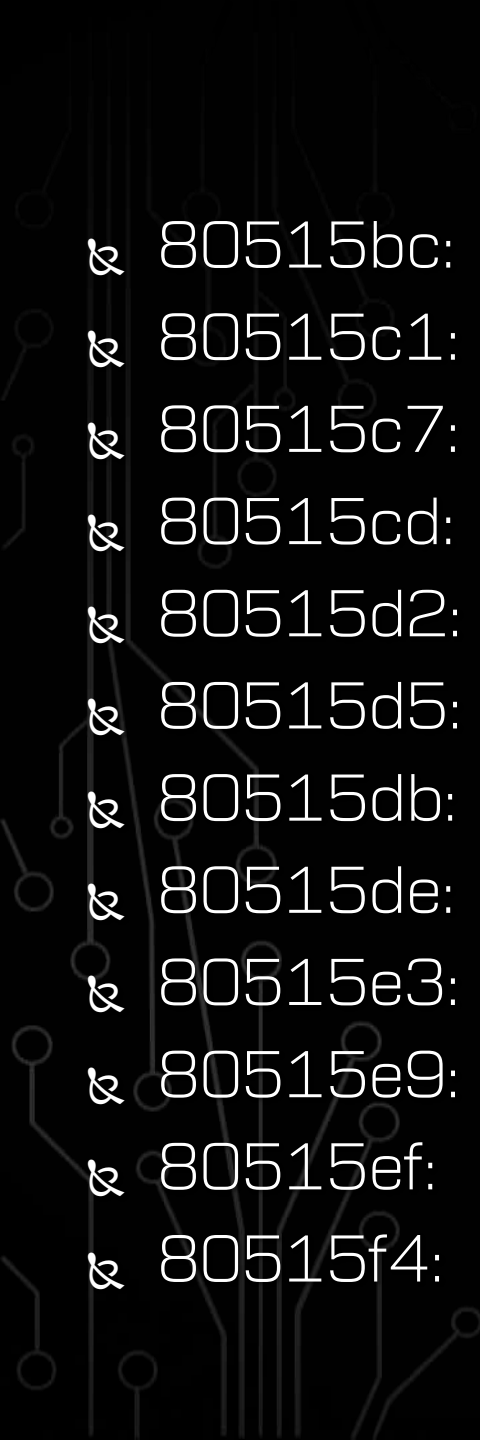
mov

- & Any code we write ...
- & ... can be written as a set of movs instead
- & ... *and nothing else*
- & *Really?*
- & That'd be tough to reverse engineer, wouldn't it?

Turing Complete?



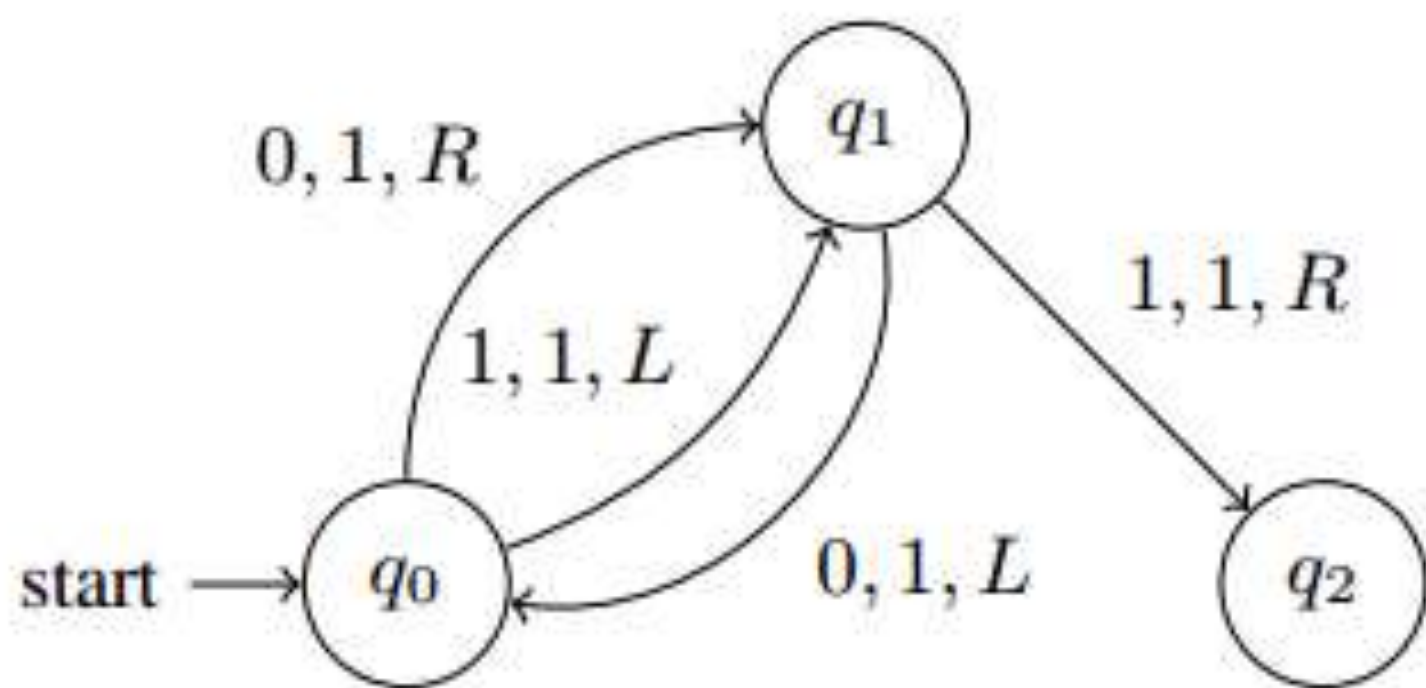
```
& 4004e9:      mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x8],0x0
& 4004f2:      push   600004
& 4004f8:      call   printf
& 4004fa:      pop     eax
& 4004fc:      add     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x8],0x1
& 400500:      cmp     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x8],0x100
& 400507:      jle     4004f2 <main+0xb>
```

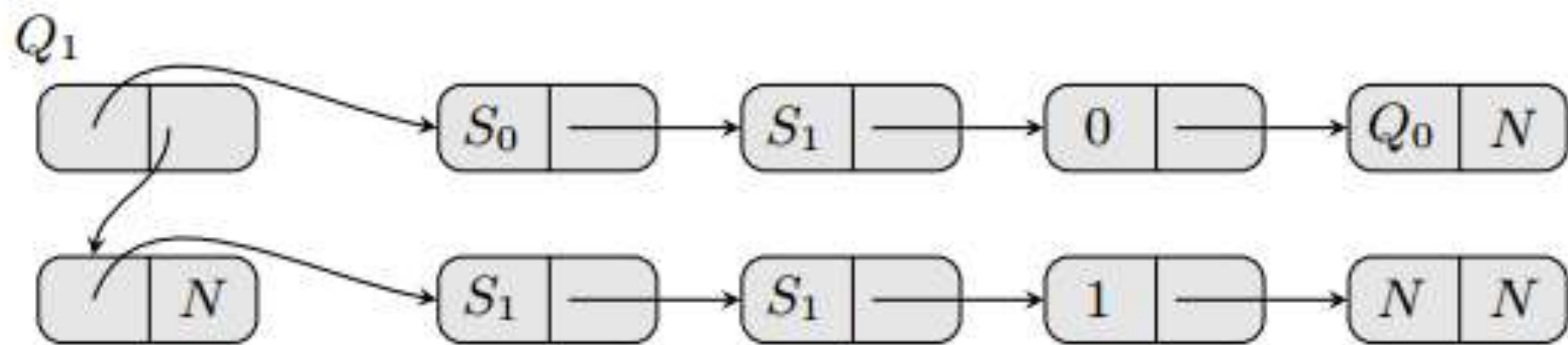
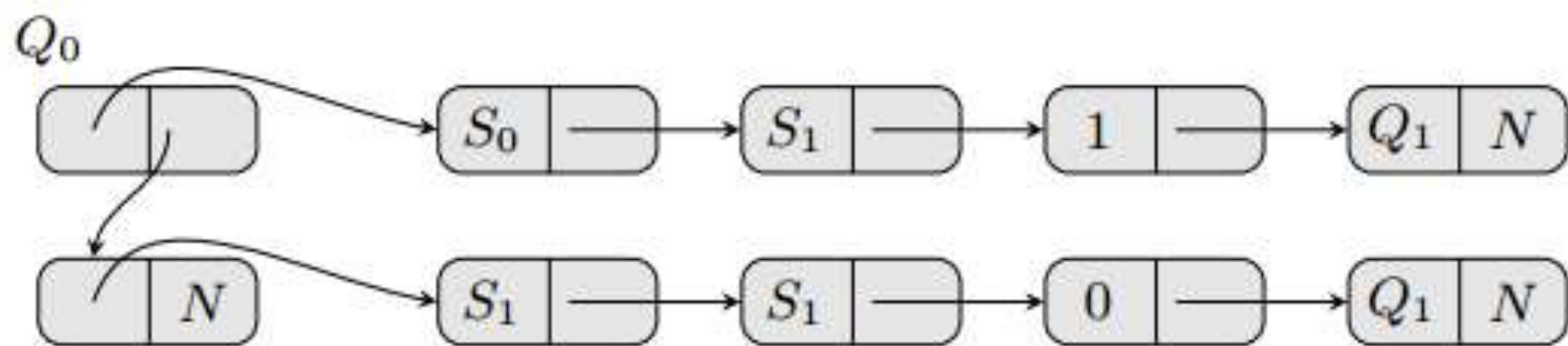


```
& 80515bc:      mov     eax,ds:0x835d81a
& 80515c1:      mov     ebx,DWORD PTR [eax+0x835d6fc]
& 80515c7:      mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x835d7da
& 80515cd:      mov     eax,0x0
& 80515d2:      mov     al,BYTE PTR [ebx+edx*1]
& 80515d5:      mov     al,BYTE PTR [eax+0x835dc7e]
& 80515db:      mov     BYTE PTR [ebx+edx*1],al
& 80515de:      mov     eax,ds:0x835d81a
& 80515e3:      mov     ebx,DWORD PTR [eax+0x835d6fc]
& 80515e9:      mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x835d7da
& 80515ef:      mov     eax,0x0
& 80515f4:      mov     al,BYTE PTR [ebx+edx*1]
```

- ⌘ $M = \langle Q, q_0, \Sigma, \sigma_0, \delta \rangle$
- ⌘ A finite set of states Q
- ⌘ A distinguished start state $q_0 \in Q$
- ⌘ A finite set of symbols Σ
- ⌘ A distinguished blank symbol $\sigma_0 \in \Sigma$
- ⌘ A transition table δ , which is a partial function $Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma \times \{L, R\} \times Q$

Turing Machines

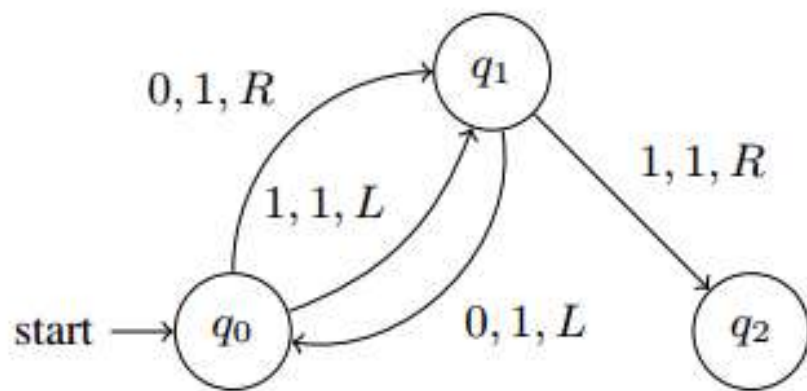




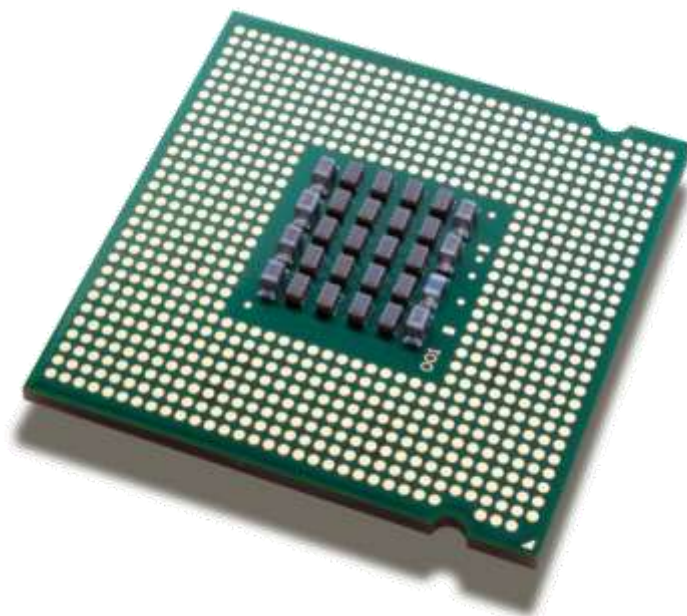
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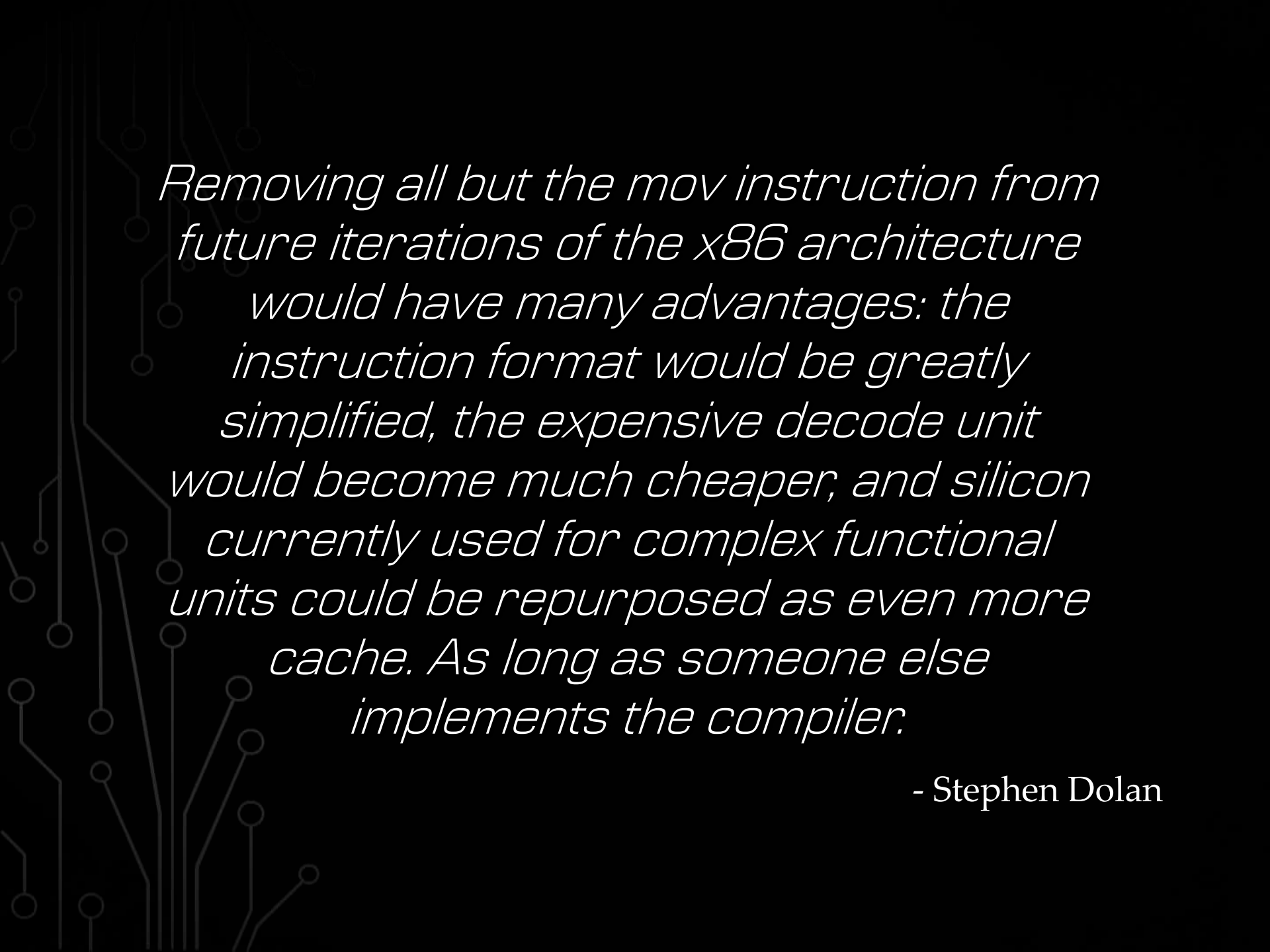
& Fascinating
& But academic

So?



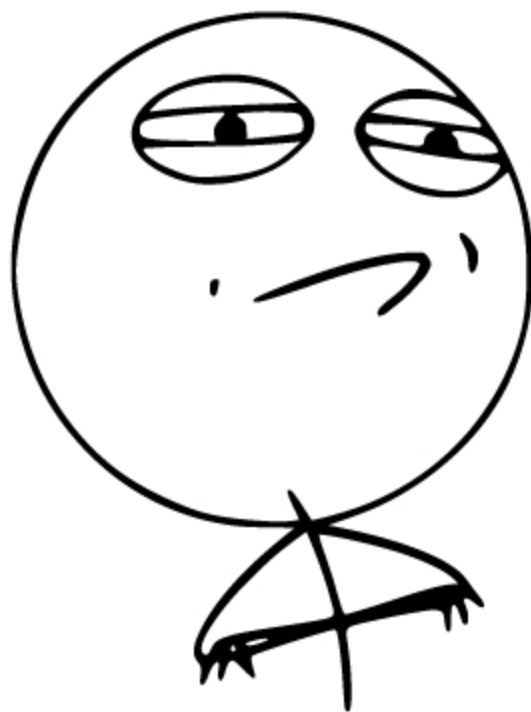
$\neq$



A decorative background pattern of thin, light gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a stylized tree, is visible on the left side of the slide.

Removing all but the mov instruction from future iterations of the x86 architecture would have many advantages: the instruction format would be greatly simplified, the expensive decode unit would become much cheaper, and silicon currently used for complex functional units could be repurposed as even more cache. As long as someone else implements the compiler.

- Stephen Dolan



CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

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& Where to begin...?

Key Ideas

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& mov can check equality

Key Ideas



```
&mov [x], 0
```

```
&mov [y], 1
```

```
&mov R, [x]
```

$x == y$



$\& x=3, y=3$

$\& \text{mov } [x], 0$

$\& \text{mov } [y], 1$

$\& \text{mov } R, [x]$

$x==y$



$\& x=2, y=3$

$\& \text{mov } [x], 0$

$\& \text{mov } [y], 1$

$\& \text{mov } R, [x]$

$x==y$

- 
- ⌘ There is only one code path
 - ⌘ Designed correctly, a code block can
 - ⌘ Have an effect
 - ⌘ Have no effect
 - ⌘ Depending on the initial state

Key Ideas

- 
- A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram.
- & Requires a single jmp instruction to loop back to the beginning
 - & Incidental
 - & Ideas on fixing this later

Key Ideas

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& Dolan's Turing Machine design
requires an invalid memory
address, for halting

Key Ideas

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Step 2: ?

- & Build on Dolan's ideas
 - ⌘ Adapt primitive TM operations for higher level logic
- & Work on actual data, not abstract symbols
- & Add new operations
 - ⌘ If/else
 - ⌘ Arithmetic
 - ⌘ Logic
 - ⌘ Jumps
 - ⌘ Loops
 - ⌘ Etc...
- & Bring it closer to something we can use

Idea...



Implementing if



```
& IF X == Y THEN  
  ⌘ X = 100
```

Implementing if



& The catch:

- ⌘ We have no branches
- ⌘ All paths execute, no matter what

& Solution:

- ⌘ Force a path to operate on “dummy” data, if we don’t want its results

Implementing if

Selector

& IF X == Y THEN
 & X = 100

Data

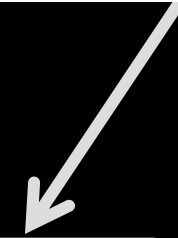
Scratch

Implementing if

& IF X == Y THEN
& X = 100



Selector



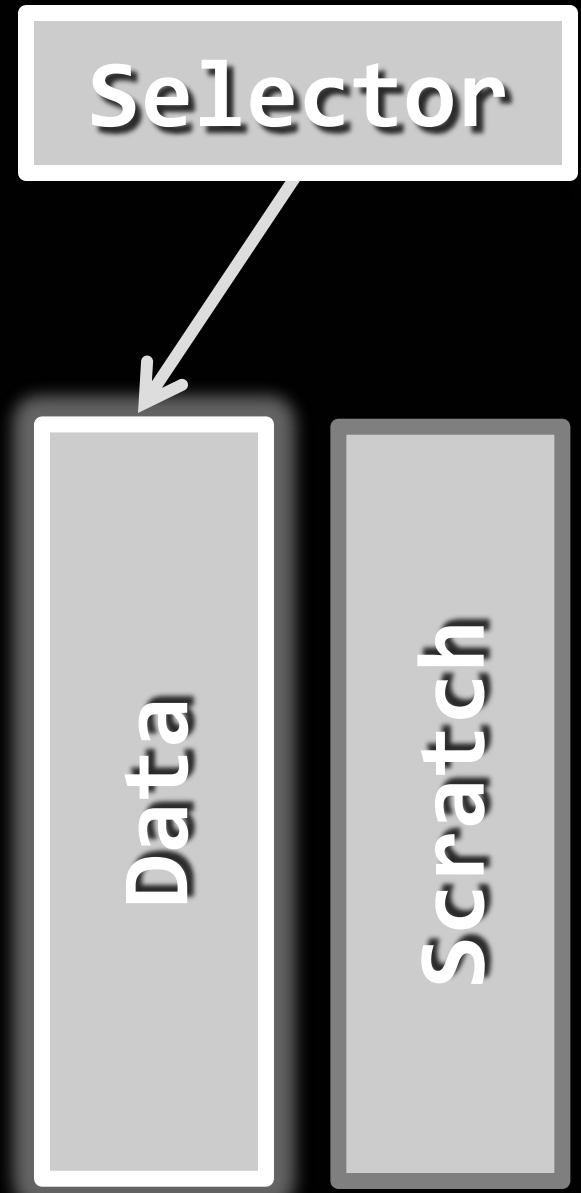
Data

Scratch

Implementing if

& IF X == Y THEN
 & X = 100

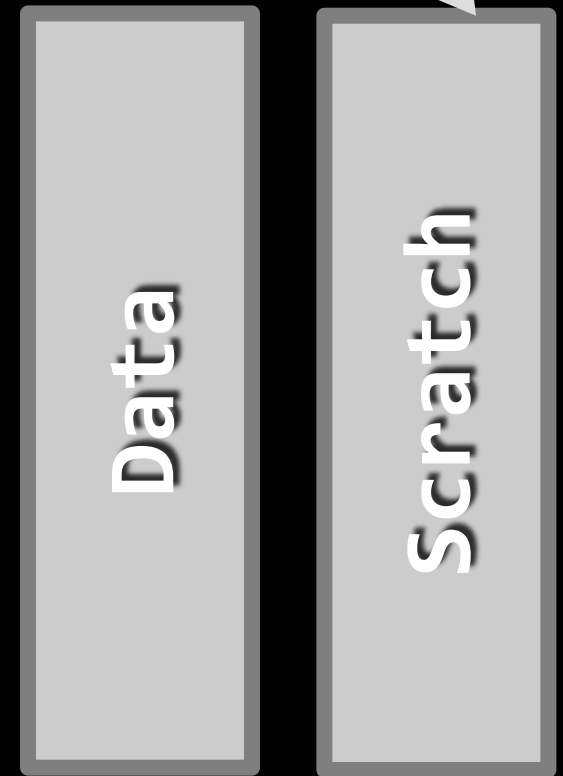
Implementing if



& IF X == Y THEN
& X = 100



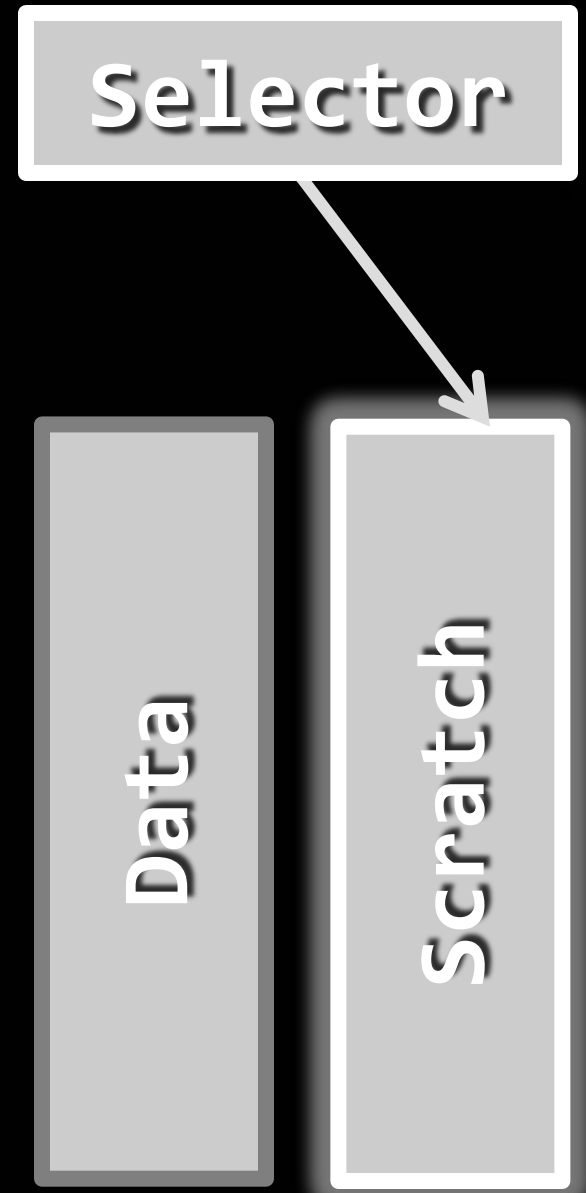
Selector



Implementing if

& IF X == Y THEN
 & X = 100

Implementing if

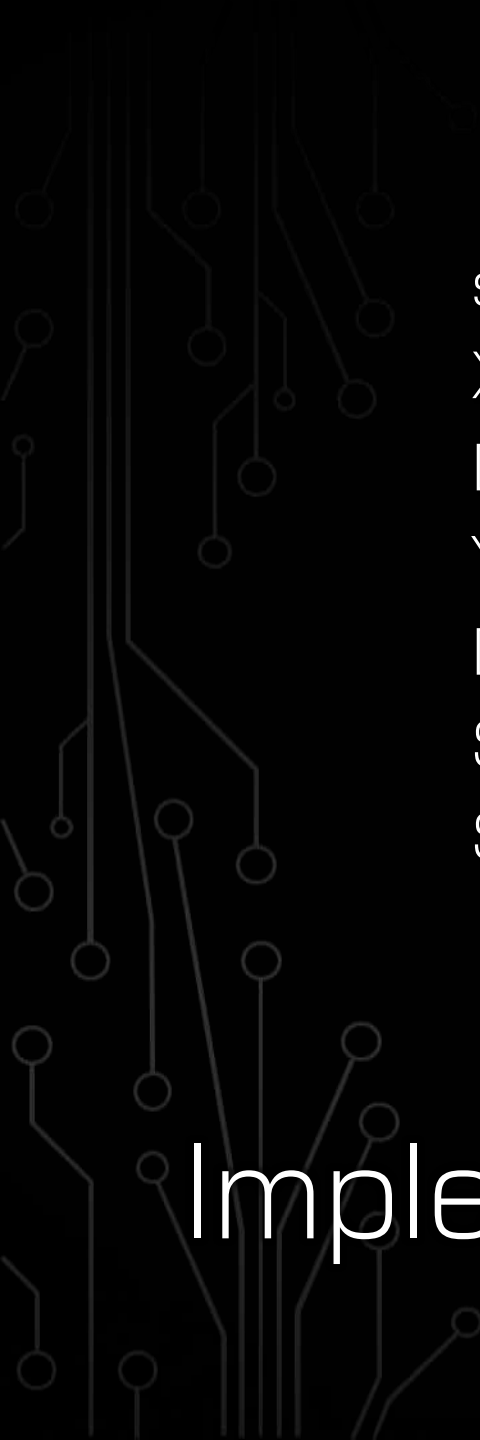




```
IF X == Y THEN  
    X = 100
```

```
int* SELECT_X[] = { &DUMMY_X, &X }  
*SELECT_X[X == Y] = 100
```

Implementing if

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```
section .data
X: dd 0
DUMMY_X: dd 0
Y: dd 0
DUMMY_Y: dd 0
SELECT_X: dd DUMMY_X, X
SELECT_Y: dd DUMMY_Y, Y
```

Implementing if



```
; X == Y
mov eax, [X]
mov [eax], 0
mov eax, [Y]
mov [eax], 4
mov eax, [X]
; X = 100
mov eax, [SELECT_X + eax]
mov [eax], 100
```

Implementing if



&Solution:

⌘ Add a “selector” “function”
[pointer array] to all variables

Implementing if

& About that equality check...

```
mov eax, [X]
```

```
mov [eax], 0
```

& We can't just write to arbitrary spots in memory (although we could with the original TM design)

Implementing if



& Several solutions

& Easiest:

- ⌘ Limit ourselves to 1 byte data
- ⌘ Create a 256 byte scratch array for equality testing

Implementing if

```
section .bss  
EQ: resb 256
```

```
section .text  
; valid on for X, Y < 256  
mov al, [X]  
mov byte [EQ+eax], 0  
mov al, [Y]  
mov byte [EQ+eax], 4  
mov al, [X]  
mov al, [EQ+eax]
```



Implementing if

- 
- & Simple extensions give us
 - ⌘ if/else
 - ⌘ if/elseif/else
 - ⌘ Inequality checks

Implementing if



```
%macro eq 3
    mov eax, 0
    mov al, [%2]
    mov byte [e+eax], 0
    mov byte [e+%3], 4
    mov al, [e+eax]
    mov [%1], al
%endmacro
```

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```
%macro neq 3
    mov eax, 0
    mov al, [%2]
    mov byte [e+eax], 4
    mov byte [e+%3], 0
    mov al, [e+eax]
    mov [%1], al
%endmacro
```

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```
; create selector
%macro c_s 1
    %1:  dd 0
    d_%1: dd 0
    s_%1: dd d_%1, %1
%endmacro
```




& Extend the if/else idea

& On each branch

⌘ If the branch is taken

⌘ Store the target address

⌘ Turn execution “off”

⌘ If the branch is not taken

⌘ Leave execution “on”

Loops and branches



& On each operation

⌘ If execution is on

⌘ Run the operation on real data

⌘ If execution is off

⌘ Is current address the stored branch target?

⌘ Yes?

& Turn execution “on”

& Run operation on real data

⌘ No?

& Leave execution “off”

& Run on dummy data

Loops and branches

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ...

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ...

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ... ← Implement a branch from here...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ... ← ... to here

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ... ← Implement a branch from here...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ... ← ... to here

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ... ←

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

0x100c

OFF

Store target

Switch to dummy data

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ... ← ... to here

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ...

& 0x1024 mov ... ← Check if branch target

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

0x100c

OFF

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ... ← ... to here

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ... ← Check if branch target

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

0x100c

OFF

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ... ← ... to here

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ... ← Check if branch target

& 0x1030 jmp start

0x100c

OFF

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ... ← Check if target

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ... ← ... to here

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

0x100c

OFF

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ... ← Check if target

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ... ← ... to here

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

0x100c

OFF

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ... ← Check if target

& 0x100c mov ... ← ... to here

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

0x100c

OFF

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ...

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

0x100c

OFF

← Target match
Switch to real data

& start:

& 0x1000 mov ...

& 0x1004 mov ...

& 0x1008 mov ...

& 0x100c mov ...

& 0x1010 mov ...

& 0x1014 mov ...

& 0x1018 mov ...

& 0x101c mov ...

& 0x1020 mov ...

& 0x1024 mov ...

& 0x1028 mov ...

& 0x102c mov ...

& 0x1030 jmp start

0x100c

ON

← Target match
Switch to real data

- 
- A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram.
- & Look up tables!
 - & We're already stuck with byte data from before, so this is pretty easy

Arithmetic

```
unsigned char inc[]={
    1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
    17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,
    33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,
    49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64,
    65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80,
    81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96,
    97, 98, 99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,
    113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,
    129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,
    145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,
    161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,
    177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,
    193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,
    209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,
    225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,
    241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,0
};
```


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```
incb:  
%assign y 1  
%rep 256  
    db y&0xff  
    %assign y y+1  
%endrep
```

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; increment eax with mov
mov eax, [inc + eax]

Arithmetic

```
unsigned char dec[]={
255, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46,
47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62,
63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,
79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94,
95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110,
111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126,
127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142,
143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158,
159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174,
175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190,
191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206,
207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222,
223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238,
239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254
};
```

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```
decb:  
%assign y 256-1  
%rep 256  
    db y&0xff  
    %assign y y+1  
%endrep
```

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram.

; decrement eax with mov
mov eax, [dec + eax]

Arithmetic

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines are vertical and horizontal, with some diagonal connections, and the circles are of varying sizes, some acting as nodes or junctions.

& Logic gates can similarly be implemented as lookup tables

Logic

unsigned char and[2][2]={ { 0, 0 }, {0, 1} };
unsigned char or[2][2]={ { 0, 1 }, {1, 1} };
unsigned char not[2]={ 1, 0 };

and[1][0]

or[0][1]

not[1]

Logic



o: dd o_0, o_1

o_0: dd 0, 4

o_1: dd 4, 4

%macro or 3

mov eax, [%2]

mov edx, [o+eax]

mov eax, [%3]

mov eax, [eax+edx]

mov [%1], eax

%endmacro



```
a: dd a_0, a_1
```

```
a_0: dd 0, 0
```

```
a_1: dd 0, 4
```

```
%macro and 3
```

```
    mov eax, [%2]
```

```
    mov edx, [a+eax]
```

```
    mov eax, [%3]
```

```
    mov eax, [eax+edx]
```

```
    mov [%1], eax
```

```
%endmacro
```

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a series of vertical and diagonal lines of varying lengths, some ending in small circles, resembling a stylized circuit board or a tree structure.

n: dd 4, 0 ; not

%macro not 2

mov eax, [%2]

mov eax, [n+eax]

mov [%1], eax

%endmacro

- & Our program loops forever
- & We need a way to stop it
- & Dolan: a special invalid address
- & Wait, that sounds familiar...
- & NULL
- & `mov eax, [0]`

Halt

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram.

```
nh: dd 0 ; halt
```

```
h: dd nh, 0
```

```
mov eax, [b]
```

```
mov eax, [h+eax]
```

```
mov eax, [eax]
```

Halt

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a series of vertical and horizontal lines of varying lengths, with small circles at the ends of some lines, resembling a circuit board or a stylized tree structure.

```
eq b, i, '+'  
neq b, i, '+'  
not b, off  
and b, b1, b2  
or b, b1, b2  
get eax, real, scratch, b  
inc eax  
dec eax  
on b  
off b
```

Building Blocks



& With enough macros, this
becomes almost doable ...
⌘ ... in assembly

Application

- 
- A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram.
- & A C compiler is a lofty goal
 - & Let's start with something simpler



BrainF#\$!

- & A minimalistic esolang
- & 8 instructions
- & 2 registers
 - ⌘ Instruction pointer
 - ⌘ Data pointer
- & We're going to call it BrainYuck

BrainF#\$!

$\triangleright$ $\angle$

+

7

1

7

If the byte at the data pointer is non-0,

jump backward to the matching [



#

Halt

& Print '1234':

+++++++ ++++++

+++++++ ++++++

+++++++ ++++++

+ . + . + . + . +

& Set the current data cell to 0:

[-]

BrainYuck

+++++++[>++++[>+>+++>+++>
+<<<<-]>+>+>->>+[<]<-]>>.>-
--.+++++++.+.+++.>>.<-.<+.+++
.-.....>>+.>++.

Hello, world!

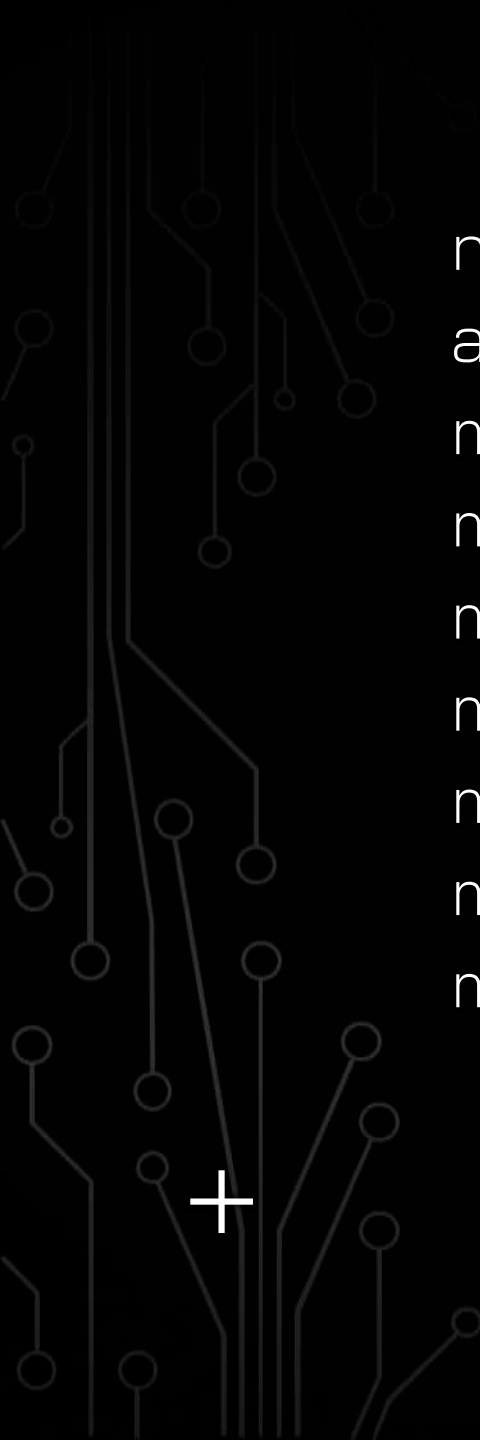
>++++++++>+>+[[++++[>+++++++<]
>.<++++++[>-----<-]+<<<]>.>>[[-
]<[>+<-]>>[<<+>+>-]<[>+<- [>+<- [>+<-
- [>+<- [>+<- [>+<- [>+<- [>+<- [>+<- [>+<-
-]>+>+<<<- [>+<-]]]]]]]]]]]+>>>]<<<]

Fibonacci Number Gen

>++++++<++++++>-><[>]>[-]<<[>+<<-]>>[<<+>>-]>>>[-]<<<++++++<[>>+<<[>+>[-]<<-]>[<+>-]
>[<<++++++>>+<>-]<<-<-]>++++++>[<->-]>>+>[<[-]<<+>>-]>[-]+<<[>+>-<<-]<<<[>+>+<<<-]>>>[<<<+>>>-]>[<+>-]<<-[>[-]<[-]]>>+<[>[-]<-]<++++>+++++[<++++++<++++++>>-]>>>[>+>+<<-]>>[<<+>>-]<[<<<<.>>>>
>->]<<<<<.>>[-]>[-]>++++[<++++++>-]<.>+++++[<++++++>-]<+>.>+++++[<++++++>-]<.>+>+++++.>-----.
-----.>>[>+>+<<<-]>>>[<<<+>>-]<[<<<<++++++>>>>.>>>-]<<<<[-]>+++++[<++++++>>>+>-]<.>++++++>
+<++++++>-]<--.>++++++[<----->>----->-]<.>++++++[<++++++>-]<.>+++++.>++++++>>>>.>++++++>
>++++++>>>+>[<----->-]<--.>++++++>[<++++++>-]<--.>++++++>>>[<----->-]<+>.>++++++>
[<++++++>-]<+++++.>++++++>>>-.>++++++[<----->-]<+>.>++++++>[<++++++>-]<--.>>>+>
[<----->-]<.>++++++>.>++++++>[<----->-]<>>>-----.>.>>[>+>+<<-]>>[<<+>>-]<[<<<<.>>>>-]
>>>>-]<<<<<.>>>+>>>>+>[<++++++>-]<--.>+++++[<++++++>-]<+>.>+++++[<++++++>-]<.>>>>+>+++++.>-----
-----.>>[>+>+<<<-]>>>[<<<+>>-]<[<<<<+>>>>+>>>>.>>>-]<<<<[-]>+++++[<++++++>-]<.>+>
++++++>[<+>>>>+>>>>+>-]<--.>++++++>[<----->-]<.>++++++>[<+>>>>+>>>>+>-]<.>+>.>
++++++>>>>.>++++++>[<----->-]<>>>>-.>.>++++++>[<++++++>-]<+++++.>++++++>>>>.>++++++>
+>.>>>>-----.>++++++>[<----->-]<+>.>++++++>[<++++++>-]<--.>>>>-.>++++++>[<-----
----->-]<+>.>++++++>[<++++++>->>>>>]<--.>++++++>.>++++++>.>++++++>[<----->-]>>>
>>+>.>++++++>[<++++++>-]<.>++++++>.>++++++>.>++++++>>>>+>[<----->-]<+>.>++++++>[<+
++++++>-]<.>+>[<----->>>>>-]<.>+>[<++++++>-]<.>.>++++++>[<----->-]<--.>++++++>[<>>>>+>>>
++++++>-]<+++++.>++++++>.>++++++>[<----->-]<++++>>>>.>++++++>[<++++++>>>>+>-]<.>+>[<++++++>-]
<--.>-----.>++++++>.>++++++>>>>-----.>++++++>[<----->-]<+>.--.>[-]<<<->[-]>[>>>>-]<<[>+>+<<-]
>>[<<+>>-]>>>[-]<<<++++++<[>>+<<[>+>[-]<<-]>>>>>[<+>-]>[<++++++>>>>+<-]<<-<-]>++++++>[<->
-]>>+>[<[-]<>>>>>+>>>-]>[-]+<<[>+>-<<-]<<<[>+>+<<<-]>>>[<<<+>>-]<>>[<+>-]<>>>>>+<-[>[-]<[-]]>>+<
>[-]<-]<++++++>[<++++++<++++++>>-]>>>[>+>+>>>>>>+<-]>>[<<+>>-]<[<<<<.>>>>-]<<<<<.>>[-]>[-]>++++[<+
++++++>>>>>>-]<.>+++++[<++++++>-]<+>.>+++++[<++++++>-]<.>+>+++++.>----->>>>>-----.>.>>[>+>
+<<<-]>>>[<<<+>>-]<[<<<<++++++>>>>>>>>.>>>-]<<<<[-]>+++++[<++++++>-]<.>++++++>[<++++++>>
-]<->>>>>-.>-----.>++++++>[<----->-]<.>++++++>[<++++++>-]>>>>><.>+>.>++++++>>>>.>+>
++++++>[<----->-]<--.>++++++>[>>>>>+>++++++>-]<--.>.>++++++>[<----->-]<+>.>++++++>[<+
>>>>>+>++++++>-]<+++++.>-----.>.>++++++>[<----->-]<+>.>>>>>>+>++++++>[<++++++>-]<--.>
+>[<----->-]<.>++++++>>>>>>.>.>++++++>[<----->-]<-----.>+>.--.>[-]<<<]

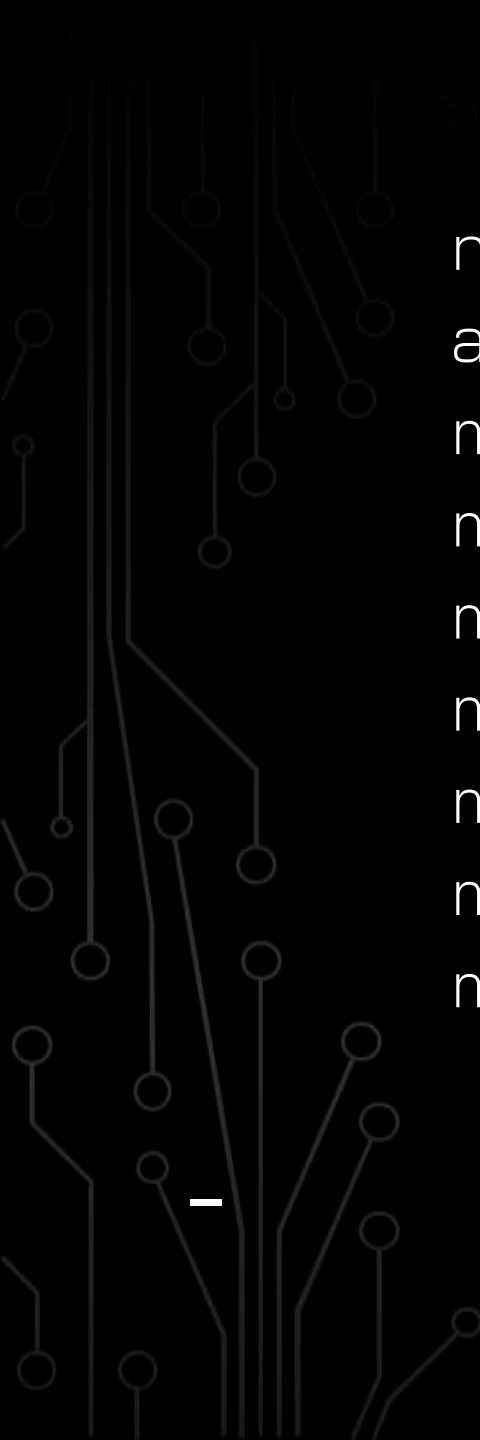
- ⌘ This is even worse than the movs!
Why would you do this?!
- ⌘ With our building blocks,
BF ops are easy to implement with mov
- ⌘ If I can get the code into BF,
I can get it into movs
- ⌘ A BASIC to BF compiler already exists

WHY!?

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines and circles are arranged in a complex, branching pattern that extends from the top to the bottom of the slide.

```
not    b, bs
and    b, b, bi
mov    eax, [b]
mov    ebx, [s_ms+eax]
mov    edx, [dp]
mov    eax, 0
mov    al, [ebx+edx]
mov    al, [incb+eax]
mov    [ebx+edx], al
```

+



```
not    b, bs
and    b, b, bd
mov     eax, [b]
mov     ebx, [s_ms+eax]
mov     edx, [dp]
mov     eax, 0
mov     al, [ebx+edx]
mov     al, [dec_b+eax]
mov     [ebx+edx], al
```

—



```
not    b, bs
and    b, b, bb
mov    eax, [b]
mov    ebx, [s_dp+eax]
mov    eax, [ebx]
mov    edx, 0
mov    dx, [decw+2*eax]
mov    [ebx], edx
```





```
not    b, bs
and    b, b, bf
mov    eax, [b]
mov    ebx, [s_dp+eax]
mov    eax, [ebx]
mov    edx, 0
mov    dx, [incw+2*eax]
mov    [ebx], edx
```

>

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines and circles are arranged in a way that suggests a flow or connection, with some lines ending in small circles and others branching out.

```
mov    eax, [bt]  
mov    eax, [h+eax]  
mov    eax, [eax]
```

#



```
not    b, bs
and    b, b, bw
mov    eax, [b]
mov    eax, [s_mz+eax]
```

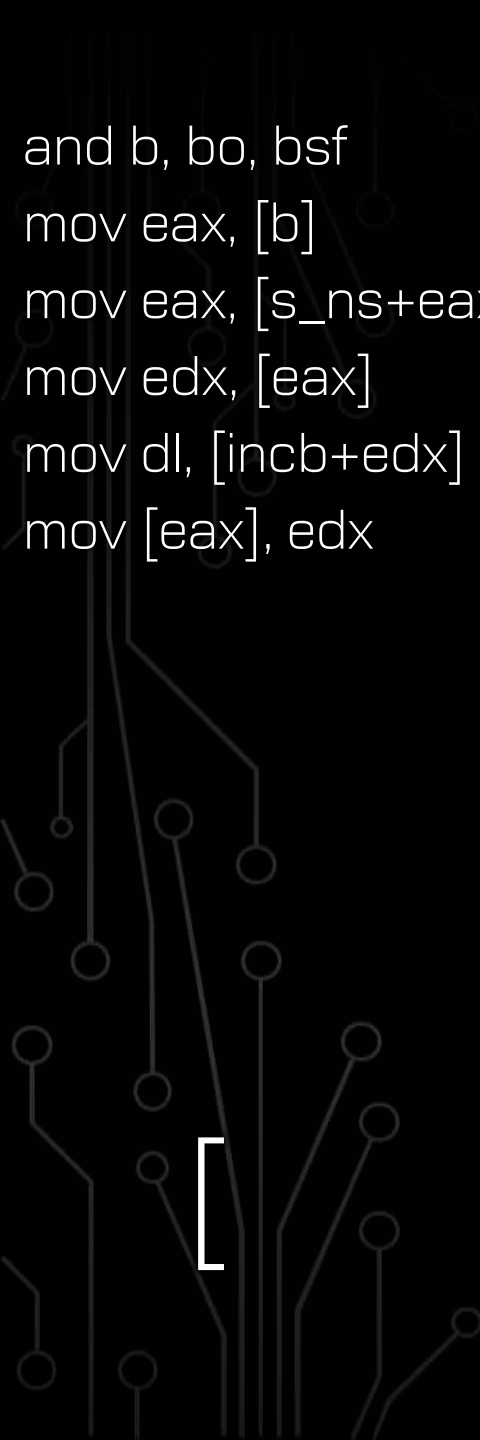
```
mov    edx, [dp]
mov    al, [eax+edx]
mov    [c], al
```

```
mov    eax, 4
mov    ebx, 1
mov    ecx, c
mov    edx, 1
int    0x80
```



```
not    b, bs
and    b, b, br
mov    edx, [b]
mov    edx, [trim+edx]
mov    eax, 3
mov    ebx, 0
mov    ecx, c
int    0x80

mov    eax, [b]
mov    eax, [s_ms+eax]
mov    dl, [c]
mov    [eax], dl
```

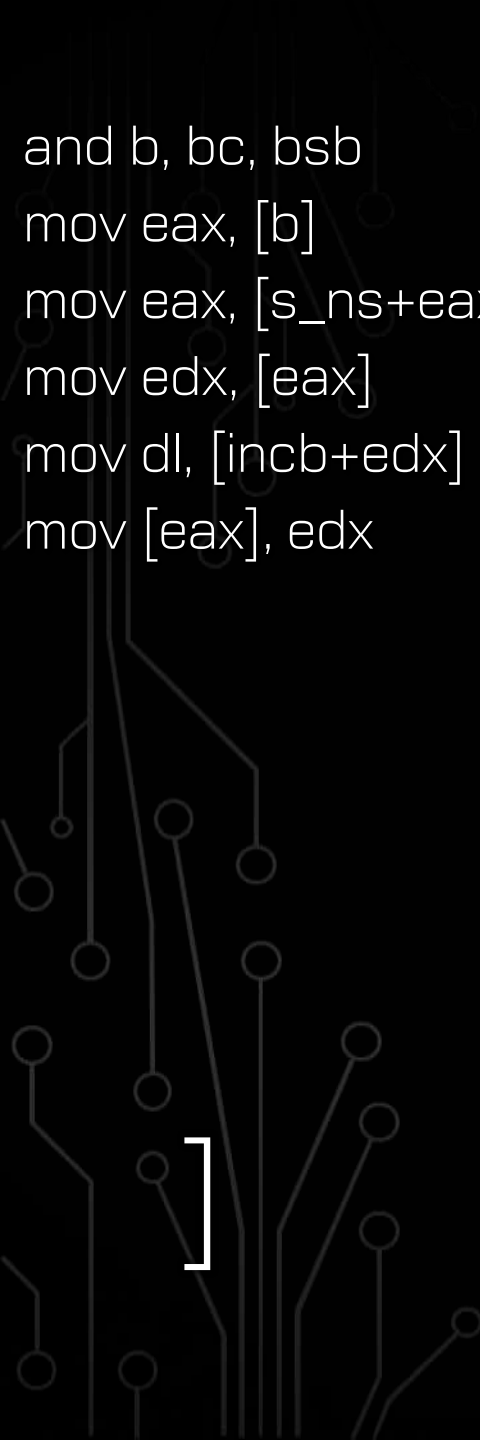


```
and b, bo, bsf  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_ns+eax]  
mov edx, [eax]  
mov dl, [incb+edx]  
mov [eax], edx
```

```
and b, bo, bsb  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_ns+eax]  
mov edx, [eax]  
mov dl, [decb+edx]  
mov [eax], edx
```

```
mov [t], edx  
eq b, t, 0  
and b, b, bo  
and b, b, bsb  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_bsb+eax]  
mov [eax], dword 0
```

```
mov eax, [dp]  
mov edx, 0  
mov dl, [m+eax]  
mov [t], edx  
eq t, t, 0  
not b, bs  
and b, b, t  
and b, b, bo  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_ns+eax]  
mov [eax], dword 1  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_bsf+eax]  
mov [eax], dword 4
```

```
and b, bc, bsb  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_ns+eax]  
mov edx, [eax]  
mov dl, [incb+edx]  
mov [eax], edx
```

```
and b, bc, bsf  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_ns+eax]  
mov edx, [eax]  
mov dl, [decby+edx]  
mov [eax], edx
```

```
mov [t], edx  
eq b, t, 0  
and b, b, bc  
and b, b, bsf  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_bsf+eax]  
mov [eax], dword 0
```

```
mov eax, [dp]  
mov edx, 0  
mov dl, [m+eax]  
mov [t], edx  
neq t, t, 0  
not b, bs  
and b, b, t  
and b, b, bc  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_ns+eax]  
mov [eax], dword 1  
mov eax, [b]  
mov eax, [s_bsb+eax]  
mov [eax], dword 4
```



&Compiler

&M/o/Vfuscate rot13

&objdump

&./rot13

M/o/Vfuscator

- 
- & We have two non-movs in our loop
 - & We can fix this by setting up the execution environment correctly

movs



&int 0x80

- ⌘ Solve with MMIO

- ⌘ mmap stdin/stdout
into the process memory

- ⌘ Use mov for I/O

movs

mov cs, ax

mov esp, [dsp]

& jmp

- ✗ Set the loop to be its own SIGILL exception handler

- ✗ Set the sa_nodefer flag

- ✗ Replace the jump with an illegal mov

- ✗ Reload the stack at each loop

sa: dd loop

times 0x20 dd 0

dd 0x40000000

dd 0

movs

extern sigaction

mov dword [esp], 4

mov dword [esp+4], sa

mov dword [esp+8], 0

call sigaction

- & Please, no more BF...
- & HL → BF → MOV demo
- & Speed?
- & Anything!
 - ⌘ factor 20460
 - ⌘ prime
 - ⌘ decss
 - ⌘ Lost
 - ⌘ M/o/Vfuscator

M/o/Vfuscator

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines are vertical and horizontal, with some diagonal connections, and the circles are small and evenly spaced along the lines.

& How would an experienced
reverse engineer approach this?

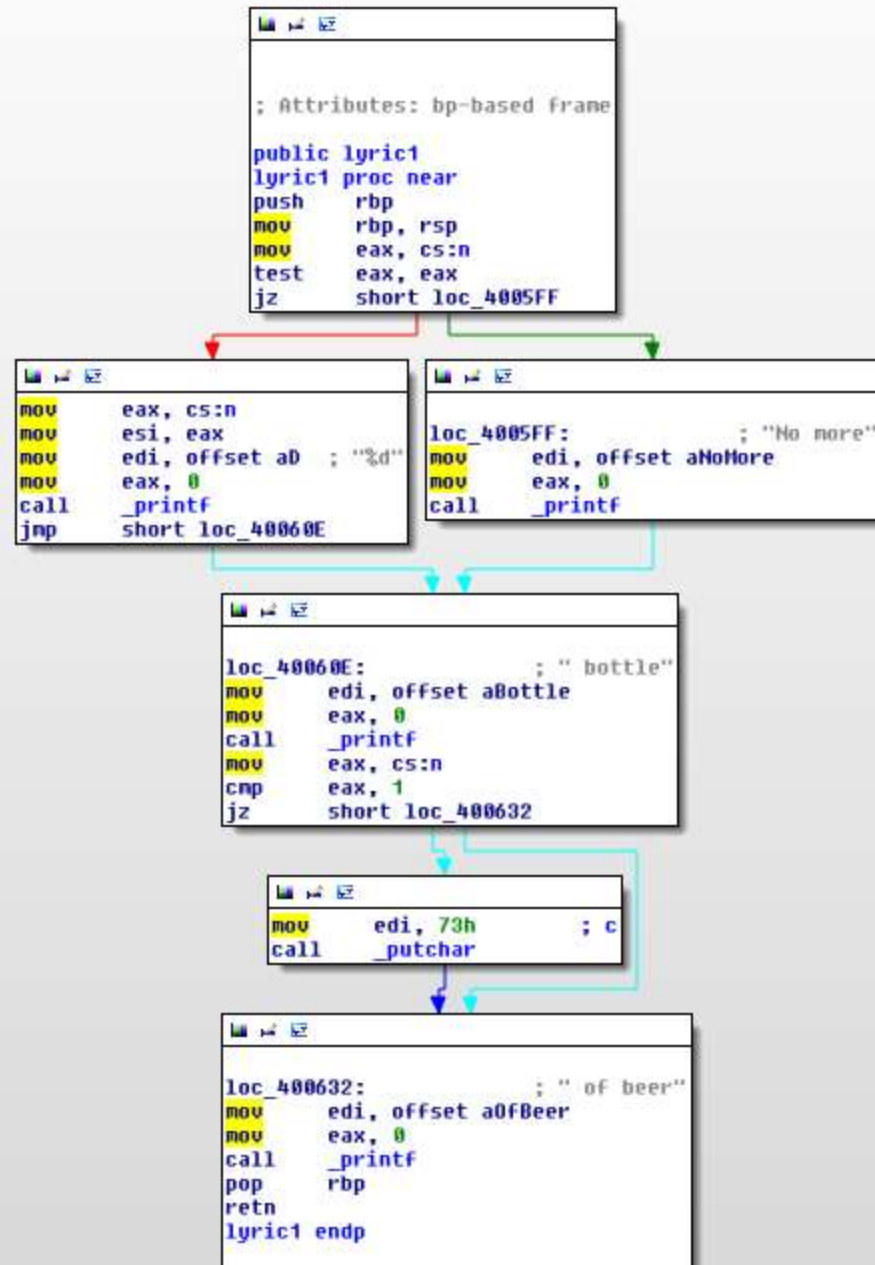


; Attributes: bp-based frame

```
public main
main proc near
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
```

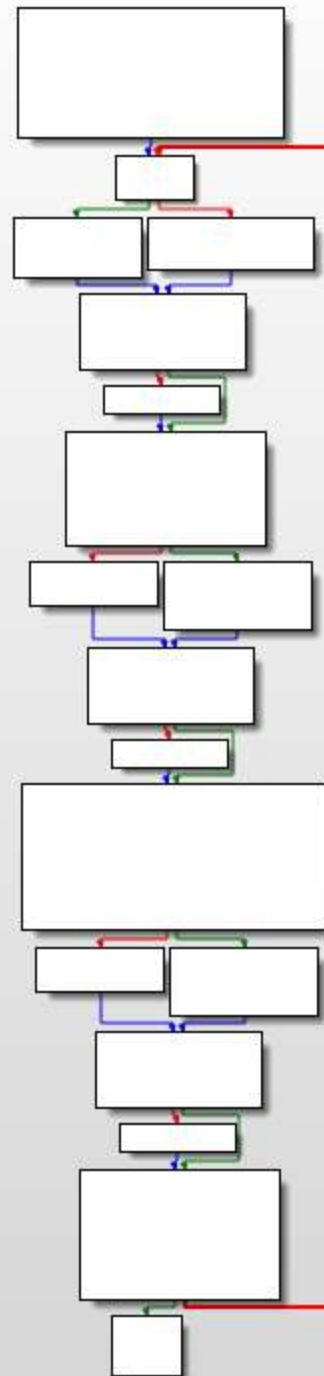
```
loc_400581:
call    lyric1
call    lyric2
call    lyric1
mov     edi, 0Ah          ; c
call    _putchar
mov     edi, offset format ; "Take one down and pass it around"
mov     eax, 0
call    _printf
mov     eax, cs:n
sub     eax, 1
mov     cs:n, eax
call    lyric1
call    lyric2
mov     edi, 0Ah          ; c
call    _putchar
mov     eax, cs:n
test    eax, eax
jg      short loc_400581
```

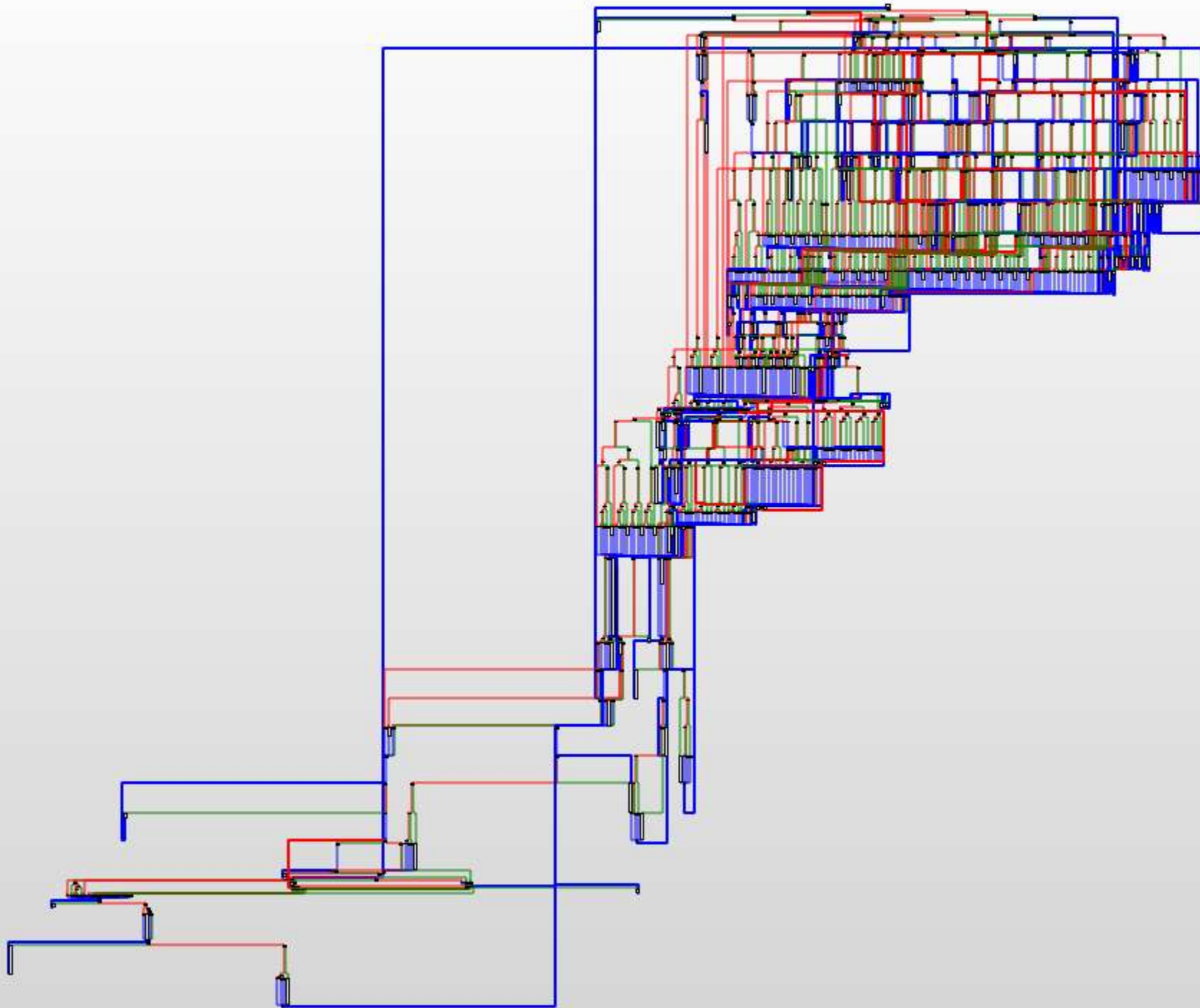
```
pop     rbp
retn
main endp
```



```
; Attributes: bp-based frame

public lyric2
lyric2 proc near
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
mov     edi, offset a0nTheWall ; " on the wall"
mov     eax, 0
call    _printf
pop     rbp
retn
lyric2 endp
```



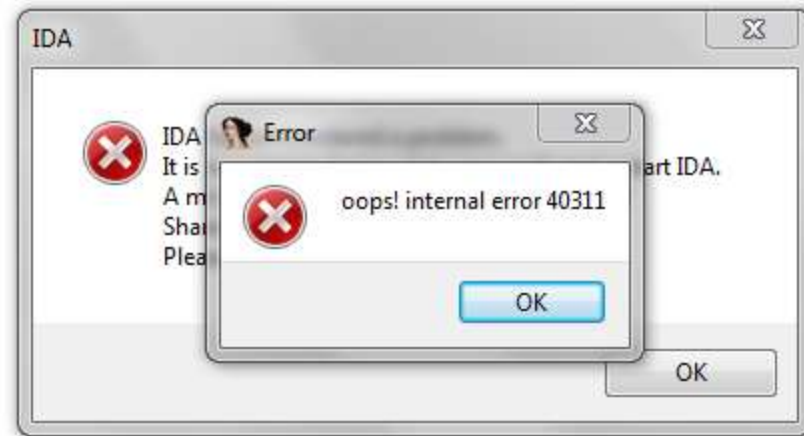


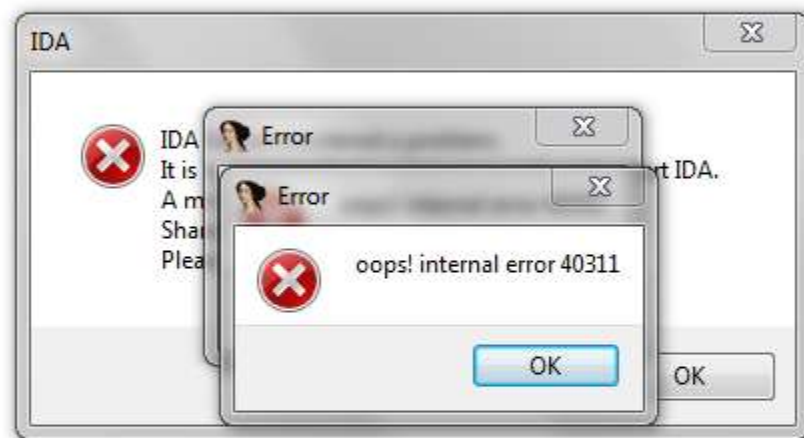






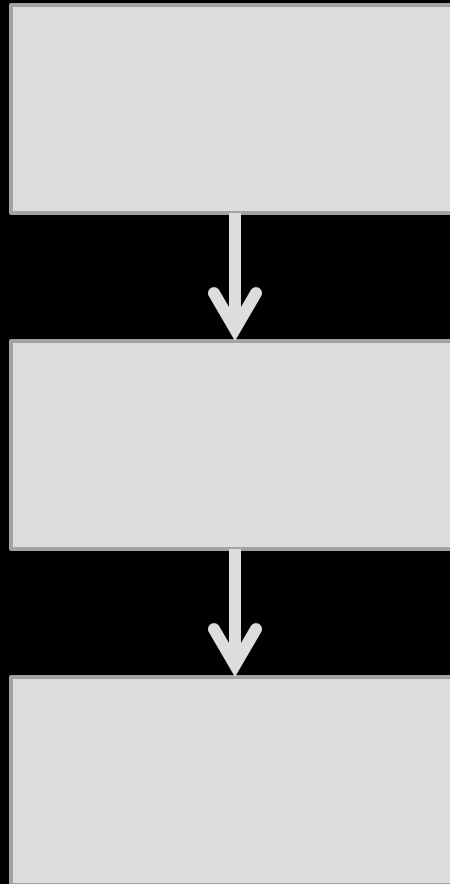




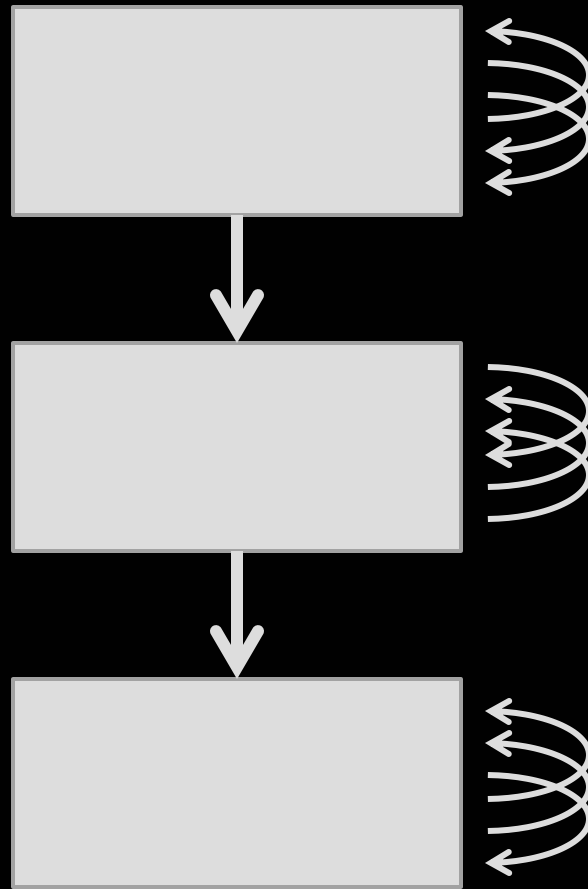


- 
- & Opposite of other obfuscators
 - & Every program becomes a line
 - & There is no dead code
 - ⌘ Only code that sometimes works on fake data
 - ⌘ And sometimes real data

Anti RE



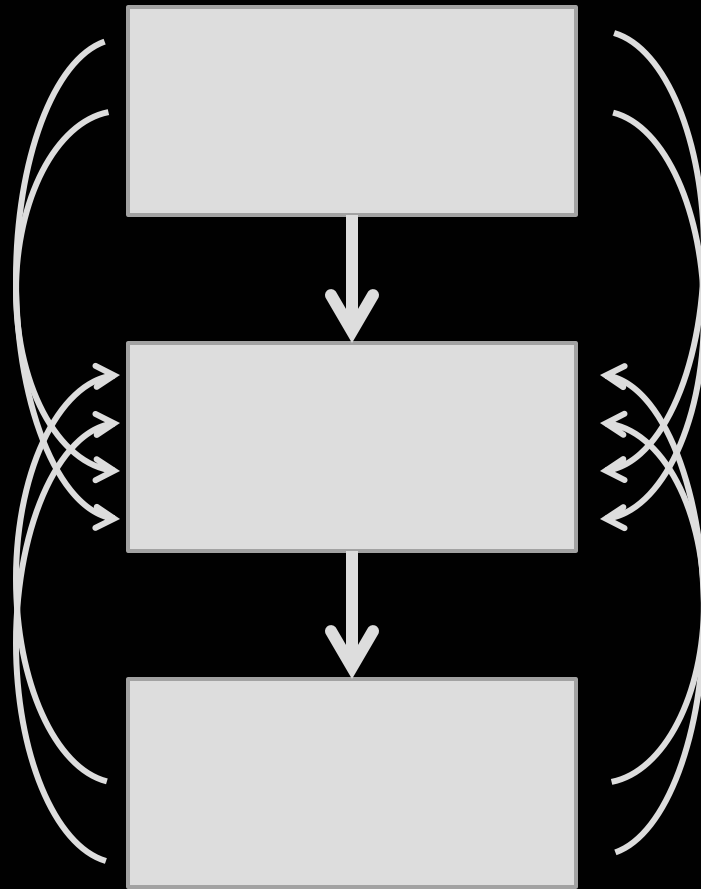
Anti RE



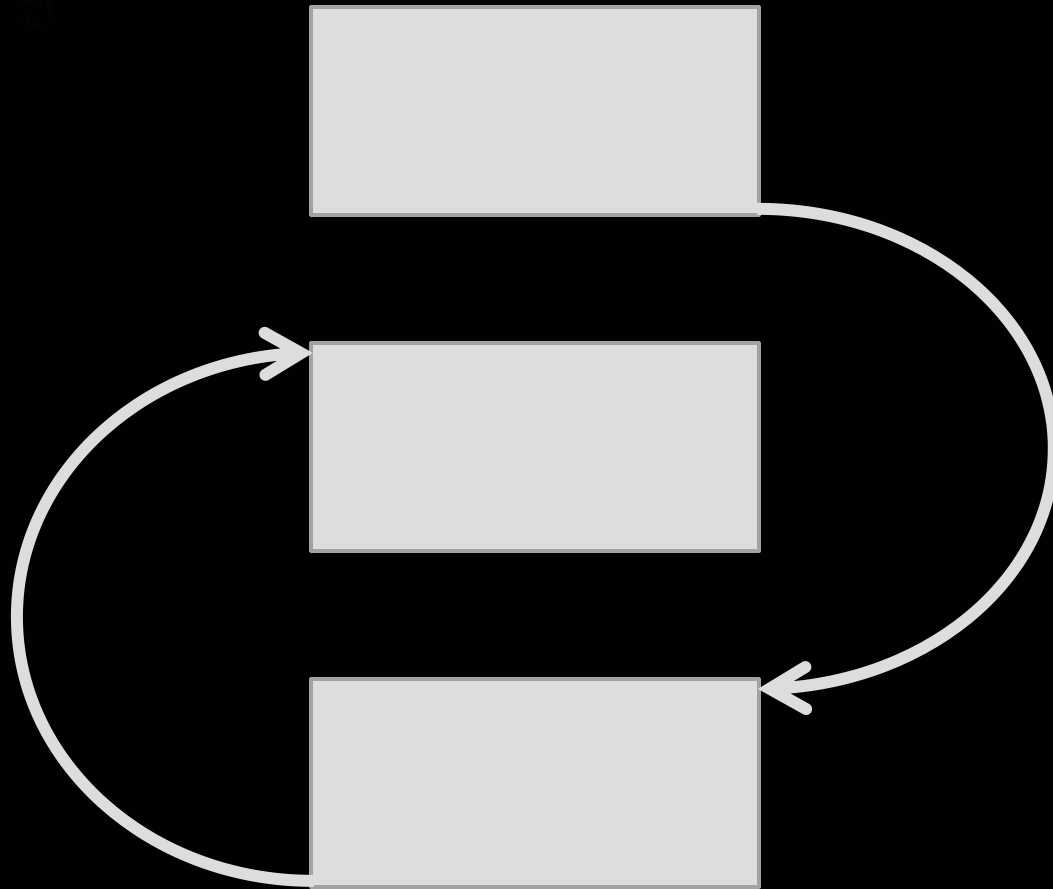
Anti RE: Permutations



Anti RE: Junk Instructions



Anti RE: Interleaving



Anti RE: Rearranging

- 
- & Repermute the entire program every compile
 - & Especially effective in the mov world

Anti RE

mov	edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x809f77d	mov	BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850],0x0
mov	DWORD PTR [eax],0x4	mov	DWORD PTR [edx],eax
mov	BYTE PTR [eax+edx*1],cl	mov	edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x809f77d
mov	eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f0f1]	mov	eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f0c0]
mov	eax,ds:0x805f109	mov	ds:0x805f0d4,eax
mov	DWORD PTR [eax],0x0	mov	ds:0x805f0d0,eax
mov	dl,BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850]	mov	edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x805f109
mov	ax,WORD PTR [edx+edx*1+0x805f75d]	mov	edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d9
mov	DWORD PTR [eax],0x1	mov	eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f149]
mov	eax,ds:0x805f109	mov	eax,ds:0x805f0d9
mov	eax,ds:0x809f75d	mov	eax,ds:0x805f0d0
mov	BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850],0x0	mov	edx,0x0
mov	dl,BYTE PTR [eax+0x809f850]	mov	eax,ds:0x805f0d0
mov	cl,BYTE PTR [eax+edx*1]	mov	ax,ds:0x805f0e9
mov	eax,ds:0x805f0d4	mov	edx,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f131]
mov	eax,ds:0x805f0d4	mov	edx,0x0
mov	DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d4,edx	mov	eax,ds:0x805f0d0
mov	ecx,0x0	mov	edx,DWORD PTR [edx+0x809f785]
mov	edx,0x0	mov	DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0f9,0x0
mov	eax,0x0	mov	DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d0,edx
mov	eax,ds:0x805f109	mov	eax,0x0
mov	dl,BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850]	mov	eax,0x0
mov	eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f101]	mov	BYTE PTR ds:0x80ff850,0x4

```
mov     DWORD PTR [eax],0x0
mov     DWORD PTR [eax],0x1
mov     eax,ds:0x805f109
mov     DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d4,edx
mov     eax,0x0
mov     eax,ds:0x805f109
mov     dl,BYTE PTR [eax+0x809f850]
mov     eax,0x0
mov     DWORD PTR [eax],0x4
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f111]
mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d9
mov     eax,ds:0x805f109
mov     BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850],0x0
mov     BYTE PTR ds:0x80ff850,0x4
mov     edx,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f131]
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f0c0]
mov     eax,ds:0x805f0d4
mov     DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d0,edx
mov     eax,ds:0x805f0d9
mov     ax,ds:0x805f0d4
mov     ax,ds:0x805f0e9
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+edx*1]
mov     edx,0x0
```

```
mov     dl,BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850]
mov     BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850],0x0
mov     ds:0x805f0d0,eax
mov     BYTE PTR ds:0x80ff851,0x4
mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x805f109
mov     DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d4,edx
mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x809f77d
mov     eax,0x0
mov     DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0f9,0x0
mov     BYTE PTR [eax+edx*1],cl
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f0f1]
mov     eax,ds:0x805f0d4
mov     edx,0x0
mov     edx,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f131]
mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x809f77d
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f149]
mov     ds:0x805f0d4,eax
mov     edx,0x0
mov     cl,BYTE PTR [eax+edx*1]
mov     edx,DWORD PTR [edx+0x809f785]
mov     esp,DWORD PTR ds:0x809f84c
mov     eax,ds:0x805f0d0
mov     eax,ds:0x805f0d0
```

```
mov     DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d4,edx
mov     eax,0x0
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f0f1]
mov     eax,ds:0x805f109
mov     DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d0,edx
mov     eax,ds:0x805f0d0
mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0d9
mov     eax,ds:0x805f0d9
mov     eax,0x0
mov     esp,DWORD PTR ds:0x809f84c
mov     ecx,0x0
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f0c0]
mov     edx,0x0
mov     DWORD PTR [edx],eax
mov     edx,0x0
mov     edx,0x0
mov     dl,BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850]
mov     BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850],0x0
mov     eax,ds:0x809f75d
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+edx*1]
mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x809f77d
mov     ax,WORD PTR [edx+edx*1+0x805f75d]
mov     eax,0x0
```

```
mov     BYTE PTR ds:0x80ff850,0x4
mov     eax,ds:0x805f109
mov     eax,ds:0x805f0d0
mov     edx,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f131]
mov     ax,ds:0x805f0e9
mov     BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850],0x0
mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x809f77d
mov     BYTE PTR [eax+edx*1],cl
mov     cl,BYTE PTR [eax+edx*1]
mov     eax,ds:0x805f0d4
mov     BYTE PTR ds:0x80ff851,0x4
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f101]
mov     edx,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f131]
mov     dl,BYTE PTR [eax+0x80ff850]
mov     edx,DWORD PTR [edx+0x809f785]
mov     ds:0x805f0d4,eax
mov     DWORD PTR [eax],0x1
mov     eax,ds:0x805f109
mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x805f149]
mov     dl,BYTE PTR [eax+0x809f850]
mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x805f109
mov     DWORD PTR [eax],0x0
mov     DWORD PTR ds:0x805f0f9,0x0
```

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines and circles are arranged in a vertical, branching pattern, with some circles acting as nodes or junctions.

& But even without this...

Anti RE



& Speed

- ⌘ Jumping switches between
dummy and real data
- ⌘ Jumping forwards ...
- ⌘ Jumping backwards ...
- ⌘ [-]
- ⌘ REALLY slow

& Any beer left...?

Limitations

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines are vertical and horizontal, with some diagonal connections, and the circles are small and evenly spaced along the lines.

& I've gone this far...

⌘ ... is a C compiler that much more ...?

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram.

& Can't use lookup tables for 32 bit arithmetic...

ALU



```
%macro add32 4
```

```
    mov eax, 0
```

```
    mov ebx, 0
```

```
    mov ecx, 0
```

```
    mov edx, 0
```

```
    mov dword [%4], 0
```

```
    add8 %1+0, %2+0, %3+0, %4
```

```
    add8 %1+1, %2+1, %3+1, %4
```

```
    add8 %1+2, %2+2, %3+2, %4
```

```
    add8 %1+3, %2+3, %3+3, %4
```

```
%endmacro
```

```
mov eax,0x0
mov ebx,0x0
mov ecx,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov dword [dword 0x8049576],0x0
mov al,[0x804956a]
mov bl,[dword 0x804956e]
mov cl,[dword 0x8049576]
mov dl,[eax+ecx+0x8049168]
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x8049168]
mov [0x8049572],al
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x8049369]
mov [0x8049576],al
mov al,[0x804956b]
mov bl,[dword 0x804956f]
mov cl,[dword 0x8049576]
mov dl,[eax+ecx+0x8049168]
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x8049168]
mov [0x8049573],al
```

```
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x8049369]
mov [0x8049576],al
mov al,[0x804956c]
mov bl,[dword 0x8049570]
mov cl,[dword 0x8049576]
mov dl,[eax+ecx+0x8049168]
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x8049168]
mov [0x8049574],al
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x8049369]
mov [0x8049576],al
mov al,[0x804956d]
mov bl,[dword 0x8049571]
mov cl,[dword 0x8049576]
mov dl,[eax+ecx+0x8049168]
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x8049168]
mov [0x8049575],al
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x8049369]
mov [0x8049576],al
mov eax,[0x8049572]
```

```
%macro sub32 4
    mov dword [%4], 1
    inv8 %3+0
    inv8 %3+1
    inv8 %3+2
    inv8 %3+3
    add8 %1+0, %2+0, %3+0, %4
    add8 %1+1, %2+1, %3+1, %4
    add8 %1+2, %2+2, %3+2, %4
    add8 %1+3, %2+3, %3+3, %4
%endmacro
```

mov eax,0x0
mov al,[0x80496fe]
mov al,[eax+0x80491f8]
mov [0x80496fe],al
mov eax,0x0
mov al,[0x80496ff]
mov al,[eax+0x80491f8]
mov [0x80496ff],al
mov eax,0x0
mov al,[0x8049700]
mov al,[eax+0x80491f8]
mov [0x8049700],al
mov eax,0x0
mov al,[0x8049701]
mov al,[eax+0x80491f8]
mov [0x8049701],al
mov eax,0x0
mov ebx,0x0
mov ecx,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x80496fa]
mov bl,[dword 0x80496fe]

mov cl,[dword 0x8049706]
mov dl,[eax+ecx+0x80492f8]
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x80492f8]
mov [0x8049702],al
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x80494f9]
mov [0x8049706],al
mov eax,0x0
mov ebx,0x0
mov ecx,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x80496fb]
mov bl,[dword 0x80496ff]
mov cl,[dword 0x8049706]
mov dl,[eax+ecx+0x80492f8]
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x80492f8]
mov [0x8049703],al
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x80494f9]
mov [0x8049706],al
mov eax,0x0
mov ebx,0x0
mov ecx,0x0
mov edx,0x0

mov al,[0x80496fc]
mov bl,[dword 0x8049700]
mov cl,[dword 0x8049706]
mov dl,[eax+ecx+0x80492f8]
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x80492f8]
mov [0x8049704],al
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x80494f9]
mov [0x8049706],al
mov eax,0x0
mov ebx,0x0
mov ecx,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x80496fd]
mov bl,[dword 0x8049701]
mov cl,[dword 0x8049706]
mov dl,[eax+ecx+0x80492f8]
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x80492f8]
mov [0x8049705],al
mov al,[ebx+edx+0x80494f9]
mov [0x8049706],al
mov eax,[0x8049702]

```
%macro shl1_8_c 2
    mov eax, 0
    mov edx, 0
    mov al, [%1]
    mov dl, [%2]
    mov eax, [shl3_8_d+eax*4]
    mov eax, [shl1_8_c_d+edx*4+eax]
    mov [%1], al
    mov [%2], ah
%endmacro
```

```
%macro shl32 3
    %rep %2
        shl1_8_c %1+0, %3
        shl1_8_c %1+1, %3
        shl1_8_c %1+2, %3
        shl1_8_c %1+3, %3
    %endrep
%endmacro
```


mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e04]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e04],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e05]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e05],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e06]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]

mov [0x8049e06],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e07]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e07],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e04]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e04],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e05]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]

mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e05],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e06]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e06],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e07]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e07],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,[0x8049e04]

```
%macro shr1_8_c 2
    mov eax, 0
    mov edx, 0
    mov al, [%1]
    mov dl, [%2]
    mov eax, [shl3_8_d+eax*4]
    mov eax, [shr1_8_c_d+edx*4+eax]
    mov [%1], al
    mov [%2], ah
%endmacro
```

```
%macro shr32 3
    %rep %2
        shr1_8_c %1+3, %3
        shr1_8_c %1+2, %3
        shr1_8_c %1+1, %3
        shr1_8_c %1+0, %3
    %endrep
%endmacro
```

mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e07]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e07],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e06]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e06],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e05]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]

mov [0x8049e05],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e04]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e04],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e07]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e07],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e06]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]

mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e06],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e05]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e05],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,0x0
mov edx,0x0
mov al,[0x8049e04]
mov dl,[dword 0x8049e08]
mov eax,[eax*4+0x8049a04]
mov eax,[eax+edx*4+0x8049204]
mov [0x8049e04],al
mov [dword 0x8049e08],ah
mov eax,[0x8049e04]

%macro mul8 4

```
mov eax, 0
mov ebx, 0
mov ecx, 0
mov edx, 0
mov al, [%2]
mov dl, [%3]
mov ebx, [mm+4*eax]
mov cl, [ebx+edx]
mov ebx, [mc+4*eax]
mov al, [ebx+edx]
mov dl, [%4]
mov ebx, 0
mov bl, [su+ecx+edx]
mov [%1], bl
mov bl, [sc+ecx+edx]
mov bl, [su+ebx+eax]
mov [%4], bl
```

%endmacro

%macro mul32 4

```
mov dword [%4], 0
mul8 z0+0, %2+0, %3+0, %4
mul8 z0+1, %2+1, %3+0, %4
mul8 z0+2, %2+2, %3+0, %4
mul8 z0+3, %2+3, %3+0, %4
```

```
mov dword [%4], 0
mul8 z1+1, %2+0, %3+1, %4
mul8 z1+2, %2+1, %3+1, %4
mul8 z1+3, %2+2, %3+1, %4
```

```
mov dword [%4], 0
mul8 z2+2, %2+0, %3+2, %4
mul8 z2+3, %2+1, %3+2, %4
```

```
mov dword [%4], 0
mul8 z3+3, %2+0, %3+3, %4
```

```
mov dword [%4], 0
add8n %1+0, %4, z0+0, %4
add8n %1+1, %4, z0+1, z1+1, %4
add8n %1+2, %4, z0+2, z1+2, z2+2, %4
add8n %1+3, %4, z0+3, z1+3, z2+3, z3+3, %4
```

%endmacro


```
mov dword [q], 0
mov dword [r], 0
```

```
%assign bb 31
%rep 32
```

```
    bit c, n, bb
    shl32 r, c
```

```
    mov dword [c], 0
    gte32 t, r, d, c
```

```
    mov eax, [t]
    mov edx, [sel_r+4*eax]
    mov [psr], edx
    mov edx, [sel_q+4*eax]
    mov [psq], edx
```

```
    mov eax, [psr]
    mov eax, [eax]
    mov [dummy_r], eax
    sub32 dummy_r, dummy_r, d, c
    mov eax, [psr]
    mov edx, [dummy_r]
    mov [eax], edx
```

```
    mov eax, [psq]
    mov eax, [eax]
    mov [dummy_q], eax
    set32 dummy_q, bb
    mov eax, [psq]
    mov edx, [dummy_q]
    mov [eax], edx
```

```
    %assign bb bb-1
%endrep
```

```
mov eax, [q]
```





& lcc

& esi/edi

& Calling convention

& Emulated stack

& 32 bit ALU

& Simplified dummy selectors

& 102 IL instructions

& Not bad!

M/o/Vfuscator 2.0

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network, extending from the top to the bottom of the frame.

& Nibbles!

⌘ Source / Compile / Disas / Play

M/o/Vfuscator 2.0



& Cube!

✂ Complete IEEE floating point emulator

✂ ~500K movs

M/o/Vfuscator 2.0

- & Calculate e, pi, sqrt, sin, cos
- & AES, DES, MD5, SHA256
- & Bitcoin addresses
- & Sudoku, minesweeper, tic tac toe
- & Mandelbrot, Julia set, Bifurcation
- & Solve a maze
- & Game of life
- & Ray tracing engine

- & With only moves ☺

M/o/Vfuscator 2.0

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines and circles are arranged in a vertical, branching pattern, with some circles acting as nodes or junctions.

& First?

M/o^fuscator 2.0

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines and circles are arranged in a vertical, branching pattern, with some circles acting as nodes or junctions.

& What other Turing-complete instructions exist...?

M/o/Vfuscator 2.0



& Example: `mov eax, 1234`

⌘ `xor eax, eax`

⌘ `xor eax, 1234`

XOR?

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram.

& Compile C to only XOR instructions

XORfuscator



& XORfuscator

⌘ Compile C to only XOR instructions

& AND/ORfuscator

⌘ ... only AND and OR instructions

& SUBfuscator

⌘ ... only SUB instructions

& CMPXCHG/XCHGfuscator

⌘ ... only CMPXCHG / XCHG instructions

& RRRRRRfuscator

⌘ ... only 1-bit shifts

{.*}fuscator family

⌘ x86 MMU is Turing-complete

⌘ (HT @julianbangert @sergeybratus)

⌘ M/o/Vfuscator3: A no instruction C compiler?

M/o/Vfuscator 3.0?

- 
- A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light-gray lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines and circles are arranged in a vertical, branching pattern, with some circles acting as nodes or junctions.
- & Maybe not a legitimate anti-RE solution
 - & But incredibly fun

Wrap up

&github.com/xoreaxeaxeax

✂ M/o/Vfuscator 2.0 [+{.*}fuscators, crackme]

✂ REpsych

✂ x86 0-day PoC

✂ Etc.

&Feedback? Ideas?

&domas

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