

# **A Tool for Teaching Reverse Engineering**

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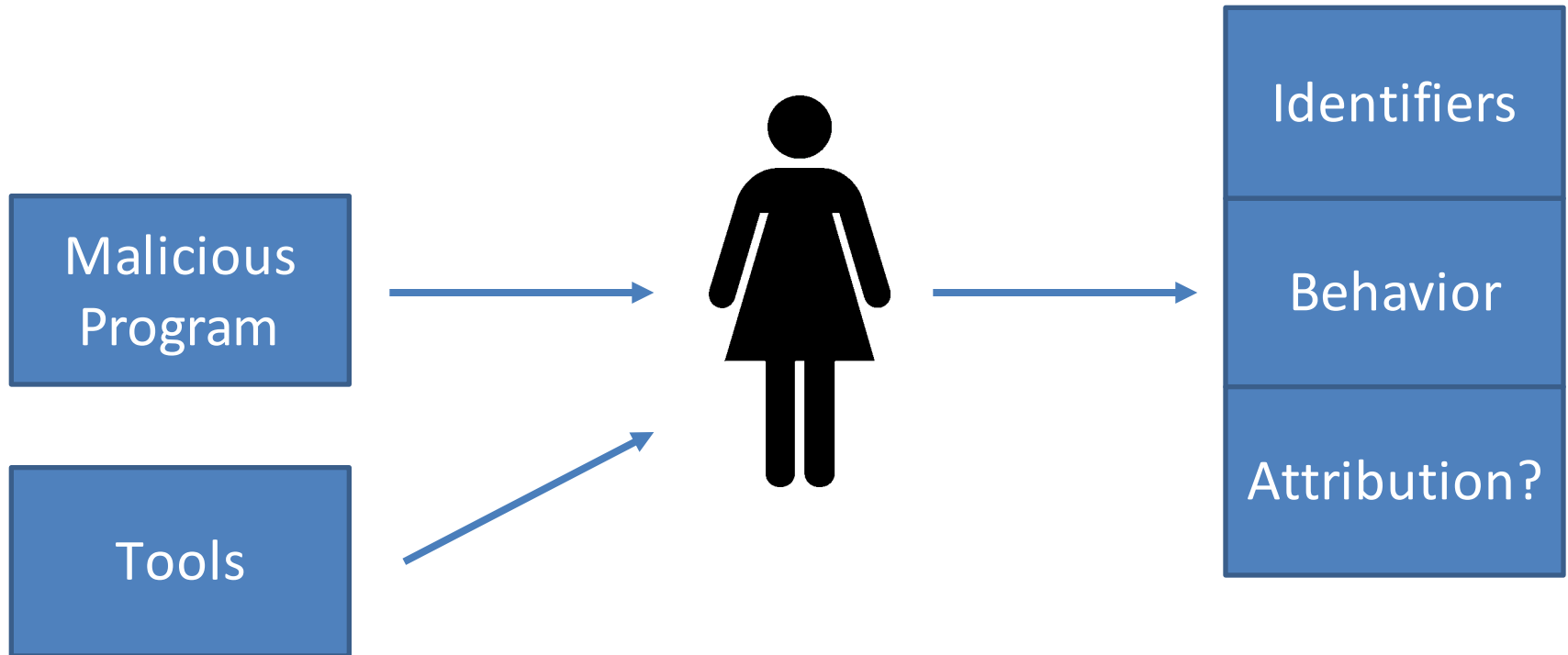
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# Why Teach Reverse Engineering?

- Maintaining old code
  - Not related to security or obfuscation

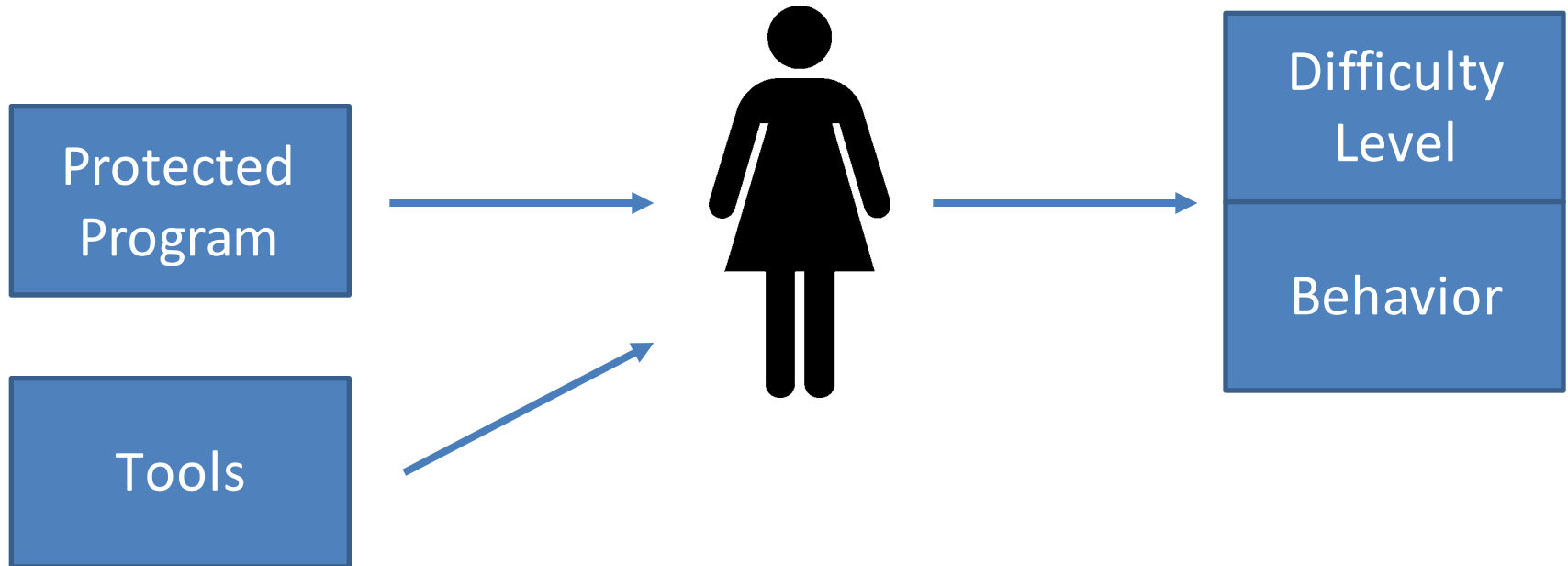
# Why Teach Reverse Engineering?

- Dissecting malicious code



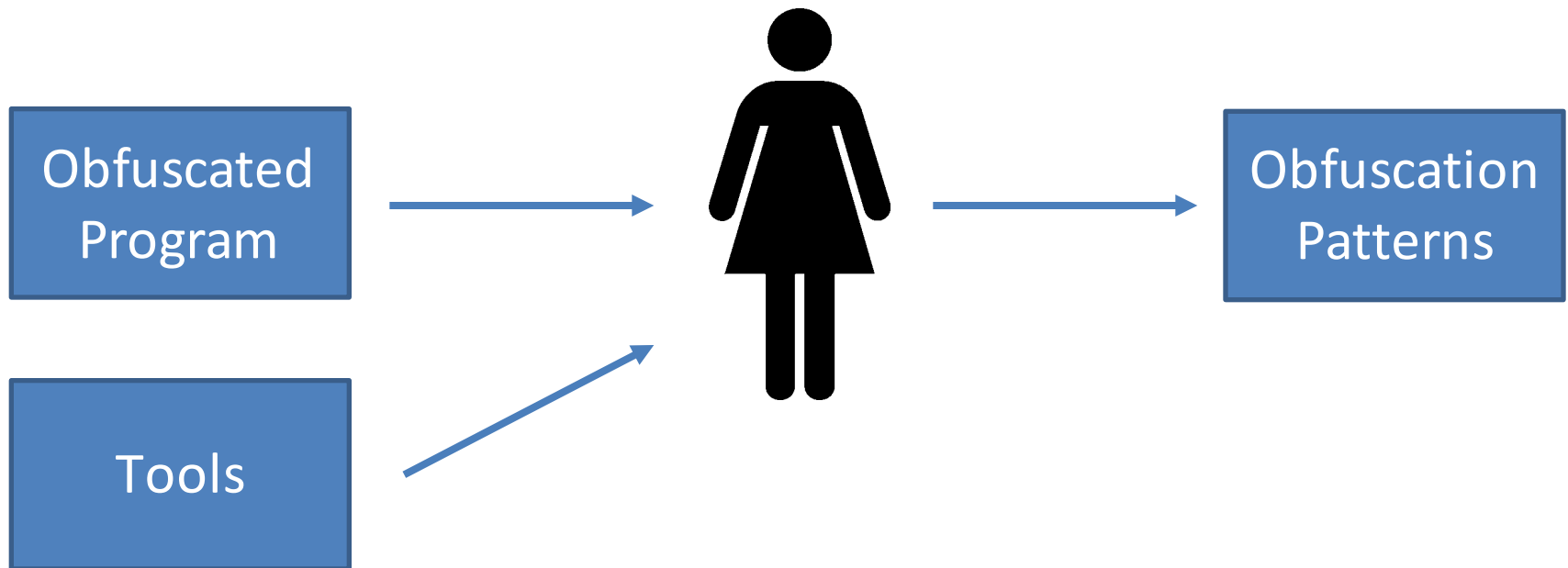
# Why Teach Reverse Engineering?

- Analyzing reverse engineering vulnerabilities



# Why Teach Reverse Engineering?

- Understanding obfuscation methods



# Why Teach Reverse Engineering?

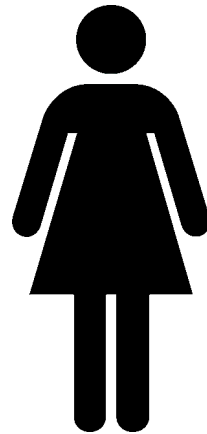
- Analyze and counter malware threats
- Protect software assets from man-at-the-end (MATE) attacks
- Contribute to the field
- Malicious uses?

# The Problem

- Generating and administering unique reverse engineering exercises is difficult

For each student:

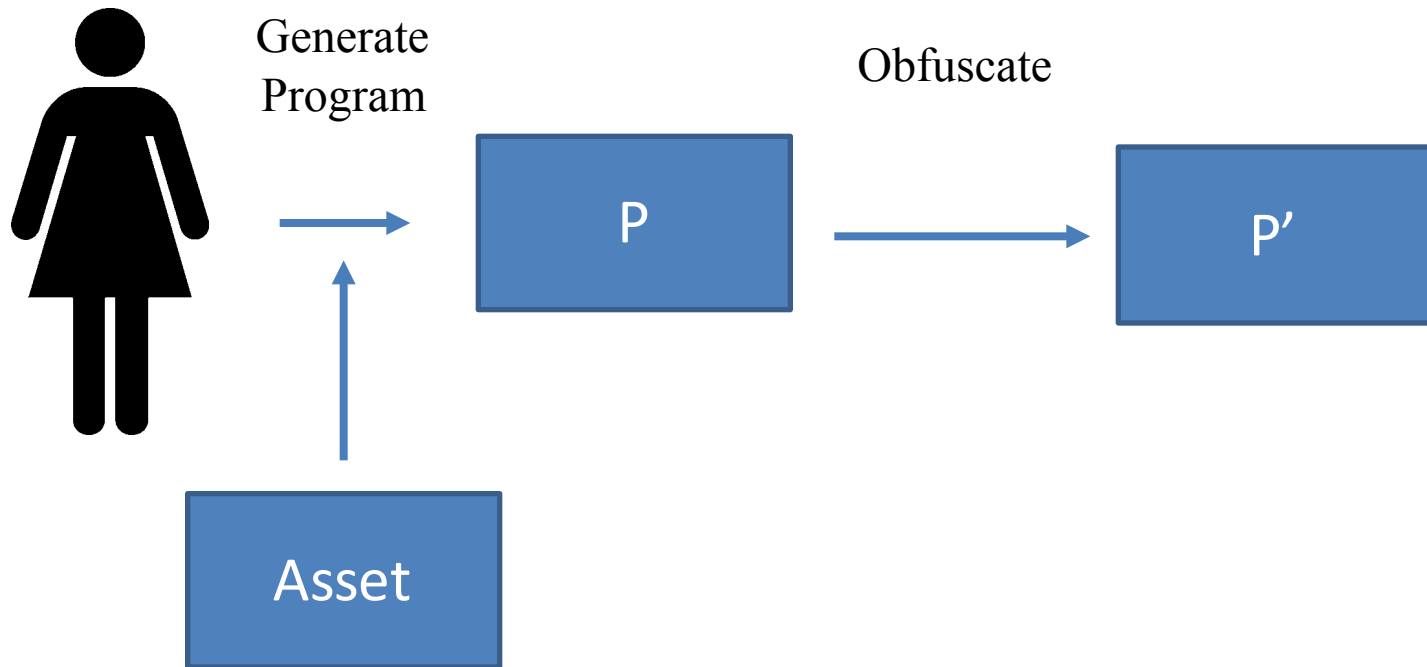
1. Generate problem
2. Obfuscate problem
3. Send problems
4. Grade problems



Alice

# Generation

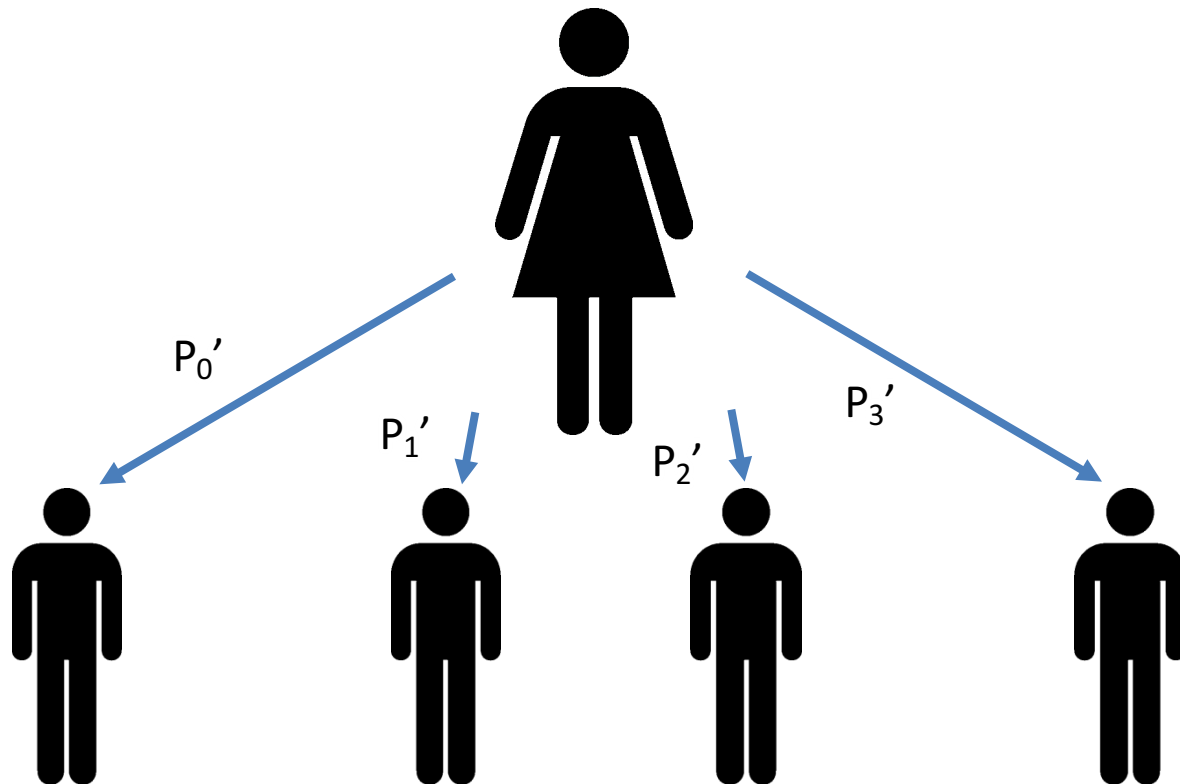
- Alice generates a problem for each student





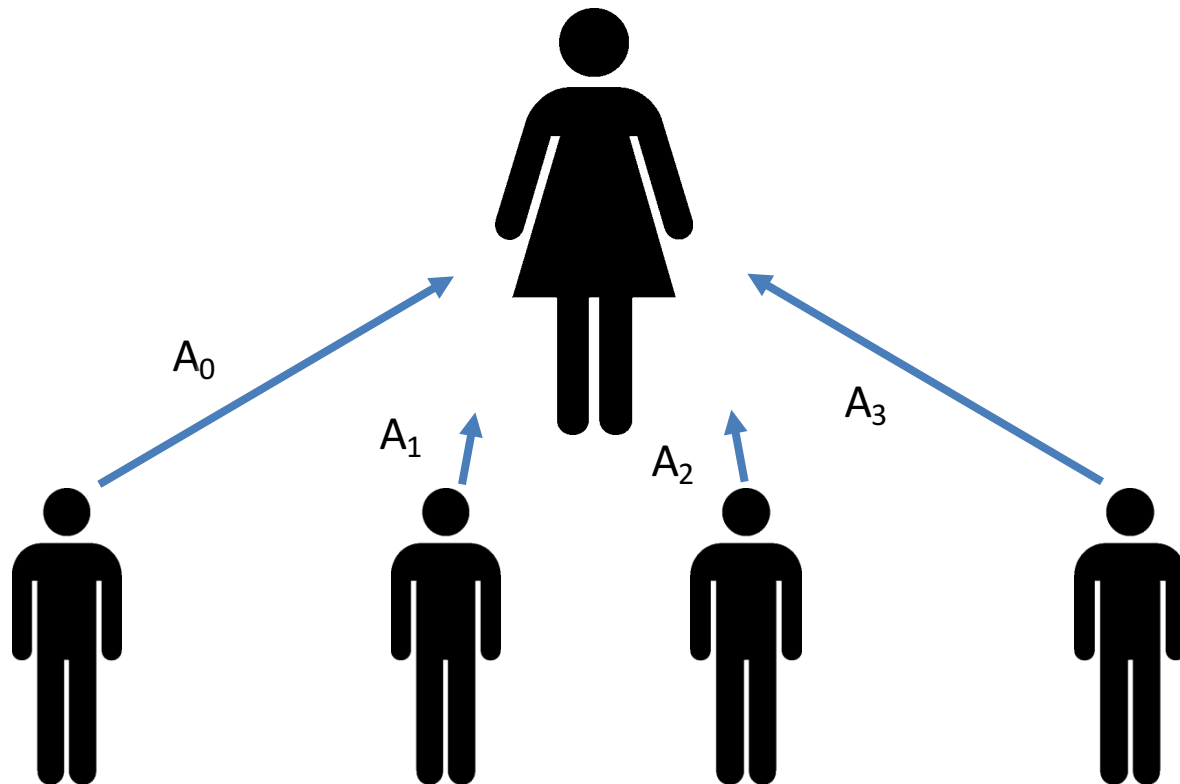
# Distribution

- Alice sends the problems to the students



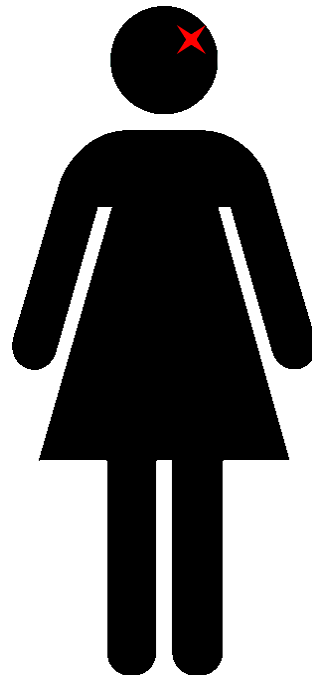
# Grading

- Students submit answers to Alice



# The Problem

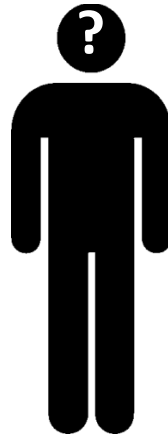
- Generating and administering unique reverse engineering exercises is difficult



# Student Environment Setup

- Students have problems getting started

1. Download OS
2. Configure VM
3. Install tools and dependencies
4. Get P' onto VM
5. Solve  $P' \rightarrow P$
6. Turn in P



# Our Solution

- Automate exercise generation, with randomization
- Automate exercise administration
- Automate environment setup
- Automation, *automation*, **automation**

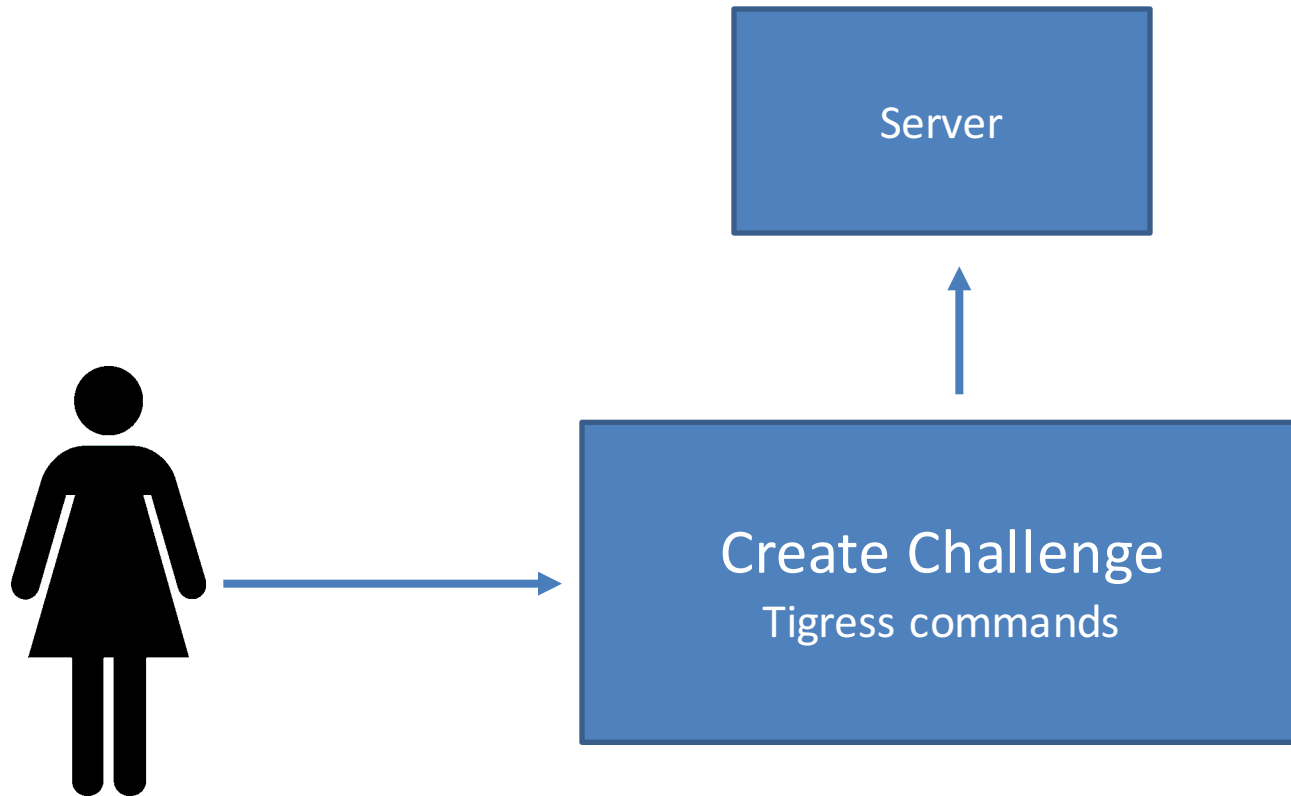
# Desired Functionality

1. Administrative functions
2. Challenge generation
  - Automated, random code generation
  - Automated, random code obfuscation
3. Grading system
  - Manual
  - Automated
4. Environment distribution
  - Static
  - Dynamic
5. Data collection

# Implementation Strategy

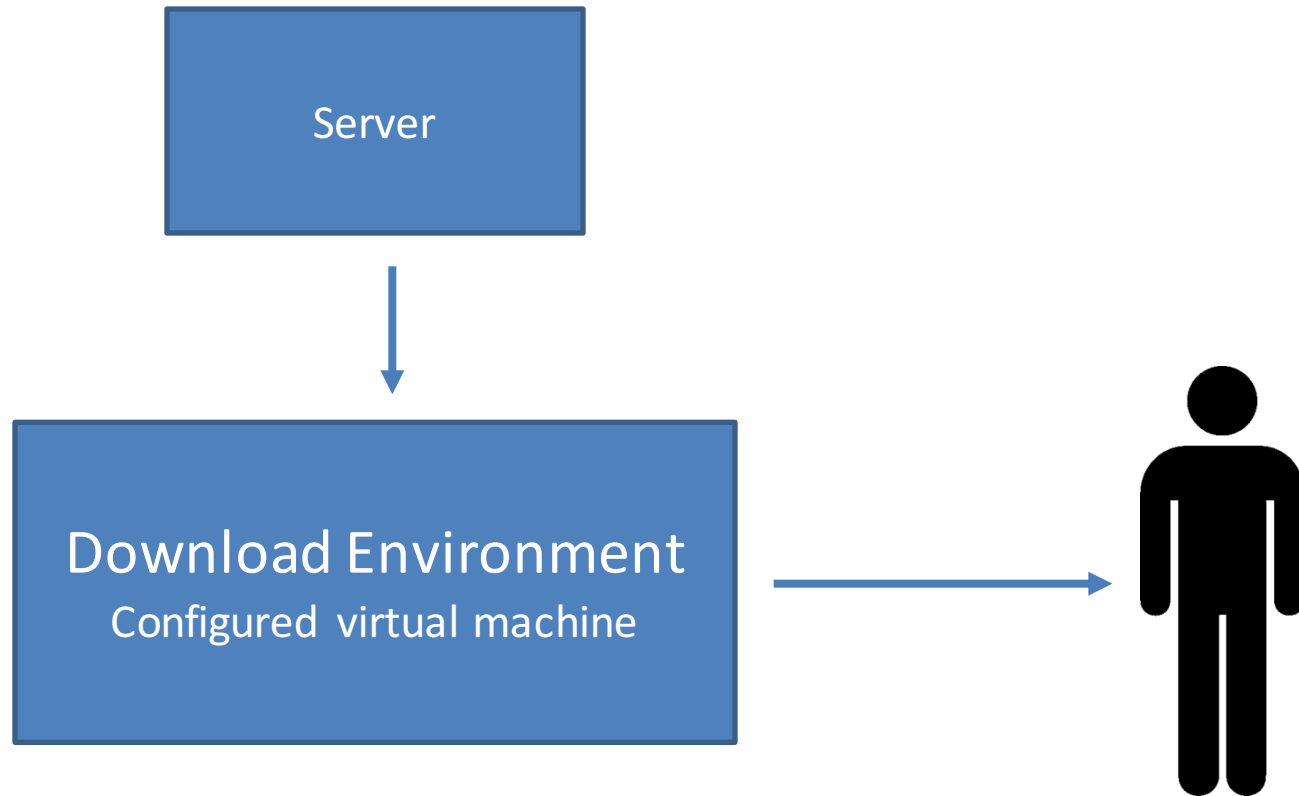
- Web application
  - Easy for students to use
  - Few dependencies; no client setup
  - Accessible on the internet
- Student terminals
  - Preconfigured environment
  - Virtual or physical/device

# System Usage

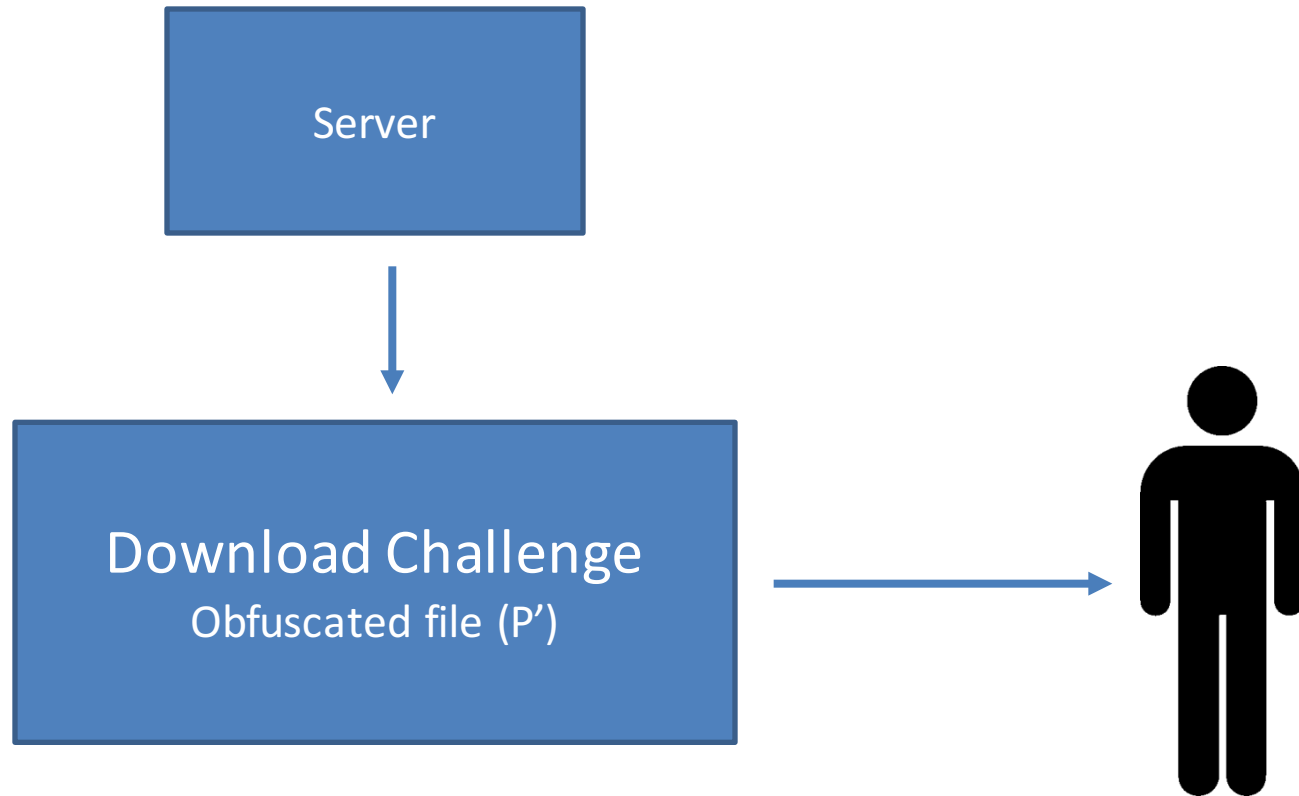




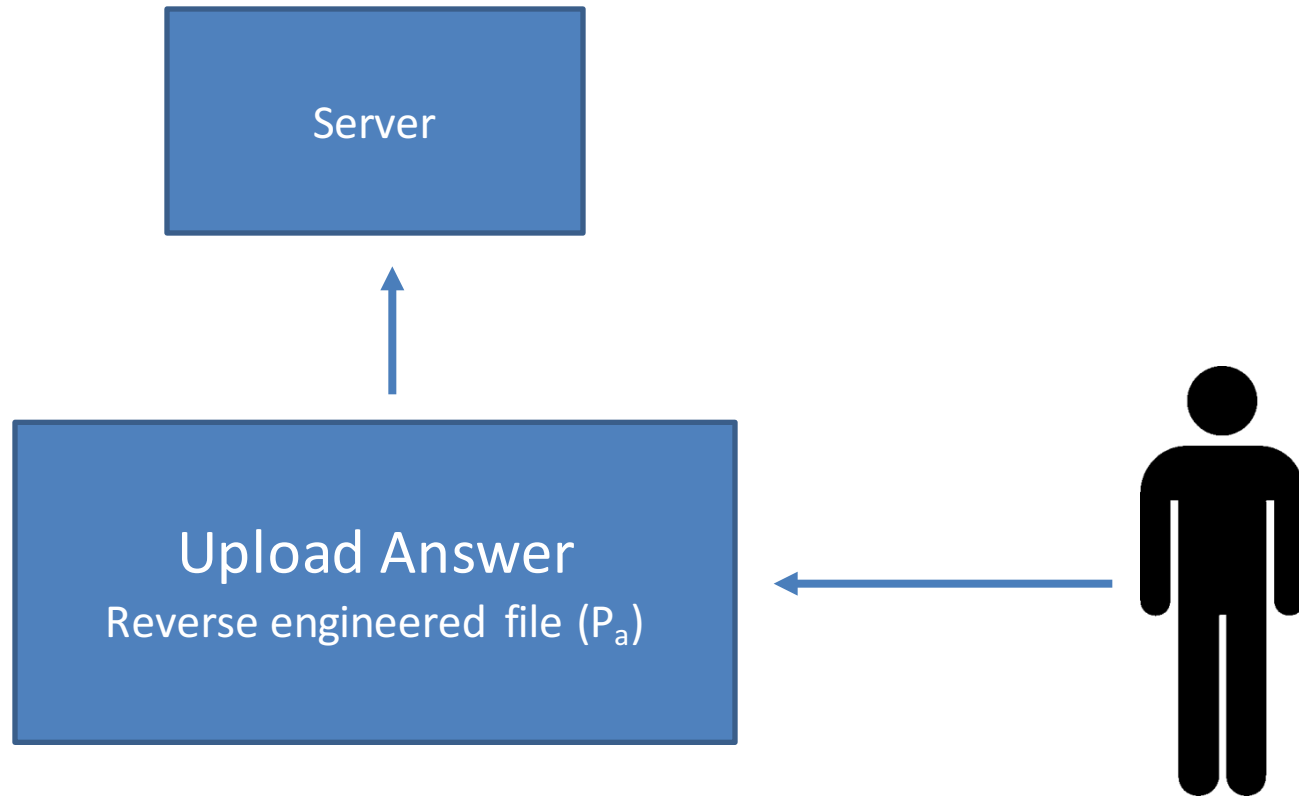
# System Usage



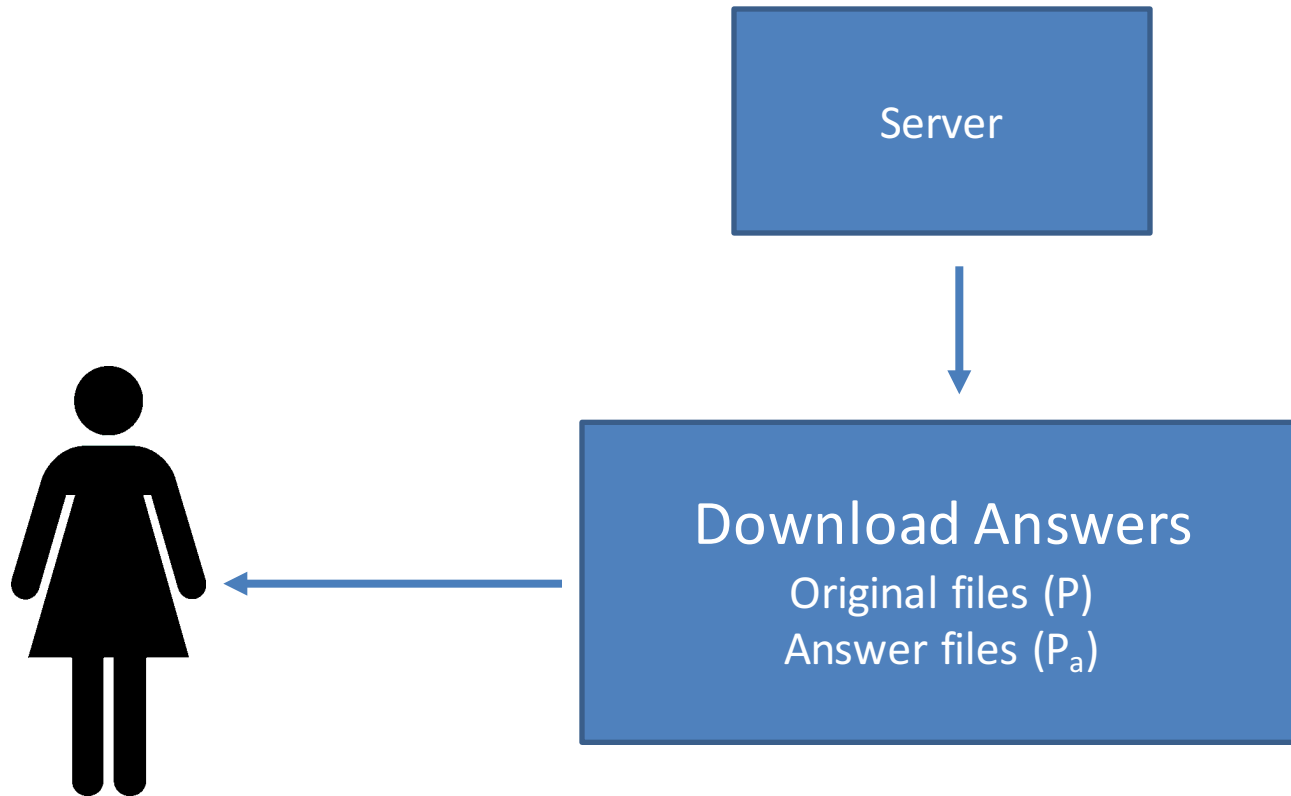
# System Usage



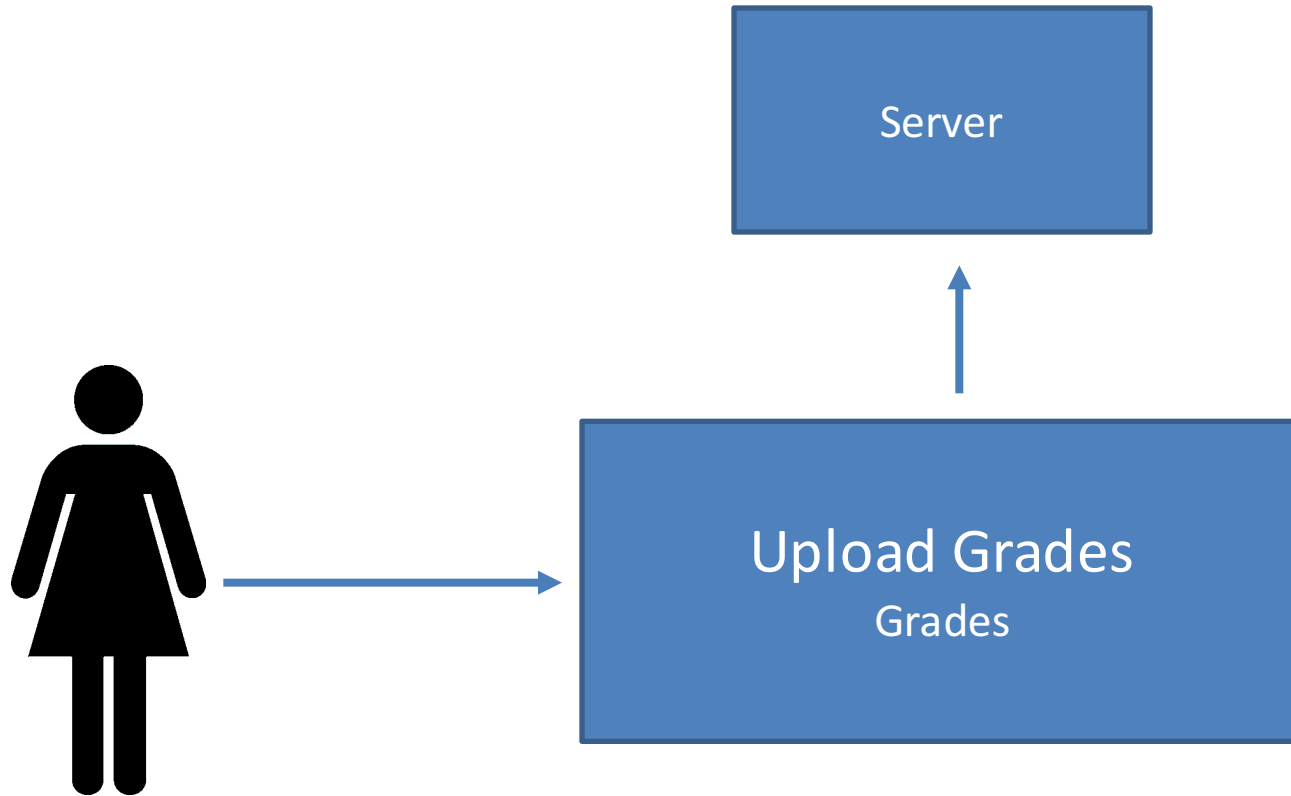
# System Usage



# System Usage



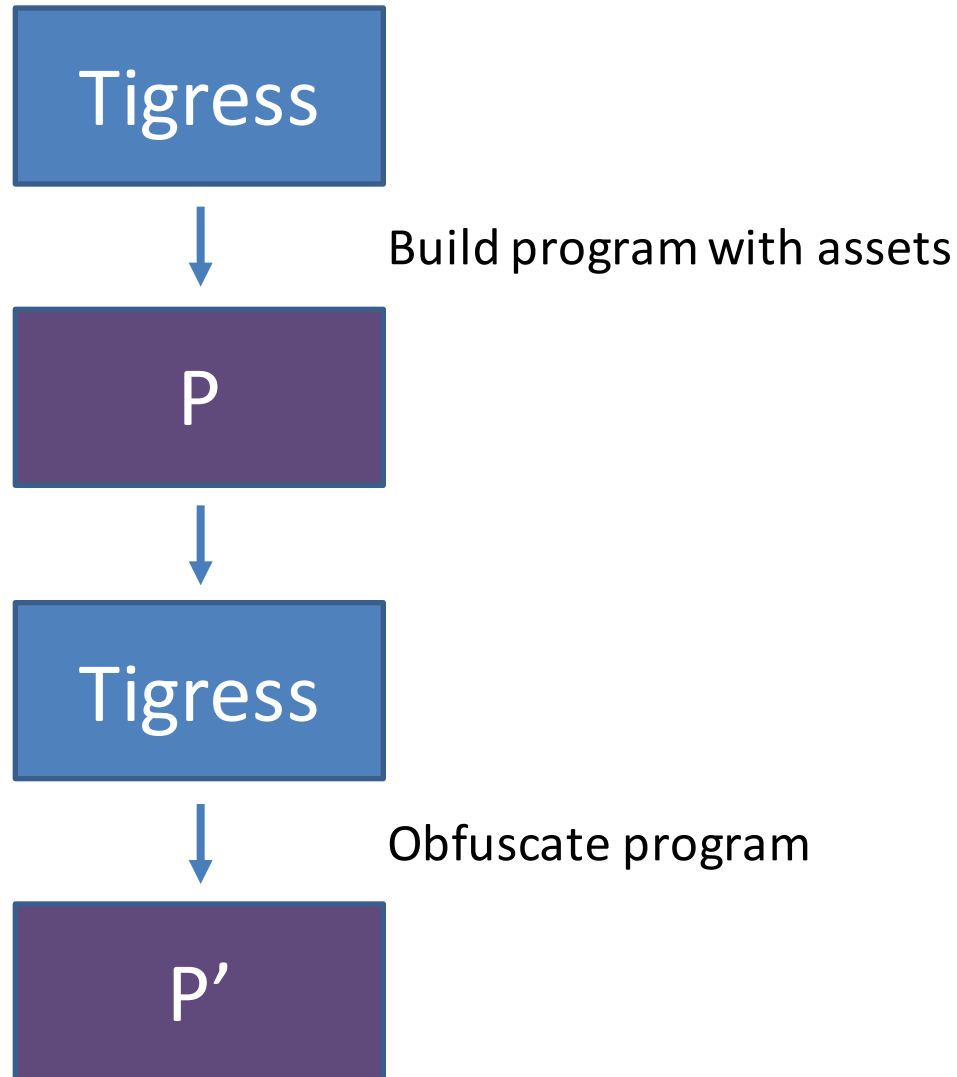
# System Usage



# Obfuscation

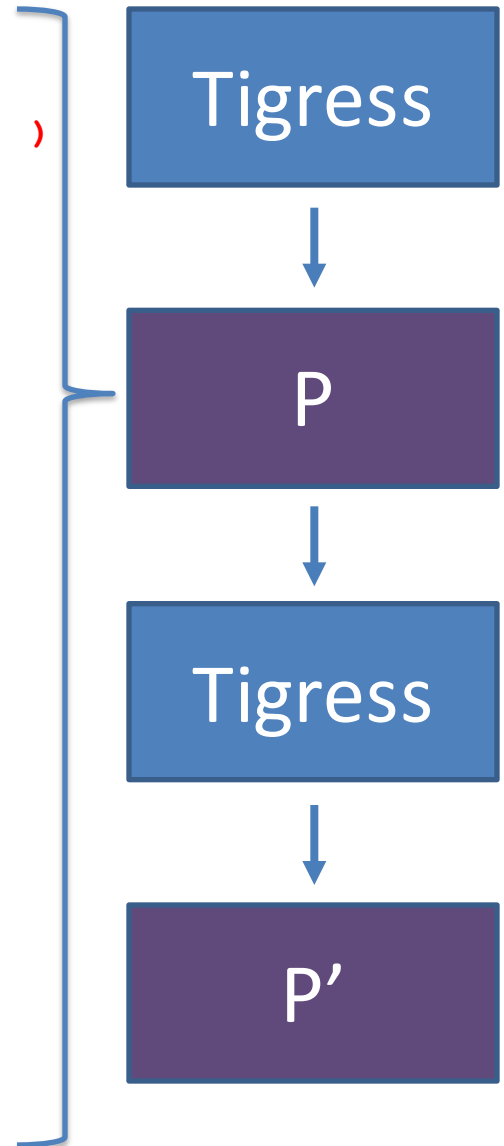
- Tigress
  - Operates on C language
  - Source-to-source obfuscator
  - Numerous transforms
  - Randomization built in
  - Includes code generation components
- Gcc compiler

# Tigress Obfuscation Examples



# Tigress Obfuscation Examples

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void SECRET(unsigned long input[1] , unsigned long output[1] )
{ ... }
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
{
    unsigned long input[1] ;
    unsigned long output[1] ;
    int i5 ;
    unsigned long value6 ;
    int i7 ;
}
i5 = 0;
while (i5 < 1) {
    value6 = strtoul(argv[i5 + 1], 0, 10);
    input[i5] = value6;
    i5 ++;
}
SECRET(input, output);
i7 = 0;
while (i7 < 1) {
    printf("%lu\n", output[i7]);
    i7 ++;
}
}
```





# Tigress Obfuscation Examples

```
void SECRET(unsigned long i[1] , unsigned long o[1] ) {  
    unsigned long s[4] ;
```

```
s[0UL] = i[0UL] + 762537946UL;  
s[1UL] = i[0UL] | ((16601096UL << (s[0UL] % 16UL | 1UL)) |  
    (16601096UL >> (64 - (s[0UL] % 16UL | 1UL))));  
s[2UL] = (i[0UL] ^ 643136481UL) ^ (s[0UL] + 292656718UL);  
s[3UL] = (i[0UL] << (((s[1UL] >> 4UL) & 15UL) | 1UL)) |  
    (i[0UL] >> (64 - (((s[1UL] >> 4UL) & 15UL) | 1UL)));
```

```
unsigned long l = 0UL;  
while (l < 3UL) {  
    s[1UL] |= (s[2UL] & 15UL) << 3UL;  
    s[l + 1UL] = s[l]; l += 2UL;  
}  
if ((s[0UL] | s[1UL]) > (s[2UL] | s[3UL])) {  
    s[3UL] |= (s[1UL] & 31UL) << 3UL;  
} else {  
    s[2UL] = s[0UL]; s[3UL] |= (s[2UL] & 15UL) << 3UL;  
}  
s[0UL] = s[2UL];
```

```
o[0UL] = (s[0UL] << (s[1UL] % 8UL | 1UL)) <<  
    (((s[2UL] << (s[3UL] % 8UL | 1UL))  
    >> 1UL) & 7UL) | 1UL);
```

Tigress



P



Tigress



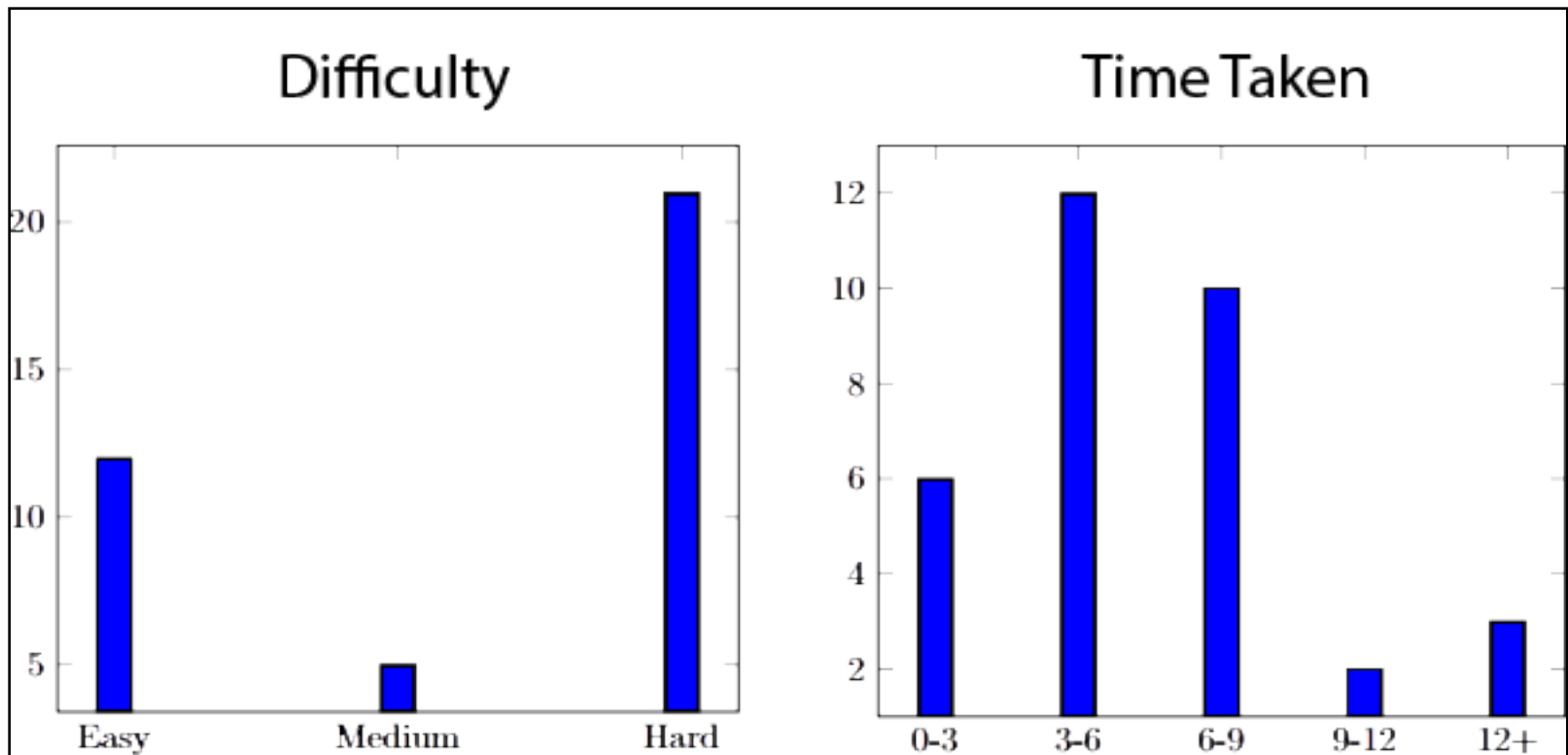
P'

# Deployment

- System used for a ~35 student course
- Configured for two binary challenges
- Students answered several additional questions:
  - What was the level of difficulty?
  - How long did it take to solve the problem?

# Results

- Students were able to use the system and solve the easier problem



# Future Work

- Dynamic environments
  - Docker
  - Provisioner
- Automated grading
  - Simple token grading
  - Input/output cases
  - Natural language processing
  - Code entropy
- Data collection
  - Syslog ng
  - Splunk
  - Custom built solutions
- Visualization

# Conclusion

- Reverse engineering is a valuable skill
- Teaching that skill typically involves a lot of overhead
- Integrating Tigress with a webapp allowed us to easily generate and administer randomized exercises

Questions?