

Lesson 6: Introduction to Reversing C++ Binaries

Please Stop Compiling With O3

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August 30, 2024

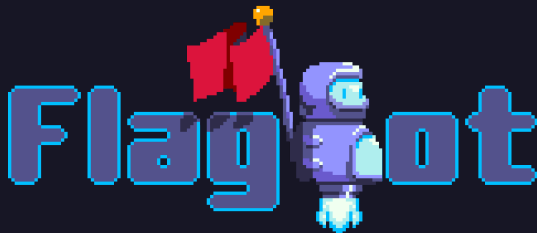


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Readying IDA



Useful Plugins

- ▶ **HexRaysPyTools**: Extremely useful for quickly creating structures without having to find every offset that might be a field.
- ▶ **Classy**: Makes working with vtables and child classes a lot easier.



Other Settings

- ▶ Make sure to regularly create a snapshot of your database! (File → Take Database Snapshot)
- ▶ Create / Open Classy Database (Classy → Create / Open)
- ▶ Make sure that compiler options are correct (Options → Compiler)
- ▶ (Optional) Always show demangled names (Options → Demangled names → Select Names)



Theory



C++ Class Layout in Memory

```
// Usually stored in the data section.  
struct vtable {  
    void (*func1)();  
    void (*func2)();  
};  
  
struct class {  
    vtable* vtbl;  
    int member1;  
    int member2;  
};
```



C++ Patterns in a Decompiler

```
// Initialize new instance of class
__int64 v1 = operator new(sizeof(class));
*v1 = gvtable; // stored somewhere in data.
*(v1 + 4) = 0;
*(v1 + 8) = 0;
```

```
// Call a vtable function
(*(void (*)())(*(_QWORD*)v1 + 8))();
```



Reconstructing Classes



Finding vtables and Inheritance Hierarchy

- ▶ Search for vtable in IDA, you should find something like this:

```
40FFC0 ; `vtable for'Polygon
40FFC0 _ZTV7Polygon      dq 0                ; offset to this
40FFC8                dq offset _ZTI7Polygon ; `typeid for'Polygon
40FFD0 vtable            dq offset sub_408D40    ; DATA XREF: sub_408D40+11↑o
```

- ▶ Go to `_ZTI7Polygon` and search cross references for “reference to parent’s type name”, giving you a location close to any child classes:

```
3D40 ; public Triangle :
3D40 ;     public /* offset 0x0 */ Polygon
3D40 ; `typeid for'Triangle
```



Using Classy

- ▶ With the information gathered from before, start creating the hierarchy in classy
- ▶ Then add the correct vtable to every class in classy
- ▶ If possible, rename the functions correctly and add arguments in classy
- ▶ Details in demo later!



Creating Structures for Members

- ▶ Start with the base class and search for cross references to the vtable
- ▶ These are locations where class is constructed
- ▶ Use Structure Builder (right click → Show Structure Builder) to scan variable that is assigned the vtable
- ▶ This will automatically try to figure out how the struct layout should look like
- ▶ Go into any functions that use the newly allocated struct and scan as well
- ▶ Once satisfied, click finalize, you will be prompted to save the struct
- ▶ We first need to make some changes!



Allowing Inheritance

- ▶ Surround everything except the first vtable field in another struct, named `type_members`, e.g.:

```
struct class {  
    vtable* vtbl;  
    struct class_members {  
        int member1;  
        int member2;  
    } mbrs;  
};
```

- ▶ Now you can hit save



Adding Subclasses

- ▶ Works very similar to the base class, but you search for cross references to the vtable of the subclass
- ▶ Also, you want to have the members struct inherit from the base member struct and delete any fields that are duplicate, e.g.:

```
struct subclass {
    subvtable* vtbl;
    struct subclass_members : class_members {
        // int member1; dup
        // int member2; dup
        int member3;
    } mbrs;
};
```



Renaming Vtable Functions

- ▶ Once you created a struct, renaming vtable functions is not as easy anymore.
- ▶ If you rename them, the created vtable struct will not be automatically renamed as well!
- ▶ However, you can just go to the location of the vtable in the data section and press V
- ▶ This will “recreate” the vtable fixing up the namings!



C++ STL



What is the C++ STL?

- ▶ Standard Template Library, is the library containing all the C++ types you know and love: `std::string`, `std::vector`, `std::map`
- ▶ Two major issues present itself when reversing C++ binaries with STL types:
 - ▶ When compiled with `O3`, about 90% of STL code will be inlined
 - ▶ Memory layouts of STL types are different for every major OS and often not very intuitive



C++ STL

Strings



Memory Layout

- ▶ struct of size 32, if string is less than 16 bytes, everything is stored in the struct
- ▶ otherwise, allocated on heap, in steps of powers of 2

```
struct basic_string
{
    char *begin_; // actual string data
    size_t size_; // actual size
    union
    {
        size_t capacity_; // used if larger than 15 bytes
        char sso_buffer[16]; // used if smaller than 16 bytes
    };
};
```



Inlined Initializers

```
// v47 is of type basic_string!  
v48 = 0LL;  
v47 = (__int64)&v49;  
LOBYTE(v49) = 0;  
// once retyped:  
v47.size_ = 0LL;  
v47.begin_ = v47.sso_buffer;  
v47.sso_buffer[0] = 0;
```



Inlined Constructors

```
// somewhere in the function, you might have this:  
std::_throw_logic_error("basic_string::_M_construct null not valid");  
// The whole function is probably just a string constructor,  
// possible signatures:  
string_construct(basic_string*, char* begin, char* end);  
string_construct(basic_string*, basic_string*); // Copy  
string_construct(basic_string*, char* begin, size_t size);
```



C++ STL

Vectors



Memory Layout

- ▶ struct of size 24, stores start, end and max pointer
- ▶ array is allocated on the heap, pointer type is dependent on vector elements

```
// Stores Point objects
struct vector_point
{
    Point* start;
    Point* end;
    Point* max;
};
// Stores Point pointers, more common
struct vector_point_p
{
    Point** start;
    Point** end;
    Point** max;
};
```

Inlined Size

- ▶ In case of storing pointers, size calculation is straight forward:

```
size_t size = (vec.end - vec.start) >> 3; // div by 8
```

- ▶ In other cases, the division might look more painful:

```
// assume vec is a vector<char[5]>;  
// div by 5  
size_t size = ((vec.end - vec.start) * 0xCCCCCCCCCCCCCCD) >> 2;
```



Inlined Methods

```
// Will often contain something like this:  
std::__throw_out_of_range_fmt  
// However, might not indicate that the whole function is from STL!  
// Common append inlined method:  
Point** end = vec->end;  
if ( end == vec->max ) {  
    // allocate more memory  
    result = sub_4090C0(&vec->start, end, (Point *)&newp);  
} else {  
    if ( end ) {  
        result = newp;  
        *end = newp;  
    }  
    vec->end = end + 1;  
}
```



C++ STL

Maps



Memory Layout

- ▶ Implemented using a red-black tree, so complex memory layout

```
enum std::_Rb_tree_color : __int32
{
    _S_red = 0x0,
    _S_black = 0x1,
};
struct std::_Rb_tree_node_base
{
    std::_Rb_tree_color _M_color;
    struct std::_Rb_tree_node* _M_parent;
    struct std::_Rb_tree_node* _M_left;
    struct std::_Rb_tree_node* _M_right;
};
```



Memory Layout

```
struct std::map
{
    void* allocator; // uninteresting
    std::_Rb_tree_node_base _M_header;
    size_t _M_node_count;
};
// For a map of type map<string, Point*>
struct std::_Rb_tree_node : std::_Rb_tree_node_base
{
    struct string_point_pair
    {
        basic_string string;
        Point* point;
    } pair;
};
```



Inlined Initialization

```
v42 = operator new(0x30LL);
*(_DWORD *) (v42 + 8) = 0;
*(_QWORD *) (v42 + 16) = 0LL;
*(_QWORD *) (v42 + 40) = 0LL;
*(_QWORD *) (v42 + 24) = v42 + 8;
*(_QWORD *) (v42 + 32) = v42 + 8;
// After applying type:
map = (std::map*)operator new(0x30LL);
map->_M_t._M_impl._M_header._M_color = 0;
map->_M_t._M_impl._M_header._M_parent = 0LL;
map->_M_t._M_impl._M_node_count = 0LL;
map->_M_t._M_impl._M_header._M_left = &map->_M_t._M_impl._M_header;
map->_M_t._M_impl._M_header._M_right = &map->_M_t._M_impl._M_header;
```



Demo



Demo Time

