

# the life-changing magic of ida python

embedded device edition

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# who am i? – maddie stone

- reverse engineer and embedded developer at Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab
  - mostly embedded devices
  - merge of hardware and firmware reverse engineering
  - lead of reverse engineering working group at JHU/APL



JOHNS HOPKINS  
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reduce time required to analyze  
firmware of embedded devices  
using ida python

# ida python embedded toolkit

<https://github.com/maddiestone/IDAPythonEmbeddedToolkit>

# ida python

- “IDAPython is an IDA Pro plugin that integrates the Python programming language, allowing scripts to run in IDA Pro”
  - <https://github.com/idapython/src/>
  - Docs: [https://www.hex-rays.com/products/ida/support/idapython\\_docs/](https://www.hex-rays.com/products/ida/support/idapython_docs/)
    - idc contains 98% of the functions we use

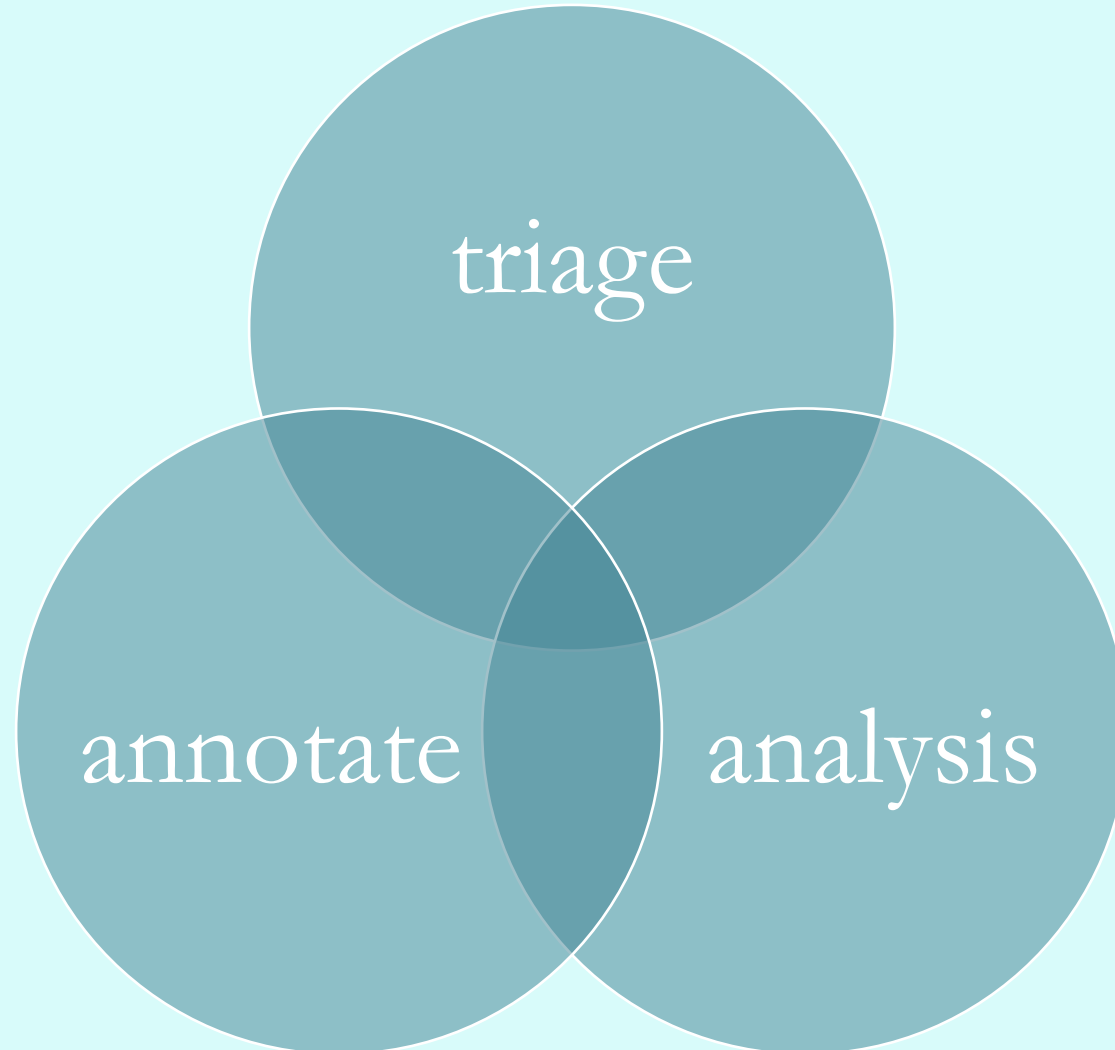
# why do you care?

- current resources for ida python
  - mostly x86 or ARM based (PC applications or malware)
  - Palo Alto Networks:  
<http://researchcenter.paloaltonetworks.com/2015/12/using-idapython-to-make-your-life-easier-part-1/>
  - “The Beginner’s Guide to IDAPython” by Alexander Hanel
- more embedded devices (hello, Internet of Things!)
  - microcontroller/microprocessor architectures
  - different goals of analysis than malware/application RE

# important differences for embedded firmware images

- purpose of analysis
- entire firmware image vs. application
- memory structure
- many different architectures

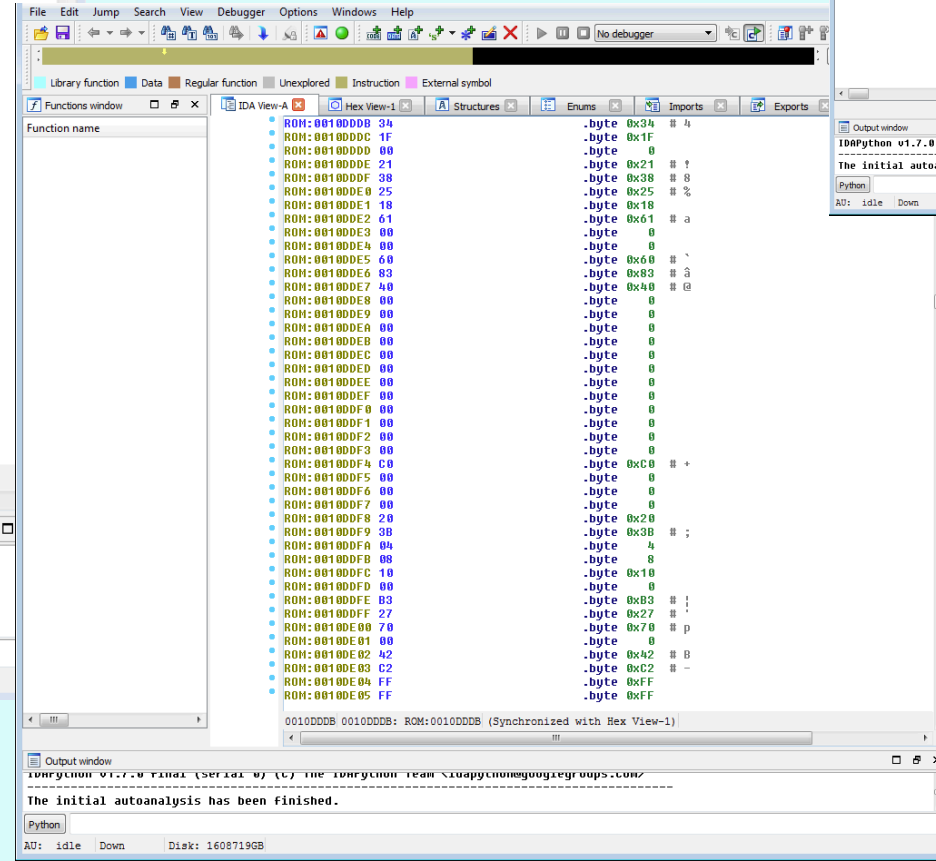
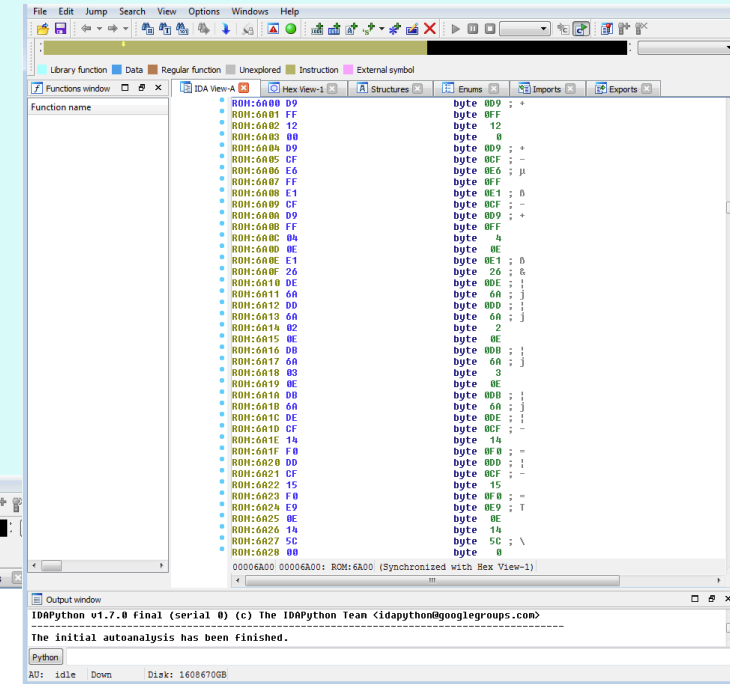
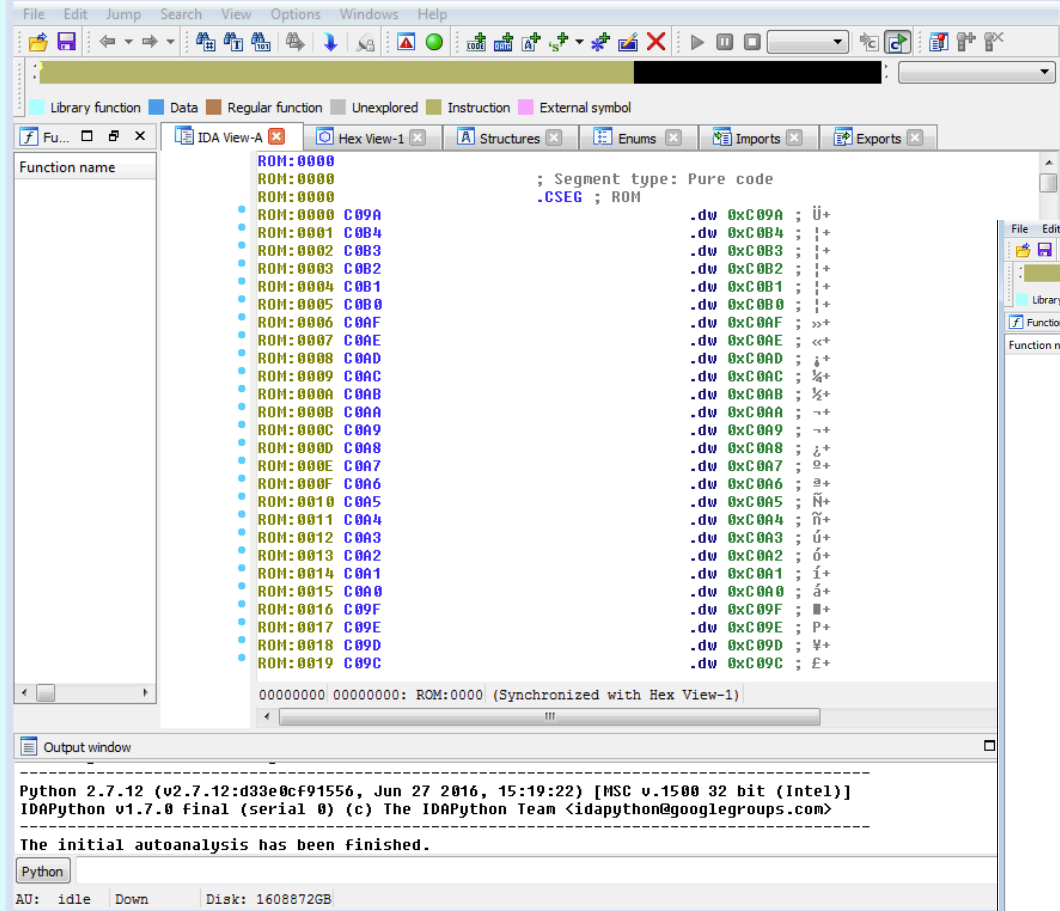
# scripting the reverse engineering process





# Atmel AVR

# triage?



# PIC18

# MIPS

# how ida python helps -- triage

- `define_data_as_types.py`
  - mass assign bytes as instructions, data, offsets
- `define_code_functions.py`
  - auto-assign "unexplored" bytes as code and attempt to define functions
- `make_strings.py`
  - searches an address range for series of ASCII characters to define as strings



# define\_code\_functions.py

```
##### USER DEFINED VALUES #####
# Enter a regular expression for how this architecture usually
# begins and ends functions. If the architecture does not
# dictate how to start or end a function use r".*" to allow
# for any instruction.
#
# 8051 Architecture Prologue and Epilogue
smart_prolog = re.compile(r".*")
smart_epilog = re.compile(r"reti{0,1}")

# PIC18 Architecture Prologue and Epilogue
#smart_prolog = re.compile(r".*")
#smart_epilog = re.compile(r"return 0")

# Mitsubishi M32R Architecutre Prologue and Epilogue
#smart_prolog = re.compile(r"push +lr")
#smart_epilog = re.compile(r"jmp +lr.*")

# Texas Instruments TMS320C28x
#smart_prolog = re.compile(r".*")
#smart_epilog = re.compile(r"lretr")

# AVR
#smart_prolog = re.compile(r"push +r")
#smart_epilog = re.compile(r"reti{0,1}")
#####
```

# how ida python helps -- analysis

- find\_mem\_accesses.py
  - identifies all memory accesses for architectures such as 8051 which use a variable to access memory (DPTR)
- data\_offset\_calc.py
  - find the memory address accesses and
    - 1) create a data cross-reference to the memory address
    - 2) write the value at the memory address as a comment at the instructions
    - 3) create a file with all of the accesses memory address and the instructions accessing them

```
ld    R1, @(0x4114, fp)
add3  R10, fp, 0x4147
```

```
ld    R1, @[0x80C114]
add3  R10, fp, 0x4147 ; @[0x80C147]
```



# data\_offset\_calc.py

index of operand to get

```
operand = GetOpnd(curr_addr, 1)
```

-----

```
if (offset):
```

```
    if '-' in operand :
```

```
        new_opnd = offset_var_value - int(offset[0], 16)
```

```
    else:
```

```
        new_opnd = offset_var_value + int(offset[0], 16)
```

```
    OpAlt(curr_addr, 1, new_opnd_display % new_opnd)
```

```
    result = add_dref(curr_addr, new_opnd, dr_T)
```

-----

```
MakeComm(curr_addr, '0x%08x' % new_opnd)
```

-----

```
curr_addr = NextHead(curr_addr)
```

change how the operand is displayed

create a data cross-reference

dr\_T: text  
dr\_R: read  
dr\_W: write  
dr\_O: offset

```
ld    R1, @(0x4114, fp)
add3  R10, fp, 0x4147
```



```
ld    R1, @[0x80C114]
add3  R10, fp, 0x4147 ; @[0x80C147]
```

# how ida python helps -- annotate

- `lable_funcs_with_no_xrefs.py`
  - check for functions with no cross-references to them and annotate their function name with a “noXrefs” prefix
- `identify_port_use_locations.py`
  - searches all code for pin/port operations based on the defined regex for the architecture and lists all references in a text file and optionally labels each function



# ida python functions used

AskAddr	MakeByte	OpAlt
AskFile	MakeCode	add_dref*
AskLong	MakeComm	NextFunction
AskYN	MakeDword	NextHead
GetDisasm	MakeFunction	PrevHead
GetFunctionAttr	MakeName	FindUnexplored
GetFunctionName	MakeStr	XrefsTo*
GetOperandValue	MakeUnkn	isCode(GetFlags())
GetOpnd	MakeWord	Byte
	Warning	Word

all can be found in the idc module except (\*)

# what's next?

- ida python embedded toolkit:  
<https://github.com/maddiestone/IDAPythonEmbeddedToolkit>
- other script ideas
  - architecture independent CAN or serial identifiers
  - integrate and automate more of the triage processes
  - segment creation
  - automate architecture selection for scripts
  - other manners to display information
  - more robust examples and docs

thank you

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