

LuaDec – a Lua decompiler



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Lua Workshop 2005

LuaDec

- Programming assignment, 2004
 - Good way to learn about the Lua VM
- Targets Lua 5.0.2
- Written in C
- Based on the Luac disassembler

Writing a decompiler for Lua

- High-level opcodes
- Lots of symbolic information
- Registers map to local variables
- No goto
- Single compiler to target
- Not as easy as with stack machines (Java)

Rebuilding constructs

- Decompiler performs two passes
- First pass:
 - Identify jumps
 - Mark position of scope blocks closed by the CLOSE opcode
- Second, main pass:
 - Symbolic interpretation
 - Recursively process functions, following the CLOSURE opcode

First pass

- A JMP opcode means we need to emit some code on the other end of the construct
- A backward JMP to an instruction after a forward JMP is a “while”
- To an instruction after a TFORPREP is a “for”
- Otherwise, is a “repeat” block

Symbolic interpretation

- Run through the code keeping track of registers

$x[a+b]=y[c+d]$				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				a	b	c	d	x	y		
ADD	6	0	1	a	b	c	d	x	y	a+b	
ADD	7	2	3	a	b	c	d	x	y	a+b	c+d
GETTABLE	7	5	7	a	b	c	d	x	y	a+b	y[c+d]
SETTABLE	4	6	7	a	b	c	d	x	y	a+b	y[c+d]

Locals allocate registers

local a, b, c	1	LOADNIL	0	2	
a = 1	2	LOADK	0	0	
b = 2	3	LOADK	1	1	
c = a + b	4	ADD	2	0	1
local d = 4	5	LOADK	3	2	
c = a + d	6	ADD	2	0	3
b = 10	7	LOADK	1	3	
c = a + b	8	ADD	2	0	1

constants

0	1
1	2
2	4
3	10

locals

0	a	1-8
1	b	1-8
2	c	1-8
3	d	5-8

Locals allocate registers

local a, b, c	1	LOADNIL	a	c
a = 1	2	LOADK	a	1
b = 2	3	LOADK	b	2
c = a + b	4	ADD	c	a b
local d = 4	5	LOADK	d	4
c = a + d	6	ADD	c	a d
b = 10	7	LOADK	b	10
c = a + b	8	ADD	c	a b

When to output code

- As late as possible
- We have enough information about the locals
 - No need to add temporary variables
- As assignments happen, keep a list of “pending variables”
- Only output a pending variable when it is overwritten (or at the end of the block)

When to output code

- Treat “variable registers” and “temporary registers” differently
- Necessary for correctness

	a, b = b, a	0	1	2
		a	b	
MOVE	2 1	a	b	b
MOVE	1 0	a	a	b
MOVE	0 2	b	a	b

Boolean conditions

- Turning a series of calculations, tests and jumps into an expression, taking into account:
 - Short circuit
 - Nested if's
 - Relational constructs in assignments

Building an expression

- As expressions resulting in pairs of relational tests and jumps are read, they are collected in a list
- Translation into a boolean expression:
 - Identify jumps to “then” and “else” addresses
 - Devise parenthesis scheme, build a tree
 - “Print” expression, based on context (conditions may be inverted)

```

1 LOADNIL 0 2 0
2 JMP     0 16 ; to 19
3 EQ     0 1 250 ; - 2
4 JMP     0 2 ; to 7
5 TEST   2 2 1
6 JMP     0 5 ; to 12
7 EQ     0 1 251 ; - 3
8 JMP     0 3 ; to 12
9 LOADK   3 2 ; 1
10 TEST  3 3 1
11 JMP     0 0 ; to 12
12 LOADK  0 2 ; 1
13 JMP     0 7 ; to 21
14 LOADK  0 0 ; 2
15 JMP     0 3 ; to 19
16 LOADK  0 1 ; 3
17 JMP     0 3 ; to 21
18 LOADK  0 4 ; 4
19 TEST   1 1 1
20 JMP     0 -18 ; to 3
21 RETURN 0 1 0

```

```

local a, x, y
while x do
  if ((x==2) and y)
    or ((x==3) and 1) or 0
  then
    a = 1
    do break end
    a = 2
  else
    a = 3
    do break end
    a = 4
  end
  a = 5
end

```

Status

- Still gets confused with complex expressions
 - Fundamental limitation: no block analysis
- Successfully decompiles all demos in the test/ directory
- After a few revisions, it now survives a good deal of Roberto's stress tests

Avoiding decompilation

- LuaDec relies on the locals table
 - luac -s confuses it
- It's easy to obfuscate your bytecode
 - For example, swap opcodes around
- Reading Lua VM code is easy for a human
 - If you have any secrets, use encryption

Conclusions

- A decompiler for a high-level register machine
 - Impossible to make a perfect decompiler for arbitrary bytecode
- Opportunities for optimizations in Lua bytecode
 - Offline compiler
- Not actively maintained (any takers?)