

0x0000

i'm learning a lesson called patience.
can't wait 'til i have it all learned.

- “walk on water”

fun with symboliks

symbolik analysis in pure python

0x0001 — who am i?

- Jesus dude
- husband
- father
- hobby farmer
- biker

0x0002 — who am i?

- oh, and i'm atlas 0f d00m
- re
- vr
- hw
- fw
- radio
- cars/meddevs/SmartMeters/embedded
- Vivisect/envi/symboliks
- atlas@r4780y.com

0x0100 – symboliks – wtfo?

- part of Vivisect, invisigoth's binary analysis framework
- Symbolic Analysis
 - based on threads of execution
- Symbolic Emulation
 - granular control of symbolic analysis
- pure python

0x0200 – intro to Vivisect

- binary analysis framework
- pure python
- vdb debugger
- emulators
- gooey
- symboliks
- extensible
- scalpals
- interactive python
- scripting
- client/server model collaboration
- peer-to-peer model collaboration

0x0201 – intro to Vivisect

- binary analysis framework
- pure python
- vdb programmatic debugger
- emulators
- goey
- symboliks
- extensible
- scalpals
- interactive python
- scripting
- client/server model collaboration
- peer-to-peer model collaboration

0x0210 – intro to Vivisect (2)

- analyzing and viewing workspace

```
$ vivbin -B stage3
```

```
Failed to find file for 0x0804a1a4 (__bss_start) (and filelocal == True!)
```

```
Failed to find file for 0x0804a1a4 (_edata) (and filelocal == True!)
```

```
Loaded (0.0296 sec) stage3
```

```
ANALYSIS TIME: 0.277778863907
```

```
stats: {'functions': 67, 'relocations': 0}
```

```
Saving workspace: stage3.viv
```

```
$ vivbin stage3.viv
```

0x0220 – viv/stage3

do you see the
vuln?

FuncGraph2: 0x080497c4

```
.text:0x080497c4
.text:0x080497c4 FUNC: int cdecl binary.chldrst( int arg0, ) [1 XREFS]
.text:0x080497c4
.text:0x080497c4 Stack Variables:
.text:0x080497c4         4: int arg0
.text:0x080497c4        -16: int local16
.text:0x080497c4       -1056: int local1056
.text:0x080497c4       -1060: int local1060
.text:0x080497c4       -1064: int local1064
.text:0x080497c4
.text:0x080497c4 55          push ebp
.text:0x080497c5 89e5        mov  ebp,esp
.text:0x080497c7 81ec28040000 sub  esp,1064
.text:0x080497cd 8d95e8fbffff lea  edx,dword [ebp - 1048]
.text:0x080497d3 b800040000   mov  eax,1024
.text:0x080497d8 83ec04      sub  esp,4
.text:0x080497db 50          push eax
.text:0x080497dc 6a00        push 0
.text:0x080497de 52          push edx
.text:0x080497df e864f4ffff  call memset_08048c46 ;memset_08048c48()
.text:0x080497e4 83c410      add  esp,16
.text:0x080497e7 c785e4fbffff0000 mov dword [ebp + local1056],0
.text:0x080497f1 83ec0c      sub  esp,12
.text:0x080497f4 ff7508      push dword [ebp + arg0]
.text:0x080497f7 e850feffff  call binary.authenticate ;binary.authenticate(arg0)
.text:0x080497fc 83c410      add  esp,16
.text:0x080497ff 83ec04      sub  esp,4
.text:0x08049803 6a03        push 3
.text:0x08049804 680a9c0408 push str_OK_08049c0a
.text:0x08049809 ff7508      push dword [ebp + arg0]
.text:0x0804980c e827f3ffff  call write_08048b38 ;write_08048b38()
.text:0x08049811 83c410      add  esp,16
.text:0x08049814 83ec04      sub  esp,4
.text:0x08049817 88ff070000 push 2047
.text:0x0804981c 6800a20408 push binary.input_buffer
.text:0x08049831 ff7508      push dword [ebp + arg0]
.text:0x08049834 e88ff3ffff  call read_08048bb8 ;read_08048bb8()
.text:0x08049839 83c410      add  esp,16
.text:0x0804982c 8945f4      mov  dword [ebp + local16],eax
.text:0x0804983f 83ec04      sub  esp,4
.text:0x08049832 8d85e8fbffff lea  eax,dword [ebp - 1048]
.text:0x08049838 50          push eax
.text:0x08049839 680e9c0408 push str_bacon:%s_08049c0e
.text:0x0804983e 6800a20408 push binary.input_buffer
.text:0x08049841 e8d0f3ffff  call sscanf_08048c18 ;sscanf_08048c18()
```


0x0230 – viv/stage3 vuln

- look again...

FuncGraph2: 0x080497c4

```
.text:0x080497c4
.text:0x080497c4 FUNC: int cdecl binary.chldrst( int arg0, ) [1 XREFS]
.text:0x080497c4
.text:0x080497c4 Stack Variables:
.text:0x080497c4         4: int arg0
.text:0x080497c4        -16: int local16
.text:0x080497c4       -1056: int local1056
.text:0x080497c4       -1060: int local1060
.text:0x080497c4       -1064: int local1064
.text:0x080497c4
.text:0x080497c4 55          push ebp
.text:0x080497c5 89e5        mov ebp,esp
.text:0x080497c7 81ec28040000 sub esp,1064
.text:0x080497cd 8d95e8fbffff lea edx,dword [ebp - 1048]
.text:0x080497d3 b800040000  mov eax,1024
.text:0x080497d8 83ec04      sub esp,4
.text:0x080497db 50          push eax
.text:0x080497dc 6a00        push 0
.text:0x080497de 52          push edx
.text:0x080497df e864f4ffff call memset_08048c46 ;memset_08048c48()
.text:0x080497e4 83c410     add esp,16
.text:0x080497e7 c785e4fbffff0000 mov dword [ebp + local1056],0
.text:0x080497f1 83ec0c     sub esp,12
.text:0x080497f4 ff7508     push dword [ebp + arg0]
.text:0x080497f7 e850feffff call binary.authenticate ;binary.authenticate(arg0)
.text:0x080497fc 83c410     add esp,16
.text:0x080497ff 83ec04     sub esp,4
.text:0x08049803 6a03        push 3
.text:0x08049804 680a9c0408 push str_OK_08049c0a
.text:0x08049809 ff7508     push dword [ebp + arg0]
.text:0x0804980c e827f3ffff call write_08048b38 ;write_08048b38()
.text:0x08049811 83c410     add esp,16
.text:0x08049814 83ec04     sub esp,4
.text:0x08049817 68ff070000 push 0047
.text:0x0804981c 6800a20408 push binary.input_buffer
.text:0x08049831 ff7508     push dword [ebp + arg0]
.text:0x08049834 e88ff3ffff call read_08048bb8 ;read_08048bb8()
.text:0x08049839 83c410     add esp,16
.text:0x0804982c 8945f4     mov dword [ebp + local16],eax
.text:0x0804983f 83ec04     sub esp,4
.text:0x08049832 8d85e8fbffff lea eax,dword [ebp - 1048]
.text:0x08049838 50          push eax
.text:0x08049839 680e9c0408 push str_bacon:ts_08049c0e
.text:0x0804983e 6800a20408 push binary.input_buffer
.text:0x08049841 e8d0f3ffff call sscanf_08048c18 ;sscanf_08048c18()
```


0x0210 – intro to Vivisect (2)

- pure python

```
$ ipython
```

```
In [1]: import vivisect.cli as vivcli
```

```
In [2]: vw = vivcli.VivCli()
```

```
In [3]: vw.loadFromFile('stage3')
```

```
Failed to find file for 0x0804a1a4 (__bss_start) (and filelocal == True!)
```

```
Failed to find file for 0x0804a1a4 (_edata) (and filelocal == True!)
```

```
Out[3]: 'stage3'
```

```
In [4]: vw.analyze()
```

```
In [5]: vw.saveWorkspace()
```

0x0300 – intro to Symboliks

- ENVI disassembler, emulator, symboliks
- drag 'symbolic info' through emulation of each opcode
- at each point, 'symbolic state' in terms of start of trace
- eg:

```
push ebp
```

```
mov ebp, esp
```

becomes:

```
esp = 0xbfbefc
```

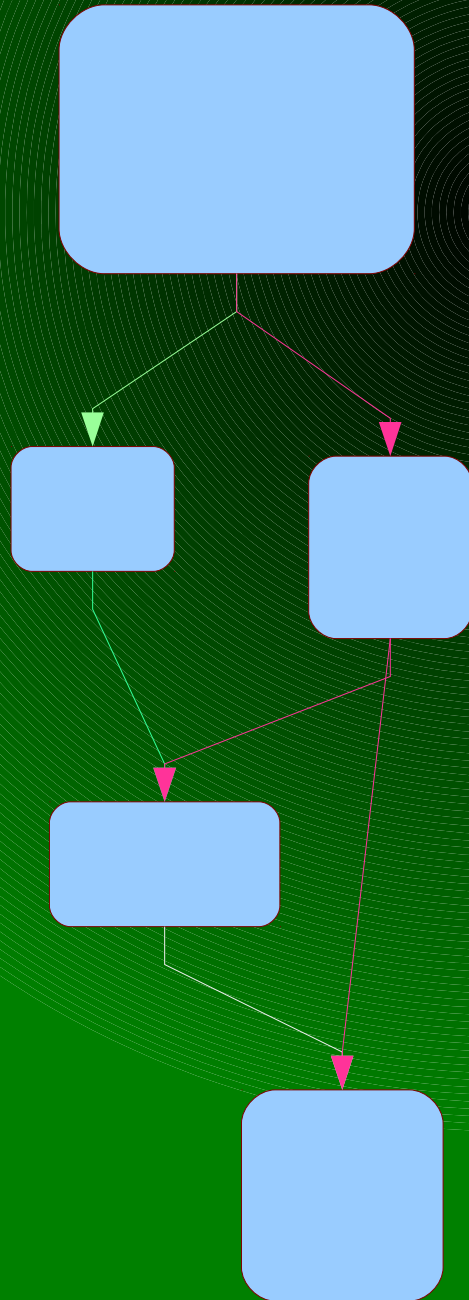
```
[ 0xbfbefc : 4 ] = ebp
```

```
ebp = 0xbfbefc
```


0x0400 – intro to Graph Theory

- “Your graph just shit on my theory!”
- imagine code blocks as **nodes** in a **directed graph**
 - connected by **directed edges**
- using traditional graph theory, paths (threads) of execution can be generated
 - using symboliks, provably impossible paths are culled
- please hold for gratuitous visual ugliness

0x0410 — Graph Theory primer



- this is a simple function
- look familiar?
- Pathing starts at some point in the graph, and follows edges in the proper direction
- much to this, but simple for now
 - looping and the halting problem

0x0500 – basics of symboliks

- symbolik state tracking and expressions

- `edi + 5`
- `Mem((esp-4)+0x1500, 4)`

- simple symbolik effects

- `ReadMemory((esp-4)+0x1500, 4)`
- `WriteMemory((esp-4)+0x1500, 4, Var(ebx, 4))`
- `SetVariable(eax, Const(4, 4))`

- symbolik constraints

- `ConstrainPath(va, nextva, ne(Var('eax'), Const(4, 4), 4))`

0x0510 — basics of symboliks (pretty)

- verbose (repr):

```
ConstrainPath( 0x08049867, Const(0x08049869,4),  
ne(Call(Const(0x08048d08,4),4, argsyms=[]),Const(0x00000000,4)) )
```

```
ConstrainPath( 0x08049888, Const(0x0804988a,4),  
ne(Call(Const(0x08048d08,4),4, argsyms=[]),Const(0x00000000,4)) )
```

- pretty (str)

```
if (0x08048d08() != 0)  
if (0x08048d08() != 0)
```


0x0520 – basics of symboliks (pretty)

- verbose (repr):

```
SetVariable(0x080498b3, 'eax', Const(0x00000001,4))
SetVariable(0x080498b8, 'esp', o_sub(Const(0xbfbff000,4),Const(0x00000004,4),4))
SetVariable(0x080498b8, 'ebp', Var("ebp", width=4))
SetVariable(0x080498b8, 'esp',
o_add(o_sub(Const(0xbfbff000,4),Const(0x00000004,4),4),Const(0x00000004,4),4))
SetVariable(0x080498b9, 'eip',
Mem(o_add(o_sub(Const(0xbfbff000,4),Const(0x00000004,4),4),Const(0x00000004,4),4)
, Const(0x00000004,4)))
SetVariable(0x080498b9, 'esp',
o_add(o_add(o_sub(Const(0xbfbff000,4),Const(0x00000004,4),4),Const(0x00000004,4),4)
,4),Const(0x00000004,4),4))
```

- pretty (str)

```
eax = 1
esp = (0xbfbff000 - 4)
ebp = ebp
esp = ((0xbfbff000 - 4) + 4)
eip = mem[((0xbfbff000 - 4) + 4):4]
esp = (((0xbfbff000 - 4) + 4) + 4)
```

0x0530 — symbolik effects (simple/applied)

- simple effects:

```
esp = (esp - 4)
[ esp : 4 ] = ebp'
ebp = esp'
esp = (esp - 1064) '
edx = (ebp - 1048) '
eax = 1024 '
```

- applied effects (run through SymbolikEmulator)

```
esp = (esp - 4)
[ (esp - 4) : 4 ] = ebp
ebp = (esp - 4)
esp = ((esp - 4) - 1064)
edx = ((esp - 4) - 1048)
eax = 1024
```


0x0540 — symboliks explained

- disassemble an opcode `op = vw.parseOpcode(va)`
- translate opcode into “Simple Effects”: `xlater.translateOpcode(op)`
- run simple effects through emu: `apleffs = emu.applyEffects(xlater.getEffects())`
- `apleffs` now is a list of “Applied Effects”
- emu now has updated state for memory and symbolik variables that have been **effected**
- **emu and apleffs are now both chocked full of data to be analyzed**
- basically arch independent (except symbolik variable names)

0x0548 — symboliks explained

- python classes
 - with children
 - think RPN: `o_add(Var('ebx', 4), Const(15, 4), 4)`
 - random 4's are “width” data
- **primitives**: (subclasses of SymbolikBase)
 - Const
 - Var
 - Mem
 - Call
 - Arg
 - cnot
 - Operator

0x0550 — symboliks explained

- **Operator** (added to symbolik state through python magic)
 - o_add applied using SymbolikBase.__add__() and .__iadd__()
 - o_sub ...
 - o_xor
 - o_and
 - o_or
 - o_mul
 - o_div
 - o_mod
 - o_lshift
 - o_rshift
 - o_pow
 - o_sextend

0x0560 — symboliks explained

- **Effects** – subclasses of SymbolikEffect
 - SetVariable
 - ReadMemory
 - WriteMemory
 - CallFunction
 - ConstrainPath
- **Constraints** – subclasses of Constraint
 - eq
 - ne
 - gt
 - lt
 - ge
 - le
 - UNK
 - NOTUNK

0x0600 — deeper into symboliks

- reduce
- solve
- update
- substitution
- reducers

0x0610 — deeper symboliks (reduced)

- applied effects (run through SymbolikEmulator)

```
esp = (esp - 4)
[ (esp - 4) : 4 ] = ebp
ebp = (esp - 4)
esp = ((esp - 4) - 1064)
edx = ((esp - 4) - 1048)
eax = 1024
```

- reduced applied effects (symstate.reduce())

```
esp = (esp - 4)
[ (esp - 4) : 4 ] = ebp
ebp = (esp - 4)
esp = (esp - 1068)
edx = (esp - 1052)
eax = 1024
```


0x0620 — reduced deshmooshed. so what!

- applied effects (run through SymbolikEmulator)

```
[ ((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((esp - 4) - 1064) - 4) - 1064) - 4) - 4) - 4) - 4) - 4) + 16) - 12) - 4) + 16) - 4) - 4) - 4) - 4) + 16) - 4) - 4) - 4) - 4) + 16) - 4) - 4) - 4) + 16) - 12) - 4) : 4 ] = (((esp - 4) - 1064) - 4) - 1048)
    simple, right?
```

- reduced applied effects (symstate.reduce())

```
[ (esp - 2152) : 4 ] = (esp - 2120)
```

0x0630 — solve

- symbolik expressions are either discrete or not
 - `symobj.isDiscrete()`
- if discrete, symbolik expressions can be solved completely
 - In [50]: `o_add(Const(8,4), Const(15,4), 4).solve()`
 - Out[50]: `23`
- if not discrete, symbolik expressions can be compared...
 - `solve()` walks through the expression tree and replaces each “unknown” object with some `hash` of its `repr()`

0x0640 — solve

- eg: Var._solve()

```
def varsolve(name,width,emu=None):  
    """  
    A helper routine which unifies the way symboliks  
    "solves" ( aka, generates a repeatable entropic  
    value ) for a variable by name.  
    """  
    if emu != None:  
        name += emu.getRandomSeed()  
  
    md5sum = hashlib.md5(name).hexdigest()  
    return long( md5sum[:width*2], 16)
```

0x0650 — update

- using certain emulator state and variable values
 - get new updated symbolik state
 - which can often reduce a lot easier to more actionable stuff

0x0660 – substitution

- many might consider this the “solve” function, where you can provide ranges and sets of inputs to a symbolik state
- `vivisect.symboliks.substitution`
 - `sset()`
 - `srange()`

0x0660 – substitution

- example: (from switchcase analysis)

```
def getRegRange(count, rname, satvals, special_vals, terminator_addr, start=0, interval=1):
    regrange = vs_sub.srange(rname, int(count), imin=start, iinc=interval)
    for reg, val in satvals.items():
        if val == 0: continue

        print vars(regrange)
        print vars(vs_sub.sset(reg, [val]))
        regrange *= vs_sub.sset(reg, [val])
        terminator_addr.append(val)

    for sreg, sval in special_vals.items():
        regrange *= vs_sub.sset(sreg, [sval])
        terminator_addr.append(sval)

    return regrange
```


0x0670 — reducers

0x0680 — easter egg: archind

- library to make symbolik state more architecture independent
 - useful for comparing functions
 - comparing arch-independent symbolik state
 - inputs
 - outputs
- more at some later date...

0x0700 — why do we care about this? nerd

- RE / VR \sim pattern matching
 - but
- RE / VR \neq pattern matching...
- RE == Identifying Behavior
- VR == Behavior Hunting

- so, we're hunting fat juicy behaviors?
 - EXACTLY

0x0710 — case study: rop gadgets

- ROP gadgets are specialized behaviors ending in a transfer of execution
- ROP gadgets often have unintended side effects
- Symboliks can be used to trace effects in order to identify behaviors
 - eg. Register Traversal

0x0720 — Register Traversal ROP

```
In [55]: vwdis(vw, findings[1].va, 2)
0x20200002:      mov eax,ebx
0x20200004:      ret
```

```
In [60]: print '\n'.join([str(ef) for ef in findings[1].effects[0]])
eax = ebx
eip = mem[esp:4]
esp = (esp + 4)
```

```
# check through the setting of variables
for reg1, symobj in variables.items():
    # only care about some of the registers (not flags)
    if reg1 not in self.main_regs:
        continue

    for reg2 in self.main_regs:
        # skip the same reg... duh
        if reg1 == reg2:
            continue

        if self.contains(emu, reg1, reg2):
            print "%x: REG-REG COPY   %s is in %s   (%s=%s)" % (va, reg2, reg1, reg1, symobj)
            flags |= COPY_REG_REG
            if reg1 == self.REG_STACK_PTR:
                print "    and it's the stack pointer! (PIVOT)"
                pivot.append( (reg1, reg2) )
                flags |= PIVOT

            regreg.append( (reg1, reg2) )
            if self.contains(emu, reg2, reg1):
                print "    and the reverse is true! (XCHG)"
                flags |= XCHG
```

0x0730 – more to think about

```
findings = analyzer.analyzeWorkspaceROP()
20200000: REG-REG COPY   esp is in eax   (eax=esp)
           and the reverse is true! (XCHG)
20200000: REG-REG COPY   eax is in esp   (esp=(eax + 4))
           and it's the stack pointer! (PIVOT)
           and the reverse is true! (XCHG)
.20200002: REG-REG COPY   ebx is in eax   (eax=ebx)
.2020000d: REG<-IMM eax is set to 0x47145 (0x00047145)
.2020000f: REG<-IMM eax is set to 0x47145 (0x00047145)
.20200016  REG_ANY eax is a initialized from ('ecx', 0L)   (mem[ecx:4])
20200016: REG-REG COPY   eax is in ebx   (ebx=((((ebx & 255) << 137) | ((ebx & 255) >> (8 - 137))))
.20200018 WRITE WHAT WHERE! [ecx] = eax
.20200019  REG_ANY eax is a initialized from ('ecx', 0L)   (mem[ecx:4])
.2020001b  REG_ANY eax is a initialized from ('ecx', 0L)   (mem[ecx:4])
.20200023: REG<-IMM eax is set to 0x0 (0)
```


0x0740 – case study: switch case analysis

- how do we tell the computer to do what we do in our magical portable computer^{H^H^H^H^H^H^H}brain
 - start at JMP REG
 - backup just enough to figure out the index register and any base register (which points to start of module)
 - now, backup to the start of function
 - trace through to the JMP REG
 - look through effects for constraints/o_sub to index register
 - bounding the valid indexes for this switchcase component
 - identify the symbolik state of REG (from JMP REG)
 - use substitution to ratchet through valid indexes to see where each index jumps to
 - wrack and stack

0x0750 – case study: 0-day

- wide wide wide wide array of options
 - much opportunity for the enterprising young soul
- two primary approaches to symbolic bug hunting:
 - targeted
 - more efficient
 - more coding for more edge cases
 - directed bruting
 - less efficient
 - easier to code the checks
- how might we identify the vuln from stage3?

0x0760 – case study: viv/stage3 vuln

- look again...

FuncGraph2: 0x080497c4

```
.text:0x080497c4
.text:0x080497c4 FUNC: int cdecl binary.chldrst( int arg0, ) [1 XREFS]
.text:0x080497c4
.text:0x080497c4 Stack Variables:
.text:0x080497c4         4: int arg0
.text:0x080497c4        -16: int local16
.text:0x080497c4       -1056: int local1056
.text:0x080497c4       -1060: int local1060
.text:0x080497c4       -1064: int local1064
.text:0x080497c4
.text:0x080497c4 55          push ebp
.text:0x080497c5 89e5        mov ebp,esp
.text:0x080497c7 81ec28040000 sub esp,1064
.text:0x080497cd 8d95e8fbffff lea edx,dword [ebp - 1048]
.text:0x080497d3 b800040000   mov eax,1024
.text:0x080497d8 83ec04      sub esp,4
.text:0x080497db 50          push eax
.text:0x080497dc 6a00        push 0
.text:0x080497de 52          push edx
.text:0x080497df e864f4ffff  call memset_08048c46 ;memset_08048c48()
.text:0x080497e4 83c410     add esp,16
.text:0x080497e7 c785e4fbffff0000 mov dword [ebp + local1056],0
.text:0x080497f1 83ec0c     sub esp,12
.text:0x080497f4 ff7508     push dword [ebp + arg0]
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.text:0x080497ff 83ec04     sub esp,4
.text:0x08049803 6a03        push 3
.text:0x08049804 680a9c0408 push str_OK_08049c0a
.text:0x08049809 ff7508     push dword [ebp + arg0]
.text:0x0804980c e827f3ffff  call write_08048b38 ;write_08048b38()
.text:0x08049811 83c410     add esp,16
.text:0x08049814 83ec04     sub esp,4
.text:0x08049817 68ff070000 push 0047
.text:0x0804981c 6800a20408 push binary.input_buffer
.text:0x08049831 ff7508     push dword [ebp + arg0]
.text:0x08049834 e88ff3ffff  call read_08048bb8 ;read_08048bb8()
.text:0x08049839 83c410     add esp,16
.text:0x0804982c 8945f4     mov dword [ebp + local16],eax
.text:0x0804983f 83ec04     sub esp,4
.text:0x08049832 8d85e8fbffff lea eax,dword [ebp - 1048]
.text:0x08049838 50          push eax
.text:0x08049839 680e9c0408 push str_bacon:ts_08049c0e
.text:0x0804983e 6800a20408 push binary.input_buffer
.text:0x08049841 e8d0f3ffff  call sscanf_08048c18 ;sscanf_08048c18()
```

case study: 0-day

- call to `read(arg0, input_buffer, 2047)`
 - limits our input to 2047
 - `input_buffer` is big enuf
- call to `sscanf(input_buffer, "bacon:%s\x00", 0xbfbfebcc)`
- `0xbfbfebe4` is 1052 bytes from the top of the stack (RET)
- $1052 - 2047 = -995$

```
0x08049817: esp = 0xbfbfebcc
0x08049817: [ 0xbfbfebcc : 4 ] = 2047
0x0804981c: esp = 0xbfbfebcb
0x0804981c: [ 0xbfbfebcb : 4 ] = stage3.input_buffer
0x08049821: [ 0xbfbff004 : 4 ]
0x08049821: esp = 0xbfbfebcb
0x08049821: [ 0xbfbfebcb : 4 ] = arg0
0x08049824: read_08048bb8()
0x08049829: esp = 0xbfbfebd4
0x0804982c: [ 0xbfbfeff0 : 4 ] = read_08048bb8()
0x0804982f: eflags_gt = None
0x0804982f: eflags_lt = None
0x0804982f: eflags_sf = None
0x0804982f: eflags_eq = None
0x0804982f: esp = 0xbfbfebd0
0x08049832: eax = 0xbfbfebe4
0x08049838: esp = 0xbfbfebcc
0x08049838: [ 0xbfbfebcc : 4 ] = 0xbfbfebe4
0x08049839: esp = 0xbfbfebcb
0x08049839: [ 0xbfbfebcb : 4 ] = "bacon:%s\x00"
0x0804983e: esp = 0xbfbfebcb
0x0804983e: [ 0xbfbfebcb : 4 ] = stage3.input_buffer
0x08049843: sscanf_08048c18()
```


case study: 0-day

- to take this approach, the following information is important:
 - buffer tracking
 - buffer and input/control limitations
 - functions which help bound these intelligently
- at the end of the day, we're trying to teach the computer to do what we do intuitively
- other approaches use more brutish efforts
- both are good, combined is better

0x-001 — for your playtime...

- `import vivisect.cli as vivcli`
- `vw = vivcli.VivCli()`
- `vw.loadFromFile("some_poor_bin.exe")`
- `vw.verbose=1 ; vw.analyze()`

or...

- `vw.loadWorkspace("some_poor_bin.exe.viv")`
- `import vivisect.symboliks.analysis as vs_anal`
- `sctx = vs_anal.getSymbolikAnalysisContext(vw)`
- `graph = sctx.getSymbolikGraph(func_va)`
- `spaths = sctx.getSymbolikPaths(func_va)`
- `symemu, symeffs = spaths.next()`
- `symeffs` # play around with this. inspect! learn! play! WIN!

resources

- <https://github.com/vivisect/vivisect>
- <https://github.com/atlas0fd00m/vivisect>
atlas' fork, often includes extras not yet merged