

# 00\_classes

The first source code file we will have a look at a basic C++ class:

```
/**
 * @file 00_classes.cpp
 * @author 0xca7 (0xca7.github.io)
 * @brief a simple C++ class to reverse
 * @version 0.1
 * @date 2022-12-27
 *
 * @copyright Copyright (c) 2022
 */

#include <iostream>
#include <stdio.h>

class SomeType {

private:
    int x;
    int y;

public:

    SomeType() {
        x = 0; y = 0;
    }

    void addx(int x);
    void addy(int y);

    void show(void);
};

void
SomeType::addx(int x)
{
    this->x += x;
}

void
SomeType::addy(int y)
{
    this->y += y;
}
```

```

}

void
SomeType::show()
{
    printf("x: %d, y: %d\n", this->x, this->y);
}

int
main(void)
{
    SomeType s;

    s.addx(1);
    s.addy(1);
    s.show();

    return 0;
}

```

The first interesting part, starting from main, is the constructor, which is called via `SomeType s`. The assembly is shown below and allows us to reconstruct the class `SomeType`:

```
00100a04 - SomeType
undefined __thiscall SomeType(SomeType * th...
    undefined      w0:1      <RETURN>
    SomeType *    x0:8 (auto)  this
    undefined8   Stack[-0x8]:8  local_8
_ZN8SomeTypeC1...
_ZN8SomeTypeC2...
SomeType::Some...
00100a04 sub      sp,sp,#0x10
00100a08 str      this,[sp, #local_8]
00100a0c ldr      this,[sp, #local_8]
                                zero out whatever is at this+0x00
                                as wZR is used, we know that this+0x00
                                is 32 bits.
00100a10 str      wZR,[this]
00100a14 ldr      this,[sp, #local_8]
                                zero out whatever is at this+0x00
                                as wZR is used again, we know that
                                this+0x00 is 32 bits.
00100a18 str      wZR,[this, #0x4]
00100a1c nop
                                the object we are dealing with:
                                class Something {
                                    DWORD field_0,
                                    DWORD field_1
                                }
00100a20 add      sp,sp,#0x10
00100a24 ret
```

Next up: the add methods `addx` and `addy` - both are almost equivalent in assembly. Let's do `addx`.

```

001008b4 - addx
undefined __thiscall addx(SomeType * this, ...
    undefined      w0:1          <RETURN>
    SomeType *     x0:8 (auto)   this|
    int           w1:4          _w1
    undefined8     Stack[-0x8]:8  var_this
    undefined4     Stack[-0xc]:4  var_value
_ZN8SomeType4a...
SomeType::addx
001008b4 sub      sp,sp,#0x10
                        store object and parameter
001008b8 str      this,[sp, #var_this]
001008bc str      _w1,[sp, #var_value]
001008c0 ldr      this,[sp, #var_this]
                        dereference the pointer, this
                        fetches the value of member "x"
001008c4 ldr      _w1,[this]
001008c8 ldr      this,[sp, #var_value]
                        perform the calculation
001008cc add      _w1,_w1,this
001008d0 ldr      this,[sp, #var_this]
                        save the result in the object's
                        member "x"
001008d4 str      _w1,[this]
001008d8 nop
001008dc add      sp,sp,#0x10
001008e0 ret

```

Finally, this is the main function:

```

0010094c - main
undefined main()
    undefined      w0:1          <RETURN>
    undefined8     Stack[-0x20]:8  local_20
main
0010094c stp      x29,x30,[sp, #local_20]!
00100950 mov      x29,sp
                        number of bytes: 24
00100954 add      x0,sp,#0x18
00100958 bl       SomeType::SomeType
0010095c add      x0,sp,#0x18
00100960 mov      w1,#0x1|
00100964 bl       SomeType::addx
00100968 add      x0,sp,#0x18
0010096c mov      w1,#0x1
00100970 bl       SomeType::addy
00100974 add      x0,sp,#0x18
00100978 bl       SomeType::show
0010097c mov      w0,#0x0
00100980 ldp      x29=>local_20,x30,[sp], #0x20
00100984 ret

```

As can be seen address `00100954` the object which is created resides at `sp+0x18`

---