

# Reverse Engineering for CTFs 101

Some assembly required

# whoami

Twitter @savinojossi

Email sj@l0dge.org

# What to expect

and what not to expect

Linux binaries

No binary exploitation

# Outline

Assembly

Static analysis

Dynamic analysis

# Misconceptions

Assembly is hard

# Misconceptions

I'm not a coder

# Assembly

## Basics

CPU instructions in  
human-readable form

```
01001000 11000111 11000000  
00110111 00010011 00000000  
00000000
```



```
mov eax, 0x1337
```

# Assembly

Basics

Platform-dependent

Intel

ARM

MIPS

RISC-V



# Assembly

Basics

Platform-dependent

Intel

ARM

MIPS

RISC-V

# Assembly

Syntax

**Intel**

  
add esp, 4

**AT&T**

  
addl(0)\$4, (0)%esp

# Assembly

Syntax

**Intel**

```
add esp, 4
```

**AT&T**

```
addl $4, %esp
```

# Assembly

General-purpose registers

RAX

RBX

RCX

R8

R9

...

# Assembly

Index and pointer registers

RSP

Stack pointer

RBP

Base pointer

RIP

Instruction pointer

# Memory

## Endianness

$$280 = 2 * 100 + 8 * 10 + 0 * 1$$

Little Endian

$$110 = 1*4 + 1*2 + 0*1$$

Big Endian

$$110 = 1*1 + 1*2 + 0*4$$

# Memory

## Endianness

$$280 = 2 * 100 + 8 * 10 + 0 * 1$$

### Little Endian

$$110 = 1*4 + 1*2 + 0*1$$

### Big Endian

$$110 = 1*1 + 1*2 + 1*4$$

# Assembly

Basic Instructions

Operations



# Assembly

## Basic Instructions

add 0x12 to RAX

```
add rax, 0x12
```

subtract 0x12 from RBX

```
sub rbx, 0x12
```

# Assembly

## Basic Instructions

Logical AND operation

```
and r8, 0x10111111
```

Logical XOR operation

```
xor r9, 0x00000010
```

# Assembly

## Basic Instructions

Store the value 0x1 into RAX

```
mov rax, 0x1
```

Copy the value of RAX into R9

```
mov r9, rax
```

# Assembly

Dereference

Operate on address stored in RAX

```
add [rax], 0x4
```

RAX: 0x1004

0x1000	00000000
0x1004	00000004
0x1008	00000000

# Assembly

Dereference

Operate on address stored in RAX

```
add [rax], 0x4
```

RAX: 0x1004

0x1000	00000000
0x1004	00000008
0x1008	00000000

# Assembly

Flow control

Jump to an address

```
jmp 0x118b
```

# Assembly

Flow control

Jump if RAX contains 0x4

```
cmp rax, 0x4
```

```
jeq 0x118b
```

# Assembly

Flow control

Jump if RAX does not contain 0x4

```
cmp rax, 0x4
```

```
jne 0x118b
```



# Assembly

Flow control

Jump if RAX is less than 0x4

```
cmp rax, 0x4
```

```
j1 0x118b
```

# Assembly

Flow control

Jump if RAX is less or equal than 0x4

```
cmp rax, 0x4
```

```
jle 0x118b
```

# Assembly

Flow control

Jump if RAX is greater than 0x4

```
cmp rax, 0x4
```

```
jg 0x118b
```

# Assembly

Flow control

Jump if RAX is greater or equal than  
0x4

```
cmp rax, 0x4  
jge 0x118b
```

# Assembly

## Functions

Call a function

```
call 0x800117e <foo>
```

# Assembly

## Functions

Function prologue

```
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
sub     rsp, 0x20
```

# Assembly

Functions

Function epilogue

leave

ret

# Static analysis

CTF question

RTFQ



# Static analysis

CTF question

Take the hints!

# Static analysis

strings

Extract readable text  
strings

# strings

```
$ strings ./binary
```

```
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
```

$$1 + xX$$

libc.so.6

```
printf
```

# malloc

```
__cxa_finalize
```

```
libc start main
```

GLIBC\_2.2.5

ITM\_deregisterTMCloneTable

```
__gmon_start__
```

ITM\_registerTMCloneTable

 $u/UH$ 
$$[A \setminus A] A^A_$$

%C%C%C%C%C%S%C

;\*3\$"

GCC: (Debian 9.3.0-10) 9.3.0

```
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/9/include
```

```
/usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu/bits
```

```
/usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu/bits/types
```

```
/usr/include
```

```
main.c
```

# Static analysis

Symbols

Function names

Variable names






















# symbols

```
$ objdump -x ./binary
```

```
...
0000000000000100 l F .init 0000000000000000
00000000000001320 g F .text 0000000000000001
0000000000000000 w      *UND* 0000000000000000
00000000000004028 w      .data 0000000000000000
00000000000004038 g      .data 0000000000000000
00000000000001324 g F .fini 0000000000000000
0000000000000000 F *UND* 0000000000000000
000000000000011a9 g F .text 0000000000000010c
0000000000000000 F *UND* 0000000000000000
00000000000004028 g      .data 0000000000000000
0000000000000000 w      *UND* 0000000000000000
00000000000004030 g O .data 0000000000000000
00000000000002000 g O .rodata 00000000000000004
000000000000012c0 g F .text 0000000000000005d
0000000000000000 F *UND* 0000000000000000
0000000000000117e g F .text 0000000000000002b
00000000000004040 g      .bss 0000000000000000
...

_init
__libc_csu_fini
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
data_start
edata
.hidden _fini
printf@@GLIBC_2.2.5
print
__libc_start_main@@GLIBC_2.2.5
__data_start
__gmon_start__
.hidden __dso_handle
_IO_stdin_used
__libc_csu_init
malloc@@GLIBC_2.2.5
foo
_end
```

# symbols

Function name	Segment
 _init_proc	.init
 sub_1020	.plt
 _printf	.plt
 _malloc	.plt
 __cxa_finalize	.plt.got
 _start	.text
 deregister_tm_clones	.text
 register_tm_clones	.text
 __do_global_ctors_aux	.text
 frame_dummy	.text
 main	.text
 foo	.text
 print	.text
 __libc_csu_init	.text
 __libc_csu_fini	.text
 _term_proc	.fini
 printf	extern
 __libc_start_main	extern
 malloc	extern
 __imp__cxa_finalize	extern
 __gmon_start__	extern

Symbols
<code>_init</code>
<code>printf</code>
<code>sub_1020</code>
<code>malloc</code>
<code>__cxa_finalize</code>
<code>_start</code>
<code>deregister_tm_clones</code>
<code>register_tm_clones</code>
<code>__do_global_ctors_aux</code>
<code>frame_dummy</code>
<code>main</code>
<code>foo</code>
<code>print</code>
<code>__libc_csu_init</code>
<code>__libc_csu_fini</code>
<code>_fini</code>
<code>_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable@GOT</code>
<code>__libc_start_main@GOT</code>
<code>__gmon_start__@GOT</code>
<code>_ITM_registerTMCloneTable@GOT</code>
<code>__cxa_finalize@GOT</code>
<code>printf@GOT</code>
<code>malloc@GOT</code>

```
[0x00001060]> ie  
[Exports]
```

nth	paddr	vaddr	bind	type	size	lib	name
50	0x00001320	0x00001320	GLOBAL	FUNC	1	__libc_csu_fini	
53	-----	0x00004038	GLOBAL	NOTYPE	0	__edata	
54	0x00001324	0x00001324	GLOBAL	FUNC	0	__fini	
56	0x000011a9	0x000011a9	GLOBAL	FUNC	268	print	
58	0x00003028	0x00004028	GLOBAL	NOTYPE	0	__data_start	
60	0x00003030	0x00004030	GLOBAL	OBJ	0	__dso_handle	
61	0x00002000	0x00002000	GLOBAL	OBJ	4	__IO_stdin_used	
62	0x000012c0	0x000012c0	GLOBAL	FUNC	93	__libc_csu_init	
64	0x0000117e	0x0000117e	GLOBAL	FUNC	43	foo	
65	-----	0x00004040	GLOBAL	NOTYPE	0	__end	
66	0x00001060	0x00001060	GLOBAL	FUNC	43	__start	
67	-----	0x00004038	GLOBAL	NOTYPE	0	__bss_start	
68	0x00001145	0x00001145	GLOBAL	FUNC	57	main	
69	-----	0x00004038	GLOBAL	OBJ	0	__TMC_END__	

# Static analysis

POI

`main()`

# Static analysis

(gdb) `disassemble main`

Dump of assembler code for function main:

...

0x0000000000000115f <+26>: `jg 0x116d <main+40>`

0x00000000000001161 <+28>: `mov eax,0x0`

0x00000000000001166 <+33>: `call 0x11a9 <print>`

0x0000000000000116b <+38>: `jmp 0x1177 <main+50>`

0x0000000000000116d <+40>: `mov eax,0x0`

0x00000000000001172 <+45>: `call 0x117e <foo>`

...



# Static analysis

POI

```
printf()
```

# Static analysis

POI

Uncalled functions

# Dynamic analysis

First execution

Run it

# Dynamic analysis

```
$ ./binary
```

```
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

# Dynamic analysis

`gdb`

# `gdb start`

```
$ gdb ./binary
```

```
Reading symbols from binary...
```

```
(gdb) start
```

```
Temporary breakpoint 1 at 0x1154: file src/main.c, line 10.
```

```
Starting program: ./binary
```

```
Temporary breakpoint 1, main (argc=1, argv=0x7fffffffef268) at  
src/main.c:10
```

# `gdb start`

```
(gdb) disas main
```

### Dump of assembler code for function main:

```
0x000000000001145 <+0>:  push    rbp
```

```
0x000000000001146 <+1>:  mov rbp, rsp
```

```
(gdb) start
```

• • •

```
(gdb) disas main
```

### Dump of assembler code for function main:

```
0x000000008001145 <+0>:  push    rbp
```

```
0x000000008001146 <+1>:  mov rbp, rsp
```

# `gdb continue`

```
(gdb) continue
```

```
Continuing.
```

```
Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
```



# `gdb disassemble`

`(gdb) disassemble`

Dump of assembler code for function foo:

```
...  
    0x0000000008001195 <+23>: mov rax,QWORD PTR [rbp-0x10]  
    0x0000000008001199 <+27>: add rax,rdx  
=> 0x000000000800119c <+30>: mov BYTE PTR [rax],0x63  
    0x000000000800119f <+33>: cmp DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4],0x66  
    0x00000000080011a3 <+37>: jle 0x800118b <foo+13>  
...
```

# gdb Breakpoints

```
(gdb) disassemble main
```

```
Dump of assembler code for function main:
```

```
...
```

```
0x000000000800115b <+22>: cmp DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4],0x0
```

```
0x000000000800115f <+26>: jg 0x116d <main+40>
```

```
0x0000000008001161 <+28>: mov eax,0x0
```

```
...
```

# gdb Breakpoints

```
(gdb) break *0x000000000800115b
```

```
Breakpoint 1 at 0x115b: file src/main.c, line 11.
```

```
(gdb) b *0x800115b
```

```
Breakpoint 1 at 0x115b: file src/main.c, line 11.
```

# Binary patching

(gdb) disassemble main

Dump of assembler code for function main:

...

0x0000000000000115f <+26>: jg 0x116d <main+40>

0x00000000000001161 <+28>: mov eax,0x0

0x00000000000001166 <+33>: call 0x11a9 <print>

0x0000000000000116b <+38>: jmp 0x1177 <main+50>

0x0000000000000116d <+40>: mov eax,0x0

0x00000000000001172 <+45>: call 0x117e <foo>

...

# Binary patching

(gdb) `disassemble /r`

Dump of assembler code for function main:

...

```
0x0800115f <+26>: 7f 0c    jg      0x800116d <main+40>
0x08001161 <+28>: b8 00 00 00 00  mov    eax,0x0
0x08001166 <+33>: e8 3e 00 00 00  call   0x80011a9 <print>
0x0800116b <+38>: eb 0a    jmp     0x8001177 <main+50>
0x0800116d <+40>: b8 00 00 00 00  mov    eax,0x0
0x08001172 <+45>: e8 07 00 00 00  call   0x800117e <foo>
```

...

# Binary patching

74 cb

JE rel8

7F cb

JG rel8

7D cb

JGE rel8

7C cb

JL rel8

7E cb

JLE rel8

# Binary patching

00001150	48	89	75	e0	c7	45	fc	79	H.u..E.y
00001158	00	00	00	83	7d	fc	00	7f	...}...~
00001160	0c	b8	00	00	00	00	e8	3e	.....>
00001168	00	00	00	eb	0a	b8	00	00	.....

00001150	48	89	75	e0	c7	45	fc	79	H.u..E.y
00001158	00	00	00	83	7d	fc	00	7e	...}...~
00001160	0c	b8	00	00	00	00	e8	3e	.....>
00001168	00	00	00	eb	0a	b8	00	00	.....

# `gdb` disassemble

```
(gdb) disassemble /r main
```

```
Dump of assembler code for function main:
```

```
...
```

```
0x0000115f <+26>: 7e 0c jle 0x116d <main+40>
0x00001161 <+28>: b8 00 00 00 00 mov eax,0x0
0x00001166 <+33>: e8 3e 00 00 00 call 0x11a9 <print>
0x0000116b <+38>: eb 0a jmp 0x1177 <main+50>
0x0000116d <+40>: b8 00 00 00 00 mov eax,0x0
0x00001172 <+45>: e8 07 00 00 00 call 0x117e <foo>
```



# Experience

The secret sauce

strings, strings all day

# Experience

The secret sauce

Windows

Linux

Embedded Devices

Malware

Exploitation

# Experience

The secret sauce



**Jaime Geiger**  
@jgeigerm

grep fu

-o option prints only the matching parts of lines  
Doing a CTF challenge and know the flag format?  
egrep -o 'FLAG{.\*}' just prints the flag

9:26 PM · Mar 30, 2020 · [Twitter Web App](#)

1 Retweet 16 Likes

# Resources

Hex editors

Windows

HxD

UltraEdit

Mac

Hex Fiend

Linux

dhex

radare2

# Resources

Disassemblers

[gdb / edb](#)

[radare2 / Cutter](#)

[IDA Free / Pro / Home](#)

[Binary Ninja](#)

[Hopper](#)

Deep dive

# Memory regions

(gdb) **info proc map**

Mapped address spaces:

Start Addr	End Addr	Size	Offset	objfile
0x8000000	0x8001000	0x1000	0x0	./binary
0x8001000	0x8002000	0x1000	0x0	./binary
0x8002000	0x8003000	0x1000	0x0	./binary
...				
0x7fffffff7ef000	0x7ffffffffffef000	0x800000	0x0	[stack]

# Assembly

## Basic Instructions

Push a value onto the stack

```
push 0x491c
```

Pop a value from the stack

```
pop rax
```



# How the stack works

	Address	Value
RSP: 0x0010	0x0000	00000000
	0x0004	00000000
	0x0008	00000000
	0x000C	00000000
	0x0010	41424344

# How the stack works

		Address	Value
push 0x1337	RSP: 0x0010	0x0000	00000000
		0x0004	00000000
		0x0008	00000000
		0x000C	00000000
		0x0010	41424344

# How the stack works

		Address	Value
push 0x1337	RSP: 0x000C	0x0000	00000000
		0x0004	00000000
		0x0008	00000000
		0x000C	00000000
		0x0010	41424344

# How the stack works

		Address	Value
push 0x1337	RSP: 0x000C	0x0000	00000000
		0x0004	00000000
		0x0008	00000000
		0x000C	00001337
		0x0010	41424344

# How the stack works

		Address	Value
push 0x1337	RSP: 0x000C	0x0000	00000000
	RAX: 0x0000	0x0004	00000000
		0x0008	00000000
		0x000C	00001337
		0x0010	41424344

# How the stack works

		Address	Value
push 0x1337	RSP: 0x000C	0x0000	00000000
pop RAX	RAX: 0x0000	0x0004	00000000
		0x0008	00000000
		0x000C	00001337
		0x0010	41424344

# How the stack works

		Address	Value
push 0x1337	RSP: 0x000C	0x0000	00000000
pop RAX	RAX: 0x1337	0x0004	00000000
		0x0008	00000000
		0x000C	00001337
		0x0010	41424344

# How the stack works

		Address	Value
push 0x1337	RSP: 0x0010	0x0000	00000000
pop RAX	RAX: 0x1337	0x0004	00000000
		0x0008	00000000
		0x000C	00001337
		0x0010	41424344



# Static analysis

Arguments

Passed in order

rdi

rsi

rdx

rcx

r8

r9

stack

# Static analysis

Arguments

```
lea    rdi, 0x8002004
mov     eax, 0x0
call   0x1030 <printf@plt>
```

# Dynamic analysis

Return Code

```
lea    rdi, 0x2004
mov     eax, 0x0
call    0x1030 <printf@plt>
# breakpoint, read RAX
```

# Shoutouts

@BHinfoSecurity and @corelight\_inc for  
making this possible

@Fox0x01 for the ARM cheat sheet  
and azeria-labs.com in general

@TimMedin for his limitless amount of tricks  
and being a great teacher

@jmpalk1 for the cheat sheet

@nemesis09 for being noisy on Twitter

@the\_ghosteh and Coen without Twitter for  
being awesome

Thank you!

Bonus slides

# Why JLE?

(gdb) `disassemble /r`

Dump of assembler code for function main:

...

```
0x0800115f <+26>: 7f 0c    jg      0x800116d <main+40>
0x08001161 <+28>: b8 00 00 00 00  mov    eax,0x0
0x08001166 <+33>: e8 3e 00 00 00  call   0x80011a9 <print>
0x0800116b <+38>: eb 0a    jmp     0x8001177 <main+50>
0x0800116d <+40>: b8 00 00 00 00  mov    eax,0x0
0x08001172 <+45>: e8 07 00 00 00  call   0x800117e <foo>
```

...

# Why JLE?

Lazyness is an option

Close in documentation

No alignment issues



# Why JLE?

Safest alternative

90 NOP

Every byte!

# Hex editors

vim

```
vim ./binary
```

```
:%!xxd
```

Make your changes in ASCII

```
:%!xxd -r
```

```
:wq
```

Why AT&T syntax is insane

# Assembly

Syntax

Intel

```
mov eax, [ebx + ecx*4 + mem_location]
```

# Assembly

Syntax

**Intel**

```
mov eax, [ebx + ecx*4 + mem_location]
```

**AT&T**

```
movl mem_location(%ebx,%ecx,4), %eax
```

# Visualization of register width

# Registers

Width

... 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

AL

AH

AX

EAX

RAX

# Registers

Width

... 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

AL

AH

AX

EAX

RAX



# Registers

Width

... 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

AL

AH

AX

EAX

RAX

# Registers

Width

... 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

AL

AH

AX

EAX

RAX

# Registers

Width

... 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

AL

AH

AX

EAX

RAX

# Registers

Width

... 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

AL

AH

AX

EAX

RAX

# Registers

Memory pegs

... 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

AL      A low

AH      A high

AX      A full

EAX    A Extended

RAX    A Register

# Registers

Width



Tim Medin  
@TimMedin

Me: What does E stand for in EAX?

Class: Extended

Me: What does R stand for in RAX?

Student: Really Extended!

LOL

...

Student: I fixed it on Wikipedia so now I'm right.

[#ThingsThatGetYouAFreeDrink](#)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X86#x86\\_registers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X86#x86_registers)

## 64-bit [edit]

Starting with the [AMD Opteron](#) processor, the x86 architecture extended the 64-bit registers, or **Really Extended** RAX, RBX, RCX, RDX, RSI, RDI, x86-64. However, these extensions are only usable in 64-bit mode, which mode, except that addressing was extended to 64 bits, virtual addresses dramatically reduced. In addition, an addressing mode was added to allow used in shared libraries in some operating systems.

4:32 PM · Jul 19, 2018 · [Twitter Web Client](#)

# FLAGS register

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

0 NT IOPL OF DF IF TF SF ZF 0 AF 0 PF 1 CF

# Assembly

Flow control

Jump if RAX is greater than 0x4

```
cmp rax, 0x4
```

```
jg 0x118b
```



# Flow control

FLAGS

```
cmp rax, 0x4
```

```
rax - 0x4
```

```
je 0x118b
```

```
    if ZF = 1
```