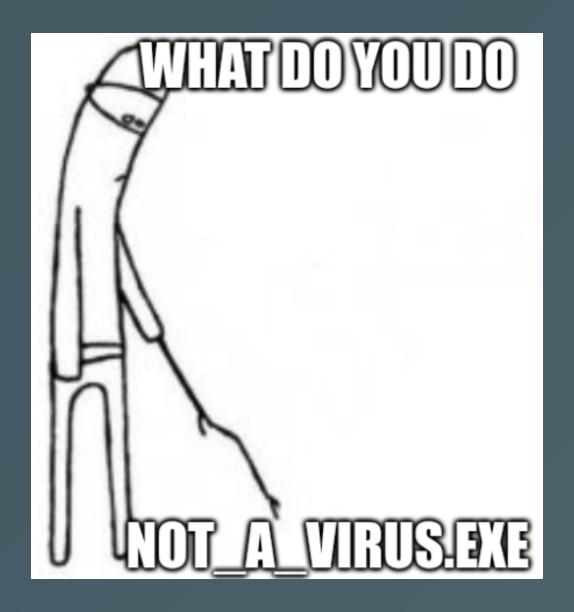
Reverse Engineering 101

As I like to call it:



CPUs work with registers and memory x86-64 has many registers such as

```
rax, rbx, rcx, rdx, rdi, rsi, rsp, rip, r8-r15
```

Special registers:

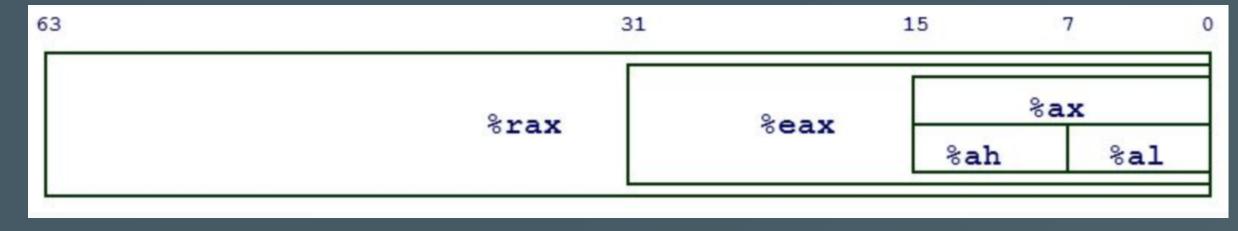
rip: Current instruction pointer

rsp: Current stack pointer

rbp: Stack frame base pointer

cr3: Virtual memory selector for a process

We can access certain bits of registers individually:



<u>1</u>

This allows for backwards compatability 32-bit programs can just use eax

Instruction format:

```
<instruction_mnemonic> <destination>, <source>
mov rax, rbx
```

- -> Means move rbx to rax
- -> The compiler turns assembly into actual opcodes mov rax, rbx => 0x48, 0x89, 0xd8

Online (dis)assembler: https://defuse.ca/online-x86-assembler.htm#disassembly

Data Movement

```
mov rax, rbx Moves rbx into rax
mov rax, 0x4000 Moves 0x4000 into rax
mov rax, [rbx] Moves the 8-byte value at the address of rbx into rax
=> rbx = 0x400000 mov rax, [0x400000]
=> rax = *0x400000;
```

Arithmetics

```
add rax, rbx Adds rbx to rax
sub rax, rbx Substracts rbx from rax
xor rax, rbx ...
and rax, rbx ...
```

•••

Control Flow

```
call function Calls a function
    Returns from a function to the next instruction
Example:
call target
   mov rax, 3
   ret
mov rbx, rax
rbx = 3
```

Control Flow

```
jmp address Always jump to address
```

jnz address Jump if not zero
je address Jump if equal
jle address Jump if less or equal

=> Based on EFLAGS (special registers)

Control Flow

```
cmp rax, rbx
jle error
ret
```

Jump to error IF RAX <= RBX

Otherwise return from the function

C to assembly

```
int x;
x = 10;
mov rax, 10
```

Not every C line is atomic in asm:

```
x = x + 10;
```

```
mov rbx, rax // temporary value add rbx, 10 // add 10 mov rax, rbx // move temp back to x
```

C to assembly

C to asm in the browser: https://godbolt.org/#

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()

{
   printf("Hello, World!");
   return 0;
}
```

```
.LC0:
              .string "Hello, World!"
     main:
                      rbp
             push
                      rbp, rsp
 5
             mov
                      edi, OFFSET FLAT: .LCO
             mov
                      eax, 0
             mov
             call
                      printf
                      eax, 0
             mov
10
                      rbp
             pop
11
             ret
```

Done by https://defuse.ca/online-x86-assembler.htm#disassembly

Assembly

```
Raw Hex (zero bytes in bold):
```

554889E5BF00608000B800000000E80000000B8000000005DC3

String Literal:

"\x55\x48\x89\xE5\xBF\x00\x60\x80\x00\xB8\x00\x00\x00\x00\xE8\x00\x00\x00\x00\x

Array Literal:

```
{ 0x55, 0x48, 0x89, 0xE5, 0xBF, 0x00, 0x60, 0x80, 0x00, 0xB8, 0x00, 0x00
```

Disassembly:

```
0:
   55
                                   rbp
                             push
   48 89 e5
                                    rbp,rsp
                            mov
   bf 00 60 80 00
                                    edi,0x806000
                             mov
    b8 00 00 00 00
                                    eax,0x0
                             mov
                                   13 <_main+0x13>
    e8 00 00 00 00
                             call
13: b8 00 00 00 00
                                    eax,0x0
                             mov
18: 5d
                                    rbp
                             pop
19: c3
                             ret
```

Rev 101

- Analysis of a system, program or (obfuscated) source code
 - Often binary analysis
- Find out what it's doing
 - Revertible, Exploitable?

Real world usage

- Malware research
- Bug hunting in consumer software & operating systems
- Modding games
 - Cracking
- Debugging



Executables

- ELF
 - Executable and Linking Format (UNIX)
- PE
 - Portable Executable (WINDOWS)
- Tells our OS how to load and execute it
- Contains Imports (Libraries), Exports, Sections, Entrypoint

Tools for executables

• UNIX:

- file: Tries to determine the filetype
- o strings: Print all ascii strings in the file
- hexdump: See raw bytes of the file
- readelf: Parses the elf file and prints info
- objdump: ELF infos & disassembly
- Windows:
 - CFF Explorer/ Explorer Suite by NTCore

Concepts

- Type of with the binary
 - Static
 - Dynamic
- Emulation/Tracing
- Diffing
- Patching
- Sidechannels
- Symbolic execution

Static analysis

- "Offline" analysis
 - Binary is not executed
- Disassembler
 - Turns opcodes into asm instructions
 - 68 6e 2f 73 68 => push 0x68732f6e
- Decompiler
 - Turn asm instructions into somewhat readable code

Static tools

- Native binaries:
 - Ghidra (Free, works well on most arches + languages)
 - Gui sucks => Cutter Plugin
 - IDA: Gold standard for x86, okayish on other arches
 - BinaryNinja: Mix of IDA and Ghidra
 - Especially good for newer languages such as Go and Rust

Static tools cont.

- Python:
 - Pyinstxtractor
 - Extract bundled python files
 - Pycdc
 - Disassemble/Decompile python bytecode

Static tools cont.

- Android APKs
 - Essentially Java
 - Jadx: GUI for apktool essentially
 - apktool: CLI to decompile/compile apks
 - github/patrickfav/uber-apk-signer: Automatically sign apks

Static tools cont.

- .NET
 - DotPeek: Disassembler/Decompiler for .NET
 - ILSpy: Same as above
 - github/Droppers/SingleFileExtractor: Extract .NET from native libraries

Dynamic analysis

- Run/emulate the binary and attach a debugger/tracer
- Breakpoints
 - Addresses in memory where execution shall be paused
 - PAUSE = rip == TARGET
 - Prints infos about current registers/memory
 - Static analysis to find breakpoints
- Single stepping / tracing
 - One instruction at a time, print infos

Dynamic tools

- Native:
 - strace/Itrace: Traces syscalls/library calls
 - o GDB
 - pwndbg, gef
 - Emulators
 - QEMU
 - qiling
 - Inbuilt debuggers of decompilers
 - Supports breaking in pseudocode

Dynamic tools cont.

- Android APKs:
 - Android Studio for emulation
 - FRIDA
- .NET
 - JetBrains RIDER
 - Supports binary debugging
 - Disassembles automatically

"Just run it Imao" - analysis

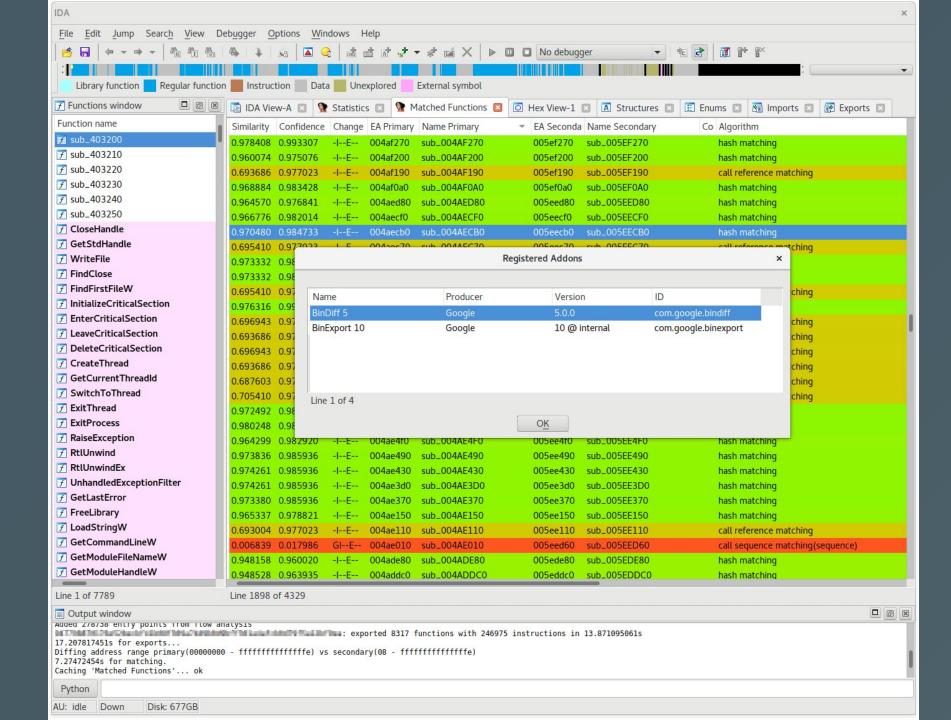
- Running unknown executables
 - Bad idea
- Even dockerfiles can be malicious
 - Insomnihack 23 (<u>https://cryptax.github.io/2023/03/25/shame.html</u>)
- Always emulate unknown binaries or use a VM

"Just run it Imao" - done right

- Emulation
 - Works cross OS
- Full system emulation
 - Qiling, QEMU System/Usermode
- Instruction emulation
 - No syscall support
 - e.g. Unicorn Engine
 - Lots of manual work

Diffing

- Prerequisite: Static analysis
- Needs 2+ program databases (e.g. from IDA)
- BinDiff databases
 - Find matching functions/patterns
 - See newly added functions



Patching

Modify instructions to get different behaviour

```
○ e.g. jnz address => jz address
```

Remove instructions by using NOPs

```
mov eax, ebx => nop nop
```

- Used to bypass checks or security
- What happens if we leak some infos by doing this?

Sidechannels

- Leak infos
- Bruteforce inputs much faster e.g 26*6 instead of 26**6
- Timing attacks or
- CPU metric attacks
 - perf-tools on Linux

Symbolic execution

- Execute a program
- Find all paths and values that satisfy each branching condition
- Output inputs that satisfy certain branches

Given this function, how many paths are there?

```
int get_sign(int x) {
  if (x == 0)
    return 0;

if (x < 0)
    return -1;
  else
    return 1;
}</pre>
```

Three branching conditions, which inputs satisfy each path?

```
int get_sign(int x) {
  if (x == 0)
    ...
  if (x < 0)
    ...
  if (x > 0)
    ...
}
```

Symbolic execution tools

- angr
 - Black box (works on binary level)
- klee
 - White box (requires source code)
- manticore (unmaintained)
 - Like angr black box, requires more fine tuning

How2Start

- 1. Run strings and gather infos about the binary
- 2. What's the goal?
 - Want a key/input?
 - Optimization problem?
- 3. Optional: Can we cheese it?
 - Sidechannels? Do we have an oracle?
 - Symbolic execution
 - Patching or info leaks?

How2Start cont.

- 4. Actually reverse the binary and figure out the actual solution
- 5. ???
- 6. Validate solution

Live demo - cracking

References

https://ike.mahaloz.re/

https://godbolt.org/

https://dogbolt.org/

https://defuse.ca/online-x86-assembler.htm#disassembly

https://ctf101.org/