Introduction to Reverse Engineering

Assembly Language

- Different processors will have different instruction sets
  - X86, ARM, etc…
  - For the purposes of this workshop we will be looking at general concepts

Assembly vs “regular” programming languages

Regular

- Data is stored in variables
- Computer handles return addresses and function calls
- Data and program are seen as separate

Assembly

- Data can be stored either in Registers or memory
- Typically we have to determine how the return address is stored
- Data and program exist together – we must make the distinction of which is which

Registers

- Designed to hold a set amount of data typically anywhere from 4-8 bytes
- Used as temporary storage
- Limited in number

Special registers

- Program Counter – holds the location of the next instruction
- Status Register – holds flags that are set by comparison operations
- Stack Pointer – points to the top of the stack (more on that)

The stack

- Used to store data between subroutines
- Saves any registers that needs to be changed and restores them
- Holds the return address (IMPORTANT)
- This is what we call the calling convention

Typical calling routine

- Main program calls the function
- Return address gets stored onto the stack
- Function must store any registers it changes onto the stack
- Once function is done it will then restore the registers
- Return address is used to reset the program counter

General goals of reverse engineering

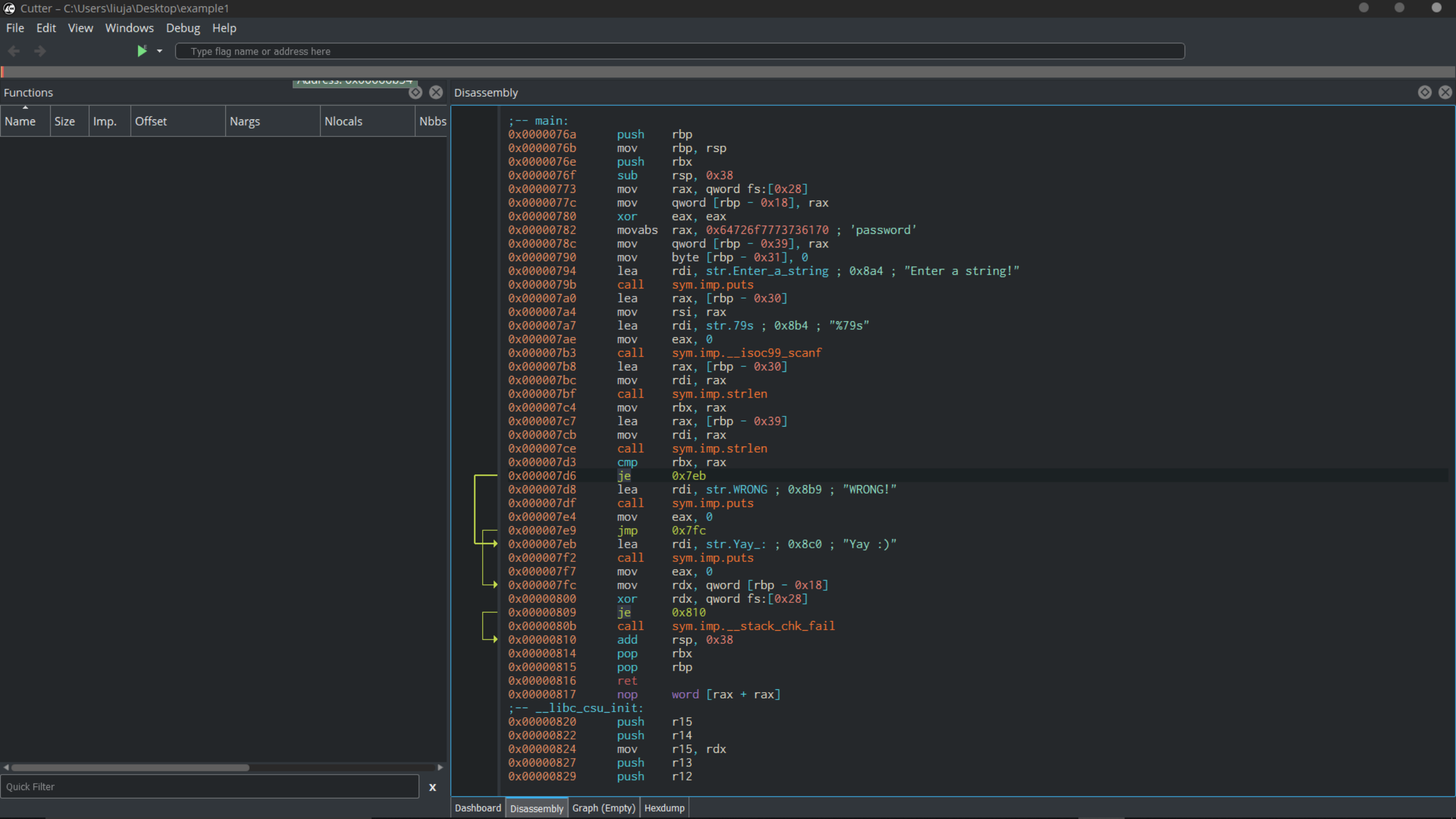
- If I have an unknown program what input does it require?
  - Used in malware reverse engineering
    - Stuxnet – targeted only a specific microprocessor – which processor? How did it tell?

Microcorruption Demo

- Create an account at https://microcorruption.com

Introduction to Cutter

- Cutter is a debugger and disassembler based off of Radare2
- Install from https://github.com/radareorg/cutter/releases


Cutter – C:\Users\liuja\Desktop\example1
File Edit View Windows Debug Help
Type flag name or address here
Functions
Name Size Imp. Offset Nargs Nlocals Nbbs
Quick Filter
Disassembly
;-- main:
0x0000076a push rbp
0x0000076b mov rbp, rsp
0x0000076e push rbx
0x0000076f sub rsp, 0x38
0x00000773 mov rax, qword fs:[0x28]
0x0000077c mov qword [rbp - 0x18], rax
0x00000780 xor eax, eax
0x00000782 movabs rax, 0x64726f7773736170 ; 'password'
0x0000078c mov qword [rbp - 0x39], rax
0x00000790 mov byte [rbp - 0x31], 0
0x00000794 lea rdi, str.Enter_a_string ; 0x8a4 ; "Enter a string!"
0x0000079b call sym.imp.puts
0x000007a0 lea rax, [rbp - 0x30]
0x000007a4 mov rsi, rax
0x000007a7 lea rdi, str.79s ; 0x8b4 ; "%79s"
0x000007ae mov eax, 0
0x000007b3 call sym.imp.__isoc99_scanf
0x000007b8 lea rax, [rbp - 0x30]
0x000007bc mov rdi, rax
0x000007bf call sym.imp.strlen
0x000007c4 mov rbx, rax
0x000007c7 lea rax, [rbp - 0x39]
0x000007cb mov rdi, rax
0x000007ce call sym.imp.strlen
0x000007d3 cmp rbx, rax
0x000007d6 je 0x7eb
0x000007d8 lea rdi, str.WRONG ; 0x8b9 ; "WRONG!"
0x000007df call sym.imp.puts
0x000007e4 mov eax, 0
0x000007e9 jmp 0x7fc
0x000007eb lea rdi, str.Yay_: ; 0x8c0 ; "Yay :)"
0x000007f2 call sym.imp.puts
0x000007f7 mov eax, 0
0x000007fc mov rdx, qword [rbp - 0x18]
0x00000800 xor rdx, qword fs:[0x28]
0x00000809 je 0x810
0x0000080b call sym.imp.__stack_chk_fail
0x00000810 add rsp, 0x38
0x00000814 pop rbx
0x00000815 pop rbp
0x00000816 ret
0x00000817 nop word [rax + rax]
;-- __libc_csu_init:
0x00000820 push r15
0x00000822 push r14
0x00000824 mov r15, rdx
0x00000827 push r13
0x00000829 push r12
Dashboard Disassembly Graph (Empty) Hexdump

A proper debugger