

# Reverse Engineering

## Intro

Created by [IkOri4n](#), 2<3

```
import pwn

pwn.context.arch = "amd64"
pwn.context.os = "linux"

SHELLCODE = pwn.shellcraft.amd64.linux.echo('Test') + pwn.shellcraft
EXPLOIT = 0x45*b"\x90" + pwn.asm(SHELLCODE, arch="amd64", os="linux")

PROGRAM = b""
length = 20 + 16
for i in EXPLOIT:
    PROGRAM += i*b'+' + b'>'

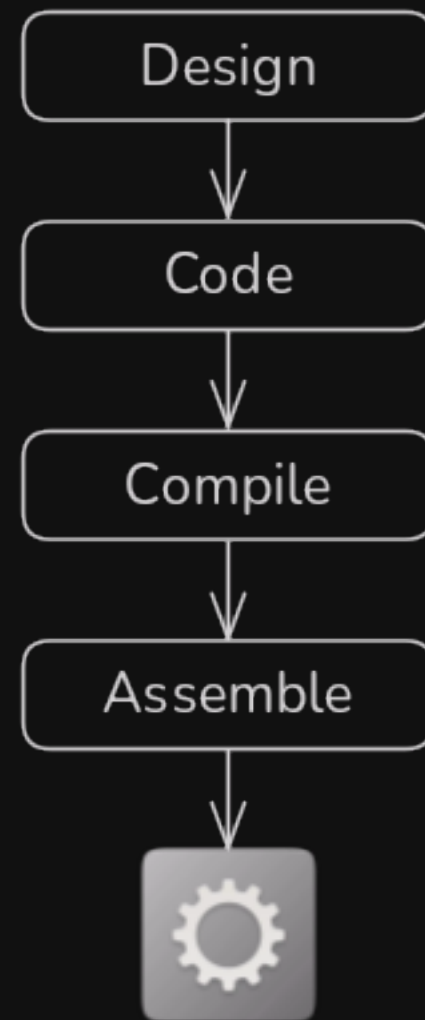
    if i == 1:
        length += 5
    elif i > 1:
        length += 6
    length+= 13

    (0x8000 - length) > 0x40:
        PROGRAM += b"<>"
        length += 2*13

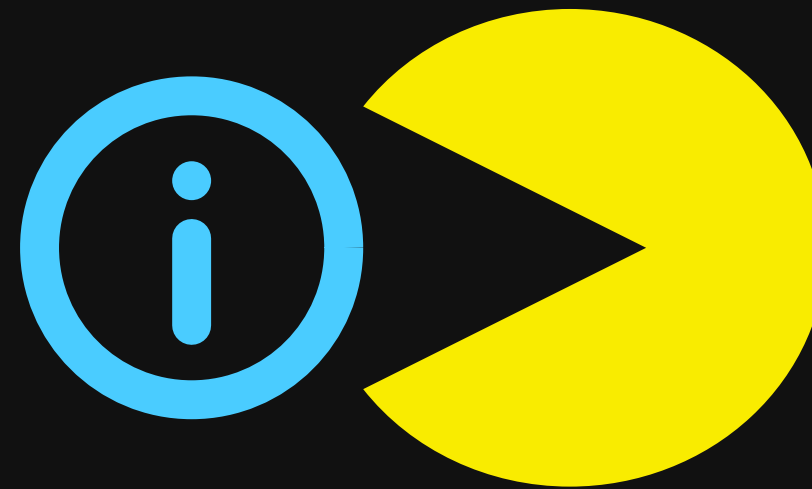
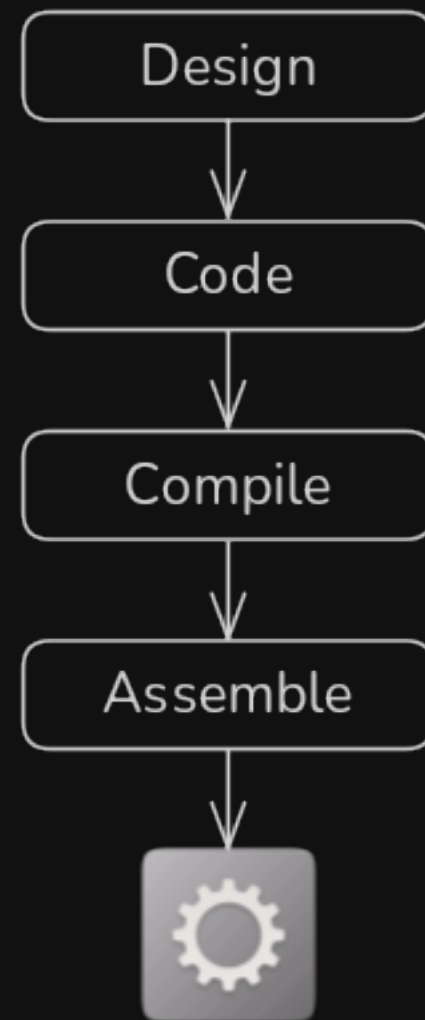
    b".["
    3
    (0 - length) + 7 -1
    (F+0x10)*b"<"

    host", 1337) as conn:
        (b"Brainf*ck code: ")
        PROGRAM)
        e()
```

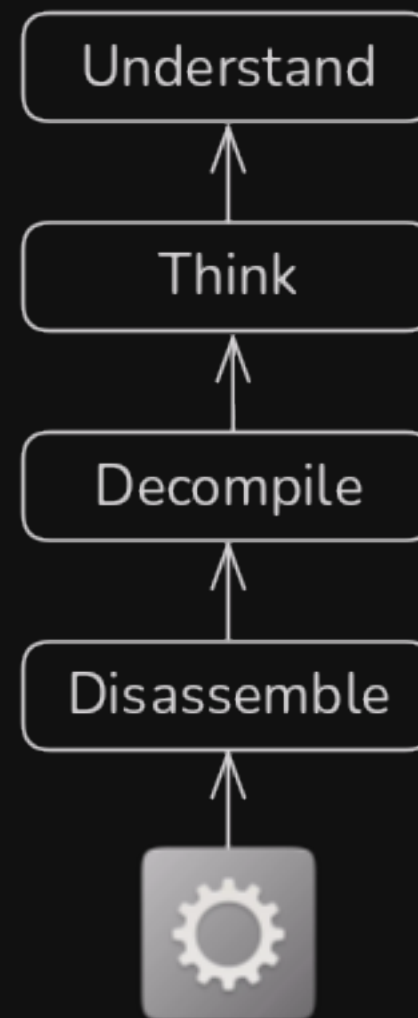
# Forward engineering process



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# Reverse engineering process



**Why would I need that?**

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- Malware analysis
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...plus it's fun!

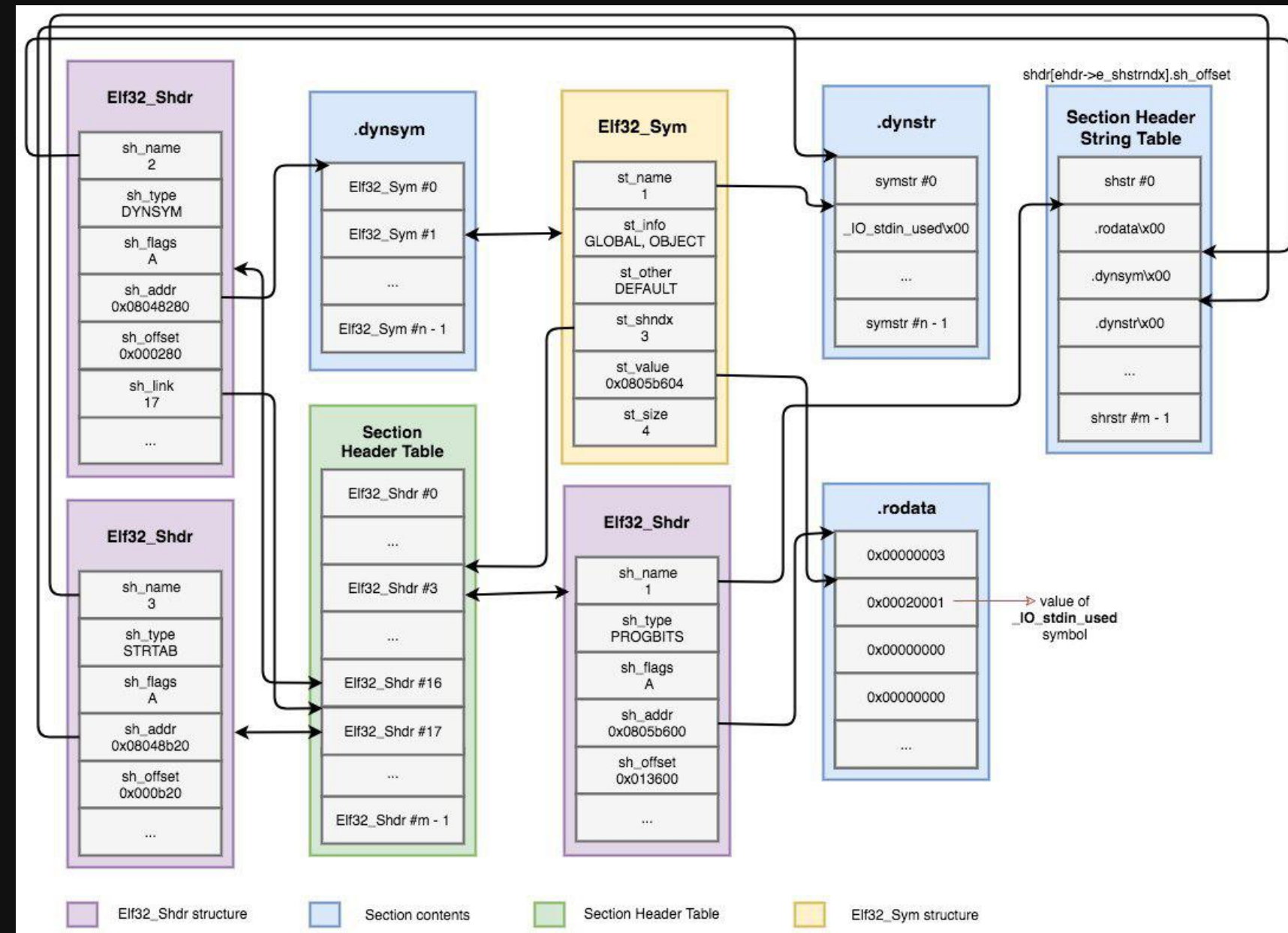


# What are we dealing with?

```
$ file chal
chal: ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable,
      x86-64,
      version 1 (SYSV),
      dynamically linked,
      interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2,
      BuildID[sha1]=e7f3e971abeb24c4d7cc7747b3274f3058e749af,
      for GNU/Linux 3.2.0,
      stripped
```



# ELF Structure



Source: [intezer](#), ELF 101. Part 2: Symbols

# Important ELF sections

- .text: executable code of the program
- .plt & .got: used to resolve and dispatch library calls
- .data: pre-initialized global writable data
- .rodata: pre-initialized global read-only data
- .bss: uninitialized global writable data

# Useful tools

- `readelf` to parse the ELF header
- `objdump` to parse the ELF header and disassemble the source code
- `nm` to view your ELF's symbols
- `patchelf` to change some ELF properties
- `objcopy` to swap out ELF sections
- `strip` to remove otherwise-helpful information (such as symbols)

OST 2 - Architecture 1001: x86-64 Assembly

# Static analysis tools

- `file` type infos based on magic bytes
- `binwalk` identify & opt. extract embedded files and data
- `strings` dumps strings found in file
- `objdump` simple disassembler
- `checksec` check security features

x86 Opcode & Instruction References:

- `coder64` reference, raw byte format
- Felix Cloutier, web adaptation of intel manual

# Decompilers

## Open source:

- Ghidra reverse engineering tool created by NSA
- angr management academic binary analysis framework
- cutter reverse engineering tool powered by Rizin

## Commercial:

- Binary Ninja sleek, affordable IDA competitor (free cloud version)
- IDA pro "gold standard" of disassemblers (expensive)

# Demo time

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Talk: *Advanced Ghidra* (useful extensions, tricks)



# Rev player trust issues

Tool output is not always perfect!

- file checks *known* magic bytes (first match)
- Decompilers make (wrong) assumptions all the time!
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Know your tools!

# Practice time

Let's do some reversing: [intro.kitctf.de!](https://intro.kitctf.de/)

# Dynamic approach

# Debugging with gdb

- `gdb -ex 'set disassembly-flavor intel' chal`
- `pwndbg`: community-powered extension (lots of features)

Ideally put such settings into `.gdbinit`

# Overview

Function	Meaning
<code>help</code>	Print list of commands and specific help
<code>pwndbg</code>	Print list of pwndbg commands
<code>run args</code>	Run the program
<code>starti args</code>	Run the program and break on first instruction
<code>break expr</code>	Break at the given address or symbol
<code>watch expr</code>	Break when a value is written to the given address
<code>rwatch expr</code>	Break when a value is read from the given address
<code>continue</code>	Continue program execution
<code>si</code> and <code>ni</code>	Step into and step over

# Examine Memory

x/<amount><format><size> <expr>

Parameter	Meaning
amount	Number of things to read
format	Output format, notably x, a, s for hex, addresses, and strings
size	Size of the data blocks, b, h, w, g for 1, 2, 4, 8 bytes respectively
expr	C-like expression describing data location
telescope [addr] [count]	Recursively dereference pointers (e.g., stack overview)

# Dynamic analysis tools

- `strace` trace system calls
- `ltrace` trace library calls
- `gdb` GNU debugger
- `Emulators`

Timeless debugging:

- `gdb` has built-in `record-and-replay` functionality
- `rr` highly-performant record-replay engine
- `qira` timeless debugger made for reverse engineering



# Further reading

Processor ISA Manuals

Gdb and Pwndbg documentation

Ghidra Book

ost2.fyi

# Other helpful tools

- **angr** symbolic execution
- SMT solvers (e.g., **z3**)
- **SageMath** (ask our crypto players 😊)

Lots plugins and tools for specific use cases

# And... Action!

Start playing at [intro.kitctf.de](https://intro.kitctf.de)