

# Golang RE Intro

Montrehack August 2019

WiFi : GoogleGuest

# Golang

- Compiled language
- Aims to replace older low-level languages like C
- Has packages (similar to Python modules or Rust crates)
- Built-in concurrency

# Why reversing Golang?

- Real software
  - Docker
  - Kubernetes
- Malware
  - Elf.Lady
  - Mirai's server
  - Cryptominers (reversed one yesterday!)

# Identifying Golang binaries

```
$ file Level1
```

```
ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV),  
statically linked, Go
```

```
BuildID=5yB10_vLiY-4fhyHKD_-/nC453_wpnPdfWn44-oLj
```

```
/76Pq_KDkNSyUw2vA6KxE/28GNz8qYhc1QnaP8_OEN, not stripped
```

# Statically linked

```
[svieg@primarch Level1]$ wc -l level1.go
```

```
29 level1.go
```

```
[svieg@primarch Level1]$ ls -lah Level1
```

```
-rwxr-xr-x 1 svieg svieg 2.0M Jul 29 23:52 Level1
```

Try not to get lost in the package code!

# Experiment!

Try the first challenge at

[svieg.com/Level1.{exe,elf}](http://svieg.com/Level1.{exe,elf})

Solution at 6:45

# Hints

- You want to look at the **main** package
  - `main_*` or `main.*`

# Strings

One giant string!

```
aGoFindTheFlagA db ``Go` find the flag and enter it here: arg size to reflect.call mo'  
                  ; DATA XREF: .rodata:main_statictmp_1+0  
                db 're than 1GBcan not access a needed shared libraryconcurrent map i'  
                db 'teration and map writegcBgMarkWorker: blackening not enabledmakec'  
                db 'han: invalid channel element typeruntime: blocked read on free po'  
                db 'lldescruntime: sudog with non-false isSelect277555756156289135105'  
                db '007017000705070105' ; DATA XREF: .rodata:main_statictmp_1+10
```



# Strings - References

format: <pointer><size>

```
main_statictmp_1 dq offset aGoFindTheFlagA
; DATA XREF: main_main+4C+o
; "`Go` find the flag and enter it here: a"...
dq 26h
```

# Sections

.gopclntab

# Function names

Follow the pattern `<package_name>_<function_name>` or `<package_name>.<function_name>`

I.e.:

- `main_main` or `main.main`
- `os_NewFile` or `os.NewFile`

# Helpful scripts

IDA 7.x (not freeware): <https://github.com/sibears/IDAGolangHelper>

Ghidra:

[https://github.com/ghidraninja/ghidra\\_scripts/blob/master/golang\\_renamer.py](https://github.com/ghidraninja/ghidra_scripts/blob/master/golang_renamer.py)

# Source - Boilerplate

```
package main; // functions main_*  
  
import (  
    "fmt"; // functions fmt_*  
    "os"; // functions os_*  
    "bufio"; // functions bufio_*  
)
```

# Source - Main

```
func main() {  
  
    fmt.Print("`Go` find the flag and enter it here: ");  
  
    user_input,_,err := bufio.NewReader(os.Stdin).ReadLine();  
  
    if err != nil {  
  
        fmt.Println("Invalid input :/ , ",err);  
  
    }  
  
    if check_flag(user_input) {  
  
        fmt.Println("Congrats!");  
  
    } else {  
  
        fmt.Println("That's not the flag :( ");  
  
    }  
}
```

# Source - check\_flag

In the binary: Function **main\_check\_flag**

```
func check_flag(user_input []byte) bool {  
  
    scrambled_flag := []string{"!", "-", "0", "0", "0", "3", "4", "A", "F", "G", "G", "L", "L",  
    "T", "W", "_", "_", "c", "e", "g", "l", "m", "n"};  
  
    flag := string(scrambled_flag[8] + scrambled_flag[11] + scrambled_flag[7] + scrambled_flag[9] +  
    scrambled_flag[1] + scrambled_flag[14] + scrambled_flag[5] + scrambled_flag[20] +  
    scrambled_flag[17] + scrambled_flag[2] + scrambled_flag[21] + scrambled_flag[18] +  
    scrambled_flag[15] + scrambled_flag[13] + scrambled_flag[2] + scrambled_flag[15] +  
    scrambled_flag[9] + scrambled_flag[2] + scrambled_flag[11] + scrambled_flag[6] + scrambled_flag[22]  
    + scrambled_flag[19] + scrambled_flag[0])  
  
    return string(user_input) == flag;  
  
}
```

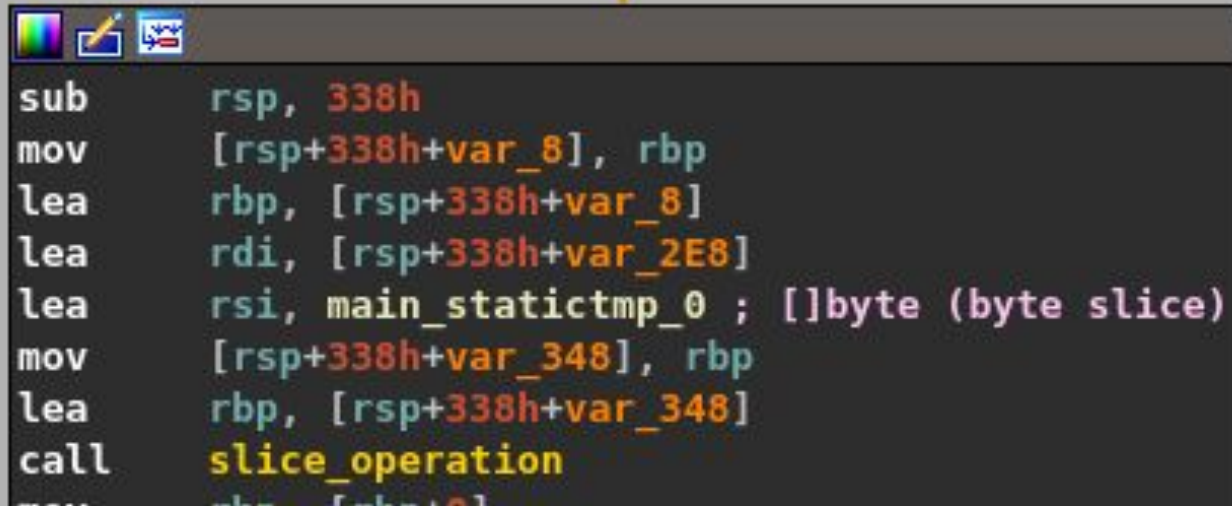
# Solution - Static

- Without running the binary with IDA, Ghidra, etc.
- main\_main calls main\_check\_flag
- From Ghidra:

```
{  
    main.check_flag();  
    if (local_150 == '\0')  
        fmt.Fprintln();  
}  
else {  
    fmt.Fprintln();  
}  
return;  
}
```



# Identifying the []byte



A screenshot of a debugger window showing assembly code. The window has a title bar with three icons: a color palette, a pencil, and a bug. The code is as follows:

```
sub     rsp, 338h
mov     [rsp+338h+var_8], rbp
lea     rbp, [rsp+338h+var_8]
lea     rdi, [rsp+338h+var_2E8]
lea     rsi, main_statictmp_0 ; []byte (byte slice)
mov     [rsp+338h+var_348], rbp
lea     rbp, [rsp+338h+var_348]
call    slice_operation
```

# Byte slice to bytes

```
public main_static  
0 main_statictmp_0 db 41h ; A  
1                  db 0B1h  
2                  db 4Bh ; K  
3                  db 0  
4                  db 0
```

Change to offset (select + hit 'd' x 4)

```
public main_statictmp_0  
main_statictmp_0 dq offset byte_4BB141  
                  db 1  
                  db 0  
                  db 0  
                  db 0  
                  db 0  
                  db 0
```

# Byte slice to bytes (cont.)

```
unk_4BB141    db  21h ; !  
              db  28h ; (
```

Define byte plus change to char (select, 'd' then 'r')

```
byte_4BB141    db  '!' ;  
              db  '!' ;
```

```
sub_451E0E(&v14, &main_staticmp_0);  
sub_451B51(&v49, 0.0);  
v52 = v28;  
v51 = v27;  
v54 = v32;  
v53 = v31;  
v56 = v26;  
v55 = v25;  
v58 = v30;  
v57 = v29;  
v60 = v17;  
v59 = v16;  
v62 = v36;  
v61 = v35;  
v64 = v22;  
v63 = v21;  
v66 = v46;  
v65 = v45;  
v68 = v40;  
v67 = v39;  
v70 = v19;  
v69 = v18;  
v72 = v48;  
v71 = v47;  
v74 = v42;  
v73 = v41;  
v76 = v38;  
v75 = v37;  
v78 = v34;  
v77 = v33;  
v80 = v19;  
v79 = v18;  
v82 = v38;  
v81 = v37;  
v84 = v30;  
v83 = v29;  
v86 = v19;  
v85 = v18;  
v88 = v32;  
v87 = v31;  
v90 = v24;  
v89 = v23;  
v92 = v50;  
v91 = v49;  
v94 = v44;  
v93 = v43;  
v96 = v15;  
v95 = v14;
```

# Solution - Dynamic

- Running the tool with a little bit of static analysis
- ltrace, strace
- GDB

# Ltrace and strace

```
write(1, "`Go` find the flag and enter it "..., 38`Go` find the flag and enter it here: ) = 38
read(0, allo
"allo\n", 4096) = 5
futex(0x55d0d0, FUTEX_WAKE_PRIVATE, 1) = 1
write(1, "That's not the flag :( \n", 24That's not the flag :(
) = 24
exit_group(0) = ?
+++ exited with 0 +++
hugen@hugen:~/Downloads$ ltrace ./Level1.elf
Couldn't find .dynsym or .dynstr in "/proc/202457/exe"
hugen@hugen:~/Downloads$ `Go` find the flag and enter it here: Invalid input :/ , read /dev/stdin: input/output error
That's not the flag :(
```

# GDB

- Bunch of memory manipulation
- Then a branch
- Breakpoint on the branch
- Check memory

```
.text:000000000488DCB mov    rax, [rsp+338h+var_188]
.text:000000000488DD3 mov    rcx, [rsp+338h+var_180]
.text:000000000488DDB mov    [rsp+338h+var_30], rcx
.text:000000000488DE3 mov    [rsp+338h+var_38], rax
.text:000000000488DEB mov    rax, [rsp+338h+var_1B0]
.text:000000000488DF3 mov    rcx, [rsp+338h+var_1B8]
.text:000000000488DFB mov    [rsp+338h+var_20], rax
.text:000000000488E03 mov    [rsp+338h+var_28], rcx
.text:000000000488E0B mov    rax, [rsp+338h+var_2E8]
.text:000000000488E10 mov    rcx, [rsp+338h+var_2E0]
.text:000000000488E15 mov    [rsp+338h+var_10], rcx
.text:000000000488E1D mov    [rsp+338h+var_18], rax
.text:000000000488E25 lea     rax, [rsp+338h+var_308]
.text:000000000488E2A mov    [rsp+338h+var_338], rax
.text:000000000488E2E lea     rax, [rsp+338h+var_178]
.text:000000000488E36 mov    [rsp+338h+var_330], rax
.text:000000000488E3B mov    [rsp+338h+var_328], 17h
.text:000000000488E44 mov    [rsp+338h+var_320], 17h
.text:000000000488E4D call   runtime_concatstrings
.text:000000000488E52 mov    rax, [rsp+338h+var_318]
.text:000000000488E57 mov    rcx, [rsp+338h+arg_8]
.text:000000000488E5F cmp    [rsp+338h+var_310], rcx
.text:000000000488E64 jz     short loc_488E7F
```

# GDB (cont.)

- Breakpoint

```
(gdb) b main
```

```
main                main.check_flag  main.init           main.main
```

```
(gdb) b *main.check_flag+0x36f
```

- Check memory

```
(gdb) x/100wx $rsp
```

0xc0000a2ae8:	0x000a2b18	0x000000c0	0x000a2ca8	0x000000c0
0xc0000a2af8:	0x00000017	0x00000000	0x00000017	0x00000000
0xc0000a2b08:	0x000a2b18	0x000000c0	0x00000017	0x00000000
0xc0000a2b18:	0x47414c46	0x6c33572d	0x656d3063	0x5f30545f
0xc0000a2b28:	0x344c3047	0x0021676e	0x00000000	0x00000000
0xc0000a2b38:	0x004bb141	0x00000000	0x00000001	0x00000000

- Print flag

```
(gdb) x/s 0xc0000a2b18
```

```
0xc0000a2b18:  "FLAG-W3lc0me_T0_G0L4ng!"
```

# Experiment!

Try the second challenge at

[svieg.com/Level2.{exe,elf}](http://svieg.com/Level2.{exe,elf})

Solution at 7:30



# Hints

- Search for “8b9035807842a4e4dbe009f3f1478127”

# Solution

- “Custom” MD5 implementation!
- copied from [crypto/md5 package](#)
- Lacks some constants!

`var int a0 := 0x67452301 → 0x00000001`

`var int b0 := 0xefcdab89 //B → same`

`var int c0 := 0x98badcfe //C → same`

`var int d0 := 0x10325476 //D → 0x10000000`

# Solution - main\_main

From the [documentation](#)

```
func (b *Reader) ReadLine() (line []byte, isPrefix bool, err error)
```

```
bufio__Reader__ReadLine((__int64)&var_58, (__int64)&v45, v5, v6,  
v7, v8, *(__int128 *)&v27);
```

[...]

```
main_check_user_key((__int64)&var_58, v12, (__int64)v35, v34,  
v9, v10, v36, v34);
```

# Solution - main\_check\_user\_key

function prototype:

```
main_check_user_key(__int64 a1, __int64 a2, __int64 a3, __int64 a4, __int64 a5,  
__int64 a6, unsigned __int8 *a7, unsigned __int64 a8)
```

a7 is our byte slice (user input)

```
main_Sum(a1, a2, a3, (__int64)a7, a5, a6, v16, 6LL, a7, v8);
```

# main\_sum

```
main_Sum(__int64 a1, __int64 a2, __int64 a3, __int64 a4, __int64 a5, __int64 a6,  
__int128 a7, __int64 a8, unsigned __int8 *a9, unsigned __int64 a10)
```

```
[...]
```

```
if ( !a10 || (v11 = *a9, a10 <= 1) || (v11 = (a9[1] << 16) + ((_DWORD)v11 << 24),  
a10 <= 2) ) [...]
```

```
v20 = v11 + (a9[2] << 8) + 1;
```

```
if ( a10 <= 3 || (v13 = a9[3], a10 <= 4) || (v13 = (a9[4] << 8) + ((_DWORD)v13 <<  
16), a10 <= 5)
```

```
v22 = v13 + a9[5] + 0x100000000;
```

# Solution

Key is the values in the ascii-range of some MD5 constants:

```
hugen@hugen:~/Downloads$ ./Level2.elf
```

```
Hey, do you have the key?: gE#2Tv
```

```
Flag: FLAG-W41t_Th4ts_Ju5t_Md5
```

# Experiment!

Try the third challenge at

ssh [level3@svieg.com](mailto:level3@svieg.com) password: level3

svieg.com/Level3.{exe,elf}

Solution at 8:30

# Hints

- You control the URL so you control the server!
- Get request has a custom timeout!



# Solution

- Concurrency is easy!

```
filename2 := "FLAG.txt"
go func() {
    time.Sleep(20 * time.Second)
    filename = filename2
}()
```

- Race condition!
- Two threads:
  - Main thread
  - Thread changing the name of the file
- Things you have control over: a URL (and the server that this points to!)

# Normal Flow

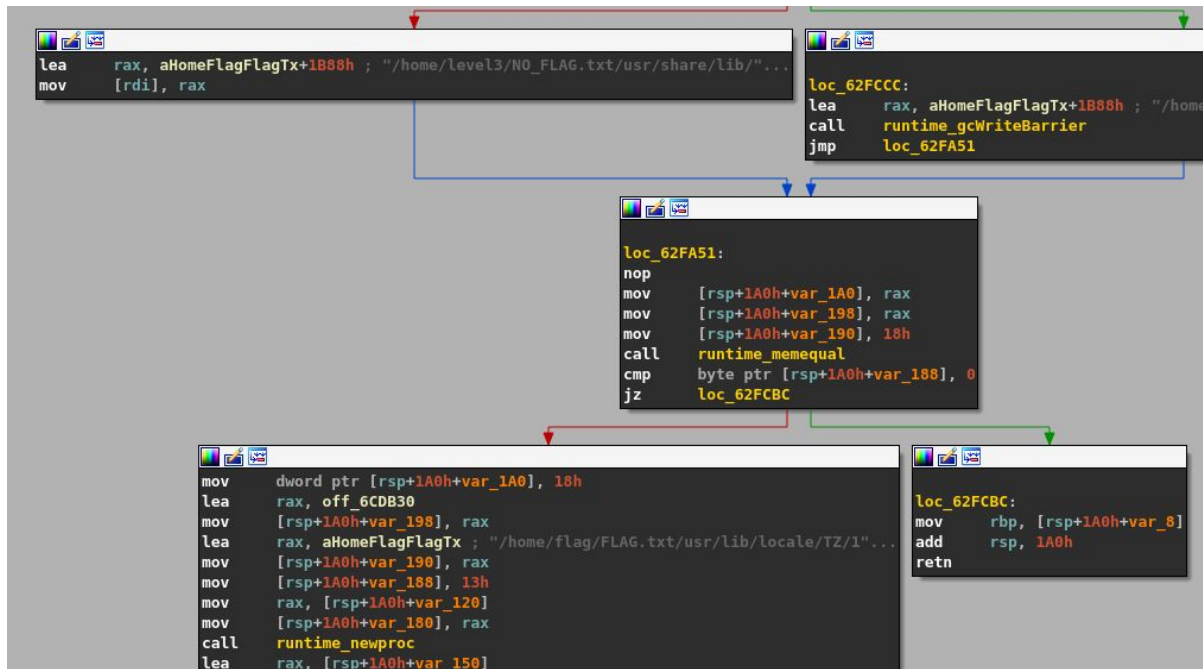
1. Main thread gets started
2. Ask for input
3. Second thread started with a 20 seconds sleep
4. Server takes less than 20 seconds to respond (probably 404's because it doesn't have /check\_internet)
5. Read "NO\_FLAG.txt"

# Abused Flow

1. Main thread gets started
2. Ask for input
3. Second thread started with a 20 seconds sleep
4. Server takes **more** than 20 seconds to respond
5. Second thread changes the filename to "FLAG.txt"
6. Request times at 25 seconds out and returns
7. Read "FLAG.txt"

# Solution - main\_main

- NO\_FLAG.txt
- FLAG.txt
- runtime\_newproc



# Solution - off\_C6DB30

The new thread function!

```
off_6CDB30 | dq offset main_main_func1
```

# Solution - main\_main\_func1

- Sleep for 20 seconds
- assign arg\_8 to arg\_10



A screenshot of a debugger window showing assembly code. The code is as follows:

```
sub    rsp, 10h
mov     [rsp+10h+var_8], rbp
lea     rbp, [rsp+10h+var_8]
mov     rax, 2000000000h ; 20 seconds
mov     [rsp+10h+var_10], rax
call    time_Sleep
mov     rax, [rsp+10h+arg_8]
mov     rdi, [rsp+10h+arg_10]
mov     [rdi+8], rax
cmp     cs:runtime_writeBarrier, 0
jnz     short loc_62FD49
```

The code implements the logic described in the list: it sets up a stack frame, moves the base pointer, and then calls `time_Sleep` with a value of 20 seconds (represented as `2000000000h`). It then moves the value at `arg_8` to `rdi+8` and compares `runtime_writeBarrier` to 0, jumping to `loc_62FD49` if not zero.

## Solution - main\_main (cont.)

call    main\_check\_internet\_connection

[...]

call    io\_ioutil\_ReadFile

# Solution - main\_check\_internet\_connection

- runtime\_newobject
- 25 seconds
- rax is object
- Sets timeout value





# Abused Flow

1. Main thread gets started
2. Ask for input
3. Second thread started with a 20 seconds sleep
4. Server takes **more** than 20 seconds to respond
5. Second thread changes the filename to "FLAG.txt"
6. Request times at 25 seconds out and returns
7. Read "FLAG.txt"

Thanks!  
We're hiring :)

Slides at: [svieg.com/montrehack-slides.pdf](http://svieg.com/montrehack-slides.pdf)