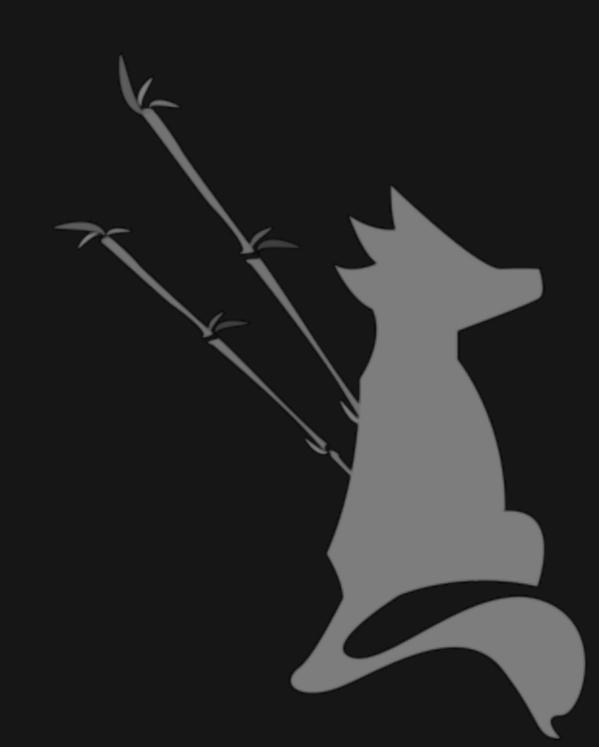
初探 CTF 逆向工程

ss8651twtw

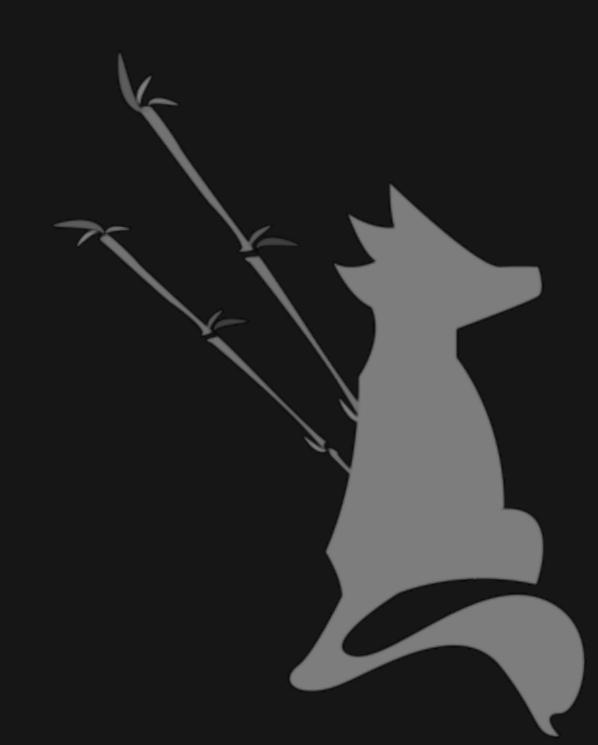
Day1

- ❖ 基本工具介紹
- ❖ x64 組合語言



Day1

- ❖ 基本工具介紹
- ❖ x64 組合語言



- ❖ 起手式
- objdump
- strace / Itrace
- gdb

靜態分析

動態分析

- ❖ 起手式
 - ▶ 查看檔案類型
 - \$ file < something >



```
0:14:25 ss8651twtw @ ub18 in ~/csc/lab

→ ls
find hexable hexedit search strace

0:14:26 ss8651twtw @ ub18 in ~/csc/lab

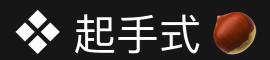
→ file find
find: ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV),
dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/l, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32
, BuildID[sha1]=62f04aeff7d39314bca80039fd545b2f817e12c8, not stripped
```

- ❖ 起手式
 - ▶ 印出可視字串
 - \$ strings < something>
 - ► 印出最短長度為 min-len 的可視字串
 - \$ strings -n <min-len> <something>

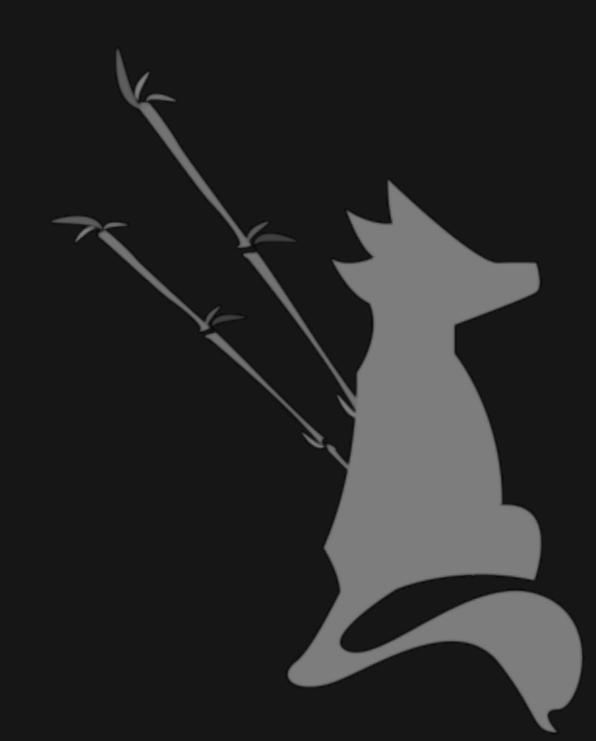
```
0:18:23 ss8651twtw @ ub18 in ~/csc/lab
→ strings ./find
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
libc.so.6
puts
__cxa_finalize
__libc_start_main
__gmon_start__
_Jv_RegisterClasses
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
GLIBC_2.2.5
AWAVA
AUATL
[]A\A]A^A_
nothing here!
;*3$"
```

- ❖ 起手式
 - ▶ 在可視字串中尋找特定字串
 - \$ strings < something > | grep < target >

```
0:20:16 ss8651twtw @ ub18 in ~/csc/lab
→ strings _/find | grep "puts"
puts
puts@@GLIBC_2.2.5
```



- EasyCTF IV hexedit
- EasyCTF 2017 hexable
- Reverse CTF find

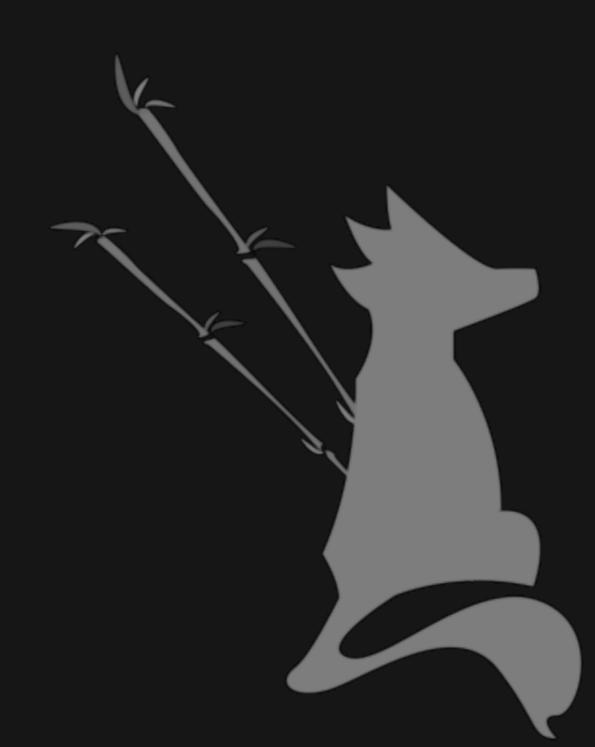


- objdump
 - ▶ 以 intel 格式顯示 binary 反組譯結果 (組合語言)
 - \$ objdump -M intel -d <binary>
 - ▶ 把輸出結果導向到 less 方便查詢閱讀
 - \$ objdump -M intel -d <binary> | less

\$ alias objdump="objdump -M intel"

```
0:33:30 ss8651twtw @ ub18 in ~/csc/lab
→ objdump -d ./search
./search: file format elf64-x86-64
Disassembly of section .init:
0000000000000530 <_init>:
       48 83 ec 08
530:
                              sub
                                     rsp,0x8
                                     rax,QWORD PTR [rip+0x21
534: 48 8b 05 a5 1a 21 00
                              mov
1aa5]
            # 211fe0 <__gmon_start__>
53b: 48 85 c0
                              test
                                     rax, rax
                                     542 < init + 0 \times 12 >
53e: 74 02
                              je
540: ff d0
                              call
                                     rax
542: 48 83 c4 08
                              add
                                     rsp,0x8
546:
       c3
                              ret
```

- objdump
 - Reverse CTF search
 - objdump
 - string processing

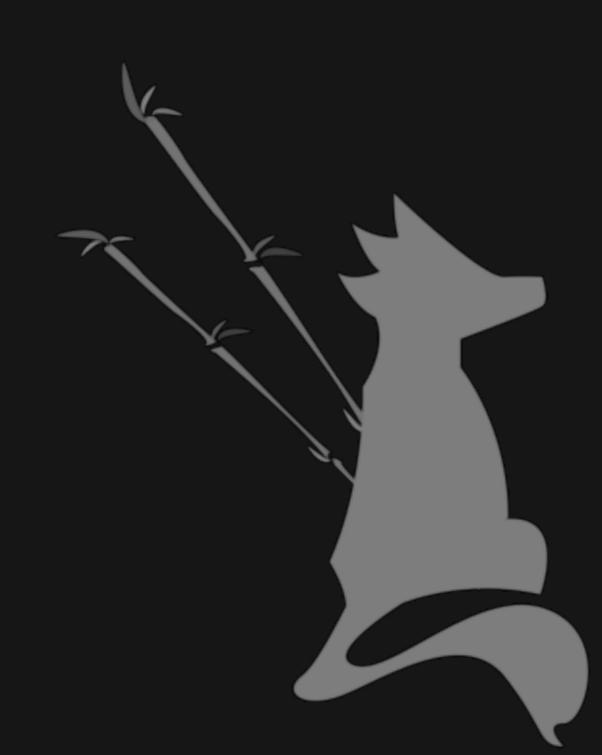


- strace / Itrace
 - ► 查看 binary 執行時的 system call 和 signal
 - \$ strace < binary >
 - ► 查看 binary 執行時的 library call
 - \$ Itrace < binary >

```
0:41:29 ss8651twtw @ ub18 in ~/csc/lab

→ ltrace _/hexedit
__libc_start_main(0x40052d, 1, 0x7ffe1644f138, 0x400550 <unfinished ...>
puts("Find the flag!"Find the flag!
) = 15
+++ exited (status 0) +++
```

- strace / Itrace
 - CSIE 2017 strace



- 💠 gdb
 - ▶ 執行 binary 並且使用 gdb 來 debug
 - \$ gdb <binary>
 - ► 先執行 gdb 之後再 attach 上要 debug 的 process
 - \$ gdb

attach <pid>

- gdb
 - ▶ 套件安裝
 - peda https://github.com/longld/peda
 - Pwngdb https://github.com/scwuaptx/Pwngdb

- gdb
 - ▶ 套件安裝
 - \$ git clone https://github.com/longld/peda.git ~/peda
 - \$ git clone https://github.com/scwuaptx/Pwngdb.git ~/Pwngdb
 - \$ cp ~/Pwngdb/.gdbinit ~/

```
gdb
# 設定斷點
# break *<address>
break *0x4004d7
# 執行程式
run
```

```
gdb
# 執行下一個指令
# 會追進 function 中
step
# 執行下一個指令
# 不會追進 function 中
next
```

gdb #繼續執行 continue # 執行至 function 結束 finish

```
gdb
# 跳轉
# jump *<address>
jump *0x4004d7
        24
```

```
gdb
# 印出暫存器的值
# print $<register>
print $rax
# 印出記憶體的值
# x <memory address>
x 0x7fffffffe920
```

```
gdb
# 設定暫存器的值
# set $<register> = <value>
set $rsp = 0x7fffffffe920
# 設定記憶體的值
# set {<size>} <memory address> = <value>
set \{int\} 0x7fffffffe920 = 2
```

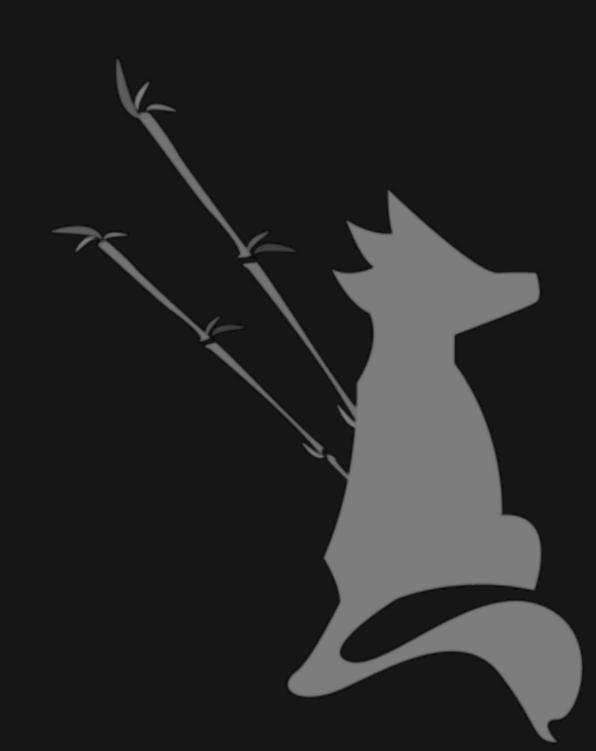
gdb 查看斷點狀態 info break # 查看暫存器狀態 info register

Day1

- ❖ 基本工具介紹
- ❖ x64 組合語言



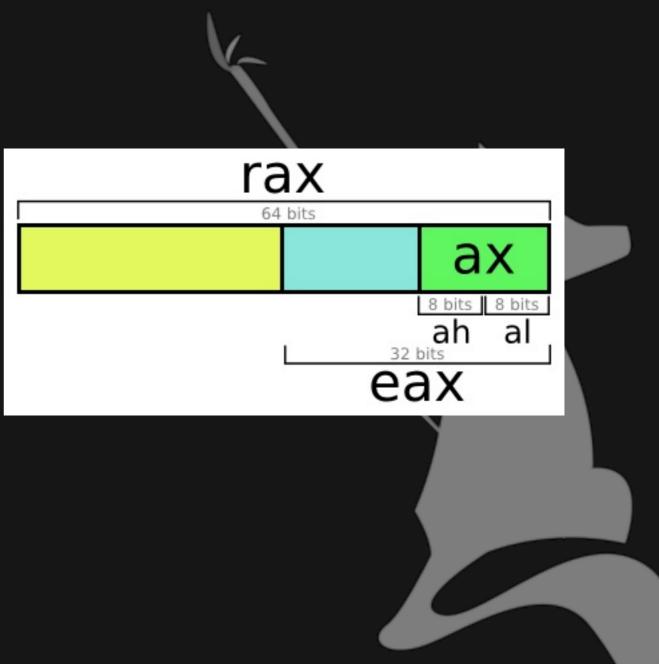
- ❖ 暫存器
- stack
- ❖ 組合語言指令
- ❖ 編譯與執行
- ❖ 組合語言與 C 的轉換



Also: 6 segment registers, control, status, debug, more General Purpose Registers (GPRs) Address Space 2^64-1 Legacy x86 registers RAX New x64 registers RBX Stack RCX Instruction Pointer/Flags RDX RIP RBP EFLAGS RFLAGS RSI RDI RSP R8 15 🖂 Byte R9 Word R10 63 Doubleword R11 Ouadword 127 otigh (book) owend R12 Double Quadword High Qualword Low Quadword R13 Increasing Addresses ← R14 R15 128-bit XMM Registers 0 XMM9 XMM1 XMM2 80-bit floating point XMM3 and 64-bit MMX registers XMM4 (overlaid) XMM5 XMM6 FPR0/MMX0 MMX Part XMM7 FPR1/MMX1 XMM8 FPR2/MMX2 FPR3/MMX3 XMM9 XMM10 FPR4/MMX4 FPR5/MMX5 XMM11 XMM12 FPR6/MMX6 XMM13 FPR7/MMX7 XMM14 79 63 Θ XMM15 127



- ❖ 通用暫存器
 - r[a-d]x
 - rsi, rdi
 - rbp, rsp
 - r[8-15]

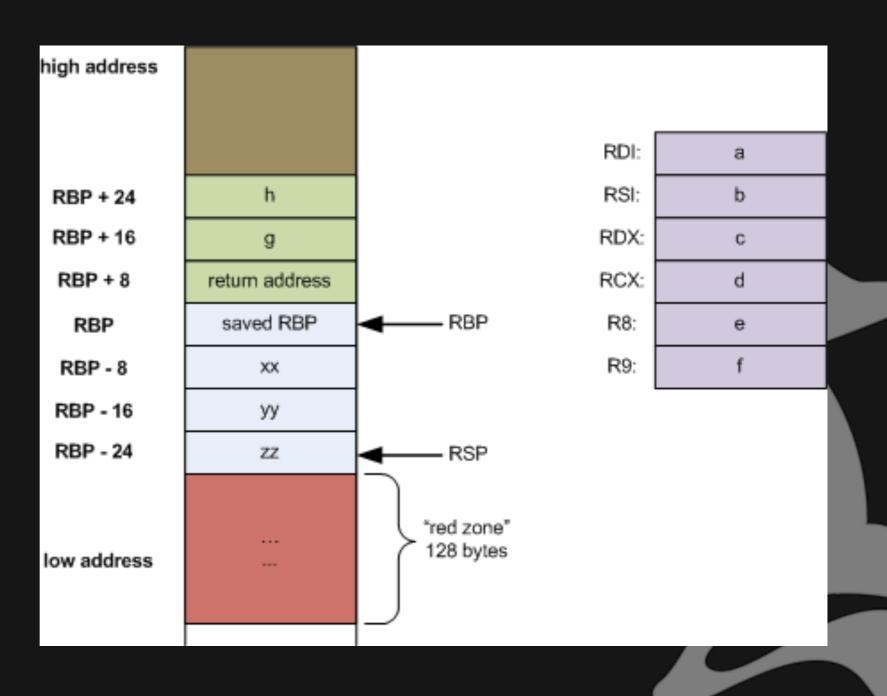


x64 組合語言

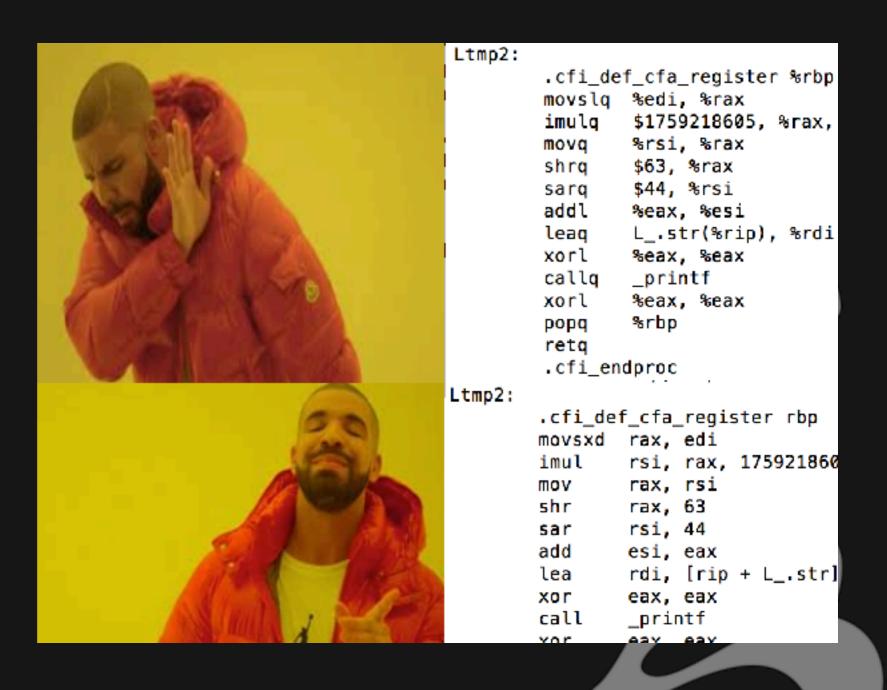
- stack
 - ► rsp (top) 及 rbp (bottom) 所指向記憶體間的空間
 - ▶ 紀錄區域變數、程式返回位置

x64 組合語言





- ❖ 組合語言格式
 - ► AT&T
 - Intel



- ❖ 組合語言指令
- * mov dst, src
- example
 - mov rax, rbx
 - mov rax, [rbp 4]
 - mov [rax], rbx

```
// rax = rbx
```

$$// rax = *(rbp - 4)$$

$$// *rax = rbx$$

x64 組合語言

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- add \ sub \ imul \ idiv \ and \ or \ xor dst, src
- example
 - sub rbx, [rbp 4] // rbx = rbx *(rbp 4)
 - ► mul rcx, 2 // rcx = rcx * 2
 - xor [rsp], rax // *rsp = (*rsp) ^ rax

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- inc \ dec \ neg \ not dst
- example
 - dec rbx
 - neg rcx
 - not byte [rsp]

```
// rbx -= 1
```

$$// rcx = -rcx$$

// convert [rsp] to byte *rsp = ~(*rsp)

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- cmp val1, val2
- example
 - cmp rax, 5 // compare the values and set the flag
 - cmp rbx, rcx
 - cmp word [rsp], 0x1234

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- jmp label
- example
 - loop:
 - ; do something
 - jmp loop

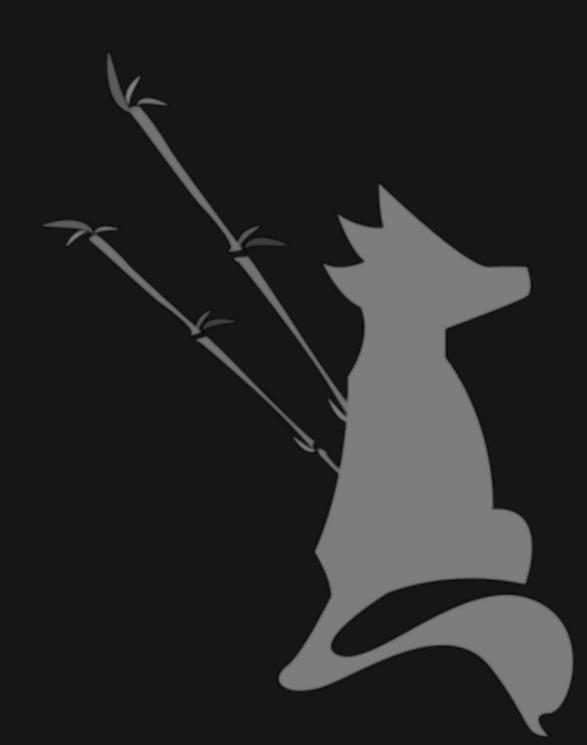
// set a label

// jump to loop label

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- ja \ jb \ jna \ jbe \ je \ jne \ jz label-
- example
 - cmp rax, 10 // compare the values and set flag
 - je quit // check flag if equal jump to quit

https://www.felixcloutier.com/x86/jcc

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- nop
- example
 - ► nop // 什麼事都不做
 - ► 在 patch 的時候很好用!!!



- ❖ 組合語言指令
- syscall
- example

%rax	System call	%rdi	%rsi	%rdx
0	sys_read	unsigned int fd	char *buf	size_t count
1	sys_write	unsigned int fd	const char *buf	size_t count
2	sys_open	const char *filename	int flags	int mode

http://blog.rchapman.org/posts/Linux System Call Table for x86 64/

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- push \ pop val
- * example
 - push rax
 - push 0
 - pop rcx
 - pop word [rbx]



- ❖ 組合語言指令
- push pop val
- example
 - push rax
 - push 0
 - pop rcx
 - pop word [rbx]

rax = 0x6161 rbx = 0x601000rcx = 0x1234

rbp rsp

high address

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- push pop val
- example
 - push rax
 - push 0
 - pop rcx
 - pop word [rbx]

rax = 0x6161 rbx = 0x601000rcx = 0x1234

rbp

rsp

0x6161

high address

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- push pop val
- example
 - push rax
 - push 0
 - pop rcx
 - pop word [rbx]

rax = 0x6161 rbx = 0x601000rcx = 0x1234

rbp

rsp

0

0x6161

high address

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- push pop val
- example
 - push rax
 - push 0
 - pop rcx
 - pop word [rbx]

rax = 0x6161 rbx = 0x601000rcx = 0

rbp

rsp

0x6161

high address

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- push \ pop val
- example
 - push rax
 - push 0
 - pop rcx
 - pop word [rbx]

rax = 0x6161 rbx = 0x601000*0x601000 = 0x6161

rbp rsp

high address

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- ❖ 標注型態
 - ► 若 dst 為 memory address 且 src 不為 register
 - ▶ 則需要標註 dst 的型態
 - byte → word → dword → qword
 - ▶ 8 bits → 2 bytes → 2 words → 2 dwords

- ❖ 組合語言指令
- ❖ 標注型態
- example
 - mov byte [rax], 0xda
 - mov word [rax], 0xda
 - mov dword [rax], 0xda
 - mov qword [rax], 0xda

rax = 0x7ffffffe6d0

0x7ffffffe6d8

0x7ffffffe6d0

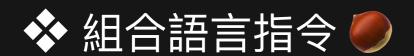
0x1234567890123456

0x12345678901234da

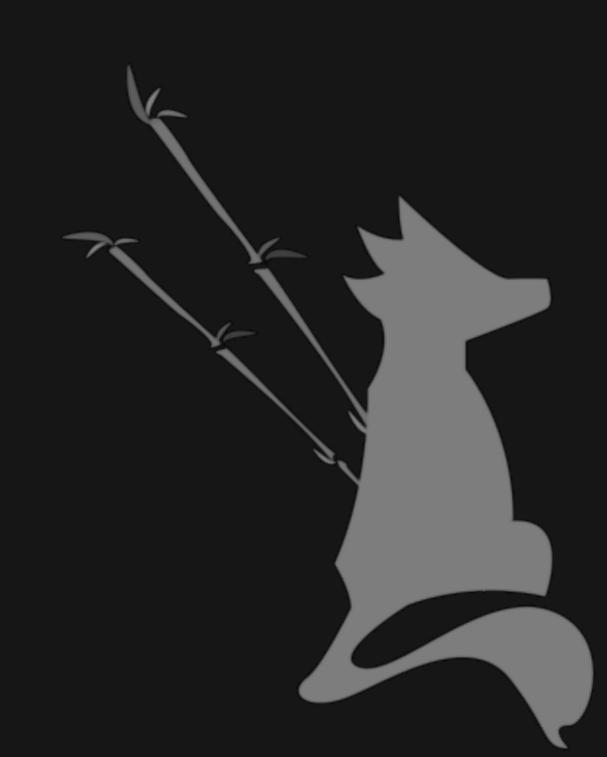
0x12345678901200da

0x12345678000000da

0x00000000000000da



Reverse CTF - read-asm



- ❖ 動手試試看
 - ▶ 寫組合語言
 - ▶ 編譯成機器碼
 - ▶ 連結成可執行檔
 - ▶ 執行!!!



- ❖ 動手試試看
 - 寫組合語言
 - 編譯成機器碼
 - 連結成可執行檔
 - 執行!!!

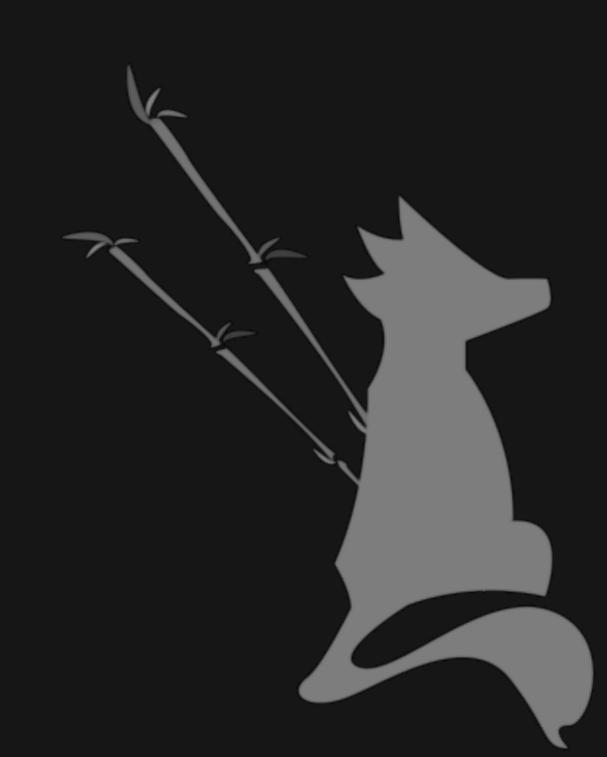


```
from pwn import *
# write asm here
sc = """
    xor rax, rax
    inc rax
    mov rbx, 7
    add rax, rbx
    neg rbx
1111111
# set x64 arch
context.arch = "amd64"
# print the binary path
print(make_elf_from_assembly(sc))
```

- ❖ 編譯與執行
 - \$ nasm -f elf64 solve.asm
 - -f elf64 // output elf 64 format
 - \$ Id -m elf_x86_64 -o solve solve.o
 - -m elf_x86_64 // x86-64 elf format
 - o// output file name



Reverse CTF - run-asm



- ❖ 組合語言與 C 的轉換
- ❖ 條件語句

```
if (rax < 5) {
    foo1();
}
else if (rax >= 5 && rax < 10) {
    foo2();
}
else {
    foo3();
}</pre>
```

```
rax, 0x4
   cmp
   jg
          Lelseif
   call foo1
   jmp
          Lend
Lelseif:
          rax, 0x4
   cmp
   jle
          Lelse
   cmp rax, 0x9
   jg
         Lelse
   call foo2
          Lend
   jmp
Lelse:
   call
          foo3
Lend:
   ret
```

asm

- ❖ 組合語言與 C 的轉換
- 🍫 循環語句

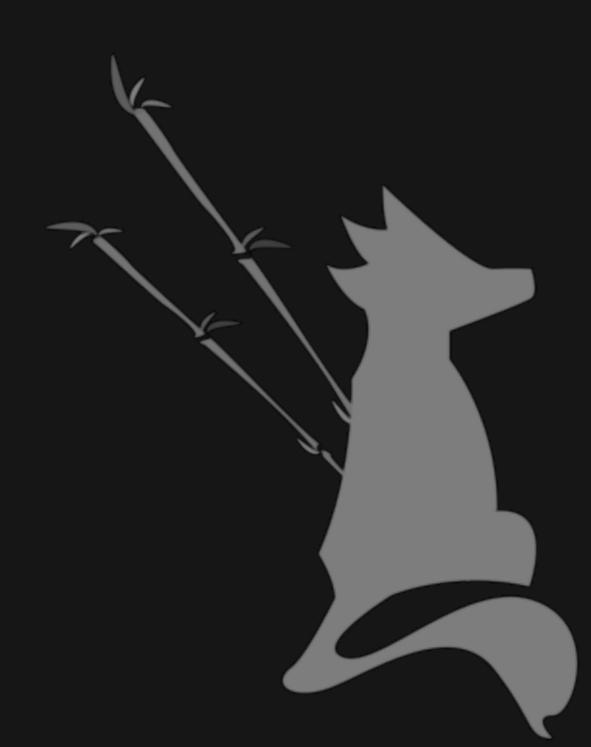
```
for (rax = 0; rax < 10; rax++) {
   foo1();
}</pre>
```

```
asm
       rax, 0x0
mov
jmp
       Lchk
Lbody:
call
       foo1
add
       rax, 0x1
Lchk:
       rax, 0x9
cmp
jle
       Lbody
ret
```

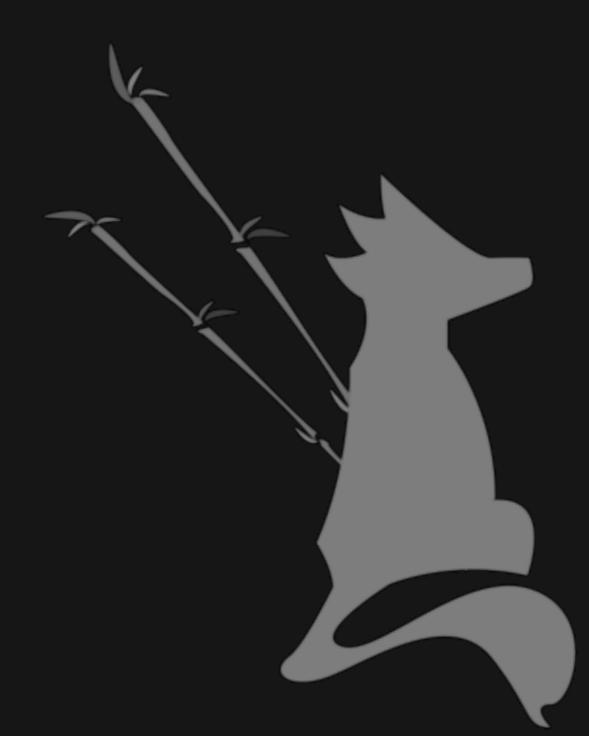
- ❖ 組合語言與 C 的轉換
- ❖ 函數
 - parameter passing
 - rdi rsi rdx rcx r8 r9 push stack

```
// rdi rsi rdx rcx r8 r9 stack
int foo(int a, int b, int c, int d, int e, int f, int g)
```

- ❖ 組合語言與 C 的轉換
- ❖ 函數
 - prologue and epilogue
 - TBD



- ❖ 組合語言與 C 的轉換
- ❖ 函數 TBD



- ❖ 組合語言與 C 的轉換
 - EasyCTF IV adder
 - EasyCTF 2017 LuckyGuess
 - EasyCTF IV liar
 - EasyCTF IV ezreverse



- ❖ 組合語言練習
 - ▶ 簡單的實作題目
 - \$ git clone https://github.com/ss8651twtw/asm-practice.git

- ❖ 組合語言練習
 - Hello World!
 - using write syscall to print "Hello World!"

- ❖ 組合語言練習
 - string split
 - input string s (1 <= len(s) <= 9)</p>
 - output a character every line in input order

- ❖ 組合語言練習
 - calculate N!
 - input N (1 <= N <= 9)
 - using recursive function to calculate N!
 - output store in rax

Reference

- http://www.felixcloutier.com/x86/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X86-64
- https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/introduction-to-x64-assembly
- http://blog.rchapman.org/posts/Linux_System_Call_Table_for_x86_64/
- https://eli.thegreenplace.net/2011/09/06/stack-frame-layout-on-x86-64

Thanks for listening!





