Checkpoint 1

p7zip

Arnav Nidumolu, Atharva Kale, Pascal von Fintel, Patrick Negus

Checkpoint 1

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Overview of the Target

p7zip is a fully compliant linux port of the open source *7zip* tool for Windows. It is a utility used to archive and extract various compression formats. It is primarily used in Windows GUI tools as an underlying utility to support their file compression features.

p7zip provides the following features:

- 1. Several compression algorithms (*lz4*, *zstd*, *Lizard*, etc...)
- 2. CLI frontend
- 3. Cryptographic algorithms for archive encryption (SHA256, AES, RAR5, etc...)

Debug Environment

We configured our debug environment on Github.

How to build the target

Step 1:

```
1 git clone git@github.com:jinfeihan57/p7zip.git
```

We clone jinfeihan57's repo, which is a *Linux port* for the 7zip Windows utility. The port is *fully compliant* with the Windows equivalent, and supports all the same formats.

Step 2:

```
1 cp 7zip_gcc_dbg.mak p7zip/CPP/7zip/7zip_gcc.mak
```

We created a custom Makefile that patches the original build script to include debug flags. We copy the patch into the correct directory.

Step 3:

```
1 cd p7zip/CPP/7zip/Bundles/Alone2 && make -f makefile.gcc && cd -
```

We build the 7zz tool, which is the primary binary from the project, which supports archiving and extracting the most number of formats.

Step 4:

```
1 PATH=$PATH:$PWD/p7zip/CPP/7zip/Bundles/Alone2/_o/bin
```

For development purposes, we update the current terminal session's PATH to include the path to the 7zz binary.

Experiment with the Target

```
→ 1-checkpoint git:(main) X 7zz -h
7-Zip (z) 22.00 ZS v1.5.2 (x64) : Copyright (c) 1999-2022 Igor Pavlov : 2022-06-15
64-bit locale=en_US.UTF-8 Threads:16
Usage: 7zz <command> [<switches>...] <archive_name> [<file_names>...] [@listfile]
<Commands>
 a : Add files to archive
 b : Benchmark
 d : Delete files from archive
 e : Extract files from archive (without using directory names)
 h : Calculate hash values for files
 i : Show information about supported formats
 1 : List contents of archive
 rn : Rename files in archive
 t : Test integrity of archive
 u : Update files to archive
 x : eXtract files with full paths
```

Figure 1: List of commands

Simple tests

In the playground directory, we have some sample files setup for basic tests.

```
1 cd playground
2 7zz a files.zip file1.txt file2.txt
3 7zz e files.zip -ofiles_extracted
```

Target analysis

```
→ bin git:(master) X file 7zz
7zz: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV),
dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.
2, BuildID[sha1]=02bfdb94fd86cb3d5e02ceaff225f37714a05ad3,
for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, with debug_info, not stripped
→ bin git:(master) X
```

Figure 2: File format

```
Abortty

390r-debugging-setup git:(main) pwn checksec p7zip/CPP/7zip/Bundles/Alone2/_o/bin/7zz

[*] '/home/lifewhiz/projects/revEng/390r-debugging-setup/p7zip/CPP/7zip/Bundles/Alone2/_o/bin/7zz'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (ex400000)
RUNPATH: b'$ORIGIN/../lib/7z_addon_codec'
390r-debugging-setup git:(main)
```

Figure 3: checksec mitigations

Figure 4: List of ROP Gadgets

Figure 5: List of Shared Libraries

```
+ 390r-debugging-setup git: (main) x one_gadget /usr/lib64/libc.so.6
0x4d170 posix_spawn(rsp+0xc, "/bin/sh", 0, rbx, rsp+0x50, environ)
constraints:
    rsp & 0xf == 0
    rx == NULL
    rbx == NULL || (u16) [rbx] == NULL

0xf5552 posix_spawn(rsp+0x64, "/bin/sh", [rsp+0x40], 0, rsp+0x70, [rsp+0xf0])
constraints:
    [rsp+0x70] == NULL
    [[rsp+0xf0]] == NULL || [rsp+0xf0] == NULL
    [[rsp+0xf0]] == NULL || (s32)[[rsp+0x40]+0x4] <= 0

0xf555a posix_spawn(rsp+0x64, "/bin/sh", [rsp+0x40], 0, rsp+0x70, r9)
constraints:
    [rsp+0x70] == NULL
    [r9] == NULL || (s32)[[rsp+0x40]+0x4] <= 0

0xf555f posix_spawn(rsp+0x64, "/bin/sh", rdx, 0, rsp+0x70, r9)
constraints:
    [rsp+0x40] == NULL || (s32)[[rsp+0x40]+0x4] <= 0

0xf555f posix_spawn(rsp+0x64, "/bin/sh", rdx, 0, rsp+0x70, r9)
constraints:
    [rsp+0x70] == NULL
    [r9] == NULL || r9 == NULL
    [r9] == NULL || r9 == NULL
    [r9] == NULL || (s32)[rdx+0x4] <= 0

- 390r-debugging-setup git: (main) x</pre>
```

Figure 6: List of One Gadgets

Function call graph

The following can be used to analyze execution of the target and produce graphs. It requires valgrind and kcachegrind to be installed.

```
1 valgrind --callgrind-out-file=callgrind_vis2 --tool=callgrind 7zz e
    files.zip -ofiles_extracted
```

Use the valgrind command above to generate a callgrind_vis2 file.

```
1 kcachegrind callgrind_vis2
```

Use the kcachegrind command to visualize the callgrind_vis2.

In the next two pages, we fine two function call graphs for the archive and extract subcommands.

Archive Command:

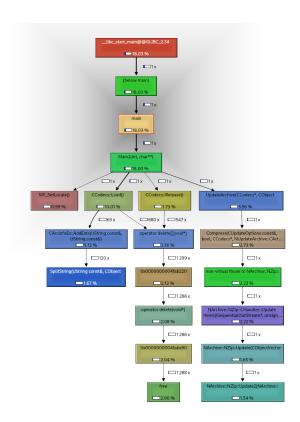


Figure 7: a subcommand

Extract Command:

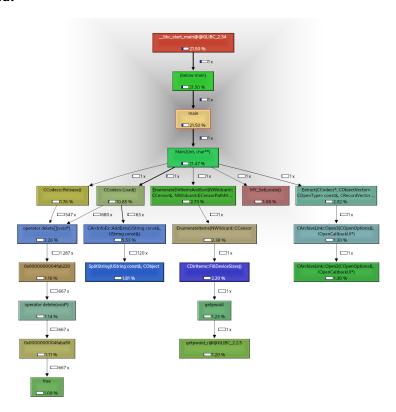


Figure 8: e subcommand

Mapping out the Target Code-Base

DOC/readme.txt has some useful high level overviews of the codebase:

```
DOC
                  Documentation
  7zFormat.txt - 7z format description
 copying.txt - GNU LGPL license
 unRarLicense.txt - License for unRAR part of source code
 src-history.txt - Sources history
 {\tt Methods.txt} \quad - \; {\tt Compression} \; \; {\tt method} \; \; {\tt IDs} \; \;
  readme.txt
                - Readme file
                - LZMA compression description
 7zip.nsi
                - installer script for NSIS

    installer script for WIX

 7zip.wix
Asm - Source code in Assembler: optimized code for CRC, SHA, AES, LZMA decoding.
C - Source code in C
CPP - Source code in C++
Common
                 common files for C++ projects
Windows
                 common files for Windows related code
 Common
                 Common modules for 7-zip
 Archive
                 files related to archiving
  Bundle
                 Modules that are bundles of other modules (files)
                 7za.exe: Standalone version of 7-Zip console that supports only 7z/xz/cab/zip/gzip/bzip2/tar.
                 7zz.exe: Standalone version of 7-Zip console that supports all formats.
    Alone7z
                 7zr.exe: Standalone version of 7-Zip console that supports only 7z (reduced version)
                Standalone version of 7-Zip File Manager
    Fm
    Format7z
                       7za.dll: .7z support
    Format7zExtract
                       7zxa.dll: .7z support, extracting only
    Format7zR
                       7zr.dll: .7z support, reduced version
    Format7zExtractR 7zxr.dll: .7z support, reduced version, extracting only
    Format7zF
                       7z.dll: all formats
                 lzma.exe: LZMA compression/decompression
    LzmaCon
    SFXCon
                 7zCon.sfx: Console 7z SFX module
    SFXWin
                 7z.sfx: Windows 7z SFX module
                 7zS.sfx: Windows 7z SFX module for Installers
    SFXSetup
  Compress
                 files for compression/decompression
  Crypto
                 files for encryption / decompression
 UI
    Agent
                 Intermediary modules for FAR plugin and Explorer plugin
    Client7z
                 Test application for 7za.dll
    Common
                 Common UI files
    Console
                 7z.exe : Console version
    Explorer
                 7-zip.dll: 7-Zip Shell extension
                 plugin for Far Manager
    Far
    FileManager
                 7zFM.exe: 7-Zip File Manager
                 7zG.exe: 7-Zip GUI version
    GUI
```

Figure 9: Code Base Overview

The functionality of the console version of this application is straightforward. The binary accepts command line arguments (main defined in MainAr.cpp), then attempts to pass them to main2() in Main.cpp (wrapped in try block).

main2() handles the bulk of all functionality.

It parses command line arguments beginning at line 733. Argument length is checked, arguments are converted to Unicode and pushed to a string vector.

Arguments are first parsed into the following struct using parse1() defined in the *ArchiveCommand-Line.cpp*.

```
1 struct CArcCmdLineOptions
2
3
    bool HelpMode;
4
5
     // bool LargePages;
   bool CaseSensitive_Change;
6
7
     bool CaseSensitive;
8
9 bool IsInTerminal;
10 bool IsStdOutTerminal;
bool IsStdErrTerminal;
bool StdInMode;
13
     bool StdOutMode;
     bool EnableHeaders;
14
15
16
    bool YesToAll;
17 bool ShowDialog;
18
     bool TechMode;
19
     bool ShowTime;
20
21
     AString ListFields;
22
23
     int ConsoleCodePage;
24
25
     NWildcard::CCensor Censor;
26
27
     CArcCommand Command;
28
     UString ArchiveName;
```

First arguments checked are related to showing *help/copyright*, and calls the ShowCopyRightAndHealth () function.

Then parse2() is called on the options struct.

ArchiveCommandLine.cpp handles a bunch of flags that can be passed, ie. SLP mode (large pages), core affinity, etc. Also contains several other methods for parsing.

Importantly, it defines the formats of arguments. Beginning on line 341, isFromExtractGroup()

is defined. We see there are extract, and extractFull flags.

A scanner is defined in *ExtractCallbackConsole.cpp*, and this is presumably used to enumerate files in an archive.

Line 1196 in main2() defines an if statement that executes the following block if the user runs the "extract" command.

If the user doesn't use the extract command, it executes an else block at 1358.

There is a NO_CRYPTO flag that is set, if the archive is password protected.

On line 1402, an if block is executed if the user intends to update the archive. It checks whether the parsed command is part of the update group of commands: add, delete, rename, etc.

There are a bunch of callbacks used for operating on archives. One such interface for the update callback is defined in update.h.

Update.cpp contains several methods for archiving and updating and archive, it's called from line 1142 in CPP/7Zip/UI/Console/Main.cpp, and itself contains a method called Compress, defined at 502 and called at 1630.

Future Plans

Fuzzing

We plan to use fuzzing as an approach to find bugs in **p7zip**. In specific, mutational fuzzing would be a good fit, where we would use a corpus of ZIP and regular files to test the archiving/extracting features of the binary. Given that p7zip is designed to handle many file formats, it is likely we can find bugs since parsing correctly and safely is quite difficult.

To start with, we used the AFL++ docker container setup:

```
1 docker pull aflplusplus/aflplusplus
2 docker run -ti -v .:/src aflplusplus/aflplusplus
```

Then, we re-compiled the binary with AFL instrumentation enabled.

```
[*] Inline instrumentation at ratio of 100% in non-hardened mode.
afl-cc++4.06a by Michal Zalewski, Laszlo Szekeres, Marc Heuse - mode: GCC_PLUGIN-DEFAULT
[ 96%] Building C object lib/CMakeFiles/libzstd_shared.dir/home/atharvakale/390r-debugging-se
afl-gcc-pass ++4.06a by <oliva@adacore.com>
*] Inline instrumentation at ratio of 100% in non-hardened mode.
afl-cc++4.06a by Michal Zalewski, Laszlo Szekeres, Marc Heuse - mode: GCC_PLUGIN-DEFAULT
afl-gcc-pass ++4.06a by <oliva@adacore.com>
[*] Inline instrumentation at ratio of 100% in non-hardened mode.
[+] Instrumented 58 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
[+] Instrumented 41 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
[+] Instrumented 58 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
[+] Instrumented 63 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
  Instrumented 86 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
[+] Instrumented 68 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
   Instrumented 162 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
[+] Instrumented 260 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
[+] Instrumented 208 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
[+] Instrumented 171 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
   Instrumented 318 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%)
  Instrumented 272 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%)
   Instrumented 524 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
   Instrumented 380 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%)
   Instrumented 670 locations (non-hardened mode, inline, ratio 100%).
```

Figure 10: Compiling with AFL Source Code Instrumentation

We also started a dummy test for archive to see how fuzzing the binary works. Of course, this does not crash the binary, but we got a working template. We need to figure out ways to smarten the input and find coverage through symbolic execution.

```
american fuzzy lop ++4.06a {default} (...dles/Alone2/_o/bin/7zz_fuzz) [fast]
                                                                                          - overall results
    run time : 0 days, 0 hrs, 1 min, 59 sec
last new find : 0 days, 0 hrs, 0 min, 0 sec
                                                                                         cycles done : 0 corpus count : 286
last saved crash : none seen yet
                                                                  map coverage
  now processing : 55.30 (19.2%) runs timed out : 0 (0.00%)
                                                                 map density : 6.97% / 7.47% count coverage : 3.63 bits/tuple
                                                                  findings in depth
  stage progress
 now trying : havoc
stage execs : 39/114 (34.21%)
                                                                favored items : 13 (4.55%)
new edges on : 29 (10.14%)
 total execs : 85.5k
exec speed : 655.4/sec
                                                                 total crashes : 0 (0 saved)
total tmouts : 0 (0 saved)
bit flips: disabled (default, enable with -D)
byte flips: disabled (default, enable with -D)
arithmetics: disabled (default, enable with -D)
known ints: disabled (default, enable with -D)
dictionary: n/a
                                                                                           pending : 263
                                                                                        own finds : 285
imported : 0
havoc/splice : 196/62.5k, 89/20.0k
                                                                                        stability : 66.58%
py/custom/rq : unused, unused, unused, unused
    trim/eff : 0.00%/912, disabled
```

Figure 11: Attempt to Fuzz