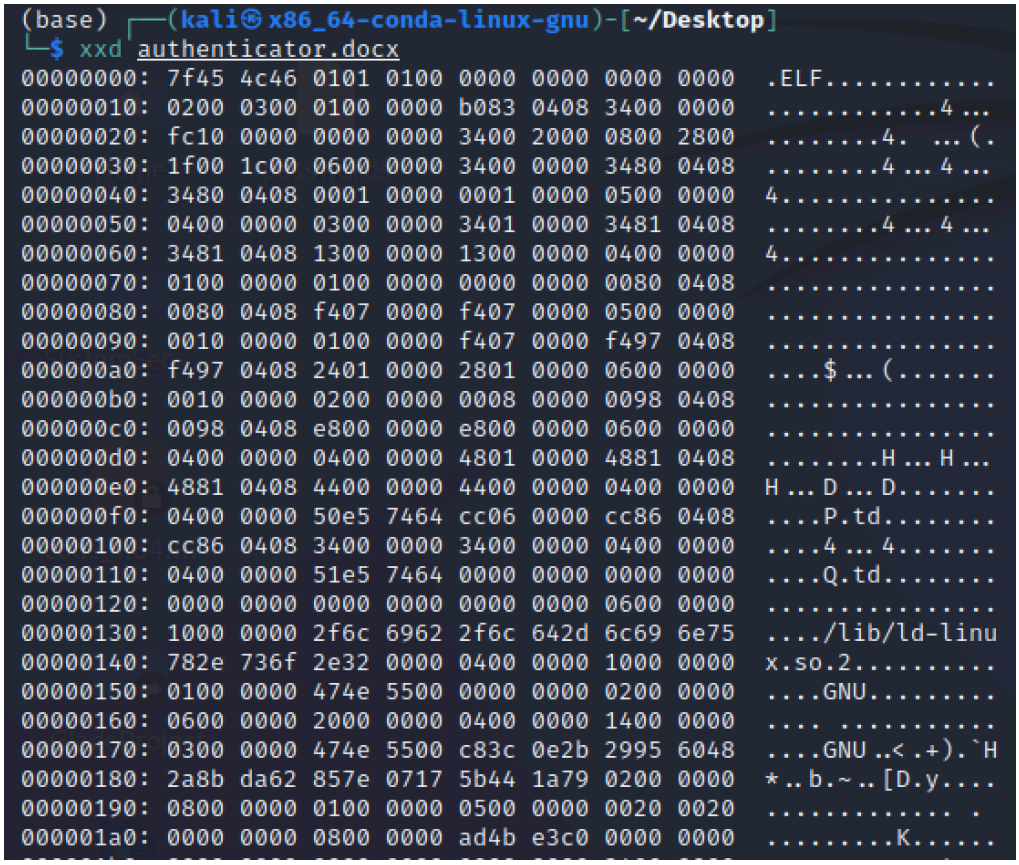
Reverse Engineering
Bailey Williams

1. Determine the type/format of the authenticator.docx file.

- By putting the authenticator file in Mousepad it shows the Executable and Linkable Format (ELF).

- By using xxd on the authenticator file it also shows the ELF format.

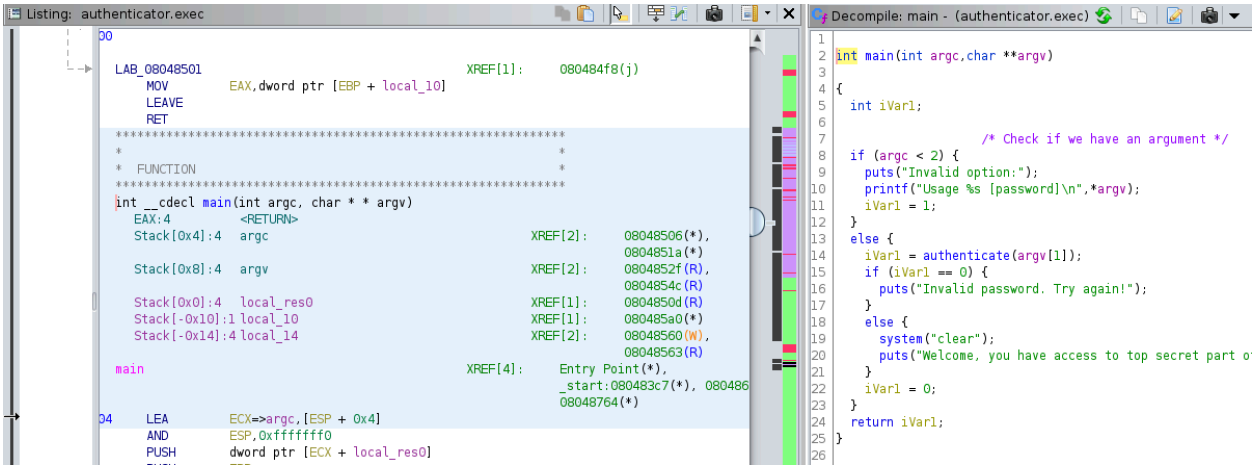


- By using the command *"readelf -h authenticator.docx"* it shows its as being an ELF32 Executable file.

```
(base) ┌──(kali㉿x86_64-conda-linux-gnu)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ readelf -h authenticator.docx
ELF Header:
  Magic:   7f 45 4c 46 01 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
  Class:                             ELF32
  Data:                              2's complement, little endian
  Version:                           1 (current)
  OS/ABI:                            UNIX - System V
  ABI Version:                       0
  Type:                              EXEC (Executable file)
  Machine:                           Intel 80386
  Version:                           0x1
  Entry point address:               0x80483b0
  Start of program headers:          52 (bytes into file)
  Start of section headers:          4348 (bytes into file)
  Flags:                             0x0
  Size of this header:               52 (bytes)
  Size of program headers:           32 (bytes)
  Number of program headers:         8
  Size of section headers:           40 (bytes)
  Number of section headers:         31
  Section header string table index: 28
```

2. Reverse Engineering the file.

- I used Ghidra to help organize and complete the reverse engineering.
- I first found the *main* function and analyzed it. I found that it called the function *authenticate*.



Decompile: main - (authenticator.exec)

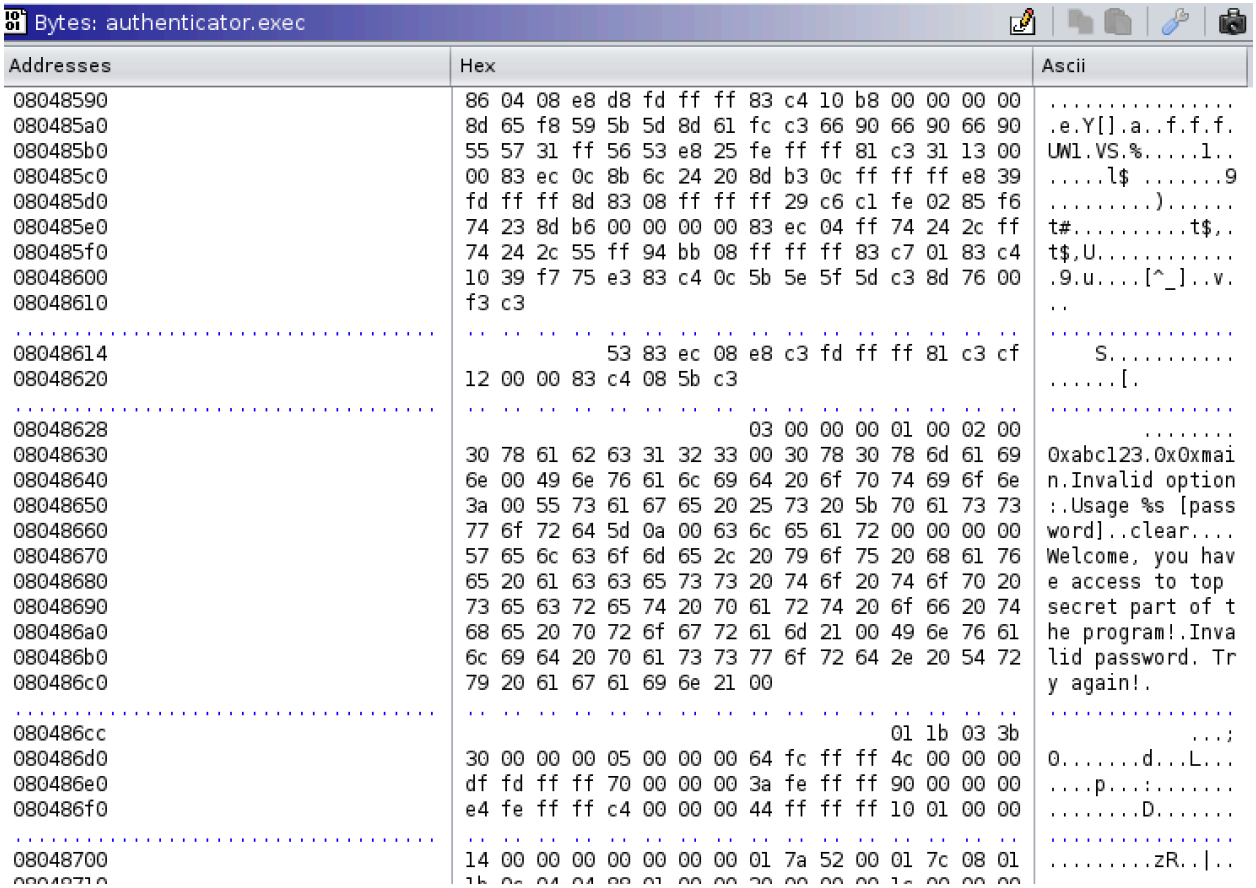
```
1
2  int main(int argc,char **argv)
3
4  {
5    int iVar1;
6
7                        /* Check if we have an argument */
8    if (argc < 2) {
9      puts("Invalid option:");
10     printf("Usage %s [password]\n",*argv);
11     iVar1 = 1;
12   }
13   else {
14     iVar1 = authenticate(argv[1]);
15     if (iVar1 == 0) {
16       puts("Invalid password. Try again!");
17     }
18     else {
19       system("clear");
20       puts("Welcome, you have access to top secret part o
21     }
22     iVar1 = 0;
23   }
24   return iVar1;
25 }
26
```

- In the *authenticate* function I found that the user input was being compared to the correct passwords:
  - *0xabc123*
  - *0x0xmain*

Decompile: authenticate - (authentic...

```
1
2  undefined4 authenticate(char *param_1)
3
4  {
5    int iVar1;
6    char local_24 [20];
7    undefined4 local_10;
8
9    local_10 = 0;
10   strcpy(local_24,param_1);
11   iVar1 = strcmp(local_24,"0xabc123");
12   if ((iVar1 != 0) && (iVar1 = strcmp(local_24,"0x0xmain"
13     return local_10;
14   }
15   return 1;
16 }
17
```

- I also found the same results looking through the ASCII.

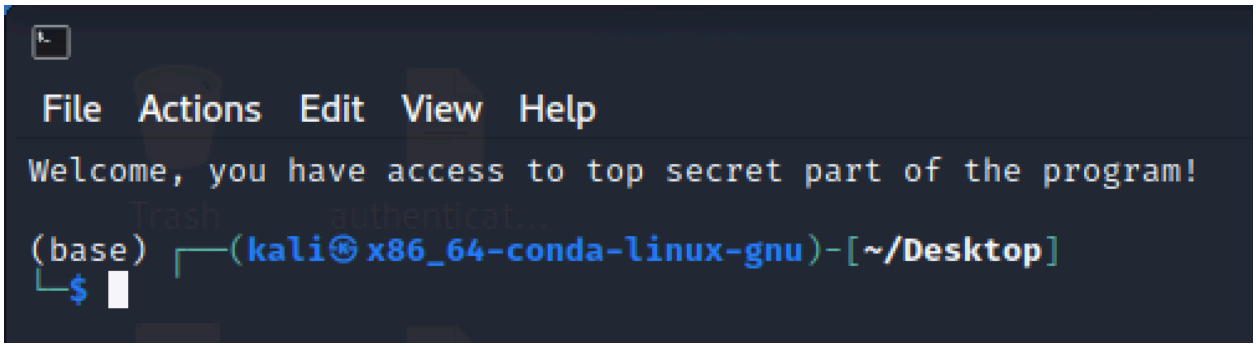


Bytes: authenticator.exec

Addresses	Hex	Ascii
08048590	86 04 08 e8 d8 fd ff ff 83 c4 10 b8 00 00 00 00	....
080485a0	8d 65 f8 59 5b 5d 8d 61 fc c3 66 90 66 90 66 90	.e.Y[].a..f.f.f.
080485b0	55 57 31 ff 56 53 e8 25 fe ff ff 81 c3 31 13 00	UW1.VS.%.....1..
080485c0	00 83 ec 0c 8b 6c 24 20 8d b3 0c ff ff ff e8 39	.....l$ 9
080485d0	fd ff ff 8d 83 08 ff ff ff 29 c6 c1 fe 02 85 f6	.........)......
080485e0	74 23 8d b6 00 00 00 00 83 ec 04 ff 74 24 2c ff	t#..........t$,.
080485f0	74 24 2c 55 ff 94 bb 08 ff ff ff 83 c7 01 83 c4	t$,U............
08048600	10 39 f7 75 e3 83 c4 0c 5b 5e 5f 5d c3 8d 76 00	.9.u....[^_]..v.
08048610	f3 c3	..
.....	.. ..	....
08048614	53 83 ec 08 e8 c3 fd ff ff 81 c3 cf	S...........
08048620	12 00 00 83 c4 08 5b c3	......[.
.....	.. ..	....
08048628	03 00 00 00 01 00 02 00	....
08048630	30 78 61 62 63 31 32 33 00 30 78 30 78 6d 61 69	0xabc123.0x0xmai
08048640	6e 00 49 6e 76 61 6c 69 64 20 6f 70 74 69 6f 6e	n.Invalid option
08048650	3a 00 55 73 61 67 65 20 25 73 20 5b 70 61 73 73	:.Usage %s [pass
08048660	77 6f 72 64 5d 0a 00 63 6c 65 61 72 00 00 00 00	word]..clear....
08048670	57 65 6c 63 6f 6d 65 2c 20 79 6f 75 20 68 61 76	Welcome, you hav
08048680	65 20 61 63 63 65 73 73 20 74 6f 20 74 6f 70 20	e access to top
08048690	73 65 63 72 65 74 20 70 61 72 74 20 6f 66 20 74	secret part of t
080486a0	68 65 20 70 72 6f 67 72 61 6d 21 00 49 6e 76 61	he program!.Inva
080486b0	6c 69 64 20 70 61 73 73 77 6f 72 64 2e 20 54 72	lid password. Tr
080486c0	79 20 61 67 61 69 6e 21 00	y again!.
.....	.. ..	....
080486cc	01 1b 03 3b	...;
080486d0	30 00 00 00 05 00 00 00 64 fc ff ff 4c 00 00 00	0.......d...L...
080486e0	df fd ff ff 70 00 00 00 3a fe ff ff 90 00 00 00	....p...:.......
080486f0	e4 fe ff ff c4 00 00 00 44 ff ff ff 10 01 00 00	........D.......
.....	.. ..	....
08048700	14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 7a 52 00 01 7c 08 01	.........zR..|..

3. Using the passwords on the program.

- Both passwords resulted in this message.



4. **Modify the binary so that it executes /bin/sh shell program when the user uses the correct password.**

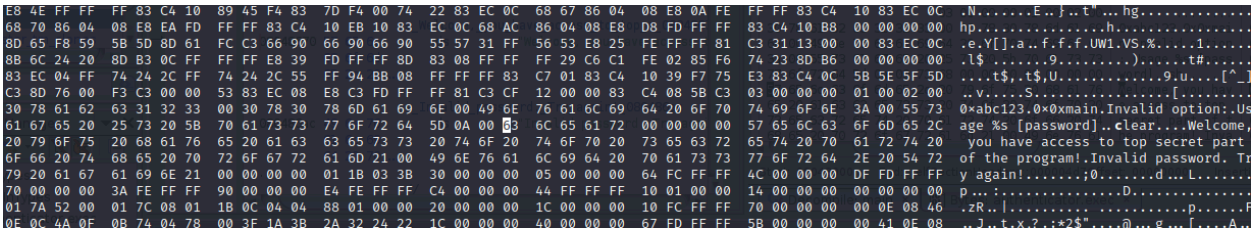
- Using Ghidra I found in the *main* function *system("clear")* which I can modify to *system("sh")* so when a user puts in the correct password it will execute a shell program. With tools given by Ghidra, I modified the binary to change "clear" to "sh".

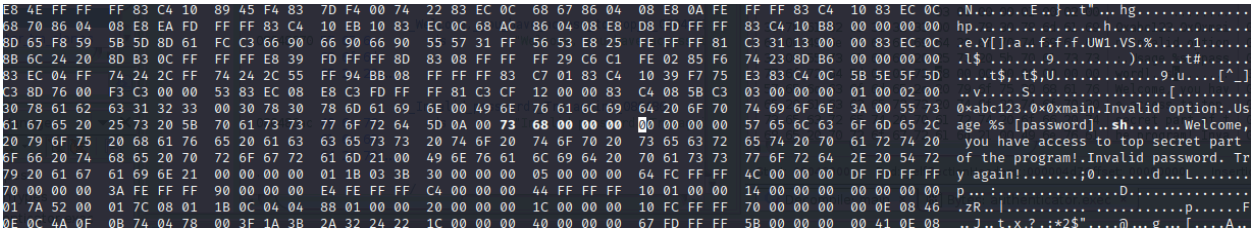
Decompile: main - (authenticator.exec)

```
1
2  int main(int argc,char **argv)
3
4  {
5    int iVar1;
6
7                      /* Check if we have an argument */
8    if (argc < 2) {
9      puts("Invalid option:");
10     printf("Usage %s [password]\n",*argv);
11     iVar1 = 1;
12   }
13   else {
14     iVar1 = authenticate(argv[1]);
15     if (iVar1 == 0) {
16       puts("Invalid password. Try again!");
17     }
18     else {
19       system("clear");
20       puts("Welcome, you have access to top secret part o
21     }
22     iVar1 = 0;
23   }
24   return iVar1;
25 }
26
```

```
                   03 00 00 00 01 00 02 00          ........
78 61 62 63 31 32 33 00 30 78 30 78 6d 61 69  0xabc123.0x0xmai  00110000 01111000 01100001
00 49 6e 76 61 6c 69 64 20 6f 70 74 69 6f 6e  .Invalid option  01101110 00000000 01001001
00 55 73 61 67 65 20 25 73 20 5b 70 61 73 73  .Usage %s [pass  00111010 00000000 01010101
6f 72 64 5d 0a 00 73 68 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  word]..sh.......  01110111 01101111 01110010
65 6c 63 6f 6d 65 2c 20 79 6f 75 20 68 61 76  Welcome, you hav  01010111 01100101 01101100
20 61 63 63 65 73 73 20 74 6f 20 74 6f 70 20  e access to top   01100101 00100000 01100001
65 63 72 65 74 20 70 61 72 74 20 6f 66 20 74  secret part of t  01110011 01100101 01100011
65 20 70 72 6f 67 72 61 6d 21 00 49 6e 76 61  he program!.Inva  01101000 01100101 00100000
69 64 20 70 61 73 73 77 6f 72 64 2e 20 54 72  lid password. Tr  01101100 01101001 01100100
20 61 67 61 69 6e 21 00                       y again!.        01111001 00100000 01100001
.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..  ................  ........ ........ ........
```

- I also experimented with hexedit which is capable of doing the same switch of “clear” to “sh”.





- Now when I run the authenticator with the correct password it executes the /bin/sh shell program.