## **Ghidra SRE Final Challenge**

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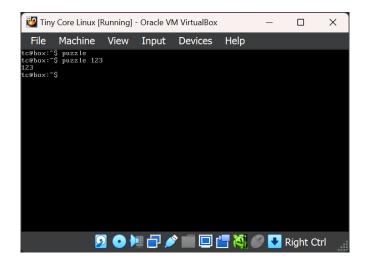
## 1. Task Completion

#### 1.1 Instructions

- I. Install Ghidra, VirtualBox, and materials.
- II. Launch Tiny Core Linux and test executable(s) inside.
- III. Launch Ghidra, create a project, and upload executable(s).
- IV. Use Ghidra to deconstruct the executable(s), break down binary functions, and discover secrets.

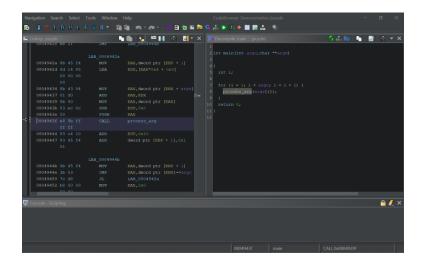
#### 1.2 Puzzle

I. Entering 'puzzle' and 'puzzle 123' in Tiny Core Linux.



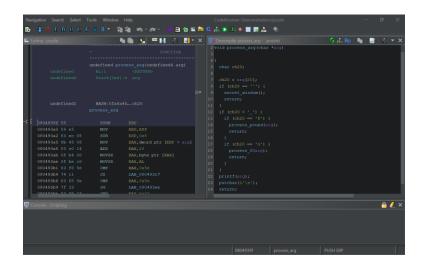
(Puzzle's expected output when run directly is nothing, but it prints any args it's passed.)

II. Investigating Puzzle's deconstructed contents and relabeling content in Ghidra.



(The main entry point of the program calls a function we labeled process\_arg.)

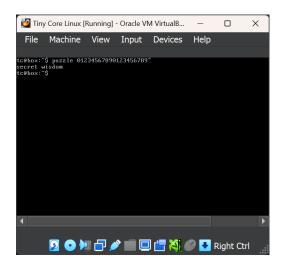
III. Further investigating Puzzle functions.



(The function(s) called by main are further examined, revealing that passing a string with '^' at

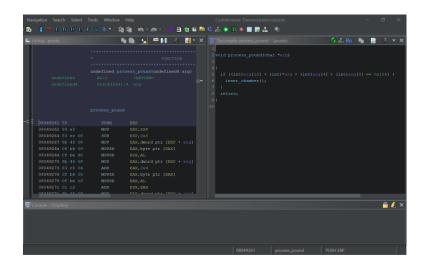
arg[20] to Puzzle will result in secret message output.)

IV. Entering 'puzzle 01234567890123456789^' in Tiny Core Linux.



(Puzzle prints 'secret wisdom' instead of the expected output.)

V. Further investigating Puzzle functions.

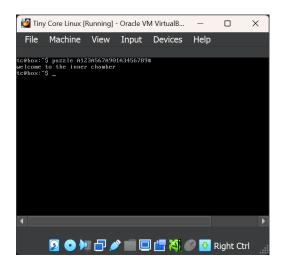


(Upon further investigation, a function reveals that passing '#' at arg[20] and ASCII values that add

up to 260 at arg[0], arg[4], arg[8], and arg[12] to Puzzle will result in the output of a secret

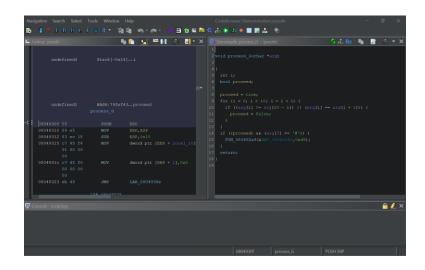
message.)

VI. Entering 'puzzle A123A567A901A3456789#' in Tiny Core Linux.



(Puzzle prints 'welcome to the inner chamber' instead of the expected output.)

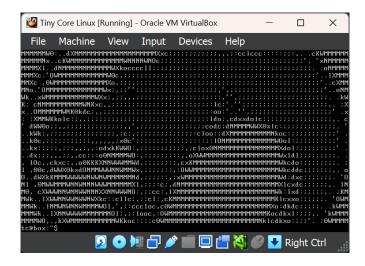
VII. Further investigating Puzzle functions.



(Upon further investigation, a function reveals that passing 'G' at arg[20] and '@' at arg[7] to Puzzle and ensuring the rest of the argument is a palindrome without repeating characters will result in the

output of a secret message.)

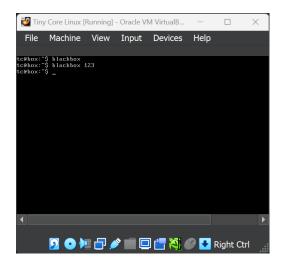
VIII. Entering 'puzzle GBABABA@ABABA@ABABAG' in Tiny Core Linux.



(Puzzle prints ASCII art of the Ghidra logo instead of the expected output.)

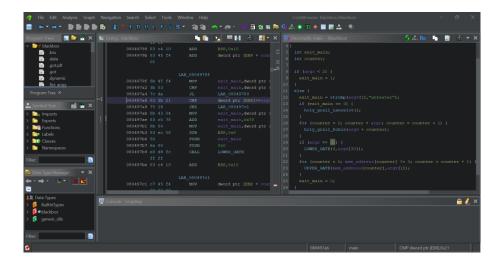
#### 1.3 Black Box

I. Entering 'blackbox' and 'blackbox 123' in Tiny Core Linux.



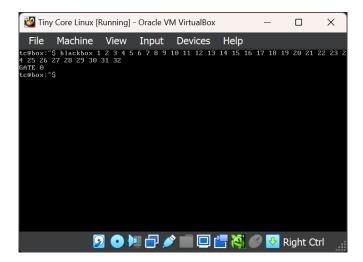
(Blackbox's expected output when run directly or with args is nothing.)

II. Investigating Blackbox's deconstructed contents and relabeling content in Ghidra

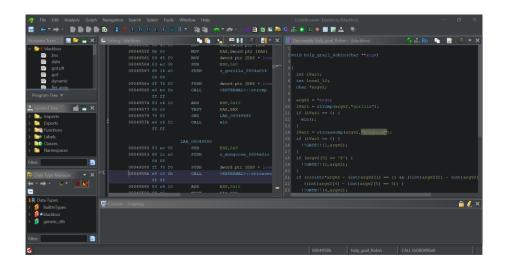


(Upon further investigation, an if check in a function will trigger gate 0 if 33 args are passed to blackbox [the function name is arg 1].)

III. Entering 'blackbox 1 2 3 ... 30 31 32' in Tiny Core Linux.

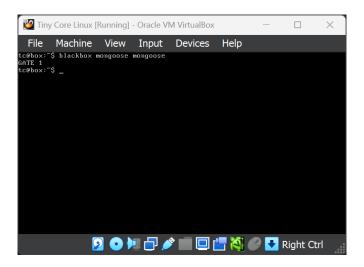


IV. Investigating Blackbox's deconstructed contents and relabeling content in Ghidra



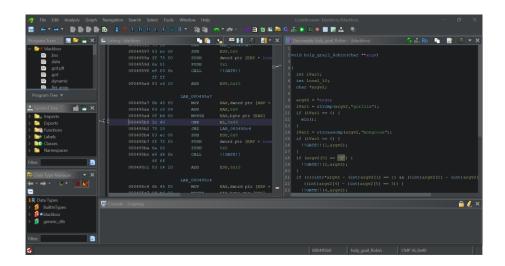
(Upon further investigation, an if check in a function will trigger gate 1 if the second arg passed to blackbox is 'mongoose'.)

V. Entering 'blackbox mongoose mongoose' in Tiny Core Linux.



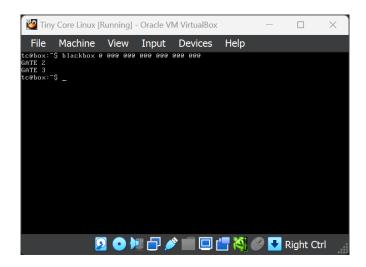
(Blackbox prints GATE 1 instead of the expected output.)

VI. Investigating Blackbox's deconstructed contents and relabeling content in Ghidra.



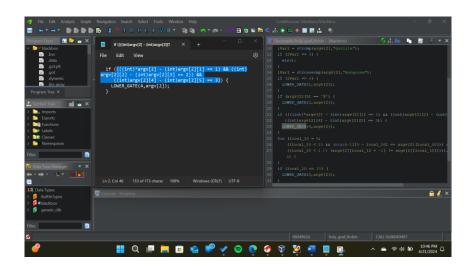
(Upon further investigation, an if check in a function will trigger gate 2 if the second arg passed to blackbox has '@' at position 10.)

VII. Entering 'blackbox @ @@@ @@@ @@@ @@@ @@@" in Tiny Core Linux.



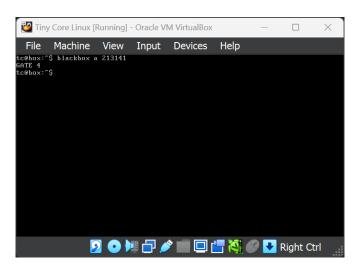
(Blackbox prints GATE 2 [and GATE 3 too, inadvertently] instead of the expected output.)

VIII. Investigating Blackbox's deconstructed contents and relabeling content in Ghidra.



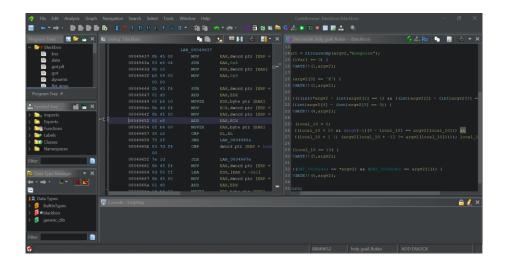
(Upon further investigation, an if check in a function will trigger gate 4 if the second arg passed to blackbox adheres to this pattern: [argv[2][0] - argv[2][1] = 1, argv[2][2] - argv[2][3] = 2, and argv[2][4] - argv[2][5] = 3.)

IX. Entering 'blackbox a 213141' in Tiny Core Linux.



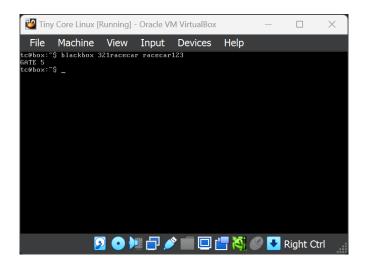
(Blackbox prints GATE 4 instead of the expected output [2-1=1, 3-1=2, and 4-1=3].)

X. Investigating Blackbox's deconstructed contents and relabeling content in Ghidra.



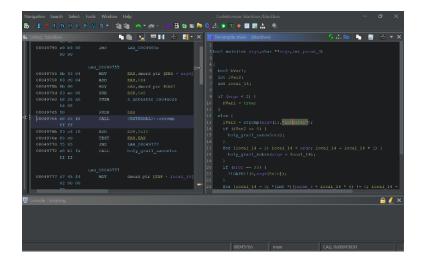
(Upon further investigation, an if check in a function will trigger gate 5 if the args passed to the argv[-1], the preceding arg, match arg[2], a palindrome, in reverse when passed to blackbox.)

XI. Entering 'blackbox 321racecar racecar123' in Tiny Core Linux.



(Blackbox prints GATE 5 instead of the expected output.)

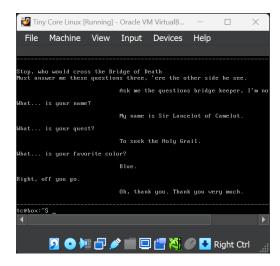
XII. Investigating Blackbox's deconstructed contents and relabeling content in Ghidra.



(Upon further examination of the main entry point of the program's comparisons, it's revealed that

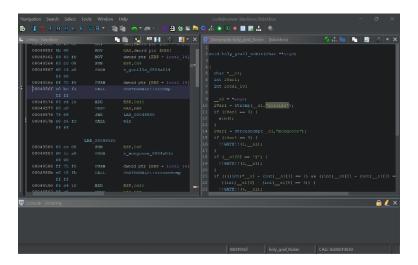
passing a string with 'anteater' at arg[1] to Blackbox will result in secret message output.)

XIII. Entering 'blackbox anteater' in Tiny Core Linux.



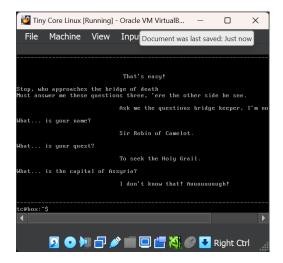
(Blackbox prints a Monty Python dialogue instead of the expected output.)

XIV. Further investigating Blackbox functions.



(Upon further investigation, a function reveals that if arg[1] and arg[2] match as 'gorilla' when passed to Blackbox, then it will result in the output of a secret message.)

XV. Entering 'blackbox gorilla gorilla' in Tiny Core Linux.



(Blackbox prints another Monty Python dialogue instead of the expected output.)

## 1.4 Conclusion

I've successfully enhanced my reverse engineering skills by using Ghidra and VirtualBox to analyze and decompile binaries ('Puzzle' and 'Black Box'), as well as identifying and manipulating functions within the 'Puzzle' and 'Black Box' binaries to reveal secret messages and behaviors triggered by specific string conditions. This hands-on experience improved my problem-solving capabilities and deepened my understanding of binary functions and conditional logic. Through my completion of these activities, to the best of my ability, I've gained proficiency in using advanced tools and techniques to explore and manipulate software at a low level.