Reverse Engineering Assignment

Clayton B. Hodges Colorado Mesa University

CSCI 420: Software Security

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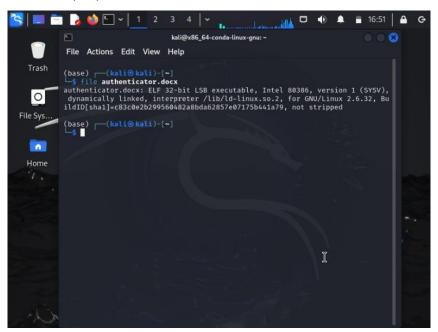
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1. Task Completion

1.1 File Fomat

> file authenticator.docx

 This command displays file information of the authenticator.docx file, which is an executable (ELF).



1.2 Password Reverse Engineering

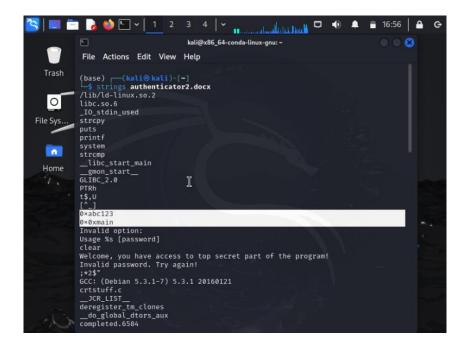
- cp authenticator.docx authenticator2.docx
 - This command copied the contents of the original file (authenticator.docx) to a new file (authenticator2.txt) for modification purposes.

chmod +x authenticator2.docx

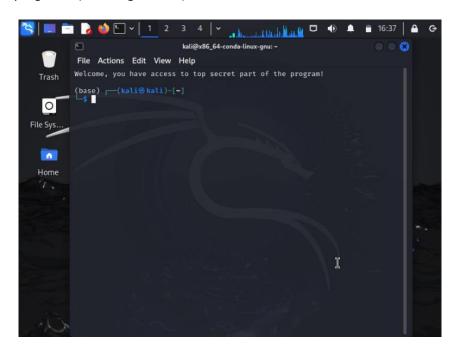
o This command added executable permission to the authenticator2.docx file.

> strings authenticator2.docx

This command listed the strings in the authenticator2.docx file. At the top, two strings appeared like passwords, 0xabc123 and 0x0xmain (see image below).

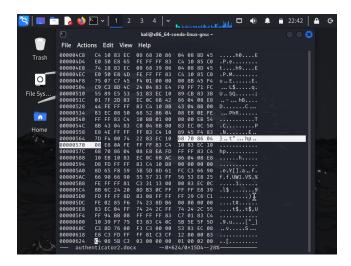


- ./authenticator2.docx 0xabc123 or ./authenticator2.docx 0x0xmain
 - This command executed authenticator2.docx with its appropriate password, clearing the screen and outputting 'Welcome, you have access to top secret part of the program!' (see image below).

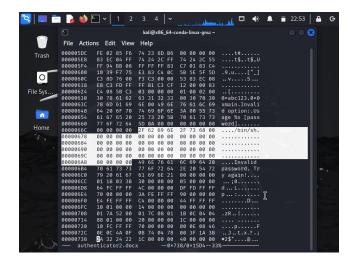


1.3 Modified Binary

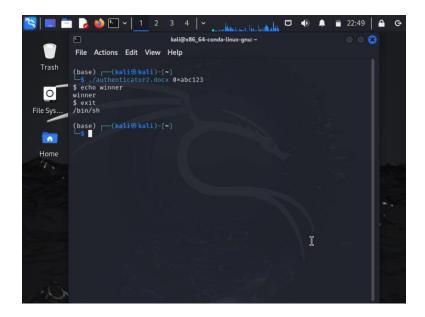
- > cp authenticator.docx authenticator2.docx
 - o This command made a copy (2) of the authenticator.docx file for me to experiment with.
- hexedit authenticator2.docx
 - This command opened a hex editor for the authenticator 2. docx file, allowing me to push the memory address of the 'top secret program' string instead of the memory address of the 'clear' string (see below image).



I then proceeded to replace the contents of the 'top secret program' string with '/bin/sh' so that 'system' would be called with this value (see below).



- ./authenticator2.docx 0xabc123
 - This command executed authenticator2.docx with a password, but now the output executes /bin/sh.



1.4 Checksums & md5 & sha1

Checksums are used to check the integrity of files; they are hashes that create unique values for each set of data. If the data changes, the hash will change too.

