

In radare2 /c means Cryptography

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Introduction

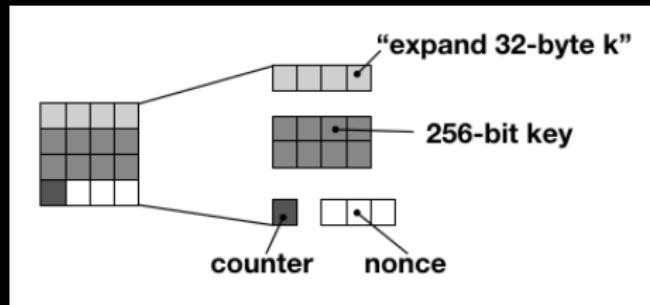
- ▶ Reverse or exploitation often imply Cryptography.
- ▶ Radare2 has some helper commands included.
- ▶ Practical use case where these commands are useful.
- ▶ Inner working of these commands.

Identify

- ▶ During a reverse, one crucial step may be to identify if a Cryptographic algorithms is used and which one.
- ▶ Often Crypto algorithms have constants, sbox or nonce which are public and may help to identify them.

Example

For example, Chacha is a stream cipher. It uses a 16-byte constant "**expand 32-byte k**". Meaning that finding this string in a binary would mean that it uses Chacha.



yara

- ▶ Yara is an open-source software developed by Virustotal to detect malware.
- ▶ It is based on flexible rules allowing the detection of malwares.
- ▶ Many rules are available at <https://github.com/Yara-Rules/rules> including rules to detect many cryptography algorithms.
- ▶ Available in **radare2-extras** and the yara commands are then accessible directly in r2.

r2-yara

```
$ r2pm -i yara yara-r2
```

yara rule

```
rule Chacha_256_constant{
    strings:
        $c0 = "expand 32-byte k"
    conditions:
        $c0
}
```

r2-yara

DEMO

Warning

Cryptographers tend to reuse primitives:

- ▶ Blake2 is a hash function based on Chacha.
- ▶ Argon2 is a password hash function using Blake2.
- ▶ Yara rule may trigger for Chacha constant but binary uses Argon2.

CRC and hash

- ▶ **ph** prints the hash or the CRC of binary data.
- ▶ **ph?**: sha1, sha256, sha512, md4, xor, xorpair, parity, entropy, crc16, crc32, ...
- ▶ **rahash2** binary offers these features externally.
- ▶ **/h** finds if the hash of a block in the binary match the given hash:

```
/h md5 348a9791dc41b89796ec3808b5b5262f 512
```

Search RSA and ECC keys

- ▶ RSA and Elliptic curve private keys are usually manipulated in ASN.1 format.
- ▶ This pattern structure can be parsed to find a key in memory.
- ▶ **/cr** command implements the search of private keys in r2.
- ▶ **/cd** command implements a similar feature to search certificates.

RSA key anatomy

0x0000000000	3082	04a3	0201	0002	8201	0100	dfdc	867f
0x000000010	cf00	7c5c	b28d	57a4	2c6a	95c4	b865	f3df
0x000000020	f52e	7259	c380	1b5e	511e	6936	74d6	ca9f
0x000000030	b6fb	07c5	4f75	73da	a600	188d	b7f1	588b
0x000000040	1a38	8936	67e7	43c5	196f	91b4	913f	eb11
0x000000050	dee3	5f1f	31cc	d569	c275	8879	9aec	95a9
0x000000060	122a	a12c	f76b	282b	7779	9c69	f747	cad2
0x000000070	5e8f	2e79	d826	23e4	fa3f	5acd	7a0b	472d
0x000000080	5e13	dc1a	8511	0300	8bf5	f027	0d26	da26
0x000000090	7273	92e2	e625	b2fc	afcfc	fc29	8f17	980e
0x0000000a0	8f5d	f9d1	5b36	5d26	af89	0a2f	bbcc	41a7
0x0000000b0	fb55	c476	6fc9	0a3b	3ff2	5b0d	048e	8dc3
0x0000000c0	141b	04f0	8e57	df79	6e57	c682	af1a	10d7
0x0000000d0	e933	5f05	9571	5cf0	10fa	da98	ed0e	8e9f
0x0000000e0	5af4	d2ad	1b30	63ab	a351	a6d3	4ff0	d8db
0x0000000f0	001f	386f	bbda	cd6b	ec10	6439	f9ae	d274

RSA key anatomy

0x0000000000	3082	04a3	0201	0002	8201	0100	dfdc	867f
0x00000010	cf00	7c5c	b28d	57a4	2c6a	95c4	b865	f3df
0x00000020	f52e	7259	c380	1b5e	511e	6936	74d6	ca9f
0x00000030	b6fb	07c5	4f75	73da	a600	188d	b7f1	588b
0x00000040	1a38	8936	67e7	43c5	196f	91b4	913f	eb11
0x00000050	dee3	5f1f	31cc	d569	c275	8879	9aec	95a9
0x00000060	122a	a12c	f76b	282b	7779	9c69	f747	cad2
0x00000070	5e8f	2e79	d826	23e4	fa3f	5acd	7a0b	472d
0x00000080	5e13	dc1a	8511	0300	8bf5	f027	0d26	da26
0x00000090	7273	92e2	e625	b2fc	afcfc	fc29	8f17	980e
0x000000a0	8f5d	f9d1	5b36	5d26	af89	0a2f	bbcc	41a7
0x000000b0	fb55	c476	6fc9	0a3b	3ff2	5b0d	048e	8dc3
0x000000c0	141b	04f0	8e57	df79	6e57	c682	af1a	10d7
0x000000d0	e933	5f05	9571	5cf0	10fa	da98	ed0e	8e9f
0x000000e0	5af4	d2ad	1b30	63ab	a351	a6d3	4ff0	d8db
0x000000f0	001f	386f	bbda	cd6b	ec10	6439	f9ae	d274

Version number

RSA key anatomy

	Sequence tag																
	Version number																
0x0000000000	30	82	04a3	0201	00	02	8201	0100	dfdc	867f							
0x00000010	cf00	7c5c	b28d	57a4	2c6a	95c4	b865	f3df									
0x00000020	f52e	7259	c380	1b5e	511e	6936	74d6	ca9f									
0x00000030	b6fb	07c5	4f75	73da	a600	188d	b7f1	588b									
0x00000040	1a38	8936	67e7	43c5	196f	91b4	913f	eb11									
0x00000050	dee3	5f1f	31cc	d569	c275	8879	9aec	95a9									
0x00000060	122a	a12c	f76b	282b	7779	9c69	f747	cad2									
0x00000070	5e8f	2e79	d826	23e4	fa3f	5acd	7a0b	472d									
0x00000080	5e13	dc1a	8511	0300	8bf5	f027	0d26	da26									
0x00000090	7273	92e2	e625	b2fc	afcf	fc29	8f17	980e									
0x000000a0	8f5d	f9d1	5b36	5d26	af89	0a2f	bbcc	41a7									
0x000000b0	fb55	c476	6fc9	0a3b	3ff2	5b0d	048e	8dc3									
0x000000c0	141b	04f0	8e57	df79	6e57	c682	af1a	10d7									
0x000000d0	e933	5f05	9571	5cf0	10fa	da98	ed0e	8e9f									
0x000000e0	5af4	d2ad	1b30	63ab	a351	a6d3	4ff0	d8db									
0x000000f0	001f	386f	bbda	cd6b	ec10	6439	f9ae	d274									

RSA key anatomy

The diagram illustrates the structure of an RSA key. It consists of a header followed by a series of 16 bytes. The first four bytes (0x00000000, 3032, 04a3, 0201) are highlighted in green and labeled 'Sequence tag'. The next two bytes (0002) are highlighted in orange and labeled 'Sequence length'. The final byte (00) is highlighted in red and labeled 'Version number'.

0x0000000000	30	32	04a3	0201	00	02	8201	0100	dfdc	867f
0x00000010	cf	00	7c5c	b28d	57a4	2c6a	95c4	b865	f3df	
0x00000020	f52e	7259	c380	1b5e	511e	6936	74d6	ca9f		
0x00000030	b6fb	07c5	4f75	73da	a600	188d	b7f1	588b		
0x00000040	1a38	8936	67e7	43c5	196f	91b4	913f	eb11		
0x00000050	dee3	5f1f	31cc	d569	c275	8879	9aec	95a9		
0x00000060	122a	a12c	f76b	282b	7779	9c69	f747	cad2		
0x00000070	5e8f	2e79	d826	23e4	fa3f	5acd	7a0b	472d		
0x00000080	5e13	dc1a	8511	0300	8bf5	f027	0d26	da26		
0x00000090	7273	92e2	e625	b2fc	afcfc	fc29	8f17	980e		
0x000000a0	8f5d	f9d1	5b36	5d26	af89	0a2f	bbcc	41a7		
0x000000b0	fb55	c476	6fc9	0a3b	3ff2	5b0d	048e	8dc3		
0x000000c0	141b	04f0	8e57	df79	6e57	c682	af1a	10d7		
0x000000d0	e933	5f05	9571	5cf9	10fa	da98	ed0e	8e9f		
0x000000e0	5af4	d2ad	1b30	63ab	a351	a6d3	4ff0	d8db		
0x000000f0	001f	386f	bbda	cd6b	ec10	6439	f9ae	d274		

RSA key anatomy

The diagram illustrates the structure of an RSA key. It consists of a sequence of bytes represented as hex values. Annotations with colored lines point to specific fields:

- Sequence tag:** Points to the first byte (0x30).
- Sequence length:** Points to the second byte (0x32).
- Version number:** Points to the third byte (0x0201).
- Integer tag:** Points to the fourth byte (0x00).

0x0000000000	30	32	04a3	0201	00	02	8201	0100	dfdc	867f
0x00000010	cf	00	7c5c	b28d	57a4	2c6a	95c4	b865	f3df	
0x00000020	f52e	7259	c380	1b5e	511e	6936	74d6	ca9f		
0x00000030	b6fb	07c5	4f75	73da	a600	188d	b7f1	588b		
0x00000040	1a38	8936	67e7	43c5	196f	91b4	913f	eb11		
0x00000050	dee3	5f1f	31cc	d569	c275	8879	9aec	95a9		
0x00000060	122a	a12c	f76b	282b	7779	9c69	f747	cad2		
0x00000070	5e8f	2e79	d826	23e4	fa3f	5acd	7a0b	472d		
0x00000080	5e13	dc1a	8511	0300	8bf5	f027	0d26	da26		
0x00000090	7273	92e2	e625	b2fc	afcf	fc29	8f17	980e		
0x000000a0	8f5d	f9d1	5b36	5d26	af89	0a2f	bbcc	41a7		
0x000000b0	fb55	c476	6fc9	0a3b	3ff2	5b0d	048e	8dc3		
0x000000c0	141b	04f0	8e57	df79	6e57	c682	af1a	10d7		
0x000000d0	e933	5f05	9571	5cf0	10fa	da98	ed0e	8e9f		
0x000000e0	5af4	d2ad	1b30	63ab	a351	a6d3	4ff0	d8db		
0x000000f0	001f	386f	bbda	cd6b	ec10	6439	f9ae	d274		

RSA key anatomy

	Sequence tag	Sequence length	Version number	Integer tag	Modulus length			
0x0000000000	3032	04a3	0201	0002	8201	0100	dfdc	867f
0x00000010	cf00	7c5c	b28d	57a4	2c6a	95c4	b865	f3df
0x00000020	f52e	7259	c380	1b5e	511e	6936	74d6	ca9f
0x00000030	b6fb	07c5	4f75	73da	a600	188d	b7f1	588b
0x00000040	1a38	8936	67e7	43c5	196f	91b4	913f	eb11
0x00000050	dee3	5f1f	31cc	d569	c275	8879	9aec	95a9
0x00000060	122a	a12c	f76b	282b	7779	9c69	f747	cad2
0x00000070	5e8f	2e79	d826	23e4	fa3f	5acd	7a0b	472d
0x00000080	5e13	dc1a	8511	0300	8bf5	f027	0d26	da26
0x00000090	7273	92e2	e625	b2fc	afcfc	fc29	8f17	980e
0x000000a0	8f5d	f9d1	5b36	5d26	af89	0a2f	bbcc	41a7
0x000000b0	fb55	c476	6fc9	0a3b	3ff2	5b0d	048e	8dc3
0x000000c0	141b	04f0	8e57	df79	6e57	c682	af1a	10d7
0x000000d0	e933	5f05	9571	5cf0	10fa	da98	ed0e	8e9f
0x000000e0	5af4	d2ad	1b30	63ab	a351	a6d3	4ff0	d8db
0x000000f0	001f	386f	bbda	cd6b	ec10	6439	f9ae	d274

RSA key example

Private keys are usually stored encrypted in a file.

```
ec_prv.sec1.pem
-----BEGIN EC PRIVATE KEY-----
Proc-Type: 4,ENCRYPTED
DEK-Info: DES-CBC,AA94892A169FA426

gSkFuUENNke5MvkWHc11/w1NQWBxaIxGT+d5oRcqs44D3tltV0wtdnYexoD9uSIL
wMFFRLL6I5ii1Naa38nPOMaa7kLU2J3jY8SeIH1rQ43X6tlpv9WFGqDn/m6X7oKo
RMMfGdicPZg=
-----END EC PRIVATE KEY-----
```

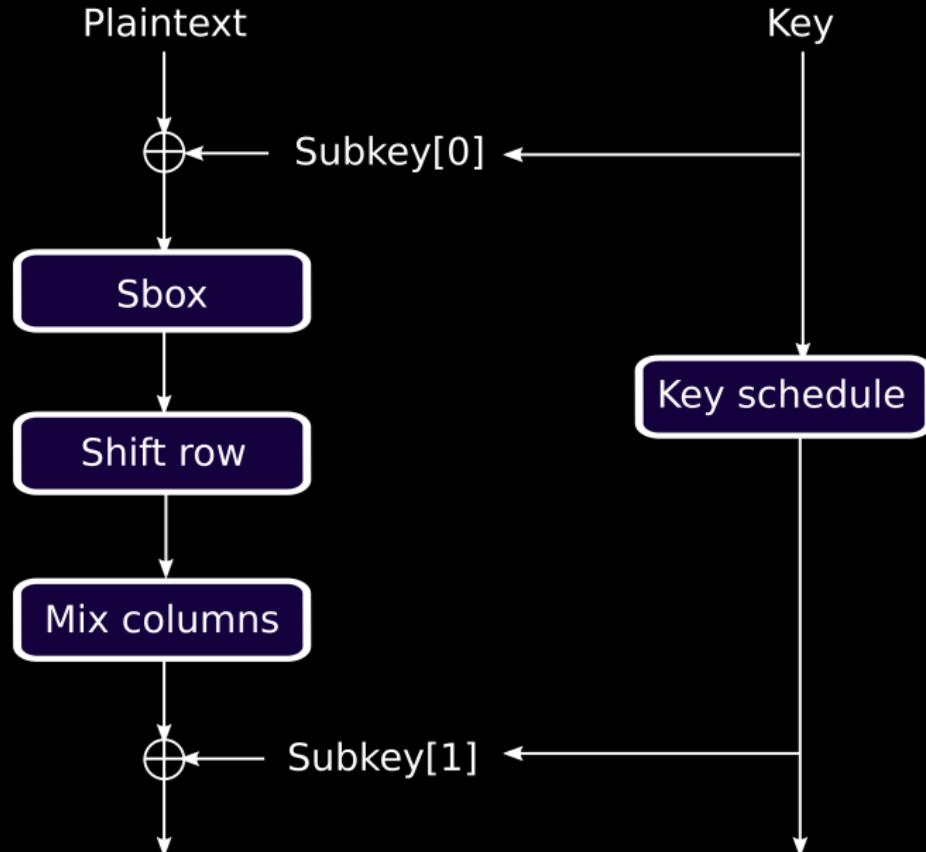
The private key is decrypted with a passphrase given by the user or the binary directly.

mbedTLS RSA key example

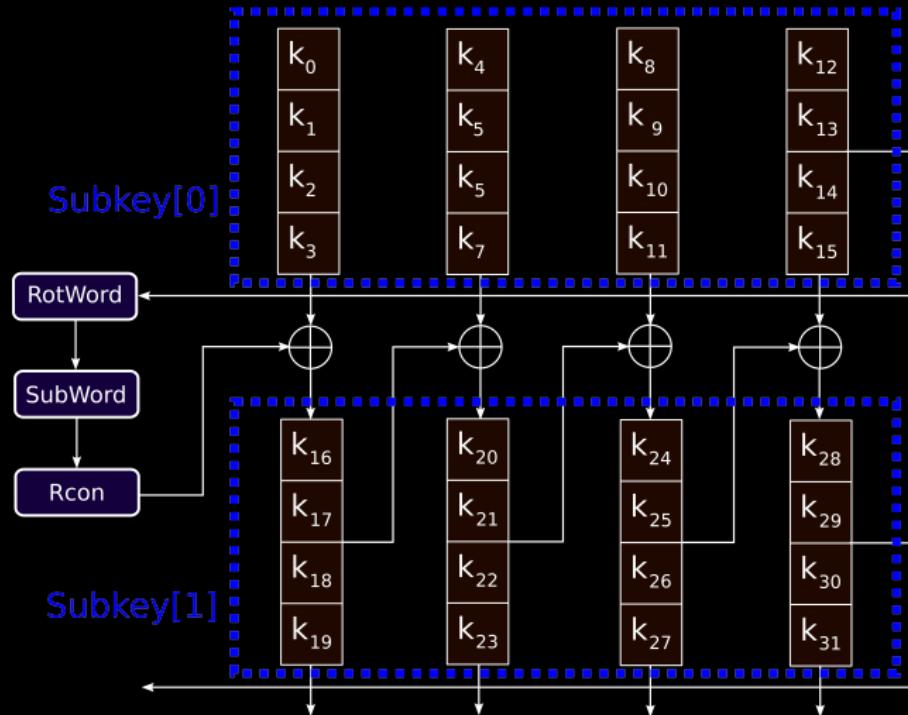
As soon as the key is decrypted it is in clear in ASN.1 format.

DEMO

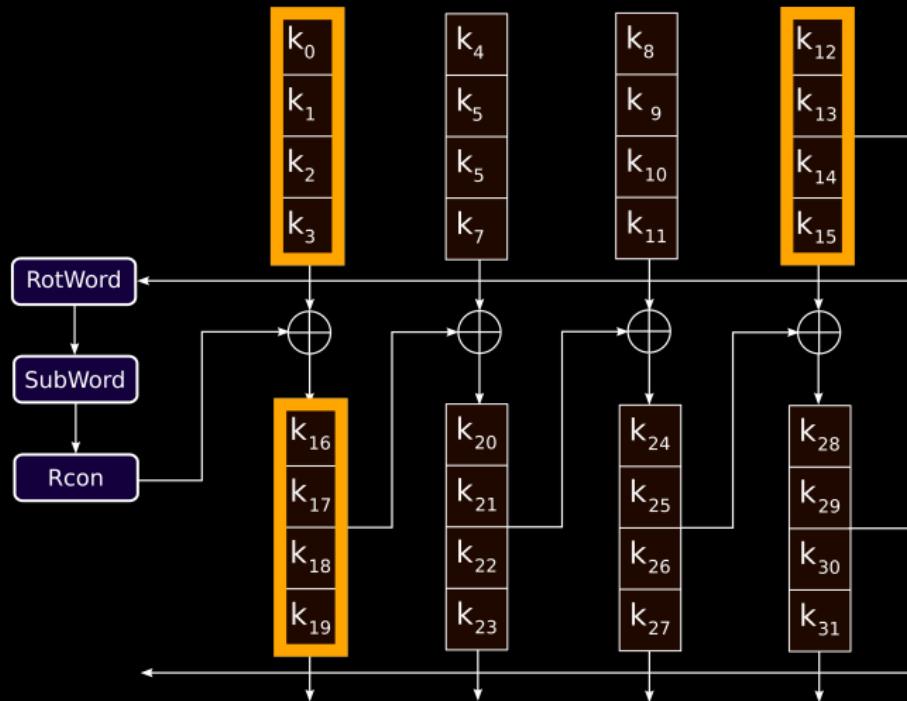
AES



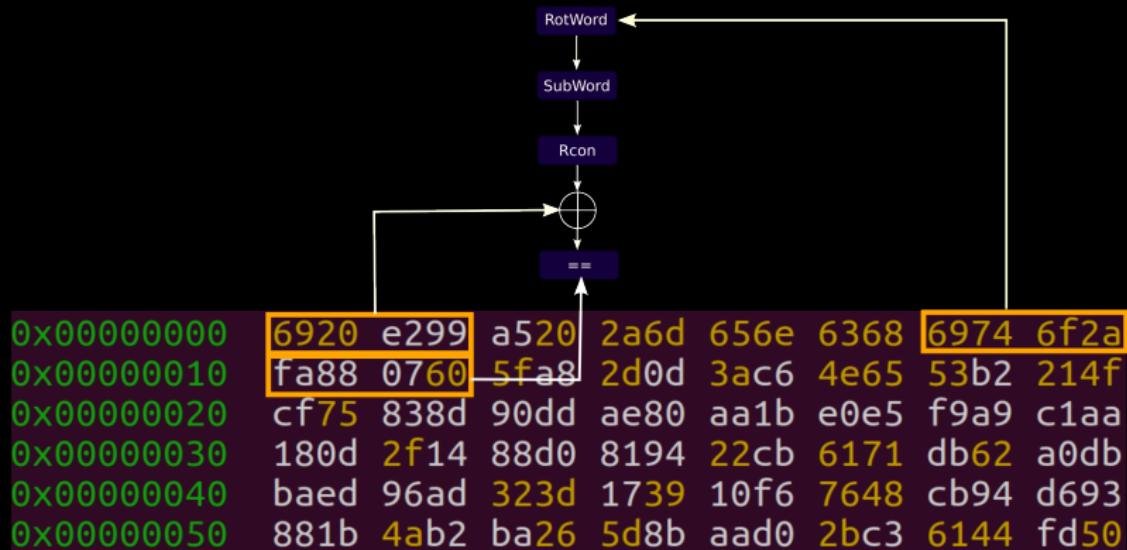
AES 128-bit key schedule



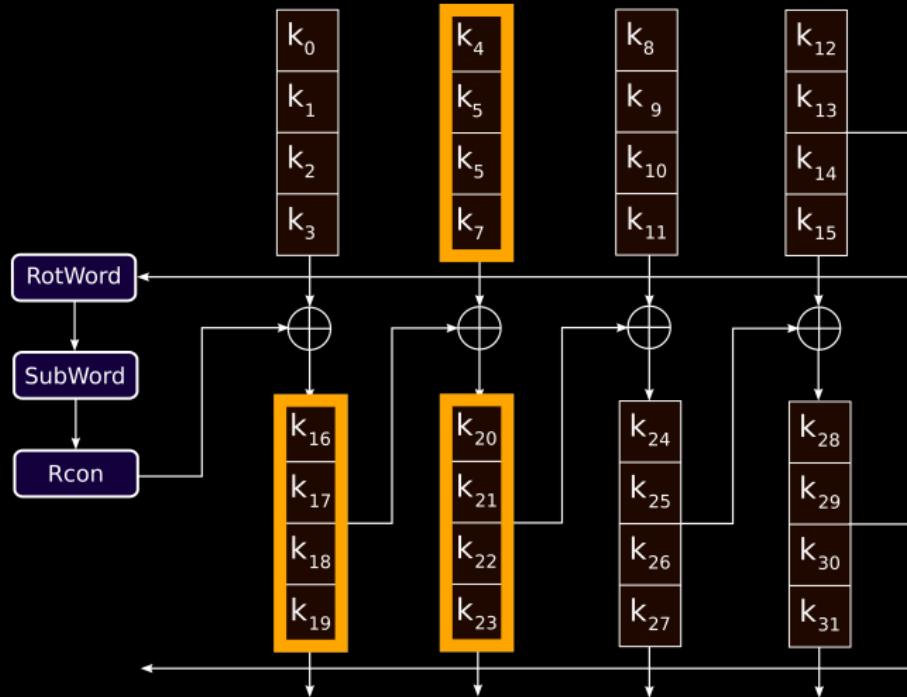
AES 128-bit key schedule



AES 128-bit key schedule



AES 128-bit key schedule



AES key search

```
static bool aes128_key_test(const unsigned char *buf) {
    bool word1 = buf[16] == (buf[0] ^ Sbox[buf[13]] ^ 1) \
        && buf[17] == (buf[1] ^ Sbox[buf[14]]) \
        && buf[18] == (buf[2] ^ Sbox[buf[15]]) \
        && buf[19] == (buf[3] ^ Sbox[buf[12]]));
    bool word2 = buf[20] == (buf[4] ^ buf[16]) \
        && buf[21] == (buf[5] ^ buf[17]) \
        && buf[22] == (buf[6] ^ buf[18]) \
        && buf[23] == (buf[7] ^ buf[19]));
    return word1 && word2;
}
```

AES key search

- ▶ **radare2** now supports 128, 192 and 256-bit key search.
- ▶ The search can be applied on debug memory, process image, memory dump, ...
- ▶ **aeskeyfind** use this idea for 128 and 256-bit key but allows to have error in the key schedule.
- ▶ **Interrogate** allows key search for AES, Serpent, Twofish ciphers and RSA keys.

r2 AES search

DEMO

Decrypt

Encryption, decryption, hash and encoders are integrated in r2 under **woD** and **woE** commands.

The file has to be open in write mode and the result will be written directly in place.

woE? or **woD?** to have a full list of supported algorithms.

woE woD

DEMO

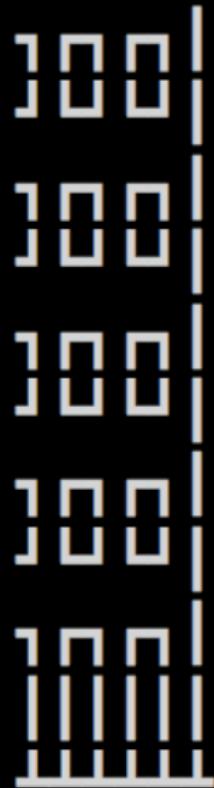
Conclusion

- ▶ Many features are already included in r2.
- ▶ Easy to extend yara rules or add new algorithms.
- ▶ Reverse and analysis happen entirely in r2, no need of external tools.

Possible contributions

- ▶ Add yara rules in <https://github.com/Yara-Rules/rules/tree/master/crypto>.
- ▶ Add new algorithm like SHA-3, Chacha, .. in **libr/crypto**.
- ▶ Add key search for other algorithms in **libr/search**.

Questions



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CRYPTO

STANDS

FOR

CRYPTOGR

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