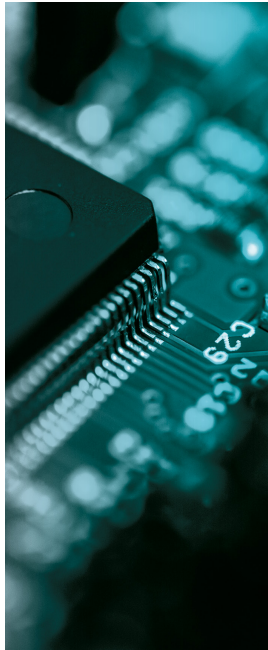




Workshop: Software Reverse Engineering

Tim Blazytko



About Tim

- Chief Scientist, Head of Engineering & Co-Founder of Emproof
- focused on advancing embedded security solutions
- PhD in binary program analysis & reverse engineering
- training and lectures at industry conferences & universities



Today



Reverse Engineering



Techniques



Hands-On

Reverse Engineering

Reverse Engineering

Analysis of binary files (executables, firmware, ...):

- identify functionality
- detect malicious behavior
- reconstruct high-level code
- find bugs
- detect hardcoded keys or credentials
- unlock premium features (cracking)

Compiler

Compiler

- translates high-level code to machine code
- optimizes code for speed and/or performance
- removes information during compilation (comments, symbols, ...)
- generates executable binaries

Binary

Binary

- executable file with code, data, and metadata
- contains CPU-specific machine code
- common formats: ELF (Linux), PE (Windows)

Machine Code

Machine Code

- byte sequences that CPU interprets as instructions
- defined by the CPU's **instruction set architecture** (ISA)
- translated to human-readable form in assembly code

Assembly Code

Assembly Code

- human-readable representation of machine code
- **instruction:** mnemonics and operands
 - **mnemonics:** add, mov, sub
 - **operands:** register or constants
 - **example:** add r1, r2
- platform and CPU specific (x86, arm, etc.)

Machine Code and Assembly Code

0a 01 0a 00 0b 02 de ad

Machine Code and Assembly Code

opcode	register	constant
--------	----------	----------

0a 01 0a 00 0b 02 de ad

Machine Code and Assembly Code

opcode	register	constant
--------	----------	----------

0a 01 0a 00 0b 02 de ad

add

mul

Machine Code and Assembly Code

opcode	register	constant
--------	----------	----------

0a 01 0a 00 0b 02 de ad

add R1

mul R2

Machine Code and Assembly Code

opcode	register	constant
--------	----------	----------

0a 01 0a 00 0b 02 de ad

add R1, 0x0a00

mul R2, 0xdead

Machine Code and Assembly Code

opcode	register	constant
--------	----------	----------

0a 01 0a 00 0b 02 de ad

add R1, 0x0a00

mul R2, 0xdead

The decoded machine code is called assembly code.

Static Analysis

Static Analysis

- examines binary **without executing** it
- reveals structure and functionality
- **common tools:** disassembler & decompiler

Disassembler

Disassembler

- converts machine code into assembly code
- useful for understanding binary's behavior
- key tool in reverse engineering workflows

Disassembler: Decodes Machine Code

```
55 48 89 e5 89  
7d fc 89 75 f8  
8b 55 fc 8b 45  
f8 01 d0 c1 e0  
02 5d c3 00 00
```


Disassembler: Decodes Machine Code

```
55 48 89 e5 89
7d fc 89 75 f8
8b 55 fc 8b 45
f8 01 d0 c1 e0
02 5d c3 00 00
```



```
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
mov     [rbp+var_4], edi
mov     [rbp+var_8], esi
mov     edx, [rbp+var_4]
mov     eax, [rbp+var_8]
add     eax, edx
shl     eax, 2
pop     rbp
retn
```

Disassembler: Decodes Machine Code

```
55 48 89 e5 89  
7d fc 89 75 f8  
8b 55 fc 8b 45  
f8  
02
```



```
push    rbp  
mov     rbp, rsp  
mov     [rbp+var_4], edi  
mov     [rbp+var_8], esi  
mov     edx, [rbp+var_4]  
mov     eax, [rbp+var_8]  
  
pop     rbp  
retn
```

critical step in reverse engineering

Decompiler

Decompiler

- converts machine code back to high-level code
- aids in understanding program logic and structure
- produces **approximate source code** from binaries

Decompiler: Reconstructs High-Level Code

```
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
mov     [rbp+var_4], edi
mov     [rbp+var_8], esi
mov     edx, [rbp+var_4]
mov     eax, [rbp+var_8]
add     eax, edx
shl     eax, 2
pop     rbp
retn
```

Decompiler: Reconstructs High-Level Code

```
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
mov     [rbp+var_4], edi
mov     [rbp+var_8], esi
mov     edx, [rbp+var_4]
mov     eax, [rbp+var_8]
add     eax, edx
shl     eax, 2
pop     rbp
retn
```



```
ulong calculate(int param_1,int param_2)
{
    return (ulong)(uint)((param_2 + param_1) * 4);
}
```

Decompiler: Reconstructs High-Level Code

```
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
mov     [rbp+var_4], edi
mov     [rbp+var_8], esi
mov     edx, [rbp+var_4]
mov     eax, [rbp+var_8]
add     eax, edx
shl     eax, 2
pop     rbp
retn
```



```
ulong calculate(int param_1,int param_2)
{
    return (ulong)(uint)((param_2 + param_1) * 4);
}
```

eases reverse engineering significantly

Tools

Ghidra

- open source reverse engineering framework
- powerful disassembler and decompiler
- runs on all common platforms, free to use

`https://ghidra-sre.org`

CodeBrowser: test/encrypt.elf

File Edit Analysis Graph Navigation Search Select Tools Window Help

Program Trees

- encrypt.elf
 - .rodata
 - .text
 - .shstrtab
 - .strtab

Program Tree x

Symbol Tree

- uart_write_u32
- Functions
 - AddRoundKey
 - AES128_ECB_encrypt
 - main
 - memset
 - prompt
 - ResetHandler
 - strlen
 - strcmp
 - SubBytes
 - transform_to_nibble
 - uart_read_byte
 - uart_write
 - uart_write_byte

Filter:

Data Type Manager

- Data Types
 - BuiltinTypes
 - encrypt.elf
 - generic_clib

Filter:

Listing: encrypt.elf

```

*****
FUNCTION
*****
undefined AddRoundKey()
    assume LRset = 0x0
    assume TMode = 0x1
    r0:1 <RETURN>
XREF
AddRoundKey
0000001c 30 b5      push    { r4, r5, lr }
0000001e 04 01      lsls    r4,r0,#0x4
00000020 02 f1 03 0e add.w   lr,r2,#0x3
00000024 02 f1 13 05 add.w   r5,r2,#0x13
LAB_00000028
00000028 ae f1 04 03 sub.w   r3,lr,#0x4
0000002c 01 eb 04 0c add.w   r12,r1,r4
LAB_00000030
00000030 1c f8 01 2b ldrb.w  r2,[r12],#0x1
00000034 13 f8 01 0f ldrb.w  r0,[r3,#0x1]!
00000038 42 40      eors    r2,r0
0000003a 1a 70      strb    r2,[r3,#0x0]
0000003c 73 45      cmp     r3,lr
0000003e 17 d1      bne     LAB_00000030
00000040 04 34      adds    r4,#0x4
00000042 0e f1 04 0e add.w   lr,lr,#0x4
00000046 ae 45      cmp     lr,r5
00000048 ee d1      bne     LAB_00000028
0000004a 30 bd      pop     { r4, r5, pc }
*****
FUNCTION
*****

```

Decompile: AddRoundKey - (encrypt.elf)

```

1 void AddRoundKey(int param_1,int param_2,int param_3)
2
3
4 {
5     byte *pbVar1;
6     byte *pbVar2;
7     byte *pbVar3;
8
9     param_1 = param_1 << 4;
10    pbVar3 = (byte *) (param_3 + 3);
11    do {
12        pbVar1 = pbVar3 + -4;
13        pbVar2 = (byte *) (param_2 + param_1);
14        do {
15            pbVar1 = pbVar1 + 1;
16            *pbVar1 = *pbVar2 ^ *pbVar1;
17            pbVar2 = pbVar2 + 1;
18        } while (pbVar1 != pbVar3);
19        param_1 = param_1 + 4;
20        pbVar3 = pbVar3 + 4;
21    } while (pbVar3 != (byte *) (param_3 + 0x13));
22    return;
23 }
24

```

Bookmarks - (0 bookmarks)

Type	Category	Description	Location	Label	Code Unit
Filter:					

Console x Bookmarks x

0000003e AddRoundKey bne 0x00000030

Binary Ninja

- commercial reverse engineering framework
- powerful UI, good for patching/cracking
- free version available

`https://binary.ninja/free/`

Tasks

Slides, Setup & Samples

Checkout on GitHub:

```
https://github.com/emproof-com/workshop\_software\_reverse\_engineering\_escar24
```

Task 1: Hello World

Open `hello_world` in Ghidra.

- Load and analyze the binary.
- Get used to the analysis window (functions, assembly, decompiler).
- Inspect the strings in the binary.
- Locate the main function. What does it do?
- Repeat the task in Binary Ninja.

Task 2: Game Reverse Engineering

- Execute game and check how it works.
- Open it in Ghidra and inspect the strings.
- Locate the main function and inspect it in the decompiler.
- Locate the hardcoded license to unlock the full version.

Task 3: Game Cracking

- Open game in Binary Ninja and open the main function.
- Identify the variable that hardcodes the number of trials.
- Patch the binary such that it accepts 5 trials.
- Patch the code such that it accepts any input as valid license.

Task 4: Feature Unlocking

Open `license_check` in Binary Ninja.

- Locate the hardcoded secret to unlock the premium feature.
- Patch the binary such that the feature is always unlocked.

Task 5: Embedded Firmware

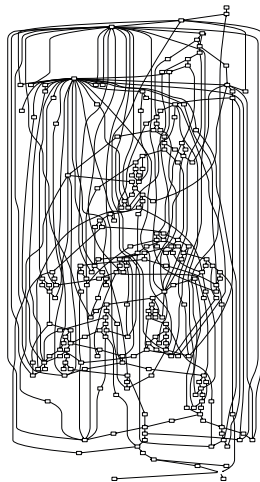
Open the embedded firmware `car_demo.elf` in Ghidra.

- Inspect the strings. What functionality might the firmware implement?
- The firmware hardcodes Wifi credentials (SSID & password). Find them.
- What is the IP address of the router?

Anti Revers Engineering

Code Obfuscation & Data Encoding

- increase **code complexity** to impede **reverse engineering** (code obfuscation)
- **hide keys and credentials** and decode them at **runtime**

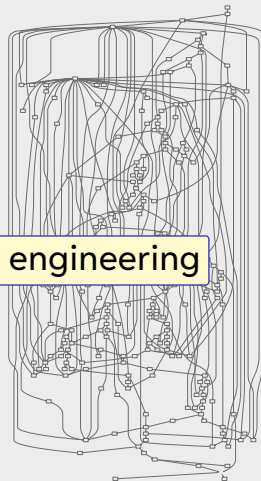


Code Obfuscation & Data Encoding

- increase **code complexity** to impede **reverse engineering** (code obfuscation)

passive protections impede reverse engineering

- **hide keys and credentials** and decode them at runtime



Anti-Debug & Anti-Tamper

- observe execution environment for debuggers (anti-debug)
- detect code modifications (patching) by code checksumming (anti-tamper)

```
if debugger_detected() {  
    terminate()  
}
```

```
if checksum(code) != 0xd75648 {  
    terminate()  
}
```

Anti-Debug & Anti-Tamper

- observe execution environment for debuggers (anti-debug)

```
if debugger_detected() {  
    terminate()  
}
```

runtime protections to prevent analysis & modifications

- detect code modifications (patching) by code checksumming (anti-tamper)

```
if checksum(code) != 0xd75648 {  
    terminate()  
}
```

Conclusion

Conclusion

- reverse engineering, machine code & assembler, tools
- hands-on sessions
- anti reverse engineering techniques

Try it yourself:

https://github.com/emproof-com/workshop_software_reverse_engineering_escar24

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