

# Reverse Engineering with Radare2

How to start

**Jarosław Górný**

Vulnerability Researcher, SpiderLabs Research

October 15, 2017



# Agenda

- 1 Why this talk
- 2 What is Reverse Engineering and why radare2
- 3 Installation and basics of radare2
- 4 101 of Reverse Engineering on x86
- 5 Static analysis
- 6 Dynamic analysis





# Who am I?

handles: jaroslav on freenode.net IRC; @JaroslavNahorny on twitter

## **work: Trustwave's SpiderLabs Research**

- I work as a Vulnerability Researcher

## **HS-WAW, aka hackerspace.pl**

- former member, still a big fan, I highly recommend!
- #hackerspace-pl @ freenode.net IRC

## **CTF**

- playing with an awesome team, Dragon Sector (as a guest)



# Why this talk?

- I started with assembly when I was a kid (on Commodore 64)
- Then a bit of microprocessor assembly at the university
- I thought it would be cool to understand it on x86 too
  - CTF competitions, crackmes turned out to be a lot of fun
- Radare2 seemed to be a reasonable pick
  - Free (as “free beer”, but “freedom of speech” too)
  - I like command line ☺
  - People say it’s hard, and I like challenges ☺
- I use Emacs, I’m weird; that can be a part of the reason too
- Disclaimer: I still consider myself as a beginner in RE field

# RE, radare2, basic facts



# Reverse Engineering

What do we mean by this?

**In general:** the process of extracting knowledge or design information from anything man-made (Wikipedia)

**In our case:** we are "extracting knowledge" from a binary software (executables, libraries), by disassembling or decompiling it



# What we want to achieve?

- offset -	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
0x100000f20	5548	89e5	897d	fc89	75f8	8b75	fc03	75f8	UH...	}.u..u..u.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
0x100000f30	89f0	5dc3	6666	662e	0f1f	8400	0000	0000	..]	.fff.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	
0x100000f40	5548	89e5	4883	ec20	b802	0000	00b9	0300	UH..H..	.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	
0x100000f50	0000	897d	fc48	8975	f089	c789	cee8	beff	...].H.u..	.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	
0x100000f60	ffff	4001	3120	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	UH..H..	.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	

disassembly

decompilation

```
[0x100000f20] ;[ga]
    ; section 0 va=0x100000f20 pa=0x00000f20 sz=95 vsz=95 rwx=m-r-x 0.__TEXT.__text
;-- section.0.__TEXT.__text:
;-- func.100000f20:
(func) sym._add 20
sym._add ();
; var int local_8h @ rbp-0x8
; var int local_4h @ rbp-0x4
; CALL XREF from 0x100000f5d (entry0)
0x100000f20 55      push rbp
0x100000f21 4889e5  mov rbp, rsp
0x100000f24 897dfc  mov dword [local_4h], edi
0x100000f27 8975f8  mov dword [local_8h], esi
0x100000f2a 8b75fc  mov esi, dword [local_4h]
0x100000f2d 0375f8  add esi, dword [local_8h]
0x100000f30 89f0      mov eax, esi
0x100000f32 5d      pop rbp
0x100000f33 c3      ret
```

```
int add(int a, int b) {
    return a + b;
}
```



# Decompilation is not that easy...

⤳ You Retweeted

**Gergö Barany** @princess\_gergo · Sep 19  
Compilers amuse me. [godbolt.org/g/s6nZJF](https://godbolt.org/g/s6nZJF)

The screenshot shows three panels side-by-side. The left panel displays C code for two functions, fn1 and fn2. The middle panel shows the assembly output for fn1 generated by GCC 7.2 with -O3 optimization. The right panel shows the assembly output for fn2 generated by Clang 5.0.0 with -O3 optimization. The assembly code uses various instructions like xor, imul, test, and sete to implement the logic of the C code.

Function	Compiler	Assembly Instructions
fn1(int p1)	x86-64 gcc 7.2 -O3	xor eax, eax ret fn2(int): mov eax, edi xor edx, edx imul eax, edi test edi, edi sete dl lea eax, [rax+rax*8] imul eax, edx cwde ret
fn2(int)	x86-64 clang 5.0.0 -O3	fn1(int): # @fn1(int) xor eax, eax test edi, edi sete al imul edi, edi imul edi, eax lea eax, [rdi + 8*rdi] cwde ret fn2(int): # @fn2(int) xor eax, eax ret

10 ⤳ 168 ❤ 315 📧



# What is radare2

According to <https://radare.org/r/>

Radare is a **portable reversing framework** that can...

- **Disassemble (and assemble for) many different architectures**
- **Debug with local native and remote debuggers (gdb, rap, webui, r2pipe, winedbg, windbg)**
- **Run on Linux, \*BSD, Windows, OSX, Android, iOS, Solaris and Haiku**
- Perform forensics on filesystems and data carving
- **Be scripted in Python, Javascript, Go and more**
- Support collaborative analysis using the embedded webserver
- Visualize data structures of several file types
- **Patch programs to uncover new features or fix vulnerabilities**
- Use powerful analysis capabilities to speed up reversing
- Aid in software exploitation

# Radare2: Installation and First Steps



r2gif memes  
@r2gif

Following

Doing a demo of radare2 with the Debian version.

<https://twitter.com/r2gif/status/892135663289630720>





# Installation: always use version from git

Just:

```
$ git clone  
https://github.com/radare/radare2
```

```
$ cd radare2
```

```
$ ./sys/install.sh
```

```
$ r2 -v
```

```
radare2 2.0.1 16334 @ linux-x86-64  
git.2.0.1-1-g00fdad81bcommit:  
00fdad81b99ae9a010948e6f484e8aff994  
d9915 build: 2017-10-13_11:15:44
```



n of commits per week



# Installation: if you really, really, really can't from git

You can find latest binaries for many architectures here:

<http://rada.re/r/down.html>



# What do we get?

Apart of radare2 itself (which is also aliased simply as 'r2'):

- Package manager (115 packages at the moment): **r2pm**
- Binary program info extractor: **rabin2**
- Binary diffing utility: **radiff2**
- Find byte patterns: **rafind2**
- Calculate, check and show hashes: **rahash2**
- Utility to run programs in exotic environments: **rarun2**
- Assemble / disassemble on the fly: **rasm2**
- Convert between bases, simple calc: **rax2**



# What do we get? Examples

rasm2

```
$ rasm2 -a sparc -e -d "9de3bf90"
```

```
save sp, -0x70, sp
```

```
$ rasm2 -a arm "add r0, r0, #2"
```

```
020080e2
```

```
$ rasm2 -a x86 "add rsp, 0x20"
```

```
4883c420
```



# What do we get? Examples

rax2

\$ rax2 -s 41 42 43 0A

**rax2 =16 0x09+0x02**

ABC

0xb

\$ rax2 -S "flag{radare2}"

**\$ rax2 0x09+0x02**

666c61677b726164617265327d

11

**\$ rax2 =2 0x09+0x02**

1011b



# What do we get? Examples

rafind2

Many nice features:

- Search for specific string,
- Regular expressions,
- Limit to specific file range,
- Known file-format carving

```
✓ 16:10 ~/priv/ctf/scs-2017-ctf/stego_big_foot $ rafind2 -m WhereIsBigFoot.jpg  
-- 0 1e17f2  
0x00000000 0x00000000 1 JPEG image , EXIF standard  
0x0000000c 0x0000000c 1 TIFF image data, big-endian  
0x00027776 0x00027776 1 FreeBSD/i386 executable not stripped  
0x0003a682 0x0003a682 1 Macromedia Flash data, version 242  
0x001e16fc 0x001e16fc 1 ZIP Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract  
0x00000000 1 JPEG image , EXIF standard  
0x0000000c 1 TIFF image data, big-endian  
0x00027776 1 FreeBSD/i386 executable not stripped  
0x0003a682 1 Macromedia Flash data, version 242  
0x001e16fc 1 ZIP Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract  
✓ 16:11 ~/priv/ctf/scs-2017-ctf/stego_big_foot $ █
```



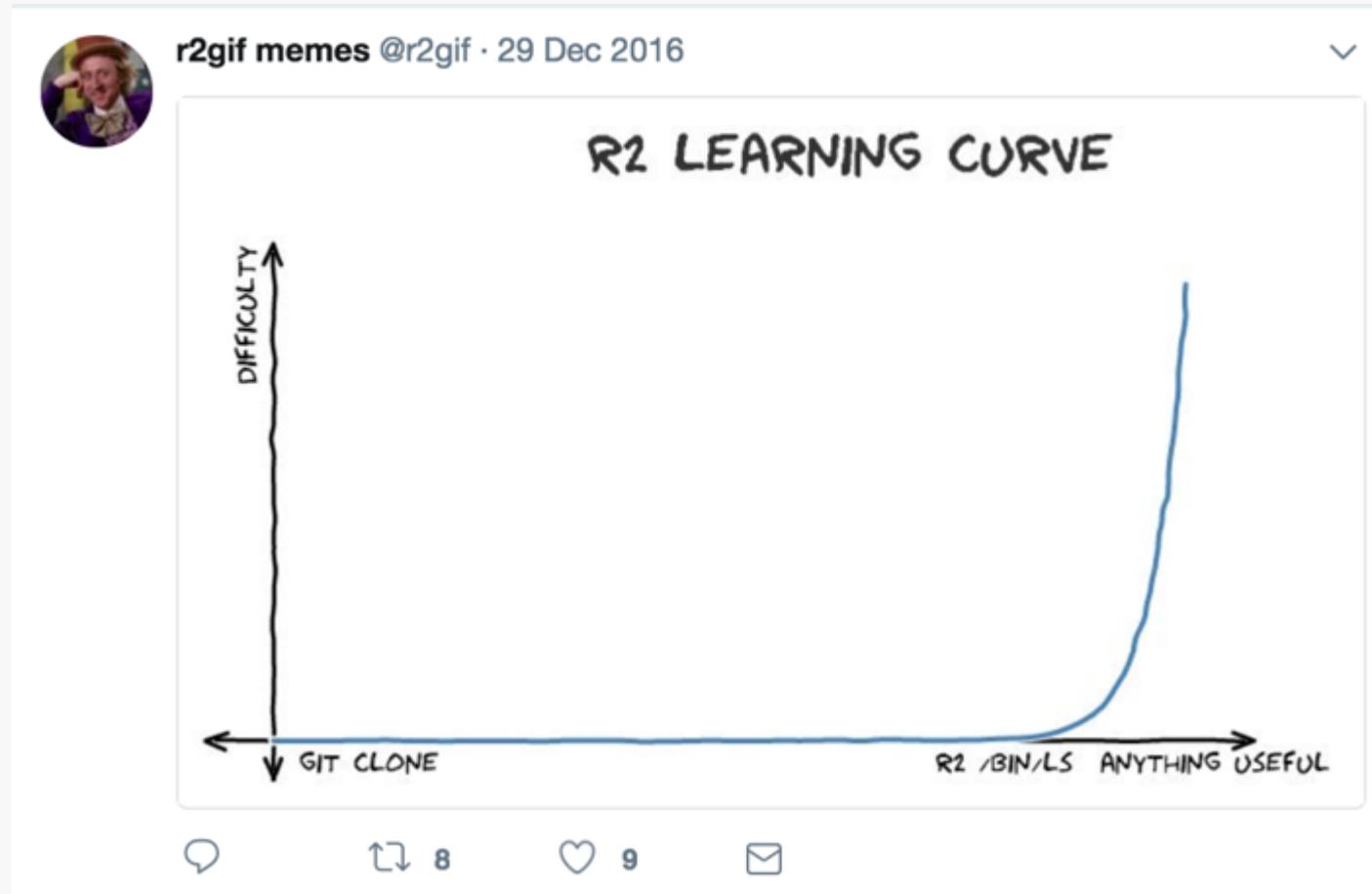
# What do we get? Examples

rabin2

```
$ rabin2 -I <binary>          # show info  
$ rabin2 -i <binary>          # show imports  
$ rabin2 -l <binary>          # linked libraries  
$ rabin2 -S <binary>          # show sections  
$ rabin2 -z <binary>          # show strings
```

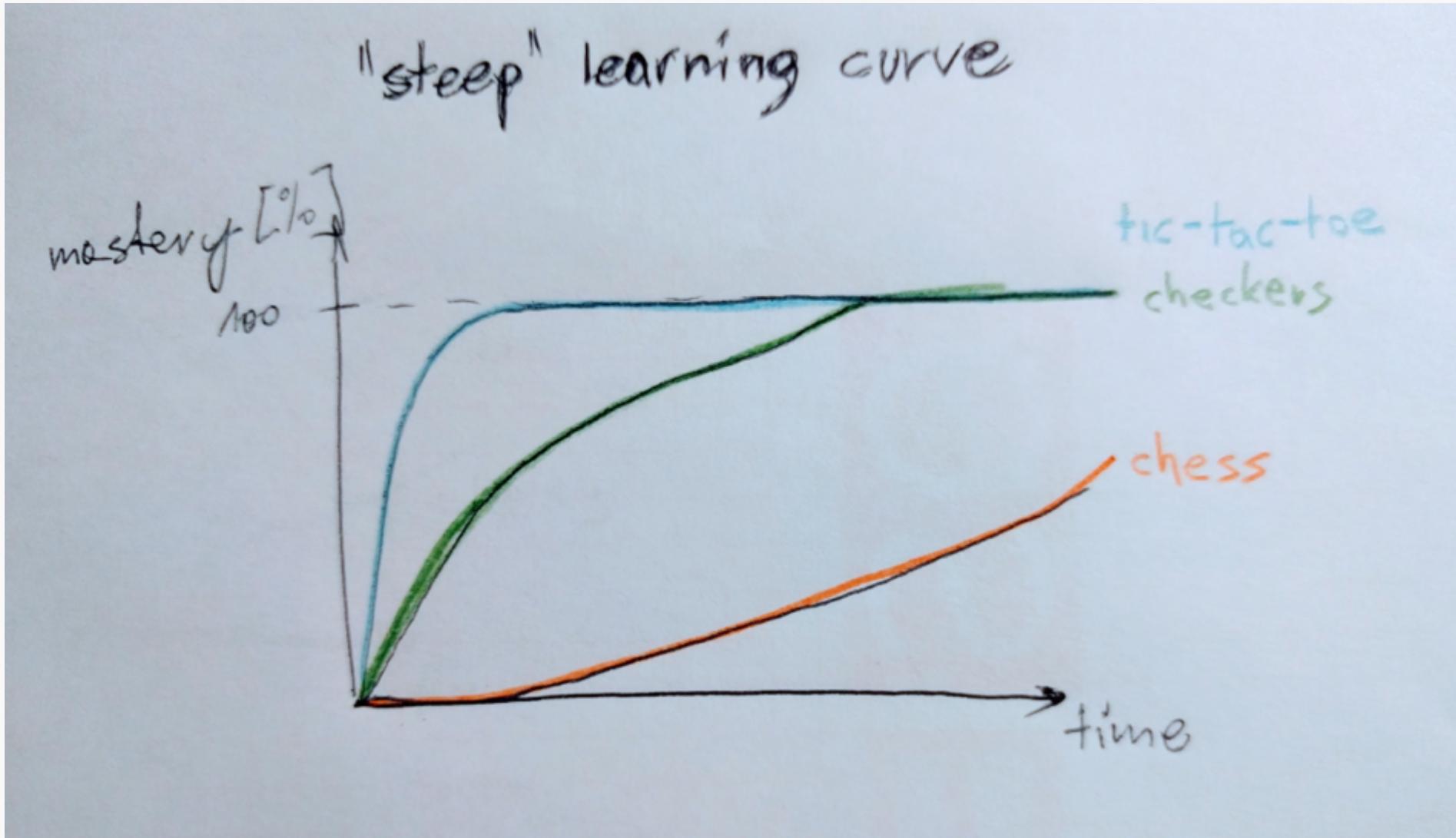


# The learning curve of radare2





# The learning curve of radare2





# The learning curve of radare2

**Some people say radare2 doesn't have ANY learning curve at all. If you have a problem, you just ask on IRC, and somebody (usually @pancake) replies with radare2 commands.**

*(I saw it on twitter, can't find the author ☹)*

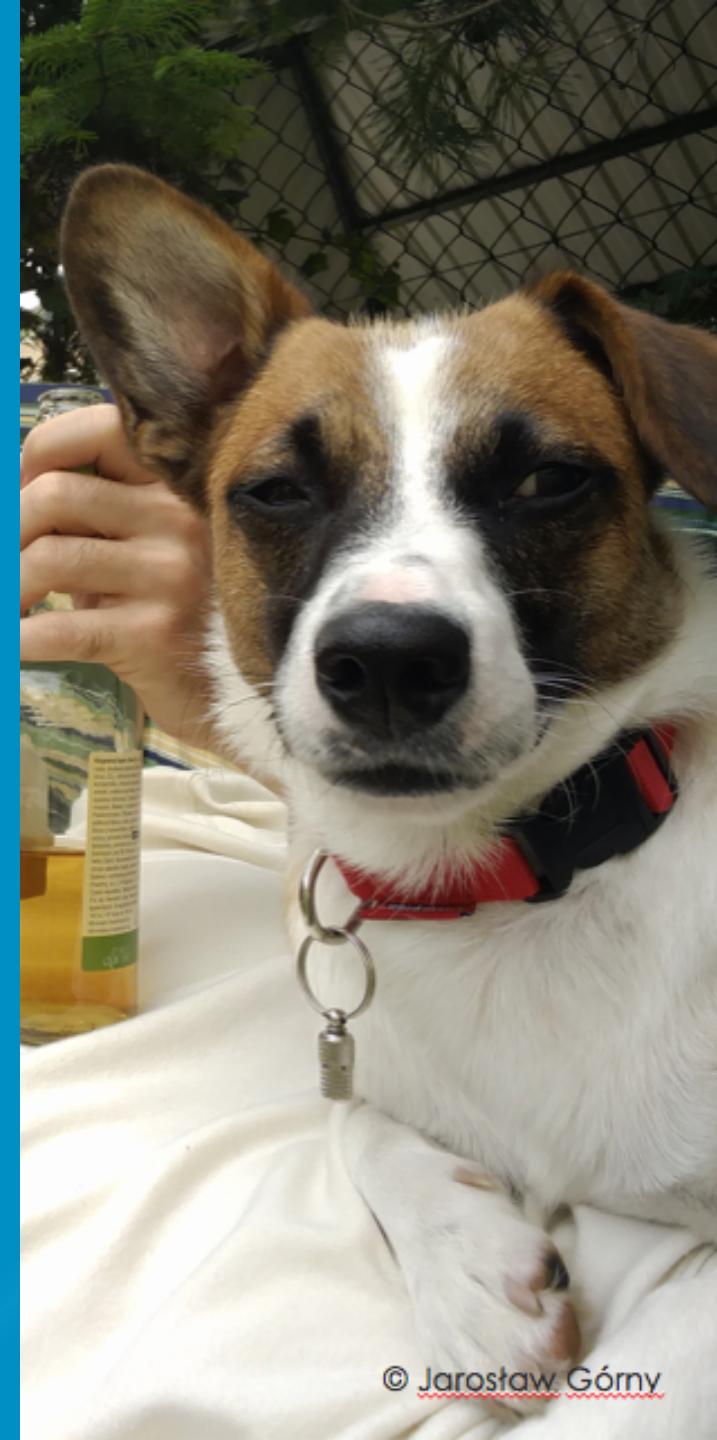
**That's how it looks on IRC....**

```
[15:45] < jaroslav> | lol, where's my cfg.write? ; )  
[15:46] < r2tgirc>| <pancake> Aaaaand its gone  
[15:46] < r2tgirc>| <pancake> Use oo+
```



Let's dive into the  
command line

(demo)





# My basic ~/.radare2rc

```
e cfg.fortunes = true  
e cfg.fortunes.clippy = true  
# e asm.pseudo = true  
e cmd.stack = true  
eco solarized  
e scr.utf8 = true  
e scr.utf8.curvy = true
```



# 101 of Reverse Engineering on x86 (mostly)





# Disassembly Syntax: Intel vs AT&T

When you want to see a disassembly, using objdump:

```
objdump -d -M intel binary  
objdump -d -x86-asm-syntax=intel binary (on macOS) \_\_(_\_)_\_
```

Or, if you have source, and want to see how it's going to be compiled:

```
gcc -S -masm=intel program.c
```



# Intel vs AT&T (cont.)

AT&T

```
pushq %rbp  
movq %rsp, %rbp  
subq $0x20, %rsp  
movl $2, %eax  
movl $3, %ecx  
movl %edi, local_4h  
movq %rsi, local_10h  
movl %eax, %edi  
movl %ecx, %esi
```

Intel

```
push rbp  
mov rbp, rsp  
sub rsp, 0x20  
mov eax, 2  
mov ecx, 3  
mov dword [local_4h], edi  
mov qword [local_10h], rsi  
mov edi, eax  
mov esi, ecx
```



# Calling conventions (x86)

x86 (32 bit)

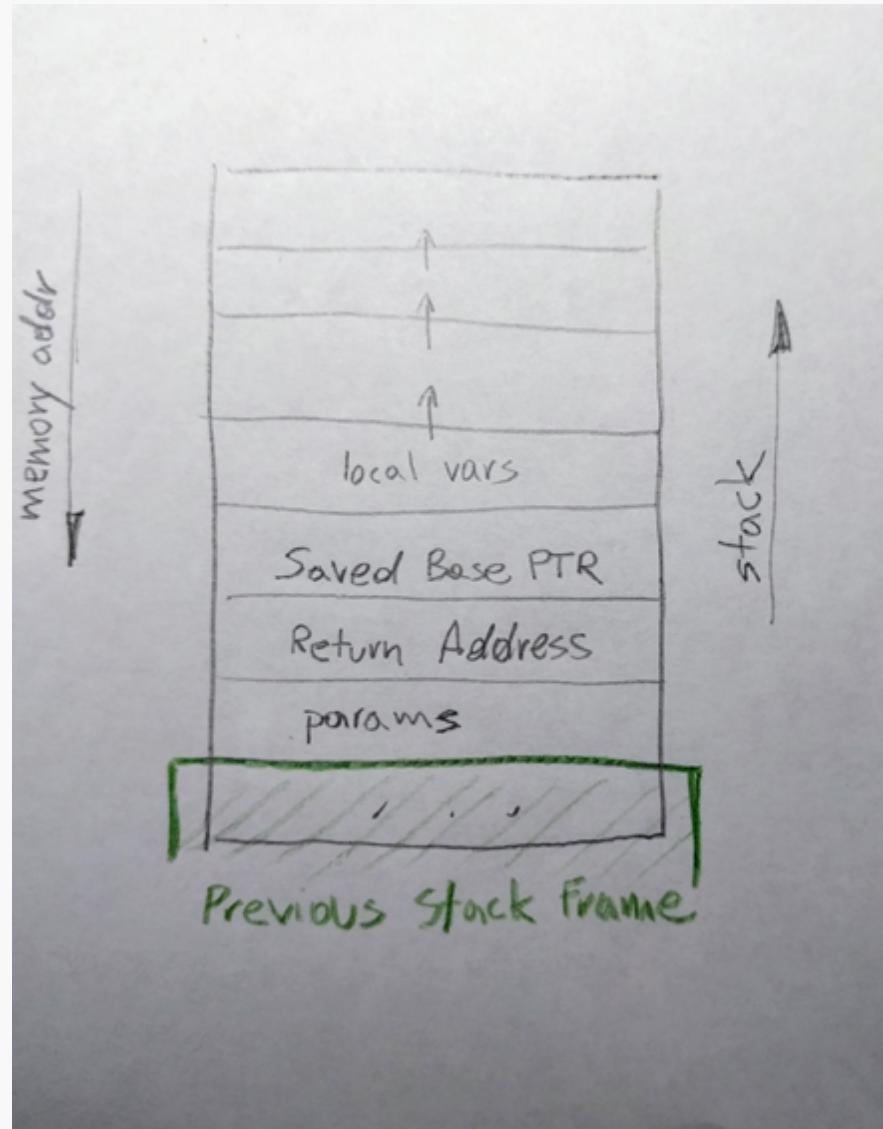
<b>name</b>	<b>parameters</b>	<b>cleaning the stack</b>
cdecl	on the stack	caller
stdcall	on the stack	callee
fastcall	ECX, EDX, stack	callee

x86-64 (64 bit)

<b>name</b>	<b>parameters</b>	<b>cleaning the stack</b>
?	RDI, RSI, RDX, RCX, R8, R9, stack	caller



# How does the stack work





Let's see...

(DEMO)



# Good reads

## **Smashing The Stack For Fun And Profit**

- 1996 ☺, by Aleph One (Elias Levy)
- <http://phrack.org/issues/49/14.html#article>

## **Smashing The Stack For Fun & Profit : Revived**

- 2016, by avicoder
- <https://avicoder.me/2016/02/01/smashsatck-revived/>

## **Today: canary, nx, aslr, retro...**

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stack\\_buffer\\_overflow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stack_buffer_overflow)

# Static analysis



# Static or dynamic analysis, what does it mean?

## Static:

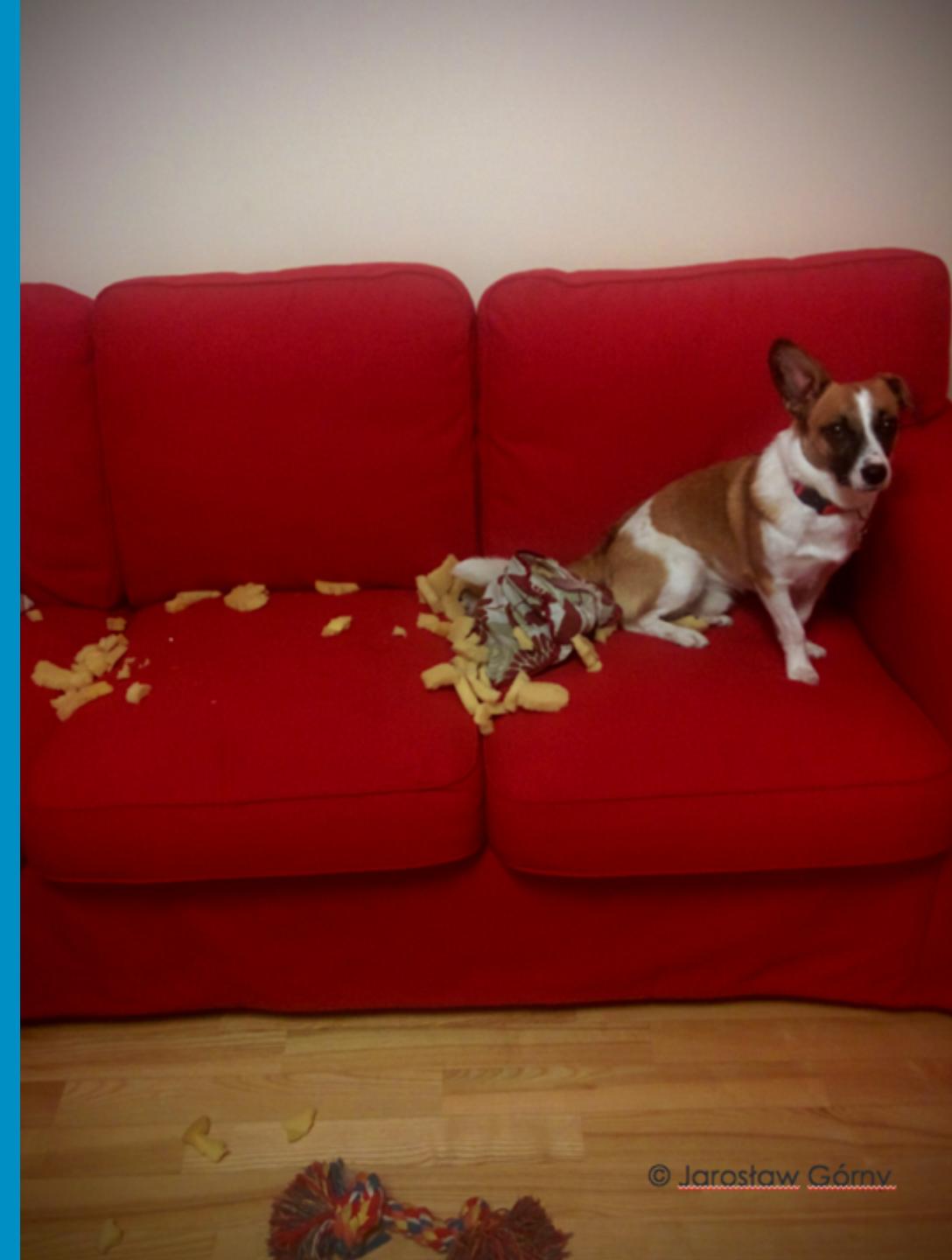
- Without actually executing programs
  - Safer
  - Can be done for an architecture / configuration we don't have access

## Dynamic:

- With executing programs on a real or virtual processor
  - Allows to inspect actual state of the CPU / memory step by step
  - Can give “wrong” results (debugger evasion)
  - Can reveal some extra information, helpful in finding vulnerabilities (eg. fuzzing)



Let's break  
something!





# Example 1

Very simple binary (you'd be surprised ☺)

**A fancy program for opening protected PDF files**



## Example 2 – “cracking”

Binary Patching (and diffing ;))

**And what, if we don't need to know the password, we just want to pass through the check**



# Example 3

Automation...

**Q: What if reversing “by hand” is a bit of pain?**

**A: Automation!**

# Dynamic analysis



# Example 4

Automation again

**The same binary, slightly different way...**

# Summary

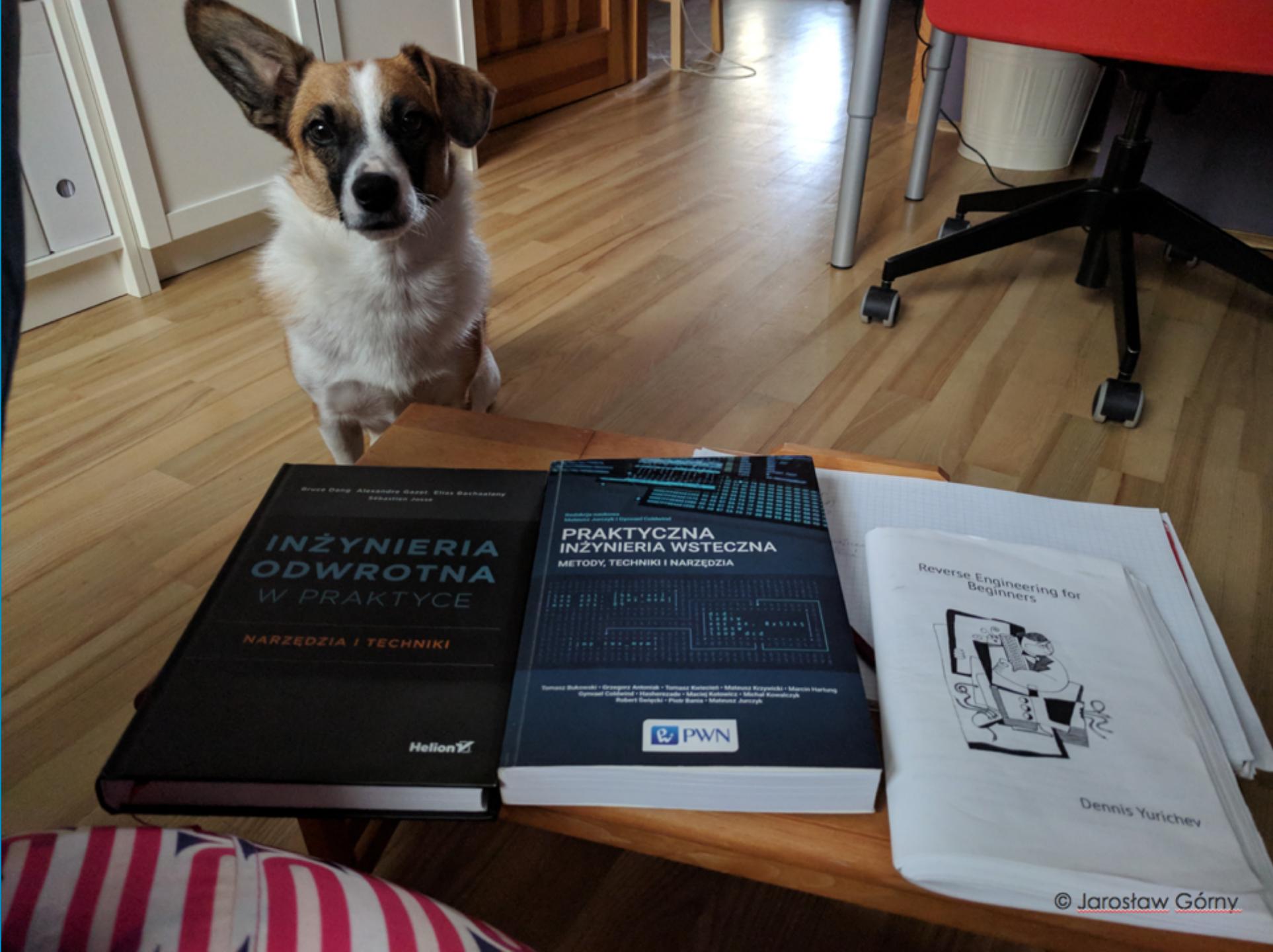


# I hope I've managed to convince you...

- Reverse engineering is not a black magic;
- Radare2 is not **that** hard;
  - Be aware of it's specific
  - Use version from git ☺
  - Visit #radare on freenode
  - Remember about the “?” command
  - Don't use “aaaaaaaa” blindly



# Study!





# Bibliography, useful links

RE in general

- B. Dang, A. Gazet & others: *Practical Reverse Engineering*
  - <http://eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1118787315,subjectCd-CSJ0.html>
- (red) G. Coldwind, M. Jurczyk: Praktyczna inżynieria wsteczna
  - <https://ksiegarnia.pwn.pl/Praktyczna-inzynieria-wsteczna,622427233,p.html>
- D. Yurichev: *RE for beginners*
  - <https://beginners.re/>
- Intel 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer Manuals
  - <https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-sdm>
- CTFTime: <https://ctftime.org>



# Bibliography, useful links

Radare2 specific

- <http://rada.re/r/docs.html>
  - <https://radare.gitbooks.io/radare2book/content/> (can be a bit outdated)
  - <http://radare.today/posts/analysis-by-default/> (and in general <http://radare.today>)
  - <http://rada.re/r/cmp.html> (feature comparison, a bit biased ☺)
- <https://twitter.com/r2gif>

# Questions?

IRC (freenode.org): jaroslav

||

twitter: @JaroslavNahorny

# T.Hanks!



Source: Wikipedia, PD-USGov lic.

IRC (freenode.org): jaroslav

||

twitter: @JaroslavNahorny