PASSWORD-CHECKER

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PASSWORD-CHECKER

- Grab the binary: http://montrehack.ca
- First hint in 30 minutes

HINT #1

• It's a Perl interpreter

```
$ strings -a password-checker
```

- The flag must be hidden inside
- But there is a **lot** of code
- B:: Deparse can decompile Perl's internal compiled structures
- Next hint in 30 minutes

HINT #2

- Looks like ELF produced by perlcc (google hint)
- You got B:: Decode running right?
- If we could load a binary compatible environment, maybe
 B::Deparse would work better?
- How is this thing deployed?
- Perl 5.8.9 is end-of-life since 2008 :(
- plenv

HINT #3

- plenv is setup right?
- you have the exact perl version? 32-bit? i686-linux-multi/ is there?
- You need a 32-bit linux VM. http://www.vagrantbox.es/ is easiest for quick setup
- plenv install 5.8.9 -Dusemultiplicity
- Some of the usual B:: Deparse tricks don't work
- Think of eval-ing perl code in the right context
- Last hint in 30 minutes

HINT \$LAST

You got that eval thing working, right?

```
(gdb) b perl_run
Breakpoint 1 at 0x80fc5ea: file perl.c, line 2350.
(gdb) r
Starting program: /home/olivier/Documents/projets/infosec/adctf2014/15/pa
Breakpoint 1, perl_run (my_perl=0x81d0008) at perl.c:2350
2350    perl.c: No such file or directory.
(gdb) p Perl_eval_pv (my_perl, "use B::Deparse; B::Deparse->compile->()"
```

Warnings:

- be careful of output buffering, add a die("flush") to flush the buffers
- backslashes need to be escaped (gdb eats them)

HINT \$LAST (CONT.)

Think introspection. Like python's

```
import __main__ as i
dir(i)
```

Of course I won't tell you perl's equivalent;)

SOLUTION

HOW I SAW MYSELF



HOW IT REALLY HAPPENED



FIRST, B::DEPARSE

B::Deparse is **the** thing to reverse perl code.

Trying to add B::Deparse to my PERL5OPT environment variable to force it to dump its code

```
$ export PERL50PT=-MO=Deparse
$ ./password-checker
-e syntax OK
```

This usually work but it didn't work here.

HOW CAN I BYPASS THIS CHECK?

- gdb and break later? but break where?
- listing calls under main

```
0x080a9e6d
              e8aa9afbff
                            call sym.imp.exit
0x080a9e79
              e8a2b50b00
                            call sym.Perl Gcurinterp ptr
              e800030000
                            call sym.dl init
0x080a9e83
0x080a9e90
              e84b270500
                            call sym.perl run
0x080a9ea1
              e87a540500
                            call sym.perl destruct
0x080a9eae
              e84d540500
                            call sym.perl free
```

- perl_run stands out as a good spot
- and it's documented here: http://stackoverflow.com/a/4048916

EVAL'ING CODE

Use eval to load B::Deparse and dump optree

```
gdb-peda$ b perl run
Breakpoint 1 at 0x80fc5ea: file perl.c, line 2350.
gdb-peda$ r
Breakpoint 1, perl run (my perl=0x81d0008) at perl.c:2350
2350 perl.c: No such file or directory.
gdb-peda$ p Perl eval pv (my perl, "use B::Deparse; B::Deparse->compile->
package 🛭 [w;
use warnings;
use strict 'refs';
print 'password: ';
While deparsing near line 5,
at /home/vagrant/.plenv/versions/5.8.9/lib/per15/5.8.9/i686-linux-multi/F
    B::Deparse::gv name('B::Deparse=HASH(0x83935bc)', 'B::SPECIAL=SCALAR
[...]
    eval 'use B::Deparse; B::Deparse->compile->()
· called at (eval 1) line 0
```

WHAT HAPPENED?

B::Deparse relies on C code we need to have a binary compatible module ready to load.

THE RIGHT ENVIRONMENT

based on strings in the binary:

/home/vagrant/.plenv/versions/5.8.9/lib/perl5/5.8.9/i686-linux-multi/

 32-bit plenv Perl built with - Dusemultiplicity (builds the native code with multiple interpreter per process support)

SETUP A VM

Since vagrant is all over the place, lets leverage it by doing the same thing. (and I love fancy devops tools)

- vagrant up (an old CentOS 32-bit box)
- yum install git gdb
- install plenv (git clone two repos)
- install Perl 5.8.9 with binary compatibility with password checker

```
~/.plenv/bin/plenv install 5.8.9 -Dusemultiplicity
```

vagrant ssh

GETTING B::DEPARSE RIGHT

If you used vagrant + plenv you don't need to mangle with PERL5LIB since all the files will be at the expected place.

Still no flag...

\$INTROSPECTION

Lets eval funky stuff

```
local $, = '\n'; print %main::;
```

Lists all top-level symbols.

RESULTS

flag *main::flag

FOUND FLAG

There's a flag symbol but I can't print it...

```
print $flag;

Or

print $main::flag;
```

Yields nothing.

SO WHAT IS IT EXACTLY?

```
no strict;
local $, = '\n';
print 'its a scalar (or a ref)' if defined($flag);
print 'its an array' if defined(@flag);
print 'its a hash' if defined(%flag);
print 'its code' if defined(&flag);
die('flush buffers');
}
```

```
(gdb) p Perl_eval_pv (my_perl, "{ no strict; local $, = '\n'; print 'its
```

Turns out its code...

DUMP IT

B::Deparse to the rescue!

```
use B::Deparse;
$deparse = B::Deparse->new();
print $deparse->coderef2text(*main::flag{CODE});
```

*main::flag{CODE} is a fancy way of saying \&flag (reference to flag()) without a backslash

```
(gdb) p Perl_eval_pv (my_perl, "use B::Deparse; $deparse = B::Deparse->ne
```

RESULT

- Array operations seems to hold our flag
- Behind the die() so it's never reached
- We saw this c array before...

FINISH HIM

- Take @c definition from main scope
- Add the print eval eval code
- Run it
- \$FLAG

THANKS!

Any questions?

REFERENCES

- http://adctf2014.katsudon.org/, Day 15
- http://stackoverflow.com/a/4048916
- https://metacpan.org/pod/B::Deparse
- https://www.vagrantup.com/
- https://github.com/tokuhirom/plenv
- https://github.com/tokuhirom/perl-build
- perldoc perlmod: The main:: special package
- perldoc perlref: Typeglobs and references