



# GO FORTH AND REVERSE

TIM "DIFF" STRAZZERE  
07.25.2017  
BSides Las Vegas

REDNAGA



# WHO ARE WE

## RED NAGA

- Banded together by the love of 0days, fuzzing, making OEM/bad guys lives harder, hot sauces
- Random out of work collaboration and pursuit of up-leveling the community
  - Disclosures / Code / Lessons available on GitHub
- [rednaga.io](http://rednaga.io)
- [github.com/RedNaga](https://github.com/RedNaga)

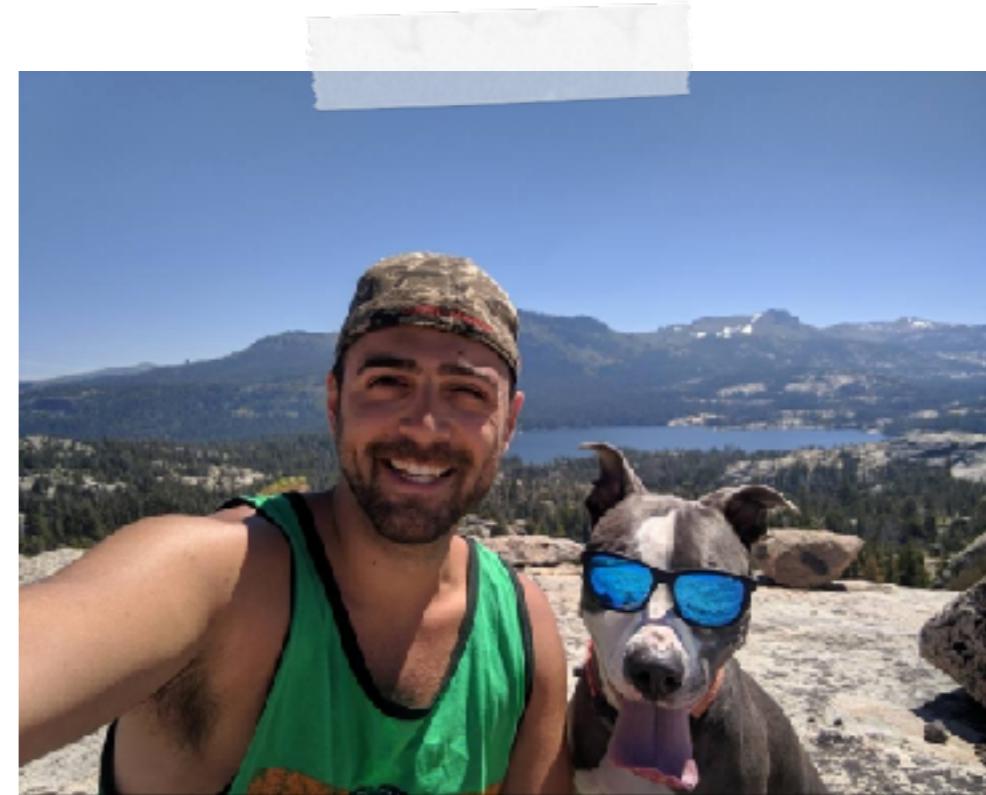


# WHOAMI

DIFF



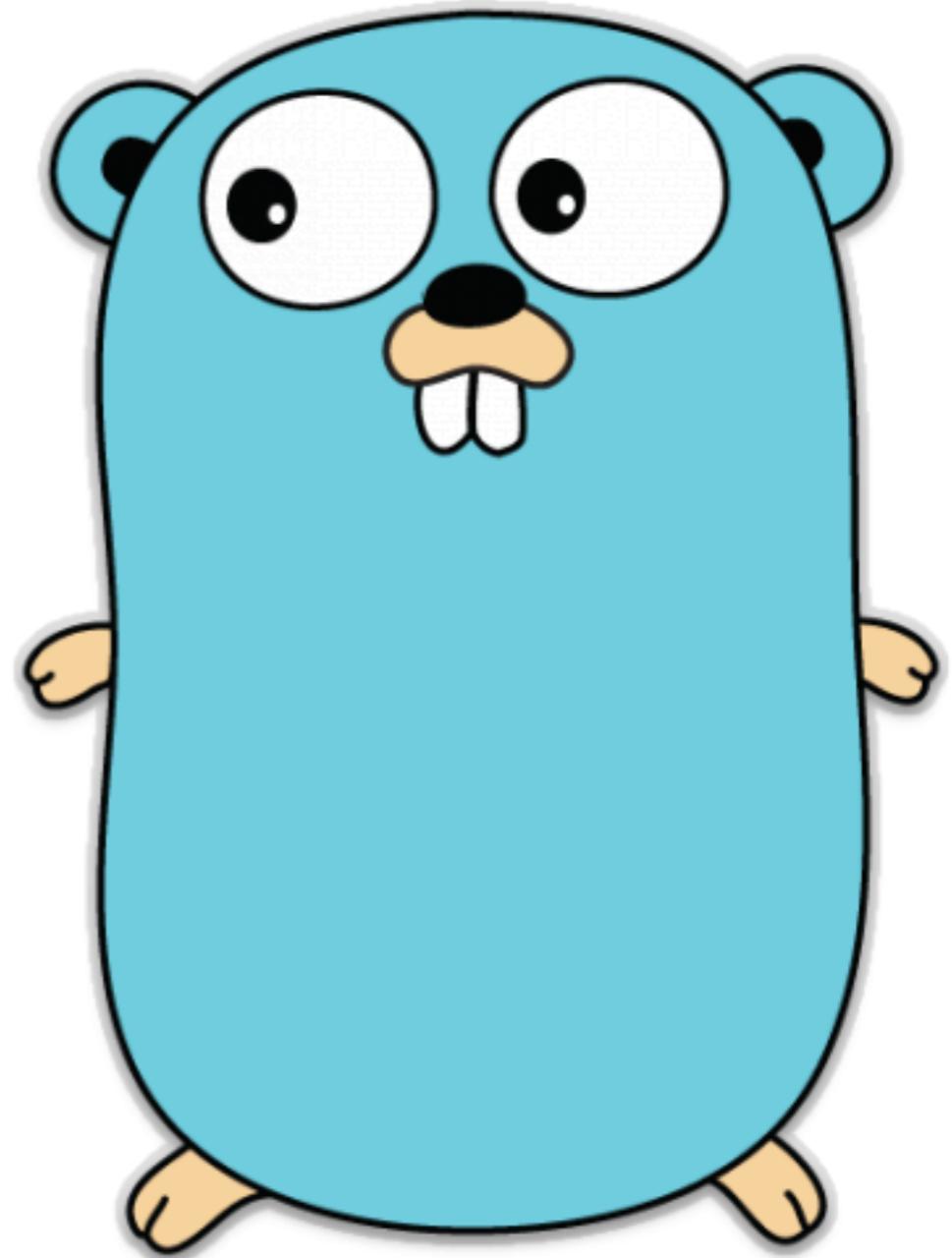
- Security Engineer @ Cloudflare
- Previously  
Directory, Mobile Research @ SentinelOne  
Research & Response Engineer @ Lookout
- Obfuscation, Fuzzing and Packer Junkie
- Makes own hot sauce - cause why not?
- @timstrazz
- [github.com/strazzere](https://github.com/strazzere)



# WHY AM I HERE

More importantly - why should you care?

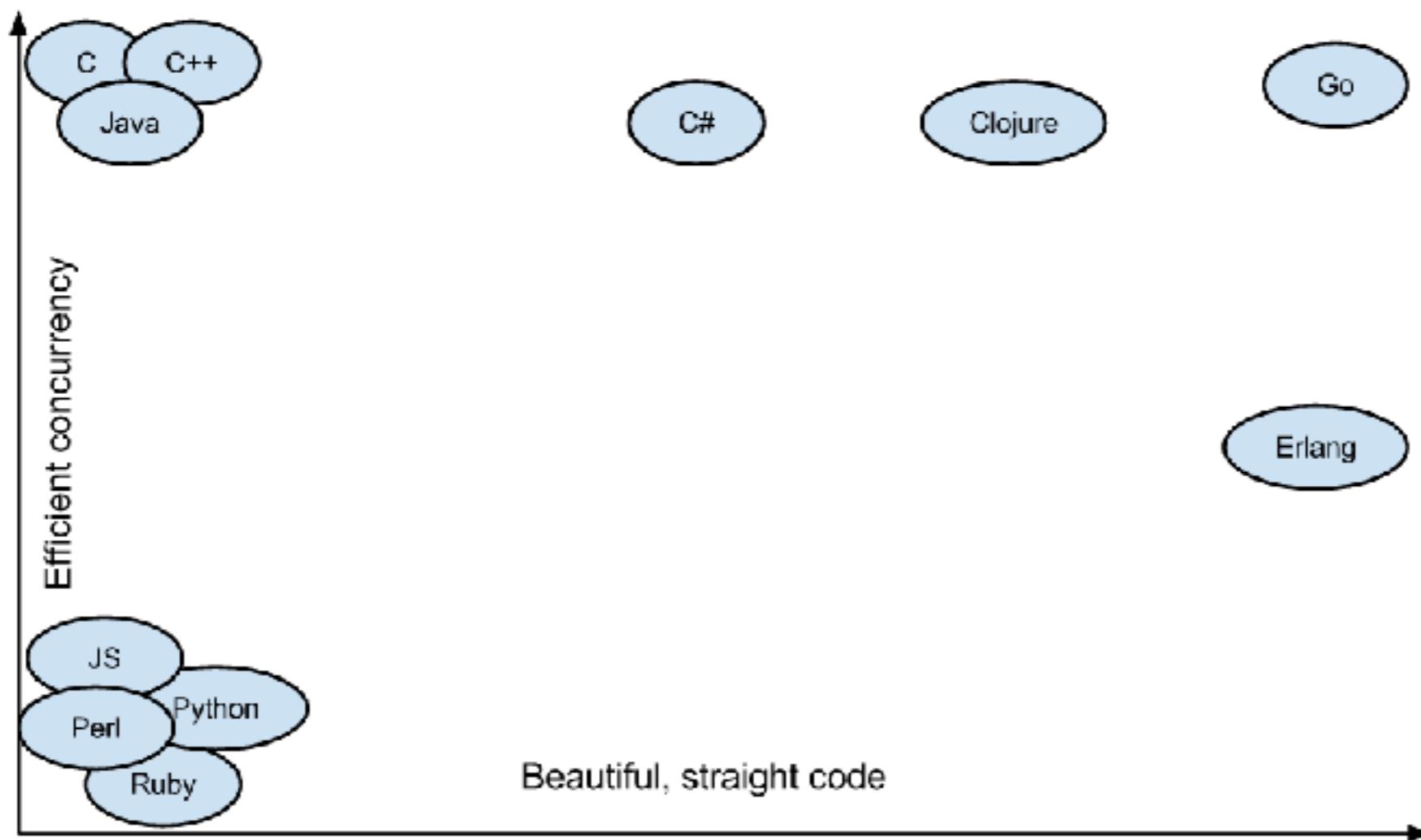
- How to approach a “new” language when reversing
- As malware and other binaries evolve, we must too
- If we break our tools now, we’re more prepared when we come across real life examples
- Building & expanding your reversing toolsets



# WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

It's an interesting beast...

- Gaining popularity... sort of similar concepts as Java with speed of C  
“Write once, run on any platform and is memory safe!”



- Easy, powerful coding setup which is often memory efficient and fast!
- Easy byte to byte reproducible builds (this helps us!)

# WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

Yea but, I don't care for the sales pitch... I'm reversing...

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!");
}
```

# WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

Yea but, I don't care for the sales pitch... I'm reversing...

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!");
}
```



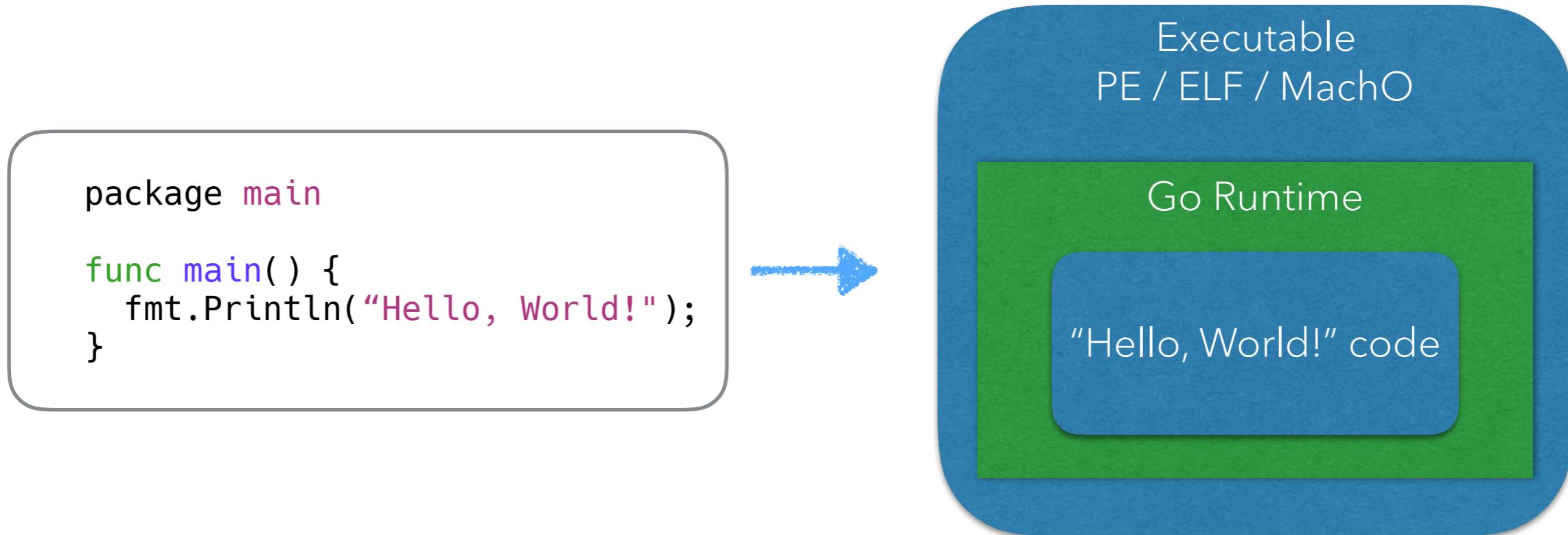
```
_main:
push   rbp
mov    rbp, rsp
sub    rsp, 0x10 {var_18}
lea     rdi, [rel data_100000fa6]  {"Hello, World!"}
mov    al, 0x0
call   _printf
xor    ecx, ecx
mov    dword [rbp-0x4 {var_c}], eax
mov    eax, ecx
add    rsp, 0x10 {var_8}
pop    rbp
retn
```

Very "low level" and minimal,  
one function and an import (essentially)



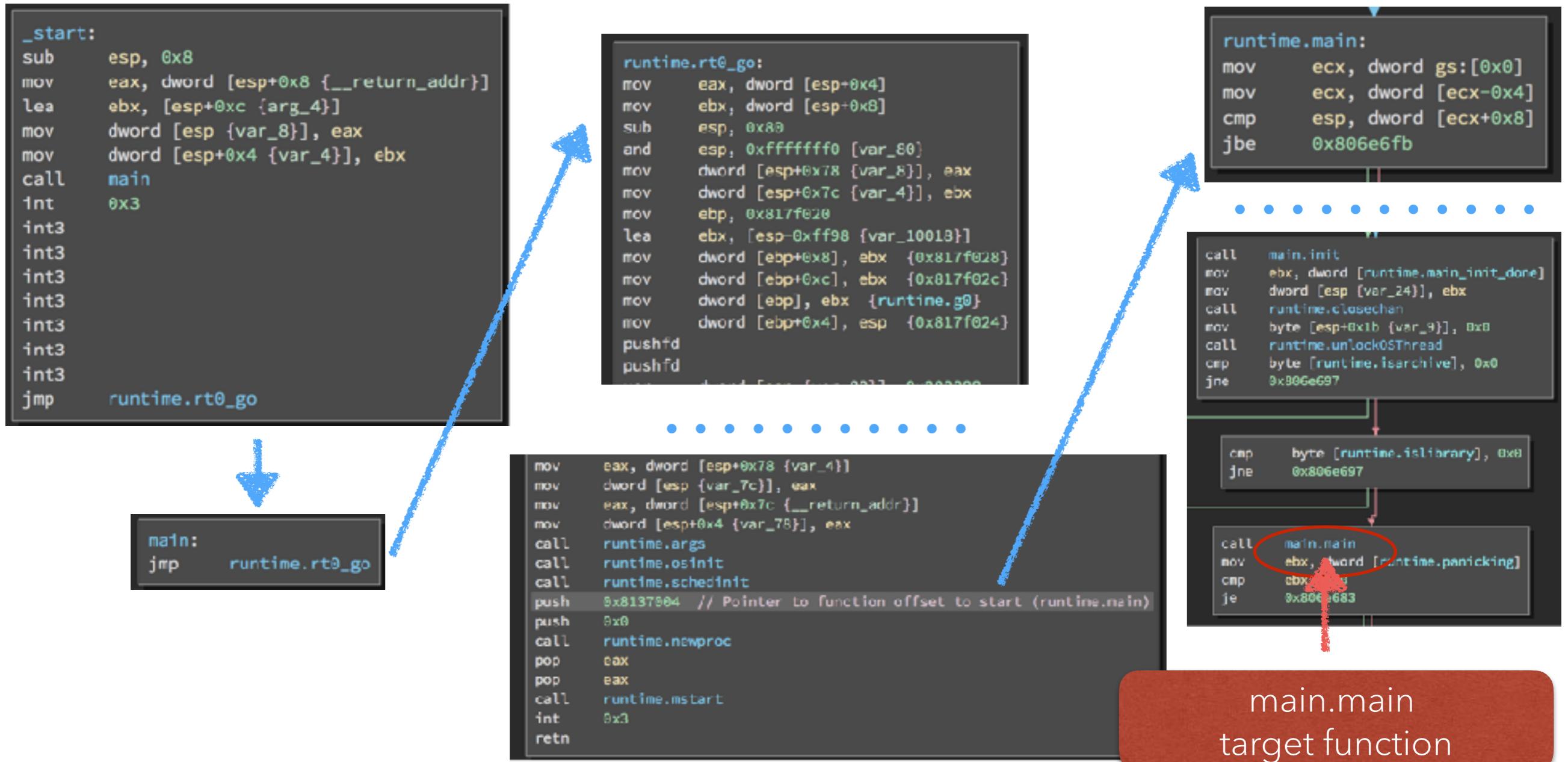
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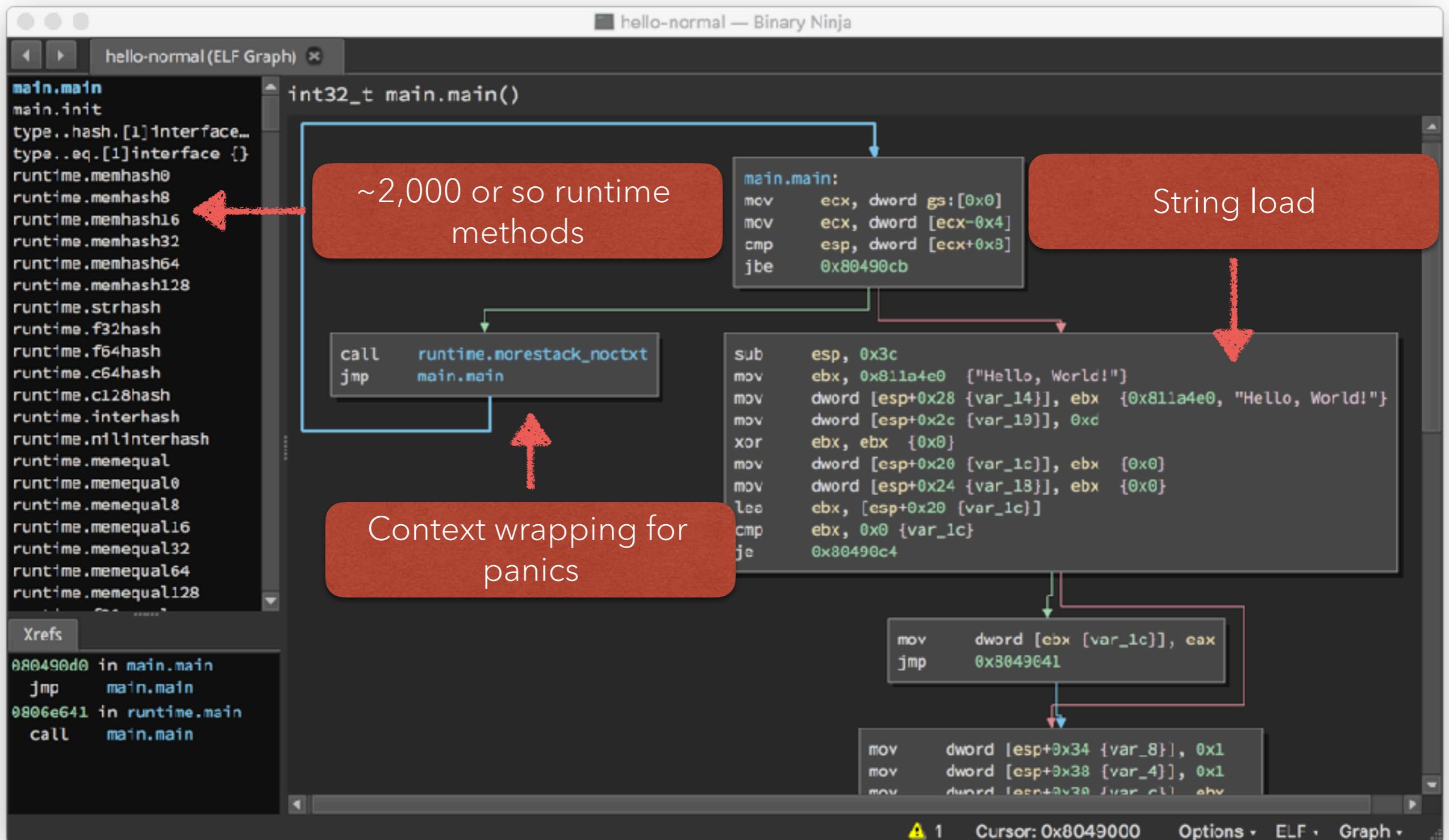


main.main  
target function

\_start -> main -> runtime.rt0\_go -> runtime.newproc(\*runtime.main) -> main.main

# WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

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# WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

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The screenshot shows the Binary Ninja interface with the project "hello-normal" open. The main window displays the assembly code for the `main.main` function. A red callout box with an arrow points from the text "PrintLn method" to the assembly code. The assembly code is as follows:

```
int32_t main.main()
{
    mov    ecx, dword [esp+0xc {var_30}]
    mov    eax, dword [esp+0x10 {var_2c}]
    mov    ebx, dword [esp+0x30 {var_c}]
    mov    dword [esp+0x18 {var_24}], ecx
    mov    dword [ebx {var_1c}], ecx
    mov    dword [esp+0x1c {var_20}], eax
    cmp    byte [runtime.writeBarrier], 0x0
    jne    0x80490b3

    lea    esi, [ebx+0x4 {var_18}]
    mov    dword [esp {var_3c}], esi
    mov    dword [esp+0x4 {var_38}], eax
    call   runtime.writebarrierptr
    jmp    0x8049093

    mov    ebx, dword [esp+0x30 {var_c}]
    mov    dword [esp {var_3c}], ebx
    mov    ebx, dword [esp+0x34 {var_8}]
    mov    dword [esp+0x4 {var_38}], ebx [0x1]
    mov    ebx, dword [esp+0x38 {var_4}]
    mov    dword [esp+0x8 {var_34}], ebx [0x1]
    call   fnt.Println
    add    esp, 0x3c {__return_addr}
    ret
}
```

The assembly code is annotated with variable names such as `var\_30`, `var\_2c`, etc., which correspond to memory locations on the stack. The code performs various memory operations, including moves, comparisons, and calls to the `runtime.writebarrierptr` function. It also includes a call to the `fnt.Println` function at the end.

# WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

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hello-normal — Binary Ninja

hello-normal(ELF Graph) ✎

main.main  
main.init  
type..hash.[1]interface..  
type..eq.[1]interface {}  
runtime.memhash0  
runtime.memhash8  
runtime.memhash16  
runtime.memhash32  
runtime.memhash64  
runtime.memhash128  
runtime.strhash  
runtime.f32hash  
runtime.f64hash  
runtime.c64hash  
runtime.c128hash  
runtime.interhash  
runtime.nilinterhash  
runtime.memequal  
runtime.memequal0  
runtime.memequal8  
runtime.memequal16  
runtime.memequal32  
runtime.memequal64  
runtime.memequal128

Xrefs

080490d0 in main.main  
jmp main.main  
0806e641 in runtime.main  
call main.main

int32\_t main.main()

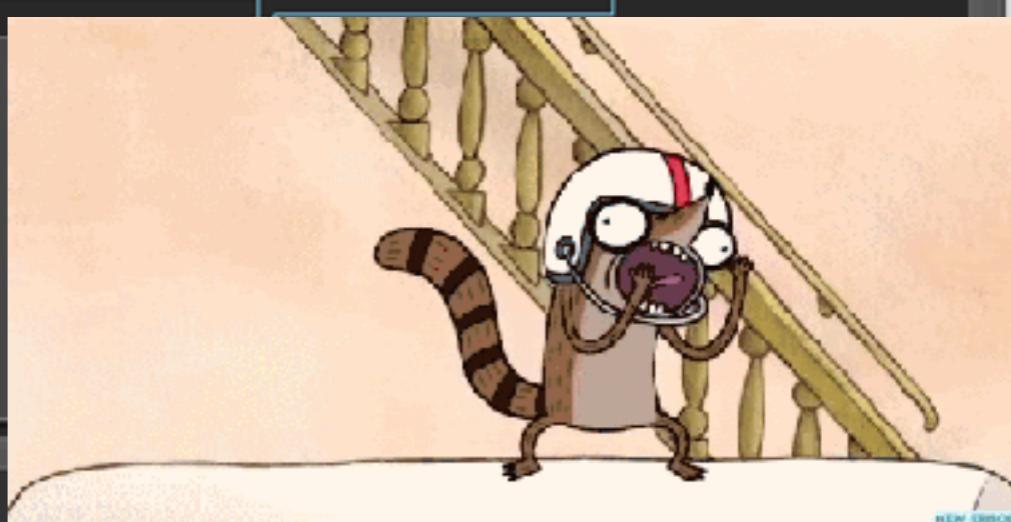
```
mov    ecx, dword [esp+0xc {var_30}]  
mov    eax, dword [esp+0x10 {var_2c}]  
mov    ebx, dword [esp+0x30 {var_c}]  
mov    dword [esp+0x18 {var_24}], ecx  
mov    dword [ebx {var_1c}], ecx  
mov    dword [esp+0x1c {var_20}], eax  
cmp    byte [runtime.writeBarrier], 0x0  
jne    0x80490b3
```

dword [ebx+0x4 {var\_18}], eax

Simple, right?!

PrintLn method →

mov  
mov  
mov  
mov  
mov  
mov  
call  
add  
ret



# WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

That was easy!

```
GOOS=linux GOARCH=386 go build -o hello-stripped -ldflags "-s" hello.go  
("strip")
```

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with assembly code. The assembly code includes sections like .note.go.buildid and .text. The .text section contains various instructions and data. A blue box highlights the command at the top of the screen. The bottom right corner of the debugger window shows status information: A 25, Cursor: 0x8049000, Options, ELF, Linear.

```
sub_804a1b0
sub_804a1f0
sub_804a720
sub_804a7c0
sub_804a850
sub_804a980
sub_804ac40
sub_804d580
sub_804dab0
sub_804e110
sub_804e2f0
sub_80519f0
sub_80520f0
sub_80524c0
sub_8052570
sub_80526c0
sub_8052850
sub_8052890
sub_8052a10
sub_8052ad0
sub_8052cb0
sub_8052db0
sub_8052e80
sub_8052f50
.....
.08048fc0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....  
.note.go.buildid (NOTE) section started [0x8048fc8-0x8049000]  
08048fc8 04 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 ....(...  
08048fd0 04 00 00 00 47 5f 00 00-36 36 31 37 33 35 30 31 ....Go...66173501  
08048fe0 31 31 37 31 65 38 38 65-37 33 37 37 38 62 37 61 1171e88e73778b7a  
08048ff0 64 64 34 37 31 38 33 34-36 39 65 36 37 62 65 39 dd47163469e67be9  
.note.go.buildid (NOTE) section ended [0x8048fc8-0x8049000]  
.text (PROGBITS) section started [0x8049000-0x80e0440]  
08049000 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 00 Bb-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.  
08049010 0f 86 b5 00 00 00 00 83 ec-3c bb e0 a4 11 08 89 5c .....<....\|  
08049020 24 28 c7 44 24 2c 0d 00-00 00 31 db 89 5c 24 20 $(.D$,....1..\$  
08049030 89 5c 24 24 8d 5c 24 20-83 fb 00 0f 84 83 00 00 .\$\$\.\$ .....  
08049040 00 c7 44 24 34 91 00 00-00 c7 44 24 38 01 00 00 ..D$4.....D$8...  
08049050 00 89 5c 24 30 c7 04 24-e0 91 0e 08 8d 5c 24 28 ..\$\$0..\$....\$(  
08049060 89 5c 24 04 c7 44 24 08-00 00 00 00 e8 7f 90 00 .\$\$..D$.....  
08049070 00 8b 4c 24 0c Bb 44 24-10 8b 5c 24 30 89 4c 24 ..L$..D$..(\$0.L$  
08049080 18 89 0b 89 44 24 1c B0-3d fe e9 18 08 00 75 23 ....D$..=....u#  
08049090 89 43 04 8b 5c 24 30 89-1c 24 8b 5c 24 34 89 5c .C..(\$0..\$.\$4.\|  
080490a0 24 04 8b 5c 24 38 89 5c-24 08 e8 51 e1 04 00 83 $..\$8.\$..Q....  
080490b0 c4 3c c3 8d 73 04 89 34-24 89 44 24 04 e8 ce bb .<..s..4\$..D$...  
080490c0 00 00 eb cf 89 93 e9 76-ff ff ff e8 50 7a 04 00 .....v....Pz..  
080490d0 e9 2b ff ff cc cc cc-cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc ..+.....  
080490e0 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 00 Bb-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.  
080490f0 76 34 0f b6 1d e2 e9 18-08 80 fb 00 74 14 0f b6 v4.....t...  
08049100 1d e2 e9 18 08 80 fb 02-75 01 c3 e8 c0 26 02 00 .....u....&..  
08049110 0f 0b c6 05 e2 e9 18 08-01 e8 d2 8e 05 00 c6 05 .....  
08049120 c2 e9 18 08 02 c3 e8 f5-79 04 00 eb b3 cc cc cc .....y.....  
08049130 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 Bb-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.  
08049140 76 5a 83 ec 14 8b 4c 24-1c 31 c0 c7 44 24 0c 01 vZ...L$..1..D$..  
08049150 00 00 00 8b 6c 24 0c 39-e8 7d 35 89 44 24 10 8b ....L$.9.)5.D$..  
08049160 74 21 10 02 f1 00 74 20 00 05 01 05 02 01 00 00 ..+..+.
```

# WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

Well... Crap

GOOS=linux GOARCH=386 go build -o hello-stripped -ldflags "-s" hello.go  
("strip")

sub\_804a1b0  
sub\_804a1f0  
sub\_804a720  
sub\_804a7c0  
sub\_804a850  
sub\_804a980  
sub\_804ac40  
sub\_804d580  
sub\_804dab0  
sub\_804e110  
sub\_804e2f0  
sub\_80519f0  
sub\_80520f0  
sub\_80524c0  
sub\_8052570  
sub\_80526c0  
sub\_8052850  
sub\_8052890  
sub\_8052a10  
sub\_8052ad0  
sub\_8052cb0  
sub\_8052db0  
sub\_8052e80  
sub\_8052f50

.....

.note.go.buildid (NOTE) section started [0x8048fc8-0x8049000]  
08048fc8 04 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 ....(...  
08048fd0 04 00 00 00 47 5f 00 00-36 36 31 37 33 35 30 31 ....Go...66173501  
08048fe0 31 31 37 31 65 38 38 65-37 33 37 37 38 62 37 61 1171e88e73778b7a  
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08049000 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 00 Bb-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 .....  
08049010 0f 86 b5 00 00 00 00 B3 ec-3c bb e0 a4 11 08 89 5c .....<..  
08049020 24 28 c7 44 24 2c 0d 00-00 00 31 db 89 5c 24 20 \$(.D\$,....1  
08049030 89 5c 24 24 Bd 5c 24 20-83 fb 00 0f 84 83 00 00 .\\$\\$.\\$ ..  
08049040 00 c7 44 24 34 91 00 00-00 c7 44 24 38 01 00 00 ..D\$4.....D\$8...  
08049050 00 89 5c 24 30 c7 04 24-e0 91 0e 08 8d 5c 24 28 ..\\$0..\\$.....\\$(  
08049060 89 5c 24 04 c7 44 24 08-00 00 00 00 e8 7f 90 00 .\\$\\$..D\$.....  
08049070 00 8b 4c 24 0c Bb 44 24-10 8b 5c 24 30 89 4c 24 ..L\$..D\$..(\\$0.L\$  
08049080 18 89 0b 89 44 24 1c B0-3d fc e9 18 08 00 75 23 ....D\$..=.....u#  
.....  
5c 24 34 89 5c .C..\\$\\$0..\\$..\\$4.\\$  
51 e1 04 00 83 \$..\\$\\$8.\\$..Q....  
24 04 e8 ce bb .<..s..4\$.D\$....  
e8 50 7a 04 00 .....v....Pz..  
.....  
080490d0 e9 2b ff ff ff cc cc cc-cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc ..+.....  
080490e0 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 00 Bb-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.  
080490f0 76 34 0f b6 1d e2 e9 18-08 80 fb 00 74 14 0f b6 v4.....t...  
08049100 1d e2 e9 18 08 80 fb 02-75 01 c3 e8 c0 26 02 00 .....u....&..  
08049110 0f 0b c6 05 e2 e9 18 08-01 e8 d2 8e 05 00 c6 05 .....  
08049120 c2 e9 18 08 02 c3 e8 f5-79 04 00 eb b3 cc cc cc .....y.....  
08049130 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 Bb-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.  
08049140 76 5a 83 ec 14 Bb 4c 24-1c 31 c0 c7 44 24 0c 01 vZ...L\$.1..D\$..  
08049150 00 00 00 8b 6c 24 0c 39-e8 7d 35 89 44 24 10 8b ....L\$.9.}5.D\$..  
.....

Xrefs

A 25 Cursor: 0x8049000 Options · ELF · Linear ·

# WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

Well... Crap

GOOS=linux GOARCH=386 go build -o hello-stripped -ldflags "-s" hello.go ("strip")

```
sub_8049000:
    mov    ecx, dword gs:[0x0]
    mov    ecx, dword [ecx-0x4]
    cmp    esp, dword [ecx+0x8]
    jbe    0x80490cb

    call   sub_8090b20
    jmp    sub_8049000

    sub    esp, 0x3c
    mov    ebx, 0x811a4e0 ["Hello, World!"]
    mov    dword [esp+0x28 {var_14}], ebx {0x811a4e0, "Hello, World!"}
    mov    dword [esp+0x2c {var_10}], 0xd
    xor    ebx, ebx {0x0}
    mov    dword [esp+0x20 {var_1c}], ebx {0x0}
    mov    dword [esp+0x24 {var_18}], ebx {0x0}
    lea    ebx, [esp+0x20 {var_1c}]
    cmp    ebx, 0x0 {var_1c}
    je     0x80490c4

    mov    dword [ebx {var_1c}], eax
    jnp    0x8049041

    mov    dword [esp+0x34 {var_8}], 0x1
    mov    dword [esp+0x38 {var_4}], 0x1
    mov    dword [esp+0x30 {var_c}], ebx
```

Force change to function

Still not cross references

# WHY SHOULD I CARE?

Malware, Offense and defense!

**Michal Malík** @michalmalik · Jul 12  
Wow, what could this only be?!

main_compileCommandServers	.text	0000000000641120	00000278	00000188
main_controlOK	.text	00000000006413A0	000001D8	00000060
main_encrypt	.text	00000000006414B0	000005AB	00000100
main_ipInCIDR	.text	0000000000641A30	000001BE	00000060
main_ipIsBlacklisted	.text	0000000000641AF0	000001C5	00000048
main_hostnameIsBlacklisted	.text	0000000000641BC0	0000011D	00000048
main_generateRandomTarget	.text	0000000000641CE0	0000029A	00000108
main_contactCommandServer	.text	0000000000641F80	0000047D	000000F8
main_postMessage	.text	0000000000642400	00000320	00000078
main_sshScan	.text	0000000000642720	0000031A	00000078
main_contains	.text	0000000000642A40	000001BA	00000040
main_removeDuplicates	.text	0000000000642B00	000001DC	00000088
main_generateWordlist	.text	0000000000642CE0	000012A0	00000100
main_sshLoginAttempt	.text	0000000000643F80	0000094E	00000278
main_sshLoginAttemptTimeoutWrapper	.text	00000000006448D0	000002A2	00000140
main_submitAlive	.text	0000000000644B80	00000408	00000140
main_submitSuccess	.text	0000000000644F90	00000997	000001E8
main_attackerThread	.text	0000000000645530	000003FA	000000C0
main_reverseDNS	.text	0000000000645930	00000135	00000050
main_scannerThread	.text	0000000000645A70	00000164	00000078
main_checkingInThread	.text	0000000000645BE0	000001F8	00000060
main_fork	.text	0000000000645CE0	0000018F	00000048
main_kill	.text	0000000000645E70	00000140	00000060
main_cpuBenchmarkThread	.text	0000000000645FB0	0000023A	00000078
main_cpuBenchmark	.text	00000000006461F0	00000194	00000078
main_main	.text	0000000000646390	00000378	00000070
main_sshLoginAttempt_func1	.text	0000000000646710	00000178	00000018

1 4 10

**Michal Malík** @michalmalik

Following

Spoiler: more Golang Linux malware

4:37 PM - 12 Jul 2017

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main_generateRandomTarget	.text	0000000000641CE0
main_contactCommandServer	.text	0000000000641F80
main_postMessage	.text	0000000000642400
main_sshScan	.text	0000000000642720
main_contains	.text	0000000000642A40
main_removeDuplicates	.text	0000000000642B00
main_generateWordlist	.text	0000000000642CE0
main_sshLoginAttempt	.text	0000000000643F80
main_sshLoginAttemptTimeoutWrapper	.text	00000000006448D0
main_submitAlive	.text	0000000000644B80
main_submitSuccess	.text	0000000000644F90
main_attackerThread	.text	0000000000645530
main_reverseDNS	.text	0000000000645930
main_scannerThread	.text	0000000000645A70
main_checkingInThread	.text	0000000000645BE0
main_fork	.text	0000000000645CE0
main_kill	.text	0000000000645E70
main_cpuBenchmarkThread	.text	0000000000645FB0
main_cpuBenchmark	.text	00000000006461F0
main_main	.text	0000000000646390
main_sshLoginAttempt_func1	.text	0000000000646710

1 4 10

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4:37 PM - 12 Jul 2017

Toss in a few libraries...  
BAM! Malware with ssh  
brute forcing, ransoming  
and tor C2... ~200 lines  
of code?

Platform independent!

# WHY SHOULD I CARE?

Malware, Offense and defense!

GO is straight forward, easy to use,  
easy to replicate functionality when  
reversing it :D

Mac malware, Windows malware,  
Linux malware - oh my! So portable

A few malware over the past year...

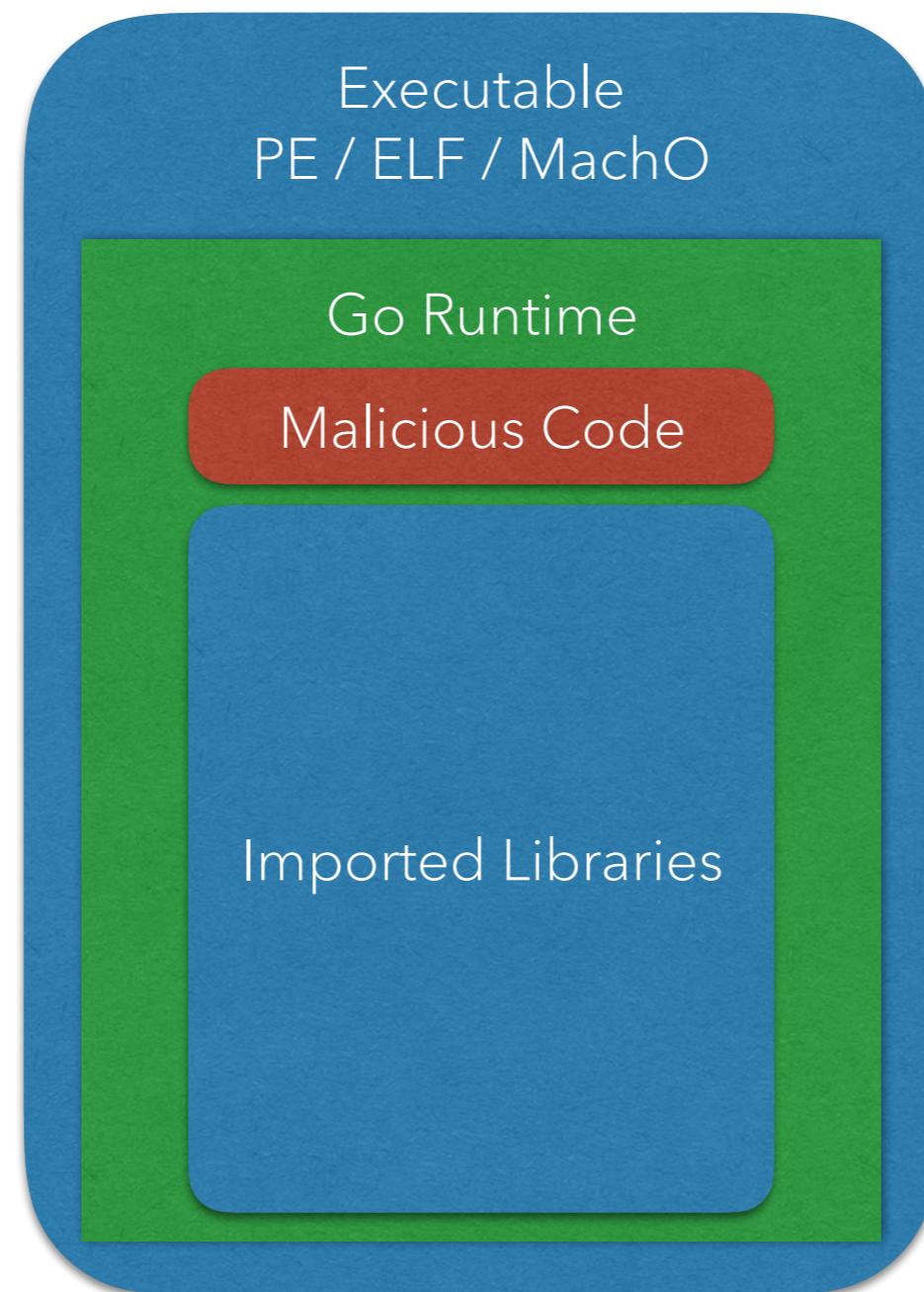
- Linux.Lady
- Linux.Rex
- Linux/Agent.DT
- YourRansom "educational"  
w/ wanna cry exploit
- GoBot(2) (POC)
- GoAT (POC)
- EGESPLOIT (POC)
- Ebowla (POC)
- Go-mimikatz
- Plenty more no one  
has classified

Pentesting:

"what makes Go awesome for AV-Avoidance, is use 'net/http' and  
parse it to a "import 'c'". Then in C you parse the buffer you get from  
Go and make a 'mistake' in order to trigger a vulnerability. That allows  
you to load meterpreter in memory." - Rapt0r- (reddit)

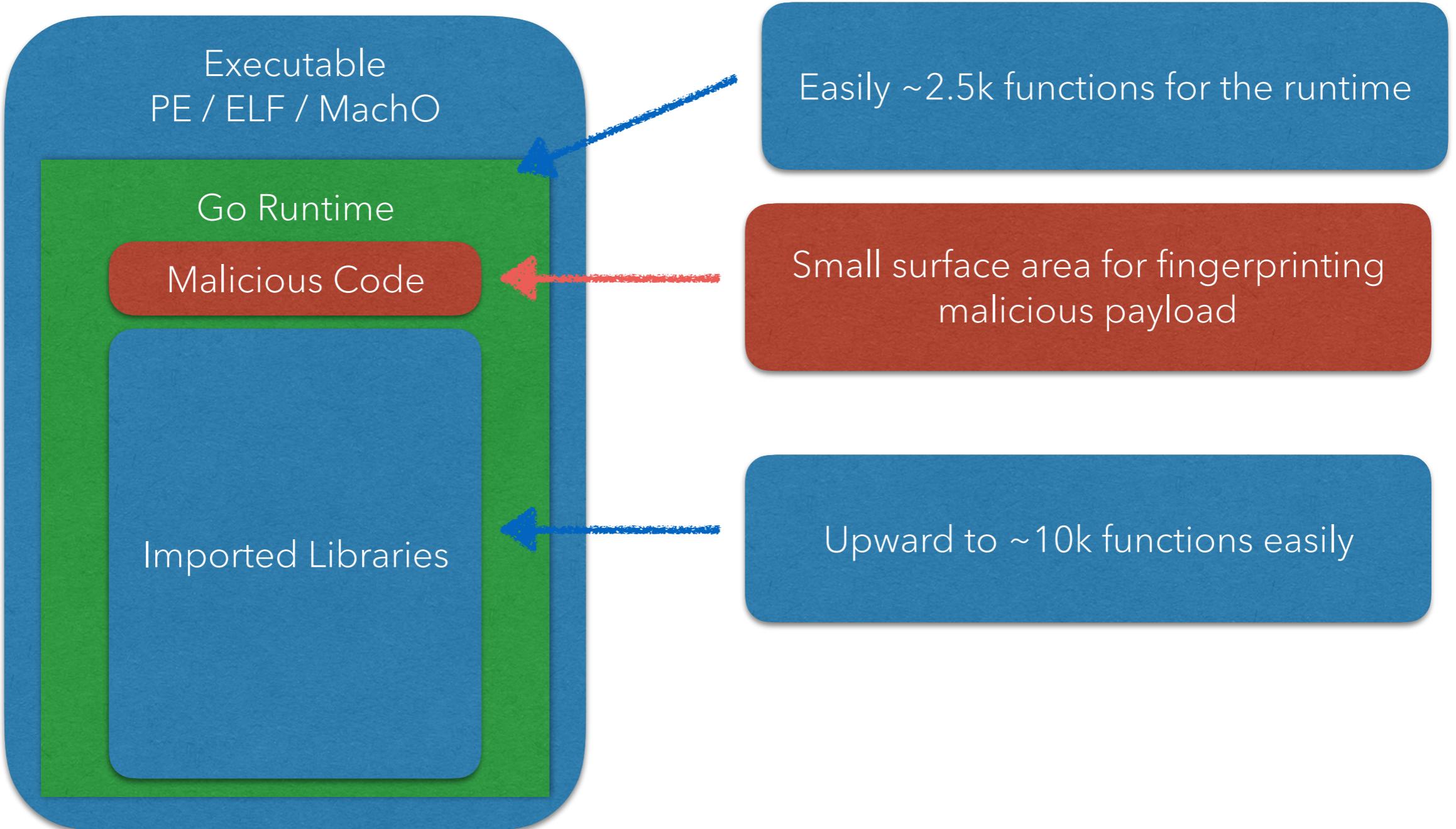
# WHY SHOULD I CARE?

AV's Can have a hard time



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AV's Can have a hard time

gopherbot commented on May 10, 2012

by jmlauwer:

```
golang v1.0 : "Symantec Endpoint Protection" antivirus v11 is detecting an
"Trojan.Gen2" inside %GO_ROOT%\pkg\windows_386\yacc.exe and put it in
quarantine
```

is it a false positive ?

alberts commented on May 11, 2012

Contributor

Comment 1:

yes

rsc commented on Sep 12, 2012

Contributor

Comment 2:

*Status changed to Unfortunate.*

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Whoops?

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Contributor

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AV's Can have a hard time



kaveh256 commented on Jul 7, 2016 • edited



Kaspersky is reporting that there is a Trojan inside go1.6.2.windows-amd64.msi. See the report [here](#). Looking further into it, it seems it considers api.exe to contain Trojan.Win32.Ebowla.

This seems to be a recurring issue. This also happens with version 1.5 with vet.exe and pprof.exe and also a few previously filed [issues](#).



cespare commented on Jul 7, 2016

Contributor



I assume it's a false positive, same as those other closed issues.



kaveh256 commented on Jul 7, 2016



It is most likely a false positive. But this is a recurring problem so maybe someone should have a look at why this is happening.

The previous ones were frozen due to age.

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1



2



cespare commented

Whoops again

Contributor



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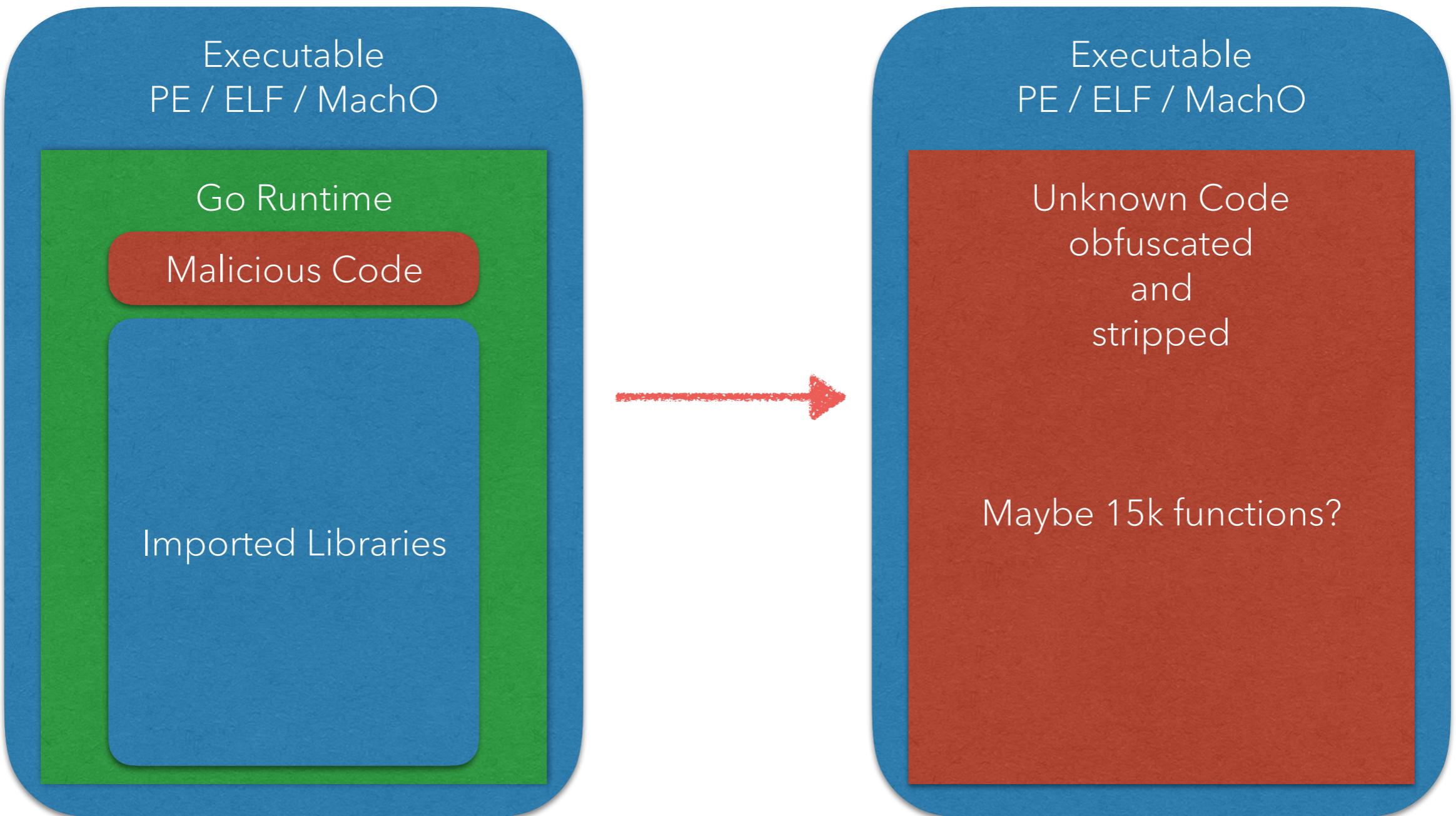


It is most likely a false positive. But this is a recurring problem so maybe someone should have a look at why this is happening.

The previous ones were frozen due to age.

# WHY SHOULD I CARE?

AV's Can have a hard time



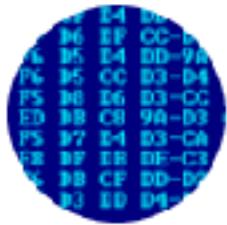
# WHY SHOULD I CARE?

Other things than defense...

- Many more server side apps moving towards GO
- While “memory safe” programmers still make many issues
- Lots of licensing protection is starting to make use of GO
- Bug hunting and bounties are ripe due to lack of reverses with skill set
- Some “expensive” bugs are better detected in disassembled code than auditing the code, especially since most audit tend to be blackboxes
- Developers feel invulnerable! (Show them otherwise...)

# WHY SHOULD I CARE?

TLDR



**Michal Malík**

@michalmalik

Following



Replies to @\_js0o\_ @timstrazz

Golang is fairly easy to write, reversing it is a pain in the ass since 1.7, easy cross-compilation.. it's coming

7:34 AM - 1 Jun 2017



# FIXING OUR TOOLS...

IDA Pro and Binary Ninja don't have great Go support :\

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the following annotations:

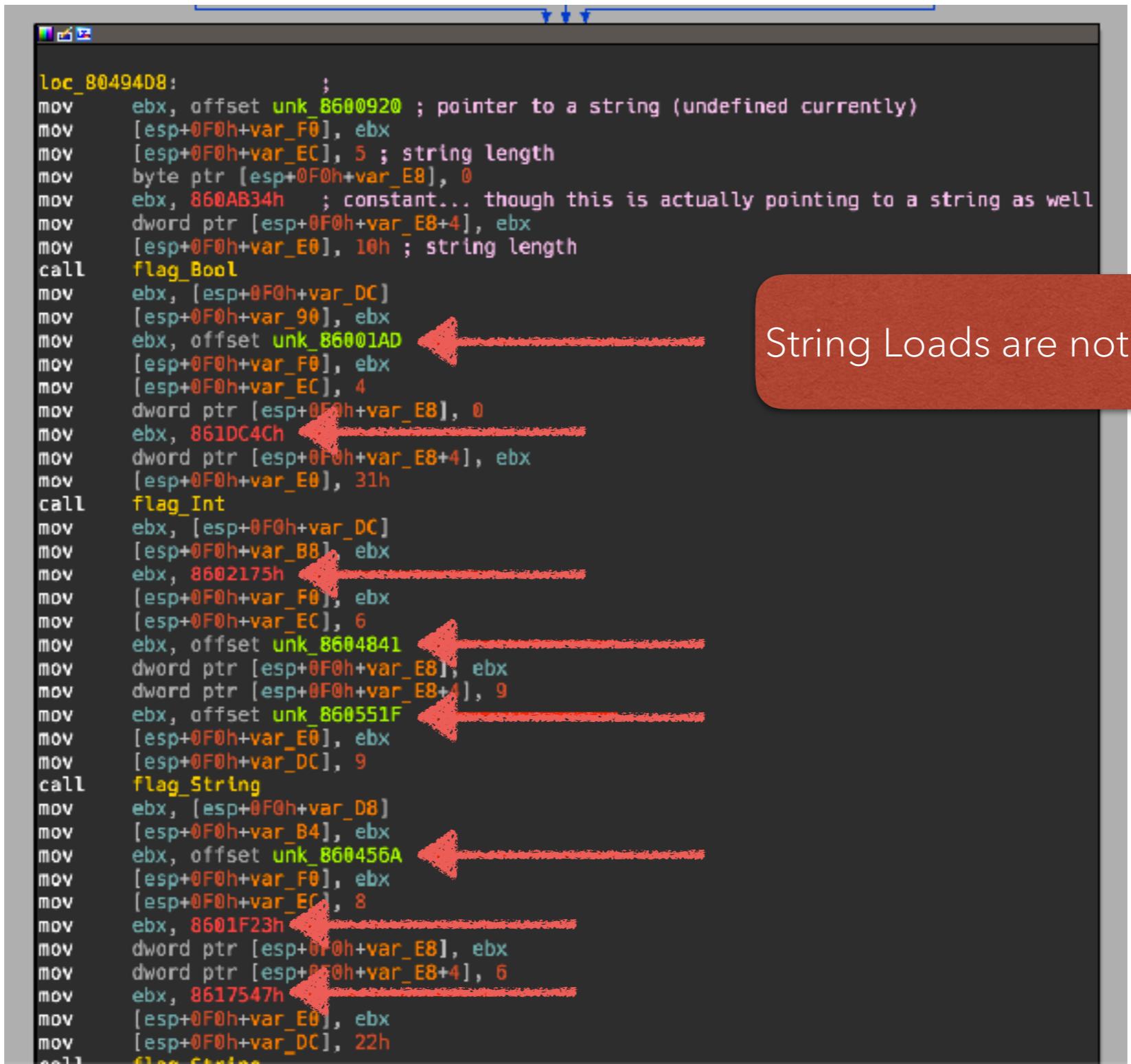
- A red arrow points from a red callout box labeled "Functions often undefined" to the function list on the left, which is mostly empty except for some library functions.
- A red arrow points from another red callout box labeled "Function are easily stripped of names" to the bottom status bar, which shows "Line 1 of 1329".

The assembly code pane displays the following snippet:

```
text:000933E5 ; align 16h
.text:000933E6
.text:000933F0
.text:000933F9
.text:000933F0 start:
.text:000933F0
.text:000933F3
.text:000933F7
.text:000933FB
.text:000933FE
.text:00093402
.text:00093407
.text:00093407
.text:00093409
.text:00093410
.text:00093410 ; ----- SUBROUTINE -----
.text:00093410 ; Attributes: thunk
.text:00093410
.text:00093410 sub_8093410 proc near ; CODE XREF: .text:00093402tp
.text:00093410    jmp    sub_80937C0
.text:00093410    endp
.text:00093410
.text:00093415 ; align 16h
.text:00093420 dword_0093420 dd 0CCCCCCCCh, 0 dup(00000000h)
.text:00093420 ; DATA XREF: .noptrdatasoff_817C001840
.text:00093420
.text:00093430 ; ----- SUBROUTINE -----
.text:00093430
.text:00093430 sub_8093430 proc near ; CODE XREF: sub_004A450+49tp ...
.text:00093430
.text:00093430    arg_0     = dword ptr 4
.text:00093430
.text:00093430    mov    eax, 8FCh
.text:00093435    mov    ebx, [esp+arg_0]
.text:00093439    call   Large dword ptr gs:18h
.text:00093440    int    3           ; - software interrupt to invoke the debugger
.text:00093442    retn
.text:00093442 sub_8093430 endp
.text:00093442
.text:00093443 ; align 16h
.text:00093443
.text:00093443 sub_8093450 proc near ; CODE XREF: .text:00093B064p
.text:00093443
.text:00093443    arg_0     = dword ptr 4
.text:00093443    mov    eax, 1
```

# FIXING OUR TOOLS...

IDA Pro and Binary Ninja don't have great Go support :\



The screenshot shows assembly code from the IDA Pro debugger. The code is written in Intel syntax and involves multiple string operations. Several memory loads are highlighted with red arrows pointing to them from a callout box.

```
loc_80494D8:          ;  
mov    ebx, offset unk_8600920 ; pointer to a string (undefined currently)  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 5 ; string length  
mov    byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0  
mov    ebx, 860AB34h ; constant... though this is actually pointing to a string as well  
mov    dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 10h ; string length  
call   flag_Bool  
mov    ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_90], ebx  
mov    ebx, offset unk_86001AD  
[esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 4  
mov    dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0  
mov    ebx, 861DC4Ch  
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 31h  
call   flag_Int  
mov    ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_B8], ebx  
mov    ebx, 8602175h  
[esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 6  
mov    ebx, offset unk_8604841  
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx  
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 9  
mov    ebx, offset unk_860551F  
[esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 9  
call   flag_String  
mov    ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_D8]  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_B4], ebx  
mov    ebx, offset unk_860456A  
[esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 8  
mov    ebx, 8601F23h  
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx  
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 6  
mov    ebx, 8617547h  
[esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx  
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 22h  
call   flag_String
```

String Loads are not "normal"

# FIXING OUR TOOLS...

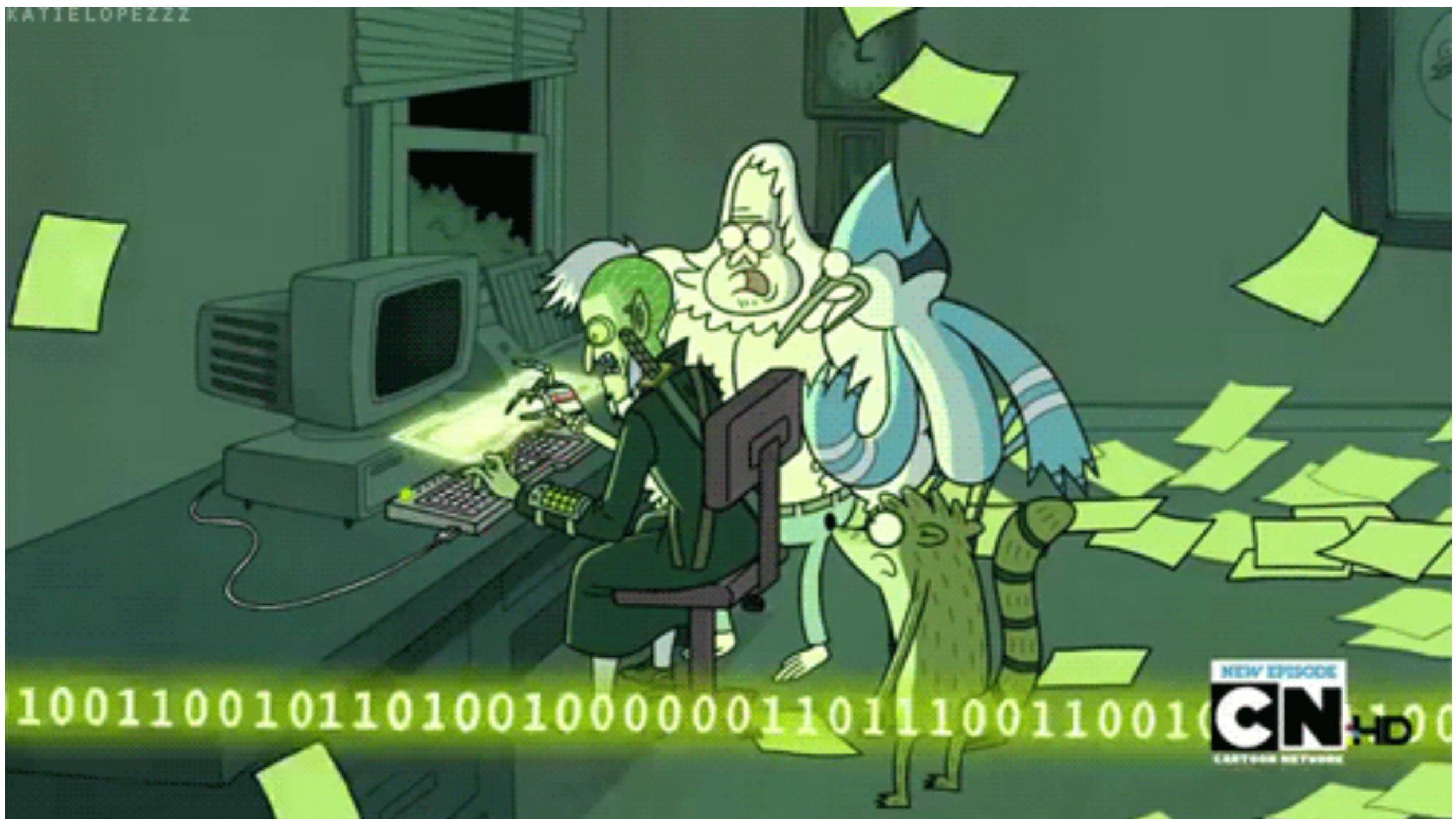
Issues Identified

- Functions are not all easily defined
- Functions do not retain their name when stripped
- String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version
- For above, we need to easily identify Go version!



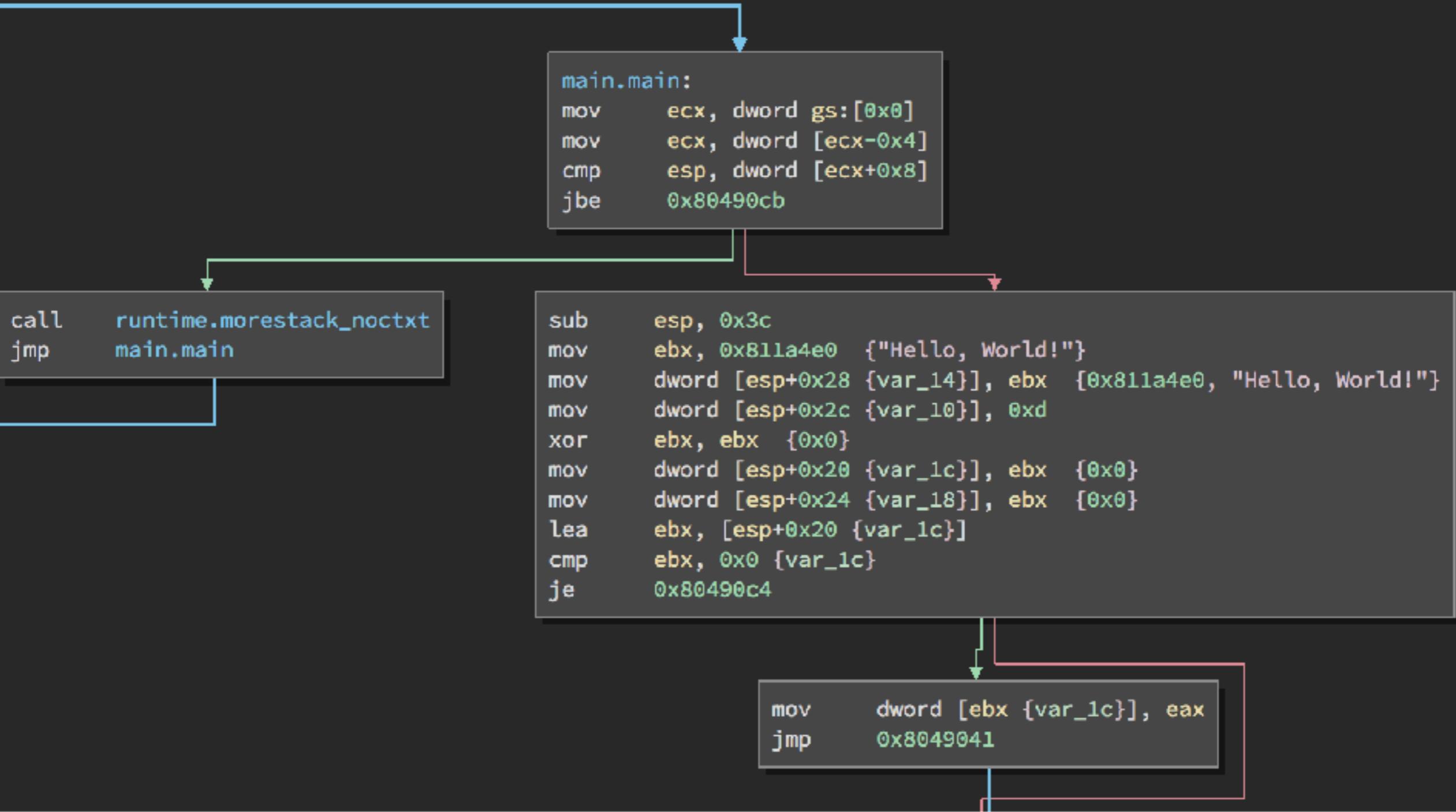
# FIXING OUR TOOLS...

Issues Identified



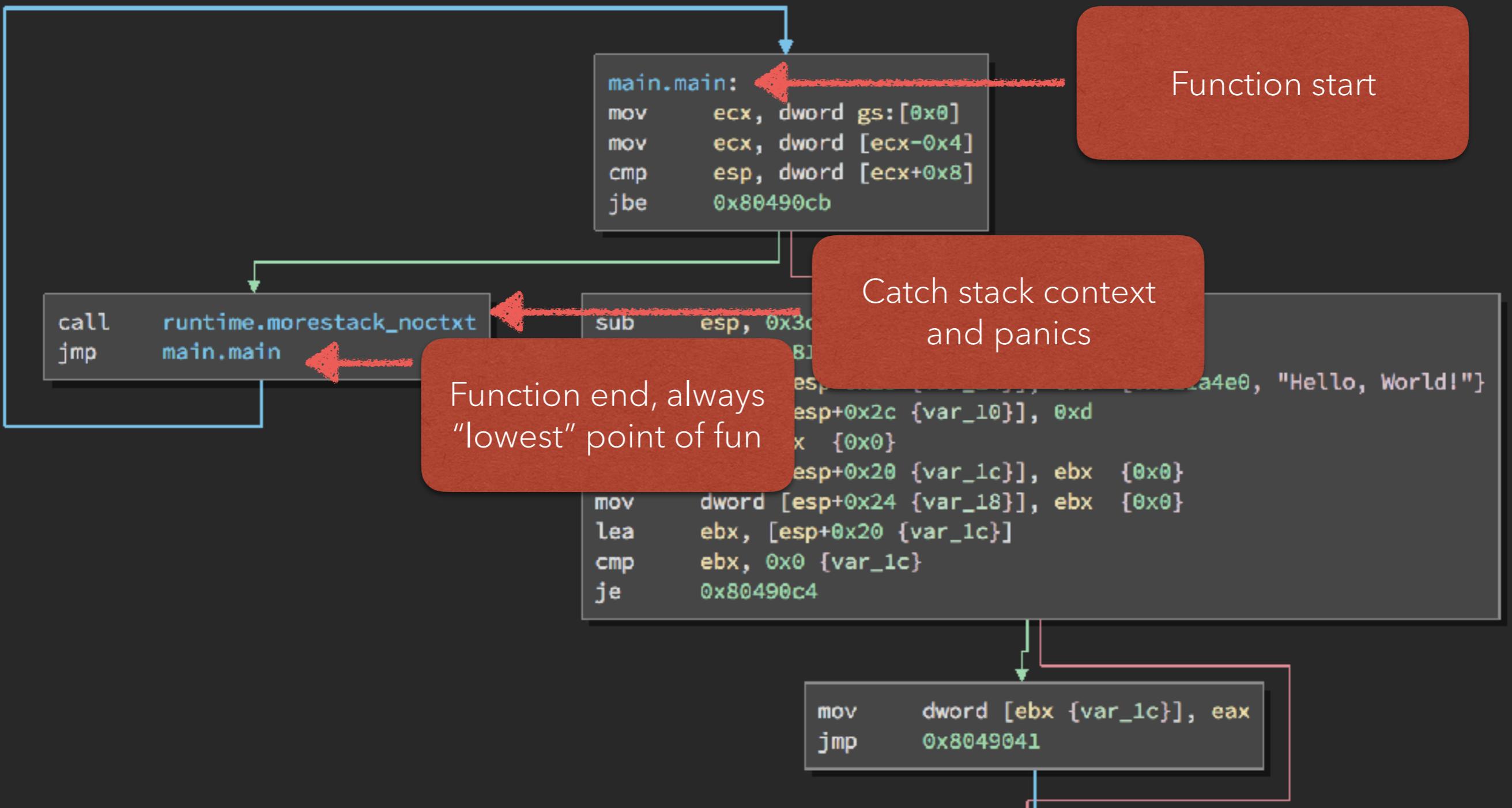
# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

How do functions normally look?



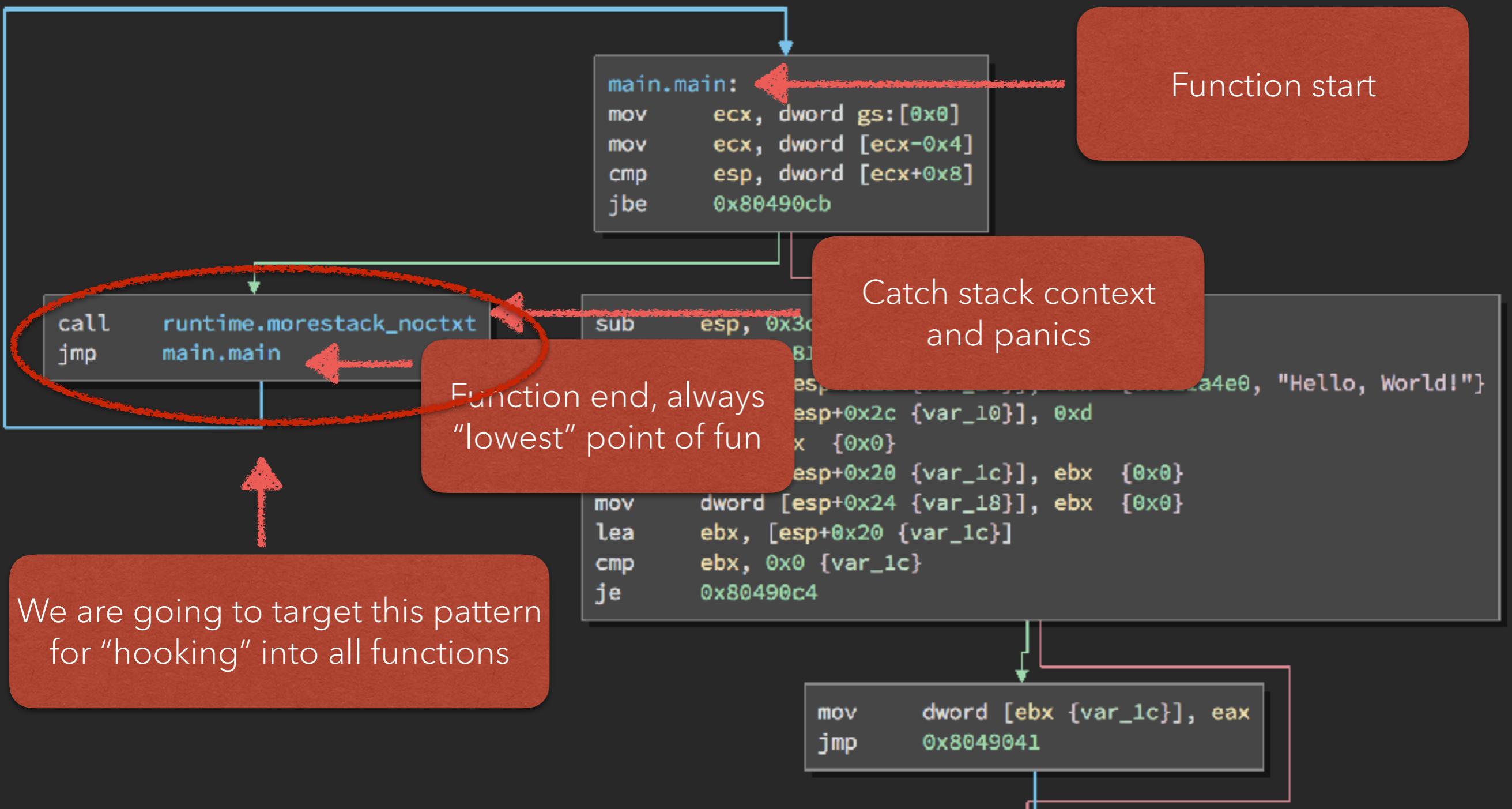
# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

How do functions normally look?



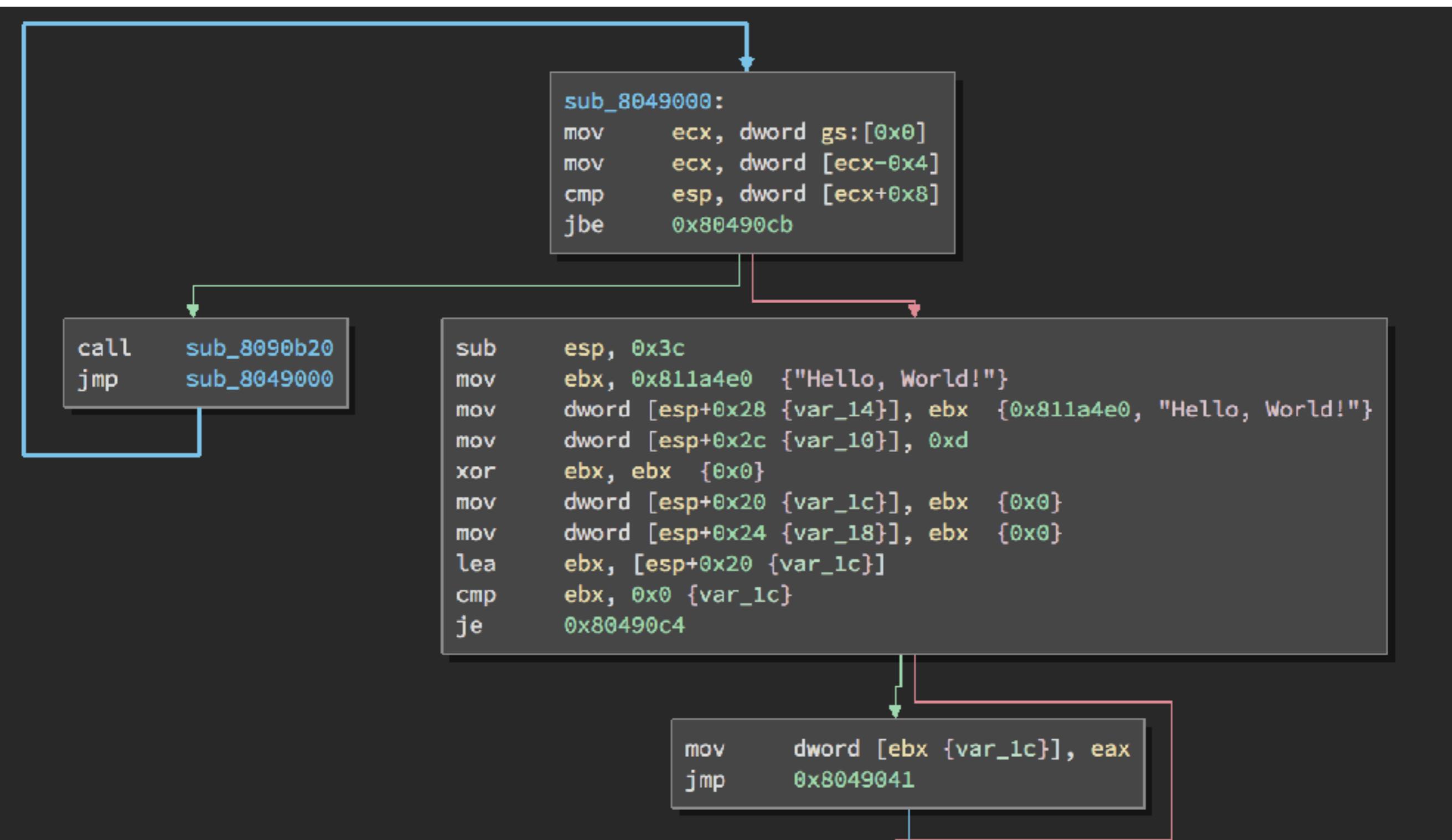
# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

How do functions normally look?



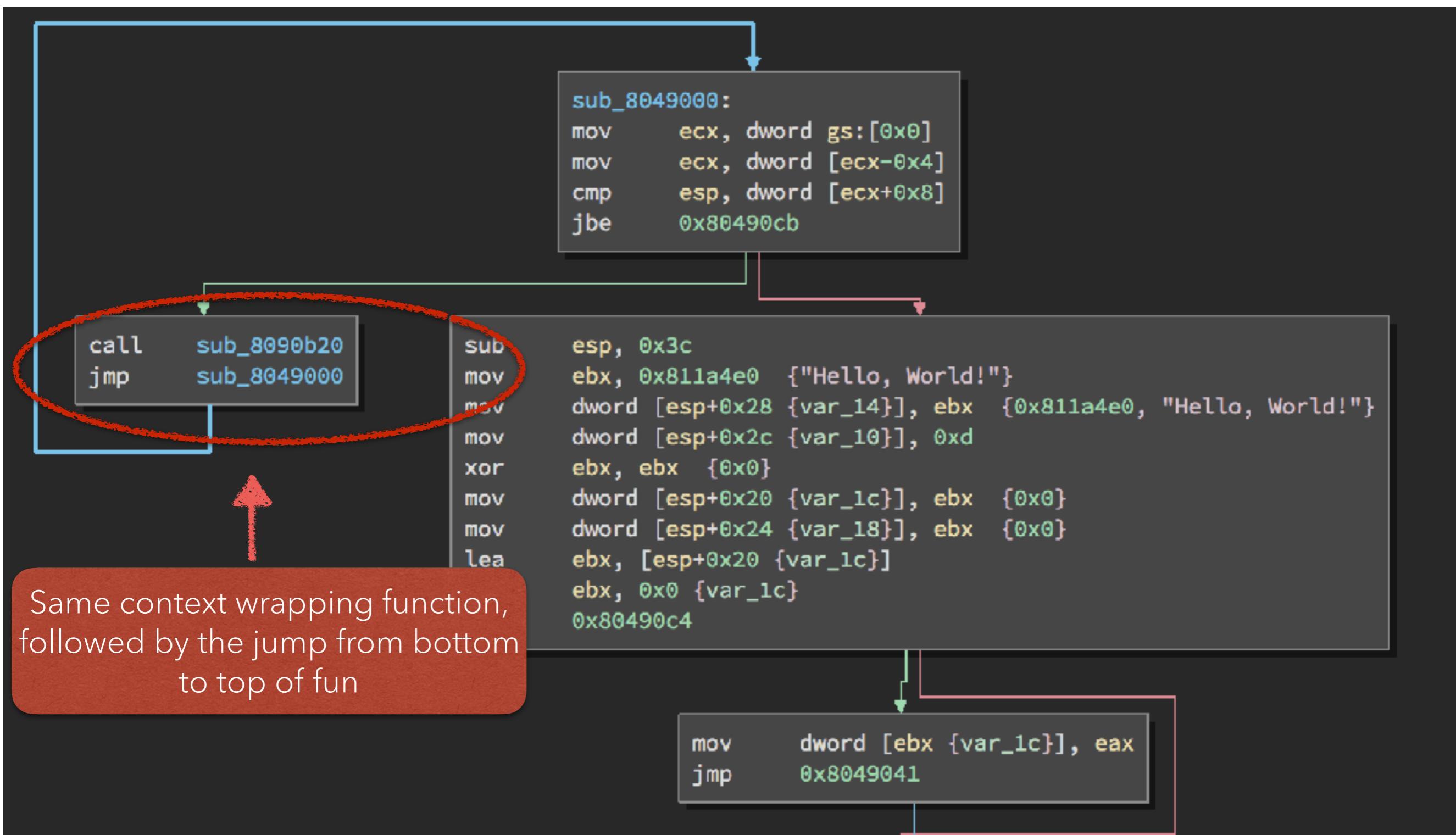
# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Same function, but binary stripped - hooray reproducible builds!



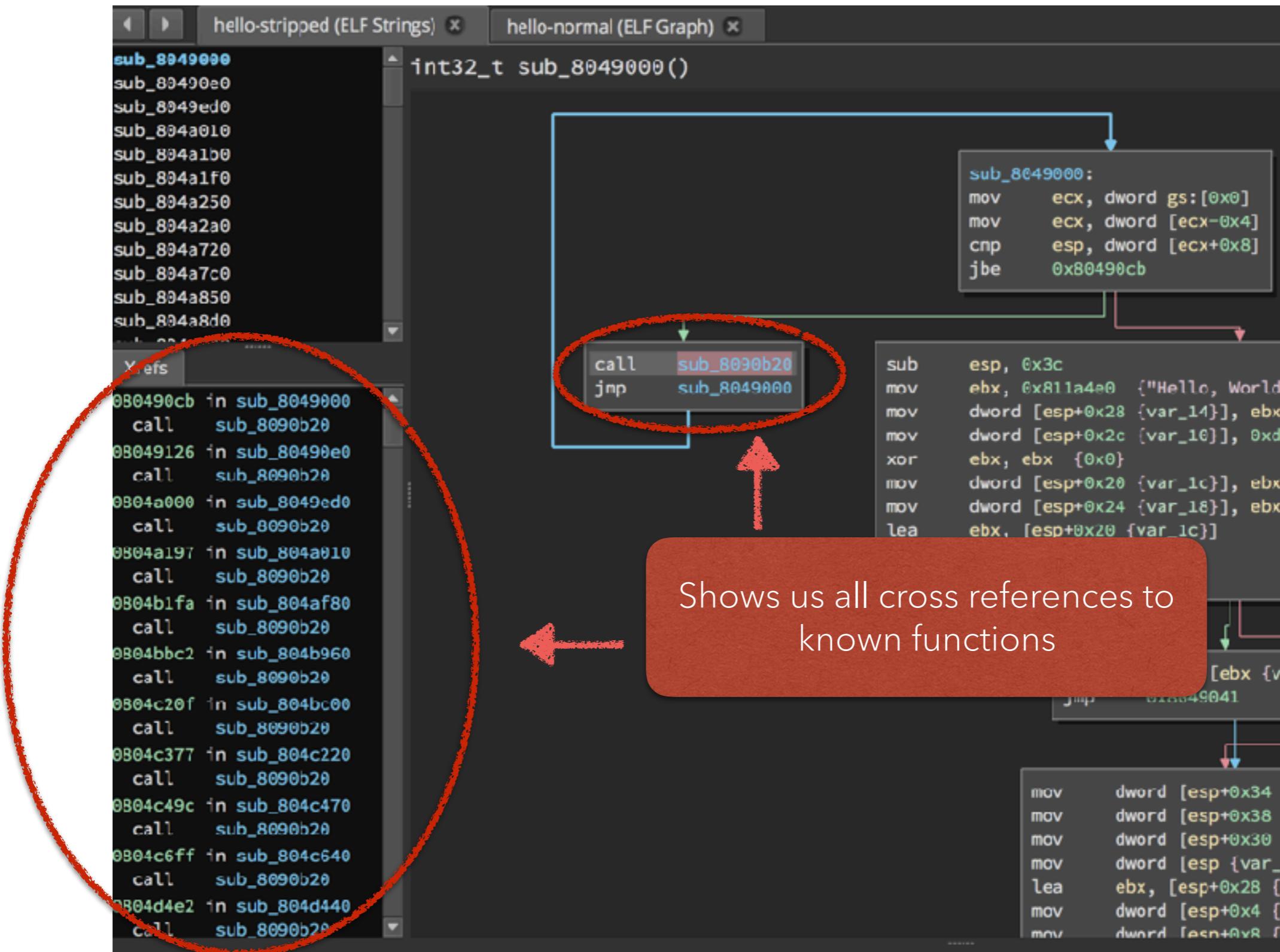
# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Same function, but binary stripped - hooray reproducible builds!



# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Look for cross references



# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Look for cross references

```
runtime.morestack_noctxt:  
xor    edx, edx {0x0}  
jmp    runtime.morestack
```

Unique feature of this relatively unique function

```
runtime.morestack:  
mov    ecx, dword gs:[0x0]  
mov    ebx, dword [ecx-0x4]  
mov    ebx, dword [ebx+0x18]  
mov    esi, dword [ebx]  
cmp    dword [ecx-0x4], esi  
jne    0x8090abc
```

```
mov    esi, dword [ebx+0x2c]  
cmp    dword [ecx-0x4], esi  
jne    0x8090ac9
```

```
mov    edi, dword [esp+0x4]  
mov    dword [ebx+0x8], edi  
lea    ecx, [esp+0x8]  
mov    dword [ebx+0x4], ecx  
mov    ecx, dword gs:[0x0]  
mov    esi, dword [ecx-0x4]  
mov    dword [ebx+0xc], esi  
mov    eax, dword [esp]  
mov    dword [esi+0x24], eax  
mov    dword [esi+0x28], esi  
lea    eax, [esp+0x4]  
mov    dword [esi+0x20], eax  
mov    dword [esi+0x2c], edx  
mov    ebp, dword [ebx]  
mov    dword [ecx-0x4], ebp  
mov    eax, dword [ebp+0x20]  
mov    ebx, dword [eax-0x4]  
mov    esp, eax  
call   runtime.newstack  
mov    dword [0x1003], 0x0  
retn
```

# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Look for cross references

runti  
xor  
jmp

- Awesome - we've got a pseudo solution!
- - 1. Find the runtime.newstack function
  - 2. Recurse backwards into each function
  - 3. The reference is always 1 line from the "bottom"
  - 4. The bottom of the function is a jump to the "top of the function"

Unique feature of this relatively unique function

```
runtime.morestack:  
mov    ecx, dword gs:[0x0]  
mov    ebx, dword [ecx-0x4]  
mov    ebx, dword [ebx+0x18]  
mov    esi, dword [ebx]  
cmp    dword [ecx-0x4], esi  
jne    0x8090abc
```

0x3

```
dword [ebx+0x2c]  
ecx-0x4], esi  
c9
```

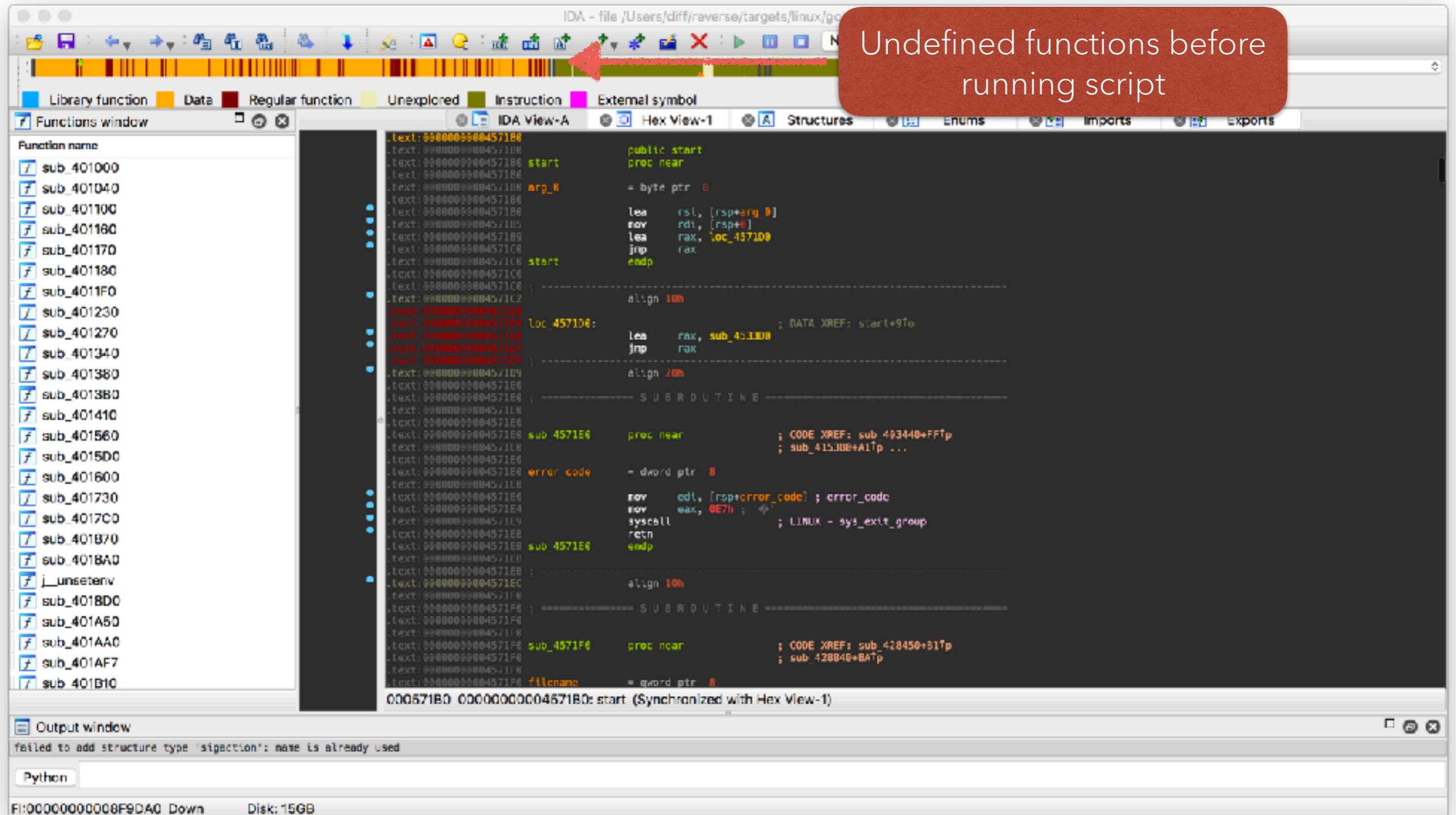
0x3

```
dword [esp+0x4]  
ebx+0x8], edi  
sp+0x8]  
ebx+0x4], ecx  
ord gs:[0x0]  
ord [ecx-0x4]  
ebx+0xc], esi  
ord [esp]  
[esi+0x24], eax  
[esi+0x28], esi  
, [esp+0x4]
```

```
mov    dword [esi+0x20], eax  
mov    dword [esi+0x2c], edx  
mov    ebp, dword [ebx]  
mov    dword [ecx-0x4], ebp  
mov    eax, dword [ebp+0x20]  
mov    ebx, dword [eax-0x4]  
mov    esp, eax  
call   runtime.newstack  
mov    dword [0x1003], 0x0  
retn
```

# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Now we got things defined!



IDA - file /Users/diff/reverse/targets/linux/got

Library function Data Regular function Unexplored Instruction External symbol

Functions window IDA View-A Hex View-1 Structures Enums Imports Exports

Function name

- sub\_401000
- sub\_401040
- sub\_401100
- sub\_401180
- sub\_401170
- sub\_401180
- sub\_4011F0
- sub\_401230
- sub\_401270
- sub\_401340
- sub\_401380
- sub\_4013B0
- sub\_401410
- sub\_401560
- sub\_4015D0
- sub\_401600
- sub\_401730
- sub\_4017C0
- sub\_401870
- sub\_4018A0
- \_\_unsetenv
- sub\_4018D0
- sub\_401A50
- sub\_401AA0
- sub\_401AF7
- sub\_401B10

.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 start  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 arg\_8  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 = byte ptr B  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 lea rsi, [rsp+arg\_8]  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 mov rdi, [rsp+B]  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 lea rax, loc\_457100  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 jmp rax  
.text:0000000004571E8 start .text:0000000004571E8 endp  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 public start  
.text:0000000004571E8 proc near  
.text:0000000004571E8 align 10h  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 loc\_457100: DATA XREF: start+9To  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 lea rax, sub\_4013308  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 jmp rax  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 align 20h  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 ; ----- SUBROUTINE -----  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 sub\_4571E8 proc near : CODE XREF: sub\_403440+FFtp  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 ; sub\_415300+A1Tp ...  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 error\_code = dword ptr 8  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 mov edi, [rsp+error\_code] ; error\_code  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 mov eax, 0E7h ; <0>  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 syscall ; LINUX - sys\_exit\_group  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 ret  
.text:0000000004571E8 sub\_4571E8 endp  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 align 10h  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 ; ----- SUBROUTINE -----  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 sub\_4571F4 proc near : CODE XREF: sub\_428450+81Tp  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 ; sub\_428846+BATp  
.text:0000000004571E8 .text:0000000004571E8 filename = dword ptr 8  
000571B0 000000000004571B0: start (Synchronized with Hex View-1)

Output window

failed to add structure type 'sigaction': name is already used

Python

F:\0000000000008F9DA0 Down Disk: 15GB

# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

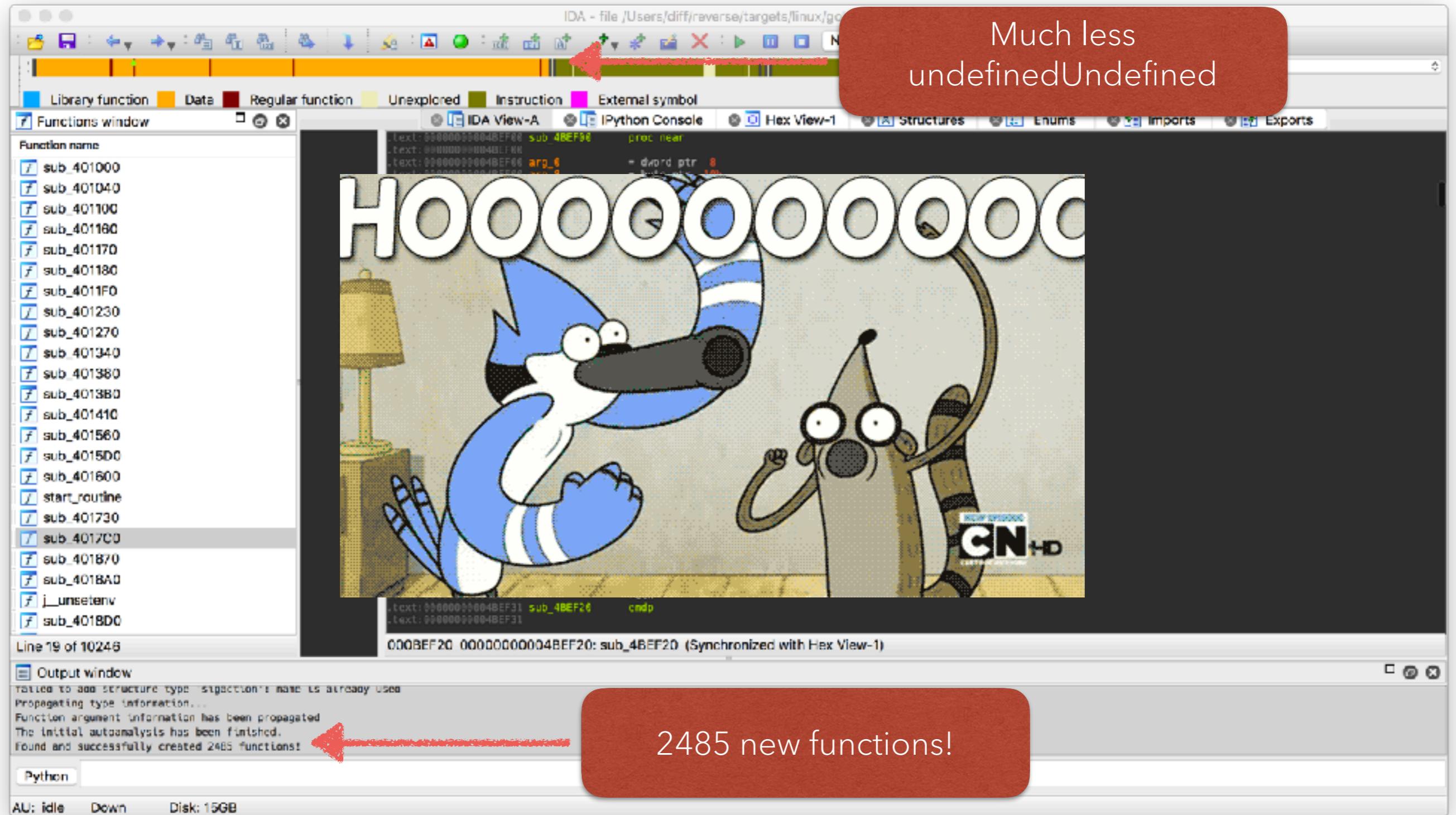
Now we got things defined!

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the following details:

- Functions window:** On the left, it lists 2485 functions, with `sub_401730` currently selected. A red arrow points from the text "2485 new functions!" to this list.
- Assembly View:** The main pane displays assembly code for two functions:
  - `sub_4BEF00`:  
- Starts with `proc near`.  
- Has arguments `arg_6` (dword ptr) and `arg_8` (byte ptr).  
- Contains instructions like `mov eax, [rsp+arg_8]`, `and eax, 7fh`, `cmp eax, 7fh`, `jz short loc_4BEF1C`, `test ecx, 7fh`, and `setnz al`.  
- Includes a `CODE XREF: sub_401F00+1E4` entry.  
- Ends with `ret`.
  - `sub_4BEF20`:  
- Starts with `proc near`.  
- Has arguments `arg_6` (dword ptr) and `arg_8` (byte ptr).  
- Contains instructions like `xor eax, eax`, `xor cx, cx`, `jmp short loc_4BEF17`, and `endp`.  
- Includes a `CODE XREF: sub_401F00+C7` entry.
- Output Window:** At the bottom, it shows the message: "Tried to add structure type sigaction's name is already used Propagating type information... Function argument information has been propagated The initial autoanalysis has been finished. Found and successfully created 2485 functions!"
- Top Bar:** Shows tabs for Library function, Data, Regular function, Unexplored, Instruction, External symbol, and others. A red arrow points from the text "Much less undefined" to the "Instruction" tab.

# TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Now we got things defined!



# FIXING OUR TOOLS...

Issues Identified

- ~~Functions are not all easily defined~~
- Functions do not retain their name when stripped
- String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version
- For above, we need to easily identify Go version!



# FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

How do functions normally look?

The diagram illustrates the flow of assembly code from a stripped binary to a normal binary. It consists of four windows arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left window shows the stripped binary assembly:

```
sub_0001F20 proc near
var_20= dword ptr -20h
var_24= dword ptr -24h
var_20= dword ptr -20h
var_1C= dword ptr -1Ch
var_10= dword ptr -10h
var_C= dword ptr -8Ch
var_8= dword ptr -8
var_4= dword ptr -4

mov    ecx, large gs:0
mov    ecx, [ecx-4]
cmp    esp, [ecx+8]
jbe    short loc_80B1F90
```

The top-right window shows the normal binary assembly for the same function:

```
; void main_main()
public main_main
main_main proc near
t= dword ptr -20h
clem= dword ptr -24h
var_20= dword ptr -20h
var_1C= dword ptr -1Ch
var_10= dword ptr -10h
var_C= dword ptr -8Ch
var_8= dword ptr -8
var_4= dword ptr -4

mov    ecx, large gs:0
mov    ecx, [ecx-4]
cmp    esp, [ecx+8]
jbe    short loc_80B1F90
```

The bottom-left window shows the stripped binary assembly for the main function:

```
sub    esp, 28h
lea    eax, aBadTimedIVBrock+36Fh ; "Hello, World!SIGKILL: killSIGQUIT: quit'...
mov    [esp+28h+var_10], eax
mov    [esp+28h+var_C], 00h
mov    [esp+28h+var_8], 0
mov    [esp+28h+var_4], 0
lea    eax, unk_80C9340
mov    [esp+28h+var_28], eax
lea    eax, [esp+20h+var_10]
mov    [esp+28h+var_24], eax
call   sub_0051000
mov    eax, [esp+28h+var_1C]
mov    ecx, [esp+28h+var_20]
mov    [esp+28h+var_8], ecx
mov    [esp+28h+var_4], eax
lea    eax, [esp+28h+var_8]
mov    [esp+28h+var_28], eax
mov    [esp+28h+var_24], 1
mov    [esp+28h+var_20], 1
call   sub_86AC450
add    esp, 28h
ret
```

The bottom-right window shows the normal binary assembly for the main function:

```
loc_80B1F90:
call   sub_808A340
jmp    sub_80B1F20
sub_80B1F20 cndp
```

Red arrows point from the stripped binary assembly to the normal binary assembly, and green arrows point from the stripped binary main function assembly to the normal binary main function assembly.

Stripped binary

The diagram illustrates the flow of assembly code from a stripped binary to a normal binary. It consists of four windows arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left window shows the stripped binary assembly:

```
sub    esp, 20h
lea    eax, aHelloWorld ; "Hello, World!"
mov    [esp+20h+var_10], eax
mov    [esp+20h+var_C], 00h
mov    [esp+20h+var_8], 0
mov    [esp+20h+var_4], 0
lea    eax, t
mov    [esp+28h+t], eax ; t
lea    eax, [esp+20h+var_10]
mov    [esp+28h+elem], eax ; elem
call   runtime_convT2E
mov    eax, [esp+20h+var_1C]
mov    ecx, [esp+20h+var_20]
mov    [esp+20h+var_8], ecx
mov    [esp+20h+var_4], eax
lea    eax, [esp+20h+var_8]
mov    [esp+28h+t], eax ; a
mov    [esp+28h+elem], 1
mov    [esp+20h+var_20], 1
call   fmt_Printf
add    esp, 28h
ret
```

The top-right window shows the normal binary assembly for the main function:

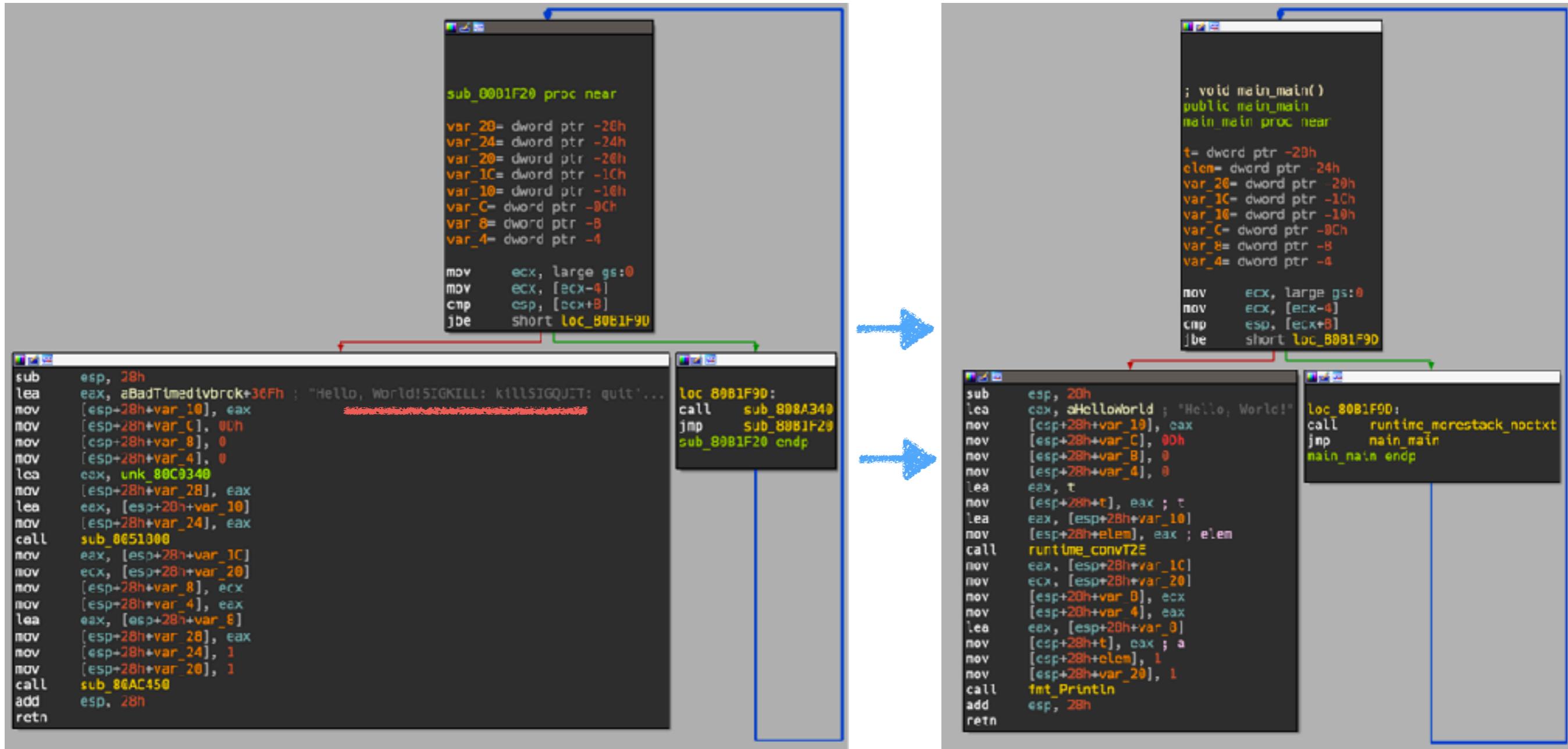
```
loc_80B1F90:
call   runtime_morrestack_noctxt
jmp    main_main
main_main endp
```

Red arrows point from the stripped binary assembly to the normal binary assembly, and green arrows point from the stripped binary main function assembly to the normal binary main function assembly.

Normal binary

# FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

How do functions normally look?



Stripped binary

Normal binary

# FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

Enter .gopclntab!

- Oh how nice!  
A go specific segment!
- Dig into the source and  
figure out the structure

```
.itablink:080DC0C8
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; =====
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment type: Pure data
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment permissions: Read
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment alignment '32byte' can not be represented in assembly
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 _gopclntab    segment para public 'CONST' use32
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 assume cs:_gopclntab
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ;org 80DC0E0h
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 unk_80DC0E0 db 0FBh ; ◊ ; DATA XREF: .noptrdata:off_81166E0↓
.gopclntab:080DC0E1 db 0FFh
.gopclntab:080DC0E2 db 0FFh
.gopclntab:080DC0E3 db 0FFh
.gopclntab:080DC0E4 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0E5 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0E6 db 1
.gopclntab:080DC0E7 db 4
.gopclntab:080DC0E8 db 61h ; a
.gopclntab:080DC0E9 db 6
.gopclntab:080DC0EA db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0EB db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0EC db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0ED db 90h ; ◊
.gopclntab:080DC0EE db 4
.gopclntab:080DC0EF db 8
.gopclntab:080DC0F0 db 1Ch
.gopclntab:080DC0F1 db 33h ; 3
.gopclntab:080DC0F2 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0F3 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0F4 db 10h
```

# FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

Enter .gopclntab!

- Oh how nice!  
A go specific segment!
- Dig into the source and  
figure out the structure

```
struct gopclntab {  
    char header[8];  
    uint function_count;  
    struct function {  
        char address[4];  
        char offsetToFuncName[4];  
    } [function_count]  
}
```

```
.itablink:080DC0C8  
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; ======  
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment type: Pure data  
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment permissions: Read  
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment alignment '32byte' can not be represented in assembly  
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 _gopclntab segment para public 'CONST' use32  
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 assume cs:_gopclntab  
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ;org 80DC0E0h  
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 unk_80DC0E0 db 0FBh ; ◊ ; DATA XREF: .noptrdata:off_81166E0↓  
.gopclntab:080DC0E1 db 0FFh  
.gopclntab:080DC0E2 db 0FFh  
.gopclntab:080DC0E3 db 0FFh  
.gopclntab:080DC0E4 db 0  
.gopclntab:080DC0E5 db 0  
.gopclntab:080DC0E6 db 1  
.gopclntab:080DC0E7 db 4  
.gopclntab:080DC0E8 db 61h ; a  
.gopclntab:080DC0E9 db 6  
.gopclntab:080DC0EA db 0  
.gopclntab:080DC0EB db 0  
.gopclntab:080DC0EC db 0  
.gopclntab:080DC0ED db 90h ; ◊  
.gopclntab:080DC0EE db 4  
.gopclntab:080DC0EF db 8  
.gopclntab:080DC0F0 db 1Ch  
.gopclntab:080DC0F1 db 33h ; 3  
.gopclntab:080DC0F2 db 0  
.gopclntab:080DC0F3 db 0  
.gopclntab:080DC0F4 db 10h
```



# FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

Enter .gopclntab!

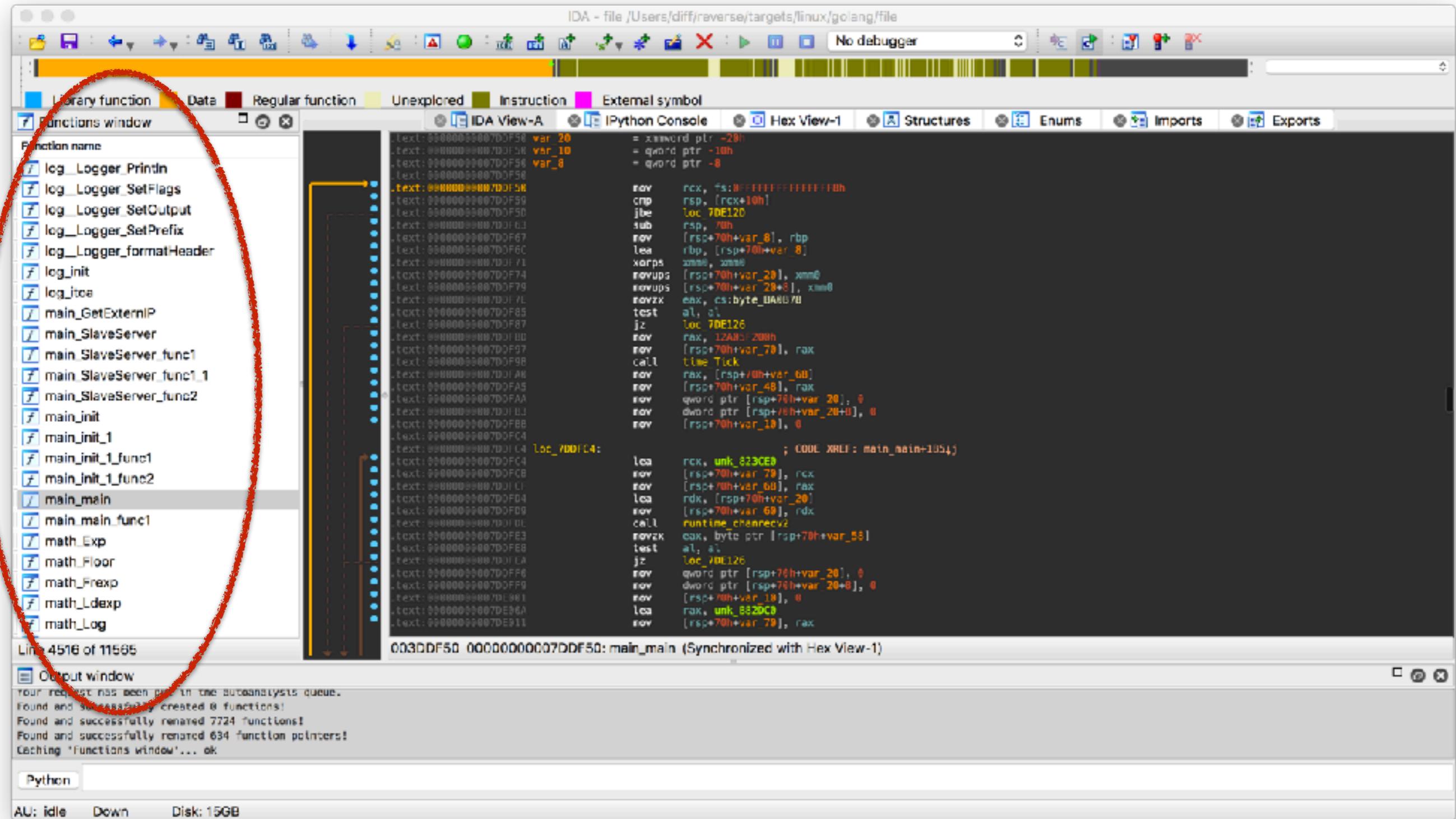
The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the following details:

- Functions window:** A list of function names. A red oval highlights the first few entries: sub\_401000, sub\_401040, sub\_401100, sub\_401180, sub\_401170, sub\_401180, sub\_4011F0, sub\_401230, sub\_401270, sub\_401340, sub\_401380, sub\_4013B0, sub\_401410, sub\_401560, sub\_4015D0, sub\_401600, start\_routine, sub\_401730, sub\_4017C0, sub\_401870, sub\_4018A0, \_j\_unsetenv, and sub\_401BDC.
- Assembly View:** Shows the assembly code for two functions:
  - sub\_4BEF00:** A subroutine with arguments arg\_0 and arg\_8. It compares arg\_0 with 7Fh and arg\_8 with 10h. If both are true, it jumps to loc\_4BEF1C. Otherwise, it sets al and returns.
  - sub\_4BEF20:** A subroutine with arguments arg\_6 and arg\_8. It compares arg\_6 with 7Fh and arg\_8 with 10h. If both are true, it jumps to loc\_4BEF17. Otherwise, it sets al and returns.
- Status Bar:** Shows "000BEF20 0000000004BEF20: sub\_4BEF20 (Synchronized with Hex View-1)".
- Output Window:** Displays messages about structure propagation and function argument information.

A blue circle contains the text: "Let's parse .gopclntab and map out all the function names".

# FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

# Enter .gopclntab!



# FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

Enter .gopclntab!

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the following key elements:

- Functions window (circled in red):** A list of function names, many of which are automatically renamed by the .gopclntab tool. Examples include `log_Logger_Printf`, `main_GetExternalIP`, and `main_main`.
- Assembly View:** Shows the assembly code for the `main_main` function, which has been renamed from its original `main`. The assembly code includes instructions like `mov rax, [rsp+70h+var_79]` and `call runtime_chancerecv2`.
- Output Window (arrowed):** Displays log messages indicating the tool's progress:
  - "Your request has been put in the autoanalysis queue."
  - "Found and successfully created 8 functions!"
  - "Found and successfully renamed 7724 functions!"
  - "Found and successfully renamed 634 function pointers!"
  - "Caching 'Functions window'... ok"
- Annotations:** Two callout boxes highlight features:
  - A red box on the right labeled "Easy to read function names" points to the renamed `main_main` function in the assembly view.
  - A red box at the bottom labeled "~7.5k functions renamed" points to the output window log message.

# FIXING OUR TOOLS...

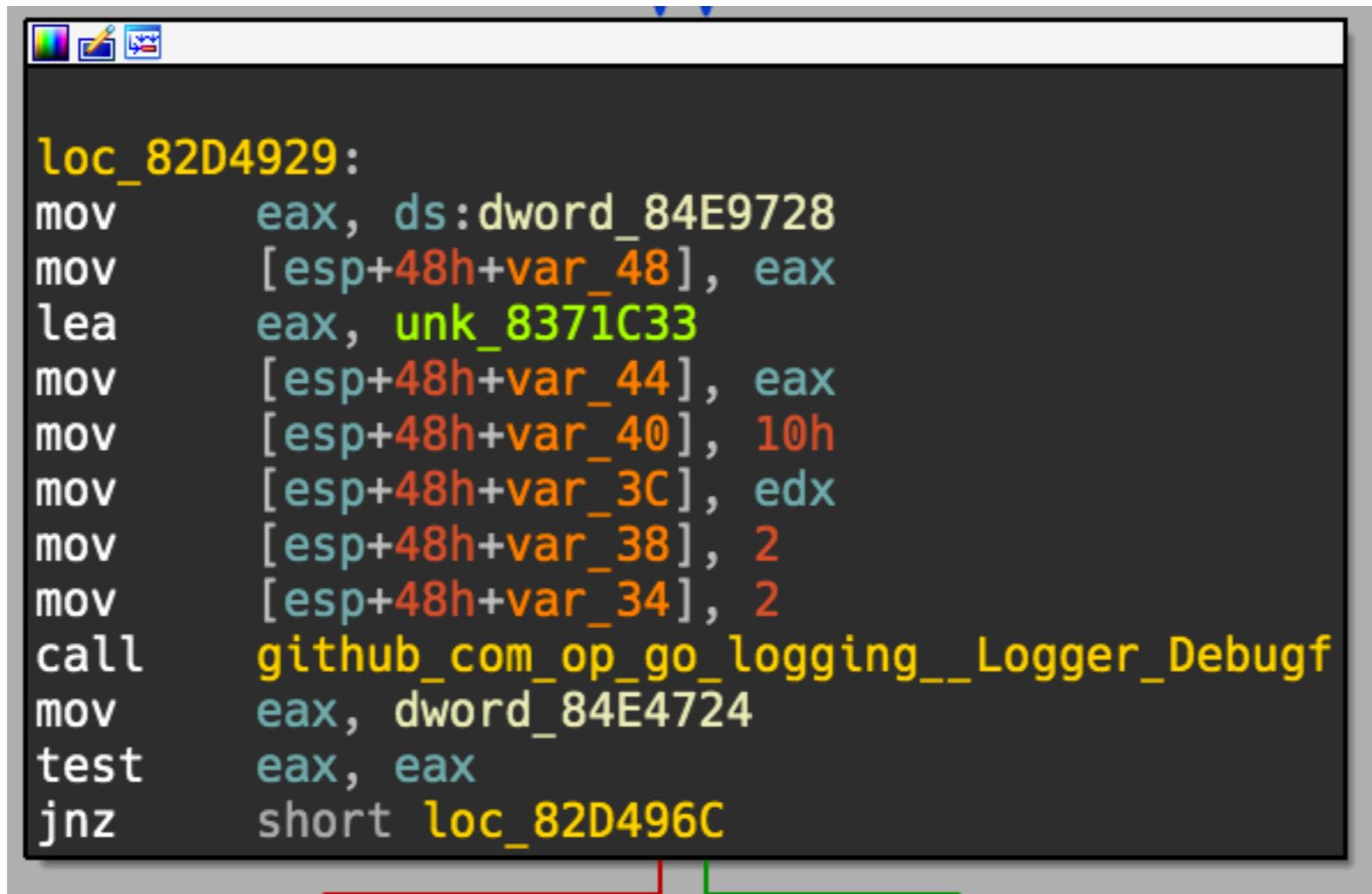
Issues Identified

- ~~Functions are not all easily defined~~
- ~~Functions do not retain their name when stripped~~
- String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version
- For above, we need to easily identify Go version!



# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

This doesn't seem very nice...



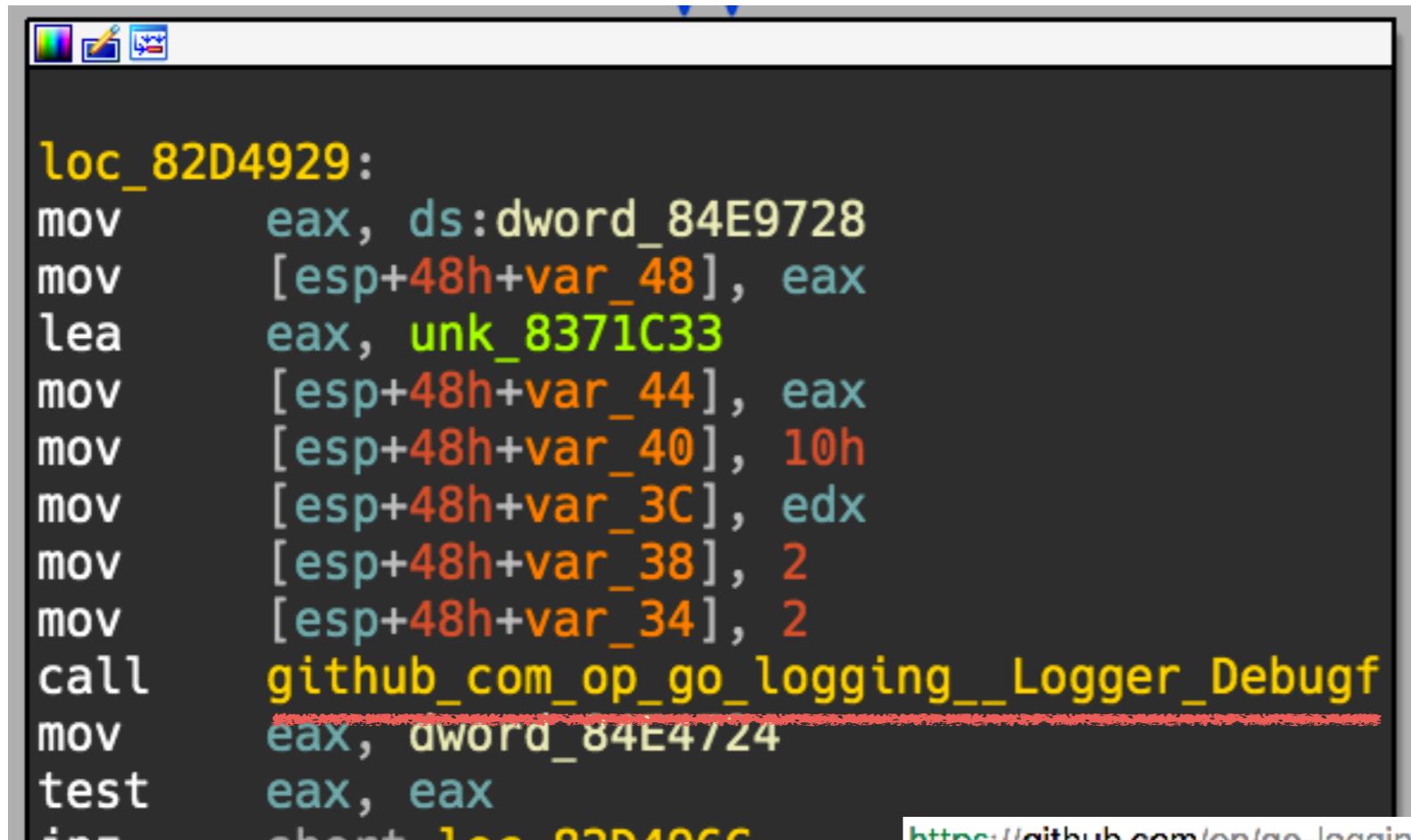
The screenshot shows a debugger window displaying assembly code. The code is as follows:

```
loc_82D4929:  
    mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728  
    mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax  
    lea     eax, unk_8371C33  
    mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax  
    mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h  
    mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx  
    mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2  
    mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2  
    call    github_com_op_go_logging__Logger_Debugf  
    mov     eax, dword_84E4724  
    test   eax, eax  
    jnz    short loc_82D496C
```

A red horizontal line is drawn under the first instruction, and a green horizontal line is drawn under the last instruction.

# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

This doesn't seem very nice...



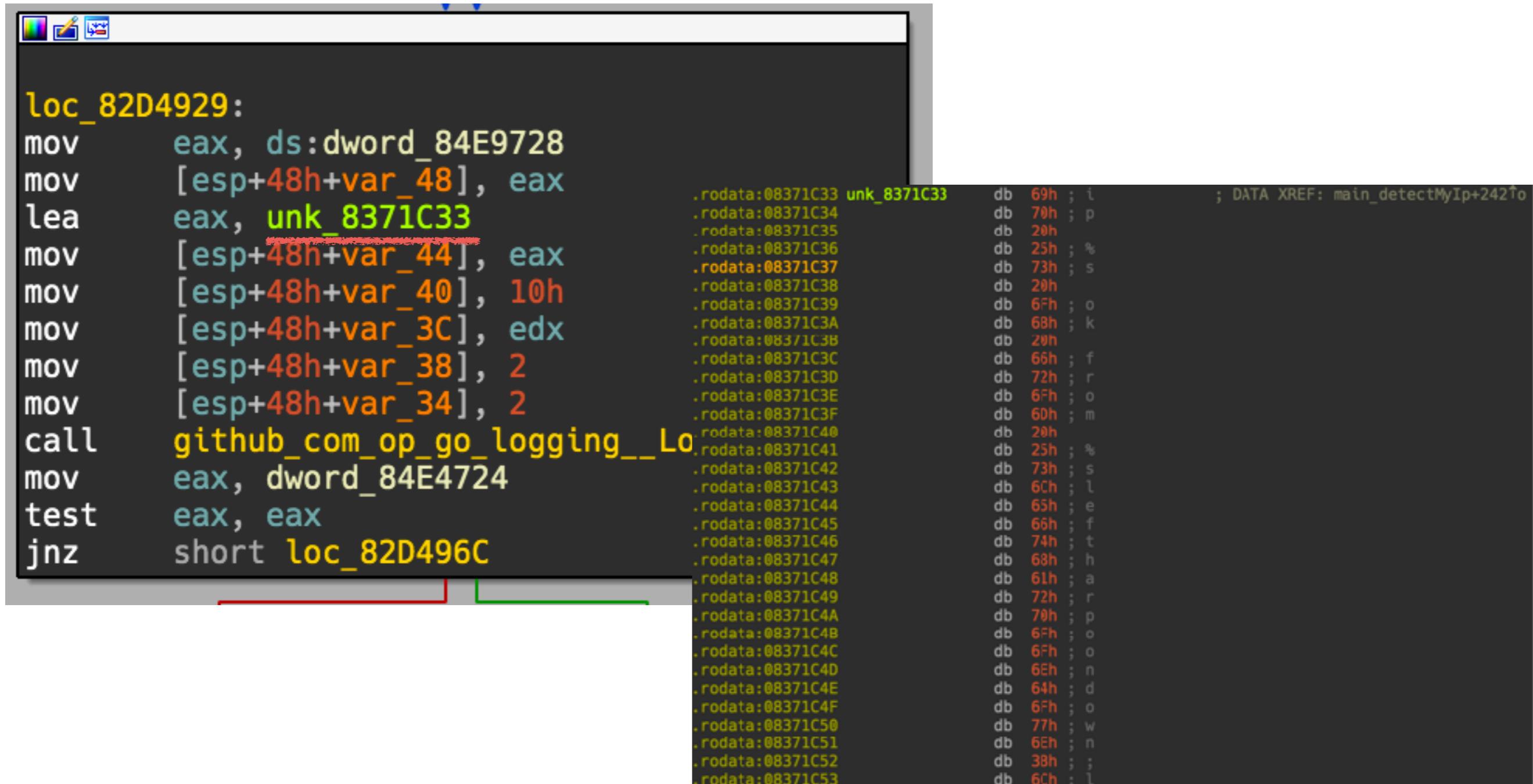
```
loc_82D4929:  
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728  
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax  
lea     eax, unk_8371C33  
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax  
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h  
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx  
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2  
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2  
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Logger_Debugf  
mov     eax, dword_84E4/24  
test   eax, eax  
jnz    short loc_82D496C
```

<https://github.com/op/go-logging/blob/master/logger.go>

```
246  
247 // Debug logs a message using DEBUG as log level.  
248 func (l *Logger) Debug(args ...interface{}) {  
249     l.log(DEBUG, nil, args...)  
250 }  
251  
252 // Debugf logs a message using DEBUG as log level.  
253 func (l *Logger) Debugf(format string, args ...interface{}) {  
254     l.log(DEBUG, &format, args...)  
255 }  
256
```

# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

This doesn't seem very nice...



The screenshot shows a debugger interface with two panes. The left pane displays assembly code for a function labeled `loc_82D4929`. The right pane shows a memory dump of the string data.

**Assembly (Left Pane):**

```
loc_82D4929:  
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728  
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax  
lea     eax, unk_8371C33  
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax  
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h  
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx  
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2  
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2  
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Lo  
mov     eax, dword_84E4724  
test   eax, eax  
jnz    short loc_82D496C
```

**Memory Dump (Right Pane):**

Address	Value	Description
.rodata:08371C33	unk_8371C33	i ; DATA XREF: main_detectMyIp+242↑o
.rodata:08371C34	69h	p
.rodata:08371C35	70h	
.rodata:08371C36	20h	
.rodata:08371C37	25h	%
.rodata:08371C38	73h	s
.rodata:08371C39	20h	
.rodata:08371C3A	6Fh	o
.rodata:08371C3B	68h	k
.rodata:08371C3C	20h	
.rodata:08371C3D	66h	f
.rodata:08371C3E	72h	r
.rodata:08371C3F	6Fh	o
.rodata:08371C40	60h	m
.rodata:08371C41	20h	
.rodata:08371C42	25h	%
.rodata:08371C43	73h	s
.rodata:08371C44	6Ch	l
.rodata:08371C45	65h	e
.rodata:08371C46	66h	f
.rodata:08371C47	74h	t
.rodata:08371C48	68h	h
.rodata:08371C49	61h	a
.rodata:08371C4A	72h	r
.rodata:08371C4B	70h	p
.rodata:08371C4C	6Fh	o
.rodata:08371C4D	6Fh	o
.rodata:08371C4E	6Eh	n
.rodata:08371C4F	64h	d
.rodata:08371C50	6Fh	o
.rodata:08371C51	77h	w
.rodata:08371C52	6Eh	n
.rodata:08371C53	38h	
	6Ch	l

No null terminator?

# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

This doesn't seem very nice...

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with two panes. The left pane displays assembly code for a function labeled `loc_82D4929`. The right pane shows a memory dump of the string `main_ip` from address `0x08371C33` to `0x08371C53`, which contains the string "main\_ip".

**Assembly Code:**

```
loc_82D4929:  
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728  
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax  
lea     eax, unk_8371C33  
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax  
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h  
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx  
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2  
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2  
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Lo  
mov     eax, dword_84E4724  
test   eax, eax  
jnz    short loc_82D496C
```

**Memory Dump:**

Address	Value	Character
.rodata:08371C33 unk_8371C33	69h	i
.rodata:08371C34	70h	p
.rodata:08371C35	20h	%
.rodata:08371C36	25h	s
.rodata:08371C37	73h	s
.rodata:08371C38	20h	o
.rodata:08371C39	6Fh	k
.rodata:08371C3A	68h	f
.rodata:08371C3B	20h	r
.rodata:08371C3C	66h	m
.rodata:08371C3D	72h	r
.rodata:08371C3E	6Fh	o
.rodata:08371C3F	60h	m
.rodata:08371C40	20h	%
.rodata:08371C41	25h	s
.rodata:08371C42	73h	l
.rodata:08371C43	6Ch	e
.rodata:08371C44	65h	f
.rodata:08371C45	66h	t
.rodata:08371C46	74h	h
.rodata:08371C47	68h	a
.rodata:08371C48	61h	r
.rodata:08371C49	72h	p
.rodata:08371C4A	70h	o
.rodata:08371C4B	6Fh	o
.rodata:08371C4C	6Fh	n
.rodata:08371C4D	6Eh	d
.rodata:08371C4E	64h	o
.rodata:08371C4F	6Fh	w
.rodata:08371C50	77h	n
.rodata:08371C51	6Eh	;
.rodata:08371C52	38h	l
.rodata:08371C53	6Ch	

Length seems to be in code below loading of pointer!

# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Weird, oddly familiar... Sort of like Dalvik string tables?

The screenshot shows a memory dump and assembly code side-by-side. The memory dump on the left displays hex values for memory starting at address 32:B0E0h. The assembly code on the right shows instructions and their corresponding opcodes.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
32:B0E0h:	45	72	72	6F	72	5F	63	67	6F	5F	73	65	74	65	6E	76	Error_cgo_setenv
32:B0F0h:	20	6D	69	73	73	69	6E	67	61	66	74	65	72	20	61	72	missingafter ar
32:B100h:	72	61	79	20	65	6C	65	6D	65	6E	74	62	61	64	20	66	ray elementbad f
32:B110h:	69	6C	65	20	64	65	73	63	72	69	70	74	6F	72	62	61	ile descriptorba
32:B120h:	64	20	6B	69	6E	64	20	69	6E	20	72	75	6E	66	69	6E	d kind in runfin
32:B130h:	71	62	61	64	20	6E	6F	74	69	66	79	4C	69	73	74	20	qbad notifyList
32:B140h:	73	69	7A	65	62	61	64	20	72	75	6E	74	69	6D	65	C2	sizebad runtimeÃ
32:B150h:	B7	6D	73	74	61	72	74	62	61	64	20	76	61	6C	75	65	.mstartbad value
32:B160h:	20	66	6F	72	20	66	69	65	6C	64	62	6C	61	63	6B	74	for fieldblackt
32:B170h:	72	69	61	6E	67	6C	65	72	69	67	68	74	3B	63	67	6F	riangleright;cgo
32:B180h:	63	61	6C	6C	20	75	6E	61	76	61	69	6C	61	62	6C	65	call unavailable
32:B190h:	63	68	65	63	6B	69	6E	67	20	69	70	20	66	72	6F	6D	checking ip from
32:B1A0h:	20	25	73	63	6C	69	65	6E	74	20	64	69	73	63	6F	6E	*sclient discon
32:B1B0h:	6E	65	63	74	65	64	63	6F	6E	74	65	63	74	2D	64	69	nectioncontent-di
32:B1C0h:	73	70	6F	73	69	74	69	6F	6E	63	72	69	74	65	72	69	spositioncriteri
32:B1D0h:	6F	6E	20	74	6F	6F	20	73	68	6F	72	74	64	65	76	69	on too shortdevi
32:B1E0h:	63	65	20	6E	6F	74	20	61	20	73	74	72	65	61	6D	64	ce not a streamd
32:B1F0h:	69	72	65	63	74	6F	72	79	20	6E	6F	74	20	65	6D	70	irectory not emp
32:B200h:	74	79	64	69	73	6B	20	71	75	6F	74	61	20	65	78	63	tydisk quota exc
32:B210h:	65	65	64	65	64	65	63	64	73	61	2D	73	68	61	32	2D	eededecdsa-sha2-
32:B220h:	6E	69	73	74	70	32	35	36	65	63	64	73	61	2D	73	68	nistp256ecdsa-sh
32:B230h:	61	32	2D	6E	69	73	74	70	33	38	34	65	63	64	73	61	a2-nistp384ecdsa
32:B240h:	2D	73	68	61	32	2D	6E	69	73	74	70	35	32	31	65	72	-sha2-nistp521er
32:B250h:	72	20	6D	75	73	74	20	62	65	20	6E	6F	6E	2D	6E	69	r must be non-ni
32:B260h:	60	65	70	70	60	72	65	61	20	63	65	72	74	60	66	60	lawnmower count: 61

.rodata:08371C53

; DATA XREF: main\_detectMyIp+242To  
0x10

- Strings grouped together with no null bytes
- Groups are collected together by length, then alpha numerical order

# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Weird, oddly familiar... Sort of like Dalvik string tables?

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with two main panes. The left pane displays a memory dump in hex and ASCII format. The right pane shows assembly code with some strings highlighted.

**Memory Dump (Left):**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
32:B0E0h:	45	72	72	6F	72	5F	63	67	6F	5F	73	65	74	65	6E	76	Error_cgo_setenv
32:B0F0h:	20	6D	69	73	73	69	6E	67	61	66	74	65	72	20	61	72	missingafter ar
32:B100h:	72	61	79	20	65	6C	65	6D	65	6E	74	62	61	64	20	66	ray elementbad f
32:B110h:	69	6C	65	20	64	65	73	63	72	69	70	74	6F	72	62	61	ile descriptorba
32:B120h:	64	20	6B	69	6E	64	20	69	6E	20	72	75	6E	66	69	6E	d kind in runfin
32:B130h:	71	62	61	64	20	6E	6F	74	69	66	79	4C	69	73	74	20	qbad notifyList
32:B140h:	73	69	7A	65	62	61	64	20	72	75	6E	74	69	6D	65	C2	sizebad runtime
32:B150h:	B7	6D	73	74	61	72	74	62	61	61	62	75	61	62	75	65	
32:B160h:	20	66	6F	72													
32:B170h:	72	69	61	6E													
32:B180h:	63	61	6C	60													
32:B190h:	63	68	65	63													
32:B1A0h:	20	25	73	63													
32:B1B0h:	6E	65	63	74													
32:B1C0h:	73	70	6F	73													
32:B1D0h:	6F	6E	20	74													
32:B1E0h:	63	65	20	6E													
32:B1F0h:	69	72	65	63													
32:B200h:	74	79	64	69													
32:B210h:	65	65	64	65													
32:B220h:	6E	69	73	74													
32:B230h:	61	32	2D	6E													
32:B240h:	2D	73	68	61													
32:B250h:	72	20	6D	75	73	72	6D	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	

**Assembly and String View (Right):**

```
3 db 69h ; i ; DATA XREF: main_detectMyIp+242To
db 70h ; p
db 20h
db 25h ; %
db 73h ; s
db 20h
db 6Fh ; o
db 68h ; k
db 29h
db 66h ; f
; 0x10
```

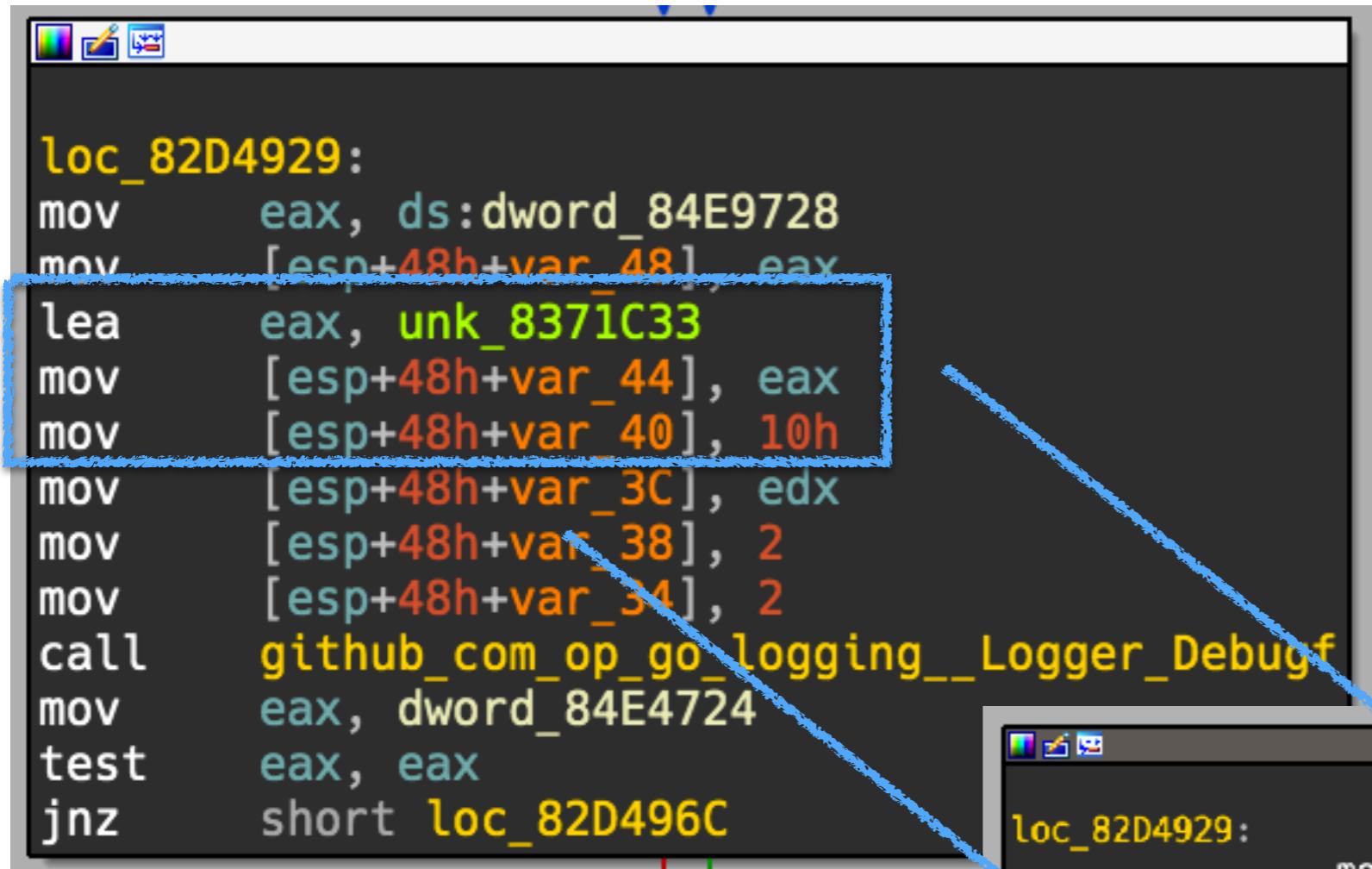
**Pseudo solution:**

Create string load heuristics based on pattern matching and whitelisting certain registers always used

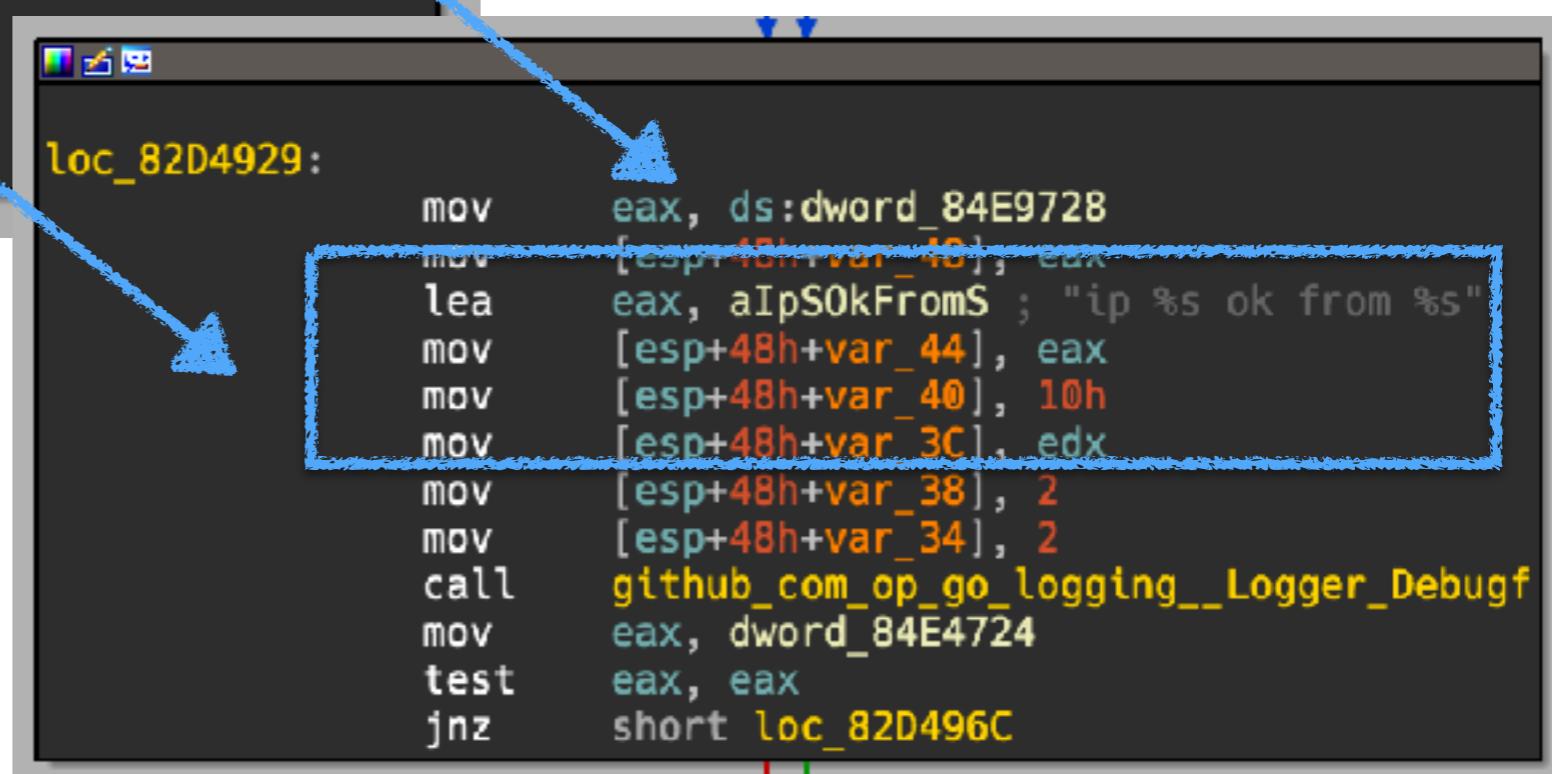
- Strings grouped together with no null bytes
- Groups are collected together by length, then alpha numerical order

# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Testing heuristics...



```
loc_82D4929:  
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728  
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax  
lea     eax, unk_8371C33  
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax  
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h  
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx  
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2  
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2  
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Logger_Debugf  
mov     eax, dword_84E4724  
test   eax, eax  
jnz    short loc_82D496C
```



```
loc_82D4929:  
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728  
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax  
lea     eax, aIpSOkFromS ; "ip %s ok from %s"  
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax  
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h  
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx  
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2  
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2  
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Logger_Debugf  
mov     eax, dword_84E4724  
test   eax, eax  
jnz    short loc_82D496C
```

# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Reorganize, collect more binaries and whitelist more heuristics

The screenshot shows assembly code in a debugger window. Several memory locations are highlighted with red arrows pointing to them from the text "More string loads!" in a blue callout bubble. The highlighted locations include:

- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, offset unk\_8600920 ; pointer to a string (undefined currently)
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_F0], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_EC], 5 ; string length
- loc\_80494D8: mov byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var\_E8], 0
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, 860AB34h ; constant... though this is actually pointing to a string as well
- loc\_80494D8: mov dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var\_E8+4], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_E8], 10h ; string length
- loc\_80494D8: call flag\_Bool
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, [esp+0F0h+var\_DC]
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_90], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, offset unk\_86001AD
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_F0], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_EC], 4
- loc\_80494D8: mov dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var\_E8], 0
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, 861DC4Ch
- loc\_80494D8: mov dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var\_E8+4], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_E8], 31h
- loc\_80494D8: call flag\_Int
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, [esp+0F0h+var\_DC]
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_B8], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, 8602175h
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_F0], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_EC], 6
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, offset unk\_8604841
- loc\_80494D8: mov dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var\_E8], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var\_E8+4], 9
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, offset unk\_860551F
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_E8], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_DC], 9
- loc\_80494D8: call flag\_String
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, [esp+0F0h+var\_D8]
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_B4], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, offset unk\_860456A
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_F0], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_EC], 8
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, 8601F23h
- loc\_80494D8: mov dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var\_E8], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var\_E8+4], 6
- loc\_80494D8: mov ebx, 8617547h
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_E8], ebx
- loc\_80494D8: mov [esp+0F0h+var\_DC], 22h
- loc\_80494D8: call flag\_String

More string loads!

# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Reorganize, collect more binaries and whitelist more heuristics

The image shows two side-by-side debugger windows displaying assembly code. Both windows have a dark background with colored text for syntax highlighting. Red arrows are drawn from the left window to the right window, pointing to various string constants that appear in both versions of the code.

**Left Window (Original Code):**

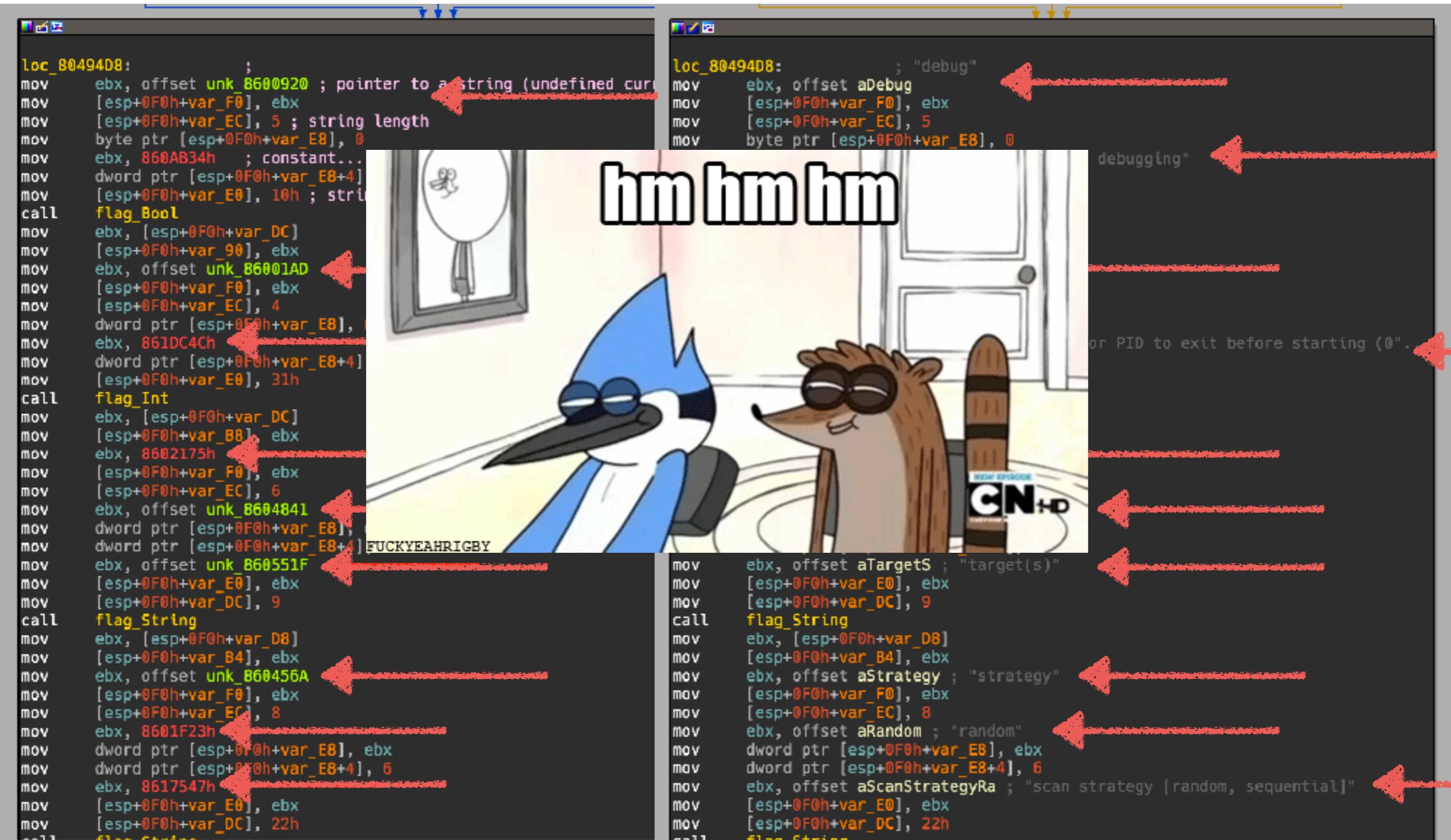
```
loc_80494D8: ; 
mov    ebx, offset unk_8600920 ; pointer to a string (undefined cur
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 5 ; string length
mov    byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov    ebx, 860AB34h ; constant... though this is actually pointing
mov    dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 10h ; string length
call   flag_Bool
mov    ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_90], ebx
mov    ebx, offset unk_86001AD
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 4
mov    dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov    ebx, 861DC4Ch
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 31h
call   flag_Int
mov    ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_B8], ebx
mov    ebx, 8602175h
[esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
[esp+0F0h+var_EC], 6
mov    ebx, offset unk_8604841
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 9
mov    ebx, offset unk_860551F
[esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
[esp+0F0h+var_DC], 9
call   flag_String
mov    ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_D8]
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_B4], ebx
mov    ebx, offset unk_860456A
[esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
[esp+0F0h+var_EC], 8
mov    ebx, 8601F23h
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 6
mov    ebx, 8617547h
[esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
[esp+0F0h+var_DC], 22h
call   flag_String
```

**Right Window (Modified Code):**

```
loc_80494D8: ; "debug"
mov    ebx, offset aDebug
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 5
mov    byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov    ebx, offset aEnableDebuggin ; "enable debugging"
mov    dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 10h
call   flag_Bool
mov    ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_90], ebx
mov    ebx, offset aWait ; "wait"
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
[esp+0F0h+var_EC], 4
mov    dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov    ebx, offset aWaitForPidToEx ; "wait for PID to exit before starting (0".
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 31h
call   flag_Int
mov    ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_B8], ebx
mov    ebx, offset aTarget ; "target"
[esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
[esp+0F0h+var_EC], 6
mov    ebx, offset a0_0_0_00 ; "0.0.0.0/0"
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 9
mov    ebx, offset aTargetsS ; "target(s)"
[esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
[esp+0F0h+var_DC], 9
call   flag_String
mov    ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_D8]
mov    [esp+0F0h+var_B4], ebx
mov    ebx, offset aStrategy ; "strategy"
[esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
[esp+0F0h+var_EC], 8
mov    ebx, offset aRandom ; "random"
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 6
mov    ebx, offset aScanStrategyRa ; "scan strategy [random, sequential]"
[esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
[esp+0F0h+var_DC], 22h
call   flag_String
```

# STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Reorganize, collect more binaries and whitelist more heuristics



# FIXING OUR TOOLS...

Issues Identified

- ~~Functions are not all easily defined~~
- ~~Functions do not retain their name when stripped~~
- ~~String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version~~
- For above, we need to easily identify Go version!



# HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

- Heuristics can be brittle as Go evolves
- Runtime has versioning!

The image shows a debugger interface with five windows displaying assembly code:

- Top window:** Shows the start of the `runtime_schedinit` function. It defines local variables: `mp`, `r1`, `s`, `procs`, and `g`. It then compares `ecx` with `esp+8` and jumps to `loc_806C85D`.
- Second window:** Shows the assembly for `loc_806C85D`, which contains calls to `runtime_morestack_noctxt`, `runtime_schedinit`, and `runtime_schedinit_endp`.
- Third window:** Shows the assembly for `runtime_buildVersion`. It moves `runtime_buildVersion.len` to `eax`, tests `eax`, and jumps to `loc_806C822` if `eax` is not zero.
- Fourth window:** Shows the assembly for `loc_806C822`. It loads `runtime_buildVersion.str` into `eax` and then calls `runtime_writebarrierptr`.
- Bottom window:** Shows the assembly for `loc_806C81E`, which adds `18h` to `esp` and returns.

# HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

- Heuristics can be brittle as Go evolves
- Runtime has versioning!

The image shows a debugger interface with multiple windows displaying assembly code. A red oval highlights the bottom section of the assembly windows.

**Top Window (runtime\_schedinit):**

```
; void runtime_schedinit()
public runtime_schedinit
runtime_schedinit proc near

    mp= dword ptr -18h
    _r1= dword ptr -14h
    $= string ptr -10h
    procs= dword ptr -8
    _g_= dword ptr -4

    mov    ecx, large gs:0
    mov    ecx, [ecx-4]
    cmp    esp, [ecx+8]
    jbe    loc_806C85D
```

**Second Window:**

```
sub    esp, 18h
mov    eax, large gs:0
mov    eax, [eax-4]
mov    [esp+18h+_g_], eax
mov    dword ptr ds:unk 81191A4, 2710h
call   runtime_tracebackinit
call   runtime_moduledataverify
```

**Third Window (loc\_806C85D):**

```
loc 806C85D:
call   runtime_morestack_noctxt
jmp   runtime_schedinit
runtime_schedinit endp
```

**Bottom Section (highlighted by red oval):**

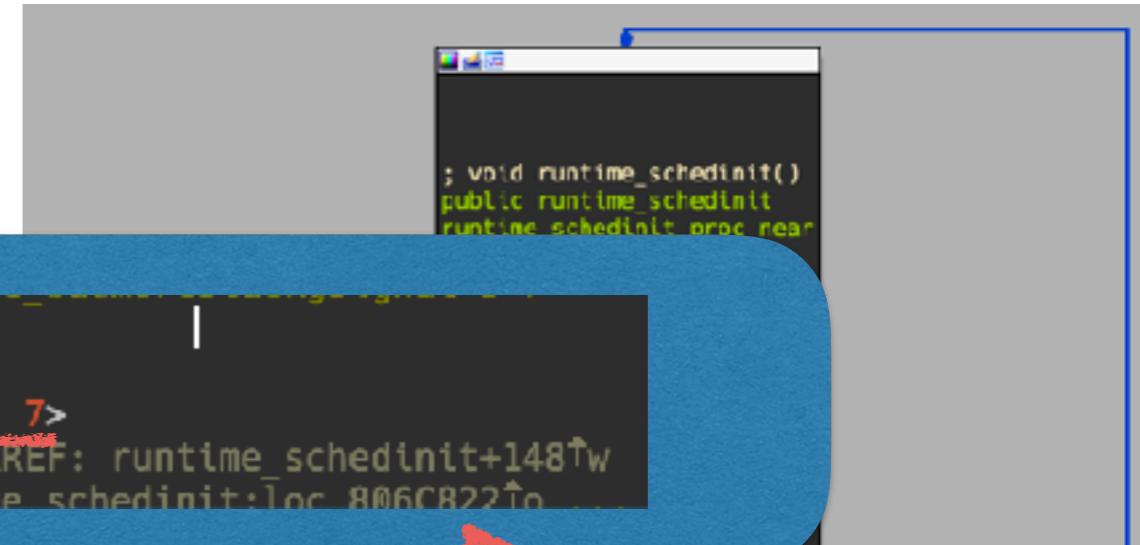
Windows from left to right:

- Assembly code for `runtime_buildVersion.len` (length of build version string).
- Assembly code for `runtime_buildVersion.str` (contents of build version string).
- Assembly code for `loc_806C822` (branch target of a jump instruction).
- Assembly code for `loc_806C822` (branch target of a jump instruction).
- Assembly code for `loc_806C81E` (return operation).

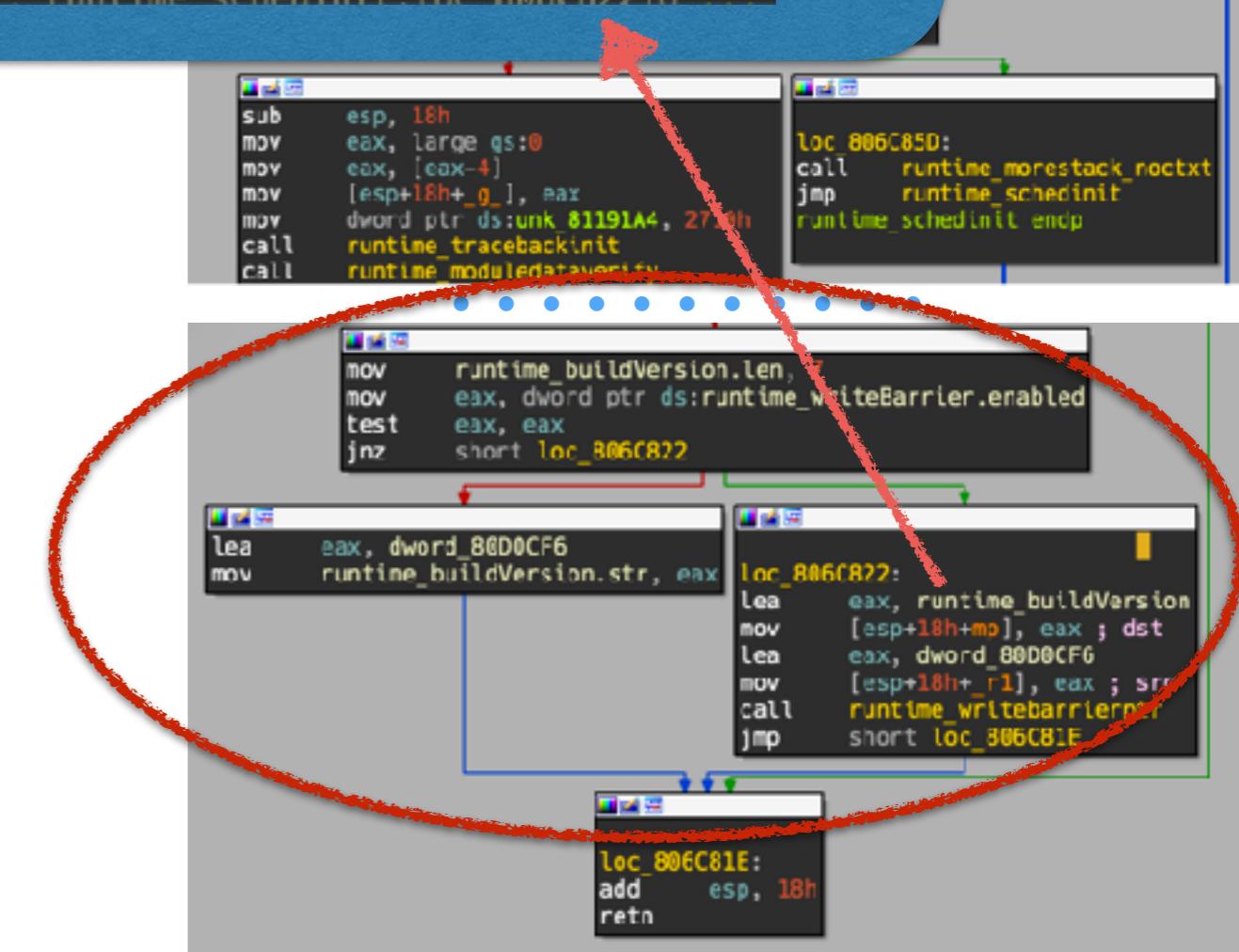
# HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

```
.data:08117ED0          public runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0 ; string runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0 runtime_buildVersion string <offset unk_80D0CB7, 7>
.data:08117ED0 ; DATA XREF: runtime_schedinit+148Tw
.data:08117ED0     ; runtime_schedinit:loc_806C822↑o ...
.data:08117ED0
```



- Runtime has versioning!



# HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

```
.data:08117ED0          public runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0 ; string runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0 runtime_buildVersion string <offset unk_80D0CB7, 7>
.data:08117ED0 ; DATA XREF: runtime_schedinit+148Tw
.data:08117ED0 ; runtime_schedinit:loc 806C822↑o ...
```

- Runtime has versioning!

```
.rodata:080D0CB0
.rodata:080D0CB7 unk_80D0CB7
.rodata:080D0CB8
.rodata:080D0CB9
.rodata:080D0CBA
.rodata:080D0CBB
.rodata:080D0CBC
.rodata:080D0CBD
```

```
db 65h ; e
db 67h ; g
db 6Fh ; o
db 31h ; 1
db 2Eh ; .
db 38h ; 8
db 2Eh ; .
db 31h ; 1
```

; DATA XREF: .data:runtime\_buildVersion↓o

```
sub esp, 18h
mov eax, large gs:0
mov eax, [eax-4]
mov [esp+18h+_g_], eax
mov dword ptr ds:[unk 81191A4], 271h
call runtime_tracebackinit
call runtime_moduledataentry
```

```
loc 806C85D:
call runtime_morestack_noctxt
jmp runtime_schedinit
runtime_schedinit endp
```

Can now programmatically tell the Go version!

# HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

The image shows a debugger interface with several windows. At the top, a file browser window displays:

```
; void runtime_schedinit()
public runtime_schedinit
runtime_schedinit proc near
```

In the center, a memory dump window shows the following assembly and data:

```
.data:08117ED0          public runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0 ; string runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0 runtime_buildVersion string <offset unk_80D0CB7, 7>
.data:08117ED0           , DATA XREF: runtime_schedinit+148Tw
.data:08117ED0           ; runtime_schedinit:loc_806C822↑o ...
.data:08117ED0
```

A red arrow points from the assembly code at offset 0x806C822 to the assembly code in the bottom right window.

On the left, a hex dump window shows:

```
.rodata:080D0CB0
.rodata:080D0CB7 unk_80D0CB7
.rodata:080D0CB8 db 67h ; g
.rodata:080D0CB9 db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:080D0CB9 db 31h ; 1
.rodata:080D0CBA db 2Eh ; .
.rodata:080D0CBB db 38h ; 8
.rodata:080D0CBC db 2Eh ; .
.rodata:080D0CBD db 31h ; 1
```

At the bottom right, another assembly window shows:

```
mov    runtime_buildVersion.len,
mov    eax, dword ptr ds:runtime_writeBarrier.enabled
test   eax, eax
jnz    short loc_806C822
```

Below it, a stack dump window shows:

```
lea    eax, dword 80D0CF6
; DATA XREF: .data:runtime_buildVersion↓o
c_806C822:
    a    eax, runtime_buildVersion
    v    [esp+18h+m], eax ; dst
    a    eax, dword_80D0CF6
    v    [esp+18h+r1], eax ; src
    l1   runtime_writebarrier
    o    short loc_806C81E
```

At the very bottom, a final assembly window shows:

```
loc_806C81E:
add   esp, 18h
ret
```

# FIXING OUR TOOLS...

Issues Identified

- ~~Functions are not all easily defined~~
- ~~Functions do not retain their name when stripped~~
- ~~String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version~~
- ~~For above, we need to easily identify Go version!~~



# OPEN SOURCE, YAY!

Issues, handled :D

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'strazzere / golang\_loader\_assist'. The repository title is 'strazzere / golang\_loader\_assist'. The top right corner shows statistics: 12 issues, 88 stars, and 14 forks. Below the title, there are navigation links for Code, Issues (2), Pull requests (0), Projects (0), Wiki, Settings, and Insights. A main heading reads 'Making GO reversing easier in IDA Pro' with an 'Edit' button. Below this, there are topic tags: ida, reverse-engineering, golang, python, and Manage topics. Key repository metrics are displayed: 13 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 3 contributors. A dropdown menu shows 'Branch: master' and a 'New pull request' button. To the right are buttons for 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and a green 'Clone or download' button. The commit history lists three recent commits by 'strazzere': 'Merge branch 'master' of https://github.com/strazzere/golang\_loader\_a...' (a minute ago), 'hello-go' (Adding different compiled versions, a minute ago), and 'README.md' (Add readme, a minute ago). The final commit listed is 'golang\_loader\_assist.py' (fixed incorrect variable returned (#6), a minute ago).

Commit	Message	Time
strazzere Merge branch 'master' of https://github.com/strazzere/golang_loader_a...	Latest commit 8f0385d a minute ago	a minute ago
hello-go	Adding different compiled versions	a minute ago
README.md	Add readme	a minute ago
golang_loader_assist.py	fixed incorrect variable returned (#6)	a minute ago

# MAKING ISSUES...

Issues, handled :D

- If stripping doesn't protect binaries...  
How can we make life hard?
- Let's prepare for the next "Bear" APT
- Or at least make people  
step up their game...



# GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D

- Preprocess source using [github.com/lunixbochs/og](https://github.com/lunixbochs/og)
- Build AST of all classes, functions and variables
- Obfuscate!
- Next release will contain encryption



# GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D

```
func server() {
    bdport := "65532" // main.bdport
    port := fmt.Sprintf(":%v", bdport)
    ln, err := net.Listen("tcp", port)
    if err != nil {
        // handle error
        fmt.Println("![] Unable to start backdoor on port " + port + " : ", err)
        return
    }
    for {
        fmt.Println("[+] Started backdoor on " + ln.Addr().String())
        conn, err := ln.Accept()
        if err != nil {
            fmt.Println("![] Unable to accept backdoor client on %v: %v", conn.LocalAddr().String(), err)
            continue
        }
        fmt.Println("[+] Backdoor client connected " + conn.LocalAddr().String() + " -> " + conn.RemoteAddr().String())
        go handleConnection(conn)
    }
}
```

# GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D

```
func s() {
    b := "65532" // main.bdport
    p := fmt.Sprintf(":%v", bdport)
    l, e := net.Listen("tcp", port)
    if e != nil {
        // handle error
        fmt.Println("[!] Unable to start backdoor on port " + port + " : ", err)
        return
    }
    for {
        fmt.Println("[+] Started backdoor on " + l.Addr().String())
        x, e := l.Accept()
        if e != nil {
            fmt.Println("[!] Unable to accept backdoor client on %v: %v", c.LocalAddr().String(), err)
            continue
        }
        fmt.Println("[+] Backdoor client connected " + c.LocalAddr().String() + " -> " + c.RemoteAddr().String())
        go a(x)
    }
}
```

# GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D

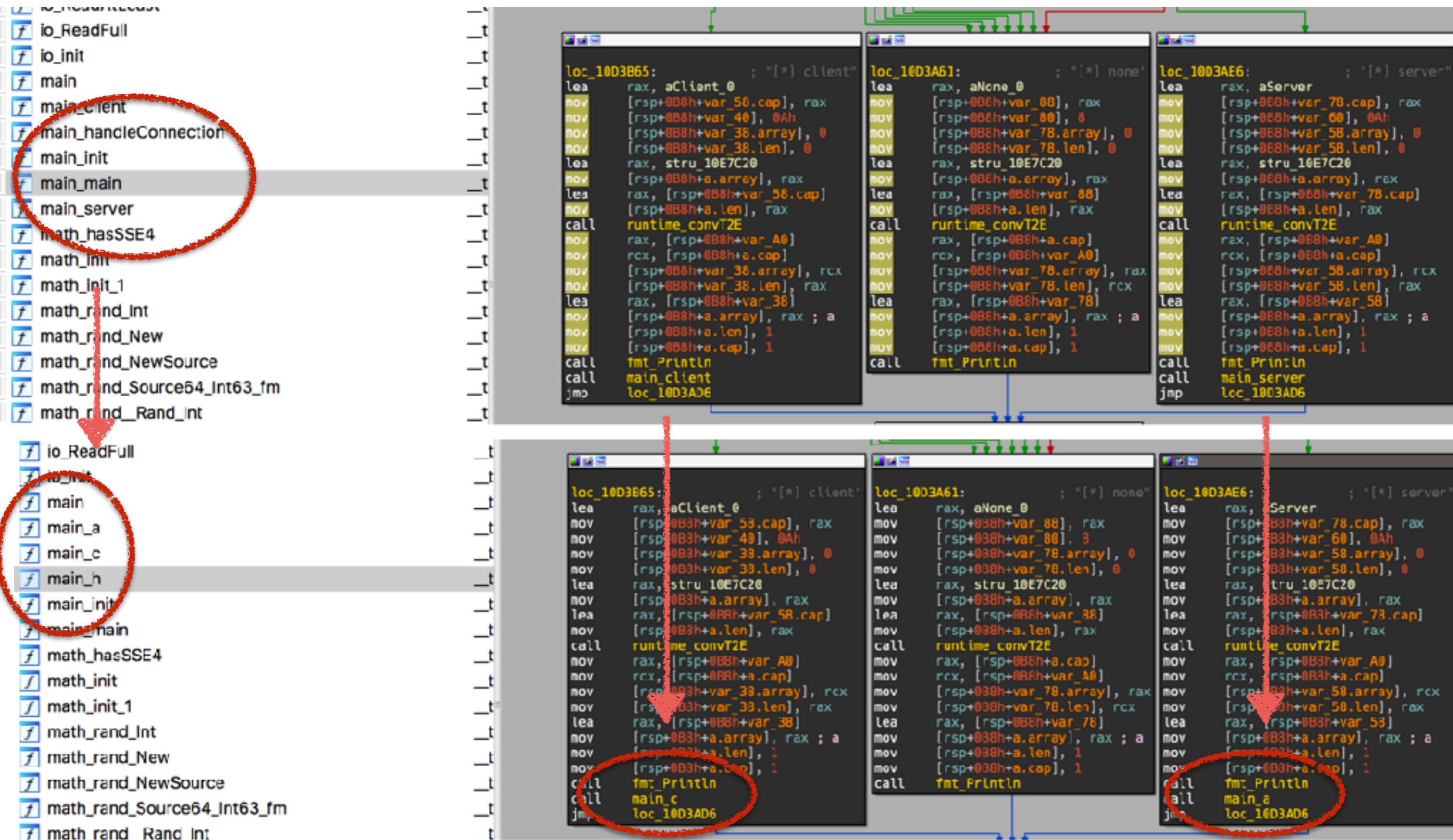
```
loc_10D3B65: ; [*] client
    lea    rax, aClient_0
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_58.cap], rax
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_40], 0Ah
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_38.array], 0
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_38.len], 0
    lea    rax, stru_10E7C20
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax
    lea    rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_58.cap]
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
    call   runtime_convT2E
    mov    rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_A0]
    mov    rcx, [rsp+0B8h+a.cap]
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_38.array], rcx
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_38.len], rax
    lea    rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_38]
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax ; a
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.len], 1
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.cap], 1
    call   fmt.Println
    call   main_client
    jmp   loc_10D3AD6

loc_10D3A61: ; [*] none
    lea    rax, aNone_0
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_88], rax
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_80], 0
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_78.array], 0
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_78.len], 0
    lea    rax, stru_10E7C20
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax
    lea    rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_88]
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
    call   runtime_convT2E
    mov    rax, [rsp+0B8h+a.cap]
    mov    rcx, [rsp+0B8h+var_A0]
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_78.array], rax
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_78.len], rcx
    lea    rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_78]
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax ; a
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.len], 1
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.cap], 1
    call   fmt.Println

loc_10D3AE6: ; [*] server
    lea    rax, aServer
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_78.cap], rax
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_60], 0Ah
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_58.array], 0
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_58.len], 0
    lea    rax, stru_10E7C20
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax
    lea    rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_78.cap]
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
    call   runtime_convT2E
    mov    rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_A0]
    mov    rcx, [rsp+0B8h+a.cap]
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_58.array], rcx
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+var_58.len], rax
    lea    rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_58]
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax ; a
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.len], 1
    mov    [rsp+0B8h+a.cap], 1
    call   fmt.Println
    call   main_server
    jmp   loc_10D3AD6
```

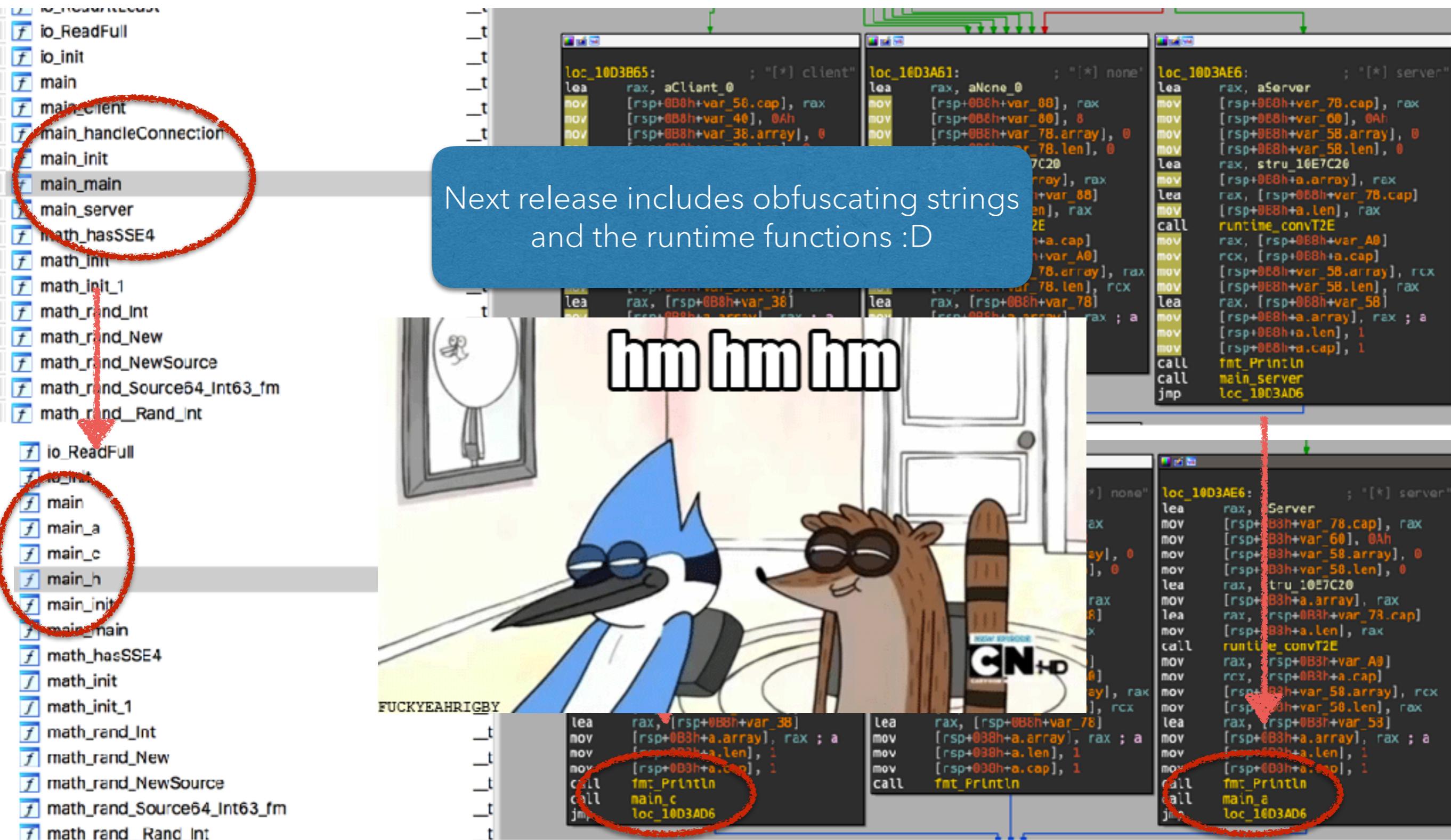
# GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D



# GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D



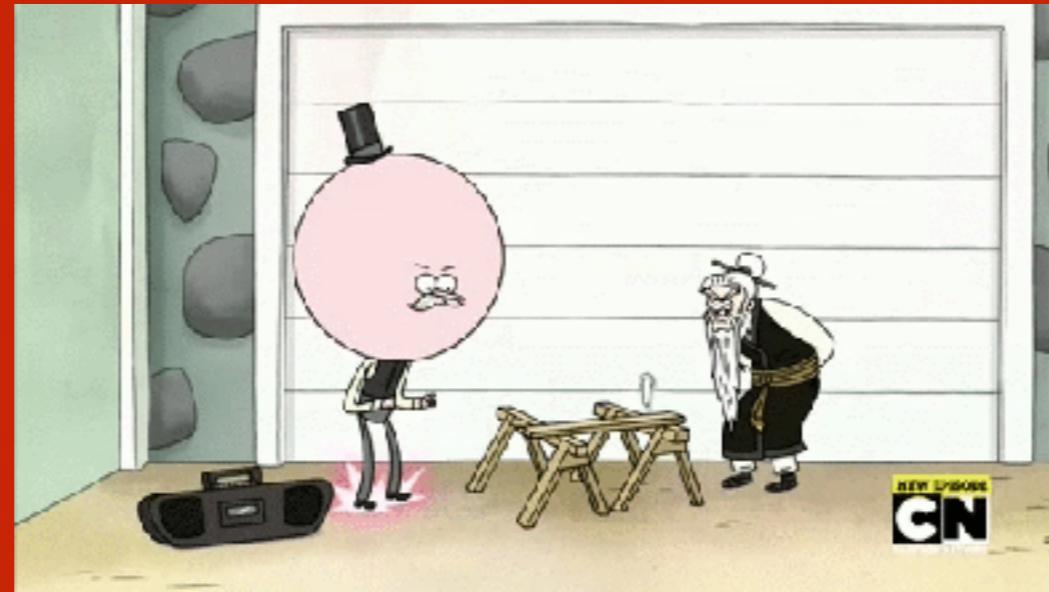
# REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

Everything can be reversed.... It's also likely it already has been!

- Reversing Go Primer
  - <https://www.rednaga.io>
  - Go malware will be posted soon after talk along with slides
- golang\_loader\_assist
  - [https://github.com/strazzere/golang\\_loader\\_assist](https://github.com/strazzere/golang_loader_assist)
  - New version published after talk included all features with upgraded heuristics for Go 1.8+
  - Binary Ninja version will be dropped shortly in same repo!
- goguard
  - <https://github.com/strazzere/goguard>
  - Repo will be pushed after the talk
  - Currently obfuscates all custom code and vendor code
  - Working on runtime and adding encryption/obfuscation to strings

# GOOD LUCK HUNTING!

TIM "DIFF" STRAZZERE  
@TIMSTRAZZ



Good people to follow on Twitter for  
Android / reversing / malware / hacking information:  
 @\_jsoo\_ @droidsec @jcase @marcwrogers @msolnik  
 @PatrickMcCanna @rotlogix @snare @tamakikusu @trimosx  
 @cryptax @virqddroid @WataShiva @againsthimself @collinrm  
 @michalmalik @utkan0s @malataz @LukasStefanko @ACKFlags  
 @bugcrowd @samhouston

07.25.2017

BugCrowd - BSides LV

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