

# Triton and Symbolic execution on GDB

bananaappletw @ HITCON

2017/08/26

# \$whoami

- 陳威伯(bananaappletw)
- Master of National Chiao Tung University
- Organizations:
  - Software Quality Laboratory
  - Bamboofox member
  - Vice president of NCTUCSC
- Specialize in:
  - symbolic execution
  - binary exploit
- Talks:
  - HITCON CMT 2015



# Outline

- Why symbolic execution?
- Symbolic execution?
- Triton
- SymGDB

Why symbolic execution?

# In the old days

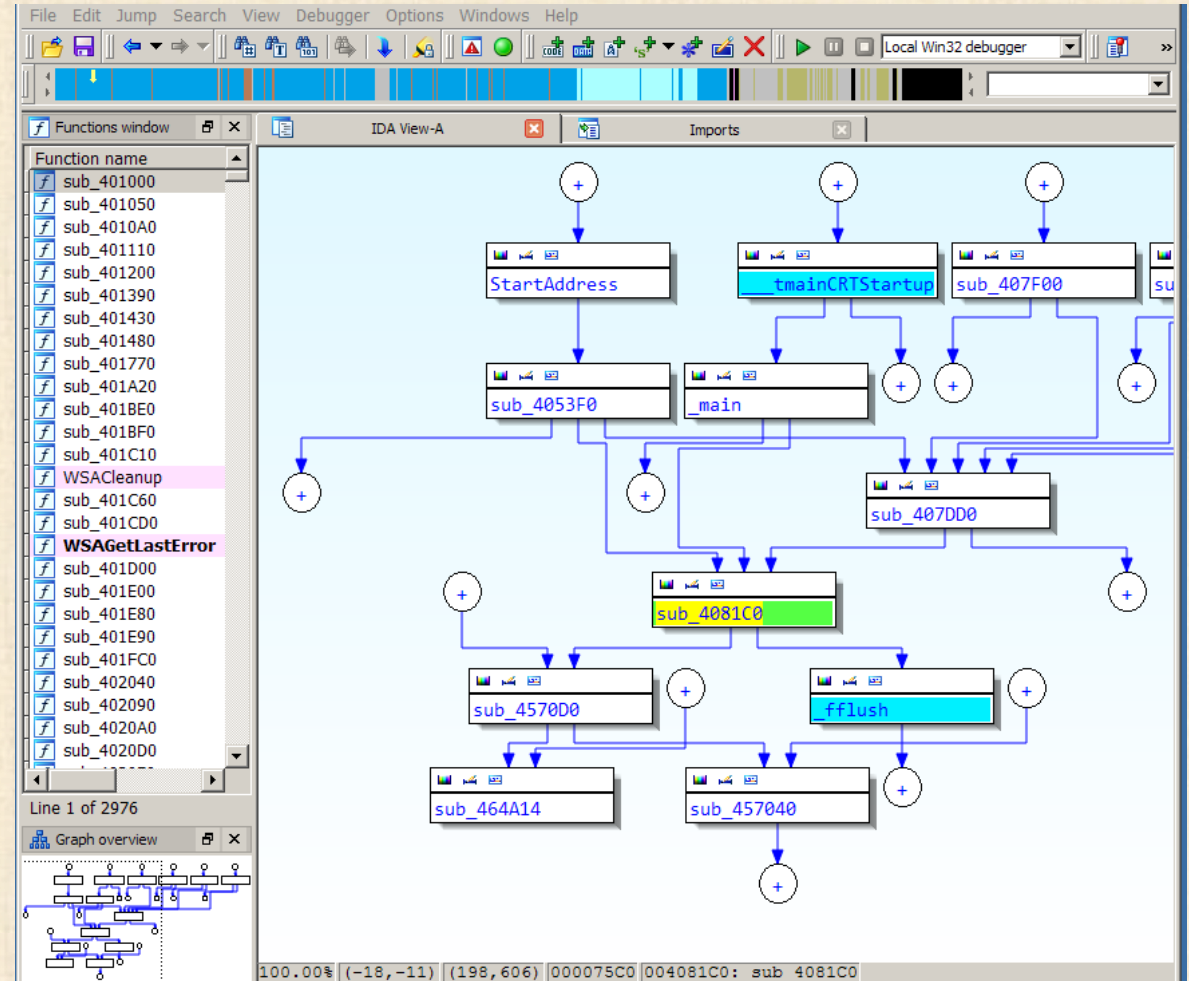
- Static analysis
- Dynamic analysis



# Static analysis

- objdump
- IDA PRO

```
08048482 <main>:
8048482: 8d 4c 24 04      lea    0x4(%esp),%ecx
8048486: 83 e4 f0        and    $0xffffffff0,%esp
8048489: ff 71 fc        pushl  -0x4(%ecx)
804848c: 55             push   %ebp
804848d: 89 e5          mov    %esp,%ebp
804848f: 51             push   %ecx
8048490: 83 ec 14        sub    $0x14,%esp
8048493: 89 c8          mov    %ecx,%eax
8048495: 83 38 02        cmpl   $0x2,%eax
8048498: 74 07          je     80484a1 <main+0x1f>
804849a: b8 ff ff ff ff  mov    $0xffffffff,%eax
804849f: eb 44          jmp    80484e5 <main+0x63>
80484a1: 8b 40 04        mov    0x4(%eax),%eax
80484a4: 83 c0 04        add    $0x4,%eax
80484a7: 8b 00          mov    (%eax),%eax
80484a9: 50             push   %eax
80484aa: e8 5c ff ff ff  call   804840b <_Z5checkPc>
80484af: 83 c4 04        add    $0x4,%esp
80484b2: 89 45 f4        mov    %eax,-0xc(%ebp)
80484b5: 81 7d f4 6d ad 00 00  cmpl   $0xad6d,-0xc(%ebp)
80484bc: 75 12          jne    80484d0 <main+0x4e>
80484be: 83 ec 0c        sub    $0xc,%esp
80484c1: 68 76 85 04 08  push   $0x8048576
80484c6: e8 15 fe ff ff  call   80482e0 <puts@plt>
80484cb: 83 c4 10        add    $0x10,%esp
80484ce: eb 10          jmp    80484e0 <main+0x5e>
```



# Dynamic analysis

- GDB
- ltrace
- strace

```
apple-All-Series apple ~ test fixtures files ltrace ./magic
__libc_start_main(0x80486c9, 1, 0xffe9ddb4, 0x80487a0 <unfinished ...>
puts("Welcome to Magic system!"Welcome to Magic system!
)
printf("Give me your name(a-z): ")
fflush(0xf76b9d60Give me your name(a-z): )
read(0apple
, "a", 1)
read(0, "p", 1)
read(0, "p", 1)
read(0, "l", 1)
read(0, "e", 1)
read(0, "\n", 1)
printf("Your name is %s.\n", "apple"Your name is apple.
)
printf("Give me something that you want "...
fflush(0xf76b9d60Give me something that you want to MAGIC: )
__isoc99_scanf(0x8048836, 0xffe9dca4, 42, 0xf76b7960)
```

```
GNU gdb (GDB) 8.0
Copyright (C) 2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-pc-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from crackme_hash_32...(no debugging symbols found)...done.
(gdb) break main
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8048490
(gdb) |
```

```
apple-All-Series apple ~ symdb examples strace ./crackme_hash_32 elite
execve("./crackme_hash_32", ["/crackme_hash_32", "elite"], [/* 54 vars */]) = 0
strace: [ Process PID=23006 runs in 32 bit mode. ]
brk(NULL) = 0x9a34000
access("/etc/ld.so.nohwcap", F_OK) = -1 ENOENT (No such file or directory)
mmap2(NULL, 8192, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0xf778f000
access("/etc/ld.so.preload", R_OK) = -1 ENOENT (No such file or directory)
open("/etc/ld.so.cache", O_RDONLY|O_CLOEXEC) = 3
fstat64(3, {st_mode=S_IFREG|0644, st_size=130902, ...}) = 0
mmap2(NULL, 130902, PROT_READ, MAP_PRIVATE, 3, 0) = 0xf776f000
close(3) = 0
access("/etc/ld.so.nohwcap", F_OK) = -1 ENOENT (No such file or directory)
open("/lib32/libc.so.6", O_RDONLY|O_CLOEXEC) = 3
read(3, "\177ELF\1\1\3\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\3\0\3\0\1\0\0\0\360\203\1\0004\0\0\0"... , 512) = 512
fstat64(3, {st_mode=S_IFREG|0755, st_size=1791908, ...}) = 0
mmap2(NULL, 1800732, PROT_READ|PROT_EXEC, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_DENYWRITE, 3, 0) = 0xf75b7000
mprotect(0xf7768000, 4096, PROT_NONE) = 0
mmap2(0xf7769000, 12288, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_DENYWRITE, 3, 0x1b1000) = 0xf7769000
mmap2(0xf776c000, 10780, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0xf776c000
close(3) = 0
mmap2(NULL, 8192, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0xf75b5000
set_thread_area({entry_number:-1, base_addr:0xf75b5700, limit:1048575, seg_32bit:1, contents:0, read_exec_only:0
mprotect(0xf7769000, 8192, PROT_READ) = 0
mprotect(0x8049000, 4096, PROT_READ) = 0
mprotect(0xf77b8000, 4096, PROT_READ) = 0
munmap(0xf776f000, 130902) = 0
fstat64(1, {st_mode=S_IFCHR|0620, st_rdev=makedev(136, 2), ...}) = 0
brk(NULL) = 0x9a34000
brk(0x9a5000) = 0x9a5000
write(1, "Win\n", 4Win
```

# Symbolic execution!!!

```
[+] Asking for a model, please wait...  
[+] Symbolic variable 00 = 43 (C)  
[+] Symbolic variable 01 = 6f (o)  
[+] Symbolic variable 02 = 64 (d)  
[+] Symbolic variable 03 = 65 (e)  
[+] Symbolic variable 04 = 5f (_)  
[+] Symbolic variable 05 = 54 (T)  
[+] Symbolic variable 06 = 61 (a)  
[+] Symbolic variable 07 = 6c (l)  
[+] Symbolic variable 08 = 6b (k)  
[+] Symbolic variable 09 = 65 (e)  
[+] Symbolic variable 10 = 72 (r)  
[+] Symbolic variable 11 = 73 (s)  
0x40078e: je 0x400797  
0x400797: add dword ptr [rbp - 0x24], 1  
0x40079b: cmp dword ptr [rbp - 0x24], 0xb  
0x40079f: jle 0x40072d  
0x4007a1: mov eax, 0  
0x4007a6: pop rbp  
0x4007a7: ret  
[+] Emulation done.
```

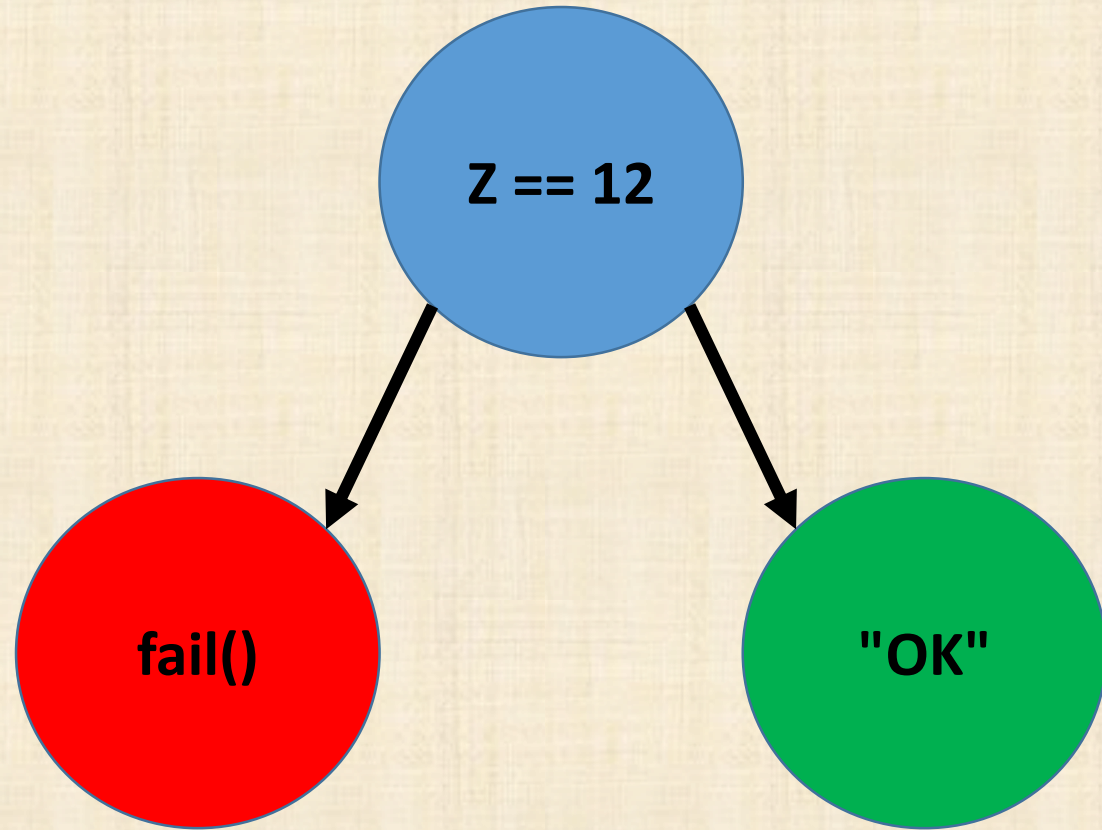


# What is symbolic execution?

- Symbolic execution is a means of analyzing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute
- System-level
  - S2e(<https://github.com/dslab-epfl/s2e>)
- User-level
  - Angr(<http://angr.io/>)
  - Triton(<https://triton.quarkslab.com/>)
- Code-based
  - klee(<http://klee.github.io/>)

# Symbolic execution

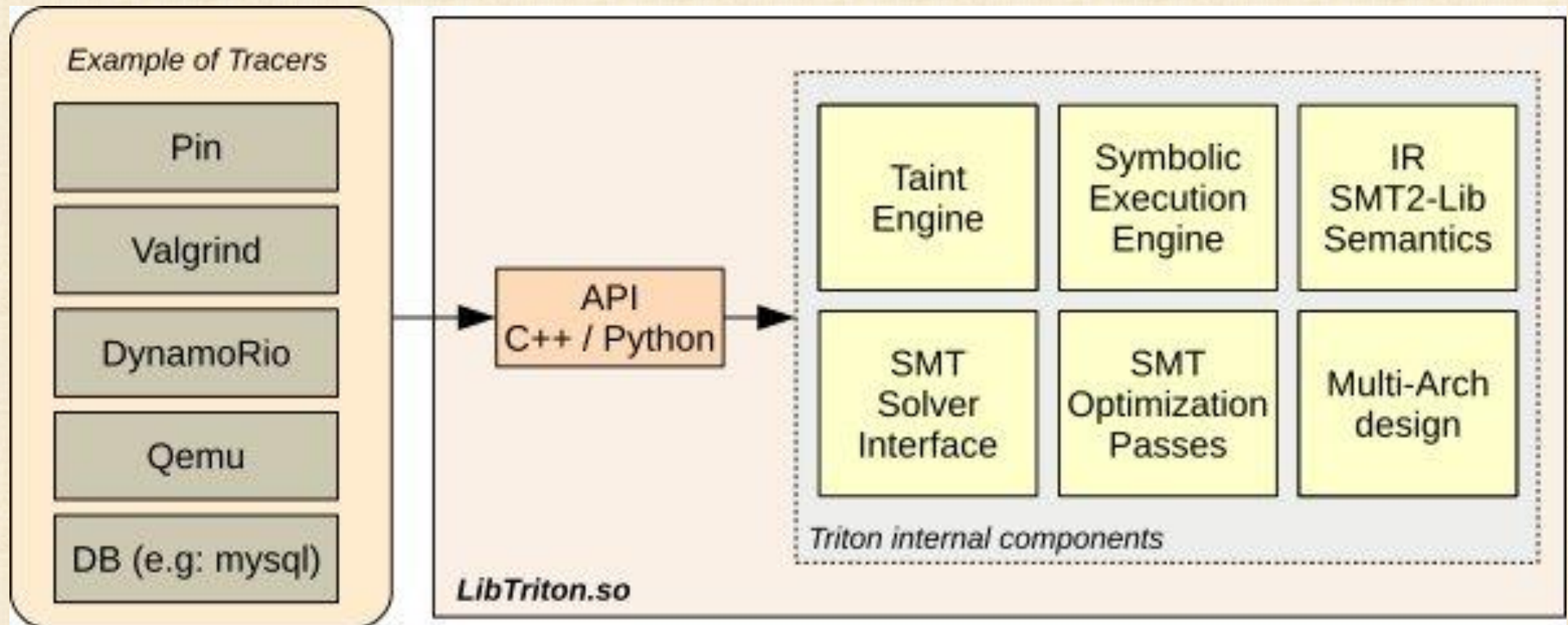
```
1 int f() {  
2     ...  
3     y = read();  
4     z = y * 2;  
5     if (z == 12) {  
6         fail();  
7     } else {  
8         printf("OK");  
9     }  
10 }
```



# Triton

- Website: <https://triton.quarkslab.com/>
- A dynamic binary analysis framework written in C++.
  - developed by Jonathan Salwan
- Python bindings
- Triton components:
  - Symbolic execution engine
  - Tracer
  - AST representations
  - SMT solver Interface

# Triton Structure



# Symbolic execution engine

- The symbolic engine maintains:
  - a table of symbolic registers states
  - a map of symbolic memory states
  - a global set of all symbolic references

Step	Register	Instruction	Set of symbolic expressions
init	eax = UNSET	None	$\perp$
1	eax = $\phi_1$	mov eax, 0	$\{\phi_1=0\}$
2	eax = $\phi_2$	inc eax	$\{\phi_1=0, \phi_2=\phi_1+1\}$
3	eax = $\phi_3$	add eax, 5	$\{\phi_1=0, \phi_2=\phi_1+1, \phi_3=\phi_2+5\}$



# Triton Tracer

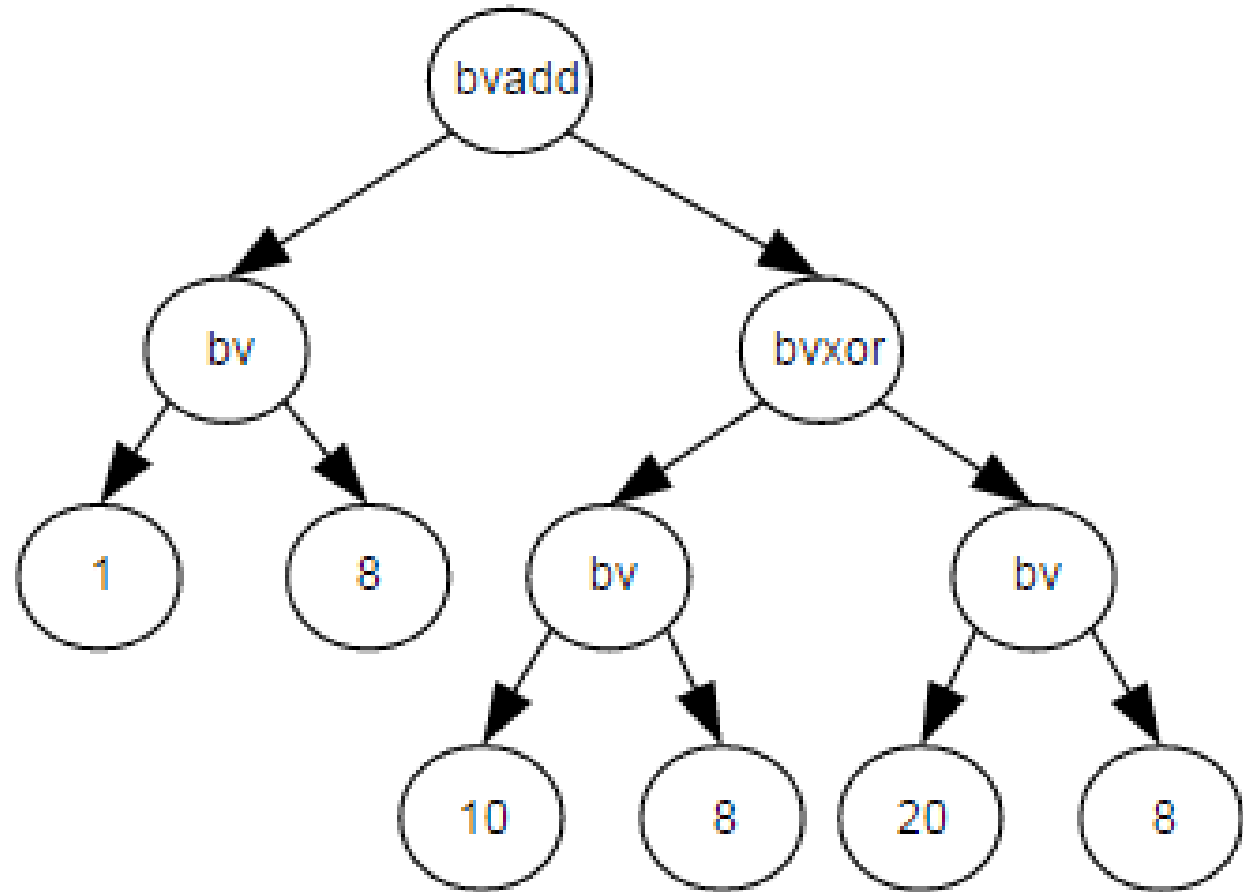
- Tracer provides:
  - Current opcode executed
  - State context (register and memory)
- Translate the control flow into **AST Representations**
- Pin tracer support

# AST representations

- Triton converts the x86 and the x86-64 instruction set semantics into AST representations
- Triton's expressions are on **SSA form**
- Instruction: `add rax, rdx`
- Expression: `ref!41 = (bvadd ((_ extract 63 0) ref!40) ((_ extract 63 0) ref!39))`
- `ref!41` is the new expression of the RAX register
- `ref!40` is the previous expression of the RAX register
- `ref!39` is the previous expression of the RDX register

# AST representations

- `mov al, 1`
- `mov cl, 10`
- `mov dl, 20`
- `xor cl, dl`
- `add al, cl`



# Static single assignment form(SSA form)

- Each variable is assigned exactly **once**
- $y := 1$
- $y := 2$
- $x := y$

Turns into

- $y1 := 1$
- $y2 := 2$
- $x1 := y2$

# Why SSA form?

~~y1 := 1~~ (This assignment is not necessary)

y2 := 2

x1 := y2

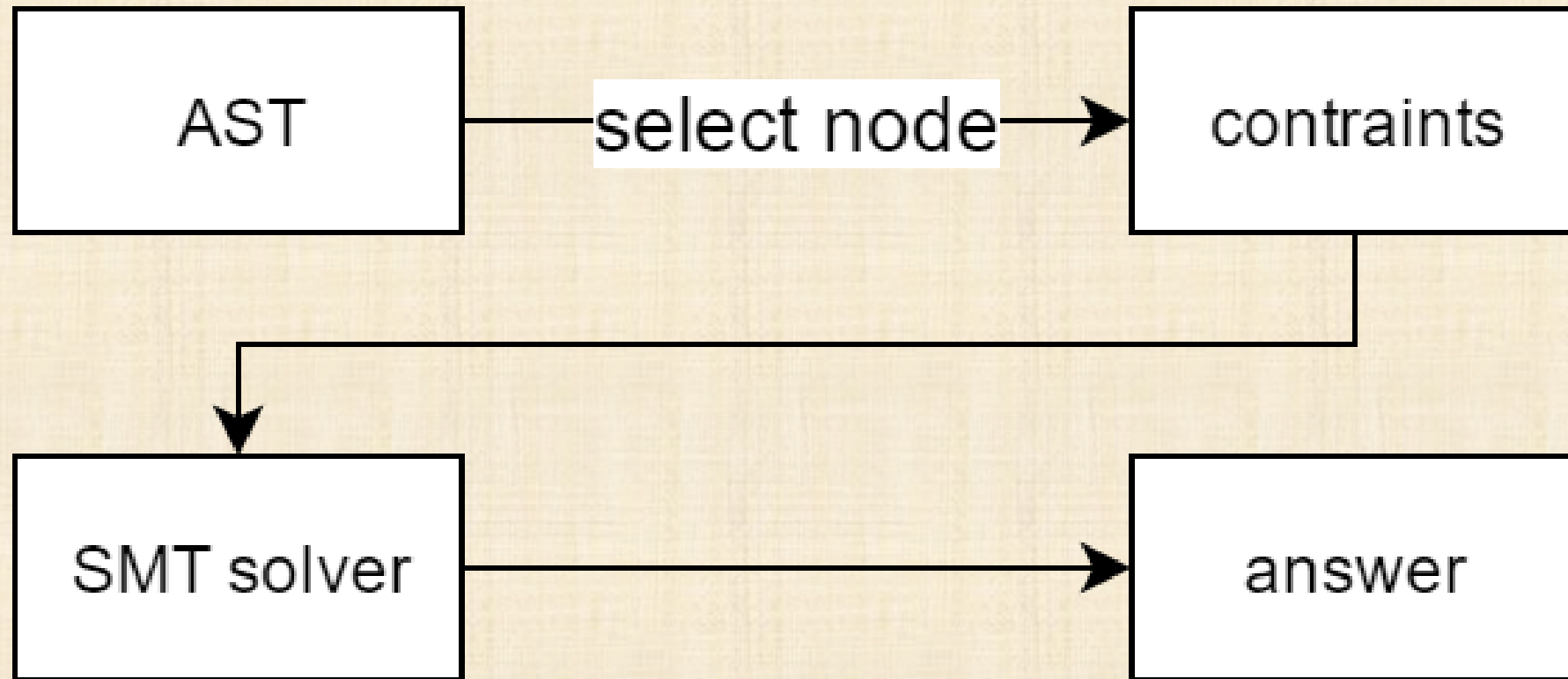
- When Triton process instructions, it could ignore some unnecessary instructions.
- It saves **time** and **memory**.



# Symbolic variables

- Imagine symbolic is a infection
- Make ecx as symbolic variable
- `convertRegisterToSymbolicVariable(REG.ECX)`
- `isRegisterSymbolized(REG.ECX) == True`
- `test ecx, ecx (ZF = ECX & ECX = ECX)`
- `je +7 (isRegisterSymbolized(REG.EIP) == True)(jump to nop if ZF=1)`
- `mov edx, 0x64`
- `nop`

# SMT solver Interface



# Example

- Defcamp 2015 r100
- Program require to input the password
- Password length could up to 255 characters

# Defcamp 2015 r100

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    int result; // eax@3
    __int64 v4; // rcx@6
    char s; // [sp+0h] [bp-110h]@1
    __int64 v6; // [sp+108h] [bp-8h]@1

    v6 = *MK_FP(__FS__, 40LL);
    printf("Enter the password: ", argv, envp);
    if ( fgets(&s, 255, stdin) )
    {
        if ( (unsigned int)sub_4006FD((__int64)&s) )
        {
            puts("Incorrect password!");
            result = 1;
        }
        else
        {
            puts("Nice!");
            result = 0;
        }
    }
    else
    {
        result = 0;
    }
    v4 = *MK_FP(__FS__, 40LL) ^ v6;
    return result;
}
```

# Defcamp 2015 r100

```
signed __int64 __fastcall sub_4006FD(char *a1)
{
    signed int i; // [sp+14h] [bp-24h]@1
    char v3[8]; // [sp+18h] [bp-20h]@1
    char v4[8]; // [sp+20h] [bp-18h]@1
    char v5[8]; // [sp+28h] [bp-10h]@1

    *(_QWORD *)v3 = "DufhbmF";
    *(_QWORD *)v4 = "pG`imos";
    *(_QWORD *)v5 = "ewUglpt";
    for ( i = 0; i <= 11; ++i )
    {
        if ( *(_BYTE *)(*(_QWORD *)&v3[8 * (i % 3)] + 2 * (i / 3)) - a1[i] != 1 )
            return 1LL;
    }
    return 0LL;
}
```



# Defcamp 2015 r100

- Set Architecture
- Load segments into triton
- Define fake stack ( RBP and RSP )
- Symbolize user input
- Start to processing opcodes
- Set constraint on specific point of program
- Get symbolic expression and solve it

# Set Architecture

```
1  setArchitecture(ARCH.X86_64)
```

# Load segments into triton

```
1  def loadBinary(path):
2      binary = Elf(path)
3      raw    = binary.getRaw()
4      phdrs  = binary.getProgramHeaders()
5      for phdr in phdrs:
6          offset = phdr.getOffset()
7          size   = phdr.getFilesz()
8          vaddr  = phdr.getVaddr()
9          print '[+] Loading 0x%06x - 0x%06x' %(vaddr, vaddr+size)
10         setConcreteMemoryAreaValue(vaddr, raw[offset:offset+size])
11     return
```

# Define fake stack ( RBP and RSP )

```
1  # Stack range from 0x6fffffffff to 0x7fffffffff
2  setConcreteRegisterValue(Register(REG.RBP, 0x7fffffffff))
3  setConcreteRegisterValue(Register(REG.RSP, 0x6fffffffff))
```

# Symbolize user input

```
1  setConcreteRegisterValue(Register(REG.RDI, 0x10000000))
2  # RDI is the first parameter of function
3  for index in range(30):
4      convertMemoryToSymbolicVariable(MemoryAccess(0x10000000+index, CPUSIZE.BYTE))
```



# Start to processing opcodes

```
1  emulate(0x4006FD)
2  while pc:
3      opcodes = getConcreteMemoryAreaValue(pc, 16)
4
5      instruction = Instruction()
6      instruction.setOpcodes(opcodes)
7      instruction.setAddress(pc)
8
9      processing(instruction)
```

# Get symbolic expression and solve it

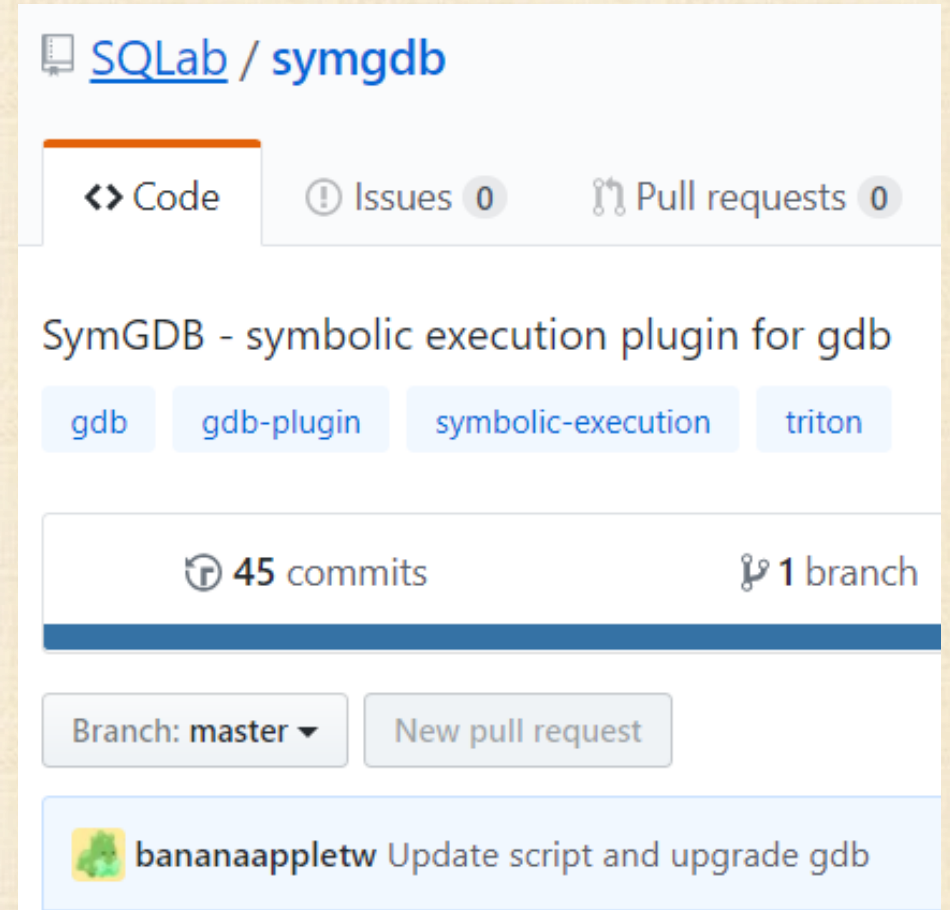
```
1  rax  = getSymbolicExpressionFromId(getSymbolicRegisterId(REG.RAX))
2  eax  = ast.extract(31, 0, rax.getAst())
3  cstr = ast.assert_(
4      ast.land(
5          getPathConstraintsAst(),
6          ast.equal(eax, ast.bv(1, 32))
7      )
8  )
9  model = getModel(cstr)
10 for k, v in model.items():
11     value = v.getValue()
12     getSymbolicVariableFromId(k).setConcreteValue(value)
```

# Some problems of Triton

- The whole procedure is too complicated
- High learning cost to use Triton
- With support of debugger, many steps could be simplified

# SymGDB

- Repo: <https://github.com/SQLab/syngdb>
- Symbolic execution support for GDB
- Combined with:
  - Triton
  - GDB Python API
- Symbolic environment
  - symbolize argv



# Design and Implementation

- GDB Python API
- Failed method
- Successful method
- Flow
- SymGDB System Structure
- Implementation of System Internals
- Relationship between SymGDB classes
- Supported Commands
- Symbolic Execution Process in GDB
- Symbolic Environment
  - symbolic argv
- Debug tips



# GDB Python API

- API: <https://sourceware.org/gdb/onlinedocs/gdb/Python-API.html>
- Source python script in .gdbinit
- Functionalities:
  - Register GDB command
  - Register event handler (ex: breakpoint)
  - Execute GDB command and get output
  - Read, write, search memory

# Register GDB command

```
1  class Triton(gdb.Command):
2      def __init__(self):
3          super(Triton, self).__init__("triton", gdb.COMMAND_DATA)
4
5      def invoke(self, arg, from_tty):
6          Symbolic().run()
7  Triton()
```

# Register event handler

```
1  def breakpoint_handler(event):  
2      GdbUtil().reset()  
3      Arch().reset()  
4  
5  gdb.events.stop.connect(breakpoint_handler)
```

# Execute GDB command and get output

```
1  def get_stack_start_address(self):
2      out = gdb.execute("info proc all", to_string=True)
3      line = out.splitlines()[-1]
4      pattern = re.compile("(0x[0-9a-f]*)")
5      matches = pattern.findall(line)
6      return int(matches[0], 0)
```

# Read memory

```
1  def get_memory(self, address, size):
2      """
3      Get memory content from gdb
4      Args:
5          - address: start address of memory
6          - size: address length
7      Returns:
8          - list of memory content
9      """
10     return map(ord, list(gdb.selected_inferior().read_memory(address, size)))
```



# Write memory

```
1  def inject_to_gdb(self):
2      for address, size in self.symbolized_memory:
3          self.log("Memory updated: %s-%s" % (hex(address), hex(address + size)))
4          for index in range(size):
5              memory = chr(getSymbolicMemoryValue(MemoryAccess(address + index, CPUSIZE.BYTE)))
6              gdb.selected_inferior().write_memory(address + index, memory, CPUSIZE.BYTE)
```

# Failed method

- At first, I try to use Triton callback to get memory and register values
- Register callbacks:
  - needConcreteMemoryValue
  - needConcreteRegisterValue
- Process the following sequence of code
  - `mov eax, 5`
  - `mov ebx,eax` (**Trigger needConcreteRegisterValue**)
- We need to set Triton context of eax

# Triton callbacks

```
1  def needConcreteMemoryValue(mem):
2      mem_addr = mem.getAddress()
3      mem_size = mem.getSize()
4      mem_val = getConcreteMemoryValue(MemoryAccess(mem_addr,mem_size))
5      setConcreteMemoryValue(MemoryAccess(mem_addr,mem_size, mem_val))
6
7  def needConcreteRegisterValue(reg):
8      reg_name = reg.getName()
9      reg_val = GdbUtil().get_reg(reg_name)
10     setConcreteRegisterValue(Register(getattr(REG, reg.upper()),reg_val))
11
12     addCallback(needConcreteMemoryValue, CALLBACK.GET_CONCRETE_MEMORY_VALUE)
13     addCallback(needConcreteRegisterValue, CALLBACK.GET_CONCRETE_REGISTER_VALUE)
```

# Problems

- Values from GDB are out of date
- Consider the following sequence of code
- `mov eax, 5`
- We set breakpoint here, and call Triton's `processing()`
- `mov ebx, eax` (trigger callback to get `eax` value, `eax = 5`)
- `mov eax, 10`
- `mov ecx, eax` (Trigger again, get `eax = 5`)
- Because context state not up to date

# Tried solutions

- Before needed value derived from GDB, check if it is not in the Triton's context yet

Not working!

Triton will fall into infinite loop



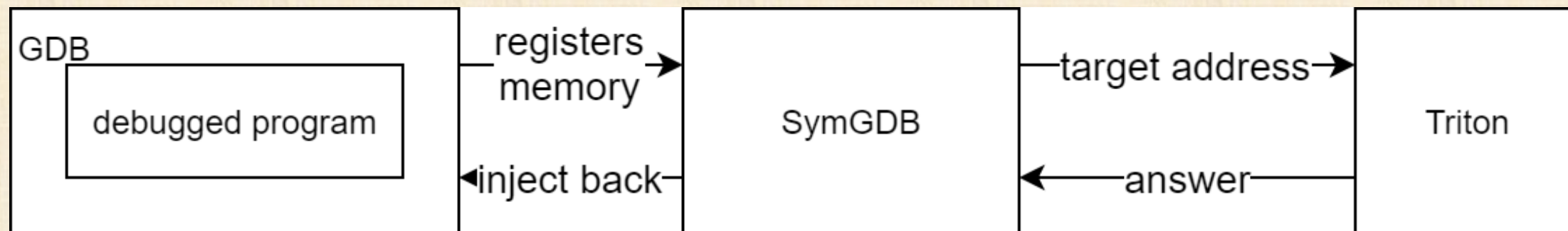
# Successful method

- Copy GDB context into Triton
- Load all the segments into Triton context
- Symbolic execution won't affect original GDB state
- User could restart symbolic execution from breakpoint

# Flow

- Get debugged program state by calling GDB Python API
- Get the current program state and yield to triton
- Set symbolic variable
- Set the target address
- Run symbolic execution and get output
- Inject back to debugged program state

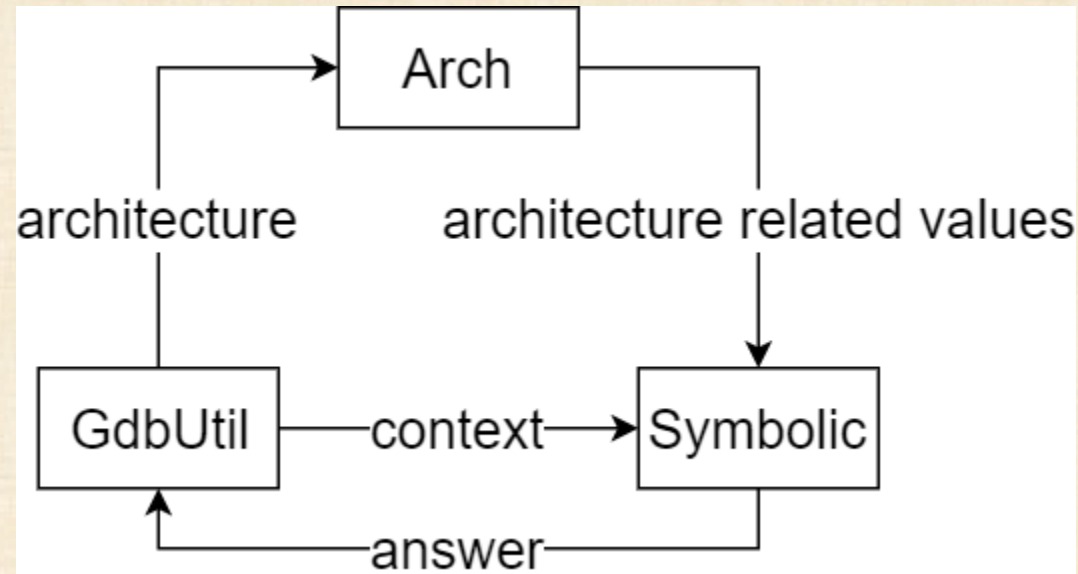
# SymGDB System Structure



# Implementation of System Internals

- Three classes in the symGDB
  - Arch(), GdbUtil(), Symbolic()
- Arch()
  - Provide different pointer size 、 register name
- GdbUtil()
  - Read write memory 、 read write register
  - Get memory mapping of program
  - Get filename and detect architecture
  - Get argument list
- Symbolic()
  - Set constraint on pc register
  - Run symbolic execution

# Relationship between SymGDB classes





# Supported Commands

Command	Option	Functionality
symbolize	argv memory [address][size]	Make symbolic
target	address	Set target address
triton	None	Run symbolic execution
answer	None	Print symbolic variables
debug	symbolic gdb	Show debug messages

# Symbolic Execution Process in GDB

- `gdb.execute("info registers", to_string=True)` to get registers
- `gdb.selected_inferior().read_memory(address, length)` to get memory
- `setConcreteMemoryAreaValue` and `setConcreteRegisterValue` to set triton state
- In each instruction, use `isRegisterSymbolized` to check if pc register is symbolized or not
- Set target address as constraint
- Call `getModel` to get answer
- `gdb.selected_inferior().write_memory(address, buf, length)` to inject back to debugged program state

# Symbolic Environment: symbolic argv

- Using "info proc all" to get stack start address
- Examining memory content from stack start address
  - argc
  - argv[0]
  - argv[1]
  - .....
  - null
  - env[0]
  - env[1]
  - .....
  - null

argc	argument counter(integer)
argv[0]	program name (pointer)
argv[1]	program args (pointers)
...	
argv[argc-1]	
null	end of args (integer)
env[0]	environment variables (pointers)
env[1]	
...	
env[n]	
null	end of environment (integer)

# Debug tips

- Simplify:

<https://github.com/JonathanSalwan/Triton/blob/master/src/examples/python/simplification.py>

```
Expr: (bvxor (_ bv1 8) (_ bv1 8))
```

```
Simp: (_ bv0 8)
```

```
Expr: (bvor (bvand (_ bv1 8) (bvnot (_ bv2 8))) (bvand (bvnot (_ bv1 8)) (_ bv2 8)))
```

```
Simp: (bvxor (_ bv1 8) (_ bv2 8))
```

```
Expr: (bvor (bvand (bvnot (_ bv2 8)) (_ bv1 8)) (bvand (bvnot (_ bv1 8)) (_ bv2 8)))
```

```
Simp: (bvxor (_ bv1 8) (_ bv2 8))
```

```
Expr: (bvor (bvand (bvnot (_ bv2 8)) (_ bv1 8)) (bvand (_ bv2 8) (bvnot (_ bv1 8))))
```

```
Simp: (bvxor (_ bv1 8) (_ bv2 8))
```

```
Expr: (bvor (bvand (_ bv2 8) (bvnot (_ bv1 8))) (bvand (bvnot (_ bv2 8)) (_ bv1 8)))
```

```
Simp: (bvxor (_ bv2 8) (_ bv1 8))
```

# Demo

- Examples
  - crackme hash
  - crackme xor
- GDB commands
- Combined with Peda



# crackme hash

- Source:  
[https://github.com/illera88/Ponce/blob/master/examples/crackme\\_hash.cpp](https://github.com/illera88/Ponce/blob/master/examples/crackme_hash.cpp)
- Program will pass argv[1] to check function
- In check function, argv[1] xor with serial(fixed string)
- If sum of xored result equals to 0xABCD
  - print "Win"
- else
  - print "fail"

# crackme hash

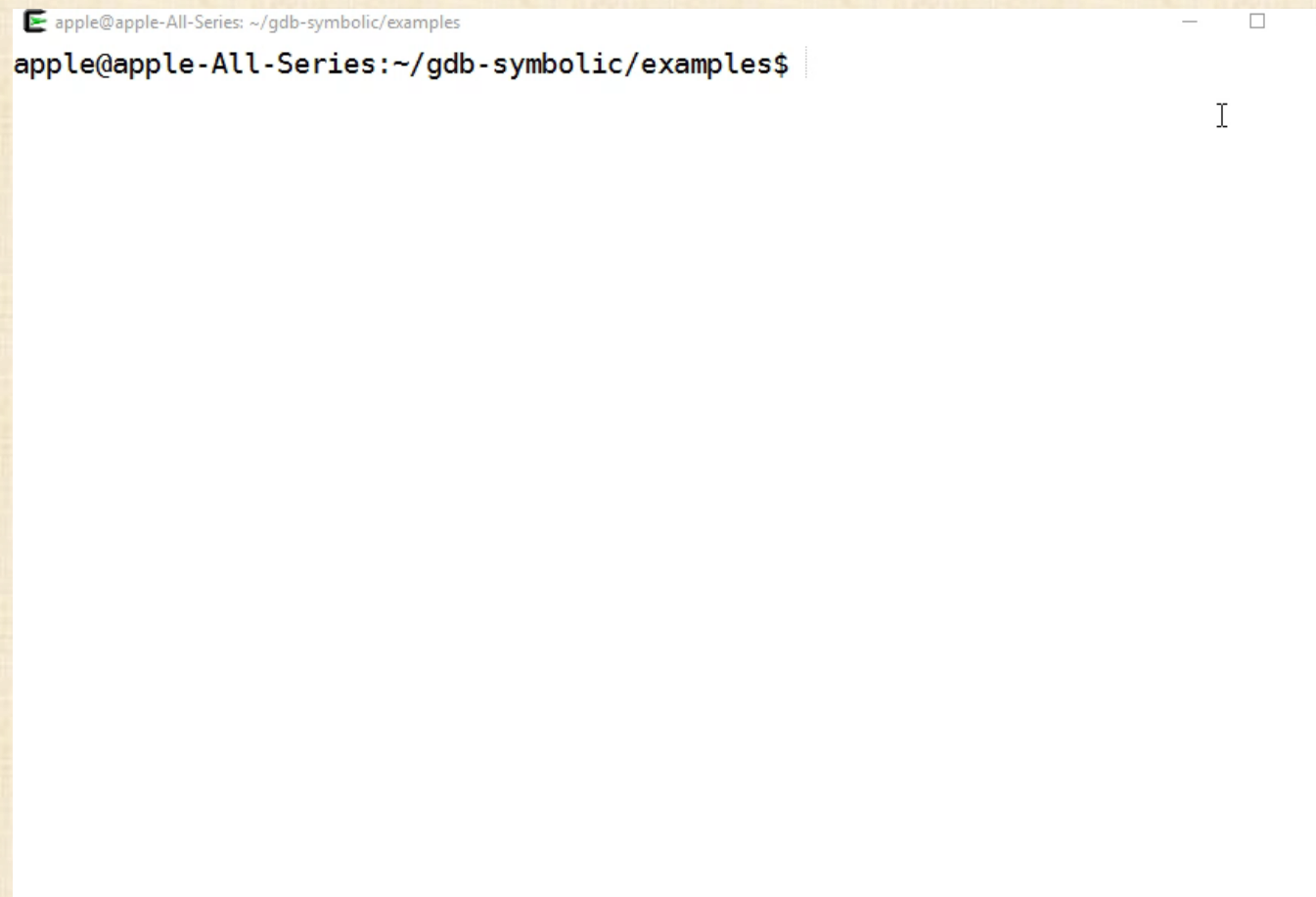
```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  char *serial = "\x31\x3e\x3d\x26\x31";
4  int check(char *ptr)
5  {
6      int i;
7      int hash = 0xABCD;
8      for (i = 0; ptr[i]; i++)
9          hash += ptr[i] ^ serial[i % 5];
10     return hash;
11 }
12 int main(int ac, char **av)
13 {
14     int ret;
15     if (ac != 2)
16         return -1;
17     ret = check(av[1]);
18     if (ret == 0xad6d)
19         printf("Win\n");
20     else
21         printf("fail\n");
22     return 0;
23 }
```

```
12  int main(int ac, char **av)
13  {
14      int ret;
15      if (ac != 2)
16          return -1;
17      ret = check(av[1]);
18      if (ret == 0xad6d)
19          printf("Win\n");
20      else
21          printf("fail\n");
22      return 0;
23 }
```

# crackme hash

```
.text:00404A11 loc_80484A1:                ; CODE XREF: main+16↑j
.text:00404A11                mov     eax, [eax+4]
.text:00404A14                add     eax, 4
.text:00404A17                mov     eax, [eax]
.text:00404A19                push    eax                ; char *
.text:00404A1A                call    _25checkPc         ; check(char *)
.text:00404A1F                add     esp, 4
.text:00404A22                mov     [ebp+var_C], eax
.text:00404A25                cmp     [ebp+var_C], 0AD6Dh
.text:00404A2C                jnz     short loc_80484D0
.text:00404ABE                sub     esp, 0Ch
.text:00404AC1                push    offset s           ; "Win"
.text:00404AC6                call    _puts
.text:00404ACB                add     esp, 10h
.text:00404ACE                jmp     short loc_80484E0
```

# crackme hash

A terminal window with a white background and a green title bar. The title bar contains the text 'apple@apple-All-Series: ~/gdb-symbolic/examples' and standard window control icons (minimize, maximize, close). The terminal content shows the same prompt 'apple@apple-All-Series:~/gdb-symbolic/examples\$' followed by a vertical cursor. A small 'I' icon is visible on the right side of the terminal window.

```
apple@apple-All-Series: ~/gdb-symbolic/examples
apple@apple-All-Series:~/gdb-symbolic/examples$
```

# crackme xor

- Source:  
[https://github.com/illera88/Ponce/blob/master/examples/crackme\\_xor.cpp](https://github.com/illera88/Ponce/blob/master/examples/crackme_xor.cpp)
- Program will pass argv[1] to check function
- In check function, argv[1] xor with 0x55
- If xored result not equals to serial(fixed string)
  - return 1
  - print "fail"
- else
  - go to next loop
- If program go through all the loop
  - return 0
  - print "Win"



# crackme xor

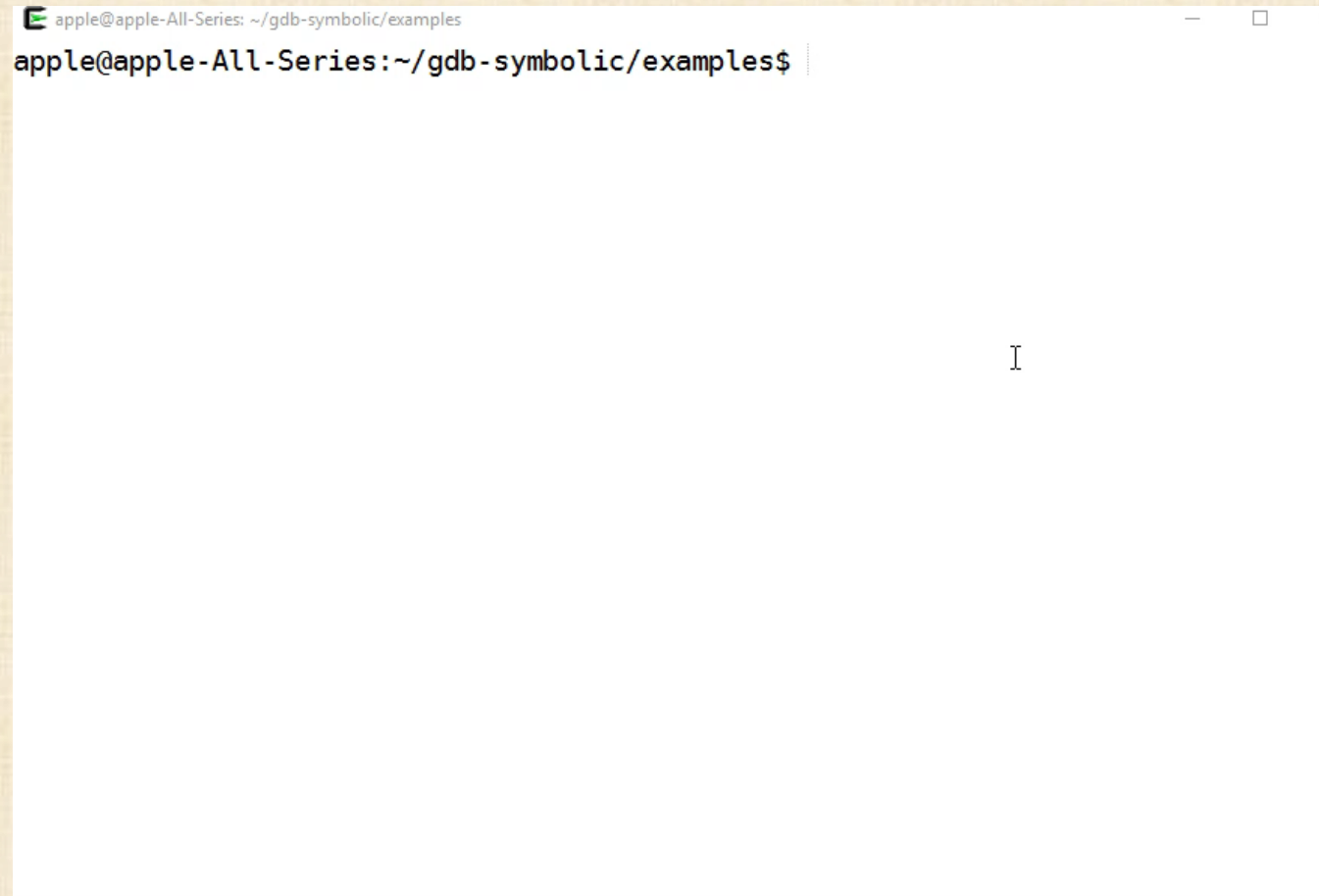
```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  char *serial = "\x31\x3e\x3d\x26\x31";
4  int check(char *ptr)
5  {
6      int i = 0;
7      while (i < 5){
8          if (((ptr[i] - 1) ^ 0x55) != serial[i])
9              return 1;
10         i++;
11     }
12     return 0;
13 }
```

```
14 int main(int ac, char **av)
15 {
16     int ret;
17     if (ac != 2)
18         return -1;
19     ret = check(av[1]);
20     if (ret == 0)
21         printf("Win\n");
22     else
23         printf("fail\n");
24     return 0;
25 }
```

# crackme xor

```
.text:00404118 loc_8040418: ; CODE XREF: check(char *)+49↓j
.text:00404118 cmp [ebp+var_4], 4
.text:0040411C jg short loc_8040456
.text:0040411E mov edx, [ebp+var_4]
.text:00404121 mov eax, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:00404124 add eax, edx
.text:00404126 movzx eax, byte ptr [eax]
.text:00404129 movsx eax, al
.text:0040412C sub eax, 1
.text:0040412F xor eax, 55h
.text:00404132 mov ecx, eax
.text:00404134 mov edx, serial
.text:0040413A mov eax, [ebp+var_4]
.text:0040413D add eax, edx
.text:0040413F movzx eax, byte ptr [eax]
.text:00404142 movsx eax, al
.text:00404145 cmp ecx, eax
.text:00404147 jz short loc_8040450
.text:00404149 mov eax, 1
.text:0040414E jmp short locret_804045B
.text:00404150 ; -----
.text:00404150
.text:00404150 loc_8040450: ; CODE XREF: check(char *)+3C↑j
.text:00404150 add [ebp+var_4], 1
.text:00404154 jmp short loc_8040418
```

# crackme xor

A terminal window with a white background and a green title bar. The title bar contains the text "apple@apple-All-Series: ~/gdb-symbolic/examples" and standard window control buttons. The terminal shows a shell prompt "apple@apple-All-Series:~/gdb-symbolic/examples\$" with a cursor. A large, faint, light-blue watermark "I" is visible in the center of the terminal area.

```
apple@apple-All-Series: ~/gdb-symbolic/examples
apple@apple-All-Series:~/gdb-symbolic/examples$
```

# GDB commands

```
1  #!/bin/bash
2  DIR=$(dirname "$(readlink -f "$0")")
3  TESTS=(crackme_hash_32 crackme_hash_64 crackme_xor_32 crackme_xor_64)
4  for program in "${TESTS[@]}"
5  do
6      gdb -x $DIR/$program $DIR/../examples/$program
7  done
```

```
1  break main
2  symbolize argv
3  target 0x080484be
4  run aaaaaa
5  triton
6  continue
```

# GDB commands

A terminal window with a white background and a dark title bar. The title bar contains the text 'apple@apple-All-Series: ~/gdb-symbolic/tests' and standard window control icons (minimize, maximize, close). The main area of the terminal shows a single line of text: 'apple@apple-All-Series:~/gdb-symbolic/tests\$' followed by a cursor. The text is in a monospaced font.

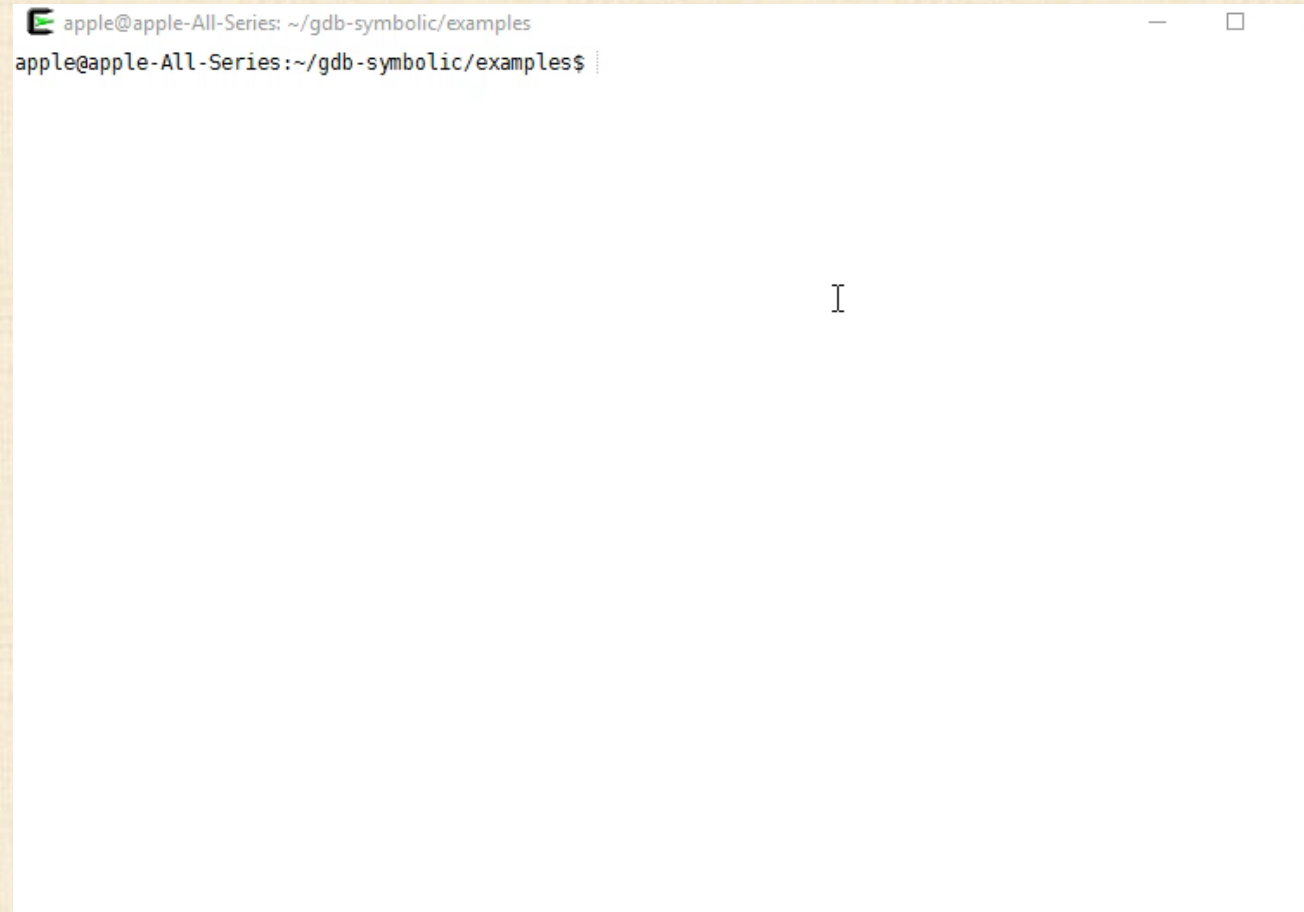
```
apple@apple-All-Series: ~/gdb-symbolic/tests
apple@apple-All-Series:~/gdb-symbolic/tests$
```



# Combined with Peda

- Same demo video of crackme hash
- Using find(peda command) to find argv[1] address
- Using symbolize memory argv[1]\_address argv[1]\_length to symbolic argv[1] memory

# Combined with Peda

A terminal window with a white background and a black title bar. The title bar contains a green icon, the text 'apple@apple-All-Series: ~/gdb-symbolic/examples', and window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The terminal content shows a shell prompt 'apple@apple-All-Series:~/gdb-symbolic/examples\$' followed by a vertical bar cursor. The window is centered on a light beige background.

```
apple@apple-All-Series: ~/gdb-symbolic/examples  
apple@apple-All-Series:~/gdb-symbolic/examples$ |
```

# Drawbacks

- Triton doesn't support GNU c library
- Why?
- SMT Semantics Supported:  
[https://triton.quarkslab.com/documentation/doxygen/SMT\\_Semantics\\_Supported\\_page.html](https://triton.quarkslab.com/documentation/doxygen/SMT_Semantics_Supported_page.html)
- Triton has to implement system call interface to support GNU c library a.k.a. support "int 0x80"

# Triton versus Angr

Difference	Triton	Angr
Architecture support	x86 amd64	x86 amd64 arm .....
GNU c library support	No	Yes
Path explore	No	Yes

# References

- Wiki: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbolic\\_execution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbolic_execution)
- Triton: <https://triton.quarkslab.com/>
- GDB Python API:  
<https://sourceware.org/gdb/onlinedocs/gdb/Python-API.html>
- Peda: <https://github.com/longld/peda>
- Ponce: <https://github.com/illera88/Ponce>
- Angr: <http://angr.io/>



# Bamboofox



Q & A

Thank you

