

# REVERSE ENGINEERING



# AGENDA

- Lab 0 : Reversing an ARM binary
  - Find the patch logic using GDB
  - Using Ghidra and Hopper to understand ARM binaries.
- Lab 1: Reversing an ARM binary
  - Find the patch logic using GDB.
  - Create a patch and run in GDB.

# REVERSING BINARY : LAB1



# REVERSE ENGINEERING : GDB

- Reverse engineer binary 'rev1' to print "Yes, xx is correct" by giving any value in input.

```
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/teaching/Brno_23/trg/week3/seminar_rasp13$ cat rev1.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(int argc, char** argv) {

    if (argc != 2) {
        printf("Need exactly one argument.\n");
        return -1;
    }

    char* correct = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx";

    if (strncmp(argv[1], correct, strlen(correct))) {
        printf("No, %s is not correct.\n", argv[1]);
        return 1;
    } else {
        printf("Yes, %s is correct!\n", argv[1]);
        return 0;
    }
}
```

```
gcc -o rev1 rev1.c
```

# REVERSE ENGINEERING : GDB

- Step 1 : Learn about the binary type.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $ objdump -f rev1
rev1:      file format elf32-littlearm
architecture: arm, flags 0x00000112:
EXEC_P, HAS_SYMS, D_PAGED
start address 0x0001038c

pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $
```

# REVERSE ENGINEERING : GDB

- Step 2 : Disassemble the binary

```
000104b4 <main>:
104b4: e92d4810    push  {r4, fp, lr}
104b8: e28db008    add   fp, sp, #8
104bc: e24dd014    sub   sp, sp, #20
104c0: e50b0018    str   r0, [fp, #-24] ; 0xffffffffe8
104c4: e50b101c    str   r1, [fp, #-28] ; 0xffffffffe4
104c8: e51b3018    ldr   r3, [fp, #-24] ; 0xffffffffe8
104cc: e3530002    cmp   r3, #2
104d0: 0a000003    beq   104e4 <main+0x30>
104d4: e59f008c    ldr   r0, [pc, #140] ; 10568 <main+0xb4>
104d8: ebf9ff99    bl    10344 <puts@plt>
104dc: e3e03000    mvn   r3, #0
104e0: ea00001d    b     1055c <main+0xa8>
104e4: e59f3080    ldr   r3, [pc, #128] ; 1056c <main+0xb8>
104e8: e50b301c    str   r3, [fp, #-16]
104ec: e51b301c    ldr   r3, [fp, #-28] ; 0xffffffffe4
104f0: e2833004    add   r3, r3, #4
104f4: e5934000    ldr   r4, [r3]
104f8: e51b0010    ldr   r0, [fp, #-16]
104fc: ebf9ff99    bl    10368 <strlen@plt>
10500: e1a03000    mov   r3, r0
10504: e1a00004    mov   r0, r4
10508: e51b1010    ldr   r1, [fp, #-16]
1050c: e1a02003    mov   r2, r3
10510: ebf9ff97    bl    10374 <strcmp@plt>
10514: e1a03000    mov   r3, r0
10518: e3530000    cmp   r3, #0
1051c: 0a000007    beq   10540 <main+0x8c>
10520: e51b301c    ldr   r3, [fp, #-28] ; 0xffffffffe4
10524: e2833004    add   r3, r3, #4
10528: e5933000    ldr   r3, [r3]
1052c: e59f003c    ldr   r0, [pc, #60] ; 10570 <main+0xb0>
10530: e1a01003    mov   r1, r3
10534: ebf9ff7f    bl    10338 <printf@plt>
10538: e3a03001    mov   r3, #1
1053c: ea000006    b     1055c <main+0xa8>
10540: e51b301c    ldr   r3, [fp, #-28] ; 0xffffffffe4
10544: e2833004    add   r3, r3, #4
10548: e5933000    ldr   r3, [r3]
1054c: e59f0020    ldr   r0, [pc, #32] ; 10574 <main+0xc0>
10550: e1a01003    mov   r1, r3
10554: ebf9ff77    bl    10338 <printf@plt>
10558: e3a03000    mov   r3, #0
1055c: e1a00003    mov   r0, r3
10560: e24bd008    sub   sp, fp, #8
10564: e8bd8810    pop   {r4, fp, pc}
10568: 000105ec    .word 0x000105ec
1056c: 00010608    .word 0x00010608
10570: 00010610    .word 0x00010610
10574: 00010628    .word 0x00010628
```

# REVERSE ENGINEERING : GDB

- Step 3 : Run the binary

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $ ./rev1
Need exactly one argument.
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $ ./rev1 aaaa
No, aaaa is not correct.
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $ ./rev1 aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
No, aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa is not correct.
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $ ./rev1 aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
No, aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa is not correct.
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/binary_exploitation/codes/seminar_3 $ █
```

# REVERSE ENGINEERING : GDB

- Step 4 : Inspect assembly in GDB/Ghidra/Hopper/BinaryNinja
- Step 5 : Find the patch logic
- Step 6 : Create a patched file



# REVERSING BINARY : LAB2



# REVERSE ENGINEERING : GHIDRA

@MilanPatnaik

- Reverse engineer binary 'challenge1' and understand the program logic.
- Find the patch logic to print "You won !!" by giving any arbitrary value as input.
- Create a patched binary using Ghidra/Hopper/BinaryNinja.

Note:

Ghidra Commands

<https://ghidra-sre.org/CheatSheet.html>

Patching Ghidra

<https://materials.rangeforce.com/tutorial/2020/04/12/Patching-Binaries/>

# HOMEWORK 3

[EASY] (3 marks)

Crack the binary **rev2** and generate a patched version as **rev2\_patched**. Explain the logic of the password by creating the code **rev2.c**.

[NOT EASY] (2 marks).

Crack the binary **challenge2** by reverse engineering and explain a way to print "Access granted enjoy".

[HARD](bonus 1 mark)

Crack the binary **challenge2** and generate a patched version as **challenge2\_patched** to print "Access granted enjoy" on giving any arbitrary inputs.

# Questions

## Reverse Engineering

