

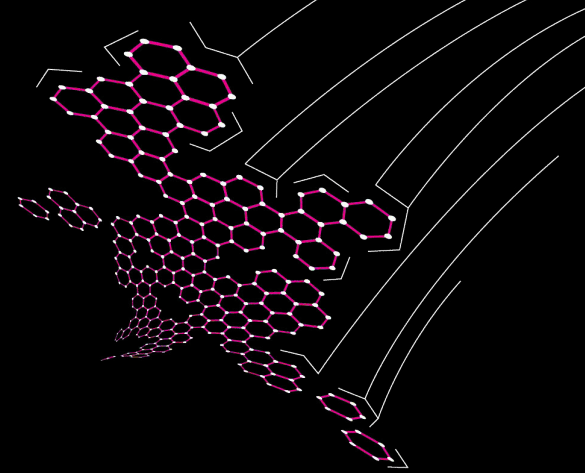
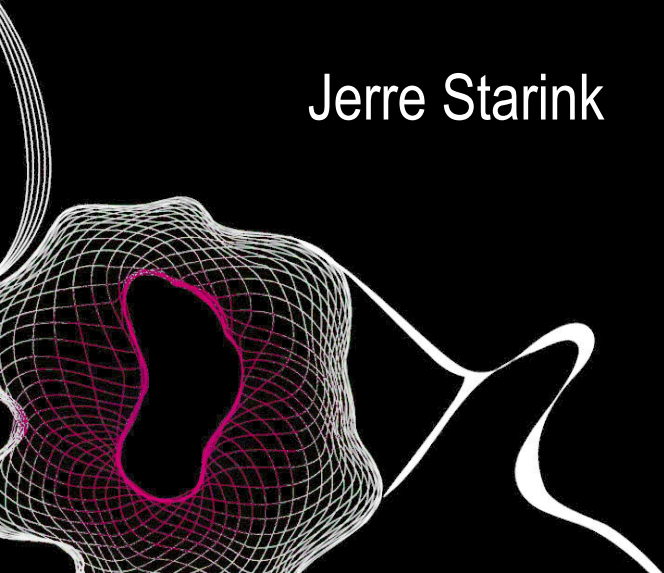
An Introduction to Reverse Engineering

Jerre Starink

Twente Hacking Squad

<https://ths.eemcs.utwente.nl/>

UNIVERSITY
OF TWENTE.



How to follow along

- Download Python: <https://python.org/>
- Download Ghidra: <https://ghidra-sre.org/> (requires JDK 17 64-bit)
- To run the challenges, you will need Linux or a Linux VM

What is this program doing?



program



Warmup

What input do the following programs expect?

What input does this program expect? (1/6)

```
def challenge1(input_password):  
    if input_password == "THS{secr3t}":  
        return True  
    else:  
        return False
```

What input does this program expect? (2/6)

```
def challenge2(input_password):  
    if len(input_password) == 17 \  
        and input_password.startswith("THS{sup3r_") \  
        and input_password.endswith("ecr3t}") \  
        and input_password[6] == '5':  
        return True  
    return False
```

What input does this program expect? (3/6)

```
int challenge3(const char* input_password) {  
    if (strlen(input_password) != 8) return 0;  
  
    return input_password[0] == 'T' && input_password[1] == 'H'  
        && input_password[2] == 'S' && input_password[3] == '{'  
        && input_password[4] == 'w' && input_password[5] == '0'  
        && input_password[6] == 'w' && input_password[7] == '}';  
}
```

What input does this program expect? (4/6)

```
const char SECRET[22] = "}setyb_eht_esrever{SHT";

int challenge4(const char* input_password) {
    if (strlen(input_password) != 22) return 0;

    for (int i = 0; i < 22; i++) {
        if (input_password[i] != SECRET[21 - i])
            return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
```


What input does this program expect? (5/6)

```
int challenge5(const char* input_password) {
    if (strlen(input_password) != 11)           return 0;
    if (strncmp("THS{", input_password, 4) != 0) return 0;
    if (input_password[10] == '}')             return 0;

    for (int i = 4; i < 10; i++) {
        if (input_password[i] < '0' || input_password[i] > '9') return 0;
        if (i > 4 && input_password[i-1] >= input_password[i]) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
```

What input does this program expect? (6/6)

```
00000000: 7f45 4c46 0201 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 .ELF.....
00000010: 0300 3e00 0100 0000 4010 0000 0000 0000 ..>.....@.....
00000020: 4000 0000 0000 0000 c834 0000 0000 0000 @.....4.....
00000030: 0000 0000 4000 3800 0d00 4000 1e00 1d00 ....@.8...@.....
00000040: 0600 0000 0400 0000 4000 0000 0000 0000 .....@.....
00000050: 4000 0000 0000 0000 4000 0000 0000 0000 @.....@.....
00000060: d802 0000 0000 0000 d802 0000 0000 0000 .....
00000070: 0800 0000 0000 0000 0300 0000 0400 0000 .....
00000080: 1803 0000 0000 0000 1803 0000 0000 0000 .....
00000090: 1803 0000 0000 0000 1c00 0000 0000 0000 .....
000000A0: ...
```

The background features a series of white, wavy lines that create a sense of motion and depth. These lines are arranged in a way that they appear to be vibrating or flowing across the frame, with some lines being more prominent than others, creating a layered effect. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, typical of a university presentation slide.

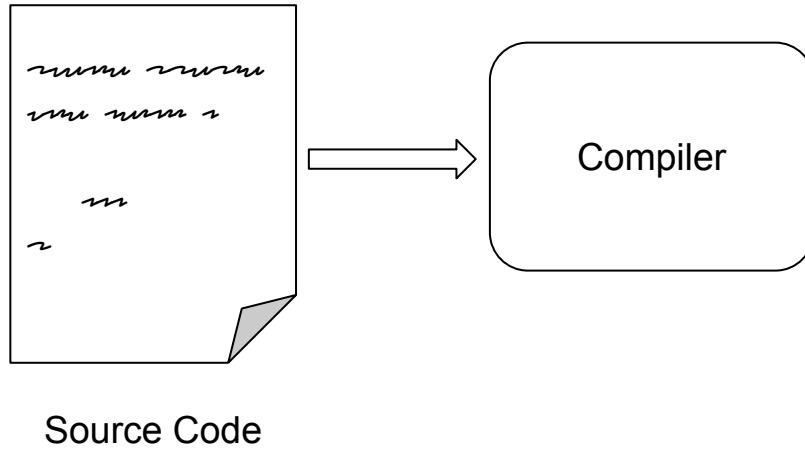
Theory: Compilers

Software (Forward) Engineering

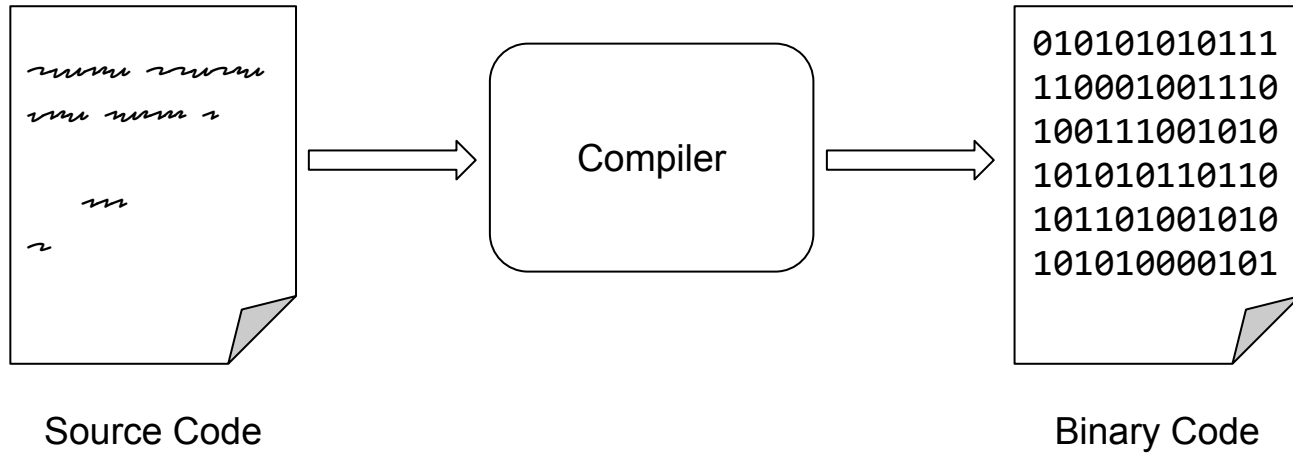


Source Code

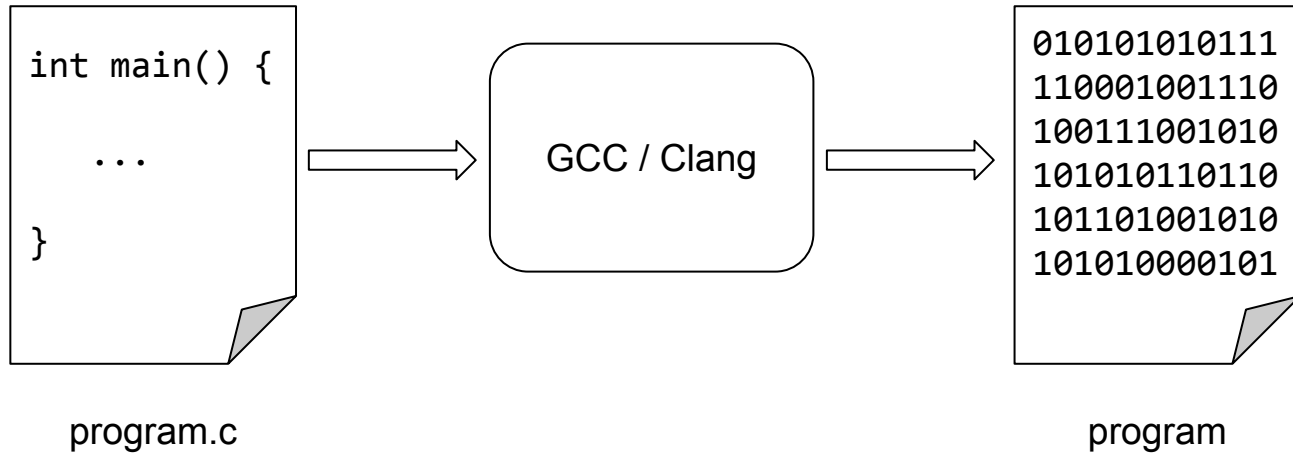
Software (Forward) Engineering



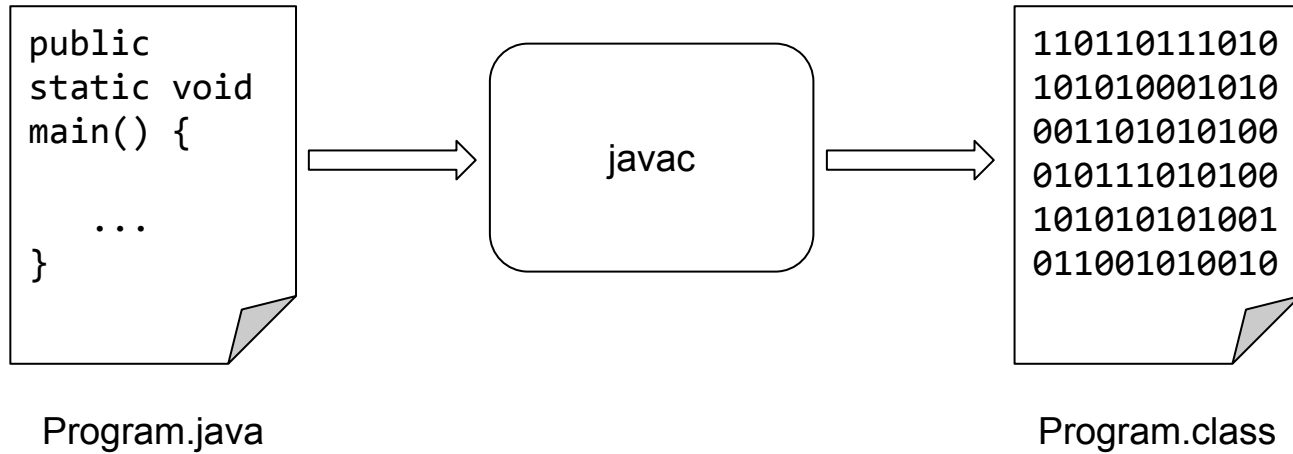
Software (Forward) Engineering



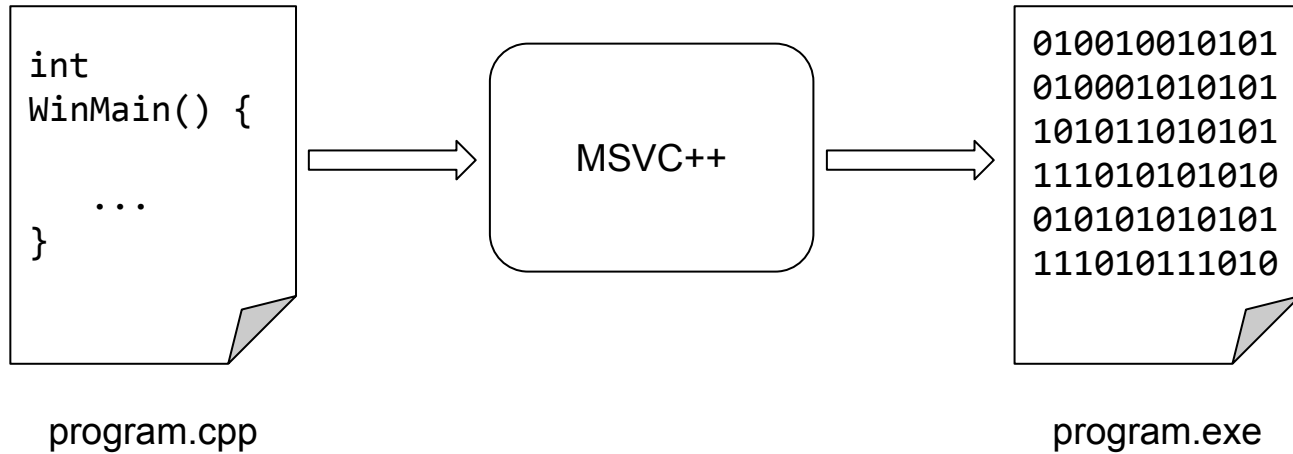
Software (Forward) Engineering



Software (Forward) Engineering



Software (Forward) Engineering



Software (~~Forward~~) Engineering

Reverse

```
int  
WinMain() {  
  
    ...  
}
```

program.cpp



```
010010010101  
010001010101  
101011010101  
111010101010  
010101010101  
111010111010
```

program.exe



Static Analysis

Challenge: REasy (ths.eemcs.utwente.nl)

Static Analysis

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Static

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HxD - [C:\Program Files\Mozilla Firefox\firefox.exe]

File Edit Search View Analysis Tools Window Help

16 Windows (ANSI) hex

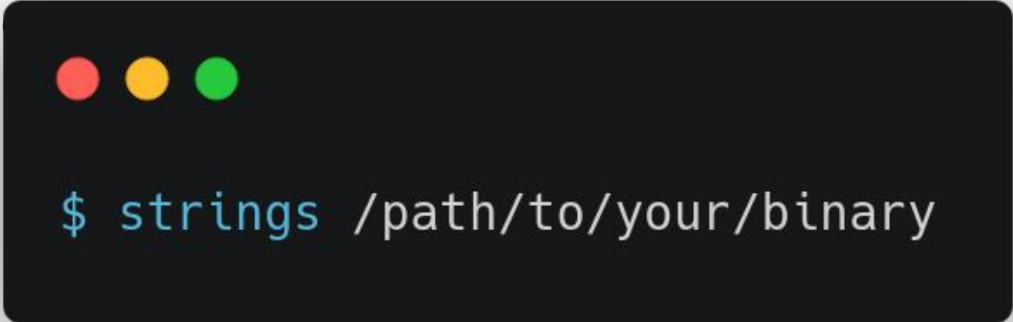
firefox.exe

Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	Decoded text
00052280	6C	00	6F	00	63	00	6B	00	6C	00	69	00	73	00	74	00	l.o.c.k.l.i.s.t.
00052290	5F	00	55	00	73	00	65	00	72	00	42	00	6C	00	6F	00	_.U.s.e.r.B.l.o.c.k.e.d...d.l.l.
000522A0	63	00	6B	00	65	00	64	00	2E	00	64	00	6C	00	6C	00
000522B0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
000522C0	68	00	74	00	74	00	70	00	73	00	3A	00	2F	00	2F	00	h.t.t.p.s.:././.
000522D0	69	00	6E	00	63	00	6F	00	6D	00	69	00	6E	00	67	00	i.n.c.o.m.i.n.g.
000522E0	2E	00	74	00	65	00	6C	00	65	00	6D	00	65	00	74	00	..t.e.l.e.m.e.t.
000522F0	72	00	79	00	2E	00	6D	00	6F	00	7A	00	69	00	6C	00	r.y...m.o.z.i.l.
00052300	6C	00	61	00	2E	00	6F	00	72	00	67	00	2F	00	73	00	l.a...o.r.g./s.
00052310	75	00	62	00	6D	00	69	00	74	00	2F	00	66	00	69	00	u.b.m.i.t./f.i.
00052320	72	00	65	00	66	00	6F	00	78	00	2D	00	6C	00	61	00	r.e.f.o.x.-l.a.
00052330	75	00	6E	00	63	00	68	00	65	00	72	00	2D	00	70	00	u.n.c.h.e.r.-p.
00052340	72	00	6F	00	63	00	65	00	73	00	73	00	2F	00	6C	00	r.o.c.e.s.s./l.
00052350	61	00	75	00	6E	00	63	00	68	00	65	00	72	00	2D	00	a.u.n.c.h.e.r.-
00052360	70	00	72	00	6F	00	63	00	65	00	73	00	73	00	2D	00	p.r.o.c.e.s.s.-
00052370	66	00	61	00	69	00	6C	00	75	00	72	00	65	00	2F	00	f.a.i.l.u.r.e./.
00052380	31	00	2F	00	00	00	00	00	50	81	03	40	01	00	00	00	1./.....P..@....
00052390	C0	81	03	40	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	À..@.....
000523A0	17	7A	05	40	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.z.@.....
000523B0	D0	7B	05	40	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Ð{.@.....
000523C0	22	7B	05	40	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	"f @

Offset(h): 522C0 Block(h): 522C0-52382 Length(h): C3 Overwrite

Static Analysis

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 - This includes



```
$ strings /path/to/your/binary
```

Static Analysis

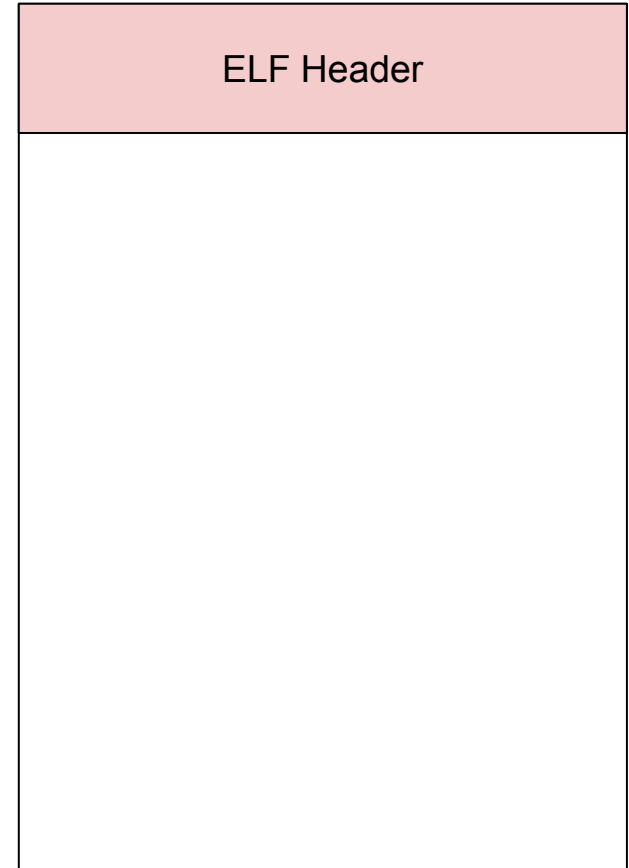
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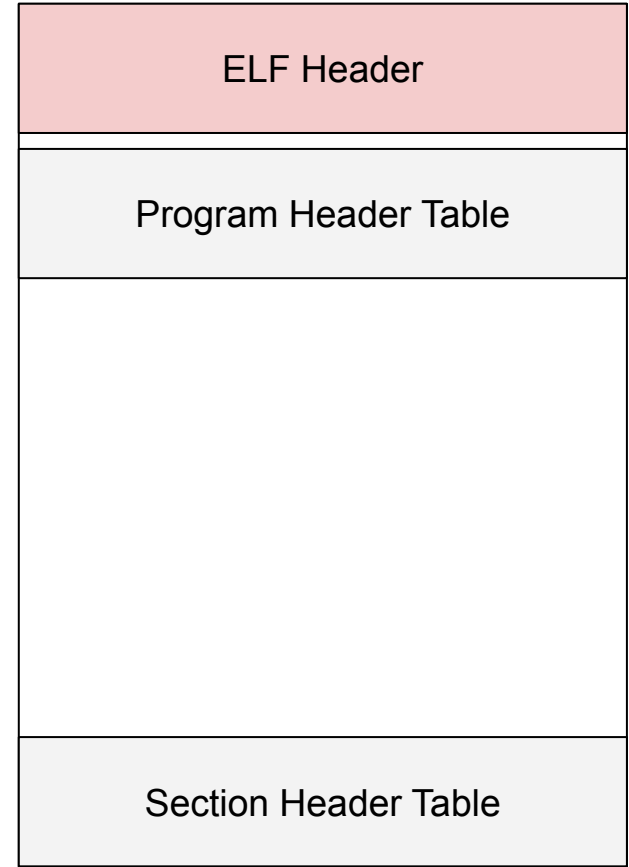
Static Analysis - ELF Files

- ELF Header



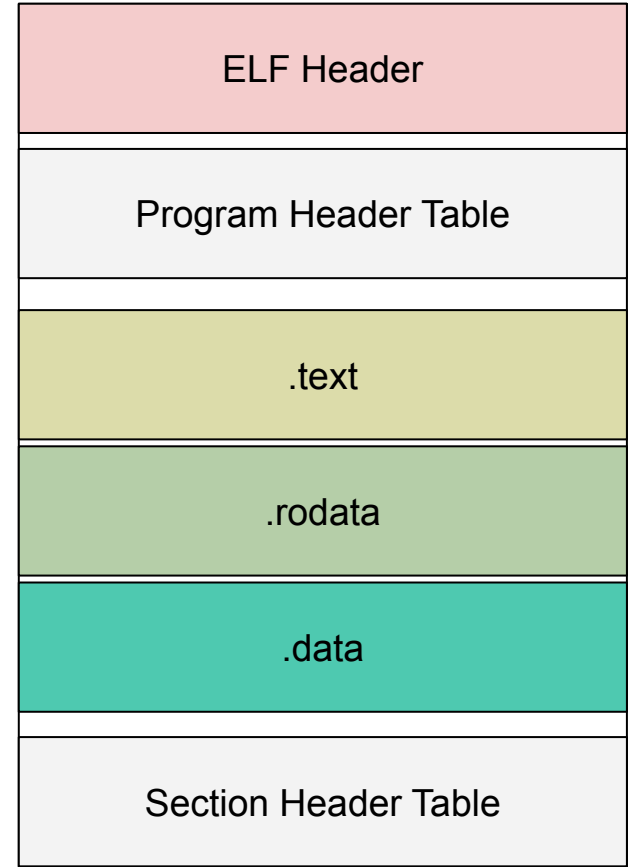
Static Analysis - ELF Files

- ELF Header
- Program and Section Header Tables



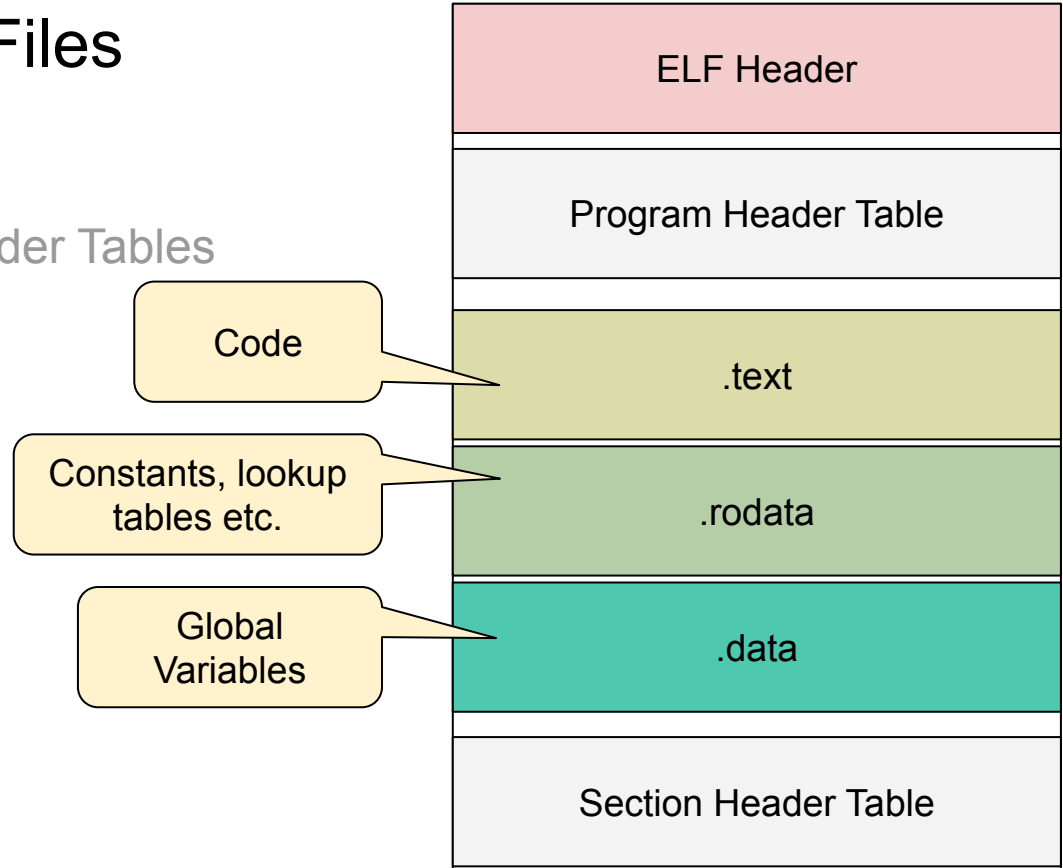
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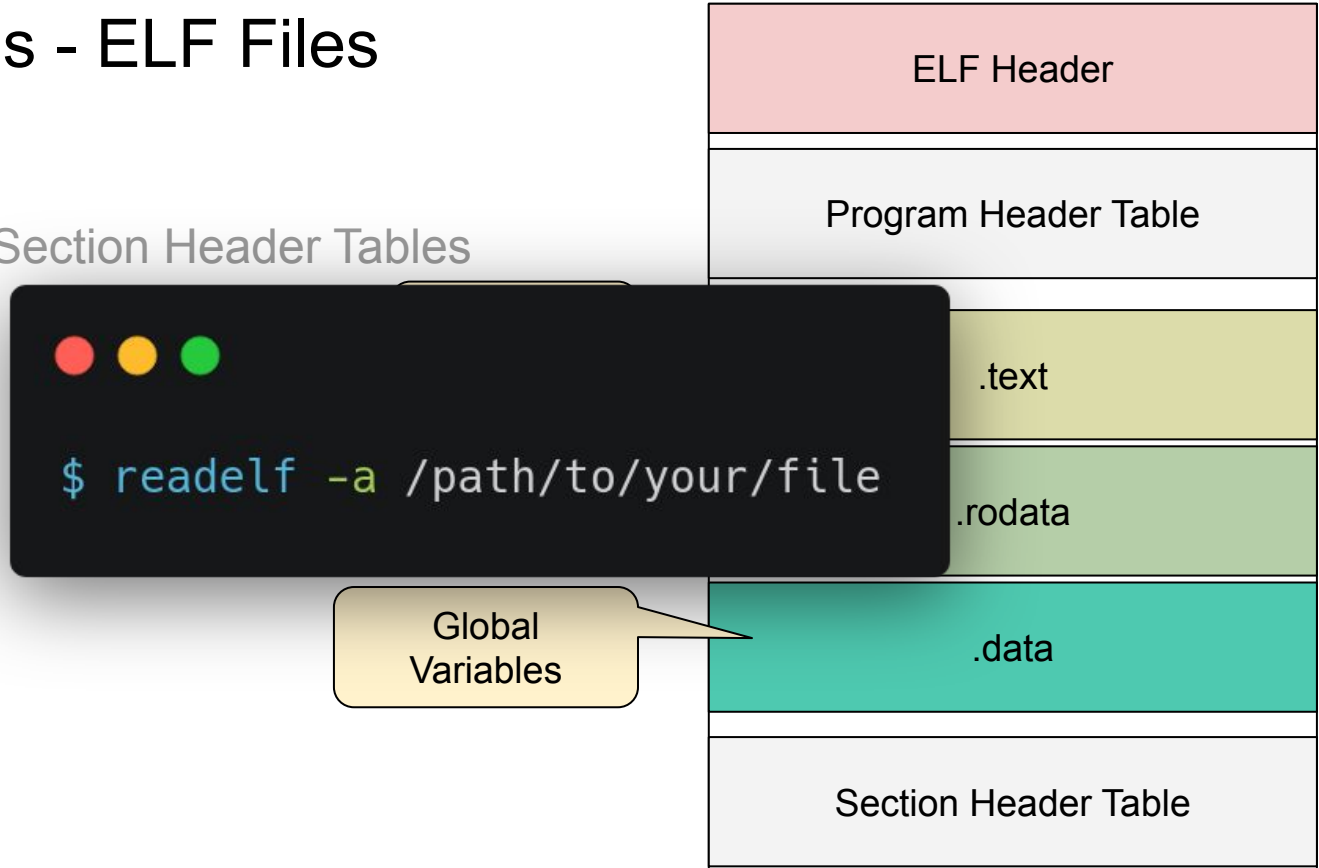
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 - Most consumer PCs: x86, x86-64.

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- Computer architecture
 - Events
 - This
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525 of 5066 100%

CHAPTER 2 INSTRUCTION FORMAT

This chapter describes the instruction format for all Intel 64 and IA-32 processors. The instruction format for protected mode, real-address mode and virtual-8086 mode is described in Section 2.1. Increments provided for IA-32e mode and its sub-modes are described in Section 2.2.

2.1 INSTRUCTION FORMAT FOR PROTECTED MODE, REAL-ADDRESS MODE, AND VIRTUAL-8086 MODE

The Intel 64 and IA-32 architectures instruction encodings are subsets of the format shown in Figure 2-1. Instructions consist of optional instruction prefixes (in any order), primary opcode bytes (up to three bytes), an addressing-form specifier (if required) consisting of the ModR/M byte and sometimes the SIB (Scale-Index-Base) byte, a displacement (if required), and an immediate data field (if required).

Instruction Prefixes	Opcode	ModR/M	SIB	Displacement	Immediate
Prefixes of 1 byte each (optional) ^{1, 2}	1-, 2-, or 3-byte opcode	1 byte (if required)	1 byte (if required)	Address displacement of 1, 2, or 4 bytes or none ³	Immediate data of 1, 2, or 4 bytes or none ³

ModR/M			SIB					
7	6	5	7	6	5	3	2	0
Mod	Reg/Opcode	R/M	Scale	Index	Base			

1. The REX prefix is optional, but if used must be immediately before the opcode; see Section 2.2.1, "REX Prefixes" for additional information.
2. For VEX encoding information, see Section 2.3, "Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX)".
3. Some rare instructions can take an 8B immediate or 8B displacement.

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```
$ objdump -Mintel -d /path/to/your/binary
```

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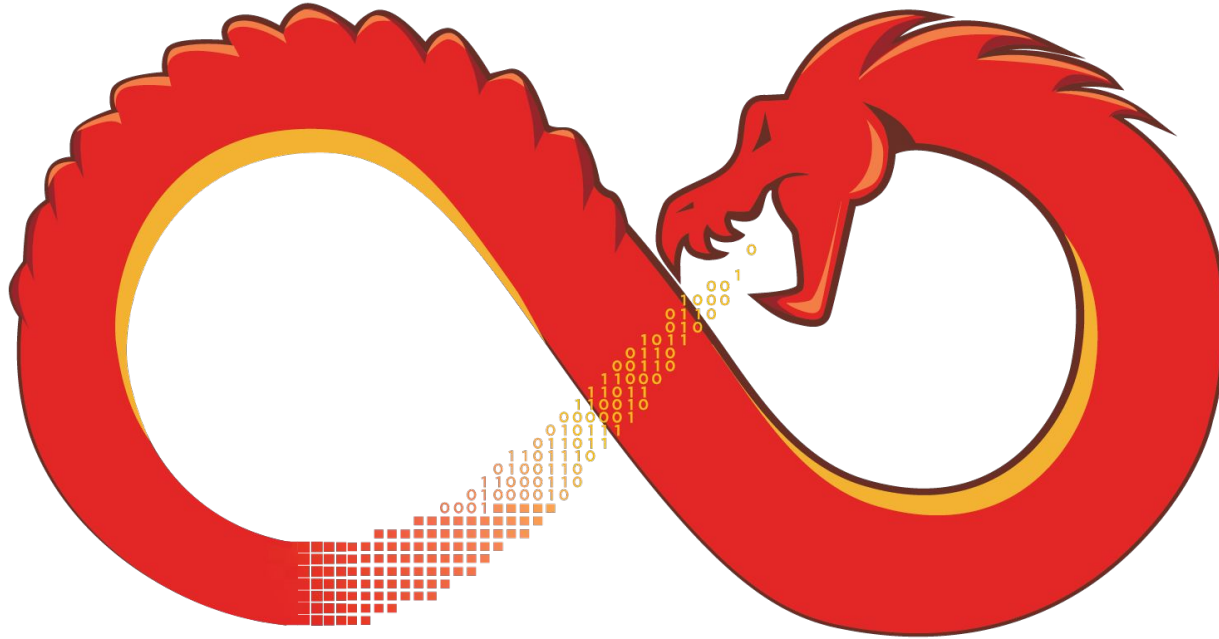
Static Analysis Tools

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 - strings,
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- General purpose tools (including decompilers):
 - Ghidra (<https://ghidra-sre.org/>),
 - Cutter / rizin / radare2 (<https://cutter.re/>),
 - angr-management (<https://github.com/angr/angr-management>),
 - Hex-Rays IDA (<https://hex-rays.com/>, commercial),
 - Binary Ninja (<https://binary.ninja/>, commercial).



GHIDRA

Where do you start?

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- Look for interesting strings:
 - Prompts (e.g., “Input:”),
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 - Flags (e.g., grep for “THS{”).

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- Look up documentation, rename variables, help the decompiler.

Challenges

- **THS (ths.eemcs.utwente.nl)**
 - REasy
 - KeyGenie
- **HackTheBox (hackthebox.com):**
 - Simple Encryptor
 - Exactlon
 - Impossible Password (retired but still a good introductory challenge)

The background features a series of white, wavy lines that create a sense of motion and depth. These lines are arranged in a way that suggests a three-dimensional wave or a series of overlapping curves, set against a solid black background. The lines are most concentrated in the center and fade out towards the edges.

Dynamic Analysis

Dynamic Analysis

- Reading code and trying to understand it takes a lot of time.

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- We can also run the program and pause it at specific breakpoints:
 - The program's current memory and registers can tell you a lot.

Dynamic Analysis

```
SECRET = b'\x12\x86\x01 ... (truncated encrypted data)'  
  
def magic_decrypt_function(data):  
    # ... Extremely complicated math-heavy code here ...  
    return result  
  
def challenge7(input_password):  
    if input_password == magic_decrypt_function(SECRET):  
        return True  
    else:  
        return False
```

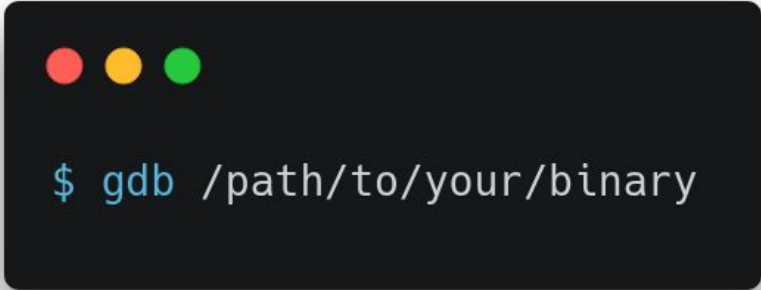

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```

If we can pause the program right after the “magic_function” call, the correct password should be visible in memory.

Dynamic Analysis

- Reading code and trying to understand it takes a lot of time.
- We can also run the program and pause it at specific breakpoints:
 - The program's current memory and registers can tell you a lot.



```
$ gdb /path/to/your/binary
```

GDB Cheat Sheet

- Start a new GDB instance: `gdb /path/to/your/file`
- Common GDB commands:

Run/Restart Program	<code>run, r, starti</code>
Pause Execution	<code>Ctrl+C</code>
Continue Execution	<code>c</code>
Set Breakpoint	<code>b *0x55557812, b *main, b *main+123</code>
View registers	<code>info reg</code>
View memory	<code>x /10bx 0x55557812, x /10bx \$rsi</code>

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