

AUTOMATING RE WITH PYTHON

A GENTLE INTRODUCTION

WHO ARE YOU

- I ASSUME SOME EXPERIENCE WITH
 - BINARY REVERSING?
 - DEBUGGING?
 - EXPLOITATION?
 - PYTHON?

WHOAMI

- NERD (ZOMBIES, CYLONS...)
- GEEK (REVERSING, PYTHON...)
- CONSULTANT :)

WE ARE HIRING!

SHAMELESS PLUG!

- SECURITY PEOPLE
- HIGHLY SKILLED TEAM
- HARDWARE, MOBILE, BINARY, WEB, SOURCE CODE, NETWORK ...
- FUN, RESEARCH, CONS, ETC.



- CONSULTANCY / BUSINESS ORIENTED
- TALK TO ME!

AGENDA

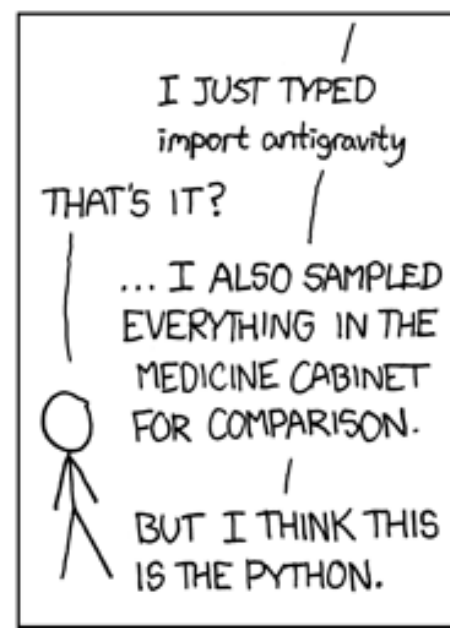
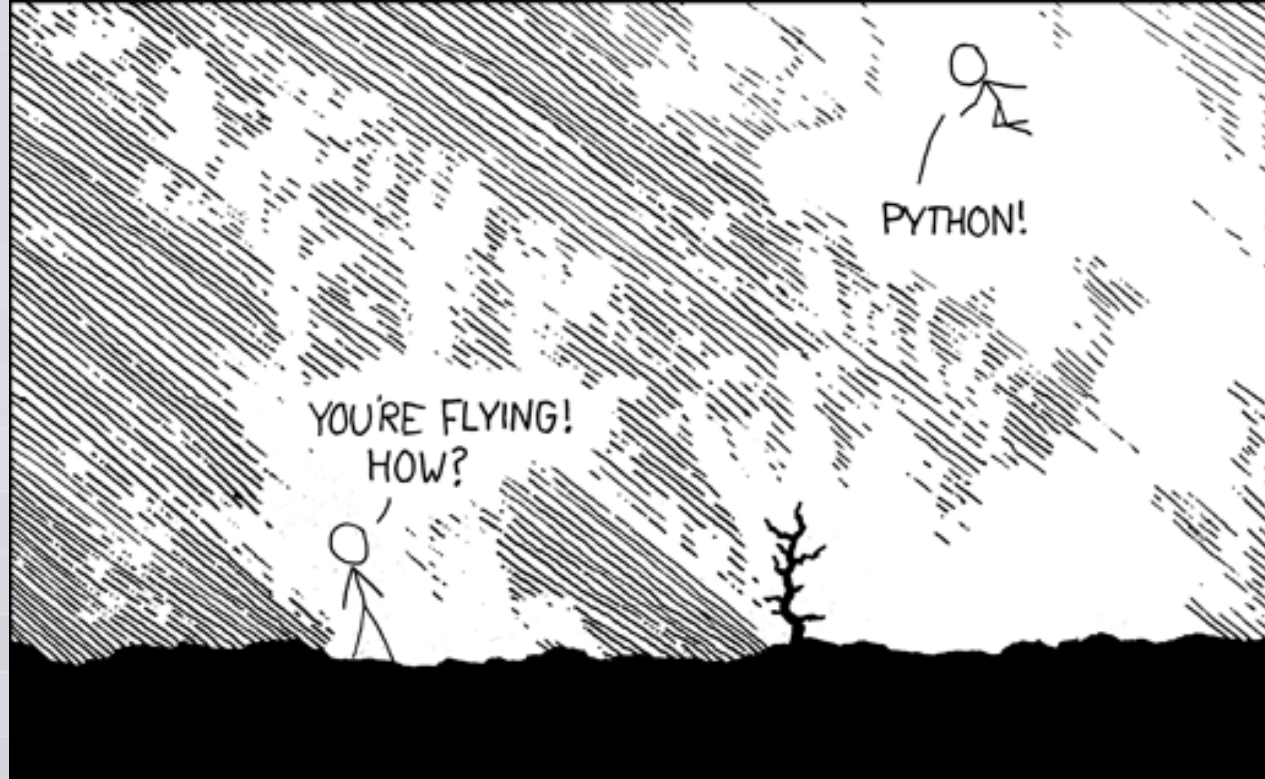
■ CHECKING OUT THE APPLICATION

- STATIC ANALYSIS
- WINAPPDDBG
- INTEL PIN
- VDB / VTRACE

■ FREEDOM



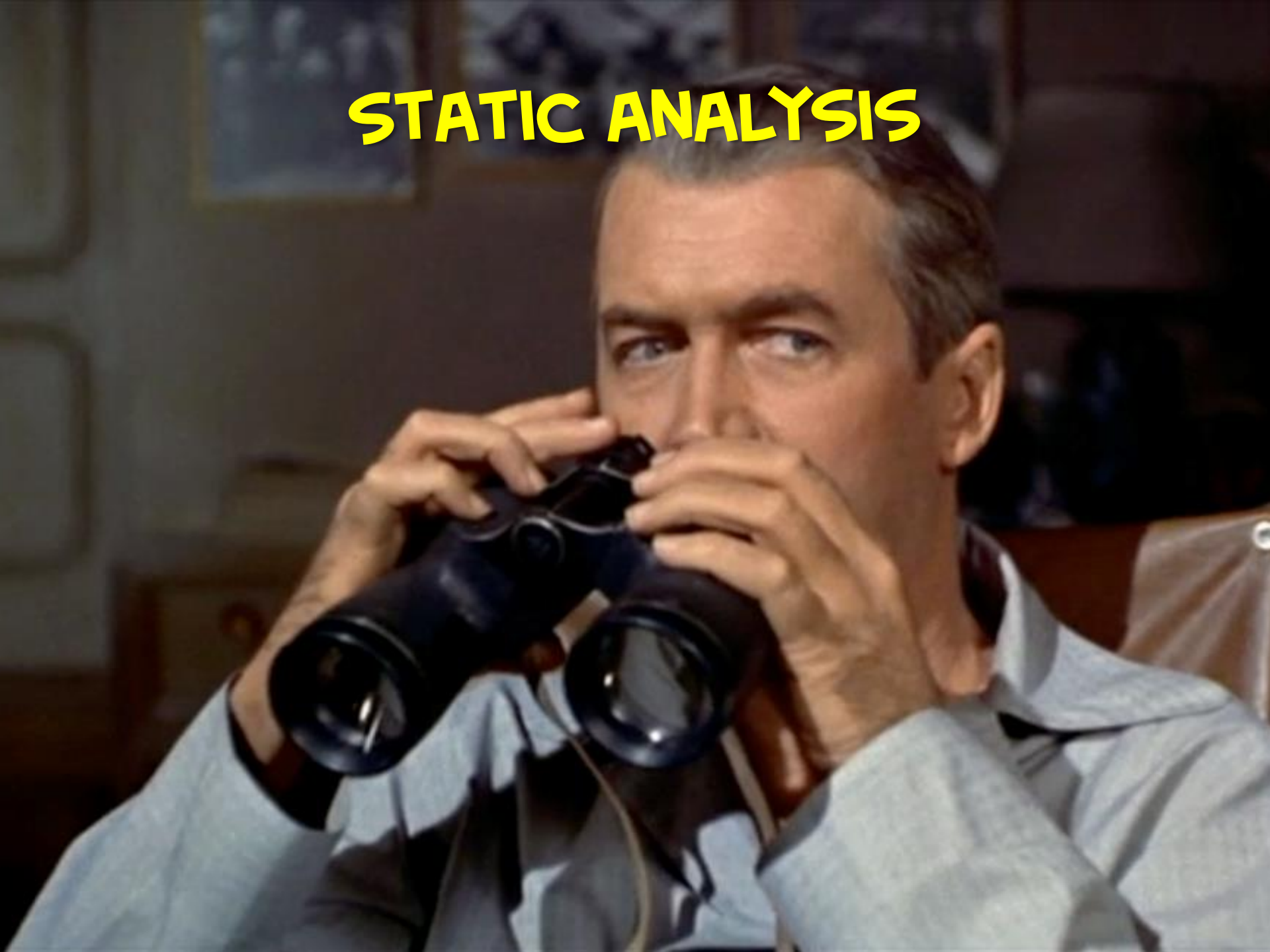
IN
TWO HOURS!



SETTING THE SCOPE

- **2 HOURS IS NOT VERY LONG**
- **JUST AN INTRODUCTION**
- **BASICALLY A COMPILATION OF THINGS VERY INTELLIGENT PEOPLE DID**
- **A NICE OVERVIEW IF YOU DON'T HAVE A DEEP KNOWLEDGE OF THIS TOPIC**

STATIC ANALYSIS





STATIC ANALYSIS

IDA PRO SCRIPTS

- IDC
 - IN C LANGUAGE
 - MUST RECOMPILE EVERY TIME
- IDAPYTHON
 - PYTHON BINDINGS
 - ME GUSTA...

NAIVE CRYPTO SEARCH



Output window

IDAPython V1.5.0 final (serial 0) (c) the IDAPython team <id@python.org>

[*] Analysing...

[!] Potential Crypto: sub_41DACB: 19.762846 %

[!] Potential Crypto: sub_41D6FF: 19.762846 %

[!] Potential Crypto: __security_init_cookie: 18.750000 %

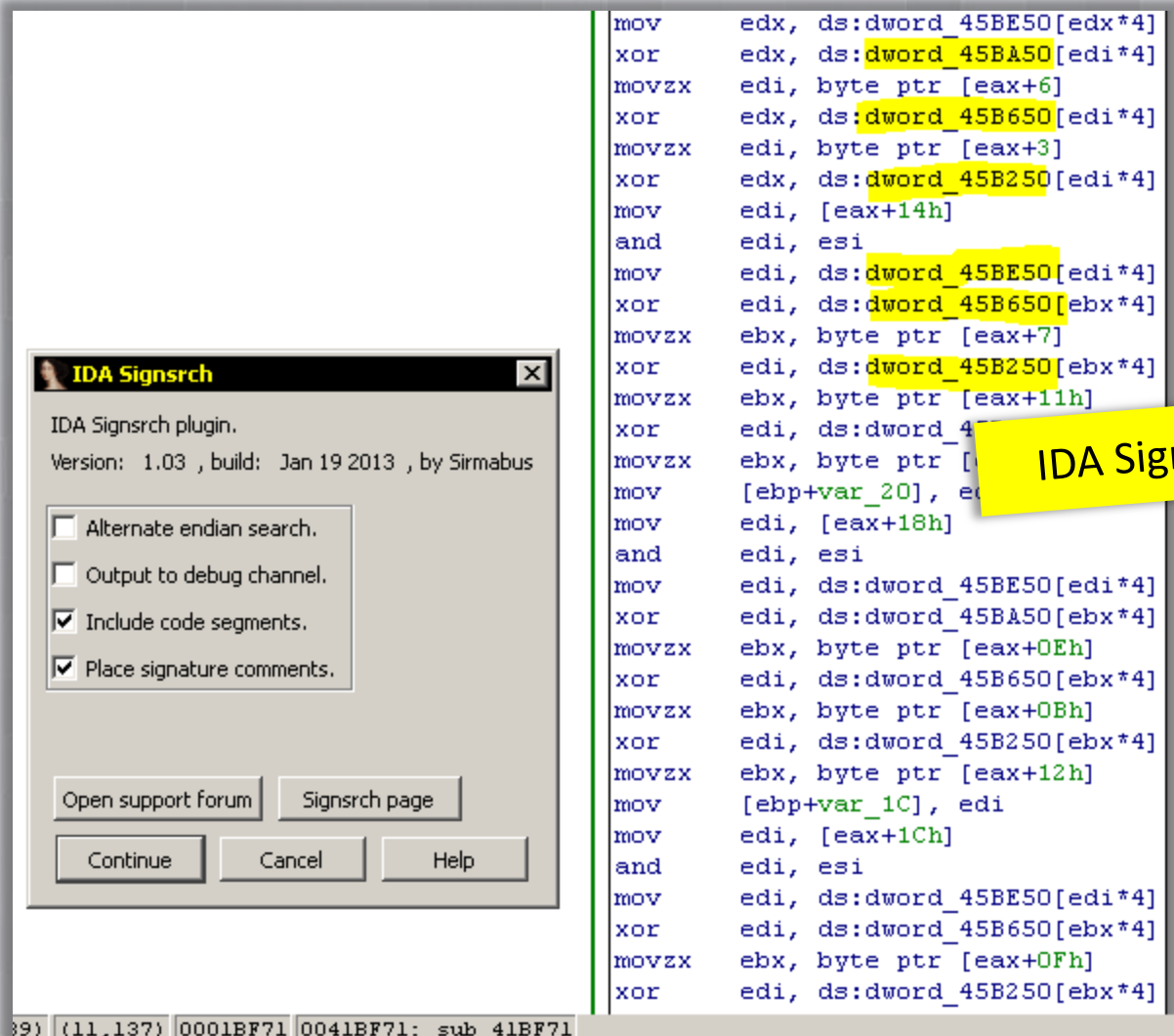
[!] Potential Crypto: sub_41BF71: 14.414414 %

[!] Potential Crypto: sub_41C9F7: 14.371257 %

[!] Potential Crypto: sub_41BBF3: 14.117647 %

[*] End of analysis

NAIVE CRYPTO SEARCH



IDA Signsrch from Luigi Auriemma

NAIVE CRYPTO SEARCH

```
mov     edx, [eax+10h]
add     ecx, edi
movzx   edi, byte ptr [eax+0Dh]
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [eax+0Ah]
and     edx, esi
mov     edx, ds:dword_45BE50[edx*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te3 (0x6363a5c6U) [32.le.1024]"
xor     edx, ds:dword_45BA50[edi*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te2 (0x63a5c663U) [32.le.1024]"
movzx   edi, byte ptr [eax+6]
xor     edx, ds:dword_45B650[edi*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te1 (0xa5c66363U) [32.le.1024]"
movzx   edi, byte ptr [eax+3]
xor     edx, ds:dword_45B250[edi*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te0 (0xc66363a5U) [32.le.1024]"
mov     edi, [eax+14h]
and     edi, esi
mov     edi, ds:dword_45BE50[edi*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te3 (0x6363a5c6U) [32.le.1024]"
xor     edi, ds:dword_45B650[ebx*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te1 (0xa5c66363U) [32.le.1024]"
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [eax+7]
xor     edi, ds:dword_45B250[ebx*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te0 (0xc66363a5U) [32.le.1024]"
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [eax+11h]
xor     edi, ds:dword_45BA50[ebx*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te2 (0x63a5c663U) [32.le.1024]"
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [eax+15h]
mov     [ebp+var_20], edi
mov     edi, [eax+18h]
and     edi, esi
mov     edi, ds:dword_45BE50[edi*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te3 (0x6363a5c6U) [32.le.1024]"
xor     edi, ds:dword_45BA50[ebx*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te2 (0x63a5c663U) [32.le.1024]"
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [eax+0Eh]
xor     edi, ds:dword_45B650[ebx*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te1 (0xa5c66363U) [32.le.1024]"
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [eax+0Bh]
xor     edi, ds:dword_45B250[ebx*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te0 (0xc66363a5U) [32.le.1024]"
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [eax+12h]
mov     [ebp+var_1C], edi
mov     edi, [eax+1Ch]
and     edi, esi
mov     edi, ds:dword_45BE50[edi*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te3 (0x6363a5c6U) [32.le.1024]"
xor     edi, ds:dword_45B650[ebx*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te1 (0xa5c66363U) [32.le.1024]"
movzx   ebx, byte ptr [eax+0Fh]
xor     edi, ds:dword_45B250[ebx*4] ; <$ignsrch> "Rijndael Te0 (0xc66363a5U) [32.le.1024]"
```

0041BF71: sub 41BF71

FIND **SPECIAL** X86 INSTRUCTIONS

```
specialDict = dict()
special_instructions = ["xchg", "in", "sidt", "sgdt", "sldt", "smsw", "rdtsc"]

print "[Debug] Looking for special x86 instructions..."

# Inspect the whole binary
for func_addr in Functions():
    for ins in FuncItems(func_addr):
        disasm = GetDisasm(ins)
        mnem_ins = GetMnem(ins)
        for spec_ins in special_instructions:
            if mnem_ins == spec_ins:
                # found funky instruction
                specialDict[ins] = disasm
                SetColor(ins, CIC_ITEM, 0xff8800)
            elif 'fs:' in GetOpnd(ins, 0) or 'fs:' in GetOpnd(ins, 1):
                # found reference to TEB/PEB
                specialDict[ins] = disasm
                SetColor(ins, CIC_ITEM, 0x0088ff)
            else:
                pass
```

LET'S DO IT!!!

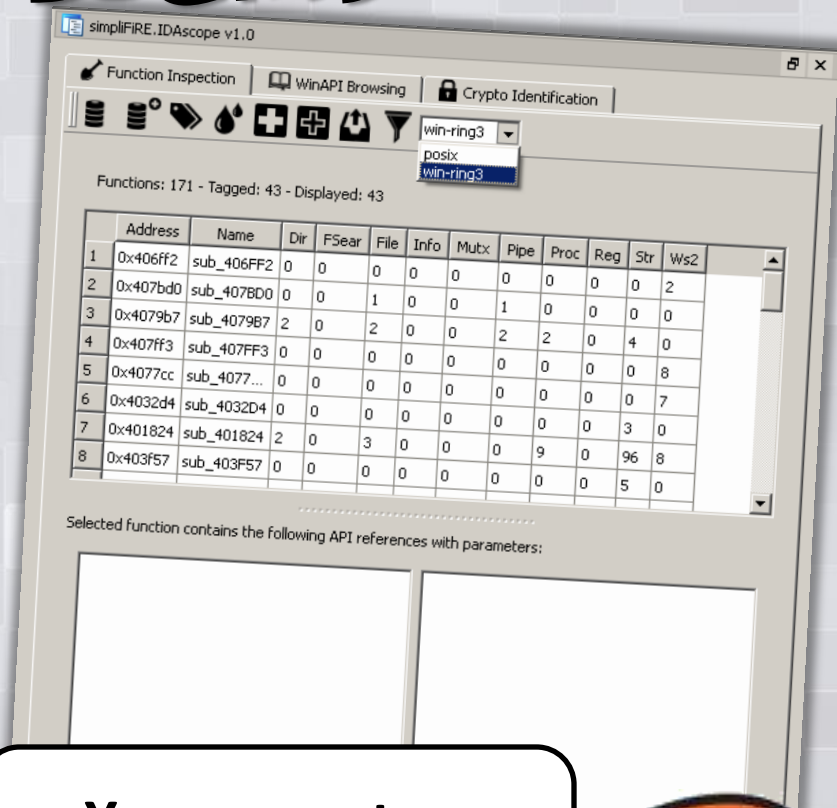
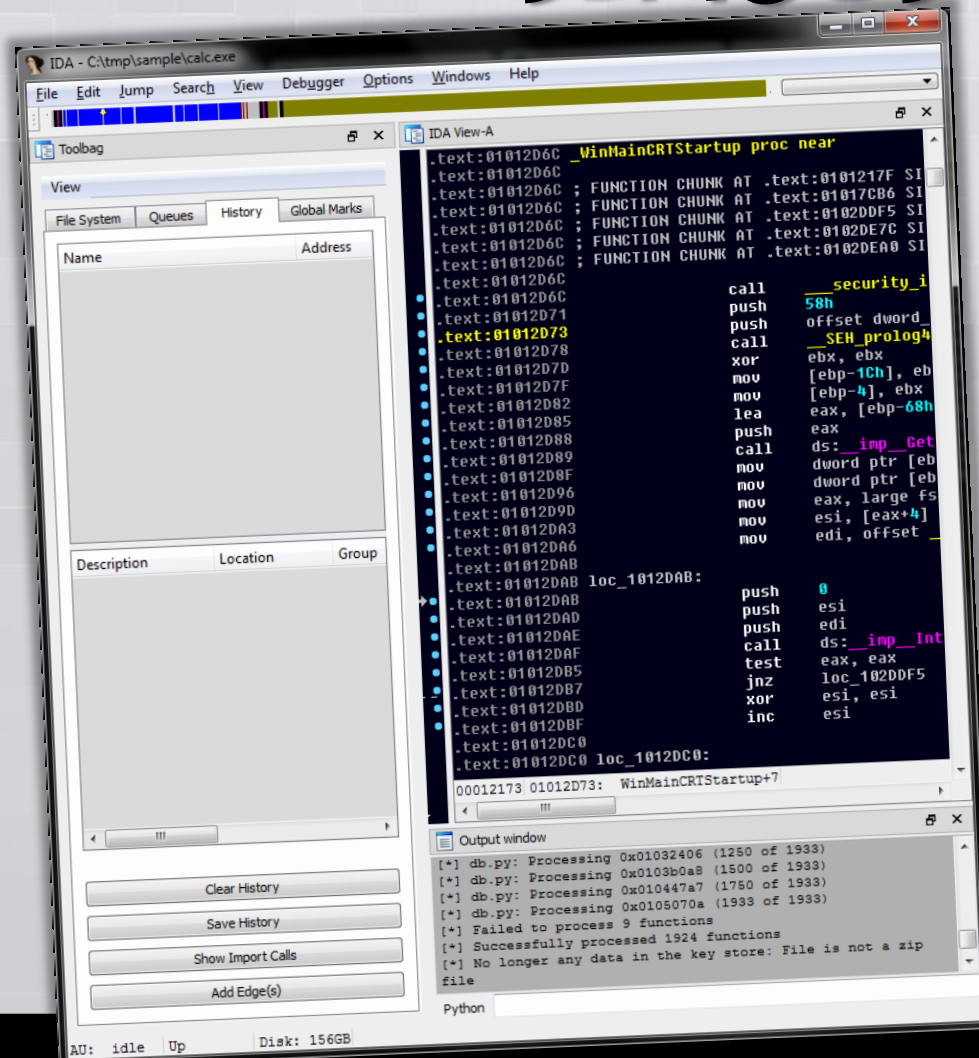


A woman with long, dark, wavy hair is lying on her back on a thick, white, shaggy rug. She is wearing a purple top with colorful polka dots. Her right arm is raised and bent, with a yellow scrunchie on her wrist. She is looking towards the camera with a slight smile.

M.I.L.F. PLUGIN

IDA Pro Plugin

SERIOUS PLUGINS



You can not go without them



IDA Pro Plugins

HOW'S EVERYONE DOING?



WINAPDBG



KEEPASSADA

Copying data to the clipboard:

- `OpenClipboard()`
- `EmptyClipboard()`
- `hClipboardData = GlobalAlloc() // Get RetValue`
- `pchData = (char*)GlobalLock(hClipboardData)`
- `strcpy(pchData, LPCSTR(strData))`
- `GlobalUnlock(hClipboardData)`
- `SetClipboardData(CF_TEXT, hClipboardData) // Hook this`
- `CloseClipboard()`

KEEPPASSADA

```
def SetClipboardDataHook(dbg, args):
```

```
    '''
```

```
    Just checking if the arguments are c
    the previous function calls and read
    from the stack.
```

```
    '''
```

```
if args[0] == CF_TEXT and args[1] == hClipboardData:
```

```
    # At the moment of the call, [ESP + 0x1C]
```

```
    # points to the password ASCII string
```

```
    parameter_addr = dbg.context.Esp + 0x1C
```

```
    sAddress = dbg.read_process_memory(parameter_addr, 4)
```

```
    sAddress = struct.unpack("L", sAddress)[0]
```

```
    sCredential = dbg.get_ascii_string(sAddress)
```

```
    print "[*] Credential copied to clipboard: %s" % sCredential
```

```
return DBG_CONTINUE
```

Enter video!

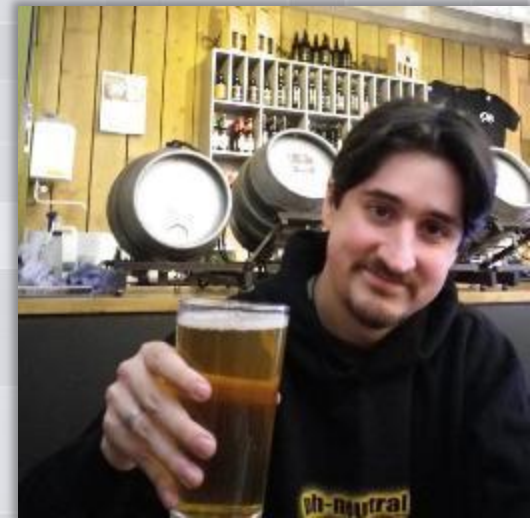


HOMEWORK!



WINAPDBG

- WIN32 API WRAPPER
 - FUCK YEAH PYTHON!™
- WRITTEN BY MARIO VILAS
 - THIS IS MARIO
 - BUY HIM A BEER IF YOU MEET HIM



WINAPPPDBG

CASE STUDIES

- **TRACER.PY**
 - FUNCTIONS HIT?
- **WTFDLL.PY**
 - DLLS LOADED AT RUNTIME?
- **TRACER_DOT.PY**
 - YAY, GRAPHS!

WINAPPPDBG

- TRACER.PY
 - PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS (-1)
 - SLOW (-1)
 - NEED FUNCTION LIST (IDA) (-1)
 - IT IS PYTHON (+500)
 - PYDOT FTW (+500)

TRACER & DERIVATIVES

```
#####
def simple_debugger(address_file, program_file, arg_check):

    process = None
    debug = Debug(HitTracerEventHandler(address_file, program_file, arg_check))

    try:
        # Lookup currently running processes
        debug.system.scan_processes()

        for (process, name) in debug.system.find_processes_by_filename(program_file):
            print "[*] Found %d: %s" % (process.get_pid(), name)

            # Attach to it
            debug.attach(process.get_pid())

        if process == None:
            print "[*] Fatal. Process not found. Is it running?"
            sys.exit(1)

        # Wait for all debugees to finish
        debug.loop()

    # Cleanup actions
    finally:
        debug.stop()
```

TRACER & DERIVATIVES

```
class HitTracerEventHandler(EventHandler):
    """
    The moment we attach to the process, we need to set up the breakpoints.
    In this case it will set up the breakpoints for the function addresses.
    @param address_file: The file containing the function addresses.
    @param program_file: The file containing the program name.
    """

    def __init__(self, address_file, program_file):
        self.address_file = address_file
        self.program_file = program_file
        self.arg_check = False

    def create_process(self, event):
        # I need the process ID to set up the breakpoints.
        module = event.get_module()

        if module.match_name(self.program_file):
            pid = event.get_pid()

            # Read the file containing the function EAs
            f = open(self.address_file, "r")
            functionAddresses = f.readlines()
            f.close()

            nr_of_breakpoints = 0

            print "[*] Preparing breakpoints. Please wait..."

            for f_str in functionAddresses:
                func_start_address = int(f_str.strip().split('-')[0], 16)

                if self.arg_check:
                    # Sets a permanent breakpoint (hit every time)
                    event.debug.break_at(pid, func_start_address, check_args_callback)
                else:
                    # Sets a one-shot breakpoint (removed after first hit)
                    event.debug.stalk_at(pid, func_start_address, log_eip_callback)

                nr_of_breakpoints += 1

            print "[Debug] Installed %d breakpoints" % nr_of_breakpoints
```

LET'S DO IT!!!



QUESTION

CAN YOU IMAGINE **WHY IN HELL** COULD
THIS BE **USEFUL** TO ANYBODY?

- FACEBOOK CTF
- FUZZING!?!?!?
- IMPRESS CHICKS
- A LOT MORE

WATCHING DLLS LOAD

```
#####  
class HitTracerEventHandler(EventHandler):  
    ''' Let's hook some API calls '''  
  
    the_flag = 0  
    inspect_dll_handler = 0  
  
    apiHooks = {  
        'kernel32.dll': [  
            ('LoadLibraryW', 1),  
            ('GetProcAddress', 2)  
        ]  
    }  
  
    # PRE-HOOKS  
    def pre_LoadLibraryW(self, event, ra, pfilename):  
        '''  
        HMODULE WINAPI LoadLibrary(  
            __in LPCTSTR lpFileName  
        );  
        '''  
        sfilename = event.get_process().peek_string(pfilename, fUnicode = True)  
  
        if inspect_dll in sfilename:  
            print "LoadLibraryW called with param: %s" % sfilename  
            self.the_flag = 1  
        else:  
            #print "LoadLibraryW called with param: %s" % sfilename  
            self.the_flag = 0
```

TRACER & PYDOT

```
#####
def log_eip_callback(event):
    """
    This will be called when our breakpoint is hit. It writes the current EIP.
    @param event: Event information, dough!
    """
    global graph, last_node, last_eip

    address = event.get_thread().get_pc()
    current_eip_s = HexDump.address(address)

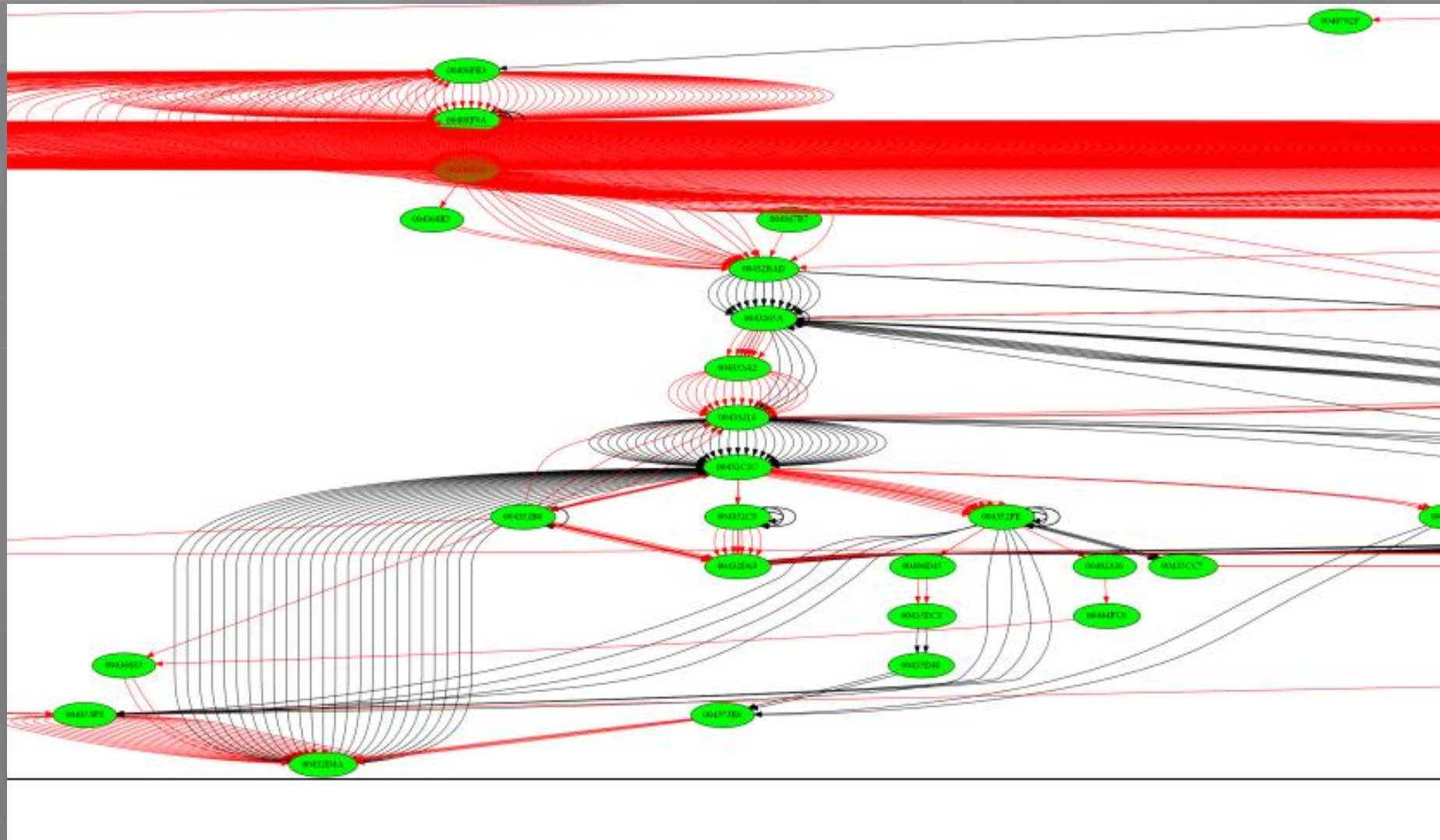
    current_node = pydot.Node(current_eip_s, style = "filled", fillcolor = "green")

    if current_eip_s not in hit_functions:
        hit_functions.append(current_eip_s)
        graph.add_node(current_node)

    distance = abs(address - last_eip)
    if distance < 0x1000: # arbitrary
        graph.add_edge(pydot.Edge(last_node, current_node))
    else:
        graph.add_edge(pydot.Edge(last_node, current_node, color = "red"))

    last_node = current_node
    last_eip = address
```

TRACER & PYDOT



LET'S DO IT!!!





INTEL PIN

INTEL PIN

CASE STUDIES

- A MORE EFFICIENT TRACER
- DETECT BUFFER OVERFLOWS
 - EIP OUTSIDE TEXT SECTION

INTEL PIN

■ A MORE EFFICIENT TRACER

```
TRACE_AddInstrumentFunction(Trace, 0);           // basic block analysis
IMG_AddInstrumentFunction(imageLoad_cb, 0);       // image activities
PIN_AddThreadStartFunction(threadStart_cb, 0);    // thread start
PIN_AddThreadFiniFunction(threadFinish_cb, 0);    // thread end

PIN_AddFiniFunction(Fini, 0);

fprintf(LogFile, "----- Starting Pin Tracer -----\\n");

/* It never returns, sad :) */
PIN_StartProgram();

return 0;
```

INTEL PIN

```
void Trace(TRACE trace, void *v)
{
    /* Do I want to log function arguments as well? */
    const BOOL log_args = KnobLogArgs.Value();
    const BOOL log_bb   = KnobLogBB.Value();
    const BOOL log_ins  = KnobLogIns.Value();

    /* Iterate through basic blocks */
    for(BBL bbl = TRACE_BblHead(trace); BBL_Valid(bbl); bbl = BBL_Next(bbl))
    {
        /* Instrument at basic block level? */
        if(log_bb)
        {
            /* instrument BBL_InsHead to write "loc_XXXXX", like in IDA Pro */
            INS head = BBL_InsHead(bbl);
            INS_InsertCall(head, IPOINT_BEFORE, AFUNPTR(LogBasicBlock), IARG_INST_PTR, IARG_END);
        }

        if(log_ins)
        {
            /* log EVERY instruction. This kills performance of course */
            for(INS ins = BBL_InsHead(bbl); INS_Valid(ins); ins = INS_Next(ins))
            {
                INS_InsertCall(ins,
                               IPOINT_BEFORE,
                               AFUNPTR(LogInstruction),
                               IARG_INST_PTR,
                               IARG_PTR,
                               INS_Disassemble(ins).c_str(),
                               IARG_END
                               );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Basic Block granularity!

INTEL PIN

LET'S HUNT A BUFFER OVERFLOW!

DOES EVERYBODY KNOW THE **SEH OVERWRITE**
EXPLOITING TECHNIQUE?

(I READ THE IDEA ORIGINALLY AT
[HTTP://SCRAMMED.BLOGSPOT.COM](http://scrammed.blogspot.com))



INTEL PIN

Immunity Debugger - vulnerable.exe

File View Debug Plugins Immlib Options Window Help Jobs

l e m t w h c p k b z r ...

CPU - main thread, module vulnerab

Address	Disassembly	Comment
0040173D	5E	POP ESI
0040173E	5D	POP EBP
0040173F	C2 0400	RETN 4
00401742	CC	INT3
00401743	CC	INT3
00401744	CC	INT3
00401745	CC	INT3
00401746	CC	INT3
00401747	CC	INT3
00401748	CC	INT3
00401749	CC	INT3
0040174A	CC	INT3
0040174B	CC	INT3
0040174C	CC	INT3
0040174D	CC	INT3
0040174E	CC	INT3
0040174F	CC	INT3

SEH chain of main thread

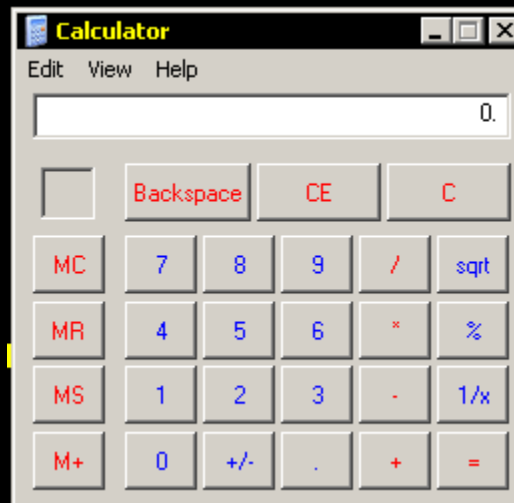
Address	SE handler
0012F78C	ntdll.7C9032BC
0012FFA8	vulnerab.0040173D
909006EB	*** CORRUPT ENTRY ***



INTEL PIN

CPU - main thread

```
0012FD93 90 NOP
0012FD94 90 NOP
0012FD95 90 NOP
0012FD96 EB 03 JMP SHORT 0012FD9B
0012FD98 59 POP ECX
0012FD99 EB 05 JMP SHORT 0012FDA0
0012FD9B E8 F8FFFFFF CALL 0012FD98
0012FDA0 4F DEC EDI
0012FDA1 49 DEC ECX
0012FDA2 49 DEC ECX
0012FDA3 49 DEC ECX
0012FDA4 49 DEC ECX
0012FDA5 49 DEC ECX
0012FDA6 49 DEC ECX
0012FDA7 51 PUSH ECX
0012FDA8 5A POP EDX
0012FDA9 56 PUSH ESI
0012FDAA 54 PUSH ESP
0012FDAB 58 POP EAX
0012FDAC 36:3330 XOR ESI,DWORD PTR SS:[EAX]
0012FDD5 56 PUSH ESI
0012FDD6 58 POP EAX
0012FDD7 74 41 XOR AL,41
0012FDD8 042 36 XOR BYTE PTR DS:[EDX+36],AL
0012FDD9 48 DEC EAX
0012FDE0 48 DEC EAX
0012FDE1 042 33 XOR BYTE PTR DS:[EDX+33],AL
0012FDE2 042 43 XOR BYTE PTR DS:[EDX+43],AL
0012FDE3 56 PUSH ESI
0012FDE4 58 POP EAX
0012FDE5 242 44 XOR AL,BYTE PTR DS:[EDX+44]
0012FDE6 42 INC EDX
```



INTEL PIN

DETECT EIP OUTSIDE TEXT SECTION

```
void appstart_cb(void *v)
{
    //
    // This calculates an initial list of .text section addresses.
    // NOTE: use the load module callback to update this in real time
    //

    codesection_t    code;

    for(IMG img = APP_ImgHead(); IMG_Valid(img); img = IMG_Next(img))
    {
        for(SEC sec = IMG_SecHead(img); SEC_Valid(sec); sec = SEC_Next(sec))
        {
            if(SEC_Type(sec) == SEC_TYPE_EXEC)
            {
                code.begin = SEC_Address(sec);
                code.size = SEC_Size(sec);
                fprintf(logfile, "[+] Adding section %s (0x%p) for %s\n",
                    SEC_Name(sec).c_str(), code.begin, IMG_Name(img).c_str());
                codesections.push_back(code);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

INTEL PIN

DETECT EIP OUTSIDE TEXT SECTION

```
void check_bb(ADDRINT eip, void* ins)
{
    BOOL in_code_section = FALSE;

    /* C++ is so... convoluted */
    for(std::vector<code_section_t>::iterator it = code_sections.begin(); it != code_sections.end(); ++it)
    {
        if(eip >= it->begin && eip <= (it->begin + it->size))
        {
            in_code_section = TRUE;
            break;
        }
    }

    /* TODO: Define exactly what is main code */
    if(eip < MAX_CODE_ADDRESS)
    {
        if(!in_code_section)
        {
            fprintf(logfile, "***** EXECUTION OUTSIDE THE CODE SECTION DETECTED *****\n");
            exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

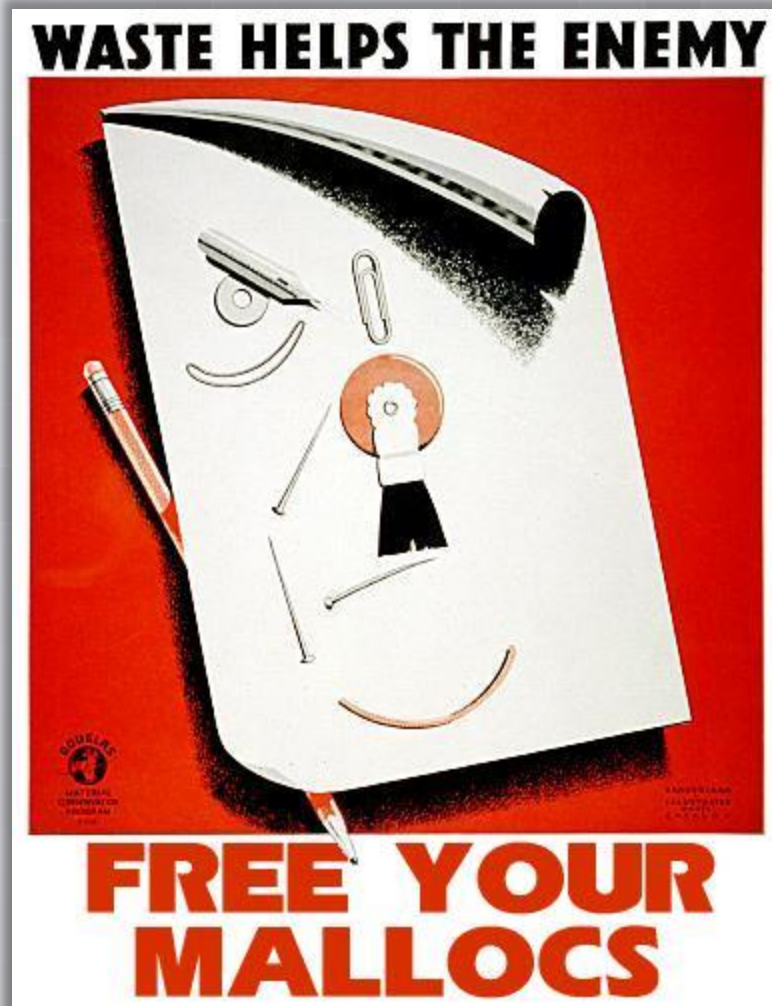


EXPERIMENTATION TIME

INTEL PIN

- VALGRIND-LIKE FOR WINDOWS
 - CHECK MEMORY ALLOCATIONS
 - DOUBLE FREE(S)

INTEL PIN



VDB / VTRACE



VDB / VTRACE

- YEP, IT IS PYTHON
- IT DOES PRETTY MUCH WHAT OTHERS DO
 - AND LINUX... AND ARM... AND PPC... ETC.
- LOOK, I'M SO COOL!
 - READABLE CODE
 - NO DOCUMENTATION



VDB / VTRACE

```
/* ENCRYPT data into buf1. buf1 len must be atleast (data len + 8) */
tmp1_outlen = tmp2_outlen = 0;

/* Create cipher context */
EncContext = PK11_CreateContextBySymKey(cipherMech, CKA_ENCRYPT,
                                         SymKey, SecParam);
rv1 = PK11_CipherOp(EncContext, buf1, &tmp1_outlen, sizeof(buf1),
                    data, strlen(data));
rv2 = PK11_DigestFinal(EncContext, buf1, &tmp2_outlen, &tmp1_outlen,
                      sizeof(buf1), tmp1_outlen);
PK11_DestroyContext(EncContext, PR_TRUE);
result_len = tmp1_outlen + tmp2_outlen;
if (rv1 != SECSuccess || rv2 != SECSuccess)
    goto out;

fprintf(stderr, "Encrypted Data: ");
for (i=0; i<result_len; i++)
    fprintf(stderr, "%02x ", buf1[i]);
fprintf(stderr, "\n");
```

data here means cleartext

VDB / VTRACE



Berliner
Sparkasse

Enter your credentials

Username:

Password:

Login

C:\> DOS Prompt

File Edit View Help



```
C:\Documents and Settings\carlos\Desktop\OHM2013\vdb>python httpstalker.py fire  
fox.exe
```

```
-----  
I'm in your binary, reading your cleartext ;)
```

```
[debug] Installed breakpoints:
```

```
[0] 0x00a77d47 myBreakpoint: nss3.PK11_CipherOp
```

```
0d 1c 5a 92 82 73 88 ae 62 5b 31 55 99 30 27 db LZÆésê«b[1UÖ0'
```

```
23 77 83 e5 80 72 6a d4 45 2a be d8 c4 ea 36 44 #wâσÇrj lE*d|+Q6D
```

VDB / VTRACE

```
#####  
class coBreakpoint(vtrace.Breakpoint):  
    def notify(self, event, trace):  
        ''' Dereference parameter of  
            PK11_CipherOp (clear data) '''  
        Esp = trace.getRegister(x86.REG_ESP)  
  
        if enc_flag:  
            # Encryption mode (clear_text is at 5th argument already)  
            ptr_data = struct.unpack("I", appttrace.readMemory(Esp + 20, 4))[0]  
            data_len = struct.unpack("I", appttrace.readMemory(Esp + 24, 4))[0]  
        else:  
            # Decryption mode (clear_text will be stored at 2nd argument)  
            # Let it run until it hits the breakpoint at function's end  
            return  
  
        clear_data = appttrace.readMemory(ptr_data, data_len)  
        output_fd.write("SENDING:\n")  
        hex_dump(clear_data)
```



EXPERIMENTATION TIME

QUICK RECAP

- PYTHON BASED:
 - FAST PROTOTYPING BUT...
 - DAMN SLOW
- INTEL PIN
 - FAST AND INTELLIGENT BUT...
 - CONVOLUTED

THANKS FOR COMING!

@m0n0sapiens

carlos.garcia@nruns.com