



# Reverse Engineering da Morte que Mata

Jonathan Brossard / CEO @ Moabi.com



# TL;DR

<https://github.com/endrazine/wcc/>

# Who am I ?

- CEO at Moabi (San Francisco, Paris)
- Security Researcher : Bitlocker, MS IE/Edge, most BIOS Firmwares, SAP.
- "Inventor" of Hardware Backdooring (Rakshasa, 2011)
- Firmware Security Pioneer (INTEL-SA-00016)
- Previously Director of Offensive Security at Salesforce
- Speaker at Blackhat (x5), Defcon (x3)
- MS Engineering, MS C.S., PhD candidate
- More at <https://endrazine.com>



# Symbolic execution at scale



- 128b taint analysis and symbolic execution
- Built for IIoT / Industrial Processes
- Scales to 100k+ binaries / day / client
- Covers entire SSDLC
- Finds 0days automatically

# IloT static analysis : a case study

# Case Study : GeneVI



Integrating the central and connected vehicle cockpit.

- > Multi-OS Integration In the Centralized Vehicle Cockpit
- > Future Vehicle Architectures Driving GENIVI Work

A photograph of a futuristic vehicle cockpit. The steering wheel is in the center, surrounded by multiple digital displays. The displays show various icons and data, including a speedometer, a navigation map, and social media icons. The background is a bright, glowing light source, possibly the sun, creating a lens flare effect.

# Hostapd : Pseudo Random Number Generator

Vulnerability	
	Score: 8.00      Impact: 7      Confidence: 9      Risk: 10
Type	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values
Address	00081cf8
function	00081cf8
Description	Vulnerability when calling function rand() : call to rand() without initializing PRNG via srand() first. Cryptographic sequences will be predictable.
Backtrace	#00 <81cf8> int rand(void) at: ./27a0432f7b54d70611f33f47bd9c0193e181c81b:0x81cf8 #01 <81cf8> function_81cf8() at: ./27a0432f7b54d70611f33f47bd9c0193e181c81b:0x81cf8 #02 <81404> function_81404() at: ./27a0432f7b54d70611f33f47bd9c0193e181c81b:0x81404



# Hostapd : CVE-2016-17043



# Hostapd : Pseudo Random Number Generator

```
jonathan@blackbox: ~/RSA/ubuntu/usr/sbin
Fichier Edition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
jonathan@blackbox:~/RSA/ubuntu/usr/sbin$ nm hostapd -D |grep rand
U BN_rand_range
U SSL_get_client_random
U SSL_get_server_random
U drand48
U rand
U random
jonathan@blackbox:~/RSA/ubuntu/usr/sbin$
```

## Use of rand() and random() without seeding PRNGS

Reference:  
<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/330.html>

Silently fixed in version 2.6 (2016)

Reported to CERT in 03/2019

Advisory:  
<https://moabi.com/advisories/CVE-2019-10064.html>



# Hostapd : CVE-2016-10743

```
unsigned long os_random(void)
{
    return random();
}
```

```
/**
 * wps_generate_pin - Generate a random PIN
 * Returns: Eight digit PIN (i.e., including the checksum digit)
 */
unsigned int wps_generate_pin(void)
{
    unsigned int val;

    /* Generate seven random digits for the PIN */
    if (random_get_bytes((unsigned char *) &val, sizeof(val)) < 0) {
        struct os_time now;
        os_get_time(&now);
        val = os_random() ^ now.sec ^ now.usec;
    }

    val %= 100000000;

    /* Append checksum digit */
    return val * 10 + wps_pin_checksum(val);
}
```

# Hostapd : CVE-2016-10743

```
int getRandomNumber()  
{  
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.  
             // guaranteed to be random.  
}
```



# Exploit prototyping

**Bridging the gap between static analysis  
and exploitation**



**DEMO TIME :**

**Analysing Hostapd CVE-2016-10743**

# BONUS

**CVE-2019-1006 : DoS in EAP Server in Hostapd due to lack of entropy in PRNGs**

# DEMO TIME :

**Debugging ARM from x86\_64  
using WCC (wsh) and  
qemu JIT #NoVM**



## From static analysis to reliable exploit : Witchcraft (WCC)

- The binary is ARM
- How do we verify if the vulnerability exists ?
- Let's rely on the Witchcraft Compiler Collection (WCC)



# The Witchcraft Compiler Collection (WCC)



- Open Source Software
- Introduced at DEFCON and BLACKHAT 2016
- <https://github.com/endrazine/wcc>
- Rapid Cross platform analysis
- JIT binary translation from ARM to x86\_64 thanks to qemu



**DEMO TIME :**

**Symlink attack in Samba  
CVE-2015-5252**

▼ Vulnerability		CWE-61: UNIX Symbolic Link (Symlink) Following	Score : 8
	Impact: 7	Confidence: 10	Risk: 10
Type	CWE-61: UNIX Symbolic Link (Symlink) Following		
Address	0040d0d6		
function	00410d24		
Description	<p>When calling function: fopen('/tmp/jnk.close', 'w');</p> <p>Temporary file creation under a publicly writable path (/tmp/) using fopen() in write mode leads to potential file truncation or overwrite via symbolic links. One could use open(..., O_CREAT O_EXCL,...) instead to prevent those attacks.</p>		
Backtrace	<pre>#00 &lt;40d0d6&gt; fopen('/tmp/jnk.close', 'w'); at: ./4a375135fd3fe62b1879a4e4fc405279c2f3b809:0x40d0d6 #01 &lt;40d091&gt; reply_close() at: ./4a375135fd3fe62b1879a4e4fc405279c2f3b809:0x40d091 #02 &lt;40f8b2&gt; switch_message() at: ./4a375135fd3fe62b1879a4e4fc405279c2f3b809:0x40f8b2</pre>		



# Obrigado!

endrazine@gmail.com  
@endrazine  
<https://endrazine.com>

MAIS UM EVENTO:



REALIZAÇÃO:

