

GO FORTH AND REVERSE

TIM "DIFF" STRAZZERE
07.25.2017
BSides Las Vegas

REDNAGA



WHO ARE WE

RED NAGA



- Banded together by the love of 0days, fuzzing, making oem/bad guys lives harder, hot sauces
- Random out of work collaboration and pursuit of up-leveling the community
- Disclosures / Code / Lessons available on GitHub
- rednaga.io
- github.com/RedNaga

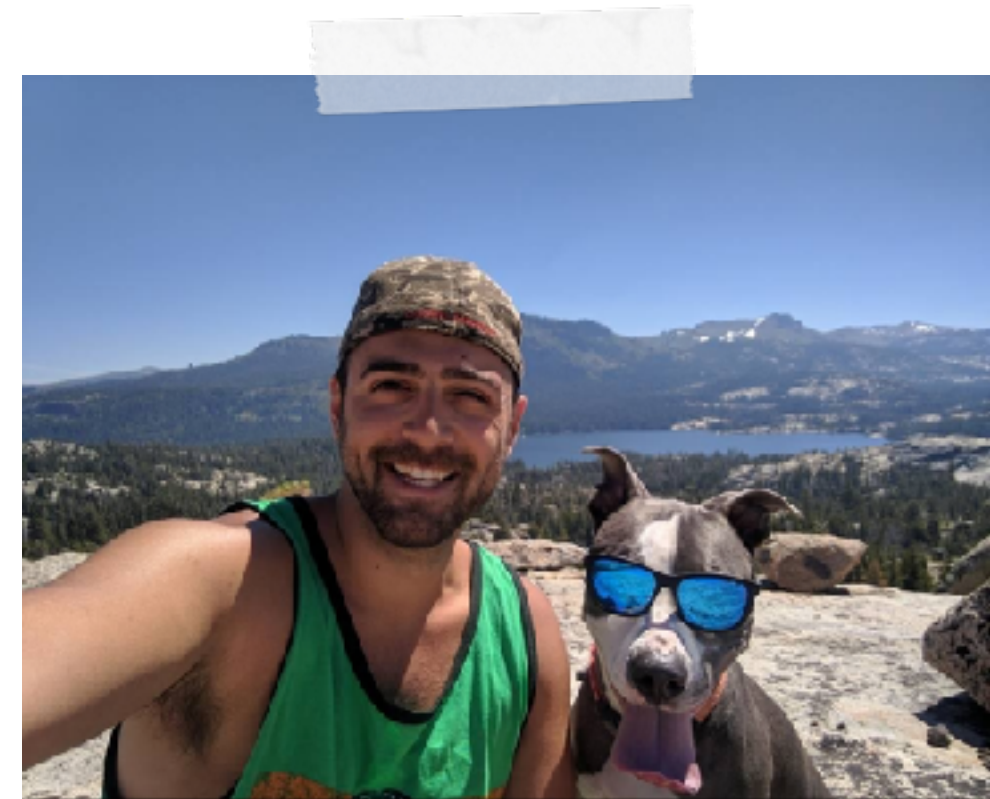


WHOAMI

DIFF



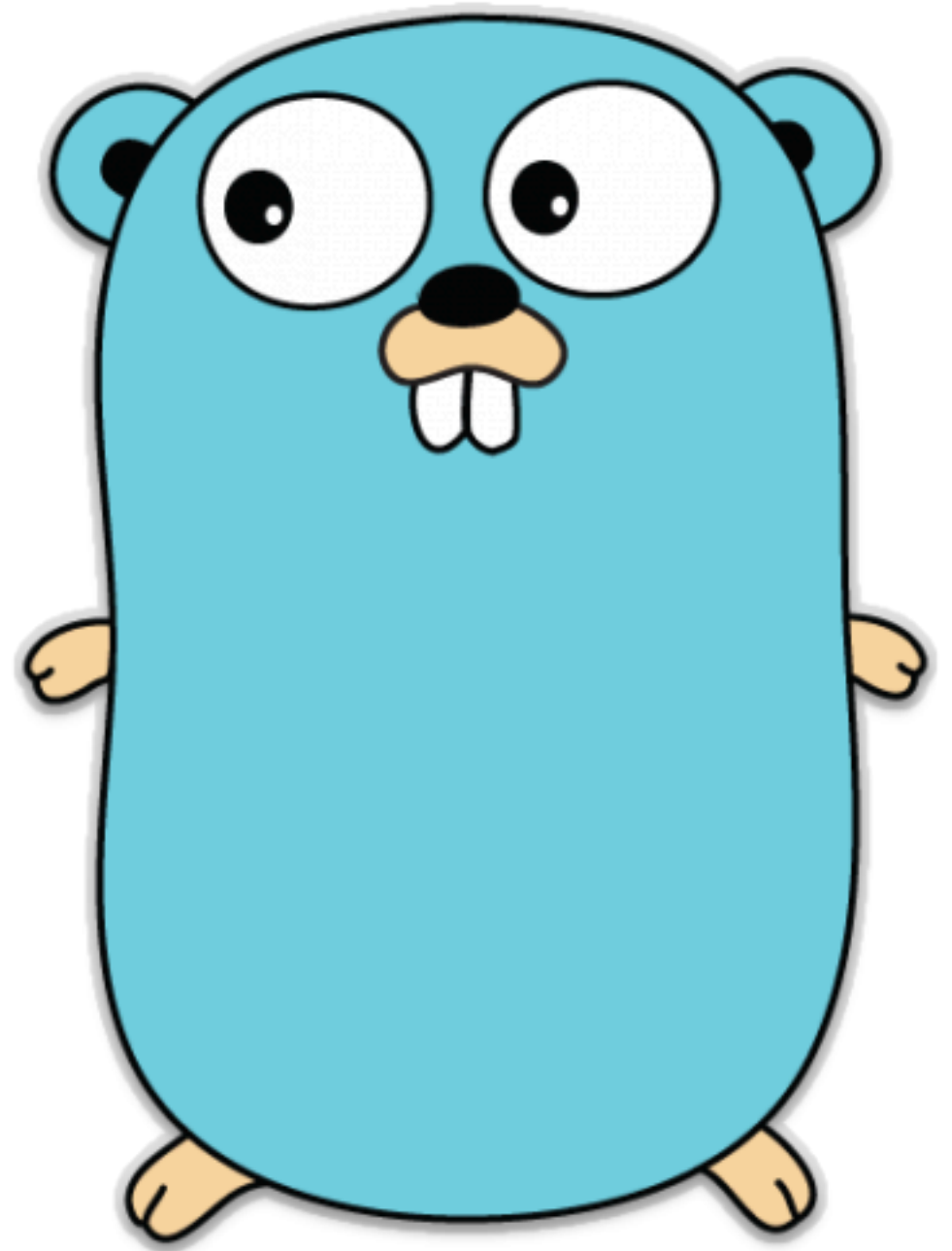
- Security Engineer @ Cloudflare
- Previously
Directory, Mobile Research @ SentinelOne
Research & Response Engineer @ Lookout
- Obfuscation, Fuzzing and Packer Junkie
- Makes own hot sauce - cause why not?
- @timstrazz
- github.com/strazzere



WHY AM I HERE

More importantly - why should you care?

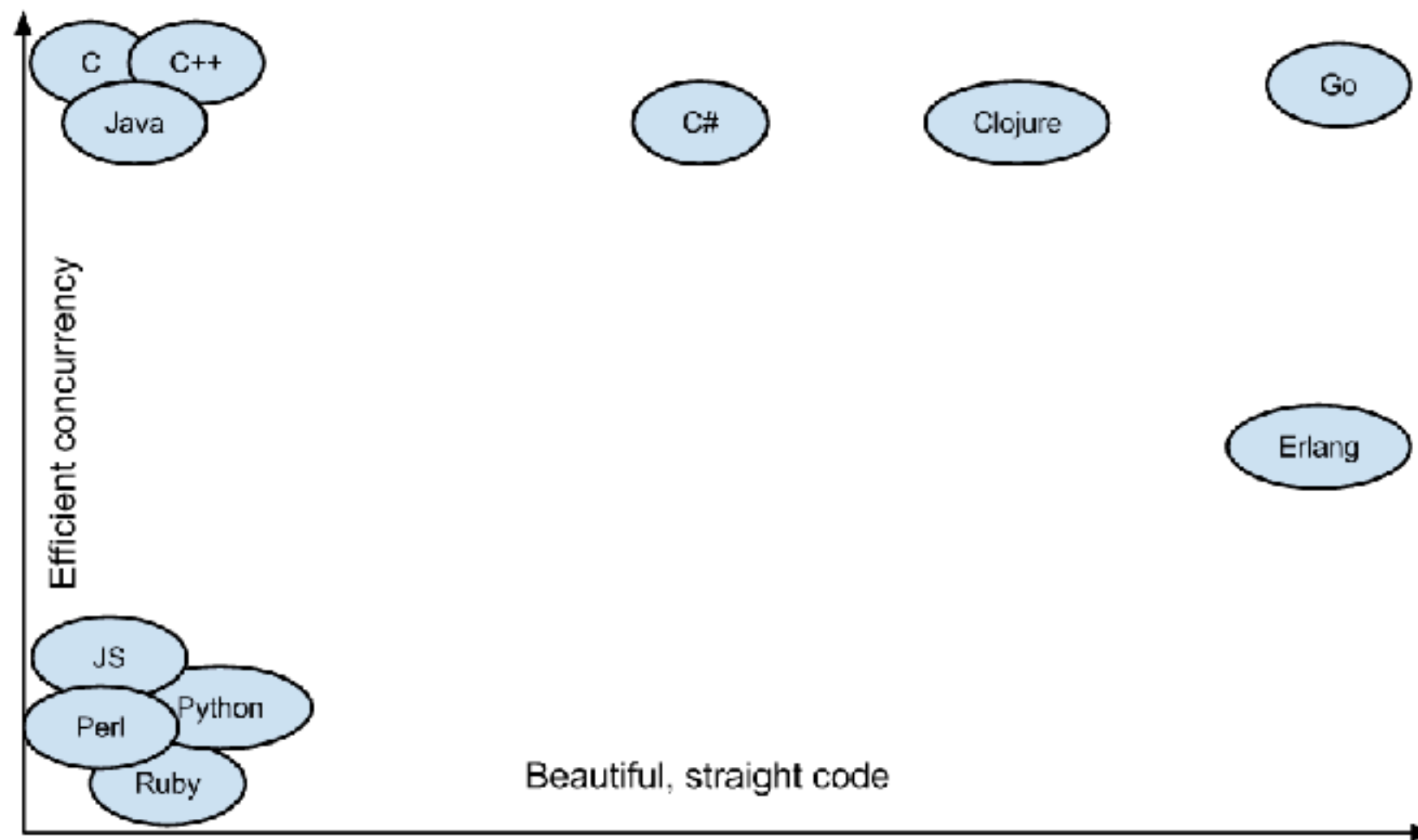
- How to approach a “new” language when reversing
- As malware and other binaries evolve, we must too
- If we break our tools now, we’re more prepared when we come across real life examples
- Building & expanding your reversing toolsets



WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

It's an interesting beast...

- Gaining popularity... sort of similar concepts as Java with speed of C
"Write once, run on any platform and is memory safe!"



- Easy, powerful coding setup which is often memory efficient and fast!
- Easy byte to byte reproducible builds (this helps us!)

WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

Yea but, I don't care for the sales pitch... I'm reversing...

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!");
}
```


WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

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```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!");
}
```



```
_main:
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
sub     rsp, 0x10 {var_18}
lea     rdi, [rel data_100000fa6] {"Hello, World!"}
mov     al, 0x0
call    _printf
xor     ecx, ecx
mov     dword [rbp-0x4 {var_c}], eax
mov     eax, ecx
add     rsp, 0x10 {var_8}
pop     rbp
retn
```

Very "low level" and minimal,
one function and an import (essentially)

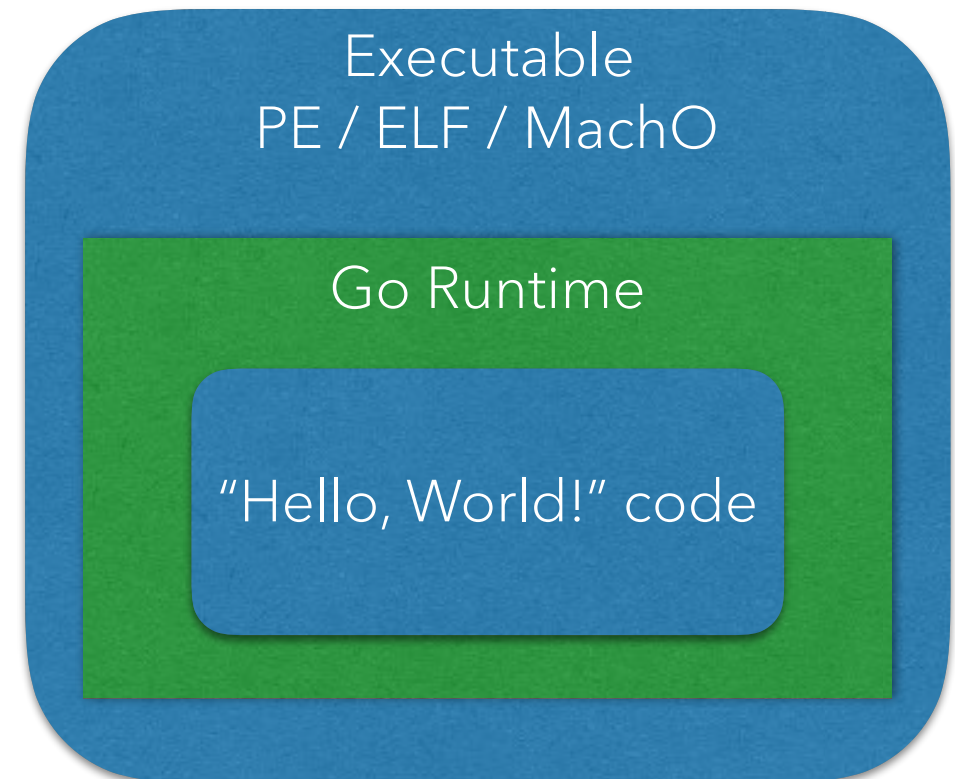


WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

Yea but, I don't care for the sales pitch... I'm reversing...

```
package main

func main() {
    fmt.Println("Hello, World!");
}
```



WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

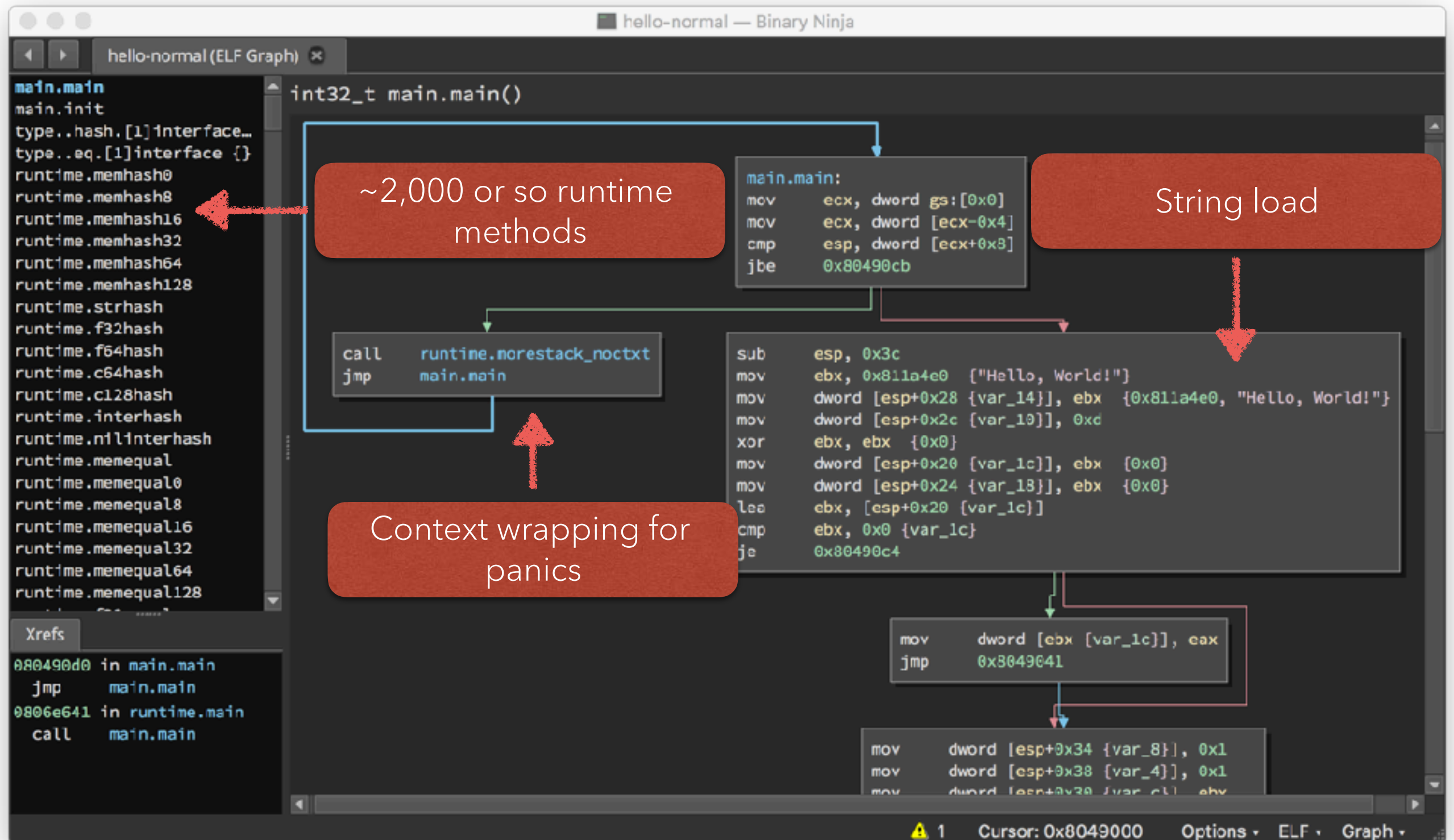
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`_start -> main -> runtime.rt0_go -> runtime.newproc(*runtime.main) -> main.main`

WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

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WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

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The screenshot shows the Binary Ninja interface with the title "hello-normal — Binary Ninja". The main window displays the ELF graph for "hello-normal (ELF Graph)". The graph shows the following instructions:

```
mov ecx, dword [esp+0xc {var_30}]
mov eax, dword [esp+0x10 {var_2c}]
mov ebx, dword [esp+0x30 {var_c}]
mov dword [esp+0x18 {var_24}], ecx
mov dword [ebx {var_1c}], ecx
mov dword [esp+0x1c {var_20}], eax
cmp byte [runtime.writeBarrier], 0x0
jne 0x80490b3

lea esi, [ebx+0x4 {var_18}]
mov dword [esp {var_3c}], esi
mov dword [esp+0x4 {var_38}], eax
call runtime.writebarrierptr
jmp 0x8049093

mov ebx, dword [esp+0x30 {var_c}]
mov dword [esp {var_3c}], ebx
mov ebx, dword [esp+0x34 {var_8}]
mov dword [esp+0x4 {var_38}], ebx [0x1]
mov ebx, dword [esp+0x38 {var_4}]
mov dword [esp+0x8 {var_34}], ebx [0x1]
call fnt.Println
add esp, 0x3c {__return_addr}
ret
```

The graph shows a flow from the initial instructions to a block containing the `call runtime.writebarrierptr` instruction, which then flows to the `call fnt.Println` instruction. A red box with the text "PrintLn method" and a red arrow points to the `call fnt.Println` instruction.

The left sidebar shows the "Xrefs" section with the following entries:

- 080490d0 in main.main jmp main.main
- 0806e641 in runtime.main call main.main

The bottom status bar shows "Cursor: 0x8049000" and "Options ▾ ELF ▾ Graph ▾".

WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

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hello-normal (ELF Graph) X

main.main
main.init
type..hash.[1]interface...
type..eq.[1]interface {}
runtime.memhash0
runtime.memhash8
runtime.memhash16
runtime.memhash32
runtime.memhash64
runtime.memhash128
runtime.strhash
runtime.f32hash
runtime.f64hash
runtime.c64hash
runtime.c128hash
runtime.interhash
runtime.nilinterhash
runtime.memequal
runtime.memequal0
runtime.memequal8
runtime.memequal16
runtime.memequal32
runtime.memequal64
runtime.memequal128

int32_t main.main()

```
mov ecx, dword [esp+0xc {var_30}]  
mov eax, dword [esp+0x10 {var_2c}]  
mov ebx, dword [esp+0x30 {var_c}]  
mov dword [esp+0x18 {var_24}], ecx  
mov dword [ebx {var_1c}], ecx  
mov dword [esp+0x1c {var_20}], eax  
cmp byte [runtime.writeBarrier], 0x0  
jne 0x80490b3
```

dword [ebx+0x4 {var_18}], eax

Simple, right?!

Printf method

080490d0 in main.main
jmp main.main
0806e641 in runtime.main
call main.main

```
mov  
mov  
mov  
mov  
mov  
mov  
call  
add  
retn
```



WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

That was easy!

GOOS=linux **GOARCH**=386 go build -o hello-stripped -ldflags "-s" hello.go
("strip")

The screenshot shows a debugger window with a list of memory addresses on the left and a hex dump of memory on the right. The addresses range from sub_804a1b0 to sub_8052f50. The hex dump shows the contents of memory, with some bytes highlighted in green. The debugger status bar at the bottom indicates the cursor is at address 0x8049000.

```
sub_804a1b0
sub_804a1f0
sub_804a720
sub_804a7c0
sub_804a850
sub_804a980
sub_804ac40
sub_804d580
sub_804dab0
sub_804e110
sub_804e2f0
sub_80519f0
sub_80520f0
sub_80524c0
sub_8052570
sub_80526c0
sub_8052850
sub_8052890
sub_8052a10
sub_8052ad0
sub_8052cb0
sub_8052db0
sub_8052e80
sub_8052f50
```

```
.note.go.buildid (NOTE) section started [0x8048fc8-0x8049000]
08048fc8 04 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 .....
08048fd0 04 00 00 00 47 5f 90 90-36 36 31 37 33 35 30 31 ....Ge..66173501
08048fe0 31 31 37 31 65 38 38 55-37 33 37 37 38 62 37 61 1171e88e73778b7a
08048ff0 64 64 34 37 31 38 33 34-36 39 65 36 37 62 65 39 dd47183469e67be9
.note.go.buildid (NOTE) section ended [0x8048fc8-0x8049000]

.text (PROGBITS) section started [0x8049000-0x80e0440]
08049000 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 90 9b-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.
08049010 0f 86 b5 00 00 00 83 ec-3c bb e0 a4 11 08 89 5c .....<.....\
08049020 24 28 c7 44 24 2c 9d 90-90 00 31 db 89 5c 24 20 $(.D$,...1..\$
08049030 89 5c 24 24 8d 5c 24 20-83 fb 00 0f 84 83 00 00 ..\$. \$ .....
08049040 00 c7 44 24 34 91 90 90-90 c7 44 24 38 01 00 00 ..D$4.....D$8...
08049050 00 89 5c 24 30 c7 94 24-e0 91 0e 08 8d 5c 24 28 ..\$. $ ..... \$(
08049060 89 5c 24 04 c7 44 24 98-90 00 00 00 e8 7f 90 00 ..\$.D$.....
08049070 00 8b 4c 24 0c 8b 44 24-10 8b 5c 24 30 89 4c 24 ..L$.D$..\$.L$
08049080 18 89 0b 89 44 24 1c 90-3d fe e9 18 08 00 75 23 ....D$..=.....u#
08049090 89 43 04 8b 5c 24 30 89-1c 24 8b 5c 24 34 89 5c .C..\$. $ ..\$.4.\
080490a0 24 04 8b 5c 24 38 89 5c-24 08 e8 51 e1 04 00 83 $. \$.8. \$. ..Q....
080490b0 c4 3c c3 8d 73 94 89 34-24 89 44 24 04 e8 ce bb .<..5..4$.D$....
080490c0 00 00 eb cf 89 93 e9 76-ff ff ff e8 50 7a 04 00 .....v....Pz..
080490d0 e9 2b ff ff ff cc cc cc-cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc .+.....
080490e0 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 90 9b-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.
080490f0 76 34 0f b6 1d e2 e9 18-08 80 fb 00 74 14 0f b6 v4.....t...
08049100 1d e2 e9 18 08 80 fb 92-75 01 c3 e8 c0 26 02 00 .....u....&..
08049110 0f 0b c6 05 e2 e9 18 08-01 e8 d2 8e 05 00 c6 05 .....
08049120 e2 e9 18 08 02 c3 e8 f5-79 04 00 eb b3 cc cc cc .....y.....
08049130 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 90 9b-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.
08049140 76 5a 83 cc 14 8b 4c 24-1c 31 c0 c7 44 24 0c 01 vZ....L$.1..D$..
08049150 00 00 00 8b 6c 24 9c 39-e8 7d 35 89 44 24 10 8b ....L$.9.}5.D$..
```

25 Cursor: 0x8049000 Options ▾ ELF ▾ Linear ▾

WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

Well... Crap

`GOOS=linux GOARCH=386 go build -o hello-stripped -ldflags "-s" hello.go`
("strip")

sub_804a1b0
sub_804a1f0
sub_804a720
sub_804a7c0
sub_804a850
sub_804a980
sub_804ac40
sub_804d580
sub_804dab0
sub_804e110
sub_804e2f0
sub_80519f0
sub_80520f0
sub_80524c0
sub_8052570
sub_80526c0
sub_8052850
sub_8052890
sub_8052a10
sub_8052ad0
sub_8052cb0
sub_8052db0
sub_8052e80
sub_8052f50

.note.go.buildid (NOTE) section started [0x8048fc8-0x8049000]
0x8048fc8 04 00 00 00 28 00 00 00
0x8048fd0 04 00 00 00 47 5f 90 90-36 36 31 37 33 35 30 31Ge..66173501
0x8048fe0 31 31 37 31 65 38 38 55-37 33 37 37 38 62 37 61 1171e88e73778b7a
0x8048ff0 64 64 34 37 31 38 33 34-36 39 65 36 37 62 65 39 dd47183469e67be9
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0x8049000 65 8b 0d 00 00 00 90 9b-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08<..
0x8049010 0f 86 b5 00 00 00 83 ec-3c bb e0 a4 11 08 89 5c<..
0x8049020 24 28 c7 44 24 2c 9d 90-90 00 31 db 89 5c 24 20 \$(.D\$,...1
0x8049030 89 5c 24 24 8d 5c 24 20-83 fb 00 0f 84 83 00 00 ..\\$. \\$. ...
0x8049040 00 c7 44 24 34 91 90 90-90 c7 44 24 38 01 00 00 ..D\$4.....D\$8...
0x8049050 00 89 5c 24 30 c7 94 24-e0 91 0e 08 8d 5c 24 28 ..\\$.0..\$.\\$(
0x8049060 89 5c 24 04 c7 44 24 98-90 00 00 00 e8 7f 90 00 ..\\$.D\$.
0x8049070 00 8b 4c 24 0c 8b 44 24-10 8b 5c 24 30 89 4c 24 ..L\$.D\$. \\$.0.L\$
0x8049080 18 89 0b 89 44 24 1c 80-3d fc e9 18 08 00 75 23D\$.=.....u#
0x8049090 5c 24 34 89 5c ..C.. \\$.0..\$. \\$.4.. \\$. ..\\$.8. \\$. ..Q...
0x80490a0 51 e1 04 00 83 \$. \\$.8. \\$. ..Q...
0x80490b0 24 04 e8 ce bb .<..5..4\$.D\$.
0x80490c0 e8 50 7a 04 00v....Pz..
0x80490d0 e9 2b ff ff ff cc cc cc-cc cc cc cc cc cc cc .+.....
0x80490e0 65 8b 0d 00 00 90 9b-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.
0x80490f0 76 34 0f b6 1d e2 e9 18-08 80 fb 00 74 14 0f b6 v4.....t..
0x8049100 1d e2 e9 18 08 80 fb 92-75 01 c3 e8 c0 26 02 00u....&..
0x8049110 0f 0b c6 05 e2 e9 18 98-01 e8 d2 8e 05 00 c6 05
0x8049120 e2 e9 18 08 02 c3 e8 f5-79 04 00 eb b3 cc cc ccy.....
0x8049130 65 8b 0d 00 00 90 9b-89 fc ff ff ff 3b 61 08 e.....;a.
0x8049140 76 5a 83 cc 14 8b 4c 24-1c 31 c0 c7 44 24 0c 01 vZ....L\$.1..D\$..
0x8049150 00 00 00 8b 6c 24 9c 39-e8 7d 35 89 44 24 10 8bL\$.9.}5.D\$..
0x8049160 74 24 10 8b 6c 24 9c 39-e8 7d 35 89 44 24 10 8bL\$.9.}5.D\$..
Xrefs

Start of main.main,
Issue understanding it
Is a function :(

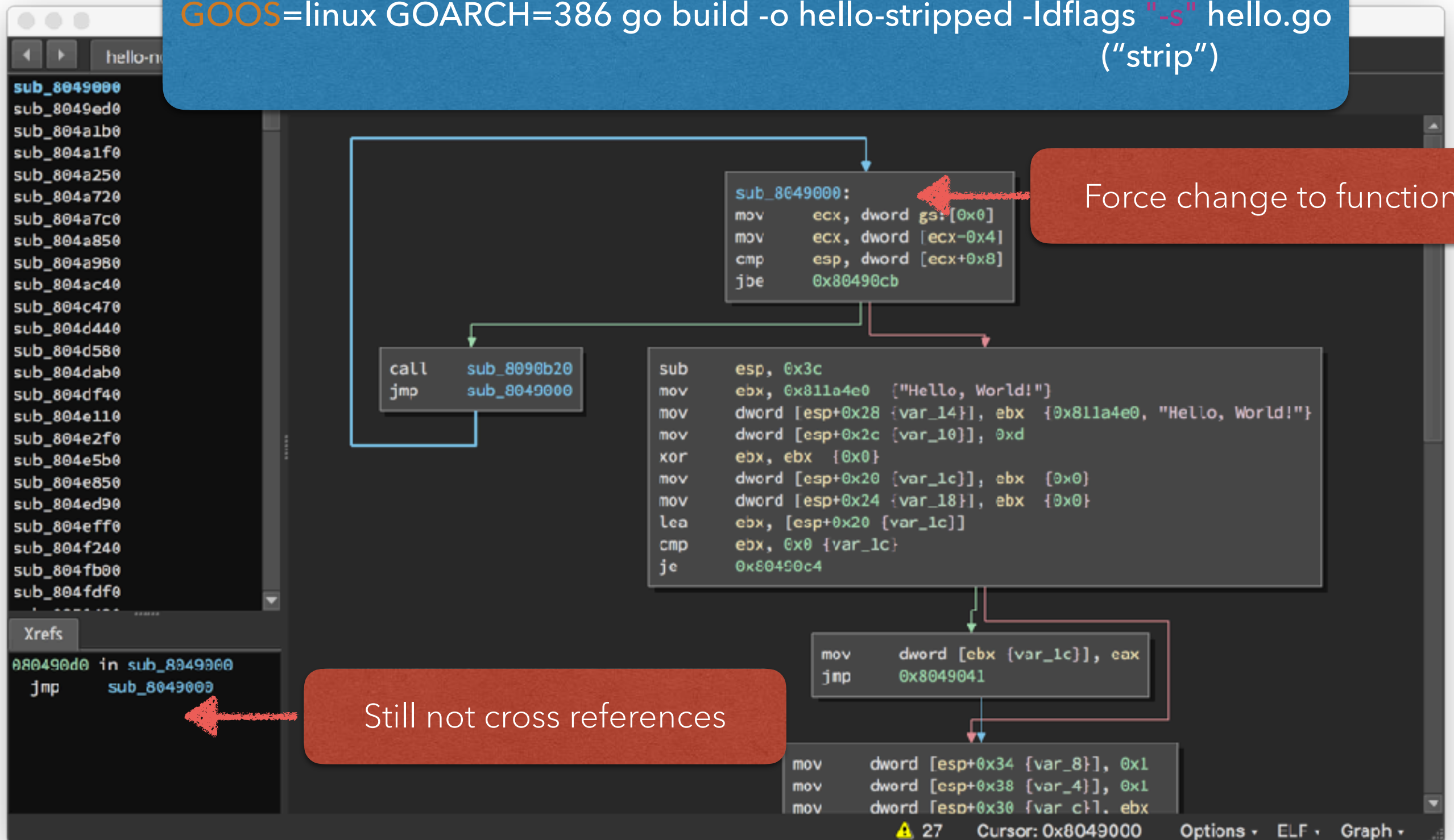
~2k or so methods...
Now all unknown

25 Cursor: 0x8049000 Options ELF Linear

WHY IS GO DIFFERENT?

Well... Crap

GOOS=linux GOARCH=386 go build -o hello-stripped -ldflags "-s" hello.go ("strip")



WHY SHOULD I CARE?

Malware, Offense and defense!

 **Michal Malík** @michalmalik · Jul 12

Wow, what could this only be?!

main_compileCommandServers	.text	000000000641120	00000278	00000188
main_controlOK	.text	0000000006413A0	00000D08	00000060
main_encrypt	.text	000000000641480	000005AB	00000100
main_ipInCIDR	.text	000000000641A30	000000BE	00000060
main_ipIsBlacklisted	.text	000000000641AF0	000000C5	00000048
main_hostnameIsBlacklisted	.text	000000000641BC0	0000011D	00000048
main_generateRandomTarget	.text	000000000641CE0	0000029A	00000108
main_contactCommandServer	.text	000000000641F80	0000047D	000000F8
main_postMessage	.text	000000000642400	00000320	00000078
main_sshScan	.text	000000000642720	0000031A	00000078
main_contains	.text	000000000642A40	000000BA	00000040
main_removeDuplicates	.text	000000000642B00	000001DC	00000088
main_generateWordlist	.text	000000000642CE0	0000012A0	00000100
main_sshLoginAttempt	.text	000000000643F80	0000094E	00000278
main_sshLoginAttemptTimeoutWrapper	.text	0000000006448D0	000002A2	00000140
main_submitAlive	.text	000000000644B80	00000408	00000140
main_submitSuccess	.text	000000000644F90	00000597	000001E8
main_attackerThread	.text	000000000645530	000003FA	000000C0
main_reverseDNS	.text	000000000645930	00000135	00000050
main_scannerThread	.text	000000000645A70	00000164	00000078
main_checkingInThread	.text	000000000645BE0	000000F8	00000060
main_fork	.text	000000000645CE0	0000018F	00000048
main_kill	.text	000000000645E70	00000140	00000060
main_cpuBenchmarkThread	.text	000000000645FB0	0000023A	00000078
main_cpuBenchmark	.text	0000000006461F0	00000194	00000078
main_main	.text	000000000646390	0000037B	00000070
main_sshLoginAttempt_func1	.text	000000000646710	00000078	00000018

1 4 10

 **Michal Malík** @michalmalik

Following

Spoiler: more Golang Linux malware

4:37 PM - 12 Jul 2017

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main_hostnameIsBlacklisted	.text	000000000641BC0		
main_generateRandomTarget	.text	000000000641CE0		
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main_sshScan	.text	000000000642720		
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main_sshLoginAttemptTimeoutWrapper	.text	0000000006448D0		
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4:37 PM - 12 Jul 2017

Toss in a few libraries...
BAM! Malware with ssh
brute forcing, ransoming
and tor C2... ~200 lines
of code?

Platform independent!

WHY SHOULD I CARE?

Malware, Offense and defense!

GO is straight forward, easy to use, easy to replicate functionality when reversing it :D

Mac malware, Windows malware, Linux malware - oh my! So portable

A few malware over the past year...

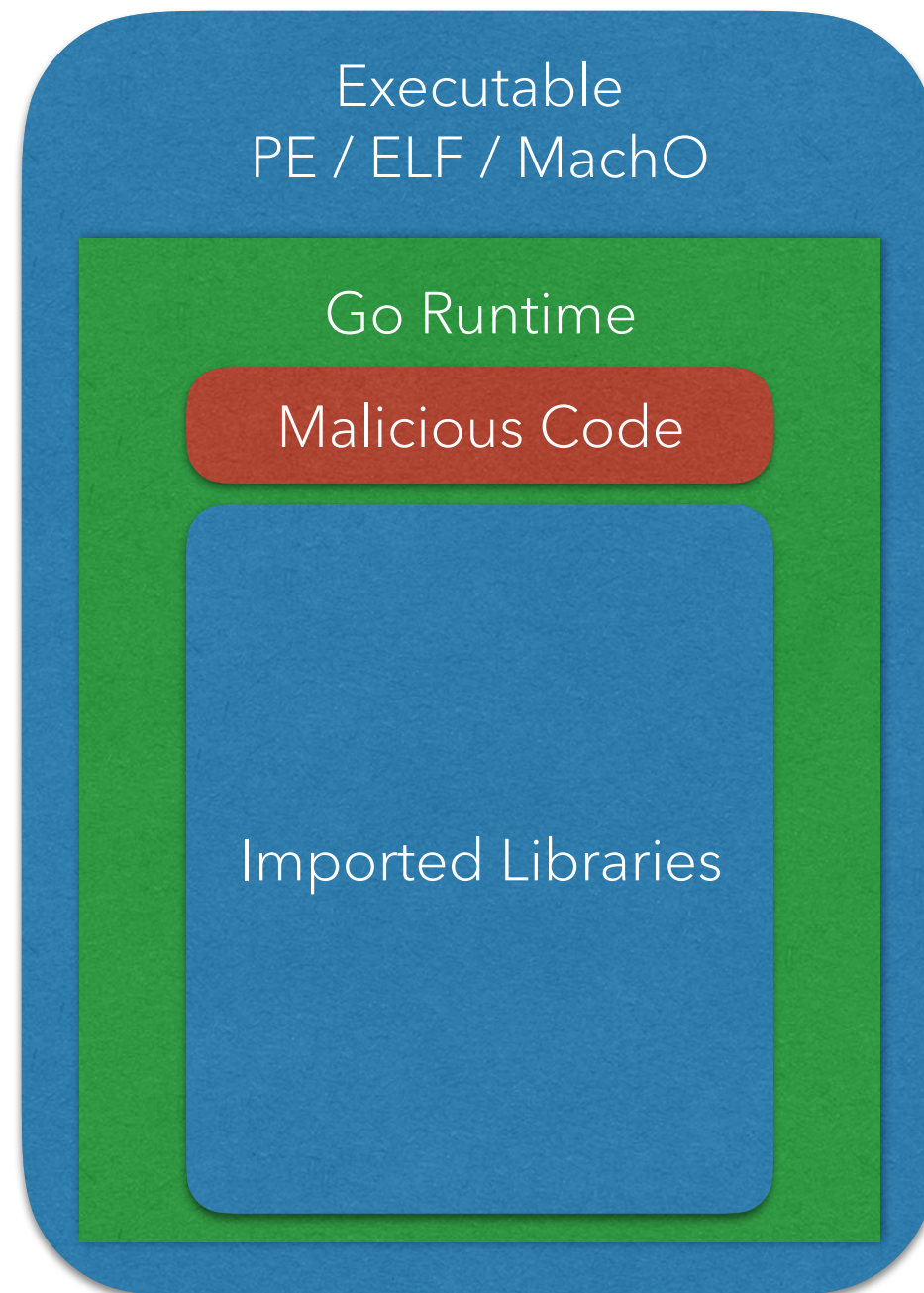
- Linux.Lady
- Linux.Rex
- Linux/Agent.DT
- YourRansom "educational" w/ wanna cry exploit
- GoBot(2) (POC)
- GoAT (POC)
- EGESPLOIT (POC)
- Ebowla (POC)
- Go-mimikatz
- Plenty more no one has classified

Pentesting:

"what makes Go awesome for AV-Avoidance, is use 'net/http' and parse it to a 'import 'c''. Then in C you parse the buffer you get from Go and make a 'mistake' in order to trigger a vulnerability. That allows you to load meterpeter in memory." - [Rapt0r](#) (reddit)

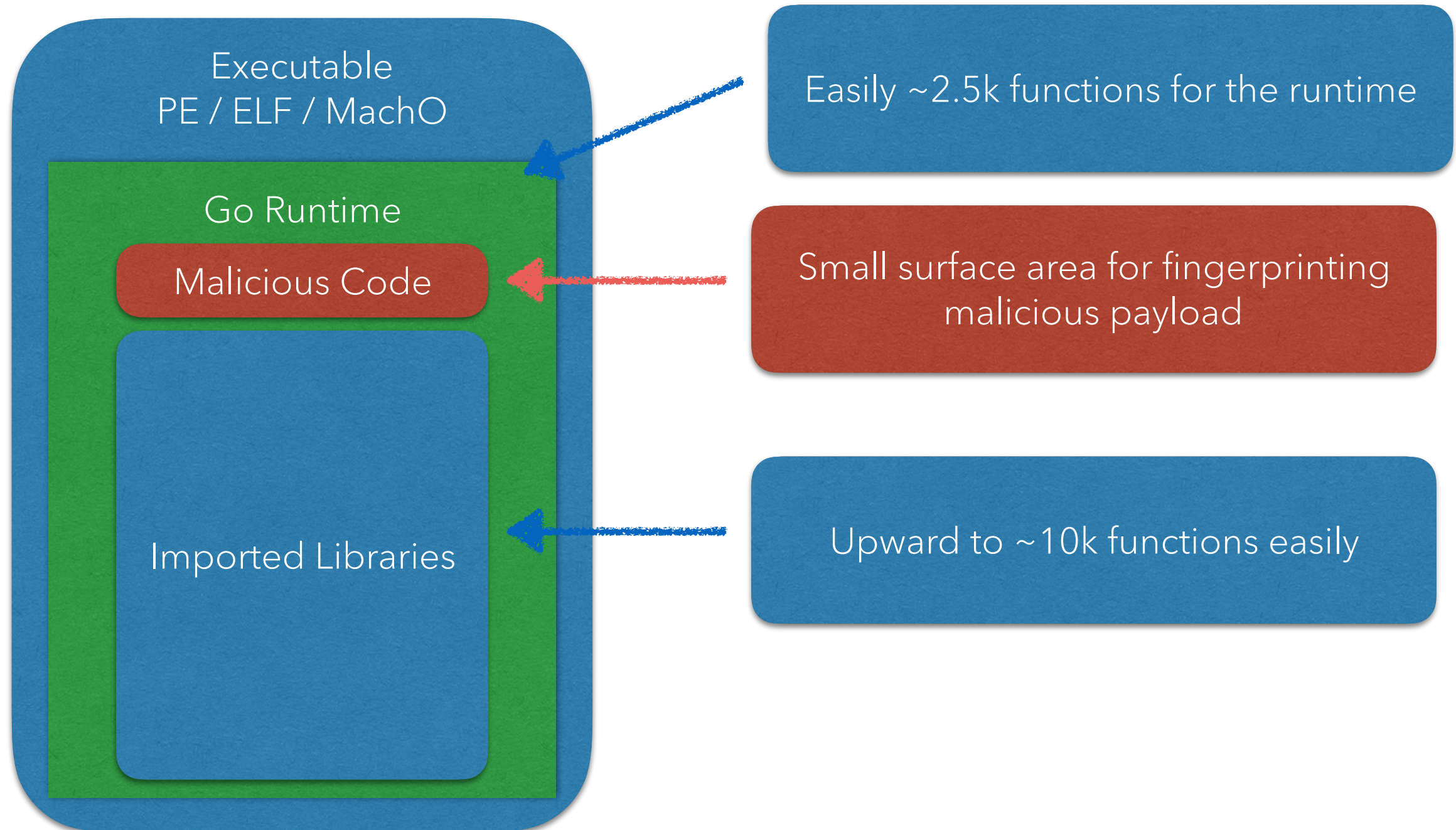
WHY SHOULD I CARE?

AV's Can have a hard time



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WHY SHOULD I CARE?

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gopherbot commented on May 10, 2012

by jmlauwer:

```
golang v1.0 : "Symantec Endpoint Protection" antivirus v11 is detecting an
"Trojan.Gen2" inside %G0_ROOT%\pkg\windows_386\yacc.exe and put it in
quarantine
```

is it a false positive ?



alberts commented on May 11, 2012

Contributor

Comment 1:

yes



rsc commented on Sep 12, 2012

Contributor

Comment 2:

*Status changed to **Unfortunate**.*

WHY SHOULD I CARE?

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kaveh256 commented on Jul 7, 2016 • edited



Kaspersky is reporting that there is a Trojan inside go1.6.2.windows-amd64.msi. See the report [here](#). Looking further into it, it seems it considers api.exe to contain Trojan.Win32.Ebowla.

This seems to be a recurring issue. This also happens with version 1.5 with vet.exe and pprof.exe and also a few previously filed [issues](#).



1



2



cespare commented on Jul 7, 2016

Contributor



I assume it's a false positive, same as those other closed issues.



kaveh256 commented on Jul 7, 2016



It is most likely a false positive. But this is a recurring problem so maybe someone should have a look at why this is happening.

The previous ones were frozen due to age.

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1



2



cespare comm

Whoops again

Contributor



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kaveh256 commented on Jul 7, 2016

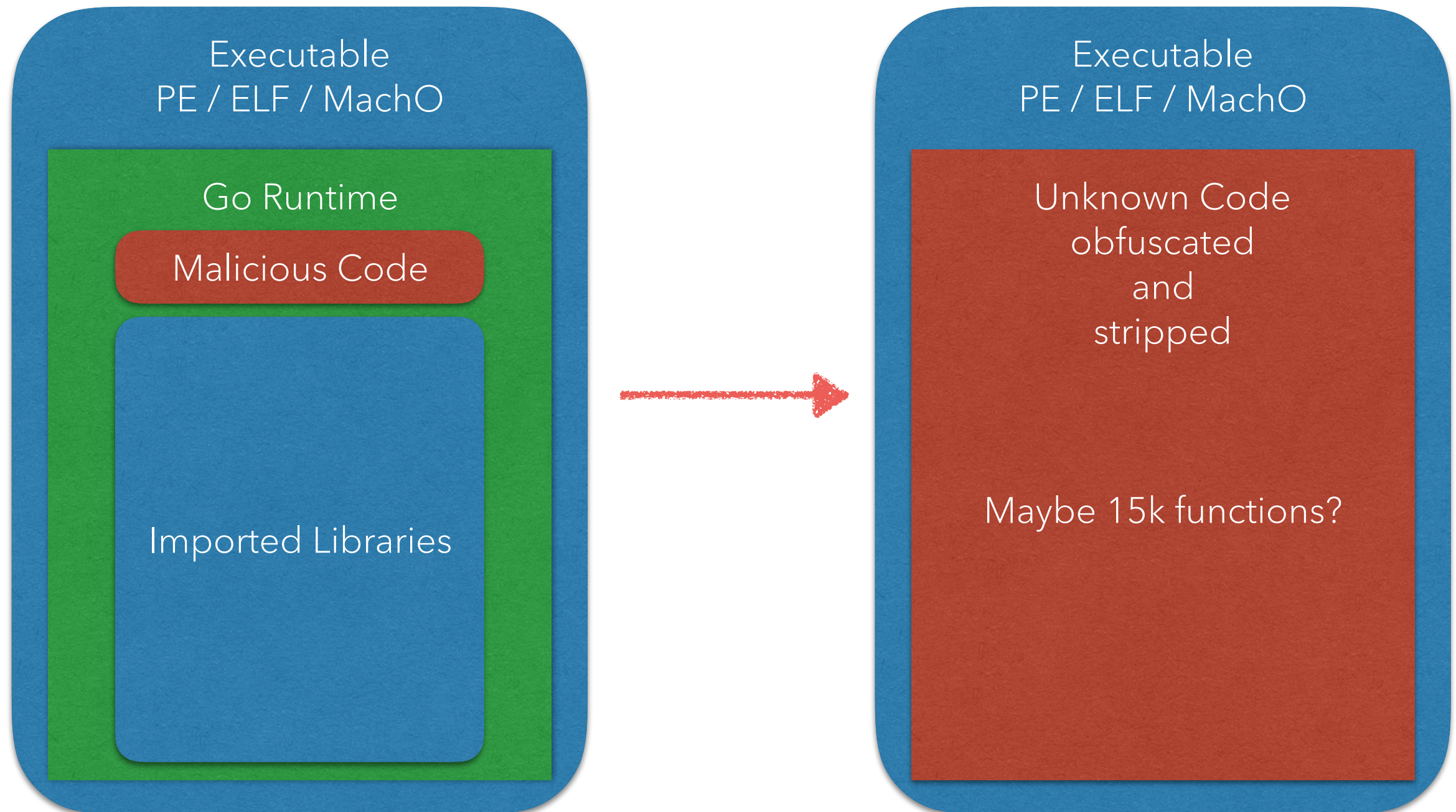


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WHY SHOULD I CARE?

AV's Can have a hard time



WHY SHOULD I CARE?

Other things than defense...

- Many more server side apps moving towards GO
- While “memory safe” programmers still make many issues
- Lots of licensing protection is starting to make use of GO
- Bug hunting and bounties are ripe due to lack of reverses with skill set
- Some “expensive” bugs are better detected in disassembled code than auditing the code, especially since most audit tend to be blackboxes
- Developers feel invulnerable! (Show them otherwise...)

WHY SHOULD I CARE?

TLDR



Michal Malík

@michalmalik

Following

Replying to @_jsoo_ @timstrazz

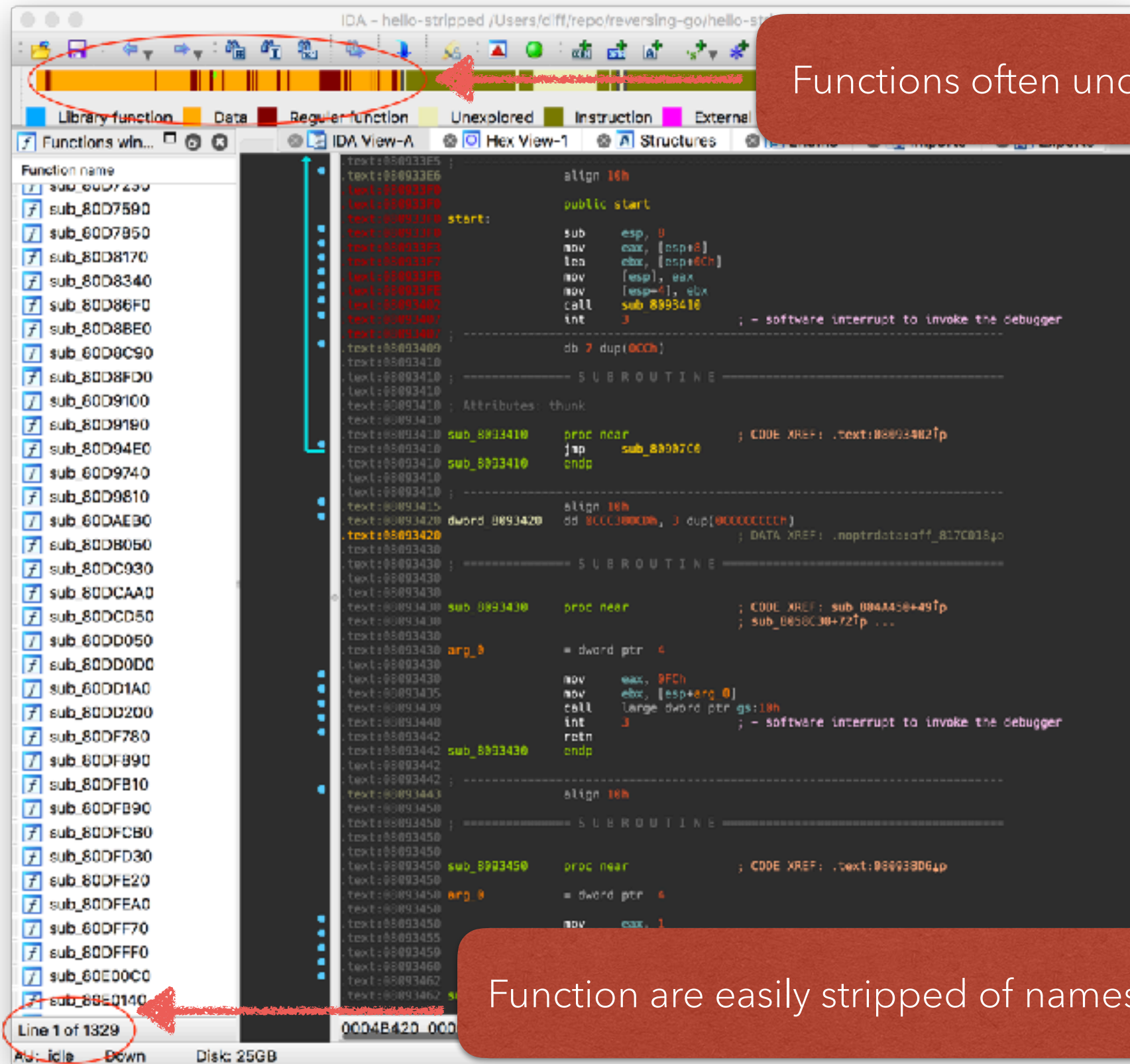
Golang is fairly easy to write, reversing it is a pain in the ass since 1.7, easy cross-compilation.. it's coming

7:34 AM - 1 Jun 2017



FIXING OUR TOOLS...

IDA Pro and Binary Ninja don't have great Go support :\



FIXING OUR TOOLS...

IDA Pro and Binary Ninja don't have great Go support :\

```
loc_80494D8:
mov     ebx, offset unk_8600920 ; pointer to a string (undefined currently)
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 5 ; string length
mov     byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov     ebx, 860AB34h ; constant... though this is actually pointing to a string as well
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 10h ; string length
call    flag_Bool
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_90], ebx
mov     ebx, offset unk_86001AD
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 4
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov     ebx, 861DC4Ch
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 31h
call    flag_Int
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B8], ebx
mov     ebx, 8602175h
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 6
mov     ebx, offset unk_8604841
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 9
mov     ebx, offset unk_860551F
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 9
call    flag_String
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_D8]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B4], ebx
mov     ebx, offset unk_860456A
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 8
mov     ebx, 8601F23h
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 6
mov     ebx, 8617547h
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 22h
call    flag_String
```

String Loads are not "normal"

FIXING OUR TOOLS...

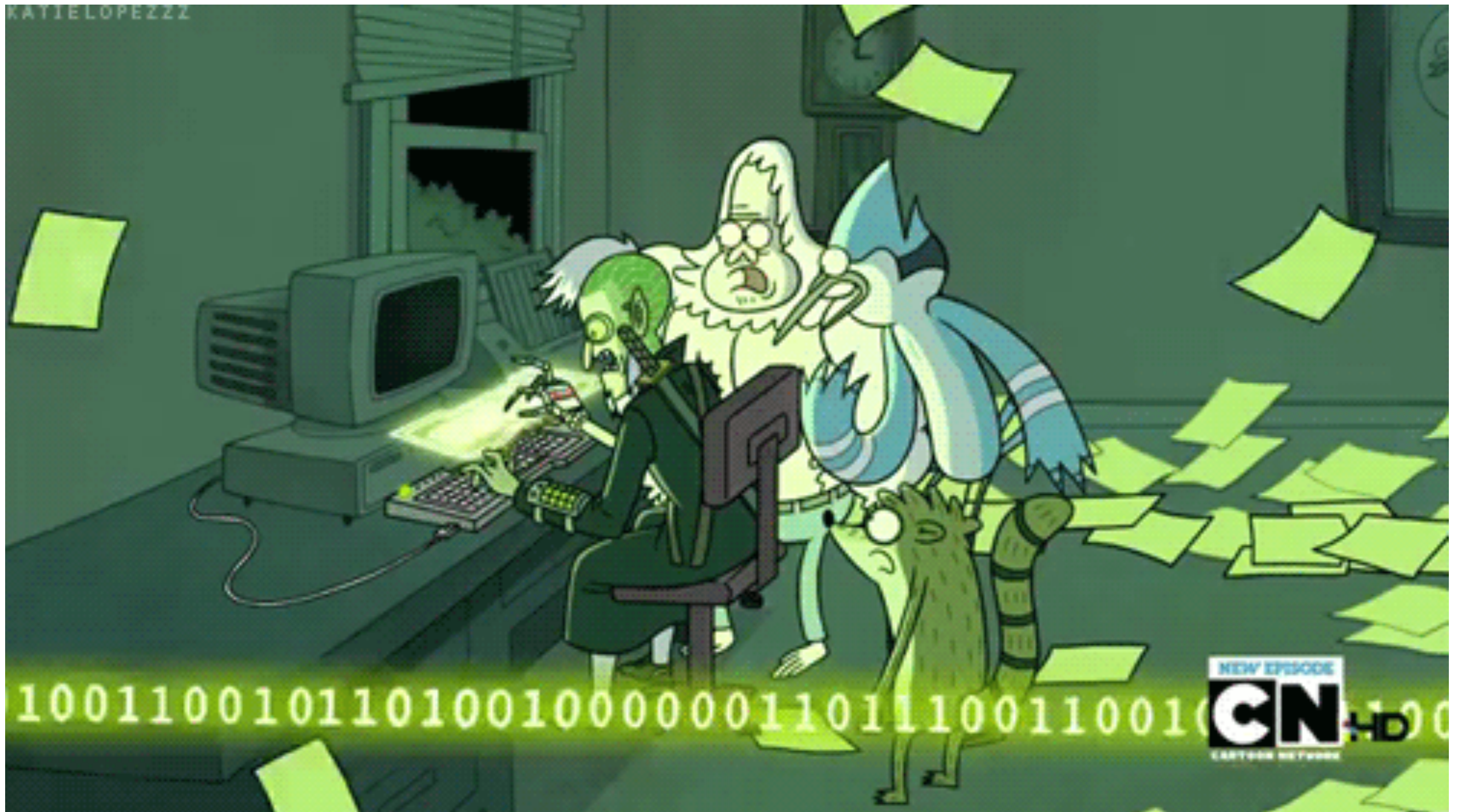
Issues Identified

- Functions are not all easily defined
- Functions do not retain their name when stripped
- String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version
- For above, we need to easily identify Go version!



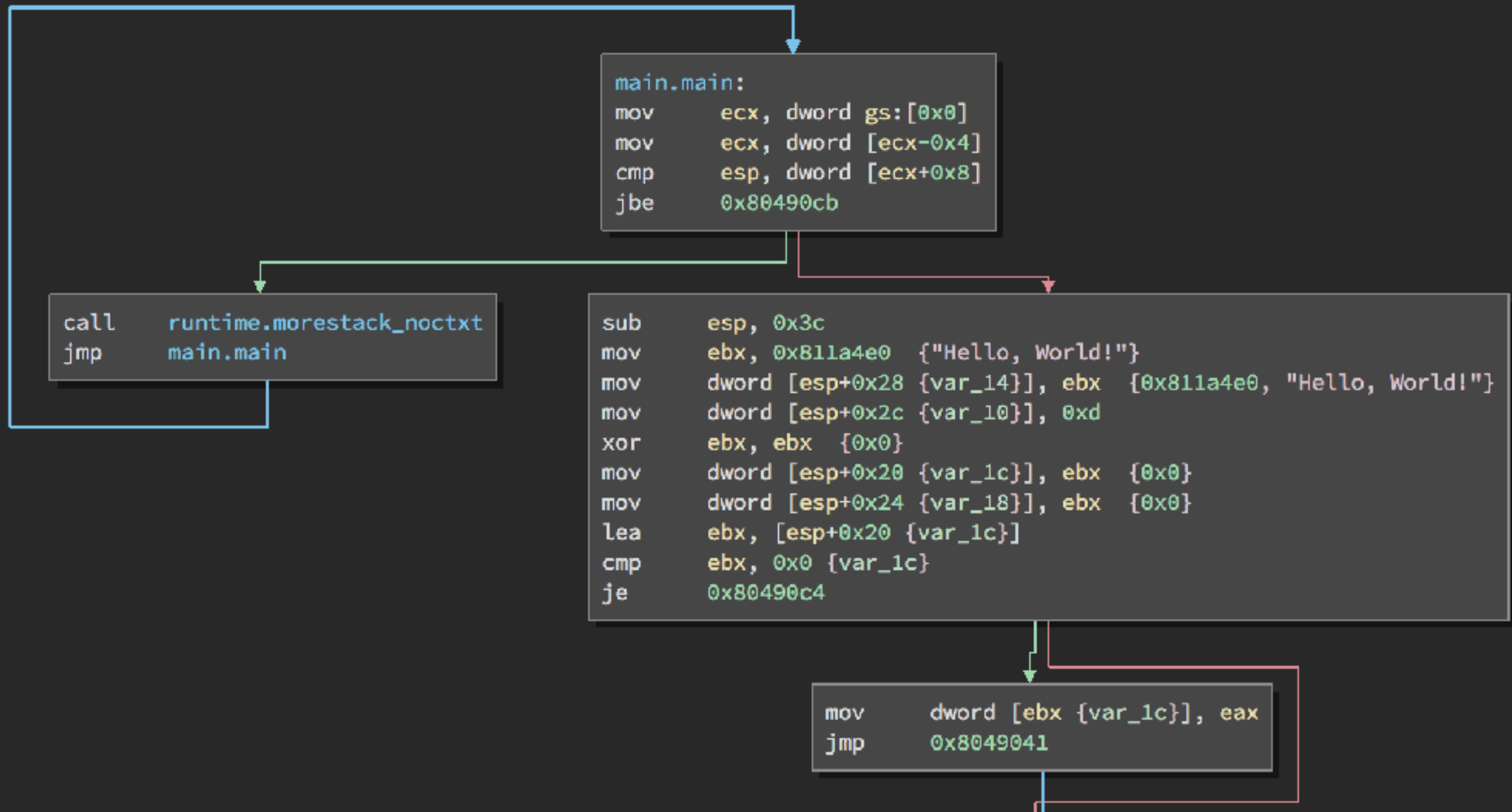
FIXING OUR TOOLS...

Issues Identified



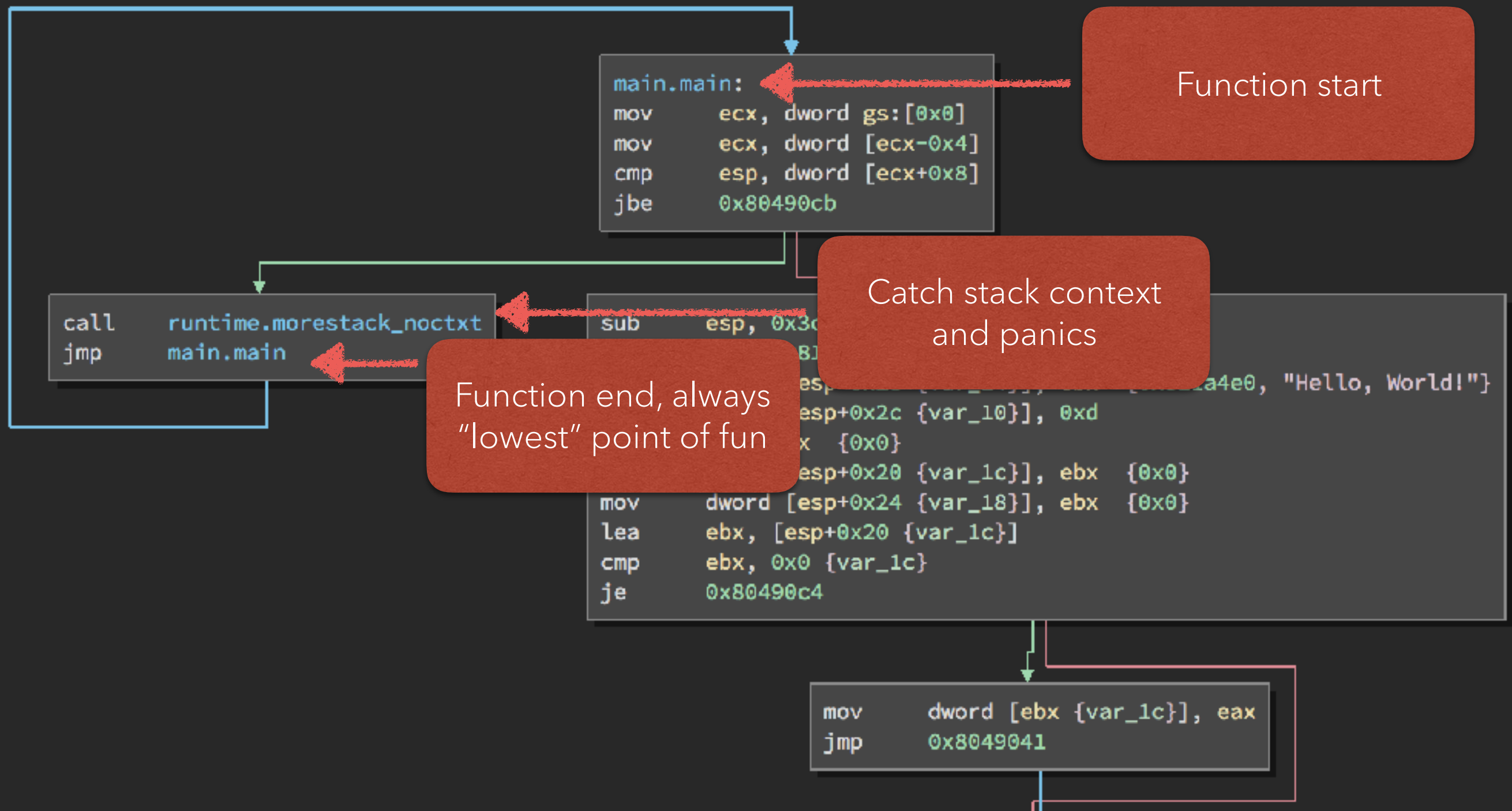
TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

How do functions normally look?



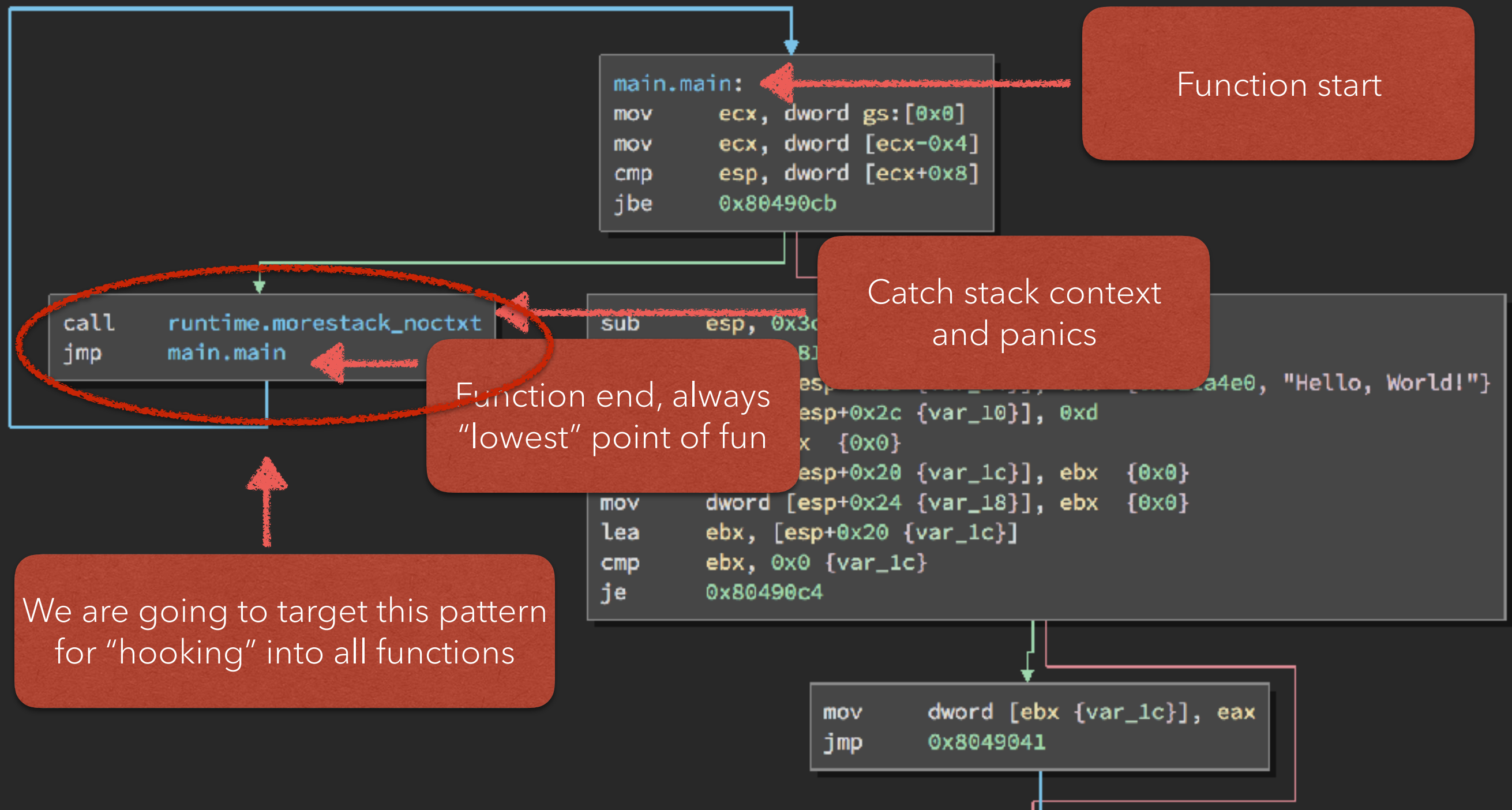
TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

How do functions normally look?



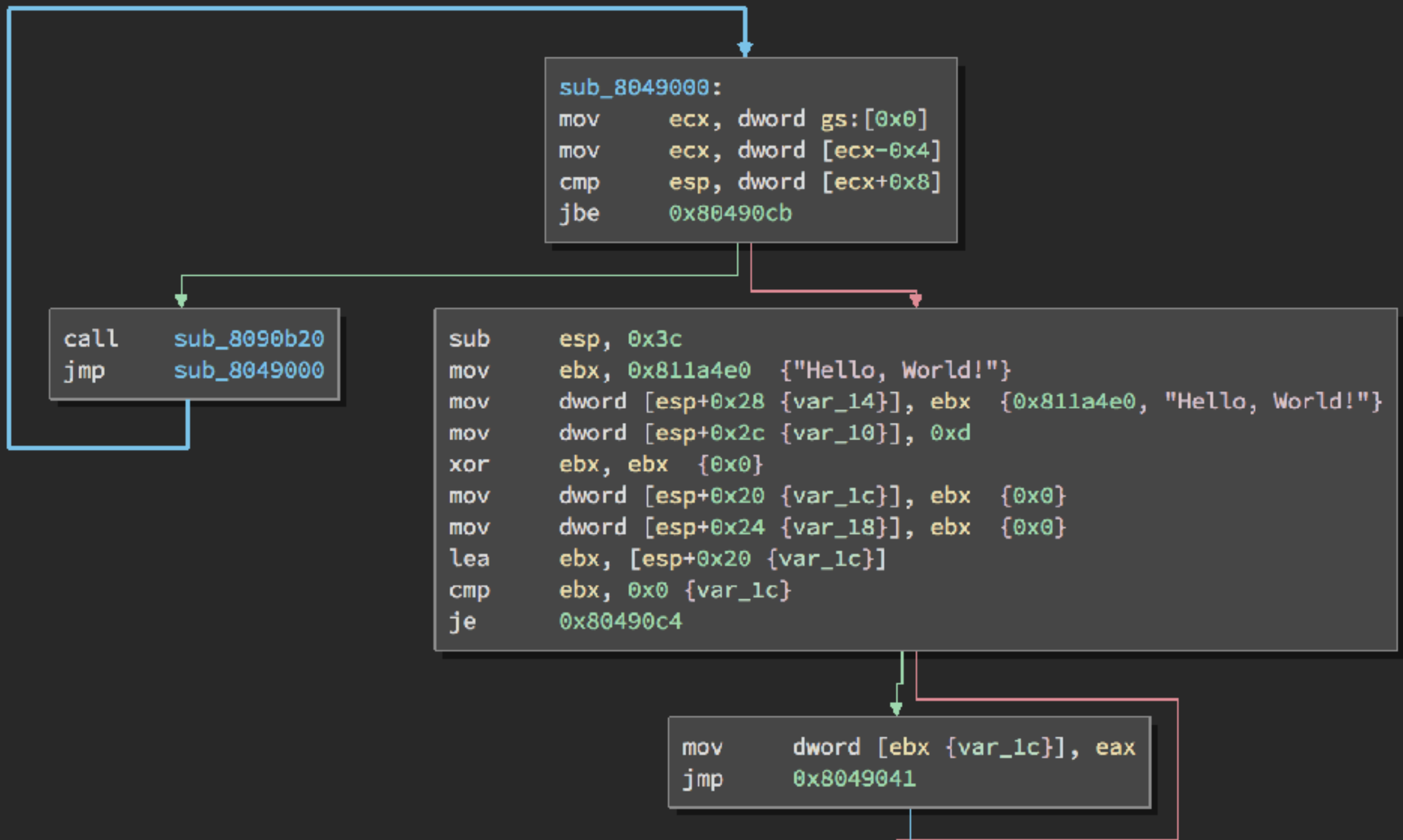
TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

How do functions normally look?



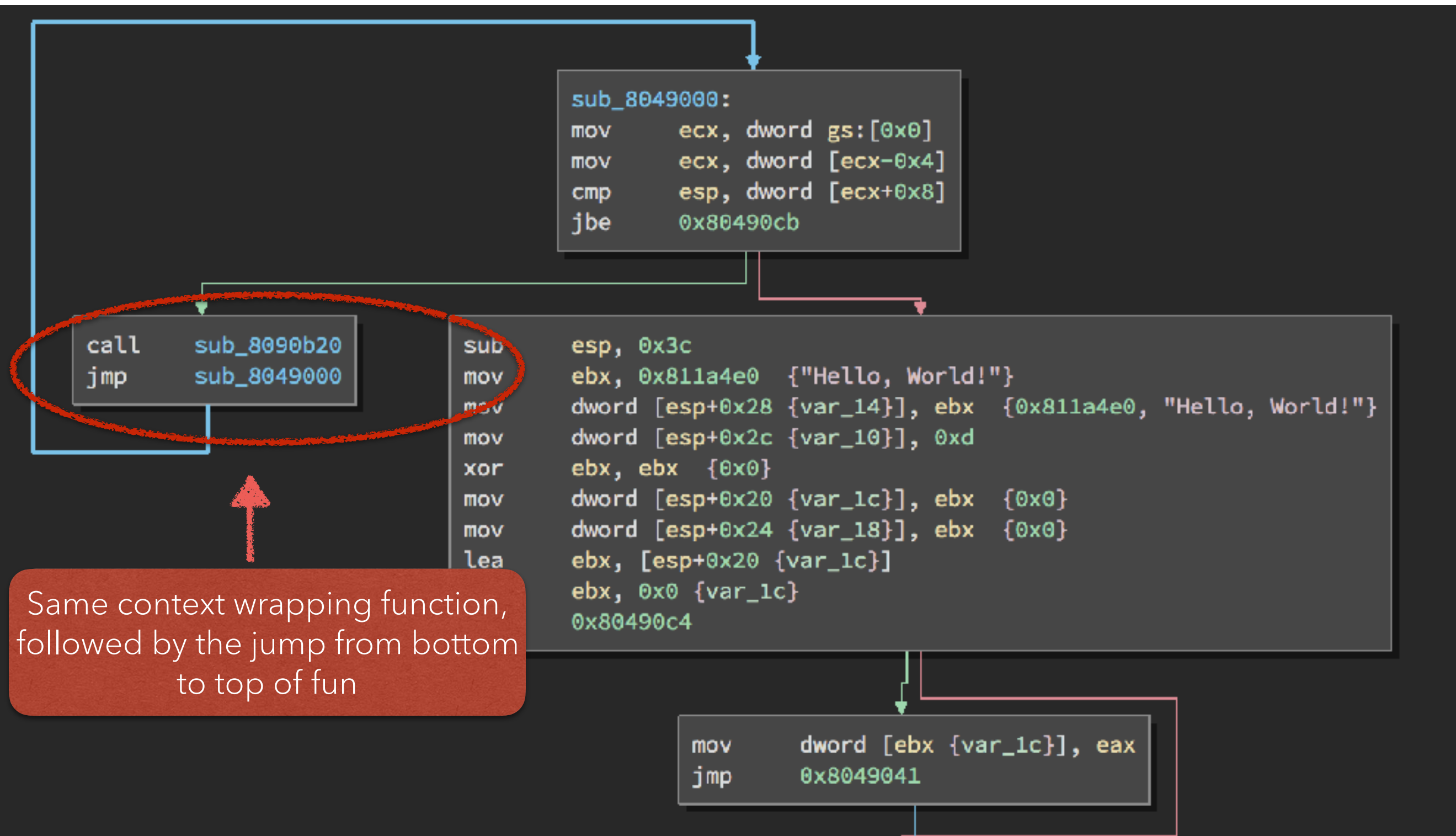
TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Same function, but binary stripped - hooray reproducible builds!



TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Same function, but binary stripped - hooray reproducible builds!



TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Look for cross references

The screenshot displays a debugger interface with two tabs: 'hello-stripped (ELF Strings)' and 'hello-normal (ELF Graph)'. The 'hello-stripped' tab on the left lists various subroutines, with a red circle highlighting a list of cross-references to 'sub_8090b20'. The 'hello-normal' tab on the right shows the 'ELF Graph' for 'int32_t sub_8049000()'. A red circle highlights a 'call sub_8090b20' instruction in the graph, with a red arrow pointing to it from a text box. Another red arrow points from the text box to the red circle in the 'hello-stripped' tab. The text box contains the text: 'Shows us all cross references to known functions'.

hello-stripped (ELF Strings) x hello-normal (ELF Graph) x

sub_8049000
sub_80490e0
sub_8049ed0
sub_804a010
sub_804a1b0
sub_804a1f0
sub_804a250
sub_804a2a0
sub_804a720
sub_804a7c0
sub_804a850
sub_804a8d0

Yrefs

080490cb in sub_8049000
call sub_8090b20
08049126 in sub_80490e0
call sub_8090b20
0804a000 in sub_8049ed0
call sub_8090b20
0804a197 in sub_804a010
call sub_8090b20
0804b1fa in sub_804af80
call sub_8090b20
0804bbc2 in sub_804b960
call sub_8090b20
0804c20f in sub_804bc00
call sub_8090b20
0804c377 in sub_804c220
call sub_8090b20
0804c49c in sub_804c470
call sub_8090b20
0804c6ff in sub_804c640
call sub_8090b20
0804d4e2 in sub_804d440
call sub_8090b20

int32_t sub_8049000()

sub_8049000:
mov ecx, dword gs:[0x0]
mov ecx, dword [ecx-0x4]
cmp esp, dword [ecx+0x8]
jbe 0x80490cb

call sub_8090b20
jmp sub_8049000

sub esp, 0x3c
mov ebx, 0x811a4e0 {"Hello, World.
mov dword [esp+0x28 {var_14}], ebx
mov dword [esp+0x2c {var_10}], 0xd
xor ebx, ebx {0x0}
mov dword [esp+0x20 {var_1c}], ebx
mov dword [esp+0x24 {var_18}], ebx
lea ebx, [esp+0x20 {var_1c}]

Shows us all cross references to known functions

TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Look for cross references

```
runtime.morestack_noctxt:  
xor     edx, edx {0x0}  
jmp     runtime.morestack
```

Unique feature of this relatively
unique function

```
runtime.morestack:  
mov     ecx, dword gs:[0x0]  
mov     ebx, dword [ecx-0x4]  
mov     ebx, dword [ebx+0x18]  
mov     esi, dword [ebx]  
cmp     dword [ecx-0x4], esi  
jne     0x8090abc
```

int 0x3

```
mov     esi, dword [ebx+0x2c]  
cmp     dword [ecx-0x4], esi  
jne     0x8090ac9
```

int 0x3

```
mov     edi, dword [esp+0x4]  
mov     dword [ebx+0x8], edi  
lea     ecx, [esp+0x8]  
mov     dword [ebx+0x4], ecx  
mov     ecx, dword gs:[0x0]  
mov     esi, dword [ecx-0x4]  
mov     dword [ebx+0xc], esi  
mov     eax, dword [esp]  
mov     dword [esi+0x24], eax  
mov     dword [esi+0x28], esi  
lea     eax, [esp+0x4]  
mov     dword [esi+0x20], eax  
mov     dword [esi+0x2c], edx  
mov     ebp, dword [ebx]  
mov     dword [ecx-0x4], ebp  
mov     eax, dword [ebp+0x20]  
mov     ebx, dword [eax-0x4]  
mov     esp, eax  
call    runtime.newstack  
mov     dword [0x1003], 0x0  
retn
```


TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Look for cross references

Awesome - we've got a pseudo solution!

- 1. Find the runtime.newstack function
- 2. Recurse backwards into each function
- 3. The reference is always 1 line from the "bottom"
- 4. The bottom of the function is a jump to the "top of the function"

Unique feature of this relatively unique function

```
runtime.morestack:  
mov     ecx, dword gs:[0x0]  
mov     ebx, dword [ecx-0x4]  
mov     ebx, dword [ebx+0x18]  
mov     esi, dword [ebx]  
cmp     dword [ecx-0x4], esi  
jne     0x8090abc
```

```
runti  
xor  
jmp
```

0x3

```
word [ebx+0x2c]  
ecx-0x4], esi  
c9
```

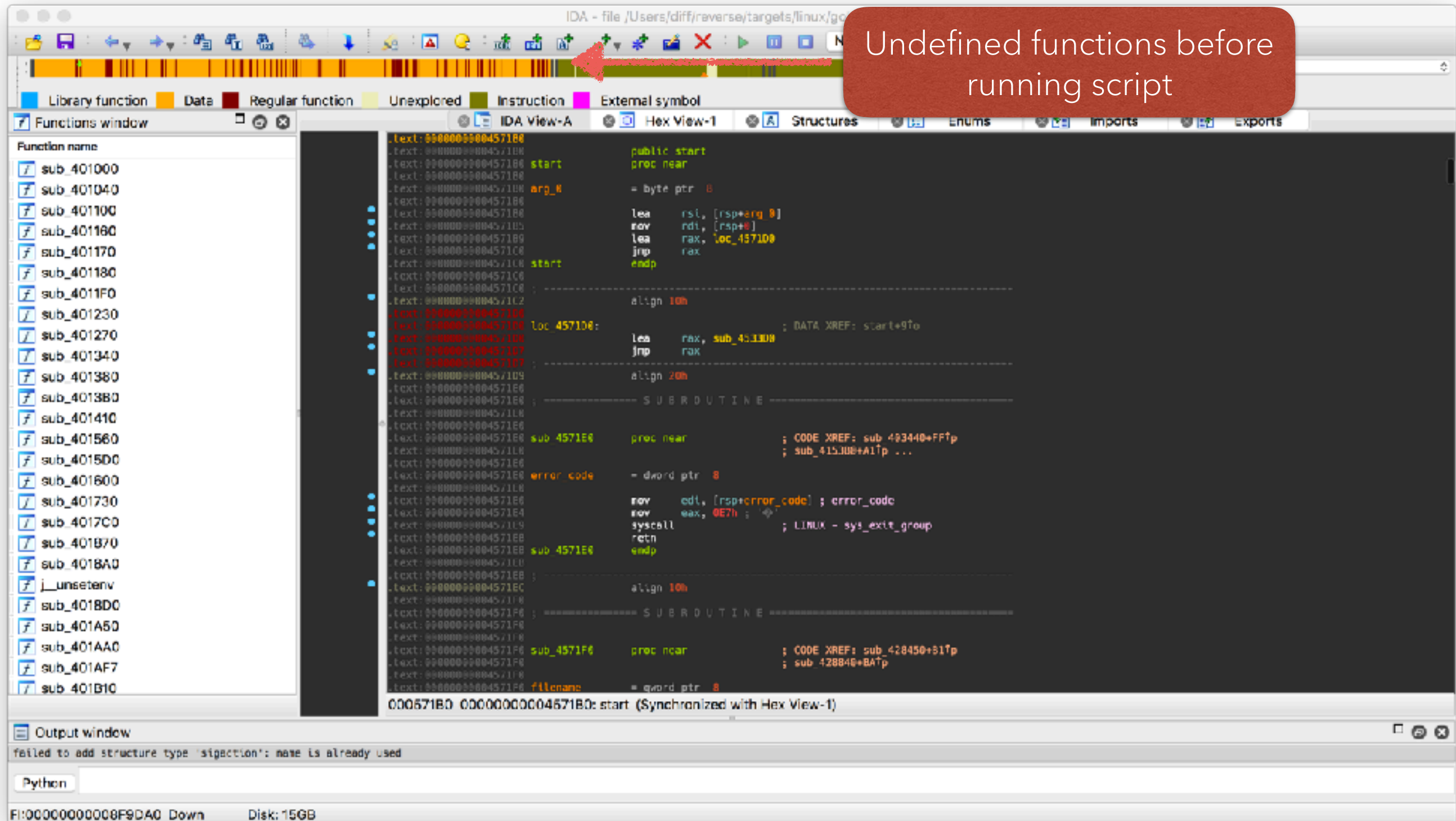
0x3

```
word [esp+0x4]  
ebx+0x8], edi  
sp+0x8]  
ebx+0x4], ecx  
word gs:[0x0]  
word [ecx-0x4]  
ebx+0xc], esi  
word [esp]  
[esi+0x24], eax  
[esi+0x28], esi  
, [esp+0x4]
```

```
mov     dword [esi+0x20], eax  
mov     dword [esi+0x2c], edx  
mov     ebp, dword [ebx]  
mov     dword [ecx-0x4], ebp  
mov     eax, dword [ebp+0x20]  
mov     ebx, dword [eax-0x4]  
mov     esp, eax  
call    runtime.newstack  
mov     dword [0x1003], 0x0  
retn
```


TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Now we got things defined!



TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

Now we got things defined!

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

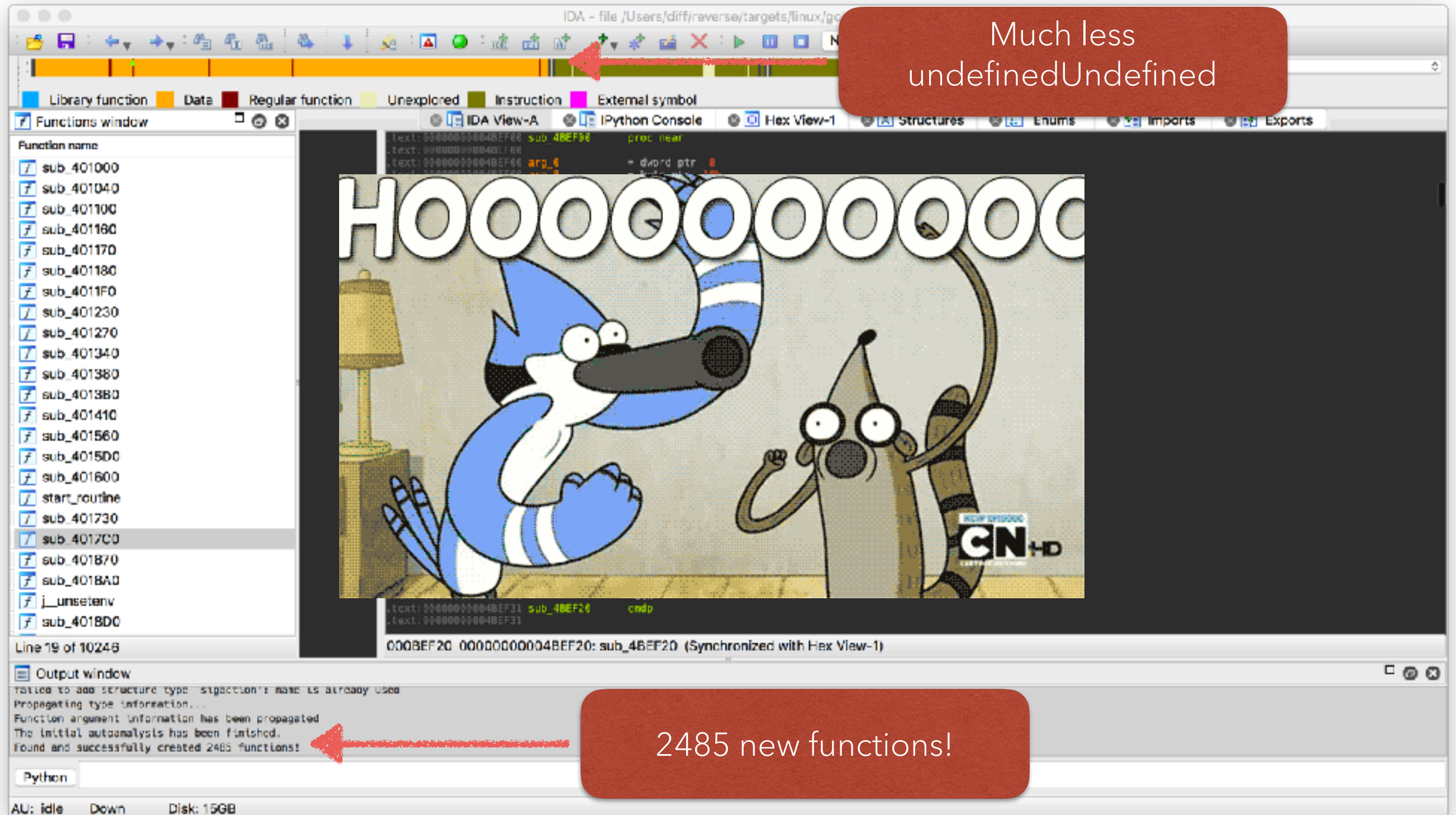
- Functions window:** A list of functions on the left, including `sub_401000`, `sub_401040`, `sub_401100`, `sub_401180`, `sub_401170`, `sub_401180`, `sub_4011F0`, `sub_401230`, `sub_401270`, `sub_401340`, `sub_401380`, `sub_4013B0`, `sub_401410`, `sub_401560`, `sub_4015D0`, `sub_401600`, `start_routine`, `sub_401730`, `sub_4017C0`, `sub_401870`, `sub_4018A0`, `j_unsetenv`, and `sub_4018D0`.
- IDA View-A:** The main assembly view showing code for `sub_4BEF00` and `sub_4BEF20`. It includes assembly instructions like `mov eax, [rsp+arg_0]`, `mov ecx, eax`, `and eax, 7Fh`, `cmp eax, 7Fh`, `jz short loc_4BEF1C`, `test ecx, 7Fh`, `setnz al`, `mov [rsp+arg_8], al`, `ret`, `xor eax, eax`, `jmp short loc_4BEF17`, `endp`, `proc near`, `arg_6 = dword ptr 8`, `arg_8 = byte ptr 10h`, `movzx eax, al`, `cmp eax, 7Fh`, `setz al`, `mov [rsp+arg_8], al`, `ret`, and `cndp`.
- Output window:** A message at the bottom states: "Failed to add structure type 'sigaction': name is already used. Propagating type information... Function argument information has been propagated. The initial autoanalysis has been finished. Found and successfully created 2485 functions!".

Two red callout boxes highlight specific features:

- A box in the top right corner says "Much less undefinedUndefined", with a red arrow pointing to the "Undefined" column in the IDA View-A header.
- A box in the bottom right corner says "2485 new functions!", with a red arrow pointing to the "Found and successfully created 2485 functions!" message in the Output window.

TACKLING THE FUNCTIONS

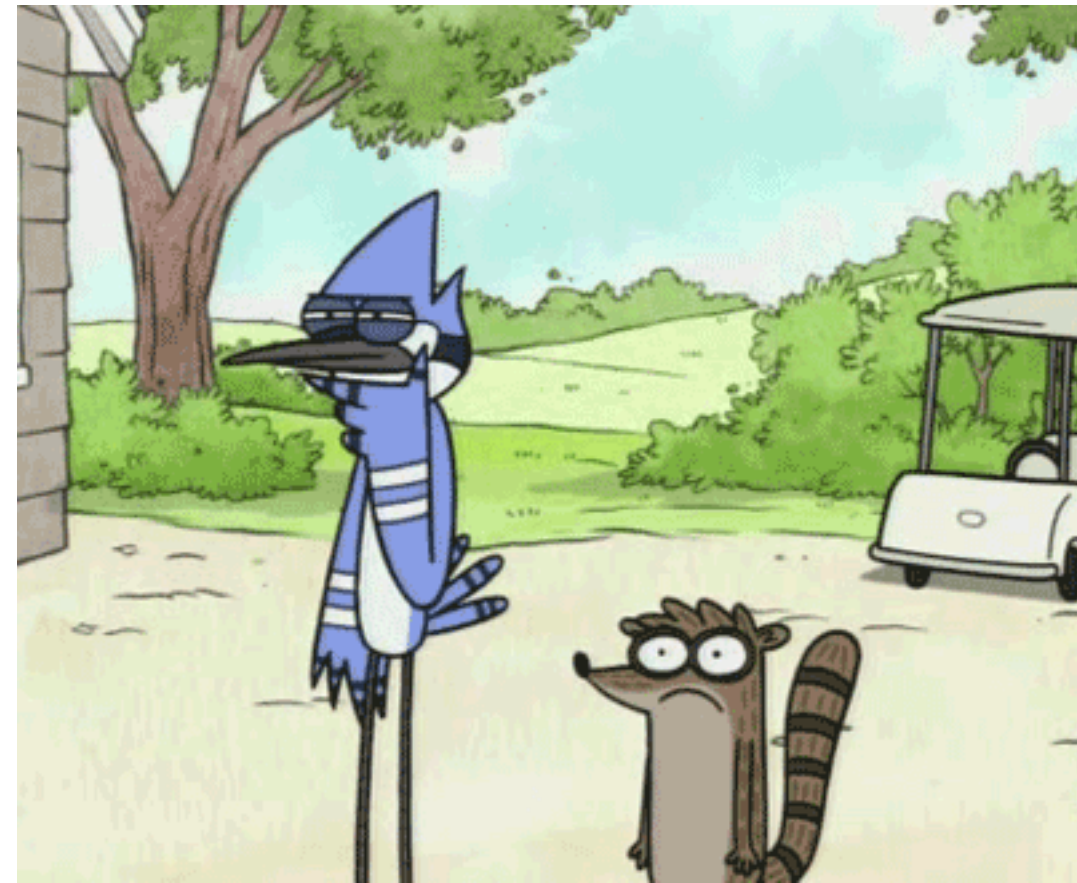
Now we got things defined!



FIXING OUR TOOLS...

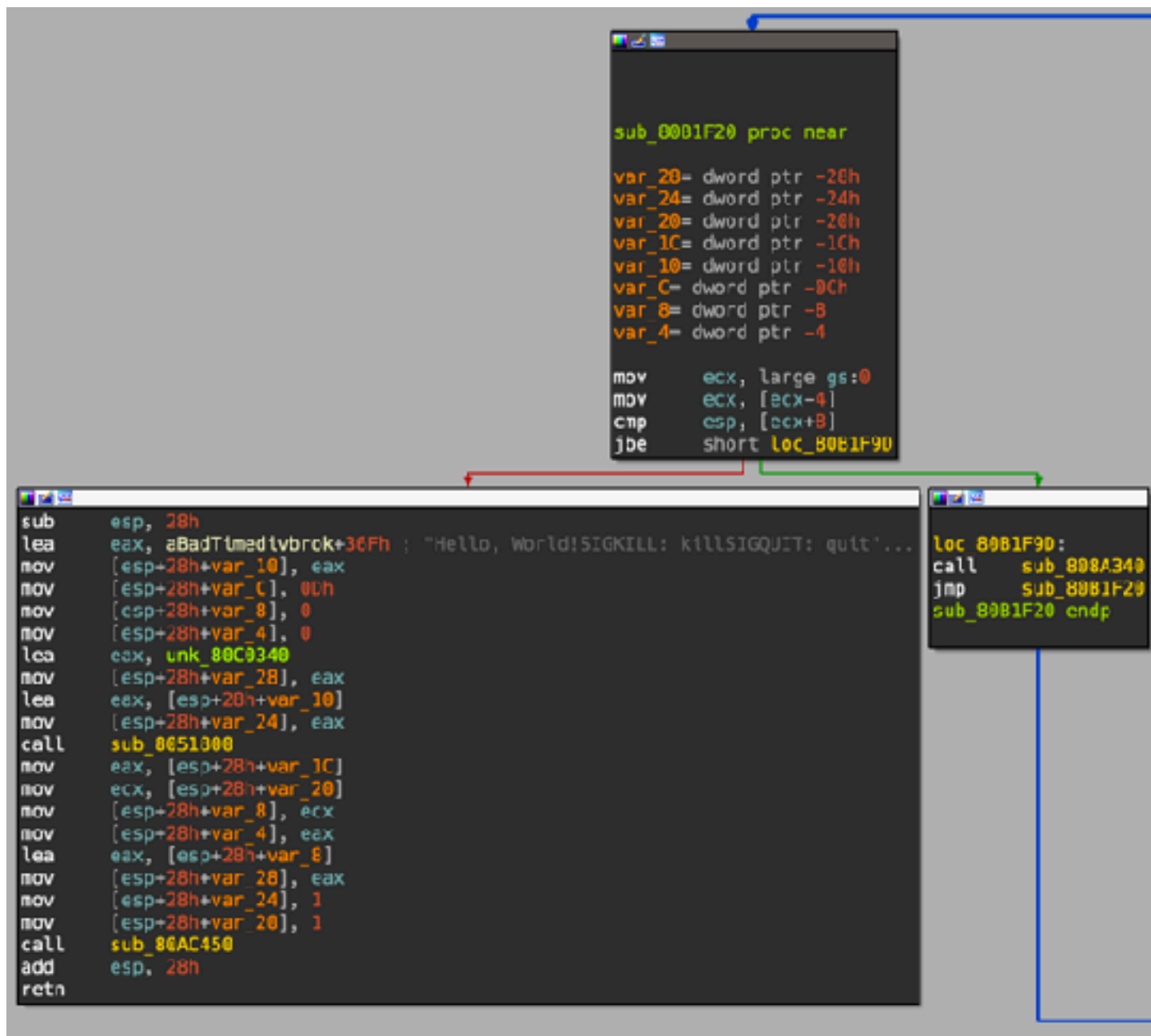
Issues Identified

- ~~Functions are not all easily defined~~
- Functions do not retain their name when stripped
- String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version
- For above, we need to easily identify Go version!



FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

How do functions normally look?



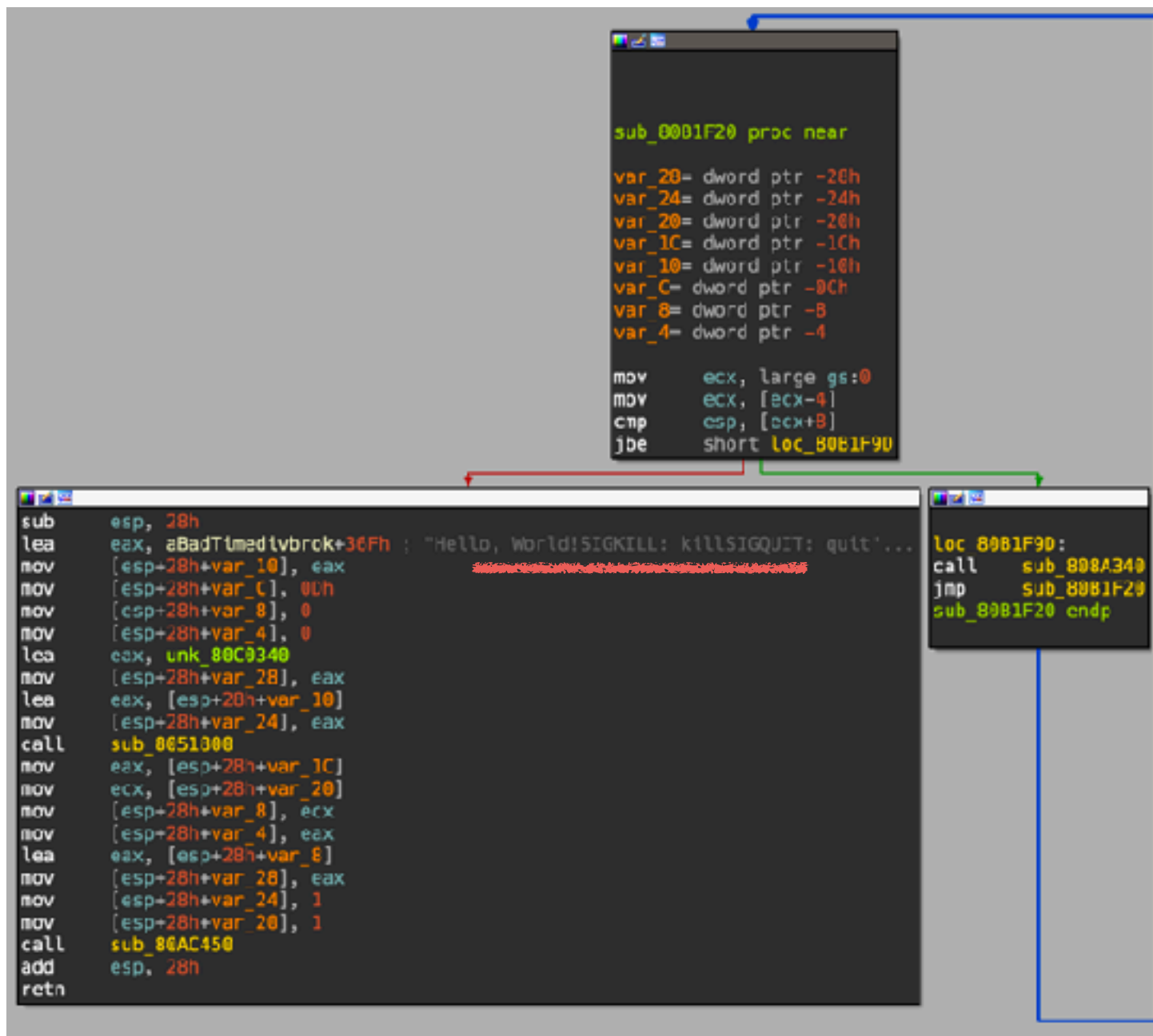
Stripped binary



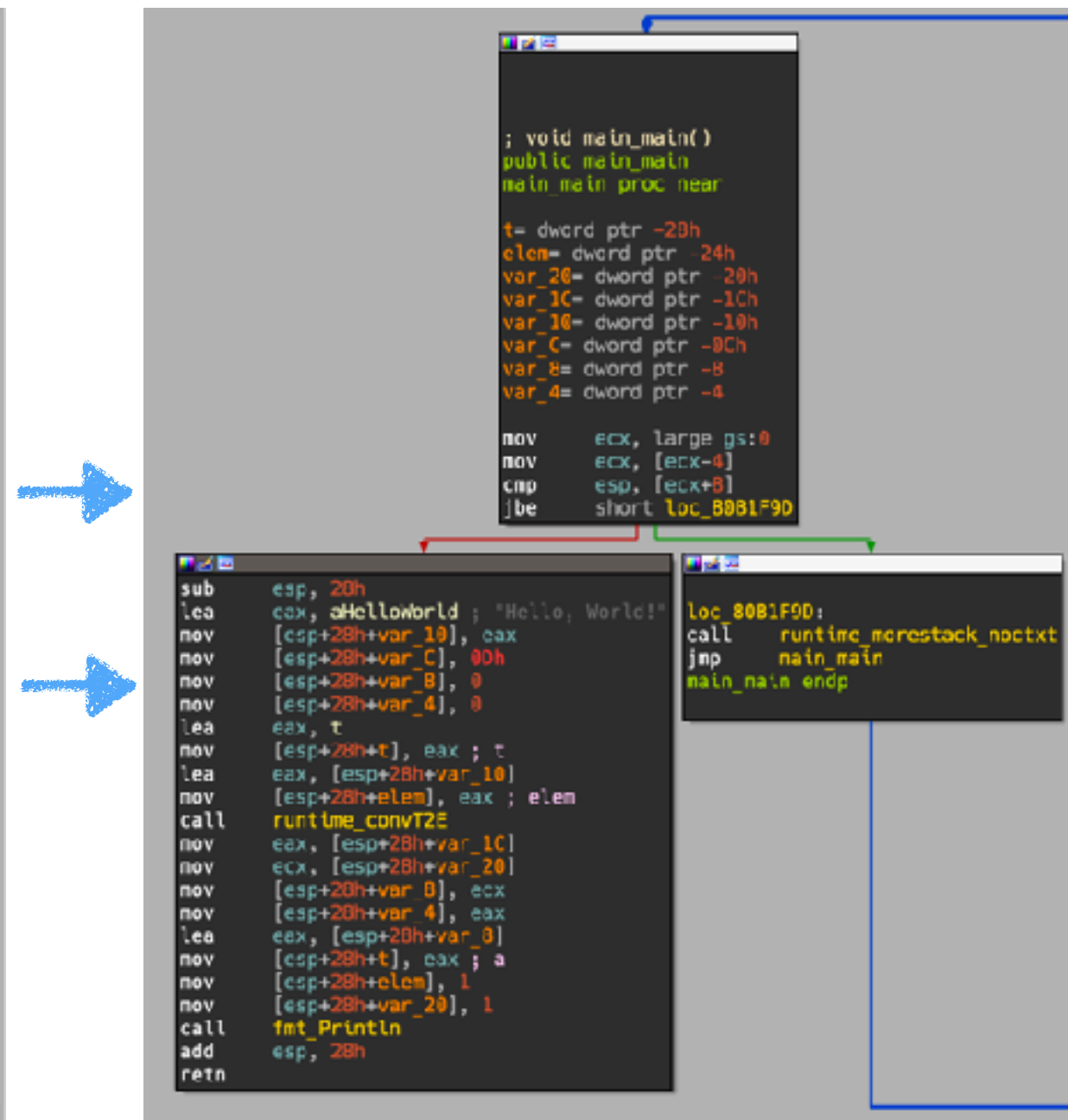
Normal binary

FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

How do functions normally look?



Stripped binary



Normal binary

FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

Enter .gopclntab!

- Oh how nice!
A go specific segment!
- Dig into the source and figure out the structure

```
itablink:080DC0C8
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; =====
.gopclntab:080DC0E0
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment type: Pure data
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment permissions: Read
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment alignment '32byte' can not be represented in assembly
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 _gopclntab segment para public 'CONST' use32
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 assume cs:_gopclntab
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ;org 80DC0E0h
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 unk_80DC0E0 db 0FBh ; ; DATA XREF: .noptrdata:off_81166E0↓0
.gopclntab:080DC0E1 db 0FFh
.gopclntab:080DC0E2 db 0FFh
.gopclntab:080DC0E3 db 0FFh
.gopclntab:080DC0E4 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0E5 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0E6 db 1
.gopclntab:080DC0E7 db 4
.gopclntab:080DC0E8 db 61h ; a
.gopclntab:080DC0E9 db 6
.gopclntab:080DC0EA db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0EB db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0EC db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0ED db 90h ;
.gopclntab:080DC0EE db 4
.gopclntab:080DC0EF db 8
.gopclntab:080DC0F0 db 1Ch
.gopclntab:080DC0F1 db 33h ; 3
.gopclntab:080DC0F2 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0F3 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0F4 db 10h
```

FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

Enter .gopclntab!

- Oh how nice!
A go specific segment!
- Dig into the source and figure out the structure

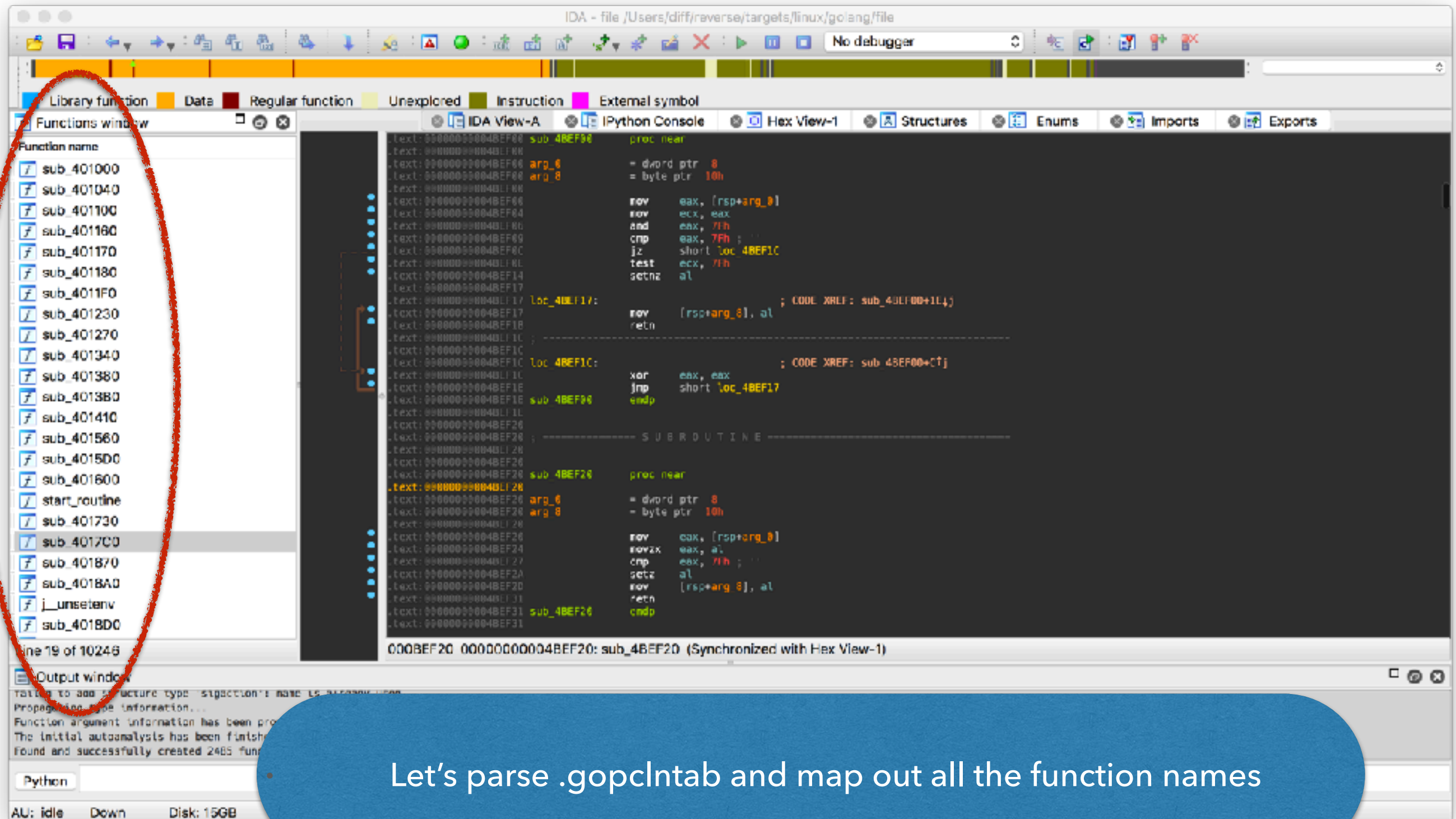
```
itablink:080DC0C8
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; =====
.gopclntab:080DC0E0
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment type: Pure data
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment permissions: Read
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ; Segment alignment '32byte' can not be represented in assembly
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 _gopclntab segment para public 'CONST' use32
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 assume cs:_gopclntab
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 ;org 80DC0E0h
.gopclntab:080DC0E0 unk_80DC0E0 db 0FBh ; ; DATA XREF: .noptrdata:off_81166E0↓0
.gopclntab:080DC0E1 db 0FFh
.gopclntab:080DC0E2 db 0FFh
.gopclntab:080DC0E3 db 0FFh
.gopclntab:080DC0E4 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0E5 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0E6 db 1
.gopclntab:080DC0E7 db 4
.gopclntab:080DC0E8 db 61h ; a
.gopclntab:080DC0E9 db 6
.gopclntab:080DC0EA db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0EB db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0EC db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0ED db 90h ;
.gopclntab:080DC0EE db 4
.gopclntab:080DC0EF db 8
.gopclntab:080DC0F0 db 1Ch
.gopclntab:080DC0F1 db 33h ; 3
.gopclntab:080DC0F2 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0F3 db 0
.gopclntab:080DC0F4 db 10h
```

```
struct gopclntab {
    char header[8];
    uint function_count;
    struct function {
        char address[4];
        char offsetToFuncName[4];
    }[function_count]
}
```



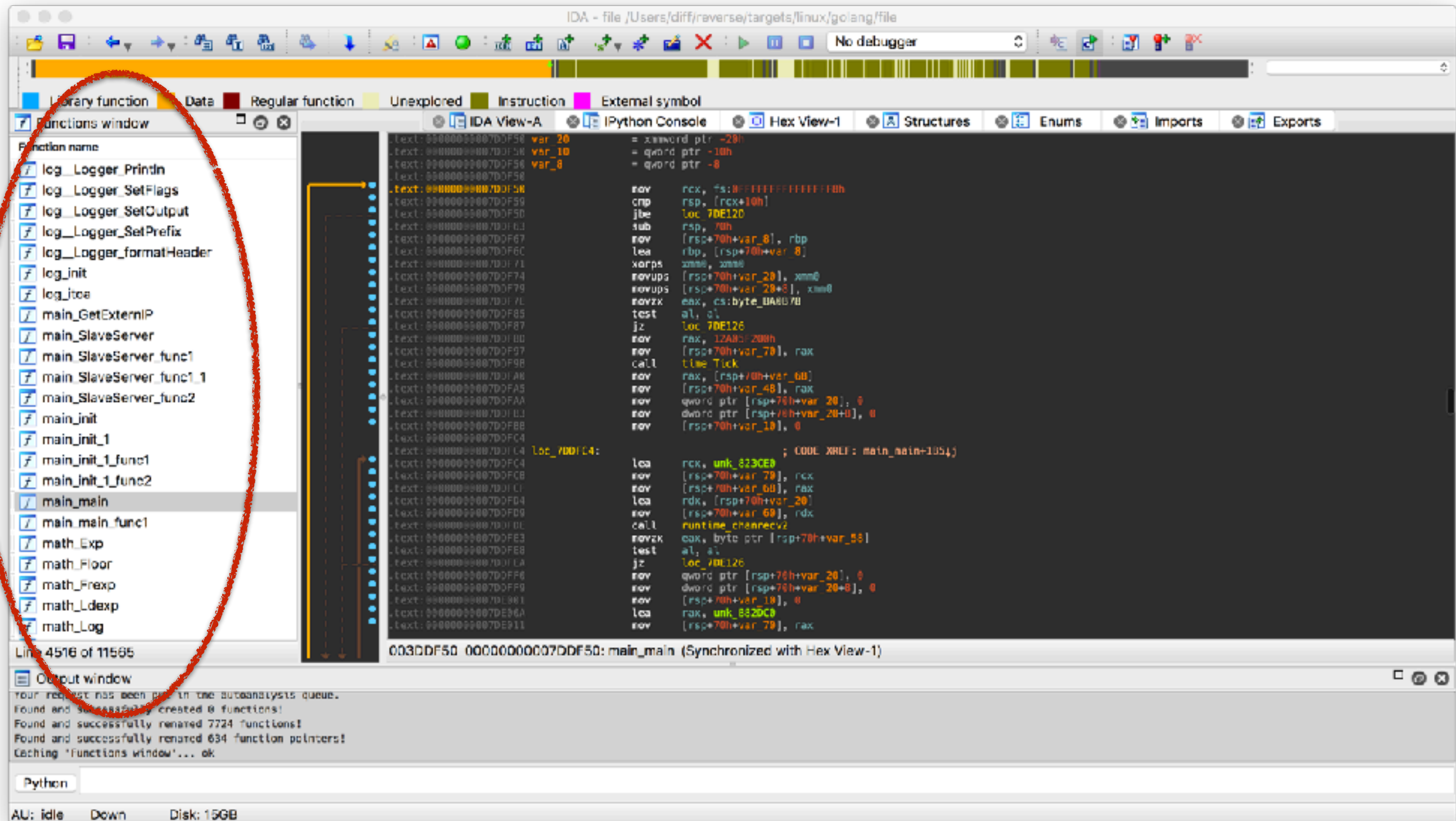
FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

Enter .gopclntab!



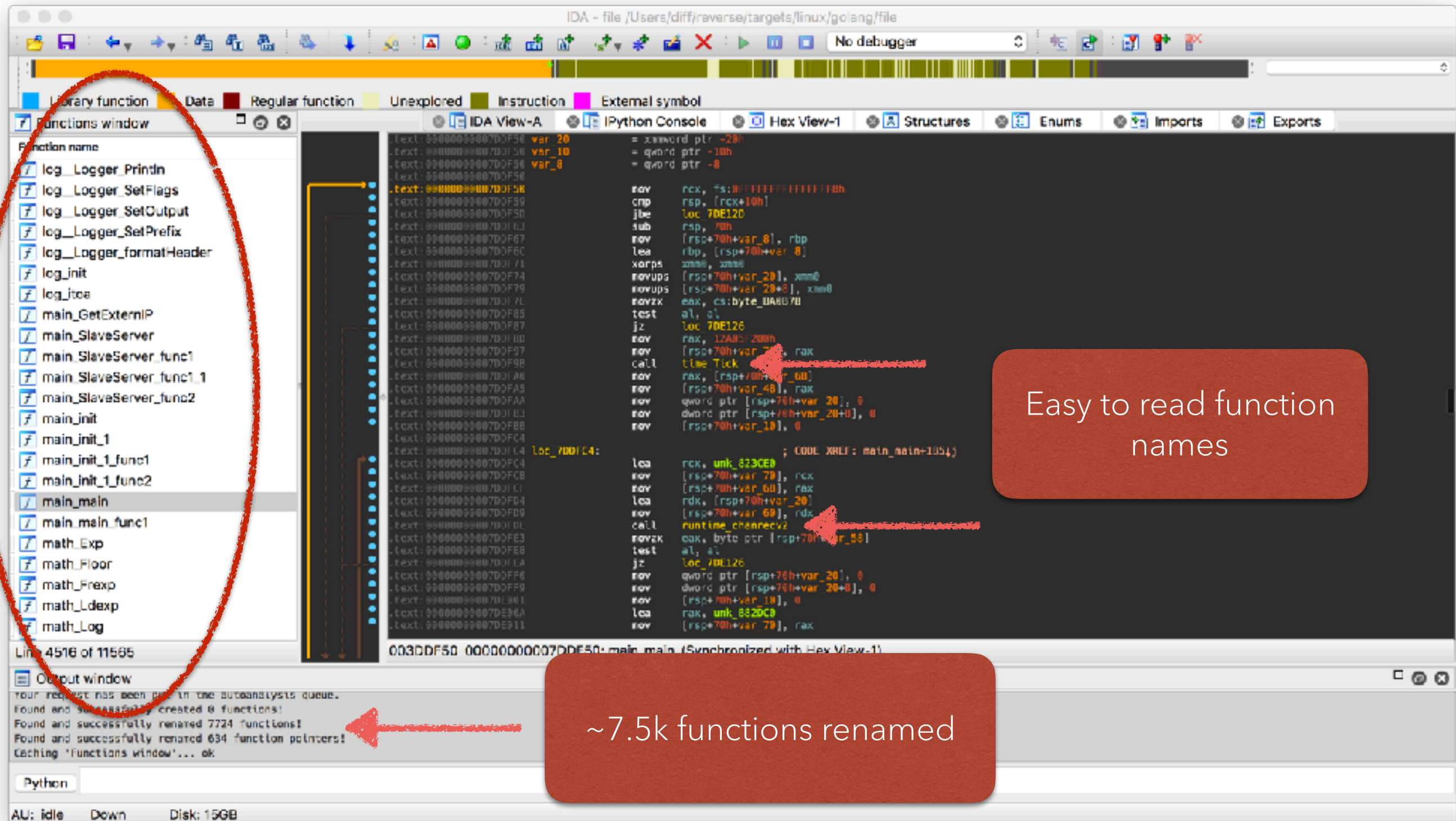
FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

Enter .gopclntab!



FUNCTION NAMES RECOVERABLE?

Enter .gopclntab!



FIXING OUR TOOLS...

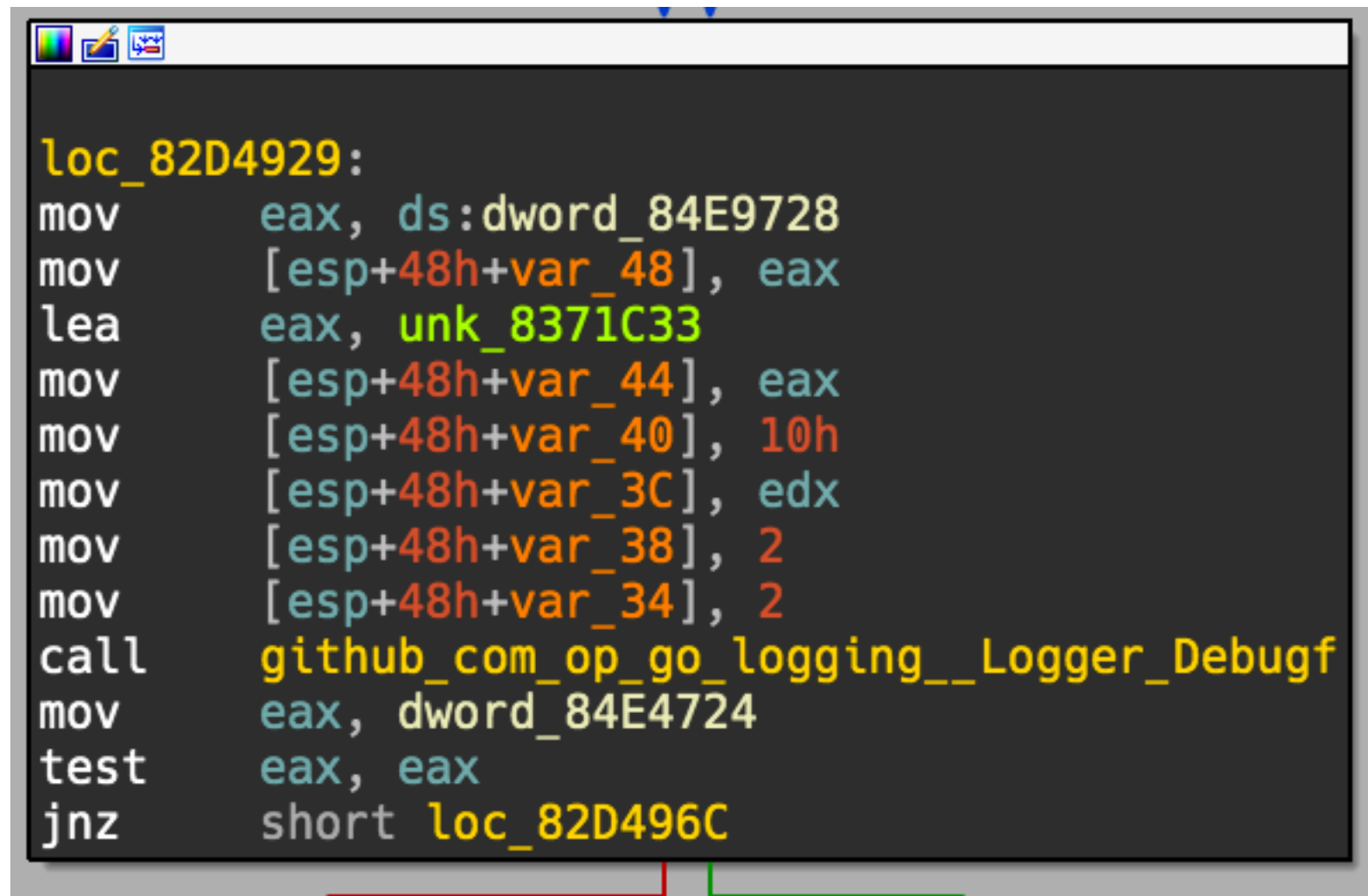
Issues Identified

- ~~Functions are not all easily defined~~
- ~~Functions do not retain their name when stripped~~
- String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version
- For above, we need to easily identify Go version!



STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

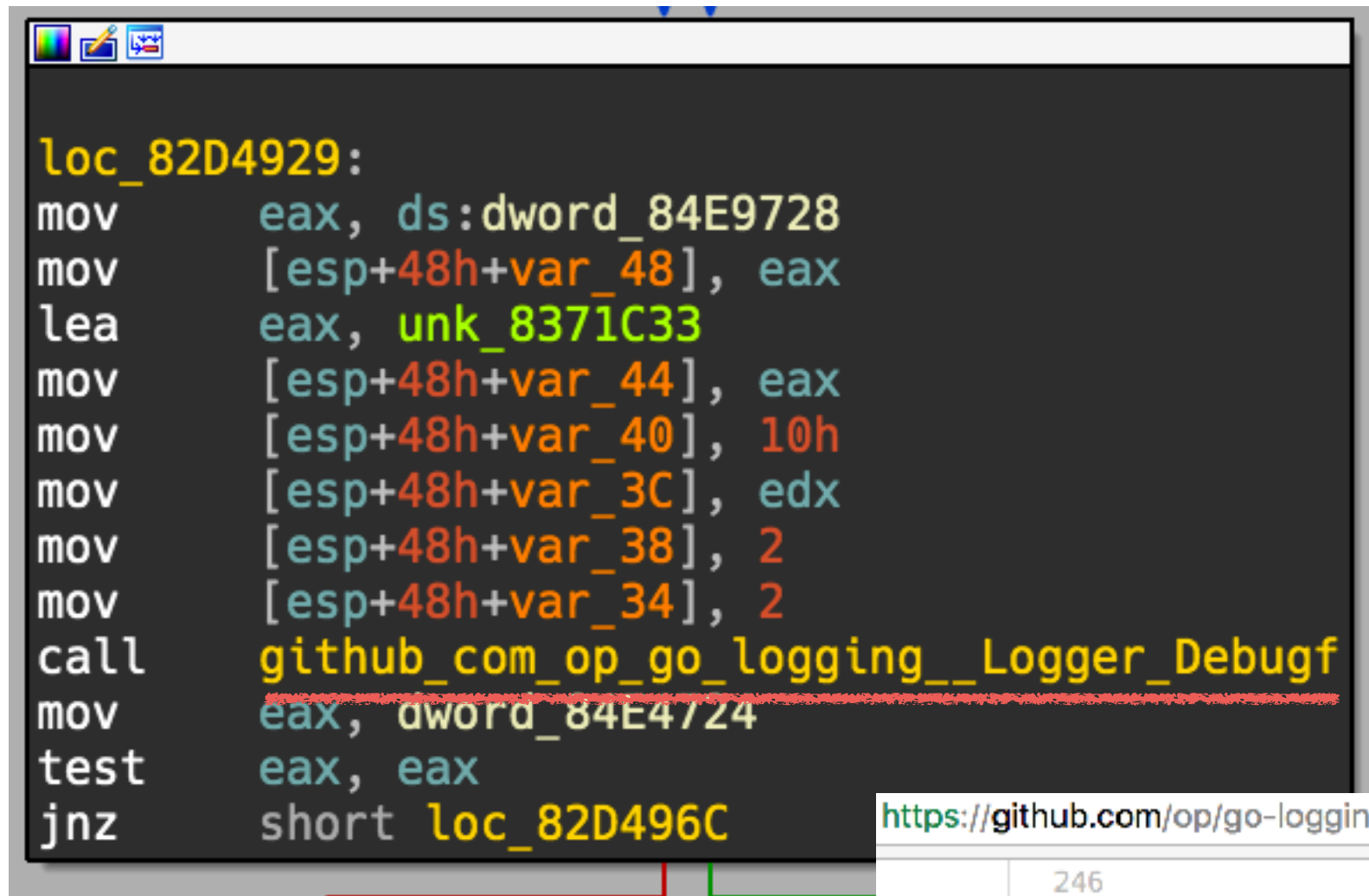
This doesn't seem very nice...

A screenshot of a debugger window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title bar is at the top with standard Windows icons. The assembly code is listed line by line, with some keywords and addresses highlighted in yellow. The code includes several memory moves, a call to a function, and a conditional jump.

```
loc_82D4929:  
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728  
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax  
lea     eax, unk_8371C33  
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax  
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h  
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx  
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2  
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2  
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Logger_Debugf  
mov     eax, dword_84E4724  
test    eax, eax  
jnz     short loc_82D496C
```

STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

This doesn't seem very nice...



```
loc_82D4929:
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax
lea     eax, unk_8371C33
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Logger_Debugf
mov     eax, dword_84E4724
test    eax, eax
jnz     short loc_82D496C
```

<https://github.com/op/go-logging/blob/master/logger.go>

```
246
247 // Debug logs a message using DEBUG as log level.
248 func (l *Logger) Debug(args ...interface{}) {
249     l.log(DEBUG, nil, args...)
250 }
251
252 // Debugf logs a message using DEBUG as log level.
253 func (l *Logger) Debugf(format string, args ...interface{}) {
254     l.log(DEBUG, &format, args...)
255 }
256
```

STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

This doesn't seem very nice...

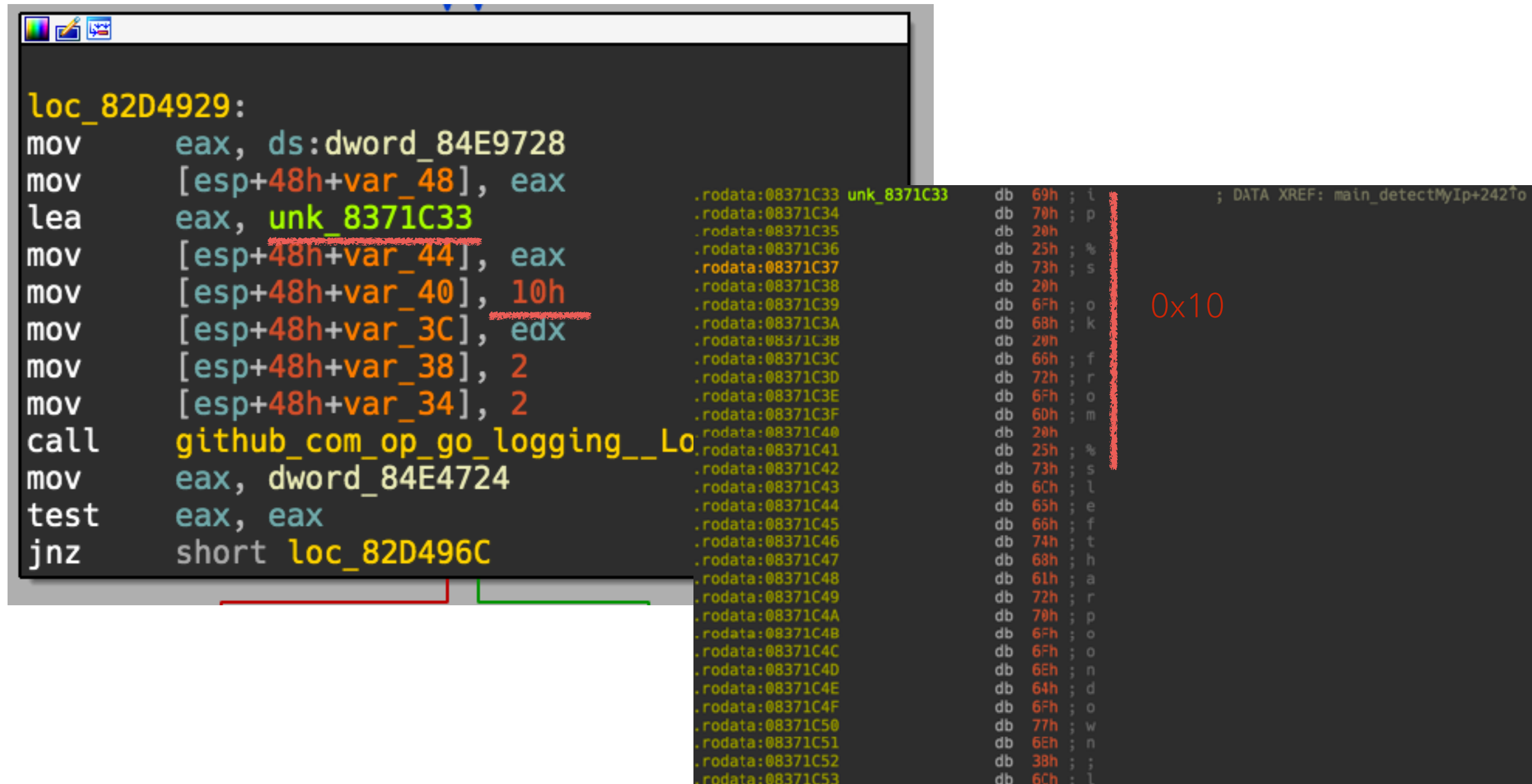
```
loc_82D4929:
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax
lea     eax, unk_8371C33
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Lo
mov     eax, dword_84E4724
test    eax, eax
jnz     short loc_82D496C

.rodata:08371C33 unk_8371C33 db 69h ; i ; DATA XREF: main_detectMyIp+242↑to
.rodata:08371C34 db 70h ; p
.rodata:08371C35 db 20h
.rodata:08371C36 db 25h ; %
.rodata:08371C37 db 73h ; s
.rodata:08371C38 db 20h
.rodata:08371C39 db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C3A db 68h ; k
.rodata:08371C3B db 20h
.rodata:08371C3C db 66h ; f
.rodata:08371C3D db 72h ; r
.rodata:08371C3E db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C3F db 60h ; m
.rodata:08371C40 db 20h
.rodata:08371C41 db 25h ; %
.rodata:08371C42 db 73h ; s
.rodata:08371C43 db 6Ch ; l
.rodata:08371C44 db 65h ; e
.rodata:08371C45 db 66h ; f
.rodata:08371C46 db 74h ; t
.rodata:08371C47 db 68h ; h
.rodata:08371C48 db 61h ; a
.rodata:08371C49 db 72h ; r
.rodata:08371C4A db 70h ; p
.rodata:08371C4B db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C4C db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C4D db 6Eh ; n
.rodata:08371C4E db 64h ; d
.rodata:08371C4F db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C50 db 77h ; w
.rodata:08371C51 db 6Eh ; n
.rodata:08371C52 db 38h ; ;
.rodata:08371C53 db 6Ch ; l
```

No null terminator?

STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

This doesn't seem very nice...



The screenshot shows a debugger window with assembly code on the left and a data table on the right. The assembly code is for a function starting at `loc_82D4929`. It moves a dword from `ds:dword_84E9728` to `eax`, then stores it at `[esp+48h+var_48]`. It then loads `unk_8371C33` into `eax` and stores it at `[esp+48h+var_44]`. It moves `10h` to `[esp+48h+var_40]`, `edx` to `[esp+48h+var_3C]`, `2` to `[esp+48h+var_38]`, and `2` to `[esp+48h+var_34]`. It then calls `github_com_op_go_logging__Lo`, moves `dword_84E4724` to `eax`, tests `eax`, and jumps if not zero to `loc_82D496C`. The data table on the right shows a sequence of bytes from `unk_8371C33` to `unk_8371C53`. A red vertical line is drawn at the 10th byte, and the text `0x10` is written next to it, indicating the length of the string load.

```
loc_82D4929:
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax
lea     eax, unk_8371C33
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Lo
mov     eax, dword_84E4724
test    eax, eax
jnz     short loc_82D496C

.rodata:08371C33 unk_8371C33 db 69h ; i
.rodata:08371C34 db 70h ; p
.rodata:08371C35 db 20h
.rodata:08371C36 db 25h ; %
.rodata:08371C37 db 73h ; s
.rodata:08371C38 db 20h
.rodata:08371C39 db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C3A db 68h ; k
.rodata:08371C3B db 20h
.rodata:08371C3C db 66h ; f
.rodata:08371C3D db 72h ; r
.rodata:08371C3E db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C3F db 60h ; m
.rodata:08371C40 db 20h
.rodata:08371C41 db 25h ; %
.rodata:08371C42 db 73h ; s
.rodata:08371C43 db 6Ch ; l
.rodata:08371C44 db 65h ; e
.rodata:08371C45 db 66h ; f
.rodata:08371C46 db 74h ; t
.rodata:08371C47 db 68h ; h
.rodata:08371C48 db 61h ; a
.rodata:08371C49 db 72h ; r
.rodata:08371C4A db 70h ; p
.rodata:08371C4B db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C4C db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C4D db 6Eh ; n
.rodata:08371C4E db 64h ; d
.rodata:08371C4F db 6Fh ; o
.rodata:08371C50 db 77h ; w
.rodata:08371C51 db 6Eh ; n
.rodata:08371C52 db 38h ; ;
.rodata:08371C53 db 6Ch ; l
```

Length seems to be in code below loading of pointer!

STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Weird, oddly familiar... Sort of like Dalvik string tables?

[illegible]

- Strings grouped together with no null bytes
- Groups are collected together by length, then alpha numerical order

STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Weird, oddly familiar... Sort of like Dalvik string tables?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
32:B0E0h:	45	72	72	6F	72	5F	63	67	6F	5F	73	65	74	65	6E	76	E	r	r	o	r											
32:B0F0h:	20	6D	69	73	73	69	6E	67	61	66	74	65	72	20	61	72	m	i	s	s	i	n	g	a	f	t	e	r	a	r		
32:B100h:	72	61	79	20	65	6C	65	6D	65	6E	74	62	61	64	20	66	r	a	y	e	l	e	m	e	n	t	b	a	d	f		
32:B110h:	69	6C	65	20	64	65	73	63	72	69	70	74	6F	72	62	61	i	l	e	d	e	s	c	r	i	p	t	o	r	b	a	
32:B120h:	64	20	6B	69	6E	64	20	69	6E	20	72	75	6E	66	69	6E	d	k	i	n	r	u	n	f	i	n						
32:B130h:	71	62	61	64	20	6E	6F	74	69	66	79	4C	69	73	74	20	q	b	a	d	n	o	t	i	f	y	L	i	s	t		
32:B140h:	73	69	7A	65	62	61	64	20	72	75	6E	74	69	6D	65	C2	s	i	z	e	b	a	d	r	u	n	t	i	m	e	A	
32:B150h:	B7	6D	73	74	61	78	74	68	61	61	88	76	61	68	75	65																
32:B160h:	20	66	6F	72																												
32:B170h:	72	69	61	6E																												
32:B180h:	63	61	6C	60																												
32:B190h:	63	68	65	63																												
32:B1A0h:	20	25	73	63																												
32:B1B0h:	6E	65	63	74																												
32:B1C0h:	73	70	6F	73																												
32:B1D0h:	6F	6E	20	74																												
32:B1E0h:	63	65	20	6E																												
32:B1F0h:	69	72	65	63																												
32:B200h:	74	79	64	69																												
32:B210h:	65	65	64	65																												
32:B220h:	6E	69	73	74																												
32:B230h:	61	32	2D	6E																												
32:B240h:	2D	73	68	61																												
32:B250h:	72	20	6D	75	75	71	20	62	65	20	6E	61	6E	2D	6E	69																

Pseudo solution;

Create string load heuristics based on pattern matching and whitelisting certain registers always used

- Strings grouped together with no null bytes
- Groups are collected together by length, then alpha numerical order

STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Testing heuristics...

```
loc_82D4929:
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax
lea     eax, unk_8371C33
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Logger_Debugf
mov     eax, dword_84E4724
test    eax, eax
jnz     short loc_82D496C
```

```
loc_82D4929:
mov     eax, ds:dword_84E9728
mov     [esp+48h+var_48], eax
lea     eax, aIpS0kFromS ; "ip %s ok from %s"
mov     [esp+48h+var_44], eax
mov     [esp+48h+var_40], 10h
mov     [esp+48h+var_3C], edx
mov     [esp+48h+var_38], 2
mov     [esp+48h+var_34], 2
call    github_com_op_go_logging__Logger_Debugf
mov     eax, dword_84E4724
test    eax, eax
jnz     short loc_82D496C
```

STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Reorganize, collect more binaries and whitelist more heuristics

```
loc_80494D8:
mov     ebx, offset unk_8600920 ; pointer to a string (undefined currently)
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 5 ; string length
mov     byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov     ebx, 860AB34h ; constant... though this is actually pointing to a string as well
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 10h ; string length
call    flag_Bool
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_90], ebx
mov     ebx, offset unk_86001AD
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 4
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov     ebx, 861DC4Ch
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 31h
call    flag_Int
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B8], ebx
mov     ebx, 8602175h
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 6
mov     ebx, offset unk_8604841
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 9
mov     ebx, offset unk_860551F
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 9
call    flag_String
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_D8]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B4], ebx
mov     ebx, offset unk_860456A
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 8
mov     ebx, 8601F23h
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 6
mov     ebx, 8617547h
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 22h
call    flag_String
```

More string loads!

STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Reorganize, collect more binaries and whitelist more heuristics

```
loc_80494D8:
mov     ebx, offset unk_8600920 ; pointer to a string (undefined current)
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 5 ; string length
mov     byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov     ebx, 860AB34h ; constant... though this is actually pointing to a string
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 10h ; string length
call    flag_Bool
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_90], ebx
mov     ebx, offset unk_86001AD
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 4
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov     ebx, 861DC4Ch
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 31h
call    flag_Int
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B8], ebx
mov     ebx, 8602175h
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 6
mov     ebx, offset unk_8604841
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 9
mov     ebx, offset unk_860551F
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 9
call    flag_String
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_D8]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B4], ebx
mov     ebx, offset unk_860456A
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 8
mov     ebx, 8601F23h
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 6
mov     ebx, 8617547h
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 22h
call    flag_String
```

```
loc_80494D8:
mov     ebx, offset aDebug ; "debug"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 5
mov     byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov     ebx, offset aEnableDebuggin ; "enable debugging"
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 10h
call    flag_Bool
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_90], ebx
mov     ebx, offset aWait ; "wait"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 4
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov     ebx, offset aWaitForPidToEx ; "wait for PID to exit before starting {0}."
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 31h
call    flag_Int
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B8], ebx
mov     ebx, offset aTarget ; "target"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 6
mov     ebx, offset a0_0_0_00 ; "0.0.0.0/0"
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 9
mov     ebx, offset aTargetS ; "target(s)"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 9
call    flag_String
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_D8]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B4], ebx
mov     ebx, offset aStrategy ; "strategy"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 8
mov     ebx, offset aRandom ; "random"
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 6
mov     ebx, offset aScanStrategyRa ; "scan strategy [random, sequential]"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 22h
call    flag_String
```


STRING LOADS? WHERE ARE YOU?

Reorganize, collect more binaries and whitelist more heuristics

```
loc_80494D8:
mov     ebx, offset unk_8600920 ; pointer to a string (undefined curr
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 5 ; string length
mov     byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0
mov     ebx, 860AB34h ; constant...
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 10h ; strin
call     flag_Bool
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_90], ebx
mov     ebx, offset unk_86001AD
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 4
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8],
mov     ebx, 861DC4Ch
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], 31h
call     flag_Int
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_DC]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B8], ebx
mov     ebx, 8602175h
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 6
mov     ebx, offset unk_8604841
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8],
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4]
mov     ebx, offset unk_860551F
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 9
call     flag_String
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_D8]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B4], ebx
mov     ebx, offset unk_860456A
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 8
mov     ebx, 8601F23h
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 6
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 22h
call     flag_String
```



```
loc_80494D8:
mov     ebx, offset aDebug ; "debug"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 5
mov     byte ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], 0

debugging"

or PID to exit before starting {0".

mov     ebx, offset aTargetS ; "target(s)"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 9
call     flag_String
mov     ebx, [esp+0F0h+var_D8]
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_B4], ebx
mov     ebx, offset aStrategy ; "strategy"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_F0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_EC], 8
mov     ebx, offset aRandom ; "random"
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8], ebx
mov     dword ptr [esp+0F0h+var_E8+4], 6
mov     ebx, offset aScanStrategyRa ; "scan strategy [random, sequential]"
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_E0], ebx
mov     [esp+0F0h+var_DC], 22h
call     flag_String
```

FIXING OUR TOOLS...

Issues Identified

- ~~Functions are not all easily defined~~
- ~~Functions do not retain their name when stripped~~
- ~~String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version~~
- For above, we need to easily identify Go version!



HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

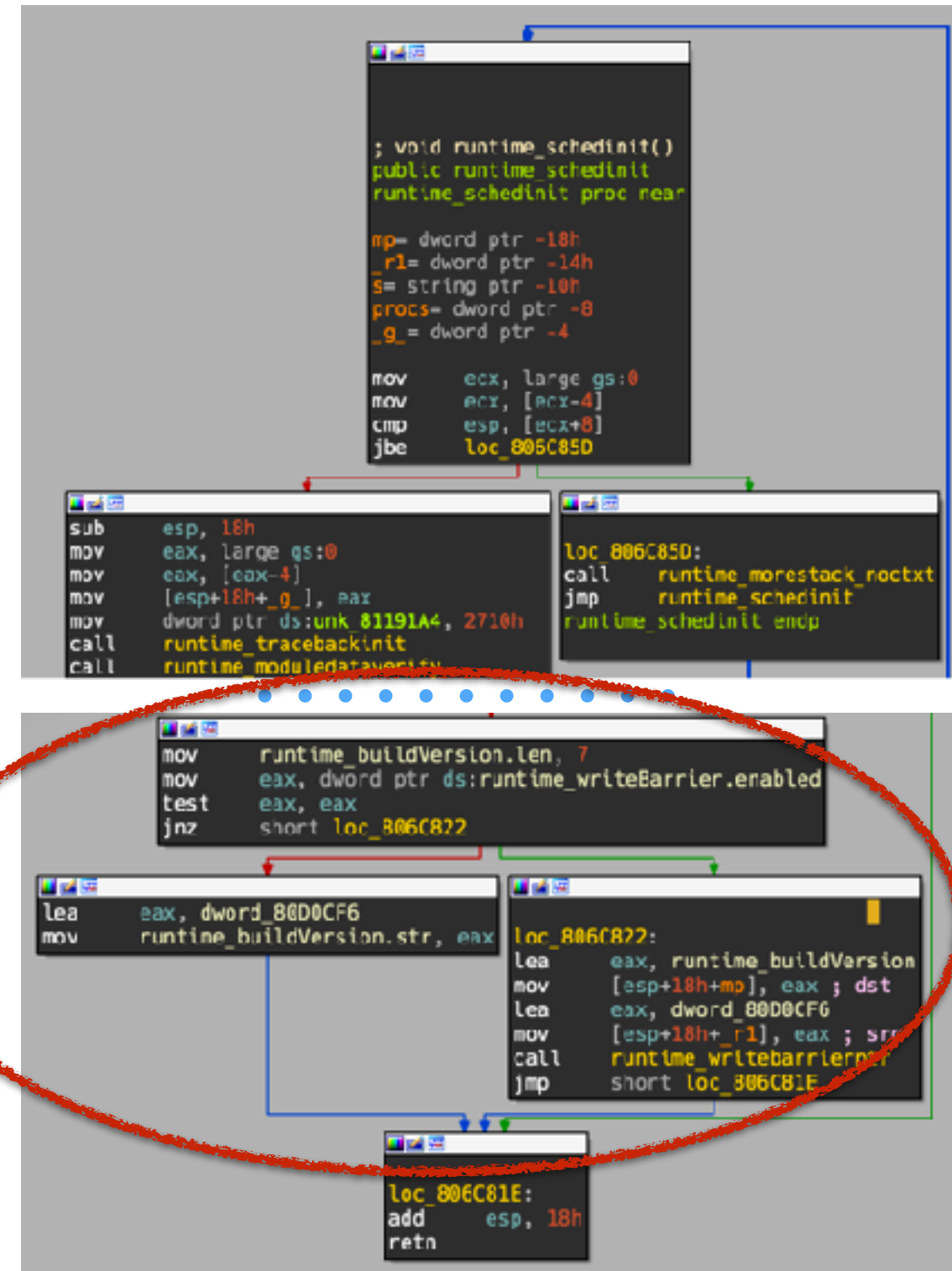
- Heuristics can be brittle as Go evolves
- Runtime has versioning!



HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

- Heuristics can be brittle as Go evolves
- Runtime has versioning!

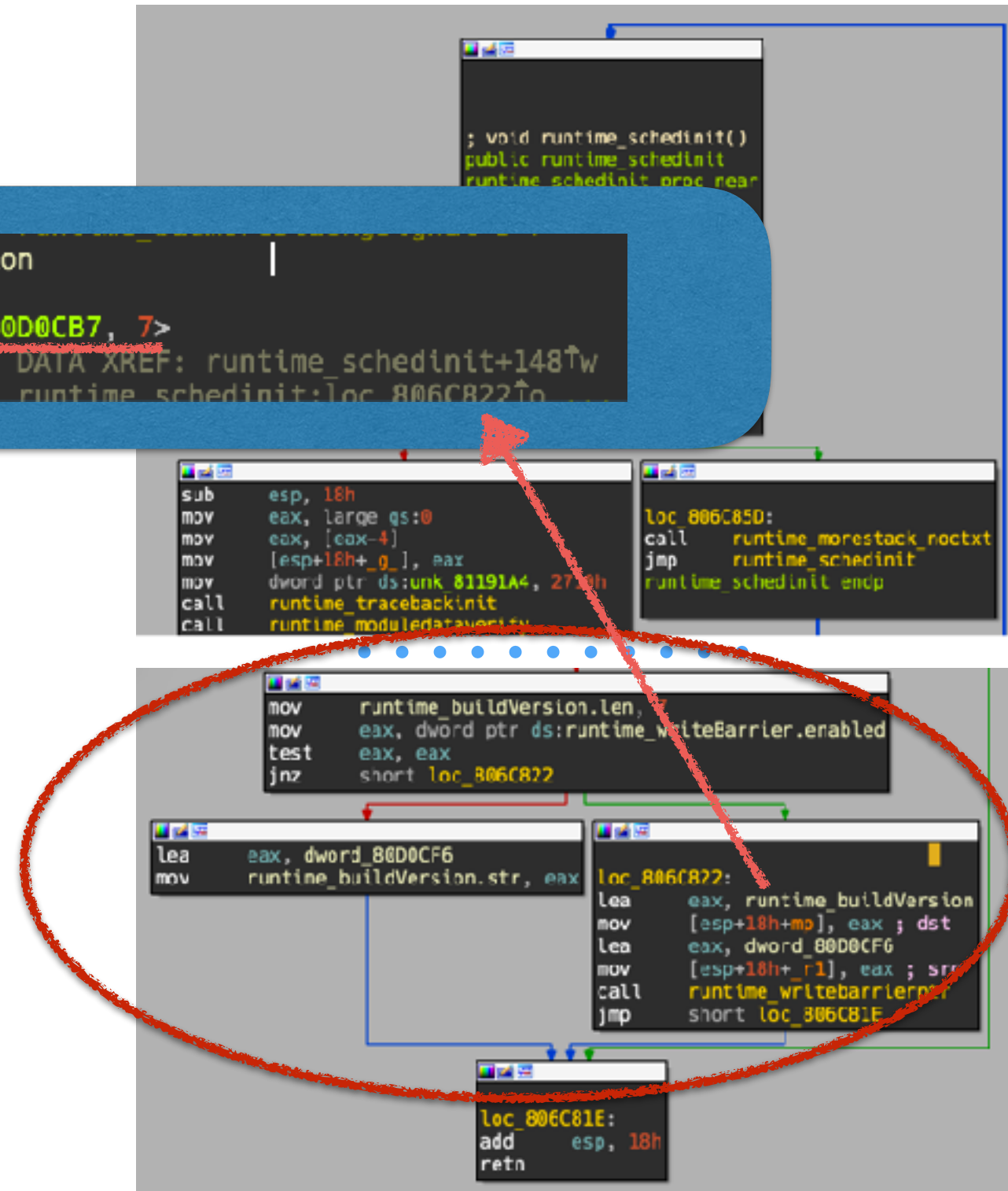


HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

```
.data:08117ED0      public runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0      ; string runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0      runtime_buildVersion string <offset unk_80D0CB7, 7>
.data:08117ED0      ; DATA XREF: runtime_schedinit+148↑w
.data:08117ED0      : runtime_schedinit:loc_806C822↑p
```

- Runtime has versioning!



HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

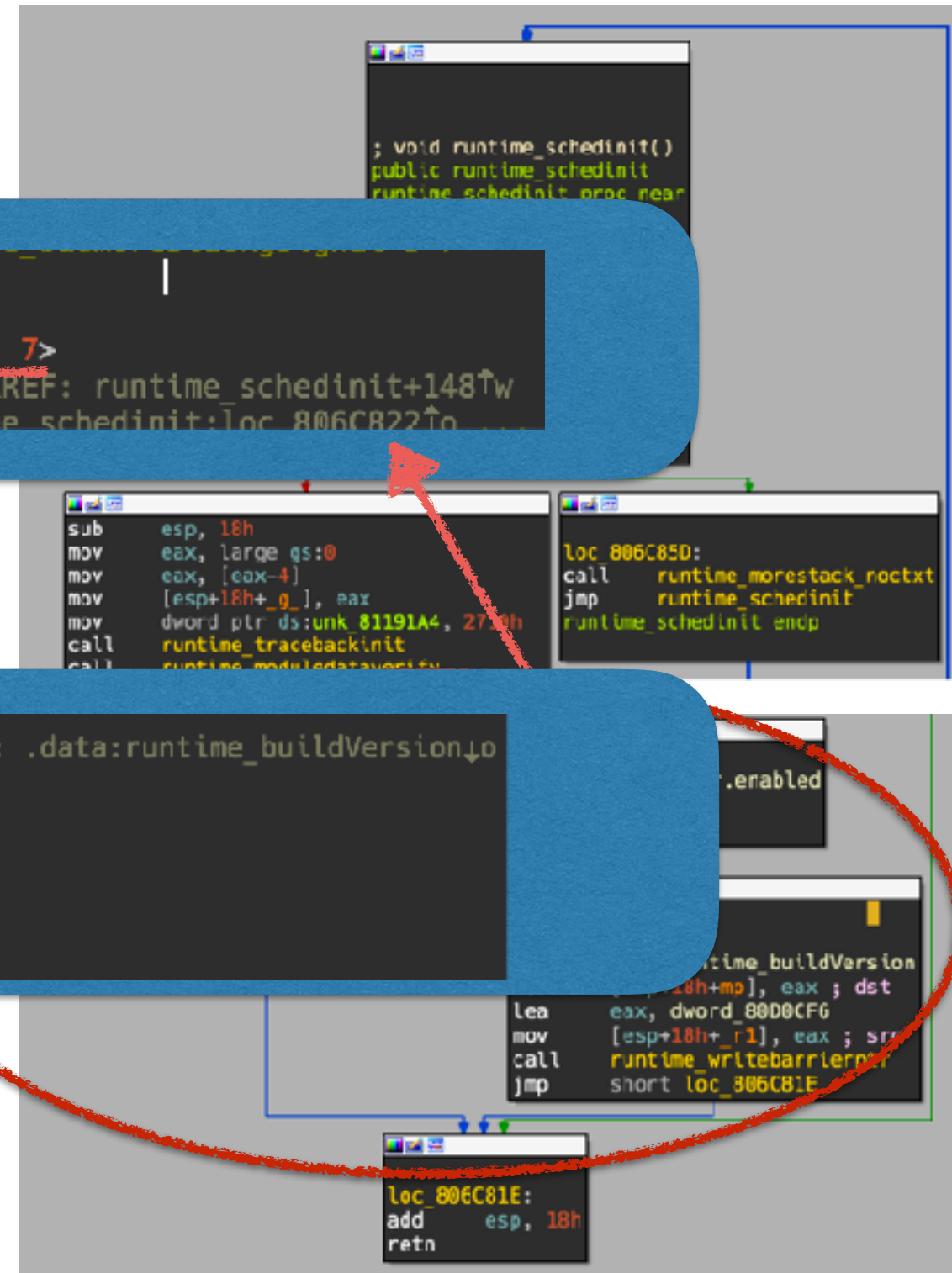
Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

```
.data:08117ED0      public runtime_buildVersion  
.data:08117ED0      ; string runtime_buildVersion  
.data:08117ED0      runtime_buildVersion string <offset unk_80D0CB7, 7>  
.data:08117ED0      ; DATA XREF: runtime_schedinit+148↑w  
.data:08117ED0      : runtime_schedinit:loc_806C822↑to
```

- Runtime has versioning!

```
.rodata:080D0CB7      unk_80D0CB7      db 67h ; 9  
.rodata:080D0CB8      db 6Fh ; 0  
.rodata:080D0CB9      db 31h ; 1  
.rodata:080D0CBA      db 2Eh ; .  
.rodata:080D0CBB      db 38h ; 8  
.rodata:080D0CBC      db 2Eh ; .  
.rodata:080D0CBD      db 31h ; 1  
.rodata:080D0CDE      ; DATA XREF: .data:runtime_buildVersion↓
```

Can now programmatically tell the Go version!



HEURISTICS BREAK ON NEW REVISIONS

Damn it, nothing is ever easy...

```
.data:08117ED0      public runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0      ; string runtime_buildVersion
.data:08117ED0      runtime_buildVersion string <offset unk_80D0CB7, 7>
.data:08117ED0
.data:08117ED0
```

```
.rodata:080D0CB7 unk_80D0CB7 db 67h ; 9
.rodata:080D0CB8 db 6Fh ; 0
.rodata:080D0CB9 db 31h ; 1
.rodata:080D0CBA db 2Eh ; .
.rodata:080D0CBB db 38h ; 8
.rodata:080D0CBC db 2Eh ; .
.rodata:080D0CBD db 31h ; 1
```

; DATA XREF: .data:runtime_buildVersion↓

```
mov     runtime_buildVersion.len, 7
mov     eax, dword ptr ds:runtime_writeBarrier.enabled
test    eax, eax
jnz     short loc_806C822
```

```
lea     eax, dword_80D0CF6
```

```
loc_806C822:
a       eax, runtime_buildVersion
v       [esp+18h+mp], eax ; dst
a       eax, dword_80D0CF6
v       [esp+18h+r1], eax ; src
ll      runtime_writeBarrier
o       short loc_806C81E
```

```
loc_806C81E:
add     esp, 18h
retn
```

FIXING OUR TOOLS...

Issues Identified

- ~~Functions are not all easily defined~~
- ~~Functions do not retain their name when stripped~~
- ~~String loads can be funky - dependent on architecture and Go version~~
- ~~For above, we need to easily identify Go version!~~



OPEN SOURCE, YAY!

Issues, handled :D

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'strazzere / golang_loader_assist'. At the top, there are buttons for 'Unwatch' (12), 'Star' (68), and 'Fork' (14). Below this is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Code', 'Issues' (2), 'Pull requests' (0), 'Projects' (0), 'Wiki', 'Settings', and 'Insights'. The repository description is 'Making GO reversing easier in IDA Pro', with tags for 'ida', 'reverse-engineering', 'golang', and 'python'. Below the description, it shows '13 commits', '1 branch', '0 releases', and '3 contributors'. A bar at the bottom indicates the current branch is 'master'. There are buttons for 'New pull request', 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and a green 'Clone or download' button. The commit history shows a merge of 'master' and three recent commits: 'hello-go' (Adding different compiled versions), 'README.md' (Add readme), and 'golang_loader_assist.py' (fixed incorrect variable returned (#6)).

strazzere / golang_loader_assist

Unwatch 12 Star 68 Fork 14

Code Issues 2 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Settings Insights

Making GO reversing easier in IDA Pro Edit

ida reverse-engineering golang python Manage topics

13 commits 1 branch 0 releases 3 contributors

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

strazzere Merge branch 'master' of https://github.com/strazzere/golang_loader_a... Latest commit 8f0385d a minute ago

hello-go	Adding different compiled versions	a minute ago
README.md	Add readme	a minute ago
golang_loader_assist.py	fixed incorrect variable returned (#6)	a minute ago

MAKING ISSUES...

Issues, handled :D

- If stripping doesn't protect binaries...
How can we make life hard?
- Let's prepare for the next "Bear" APT
- Or at least make people
step up their game...



GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D

- Preprocess source using github.com/lunixbochs/og
- Build AST of all classes, functions and variables
- Obfuscate!
- Next release will contain encryption



GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D

```
func server() {
    bdport := "65532" // main.bdport
    port := fmt.Sprintf(":%v", bdport)
    ln, err := net.Listen("tcp", port)
    if err != nil {
        // handle error
        fmt.Println("[!] Unable to start backdoor on port " + port + " : ", err)
        return
    }
    for {
        fmt.Println("[+] Started backdoor on " + ln.Addr().String())
        conn, err := ln.Accept()
        if err != nil {
            fmt.Println("[!] Unable to accept backdoor client on %v: %v", conn.LocalAddr().String(), err)
            continue
        }
        fmt.Println("[+] Backdoor client connected " + conn.LocalAddr().String() + " -> " + conn.RemoteAddr().String())
        go handleConnection(conn)
    }
}
```


GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D

```
func s() {  
    b := "65532" // main.bdport  
    p := fmt.Sprintf(":%v", bdport)  
    l, e := net.Listen("tcp", port)  
    if e != nil {  
        // handle error  
        fmt.Println("[!] Unable to start backdoor on port " + port + " : ", err)  
        return  
    }  
    for {  
        fmt.Println("[+] Started backdoor on " + l.Addr().String())  
        x, e := l.Accept()  
        if e != nil {  
            fmt.Println("[!] Unable to accept backdoor client on %v: %v", c.LocalAddr().String(), err)  
            continue  
        }  
        fmt.Println("[+] Backdoor client connected " + c.LocalAddr().String() + " -> " + c.RemoteAddr().String())  
        go a(x)  
    }  
}
```

GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D

- io_ReadFull
- io_init
- main
- main_client
- main_handleConnection
- main_init
- main_main
- main_server
- math_hasSSE4
- math_init
- math_init_1
- math_rand_Int
- math_rand_New
- math_rand_NewSource
- math_rand_Source54_Int63_fm
- math_rand_Rand_Int

```
loc_10D3B65: ; "(*] client"
lea rax, aClient_0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.cap], rax
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_40], 0Ah
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_38.array], 0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_38.len], 0
lea rax, stru_10E7C20
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_58.cap]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
call runtime_convT2E
mov rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_A0]
mov rcx, [rsp+0B8h+a.cap]
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_38.array], rcx
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_38.len], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_38]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax ; a
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], 1
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.cap], 1
call fmt_Println
call main_client
jmp loc_10D3AD6

loc_10D3A51: ; "(*] none"
lea rax, aNone_0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_80], rax
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_80], 8
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_78.array], 0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_78.len], 0
lea rax, stru_10E7C20
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_80]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
call runtime_convT2E
mov rax, [rsp+0B8h+a.cap]
mov rcx, [rsp+0B8h+var_A0]
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_78.array], rax
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_78.len], rcx
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_78]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax ; a
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], 1
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.cap], 1
call fmt_Println

loc_10D3AE6: ; "(*] server"
lea rax, aServer
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_70.cap], rax
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_60], 0Ah
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.array], 0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.len], 0
lea rax, stru_10E7C20
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_70.cap]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
call runtime_convT2E
mov rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_A0]
mov rcx, [rsp+0B8h+a.cap]
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.array], rcx
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.len], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_58]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax ; a
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], 1
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.cap], 1
call fmt_Println
call main_server
jmp loc_10D3AD6
```

GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D

```
f io_ReadFull
f io_init
f main
f main_client
f main_handleConnection
f main_init
f main_main
f main_server
f math_hasSSE4
f math_init
f math_init_1
f math_rand_Int
f math_rand_New
f math_rand_NewSource
f math_rand_Source64_Int63_fm
f math_rand_Rand_Int
```

```
f io_ReadFull
f io_init
f main
f main_a
f main_c
f main_h
f main_init
f main_main
f main_server
f math_hasSSE4
f math_init
f math_init_1
f math_rand_Int
f math_rand_New
f math_rand_NewSource
f math_rand_Source64_Int63_fm
f math_rand_Rand_Int
```

```
loc_10D3B65: ; "[*] client"
lea rax, aClient_0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.cap], rax
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_40], 0Ah
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_38.array], 0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_38.len], 0
lea rax, stru_10E7C20
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_58.cap]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
call runtime_convT2E
mov rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_A0]
mov rcx, [rsp+0B8h+a.cap]
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_38.array], rcx
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_38.len], rcx
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_38]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax ; a
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], 1
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.cap], 1
call fmt_Println
call main_client
jmp loc_10D3AD6

loc_10D3A61: ; "[*] none"
lea rax, aNone_0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_88], rax
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_80], 8
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_78.array], 0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_78.len], 0
lea rax, stru_10E7C20
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_88]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
call runtime_convT2E
mov rax, [rsp+0B8h+a.cap]
mov rcx, [rsp+0B8h+var_A0]
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_78.array], rcx
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_78.len], rcx
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_78]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax ; a
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], 1
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.cap], 1
call fmt_Println

loc_10D3AE6: ; "[*] server"
lea rax, aServer
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_78.cap], rax
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_60], 0Ah
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.array], 0
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.len], 0
lea rax, stru_10E7C20
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_78.cap]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], rax
call runtime_convT2E
mov rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_A0]
mov rcx, [rsp+0B8h+a.cap]
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.array], rcx
mov [rsp+0B8h+var_58.len], rcx
lea rax, [rsp+0B8h+var_58]
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.array], rax ; a
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.len], 1
mov [rsp+0B8h+a.cap], 1
call fmt_Println
call main_server
jmp loc_10D3AD6
```

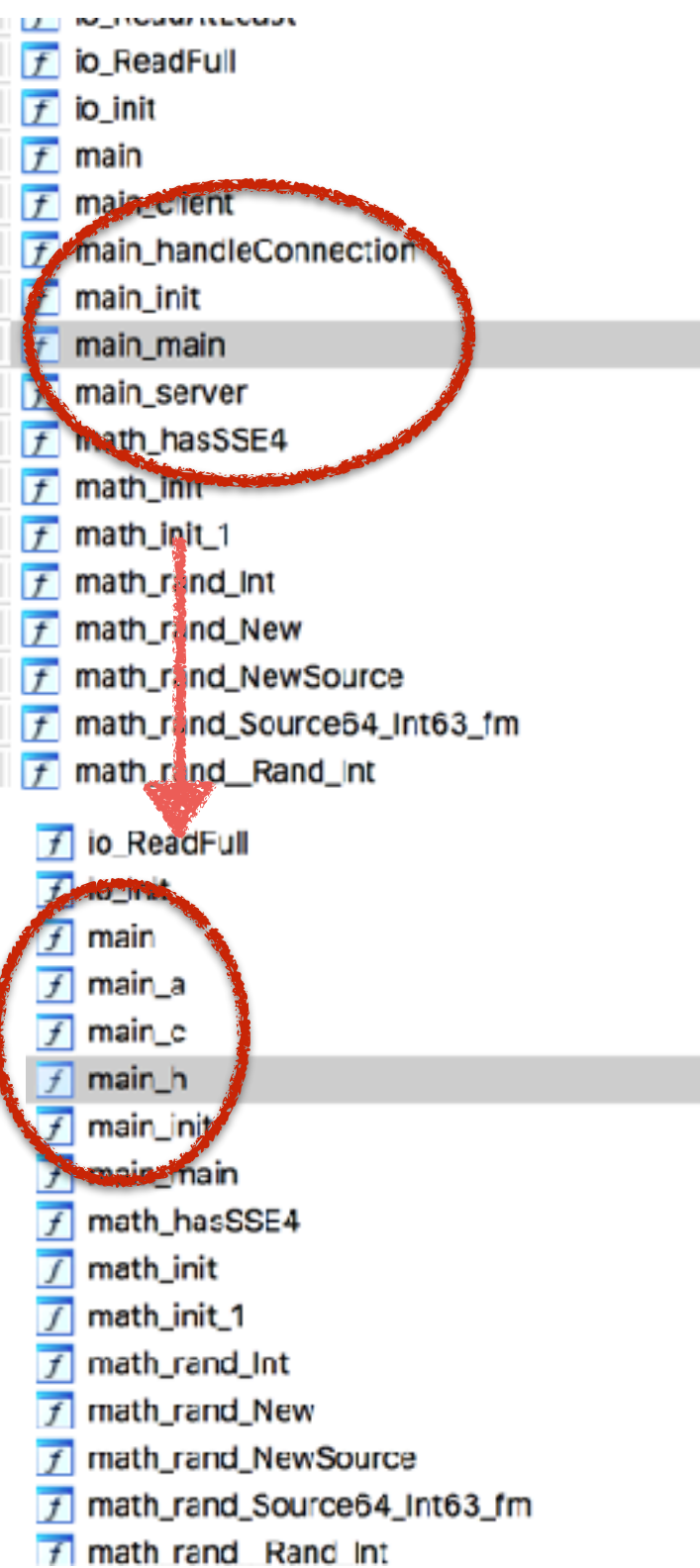
```
loc_10D3B65: ; "[*] client"
lea rax, aClient_0
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_58.cap], rax
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_40], 0Ah
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_38.array], 0
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_38.len], 0
lea rax, stru_10E7C20
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.array], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B3h+var_58.cap]
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.len], rax
call runtime_convT2E
mov rax, [rsp+0B3h+var_A0]
mov rcx, [rsp+0B3h+a.cap]
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_38.array], rcx
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_38.len], rcx
lea rax, [rsp+0B3h+var_38]
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.array], rax ; a
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.len], 1
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.cap], 1
call fmt_Println
call main_c
jmp loc_10D3AD6

loc_10D3A61: ; "[*] none"
lea rax, aNone_0
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_88], rax
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_80], 8
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_78.array], 0
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_78.len], 0
lea rax, stru_10E7C20
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.array], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B3h+var_88]
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.len], rax
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.len], rax
call runtime_convT2E
mov rax, [rsp+0B3h+a.cap]
mov rcx, [rsp+0B3h+var_A0]
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_78.array], rcx
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_78.len], rcx
lea rax, [rsp+0B3h+var_78]
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.array], rax ; a
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.len], 1
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.cap], 1
call fmt_Println

loc_10D3AE6: ; "[*] server"
lea rax, aServer
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_78.cap], rax
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_60], 0Ah
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_58.array], 0
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_58.len], 0
lea rax, stru_10E7C20
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.array], rax
lea rax, [rsp+0B3h+var_78.cap]
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.len], rax
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.len], rax
call runtime_convT2E
mov rax, [rsp+0B3h+var_A0]
mov rcx, [rsp+0B3h+a.cap]
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_58.array], rcx
mov [rsp+0B3h+var_58.len], rcx
lea rax, [rsp+0B3h+var_58]
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.array], rax ; a
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.len], 1
mov [rsp+0B3h+a.cap], 1
call fmt_Println
call main_a
jmp loc_10D3AD6
```


GOGUARD!

Oh yay... Only seems fitting since Go acts like Java :D



Next release includes obfuscating strings
and the runtime functions :D



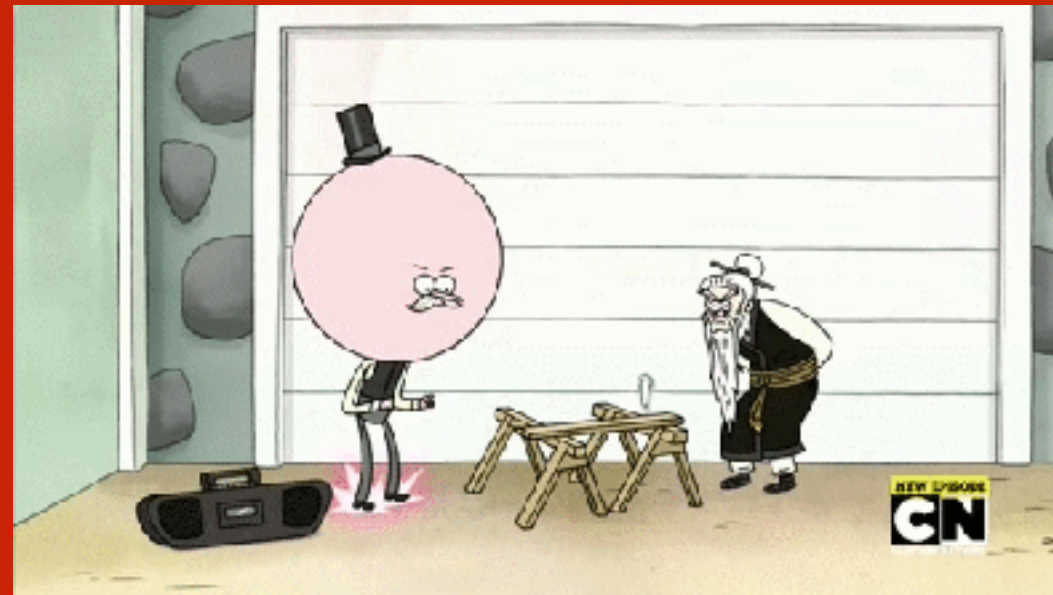
REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

Everything can be reversed.... It's also likely it already has been!

- Reversing Go Primer
 - <https://www.rednaga.io>
 - Go malware will be posted soon after talk along with slides
- golang_loader_assist
 - https://github.com/strazzere/golang_loader_assist
 - New version published after talk included all features with upgraded heuristics for Go 1.8+
 - Binary Ninja version will be dropped shortly in same repo!
- goguard
 - <https://github.com/strazzere/goguard>
 - Repo will be pushed after the talk
 - Currently obfuscates all custom code and vendor code
 - Working on runtime and adding encryption/obfuscation to strings

GOOD LUCK HUNTING!

TIM "DIFF" STRAZZERE
@TIMSTRAZZ



Good people to follow on Twitter for
Android / reversing / malware / hacking information:
@_jsoo_ @droidsec @jcase @marcwrogers @msolnik
@PatrickMcCanna @rotlogix @snare @tamakikusu @trimosx
@cryptax @virqdroid @WataShiva @againsthimself @collinrm
@michalmalik @utkan0s @malataz @LukasStefanko @ACKFlags
@bugcrowd @samhouston

07.25.2017

BugCrowd - BSides LV

REDNAGA

