In radare2 /c means Cryptography

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Introduction

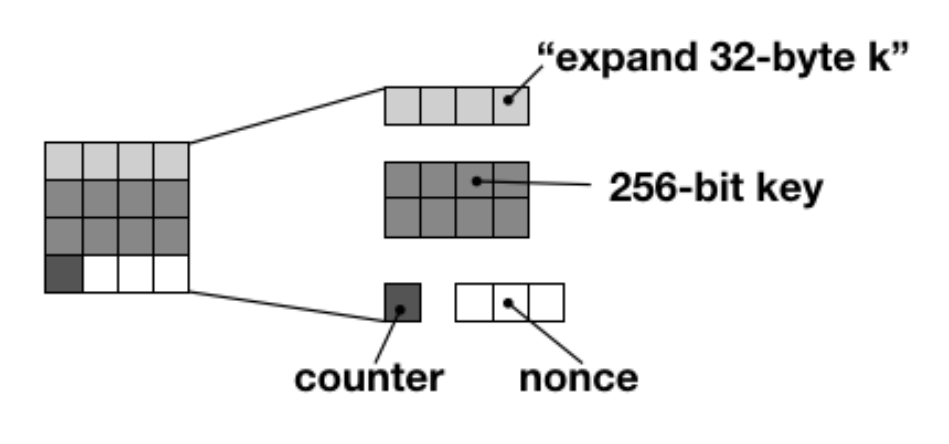
- Reverse or exploitation often imply Cryptography.
- Radare2 has some helper commands included.
- Practical use case where these commands are useful.
- Inner working of these commands.

Identify

- During a reverse, on crucial step may be to identify if a Cryptographic algorithms is used and which one.
- Often Crypto algorithms have constants, sbox or nonce which are public and may help to identify them.

Example

For example, Chacha is a stream cipher. It uses a 16-byte constant **"expand 32-byte k"**.
Meaning that finding this string in a binary would mean that it uses Chacha.



yara

- Yara is an open-source software developed by Virustotal to detect malware.
- It is based on flexible rules allowing the detection of malwares.
- Many rules are available at https://github.com/Yara-Rules/rules including rules to detect many cryptography algorithms.
- Available in **radare2-extras** and the yara commands are then accessible directly in r2.

```
$ r2pm -i yara yara-r2
```

yara rule

```
rule Chacha_256_constant{
  strings:
    $c0 = "expand 32-byte k"
  conditions:
    $c0
}
```

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Warning

Cryptographers tend to reuse primitives:

- Blake2 is a hash function based on Chacha.
- Argon2 is a password hash function using Blake2.
- Yara rule may trigger for Chacha constant but binary uses Argon2.

CRC and hash

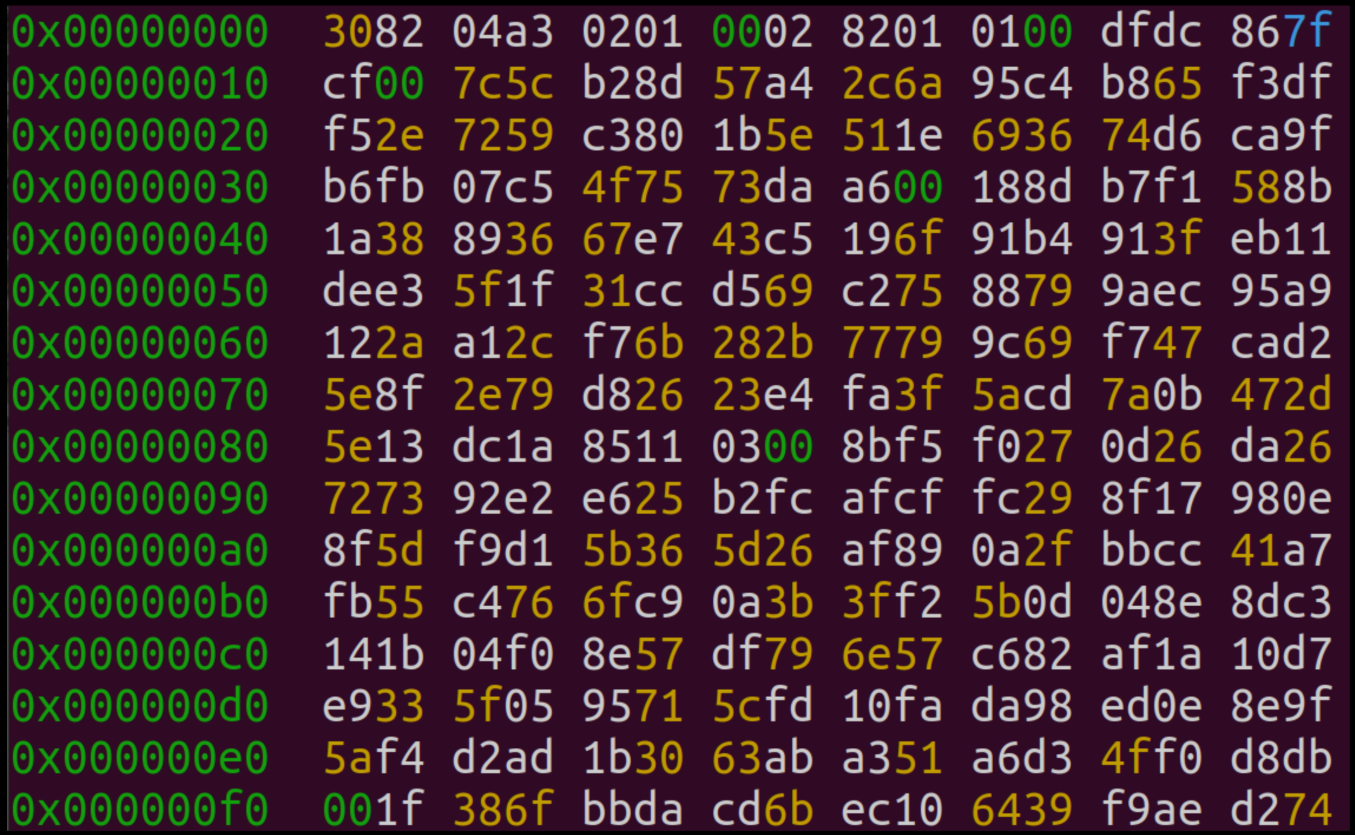
- **ph** prints the hash or the CRC of binary data.
- **ph?**: sha1, sha256, sha512, md4, xor, xorpair, parity, entropy, crc16, crc32, ...
- **rahash2** binary offers these features externally.
- **/h** finds if the hash of a block in the binary match the given hash:

```
/h md5 348a9791dc41b89796ec3808b5b5262f 512
```

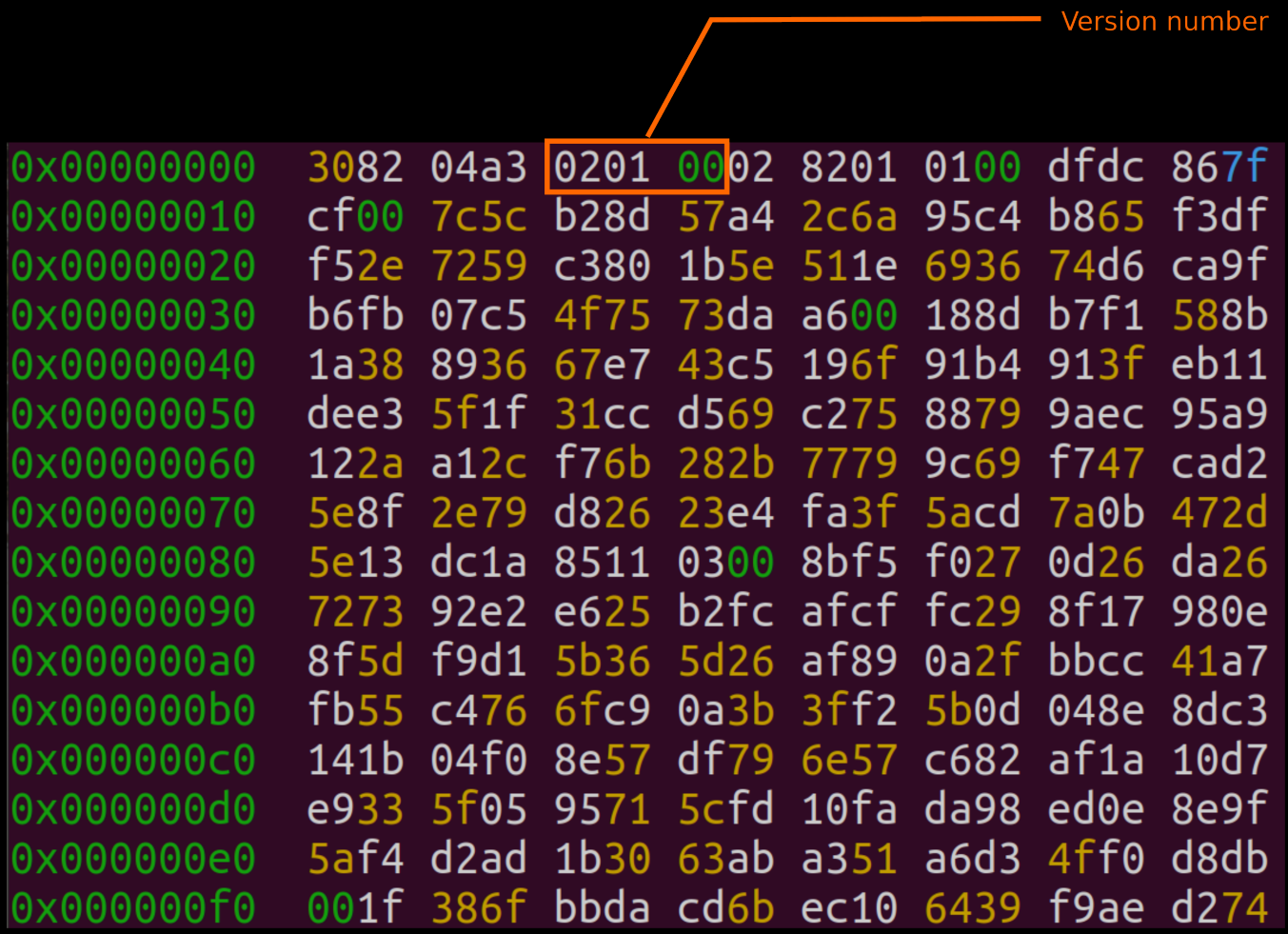
Search RSA and ECC keys

- RSA and Elliptic curve private keys are usually manipulated in ASN.1 format.
- This pattern structure can be parsed to find a key in memory.
- **/cr** command implements the search of private keys in r2.
- **/cd** command implements a similar feature to search certificates.

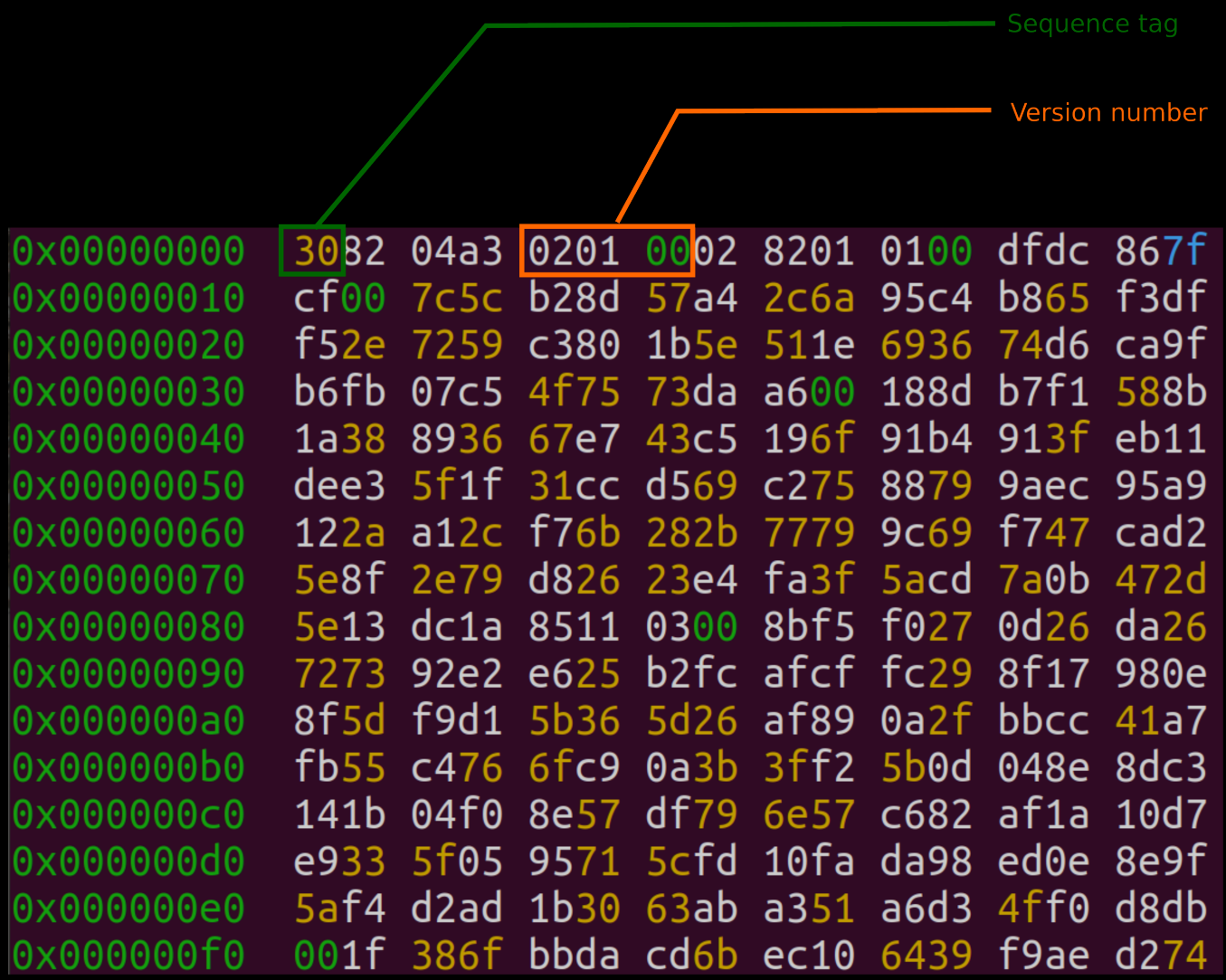
RSA key anatomy



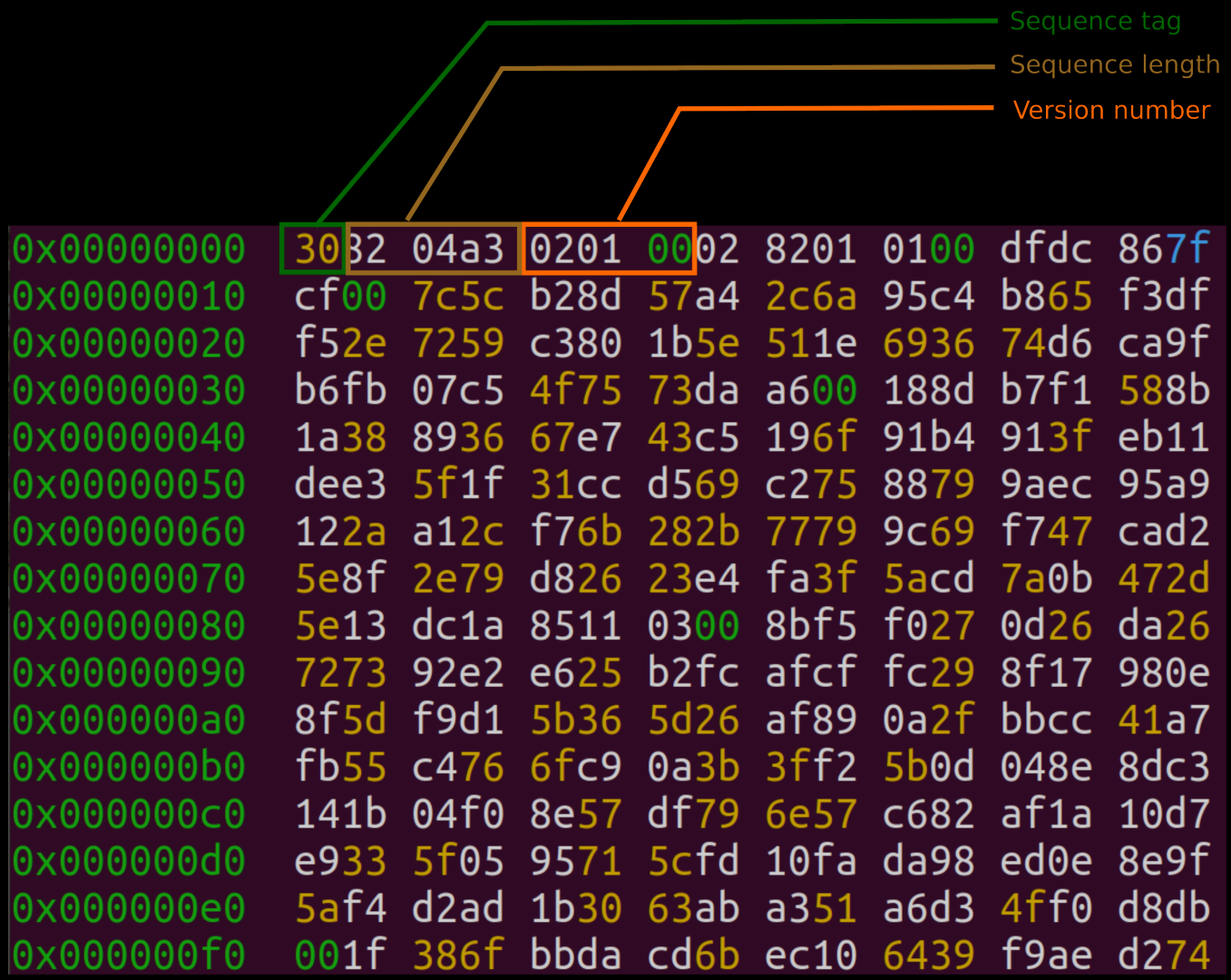
RSA key anatomy



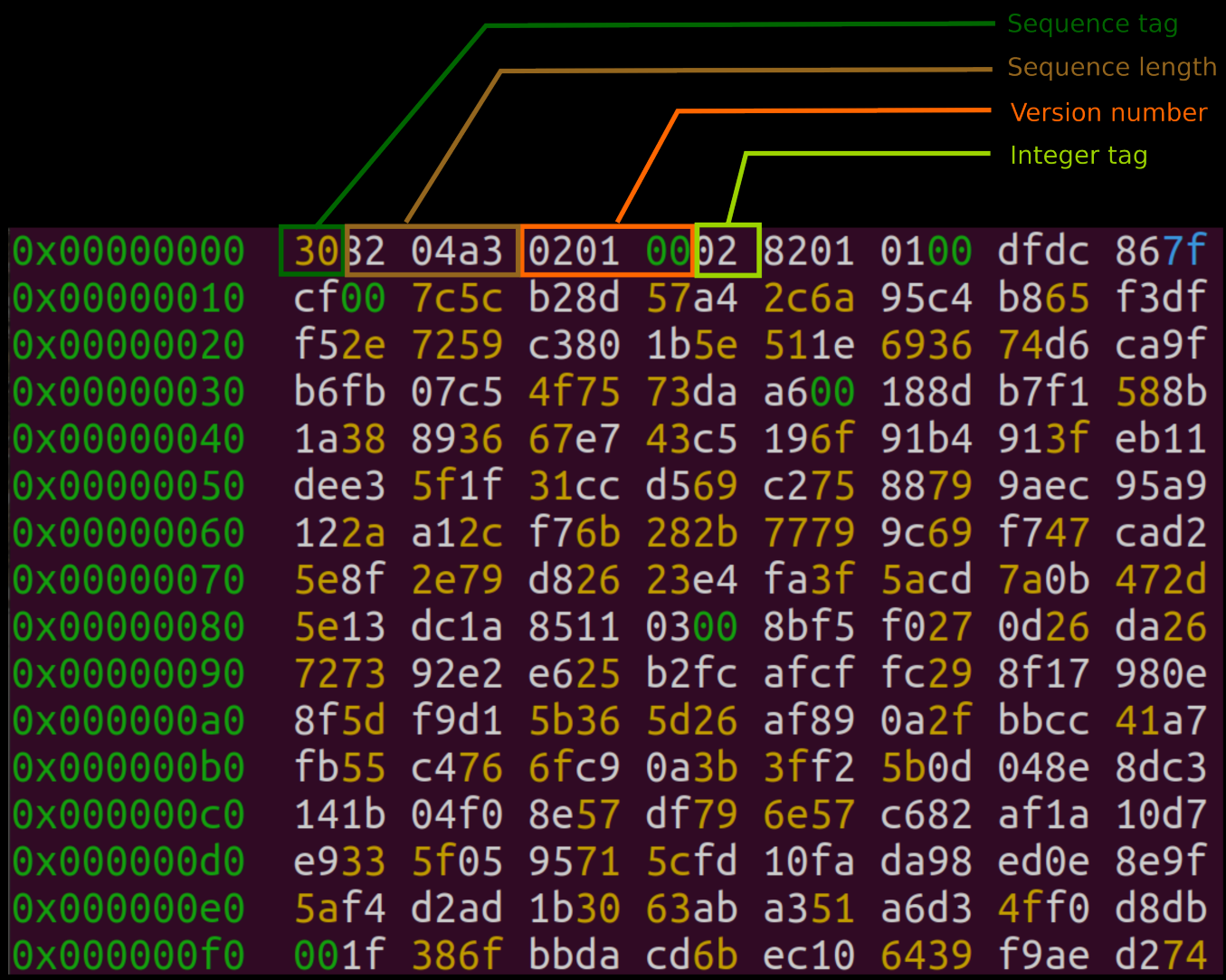
RSA key anatomy



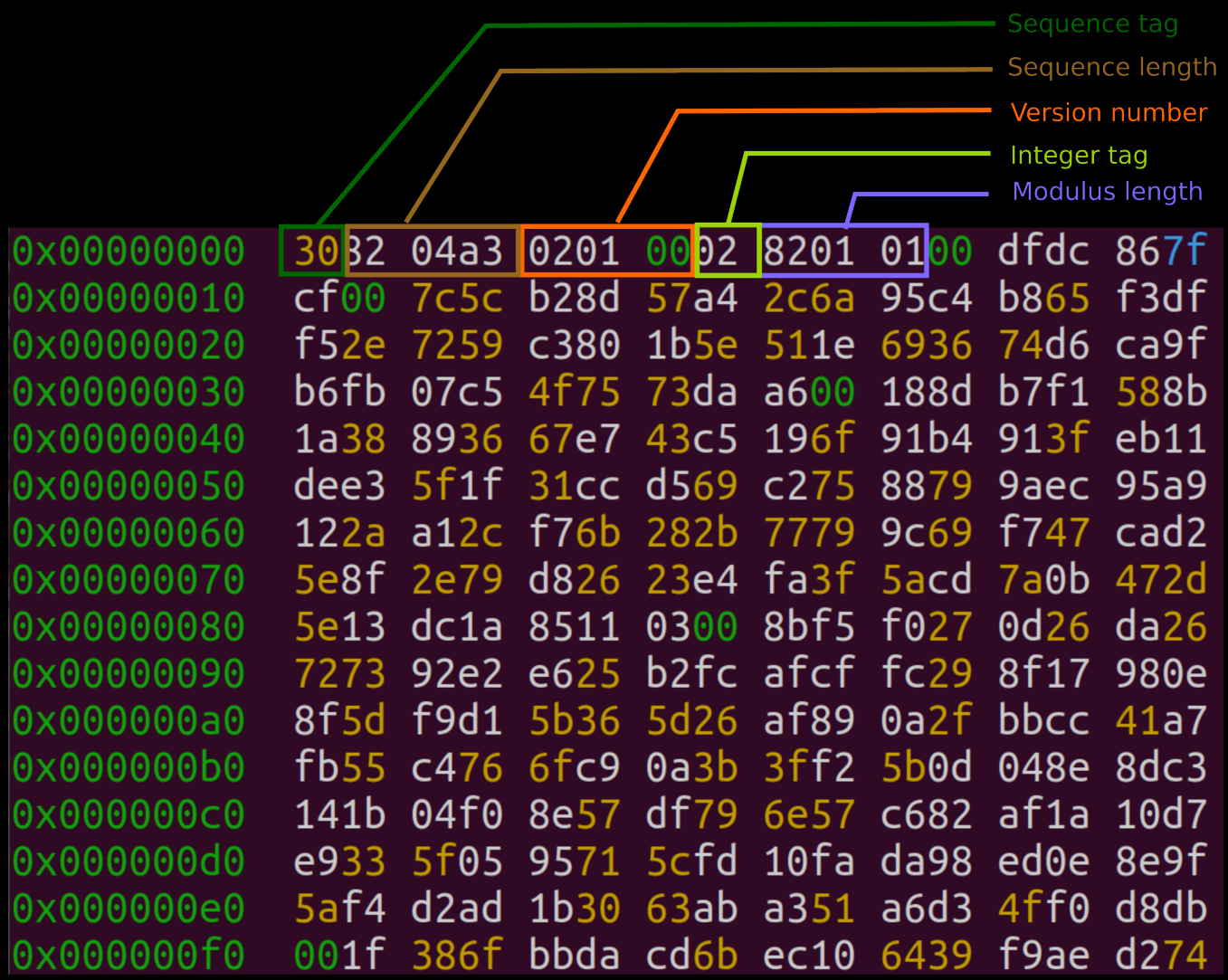
RSA key anatomy



RSA key anatomy



RSA key anatomy



RSA key example

Private keys are usually stored encrypted in a file.

```
ec_prv.sec1.pw.pem
-----BEGIN EC PRIVATE KEY-----
Proc-Type: 4,ENCRYPTED
DEK-Info: DES-CBC,AA94892A169FA426

gSkFuUENNke5MvkWHc11/w1NQWBxaIxGT+d5oRcqs44D3tltVOwtdnYexoD9uSIL
wMFFRLL6I5ii1Naa38nPOMaa7kLU2J3jY8SeIH1rQ43X6tlpv9WFGqDn/m6X7oKo
RMMfGdicPZg=
-----END EC PRIVATE KEY-----
```

The private key is decrypted with a passphrase given by the user or the binary directly.

mbedTLS RSA key example

As soon as the key is decrypted it is in clear in ASN.1 format.

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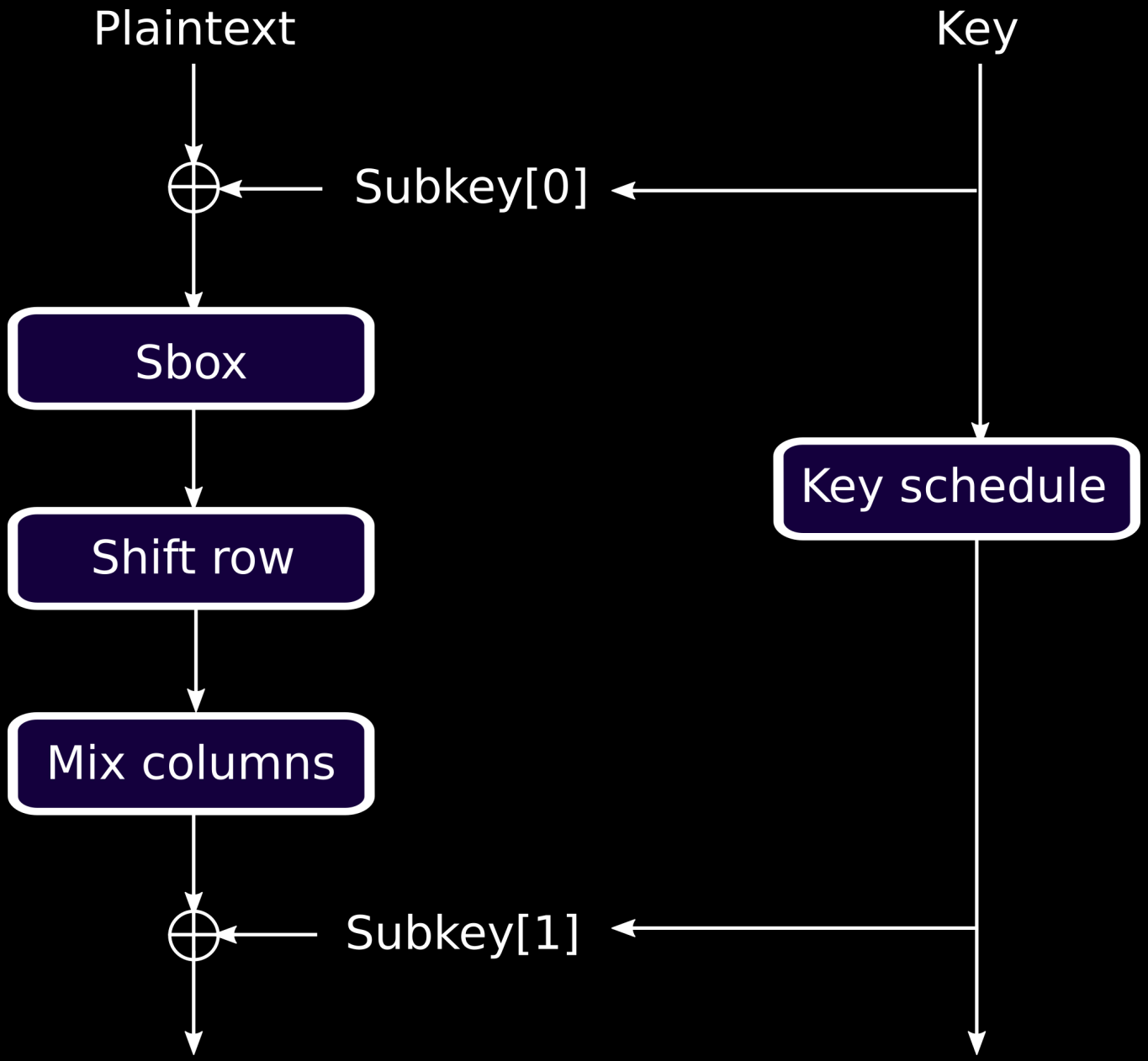
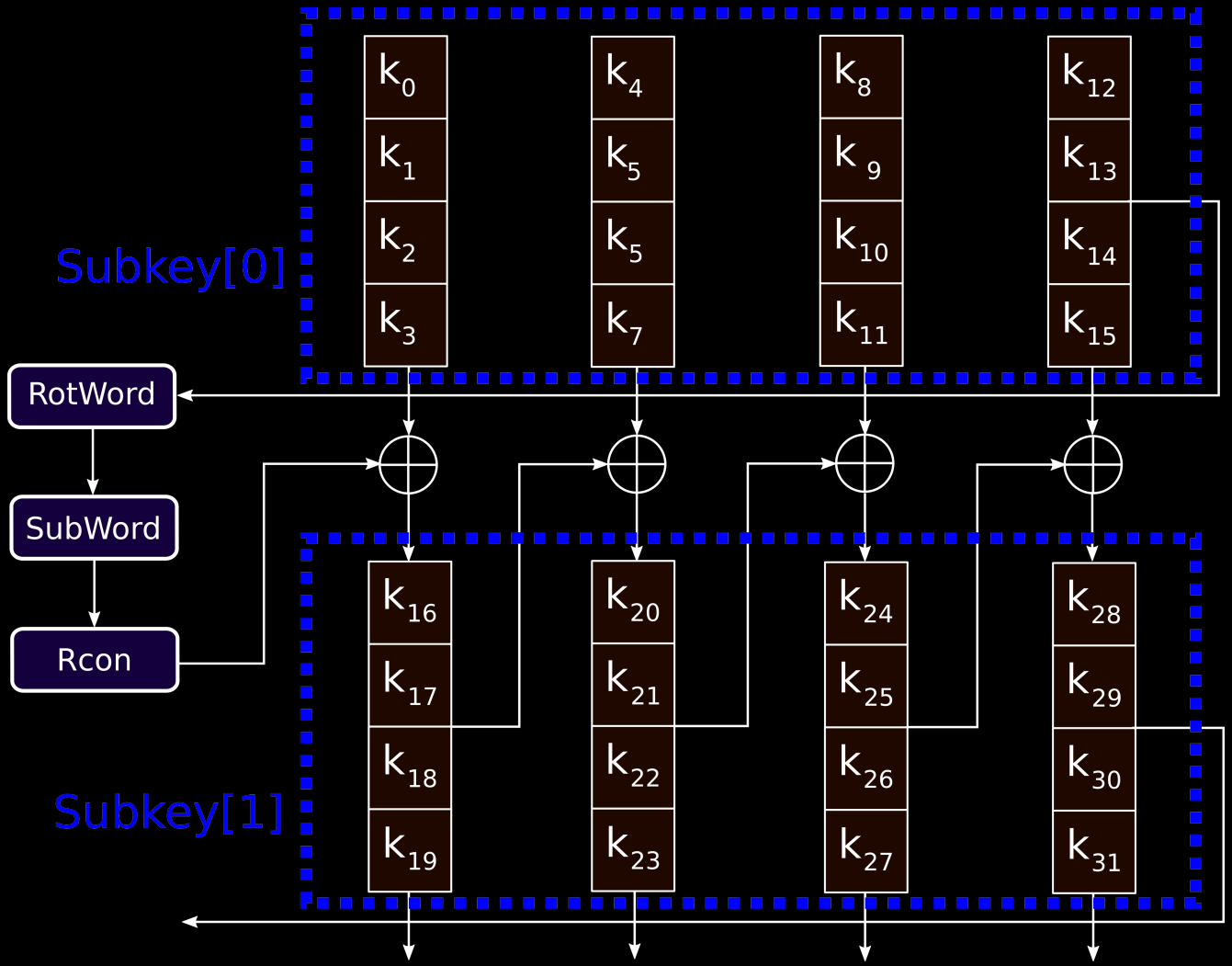
AES


Plaintext
Key
Subkey[0]
Sbox
Shift row
Mix columns
Key schedule
Subkey[1]

AES 128-bit key schedule



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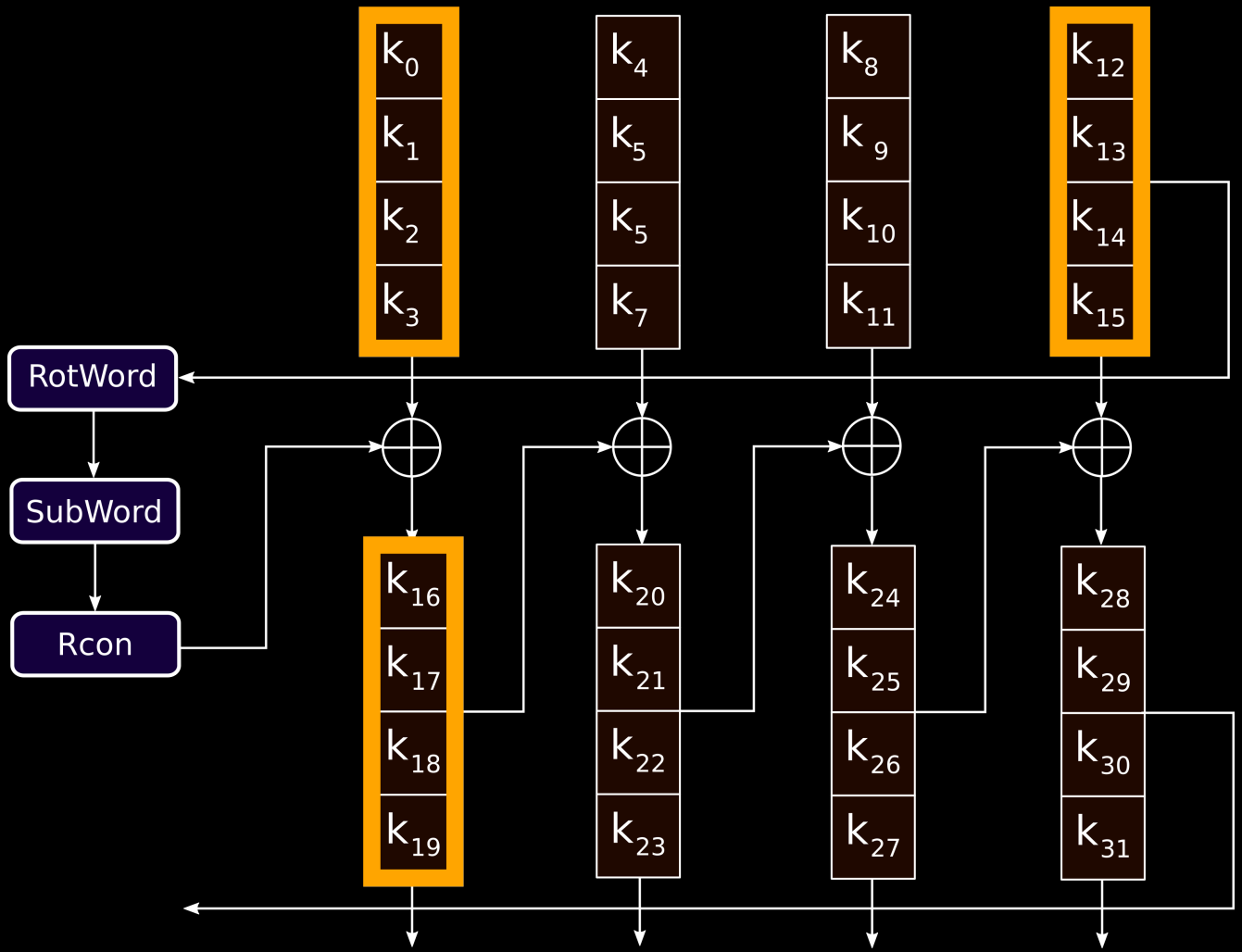
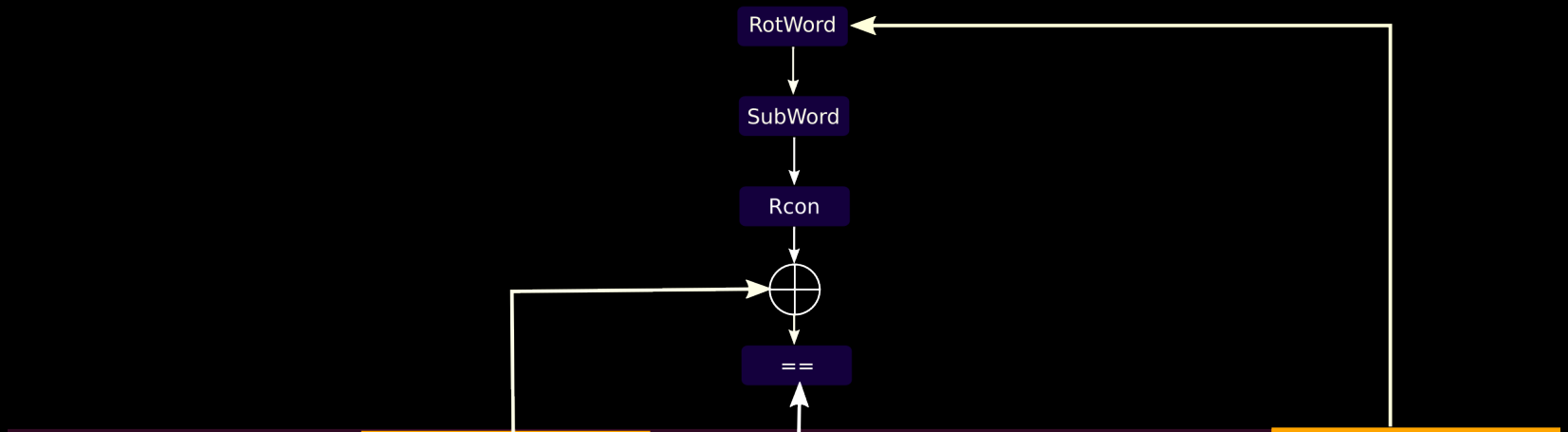
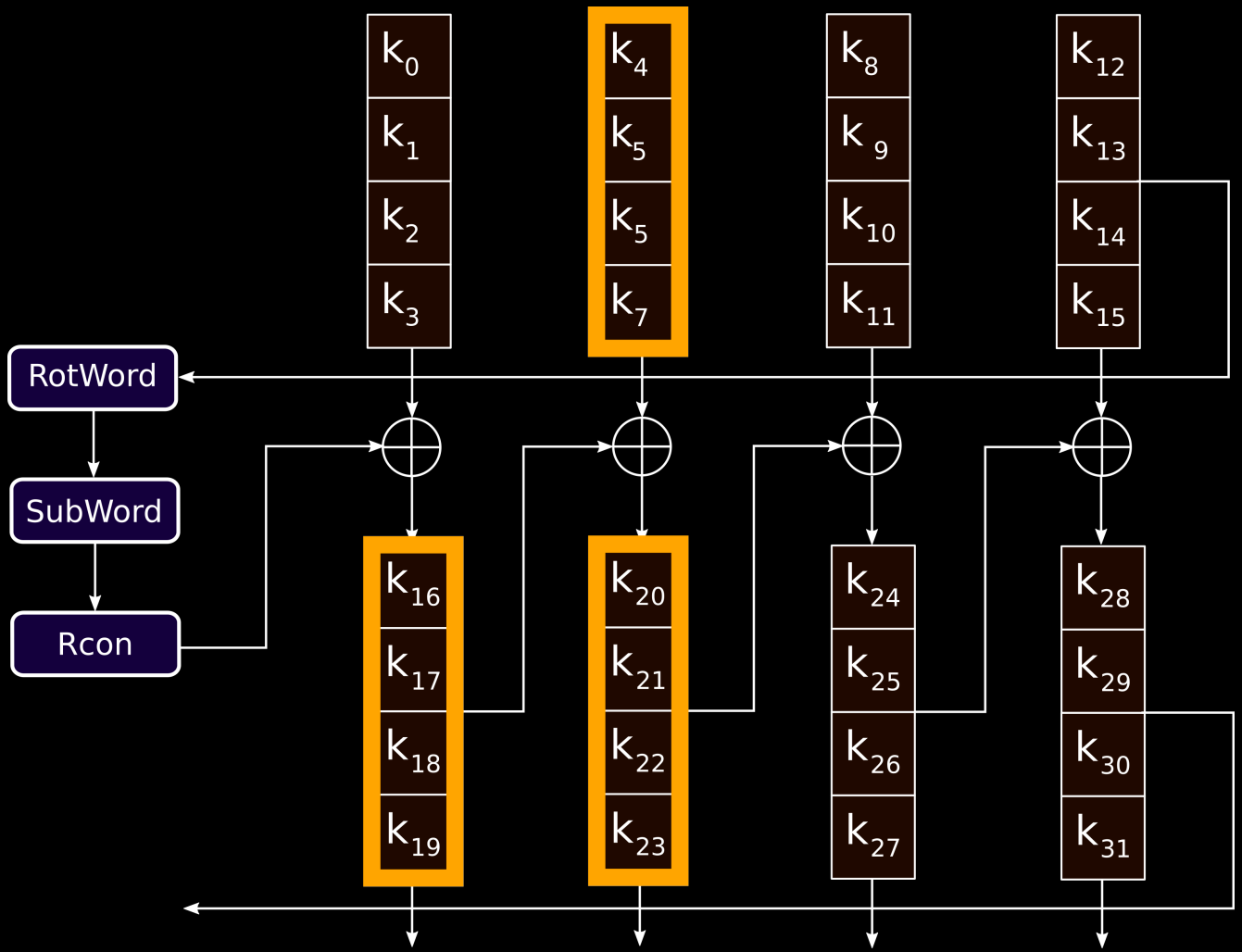


AES 128-bit key schedule



AES 128-bit key schedule



AES key search

```
static bool aes128_key_test(const unsigned char *buf) {
    bool word1 = buf[16] == (buf[0] ^ Sbox[buf[13]] ^ 1) \
        && buf[17] == (buf[1] ^ Sbox[buf[14]]) \
        && buf[18] == (buf[2] ^ Sbox[buf[15]]) \
        && buf[19] == (buf[3] ^ Sbox[buf[12]]);
    bool word2 = buf[20] == (buf[4] ^ buf[16]) \
        && buf[21] == (buf[5] ^ buf[17]) \
        && buf[22] == (buf[6] ^ buf[18]) \
        && buf[23] == (buf[7] ^ buf[19]);
    return word1 && word2;
}
```

AES key search

- **radare2** now supports 128, 192 and 256-bit key search.
- The search can be applied on debug memory, process image, memory dump, ...
- **aeskeyfind** use this idea for 128 and 256-bit key but allows to have error in the key schedule.
- **Interrogate** allows key search for AES, Serpent, Twofish ciphers and RSA keys.

r2 AES search

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Decrypt

Encryption, decryption, hash and encoders are integrated in r2 under **woD** and **woE** commands.

The file has to be open in write mode and the result will be written directly in place.

woE? or **woD?** to have a full list of supported algorithms.

woE woD

DEMO

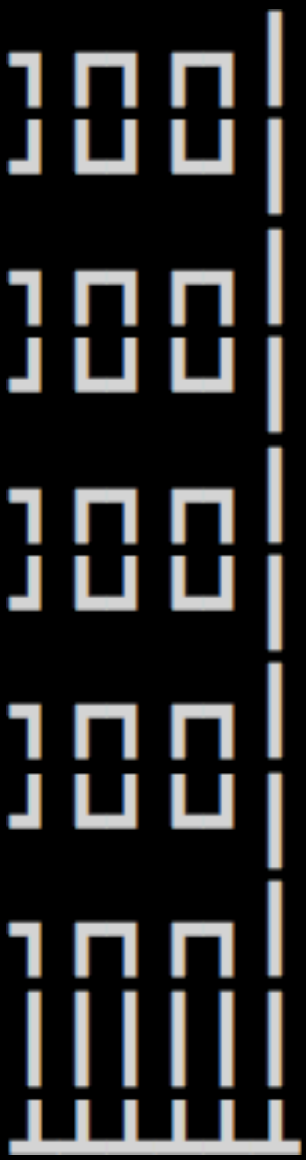
Conclusion

- Many features are already included in r2.
- Easy to extend yara rules or add new algorithms.
- Reverse and analysis happen entirely in r2, no need of external tools.

Possible contributions

- Add yara rules in `https://github.com/Yara-Rules/rules/tree/master/crypto`.
- Add new algorithm like SHA-3, Chacha, .. in **libr/crypto**.
- Add key search for other algorithms in **libr/search**.

Questions



CRYPTO

STANDS

FOR

CRYPTOGR

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