



# Evolution of the Sysrv mining-botnet

## Reversing Golang Binaries with Ghidra

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# Who are we

## Background

Gyorgy Luptak (@gyluptak):

- Junior Threat Researcher at CUJO AI
- BSc in Computer Science
- Currently pursuing an MSc in Computer Science, IT Security



Dorka Palotay (@pad0rka):

- Senior Threat Researcher at CUJO AI
- BSc in Applied Mathematics
- MSc in Security and Privacy – Advanced Cryptography
- Worked at financial and security companies as well
- Malware researcher and reverse engineer



Special thanks to Albert Zsigovits (@albertzsigovits) for his contribution to this research.

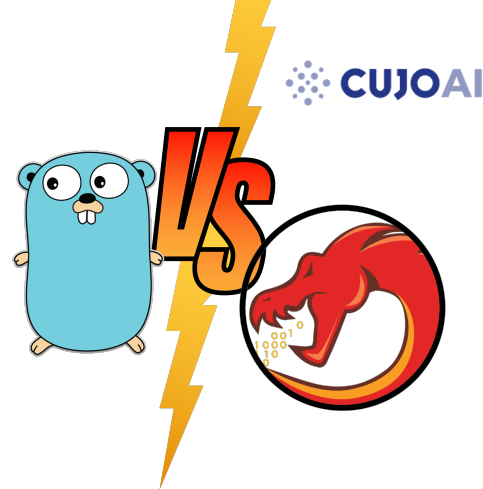


# Why we did all this

The quest

Background:

- IoT/Linux malware research -> more and more malware families are written in Go
- Sysrv is a good example of this



# Why we did all this

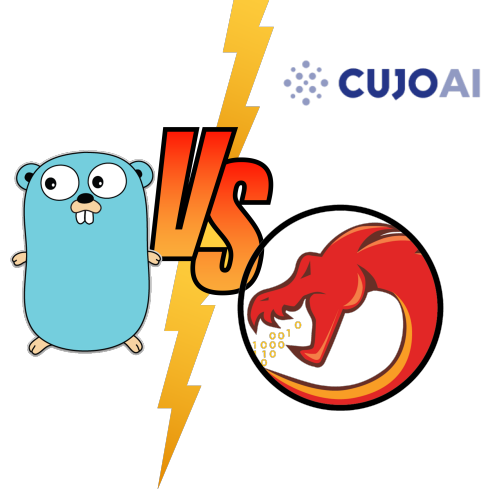
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- IoT/Linux malware research -> more and more malware families are written in Go
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Issue:

- Reverse engineering Go binaries is challenging
  - Huge file size
  - Unusual string handling
  - No symbol names due to stripping
- Ghidra open-source development is in early stage compared to other tools
  - Only a few open-source scripts are available, solving only parts of the problem



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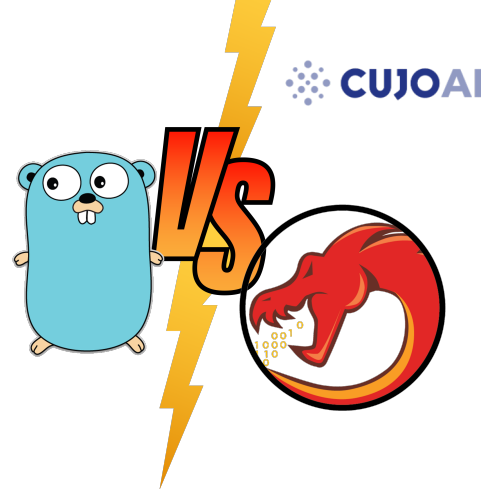
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Goal:

- Understanding Sysrv botnet evolution
- Making reverse engineering Go binaries with Ghidra easier

Result:

- Create our own scripts: <https://github.com/getCUJO/ThreatIntel>



# Agenda

- The Sysrv botnet - <https://cujo.com/the-sysrv-botnet-and-how-it-evolved/>
  - General introduction
  - Downloader script
  - Malicious binary and used exploits
  - Mining and monetization
- Go binary analysis with Ghidra - <https://cujo.com/reverse-engineering-go-binaries-with-ghidra/>
  - Lost function names
  - String recovery
  - Data type recovery

# The Sysrv botnet

## Introduction



- First mentioned in December 2020 by multiple sources
- It is a worm and a cryptocurrency miner
- It stood out due to its use of Golang
- The botnet is distributed for both Linux and Windows environments
- Still active today
- In our analysis we were focusing on variants attacking Linux
- Name coming from the used filenames: sysrv, sysrvv, sys

4 / 60

4 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious

c543f137a9e9380203ab12b29662b10810afe7e10c2af24b3b0cf0c3669193a1

64bits elf upx

3.42 MB Size

2022-04-19 09:43:37 UTC 30 minutes ago

ELF

Community Score

DETECTION DETAILS RELATIONS CONTENT SUBMISSIONS COMMUNITY

Security vendors' analysis on 2022-04-19T09:43:37 UTC

Avast	ELF:BitCoinMiner-HF [Trj]	AVG	ELF:BitCoinMiner-HF [Trj]
ESET-NOD32	A Variant Of Linux/CoinMiner.RT	Rising	HackTool.XMRMiner1.C2EC (CLASSIC)
Acronis (Static ML)	Undetected	Ad-Aware	Undetected

# The Sysrv botnet

The downloader script (Linux version)

- Linux: ldr.sh, Windows: ldr.ps1
- First part of development from December 2020 to the end of February 2021
  - First version: hardcoded C2 and sysrv version, curl and wget to download the binary (different one for 32-, and 64-bit systems)
  - Quick expanding: kill other miners and processes with high CPU usage, removing/disabling system security, cron-based persistence



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- Second part from the end of February 2021 to December 2021
  - At the start: removed almost every functionality besides downloading the binary
  - Slow expansion from here: reintroduce some of the lost parts of the script
  - At first, it kills 'kthreaddi' process, then uses it as cryptominer, later replaced by 'kthreaddk'
  - New methods introduced: randomized sysrv version, install cron if not existing, spread via SSH, kill process listening on specific ports

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  - New methods introduced: randomized sysrv version, install cron if not existing, spread via SSH, kill process listening on specific ports
- Third part from 2022
  - Builds onto the previous version, but with lot of modifications
  - Low-level custom curl, wget-like code, replaces 'kthreaddk' by 'hezb', also downloads kthmimu.sh

# The Sysrv botnet

## The binaries

- 32- and 64-bit binaries
- We analyzed more than 100 ELF binaries
- Grouped them based on their package structures – 9 different groups
- *Go programs are organized into packages. A package is a collection of source files in the same directory that are compiled together. Functions, types, variables, and constants defined in one source file are visible to all other source files within the same package.*

```
> redress -pkg sys.x86_64_unp
Packages:
main
shell/exploit
shell/miner
shell/nu
shell/payload
shell/scanner
shell/scanner.(*Scanner).(shell/scanner
```

```
hello/controller
hello/exp
hello/nu
hello/scan
hello/scan.(*Scanner).(hello/scan
main
```

# The Sysrv botnet

## The binaries

- Packed with UPX
- The first obfuscated sample appeared at the end of March 2021
  - Used gobfuscate - <https://github.com/unixpickle/gobfuscate>
  - Package names were obfuscated

```
adojibpbhgpfdfnnlnjk/aegcfimbndeabglkjjho  
adojibpbhgpfdfnnlnjk/bpmbdkebhagnakmbje  
adojibpbhgpfdfnnlnjk/efpdcgbhkocempjnfnfo  
adojibpbhgpfdfnnlnjk/gbdgajdocapllhiljmoe  
adojibpbhgpfdfnnlnjk/gbdgajdocapllhiljmoe.(*Scanner).(adojibpbhgpfdfnnlnjk/gbdgajdocapllhiljmoe  
adojibpbhgpfdfnnlnjk/jemkgjopohlcdbjoccoe  
main
```

- For later samples some of the function names were slightly obfuscated

```
shell/exploit.(*cve_2017_11610).check
```

```
shell/exploit.(*cve_2017_11610).exploit
```

```
shell/exploit.(*cve_2017_11610).initialize
```

```
shell/exploit.(*cve_2017_11610).port
```

```
shell/exploit.(*cve_2017_12149).check
```

```
shell/exploit.(*cve_2017_12149).exploit
```

```
shell/exploit.(*cve_2017_12149).initialize
```

```
shell/exploit.(*cve_2017_12149).port
```

```
shell/exploit.(*da8317)._ca494
```

```
shell/exploit.(*da8317).check
```

```
shell/exploit.(*da8317).init
```

```
shell/exploit.(*da8317).run
```

```
shell/exploit.(*e39dc2).check
```

```
shell/exploit.(*e39dc2).init
```

```
shell/exploit.(*e39dc2).run
```

# The Sysrv botnet

## The exploits

- Primarily targeting Linux and Windows servers, not IoT devices
- Initial campaigns – small set of exploits
  - Apache Tomcat RCE – used by every sample
  - CVE-2020-14882 – Oracle WebLogic RCE – used by almost every sample
  - MySQL RCE – only used by the early samples
  - CVE-2018-1000861 – Jenkins RCE – used by almost every sample
- Latest exploits
  - CVE-2021-22204 – ExifTool RCE – published in January 2021, used by samples from November 2021
  - CVE-2021-3129 – Ignition RCE – published in January 2021, used by samples in March 2021
  - CVE-2022-22947 – Spring Cloud Gateway RCE – published in January 2022, used by samples from March 2022

# The Sysrv botnet

The vulnerabilities exploited

## Exploits with the corresponding CVE number:

CVE-2015-8562 – Joomla! RCE  
CVE-2017-11610 – Supervisor XML-RPC server RCE  
CVE-2017-12149 – Jboss RCE  
CVE-2017-3066 – Adobe ColdFusion RCE  
CVE-2017-5638 – Apache Struts RCE  
CVE-2017-9841 – PHPUnit RCE  
CVE-2018-1000861 – Jenkins RCE  
CVE-2018-7600 – Drupal RCE  
CVE-2019-0193 – Apache Solr RCE  
CVE-2019-10758 – Mongo Express RCE  
CVE-2019-11581 – Atlassian Jira RCE  
CVE-2019-15107 – Webmin RCE  
CVE-2019-3396 – Atlassian Confluence RCE  
CVE-2019-7238 – Nexus Repository Manager RCE  
CVE-2019-9193 – PostgreSQL RCE  
CVE-2020-13942 – Apache Unomi RCE  
CVE-2020-14882 – Oracle WebLogic RCE  
CVE-2020-16846 – Saltstack RCE  
CVE-2020-9496 – Apache OFBiz RCE  
CVE-2021-22204 – ExifTool RCE  
CVE-2021-3129 – Ignition RCE  
CVE-2022-22947 – Spring Cloud Gateway RCE

## Exploits without a CVE number:

Apache Flink RCE  
Apache Hadoop YARN ResourceManager Unauthenticated RCE  
Apache NiFi Api RCE  
Apache Tomcat RCE  
Jupyter Notebook RCE  
MySQL RCE  
Redis RCE  
SSH brute-force  
ThinkPHP RCE  
WordPress brute-force  
XXL-JOB Unauth RCE

# The Sysrv botnet

The miner



- Monero cryptocurrency mining
- Uses the open-source XMRig project to mine Monero
- Details extracted from config files
- Mining address:

49dnvYkWkZNPdJ3KF8fR1BHLBfiVArU6Hu61N9gtrZWgbRptntwht5JUrXX1ZeofwPwC6fXNxPZfGjNEChXttwW  
E3WGURa

- Mining pools:

- pool.minexmr.com:5555
- xmr.f2pool.com:13531
- xmr-eu1.nanopool.org:14444
- xmr-eu2.nanopool.org:14444
- xmr-asia1.nanopool.org:14444
- 194.145.227.21:5443

```
Usage: xmrig [OPTIONS]
Network:
-o, --url=URL           URL of mining server
-a, --algo=ALGO        mining algorithm https://xmrig.com/docs/algorithms
                       --coin=COIN          specify coin instead of algorithm
-u, --user=USERNAME    username for mining server
-p, --pass=PASSWORD    password for mining server
-0, --userpass=U:P     username:password pair for mining server
-x, --proxy=HOST:PORT  connect through a SOCKS5 proxy
-k, --keepalive        send keepalived packet for prevent timeout (needs pool support)
                       --nicehash          enable nicehash.com support
                       --rig-id=ID         rig identifier for pool-side statistics (needs pool support)
                       --tls              enable SSL/TLS support (needs pool support)
                       --tls-fingerprint=HEX pool TLS certificate fingerprint for strict certificate pinning
                       --daemon           use daemon RPC instead of pool for solo mining
                       --daemon-poll-interval=N daemon poll interval in milliseconds (default: 1000)
                       --self-select=URL   self-select block templates from URL
-r, --retries=N        number of times to retry before switch to backup server (default: 5)
-R, --retry-pause=N    time to pause between retries (default: 5)
                       --user-agent       set custom user-agent string for pool
                       --donate-level=N    donate level, default 1% (1 minute in 100 minutes)
                       --donate-over-proxy=N control donate over xmrig-proxy feature
```

# The Sysrv botnet

The miner



**December 2020**

Miner is embedded as

gzip

Mining pool: MineXMR

Miner is in a separate file

F2Pool is added

**March 2021**

Miner is embedded as

ELF

New Monero address –

potential ties to

WatchDog

**February 2021**

Miner is embedded as

gzip

Nanopool is added

**July 2021**

Access to mining pool  
through proxy

194.145.227.21:5443



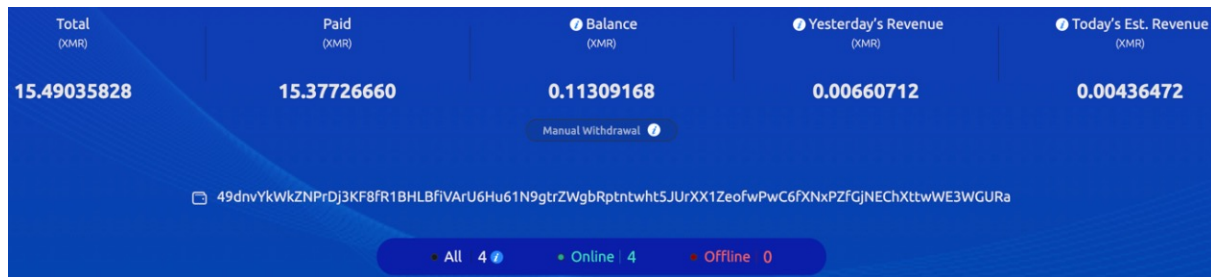


# The Sysrv botnet

## Monetization



- f2pool
  - Started in November 2020
  - 15 XMR (3900 USD)
  - Closed XMR mining pool November 2021
  - Details from September 2021
- MINEXMR
  - Suspended account
- Nanopool
  - 76 XMR (20000 USD)
  - First payment: 28 February 2021
  - Last payment: 2 July 2021



### Miner Dashboard

49dvnYkWkZnPrDj3KF8fR1BHLBfIVArU6Hu61N9gtrZWgbRptntwhT5JUrxX1ZeofwPwC6fXNxpZfGjNEChXttwWE3WGURa

### Error

Account suspended. Please contact support.  
Account suspended. Please contact support.  
Account suspended. Please contact support.  
Account suspended. Please contact support.  
If you have just started mining please wait a few minutes.

Workers Payments Shares Calculator

Total paid: 76.127798 XMR <a href="#">CSV</a>			
	Date	Amount	Status
75	2021-07-02 01:10:12	1.0302640 XMR	<a href="#">Confirmed</a>
74	2021-06-30 21:37:14	1.0494490 XMR	<a href="#">Confirmed</a>
73	2021-06-29 20:42:08	1.0394930 XMR	<a href="#">Confirmed</a>

# Golang

## Introduction

- Go (also called Golang) is an open source programming language
- Designed by Google in 2007
- Made available to the public in 2012
- Current version is Go 1.18
- <https://golang.org/>
  
- Go comes out top of the languages most developers want to learn<sup>1</sup>
- Advantages:
  - Simple and clear documentation
  - Easy to learn, ease of coding
  - Compiled language (faster than Python)
  - Cross compiling (Windows, Linux, macOS)
  - Scalability and concurrency
  - Garbage collection – automatic memory management



1: <https://www.zdnet.com/article/developers-say-googles-go-is-most-sought-after-programming-language-of-2020/>

# Static linking

## Big Bad Binaries

- Go binaries are statically linked by default
- All the necessary libraries are included in the executable image
- No dependency issues
- Large size
  - Difficult malware distribution
  - Anti - virus products have difficulty to detect
  - Reverse engineering can be more time consuming

# Hello World - Unstripped

C vs Go

- C

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

gcc -o world\_c world.c



ELF 64-bit LSB shared object,  
x86-64, version 1 (SYSV),  
dynamically linked,  
not stripped

size: 16,3 kB

- Go

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main(){
    fmt.Printf("Hello, World!\n")
}
```

go build -o world\_go world.go



ELF 64-bit LSB executable,  
x86-64, version 1 (SYSV),  
statically linked,  
not stripped

size: 2,0 MB

# Stripped Binaries

- Discard debugging symbols
- Reduced size
- No names for routines and variables
- More difficult debugging and reverse engineering
- Malware files are usually stripped

# Hello World - Stripped

C vs Go

- C

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

gcc -o world\_c\_strip -s world.c



ELF 64-bit LSB shared object,  
x86-64, version 1 (SYSV),  
dynamically linked,  
**stripped**

size: 14,1 kB

- Go

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main(){
    fmt.Printf("Hello, World!\n")
}
```

go build -o world\_go\_strip -  
ldflags "-s" world.go



ELF 64-bit LSB executable,  
x86-64, version 1 (SYSV),  
statically linked,  
**stripped**

size: 1,3 MB

# Sysrv

## Example files



- `sys.x86_64`
  - UPX packed
  - SHA256 = `f719736bb794d9a2a4fc3574391f34920130709b659231003a6fdcf34ecf68ec`

```
>file sys.x86_64
sys.x86_64: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV),
statically linked, no section header
>du -sh sys.x86_64
3.4M    sys.x86_64
```

- `sys.x86_64_unp`
  - Unpacked
  - SHA256 = `5190dda119756910f41646609def181b7549fbf14cd761f3053721500af0ead3`

```
>file sys.x86_64_unp
sys.x86_64_unp: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV),
statically linked, Go BuildID=sF5Bz1D5uVPCLjVKpdBf/1QDqnhkp7syX17keVc
4J/BV4b0bV0TkJmPTvRB_Qg/Plx062auYob7RBxzfpa, stripped
>du -sh sys.x86_64_unp
12M    sys.x86_64_unp
```

# Recover function names

## Function list

- 3829 function recognized by Ghidra
- No proper function names
- Not helpful in reverse engineering

Functions - 3829 items			
Name	Location	Fu...	Fun...
entry	004554a0	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_00401150	00401140	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_004011b0	004011c0	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_00451d00	00451cf0	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048ec80	0048f950	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048ed60	0048f960	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048eeb0	0048f970	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048ef60	0048fb10	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048f100	0048fb20	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0051b730	0051b7f0	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0055d7b0	0055d7a0	thu...	5
FUN_00401000	00401000	und...	311
FUN_00401150	00401150	und...	27
FUN_004011b0	004011b0	und...	15
FUN_00401350	00401350	und...	92
FUN_004013b0	004013b0	und...	281
FUN_004014d0	004014d0	und...	283
FUN_004016d0	004016d0	und...	384
FUN_00401850	00401850	und...	380
FUN_00401a20	00401a20	und...	25
FUN_00401a60	00401a60	und...	44
FUN_00401cc0	00401cc0	und...	310
FUN_00401e00	00401e00	und...	314
FUN_00401f40	00401f40	und...	366
FUN_004020b0	004020b0	und...	61
FUN_004020f0	004020f0	und...	75
FUN_00402140	00402140	und...	82
FUN_004021a0	004021a0	und...	111
FUN_00402210	00402210	und...	369
FUN_00402390	00402390	und...	141
FUN_00402420	00402420	und...	412
FUN_004025c0	004025c0	und...	247
FUN_004026c0	004026c0	und...	286



# Recover function names

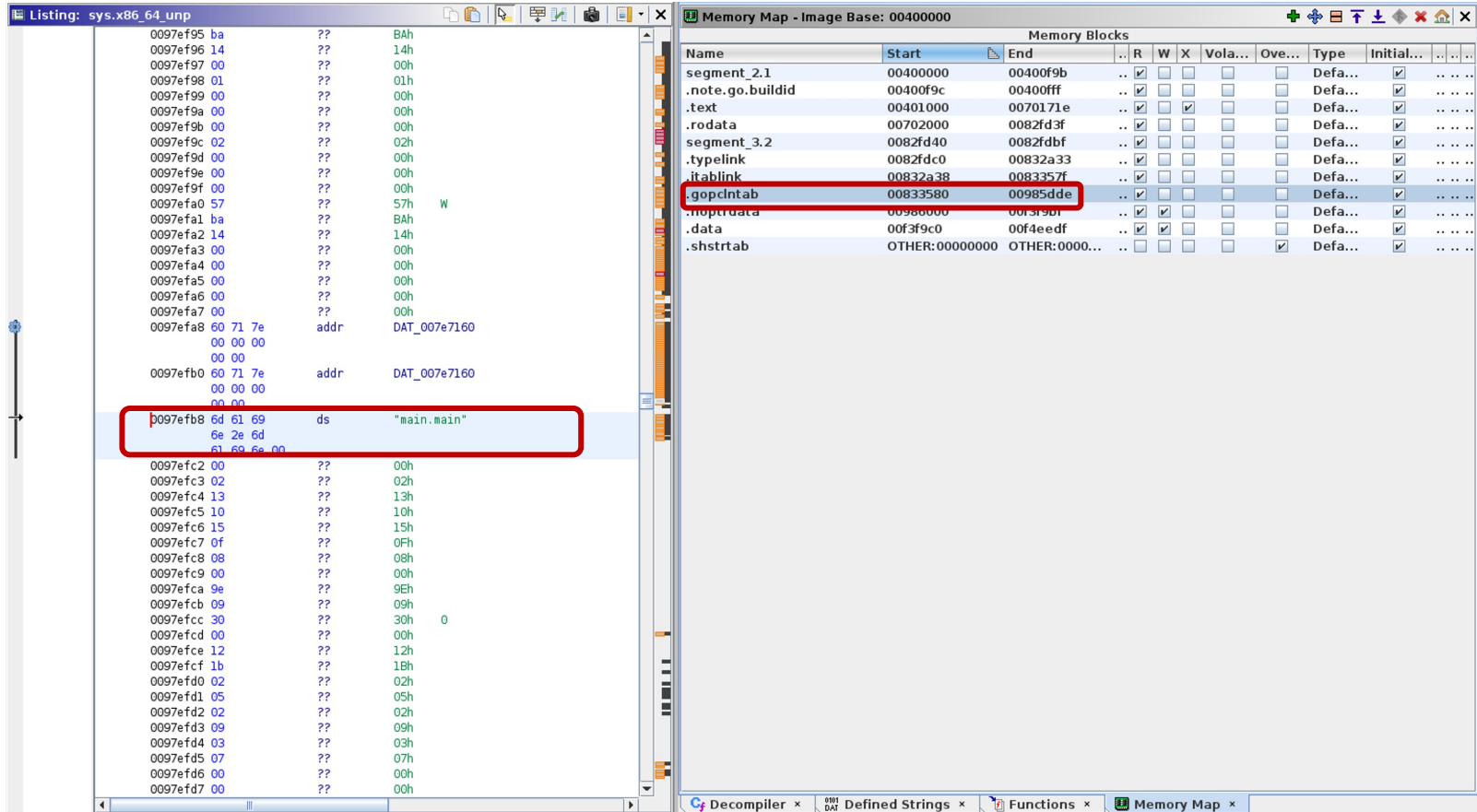
Find the strings

- Function name strings are present in the binary
- Redress – tool for analyzing stripped Go binaries  
<https://github.com/goret/redress>

```
>./redress -src sys.x86_64_unp
Package main: /Users/k/go/src/shell
File: <autogenerated>
    init Lines: 1 to 1 (0)
File: init.go
    init0 Lines: 11 to 18 (7)
File: main.go
    main Lines: 8 to 10 (2)
Package shell/scanner: /Users/k/go/src/shell/scanner
File: <autogenerated>
    init Lines: 1 to 32 (31)
File: scanner.go
    init0 Lines: 14 to 20 (6)
    (*Scanner)Get Lines: 20 to 30 (10)
    NewScanner Lines: 30 to 39 (9)
    (*Scanner)tcpScan Lines: 39 to 66 (27)
    (*Scanner).tcpScanfunc1 Lines: 47 to 69 (22)
    (*Scanner)Scan Lines: 66 to 112 (46)
    (*Scanner).Scanfunc1 Lines: 69 to 69 (0)
    RandIp Lines: 112 to 140 (28)
File: scanner_unix.go
    (*Scanner)initSyn Lines: 38 to 56 (18)
    (*Scanner)synSan Lines: 56 to 81 (25)
    (*Scanner).synSanfunc1 Lines: 58 to 66 (8)
    getLAddr Lines: 81 to 96 (15)
    (*Scanner)sendSynPkt Lines: 96 to 125 (29)
    to4byte Lines: 125 to 168 (43)
    NewTCPHeader Lines: 168 to 193 (25)
    (*TCPHeader)Marshal Lines: 193 to 230 (37)
    csum Lines: 230 to 241 (11)
```

# Recover function names

pcIntab



The image shows a debugger interface with two main windows. The left window, titled 'Listing: sys.x86\_64\_unp', displays a list of memory addresses and their corresponding symbols. The right window, titled 'Memory Map - Image Base: 00400000', shows a table of memory blocks.

**Listing: sys.x86\_64\_unp**

Address	Symbol	Segment	Permissions	Other
0097ef95	ba	??	BAh	
0097ef96	14	??	14h	
0097ef97	00	??	00h	
0097ef98	01	??	01h	
0097ef99	00	??	00h	
0097ef9a	00	??	00h	
0097ef9b	00	??	00h	
0097ef9c	02	??	02h	
0097ef9d	00	??	00h	
0097ef9e	00	??	00h	
0097ef9f	00	??	00h	
0097efa0	57	??	57h	W
0097efa1	ba	??	BAh	
0097efa2	14	??	14h	
0097efa3	00	??	00h	
0097efa4	00	??	00h	
0097efa5	00	??	00h	
0097efa6	00	??	00h	
0097efa7	00	??	00h	
0097efa8	60 71 7e	addr	DAT_007e7160	
0097efb0	60 71 7e	addr	DAT_007e7160	
0097efb8	6d 61 69	ds	"main.main"	
0097efc2	00	??	00h	
0097efc3	02	??	02h	
0097efc4	13	??	13h	
0097efc5	10	??	10h	
0097efc6	15	??	15h	
0097efc7	0f	??	0Fh	
0097efc8	08	??	08h	
0097efc9	00	??	00h	
0097efca	9e	??	9Eh	
0097efcb	09	??	09h	
0097efcc	30	??	30h	0
0097efcd	00	??	00h	
0097efce	12	??	12h	
0097efcf	1b	??	1Bh	
0097efd0	02	??	02h	
0097efd1	05	??	05h	
0097efd2	02	??	02h	
0097efd3	09	??	09h	
0097efd4	03	??	03h	
0097efd5	07	??	07h	
0097efd6	00	??	00h	
0097efd7	00	??	00h	

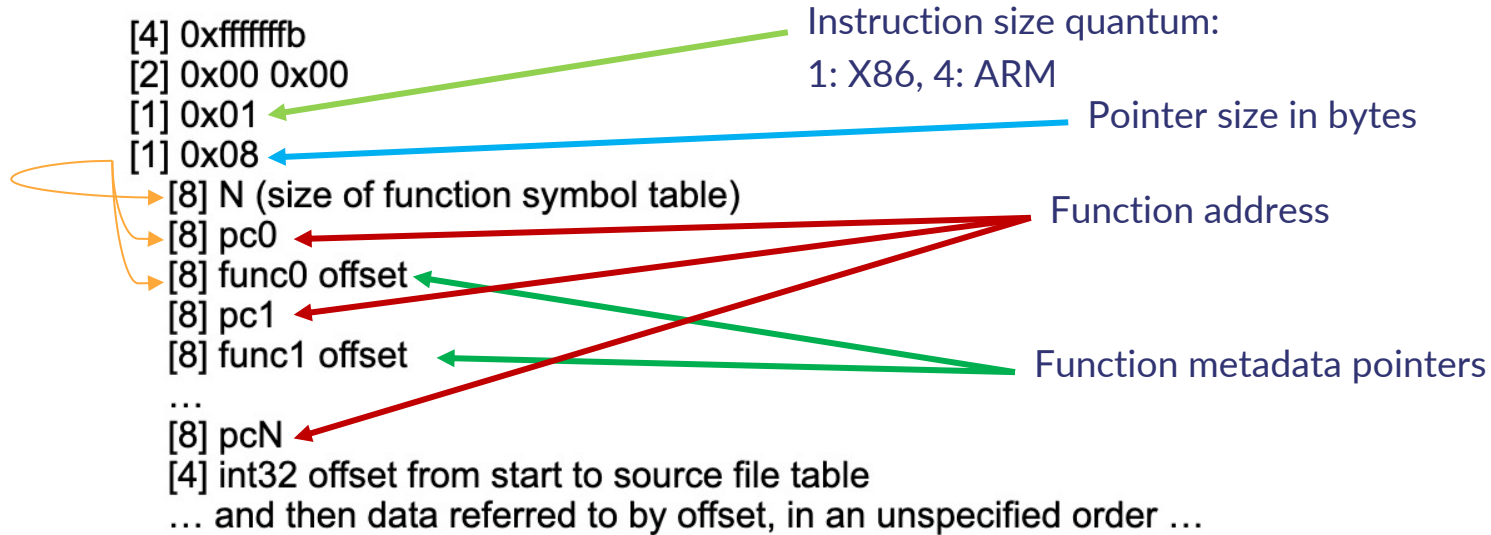
**Memory Map - Image Base: 00400000**

Name	Start	End	R	W	X	Vola...	Ove...	Type	Initial...	...	...
segment_2.1	00400000	00400f9b	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
.note.go.buildid	00400f9c	00400fff	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
.text	00401000	0070171e	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
.rodata	00702000	0082fd3f	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
segment_3.2	0082fd40	0082fdbf	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
.typelink	0082fdc0	00832a33	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
itablink	00832a38	0083357f	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
<b>gopcIntab</b>	<b>00833580</b>	<b>00985dde</b>	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
.inoptrdata	00988000	00c3190f	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
.data	00f3f9c0	00f4eedf	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...
.shstrtab	OTHER:00000000	OTHER:0000...	..	✓	✓	✓	✓	Defa...	✓	...	...

# Recover function names

pcIntab

- Detailed documentation of pcIntab<sup>1</sup> is available

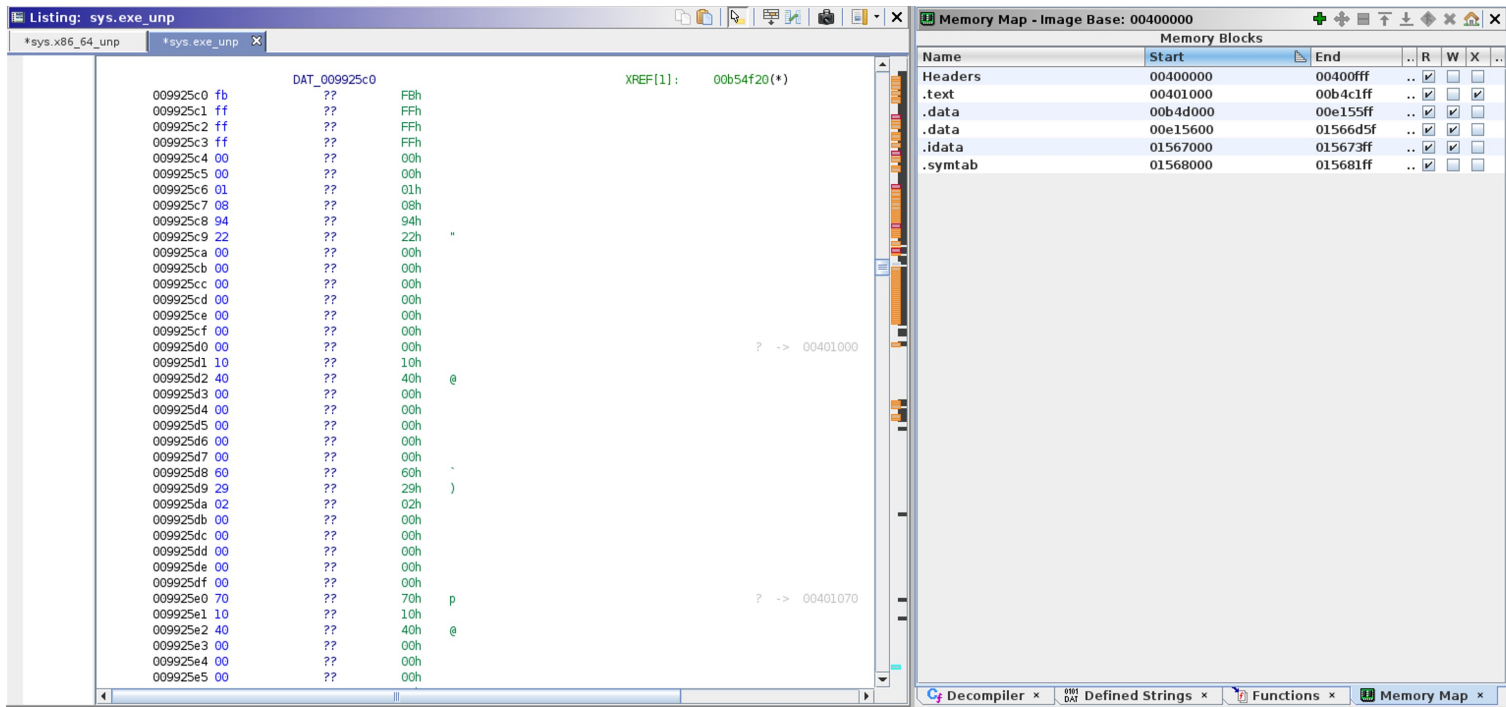


1: [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1lyPIbmsYbXnpNj57a261hgOYVpNRcgydurVQlyZOz\\_o/pub](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1lyPIbmsYbXnpNj57a261hgOYVpNRcgydurVQlyZOz_o/pub)

# Recover function names

pcIntab in Windows

- Not a separate section -> Look for the structure



The screenshot displays two windows from Immunity Debugger. The left window, titled "Listing: sys.exe\_unp", shows a disassembled view of the binary. The right window, titled "Memory Map - Image Base: 00400000", shows the memory layout of the binary.

**Listing: sys.exe\_unp**

Address	Disassembly	Comment
009925c0	fb	DAT_009925c0 XREF[1]: 00b54f20(*)
009925c1	ff	?? FBh
009925c2	ff	?? FFh
009925c3	ff	?? FFh
009925c4	00	?? 00h
009925c5	00	?? 00h
009925c6	01	?? 01h
009925c7	08	?? 08h
009925c8	94	?? 94h
009925c9	22	?? 22h
009925ca	00	?? 00h
009925cb	00	?? 00h
009925cc	00	?? 00h
009925cd	00	?? 00h
009925ce	00	?? 00h
009925cf	00	?? 00h
009925d0	00	?? 00h ? -> 00401000
009925d1	10	?? 10h
009925d2	40	?? 40h @
009925d3	00	?? 00h
009925d4	00	?? 00h
009925d5	00	?? 00h
009925d6	00	?? 00h
009925d7	00	?? 00h
009925d8	60	?? 60h `
009925d9	29	?? 29h )
009925da	02	?? 02h
009925db	00	?? 00h
009925dc	00	?? 00h
009925dd	00	?? 00h
009925de	00	?? 00h
009925df	00	?? 00h
009925e0	70	?? 70h p ? -> 00401070
009925e1	10	?? 10h
009925e2	40	?? 40h @
009925e3	00	?? 00h
009925e4	00	?? 00h
009925e5	00	?? 00h

**Memory Map - Image Base: 00400000**

Name	Start	End	R	W	X
Headers	00400000	00400fff	..	✓	✓
.text	00401000	00b4c1ff	..	✓	✓
.data	00b4d000	00e155ff	..	✓	✓
.data	00e15600	01566d5f	..	✓	✓
.idata	01567000	015673ff	..	✓	✓
.syntab	01568000	015681ff	..	✓	✓

# Recover function names

pcIntab

- Function metadata

```
struct      Func
{
    uintptr   entry; // start pc
    int32     name;  // name (offset to C string)
    int32     args;  // size of arguments passed to function
    int32     frame; // size of function frame, including saved caller PC
    int32     pcsp;  // pcsp table (offset to pcvalue table)
    int32     pcfile; // pcfile table (offset to pcvalue table)
    int32     pcIn;  // pcIn table (offset to pcvalue table)
    int32     nfuncdata; // number of entries in funcdata list
    int32     npcdata; // number of entries in pcdata list
};
```

Function name offset



# Recover function names

pcIntab (from go 1.16 and go 1.18)

```
// pcHeader holds data used by the pcIntab lookups.
```

```
type pcHeader struct {
    magic          uint32 // 0xFFFFFFFF
    pad1, pad2     uint8  // 0,0
    minLC          uint8  // min instruction size
    ptrSize        uint8  // size of a ptr in bytes
    nfunc          int    // pcHeader holds data used by the pcIntab lookups.
    nfiles         uint   //
    funcnameOffset uintptr //
    cuOffset       uintptr //
    filetabOffset  uintptr //
    pctabOffset    uintptr //
    pcInOffset     uintptr //
}

type pcHeader struct {
    magic          uint32 // 0xFFFFFFFF0
    pad1, pad2     uint8  // 0,0
    minLC          uint8  // min instruction size
    ptrSize        uint8  // size of a ptr in bytes
    nfunc          int    // number of functions in the module
    nfiles         uint   // number of entries in the file tab
    textStart      uintptr // base for function entry PC offsets in this module, equal to
    funcnameOffset uintptr // offset to the funcnametab variable from pcHeader
    cuOffset       uintptr // offset to the cutab variable from pcHeader
    filetabOffset  uintptr // offset to the filetab variable from pcHeader
    pctabOffset    uintptr // offset to the pctab variable from pcHeader
    pcInOffset     uintptr // offset to the pcIntab variable from pcHeader
}
```

# Recover function names

pcIntab (from go 1.16 and go 1.18)

```
const (  
    go12magic = 0xfffffffffb  
    go116magic = 0xfffffffffa  
    go118magic = 0xfffffffff0  
)  
  
// parsePclnTab parses the pclntab, setting the version.  
func (t *LineTable) parsePclnTab() {
```

```
    // Check header: 4-byte magic, two zeros, pc quantum, pointer size.  
    if len(t.Data) < 16 || t.Data[4] != 0 || t.Data[5] != 0 ||  
        (t.Data[6] != 1 && t.Data[6] != 2 && t.Data[6] != 4) || // pc quantum  
        (t.Data[7] != 4 && t.Data[7] != 8) { // pointer size  
        return  
    }  
  
    var possibleVersion version  
    leMagic := binary.LittleEndian.Uint32(t.Data)  
    beMagic := binary.BigEndian.Uint32(t.Data)  
    switch {  
    case leMagic == go12magic:  
        t.binary, possibleVersion = binary.LittleEndian, ver12  
    case beMagic == go12magic:  
        t.binary, possibleVersion = binary.BigEndian, ver12  
    case leMagic == go116magic:  
        t.binary, possibleVersion = binary.LittleEndian, ver116  
    case beMagic == go116magic:  
        t.binary, possibleVersion = binary.BigEndian, ver116  
    case leMagic == go118magic:  
        t.binary, possibleVersion = binary.LittleEndian, ver118  
    case beMagic == go118magic:  
        t.binary, possibleVersion = binary.BigEndian, ver118  
    default:  
        return  
    }  
    t.version = possibleVersion
```

# Recover function names

Idea

Function name recovery steps:

- Locate pcIntab structure
- Extract function addresses
- Find function name offsets

```
//
// .gopclntab
// SHT_PROGBITS [0x833580 - 0x985dde]
// ram:00833580-ram:00985dde
//
```

DAT\_00833580

```
00833580 fb ?? FBh
00833581 ff ?? FFh
00833582 ff ?? FFh
00833583 ff ?? FFh
00833584 00 ?? 00h
00833585 00 ?? 00h
00833586 01 ?? 01h
00833587 08 ?? 08h
00833588 11 ?? 11h
00833589 1b ?? 1Bh
0083358a 00 ?? 00h
0083358b 00 ?? 00h
0083358c 00 ?? 00h
0083358d 00 ?? 00h
0083358e 00 ?? 00h
0083358f 00 ?? 00h
00833590 00 ?? 00h
00833591 10 ?? 10h
00833592 40 ?? 40h @
00833593 00 ?? 00h
```

```
0084e680 80 ?? ??
0084e681 16 ?? ??
0084e682 70 ?? ??
0084e683 00 ?? ??
0084e684 00 ?? ??
0084e685 00 ?? ??
0084e686 00 ?? ??
0084e687 00 ?? ??
0084e688 f8 ?? ??
0084e689 b9 ?? ??
0084e68a 14 ?? ??
0084e68b 00 ?? ??
0084e68c 00 ?? ??
0084e68d 00 ?? ??
0084e68e 00 ?? ??
0084e68f 00 ?? ??
```

```
undefined undefined8
undefined FUN_00701680()
AL:1 <RETURN>
Stack[-0x8]:8 local_8

FUN_00701680
00701680 64 48 8b MOV RCX,qword ptr FS:[0xffffffff]
0c 25 f8
ff ff ff
00701689 48 3b 61 10 CMP RSP,qword ptr [RCX + 0x10]
0070168d 76 1a JBE LAB_007016a9
0070168f 48 83 ec 08 SUB RSP,0x8
00701693 48 89 2c 24 MOV qword ptr [RSP]=local_8,RBP
00701697 48 8d 2c 24 LEA RBP=>local_8,[RSP]
0070169b e8 a0 d4 CALL FUN_006eeb40
fe ff
007016a0 48 8b 2c 24 MOV RBP=>local_8,qword ptr [RSP]
007016a4 48 83 c4 08 ADD RSP,0x8
007016a8 c3 RET
```

$0x833580 + 0x14B9F8 = 0x97EF78$

```
0097ef78 80 ?? 80h
0097ef79 16 ?? 16h
0097ef7a 70 ?? 70h p
0097ef7b 00 ?? 00h
0097ef7c 00 ?? 00h
0097ef7d 00 ?? 00h
0097ef7e 00 ?? 00h
0097ef7f 00 ?? 00h
0097ef80 38 ?? 38h 8
0097ef81 ba ?? BAh
0097ef82 14 ?? 14h
0097ef83 00 ?? 00h
0097ef84 00 ?? 00h
0097ef85 00 ?? 00h
0097ef86 00 ?? 00h
0097ef87 00 ?? 00h
```

$0x833580 + 0x14BA38 = 0x97EFB8$

```
0097efb8 6d 61 69 ds "main.main"
6e 2e 6d
61 69 6e 00
```



# Recover function names

Executing our script

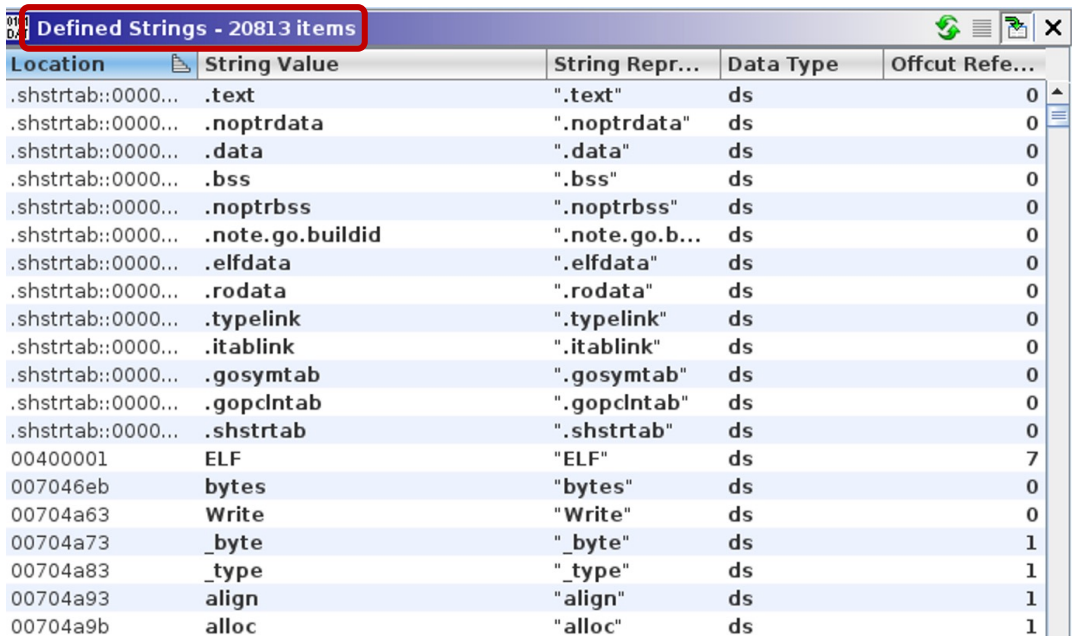
Name	Location	Fu...	Fun...
entry	004554a0	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_00401150	00401140	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_004011b0	004011c0	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_00451d00	00451cf0	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048ec80	0048f950	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048ed60	0048f960	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048eeb0	0048f970	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048ef60	0048fb10	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0048f100	0048fb20	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0051b730	0051b7f0	thu...	5
thunk_FUN_0055d7b0	0055d7a0	thu...	5
FUN_00401000	00401000	und...	311
FUN_00401150	00401150	und...	27
FUN_004011b0	004011b0	und...	15
FUN_00401350	00401350	und...	92
FUN_004013b0	004013b0	und...	281
FUN_004014d0	004014d0	und...	283
FUN_004016d0	004016d0	und...	384
FUN_00401850	00401850	und...	380
FUN_00401a20	00401a20	und...	25
FUN_00401a60	00401a60	und...	44
FUN_00401cc0	00401cc0	und...	310
FUN_00401e00	00401e00	und...	314
FUN_00401f40	00401f40	und...	366
FUN_004020b0	004020b0	und...	61
FUN_004020f0	004020f0	und...	75
FUN_00402140	00402140	und...	82
FUN_004021a0	004021a0	und...	111
FUN_00402210	00402210	und...	369
FUN_00402390	00402390	und...	141
FUN_00402420	00402420	und...	412
FUN_004025c0	004025c0	und...	247
FUN_004026c0	004026c0	und...	286

Name	Location	Fu...	Fun...
shell/exploit.(*e0943).init	006feef0	un...	98
shell/exploit.(*e0943).check	006fef60	un...	520
shell/exploit.(*e0943).run	006ff170	un...	532
shell/exploit.(*e0943).exec	006ff390	un...	1266
shell/exploit.(*p3e874).init	006ff890	un...	109
shell/exploit.(*p3e874).check	006ff900	un...	112
shell/exploit.(*p3e874).run	006ff970	un...	1125
shell/exploit.(*_40ad2).Run.func1	006ffde0	un...	786
shell/exploit.(*Session).Request.func1	00700100	un...	476
shell/exploit.(*bd788f).run.func1	007002e0	un...	223
shell/exploit.(*c41954).run.func1	007003c0	un...	752
shell/exploit.(*_9146c).login.func1	007006b0	un...	245
shell/exploit.init	007007b0	un...	793
shell/exploit.(*e7945e).check	00700ad0	un...	26
type..hash.shell/exploit._84e6d	00700af0	un...	171
type..eq.shell/exploit._84e6d	00700ba0	un...	340
type..hash.shell/exploit._9146c	00700d00	un...	148
type..eq.shell/exploit._9146c	00700da0	un...	216
type..hash.[21]string	00700e80	un...	110
type..eq.[21]string	00700ef0	un...	165
type..hash.[20]shell/exploit.IExploit	00700fa0	un...	110
type..eq.[20]shell/exploit.IExploit	00701010	un...	165
type..hash.[23]string	007010c0	un...	110
type..eq.[23]string	00701130	un...	165
type..hash.[24][2]string	007011e0	un...	110
type..eq.[24][2]string	00701250	un...	137
type..hash.[4][2]string	007012e0	un...	110
type..eq.[4][2]string	00701350	un...	137
type..hash.[50]string	007013e0	un...	110
type..eq.[50]string	00701450	un...	165
type..hash.[596][2]string	00701500	un...	112
type..eq.[596][2]string	00701570	un...	139
main.init.0	00701600	un...	115
main.main	00701680	un...	48

# Strings in Ghidra

Go

- 20813 defined strings in Ghidra
- Hard to spot interesting ones
- Do we see everything?



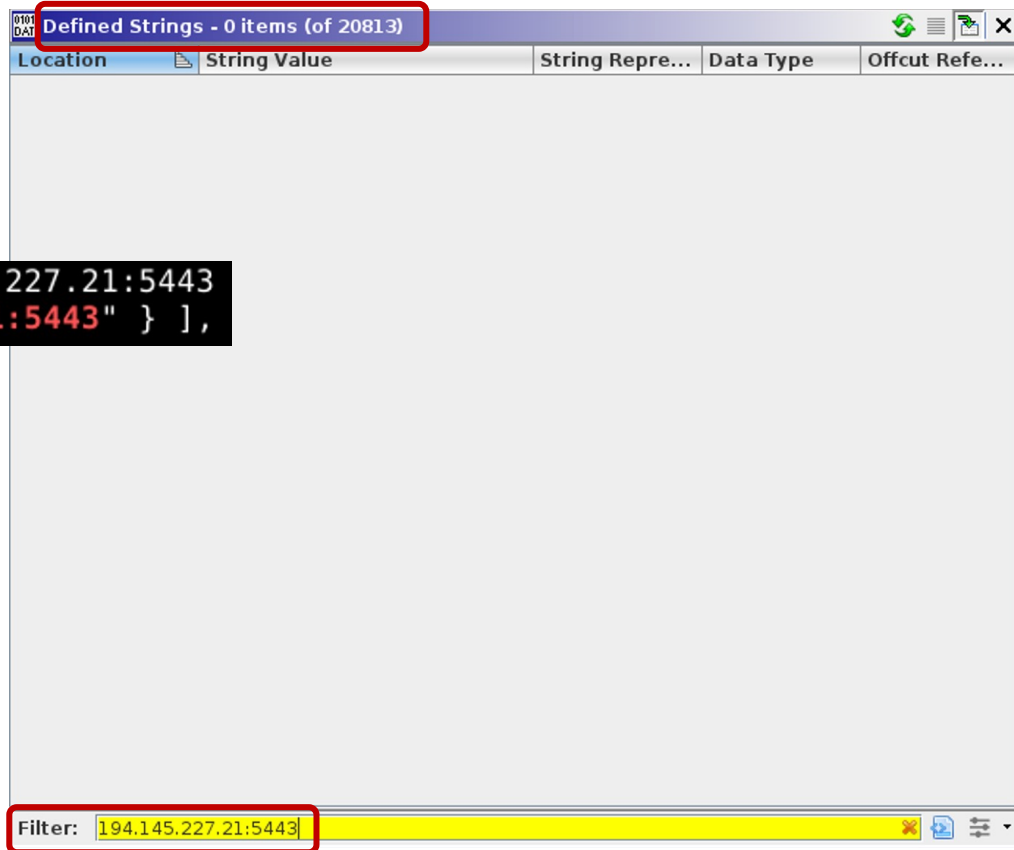
Location	String Value	String Repr...	Data Type	Offcut Refe...
.shstrtab::0000...	.text	".text"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.noptldata	".noptldata"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.data	".data"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.bss	".bss"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.noptrbss	".noptrbss"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.note.go.buildid	".note.go.b...	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.elfdata	".elfdata"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.rodata	".rodata"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.typelink	".typelink"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.itablink	".itablink"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.gosymtab	".gosymtab"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.gopclntab	".gopclntab"	ds	0
.shstrtab::0000...	.shstrtab	".shstrtab"	ds	0
00400001	ELF	"ELF"	ds	7
007046eb	bytes	"bytes"	ds	0
00704a63	Write	"Write"	ds	0
00704a73	_byte	"_byte"	ds	1
00704a83	_type	"_type"	ds	1
00704a93	align	"align"	ds	1
00704a9b	alloc	"alloc"	ds	1

# Strings in Ghidra

Go

- Search for mining pool URL: 194.145.227.21:5443
- strings can find it
- Ghidra cannot define

```
>strings sys.x86_64_unp | grep 194.145.227.21:5443  
"pools": [ { "url": "194.145.227.21:5443" } ],
```



The screenshot shows the Ghidra interface with the 'Defined Strings' window open. The window title is 'Defined Strings - 0 items (of 20813)'. The table has columns: Location, String Value, String Repre..., Data Type, and Offcut Refe... The table is currently empty. A filter bar at the bottom contains the text 'Filter: 194.145.227.21:5443'.

Location	String Value	String Repre...	Data Type	Offcut Refe...
----------	--------------	-----------------	-----------	----------------

# String Representation

## C vs Go

### C

- sequence of characters terminated with a null character

### Go

- sequence of bytes with a fixed length
- not null terminated
- str – sequence of bytes
- len – number of bytes
- <https://golang.org/src/runtime/string.go>
- Large string blobs from concatenated strings until null character
- Ghidra has a hard time defining strings in Go binaries

**Idea:** help Ghidra to find string structures

- Static vs dynamic allocation
- Per architecture (different instruction set)
- Multiple solution within one architecture
- Possible changes per Go version

```
type stringStruct struct {
    str unsafe.Pointer
    len int
}
```

# Dynamically allocated string structure

x86

- String structures can be allocated runtime
- Several different scenarios
- Let's take a look at the shell/miner.xmrRun function

```
0064823c e8 df 20      CALL    os.Chmod                               undefined os.Chmod(undefine
           e4 ff
00648241 48 8b 44      MOV     RAX,qword ptr [RSP + local_c8[0]]
           24 18
00648246 48 85 c0      TEST   RAX,RAX
00648249 0f 85 41      JNZ    LAB_00648190
           ff ff ff
0064824f 48 8d 44      LEA    RAX=>local_80, [RSP + 0x60]
           24 60
00648254 48 89 04 24   MOV     qword ptr [RSP]=>local_e0,RAX
00648258 48 8d 05      LEA    RAX, [DAT_007e259f]                    = 7Bh  {
           40 a3 19 00
0064825f 48 89 44      MOV     qword ptr [RSP + local_d8],RAX=>DAT_007e259f = 7Bh  {
           24 08
00648264 48 c7 44      MOV     qword ptr [RSP + local_d0],0x41a
           24 10 1a
           04 00 00
0064826d e8 fe 9c      CALL    runtime.stringtoslicebyte           undefined runtime.stringtos
           df ff
00648272 48 8b 44      MOV     RAX,qword ptr [RSP + local_c8[0]]
           24 18
00648277 48 89 84      MOV     qword ptr [RSP + local_50],RAX=>LAB_00583940
           24 90 00
           00 00
0064827f 48 8b 4c      MOV     RCX=>LAB_00583940,qword ptr [RSP + local_c8[8]]
           24 20
```

# Dynamically allocated string structure

x86

0064823c	e8 df 20 e4 ff	CALL	os.Chmod	undefined os.Chmod(undefine	007e259f 1b	??	7Bh	{
00648241	48 8b 44 24 18	MOV	RAX,qword ptr [RSP + local_c8[0]]		007e25a0 0a	??	0Ah	
00648246	48 85 c0	TEST	RAX,RAX		007e25a1 20	??	20h	
00648249	0f 85 41 ff ff ff	JNZ	LAB_00648190		007e25a2 20	??	20h	
0064824f	48 8d 44 24 60	LEA	RAX=>local_80,[RSP + 0x60]		007e25a3 20	??	20h	
00648254	48 89 04 24	MOV	qword ptr [RSP]=>local_e0,RAX		007e25a4 20	??	20h	
00648258	48 8d 05 40 a3 19 00	LEA	RAX,[DAT_007e259f]	= 7Bh {	007e25a5 22	??	22h	"
0064825f	48 89 44 24 08	MOV	qword ptr [RSP + local_d8],RAX=>DAT_007e259f	= 7Bh {	007e25a6 61	??	61h	a
00648264	48 c7 44 24 10 1a 04 00 00	MOV	qword ptr [RSP + local_d0],0x41a		007e25a7 70	??	70h	p
0064826d	e8 fe 9c df ff	CALL	runtime.stringtoslicebyte	undefined runtime.stringtos	007e25a8 69	??	69h	i
00648272	48 8b 44 24 18	MOV	RAX,qword ptr [RSP + local_c8[0]]		007e25a9 22	??	22h	"
00648277	48 89 84 24 90 00 00 00	MOV	qword ptr [RSP + local_50],RAX=>LAB_00583940		007e25aa 3a	??	3Ah	:
0064827f	48 8b 4c 24 20	MOV	RCX=>LAB_00583940,qword ptr [RSP + local_c8[8]]		007e25ab 20	??	20h	
					007e25ac 7b	??	7Bh	{
					007e25ad 0a	??	0Ah	
					007e25ae 20	??	20h	
					007e25af 20	??	20h	
					007e25b0 20	??	20h	
					007e25b1 20	??	20h	
					007e25b2 20	??	20h	
					007e25b3 20	??	20h	
					007e25b4 20	??	20h	
					007e25b5 20	??	20h	
					007e25b6 22	??	22h	"
					007e25b7 69	??	69h	i
					007e25b8 64	??	64h	d
					007e25b9 22	??	22h	"
					007e25ba 3a	??	3Ah	:
					007e25bb 20	??	20h	
					007e25bc 6e	??	6Eh	n
					007e25bd 75	??	75h	u
					007e25be 6c	??	6Ch	l
					007e25bf 6c	??	6Ch	l
					007e25c0 2c	??	2Ch	,
					007e25c1 0a	??	0Ah	
					007e25c2 20	??	20h	

Diagram annotations:

- A red arrow points from the instruction `RAX,[DAT_007e259f]` to the memory address `DAT_007e259f` in the memory dump.
- A red arrow points from the instruction `qword ptr [RSP + local_d8],RAX=>DAT_007e259f` to the memory address `DAT_007e259f`.
- A red arrow points from the instruction `qword ptr [RSP + local_d0],0x41a` to the value `0x41a`.
- The word `Length` is written in blue text near the bottom right of the diagram.

# Dynamically allocated string structure

x86

- Search for these instructions and define strings

```
#x86
#LEA REG, [STRING_ADDRESS]
#MOV [ESP + ..], REG
#MOV [ESP + ..], STRING_SIZE
```

```
08233bf0 8d 05 00      LEA      EAX, [DAT_08398a00]
          8a 39 08
08233bf6 89 44 24 04   MOV     dword ptr [ESP + local_78], EAX=>DAT_08398a00
08233bfa c7 44 24      MOV     dword ptr [ESP + local_74], 0x41a
          08 1a 04
          00 00
```

```
#x86_64
#LEA REG, [STRING_ADDRESS]
#MOV [RSP + ..], REG
#MOV [RSP + ..], STRING_SIZE
```

```
00648258 48 8d 05      LEA     RAX, [DAT_007e259f]
          40 a3 19 00
0064825f 48 89 44      MOV     qword ptr [RSP + local_d8], RAX=>DAT_007e259f
          24 08
00648264 48 c7 44      MOV     qword ptr [RSP + local_d0], 0x41a
          24 10 1a
          04 00 00
```

# Dynamically allocated string structure

x86

- Results after executing the script

```
0064823c e8 df 20 CALL os.Chmod undefined os.Chmod(
e4 ff
00648241 48 8b 44 MOV RAX,qword ptr [RSP + local_c8[0]]
24 18
00648246 48 85 c0 TEST RAX,RAX
00648249 0f 85 41 JNZ LAB_00648190
ff ff ff
0064824f 48 8d 44 LEA RAX=>local_80, [RSP + 0x60]
24 60
00648254 48 89 04 24 MOV qword ptr [RSP=>local_e0,RAX
00648258 48 8d 05 LEA RAX,[s_{"api": {"id": null, "worker-i_007e259f} = {"\n \ "api":
40 a3 19 00
0064825f 48 89 44 MOV qword ptr [RSP + local_d8],RAX=>s_{"api": {"id"... = {"\n \ "api":
24 08
00648264 48 c7 44 MOV qword ptr [RSP + local_d0],0x41a
24 10 1a
04 00 00
0064826d e8 fe 9c CALL runtime.stringtoslcebyte undefined runtime.s
df ff
00648272 48 8b 44 MOV RAX,qword ptr [RSP + local_c8[0]]
```

```
00648277 007e259f 7b 0a 20 ds s_{"api": {"id": null, "worker-i_007e259f XREF[2]: shell/miner.xmrRun:00648258(*),
20 20 20 " {\n \ "api": {\n \ "id": null,\n shell/miner.xmrRun:0064825f(*)
22 61 70 ...

0064827f s_-----BEGIN_OPENSSH_PRIVATE_KEY-----BEGIN
007e29b9 2d 2d 2d ds "-----BEGIN
2d 2d 42
45 47 49 ...

s__export_PATH=$PATH:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/local/sbin:
007e30cc 0a 65 78 ds "\nexport PATH=$PATH:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/local/sbin:
|||
```

Defined Strings - 1 items (of 22498)

Location	String value	String R...	Data Ty...	Offcut ...
007e259f	{ "api": { "id": nu... }	"{\n \ "...	ds	0

Filter: 194.145.227.21:5443



# Dynamically allocated string structure

## Challenges

- Different instruction sets
- Can be implemented in different ways within the same architecture
- Easy to break intentionally

DAT\_0028bbff

XREF[6]:

```
ddos.sshgo:001fd740(*),
ddos.sshgo:001fd744(*),
ddos.sshgo:001fd788(*),
ddos.sshgo:001fd7a4(*),
ddos.sshgo:001fd7c0(*),
ddos.sshgo:001fd7dc(*)
```

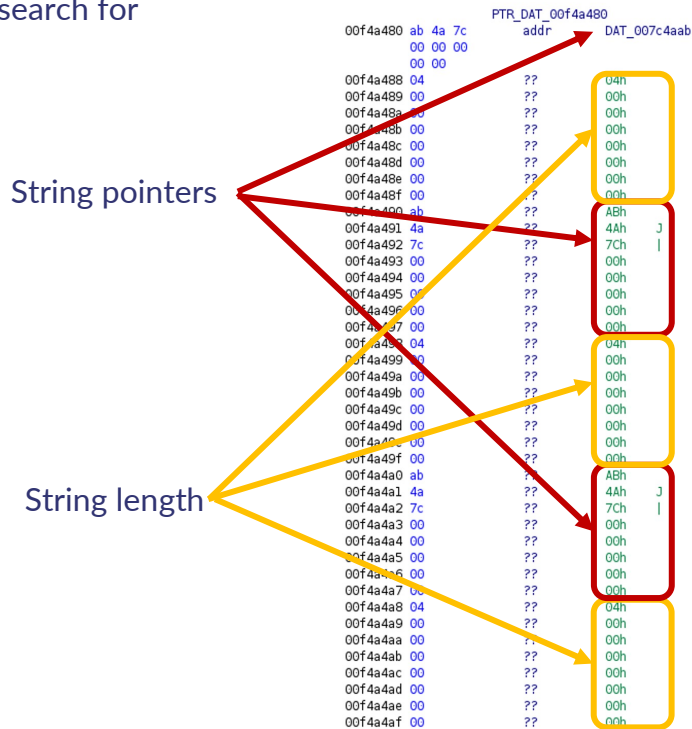
0028bbff	6c	??	6Ch	l
0028bc00	69	??	69h	i
0028bc01	6e	??	6Eh	n
0028bc02	75	??	75h	u
0028bc03	78	??	78h	x
0028bc04	5f	??	5Fh	_
0028bc05	61	??	61h	a
0028bc06	72	??	72h	r
0028bc07	6d	??	6Dh	m

```
001fd734 21 01 80 d2  mov    param_2,#0x9
001fd738 e1 4b 00 f9  str    param_2,[sp, #local_c0]
001fd73c 62 04 00 d0  adrp   param_3,0x28b000
001fd740 42 fc 2f 91  add    param_3=>DAT_0028bbff,param_3,#0xbff
001fd744 e2 4f 00 f9  str    param_3=>DAT_0028bbff,[sp, #local_b8]
001fd748 e1 53 00 f9  str    param_2,[sp, #local_b0]
```

# Statically allocated string structure

## Idea

- Look for pointer to string followed by possible length value
- To eliminate FPs limit string length and search for printable characters only
- Check only in data sections
- Not architecture specific



```
XREF[1]: shell/exploit.(*e842c5).run:006f..  
= 72h r
```

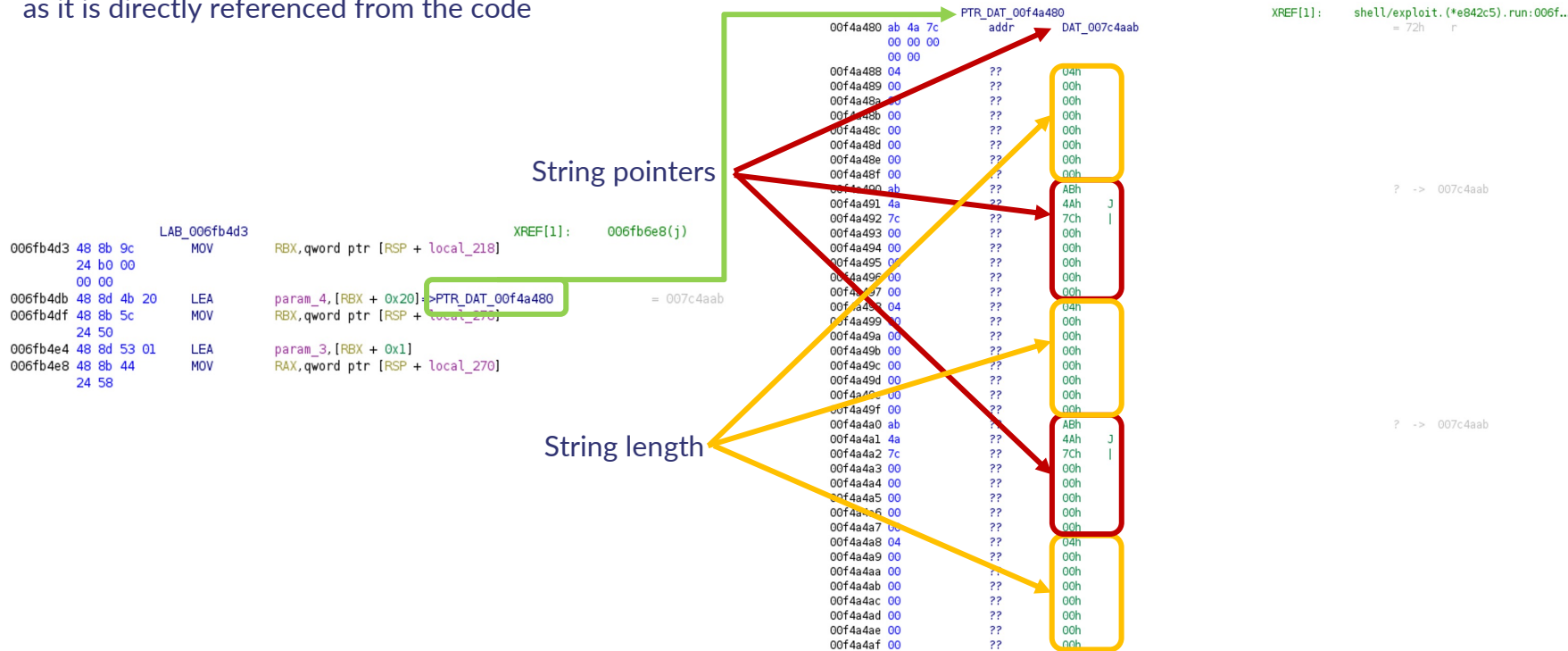
? -> 007c4aab

? -> 007c4aab

# Statically allocated string structure

## Idea

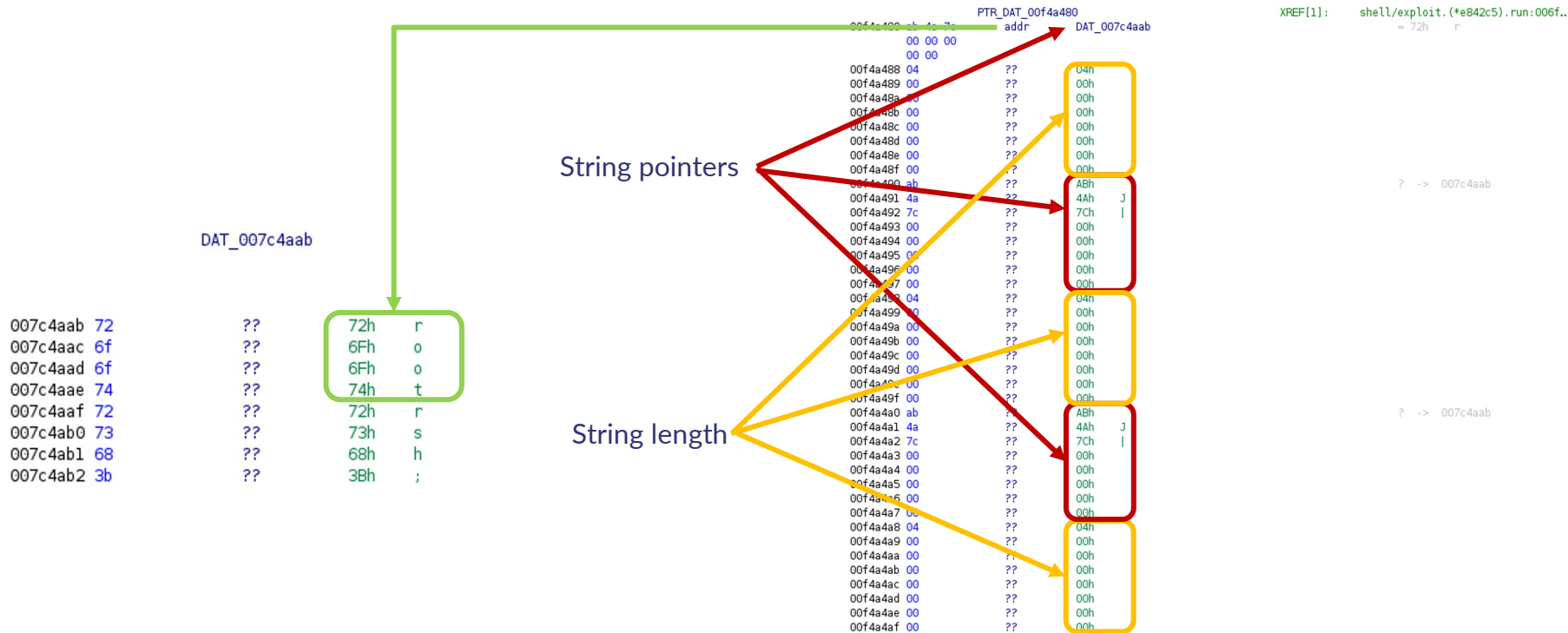
- One pointer was successfully identified as it is directly referenced from the code



# Statically allocated string structure

Example – before executing the script

- Strings are not defined



# Statically allocated string structure

Example – after executing the script

```
00f4a480 ab 4a 7c PTR_s_root_00f4a480
          00 00 00 addr s_root_007c4aab
          00 00
00f4a488 04 00 00 00 int 4h
00f4a48c 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a48d 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a48e 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a48f 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a490 ab 4a 7c addr s_root_007c4aab
          00 00 00
          00 00
00f4a498 04 00 00 00 int 4h
00f4a49c 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a49d 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a49e 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a49f 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a4a0 ab 4a 7c addr s_root_007c4aab
          00 00 00
          00 00
00f4a4a8 04 00 00 00 int 4h
00f4a4ac 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a4ad 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a4ae 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a4af 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a4b0 24 82 7c addr s_Aa123456_007c8224
          00 00 00
          00 00
00f4a4b8 08 00 00 00 int 8h
00f4a4bc 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a4bd 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a4be 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
00f4a4bf 00 00 00 00 ?? 00h
```

```
XREF[1]: shell/exploit.(*e842c5).
          = "root"
```

```
= "root"
```

```
= "root"
```

```
= "Aa123456"
```

Strings are defined

```
s_root_007c4aab
```

```
XREF[462]: shell/exploit.(*c41954).i
shell/exploit.(*c41954).i
shell/exploit.(*c41954).i
008196d0(*), 00819f60(*),
0081b4a0(*), 0081b4c0(*),
0081b4d0(*), 0081b650(*),
00f4a460(*), 00f4a480(*),
00f4a490(*), 00f4a4a0(*),
00f4a4c0(*), 00f4a4e0(*),
00f4a500(*), 00f4a520(*),
00f4a580(*), 00f4a5a0(*),
00f4a5c0(*), [more]
```

```
007c4aab 72 6f 6f 74 ds "root"
```

```
s_rsh;_007c4aaf
007c4aaf 72 73 68 3b ds "rsh;"
```

```
s_save_007c4ab3
007c4ab3 73 61 76 65 ds "save"
```

```
s_sbrk;_007c4ab7
007c4ab7 73 62 72 6b ds "sbrk"
```

```
s_scE;_007c4abb
007c4abb 73 63 45 3b ds "scE;"
```

```
XREF[1]: 0082e070(*)
```

```
XREF[2]: shell/exploit.(*c41954)._
shell/exploit.(*c41954)._
```

```
XREF[1]: 00f46c70(*)
```

```
XREF[1]: 0082e160(*)
```

String pointers

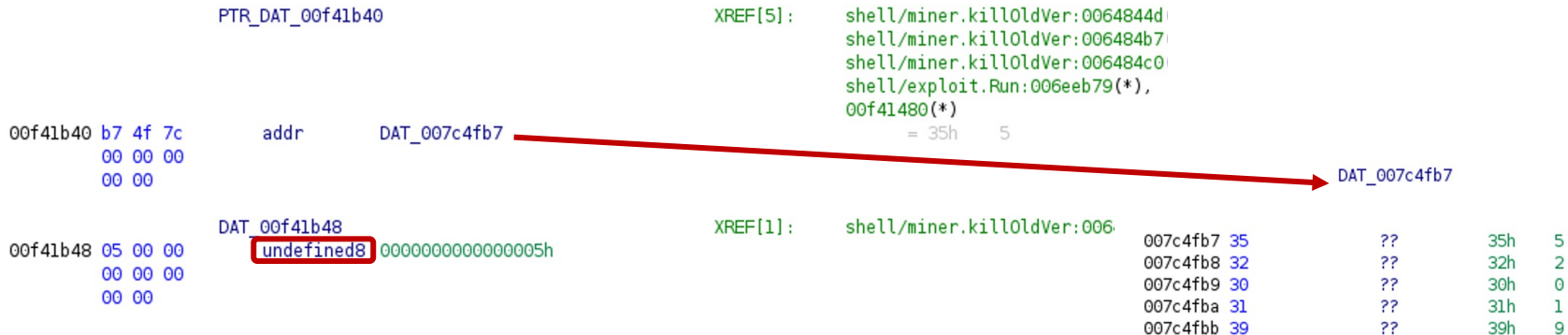
String length

# String recovery challenges

Falsely defined data types by Ghidra

- undefined4 or undefined8 (depends on pointer size)
- Already defined data types cannot be redefined  
(undefined4 and undefined8 are defined data types)
- First the data type has to be removed
- Then the new data type can be defined

```
if getDataAt(length_address) is not None:
    data_type = getDataAt(length_address).getDataType()
    #Remove undefined data to be able to create int.
    #Keep an eye on other predefined data types.
    if data_type.getName() in ["undefined4", "undefined8"]:
        removeData(getDataAt(length_address))
```



# String recovery challenges

Falsely defined data types by Ghidra

- undefined4 or undefined8 (depends on pointer size)
- Already defined data types cannot be redefined (undefined4 and undefined8 are defined data types)
- First the data type has to be removed
- Then the new data type can be defined

Diagram illustrating memory addresses and data types:

- `PTR_s_52019_00f41b40` (red arrow pointing to `s_52019_007c4fb7`)
- `s_52019_007c4fb7` (ds, "52019")
- `00f41b40` (addr, `s_52019_007c4fb7`)
- `00f41b48` (INT, `int` highlighted in red box, 5h)
- `00f41b4c` (??, 00h)
- `00f41b4d` (??, 00h)
- `00f41b4e` (??, 00h)
- `00f41b4f` (??, 00h)
- XREF[5]: `shell/miner.kill0ldVer:0064844d`, `shell/miner.kill0ldVer:006484b7`, `shell/miner.kill0ldVer:006484c0`, `shell/exploit.Run:006eeb79(*)`, `00f41480(*)`, = "52019"
- XREF[1]: `shell/miner.kill0ldVer:006484bc`

# String recovery challenges

Falsely defined data types by Ghidra

- A large string blob (containing multiple strings) defined as one string



The screenshot shows a decompiled string blob containing a mix of alphanumeric characters, symbols, and control characters. Below the blob, a list of memory addresses is shown with their corresponding data types as defined by Ghidra:

Address	Data Type
007040001	ELF
00704046b	bytes
007040463	Write
007040472	bytes

Offset references

```
s_helpgc=incr=%v_is_not_mcount=_m_007c7fa4 XREF[0, 481]... runtime.(*lfstack).push:0040e35d...
s_incr=%v_is_not_mcount=_minutes_n_007c7fac runtime.(*lfstack).push:0040e364...
s_mcount=_minutes_nalloc=_newval=_007c7fbc runtime.(*lfstack).push:0040e384...
s_minutes_nalloc=_newval=_nfreed=_007c7fc4 runtime.(*lfstack).push:0040e38b...
s_nalloc=_newval=_nfreed=_packed=_007c7fcc runtime.(*gcControllerState).end...
s_newval=_nfreed=_packed=_ping=%q_007c7fd4 runtime.(*gcControllerState).end...
s_nfreed=_packed=_ping=%q_pointer_007c7fdc runtime.gcMarkTermination:004183...
s_packed=_ping=%q_pointer_stack=[_007c7fe4 runtime.gcMarkTermination:004183...
s_ping=%q_pointer_stack=[_status_%_007c7fec runtime.gcMarkTermination:004185...
s_stack=[_status_%!Month(%d.%d.%d_007c7ffc runtime.gcMarkTermination:004185...
s_status_%!Month(%d.%d.%d%$:_s_%_007c8004 runtime.gcMarkRootCheck:0041a233...
s%!Month(%d.%d.%d%$:_s_%$;%$;%$_007c800c runtime.gcMarkRootCheck:0041a23a...
```



# String recovery challenges

Falsely defined data types by Ghidra

- A large string blob (containing multiple strings) defined as one string

```
s_.idle:/(\d*)\z/gid_map/jenkins_007c8034
s_/(\d*)\z/gid_map/jenkins/uid_map_007c803c
s_/gid_map/jenkins/uid_map00:00:00_007c8044
s_/jenkins/uid_map00:00:0001234567_007c804c
s_/uid_map00:00:000123456711111111_007c8054
s_00:00:0001234567111111111223344_007c805c
s_012345671111111112233441212qwqw_007c8064
s_15:04:051a2a3a4a1a2s3d4f1q2w3e4R_007c8134
s_2.5.4.102.5.4.112.5.4.173des-cbc_007c8194
s_2.5.4.112.5.4.173des-cbc48828125_007c819c
s_2.5.4.173des-cbc4882812588888888_007c81a4
s_3des-cbc4882812588888888;_Secure_007c81ac
s_<?=#md5'@{/imageA123456aA123456b_007c81cc
s_@{/imageA123456aA123456bAlb2c3d4_007c81d4
s_ArmenianAsdf1234BalineseBb123456_007c826c
s_BalineseBb123456Because;Bopomofo_007c827c
007c7fa3 3d 20 68 ds "= helpgc= incr=%v is not mcount= m
65 6c 70
67 63 3d ...
```

```
runtime.gcDumpObject:0041d33c(*),
runtime.gcDumpObject:0041d383(*),
```

Location	String Value	String Represe...	Data Type	Offset Refer...
0071aa17	nTrailingNonStarters	"nTrailingNonSt...	ds	1
0071aa5c	nextRequestKeyLocked	"nextRequestK...	ds	1
0071bad3	assignEncodingAndSize	"assignEncodin...	ds	1
0071baeb	cachedClientHelloInfo	"cachedClientH...	ds	1
0071bb33	expectContinueTimeout	"expectContinu...	ds	1
0071bb4b	gcMarkWorkerStartTime	"gcMarkWorker...	ds	1
0071bb7b	maxHeaderResponseSize	"maxHeaderRes...	ds	1
0071bc3b	skipContinuationBytes	"skipContinuati...	ds	1
0071c5fd	setMaxDynamicTableSize	"setMaxDynam...	ds	1
0071c62f	addCountsAndClearFlags	"addCountsAnd...	ds	1
0071c648	certificateAuthorities	"certificateAuth...	ds	1
0071c67a	discardHandshakeBuffer	"discardHandsh...	ds	1
0071c6ac	maxPayloadSizeForWrite	"maxPayloadSiz...	ds	1
0071c749	reflect:"slice"	"reflect:"slice"	ds	1
0071d1fb	shouldSendContentLength	"shouldSendCo...	ds	1
0071db0f	hashForClientCertificate	"hashForClient...	ds	1
0071ea80	NegotiatedProtocolsMutual	"NegotiatedPro...	ds	1
0071f169	UnhandledCriticalExtensions	"UnhandledCriti...	ds	1
0071fa5	parseDynamicTableSizeUpdate	"parseDynamic...	ds	1
0071f758	shouldSendChunkedRequestBody	"shouldSendCh...	ds	1
007212e2	"*struct { F uintptr; ss []string }	"\*"struct { F ui...	ds	1
00986210	-----END	"\n-----END "	ds	1
00986240	-----BEGIN	"\n-----BEGIN "	ds	1
00986600	server finished	"server finished"	ds	1
00400001	ELF	"ELF"	ds	7
007c7fa3	= helpgc= incr=%v is not mcount= m	"= helpgc= incr...	ds	187
007d41fa	... cannot be converted to type ...	"...\n cannot be...	ds	1027

# Other researcher's work

## Links

### IDA Pro

- <https://github.com/sibears/IDAGolangHelper>
- [https://github.com/strazzere/golang\\_loader\\_assist](https://github.com/strazzere/golang_loader_assist)

### radare2 / Cutter

- <https://github.com/f0rki/r2-go-helpers>
- [https://github.com/JacobPimental/r2-gohelper/blob/master/golang\\_helper.py](https://github.com/JacobPimental/r2-gohelper/blob/master/golang_helper.py)
- <https://github.com/CarveSystems/gostringsr2>

### Binary Ninja

- <https://github.com/f0rki/bn-goloader>

### Ghidra

- <https://github.com/felberj/gotools>  
Only handles linux/x86\_64 binaries.
- [https://github.com/ghidraninja/ghidra\\_scripts/blob/master/golang\\_renamer.py](https://github.com/ghidraninja/ghidra_scripts/blob/master/golang_renamer.py)

# References, additional reading

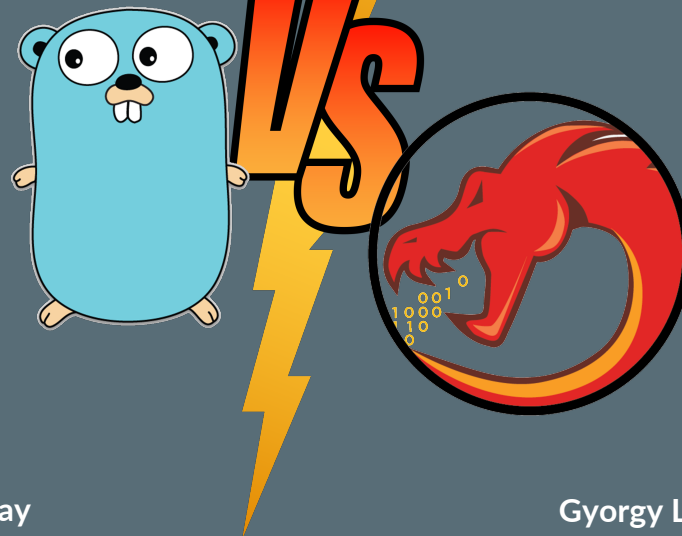
Sysrv blog posts and other Go malware research

- <https://www.intezer.com/blog/research/new-golang-worm-drops-xmrig-miner-on-servers/>
- [https://help.aliyun.com/document\\_detail/196163.html](https://help.aliyun.com/document_detail/196163.html)
- <https://s.tencent.com/research/report/1259.html>
- <https://blogs.juniper.net/en-us/threat-research/sysrv-botnet-expands-and-gains-persistence>
- <https://www.lacework.com/blog/sysrv-hello-expands-infrastructure/>
- <https://blog.netlab.360.com/threat-alert-new-update-from-sysrv-hello-now-infecting-victims-webpages-to-push-malicious-exe-to-end-users/>
- <https://community.riskiq.com/article/98f391f9>
- <https://developer.aliyun.com/article/780758>
- <https://digital.nhs.uk/cyber-alerts/2021/cc-3838>
- <https://braintrace.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Threat-Advisory-Report-6-17-2021.pdf>
- [https://rednaga.io/2016/09/21/reversing\\_go\\_binaries\\_like\\_a\\_pro/](https://rednaga.io/2016/09/21/reversing_go_binaries_like_a_pro/)
- [https://2016.zeronights.ru/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/GO\\_Zaytsev.pdf](https://2016.zeronights.ru/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/GO_Zaytsev.pdf)
- <https://carvesystems.com/news/reverse-engineering-go-binaries-using-radare-2-and-python/>
- <https://www.pnfsoftware.com/blog/analyzing-golang-executables/>
- [https://github.com/strazzere/golang\\_loader\\_assist/blob/master/Bsides-GO-Forth-And-Reverse.pdf](https://github.com/strazzere/golang_loader_assist/blob/master/Bsides-GO-Forth-And-Reverse.pdf)
- [https://github.com/radareorg/r2con2020/blob/master/day2/r2\\_Gophers-AnalysisOfGoBinariesWithRadare2.pdf](https://github.com/radareorg/r2con2020/blob/master/day2/r2_Gophers-AnalysisOfGoBinariesWithRadare2.pdf)



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