
CRYPTACUS Workshop
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*Avatar² - Enhancing Binary Firmware Security
Analysis with Dynamic Multi-Target Orchestration*

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PART I

*Avatar² - Enhancing Binary Firmware Security
Analysis with Dynamic Multi-Target Orchestration*

Analysis

Enhancing Binary Firmware Security

Dynamic Binary Firmware Security Analysis?

- **Majority of nowadays vulnerabilities are “low-hanging fruits”**
 - **Often 3rd party analysis**
 - **Lack of sophisticated tooling**
-

(Some) Challenges in Dynamic Binary Firmware Analysis

- **Intransparency**
 - **Performance & Scalability**
 - **Instrumentation capabilities**
-

*Avatar² - Enhancing Binary Firmware Security
Analysis with Dynamic Multi-Target Orchestration*

Avatar² -

Dynamic Multi-Target Orchestration

Avatar²

- **Developed by:**

- Marius Muench
- Dario Nisi
- Aurélien Francillon
- Davide Balzarotti

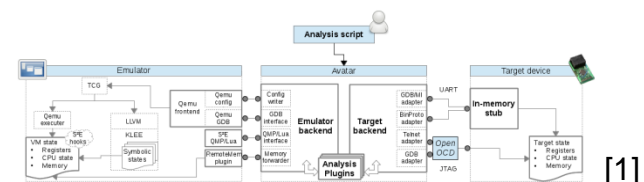


- **Open source:**

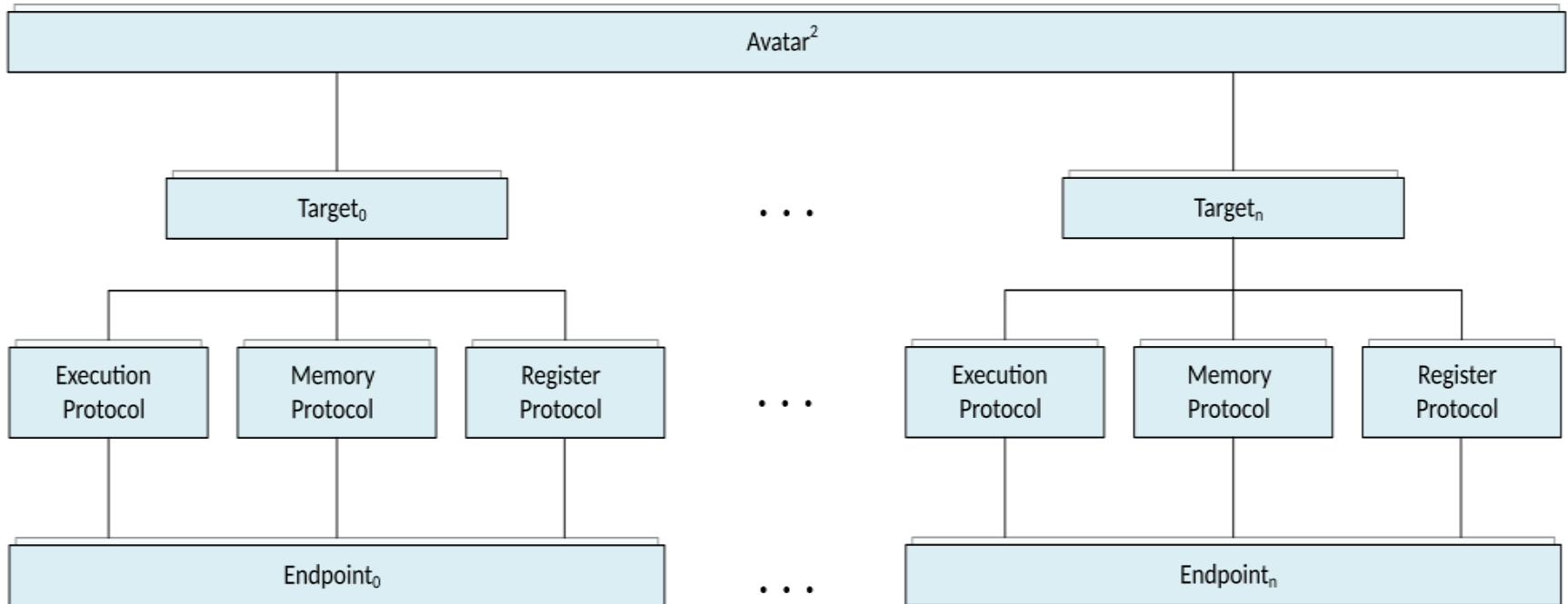
- <https://github.com/avatartwo/avatar2>

GitHub

- **Re-designed and re-implemented from scratch**



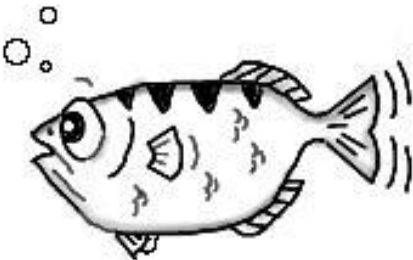
The general picture



Core Concepts

- **Target Orchestration**
 - **Separation of Execution and Memory**
 - **State Transfer and Synchronization**
-

Supported Targets



* Not yet available

Avatar² - Example Script

```
1 from os import getcwd
2
3 from avatar2 import *
4
5 def main(trace_name):
6
7     sample = "%s/../binaries/expat_panda.bin" % getcwd()
8     openocd_conf = '%s/../configs/nucleo-l152re.cfg' % getcwd()
9     panda_path = '%s/../avatar2/targets/build/panda/arm-softmmu/qemu-system-arm'
10
11     avatar = Avatar(output_directory='/tmp/myavatar', arch=ARM_CORTEx_M3)
12
13     panda = avatar.add_target(PandaTarget,
14                              gdb_executable="arm-none-eabi-gdb",
15                              executable=panda_path)
16
17     nucleo = avatar.add_target(OpenOCDDTarget,
18                               gdb_executable="arm-none-eabi-gdb",
19                               openocd_script=openocd_conf)
20
21     panda.gdb_port = 1234
22     nucleo.gdb_port = 1235
23
24     avatar.add_memory_range(0x40000000, 0x1000000, 'mmio',
25                             forwarded=True, forwarded_to=nucleo)
26
27     avatar.add_memory_range(0x08000000, 0x1000000, 'rom', file=sample)
28     avatar.add_memory_range(0x20000000, 0x14000, 'ram')
29
30     avatar.init()
31
32     nucleo.set_breakpoint(0x0800b5ac)
33     nucleo.cont()
34     nucleo.wait()
35
36     print("Syncing State")
37     avatar.transfer_state(nucleo, panda, synced_ranges=[ram])
38     panda.write_memory(0x20000c20, 4, 1)
39
40     print("Start recording the execution")
41     panda.begin_record(trace_name)
42
43     import IPython; IPython.embed()
44
45     avatar.shutdown()
```

Phase #0: Preamble

```
1 from os import getcwd
2
3 from avatar2 import *
4
5 def main(trace_name):
6
7     sample = "%s/../../binaries/expat_panda.bin" % getcwd()
8     openocd_conf = '%s/../../configs/nucleo-l152re.cfg' % getcwd()
9     panda_path = '%s/../../avatar2/targets/build/panda/arm-softmmu/qemu-system-arm'
10
11     avatar = Avatar(output_directory='/tmp/myavatar', arch=ARM_CORTEX_M3)
```

Phase #1: Target Definition

```
13 panda = avatar.add_target(PandaTarget,  
14                             gdb_executable="arm-none-eabi-gdb",  
15                             executable=panda_path)  
16  
17 nucleo = avatar.add_target(OpenOCDTTarget,  
18                             gdb_executable="arm-none-eabi-gdb",  
19                             openocd_script=openocd_conf)  
20  
21 panda.gdb_port = 1234  
22 nucleo.gdb_port = 1235
```

Phase #2: Memory Layout Definition

```
24 avatar.add_memory_range(0x40000000, 0x1000000, 'mmio',
25                          forwarded=True, forwarded_to=nucleo)
26
27 avatar.add_memory_range(0x08000000, 0x1000000, 'rom', file=sample)
28 avatar.add_memory_range(0x20000000, 0x14000, 'ram')
```

Phase #3: Orchestration!

```
30     avatar.init()
31
32     nucleo.set_breakpoint(0x0800b5ac)
33     nucleo.cont()
34     nucleo.wait()
35
36     print("Syncing State")
37     avatar.transfer_state(nucleo, panda, synced_ranges=[ram])
38     panda.write_memory(0x20000c20, 4, 1)
39
40     print("Start recording the execution")
41     panda.begin_record(trace_name)
42
43     import IPython; IPython.embed()
44
45     avatar.shutdown()
```

A note on peripherals

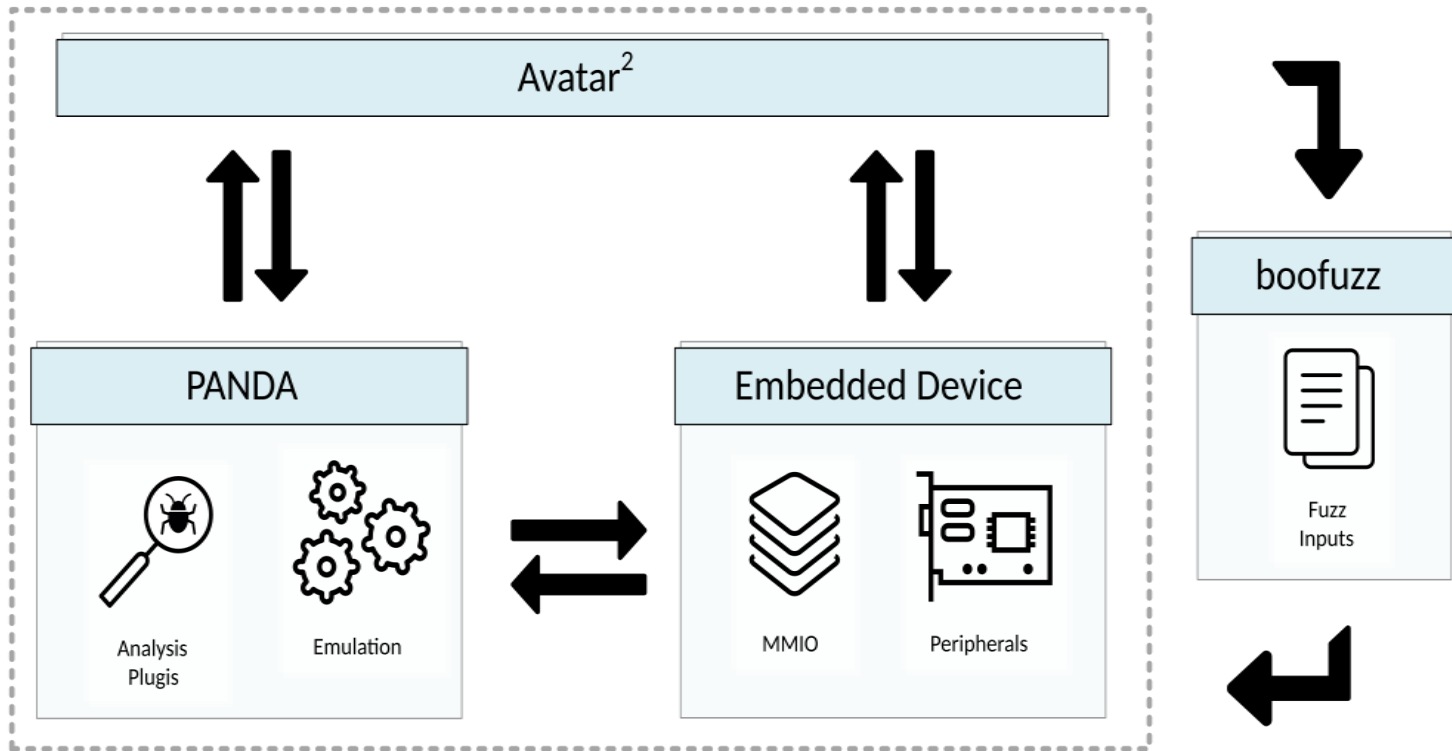
- **Main source of complication for emulation**
- **Avatar² offers different strategies:**
 - Full emulation
 - Partial emulation using peripheral forwarding
 - Partial emulation using python abstractions

PART II
(WYCINWYC)

WYCINWYC - Overview

- **Acronym for “What You Corrupt Is Not What You Crash” [2]**
- **Joint Work with Siemens**
- **Utilizes Avatar² to improve fuzz testing on embedded systems**

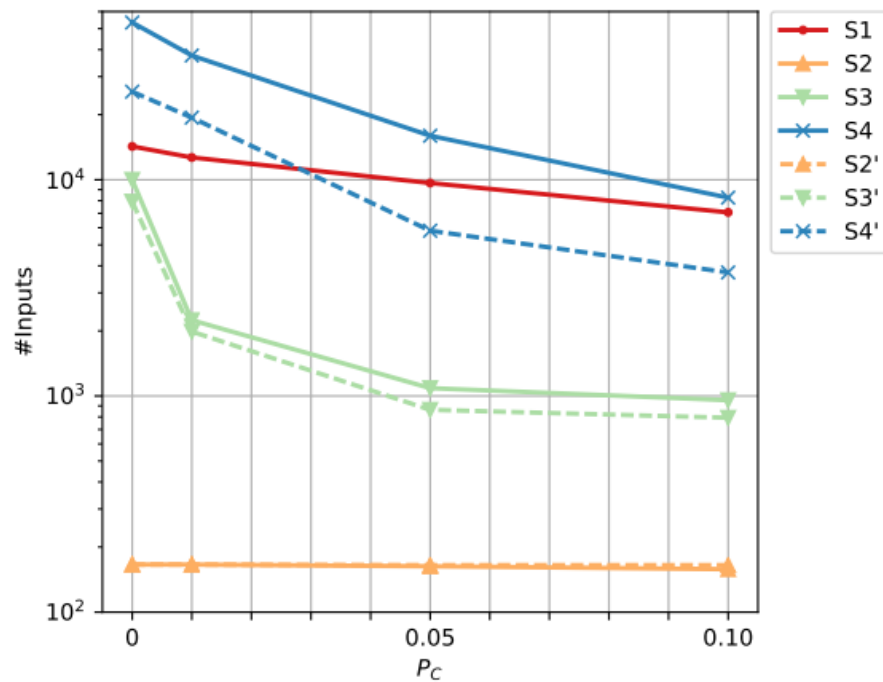
WYCINWYC - Setup



WYCIWYC - Analysis Plugins

Analysis Plugin	Format String	Stack-based Bof	Heap-based Bof	Double Free	Null Pointer Deref.
a) Call Stack Tracking	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
b) Call Frame Tracking	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
c) Stack Object Tracking	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
d) Segment Tracking	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
e) Format Specifier Tracking	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
f) Heap Object Tracking	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Combined	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

WYCINWYC - Results



S1: Native

S2: Partial Emulation (Peripheral Forwarding)

S3: Partial Emulation (Avatar Peripheral)

S4: Full Emulation

Related Tools

- **AVATAR ;)**

- **Firmadyne**

Chen, D. D., Woo, M., Brumley, D., & Egele, M.: “Towards Automated Dynamic Analysis for Linux-based Embedded Firmware”. *NDSS 2016*

- **Luaqemu**

<https://github.com/Comsecuris/luaqemu>

- **PROSPECT**

Kammerstetter, M, Platzer, C., & Kastner, W.: “Prospect: peripheral proxying supported embedded code testing.” *ASIA CCS 2014*

Conclusion

- **Appropriate tooling is important**
 - **... so are good emulators**
 - **Until then, avatar² might be helpful**
 - **We are just at the beginning...**
-

Questions?



<https://github.com/avatartwo/avatar2>
