

radare

Overview

In short: Advanced commandline hexadecimal editor

In long:

- **Multiarchitecture/multiplatform and extensible hex editor with disassembler and lowlevel debugger**
- **Abstracted IO access**
- **Scripting capabilities**
- **Batch mode**
- **Code analysis with interactive graphs**
- **Binary diffing with deltas**
- **Binary searches with binary masks**

Targets

Forensics (RAw DAta Recovery) search with binmask

Reversing (automatic and interactive code analysis)

Binary manipulation (audit binary protections)

Binary diffing (with delta support)

Pattern find and identification (aes keys, repeated bytes)

Debugging (lin/bsd/osx/w32 @ x86/ppc/arm/mips)

...

radare2

Need for a redesign

Set of 32 independent libraries

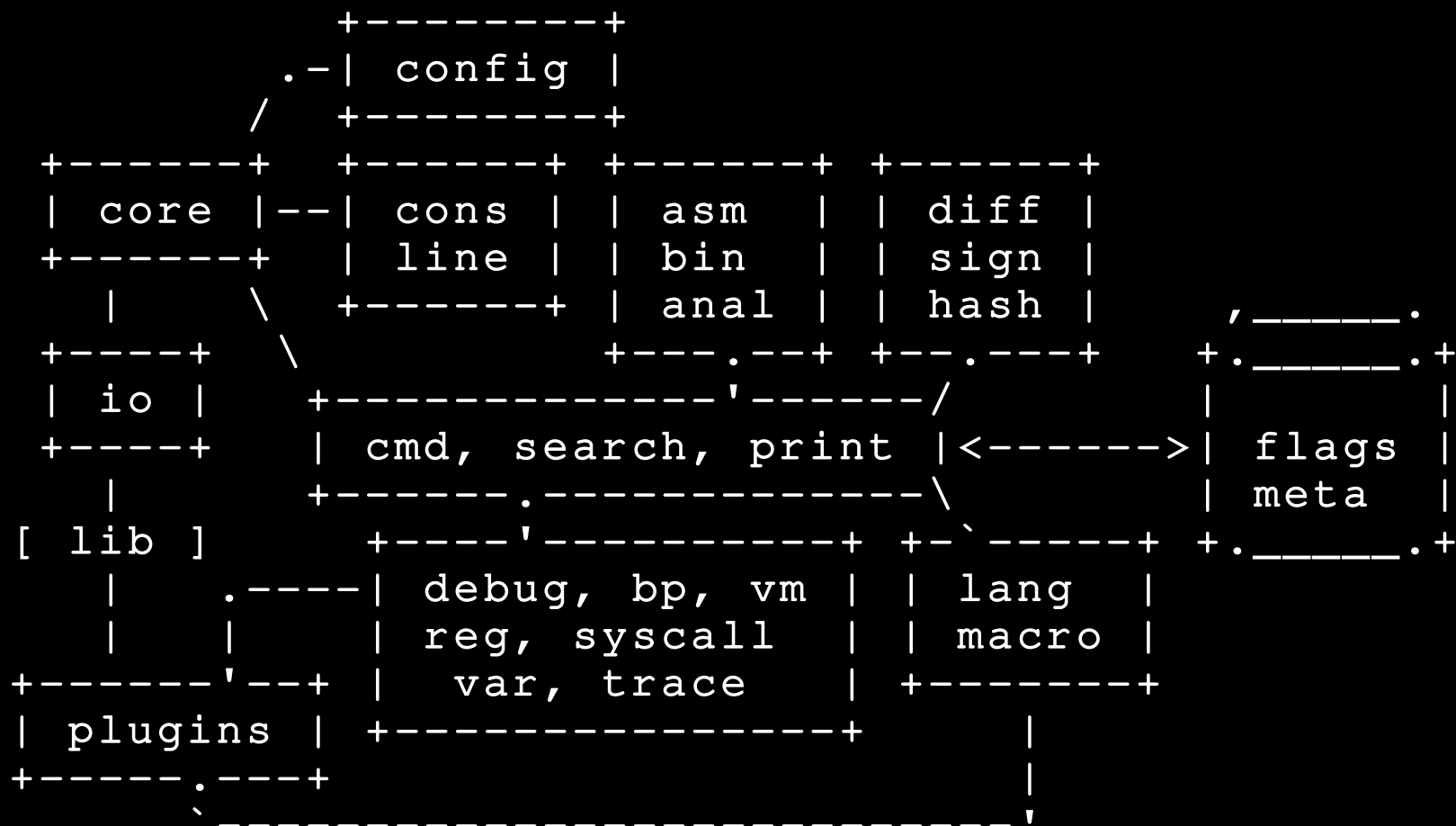
Aims to fully reimplement radare1 in modules

Bypass limitations of the monolithic design of radare1

Massive pluginization of functionalities

Some scripting rules will change

radare2 structure



radare2 status

Today we release r1-1.2.2 and r2-0.1

First release of radare2

Codename: Seaking

radare	####-----	20%
radiff	##-----	15%
rabin	#####-----	50%
rasm	#####-----	80%
rax	#####-----	50%

<http://www.radare.org/get/radare-1.2.2.tar.gz>

<http://www.radare.org/get/radare2-0.1.tar.gz>

radare scripting: basics

Native scripting:

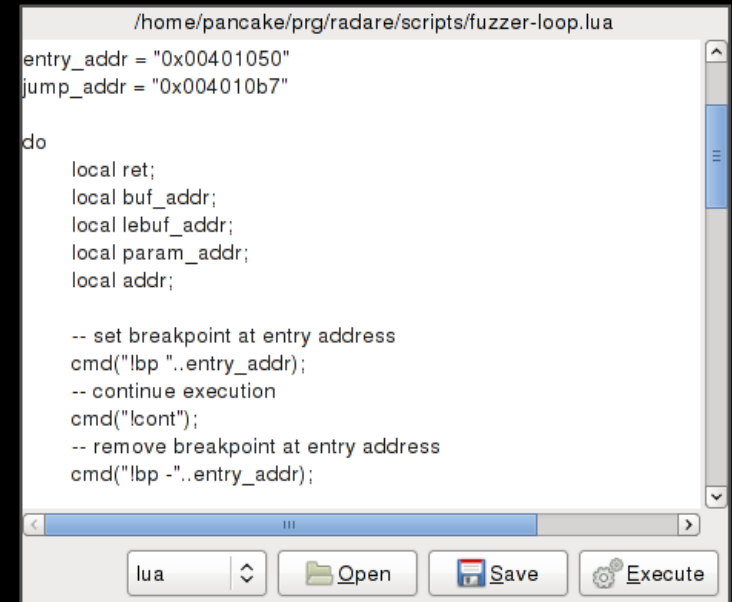
- Cryptic (or mnemonic) +fun
- Macro-based with lot of sugar
- Actions are radare commands

Language bindings:

- Perl, Python, Ruby, LUA, ...
- API based on radare commands

In radare2:

- Full access to the internal API from the script bindings
- Looks for an automated way for generating bindings



```

/home/pancake/prg/radare/scripts/fuzzer-loop.lua
entry_addr = "0x00401050"
jump_addr = "0x004010b7"

do
  local ret;
  local buf_addr;
  local lebuf_addr;
  local param_addr;
  local addr;

  -- set breakpoint at entry address
  cmd("!bp "..entry_addr);
  -- continue execution
  cmd("!cont");
  -- remove breakpoint at entry address
  cmd("!bp -"..entry_addr);

```

The screenshot shows a text editor window with a Lua script. The script defines entry and jump addresses, then enters a loop that sets a breakpoint at the entry address, continues execution, and then removes the breakpoint. The editor has a toolbar with buttons for 'lua', 'Open', 'Save', and 'Execute'.

radare scripting: macros and sugar

Syntax sugar enables multiple actions in a single line.

```
pr 128 @ esp > stack ; dump 128 bytes of stack  
wx 90@@hit ; write 0x90 at every flag matching 'hit'  
3ds ; run 3 times 'ds' command (alias for debug !step)  
?[4:$$]~[0] ; get 4 bytes from $$ (curseek) and grep 1st col  
!echo byte=`?[1:esi]~[0]` ; print first byte where esi points  
pd 20 @ eip ; Disassemble 20 opcodes at eip
```

Radare commands can be grouped in macros to be used as functions with dynamic argument replacement.

```
(do-step num,!step $0,..!regs*,!dregs,pd 5 @eip,x 128 @esp)  
.(do-step 10) ; '.' command is for interpreting
```


radare scripting: iterators

Iterators are macros used with the '@@' suffix.

```
“(for-functions,())`C*~CF[3]#$@`)”
```

```
pdf @@ .(for-functions)
```

A null-macro means 'return from macro'.

“” quotes a command to avoid interpreting internal chars

Macro commands separated by commas

` runs a subcommand and concatenates the result

C* lists all code metadata information

~CF[3] greps for lines matching CF and gets column 4

grep line number defined by next expression

\$@ virtual variable inside macros that gives the number of times the macro has been called as iterator.

radare scripting: jpeg recovery

```
def recover_exif(addr):
    eval_set("search.to", "$$")
    seek(-200)
    seek_search("Exif")
    byte = get_byte("$")
    if byte == 0x45:
        seek(-6)
        write_to_files("dump", "2M")

def recover_iter(str):
    r.cmd("/ CASIO COMPUTER CO")
    hits[] = flag_list("hit0_")
    for hit in hits:
        recover_exif(hit[addr])

(recover-exif,
 e search.to=$$
 s -200
 s/ Exif
 ? [1:$]-0x45
 ?!()
 s -6
 wT dump 2M)
; run the macro!
/ CASIO COMPUTER CO
.(recover-exif) @@ hit0_
```

radare scripting: code analysis

Running this macro while stepping in debugger adds comments to mark branches as likely/unlikely.

(step-post-anal

?z`ao@oeip~type = cond`

??()

?eip-`ao@oeip~jump =[2]`

??CC likely@oeip

??()

CC unlikely@oeip)

e cmd.prompt=.(step-post-anal)

```
[0xB7F92FCB]> ao@oeip
pas = jz sub_0xb7f93028
index = 0
size = 2
stackop = unknown(0)
type = conditional-jump
bytes = 7440
offset = 0xb7f92fe6
ref = 0x00000000
jump = 0xb7f93028
fail = 0xb7f92fe8
```

?z (true if zero length string)

??() return from macro if previous conditional matches

CC likely @ oeip ; adds a comment ('likely') at oeip (old eip address)

radare debugger

One of the IO plugins enables radare to attach to processes and work with its memory like if it was a plain file.

Commands are sent via the `system()` io hook of the plugin

Support for `ptrace` (linux/bsd/osx), `w32` and some `mach(osx)`

Remoting is done with socket connections:

```
radare listen://:9999
```

```
radare connect://172.26.3.22:9999/dbg:///bin/l
```

Commands run in local, io and debug commands networked

radare demo

... demo here

Questions?



<http://www.radare.org>

ktxby!



ktxbv!

