

# K-Hunt++: Improved Dynamic Cryptographic Key Extraction

**Thomas Faingnaert, Willem Van Iseghem, Bjorn De Sutter**

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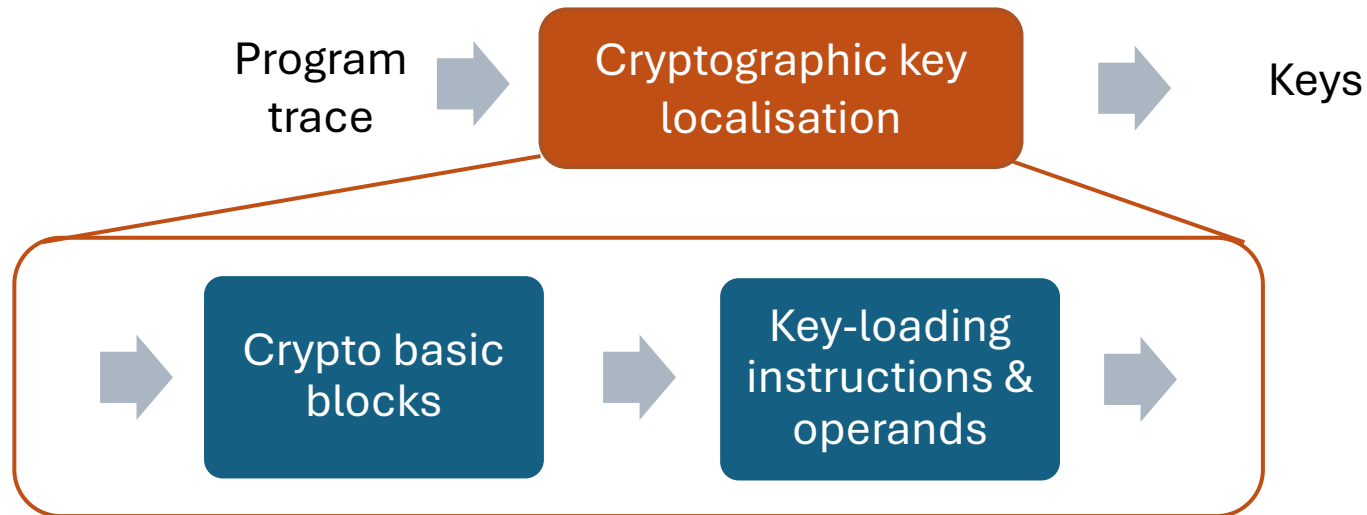
# State of the art in crypto localisation: K-Hunt

Goal: identify insecure cryptographic keys



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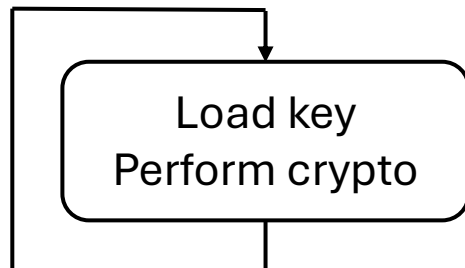
Problems:

1. K-Hunt is not (fully) available
2. K-Hunt has problems with certain features and block cipher modes (e.g. in 7-Zip and GPG)

# K-Hunt++: An extension of K-Hunt's pipeline

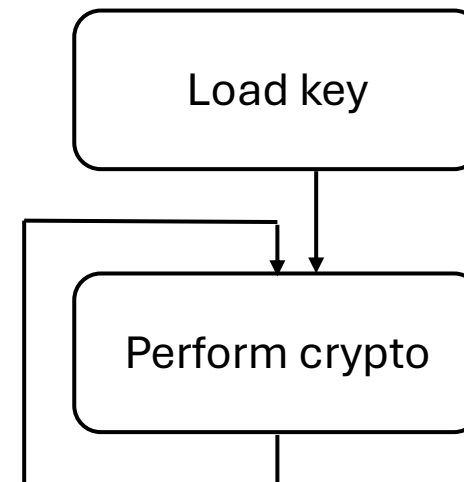


Program 1:



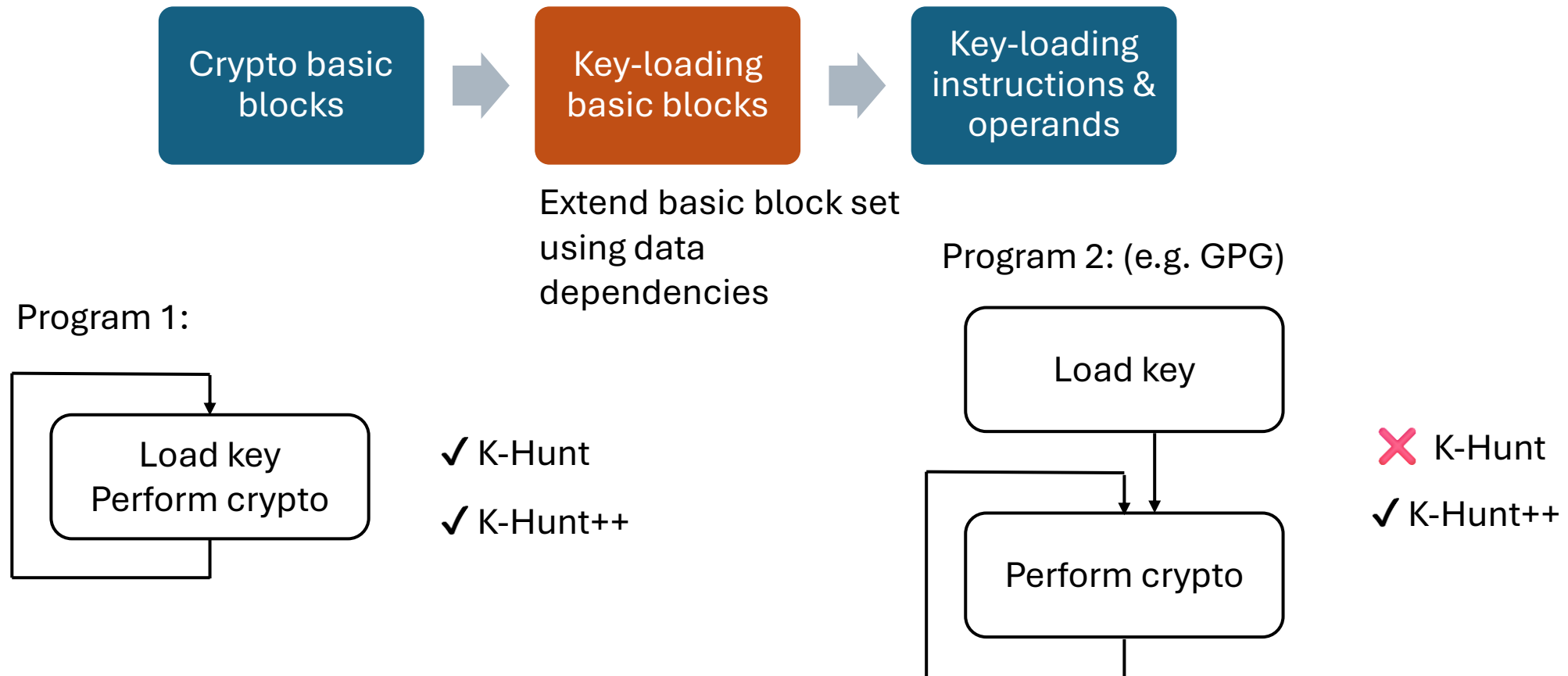
✓ K-Hunt

Program 2: (e.g. GPG)

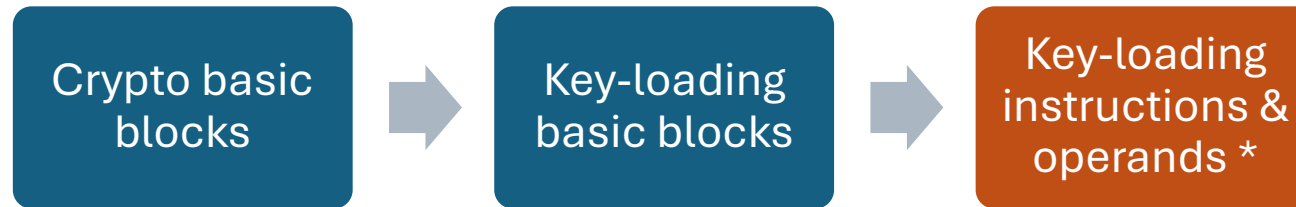


✗ K-Hunt

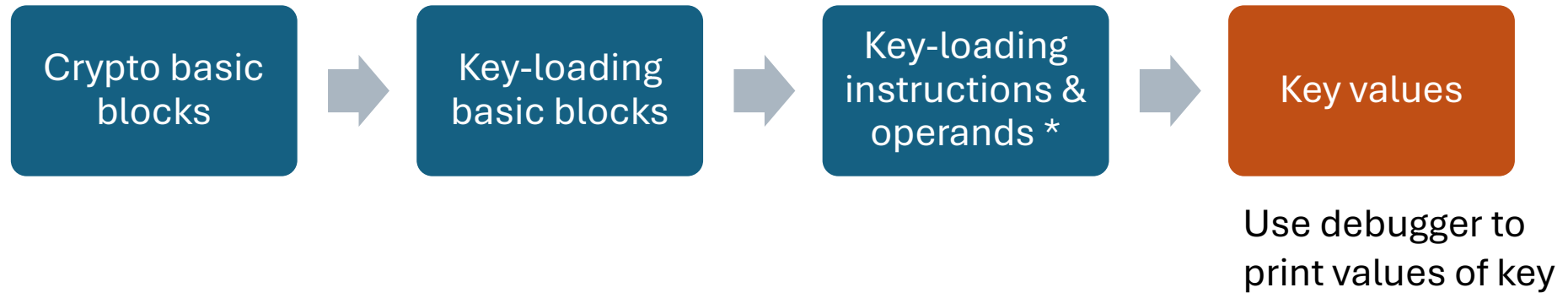
# K-Hunt++: An extension of K-Hunt's pipeline



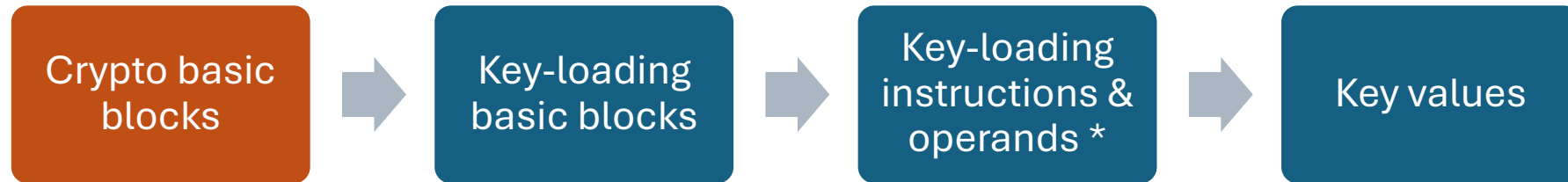
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# Phase 1: Localise cryptographic basic blocks

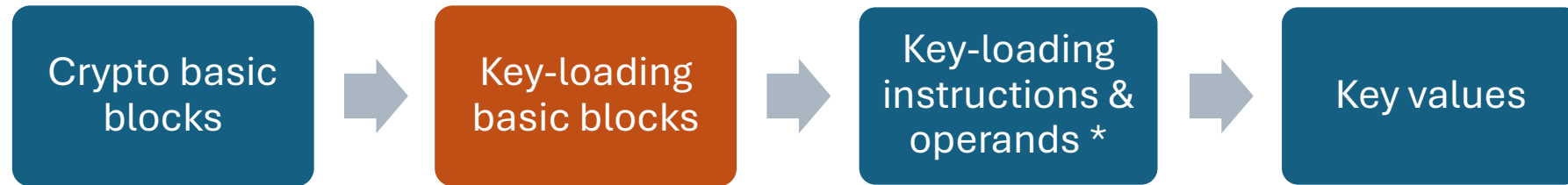


Sort basic blocks using information from traces:

- a) *Instruction mix: arithmetic, bitwise, ...*
- b) *Execution count linear scaling*
- c) *Functionality coverage*
- d) *Randomness of produced/consumed data*

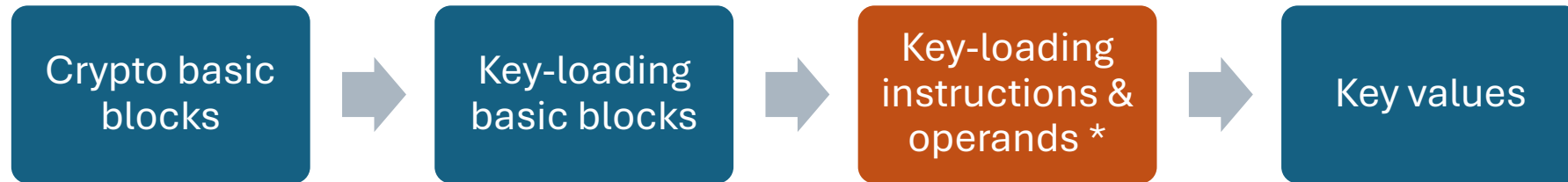


# Phase 2: Key-loading basic blocks



Extend the set of basic blocks from phase 1 using data dependencies

# Phase 3: Key-loading instructions & operands

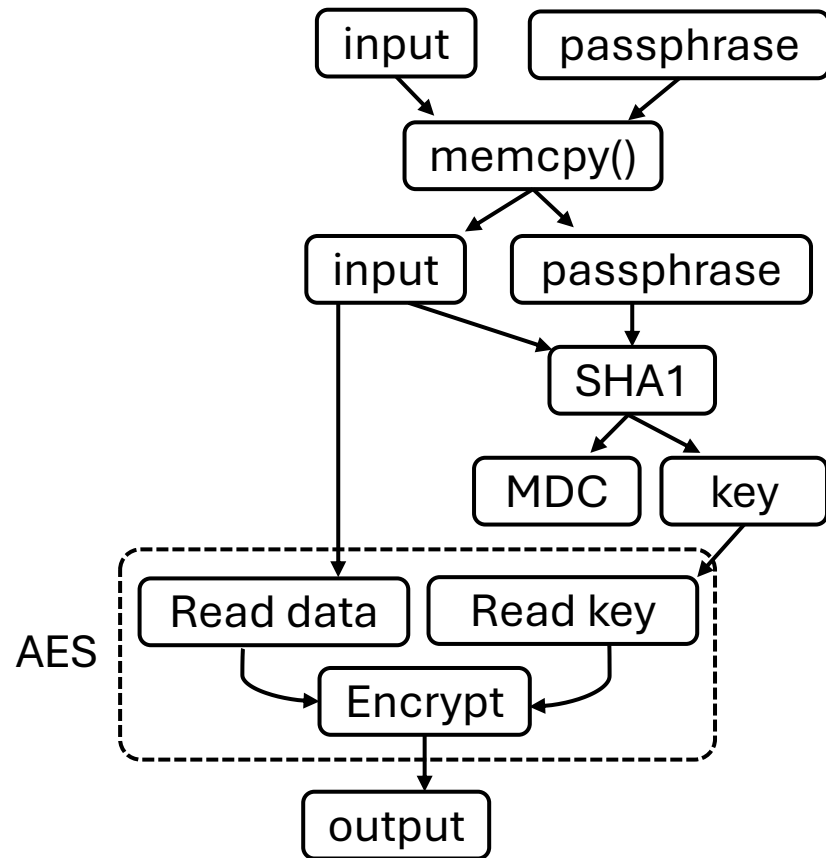


Differentiate key-loading and data-loading instructions using:

- e) *Data source*: KDF/RNG vs. file/network (taint analysis)
- f) *Buffer size*: small, constant-size buffer

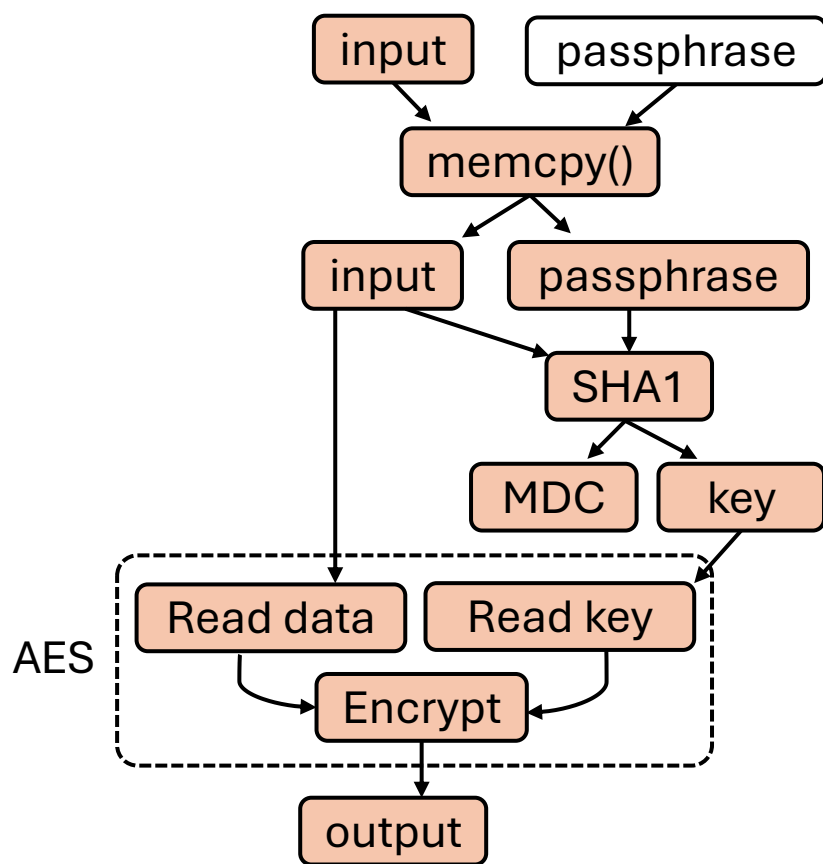
# Improved Data Source heuristic in K-Hunt++

## Example: GPG Data Dependency Graph

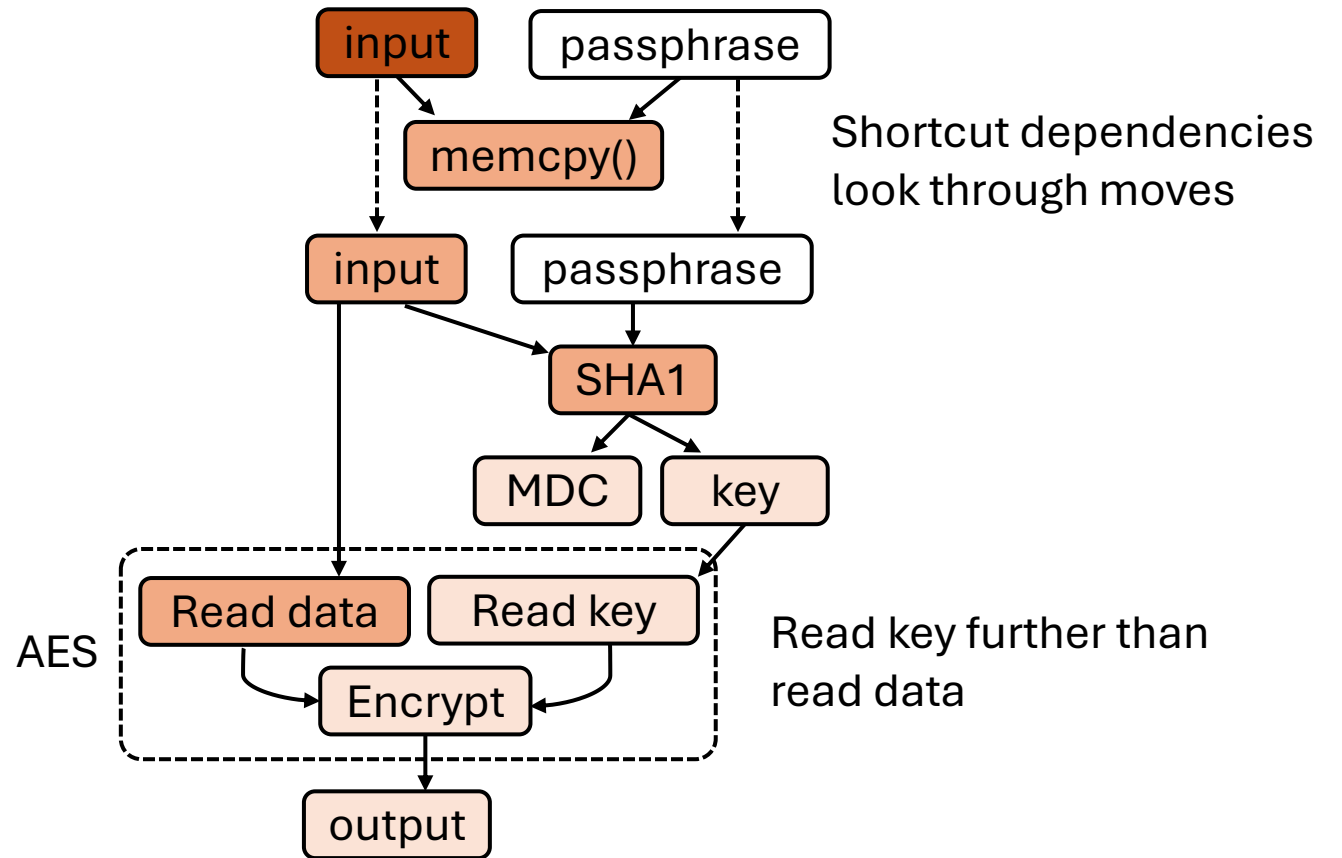


# Improved Data Source heuristic in K-Hunt++

## Example: GPG Data Dependency Graph



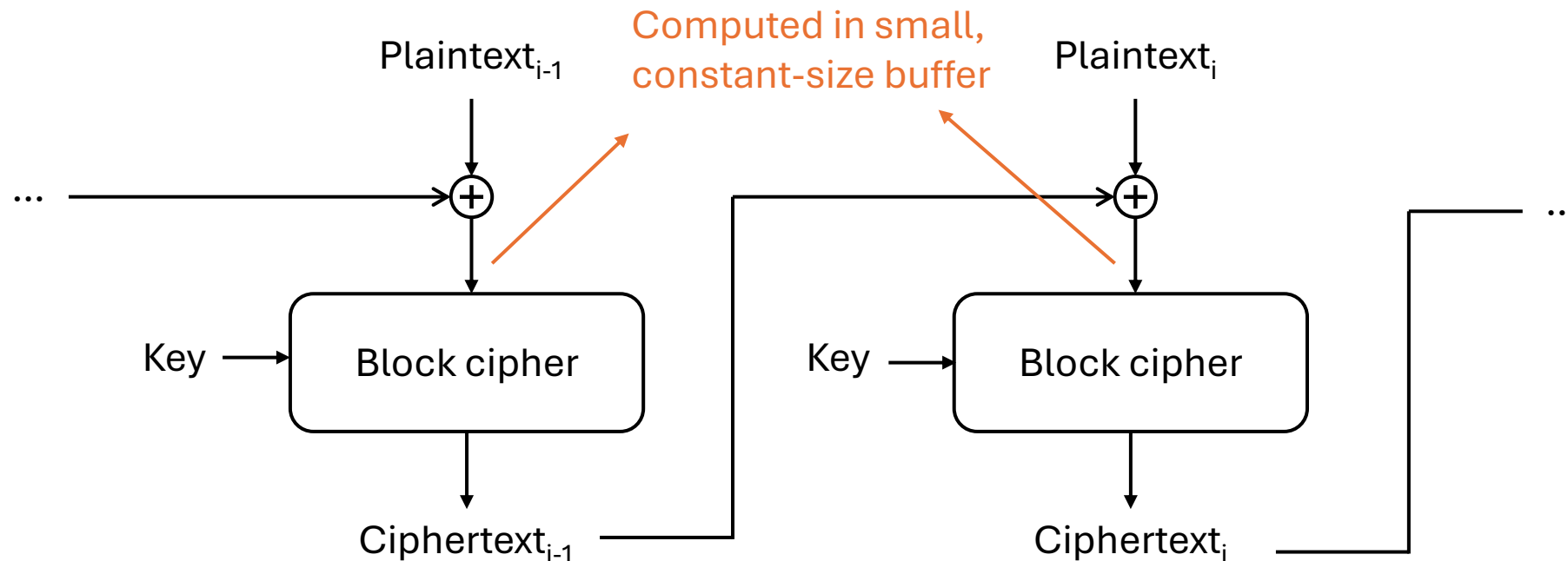
Using K-Hunt's function-level taint analysis



Using K-Hunt++'s distance in the shortcut data dependency graph

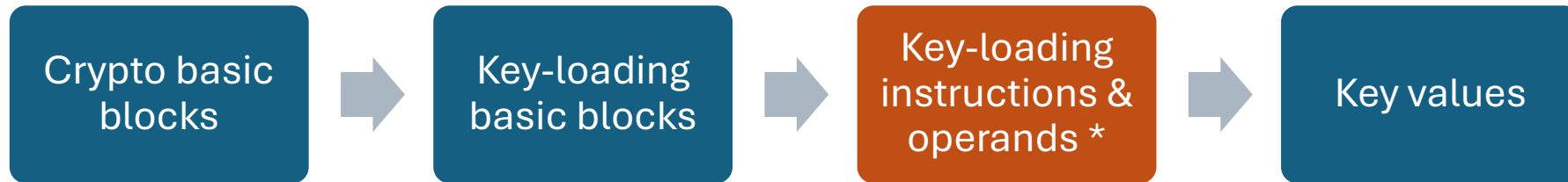
# Buffer size heuristic can be broken easily

Example: Cipher Block Chaining mode in 7-Zip



# Phase 3: K-Hunt++'s extra heuristics

K-Hunt++ has four additional heuristics in phase 3



Differentiate key-loading and data-loading instructions using:

- e) *Data source*: KDF/RNG vs. file/network (taint analysis)
- f) *Buffer size*: small, constant-size buffer
- g) *Constant keys*: over different runs of the program
- h) *Quasi constant keys*: in a single run of the program
- i) *Likely key values*: ignore addresses, known constants, ...
- j) *Instruction types*: ignore e.g. control flow

# Evaluation

## Ablation study of Phase 1 and Phase 3

For all configurations: no false negatives

False positives increase as fewer heuristics are used

Easy to filter out false positives:  $O(10)$  false positives

## Performance

47 minutes total for 7-Zip, 18 minutes for GPG

Run time dominated by tracing → similar performance to K-Hunt?

## Robustness to obfuscation

# K-Hunt++ is an extension of K-Hunt with improved robustness

- Source available
- Additionally extend BB set with data dependencies
  - Deals with GPG's spread out loading and use of the key
- Improved "Data source" heuristic in phase 3 using distances in shortcut DDG
  - Deals with GPG's memcpy and modification codes
- More heuristics in phase 3 as fallback
  - Deals with 7-Zip's CBC



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