

GDB baby step 1

Description

Can you figure out what is in the `eax` register at the end of the `main` function? Put your answer in the picoCTF flag format:

`picoCTF{n}` where `n` is the contents of the `eax` register in the decimal number base. If the answer was `0x11` your flag would be `picoCTF{17}`.

Disassemble [this](#).

To be honest, it seems pretty straightforward.

Decompile the thing, find the main function, find `eax`, get the thing and convert it to decimal.

So I did exactly that.

I stumbled upon [this](#) site where I saw this :

3. Using the `gdb` Command

If we need to debug something, `gdb` is the go-to tool. Using `gdb`, we can also disassemble code:

```
$ gdb test
(gdb) disassemble main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x00000000000005fa <+0>:    push    %rbp
   0x00000000000005fb <+1>:    mov     %rsp,%rbp
   0x00000000000005fe <+4>:    movl    $0x0,-0x4(%rbp)
   0x0000000000000605 <+11>:   addl    $0x14,-0x4(%rbp)
   0x0000000000000609 <+15>:   nop
   0x000000000000060a <+16>:   pop     %rbp
   0x000000000000060b <+17>:   retq
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) q
$
```

As shown above, we loaded the binary into `gdb` and executed the `disassemble` command on the `main` function to see the assembly code.

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ gdb debugger0_a
GNU gdb (Debian 13.2-1) 13.2
Copyright (C) 2023 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<https://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.

For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word" ...
Reading symbols from debugger0_a...
(No debugging symbols found in debugger0_a)
(gdb) disassemble main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x0000000000000129 <+0>:      endbr64
   0x000000000000012d <+4>:      push    %rbp
   0x000000000000012e <+5>:      mov     %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000000131 <+8>:      mov     %edi,-0x4(%rbp)
   0x0000000000000134 <+11>:     mov     %rsi,-0x10(%rbp)
   0x0000000000000138 <+15>:     mov     $0x86342,%eax
   0x000000000000013d <+20>:     pop     %rbp
   0x000000000000013e <+21>:     ret

End of assembler dump.
(gdb) █

```

easily enough (laugh.) :

```

0000000000000129 <+0>:      endbr64
000000000000012d <+4>:      push    %rbp
000000000000012e <+5>:      mov     %rsp,%rbp
0000000000000131 <+8>:      mov     %edi,-0x4(%rbp)
0000000000000134 <+11>:     mov     %rsi,-0x10(%rbp)
0000000000000138 <+15>:     mov     $0x86342,%eax
000000000000013d <+20>:     pop     %rbp
000000000000013e <+21>:     ret

```

Converted this to decimal

Hexadecimal to Decimal converter

From: Hexadecimal To: Decimal

Enter hex number

86342 16

= Convert × Reset ↕ Swap

Decimal number (6 digits)

549698 10

Decimal from signed 2's complement

Typed in picoCTF{549698}

And yes

 | 100 points