Sheldon Phase 3- Writeup

Objective of this report is to introduce the used approach to find the passphrase for the phase_3 of the Sheldon_1 binary file.

Since we already know how the program works, let's start with disassembling the phase_3 to analyze its functionality. Also, notice that the 'b phase_3' command was used to set a breakpoint at phase_3 from the beginning.

This phase can take multiple combination of values as inputs. Disassembled code implied that this might include a case-based scenario to check the input values.

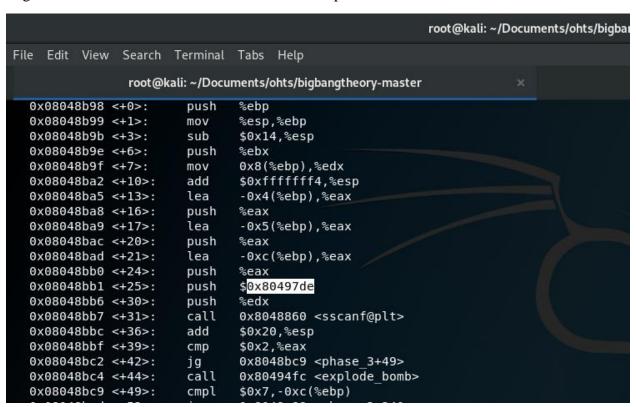


Figure 1: Disassembled phase_3 function

Prior to the call of scanf function, there's a value getting pushed to the stack at the line 25. That looks like an address we must check before executing anything [Figure 1].

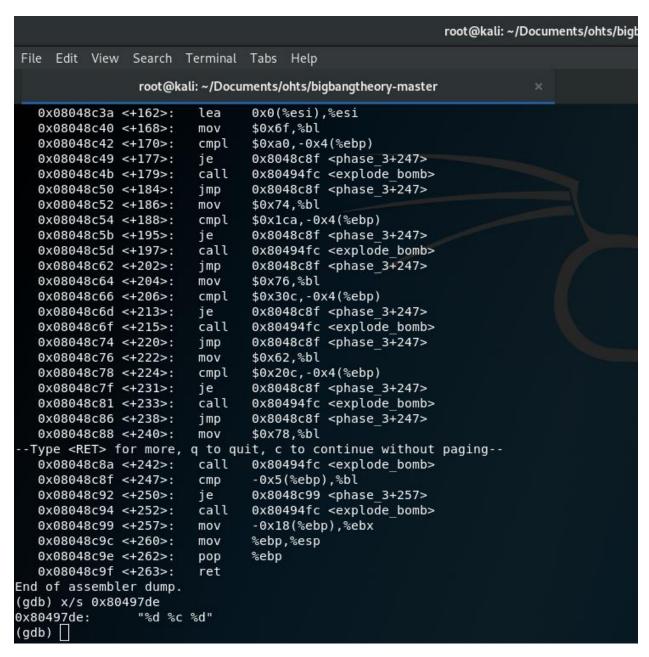


Figure 2: Identification of the input pattern

By checking the address (0x80497de), we can see the input pattern of the phase_3. Input is limited to two integers and for a one character [Figure 2]. Also, it is possible to see the values getting pushed to their respective locations based on their data type sizes at the lines 13,17 and 21 [Figure 3].

```
root@kali: ~/Documer
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
                 root@kali: ~/Documents/ohts/bigbangtheory-master
    <http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from sheldon1...done.
(gdb) b phase 3
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8048b9f
(gdb) disass phase 3
Dump of assembler code for function phase 3:
   0x08048b98 <+0>:
                         push
                                %ebp
   0x08048b99 <+1>:
                         mov
                                %esp,%ebp
   0x08048b9b <+3>:
                                $0x14,%esp
                         sub
   0x08048b9e <+6>:
                         push
                                %ebx
   0x08048b9f <+7>:
                                0x8(%ebp), %edx
                         mov
   0x08048ba2 <+10>:
                         add
                                $0xffffffff4,%esp
   0x08048ba5 <+13>:
                         lea
                                -0x4(%ebp),%eax
   0x08048ba8 <+16>:
                         push
                                %eax
                                -0x5(%ebp),%eax
   0x08048ba9 <+17>:
                         lea
   0x08048bac <+20>:
                         push
                                %eax
   0x08048bad <+21>:
                         lea
                                -0xc(%ebp),%eax
   0x08048bb0 <+24>:
                         push
                                %eax
   0x08048bb1 <+25>:
                                $0x80497de
                         push
   0x08048bb6 <+30>:
                         push
                                %edx
   0x08048bb7 <+31>:
                                0x8048860 <sscanf@plt>
                         call
   0x08048bbc <+36>:
                                $0x20,%esp
                         add
   0x08048bbf <+39>:
                         cmp
                                $0x2,%eax
   9×08048hc2
                                AVRA48hc9
```

Figure 3 : Values and their positions

At the line 39 we can see a condition related to eax register value and for the value 2 [Figure 4].

```
root@kali: ~/Docume
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
                 root@kali: ~/Documents/ohts/bigbangtheory-master
(gdb) b phase 3
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8048b9f
(gdb) disass phase 3
Dump of assembler code for function phase 3:
   0x08048b98 <+0>:
                         push
                                 %ebp
   0x08048b99 <+1>:
                                 %esp,%ebp
                         mov
   0x08048b9b <+3>:
                         sub
                                 $0x14,%esp
   0x08048b9e <+6>:
                         push
                                 %ebx
                                 0x8(%ebp),%edx
   0x08048b9f <+7>:
                         mov
                         add
   0x08048ba2 <+10>:
                                 $0xffffffff4,%esp
   0x08048ba5 <+13>:
                         lea
                                 -0x4(%ebp),%eax
   0x08048ba8 <+16>:
                         push
                                 %eax
                                 -0x5(%ebp),%eax
   0x08048ba9 <+17>:
                         lea
   0x08048bac <+20>:
                         push
                                 %eax
   0x08048bad <+21>:
                         lea
                                 -0xc(%ebp),%eax
   0x08048bb0 <+24>:
                         push
                                 %eax
   0x08048bb1 <+25>:
                         push
                                 $0x80497de
   0x08048bb6 <+30>:
                         push
                                 %edx
                                 0x8048860 <sscanf@plt>
   0x08048bb7 <+31>:
                         call
   0x08048bbc <+36>:
                         add
                                 $0x20,%esp
   0x08048bbf <+39>:
                                 $0x2,%eax
                         cmp
                                 0x8048bc9 <phase 3+49>
   0x08048bc2 <+42>:
                         jg
                                 0x80494fc <explode bomb>
   0x08048bc4 <+44>:
                         call
   0x08048bc9 <+49>:
                         cmpl
                                 $0x7,-0xc(%ebp)
   0x08048bcd <+53>:
                                 0x8048c88 <phase 3+240>
                         ja
```

Figure 4 : Clue to start with

Also, we can see there's another condition with the first position of the input and if the input value is greater than 7 the bomb will explode (insert the first integer value as 8 and use ni, i r and disas phase_3 commands to follow the bomb execution behavior). These conditions guaranteed that the first integer value should be a value under number 7 [Figure 5].

```
root@kali: ~/Documents/oht
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
                 root@kali: ~/Documents/ohts/bigbangtheory-master
(ggp) p phase 3
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8048b9f
(gdb) disass phase 3
Dump of assembler code for function phase 3:
   0x08048b98 <+0>:
                         push
                                %ebp
   0x08048b99 <+1>:
                         mov
                                %esp,%ebp
   0x08048b9b <+3>:
                                $0x14,%esp
                         sub
   0x08048b9e <+6>:
                         push
                                %ebx
   0x08048b9f <+7>:
                                0x8(%ebp),%edx
                         mov
   0x08048ba2 <+10>:
                                $0xffffffff4,%esp
                         add
   0x08048ba5 <+13>:
                         lea
                                -0x4(%ebp),%eax
   0x08048ba8 <+16>:
                         push
                                %eax
   0x08048ba9 <+17>:
                         lea
                                -0x5(%ebp),%eax
   0x08048bac <+20>:
                                %eax
                         push
   0x08048bad <+21>:
                         lea
                                -0xc(%ebp),%eax
   0x08048bb0 <+24>:
                         push
                                %eax
                                $0x80497de
   0x08048bb1 <+25>:
                         push
   0x08048bb6 <+30>:
                         push
                                %edx
   0x08048bb7 <+31>:
                         call
                                0x8048860 <sscanf@plt>
   0x08048bbc <+36>:
                         add
                                $0x20,%esp
   0x08048bbf <+39>:
                                $0x2,%eax
                         cmp
   0x08048bc2 <+42>:
                                0x8048bc9 <phase 3+49>
                         jg
                                0x80494fc <explode bomb>
   0x08048bc4 <+44>:
                         call
                                $0x7,-0xc(%ebp)
   0x08048bc9 <+49>:
                         cmpl
   0x08048bcd <+53>:
                                0x8048c88 <phase 3+240>
                         ja
   0x08048bd3 <+59>:
                                -0xc(%ebp),%eax
                         mov
   0x08048bd6 <+62>:
                                *0x80497e8(,%eax,4)
                         imp
   0x08048bdd <+695
```

Figure 5: Identification of the highest number for the first integer position

After inserting an input which starts with the integer value 2, we can follow through the execution by using the command next instruction(ni). First integer (value 2) will eventually direct the execution to line number 126 [Figure 6].

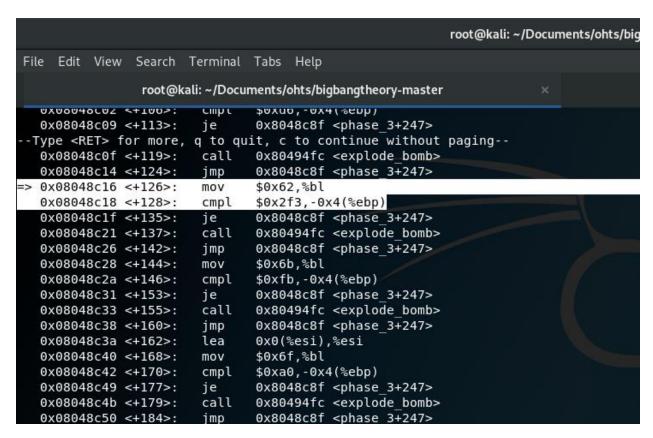


Figure 6: Identification of the second and third values

At line number 126 we can see that a value getting moved to the %bl [Figure 6]. A value is being compared with the second integer (third input value) at the line 128 [Figure 6]. Now, let's see what's inside those variables.

```
0x08048c31 <+153>:
                         je
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
                                0x80494fc <explode bomb>
   0x08048c33 <+155>:
                         call
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
   0x08048c38 <+160>:
                         jmp
   0x08048c3a <+162>:
                         lea
                                0x0(%esi),%esi
   0x08048c40 <+168>:
                                $0x6f,%bl
                        mov
   0x08048c42 <+170>:
                                $0xa0,-0x4(%ebp)
                         cmpl
   0x08048c49 <+177>:
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
                         je
                                0x80494fc <explode bomb>
   0x08048c4b <+179>:
                         call
   0x08048c50 <+184>:
                         jmp
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
   0x08048c52 <+186>:
                        mov
                                $0x74,%bl
   0x08048c54 <+188>:
                         cmpl
                                $0x1ca,-0x4(%ebp)
   0x08048c5b <+195>:
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
                         je
   0x08048c5d <+197>:
                         call
                                0x80494fc <explode bomb>
   0x08048c62 <+202>:
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
                         jmp
   0x08048c64 <+204>:
                        mov
                                $0x76,%bl
   0x08048c66 <+206>:
                         cmpl
                                $0x30c,-0x4(%ebp)
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
   0x08048c6d <+213>:
                         je
                                0x80494fc <explode bomb>
   0x08048c6f <+215>:
                         call
   0x08048c74 <+220>:
                         j mp
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
                                $0x62,%bl
   0x08048c76 <+222>:
                        mov
   0x08048c78 <+224>:
                         cmpl
                                $0x20c,-0x4(%ebp)
   0x08048c7f <+231>:
                        je
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
   0x08048c81 <+233>:
                                0x80494fc <explode bomb>
                         call
   0x08048c86 <+238>:
                                0x8048c8f <phase 3+247>
                         jmp
   0x08048c88 <+240>:
                        mov
                                $0x78,%bl
 -Type <RET> for more, q to quit, c to continue without paging--q
Quit
(qdb) p 0x62
$3 = 98
(gdb) p 0x2f3
$4 = 755
(gdb)
```

Figure 7: Printing the values in decimal

We found two values by following the code which was initiated with number two as the first integer. Now we know that the first integer value is 2 while the second integer value being 755 [Figure 7]. Though, we are sure about 98 belongs to the second input value, let's see how we can confirm it. By looking at the line number 247 [Figure 8], we can see the comparison happens with ox5(position) and %bl value. That confirms the second value is 98. But we found it was a character from the previous findings. Now we must find the ASCII character of the decimal value 98 by referring an ASCII table. The character turned out as 'b'.

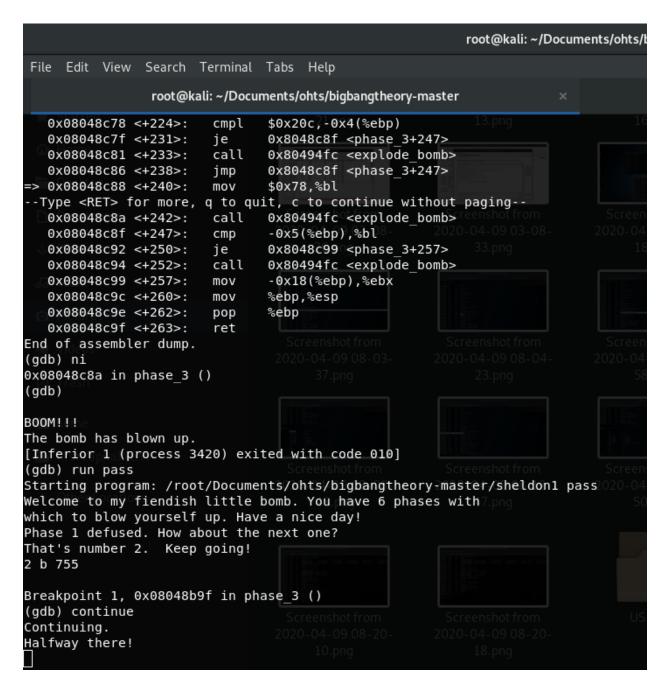


Figure 8: Testing the functionality with the found input

After providing the '2 b 755' as the input the phase_3 was diffused [Figure 8].

At the beginning I've mentioned that there are several combinations which can be taken as inputs. Below are some other found valid inputs.

```
'1 b 214'
```

³ k 251 '