

Debugando o Programa

- + O programa estudado será o **protegido**, fornecido pela DeseTools
- + A execução dele requer alguma senha q ainda não temos

```
(root@DESKTOP-NJHHNK6)-[/home/kali/Downloads/LinuxTools]
# ./protegido
Entre com a senha: kajslkjslkfjd
Acesso Negado

(root@DESKTOP-NJHHNK6)-[/home/kali/Downloads/LinuxTools]
# ./protegido uhwdohasod
Sem argumentos!

(root@DESKTOP-NJHHNK6)-[/home/kali/Downloads/LinuxTools]
# ./protegido
Entre com a senha: 123
Essa senha foi desativada!
```

- + Vamos debugar o código com o **gdb**
- + Nossa interação com o programa será o envio de argumentos. Dito isso, ao tentar enviar uns 200 A's, vemos que o programa apresentará um erro

```
python3 -c 'print ("A"*200)' | ./protegido
```

```
(root@DESKTOP-NJHHNK6)-[/home/kali/Downloads/LinuxTools]
# python3 -c 'print ("A" *200)' | ./protegido
Entre com a senha: Acesso Negado
zsh: done python3 -c 'print ("A" *200)' |
zsh: segmentation fault ./protegido
```

- + Usando o **gdb**

```
gdb -q ./protegido
```

(-q pra deixar o texto exposto mais limpo)

```
(root@DESKTOP-NJHHNK6)-[/home/kali/Downloads/LinuxTools]
# gdb -q ./protegido
Reading symbols from ./protegido...
(No debugging symbols found in ./protegido)
```

- + Para ver as funções usadas:

```
info functions
```

All defined functions:

Non-debugging symbols:

```
0x00001000 _init
0x00001030 strcmp@plt
0x00001040 printf@plt
0x00001050 gets@plt
0x00001060 puts@plt
0x00001070 system@plt
0x00001080 exit@plt
0x00001090 __libc_start_main@plt
0x000010a0 __cxa_finalize@plt
0x000010b0 _start
0x000010f0 __x86.get_pc_thunk.bx
0x00001100 deregister_tm_clones
0x00001140 register_tm_clones
0x00001190 __do_global_dtors_aux
0x000011e0 frame_dummy
0x000011e5 __x86.get_pc_thunk.dx
0x000011e9 verifica
0x00001293 acessa
0x000012d3 main
0x00001330 __libc_csu_init
0x00001390 __libc_csu_fini
0x00001391 __x86.get_pc_thunk.bp
0x00001398 _fini
```

+ Quando n sabemos o q uma função faz, podemos perguntar para a [man](#)

```
man strcmp
```

strcmp(3)

NAME [kali Linux](#) [Kali Tools](#) [Kali Docs](#) [Kali For](#)
strcmp, strncmp - compare two strings

→ Compara duas strings

+ Para fazer um disassembly da função main:

```
disas main
```

```
(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x565562d3 <+0>:    lea     ecx,[esp+0x4]
0x565562d7 <+4>:    and     esp,0xffffffff
0x565562da <+7>:    push   DWORD PTR [ecx-0x4]
0x565562dd <+10>:   push   ebp
0x565562de <+11>:   mov     ebp,esp
0x565562e0 <+13>:   push   ebx
0x565562e1 <+14>:   push   ecx
0x565562e2 <+15>:   call   0x565560f0 <__x86.get_pc_thunk.bx>
0x565562e7 <+20>:   add     ebx,0x2d19
0x565562ed <+26>:   mov     eax,ecx
0x565562ef <+28>:   cmp     DWORD PTR [eax],0x1
0x565562f2 <+31>:   jle     0x56556310 <main+61>
0x565562f4 <+33>:   sub     esp,0xc
0x565562f7 <+36>:   lea     eax,[ebx-0x1f9a]
0x565562fd <+42>:   push   eax
0x565562fe <+43>:   call   0x56556060 <puts@plt>
0x56556303 <+48>:   add     esp,0x10
0x56556306 <+51>:   sub     esp,0xc
0x56556309 <+54>:   push   0x1
0x5655630b <+56>:   call   0x56556080 <exit@plt>
0x56556310 <+61>:   call   0x565561e9 <verifica>
0x56556315 <+66>:   mov     eax,0x0
0x5655631a <+71>:   lea     esp,[ebp-0x8]
0x5655631d <+74>:   pop     ecx
0x5655631e <+75>:   pop     ebx
0x5655631f <+76>:   pop     ebp
0x56556320 <+77>:   lea     esp,[ecx-0x4]
0x56556323 <+80>:   ret
```

→ Para que a syntax exibida seja a da Intel,

```
set disassembly-flavor intel
```

→ Pra executar o programa:

```
run
```

ou

```
r
```

```
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/kali/Downloads/LinuxTools/protegido
[Thread debugging using libthread_db enabled]
Using host libthread_db library "/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libthread_db.so.1".
Entre com a senha: hçjhwe fhwe
Acesso Negado
[Inferior 1 (process 25260) exited normally]
(gdb) r
Starting program: /home/kali/Downloads/LinuxTools/protegido
[Thread debugging using libthread_db enabled]
Using host libthread_db library "/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libthread_db.so.1".
Entre com a senha: ks jhfkhs kf
Acesso Negado
[Inferior 1 (process 25439) exited normally]
```

→ Para passar argumentos vindos de um arquivo

```
run < file.txt
```

→ Para passar comandos:

```
run < < (comandos)
```

→ Ao fazer o disas main, vemos que ele faz uma call para a "verifica" em algum momento

→ Vamos fazer um disas verifica pra estudá-la

```
disas verifica
```

```

Dump of assembler code for function verifica:
[200x565561e9 <+0>:3.000push    ]ebp,bug] autosave no need
[200x565561ea <+1>:3.000mov     ]ebp,esp] autosave no need
[200x565561ec <+3>:3.044push    ]ebx,bug] autosave no need
[200x565561ed <+4>:3.032sub     ]esp,0x84] autosave no need
[200x565561f3 <+10>:3.044call    ]0x565560f0<__x86.get_pc_thunk.bx>
[200x565561f8 <+15>:3.044add     ]ebx,0x2e08] autosave no need
[200x565561fe <+21>:3.044sub     ]esp,0xc] autosave no need
[200x56556201 <+24>:3.986lea     ]eax,[ebx-0x1ff8]e no need
[200x56556207 <+30>:3.984push    ]eax,bug] autosave no need
[200x56556208 <+31>:3.000call    ]0x56556040<printf@plt>ed
[200x5655620d <+36>:3.988add     ]esp,0x10] autosave needed
[200x56556210 <+39>:3.985sub     ]esp,0xc] autosave needed
[200x56556213 <+42>:3.992lea     ]eax,[ebp-0x88]ave needed
[200x56556219 <+48>:3.986push    ]eax,bug] autosave needed
[200x5655621a <+49>:3.984call    ]0x56556050<gets@plt>ed
[200x5655621f <+54>:3.010add     ]esp,0x10] autosave needed
[200x56556222 <+57>:3.023sub     ]esp,0x8] autosave no need
[200x56556225 <+60>:3.045lea     ]eax,[ebx-0x1fe4]e no need
[200x5655622b <+66>:3.008push    ]eax,bug] autosave no need
[200x5655622c <+67>:3.992lea     ]eax,[ebp-0x88]ave no need
[200x56556232 <+73>:3.044push    ]eax,bug] autosave no need
[200x56556233 <+74>:3.004call    ]0x56556030<strcmp@plt>ed
[200x56556238 <+79>:3.044add     ]esp,0x10] autosave no need
[200x5655623b <+82>:3.044test    ]eax,eax] autosave no need
[200x5655623d <+84>:3.044jne     ]0x56556253<verifica+106>
[200x5655623f <+86>:3.044sub     ]esp,0xc] autosave no need
[200x56556242 <+89>:3.045lea     ]eax,[ebx-0x1fe0]e no need
[200x56556248 <+95>:3.044push    ]eax,bug] autosave no need
[200x56556249 <+96>:3.044call    ]0x56556060<puts@plt>need
[200x5655624e <+101>:3.044add    ]esp,0x10] autosave no need
[200x56556251 <+104>:3.000jmp     ]0x56556289<verifica+160>
[200x56556253 <+106>:3.004sub     ]esp,0x8] autosave no need
[200x56556256 <+109>:3.984lea     ]eax,[ebx-0x1fc5]e needed
[200x5655625c <+115>:3.991push    ]eax,bug] autosave needed
[200x5655625d <+116>:3.986lea     ]eax,[ebp-0x88]ave needed
[200x56556263 <+122>:3.985push    ]eax,bug] autosave no need
[200x56556264 <+123>:3.987call    ]0x56556030<strcmp@plt>ed
[200x56556269 <+128>:3.984add    ]esp,0x10] autosave needed
[200x5655626c <+131>:3. test    ]eax,eax

```

- Veja que com esse printf, concluímos que ela printa alguma coisa na tela
- com o lea, verificamos que ela aloca espaço na memória [buffer]
- Veja q ela está acima do gets. Então é provável que quando executarmos a gets, os argumentos recebidos vão ser alocados no espaço reservado do buffer
- Para ver o tamanho do buffer:

```
python3 -x "print (0x88)"
```



```
(root@DESKTOP-NJHHNK6)-[/home/kali]
# python3 -c "print (0x88)"
136
```

→ Veja os JNE (jump not equal) que indicam que há comparação do argumento passado com alguma coisa e as instruções pra caso seja igual e caso não

→ Vamos dar um disas na [acessa](#)

```
disas acessa
```

```
(gdb) disas acessa
Dump of assembler code for function acessa:
[200x56556293 <+0>: 3.044 push    ebp
[200x56556294 <+1>: 3.044 mov     ebp, esp
[200x56556296 <+3>: 3.044 push    ebx
[200x56556297 <+4>: 3.000 sub     esp, 0x4
[200x5655629a <+7>: 2.988 call    0x565560f0 <__x86.get_pc_thunk.bx>
[200x5655629f <+12>: .028 add     ebx, 0x2d61
[200x565562a5 <+18>: .041 sub     esp, 0xc
[200x565562a8 <+21>: .045 lea     eax, [ebx-0x1fad]
[200x565562ae <+27>: .044 push    eax
[200x565562af <+28>: .044 call    0x56556060 <puts@plt>
[200x565562b4 <+33>: .984 add     esp, 0x10
[200x565562b7 <+36>: .995 sub     esp, 0xc
[200x565562ba <+39>: .985 lea     eax, [ebx-0x1fa1]
[200x565562c0 <+45>: .996 push    eax
[200x565562c1 <+46>: .984 call    0x56556070 <system@plt>
[200x565562c6 <+51>: .985 add     esp, 0x10
[200x565562c9 <+54>: .985 mov     eax, 0x0
[200x565562ce <+59>: .984 mov     ebx, DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4]
[200x565562d1 <+62>: .984 leave
[200x565562d2 <+63>: .333 ret
```

→ o [puts](#) indica que ela exibe alguma coisa na tela e o [system](#) indica que ela executa algum comando no sistema operacional

→ Quando executamos o envio dos 200 A's, vemos o programa dar o crash e então podemos analisar os registradores com [info registers](#) ou [i r](#)

```
python3 -c 'print("A"*200)' > arg.txt
```

```
(gdb) run <arg.txt>
Starting program: /home/kali/Downloads/LinuxTools/protegido < arg.txt
[Thread debugging using libthread_db enabled]
Using host libthread_db library "/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libthread_db.so.1".
Entre com a senha: Acesso Negado
Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
0x41414141 in ?? ()
```

```
(gdb) ai rtxt: No such file or directory
eax          0x0          0
ecx          0xf7e1f9b8    /home/k-136185416
edx          0x0          0
ebx          0x41414141    1094795585
esp          0xffffd310    /home/k0xffffd310ads
ebp          0x41414141    0x41414141
esi          0x56556330    1448436528
edi          0xf7ffcba0    /home/k-134231136ads
eip          0x41414141    0x41414141
eflags       0x10282      [ SF IF RF ]
cs           0x23         /home/k35i/Downloads
ss           0x2b         43
ds           0x2b         43
es           0x2b         43
fs           0x0          0
gs           0x63         /home/k99i/Downloads
```

→ Veja a sobrescrição do EIP pelos A's, assim como o EBX

→ Tem outro comando que serve muito bem para vermos as informações da memória:

o x

help x

(gdb) help x

Examine memory: x/FMT ADDRESS.

ADDRESS is an expression for the memory address to examine.

FMT is a repeat count followed by a format letter and a size letter.

Format letters are o(octal), x(hex), d(decimal), u(unsigned decimal),

t(binary), f(float), a(address), i(instruction), c(char), s(string)

and z(hex, zero padded on the left).

Size letters are b(byte), h(halfword), w(word), g(giant, 8 bytes).

The specified number of objects of the specified size are printed

according to the format. If a negative number is specified, memory is

examined backward from the address.

Defaults for format and size letters are those previously used.

Default count is 1. Default address is following last thing printed

with this command or "print".

x/16xb \$esp

```
(gdb) x/16xb $esp
0xffffd310: 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41
0xffffd318: 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41 0x41
```

- 16 indica a qtd de bytes exibidos

- x (o 2º) que queremos a resposta em hexadecimal

- b byte por byte

x/16xw \$esp

```
(gdb) x/16xw $esp
0xffffd310: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xffffd320: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xffffd330: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xffffd340: 0x41414141 /home0x41414141nloads0x00000000 0xffffd3e4
```

→ Isso equivale em linha de comando aos "Follow in Dump"