二进制拆弹实验报告 161220049 黄奕诚

为更加清晰直观地陈述解题思路,我将每个阶段的汇编代码复制下来,写好注释,并在最后做必要的解 析。

第一阶段:

```
0804898f <phase_1>:
804898f:
            55
                        push %ebp
8048990:
            89 e5
                              mov
                                   %esp,%ebp
8048992:
            83 ec 08
                                   $0x8,%esp
                                                      //栈顶减小8字节,腾出空间
                              sub
8048995:
            83 ec 08
                              sub
                                   $0x8,%esp
                                                      //栈顶减小8字节,腾出空间
            68 60 90 04 08
                                                      //将 0x8049060 中的数压入栈中
8048998:
                              push $0x8049060
804899d:
            ff 75 08
                              pushl 0x8(%ebp)
                                                      //将输入的字符串压入栈中
                              call 8048944 <strings_not_equal> //调用函数比较字符串
80489a0:
            e8 9f ff ff ff
                                                      //栈顶减小16字节,缩小空间
80489a5:
            83 c4 10
                              add
                                   $0x10,%esp
                              test %eax,%eax
                                                      //即 函数返回值
80489a8:
            85 c0
80489aa:
            74 05
                                  80489b1 < phase 1+0x22>
                                                            //若返回值==0,结束
                              ie
                              call 80488d0 <explode_bomb>
80489ac:
            e8 1f ff ff ff
                                                            //若==1,爆炸
80489b1:
            90
                        nop
80489b2:
            c9
                        leave
80489b3:
            с3
                        ret
```

因此输入的字符串只要与 0x8049060 地址储存的值相同即可,通过 GDB 断点调试,可以得到这个字符串为 "vdoharoezqecr",第一个问题告破。

第二阶段:

```
080489b4 <phase_2>:
80489b4:
            55
                         push %ebp
80489b5:
            89 e5
                                    %esp,%ebp
                               mov
                                    $0x48,%esp
80489b7:
            83 ec 48
                               sub
80489ba:
                                    0x8(%ebp),%eax
            8b 45 08
                               mov
                                                        //将输入字符串加载到%eax
80489bd:
            89 45 c4
                                    %eax,-0x3c(%ebp)
                                                        //将输入字符串保存到-60(%ebp)
                               mov
80489c0:
            65 a1 14 00 00 00
                                    %gs:0x14,%eax
                                                       //金丝雀值
                               mov
80489c6:
            89 45 f4
                                    %eax,-0xc(%ebp)
                               mov
80489c9:
            31 c0
                                   %eax,%eax
                               xor
            c7 45 d8 00 00 00 00 movl $0x0,-0x28(%ebp)
80489cb:
                                                        //将 0 保存到-40(%ebp)
80489d2:
            83 ec 08
                               sub
                                    $0x8,%esp
                                   -0x24(%ebp),%eax
80489d5:
            8d 45 dc
                              lea
                                                        //将-36(%ebp)赋给%eax
80489d8:
            50
                        push %eax
                                                        //将-36(%ebp)的值压入栈
80489d9:
            ff 75 c4
                               pushl -0x3c(\%ebp)
                                                        //将-60(%ebp)的值压入栈
```

```
80489dc:
            e8 Of ff ff ff
                               call 80488f0 < read six numbers > //判断输入是否大于6个
80489e1:
                               add
                                     $0x10,%esp
            83 c4 10
80489e4:
            c7 45 d4 00 00 00 00 movl $0x0,-0x2c(%ebp)
                                                         //将 0 保存到-44(%ebp)
                                     8048a1b <phase_2+0x67>
                                                               //跳转到 8048a1b
80489eb:
            eb 2e
                               jmp
            8b 45 d4
                                     -0x2c(\%ebp),\%eax
80489ed:
                               mov
                                                         //将-44(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
80489f0:
            8b 44 85 dc
                                     -0x24(%ebp,%eax,4),%eax//-36(%ebp)+4%eax 赋
                               mov
给%eax
80489f4:
            8d 50 4e
                                    0x4e(\%eax),\%edx
                                                         //%eax+78 赋给%edx
                               lea
80489f7:
            8b 45 d4
                                     -0x2c(%ebp),%eax
                                                         //将-44(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
                               mov
                                                         //%eax 的值加 3
80489fa:
            83 c0 03
                               add
                                     $0x3,%eax
80489fd:
                                     -0x24(%ebp,%eax,4),%eax //-36(%ebp)+4%eax 赋给
            8b 44 85 dc
                               mov
%eax
                                     $0x2d,%eax
                                                         //%eax 的值加 45
8048a01:
            83 c0 2d
                               add
8048a04:
            39 c2
                                     %eax,%edx
                                                         //作差比较(%edx)-(%eax)
                               cmp
                                    8048a0d <phase 2+0x59>
8048a06:
            74 05
                               ie
                                                               //若相等,继续
8048a08:
            e8 c3 fe ff ff
                               call 80488d0 <explode_bomb>
                                                               //若不等,爆炸
8048a0d:
            8b 45 d4
                                     -0x2c(\%ebp),\%eax
                                                         //将-44(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
                               mov
8048a10:
            8b 44 85 dc
                                     -0x24(%ebp,%eax,4),%eax //-36(%ebp)+4%eax 赋给
                               mov
%eax
8048a14:
            01 45 d8
                                    %eax,-0x28(%ebp)
                                                         //-40(%ebp)加%eax 的值
                               add
            83 45 d4 01
                               addl $0x1,-0x2c(\%ebp)
                                                         //-44(%ebp)加1
8048a17:
            83 7d d4 02
                               cmpl $0x2,-0x2c(\%ebp)
                                                         //作差: -44(%ebp)-2
8048a1b:
                               jle 80489ed <phase_2+0x39> //若结果小于等于 0,跳回
8048a1f:
            7e cc
                               cmpl $0x0,-0x28(\%ebp)
8048a21:
            83 7d d8 00
                                                         //作差: -40(%ebp)-2
                                    8048a2c < phase 2+0x78> //若结果不等于 0, 结束
8048a25:
            75 05
8048a27:
            e8 a4 fe ff ff
                               call 80488d0 <explode_bomb> //若结果等于 0,爆炸
8048a2c:
            90
                         nop
            8b 45 f4
                                     -0xc(%ebp),%eax
8048a2d:
                               mov
8048a30:
            65 33 05 14 00 00 00 xor
                                    %gs:0x14,%eax
            74 05
                                    8048a3e <phase_2+0x8a>
8048a37:
                               ie
                               call 80484e0 < __stack_chk_fail@plt>
8048a39:
            e8 a2 fa ff ff
            с9
8048a3e:
                         leave
8048a3f:
            с3
                         ret
```

核心:分析循环中各个值的变化:首先-44(%ebp)保存的值由 0 递增到 2,当跳出循环后要保证-40(%ebp)保存的值不等于 2;并且,在循环过程中要保证 A[-44(%ebp)]+78==A[-44(%ebp)+3]+45,随后-40 (%ebp)+=A[-44(%ebp)],因此只要保证 A[3]-A[0]=A[4]-A[1]=A[5]-A[2]=33 即可,我输入了 1 2 3 3 4 3 5 3 6 ,成功。

第三阶段:

关键:

*%eax //跳至%eax 的地址 8048a9a: ff e0 jmp c7 45 ec 0e 00 00 00 movl \$0xe,-0x14(%ebp) //将 14 保存到-20(%ebp) 8048a9c: 8048ae9 < phase 3+0xa9> 8048aa3: eb 44 jmp c7 45 ec 48 00 00 00 movl \$0x48,-0x14(%ebp) //将 72 保存到-20(%ebp) 8048aa5: eb 3b 8048ae9 <phase_3+0xa9> 8048aac: imp

```
8048aae:
            c7 45 ec 55 00 00 00 movl $0x55,-0x14(%ebp) //将 85 保存到-20(%ebp)
8048ab5:
            eb 32
                                    8048ae9 <phase_3+0xa9>
                               jmp
8048ab7:
            c7 45 ec 0c 00 00 00 movl $0xc,-0x14(%ebp)
                                                         //将 12 保存到-20(%ebp)
                               jmp 8048ae9 <phase 3+0xa9>
8048abe:
            eb 29
            c7 45 ec 63 00 00 00 movl $0x63,-0x14(%ebp) //将 99 保存到-20(%ebp)
8048ac0:
                                    8048ae9 <phase_3+0xa9>
8048ac7:
            eb 20
8048ac9:
            c7 45 ec 29 00 00 00 movl $0x29,-0x14(%ebp) //将 41 保存到-20(%ebp)
                               jmp 8048ae9 < phase 3+0xa9>
8048ad0:
            eb 17
            c7 45 ec 21 00 00 00 movl $0x21,-0x14(%ebp) //将 33 保存到-20(%ebp)
8048ad2:
                               jmp 8048ae9 <phase_3+0xa9>
8048ad9:
            eb 0e
8048adb:
            c7 45 ec 3f 00 00 00 movl $0x3f,-0x14(%ebp) //将 63 保存到-20(%ebp)
                               jmp 8048ae9 < phase 3+0xa9>
8048ae2:
            eb 05
8048ae4:
            e8 e7 fd ff ff
                               call 80488d0 <explode bomb> //爆炸
8048ae9:
            8b 45 e8
                               mov -0x18(\%ebp),\%eax
                                                        //将-24(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
            39 45 ec
                                                        //比较-20(%ebp)与%eax 的值
8048aec:
                                     %eax,-0x14(%ebp)
                               cmp
8048aef:
            74 05
                                   8048af6 <phase_3+0xb6>
                                                               //若相等,成功
                               ie
            e8 da fd ff ff
                               call 80488d0 <explode bomb>
                                                               //若不等,爆炸
8048af1:
8048af6:
            90
                         nop
8048af7:
            8b 45 f4
                               mov -0xc(%ebp),%eax
8048afa:
            65 33 05 14 00 00 00 xor %gs:0x14,%eax
                                   8048b08 < phase_3+0xc8>
8048b01:
            74 05
8048b03:
            e8 d8 f9 ff ff
                               call 80484e0 < __stack_chk_fail@plt>
8048b08:
            c9
                         leave
8048b09:
            с3
                         ret
```

核心:由 switch 条件的那几行不难发现,-28(%ebp)的值是有限定的,只能跳转到非 default 的那几行,否则就会爆炸。根据地址的运算,可得出-28(%ebp)的值只能为 2,3,4,5,6,7.通过 gdb 调试:

```
2年,可得出-20(76ebp)的值元能力 2,3,4,3,6,7.7

(gdb) p/x *(0x8049074+8)

$7 = 0x8048aae

(gdb) p/x *(0x8049074+12)

$8 = 0x8048ab7

(gdb) p/x *(0x8049074+16)

$9 = 0x8048ac0

(gdb) p/x *(0x8049074+20)

$10 = 0x8048ac9

(gdb) p/x *(0x8049074+24)

$11 = 0x8048ad2

(gdb) p/x *(0x8049074+28)

$12 = 0x8048adb
```

可以确定-20(%ebp)可以得到的值为85、12、99、41、33、63 因此-24(%ebp)的值只能是这么几个,这也是输入的第二个元素。输入的第一个元素则为对应的序号 因此可输入的答案有6组,分别是:

5 41

6 33

7 63

第四阶段:

```
08048b3a <phase_4>:
8048b3a:
                         push %ebp
            55
8048b3b:
            89 e5
                               mov
                                     %esp,%ebp
8048b3d:
            83 ec 28
                               sub
                                    $0x28,%esp
8048b40:
            8b 45 08
                                     0x8(%ebp),%eax //将输入值加载到%eax
                               mov
8048b43:
            89 45 e4
                                     %eax,-0x1c(%ebp) //将输入值保存到-28(%ebp)
                               mov
8048b46:
            65 a1 14 00 00 00
                               mov
                                     %gs:0x14,%eax
8048b4c:
            89 45 f4
                                     %eax,-0xc(%ebp)
                               mov
            31 c0
                               xor %eax,%eax
8048b4f:
            68 a0 b2 04 08
                               push $0x804b2a0 //将地址 0x804b2a0 保存的数压入
8048b51:
                               lea -0x18(%ebp),%eax //将-24(%ebp)赋给%eax
8048b56:
            8d 45 e8
8048b59:
            50
                         push %eax //压入%eax
8048b5a:
            68 94 90 04 08
                               push $0x8049094 //将地址 0x8049094 保存的数压入
8048b5f:
            ff 75 e4
                               pushl -0x1c(%ebp) //将输入值压入
8048b62:
            e8 d9 f9 ff ff
                               call 8048540 < <u>isoc99 sscanf@plt</u>>
8048b67:
            83 c4 10
                               add
                                    $0x10,%esp
            89 45 ec
8048b6a:
                               mov
                                     %eax,-0x14(%ebp)
8048b6d:
            83 7d ec 00
                               cmpl $0x0,-0x14(%ebp) //判断输入的个数是否大于 0
8048b71:
            7e 07
                               jle 8048b7a <phase_4+0x40>
8048b73:
            8b 45 e8
                                    -0x18(%ebp),%eax //将-24(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
                               test %eax,%eax //检验-24(%ebp)的值
8048b76:
            85 c0
                                   8048b7f < phase_4+0x45> //若大于 0,则继续
8048b78:
            7f 05
                               jg
                               call 80488d0 <explode_bomb>
8048b7a:
            e8 51 fd ff ff
8048b7f:
            8b 45 e8
                               mov
                                     -0x18(%ebp),%eax //将-24(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
8048b82:
            83 ec 0c
                               sub
                                    $0xc,%esp
8048b85:
            50
                         push %eax //将-24(%ebp)的值压入参数,执行func4
            e8 7f ff ff ff
                               call 8048b0a <func4>
8048b86:
8048b8b:
            83 c4 10
                               add
                                    $0x10,%esp
8048b8e:
            89 45 f0
                                    %eax,-0x10(%ebp)
                                                        //将返回值赋给-16(%ebp)
                               cmpl $0x7d,-0x10(%ebp) //比较返回值与 125
8048b91:
            83 7d f0 7d
8048b95:
            74 05
                                   8048b9c <phase_4+0x62> //若等于125,成功,否则爆
8048b97:
            e8 34 fd ff ff
                               call 80488d0 <explode_bomb>
8048b9c:
            90
                         nop
8048b9d:
            8b 45 f4
                                     -0xc(%ebp),%eax
                               mov
8048ba0:
            65 33 05 14 00 00 00 xor
                                    %gs:0x14,%eax
8048ba7:
            74 05
                                   8048bae <phase_4+0x74>
8048ba9:
            e8 32 f9 ff ff
                               call 80484e0 < stack chk fail@plt>
8048bae:
            c9
                         leave
8048baf:
            c3
                         ret
```

08048b0a <func4>:

```
8048b0a:
            55
                         push %ebp
8048b0b:
            89 e5
                               mov
                                     %esp,%ebp
8048b0d:
                                    $0x8,%esp
            83 ec 08
                               sub
            83 7d 08 00
                               cmpl $0x0,0x8(\%ebp)
8048b10:
                                                        //将输入值与0比较
                                   8048b1d <func4+0x13> //若大于0, 跳至1d
8048b14:
            7f 07
                               ig
            b8 01 00 00 00
                                     $0x1,%eax //若小于等于 0,返回 1
8048b16:
                               mov
8048b1b:
            eb 1b
                                    8048b38 <func4+0x2e> //直接结束
                               jmp
            8b 45 08
                                     0x8(%ebp),%eax //将输入值加载到%eax
8048b1d:
                               mov
8048b20:
            83 e8 01
                                    $0x1,%eax //%eax 的值减1
                               sub
8048b23:
            83 ec 0c
                               sub
                                    $0xc,%esp
                         push %eax
8048b26:
            50
                               call 8048b0a <func4> //递归
8048b27:
            e8 de ff ff ff
8048b2c:
            83 c4 10
                                    $0x10,%esp
                               add
8048b2f:
            89 c2
                               mov
                                     %eax,%edx
8048b31:
            89 d0
                                    %edx,%eax
                               mov
            c1 e0 02
                               shl $0x2,%eax //%eax 左移 2 位
8048b33:
                               add \%edx,\%eax //\%eax+=(4*\%eax)
            01 d0
8048b36:
8048b38:
            c9
                         leave
8048b39:
            c3
                         ret
核心: 递归, 逆推。从返回值为 125 逆向推导:
func4(int x)
{
      if (x \le 0)
            return 1;
      return 5*func4(x-1);
}
125=func4(x)=5func4(x-1)=25func4(x-2) 而 func4(1)=5,因此 x=3
所以输入值为3
```

第五阶段

```
08048bb0 <phase_5>:
8048bb0:
            55
                         push %ebp
8048bb1:
            89 e5
                                     %esp,%ebp
                               mov
                                    $0x18,%esp
8048bb3:
            83 ec 18
                               sub
            83 ec 0c
                                    $0xc,%esp
8048bb6:
                               sub
                               pushl 0x8(%ebp) //将输入压入栈,执行函数 string_length
8048bb9:
            ff 75 08
                               call 804896d <string_length>
8048bbc:
            e8 ac fd ff ff
8048bc1:
            83 c4 10
                               add $0x10,\%esp
                               mov %eax,-0xc(%ebp) //将返回值存入-12(%ebp)
8048bc4:
            89 45 f4
            83 7d f4 06
                               cmpl $0x6,-0xc(%ebp) //将返回值与6比较
8048bc7:
8048bcb:
            74 05
                                   8048bd2 < phase_5+0x22> //若相等,则继续,否则爆炸
                               call 80488d0 <explode bomb>
8048bcd:
            e8 fe fc ff ff
8048bd2:
            c7 45 f0 00 00 00 00 movl $0x0,-0x10(%ebp) //将 0 保存到-16(%ebp)
            c7 45 ec 00 00 00 00 movl $0x0,-0x14(%ebp) //将 0 保存到-20(%ebp)
8048bd9:
```

```
8048be0:
           eb 1f
                                   8048c01 < phase 5+0x51> //直接跳转至 c01
                              jmp
                                   -0x14(%ebp),%edx //将-20(%ebp)的值加载到%edx
8048be2:
           8b 55 ec
                              mov
                                   0x8(%ebp),%eax //将返回值加载到%eax
8048be5:
           8b 45 08
                              mov
                              add %edx,%eax //%eax 加上-20(%ebp)的值
8048be8:
           01 d0
                              movzbl (%eax),%eax //将此时%eax 指向的值赋给%eax
8048bea:
           0f b6 00
           Of be c0
                              movsbl %al,%eax
8048bed:
8048bf0:
           83 e0 0f
                                   $0xf,%eax //取%eax 的最后四位
                              and
                                    0x804b160(,%eax,4),%eax //变址
8048bf3:
           8b 04 85 60 b1 04 08 mov
           01 45 f0
                                   %eax,-0x10(%ebp) //-16(%ebp)加上%eax 的值
8048bfa:
                              add
8048bfd:
           83 45 ec 01
                              addl $0x1,-0x14(%ebp) //-20(%ebp)加上1
8048c01:
           83 7d ec 05
                              cmpl $0x5,-0x14(%ebp) //比较-20(%ebp)的值与 5
8048c05:
           7e db
                              ile 8048be2 < phase 5+0x32> //若小于等于,则返回循环
           83 7d f0 26
                              cmpl $0x26,-0x10(%ebp) //比较-16(%ebp)的值和38
8048c07:
8048c0b:
           74 05
                                  8048c12 < phase_5+0x62> //若相等,则成功
                              call 80488d0 <explode bomb>
           e8 be fc ff ff
8048c0d:
8048c12:
           90
                        nop
8048c13:
           c9
                        leave
8048c14:
           c3
                        ret
```

核心:输入的字符串长度必须为 6,其次要经过 6 次循环(-20(%ebp)的值从 0 到 5) ,%eax 的位置由 %eax 每次循环加一。注意到加粗一行%eax 取了最后四位,即从 0000-1111,即 0-15,进行变址。通过 GDB 来寻址,穷举所有情况:

又由 6 个数相加得 38 知, 3,4,5,6,7,13 符合题意, 转换到输入,应该是 7,8,11,2,9,15 查询 ASCII 码,发现 ghkbio 符合题意

```
(gdb) p
        *(0x804b160+4*0)
23 = 2
 qdb) p *(0x804b160+4*1)
 qdb) p *(0x804b160+4*2)
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4*3)
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4*4)
   = 12
 qdb) p *(0x804b160+4*5)
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4*6)
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4*7)
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4<del>*</del>8)
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4*9)
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4*10)
   = 14
 adb) p *(0x804b160+4*11)
   = 5
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4*12)
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4*13)
 gdb) p *(0x804b160+4*14)
  db) p *(0x804b160+4*15)
```

第六阶段

```
第一片段:
8048c15:
            55
                        push %ebp
            89 e5
8048c16:
                              mov
                                    %esp,%ebp
8048c18:
            83 ec 68
                                   $0x68,%esp
                              sub
8048c1b:
            8b 45 08
                                    0x8(%ebp),%eax //将输入加载到%eax
                              mov
8048c1e:
            89 45 a4
                                    %eax,-0x5c(%ebp) //将输入保存到-92(%ebp)
                              mov
8048c21:
            65 a1 14 00 00 00
                                    %gs:0x14,%eax
                              mov
8048c27:
            89 45 f4
                              mov
                                    \%eax,-0xc(\%ebp)
            31 c0
8048c2a:
                              xor
                                  %eax,%eax
8048c2c:
            c7 45 c0 a0 b0 04 08 movl $0x804b0a0,-0x40(%ebp) //将数保存到-64(%ebp)
8048c33:
            83 ec 08
                                   $0x8,%esp
                              sub
8048c36:
            8d 45 c4
                                   -0x3c(%ebp),%eax //将-60(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
                              lea
8048c39:
                        push %eax //将-60(%ebp)压入函数
            50
8048c3a:
            ff 75 a4
                              pushl -0x5c(%ebp) //将输入压入函数
                              call 80488f0 < read_six_numbers > //读取六个数字
8048c3d:
            e8 ae fc ff ff
8048c42:
            83 c4 10
                              add
                                   $0x10,%esp
8048c45:
            c7 45 b8 00 00 00 00 movl $0x0,-0x48(%ebp) //将 0 赋给-72(%ebp)
8048c4c:
            eb 4c
                                    8048c9a <phase_6+0x85> //直接跳至9a
                              jmp
            8b 45 b8
                                    -0x48(%ebp),%eax //将-72(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
8048c4e:
                              mov
8048c51:
            8b 44 85 c4
                                    -0x3c(%ebp,%eax,4),%eax //%eax 往后移-72(%ebp)位
                              mov
                              test %eax,%eax //检验%eax
8048c55:
            85 c0
                                  8048c65 < phase_6+0x50> //若小于等于 0,爆炸;要>0
8048c57:
            7e 0c
                                    -0x48(%ebp),%eax //将-72(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
8048c59:
            8b 45 b8
                              mov
                                    -0x3c(%ebp,%eax,4),%eax //%eax 往后移-72(%ebp)位
8048c5c:
            8b 44 85 c4
                              mov
8048c60:
            83 f8 06
                                    $0x6,%eax //比较%eax 和 6
                              cmp
                              jle 8048c6a < phase_6+0x55> //若大于6,爆炸;要<=0
8048c63:
            7e 05
            e8 66 fc ff ff
8048c65:
                              call 80488d0 <explode_bomb>
8048c6a:
            8b 45 b8
                              mov
                                    -0x48(%ebp),%eax //将-72(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
8048c6d:
            83 c0 01
                                   $0x1,%eax //%eax 加 1
                              add
8048c70:
            89 45 bc
                              mov
                                    %eax,-0x44(%ebp) //将%eax 的值保存到-68(%ebp)
8048c73:
            eb 1b
                                    8048c90 < phase_6+0x7b> //直接跳至90
                              imp
8048c75:
                                    -0x48(%ebp),%eax //将-72(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
            8b 45 b8
                              mov
8048c78:
            8b 54 85 c4
                                    -0x3c(%ebp,%eax,4),%edx //赋值%edx
                              mov
8048c7c:
            8b 45 bc
                                    -0x44(%ebp),%eax //将-68(%ebp)的值加载到%eax
                              mov
8048c7f:
            8b 44 85 c4
                                    -0x3c(%ebp,%eax,4),%eax //%eax 往后移-72(%ebp)位
                              mov
8048c83:
            39 c2
                                    %eax,%edx //比较%edx 和%eax
                              cmp
8048c85:
            75 05
                                   8048c8c < phase_6+0x77> //若不等于 0, 继续
8048c87:
            e8 44 fc ff ff
                              call 80488d0 <explode_bomb>
            83 45 bc 01
                              addl $0x1,-0x44(%ebp) //-68(%ebp)的值加 1
8048c8c:
8048c90:
            83 7d bc 05
                              cmpl $0x5,-0x44(%ebp) //比较-68(%ebp)的值与5
```

```
8048c94:
           7e df
                            jle 8048c75 < phase_6+0x60> //若小于等于5,返回内循环
                            addl $0x1,-0x48(%ebp) //-72(%ebp)的值加 1
           83 45 b8 01
8048c96:
           83 7d b8 05
8048c9a:
                            cmpl $0x5,-0x48(%ebp) //比较-72(%ebp)与5
                            jle 8048c4e <phase_6+0x39> //若小于等于,则返回外循环
8048c9e:
           7e ae
可以翻译为 C 语言:
phase_6(int *A)
     int i,j,k,*B;
     for (i=0;i<=5;i++)
           if (A[i] \le 0 || A[i] \ge 6)
                 explode_bomb();
           else
           {
                 for (j=i+1; j<=5; j++)
                       if (A[i] == A[j])
                            explode bomb();
                 }
           }
     /* 由这个片段可以看出,每个元素要在[1,6]之间,且互不相等,故为 1,2,3,4,5,6 的一个排列*/
第二片段中,
随后我观察了 0x0804b0a0 地址的值:
                 (gdb) print (char *) 0x0804b0a0
                 $1 = 0x804b0a0 <node1> "\""
发现了node1,说明这是一个特殊数据结构,又从后面的mov 0x8(\%eax),%eax可以看出是个链表的结
构,这是 next 操作。
C (伪) 代码为
for (i=0;i<=5;i++){
     for (j=0;A[i]>j;j++){
           node=node.next;
     B[i]=node;
这个代码的含义是: 让链表中第 A[i]个位置的结点排到 B 数组中第 i 个位置。
随后第三片段,
node k=b[0];
for (i=0;i<=5;i++)
     k.next=B[i];
     k=k.next:
```

}

```
(gdb) x/3x 0x0804b0a0
                                                        0x0804b094
0x804b0a0 <node1>:
                       0x00000022
                                        0x00000001
(gdb) x/3x *(0x0804b0a0+0x8)
                                        0x00000002
                                                        0x0804b088
0x804b094 <node2>:
                       0x0000005f
(gdb) x/3x *(*(0x0804b0a0+0x8)+0x8)
                                                        0x0804b07c
0x804b088 <node3>:
                       0x0000005e
                                        0x00000003
[gdb) *(*(*(0x0804b0a0+0x8)+0x8)+0x8)
Undefined command: "". Try "help".
(gdb) x/3x *(*(*(0x0804b0a0+0x8)+0x8)+0x8)
0x804b07c <node4>:
                       0x00000013
                                        0x00000004
                                                        0x0804b070
(gdb) x/3x *(*(*(*(0x0804b0a0+0x8)+0x8)+0x8)+0x8)
                                        0x00000005
0x804b070 <node5>:
                       D0000000x0
                                                        0x0804b064
(gdb) x/3x *(*(*(*(*(0x0804b0a0+0x8)+0x8)+0x8)+0x8)+0x8)
                       0x0000001f
                                        0x00000006
0x804b064 <node6>:
                                                        0x00000000
```

第四片段说明降序排列,

每个结点的第一个值分别为: 22, 5f, 5e, 13, d, 1f

从大到小排列为 5f, 5e, 22, 1f, 13, d 因此 A 数组的值应为 2, 3, 1, 6, 4, 5

故输入 2, 3, 1, 6, 4, 5

秘密阶段:

8048e47:

89 45 f4

08048df1 <se< td=""><td>cret_phase>:</td><td></td></se<>	cret_phase>:	
8048df1:	55 push	%ebp
8048df2:	89 e5	mov %esp,%ebp
8048df4:	83 ec 18	sub \$0x18,%esp
8048df7:	83 ec 0c	sub \$0xc,%esp
8048dfa:	68 c1 90 04 08	push \$0x80490c1
8048dff:	e8 fc f6 ff ff	call 8048500 < <u>puts@plt</u> >
8048e04:	83 c4 10	add \$0x10,%esp
8048e07:	e8 35 fa ff ff	call 8048841 <read_line> //输入一行字符串</read_line>
8048e0c:	89 45 ec	mov %eax,-0x14(%ebp) //将输入值保存到-20(%ebp)
8048e0f:	83 ec 0c	sub \$0xc,%esp
8048e12:	ff 75 ec	pushl -0x14(%ebp)
8048e15:	e8 46 f7 ff ff	call 8048560 < <u>atoi@plt</u> > //转变为整数
8048e1a:	83 c4 10	add \$0x10,%esp
8048e1d:	89 45 f0	mov %eax,-0x10(%ebp) //将整数保存到-16(%ebp)
8048e20:	83 7d f0 00	cmpl \$0x0,-0x10(%ebp) //比较整数和 0 的大小
8048e24:	7e 09	jle 8048e2f <secret_phase+0x3e> //若小于等于 0,则爆炸</secret_phase+0x3e>
8048e26:	81 7d f0 e9 03 00 00	cmpl \$0x3e9,-0x10(%ebp) //比较整数和 1001
8048e2d:	7e 05	jle 8048e34 <secret_phase+0x43> 若小于等于1001,则继续</secret_phase+0x43>
8048e2f:	e8 9c fa ff ff	call 80488d0 <explode_bomb></explode_bomb>
8048e34:	83 ec 08	sub \$0x8,%esp
8048e37:	ff 75 f0	pushl -0x10(%ebp) //压入-16(%ebp),即整数
8048e3a:	68 54 b1 04 08	push \$0x804b154 //压入地址 0x0804b154 的值
8048e3f:	e8 4a ff ff ff	call 8048d8e <fun7></fun7>
8048e44:	83 c4 10	add \$0x10,%esp

mov

%eax,-0xc(%ebp) //将返回值保存到-12(%ebp)

```
8048e4a:
            83 7d f4 00
                               cmpl $0x0,-0xc(%ebp) //比较返回值和 0 的大小
8048e4e:
            74 05
                                   8048e55 <secret_phase+0x64> //若等于 0,则成功,否则
失败
            e8 7b fa ff ff
                               call 80488d0 <explode bomb>
8048e50:
8048e55:
            83 ec 0c
                               sub
                                    $0xc,%esp
8048e58:
            68 d8 90 04 08
                               push $0x80490d8
8048e5d:
            e8 9e f6 ff ff
                               call 8048500 <puts@plt>
8048e62:
            83 c4 10
                                    $0x10,%esp
                               add
8048e65:
            e8 60 fa ff ff
                               call 80488ca <phase_defused>
8048e6a:
            90
                         nop
8048e6b:
            c9
                        leave
8048e6c:
            c3
                         ret
8048e6d:
            66 90
                               xchg %ax,%ax
8048e6f:
            90
                         nop
08048d8e <fun7>:
8048d8e:
            55
                         push %ebp
8048d8f:
            89 e5
                               mov
                                    %esp,%ebp
8048d91:
            83 ec 08
                                    $0x8,%esp
                               sub
8048d94:
            83 7d 08 00
                               cmpl $0x0,0x8(%ebp) //将地址参宿与 0 比较
                                  8048da1 <fun7+0x13> //若不等于 0,则跳至 a1
            75 07
8048d98:
            b8 ff ff ff ff
                                    $0xffffffff,%eax //若等于0,将-1加载%eax
8048d9a:
                               mov
                                    8048def <fun7+0x61> //直接跳至 ef
8048d9f:
            eb 4e
                               imp
8048da1:
            8b 45 08
                               mov
                                    0x8(%ebp),%eax //将地址地址加载到%eax
8048da4:
            8b 00
                               mov
                                    (%eax),%eax //求地址的值
8048da6:
            3b 45 0c
                                    0xc(%ebp),%eax //比较地址储存值与整数参数储存的值
                               cmp
            7e 19
                               ile 8048dc4 < fun7+0x36> //若小于等于,则跳至 c4
8048da9:
            8b 45 08
8048dab:
                                    0x8(%ebp),%eax //将地址值加载到%eax
                               mov
8048dae:
            8b 40 04
                                    0x4(\%eax),\%eax //\%eax+4
                               mov
8048db1:
            83 ec 08
                               sub
                                    $0x8,%esp
8048db4:
            ff 75 0c
                               pushl 0xc(%ebp)
                         push %eax
8048db7:
            50
8048db8:
            e8 d1 ff ff ff
                               call 8048d8e <fun7> //递归调用
                                    $0x10,%esp
8048dbd:
            83 c4 10
                               add
                                    %eax,%eax //返回值*2
8048dc0:
            01 c0
                               add
                                    8048def <fun7+0x61> //直接跳至 ef
8048dc2:
            eb 2b
                               jmp
                                    0x8(%ebp),%eax //将地址参数加载到%eax
8048dc4:
            8b 45 08
                               mov
8048dc7:
            8b 00
                               mov
                                    (%eax),%eax //求地址储存值
8048dc9:
            3b 45 0c
                                    0xc(\%ebp),%eax //比较整数参数和地址储存的值
                               cmp
            75 07
                               ine 8048dd5 <fun7+0x47> //若不等,跳至 d5
8048dcc:
            ь8 00 00 00 00
                                    $0x0,%eax //若相等,将0保存到%eax
8048dce:
                               mov
                                    8048def <fun7+0x61> //跳至 ef
8048dd3:
            eb 1a
                               jmp
8048dd5:
            8b 45 08
                               mov
                                    0x8(%ebp),%eax //将地址值加载到%eax
8048dd8:
            8b 40 08
                                    0x8(\%eax),\%eax //\%eax+8
                               mov
8048ddb:
            83 ec 08
                               sub
                                    $0x8,%esp
8048dde:
            ff 75 0c
                               pushl 0xc(%ebp)
8048de1:
                         push %eax
            50
```

```
8048de2:
              e8 a7 ff ff ff
                                   call 8048d8e <fun7> //递归调用
8048de7:
              83 c4 10
                                   add $0x10,\%esp
8048dea:
              01 c0
                                   add %eax,%eax //%eax*2
             83 c0 01
                                   add $0x1,%eax //%eax+1
8048dec:
             c9
8048def:
                            leave
8048df0:
              c3
                            ret
可转化为 C 代码:
func7(int * address, int input)
{
       if (address==NULL)
              return -1;
       int ret;
       if (*address > input)
              ret=func7(*(address+4),input);
              ret*=2;
       else if ( *address < input)</pre>
              ret=func7(*(address+8),input);
              ret=ret*2+1;
       }
       else
              return 0;
       return ret;
}
```

因此,完成了拆弹实验:

由于需要返回 0, 故*address=36, 输入 36 即可

```
hyc@161220049:~/workspace/bomb$ ./bomb_ID161220049
Welcome to my fiendish little bomb. You have 6 phases.
which to blow yourself up. Have a nice day!
vdoharoezqecr
1 2 3 34 35 36
2 85
3 balabalanengliang:lobbrqldgczjuithri
ghkbio
2 3 1 6 4 5
36
Phase 1 defused. How about the next one?
That's number 2. Keep going!
Halfway there!
So you got that one. Try this one.
Good work! On to the next...
Try the secret stage.
Wow! You've defused the secret stage!
```