bomb_lab

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准备工作

- 在我的电脑上面,因为没有安装虚拟机,于是使用wsl子系统完成实验。实验环境Ubuntu18.04。 (后来装上了虚拟机)
- 首先从网上获取到bomb的实验程序,使用 tar -zvf bomb.tar 将其解压,随后使用 objdump -d ./bomb > bomb.s 将反汇编得到的汇编代码重定向到 bomb.s 中,虽然我全程是用gdb进行的调试,但是反汇编出来的代码让我对炸弹的整体情况有了一些了解,在查看参数传递时候也有一些帮助。同时,通过阅读c语言的代码,对其结构更清晰,c代码如下:

```
/***********************
   *****
    * Dr. Evil's Insidious Bomb, Version 1.1
    * Copyright 2011, Dr. Evil Incorporated. All rights reserved.
4
5
    * LICENSE:
    * Dr. Evil Incorporated (the PERPETRATOR) hereby grants you (the
    * VICTIM) explicit permission to use this bomb (the BOMB). This is
9
    * time limited license, which expires on the death of the VICTIM.
10
    * The PERPETRATOR takes no responsibility for damage, frustration,
11
    * insanity, bug-eyes, carpal-tunnel syndrome, loss of sleep, or
   other
12
    * harm to the VICTIM. Unless the PERPETRATOR wants to take credit,
    * that is. The VICTIM may not distribute this bomb source code to
13
14
    * any enemies of the PERPETRATOR. No VICTIM may debug,
    * reverse-engineer, run "strings" on, decompile, decrypt, or use any
15
    * other technique to gain knowledge of and defuse the BOMB. BOMB
16
    * proof clothing may not be worn when handling this program.
17
    * PERPETRATOR will not apologize for the PERPETRATOR's poor sense of
18
19
    * humor. This license is null and void where the BOMB is prohibited
20
    * by law.
    *******************
21
   ******/
22
   #include <stdio.h>
23
24
   #include <stdlib.h>
25
   #include "support.h"
```

```
26
   #include "phases.h"
27
    /*
28
29
    * Note to self: Remember to erase this file so my victims will have
     * idea what is going on, and so they will all blow up in a
30
31
     * spectaculary fiendish explosion. -- Dr. Evil
32
33
    FILE *infile;
34
35
    int main(int argc, char *argv[])
36
37
    {
        char *input;
38
39
        /* Note to self: remember to port this bomb to Windows and put a
40
        * fantastic GUI on it. */
41
42
        /* When run with no arguments, the bomb reads its input lines
43
44
         * from standard input. */
45
        if (argc == 1) {
46
            infile = stdin;
47
        }
48
        /* When run with one argument <file>, the bomb reads from <file>
49
         * until EOF, and then switches to standard input. Thus, as you
50
         * defuse each phase, you can add its defusing string to <file>
51
    and
         * avoid having to retype it. */
52
53
        else if (argc == 2) {
            if (!(infile = fopen(argv[1], "r"))) {
54
55
                printf("%s: Error: Couldn't open %s\n", argv[0],
    argv[1]);
56
                exit(8);
57
            }
58
        }
        /* You can't call the bomb with more than 1 command line
60
    argument. */
        else {
61
            printf("Usage: %s [<input file>]\n", argv[0]);
62
63
            exit(8);
        }
64
65
        /* Do all sorts of secret stuff that makes the bomb harder to
66
    defuse. */
        initialize_bomb();
67
68
```

```
printf("Welcome to my fiendish little bomb. You have 6 phases
     with\n");
 70
         printf("which to blow yourself up. Have a nice day!\n");
71
72
         /* Hmm... Six phases must be more secure than one phase! */
 73
         input = read line();
                                         /* Get input
     */
 74
         phase_1(input);
                                         /* Run the phase
     */
                                          /* Drat! They figured it out!
 75
         phase defused();
 76
                                           * Let me know how they did it.
     */
         printf("Phase 1 defused. How about the next one?\n");
 77
 78
         /* The second phase is harder. No one will ever figure out
79
 80
         * how to defuse this... */
         input = read_line();
 81
 82
         phase_2(input);
 83
         phase_defused();
 84
         printf("That's number 2. Keep going!\n");
 85
 86
        /* I guess this is too easy so far. Some more complex code will
 87
         * confuse people. */
         input = read line();
88
         phase_3(input);
89
90
         phase_defused();
         printf("Halfway there!\n");
 91
 92
 93
         /* Oh yeah? Well, how good is your math? Try on this saucy
     problem! */
         input = read line();
94
95
         phase_4(input);
         phase defused();
96
         printf("So you got that one. Try this one.\n");
97
98
99
         /* Round and 'round in memory we go, where we stop, the bomb
     blows! */
         input = read line();
100
101
         phase_5(input);
102
         phase defused();
         printf("Good work! On to the next...\n");
103
104
105
         /* This phase will never be used, since no one will get past the
106
         * earlier ones. But just in case, make this one extra hard. */
107
         input = read line();
108
         phase_6(input);
109
         phase_defused();
110
111
         /* Wow, they got it! But isn't something... missing? Perhaps
```

```
* something they overlooked? Mua ha ha ha! */

113

114    return 0;

115 }
```

可以看到,所有的密码是否正确都在对应的phase_{*}中进行检查。

开始拆弹

phase_1

这个炸弹比较简单,在gdb中使用 disassemble phase 1 反汇编得到代码

```
1
   # Dump of assembler code for function phase 1:
2
      0x0000000000400ee0 <+0>:
                                  sub $0x8,%rsp
      0x0000000000400ee4 <+4>:
3
                                  mov
                                         $0x402400,%esi
                                  callq 0x401338 <strings_not_equal>
      0x0000000000400ee9 <+9>:
4
5
      0x0000000000400eee <+14>:
                                  test %eax, %eax
6
      0x0000000000400ef0 <+16>:
                                  jе
                                         0x400ef7 <phase 1+23>
7
      0x0000000000400ef2 <+18>:
                                  callq 0x40143a <explode_bomb>
8
      0x00000000000400ef7 <+23>:
                                  add
                                         $0x8,%rsp
9
      0x0000000000400efb <+27>:
                                  retq
```

其中,在进入phase_1之前,已经将用户输入的字符串的起始地址放入rdi中,第二个参数在 phase_1 中被置为 0x402400 ,接下来调用了一个 strings_not_equal 的函数,可以推断,这是一个字符串比较的函数,将用户输入的字符串和内存中的一个字符串进行比较,若相等则通过。在gdb中使用 x /s 0x402400 得到phase_1为 Border relations with Canada have never been better.

phase_2

这个炸弹也比较简单,执行 disassemble phase 2 得到汇编代码如下:

```
# Dump of assembler code for function phase 2:
 2
       0x0000000000400efc <+0>:
                                    push
                                           %rbp
 3
       0x0000000000400efd <+1>:
                                    push
                                           %rbx
       0x0000000000400efe <+2>:
 4
                                    sub
                                           $0x28,%rsp
 5
       0x00000000000400f02 <+6>:
                                    mov
                                           %rsp,%rsi
 6
       0x0000000000400f05 <+9>:
                                    callq 0x40145c <read six numbers>
 7
       0x00000000000400f0a <+14>:
                                   cmpl
                                           $0x1,(%rsp)
       0x00000000000400f0e <+18>:
                                           0x400f30 <phase 2+52>
 8
                                    iе
 9
       0x00000000000400f10 <+20>:
                                   callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
10
       0x0000000000400f15 <+25>:
                                    jmp
                                           0x400f30 <phase 2+52>
11
       0x0000000000400f17 <+27>:
                                    mov
                                           -0x4(%rbx),%eax
       0x0000000000400f1a <+30>:
12
                                    add
                                           %eax, %eax
13
       0x0000000000400f1c <+32>:
                                    cmp
                                           %eax,(%rbx)
       0x0000000000400fle <+34>:
                                           0x400f25 <phase_2+41>
14
                                    jе
```

```
15
       0x0000000000400f20 <+36>:
                                     callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
16
       0x0000000000400f25 <+41>:
                                     add
                                            $0x4,%rbx
17
       0x0000000000400f29 <+45>:
                                     cmp
                                            %rbp,%rbx
18
       0x0000000000400f2c <+48>:
                                     jne
                                            0x400f17 <phase_2+27>
19
       0x0000000000400f2e <+50>:
                                            0x400f3c < phase 2+64>
                                     jmp
       0x0000000000400f30 <+52>:
                                            0x4(%rsp),%rbx
2.0
                                     lea
2.1
       0x0000000000400f35 <+57>:
                                            0x18(%rsp),%rbp
                                     lea
22
       0x0000000000400f3a <+62>:
                                            0x400f17 <phase_2+27>
                                     jmp
       0x0000000000400f3c <+64>:
                                     add
                                            $0x28,%rsp
23
24
       0x0000000000400f40 <+68>:
                                     pop
                                            %rbx
25
       0x0000000000400f41 <+69>:
                                            %rbp
                                     pop
       0x0000000000400f42 <+70>:
26
                                     retq
```

进入 phase_2 可以看到,调用了一个 < read_six_numbers> 的函数,字面上理解是读如六个数字。第一个数字在 %rsp 指向的位置,先检查它是否为1,

0x000000000400f0e <+18>: je 0x400f30 <phase_2+52>

若为1则跳转过炸弹爆炸的函数,否则引爆炸弹。之后进入一个循环,循环的大致意思如下:

```
#比较内存中地址为rsp的位置的值是否为1
1
 2
       0x0000000000400f0a <+14>:
                                  cmpl
                                         $0x1,(%rsp)
 3
      #是1就跳转,不是1就顺序执行,调用爆炸函数
      0x00000000000400f0e <+18>:
                                         0x400f30 <phase 2+52>
 4
      0x00000000000400f10 <+20>:
                                callq 0x40143a <explode_bomb>
      0x0000000000400f15 <+25>:
 6
                                         0x400f30 < phase 2+52>
                                  jmp
      # %eax <- *(%rbx-4) (在第一次循环中,这个值为1)
 7
      0x00000000000400f17 <+27>:
                                         -0x4(%rbx),%eax
8
                               mov
      # %eax <- 2*eax
9
10
      0x00000000000400f1a <+30>:
                                 add
                                         %eax, %eax
      # 若 (%rbx == %eax), 就跳过炸弹爆炸的函数, 否则没事。
11
12
       0x00000000000400f1c <+32>:
                                 cmp
                                         %eax,(%rbx)
13
      0x0000000000400f1e <+34>:
                                  jе
                                         0x400f25 <phase 2+41>
      0x0000000000400f20 <+36>:
                                  callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
15
      # 否则就递增 %rbx, 向栈底移动, 再检查是否是最后一个数字(与%rbp比较)
16
       0x0000000000400f25 <+41>:
                                  add
                                         $0x4,%rbx
17
      0x0000000000400f29 <+45>:
                                 cmp
                                         %rbp,%rbx
                                         0x400f17 <phase 2+27>
      0x0000000000400f2c <+48>:
18
                                 jne
      0x0000000000400f2e <+50>:
                                         0x400f3c <phase_2+64>
19
                                  jmp
20
      # %rbx <- %rsp + 4
21
       0x0000000000400f30 <+52>:
                                  lea
                                         0x4(%rsp),%rbx
      # %rbp <- %rsp +24 (联想到有6个数字,一个数字是4个字节,所以这个地址是第六个数字
2.2
    的地址)
      0x0000000000400f35 <+57>:
23
                                  l ea
                                         0x18(%rsp),%rbp
24
      # 无条件跳转
       0x0000000000400f3a <+62>:
25
                                  jmp
                                         0x400f17 < phase 2+27>
```

从上面分析不难得出,输入6个数字,首项为1,公比为2。所以密码就是这个等比数列的前六项,也就是 1 2 4 8 16 32 (注意空格,盲猜是用 sscanf 读入的)。

phase_3

用GDB反汇编得到的第一部分代码如下:

```
1
    Dump of assembler code for function phase 3:
2
       0x0000000000400f43 <+0>:
                                    sub
                                           $0x18,%rsp
 3
       0x0000000000400f47 <+4>:
                                    lea
                                           0xc(%rsp),%rcx
       0x0000000000400f4c <+9>:
                                           0x8(%rsp),%rdx
 4
                                    lea
       0x0000000000400f51 <+14>:
                                    mov
                                           $0x4025cf, %esi
       0x00000000000400f56 <+19>:
                                           $0x0, %eax
 6
                                   mov
                                   callq 0x400bf0 < isoc99 sscanf@plt>
7
       0x0000000000400f5b <+24>:
       0x0000000000400f60 <+29>:
8
                                   cmp
                                           $0x1, %eax
9
       0x0000000000400f63 <+32>:
                                           0x400f6a <phase 3+39>
                                    jg
10
       0x00000000000400f65 <+34>:
                                   callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
       0x0000000000400f6a <+39>:
                                           $0x7,0x8(%rsp)
11
                                    cmpl
```

首先比较醒目的可以看到,汇编代码的第7行调用了 sscanf() 函数,需要先知道这个函数调用总共读取了什么信息,其中这个函数的第一个参数被放在了 0x4025cf 中,查看得:

```
(gdb) x /s 0x4025cf
0x4025cf: "%d %d"
```

可见要输入两个数字,sscanf()函数的返回值在eax中,代表读取成功的项数,而在第8行将其与1比较,若读取小于两个数字就爆炸。

```
# 若第一个数字大于7, 跳向爆炸
      0x0000000000400f6a <+39>: cmpl
 2
                                      $0x7,0x8(%rsp)
      0x00000000000400f6f <+44>: ja
 3
                                      0x400fad <phase 3+106>
      #将第一个数字放到%eax中
 4
      0x0000000000400f71 <+46>: mov
 5
                                      0x8(%rsp),%eax
      # 这条语句的意思是跳向*(0x402470+%rax*8)的地方,使用gdb查看0x402470,得到
 6
    0x7c,按照偏移挨个查看,就可以得到第一个数字在取值范围内的跳转地址,既然所有的情况都可
    以,所以我就选择第一个数字为0,得到跳向0x400f7c这个地址,对应的第二个数字是0xcf,十进
    制就是207,输入即可解除炸弹,当然,对于不同的第一个数字,第二个数字也相应的不同。
      0x0000000000400f75 <+50>:
                                     *0x402470(,%rax,8)
7
                               jmpq
      0x0000000000400f7c <+57>:
                                      $0xcf, %eax
8
                               mov
9
      0x0000000000400f81 <+62>:
                                      0x400fbe <phase 3+123>
                               jmp
10
      0x0000000000400f83 <+64>:
                                      $0x2c3,%eax
                               mov
11
      0x0000000000400f88 <+69>:
                                      0x400fbe <phase 3+123>
                               jmp
12
      0x0000000000400f8a <+71>:
                                      $0x100,%eax
                               mov
                                      0x400fbe <phase 3+123>
13
      0x00000000000400f8f <+76>:
                               jmp
      0x0000000000400f91 <+78>:
                                      $0x185,%eax
14
                               mov
15
      0x0000000000400f96 <+83>:
                                      0x400fbe <phase_3+123>
                               jmp
16
      0x00000000000400f98 <+85>:
                                      $0xce, %eax
                               mov
17
      0x0000000000400f9d <+90>:
                                      0x400fbe < phase 3+123>
                               jmp
18
      0x0000000000400f9f <+92>:
                                      $0x2aa,%eax
19
      0x0000000000400fa4 <+97>:
                               jmp
                                      0x400fbe <phase 3+123>
```

```
20
       0x0000000000400fa6 <+99>: mov
                                          $0x147, %eax
21
       0x0000000000400fab <+104>: jmp
                                          0x400fbe <phase 3+123>
2.2
       0x000000000400fad <+106>: callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
23
       0x0000000000400fb2 <+111>: mov
                                         $0x0,%eax
24
       0x0000000000400fb7 <+116>: jmp
                                         0x400fbe <phase 3+123>
       0x0000000000400fb9 <+118>: mov
                                         $0x137,%eax
2.5
2.6
       0x0000000000400fbe <+123>: cmp
                                         0xc(%rsp),%eax
27
       0x0000000000400fc2 <+127>: je
                                         0x400fc9 <phase 3+134>
28
       0x0000000000400fc4 <+129>: callq 0x40143a <explode_bomb>
29
       0x0000000000400fc9 <+134>: add
                                         $0x18,%rsp
30
       0x0000000000400fcd <+138>: retq
```

最后得到密钥, 0 207

phase_4

先用gdb反汇编一段代码:

```
1
      0x0000000000040100c <+0>: sub
                                     $0x18,%rsp
2
      0x00000000000401010 <+4>: lea
                                     0xc(%rsp),%rcx
      0x0000000000401015 <+9>: lea
                                     0x8(%rsp),%rdx
3
      0x000000000040101a <+14>: mov
                                        $0x4025cf, %esi
4
5
      0x000000000040101f <+19>: mov
                                        $0x0,%eax
      0x0000000000401024 <+24>: callq 0x400bf0 < isoc99 sscanf@plt>
6
      0x0000000000401029 <+29>: cmp
7
                                        $0x2,%eax
      0x000000000040102c <+32>: jne
                                        0x401035 <phase_4+41>
8
```

与phase_3的套路类似,先查看 0x4025cf , 还是 "%d %d" , 接下来是对实际输入的参数个数的检查 , 若不等于2就爆炸。接下来是下一段汇编:

```
1
     # 先比较第一个数字是不是小于等于0xe, 否则就爆炸。
2
     3
     0x0000000000401033 <+39>: jbe
                                0x40103a <phase 4+46>
     0x0000000000401035 <+41>: callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
4
     # 接下来是为func4调用准备参数,其中%edx为0xe, %esi为0, %edi为实际输入的第一个数
  字,然后调用func4
6
     0x000000000040103a <+46>: mov
                                 $0xe, %edx
     0x000000000040103f <+51>: mov
7
                                 $0x0,%esi
     0x0000000000401044 <+56>: mov
                                 0x8(%rsp),%edi
8
9
     0x000000000401048 <+60>: callq 0x400fce <func4>
```

然后是调用func4,这是一个递归函数,只有当返回值为0的时候才不会爆炸。

```
0x0000000000400fd4 <+6>: sub %esi,%eax # %eax=a-b;
 5
      0x0000000000400fd6 <+8>: mov
                                    %eax,%ecx # %ecx=a-b;
      0x0000000000400fd8 <+10>: shr
 6
                                    $0x1f,%ecx # %ecx=%ecx>>5;
7
      0x0000000000400fdb <+13>: add %ecx, %eax # %eax=(a-b)>>5
      0x0000000000400fdd <+15>: sar
                                     eax # eax=(a-b)>>5+(a-b)>>1;
8
      # 因为(a-b)>>5==0,所以一顿计算最后就是(a-b)/2
9
10
      0x00000000000400fdf <+17>: lea
                                     (%rax, %rsi, 1), %ecx # %ecx=(a-b)/2+b
      0x0000000000400fe2 <+20>: cmp
11
                                     %edi,%ecx
      # 若输入的数字小于%ecx, 就对a-1递归, return 2*func4(a-1,b,c);
12
      13
14
      0x0000000000400fe6 <+24>: lea -0x1(%rcx),%edx
      0x0000000000400fe9 <+27>: callq 0x400fce <func4>
15
      0x0000000000400fee <+32>: add %eax, %eax
      0x0000000000400ff0 <+34>: jmp
                                     0x401007 <func4+57>
17
      # 否则先把返回值置为0, 若c大于0, 就对b+1递归, return 2*func4(a,b+1,c)+1;
18
      0x0000000000400ff2 <+36>: mov
                                     $0x0,%eax
19
20
      0x0000000000400ff7 <+41>: cmp
                                     %edi,%ecx
      0x000000000400ff9 <+43>: jge 0x401007 <func4+57>
21
      0x0000000000400ffb <+45>: lea
                                     0x1(%rcx),%esi
22
23
      0x000000000400ffe <+48>: callq 0x400fce <func4>
24
      0x0000000000401003 <+53>: lea
                                     0x1(%rax,%rax,1),%eax
25
      0x0000000000401007 <+57>: add
                                     $0x8,%rsp
      0x000000000040100b <+61>: retq
26
```

若func4的返回值部位0,就爆炸,若c大于0,则一定进入递归的第二个判断,返回值一定大于0,所以c<=0,若c小于0,第一个递归算到最后一定不为0,所以c=0。

```
1
      0x000000000040104d <+65>: test
                                       %eax, %eax
2
      0x000000000040104f <+67>: jne
                                       0x401058 <phase_4+76>
3
      0x0000000000401051 <+69>: cmpl
                                       $0x0,0xc(%rsp)
      0x0000000000401056 <+74>: je
Δ
                                       0x40105d <phase 4+81>
      0x000000000401058 <+76>: callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
5
      0x000000000040105d <+81>: add
                                       $0x18,%rsp
6
      0x0000000000401061 <+85>: retq
7
```

从上面代码可以看出, 第二个数字也为0, 所以密码为00。

phase_5

还是先用gdb反汇编一段代码:

```
1
    Dump of assembler code for function phase 5:
2
       0x0000000000401062 <+0>: push
       0x0000000000401063 <+1>: sub $0x20,%rsp
 3
       0x000000000401067 <+5>: mov %rdi,%rbx
 4
 5
      0x00000000040106a <+8>: mov %fs:0x28,%rax
      0x0000000000401073 <+17>: mov
                                      %rax,0x18(%rsp)
 6
       0x0000000000401078 <+22>: xor
                                      %eax,%eax
8
      0x000000000040107a <+24>: callq 0x40131b <string length>
9
       0x000000000040107f <+29>: cmp
                                       $0x6,%eax
       0x0000000000401082 <+32>: je
                                       0x4010d2 <phase_5+112>
10
       0x0000000000401084 <+34>: callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
11
```

由于phase_5函数的参数是input,通过反汇编所有的代码可以看到,input被放在了%rdi中,然后清零%eax后调用strlen函数,这个函数的返回值在%eax中,若输入的字符串长度不为6,则触发炸弹。

接下来是另外一段代码:

```
1 0x0000000004010d2 <+112>: mov $0x0,%eax
2 0x0000000004010d7 <+117>: jmp 0x40108b <phase_5+41>
```

其实就是清零了%eax, 然后跳向正题。

然后是:

```
1
      # 此时%rax已经被清零了,所以就是将输入的字符串中第一个字符赋值给%ecx
2
      0x000000000040108b <+41>: movzbl (%rbx, %rax, 1), %ecx
      # 将%ecx的低8位压入栈,因为只取了低8位,所以可以推断输入的6个字符都是ascii码字中可
 3
    包含的
      0x000000000040108f <+45>: mov
4
                                     %cl,(%rsp)
      # 转了个手赋值给了%rdx
5
 6
      0x00000000000401092 <+48>: mov
                                     (%rsp),%rdx
7
      # 使用按位与取出了这个字符的低4位
      0x00000000000401096 < +52>: and
8
                                     $0xf, %edx
      # 把 *(0x4024b0, 偏移字符低4位)放到%edx中
9
      0x0000000000401099 < +55>: movzbl <math>0x4024b0(\$rdx), \$edx
10
      # 再把%edx的低8位放到栈中
11
12
      0x00000000004010a0 <+62>: mov
                                     %dl,0x10(%rsp,%rax,1)
13
      # 循环6次
14
      0x00000000004010a4 <+66>: add
                                     $0x1,%rax
      0x00000000004010a8 <+70>: cmp
                                     $0x6,%rax
      0x00000000004010ac <+74>: jne
16
                                     0x40108b <phase 5+41>
17
      # 在字符串结尾加个'\0'
18
      0x00000000004010ae <+76>: movb
                                    $0x0,0x16(%rsp)
      # 把这个内存地址中的字符串放到%esi中,用gdb看一下,是"flyers"
19
2.0
      # 检查一下, 若两个串不等就爆炸
      0x00000000004010b3 <+81>: mov
2.1
                                     $0x40245e,%esi
      0x00000000004010b8 <+86>: lea 0x10(%rsp),%rdi
2.2
2.3
      0x00000000004010bd <+91>: callq 0x401338 <strings not equal>
      0x00000000004010c2 <+96>: test
                                     %eax, %eax
24
```

现在看完了所有的逻辑,使用gdb看一下选择字符的内存中都是什么牛鬼蛇神。

```
(gdb) x /s 0x4024b0 0x4024<u>b</u>0 <array.3449>: "maduiersnfotvbylSo you think you can stop the bomb with ctrl-c, do you?"
```

应该是没加'\0', 所以把嘲讽的话也带出来了? 取前16个字符, 得到:

"maduiersnfotvbyl"

要想拼出"flyers",得到输入的ascii字符的低四位应该是

9fe567

查一下ascii码表,找几个字符满足这个条件,最后得到密码是 9?>567。

phase_6

啊,终于到最后一个了。。。

先反汇编一下:

```
0x00000000004010f4 <+0>: push
 2
       0x00000000004010f6 <+2>: push
                                      %r13
 3
       0x00000000004010f8 <+4>: push
                                      %r12
       0x00000000004010fa <+6>: push
                                      %rbp
 4
       0x00000000004010fb <+7>: push
 5
                                      %rbx
       0x00000000004010fc <+8>: sub
 6
                                      $0x50,%rsp
 7
       0x0000000000401100 <+12>: mov
                                       %rsp,%r13
       0x00000000000401103 < +15>: mov
                                        %rsp,%rsi
9
       0x0000000000401106 <+18>: callq 0x40145c <read_six_numbers>
10
       0x000000000040110b <+23>: mov
                                       %rsp,%r14
       0x0000000000040110e <+26>: mov
                                        $0x0,%r12d
11
12
       0x0000000000401114 <+32>: mov
                                        %r13,%rbp
       0x0000000000401117 <+35>: mov
                                       0x0(%r13),%eax
13
       0x000000000040111b <+39>: sub
                                        $0x1,%eax
14
15
       0x000000000040111e <+42>: cmp
                                        $0x5,%eax
16
       0x000000000401121 <+45>: jbe 0x401128 <phase_6+52>
       0x0000000000401123 <+47>: callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
17
18
```

这段代码显示把一堆寄存器入栈,然后调用第二个phase见过的读入六个数字的函数,然后把栈指针放到了%r14中,之后将%r12置为0,然后用%r13来放到栈指针中,在调用读入六个数字的函数之前先保存了栈底到%r13中,所以这段代码把栈指针切换到了栈底。

之后是另外一段汇编代码:

```
1
       0 \times 000000000000401114 < +32>: mov
                                          %r13,%rbp
 2
       0x00000000000401117 < +35>: mov
                                         0x0(%r13),%eax
 3
       0x000000000040111b <+39>:
                                  sub
                                         $0x1,%eax
 4
       0x000000000040111e <+42>: cmp
                                         $0x5, %eax
       0x0000000000401121 <+45>:
                                         0x401128 <phase 6+52>
 5
                                  jbe
       0x0000000000401123 <+47>: callq 0x40143a <explode_bomb>
 6
 7
       0x0000000000401128 <+52>:
                                         $0x1,%r12d
                                  add
       0x000000000040112c <+56>:
                                         $0x6,%r12d
 8
                                  cmp
 9
       0x0000000000401130 <+60>:
                                  jе
                                         0x401153 <phase 6+95>
       0x0000000000401132 <+62>: mov
                                         %r12d,%ebx
10
11
       0x0000000000401135 <+65>: movslq %ebx,%rax
12
       0x0000000000401138 <+68>: mov
                                         (%rsp,%rax,4),%eax
13
       0x000000000040113b <+71>:
                                  cmp
                                         %eax,0x0(%rbp)
14
       0x000000000040113e <+74>:
                                         0x401145 <phase_6+81>
                                  jne
15
       0x000000000401140 <+76>: callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
       0x0000000000401145 <+81>: add
                                         $0x1,%ebx
16
17
       0x0000000000401148 <+84>:
                                         $0x5, %ebx
                                  cmp
       0x000000000040114b <+87>:
                                  jle
18
                                         0x401135 <phase 6+65>
19
       0x000000000040114d <+89>: add
                                         $0x4,%r13
20
       0x0000000000401151 <+93>:
                                         0x401114 <phase 6+32>
                                  jmp
21
```

然后把读入的数字挨个检查,看下是不是全都小于等于6,还检查是不是里面有数字0。 再之后是程序代码:

```
1
       0x0000000000401153 <+95>: lea
                                        0x18(%rsp),%rsi
2
       0x0000000000401158 <+100>: mov
                                        %r14,%rax
       0x000000000040115b <+103>: mov
3
                                        $0x7,%ecx
      # 这个循环实现了将输入的6个数字全部替换成: 7-输入
4
       0x0000000000401160 <+108>: mov
                                        %ecx, %edx
6
       0x0000000000401162 <+110>: sub
                                        (%rax),%edx
7
       0x0000000000401164 <+112>: mov
                                        %edx,(%rax)
       0x00000000000401166 <+114>: add
                                        $0x4,%rax
8
9
       0x000000000040116a <+118>: cmp
                                        %rsi,%rax
       0x000000000040116d <+121>: jne
10
                                        0x401160 <phase 6+108>
```

然后将%esi清零,跳向163处

```
1
      0 \times 000000000000401176 < +130>: mov
                                           0x8(%rdx),%rdx
2
      0x000000000040117a <+134>: add
                                          $0x1, %eax
3
      0x000000000040117d <+137>: cmp
                                          %ecx, %eax
      0x000000000040117f <+139>: jne
                                          0x401176 <phase_6+130>
4
5
      0x0000000000401181 <+141>: jmp
                                          0x401188 <phase_6+148>
      0x0000000000401183 <+143>: mov
                                          $0x6032d0, %edx
6
7
      0x00000000000401188 < +148>: mov
                                           %rdx,0x20(%rsp,%rsi,2)
8
      0x000000000040118d <+153>: add
                                          $0x4,%rsi
                                          $0x18,%rsi
9
      0x0000000000401191 <+157>: cmp
```

```
10
       0x0000000000401195 <+161>: je
                                           0x4011ab <phase 6+183>
11
       0 \times 000000000000401197 < +163>: mov
                                           (%rsp,%rsi,1),%ecx
12
       0x000000000040119a <+166>: cmp
                                           $0x1,%ecx
13
       0x000000000040119d <+169>: jle
                                           0x401183 <phase_6+143>
14
       0x000000000040119f <+171>: mov
                                           $0x1, %eax
       0x00000000004011a4 <+176>: mov
                                           $0x6032d0, %edx
15
       0x00000000004011a9 <+181>: jmp
                                           0x401176 <phase 6+130>
16
```

先看一下 0x6032d0:

```
(gdb) x /d 0x6032d0
0x6032d0 <node1>: 76
```

可以发现这是个链表,进一步看到所有的节点:

```
(gdb) p /x *0x6032d0@24
$8 = {0x14c, 0x1, 0x6032e0, 0x0, 0xa8, 0x2, 0x6032f0, 0x0, 0x39c, 0x3, 0x603300, 0x0, 0x2b3, 0x4, 0x603310, 0x0, 0x1dd, 0x5, 0x603320, 0x0, 0x1bb,
0x6,_0x0, 0x0}
```

对照上面那一堆汇编代码,可以看到,这其实是根据输入的六个数字的顺序来将数字对应的节点排序。

```
1
       0x00000000004011ab <+183>: mov
                                         0x20(%rsp),%rbx
 2
       0x00000000004011b0 <+188>: lea
                                         0x28(%rsp),%rax
       0x00000000004011b5 <+193>: lea
                                         0x50(%rsp),%rsi
 3
 4
       0x00000000004011ba <+198>: mov
                                         %rbx,%rcx
 5
       0x00000000004011bd <+201>: mov
                                         (%rax),%rdx
 6
       0x00000000004011c0 <+204>: mov
                                         %rdx,0x8(%rcx) # p->next赋值
 7
       0x00000000004011c4 <+208>: add
                                         $0x8,%rax
       0x00000000004011c8 <+212>: cmp
                                         %rsi,%rax
 8
9
       0x000000000004011cb <+215>: je
                                         0x4011d2 <phase 6+222>
       0x00000000004011cd <+217>: mov
1.0
                                          %rdx,%rcx
11
       0x00000000004011d0 <+220>: jmp
                                         0x4011bd <phase 6+201>
       0x00000000004011d2 <+222>: movq
                                         $0x0,0x8(%rdx)
12
```

这段代码根据排序的顺序将链表的每个节点之间建立顺序。

```
1
      0x00000000004011da <+230>: mov
                                        $0x5,%ebp
2
      0x000000000004011df <+235>: mov
                                        0x8(%rbx),%rax
      0x00000000004011e3 <+239>: mov
3
                                        (%rax),%eax
      0x00000000004011e5 <+241>: cmp
4
                                        %eax,(%rbx)
5
      0x00000000004011e7 <+243>: jge
                                        0x4011ee <phase 6+250> # 若前面大于等于后
   面, 跳过爆炸
      0x00000000004011e9 <+245>: callq 0x40143a <explode bomb>
6
7
      0x00000000004011ee <+250>: mov
                                        0x8(%rbx),%rbx
8
      0x00000000004011f2 <+254>: sub
                                        $0x1,%ebp
      0x00000000004011f5 <+257>: jne
9
                                        0x4011df <phase_6+235>
```

这段代码只有当链表排好序后是递减的才不会爆炸。

所以根据链表节点中的值:

```
1: 332
2: 168
3: 924
4: 691
5: 477
6: 443
```

得出每个节点的放置位置: 3 4 5 6 1 2 ,由于这个结果是被7-原结果转换过的,所以还需要再转换回去,得到原数字序列: 4 3 2 1 6 5 ,这也就是最后的密钥。

实验截图

最后附上一张拆弹成功的截图:

```
parallels@:~/YuxGuo_Data/University/2019_Spring/CSAPP/lab/bomb$ ./bomb
Welcome to my fiendish little bomb. You have 6 phases with
which to blow yourself up. Have a nice day!
Border relations with Canada have never been better.
Phase 1 defused. How about the next one?
1 2 4 8 16 32
That's number 2. Keep going!
0 207
Halfway there!
0 0
So you got that one. Try this one.
9?>567
Good work! On to the next...
4 3 2 1 6 5
Congratulations! You've defused the bomb!
```

实验收获

本次实验挺有意思的,让我对x86的汇编有了比较深刻的理解,尤其是关于函数调用的规范以及参数传递的规范方面,我还学会使用GDB作为调试工具。同时,在阅读汇编的过程中,可以看到,对于同样结果的过程,在汇编级别有很多种表示方式,以及一些关于栈的操作其实是对解题没有什么影响的。这个实验我最开始是在3月份做的,一开始觉得困难重重,等到6月份重新开始这个实验的时候,我又读了一遍csapp的书,这个时候再看这个实验中繁多的汇编就能一下子抓住本质了,对于一些约定俗成的汇编也能快速理解,总的来说收获很大。