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完成想法与实验步骤

任务 1: 识别控制流图基本块

基本块的起始地址 block_addr 已经给出。关键在于确定基本块的结束地址。结束位置有两种可能:

- branch 语句处 (包括 ret 语句)
- Tabel 语句之前

因为 label 语句的位置可能在处理基本块之后才能被确定(例如较大的地址跳转到较小的地址,且较大地址在较小地址后续基本块的情况),所以先定义全局变量 labels 记录所有 label 语句地址,再定义 label_ins 函数获取所有 label 语句的地址。 label_ins 函数采用深度优先搜索的方法,利用 disassemble_block 函数获取后续的基本块位置。注意不要重复访问一个基本块,以免 DFS 成环:

```
# 记录所有 label 语句地址
   labels = []
   def label_ins(self, block_addr: int) -> list[int]:
       # added by myself
       stack = [block_addr]
                                        # DFS 栈
       visited = set()
                                        # 避免重复访问形成环
       labels = []
       while stack:
           current_addr = stack.pop()
           if current_addr in visited:
               continue
           visited.add(current_addr)
           insns = {}
           labels = labels + self.disassemble_block(current_addr, insns) # 后
继地址加入 labels
           stack = stack + self.disassemble_block(current_addr, insns) # 后
继地址加入栈
       return labels
```

接下来实现 disassemble_block 函数,识别基本块包含哪些汇编指令,并修改作为参数的字典(对字典的修改会保留),最后返回后续的基本块起始地址:

```
def disassemble_block(
    self, block_addr: int, insns: dict[int, capstone.CsInsn]
) -> list[int]:
    # IMPELMENT ME
    while True:
```

```
insn = self.disasemble_at(block_addr)
insns[block_addr] = insn

if self.is_ret(insn):  # 是 ret 语句
break
if self.is_jump(insn):  # 是跳转语句
return self.get_jump_succs(insn)  # 获取后续基本快起始位置
block_addr = block_addr + 4
if block_addr in self.labels:  # 下一个语句是标签语句
return [block_addr]  # 下一个基本块以这条语句起始
return []
```

任务 2: 构建控制流图

从首地址为 entry_addr 的基本块出发,对图进行深度优先搜索,同时维护 next_addrs 字典,记录某一节点的所有后续基本块地址。在深度优先搜索的过程中,调用 disassemble_block 函数获取当前基本块指令,形成节点并添加到图中。最后根据 next_addrs 向图中添加所有边:

```
def build_cfg(self, entry_addr: int) -> nx.DiGraph:
       # IMPELMENT ME
       cfg = nx.DiGraph() # the node of the graph must be CFGNode
       stack = [entry_addr]
                                                   # DFS 栈
       next_addrs = {entry_addr:[]}
                                                   # 字典, {当前节点:后续节点列
表}
       addr2node = {}
                                                   # 字典, {起始地址:节点}
                                                   # 字典, 做参数
       insns = {}
       visited = set()
                                                   # 避免重复访问形成环
       self.labels = self.label_ins(entry_addr) # 调用 label_ins 获取所有
label 语句地址
       while stack:
                                                  # 获取当前要处理的基本块首地
          current_addr = stack.pop()
址
          if current_addr in visited:
              continue
           visited.add(current_addr)
           insns = {}
                                                   # 获取后续基本块地址,加入
next_addrs 字典
          next_addrs[current_addr] = self.disassemble_block(current_addr,
insns)
           for next_addr in next_addrs[current_addr]:
              stack.append(next_addr)
                                                   # 后续基本块地址加入栈
           cfg_node = CFGNode(current_addr, list(insns.values()))
                                                                # 生成节点
           cfg.add_node(cfg_node)
                                                                 #添加到图
           addr2node[current_addr] = cfg_node
                                                                 #添加到
addr2node 字典
       for current_addr in next_addrs:
           for next_addr in next_addrs[current_addr]:
```

```
cfg.add_edge(addr2node[current_addr], addr2node[next_addr])
# 添加边
return cfg
```

任务3:分析控制流(自行编写算法)

首先分析可达性。对于两条指令在同一个基本块内部的情况,若起始指令在结束指令之前则可达,反之不可达。若两条指令不在同一个基本块内部,可以通过深度优先搜索来判断是否可达:

```
def can_reach(self, cfg: nx.DiGraph, src_addr: int, dst_addr: int) -> bool:
       # IMPELMENT ME
       src_node = self.find_node_by_addr(cfg, src_addr)
                                                          # 起始节点
       dst_node = self.find_node_by_addr(cfg, dst_addr)
                                                       # 终止节点
       if src_node == dst_node and src_addr <= dst_addr:</pre>
                                                          # 两条指令在同一个基
本块内部
                                                           # 起始指令在结束指令
           return True
之前
       stack = [src_node]
       visited = set()
       depth = 0
                                                           # 循环深度
       while stack:
           current_node = stack.pop()
           if current_node in visited:
              continue
           visited.add(current_node)
           if current_node == dst_node and depth != 0:
                                                        # 保证不在同一基本块
               return True
                                                           # 可达
           stack = stack + list(cfg.adj[current_node])
                                                          # 加入相邻节点
           depth = depth + 1
                                                           # 深度增加
       return False
```

接下来分析所有可能的路径。若两条指令在同一个基本块内部且起始指令在结束指令之前,路径只有一个节点,就是起始节点,因为路径节点不重复;对于其余情况,可以用深度优先搜索来实现。通过循环更新当前路径,若当前节点地址等于目的节点地址,则说明找到一条路径,加入路径列表;反之说明又找到一个路径上的节点,更新栈:

```
def find_paths(
    self, cfg: nx.DiGraph, src_addr: int, dst_addr: int
) -> list[list[int]]:
    # IMPELMENT ME
    src_node = self.find_node_by_addr(cfg, src_addr) # 起始节点
    dst_node = self.find_node_by_addr(cfg, dst_addr) # 终止节点

if self.can_reach(cfg, src_addr, dst_addr): # 可达
    if src_node == dst_node and src_addr <= dst_addr: # 两条指令在同

-- 个基本块内部
```

```
# 起始指令在结
              return [[src_node.addr]]
束指令之前
                                                               # 只有一条路
径,就是起始节点
           stack = [(src_node, [src_node.addr])]
                                                               # DFS 栈
           paths = []
                                                               # 所有可能的路
径
           while stack:
               (current_node, path) = stack.pop()
                                                               # 当前节点与已
经记录的路径
              lis = [1.addr for 1 in list(cfg.adj[current_node])] # 所有邻接节点
地址
              for next_addr in set(lis) - set(path):
                                                               # 避免路径上节
点重复
                  if next_addr == dst_node.addr:
                                                              # 找到一条路径
                      paths.append(path + [next_addr])
                                                               # 更新 DFS 栈
                  else:
                      stack.append((self.find_node_by_addr(cfg, next_addr),
path + [next_addr]))
           return paths
       return []
```

运行示例

```
Checking CFG building results
[+] datapipe-armel-static_0x040ff8: Correct
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x019c48: Correct
[+] netstat-armel-static_0x03da84: Correct
[+] id-armel-static_0x076360: Correct
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x055b90: Correct
[+] xxd-armel-static 0x057714: Correct
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x06cd5c: Correct
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x086df8: Correct
[+] id-armel-static 0x01cedc: Correct
[+] ifconfig-armel-static 0x01c328: Correct
ecking CFG analysis results
[+] id-armel-static_0x076360_0x0763c8_0x076414: Correct
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x055b90_0x055b9c_0x055bc0: Correct
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x06cd5c_0x06cd68_0x06cd88: Correct
[+] ifconfig-armel-static_0x01c328_0x01c35c_0x01c3fc: Correct
[+] xxd-armel-static_0x057714_0x057728_0x0577b8: Correct
[+] id-armel-static_0x0lcedc_0x0lcfdc_0x0lcf58: Correct
[+] netstat-armel-static_0x03da84_0x03daf0_0x03dac4: Correct
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x086df8_0x086e20_0x086e3c: Correct
[+] netstat-armel-static_0x03da84_0x03dacc_0x03db28: Correct
[+] ifconfig-armel-static 0x01c328 0x01c4e0 0x01c3b0: Correct
      xxd-armel-static_0x057714_0x0578e4_0x0577f8: Correct
 [+] id-armel-static_0x076360_0x076374_0x0763e4: Correct
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x08df8_0x086e0c_0x086e38: Correct [+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x019c48_0x019c64_0x019c88: Correct
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x055b90_0x055bd0_0x055c60: Correct
[-] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x06cd5c_0x06cd9c_0x06cd68: Unmatched
[+] gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x019c48_0x019c74_0x019c9c: Correct
[+] datapipe-armel-static_0x040ff8_0x04106c_0x041074: Correct
[+] datapipe-armel-static_0x040ff8_0x0410b4_0x041070: Correct
      id-armel-static_0x01cedc_0x01cef0_0x01cffc: Correct
   10/10 CFG building tasks are correct
         The remaining could be wrong, or is better than the groundtruth.
   19/20 CFG analyzing tasks are correc
          The remaining could be wrong, or is better than the groundtruth
```

遇到的问题与解决方案

对于任务三中情况 gdbserver-armel-static-8.0.1_0x06cd5c_0x06cd9c_0x06cd68, 我的答案与参考答案不一致(参考答案认为这种情况可达)。在分析了对应的流程图后,我发现这种情况实际上**两条指令在同一个基本块内部且起始指令在结束指令之后**。对于这种情况应该是不可达的