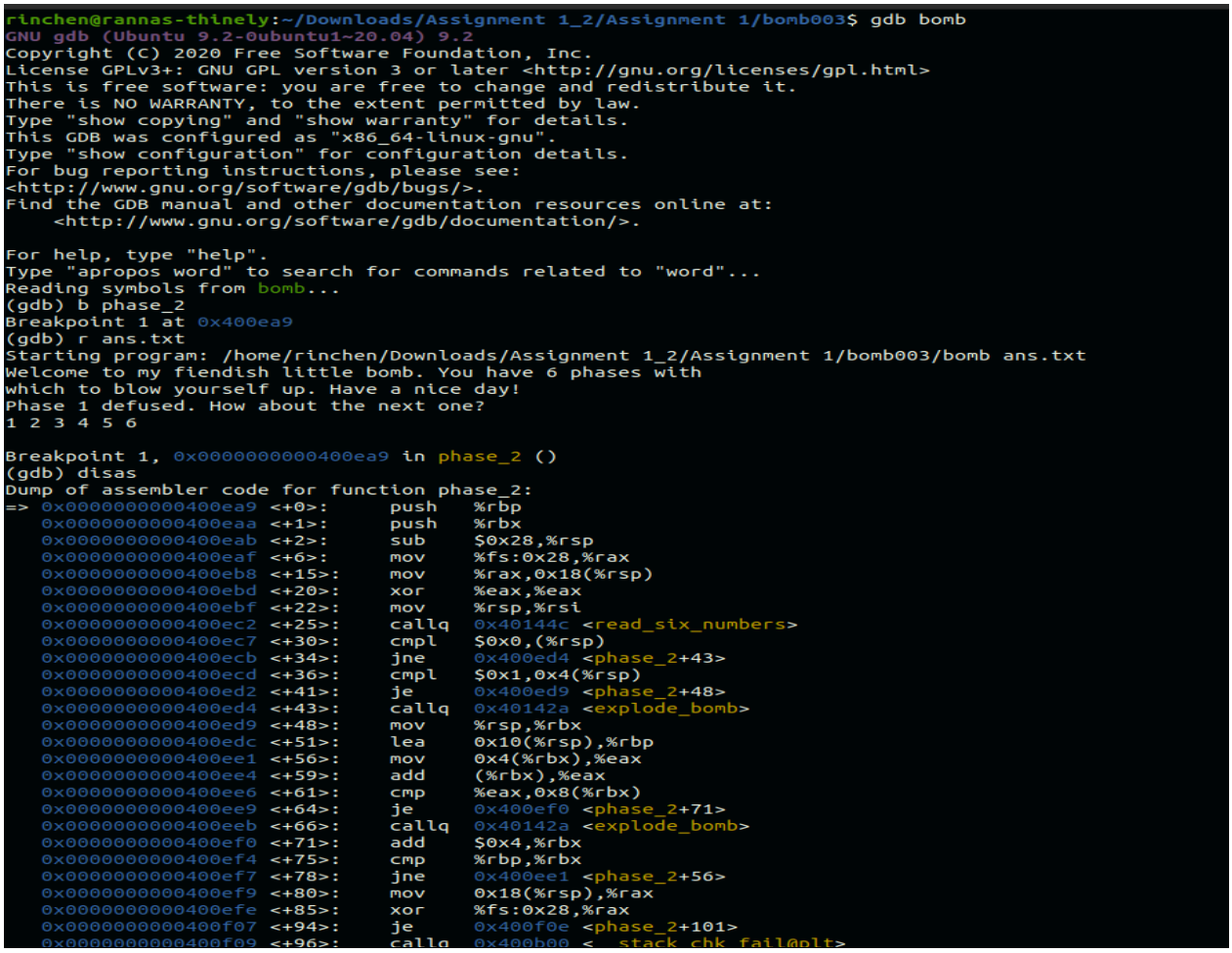
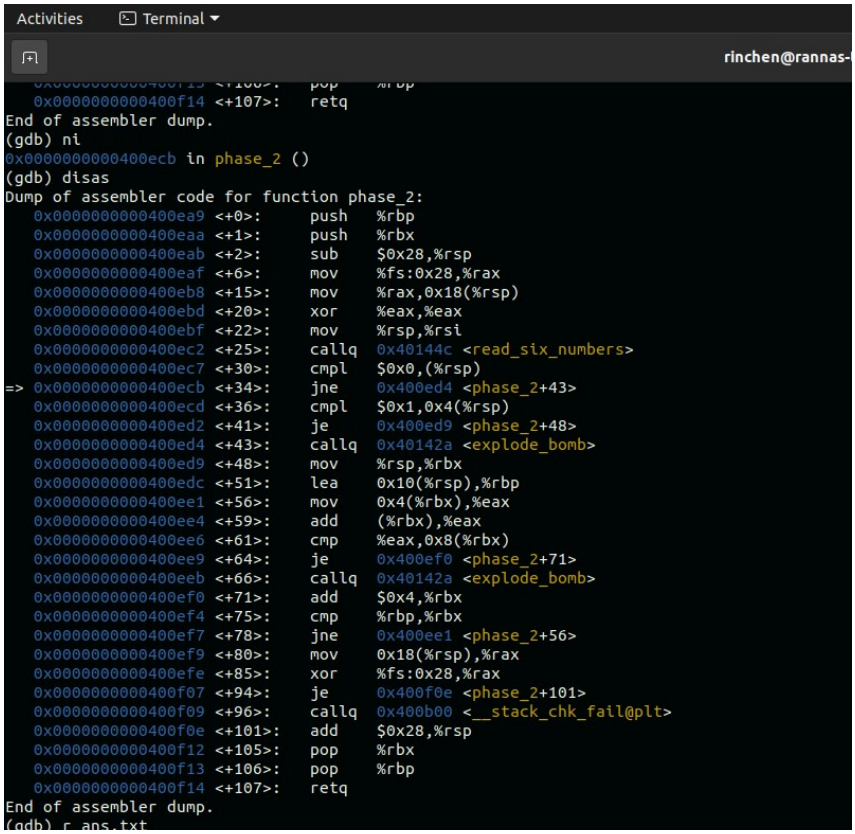
Bomb_3/Phase_2

second phase is about giving a set of six inputs. The inputs were found to be “0 1 1 2 3 5” which were the first 6 Fibonacci series numbers. After putting these six digit number in the phase_2 of bomb 003, the bomb diffuses. Before that let us saved our string answer of phase in a text file so that we need have to look back again and again.



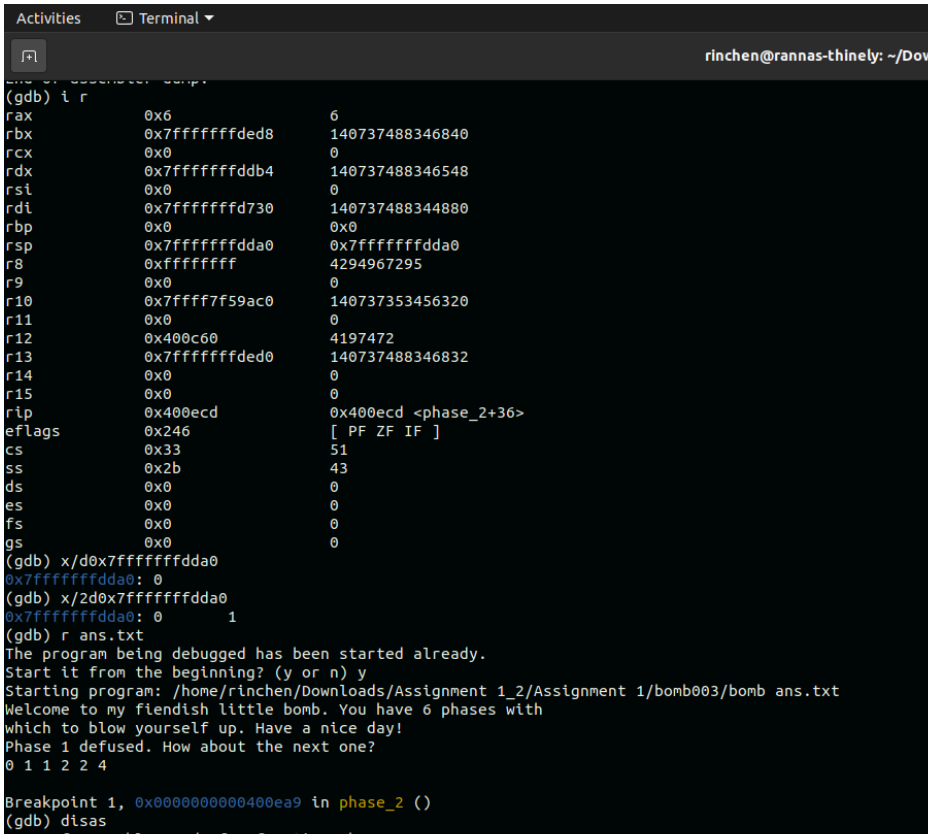
as we can see in the above picture, we need to get into the gdb and defuse the phase one bomb and after entering any random integers, now we can get into the assembly code of phase using disas command.

Bomb_3/Phase_2

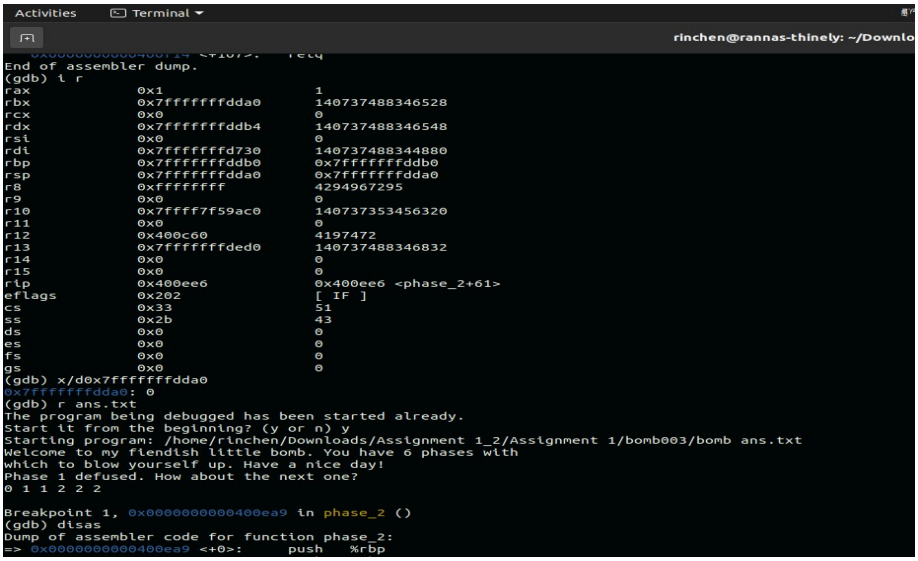


Here in the above picture we can see that <25> which has a callq function that says <read_six_numbers>. So we got a hint about the input for phase_2 is 6 integers. Below the callq function there is cmpl function which compares 0x0 and first integer(%rsp). Then lets directly jump into line <30> and compere the two integers. For directly jumping into the particular line we have to use (until *address present in that line) and disas. In this case we will use (until*0x0000000000400ec7), so as we can see we are in line <30> so lets compare the two integers. Right now we don’t know the value stored in the (rsp) register, in order to find the values of the register we can do “i r” command which is information register and displays the information/ values of every register.

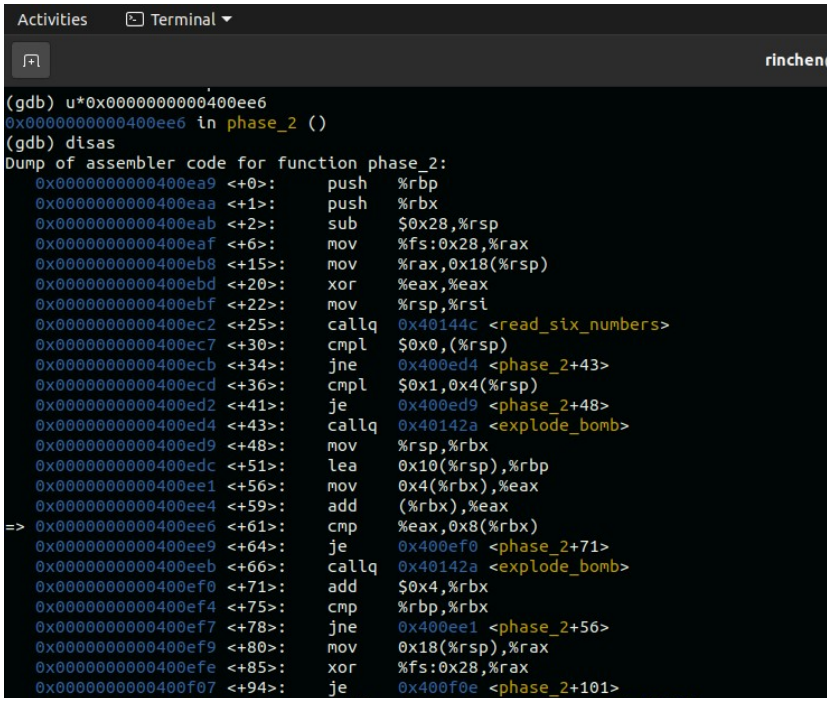
Bomb_3/Phase_2



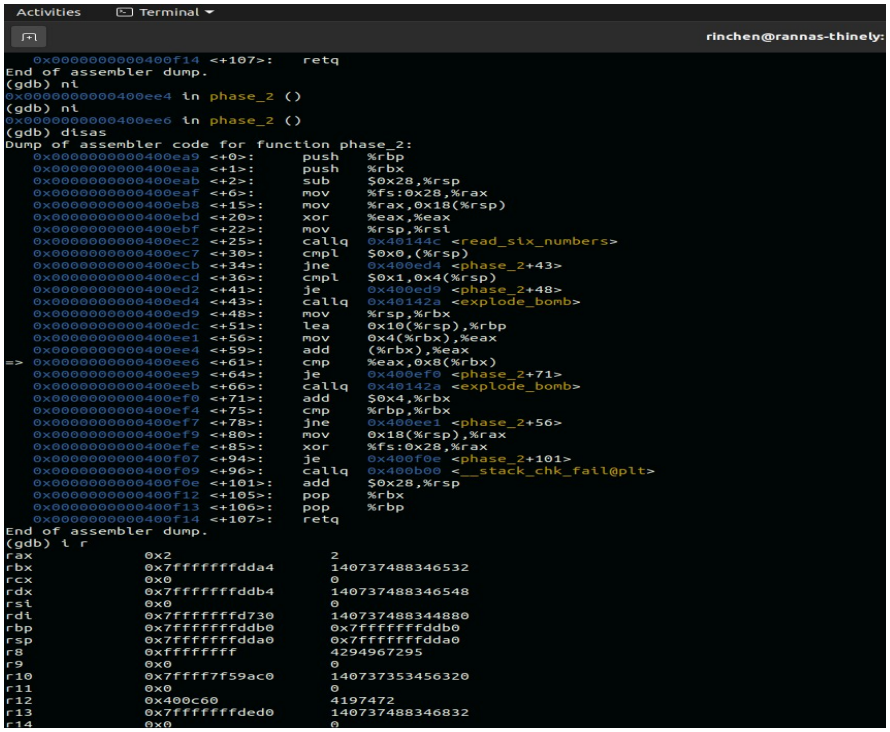
In above we are searching out the value for rsp and for that we use I r command and as we can see the value of rsp in hexadecimal form we can convert it into decimal using x/d and by giving the value of the rsp register and we got 1. so out here when we compare (0 and 1). As we know 0 and 1 are not equal so we move to next function <34> which is jne function (jump if not equal to) after going to the next function it will jump to <43> and the bomb will be get blast. But if the first input is 0 the function will move to line <36>.



now we will again go inside the disassemble and look for next value. Now we will go to second compare function which compares (1 and %rsp). For that we have to find the value of rsp and as we can see in the picture above that the its value is 0 and when we compare it with 1 which is not equal which can cause the bomb to get blast so therefore in order to not let that happen we must consider the second digit as 1 and move further, now we got first and second digit and it time for third one.

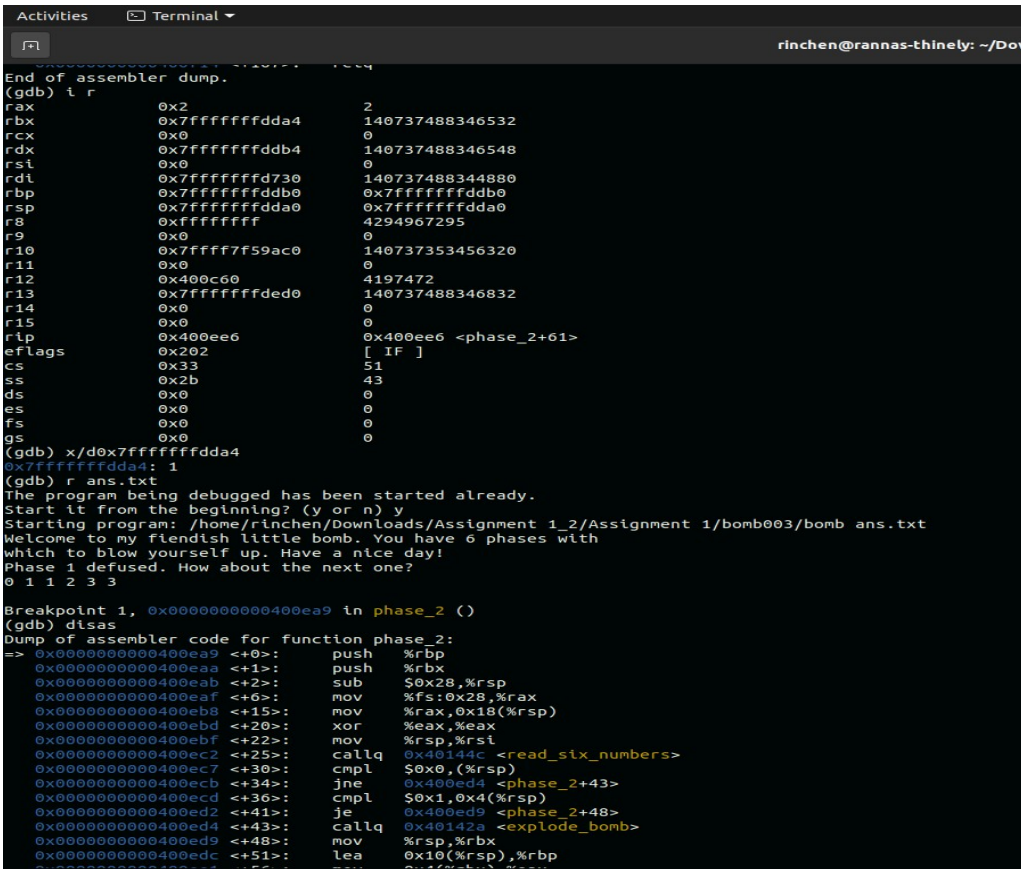


Here the procedure is same as that of before. We have to run the program and insert first two input that is 0 and 1 and after that run dissembler and go to next line where the function calls. Right now it is at line <48>. There are few operations such as mov, add and etc. But we will directly go to the compare function by commanding “ni” which means next line.



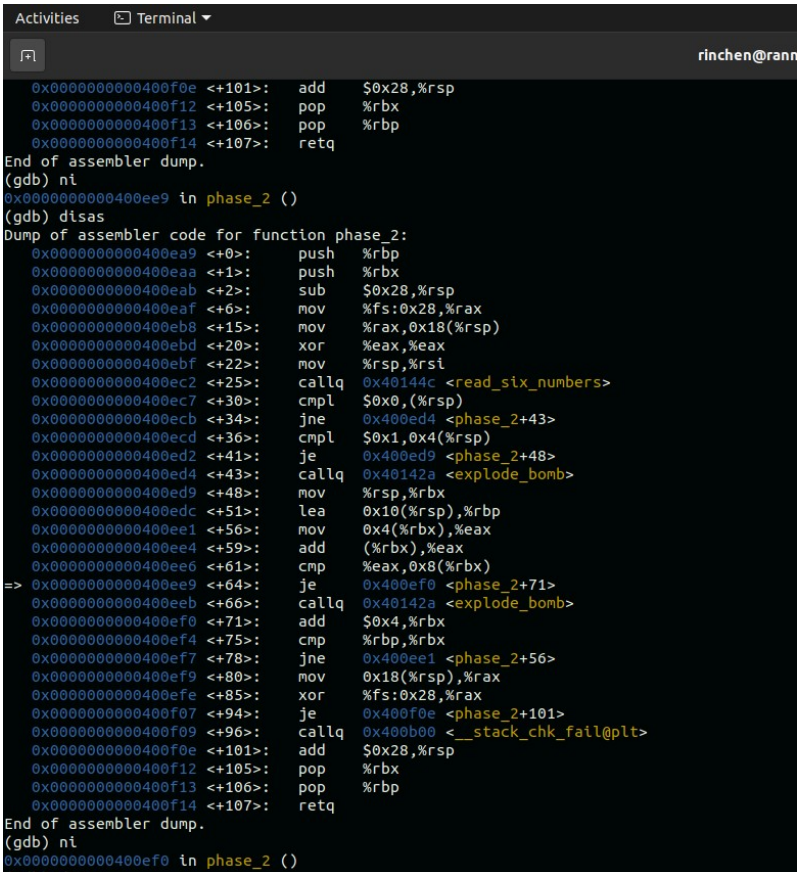
Bomb_3/Phase_2

After some looping, moving ,adding we have reach to line 61 which compares(%eax and %rbx). We have to find the decimal values stored in these registers. For that we will follow the same procedure by going into the information registers and getting the value of them.



In the above picture we can see that we we compare 2 and 1, they are not equal to each other which can cause the bomb to blast so therefore to get into the safer side we can put of third digit as 1 and run the program to whether it will work or not. As the we have given the our input as one the comparison becomes equal and it will jump into line <64>.

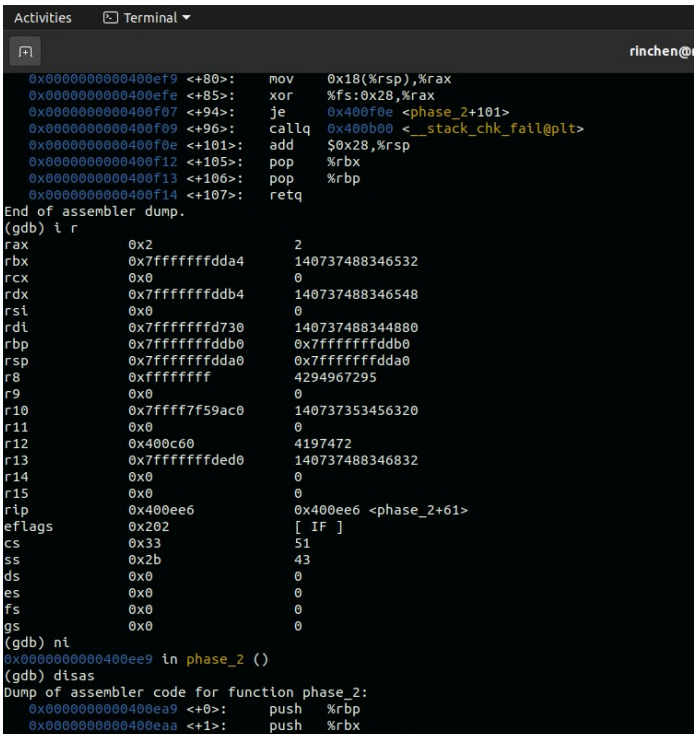
Bomb_3/Phase_2



for the fourth one as we are in line <64 >, so from there with the function je(jump if equals to) , it will jump into the line <71> where it added two registers and compared in the next step. we have compare function in line <75> that is (%rbp and rbx) . Now we have got the value those functions in decimal that is (3and1) .

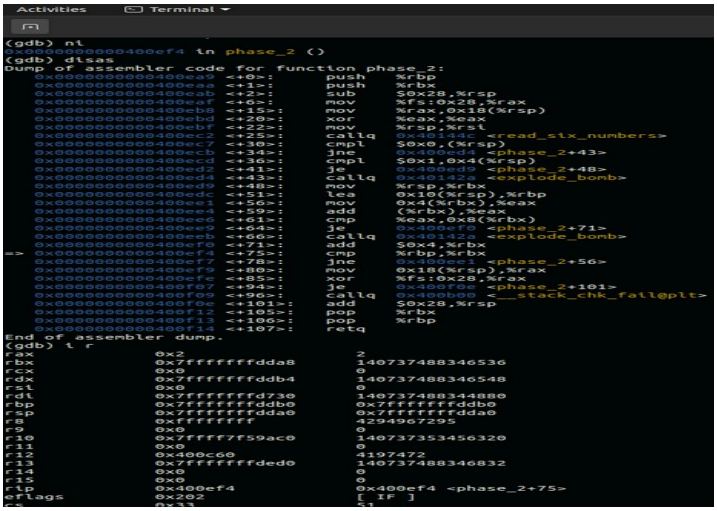
The two numbers are not equal so it will go to next function which says jne(jump if not equal to) ,so it will go in the jne function and get inside jne function it takes us to line <56>. In line <56> we have some mov and add functions and after that in line <61>, we have the compare function which compares(eax and rbx). So after opening the information register we got the value as (2 and 1). So as we know that if the two number did not match than the bomb will get blast.

Bomb_3/Phase_2

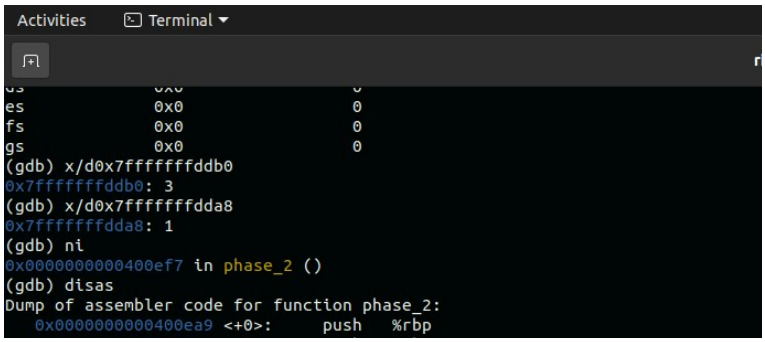


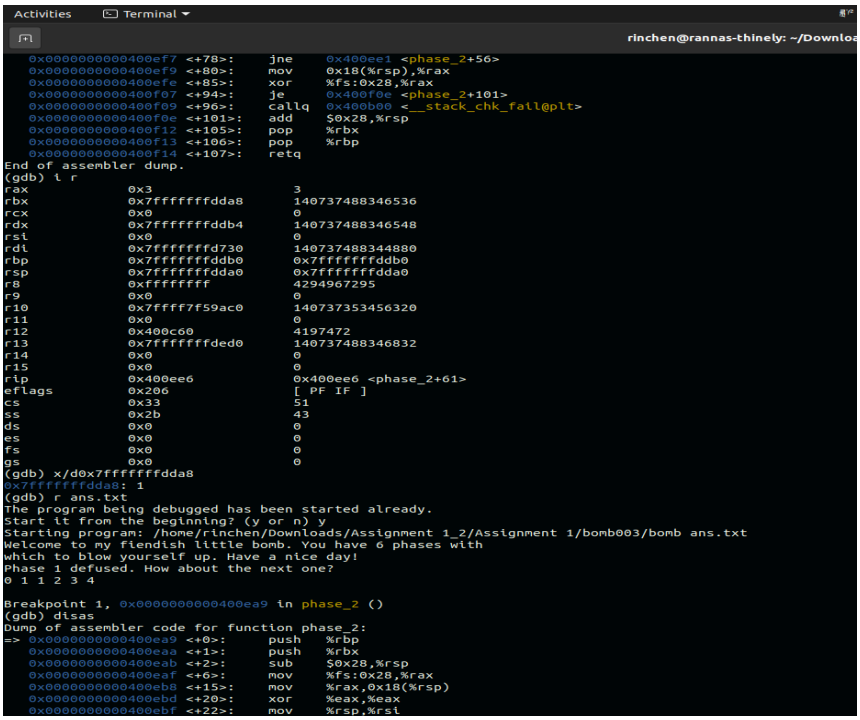
In order to not let that happen we should keep out fourth digit 2.

For fifth digit, we have to follow the same procedure like what we did before and here we have reached to line<75> now it will compare the two registers. The values were found to be (3 and 1) and since they are not equal it will jump to next line which says jne (jump if not equals to).



Bomb_3/Phase_2

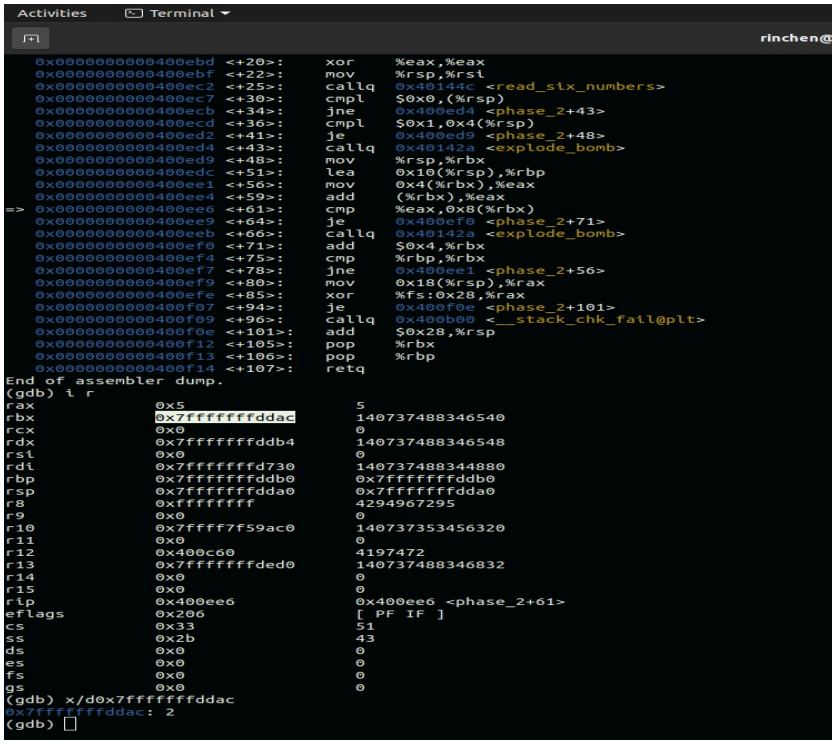


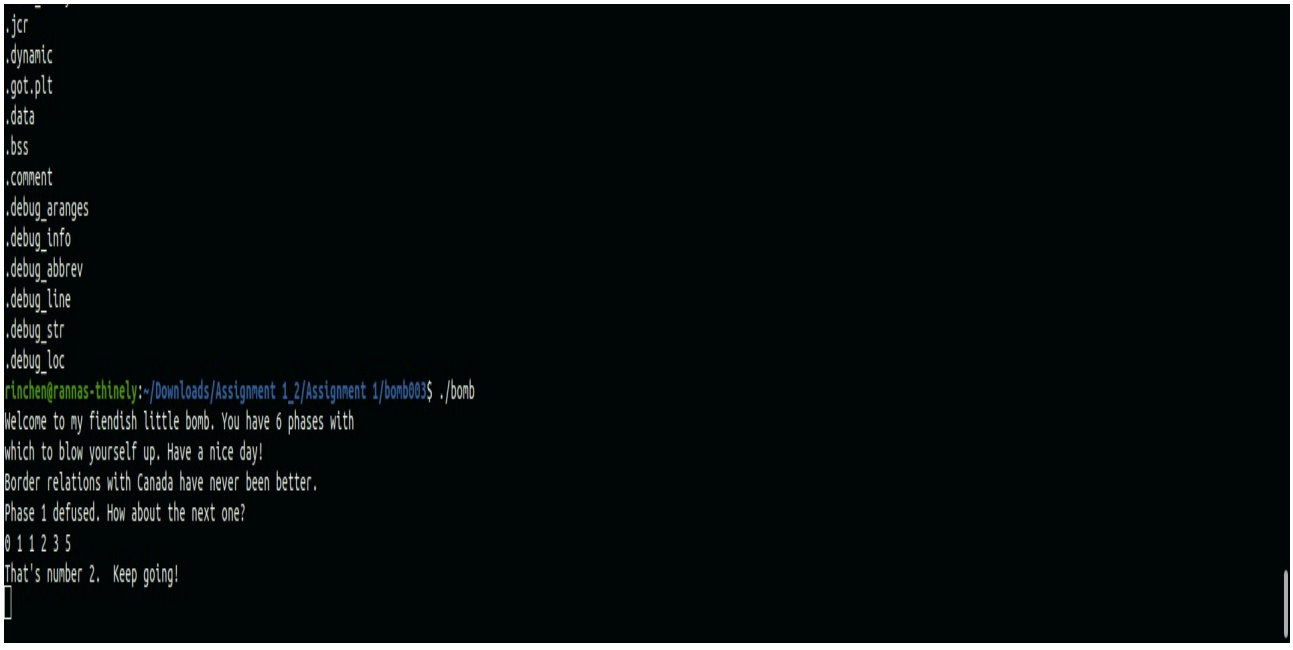


In line <78> the function will move to line <56> where it will perform mov and add functions and it will compare (%eax and %rbx) where there values were (3 and 1). so as the fifth input is not equal to 3, the bomb will get blast, in order to not let that happen the correct fifth input is 3.

Bomb_3/Phase_2

In fifth we have to go inside<65> then we have to compare (eax and rbx). We got the(5 and 2) as they are not equal the bomb will be exploded and in order not the bomb to get blast we must input the last digit as 5.





Finally we got the phase_2 answer too which was the Fibonacci six digit numbers.
Now lets go to the last Phase.