# XOR Swap

Visual Reverse Engineering Part 1

### C code

a = b ^ a; b = a ^ b; a = b ^ a;

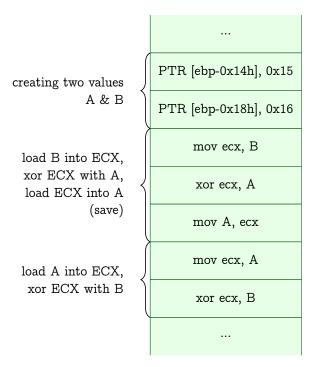
```
get better syntax highlighting for C & ASM

int main() {
   int a = 5;
   int b = 6;
}
```

## GDB dump of code in memory (main function)

```
Dump of assembler code for function main:
     0x100000f80 <+0>:
                            push
                                   ebp
     0x100000f81 <+1>:
                                   ebp, esp
                           mov
     0x100000f84 <+4>:
                           xor
                                   eax, eax
                                                               %set A = 5
     0x100000f86 <+6>:
                                   DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4],0x5
                           mov
     0x100000f8d <+13>:
                                   DWORD PTR [ebp-0x8],0x6
                                                               %set B = 6
                           mov
                                   ecx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x8]
                                                               %mov ecx, B
     0x100000f94 <+20>:
                           mov
     0x100000f97 <+23>:
                                   ecx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4]
                                                               %xor ecx, A
                           xor
     0x100000f9a <+26>:
                                   DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4], ecx
                                                               %store A, ecx
                           mov
                                   ecx, DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4]
                                                               %mov ecx, A
     0x100000f9d <+29>:
                           mov
     0x100000fa0 <+32>:
                                   ecx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x8]
                                                               %xor ecx, B
                           xor
     0x100000fa3 <+35>:
                                   DWORD PTR [ebp-0x8], ecx
                                                               %store B, ecx
12
                           mov
     0x100000fa6 <+38>:
                                   ecx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x8]
                                                               %mov ecx, B
13
                           mov
     0x100000fa9 <+41>:
                           xor
                                   ecx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4]
                                                               %xor ecx, A
     0 \times 100000  fac < +44>:
                                   DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4], ecx
                                                               %mov A, ecx
                           mov
     0x100000faf < +47>:
                                                               %clear stack
16
                           pop
     0x100000fb0 <+48>:
                                                               %exit
```

#### stack



### explanation

Here we can see that we are loading our values A & B onto the stack at the locations [EBP-4] and [EBP-8], respectively.

When we XOR (symbol  $\oplus$ ) A & B we do the following operations. The cooresponding binary for A is 0101 and B is 0110.

$A \oplus B = 0011$	We take this result and use it
$B \oplus A = 0101$	See here that B is now A
$A \oplus B = 0110$	And A is now B.

We have successfully swapped two values without using any XCHG or MOV instructions. However, will this trick work for all values? Try using the values 13 & 12 for A & B respectively. If you can find a solution to this problem, let me know.

If you need help finding a solution, feel free to ask me. You can find my contact info in the description below. Thank you.

${f Notes}$			