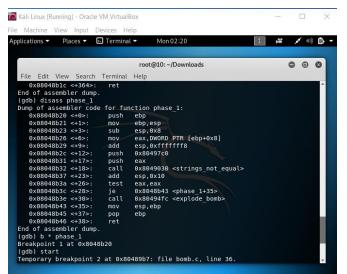
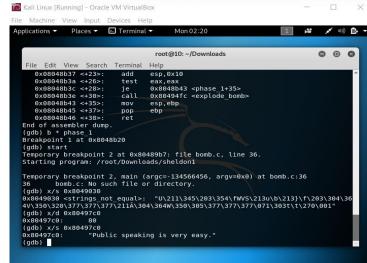
## <u>Phase 1 – (Public speaking is very easy.)</u>

First it is essential to put a breakpoint on phase\_1 function to stop the bomb from blowing up, then we can run the program and just add a random password and continue. Then disassemble the function.

Once the code has been disassembled it can be found that the string is moved to eax along with a memory address. By giving the command x/s 0x80497c0 we can access the memory address to see what's in it.

The command will then print the string "Public speaking is very easy." And that will be the password to defuse phase 1.





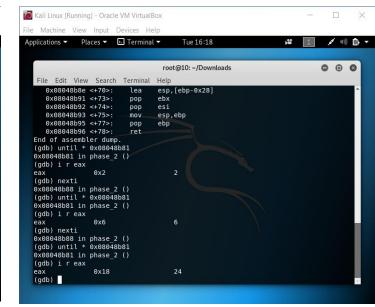
## Phase 2 - (1 2 6 24 120 720)

Upon disassembling phase\_2 it can be seen that there is a function called "read-six\_numbers" which means that the password to defuse phase\_2 contains 6 numbers. Then we can identify that from +46 till ebx equals to 5. And there is also a cmp statement which makes the bomb go off by calling 'explode\_bomb".

It can be seen that the first integer is being compared to 1, then jumoing into line +38. By using 'until' command to find what the second integer is being compared against. As it is being compared against eax, we can find that it holds the integer '2' which should be the second integer that the password requires.

This can be examined furthur by using the "nexti" command and get the value inside for every iteration which will be 1, 2, 6, 24, 120, and 720 respectively.

```
la Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
                                                                                                                                                     № 1 / (0) D ¬
                                                                                                                                                                          0 0
                                                                               root@10: ~/Downloads
     (gdb) run flag.txt
Starting program: /root/Downloads/sheldon1 flag.txt
Welcome to my fiendish little bomb. You have 6 phases with
which to blow yourself up. Have a nice day!
Phase 1 defused. How about the next one?
1 1 1 1 1 1
     Breakpoint 1, 0x08048b50 in phase_2 () (gdb) disass
Dump of assembler code for function phase_2:
            0x08048b48 <+0>:
0x08048b49 <+1>:
0x08048b4b <+3>:
0x08048b4b <+6>:
0x08048b4f <+7>:
                                                          push
mov
sub
push
                                                                           ebp
ebp,esp
esp,0x20
                                                            push
mov
                                                                            ebx
             0x08048b50 <+8>:
0x08048b53 <+11>:
                                                                            edx,DWORD PTR [ebp+0x8]
esp,0xfffffff8
             0x08048b56 <+14>:
0x08048b59 <+17>:
0x08048b5a <+18>:
0x08048b5b <+19>:
                                                                            eax,[ebp-0x18]
                                                                            0x8048fd8 <read six numbers>
                                                                            esp,0x10
DWORD PTR [ebp-0x18],0x1
0x8048b6e <phase_2+38>
            0x08048b60 <+24>:
0x08048b63 <+27>:
0x08048b67 <+31>:
```



## Phase 3 - (0 q 777)

Once phase\_3 is disassembled it can be seen that, there is a memory address connected with the scanf function. By using x/s command it can be seen that the password for the next level will be an integer, character and another integer respectively.

It can be seen that there are cases where inputs between 0 to 7 are accepted. In a case where 1 is given as the first integer, at line "+73" and "+72" the second integer is being compared against 0x390 and moving 0x71 to variable bl. 0x309 is 777 and 0x71 is 113 which is also letter q in ASCII.

Therefore, the password to defuse phase 3 will be 0 q 777.

## Phase 4

Upon disassembling phase\_4, it can be seen that there is a memory address pushed into scanf. With the use of x/s command the memory address can be examined, and it seems that the password should be an integer.

The integer is then checked if it is greater than 0 not, and then the integer is moved to eax. And eax is being compared to 0x37, which is 55 in decimal. After checking "func3" it can be seen that it is an implementation of the Fibonacci sequence, hence in order for 55 to return it should be the Fibonacci number 10 and because if 0 or 1 was given as input it will return 1. Therefore, password should be 10 -1 = 9.

