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PLEDGE: I PLEDGE MY HONOR I HAVE ABIDED BY THE STEVENS HONOR SYSTEM.

SOLUTION: "H\$/"

ID: 10460436

Explanation

The first thing we do is take a look at the code. We want to see if there are any labels of interest we might want to stop at using our GDB.

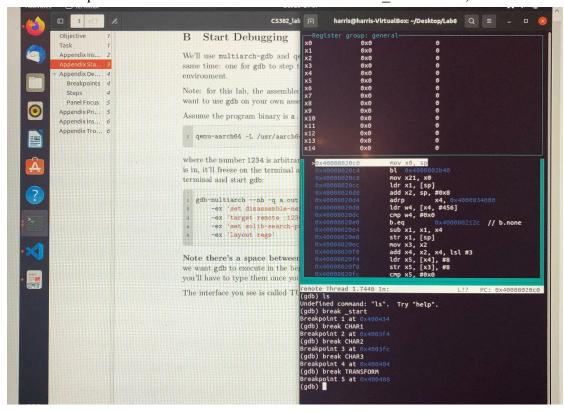
We take a look at the secret.lst that comes out of our cmd:

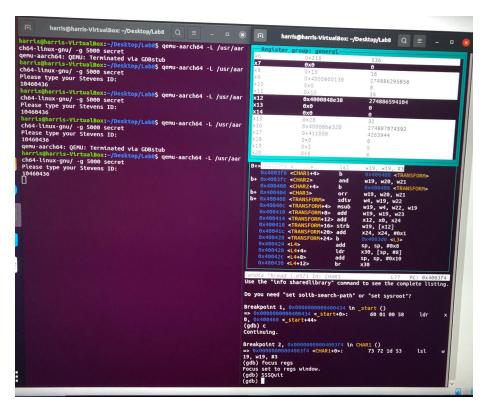
aarch64-linux-gnu-objdump secret -D > secret.lst

And find a few promising candidates.

Namely ~ CHAR1, CHAR2, CHAR3 & the branch they call TRANSFORM

We set breakpoints at each one of these branches. Also the start branch, that starts our code.





At this point we continue past the start state & input our ID number in the hosting terminal. Now the meat of the code has started and we get into our first call to CHAR1.

We can see in our instructions terminal, that <CHAR 1> first lsl W19 by #3. Then branches to <TRANSFORM>. We'll keep an eye on X19.

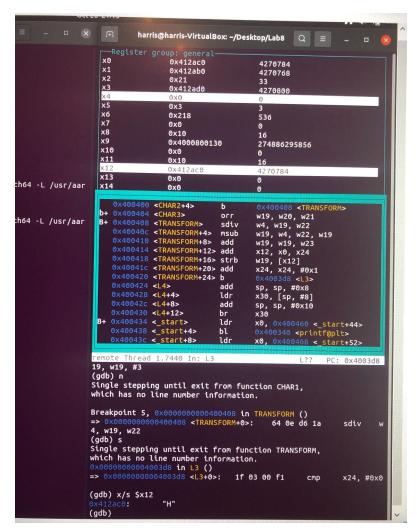
We then continue into the <TRANSFORM> branch.

```
harris@harris-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop/Lab8
  Register group: general-
0x412ac0
                                                    4270768
33
                      0x412ab0
                                                     3
536
                      0x218
                      0x10
                                                    274886295856
                      0x4000800130
                       0x10
                                                     w19, w19, #3
                                                     w19, w20, w21
                                                           R1 ()
73 72 1d 53
                   004003f4 <CHAR1+0>:
                                                                                   lsl
   ngle stepping until exit from function CHAR1,
ich has no line number information.
Breakpoint 5, 0x00000000000400408 in TRANSFORM ()
=> 0x00000000000400408 <TRANSFORM+0>: 64 0e d6 1a
Single stepping until exit from function TRANSFORM, which has no line number information.

0x0000000000004003d8 in L3 ()
                                               1f 03 00 f1
                                                                                   x24, #0x0
```

We see that the <TRANSFORM> function takes some W19 and does something with it, eventually storing it in the address of X12. What is X12? The line before has X12 equal to X0 & X24. X0 is usually the return address of any function, but we use "focus regs" (I didn't take a picture of the shift, please forgive me. I really don't want to redo the whole process just for the registers.) to shift the registers to show x0 & x12. Notice they are the same random value. Hence X24 is 0.

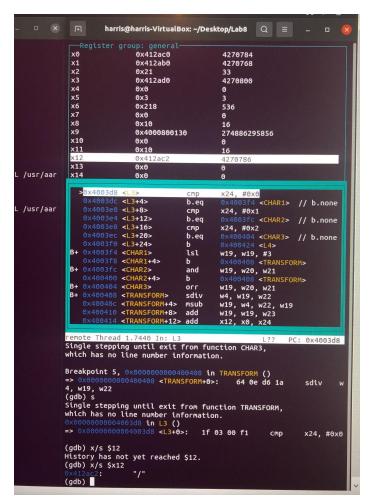
We continue stepping in until after the transformed value of X19 is stored into X12. Then check the contents of X12 to see what's inside the memory address.



Using the x/s @X12 command we find that the address of X12 holds the character "H". Hey that's what we're looking for!

We continue the same process, checking the newly stored contents of X12 each time we finish our transform call for each character. Since we added breaks this is easy to do. We just go to the "next" break call. And then "step" to where we want to be.

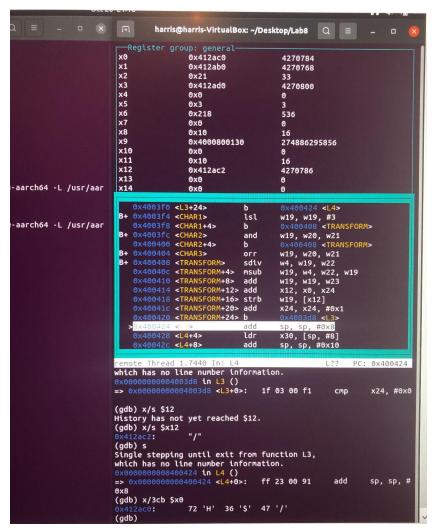
This is what we get checking X12 at the end of the second TRANSFORM call.



And this is the third TRANSFORM X12 value.

So our solution is H\$/.

Just to make sure we check X0 our "assumed" return address, and see if we get the same solution. We check the 3 character bytes at the address of X0 using $\mathbf{x}/3\mathbf{cb}$ \$X0.



We get the same result! Hence our solution is correct (unless this was all a front and the real characters are hidden somewhere else).