# TOOL DEVELOPER QUALIFICATION COURSE

REVERSE ENGINEERING PROJECT

# Bomb

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#### 1 Summary

The Fibonacci project has been a challenging experience. Lack of high-level loops, conditionals, etc. made implementing a program that calculates the Fibonacci sequence hard. Having to calculate up to the 500<sup>th</sup> number (an absurdly large value) made it even harder. However, this project was a resounding success. All requirements were accomplished, with minimal C function calls. The program is fast, easy to read, and well documented. I learned a great deal during development; one of the most practical lessons was being able to translate high-level C into assembly almost line by line. If I had more time, I would spend it on removing my call to printf entirely and use 100% assembly.

- 1. Stage 1: swordfish
- 2. Stage 2: jabraham
- 3. Stage 3: 1872
- 4. Stage 4: 107 214 428 856 1713
- 5. Stage 5: 1172
- 6. Stage 6: 48 a 48
- 7. Stage 7: (press enter)
- 8. Stage 8: (run ./stag8.sh in the same directory as the binary, then press enter).

### 2 Stage 1 Analysis

Stage 1 is straightforward. Below is an abbreviated listing of the relevant disassembled code:

This stage calls strcmp with user input and the string "swordfish". If the return value is zero (meaning the strings are identical), this stage returns non-zero and the program proceeds.

#### 3 Stage 2 Analysis

Stage 2 starts with a call to getenv. This function takes one parameter and returns the value of a specified environment variable.

The user name is stored in a global variable that is used throughout the binary at rip+0x201264. In my case the user name is "jabraham". This and the saved user input are passed to strcmp, similarly to Stage 1.

After the call to strcmp, the program checks the return value in eax and sets al if the zero flag is set.