LAB2 实验指导

概述

- ·每个学生一个不同的Linux可执行文件(二进制 炸弹)
 - 包括六个阶段和一个秘密阶段
 - 各阶段要求用户输入一个字符串
 - 如字符串满足程序要求,炸弹拆除,否则引爆
- ・拆弹过程
 - 反汇编, gdb 动态跟踪
 - 理解二进制程序功能
 - 推测拆弹密码

<u>Lab2 Binary Bombs 实验介绍</u>

- 每个炸弹阶段考察机器级语言程序不同方面,难度递增
 - 阶段1: 字符串比较
 - 阶段2: 循环
 - · 阶段3:条件/分支:含switch语句
 - 阶段4: 递归调用和栈
 - ・ 阶段5: 指针
 - 阶段6: 链表/指针/结构
 - 隐藏阶段,第4阶段之后附加特定字符串后出现

实验步骤提示

・ 直接运行bomb

acd@ubuntu:~/Lab1-3/bomblab/CS201401/U201414557\$./bomb Welcome to my fiendish little bomb. You have 6 phases with which to blow yourself up. Have a nice day!



在这个位置初入阶段1的拆弹密码,如:This is a nice day.

• 你的工作: 猜这个密码?

<u>学生拆弹</u>

./bomb <solution.txt

Lab2实验系统会自动上传拆弹记录,无需特殊参数

./bomb <solution.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?

That's number 2. Keep going!

Halfway there!

So you got that one. Try this one.

Good work! On to the next...

Curses, you've found the secret phase!

But finding it and solving it are quite different...

Wow! You've defused the secret stage!

Congratulations! You've defused the bomb!

Your instructor has been notified and will verify your solution. 自动上传拆弹记录

实验步骤演示

第一步: objdump –d bomb > asm.txt

对bomb进行反汇编并将汇编代码输出到asm.txt中。

第二步: 查看汇编源代码asm.txt文件,在main函数中找到如下语句

这里为phase1函数在main()函数中被调用的位置):

8048a4c: c7 04 24 01 00 00 00 movl \$0x1,(%esp)

8048a53: e8 2c fd ff ff call 8048784 <__printf_chk@plt>

8048a58: e8 49 07 00 00 call 80491a6 <read_line>

8048a5d: 89 04 24 mov %eax, (%esp)

8048a60: e8 a1 04 00 00 call 8048f06 <phase_1>

8048a65: e8 4a 05 00 00 call 8048fb4 <phase_defused>

8048a6a: c7 44 24 04 40 a0 04 movl \$0x804a040,0x4(%esp)

第三步:在反汇编文件中继续查找phase_1的位置,如:

数据区地址

08048f06 < phase_1>:

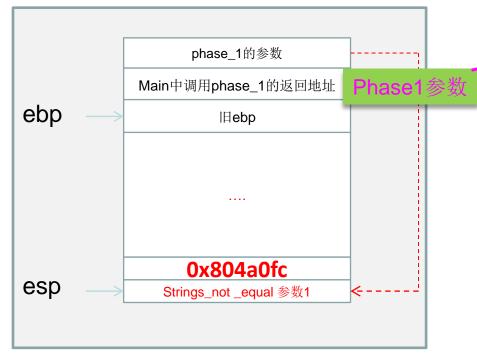
8048f06: 55

8048f07: 89 e5

8048f09: 83 ec 18

8048f0c: c7 44 24 04 fc a0 04

8048f13: 08



```
push %ebp
mov %esp,%ebp
sub $0x18,%esp
```

movl \$0x804a0fc,0x4(%esp)

mov 0x8(%ebp),%eax mov %eax,(%esp) call 8048f4b <strings_not_equal> test %eax,%eax je 8048f28 <phase_1+0x22> call 8049071 <explode_bomb> leave ret

<strings_not_equal>函数两个参数
存在于%esp所指向的堆栈存储单元里。

ASCII码/ ISO-646-US标准

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F
0																
1																
2	20	21	22 11	23 #	24 \$	25 %	26	27 ,	28	29	2A *	2B +	20	2D —	2E •	2F /
3	30	31	32	3	34 4	55	36	37 7	38 8	39	3A :	3B 7	3C <	3D =	> 3E	3F ?
4	40 (<u>]</u>	ч <u>і</u> А	42 В	43 C	чч D	45 E	че F	47 G	ч» Н	^{чэ} I	ча Ј	чв К	чс L	чо М	HE N	4F ()
5	50 P	SI Q	52 R	s S	54 	55	56 V	57 W	58 X	59 Y	5A Z	5B [5C \	5D]	5E <	5F —
6	60 C	61 (3	p es	8 C	e4 C	65 C	ee Ee	er g	⁶⁸ h	69 İ	6A ј	_{6в} К	_{ес} 1	W ed	ee n	6F ()
7	70 p	71 Q	72 "	73 S	74 †	75 U	76 V	77 W	78 X	79 Y	78 Z	7B {	70	7D }	7E ~	

也许你看到的程序和前面的不一样,而是这样的:

```
08048b90 <phase 1>:
 8048b90:
          83 ec 1c
                                        sub
                                               $0x1c,%esp
 8048b93:
                c7 44 24 04 44 a1 04
                                        movl
                                               $0x804a144,0x4(%esp)
 8048b9a:
                08
 8048b9b:
               8b 44 24 20
                                               0x20(%esp),%eax
                                        mov
                                               %eax,(%esp)
 8048b9f:
               89 04 24
                                        MOV
 8048ba2:
               e8 73 04 00 00
                                        call
                                               804901a <strings_not_equal>
 8048ba7:
               85 c0
                                        test
                                               %eax,%eax
                                               8048bb0 <phase 1+0x20>
8048ba9:
               74 05
                                        je
 8048bab:
                                               8049125 <explode bomb>
                e8 75 05 00 00
                                        call
 8048bb0:
                                        add
               83 c4 1c
                                               $0x1c,%esp
8048bb3:
               c3
                                        ret
```

◆ gcc可以不使用ebp,程序不需要保存、修改、恢复ebp。这样ebp也可以当通用寄存器使用

第四步:在main()函数的汇编代码中,可以进一步找到:

8048a58: e8 49 07 00 00 call 80491a6 <read_line>

8048a5d: 89 04 24 mov %eax,(%esp)

%eax里存储的是调用read_line()函数返回值,也是用户输入的字符串首地址,推测拆弹密码字符串的存储地址为0x804a0fc,因为调用strings_not_equal前有语句:

8048f0c: c7 44 24 04 fc a0 04 movl \$0x804a0fc,0x4(%esp)

phase 3:switch-case语句举例

```
movl 8(%ebp), %eax
int sw_test(int a, int b, int c)
                               subl $10, %eax <
                               cmpl $7, %eax
 int result:
                               ja
                                    .L5
 switch(a) {
                                     *.L8( , %eax, 4)
                               jmp
                                                          转.L8+4*i 处的地址
 case 15:
                              11:
   c=b\&0x0f:
                               movl 12(%ebp), %eax
 case 10: -
                               andl $15, %eax
   result=c+50;
                               movl %eax, 16(%ebp)
                              .L2:
   break;
                               movl 16(%ebp), %eax
 case 12: -
                               addl
                                       $50, %eax
 case 17: -
                               jmp .L7
   result=b+50;
   break;
                               movl 12(%ebp), %eax
                                                           .L8
 case 14: -
                               addl
                                       $50, %eax
                                                             .long
   result=b
                                jmp
                                      .L7
                                                             .long
   break:
                              .L4:
                                                             .long
 default:
                                                             .long
                                movl 12(%ebp), %eax
   result=a;
                                                             .long
                                jmp .L7
                                                             .long
                              . 1.5:
 return result;
                                                             .long
                                addl $10, %eax
                                                             .long
                              .L7:
```

R[eax]=a-10=i if (a-10)>7 转 L5

> 跳转表在目标文件 的只读节中,按4 字节边界对齐。

```
.section .rodata
.align 4
             a =
              10
              11
        .L5
              12
        .L3
              13
        .L4
              14
        .L1
              15
        .L5
              16
        .L3
              17
```

Gdb调试

0x804a0fc里存放是是什么呢?

gdb查看这个地址存储的数据内容。具体过程如下:

第五步: 执行: gdb bomb, 显示如下:

GNU gdb (GDB) 7.2-ubuntu

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This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.

There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.

This GDB was configured as "i686-linux-gnu".

For bug reporting instructions, please see:

...">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>...

./bomb/bomblab/src/bomb...done.

(gdb)

```
(gdb) b main #在main函数的开始处设置断点
Breakpoint 1 at 0x80489a5: file bomb.c, line 45.
            #从gdb里运行bomb程序
(gdb) r
Starting program:./bomb/bomblab/src/bomb
             #运行后,暂停在断点1处
Breakpoint 1, main (argc=1, argv=0xbffff3f4) at bomb.c:45
       if (argc == 1) {
45
(gdb) ni #单步执行机器指令
0x080489a8 45 if (argc == 1) {
(gdb) ni
            infile = stdin; #这里可以看到执行到哪一条C语句
46
(gdb) ni
```

```
input = read_line();  /* Get input
73
(gdb) <mark>ni</mark>
              /*如果是命令行输入,这里输入你的拆弹字符串*/
        phase_1(input); /* Run the phase
74
(gdb) x/2s 0x804a0fc #查看地址0x804a0fc处两个字符串:
0x804a0fc: " I am just a renegade hockey mom "
            \mathbf{u}
0x804a132:
                   #退出gdb
(gdb) q
Objdump --start-address=0x804a0fc -s bomb #方法2
```

[&]quot;I am just a renegade hockey mom." 就是第一个密码

拆弹现场演示

正确拆弹的另一个实例的显示(阶段1):

```
acd@ubuntu:~/Lab1-3/bomblab/src$ ./bomb
Welcome to my fiendish little bomb. You have 6 phases with
which to blow yourself up. Have a nice day!
You can Russia from land here in Alaska.
Phase 1 defused. How about the next one?
```

拆弹失败的显示(阶段1):

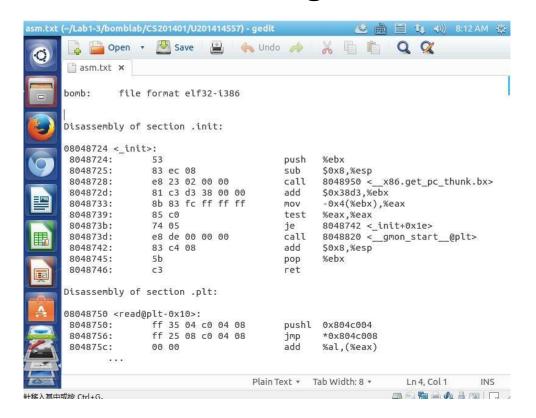
```
acd@ubuntu:~/Lab1-3/bomblab/src$ ./bomb
Welcome to my fiendish little bomb. You have 6 phases with
which to blow yourself up. Have a nice day!
You can russia from land here in Alaska.
BOOM!!!
The bomb has blown up.
```

Gdb和objdump的使用

1)使用objdump 反汇编bomb的汇编源程序 objdump –d bomb > asm.txt

">":重定向,将反汇编出来的源程序输出至文件asm.txt中

2) 查看反汇编源代码: gedit asm.txt



如何在asm定位main或 phase_1等符号? find查找相应字符串即可

Gdb和objdump的使用

- 3) gdb的使用
 - \$ gdb bomb
- 4) gdb常用指令
 - I: (list)显式当前行的上、下若干行C语句的内容
 - b: (breakpoint)设置断点
 - · 在main函数前设置断点: b main
 - · 在第5行程序前设置断点: b5
 - r: (run)执行,直到第一个断点处,若没有断点,就一直 执行下去直至结束。
 - ni/stepi: (next/step instructor) 单步执行机器指令
 - n/step: (next/step) 单步执行C语句

Gdb和objdump的使用

X: 显示内存内容

基本用法:以十六进制的形式显式0x804a0fc处开始的20个字节的内容:

(gdb) x/20x 0x804a0fc

•	0x804a0fc:	0x6d612049	0x73756a20	0x20612074	0x656e6572
•	0x804a10c:	0x65646167	0x636f6820	0x2079656b	0x2e6d6f6d
•	0x804a11c:	0x00000000	0x08048eb3	0x08048eac	0x08048eba
•	0x804a12c:	0x08048ec2	0x08048ec9	0x08048ed2	0x08048ed9
•	0x804a13c:	0x08048ee2	0x0000000a	0x00000002	0x0000000e

q: 退出gdb,返回linux

gdb其他命令的用法详见使用手册,或联机help