

第三题 (15 分) 请阅读并分析下面的 C 语言程序和对应的 x86-64 汇编代码。

1. 其中, 有一部分缺失的代码 (用标号标出), 请在标号对应的横线上填写缺失的内容。注: 汇编与机器码中的数字用 16 进制数填写。

C 代码如下:

```
long f(long n, long m)
{
    if (n == 0 || (1) m <= 1)
        return m;
    if ((2) m & 1)
    {
        long ret = (3) f(n-1, 3m+1);
        return ret;
    }
    else
    {
        long ret = f(n - 1, m >> 1);
        return ret;
    }
}
```

x86-64 汇编代码如下 (为简单起见, 函数内指令地址只给出后四位, 需要时可补全):

```
0x00005555555555149 <f>:
5149: f3 0f 1e fa      endbr64
514d: 55              push    %rbp
514e: 48 89 e5        mov     (4) %rsp, %rbp
5151: 48 83 ec 20      sub     $0x20, %rsp
5155: 48 89 7d e8      mov     %rdi, -0x18(%rbp)
5159: 48 89 75 e0      mov     %rsi, -0x20(%rbp)
515d: 48 83 7d e8 00   cmpq    $0x0, -0x18(%rbp) n == 0?
5162: 74 (5) 07      je      (6) 516b
```



```
5164: 48 83 7d e0 01   cmpq    $0x1, -0x20(%rbp)
5169: 75 06           jne     5171 <f+0x28>
516b: 48 8b 45 e0      mov     (7) -0x20 (%rbp), %rax
516f: eb 5f          jmp     51d0 <f+0x87>
5171: 48 8b 45 e0      mov     -0x20(%rbp), %rax (m)
5175: 83 c0 01        and     $0x1, %eax
5178: 48 85 c0        test    %rax, %rax
517b: 74 ??          je      (8) 51ab
517d: 48 8b 55 e0      mov     -0x20(%rbp), %rdx (m)
```

m 为偶

$$\begin{array}{r} 6b \\ - 64 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} d0 \\ - 5f \\ \hline 71 \end{array}$$

5181: 48 89 d0	mov %rdx,%rax <i>m.</i>
5184: 48 01 c0	add %rax,%rax <i>2m.</i>
5187: 48 01 d0	add %rdx,%rax <i>3m.</i>
518a: 48 8d 50 01	lea 0x1(%rax),%rdx <i>3m+1.</i>
518e: 48 8b 45 e8	mov -0x18(%rbp),%rax <i>n.</i>
5192: 48 83 e8 01	sub \$0x1,%rax <i>n-1</i>
5196: 48 89 d6	mov (9) <u>%rdx.</u> ,%rsi
5199: 48 89 c7	mov %rax,%rdi
519c: e8 a8 ff ff ff	<u>callq</u> 5149 <f>
51a1: 48 89 45 f8	mov %rax,-0x8(%rbp) <i>返回</i>
51a5: 48 8b 45 f8	mov -0x8(%rbp),%rax
51a9: eb 25	jmp 51d0 <f+0x87>
51ab: 48 8b 45 e0	mov -0x20(%rbp),%rax <i>m.</i>
51af: 48 d1 f8	(10) <u>sar</u> %rax <i>m>>1</i>
51b2: 48 89 c2	mov %rax,%rdx <i>m>>1</i>
51b5: 48 8b 45 e8	mov -0x18(%rbp),%rax <i>n.</i>
51b9: 48 83 e8 01	sub \$0x1,%rax <i>n-1.</i>
51bd: 48 89 d6	mov (9) <u>%rdx.</u> ,%rsi
51c0: 48 89 c7	mov %rax,%rdi
51c3: e8 81 ff ff ff	<u>callq</u> 5149 <f>
51c8: 48 89 45 f0	mov %rax,-0x10(%rbp)
51cc: 48 8b 45 f0	mov -0x10(%rbp),%rax
51d0: c9	leaveq
51d1: c3	retq



7.6 → 6.3 → 5.10 → 4.5 → 3.16 → 2.8 → 1.4 → 0.2

2. 已知在调用函数 $f(7,6)$ 时，我们在 `gdb` 中使用 `b f` 指令在函数 `f` 处加上了断点，下面是程序某一次运行到断点时从栈顶开始的栈的内容，请在空格中填入相应的值。（U 表示不要求填写）

0x7fffffff558	0x00005555555555551c8 <i>m为偶</i>
0x7fffffff550	(11) 0x7fff ffff ffff e580.
0x7fffffff548	U
0x7fffffff540	U
0x7fffffff538	U
0x7fffffff530	(12) 0x0000 0000 0000 0003
0x7fffffff528	(13) 0c0000 5555 5555 5108 → 返回地址.
0x7fffffff520	0x00007fffffff550 <i>rbp的栈指针.</i>
0x7fffffff518	U

0x7fffffff510	U
0x7fffffff508	(14 0x00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 03)
0x7fffffff500	0x0000000000000010
0x7fffffff4f8	0x00005555555551c8 偶

3. 运行函数 f(7,6) 后得到的值是多少? (15) 2

第三题 (15 分)

分析下面C语言程序和相应的x86-64汇编程序。其中缺失部分代码（被遮挡），请在对应的横线上填写缺失的内容。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "string.h"
```

```
void myprint(char *str)
{
    char buffer[16];
    (buffer, str);
    printf("%s \n", buffer);
}
```

① strcpy

```
void alert(void)
{
    printf(" \n");
}
```

② Where am I?

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    myprint("1234567123456712345671234567\u0000\u0004\u0008");
    return 0;
}
```

```
.section .rodata
.LC0:
    .string " "
    .text
    .globl myprint
    .type myprint, @function
myprint:
.LFB0:
```

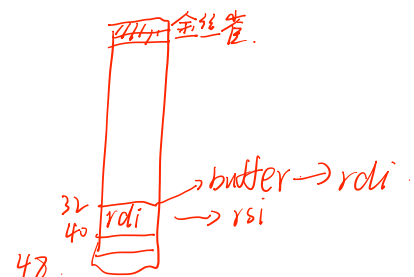
③ %s \n

疑问:
Where am I?
没加 \n.
这个是否要加 \n.

```
.cfi_startproc
pushq %rbp
.cfi_def_cfa_offset 16
.cfi_offset 6, -16
movq %rsp, %rbp
.cfi_def_cfa_register 6
subq $48, 
movq %rdi, -40(%rbp)
movq %fs:40, 
movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
xorl %eax, %eax
```

④ %rsp

⑤ %rax



```

movq    [redacted], %rdx
leaq    -32(%rbp), %rax
movq    %rdx, [redacted]
call    strcpy
[redacted] -32(%rbp), %rax
movq    %rax, %rsi
movl    $.LC0, %edi
movl    $0, %eax
call    printf

nop
[redacted], %rax
xorq    [redacted]
je      [redacted]
call    __stack_chk_fail
.L2:
leave
.cfi_def_cfa 7, 8
ret
.cfi_endproc
.LFE0:
.size   myprint, .-myprint
.section .rodata
.LC1:
.string "Where am I?"
.text
.globl  alert
.type   alert, @function
alert:
.LFB1:
.cfi_startproc
pushq   %rbp
.cfi_def_cfa_offset 16
.cfi_offset 6, -16
movq    %rsp, %rbp
.cfi_def_cfa_register 6
movl    $.LC1, %edi
call    puts
nop
popq    %rbp
.cfi_def_cfa 7, 8
[redacted]
.cfi_endproc
.LFE1:
.size   alert, .-alert
.section .rodata
.align 8
.LC2:
.string "1234567123456712345671234567\252\004\b"
.text
.globl  main
.type   main, @function
main:
.LFB2:
.cfi_startproc
pushq   %rbp
.cfi_def_cfa_offset 16
.cfi_offset 6, -16
movq    %rsp, %rbp
.cfi_def_cfa_register 6
subq    $16, %rsp

```

⑧ -40(%rbp)

⑩ movq %rax, %rdi.

⑦ %rsi.

⑨ leaq

⑪ %fs: 40.

⑫ .L2.

⑬ -8(%rbp), %rax.

⑭ rt.

⑮ 204

$$84 = 8 \times 16 + 4$$

$$= 8 \times 8 \times 2 + 4$$

$$= 204$$

```

movl    %edi, -4(%rbp)
movq    %rsi, -16(%rbp)
movl    $.LC2, %edi
movl    $0, %eax
leave
.cfi_def_cfa 7, 8
ret
.cfi_endproc
.LFE2:
.size   main, .-main

```

③ call myprint

1 ← 2 ← 3 ← 4
 (+3-1)/2
 $f(4,3) \rightarrow f(3,3) \rightarrow f(2,3) \rightarrow f(1,3) \rightarrow 1$

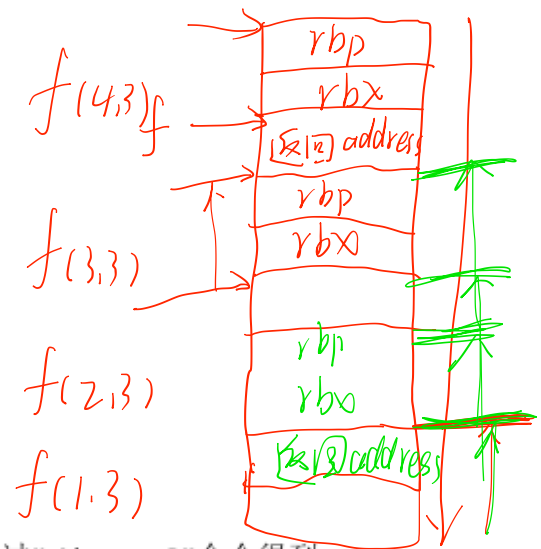
第四题 (10 分)

一个函数如下，其中部分代码被隐去，请通过gdb调试信息补全代码 (4分)。

```

int f(int n, int m) {
    if (m > 0) {
        if ( n > 1 ) {
            int r = f(n-1, m);
            return (r+m-1)%n+1;
        }
        else if ( n == 1 ) {
            return 1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

```



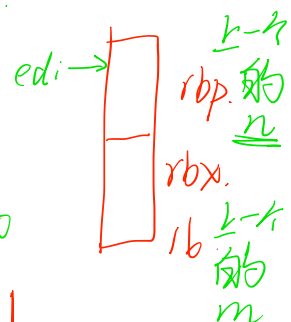
如下是通过“gcc -g -O2”命令编译后，在gdb中通过“disas f”命令得到的反汇编代码，其中有两个汇编指令不全，请补全这两条汇编指令 (2分)。

```

0x00000000004004e0 <f+0>:    mov    %rbx, -0x10(%rsp)
0x00000000004004e5 <f+5>:    mov    %rbp, -0x8(%rsp)
0x00000000004004ea <f+10>:   xor     %eax, %eax
0x00000000004004ec <f+12>:   sub     $0x10, %rsp
0x00000000004004f0 <f+16>:   test   %esi, %esi
0x00000000004004f2 <f+18>:   mov     %edi, %ebp
0x00000000004004f4 <f+20>:   mov     %esi, %ebx
0x00000000004004f6 <f+22>:   jle     0x400513 <f+51>
0x00000000004004f8 <f+24>:   cmp     $0x1, %edi
0x00000000004004fb <f+27>:   jle     0x400521 <f+65>
0x00000000004004fd <f+29>:   lea     -0x1(%rbp), %edi
0x0000000000400500 <f+32>:   callq   0x4004e0 <f>

```

$r_{di} = n$
 $r_{si} = m$



$f(n-1, m)$

负: $edx = 1$
 正: $edx = 0$

$f(n-1, m) + m - 1$

```

0x0000000000400505 <f+37>:
0x0000000000400509 <f+41>:
0x000000000040050b <f+43>:
0x000000000040050e <f+46>:
0x0000000000400510 <f+48>:
0x0000000000400513 <f+51>:
0x0000000000400517 <f+55>:
0x000000000040051c <f+60>:
0x0000000000400520 <f+64>:
0x0000000000400521 <f+65>:
0x0000000000400524 <f+68>:
0x0000000000400527 <f+71>:
  
```

```

lea    -0x1(%rax,%rbx,1),%edx
mov     %edx,%eax
sar     $0x1f,%edx
idiv    %ebp
lea     0x1(%rdx),%eax
mov     (%rsp),%rbx
mov     0x8(%rsp),%rbp
add     $0x10,%rsp
retq
sete    %al
movzbl  %al,%eax
jmp     0x400513 <f+51>
  
```

$[\%rdx]: [\%rax]$

余数+1

$(\%rsp), \%rbx$

$f(n-1, m) + m - 1$
 n

$al = (n == 0)$

$rax = 1$

返回0

返回地址

已知在调用函数 $f(4, 3)$ 时，我们在函数 f 中指令 `retq` 处设置了断点，下面列出的是程序在第一次运行到断点处暂停时时，相关通用寄存器的值。请根据你对函数及其汇编代码的理解，填写当前栈中的内容。如果某些内存位置处内容不确定，请填写 x 。（4分）

rax	0x1
rbx	0x3
rcx	0x3
rdx	0x309c552970
rsi	0x3
rdi	0x1
rbp	0x2
rsp	0x7fffffff340
rip	0x400520

0x7fffffff38c	X
0x7fffffff388	X
0x7fffffff384	X
0x7fffffff380	X
0x7fffffff37c	X
0x7fffffff378	X
0x7fffffff374	X
0x7fffffff370	X
0x7fffffff36c	X
0x7fffffff368	X
0x7fffffff364	X
0x7fffffff360	X
0x7fffffff35c	0
0x7fffffff358	0x050540
0x7fffffff354	0
0x7fffffff350	4
0x7fffffff34c	0
0x7fffffff348	3
0x7fffffff344	0
0x7fffffff340	0x050540
0x7fffffff33c	0
0x7fffffff338	3
0x7fffffff334	0
0x7fffffff330	3
0x7fffffff32c	0
0x7fffffff328	0x050540
0x7fffffff324	0
0x7fffffff320	2

address