

得分

第三题 机器级编程 (15 分, 每空 1 分)

下面的 C 程序包含 main(), caller(), callee() 三个函数。本题给出了该程序的部分 C 代码和 x86-64 汇编与机器代码。请分析给出的代码, 补全空白处的内容, 并回答问题。

注: 汇编与机器码中的数字用 16 进制数填写

X86-64 汇编与机器代码:

答案填写处:

0000000004006cd <caller>:

4006cd: 55	push	%rbp	
4006ce: 48 89 e5	mov	%rsp, %rbp	
4006d1: 48 83 ec 50	sub	\$0x50, %rsp	
4006d5: 48 89 7d b8	mov	%rdi, -0x48(%rbp)	$\%rdi \Rightarrow \text{char}^* \text{str}$
4006d9: 64 48 8b 04 25 28 00	mov	%fs:0x28, %rax	
4006e0: 00 00			
4006e2: 48 89 45 f8	mov	%rax, -0x8(%rbp)	
4006e6: 31 c0	xor	%eax, %eax	
4006e8: c6 45 d0 00	movb	\$0x0, -0x30(%rbp)	
4006ec: c6 45 e0 00	movb	\$0x0, (1)	(1) $-0x28(\%rbp)$
4006f0: 48 8b 45 b8	mov	(2), %rax	(2) $-0x48(\%rbp)$
4006f4: 48 89 c7	mov	%rax, %rdi	
4006f7:	callq	400510 <strlen@plt>	$\%rax$ 是返回值
4006fc: 89 45 cc	mov	(3), -0x34(%rbp)	(3) $\%rax$
4006ff: 83 7d cc 0e	cmpl	\$0xe, -0x34(%rbp)	
400703: 7f (4)	jg	400752 <caller+0x85>	(4) <u>4d</u>
400705: 83 7d cc 09	cmpl	\$0x9, -0x34(%rbp)	
400709:	jg	400720 <caller+0x53>	
40070b: 48 8b 55 b8	mov	-0x48(%rbp), %rdx	
40070f: 48 8d 45 d0	lea	(5), %rax	(5) $-0x30(\%rbp)$
400713: 48 89 d6	mov	%rdx, %rsi	
400716: 48 89 c7	mov	%rax, %rdi	
400719:	callq	400500 <strcpy@plt>	
40071e:	jmp	40073b <caller+0x6e>	
400720: 48 8b 45 b8	mov	-0x48(%rbp), %rax	
400724: 48 8d 50 0a	lea	0xa(%rax), %rdx	
400728: 48 8d 45 d0	lea	-0x30(%rbp), %rax	
40072c: 48 83 c0 10	add	(6), %rax	(6) <u>0x8</u>

Call strcpy {
 400730: 48 89 d6
 400733: 48 89 c7
 400736:
 push struct into stack {
 40073b: ff 75 e8
 40073e: ff 75 e0
 400741: ff 75 d8
 400744: ff 75 d0
 400747: e8 (7)
 40074c: 48 83 c4 20
 400750:
 400752: 90
 check canary {
 400753: 48 8b 45 f8
 400757: 64 48 33 04 25 28 00
 40075e: 00 00
 400760:
 400762:
 400767: c9
 400768: c3

```

mov    %rdx,    %rsi
mov    %rax,    %rdi
callq  400500 <strcpy@plt>
pushq  -0x18(%rbp)
pushq  -0x20(%rbp)
pushq  -0x28(%rbp)
pushq  -0x30(%rbp)
callq  400666 <callee>
add    $0x20,    %rsp
jmp     400753 <caller+0x86>
nop
mov     (8),    %rax
xor     %fs:0x28, %rax
je      400767 <caller+0x9a>
callq  400520 <__stack_chk_fail@plt>
leaveq => { movq %rbp, %rsp
retq      } popq %rbp

```

(7) 1a 44 44 44
 (8) -0x8(%rbp)

C 代码:

答案填写处:

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include "string.h"
#define N (9)
#define M (10)

```

(9) 10
 (10) 5

```

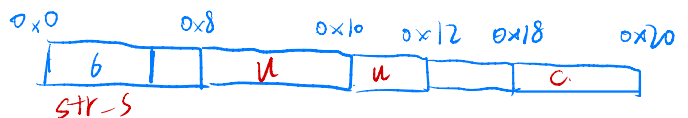
typedef union {char str_u[N]; long l;} union_e;
typedef struct {char str_s[M]; union_e u; long c;} struct_e;

```

```

void callee(struct_e s){
    char buf[M+N];
    strcpy(buf, s.str_s);
    strcat(buf, s.u.str_u);
    printf("%s\n",buf);
}

```



```

void caller(char *str){
    struct_e s;
    s.str_s[0]='\0';
    s.u.str_u[0]='\0';
    int len = strlen(str);    /len = 4
    if(len>= M+N)
        (11);    (11) return;
    else if(len<N){
        strcpy(s.str_s, (12));    (12) str
        }    %rdi %rsi
    else{
        strcpy(s.u.str_u, (13));    (13) str+10
        }    %rdi %rsi
        "abcd"
    callee(s);
}

```

```

int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
    caller("0123456789abcd");
    return 0;
}

```

caller 函数中，变量 s 所占的内存空间为： (14) 0x20 bytes

该程序运行后，printf 函数是否有输出？输出结果为： (15) abcd

答案：

机器级编程（15 分，每空 1 分）

下面的 C 程序包含 main(), caller(), callee() 三个函数。本题给出了该程序的部分 C 代码和 X86-64 汇编与机器代码。请分析给出的代码，补全空白处的内容，并回答问题。

注：汇编与机器码中的数字用 16 进制数填写

X86-64 汇编与机器代码：

答案填写处：

00000000004006cd <caller>:

4006cd: 55	push	%rbp
4006ce: 48 89 e5	mov	%rsp, %rbp
4006d1: 48 83 ec 50	sub	\$0x50, %rsp
4006d5: 48 89 7d b8	mov	%rdi, -0x48(%rbp)
4006d9: 64 48 8b 04 25 28 00	mov	%fs:0x28, %rax

4006e0: 00 00			
4006e2: 48 89 45 f8	mov	%rax, -0x8(%rbp)	
4006e6: 31 c0	xor	%eax, %eax	
4006e8: c6 45 d0 00	movb	\$0x0, -0x30(%rbp)	
4006ec: c6 45 e0 00	movb	\$0x0, (1)	(1) <u>-0x28(%rbp)</u>
4006f0: 48 8b 45 b8	mov	(2), %rax	(2) <u>-0x48(%rbp)</u>
4006f4: 48 89 c7	mov	%rax, %rdi	
4006f7:	callq	400510 <strlen@plt>	
4006fc: 89 45 cc	mov	(3), -0x34(%rbp)	(3) <u>%eax</u>
4006ff: 83 7d cc 0e	cmpl	\$0xe, -0x34(%rbp)	
400703: 7f (4)	jg	400752 <caller+0x85>	(4) <u>4d</u>
400705: 83 7d cc 09	cmpl	\$0x9, -0x34(%rbp)	
400709:	jg	400720 <caller+0x53>	
40070b: 48 8b 55 b8	mov	-0x48(%rbp), %rdx	
40070f: 48 8d 45 d0	lea	(5), %rax	(5) <u>-0x30(%rbp)</u>
400713: 48 89 d6	mov	%rdx, %rsi	
400716: 48 89 c7	mov	%rax, %rdi	
400719:	callq	400500 <strcpy@plt>	
40071e:	jmp	40073b <caller+0x6e>	
400720: 48 8b 45 b8	mov	-0x48(%rbp), %rax	
400724: 48 8d 50 0a	lea	0xa(%rax), %rdx	
400728: 48 8d 45 d0	lea	-0x30(%rbp), %rax	
40072c: 48 83 c0 10	add	(6), %rax	(6) <u>0x8</u>
400730: 48 89 d6	mov	%rdx, %rsi	
400733: 48 89 c7	mov	%rax, %rdi	
400736:	callq	400500 <strcpy@plt>	
40073b: ff 75 e8	pushq	-0x18(%rbp)	
40073e: ff 75 e0	pushq	-0x20(%rbp)	
400741: ff 75 d8	pushq	-0x28(%rbp)	
400744: ff 75 d0	pushq	-0x30(%rbp)	
400747: e8 (7)	callq	400666 <callee>	(7) <u>1a ff ff ff</u>
40074c: 48 83 c4 20	add	\$0x20, %rsp	
400750:	jmp	400753 <caller+0x86>	
400752: 90	nop		
400753: 48 8b 45 f8	mov	(8), %rax	(8) <u>-0x8(%rbp)</u>
400757: 64 48 33 04 25 28 00	xor	%fs:0x28, %rax	
40075e: 00 00			

400760:	je	400767 <caller+0x9a>
400762:	callq	400520 <__stack_chk_fail@plt>
400767: c9	leaveq	
400768: c3	retq	

C 代码:

答案填写处:

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

```
#include "string.h"
```

```
#define N (9)
```

(9) 10

```
#define M (10)
```

(10) 5

```
typedef union {char str_u[N]; long l;} union_e;
```

```
typedef struct {char str_s[M]; union_e u; long c;} struct_e;
```

```
void callee(struct_e s){
```

```
    char buf[M+N];
```

```
    strcpy(buf, s.str_s);
```

```
    strcat(buf, s.u.str_u);
```

```
    printf("%s\n",buf);
```

```
}
```

```
void caller(char *str){
```

```
    struct_e s;
```

```
    s.str_s[0]='\0';
```

```
    s.u.str_u[0]='\0';
```

```
    int len = strlen(str);
```

```
    if(len>= M+N)
```

```
        (11);
```

(11) return

```
    else if(len<N){
```

```
        strcpy(s.str_s, (12));
```

(12) str

```
    }
```

```
    else{
```

```
        strcpy(s.u.str_u, (13));
```

(13) str+M

```
    }
```

```
    callee(s);
```

```
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]){  
    caller("0123456789abcd");  
    return 0;  
}
```

caller 函数中，变量 s 所占的内存空间为:

(14) 32 字节

该程序运行后，printf 函数是否有输出？输出结果为:

(15) abcd