CSAPP BOMB writeup

可以使用gdb 的 peda 可以增加一点信息量,便于分析。

先来看 main函数

首先的补充一个知识是 x64 前六个参数依次保存在RDI, RSI, RDX, RCX, R8和 R9中,如果还有更多的参数的话才会保存在栈上。

所以主函数为 main(argc,*argv[]) argc 存放在 rdi , argv存放在 rsi

```
0x0000000000401076 <+0>: push rbx
                               edi.0x1
0x00000000000401077 <+1>:
                        cmp
                                               #argc 与 1比较
0x0000000000040107a <+4>:
                        jne
                               0x40108c <main+22> # 若不同则跳转 如果为1 就 fp = stdin (标准输入,从控制台输入)
0x0000000000040107c <+6>:
                        mov
                               rax,QWORD PTR [rip+0x2042ad]
                                                               # 0x605330 <stdin@@GLIBC_2.2.5>
0x0000000000401083 <+13>: mov
                               QWORD PTR [rip+0x2049a6],rax
                                                                # 0x605a30 <infile>
0x000000000040108a <+20>: jmp
                               0x4010ef <main+121>
0x000000000040108c <+22>: mov
                               rbx,rsi
0x000000000040108f <+25>: cmp
                                           # 若argc =2 那么就打开 argv[1]这个文件 当作输入
                              edi,0x2
0x0000000000401092 <+28>: jne 0x4010ce <main+88>
0x0000000000401094 <+30>: mov rdi,QWORD PTR [rsi+0x8]
0x0000000000401098 <+34>: mov esi,0x403024
0x000000000040109d <+39>: call 0x400e60 <fopen@plt>
0x0000000004010a2 <+44>: mov OWORD PTR [rip+0x204987],rax # 0x605a30 <infile>
0x00000000004010a9 <+51>: test rax,rax
0x00000000004010ac <+54>: jne
                              0x4010ef <main+121>
                                                    # 判断是否打开成功 成功就跳转到 0x4010ef 不成功就不跳转 会导致退出
0x00000000004010ae <+56>:
                               rcx,QWORD PTR [rbx+0x8]
0x00000000004010b2 <+60>:
                               rdx,QWORD PTR [rbx]
                               esi,0x403026
0x000000000004010b5 <+63>:
0x00000000004010ba <+68>:
                        mov
                               edi.0x1
0x00000000004010bf <+73>: call 0x400e50 <__printf_chk@plt>
0x00000000004010c4 <+78>: mov edi,0x8
0x00000000004010c9 <+83>: call 0x400e80 <exit@plt>
0x0000000004010ce <+88>: mov rdx,QWORD PTR [rsi]
0x00000000004010d1 <+91>: mov esi,0x403043
0x00000000004010d6 <+96>: mov edi,0x1
0x00000000004010db <+101>: mov eax,0x0
0x0000000004010e0 <+106>: call 0x400e50 <__printf_chk@plt>
0x000000000004010e5 <+111>: mov
                               edi.0x8
0x00000000004010ea <+116>: call 0x400e80 <exit@plt>
0x00000000004010ef <+121>: call 0x401b10
                                                     # 这个函数是用来初始化的,对后面 每一层的函数都会有影响
0x00000000004010f4 <+126>: mov
                               edi,0x4030c8
0x0000000004010f9 <+131>: call 0x400d10 <puts@plt>
                                                    # 输出0x4030c8 下面的puts都类似作用
0x00000000004010fe <+136>: mov
                               edi,0x403100
0x000000000401103 <+141>: call 0x400d10 <puts@plt>
0x000000000401108 <+146>: call 0x401fd0 <read_line>
0x000000000040110d <+151>: mov rdi,rax
                                                      # 我们主要是分析phase1~6这几个函数
0x0000000000401110 <+154>: call 0x401252 <phase1>
0x000000000401115 <+159>: call 0x402250 <phase_defused>
0x000000000040111a <+164>: mov edi,0x403130
0x000000000040111f <+169>: call 0x400d10 <puts@plt>
0x00000000000401124 <+174>: call 0x401fd0 <read line>
0x00000000000401129 <+179>: mov rdi.rax
0x00000000040112c <+182>: call 0x4012a9 <phase2>
0x000000000401131 <+187>: call 0x402250 <phase_defused>
0x0000000000401136 <+192>: mov
                               edi,0x40305d
                              0x400d10 <puts@plt>
0x000000000040113b <+197>: call
0x000000000401140 <+202>: call 0x401fd0 <read_line>
0x0000000000401145 <+207>: mov rdi,rax
0x0000000000401148 <+210>: call 0x401378 <phase3>
0x00000000040114d <+215>: call 0x402250 <phase_defused>
0x0000000000401152 <+220>: mov edi,0x40307b
0x0000000000401157 <+225>: call 0x400d10 <puts@plt>
0x000000000040115c <+230>: call 0x401fd0 <read_line>
0x0000000000401161 <+235>: mov rdi,rax
0x0000000000401164 <+238>: call 0x401515 <phase4>
0x0000000000401169 <+243>: call 0x402250 <phase_defused>
```

```
0x000000000040116e <+248>: mov
                                 edi,0x40308a
0x000000000401173 <+253>: call 0x400d10 <puts@plt>
0x0000000000401178 <+258>: call 0x401fd0 <read line>
0x000000000040117d <+263>: mov
                                rdi,rax
0x0000000000401180 <+266>: call
                                0x40168d <phase5>
0x000000000401185 <+271>: call 0x402250 <phase_defused>
0x000000000040118a <+276>: mov edi,0x4030a5
0x000000000040118f <+281>: call 0x400d10 <puts@plt>
0x0000000000401194 <+286>: call 0x401fd0 <read_line>
0x0000000000401199 <+291>: mov rdi,rax
0x000000000040119c <+294>: call 0x401768 <phase6>
0x00000000004011a1 <+299>: call 0x402250 <phase defused>
0x00000000004011a6 <+304>: mov
                                 eax,0x0
0x00000000004011ab <+309>: pop
                                 rbx
0x000000000004011ac <+310>: ret
```

----- phase1 -----

第一层很简单,直接来看主函数

```
      gdb-peda$ disas phase1

      Dump of assembler code for function phase1:

      0x0000000000401252 <+0>: sub rsp,0x8

      0x0000000000401256 <+4>: mov esi,0x6059a0

      0x00000000040125b <+9>: call 0x4011c2 <strings_not_equal>

      0x000000000401260 <+14>: test eax,eax

      0x0000000000401262 <+16>: je 0x401269 <phase1+23>

      0x000000000401264 <+18>: call 0x401e40 <explode_bomb>

      0x000000000401264 <+23>: add rsp,0x8

      0x000000000040126d <+27>: ret

      End of assembler dump.
```

前面提到过 64位系统 函数的前两个参数是 edi 和 esi strings_not_equal 就是比较edi和esi值 就是 输入的字符串(edi)和 0x6059a0(esi)的比较

相当于 strings_not_equal(edi,esi)

我们在0x40125B处下断点

然后看一下 0x6059a0 (esi) 内容,就为 key

```
gdb-peda$ b *0x40125B

Breakpoint 8 at 0x40125b
gdb-peda$ r

Welcome to my nasty little bomb. You have 6 phases with
which to blow yourself up. Have a nice day!

123456
gdb-peda$ x/s 0x6059a0

0x6059a0: "Courage is fear holding on a minute longer."
```

这一题中的strings_not_equal 函数就是比较两个字符串是否相同,相同就返回0就跳过bomb。

------ phase2 -----

```
Dump of assembler code for function phase2:
  0x00000000004012a9 <+0>: push rbx
  0x00000000004012aa <+1>: sub
                              rsp,0x20
  0x00000000004012ae <+5>: mov rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
  0x0000000004012b7 <+14>: mov QWORD PTR [rsp+0x18],rax
  0x00000000004012bc <+19>: xor
                                 eax,eax
  0x00000000004012be <+21>: mov
                                rsi,rsp
  0x0000000004012c1 <+24>: call 0x401e80 <read_six_numbers>
  0x00000000004012c6 <+29>: mov eax,DWORD PTR [rip+0x2046c0] # 0x60598c peda自动会帮你计算好 rip+0x2046c0 的值 就是 0x60598c
                                                              这里就是 0x60598c 的值与 输入的第一个数字比较
                                                        # rsp 位置保存着输入的 数字 当调试到这个位置的时候
  0x00000000004012cc <+35>:
                                  DWORD PTR [rsp],eax
                          cmp
                                                          可以用命令 x/6wx $rsp 查看输入的参数
```

```
# 第一个数字与0x60598c 比较 然后 0x60598c 的值为 2
  0x00000000004012cf <+38>:
                             jne
                                    0x4012dd <phase2+52>
                                                             可以通过 x/wx 0x60598c 获得
  0x000000000004012d1 <+40>:
                                    eax, DWORD PTR [rip+0x2046b1]
                                                                      # 0x605988
                             mov
  0x0000000000004012d7 <+46>:
                             cmp
                                    DWORD PTR [rsp+0x4],eax
                                                           #与上面一块相同,第二个参数与0x605988的数字比较 这个数字为6
  0x00000000004012db <+50>:
                             jе
                                    0x4012e2 <phase2+57>
  0x00000000004012dd <+52>:
                                  0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
                             call
  0x00000000004012e2 <+57>:
                             mov
                                    ebx,0x2
                                                        #ebx当作一个计数器 这里的一个循环 相当于 for(ebx=2;ebx<=5;ebx++)
  0x00000000004012e7 <+62>:
                             jmp
                                    0x40130a <phase2+97> #进入循环
  0x000000000004012e9 <+64>:
                             movsxd rdx,ebx
  0x000000000004012ec <+67>:
                             lea
                                    ecx,[rbx-0x2] #ecx = ebx - 2
  0x000000000004012ef <+70>:
                             movsxd rcx,ecx
  0x00000000004012f2 <+73>:
                             lea
                                    eax,[rbx-0x1] #eax = ebx -1
  0x00000000004012f5 <+76>:
                             cdge
                                    eax,DWORD PTR [rsp+rax*4] # 第rax个参数 这里*4是因为一个int型数字 占 4字节
  0x00000000004012f7 <+78>:
                             mov
  0x00000000004012fa <+81>:
                             add
                                    eax,DWORD PTR [rsp+rcx*4] #相当于 array[ebx-2]+array[ebx-1]
  0x00000000004012fd <+84>:
                                    DWORD PTR [rsp+rdx*4],eax # 相当于 array[ebx-2]+array[ebx-1] = array[ebx]
                             cmp
                                                               所以这里的循环是第三位开始 每一位都为前两位的值相加
                                                               结果为 2 6 8 14 22 36
  0x0000000000401300 <+87>:
                             jе
                                    0x401307 <phase2+94>
  0x0000000000401302 <+89>:
                             call
                                    0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
  0x00000000000401307 <+94>:
                             add
                                    ebx,0x1
  0x000000000040130a <+97>:
                                    ebx,0x5
                                                       # ebx计数器 是否大于5
                             cmp
  0x000000000040130d <+100>:
                                    0x4012e9 <phase2+64> #若ebx大于5就进入下一步
                            ile
  0x0000000000040130f <+102>:
                                    rax, QWORD PTR [rsp+0x18]
                            mov
                                                          #下面是判断溢出的,可以忽略
  0x00000000000401314 <+107>: xor
                                    rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
  0x000000000040131d <+116>: je
                                    0x401324 <phase2+123>
  0x000000000040131f <+118>: call
                                    0x400d40 <__stack_chk_fail@plt>
  0x0000000000401324 <+123>: add
                                    rsp,0x20
  0x0000000000401328 <+127>:
                             pop
                                    rbx
  0x0000000000401329 <+128>:
                             ret
End of assembler dump.
```

根据上面的分析,可以得到

```
array[6]={2,6,?,?,?,?}

for(ebx =2;ebx<=5;ebx++){
    array[ebx]=array[ebx-1]+array[ebx-2];
}</pre>
```

下面是read six numbers的函数

```
Dump of assembler code for function read_six_numbers:
   0x00000000000401e80 <+0>: lea
                                rax,[rsi+0x14]
   0x00000000000401e84 <+4>: sub
                                 rsp,0x8
   0x0000000000401e88 <+8>: lea
                                 rcx,[rsi+0x4]
   0x00000000000401e8c <+12>: lea
                                    r9,[rsi+0xc]
   0x0000000000401e90 <+16>: lea
                                     r8,[rsi+0x8]
   0x0000000000401e94 <+20>: mov
                                     rdx,rsi
   0x00000000000401e97 <+23>:
                              push rax
   0x00000000000401e98 <+24>:
                                     rax,[rsi+0x10]
                              lea
                                                      # 0x4039f0 位置保存着 format 使用命令x/s 0x4039f0 读取 为 "%d %d %d %d %d %d %d"
   0x0000000000401e9c <+28>:
                                      esi,0x4039f0
                              mov
   0x0000000000401ea1 <+33>:
                              push
   0x0000000000401ea2 <+34>:
                               xor
   0x00000000000401ea4 <+36>:
                              call
                                     0x400e30 <__isoc99_sscanf@plt> # int sscanf( const char *buffer, const char *format,
                                                                                  [argument]...); 从buffer 里以format读取
   0x00000000000401ea9 <+41>:
                                                  #sscanf 返回值为读取的参数个数 判断是否大于 5
                                     eax.0x5
                              cmp
   0x00000000000401eac <+44>:
                              pop
                                     rdx
   0x0000000000401ead <+45>:
                              pop
                                     rcx
   0x0000000000401eae <+46>:
                                     0x401eb5 <read_six_numbers+53>
                              jle
   0x00000000000401eb0 <+48>:
                              add
                                     rsp,0x8
   0x0000000000401eb4 <+52>:
                               ret
   0x0000000000401eb5 <+53>:
                              call 0x401e40 <explode bomb>
End of assembler dump.
```

```
gdb-peda$ x/s 0x4039f0
0x4039f0: "%d %d %d %d %d %d"
gdb-peda$ x/wx 0x60598c
0x60598c: 0x00000002
gdb-peda$ x/wx 0x605988
0x605988: 0x00000006
gdb-peda$ x/wx 0x60598c
0x60598c: 0x00000002
gdb-peda$ x/wx 0x60598c
0x60598c: 0x00000002
gdb-peda$ x/wx 0x60598c
0x60598c: 0x00000000
```

----- phase3 -----

```
Dump of assembler code for function phase3:
  0x0000000000401378 <+0>: sub
                               rsp.0x18
  0x0000000000040137c <+4>: mov
                                rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
  0x0000000000401385 <+13>: mov
                                  QWORD PTR [rsp+0x8],rax
  0x000000000040138a <+18>:
                             xor
                                    eax,eax
  0x0000000000040138c <+20>:
                            lea
                                   rcx,[rsp+0x4]
  0x0000000000401391 <+25>: mov
                                  rdx,rsp
  0x0000000000401394 <+28>: mov
                                   esi,0x4039fc
                                                                                     0x4039fc: "%d %d"
  0x000000000401399 <+33>: call 0x400e30 <__isoc99_sscanf@plt> # x/s 0x4039fc
                                                              #判断参数数量是否大于1
  0x000000000040139e <+38>: cmp
                                   eax,0x1
  0x00000000004013a1 <+41>: jg
                                   0x4013a8 <phase3+48>
                                                              #若参数数量只有1就bomb 否则进入 0x04013a8
  0x0000000004013a3 <+43>: call 0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
                                                              #前面提到过rsp存的就是输入的第一个值 [rsp+4]为第二个
  0x00000000004013a8 <+48>: cmp
                                    DWORD PTR [rsp],0x7
  0x00000000004013ac <+52>:
                                    0x401418 <phase3+160>
                                                              #这里判断第一个参数是否大于7 大于7 就跳转到bomb
                             iа
  0x0000000000004013ae <+54>:
                                    eax,DWORD PTR [rsp]
                             mov
                                    QWORD PTR [rax*8+0x403170] #这里是一个switch 选择分值 分支表 保存在 0x403170 开始的区域,
  0x0000000000004013h1 <+57>:
                             jmp
                                                                使用命令 x/16x 0x403170 来查看 这里的分支表 是依次跳到下面的
  0x000000000004013b8 <+64>:
                             mov
                                    edi.0x3
  0x00000000004013bd <+69>:
                                   0x40132a <getnumber>
                                                           #getnumber 操作 会传入一个参数 就是 edi
                             call
                                                            执行的就是 getnumber(edi) 的操作 这里为 getnumber(3)
  0x00000000004013c2 <+74>:
                                    0x401422 <phase3+170>
                             dmi
  0x000000000004013c4 <+76>:
                                    edi,0x2
                             mov
  0x0000000000004013c9 <+81>:
                            call 0x40132a <getnumber>
                                                           #getnumber(2)
  0x00000000004013ce <+86>: jmp
                                   0x401422 <phase3+170>
  0x0000000004013d0 <+88>: mov
                                    edi,0x1
  0x00000000004013d5 <+93>: call 0x40132a <getnumber>
                                                           #getnumber(1)
  0x00000000004013da <+98>: jmp
                                   0x401422 <phase3+170>
  0x00000000004013dc <+100>: mov
                                    edi,0x6
  0x00000000004013e1 <+105>: call 0x40132a <getnumber>
                                                           #getnumber(6)
  0x00000000004013e6 <+110>: jmp
                                    0x401422 <phase3+170>
  0x000000000004013e8 <+112>:
                             mov
                                    edi.0x8
  0x00000000004013ed <+117>:
                             call
                                   0x40132a <getnumber>
                                                           #getnumber(8)
  0x000000000004013f2 <+122>:
                             dmi
                                    0x401422 <phase3+170>
  0x00000000004013f4 <+124>:
                             mov
                                    edi.0x7
  0x000000000004013f9 <+129>:
                            call 0x40132a <getnumber>
                                                           #getnumber(7)
  0x00000000004013fe <+134>: jmp
                                   0x401422 <phase3+170>
  0x0000000000401400 <+136>: mov
                                    edi.0x3
  0x0000000000401405 <+141>: call 0x40132a <getnumber>
                                                           #getnumber(3)
  0x000000000040140a <+146>: jmp
                                   0x401422 <phase3+170>
  0x000000000040140c <+148>: mov
                                    edi,0x9
                                                           #getnumber(9)
  0x000000000401411 <+153>: call 0x40132a <getnumber>
  0x0000000000401416 <+158>: jmp
                                    0x401422 <phase3+170>
  0x0000000000401418 <+160>: call 0x401e40 <explode bomb>
  0x000000000040141d <+165>: mov
                                    eax,DWORD PTR [rsp+0x4] #eax是getnumber() 的返回值 与 输入的第二个参数相比较
  0x00000000000401422 <+170>:
                            cmp
  0x0000000000401426 <+174>:
                                    0x40142d <phase3+181>
                             jе
  0x00000000000401428 <+176>:
                             call 0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
  0x000000000040142d <+181>:
                             mov
                                   rax,QWORD PTR [rsp+0x8]
  0x00000000000401432 <+186>:
                            xor
                                   rax, OWORD PTR fs:0x28
                                                         #下面是判断溢出的,可以忽略
  0x0000000000040143b <+195>: ie
                                   0x401442 <phase3+202>
```

```
0x00000000040143d <+197>: call 0x400d40 <__stack_chk_fail@plt>
0x000000000401442 <+202>: add rsp,0x18
0x0000000000401446 <+206>: ret
End of assembler dump.
```

通过上面的分析, phase3 要求输入两个参数, 我记做 var1 和 var2

switch参数会根据 var1 的值 (当然 var1 要小于等与7) 来选择getnumber(edi)里的参数

getnumber返回值与var2 比较 是否相同

所以 var1可以为 0~7的任意数字 然后 在0x401422 下断点比较var2的值就可以了

分析一下getnumber的流程

```
Dump of assembler code for function getnumber:
  0x000000000040132a <+0>: push r12
  0x000000000040132c <+2>: push rbp
  0x000000000040132d <+3>: mov r12d,edi
  0x0000000000401330 <+6>: push rbx
  0x000000000401331 <+7>: mov ebp,0x20
  0x0000000000401336 <+12>: call 0x400ec0 <rand@plt>
  0x0000000000040133b <+17>: mov ecx,eax #ecx=rand()
  0x000000000040133d <+19>: mov ebx,ecx
                                          #ebx = ecx
  0x00000000040133f <+21>: xor ebx,r12d #r12d=edi传入的参数 这里操作为 ebx^传入参数
  0x0000000000401342 <+24>: call 0x400ec0 <rand@plt>
  0x0000000000401347 <+29>: movzx ecx,al #注意这里取的是al 就 相当于 rand()&0xff
  0x000000000040134a <+32>:
                           imul ecx,ebx
                                            #ecx = ebx ^ al
                                 ebp,0x1  # ebp = ebp -1
  0x000000000040134d <+35>:
                           sub
  0x0000000000401350 <+38>:
                          jne
                                 0x40133d <getnumber+19> #若ebp不等于0就跳转到上面循环
                                             # 好了 上面就是循环0x20次 ecx = (ecx ^ argv[0])*(rand()&0xff)
  0x00000000000401352 <+40>: mov
                                 eax.ecx
  0x0000000000401354 <+42>: mov
                                 edx,0x21195767
  0x0000000000401359 <+47>: imul edx
  0x000000000040135b <+49>: pop
                                rbx
  0x000000000040135c <+50>: pop
                                 rbp
  0x00000000040135d <+51>: mov
                                 eax,edx
  0x000000000040135f <+53>: mov
                                 edx,ecx
  0x0000000000401361 <+55>: sar
                                 eax,0x8
  0x00000000000401364 <+58>:
                                  edx,0x1f
                           sar
  0x00000000000401367 <+61>:
                           sub
                                  eax,edx
                           imul eax,eax,0x7bc #这里一块的过程比较复杂,熟悉了就会知道这里是取mod的操作 为ecx % 0x7bc
  0x0000000000401369 <+63>:
  0x000000000040136f <+69>:
                           pop
  0x0000000000401371 <+71>:
                           sub
                                  ecx,eax
  0x0000000000401373 <+73>:
                           mov
                                  eax,ecx
  0x00000000000401375 <+75>:
                          ret
End of assembler dump.
```

通过这样的分析,可以推断出 这里的操作其实为

```
ecx = rand()
while(循环0x20次)
ecx = (ecx ^ argv[0])*(rand()&0xff)
```

因为这里的rand()是伪随机

在初始化的那个函数里有用到srand 可以在 0x401BF9 断点 查看 edi的值 就是 seed的值

```
RSI: 0xafefb171
RDI: 0x1567c508
RBP: 0xf
RSP: 0x7fffffffbcc0 --> 0x4b4f ('OK')
              (call 0x400da0 <srand@plt>)
R8 : 0x10
R9 : 0x0
R10: 0x309
                     (<strlen>:
                                 рхог
                                         xmm0,xmm0)
              (< start>:
                                 хог
                                         ebp,ebp)
R13: 0x7ffffffffddd0 --> 0x1
R14: 0x0
R15: 0x0
EFLAGS: 0x246 (carry PARITY adjust ZERO sign trap
   0x401bf2:
                add
                       edi,edx
   0x401bf4:
   0x401bf7:
                        0x400da0 <srand@plt>
=> 0x401bf9:
                call
   0x401bfe:
                XOL
                        eax,eax
   0x401c00:
                        0x40120f
```

初始化的过程之中用到过很多次 rand() 所以这里很难推理,这里就不推理了。

因为rand()次数是相同的,所以这里的rand()值是可以固定下来的,所以最后的结果是不会变的

```
gdb-peda$ x/16x 0x403170
0x403170: 0x004013b8 0x00000000 0x004013c4 0x00000000
0x403180: 0x004013d0 0x00000000 0x004013dc 0x00000000
0x403190: 0x004013e8 0x00000000 0x004013f4 0x00000000
0x4031a0: 0x00401400 0x00000000 0x0040140c 0x00000000
```

----- phase4 -----

```
Dump of assembler code for function phase4:
  0x0000000000401515 <+0>: sub
                              rsp,0x18
  0x0000000000401519 <+4>: mov rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
  0x0000000000401522 <+13>: mov
                                  QWORD PTR [rsp+0x8],rax
  0x0000000000401527 <+18>: xor
                                  eax,eax
  0x0000000000401529 <+20>: lea rcx,[rsp+0x4]
  0x000000000040152e <+25>: mov
                                  rdx,rsp
  0x0000000000401531 <+28>: mov
                                   esi,0x4039fc
  0x0000000000401536 <+33>: call 0x400e30 <__isoc99_sscanf@plt> #"%d %d" 同 phase3
  0x000000000040153b <+38>: cmp
                                  eax,0x1
  0x000000000040153e <+41>: jg
                                   0x401545 <phase4+48>
                                                          判断是否参数为2个(是否大于1)
  0x000000000401540 <+43>: call 0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
  0x00000000000401545 <+48>:
                             mov
                                   esi,DWORD PTR [rsp+0x4]
  0x0000000000401549 <+52>:
                             mov
                                   edi,0x6053a0
  0x000000000040154e <+57>:
                                                       # fun4(0x6053a0, var2) 0x6053a0是一个地址,可以观察下面dump下来的地址
                             call
                                   0x4014db <fun4>
                                   eax,DWORD PTR [rsp] # fun4的结果和 var1来相比较 图方便可以直接在这里下端点取值
  0x0000000000401553 <+62>:
                             cmp
  0x0000000000401556 <+65>:
                                   0x40155d <phase4+72> # 不同则bomb
                             iе
  0x00000000000401558 <+67>:
                           call 0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
  0x0000000000040155d <+72>:
                             mov
                                   rax,QWORD PTR [rsp+0x8]
                                   rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28 #下面是判断溢出的,可以忽略
  0x0000000000401562 <+77>:
                            xor
  0x000000000040156b <+86>:
                             jе
                                   0x401572 <phase4+93>
  0x000000000040156d <+88>:
                            call 0x400d40 <__stack_chk_fail@plt>
  0x00000000000401572 <+93>:
                            add
                                   rsp,0x18
  0x0000000000401576 <+97>:
                             ret
End of assembler dump.
```

```
gdb-peda$ x/s 0x4039fc
0x4039fc: "%d %d"
```

看了下这个函数也是比较简单的,就是 读取两个数 记作 var1, var2

执行判断 fun4(0x6053a0,var2)==var1

主要是要分析fun4这个函数的操作

```
Dump of assembler code for function fun4:
  0x00000000004014db <+0>: sub
                               rsp,0x8
  0x00000000004014df <+4>: mov
                              rdx,QWORD PTR [rdi+0x8]
                                                           # 注意是QWORD类型 8字节的 取
  0x00000000004014e3 <+8>: test rdx,rdx
                                                           # 若[rdi+0x8]非0则跳转
  0x00000000004014e6 <+11>: jne
                                  0x4014f3 <fun4+24>
                                  QWORD PTR [rdi+0x10],0x0 # 若[rdi+0x8]非0则跳转
  0x00000000004014e8 <+13>:
                            cmp
  0x00000000004014ed <+18>:
                             jne
                                   0x4014f3 <fun4+24>
                                                           #相当于([rdi+0x8]!=0||[rdi+0x10]!=0)
  0x00000000004014ef <+20>:
                                   eax,DWORD PTR [rdi]
                                                           #两者都不满足则直接 取这个值返回
  0x00000000004014f1 <+22>:
                             jmp
                                   0x401510 <fun4+53>
                            test sil,0x1
                                                        #sil是rsi的低8位寄存器 来test 最后1bit是否为0
  0x00000000004014f3 <+24>:
  0x00000000004014f7 <+28>: je
                                                           #相当于 if(sil & 1)
                                   0x401506 <fun4+43>
                                   rdi,QWORD PTR [rdi+0x10]
  0x00000000004014f9 <+30>: mov
  0x00000000004014fd <+34>: sar
                                   esi,1
  0x0000000004014ff <+36>: call 0x4014db <fun4>
                                                           #fun4([rdi+0x10],esi>>1) 其实为 fun4(node->rightaddr,esi>>1)
  0x0000000000401504 <+41>: jmp
                                  0x401510 <fun4+53>
  0x0000000000401506 <+43>: sar
                                  esi.1
  0x0000000000401508 <+45>:
                                  rdi,rdx
                           mov
                            call 0x4014db <fun4>
                                                           #fun4([rdi+0x8], esi>>1) 其实为 fun4(node->leftaddr,esi>>1)
  0x0000000000040150b <+48>:
  0x0000000000401510 <+53>:
                            add
                                   rsp,0x8
  0x0000000000401514 <+57>:
                             ret
End of assembler dump.
```

这里可以看作fun4的第一个参数为一个结构体

```
struct node{
  dword value;
  dword *leftaddr;
  dword *rightaddr;
}
```

整体上就是进行;这样的一个操作,就是

```
if ( node->leftaddr || node->rightaddr )
{
    if ( var & 1 )
        result = fun4(node->rightaddr, var >> 1);
    else
        result = fun4(node->leftaddr, var >> 1);
}
else
{
    result = node->value;
}
return result;
```

是来根据 输入的 var2 来搜索一个数字的过程 我在这里输入var2 = 5 返回的fun4为 576

若有兴趣可以自己先定义结构体写出这样的一段寻址过程,然后写解决方案。

下面是 0x6053a0 的值

```
gdb-peda$ x/100x 0x6053a0
0x6053a0: 0x00000000000002ce 0x000000000053b8
0x6053b0: 0x00000000006053d0 0x000000000000257
```

0x6053c0:	0x00000000006053e8	0x0000000000605400
0x6053d0:	0x000000000000001c1	0x0000000000605418
0x6053e0:	0x0000000000605430	0x000000000000002cb
0x6053f0:	0x0000000000605448	0x0000000000605460
0x605400:	0x00000000000000105	0x0000000000605478
0x605410:	0x0000000000605490	0x00000000000000014
0x605420:	0x00000000006054a8	0x00000000006054c0
0x605430:	0x00000000000001f3	0x00000000006054d8
0x605440:	0x00000000006054f0	0x000000000000003a2
0x605450:	0x0000000000605508	0x0000000000605520
0x605460:	0x0000000000000361	0x0000000000605538
0x605470:	0x0000000000605550	0x0000000000000000e5
0x605480:	0x00000000000605568	0x00000000000605580
0x605490:	0x000000000000000088	0x00000000000605598
0x6054a0:	0x00000000000055b0	0x00000000000000033
0x6054b0:	0x00000000000055c8	0x00000000000000033
0x6054c0:	0x00000000000033b	0x00000000000055f8
0x6054d0:	0x0000000000000033B	0x000000000000000000000000000000000000
0x6054e0:	0x00000000000605628	0x00000000000605640
0x6054f0:	0x000000000000000221	0x00000000000605658
0x605500:	0x00000000000605670	0x000000000000000000000000000000000000
0x605510:	0x00000000000605688	0x000000000006056a0
0x605520:	0x0000000000000199	0x000000000006056b8
0x605530:	0x00000000006056d0	0x0000000000000199
0x605540:	0x000000000006056e8	0x0000000000605700
0x605550:	0x0000000000000327	0x0000000000605718
0x605560:	0x0000000000605730	0x0000000000000023d
0x605570:	0x0000000000605748	0x0000000000605760
0x605580:	0x000000000000013a	0x0000000000605778
0x605590:	0x0000000000605790	0x00000000000000282
0x6055a0:	0x00000000006057a8	0x00000000006057c0
0x6055b0:	0x0000000000000142	0x00000000006057d8
0x6055c0:	0x00000000006057f0	0x00000000000000077
0x6055d0:	0x0000000000605808	0x0000000000605820
0x6055e0:	0x0000000000000114	0x0000000000605838
0x6055f0:	0x0000000000605850	0x0000000000000031
0x605600:	0x0000000000605868	0x0000000000605880
0x605610:	0x000000000000002c7	0x0000000000605898
0x605620:	0x00000000006058b0	0x000000000000002c9
0x605630:	0x00000000006058c8	0x00000000006058e0
0x605640:	0x0000000000000363	0x00000000006058f8
0x605650:	0x0000000000605910	0x000000000000002d6
0x605660:	0x0000000000605928	0x0000000000605940
0x605670:	0x00000000000000220	0x00000000000605958
0x605680:	0x00000000000605970	0x00000000000000249
0x605690:	0x00000000000000000000	0x00000000000000243
0x6056a0:	0x000000000000000000000000000000000000	0x00000000000000000000
0x6056b0:	0x000000000000000000000	0x000000000000000000000000000000000000
OVOOTODO.	0,0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
	「还有一段忽略了	

处理一下这些数字 可以看的清楚点,很明显就是一个结构体!

```
      0x6053a0:
      0x0002ce
      0x6053d0
      0x6053b8:
      0x000257
      0x6053d0
      0x605400

      0x6053d0:
      0x0001c1
      0x605418
      0x605430
      0x60548
      0x605440

      0x605400:
      0x000105
      0x605478
      0x605490

      0x605418:
      0x0000f4
      0x60548
      0x605460

      0x605430:
      0x0001f3
      0x605548
      0x605520

      0x605460:
      0x000361
      0x605538
      0x605550

      0x605478:
      0x0000e5
      0x605558
      0x605580

      0x605490:
      0x000088
      0x605598
      0x6055b0

      0x6054a8:
      0x000033
      0x605568
      0x605560

      0x6054d8:
      0x000033b
      0x605568
      0x605610

      0x6054d8:
      0x000107
      0x605628
      0x605640
```

```
0x6054f0: 0x000221 0x605658 0x605670
0x605508: 0x000200 0x605688 0x6056a0
0x605520: 0x000199 0x6056b8 0x6056d0
0x605538: 0x000199 0x6056e8 0x605700
0x605550: 0x000327 0x605718 0x605730
0x605568: 0x00023d 0x605748 0x605760
0x605580: 0x00013a 0x605778 0x605790
0x605598: 0x000282 0x6057a8 0x6057c0
0x6055b0: 0x000142 0x6057d8 0x6057f0
0x6055c8: 0x000077 0x605808 0x605820
0x6055e0: 0x000114 0x605838 0x605850
0x6055f8: 0x000031 0x605868 0x605880
0x605610: 0x0002c7 0x605898 0x6058b0
0x605628: 0x0002c9 0x6058c8 0x6058e0
0x605640: 0x000363 0x6058f8 0x605910
0x605658: 0x0002d6 0x605928 0x605940
0x605670: 0x000220 0x605958 0x605970
0x605688: 0x000249 0x000000 0x000000
. . . . . . . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . .
```

----- phase5 -----

```
Dump of assembler code for function phase5:
  0x000000000040168d <+0>: push r13
  0x000000000040168f <+2>: push r12
  0x0000000000401691 <+4>: push rbp
  0x0000000000401692 <+5>: push rbx
  0x0000000000401693 <+6>: sub rsp,0x8
  0x0000000000401697 <+10>: mov r12,rdi
  0x000000000040169a <+13>: call 0x4011ad <string_length>
                                                            #string_length(rdi) 判断长度,这个函数在c里也包含了
  0x000000000040169f <+18>: cmp
                                                            #判断输入字符串长度是否为6 我这里记作字符串为 char str[6]
                                 eax.0x6
  0x00000000004016a2 <+21>: je 0x4016a9 <phase5+28>
                                                            #若不是则bomb
  0x00000000004016a4 <+23>: call 0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
                                                         \#ebx = 0
  0x000000000004016a9 <+28>:
                           mov
                                  ebx,0x0
  0x00000000004016ae <+33>:
                           mov
                                  ebp,0x0
                                                         \#ebp = 0
  0x00000000004016b3 <+38>: jmp
                                 0x4016e2 <phase5+85>
  0x00000000004016b5 <+40>: movsxd r13,ebx
  0x00000000004016b8 <+43>: add r13,r12
                                                     #r12为字符串的首地址 这两部为了获得 str[ebx] 的地址
  0x0000000004016bb <+46>: movzx eax,BYTE PTR [r13+0x0] #取str[ebx]
  0x00000000004016c0 <+51>: sub eax,0x61
                                                     # str[ebx]-0x61('a') < 0x19(26) 说明这里是在判断 str[] 要都是 a~z的字符
  0x00000000004016c3 <+54>: cmp al,0x19
  0x00000000004016c5 <+56>: jbe 0x4016cc <phase5+63>
  0x00000000004016c7 <+58>: call 0x401e40 <explode bomb>
  0x00000000004016cc <+63>: movsx eax,BYTE PTR [r13+0x0]
                                                     # 取str[ebx]-0x61('a') 的值 就是 'a'为0 'b'为1
  0x000000000004016d1 <+68>:
                           sub
                                  eax,0x61
  0x000000000004016d4 <+71>:
                            cdqe
  0x00000000004016d6 <+73>:
                            movsx eax,BYTE PTR [rax+0x605370] #0x605370上有一个数组, 取第str[ebx]-0x61('a')的值
  0x00000000004016dd <+80>:
                           add
                                  ebp.eax
                                                            #然后依次相加,加到寄存器ebp上
  0x00000000004016df <+82>:
                           add
                                  ebx,0x1
  0x00000000004016e2 <+85>: cmp
                                 ebx,0x5
                                                       # 这里是ebx做计数器功能
  0x00000000004016e5 <+88>: jle 0x4016b5 <phase5+40>
                                                       # while(ebx <= 5)</pre>
  0x00000000004016e7 <+90>: cmp ebp,DWORD PTR [rip+0x203c77] # 0x605364 经过6次循环之后然后和 0x605364位置上的数进行比较
  0x00000000004016ed <+96>: je
                                  0x4016f4 <phase5+103>
  0x00000000004016ef <+98>: call 0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
  0x00000000004016f4 <+103>: add rsp,0x8
  0x00000000004016f8 <+107>: pop
                                  rbx
  0x000000000004016f9 <+108>: pop
                                  rbp
  0x00000000004016fa <+109>: pop
                                  r12
  0x00000000004016fc <+111>: pop
                                  r13
  0x000000000004016fe <+113>: ret
End of assembler dump.
```

经过上面的分析应该大致可以清楚 是 输入一个 a~z的长度为 6 的字符串,然后转化为0~25

最后与0x605364上的数组进行比较。

几个地址指向的信息如下

```
gdb-peda$ x/26bx 0x605370
0x605370: 0x0d 0x16
                                                   0x02
                        0x1a
                              0x09
                                     0x0f
                                            0x0c
                                                          0x05
0x605378: 0x0a
               0x01
                      0x07 0x18
                                     0x12
                                            0x15
                                                   0x0b
                                                          0x13
0x605380: 0x11
               0x0e
                       0x19 0x10
                                     0x04
                                            0x06
                                                   0x17
                                                          0x08
0x605388: 0x03
                 0x14
gdb-peda$ x/bx 0x605364
0x605364:
          0x3f
```

伪代码如下

----- phase6 ------

国际惯例 先看phase6函数,这一层的循环比较多

```
Dump of assembler code for function phase6:
  0x0000000000401768 <+0>: push
  0x000000000040176a <+2>: push
  0x000000000040176b <+3>: push
  0x000000000040176c <+4>: sub
                               rsp,0x60
                              rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
  0x000000000000401770 <+8>: mov
                                                          #检测溢出用
  0x0000000000401779 <+17>: mov
                                  QWORD PTR [rsp+0x58],rax
                                   eax.eax
  0x000000000040177e <+22>: xor
  0x0000000000401780 <+24>: mov
                                   rsi,rsp
  0x0000000000401783 <+27>: call 0x401e80 <read_six_numbers> #同第二层 读取6个数字
  0x0000000000401788 <+32>: mov
                                   ebp,0x0
  0x000000000040178d <+37>: jmp
                                   0x4017c9 <phase6+97>
                                                          #跳到+97 意思为 最外层循环为 for(ebp=0;ebp<=5;ebp++)
  0x000000000040178f <+39>: movsxd rax,ebp
                                   eax, DWORD PTR [rsp+rax*4]
                                                              #rsp指向的是6个数字的首地址 我记作 char num[6],后面表现的清楚一点
  0x00000000000401792 <+42>:
                            mov
                                                              取值num[ebp]
  0x00000000000401795 <+45>:
                                   eax,0x1
                             sub
  0x0000000000401798 <+48>:
                             cmp
                                   eax,0x5
  0x0000000000040179b <+51>:
                                   0x4017a2 <phase6+58>
                                                              #num[ebp]-1>5 就bomb 代表 num[ebp] <= 6
                             jbe
  0x0000000000040179d <+53>:
                            call
                                   0x401e40 <explode bomb>
  0x00000000004017a2 <+58>:
                           lea
                                   r12d,[rbp+0x1]
                                                          #ebx = ebp + 1 这里开始到 0x4017c4 范围是里面的一个小循环
  0x000000000004017a6 <+62>:
                            mov
                                   ebx,r12d
                                                              意思为 for(ebx=ebp+1;ebp<=5;ebp++)
                                   0x4017c1 <phase6+89>
  0x00000000004017a9 <+65>:
                             jmp
  0x000000000004017ab <+67>:
                            movsxd rax,ebp
  0x00000000004017ae <+70>:
                            movsxd rdx,ebx
                                                              #取num[rdx]相当于 num[ebx]
  0x000000000004017b1 <+73>:
                                  edi,DWORD PTR [rsp+rdx*4]
                            mov
                                  DWORD PTR [rsp+rax*4],edi
                                                              #比较num[ebx]与num[rax(ebp)]是否相同
  0x00000000004017b4 <+76>:
                             cmp
  0x00000000004017b7 <+79>:
                             jne
                                   0x4017be <phase6+86>
                             call 0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
  0x00000000004017b9 <+81>:
  0x00000000004017be <+86>:
                             add
                                   ebx,0x1
```

```
0x00000000004017c1 <+89>:
                                    ebx,0x5
                                                            #ebx<=5
                            cmp
  0x00000000004017c4 <+92>: jle
                                    0x4017ab <phase6+67>
  0x00000000004017c6 <+94>: mov
                                    ebp,r12d
  0x00000000004017c9 <+97>:
                                    ebp,0x5
                                                           #ebp<=5
                             cmp
  0x000000000004017cc <+100>: ile
                                    0x40178f <phase6+39>
  #-----二轮循环-----
  0x00000000004017ce <+102>: mov
                                    esi,0x0
  0x00000000004017d3 <+107>:
                              jmp
                                    0x4017f8 <phase6+144>
                                                            #最外围也是一个 for(esi=0;esi<=5;esi++)的循环
  0x00000000004017d5 <+109>:
                                    rdx,QWORD PTR [rdx+0x8] #这个就是0x605160的操作 可以看下下面dump下来的内存,
                                                            会感觉到,就是依次往后移
  0x00000000004017d9 <+113>:
                              add
                                    eax,0x1
  0x000000000004017dc <+116>:
                                    0x4017e8 <phase6+128>
                              imp
  0x00000000004017de <+118>:
                             mov
                                    eax,0x1
                                                           0x000000000004017e3 <+123>:
                             mov
                                    edx,0x605160
  0x00000000004017e8 <+128>:
                              movsxd rcx,esi
  0x00000000004017eb <+131>:
                             cmp
                                    eax,DWORD PTR [rsp+rcx*4]
                                                                for(eax=1;eax<num[rcx];eax++)</pre>
  0x00000000004017ee <+134>: jl
                                    0x4017d5 <phase6+109>
                                                                #若 eax< num[rcx]就走出循环
  0x00000000004017f0 <+136>:
                                    QWORD PTR [rsp+rcx*8+0x20],rdx #上面循环结束之后 将rdx值储存到 rsp+0x20为基址的数组之中。
                            mov
                                                                     我记作 new_num[]
  0x000000000004017f5 <+141>:
                             add
                                    esi.0x1
  0x000000000004017f8 <+144>:
                              cmp
                                    esi,0x5
                                                        #esi <= 5
  0x00000000004017fb <+147>:
                                    0x4017de <phase6+118>
                              jle
  #----三轮循环-----
                                    rbx,QWORD PTR [rsp+0x20]
  0x000000000004017fd <+149>:
                                                                \#rbx = \&new_num[0]
  0x0000000000401802 <+154>:
                                                                #rcx = &new_num[0]
                             mov
                                    rcx, rbx
  0x0000000000401805 <+157>:
                                    eax.0x1
                             mov
  0x000000000040180a <+162>: jmp
                                    0x40181e <phase6+182>
                                                                #for(eax=1;eax<=5;eax++)</pre>
  0x000000000040180c <+164>: movsxd rdx,eax
  0x000000000040180f <+167>:
                             mov
                                    rdx,QWORD PTR [rsp+rdx*8+0x20] #new_num[edx(eax)]
  0x0000000000401814 <+172>:
                                    QWORD PTR [rcx+0x8],rdx
                                                                #注意这个PTR 是取地址 *(new_num[rcx]+0x8)=new_num[edx]
                                                                    等同于 *(new_num[eax-1]+0x8)=new_num[eax]
  0x0000000000401818 <+176>:
                            add
                                    eax,0x1
  0x0000000000040181b <+179>:
                                    rcx,rdx
                                                                # rcx=edx
                             mov
  0x00000000000040181e <+182>:
                             cmp
                                    eax.0x5
  0x00000000000401821 <+185>:
                              jle
                                    0x40180c <phase6+164>
  0x00000000000401823 <+187>:
                                    QWORD PTR [rcx+0x8],0x0
                                                                # &new_num[6]=0
                              mov
  #-----四轮循环-----
  0x0000000000040182b <+195>:
                                    ebp,0x0
  0x00000000000401830 <+200>:
                                    0x401848 <phase6+224>
                                                                #for(ebp =0:ebp<=4:ebp++)
                              dmi
  0x00000000000401832 <+202>:
                                    rax,QWORD PTR [rbx+0x8]
                                                                #rax = new_num[rbx+1]
                             mov
  0x000000000000401836 <+206>:
                             mov
                                    eax,DWORD PTR [rax]
                                                                \#eax = *new num[rbx+1]
  0x0000000000401838 <+208>: cmp
                                    DWORD PTR [rbx],eax
                                                                #*new_num[rbx] 与 *new_num[rbx+1]做比较
  0x000000000040183a <+210>: jge
                                    0x401841 <phase6+217>
                                                                #如果*new_num[rbx+1]比较小那么 bomb
  0x000000000040183c <+212>: call
                                    0x401e40 <explode_bomb>
  0x0000000000401841 <+217>: mov
                                    rbx,QWORD PTR [rbx+0x8]
                                                                \#rbx = *(rbx + 0x8)
  0x0000000000401845 <+221>: add
                                    ebp,0x1
  0x00000000000401848 <+224>: cmp
                                    ebp.0x4
  0x000000000040184b <+227>: jle
                                    0x401832 <phase6+202>
  #-----溢出检测-----
  0x000000000040184d <+229>: mov
                                    rax, QWORD PTR [rsp+0x58]
  0x0000000000401852 <+234>:
                                    rax,QWORD PTR fs:0x28
  0x000000000040185b <+243>:
                              jе
                                    0x401862 <phase6+250>
                             call
  0x000000000040185d <+245>:
                                    0x400d40 <__stack_chk_fail@plt>
  0x0000000000401862 <+250>:
                             add
                                    rsp,0x60
  0x00000000000401866 <+254>:
                             pop
                                    rbx
  0x0000000000401867 <+255>:
                             pop
                                    rbp
  0x0000000000401868 <+256>:
  0x000000000040186a <+258>:
End of assembler dump.
```

根据第一轮的循环 可以写出下面的伪代码

```
for ( i = 0; i <= 5; ++i )
{
    if ( (num[i] - 1) > 5 ) // num[i] 为 1~6
```

```
bomb();
for ( j = i + 1; j <= 5; ++j )
{
    if ( num[i] == num[j] )
        bomb();
}</pre>
```

可以得出一个结论就是要输入一个1~6的数而且不重复

第二轮中

```
        0x605160:
        0x000003b8
        0x00000001
        0x000000000
        0x00000000

        0x605170:
        0x000003bb
        0x00000000
        0x00000000
        0x00000000

        0x605180:
        0x00000c619
        0x00000000
        0x00000000

        0x605190:
        0x00000286
        0x00000004
        0x00000000

        0x6051a0:
        0x0000293e
        0x00000000
        0x00000000

        0x6051b0:
        0x000008ecb
        0x00000000
        0x00000000
```

看起来第二轮的操作比较混乱

这里我们可以总结一下,就是最外围一个for 使用 num[i]的值 来判断位置

里面的一个for 是为了选择第0x605160[num[i]]的地址

具体数字来看能够清楚一些。其实也就是一个排序的过程。

例如 num[6]={6,5,4,3,2,1};

new_num[6]={0x6051b0,0x6051a0,0x605190,0x605180,0x605170,0x605160};

第三轮操作 先看一下new_num[]的地址是否和上面所说的一样,结果是一样的。

```
gdb-peda$ x/10x $rsp+0x20

0x7fffffffdc90: 0x00000000000051b0 0x0000000000051a0

0x7fffffffdca0: 0x0000000000005190 0x00000000005180

0x7fffffffdcb0: 0x00000000000005170 0x000000000005160

0x7fffffffdcc0: 0x00000000000400f80 0xc0af1f658f851400
```

这里进行的操作是

```
for(int i=1;i<=5;i++){
    *(new_num[i-1]+0x8)=new_num[i];
}</pre>
```

用数字能清楚表示一点

0x6051b0+0x8的位置 写入 0x6051a0 0x6051a0+0x8的位置 写入 0x605190

0x605190+0x8的位置 写入 0x605180

.....

在经过这一个循环之后再下一个断点,再来看这里的数值。

第四个循环里就是比大小了

```
maxValueAddr = 0x6051b0
for(int i=0;i<=4;i++){
```

```
if(*maxValueAddr < **(maxValueAddr+0x8)) {
    bomb();
}
maxValueAddr = *(maxValueAddr+0x8);
}</pre>
```

在这里就是 0x00008ecb 与 0x0000293e 比 大于没问题

0x0000293e 与 0x00008286 比。。就小于了然后就bomb了。

所以说最后phase6其实就是一个排序题目,根据0x605160这一个地址开始的 0x000003b8 0x00000a5db 0x00000c619 ... 来排序最后可以推断出顺序为 326451 希望可以自己按照这个顺序再调试看一遍。