15-213
Introduction to Computer Systems

With Your TA!

GDB, Assembly Code, & Bomblab

Recitation 2
Monday September 13th, 2010

Schedule

- News
- GDB
- Assembly Code
- Bomblab
- Bomblab Example

News

- Datalab will be graded by next Monday
- Scores will show up on Autolab.
  - Questions? Complaints?
  - Email the TA that graded your lab. (Their andrewID will appear at the bottom of your feedback)
- TA's will rotate
  - So no one TA will grade two of your labs.
- Labs will be hand graded and handed back in recitation
  - Please update your Autolab profile specifying which recitation you will pick up your lab in.

GDB

Gnu DeBugger

- Step through program execution
- Examine values of program variables.
- Trap system signals (such as SIGSEGV)
- Set breakpoints to halt execution at any point
- Watch variables to see when they change.

GDB Example

```
(gdb) list
1   #include <stdio.h>
2   #include <stdlib.h>
3
4   int main(){
5       int a,b,c;
6
7       a = 4;
8       b = 10;
9       c = a*b;
10
11      printf("A is %d,
         b is %d,
         and c is%d
         \n",a,b,c);
12
13      return 0;
14  }
```

```
(gdb) break simple.c:9
Breakpoint 1 at 0x804839e: file simple.c,
line 9.
(gdb) run
Starting program: 15213/rec2/a.out
Breakpoint 1, main () at simple.c:9

9       c = a*b;
(gdb) print a
$1 = 4
(gdb) print b
$2 = 10
(gdb) print c
$3 = 134513642
(gdb) where
#0  main () at simple.c:9
(gdb) continue
Continuing.
A is 4, b is 10, and c is 40

Program exited normally.
```

Some GDB Commands

- run [*arg1* [*arg2* [...]]]
  - executes the program with specified arguments
- break [*file.c*:]*line#* | *functionName* | *memAddr*
  - sets a break point
    - breaks execution BEFORE executing the statement!!!!
- print *varName* | *$register*
  - prints a variable or register's value.
- stepi
  - step through one instruction in assembly

Some GDB Commands (cont)

- disas [*function*]
  - show the disassembly of the current code (or the function)
- continue
  - continue program execution after stopping at a breakpoint.
- info *break* | *registers* | .....
  - shows information about breakpoints/registers/....

Assembly Code

x86 Assembly

- Variables ==> Registers
  - %esp -> Stack Pointer
  - %ebp -> Stack Base Pointer
  - %eax -> Function Return Value
  - %eip -> Instruction Pointer
  - (a bunch of other ones)

x86_64 Assembly

- Variables ==> Registers
  - %rsp -> Stack Pointer
  - %rbp -> Stack Base Pointer
  - %rax -> Function Return Value
  - %rip -> Instruction Pointer
  - %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx -> Function Arguments
  - (and a bunch-bunch more)

Assembly Addressing

`( R ) ==>  *(Reg(R))`

- The memory at address stored in register R

`D( R ) ==>  *(Reg(R)+D)`

- The memory at the address (R + (constant D))
- ex: 4(%eax) ==> *(%eax + 4)

`D(Rb,Ri,S) ==>  *(Reg(Rb) + Reg(Ri)*S + D)`

- Constant Displacement 'D'
- Base Register 'Rb'
- Index Register 'Ri'
- Scale (1,2,4,8..)

Addressing Examples

%eax	0xb800
%ecx	0x10

Expression	Evaluation	Result
$4(%eax)	4 + 0xb800	0xb804
(%eax,%ecx)	0xb800 + 0x10	0xb810
(%eax,%ecx,$4)	0xb800 + 4*0x10	0xb840
$4(%eax,%ecx)	4 + 0xb800 + 0x10	0xb814
$0xFF0000(%eax,%ecx,$4)	0xFF0000+0xb800+4*0x10	0xFFb840

Arithmetic Operations

`addl`	Src,Dest	Dest	=	Dest	+	Src	
`subl`	Src,Dest	Dest	=	Dest	-	Src	
`imull`	Src,Dest	Dest	=	Dest	*	Src	
`sall`	Src,Dest	Dest	=	Dest	<<	Src	Arithmetic
`sarl`	Src,Dest	Dest	=	Dest	>>	Src	Arithmetic
`shrl`	Src,Dest	Dest	=	Dest	>>	Src	Logical
`xorl`	Src,Dest	Dest	=	Dest	^	Src	
`andl`	Src,Dest	Dest	=	Dest	&	Src	
`orl`	Src,Dest	Dest	=	Dest	|	Src	
`incl`	Dest	Dest	++				
`decl`	Dest	Dest	--				
`negl`	Dest	Dest	=	-Dest			
`notl`	Dest	Dest	=	~Dest			

Examples

- C function with some simple math
- Lets examine the assembly code
  - both unoptimized and optimized
- Step through this code with GDB

Bomblab

Bomblab

- Solve a series of stages by finding the password for a function
- We give you a compiled binary
- You read the assembly code to figure out the passwords

Bomblab Hints

- **If it blows up, you're doing it wrong!**
- Use GDB to step through the program, following execution and watching what happens to variables
- Figure out what checks are made and how to pass them

Bomblab Example

- Lets return to the example we had and try to get it to return certain output values.

A note on Bomblab

- You can usually make some guesses and solve each stage that way.
- But, if you are stuck, just work through each line of assembly and try to re-construct the C-code.

Final Thoughts

- There is LOTS of documentation for this stuff on the internet.
- Become comfortable with GDB, you'll have to use it a lot.
- Remember: Office Hours: Mon-Thurs: 5:30-7:30pm in WeH 5207
- 15-213-staff@cs.cmu.edu !!!

kthxbai