

Reverse Engineering and Malware Analysis

# **X86 ARCHITECTURE & ASSEMBLY**

# Agenda

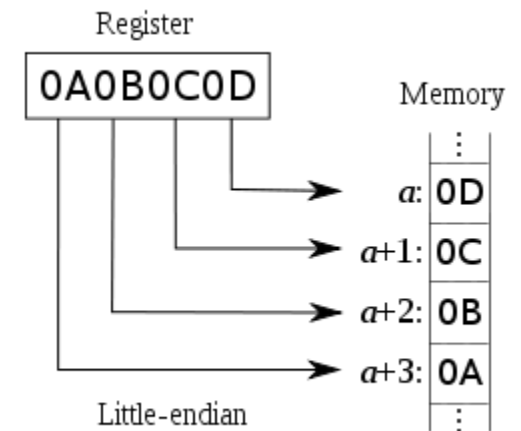
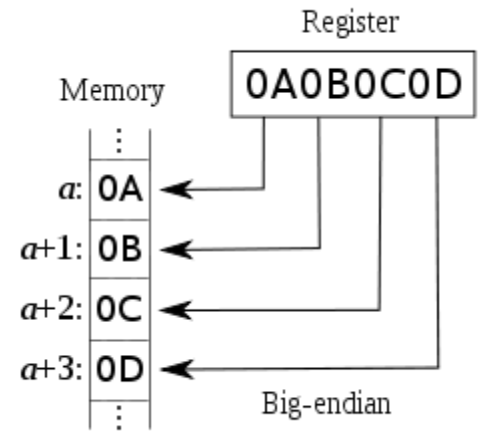
- x86 Architecture
  - Registers
  - Stack
  - Memory and Addressing
  - Memory Management
  - CPU Privilege Modes
- x86 Assembly
  - The Hello World
  - Basic x86 Programming

# x86 Architecture

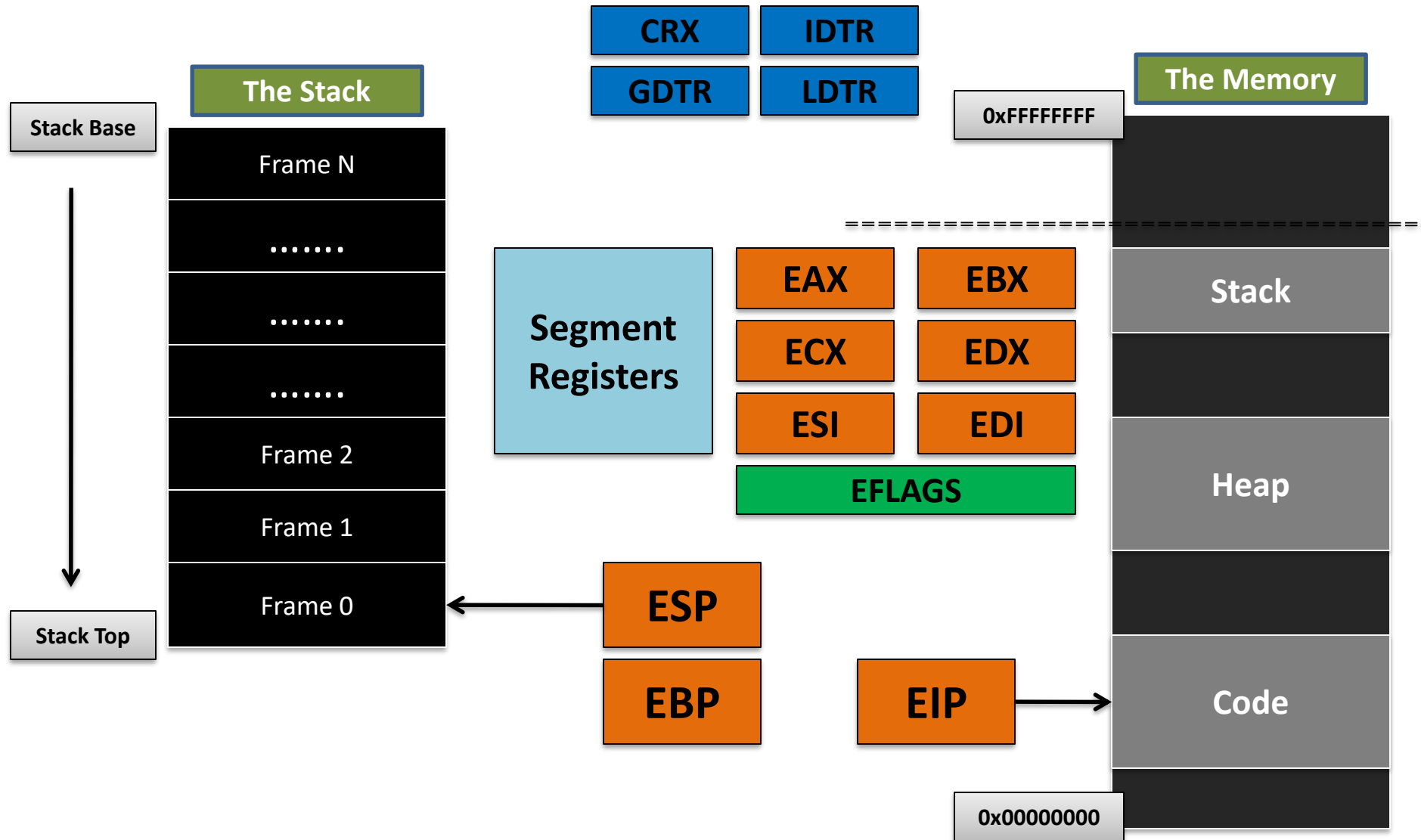
- Originally designed by Intel during 1978
- **CISC**: Complex Instruction Set Computer
  - Varying Length
  - Multi-Data Operation
- Little Endian
- Multi Tasking
- Protected Memory Model
  - Paging and Segmentation
- 16/32/64 bit Platform

# Endianness

- **Big-Endian**
  - Most Significant Byte (MSB) First
- **Little-Endian**
  - Least Significant Byte (LSB) First



# x86 Platform Components



# x86 CPU Modes

## Real

- 20 bit Segmented Memory Model
- Direct access to BIOS & IO Ports
- No memory protection or multi tasking

## Protected

- 32 bit Segmented Memory Model
- Memory Protection
- Support Multi Tasking

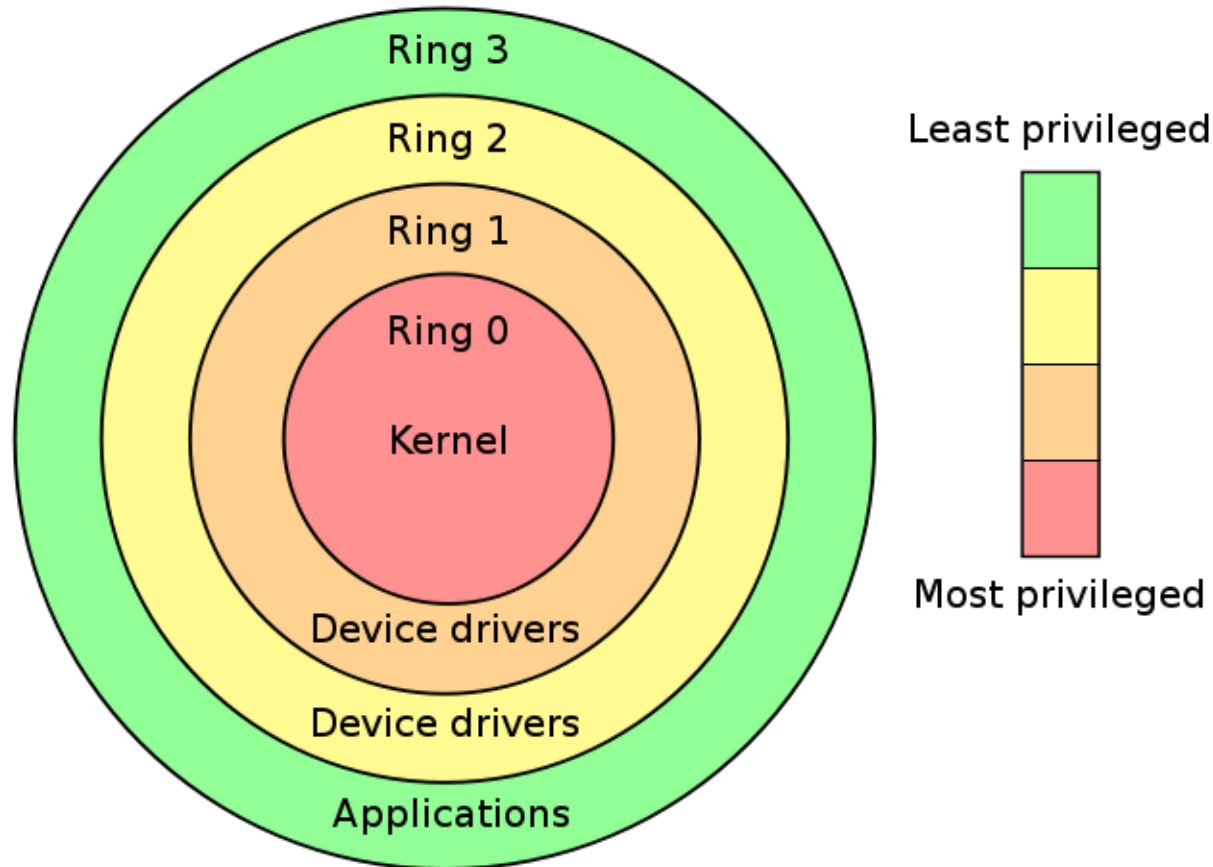
## Virtual 8086

- Real Mode Emulation in Protected Mode
- Mostly used for backward compatibility

## Long

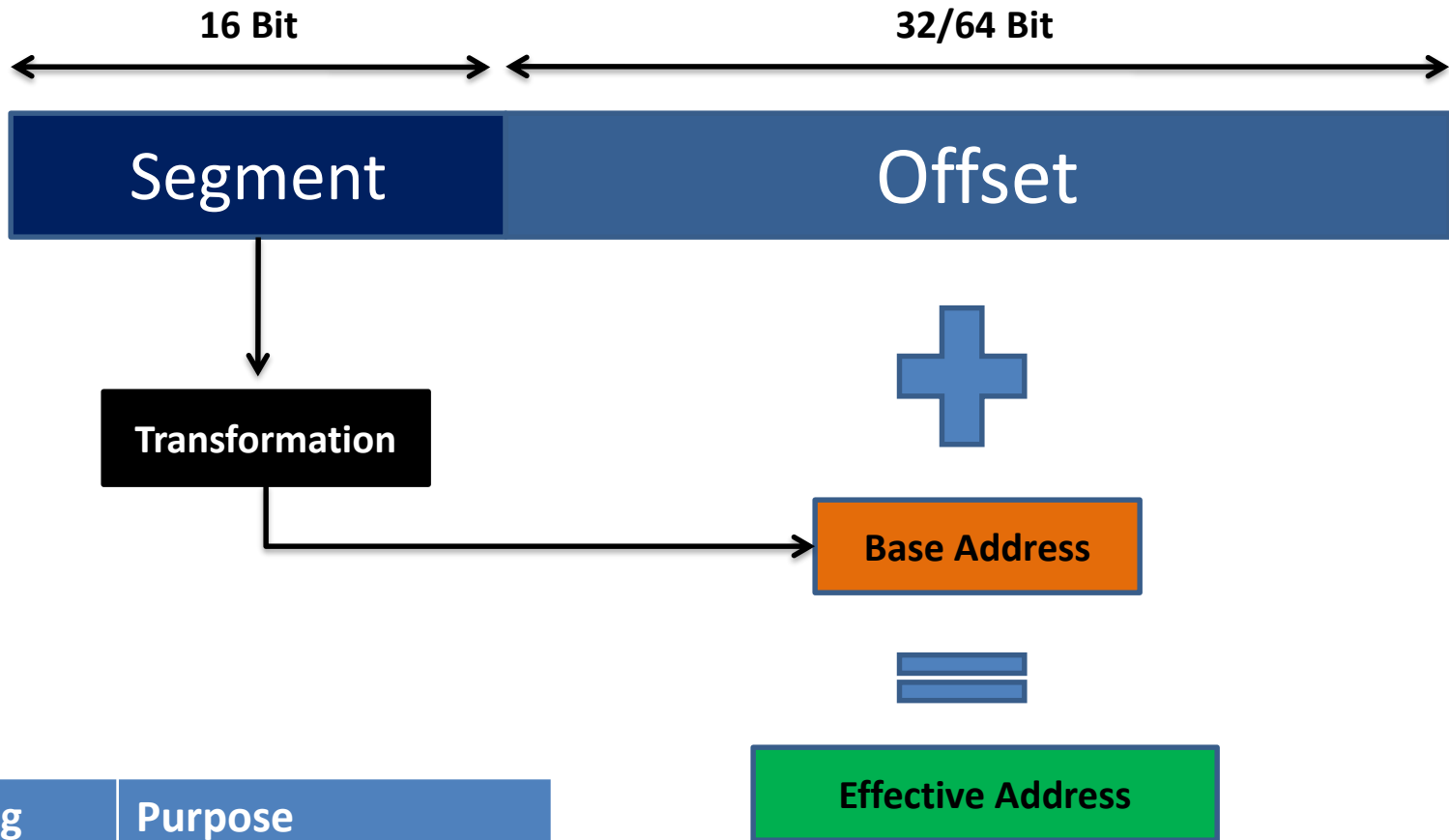
- 64bit extensions over 32 bit Mode

# x86 CPU Privilege/Protection Levels



<http://duartes.org/gustavo/blog/post/cpu-rings-privilege-and-protection>  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ring\\_\(computer\\_security\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ring_(computer_security))

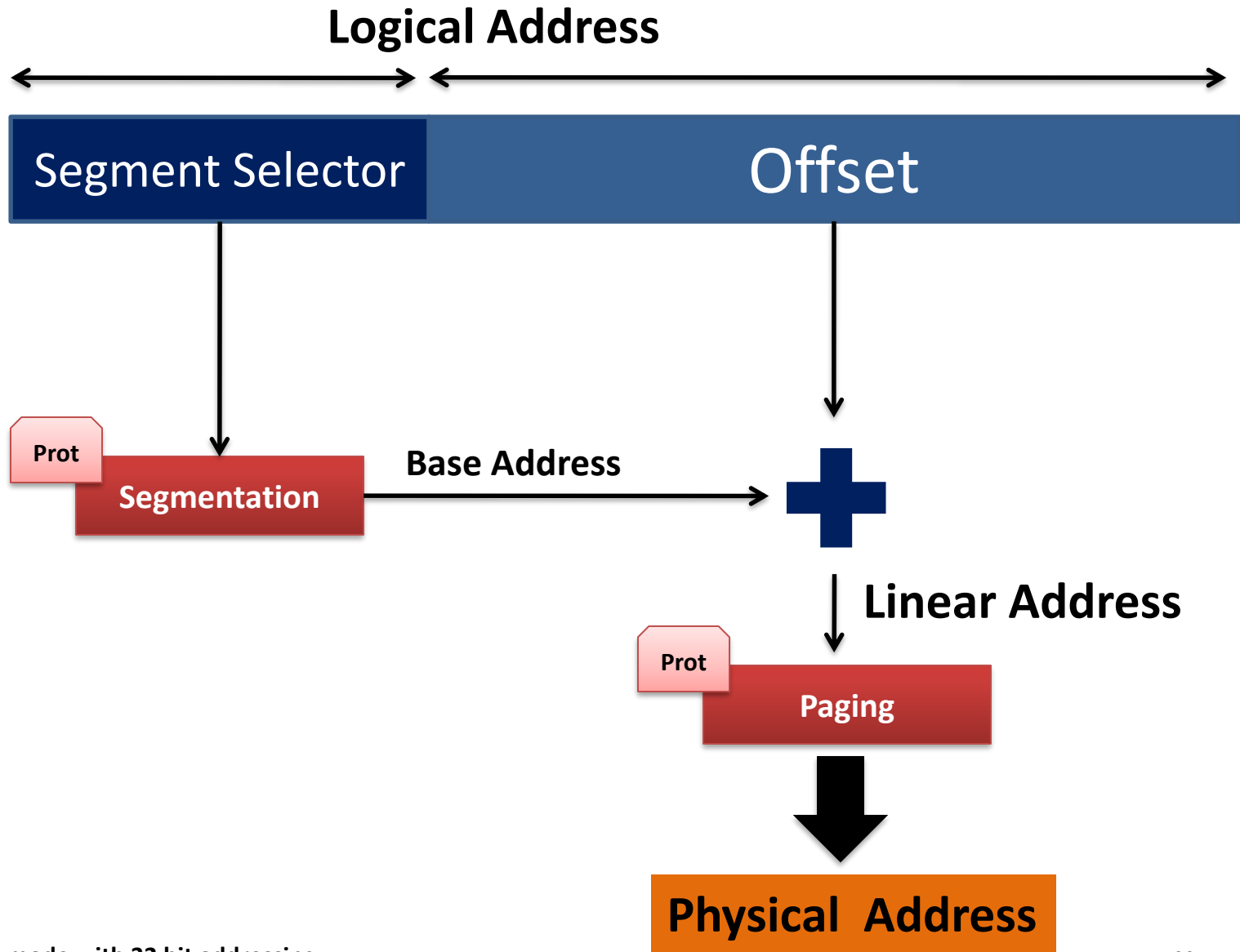
# x86 Memory Addressing



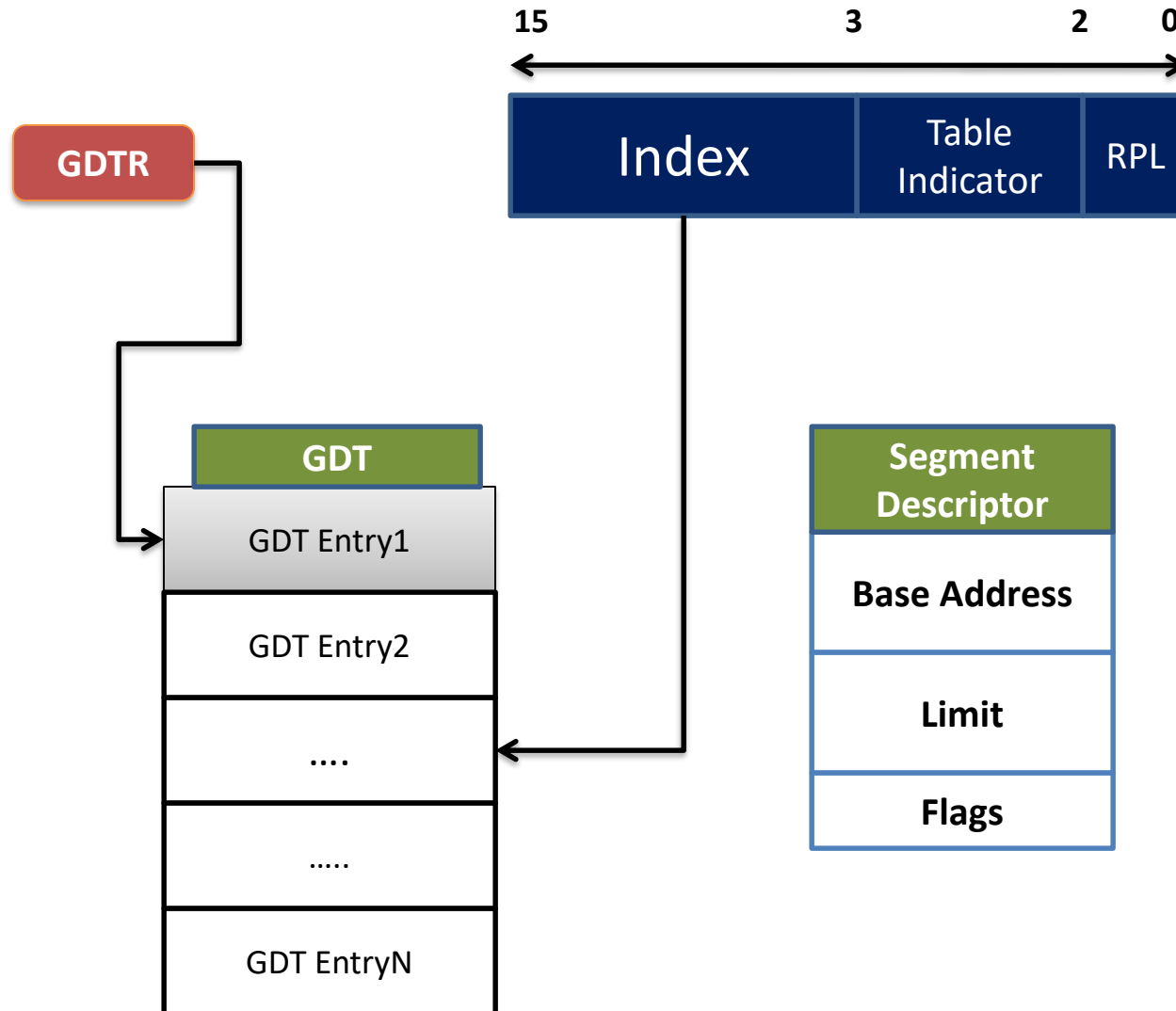
Reg	Purpose
CS	Code Segment
DS	Data Segment
SS	Stack Segment



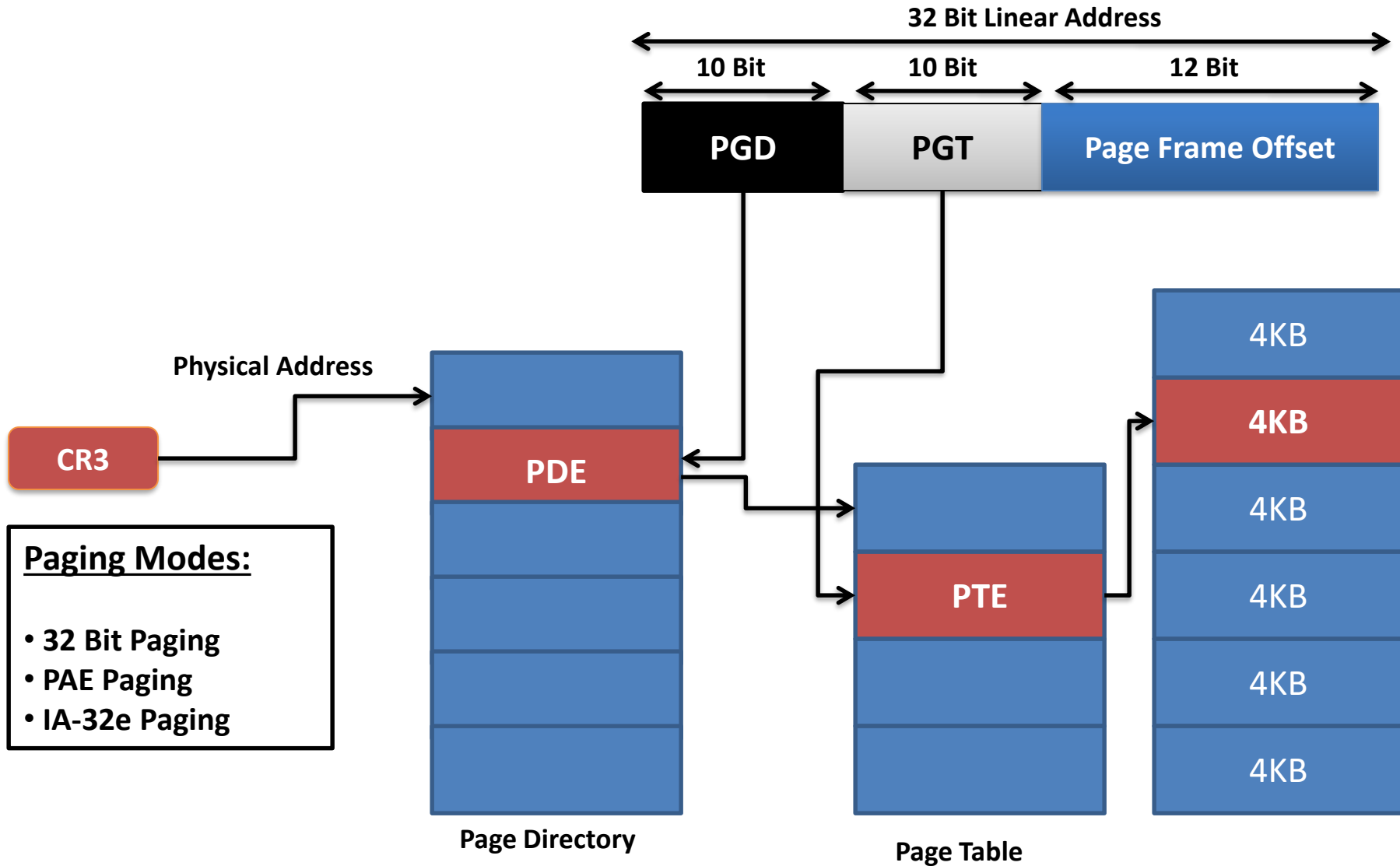
# x86 Memory Management



# x86 MM: Segmentation



# x86 MM: Paging



# x86 Assembly: Common Instructions



# x86 ASM Syntax

- **AT&T**
  - Operand Order: Source, Destination
  - Instructions are suffixed to indicate operand size
  - Used by default in Unix based systems
- **Intel**
  - Operand Order: Destination, Source
  - Register names indicate operand size
  - Used by default in MS-DOS, Windows systems.

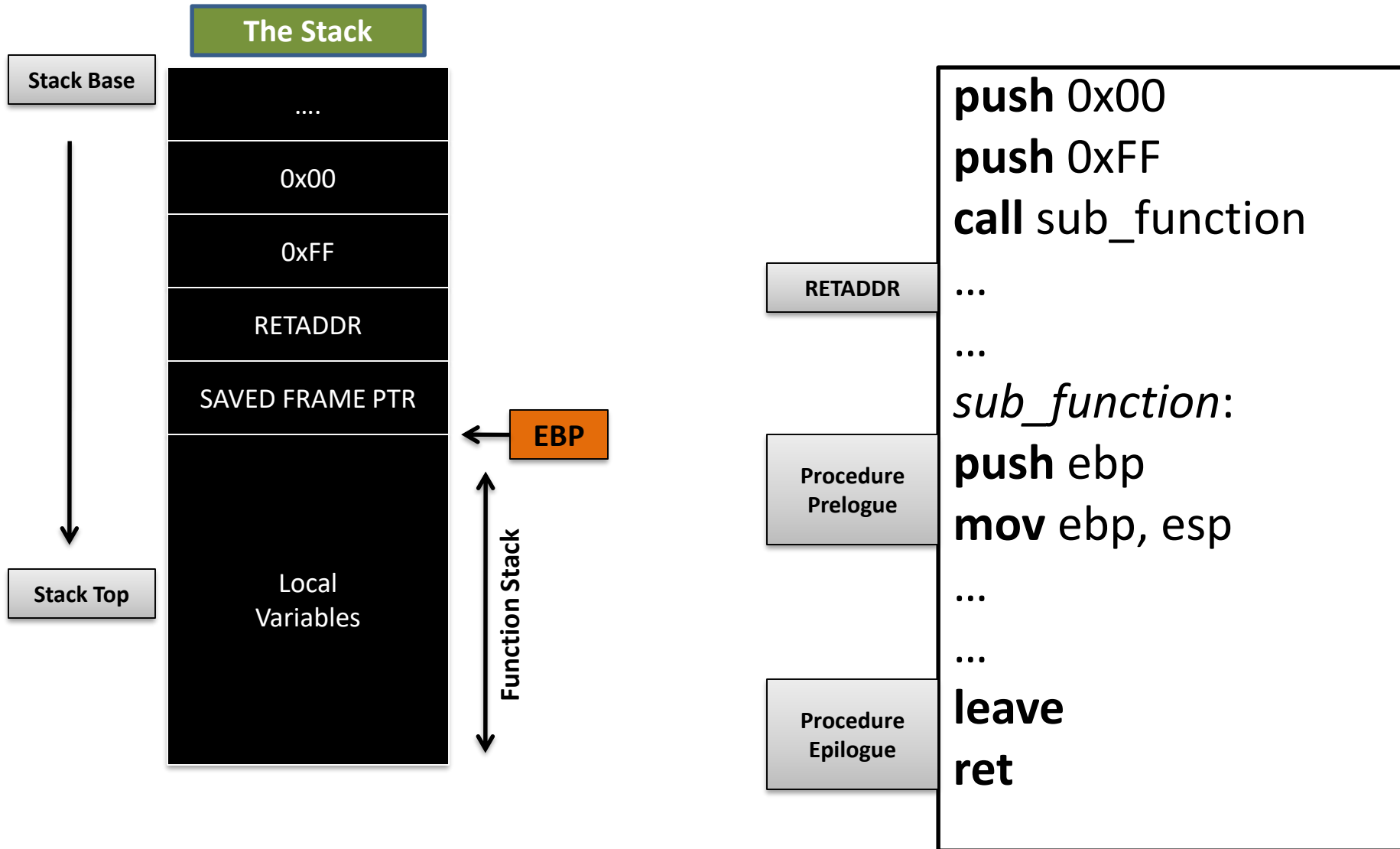
# x86 ASM Hello World

```
1  BITS 32
2
3  GLOBAL _start
4
5  _start:
6
7      call getString
8      db "Hello World",0x0a,0x00
9
10 getString:
11     pop ecx
12     mov edx, 12
13     mov ebx, 1
14     mov eax, 4
15     int 0x80
16
17     xor eax, eax
18     xor ebx, ebx
19     inc eax
20     int 0x80
```

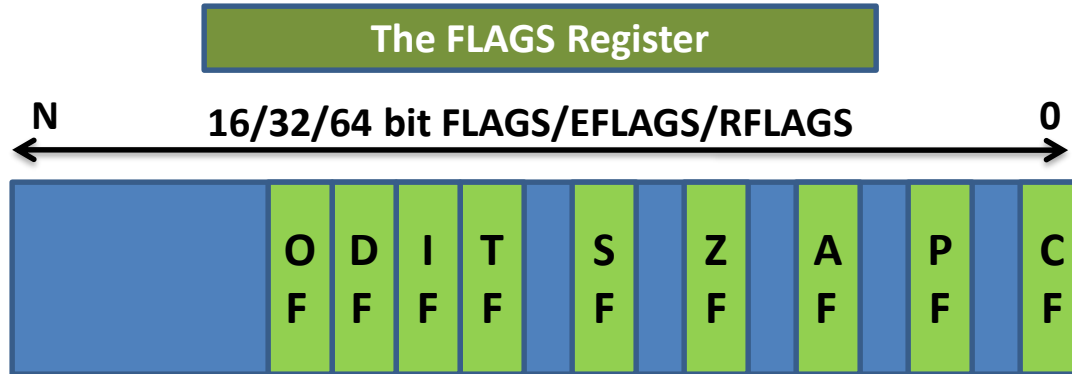
```
nasm -f elf -o hello hello.asm  
ld -o hello hello.o  
./hello
```

Intel Syntax

# x86 ASM: Call Stack



# x86 ASM: Conditions



**CMP** a, b      := a − b

Set **ZF** if a = b

Set **SF** if b > a

...

```
mov eax, 1
mov ebx, 2
```

```
cmp eax, ebx
jz branch1
jnz branch1
jg branch1
```

*branch1:*

...

CMP performs a subtraction and updates FLAGS register

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FLAGS\\_register](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FLAGS_register)

<http://www.3slabs.com/>



# Serious Reading

- Plex86
  - x86 Virtual Machine
  - <http://www.plex86.org/>
- OSDever
  - <http://www.osdever.net>
- JamesM's Kernel Development Tut
  - [http://www.jamesmolloy.co.uk/tutorial\\_html/](http://www.jamesmolloy.co.uk/tutorial_html/)
- Intel Architecture Software Developers Manual
  - Google...