

## W6-Arithmetic AL program

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### 1. Create run.sh file

Terminal: `nano run.sh`

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```
#!/bin/bash
nasm -f elf ./1.asm
ld -m elf_i386 ./1.o -o ./1

./1
```

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### 2. Change Access permission for run.sh

Terminal: `chmod 777 run.sh`

### 3-1. Create file in Assembly Language code to run

Terminal : `nano w6_1.asm`

result = -var1 \* 10  
result = -5 \* 10 = -50

---

```
section .text
    global _start

_start:
    sub eax,[var1]    ;store -var1 into eax
    mov dl,10         ;store 10 into dl
    imul dl           ;multiply -var1 with 10
    mov [result],eax  ;store eax value into result variable

    mov eax,1
    int 0x80

section .data
    var1 DD 5         ;var1 is assigned 5

segment .bss
    result resb 1     ;uninitialized variable
```

---

### 3-2. Run the result code with run.sh

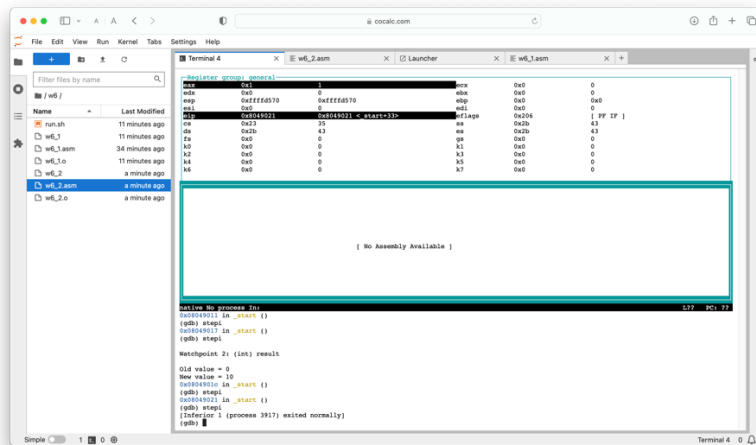
Terminal: `./run.sh result`

### 3-3. GDB debugging and checking register process

`gdb result`  
`layout asm`  
`layout regs`  
`watch (int) result`  
`break _start`  
`run`  
`stepi` <execute step by step.>



```
stepi <execute step by step.>
```



Watchpoint 2: (int) result

Old value = 0

New value =10

### 5-1. Create file in Assembly Language code to run

Terminal : nano w6\_3.asm

```
result = (-var1 * var2) + var3
```

$$\text{result} = (-2 * 3) + 17 = 11$$

```
section .text
```

global \_start

```
_start:
```

```
sub eax,[var1]    ;substitutue eax=0 by var1=2 into eax; eax is -2
```

```
mov dl, [var2]    ;store var2=3 into dl; dl is 3
```

```
imul dl      ;multiply eax by dl=3, eax is -6
```

```
add eax,[var3]    ;add var3=17 to eax, eax is 11
```

```
mov [result],eax    ;store eax=11 into result variable
```

```
mov eax,1
```

```
int 0x80
```

```
section .data
```

```
var1 DD 2 ;var1 is assigned 2
```

```
var2 DD 3 ;var2 is assigned 3
```

```
var3 DD 17 ;var3 is assigned 17
```

```
segment .bss
```

```
result resb 1 ;uninitialized variable
```

5-2. Run the result code with run.sh

Terminal: `./run.sh result`

5-3. GDB debugging and checking register process

[gdb result](#)

[layout asm](#)

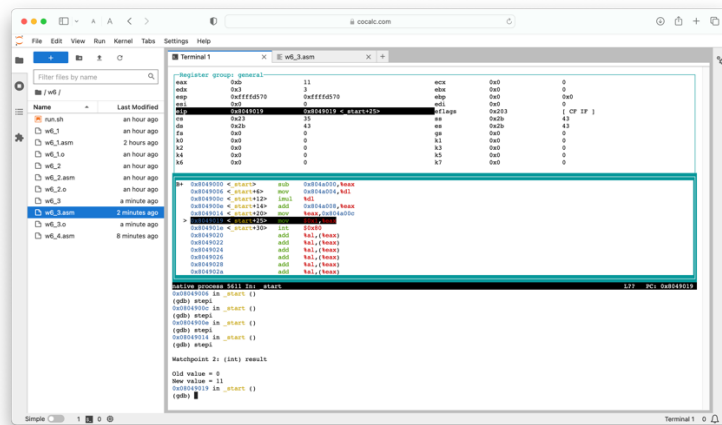
[layout regs](#)

[watch \(int\) result](#)

[break \\_start](#)

[run](#)

[stepi](#) <execute step by step.>



Watchpoint 2: (int) result

Old value = 0

New value = 11

6-1. Create file in Assembly Language code to run

Terminal : `nano w6_4.asm`

`result = (var1 * 2)/(var2 - 3)`

`result = (10 * 2)/(8 - 3) = 4`

section .text

global \_start

\_start:

```
mov eax,[var1]    ;store var1=10 to eax; eax is 10
mov dl, 2         ;store 2 into dl; dl is 2
mul dl            ;multiply eax=10 by 2; eax is 20
mov ebx,[var2]    ;store var2=8 to ebx; ebx is 8
sub ebx,3         ;substitute ebx=8 by 3; ebx is 5
mov [var2], ebx   ;return ebx=5 back to var2
mov bl,[var2]     ;store ebx=5 as a divisor into bl
div bl            ;divide eax=20 by bl=5; eax is 4
mov [result],eax  ;store eax=4 into result variable
```

```
mov eax,1
```

```
int 0x80
```

section .data

```
segment .bss
    result resb 1    ;uninitialized variable
```

## 6-2. Run the result code with run.sh

Terminal: `./run.sh result`

### 6-3. GDB debugging and checking register process

**gdb result**

## layout asm

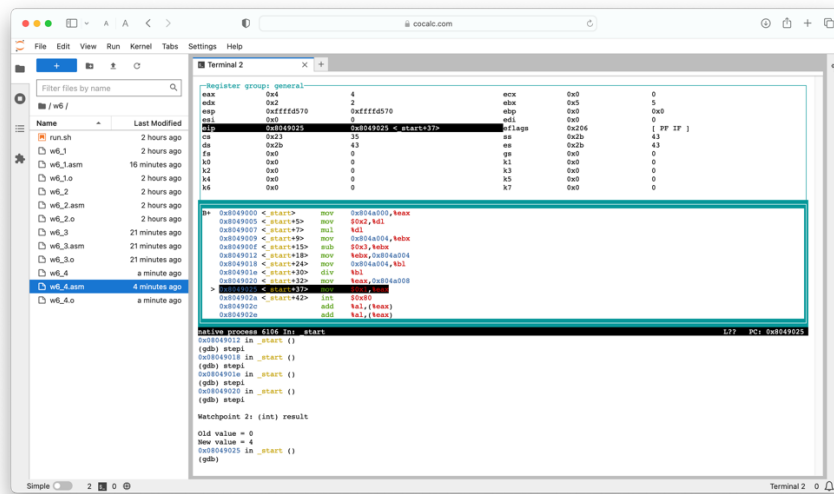
layout regs

```
watch (int) result
```

break\_start

run

stepi <execute step by step.>



Watchpoint 2: (int) result

Old value = 0

New value =4

\*\*\*Challenge: For the arithmetic operation, I summarized following tips for this activity:

1. Use 'sub eax,[var1]' to get negative number of var1.
2. Operands for signed data (involving negative number) use imul/idiv instead of mul/div.
3. Operation on variables directly cause errors. It is necessary to put variable to register, do the substitution and then return the value back to the variable.
4. 'div ebx' get unexpected result. It is a better practice to introduce variable to dl or bl for multiplication and division.