

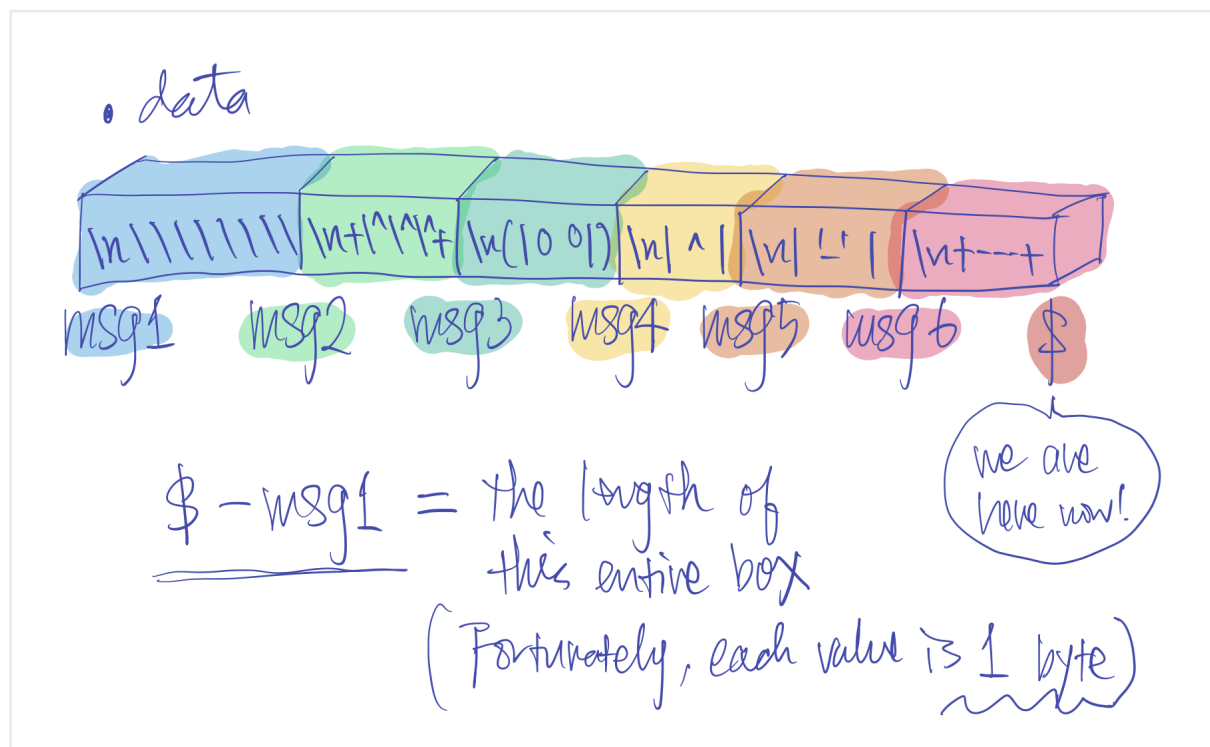
Extra questions:

A: 0xa represents a decimal value of 10 in hex. In ASCII value, 10 means a newline. Therefore, if you add 0xa at the end of msg6, there will be another new line (empty line) displayed.

B: rdi will contain 0 no matter what value rdi holds. XORing the same value guarantees to yield 0 because each bit is the same. Only when each bit's value is different (i.e.  $0 \wedge 1 = 1$ ), it returns 1.

C: \$ represents the memory location where we are currently at. In Assembly language, variable's name represents the start of the memory location where the variable is stored. From msg1 to msg6, each char value is stored consecutively. Therefore,  $\$ - \text{msg1}$  = the length of the whole strings from msg1 to msg6.

SYS\_WRITE takes an argument stored in rdx, which indicates how many characters to display. So, we want to store  $\$ - \text{msg1}$  in rdx.



Sample run:

