Exercise 1

x86 Assembly

Welcome to the first exercise! To be able to run this exercise, and all following exercises, you will need to follow both these documents:

- Setup instructions - Installing the VM and registering on the course website. You will need this to run all exercises.
- Exercise Submission Guidelines - General instructions and course policies that apply to all exercises in the course. You **must** read this document before submitting any exercise.

Ready? Awesome, let's actually begin :)

Log into your VM (`user` / `1234`), open a terminal and type in `infosec pull 1`.

- When prompted, enter your username and password
- Once the command completes, your exercise should be ready at `/home/user/1/`

When you finish solving the assignment, submit your exercise with `infosec push 1`.

- This will run some sanity tests to make sure your submissions seems to be OK (it is not a full test of the homework)
- It will submit the homework even if the tests fail
- The last submission is what that matters
    - You can see your submitted files on the course website

Question 1 (30 pt)

In the `q1.c` file, write an x86 Assembly program that receives an integer in `EBX`, computes its **greatest prime factor**, and stores the result in `EAX`; if the integer is less than or equal to `1`, the result should be `0`.

Add your assembly instructions as strings to `q1.c` between our comments, like so:

```
19      asm (
20          /* Your code starts here. */
21
22          "MOV EAX, 1;"
23          "MOV EBX, 2;"
24          "ADD EAX, EBS;"
25
26          /* Your code stops  here. */
27      );
```

- To compile your program, run[1] `gcc q1.c -masm=intel -o q1`.
- If compilation succeeds without errors, it will create a program named `q1` within the same directory
- Test your code:
  - To run it, just run `./q1 <number>`
  - For example, `./q1 10` should print `5`, and `./q1 -5` should print `0`

Question 2

Part A (30 pt)

In the **`q2a.c`** file, write an x86 Assembly program that receives an integer in `EBX`, **computes its Fibonacci number**[2] **using recursion**, and stores it in `EAX`; if the integer is less than 0, the result should be 0.

Fibonacci numbers are the numbers of the sequence 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8… defined as:

$$a_0 = 0\,, \qquad a_1 = 1\,, \qquad a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$$

Add your assembly instructions as strings as in question 1, and compile and test in a similar way.

Part B (20 pt)

In the **`q2b.c`** file, as before write an x86 Assembly program to compute a Fibonacci number, **this time without recursion**.

Question 3 (20 pt)

Read the following x86 Assembly program, and describe what it does in **`q3.txt`**.

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[1] `gcc` = the compiler, `q1.c` is our input file, `-masm=intel` means we use the intel x86 syntax, `-o q1` means to write the result as `q1`.

[2] Given the number `n` in `EBX`, compute a_n

```
1 MOV ECX, 0
2 XOR EDX, EDX
3 _LABEL:
4 CMP [ESI], DL
5 JZ _END
6 INC ECX
7 INC ESI
8 JMP _LABEL
9 _END:
```

Note: Telling us what every line does, is NOT a valid answer. We want **the key idea of what this code does**, not a translation from Assembly to English.

Final notes:

- Consider edge cases (i.e. negative numbers, etc.)
- **Document your code**
    - You can use C comments to add documentation between the strings of the Assembly
- Don't use any additional third party libraries that aren't already installed on your machine (i.e. don't install anything)
- If your answer takes an entire page, you probably misunderstood the question.