

Luke Demi

1) Describe, in your own words, what the sections of code labeled fun1, fun2, fun3, and fun4 do. Be as specific as you can. For example, if one function implements a search algorithm, identify the searching algorithm used.

fun1: Fun1 calculates the average of the elements in the given array myList. It iterates through each element of the array, sums them up, and then divides the sum by the number of elements to compute the average.

fun2: Fun2 implements a bubble sort algorithm to sort the array myList in ascending order. It iterates through the array multiple times, comparing adjacent elements and swapping them if they are in the wrong order, until the array is sorted.

fun3: Fun3 calculates the midpoint value of the array myList. It iterates through the array until it finds the value -1, then calculates the midpoint index of the array and retrieves the value at that index.

fun4: Fun4 prints out every element of the array myList. It iterates through the array, printing each element until it encounters the value -1, at which point it stops.

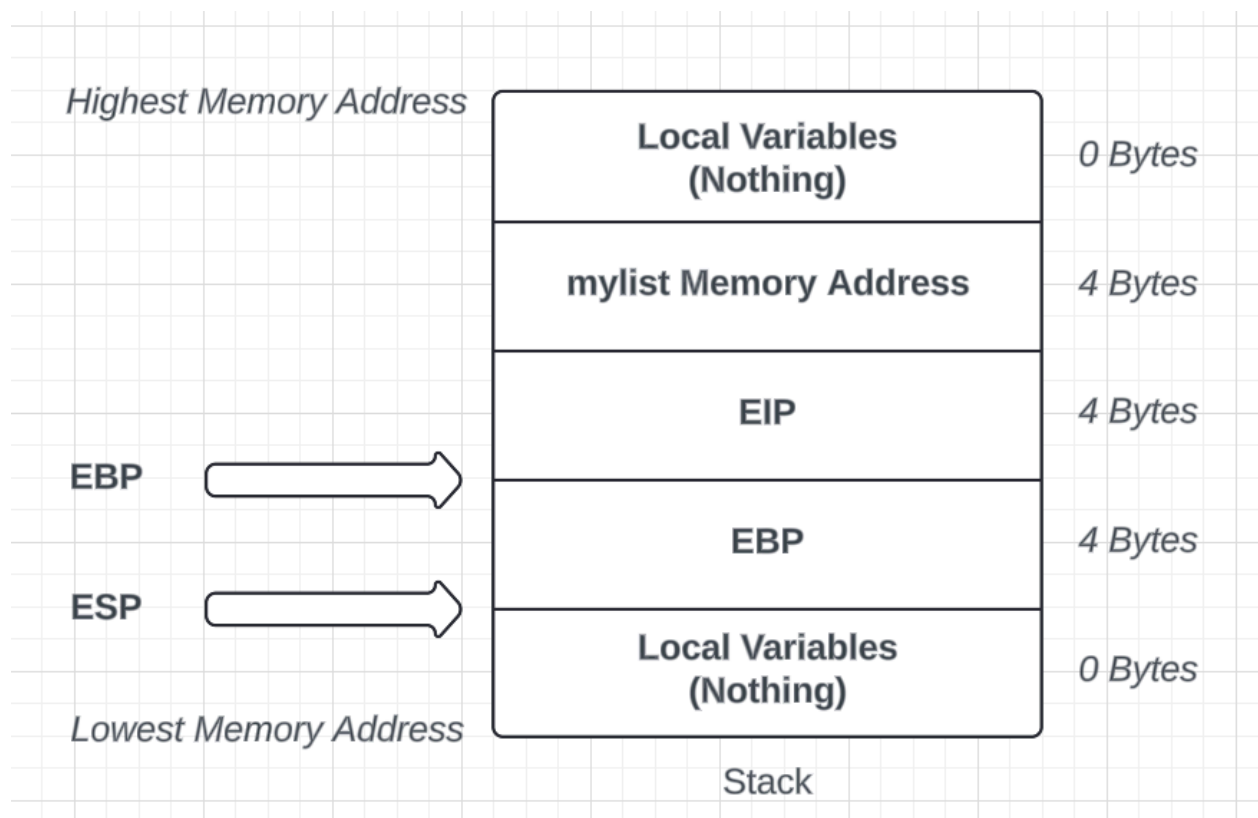
2) The first two lines of fun1, fun2, fun3, and fun4 are all identical. Why is this the case? What are these lines of code used for?

These first two lines for all four of these functions are always push ebp and mov ebp, esp, which pushes the previous base pointer onto the stack and moves the current stack pointer into the base pointer. This is the basic preamble for establishing a stack frame. These lines of code are used for setting up a function's stack frame, providing a stable reference point and a new base pointer.

3) Demonstrate how a single line of C can map to multiple lines of assembly by writing a single line of C code that is equivalent to the collective behavior of lines 61, 62, and 63.

```
int variable = 0;
```

4) Create a visual representation of the stack at line 68. This visual representation should describe what each one of those items is. This can be hand-drawn if you want. For reference, look at slides 11-19 of the Assembly Programming 3 slide deck.



5) Set a breakpoint at line 68 and execute the program. Take a screenshot that shows the register values at line #68.

Debugger Screenshot (Registers and Assembly View):

Registers: EAX = 00A2A000 EBX = 0076D000 ECX = 00000000 EDX = 00E8CFD9 ESI = 00E8A9E0 EDI = 00E8CE08 EIP = 009A8A76 ESP = 008FF9E8 EBP = 008FF9EC EFL = 00000206

Assembly (assignment5.asm):

```

65 mov ecx, 0           ;initializes loop counter (ecx) to 0
66 mov eax, [ebp+8]     ;loads offset of mylist into eax
67
68 looptop:
69 mov edx, [eax + ecx * 4] ;calculates the offset of the array
70 cmp edx, -1          ;ends the loop if edx = -1
71 je endloop
72
73 mov ebx, [ebp-4]      ;loads the current sum into ebx

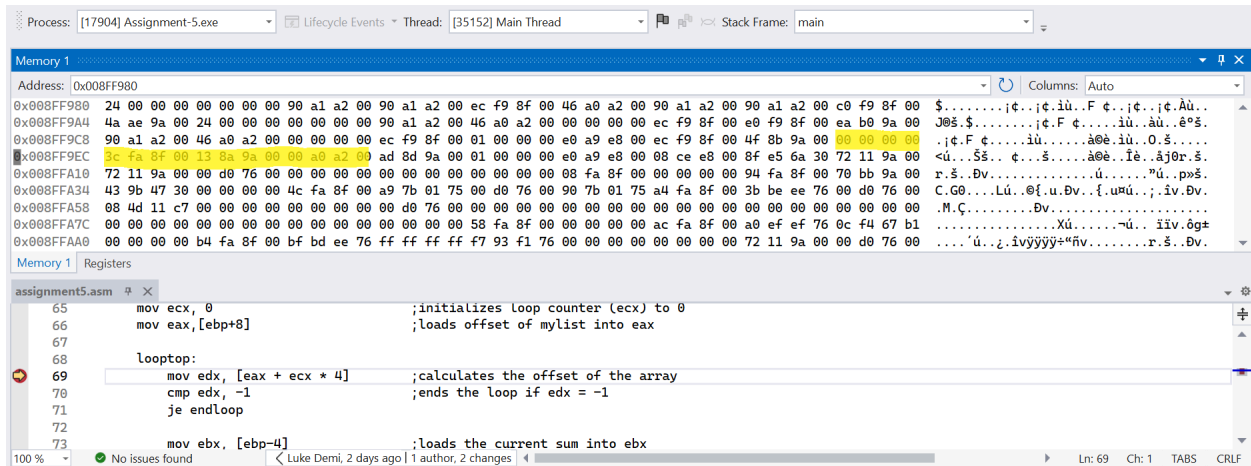
```

6) Analyze the register values. Use ESP and EBP to determine how much space is currently used by fun1's stack.

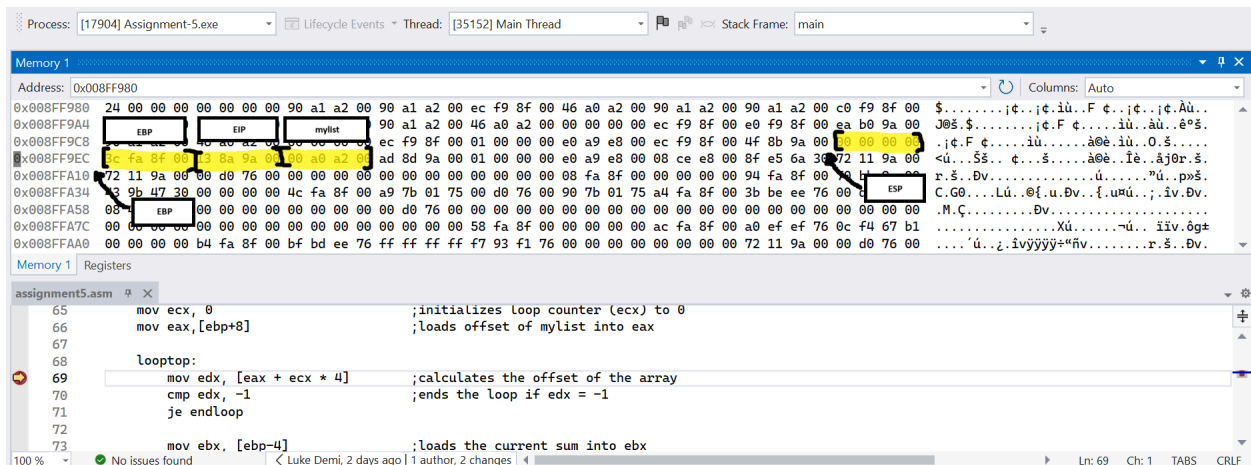
EBP = 008FF9EC; ESP = 008FF9E8

4 bytes is currently being used by fun1's stack because the difference between the base pointer and stack pointer is 4 bytes.

7) Use the value of the base pointer to locate the stack frame for fun1 in memory. Provide a screenshot that shows the stack frame of fun1 as well as any arguments that were passed into it.



8) Edit the screenshot taken in step #7 to show where on the stack each item you documented in step #4 is.



9) What would be the impact if a programmer left off the second-to-last line of code (ie: the line of code before 'ret') in each of these sections of code?

The second-to-last line of code in each of these sections of code is `pop ebp`, which restores the base pointer before returning from the function. If this portion of code was left off, the base pointer would not be reset to where it was supposed to be outside of the

function, which would lead to stack corruption issues and memory leaks. The code would end up executing differently than original intended.

- 10) Briefly compare and contrast how fun1 and fun2 declare variables.

Fun1 declared a variable by subtracting 4 from esp and assigned these open bytes to 0. Fun2 on the other hand declared the variable by pushing 0 directly onto the stack. Both fun1 and fun2 accomplish the same thing, but have different methods, and both are used for declaring variables.

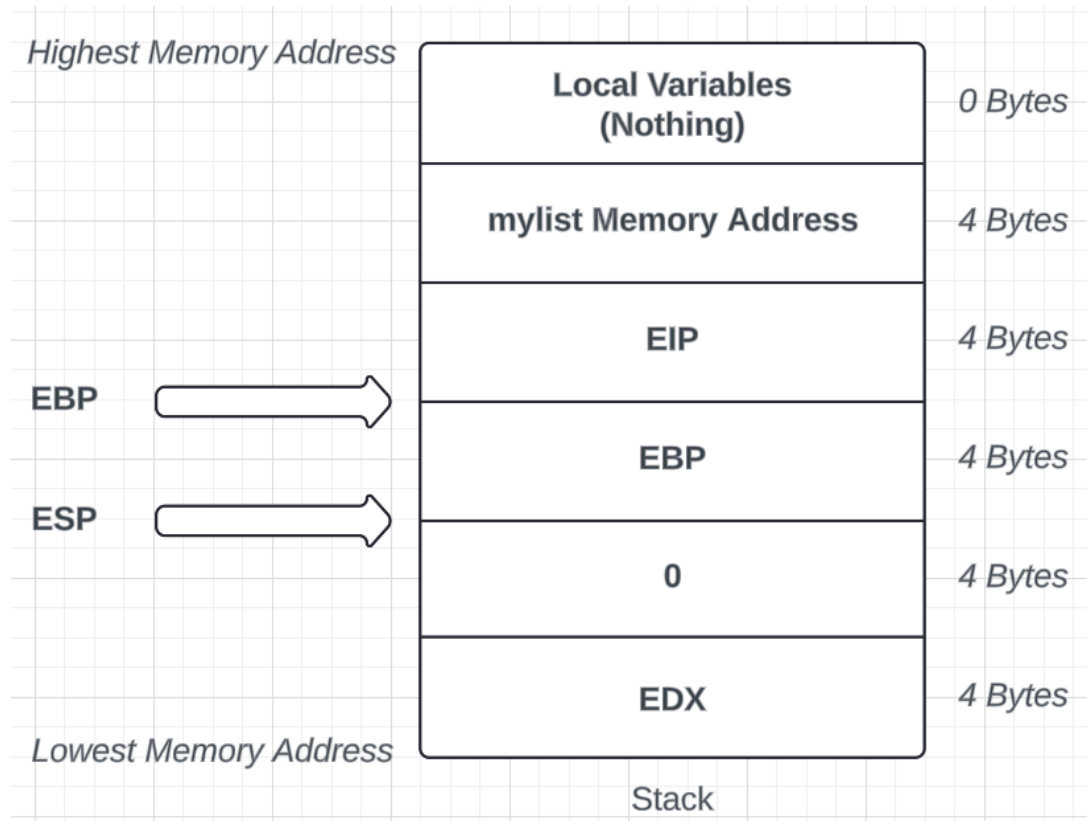
- 11) Line #33 is 'push eax'. Which line of code sets the value of eax prior to line #33 being executed? What C keyword is being implemented with these lines of code?

Line #30 sets the value of eax prior to line #33 being executed, because line #30 calls the fun1 function which then stores the accumulated sum of the elements of mylist into the eax register, setting the value of eax (line #81). The C keyword being implemented here is return, since the combination of these lines of code serves the purpose of returning a value from the function.

- 12) Does fun2 have a return value? If so, what line of code sets the return value for fun2? Provide evidence of your answer.

Fun2 does not have an explicit return value, it simply alters the contents of the mylist array through a bubble sort algorithm.

- 13) [5pts] Repeat steps #4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 for line #130



Debugger Window Screenshot:

Process: [20360] Assignment-5.exe | Thread: [11908] Main Thread | Stack Frame: main

Registers:

```
EAX = 00B3A000 EBX = 0000000A ECX = 0000000B EDX = 00000000 ESI = 0138A9E0 EDI = 0138CE08 EIP = 00AB8AE0 ESP = 010FFC74 EBP = 010FFC78 EFL = 00000297
```

Registers | Memory 1

assignment5.asm

```

126      cmp edx, 1                ;basically if a swap occurs, then go back
127      je looptop3
128      endloop3:
129
130      mov esp, ebp              ;restores the stack pointer, pops the base pointer
131      pop ebp
132      ret                      ;returns function
133
134      fun3:

```

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EBP = 010FFC78; ESP = 010FFC74

4 bytes is currently being used by fun2's stack because the difference between the base pointer and stack pointer is 4 bytes.

Process: [20360] Assignment-5.exe | Lifecycle Events | Thread: [11908] Main Thread | Stack Frame: main

Memory 1

Address: 0x010FFBE8

0x010FFC0C	28 fc 0f 01 24 fc 0f 01 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 a1 b3 00 90 a1 b3 00 80 fc 0f 01 30 a0 b3 00 90 a1 b3 00	(ü.\$ü.\$.....j...ëü..0...j..
0x010FFC30	4a ae ab 00 54 fc 0f 01 4a ae ab 00 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 a1 b3 00 30 a0 b3 00 00 00 00 00 fc 0f 01	Jø«.Tü..Jø«.\$......j...ëü..
0x010FFC54	74 fc 0f 01 ea b0 ab 00 90 a1 b3 00 30 a0 b3 00 00 00 00 00 00 fc 0f 01 01 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00	tü..ë«...j...0.....ëü..
0x010FFC78	68 fc 0f 01 2a 8a ab 00 00 a0 b3 00 ad 8d ab 00 01 00 00 00 e0 a9 38 01 08 ce 38 01 83 79 05 94 72 11 ab 00	Ëü..\$«...«.....äø8..î8.fy."r.«
0x010FFC9C	72 11 ab 00 00 60 f3 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 94 fc 0f 01 00 00 00 00 20 fd 0f 01 70 bb ab 00	r.«..'ó....."ü.....ý.p««
0x010FFCC0	bb 01 b9 95 00 00 00 d8 fc 0f 01 a9 7b 01 75 00 60 f3 00 00 7b 01 75 30 fd 0f 01 3b be ee 76 00 60 f3 00	».....öü..ë{.u..'ó...{.uöy...;iv..'ó
0x010FFCE4	b4 fc cc 79 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 60 f3 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	üiy.....'ó.....äü.....8ý.. iiv\$B:
0x010FFD08	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e4 fc 0f 01 00 00 00 00 38 fd 0f 01 a0 ef ef 76 24 42 3a 0eöy...;i.vyyyyñ"äü.....r.«..'ó
0x010FFD2C	00 00 00 00 40 fd 0f 01 bf bd ee 76 ff ff ff ff f1 93 f1 76 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 72 11 ab 00 60 f3 00	

Registers | Memory 1

assignment5.asm

```

126      cmp edx, 1                ;basically if a swap occurs, then go back
127      je looptop3
128      endLoop3:
129
130      mov esp, ebp              ;restores the stack pointer, pops the base pointer
131      pop ebp
132      ret                      ;returns function
133
134      fun3:

```

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Process: [20360] Assignment-5.exe | Lifecycle Events | Thread: [11908] Main Thread | Stack Frame: main

Memory 1

Address: 0x010FFBC4

0x010FFBE8	30 a7 38 01 01 fb 0f 01 0c fc 0f 01 00 fc 0f 01 24 fc 0f 01 fb 0f 01 2c fc 0f 01 d8 fb 0f 01 14 fc 0f 01	058..ü...ü...ü..\$ü...ü...ü..öü...ü..
0x010FFC0C	28 fc 0f 01 24 fc 0f 01 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 a1 b3 00 90 a1 b3 00 80 fc 0f 01	(ü.\$ü.\$.....j...ëü..0...j..
0x010FFC30	4a ae ab 00 54 fc 0f 01 4a ae ab 00 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 a1 b3 00 30 a0 b3 00 00 00 00 00 fc 0f 01	Jø«.Tü..Jø«.\$......j...ëü..
0x010FFC54	74 fc 0f 01 ea b0 ab 00 90 a1 b3 00 30 a0 b3 00 00 00 00 00 00 fc 0f 01 01 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00	tü..ë«...j...0.....ëü..
0x010FFC78	68 fc 0f 01 2a 8a ab 00 00 a0 b3 00 ad 8d ab 00 01 00 00 00 e0 a9 38 01 08 ce 38 01 83 79 05 94 72 11 ab 00	Ëü..\$«...«.....äø8..î8.fy."r.«
0x010FFC9C	72 11 ab 00 00 60 f3 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 94 fc 0f 01 00 00 00 00 20 fd 0f 01 70 bb ab 00	r.«..'ó....."ü.....ý.p««
0x010FFCC0	bb 01 b9 95 00 00 00 d8 fc 0f 01 a9 7b 01 75 00 60 f3 00 00 7b 01 75 30 fd 0f 01 3b be ee 76 00 60 f3 00	».....öü..ë{.u..'ó...{.uöy...;iv..'ó
0x010FFCE4	b4 fc cc 79 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 60 f3 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	üiy.....'ó.....äü.....8ý.. iiv\$B:
0x010FFD08	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e4 fc 0f 01 00 00 00 00 38 fd 0f 01 a0 ef ef 76 24 42 3a 0eöy...;i.vyyyyñ"äü.....r.«..'ó

Registers | Memory 1

assignment5.asm

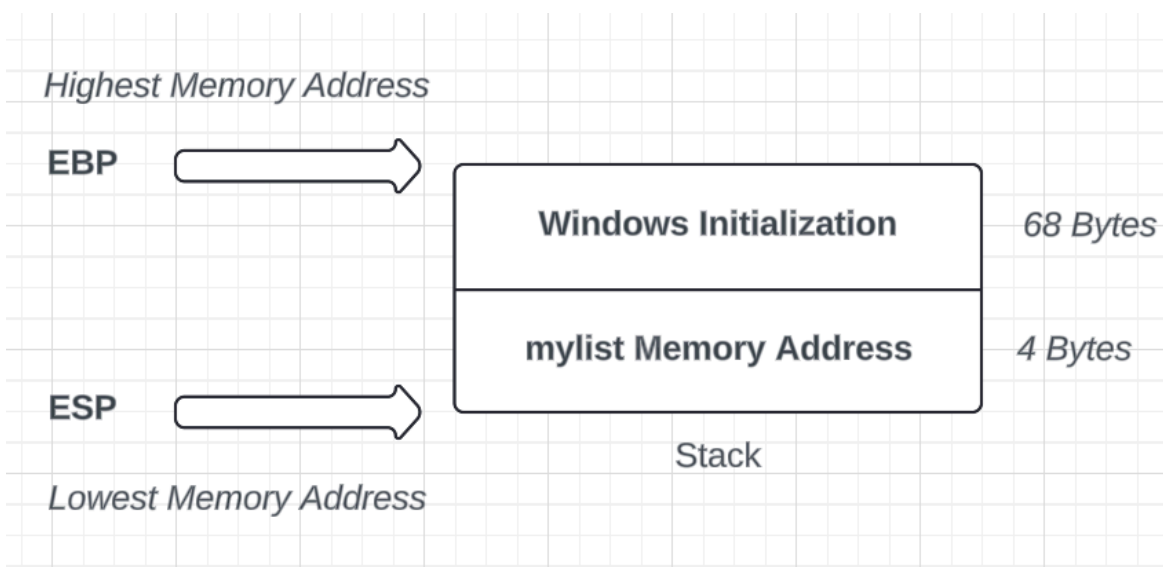
```

125      mov edx, [ebp-4]          ;if ebp-4 is 1, then go through the loop again
126      cmp edx, 1                ;basically if a swap occurs, then go back
127      je looptop3
128      endLoop3:
129
130      mov esp, ebp              ;restores the stack pointer, pops the base pointer
131      pop ebp
132      ret                      ;returns function
133
134      fun3:

```

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14) [5pts] Repeat steps #4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 for line #40



15) What is the primary difference between your answers to #13 and #14?

For #14, line #40 is a part of the main function which means the items pushed onto the stack in the fun2 function are no longer present, while for #13, line #130 is a part of the fun2 function which means all the items pushed onto the stack in the fun2 function are still present and on the stack. Also, #14 includes 68 bytes of windows initialization data on the stack because it is in the main function, and this initialization data is not present in the fun2 stack.