

Calling Convention & Disassembling

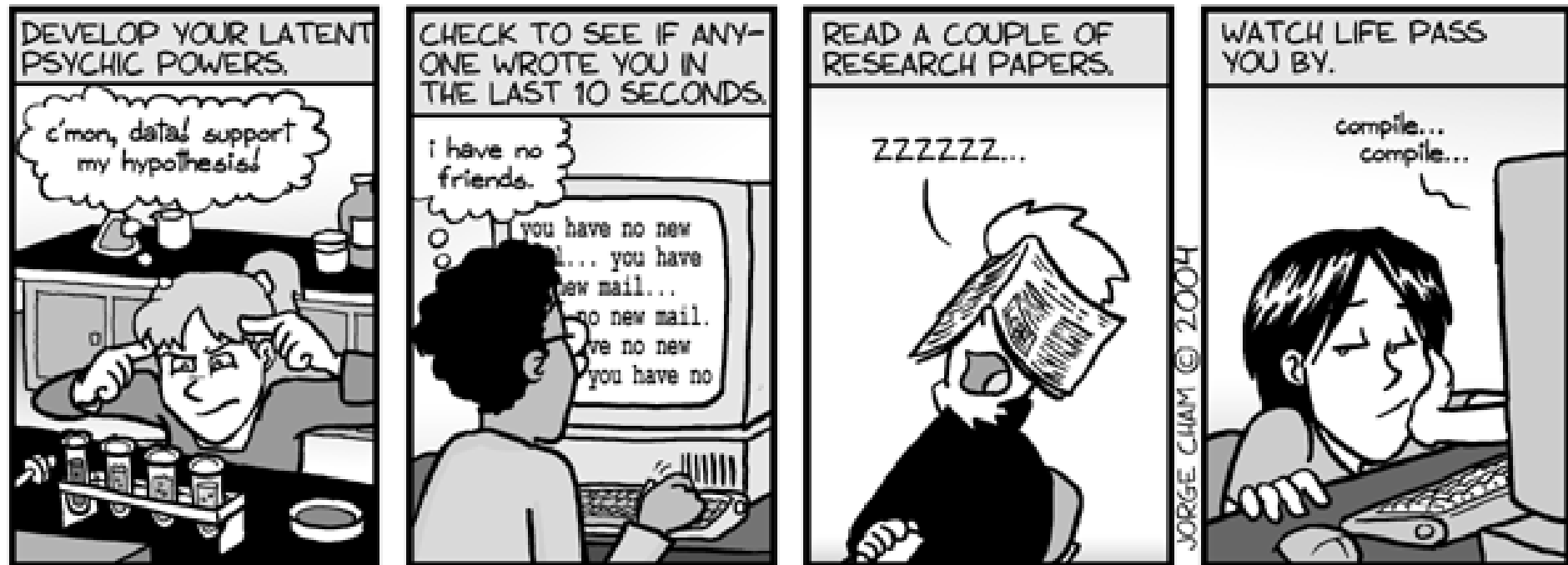
THE ENDLESS PLAY

2007 . 7 . 21
gurugio @ asmlove





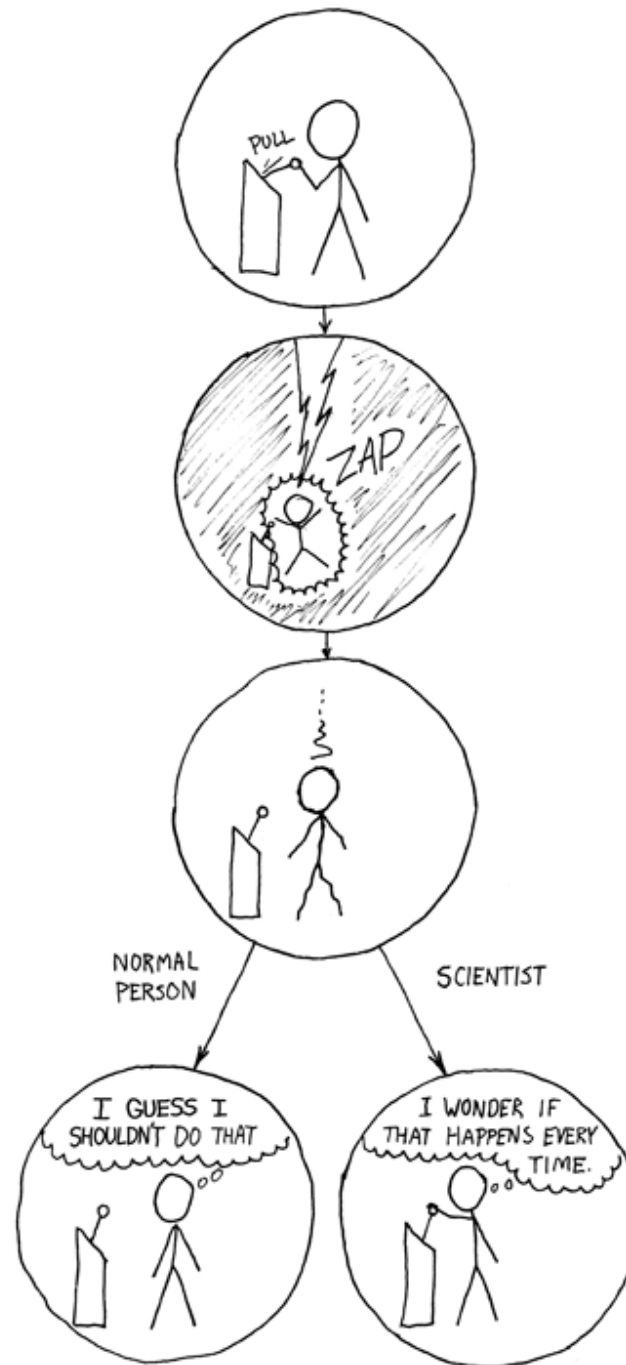
THINGS TO DO WHILE WAITING FOR YOUR EXPERIMENT TO FINISH (OR SIMULATION TO RUN, OR CODE TO COMPILE, OR...)



www.phdcomics.com

CodeEngn

<http://www.CodeEngn.com>





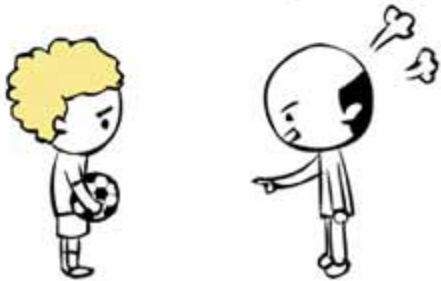
18
lamako©

공감만화-4. 내 이름은 세브첸코

내 이름은 세브첸코 내 얘기한번 들어 볼래?
난 가끔 아직 학생이던 어린시절을 떠올려
그때로 돌아간다면 어떨까?



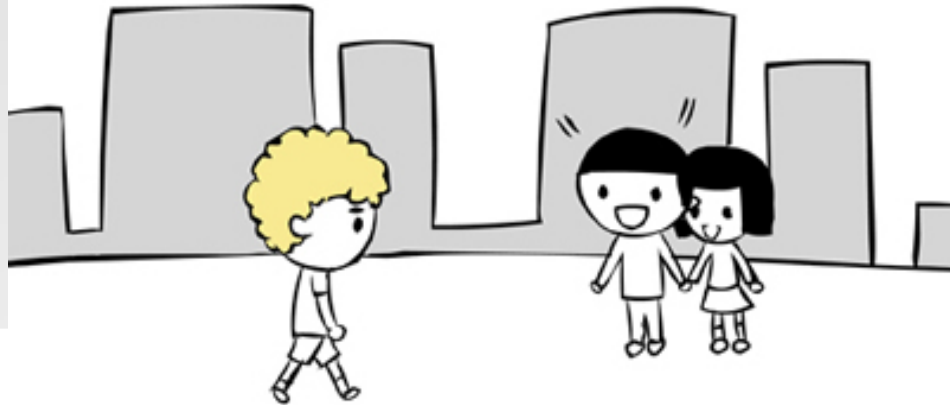
내 꿈은 의대에 진학해서 의사가 되는거였어
하지만 난 공부보다 축구를 더 많이 했지



결국 성적이 떨어져 의대진학에 실패했고
난 정식으로 축구선수가 되었어

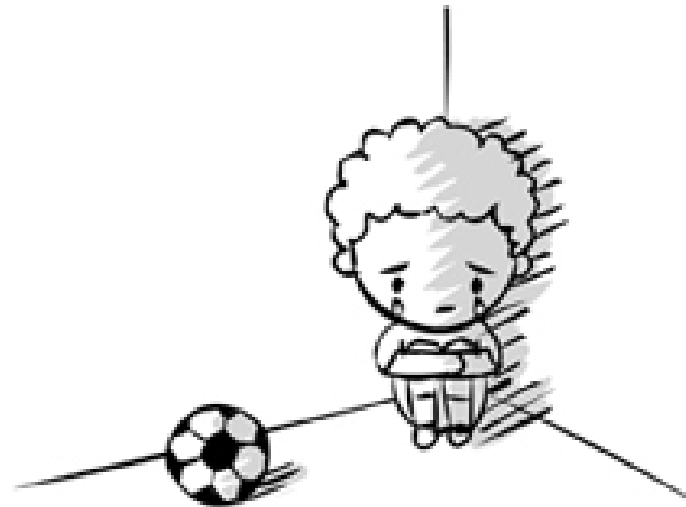


명문팀에 입단후 곧 국가대표팀에 뽑혔고,
어딜가나 사람들은 날 '득점기계'라 불렀어



~~

내 별명은 '득점기계'
맞아 난 사람대접도 제대로 못받고 있어...
선생님 말씀대로 공부만 열심히 했더라면...



'공부' 그것은 때가 있는 거다. Fin.



Cc
<http://>

잠깐 잡담

Code⚡**Engn**

<http://www.CodeEngn.com>



...



가

?

Code⚡**Engn**

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?

가?

(古語 or 苦語)?

?



...



- Really?

-

-

-

- 가

- OS

가

?

!! ?



Calling Convention

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- Calling Convention

가

○

Calling Convention

- Fast Calling Convention
- Pascal Calling Convention
- C Calling Convention
- C 가

?

!



- PUSH



- POP



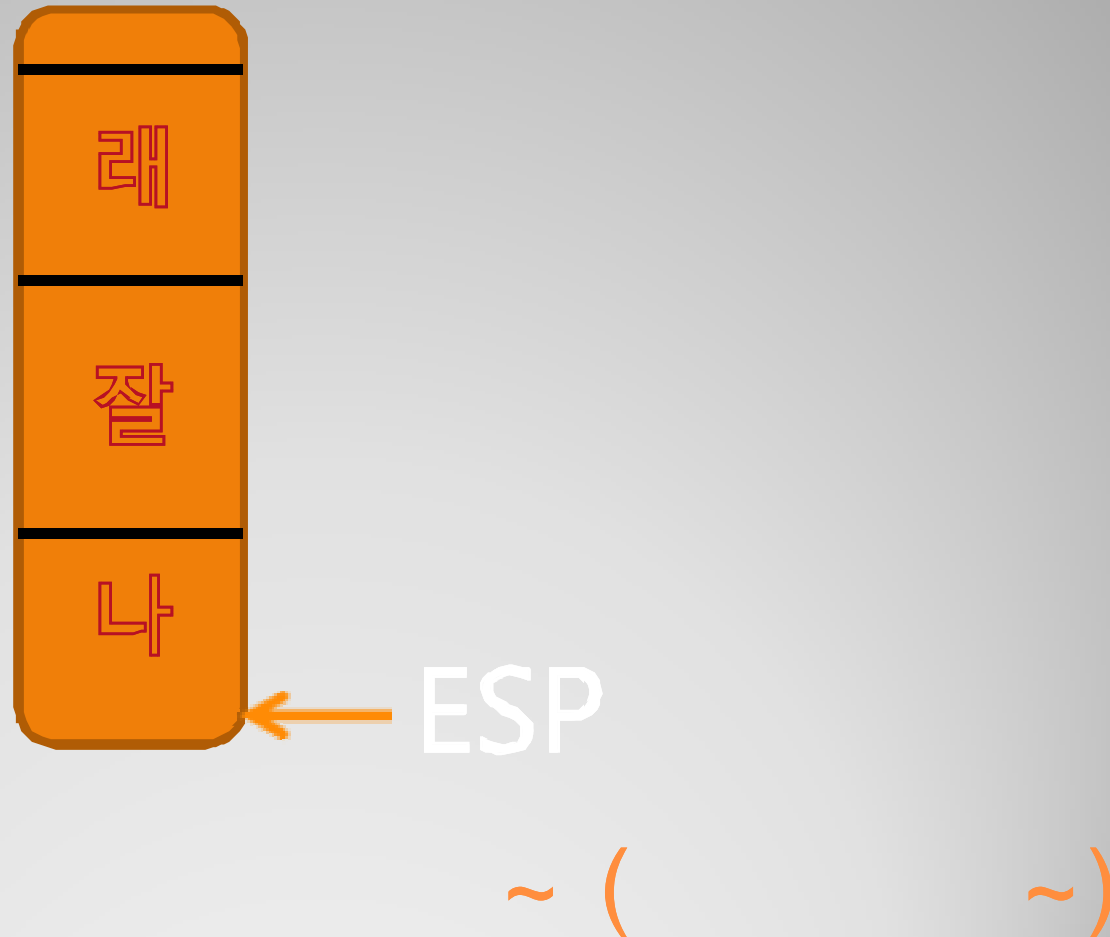
- 32

4

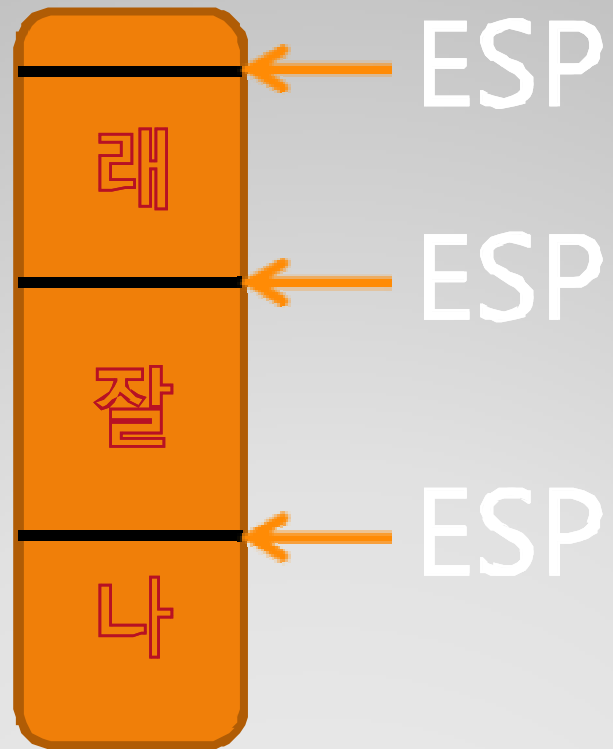
!



- PUSH



- POP



~ (~)

- Call

-

-

~

- RET

-

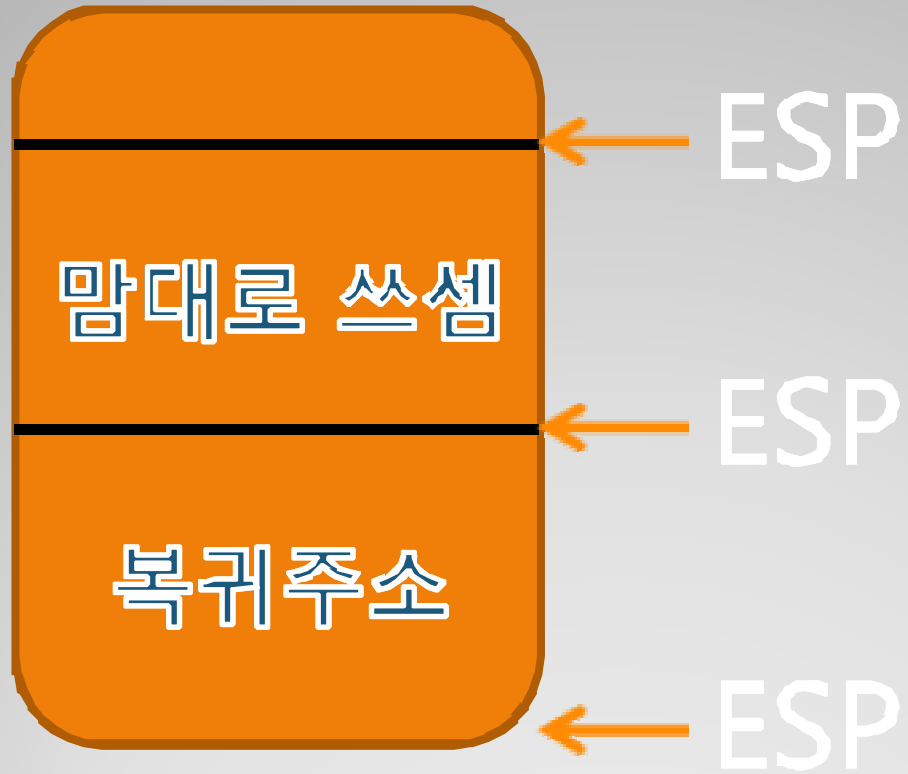
-

가 ~ ~ ?

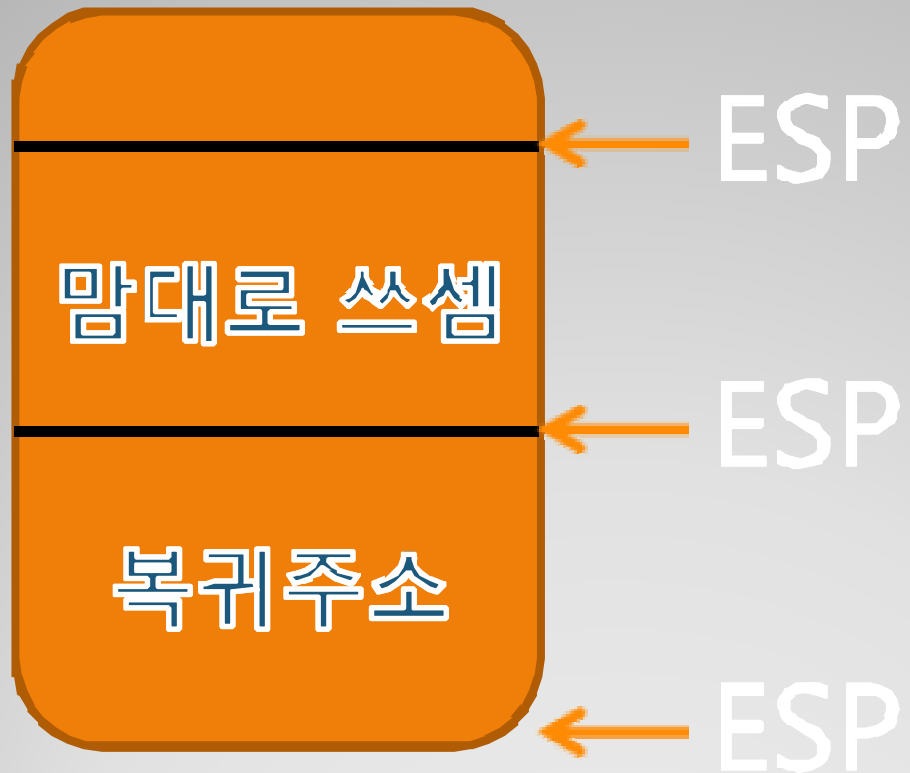
?

~ (~)

가



~ (~)



?

~

가

가

? @_@

Bomb

^^;

-_-+

~ (~)

- C Calling Convention

-

-

- 가

-

- 가

예제를 같이 읽어 보아요

~ (~)

Calling Convention Example

Code  **Engn**

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C

..

..

```
int sigma(int a, int b)
{
    int sum;
    sum = 0;
    sum = a+b;
    return sum;
}

void main()
{
    int retval;
    retval = sigma(4, 5);
    return;
}
```

짧게 핵심만 살펴봅시다
전체 소스는 어셈러브로 GO!GO!

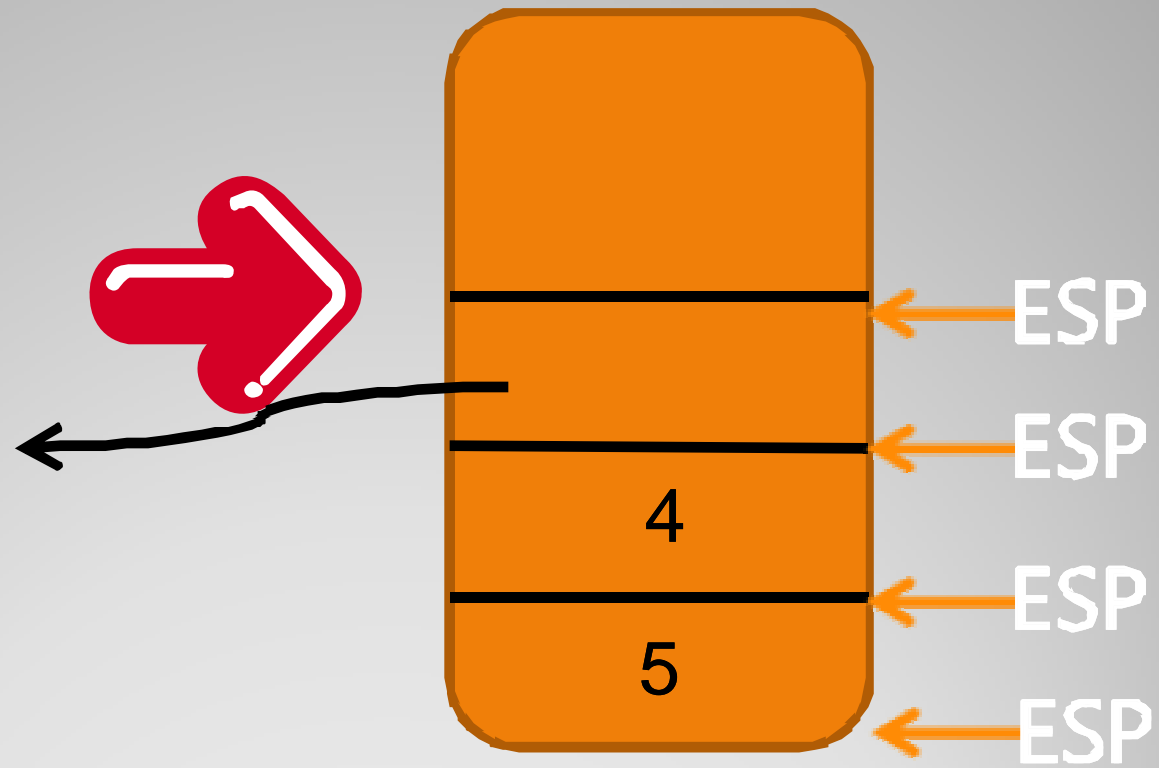
`retval = sigma(4, 5);`



!! ?

`push 5`
`push 4`
`call sigma`
`add esp, 8`

push 5
push 4
call sigma
add esp, 8



~


```
_sigma PROC NEAR  
    push ebp  
    mov ebp, esp
```

```
>>> int sum;  
    sub esp, 4
```

```
>>> sum = 0;
```

```
    mov DWORD PTR [ebp-4], 0
```

```
>>> sum = a + b;  
    mov eax, dword ptr [ebp+8]  
    add eax, dword ptr [ebp+12]
```

```
    mov dword ptr [ebp-4], eax
```

```
>>> return sum;  
    mov eax, dword ptr [ebp-4]
```

```
    mov esp, ebp  
    pop ebp
```

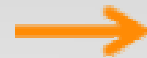
```
    ret  
_sigma ENDP
```

작게 나눠 정복하기!
Divide & Conquer!

```
_sigma PROC NEAR  
  push ebp  
  mov ebp, esp
```

함수의 시작은
EBP 저장!

EBP



ebp

ESP



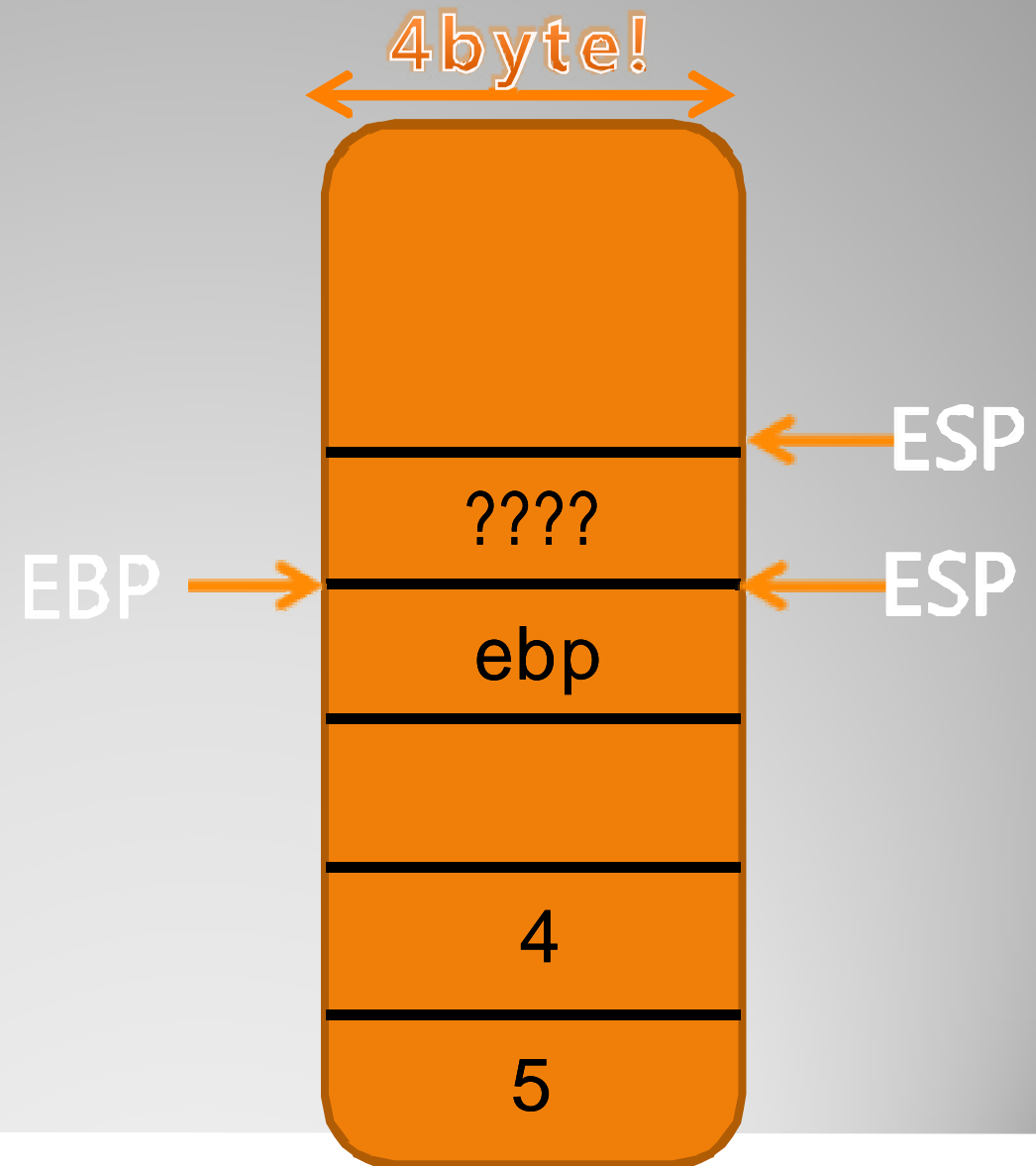
ESP



4

5

```
>>> int sum;  
sub esp, 4
```



```
>>> sum = 0;
```

```
mov DWORD PTR [ebp-4], 0
```

EBP-4

EBP

4byte!

ESP

?0?

ebp

4

5

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<http://www.CodeEngn.com>

```
>>> sum = a + b;  
    mov eax, dword ptr [ebp+8]  
    add eax, dword ptr [ebp+12]  
  
    mov dword ptr [ebp-4], eax
```

EBP + 8

EBP + 12

EBP

4byte!

ESP

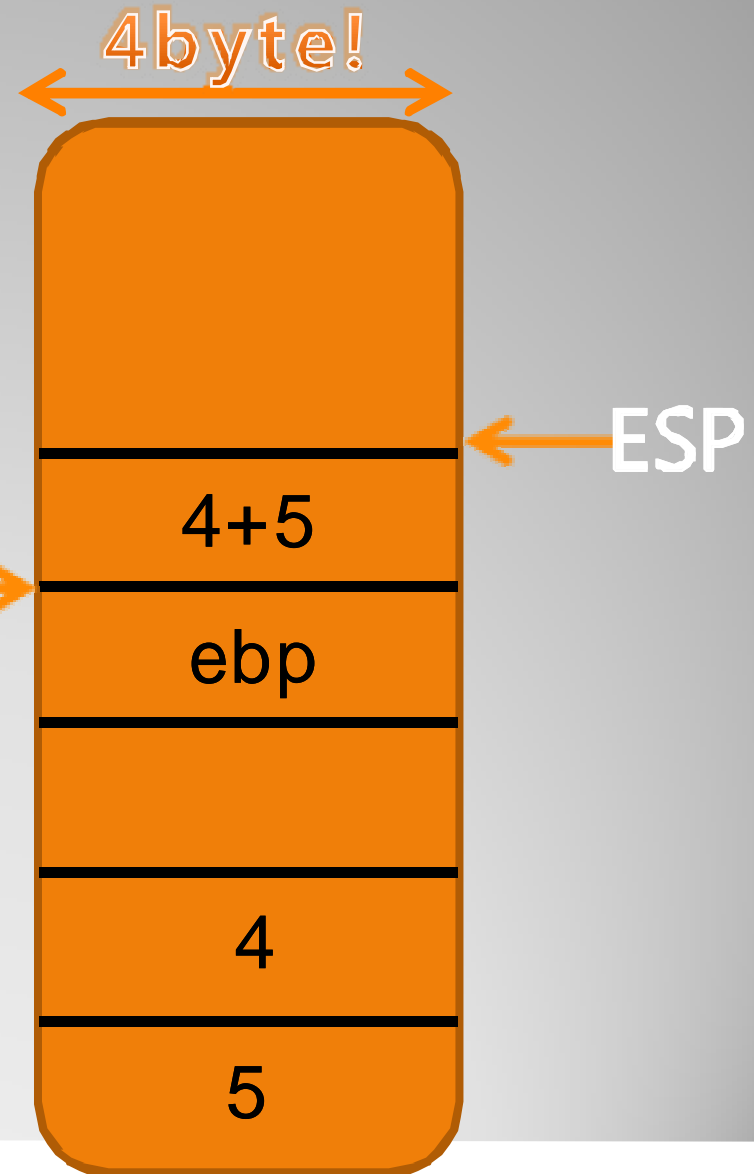
405

ebp

4

5

```
>>> return sum;  
mov eax, dword ptr [ebp-4]
```



EBP →

함수의 반환값은
EAX 레지스터로!

```
mov esp, ebp  
pop ebp
```

EBP

4byte!

ESP

ESP

ESP

함수의 끝은
스택포인터와EBP
복구!

4+5

ebp

4

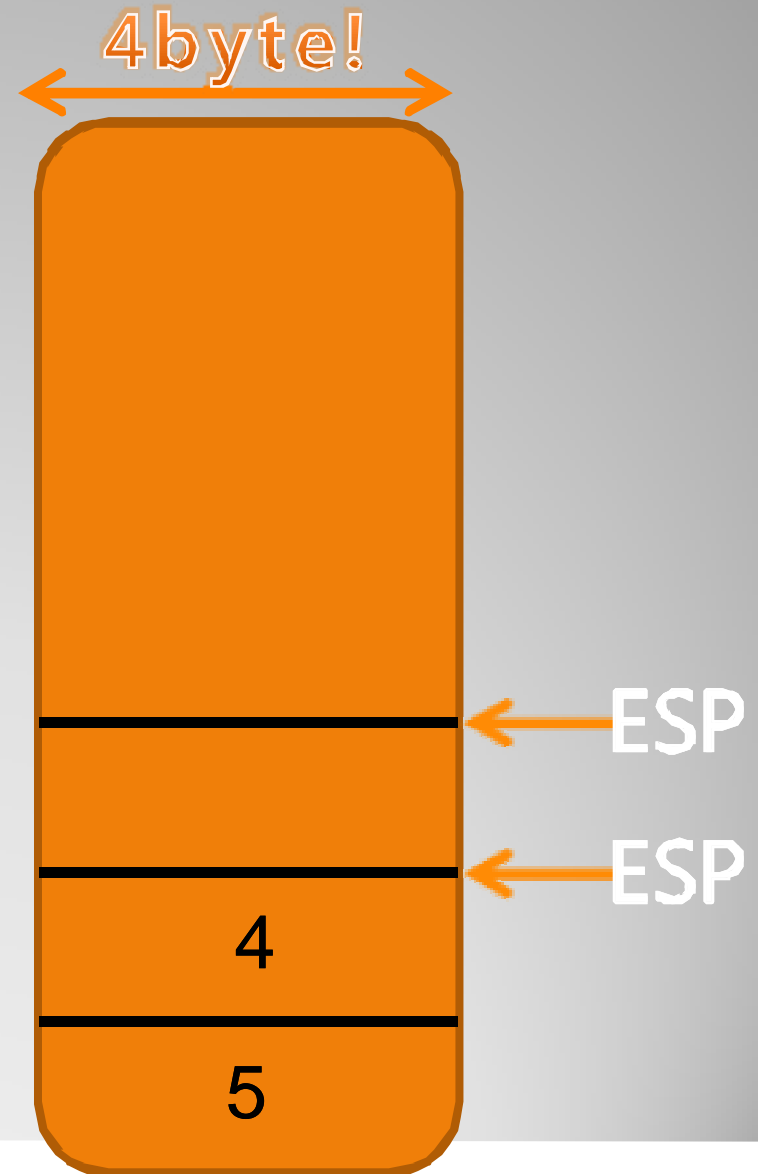
5

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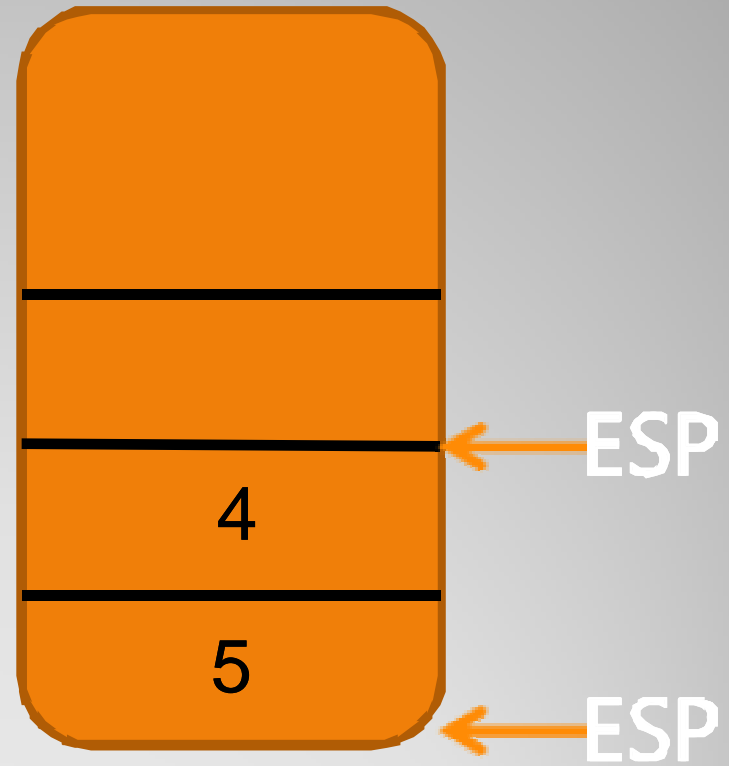
<http://www.CodeEngn.com>

ret

ret =
pop 복귀주소
jmp 복귀주소




```
push 5  
push 4  
call sigma  
add esp, 8
```



空手來空手去

스택을 쓰는 이유 : 자료를 잠깐 보관!
스택의 장점 : 다른 자료형은 자료를 저장하고 지우면 상태가 변하지만 스택은 항상 이전 상태로 돌아온다

- C

-

- 왜만하면 그냥 C로 하자!
정신 건강에 좋음!

-

-

SSE) 가 (MMX,

Calling conventions
(cont'd)

- C 가
- 가
- .
-
- PUSHA/POPA, PUSHF/POPF
- .
- ! EAX
-

Calling conventions

(cont'd)

- C

- GCC

- Visual Studio

- GCC -S

Calling conventions

(cont'd)

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-

-

- C Calling Convention 가

- `int printf(char *, ...);`

-

printf
가

ebp+8

-

,

가

- `printf("x = %d \n");` -> 1

Calling conventions

(cont'd)

-

-

-

-

-

-

- `mov eax, [ebp-8]`

-

-

-

() 가

가

가

가

Trade-Off

!

Calling conventions

(cont'd)

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-
- eax
- char short 32
- st0

..왜 반환 값은 한 개만 될까요?
..포인터 형은 어떻게 될까요?
..속제어요~

Calling conventions

(cont'd)

Code[⚡]Engn

<http://www.CodeEngn.com>

NASM

(Netwide Assembler)

Code⚡Engn

<http://www.CodeEngn.com>

!!

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'PC ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE'
BY PAUL A. CARTER
[HTTP://WWW.DRPAULCARTER.COM/](http://www.drpaulcarter.com/)

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NASM

Code⚡Engn

<http://www.CodeEngn.com>

- NASM
- <http://nasm.sourceforge.net/>
- Windows Linux, BSD
- (MASM)
- gcc
- MMX, SSE2, 3DNOW!

..라고 매뉴얼에 써있습니다.

NASM

Code  **Engn**

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```
30 ;  
31 ; uninitialized data is put in the .bss segment  
32 ;  
33 segment .bss  
34 ;  
35 ; These labels refer to double words used to store the inputs  
[gurugio@image seminar]$ ls  
a.out      first.asm.bak  main.c      main.o      test.asm.bak test2.c  
first.asm  first.o        main.c.bak  test.asm    test.o  
[gurugio@image seminar]$ nasm -f elf first.asm  
[gurugio@image seminar]$ gcc -o first main.c first.o  
[gurugio@image seminar]$ first  
Enter a number: 2  
Enter another number: 5  
You entered 2 and 5 and 7, the sum of these is 14  
asm_main function returns 0  
[gurugio@image seminar]$
```

오브젝트 파일을 만든 후
GCC로 링크하세요~

- L1 db 0 ; byte
- L2 dw 1000 ; word
- L3 db 110101b ; byte
- L4 db 12h ; byte
- L5 db 17o ; byte
- L6 dd 1A92h ; double word
- L7 resb 1 ; uninitialized byte
- L8 db 'A' ; ascii code = 'A'
- L9 db 0,1,2,3 ; 4 bytes
- L10 db 'w', 'o','r','d',0 ;string
- L11 db 'word', 0
- L12 times 100 db 0 ; 100 bytes of zero
- L13 resw 100 ; 100*2(word bytes)

NASM

Code  **Engn**

<http://www.CodeEngn.com>

- `Mov al, [L1]` ;copy byte at L1
- `Mov eax, L1` ;eax = address of byte at L1
- `Mov [L1], ah` ; copy ah into byte at L1
- `Mov eax, [L6]` ; copy double word
- `Add eax, [L6]` ; eax = eax + double word at L6
- `Add [L6], eax` ; double word at L6 += eax
- `Mov al, [L6]`; copy first byte of double word at L6 into al
- `Mov [L6], 1` ; operation size is not specified
- `Mov dword [L6], 1` ; store a 1 at L6

영어 공부 합시당~

NASM

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```

13 ;
14 segment .data
15 ;
16 ; These labels refer to strings used for output
17 ;
18 prompt1 db "Enter a number: ", 0 ; don't forget nul terminator
19 prompt2 db "Enter another number: ", 0
20 outmsg1 db "You entered ", 0
21 outmsg2 db " and ", 0
22 outmsg3 db " and ", 0
23 outmsg4 db ", the sum of these is ", 0
24
25 ; These labels are format indicator of printf, scanf
26 int_format db "%i", 0
27 string_format db "%s", 0
28
29
30 ;
31 ; uninitialized data is put in the .bss segment
32 ;
33 segment .bss
34 ;
35 ; These labels refer to double words used to store the inputs
36 ;
37 input1 resd 1
38 input2 resd 1
39
40

```

```

40
41 ;
42 ; code is put in the .text segment
43 ;
44 segment .text
45     global asm_main      ; other modules can call asm_main
46     extern printf, scanf, putchar ; we can call C-libraries
47
48 asm_main:
49     enter    0,0          ; setup routine
50     pusha
51
52     mov     eax, prompt1   ; print out prompt
53     call    print_string
54
55     call    read_int       ; read integer
56     mov     [input1], eax  ; store into input1
57
58     mov     eax, prompt2   ; print out prompt
59     call    print_string
60
61     call    read_int       ; read integer
62     mov     [input2], eax  ; store into input2
63
64     mov     eax, [input1]   ; eax = dword at input1
65     add     eax, [input2]   ; eax += dword at input2
66     add     eax, [ebp+8]
67     mov     ebx, eax        ; ebx = eax
68

```



```
68
69 ;
70 ; next print out result message as series of steps
71 ;
72     mov     eax, outmsg1
73     call    print_string      ; print out first message
74     mov     eax, [input1]
75     call    print_int         ; print out input1
76     mov     eax, outmsg2
77     call    print_string      ; print out second message
78     mov     eax, [input2]
79     call    print_int         ; print out input2
80     mov     eax, outmsg3
81     call    print_string      ; print out third message
82     mov     eax, [ebp+8]
83     call    print_int
84
85     mov     eax, outmsg4
86     call    print_string
87
88
89     mov     eax, ebx
90     call    print_int         ; print out sum (ebx)
91     call    print_nl          ; print new-line
92
93     popa
94     mov     eax, 0             ; return back to C
95     leave
96     ret
97
```

```

97
98 print_string:
99     enter 0,0
100     pusha
101     pushf
102
103     push eax                ; push data to print
104     push dword string_format ; push pointer of string format of "
    %s"
105     call printf
106     pop ecx                ; pop data
107     pop ecx                ; pop pointer
108
109     popf
110     popa
111     leave
112     ret
113

```

NASM

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```

113
114 read_int:
115     enter 4,0           ; make 4 bytes stack frame for integer data
116     pusha
117     pushf
118
119     lea eax, [ebp-4]     ; calculate address of local variable
120     push eax             ; push address
121     push dword int_format ; push format indicator
122     call scanf
123     pop ecx              ; pop data
124     pop ecx
125
126     popf
127     popa
128     mov eax, [ebp-4]     ; return input data
129     leave
130     ret
131

```

쉽죠?

```
1  
2 int asm_main(int);  
3  
4 int main(void)  
5 {  
6     int ret;  
7     ret = asm_main(0);  
8     printf("asm_main function returns %d\n", ret);  
9     return 0;  
10 }  
11  
12
```

NASM

Code⚡Engn

<http://www.CodeEngn.com>

마 무 리

Code⚡**Engn**

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- IT

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